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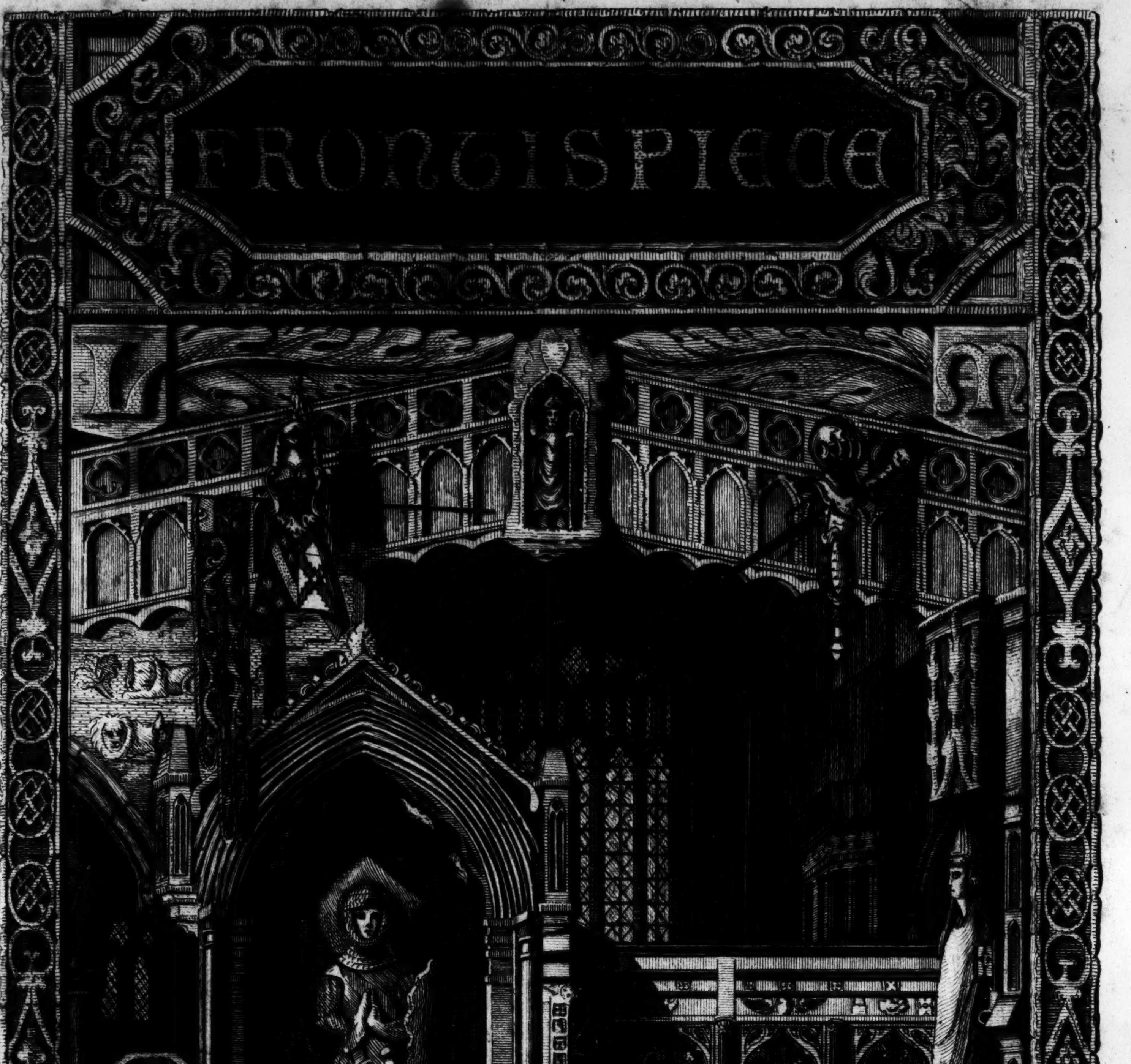
Vol. III. Pl



To the HISTORIAN *of* LEICESTERSHIRE,
This PLATE, *Drawn & Engraved from Subjects actually existing in that* COUNTY,
is presented as a Testimony of sincere Respect, by _*R. Longmate.*

THE

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES

OF THE

COUNTY OF LEICESTER.

By JOHN NICHOLS, F.S.A. EDINB. & PERTH.

VOLUME III. PART I.

CONTAINING

EAST GOSCOTE HUNDRED.

NON OMNIS
MORIAR.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY AND FOR JOHN NICHOLS,
RED LION PASSAGE, FLEET STREET.
1800.

MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

ROBERT SHIRLEY, EARL FERRERS, VISCOUNT TAMWORTH,

THIS HISTORY OF THE HUNDRED OF EAST GOSCOTE

IS RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED BY

HIS LORDSHIP'S

GREATLY OBLIGED AND VERY FAITHFUL SERVANT,

JOHN NICHOLS.

ADVERTISEMENT.

SINCE the various conjectures relative to the interleaved copy of the Hiſtory of Leiceſterſhire by "that worthy Patriot and judicious Antiquary **WILLIAM BURTON**[1], eſq." were ſuggeſted in a former page[2]; I have now before me (through the indefatigable reſearches of my friend Mr. **SHAW**, and the kindneſs of the worthy repreſentatives and guardians of the preſent earl **TALBOT**[3]), the volume ſo long ſought for; together with two tranſcripts of it made under the immediate inſpection of **WALTER CHETWYND**, eſq. as deſcribed in the "Catalogus Manuſcriptorum Angliæ," N°s 4049. 4050. Theſe tranſcripts are the ſame which Mr. Aſhby notices as ſeen by him in 1763; but neither Lord Chetwynd nor Sir Thomas Cave ſeem to have been aware that the original copy of Burton remained in exiſtence. The "large folio with looſe drawings" has unluckily not come to light.

To an enquiry by Sir Thomas Cave, made through the medium of his friend Sir Cordell Firebrace, Lord Chetwynd, Oct. 9, 1754, thus anſwers:

"I hope, dear ſir, you will not think me negligent or unwilling to renew a correſpondence with you, if I have not ſooner acknowledged the favour of your letter of the 4th paſt; but I gave it immediately to Dr. Fawcett, to enquire after the books you mentioned; and as he did not immediately look over my ſtudy, and give me his anſwer till a day or two agone, I will hope to ſtand excuſed for any want of attention in obeying your commands. The Doctor tells me he hath not found the whole ſir Thomas Cave mentions. He hath given me the incloſed account of what we have; and if it may be of any ſervice to ſir Thomas, I ſhall be glad to oblige him; though I muſt obſerve to you that I have loſt ſome manuſcripts."

Dr. Fawcett's report was in theſe words:

"The printed copy of Mr. Burton's Deſcription of Leiceſterſhire, interleaved, with Additions, &c. is not now to be found among lord Chetwynd's books at Ingeſtry. There are, however, in his lordſhip's ſtudy, two large folio manuſcripts; one, entituled, 'A Deſcription of Leiceſterſhire, containing matters of Antiquity, Hiſtory, Armory, and Genealogy; firſt briefly collected and publiſhed by William Burton, of Lindley, Eſq. Now enlarged and amended from publick Records, Manuſcripts, Leiger Books, and private Evidences; and continued to the year 1642.' The other MS. ſeems, from a curſory view taken of it, to be pretty near the ſame with the firſt juſt now mentioned; but it has no title prefixed. In both theſe manuſcripts there are many looſe ſheets of paper; moſt of which ſeem foul copies, tranſcribed into the books."

On the 29th, Dr. Fawcett thus again addreſſes Sir Thomas Cave:

"I received the favour of your letter of the 27th inſtant a quarter of an hour ago, and immediately communicated the contents of it to lord Chetwynd. I have the pleaſure to acquaint you that his lordſhip did not heſitate a minute; but at once commiſſioned me to make his compliments to yourſelf, and deliver the books you deſire to your ſteward. His lordſhip muſt leave it entirely to you, either to mention Mr. Chetwynd's name or not, juſt as you ſhall find the obſervations worthy of a perſon of his credit and reputation, or otherwiſe; and thinks himſelf ſafe in truſting the character of his honoured Anceſtor to one of ſir Thomas Cave's judgement and abilities. Lord Chetwynd has only one requeſt farther to make; which is, that as he is not willing to detain your ſteward whilſt he examines particularly the looſe papers in the books, ſhould you find any papers among them of a more private nature, and not relative to the Antiquities of Leiceſterſhire, that you would be ſo good as to take more particular care of them. I have delivered the acknowledgement of the receipt of theſe two manuſcripts to lord Chetwynd. I am ſorry you ſhould make any apology for addreſſing yourſelf to an old acquaintance, who will always have pleaſure in obeying your commands. I often reflect with peculiar ſatisfaction upon the many chearful hours we paſſed together when at the Univerſity; and only lament that Fortune has thrown me entirely out of your way ſince that time. I could ſay a great deal to you, were I not afraid of making your ſervant wait; but muſt not conclude without giving you aſſurances that I am very happy to have had this opportunity of paying my compliments to you; and that I am, with particular ſentiments of regard, your obliged and obedient humble ſervant, **RICHARD FAWCETT**."

Thus much for the loan of the volumes to Sir Thomas Cave; in whoſe hands they appear to have remained for thirteen years; in which time he carefully tranſcribed the whole of the *additions* made by Mr. Chetwynd; which, on examination, appear to be in moſt caſes an *abridgement*, very rarely an *enlargement*, of the additions in Mr. Burton's own copy; and, after all, it is rather ſingular, that, notwithſtanding our Author's letter to Sir Robert Cotton[4] in 1627, in which he ſtates that "having gotten ſome Roman, Saxon, and other antiquities of good note, which would *almoſt make the book as big again*, he was nearly ready for a ſecond edition," ſo very few alterations of any conſequence ſhould have been made in the article of *Thedingworth*[5].

Oct. 22, 1638, Mr. Burton tells Sir Simonds D'Ewes, "that his book, being at length gone from him, ſo much enlarged that it would riſe to *a treble proportion*, was then in the hands of ſir John Lambe;" and the ſlighteſt inſpection of the improved copy will ſhew that it was "fairly prepared for the preſs." What prevented the then re-publication, it would now be fruitleſs to enquire. Mr. Gaſcoigne tells us, "that he had Burton's book, that ſhould have been printed, in his cuſtody, in the beginning of the war." The confuſion of the times, and the death of Mr. Burton in 1645, ſufficiently account for ſubſequent delay. The volume was afterwards preſented, by the Author's ſon, Caſſibelan Burton, to Walter Chetwynd, eſq. who amuſed himſelf by tranſcribing the whole work, incorporating the additions with the original; and afterwards employed his tutor Mr. Charles King (in whoſe hands it ſeems to have been in 1711) to make a fair copy of the whole[6].

From this period all ideas of re-printing Burton, or any continuation of his Hiſtory, ſeem to have ſubſided, till Mr. Peck, in 1729, circulated queries with a view to the natural hiſtory and antiquities of this county and of Rutland; in which he ſtated that he had made conſiderable progreſs. The price of the copies of Burton's printed Hiſtory, meantime, conſiderably advanced.

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[1] Engliſh Verſion of Herodian, p. 312.

[2] Vol. II. pp. 842—845.

[3] On this head ſee hereafter, p. xiv.

[4] Vol. II. p. 842.

[5] See hereafter, in the preſent volume, p. 546.

[6] Mr. Francis Brokeſby, in 1711, mentions this MS. of "that learned gentleman, Mr. Walter Chetwynd;" which, he ſays, "ought not to be forgotten, when queſtionleſs it affords ſeveral uſeful and delightful obſervations upon my native country. I hear that it is in the hands of the learned and ingenious Mr. Charles King, who was a companion and aſſiſtant to Mr. Chetwynd in his ſtudies." Letter to Mr. Hearne, in Leland's Itinerary, vol. VI. p. 96.

Mr. Oldys, who notices the work, as a Reviewer, in "The Britiſh Librarian, for May 1737," ſays, "Thus we end our brief recapitulation of this book; not without ſome wonder to obſerve, that after near ſixſcore years ſince the Author thus broke through thoſe clouds of darkneſs and oblivion wherewith the luſtre of this county had been overſhadowed, ſo few others ſhould ſee the way to imitate his example, by their further illuſtration thereof: inſomuch that we know not of any one county in England, which in that compaſs of years has had fewer publications beſtowed upon it relating either to its Antiquities or Natural Hiſtory. Nay, even our Author's own improved copy of this work, very much enriched with Roman, Saxon, and other Antiquities, has, to this day, been denied the light. Wherefore, we thought it a debt due to his merit, as well as to the ſubject he has celebrated, to take the notice we have here done of them, in order to excite thoſe whom it may concern, to oblige the publick either with that enlarged work of this Author, with further continuations thereof; or any other ſuch memorials of the place and its products, as may render them, with what juſtice they deſerve, no leſs conſiderable than other counties and their productions appear in this iſland."

Theſe ſuggeſtions, and locality of ſituation, might perhaps have induced Sir Thomas Cave (who at that time was actively engaged in promoting the publication of Mr. Bridges's Northamptonſhire[1]) to have undertaken the pleaſing, though arduous, taſk of a new Hiſtory of the County of Leiceſter.

On the 13th of May, 1766, Propoſals appeared, from another quarter, for printing, by ſubſcription, "The Hiſtory and Antiquities of the Town of Leiceſter; originally collected by *William* Staveley, Eſq. Barriſter at Law: And now firſt offered to the Publick from the Author's Manuſcript; with very large Additions and Improvements, and an Appendix of Papers relative to the Subject; by Richard Farmer, M. A. Fellow of Emmanuel College in Cambridge, and of the Society of Antiquaries, London.—I. The Editor propoſes that the work be elegantly printed in quarto at the Cambridge preſs; and illuſtrated with copper-plates of the antient and preſent town, Roman remains, teſſellated pavements, coins, ſeals, &c. II. That the copy be ſent to the preſs, as ſoon as the number of the impreſſion may be tolerably aſcertained; and that each ſubſcriber pay five ſhillings when he gives in his name, and five ſhillings and ſix pence on the delivery of the book. III. A few copies will be printed on large paper, at fifteen ſhillings each. Subſcriptions will be received by the Editor; and Meſſrs. Thurlbourn and Woodyer, in Cambridge; Mr. Dodſley in Pall-Mall, Mr. Millar in the Strand, Mr. Beecroft in Pater-noſter-Row, London; Mr. Fletcher and Mr. Prince in Oxford; and by Mr. Gregory and Mr. Farmer in Leiceſter."

Some extracts from letters between Dr. Farmer and his friends may here, perhaps, be acceptable:

1. "Dear ſir, I heartily wiſh you ſucceſs in your preſent undertaking; and can gladly inform you that my lord Denbigh, lord Wentworth, the honourable Mr. Noel, and the Doctor, ſent their names to Gregory a few days ago. Davie, at the Abbey, I was informed, had by him a manuſcript he found about the building, that gave an account, a very particular one, of the burial of Cardinal Wolſey[2]. It was ſaid to be wrote by his gentleman-uſher. Upon my applying to him for it, he ſaid he had had ſuch a one; but, upon lending it, had loſt it. He can remember, however, many of the contents. Mr. Bentley has by him a warrant ſigned with Oliver Cromwell's own hand. But what chiefly induced me to trouble you was the miſtake of your title-page. Mr. Samuel Heyrick, who has ſubſcribed, called me in yeſterday, and told me of it. The author's name, he ſays, was *Thomas* Staveley[3]: *William* was the brother of him. This Thomas's wife and lord-keeper Wrighte's mother were ſiſters; their names were Oneby, and their father lived at Hinckley. There were four coheireſſes of them. He told me who the other two married. He ſhewed me two ſeveral papers wrote in the hand of this Thomas; and aſked me if I knew it, which I very well did, as having ſomething remarkable in it; and he ſhewed me a very ingenious copy of verſes[4] upon the death of his father-in-law. What, he ſaid, occaſioned the miſtake was, Mr. Kilby's writing ſomewhere near the title-page, "Mr. William Staveley gave me this book;" which I think he did. The manuſcript in Leiceſter has no author's name prefixed to it. I have collected a conſiderable number in Leiceſter; and am daily adding to them. Gregory has borrowed the tranſcript; and told me this morning, he ſhould have printed it very ſoon had it not been for yours. Yours, moſt ſincerely, J. SIMMONDS."

2. "Stanford Hall, Oct. 20, 1766. Sir, I was greatly diſappointed on my going to Leiceſter (the beginning of this month, after my return from Bath) to find you had removed to Cambridge; as I was in great hopes I ſhould have ſeen you at Stanford this autumn, to have communicated to you what little collections I have relating to the borough of Leiceſter. My papers chiefly regard the county (in which I ſhould be glad of your reciprocal aſſiſtance); but I have a MS Hiſtory of Leiceſter, wrote by a very excellent author, which I believe you never ſaw; and it is highly neceſſary you ſhould ſee and peruſe it. When it will be convenient to you I know not; but at any time you will be welcome to my houſe. I imagine I ſhall have a call to parliament early next month, but hope to be at home again by Chriſtmas; or, if I ſend you word where I am in London, will a trip thither be more eaſy to you? T. CAVE."

3. "Stanford Hall, Nov. 11, 1766. Sir, the day after I wrote to you, I received yours of the 20th; to which I thus reply: I have no copy of the Domeſday-book for Leiceſterſhire. Mr. Mores, one of the Antiquarian Society, I am told, has a copy. He is difficult of acceſs; and I never could come at him yet. Dr. Brady, Dugdale, &c. have only given a part of it. The manuſcript I have is Mr. Carte's original Hiſtory of Leiceſter, in his own hand-writing[5]. That which Browne Willis had was, at beſt, but a ſhort abſtract from it. I have one of the ſame, given me by Dr. Willis. The additions to Burton in Mr. Chetwynd's MS. are numerous; I mean, with regard to the town of Leiceſter only; I have copied them from that MS. and will take them to London with me next week to Dr. Aſkew. If you think it neceſſary, you are mighty welcome to a copy of them, if you pleaſe to inſtruct the Doctor to have them tranſcribed; for I have not leiſure to do it myſelf. Gaſcoigne's notes and additions I am a ſtranger to, and wiſh you would give me ſome account of them. Bp. Tanner, indeed, does mention an old Abbey-book in the cuſtody of ſir Thomas Cave; but by what authority I know not, as I never yet met with it. In the Bodleian is an old vellum MS. giving an ample account of the poſſeſſions of that famous abbey, drawn up by one Charyte, who was abbot there; and it is called "Charyte's Rentale[6]." I could have wiſhed you had not formed your work before we had been better acquainted. I have ſeveral large volumes of Collections, by the Cartes,

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[1] This buſineſs was very heartily taken up by the gentlemen of that county, who formed from among themſelves a committee for the expreſs purpoſe of conducting the publication; and ſir Thomas Cave was very judiciouſly appointed chairman. It is much to be lamented, that this committee, or the ſurvivors of them, contented themſelves with giving the work to the publick juſt as Mr. Bridges left it; by which means the Hiſtory of the County of Northampton is 80 years in arrear.

[2] Theſe were only extracts from Mr. Cavendiſh's Memoirs of the Cardinal, abridged in vol. I. p. 271.

[3] See an account of Mr. Staveley, vol II. p. 677. His "Hiſtory of Leiceſter," which, by the gift of Dr. Farmer, is now in my poſſeſſion, is incorporated in the Firſt Volume of the preſent Work.

[4] Theſe verſes are printed in the "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica," Nº XLIII. p. 374.

[5] This alſo, by the favour of Dr. Farmer, is now my own, and has been made uſe of in the Firſt Volume.

[6] See this particularly deſcribed in the Appendix to vol. I. p. 67.

containing matters relating to the county and town, extracts of Hall Books, &c. &c. which you ſhould have ſeen here; but they are too cumberſome to move. Alſo the biſhop of Carliſle ſent me ſeveral deeds relating to the town; but buſineſs or ill health has prevented my looking at them. Perhaps I think my treaſure more valuable than it is: you would be a better judge if you ſaw it. A trip to London in the Fly next week would do you good; and you may hear of me at the Exchequer Coffee-houſe next Weſtminſter-hall gate. Have you got a draught of the Roman pavement, diſcovered a few years ago, under the houſe called Vauxhall? I gave five guineas for one. I am, ſir, your moſt humble ſervant, T. Cave.”

4. “ Palſgrave (by Diſs) Dec. 31, 1766. Rev. Sir, I often hear of you, and wiſh much oftener to have the pleaſure of your agreeable converſation; as I do our good friend's Mr. Reeves, who, although but at nine or ten miles diſtance, yet is difficult of acceſs. The laſt time we were together, he gave me one of your propoſals for printing the Hiſtory of Leiceſter; and at the ſame time hinted to me, that he believed you intended a copy for me of the book when publiſhed, for which I ſhall be extremely thankful, and will requite the favour in the gratefulleſt manner I am able. Nevertheleſs, I would by no means be abridged of the honour of my name being inſerted amongſt the liſt of your ſubſcribers; and if I can be of any ſervice in diſpoſing of any, it will much rejoice me. I find, in looking into my Collections for Leiceſterſhire, that I am in poſſeſſion of a few trifling deeds and papers relating to that town and county; of which, if they will be of any ſervice, I will either ſend you fair copies, or the originals themſelves, if not too late for your commendable undertaking. I expect very ſoon to be in Cambridge to finiſh ſir James Burrough's executorſhip; ſo pray let me hear how far you have proceeded in your Topography, and whether you take in the whole ſhire, or only the town of Leiceſter. I turned laſt evening to ſee what account Burton had given of it; but I find it a very jejune performance. I think long to ſee yours, as my time wears away apace. I have lately ſcraped an intimate acquaintance with one of your Leiceſter members, viz. John Darker, eſq. No doubt he will encourage your work, as will every ingenuous gentleman. My Burton's Leiceſterſhire[1] has ſeveral marginal additions by the late Peter Le Neve, eſq. but none for Leiceſter town. If you would have them, I will tranſcribe them for you. Pray contrive to come and ſee us as ſoon as you can in the ſpring. I beg a diſtribution of my beſt compliments to my much eſteemed friend Mr. Hubbard, &c. &c. and am, in ſome hurry, worthy dear ſir, with great truth, your moſt obedient ſervant, Thomas Martin.”

5. “ Treaſury, Jan. 8, 1767. Sir, herewith you will receive a tranſcript of a charter relating to the earldom of Leiceſter, from the original in my collection. This charter is very fair. The ſeal, which is of green wax, is exceeding fair. You will obſerve that the charter of king John is dated at Vernoil in France, which was his place of reſidence when his brother Richard I. was ſlain before the caſtle of Calais. John loſt no time in gaining over to his intereſt ſo powerful a nobleman as the earl of Leiceſter; and, the better to ſecure him, ſent this charter to the earl before he ſet out for England. Simon de Montfort had one moiety of the honour of Leiceſter; and by the words “ alteri heredum comitis Roberti,” I ſhould ſuppoſe that he was a younger ſon. You will alſo obſerve, that many of the privileges granted by the charter of king John had not theretofore been enjoyed by any former earl of Leiceſter. I have ordered drawings to be made of the teſſellated pavements, which I ſhall deliver to Mr. Percy. Dr. Ducarel, of Doctors Commons, hath a particular account of the pariſh of St. Martin's, Leiceſter, in the hand-writing of the Rev. Mr. Samuel Carte. The Doctor hath alſo ſome notes concerning Mr. Staveley, which he will communicate to you if you will apply to him by letter. I thank you for your intentions with reſpect to your Eſſay on the Learning of Shakeſpeare; and am very truly, &c. Thomas Astle.”

6. “ Stanford Hall, Jan. 16, 1767. Sir, Before I left London at the end of November, I left the MSS. with Dr. Aſkew, who ſaid you ſhould have them in a few days: I am glad you have got them at laſt. I ſhould be certainly very glad to ſee Gaſcoigne's additions, eſpecially if I may have them ſome time to abſtract. As to the additions of Burton in the Ipſwich Catalogue, perhaps you may find out from the bookſeller who purchaſes it, and I may ſome time get a ſight of it. As for purchaſing, I have ſo many Burtons, &c. that they rather perplex me. If I live and am well at the end of this ſeſſion, I intend diverting myſelf again in digeſting my Collections, which have lain dormant ſome years; but I muſt beg leave to aſſure you, that I believe my works will be of no uſe to any body but myſelf. *That* they have been indeed, becauſe they have given me amuſement at leiſure hours. I will bring up my drawing (which is a very exact one) of the teſſellated pavement. I ſhall alſo bring up the two MS Burtons of lord Chetwynd's, in order to return them; but will detain them till I know when you will be in town, that you may have a ſight of them. I really don't know whether my folio manuſcripts contain any thing to your purpoſe or not; they are very irregular, and ſadly wrote, and muſt be hunted all over to ſee whether they do or not; ſo that I wiſh you could have ſeen them yourſelf. I hope it is not too late in the ſpring to do ſo: moſt probably you have the marrow in Mr. Carte's MSS. which I have ſent you. Impaſſable roads and deep ſnow detain me at preſent from being at London. As ſoon as travelling is practicable I ſhall move thither. That you may enjoy many happy new years, is the ſincere wiſh of your obliged humble ſervant, T. Cave.

“ P. S. I beg leave to ſubſcribe for two copies of your work relating to Leiceſter Town.”

7. “ Oakley, Feb. 18, 1767. Reverend Sir, ſome time ſince meeting with Mr. Tyrwhitt[2], he informed me that you was deſirous of ſeeing Burton's Hiſtory, which he had kindly lent me: I therefore take this opportunity to ſend all the manuſcript notes relative to Leiceſter which are in that book. I hope theſe tranſcripts will be agreeable to you; and I ſhall be very happy if I can contribute any thing farther to your work. Mr. Burton is very conciſe, and is only to be eſteemed for his antiquity; but I ſhould think materials might be found to enlarge it, and bring it down to the preſent time; and you would do a particular honour to your county, if you was to undertake it. I am, ſir, your moſt humble ſervant, P. Wright.”

8. “ Bridge-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, Feb. 19, 1767. Sir, I am to return you my humble thanks for the kind preſent of your criticiſm upon the Literature of the great Shakeſpeare. Dr. Aſkew very faithfully delivered it at my lodgings; but unfortunately I was abſent when he came. Give me leave to inform you, that ſome years ago I heard Dr. Stukeley had drawn up a Treatiſe concerning the *Ratæ*, or *Rawdykes*, at Leiceſter. I once waited upon him with a requeſt to ſee it, but left him without his compliance. Where it is now I know not; but probably in the hands of Mr. Fleming, a counſellor, who married a daughter of the Doctor's. I am not acquainted with him, nor do I know where he lives. Our friend Aſkew probably knows him, and may get ſome information relating to it, if you chooſe to make farther enquiry into it. Have you no deſign of coming to town for a day or two? I have brought up my drawing of the teſſellated pavement on purpoſe to be of uſe to you, if you have no better, and will direct your engraver to look at it. I have alſo the two MSS. of lord Chetwynd, but muſt return them ſoon, having had them in my hands many years. I only wait to know if you would look at them here. Your moſt humble ſervant, T. Cave.”

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[1] From this copy, which is now in the Britiſh Muſeum, I have extracted all the additional notes.

[2] Librarian of Jeſus College.

9. "Bridge-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, March 14, 1767. I am very ſorry to find I am not likely to ſee you in London; and alſo that I know not how to aſſiſt you in procuring a ſight of Dr. Stukeley's Diſſertation upon the *Rata*. I have been one evening at the Antiquarian Society, and ſaw the drawing of the teſſellated pavement at Leiceſter. Your engraver, whoever he is, has been but once to copy it, and proceeded but a very little way in his work, and lord Weymouth is in ſome hurry to have his copy returned; wherefore, to aſſiſt you, and ſave you the charge of a copy, I will ſend mine to Dr. Aſkew for your uſe; and hope, whoever you employ to grave it, will be a little more expeditious, that mine may be returned in a ſeaſonable time. The draught which I ſaw is not to be compared with mine, one part of it being omitted. I am ſorry I cannot get aſſiſtance from Gaſcoigne's notes; and hope, however, when Mr. Wright has done with the book, I may alſo have it. As I know not the gentleman, I wiſh you to write to him about it as ſoon as you conveniently can. Neither do I know Mr. Martin of Palgrave, and therefore entreat your intereſt with him to get me the uſe of his Burton with Le Neve's Notes, as alſo St. Loe Kniveton's Church Notes. I preſume, as Walter Chetwynd's name is prefixed to one of the MS copies I had, that Mr. Chetwynd made the additions. Yours, &c. T. CAVE."

10. "Sir, I am ſorry to find I have no proſpect of ſeeing the Burton belonging to Jeſus College Library, as Mr. Wright has ſtill the poſſeſſion of it. If God gives me life, I hope to ſee it another opportunity[1]. Mr. Martin, I obſerve, offers to tranſcribe Le Neve's notes out of his own Burton for your uſe; perhaps you have intereſt with him to procure the ſame favour for me, of which I ſhould be glad. As the extracts in the letters you ſent me regard your own work principally, I have returned them uncopied. About a fortnight ago I ſent my draught of the Roman pavement to Dr. Aſkew, deſiring him to forward it to you, and hope you have received it long ago; if not, give him a ſtimulus. I have been confined to my room ſome days with a feveriſh diſorder; and as ſoon as it abates, ſhall retreat to country air; but, if you favour me with a line within a fortnight, you will direct to me at Mrs. Thomſon's, at Ewell, near Epſom, Surrey. In about three weeks from this time I hope to be at Stanford. I am, ſir, &c." T. CAVE."

11. "London, April 30, 1767. Sir, I have now been returned to London ſome days from a little retreat for my health's ſake, having been much out of order for ſome weeks. The Doctor promiſed me to ſend you the drawing ſoon after I gave it into his hand, and I am amazed you have not received it; and therefore, for my own ſake, beg you would remind him of it. Parliamentary buſineſs begins (when it ſhould end) now upon us; and the labours due in the winter are to be executed in the ſummer, according to the modern ſyſtem of politicks, which is full of enthuſiaſm. I have already attended till fatigue has impaired my frail juncture of fleſh, bones, and ſpirit; and yet ſhall attempt to diſcharge one week's duty more, concerning the ſtubborn behaviour of the North Americans. If Miniſtry is determined, they will find more of the ſame ſentiment; if not, it will be vain to throw away our time in pompous ſpeeches and long debates here. Le Neve's Notes from Mr. Martyn's Burton I ſhould be glad of, if not too prolix. The other matters I don't lay much ſtreſs upon. Your aſſiſtance is very kind; and will always be very acceptable to, ſir, your humble ſervant, T. CAVE."

12. "Stanford Hall, Aug. 13, 1767. Dear Sir, I am much obliged by the procurement of the book you mention. I have not heard any thing of it from Leiceſter; but ſhall be at the aſſizes there to-morrow, and will make due enquiries after it. I will take as much care of the book as of my own; and will be as expeditious as a great hurry of affairs upon my hands, and ſome inability from an indifferent ſtate of health, will permit me to be; but am fearful of being cenſured for tediouſneſs. I am in no manner of haſte for a return of the pavement; it is in your hand very ſafe. As to the uſe of my name in that or any where elſe, I ſhall eſteem ſuch an inſertion an honour done to my unworthy aſſiſtance. Poor Mr. Simpſon (whoſe ill fate I lament) never gave me any exemplication or tranſcript of any kind, or doubtleſs it ſhould have been at your ſervice. I have a little ſewed paper-book, containing as under; 1. "Carta Libertatum & Privilegiorum Ducatûs Lancaſtriæ;" 2. "Nomina omnium Villarum in Comitatu Leiceſtriæ infra Lancaſtriæ Juriſdictionem (uti aſſeritur) exiſtentium;" 3. "Of the Honour of Winton." If it will be of any ſervice to you, inform me where I ſhall depoſit for your uſe[2]. I am glad ſo much griſt comes to your mill, where I am confident it will be made to produce the fineſt flour. If you viſit Leiceſterſhire this year, I indulge myſelf in thinking you will not paſs me unregarded, as I am Mr. Farmer's moſt obedient, T. CAVE."

In 1769, the late Mr. Alderman Gregory of Leiceſter publiſhed propoſals for re-printing Mr. Burton's Hiſtory by ſubſcription, with the following advertiſement:

"The above valuable work, being now become exceeding ſcarce, Mr. Gregory has been frequently and importunately ſolicited by great numbers of his friends to re-print it. He now complies with their requeſt; and if proper encouragement appears, the work will be put to preſs immediately. The armorial bearings, and every other embelliſhment of the original, will be faithfully preſerved. The annexed half-ſheet is deſigned as a ſpecimen of the paper and intended execution of the printing. The map and copper-plates he promiſes to have executed in a maſterly manner. The work will be delivered to the ſubſcribers as ſoon as it can be executed, at one guinea in ſheets, to be paid on the delivery. Any nobleman or gentleman poſſeſſed of any curious accounts of families or pariſhes, or who will favour the Editor with plans or views of their reſpective ſeats, &c. will have their favours gratefully acknowledged, and inſerted in an intended Appendix; but which will not be included in the primary ſubſcription, as it is impoſſible to aſcertain the extent, and conſequently the expence, of ſuch Appendix at preſent."

Theſe propoſals occaſioned the following correſpondence of Dr. Heathcote and ſir Thomas Cave:

1. "Sileby, Sept. 21, 1769. Sir, the Deſcription of Leiceſterſhire becoming at length a very ſcarce book, Mr. Gregory conceived a deſign of re-printing it. He communicated his purpoſe to me; which I greatly approved, and encouraged him in; but adviſed him withal not to be precipitate, as I ſuppoſed there was extant a copy of that work, enlarged and improved by the Author himſelf. In confirmation of this, I ſoon after ſent him the following extract from the Hiſtorical Library of Biſhop Nicolſon; who, having obſerved that Burton's work conſiſts chiefly of deſcents, pedigrees, and moot-caſes, tells us, that "the author was afterwards ſenſible of the main defect, and therefore very much enlarged and enriched it with the addition of Roman, Saxon, and other Antiquities; that this appears from his own letter to ſir Robert Cotton, ſtill extant; and that the book itſelf, thus improved, is ſaid to have been lately in the poſſeſſion of Walter Chetwynd, of Ingeſtre, near Stafford, eſq. who had alſo other MSS. of the ſaid Mr. Burton's compoſure. I told Mr. Gregory, that the recovery of this improved copy would be a valuable acquiſition; adviſed him to ſpare no trouble in tracing it; and had the pleaſure to be informed by him ſoon after, that it was happily in your poſſeſſion. He added, that you had made conſiderable collections yourſelf. Upon this I obſerved, that nothing (as I apprehended) could be wanting to furniſh out a very compleat edition of the book; and we talked about the plan. We preſumed, that Burton's text was exactly to be

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[1] Sir Thomas Cave obtained afterwards the loan of the volume of Burton with Gaſcoigne's notes; and made his full uſe of it. See the Preface to vol. I. p. vii.

[2] This little MS. I have now before me.

followed, unleſs corrected or altered by himſelf: for, though the pedigrees and deſcents of many families, antient indeed and reſpectable, but not diſtinguiſhed in the annals of our country, and therefore of private rather than public concern, had been complained of as tedious and uninteresting, yet it was agreed to leave nothing out; leſt the reputation of the work ſhould be hurt by the notion of its being, what the bookſellers call, *caſtrated*. It ſeemed equally adviſable not to inſert any thing, except Burton's own additions and enlargements; for, by ſuch heterogeneous interpolations, as they would be called, this ſecond edition might be thought adulterated, *contaminata* as the Latins ſay; and then the Virtuoſi would perſiſt, with or without reaſon, in thinking the firſt the object of the curious. In the mean time, whether theſe additions ſhould be incorporated into the text, or thrown as notes into the margin, muſt be determined by the manner in which they are drawn up. if into the text, they may, ſhould it be thought expedient, be diſtinguiſhed by parentheſes. With regard to the Collections made by yourſelf, ſir, or any other gentleman of equal judgement in theſe matters, they will appear vaſtly well in an additional volume, by way of Appendix: and for the method in digeſting them, perhaps none better can be deviſed than that which Burton himſelf had uſed; that is, by placing the towns and villages in an alphabetical order, ſo as to correſpond with thoſe in the former volume. At the end of the ſecond volume may alſo be added, if they ſhall be thought of either uſe or curioſity, the other MSS. of Mr. Burton mentioned by biſhop Nicolſon. The letter to ſir Robert Cotton will be rightly prefixed to the firſt volume; together with an advertiſement, ſetting forth an account of this edition, and making proper acknowledgements to ſuch as ſhall contribute to it; to yourſelf, ſir, moſt particularly. The Bookſeller, who will always conſider himſelf as a principal in theſe undertakings, ſeems very ſolicitous that the work be not ſwelled too largely, leſt the bulk endanger the ſucceſs of the ſale. I told him I was not apprehenſive of this; that, though I had mentioned two volumes, it might poſſibly be comprized in one; and that, though the Natives of the County might, ſome of them, wiſh for more minute details and particular deſcriptions, yet as theſe would not be deemed of *univerſal* concern, they could not be admitted into a work deſigned for *univerſal* uſe. This, ſir, is a general idea I have formed to myſelf of a ſecond edition of Burton's book; and I have preſumed to communicate it to you, becauſe I have underſtood that ſuch a communication would not be diſagreeable. I have made no collections myſelf, having never had any thing of this kind in view; but ſhould be glad to aid and aſſiſt, as far as I can, in promoting any work of literature, and eſpecially a thing of this kind, which is undoubtedly of ſpecial uſe. I have the honour to be, ſir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant, **RA. HEATHCOTE.**"

2. "Stanford Hall, Oct. 12, 1766. Sir, your favour of the 21ſt of September I received laſt week, and take the firſt opportunity of making my acknowledgements for it. With regard to the two MSS. of Mr. Burton's in Lord Chetwynd's library, I was led to ſearch for them, both by the account given of them by Dr. Nicolſon, and the mention made of them in Catal. Bibl. Bodleian. I requeſted Lord Chetwynd to lend them to me, which he very obligingly did; and, while I had them in my cuſtody, I tranſcribed every word of them which was additional to Mr. Burton's ſhort work. The MS. continues the hiſtory of property about 26 years lower down than Mr. Burton does, and deduces the genealogical account down to the ſame time; but I do not perceive any great enrichment of the work from the Roman or Saxon Antiquities. This MS. is intituled, *Mr. Burton's Antiquities of Leiceſterſhire, with large Additions by Walter Chetwynd, Eſq.*; but it appears evidently to be Burton's own compiling, becauſe, in the courſe of the work, he often ſpeaks of ſome errors, &c. &c. in his firſt edition. Theſe additions Mr. Gregory is very welcome to the uſe of, if he perſeveres in his reſolution; and they will eaſily join to the old work, without the addition of marginal preſs-work. To theſe I wiſh might be added the hiſtory of the continuation or alienation of local property to this preſent time, diſtinguiſhed as new matter, by ſtars, daggers, or ſome ſimilar mark. And I heartily wiſh Mr. Gregory would immediately proceed upon his deſign; eſpecially as by giving only the work of our Antiquary, pure and unmixed with the relations of any other pen, the bulk will not be greatly increaſed. And he ſaid he ſhould not grudge 20 ſheets of preſs-work more than a copy of the old edition will require: I think the additions alone will not demand ſo many. As to my Collections, they are numerous indeed. I have amuſed myſelf with them many years, and intended to have digeſted them regularly; not but I have almoſt completed ſome particular places: but my accounts are full and long; and, were they all prepared in the ſame manner, would compoſe three or four volumes in folio. I now cannot expect to live ſo long as to do it, as the change of ſcene from a retired country life to the ſtage of London is a great impediment to a much farther progreſs in it. However, I ſtill divert myſelf a little now and then in labouring at it; and if any thing may be ſelected from the ſcralls I may leave behind me, towards farther illuſtrating the ſubject, I do not repent at the toil I have had. Give me leave to make one declaration for the ſake of my own character; that in whatever I have wrote and collected, I have not done it on the leaſt preſumption of my abilities, but merely for the averſion I have to idleneſs; and the zeal I have for the ſervice (ſuch as it is) of a county, who have long honoured me with their confidence, pointed out the ſubject. Lord Chetwynd's MSS. are word for word the ſame, only one ſeems a fair tranſcript from the other. I am, ſir, your moſt obedient ſervant, **THOMAS CAVE.**"

Sir Thomas Cave, from this time till his death, embraced every opportunity of improving his Collections[1], particularly in his more immediate neighbourhood, the Hundred of *Guthlaxton*; and had thus drawn up his ideas on the ſubject of his intended publication.

"As Mr. Burton has laid a foundation for any future work in regard to the Hiſtory of Leiceſterſhire, it is propoſed to inſert ſo much of that Author as is merely hiſtorical; omitting ſuch relations of men and things as do not concern this ſubject[2]. It is farther propoſed, 1. Not to proceed alphabetically, as Mr. Burton has done, but to deſcribe each Hundred by itſelf, according to Sir William Dugdale's method[3]. 2. To omit the pedigrees[4] of ſuch families as are now extinct, or have aliened their eſtates; and to inſert the genealogies of ſuch of the Nobility and Gentry as are either now reſident in the County, or proprietors of eſtates in it[1]. 3. When any account or relations of greater antiquity, or antecedent to the time from which Mr. Burton commences his account, can be diſcovered, to add the ſame, and alſo to continue the narratives from the time where he concludes to the preſent year[2]. 4. To render this work more entertaining to ſuch as have no particular pleaſure in the peruſal of Antiquity, it is deſigned to embelliſh it with the (ſhort) hiſtory of any eminent perſons, remarkable tranſactions, buildings of note, and alſo natural hiſtory of herbs, plants, &c. wherever any thing comes to knowledge that falls under that denomination[3]; avoiding all idle and fantaſtical tales[4] of apparitions, witchcraft, &c. 5. To deſcribe the preſent condition of every lordſhip, whether open or incloſed; number of houſes, teams, freeholders; ſoil, which rich, moderate, or barren; wooded, or open; rivers, medicinal ſprings; collieries, ſtone quarries, &c.; with the preſent (as well as antient) lords of the manors, patrons, impropriators, rectors, and vicars; value of livings, how charged or diſcharged in the King's books; whether donatives, ſinecures, &c.; chapels of eaſe; and with any particular cuſtoms, privileges, exemptions from biſhop's court, marriage within themſelves, dedication of churches, &c. copyholds, &c.[5] and, 6. To have a new general map[6] of the county, if the gentlemen of it give due encouragement[7]."

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[1] "The intelligent and faithful Burton has given an excellent ſketch of Leiceſterſhire, exhibiting, in a ſhort and well-arranged account, the true ground-work of a County Hiſtory. To improve and complete his plan, much was added by that diligent enquirer the late ſir Thomas Cave. His finiſhed labours will find, it is hoped, ſome learned and attentive publiſher, to do them full juſtice, and preſent them to the world with the luſtre in which they ought to appear. To him alſo this preſent publication is much indebted for encouragement, and a long-continued and effectual ſupport." Preface to Northamptonſhire, p. ii.

[2] In this preliminary article, we beg leave to differ a little from the worthy Baronet. It has been ſtated (vol. II. p. 843.) that Mr. Burton's printed volume, though a folio of above 300 pages, if the unneceſſary digreſſions were ſtruck out, and the pedigrees reduced into leſs compaſs, would ſhrink into a ſmall work. But it was the ſtyle of the times in which our Author lived, for writers in general to indulge themſelves in fondneſs for digreſſion; affecting to pour forth their whole ſtate of common-place learning on all occaſions, whether applicable or not; and it muſt be admitted that the digreſſions of our Author in particular are in general ſo pleaſant and ſo pertinent, as deſervedly to be entitled to notice.

[3] Much approving of this plan, it is accordingly adopted, and a ſeparate Map of each Hundred introduced.

[4] By compreſſing the pedigrees into a very narrow compaſs, the older ones are preſerved, without occupying much ſpace.

Sept. 16, 1776, the following Propoſals were offered for a new edition of Mr. Burton's book:

"I. That this Work ſhall be printed in one Volume, folio, on good paper, and with a new ſet of types. II. A new engraved map of Leiceſterſhire, and two engraved copper-plates containing all the arms. III. The Work ſhall be put to the preſs and finiſhed with all expedition. There will be only 300 copies printed (25 of which will be taken off on ſuperfine writing paper, price £2. 2s.) IV. The price to Subſcribers One Guinea, to be paid on delivery of the book, ſewed in blue paper. From the extreme ſcarcity of the preſent edition, and the extravagant price it now bears, the Editor is induced to lay before the Publick theſe Propoſals for printing another edition; in which he moſt humbly ſolicits the encouragement of the Noblemen and Gentlemen of that County, and of the Public in general. Truly ſenſible of the great favours conferred on him by thoſe Noblemen and Gentlemen who have already aſſiſted him in promoting and accompliſhing this undertaking, he returns them his moſt hearty thanks; and earneſtly requeſts ſuch other Noblemen and Gentlemen as are poſſeſſed of matters of Antiquity, Hiſtory, Armory, and Genealogy, in any manner relating to the ſaid County, to lend him their aſſiſtance in rectifying ſuch miſtakes or omiſſions as now appear in the preſent edition, and in improving and enlarging the intended Work, by deducing the ſame as near to the preſent time as the nature of it will admit of."

Mr. Whittingham's edition, profeſſing to be "*enlarged* and *corrected*, appeared in 1777; though in what the *enlargement* conſiſts it will be difficult to find. The *corrections* are only an awkward modernizing of the nervous ſtyle of the original. But the book had become ſo ſcarce, that *even this edition* was acceptable.

In the ſame year, Mr. John Throſby publiſhed ſix ſmall volumes, under the title of "Memoirs of the Town and County of Leiceſter;" of which performance not another word need be ſaid.

In 1780, the Author of the preſent volumes was induced, from family connexions, to inveſtigate with ſome attention the early Hiſtory of the Town of Hinckley; which in 1782 was ſubmitted to the publick as the Seventh number of Local Antiquities then publiſhing under the title of "*Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*," with the following prefatory epiſtle to Mr. John Robinſon:

"My good Friend, to what Patron is this Hiſtory intended to be inſcribed, is a queſtion you very naturally have aſked me; but I ſee not that any Dedication is neceſſary. If it were, I ſhould perhaps, when treating of Local Antiquities, look up either to the Society of Antiquaries of London, to whom I can boaſt of a profeſſional relation; or to that of Edinburgh, which has done me the honour to enroll my name amongſt its Correſponding Members. But my reſearches, whilſt they have convinced me that there is ſcarcely a village in the kingdom but could furniſh materials for the Hiſtorian, either as having been the ſeat of a battle, the peaceful reſidence of ſome Religious Society, the birth-place of an eminent individual, or for ſome event which poſterity would wiſh to know, have led me to more ambitious views. When I contemplate the dignity ſuſtained by a town which furniſhed the kingdom with an HEREDITARY LORD STEWARD, I am naturally led to conſider the preſent amiable REPRESENTATIVE of ſo high an honour, the SOVEREIGN of the Britiſh Empire. To HIM, therefore, to the Father of his People, as HEREDITARY BARON OF HINCKLEY, I have every inclination to offer up this humble tribute of dutiful reſpect, but have not the preſumption to requeſt the neceſſary permiſſion. As a hearty well-wiſher to the proſperity of your native town; you will live, I hope, to ſee it reſtored to no ſmall portion of its primitive ſplendour. Whilſt there are ſo many blooming branches of the Royal Stem, we may indulge the pleaſing expectation of ſeeing the Barony revived in the perſon of a Prince, and this antient and loyal Borough again diſtinguiſhed by the privilege of ſending Repreſentatives to the Great Council of the Nation. For the active part you have taken in this Hiſtory, accept my beſt thanks. The reader will eaſily perceive the advantages it has received from your accurate drawings and judicious communications. I am, Sir, with great truth, your obliged and faithful friend, J. Nichols."

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[1] This particular has been adopted, whenever the proper information could be obtained.

[2] This has been attempted in the fulleſt extent.

[3] This alſo has been performed to as full a degree as was practicable.

[4] As far only as relates to hiſtorical facts, theſe "idle tales" have been occaſionally noticed.

[5] To all theſe various particulars the fulleſt attention has been paid.

[6] The ſeparate map of each Hundred in the preſent volumes, it is preſumed, is an improvement of the plan ſuggeſted by Sir Thomas Cave. A general map will alſo be given in the concluding volume.

[7] Saxton's map of this county is included in that of Warwickſhire, engraved 1576 by Leonard Tervoort, without the hundreds. Mr. Burton ſupplied theſe, and added 80 towns in another map, engraved by Jod. Hondius at Amſterdam 1602, inſerted in his book on a ſmaller ſcale by Kid, and copied by Speed 1610, with a plan of Leiceſter. Another, including Rutlandſhire, has been publiſhed by E. Bowen, 1756, having on the Weſt ſide in capitals *Hereford*ſhire, inſtead of *Stafford*ſhire. A map of Leiceſterſhire from an actual ſurvey was begun in 1775, and finiſhed in 1777; by John Whyman, aſſiſtant to Mr. Burdet *, who ſurveyed and publiſhed Derbyſhire, under the direction of the Rev. John Prior, of Aſhby de la Zouch; engraved by J. Luffman, in four ſheets, with a plan of Leiceſter, 1778; dedicated by Mr. Prior to the Earl of Huntingdon †. [Mr. Prior, to whom this paragraph was ſhewn, obſerves, "What you have ſaid in regard to the map, is perfectly right; but, as it there ſtands, it may naturally occaſion a queſtion; How came I to dedicate a map, which was made by another perſon? The occaſion was this. I aſked my friend Burdet to take a ſurvey of our county. He told me he could not ſtay; for that he was engaged to go to Germany, to be an engineer to the Prince of Baden. I then wiſhed Whyman to do it, who had been formerly my ſcholar. He ſaid, he could not afford it; but if I would undertake it (as Mr. Burdet had recommended to me, having previouſly acquainted me with his method) he ſhould be glad to do it for me. I conſulted ſeveral of the firſt people in the county, whether they wiſhed a ſurvey to be taken, and would promote a ſubſcription; to which they readily aſſented. I then contracted with Whyman, for a certain ſum, to make the ſurvey, and lay down the map in the way which I ſhould direct. The property was to be mine; and, indeed, the whole was done under my direction and inſpection; and the ſubſcriptions were paid to me. I told the gentlemen whom I intended to employ, and wiſhed to put Mr. Whyman's name in the map; but thought I could not put in both our names without it appearing awkward. I had contracted with the Publick; and was conceived by them as reſponſible for procuring an accurate ſurvey. It was nothing to them whom I employed. You have my perfect conſent to repreſent this agreement as you pleaſe. I undertook the buſineſs in compliment to the gentlemen of the county (as no other perſon would do it), and to ſerve my ſcholar Mr. Whyman."]

* Burdet is the young man taking notes in the print of the Lecture on the Orrery after Wright.

† Gough's Britiſh Topography, vol. I. p. 518.

In October 1787, the XLIIId number of the ſame work contained the Hiſtory of the villages of *Aſton Flamvile* and *Burbach*; thus inſcribed to the late David Wells, Eſq. F. S. A.

"Dear Sir, If the Dedication of a Book can be conſidered as an acknowledgement for Literary Favours, this Volume can to no one be ſo properly inſcribed as to Mr. Wells; to whoſe truly original ſuggeſtions, judicious obſervations, and critical remarks, co-operating with the kind and unremitting efforts of our philoſophical friend Mr. Robinſon, I am indebted for much that is valuable in the following ſheets. Little did I apprehend, when the "Hiſtory of Hinckley" was ſubmitted to the publick, that the memorials of the Family of Onebye[1] would have been of the important conſequences they have ſince proved: it is therefore with the greater ſatisfaction I now exhibit the fruits of more mature reſearch. In the beginning of that work I ventured a ſuggeſtion, which even the ſmall townſhips here deſcribed will contribute to confirm. Though neither of them can furniſh conſiderable materials for general Hiſtory; they have long been in the poſſeſſion of the *Turviles*, the *Wightmans*, and the *Grays*; they have been honoured by the paſtoral labours of *Anthony* the good Earl of *Kent*, and by thoſe of the very learned and excellent *Duport*; and Burbach in particular gave birth to ſeveral of the children of the right-honourable rector, and to *Roger Cotes* the profound mathematician. *Leiceſter Grange*, which is ſaid to have been diſtinguiſhed in the laſt century by a viſit from a Monarch, and ſoon after became notorious as the manſion of a Traitor, is riſing into new diſtinction by the improvements it has received under the auſpices of its preſent poſſeſſor. To thoſe who, like yourſelf, are aware of the extreme difficulty with which authentic Anecdotes in Genealogy and Biography are obtained, no apology will be neceſſary for the irregular mode in which ſome of them are now arranged. And I may ſafely truſt to public candour for forgiveneſs on an article in which, however imperfect, neither trouble nor expence has been ſpared. Had the Collections of Sir Thomas Cave for a new Hiſtory of Leiceſterſhire been completed; or had they, even in their preſent unfiniſhed ſtate, been depoſited where acceſs could readily be had to them; much of my labour had been ſpared, and ſome particulars might perhaps have been recorded with more accuracy. To obviate in ſome degree this deficiency, I had intended to annex to this Publication ſuch information as I have met with, conſiſting principally of Church Notes, Epitaphs, Liſts of Incumbents, &c. under the title of "Brief Collections towards the Hiſtory and Antiquities of the County of Leiceſter:" but theſe, ſmall as they are, having accumulated far beyond my original idea, I ſhall bring them forward, in no great length of time, as a future Number of the "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica." Without detaining you, Sir, by the compliments which too frequently accompany this ſpecies of addreſs; I ſhall conclude with heartily wiſhing you a long continuance of health, to enjoy the learned leiſure and domeſtic felicity of your delightful reſidence at Burbach. With very ſincere regard, I remain, Sir, your faithful and obliged ſervant, J. Nichols."

In 1789, Mr. Throſby began to publiſh his "Select Views in Leiceſterſhire, from original Drawings; containing Seats of the Nobility and Gentry; Town Views, and Ruins; accompanied with deſcriptive and hiſtorical Relations;" and in 1790, "The Supplementary Volume to the Leiceſterſhire Views, a Series of Excurſions in the Year 1790 to the Villages and Places of Note in the County; to which are added, the moſt valuable parts of Burton, Nichols, and other antecedent writers on Leiceſterſhire."

The *Brief Notes* above alluded to appeared in April 1790, as N° L. of the "*Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*," under the title of "Collections towards the Hiſtory and Antiquities of the Town and County of Leiceſter;" with the following advertiſement:

"When the preſent Number was firſt announced in the Preface to the Hiſtory of *Aſton Flamvile*, &c. it was intended to conſiſt principally of Brief Church Notes, and a few Monumental Inſcriptions. Information, however, has ſince flowed in ſo copiouſly, as to occaſion ample materials for a large volume; which is ſo far advanced in the preſs, that it will be ready to publiſh in a few weeks."

The "Additional Collections" were accordingly publiſhed in July, as N° LI, with this apology:

"On the ample Collections which have been forming for an Hiſtory of the County of Leiceſter ever ſince the time of the induſtrious William Burton, it is needleſs to expatiate. A zeal for the honour and proſperity of Leiceſterſhire has gradually accumulated the preſent materials; but a defect in arrangement has evidently and unavoidably ariſen from the various periods at which they were obtained. To any other merit than that of aſſiduity and good intention the very nature of the volumes now ſubmitted to conſideration forbids the Collector to aſpire; their preſent appearance being that of a common-place-book, connected however by an Index, which it is hoped the Reader will conſult before he determines that any pariſh he may wiſh to examine is actually deficient. There will be few places in the county that are not mentioned in more parts of the book than one; and it will readily be perceived that the lateſt information very often materially improves, and in ſome few caſes almoſt wholly ſuperſedes, what had before been given. The beſt agology for having given ſo much, is a deſire that thoſe who may be diſpoſed to aſſiſt by future communications may have as little trouble in tranſcribing as is poſſible. When they ſee what is already done, they will have the goodneſs to add to it, or to ſuggeſt whatever may occur to them in the line of correction and improvement. If the Editor is ſo fortunate as to enjoy a continuance of health and ſpirits, he hopes to accompliſh a much completer Work, "The History and Antiquities of the Town and County of Leicester;" in which he earneſtly ſolicits, and doubts not of obtaining, the cordial aſſiſtance of his Literary Friends, and more eſpecially of thoſe who by local reſidence are in every way moſt competent to contribute their aid.

"The reſult of Mr. Peck's indefatigable aſſiduity, with the Collections which the late Sir Thomas Cave had formed during the ſkilful and attentive reſearch of many years, the Editor is happy to announce, will form the baſis of the intended publication. For theſe he is infinitely indebted to the liberality of the original Collector's grandſon, the late worthy Baronet, and to the friendly interceſſion of the Rev. Charles Cave [now Sir Charles Cave, Bart.] who has conſiderably increaſed the obligation by his own very uſeful notes and obſervations, and by the politeneſs with which the favour has been conferred. Two other manuſcripts, already in the Editor's poſſeſſion, will hereafter be of ſingular ſervice, though in the preſent work he has been delicate in extracting from them; "The Hiſtory and Antiquities of the ancient Town and once City of Leiceſter, by Thomas Staveley, Eſquire;" and, "An Eſſay on the Antiquities and Hiſtory of Leiceſter, by Samuel Carte, Vicar of St. Martin's, 1721." Theſe articles, with ſeveral engraved plates, were in the moſt liberal manner contributed by a Dignitary of the firſt eminence in literature, from whoſe pen there was once reaſon to have hoped for "The Antiquities of Leiceſter[2]." Of ſeveral other

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[1] This alluſion will be explained hereafter, under the Hiſtory of Hinckley.

[2] On this head, ſee the Preface to vol. I.

Townſhips in the County it will be ſeen that a full account is here given; ſuch as, when incorporated with Burton, and enlarged by records and other authentic papers, will be ſufficient for the Hiſtory of thoſe places. The parts that may yet be deficient he hopes to ſupply, by his own diligent inveſtigation, and the exertions of his friends. Nor will the preſent maſs of information be wholly ſuperſeded, even when a complete Hiſtory of the County ſhall be produced. The Volumes now exhibited are a mine of rough materials, whence a fair ſuperſtructure may be raiſed; and will exiſt as ſome authority for what may be deduced from it in a form more regularly connected.

"It remains only to requeſt, in the moſt earneſt manner, the aſſiſtance of the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentlemen of the County[1], towards the completion of a regular Hiſtory, which the Publiſher of theſe Collections propoſes to undertake; reſpectfully ſoliciting them to favour the Public with Views of their family manſions, pariſh churches, antient monuments, or other remarkable articles of curioſity. The communication of whatever may tend to elucidate the antiquities, local cuſtoms, &c. of any one particular place, will be eſteemed a ſingular favour; and to the Clergy he looks forward with confidence, to aſſiſt him with Church notes, epitaphs, curious extracts from their Regiſters, Terriers, interleaved copies of Burton, &c. either in the method already pointed out by his friends, or in any more eligible mode that may occur to themſelves. The ſmalleſt article of information will be acceptable; and whatever he may be favoured with ſhall be duly attended to, and thankfully acknowledged. J. N."

To the laſt-mentioned publication was annexed the following copious liſt of queries, propoſed to the Nobility, Gentry, and Clergy, of Leiceſterſhire; with a view of completing, from their anſwers, an Account of the Antiquities and Natural Hiſtory of the ſeveral Pariſhes in the County.

1. What is the antient and modern name of the pariſh in which you reſide? and what do you ſuppoſe to be its etymology?

2. What is its diſtance from LEICESTER, or from the neareſt market-town?

3. What is the extent of the pariſh? and by what pariſhes is it bounded, Eaſt, Weſt, North, and South? and what are its length and breadth?

4. What number of hamlets, villages, townſhips, chapelries, &c. are in it? their names and ſituation? and to what diviſion, hundred, liberty, belonging?

5. What are the number of its houſes and inhabitants of every kind, and of its teams? liſt of freeholds and copyholds, and their holders?

6. What number of perſons have been married, chriſtened, and buried, for the ſpace of 20 years paſt, compared with the firſt 20 years of the regiſter? When did the regiſter begin? Are any curious entries or remarks made therein?

7. What manors are or were in the pariſh, and who are or were lords thereof?

8. What are the names and qualities, arms and deſcent, of their proprietors?

9. Are there any particular cuſtoms or privileges, or remarkable tenures, in any of the manors in the pariſh? What courts, and their peculiar cuſtoms? What exempt juriſdictions, civil or eccleſiaſtical?

10. What caſtle, fort, antient manor or manſion houſe, ſeat, villa, or other remarkable buildings, are or have been in the pariſh? and the dimenſions of their largeſt apartment or galleries?

11. What coats of arms, inſcriptions, dates, or other ornaments and figures, are or were carved or painted in and about any of their buildings?

12. In what manor, deanry, and hundred, does the CHURCH ſtand?

13. Is it dedicated to any Saint? when and by whom it was built, of what materials? and has it a tower or ſpire?

14. What are its dimenſions, number of ailes, chapels, and bells?

15. Are the font, altar-piece, or plate, antient, or any way remarkable?

16. What chantries, altars, ſhrines, lights, images, gilds, or roods, appear to have been in the church; or what privileges or indulgencies annexed to it?

17. Are there any painted figures, arms, or inſcriptions, in the windows? Is there any parochial library in the church or parſonage?

18. Are there any antient or modern monuments, grave-ſtones, or braſs plates? and what inſcriptions and arms in the church, chancel, or ſteeple, or on the bells, plate, cheſts, pews, ſcreens, &c. or in the church-yard? The communication of any ſuch monumental or other inſcriptions is particularly requeſted.

19. Are there any tables of benefactions, or other inſcriptions, which are worthy of notice, painted or carved in or about the church, within or without?

20. Are there any vaults or burial-places peculiar to any antient or other families? and what extraordinary interments or preſervation of bodies?

21. Is the living a rectory, vicarage, donative, or ſinecure?

22. Are the computed worth of the living and its rate in the King's books rightly ſtated in Bacon's Liber Regis, or in Ecton's Theſaurus?

23. Who are, or who have been, patrons?

24. Who are, or have been, incumbents, as far back as you can trace by the pariſh-regiſters or otherwiſe? and were any of them remarkable for their writings, ſufferings, or other particulars? of what univerſity or college, what their degrees or preferments, and where buried?

25. Are there any lands belonging to the glebe or vicarage, or any copy of the endowment, or any terrier? Has it been augmented by Queen Anne's bounty? What are the firſt-fruits, tenths, ſynodals, procurations, penſions, &c.?

26. Who is poſſeſſed of the great tithes? what may their reputed value be? and is any modus paid thereout, and to whom?

27. Is there any chapel of eaſe in the pariſh; how is it ſupported? and who are, or have been, incumbents? and of what value may the cure be ſuppoſed?

28. What charities or benefactions belong to the pariſh? when and by whom given? how improved, or how loſt? What was the return made to Parliament?

29. Are there any Diſſenting or other meeting-houſes, or Popiſh chapels? and what number of each perſuaſion may be in the pariſh?

30. Are there any colleges, alms-houſes, free or other ſchool, or hoſpital? by whom and when founded, for how many objects, and what is the preſent ſtate?

31. Have there been any abbeys, priories, friaries, nunneries, hermitages, ſanctuaries, or other religious houſes; or are there any remains or ruins of them? by whom founded, and to whom granted? what charters, cartularies, ledger books, rentals, ſtatutes, deeds, wills, obituaries, bede-rolls, or other writings, ſeals, habits, ſhrines, or other fragments, belonging to any church, monaſtery, chantry, gild, hoſpital, ſchool, or other charity?—Speed mentions *Stane* and *Werewereden* as Benedictine monaſteries in Leiceſterſhire. Q. where were thoſe houſes ſituated[2]?

32. Are there any croſſes or obeliſks, inſcribed or carved ſtones, circles of rude ſtones, ſingle ſtones on

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[1] "It has been juſtly complained of in other Counties, that papers of the utmoſt conſequence to their Hiſtories have, with an uſeleſs precaution, been timidly withholden from public inſpection, under the futile idea that the titles of the proprietors might, by a free communication, be called in queſtion: but I have too good an opinion of my countrymen, to ſuppoſe them biaſſed by ſuch unmanly ſentiments; and am rather inclined to think, that every proprietor will willingly and joyfully contribute to the full completion of a work, in which every individual will be partly concerned. Every one muſt naturally wiſh to ſee the hiſtory of his property traced to its original holder; and no one would bluſh to know, that his preſent eſtate was, antiently, part of the poſſeſſion of the principal men in this kingdom." WYNDHAM.

[2] See the anſwers to the queries on *Barkby* hereafter, p. *64.

hillocks, or otherwiſe, hollows wrought in rocks, ſingle ſtones placed horizontally or over one another, or any beacons, in the pariſh?

33. Are there any barrows or tumuli, or extraordinary mounts? have any been opened, and what have been found therein?

34. Are there any *Roman*, *Saxon*, or *Daniſh* caſtles, forts, camps, roads, ditches, banks, pits, or other extraordinary earth-works, or pieces of antiquity, remaining in your pariſh; and what traditions or hiſtorical accounts are there of them?

35. Have there been any vaults, pavements, urns, pieces of pottery, lamps, weapons, armour, ſeals, rings, buckles, odd pieces of metal, ſtatues, buſts, carvings, altars, images, coins, or other pieces of antiquity, *Roman*, *Saxon*, *Daniſh*, or other, or bones of extraordinary ſize, dug up in your pariſh; when and by whom; and in whoſe cuſtody are or were they?

36. Have there been any remarkable battles fought? on what ſpot, by whom, when, and what traditions are there relating thereto? Or what the ſufferings or adventures of the clergy or gentry in the civil wars?

37. Have any councils, ſynods, parliaments, or other meetings, civil or religious, been held in it?

38. Have you any wake, Whitſun ale, doles, or other ſuch cuſtoms, uſed in the pariſh; or any annual or other proceſſions or perambulations?

39. What markets or fairs are kept in the pariſh? what commodities are chiefly brought for ſale; are they the manufactures or produce of the country, live cattle, or other things? what toll is paid, and to whom?

40. Is there any ſtatute-fair for hiring of ſervants, and how long has it been eſtabliſhed? What are the uſual wages for men and maid-ſervants, &c. for each branch of huſbandry?

41. Are there any manufactures carried on in the pariſh, and what number of hands are employed? What rare pieces of art have been invented or made by any of the pariſhioners?

42. What is generally a day's wages for labourers in huſbandry and other work; and what for carpenters, bricklayers, maſons, or other mechanicks, &c.?

43. What are, or have been, the prices of proviſions, beef, veal, mutton, lamb, pork, pigs, geeſe, ducks, chicken, rabbits, butter, cheeſe, &c.?

44. What is the annual rent or value of the lands or houſes in the pariſh, or townſhip? what is the poors-rate in the pound, *communibus annis?*

45. What common, or quantity of waſte land, may be in the pariſh?

46. Are there any foreſts, chaces, parks, or warrens; of what extent, number of deer, &c.? any heronries, decoys, or fiſheries; and to whom belonging?

47. What is the uſual fuel? is it coal, wood, heath, furze, turf, or peat? and the prices paid on the ſpot?

48. Is there any great road leading through the pariſh, and from noted places?

49. Do any rivers, or brooks, or navigable canals, riſe in or run through the pariſh? and when and on what terms were the acts for making them navigable obtained?

50. What bridges, when and by whom built, of what materials, what number of piers or arches, the length and breadth of the bridge, and width of the arches? are they ſupported by private or public coſt?

51. Has the pariſh given birth or burial to any man eminent for learning, or other remarkable or valuable qualifications?

52. What particular games, ſports, cuſtoms, proverbs, or peculiar words or phraſes, or names of places, perſons, animals, vegetables, or things, are uſed; and what notions or traditions obtain among the common people?

53. Are there, in any of the gentlemen's or other houſes, any pictures which give inſight into any hiſtorical facts, or any portraits of men eminent in art, ſcience, or literature; any ſtatues, buſtos, or other memorial, which will give any light to paſt tranſactions; or what manuſcripts in any language, books of arms, pedigrees, lives, ſignatures, patents, diplomas, perambulations, ſurveys, plans, pictures, or drawings, of any perſons, buildings, or views, relating to the pariſh, in the poſſeſſion of any perſon in the pariſh, or their acquaintance?

54. What is the appearance of the country in the pariſh? is it flat or hilly, rocky, or mountainous, opened or incloſed; and the terms and mode of modern incloſing? and when was the incloſure made?

55. Do the lands conſiſt of woods, arable, paſture, meadow, heath, or what?

56. Are they fenny or mooriſh, boggy or firm, fertile or barren?

57. Is there ſand, clay, chalk, ſtone, gravel, loam, or what is the nature of the ſoil?

58. What petrifactions or foſſils are found in the pariſh, and in what ſtrata?

59. Are there any mines? to whom do they belong, and what do they produce?

60. Are there any mineral ſprings, frequented or not; at what ſeaſons of the year reckoned beſt, and what diſtempers are they frequented for? What are their qualities, virtues, weight, and analyſis; and what cures atteſted or wrought by them?

61. Are there any hot waters or wells for bathing, and for what diſtempers frequented? any wells or ſtreams formerly accounted holy?

62. Are there any lakes, meers, pools, or waterfalls; what their depth and height; where do they riſe, and whither do they run?

63. What is the proportion of arable, and meadow or paſture?

64. What are the chief produce of the lands, and in what proportion?

65. What is the general price paid for lands, arable, meadow, paſture, &c.? What ſort of manure is chiefly uſed for the land, and what is the price of it on the ſpot? What are the methods of tillage; what ſort of ploughs and other inſtruments of huſbandry are uſed? or have any new modes of cultivation been introduced?

66. What trees thrive beſt, or are moſt common? What plants, ſhrubs, grains, moſſes, graſſes, trees, fruits, flowers, are peculiar, or moſt common?

67. Is the pariſh remarkable for breeding any cattle of remarkable qualities, colour, ſize, value, or number, and how ſold? with other general obſervations.

68. What quantities of ſheep are raiſed or fed; and what is their chief food?

69. What is the nature of the air? is it moiſt or dry, clear or foggy; healthy, or ſubject to produce agues, fevers, or other diſorders? and at what time is it reckoned moſt ſo, and by what probable cauſe?

70. What are the kinds of birds, inſects, or reptiles, common or rare?

71. What ſorts of fiſh do the rivers produce, what quantities, what are their prices on the ſpot, and in what ſeaſons are they beſt?

72. What ſtrange accidents, wonderful events, or extraordinary diſeaſes and cures, have happened; or uncommon deaths, diſcoveries of murder, or apparitions; what legends and traditions obtain about them, or what their atteſtation?

73. Hath there been any remarkable miſchief done by thunder and lightning, ſtorms, whirlwinds, or earthquakes? Or any remarkable phænomena, or meteors?

74. To theſe Queries, as applied to the town of LEICESTER, any farther information will be uſeful, reſpecting its antient or modern hiſtory, foundations, ſtreets, buildings, walls, gates, churches, wards, pariſhes, charters, privileges, immunities, companies, gilds, government, trade, manufactures, ſieges, accidents by fire or otherwiſe; with liſts of the mayors, recorders, repreſentatives in parliament for the town and county; and, as far as any of theſe particulars are applicable to the other market-towns, or to any of the larger villages in the county, the ſame information is alſo requeſted.

⁂ Although it is not preſumed that every gentleman, to whom this ſet of queries is addreſſed, may have it in his power to anſwer them all; it is nevertheleſs hoped, that, if only a ſingle one ſhould occur, it may be communicated to J. NICHOLS; by whom the favour will be thankfully acknowledged.

Finding that in many inſtances the preceding queries were thought too voluminous, and that gentlemen, from not being able to anſwer the whole to their own ſatisfaction, were deterred from anſwering any, the following conciſer letter was addreſſed to every clergyman in the county:

"Dec. 4, 1790. Reverend Sir, Let me requeſt you to peruſe the incloſed Queries, and to anſwer ſuch of them as may more immediately apply to your own pariſh. As you poſſibly may not have ſeen the "Collections towards the Hiſtory of Leiceſterſhire" which are already publiſhed, and which have been put forth principally with a view to obtain more correct and ſatisfactory information; I ſhall with pleaſure ſend you that part of the printed Collections, if you are ſo good as to tell me you have an inclination to ſee it, which relates to your own pariſh; and ſhall be thankful for the ſmalleſt articles of information or correction you may pleaſe to favour me with. The points in which I more eſpecially would wiſh to be indulged with your aſſiſtance are theſe: 1. A particular deſcription of your church in its preſent ſtate; and tranſcripts of the epitaphs it contains. 2. An account of the chapels connected with your church; whether ſtill in uſe, or deſecrated; alſo what meeting-houſes, and what public ſchools. 3. The names and dates of your predeceſſors, as far as your Regiſters will point them out; or any remarkable entries that appear there. 4. The number of houſes and inhabitants in your pariſh; with the number of baptiſms and burials for five years at three different periods. 5. The number of gentlemen's ſeats; and in what manor or manors? with the name of the preſent lord of the manor, and the ſucceſſion of its owners from 1622, when Burton's Hiſtory was publiſhed, to the preſent time. An earneſt deſire to render the Hiſtory I have undertaken as complete as poſſible muſt be my excuſe for giving you this trouble; and I ſhall hope at your leiſure to be honoured with an anſwer; being, with much reſpect, your very obedient ſervant, J. N."

In 1793, Mr. Throſby again appeared before the Publick, in "The Hiſtory and Antiquities of the Town of Leiceſter; being *the firſt* publiſhed Hiſtory of that antient Town."

"If this attempt," he ſays, "be found among the more humble efforts of this kind of writing, much may be ſaid in extenuation of its defects. The Writer, or Compiler, had no beaten track to paſs ſmoothly over. Nothing prior to this had been done, in any regular way, towards the Hiſtory of this antient place, that might aſſiſt him in this difficult undertaking. Mr. Staveley, ſteward of the Borough Records, in 1662, left a MS. which Dr. Farmer many years ſince offered to the conſideration of the Publick, but which was never publiſhed till incorporated [1] in this work. Beſides which, nothing material has contributed, as helps, but the Rev. Mr. Carte's [2] little MS.; Mr. Nichols's Collections; and Mr. Bickerſtaffe's Notes. In ſhort, the Compiler had to form from a maſs of undigeſted papers, and other materials which he had been collecting ever ſince the year 1777, ſomething like a regular ſyſtem, which might give the Reader a progreſſive detail of events; a taſk not extremely eaſy, it is known, to thoſe who have attempted provincial hiſtory. One advantage, however, may reſult to the publick from this undertaking. The Author is a native of the place he has deſcribed, and has been many years in the habit of noticing occurrences as they aroſe; and from that conſideration few, he preſumes, have eſcaped him; to which may be added, his predilection to the arts and things of Antiquity, with at leaſt a common ſhare of induſtry."

The materials for the preſent more extenſive undertaking were in the mean time rapidly accumulating; and, on mature deliberation, it was thought adviſeable to arrange the whole work in four volumes, and to publiſh it in ſeven parts; two of which accordingly appeared in 1795; and a third in 1798. A fourth is now ſubmitted to the reader; and the three remaining portions, each containing a complete Hundred, ſhall be proceeded with as ſpeedily as the nature of ſo laborious a work will admit.

It may now be not improper to ſtate briefly the circumſtances which led to the diſcovery of Mr. Burton's long-loſt volume; which cannot be done more effectually than by an extract from Mr. Shaw's letter to Mr. Urban [3]:

"After having obtained about 30 folio volumes of MSS. to ſelect from, beſides an infinite number of detached papers, and the liberal uſe of family records; I thought there could be little more left of value to me in the county of Stafford, unexplored. Laſt week, making a more particular ſearch at Ingeſtre [4], where I had before obtained the two curious Chetwynd MSS. I fortunately diſcovered, amidſt a chaos of antient evidences, &c. three other MS volumes for Staffordſhire, conſiſting of numerous extracts from leiger-books, old deeds, church notes, &c. with abundant looſe papers of parochial accounts, pedigrees, and other relicks of Antiquity, in the original writing of my venerable predeceſſors, Erdeſwick, Burton, Sir Simon Degge, Ferrers of Baddeſley, and Walter Chetwynd. In the ſame boxes was another treaſure for Leiceſterſhire, Burton's own printed Hiſtory, copiouſly interleaved, and enlarged with various marginal notes, &c. for a ſecond edition, by the Author, as appears by his writing in the title-page, and a long ſecond Preface, dated "Lindley, ... 1641," near 20 years after the firſt. This intended edition remaining unpubliſhed, fell, with various other MSS. of Burton, into the hands of the above excellent antiquary, Walter Chetwynd, who had not only left for my diſcovery a large volume of the ſame, with other additions in his own fair writing, but alſo a duplicate, in the ſame admirable penmanſhip and heraldic manner as the Chetwynd MS. for the Hundred of Pirehill, ſtill in my poſſeſſion. Theſe were, no doubt, both executed by the ſame ingenious perſon from the College of Arms, Gregory King [5], who was clerk to Sir William Dugdale, and tranſcribed and embelliſhed his beautiful Viſitation of Staffordſhire; to which my firſt volume is indebted for ſo many curious monuments, arms, and inſcriptions, formerly in Lichfield cathedral, &c. of which city he was a native, though I am ſorry he eſcaped my notice among the reſt of its numerous Worthies, having only recently met with his life in Dallaway's ingenious book upon Heraldry; where it is farther ſaid, that he copied the deeds, and tricked the ſeals, &c. in the beautiful Chetwynd Chartulary, which I have before deſcribed [6] to be on vellum, elegantly bound, and decorated with a fine portrait of the Author. This is a ſcarce print, and well engraved. I think it was taken from a painting now in the hall at Ingeſtre; but was too anxiouſly employed amongſt the above MSS. to compare them ſufficiently. Amidſt ſuch a collection, I had great hopes of diſcovering the long-loſt original Survey of Staffordſhire by Erdeſwick; but I am now convinced it is not at Ingeſtre, and probably not now extant. Burton, in a curious Latin Preface (which I ſhall tranſcribe below) dated in 1604, only one year after Erdeſwick's death, ſpeaks very highly of his performance; but adds, that even then it was not known for certain into whoſe hands the MS. fell, though he had heard it was in the poſſeſſion of ſir Thomas Gerrard, knt.; if ſo, there is a poſſibility that I may ſtill recover it among the archives of that antient family, now belonging, with great part of their property, to Hugo Meynell, eſq. In the mean time, if I may be allowed to hazard a conjecture, after ſo many able enquirers concerning that original MS. I ſhould think it was the copy from which the very incorrectly printed Erdeſwick was publiſhed, and which may, in ſome meaſure, account for the great number of inaccuracies therein, as the Author's hand-writing, rendered ſtill worſe by his peculiar contractions, was certainly very illegible and difficult to a mere printer, who had no local knowledge to aſſiſt him. I ſhall now, Sir, conclude with obſerving how fortunate it has been, both for the publick, Mr. Nichols, and myſelf, that, during our labours, and the minority of the preſent owner of Ingeſtre, Earl Talbot, who is ſtill on his travels in Ruſſia, the guardians of his affairs are liberal enough to permit me to put the above MSS. to the uſe for which they were originally intended. You will, therefore, oblige me by thus informing the Hiſtorian of Leiceſterſhire, that I hope ſoon to return to my employment in town for the winter, well laden with the above curious volumes, &c. for his inſpection.

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[1] In what manner this is performed, it would be invidious here to mention.

[2] The meagre abſtract given to Sir Thomas Cave by Dr. Browne Willis, and firſt printed in Bibl. Top. Brit. N° L. p. 593.

[3] Gent. Mag. vol. LXVIII. p. 921.

[4] During ſome recent repairs of the roof of that noble old manſion, were found numerous ſilver coins of Charles I. and II. hid there, probably, in the troubles of thoſe reigns.

[5] One of the copies ſeems to have been tranſcribed by Mr. *Charles* King; ſee p. v.

[6] Gent. Mag. vol. LXIV. p. 1080.

S. SHAW, *Hartſhorn*, *Nov.* 4, 1798."

The above-mentioned Preface of Mr. Burton was intended for the work which he gave to the Publick, in 1622, under the title of "The Deſcription of Leiceſterſhire; containing Matters of Antiquity, Hiſtory, Armory, and Genealogy;" but which, according to his firſt ideas, was to have appeared under the following title:

"Collectio armorum, inſignium gentilitiorum, tumulorum, et eorum inſcriptionum, monumentorum,
et cæterarum antiquitatum, in ſingulâ fere eccleſiâ, templo, monaſterio, aliove loco memorabili,
in comitatu Leiceſtrenſi, quas ætas et tempus ad nos devenire permiſerunt, hic deſcripta,
labore et ſtudio plerumque Willmi Wyrley, Leiceſtrenſis.
Acceſſit etiam collectio antiquitatum in quibuſdam eccleſiis in comitatibus circumjacentibus,
cæteriſque ubicunque, labore prædicti W. Wyrley.
Nomina eorum, qui huic cumulo aliquid adjecerunt.

S. E. Sampſon Erdeſwick, de Sandon, Staff.
H. P. Humfredus Purefey, de Barwell, Leic.
W. B. Willmus Burton, de Lindley, Leic.
H. A. Hieronimus Aſton, de Leiceſter.
T. P. Thomas Purefey, de Barwell, Leic.
W. S. Willmus Smith, Londinenſis.
N. C. Nicholaus Charles, Londinenſis.
R. C. Robertus Cooke, Clarentius Rex Armorum.
N. D. Nicolaus Dethick, Windſor Heraldus.
E. G. Edmundus Gunter, ædis Chriſti in Oxon. ſcholaris.
T. I. Thomas Ingram, de Hinckley, Leic.
W. Bel. Willmus Belcher, de Gildeſburgh, Northampt."

The Preface, fairly written out in Mr. Burton's hand, runs thus:

"Willmus Burton, Lindliacus, Leiceſtrenſis, amico lectori ſalutem. Cum in omni genere cognitionis ſcientia antiquitatum, rerumque veterum et præteritarum ſit digniſſima et maximè laudabilis, tum, ut mihi videtur, earum conſervatio, et ab imâ oblivione ſive interitu vindicatio, æquam meretur laudem. Quum enim ego non ita pridem in libellum incidi, qui antiquitates, monumenta, et multa alia notatu digna comitatûs Leiceſtrenſis, tum etiam paucorum circumjacentium comitatuum illuſtravit; hoc animo animadvertens meo, nil gratius eſſe quam prodeſſe multis, ejiciens omnem laboris metum, aggrediendum duxi, quem rudi pennâ et pennicillo (ut aiunt) indocto hic depinxi. Et ut nemini ingratus viderer, narrabo breviter, per quos profeci, et quorum labore congeſtus hic liber ſit. Willmus Wyrley, patriâ Leiceſtrenſis, natus, ut ipſe refert, apud Seile, com. Leic. 4 Eliz. è gentilitiis Staff. oriundus, et per matrem è familiâ de Charnels, de Snareſton, com. Leic. homo ſedulus et honeſtus, et ſtudio heraldico multum addictus, circa annum 1588, hunc laborem ſuſcepit, nimirum perambulandi et colligendi antiquitates, arma gentilitia, cæteraque notatu digna, quæ in quâvis eccleſiâ, locove celebriori infra comitatum Leiceſtrenſem et alibi forent ſpectanda, non ſine impenſis et labore gravi; ſæpeque mihi retulit (familiariter enim cum eo egi) ſe totum comitatum Leiceſtrenſem, topographicâ, hiſtoricâ, et heraldicâ narratione deſcriptum velle; quantúmque hâc in re progreſſus eſt pro certo non habeo[1]; vereor enim ne impeditus negotiis, vel aliis coactus cauſis, propoſitum intermiſerit. Circa annum 1599 profectus eſt in Scotiam ad regem Jacobum, et, quantum nunc audio, circa palatium regis moratur; ſed amplius de inſtituto ſuo hâc in re pro comperto non teneo. Quocirca quum tam commoda et neceſſaria ſit hæc deſcriptio, et unicuique perutilis, ego tametſi ex minimis infimus, ex indoctis indoctiſſimus, exemplo inductus doctiſſimi et reverendiſſimi viri Guil. Camdeni, cui Britannia tantum debet quantum orbis Ortelio, exemplo etiam Johis Nordeni et Ricardi Carewe, quorum hic Cornubiam, ille Middleſexiam et Hertfordiam deſcripſit, tum etiam exemplo amici mei ſingularis et unicè colendi viri literatiſſimi et ornatiſſimi Samſonis Erdeſwick, de Sandon, Staffordienſis, qui accuratiſſimè, quantum unquam aliquis comitatus Stafford, et Ceſtriæ deſcripſit, opus grande, doctiſſimum, laboratiſſiméque navatum: ſed, heu dolendum! immaturâ præreptus morte, in lucem non edidit, ſicut in animo eſſet ſuo, cujus conſilii ego teſtis etiam eſſe poſſim; quod opus in cujus nunc latet manibus incertum eſt; audivi nuper, quod penes eſſet Tho. Gerrard militem, utinam in lucem propediem prodiret in perpetuam reipublicæ utilitatem. His ego, inquam, inſtigatus exemplis, et his de cauſis permotus, provinciam Leiceſtrenſem illuſtrandam ſuſcepi; collegi quædam laceris chartis, et, quantum pro tam brevi temporis ſpatio licuit, antiquitates quaſdam enodavi, inſignia gentilitia et ſtemmata genealogica comparavi; ſed vereor ne quod mihi propoſueram aſſequi non poſſim; duobus enim ferè abhinc annis incidi in morbum dictum phthiſim ſive tabem, quo nunc afficior, cujus diuturnitate continuâ, vires corporis ita fractæ et labefactatæ ſunt, ut nec mihi facultas ſtudendi, nec poteſtas inveſtigandi aut ſcribendi, data ſit: interim tamen quibus poſſim viribus operam intendo, ut hic comitatus, qui a nobilibus præclariſſimis ſiquis in Angliâ alter, et multis antiquitatibus refertur, inter reliquos emicet, caputque elevet ſuum,

"Quantum lenta ſolent inter viberna cupreſſi."

"Faxit Deus, ut in ſtudioſorum et candidatorum gratiam hanc deſcriptionem, uſque ad ſummum deſiderium, quod avidè cupio et aveo, perficiam et perfectis partibus abſolvam. Interea temporis (amice lector) hoc opus æquè accipito, quod non ſine magno labore et ſumptu collectum fuit; et quantum ego pro virili comprehendere poſſim, mei incuriâ vel negligentiâ omiſſum non erit. Vale. *Lindley*, 7 *Apr.* 1604."

If I had fortunately poſſeſſed Mr. Burton's improved copy before the plan of the preſent work had been finally arranged; I ſhould perhaps have preferred the giving of his labours entirely diſtinct, in the manner propoſed by Dr. Heathcote; and have publiſhed in ſeparate volumes the ſubſequent reſearches of my other induſtrious predeceſſors. But, as that plan is at preſent impracticable, it would be injuſtice to the memory of Mr. Burton, were I not to avail myſelf, as far as poſſible, of his *curæ poſteriores*. I ſhall therefore preſerve his original Dedication and Preface; eſpecially as it was printed improperly in the Introductory Volume[1].

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[1] Wyrley's original MS. containing alſo many churches in the counties of Stafford, Northampton, York, Rutland, and Warwick, is now in the library of the Heralds College; bearing the mark V. 197. It appears alſo that he afterwards accompanied Burton, in his ſurvey of the churches there, in the years 1603, 1608, &c. In V. N° 127, in the ſame library, is a fair and beautiful copy of both their labours in this way, with the arms, monuments, and antiquities, well drawn.—V. is the mark of Auguſtine Vincent, Windſor herald, whoſe collections are all in this library.

"To the Illuſtrious and Right Honourable George Villers, Marquis and Earl of Buckingham, viſcount Villers, Baron Whaddon, Lord High Admiral of England, Ireland, and the Principality of Wales; Great Maſter of his Majeſty's Horſe, Knight of the Moſt Noble Order of the Garter, and one of the Lords of his Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council.

"Right Honourable, Having undertaken to remove an eclipſe from the ſun, without art or aſtronomical dimenſion, to give light to the county of Leicester, whoſe beauty hath long been ſhadowed and obſcured, have adventured to ſubmit the work to your Honour's patronage; for that upon the diſcovery of thoſe rays, Truth will come forth, againſt whom will many adverſaries riſe; who for that ſhe appeareth naked and unarmed, and cannot of herſelf reſiſt the violence of their furious encounters; vouchſafe therefore, Good Lord, to grant a protection to her, and to the county, and take them both under your Honour's tutelage, ſince by birth they do belong to you, and none alike to you can make the like defence, whoſe only word can calm the ſtrongeſt aſſault; then will their glorious beams reflect upon your ſelfe, and make your Honour ever more to ſhine, ſo ſhall both they and I for ever be your Honour's truly devoted, William Burton."

The Preface to the Reader, as finally ſettled in 1641, for "the ſecond Edition, corrected and enlarged by the Author," ſtands thus:

"Courteous Reader: Amongſt the multitude of writers that daily come abroad to the view of the world, I have now thruſt myſelf amidſt the crowd, to write upon a ſubject hitherto not treated of by any; not for any ſelf-conceit or vain glory, for I am one of thoſe which hold, that

"Gloria totius res eſt vaniſſima mundi."

Nor that I am ſo well opinionated of my own knowledge, or ability, or hold myſelf able, or fit to handle ſuch a matter, which requires a moſt learned and judicious head, to manage and diſcover; but muſt truly confeſs myſelf altogether unfit and unfurniſhed for this ſo great a buſineſs. Unfit, for that myſelf was bound for another ſtudy, which is jealous, and will admit no partner; for that all time, and parts of time, that could poſſibly be employed therein, were not ſufficient to be diſpended thereon, by reaſon of the difficulty of getting, and multiplicity of kinds of learning therein. Yet, if a partner might be aſſigned or admitted thereto, there is no ſtudy or learning ſo fit or neceſſary for a Lawyer as the ſtudy of Antiquities, and ſpecies thereof, which I could make good for many cauſes: yet was I drawn to this ſtudy of Antiquities by a natural genius; and as thoſe two learned writers, Georgius Brunius[2] and Hieronimus Henninges[3] (the one the author of "Theatrum Urbium," the other of "Theatrum Genealogicum") do ſay of themſelves, that though by profeſſion and calling they were Divines, yet being drawn by a natural inſtinct, the one to the love of pictures, proſpectives, maps, and other geographical delights; the other to the ſtudy of genealogies; that therefore no man ſhould lay any imputation upon them, for thoſe their labours, ſith that (ſay they) Saint Hierom, Bede, Iſidore, Oroſius, Æneas Sylvius, Rodericus Toletanus, and many Fathers of the Church, did delight themſelves with human learning, and each of them ſet forth hiſtories, or ſome other treatiſes, expreſſing their variety of content therein. The like may I ſay of myſelf: I gave way in ſome ſort to my own deſire, chuſing rather to recreate myſelf in this kind, than either to be miſemployed, or altogether idle, having ever accounted this old ſaying of Seneca[4] good and true, "Otium ſine literis mors eſt;" contrary to that vain and idle humour of ſome brutiſh gallants, who, having no learning themſelves, hold all learning baſe, and the lovers thereof alike; but their cenſure I refer to D. Onofrio Zarrabini[5] and Petrus Crinitus[6]; and holding that Caſtilian proverb authentical, "Mas vale ſaber, que aver," that knowledge is more worth than wealth. Unfurniſhed I ſay, for that through the weak conſtitution of my body, not being able to follow that practice which my calling did require, have now retired myſelf to a private country life, and ſo may with that conceited Macaronic poet[7] ſay:

"Et quoniam mea ſit quâ ſcribo penna badilus,
Et faciam druſias foſſa cavando manus;"
"And though my pen be chang'd into a paddle,
And thereby make hard hands, and in trenches baddle;"

cannot therefore make ſuch diſcourſe as the worthineſs of the ſubject requireth, being hereby deſtitute of thoſe helps which the City affordeth; yet notwithſtanding, rather than my native country ſhould any longer lie obſcured with darkneſs, I have adventured (in ſome ſort) to reſtore her to her worth and dignity, being animated hereto by the examples of many grave and worthy men; as that moſt learned and never-enough admired Antiquary, William Camden, eſq. late Clarenceux King of Arms, who moſt exactly hath diſcovered the whole continent of all Britannia; and that induſtrious and well-deſerving Maſter John Speed, who, in that his great and elaborate Hiſtory of England, hath well ſpoken of all the ſhires, and, by his great travail and expenſes, hath, for farther grace thereto, added the maps of each ſhire, the plot of every city and great town therein inſerted, never before performed by any. By others, who have illuſtrated ſeveral counties; as, namely, that grave and ſage lawyer, William Lambarde, of Lincoln's Inn, eſq. who from the depth of Antiquity hath reſtored the county of Kent; which comes in view again by the expert herald John Philipot, eſq. Somerſet officer at arms. The eloquent and noble gentleman, Richard Carew, eſq. who very worthily hath ſurveyed all Cornwall: And that excellent ſurveyor John Norden, gentleman, who hath briefly deſcribed the counties of Middleſex and Hertford; and ſince then hath made certain chorographical tables of ſome Weſtern ſhires, and a fine proſpective of the City of London. [[8]Being alſo encouraged by many my good friends of worth, among whom I cannot let paſs unremembered (without a thankful acknowledgement) the kind aſſiſtance and good directions of my antient and much reſpected friend and kinſman, John Beaumont, of Gracedieu, in the county of Leiceſter, eſq.; as alſo of that expert genealogiſt, my good friend and kinſman, Mr. Auguſtine Vincent[9], by his place Rouge Croix Officer at Arms, who very kindly from the Tower hath imparted to me many worthy notes, elſewhere not to be had or found, whoſe labours alſo in this kind for the County of Northampton ere long will come to light.] In this Deſcription I have run through in every town (as occaſion was offered) thoſe four ſections[1] above mentioned in the title-page. As for the Topography of this County, at the requeſt of a friend of mine, I rectified (certain years paſſed) Chriſtopher Saxton's map of this County, with an addition of 80 towns, which was graven at Amſterdam by Iodocus Hondius 1602, and ſince imitated by Mr. Speed in his great Hiſtory of Britain, with an augmentation of the Plot of the town of Leiceſter, and reduced into a leſſer form, and here inſerted; and of thoſe places which are of a more eminent ſite, I have briefly ſpoken ſomething throughout. And where any natural paſſage offered itſelf to be ſpoken of, I have there a little digreſſed, and written what I thought, not thinking it altogether impertinent to give ſatisfaction to the Reader in this kind. And to the end likewiſe that this diſcourſe might give content in ſome ſort to each, I have of purpoſe (where conveniently I might) uſed ſuch hiſtorical digreſſions, as with fitneſs might upon the precedent treatiſe have dependance; like unto thoſe artificial Cooks and Confectionaries, who, in ſetting forth of a feaſt or banquet, do fit ſeveral diſhes and conceits for ſeveral palates. I have obſerved, as near as I could be aſcertained, the times of the foundations of all monaſteries, abbeys, religious houſes, churches, chapels, houſes of nobility, or other memorable places of note, which hereafter perhaps may give light to ſome other paſſages. Concerning the titles of land herein expreſſed, where manors, lands, or tenements, did deſcend by an heir-general, or were granted by the king's letters patents, or by any ſuch eminent grant; I have there made bold to ſet down the ſame, which I have done for this purpoſe; that the antiquity of continuance of them in a name or blood might be diſcovered, and the antient owner (ſo far as could be found) might be known, not intending to derogate any thing from any man's right or title, or to move any doubts or queſtions to the ſame. In ſetting down of tenures I have been very ſparing, leſt, for my over-boldneſs, I might be juſtly cenſured. The ſocage tenure I have expreſſed, and no certainty of any other, unwilling to give any cauſe of offence; for well I know there are more differences and more ſtrange proceedings and carriages in theſe buſineſſes, than in any one thing of ſo common a nature; yet no doubt they might be rectified, if the trueſt and moſt probable records and evidences were accepted. Offices and inquiſitions are very uncertain, ſometimes clean contrary to truth, which are paſſed and concluded with ſuch proofs as for that time are delivered. Thoſe caſes of law which of later times have happened within the ſhire, I have briefly remembered; in ſome, ſhewing ſome arguments and reaſons of the judgement. As touching the genealogies and arms of the gentry, I have forborn to write of the modern, only ſpeaking of the old and antient, whoſe families are now extinct, leſt, perhaps, for not giving to each one now living his own content, I might be without cauſe challenged: only ſome few of my friends I have remembered, upon whoſe kindneſs I have preſumed, that they will accept in good part whatſoever I have delivered. For the ſtate of the Church, I thought good to ſet down in the ſame manner as I find it expreſſed in an old manuſcript, made anno 1220, in the fifth year of Henry III. wherein is diſcovered what churches were rectories, what were appropriate: if rectories, who was the patron, who the incumbent, what chapels belonging unto them, and how they were to be ſerved, whether by a chaplain reſident, or on certain days, or *ex gratiâ*. If appropriate, to what monaſtery or religious houſe belonging. And in ſome, how the vicar was endowed, and with what, and to whom the tithes were to be paid. I have farther added out of the records in the Office of the Auditors of the Preſs, by the means and help of Sir Francis Goſton, knight, late one of the Auditors, what value they are now of in the King's books. And further, I have ſhewed who are the now patrons of every Church. For the Roman Antiquities, or any other of note, I have briefly touched ſo many as have come to my knowledge.

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[1] It was printed, I am aſhamed to ſay, by ſome ſtrange inadvertency, from the diſtorted copy in Whittingham's edition of 1777.

[2] Prefat. in tertium tom. Theatri Orbis, in 4 Monarchia, parte priori.

[3] Theatrum Genealogicum, Epiſt.

[4] Epiſt. ad Lucilium.

[5] D. Onofrio Zarrabini di Cotignola, della Nobilita Civile & Chriſtiana: Vinegia, 1586, 4to.

[6] De honeſtâ diſciplinâ, lib. ii. cap. 12.

[7] Merl. Coccaio, Sonol. 1. de Zanitonella.

[8] The paſſage between the hooks is croſſed out, and theſe words ſubſtituted: "And laſtly, by that painful and true lover of Antiquities John Stowe, who not many years ſince made an accurate ſurvey of the City of London, ſetting down the worthineſs, and antient and memorable antiquities of that famous city; imitating therein the labours of Franceſco Sanſovino, who in that kind hath exactly deſcribed the city of Venice. And ſince the firſt edition of this book many other counties (as I hear) are now in hand by many learned judicious gentlemen; as Worceſterſhire, almoſt finiſhed and made ready for the preſs by Thomas Abingdon, of Henlip, co. Worceſter, eſq.; Northamptonſhire, by Mr. Norden; Nottinghamſhire, by Gilbert Boune, a ſerjeant at law; and Warwickſhire (but by whom for certain is not now fixed), and which (it is hoped) in good time will get to public view.

[9] Of whom ſee Gent. Mag. vol. LXI. p. 312. There probably was ſome decay of friendſhip; Brook by Vincent came out the ſame year as Burton.

"Laſtly, I have added all the Arms in all the Church windows in the ſhire, and the inſcriptions of the Tombs, which (for the moſt part) I have taken by my own view and travel, to this end, for that perhaps they may rectify Armouries and Genealogies, and may give teſtimony, proof, and end, to many differences. For my own knowledge I can affirm, that the antiquity of a Church window, for the proof of a match and iſſue had, hath been delivered in evidence to a jury at an aſſizes, and hath been accepted. I have alſo added the names to moſt of the coats, for which I had any proof or probable conjecture thereto. If the blazon do not give ſatisfaction, I muſt confeſs, I have not followed that conceited blazon of Gerard Leigh, or others of later times, but delivered in ſuch terms as myſelf was beſt acquainted with, and would ſerve for any one's underſtanding. Thus, gentle Reader, have I made known unto thee my whole intendment, deſiring thy favourable acceptance of theſe my labours [and endeavours; which (as they be) unto thy friendly cenſure I ſubmit them all and myſelf[2].]

From *Fald* (near *Tutbury*) co. *Staff.* *Oct.* 30, 1622. WILLIAM BURTON."

As Mr. Burton had in ſome meaſure altered the arrangement of his volume, particularly by a conſiderable enlargement of the Prolegomena, his new plan ſhall here be ſtated.

He begins, as before, with the General Deſcription of the County, not differing ſubſtantially from that already given in the preſent work.

His account of the rivers and parks, however, in 1630, ſhall here be copied.

"To ſpeak ſomething of the rivers wherewith this country is watered, which do naturally ſo rank their ſtreams into ſuch fit diſtances, and paſs into ſuch befitting tracts, that they may very well be compared to the natural veins uniformly running in due parts throughout the body, the chiefeſt of which is the Soar, antiently called Leire, riſing in the South weſt ſide of the ſhire, not far from Watling-ſtreet, having two heads, a mile and more diſtant aſunder: upon one of which ſtandeth a town called Leire, ſo called of the ſaid river: a little beyond Whetſton, it receiveth in another brook called Sence, increaſed before with another little purl; and then, having gotten to ſome greatneſs, keepeth on a ſlow and ſtill courſe by Leiceſter, which it compaſſeth upon the Weſt and North ſide, and ſo paſſing through the middle of the ſhire, bending his courſe toward the North-weſt, dividing part of this county from Nottingham a little beyond Radcliffe upon Soar, falleth into Trent. The next of name is Wreke, which, riſing in the Eaſt part, keepeth on his courſe Weſtward, through a deep narrow valley much like a trough, and at Coſſington falleth into Soar. Another called Dene, running beyond Belvoir Caſtle, and turning into Nottinghamſhire, at length falleth into Trent. A ſmall river called Sence, ſpringing not far from Snibſton, keepeth on a Southerly courſe; and a little beneath Atherſton, co. Warwick, falleth into Anker. The little Snite, which falleth into Dene, riſeth about Howes in this ſhire. There are certain other ſmall brooks and rills without names, which, wandering along, are ſwallowed by the greater ſtreams, and no doubt bring neceſſary benefit to the places which they paſs by.

"This ſhire hath been reaſonably well ſtored with places for vert and veniſon, but now not ſo well furniſhed. The antient Foreſt of Charnwood, commonly called Loughborough Foreſt, by reaſon of its vicinity to that town, hath long ago been diſafforeſted, of which I ſhall ſpeak hereafter in its place. The chace of Leiceſter was lately well repleniſhed with game, but now they are deſtroyed. It antiently belonged to the earls of Leiceſter, who had many parks alſo near adjoining. The parks which are now in uſe in this county are theſe:

"Tooly Park, ſometimes belonging to the Caſtle at Earl Shilton; after to the dutchy of Lancaſter. It was lately the inheritance of Judith Lady Corbet.

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[1] Antiquity, Hiſtory, Armoury, and Genealogy.

[2] Theſe words are croſſed out, and this ſentence ſubſtituted: "which, had they been of more worth, the tender would have been otherwiſe;" but, "Majores majora ſonent; mihi parva locuto
Sufficit in veſtras ſæpe redire manus." Martial, Epig. ix. 1.

“ Barne Park, belonging to the Earls of Leiceſter, now part of the ſaid dutchy.

“ Garendon Park, belonging to the Earl of Rutland.

“ Donnington
Burly
Aſhby 2.
Parks, belonging to the Earl of Huntingdon; one of which parks, called the Old Park, did belong to the baron of Aſhby; the other imparked by William lord Haſtings, by licence of King Edward IV. 14 Edward IV.

“ Bradgate Park, belonging to the Earl of Stamford.

“ Kirby Park, imparked by William firſt Lord Haſtings 14 Edward IV. now the inheritance of ſir Robert Banaſtre.

“ Stanton Park, belonging to ſir Charles Shirley, bart.

“ Bagworth Park, imparked by William Lord Haſtings 14 Edward IV. now the inheritance of Frances Lady Manners.

“ Parks diſparked. Newhall Park, belonging to Mr. Turvile of Thurleſton. Desford, belonging to the antient Earls of Leiceſter, now part of the dutchy of Lancaſter. Hinckley, ſometimes belonging to the barony of Hinckley. Bardon, ſometimes belonging to the Lord Beaumont. Beaumanor, imparked by Henry Lord Beaumont. Groby, imparked by the Lord Ferrers of Groby, now belonging to the Earl of Stanford. Holt, imparked by Thomas Palmer, eſq. by licence granted 26 Henry VI. Loughborough Park, imparked by Hugh le Deſpenſer; diſparked 1630. Cole Orton Park, imparked by John de Maureward temp. 1 Edward I. Saint Mary Abbey Park, by Leiceſter. Frith Park, belonging to Leiceſter Caſtle, granted by Henry Duke of Lancaſter to the New College at Leiceſter, called the Newark [1]. Beaumont Leys, antiently belonging to the old earls of Leiceſter. Nouſeley Park, now diſparked. Whitwick, ſometimes belonging to the caſtle at Whitwick.”

Mr. Burton propoſed to divide his ſubject into two books; the firſt of which he thus opens:

“ The government of this county is in two kinds, eccleſiaſtical and temporal. Touching the eccleſiaſtical government, this ſhire in antient times had the juriſdiction of an epiſcopal ſee; for, as William de Malmſbury [2] writeth, Etheldred king of Mercia, dividing his kingdom into biſhopricks in the year of our Lord 680, placed an epiſcopal ſee at Leiceſter, and made Sexwulfe the firſt biſhop there; from whom ſucceeded eleven biſhops, Leoſwin being the laſt; in whoſe time, and in the reign of king Edgar in the year 979, it was united to Lincoln; within which dioceſe it now is, and oweth ſubjection to the metropolitanate of Canterbury. The ſtate of the church I have ſet down in three rolls; the firſt made 1220, 5 Henry III. the title whereof is Matriculus Domini Hugonis de Welles [3] Epiſcopi Linc. de omnibus eccleſiis in archidiaconatu Leiceſter. 1220; the which is expreſſed *ſparſim* in the ſecond part in every enſuing pariſh; the original, in an old manuſcript in vellum, is now remaining in the library of Sir Thomas Cotton, bart. ſon and heir of that noble and worthy preſerver of Antiquities, Sir Robert Cotton, knt. and bart. not long ſince deceaſed; the tranſcript of which roll was ſent to me by the learned and judicious lawyer and antiquary, John Selden, of the Inner Temple, eſq. The ſecond roll was made between the 13th and 23d of Edward III. about the 18th year of his reign, which myſelf copied out of the original, now remaining in the hands of a private gentleman. The third made in the 26 Henry VIII. the original whereof is in the Augmentation Court; all which I thought good to delineate at large, that, being of that worth and value of themſelves, and perhaps hereafter may be uſeful unto many, they might eſcape the ſharp edge of Time's keen ſickle. This county hath one only archdeaconry, which is valued in the king's books at £87. 19*s.* 2*d.*; and is divided into ſix deanries; viz. Framland, Goſcote, Acle, Gartre, Guthlaxton, and Sparkenhoe; beſides Decanatus Chriſtianitatis Leiceſt. This ſhire hath pariſhes 205; whereof rectories 116, Houghton and Sheepey having double rectories; vicarages 85; donatives or ſtipendiaries, now not inſtituted and inducted, 6.”

The different eccleſiaſtical articles above ſpecified will all be found in our introductory volume; and from the whole Mr. Burton had formed one general table, which he thus prefaced:

“ Out of theſe above-written rolls, and ſome other notes which I have of the like kind, I thought good, in the ſame form, to expreſs in this table the ſtate of them altogether, that at one view the deſirous reader might be fully aſcertained in every of them, both of the antient and modern ſtate; wherein will appear, what alteration and changes, as well of churches as pariſhes, ſucceeding time hath wrought. Many of theſe churches were appropriate to divers monaſteries and religious houſes in ſeveral counties; which being ſcattered in the book, are here in this table [4] contracted for thy more ſpecial uſe.”

Then follows “ A Catalogue of the Writers which either were born or lived in this county;” an article in which, it is preſumed, the preſent work is not deficient. Mr. Burton thus proceeds:

“ The temporal government of this county is of two kinds, civil and martial. The civil kind of government may be again ſubdivided into juriſdiction particular and general. The particular juriſdiction is exerciſed by mayors, ſtewards of county leets, franchiſes, hundreds, courts baron, high conſtable, and petty conſtables. The general juriſdiction is exerciſed by juſtices of aſſize, juſtices of peace, ſheriffs, coroners, clerks of the market.

“ Concerning the ſheriff's juriſdiction, it was for many years conjoined with Warwickſhire, one ſheriff ſerving both counties, yearly choſen out of one of thoſe two ſhires by turns, until the eighth year of the reign of queen Elizabeth; and then by two acts of parliament, the one made in the eighth year of queen Elizabeth, the other made 13 Eliz. they were ſeparated and diſjoined, each county having now a peculiar ſheriff of their own by virtue of thoſe two acts; yet one eſcheator ſerveth ſtill yearly both counties.

“ As touching the etymology of the word Sheriff, of his antiquity and authority, for that my Lord Coke, in his Commentaries upon Littleton's Tenures [5], hath learnedly diſcovered them all; and better cannot be ſaid, I thought good here to expreſs *in hiis verbis* what there I found by him written. “ *Shireve* is a word compounded of two Saxon words, viz. Shiꞃe and Reve. Shire, Satrapia, or Comitatus, cometh of the Saxon word, Schiꞃan; i. e. *partiri*; for that the whole realm is parted and divided into ſhires; and Reve is *præfectus* or *præpoſitus*; ſo as ſchireve is the reve of the ſhire, præfectus ſatrapiæ, provinciæ, or comitatus. And he is called præfectus, becauſe he is the chief officer to the king within the ſhire. For the words of his patent are, *Commiſimus vobis cuſtodiam comitatus noſtri de, &c.* And he hath thereby a threefold cuſtody, *triplicem cuſtodiam*; viz. firſt, *vitæ juſtitiæ*; for no ſuit begins, and no proceſs is ſerved, but by the ſheriff. Alſo he is to return indifferent juries for the trial of mens' lives, liberties, lands, goods, &c.; ſecondly, *vitæ legis*, he is, after long ſuits and chargeable, to make execution, which is the life and fruit of the law. Thirdly, *vitæ reipublicæ*, he is *principalis conſervator pacis* within the county, which is the life of the commonwealth, *vitæ reipublicæ pax*. He is called in French *viſcount*, in Latin *vicecomes*, whereof *vicecomitis*; that is, inſtead of the earl of that county, who in antient time had the regiment of the county under the king; for it is ſaid in the Mirror of Juſtice[1], that it appeareth by the ordinances of antient kings before the Conqueſt, that the earls of the counties had the cuſtody or guard of the counties; and when the earls left their cuſtodies or guards, then was the cuſtody of counties committed to viſcounts; who therefore, as it hath been ſaid, are called *vicecomites*. And Ockam[2], *Porro vicecomes dicitur, quod vicem comitis ſuppleat*.

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[1] Leland, tom. I. p. 42.

[2] Lib. 4. Pontif. fol. 165.

[3] Or Walleis.

[4] This liſt is printed in vol. I. p. lxxxviii.

[5] Fol. 168.

"Marculphus ſays, this office is *judiciaria dignitas*; Lampridius, that it is *officium dignitatis*. Forteſcue[3] ſays, *Quod vicecomes eſt nobilis officiarius*; and ſee there and obſerve well his honourable and ſolemn election and creation at this day. But to confirm all this that hath been ſaid touching this point, and to conclude the ſame; among the laws of King Edward the Confeſſor, I find it thus recorded: "Verum quod modò vocatur Comitatus, olim apud Britones temporibus Romanorum in regno iſto Britanniæ vocabatur Conſulatus. Et qui modo vocantur Vicecomites, tunc temporis Viceconſules vocabantur; ille vero dicebatur Viceconſul, qui, Conſule abſente, ipſius vices ſupplebat in jure et in foro[4]."

"Herein are many things worthy of obſervation. Firſt, the antiquity of Counties; ſecondly, that which we called Comitatum, the Romans more Latinely called Conſulatum; thirdly, whom the Saxons afterwards called (as hath been ſaid) ſhireve or earl, the Romans called conſul; fourthly, that the ſheriff was deputy of the conſul or earl, and therefore the Romans called him viceconſul, as we at this day call him vicecomes; fifthly, that the ſheriff in the Romans' time and before was a miniſter to the king's courts of law and juſtice, and had then a court of his own, which was the county court, then called *curia conſulatus*, as appeareth in theſe words, *ipſius vices ſupplebat in jure et in foro*[5]; ſixthly, that this realm was divided into ſhires and counties, and thoſe ſhires into cities, boroughs, and towns by the Britons; ſo that king Alfred's diviſion of ſhires and counties was but a renovation, or more exact deſcription of the ſame. Laſtly, the conſequence that will follow upon theſe things, being ſo antient (as in the time of and before the Romans) the ſtudious reader will eaſily collect. And afterwards, fol. 135, amongſt the laws of the ſame king Edward the Confeſſor, it appeareth, that thoſe whom the Saxons ſometimes called (and now we call) aldermen or earls, the Romans called *ſenatores*. "Et ſimiliter olim apud Britones temporibus Romanorum in iſto regno Britanniæ vocabantur ſenatores, qui poſtea temporibus Saxonum vocabantur aldermanni, non propter ætatem ſed propter ſapientiam et dignitatem, cum quidam adoleſcentes eſſet juriſperiti tamen et ſuper hoc experti." Thus far my Lord Coke. But whoſo is deſirous to read at large the office and authority of ſheriffs, may peruſe a large and learned treatiſe thereof in folio, ſet forth and penned by Michael Dalton, eſq. a reader of Lincoln's Inn, 1623.

"Here followeth a Catalogue of all the ſheriffs which have been ſince the firſt year of king Henry II. ſo far as the continued record is extant, which I had for the greateſt part out of the Tower of London; wherein firſt may be perceived that the earl of the county, viz. Thomas Beauchamp earl of Warwick (Leiceſter and Warwick being then under one ſhrievalty) did execute the office of ſheriff himſelf, from the 18th Edward III. to the 44th Edward III. by the ſpace of 25 years together. Next, that Hugh Novant, biſhop of Coventry and Lichfield, was ſheriff of the ſaid counties in the ſecond year of king Richard II; which place he executed, not as he was a biſhop, but as he was a baron, for all biſhops were barons, and had places in parliament, not becauſe they were mitred, but for that they were ſeiſed of whole baronies, or of lands held *per baroniam*, which were the bodies of their baronies. And when all the biſhops and parliamentary abbots and priors of the province of Canterbury proteſted for the right of prioralty in the parliament, upon their abſenting themſelves, when the proceeding was upon the appeal brought by Thomas of Woodſtock duke of Glouceſter and others, againſt Alexander Nevile archbiſhop of York, Robert de Vere duke of Ireland, and others, in the reign of king Richard II.; they all together affirmed, that *de jure et conſuetudine regni Angliæ*, all biſhops, abbots, priors, and other religious perſons whatſoever, *tenentes de domino rege per baroniam*, were barons and peers of the parliament; and from that tenure by barony (which Matthew Paris[6] and Roger de Wendover ſay king William the Conqueror firſt began among them) they challenged their being barons, as it appears in the Parliament Roll, 11 Richard II. part 1. m. 2. art. 34; with which agreeth Mr. Camden in his Britannia, fol. 170.

"And in the time of king Henry II. (as it is to be ſeen in an old manuſcript of the life of Thomas Becket, archbiſhop of Canterbury, written by William Fitz-Stephen, a monk of Canterbury), this archbiſhop Becket, being accuſed by the barons in a parliament held at Northampton, and there found guilty, was cenſured with the forfeiture and loſs of his whole perſonal eſtate. But difference aroſe betwixt the lords ſpiritual and temporal (as the ſaid Fitz-Stephen ſaid) who ſhould pronounce the ſentence, the temporal barons affirmed that the biſhops ought, for that they were ſpiritual men, and his fellow biſhops; but the biſhops anſwered, that it belonged to the temporal barons, for that the ſentence was not eccleſiaſtical, but ſecular; for, ſaid they, we ſit not here as biſhops, but as barons, for we as barons and you as barons, and all peers. But the king being diſpleaſed with this controverſy, Henry of Blois, biſhop of Wincheſter, pronounced judgement.

"Theſe eccleſiaſtical perſons enjoyed all the immunities that the barons of the kingdom did, ſave only that they were not to be judged by their peers; for conſidering that, according to the Canons of the church, they might not be preſent in matters of life and death, in the ſame caſe they are left to a jury of twelve men to be tried in a matter *de facto*; but this matter is diſcuſſed at large by Mr. Calybute Downing, in his Diſcourſe of the State Eccleſiaſtical in relation to the Civil[7].

"As theſe biſhops were Barons by reaſon of their temporalities being baronies, ſo the biſhops of Durham were titled Counts Palatine becauſe of their temporalities; ſee 17 Edward III. fol. 36. pl. 4. The beginning was (as ſome conceive) from Hugh Pudſey, as if for his being made earl of Northumberland by king Richard I. the territory of Durham as an earldom had been annexed to the biſhoprick for ever; to which end read Willielmus Newbrigenſis, de rebus Anglicis, lib. 4. cap. 5. The biſhops of Durham, as counts palatine, had engraven in their ſeals a knight or man at arms, in complete harneſs, ſitting upon a horſe all trapped, with the one hand brandiſhing a ſword, and with the other holding a ſhield bearing the arms of the biſhoprick. See the form of the ſeal in the plot of the city of Durham, made by Mr. Matthew Patteſon, and cut in copper by Mr. Chriſtopher Switzer, 1595."

The liſt of ſheriffs follows next, which ſhall be printed in a future volume; the names of the land-holders in this county from Domeſday-book, which have been already completely given in the Introductory Volume; and the following article, which has been croſſed over with a pen:

"Touching the martial ſtate of this county, it is now governed by
- the lord-lieutenant, Henry earl of Huntingdon.
- deputy lieutenants,
  - Henry earl of Stamford.
  - Henry Skipwith, baronet.
  - Wolſtan Dixey, John Skeffington, knights.

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[1] Cap. 1. ſect. 3.
[2] Cap. "Quid Centur." &c.
[3] Cap. 24.
[4] Lambarde, fol. 129. 12.
[5] Cæſar, Hen. Huntingdon, Polydore Vergil, inter leges Molmutii, Hooker, lib. 2.
[6] In Hen. II. p. 120.
[7] Diſcourſe of the State Eccleſiaſtical, Oxford, 1633, 4to, p. 95.

" The forces of this ſhire, as they ſtood in the year 1628, this table (which I received from authority) will expreſs.

		Arms.		
Hundreds.	Men.	Corſelets with pikes.	Muſkets.	Captains.
Gartre,	100	40	60	Thomas Broke, knight.
Guthlaxton,	60	26	34	Bertine Haſelrig, eſq.
Framland,	70	28	42	Thomas Hartopp, knight.
Eaſt Goſcote,	85	35	50	John Dale, knight.
Weſt Goſcote,	60	26	34	
Sparkenhoe,	85	35	50	William Roberts, eſq.
Borough of Leiceſter,	40	20	20	
		Private arms.		
Gartre,	108	44	64	
Guthlaxton,	60	28	42	
Framland,	75	28	47	
Eaſt Goſcote,	92	38	54	
Weſt Goſcote,	60	23	37	
Sparkenhoe,	95	40	55	

Trained Bands.				
Corſelets with pikes	210	Lances — —	60	John Skeffington, knight, captain of the horſe.
Muſkets —	290	Light horſes —	40	
Sum	500	Sum total of theſe	100	
Private arms.		Powder — —	3000	weight."
Corſelets with pikes	201	Bullet — —	4000	
Muſkets —	299	Match — —	3000	
Sum	500			
Sum total of arms	1000			

The names of the knights, temp. Edward I. and II. are then given as already printed; and the firſt part ends with this ſhort note:

" Much more might have been ſaid, both of the eccleſiaſtical government, as alſo of the temporal, both civil and military; but I fear in this part I have ſtayed too long, ſo here will ceaſe; for,

Et nunc ſera dies cadit, & jam ſole fugato,
Frigidus æſtivas impellit noctifer horas[1].
The day is paſt; the ſun and light be gone;
And night with darkneſs is now coming on."

The ſecond Book thus announces the topographical deſcription of the county:

" *Surgite, jam pueris vendit jentacula piſtor,*
Criſtatæque ſonant undique lucis aves.
Ariſe, the cocks have crow'd, the day's at hand,
And breakfaſt here prepar'd doth ready ſtand."

" You may now proceed to the ſecond part, wherein you muſt tread the ſame path which was formerly ſet forth; though ſome have moved me to change, and follow that order taken by Mr. Camden in his Britannia, who, imitating John Leland in his "Cantio Cygnea," beginneth at the head of a river or ſtream, and ſo ſetteth down thoſe towns near adjacent to the ſame; but becauſe the rivers and ſtreams here are few, and towns many, and that I ſhould hereby be forced to a great land-leaping; and for that alſo this alphabetical order will ſerve as an Index or Repertory upon any ſudden occaſion of ſearch; I thought beſt to perſiſt ſtill in my firſt intended courſe."

Thus have I endeavoured to do juſtice to the labours of my learned predeceſſor; by fully pointing out his original intentions of improvement. All his additions to the hundreds of Framland, Gartre, and Eaſt Goſcote, will be found either in their proper places, or at the end of the preſent volume. Thoſe in Weſt Goſcote, Guthlaxton, and Sparkenhoe, will of courſe be properly incorporated.

It only remains, therefore, to tranſcribe Mr. Burton's valediction "To the Reader" in 1641.

" Gentle Reader, as in the beginning I ſpake unto thee, ſo at the end give me leave a little farther to expreſs myſelf. This work was firſt begun 1597, not many years after my coming to the Inner Temple, not with an intendment that ever it ſhould have come to public view, but for my own private uſe, which, after it had ſlept a long time, was on a ſudden raiſed out of the duſt, and by force of an higher power[2] drawn to the preſs, having ſcarce an allowance of time for the furbiſhing and putting on a mantle. But now, being come to a ſecond impreſſion, which I have much deſired, as well to certify ſuch errors as firſt eſcaped, as to make anſwers to the exceptions taken againſt it, I will now ſpeak ſomething in brief unto them.

" Some firſt ſtrike at the main, holding it unfit that a book of this nature ſhould come in publick. What their reaſons ſhould be I never yet could learn. For myſelf, I was altogether unwilling to the ſetting it forth; not for the matter or ſubject, but for my own inſufficiency, it requiring a more judicious head. But that it is fit that a work of this kind ſhould be publiſhed, I muſt needs aſſent thereto, and truly ſay, that if all the ſhires were illuſtrated in the ſame manner, much light and benefit would ariſe thereby. They perhaps diſtaſte that truth ſhould be diſcovered; *ſed magna eſt veritas, et prævalet.*

" In diſcovering of titles and tenures, I have been exceeding wary not to prejudice any in the leaſt degree; and for thoſe few genealogies inſerted, I have aſcended no higher than might ſtand with truth; neither have I endeavoured to wrench or ſcrue any into a family but what were juſtly iſſuant.

" And what I have ſpoken of any, I have related it ſincerely; imitating therein Leandro Alberto in his Deſcription of Italy, Mr. Lambarde, Mr. Camden, Mr. Carew, and others; not with an intention of ſoothing or fawning, for I ever hated baſe and ſervile flattery; neither have I any ſuch cauſe, for that I have means ſufficient to my own content; neither have I any relation or dependancy upon any—I am free.

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[1] Calphurnius, Ægloga V. fol. 22.

[2] George marquis of Buckingham.

"But ſith their humour is to live in obſcurity and blindneſs, let them nuzzle themſelves ſtill in their own ignorance, die in darkneſs, be buried in forgetfulneſs, and receive that doom which Henry of Huntingdon impoſeth upon their like, which hereafter followeth.

"Next I have been taxed, for that, having taken upon me the profeſſion of another ſtudy, learned and profitable, have yet addicted myſelf to the ſtudy of Antiquities, terming it an over-curious ſearching after things paſt without profit, led for the moſt part by conjectures and uncertainties.

"To them firſt I anſwer, that the ſtudy of the laws I have not neglected, though the practice thereof I have diſcontinued, as not having an able body (as in the Preface I ſaid) to ſupport the laborious pains thereof, or to endure the extremity of heat and cold occaſioned by long travail (otherwiſe ſound and healthful); as alſo not having a ſpirit apt for ſuch contentious proceedings, and therefore may well ſay with the Poet,

"Non ſum ego perverſus, nec amaris litibus aptus,
Mitis euim et ſenior, Pieridumque comes;
Otia me requieſque juvant, quæ magna negavit
Roma mihi; redeo, cultâque rura placent[1]."

Where I may alſo ſay with the ſame Poet:

"Me focus, et nigros non dedignantia fumos
Tecta juvant, et fons vivus, et herba levis:
Sit mihi verna ſatur: ſit non doctiſſima conjux;
Sit nox cum ſomno; ſit ſine lite dies[2]."

"But for their miſconceit of this worthy ſtudy of Antiquities, and me a lover thereof, I muſt ſay with Sidonius Apollinaris, "Qui non intelligunt artes non mirantur artifices;" but the moſt judicious well know what the ſtudy is; and as Mr. Camden truly ſaid, "Studium ſanè pluſquam difficile, in quo quantopere ſudandum, ut nemo ferè ſentit, ſic nemo facilè credit; niſi qui et ipſe aggreſſus fuerit[3]." But ſurely they would be ſomewhat mollified, if they would but conſider the true character thereof; which is, the recovering of that was almoſt periſhed, the renewing of old and obſolete, the bringing up of Truth from the cave of Ignorance and Envy, the reſtitution of errors to true knowledge, of lameneſs to uprightneſs, of wrong to right, of darkneſs to light, of dead to life; theſe then being the effects, who juſtly can except againſt it? I muſt needs ſay, that where pregnant proofs cannot be had, that conjectures may well be made. For as Sebaſtian Munſter, in his Preface to his Coſmography, dedicated to the Emperor Charles the Fifth, well ſaid, "In Antiquitatum annotationibus conjecturâ potiùs quam certitudine nitamur oportet, ubi veritas ſe ipſam manifeſtè non probat, quibus conjecturis uſi ſunt B. Rhenanus et Bilibaldus Pirkheimerus in ſuis deſcriptionibus Germaniæ." The like ſaith Livy, "Antiquis in rebus ſi quæ veris ſimilia pro veris accipienda." To make an apology for that which need not, is but in vain; but for concluſion, there is no ſcience whatſoever which is not beholden to this noble ſtudy, eſpecially the knowledge of the Common Laws; witneſs the old Year-Books, the Reports of the grave and reverend Mr. Keilwey, Mr. Plowden, the Lord Dyer, the Lord Coke, to whoſe Preface to the tenth part I refer thee for farther ſatisfaction.

"Some have excepted at the inſerting of Hiſtories, as having no relation to Antiquities; but they are much deceived, ſhewing ſmall judgement in depriving her of one of her chief companions, as appeareth by her definition made by Tully: "Hiſtoria," ſaith he, "eſt teſtis temporum, lux veritatis, vita memoriæ, magiſtra vitæ, nuncia Vetuſtatis." The knowledge of which Ariſtotle long ago held in ſuch price, that, as he ſaith in his Politicks, "Eos qui hiſtorias ignorant, ſemper pueros eſſe, et proinde ab omni reipublicæ adminiſtratione ſubmovendos." But for concluſion of this I can ſee no other, than what Henry of Huntingdon[4] long ſince ſaid to Alexander biſhop of Lincoln, "Hiſtoria præterita quaſi præſentia viſui repreſentat, futura ex præteritis imaginando dijudicat; habet quidem et præter hæc illuſtres tranſactorum notitiâ dotes, quòd ipſa maximè diſtinguat a brutis rationabiles; bruti namque homines et animalia, unde ſint, neſciunt, patriæ ſuæ caſus et geſta ignorant, immo nec ſcire volunt, quorum homines quidem illis infeliciores judico, quia quod beſtiis ex creatione, hoc illis ex propriâ contingit inanitione, et quod beſtiæ ſi vellent non poſſint, hoc illi nolunt cum poſſint, quorum mors et vita ſempiterno dotanda eſt ſilentio."

"Others do challenge me for delineating deſcents and pedigrees, holding them altogether impertinent to the former; but theſe men muſt know that the ſtudy of genealogy is the right eye to the ſtudy of hiſtories; for who can read with judgement, or conſider with underſtanding, when he is altogether ignorant of whom he reads? Beſides, how neceſſary it is to know the ſtem of our anceſtors, I refer them to the aſſertion of Michael Eitzinger[5], who ſaith, "Qui parentum majorumque ſuorum memoriam negligunt, illi brutis comparantur, quæ ortus ſui partus ubi adoleverint protinus obliviſcuntur, quare ne ſicut equus & mulus fierent, quibus non eſt intellectus, genealogias certiſſima infinitatis argumenta poſteritati commendent." And to the like opinion of Hugo de Barcinona[6], in his Commentaries upon Eſdras, ſaying, "Ille verè doctus et eruditus eſt, qui poteſt oſtendere originem genealogiæ ſuæ."

Adrian[7], Alexander Severus[8], and Valentinian[9], the firſt Emperors, were infinitely delighted with this ſtudy. And in theſe later times Maximilian, the firſt emperor, taking exceeding pleaſure therein, cauſed John Stadius and Ladiſlaus Sunthemius to collect the ſtems of the chiefeſt families of Germany; which were after ſuccentoriated by John Cuſpinian and Wolfgangus Lazius. The genealogies which I chiefly endeavoured to illuſtrate, were of the antient families now extinct; to which I was the rather induced, for that the memory of them might neither be forgotten or traduced, and might hereafter be uſeful to ſome, as in formedans, vouchers, warrants, rebutters, challenges, and the like, ſome of which were almoſt periſhed, ſome exceeding erroneous and miſtaken.

"Some have cavilled, for that all the callateral lines and branches are not expreſſed in the deſcents to them; I anſwer, that the model of the book would not give leave, unleſs it had been of royal or imperial paper.

"Others would have all genealogies inſerted, as well new as old; but I muſt refer them for ſatisfaction to what I ſaid in the beginning. Another reaſon I may here add, that to draw down all at large, would require a great volume for that purpoſe only.

"Others have carped at the digreſſions, holding them unneceſſary for a ſubject of this kind; to whom I ſay, that what here I have done, I have followed the advice of that noble and worthy Antiquary and Hiſtorian Joſephus[10], writing of a ſubject of the ſame nature; who, in the beginning of his 14th book of the Antiquity of the Jews, thus ſaith, "Qui hiſtoriam et rerum propter antiquitatem obſcurarum expoſitionem ſcribere ſe profitentur, debent quidem non negligere orationis cultum, et elegantem compoſitionem, et quicquid lectioni gratiam conciliat, et adimit tædium; ſed præcipua cura impendenda eſt veritatis ſtudio, ne ſuam ſequentes fallant et in errorem aliquem inducant."

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[1] Altered from Martial, Epigr. lib. xii. 68.
[2] Ibid. ii. 90.
[3] Reſponſ. ad Yorke, 1600.
[4] Hen. de Huntingdon, in Prologo ad hiſtoriam.
[5] In Prefat. primæ partis Theſauri Princ.
[6] Hugo de Barcinona, Sanctæ Sabinæ preſbiter, cardinalis.
[7] Spartianus.
[8] Lampridius.
[9] Aurel. Victor.
[10] De Antiquit. Judaic. lib. xiv. cap. 1.

"Some think them too much forced and extravagant. I muſt needs ſay, aiming at variety and delight, I did a little expatiate. But let them read Henry Salmuth upon the three parts of Guidone Pancirollo's book, "Rerum jam olim deperditarum," and he will make an apology for me.

"Others again hold them ordinary and trivial. I muſt confeſs, I writ them not to ſatisfy the great artiſts or ſupercilious criticks, but for the uſe of my loving countrymen, who in kindneſs have accepted them, and therefore will freely ſay with the ſame Poet,

"Lector et auditor noſtros probat, Aule, libellos:
Sed quidam exactos eſſe poëta negat.
Non nimiùm curo; nam cœnæ fercula noſtræ
Malim convivis quàm placuiſſe cocis[1]."
"The reader and the hearer this book approve,
But ſome great critick will afford no love;
I care not; for I meant my homely meſs,
Rather than dainty cooks, ſhould pleaſe my gueſt."

"Thus to theſe carpers have I made anſwer, who (as it is in the Greek proverb) not being able to find any fault in the perſon of Venus, except at her ſlipper; and in ſome ſort to their objections: but hereby do not take upon me to clear myſelf from any errors committed; for I may truly affirm, that there is no one ſailing upon a vaſt and unknown ſea, can ſtill ſtop ſhipwreck; nor wandering in a wild deſert, where no path is extant, can juſtly hit his intended way; none paſſing in the dark can always find his end; ſo in this vaſt, wild, and dark ſtudy, what hope is there always to find the certain truth, and never to be miſled by error? And therefore do make true acknowledgement thereof, deſiring the favourable aſſiſtance of them that can in any thing certify or reſtore me to the truth; and ſo will ſay with St. Auguſtine[2], "Non pigebit me ſicubi hæſito quærere, nec pudebit ſicubi erro diſcere; quiſquis ergo audit hoc vel legit, ubi pariter certus eſt, pergat mecum; ubi pariter hæſitet; quærat mecum; ubi errorem ſuum cognoſcit, redeat ad me; ubi meum, revocet me."

Let me deſire therefore (courteous Reader) with Henry Bracton, ſometimes a reverend Judge of the Common Pleas, and a writer of the laws, "Ut ſi quid ſuperfluum vel perperàm poſitum in hoc opere inveneris, illud corrigas et emendes, vel conniventibus oculis pertranſeas, cum omnia habere in memoriâ et nullo peccare, divinum ſit potius quam humanum[3];" requeſting, laſtly, thy gentle acceptance of this my work, not for any worth or merit it can challenge, but for my own labour, travail, and endeavours; and ſo will end with the ſame concluſion of Hernando de Acunna to his Cavallero determinado."

"Y eſte libro ya a luz ſalido,
Deveſer bien recebido,
Como ſu intencion merece,
De aquellos a quien ſe offrea,
Por el que tanto ha ſufrido."
"Now ſith this book is come to light again,
Each perſon ought the ſame to entertain,
According to the Author's own deſire,
And as his labour and great pains require."

"William Burton.
From Lindley, near Hinckley,
com. Leic. 1641."

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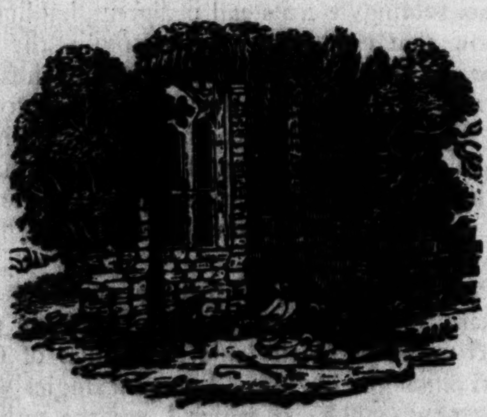
[1] Martial, Epigr. lib. ix. 82.

[2] Lib. 1. de Trinitate.

[3] Cavellero determinado, en Madrid, 1590.



GOSCOTE HUNDRED.

As the Hundreds of **East** and **West Goscote** were united in one diſtrict till the taxation of 1346, this introductory page applies generally to both.

In 1229, king Henry III. granted unto *Stephen de Segrave*, and his heirs, the bailiwick and profits of the Hundred of Goſcote, in theſe words:

"Henricus, Dei gratiâ, rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie, &c. Epiſcopis, abbatibus, prioribus, comitibus, baronibus, &c. ſalutem. Sciatis nos dediſſe dilecto ac fideli noſtro Stephano de Segrave, & heredibus, totum wapentagium de Goſcote, cum pertinentiis, in com' Leic', habend' & tenend' ſibi & heredibus, reddendo annuatim c s̃. ad ſcaccarium noſtrum; ita tamen quod reſpondebit vicecomiti Leiceſt' de auxilio vicecomitis, & de eodem wapentagio pro omni ſervicio & exactione. Teſtibus; Huberto de Burgo comite Cantie & juſticiario Anglie, Philippo de Almario, Nicholao de Stuttevile, Hug. de Spencer, Richardo Grey, Galfrido de Corvo, Galfrido de Caucer, Richardo filio Hugonis, Radul' de Littleberge. Dat' per manum venerabilis patris Radulphi epiſcopi Ciceſtrenſis, cancellarii noſtri, apud Windſor, 25 Aprilis, anno regni noſtri 13°."[1]

In 1296, *Nicholas de Segrave* died ſeiſed of the hundred of Goſcote, held of the king *in capite*, paying thence into the king's exchequer the ſum of 100*s.* a year; and *John de Segrave*, his ſon and heir, was then 30 years of age[2].

In 1325, it was found that *John de Segrave*, deceaſed, and *Chriſtian* his wife, held the hundred of Goſcote; and that *John de Segrave* (ſon and heir of *Stephen* de Segrave, couſin of the aforeſaid *John* de Segrave, ſenior) was his next heir[3]; and in 1326, that it would be no loſs to the king if he granted leave to *Robert de Overton* to purchaſe the hundred and bailiwick of Goſcote, with the appurtenances, for term of life; and that they were then held of the king *in capite*, by the ſervice of 100*s.* a year for all ſervice[4].

In 1346, the hundreds of Eaſt and Weſt Goſcote (on the aid then granted for knighting Edward of Woodſtock, the king's eldeſt ſon) were aſſeſſed £58. 12*s.* 2*d.* and together then ſaid to contain thirty-nine knights' fees, a quarter of a fortieth part, and twelve parts of a fortieth part of one knight's fee[5].

In 1353, *John de Segrave* died ſeiſed of the balliwick of the hundred of Goſcote, with the appurtenances, jointly with *Margaret* his wife, held of the king *in capite* in fee farm, by the ſervice of paying 100*s.* a year into the king's exchequer; and *Elizabeth* their daughter (whom *John*, ſon of *John de Mowbray*, had married), the next heir of the ſaid John de Segrave, was then aged 15[6].

In 1372, ſir *Walter de Manny*, lord *Manny*, K. G. and founder of the Charter-houſe, died ſeiſed of the hundred of Goſcote; and *Anne* counteſs of *Pembroke* (wife of *John Haſtings* earl of *Pembroke*) was his daughter and heireſs[7].

In 1399, it was found that *Thomas Mowbray*, late duke of *Norfolk*, was ſeiſed in demeſne, as of the fee-tail, of the hundred of Goſcote, held of the king, by the ſervice of 100*s.* to be paid into the king's exchequer[8]; and in the ſame year it was found that *Margaret* late dutcheſs of *Norfolk* (daughter and heir of *Thomas Brotherton* earl of *Norfolk*, and grandmother of *Thomas Mowbray* late duke of *Norfolk*) was ſeiſed of the hundred of Goſcote, held of the king by the like ſervice[9].

In 1400, a record occurs, "De Thomâ Rempſton Cħr onerando de extenta manerii de Stoteſton, in com' Salop, & hundredi de *Goſcote*, in com' Leyc', que fuerunt *Margarete* duciſſe *Norfolk*[10]."

In 1403, *Robert Gouſhall*[11] knt. deceaſed, was ſeiſed of the hundred of Goſcote, as of the right of *Elizabeth* his wife, late ducheſs of *Norfolk*, who held it (in dower) of the king *in capite*; and *Joan* and *Elizabeth* were the daughters and next heirs of the ſaid *Robert*[12].

In 1424, *Elizabeth*, late wife of *Thomas* duke of *Norfolk*, died ſeiſed (in dower) of the hundred of Goſcote, held of the king by the ſervice of 100*s.* a year; and *John* duke of *Norfolk* was her ſon and heir[13].

In 1432, *John de Mowbray* duke of *Norfolk*, earl of *Nottingham* and earl *Marſhal*, baron *Mowbray*, *Segrave*, &c. died ſeiſed of the hundred of Goſcote, held of the king by the ſervice of 100*s.* a year[14].

The ſucceſſive owners of this Hundred have been already traced in a former volume[15]; and on the marriage of *Richard* of *Shrewſbury*, duke of *York* and *Norfolk* and earl *Marſhal*, to *Anne* daughter of *John Mowbray* late duke of *Norfolk*, in 1477, the hundred of Goſcote, with the park of Cold Overton, and the manors of Cold Overton, Dalby Chaucombe, Witherley, Segrave, and Melton Mowbray, were ſettled on *Elizabeth*, widow of John the late duke[16].

Sir *Robert Harrington* had the ſtewardſhip of this hundred and of the manors of Loughborough, &c. in 1483; ſoon after which, by a ſolemn agreement[17] made between *John Howard* duke of *Norfolk* and *William* earl of *Nottingham* and earl *Marſhal*, 1488, the immenſe property of the *Mowbray* family was divided; and the Hundred of Goſcote, with its appurtenances, together with the manors of Melton Mowbray, Cold Overton, Mountſorell, Sileby, Segrave, Dalby Chaucombe, and Witherley, were confirmed to the earl of *Nottingham*; who in 1489 was created marquis of *Berkeley*; and, dying without iſſue in 1492[18], was ſucceeded in his property by his brother,

Maurice Berkeley; who died in 1506 poſſeſſed of this hundred and the manor of Mountſorell; and from whom they paſſed in ſucceſſion to *Henry* lord *Berkeley*, who (having outlived his ſon *Thomas*, who died Nov. 22, 1611[19],) died Nov. 26, 1613; leaving the hundreds of Goſcote and manor of Mountſorell to lady *Elizabeth Berkeley*[20], the widow of his ſon.

Several receipts are ſtill in being, ſigned by this lady, between 1617 and 1622, to ſir *William Herrick*, for the rent of the manor of Mountſorell and hundred of Goſcote, at the rate of £20. a year: the laſt of which is dated July 6, 1622. The next, Feb. 14, 1622-3, is ſigned by *John Smyth*, "for the uſe of ſir *Thomas Chamberlaine*, knt. and the lady *Elizabeth Berkeley* his wife."

From this lady this hundred and the manor deſcended to her ſon *George Berkeley*, Baron of *Berkeley*, *Mowbray*, *Segrave*, and *Bruce*, K. B. who had been ſome time of Chriſt Church, Oxford; was created M. A. July 18, 1623; and died in 1658; leaving them to his ſon *George* (afterwards viſcount *Durſley* and earl of *Berkeley*) who conveyed them to *Henry* earl of *Stamford*.

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[1] Rot. Pat. 13 Hen. III. And ſee the Segrave Chartulary in the Appendix to vol. II. p. 114.

[2] Eſch. 24 Edw. I. N° 54. Leic.

[3] Eſch. 19 Edw. II. N° 88. Leic.

[4] Ad quod dampnum 20 Edw. II. N° 2. Leic.

[5] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw III.

[6] Eſch. 27 Edw. III. N° 69. Leic.

[7] Eſch. 46 Edw. III. N° 38. Leic.

[8] Eſch. 1 Hen. IV. ex Libro de Lovel.

[9] Eſch. 1 Hen. VI. N° 72. Leic.

[10] Mich. Rec. 2 Hen. IV. Rot. 22.

[11] Gouſhill, alio exemplo.

[12] Eſch. 4 Hen. IV. N° 22. Leic.

[13] Eſch. 3 Hen. VI. N° 25. Leic.

[14] Eſch. 11 Hen. VI. N° 43. Leic. & ex Libro de Lovel.

[15] See, under Cold Overton, vol. II. p. 138.

[16] Rot. Parl. 17 Edw. IV. vol. VI. pp. 168, 169.

[17] See Rot. Parl. 4 Hen. VII. vol. VI. p. 411.

[18] In an act of reſumption paſſed this year, proviſion is again made in favour of Elizabeth dutcheſs of Norfolk. Rot. Parl. 7 Hen. VII. vol. VI. p. 449.

[19] Dugd. Bar. I. 369.

[20] Only child of ſir *George Carey*, knight, knight marſhal, and governor of the Iſle of Wight, ſon to *Henry* lord *Hunſdon*, and, after his father's death, lord Hunſdon, chamberlain of the queen's houſhold, and K. G.

The ſeveral transfers from this period will beſt appear by the following authentic abſtract of title-deeds:

24 and 25 May, 1666. Indentures of leaſe and releaſe, purporting to be a conveyance of the manor of Mountſorell and wapentake of Goſcote from the lord *Berkeley* and *Segrave* to *Henry* earl of *Stamford*.

26 May, 1666. Indenture, purporting to be a bargain and ſale enrolled of the above manor and wapentake, from lord *Segrave* to the earl of *Stamford*.

27 and 28 March, 1667. Indentures of leaſe and releaſe purporting to be a conveyance of the above manor and wapentake of Goſcote from the earl of *Stamford* to *Ralph Diſon*, gent. and ——— *Barradall*, and the heirs of the ſaid Diſon for ever.

20 Oct. 1675. Copy of *Ralph Diſon's* will.

14 Feb. 1677. Indenture, purporting to be a bargain and ſale enrolled of the above manor and wapentake, from *Thomas Wells* and *Henry Diſon* (executors of the ſaid Diſon, deceaſed) to *William Wells* and *William Buſby*, their heirs and aſſigns for ever.

27 and 28 Feb. 1677. Indentures of leaſe and releaſe, purporting to be a conveyance of the above manor and wapentake, from the ſaid William Wells and William Buſby to *Thomas Wells* in fee.

30 June, 1715. Will of *Thomas Wells*.

21 and 22 March, 1722. Indentures of leaſe and releaſe, purporting to be a conveyance of the above manor and premiſes and wapentake from *Ralph Welles* to *Ralph Welles* the younger, his ſon.

27 and 28 Dec. 1731. Indentures of leaſe and releaſe, purporting to be a conveyance of the ſaid manor and wapentake from the ſaid Ralph Welles and Ralph Welles the younger to *Joſeph Danvers*, eſq. in fee.

28 Dec. 1731. Indenture, purporting to be a bargain and ſale enrolled of the above manor and wapentake, from the ſaid Ralph Welles and Ralph Welles the younger to Joſeph Danvers, eſq.

12 July, 1737. Indenture of releaſe, between *Charles Clarke*, eſq. on the firſt part, *Joſeph Danvers*, eſq. of the ſecond part, and *Thomas Babington*, of Rothley, eſq. of the third part; purporting to be a conveyance of a feefarm rent iſſuing out of the hundred of Goſcote (as appears by the grant 13 Hen. III.) conveyed to *Thomas Babington*, eſq. in truſt for *Joſeph Danvers*, eſq.

The preſent owner is the honourable *Auguſtus Richard Butler-Danvers*, in right of his lady, the only daughter of ſir *John Danvers*, bart.

The Hundred Court is called at a large ſtone at a place at the top of Syſton field, and adjourned to the Crown at Mountſorell twice a year, within one month of Eaſter and Michaelmas. There are holden at Mountſorell aforeſaid a Court of Pleas, every three weeks, for the recovery of debts under 40s. The preſent ſteward is Mr. *Henry Whatton*, attorney, at Loughborough; to whom I am indebted for a conſiderable part of this information.

The TOWNSHIPS of EAST GOSCOTE are,

Allexton, a rectory.
Asfordby, a rectory.
Aſhby Folvile, a vicarage; including the hamlets of *Bareſby* and *Newbold Folvile*.
Barkby, a vicarage; including the hamlets of *Barkbythorpe*, *Hamilton*, and the North-end of *Thurmaſton*.
Barrow, a vicarage; including the chapelries of *Mountſorell* (the North end), *Quorndon*, and *Woodhouſe*, and the manſion and park of *Beaumanor*; *Charley*; *Alderman's Haw*, and *Maplewell*.
Beby, a rectory.
Belgrave, a vicarage; including the chapelries of *Burſtall* and the South end of *Thurmaſton*.
Brokeſby, a rectory.
Coſſington, a rectory.
Croxton, South, a rectory.
Dalba Magna, a vicarage.
Dalby on the Woulds, a donative.
Friſby on the Wreke, a vicarage.
Gaddeſby, with *Caldwell*, *Grimſtone*, *Keame*, the South end of *Mountſorell*, *Wartnaby*, and *Wykeham*, are chapelries belonging to *Rothley*[1].
Hoby, a rectory.
Humberſtone, a vicarage.
Hungarton, a vicarage; including the hamlets of *Bagrave* and *Ingarſby* (in Gartre Hundred), and *Quenby Hall*. To this vicarage that of *Twyford* (including the chapelry of *Thorpe Sachevile*) is alſo united.
Laund Abbey, extraparochial.
Lodington, a rectory.
Loſeby, a vicarage; including the hamlet of *Newton Burdet* (or *Cold Newton*).
Preſtwould, a vicarage; including the hamlets of *Burton*, *Cotes*, and *Hoton*.
Quenyborow, a vicarage.
Radcliffe on the Wreke, a rectory.
Ragdale, a perpetual curacy; including the manor of *Wilghes*.
Saxulby, a rectory; including the chapelry of *Shouldby*.
Segrave, a rectory.
Sileby, a vicarage.
Skeffington, a rectory.
Syſton, a vicarage.
Thruſſington, a vicarage.
Tilton, a vicarage; including the hamlets of *Halſted*, *South Markfield*, and *Whatborough*.
Tugby, a vicarage; including the hamlets of *Keythorpe* (in Gartre Hundred) and *Eaſt Norton*.
Walton on the Woulds, a rectory.
Wymeſwould, a vicarage.

TOWNSHIPS in WEST GOSCOTE.

Aſhby de la Zouch, a vicarage; including *Alton Grange*, and the hamlets of *Balcroft*, *Blackfordby*, *Braſthorpe*, *Culwarby*, and *Swartcliff*.
Beaumanor, extraparochial[2].
Belton, a vicarage; including *Meril Grange*.
Bradgate-houſe and *Park*.
Bredon, a vicarage; including the hamlets of *Newbold*, *Staunton Harold*, *Tongue*, *Wilſton*, and *Worthington*.
Burſtall, a chapelry[3].
Charley[4], extraparochial.
Charnwood Foreſt[4].
Caſtle Donington, a vicarage; including *Wartoft Grange*.
Cole Orton, a rectory.
Diſeworth, a vicarage.
Diſhley, a donative; including *Thorpe Acre*.
Garendon Abbey.
Gracedieu Nunnery.
Hathern, a rectory.
Kegworth, a rectory; including the chapelry of *Walton Iſeley*.
Langley Nunnery.
Leiceſter Abbey, and *Abbey Gate*.
Lodington, a vicarage; including the chapelry of *Hemington*.
Loughborough, a rectory; including the hamlets of *Knighthorpe* and *Woodthorpe*; *Burley Park*, and *Loughborough Old Park*.
Newton Linford; a chapelry[5].
Oſgathorpe, a rectory.
Packington, a vicarage; including the chapelry of *Snibſton*.
Quorndon, a chapelry[6].
Raunſton, a rectory.
Rothley, a vicarage and peculiar juriſdiction; including the chapelries of *Cawdwell*, *Gaddeſby*, *Grimſtone*, *Keame*, *Mountſorell ſuperior*, *Wartnaby*, and *Wykeham*.
Rothley Temple, extraparochial.
Seile Nether, a rectory; including the hamlets of *Over Seile*, *Doniſthorpe*, and *Okethorpe*.
Shepeſhead, a vicarage.
Stretton en le Field, a rectory.
Swebſton, a rectory; including the hamlets of *Newton Burguland* and *Snareſton*.
Switbland, a rectory.
Thurcaſton, a rectory; including the hamlets of *Anſtey* and *Cropſton*.
Ulveſcroft Abbey, extraparochial.
Wanlip, a rectory.
Whatton, Long, a rectory.
Whitwick, a vicarage; including the hamlet of *Swannington*, and the manor of *Thringſton*.
Woodhouſe, a chapelry[7].

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[1] All deſcribed under the Hundred of Weſt Goſcote.

[2] Deſcribed, under *Barrow*, in the Hundred of Eaſt Goſcote.

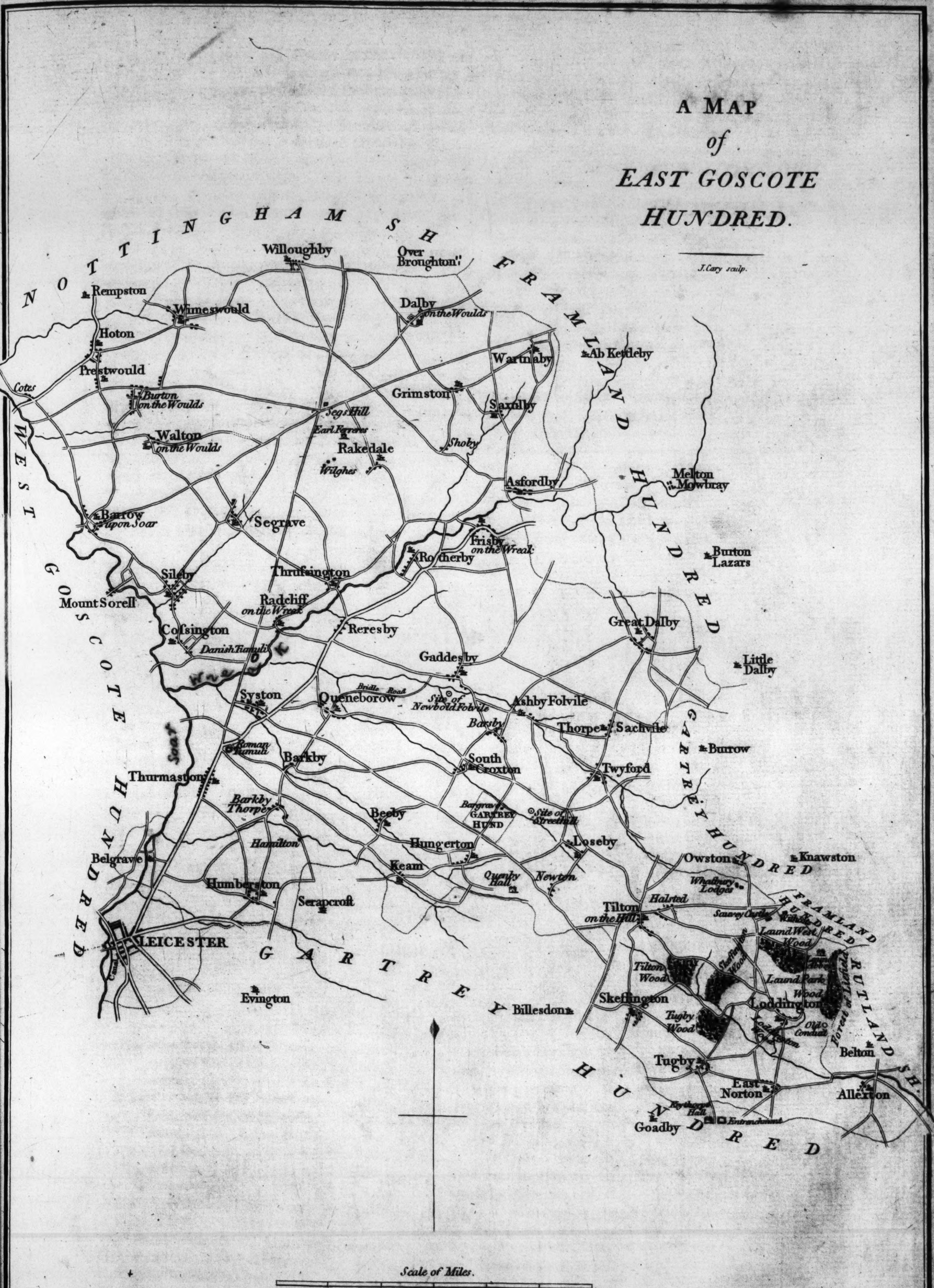
[3] Deſcribed, under *Belgrave*, in the Hundred of Eaſt Goſcote.

[4] Deſcribed, under *Barrow*, in the Hundred of Eaſt Goſcote.

[5] Deſcribed, under *Ratby*, in Sparkenhoe Hundred.

[6] Deſcribed, under *Barrow*, in the Hundred of Eaſt Goſcote.

[7] Deſcribed, under *Barrow*, in the Hundred of Eaſt Goſcote.



A MAP of EAST GOSCOTE HUNDRED.

J. Cary sculp.

NOTTINGHAM SH
FRAMLAND HUNDRED
WEST GOSCOTE HUNDRED
GARTREY HUNDRED
RUTLAND SH
Willoughby
Over Broughton
Rempston
Wimeswould
Hoton
Prestwould
Cotes
Burton on the Woulds
Walton on the Woulds
Dalby on the Woulds
Wartnaby
Ab Kettleby
Grimston
Saxulby
Segs Hill
Earl Ferrers
Rakedale
Wilghes
Sholby
Asfordby
Melton Mowbray
Barrow upon Soar
Segrave
Frisby on the Wreak
Rotherby
Burton Lazars
Sileby
Thrussington
Mount Sorell
Radcliff on the Wreak
Reresby
Cossington
Danish Tumuli
Wreak
Great Dalby
Little Dalby
Gaddesby
Syston
Queneborow
Bridle Road
Site of Newbold Folvile
Ashby Folvile
Barsby
Thorpe Sachvile
Burrow
Soar
Roman Tumuli
Barkby
South Croxton
Twyford
Thurmaston
Barkby Thorpe
Beeby
Bargrave GARTREY HUND
Site of Streethill
Loseby
Hamilton
Hungerton
Owston
Knawston
Belgrave
Keam
Quenby Hall
Newton
Whatborough Lodges
Humberston
Seraperoft
Tilton on the Hill
Halsted
Sauvey Castle
Withcote
Laund West Wood
LEICESTER
Tilton Wood
Laund Park Wood
Skeffington
Loddington
Forest of Lyfield
Evington
Billesdon
Tugby Wood
Old Conduit
Belton
Tugby
East Norton
Allexton
Keythorpe Hall
Entrenchment
Goadby
Scale of Miles
1
2
3
4
5
6

In a Book of Fifteenths and Tenths granted by the Laity 3 Henry V. 1416, communicated by CRAVEN ORD, Eſq. from the Original in the Exchequer, the townſhips in the ſeveral Hundreds of GOSCOTE, GUTHLAXTON, and SPARKENHOE, are thus enumerated.

Hund' de GOSCOTH.

	£.	s.	d.
Sheil cum Hida,	6	17	0
Aſheby de la Zouche,	7	5	0
Pakyngton,	3	1	10
Wodcote,	0	10	0
Overton Sauce,	1	9	0
Overton Quatremare,	1	5	0
Snipſton,	1	5	0
Ravenſtone,	0	9	0
Whitwick,	0	17	6
Swepſton,	2	11	0
Newton Bottiller,	1	2	10
Swanington,	2	2	10
Thringſton & Oſgathorpe,	2	12	0
Belton,	1	19	0
Staunton Harold,	0	15	0
Rotherby,	0	13	0
Shepeſhed,	3	14	0
Worthington & Newbolde,	2	8	0
Bredon, Andarchyrch, Tungge, & Wenalſton,	2	8	0
Walton Iſly,	1	8	6
Diſeworthe,	3	0	0
Hemington,	1	19	6
Lockington,	1	11	6¼
Caſtar Donington,	3	10	0
Kegworth,	5	2	0
Dalbe Chaucombe,	2	9	0
Aſhby Fulwall,	3	3	0
Bareſby,	2	9	0
Thorpe Sachvile,	1	7	6
Rearſby,	1	12	0
Brokeſby,	1	1	0
Gaddeſby,	3	18	0
Friſby,	2	19	6
Cayham,	1	14	0
Barkby,	3	5	0
Beby,	3	12	4
Hungarton,	0	19	0
Thorpe juxta Barkby,	1	5	0
Queneburgh,	2	14	0
Sythſton,	2	16	0
Thurmaſton,	2	5	0
Humberſtone,	4	9	6
Hamelton,	0	12	6
Onlep,	1	10	6
Burſtall,	1	14	0
Abbegate,	0	4	0
Belgrave ex Rogero de Belgrave nuper taxatore,	2	2	6
De eodem Rogero de Belgrave nuper taxatore,	0	10	0
Grimſton,	1	14	0
Asfordby,	3	15	0
Warkneby,	2	4	0
Caldwell & Wikham,	1	15	0
Rothley,	4	11	5
Swithland,	0	17	0
Cropſton & Bradgate,	1	11	0
Thurkaſton,	1	6	8
Anſty,	1	7	0
Newton Lynford,			
Adlakeſton,	1	9	0
Knighthorpe,	0	15	0
South Croxton,	1	6	0
Tokeby,	2	2	0
Cold Newton,	1	9	3½
Tilton,	3	3	0
Whatteburg,	0	5	0
Eſte Norton,	1	8	0
Lodington cum Landa,	2	13	4
Quenby,	0	18	6
Louſeby,	1	15	0
Halleſted,	1	17	0
Skeffington,	1	12	6
Twiford,	2	11	0
Saxilby,	1	5	0
Hathern,	4	17	0
Loughburgh,	6	10	0
Serlethorp & Woodthorp,	1	1	6
Thorp Hanker,	0	15	0
Wimondeſwold,	4	5	0
Horton,	1	17	0
Cootes,	1	18	0
Preſtwolde,	1	3	0
Burton,	2	1	0
Walton ſuper Wold,	1	16	0
Barow,	6	16	0
Beaumont de Priore Hoſpitalis S. Johannis Jeruſalem de Angliâ,	0	6	8
Templum de Rothley de eodem,	0	10	6
Quarendon,	2	0	0
Wodhouſe,	2	0	0
Mountſorell burghe,	3	0	0
Sileby,	2	15	0
Coſington,	1	11	0
Seigrave,	2	6	0
Ratcliff,	1	2	0
Rakedale, Wilughis,	0	19	6
Houby,	2	5	10
Truſington,	1	1	0
Dalby ſuper le Wold,	2	10	0
Siwelby,	0	19	0
Lindesforth,	0	8	0
Blakfordy & Alton,	1	0	0
Whatton,	3	12	6

Hund' de GUTHLAXTON.

	£.	s.	d.
Villa Leiceſtrie reſpondet dño regi,	26	13	6
Broughton Aſtell, Sutton, & Thorp,	4	12	0
Leyre,	1	13	0
Ollaſthorp,	1	15	0
Wheſton,	3	14	0
Cotteſbach,	2	6	0
Shattowel,	2	0	8
Kylby,	2	11	0
Miſterton,	2	2	6
Butelſbie,	1	14	6
Aſheby Magna,	2	13	0
Petelyng Parva,	1	10	6
Stormeſworth,	1	11	0
Coſbye & Thorp,	2	9	0
Walcoth,	1	3	0
Gildmorton,	2	4	0
Swinford,	1	19	0
Peteling Magna,	2	15	0
Brantingthorp,	0	17	0
Claybroke & Claybroke,	2	14	0
Bitteſwell,	1	17	0
Dunton,	1	18	0
Outheby,	3	2	0
Wiggeſton,	1	5	0
Aſheby Parva,	2	0	0
Blaby,	2	16	4
Sheveſby,	2	6	0
Countinggeſthorp,	1	16	0
Frolleſworth,	2	12	0
Lutterworth,	4	13	2
Glen Parva,	1	13	0
Knaptoft,	2	12	0
North Kilworth,	1	5	0
Cattethorpe juxta Lilborne,	1	2	0
South Kilworth,	1	3	0
Willoughby,	1	7	4
Bileſton,	2	12	0
Kimcotte & Walton,	3	2	4
Pultney,	0	15	4
Wiggeſton,	8	8	0
Foſton,	3	5	0
Erndeſby,	3	6	8
Knighton,	3	2	4
Newton Harecourt,	2	9	0

SPARKENHOW.

	£.	s.	d.
Burbach and Sketeſclyf,	4	12	0
Appulby Parva	1	11	0
Wytherdel,	2	10	0
Whityngton,	0	10	0
Barton,	1	15	4
Oſbaſton,	1	0	6
Dadelyngton,	1	4	2
Hethere,	1	13	0
Potes-merſton,	0	17	6
Nailſton,	2	15	5½
Newbold & Oadeſcote,	1	17	6
Staunton juxta Sapcote,	1	10	0
Barwell,	3	6	8
Naneby,	0	5	6
Thornton,	1	1	0
Baggeworth,	1	7	0
Lynlee,	1	18	0
Kirkbe Malore,	1	14	0
Pakulton,	0	18	6
Glenfild,	1	3	0
Ibbeſtok,	3	0	0
Fenne Drayton,	2	0	8
Sharnford,	2	4	0
Northburghe,	3	5	0
Whenleborgh,	1	3	5
Higham,	2	1	0
Stoke,	1	5	0
Staunton ſub Barndon,	0	15	0
Sapcote,	2	10	0
Snarſton,	2	0	0
Twycroſſe,	1	10	0
Gopſhul,	0	18	0
Cunſton,	1	14	8
Cotton juxta Boſeworth,	1	14	6
Endirbury,	4	0	0
Byrdſtow,	0	18	0
Shepey Parva,	0	14	6
Templum,	0	5	6
Overton ſub Ardern,	2	9	0
Aſton,	1	7	0
Norton,	1	13	8
Lubbeſthorp,	1	1	0
Markingfilde,	0	13	6
Shelton,	1	17	6
Normanton Turvile,	1	4	0
Upton,	1	18	6
Crafte,	1	13	0
Sibbeſdon,	2	3	0
Kereby,	0	15	6
Borlerſton,	1	10	0
Normanton ſuper le Heath,	1	19	4
Cateby,	0	14	3
Carleton juxta Boſeworth,	0	14	6
Shakerſton,	1	8	0
Stapulton,	1	15	0
Sheepey Magna,	2	1	0
Sutton juxta Boſeworthe,	2	15	0
Shangton,	2	5	6
Brunkingthorpe,	0	15	0

Brandeſton,

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Brandeſton,	1	3	0	Wikene,	0	17	0	Groby,	0	15	6
Ratcliffe,	1	5	0	Hinkley bonde,	1	12	1				
Huncote,	0	18	0	Desford,	1	1	6	Summa totalis,	757	12	10½
Bocherdſton & Newbould,	0	16	6	Odſton,	1	12	0				
				Boſworthe,	2	17	0	Inde xv^{ma},	680	5	1½
Hocleſcote & Donyngton,	2	8	0	Hinkley burgh,	2	8	0	x^{ma},	77	7	9
Aylmeſthorpe,	1	19	0	Pultney de Willielmo Owen nuper taxatore,	1	0	6				
Rotby,	1	5	0					Feodum Collector',	6	0	0

On a ſubſidy granted in 1627, the following inhabitants of WEST GOSCOTE paid the ſum marked againſt their ſeveral names.

From a Roll in the poſſeſſion of William Herrick, eſq. of Beaumanor; ſigned March 17, 1625, by Henry Shirley, William Reynolds, and Thomas Babington; and directing the bailiff of the hundred to make return at the Bull's Head at Loughborough by the 28th of that month.

Aſhby de la Zouch.	Robert Bainbridge, in bonis	4*l.*
Anſtey.	William Glover, in bonis	3*l.*
Abye Gate.	Robert Awſten, in bonis	3*l.*
Blougharbye.	George Cutler, gent. in bonis	3*l.*
Bredon.	William Davenaunt, gent. in bonis	4*l.*
	John Starkey, gent. in terris,	3*l.*
Belton.	William Eyre, gent. in bonis	3*l.*
Burſtall.	Gregorie Brookeſbie, eſq. in terris	3*l.*
	Charles Seagrave, gent. in bonis	1*l.*
Burley Park.	John Davenport, gent. in bonis.	
Caſtell Dunnington.	Thomas Robie, gent. in terris	2*l.*
Charley.	Sir Thomas Waldron, knt. in terris.	
Cropſon.	Thomas Stretton, in terris	2*l.*
Dyſworth.	Rowland Lillie, in bonis	3*l.*
Gracedieu.	John Beaumont, eſq. in terris.	
Hemington.	John Fulwoode, in bonis	3*l.*
Hatherne.	Richard Palmer, in terris	7*l.*
Iſley Walton.	James Wood, gent. in terris	3*l.*
Kegworth.	Sir Henrie Merrei, knt. in terris	10*l.*
Knighthorp.	Henry Skipwith, eſq. in terris.	
Lockinton.	John Bainbridge, eſq. in terris	6*l.*
Long Whatton.	Henry Smith, in terris	4*l.*
Langley.	. . . . . Graye, eſq. in terris.	
Loughborowe.	John Holte, gent. in terris	3*l.*
	Richard Spicke, gent. in terris	2*l.*
	Thomas Hebbe, gent. in terris	2*l.*
	John Alton, in terris	2*l.*
	William Webſter, in terris	2*l.*
Mountſorell.	John Allen, in terris	2*l.*
Newtown.	Thomas Crane, gent. in terris	3*l.*
	William Whatton, in terris	3*l.*
Overſeale & *Netherſeale.*	Sir Thomas Woolſley, knt. in terris	3*l.*
Overton Quarter Marſh & *Overton Saucey.*	Dame Eliz. Beaumont, in terris,	6*l.*
	Robert Welham, in terris,	4*l.*
	Thomas Gilberte, in terris,	4*l.*
Oſgathorpe & *Thringſton.*	George Billett, gent. in terris	4*l.*
Onlype.	Deveruxe Aſton, gent. in terris	3*l.*
	Anna Spencer, widow, in terris	3*l.*
Packington & *Snibſon.*	Edwarde Aſtlyn, in terris	3*l.*
	William Nicklas, in terris	3*l.*
Quarndon.	Adrian Farnham, eſq. in terris	6*l.*
	Thomas Farnham, gent. in terris	3*l.*
	John Morton, gent. in terris	2*l.*
Rothley.	William Danvers, gent. in terris	3*l.*
	George Pachett, in terris	2*l.*
Raunſton.	Ambroſe Saliſbury, in terris	2*l.*
Swithland.	Frauncis Danvers, eſq. in terris	6*l.*
Shepeſhead.	Henrie Duport, eſq. in terris	2*l.*
Swepſton.	Sir William Cockain, bart. in terris	20*l.*
	Arthur Haddelowe, gent. in terris	2*l.*
Swannington.	John Barrodale, in terris	3*l.*
Thorp Aker.	Charles Fetherſton, in terris	5*l.*
Thurkeſton.	Harroulde Shittlewoode, in terris	4*l.*
Woodhouſe & *Beaumanor.*	Sir William Hericke, knt. in terris.	
	Jaſper Whatton, in terris	3*l.*
	George Heames, in terris	3*l.*
Ulveſcroft.	William Clare, in terris	4*l.*
	George Muburn, in terris	3*l.*
Woodthorpe.	Thomas Burbage, in terris	1*l.*
Worthington, Newbold, & *Stanton.*	Sir Henry Shirley, bart. in terris.	
	Dame Judith Corbett, in terris	3*l.*
	Thomas Boothbie, gent. in terris	3*l.*
	Samuel Smalley, gent. in terris	3*l.*
Whitwick.	Thomas Harvey, in terris	1*l.*

"The Certificate of the Survey of all the goodes, plate, juells, and ornaments, of everye churche and chappell within the Weſte ꝑte of the hũderde of Goſcott; taken the fyrſte day of Auguſte, anno R. R. Edwardi Sexti ſexto, by Fraunces Cave, George Vyncent, and Mykell Purefey, cõmiſſioners thereunto appoynted, by vertue of the king's Maties commiſſion to them and others dyrected for the ſame purpoſe, as herafter enſuethe [1].

LOUGHBOROWE.

In primis, on chalice of ſylver.
It̃m, fyve belles.
It̃m, one cope of bawdkyn blewe.
It̃m, one cope of white damaſke.
It̃m, tow copes of black woſted.
It̃m, tow copes of dyvers colors.
It̃m, a croſſe of coper and gylte.
It̃m, a cope of blewe ſaten.
It̃m, a veſtment of black velvet with deacon to the ſame.
It̃m, a veſtment of bawdkyn work with deacon and ſubdeacon to the ſame.

MARKFELDE.

In primis, a chalice of ſylver.
It̃m, iij belles.
It̃m, foore towelles.
It̃m, tow awter clothes.
It̃m, tow veſtments.
It̃m, a cope.
It̃m, a croſſe.
It̃m, a ſurpleſſe.
It̃m, tow cruetts of pewter.
It̃m, a cenſure [2].
It̃m, three banners.
It̃m, tow corporas clothes.
It̃m, a veyle.

ROTHELEY.

In primis, one chales wythowt a cover.
It̃m, tow copes and foore veſtments.
It̃m, foore belles and a ſance [3] bell.

ASHEBIEDELASOWCHE.

In primis, tow chalices of ſylver.
It̃m, fyve belles, and a hande-belle.
It̃m, one croſſe and one pyxe of coper and gylte.
It̃m, tow ſewte of veſtments of crymyſon velvet.
It̃m, one ſewte of veſtments of whyte, grene, and red.
It̃m, one veſtmente of blewe velvet, and one of tawnye.
It̃m, one veſtmente of blacke wolſtyde, and one cope of the ſame.
It̃m, one veſtment of ronynge wyre, and one cope of the ſame.
It̃m, tow veſtments of ſatyn, one of blwe, and one of whyte.
It̃m, one veſtment of whyt foſtyon.
It̃m, one cope of duñe velvet.
It̃m, one hangynge of an alter of red velvet, and one of duñe ſatyne, and one of whyte ſyngill ſarſnet, and one wyth foſtyon.
It̃m, one croſſe clothe of grene ſarſnet.
It̃m, ſyxe alter clothes, and x towels.

ONELEPE.

It̃m, one chalice of ſylver.
It̃m, tow croſſes, one of tynne, another of braſſe.
It̃m, one cenſur of braſſe.
It̃m, tow copes, one of blue velvet, another of whyte chamlet.
It̃m, three veſtments, one of whyte chamlet, another of blacke chamlet, another of grene ſay.
It̃m, thre greate bells and a ſaunce bell, tow hand bells.
It̃m, tow candellſtycks of maſtlen.

BELTON.

In primis, on chalice.
It̃m, thre veſtments, and one cope.
It̃m, tow belles and a ſaunce bell.
☞ It̃m, tow belles, ſould anno R. R. Edwardi Sexti ſecũdo, all the peryſhe beinge of counſayll.

LOKYNTON.

It̃m, tow copes, the one blewe damaſke, and the other ſatyn.
It̃m, iij veſtmentes of ſylke.
It̃m, tow croſſes.
It̃m, foore great bells.
It̃m, one chalice of ſylver.

LONG WATTON.

In primis, thre belles, wythe a ſmall bell.
It̃m, tow croſſis of latyn.
It̃m, tow veſtments wyth a cope.
It̃m, thre alter clothes, and a ſurples.
It̃m, on chalice of ſylver, wythe one corporas and the chaſe.

CASTEL DONYNGTON.

In primis, tow veſtments, the one grene, and the other blwe.
It̃m, a cope and a veſtment, wyth the hole ſuet of whit dammaſke.
It̃m, tow veſtments, the one blewe, and the other white.
It̃m, tow of yellow ſylke.
It̃m, a tynycle of dyverſe colors.
It̃m, a croſs of baſe metall.
It̃m, a cope of blue, and thre other veſtments.
It̃m, one chalice of ſylver, wythe the patent.
It̃m, one chalice, geven to the churche, in the kepinge of one Thomas Dolman of Langley, by the legacy of one Thomas Perſons.
It̃m, three belles in the ſtepell.

KEGWORTH.

In primis, on chalis parſal gylt.
It̃m, tow veſtementes, the one golde bawdkyne wythe blewe croſs, the other of green bawdkyne.
It̃m, two copes of grene damaſke.
It̃m, foore great belles in the ſteple.

WORTHINGTON.

In primis, tow belles in the ſteple.
It̃m, one chalice of ſylver.
It̃m, tow veſtementes, wythe the albes to them belonginge.

SWEPSTON.

In primis, one chalice, three veſtments, and one cope.
It̃m, foore aulter clothes and three towelles.
It̃m, foore belles, one of them a ſaunce bell.
It̃m, a croſs, a pyxe, and two crwettes.

THURCASTON.

In primis, three belles and a ſaunce bell.
It̃m, a chalice of ſylver.
It̃m, towe veſtementes.
It̃m, a cope of blacke velvet.
It̃m, a croſſe of coper.
It̃m, tow candelſtykes.

DYSWORTHE.

In primis, a challice.
It̃m, three belles, and one of them broken.
It̃m, one veſtemente, tow croſſes, one albe crnete.
It̃m, a cope.

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[1] Extracted from MS. Tanner, 164. in Bibl. Bodl. f. 13.

[2] Cenſer.

[3] Saints.

QUERNDON.

In primis, three great belles and a litell bell.
It̃m, a whole ſewte of veſtmentes.
It̃m, one chalice of ſylver.
It̃m, a croſſe of latyn.
It̃m, a paxe, wythe a piketur of ſylver.

BREDON.

In primis, one challice.
It̃m, one veſtment of blwe ſylke and grene.
It̃m, one veſtment of white and red ſylke.
It̃m, another of damaeſc.
It̃m, another of blwe ſylke inbrawdered wythe ſtares of gold wyre.
It̃m, one cope of ſylke inbrawdered wyth gold and flowers.
It̃m, three bells.

SHEPESHED.

In primis, a challice of ſylver.
It̃m, three belles.
It̃m, tow copes, one of old ſylke, and another of red velvet.
It̃m, tow red veſtments.
It̃m, one whyte veſtment of fuſtion.

ANSTYE.

In primis, thre belles.
It̃m, one cope.
It̃m, tow ſuetes of veſtments.
It̃m, one challice.
It̃m, a croſſe of braſſe.

OSGATHORPE.

In primis, one chalice.
It̃m, tow veſtmentes, one of ſay, and one of ſarſnet.
It̃m, on cope of bawdekyn.
It̃m, tow amyſſeys of white cloth.
It̃m, one ſurples.
It̃m, one croſſe of latyn.
It̃m, tow belles.

WOODHOUSE.

In primis, foore old veſtments and a cope.
It̃m, tow belles.

NEWTON LYNTHORPE.

In primis, three belles.
It̃m, on challice of ſylver pſell gylt.
It̃m, a croſſe of coper and gylte.
It̃m, three veſtementes, one of old velvet, and tow of ſatyn of Burges, old, wyth the albes.
It̃m, an old cope of ſatyn of Burges.
It̃m, tow candilſtyckes upon the alter.
It̃m, a lytell bell.
It̃m, a forſr̃t of ſatyn of Burges for the alters, old.
It̃m, three alter clothis.
It̃m, three towelles.
It̃m, a ſurples wythe ſlevys.
It̃m, a bybyll.
It̃m, tow cruetts.

SHEALL.

In primis, a challice of ſylver.
It̃m, three belles, wyth a ſaunce bell.
It̃m, a cope.
It̃m, tow veſtmentes wyth albes and tunacles.
It̃m, foore towelles.
It̃m, a braſſe croſſe, and tow of wood.

HATHERNE.

In primis, a challice.
It̃m, thre veſtmentes.
It̃m, a cope of ſatyn of Burges.
It̃m, three belles and tow hand-belles.
It̃m, a croſſe.

ISLEY WALTON.

In primis, one challice of ſylver ſumwhat gylted wyth gold.
It̃m, tow belles (ſmale) in the ſteple.
It̃m, one veſtemente.
It̃m, one ſurples.

COTES.

In primis, a challice of ſylver.
It̃m, tow belles and a ſmale belle.
It̃m, a hand-belle.
It̃m, tow candellſtyckes.
It̃m, a cope of white fuſtyon.
It̃m, a veſtment of the ſame.
It̃m, three alter clothes and a corporas.
It̃m, tow towelles.
It̃m, a ſurples.

PAKYNTON.

In primis, three belles.
It̃m, tow veſtmentes, on of ſatyn of Burges, and another of ......
It̃m, one cope of ſatyne of Burges.
It̃m, one challice.
It̃m, one croſs of maſtlyn.

THE ABBIE GATE.

In primis, one challice of ſylver.
It̃m, three belles and a ſaunctes bell.
It̃m, tow copes, one of tawnye damaſke, and the other of old blacke velvet.
It̃m, foore veſtments, wythe all things thereto belonging.
It̃m, one croſſe of lattyn.
It̃m, one hanging for the highe alter.

BIRSTALL.

In primis, a challice.
It̃m, an old cope of red velvet, and a veſtment wythe that y^{t} belongethe thereunto.
It̃m, thre belles and a ſaunctes bell.

WYTWEKE.

In primis, three belles, a ſaunce bell, and a hand-bell.
It̃m, a challice ſtollen.
It̃m, a cope which was ſtollen.
It̃m, a red veſtement wyth an albe.
It̃m, a ſuete of veſtementes.
It̃m, ij old veſtementes, wyth tow albes.

MONTSORELL.

In primis; In the chapel of ſaynt John Baptyſte,
A veſtment of blew ſattyn, a albe, a amyſe, wythe other neceſſarye things perteyninge to the ſame.
It̃m, tow alter clothes, tow candillſtyckes, and a old cope, one corporas, and ſeven litell bells in the ſteple ther.

In the chappell of Saynt Nicholas.

In primis, one veſtment of greene ſattyn, one albe, an amyſe, with other neceſſary things partenynge to the ſame, wyth one alter clothe.
It̃m, a ſacringe bell, a hand-bell, a ſaunce bell, wythe other tow bygger belles in the ſtepell.

FRAUNCES CAVE,
GEORGE VYNCENT,
MYGHELL PUREFEY.

ALLEXTON,

called alſo in old records *Adelacheſtone*, *Adlaxton*, *Adlexton*, *Adloxton*, *Adlokeſton*, *Alokeſton*, *Aloxton*, *Aſlakeſton*, *Athelexton*, *Atheloxton*, *Athelocſton*, *Aytheloxton*, *Hallaxton*, and *Hathelexton*, is bounded on the Eaſt by Stockerſton, on the Weſt by Eaſt Norton, on the North by the county of Rutland, and on the South by Hallaton and a ſmall part of Horninghold. It is 15½ miles from Leiceſter, 3½ miles from Uppingham; and, in the eccleſiaſtical diviſion of the county, is within the deanry of Goſcote.

In the reign of Edward the Confeſſor the principal manor of Adelacheſtone employed five ploughs, and was valued at ten ſhillings. At the Conqueſt, being then worth twenty ſhillings, it was the property of the Counteſs *Judith*, under whom it was held by *Grimbald*[1]. One plough was then employed in the demeſne; and four villans, with one bordar, had another plough. There was a mill of two ſhillings value[2].

Grimbald held alſo of the Counteſs another ſmall manor in this lordſhip, containing only half a ploughland, which then was worth five ſhillings, and employed half a plough in the demeſne. There was a mill of ſixteen pence value[3]. The Soke of *Rodeley* at that time extended to ſix oxgangs in this ſmaller manor; which are deſcribed as then being waſte[4].

Robert Grimbald[5] (the father, we believe, of the Judge) was hereditary poſſeſſor of the whole lordſhip; and under him the larger or ſuperior manor was held by *Robert de Bakepuiz*, who had married the ſiſter of Robert Grimbald, and from whom this part of the lordſhip was diſtinguiſhed by the name of

BAKEPUIZ MANOR.

The very high antiquity of the family of *Bakepuiz*[6], and their early ſettlement at Allexton, is confirmed by the following notes and deeds, tranſcribed from lord Stamford's copy of Burton, in which they were inſerted by Samuel Roper, eſq.

In 1067, *Athelelm* and *Ralph Bakepuiz* gave the church of Kingeſtuna to the abbey of Abingdon in Berks. *Henry* his ſon withdrew the revenues ſo granted; and, dying, was ſucceeded by his brother *Robert*; whom Roger biſhop of Saliſbury enjoined to the reſtoration of them, on pain of having the church of Kingeſtuna interdicted, and debarred of all religious offices and duties[7]. Kingſton Bakpuiz is in Oke hundred, co. Berks.

Robert Bakepuiz abovementioned ſeems to have had *(inter alios liberos)* a daughter named *Aelez*, who, under her uncle *Grimbald*, was the owner in fee of Allexton (which might have fallen to her portion by the grant or deviſe of her father) as appears from the following deed:

"Aeleza, filia Roberti de Bakepuz, omnibus hominibus ſuis & amicis, Francis & Anglis, ſalutem. Sciatis me dediſſe & firmitèr conceſſiſſe Johanni de Bakepuz, fratri meo, totam terram meam de Aelacheſtonâ, in feodo & hereditate, tenend' de me & heredibus meis & heredibus ſuis per unam marcam argenti reddendam mihi per annum; & propter hoc ipſe Joh̄es acquietabit terram illam de omni ſervicio quod pertinet ad dominum in capite; & hoc feci conceſſu d̄ni Roberti Grimbald avunculi mei, & Johannis filii mei; & pro hâc re ipſe Johannes, frater meus, dedit mihi primò annulum aureum coram patre meo in curiâ ſuâ, deindè firmaculum argenti coram Roberto Grimbald in curiâ ſuâ. Hii ſunt teſtes; Nicholas de Jubriâ Gwillielmus[8] filius Grimbaldi, & tota curia Roberti Grimbald."

> Sealed with a large ſeal, being her own picture, with a hawk on her fiſt[9]; *penès* S. Roper.

The next grant is from *John de Boſchevilla* to *John Bakepuiz* of a farther intereſt here:

"Johannes de Boſchevillâ omnibus hominibus & amicis ſuis, Anglis & Francis, ſalutem. Sciatis me conceſſiſſe & confirmâſſe totam terram de Alakeſtonâ, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, Joh̄i de Bakepuis, adeò quietè & liberè ſicut Robertus Grimaldus & Aeleza mater mea ei dederunt, pro unâ marcâ argenti per annum; & ipſe Joh̄es Bakepuiz faciet indè ſervicium unius militis, & adquietabit terram illam erga Rob̄tum Grimbald & heredes ſuos de omnibus que illi pertinent; & hâc recognitione ipſe devenit homo meus, & dedit mihi unum palfridum & unum firmaculum auri. Teſtibus; Rogero capellano comitis, Rob̄to de Pixy dapifero, & Will̄o filio Hereberti, & Rad̄o de Eitonâ, & Roḡo de Grendonâ, & Waltero de Mulnetonâ, & Roḡo de Ulfeſmorâ, & Rob̄to filio Walk^e, & Henrico & Petro & Thomâ fratribus ſuis, & Galfrido de Bakepuiz, & Henrico de Legâ, & Rob̄to Blundo filio Radolphi, & Gerardo & Ricardo & Willielmo & Fulekero filiis Wimundi, & aliis pluribus[10]."

> Sealed in white wax; very large; the donor, brandiſhing a ſword, on horſeback[11].

John de Bakepuiz, in conſideration of homage and ſervice, gave to his ſon *Nicholas* a virgate and half of land in Alekeſton[12].

> Sealed with a large green ſeal; a lion rampant in an eſcocheon, circumſcribed with his own name[13].

On the aid granted to king Henry III, in 1235, towards the marrying of his ſiſter with the emperor of the Romans, two marks were paid for one fee then held by *John de Bakepuiz*; and in the Itinerary of 1280, Alokeſton, Lodington, Laund, and Eaſt Norton, anſwered collectively as one vill.

In 1312, *John de Haſtings*, ſenior, died ſeiſed of one knight's fee in Athelocſton, co. Leiceſter, which *John de Bakepuiz* held; and *John* de Haſtings, junior, his ſon and heir, was then aged 26[14].

In 1346, *John de Bakepuiz* (on the aid then granted for knighting Edward of Woodſtock, the king's eldeſt ſon) was aſſeſſed 13*s*. 4*d*. for a third part of one knight's fee in Allexton, parcel of the fee of *Huntingdon*[15].

In 1348, *Lawrence de Haſtings* died ſeiſed of one knight's fee, with the appurtenances, in Athelexton,

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[1] Owner alſo of Ouſton; and the immediate anceſtor of Robert Grimbald (the famous chief juſtice in the reign of king Henry II.) who ſoon after the year 1175 was the founder of Ouſton abbey (ſee vol. II. p. 757).

[2] "Grimbaldus tenet de Comitiſſâ 5 carucatas terræ in Adelacheſtone. Ibi 5 carucæ fuerunt. Nunc in dominico 1 caruca; & 4 villani, cum 4 bordariis, habent 1 carucam. Ibi molinum de 2 ſolidis. Valuit 10 ſolidos; modò 20 ſolidos." Domeſday, fol. 239. b. 1.

[3] "Grimbaldus tenet de Comitiſſâ dimidiam carucatam terræ in Adelacheſtone. In dominico eſt ibi dimidia carucæ, & molinum de 16 denariis. Valet 5 ſolidos." Ibid. fol. 236. b. 2.

[4] "In Adelacheſtone ſunt 6 bovatæ terræ. Vaſta eſt." Ibid. fol. 230. b. 1.

[5] His arms were, Barry of ſix, Argent and Azure, within a bordure Gules; Plate III. fig. 1.

[6] "The chief ſeat of this family was at Barton Bakepuiz in the county of Derby, three miles diſtant from Tutbury in the county of Stafford, now the inheritance of ſir Henry Merrey, knight, where many of them lie buried, their arms and pictures yet to be ſeen in the church windows; which family did adhere unto the noble houſe of Ferrers earls of Derby, to whoſe deeds they appear to be witneſſes." Burton, ſub anno 1622.

[7] Deeds in Bibl. Cotton. ſub Claudio, B. VI. in Regiſtro de Abbendon. Faricius was abbot at that time, who died 17 kal. Martii, A. D. 1117. See Willis's Mitred Abbeys, vol. I. p. 6.

[8] William and Hugh Grimbald were witneſſes to their brother Robert's foundation deed of Ouſton Abbey. See vol. II. p. 757.

[9] See Plate III. fig. 2. [10] Ex Orig. penès S. Roper. [11] See Plate III. fig. 3. [12] Ex Orig. penès S. Roper.

[13] See Plate III. fig. 4. [14] Eſch. 6 Edw. II. N° 56. Leic. [15] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III.

Querndon.

In primis, three great belles and a litell bell.
It̃m, a whole ſewte of veſtmentes.
It̃m, one chalice of ſylver.
It̃m, a croſſe of latyn.
It̃m, a paxe, wythe a piketur of ſylver.

Bredon.

In primis, one challice.
It̃m, one veſtment of blwe ſylke and grene.
It̃m, one veſtment of white and red ſylke.
It̃m, another of damaeſc.
It̃m, another of blwe ſylke inbrawdered wythe ſtares of gold wyre.
It̃m, one cope of ſylke inbrawdered wyth gold and flowers.
It̃m, three bells.

Shepeshed.

In primis, a challice of ſylver.
It̃m, three belles.
It̃m, tow copes, one of old ſylke, and another of red velvet.
It̃m, tow red veſtments.
It̃m, one whyte veſtment of fuſtion.

Anstye.

In primis, thre belles.
It̃m, one cope.
It̃m, tow ſuetes of veſtments.
It̃m, one challice.
It̃m, a croſſe of braſſe.

Osgathorpe.

In primis, one chalice.
It̃m, tow veſtmentes, one of ſay, and one of ſarſnet.
It̃m, on cope of bawdekyn.
It̃m, tow amyſſeys of white cloth.
It̃m, one ſurples.
It̃m, one croſſe of latyn.
It̃m, tow belles,

Woodhouse.

In primis, foore old veſtments and a cope.
It̃m, tow belles.

Newton Lynthorpe.

In primis, three belles.
It̃m, on challice of ſylver pſell gylt.
It̃m, a croſſe of coper and gylte.
It̃m, three veſtementes, one of old velvet, and tow of ſatyn of Burges, old, wyth the albes.
It̃m, an old cope of ſatyn of Burges.
It̃m, tow candilſtyckes upon the alter.
It̃m, a lytell bell.
It̃m, a forfr̃t of ſatyn of Burges for the alters, old.
It̃m, three alter clothis.
It̃m, three towelles.
It̃m, a ſurples wythe ſlevys.
It̃m, a bybyll.
It̃m, tow cruetts.

Sheall.

In primis, a challice of ſylver.
It̃m, three belles, wyth a ſaunce bell.
It̃m, a cope.
It̃m, tow veſtmentes wyth albes and tunacles.
It̃m, foore towelles.
It̃m, a braſſe croſſe, and tow of wood.

Hatherne.

In primis, a challice.
It̃m, thre veſtmentes.
It̃m, a cope of ſatyn of Burges.
It̃m, three belles and tow hand-belles.
It̃m, a croſſe.

Isley Walton.

In primis, one challice of ſylver ſumwhat gylted wyth gold.
It̃m, tow belles (ſmale) in the ſteple.
It̃m, one veſtemente.
It̃m, one ſurples.

Cotes.

In primis, a challice of ſylver.
It̃m, tow belles and a ſmale belle.
It̃m, a hand-belle.
It̃m, tow candellſtyckes.
It̃m, a cope of white fuſtyon.
It̃m, a veſtment of the ſame.
It̃m, three alter clothes and a corporas.
It̃m, tow towelles.
It̃m, a ſurples.

Pakynton.

In primis, three belles.
It̃m, tow veſtmentes, on of ſatyn of Burges, and another of ......
It̃m, one cope of ſatyne of Burges.
It̃m, one challice.
It̃m, one croſs of maſtlyn.

The Abbie Gate.

In primis, one challice of ſylver.
It̃m, three belles and a ſaunctes bell.
It̃m, tow copes, one of tawnye damaſke, and the other of old blacke velvet.
It̃m, foore veſtments, wythe all things thereto belonging.
It̃m, one croſſe of lattyn.
It̃m, one hanging for the highe alter.

Birstall.

In primis, a challice.
It̃m, an old cope of red velvet, and a veſtment wythe that y^t^ belongethe thereunto.
It̃m, thre belles and a ſaunctes bell.

Wytweke.

In primis, three belles, a ſaunce bell, and a hand-bell.
It̃m, a challice ſtollen.
It̃m, a cope which was ſtollen.
It̃m, a red veſtement wyth an albe.
It̃m, a ſuete of veſtementes.
It̃m, ij old veſtementes, wyth tow albes.

Montsorell.

In primis; In the chapel of ſaynt John Baptyſte,
A veſtment of blew ſattyn, a albe, a amyſe, wythe other neceſſarye things perteyninge to the ſame.
It̃m, tow alter clothes, tow candillſtyckes, and a old cope, one corporas, and ſeven litell bells in the ſteple ther.

In the chappell of Saynt Nicholas.

In primis, one veſtment of greene ſattyn, one albe, an amyſe, with other neceſſary things partenynge to the ſame, wyth one alter clothe.
It̃m, a ſacringe bell, a hand-bell, a ſaunce bell, wythe other tow bygger belles in the ſtepell.

Fraunces Cave,
George Vyncent,
Myghell Purefey.

ALLEXTON,

called alſo in old records *Adelacheſtone*, *Adlaxton*, *Adlexton*, *Adloxton*, *Adlokeſton*, *Alokeſton*, *Aloxton*, *Aſlakeſton*, *Athelexton*, *Atheloxton*, *Athelocſton*, *Aytheloxton*, *Hallaxton*, and *Hathelexton*, is bounded on the Eaſt by Stockerſton, on the Weſt by Eaſt Norton, on the North by the county of Rutland, and on the South by Hallaton and a ſmall part of Horninghold. It is 15½ miles from Leiceſter, 3½ miles from Uppingham; and, in the eccleſiaſtical diviſion of the county, is within the deanry of Goſcote.

In the reign of Edward the Confeſſor the principal manor of Adelacheſtone employed five ploughs, and was valued at ten ſhillings. At the Conqueſt, being then worth twenty ſhillings, it was the property of the Counteſs *Judith*, under whom it was held by *Grimbald*[1]. One plough was then employed in the demeſne; and four villans, with one bordar, had another plough. There was a mill of two ſhillings value[2].

Grimbald held alſo of the Counteſs another ſmall manor in this lordſhip, containing only half a plough-land, which then was worth five ſhillings, and employed half a plough in the demeſne. There was a mill of ſixteen pence value[3]. The Soke of *Rodeley* at that time extended to ſix oxgangs in this ſmaller manor; which are deſcribed as then being waſte[4].

Robert Grimbald[5] (the father, we believe, of the Judge) was hereditary poſſeſſor of the whole lordſhip; and under him the larger or ſuperior manor was held by *Robert de Bakepuiz*, who had married the ſiſter of Robert Grimbald, and from whom this part of the lordſhip was diſtinguiſhed by the name of

Bakepuiz manor.

The very high antiquity of the family of *Bakepuiz*[6], and their early ſettlement at Allexton, is confirmed by the following notes and deeds, tranſcribed from lord Stamford's copy of Burton, in which they were inſerted by Samuel Roper, eſq.

In 1067, *Athelelm* and *Ralph Bakepuiz* gave the church of Kingeſtuna to the abbey of Abingdon in Berks. *Henry* his ſon withdrew the revenues ſo granted; and, dying, was ſucceeded by his brother *Robert*; whom Roger biſhop of Saliſbury enjoined to the reſtoration of them, on pain of having the church of Kingeſtuna interdicted, and debarred of all religious offices and duties[7]. Kingſton Bakpuiz is in Oke hundred, co. Berks.

Robert Bakepuiz abovementioned ſeems to have had (*inter alios liberos*) a daughter named *Aelez*, who, under her uncle *Grimbald*, was the owner in fee of Allexton (which might have fallen to her portion by the grant or deviſe of her father) as appears from the following deed:

"Aeleza, filia Roberti de Bakepuz, omnibus hominibus ſuis & amicis, Francis & Anglis, ſalutem. Sciatis me dediſſe & firmitèr conceſſiſſe Johanni de Bakepuz, fratri meo, totam terram meam de Aelacheſtonâ, in feodo & hereditate, tenend' de me & heredibus meis & heredibus ſuis per unam marcam argenti reddendam mihi per annum; & propter hoc ipſe Joh̄es acquietabit terram illam de omni ſervicio quod pertinet ad dominum in capite; & hoc feci conceſſu d̄ni Roberti Grimbald avunculi mei, & Johannis filii mei; & pro hâc re ipſe Johannes, frater meus, dedit mihi primò annulum aureum coram patre meo in curiâ ſuâ, deindè firmaculum argenti coram Roberto Grimbald in curiâ ſuâ. Hii ſunt teſtes; Nicholas de Jubriâ Gwillielmus[8] filius Grimbaldi, & tota curia Roberti Grimbald."

Sealed with a large ſeal, being her own picture, with a hawk on her fiſt[9]; *penès* S. Roper.

The next grant is from *John de Boſchevilla* to *John Bakepuiz* of a farther intereſt here:

"Johannes de Boſchevillâ omnibus hominibus & amicis ſuis, Anglis & Francis, ſalutem. Sciatis me conceſſiſſe & confirmâſſe totam terram de Alakeſtonâ, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, Joh̄i de Bakepuis, adeò quietè & liberè ſicut Robertus Grimaldus & Aeleza mater mea ei dederunt, pro unâ marcâ argenti per annum; & ipſe Joh̄es Bakepuiz faciet indè ſervicium unius militis, & adquietabit terram illam erga Rob̄tum Grimbald & heredes ſuos de omnibus que illi pertinent; & hâc recognitione ipſe devenit homo meus, & dedit mihi unum palfridum & unum firmaculum auri. Teſtibus; Rogero capellano comitis, Rob̄to de Pixy dapifero, & Will̄o filio Hereberti, & Rad̄o de Eitonâ, & Roḡo de Grendonâ, & Waltero de Mulnetonâ, & Roḡo de Ulfeſmorâ, & Rob̄to filio Walk^e, & Henrico & Petro & Thomâ fratribus ſuis, & Galfrido de Bakepuiz, & Henrico de Legâ, & Rob̄to Blundo filio Radolphi, & Gerardo & Ricardo & Willielmo & Fulekero filiis Wimundi, & aliis pluribus[10]."

Sealed in white wax; very large; the donor, brandiſhing a ſword, on horſeback[11].

John de Bakepuiz, in conſideration of homage and ſervice, gave to his ſon *Nicholas* a virgate and half of land in Alekeſton[12].

Sealed with a large green ſeal; a lion rampant in an eſcocheon, circumſcribed with his own name[13].

On the aid granted to king Henry III, in 1235, towards the marrying of his ſiſter with the emperor of the Romans, two marks were paid for one fee then held by *John de Bakepuiz*; and in the Itinerary of 1280, Alokeſton, Lodington, Laund, and Eaſt Norton, anſwered collectively as one vill.

In 1312, *John de Haſtings*, ſenior, died ſeiſed of one knight's fee in Athelocſton, co. Leiceſter, which *John de Bakepuiz* held; and *John* de Haſtings, junior, his ſon and heir, was then aged 26[14].

In 1346, *John de Bakepuiz* (on the aid then granted for knighting Edward of Woodſtock, the king's eldeſt ſon) was aſſeſſed 13*s*. 4*d*. for a third part of one knight's fee in Allexton, parcel of the fee of *Huntingdon*[15].

In 1348, *Lawrence de Haſtings* died ſeiſed of one knight's fee, with the appurtenances, in Athelexton, which he held of the earl of *Pembroke* (the ſame which *John de Bakepuiz* held) value £16.[1]

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[1] Owner alſo of Ouſton; and the immediate anceſtor of Robert Grimbald (the famous chief juſtice in the reign of king Henry II.) who ſoon after the year 1175 was the founder of Ouſton abbey (ſee vol. II. p. 757).

[2] "Grimbaldus tenet de Comitiſſâ 5 carucatas terræ in Adelacheſtone. Ibi 5 carucæ fuerunt. Nunc in dominico 1 caruca; & 4 villani, cum 4 bordariis, habent 1 carucam. Ibi molinum de 2 ſolidis. Valuit 10 ſolidos; modò 20 ſolidos." Domeſday, fol. 239. b. 1.

[3] "Grimbaldus tenet de Comitiſſâ dimidiam carucatam terræ in Adelacheſtone. In dominico eſt ibi dimidia carucæ, & molinum de 16 denariis. Valet 5 ſolidos." Ibid. fol. 236. b. 2.

[4] "In Adelacheſtone ſunt 6 bovatæ terræ. Vaſta eſt." Ibid. fol. 230. b. 1.

[5] His arms were, Barry of ſix, Argent and Azure, within a bordure Gules; Plate III. fig. 1.

[6] "The chief ſeat of this family was at Barton Bakepuiz in the county of Derby, three miles diſtant from Tutbury in the county of Stafford, now the inheritance of ſir Henry Merrey, knight, where many of them lie buried, their arms and pictures yet to be ſeen in the church windows; which family did adhere unto the noble houſe of Ferrers earls of Derby, to whoſe deeds they appear to be witneſſes." Burton, ſub anno 1622.

[7] Deeds in Bibl. Cotton. ſub Claudio, B. VI. in Regiſtro de Abbendon. Faricius was abbot at that time, who died 17 kal. Martii, A. D. 1117. See Willis's Mitred Abbeys, vol. I. p. 6.

[8] William and Hugh Grimbald were witneſſes to their brother Robert's foundation deed of Ouſton Abbey. See vol. II. p. 757.

[9] See Plate III. fig. 2.

[10] Ex Orig. penès S. Roper.

[11] See Plate III. fig. 3.

[12] Ex Orig. penès S. Roper.

[13] See Plate III. fig. 4.

[14] Eſch. 6 Edw. II. N° 56. Leic.

[15] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III.

"Inter Placita de anno 38 Edw. III. Term. Trin. in Banco, Rot. 368," this manor appears to have been held by ſir *William Bakepuiz* of ſir *Walter Montgomery* of Cubley, by fealty, and 3*s*. 4*d*. *per annum pro omnibus ſerviciis.*

The laſt heir male of this houſe was *Thomas de Bakepuiz*, who lived in the time of king Edward III. and had iſſue an only daughter, *Helen*, who married *Nicholas Langford*, of Langford in Derby; was a widow in 1384[2]; and "whoſe pedigree," ſays Mr. Burton, I thought not amiſs to inſert, as I find it by record."

William de Bakepuiz, 4 Hen. III.=
Ralph de Bakepuiz, knt. 36 Hen. III.=
John de Bakepuiz, knt.=
John de Bakepuiz, 13—20 Edw. III.=
Thomas de Bakepuiz.=
Helen, dau. and heir, married to Longeford, and was a widow 8 Ric. II.

HACKLUIT'S MANOR.

Haſcullus de Athelakeſton obtained from king Henry I. the foreſterſhip of the counties of Leiceſter and Rutland; and retained them till king Stephen's time, when he was killed in his houſe by *Bertrand de Verdun*.

Peter his ſon enjoyed the office after him in Henry the Second's time; and married the niece of *Ivo de Nevill*; which Ivo, ſon of *Alan* de Nevill, made friends to the king to hold the office of foreſter by a more ſure title, and to have the dead wood and dry wood of the king's demeſne coppices in Rutlandſhire, paying 40*s*. yearly into the Exchequer. He enjoyed it till king John's time; when ſeveral diſtricts in this neighbourhood were diſafforeſted[3].

From a fine paſſed in 1204, it appears that *Peter de Allexton*, by his wife *Alice*, had iſſue *Chriſtiana*, his daughter and heir[4].

Concerning the chapel or oratory in the houſe of *Peter*, ſon of *Haſcullus* the foreſter, ſee a deed wherein *Peter* the rector (about 1220) covenants to perform divine ſervice there, ſealed with the ſeal of Peter, a man on horſe-back, *Sig. P. fil. Haſculli Foreſtarii*[5].

The office of foreſter, enjoyed by *Haſcullus* the ſon of Ivo, deſcended to his ſon, who held the ſame till Feb. 25, 1234-5; when, in purſuance of the promiſe made by Henry III. to his barons by his Charter of the Foreſt, thoſe parts of Leiceſterſhire were finally and completely diſafforeſted.

Chriſtiana de Allexton, who died in 1272[6], married *Haſcullus*, ſon of *Ivo de Nevill*, of Rutland; and had for her inheritance Allexton, with lands in Hallaton and many other places.

In 1279, it appeared that *Peter de Nevill*, then an outlaw, had made over this manor to *Theobald de Nevill* his ſon[7]; who continued owner of it till his death in 1306; when it was found by the inquiſition, that ſir *Theobald de Nevill*, deceaſed, and *Cicely* his wife (enfeoffed by *Thomas* de Nevill to them and the heirs of the ſaid *Theobald)* were ſeiſed of one meſſuage and two carucates of land, with the appurtenances, in Aythelexton, whereof two parts of the meſſuage and three virgates of the land aforeſaid were held of the manor of *Rotheleye*, in the hands of the Hoſpitallers; that is to ſay, in free ſocage, by the ſervice of 3*s*. for all ſervice; and a third part of the meſſuage and five virgates of the land aforeſaid were held of *John de Bakepuiz*, knt. by the ſervice of one pair of gilt ſpurs, or 6*d*. a year; and that *Alice de Neville*, daughter of the aforeſaid *Theobald* (and then the wife of *John de Hakeluit*) was his next heir[8].

In 1362, *John de Hakeluit* died ſeiſed of the manor of Allexton (in right of *Alice de Nevill* his wife) which he held of the prior of the hoſpital of *St. John* at *Leiceſter*; and alſo of half a virgate of land there, which he held of *Thomas de Bakepuiz*, by the ſervice of 6*d*. a year; and *William* de Hakeluit, ſon of the ſaid John and Alice, was his next heir[9].

In 1371, *Alice* daughter of *Theobald de Nevill*, widow of *John Hakeluyt*, and then wife of *John Wardeydieu*, who ſurvived her, died ſeiſed of this manor, and of the foreſterſhip of Rutland; and left *William Hackluit*, ſon of John and the ſaid Alice, her heir, 50 years old[10].

In 1374 it was found that *William Hackluit* died in the 45th of king Edward III; that ſir *John Mecum*, knight, aged 24, and *John Truſſel*, aged 24, were his heirs; and that he was ſeiſed of the foreſterſhip of Rutland and this manor[11].

By another inquiſition, in 1376, it was found that *William Hakeluit* died ſeiſed of a certain manor, with its appurtenances, in Allexton, which he held of ſir *William Bakepuiz*, knt. *in capite*, by the ſervice of 6*d*. or one pair of gilt ſpurs a year; and that *John Meye*, of Lodington, was the next heir in blood of the ſaid *William de Hakeluit*[12]. And in the ſame year it appeared that *John de Haſtings* earl of *Pembroke* died ſeiſed of one knight's fee, with the appurtenances, in Allexton, which *John de Bakepuiz* held[13].

All or the greateſt part of the lands of the *Bakepuiz* family, in the reign of king Henry IV. came by purchaſe to ſir *Walter Blount*, knight, (ſon and heir to ſir *Thomas* le Blount, knight, treaſurer of Normandy); who in 1413 enfeoffed *Thomas Langley* biſhop of *Durham*, and *John Bayſham*, clerk, *inter alia*, in his manor of Allexton, to the uſe of *Sancia de Ayala and Toledo* his wife (a Spaniſh lady) during her life; with remainder to *Thomas* his ſecond ſon, and the iſſue male of his body; and ſo to *James* his third ſon, and *Peter* his fourth ſon; with remainder to his right heirs. This deed was dated at Barton, 1 Henry V. Hiis teſtibus; domino Nicholao de Montegomeri, domino Nicholao Langford, domino Johanne Dabridgcourt, militibus; Thoma Fouljambe, Johanne filio Hereberti, armigeris; & aliis[14].

In a book of fifteenths and tenths granted by the laity in 1416, Allexton was rated at £1. 9*s*.

In 1427, it was found that *Margaret de Burgh* died ſeiſed of a manor in Allexton, called *Over Manor*; and that ſhe held it of the prior of *St. John of Jeruſalem* in England, as of his manor of Rothele, by the yearly payment of 3*s*. to the ſaid prior. She poſſeſſed alſo one virgate of land, with the appurtenances, in Allexton, held under ſir *Thomas Blount*, knt. as of his manor called *Needham Halle* in Allexton, by the ſervice of 6*d*. a year to the ſaid Thomas; and *Anne* (the wife of *Robert Chiſelden*, eſq.) was her daughter and next heir[15].

In 1441, *Walter Blount* (ſon of ſir *Thomas Blount*, knt.) and *Elizabeth* his wife, were ſeiſed of certain lands in Allexton[16].

In 1444, *Anne Chiſelden* died ſeiſed of the manor of Allexton, called *Hakelott*[17] manor; which ſhe held of the prior of the hoſpital of *St. John of Jeruſalem* in England[18]. This *Anne* was daughter and heir to *William de Burgh*, and brought it in marriage to *Robert Chiſelden* her huſband, leaving *John Chiſelden* (ſon of *John Chiſelden)* her grandſon and heir.

In the ſubſidy of 1445, Allexton was rated at £1. 9*s*.; and an abatement was made of 6*s*. 8*d*.

In 1450, *John Chiſelden*, eſq. releaſed all his right in all his lands and tenements in Allexton to *John*

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[1] Eſch. 22 Edw. III. N° 47. Leic.
[2] MS. Chetwynd.
[3] See before, under Bringhurſt, vol. II. p. 516.
[4] Fines anno 5 Johannis regis.
[5] Peter Le Neve's MSS. fol. 52.
[6] Inq. 1 Edw. I. N° 26. 30. 64; & Placita coram rege, tenta Mich. 4 Edw. I. Rot. 13. Gaſcoigne, MS Notes on Burton.
[7] Eſch. 3 Edw. I. N° 64. Leic.
[8] Eſch. 10 Edw. II. N° 23. Leic.
[9] Eſch. 36 Edw. III. Pars 1. N° 98.
[10] Eſch. 45 Edw. III. n. 54. Leic.
[11] Eſch. 47 Edw. III. memb. 38.
[12] Eſch. 49 Edw. III. Pars 1. N° 66. Leic.
[13] Eſch. 49 Edw. III. Pars 1. N° 40.
[14] Bar. vol. I. p. 519. b.
[15] Eſch. 9 Hen. VI. N° 34. Leic.
[16] Clauſ. 20 Hen. VI. dorſo.
[17] Alio Exemplo, Hakeluit.
[18] Eſch. 23 Hen. VI. n. 14.

Boyville and others[1]; by whom they were re-conveyed to ſir *Walter Blount* the firſt lord *Mountjoy*, who died Auguſt 1, 1474[2], ſeiſed of both the aforementioned manors[3]; and alſo of the manor of Stretton en le Field, in the counties of Leiceſter and Derby; and of ſeveral lordſhips in many other counties; *Edward* Blount, ſon of *William* Blount, ſon of the ſaid lord Mountjoy, being then his next heir.

This Edward dying in his minority Dec. 1, 1476, *John* his uncle, being then 30 years of age, became heir to his honours and eſtates[4]. He obtained in 1477 a ſpecial livery of all the lands by hereditary deſcent at that time devolved on him[5]; and in 1482, on the death of *Anne* ducheſs of *Buckingham* (widow of ſir *Walter Blount*, deceaſed) had alſo livery of all the lands which ſhe held in dower after the death of the ſaid Walter[6]. John Blount died in 1486[7]; and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

William lord *Mountjoy*, who was called by king Henry VII. to the privy council; and by king Henry VIII. was conſtituted maſter of the mint, and honoured with the Garter. He died in 1535[8]; and was then ſeiſed of the manor of Allexton, held of the king *in capite* by knight's ſervice[9].

Charles lord *Mountjoy* in 1539 had ſpecial livery of all his father's lands; ſerved in 1544 in the king's army then ſent into France[10]; and died in 1545.

The manor and advowſon at Allexton, however, had been previouſly ſettled on lady *Dorothy*, the ſecond wife of *William* lord *Mountjoy*, as appears by the following report of a proceeding at law:

Sir *William Blount*, knt. lord *Mountjoy*, being ſeiſed of the manor of Allexton, to which the advowſon of the church belongs, preſented John Browne, who was inſtituted temp. Henry VIII: and William Blount lord Mountjoy levied a fine of the manor, in October, 5 Johannis Baptiſte, 24 Henry VIII; whereby he ſettled it and the advowſon on certain perſons, for the uſe of the ſaid lord Mountjoy and dame *Dorothy* his wife, and the heirs male of their bodies; the remainder to his right heirs. The ſaid lord Mountjoy died 8 November, 26 Henry VIII. at Sutton, co. Leiceſter. And upon the death of John Brown aforeſaid, dame Dorothy preſented Hugh Pennington, who was inſtituted temp. Henry VIII; and ſhe dying, *John Blount*, eſq. as ſon and heir male of William lord Mountjoy and Dorothy his wife, became ſeiſed of it, and levied a fine of it 2 and 3 Philip and Mary, in the Octaves of St. Michael, by which he, with *Anthony Andrewes*, [illegible]tled the manor and advowſon on *Richard Parkins*; for which Richard Parkins was to pay him and the heirs of his body yearly £42. 4*s*. at the font of St. Paul's church in London; and in default of ſuch heirs, then to *James* lord *Mountjoy* and his heirs; and in default of ſuch payment for a month, then Richard and his heirs ſhould forfeit, *nomine pœnæ*, £10.; and John, &c. might enter and diſtrain upon the premiſſes. Richard alſo granted the manor and advowſon to the ſaid Anthony and his heirs; which Anthony Andrewes was alſo ſeiſed of the manor of Biſbrooke, co. Rutland, and died 20 Dec. 3 and 4 Philip and Mary; whereupon the ſaid manors of Allexton and Biſbroke deſcended to *Edward* Andrewes, ſon and heir of Anthony; who, by inquiſition taken at Uppingham, 3 November, 5 and 6 Philip and Mary, was found to be 12 years of age, and in ward of the crown; and the church of Allexton becoming vacant by the ceſſion of Hugh Pennington, by his acceptance of another benefice, queen Elizabeth preſented Philip Hayes, who was inſtituted. And 20 June, 10 Elizabeth, the ſaid Edward Andrewes came to be 21 years of age; and the queen, 27 Nov. 10 Elizabeth, gave him livery of his lands; and Philip Hayes, 12 Sept. 11 Elizabeth, reſigned his living to the biſhop of Lincoln; and thereupon the ſaid Edward Andrewes claimed it to be his right to preſent. *John Blount* and *Ralph Bradley*, clerk, preſented, that John Blount above-mentioned, being ſeiſed of the manor and advowſon of Allexton, on 10 Feb. 1 and 2 Philip and Mary, for £213. 6*s*. 8*d*. by indenture granted to *Anthony Andrewes* of Biſbrooke, co. Rutland, the manor and advowſon of Allexton, covenanting to ſuffer a common recovery, &c. for the uſe of the ſaid Anthony, he paying to the ſaid John Blount, his heirs and aſſigns, £42. 4*s*. &c. *ut ſupra*; and with a proviſo, that Anthony ſhould, by ſufficient writing, grant the advowſon of the church of Allexton to the ſaid John Blount to preſent a clerk, *toties quoties* it ſhould be vacant during the life of the ſaid John Blount; and if it ſhould not be vacant during his life, then to grant to John's executors or adminiſtrators the advowſon of the next turn after his death. The ſaid John Blount and Ralph Bradley farther ſay, that the ſaid Anthony Andrewes did not in his life-time grant the ſaid advowſon of Allexton to the ſaid John Blount, according to the ſaid indenture; whereupon the ſaid John ſeized the ſaid manor; and the church becoming vacant by the reſignation of Philip Hayes, he preſented Ralph Bradley, who was inſtituted. Judgement was given, againſt *Edward Andrewes*, for *John Blount* and *Ralph Bradley*, Mich. 13 and 14 Eliz. Rot. 1568, in com. Banco[1].

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[1] Clauſ. 29 Hen. VI. 19.

[2] Of another branch of the family of Blount, an account will be given under the lordſhip of Oſbaſton, in the pariſh of Market Boſworth; particularly of *Richard Blount*, the famous vice-provincial of the Jeſuits in this kingdom in 1619; of whom a portrait is here given in Plate III. fig 5.

[3] Eſch. 14 Edw. IV. N° 24. Leic. By his laſt will, dated July 8, 1474, he bequeathed his body to be buried at the Grey Friers in London; appointing the bones of his ſon William to be taken out of the place where they lay, and laid on the left ſide of his tomb (one tomb to ſerve them both). He likewiſe ordained, that the pariſh church and chancel of our lady at Aylewaſton, co. Derby, ſhould be made up, and finiſhed completely out of his own proper goods; and that a third bell, called a tenor, ſhould be bought for the ſame church. Alſo, that a convenient tomb in that church ſhould be ſet over Elene his wife. Furthermore, he directed that his executors ſhould purchaſe lands to the yearly value of £10.; and appropriate them to the hoſpital of St. Leonard, ſituate betwixt Alkemonton and Bentley, to pray for the ſouls of his anceſtors; as alſo for his own ſoul, his wives and children's ſouls; the ſouls of Humphrey duke of Buckingham, Richard earl Rivers, ſir John Wodvyle, knight; and for the ſouls of the lords in old time of that hoſpital. Moreover, he ordained, that the maſter of that hoſpital for the time being ſhould find continually ſeven poor men, to be choſen by him out of ſuch as had or thenceforth ſhould be old ſervingmen with the lord and patron of the lordſhip of Barton, and of the ſame hoſpital of St. Leonard, or elſe out of the old tenants of all the lordſhips of the ſaid lord and patrons, for the time being, within the counties of Derby and Stafford: and that the maſter, for the time being, ſhould pay weekly unto thoſe ſeven poor men 2*s.* 6*d.*; alſo, that every of them, at the time of his election, ſhould be of the age of fifty and five years at the leaſt; and that thoſe ſeven poor men ſhould have ſeven kine going within his park at Barton, and ſeven loads of wood yearly for their fewel, to be taken within his lordſhips of Barton, Alkmonton and Bentley, or other lordſhips in Appultree Hundred, co. Derby. Likewiſe, that the ſaid maſter ſhould every third year give unto each of thoſe ſeven poor men a gown and a hood of white or ruſſet of one ſuit, one time white, and another time ruſſet; the gown to be marked with a tayewe croſs of red; and that none of thoſe poor men ſhould go a-begging upon pain of being removed from that hoſpital. Moreover, that every of them ſhould be obliged to ſay daily our Ladies Pſalter twice within the chapel of the ſame hoſpital. He likewiſe appointed that there ſhould be a manſion, with a ſquare court, built next to the ſame chapel, without any back-door; and that the roof of that chapel ſhould be raiſed, the walls enhanced, the windows made with ſtrong iron-work, with a quire and percloſe, and two altars without the quire. Furthermore, that the maſter ſhould wear neither red nor green, but upon his gown of other colour a tayewe croſs of blew upon his left ſide; and have no other benefice, except the parſonage of Barton. He likewiſe willed that a chapel of St. Nicholas ſhould be built at Alkmonton; that the maſter of the before-ſpecified hoſpital ſhould ſay maſs there yearly on the feaſt of St. Nicholas, and at other times by his diſcretion; and, laſtly, that his feoffees ſhould beſtow £40. in making a chapel within the abbey of Burton. Dugdale, Bar. I. 520.

[4] Eſch. 16 Edw. IV. n. 55. Clauſ. 11 Edw. IV. m. 19. [5] Pat. 15 Edw. IV. p. 3. m. 7. [6] Pat. 20 Edw. IV. p. 2. m. 8.

[7] By his will, dated Oct. 6, 1486, he bequeathed his body to be buried in the chapel of the Friers Minors in London, where the body of his father lay interred; and gave to that houſe £20. He alſo bequeathed to his ſon Rowland Blount his chain of gold, with a lion gold ſet with diamonds; likewiſe to Conſtantine his daughter £100. for her marriage; and conſtituted Lora, his wife, with ſir James Blount his brother, his executors.

[8] By his will, dated Oct. 13, 1534, he ordained, that, in caſe he ſhould die within the counties of Derby or Stafford, his body ſhould be conveyed to the pariſh church of Barton (in which pariſh he was born), there to be buried in an arch, on the South ſide, near the high-altar. And, if in Northamptonſhire, then in the college at Fotheringhay; if at Standon, within the chapel there; and if in London, then in the Grey Friers, where his grandfather, grandmother, his father, the lady Alice his wife, and other of his kin and friends, do lie; and to have a convenient tomb, by reaſon that the king had called him to the order of the Garter. Moreover he willed, that if he ſhould depart this life in London, there ſhould be a ſtone laid over his grave, the lady Dorothy and the lady Alice his wives being there buried; which Dorothy was daughter of Henry Keble. And that a tomb of alabaſter or marble ſhould be made on the South ſide of the chapel, within the Grey Friers in London, for John lord Mountjoy his father; and likewiſe another for his mother, who lieth interred with ſir Thomas Montgomery, her late huſband, at the new Abbey. This William lord Mountjoy married to his firſt wife Elizabeth, daughter of ſir William Say, knight; over whoſe grave, in the pariſh church of Eſenden, co. Hertford, he ordained that a large ſtone, with an inſcription thereon, ſhould be laid.

[9] Eſch. 26 Hen. VIII.

[10] By his will, made at that time, he ordained a ſtone to be laid over his grave in caſe he ſhould there be ſlain, with this following epitaph thereon, for a monument to his children; to continue and keep themſelves worthy of ſo much honour, as to be called hereafter to die for their maſter and country:

Willingly have I ſought,
  And willing have I found,
The fatal end that wrought
  Me hither, as duty bound.

Diſcharg'd I am of that I ought
  To my country by honeſt ownde;
My ſoul departed Chriſt hath bought:
  The end of man is ground.

Farther directing, that if he died out of the wars, that then his body, without any curioſity or coſtly ceremonies, ſhould be brought to the church moſt of reſort thereabouts, and a tomb there to be erected for him according to his degree. Alſo that, for the ſpace of two years after his deceaſe, a godly and diſcreet man ſhould be choſen out, to edify the youth of the pariſh of Weſtbury under the Plain, co. Wilts, with two lectures; whereof the firſt lecture to be every day in the morning, ordained for the catechiſing of children; that thereby they might be perfectly inſtructed to know what they profeſs in their Baptiſm; in their Pater Noſter how to pray; in their Ave Maria, to know how our Lord ought to be honoured; and in the Ten Commandments. And that he who ſhould be reader, ſhould not only read unto them, but alſo appoſe them, as they do in matters of Grammar. The ſecond lecture to be within the ſame pariſh, at afternoon, four times in the week; that is to ſay, on Monday, Wedneſday, Friday, and Sunday, to them that come; wherein chiefly to be declared the duty of ſubjects to their king and magiſtrates, for maintenance of good order and obeyſance; not only for fear, but for conſcience; with Scriptures divine, and prophane policies conſonant thereunto; as alſo increpation of vice, with their texts of Scripture; and, for performance thereof, the reader to have 20 marks by the year.

It further appears that *John* Blount, eſq. ſold the manor of Allexton, with the appurtenances, to *Anthony Andrewes* and his heirs; and afterwards (ſuppoſing the agreement not to be performed on the part of Andrewes) re-ſold the manor, with the advowſon, and other the appurtenances, to *Henry* lord *Cromwell* and his heirs; by reaſon whereof, great ſuits happened, betwixt the lord Cromwell and Andrewes, from 14 Eliz. to 43 Eliz. as appears from the following ſtatement:

"In an aſſiſe brought by *Edward* lord *Cromwell* againſt *Edward Andrewes*, of Gray's Inn, eſq. and others, of lands and tenements in Allexton, in the county of Leiceſter, upon *nul tort nul diſſeiſin* pleaded, the recognitors of the aſſiſe gave a ſpecial verdict to this effect: *John Blount*, eſq. ſeiſed of the manor of Allexton in the county of Leiceſter, whereof the lands and tenements put in view are parcel, to which manor the advowſon of the church of Allexton was appendant, by deed indented 10 April, 1 and 2 Philip and Mary, between him and *Anthony Andrewes* (father of the ſaid *Edward*), did grant, bargain, and ſell the ſaid manor, with the appurtenances, by the name of the manor of Allexton, and of the advowſon of Allexton appendant to the ſaid manor, to *Anthony Andrewes*, to have and to hold to him and his heirs, to the uſe of him and his heirs, in the ſame manner and form as afterwards in the ſaid indenture is mentioned. And *Blount* by the ſaid indenture covenanted, that the manor was of the value of £42. *per annum*; and that he was thereof owner of an eſtate of inheritance, and that it ſhould be diſcharged of incumbrances, except leaſes upon which the antient rent was reſerved. And further, *Blount* covenanted that he would permit *William Rud* and *Richard Elſon* to recover by common recovery the ſaid manor, with the appurtenances, againſt him; which recovery ſhould be to the uſes and intents following; *ſcil.* To the uſe of *Anthony Andrewes* and his heirs, rendering for the ſaid manor, with the appurtenances, £42. *per annum*, to have and receive to *Blount* and his heirs, at two feaſts, &c. according to the covenants in the indenture, and £10. *nomine pœnæ*, and diſtreſs for both. And further, it was covenanted and agreed by the indenture between the ſaid parties, and each covenanted and granted with the other, in manner and form following; that is to ſay, as well for the aſſurance of the ſaid manor, with the appurtenances, to *Anthony Andrewes* and his heirs, as of the ſaid rent to *Blount* and his heirs: That *Blount*, before Eaſter then next following, ſhould levy a fine of the ſaid manor, with the appurtenances, to *Anthony Andrewes* and his heirs; and that, by the ſame fine, *Anthony Andrewes* ſhould render a rent of £42. in fee, payable at two feaſts, with *nomine pœnæ* and diſtreſs. Provided always, that the ſaid *Anthony Andrewes* ſhall, by his deed ſufficient in the law, give the advowſon and parſonage of the ſaid church to the ſaid *John Blount* during his life; and if it happen not void in his life, then one turn to his executors. And further, it was covenanted and agreed, by the ſame indenture, between the ſaid parties, and the ſaid *Anthony Andrewes* covenanted with the ſaid *Blount*, to give *Blount* £840. for the ſaid rent and patronage, to be paid within a year after notice that he would ſell it; the notice to be ſeven years after the ſaid ſale. And further, it was covenanted, granted, and agreed, between the ſaid parties, by the ſame indenture, that all manner of eſtates, aſſurances, and conveyances, after to be made and conveyed of the ſaid manor and other the premiſſes, ſhould be to the uſes and intents comprized in that indenture, and to no other uſe or intent; and that it is the order, courſe, and effect of all the covenants and clauſes of the ſaid indenture. And afterward, Term Paſch. next following, a recovery was had by *Rud* and *Elſon* againſt *Blount* of the ſaid manor, with the appurtenances, according to the ſaid indenture; by force of which, *Anthony Andrewes* was ſeiſed of the ſaid manor, with the appurtenances (*prout lex poſtulat*). And afterwards, Octab. Mich. 2 and 3 Philip and Mary, *Blount* and *Anthony Andrewes* levied a fine to *Richard Perkins* and his heirs, of the ſaid manor, with the appurtenances, and he granted and rendered a rent of £42. *per annum* out of the ſaid manor to *Blount* in tail, with the remainder to the lord *Mountjoy* in fee, with cauſe of diſtreſs and *nomine pœnæ*, to be paid as the firſt rent was limited to be paid, and granted and rendered the manor, with the advowſon, to *Anthony Andrewes* in fee, and proclamations were made according to the ſtatute. And further, it was found by the recognitors of the aſſiſe, that this fine was not levied for a new ſum of money, or upon any new conſideration, but was levied to the uſes in the indenture mentioned. *Anthony Andrewes*, in his life, did not grant the advowſon according to the indenture; and afterwards *Anthony Andrewes* died; and after his death, and in the life of *Blount*, the church became void; *Edward Andrewes*, ſon and heir of *Anthony Andrewes*, entered into the ſaid manor; *Blount* did not requeſt *Anthony Andrewes*, in his life, to grant him the ſaid advowſon according to the ſaid proviſo; *Blount* entered into the ſaid manor for the condition broken. And, 6 Dec. 16 Eliz. in conſideration of £848. by deed indented and inrolled in the Common Pleas, granted, bargained, and ſold the ſaid manor, with the advowſon, to *Henry* lord *Cromwell* in fee; by force whereof he entered; upon whom the ſaid *Edward Andrewes* entered; and afterwards *Henry* lord *Cromwell* died; and the ſaid *Edward* lord *Cromwell*, his ſon and heir, entered upon the ſaid *Edward Andrewes*, who, with the other defendants, by his commandment, entered upon him, and put him out of poſſeſſion: And whether this entry was a diſſeiſin to the plaintiff or not, was the queſtion. And this Caſe was oftentimes argued in the Common Pleas, by Yelverton, Glanvill, and Williams, ſerjeants, on the Plaintiff's part; and by Drew the queen's ſerjeant and others, on the Defendant's part. And afterwards it was argued, Mich. 39 and 40 Eliz. by the lord Anderſon, Walmſley, Beamond, and Owen, juſtices, at two ſeveral days, in the Common Pleas; and the Court was divided in opinion. And thereupon the Caſe was argued before all the Judges of England, in the Exchequer chamber, by Williams, ſerjeant, and Coke, attorney-general, for the Plaintiff; and by Fleming, ſolicitor-general, and Francis Bacon, for the Defendant. And afterwards the Caſe was openly argued in the Exchequer chamber by all the juſtices of the one bench and of the other, and by the barons of the Exchequer; and it was there reſolved, that judgement ſhould be given for the Plaintiff: and, Mich. 42 and 43 Eliz. Judgement was given by the juſtices of the Common Pleas according to the ſaid Reſolution."

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[1] From Coke's Entries' p. 499—503. And ſee the Report of this Caſe in Dyer, fol. 311. a. & b. Paſch. 14 Eliz.

Of the matters in law that were reſolved by the Judges, and the reaſons and cauſes of their judgement, if the Reader ſhall be deſirous to be farther aſcertained, we refer him to the Second Part of the Reports of the Right Honourable the Lord Coke[1]; where the Caſe, with the full reſolutions, is ſet down at large.

Edward lord *Cromwell* re-ſold this manor to *Charles Blount* lord *Mountjoy*, the youngeſt ſon of a former owner of it; who being a perſon of a military diſpoſition, in 1588, with the earls of Oxford, Northumberland, and others, commanded in the fleet at that time ſet forth to encounter that great Armada of the Spaniards then threatening an invaſion; and, in 36 Eliz. on the death of Henry earl of Suſſex, was made governor of Portſmouth (all this being in his brother's life-time). Moreover, in 1597, the Spaniard making new preparations againſt Ireland, he was conſtituted lieutenant to the forces then commanded by the earl of Eſſex, for the defence of that realm. And, in 41 Eliz. being deſigned lieutenant of Ireland, was oppoſed by ſome: but the next enſuing year had that high truſt conferred upon him. Whereupon, coming thither in February, he repulſed the Spaniard with great honour at Kinſale; and, governing proſperouſly there, was in a ſhort time after, 25 April, 1 Jac. conſtituted lieutenant of Ireland; and advanced to the title of earl of *Devonſhire*, by letters patent, bearing date 21 July next enſuing[2]; and made knight of the moſt noble order of the Garter; but departed this life about three years after, April 3, 1606[3], at the Savoy in the Strand, without lawful iſſue, and was buried in Weſtminſter Abbey in St. Paul's chapel; leaving all his lands to *Mountjoy* Blount, his natural ſon; who, by the ſpecial favour of king James, having been advanced to the title of lord *Mountjoy* of Mountjoy Fort in the North of Ireland, and by king Charles I. in 1627 lord *Mountjoy* of Thurveſton, co. Derby[4], was the next year, by patent, bearing date Auguſt 3, 1628, created earl of *Newport* in the Iſle of Wight[5]. In 1630, he was the only freeholder at Allexton; and in 1642 was appointed conſtable of the Tower[6]. He was alſo maſter of the ordnance, and of the council of war to the king; and in conſequence was included in the liſt of thoſe who in 1646 were ſufferers by ſequeſtration[7]. He was at that period the owner of this lordſhip; but ſold it at leaſt 13 years before his death (which happened Dec. 12, 1665) to *Richard Verney*[8], eſq.

In the Pariſh Regiſter of Allexton we find this entry: "Memorandum, That Richard Verney, eſq. did freely give, at his coming to live and reſide in this pariſh, a ſilver plate, for the carriage of the conſecrated bread in the time of the adminiſtration of the Lord's Supper, A.D. 1652. Mountjoy Cradock, Rector."

In 1655, there was collected in Allexton, for the relief of the poor Proteſtants in Piedmont, the ſum of *3s. 5d.*

In 1660, the following remarkable advertiſment appeared in a public news-paper: "Richard Verney, eſq. of Allexton, in Leiceſterſhire, about a fortnight ſince, loſt a lanner from that place. She hath neither bells nor varvels; ſhe is a white hawk, and her long feathers and ſarcels are both in the blood. If any one give tidings thereof to Mr. Lambert, at the Golden Key in Fleet-ſtreet, they ſhall have 40*s.* for their pains[9]."

Mr. Verney was born at Kingſton, in the county of Warwick, Jan. 28, 1621; and was the ſecond ſon of ſir *Grevill* Verney, knt. of Compton Murdac, or Compton Verney, in that county; "a gentleman," ſays Dugdale, "accompliſhed with ſingular endowments, and of a noble and courteous diſpoſition; who left three ſons and one daughter; from the ſecond[10] of which, *Richard*, a perſon happily qualified with a moſt ingenious inclination, I have received much aſſiſtance in rectifying the map of this Hundred, as alſo in his delineation of divers monuments for adorning the preſent Work." Mr. Wright alſo ſays, "Belton is at preſent the ſeat of Richard Verney, eſq. a true lover of Antiquities, and a worthy Mæcenas; deſcended from that eminent family of this name, long ſince ſeated at Compton Murdac." On the Reſtoration of king Charles II. Mr. Verney (whoſe eſtate was then £1000. a year) was among the intended Knights of the Royal Oak[11]. A Pedigree of the family is given both by Dugdale and Wright; which we have enlarged, p. 12, from an entry, ſigned by Mr. Verney himſelf at the Viſitation of Leiceſterſhire, March 23, 1681-2, and continued from Thomas's additions to Dugdale, &c. whence it appears that *Richard Verney*, eſq. by *Margaret* his grandmother, ſiſter and heir to *Fulk Grevill* lord *Broke*, was lineally deſcended from *Robert* lord *Willoughby de Broke*, who was ſummoned to parliament, by writ, Aug. 7, 1492; and left three grand-daughters his heirs (the daughters of *Edward* his eldeſt ſon, who died in his life-time); *Elizabeth*, the eldeſt of which, married ſir *Fulk Grevill*, grandfather to the ſaid *Margaret*.

In 1682, Mr. Verney was ſheriff for Rutland; and in the next year, having on the death of *William Verney*, eſq. the only ſon of his eldeſt brother ſir *Grevill*, become heir to the family eſtates, he removed from Allexton to Compton Murdac; and in 1685 was returned one of the knights for Warwickſhire to the parliament then called; and was knighted April 1, 1685, on preſenting an addreſs to his majeſty from the ſaid county. He was again choſen for the county in 1688; and ſoon after preferred his claim to the barony of *Broke*; which, after long debate, was allowed him in parliament, Feb. 13, 1695; and accordingly, on the 25th of that month, having had ſummons to the houſe of peers[12], he took his place, Feb. 27, as the antient barons of Broke had it. He lived to a very great age, being born Jan. 28, 1621, and died July 18, 1711; having ſeen many changes in government in his time: for, being born in the reign of James I. he ſurvived not only the uſurpation that enſued, but five princes his deſcendants and ſucceſſors in

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[1] Cromwell and Andrewes, fol. 69. b. of the firſt edition; or Vol. I. Part II. p. 69. ed. 1727.

[2] Orig. 1 Jac. p. 5. Rot. 24.

[3] On the 9th of May, 1606, was publiſhed, "A mournfull and newe Ballad, declaring the order of the late Earl of Devonſhire's Funerall." From the Book of Entries at Stationers Hall.

[4] Pat. 3 Car. I. p. 24.

[5] Pat. 4 Car. I. p. 11.

[6] Pat. 17 Car. I. p. 2. n. 50; Rymer, vol. XX. p. 461.

[7] In the ſame year, April 20, Mr. *Langley*, of Allexton, was fined 100 marks, for having appeared at Leiceſter when the king was there.

[8] Deſcended from an antient family, of whom *William de Vernai* was living in the reigns of Henry I. and Stephen, and from whom the earl of Verney in Ireland is alſo a deſcendant. Archdall's Iriſh Peerage, vol. II. p. 283.

[9] Mercurius Publicus, Sept. 6, 1660.

[10] The eldeſt of theſe brothers, ſir *Grevill Verney*, K. B. died a very young man. A portrait of him by Loggan is noticed by Mr. Granger, vol. III. p. 396; who obſerves that much of the hiſtory of this family may be learned from their ſumptuous monuments at Compton Murdac; of which ſee hereafter, p. 13.

[11] See vol. II. p. xlvii.

[12] Journals of the Houſe of Lords.

the throne, dying in the reign of queen Anne, in his 90th year, highly honoured and beloved by all that knew him. He was buried in his own chapel at Compton-Murdac, in Warwickſhire, in a vault there built for himſelf and family. His lordſhip married two wives; firſt, *Mary*, daughter of ſir *John Pretyman*, of Lodington, co. Leiceſter, by whom he had three ſons, *John*, *George*, and *Thomas*, and a daughter *Mary*, married to *Samuel Davenport*, of Calverley, co. Cheſter, eſq.; and by his ſecond wife, *Frances*, daughter of *Thomas Dove*, of Upton, co. Northampton, eſq. had a ſon, *Richard*, who died a bachelor June 23, 1698, about the age of 21; and a daughter *Diana*, wife of ſir *Charles Shuckburgh*, co. Warwick, bart. Of the ſons by his firſt wife, *Thomas*, the youngeſt, born 1676, was bred a merchant, and died in Portugal unmarried; and *John-George*, the eldeſt ſon (by whoſe particular foreſight the pretenſions to the barony were revived), was ſeated at Allexton; repreſented the county of Leiceſter, in ſeveral ſucceſſive parliaments, from 1695, till his death Oct. 31, 1707[1]; and acquired great honour, with the univerſal eſteem and love of the county. Leaving no ſurviving iſſue, the property at Allexton devolved to his next brother *George Verney*, D. D. of New College, Oxford, at that time a prebendary (and afterwards dean) of Windſor, and dean alſo of Wolverhampton; who in 1711 ſucceeded his father as lord *Willoughby de Broke*. He died Dec. 26, 1728; and, his eldeſt ſons being then dead, was ſucceeded by his fourth ſon,

Richard lord *Willoughby de Broke*, who died Aug. 11, 1752; and was ſucceeded in title and eſtate by *John-Peyto Verney*, his nephew, the preſent lord.

From this noble family, Allexton was purchaſed by *William Wilſon*, eſq. of Keythorpe; who paſſed the principal part of his life at the German Spa and other parts of the Continent; and died, immenſely rich, at Piſa in Tuſcany, in the beginning of the year 1797.

In anſwer to the queries which I had circulated through the county, I have been favoured with the following remarks by the Rev. John Allinſon, the preſent curate.

"The pariſh of Allexton conſiſts of 17 dwelling-houſes, and about 60 ſouls. The lordſhip, which is nearly circular, the diameter being about a mile, is freehold; has been incloſed 233 years; and contains about 1000 acres of fine land; the rent of the whole being £1063; out of which, £788. is the property of the lord of the manor; the remainder belongs to ſeveral perſons. The whole lordſhip is grazed with ſheep and bullocks, except about 12 acres, which alternately produce middling crops of barley, oats, &c.

The wood, which is not very large, is cut down in proportion for ſale, while it laſts. The ſale conſiſts of hazel, maple, thorn, and a number of oaks, or (as they are called) ſaplings. There were for a few years no ſale of wood at all; but a reſolution is now adopted to cut down ſuch a certain portion of it as to make it hold out for about twenty years.

Here are no donations nor charity of any kind. The late Mr. Wilſon gave annually the ſum of £2. as a gratuity to the labouring poor. This gentleman, who died in Tuſcany as above related, about two years ago, deviſed the whole of his property here to a relation (Major *Wilſon*), who lives at Diddlington in Norfolk; is about the prime of life; and hitherto has been very charitable to the poor here as well as in other lordſhips where he has any property. The laſt year (1797) he gave to the poor here the ſum of £10.

Here is no meeting-houſe, nor any perſons that embrace any other tenets in Religion than thoſe of the Church of England.

In the beginning of the oldeſt regiſter now extant (1638), for the firſt 20 years there were 30 baptiſms, 25 burials, and 26 marriages; from 1771 to 1790, 53 baptiſms, 46 burials, and 18 marriages.

When I came to live here (Lady-day 1786) there were about a dozen children of the age of 13 and under; now (December 1798) there are no fewer than 35 under 35 years of age.

In the regiſter are theſe entries:

"Robert Johnſon, an aged man of 90 years, was buried the 8th of March, 1653.

Mrs. Mary, the wife of Richard Verney, eſq. buried Aug. 17, 1663.

John Weſton, an aged widower, above 100 years old, was buried the twentie-ſixth of March, 1664."

The wake begins on the Sunday following St. Peter's day, and ends on the ſubſequent Sunday evening.

The hall-houſe is of ſtone, and has a regular low front; near it are ſome fiſh-ponds, and ſome plantations in the old formal ſtyle.

An anecdote, which I have heard related more than once or twice in this place by perſons of probity and veracity, may perhaps not be unacceptable. *Thomas Hotchkin*, eſq. who rented the hall-houſe, uſed to ſay among his friends, that, on the very day in which he completed his 45th year, July 31, 1774, he would lie in bed all that day. Whether Mr. Hotchkin ſpoke this through an averſion to the number (at that time hackneyed by the advocates for Wilkes and Liberty), or that man, having arrived at the *apex* of life, was ever after on the declenſion, is not now known: but he kept his word; and on the day following he died, after being moſt miſerably cut and mangled, of a fiſtula[2].

The hall-houſe in 1791 was, and now is, rented by *George Pywell*, eſq. ſon of the late —— *Pywell*, eſq. of Barnwell Caſtle, co. Northampton, who married a ſiſter of *Edward Hartopp-Wigley*, eſq. of Little Dalby[3]."

In 1719, *William Noon*, of Wardley, voted for a freehold at Allexton.

In 1722, *Richard Smith*, clerk, was the only freeholder who polled from this pariſh; and in 1775 *William Kemp* is the only name.

	£.	s.	d.
Money raiſed for the poor, within the year ending at Eaſter 1776,	15	10	2
Expended in county rates, &c.	4	5	2
——— on the poor, —	11	5	0
Rent of workhouſe and habitations,	1	12	0
Expended in litigations, —	0	0	0
Money raiſed for 1783, —	38	13	9
——— 1784, —	34	3	0
——— 1785, —	12	6	10
Medium of theſe three years,	28	7	10
——— of county expences,	5	19	7
——— of expences not relating to the poor; repairs of the church, roads, &c.	0	0	0
——— of nett annual expences,	22	8	3
——— of attending on magiſtrates,	4	1	0
——— of entertainments at meetings,	0	11	10
——— of law expences, —	0	1	8
——— of ſetting the poor to work,	0	0	0

The return made to the houſe of commons in 1786, in anſwer to an enquiry reſpecting the charitable donations in this pariſh, may be ſeen in vol. I. p. 38.

The CHURCH (ſee Plate III.)

dedicated to St. *Peter*, is built with hard durable ſtone, and conſiſts of a tower, in which are four bells, a very low and ſmall ſpire, covered with lead; a nave and chancel, both of one pace; a North door-way into the chancel, and a South one with a porch into the nave.

The leaſt bell has this inſcription round it, "Edward Andrews, anno Domini 1597."

The next, "Robert Blackwell, churchwarden 1715."

The next, "Thomas Norris made mee 1663."

The laſt, or great bell, "Joh'es Biddel, rector de Alexton,—Vivat Carolus rex."

Over the entrance of the porch, near the top of the tabling-ſtones thereof, on each ſide is ſculptured a large lion couchant regardant; and on a ſquare ſtone over the outward entrance arch is this inſcription:

ED. ANDROWES,
THE FOUNDER
HEREOF
A° D'NI 1594, R. E. 36.
DEO GRACIAS.

Adjoining the nave has been a North and South aile, the two arches of both being now very viſible.

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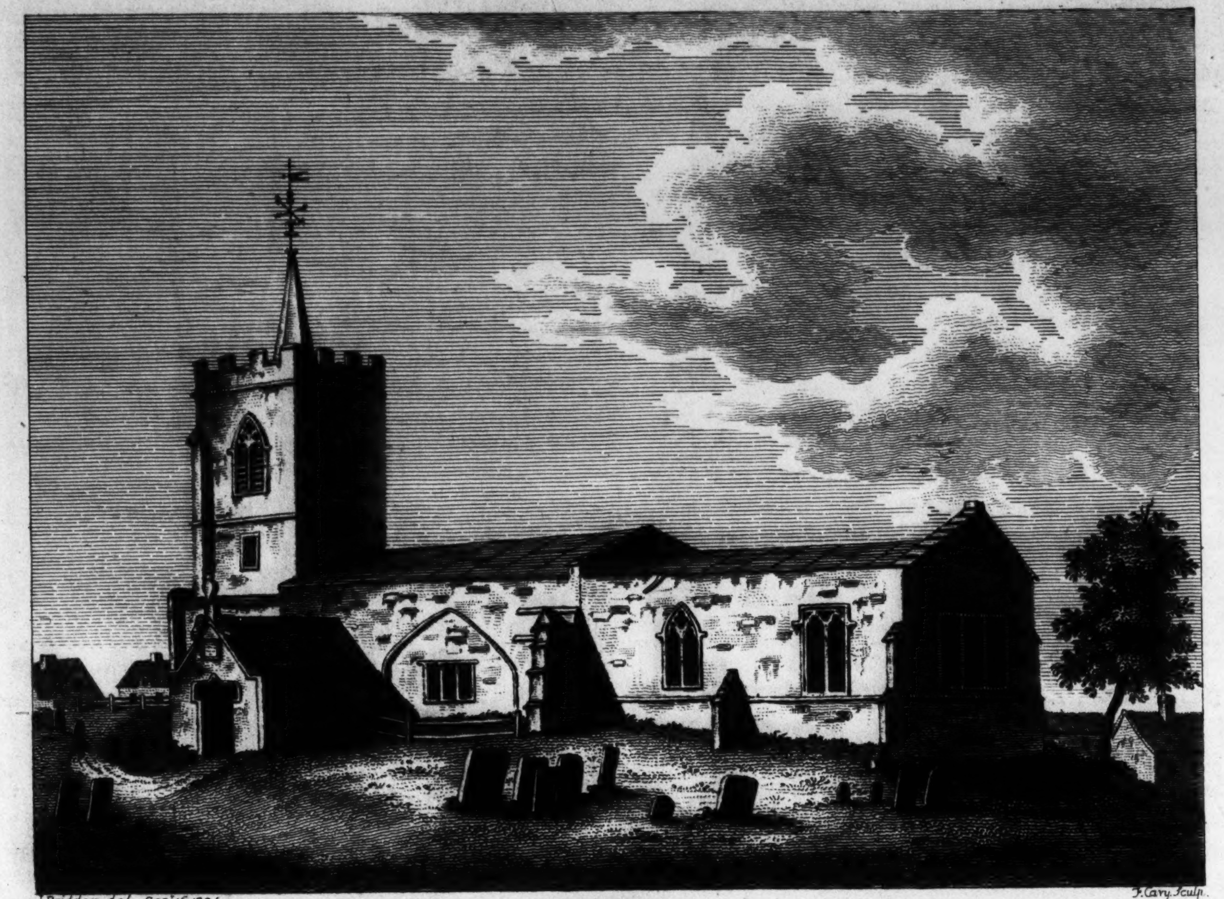
[1] Le Neve, Monumenta Anglicana, vol. I. p. 141.

[2] See his epitaph, p. 12.

[3] See vol. II. p. 159.

ALLEXTON, S.E.

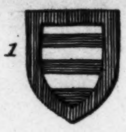
Vol. III. Pl. III. p. 11.



J. Pridden. del. Sep. 16. 1791.

J. Cary. sculp.

1



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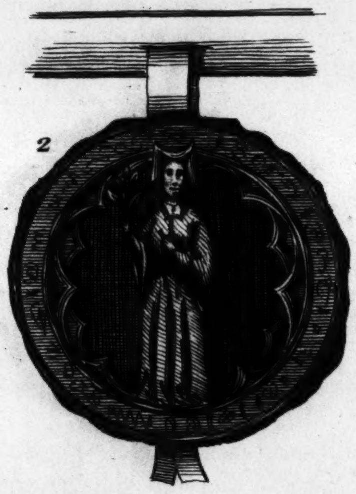

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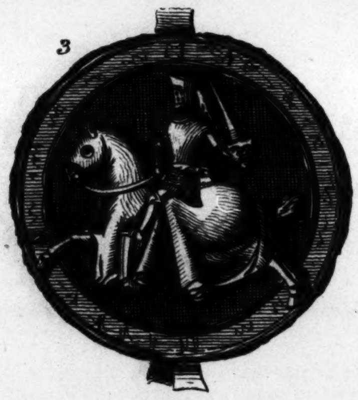

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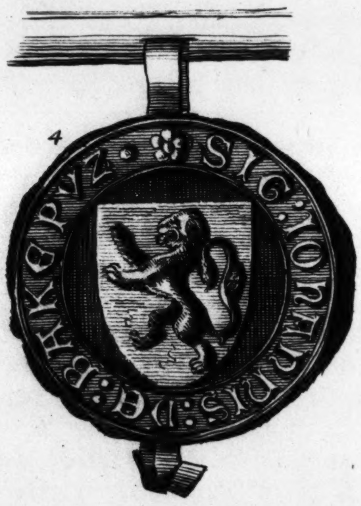
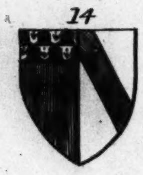

SIG·JOHANNIS·DE·BAKEPUZ

14



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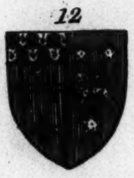
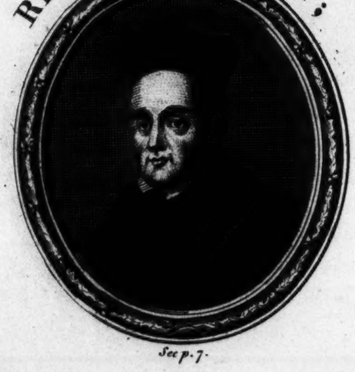
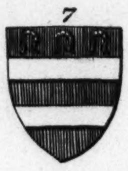




RICHARD BLOUNT;

See p. 7.

7



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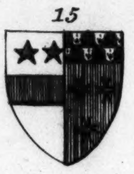

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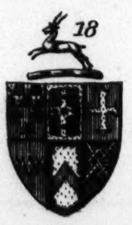

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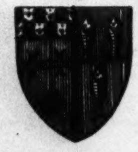

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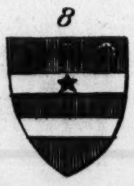

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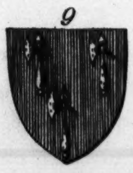

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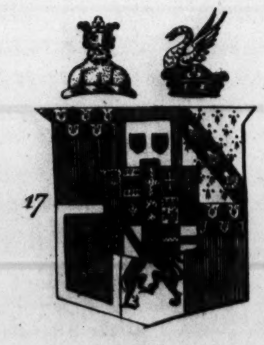

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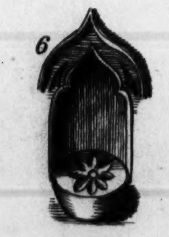

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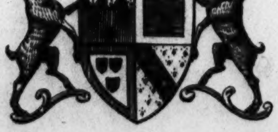

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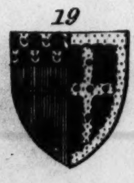

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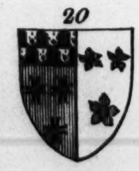

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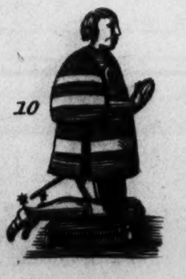

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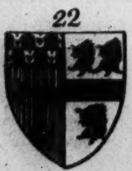

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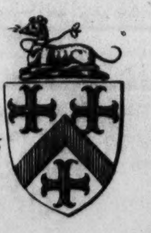

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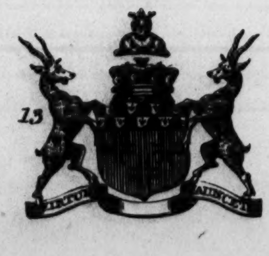
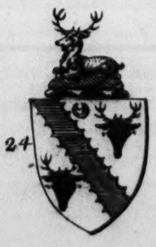

VIRTUE VAINCET

24



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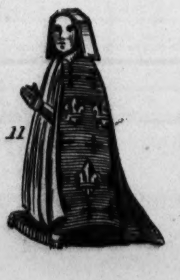

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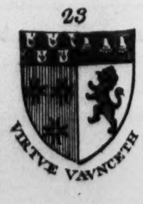
VIRTVE VAVNCETH

Thoſe on the North, circular, with zigzag and lozenge mouldings (perhaps Saxon); and thoſe on the South nearly plain, and pointed. On the South and North wall of the tower is alſo an arch viſible; and an open one ſeparates the nave from the tower; over which are the Royal arms.

The ſeats are all open benches, not pews.

The font is plain, antient, and octagon, upon a ſmaller octagon baſe.

In the South wall of the altar is a perfect piſcina, with a pointed arch, and a projecting eſcaloped baſon of eight indentings; ſee fig. 6.

Mr. Wyrley, in 1592, found in the loweſt North window of this church the following arms[1].

1. Gules, two bars Argent, in chief three horſe-ſhoes Or, *Bakepuiz.*

2. The ſame coat, with a mullet Sable on the uppermoſt bar.

3. Gules, three pole-axes Or. *Hackluit.*

And Mr. Smyth, in 1748, deſcribes, in the ſame window, the figure of a man; on the ſurcoat, *Bakepuiz*; and alſo, the figure of a woman; on whoſe ſurcoat, Azure, Cruſuly of croſſes botoné, and three fleurs de lis, 2, 1, Argent[2]. *Beresford.*

In the Weſternmoſt North window of the nave, part of the arms of *Bakepuiz* ſtill remain; in chief, Gules, three horſe-ſhoes Or; the colours very bright and good. More painted glaſs remains in this window of the ornamental kind, and the colours very bright and clear; particularly a man, but no arms on his garment or ſurcoat.

In the Matriculus of 1220[3], Allexton is deſcribed to be under the patronage of *John de Bakepuiz*; the rector *Peter*, inſtituted by Hugh formerly biſhop of Lincoln, receiving three marks, in the name of a penſion, from *William* the vicar, who had been inſtituted by the archdeacon whilſt the ſee of Lincoln was vacant, and received the remainder of the profits of the living.

In 1344, the procurations were 5*s.*; the rectory was taxed at ſeven marks and an half, and paid 1*s.* for Peter-pence. The then patron was *John Bakepuiz.*

In 1534-5, the procurations and ſynodals were 12*s.*; and the value of the rectory £6.

In 1650, the rectory was returned worth £20.; and the incumbent as "ſufficient."

William Watſon, eſq. of the county of Salop, is now the patron; and the preſent value in the king's books[4] is £6. 18*s.* 6*d.*

The epiſcopal procurations are 2*s.*; the archidiaconal, 8*s.* 6*d.*

RECTORS.	PATRONS.
Peter was rector in 1220.	Sir John de Bakepuis.
William de Benecle, 1225.	
Henry de Bakepuis.	
John de Knouvilhe, 1274.	
. . . . 1309.	Sir John de Bakepuiz.
Thomas Shepeſhead, 1385[5].	
John Brown.	William Blount lord Mountjoy.
Hugo Pendylton[6], 1562; reſigned.	Dame Dorothy Mountjoy.
Philip Hayes; reſigned 1569.	Queen Elizabeth.
Ralph Bradley, 1570.	John Blount, eſq.
John Biddulph, buried Jan. 9, 1641-2.	Mountjoy earl of Newport.
Mountjoy Cradock[7], 1642—1654.	
William Noell, Dec. 22, 1674.	Henry Noell.
Thomas Peake, Nov. 10, 1710.	Juliana counteſs of Burlington.
Richard Smith[8], Jan. 13, 1713; died Auguſt 2, 1762.	Juliana counteſs dowager of Burlington.
John Smith[9], M. A. 1762; died March 17, 1770.	Lady Jane Boyle.
James Daſhwood, Sept. 9, 1771.	John Knight, and George Watſon of the county of Salop, gent.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

In the chancel.

On a ſmall tablet of white marble in the North-eaſt corner, with a large urn at the top:

"Richard Smith, Cl. died
in the 75th year of his age,
April the 3d, 1762.
Of ſpirit public, to no private end,
The tender parent, and the ſteady friend;
Who, forty-eight years rector of this dome,
Himſelf did duty there, and liv'd at home.
Free, hearty, hoſpitable, us'd his ſtore,
Content with what he had, nor wiſh'd for more.
Wide on the waters wiſely caſt his bread;
Here found again, it may be truly ſaid."

On a mural tablet in the South-eaſt corner:

"In memory of
Alice, the beloved wife of
Richard Smith, rector of this pariſh,
and the eldeſt daughter of
the Rev. Mr. John Hotchkin
and Alice his wife; who died
in childbed of her firſt
child, John, now ſurviving,
in the 20th year of her age,
Auguſt the 10th, 1726."

Over the altar, on a neat ſlab of white marble, with a ſmall urn at the top:

"In memory
of the Rev. John Smith, A. M.
rector of this pariſh, and of Thiſtleton
in the county of Rutland;
who, as he lived beloved, died univerſally lamented on the 17th of March, 1771.
Vivit poſt funera Virtus."

On a flat ſtone on the floor:

"MARGARET NOEL WAS BURYED
APRIL THE 16TH, 1682,
AGED 4 YEARS."

On a large ſlab of black marble, on the North ſide:

"HERE LYETH THE BODY OF
MARY, THE ELDEST DAUGHTER
OF SIR JOHN PRETYMAN, AND
THE BELOVED WIFE OF
RICHARD VERNEY, ESQ.; BY
WHOM SHE HAD SIX SONS AND
TWO DAUGHTERS. SHE LIVED
A MODEST AND PIOUS LIFE; AND IN
THE 31ST YEARE OF HER AGE, IN
AUGUST 1663, SHE RESIGNED
HER SOUL TO GOD."

Arms at top: *Verney* (as in p. 12) with a creſcent for difference; impaling, Gules, a lion paſſant guardant, in feſs between three mullets Or, *Pretyman*[10]. Creſt, an antelope.

Oppoſite to the laſt, under the South wall, lies another blue ſtone, having the ſame arms as before. This was placed there by Mr. Verney in his life-time as his own monument: but no inſcription has ever been written on it.

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[1] Plate III. fig. 7—9.

[2] Ibid. fig. 10, 11.

[3] See the Introductory Volume, p. lix.

[4] "Livings are valued on an average (though a very uncertain one) at about ten times their value in the king's books." Dr. Farmer, MS.

[5] See p. 446.

[6] From Certificatorium Archidiaconatus Leic', of the incumbents' names, qualities, &c. 1560—1562, in Ben'et college Library; where Mr. Pendylton is thus deſcribed: "Preſbyter, non conjugatus; competenter doctus; non reſidet; non hoſpitalis; deget apud Stockerſton; non licentiatus, nec prædicat; duo beneficia habet."

[7] He compounded for the firſt-fruits of Allexton, April 2, 1642. See before, under Blaſton, vol. II. p. 453; and under Hallaton, p. 604.

[8] Rector alſo of Wardley, co. Rutland.

[9] Rector alſo of Thiſtleton, co. Rutland.

[10] Plate III. fig. 12.

In the church-yard:

On the Eaſt ſide of the chancel door.

On a handſome ſarcophagus of free-ſtone, ſurmounted by an urn, and incloſed with iron palliſadoes, is a ſmall tablet of free-ſtone, inſcribed,

"THOMAS HOTCHKIN, eſq.
died Auguſt the 1ſt, 1774,
aged 45 years."

On upright ſtones:

Chriſtopher Sewell 18 Sept. 1792, aged 76.
Elizabeth Sewell March 29, 1791, aged 76.

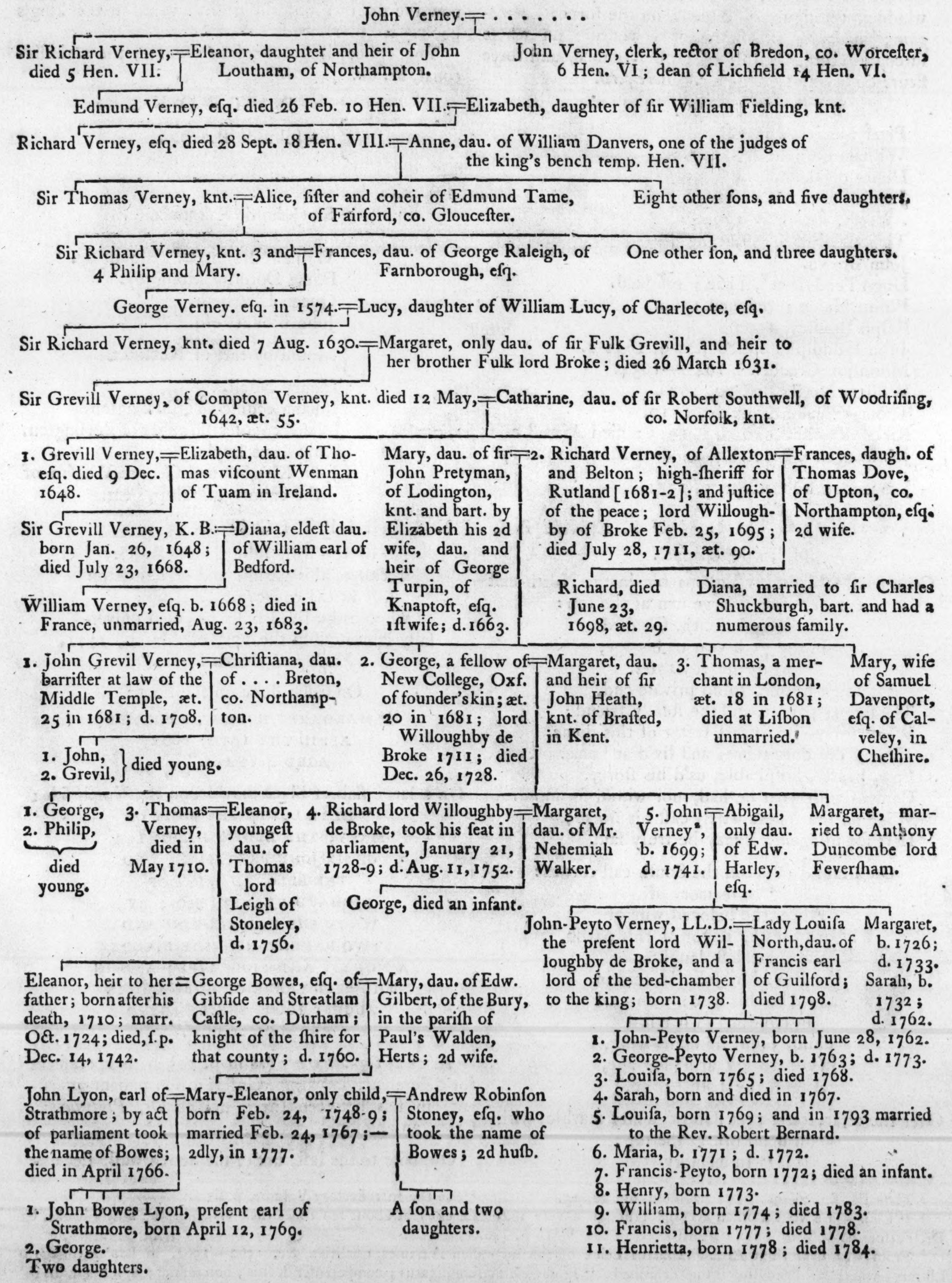
In Wardley church, Rutland:

On the altar-floor, a free-ſtone for Thomas Smith, rector of Wardley 35 years, and afterwards of Thimbleby, co. Lincoln; ſucceeded by his ſon Richard, rector of Allexton, in 1724.

In 1168, this townſhip is thus noticed: "Adelakeſton regis Scottiæ redd. comp. de dimidiâ marcâ de Placitis Foreſtæ. In perdonis, per breve regis, ipſi regi Scottiæ, dimidia marca; & quietus eſt [1]."

Pedigree of VERNEY, of ALLEXTON, BELTON, and COMPTON VERNEY. (From DUGDALE, WRIGHT, &c.)

Arms: Gules, three croſſes recercelée, Or; a chief Vaire, Ermine and Erminois. Creſt, on a wreath, the buſt of a man couped and affronté, proper, crowned ducally Or. Supporters, two antelopes Argent, ſpotted Gules, armed, creſted, and unguled Or. Motto, VERTUE VAUNCETH; Plate III. fig. 13.



John Verney. = ...

Sir Richard Verney, died 5 Hen. VII. = Eleanor, daughter and heir of John Loutham, of Northampton.
John Verney, clerk, rector of Bredon, co. Worceſter, 6 Hen. VI; dean of Lichfield 14 Hen. VI.

Edmund Verney, eſq. died 26 Feb. 10 Hen. VII. = Elizabeth, daughter of ſir William Fielding, knt.

Richard Verney, eſq. died 28 Sept. 18 Hen. VIII. = Anne, dau. of William Danvers, one of the judges of the king's bench temp. Hen. VII.

Sir Thomas Verney, knt. = Alice, ſiſter and coheir of Edmund Tame, of Fairford, co. Glouceſter.
Eight other ſons, and five daughters.

Sir Richard Verney, knt. 3 and 4 Philip and Mary. = Frances, dau. of George Raleigh, of Farnborough, eſq.
One other ſon, and three daughters.

George Verney. eſq. in 1574. = Lucy, daughter of William Lucy, of Charlecote, eſq.

Sir Richard Verney, knt. died 7 Aug. 1630. = Margaret, only dau. of ſir Fulk Grevill, and heir to her brother Fulk lord Broke; died 26 March 1631.

Sir Grevill Verney, of Compton Verney, knt. died 12 May, 1642, æt. 55. = Catharine, dau. of ſir Robert Southwell, of Woodriſing, co. Norfolk, knt.

1. Grevill Verney, eſq. died 9 Dec. 1648. = Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas viſcount Wenman of Tuam in Ireland.
Mary, dau. of ſir John Pretyman, of Lodington, knt. and bart. by Elizabeth his 2d wife, dau. and heir of George Turpin, of Knaptoft, eſq. 1ſt wife; d. 1663. = 2. Richard Verney, of Allexton and Belton; high-ſheriff for Rutland [1681-2]; and juſtice of the peace; lord Willoughby of Broke Feb. 25, 1695; died July 28, 1711, æt. 90. = Frances, daugh. of Thomas Dove, of Upton, co. Northampton, eſq. 2d wife.

Sir Grevill Verney, K. B. born Jan. 26, 1648; died July 23, 1668. = Diana, eldeſt dau. of William earl of Bedford.

William Verney, eſq. b. 1668; died in France, unmarried, Aug. 23, 1683.

Richard, died June 23, 1698, æt. 29.
Diana, married to ſir Charles Shuckburgh, bart. and had a numerous family.

1. John Grevil Verney, barriſter at law of the Middle Temple, æt. 25 in 1681; d. 1708. = Chriſtiana, dau. of . . . . Breton, co. Northampton.
2. George, a fellow of New College, Oxf. of founder's kin; æt. 20 in 1681; lord Willoughby de Broke 1711; died Dec. 26, 1728. = Margaret, dau. and heir of ſir John Heath, knt. of Braſted, in Kent.
3. Thomas, a merchant in London, æt. 18 in 1681; died at Liſbon unmarried.
Mary, wife of Samuel Davenport, eſq. of Calveley, in Cheſhire.

1. John,
2. Grevil, } died young.

1. George,
2. Philip, } died young.
3. Thomas Verney, died in May 1710. = Eleanor, youngeſt dau. of Thomas lord Leigh of Stoneley, d. 1756.
4. Richard lord Willoughby de Broke, took his ſeat in parliament, January 21, 1728-9; d. Aug. 11, 1752. = Margaret, dau. of Mr. Nehemiah Walker.
5. John Verney [2], b. 1699; d. 1741. = Abigail, only dau. of Edw. Harley, eſq.
Margaret, married to Anthony Duncombe lord Feverſham.

George, died an infant.

John-Peyto Verney, LL.D. the preſent lord Willoughby de Broke, and a lord of the bed-chamber to the king; born 1738. = Lady Louiſa North, dau. of Francis earl of Guilford; died 1798.
Margaret, b. 1726; d. 1733.
Sarah, b. 1732; d. 1762.

Eleanor, heir to her father; born after his death, 1710; marr. Oct. 1724; died, ſ. p. Dec. 14, 1742. = George Bowes, eſq. of Gibſide and Streatlam Caſtle, co. Durham; knight of the ſhire for that county; d. 1760. = Mary, dau. of Edw. Gilbert, of the Bury, in the pariſh of Paul's Walden, Herts; 2d wife.

1. John-Peyto Verney, born June 28, 1762.
2. George-Peyto Verney, b. 1763; d. 1773.
3. Louiſa, born 1765; died 1768.
4. Sarah, born and died in 1767.
5. Louiſa, born 1769; and in 1793 married to the Rev. Robert Bernard.
6. Maria, b. 1771; d. 1772.
7. Francis-Peyto, born 1772; died an infant.
8. Henry, born 1773.
9. William, born 1774; died 1783.
10. Francis, born 1777; died 1778.
11. Henrietta, born 1778; died 1784.

John Lyon, earl of Strathmore; by act of parliament took the name of Bowes; died in April 1766. = Mary-Eleanor, only child, born Feb. 24, 1748-9; married Feb. 24, 1767;—2dly, in 1777. = Andrew Robinſon Stoney, eſq. who took the name of Bowes; 2d huſb.

1. John Bowes Lyon, preſent earl of Strathmore, born April 12, 1769.
2. George.
Two daughters.

A ſon and two daughters.

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[1] Madox, Hiſtory of the Exchequer, p. 375; ex Mag. Rot. 14 Hen. II; Rot. 4. b. Warw. & Legr.

[2] Attorney-general to queen Caroline; M. P. for Downton; chief juſtice of Cheſter; and maſter of the Rolls.

EPITAPHS illuſtrative of the PEDIGREE of VERNEY. (See Dugdale's Warwickſhire, vol. I. p. 570.)

In the Verney Chapel, in Compton-Murdac church:

1. Round the verge of a monumental ſtone, on which are the portraitures of a gentleman in armour, his wife, nine ſons, and five daughters:

Arms: *Verney*; impaling, on a bend Vert, three birds Or; fig. 14.

"Of your charitie pray for the ſoules
of Richard Verney [1], eſquire, and Anne his wife;
which Richard departed out of this preſent world
the 28th day of this month of September, A. Dñi 1527."

2. At the bottom another ſtone, with the braſs portraiture of a lady, and theſe arms, Argent; a feſs Gules, in chief two mullets of the laſt; *Odyngſale*; impaling *Verney*; fig. 15.

"Off your charyte pray for the ſole of Anne Odyngſale, the
wyfe of mayſter Edwarde Odyngſale of Yongeton, and
dogtor of Richard Verney, Eſquyer, the whyche departyde
the yere of o^{r} Lord MCCCCCXXIII; on whoſe ſole
Jeſu have mercy."

3. At the bottom of another ſtone, with the portraiture of a gentleman, and the arms of *Verney*; impaling, Gules, three lucies hauriant Argent, *Lucy*; fig. 16.

"HEERE LIES GEORGE VERNEY, OF COMPTON, ESQ.
SONNE OF SIR RICHARD VERNEY, KNIGHT, AND HUS-
BAND OF JANE THE DAUGHTER OF WILLIAM LUCY OF
CHARLCOT, ESQ. BY WHOME HE HAD ONE SONNE
AND FOWER DAUGHTERS. HEE DIED THE EIGHT DAY
OF APRILL, ANNO D'NI MCCCCCLXXIV."

4. Round the verge of an elegant marble tomb, with the effigies of a gentleman and lady:

"HIC JACENT RICHARDUS VERNEY, MILES,
QUI OBIIT VII° DIE AUG^{TI}, A^{O} D'. MDCXXX. ET ÆTAT. SUÆ LXVII.
ET DOMINA MARGARETA UXOR EJUS QUÆ OBIIT
XXVI DIE MARTII A^{O} DOM. MDCXXXI. ET ÆTAT. LXX."

On the ſides:

"QUI QUIDEM RICHARDUS VERNEY,
MIL. FUIT FIL. ET HÆRES GEORGII
VERNEY, ARMIG. ET JANÆ FILIÆ
GULIELMI LUCY, DE CHARLECOT,
ARMIG. ET DICT. GEORGIUS FUIT
FIL. ET HÆR. RIC. VERNEY. MIL.
CONDITI SUB HOC TUMULO CUM
NEPOTE, ET FRANCISCÆ FILIÆ
GEORG. RALEIGH, DE FARNBOROUGH,
ARMIG. QUI QUIDEM RIC'US FUIT
FIL. ET HÆR. THO. VERNEY, MIL.
ET ALICIÆ SORORIS ET UNIUS
COHÆRED. EDM. TAME DE FAIRFORD IN
COM GLOUC. MIL. QUI QUIDEM
THO. VERNEY FUIT FIL. ET HÆR.
RIC'I VERNEY, ARMIG. ET ANNÆ
FILIÆ GULIEL. DANVERS, MIL.
UNIUS JUSTITIAR. D'NI REGIS
H. VII. DE COM. BANCO, QUI
QUIDEM RIC'US VERNEY, ARMIG.
EX ALIIS EJUSD. COGNOM.
EQUESTR. ORDIN. HUJUS MANERII
DE COMPTON VERNEY D'NIS
ORIUNDUS, HANC CAPELLAM
CONSTRUXIT SIBI ET HÆRED.
SUIS OB SEPELIENDI LOCUM.

QUÆ QUIDEM D. MARGARETA
VERNEY FUIT SOROR ET HÆRES
FULCONIS NUPER D'NI BROOKE
BARONIS BROOKE, DE BEAUCHAMPS
COURT, FIL. ET HÆRED. FULCON.
GREVILL, DE BEAUCHAMPS COURT,
PRÆDICT. MIL. ET ANNÆ FILIÆ
RADULPHI NEVILL COMITIS
WESTMERLAND, ET CATHARINÆ,
FILIÆ ED'RI STAFFORD DUCIS
BUCKINGHAM, QUI QUIDEM FULCO
GREVILL FUIT FIL. ET HÆRES
FULCON. GREVILL,
MIL. ET
ELIZAB. FIL. ET HÆRED. ED'RI
WILLOUGHBY, ARMIG. ET
MARGARETÆ FILIÆ D'NI RIC'I
NEVILL BARONIS LATIMER,
QUI QUIDEM ED'RUS WILLOUGHBY
FUIT FIL. ET HÆRES D'NI ROB'TI
WILLOUGHBY BARON. BROOKE
DE BROOKE IN COM. WI[illegible]
ET ELIZAB. UNIUS FILIAR. [illegible]
COHÆRED. D'NI RIC'I BEAUCHAMP
BARONIS BEAUCHAMP DE
POWICK IN COM. WIGORN.

At the end of the tomb are theſe arms, &c. fig. 17: Quarterly, 1. *Verney*; 2. Argent, three eſcutcheons within a border Gules . . . .; 3. Ermine, on a bend Sable, three eſcalops Argent, *Wendeſley*; 4. Azure, three ſtags trippant Or, within a border Argent, *Green*; 5. Argent, a dragon rampant, cower'd Vert, and a lion rampant Azure, reſpectant . . . . 6. *Verney*.

On an eſcutcheon of pretence, 1. Sable, on a croſs within a border engrailed Or, five pellets, *Grevile*; 2. Ermine, a feſs chequé Azure and Or . . . .; 3. Sable, a croſs engrailed Or, *Ufford*; 4. Gules, a croſs patonce Argent, *Bec*; 5. Gules, a croſs moline Or, *Latimer*; 6. Gules, five fuſils conjoined in feſs Argent, on each an eſcalop Sable, *Cheney*; 7. Azure, a croſs patée Or, ...; 8. Or, a chevron Gules, within a border engrailed Sable, *Stafford* of *Southwell*; 9. Argent, ſix lions rampant Gules, 3, 2, and 1, *Leybourne*; 10. Sable, a fret Argent, *Harrington*; 11. Gules, a ſaltire Vaire, *Willington*; 12. Argent, on a bend Sable, three horſe-ſhoes Argent, *Farrer*; 13. Azure, an eagle diſplayed Or, *Hule*; 14. Gules, a feſs between ſix martlets Or, *Beauchamp*; 15. Argent, on a feſs Azure, three fleur de lis Or, *Gerrard*. Firſt creſt, the buſt of a Saracen full-faced proper, wreathed about the temples Or and Azure, *Verney*. Second creſt, out of a ducal coronet Or, a demi ſwan iſſuing Argent, beaked Sable, *Grevile* lord *Brooke*.

"QUI QUIDEM RIC'US VERNEY ET MARGARETA UXOR EJUS
VITAM DEO PIAM, REGIBUS FIDELEM, AMICIS BENIGNAM,
SIBI ET SUIS MUTUO DESIDERATAM, CUM NUMEROSA
PROLE, UNANIMI CONCORDIA VIRIBUS INGENUA, NON
SINE DIGNITATE, TRANQUILLAM DEGENTES, VALETUDINARII
TANDEM QUAM ÆGROTI MAGIS, SENIO JAM
MATURESCENTE, PLACIDE CEDENTES,
UNA FIDELITATE IN CHRISTO
DORMIUNT."

5. On a mural tablet near the rails of the altar:

Arms: Quarterly of ſix; 1. *Verney*; 2. *Greville*; 3. *Latimer*; 4. *Cheney*; 5. Sable, *Stafford* of *Southwell*; 6. Sable, a fret Or, *Matravers*. Creſt, an antelope courant, Argent; fig. 18. And on one ſide *Verney*; impaling, *Greville*, fig. 19; on the other, *Verney*; impaling, Argent, three cinquefoils Gules, *Southwell*, fig. 20.

"DO'I GREVILLI VERNEY,
DE COMPTON VERNEY, VERVICENSI, EQUITIS AURATI, FILII
ET HÆREDIS
DO'I RICHARDI VERNEY, EQ. AUR. ET MARGARETÆ UXORIS,
FULCONIS GREVILLI
BARONIS DE BROKE SORORIS UNICÆ ET HÆREDIS.
CATHERINÆ
DO'I ROBERTI SOUTHWELL, DE WOODRISING, IN COM. NORF.
EQ. AU.
FILIÆ CONNUBIO JUNCTI (QUIBUS PROLES QUINTUPLEX,
GREVILLUS, JOHANNES, RICHARDUS, GEORGIUS,
ET UNICA ELIZABETHA),
EXUVIAS HOC MARMOR OBTEGIT.
OB. MAII XII,
ANNO { ÆTATIS LVI.
SALUTIS MDCXLII."

6. Below the rails, on a large flat ſtone:

Arms: Quarterly, 1. *Verney*; 2. Azure, three bucks trippant Or, within a border Argent, *Green*; 3. A[illegible]gent, three eſcutcheons Sable, within a border Gu[illegible] 4. Ermine, on a bend Gules, three eſcalops Or, *Wendeſley*. Supporters, two antelopes Argent; fig. 21.

"M. S.
DOMINÆ HONORATISSIMÆ KATHARINÆ
VERNEY, QUÆ, EX ROBERTO SOUTHWELL,
DE WOODRISING IN COMITATU NORFOL-
CIÆ, EQUITE AURATO, IPSIUSQUE CONJUGE
NOBILISSIMA D. D. ELIZABETHA HOWARD,
FILIA CAROLI NOTTINGAMIÆ COMITIS
τοῦ πάνυ MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ THALASSIAR-
CHÆ AUSPICATISSIME, ORIUNDA, CON-
JUX VERO ET RELICTA GREVILLI VER-
NEY, DE COMPTON VERNEY, IN COMITA-
TU WARWICENSIS, MILITIS, CUI TRIADEM
FILIORUM ET FILIAM UNICAM ENIXA,
TANDEMQUE SÆCULI PERTÆSA, UTPOTE
ANNOS SEXAGINTA ET VI NATA, DENA-
TA IDIBUS APRILIS A. D. 1657, IN DOMINO
PLACIDE OBDORMISCIT, AD TUBÆ
CLANGOREM EXPERRECTURA."

7. On a tablet in the South aile:

Arms: Quarterly of ſix as fig. 18: Alſo *Verney*, impaling *Greville*, as before; and *Verney*, impaling, Argent, on a feſs Sable, between three lions' heads eraſed Gules, three anchors Or, *Farmer*; fig. 22.

"MEMORIÆ SACRUM
INCLYTI VIRI GREVILLI VERNEY, ARMIGERI,
GREVILLI VERNEY, MILITIS, NATU MAXIMI, QUI
NONO DECEMBRIS, ANNO SALUTIS MDCXLVIII (HEU
NIMIS PROPERE), FLORENTE JUVENTUTE, SPIRI-
TUM CREATORI REDDIDIT; QUEM ELIZABETHA
UXOR MŒSTISSIMA (AB HONORABILI WENMANO-
RUM PROSAPIA) VIX PER MENSES DUOS SUPER-
VIVENS, CUM FILIUM UNIGENITUM (AMORUM
PIGNUS, FAMILIÆ SPEM) GRATISSIMO GREVIL-
LEUM NOMINE POSTHUMUM PEPERAT, SPONSO

---

[1] This Richard was in ſuch eſteem with Henry VIII. that, being informed of ſome infirmity in his head, he granted him a ſpecial licence, bearing date at Greenwich, Jan. 2, in the eighth year of his reign, to wear his bonnet at all times and in all places, as well in the king's preſence, as elſewhere, according to his own pleaſure, without the interruption of any man whatſoever. By his laſt teſtament, dated Oct. 2, 1526, he appointed his body to be buried in the new chapel on the North ſide of the church of Compton-Murdac.

ORBA, VITÆ PERTÆSA, SPE REVISENDI QUEM
AMISERAT, CŒLUM ETIAM PETIIT.
MEMORIA PII ÆTERNA."

8. On a grave-ſtone near ſir Richard Verney's tomb the arms of *Verney*, with the ſame quarterings, as fig. 21; and this inſcription:

"JOHN VERNEY, AN INFANT,
SECOND SONNE OF GREVILL VERNEY, KNIGHT,
AND KATHERINE SOUTHWELL HIS WIFE,
WAS BORNE AND DIED THE II DAY OF AUGUST, MDCXX.
MARKE X. 14. OF SUCH
IS THE KINGDOME OF GOD."

9. On a tablet in the South aile:

Arms: Quarterly of ſix, as fig. 18.

"SEPULTUM HIC JACET CORPUS GEORGII VERNEY, FILII NATU QUARTI GREVILLI VERNEY, EQUITIS AURATI, ET DOMINÆ KATHARINÆ FILIÆ ROBERTI SOUTHWELL, DE WOODRISING, IN COMITATU NORFOLCIÆ, ORDINIS SIMILITER EQUESTRIS; AB HAC CADUCA AD VITAM LONGE FELICIOREM MIGRAVIT DIE FEB. VICESIMO, ÆTATIS SUÆ VICESIMO QUARTO ANNOQUE D'NI MILLES° SEXCEN° QUADRAGESIMO NONO."

10. On the South ſide of the communion-table is a large black and white marble monument, with the arms of *Verney*; impaling, Argent, a lion rampant Gules; on a chief Sable, three eſcalops of the firſt, *Ruſſell* earl of *Bedford*, fig. 23; and this motto,

"VIRTVE VAVNCETH."

Under the buſt:

"TO THE MEMORY OF Sr GREVILL VERNEY,
KNIGHT OF THE HONOVRABLE ORDER OF THE BATH,
THE HONOVRABLE THE LADY DIANA VERNEY HIS WIFE, ELDEST DAVGHTER TO THE RIGHT HONOVRABLE WILLIAM EARLE OF BEDFORD, ERECTED THIS MONVMENT.
HE WAS BORNE THE 26th DAY OF JAN. 1648;
MARRYED THE 29th OF AVGVST 1667;
AND DYED THE 23d DAY OF JULY 1668.
HE HAD ISSUE ONLY ONE SONNE NAMED WILLIAM,
WHO WAS BORN THE 12th OF JVNE 1668.

Quid tibi regis AMOR, genus, & ſine compare forma,
Conjugioque domus profuit aucta tuo?
Vere novo, primoque ereptus flore juventæ,
Ceu roſa virgineo pollice meſſa, jaces.
Solamur merito vitæ compendia! namque
Vita brevis nobis, quæ tibi longa fuit.
Magna quidem fuerat majorum gloria juſta,
Extulit hos ætas; plus dedit ARRHA tui."

11. On a white marble ſtone on the floor, at bottom:

"*FAX*
Grevillii Vernei,
Balnei equitis,
omnium ſuæ ætatis corpus
hic jacet formoſiſſimum.
Animam æternam requies Sanctorum tenet.
Oſſa requieſcant in pace;
Mentis nec temerentor cineres. *Honeſtæ*
Plura ſcire velis?
Vicinum reſpice parietem:
Conjugalis amoris teſſera
cætera docebit.
Mœrens poſuit
Archibaldus
Erſkinus,
1669.
GLORIA."

12. On the North ſide of the communion-table, on a flat ſtone, the arms of *Verney*, with this inſcription:

"Here lieth the body of the Honble William Verney, ſon and heire of ſir Grevil Verney, k^{t} of the Bath, he died in Auguſt, in the year of our Lord 1683."

13. On a flat ſtone, with the arms of *Verney*:

"Here lyeth RICHARD VERNEY, eſq. ſon of
the Right Honourable RICHARD lord Willoughby
de Broke, by FRANCES his ſecond wife,
he dyed the 23d of June, an° Dom. 1698."

14. On another flat ſtone, with the arms of *Verney*:

"Here lyeth the body of John Verney, eldeſt ſon
of John Verney, eſq. of Allexton in Leiceſterſhire,
who departed this life the 15th day of May,
annoque Dñi 1700."

Pedigree of NEDHAM, of ALLEXTON. (From the Viſitation of 1619, and Pariſh Regiſters.)

Arms: Argent, a bend engrailed Azure, between two bucks' heads caboſhed Sable, attired Or. Creſt, on a mount Vert, a buck-lodge Sable, attired Or. On the arms and creſt, a creſcent; fig. 24.

. . . . . Nedham.=. . . . .

. . . . . firſt wife.=Thomas Nedham, of Allexton.=. . . . . dau. of . . . . Parker, ſecond wife.

4. John Nedham, married Anne, dau. and heir of Everard Howett, of Gaddeſby, and died ſ. p.
5. Ambroſe, marr. Margery, dau. of Robert Aſhby, of Quenby.
1. Thomas Nedham, of Belton, co. Rutland.=. . . . . . . dau. of . . Wilcocks, of Knoſſington.
Anthony, ſon and heir by his 2d wife.=. . .
3. Francis Nedham, of Ilſton.=Anne, dau. of Richard Gamble, of Burton Overy.
2. Edward, ſ. p.
6. Richard, æt. 68, unmarr.
7. Robert, marr. Conſtance, dau. of . . . .

Dorothy, marr. Ezekias Watſon, of Aſhby de la Zouch.

2. Clement Nedham[1], of Gaddeſby.=Philippa, dau. of William King, of Sileby, Leic.
1. William Nedham, of Belton.=Anne, dau. of . . . . . . Lambe, of Peterboro.
1. Edward Nedham, of Ilſton, died 1617.=Anne, dau. of Thomas Shawe, of Rippingall, co. Linc. died 1652.
Grace, married Clement Deacon, of Ilſton.
John Nedham, of Burton Overy, living 1630.=Iſabel, dau. of Thomas Cave, of Bagrave.

3. Anne, bapt. Nov. 3, 1599.
1. Nathaniel, bapt. Sept. 2, 1604.
2. William[2], born 1610.

1. Francis, æt. 26.
2. William, æt. 22.
3. Anthony, æt. 18.

John Nedham, died 1669.=Elizabeth King, d. 1639.
1. Ethelreda, marr. Philip Gueſt, of Ilſton.
2. Milicent, b. 1631; mar. Mr. John Grace; died 1633.
3. Bridget, æt. 14.
4. Katharine, æt. 12.
5. Mary, b. 1611; died 1628.

Francis, born 1607;
1. Anne.
2. Frances, æt. 11.
3. Grace, æt. 10.
4. Iſabel, æt. 9.
5. Suſan, æt. 8.

1. Richard.
2. John.
3. Edward Nedham, eſq. 1691; æt. 58.=Mary Thorne, d. 1732, æt. 97.
1. Anne.
2. Elizabeth.
3. Bridget.

Thomas Nedham, died 1672.
Elizabeth, died 1758, æt. 89.

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[1] Married Feb. 1, 1598-9; buried Nov. 20, 1626.

[2] Will. Nedham, of Gaddeſby, gent. was buried July 20, and Francis Nedham, gent. Aug. 15, both in 1656. Gaddeſby Reg.

⁂ For the Pedigree of *Cheſelden*, of Allexton, ſee p. 19.

ASFORDBY,

ASFORDBY,

in antient writings called *Eſſeberie*, *Oſſerdebie*, and *Offerdebie* (corrupted probably from *Eyeſordby* [1], thus denominated from the little river *Eye*, near which it ſtands) is bounded on the Eaſt by Siſonby; on the North by Welby; on the South by Kirkby Beler and Friſby; and on the Weſt by Hoby. It is three miles diſtant from Melton Mowbray, the neareſt market-town; thirteen from Leiceſter; ſituated in a pleaſing and fertile vale on the Wreak: this, a ſmall rivulet, originating at Holwell and paſſing through Welby, enters the Eye at this place, and (like the marriage of Thame and Iſis in Oxfordſhire) enjoying the ample portion ſhe brings with her, becomes lord paramount, and gives name to the whole. From the riſing ground there is an extended and ſweet proſpect down the winding courſe of the river to Syſton.

In the eccleſiaſtical diviſion of the county, Asfordby is within the deanry of Goſcote.

Ralph Framen (one of the king's ſervants) held under the king, for his protection, three ploughlands and a half in this lordſhip, when the Domeſday Survey was made. It was then worth ten ſhillings; and two villans employed ſix ploughs; and there were twelve acres of meadow [2]. And, among the members of the ſoke of Rodeley, Offerdebie is noticed, as containing twelve ploughlands, two mills of eight ſhillings value, and twenty acres of meadow [3].

Robert earl of *Mellent* and *Leiceſter* gave to the collegiate church of St. *Mary de Caſtro* at Leiceſter the whole manor and the mills at Asfordby; which were afterwards transferred, by *Robert Boſſu* earl of *Leiceſter* his ſon, to the abbey of St. *Mary de Pratis* of his own foundation.

Alwin Wrethet and *Hardulf de Waſteneis* were early poſſeſſors of property in this lordſhip, as appears by the following undated grant:

"H. Rex Angl' Roberto de Pauilli, & omnibus baronibus & fidelibus ſuis, Francis & Angl', de Legeceſtreſira, ſcl. Concedo huic Hardulfo [4] ſuiſque heredibus in feudū & ejus hereditarium iiii car' terræ, cum molendino, & pratis & paſcuis eiſdem pertinentibus, quiet' ab ſervitio, ꝑ iiii libris per annum; & ii car' quas modò tenet in Offerdebi de dono Alfwini Wrethet, pro xl ſol.; & in eodem Offerdebi ſimiliter in feudū ii alias car' terræ, pro xl ſol', quas eidem Alfwino Wrethet conceſſit; &, poſt obitum ſuum, coram me, & meo conſeſſu, Hardulfum inde hereditarium; & i car' terræ in Wargnodebi ſimiliter in feudum & ejus hereditarium, quietum ab omui ſervitio, pro viii ſol. per annum; & inde eſt meus homo ligeus. Et volo & percipio ut terras iſtas bene & in pace, & quietè & honorificè teneat, cum conſuetudinibus & libertatibus cum quibus modo ſunt, ut nemo ei inde injuriam vel contumetiam faciat. Teſtibus; com' de Melland, & Goffr. Ridel, & Roberto de Ferrariis; apud Windeſor."

About the ſame time we find among the pleas in the Court of Exchequer the following entry:

"Agnes que fuit uxor Roberti Jagge petit verſus Galfridum de Asfordeby unum meſſuag' & i virgatam terre in Asfordeby, & in quibus non habet ingreſſum niſi poſt dimiſionem Willi de Aleby, quondam viri ipſius Agnetis, &c." [5]

The Regiſter of the Abbey of *Leiceſter* preſerves the following particulars of their property at Asfordby:

"Habemus in Asfordeby redditum xviiiđ. ex dono Gilberti filii Willi filii Hall, quos Wills filius Moreton ſolebat reddere eidem filio Gilberti annuatim ad duos terminos annos.

"Habemus ibi, ex dono Rogeri filii Matilde, v rodas terre, ſecundum bundas & metas, &c. ut in cartâ vª in Thornton.

"Habemus ibidem, ex conceſſione & quietâ clamatione Roberti filii Walteri, venditionem quam Robertus filius Hardulphi nobis fecit de totâ terrâ ſuâ quam habebat in Asfordby, & de medietate molendini quod fuit Alwini Wrethet, cum prato adjacente, & omnibus pertinentiis ſuis. Hanc conventionem firmiter obſervand' dictus Robertus cum uxore ſuâ affidaverunt in manu Rogeri filii Refridi, tunc juſticiarii domini regis, ſic confirmando, "Quare volo & firmiter conſtituo ut predicti canonici prefatum tenementum habeant," &c. ut in carta ii libri de Chartwary [6].

Robert Fitz Parnell earl of *Leiceſter*, who had had ſome conteſt with the church of *Lincoln* concerning their property at Knighton and in the Suburbs of Leiceſter, compromiſed the diſpute, by giving to that church in exchange the entire property of the manor and advowſon, with the mills, at Asfordby, and alſo the manor of Segrave [7].

Sir *Francis Gregory*, of Asfordby, ſteward to Simon de Montford earl of Leiceſter, releaſed to William de Percy in 1240 his right in the advowſon of the priory of Silbred, and to certain lands at Sunden and Haſſet in Suſſex, by fine dated 24 Hen. III. [8]

No notice is taken of Asfordby in the Teſta de Nevill of 1240.

In 1262, *Ralph Gregory* levied a fine of lands at Tolſmyth Gregory in Eſſex.

Richard Gregory, owner of the lordſhips of Asfordby and Friſby, and grand-father to the laſt-mentioned Ralph, died at a great age, in 1292; and gave lands at Friſby to the abbey of Littleſhull in perpetual alms [9].

In the Itinerary of 1280, Asfordby, Dalby, Saxelby, and Siwouldby, anſwered collectively as one vill.

Aug. 11, 1329, king Edward III. granted to *Henry de Burgherſh*, biſhop of *Lincoln*, and his ſucceſſors in that ſee, liberty of free-warren in all their demeſne lands at Leiceſter and Asfordby, co. Leiceſter: "Hiis teſtibus, J. Elien' ep̄o; Th. Heref. ep̄o, theſaurario noſtro; Henrico com' Lancaſtrie; Rogero de Mortuo Mari, com' Marchie; Joh. Mautravers, ſeneſcallo hoſpitii noſtri; & aliis. Dat. per manum noſtram apud Wallingford, xiº die Aug." [10]

In a book of fifteenths and tenths granted by the laity in 1416, Asfordby was rated at £3. 15*s.*; and in the ſubſidy of 1445 at the ſame ſum, but an abatement was then made of 16*s.*

In 1434, it was found that *John Boteler*, who was then outlawed, had poſſeſſed ſome lands at Asfordby [11].

The priory of *Kirkby Beler* had ſome ſmall poſſeſſions in this pariſh; for which they paid to the biſhop of *Lincoln* 11*s. per annum*, by way of quit rent. Theſe lands, which were let to divers tenants for an annual rent of 36*s.* 8*d.* were paſſed away in fee-ſimple, June 23, 1609, to *William Silverwood*, yeoman [12].

The manors of Asfordby and Knighton, with Thurmaſton, Sewſtern, and the bailiwick of Leiceſter, and divers other manors in various counties, were conveyed by *Henry Holbech* biſhop of *Lincoln* to king Edward VI. by deed of exchange, dated 26 Sept. 1 Edward VI. 1547, remaining in the Augmentation Office. In return, the biſhop ſecured to himſelf and ſucceſſors the rectory or impropriation of Evington in this county, with the village of Thornton, co. Lincoln, and 35 other rectories in various counties; which ſeveral impropriations, being given in lieu of manors and improveable eſtates, have, from one of the richeſt, ſunk this to be one of the pooreſt old biſhopricks in the kingdom; and its income conſiſting in impropriations of ſmall livings makes it more deplorable, the parochial cures being very meanly provided for [1].

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[1] Thus *Eye-Kettleby* in this neighbourhood; and thus probably *Wyfordby*, corruptly for *Eyeſordby*.

[2] "Radulfus Framen tenet de rege in commendatione 3 carucatas terræ & dimidiam in Eſſeberie. Ibi ſunt 2 villani, habentes 7 carucas; & 8 acræ prati. Valet 10 ſolidos." Domeſday, fol. 236. b. 2.

[3] "In Offerdebie 12 carucatæ terræ, & 2 molini de 8 ſolldis, & 20 acræ prati." Ibid. fol. 236. b. 1.

[4] Hardulfus de Waſteneis, without doubt. See under Wartnaby.

[5] Placita apud Leic. an. 31 Hen. I. in Recept. Scaccarii.

[6] Charyte's Rentale, fol. xii.

[7] See Appendix to vol. I. p. 59.

[8] Leonard and Vincent's Viſitation, 1619.

[9] Ibid.

[10] Cart. 3 Edw. III. Nº 46.

[11] Eſch. 13 Hen. VI. N 41. Leic.

[12] See vol. I. p. cxl.

In 1534, among the temporalities of the ſee of Lincoln, we find the following:

Aſfordby manor — —	£21	10	4
Knighton — — —	20	8	1
Thurmaſton cum Sewiſthorpe —	6	4	9
Leiceſter Bailiv. cum firma manerii	16	9	0

In 1564, there were 48 families in Aſfordby.

In 1580, queen Elizabeth, in conſideration of the faithful ſervices of *John Farnham*, one of her gentlemen penſioners, granted to him, together with the ſite of Eaſtbridge Hoſpital in Canterbury, and various other poſſeſſions in ſeveral counties, certain parts of the lordſhip of Aſfordby, which had originally been appropriated to the finding of a lamp to burn perpetually in that church; "totam illam peciam prati ñram pertin' in Yeſtyng, vocat' Saint Nicholas Meadow, continent' per eſtimationem dimid' acr'; unam peciam prati ñram, cum pertin' in Incrofte, vocat' Saint Pulchre's Meadow, continen' dimid' rod'; duas pecias prati ñras jacen' in Holme, continen' per eſtimationem unam rod'; unam peciam prati ñram in le Holme predicta, vocat' Le Church Hooke, continen' per eſtimationem unam rod'; unam peciam pratri ñram jacen' in Demarke, vocat' Le Church Hooke, continen' per eſtimationem dimid' rod'; ac unam parcellam terre, ſive paſturam ñram jacen' apud Sawtrum Stones, continen' per eſtimationem dimid' rod'; que quidem ſeparales parcelle terre ſcituantur, ſi jacent, & exiſtunt, in parochia de Aſfordbye, in com' ñro Leic'; ac ad inveniend' lumin' ſive lampad' in eccleſiâ de Aſfordbye predictâ quondam dat' et appunctuat' exiſtebant [2]."

Three bovates and a half of land and four little tofts in Aſfordby were let to *Leonard Northe*, *John Northe*, and *William Northe*, for three lives, for the yearly rent of £1. 3*s*. 4*d*. by leaſe from queen Elizabeth, dated 20 Nov. 1583; and in 1584 certain lands and meſſuages in Aſfordby, parcel of the manor there, producing an annual rent of 7*s*. 10*d*. together with certain lands and tenements at Great Glen, which in theſe different parcels produced 41*s*. 7½*d*. were demiſed by the queen to captain *Carſwel* for the term of 31 years [3].

Elizabeth, one of the daughters of *John Woodford*, occurs in 1604 as the wife of . . . . *Fox*, of Aſfordby.

The freeholders here in 1630 were, *William Gregory*, gent. *John Morrice*, *William Humberſton*, *Thomas Walton*, *Martin Allet*, *John Silverwood*, *Thomas Gamble*, and *Henry Auſtin*.

In 1655, there was collected in Aſfordby, for the relief of the poor Proteſtants in Piedmont, the ſum of 16*s*. 1*d*.

In 1722, 23 freeholders polled from this pariſh; and the ſame number in 1775.

By an act paſſed in 1710, "for ſale of the manors of Frognall, &c. in the county of Kent, the eſtate of *George Clerke*, eſq. for payment of debts; and ſettling an eſtate, in the county of Leiceſter, and in the city of London, to the ſame uſes as the eſtate in Kent was ſettled," it appears that, by the laſt will of ſir *Eraſmus de la Fontaine*, late of Kirkby Beler, knight, deceaſed, dated Oct. 5, 1671, *George Clerke*, eſq. was in 1710 entitled to the reverſion in fee of ſeveral lands, tenements, and hereditaments, with the tithes thence ariſing, in the townſhips of Friſby and Aſfordby, of the yearly rent of £160. at that time veſted in dame *Juliana Tracy* (one of the daughters of ſir Eraſmus de la Fontaine, and relict of ſir John Tracy, of Stanway, co. Glouceſter [4]) then aged 65, for her life; which, upon the ſale of the Kentiſh eſtate, the act exonerated from all incumbrances.

In an act paſſed in 1761, for incloſing the open fields in Aſfordby, containing about 1800 acres, *Thomas Smith*, eſq. is deſcribed as lord of the manor of Aſfordby, and a proprietor of a conſiderable part of the lands and grounds in the ſaid fields, and of right of common therein; *Andrew Burnaby*, clerk, as patron and rector of the rectory and church of *Aſfordby*, entitled to all the great and ſmall tithes; and all other rectorial and vicarial dues ariſing within the ſaid pariſh, and to the glebe and other land, and to right of common in the ſaid fields; and the right honourable *Richard* lord viſcount *Howe* in the kingdom of Ireland, *John Hill*, *Eleanor Hill*, ſpinſter, *John Hubbard*, *Thomas Reeve*, and others, were entitled to the reſidue of the land, ground, and right of common. An allotment was directed to be made to the rector and his ſucceſſors (in full compenſation for all the great and ſmall tithes ariſing from the ſaid fields, and from the houſes, yards, gardens, orchards, and homeſteads, of the ſeveral proprietors of land, ground, or right of common in the ſaid fields, and from the ſeveral owners or occupiers thereof in reſpect of the ſame; and alſo in compenſation for all Eaſter-offerings, and other dues and payments whatſoever to the ſaid rectory belonging, and payable by ſuch of the ſaid owners or occupiers, except mortuaries and ſurplice-fees, and certain moduſes or rates, or compoſition tithes) of ſuch land as ſhould be equal in value to one full ſeventh part of all the uninclosed land and ground within the ſaid fields, excluſive of ſuch of the meadows which did not then pay tithe; which land was to be veſted in the rector and his ſucceſſors, for and in lieu of all the great and ſmall tithes, Eaſter-offerings, and other dues and payments aforeſaid (except as before excepted), and in diſcharge thereof; and be ſubject to the ſame ſort of taxes and payments as the ſaid great and ſmall tithes, Eaſter-offerings, &c. then were liable to. To Mr. *Smith* was to be allotted, excluſive of ſuch land as would be his portion in lieu of his ground and common right in the fields, ſuch parcel and quantity of the then reſidue of the fields, as ſhould be a compenſation to him as lord of the manor for his intereſt in the ſoil of the waſte land or ground. The remainder in regular proportions to the other owners.

The land here is chiefly paſture; but ſome part of it arable.

Oct. 26, 1796, a freehold rent charge was advertized for ſale, of thirty quarters of barley, iſſuing out of the demeſne of the manors of Friſby and Aſfordby, and the rectory of Friſby, and divers lands, tithes, &c. The rent, payable at Friſby on the Thurſday following Dec. 10, in each year, produced on an average of five years (1791—1795) £41. 15*s*. a year, after deducting the land-tax uſually taken at 4*s*. in the pound.

The village is large, and has an excellent road made through it. The preſent lord of the manor is the Rev. *Thomas-Beaumont Burnaby*, M. A. (formerly of St. John's College, Cambridge) who is alſo rector, and owner of the advowſon, worth now about £400. a year. To this gentleman, who holds alſo the rectory of Aſhby Folvile, my beſt thanks are due, for much uſeful information. He married *Catharine-Clark*, daughter of *William Abney*, eſq. of Meaſham field, co. Leiceſter, a lady of conſiderable property; and has built a very ſpacious and comfortable rectorial houſe.

The Earl of *Radnor* has a ſmall eſtate here. Lord *Maynard* alſo has lately built a hunting-ſeat, on ground purchaſed from my friend and kinſman Mr. *Thomas Green*; who was many years a captain in the Leiceſterſhire militia, on the firſt eſtabliſhment of that reſpectable corps; and has a good houſe and other property of the *Hills*, of whom his wife was the heireſs.

The town-croſs remains, elevated on three ſteps, and having a ſhaft 12 feet long; ſee Plate IV. fig. 1.

The Regiſter begins in 1564; and, on a calculation of 20 years, average baptiſms at that time give yearly 8; burials near 5; marriages near 2. From 1771 to 1790, baptiſms 11¼; burials nearly 8; marriages 2¼.

There are about 73 families in the pariſh.

	£.	s.	d.
Money raiſed for the poor, within the year ending at Eaſter 1776,	66	6	10
Expended in county rates, &c.	5	2	2
——— on the poor, &c.	60	1	0
Rent of workhouſe and habitations,	2	19	0

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[1] "The only manors left to it, as it ſeems to me, are Biſhop's Norton, Netilham, Dunham, and Buckden; which laſt, though taken away in 1547 with the reſt, was, in regard that the biſhop had never a palace left him, except that at Lincoln, reſtored anno 1551, after four years alienation; though this ſcarce made amends for the perpetuity of leaſing away the newly given eſtate of Thornton College, on a rent of £5. *per annum*; which was rather a more profitable eſtate than Buckden; and ſo was coveted by ſir Edward North, and aſſigned to him by biſhop Holbech anno 1548, before he had been above a year in poſſeſſion, as I find by a note in a MS. I have ſeen." Willis, Cathedrals, vol. II. p. 36.

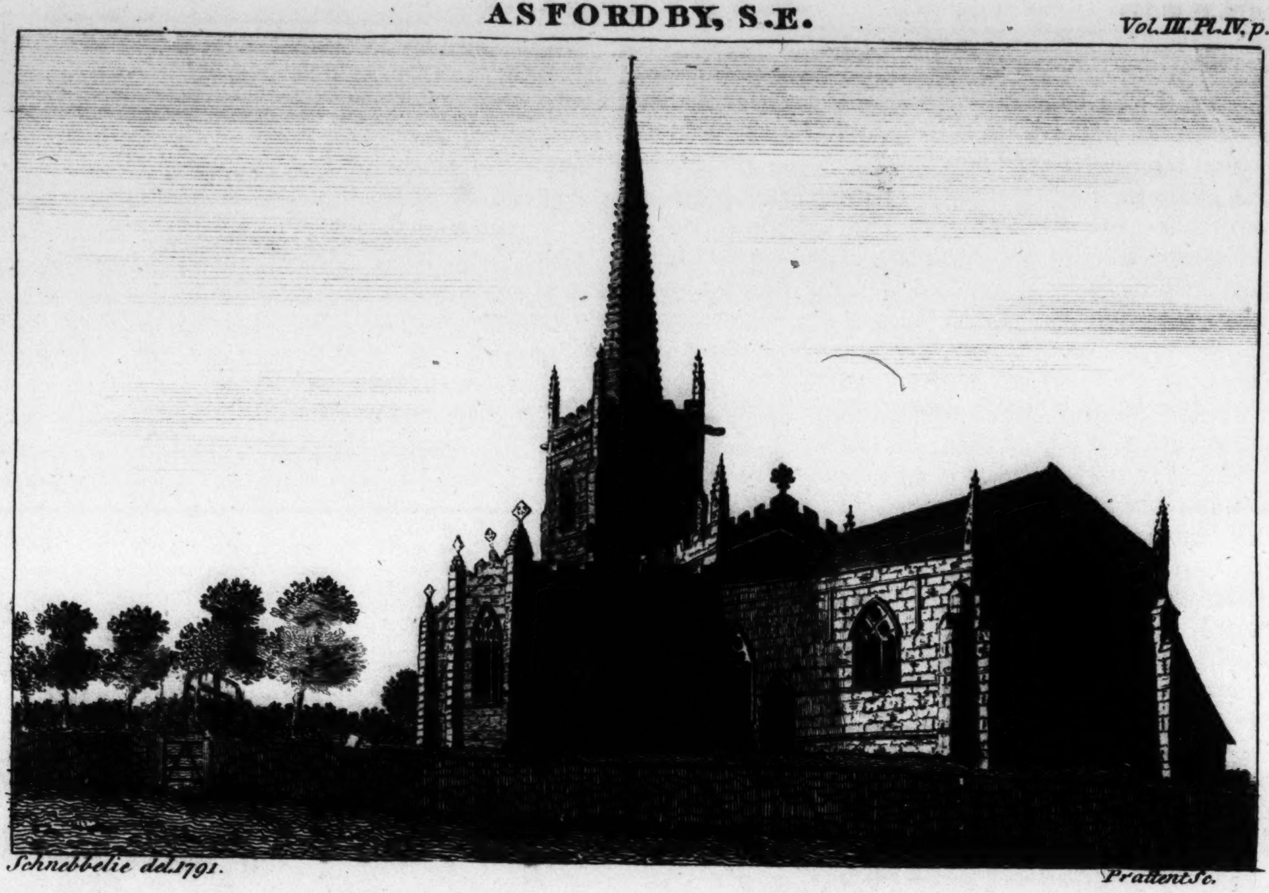
[2] 3 Pars Original. 22 Eliz. Rot. 107.

[3] From the original leaſes in the Augmentation Office.

[4] See vol. II. p. 232.

ASFORDBY, S.E.

Vol. III. Pl. IV. p. 17.



Schnebbelie del. 1791.

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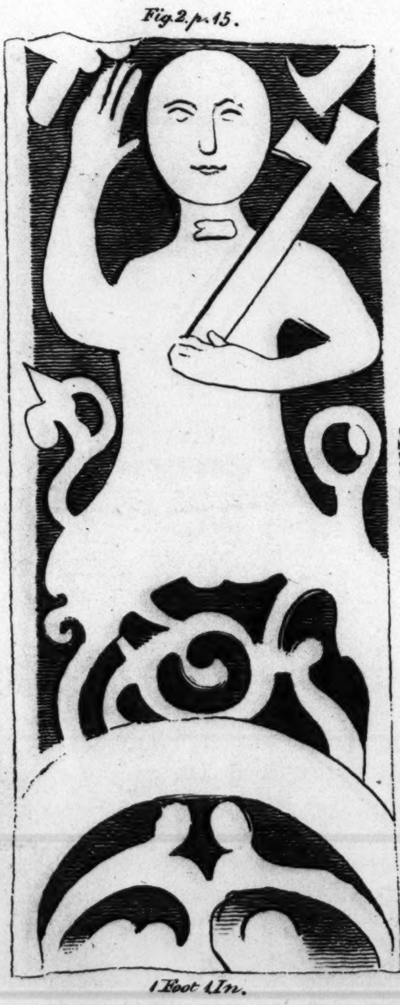
Fig. 2. p. 15.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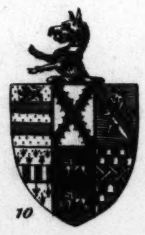


Fig. 1. p. 14.

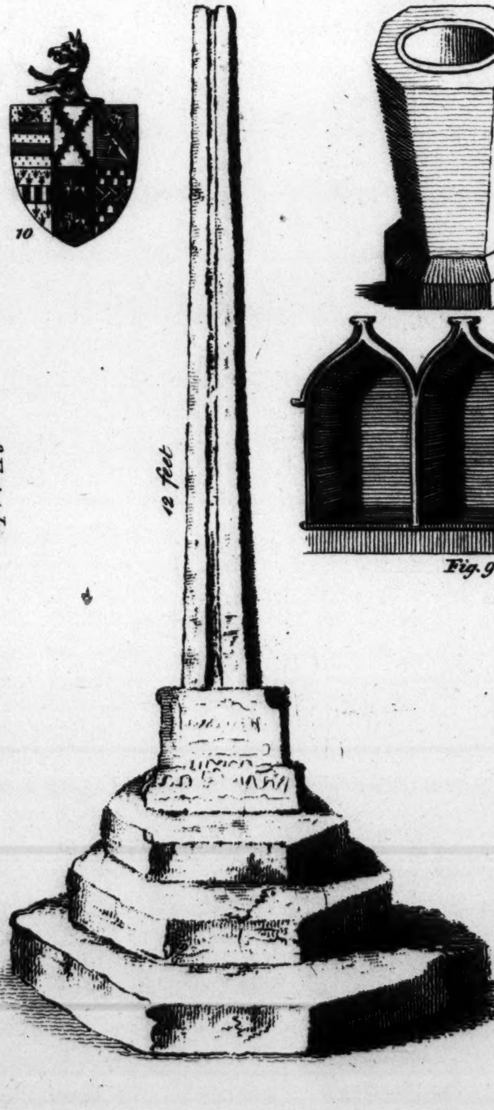
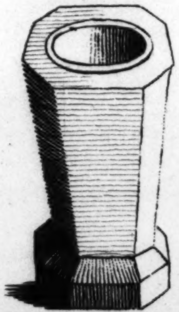


Fig. 8. p. 15.



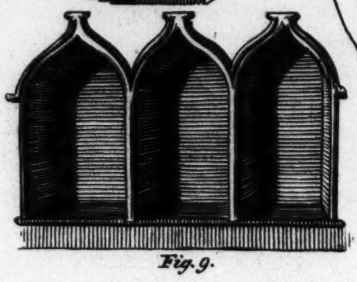


Fig. 9.

Fig. 5. p. 15.

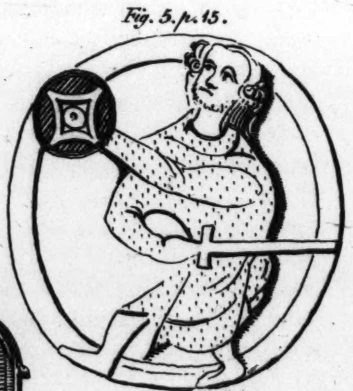


Fig. 4.

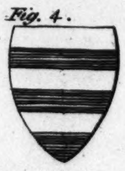


Fig. 6.

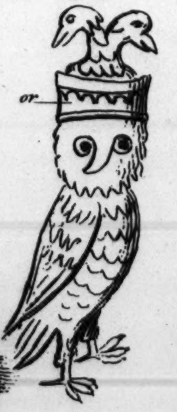


Fig. 3.

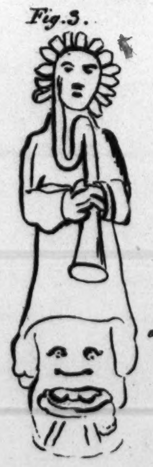
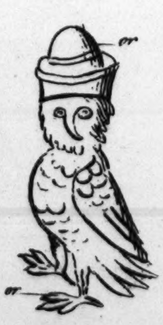


Fig. 7.



Expended in litigations, —	0	0	0
Money raiſed for 1783, —	91	1	1
——— 1784, —	78	1	1
——— 1785, —	107	17	2
Medium of theſe three years,	92	6	5
——— of county expences,	11	1	5
——— of expences not relating to the poor; repairs of the church, roads, &c.	0	0	0
——— of nett annual expences,	81	5	0
——— of attending on magiſtrates,	1	3	0
——— of entertainments at meetings,	0	14	7
——— of law expences, —	2	6	7
——— of ſetting the poor to work,	0	0	0

The return made to the houſe of commons in 1786, in anſwer to an enquiry reſpecting the charitable donations in this pariſh, may be ſeen in p. 38.

The CHURCH, (ſee Plate IV.)

dedicated to *All Saints*, conſiſts of a neat tower, with four pinnacles, on which is a very elegant proportionate ſpire, octagon, with beautiful open Gothic windows, and crockets regular to the top. The South porch has a handſome arched door-way. The South tranſept-window is very large and prettily ramified; pinnacles and croſſes compleat to terminate the church; which laſt is low and rather heavy. The clereſtory windows are very large. Two large pinnacles at the Weſt end of the church with niches.

The roof of the nave is rich, and the whole building embattled.

The North aile is ſeparated from the chancel by a ſmall neat ſkreen.

The ground-floor of the tower and part of the South Weſt end of the church are parted off for a day-ſchool!

Againſt the Weſt ſide of the North croſs, inſerted into the outſide wall, is the extremely rude figure, with a crucifix, exhibited in Plate IV. fig. 2; length three feet one; by one feet one.

On one of the corbels ſupporting the roof of the nave is fig. 3.

In this church Mr. Burton notices only one coat, Barry, of ſix, Argent and Azure, *Grey*; fig. 4.

In the Eaſt window of the chancel are ſeveral fragments of painted glaſs.

In the North croſs is a piſcina, and a locker; and in the window is the figure with a ſword, fig. 5; and ſeveral ſprigs of oak fructed.

In the South croſs are heads of the Virgin and Child; a ſeparate head of Chriſt; two neat ſmall whole-length figures of female ſaints, perfect; one male ſaint, not perfect; the remains of three canopies, ornamented with groteſque figures of owls, &c.

The font is engraved, fig. 8.

The rood-loft ſtairs remain; and ſome ſtone ſeats in the chancel, fig. 9.

A ſilver cup for the Euchariſt was given by *William Leonard Gregory*; no date.

In the Matriculus of 1220 [1], Aſfordby is deſcribed to be under the patronage of the biſhop of *Lincoln*; and the then rector paid to R. de Iwardby a penſion of 20*s*. by authority of William biſhop of Lincoln.

In 1344, the procurations were, 7*s*. 6½*d*.; the rectory was taxed at 28 marks; and paid 2*s*. for Peter-pence.

In 1534-5, the procurations and ſynodals were 12*s*.; the penſion paid to Pell's chantry [2] in the church of Lincoln was £4. [3]; and the value of the rectory £20.

In the Regiſter of the church of Lincoln is an inſtrument for uniting the churches of Aſfordby and Siwoldby (Shouldby) [4]; and accordingly Shouldby was for ſome time conſidered to be within this pariſh. The chapel of that hamlet has long been deſecrated [5]; and ineffectual attempts have been formerly made to conſtitute it a peculiar diſtrict or pariſh. At preſent, however, it is conſidered as a part of Saxulby, and pays a modus to that pariſh of £4. 6*s*. 8*d*.

In 1650, the rectory of Aſfordby was returned worth £50.; and the incumbent as "ſufficient."

The preſent value in the king's books is 15*l*. 11*s*. 8*d*.

The epiſcopal procurations are, 3*s*. 4*d*.; the archidiaconal, 7*s*. 7*d*.; ſynodals, 3*s*. 6*d*.

RECTORS.	PATRONS.
Richard de Wendour, ſubdeacon, 1230.	Biſhop of Lincoln.
Alardus de Arundel [6], 1231.	
William de Fulebec, 1233.	
Richard Brokeſby, 1535.	Lord Willoughby of Ereſby.
Martin Hill, about 1540.	
Chriſtopher Bardſey [7], 1562.	
Francis Hill, 1621.	Sir Percival Willoughby of Wollaton, knt.
. . . . 1642.	Sir Francis Willoughby, knt.
Hugo Burneby, June 25, 1666.	William Boteler, eſq.
Andrew Burneby [8], Feb. 12, 1693; died Jan. 1, 1722-3.	Hugh Burneby.
Henry Wright, June 29, 1723.	Andrew Burneby, gent.
John Brown, Feb. 20, 1724.	
Andrew Burnaby [9], M. A. July 11, 1726.	Maurice Cam, gent.
Thomas-Beaumont Burnaby [10], May 17, 1777.	Himſelf the patron.

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[1] See the Introductory Volume, p. lix.

[2] This chantry is not in the number of thoſe enumerated in Willis; vol. II. p. 34.

[3] Eccleſia oneratur in penſione x marc', ſolvend' eccl' Cath' Lincoln'. See vol. I. p. xcix.

[4] Ibid.

[5] A part of the chapel wall remains in the upper houſe of that hamlet; and bones of ſeveral bodies were thrown up there ſome years ſince, on ſinking a vault for a cellar; at the ſame time was taken up a coffin-ſhaped ſtone, which is ſince put over the grave of Anne Stephens in Saxulby church.

[6] Magiſter Alardus de Arundel admiſſ' ad eccleſiam de Aſfordeby, ad collationem epiſcopi; ſalvis x marcis ſolvendis præpoſito commun' Linc' eccleſiæ, ad virum, & ad . . . . . mandatum W. [de Drayton] archidiaconum Leic'.

[7] In the Certificate referred to under Allexton, p. 8, Mr. Bardſey is thus deſcribed: "Preſbyter, non conjugatus; competentèr doctus; non reſidet; non hoſpitalis; deget apud Scalford; non licentiatus, nec prædicat; nullum aliud habet." See under Scalford, vol. II. p. 316.

[8] "The advowſon of the rectory of Aſfordby belongs to the preſent rector, Andrew Burnaby, 1705." Notitia Parochialis, in the Lambeth Library, 548.

[9] Prebendary of St. Margaret's in Leiceſter.

[10] Mr. Burnaby had a diſpenſation, in May 1777, to hold the rectory of Aſfordby, with the vicarage of Aſhby Folvile.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

In the chancel:

At the North-eaſt end is a projecting burial-vault of brick, appropriate to the family of Burnaby; and on ſeveral flat ſtones:

1. " Reſurgam.
H. B.
Jan. 28, 1699.

2. Eliz. B. wife of H. B.
rector of this pariſh,
was buried July 29, 1699.

3. H. B.
Aug. 20, 1742.

4. Mary Cam,
1720."

5. " Andrew Burneby,
a good ſpiritual and temporal rector of this pariſh,
died January the 1ſt, 1722,
and was buried January the 3d, aged LXII."

6. " Anne, the widow of Andrew Burneby,
a very good woman,
was buried May the 6th, 1726, aged 67."

In the nave:

1. " To the memory of Elizabeth,
the wife of John Dexter, who departed this life
the 7th day of July, 1756, in the 32d year of her age.
Alſo ſix children
of the above John and Elizabeth Dexter,
who died in their infancy.

Here Sweetneſs lies, and Innocence, whoſe breath
Were ſtop'd by early, not unfriendly, Death.
They're gone to reſt, juſt as they did begin
Sorrow to know, before they knew to ſin.
Death, that doth Sin and Sorrow thus prevent,
Is the next bleſſing to a life well ſpent."

2. " Here lieth interred the body of Anne Hill,
elder ſiſter to Elizabeth Dexter, both
daughters of John Hill by Mary his wife,
who departed this life the 17th
day of July, in the year of our Lord
1758, and in the 34th year of her age."

3. " Here lieth interred the body of
Mary, the wife of John Hill,
who departed this life March 14, 1764,
aged 73 years.

This faithful wife and mother dear
Her ſoul to God in peace reſign'd;
Happy in glory to appear
Before the Judge of all mankind.

Anne, their daughter, died July 7, 1756, aged 32."
[With ſome others of the ſame family.]

4. " Here lieth interred the body of John Hill,
who departed this life July the 12th,
in the year of our Lord 1765,
in the 82d year of his age."

5. " In memory of Anne Green,
daughter of Thomas and Eleanor Green,
who died February the 22d, 1775,
in the 7th year of her age."

On a black mural tablet in the South tranſept:

" Near to this place lieth interred
the body of John Meadows;
he departed this life June 25, 1788, aged 68 years.
" Alſo near to this place lieth interred
the body of Mary, the wife of John Meadows;
ſhe departed this life March 11, 1790,
aged 66 years."

In the South tranſept:

" HIC JACET JOHANNES,
FILIUS JOHANNIS ET MARIÆ MORRIS,
QUI PATERNO OCCUBUIT
SEPULCHRO 14 DIE FEB. ANNO
ÆTATIS 25, ANNOQUE DOMINI 1687.

Here lies his duſt, who living had the love
Of all that knew him here—of God above;
Whoſe ſoul with too much virtue was array'd
In this world's peſt-houſe to be longer ſtayed:
And therefore, to ſecure his innocence,
He bid adieu, and took his flight from hence;
Aſcending to the court of powers divine,
To chuſe his Saviour for a Valentine."

On another flat ſtone:

" Here lieth the body of Richard Waite,
who departed this life Auguſt 26, 1719,
aged 64 years.
Here alſo lieth the body of Suſanna,
the wife of Richard Waite,
who departed this life July 24, 1719,
in the 35th year of her age."

On the Singers' gallery at the Weſt end of the church;
" Mr. John Hill, churchwarden 1752."

In the church-yard:

Thomas Walton, died Jan. 30, 1781, aged 72.
Elizabeth Walton, died April 8, 1785, aged 85.
John Meadows, died March 26, 1786, aged 86.

On a flat ſtone within the altar-rails at Rothwell, in Northamptonſhire, is the following epitaph:

" M. S.
Conduntur hic exuviæ Edvardi Hill, arm.
filii Edvardi Hill, arm.
cujus pietate memorabilis anteceſſor Martinus Hill [1],
rector de Aſſerby, in com. Leiceſtriæ,
primus in eodem comitatu
Religionis erat Reformatæ Concionator;
quam ſumptibus propriis et ingenio propagavit,
è Johanne Hill, de Hounſon in com. Somerſet,
milite oriundus,
qui in re militare honorificè verſatus eſt ſub
illuſtri regno Edvardi Tertii Gallorum domitoris.
Obiit 28° die Aprilis, anno Chriſti 1709.
Poſuit frater Robertus adminiſtrator."

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[1] *Martin Hill*, clerk, preſented by lord Willoughby to the rectory of Aſſerby in Leiceſterſhire, is recorded to have been the firſt preacher, at the Reformation from Popery, of the Proteſtant Religion in that county. This Martin had iſſue *Francis* Hill, his ſon and heir; who, marrying into the Willoughby family, had iſſue —— Hill, his ſucceſſor and ſon; who likewiſe had ſeveral children, of whom *John* Hill, his fifth ſon, was preſented in 1635 to the rectory of Holdenby in the county of Northampton. He married Suſan Lamb, daughter of Edward Lamb, eſq. of the county of Eſſex, niece to ſir John Lamb, knt. dean of the arches, and, by the death of his only child the counteſs of Denbigh, afterwards his heir. By this lady he had iſſue *Edward* Hill, eſq. who, marrying Suſan, daughter of John Maunſell, of Thorpe Malſor, eſq. had ſeven ſons and ſeven daughters. He died and was buried at Rothwell in 1705. His three elder brothers dying without iſſue, this manor, with the paternal eſtate, devolved upon *Nathanael* Hill, the fourth ſon, who married *Elizabeth Lodington*, daughter and heir of *Stephen* Lodington, of Lincoln, eſq. and was the poſſeſſor of Rothwell in 1720, at which time he had iſſue five ſons and five daughters. Bridges, vol. II. p. 61.

Pedigree of GREGORY, of ASFORDBY. (From the Viſitation of 1619.)

Arms: Quarterly of ſix; 1. Or, two bars, and in chief a lion paſſant Azure; 2. Argent, a ſaltire engrailed Sable; 3. Azure, a lion rampant Argent, crowned Or, debruiſed with a bend Gules; 4. Ermine, a feſs, paly of ſix, Argent and Sable; 5. Sable, two lions paſſant in pale Argent, crowned Or; 6. Vaire, Argent and Gules, a feſs of the ſecond, fretted Or. Creſt, a demy boar Sable, collared Or; fig. 10,

John Gregory, lord of the manors of Freſeley and Aſfordby. = Maud, dau. of ſir Roger Moton, of Peckleton, knt.

1. Richard[1] Gregory, of Freſeley and Aſfordby, died (at a very advanced age) in 1292. = ...
2. Nicholas Gregory, father of Adam Gregory.
3. Walter Gregory, father of Richard Gregory.
Alice, married to Hugh, ſon of Stephen Erdwick.

1. Sir Francis[2] Gregory, *diſpenſator* to Simon de Montfort, occurs in 1240. = ...
2. John.
3. Thomas.

Ralph[3] Gregory, ſon and heir 1262. = ... dau. of Peter of Aſfordby.

1. Thomas Gregory, of Aſfordby, educated at Cambridge, a learned clerk, held the manor of Aſfordby; and was living in 1328. = Iſabel, dau. and heir of Richard Segrave, and lady of the manor of Cateby.
2. William Gregory, married Alice, dau. and heir of Robert de Cawley, lord of Cawley, co. Warwick, and had iſſue Tho. Gregory, of Harpole, co. Northamp.
3. Henry Gregory, killed in the Scotch war; had two ſons, Henry and Gregory.
3. Richard.

1. Francis Gregory, D. D. a canon of St. Mary de Pratis at Leiceſter.
2. John Gregory, of Aſfordby. = Margaret Gregory, had property at Rotherwick, co. Southampton[4].
3. William Gregory, had his ſhare of the paternal inheritance at Thornton and Desford.
4. John, was the king's eſcheator.
Elizabeth, a nun of Polleſworth.

1. William Gregory, died ſ. p. m.
2. Robert Gregory, of Aſfordby. = ... dau. of the owner of Market Boſworth, and relict of Henry Harcourt.

John Gregory, eſq. the king's eſcheator in the county of Dorſet. = Joan, dau. of ..... Billeſby, ſiſter of ſir William Billeſby, of Lincolnſhire.

Thomas Gregory, eſq. = Eleanor, dau. of Richard Belleſby, of Lincolnſhire.

William Gregory, of Aſfordby, eſq. = Helen, ſiſter and heir of John Malyn, of Tuxford, co. Nottingham.

1. Thomas Gregory, eſq. couſin and heir of Will. Dymock[5], of Eiton, co. Nottingham[6]. = Elizabeth, dau. of Chriſtopher Wade, of Coventry, merchant; and mayor of that city.
2. William Gregory, of Aſfordby. = ... dau. of .... Thorpe.

1. Arthur Gregory, eſq. lord of Styvechall, within the county of the city of Coventry. = Jane, dau. of John Ferrers, ſon of ſir Humphry Ferrers of Tamworth.
2. Henry.
3. Chriſtopher.
4. Edmund.
William Gregory, of Aſfordby. = Mary, dau. of . .... Franklin.
Anthony Gregory, of London. =

1. Thomas Gregory, died ſ. p.
2. John.
3. Robert.
Laurence Gregory.

Margaret, dau. of William Alſop, of Markfield, 1ſt wife. = 1. Leonard Gregory, of Aſfordby, died 1615. = Jane, dau. of .... Clark, of Keame, 2d wife.
2. Chriſtopher.
1. Elizabeth Lee.
2. Jane Godfrey.
3. Mary.

1. William Gregory, of Aſfordby, æt. 40, 1619. = Frances, dau. of John Baker, of Eaton.
2. Thomas Gregory, æt. 22.

1. William, æt. 10.
2. John, æt. 9.
3. Leonard, æt. 6.
4. Thomas, æt. 4.
5. Edward, æt. 2.
1. Alice, æt. 1.
2. Frances.
3. Mary, *ob. infantula.*

Pedigree of CHESELDEN, of ALLEXTON. (From the Viſitation of 1619.)

Arms: Argent, a chevron between three croſſes moline Gules. Creſt, a greyhound lying down, plain collared, and rope fixed to it behind and twiſted Or; Plate III. fig. 25.

...... Cheſelden, of Allexton. = ...

1. John Cheſelden, = ... dau. to William Marbury, of Northamptonſhire.
2. William Cheſelden. = Emma, dau. to .....; remarried to Humfrey Colbron.

1. John Cheſelden = ...
2. Thomas.
3. Richard.
Elizabeth.
William Cheſelden,

Edward Cheſelden, of Uppingham. = Bridget, dau. of .... Montgomery, of Heton, co. Northampton.
Elizabeth.

Anne, dau. to Thomas Skevington, of Groby, brother to ſir William Skevington, firſt wife. = George Cheſelden, of Uppingham. = Alice, dau. to Roger Wilſton, of Uppingham, ſecond wife.

John, died ſ. p.
1. Katharine.
2. James.
3. Edward,
4. Thomas.

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[1] Dedit partem terræ de Freſeley abbatiæ de Lileſhull in perpetuam eleemoſinam.

[2] Relaxavit Will'o de Percy jus ſuum in advocatione prioratûs de Selibred, ac terras in Soundon & Haſfeta in Suſſex, per finem .... Henrici filii Johannis.

[3] 46 Hen. III. quidem Rad'us Gregorie levonit finem de terris in Tabſmith Gregorie in com. Eſſex.

[4] Rot. Fin. 1 Ric. II.

[5] Inq. 32 Hen. VIII. Nottingham.

[6] Inq. 18 Eliz. Warw.

ASHBY FOLVILE,

in antient writings called *Aſcbi*, *Aſceby*, *Eſſeby*, *Heſſeby*, taking the ſecond name from its early owners, is ſituated on a conſiderable brook, which riſes near Burrow, and is bounded by the lordſhips of Gaddeſby, Bareſby, Thorpe Sachevile, Great Dalby, Kirkby Beler, and Twyford. Its ſituation being low, it is ſubject in wet weather to frequent inundations by the overflowing of the river, which paſſes through it. It is ten miles diſtant from Leiceſter; and, in the eccleſiaſtical diviſion of the county, is within the deanry of Goſcote. The pariſh includes alſo a conſiderable hamlet called Bareſby, and the (now depopulated) village of Newbold Folvile. The Croſs, where four ways meet, near Aſhby wood, was formerly a boundary; of which nothing now remains but a ſtone two feet high, on the ſite of which is marked a ✠. The road to the South-eaſt leads to Burrow; that to the North-eaſt to Great Dalby; that to the North-weſt to Gaddeſby; and that to the South-weſt to Aſhby Folvile.

In Aſcbi, in the reign of Edward the Confeſſor, were eight ploughs; and the lordſhip contained four ploughlands. It was then worth four pounds; and remained of the ſame value at the Conqueſt, when it was held, under the Counteſs *Judith*, by *Ralph*; who employed two ploughs in the demeſne, and two bondmen; and twenty four villans, with a prieſt and three bordars, had ſix ploughs. There were forty acres of meadow; a ſpinney one furlong long and one broad; and a mill of four ſhillings value [1].

In the reign of Edward the Confeſſor, the lordſhip of *Barneſby*, containing two ploughlands and a half, was held freely by *Alwin*; employed two ploughs and a half; and was valued at eight ſhillings. At the Conqueſt it was worth twenty ſhillings; and was held by *Humfrey the Chamberlain*. One plough was then in the demeſne; and three villans had half a plough. There were ſix acres of meadow [2]. In another part of Domeſday, Barneſbi is mentioned as a member of the ſoke of Rodeley, and is ſaid to contain five ploughlands all but one oxgang. There were alſo fifteen acres of meadow [3]. But in this menſuration Aſhby Folvile ſeems to be included.

Newebold, containing a ploughland and a half, employed, in the reign of Edward the Confeſſor, one plough, and was worth twenty ſhillings. It was of the ſame value at the Conqueſt; when it was held, by *Ralph*, under the Counteſs *Judith*. One plough was then in the demeſne; and one villan, with four bordars, had another. There were three acres of meadow [4]. One ploughland in Aſcbi, belonging to Newebold, employed a plough in the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor; was then worth three ſhillings; and ſo continued at the Conqueſt, when it was held by *Hugh*, under *Henry de Ferrieres*. There were two villans on this lordſhip [5].—Newbold Folvile, in the Teſta de Nevill of 1280, is mentioned in the hundred of Framland, where it was charged 4*d*. to the ſheriff's aid.

Mr. Wyrley, in 1590, ſays, "Aſhby Folvile was for a long time the antient ſeat of the *Folviles*, until by a daughter it came to the *Woodfords*, and thence by a daughter to *Smith*. It is placed on the brook that cometh from Laund Abbey to Ouſton Abbey, and ſo to Twyford, and then to this Aſhby [6]."

The family of *Folvile*, or *Foleville*, whence this town and one of its hamlets take their additional denomination, came out of Normandy with the Conqueror, and were ſeated here in the reign of king Stephen. *Fulk* de Folvile poſſeſſed this lordſhip in 1137; was ſucceeded in it by his ſon *Maroye*; and he by his ſon *Euſtace*; by whoſe conſent, *Maroye* had before given three acres of meadow in *Thorpe Would* to his younger ſon *John* [7], his heirs and aſſigns: "Sciant, &c. quòd ego Maroye de Folvill dedi, de conſenſu Euſtachii heredis mei, Joh̄i filio meo, & heredibus ſuis vel aſſignatis, tres acras prati in *Waldo de Thorp*, illas ſcilicet quas emi de Thomâ de Overton, tenendas de dicto Thomâ de Overton, reddendo unum denarium ad Paſcham, &c. Teſtibus; Wiłło perſonâ de Twyford; Joh̄e capellano de Croxton; Joh̄e Palmer de Eſſeby; Rob̄to clerico de Torp; Rogero libero ejuſdem; Ric̄o clerico de Croxton; & aliis."

To Euſtace de Folvile ſucceeded his ſon ſir *Walter Folvile*, living in 1186; and his grandſon ſir *William Folvile*, knt.; who, ſiding with the rebellious barons in 1216, had his lands ſeized by the king, who granted them to *William de Cantilupe*; but he was afterwards reſtored both to them and the king's favour [8].

On the aid granted to king Henry III. in 1235, towards the marrying of his ſiſter with the emperor of the Romans, he paid four marks for two knights fees in Heſſeby and Newbold. And he gave to the nunnery of Nuneaton a place and a yardland in Eſſeby, of the fee of *David* earl of *Huntingdon*, in perpetual alms, that they might pray for evermore for his ſoul, and for all the anceſtors, heirs, and ſucceſſors, of the ſaid ſir William Folvile, engaging himſelf and his heirs to pay an annual rent of five ſhillings to the abbey for the tenure of the ſaid lands. Teſtibus; P. comitiſſâ Legreceſtrâ, Margeretâ filiâ ejus, & aliis.

Alice prioreſs of Nuneaton, ſir Nicholas the prior, and the convent of Nuneaton, convey a yardland to ſir William Folvile and his heirs for ever; reſerving the yearly rent of five ſhillings to them and their ſucceſſors for evermore. Teſtibus; P. comitiſſâ Leyc', Margaretâ filiâ ejus, & aliis.

Sir William Folvile was ſucceeded by his ſon ſir *Euſtace*; who confirmed his father's grant to Nuneaton, and the payment of the annual rent of five ſhillings from the ſaid land in Aſhby Folvile: "Omnibus Chriſti fidelibus, &c. Euſtachius de Follvill ſalutem. Noveritis me dediſſe Deo & eccleſie beate Marie de Etonâ 5s̄. annui redditûs, percipiendi de unâ carucatâ terre in Eſſebi. Et noveritis me confirmâſſe donationem Wiłłi de Folvill, patris mei, de unâ virgatâ terre in Eſſebi Folvill, de feodo đni comitis David de Huntingdon, que ego Euſtachius contra đnum regem & đnum comitem, & contra omnes gentes, warantizabimus in perpetuum. Hiis teſtibus; đno Roberto de Folvill, đno Rađo Camerario, đno Petro de Nicole, Roberto Gumfrey rectore eccl̄ie de Wrixele, Waltero de Gravâ, clerico, & aliis."

Sir *Euſtace* Folvile, adhering to Simon de Montfort in his rebellion, was one of thoſe who, after the battle of Eveſham, ſo ſtoutly defended Kenilworth caſtle againſt the king in 1265: notwithſtanding all which, he was ſuffered to compound for his eſtate, according to the memorable agreement called *Dictum de Kenilworth*; and the ſame year obtained the king's pardon, on producing for his ſureties *Peter de Nevill* and *John de Kirkeby*: "Henricus, Dei gratiâ, &c. Cùm Petrus de Nevill & Joh̄es de Kirkeby, de com' Leic', manuceperint coram nobis, pro Euſtachio de Folvill, de eodem comitatu, ſecundùm formam in eorum literis contentam, quòd ipſe à modo erga nos & heredes noſtros benè & fidelitèr ſe

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[1] "Radulphus tenet de Comitiſſâ 4 carucatas terræ in Aſcbi. Ibi 8 carucæ fuerunt. Nunc in dominico 2 carucæ & 2 ſervi; & 24 villani, cum preſbytero & 3 bordariis, habent 6 carucas. Ibi molinum de 4 ſolidis, & 40 acræ prati. Spinetum 1 quarentenæ longitudinis, & 1 latitudinis. Valuit, & valet, 4 libras." Domeſday, fol. 236. b. 2.

[2] "Humfridus Camerarius tenet in Barneſbi 1 carucatam terræ. Ibi fuerunt 2 carucæ & dimidia. In dominico eſt una; & 4 villani habent dimidiam carucam. Ibi 6 acræ prati. Hæ duæ terræ [Dalbi & Barneſbi] valebant 8 ſolidos; modò 20 ſolidos. Aluuinus liberè tenuit." Ibid. fol. 236. a. 1.

[3] "In Barneſbi 5 carucatæ terræ, 1 bovatâ minus; & 15 acræ prati." Ibid. fol 230. b. 1.

[4] "Idem [Rad'us] tenet de Comitiſſâ 1 carucatam terræ & dimidiam in Newebold. Ibi 1 caruca fuit. Nunc in dominico 1 caruca; & unus villanus, cum 4 bordariis, habent aliam. Ibi 3 acræ prati. Valuit, & valet, 4 ſolidos." Ibid. fol. 236. b. 1.

[5] "Hugo tenet de H[enrico de Ferrieres] 1 carucatam terræ in Aſcbi, & pertinet ad Niuuebold. Tempore regis Edwardi erat ibi 1 caruca. Ibi ſunt 2 villani. Valuit, & valet, 4 ſolidos." Ibid. fol. 233. a. 2.

[6] MS. in the College of Arms.

[7] This *John de Folvile* gave to the monaſtery at Nuneaton a virgate of land at Little Aſhby. See that pariſh.

[8] MS. Chetwynd.

habebit, & quòd ſtabit Dicto de Kenilleworth [1], & quòd nulli de fidelibus noſtris, occaſione alicujus inimicitie priùs habite, de cetero dampnum inferet aut gravamen: remiſimus eidem Euſtachio omnem indignationem & animi rancorem, quos erga ipſum concepimus occaſione tranſgreſſionum quas contra nos feciſſe dicebatur tempore turbationis habite in regno noſtro: pardonavimus etiam eidem Euſtachio, pro nobis & heredibus noſtris quantum ad nos pertinet, omnes tranſgreſſiones & exceſſus per ipſum factos tempore turbationis predicte; ita tamen quòd erga nos & heredes noſtros benè & fidelitèr ſe habeat in futuro, & quòd ſtet Dicto predicto, ſicut predictum eſt. Et, ad pleniorem obſervationem premiſſorum, idem Euſtachius & manucaptores ſui ſubeant coërcionem & diſtrictionem eccleſie Romane & prelatorum regni noſtri, quos nos vel heredes noſtri ad hoc duximus eligendum. In cujus rei teſtimonium, has literas noſtras fieri fecimus patentes. Teſte meipſo, apud Sanctum Paulum, London', 26° die Julii, anno regni noſtri quinquageſimo-primo. [1269.]

In the Itinerary of 1280, Aſhby Folvile, Bareſby, and Dalby Chaucombe, anſwered collectively as one vill.

In 1309, ſir *John de Folvile*, ſon and heir of *Euſtace*, held, at his death, the manor of Aſhby Folvile, with the appurtenances, of the king *in capite*, of the purparty which was *Robert Brus's*, as of the honour of *Huntingdon*, by the ſervice of two knights fees, and doing ſuit at the court of Huntingdon from month unto month; and *John* de Folvile, his ſon and heir, was then aged 23 [2].

In 1314, it was found that it would be no loſs to the king, or any other, if leave were given to ſir *John de Folvile* to enfeoff *John de Sutton* in the manor of Aſhby Folvile, with the appurtenances; and that it was held of the king *in capite*, as of the honour of *Huntingdon*, by the ſervice of two knights fees [3].

In 1326, *Euſtace de Folvile* and two of his brothers, having been threatened by *Roger le Beler*, one of the juſtices itinerant, and then very old; they took the law into their own hands, and barbarouſly murdered the Judge in a valley near Rereſby [4]. This Euſtace died in 1347 [5]; and is traditionally ſuppoſed to be repreſented by the monumental figure in Aſhby church engraved in Plate IV. fig. A.

In 1326, *Roger le Brabazun*, at his death, held of *Robert de Brus* two knights fees in Aſhby Folvile; both which were at that time in the king's hands [6].

In 1346, *John de Folvile* (on the aid then granted for knighting Edward of Woodſtoc, the king's eldeſt ſon,) was aſſeſſed 30*s.* for three quarters of one knights fee in Aſhby Folvile and Newbold Folvile, parcel of the fees of *Cheſter* and *Huntingdon*. In the ſame year, *Robert Helwell* (on the ſame occaſion) was aſſeſſed 13*s.* 4*d.* for a third part of one knight's fee in Aſhby Folvile, parcel of the ſame fees [7].

Geoffrey de Folvile, ſon of the laſt mentioned John, had iſſue an only daughter, *Mabell*, who was married to *John de Woodford*; who thereby became entitled to the manors of Aſhby Folvile and Newbold Folvile, and to divers other lordſhips in this county. The hiſtory of this lordſhip, whilſt in poſſeſſion of the *Woodfords*, will be detailed in the particular hiſtory of that family [8].

Extracts relative to the family of *Folvile*; tranſcribed from the "Regiſtrum chartarum de maneriis, redditibus, &c. Joannis de Woodford, olim de Aſhby Folvile, in com' Leic', &c." [9]

Here may ye ſee, and truly underſtand, the fraunchiſes that pertaynes to the manor of *Aſhby Folvile*, with the appurtenance in *Newboulte Folvil*, and to *Aſhby* fee in *Gaddeſby*; the whyche manors and tenements, in the towns beforeſaid, are holden of the *Prynce of England*, as of the honure of *Huntingdon*.

Then followeth the charter, 38 Edward I. [1310], reciting a charter of 18 Henry II. granting and confirming the ſeveral privileges, franchiſes, and immunities, of the earldoms of *Cheſter* and *Huntingdon*. After which the Chartulary thus proceeds:

Sir *John Folvile*, knight, and lord of Aſhby Folville, wedded *Mabell*, the daughter of ſir *Geoffrey Delamar*, knt. lord of Maxſey beſide Depynge; for which marriage the aforeſaid ſir Geoffrey Delamar gave eight ſcore marks of ſterlinge, and her attire covenable. This ſaid marriage was made in preſence of maſter *John Sutton*, chanon of Lincoln, and uncle to the ſaid Mabell; whyche maſter John Sutton, uncle to the ſaid Mabell, paid to ſir John Folvile, knight, for this ſaid marriage, on the day of the wedding, cc marks and x, at the manor of Maxſey beforeſaid; and therefore the ſaid ſir John Folvile enfeoffed the ſaid maſter John Sutton in his manor of Aſhby Folvile in fee ſimple; and then the ſaid maſter John Sutton refeoffed again the ſaid ſir John Folvile and dame Mabell his wife, by fine here following next after the covenants between ſir Geoffrey Delamar and ſir John Folvyll, by mediation of maſter John Sutton, chanon of Lincoln, and uncle to the ſaid Mabell. The articles of the marriage were agreed upon, between ſir Geoffrey Delamar and ſir John Folvile, Nov. 11, 1314.

A fine arrerid in the king's court, Paſch. 10 Edward II. between ſir John Folvile and Mabell his wife, plaintiffs, and ſir John Sutton, chanon of Lincoln, defendant, re-conveying the manor of Aſhby to the ſaid ſir John and Mabell, and to their heirs in tail.

A charter of pardon, that king Henry that was king John's ſon, gave to ſir Euſtace Folvile, lord of Aſhby Folvile, for divers treſpaſſes that he had done againſt the king, and for ſlaying of his chief juſtice ſir Roger Beler; dated at St. Paul's, July 26, anno 51°.

Euſtace Folvile gave to Richard Flixthorp, in marriage with Margerie his daughter, XII yard-lands and an half in the fields of Aſhby, with tofts and crofts, and with dwellings, and with XII bondmen to the aforeſaid yard-lands and half, with all other things and chattels of theirs following, and with all other pertaining, on a reſerved rent of a pair of gilt ſpurs, or ſix pence, yearly. Teſtibus; Anketino de Martivall; dño Johe de Sproxton; dño Johe perſonâ de Aſhewell; Johe Folvile de Gaddeſby; & al'. (No date.)

Memorandum, quod predictus Ricardus Flixthorp & Margeria uxor ejus habuerunt exitum Robertum Flixthorp; et dictus Robertus Flixthorp, filius predicti Ricardi et Margerie, habuit exitam filiam vocatam N. uxorem domini Johannis Helwell militis; et dictus Johannes Helwell miles habuit exitum Johannem Helwell de Gunby; et predictus Johannes Helwell de Gunby habuit exitum Johannem Helwell de N. in comitatu Northampton'; et predictus Johannes Helwell habuit exitam N. Helwell infra etatem exiſtentem; et maritagium ejus pertinet domino de Aſhby Folvile, cum predictis duodecim virgatis terre et dimid', quas tenet de eo per ſervicium militare, quia eſt in quinto gradu à Margeriâ filiâ Euſtachii Folvile.

Here may ye ſee, and truly underſtand, how that the manor of Aſhby Folvile, with the appurtenances in Aſhby, as Helwell fee, that is to ſay, XII yard-land and a half that is holden of the manor of Aſhby by knight's ſervice, with all other the freeholders land in the ſame town, with the manor of Newbolt Folvile, with all the appurtenances, and with all the lands and tenements in Gaddyſby called Aſhby fee, as appears by a remembrance taken out of the Exchequer in London [10].

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[1] This award between king Henry III. and his barons and others (ſo called becauſe made at Kenilworth Caſtle) contained a compoſition of thoſe who had forfeited their eſtates by rebellion: which compoſition was five years' rent of the lands and eſtates forfeited.—"Knights and eſquires," ſays this Dictum, "who were robbers, if they have no land, ſhall pay the half of their goods, and find ſufficient ſecurity to keep henceforth the peace of the kingdom." Such were the manners of the times!

[2] Eſch. 3 Edw. II. N° 24. Leic.

[3] Inq. ad quod dampnum 8 Edw. II. N° 54. Leic.

[4] "Anno 1326. Kal. Feb', occiſus fuit dn's Rogerus Bellers in com' Leiceſt'. Iſte Rogerus fundavit cantariam ſecularium ſacerdotum apud Kirkby Bellers in com' Leceſtr'; quam, poſt multos annos, uxor ejuſdem Rogeri, cum conſenſu Rogerii filii eorum, tranſtulit in uſus canonicorum regularium, inſtituens ibidem primum priorem loci de abbathiâ de Olveſton. Hic Rogerus occiſus eſt a quodam Euſtachio de Folevile, ac fratribus ſuis, quibus priùs minas ingeſſerat et incurias; interfectus erat a tribus fratribus in quadam valle juxta Rereſby. Hic oppreſſor fuit eccleſiarum et aliorum vicinorum religioſorum pro cupiditate poſſeſſionum quas cupierit ad donationem cantarie ſue." MS. Dodſworth, LXXXVIII. ſol. 19. See alſo under Kirkby Beler, vol. II. p. 225; and hereafter, under Rereſby and Lubbeſthorpe.

[5] "Anno 1347, obiit Euſtachius de Folevile, qui Robertum Bellers interfecit." MS. Dodſworth, ib. p. 51.

[6] Eſch. 19 Edw. II. N° 67. Leic.

[7] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III.

[8] See p. 25.

[9] Cotton MSS. Claudius A. XIII.

[10] Ex libro feodorum de Scaccario domini regis Edwardi Tertii.

Sir Euſtace Folvile, knt. conveys to Hugh Muſele, his ſervant, for term of his life, an oxgang of land, croft, and appurtenances; rent reſerved one penny of ſilver *per annum*; at his deceaſe, to revert to himſelf and his heirs. Teſtibus; Willo Marmion de Newton; Thomâ rectore de Ty; & al'.

A fine, 12 Edward I. of a yearly rent of five ſhillings by the year, to the houſe and priory of Nuneaton, in lieu of a debt in arrear of ſix marks due to the prioreſs and abbey from John de Folvile, and remitted under this agreement.

Sir Euſtace Folvile purchaſes of Richard of Flixthorp and Margery his wife, daughter to ſir Euſtace, a toft called *Vengardyn*[1], with its appurtenances, adjoining to the manor of ſir Euſtace, in the town of Tye[2], lately received in free-marriage with his wife Margery, in perpetual exchange for two acres of meadow in the meadow of Tye, adjoining to his meadow land in Whiſſenden. Atteſted, no date.

Henry de Sc̄o Mauro releaſes to ſir Fulk Folvile, the ſon of ſir William Folvile, all the right he had to a yard-land in Aſhby, for five ſhillings to him paid.

Sir Euſtace Folvile had a daughter called Amicia, wedded to Geoffrey of Melton, and lord of Melton in borough-ſonkyn; and the ſaid ſir Euſtace Folvile gave to the ſaid ſir Geoffrey of Melton and Amicia his daughter a meſſuage and certain yard-lands in Tye, in free marriage; and they had iſſue a daughter, Genet, wedded to Alexander Lucas, a burgeſs of Stamford; and ſhe aliened this ſame land to ſir John Folvile, ſir Euſtace Folvile's ſon, and his heir, anno 31 Edward III.

Here may ye ſee, and truly underſtand, a true pedigree, how that ſir John Folvile, ſon and heir to Euſtace Folvile, lord of Tye, wedded Mabell the daughter of ſir Geoffrey Delamar, lord of Maxſey; and the ſaid John and Mabell his wife had iſſue ſir John Folvile, knight, and ſir Geoffrey Folvile, the ſecond brother, and ſir Chriſtopher Folvile, the third brother, and ſir Matthew Folvile, the fourth brother; and the ſaid ſir John Folvile and Mabell his wife had iſſue a daughter, wedded to ſir John Ramſton, lord of Ramſton in Nottinghamſhire; and alſo they had iſſue another daughter, called N. wife to ſir Geoffrey Skeffington, lord of Skeffington in Leiceſterſhire; and the ſaid John and Mabell his wife had iſſue another daughter, wedded to ſir William Marmion, lord of Ryſeby in Lincolnſhire, and of Newton Marmyon[3] in Leiceſterſhire; and the ſaid ſir John Folvile and Mabell his wife had iſſue another daughter called N. wedded to John Folvile, lord of Rereſby beſide Aſhby Folvile.

Sir John Folvile the elder, ſon to ſir Euſtace Folvile, enfeoffed ſir William Kaythorpe, parſon of Aſhby Folvile, in the manor of Tye, 4 April, 37 Edw. III.

And ye ſhall truly underſtand, that ſir John Folvile, the firſt ſon of Mabell beforeſaid, had never iſſue; nevertheleſs he wedded an old ancient lady of Yorkſhire, that was the wife of the lord Marmion, and he might diſpend yearly by her VII C marks. And they kept a worthy houſhold and a great at Aſhby Folvile. And the ſaid ſir John was a knight of the good duke's of Lancaſter; and the ſaid duke would come and lie with the ſaid ſir John at Aſhby Folvile, many divers times when it pleaſed him; and the ſaid duke gave the ſaid ſir John Folvile XX marks of fee yearly. And then long time after ſir John Folvile gave to ſir Chriſtopher Folvile his brother, and to one dame Margaret his wife; which dame Margaret was ſome time ſervant to the ſaid ſir John Folvile, and well-beloved with him; and ſo he made ſir Chriſtopher his brother to wed her, and gave them together the manor of Tye for term of both their lives, notwithſtanding the ſaid ſir John Folvile had no power for to give it; for it was entailed before of elder time by the feoffees of old ſir John Folvile, as ye may ſee before by two true tayles that are thereupon: one tayle made by ſir William Kaythorp, parſon of Aſhby Folvile, and feoffee of old ſir John Folvile, as ye may ſee before written. A copy of the tayle, and another tayle that was made by ſir William Cade of Baryſby, and ſir Richard Slegh of Melton Mowbray, prieſts, feoffees in the manor of Aſhby Folvile and Newbold Folvile, and in the manor of Tye Folvile, with the advowſon, and all the appurtenance; and the ſaid feoffees enfeoffed Geoffrey Folvile and Iſabell his wife, and to their heirs between the ſaid Geoffrey and Iſabell lawfully begotten, as ye may ſee and truly underſtand in the true deeds of entayle made by the feoffees aboveſaid; and ſo the manor of Tye is unlawfully, againſt the form of the taylles above rehearſed, made to Geoffrey Folvile and Iſabel his wife; the which Geoffrey was the ſecond ſon to old ſir John Folvile, and heir to ſir John Folvile his brother, that married the ancient lady Marmion, as it is above ſaid.

And the ſaid Geoffrey and Iſabel his wife had iſſue a daughter called Mabell, and was ward, after the deceaſe of ſir Geoffrey Folvile her father, to John the duke of Lancaſter, for the manor of Tye, that the ſaid Geoffrey held by knight's ſervice of the duke aforeſaid, as of his honour of Leiceſter, by three parts of a knight's fee, as ye may ſee in a patent that the ſaid Iſabel had of the ſaid duke when ſhe bought the wardſhip of her daughter Mabell, both of the manor, with the appurtenance and the wardſhip of her marriage, for fifty pounds that the ſaid Iſabell paid to the ſaid duke, as ye may ſee in the patent before-written a copy thereof; and ſo the manor of Tye is unrightwiſely enherited in ſir Chriſtopher Folvile's blood, that was but a younger brother, and againſt the form of the true entailles made upon the ſaid manor.

And ye ſhall truly underſtand, that the ſame dame Margaret, after the deceaſe of ſir Chriſtopher her huſband, was in houſhold with ſir John Folvile her huſband's brother, and was mickel cheriſhed with him, and was with him in houſhold at Aſhby Folvile till he was dead; and there ſhe imagined falſe deeds, and let write them, and enſealed them with his hand when he was dead, for ſhe had the ſeal of his arms, and all his deeds and evidences that belonged to all the lordſhips that Folvile were ever enheryte in England. And the ſaid dame Margaret, wife to Chriſtopher Folvile, made a falſe deed, and ſaid how ſir John Folvile her huſband, ſir Chriſtopher Folvile's elder brother, and lord of Tye, ſhould let make a ſtate by his feoffees to his brother ſir Chriſtopher, and to the heirs between him and the ſaid Margaret lawfully begotten, as by way of tayle; and all that was falſe that ſhe ſaid; and yet ſhe occupied ſuch a falſe eſtate by maintenance of one called Lawrence Hawberk, that wedded her after. And the ſaid dame Margaret, wife of ſir Chriſtopher, had iſſue a daughter called Elizabeth; and the ſaid Elizabeth was wedded to a knight called Sir Hewe Browe, a knight of Cheſhire in king Richard's time. The ſaid ſir Hewe Browe maintained the ſaid dame Margaret with her falſe feoffment that ſhe got made; and wedded Elizabeth her daughter, and had iſſue Robert Browe, eſquire; and Robert Browe, eſquire, had iſſue John Browe, that now lives, and a daughter, wedded in Northamptonſhire to John Helwell, lord of Gunby, who had iſſue, by Robert Browe's daughter, a ſon called John Helwell, that is ward to ſir Robert of Woodford, knight, for certain lyffelode that the ſaid John Helwell held of him in Aſhby Folvile by knight's ſervice.

Alſo it is for to have in mind truly how that the ſaid dame Margaret, wife to ſir Chriſtopher Folvile, overlived her huſband ſir Chriſtopher; and alſo ſhe overlived another huſband, called ſir John of Calveley, a knight in Cheſhire, and couſen to ſir Hugh of Calveley, and to ſir Hewe Browe. And this falſe feoffment was maintained by the falſe working and imagination of the falſe feoffments made by her, when ſir John Folvile was dead, with the ſeal of his arms; and therefore I ſuppoſe verily that ſhe be in Hell. Nevertheleſs ſhe delivered and made confeſſion ere ſhe died, that ſhe had made falſe deeds, and diſinherited the right heirs of ſir Geoffrey Folvile, that was the eldeſt brother to ſir John Folvile, and heir; and ſhe delivered three deeds to the good abbot of Croxton, called ſir Thomas Pegge, and beſought and prayed him at reverence of Almighty God, that he would deliver the ſame deeds to the right heirs of ſir John Folvile; that is to ſay, to the heirs of Geoffrey

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[1] The Vineyard. [2] In the county of Rutland. Several deeds relative to this place are preſerved in the Woodford Chartulary.

[3] The Marmions were at that time lords of Newton-Burdet.

Folvile, eldeſt brother and heir to ſir John Folvile; that is for to ſay truly, to Mabell Woodford, and to ſir Robert Woodford, knight, her ſon, and lord of Aſhby Folvile; and ſo the ſaid abbot made the ſame deeds for to be delivered by Frere John Grantham, abbot of Croxton, and ſometime was chaplain with the ſaid ſir Thomas Pegge that was abbot; and afterward the ſaid John Grantham was abbot of Croxton, and delivered the ſaid deeds, with other deeds alſo that the ſaid dame Margaret, ſir Chriſtopher Folvile's wife, delivered to ſir Thomas Pegge for to deliver to Mabell of Woodford, and to ſir Robert of Woodford, true heirs lineal to the manors of Aſhby Folvile, Newbold Folvile, and Tye Folvile, in tail; as ye may underſtand truly by deeds of entail written before, and delivered by the abbot of Croxton to ſir Robert of Woodford, praying him that he would pray Mabell Woodford his mother, ſir Geoffrey Folvile's daughter and heir, that ſhe would have mercy and pity upon her ſoul. And the abbot ſaid furthermore, by his truth and his prieſthood, that the ſame dame Margaret ſent for him to Stapulford when ſhe lay a dying, and delivered him theſe tailles and deeds beforewritten; and ſaid truly, that Mabell of Woodford was true heir, and none other body; and that ſhe had done ſuch deed but by falſe counſel of men of law and of other. And the ſaid abbot ſaid in faith, that dame Margaret, wife to ſir Chriſtopher Folvile, ſaid theſe words, kneeling on both her knees, aſking her mercy and forgiveneſs of all the wrongs and diſheriſon that lay on her, done with her falſe ſubtlety againſt the heirs of Geoffry Folvile, father to the ſaid Mabell of Woodford; and delivered to ſir Robert Woodford the ſaid deeds of entail, and others as ye may ſee hereafter.

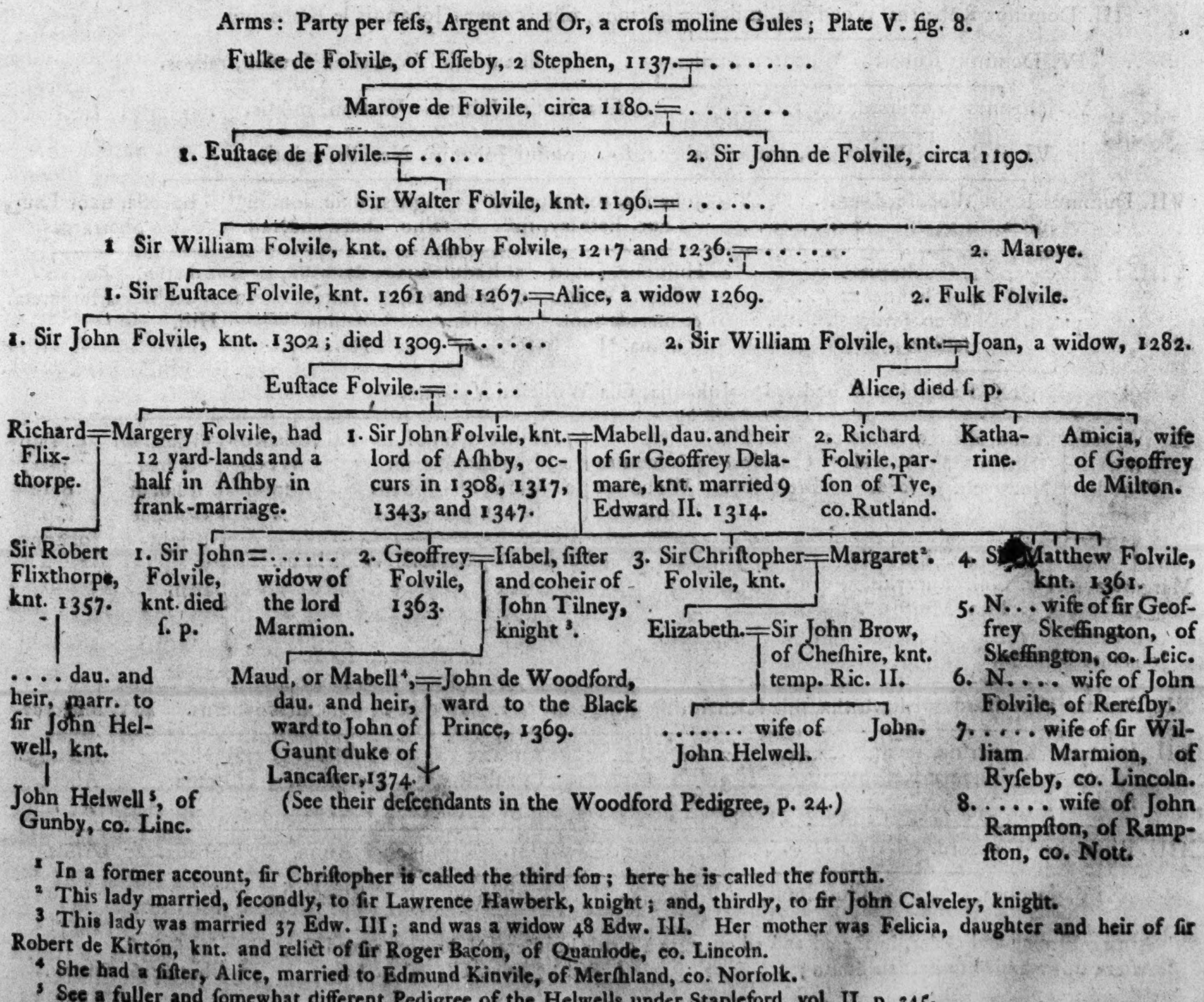
Laurence Hawberk, of Claxton, one of the feoffees of ſir John Folvile, elder brother to ſir Geoffrey Folvile, releaſed all the right that he had in the manor of Tye, by a feoffment of ſir John Folvile, made to them; that is to ſay, he releaſes to Ralph Sechevyle parſon of the kyrke of Twyford, Thomas de Gaddeſby parſon of the kyrke of Aſhby, John Friſby and John Veſey, prieſts, all the right and ſtate that he had in the manor of Tye, jointly with them, of the gift of the ſaid ſir John Folvile. Dated at Grymeſton.

The aforeſaid joint feoffees, ſir Ralph Sechevyle, Thomas of Gaddeſby, John Friſby, and John Veſey, releaſe the manor of Tye with the appurtenances, and advowſon of Tye, to Geoffrey Folvile and his heirs; 9 Feb. 36 Edw. III.

Here may ye ſee, and truly underſtand, how that Dame Margaret, ſometime the wife of Chriſtopher Folvile, younger brother to Geoffrey Folvile, attorned of the reverſion of the manor of Tye, with the appurtenances, to Geoffrey Folvile, as ye may ſee hereafter; but her attornement was falſe; for, the ſaid manor of Tye was entailed upon him, and on his heirs of his body, and of Iſabel his wife, lawfully begotten; but ſhe had ſtolen the deeds of taille what time that ſir John Folvile died at Aſhby; for, the ſaid dame Margaret, ſir Chriſtopher's wife, was over mickle cheriſhed and truſted with the ſaid ſir John Folvile: for I have heard my mother ſay, and the eldeſt men of that town, that ſhe kept ſir John Folvile after he was dead three days above the earth, unknown to all the town, until ſhe had ſent after her falſe counſel; and contrived and made falſe feoffments by ſubtelty, and ſaid how that ſir John Folvile, her huſband ſir Chriſtopher Folvile's brother, had enfeoffed Lawrence Hawberk of Grymſton, Ralph Secchefeld parſon of Twyford, Thomas of Gaddyſby parſon of Aſhby, and ſir John Veyſy vicar of Byllyſdon, in the manors of Aſhby, Newbold, and Tye, with their appurtenances, with the advowſon of the kirk of Tye: and this falſe enfeoffment was made and enſealed with ſir John Folvile's hand after he was dead; and therefore I ſuppoſe, by the rightwiſeneſs of God, that ſhe is in Hell. And thus ſhe diſinherited the right heirs of ſir John Folvile, in as much as lay in her falſe ſubtlety. But, nevertheleſs, all the falſe ſubtleties and falſe feoffments that ſhe contrived, imagined, and wrote, are nought; for, old ſir John Folvile, ſon to ſir Euſtace Folvile, and father to ſir John Folvile the eldeſt brother, and to Geoffrey Folvile the ſecond brother, and to ſir Matthew Folvile the third brother, and alſo father to ſir Chriſtopher Folvile the fourth[1] brother and youngeſt, and huſband to falſe dame Margaret that made all theſe falſe enfeoffments, entailed all theſe ſaid manors, with their appurtenances, long time before; as ye may ſee by the entails that ſhe delivered to the good abbot of Croxton, Thomas Pegge, three days before ſhe died, at Stapulford, upon her death-bed, as ye may ſee written here before.

Pedigree of FOLVILE, of Ashby Folvile. (From the Chetwynd MSS.)

Arms: Party per feſs, Argent and Or, a croſs moline Gules; Plate V. fig. 8.



Fulke de Folvile, of Eſſeby, 2 Stephen, 1137.=......

Maroye de Folvile, circa 1180.=......

1. Euſtace de Folvile.=..... | 2. Sir John de Folvile, circa 1190.

Sir Walter Folvile, knt. 1196.=.....

1 Sir William Folvile, knt. of Aſhby Folvile, 1217 and 1236.=...... | 2. Maroye.

1. Sir Euſtace Folvile, knt. 1261 and 1267.=Alice, a widow 1269. | 2. Fulk Folvile.

1. Sir John Folvile, knt. 1302; died 1309.=..... | 2. Sir William Folvile, knt.=Joan, a widow, 1282.

Euſtace Folvile.=..... | Alice, died ſ. p.

Richard Flixthorpe.=Margery Folvile, had 12 yard-lands and a half in Aſhby in frank-marriage. | 1. Sir John Folvile, knt. lord of Aſhby, occurs in 1308, 1317, 1343, and 1347.=Mabell, dau. and heir of ſir Geoffrey Delamare, knt. married 9 Edward II. 1314. | 2. Richard Folvile, parſon of Tye, co. Rutland. | Katharine. | Amicia, wife of Geoffrey de Milton.

Sir Robert Flixthorpe, knt. 1357. | 1. Sir John Folvile, knt. died ſ. p.=...... widow of the lord Marmion. | 2. Geoffrey Folvile, 1363.=Iſabel, ſiſter and coheir of John Tilney, knight[3]. | 3. Sir Chriſtopher Folvile, knt.=Margaret[2]. | 4. Sir Matthew Folvile, knt. 1361.

5. N... wife of ſir Geoffrey Skeffington, of Skeffington, co. Leic.

6. N.... wife of John Folvile, of Rereſby.

7. .... wife of ſir William Marmion, of Ryſeby, co. Lincoln.

8. ..... wife of John Rampſton, of Rampſton, co. Nott.

.... dau. and heir, marr. to ſir John Helwell, knt. | Maud, or Mabell[4], dau. and heir, ward to John of Gaunt duke of Lancaſter, 1374.=John de Woodford, ward to the Black Prince, 1369. | Elizabeth.=Sir John Brow, of Cheſhire, knt. temp. Ric. II.

John Helwell[5], of Gunby, co. Linc. | (See their deſcendants in the Woodford Pedigree, p. 24.) | .... wife of John Helwell. | John.

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[1] In a former account, ſir Chriſtopher is called the third ſon; here he is called the fourth.

[2] This lady married, ſecondly, to ſir Lawrence Hawberk, knight; and, thirdly, to ſir John Calveley, knight.

[3] This lady was married 37 Edw. III; and was a widow 48 Edw. III. Her mother was Felicia, daughter and heir of ſir Robert de Kirton, knt. and relict of ſir Roger Bacon, of Quanlode, co. Lincoln.

[4] She had a ſiſter, Alice, married to Edmund Kinvile, of Merſhland, co. Norfolk.

[5] See a fuller and ſomewhat different Pedigree of the Helwells under Stapleford, vol. II. p. 345.

Pedigree of WOODFORD, of Ashby Folvile; continued from vol. II. p. 376.

Arms: Sable, three leopards' heads paſſant, Gules, three fleurs de lis Argent; Plate V. fig. 11.

Ralph Woodford, eſq. of Aſhby Folvile, ſon and heir of Thomas Woodford, eſq. and grandſon and heir of ſir Robert Woodford, knt. and Iſabel Nevill his wife. = Elizabeth, dau. and heir of William Villers, of Brokeſby.

1. William Woodford, ſon and heir apparent, d. vitâ patris. = Anne, dau. of Simon Norwich, of Brampton, co. Northampton, eſq.
2. Matthew, married Lucy, dau. of William Brokeſby, of Leiceſterſhire, and died ſ. p.
Melicent, dau. of Thomas Markham, eſq. 15 Hen. VII. firſt wife, died ſ. p. = 3. John. = Mary, dau. of John Jerningham, of Suffolk, 2d wife.
4. Robert, ſee [A] below.
5. Thomas, ſ. p.
Jane, wife of . . . . . . Nevill, of Ragnell, co. Nott.

John, ſon and heir of John Turvill, of Newhall, co. Leiceſter. = Margaret, only dau. and heir, died 1507; *conſanguinea* and heir to her grandfather. = Thomas Morton[1], nephew of John Morton, archbp. of Canterbury, died Dec 25, 1516.
John. = Mary, dau. of . . . . . . Boſome.
2. Stephen.
3. William, 21 Hen. VIII. = Anne, dau. of . . . . . . Bingham.
Two daughters.

1. John, æt. 19, 1516. = Ellen, dau. of John Roper.
2. William, ſenior.
3. William, junior.
Cicely.
Agnes.
Helen.
1. Edward, died abroad, ſ. p.
2. Thomas, of Muſton, co. Leic. æt. 80, 1604. = Anne, dau. of . . . . . Lawſon.
Robert. =
Elizabeth, wife of . . . Fox, of Asfordby, co. Leic. æt. 40, 1604.

Mary[2], dau. and ſole heir, æt. 2 months in 1521.
William, 1604.

[A] Robert Woodford, fourth ſon of Ralph Woodford, of Aſhby Folvile. = Alice, dau. of Thomas Gate, of Brightwell, in the pariſh of Burnham, Berks.

1. Thomas. = Elizabeth, dau. of Richard Blount, of Iver, co. Bucks.
2. Edward.
3. Chriſtopher.
4. Euſtace.
Mary.
Margery.
Elizabeth.

1. James Woodford. = Katharine, dau. of Thomas Rede, of Borſtal, co. Bucks.
2. Gamaliel.
3. Thomas.
4. Robert.
5. Silveſter.
1. Anne, the wife of . . . . Dogell, of Lamport.
2. Elizabeth, wife of . . . Webb, of Weldon.
3. Urſula, wife of Robert Light, of Radway, co. Warwick.
4. Dorothy, wife of John Biſhop, of David's.
5. Sibill, wife of John Ayloffs, of Southampton.
6. Cecilia, wife of . . . Weſton, co. Oxon.
7. Suſan.
8. Alice.

1. Robert. = Urſula Colt.
2. Edward.
3. Jane.
4. Anne.
5. Mabell.
6. Urſula.

1. James.
2. William.
1. Mary.
2. Katharine.
3. Elizabeth.

The true Pedigree of the WODFORDS, alias WOODFORDS, of Ashby Folvile, co. Leiceſter, drawn by Mr. Francis Peck from the following Evidences.

I. Willielmus Woodford, ob. 1378. = Alicia filia domini Walteri Preſte, militis.

Rogerus le Brabazon, miles.

II. Johannes Woodford. = Matilda filia & hæres Euſtachii Folvylle.

Willielmus le Brabazon, nepos Rogeri.

Johannes le Brabazon.

III. Dominus Robertus Woodford, miles. = Johanna, filia & hæres Johannis le Brabazon.

IV. Dominus Robertus Woodford, miles. = ... filia domini Willielmi Truſſell, militis.

V. Johannes Woodford, ob. 1402. = ... filia domini Johannis Watton, militis.

VI. Robertus Woodford, arm. = Iſabella, filia domini Johannis Nevylle, militis.

VII. Dominus Rob. Woodford, miles. = ...
Johanna, uxor domini Laur. Berkley, mil.
Agnes, uxor domini Tho. Chetwynd, mil.
Iſabella, uxor Laur. Sherrard.

VIII. 1. Thomas, ob. vitâ patris.
2. Gualterus.
3. Johannes Woodford, ſenior. = ...
4. Humphr. [obiit 7 Edw. IV; filio & hærede ſuo Thoma.[3]]
5. Radulphus.
6. Johannes, jun.
Mabella, uxor Sim. Herdeby.
Elizabetha, uxor Rob. Hill.
Beatrix.
Margareta.

IX. Radulphus Woodford. = Johanna, filia Willielmi Vyllyers.

X. Willielmus Woodford. = Anna, filia Simonis Norwych.
2. Matt. Woodford. = Lucia, filia Gulielmi Brokyſby.
3. Johannes Woodford. = { 1. Milicent, filia Tho. Markham, arm. 2. Maria, filia Johan. Jernyngham, arm. }
4. Robertus Woodford. = Alicia, fil. & hær. Tho. at Gate, de Brightwell, arm.
5. Thomas, obiit ſ. p.
Johanna.

Margareta, = { 1. Johan. Turvylle. 2. Gul. Turvylle. 3. Tho. Morton[4]. }
Johannes Woodford.
Stephanus.
Willielmus.

Johannes Morton.

XI. Thomas Woodford. = Elizabetha, filia Richardi Blounte, arm.
2. Edwardus.
3. Chriſtopherus.
4. Willielmus.

XII. Jacobus Woodford. = Katharina, una fil. & hær. Thomæ Rede, arm.
2. Gamaliel.
3. Thomas.
4. Robertus.
Anna.
Elizabetha.
Urſula.
Dorothea.
Sibylla.
Cecilia.
Suſanna.
Alicia.

XIII. Robertus Woodford. = Urſula filia . . . . Colt.
2. Edwardus.
Jana.
Anna.
Mabella.
Urſula.

XIV. Jacobus.
2. Gulielmus.
Maria.
Katherina.
Elizabetha.

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[1] Arms: Ermine and Gules, in the 2d and 3d quarters a goat's head eraſed Argent, armed Or; Plate V. fig. 18.

[2] Afterwards married to Francis Smith; ſee p. 27.

[3] Eſch. 7 Edw. IV. N° 9. Leic.

[4] Obiit 1516. Burton.

Memoirs of the Family of the *Woodfords* of Aſhby Folvile, extracted (by Mr. Peck) out of two folio MSS. once belonging to Peter Le Neve, eſq. one "Coats of Arms of Woodford Pedigree, painted;" and the other marked 862[1], in the printed catalogue of the ſaid Mr. Le Neve's MSS.; which MSS. are now in the hands of Mr. Thomas Martin, of Palſgrave near Aye, co. Suffolk, gent. Jan. 30, 1732-3 (See alſo the monuments of the Woodfords in Aſhby Folvile church; and the Woodford Chartulary, in Bibl. Cotton. Claudius A. XIII.)

I. Memorandum, quòd *Willielmus Wodford* fuit ſeiſitus de maneriis de Wyfordby & Brentingby, & certis terris in Thorp-Arnolde, in com' Leic', de antiquâ hereditate. Et deſponſavit filiam *Walteri Preſt*, militis [de Melton in com' Leic']; per quam habuit certas terras & tenementa in Miltoune Moubray & Burtounn S. Lazari [in com' predict']. Et habuerunt exitum inter ipſos *Johannem* Wodforde, &c. Arms: *Wodford*; impaling, Ermine, a talbot paſſant Sable, *Preſt*; Plate V. fig. 19. Obiit 2 Ric. II. "Juratores dicunt, quòd Wiħus de Wodeford tenuit, die quo obiit, manerium de Sproxton, in com' Leic', de Domino Principe [nota, non de Domino Rege], per ſervicium militare (viz. per ſervicium feodi unius militis), ut de honore de Huntington. Et quòd Joħes, filius predicti Wiłłi, eſt ejus heres propinquior[2]."

II. Memorandum, quòd antedictus *Johannes Wodford* deſponſavit [*Matildam*] filiam & heredem *Euſtacii Folevylle*; per quam habuit exitum *Robertum* Wodford, primum militem ejuſdem nominis; & per eam habuit maneria de Aſhby Foleville & Newbold Foleville in com' Leic'. Arms: Quarterly, *Woodford* and *Preſt*; impaling, *Folvile*; fig. 20.

III. Mem', quòd dictus *Robertus Wodford*, miles, deſponſavit filiam & heredem *Rogeri*[3] *Brabazon*, militis [de Eſtwell in com' Leic']; per quam habuit maneria de Sproxtounne & Garthorp in com' Leic'. Et habuerunt exitum inter ipſos *Robertum Woodford*, militem. Arms: Quarterly, 1. and 4. *Woodford*, 2. *Preſt*, 3. *Folvile*; impaling, Gules, on a bend Or, three martlets Sable, *Brabazon*; fig. 21.

IV. Mem', quòd dictus *Robertus Wodford*, miles, deſponſavit filiam *Willielmi Truſſell*, militis. Et habuerunt exitum inter ipſos *Johannem* Wodford. Arms: Quarterly, *Woodford*, *Preſt*, *Folvile*, and *Brabazon*; impaling Argent, fretty Gules, on every joint a bezant Or, *Truſſel*; fig. 22.

V. Memorand', quòd antedictus *Johannes* Wodford, miles, deſponſavit .... filiam *Johannis Watton*, militis. Et habuerunt exitum inter ipſos *Robertum* Wodford, armigerum. Arms: Quarterly, *Woodford*, *Preſt*, *Folvile*, and *Brabazon*; impaling, Argent, on a bend Sable, three bezants Or, betwixt ſix croſſlets of the ſecond, *Watton*. "Juratores dicunt, quòd *Willielmus la Zouche de Haringworth*, miles, obiit ſeiſitus de dimidio feodi militis in Brentingby, in com' Leic', quod *Johannes Wodford* tenuit[4]." J. W. obiit 3 Hen. IV. "Juratores dicunt, quòd Joħes Wodeford tenuit 6 meſſuagia & 6 virgatas terre, cum pertinentiis, in Wyvordby; ac unum meſſuagium & duas acras terre, cum pertinentiis, in Melton Mowbray & Sixtenby, in com' Leic'. Et quòd Robertus, filius Johannis Wodeford, eſt heres ejus propinquior[5]."

VI. Mem', quòd antedictus *Robertus* Wodford, miles, deſponſavit [*Iſabellam*] filiam *Johannis Nevyll* de Rolleſton [in com' Notting']. Et habuerunt exitum inter eos, 1. *Robertum* Wodford, militem; 2. *Joannam*, uxorem *Laurentii Berkeley*, militis; 3. *Agnetem*, uxorem *Thome Chetwod*, militis; 4. *Iſabellam*, uxorem *Laurentii Sherard*. Arms: *Woodford*, *Preſt*, *Folvile*, *Brabazon*; impaling, Gules, a ſaltire Ermine, *Neville*; fig. 23.

Here may ye ſee a true pedigree of ſir Thomas Nevyll, knight, lord of Rolleſton beſide Newark, how he wedded dame Cecilie, daughter of ſir Guy Blankminſter, of Cornwall, lord of the Iſle of Sully, and of other many fair lordſhips in the ſame country; and the ſame ſir Thomas and dame Cecilie his wife had iſſue ſir William Nevyll, the good knight and lord of Rolleſtone. Then follows a long pedigree of Nevill, and the marriage articles of ſir Robert Woodford.

On the day of marriage of the ſaid ſir Robert Woodford, and of Iſabel his wife, at Rolleſton, on the Saturday, 5 May, 1403, the ſaid Mabell of Woodford delivered to the ſaid ſir William Nevyll lands and tenements, rents and ſervices, to the value truly extented 40 marks yearly over the reprize, for the ſuſtenance and for the array of the ſaid Robert and Iſabel, to have and to hold the aforeſaid lands and tenements, rents and ſervices, to the ſaid ſir William Nevill and dame Elizabeth his wife, and to their executors, to the time that the ſaid ſir Robert come to pleyn age; that is to ſay,

	£.	s.	d.
From John Boteler, for the farm of Sproxton, — —	13	6	9
Thomas de Wymondham and others, — —	1	11	0
William Rawe and others in Garthorp, — —	2	12	4
Thomas Tayllor, in Stapulford,	0	5	0
Malkeyn Mackerell and others in Burton St. Lazarus, —	2	17	1
Thomas Retherby and others in Melton Mowbray, —	6	17	0½
The Grange of Burton aforeſaid,	0	2	7

VII. We do not find whom ſir Robert Woodford (the ſon of ſir *Robert* and *Iſabel*) married; but he was married, and had iſſue, 1. *Thomas Woodford*, who died before his father; 2. *John Woodford* ſenior; 3. *Walter*; 4. *Humphrey*; 5. *Ralf*; 6. *John* junior; 7. *Mabell*, married to *Simon Hardby*; 8. *Elizabeth*, married to *Robert Hill*; 9. *Beatrice*; 10. *Margaret*.

In 1447, ſir *Robert Woodford*, being ſeiſed of the manors of Brentingby, Wyverdby, Garthorpe, Sproxton, and Newbold Folvile, with 62 meſſuages, 60 tofts, and 2 mills there, with the advowſon of the church of Wyverdby, co. Leiceſter[6]; as alſo of three meſſuages, &c. in Eſton and Stoke, co. Lincoln; and likewiſe of 46 acres of land in Wygenhale and Tylney, co. Norfolk; gave, by a fine levied for that purpoſe, the manor of Newbold Folvile, with 2 meſſuages, 7 tofts, and 5 virgates of land there, to Walter Wodford his ſecond [ſurviving] ſon; the manors of Brentingby and Wyverdby, with 28 meſſuages there, to Humphrey Wodford his third ſon; 16 meſſuages, 4 tofts, 2 virgates, &c. in Knipton, to Ralph Wodford his fourth ſon; the manor of Garthorpe, 6 meſſuages, 6 tofts, 7 virgates, 1 carucate, 10 acres of meadow, and the rent of one race of ginger, in Garthorpe, to *John Wodford* junior, his fifth ſon; with remainder to *John Wodford* ſenior, his eldeſt ſon, in tail; with remainder to *Walter*, *Humphrey*, *Ralph*, and *John Wodford* junior, in poſt-tail, and to their heirs male; with remainder to their heirs; with remainder to *Mabell*, the wife of *Simon Herdeby*; *Elizabeth*, the wife of *Robert Hill*, *Beatrice* and *Margaret*, his daughters, in tail; with remainder to *Joan*, the wife of ſir *Laurence Berkley*, knight; *Agnes*, the wife of *Thomas Chetwod*, knight; and *Iſabel*, late the wife of *Laurence Scherard*; and to the heirs of the ſaid Joan, Agnes, and Iſabel, in tail; with remainder to the right heirs of him the ſaid ſir Robert Wodford.

Mr. Burton [in his printed Book[7]] ſays, that Walter, Humphrey, Ralph, and John Woodford junior, abovementioned, were the grandſons, not the ſons, of ſir Robert Woodford laſt abovementioned; but that, as appears by the very words of the fine itſelf, is a manifeſt error; [which indeed he had himſelf diſcovered; and it ſtands corrected in the Chetwynd MS. already cited under Sproxton[8].] Mr. Burton alſo, ſpeaking of the above diviſion of ſir Robert Woodford's lands among his ſons (or grandſons as he calls them), makes this obſervation: "By reaſon of which diviſion ſo made, this antient family (which had continued long in great account, eſtate, and livelihood,) was in a ſhort ſpace utterly decayed and gone; and, as I have heard, not any part of theſe lands (thus diſpoſed) now be in the tenure or name of any heir male deſcended from any of thoſe five brothers[1]." This is alſo another great miſtake; for, this diviſion of the eſtate, ſo far from being the ruin of the family, never took effect, and, conſequently, did it no harm at all. For the truth of this aſſertion, hear the words of Robert Woodford, great grandſon of ſir Robert:

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[1] Talbot earl of Shrewſbury's pedigree, ſeveral papers and old writings relative thereto, in a port-folio. P. Le Neve.

[2] Eſch. 2 Ric. II. N° 55. Leic.

[3] Rectiùs *Johannis*; vide Eſch. 34 Hen. VI. infra.

[4] Eſch. 19 Ric. II. N° 52. Leic.

[5] Eſch. 3 Hen. IV. N° 22. Leic.

[6] Fines for divers Counties, 26 Hen. VI. Lign. 4. N° 69.

[7] Antiquities of Leiceſterſhire, p. 264.

[8] See vol. II. p. 327.

"Memorandum, that Syr Robert Wodford gauffe by fyne to hys younger ſones the manours of Wyffurby, Brentyngby, Sproxton, Thorp Arnold, Burton S. Lazarus, and Knypeton, to diſerytt Raufe hys eldyſde [ſon's] ſone, bycauſe of a grouge that he had agenſte the ſaid Rauffe; and that was, bycauſe the Villars had marryd hym agenſte the ſaid Robert's mynde; and, by counſell of hys younger ſones, he dyd burne two quarters of evedences yn Aſcheby haule, as oulde men could teſtyfye; and then the ſaid Raufe, after hys dyſſeſe, enteryd yn the manour of Aſcheby; and founde a dede, by the which the vycar of Aſſcheby was ynfeffed; and he over-lyffed the other feffes; and gave a ſtate of hys .... and enteryd yn the ſaid manor, and ſo did voyd the fyne. And I Robert Wodford ſay, of my fydelyte and truthe, that my fader, Rauff Wodford, ſhewed me the dede yn hys clouſett by the grette chamber, and ſaid that by that dede he held all hys lands. The whyche dede is yn the poſſeſſyon of my brodyr Matthew Wodford, or elſe in my brodyr John's[2]. ROBERT WODFORD."

No wonder then, "if no part of the lands (diſpoſed as above in the fine) be now in the tenure or name of any heir male deſcended from any of thoſe five brothers." And, whereas Mr. Burton adds, "and ſome of the male [heirs of theſe five brothers] live to be brought to a low ebb of fortune:" this, if true, was certainly not through any ſuch diviſion of the lands of this family among them (as he imagines), but rather for the want of it.

In the Woodford Chartulary the particulars of the abovementioned fine are thus more minutely detailed:

"Here may ye ſee, how that ſir Robert Woodford, knight, and lord of Aſhby Folvile, hath given to his well-beloved ſons aforeſaid, that is for to ſay, to every one of them by themſelves, a parcell of lyffelode lying in divers towns, as ye may underſtand truly in the fine here afterward; the which lyffelode the ſaid ſir Robert had after the deceaſe of John of Woodford of Brentingby, his father, by deſcent of heritage, and ſtanding in fee ſimple; for it was purchaſed, all the lands and tenements that ever the Woodfords had, in Leiceſterſhire, Lincolnſhire, Norfolk, Staffordſhire, and Derbyſhire, except Aſhby Folvile. And in faith there never was none of the Woodfords that ever enfeoffed any of their wives in no manner of land nor rent, as by way of joint feoffment in taille; and that was right an ungentil deed as methinkes in good faith, and as ye may ſee in all the fines and deeds well enſealed of all their purchaſings."

A fine made by ſir Robert of Woodford, at Weſtminſter, in the Utas of St. Martin, the reign of king Henry the Sixth, after the Conqueſt year the twenty-fifth, and recorded the Octave of St. Michael, anno 26 Henry VI. between John Danyel, plaintiff, and Robert Woodford, defendant, concerning the manors of Brentyngby, Wyverdeby, Garthorp, Sproxton, and Newbold Folvile, with their appurtenances, 62 meſſuages, 60 tofts, and two mills, 66 yard-lands, one carucate, and 56 acres of land, 142 acres of meadow, 90 acres of paſture, and ten ſhillings rent, and the rent of one capon, two pounds of cumin, two pair of doves, two pounds of pepper, one race of ginger, with the appurtenances, in Brentyngby, Wyverdeby, Garthorp, Sproxton, Newbold Folvile, Thorp-Arnold, Stapulford, Melton Mowbray, Fretheby, and Gnypton, and the advowſon of the church of Wyverdeby, in Leiceſterſhire, and of 3 meſſuages, 4 tofts, 2 oxgangs of land, 6 acres of meadow, and 6*s*. rent, with the appurtenances, in Eſton and South Stoke, in Lincolnſhire, and 46 acres of land, with the appurtenances, in Wyggenhale and Tylney, in Norfolk, veſting the above recited premiſes in the aforeſaid John Danyel and his heirs; and the ſaid John reconveying the whole of the ſame to the aforenamed Robert Woodford for the term of his life, without impeachment of waſte.—After ſeveral limitations, the MS. adds, "The remainder of all the whole lyffelod remains again to the right heirs of ſir Robert Woodford, knight, in fee ſimple, if all die without iſſue: that God forbid, if it be his will!"

In 1450, ſir *Robert Woodford* made another aſſignment of this lordſhip to truſtees: "Ego Robertus Wodford, miles, dedi, &c. Johanni Bellers, Thome Palmer, Willo Villers, Rad̃o Wodford ſeniori de Gnypton, Johanni Wodford juniori de Garthorp, & Galfrido Sherrard, armigeris, manerium meum de Aſsheby Folevyle, in com' Leic', &c. Hiis teſtibus; Thomâ Aſheby de Louſby, Johanne Vylers de Brokeſby, Anthonio Mallory de Croxton, Thomâ Derby de Gaddeſby, Humfrido Wodeforde de Wyfordeby, & multis aliis. Dat' apud Aſsheby Folevyle predict', 7° die menſis Maii, anno regni regis Henrici Sexti poſt Conqueſtum Anglie triceſimo[3]." Sir Robert died in 1455; and,

VIII. *Thomas*, his eldeſt ſon, being dead before him;

IX. *Ralph* the ſon of Thomas, and grandſon of Robert [which Ralph, as before related, married a *Villiers*] was found to be his heir.

"Juratores dicunt, quòd Robertus Wodeford, miles, ſeiſitus fuit de manerio de Brantingby, & quòd tenetur de *Johanne la Zouch* milite; manerio de Wyverby, & quòd (exceptis quatuor carucatis terre, parcellâ ejuſdem manerii, que tenentur de d̃no rege, ut de ducatu ſuo Lancaſtrie, per fidelitatem tantùm) tenetur de *Johanne* duce *Norfolcie*; medietate manerii de Gnypton, & quòd tenetur de d̃no rege, ut de ducatu ſuo Lancaſtrie, per fidelitatem tantùm; uno meſſuagio, treſcentis acris terre, centum acris prati, & treſcentis acris paſture, in Burton S. Lazari, & quòd tenentur de *Johanne Bellers* armigero; duodecim meſſuagiis, ſex toftis, treſcentis acris terre, & centum acris paſture, in Melton Mowbray, & quòd tenentur de *Johanne* duce *Norfolcie*; quatuor meſſuagiis, ſexaginta acris terre, quadraginta acris prati, centum acris paſture, in Erleſthorpe, & quòd tenentur de *Johanne la Zouch*, milite; duobus meſſuagiis, duobus toftis, ac centum acris paſture, in Stapulford, & quòd tenentur de d̃no rege, ut de ducatu ſuo *Lancaſtrie*, per fidelitatem tantùm. Et quòd quidem *Rogerus la Brabazon* miles dedit *Willielmo le Brabazon*, nepoti ſuo, manerium ſuum de Sproxton, & quòd tenetur de *Edwardo* principe *Wallie*; & manerium ſuum de Garthorp, & quòd tenetur de d̃no rege, ut de ducatu ſuo *Lancaſtrie*, per fidelitatem tantùm: Et Willus ſic fuit ſeiſitus; & habuit exitum *Johannem* la Brabazon: Et ſic fuit Johannes ſeiſitus; & habuit exitum *Johannam*, filiam & heredem. Et Johanna cepit in virum *Willielmum Wodeford*; & habuerunt exitum *Johannem* Wodeford. Et [*Willielmus* obiit; &] *Johannes* & .... uxor ejus fuerunt ſeiſiti; & habuerunt exitum *Robertum* Wodeford; & ſic ſeiſitus fuit Robertus. Et quòd *Johannes Folevill* fuit ſeiſitus de manerio de Aſheby Foleville; & quòd tenetur de d̃no rege in capite per viceſimam partem unius feodi militis. Et quòd *Robertus Wodeford* fuit ſeiſitus de uno meſſuagio, centum acris terre, & xx acris prati, cum pertin', in Sproxton. Et quòd *Radulphus* Wodeford eſt *conſanguineus*[4] & heres ejuſdem Roberti[5]."

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[1] Dr. Fuller, ſpeaking of an earlier *Thomas Woodford* of Sproxton, who was ſheriff of Leiceſterſhire 16 Ric. II. 1383, confounds him with the later Thomas; and ſays, "He was the eldeſt ſon of ſir *Robert* de Woodford, a wealthy knight;" and adds (following the miſtake of Mr. Burton) "who, dying before his father, left five ſons, *John*, *Walter*, *Humphrey*, *Ralph*, and *John*. Sir Robert their grandfather, out of deſign to perpetuate his poſterity (adventured in five bottoms), made all his grand-children in effect elder brothers, dividing his vaſt eſtate among them; an equal unequal partition, to be injurious to the heir (without his demerit), that he might be bountiful to his brethren: but it thrived accordingly; for that great family (which had long continued in great accompt and eſtate), by reaſon of this diviſion, in ſhort ſpace utterly decayed; not any part of their lands (thus diſpoſed) now in the tenure of the name; and ſome of the male heirs deſcended from the five brethren now living in a low condition; and no wonder, they ſoon made a *hand* of all, where the *thumb* was weakened, to ſtrengthen the *four fingers*." Worthies, Leiceſterſhire, p. 140.

[2] This tranſcript by Mr. Peck differs in ſome particulars from that made by Dr. Vernon, as printed in vol. II. p. 23.

[3] Harl. MSS. 7178. N° 224; ex evidentiis Thomæ Shirley, militis.

[4] *i. e.* his next of kin; namely, his grandſon, his eldeſt ſon's ſon, whom he had a mind to diſinherit.

[5] Eſch. 34 Hen. VI.

IX. Mem', quòd antedictus *Radulphus Wodford* [domino Roberto Wodford, milite, avo ſuo, adhuc vivente] deſponſavit .... filiam *Willielmi Vyllyars* de Brokeſbie in com' Leic'; & habuerunt exitum inter ipſos *Willielmum*, *Mattheum*, *Johannem*, *Robertum*, *Thomam*, & multos alios. Arms: Quarterly, *Woodford*, *Preſt*, *Folvile*, *Brabazon*; impaling, Quarterly, 1. Sable, a feſs between three cinquefoils Argent, *Villiers* antient. 2. and 3. Per pale, Gules and Sable, a lion rampant Argent, crowned Or, *Beler*; Pl. V. fig. 24.

X. Mem', quòd *Robertus*[1] *Wodford*, quartus filius antedicti Radulphi, deſponſavit *Aliciam*, filiam & heredem *Thome att Gate*, de Burnham, in com' Buck', arm'; per quam habuit, in maritagio ejuſdem, manerium de Brutewell, ac certas terras in Burneham, Brutewell, Hucham, Doneye, & Taplowe, ut pateat per feoffamentum dicti Thome Gate factum, datum die Veneris proximâ poſt feſtum Sc̄i Gregorii, 4 Hen. VII. Et predictus Radulphus Wodford dedit, per feoffamentum, manerium de Knypton, unà cum advocatione eccleſie ejuſdem, in com' Leic', prefatis Roberto & Alicie, & heredibus dicti Roberti. Dat' 3 Aug. 4 Hen. VIII. Et habuerunt exitum inter ipſos *Thomam* & *Euſtachium*. Arms: Quarterly, *Woodford*, *Preſt*, *Folvile*, *Brabazon*; impaling, Quarterly, 1. and 4, Sable, ten bezants Or; on a chief Ermine, three lozenges Gules, *Gate*; 2. and 3, Gules, a feſs nebulée Or; Plate V. fig. 25.

XI. Pedegradus *Radulphi* Woodford, armigeri, conſanguinei [nepotis] & heredis Rob' Wodford, militis:

Radulphus Woodford, armiger, habuit exitum quinque filios, viz. *Willielmum*, *Mattheum*, *Johannem*, *Robertum*, *Thomam*; & unam filiam, *Johannam*. *Willielmus* Wodford deſponſavit *Annam*, filiam *Simonis Norwiche* de Brampton in com' Northampton'; & ex eâ habuit *Margaretam*, que primò deſponſata fuit *Johanni Turveyll*, filio & heredi *Johannis* Turveyll, armigeri, domini de Newhall in com' Leyc. Et poſtea predictus Joh̄es Turveyll, filius, obiit anno etatis ejus duodecimo. Et notandum, quòd, poſt ejus obitum, predicta Margareta, ex ejus propriâ voluntate & conſenſu, contraxit matrimonium cum *Willielmo Turveyll*, fratre predicti *Jonannis* Turveyll; & deſponſati fuerunt in eccleſiâ parochiali de Thurleſton. Et, poſt dictum matrimonium ita ſolemnizatum in facie eccleſie predicte de Thurleſton, pater dicti Will̄i optinuit diſpenſationem collectoris d̄ni pape, eodem tempore exiſtentis Londini, qui dicebat ipſum habere talem poteſtatem diſpenſandi in caſu predicto. Et ſic, poſt predictum ſecundum matrimonium inter predictos Willielmum & Margaretam ſolemnizatum in facie eccleſie predicte, & virtute diſpenſationis collectoris d̄ni pape, pendente lite in eodem caſu coram Johanne Morton, archiepiſcopo Cantuarienſi, apud ejus audientiam in eccleſiâ de Lambit apud London', predicta Margareta contraxit matrimonium cum *Thomâ Morton*, nepote predicti archiepiſcopi, per malum conſilium eorum; & nupta fuit ſibi, vivente marito ſuo Willielmo[2]; &, quod verum eſt, Deus novit, "cui nichil eſt abſconditum, quia omnia nuda & aperta ſunt oculis ejus." *Matheus Wodford* deſponſavit *Luciam*, filiam *Willielmi Brookeſby*. *Johannes Wodford* deſponſavit *Milicentiam*, filiam *Thome Marketin*, armigeri; &, poſt obitum dicte Milicentie, prefatus Joh̄es Wodford deſponſavit *Mariam*, filiam *Johannis Jernyngham*, arm', de com' Suff'; & ex eâ genuit *Johannem*, *Stephanum*, *Willielmum*, & duas filias. *Robertus Wodford*, arm', deſponſavit *Aliciam*, filiam & heredem *Thome Gate*, arm', de Burham in com' Buck'; & ex eâ habuit exitum *Thomam*, *Edwardum*, *Chriſtopherum*, *Euſtacium*, & multos alios. Thomas Wodford obiit apud Calyſiam ſine herede.

XII. Mem', quòd antedictus *Thomas Wodford* deſponſavit *Elizabetham*, filiam *Richardi Blounte*, de Iwer, in com' Buck', arm'; & ab eâ genuit *Jacobum*, *Gamalielem*, *Thomam*, & *Robertum*; ac octo filias, *Annam*, *Elizabetham*, *Urſulam*, *Dorotheam*, *Sibillam*, *Ciceleam*, *Suſannam*, & *Aliciam*. Arms: Quarterly of ſix, 1. *Woodford*, 2. *Preſt*, 3. *Folvile*, 4. *Brabazon*, 5. *Gate*, 6. Gules, a feſs nebulée Or; impaling, Quarterly of ſixteen, 1. Barry, nebulée of ſix, Or and Sable, *Blount*; 2. Or, a caſtle triple-towered Azure, *Blount*; 3. Sable, a pallet Argent; 4. Or, a wolf rampant Argent; 5. Vair, Azure and Argent; 6. Argent, two wolves paſſant Sable, in a bordure Or, charged with ten ſaltires Gules; 7. Azure, a chevron between three pheons Or; 8. as the third; 9. as the ſame; 10. as the fourth; 11. as the firſt; 12. as the ſecond; 13. as the ſeventh; 14. as the third; 15. as the fifth; 16. as the ſixth; fig. 26.

XII. Memorandum, quòd antedictus *Jacobus Wodford* deſponſavit *Katharinam*, unam filiarum & heredum *Thome Rede*, arm', de Borſtal in com' Buck' (qui quidem Thomas erat frater Will̄i Rede, militis); & ab eâ genuit *Robertum*, *Edwardum*, *Janam*, *Annam*, *Mabellam*, & *Urſulam*. Arms: Quarterly, 1 *Woodford*, 2. *Preſt*, 3. *Folvile*, 4. *Brabazon*, 5. *Gate*, 6. Gules, a feſs nebulée Or; impaling, Quarterly, 1. and 4. Azure, three ſparrows Or, *Rede*; 2. and 3. Party per chevron, Gules and Argent, three unicorns' heads couped, counterchanged; fig. 27.

XIII. Mem', quòd antedictus *Robertus Wodford* deſponſavit *Urſulam Colt*, filiam ...... Colt, de com' Buck'; & ex eâ genuit *Jacobum* & *Gulielmum* filios; & *Mariam*, *Katherinam*, & *Elizabetham*, filias.

In a book of fifteenths and tenths granted by the laity in 1416, Aſhby Folvile was rated at 3*l.* 3*s.*; and at the ſame ſum in the ſubſidy of 1445, when an abatement was made of 7*s.* 4*d.*

Thomas Morton, nephew to the archbiſhop of *Canterbury* (who had married *Margaret*, daughter and heir of *William Woodford*, and *conſanguinea* and heir to her grandfather *Ralph*), poſſeſſed at his death, Dec. 15, 1516, the manors of Aſhby Folvile, Garthorp, and Sproxton, which he held by courteſy after the death of his wife (who died in 1507); and *John Morton* junior, his ſon and heir, was then 18 years old[3].

Aug. 21, 1521, *John Morton* died ſeiſed of the manor of Aſhby Folvile, then valued at £20. a year, held of the king *in capite* by knight's ſervice. He held alſo the manors of Garthorpe and Sproxton in this county; and 3 meſſuages and 30 acres of land in Stoke and Eſton, co. Lincoln; and *Mary*, his poſthumous daughter and ſole heir, by *Elen* daughter of *John Roper*, was aged 2 months when the inquiſition was taken[4]. This lady was afterwards married to *Francis Smith*, eſq. (ſon of ſir *John Smith*, remembrancer of the Exchequer, and afterwards one of the barons of that court[5] by patent 31 Henry VIII); and,

in

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[1] Iſte Robertus natus fuit 9 Oct. 1460.

[2] This William Turvyll, in teſtament of his ill uſage by this his wife, took for his motto,

A vous loyal, marry par torte;

"To you loyal, married wrongly or through ignorance."

This motto is alſo ſet under the arms of all the Woodfords above; but it was, doubtleſs, through the ignorance of the painter, who neither underſtood French, nor the occaſion of the thing itſelf.

[3] By an Inquiſition at Leiceſter, 28 July, 9 Hen. VIII. (Cole's Eſcheats, vol. I. pp. 109. 134. 378.) it appears that the manor of Aſhby Folvile came into the family by *Mabell* daughter and heir of *John Folvile*; the manor of Sproxton by the daughter and heir of *John Brabazon*; the manors of Brentingby and Wyfordby by the daughter and heir of *William Woodford*.

[4] Eſch. 15 April, 13 Hen. VIII; Cole's Eſcheats, vol. I. (Harl. MSS. 456.) pp. 133. 378, 379; vol. IV. (MSS. 459.) p. 109.

[5] See vol. II. p. 885.—"Of this family," ſays Dugdale, "I may not omit here to obſerve, what I have ſeen atteſted by ſir William Dethick, ſome time Garter principal King of Arms, and Robert Cooke, Clarenceux; viz. that the ſaid John Smyth (the baron) was grand-child to John Carrington; and the ſaid John Carrington lineally deſcended from ſir Michael Carrington, knt. ſtandard bearer to the famous king Richard the Firſt in the Holy Land. And of this John Carrington, as to the occaſion that he changed his name to Smyth, they do ſpecially certify from the credit of an antient manuſcript (penès Henr. Smith de Creſſing Temple in com. Eſſex, ar.) written with the proper hand of him the ſaid John in king Henry the Fourth's time; that in his youth he was bred up in Gaſcoigne under ſir Thomas Nevill, in the ſervice of king Richard II.; and after the deceaſe of an elder brother called Edmund, that he returned into England, where he was likewiſe entertained in the ſaid king's ſervice: but afterwards, upon the depoſal of the ſaid king Richard by Henry of Lancaſter, being conſtrained to flee into France, in regard that he took part with the earls of Huntingdon, Saliſbury, and Kent, &c. againſt the ſaid Henry of Lancaſter, after one year's abode in Paris, he travelled, with one Robert Arden, eſq. his companion, into Italy; where they ſerved under John Galeas duke of Millain, againſt the emperor Rupert; and, after the death of the ſaid duke, returned into Brabant, where they met with

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in 1563, ſhe died poſſeſſed of the manor of Aſhby Folvile; which, by the courteſy of England, became for his life the property of her huſband[1]; and which he lived to enjoy for a long term of years, till 1606, when he was ſucceeded by his ſon and heir *George Smith*, eſq.

In 1564, there were 27 families in Aſhby Folvile; and in Gaddeſby (at that time returned as a hamlet of Aſhby) there were 28 families.

At an inquiſition taken at Leiceſter, 16 Jan. 5 Jac. I. it was found that *George Smith*, eſq. died ſeiſed of the manor of Aſhby Folvile; alſo of divers meſſuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, in Aſhby Folvile and Bareſby; alſo of five meſſuages, two cottages, thirteen virgates of land, and a windmill, in Aſhby Folvile, all held by knight's ſervice; that he died 31 July laſt; and that ſir *Francis* Smith, knight, his ſon and heir, was aged 35 years and upwards[2].

This ſir Francis, in 1617, obtained a grant of free-warren for his lands in the counties of Leiceſter, Warwick, and Salop[3]; and was owner of Aſhby Folvile at his death in 1629. He was ſucceeded by his ſon ſir *Charles Smith*, the only freeholder here in 1630; who afterwards manifeſted his fidelity to king Charles I, in the times of his greateſt diſtreſs, by divers conſiderable aids; in conſideration whereof, he was, by letters patent, dated 31 Oct. 1641, advanced to the degree of a baron of this realm, by the title of lord *Carington* baron of *Wootton*; and, on the 4th of November following, to the dignity of a viſcount, by the title of viſcount *Carington* of *Beresford* within the province of Connaught in Ireland. He became in conſequence the object of plunder to the Parliamentarians; and accordingly on the 25th of September, 1646, his eſtates were directed to be ſold[4]; and in the minutes of the Committee for Sequeſtration we find this entry: "Nov. 1, 1647. Whereas this committee have, the 14th of Auguſt laſt, granted the yearly ſum of £50. out of the profits of the impropriate rectory of Aſhby Folvile, in the county of Leiceſter, ſequeſtered from ſir *Charles Smith*, Papiſt and delinquent, to and for increaſe of the maintenance of Euſtace Feilding, miniſter of the pariſh church of Aſhby Folvile aforeſaid; and this committee are informed, that ſeveral profits of the ſaid impropriation lie in the common fields of Croſon and Bareſby in the ſaid county: It is ordered, that the ſaid £50. a year be paid out of the profits of the ſaid rectory, ariſing as well out of the ſaid fields of Croſon and Bareſby aforeſaid, as out of the ſaid pariſh of Aſhby Folvile; which the ſequeſtrators of the premiſſes are required to pay unto him accordingly[5]."—The lady *Carington* was alſo fined 714*l.* 8*s.* as a compoſition for her eſtate at Aſhby Folvile.

"Sir *John Smith*, brother to the lord Carington, was ſlain at the battle of Cheriton Down, 1644. He had been trained up in his youth in the war of Flanders, being of a Roman Catholic family; and had long the reputation of one of the beſt officers of horſe. As ſoon as the firſt troubles appeared in Scotland, he betook himſelf to the ſervice of his own prince; and, from the beginning of the war to his own end, performed many ſignal actions of courage[6]."—This gentleman was created a knight-banneret, in the battle of Edge Hill, for recovering the king's ſtandard from the rebels; and is the laſt perſon of that order we read of[7].

"Sir John Smith knighted for his ſervice; viz. he tooke 26 colours (whereof one a major's), redeemed the royal ſtandard, reſcued Col. Richard Fielding (taken), and Sir Gervais Scroop (who was ſtript naked and had received 19 wounds), and took from our enemie 3 braſſe peeces. He was afterwards major generall of the Weſterne army under the cōmand of the lord Hopton; and at the battail neere Alresford, in Hampſhire, on Martii 29°, 1644°, he was wounded, and next day died[8]."—He was buried in the South-eaſt corner of the South aile adjoining the choir of the cathedral of Chriſt Church, Oxford; where, on a black marble grave-ſtone, is this inſcription, which was written by Anthony Wood:

"Here lyeth the body of
ye valiant and moſt worthy gent. Sr JOHN SMITH, k^{t},
3^{d} ſon of Sr FRANCIS SMITH,
of Wootton Wawen in ye county of Warwick, b^{t}
(deſcended of the antient family of CARINGTON
from Sr MICHAEL CARINGTON, ſtandard-bearer
to K. RICHARD ye I^{ſt} in the Holy Land);
who with his own hands redeemed
in the battell of Edge-hill ye banner royal
of his moſt ſacred Majeſtie CHARLES I^{ſt};
for which ſignal valour he then received in the field
ye honour of Knighthood from his Majeſtie:
ſince which time, he in ſeveral battells
gave ſingular teſtimonie of his loyalty and courage;
eſpecially in y^{t} memorable fight
at Bramdean, in Hampſh. ye 29th of March;
where having rec^{d} ſeveral wounds in purſuit of victory,
died at Andover ye 30th Mar. 1644;
and was the 1^{ſt} of April here interred
with great ſolemnity, aged 28.
Sr FRANCIS THROCKMORTON, of Great Coughton,
in ye county of Warwick, bart. (his ſiſter's ſon),
att his charge this marble hath lay'd."

Arms: *Smyth*, as in p. 29; a creſcent charged with a martlet for difference.

In 1655, there was collected in Aſhby Folvile and Bareſby, for the relief of the poor Proteſtants in Piedmont, the ſum of 19*s.* 9*d.*

Charles lord *Carington*, having, after the Reſtoration of king Charles the Second, occaſion to travel into France, was barbarouſly murdered, at Pontoiſe, by one of his own ſervants, in February 1664, for the purpoſe of plundering him of ſuch money and jewels as he then had with him; and was buried in the church there, with a fine tomb of marble erected to his memory[9].

He was ſucceeded by *Francis* his ſon; who in 1687 was owner of the manor of Aſhby Folvile, with the capital manſion-houſe, rectory, or parſonage, and advowſon of the vicarage, and divers farms and lands, in Aſhby Folvile, Bareſby, South Croxton, and Newbold Folvile. He married *Juliana*, daughter of ſir *Thomas Walmeſley*, of Dunkenhalgh, co. Lancaſter; and by her had one ſon *Charles*, who died in his infancy. He married, ſecondly, *Anne*[10] third daughter to *William Herbert* the firſt marquis of *Powis*; and died in 1701, without iſſue by his ſecond lady.

He was ſucceeded by his brother, *Charles* lord *Carington* (fourth ſon of the firſt lord); who married *Frances* daughter of ſir *John Pate*, of Syſonby; and dying in May 1706, without iſſue male, the title became extinct; but the eſtates in great part came to his kinſman, *Francis Carington*, of Aſton in Shropſhire, eſq. who in 1730 was ſeated at Wootton Wawen[11]; which is now the property of ſir *Edward Smyth*[12], bart. of Langley, co. Salop; who obtained it by marrying, Oct. 15, 1781, the only daughter[13] of *Peter Holford*, eſq. whoſe lady was the widow of the laſt Mr. *Carington*.

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two Engliſh friers going to Rome; from whom they received tidings, that William Curſon, a younger ſon of ſir John Curſon, and couſin germain to the ſaid John, was abbot of St. Oſithes in Eſſex: whereupon he haſted towards England by Amſterdam; and arriving at Ipſwich in 1404, thence preſently ſped to St. Oſithes, where changing his name into Smyth, but privately making himſelf known to his kinſman the abbot, was by him courteouſly entertained; who beſtowed upon him good means, and advanced him in marriage to Milicent the daughter and heir of Robert Laynham, by Alice the daughter and heir to John Hende lord mayor of London.

[1] Eſch. 6 Eliz. n. 102.

[2] Eſch. Jan. 16. 5 Jac. I.

[3] 2 Pars Originalia 15 Jac. I. Rot. 79.

[4] Journals of the Houſe of Commons, vol. IV. p. 677.

[5] From the original books of the Committee, preſerved in the Bodleian Library.

[6] Clarendon, vol. II. p. 475. And ſee Mr. Edward Walſingham's memoirs of this gallant hero at large, in p. 36. & ſeqq.

[7] See Loggan's Analogia Honorum, in Guillim's Heraldry, ed. 1724, p. 175; and Gutch's Oxford, p. 470.

[8] From the notes in a copy of Burton's Leiceſterſhire in Marſh's Library at Dublin; of which, ſee vol. II. p. 845.

[9] Dugdale, Baronage, vol. II. p. 471.

[10] This lady was buried at Hendon in Middleſex, May 16, 1748. Lyſons, vol. III. p. 15.

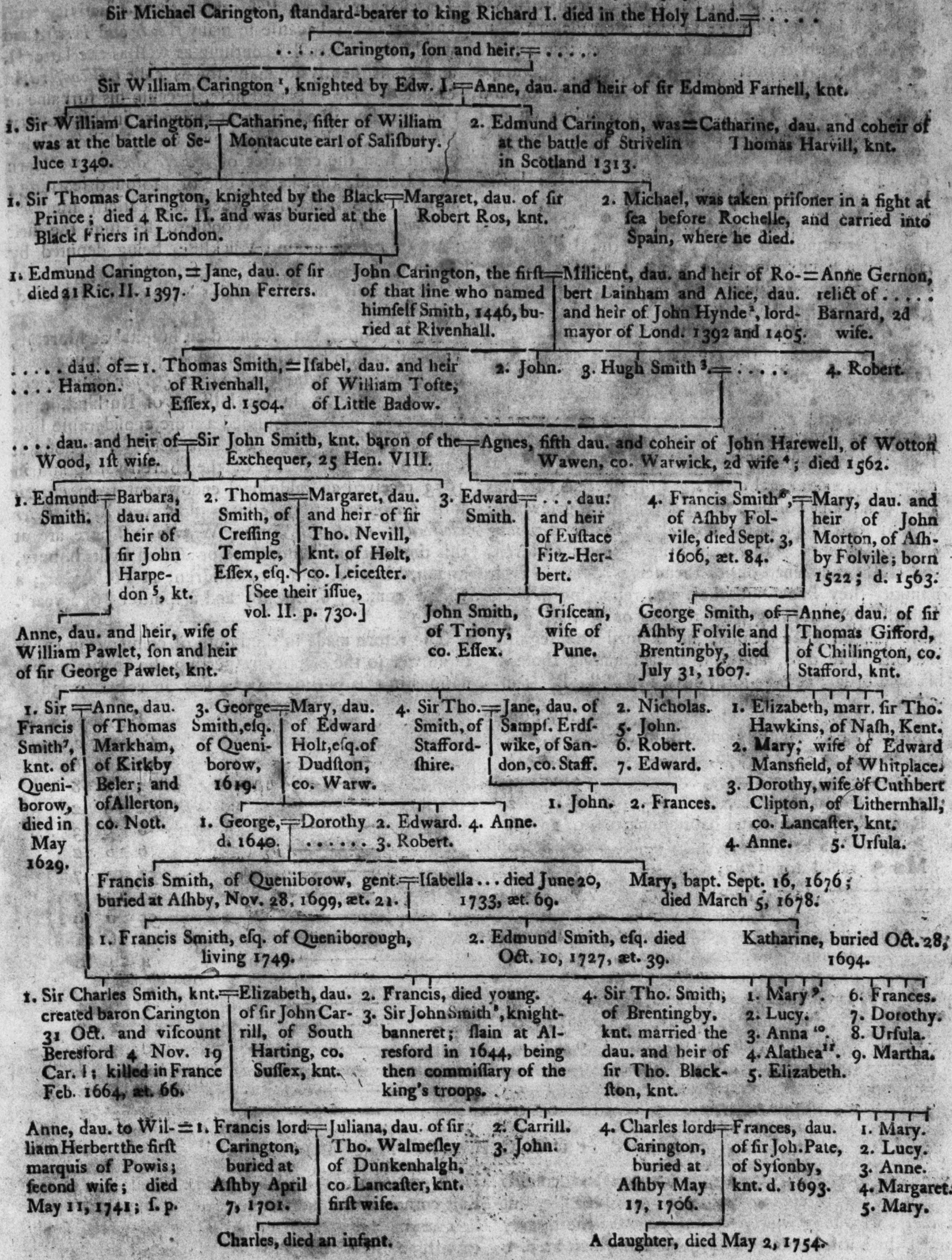
[11] Dugdale's Warwickſhire, by Thomas, vol. II. p. 811.

[12] Sir *Richard Smythe*, bart. the great uncle of the preſent baronet (who died in January 1736-7), had likewiſe married a *Carington*, niece to one of the lords *Carington*; by whom he had an only daughter, *Clare*, who died unmarried about 1751.

[13] By whom ſir Edward Smythe has a ſon, now about eight years old.

Pedigree of CARINGTON and SMITH, or SMYTH, of ASHBY FOLVILE.

Arms: Argent, a croſs Gules between four peahens Azure, *Smith*.
For the different Quarterings in the Viſitation of 1619, ſee p. 34.



Sir Michael Carington, ſtandard-bearer to king Richard I. died in the Holy Land. = ...

. . . . . Carington, ſon and heir. = ...

Sir William Carington[1], knighted by Edw. I. = Anne, dau. and heir of ſir Edmond Farnell, knt.

1. Sir William Carington, was at the battle of Seluce 1340. = Catharine, ſiſter of William Montacute earl of Saliſbury.
2. Edmund Carington, was at the battle of Strivelin in Scotland 1313. = Catharine, dau. and coheir of Thomas Harvill, knt.

1. Sir Thomas Carington, knighted by the Black Prince; died 4 Ric. II. and was buried at the Black Friers in London. = Margaret, dau. of ſir Robert Ros, knt.
2. Michael, was taken priſoner in a fight at ſea before Rochelle, and carried into Spain, where he died.

1. Edmund Carington, died 21 Ric. II. 1397. = Jane, dau. of ſir John Ferrers.
John Carington, the firſt of that line who named himſelf Smith, 1446, buried at Rivenhall. = Milicent, dau. and heir of Robert Lainham and Alice, dau. and heir of John Hynde[2], lord-mayor of Lond. 1392 and 1405. = Anne Gernon, relict of . . . . . Barnard, 2d wife.

. . . . . dau. of . . . . Hamon. = 1. Thomas Smith, of Rivenhall, Eſſex, d. 1504. = Iſabel, dau. and heir of William Tofte, of Little Badow.
2. John.
3. Hugh Smith[3]. = ...
4. Robert.

. . . . dau. and heir of Wood, 1ſt wife. = Sir John Smith, knt. baron of the Exchequer, 25 Hen. VIII. = Agnes, fifth dau. and coheir of John Harewell, of Wotton Wawen, co. Warwick, 2d wife[4]; died 1562.

1. Edmund Smith. = Barbara, dau. and heir of ſir John Harpedon[5], kt.
2. Thomas Smith, of Creſſing Temple, Eſſex, eſq. = Margaret, dau. and heir of ſir Tho. Nevill, knt. of Holt, co. Leiceſter. [See their iſſue, vol. II. p. 730.]
3. Edward Smith. = . . . dau. and heir of Euſtace Fitz-Herbert.
4. Francis Smith[6], of Aſhby Folvile, died Sept. 3, 1606, æt. 84. = Mary, dau. and heir of John Morton, of Aſhby Folvile; born 1522; d. 1563.

Anne, dau. and heir, wife of William Pawlet, ſon and heir of ſir George Pawlet, knt.
John Smith, of Triony, co. Eſſex.
Griſcean, wife of Pune.
George Smith, of Aſhby Folvile and Brentingby, died July 31, 1607. = Anne, dau. of ſir Thomas Gifford, of Chillington, co. Stafford, knt.

1. Sir Francis Smith[7], knt. of Queniborow, died in May 1629. = Anne, dau. of Thomas Markham, of Kirkby Beler; and of Allerton, co. Nott.
3. George Smith, eſq. of Queniborow, 1619. = Mary, dau. of Edward Holt, eſq. of Dudſton, co. Warw.
4. Sir Tho. Smith, of Staffordſhire. = Jane, dau. of Sampſ. Erdſwike, of Sandon, co. Staff.
2. Nicholas.
5. John.
6. Robert.
7. Edward.
1. Elizabeth, marr. ſir Tho. Hawkins, of Naſh, Kent.
2. Mary, wife of Edward Mansfield, of Whitplace.
3. Dorothy, wife of Cuthbert Clipton, of Lithernhall, co. Lancaſter, knt.
4. Anne.
5. Urſula.

1. George, d. 1640. = Dorothy . . . . . .
2. Edward.
3. Robert.
4. Anne.
1. John.
2. Frances.

Francis Smith, of Queniborow, gent. buried at Aſhby, Nov. 28, 1699, æt. 21. = Iſabella . . . died June 20, 1733, æt. 69.
Mary, bapt. Sept. 16, 1676; died March 5, 1678.

1. Francis Smith, eſq. of Queniborough, living 1749.
2. Edmund Smith, eſq. died Oct. 10, 1727, æt. 39.
Katharine, buried Oct. 28, 1694.

1. Sir Charles Smith, knt. created baron Carington 31 Oct. and viſcount Beresford 4 Nov. 19 Car. I; killed in France Feb. 1664, æt. 66. = Elizabeth, dau. of ſir John Carrill, of South Harting, co. Suſſex, knt.
2. Francis, died young.
3. Sir John Smith[8], knight-banneret; ſlain at Alresford in 1644, being then commiſſary of the king's troops.
4. Sir Tho. Smith, of Brentingby, knt. married the dau. and heir of ſir Tho. Blackſton, knt.
1. Mary[9].
2. Lucy.
3. Anna[10].
4. Alathea[11].
5. Elizabeth.
6. Frances.
7. Dorothy.
8. Urſula.
9. Martha.

Anne, dau. to William Herbert the firſt marquis of Powis; ſecond wife; died May 11, 1741; ſ. p. = 1. Francis lord Carington, buried at Aſhby April 7, 1701. = Juliana, dau. of ſir Tho. Walmeſley of Dunkenhalgh, co. Lancaſter, knt. firſt wife.
2. Carrill.
3. John.
4. Charles lord Carington, buried at Aſhby May 17, 1706. = Frances, dau. of ſir Joh. Pate, of Syſonby, knt. d. 1693.
1. Mary.
2. Lucy.
3. Anne.
4. Margaret.
5. Mary.

Charles, died an infant.
A daughter, died May 2, 1754.

In 1722, *John Franks* and *John Pepper* polled as freeholders from the pariſh of Aſhby Folvile.

In 1749, the manor of Aſhby Folvile, with the advowſon, capital meſſuage, and divers lands, and the tithes of thoſe lands, were ſold by the truſtees of Mr. *Smith*, alias *Carington*, to the hon. *John Grey*[12], brother to *Henry* fourth earl of *Stamford*, and the firſt colonel of the Leiceſterſhire militia on the regular eſtabliſhment of that valuable body of men; and commanded the regiment till his death in 1777; when he was ſucceeded by *Charles* marquis of *Granby*, afterwards duke of *Rutland*, who commanded as colonel till his death in 1787; when he was ſucceeded by the late *George Pocbin*, eſq.; and he again in 1798 by *John-Henry* the preſent duke of *Rutland*.

In 1775, we find 16 freeholders here, amongſt whom were the hon. Colonel *John Grey* and *William Ayre*, eſq.

In 1776, this eſtate was ſold by Colonel Grey in lots; when the advowſon, manor, capital meſſuage, and farm, were bought by Mr. *Brown*, the farmer who then rented that land.

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[1] Arms: Argent, on a bend Sable, three croſs cutlaxes Or; fig. 30.

[2] Arms: Argent, on a chevron Azure, three eſcallop-ſhells of the field; on a chief of the ſecond a lion paſſant of the firſt, fig. 31.

[3] Arms of Smith, as above deſcribed, fig. 28.

[4] By this match ſir John Smith's fortune was greatly increaſed.

[5] Argent, two chevrons, each charged with three fleurs-de-lis Or; on a chief Azure a lion paſſant of the field; fig. 32.

[6] This gentleman married, for his ſecond wife, Elizabeth daughter of ſir Thomas Brudenell, knt. and widow of Rheſe Griffin. See vol. II. p. 807.

[7] He held the manor of Aſhby Folvile *in capite*, and thoſe of Garthorpe and Wyfordby by fealty, 1612.

[8] By the fragments on his father's tomb, p. 32, John appears to have been the *fourth child*; but it appears, by his own epitaph, p. 28, that he was the *third ſon*. See more of him, pp. 33. 36—43.

[9] Second wife to ſir Robert Throckmorton, bart. of Great Coughton, co. Warwick.

[10] Married to Rowland Eyre, of Haſſop, co. Derby, eſq.

[11] Married to Chriſtopher Anderſon, of Loſtock, co. Lancaſter, eſq. father of ſir Francis Anderſon, bart.

[12] This gentleman married, in June, 1793, *Lucy*, daughter of ſir *Joſeph Danvers*, bart.

The village has not more than 30 houſes, excluſive of that lately occupied by Colonel Grey, which is a pleaſing manſion, and watered with much taſte.

It is the cuſtom here to ſtrew the church with hay the week before the wake (which is on the firſt Sunday in September); which hay is taken from a piece of ground, given by two maiden ladies, in the ſhape of a ſtomacher, formed by two poſts, two at top and one at bottom. The officers left this cuſtom off one year; but were obliged to reſume it from the ſuperſtition of ſome of the inhabitants of the village. The donation is ſaid to have originated from the ladies having been benighted, and finding their way to the village from hearing the ſound of the bells. On the ſpot of ground where they heard the bells, they dropped a handkerchief, where the next day it was found; and the produce of this land is ſaid to have been given to the church in commemoration of their eſcape.

"*William de Folvile* was born at Aſhby Folvile, in this county; and therefore, when Bale [1] calleth him *Lincolnienſem*, underſtand him not by county, but by dioceſe. He was bred a Franciſcan in the Univerſity of Cambridge; and engaged himſelf a great maſter of defence in that doughty quarrel *pro pueris induendis*, that children under the age of 18 ought to be admitted into monaſtical orders. For, whereas this was then complained of as a great and general grievance; that by ſuch prepoſterous *cowling of boys*, and *vailing of girls*, parents were cozened out of their children, and children cozened out of themſelves, doing in their minority they knew not what, and repenting in their maturity not knowing what to do; our *Folvile*, with more paſſion than reaſon, maintained the legality thereof. He died, and was buried among thoſe of his own order, at Stamford, circa 1384 [2]." Bp. Tanner ſays, "Litera contorta Gul. Folvylle, Grammatici fuit olim MS. in Monaſt. Sion [3]."

Dr. Fuller, ſpeaking of *William Woodford*, under Leiceſterſhire, ſays, "I cannot fix his nativity with any certainty; becauſe ſo many *Woods* and *Fords* (and would the former did continue as well as the latter!), and conſequently ſo many towns called *Woodford* in England. He is placed here, becauſe his ſurname in this age flouriſhed in great eminence in this county. He was bred a Franciſcan; and, though bilious Bale [4] giveth him the character of *indocte doctus*, we learn from Leland, that he was one of profound learning; and Thomas Waldenſis owneth and calleth him *magiſtrum ſuum*. Indeed, Woodford ſet him the firſt copy of *railing* againſt Wickliffe, being deputed by Thomas Arundel, archbiſhop of Canterbury, to confute, publicly in writing, his opinion [5]. He died, and was buried at Colcheſter, 1397 [6]."

George Gilſon, eſq. founded an hoſpital at Morcote, co. Rutland, in 1612, for ſix poor people unmarried, men or women; who were to have £6. *per annum* each; and Mr. Wright, in his Hiſtory of Rutland, ſays, "the ſame perſon [7] founded a more conſiderable hoſpital at Aſhby-Fallowes, co. Leiceſter." This hoſpital ſtands on the South ſide of the church-yard; and in 1673 received an additional endowment from *Francis* lord *Carington*, from eſtates now veſted in *Peter Holford* [8], eſq. of Wotton Wawen. There are at this time within it, ſupported or aſſiſted by its bounty, a man, his wife, and two children, at £6. a year; a widow woman £6. a year; and a ſpinſter £6. a year [9].

The return made to the houſe of commons in 1786, in anſwer to the enquiry reſpecting the charitable donations in this pariſh, may be ſeen in vol. I. p. 38.

	Aſhby Folvile.			Bareſby.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Money raiſed for the poor within the year ending at Eaſter 1776, —	16	17	10	56	0	6
Expended in county rates, &c.	3	17	4	3	2	8
——— on the poor, —	9	5	2	52	19	2
Rent of workhouſe and habitations,	0	19	6	8	5	3
Expended in litigations, —	0	8	0	6	16	2
Money raiſed for 1783, —	65	9	3	51	12	7
——— 1784, —	73	5	10	57	17	7
——— 1785, —	55	16	7	55	0	9
Medium of theſe three years,	64	17	2	54	16	11
——— of county expences,	5	16	0	4	14	0
——— of expences not relating to the poor; repairs of the church, roads, &c.	0	9	4	2	0	4
——— of nett annual expences,	58	11	10	48	2	7
——— of attending on magiſtrates,	0	17	4	0	7	1
——— of entertainments at meetings,	0	6	4	0	19	1
——— of law expences, —	0	3	4	0	3	2
——— of ſetting the poor to work,	0	0	0	0	2	2

The CHURCH, (ſee Plate V.)

dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, is large; and conſiſts of a ſtout tower ſteeple, plain, without pinnacles, but comely, with long windows; and neat Gothic tracery under the battlements. The tower (in which are five bells) is built of good ſtone, apparently more modern than the body of the church; and opens to the nave by a pointed arch, over which are two paintings; one of Time, with his ſcythe and hour-glaſs; the other, Death, leaning his right arm upon a ſpade, and in his left hand a dart, with the point reſting on the ground.

The nave is lofty, and ſeparated from the chancel by a lower pointed arch, the upper part blocked up, and the lower part an open ſkreen of wood; a South aile, ſeparated from the nave by five pointed arches upon light and handſome airy pillars, over which are four large and regular clereſtory windows; a North aile, ſeparated in the ſame manner, with correſponding clereſtory windows. A chapel at the Eaſt end of the South aile. A South porch; a North door in the Weſt end of the North aile, and a ſmall door at the Eaſt corner of the South aile.

The nave has a rich roof of wood-work, finely carved, and well preſerved; the pillars tall and ſlender. At the bottom of the wood ſupporters of this roof are ſeveral well-carved figures (ſimilar to thoſe in Noſeley church); ſome holding various muſical inſtruments, and others plain ſhields.

Over the ſkreen, between the nave and chancel, are the royal arms, large, dated 1725.

The Weſt end of the South aile is ſeparated by a wood partition, and apparently has been uſed as a ſchool. There is a door-way in the Weſt wall of it, now blocked up; as is a large Weſt window nearly.

The rood-loft appears perfect; but the door at the bottom of the ſtairs leading to it is faſtened, and has not been opened for at leaſt 60 years paſt. At the top of it, in the wall near it, on the left hand of the pulpit-door, the iron frame for the hour-glaſs yet

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[1] Deſcript. Brit. Cent. VI. num. 72. p. 491. Pits calls him "a frier minor of the order of St. Francis, a Lincolnſhire man, D. D. of Cambridge, a perſon of a religious life, and not uncelebrated for many titles of erudition."

[2] Fuller's Worthies, Leiceſterſhire, p. 133; and ſee Peck's Annals of Stamford, Book XII. p. 10.

[3] Bibliotheca Britannica, p. 292.

[4] Deſcript. Brit. Cent. VII. num. 33.

[5] Libro de Sacramento, c. 50.

[6] Fuller's Worthies, Leiceſterſhire, p. 133; and ſee Tanner's Bibliotheca Britannica, p. 785.

[7] Mr. Wright calls him "Mr. *George Jilſon*, a Roman Catholic, and (as ſome ſay) a prieſt." A monument of a charitable perſon of the ſame name, but of a later date, remains at Barkby; ſee p. 50. And *William Gilſon* was a freeholder at Bareſby in 1630; ſee p. 35.

[8] Who had married the widow of a Carington; ſee p. 28.

[9] Of this foundation ſee hereafter.

remains;

ASHBY-FOLVILE. N.W.

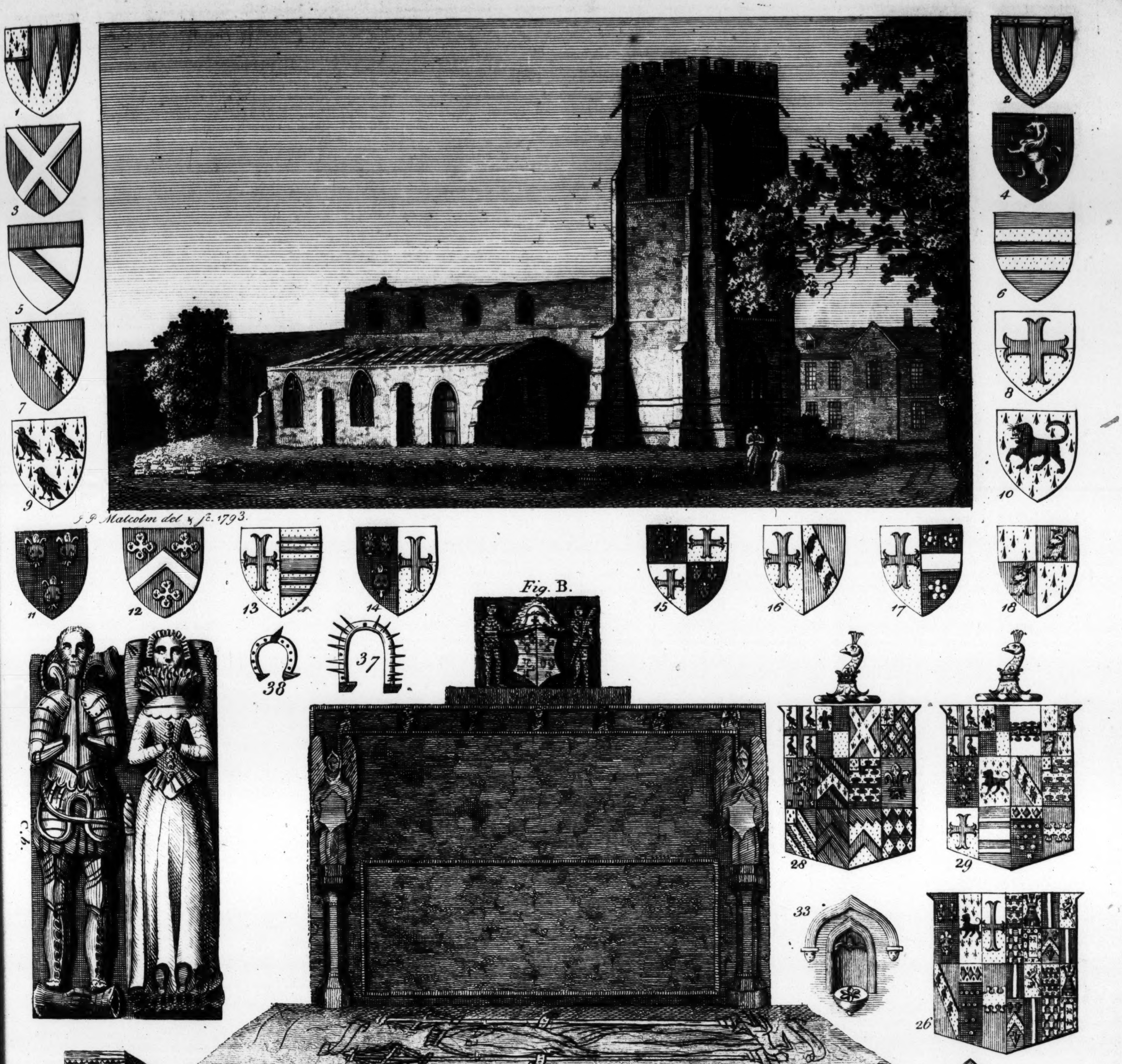
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Fig. B.
38
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28
29
C.b.
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36
34
Fig. C.a.
35
Fig. D.
30
39
31
42
FRANCIS
NICHOLAS
GEORGE
THOMAS
JOHN
ROBART
EDWARD
43
32
Fig. A.
44
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27

J. P. Malcolm del & ſc. 1793.

remains; near which is a ſmall ſquare opening into the nave. The ſteps come down into the Eaſt end of the North aile; near which, in the South-eaſt angle, is a ſquare opening, through which the altar may be viewed.

On the South ſide of the altar is a piſcina, under a pointed arch, with a curious projecting baſon (fig. 33.); above which is a locker.

In the chapel at the Eaſt end of the South aile, and ſeparated from the chancel by a pointed arch, at the entrance-door on the left hand in the aile, is another beautiful and perfect piſcina, projecting from a pointed arch, with a baſon which has ſix indentings (ſee fig. 34).

In the chancel is a large Eaſt window, broad; in it the arms of *Smith*, and ſeveral fragments.

In the South chapel a South window ſquare, richly emboſſed on the outſide; and a fine Eaſt window, in which are many remnants of painted glaſs; amongſt which the flower repreſented in fig. 35. is frequently interſperſed; and in the upper part the arms of *Woodford* and *Folvile* quarterly, as in fig. 15.

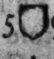
The font is antient, upon four pedeſtals, ſquare, ſides differently carved, rudely; fig. 36.

Mr. Wyrley, in 1590, deſcribes in this church "the picture of Edward the Second in glaſs, excellently wrought;" and notices the following arms[1].

1. Or, three piles Gules, a canton Ermine; *Baſſet of Drayton*.
2. Or, three piles Gules, a bordure Azure bezanté; *Laund Abbey*.
3. Gules, a ſaltire Argent; *Nevile*.
4. Sable, a lion rampant Arg. crowned Or; *Segrave*.
5. Arg. a bend Az. and a chief Gules; *Cromwell*.
6. Azure, two bars Or; *Burdett*.
7. *Brabazon*.
8. *Folvile*.
9. Ermine, three rooks Gules; *Handiſacre* of Staffordſhire.
10. *Preſte*.
11. *Woodford*.
12. Gules, a chevron Argent between three quatrefoils Ermine.
13. *Folvile*; impaling, Or, a feſs between two gemelles Azure; *Delamare*.
14. *Woodford*, impaling *Folvile*.
15. Quarterly, *Woodford* and *Folvile*.
16. *Folvile*, impaling *Brabazon*.
17. *Woodford*; impaling, *Villiers* antient.
18. *Morton*.

Mr. Burton adds, that in the Eaſt window of the church, in the South aile, is the portrait of *Ralph Woodford* and his wife, and all his children, being many[2].

In the fine pedigree of the *Sherards*, preſerved at Stapleford Hall, it is noticed, that the arms of *Brabazon* are in many places of the church windows in Aſhby Folvile; and that the arms of *Woodford* are very antient in many places in the windows of that church, impaled with *Villiers*, and with *Folvile*, and others; and *Woodford* and *Folvile* quartered.

In the church-yard may be ſeen a ſtone projecting from the wall of the South-eaſt angle between the chapel and chancel: it is about five feet below the leads of the roof. Probably upon it has been placed a ſtatue; and on the uppermoſt corner-ſtone of the Eaſt end of the chapel is a ſhield, whether charged or not cannot eaſily be diſcerned, it being moſs-grown and a conſiderable height from the ground, and emboſſed on each ſide with the date thus, 1598.

On the South door of the church are placed two large and antient horſeſhoes; one particularly ſo, the length from the extremity of the toe to the heel being 1 foot 4 inches, the width 11¼ inches; width of the web, and length of the ſpikes which project from that part of the web where the nails ſhould be, 3 inches (ſee fig. 37). The other ſhoe (fig. 38.) is not near ſo large as that firſt-mentioned, being only 7 inches from the toe to the heel in width; 6½ inches length of the corkings, of which there are three, one at the toe, and one at each heel. There are no ſpikes round this, as there are round the other; but it is faſtened upon the door by common nails like common horſe-nails, only larger. No tradition can be traced when or why they were placed here: but they are much too large ever to have been worn by any horſe.

This church was antiently given by *Richard Baſſet* and *Maud* his wife to the priory of Laund, and confirmed to them by king Henry III; and, in the Matriculus of 1220[3], is deſcribed to be a rectory, under the patronage of that priory; and had then a chapel at Bareſby, which was to be ſerved three days in a week.

In 1344, the procurations for Aſhby Folvile and Bareſby were 7*s.* 6¾*d.*; the church was taxed at 30 marks, and paid 3*s.* for Peter pence.

In 1388, this church was regularly appropriated to the prior and convent of Laund:

"Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. ſalutem. Sciatis, quòd, de gratiâ noſtrâ ſpeciali, & pro quadraginta libris quas dilecti nobis in Chriſto prior & conventus de Laundâ nobis ſolverunt, conceſſimus & licentiam dedimus, pro nobis & heredibus noſtris, quantum in nobis eſt, eiſdem priori & conventui, quòd ipſi eccleſiam de Aſhbye Folevile, que eſt de advocatione ſuâ, propriis appropriare, & eam ſic appropriatam in proprios uſus tenere, poſſint ſibi & ſucceſſoribus ſuis in perpetuum, ſine occaſione vel impedimento noſtri, vel heredum noſtrorum, juſticiariorum, eſchaetorum, vicecomitum, aut aliorum ballivorum ſeu miniſtrorum noſtrorum quorumcunque, ſtatuto de terris & tenementis ad manum mortuam non ponendis edito non obſtante. In cujus, &c. Teſte rege, apud Weſtm', xxv^{to} die Auguſti[4]."

In 1534-5, the procurations and ſynodals were 14*s.* 0¾*d.*; and the value of the vicarage £8.

In 1650, Aſhby Folvile was returned as an impropriation; the rectory worth £100. the vicarage £30. and the incumbent as "no preacher."

The preſent value in the king's books is £9.

The epiſcopal procurations are, for the rectory 4*s.* 8*d.*; for the vicarage 2*s.*; the archidiaconal 11*s.* 0¾*d.*

It is a diſcharged living; clear yearly value 11*l.* 4*s.* 0¾*d.* ariſing from great and ſmall tithes, parſonage houſe, and glebe[5].

RECTORS.	PATRONS.
Geoffrey Baſſet, 1220.	Prior and Convent of Laund.
Martin the chaplain, 1221.	
Semamanus de Lan', 1224.	
William de Eringworth, 1231.	
John the chaplain[6], 1232.	
Alan Coſtein[7], 1236.	
John de Normanton, 1250.	
Alan de Chalent, 1274.	
Nicholas de Bromley reſigned 1281, by exchange with	
Thomas de Baddeley, 1281[8].	

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[1] Plate V. fig. 1—18.

[2] MS. Chetwynd.

[3] See the Introductory Volume, p. lx.

[4] Pat. 13 Ric. II. m. 6.

[5] Bacon's Liber Regis, p. 554.

[6] Reg. Hugonis Welles, part 24. In this year the endowment of the vicarage is entered in the Roll.

[7] Alanus Coſtein ad eccleſiam de Eſeb' Folevil. Teſtibus; magiſtris R. de Kaden, Th' Walens, Jo' de Crakall, Th' de Aſkeb', canon' Lincoln'; magiſtro R. de Jakeham, dominis R. Blundo, J. de Diham, capellanis; magiſtris S. conſtabular', R. de Raveningham, C. de Camped', B. de Burgo, Ph' Quentin, Th' de Karl', N. Greco, clericis. 8 id' Apr', Reg. Groſſeteſte, Pont' 2 (dorſ').

[8] Commiſſio facta magiſtro Walt' Skirlowe, archidiacono Northampt', ſuper examinand' negotium permutationis inter dominum Nic' de Bromley, rectorem eccleſiæ de Aſsſheby Folvile, dioc' Linc', & Tho. de Baddeby, decanum eccleſiæ de Beatæ Mariæ, Salop', Lichf' dioc', admiſſus 8 Maii, 1281. Reg. Graveſend.

Thomas

Thomas of Gaddyſby, 1352.	Prior and Convent of Laund.
William Hall, March 26, 1430.	
William Bernard, 1534.	
William Wells[1], 1564.	
William Childe, 1592; died Sept. 6, 1639.	
Euſtace Feilding[2], 1647.	Parliamentary Sequeſtrators.
John Philips, 1653.	
Ambroſe Bent, 1659.	
Henry Eyton, Oct. 3, 1661.	Charles lord Carington, *pleno jure.*
Joſhua Gilbert, Jan. 26, 1662-3.	Francis lord Carington.
Henry Allen, Aug. 12, 1666.	
William Parker, Aug. 5, 1709.	Anne dowager lady Carington.
John Pagett, Jan. 11, 1723-4; died 1749.	Keneth Mackenzie, eſq.
John Carr[3], July 10, 1749; died 1776.	Sir Joſeph Danvers, bart. (as truſtee.)
Thomas-Beaumont Burnaby[4], M. A. Sept. 21, 1776.	Hon. Colonel John Grey.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

On the North ſide of the chancel is a wide ſharp-pointed arch over ſome tomb, probably the founder's.

“In this church, ſays Wyrley, is an antient and fair altar-tomb for one of the *Folviles* in armour; on his breaſt the coat of Folvile, but no inſcription.” This monument is ſtill in the South chapel, under the South window, fig. A; and is ſaid to be for *Old Folvile who ſlew Beler*. A large ruſty helmet remains on it, with part of his gauntlets, and ſeveral fragments of armour. Folvile's effigies is mutilated; the features of the face ſcarcely viſible; his arms broken off; ſhoes ſquare-toed, which reſt againſt a lion couchant regardant; a girdle round his waiſt, but no ſword; his breaſt very prominent; on the right ſide of which is an iron blunted ſpike, about an inch and a half long, fixed in the ſtone with lead, apparently coeval with the figure itſelf; his head reſteth on a double pillow, which appears to have been originally ſupported by two angels, their hands and part of the drapery being yet viſible, and all the reſt gone.

In this chapel is an antient large blue flat-ſtone, ſtripped of its braſs; and a white ſtone adjoining, with an illegible inſcription round the edge; an old moveable reading-deſk; and a very ſtout oak-cheſt, ſtrongly banded with iron, and locked down with three ſtout, old-faſhioned, large padlocks.

On the North ſide of the chancel remains a very fine mural monument for *Ralph Woodford*, eſq. with the arms at top of *Woodford* and *Folvile*, quarterly, ſupported by two green men, the ſiniſter holding a club. On each ſide of the tomb an angel holds a blank ſhield.

On the ſlab below, between two remarkably elegant croſſes, are traces of the figure of a headleſs lady[5], as ſketched in fig. B. At her feet a greyhound looking upwards; and on two ſcrolls, at her head and feet:

“Credo quod Redemptor meus vivit, ...
. . . , ... et in noviſſimo die de terra ſurrecturus ſum.”

On two ſmaller ſcrolls, on the croſſes:

Diſce moꝛi. Diſce mori,

Round the ledge, on the ſlab, is this inſcription:

“Hic jacent Rad'us Woodford, armiger, co'ſanguineus et heres Rob'ti Wodford, militis; videl't, fil' Thome filii et heredis p'dicti Rob'ti Wodford; et Elizabeth' una filia Will'i Villiers, armigeri, uxor p'dicti Rad'i; qui quidem Rad'us obiit iiii die Marcii, a'no dñi M°CCCC°lxxxi°; p'dict' Elizabeth obiit ix die Auguſti, A. D. MCCCClxxxiv°; quor' ai'ab's propiciet' deus.”

At the Eaſt end of the South aile, on an alabaſter ſtone, are the traces of a man in armour, his feet reſting againſt a dog; at one corner of which appear the arms of *Folvile*; and round the ledge,

“Hic jacent corpoꝛa Joh'is Woodfoꝛd, armigeri,
et Milicente et Maꝛie uxorum ejus;
qui quidem Joh'es obiit . . . . . . 1530.”

Both theſe are noticed by Wyrley; as are two others:

“. . . . . Johannis Brabazon, militis.”

“Rad'us Woodford, aꝛm', et Maꝛgaꝛeta et Elizab' uxoꝛes ejus.”

On an altar-tomb on the North ſide of the chancel are the figures of a gentleman and lady, with ſeven ſons and five daughters (fig. C. *a. b.*); and round the ledge this inſcription:

“HERE LYETH Y^{e} BODIES OF GEORGE SMITH, ESQ.
AND ANNE HIS WIFE; WHICH GEORGE
WAS SONNE AND HEIRE TO FRANCIS SMITH AND
MARY MORTON HIS WIFE, AND DECEASED THE
LAST DAY OF JULY,
1607; AND ANN WAS DAUGHTER TO SIR THOMAS
GIFFORD, OF CHILINGTÕ, KNIGHT, DECEASED
Y^{e} . . . . . .[6] DAY OF . . . .[6]”

At the head of this tomb are two blank ſhields within blue circular garters; one inſcribed in gold letters, FIDES SEMPER FIRMA; the other, PREIGNES A LAINE TIRE FORT. Mr. Smith is in complete armour gilt; his head upon his helmet; his feet broken off, and lain upon his gauntlets; hair combed back; long beard; hands broken off. The lady's head lies upon a double cuſhion; large ruff; long waiſt; hands broken off; quilted ſleeves. On the front of the tomb are the names and figures of their ſeven ſons:

FRANCIS; NICHOLAS; GEORGE; THOMAS; JOHN;
ROBERT; EDWARD.

And at the foot of the monument, five daughters:

ELIZABETH; MARY; DOROTHY; ANNE; URSULA.

On a lofty tomb under an arch which ſeparates the South chapel from the chancel (fig. D.) are the figures of a gentleman and lady; the latter of great elegance. A ſmall part only of the man is ſeen, as ſketched on the plate. His head reſts on a helmet, in which is a plume of feathers. He has a pointed beard, gilt armour, and falling collar. The lady's head is on a cuſhion; her hair combed back; and a large ruff. A pyramid ſtands between them at their feet.

Within the ornamental arches on the Eaſt end and North ſide were formerly the mementos of thirteen children, of which the following ſtill remain, now looſe from the body of the monument:

FRANCIS III. IOHN IIII. FRANCES VI.
DOROTHEA VIII. URSULA IX. MARTHA X.

The whole of this monument, which has been very handſome, and indeed moſt of the older monuments here, are ſhamefully diſgraced by neglect; all falling to pieces (yet once rich, honourable, and pious memorials!) and reflecting a moſt diſgraceful and niggardly ſpirit in the ſucceſſors to the eſtates of theſe good anceſtors; and their manſion-houſe, *quantum mutata!*—

At the head of the tomb are the following arms and inſcription: Quarterly of eight, 1. *Smith*; 2. *Harewell*; 3. *Morton*; 4. *Woodford*; 5. *Preſte*; 6. *Brabazon*; 7. *Folvile*; 8. *Burdett*. Creſt, as before; fig. 39.

“D. O. M.
FRANCISCUS SMITHÆUS,
EQUES AURATUS,
GEORGÎ F.
PROBITATE ET RELIGIONE
ANTIQUIS HEROIBUS PAR;

---

[1] In the Certificate referred to under Allexton, p. 8, Mr. Wells is thus deſcribed: “Preſbyter, non conjugatus; mediocritèr doctus; reſidet; hoſpitalis; deget ibidem; non licentiatus, nec prædicat; nullum aliud habet.”

[2] He compounded for the firſt fruits Aug. 11, 1647.

[3] Tadition ſtates, this preſentation was purchaſed by Mr. Carr, for £1000.

[4] See before, under Asfordby, p. 15.

[5] This figure, by the delicacy of the hand, the palm of which is turned outwards, and the very ſmall fingers, is evidently that of a lady, apparently headleſs; nor is there on the ſtone the leaſt veſtige of any thing ever having been engraved above the neck.

[6] Theſe dates were originally left blank.

QUI, LIBERIS AC NEPOTIBUS FELIX,
INTEGRITATE VITÆ MORUMQUE INNOCENTIA
MULTO FELICIOR;
AMORE IN SUOS, ÆQUITATE IN OMNES,
PIETATE IN DEUM,
DEMUM AVITÆ FIDEI CONSTANTI INTER ADVERSA,
PROCESSIONE LONGE FELICISSIMUM,
MIGRAVIT E VITA PRIDIE NON. MAII,
ÆTATIS SUÆ ANNO LIX, CHRISTI CIƆIƆCXXIX."

[Charles lord Carington, eldeſt ſon of the above-noticed ſir Francis, was murdered in France; ſee p. 28; where may alſo be ſeen an epitaph on the third ſon, ſir John Smith[1].]

On flat ſtones in the chancel.

1. " Francis Smith, gent. of Queniborough,
died in 1699, aged 21 years."

2. " Iſabella, the wife of Francis Smith,
late of Queniborough, eſq.
died 20th of June, 1733, aged 69."

3. Arms: *Smith*; impaling, Per chevron Argent and Sable, three elephants' heads eraſed counterchanged; *Saunders*. Creſt, as before; fig. 40.

✠ " Edmund Smith, eſq. of Queniborough, ✠
died 10 Oct. 1727, aged 39.
Requieſcat in pace."
✠

4. " William Collins, gent. died 4th
June, 1716, aged 72 years."

5. Arms: On a feſs, three mullets pierced. Creſt, an arm embowed holding a ſword; fig. 41.

" John Ayre, eſq. died
Auguſt 7th, 1758, aged 82 years.
Think, as ſoftly ſad you tread
Above the venerable dead:
Time was, like thee, they life poſſeſs'd,
And time ſhall be as thou ſhalt reſt.
Here alſo lies interred the body of
Mary Ayre, wife of John Ayre,
eſq. died 20 Dec. 1733, aged 43."

6. " Thomas Ayre,
ſon of Joſeph Ayre and Jane his wife,
exchanged this tranſitory life
for a glorious immortality
on Nov. 16th, 1760, in the 9th year of his age."

7. " Joſeph Ayre dyed 18th April,
1762, aged 34 years."

8. " William Ayre, of Tilton in the county of Leic^r, eſq.
third ſon of John Ayre, eſq. of Aſhby Folvile.
He died Sept. 20, 1775, aged 56 years."

9. " John Ayre, eſq. of Gadſby in this county,
died 15 Sept. 1785, aged 35 years."

10. " John Ayre, eſq. of Gadſby, died July 13, 1791,
aged 74 years.
Mary his wife died Sept. 19, 1789,
aged 64."

11. On a blue ſtone under the altar:
" Entombed under this ſtone lies what is mortal
of Jane Ayre, relict of Joſeph Ayre, gent.
She died Sept. 12, 1796, aged 56 years.
Eulogies on the dead are only mockeries.
Let her works praiſe her in the gates
Reader, prepare to meet thy God."

12. " Edmund, the ſon of the Rev. John Carr
by Anne his wife, died June 22, 1758,
aged 9 years, 1 month, 2 days;
a child of blooming hopes,
of uncommon parts and genius, and
unfortunately cut off by the fall of a cart upon him.
Alſo John Carr, gent.
father of the rev. John Carr, vicar of this place;
died September 4th, 1761, aged 81 years."

13. " Mrs. Penelope Pagett, daughter of
the rev. Mr. John Pagett, late vicar of this place,
by Elizabeth his wife,
died June 28, 1762, aged 43 years."

14. " That her name may not
too ſoon be forgotten, where
her virtues were to well
known, be this ſacred to the memory
of Mary, once the beloved wife
of the rev. John Kerchevall, vicar of Scraptoft,
and daughter of John Ayre,
eſq. late of this place.
She died Dec. 6, 1766, aged 42."

On flat ſtones in the nave:

1. " HIC JACET CORPVS WILL'I CHILDE,
.... QVI FVIT VICARIVS HVJVS PARO-
CHIE PER SPACIUM QUADRAGINTA ET
SEPTEM ANNORUM; QUI OBIIT DECIMO-
SEXTO DIE SEPTEMBRIS, ANNO DOM̄
1639, ÆTATIS SUÆ 79."

2. On a ſquare braſs plate on a white ſtone:
" In memory of Mrs. Mary Gilbert, late wife to the
Rev. Mr. Joſhua Gilbert, vicar of this pariſh;
who departed this life
the ſecond day of Dec. anno D'ni 1707,
ætat. ſuæ 50.
To die is gain."

Below, on the ſame ſtone:
" M ✠ G
1707."

3. " The rev. Mr. John Pagett, late vicar of this pariſh,
who died April 12, 1749, aged 58 years.
Alſo Elizabeth, relict of the aforeſaid Mr. John Pagett,
died July 6, 1749, aged 73 years."

4. " To the memory of Anne, eldeſt daughter
of the rev. John Carr, by Anne his wife;
who died May 22d, 1767, in the 32d year of her age."

5. " The rev. John Carr, vicar of Aſhby Folvile,
died July 4th, 1776, aged 67 years.
When he had thus finiſhed his courſe, and
compleated his character, all men commended him,
and concluded that he was undoubtedly happy.
He fought a good fight, againſt the world,
the fleſh, and the Devil;
and, thro' faith in a future life of happineſs,
for piety and virtue, and for his obedience
to his Saviour's heavenly Preacher's precepts,
he overcame theſe enemies of his ſalvation.
Anne, relict of the rev. John Carr,
died May 16, 1792, aged 83."

6. " Depoſited under this ſtone reſt
the remains of Edmund Wills Carr, M. A.
vicar of Loſeby, and rector of Harſton, in this county;
who departed this life June 30, 1793, aged 54.
He was a zealous advocate and ſteady
defender of the preſent Eſtabliſhment, both
Civil and Eccleſiaſtic;
and, at the expence of his health and
conſiderable property, endeavoured to reſtore
to the Church its primitive rights.
—*Death is the crown of life—O! learn even now to*
reliſh what alone ſubſiſts hereafter."

In the North aile is a flat hard white ſtone, without inſcription, with five croſſes on it.

In the church-yard:
" Thomas Black died April 30, 1767, aged 69.
Elizabeth Black, wife of Thomas Black,
died the 29th of Auguſt, 1793, aged 86."

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[1] Of whom, ſee more fully in p. 36.—Mr. Milner, in his " Hiſtory of Wincheſter," vol. I. p. 406, having occaſion to mention the battle of Cheriton Down, calls ſir John Smith " commiſſary general of horſe;" and, after obſerving that he was of an antient Roman Catholic family, adds, that " the Catholic nobility and gentry exerted themſelves, almoſt to the ruin of their families and fortunes, in the cauſe of honour and loyalty. Many of them were amongſt the beſt of the royal officers and generals; particularly the above-mentioned ſir John Smith, ſir Arthur Aſton, ſir Marmaduke Langdale, ſir Henry Gage, colonel Howard, ſir John Weld, major-general Webb, lord viſcount Dunbar, lord Powis, lord Arundel of Wardour, the earl of Carnarvon, the marquiſſes of Wincheſter and Worceſter, &c. The whole number of noblemen and gentlemen of that religion, who loſt their lives in the king's ſervice, on this occaſion, was 194, being two-fifths of the ſum total of Royaliſts of the ſaid deſcription ſo killed."

Epitaphs on the family of *Smith*, in the South aile of the chancel at Wootton Wawen:

1. Inlaid in braſs on a mural tablet:

"Here lyeth the body of Lady Agnes Smyth,
late wife of Sir John Smyth, knight, one of the barons of Exchequer,
daughter of John Harewell, eſquier, and one of the coheirs of Thomas Harewell, eſquier, her brother;
which Agnes died the sixth of February, anno 1562."

2. On a large mural monument, with the cumbent figure of a knight in armour.

Arms at top; Quarterly, 1. and 4. *Smith*; 2. and 3. *Harewell*, fig. 42.

"VIVE DEO, MUNDOQUE MORI, PERDISCE CADUCO
SOLA SALUS CŒLO; CÆTERA VANA, NIHIL.
NASCIMUR ET MORIMUR, MORTI CONTERMINA CERTA;
VITA STAT INCERTO PERFRUITURA BONO.

D. O. M. S.
FRANCISCO SMITH ARMIGERO, VIRO VITÆ INTEGERRIMO,
ANIMI FORTITUDINE, MORUM PROBITATE SPECTATISSIMO,
PACIS CULTORI, PATRIÆ AMATORI OBSERVANTISSIMO; ÆQUI
BONIQUE VINDICI ACERRIMO, PAUPERUM PROPUGNATORI
EXIMIO, PROSAPIA TAM AVITA DIGNITATE STIRPIS
QUAM PERAMPLA VIRTUTUM SERIE COHONESTA
ORIUNDO, SOBOLE MASCULO (IPSO ETIAM ADHUC SUPER-
STITE ANNORUMQUE PLENO) EX SE QUARTA LINEA AUCTO,
EJUS EX FILIO NEPOS ET HÆRES, TAM PII HAUD IMMEMOR PARENTIS,
HOC MONUMENTUM GRATITUDINIS ET AMORIS ERGÔ P."

On a tablet below:

"HIC JACET FRANCIS^{CUS} SMITH, ARMIGER, FILIUS JOHANNIS SMITH MILITIS,
ET DOMINE AGNETIS UXORIS EJUS, HÆRESQUE EJUSDEM AGNETIS, UNÆ
COHÆREDUM JOHANNIS HARWELL, ARMIGERI; QUI QUIDEM FRANCISCUS,
OCTOGINTA-QUATUOR JAM ANNOS NATUS, PLACIDE EX HAC VITA MIGRAVIT,
ANNO D'NI 1606, DIE 3° SEPTEMBRIS."

Arms: On one ſide, Quarterly, 1. and 4. *Smith*; 2. and 3. *Harewell*. On an eſcutcheon of pretence, *Morton*: fig. 43. On the other, The ſame four quarterings; impaling, Argent, a chevron Gules between three morions, Azure, *Brudenell*; fig. 44.

3. On a flat ſtone, on which are the arms of *Carington*; impaling, Argent three Text T's Sable, *Pate*; fig. 45.

"Here lieth the body of the Honourable Frances Carington,
wife to the Hon. Charles Carington,
and one of the coheirs of Sir John Pate,
of Syſonby, in the county of Leiceſter;
who departed this life the 15th of July, 1693."

Arms of *Smith*, from the Viſitation of 1619 (ſee p. 29.)

1. *Smith*, as before; 2. Quarterly, Or and Sable, in the firſt quarter a fleur de lis Gules, *Lainham*; 3. Gules, a ſaltire Ermine, *Nevill*; 4. Or fretty Gules, on a canton Per pale Ermine and Or, a gally, ſails furled Sable, *Nevill*; 5. Gules, a lion rampant between eight billets Or; 6. Sable, three bendlets Gules, over all a chevron Ermine; 7. Barry nebulé of ſix Or and Sable, a canton Ermine, *Rolleſton*; 8. Azure, a fleur de lis Ermine, *Palmer*; 9. Azure, three bends Or, a canton Ermine, *Biſhopſton*; 10. Bendy of ſix, Gules and Vert, over all a chevron of the ſecond; 11. Or, a chevron Gules, a chief indented Vert, *Fencotes*; 12. Lozengy, Or and Sable, *Bezorne*. Creſt, a peahen's head eraſed Azure, gorged ducally Or; fig. 28.

Another Copy of the Viſitation gives theſe twelve quarterings: 1. *Smith*; 2. *Lainham*; 3. Argent, on a feſs nebulé Sable, three hares' heads couped Or, *Harewell*; 4. *Morton*; 5. *Woodford*; 6. *Preſt*; 7. *Brabazon*; 8. *Rolleſton*; 9. *Folvile*; 10. Azure, a feſs between two gemelles Argent; 11. Sable, ten bezants, 4. 3. 2. and 1; on a chief Ermine three lozenges Gules, *Gate*; 12. Gules, a feſs nebulé Or. Creſt, as before; fig. 29.

BARESBY, or BARNESBY,

a conſiderable village within the pariſh of Aſhby Folvile, has been already noticed, under the extracts from the Conqueror's ſurvey, in p. 20.

The abbot and convent of *Croxton* had ſeveral grants in this lordſhip, as appears by the following extract from their Regiſter:

"Habemus, de dono Walteri filii Galfridi de Neubold, omnes terras quas habuit villâ & territorio de Barniſby, jacentes per diverſas particulas & paſturas pertinentes ad unam bovatam terre quam habuit de dono Willielmi Ruſſell, in liberam, puram, & perpetuam eleemoſinam.

Radulphus filius Willielmi de Barniſby remiſit nobis annuum redditum unius oboli & unius quadrantis, in quibus Walterus filius Galfridi de Neubold ſibi tenebatur pro unâ acrâ & unâ rodâ & dimidiâ terre, & tribus quadrantibus prati, in Barniſby.

Idem Radulphus remiſit nobis totam terram & pratum, quam & quod habemus de dono Walteri de Newbold, bercarii, in campis de South Croxton & Barniſby.

Richardus dictus dominus de Eſſeby Folevyle confirmavit nobis totam terram, cum prato, quam habemus in feodo ſuo, de dono Walteri de Neubold, bercarii, in campis de South Croxton & Barniſby.

Item, de dono Matildis filie Roberti de Aulâ de Barniſby, II ſeliones terre in liberam, puram, & perpetuam eleemoſinam.

Habemus, de dono Johannis filii Roberti de Aulâ, unam acram terre, cum holmis, in Barniſby, in liberam, puram, & perpetuam eleemoſinam[1]."

The abbot and convent of St. *Mary de Pratis* had alſo ſome property in this lordſhip:

"Habemus in Baryſby redditum ſubſcriptum, ex dono Petri de Lincolniâ, ſicut patet in Barkby.

Joh̃es Pyke tenet unam bovatam terre, & reddit IIIIs̃.

Radulphus Gyſſyng tenet II bovatas terre, & reddit VIIs̃. VIIIđ.

Willus Monke tenet IIII acras prati, & reddit IIIIs̃.

Omnes tenentes noſtri de Baryſby venient ad viſum francum noſtri de Thurmaſton. Summa XIIIIs̃. VIIIđ.

Require terrarium predictarum bovatarum in terrario fratris W. Charyte[2]."

In 1274, it was found that *John le Deſpenſer* died ſeiſed of one moiety of the manor of Barneſby, held of *Wygen de la Mare* by homage and the ſervice of *4d.*; as alſo the other moiety of the ſaid manor, held of *Hugh le Deſpenſer*, by the ſervice of the fourth part of one knight's fee; and that *Hugh* ſon of Hugh le Deſpenſer is the heir of the ſaid John[3].

In the Itinerary of 1280, Bareſby, Aſhby Folvile, and Dalby Chaucombe, anſwered collectively as one vill.

In 1299, it appeared that there were certain freeholders at Barneby (an appurtenance of the manor of Thorpe Ernald) who, by antient cuſtom, paid *7s. 6d.* at the view of frankpledge yearly on the feaſt of St. Martin; and that *William la Zouch*, the ſon and heir of dame *Milicent de Montalt*, deceaſed, was then aged 22[4].

In 1304, *Richard de Aſheby*, deceaſed, and *Alice* his wife, held 3 acres of land, and *6s. 8d.* rent ariſing out of the lands of five freeholders in Barneſby, with the third part of the lordſhip of the whole town there, of *John de la Sale*, paying £2. a year[5].

In 1343, *Henry de Ferrars* died ſeiſed of one knight's fee, with the appurtenances, in Thorpe Ernald, Aylmerſthorpe, Thurnby, Petlinge, Buſſeby, Bellegrave, Croppeſton, Barneſby, Babbegrave, and Atterton, which *William la Zouch of Haringworth* held[6].

In 1346, *William la Zouch of Haringworth* (on the aid then granted for knighting Edward of Woodſtoc, the king's eldeſt ſon) was aſſeſſed *2s.* for a twentieth part of one knight's fee in Barnſby, parcel of the fee of *Cheſter* and *Huntingdon*[7].

In 1387, *Henry de Ferrars*, knt. died ſeiſed of the manor of Barneſby, which *William la Zouch of Haringworth* held[8].

In 1395, *William la Zouch of Haringworth*, knight, died ſeiſed of half a knight's fee in Babbegrave, Dalby, and Barneſby, called *Burdett's fee*, which *Thomas Aſhby* of Louſeby held[9].

In a book of fifteenths and tenths granted by the laity in 1416, Bareſby was rated at *2l. 9s.*; and in the ſubſidy of 1445 at the ſame ſum; but an abatement was then made of *3s.*

In 1444, *William de Ferrers* of *Groby*, knight, died ſeiſed of the manor of Barneſby, which *William* lord *Zouch of Haringworth* held of the ſame William[10].

In 1457, *Edward de Grey*, knt. lord *Ferrers of Groby*, died ſeiſed of the manor of Barneſby, which ſir *William de la Zouch of Haringworth* held[11].

In 1564 there were 25 families in Bareſby.

Feb. 11, 1572-2, ſome lands at Bareſby and South Croxton, known by the name of *St. John's leys*, formerly belonging to the order of *St. John of Jeruſalem*, and afterward to the priory of *Tutbury*, were aſſigned to ſir *Chriſtopher Hatton*[12].

In 1583, it was found that *Francis Cave*, eſq. died ſeiſed of one meſſuage, and divers lands and tenements thereunto belonging, in the town of Bareſby; and that they were held of the queen, in ſocage, by the rent of *10s.* a year[13].

George Smith, eſq. died July 31, 1607, ſeiſed of certain lands in Bareſby[14].

The freeholders at Bareſby in 1630 were, *Andrew Picke*, *Richard Cooke*, *Arthur Woodford*, and *William Gillſon*.

In 1722, 19 freeholders polled, and 17 in 1775.

The chapel of Bareſby, in which divine ſervice was formerly performed three times a week by the miniſter of Aſhby Folvile, has long been deſecrated.

NEWBOLD FOLVILE,

formerly a village, but long ſince depopulated; the ſite of which is on the South ſide, and near, the brook which runs from Aſhby Folvile towards the river Wreke. It is about a quarter of a mile South-Weſt from Gaddeſby, near the foot-way from that village to South Croxton.

No houſe now remains; but traces of buildings are viſible. The laſt houſe that was ſtanding here, the inhabitants of Gaddeſby ſay, was "the hall beyond the brocke," alluded to on an altar-tomb of *Mary Barnes*[15] at Gaddeſby. The hall too has been totally demoliſhed many years.

The ſite of this ſmall lordſhip (or townſhip, as the inhabitants of Gaddeſby call it), at the time of the Conqueror's ſurvey, has been already given in p. 20. It contains only about 200 acres of old incloſure, chiefly, if not wholly, the property of Mrs. *Anne Ayre*, relict of *John Ayre*, eſq. late of Gaddeſby.

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[1] Peck, MSS.; from a quarto MS. preſerved among the muniments at Belvoir Caſtle, p. 26. b.

[2] Charyte's Rentale, fol. xvi. a.

[3] Eſch. 3 Edw. I. N° 2. Leic.

[4] Eſch. 27 Edw. I. N° 50. Leic.

[5] Eſch. 33 Edw. I. N° 249. Leic.

[6] Eſch. 17 Edw. III. N° 57. Leic.

[7] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III.

[8] Eſch. 11 Ric. II. N° 26. Leic.

[9] Eſch. 19 Ric. II. N° 52. Leic.

[10] Eſch. 23 Hen. VI.

[11] Eſch. 36 Hen. VI.

[12] 1 Pars Original. 13 Eliz. Rot. 7.

[13] Eſch. 26 Eliz.

[14] Inq. at Leiceſter, 16 Jan. 1607-8.

[15] Daughter of Richard Chambers, eſq. of Gaddeſby; of whom ſee under that townſhip in Weſt Goſcote Hundred.

BRITANNICÆ VIRTUTIS IMAGO; or, The Effigies of True Fortitude, expreſſed to the life in the famous Actions of that incomparable Knight, Major-General SMITH, who is here repreſented, June 1644[1].

"To the immortal Memory of that ever-famous Gentleman, the Glory of our Engliſh Nation,
Sir JOHN SMITH, Knight, Major-General of His Majeſty's Weſtern Army
under the command of the Right Honourable the Lord Hopton;
his ſervant and admirer conſecrated this, E. W."

WHEN the reign of James, the prudent Monarch of Great Britain's United Empire, drew near a period; at Skits in Warwickſhire (a manor of the Sheldons) was born this Ornament of our Nation I am about to treat of; by a choice and ſelected branch of the ſtout and valiant *Markhams* of Nottinghamſhire, married to ſir *Francis Smith*, of Wootton Wavers, in the county of Warwick; heir to the noble and antient family of the *Caringtons*, famous for ſir *Michael Carington*, ſtandard-bearer to our Firſt Richard in the Holy Land, and renowned for the loyalty of *John* Carington, eſq. to his Lord and Sovereign King Richard the Second, upon whoſe depoſal he was forced to fly into Italy, where he grew famous for many brave and valiant acts; yet, at his return, he changed his name to *Smith*, which all his poſterity have ever ſince retained, until now it hath pleaſed his royal Majeſty to renew the antient name of this family in the preſent lord Carington, ſir John Smith's eldeſt brother. The eſcutcheon of this family is ſo near a ſemblance to the badge of the moſt noble order of the Garter, that, in my judgement, it convinces itſelf to be a kingly gift, beſtowed upon them for ſome notable ſervice atchieved by their predeceſſors: the particular definition whereof I leave to the Heralds, as a ſtar viſible only in their horizon; but, I am ſure, I do not remember to have ſeen any family in England, excepting this, to bear, in a white field, a red croſs, in a form ſo genuine to that we call *St. George's*.

This ſir *Francis Smith* was a gentleman of that integrity of life and noble nature, that to this day his memory is ſtill precious amongſt thoſe that knew him. He was remarkably happy for many worthy children and fair poſſeſſions, but eſpecially in his conſort, a Lady of thoſe excellences, that we could expect no ordinary piece of Nature from her; being alſo eminent for her hoſpitality and charity, but eſpecially for her loyalty, ſo firm and ſpotleſs, that it is almoſt incredible and beyond example what that noble Lady hath ſuſtained, when, for a ſmall contribution, ſhe might have ſecured herſelf; ſhe rather chooſing, with a magnanimous patience, to undergo the loſs of all than in the leaſt manner to comply with the King's enemies.

Before the birth of the heroic child, this virtuous Lady and her Knight fell dangerouſly ſick, as if they had both contributed their utmoſt powers to his perfections. Nature perceives him fit for her expectation; and therefore, impatient we ſhould longer expect her bounty, expoſes him to the world at leaſt a month before the uſual time. It may be that ſhe deſired that, even in this birth, the child ſhould make the firſt trial of his valour, and beyond example there expreſs his magnanimity and contempt of danger.

I ſhall not need to aſk pardon, if I paſs by his infancy, as affording nothing but merely ſhadows of a great ſpirit, incloſed in that little caſket, in a ſleep (as it were), expecting his maturity. His infancy paſt, he is brought from his nurſe, and committed to his mother's care, where his education could not chooſe but be excellent; for, without vanity I ſpeak it, this kingdom affords not a Lady that has given more happy teſtimonies of her ſkill in that kind. In the time of his childhood, his ſweet and tractable nature made him ſingularly beloved in his father's family; and to this day many of them much pleaſe themſelves with his pretty policies and witty ſtratagems to compaſs his ſports, and deceive ſuch as held a hand over him.

He is no ſooner capable of learning, but he is ſent to a kinſman's houſe, amongſt other young gentlemen allied unto him, to lay the foundation of a ſcholar; where, notwithſtanding his active diſpoſition, he profited ſo well that, after ſome reaſonable preparative, his parents, deſirous to make him more accompliſhed, ſent him to ſtudy and travel beyond ſeas; where he made ſo good a progreſs both in the Greek and Latin tongues, that, in one of the prime claſſes, he obtained the Emperor's chair, a ſeat of eminent difference from all the reſt, and due to him that is judged to excel his fellows.

But nevertheleſs he is impatient of this manner of life: his noble mind aſpires to greater actions, and will no longer be contained in this courſe. The Almighty begins to call him to that ſtate wherein he is pleaſed to employ him, who will not be ſatisfied until he be ſent for England; where arriving, contrary to his friends' deſire, he finds a welcome accompanied with rebukes, which he long patiently ſuſtained without any effect. At laſt, merely to comply with them, againſt his own nature, he takes his courſe the ſecond time for the Low Countries; where he takes his books in hand, and again falls to his ſtudy, not without daily conflicts with himſelf in overcoming his contrary inclination; but there he demonſtrated his virtue, in conquering himſelf to ſatisfy the deſires of his parents and friends, declaring he knew as well how to maſter his paſſions as his bodily enemies; which, in a thing of that nature ſo to overcome himſelf, conſidering his age and ſpirits, was very remarkable.

In the place where now he reſides there happened a commotion, in ſome ſort reſembling ours; where the dregs and rude multitude of the city bandy againſt their prince, magiſtrates, and nobility, in ſuch ſort that nothing but ruin ſeemed to hang over the heads of the latter. The rebels were ſo numerous and violent, growing daily ſo inſolent, that at laſt the beſt ſorts were compelled to endeavour their own defence in the beſt manner they could; for, divers of their perſons and houſes were violated and plundered, the ſame being imminent to the reſt: wherefore they arm themſelves as they can, and reſolve to reſiſt, if any one ſhall hereafter be aſſaulted. This quickly produced a ſkirmiſh; wherein the multitude prevailing, our gallant young ſtudent hears of it, and can no longer contain himſelf, but goes out of the college where he reſided, takes arms from the next he meets in the ſtreet, and joins to the weaker ſide, putting himſelf into the head of them; where with his brave carriage he doth ſo encourage and revive them, as if his valour had an influence upon each in particular. Wherefore they give a freſh aſſault to the enemy, and that with ſo good ſucceſs, that they foiled their vanquiſhers, who were ſoon daunted when they ſaw our young champion had laid their mechanic leader upon the ground, and ſtill beſtowed his ſtrokes ſo freely on all that he came near, that the reſt judged it better to give ground than come in reach of his ſword.

Their retreat was ſo ſudden and confuſed, that much of their plunder was left behind, when our noble youth happens upon a cloak-bag full of ſilver plate. His eminent ſervices this day procured him ſpecial thanks from the chief of the city; but the other ſide were ſo enraged againſt him, that they vowed to hew him in pieces; and, to that end, laid wait every way to compaſs him. By this time an army comes, to puniſh the offenders, and ſettle the city. Our young ſoldier, glad of this opportunity, ſeconded with the neceſſity of avoiding the people's fury, bids his books farewell, lays by his gown, and takes his ſword in hand, repairing to the camp, where he puts himſelf into a poſture fit for a gentleman of his birth, under an expert commander; and behaved himſelf with that gallantry as purchaſed him love and admiration from all that knew him.

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[1] Oxford: Printed by Henry Hall in the year 1644. King's Pamphlets, in the Britiſh Muſeum, ſmall 4to, 163. 10.

You have ſeen, his introduction to martial attempts was both fortunate and gallant; where you may obſerve, that this noble ſpirit in his firſt enterprize ſhewed a natural averſion from baſe and vulgar actions; and that he diſdained to accommodate himſelf to popular humours, chooſing rather to ſuffer ſhipwreck with the nobler ſort, than to ſtand idle and let them periſh, if his endeavour might the leaſt conduce to their ſafety.

It was not long after he had entered the ſchool of Mars, but he had occaſion given to make trial of his wit as well as fortitude; for, a party of their horſe attempted to beat up the enemies' quarters, and at the firſt entered the place; where, out of inconſideration and a deſire of pillage, they made a way to their own ruin by diſmounting; for the enemy, finding a way to gather a head and call more aid, came and ſurprized the diſperſed ſoldiers. Our heroic youth had ſtill diſcreetly kept on horſeback, and prevailed with ſome few more to do the like, which had all eſcaped, had not the enemy ſtrangely circumvented them: they, ſeeing no hope of eſcape left, reſolved to force a way by mere ſtrength. In this attempt he, leading the way, was knocked off his horſe with ſuch a violence that quite aſtoniſhed him. The enemy gave him for dead, he falling proſtrate on his face: wherefore they buſied themſelves in ſearching for and purſuing the reſt, making ſure of him at leiſure. At laſt, recovering his ſpirits and memory, conſidering how he came there, he lies ſtill for a while, till, hearing the ſtreets quiet, he looked about very circumſpectly, and diſcovers all clear, with a ſtable open over againſt him, furniſhed with horſes ready-ſaddled. He takes hold of the opportuity, and goes in, chooſes one of the prime horſes, commanding the boy there not to dare to ſpeak till he was gone, as he tendered his own life. After he is out, he puts ſpurs to his horſe, which with ſuch celerity conveyed him thence, that he eſcaped his purſuers, and, unhurt, paſſed by divers that met him. When he arrived at the army, divers of the chief commanders were full of joy to ſee him, whoſe fall but even now they did generally there condole. The general himſelf did praiſe his ingenuity and courage, giving him one hundred pieces for the horſe he had brought away.

This put a ſecond vigour into him, both encouraging and enabling him to continue in his preſent courſes: his ſucceſs doth animate him, and his reward gives life to his encouragements. He continues with ſingular reſpect and love amongſt the commanders and ſoldiers; moſt of the latter propoſing him as an example to themſelves. At laſt, ſome accident or other happens, which calls him into England. His departure is very unpleaſing to that army, nor can he get away without engagements of his honour for his ſpeedy return. By this time his fame is grown eminent, and his friends begin to reliſh his courſes, which makes his welcome of a better temper than before; for, now they did honour thoſe excellences in him which ſo proſperouſly began to flouriſh.

He had ſcarce taken time to viſit his friends after his arrival, but his promiſe calls him back; and thither alſo he is afterwards by letter invited. The employment was ſo grateful unto him, that to his friends he makes a neceſſity of virtue, and tells them he had engaged his honour for his return. Under this pretence he bids them farewel, and immediately repairs to his former ſervice in the Netherlands; where he ſerves in the lieutenant-general's own troop, whoſe favourite he was, preferred in eſteem before the reſt.

I am ſorry that I am not able to give accounts of ſundry of his actions deſerving memory, performed in this time; divers of which I have heard related, though now I cannot call them to mind. One thing I cannot omit; to wit, the taking of a ſignal colour in a memorable fight in thoſe parts, wherein the honour of the adverſe army was much engaged. And here I may take occaſion to expreſs his modeſty, in my judgement very ſingular; for, in the gaining of thoſe colours, he having ſlain the man that carried them, another takes them up when they were down, whom the enemies aſſail in ſuch manner, that there had that party died, had not our Engliſh Gallant reſcued both him and the colours. This ungrateful man, out of too much vanity, claims the reward for the action; and ſuch was this young gentleman's modeſty, that he reſigned it, and, as much as in him lay, the honour of the act, unto him.

This and ſuch like gained him an extraordinary portion of honour and eſteem amongſt all, but eſpecially endeared him to his general; inſomuch that he ſeeks occaſion to diſplace his own captain-lieutenant, thereby to make way for his advancement to that place; which when our Gallant perceives, with anger he expreſſes his diſlike of it, and abſolutely refuſes the offer: but, ſtill ſeeing his general promoting the buſineſs, and privately urging it, with a modeſt indignation he proteſts that he will not build on another's ruin; and therefore quits the ſervice. Here may you behold an eminent effect of that true nobility which inhabited his generous breaſt, and how much he diſdained to treat, upon another's head, for his own advancement.

Immediately after this, the Scottiſh tumults began at home; whereupon, an honourable invitation concurring with his own natural inclination to that ſervice, he makes for England; chooſing rather to ſerve his own Sovereign than any foreign Prince. This was unwelcome news to the Belgian army, that he ſhould now forſake that field where his laurel began ſo happily to flouriſh: but he will by no means be any longer detained from doing ſervice to his own Lord and Sovereign; therefore, requeſting them in this reſpect to diſpenſe with him, he takes his leave. There never went thence a young gentleman more beloved, or of whoſe loſs the ſoldiers were more ſenſible. When he was gone, long time and often was he a ſubject of their diſcourſe. One praiſed his incomparable valour; another, his diligence; a third, his obedience and modeſty; a fourth, his courteſy and truly noble nature; in fine, they generally concluded that he was a prime ornament to our whole nation: nay, ſome chief men amongſt them did, by letters, confeſs they did emulate England in the poſſeſſion of him.

By this time is our young *Pithocomini* arrived in England (for, that ſurname the Netherlands had already honoured him withal). He begins his command under that noble and valiant knight, ſir John Digby, whoſe lieutenant he was; in which place he carried himſelf ſo worthily, that no one's gallantry in that ſervice was more famous than his, of which he gave ſingular evidence in the fight at Newburne; at which time, his captain's captivity gave him occaſion, for his releaſe, ſhortly after to make trial both of his valour and diſcretion in a very remarkable manner.

Douglas ſheriff of Tividale (whilſt the Scottiſh army lay heavy upon the North of England) adventured, with a party of about fourſcore horſe, to plunder a houſe in thoſe parts, called *Stapleford*, belonging to maſter Pudſey, a gentleman of quality; who, as ſoon as they are arrived, finds means to bring intelligence to his majeſty's army; where Lieutenant Smith, ſeeing few, upon the news, ſhew any great alacrity or forwardneſs to undertake his reſcue, proffers himſelf to take it upon him, angry (as it were) to ſee ſo little commiſeration or reſolution in many others who were more concerned in it than he, being authoriſed to go, ſelects a ſmall party of horſe (of a far leſs number than many judged requiſite for his undertaking), thereby to make his enterpriſe more honourable; calling along with him two or three trumpets beſides his own, meaning to make that diſcreet uſe of them which ſhortly follows: this done, he ſets forward towards the place, where he arrives with that privacy, that, diſponing all his trumpets but one on ſeveral ſides of the houſe, he comes upon the centry at unawares, and cleaves him down through head-piece and all; then commands the trumpet he had reſerved to ſound a charge, which all the other did ſecond, with great amazement to the Scots, who, thinking themſelves to be beſieged on all ſides, could not reſolve whether it were better to fight or retreat; either of which they might well have done, had they known how few their aſſailants were. In this confuſion, an old woman of the houſe found means to let them in at a door unguarded; where being entered, they killed ſixteen in the place; and the reſt of the ſoldiers, with Douglas their commander, ſurrendered themſelves to the mercy of this valiant and prudent gentleman, who led them captive to his Majeſty's army; rejoicing that he had got one wherewith to releaſe his captain; which by exchange was immediately performed.

This was the only action, redounding to his Majeſty's honour and the credit of our nation, performed in all that ſervice; for, our own army was then ſo confounded with faction, and, conſequently, expoſed to treachery, that we proſpered in nothing we then undertook. What honour and fame he gained by this I need not expreſs; for, there are few, I preſume, in this kingdom that are ignorant of it; every one praiſing and admiring ſo much diſcretion and ſo brave a ſpirit in a gentleman ſo young. Not long after, our royal Sovereign, out of his tender compaſſion to both the nations, and his unwillingneſs to engage them in a civil war, finds means to cloſe up the breach between them, though not without prejudice to his royal prerogative.

Now our brave ſoldier betakes himſelf to a retired life in his mother's houſe at Aſhby Folvile in Leiceſterſhire, not aiming at any farther voyage; for, he prudently foreſaw that the former fire, though now covered with aſhes of pacification, would ſhortly break out into a greater flame than before, and was but a preamble to this horrible and unnatural rebellion, which now ſufficiently appears in its own ſhape. He ſaid, "he knew evidently, that, though the Scots had obtained their wiſhes, yet the faction, who invited them to what they did, were as little ſatisfied as ever, and, conſequently, their unruly ſpirits could not long contain themſelves out of action, but ſhortly would endeavour to ſet the kingdom on fire." He in the interim contented himſelf with this retirement, being, by reaſon of this expectation, unwilling to take any command abroad.

His Majeſty was pleaſed, in reſpect of his eminent carriage in the laſt action, to offer to make him a Knight-baronet, as a princely reward and encouragement for his farther progreſs in his heroic courſes; he, conſidering himſelf to be the youngeſt of four brothers, that his revenues did nothing agree with the maintenance of ſuch a title, and believing that honour on thoſe conditions would be a mere burthen unto him, modeſtly refuſed it, contenting himſelf with his former condition: which action doth clear him from all aſperſion of vanity. This interim he beſtowed in ſo good a manner, that he acquired ſingular love and reſpect from all that converſed with him. His converſation was ſo ſweet and affable, and his exceſſes ſo rare, that moſt men in a ſoldier admired that temperance and courteſy. This time he neglected not frequently to read and ſtudy books of military diſcipline and inſtruction, but thoſe ſelected, and of the choiceſt ſort: to theſe he added hiſtories, ſeeking to extract thence in ſhort time by *theory* what many years' *practice* would hardly afford him. He did well diſcover the ignorance of ſuch as are only trained up in the ſchool of practice under a few years' experience; and confeſſed that "a mere practical knowledge could not make a perfect ſoldier;" and that "practice ought neither to march, in obſtinate blindneſs, without ſpeculatives of hiſtorical knowledge and example; nor theſe again without practice; but that both of them ſhould be reſpected as neceſſary parts to make a complete ſoldier."

Long time paſſed not before the unhappy actors in this preſent tragedy, forgetful of the honour of our nation, their duty to their Sovereign, or love to their country, bring to light this unnatural and ugly monſter of Rebellion and Civil War, not reſpecting their own happineſs in the calm of a happy peace, or felicity in a king of that excellent temper, for all perfections belonging to a good Prince, that hardly ever did Britannia's diadem crown the temple of his equal. This ſuddenly grows to that heighth and inſolence, that it was out of his Majeſty's power to ſuppreſs it, ſeeing himſelf on a ſudden deprived of all his arms, ſhips, forts, and neceſſaries for war; but ſoon he is brought to that exigent, that either Himſelf, his Queen, and royal progeny, with the whole kingdom, muſt be ruined, or elſe he muſt endeavour to oppoſe himſelf, by all poſſible means, to hinder its farther progreſs. To this end, he caſts himſelf into the arms of Divine Providence, and, out of nothing, begins to raiſe an army for his own defence. Preſently our young Worthy is ſought for, and made captain lieutenant under the lord John Stuart (brother to the duke of Richmond and Lenox), a gentleman of a wonderful ſweet and noble diſpoſition.

This troop was very eminent in reſpect of the commander, upon whom the eyes of moſt men were fixed in extraordinary expectation, wherein whether they were deceived or no, let his ſucceeding actions declare. In the time of his quartering at Lincoln, there happened a paſſage worth noting. Not long before, there was a gentleman of quality in the king's army, taken priſoner by the proto-rebels of Kingſton upon Hull, and there, in time of his durance, was abuſed by one of the Wrays, heir to one of the chief houſes of that name in Lincolnſhire, who, like a jay, caſt a glaſs of beer in contempt into the captive gentleman's face; whereof our gallant commander hearing, was much incenſed, determining to vindicate the wronged gentleman, if ever occaſion were offered. Whilſt he was at Lincoln, this Hotſpur Wray comes to town; whereof he having notice, repairs to the houſe, and enters the houſe where Wray and divers others ill-affected to his Majeſty were met; he demands of him whether he were the man who at ſuch a time abuſed one of his Majeſty's ſoldiers in Hull? The other peremptorily acknowledging the fact, he takes occaſion with his cane to pay him his hire, and did it to the purpoſe, in ſuch a manner that the others preſent, daunted with his courage, dared not once to ſtir in Wray's defence. This was an argument of his noble nature, and ſerved the ſoldiers and townſmen to laugh at a long time after. The like he did ſince on a knight of greater name at Bulk, in vindication of a noble lord to whom that knight had been too ungrateful: indeed, his diſpoſition was ſuch, that he could ſooner bear to ſee himſelf wronged than any other ingenuous man, and would ſooner vindicate another's injury than his own.

He could not endure to ſee the inſolence of ſoldiers over the poor peaſants and country-people; neither would he tolerate it, if it lay in his power, either by foul or fair means, to remedy; which an officer of the army (who thought himſelf no mean man) experienced certainly at Leiceſter. This man uſurps power, upon I know not what authority, to preſs and diſpoſe of horſes at his pleaſure; which he performed with that inſolence as was very grievous to the people: wherefore they complained to this generous Commander, who immediately queſtioned the other about it, and, finding him both very guilty and peremptory in his offences, lays him (although he were his nameſake) by the head and heels in the ſtable amongſt the horſes, and there let him lie, *durante beneplacito*, till he was entreated to releaſe him.

By this time the cockatrice of this rebellion was grown to ſome maturity; and, amongſt all that ſought to lop the growing monſter, our noble Captain Smith gave one of the firſt blows: the particulars whereof, as they are related authentically by the herald (who extorted the relation from his own mouth), I will here inſert. In the beginning of Auguſt 1642, he marched with the lord John Stuart's troop into Warwickſhire, there to meet the noble earl of Northampton, who was then in arms for his majeſty; Captain Bortue's troop marched with him; and at Rugby, on the edge of the aforeſaid county, he quartered the 8th of that month; where he underſtood that at Kilſby, in Northamptonſhire, about two miles diſtant, the inhabitants had put themſelves in arms, againſt his majeſty's proclamation; he, therefore, conceiving it fit to diſarm them, did that night ſet a ſtrong guard in Rugby of about 30 horſe, to the end he might draw out of the town at any hour with the leſs noiſe or notice.

Before break of day he marched out, the morning being very wet; and, before it was light, coming to Kilſby town ſide, drew up his horſe in a body. As ſoon as it was clear day, he entered the town; where preſently he found the people gathering together, ſome with muſkets or other guns, others with pitchforks and clubs, he aſked them "what they meant?" and told them, "he had no purpoſe to do them harm," entreating them to deliver up their arms for his Majeſty's ſervice. The unruly people no whit hearkened to his courteous deſires, but furiouſly aſſaulted his troop (which could not be drawn up into a body in regard of the ſtraitneſs of the paſſage): they wounded two or three of his men and ſome horſes; yet made he ſhift to diſarm ſome of them; and then advances to the conſtable's houſe, where he finds more company; but commanded his men not to diſcharge a piſtol upon pain of death, hoping yet by fair means to qualify them. Immediately divers ſhot are made from the windows at him; whereupon, he commanded his men to give fire, and ſo preſently diſpatched three or four of them; which the others perceiving, ran away, all except an old man that with his pitchfork ran at Captain Smith, and twice ſtruck the tines thereof againſt his breaſt, who, by reaſon of his arms under a looſe coat, received no hurt; yet could not this old man by any intreaty be perſuaded to forbear, till a piſtol quieted him. Here he took 40 muſkets; and the ſame day marched towards the valiant earl of Northampton, whom he met with Brooke's ordnance about three miles from Warwick, and attended him thither. In this action, if you conſider the condition of thoſe times, you will diſcover a great deal of diſcretion in the managery of it, and nothing ſavouring of raſhneſs or vanity, ome taints whereof you might well expect in a young gentleman ſo ſprightful and overflowing with valour.

The next action remarkable, that our fortunate Gallant had a hand in, was that famous fight, September the 23d, the ſame year, near Worceſter, where he charged with that bravery and diſcretion, that many confeſs he did ſingularly promote the victory. Thus daily he gained new honours, and his laurel ſtill flouriſhed with more ſplendor than could be expected in his age.

To this at Worceſter ſucceeds that memorable battle near Keinton, in Warwickſhire; the particulars whereof following we owe to Mr. Dugdale's (Cheſter herald) careful preſervation. His troop, at this time being in the lord Grandiſon's regiment, was drawn up in the left wing of the king's army. This day his ſingular valour was moſt eminent for ſundry notable actions, eſpecially his reſcue of his Majeſty's banner royal, vulgarly called the *ſtandard*; for, after the rebels' left wing of horſe and divers regiments of foot were routed, and execution followed by his Majeſty's horſe of both wings through and beyond the town of Keinton, it happened that this prudent commander ſaw ſome eminent perſons of his Majeſty's army in purſuit of the flying rebels, which he conceived had been appointed, as a reſerve of horſe, for aſſiſtance of our foot; which much amazed him, hearing both armies at that inſtant in ſharp fight; whereupon, he preſently ſeeks out the lord Grandiſon, ſir Charles Lucas, and ſome other officers of quality, and importuned their ſpeedy rallying together of what horſe in this confuſion could be ſuddenly got, that ſo ſpeedily they might return to the aſſiſtance of our foot.

His excellent advice was very well reſented by thoſe noble gentlemen; and, accordingly, they ſoon rallied about 200 horſe, and marched back towards the armies then in fight. In their paſſage, they met with a great part of the rebels of Charles Eſſex's regiment, running confuſedly towards Keinton town with their colours: thoſe they preſently charged, ſlew ſome, returned, routed the reſt, and took all their colours; this done, theſe horſe rallied again, and advanced; but they had not paſſed far before they met with about three troops of the rebels' horſe, which were wheeled off from the rear of their foot: theſe alſo they charged, routed, and followed in execution ſo far, that now this brave Commander could rally but 14 men together, to proſecute his return; with which, as he paſſed ſtill up towards the rear of the rebels' army, he met with a great part of the lord Wharton's regiment, that formerly were routed alſo, and now were, with their colours, confuſedly haſtening towards Keinton town: theſe with his 14 horſe he valiantly charged, and, routing them, took their colours. The major's colours were taken by himſelf, which he delivered to one Chichly, a groom of the duke of Richmond, who had taken a colour of Charles Eſſex's regiment.

But now, of all his 14, there were no more left but himſelf and Chichley; the reſt following the pillage of the routed rebels. As theſe two were paſſing on towards our army, this mirror of chivalry eſpies ſix men (three cuiraſſiers and three arquebuſiers) on horſeback, guarding a ſeventh on foot, who was carrying off the field a colour rolled up, which he conceived to be one of the ordinary colours of his Majeſty's life-guards, and therefore, ſeeing them ſo ſtrong, intended to avoid them; whilſt he was thus conſidering, a boy on horſeback calls to him, ſaying, "Captain Smith, Captain Smith, they are carrying away the ſtandard!" He would not ſuddenly believe the boy, till, by great aſſeverations, he had aſſured him it was the ſtandard; who forthwith ſaid, "they ſhall have me with it, if they carry it away;" and, deſiring Chichley, if he ſaw him much engaged, in- with his rapier at the foot-man that carried the banner (who was then ſecretary to Eſſex, the rebels' general), ſaying, "Traitor, deliver the ſtandard;" and wounded him into the breaſt. Whilſt he was bent forward to follow his thruſt, one of thoſe cuiraſſiers with a pole axe wounded him in the neck through the collar of his doublet, and the reſt gave fire at him with their piſtols, but without any farther hurt than blowing of ſome powder into his face.

No ſooner was he recovered upright, but he made a thruſt at the cuiraſſier that wounded him, and ran him into the belly; whereupon, he preſently fell: at which fight all the reſt ran away. Then he cauſed a foot-ſoldier that was near at hand to reach him up the banner, which he brought away with the horſe of that cuiraſſier. Immediately comes up a great body of his Majeſty's horſe, which were rallied together (according to his firſt advice), to charge the enemy again; with whom he ſtaid, delivering the ſtandard to maſter Robert Hatton, a gentleman of ſir Richard Willyes's troop, to carry forthwith to his Majeſty: ſo far was he from praiſing his own action, or gaping after honour or reward. The day was now ſo far ſpent, that he had time left only to reſcue Colonel Richard Fielding, who was taken captive by the rebels, and was leading away; whilſt, in the interim, our heroic Commander comes, and, in deſpite of them, ſets him at liberty. Surely, this day's work deſerves eternal memory, and concludes that he was born this day to place a laurel-garland on his Sovereign's head, and preſerve the honour of his nation. Many confeſs that the preſervation of our foot is due to his prudent foreſight and advice. If his valour had afforded us nothing elſe but the reſcued ſtandard, we could not ſufficiently celebrate his praiſe: it had ſurely, in the people's eyes, been a ſad omen of ſucceeding enterprizes, had we not, by his fortunate and courageous atchievements, repaired ſo ſingular a loſs; but this, on the other ſide, encouraged them who, ſeeing the ſtandard ſo near loſt, yet happily regained, conceived hopes that, though the royal diadem was deeply engaged, yet, by the fortunate endeavour of ſuch noble heroes, that alſo, together with the kingdom, might be recovered.

The next morning, king Charles ſends for him to the top of Edge-hill; where his majeſty (though the modeſt gentleman did what lay in him to avoid the honour) knighted him for his ſingular valour. Immediately our worthy knight (ſeeing the rebels, having gathered all the reſidue of their ſtrength into a body, ſtood drawn up near the ſide of Keinton town) ſignifies a great deſire he had that our horſe ſhould charge them: but, that not being reſolved, he craves liberty to have a ſmall party aſſigned him, with which he would endeavour to fetch off ſome of their cannon; which being granted, he marched down into Keinton field, and of his party he drew out about 30 to approach near the body of the rebels, and face them, whilſt horſes were ſpanned-in to draw off the pieces. He commanded this body himſelf, facing their main body within muſket-ſhot; but their horſe were ſo awed with the former day's work, that they dared not adventure to charge him with that ſmall party; with which he brought off three braſs pieces of cannon that ſtood about the left wing of the rebels' army in the battle; which action our whole army ſtood looking on with wonder and applauſe. He concludes this day's work with the generous aſſiſtance he gave ſir Gervaſe Scroop's ſon in fetching of his valiant father, ſtripped naked, and almoſt dead with the loſs of ſo much blood by 19 wounds.

Theſe valiant actions made him very eminent in his Majeſty's ſight, ſo that the royal munificence gives him a troop of his own, and the noble lord Grandiſon elects him for major to his own regiment: wherein he did ſingular ſervice in divers places, exerciſing all parts of an excellent commander; witneſs his gallant behaviour in the fight at Brainsford, and his beating up the enemies' quarters, with his ſoldier-like retreat the ſame year, in December, near Wincheſter; where with a ſmall party he dared to go into the mouth of a powerful army, to beat up their quarters; and afterward, when they came upon him, when he had done great execution in the place, with ſuch diſcretion to make his retreat, ſcarce with the loſs of a man, in deſpite of them all.

He ſtill more and more expreſſed the greatneſs of his ſpirit, and true magnanimity, when, the next day, the potent enemy had beſieged them in Wincheſter caſtle; he would have iſſued out, and tried the utmoſt of fortune, rather than ſubmit to thoſe whom he ſo much deteſted; one of which, in reſpect of their exigence in proviſion, they muſt of neceſſity do: but, when he ſaw the reſt diſclaiming and not concurring, he was fain to deſiſt; but, nevertheleſs, diſdaining to have any hand in the parley, refuſed to ſubſcribe to the articles of ſubmiſſion. How undauntedly he carried his captivity is incredible; as alſo how boldly he looked Adverſity in the face. The Almighty, it ſeems, was reſolved to make trial of his fortitude every way, to ſee whether he were as courageous in ſuffering as in fighting, or as mild a captive as a modeſt conqueror. Very magnanimouſly did he ſupport this tedious trial of nine months' impriſonment; where the enemy perceived his worth ſo well, that they were loth to part with him on any condition that might be termed reaſonable.

Nevertheleſs, when the Divine Wiſdom ſaw him ſufficiently exerciſed in this ſchool of Patience, he is at laſt releaſed, to the ſingular joy and comfort of moſt brave ſpirits in the King's army; ſome of which, even with tears, at Oxford entertain him. The noble lord Herbert of Ragland woos him to his ſervice, and makes him lieutenant-colonel to his regiment of horſe, with promiſe of a far more eminent place in very ſhort time. In this interim of his command here, I, attracted by the fame which rung through the kingdom of him, repaired unto him, deſiring to ſerve his Majeſty under this matchleſs gentleman's command; and, from that time to his death, was an eye-witneſs of what I ſhall after relate. There I obſerved the love, honour, and reſpect, he had of all the ſoldiers and commanders, which valued him beyond expreſſion. I could not chooſe likewiſe but ſee his exceeding modeſty in the midſt of theſe reſpects and applauſes. In his expedition againſt Maſſey, he expreſſed the natural averſion he had from rifling the country, or enriching himſelf by thoſe baſer means, in his frequent endeavours to reſtrain the ſoldiers from the purſuit thereof; where often he demonſtrated his noble mind ſtored with compaſſion, in tendering the complaints of ſuffering people.

The Court looks upon him as one deſerving greater command and more active employments: wherefore, in his return from the ſaid expedition (where *Glouceſter's Idol* ſhewed his dexterity in running, as well as his policy in other things), our worthy Knight meets with the King's letter, whereby he is called immediately away to Oxford; where he is no ſooner arrived, but commanded thence by his Majeſty to the Weſt, there to take the place of Major-general to the horſe in that army under the lord John Stuart, by whom at Wincheſter he is entertained with extraordinary welcome; the renowned lord Hopton declaring that he alſo took no little content in the poſſeſſion of ſuch a jewel: indeed, it was impoſſible for a gentleman to find more honour and reſpect than he did from thoſe worthy lords, together with the whole army, the eyes of all being bent upon him.

Our gallant Major-general, now ſettled in his office, begins and proſecutes his affairs with that prudence, courteſy, and magnanimity, that all ſorts of people were enamoured with his true excellence. He won the ſoldiers with his courteſy, the people with his modeſty, and even from his enemies drew he admiration for his gallantry. By theſe means his fame increaſes daily to an unſpeakable height, inſomuch that beyond ſeas alſo he is celebrated as a worthy of the times. He hath here fought ſo good a fight, as claims already the ſpeedy poſſeſſion of a celeſtial diadem; and, to that end, he muſt now be ſummoned hence, but yet in the moſt honourable way that may be, whilſt he is ſacrificing his life for his King and country in the head of a gallant army.

Now approaches the battle at Bramdean, near Alresford, in Hampſhire, March 29, 1644; wherein our Worthy muſt put a period to all his renowned actions. As if he had foreknown what was to ſucceed, the morn before he ſets out of Wincheſter, he prepares himſelf for death in the beſt manner poſſible. All the time our army lay expecting opportunity to aſſail the enemy, every eye looked upon him as the loadſtar of their ſucceſs. In the night before the fight he goes out himſelf, and, killing the enemy's centinel, returns back with honour: in truth, we had not any more daring and vigilant than he.

It is incredible what chearfulneſs and alacrity he ſhewed when the fight drew nigh; at meat that morning bidding his ſoldiers "feed heartily, for they ſhould have princely ſport anon." The fight begins; where our valiant foot beat the rebels out of the woods, and bravely even beſtowed a hopeful victory upon us, till ſome, out of a raſh gallantry, engage both themſelves and the fortune of a glorious day, inſomuch that the horſe muſt needs be commanded up, though upon a great diſadvantage; which our prudent Knight reſents, and to ſome that were near unto him expreſſed a great diſlike of it; but, underſtanding that it was peremptory, he eſteemed his honour ſo highly, that for a world he would not be ſeen to detract from any thing, leſt, if thereupon any diſaſter ſhould enſue, the diſhonour ſhould light upon his innocence. On therefore he goes in heroic obedience, though expecting nothing elſe but what enſued. In a diſtracted manner they are of neceſſity to charge a ſolid body of the rebels' horſe, lying under the protection both of cannon and hedges lined with muſketeers. Their cannon (when he is come almoſt within piſtol-ſhot, with intention to charge in) flies off ſo freely, that amazes his horſe; the fire, even flaſhing in his face, cauſes him to rear and turn ſideways upon the enemy, who, ſeeing all his rider's power employed to keep his ſaddle and recover his horſe, let fly at him as thick as hail; and in this interim comes one from amongſt them, clad in arms like a lobſter [1], who with a carbine gives him his third and mortal wound, in his belly, on the left ſide, beneath his armour: with this wound he falls, and, with him, the fortune of the day and courage of our horſe; for, no ſooner was he down, but, daunted with ſo diſaſtrous an accident, they in great diſorder retreat, ſcarce any but his own troop remaining on that wing, who, reſolving to die rather than loſe ſo brave a leader, advanced, to fetch him off even to the enemy's noſe, and, in deſpite of them, gallantly brought off him, his horſe and arms, with one of the company (a reformado-lieutenant) in a brave revenge, rides up to the armed monſter, and ſhoots him in the eye, ſending him to anſwer for his deteſted fact, in ſo baſe a manner wounding to death a gentleman every way accompliſhed and worthy:

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[1] Of Sir Arthur Heſilrige's lobſters, ſee vol. II. p. 744.

the Almighty was not pleaſed that any miſcreant ſhould live to glory in ſo foul an action.

Our Major general, now wounded, deſires thoſe faithful gentlemen “not to ſuffer him to come into the enemy’s hand, but convey him to ſome place where he may awhile repoſe with ſecurity.” They bring him immediately to the phyſician-general, to be dreſt; who unfortunately miſſed his mortal wound, diſcovering only a bruiſe on the ſame ſide beneath it, and therefore concludes he is out of danger. Upon this, they bring him to Woonſton, a village 5 miles from Wincheſter, where his troop lately quartered: here, after he had drunk a poſſet, and warmed himſelf awhile, he deſires to lie down and reſt: a bed is prepared, and he lies down, immediately falling to ſleep; which conſidered, together with the courage wherewith he ſupported his mortal wounds, made us confident he was out of danger; his being ſo hearty, and no ſighs or groans to be perceived, as generally in dying men. He was no ſooner awake, but he began to queſtion “how far we were from the enemy? what time of night it was?” and “what was become of our army?” and after falls into a formal diſcourſe, wherein he diſpatched ſome particular things concerning himſelf, which, becauſe they were private, I omit; which done, he lies down again, and ſaid, “the conceit of our men running away did more trouble him by far than his wounds;” and, though others were hardly induced to believe it, both now and before, he expreſſed in a mild manner, that his life was near a period, and conjured me, by all the love and reſpect I owed him, to certify his dear mother “he died with a quiet conſcience and a reſigned mind; hoping likewiſe that ſhe would not take his death with too much heavineſs, but rather rejoice that ſhe had a ſon to ſhed his blood for his Sovereign;” a truly Chriſtian and heroical ſpeech, which, though but ſhort, compriſed the very elixir of true fortitude, loyalty, and piety.

After this he prays, making an excellent act of perfect reſignation, ſaying, “O my Lord and God, out of thy infinite goodneſs, have mercy upon me, who caſt myſelf into thy bleſſed hands, heartily wiſhing that thy Divine Will may be performed in me.” Whilſt he was thus, like the ſwan, ſinging ſo ſweet a dying ode with eloquence ſcarcely uſual in his lifetime, his carriage is made ready to take him from danger imminent to a place of more ſecurity, and ſo to Oxford, if it were poſſible. He, notwithſtanding his deadly wounds, comes down ſtairs on foot, and aſcends the carriage with that ſtoutneſs as hardly hath been ſeen in a dying man: all the ſymptoms you could perceive in him were, ſometimes he would bite his nether lip, when his pangs with moſt extremity came upon him. When we drew near Andover, he began to ſay (his ſenſes being a little aſtoniſhed), “Good my lord, let us charge up again, let us charge them once again, and the day is ours.” As ſoon as we entered the town, he began to invoke the ſacred name of Jeſus, often repeating it with a ſoft voice, as if he had taken a guſt and ſweetneſs in the divine virtue of it. Shortly after, over againſt the ſign of the Angel, in a mild and ſweet repoſe he expired; where it would have grieved the hardeſt heart to have ſeen him round-encloſed with ſundry gentlemen, condoling with tears the untimely end of ſo peerleſs a gentleman.

Thus, alas! you have ſeen how this Worthy of our age, one of the prime flowers in our Engliſh garden, is cut off, in his youth, at the age of ſcarce 30 years; who, ſeeing he was arrived to ſuch an eminent excellence in ſo ſhort a time, what might we have expected from him, had he attained but a man’s age? His body at Oxford is entertained with exceeding grief both to court and city. Whilſt his burial is preparing at the College of All Souls in the chancel, his body is expoſed to the people’s view; whither a great number of all ſorts reſorted, ſome to view his wounds, and many to behold the man of whom fame had proclaimed ſo great things, and for whom now there was ſo univerſal lamentation.

The next day, being the firſt of April, in the afternoon, were his funeral rites ſolemnized, with as much ceremony as the ſhortneſs of time and means of preparation for one of his quality would permit; the manner whereof was briefly thus:

Firſt, three trumpets with black ſcarfs went, ſounding very dolefully, before; next, his horſe, whereon he was ſlain, was led by a page, and covered with black to the ground, upon which were placed his eſcutcheons of arms; then two heralds went, carrying his ſword and ſpurs: the corpſe was carried by gentlemen of his own troop, whilſt the pall, ſet with eſcutcheons, was ſupported by the earls of Cleveland and Rivers, the lord Herbert of Ragland, and the lord John Somerſet his brother; ſix colonels, on each ſide the corpſe three, carried his arms: then followed the right honourable the lord Carington, as principal mourner, accompanied by the earls of Northampton and Dover (from perſons of that degree an extraordinary reſpect), with divers others of the nobility: after this came all the chief commanders of horſe and foot then in Oxford, with a multitude of other gentlemen.

In this ſolemn manner proceeded they to Chriſt-church; and in the South-eaſt corner of the chapel, on the South ſide of the choir, was the body of this renowned and gallant ſoldier depoſited, at the head of the late viſcount Grandiſon; where, after the office of buriall was performed, this following expreſſion in honour of his memory was made by the Somerſet herald:

“Thus it hath pleaſed Almighty God to take out of this tranſitory life unto his Divine mercy the valiant and moſt worthy gentleman, Sir John Smith, knight (deſcended of the antient family of Carington, from ſir Michael Carington, ſtandard-bearer to king Richard the Firſt in the Holy Land), who, for his ſignal valour in reſcuing his majeſty’s banner royal, in the battle of Keinton, after it was poſſeſſed by the rebels, at that time received the honour of knighthood from his majeſty in the field; and ſince, in ſundry other battles againſt the rebels, hath given ſingular teſtimony of his loyalty and valour, eſpecially in that memorable battle at Bramdean on Friday laſt, the 29th of March; where, having received ſeveral wounds in purſuit of victory, he died of them the day following at Andover; and here at Oxford is now interred.

God ſave the King!”

Here lies our noble Hero, whoſe memory exacts both from his family and our nation a monument to adorn his triumphant aſhes; which I doubt not but either of them will perform, rather than ſuffer the leaſt ſtain of ſo great neglect or ingratitude reſt upon them. In the mean time, will I make bold to inſcribe an epitaph upon this living monument which I now erect unto him:

His Epitaph.

“*Immortalitati Sacrum.*

Suſpend your tears, whilſt I declare
Whoſe aſhes here inſhrined are:
This tomb adorns the precious duſt
Of one whoſe fame can never ruſt;
That noble, valiant, gallant Knight,
Renowned SMITH, whoſe name ſo bright
In Honour’s hemiſpheres doth ſhine,
That many judge it is divine;
And that ſome Deity at leaſt
Doth his immortal ſoul inveſt:
Beneath this marble doth remain
The body which did it contain;
And here it lies, to be refin’d,
Until again they be rejoin’d,
Thoſe endleſs glories to poſſeſs,
Which crown the Saints with happineſs.”

I cannot here omit to ſacrifice a tear or two upon his urn in a funeral elegy; though in ſo doing I ſhall effect nothing, but diſcover how ſenſible I am of his loſs, ſo that even my raptures are ſo poſſeſſed with his precious memory, that in them I am not able to conceal my paſſions.

An Elegy.

“Were Aganippe by ſome ſecret vein
Convey’d into the ciſterns of my brain,

'Twould be exhal'd (methinks) in learned tears,
By this bright Sun, new-placed in the ſpheres
Of Immortality: yet grieve not I,
To think he 's ſeated in an orb ſo high;
For, this were envy: I grieve, alas! he 's gone
So great a diſtance from our horizon,
That we, deprived of his precious light,
Eſteem the day a melancholy night:
Yet this my grief is vain, ſince he doth ſhine,
Although eclipſed to theſe rays of mine
By paſſion; which hath from my tender eyes
Exhauſted ſuch a cryſtal ſacrifice
Of ſtreaming tears, that they, by love exhal'd
In miſt-like incenſe hence, and then congeal'd
Into a cloud by grief, deprive my ſight
Of his more glorious and immortal light;
Till grief and love, juſting, as cold and heat
Combat in Nature, like to her beget
Flaſhes of fire, and together mould
Something like thunder out of heat and cold
Jumbling together, loudly may proclaim
To future worlds great SMITH's renowned name,
And, with the clay, this duſky cloud remove,
Which hides from me the bright aſpect I love."
EDW. WALSINGHAM.

There are many whoſe curious affections will exact at my hands many particulars about his inward and outward man, not yet ſpecified: which conſideration makes me here undertake a brief deſcription of him, in ſome ſort by way of prevention to ſatisfy ſuch as would expect it of me.

Sir John Smith was of a middle ſtature, but ſtrongly built. His hair was long and thick, in colour like a ripe filberd; very decent and becoming. His complexion was a moderate ſanguine; but his aſpect was ſo awful and ſtern, that you may conclude he was rather formed to command armies than allure ladies, though, in truth, I have not ſeen a gentleman whoſe ordinary looks were replete with ſuch a natural majeſty intermixed with ſuch ſingular modeſty. From his infancy did he retain a certain liſping in his ſpeech, which, notwithſtanding, was rather an ornament than any blemiſh unto him. In all his carriage and geſtures you could obſerve nothing affected or ſavouring of vanity, but, on the contrary, a certain decent neglect, which did much become him: his humility was very eminent; for, notwithſtanding all that honour and reſpect which deſervedly attended him, could any one conclude that any thing in him ſavoured of pride, oſtentation, or arrogance? for, he ſeemed wholly to be made of courteſy, reſpect, and modeſty. His exceſſes were ſo ſmall, for aught that I could ever inform myſelf, that he will be oftener admired than imitated; for, though I curiouſly obſerved him, I could never yet conclude that I ſaw him overcome by drink.

Compliments and ceremonies were for the moſt part neglected by him, as out of his element; and, take him generally, he was wonderfully ſparing and reſerved in his ſpeech; but what he ſaid was for the moſt part ſentences and ſolidity to the purpoſe: the truth is, he did infinitely better expreſs his judgement, prudence, and gallant abilities, in action than public diſcourſe, being none of thoſe windy gallants whoſe chiefeſt eminence doth conſiſt in vapouring bravely: yet was he not ſo reſerved in theſe things, but he had alſo a ſweet dexterity in accommodating himſelf to time or company, which often gained him a great meaſure of love and reſpect. As he was without taint of vanity, ſo there was none more free from emulation; for, he would ſpeak the beſt of all, and, if he confeſſed their defects, would alſo acknowledge their virtues, yea, though they were his enemies. He delighted to relate the exploits of others, but was ſo far from boaſting of his own, that he could ill tolerate to have another mention them.

In his counſels he was very cloſe and reſerved; in his expeditions exceeding diſcreet, and vigilant in all his actions; as he was ſtrict in his diſcipline and command to others, ſo alſo exact in obeying his commanders, and diſdaining no employment whatſoever. There was no common ſoldier more patient of labour or hardneſs. His diſpoſition was wonderfully noble, and his liberality ſuch, that, whilſt he had any thing, his ſoldiers ſhould want nothing. In his clothes he was nothing curious or vain; witneſs, all that knew him.

With great diſcretion would he make a trial of their diſpoſition, fidelities, and ability, whom he intended to employ about him, or entertain into the number of his familiar friends, hardly affecting any whoſe diſcretion, candour, and fidelity, he was not aſſured of by prudent experience. He would not raſhly determine of any thing that was brought before him, without due digeſtion and fit conſideration. His prudence and foreſight all his ſpeeches and actions did loudly proclaim: but, which in reſpect of his youth is moſt admirable, I have not obſerved a ſoldier more reſerved in courting ladies: he was not eaſily entangled in every pleaſing object; but, if ever he entertained himſelf in that kind, a modeſt mirth, and not any baſer end, was his inducement; for, he judged ſuch diverſions unworthy entertainments for a noble mind, if they tended any farther than true affection and modeſt recreation. This is confirmed by a pleaſant paſſage happening not long ſince at Wincheſter, where he accidentally came to ſee a letter by a young gentlewoman of that place, in which he diſcovered ſo much wit and modeſty, expreſſed in ſuch good language, that, ſtruck with admiration, he was very deſirous to know the author: her name was denied; but it was told him, that ſhe was as beautiful as wiſe, and virtuous, and withal very young: whereupon, laying aſide all farther curioſity, he anſwers, "Bleſſed be God, who hath made ſo many excellent gifts concur in one creature;" a rare concluſion for ſuch a diſcourſe, and admirable in a ſoldier ſo young and vigorous; it might well challenge any of the antient contemplatives for patron: doubtleſs, it concluded that Chriſtian piety, which was ſo eminent in him, to be true and ſolid.

I could not obſerve any ſoldier more duly frequent his prayers, if his buſineſs would poſſibly permit; whereby if prevented, he would ſeek to ſupply his loſs with frequent aſpirations and acts of devotion. Nothing was more oppoſite to his nature than flattery; for, he ſought always, with a candid freedom, to ſpeak his mind, which if he did not deſire to have known, he would by ſilence rather than diſſimulation conceal it. What time he could ſteal from company or employments he would privately employ in reading military inſtructions and obſervations, or elſe, repoſing himſelf on his bed, conſult what he was to do, and lay ground for future deſigns, all which he went about with great prudence and diſcretion.

He was none of thoſe who, out of a bravery and raſh inconſideration, run headlong, with their followers, into inevitable dangers; but, as there was none in the fact more valiant, ſo there was none in the circumſtance more diſcreet; which cauſed all that knew him, with incredible confidence of felicity, to accompany him in any enterprize; whom ſtill he brought off with that ſucceſs as ſeldom any the like: nay, in that near Alresford (where it pleaſed God to ſummon him from this earthly warfare, to place him amongſt his heavenly legions, there to proſecute his Sovereign's quarrel) not one of his followers was hurt, though expoſed as much as any, and ſome of them even laſt in the place; his former felicity ſtill accompanying them even at this time when it forſook himſelf, to inveſt him in felicities by infinite degrees more permanent and truly excellent.

Here muſt I ſet a period to my deſcription of this gallant gentleman with this confeſſion, that I want judgement and abilities duly to expreſs his excellences; which I cannot better ſupply than with this acknowledgement: Let any one imagine what perfections they could wiſh in a moſt valiant, loyal, and Chriſtian knight, I dare affirm them eminent in this matchleſs commander; inſomuch that not only his family, friends, and followers, but alſo, deſervedly, our whole nation, may glory in him, as a ſingular ornament unto them all; whoſe fame will doubtleſs ever remain increaſing daily with greater ſplendor as long as our Engliſh nation hath a being.

To the advancement of whoſe glory, I muſt needs place this trophy of the Muſes as a votive tablet upon his famous ſhrine, thereby to incite the learned poets of our Nation to employ their diviner pens in ſo excellent a work, as concurring to immortalize the memory of ſo brave a ſpirit.

An ACROSTICK ANAGRAM.

	§ §§ §§§	
S hame 'tis to ceaſe aloud for	TO	proclaime
R enowned acts	THAT	merit laſting fame;
I n hope of which, the	NOBLE	r ſpirits run
O n brave attempts that	WORTHY	ly they done.
H onour may cloſe, and fame	THE	ir actions crowne.
N ew ages call them	MIRROR	s of renowne.
S hall this be ſaid	OF TRUE	th? and yet not one
M ake haſt to place fam'd	VALOUR	's impreſſe on
I nequall'd SMITHE	SIR JOHN	that valiant knight,
T hat bears the name of	SMITHE,	the land's delight.
H appy	PRESERVER	from the worſt of harmes,
E ven the glory	OF THE	Imperiall armes;
H e, waighing death leſſe than the	ROYALL	ſtaine,
J ngaged his life the	STANDARD	to regaine.
S hall we deſiſt now, ...	IN REWARD OF	this,
T o ſing his praiſe! or ſhall . .	HIS VERTUE	miſſe
I n fame to live, ...	AND'S LOYALTY	lye low
M indleſſe i'th' duſt?	THE VIRGIN QUIRE	ſays no.
S ooner we'll loſe	OF LEARNED	maids the name.
H is worth ſhall live:	MUSES	have vow'd the ſame
O n Honor's altar. We . . .	HAVE PLACED THIS	
N ew	TROPHY, FOR AN	endleſſe marke of his
E ternall praiſe and	EVERLASTING	gaines:
R ecord whereof this	MONUMENT	containes.
	UPON THIS ALTAR OF HONOR, IN THE RAIGNE OF THE UNPARALLEL'D PRINCE WHOM HE SERVED, CHARLES THE GRACIOUS.	

ANGLICANO HEROI ſacrum
hoc trophæum Pierides ſacræ dicant.

The AUTHOR to Cenſure.

Gentlemen, our Engliſh *Triſmegiſtus*, that oracle of wit, in his "Advancement of Learning," delivers ſomewhat ſingular in defence of my endeavours in this kind, which, ſeeing requiſite, I cannot prudently omit: "As for lives, when I do think thereon, I do find ſtrange that theſe our times have ſo little known and acknowledged their own virtues, being there is ſo ſeldom any memorial of the lives of thoſe who have been eminent in them; for, although Kings and ſuch as have abſolute ſovereignty may be few, and Princes in free commonwealths not many, yet, however, there have not been wanting excellent men, though of an inferior degree, that have deſerved better than an uncertain and wandering fame of their memory, or ſome naked and barren elegy." Such certainly was himſelf, and the gentleman I have here expoſed; chooſing rather, like one of thoſe ſwans (of whoſe paucity the learned Viſcount complains), to carry my tablet to the Temple of Immortality, than, like thoſe other negligent birds, loſe it in the river Lethe, leſt my own name ſhould deſervedly live famous only for ingratitude, that, living, could neglect to expreſs his unparalleled worth, who even, dying, looked with ſuch a happy and affectionate eye on my indeſerts; yet am I ſo far from judging that theſe mean endeavours have acquitted the debts and affections of others, that I believe to have ſcarce ſatiſfied for myſelf; nor ſhall I reſt content, till I bring one grain of incenſe more to that great oblation which I hope the Muſes will offer ere long in publick to his memory; thereby to induce Hiſtorians, thoſe goldſmiths of Time, in their elaborate rings, the chronicles and relations of theſe days, curiouſly to enchaſe this choicer diamond, to the delight, and benefit, of ſucceeding ages.

Ut herba ſolſtitialis, pauliſper ſumus.

BARKBY,

BARKBY, AND THORPE BARKBY,

in antient writings called *Barchebi* and *Barcheberie*, are bounded by Thurmaſton, Syſton, Queniborough, and Beby. Mr. Wyrley, in 1590, ſays, "Barkby is one mile Eaſt from the Sore; the habitation of the family of Pochin. By this Barkby paſſeth a rill[1] that falleth into the Wreke." It is about four miles diſtant from Leiceſter; and, in the eccleſiaſtical diviſion of the county, is within the deanry of Goſcote.

Thorpe Barkby is a diſtinct hamlet within the pariſh.

The lordſhip of Barkby, which contained eighteen ploughlands, and was capable of employing ſixteen ploughs, was valued, in the time of Edward the Confeſſor, at thirty ſhillings; and, at the time of the Conqueror's ſurvey, was worth four pounds, being then held by *William* under *Robert de Todeni*. There were ſixteen acres of meadow. Three ploughs were in the demeſne, and three bondmen; and ſeven villans, with three bordars, and ten ſocmen, and four foreigners, had ten ploughs. Six of the ploughlands of this lordſhip were held by a knight in Hungretone, who employed in his demeſne there one plough and two bondmen, and ſeven ſocmen with three ploughs[2].

Thorpe Barkby, a diſtinct manor, containing a ploughland and an half, in the reign of Edward the Confeſſor, was held freely by *Siward*, and was worth thirty ſhillings. At the Conqueror's ſurvey it continued of the ſame value, being then held by *Leuric* under the lady *Adeliza*, wife of *Hugo de Grenteſmainell*. The land was reckoned equal to two ploughs; but three were employed; one in the demeſne, with one bondman; and ſix villans, with five bordars, had two others. There were five acres of meadow, and a mill worth twelve pence[3].

In 1270, *Roger de Quinci* earl of *Winton* died ſeiſed of half a knight's fee in Barkby (value 100*s.* a year), which *Robert de Ros* held[4]; and, in 1279, it was again found that *Robert de Ros* held half a knight's fee here[5].

In the Itinerary of 1280, Barkby, Thorpe, and Hamilton, anſwered collectively as one vill.

In 1296, it was found that the town of Barkby was held in fee of the honour of *Winton*; and that *Robert de Ros* held lands there of the heirs of the earl, and the heirs of the earl of the king, by the ſervice of half a knight's fee[6].

The abbot and convent of St. *Mary de Pratis* at Leiceſter had large poſſeſſions at Barkby, of the gift of *Walter le Poer* and *Robert* his ſon, and of ſeveral other benefactors; amongſt whom the principal were, *Peter de Langton* and *Margaret* his wife; *Thomas de Lincoln* and *Thomas* his ſon; *John Blound*; *Maud de Lincoln* (who permitted them to depaſture their *averiæ* on the *viæ communes* and *cheviciæ propriæ* of Barkby); and *Robert de Poer* and *Iſabella* his wife (to whom they were to pay 6*s.* 6*d.* a year towards the ſheriff's aid, and the caſtle-ward of Belvoir, for lands held by the abbot *in vanaſſeriâ* de Barkby, of the honour of Belvoir).

The more immediate benefactors at Thorpe Barkby were, *Robert Puher*, *Peter de Lincoln*, *Roger de Barkby*, *Richard de Branteby*, *Roger de Willoughby*, *William Harland*, and *William Fitz-Herbert*.

By the bounty of *Richard l'Abbé*, they had the free liberty of fiſhing in the Soar, *quotiens & quando voluerint, cum retibus & ſagenis*; which privilege they transferred to *Thomas Walch*, of Anlip, in 1377; who gave them in return 6*s.* yearly rent, and the homage and ſervice of *William* ſon of *Thomas* of Rothley.

They poſſeſſed 12 virgates of land in Barkby, for which they paid ſcutage at the rate of 3*d.* a virgate; had the tithes of the mills, and of corn and hay; farmed for their own uſe ſeveral virgates of land; and retained ſeveral parcels of meadow ground; with a tithe barn, called le *Rekyart*, to depoſit their tithe of corn; and had uſually a flock of 20 ſcore of ſheep and upwards depaſturing in their lands.

At Thorpe Barkby they had the tithes of hay upon the hades and leys; and, in lieu of the tithe of meadow-ground, had three ſeparate pieces of meadow aſſigned to their uſe.

Their free tenants were, *Thomas Alot*, *Roger Eliot* of Stouton, *Hugh Heriſon*, *William Shurlok*, *William Stevens*, *John Bate*, *John Billing* (who held the land which had formerly been *John King's*, and afterwards *John Smyth's*, the rector of Thurleſton); and *William Maſon*, of Thorpe Barkby.

Tenants by eſpecial grant from the abbey to them and their heirs, on ſmall acknowledgements, were, *Alexander* ſon of *Walter* the chaplain of Barkby, *Robert Marſhall* of Leiceſter; *Roger Haliday*, ſon of *Alwin* of Barkby; and *John de Coteſmore*.

The tenants at will were, *William Stevens*, who rented the rectorial manſe, containing 156 acres, 3 roods and a half; and was alſo tenant for 4 virgates and a half of arable land, with paſture for 38 cattle, and divers other meadows and paſtures; and the tithes of hay, hemp and flax, in Barkby and Thurmaſton; and the croft of Thorpe Barkby; for all which he paid only 5 marks a year.

The Vicar held two tofts and 6 acres and a half of arable land, but no paſture; his rent, 7*s.* and two hens.

The other tenants at will were, *John Power*, *John Page*, *William Jonſon*, and *William Browne*; and the whole village paid 3*s.* 4*d.* for the Pynfold. *William* ſon of *Hugh* of Sileby; *Adam* ſon of *John*, ſon of *Kenl'baſal*, *Henry* and *Walter* ſon of *Herbert* of Barkby; *Peter* ſon of *Thurſtan* of Barkby and *Yſolda* his daughter (this Peter gave lands extending to Redemere, near his uncle Ralph's land, and a meadow beyond the path leading to Sitheſton, in which his father was killed); *Robert Holiday*, a meadow in a place called *Neſhe*, and another by Wanlip-bridge; *Agnes*, daughter of *Yvo* of Coſſington; *John Twywell* and *John Anſtey*, chaplains; *Ralph* ſon of the prieſt of Barkby; *Robert* the chaplain, ſon of *William le Ferr'* of Leiceſter; *John le Whyte*; *Walter le Whyte*; *John de Noverey* junior, *Alexander* ſon of *Walter* the chaplain; *Roger de Barkby*, clerk, and *John Moleſon* and *Alice* his wife (from whom Prior *Charyte* brought a croft in the Vicar's lane.)

William Stevens and *Robert Maſon* were the principal tenants at Thorpe Barkby.

June 2, 1301, king Edward I. gave to the abbot and convent of *Leiceſter* free-warren in all their demeſne lands at Barkby, Thurmaſton, and ſeveral other places in this neighbourhood[7].

The abbot and convent held all their lands at Barkby in pure alms, exempt from aid to the king; and had the privilege of weyf and ſtreyf. All their tenants were bound to attend the court at Thurmaſton; and to pay 12*d.* to the common fine. The copyholders on admiſſion to pay to the abbot as they could agree with him; and the ſecond beſt beaſt as a mortuary.

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[1] "In this rill are frequently found petrifactions of different kinds; foſſil of the bivalve kind very perfect (ſee one of theſe in Plate VII); flat ſtones, which appear on one ſide petrifactions, and on the other nearly covered with knobs of metallic ore; and ſmall red ſtones of different ſhapes, which emit their colour, when rubbed hard, upon white ſubſtances. Mr. Woodcock ſhewed me ſome of this colouring upon a ſtone expoſed to all weathers for theſe 30 years; and it appeared as bright as if done but the day before I ſaw it. Mr. Woodcock has a picture painted in part with this mineral, whatever it may be; and the painter told him, he thought it would be a valuable acquiſition to that art." J. T.

[2] "Willielmus tenet de Roberto 18 carucatas terræ in Barcheberie. Terra eſt 16 carucarum. In dominico ſunt 3 carucæ, & 3 ſervi; & 7 villani, cum 3 bordariis & 10 ſochmannis, & 4 francigenis, habent 10 carucas. De hâc terrâ 6 carucatas tenet unus miles in Hungretone; & ibi habet 1 carucam in dominico, & 2 ſervos, & 7 ſochmannos cum 3 carucis. Ibi 16 acræ prati. Valuit 30 ſolidos; modò 4 libras." Domeſday, fol. 233. b. 2.

[3] "Leuricus tenet de Adelizâ in Barchebi 1 carucatam terræ & dimidiam. Terra eſt 2 carucarum. Nunc in dominico 1 caruca, cum 1 ſervo; & 6 villani, cum 5 bordariis, habent 2 carucas. Ibi molinum 12 denariorum, & 10 acræ prati. Valuit, & valet, 30 ſolidos. Siuuardus liberè tenuit." Ibid. fol. 236. b. 2

[4] Eſch. 55 Hen. III. N° 36. Leic. [5] Eſch. 3 Edw. I. [6] Inq. 24 Edw. I. in Scacc. [7] Cart. 29 Edw. I. n. 27.

Among the Cottonian MSS. is one[1], moſt beautifully written, containing, in thirteen folio pages, a terrier of the lands poſſeſſed by the abbot and convent at Barkby[2] and at Thurmaſton[3].

In the Teſta de Nevill, Barkeſby cum ſocâ is mentioned as containing ſeven ploughlands.

In 1343, *William de Ros* of *Hamlak* died ſeiſed of one knight's fee; and half an half quarter [*dimidia octav', ſive decima-ſexta pars*] of another knight's fee (which *Thomas de Lincoln* held) in Barkby, Croxton, Hungarton, Quenby, and Howes[4]; and, in the ſame year, *Henry de Ferrars* died ſeiſed of the moiety of one knight's fee in Barkby, which the heir of *William de Ros* held[5].

In 1346 (on the aid then granted for knighting Edward of Woodſtock, the king's eldeſt ſon), *Roger de Willoughby*[6] was aſſeſſed 10*s.* for a quarter of one knight's fee, and the Abbot of *Leiceſter* 2*s.* for a twentieth part of a knight's fee in Barkby, Thorpe, and Hamilton, parcel of the fee of *Ros* and *Huntingdon*; and *John Mallore* 2*s.* 6*d.* for a ſixth part of one fee in Hamilton of the fee of *Ros* and *Winton*[7]. And, on the ſame occaſion, the maſter of *Merton Hall, Oxford*, was aſſeſſed 10*s.* for a quarter of one knight's fee in Barkby of the fee of *Ros*[8].

In 1347, it was found that the warden and ſcholars of *Merton Hall* in *Oxford* held 16 virgates of land, with the appurtenances, at Barkby[9].

Jan. 20, 1352-3, it was found that *William de Ros* of *Hamelak* died ſeiſed of the moiety of one knight's fee in Barkby, held of the king *in capite*, which the maſter of *Merton Hall* in *Oxford* held; alſo the ſixteenth part of a knight's fee in Hungreton and Barkby, which the maſter of *St. John's* hoſpital in *Leiceſter* held[10].

In 1363, *Margery* widow of *William de Ros* of *Hamelake* died ſeiſed of the ſixteenth part of a knight's fee, and half a quarter and the ſixteenth part of one knight's fee, in Barkby, Croxton, Quenby, and Howes, which were held by *Thomas de Lincoln*[11]; who died in the ſame year, ſeiſed of this manor, leaving two daughters his heirs; one of whom was married to *Roger de Willoughby*; the other to the anceſtor of Mr. *Pochin*, the preſent lord of this manor.

In 1371, ſir *William de Ferrars* of *Groby*, knt. died ſeiſed of half a knight's fee in Barkby, which *Thomas de Ros*, lord of *Ros*, held[12].

In 1387, ſir *Henry de Ferrars* of *Groby*, knt. died ſeiſed of half a knight's fee in Barkby, held by *Robert Ros*, lord of *Ros*[13].

29 Nov. 1391, king Richard II. granted to ſir *Thomas Walſhe*, of Anelip, knt. liberty of free warren in all his demeſne lands at Anelip, and at Thorpe juxta Barkby, &c.[14]

By the king's patent dated Sept. 7, 1392, the abbot and convent of Leiceſter were empowered to hold certain lands at Barkby, Burſtall, &c. notwithſtanding the ſtatute of mortmain[15].

In a book of fifteenths and tenths granted by the laity in 1416, Barkby was rated at 3*l.* 5*s.*; Barkby Thorpe at 1*l.* 5*s.*; and Hamilton at 12*l.* 6*s.* And in the ſubſidy of 1445 they were rated at the ſame ſum; but an abatement was then made at Barkby of 7*s.* 8*d.*; at Thorpe Barkby of 3*s.*; and at Hamilton of 1*s.*

In 1444, ſir *William de Ferrars* of *Groby*, knt. died ſeiſed of half a knight's fee in Barkby, held by *Robert Ros*, lord of *Ros*[16].

In 1457, ſir *Edward de Grey*, knt. lord *Ferrers* of *Groby*, died ſeiſed of half a knight's fee in Barkby, held by *Robert* lord of *Ros*[17].

In 1463, *Thomas Walſhe*, of Onlep, eſq. died ſeiſed of 4 meſſuages, 80 acres of land, and 30 acres of meadow, in Thorpe Barkby[18].

In a Pedigree of *Bereſford* of Barkby, we find, in 1480, "Conventio matrimonii inter Joh'em Barford de Barkebie, com' Leic', & Margeriam filiam Joh'is Fowler in Maris, cum dotalicio in terris in Barford, Thorpe, & Malforde, Ardingworth, & Sindelanes, in com' Northampton'; & Lubbenham, in com' Leiceſtr'; dat' 20° die Novembris, 21 Edw. IV."

Walter Kebell, eſq. died July 31, 1523, ſeiſed, *inter alia*, of certain lands at Barkby Thorpe[19].

In 1534, the manor and rectory of Barkby, with divers lands in Barkby, Barkby Thorpe, and Hamulton, were granted to *Philip Gunter* and others.

"Rex Henricus VIII. per literas ſuas patentes, gerentes dat' [xxii° Auguſti, anno regni xxxvi°,] pro ſummâ $\overset{c}{\text{v}}$Lxviii lī. xiii s̄. iiii d̄. dedit & conceſſit *Philippo Gunter* & aliis, manerium & terras ſubſcriptas; viz.

Manerium de Barkeby, com' Leic', cum pertin', parcell' monaſterii de Pratis Leiceſtrie.

Rectoriam de Barkeby, cum pertin', parcell' ejuſdem monaſterii.

Omnia terras & tenementa in Barkeby predict', Thorpe Barkeby, & Hamulton, parcell' ejuſdem monaſterii.

Advocationem vicarie eccleſie de Barkeby predict'.

Que omnia & ſingula premiſſa extendunt ad clarum annuum valorem xxiiii lī. xii d̄."[20]

In this pariſh ſeveral farms of the yearly value of 5*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* appertained to *Langley* nunnery at the time of the diſſolution of religious houſes[21].

The abbot and convent of *Croyland* had alſo ſome ſmall payment from Barkby[22].

In 1552, *Richard Stanford* died ſeiſed of the manor of Barkby, held of the king *in capite* by the ſervice of a twentieth part of one knight's fee[23].

In 1564, there were 44 families in Barkby, and 12 in Thorpe Barkby.

By an inquiſition taken at Leiceſter, 18 July, 1604, it was found that *John Stanford* died ſeiſed of the manor of Barkby, which he held *in capite*[24]; alſo of the parſonage or church of Barkby, and of all the lands, meadows, paſtures, tithes, glebes, oblations, obventions, penſions, portions, and fruits, thereunto belonging, in Barkby, Thorpe Barkby, and Hamilton; alſo of the yearly penſion of 20*s.* ariſing out of the vicarage of Barkby; that they were held of the king *in capite* by the ſervice of an hundredth part of a knight's fee; that he died Dec. 1; and that *Thomas* Stanford, his ſon and heir, was then aged 7 years and upwards[25].

The freeholders at Barkby in 1630 were *Thomas Stanford*, eſq. and *George Pochin*, eſq; and at Barkby Thorpe, *John Johnſon*, *Hugo Maſon*, and *William Stanford*.

"15 July, 1646. By virtue of an order of both houſes of parliament of 2 May laſt, it is ordered that the yearly ſum of £50. be paid out of ſuch of the profits of the impropriate rectory of Barkby cum Thorpe, co. Leiceſter, as are ſequeſtered from *Henry Hudſon*, eſq. delinquent, to and for increaſe of the maintenance of the miniſter of the pariſh church of Barkby cum Thorpe aforeſaid, the vicarage thereof being worth but £35. *per annum*; and the ſequeſtrators of the premiſſes are required to pay the ſame accordingly, at ſuch times and ſeaſons of the year as the ſaid profits ſhall grow due and payable[26]."

In 1655, there was collected in Barkby and Thorpe Barkby, for the relief of the poor Proteſtants in Piedmont, the ſum of 12*s.* 9*d.*

In 1660, *Thomas Pochin*, eſq. of Barkby (whoſe eſtate was then at leaſt £1000. a year) was among the intended knights of the Royal Oak[27].

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[1] Galba, E. III. N° 12. "Tranſcriptio, tempore regis Henrici Septimi, diverſarum rerum tangentium monaſterium de Pratis juxta Leiceſter. Ex ſcriptis ejuſdem eccleſiæ, domini Latimer, Roberti Brudnell, Johannis Turvile, Willielmi Cotton, Thomæ Eſulryk, & aliorum." See a ſpecimen of the hand-writing in the margin of Plate VI; and a ſpecification of its contents in vol. I. p. 286.

[2] Pp. 82. a—85. a.

[3] Pp. 115. a.—118. b.

[4] Eſch. 17 Edw. III. N° 60. Leic.

[5] Ibid. N° 57. Leic.

[6] In Charyte's Rentale, the abbot of *Leiceſter* and *Roger de Somervile* are ſtyled lords of Barkby, Thorpe, and Hamulton.

[7] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III.

[8] Ibid.

[9] Eſch. 21 Edw. III. N° 91. Leic.

[10] Eſch. 26 Edw. III. N° 53. Leic.

[11] Eſch. 37 Edw. III. N° 62. Leic.

[12] Eſch. 45 Edw. III. N° 22. Leic.

[13] Eſch. 11 Ric. II. N° 26. Leic.

[14] Cart. 15 Ric. II. N° 35.

[15] Pat. 16 Ric. II. pars 2. m. 6.

[16] Eſch. 23 Hen. VI.

[17] Eſch. 36 Hen. VI.

[18] Eſch. 3 Edw. IV. N° 13. Leic.

[19] Inq. 27 Nov. 14 Hen. VIII; Cole's Eſcheats, vol. II. (Harl. MSS. 757.) p. 138.

[20] Harl. MSS. 6822. Plat. XIV. 11 E. N° 2.

[21] Miniſters or Bailiffs Accompts, 31 Hen. VIII, in the Augmentation Office.

[22] See hereafter, under Beby.

[23] Eſch. 6 Edw. VI.

[24] See vol. I. p. cxxxiii.

[25] Eſch. 2 Jac. I.

[26] From the original Minute-books of the Committee, preſerved in the Bodleian Library.

[27] See vol. I. p. xlvii.

Thomas Marſhall, ſon of a father of both his names, was born at Barkby in Leiceſterſhire, taught grammar by Francis Foe, vicar of the town, entered batteler in Lincoln college 1640, aged 19, and 31 July next year choſen one of Robert Trapp's ſcholars in that houſe, a conſtant auditor of archbiſhop Uſher's ſermons in Allhallows church, whom he reſolved to make his pattern. Oxford being garriſoned, he bore arms in the regiment of Henry earl of Dover, at his own charges, and therefore in 1645 was made B. A. without paying fees. At the parliamentary viſitation of Oxford he went beyond ſea, and became preacher to the Engliſh merchants at Rotterdam and Dort. In 1661 he was made S. T. B.; and, on publiſhing Obſervations on the Evangeliſts, the Society of his college choſe him fellow, without his knowledge, 17 December, 1668. In 1669 he was made D. D.; was elected rector in 1672; and afterwards made chaplain in ordinary to the king. In May 1680 he became rector of Bladon, near Woodſtock; was inſtalled dean of Glouceſter 30 April 1689; and gave up Bladon in February 1682. He was a critick, eſpecially in Gothic and Engliſh-Saxon languages; a good man and governor. He died ſuddenly in his lodgings, 19 April (Eaſter Sunday), 1685; and was buried in the college-chapel in All Saints, Oxford [1].

George Pochin, eſq. in 1706 left £100. the intereſt of which was to pay for the education of ten poor children here.

"An eſtate at Barkby Thorpe, belonging to *Merton College, Oxford*, let about 1720 to *Thomas Johnſon*. A ſuit concerning it by Mr. *Pochin* of Barkby. In treſpaſs, *Johnſon* defendant pleads preſcription, for time immemorial, to a private way for carts, carriages, &c. which was ſtated in the plea, and traced from furlong to furlong, &c. The pleading, &c. was amended three different times. The ſuit diſcontinued; or rather not tried: but iſſue joined. *John Tanner* attorney for Pochin; *Jonathan Billers* for Johnſon. *Pochin* died. *Johnſon* removed from Barkby Thorpe to Loughborough [2]."

In 1719, 28 freeholders polled from Barkby and Barkby Thorpe.

In 1722, 24 freeholders polled from Barkby, and 4 from Barkby Thorpe; but in 1775 we find only 9 names from Barkby and Barkby Thorpe.

Within this lordſhip are frequently found fine foſſil ſhell-fiſh, of the ſpecies [3] exhibited in Plate VIII. fig. 6; and a peculiar ſort of red-ſtone is alſo found here, which emits its colour when rubbed againſt any hard ſubſtance, and probably might be rendered uſeful to painters.

In an act paſſed in 1777, for dividing, allotting, and incloſing, in the pariſh of Syſton, ſeveral open and common fields, meadows, and paſtures, and, in the pariſh of Barkby, ſeveral parcels of uncloſed land within the ring of the ſaid fields, containing together about 1600 acres; *George Harry* earl of *Stamford* is deſcribed as lord of the honour of *Winton*, extending over all or part of the pariſh of Syſton aforeſaid, and as lord alſo of the manor of Syſton; the chancellor, maſters, and ſcholars, of the Univerſity of *Oxford*, as entitled to all tithes, both great and ſmall, ariſing in the pariſh of Syſton, to certain pieces of meadow ground in Syſton called *Tithe Pieces*, to all the ſmall tithes ariſing from the ſaid parcels of unincloſed land in Barkby, and to a right of common in the ſaid fields, meadows, and paſtures, and the ſaid parcels of unincloſed land; all which premiſes were then held by *John Whattoffe Cleever* and his brother *Richard Cleever*, under a leaſe to them from the ſaid chancellor, warden, and ſcholars, for 21 years; *John-Dawes Roſs*, clerk, as vicar of Syſton aforeſaid, entitled to about ſix roods of land, and to a right of common in the ſaid fields, meadows, paſtures, and parcels of unincloſed land; *William Pochin*, eſq. as entitled to all the great tithes ariſing out of the ſaid parcels of unincloſed lands in Barkby, and alſo as a proprietor of part of the ſame land; and the ſame John Whatoffe Cleever and Richard Cleever in their reſpective rights, *William Oldham*, *John Johnſon Adcock*, *William Pickard*, *Samuel Pickard*, *Mary Kendal* widow, *William Capp*, *William Blower*, *John Goude*, *George Henton*, *Thomas Johnſon Royles*, *Joſeph Barratt*, *Thomas Dawſon*, *Robert Kilby*, *John Adnut*, and others, were the proprietors of, and perſons intereſted in, the reſidue of the ſaid open and common fields, meadows, and paſtures, in the pariſh of Syſton; and the warden and fellows of *Merton College* in *Oxford*, and others, the proprietors of, and perſons intereſted in, the reſidue of the ſaid parcels of unincloſed land in the pariſh of Barkby. A compenſation is firſt directed to be made to the Earl of Stamford, for his intereſt in the honour and manor; and a proper portion for repairs of highways. Land of the yearly value of ten pounds to be allotted to truſtees for the augmentation of the ſtipend to the vicar of Syſton ſo long as he ſhall make his principal abode in Syſton, or otherwiſe in augmentation of the ſtipend of the reſident curate; and in payment to a ſchoolmaſter, for teaching the children of the inhabitants reading, writing, and arithmetic, and for placing out children of the inhabitants apprentices, and for the benefit of the induſtrious poor not receiving collections from the pariſh; or to apply the ſame as the major part of the truſtees ſhould think proper. To the chancellor, maſters, and ſcholars of the Univerſity of Oxford, as impropriators, and their leſſees, their preſent tithe-pieces without any deduction for the right of common on them; and farther, to the dean and chapter, and their leſſees, in lieu of all tithes, one ſeventh of the reſidue of the common field (except of the meadows called titheable meadows), with ſo much more as ſhall be equal in value to the ſmall tithes of ſuch land as is in the pariſh of Barkby. A full compenſation to be made to William Pochin, eſq. for the great tithes ariſing to him from the ſaid land belonging to Barkby; and proper allowances to be made in lieu of tithes of old incloſures. Nothing in this act to leſſen the right of the vicar of Syſton to ſurplice-fees, Eaſter-offerings, or mortuaries; or the right of the Univerſity, or their leſſees, to tithes of ſuch old incloſures for which no compenſation ſhall be made.

In another act, paſſed in 1779, for incloſing, in the pariſh of Barkby, ſeveral open fields, containing about 1800 acres, *George Harry* earl of *Stamford* is again deſcribed as lord of the honour of *Winton*, which extends over a ſmall part of the townſhip of Barkby, and, as ſuch, entitled to two ſmall pieces of land, part of the ſaid fields; and *William Pochin*, eſq. as lord of the manor and patron of the vicarage, entitled to all the great tithes ariſing from the ſaid fields, meadows, and commonable places (except of part of certain furlongs of land called *Wheatholm* or *Wheatam*, or ſome ſuch name,), to about 100 acres of the ſaid fields, meadows, and commonable places, as glebe-land, and to a very conſiderable part of the reſt of the ſaid fields, in reſpect thereof, and in reſpect of his ſaid glebe land; *Samuel Gamble*, eſq. as entitled to all the great tithes ariſing from the remaining part of the ſaid furlongs of land called Wheatholm; the rev. *Samuel Belton*, as vicar, entitled to all the ſmall tithes and vicarial payments ariſing within the pariſh of Barkby, and to the great tithes of the ſeveral antient incloſures within the ring of the town; the warden and fellows of *Merton College* in *Oxford*, as ſeiſed of a manor, called "The Manor of Barkby, within the ſaid pariſh of Barkby;" and *Nathanael Palmer Johnſon*, eſq. *John Whattoffe Cleever*, and others, as tenants of the ſaid warden and fellows, by copy of Court-roll for a term of years, under ſmall reſerved rents, and in their own rights, together with the ſaid Samuel Gamble, and *William Gutteridge*, *William Wild*, *William Lewin*, and others, were the proprietors of, and perſons intereſted in, the reſidue of the land of which the ſaid fields, meadows, and commonable places, conſiſted, and of the right of common upon and over the ſaid fields, meadows, and commonable places. Three acres were to be ſet out for gravel-pits; and a compenſation to Mr. Pochin for his glebe land and right of common; with ſuch allotments to him in lieu of great tithes as (including land of the yearly value of £50. for the vicar) ſhould be equal to one ſeventh part of the land to be incloſed (Mr. Gamble's part of Wheat-

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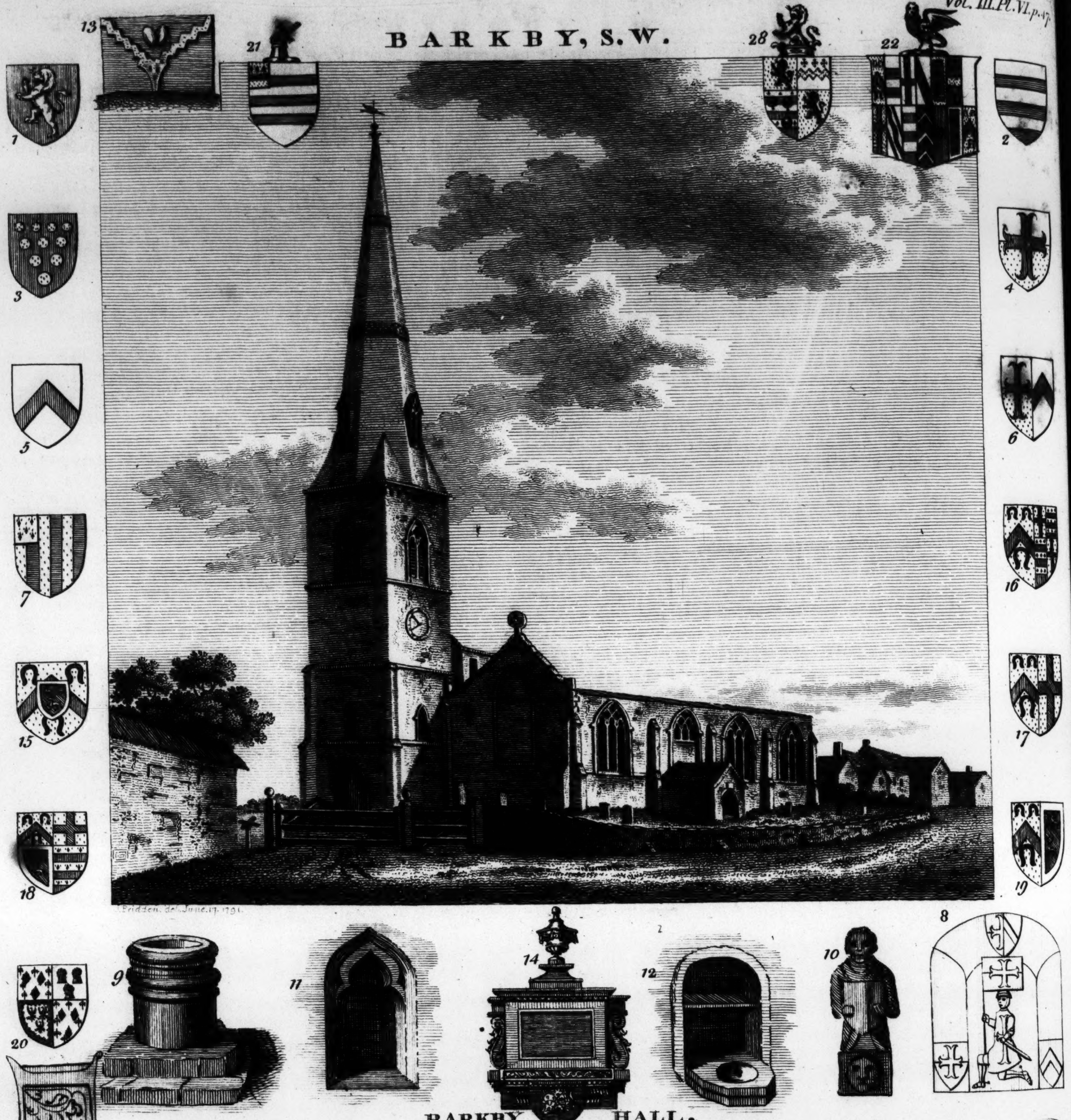
[1] Wood, Athen. Oxon. vol. II. p. 592. See his epitaph, p. 50.

[2] Carte, MS.

[3] See hereafter, under Barrow, p. 82.

BARKBY, S.W.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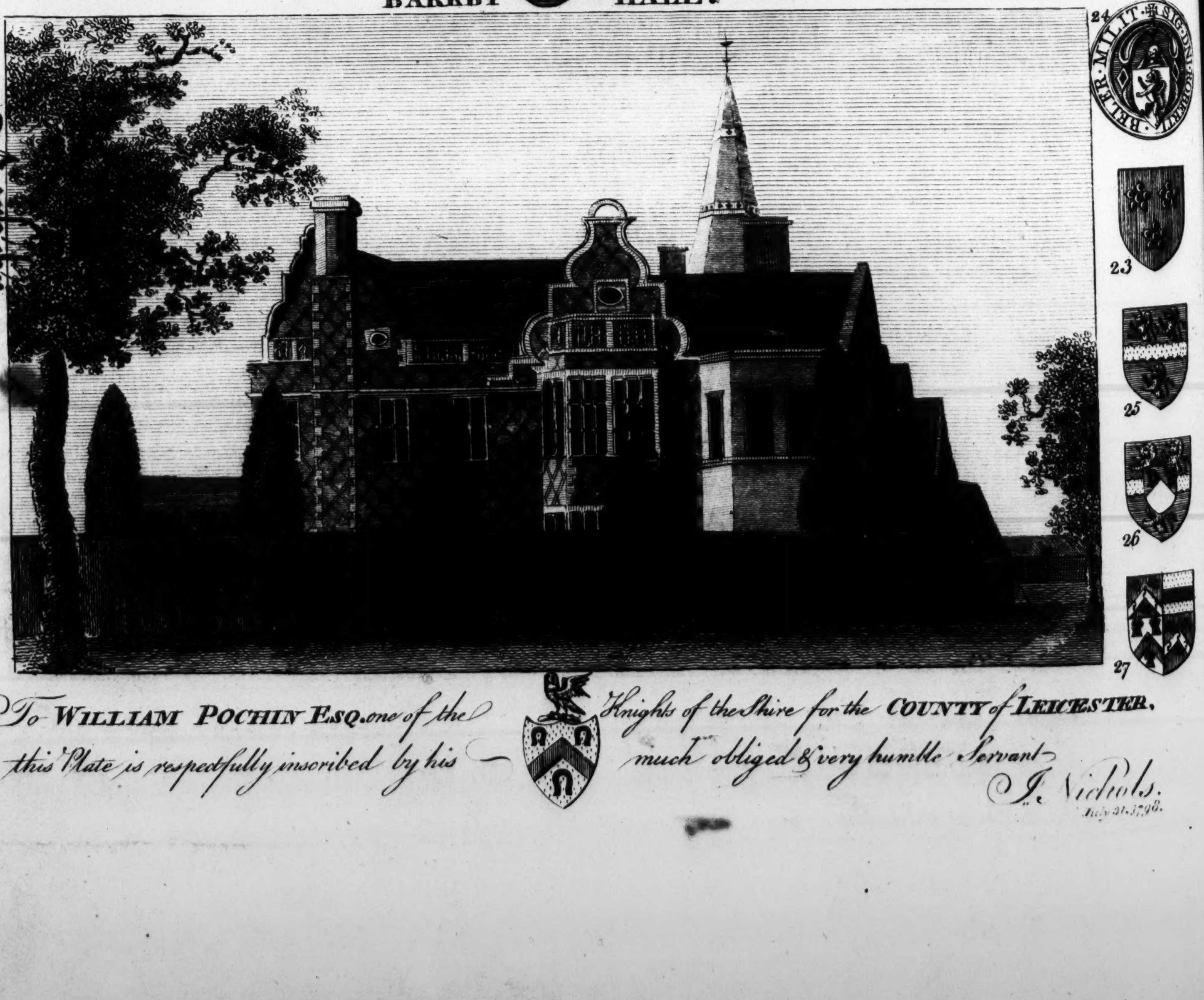
J. Pridden. del. June 17. 1791.

Barkby.

Iste terris [illegible] elib? [illegible] hiariis eāuē ā ā terrariis
abam terras ponit pater in suble quietib?

BARKBY HALL.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ER·MILIT·SIG·DNI·ROB
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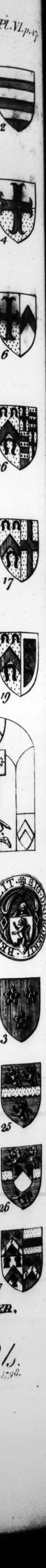
To **WILLIAM POCHIN ESQ.** *one of the Knights of the Shire for the* **COUNTY** *of* **LEICESTER**,
this Plate is respectfully inscribed by his much obliged & very humble Servant

J. Nichols.
July 31. 1798.



holm excepted); the vicar to have the ſaid £50. in lieu of all tithes in the open field, and of all tithes and payments (ſurplice-fees and mortuaries excepted), from the inhabitants of the town of Barkby, or from owners of homeſteads within the ring of the town not exceeding one rood; the vicar to have alſo an equivalent for the tithe of ſuch old incloſures as exceed a rood, and for Mr. Gamble's part of Wheatholm, and for two antient incloſures of Mr. Pochin's called *The Would Cloſes*; and a farther allotment of the yearly value of £30. in lieu of all vicarial tithes and payments from Barkby Thorpe, mortuaries and ſurplice-fees excepted; and Mr. Gamble to have an equivalent for his right of great tithes in Wheatholm. Old incloſures that ſhall not be exonerated by exchange or purchaſe to pay as heretofore. The rights alſo of the earl of Stamford as lord of the honour of Winton, and of Mr. Pochin as lord of the manor, are particularly reſerved.—I am ſorry to add, that my reſpectable friend Mr. Pochin died, as this ſheet was preparing for the preſs (but not till after he had himſelf ſeen a proof of it) Sept. 10, 1798.

The return made to the houſe of commons in 1786, in anſwer to an enquiry reſpecting the charitable donations in this pariſh, may be ſeen in vol. I. p. 38.

Money raiſed for the poor of Barkby	£.	s.	d.	Barkby Thorpe.			Thurmaſton, North End.		
within the year ending at Eaſter 1776,	135	2	10	£. 53	18	9	No Return.		
Expended in county rates, &c.	3	12	8	1	4	7			
——— on the poor, —	131	10	2	52	14	2			
Rent of workhouſe and habitation,	3	2	0	8	5	3			
Expended in litigations, —	4	5	8	6	16	2			
Money raiſed for 1783, —	213	1	7	55	19	5	17	0	2
——— 1784, —	239	5	7	73	2	2	17	0	2
——— 1785, —	213	1	9	54	19	1	28	4	10
Medium of theſe three years, —	221	16	3	61	6	10	20	15	0
——— of county expences, —	6	5	1	2	14	6	1	12	10
——— of expences not relating to the poor; repairs of churches, roads, &c.	4	2	1	5	18	3	2	13	7
——— of nett annual expences,	24	9	1	52	14	1	16	8	7
——— of attending on magiſtrates,	0	10	3	0	2	1	0	2	10
——— of entertainments at meetings,	1	1	10	0	9	1	0	0	0
——— of law expences, —	2	12	3	0	19	9	0	1	8
——— of ſetting the poor to work,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

The CHURCH, (ſee Plate VI.)

dedicated to St. *Mary*, was originally built on a plan laid down in the frontiſpiece to "Wheatley on the Common Prayer;" the joining of the butments of the arches of the North and South croſs-ailes being very viſible, angular to the butments of the arches of the nave. It conſiſts at preſent of a tower (in which are five bells and a clock); a tall ſpire; a South porch (which is a patch-work of brick and ſtone, ſlated, and has the date "1662" upon it); a North door-way into the North aile; a South door into the chancel, which is ſeparated from the nave, and is large and lofty, by a large arch, the upper part of which is blocked up, and the royal arms painted thereon. On each ſide of the arms are the Ten Commandments, in yellow letters, upon a blue ground; below is, "Fear God; honour the King." The nether part of the arch is Gothic ſtone-work.

The ailes, which are large, are ſeparated from the nave by four pointed arches, over which are as many clereſtory windows.

Mr. Burton deſcribes the following coats at Barkby[1]:

1. Gules, a lion rampant Argent. *Mowbray*.
2. Barry of ſix, Argent and Azure. *Grey*.
3. Gules, ten bezants Or. *Zouch*.
4. Party per feſs, Argent and Or, a croſs moline Gules. *Folvile*.
5. Argent, a chevron Gules. *Teyes*.
6. *Folvile*; impaling *Teyes*.
7. Paly of ſix, Or and Azure, a canton Ermine. *Shirley*.

In one of the windows of this church was the picture of a knight in armour, on whoſe ſurcote the coat of Folvile, holding a banner of the arms of Folvile, ſubſcribed in very old letters, FOLVILE[2]. Mr. Wyrley calls this "a fine glaſs *monument* holding a penon in this wiſe (ſee fig. 8.)"

On this church Mr. Gaſcoigne has the following note: "See here the faſhion of the windows; ſee the manner of impaling there, half of the one eſcutcheon, and half of the other."

Here is an old round font, with two kneeling ſteps, fig. 9; and fig. 10. ſhews the ſupporter of a beam.

In the South aile is a piſcina, with a pointed arch, fig. 11; on the South ſide the chancel is another, with a round arch, fig. 12; and on the North ſide is a locker.

On the back of the pulpit[3], which is of oak, and painted of a yellow ſtone-colour, is the date "1613."

On a beam of the nave againſt the ſteeple, "1684."

On a beam of the North aile, "G. FEWKES, 1777."

The altar-rails and Communion-table, of oak, were the gift of William Pochin, eſq. The table is dated 1781.

On Mr. Pochin's pew on the North ſide of the chancel is the date "1761;" on his pew in the nave, "1775;" and on his pew on the South ſide of the chancel, "1782."

On the chancel-door, "March 22, 1777."

Two large pews were erected in the South aile a few years ſince by the rev. Henry Woodcock, for the joint accommodation of the inhabitants of Hamilton and the North end of Thurmaſton.

On a ſtone a conſiderable height, at the Eaſt end of the South aile, in the church-yard, "William Cooper, Thomas Sanſon, churchwardens 1686;" and over the entrance-door from the church-yard into Mr. Pochin's court is the date "1656."

In the church-yard, near the Weſt gate, is placed an old ſtone (fig. 13.) which originally came off from ſome part of the church.

Much pellitory of the wall grows upon the walls of the church and chancel.

In the Matriculus of 1220, the church of Barkby is ſtated to be under the patronage of the abbot of *Leiceſter*, to whom it was given by *Walter le Puber* and *Robert* his ſon. The abbot held it to his own uſe from old time, together with the tithes of grain and hay, flax and hemp, wood, limeſtone, the fiſhery, &c.; reſerving eight marks and a half, to be paid on three days of the year[4] to the canons of Trentham[5], by the authority of ſome chapter then unknown.

To this church was appended the chapel of Thurmaſton in the fee of Leiceſter (that is, the North-end chapel); which was to be ſerved thrice a week from the mother-church; and the chapel of Hamilton, which was alſo to be ſerved thrice a week[6].

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[1] Plate VI. fig. 1—7.

[2] This was in the uppermoſt window of the North aile in the memory of the preſent vicar.

[3] Tradition ſays, this pulpit was removed from Loughborough church to this.

[4] This unuſual diviſion of the payment, on three days of the year, muſt have been on the three feſtivals in honour of the Virgin Mary; as appears from the following article in Kelham's Illuſtration of Domeſday, p. 153: "Æccl'am (ſup') S. Mariæ habet rex medietatem elemoſinæ trium feſtorum S. Mariæ;" 'The king has one moiety of the alms, or offerings, given at the church of St. Mary on the three feſtivals dedicated to her.'

[5] A priory in Staffordſhire, which had been re-founded by Ranulph earl of Cheſter.

[6] See vol. I. p. lix.

Robert le Puber, who gave this church to the abbey of Leiceſter *(ut patet per preſentationem datam capellano comitis Ceſtrie)*, added ſix bovates of his own land, as an augmentation to the glebe, ſpecifically *ad incrementum tertie prebande*. He gave alſo to the church ſome other lands, particularly a bovate with the toft of *William Gangern*, an acre at Pluntre, 9 ſelions in Sales of his own demeſne, and Goſcote meadow.

Amongſt other lands confirmed to them by *Robert de Ros* was one acre *ad craſſectum eccleſie*.

The vicarage was endowed with all the profits of the altar; and the vicar was to pay ſynodals only, and a penſion of 20*s.* to the abbot of Leiceſter; which penſion, having been diſputed by the vicar, was recovered by the abbot againſt *Geoffrey Bower*, vicar, in 1382.

In 1344, the procurations were, for Barkby, Hamilton, and Thorpe, 7*s.* 6¼*d.*; and the rectory (when the abbot of Leiceſter held it to his own uſe) was taxed at 50 marks, and paid 3*s.* for Peter-pence.

In 1534-5, the ſynodals were 3*s.* 6*d.*; the abbot of Leiceſter's penſion £1; and the value of the vicarage £10.

Philip Gunter obtained a grant of the rectory in 1534; and in 1602 *Thomas Stanford*, gentleman, was patron of the vicarage, and poſſeſſed alſo the inheritance of the impropriation [1]; which he ſoon after ſold to Mr. *Pochin* of Barkby [2].

In 1650, Barkby was returned as an impropriation; the rectory worth £160; the vicarage £30; and the incumbent as "no preacher."

The preſent value in the king's books is £10. in decim. magn. & minor. cum manſ', firm', & al' profic', communibus annis; clear yearly value 37*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.*

The epiſcopal procurations are, for the rectory 6*s.* 8*d.*; the vicarage, 2*s.*; the archidiaconal, 3*s.* 6*d.*

VICARS.	PATRONS.
Reginald, 1220.	Abbot and convent of Leiceſter.
Hugh de . . . . . 1248.	
Geoffrey Bower, 1382.	
William Watſon, 1534.	
Richard Reynold, clerk, died 1556.	
Gregory Kynge, Sept. 18, 1556.	Elizabeth Stanfeld (*rectius* Stanford [4]).
Francis Foe [3], 1620; died 1662.	
William Vade, Oct. 10, 1662.	George Pochin, eſq.
Thomas Rawſon, March 13, 1667.	
Hopkin Thomas, M. A. Sept. 25, 1693; died 1743-4.	Thomas Pochin, eſq.
Ralph Heathcote, Sept. 2, 1746.	
Samuel Belton, Oct. 15, 1767.	William Pochin, eſq.
Henry Woodcock [5], LL. B. 1784.	

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

Mr. Wyrley preſerves the lines that are her tranſcribed:

"Maria Pochin, nuper uxor Will'i Pochin, de Barkby,
un' fil' et hered' Will'i Palmer, armig', nuper ...."

"Rogerus de Willoughbi, d's de Aſhbie,
et Amicia uxor ejus."

The Chetwynd MS. alſo notices in 1642 "a very fair monument for ſome of the family of Stanford," &c. then lately erected; with theſe epitaphs:

"1. Here lieth the body of John Stanford, gent.
owner of the manor and rectory
of Barkby, Thorp, and Hamilton.
He departed this life 19 March, 1602.
Think it not ſtrange that man doth life reſign:
This day his lot was drawn, to-morrow thine."

2. "Here lieth the body of John Stanford,
ſon and heir of John Stanford, owner of the manor
and rectory of Barkby, Thorpe, and Hamilton.
He departed this life 3 December, 1603.
Let 's not repine; for men and names muſt die,
Since ſtone-built houſes dead and ruin'd lie."

3. "Here lieth the body of Mrs. Elizabeth Stanford,
wife of John Stanford the elder.
She departed this life 17 June, 1611.
As thou art breathing, ſo were all us three:
Thou muſt be breathleſs once as well as we."

4. A monument of . . . . . *Beresford*, gent. whoſe lands in Barkby Thorpe were then in the tenure of Mr. *Johnſon*.

The abovementioned monuments, of alabaſter, remain in the chancel, on a raiſed part; the heads of the ſtones lying under the ſtep of the altar, which covers part of their inſcriptions.

On a flat alabaſter ſtone now in the chancel:

1. "HERE LYETH FRANCIS FOE, VICAR, WHO
DEPARTED THIS LIFE JULY THE 3, 1662.
MY DET TO DEATH IS PAIDE UNTO A SAND,
AND PAIE THOU MUST THAT THERE
DOST READING STAND;
AND AM LAID DOWN TO SLEEPE,
TILL CHRIST FROM HIGH
SHALL RAISE ME HENCE,
ALTHOUGH GRIM DEATH STAND BY."

On other flat ſtones:

2. "P. M. S.
Here lieth the body of Barbara, the wife
of Hopkin Thomas, M. A. vicar of Barkby,
daughter of Richard Pyott, of Streety, in the county
of Stafford, eſq. by Barbara,
the daughter of ſir Wolſtan Dixie, bart.
She deceaſed March 21, 1713, aged 57 years."

3. "Hopkin Thomas, M. A.
rector of Kaythorpe, in the county of Lincoln,
and vicar of Barkby,
died February 1, 1743, aged 76 years."

4. "Waiting for the reſurrection to eternall life
through our Lord and Saviour Jeſus Chriſt,
here lieth interred the body of Barbara Thomas,
youngeſt daughter of Mr. Richard Thomas,
late alderman of Neath, in the county of Glamorgan.
She died June the 5th, 1741, aged 29 years."

In the North aile.

On a mural marble monument by Ryſbrach, fig. 14.

Arms: *Pochin*; on an eſcutcheon of pretence, Vert, three ſtags courant, Argent, armed Or, within a border Argent; *Greene*; fig. 15.

On another ſhield on the ſame monument:

Pochin; impaling, Quarterly, 1. and 4. a croſs Vert, *Huſſey*; 2 and 3. Barry of ſix, Ermine and Gules, *Trollope*; fig. 16.

"Underneath lies the body of Charlotte,
wife of Thomas Pochin, of Barkby, eſq.

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[1] Burton, p. 39.
[2] From the MS notes of Mr. Sanderſon of Bitteſwell.
[3] Walker, p. 244.

[4] "18 die menſ. Sept. 1556, d'ns admiſit Gregorium Kynge, clericum, ad vicariam perpetuam parochie de Barkeby, Lincoln' dioc', ſede epiſcopali ibidem vacante, per mortem d'ni Richardi Reynold, clerici, ult. vic. ibid. vac', ad preſentationem Elizabeth' Stanfeld vidue, relicte & executricis teſtamenti & ultime voluntatis Ricardi Stanfeld, armigeri, nuper dum vixit civis & pannarii civitatis London', defuncti, vicarie veri patroni." Reg' Pole, archiep. Cantuar. fol. 43.

[5] Mr. Woodcock had a diſpenſation, in November 1783, to hold the vicarage of Rothley with the rectory of Coſſington; and another, in 1784, to hold Rotheley with the vicarage of Barkby; and a third, in 1788, on reſigning Rothley, to hold with Barkby the rectory of Caythorpe, co. Lincoln.

eldeſt daughter of ſir Edward Huſſey,
of Wellbourne, in the county of Lincoln, bart.;
deſcended, by her mother, from the honourable family
of the Carterets:
ſhe left two daughters, viz. Sarah and Charlotte.
Herſelf, and Thomas their only ſon,
died of the ſmall-pox, the 2d day of December, 1726;
her age 42, his 8.
Near them lies the body of Mary,
ſecond wife of the ſaid Thomas Pochin, eſq.
only daughter of Thomas Trollope[1], of Bourne, eſq.
by Mary, ſiſter to William lord Craven.
She left two ſons and one daughter;
viz. William, George, and Mary;
and died May the 7th, 1732, aged 31.
In memory of them, the ſaid Thomas Pochin, eſq.
cauſed this monument to be erected;
intending it both for them and himſelf.
Near this place lies
the body of the ſaid Thomas Pochin, eſq.
He died Auguſt the 30th, 1751, aged 68."

On three atchievements:
Pochin; impaling *Huſſey*; fig. 17.
Quarterly; 1. *Pochin*, 2. *Huſſey*, 3. *Greene*, 4. *Trollope*; fig. 18.
Pochin; impaling *Greene*; fig. 19.

On flat ſtones in the North aile:

1. "John Pochin, ſon of Matthew Pochin, eſq.
died March 12, 1630, aged 34."

2. "Elizabeth Pochin, wife of George Pochin, eſq.
departed this life the 7th day of Auguſt, 1652."

3. "Bethiah Pochin, wife of Thomas Pochin, eſq.
departed this life the 20th day of May, A. D. 1658."

4. "Here lieth the body of Barbara Pochin,
being the ſecond wife to Thomas Pochin, eſq.
and daughter of ſir Wolſtan Dixie, baronet.
She died September 5, 1667."

5. "Here lies the body of George Pochin, eſq.
eldeſt ſon of Matthew Pochin, eſq. owner of
the manors and rectory of Barkby, Barkby Thorpe,
Hambleton, and the North end of Thurmaſton.
He died the 31ſt of October, 1669, aged 76."

6. "Thomas Pochin, eſq. died November 26, 1693,
aged 74."

7. "In memory of George Pochin, eſq.
who died Auguſt 18, 1707, in the 64th year of his age.
And of Mary his wife, who was the ſecond daughter
of Chriſtopher Packe, of Coates, in this county, eſq.
formerly lord-mayor of London.
She died September 21, 1706,
in the 60th year of her age."

8. "Here lieth the body of Leventhorpe,
youngeſt daughter of Thomas Pochin, of Barkby, eſq.
who died Feb. 12, in the year of our Lord 1714,
in the 21ſt year of her age.
Alſo the body of Ann, 4th daughter
of the aboveſaid Thomas Pochin, eſq.
who died March the 17th, 1744, aged 63."

9. "Here lyes the body of Thomas Pochin,
late of Barkby, eſq.
He died Nov. 23, 1732, in the 82d year of his age."

10. "Thomas Pochin, eſq.
died Auguſt 30, 1751, aged 68."

11. "Here lieth the body of Charlotte Pochin,
fifth daughter of Thomas Pochin, of Barkby, eſq.
by Mary, daughter of ſir Charles Huſſey,
of Caythorpe, in the county of Lincoln, baronet.
She died May the 26th, 1760, aged 73."

12. "Here lieth the body of Thomas Pochin[2], eſq. M.D.
He was the eldeſt ſon of George Pochin,
late of Loughborough, in this county, eſq.
He died Auguſt the 6th, 1781, aged 67."

13. "Here lieth the body of
Ralph Woodcock, gent.
deſcended from an antient family which for many
generations reſided at Keyham, in this county.
He died Sept. 28, 1791,
in the 72d year of his age."

On flat ſtones in the nave:

1. "George Monk died October 15, 1600."

2. "John Monk departed this life November . . . ."

3. "Here lieth the body of Robert Pepper,
who departed this life October 28, 1662.
Here lieth alſo the body of Joſiah Johnſon,
third ſon of Thomas Johnſon, gent.
who departed this life the 28th day of November,
1721, aged 29 years."

4. "Hic jacet Hen. Stafford, de Barkby Thorpe,
A. M. Eccl. Angl. preſbyter.
Obiit 4° Julii, anno ætatis 42, anno Salutis 1686.
Reſurgam."

5. "Here lieth the body of Mary Johnſon,
wife unto John Johnſon, of Barkby, gent.
who departed this life the 3d day of March,
in the year of our Lord 1703,
in the 61ſt year of her age."

6. "Here are interred the remains of
William Johnſon, of Thurmaſton, gent.
He departed this life the 24th of July, 1706,
aged 39 years.
Mrs. Suſanna Johnſon,
wife of the above William Johnſon,
was alſo interred beneath.
Here alſo lieth the body of William Johnſon, gent.
ſon of the above William Johnſon and Suſanna;
who departed this life the 16th day of March, 1782,
aged 77 years."

7. "Here lyeth the body of Mary Johnſon,
the wife of William Johnſon, of Barkby Thorp, gent.
who departed this life the 10th day of Auguſt,
anno Domini 1706, her age 63 years."

8. "Here lieth the body of John Johnſon,
of Barkby, gent. who departed this life
the 7th of November, anno Domini 1709,
in the 76th year of his age."

9. "Here lyeth interred the body of
Elizabeth Barry, of Thurmaſton,
who departed this life September 4, anno Dom. 1711,
aged 8 years."

10. "Here lyeth interred the body of
William Johnſon, of Barkby Thorpe, gent.
who departed this life the 23d day of November,
annoq. Dom. 1712, in the 80th year of his age.
Memento mori."

11. "Here lieth interred the body of Elizabeth Johnſon,
eldeſt daughter of Thomas Johnſon, of Barkby, gent.
She departed this life September the 12th,
anno Domini 1718, in the 26th year of her age."

12. "Here lieth the body of Thomas Johnſon, gent.
who departed this life the 25th of October, 1720,
in the 60th year of his age."

13. "Here lieth the body of Mary Johnſon,
wife of Thomas Johnſon, gent.
who departed this life the 24th day of November, 1721,
in the 55th year of her age."

14. "In memory of Anne Hutton,
daughter of Jockton Hutton, of Wigtoff,
in the county of Lincoln, gentleman,
who departed this life February the 28th, 1725,
ætat. ſuæ 26.
Well done, thou good and faithful ſervant!"

15. "In memory of William the ſon of
William Marſhall, officer of Exciſe,
who departed May the 22d, 1727, aged 30 years.
His mother, Honour Marſhall, lieth on his left ſide;
who died September the 9th, 1728, aged 56:

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[1] By the death of William Pochin, eſq. in 1798, ſ. p. the eſtates which came by the Trollopes reverted to that family.

[2] Of whom ſee farther under Loughborough; of which town he compiled a particular Hiſtory.

His father on his right;
who was 26 years in the Exciſe,
and ſchool-maſter here 16 years:
he died September the 14th, 1748,
aged 73 years."

16. "Here lieth the body of John Cooper,
who departed this life the 7th day of Auguſt, 1727,
in the 64th year of his age."

17. Near the belfry-door:
"Thomas Welch,
late ſchool-maſter and pariſh-clerk here,
died March 29th, 1729."

18. "Here lieth the body of Hannah Cooper,
wife of John Cooper,
who departed this life Auguſt the 1ſt, 1740,
aged 70 years."

19. "Here lieth interred the body of Elizabeth,
daughter of Robert and Anne Garton, of Rotherby;
who departed this life November the 3d, 1752,
aged 63.
To rich, to poor, to friend, to all,
She was as good as we dare call
Frail fleſh: kind paſſenger, give praiſe
To her who liv'd thoſe happy days.
Go thou, and do likewiſe."

20. "Here lie the bodies of John Johnſon,
of Loughborough, gent. and Elizabeth his wife;
who were buried Auguſt 31, 1753:
he died Auguſt the 15th, aged 66 years;
ſhe died Aug. 18, aged 63 years.
Alſo here lie the bodies of John, Palmer, and Elizabeth,
ſons and daughter of the ſaid John Johnſon
by Elizabeth his wife:
John died September the 17th, 1733, aged 15 years;
Palmer died Auguſt the 2d, 1724, aged 3 weeks;
Elizabeth died June the 18th, 1726, aged 4 months."

21. "Here lies interred the body of Sophia Johnſon,
daughter of Nathanael-Palmer Johnſon, eſq.
She departed this life the 17th day of January, 1780,
aged 8 years."

22. "Here lieth the body of Mr. William Cooper.
He departed this life the 6th day of Auguſt, 1783,
aged 56 years."

23. "Jeremiah Tupman died April the 25th, 1789,
aged 68 years.
He was 36 years butler to William Pochin, eſq.
ſtrictly faithful, and highly eſteemed.
Mary Tupman, his wife, died July the 26th, 1790,
aged 57 years;
whoſe bodies lie cloſe to this ſtone on the North ſide."

24. "To the memory of Thomas Percival,
of Cold Newton, in this county.
He departed this life March 12, 1796,
aged 47 years."

On flat ſtones in the South aile:

1. "Here lieth the body of Mrs. Anne Cooper,
relict of Mr. William Cooper,
and daughter of Luke and Conſtance White.
She departed this life the . . . . . day of Nov. 1794,
aged 70 years."

2. "Here lies interred the body of John Johnſon,
ſon of Nathanael-Palmer Johnſon, eſq.
He departed this life March 24, 1795,
aged 21 years."

In the church-yard.

On the South ſide is an altar-tomb, compoſed of layers of Swithland ſlate, pebbles, and lime-mortar; on the North ſide of which, on two freeſtone tablets, is this inſcription:

"GEORGE GILSON, WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE
MAY 16, ANNO DOM. 1681,
HIS AGE 39,
LIETH HERE INTERRED UNDER THIS STONE;
A FRIEND TO ALL, BUT FOE TO NONE:
THE PIOUS LIFE WHICH HE HATH LED
SHEWS FORTH HIS WORTH, THO' HE BE DEAD:
BOTH IN HIS LIFE, AND AFTER DEATH,
MEANS TO THE POOR HE DID BEQUEATH.
READER, WHOE'ER THOU ART, THOU MUST
SOON, LIKE HIM, AT LAST CRUMBLE TO DUST."

Adjoining to the laſt, is a brick tomb, with a Swithland ſlate cover; at the end of which, on a Swithland ſlate:

"Here lieth the body of Anne Lacy,
daughter of William Lacy, of Humberſton;
who departed this life November 2,
in the year of our Lord 1707,
anno ætatis 73."

On upright ſtones:

1. "William Cooper died October 5, 1753,
in the 82d year of his age.
Anne his wife died June 1, 1750,
in the 79th year of her age."

2. "Sacred to the memory of Mary and Elizabeth
Allen. Mary died Aug. 17, 1759,
in the 76th year of her age;
and Elizabeth died the 14th day of June, 1770,
in the 85th year of her age.
Longa dies noctem."

3. "Here lie the earthly remains of Anna,
the wife of Edward Riley, and daughter
of Thomas and Conſtance Clayton, of
Humberſtone. She departed this life
the 29th day of October, 1770, in the 82d
year of her age."

4. "William Chamberlain died Feb. 24, 1774,
aged 74 years.
Jane his wife died Jan. 12, 1782,
aged 73 years."

5. "John Berry died March 1, 1782,
aged 74 years."

6. "John Stubbs died June 1, 1782,
aged 81 years.
Mary his ſecond wife died Jan. 23, 1770,
aged 74 years."

7. "Thomas Wooldridge died Sept. 11, 1785,
aged 73 years.
Hannah, his relict, died Sept. 24, 1791,
aged 83 years.
In Death's uncertainty thy danger lies."

8. "John Radwell, ſenior, late of Wanlip,
died Sept. 12, 1786, aged 74."

9. "Joſeph White died Aug. 12, 1789, aged 79.
Mary his wife died Jan. 23, 1782,
in the 71ſt year of her age."

In the chancel of All Saints Church, Oxford.

On the Eaſt wall, on a black marble tablet, in gold letters:

Arms: Barry of ſix, Argent and Sable, a canton Ermine[1].

"P. M. S. D.
THOMÆ MARSHALL, S. T. D.
quem, in agro Leiceſtr', Barkbeya genuit;
Oxonium educavit; ex paſtore Mercat. Dordrect.;
Lincoln. collegium primò ſocium,
deindè rectorem, fecit.
Glouceſtriæ decanus impiger,
concionibus potens & creber,
pietate inſignis, doctrinâ ſummus,
linguarum Oriental. & Occidental. aquila perſpicax,
Ægyptiæ phœnix unicus.
Ex muſæo inſtructiſſimo
academiæ libros in B. P. deſideratos,
collegio reliquit & pecunias amplas legavit;
ſui depoſitum huic reliquit,
XVIII Apr. MDCLXXXV."

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[1] See an impalement of theſe arms in Plate VI. fig. 16.

Pedigree of BERESFORD, of BARKBY and SHAKERSTON.

Arms: 1. and 4. Argent, three fleurs de lis between ſeven croſslets fitchy, Sable; 2. Argent, three garbs Azure, bended Or; 3. Argent, three eagles diſplayed, wings downwards, Gules, within a border engrailed Sable; fig. 20.

John Beresford, of Derby.=

John Beresford, of Barkby, married 21 Edw. IV.=Margery, dau. of John Fowler.

Robert Beresford, of Barkby.= . . . . dau. and heir of . . . . Lole.

William Beresford, of Shakerſton.= . . . .

Arthur Beresford, of Skakerſton=Dorothy, dau. of John Danvers, of Swithland.

1. Robert Beresford, of Shakerſton and Nailſton, ætat. 40, 1619.=Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Aſhley, of Patteſhall, co. Stafford.
2. Adrian, æt. 35.
3. Arthur, æt. 33.
4. George, 5. Thomas, both died ſ. p.
6. Edward, died ſ. p.
Dorothy, married Nicholas Aſhley, of Wollaſton, co. Stafford.

1. John Beresford, æt. 10. 2. Francis, æt. 8. 3. Bryan, æt. 6. 1. Elizabeth. 2. Joyce. 3. Iſabel. 4. Mary.

Pedigree of STANFORD, of BARKBY THORPE.

Arms: Argent, three bars Azure; on a canton Or, a feſs; and in chief, three maſcles voided Sable. Creſt, a cubit arm in complete armour Or, holding a broken ſword Argent, hilted Sable; fig. 21.

Thomas Stanford, of Leiceſter, third ſon of Thomas Stanford.= . . . .

John Stanford, of Barkby Thorpe, gent. mayor of Leiceſter 1592; died 1602.= . . . .

1. John Stanford, of Barkby Thorpe, recorder of Leiceſter 1603; and died that year.=Elizabeth, dau. of Will. Bainbridge, of Lockington.
2. Henry Stanford, of Slawſton, 1619.
Elizabeth.=William Foxe, of Ratcliffe Culey.

Katharine, married Thomas Bellers, of Wymeſwould; and after to Richard Hacker, of Waley, co. Nott.
1. Thomas Stanford, of Barkby Thorpe, living 1630.=Anne, dau. of Thomas Staveley, eſq. of West Langton.
Elizabeth.

Margery, æt. 14 days.

Pedigree of POCHIN, of BARKBY.

From the Viſitations of 1619 and 1682; an illuminated Pedigree in the Office of Arms, 1770; and Epitaphs.

Arms: Quarterly, 1. Or, a chevron Gules, between three horſe-ſhoes Sable, *Pochin*; 2. Argent, on two bars Gules, three water-bougets Or, *Willoughby*; 3. Argent, on a croſs Azure, five mullets Or, *Lincoln*; 4. Argent, on a bend Sable, five bezants, *Palmer*; 5. Azure, a fleur de lis Argent, within a border engrailed Or, *Palmer*; 6. Gules, a feſs indented between ſix billets Or, *Brett*; 7. . . . . *Wincope*; 8. Or, a croſs Vert, *Huſſey*; 9. Argent, a bend wavy between two gemelles Sable, *Neffield*; 10. Barry of ſix, Argent and Gules, *Huſſey*; 11. Per pale, Gules and Azure, three chevrons Argent, voided, and counterchanged of the field, *Say*; 12. Gules, five lozenges conjoined, in feſs Argent, on each an eſcallop Sable, *Cheyney*; 13. Vert, three ſtags courant, within a border Argent, *Trollope*; 14. *Pochin*. Creſt, a harpy with wings proper, full-faced, and tail twiſted round the leg; fig. 22.

Walter Power, of Barkby.= . . . . . .

Peter Lincoln, of Barkby.=Anne, daughter and heir.

William Willoughby, of Barkby.=Anne, daughter and heir.

Richard Pochin, of Barkby.=Alice, daughter and heir.

John Pochin, of Barkby.= . . . . .

Thomas Pochin, of Barkby.=Elizabeth, eldeſt daughter of Ralph Shirley, eſq.

William Pochin, of Barkby.=Mary, third daughter and coheir of William Palmer, of Stony Staunton.

1. George Pochin, of Barkby, buried there Aug. 19, 1597.=Katharine, dau. of . . . . Skeffington, of Skeffington, co. Leiceſter, buried at Barkby Jan. 6,
2. William, died ſ. p.=Alice, dau. of Edward Brokeſby, of Shouldby.
Richard Chambre, of Gaddeſby, died 1558.=Barbara.

1. Edward, d. ſ. p. 2. George, d. ſ. p. 3. Valentine, d. ſ. p.
Mary. Elizabeth. William, died 1564. John, æt. 26, in 1575.

Ellen[1], married to Rich. Harrington, of Bagworth, co. Leic.
1. William[2]. 3. Thomas, a prieſt.
2. Matthew Pochin, of Barkby, buried there July 2, 1639.=Katharine, dau. of . . Blewitt.
Dorothy, marr. William Cogan, of the Iſle of Axholme, co. Linc.
Robert More, of Knighton, co. Nott.=Mary.

Elizabeth, daughter of Tho. Dove, D.D. biſhop of Peterborough, first wife; died Aug. 7, 1632. 3
=1. George Pochin, of Barkby, baptized at Barkby Feb. 20, 1592.=Heſter, dau. of . . . . Arthington, of Arthington, co. York, 2d wife.

[See p. 52.]

2. John, bapt. April 20, 1596.
3. Francis, bapt. June 30, 1597; marr. . . . dau. of . . . Boyer, and had iſſue William, who went into Ireland.
4. Robert, bapt. April 29, 1601; married, and had iſſue Francis, Thomas, and Robert, all died ſ. p.
5. Matthew, bapt. Sept. 29, 1594.

1. Alice, bapt. March 29, 1599; married . . . . Pitman, of Lond.
2. Dorothy, bapt. Mar. 20, 1600; marr. . . . . Goſſage, of Lond.
3. Katharine, bapt. Oct. 1603.
4. Grace, bapt. Nov. 1, 1606.
5. Roſe[3].
6. Mary.
7. Margaret.

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[1] Married at Barkby, Nov. 2, 1592.

[2] Buried at Barkby, April 17, 1588.

[3] *Paſcha*, in another copy.

Elizabeth Dove, firſt wife. = George Pochin. = Heſter Arthington, ſecond wife.

Bethia, dau. and coheir of John Wincope, of Morton, co. Linc. eſq. died May 20, 1658; and was buried at Barkby. = 1. Tho. Pochin, of Barkby, eſq. eldeſt ſon, bapt. Mar. 7, 1618, high-ſheriff of Leic. 1647. = Barbara, dau. of ſir Wolſtan Dixie, bart. of Market Boſworth, Leic. relict of Rich. Piot, of Streety, co. Staff. 2d wife; died Sept. 5, 1667.

Abigail, dau. of John Smith, of London, merch. died about 1667. = 5. G. Pochin, citizen and ſalter of London, baptized Nov. 4, 1634. = Mary, dau. of Robert Fryer, of Wigſton, co. Leic.

George, æt. 20, 1687.
Abigail, unmarried 1687.

John, æt. 16, 1687.
Robert, æt. 13, 1687.
Mary, æt. 11, 1687.

6. Joh. Pochin, of Wigſton, born April 8, 1636, living 1687. = Jane, dau. of Robert Fryer, of Wigſton Magna.

George, and ſeveral others, died young.
Robert, æt. 9, 1682.
John, æt. 13, 1682.

George, æt. 15, 1682.
Jane, æt. 11, 1682.
Elizabeth, æt. 6, 1682.

2. Matthew, bapt. at Barkby Sept. 4, 1625; ſlain in the royal ſervice 1646, ſ. p.
3. George, bapt. at Barkby July 20, 1628.
4. Francis, bapt. at Barkby Aug. 20, 1632.

1. Dove, bapt. in Peterborough cathedral Sept. 2, 1615.
2. Catharine, bapt. there April 4, 1622.
3. Elizabeth, bapt. March 21, 1630.
4. Margaret, bapt. at Barkby March 1, 1632; married Ralph Tunſtal, of Caythorpe, co. Lincoln.

1. George Pochin, ſon and heir, of Sileby, co. Leic. d. Aug. 18, 1707; buried at Barkby in his 64th year, ſ. p. = Mary, dau. of Chriſt. Packe, of Cotes, co. Leiceſter, lord-mayor of London 1655; died Sept. 21, 1706, æt. 60.

2. Thomas Pochin, of Barkby, born at Barkby; married Oct. 19, 1676; high-ſheriff of Leiſhire 1681; died Nov. 23, 1732; and buried at Barkby the 26th; æt. 81. = Mary, dau. and at length heir of ſir Charles Huſſey, of Caythorpe, co. Lincoln, bart.; ſhe died at Walton, Aug. 1, 1697, and there buried; æt. 44.

3. John, died young.
4. Joſeph, æt. 24, 1681; then in Jamaica.

Elizabeth, married William Smith, merchant of London.
Leventhorpe, bapt. Aug. 27, 1642; married William Trollope, of Thurlby.
Abigail.
Catharine.

1. Elizabeth, born at Barkby, Sept. 19, 1677; married Laurence Bourne, of Marſh Green, co. Derby.
2. Bethia, born at Barkby Oct. 15, 1679; married Samuel Shirwin, vicar of Sileby, co. Leic.
3 Jane, born at Barkby Feb. 21, 1680; married Robert Finlay, of the city of Dublin.
4. Anne, b. at Barkby Thorpe March 17, 1681; died ſingle March 17, 1744-5, and buried at Barkby.
5. Charlotte, born at Walton March 26, 1685; died unmarried May 26, 1760, and buried at Barkby on the 26th.
6. Mary, born at Walton Nov. 16, 1691; married Thomas Woodcock, of Keyham, and was buried at Barkby Nov. 9, 1729.
7. Leventhorpe, born at Walton, died unmarried Feb. 12, 1714-5; buried at Barkby the 14th, æt. 21.

Charlotte, eldeſt dau. of ſir Edw. Huſſey, of Welbourne, co. Linc. bart. 1ſt wife; died of the ſmall-pox Dec. 2, 1726, ætat. 42; buried at Barkby the 4th following. = 1. Thomas Pochin, born at Barkbythorpe April 15, 1685; high-ſheriff of Leiceſterſhire in 1711; died Aug. 30, 1751; and buried at Barkby Sept. 5. = Mary, only dau. and heir of Tho. Trollope, of Bourne, co. Linc. eſq. by Mary, ſiſter to William lord Craven; 2d wife; died May 7, 1732; and buried at Barkby.

2. George Pochin, of Hamerſmith, co. Midd. eſq. born at Walton April 28, 1686; and afterwards in the commiſſion of the peace for Leiceſterſhire; died at Loughborough Nov. 26, 1756; and was buried at Walton Dec. 1. = Frances, dau. and heir of Will. Hodgkins, of Seale, Kent, eſq.

3. Charles, born at Walton 12 March 1690; died an infant at Walton.

Thomas Pochin, only ſon, born the 1ſt, and bapt. the 14th June, 1718, at Barkby; died of the ſmall-pox Dec. 2, 1726; and buried with his mother the ſame day.

Sarah, b. Feb. 15, 1715; bapt. the 4th of March following at Barkby; married Geo. Pochin, of Morcote in Rutland, her couſin, at Barkby, Oct. 19, 1751.

Charlotte, b. March 27, 1717; bapt. at Barkby; and there mar. Sept. 29, 1750; died 1772. = Charles-James Packe, eſq. of Preſtwould, co. Leic. (See their deſcendants under Preſtwould.)

1. William Pochin, of Barkby, eſq. born at Barkby Apr. 7, 1731; high-ſheriff 1756; one of the knights of the ſhire, in four parliaments, from 1780 till his death, Sept. 10, 1798.
2. George Pochin, of Bourne, co. Linc. b. at Barkby April 28, 1732; married Eleanor-Frances, dau. of ſir Wolſtan Dixie; and died at Bourne May 13, 1798.
Mary, born at Barkby Feb. 23, 1729-30; living 1798; and the preſent owner of the Leiceſterſhire eſtates.

Prudence, dau. of Paul Jenkinſon, rector of Weſton, co. Nott. relict of ſir Jonathan Jenkinſon, bart. of Walton, co. Derby; died 178 . . = 1. Thomas Pochin, of Loughborough, M. D. b. Jan. 1, 1713, in the pariſh of St. Mary Outwich, London; M. B. of Emanuel Coll. Cambridge 1736; married 1741; d. Aug. 6, 1781, æt. 67; bur. at Barkby.

2. Geo. Pochin, born in Milk-ſtr. Cheapſide, London; M. A. of Emanuel college 1742; rector of Morcote, Rutland, and of Caythorpe, co. Linc. 1754; died March 31, 1788, ſ. p. = Sarah, dau. of Thomas Pochin, of Barkby, eſq. marr. at Barkby Oct. 19, 1751; died 1780.

Elizabeth, dau. of Phil. Speed, of London, relict of Daniel Pogſon, B. A. of Emanuel coll. died Nov. 14, 1780, æt. 63; bur. at Walton. = 3. William Pochin, gent. born in Milk-ſtreet, London, July 4, 1719; attorney at law at Loughborough, died Dec. 25, 1794, æt. 75; buried at Walton. = . . . widow of Mr. ——— Preſton, of Loughborough; 2nd wife; living 1798.

1. Sarah, born at Loughborough April 4, 1748; married to Mr. Tho. Clarke, of Loughborough; and has a ſon, Thomas, born 1778; living 1798.

2. Thomas Pochin, eſq. b. at Loughborough, March 22, 1750; died 1789. = Elizabeth Bird, dau. of . . . . . . Bird [1], eſq. of Weſt Leke, co. Nott. marr. 178 .; living 1798.

1. Charles-William Pochin, eſq. born at Loughborough, and baptized May 30, 1777; living 1798; heir to the Leiceſterſhire eſtates of the late William Pochin, eſq. who left them by will to his ſiſter Mary for her life.
2. Frances, baptized at Loughborough May 21, 1779; living 1798.
3. George Pochin, eſq. baptized at Loughborough Sept. 26, 1786; living 1798; to whom Colonel George Pochin deviſed all his eſtates after the death of his brother William.

1. Frances, born at Loughborough March 20, 1746-7; married, June 7, 1786, to the Rev. John Aſkew, D. D. rector of North Cadbury, co. Somerſet; by whom ſhe has one ſon, Anthony, born 1787.
2. Rev. Will. Pochin, born at Loughborough Dec. 4, 1750; M. A. of Emanuel Coll. 1775; rector of Morcote 1788; living 1798; has ſeveral children living.
3. Elizabeth, born at Loughborough Feb. 16, 1753; marr. Mr. John Thorpe, of Loughborough, ſurgeon; and has iſſue Sarah-Frances-Anne, born 1789; Thomas, born 1790; both living 1798.

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[1] Mr. Bird lived at Sutton Bonnington, in Nottinghamſhire, and had property at Sileby. He left one ſon and one daughter, by his will, to the care of the late counteſs of Huntingdon, who brought them up. The widow of Mr. Bird, mother to Mrs. Pochin, married the late ſir Henry Every, bart. of Egington; and to her third huſband the brother of ſir John Moſeley, bart.

HAMILTON

is a ſmall lordſhip, bounded by Scraptoft, Humberſton, Barkby Thorpe, and Beby; and was once the property of *Hugo de Grenteſmainell.*

"Hamilton," ſays Mr. Burton in 1642, "is in the pariſh of Barkby, and had a chapel within it. In this town was the ſeat of the antient family of *Hamilton*, which belonged to the old earls of *Leiceſter*; from whoſe grant they had this land, and therefore bare for their arms, Gules, three cinquefoils Ermine[1], alluding to the ſaid earl's coat, who bare Gules, one cinquefoil Ermine; both which ſtand together in St. Mary's church in Leiceſter[2]. Of this houſe was ſir *Gilbert de Hamilton*, knight; who, in the reign of king Edward II, having ſlain one of the family of Thomas Deſpencer, fled into Scotland; and there, marrying with *Iſabell*, daughter of *Thomas Randolfe* earl of *Murray*, planted himſelf, and was honourably entertained by Robert Bruce king of Scotland; of whoſe gift he held lands in Cadzowe in Chifedale, whoſe iſſue were after made barons of parliament; of whom deſcended *James* lord *Hamilton*, that married *Mary* the daughter of *James* the Second, king of *Scotland*; who by her had iſſue *James* earl of *Arran*, created duke of *Caſtle Herault* in Poictou in France, and knight of the order of St. Michael, by Henry the Second, the French king; who had iſſue *John* marquis of Hamilton, who had iſſue *James* marquis of *Hamilton*, earl of *Arran*, baron of *Evon* and *Aberbroth*, created earl of *Cambridge*, and baron of *Ennerdale* in *Cumberland*, by his majeſty, 1619, and counſellor of ſtate for both the kingdoms of England and Scotland, who died 1624, leaving iſſue *James* marquis of *Hamilton* [who was beheaded in Old Palace Yard March 9, 1648.][3]."

The MSS. of Mr. Roper furniſh the two following ſtatements of proceedings in the Court of Exchequer relative to this hamlet:

1. "Petrus de Lincolniâ petit versùs Geroldum de Hamilton unam carucatam terre, cum pertinentiis, in Hamelton, ut jus ſuum, per breve de ingreſſu, &c.; Geraldus venit, & defendit jus ſuum, quando, &c.; & dicit, quòd non debet ei indè reſpondere, quia dicit quòd non tenet integrè predictam terram versùs eum petitam, eò quòd quedam Juliana, mater predicti Geroldi, indè tenet tertiam partem in dote, & que non nominatur in brevi: Et Petrus non poteſt hoc dedicere: Ideò conſideratum eſt, quòd predictus Geraldus eat ſine die, & Petrus in maneria; & perquirat ſibi aliud breve versùs predict' Julianam, ſi voluerit[4]."

2. "Henricus de Somervile, filius & heres Jōhis de Somervile, fratris Alexandri, monſtrat d̄no regi, per petitionem ſuam Gallicam, quòd Rad̄us Burgeis, per fraudem & covinam, ipſum exhereditavit de manerio de Hamilton, in eo quòd implacitavit predictos Alexandrum & Johannem per breve de recto in banco, & ibidem locavit duos attornatos, unum pro ſe, & alium pro predictis Alexandro & Jōhe; & tantum fecit quòd attornatus predictorum Alexandri & Jōhis fecit defaltam, per quod judicium redditum fuit quòd dictus Rad̄us recuperaret manerium predictum versùs ipſos, in perpetuum tenendum ſibi & heredibus ſuis, prout patet, tam per placitum hìc, quàm per petitionem & indortiamentum ejuſdem, unà cum brevibus miſſis ad bancum commune & bancum regis: Ideò preceptum eſt vicecomiti, quòd venire faciat predictum Rad̄um; qui venit, & dicit quòd breve per quod venit hìc non concordat cum indorſiamento petitionis, neque declaratio ſua concordat cum placito priori, per quod recuperavit verſus predictos Alexandrum & Jōhem: Et indè petit judicium[5]."

Among the records in the Chapter-houſe at Weſtminſter, called "Pedes Finium," or "Placita temp. Hen. III." in the cheſt marked B. are ſome deeds relative to Hamilton, marked 38. There are alſo ſome relative to Blaſton, marked 9 and 30[6].

The abbot and convent of St. *Mary de Pratis* at Leiceſter had a chapel here, dedicated to St. *John the Baptiſt*, with the tithes of corn and hay, appendant to the church of Barkby; and the vicar of that church was bound to ſupply the chapel three days in the week.

A virgate of land here was aſſigned to the uſe of the chapel, with a toft near the orchard, four ſelions, and the land which *Adelicia* held in Thorpe; all which were granted, by abbot *Paul*, about the year 1200, to *Herbert*, ſon of *Joceline* the prieſt of Barkby, by the ſervice of 16*d.* a year.

On the aid granted to king Henry III. in 1325, towards the marrying of his ſiſter with the emperor of the Romans, this entry occurs:

"De feodo Wiłłi Daubeny, de vet̃i feoff' d̄ni regis.

De feodo unius militis & dim' & 8^{ve} partis unius militis q̃d Thom' Deincourt tenet in Barkeb', & in Queneb', & in Hungreton, & in Croxton, & in Hamed', & in Thorp, & in Hoveſie, & in Cumptone, 43s̃. 4d̄."

In Barkby, Hamilton, South Croxton, Hungarton, Quenby, and Thorpe, *Peter de Lincoln*, in 1240, held three parts of a knight's fee of the honour of *Belvoir*[7].

The abbey held ten acres of land in Hamilton, for which they paid ſcutage at the rate of 3½*d.*

From certain lands in Thorpe and Hamilton, part of which abutted on the garden of *Richard* the ſon of *Gerard Hamilton*, and other parts *ſuper Blye* and *ſuper Brodale*, the ſaid *Gerard* paid a free rent to the abbot of 10*d.* They had from him a farther free rent of 3*s.* the gift of *Wallis*, the ſon of *William Herbert* of Barkby; and of 4*s.* the proper gift of *Gerard*.

They had alſo a free rent of 7*s.* 6*d.* from *Richard Wylloby*, who held under the abbot *in capite*, with homage and ſervice, eſcheats, &c.[8]

In 1346, *Roger de Willoughby* held the fourth part of a knight's fee in Barkby and Hamilton, of the fees of *Ros* and *Huntingdon*[9].

"This manor came afterwards to *Thomas Keble*, ſerjeant at law in the reign of king Henry VII; and is now (1641) the inheritance of *Henry* ſon of *Ferdinando Sacheverell*, of the Old Hays[10]."

The ſite of the old manor-houſe of Hamilton is now entirely green graſs field; not a ſtone ſeen peeping out of the ſward: but from inequality of the ground, and the veſtiges of the different indentations or intrenchments, there are evident indications of its having been a family reſidence in antient times.

There is at preſent only a ſingle houſe in the lordſhip, which is inhabited by a ſhepherd.

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[1] Plate VI. fig. 23.

[2] Burton, p. 45.

[3] From Mr. Burton's printed volume, p. 127; corrected by his MS. in 1641.

[4] Placita 31 Hen. III. in receptu Scaccarii, Rot. 22.

[5] Placita de termino Hillarii, 17 Edw. III. Rot. 74, coram domino rege, in receptu Scaccarii.

[6] The Repertorie of Records, 1631, p. 37.

[7] Vol. I. p. liv; from the Teſta de Nevill.

[8] See the Appendix, p. 4.

[9] See before, p. 45.

[10] Burton, MS.

THURMASTON,

antiently called *Thurmodeſton*, "a large and pleaſant village near the Soar, placed by the Foſs as it goes on to Lewen bridge, and to Radcliffe[1]." The turnpike-road leading from Leiceſter to Melton, from the former of which it is diſtant about three miles, from the latter about twelve, paſſes through the village; and, being at ſuch an eaſy diſtance from Leiceſter, many reſpectable perſons have handſome houſes here. It is bounded on the Weſt by the river, on the North by Syſton, on the Eaſt by Barkby, and on the South by Humberſton.

The village of Thurmaſton is divided into the North end and the South end; the former, within the pariſh of Barkby, the property of *William Pochin*, eſq.; the latter, in that of Belgrave, the property of ſir *William Manners*, bart.

Thurmaſton was, ſo far back as the reign of Edward the Confeſſor, divided into two diſtinct lordſhips; but both portions were, at the Conqueror's ſurvey, part of the large poſſeſſions of *Hugo de Grenteſmainell*; who would have held them as one manor, but the jury of the county would not allow it[2].

One of the portions, containing ten ploughlands, was, in the reign of king Edward, worth ſixty ſhillings; and at the Conqueror's ſurvey continued of the ſame value. The land was equal to ſeven ploughs. In the demeſne were three ploughs and five bondmen; and fifteen villans, with two ſocmen and ſeven bordars, had four ploughs and a half. There were twenty-four acres of meadow; and a mill worth ſix ſhillings and eight pence[3].

The other portion (the North end), containing three ploughlands and a half, was valued, in the reign of king Edward, at ten ſhillings; and at the Survey was worth ſixty ſhillings, being then held by *William* as tenant to *Hugo de Grenteſmainell*. The land was equal to two ploughs and a half; one was employed in the demeſne, three villans had another. There were ſeven acres of meadow[4].

This lordſhip deſcended from Hugo de Grenteſmainell to *Robert de Mellent* earl of *Leiceſter*; who granted three carucates and one yard-land here to the ſecular canons of the collegiate church of *St. Mary de Caſtro* in Leiceſter; which were afterwards transferred by his ſon earl *Robert Boſſu*, with other conſiderable benefactions, to the abbot and convent of St. *Mary de Pratis*, of his own foundation.

The counteſs *Petronella* (together with her body) gave to that abbey the whole of the meadow called *Belleholme*; which was confirmed by her ſon, earl *Robert Fitzparnell*.

Ralph Pincerna, or Boteler (whoſe family were enfeoffed in a principal part of this lordſhip by the earls of Leiceſter) granted to the abbot and convent 30*s.* yearly rent here.

Their other principal benefactors were, *Roger de Quincy* earl of *Winton* (who gave them ſome lands, and ſold ſome others, together with all liberties appertaining to view of frankpledge from divers tenants of *Henry Anlep*, *Elias Lynſey*, and the prior of *Caldwell*, at an eaſy price, to abbot *Henry*, who bought ſome other lands of *William Kysforde)*; *Henry de Anlep* (who gave four virgates of land, and the capital meſſuage which about 1470 was inhabited by *William Skeyth)*; *Henry* and *Richard*, ſons of *Herbert of Barkby* (from whom they had the whole meadow of *Adam Ketelbern* in Neſſe); *William de Galby*; *Thurſtan* ſon of *William de Thurmaſton*, and *Robert* his ſon; *William* ſon of *Peter the Carpenter* (who gave a moiety of the windmill and of the ground on which it ſtood); *John* ſon of *William Avice* of *Thurmodeſton* (who gave half an acre of meadow land in that part of Thurmaſton-field near Wanlip which in 1470 was in the tenure of *John Drayton*, and from which the abbey paid annually 1*d.* to Merton College[5] (collegio Sc̄i Mart̄i) at Oxford); *William Alnath*; *Robert Preſbyter* (elſewhere called *Capellanus)* ſon of *Thomas Froſt*; *Robert Wyſman*; *Robert* ſon of *Bertram* of Helegate; *Simon* ſon of *William Oſmond* (a parcel of land oppoſite *Le Haw*, between the land of the canons and that which *Hugo Barry* formerly held); *William* ſon of *Martin de Hertford* (who gave a toft and three ſelions which had been *Simon the Miller's)*; *John Ketilbern* (who gave them the place which had formerly been his capital meſſuage, ſituate between the toft of *Thomas Brown* and the river Sore, and in a certain ſtore-pond (*ſervitarium)* near that river; with all his right and title to the ſervice of a race of ginger[6], due from *Michael the Carpenter* for three acres of land; and of a clove-gilliflower from *Simon of Hamilton* for half an acre of land, and all other the demeſne rights and ſervices he held in the townſhip of Thurmaſton); *Gerard de Hamilton* (who gave them his right of naifſhip, or villanage, over *Simon* of *Thurmaſton*, ſon of *Reginald Cole* of Hamilton, with all his *ſequela*[7], and all his chattels); *Edward* ſon of *John Lewyn* (who gave a toft formerly belonging to *Jordan* rector of Carleton, and all the lands in Thurmodeſton which had belonged to *John* his father); *Thurſtan* of Galby; *Robert the Smith* and *Agnes Qenyl*; *Robert* ſon of *Reginald*; *Thurſtan* of Stoughton and *Maud* his wife; and *William Blakeberd*, one of their naifs. The whole of the land poſſeſſed by the abbot and convent in Thurmaſton amounted to at leaſt 428 acres.

Their tenants at will are enumerated in the Appendix, p. 6; and their free tenants, p. 7.

Amongſt the latter, *John Draper* held of the abbot, by knight's ſervice, one meſſuage, on an annual acknowledgement of two races of ginger, one flight of arrows, and a birdbolt (*bozon')*; and performed homage to abbot *William Sadington*, in St. Auſtin's chapel, on All Saints day 1433.

The biſhop of *Lincoln* paid 3*d.* and a quartern of pepper, for a toft and half a virgate of land; and 1½*d.* for ſix roods of land, formerly *William Bateman's*, afterwards *John Reynolds's*.

The prior of *Caldwell* held four meſſuages, four virgates and a half of land, by the ſervice of 7*d.* and ſuit of court.

The prior (*præpoſitus)* of Shene held a virgate of land, with a croft, by the rent of 2*d.* and an annual roſe-flower.

The church of *Syſton*, for two acres in the tenure of *John Lye*, paid 1*d.*

Amongſt the places named in Charyte's Rentale as parts of Thurmaſton are, The Ward of the Foreſt called Northhaye, the Neſſe, Moldehale, the Hurſt on Northorpmore, the Honyakar, Brodwong, Lawnhath, Ryefurlong, Longlande, Brownſol, Lampnars, Mylnecroft, Brodmedow, and Seynt Mariemedow.

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[1] Wyrley, MS. in 1590.

[2] "Hanc habet Hugo pro uno manerio; ſed Scira negat." Domeſday, fol. 232. a. 2.

[3] "Idem [Hugo] tenet 10 carucatas terræ in Turmodeſtone. Terra eſt 7 carucarum. In dominico ſunt 3 carucæ, & 5 ſervi; & 15 villani, cum 8 ſochmannis & 7 bordariis, habent 4 carucas & dimidiam. Ibi molinum de 6 ſolidis & 8 denariis; & 24 acræ prati. Valuit, & valet, 60 ſolidos." Ibid. fol. 232. b. 2.

[4] "Willielmus tenet de H[ugone] in Turmadeſtone 3 carucatas terræ & dimidiam. Terra eſt 2 carucarum & dimidie. In dominico eſt una; & 3 villani habent aliam. Ibi 7 acræ prati. Valuit 10 ſolidos; modò 40 ſolidos." Ibid.

[5] In the roll of 20 Edw. III. the *Magiſter de Merton hall* is noticed as holding the fourth part of a knight's fee in Barkby of the fee of *Ros*. See before, p. 45.

[6] See vol. II. Appendix, p. 69; where to the authorities given for interpreting *gengiber*, or *zenziber*, may be added a ſecond quotation from Johnſon's Dictionary: "RACE *of ginger (rayz de gengibre* in Spaniſh), a root or ſprig of ginger."—The Regiſter of the Abbey of St. Mary de Pratis ſhews, that, in the times of the priory, the *reddend'* of this aromatic was to be by the *race*. See alſo Cowell.

[7] This Bracton interprets to be, "id quod ſequatur corpus nativi; i. e. liberos, catalla, & tenementa, ſi quæ habuerit nativus."

They had weyf and ſtreyf; and free-warren on all their demeſne lands, with view of frankpledge and all its liberties; at which all their tenants of Thurmaſton were bound to appear; with thoſe of Howes, Kirkby Beler, Gaddeſby, Croxton, Quenyboro, Barkby, Thorpe Barkby, Bareſby, Coſſington, and four tenants of the prior of Caldwell.

Towards the common fine, the tenants of Thurmaſton paid 3*s.*; Barkby, 12*d.*; Quenyboro, 12*d.*; and the prior of Caldwell's four tenants, 2d.

All their tenants at Thurmaſton and Northorp, as tenants *de Bordelond*, were bound to levy a fine to the lord abbot in Seynt Marie's meadow (which in 1470 was in the tenure of *John Hanſon* of Burſtall); and to perform certain ſtipulated works and cuſtoms. And the tenants in Thurmaſton, on taking poſſeſſion, were to pay to the abbot ſuch ſum as they could beſt agree with him; and at the death of every tenant an hariot was to be paid.

All the lands and tenements of the abbot and convent were held in pure alms, and not by any ſervice; and were conſequently exempt from aids towards knighting the king's eldeſt ſon; but they paid tenths to the king for their reliefs and rents in Thurmaſton, and for the cuſtomary works *(opera)* of 12 virgates there, as appears by the taxation of the reſt of the religious houſes in Leiceſter.

Their total annual receipts were, £16. 8*s.* 2½*d.*

Out-goings: To *Robert Kyng* and *John Byll*, 4*s.* 3*d.*; to *Merton College*, Oxford, 1*d.*

For farther particulars of the cuſtoms of this village reſpecting the Abbey of *Leiceſter*, ſee the Appendix to vol. I. pp. 76, 77.

In the fine terrier referred to under Barkby, p. 45, (Galba E. III.) Thurmaſton occupies ſix pages.

In the Itinerary of 1280, Thurmaſton, Belgrave Gate, Humberſton, and Segrave, anſwered collectively as one vill.

Margaret de Quincy, counteſs of *Winton*, gave to *Hugo de Vere*, in free marriage with her daughter *Hawiſia*, 50*s.* and 6*d.* rent in Thurmodeſthorpe, which *Alexander de Wileby* had conveyed to her, with his homage and ſervice [1].

An agreement between the abbot of *Leiceſter* and his homagers at North Thurmaſton, and *Thomas* of *Lincoln* lord of Barkby, reſpecting their common of paſture at Barkby, is extracted from Charyte's Rentale in our Appendix [2]; and from the ſame authentic ſource is the following agreement of 1298 tranſcribed:

"Omnibus Chriſti fidelibus preſentes ſcripturas viſuris vel audituris, Robertus de Thurmeſton capellanus ſalutem in Dño ſempiternam. Cùm, ex dono Thome de Nycole, domini de Barkeby, quandam hayam indefenſam tenui, jacentem medio communis paſture de Barkeby & de Northorpe de Thurmeſton, & ſingulis annis in ſeparalitate tantùm à feſto Purificationis Beate Marie uſque ad horam nonam die Nativitatis Sc̄i Joh̄is Baptiſte: Volo de cetero & concedo, pro me & heredibus meis, quòd omnes tenentes de villatâ de Thurmeſton in Northorp, & eorum heredes ſeu aſſignati, vel eorum ſucceſſores, tam liberi quàm villani, qui terram tenent in dictâ Thorp, ad quam communia paſture pertinet, habeant & teneant totam communiam paſture in dictâ hayâ, cum omnimodis averiis ſuis, toto tempore anni, liberè, quietè, benè, & in pace, ſine contradictione mei vel heredum meorum in perpetuum; ſalvâ tamen mihi & heredibus meis communiâ paſture in dictâ hayâ, cum averiis meis, quantum pertinet ad terram meam in Northorp de Thurmeſton, quolibet tempore anni; ita tamen quòd nec liceat mihi nec heredibus meis aliquam paſturam in dictâ hayâ alicui alteri quàm dictis tenentibus dare nec aliquo modo aſſignare. In cujus rei teſtimonium, huic ſcripto ſigillum meum appoſui. Hiis teſtibus; d̄no Willo le Waleys de Anlep, milite, Rogero Moñvyle de Coſynton, Willo de Rotheley de Sytheſton, Rogero Lawrence de Belgrave, Waltero Gerond de Barkeby, Henrico Halyday de eâdem, Willo Magotts de Thurmaſton, cum multis aliis. Dat' apud Thurmeſton, die Dominicâ in octav' Paſche, anno regni Edwardi filii regis Henrici viceſimo-ſexto [3]."

In 1325, it was found that *Roger Beler*, deceaſed, and *Alice* his wife, held a moiety of a place in Thurmaſton; but of whom the jurors knew not [4].

Among the evidences of ſir *Robert Cotton*, Mr. Roper mentions a deed of ſir *Robert Beler*, ſon and heir of Roger, "pro certis terris in Thurmaſton," dated in 17 Edw. III. [1344] [5].

In 1346 (on the aid then granted for knighting Edward of Woodſtock, the king's eldeſt ſon), the biſhop of *Lincoln* was aſſeſſed 10*s.* for a quarter of a knight's fee; the abbot of *Leiceſter* 5*s.* for half a quarter of a knight's fee; the prior of *Caldwell* 5*s.* for half a quarter of a knight's fee; and the abbot of *Garendon* 12*d.* for a fortieth part of a knight's fee; all which were ſituated in Thurmaſton, and parcel of the honour of *Winton* [6].

In 1347, the warden and fellows of *Merton College* in *Oxford* held 4*s.* yearly rent in Thurmaſton [7].

In 1353, *John de Segrave* at his death held lands in Thurmaſton [8].

In 1355, abbot *William de Cloune* granted to *Robert Foſter*, his heirs and aſſigns, the wardſhip and marriage of *John* ſon of *William de Morton* of Thurmaſton; and (if the ſaid John ſhould die under age) the wardſhip and marriage alſo of his two ſiſters and heirs, *Joan* and *Agnes* [9].

In 1360, the following releaſe occurs in Charyte's Rentale:

"Omnibus Chriſti fidelibus ad quos preſentes litere pervenerint, Joh̄es de Noverey junior ſalutem in Dño. Noveritis me remiſiſſe, relaxâſſe, & omninò de me & heredibus meis in perpetuum quietum clamâſſe, Thome filio Thome de Thurmeſton, Henrico Morkere de eâdem, Wyllmo Magotts de eâdem, & Wyllmo Lawrence de eâdem, Wyllmo Thurſton de eâdem, Simoni de Hamulton de eâdem, Joh̄i Browne de eâdem, Hugoni Thurſton de eâdem, & ceteris tenentibus tam liberis quàm ſpecialibus, & eorum heredibus & aſſignatis, de villatâ de Thurmeſton in Northorp, totum jus & clameum quod habui, vel aliquo modo habere potui, in totâ heyâ de Barkeby & Northorp; ita quòd nec ego nec heredes mei, vel aſſignati mei, in aliquibus pro me, ſeu nomine meo vel heredum meorum ſeu aſſignatorum, aliquod jus vel clameum in dictâ hayâ, cum omnibus ſuis pertinentiis, de cetero exigere potuerimus, vel vendicare, in perpetuum. In cujus rei teſtimonium, preſenti ſcripto ſigillum meum appoſui. Hiis teſtibus; Wyllmo de Rothley de Sytheſton, Willmo Power de Barkeby, Henrico Halyday de eâdem, d̄no Willmo Everard de eâdem, Ric̄o de Belgrave, Henrico de Freſton de Thurmeſton, Thomâ Fabro de eâdem, Joh̄e Clerico de eâdem, & aliis. Dat' apud Thurmeſton, Dominicâ proximâ poſt feſtum Apoſtolorum Simonis & Jude, anno regni Edwardi Tertii triceſimo-quarto."

The abbots *William de Cloune* and *William de Keyrby* had the wardſhip of the lands, &c. in Thurmaſton, of *William Stevyns*; which abbot Keyrby about 1370 relinquiſhed for £40.

The abbot had alſo for ten years the wardſhip of the ſon of *Thomas the Smith* of Thurmaſton [9].

In 1387, Thurmaſton paid annually to the abbey £12. 19*s.* 4½*d.*; four flights of arrows, eight races of ginger, two roſe-flowers, and a quartern of pepper [9].

In 1399, it was found that *Thomas Mowbray*, late duke of *Norfolk*, had certain lands in Thurmaſton; and, the ſame year, that *Margaret* late ducheſs of *Norfolk* held lands there [10].

In 1408, *Thomas Mowbray* earl *Mareſcal* died ſeiſed of meſſuages, lands, and rents, in Thurmaſton [11].

Oct. 5, 1422, two oxen and two *bovioli*, which had been feloniouſly driven away from Thurmaſton, were attached *per feod' lib'*, and delivered to the celerar of the abbey of St. *Mary de Pratis* [12].

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[1] See the Appendix to vol. I. p. 40.

[2] See the Appendix to this volume, p. 4.

[3] Eſch. 19 Edw. II. N° 98. Leic.

[4] See the ſeal, with the arms of Beler, Plate VI. fig. 24.

[5] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III.

[6] Eſch. 21 Edw. III. N° 91. Leic.

[7] Eſch. 27 Edw. III. N° 69. Leic.

[8] Appendix, p. 7.

[9] Eſch. 1 Hen. IV. N° 71, 72, Leic.

[10] Eſch. 8 Hen. VI. N° 76. Leic.

[11] Appendix, p. 7.

[12] Ibid.

In a book of fifteenths and tenths granted by the laity in 1416, Thurmaſton was rated at 2*l.* 5*s.*; and, in the ſubſidy of 1445, at the ſame ſum; when an abatement was made of 2*s*.

In 1472, *Thomas Hotofte*, brother and heir of *Richard Hotofte*, eſq. releaſed all right in his lands and tenements in Thurmaſton to *John Staunton*, eſq.[1]

Walter Kebell, eſq. who died July 31, 1522, poſſeſſed ſome lands, &c. at Thurmaſton[2].

In 1544, *Thomas* earl of *Rutland* died ſeiſed of certain lands in Thurmaſton, held of the king *in capite*[3].

In 1564, there were 25 families in Thurmaſton.

By an inquiſition taken Aug. 21, 1585, it was found that *Henry Sacheverell*, eſq. died ſeiſed of a moiety of divers lands, tenements, and hereditaments, in Thurmaſton[4].

By an inquiſition taken at Leiceſter in 1594, it was found that *Robert Cowper* died ſeiſed of one meſſuage, and two virgates of land, meadow and paſture, in Thurmaſton, parcel of the poſſeſſions of the late-diſſolved monaſtery of *Garendon*, co. Leiceſter, held of the king *in capite*; that he died 16 March, 1593; and that *Alice*, *Lucy*, *Mary*, and *Amice*, his daughters and coheirs, were all within age[5].

In 1596, we find the following decree in the Court of Exchequer, relative to *The Biſhop's Fee* being diſſtinct from Thurmaſton:

"Termino Sc̄i Mich̄is, xxxviii regine Eliz'.

Jovis, quarto die Novembris.

"*Leiceſter*. Whereas, in Trinity Term, in the 36th year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Elizabeth, &c. in accompliſhment of one order in this Court the ſame term made, ſir *Kelly Merrick*, then eſquire, now knight, together with *Thomas Crompton* and *Robert Wright*, eſqrs. patentees of the lands and tenements in Thurmaſton, in the county of Leiceſter, hereafter mentioned (for the benefit of the right honourable *Robert* earl of *Eſſex)*, exhibited into this Court one bill of complaint againſt ſir *Henry Harrington*, knt. *John Harbert*, *John Foxe*, *William Swyre*, *Richard Skampton*, *William Foxley*, *John Cowper*, and *Thomas Duckett*, containing, in effect, that the Queen's Majeſty was lawfully ſeiſed in her Highneſs's demeſne, as of fee, in the right of her Highneſs's Crown of England, of and in all and ſingular thoſe meſſuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, in Thurmaſton, in the county of Leiceſter, which ſometimes were in the tenure, holding, or occupation, of the ſaid John Harbert, John Foxe, William Swyre, Richard Skampton, William Foxley, John Cowper, and Thomas Duckett, and others; and, ſo being thereof ſeiſed, at the ſuit of the ſaid earl, and for his benefit, did, by her Highneſs's letters patents under the great ſeal of England, dated the 4th day of July, in the 33d year of her Majeſty's reign, give and grant unto the ſaid complainants, amongſt other things, the ſaid meſſuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, with their appurtenances, to have and to hold unto the ſaid complainants, their heirs and aſſigns for ever, to the only uſe of the ſaid complainants, their heirs and aſſigns for ever; and that, by force thereof, the ſaid complainants thereinto entered, and were thereof ſeiſed in their demeſne as of fee; and that the ſaid John Harbert, John Foxe, William Swyre, Richard Skampton, William Foxley, John Cowper, and Thomas Duckett, by confederacy with ſir John Harrington, knt. and by colour of certain letters patents, dated the 8th day of May in the 32d year of our ſaid Sovereign Lady, under the great ſeal of England, made unto *John Wells* and *John Williams*, and their heirs, of the manor called *Byſhop's Fee*, otherwiſe called *The Manor of Leiceſter*, in the county of Leiceſter, ſometime parcel of the poſſeſſions of the late marquis of *Northampton*, and before parcel of the poſſeſſions of the biſhoprick of *Lincoln*, did enter into the tenements in Thurmaſton upon the complainants' poſſeſſions, and the rents and profits thereof held or converted to their own uſe; and that the ſaid defendants did ſo enter into the premiſes, and held and converted the profits thereof to their own uſe, under pretence that the premiſes in Thurmaſton ſhould paſs to the ſaid Wells and Williams by the ſaid grant of the manor of Biſhop's Fee, alias The Manor of Leiceſter; where the complainants alledged that the premiſes in Thurmaſton were not at any time parcel of the ſaid manor of Biſhop's Fee, alias Leiceſter: And that the ſaid manor of Biſhop's Fee, alias Leiceſter, and the premiſſes in Thurmaſton, were two ſeveral and diſtinct things, of two ſeveral and diſtinct values, viz. the Manor of Biſhop's Fee, £16. 3*s*. 4*d*.; and the premiſſes in Thurmaſton, £7. 0*s*. 1½*d*.; and the ſaid manor of Biſhop's Fee, alias Leiceſter, had been ſeveral times demiſed and leaſed to ſundry perſons by that name; and that the premiſſes in Thurmaſton did not at any time paſs to the leſſee or leſſees of the ſaid manor of Biſhop's Fee, alias Leiceſter, by force of ſuch grant; neither did any ſuch leſſee or leſſees of the ſaid manor, by force of any ſuch leaſe, make any title or claim to the premiſſes in Thurmaſton: And that the ſaid manor of Biſhop's Fee was purchaſed by the ſaid Wells and Williams of her majeſty at the yearly rate of £16. 3*s*. 4*d*. and the particular thereof made accordingly; and that, after the ſale thereof to the ſaid Wells and Williams, the premiſes in Thurmaſton remained in her majeſty's hands till the grant thereof to the complainants and her majeſty was duly anſwered by the rents thereof: And after the grant thereof to the complainants, the firſt half year's rent was paid to the complainants by ſuch of the defendants as then held the ſaid premiſſes in Thurmaſton; and that the ſaid complainants did paſs the ſame premiſſes in Thurmaſton, at the requeſt and mediation of the ſaid ſir Henry Harrington to them made by *Thomas Gyles* and *John Standley*; and they the ſaid Gyles and Standley agreed, for the ſaid ſir John Harrington, to pay the complainants for the premiſſes, as the premiſſes in Thurmaſton, £400.; and therefore and foraſmuch, as if the premiſes in Thurmaſton were not well paſſed to the complainants by her majeſty, that then the ſaid earl was to have from her majeſty the like value of £7. 0*s*. 1½*d*. in other her majeſty's lands, tenements, and hereditaments; and that the records proving her majeſty's title do remain in this honourable court; and therefore the ſaid complainants prayed the aid of this honourable court: To which bill the defendants have appeared by proceſs; and the ſame John Harbert, John Foxe, William Swyer, Richard Skampton, William Foxeley, and John Cowper, ſix of the ſaid defendants, anſwered, that the queen's majeſty was lawfully ſeiſed of the ſaid manor of Biſhop's Fee, alias The Manor of Leiceſter, in her demeſne, as of fee, in the eighth of her highneſs's reign; and that the ſaid ſix defendants did ſeverally hold ſeveral meſſuages and lands in Thurmaſton of the ſaid manor, by copy of court-roll, to them and to their heirs, according to the cuſtom of the ſaid manor; and that they and their ſeveral anceſtors, whoſe heirs they are, have beyond the memory of man held the ſame their ſeveral meſſuages and lands of the ſaid manor by copy of court-roll, according to the cuſtom of the ſaid manor, and did their ſeveral ſuits and cuſtoms at the ſaid manor, and uſed to take their copies at the courts of the ſaid manor holden at Leiceſter, and paid their rents to the bailiffs of the ſaid manor, until the ſaid grant made to the ſaid Wells and Williams; and ſince that time, and after the death of ſir James Harrington, knt. they have paid their ſaid rents unto the ſaid ſir Henry Harrington, whom they take to be lawful owner of the ſaid manor by the ſaid patents made to Wells and Williams, and the material points of the ſaid bill: And the ſaid ſir Henry Harrington by himſelf anſwered, that he did take himſelf to be lawfully ſeiſed in his demeſne as of the fee of the manor of Biſhop's Fee, alias Leiceſter, granted to the ſaid Wells and Williams as aforeſaid; and that the ſaid other defendants held of the ſaid ſir Henry Harrington, as of the ſaid manor, the ſaid ſeveral meſſuages and tenements in their ſeveral occupations in Thurmaſton, to them and their heirs, according to the cuſtom of the ſaid manor; and that the ſame premiſſes in Thurmaſton, then and time before out of mind, were parcel of the ſaid manor; and that the ſaid other defendants and their anceſtors all the ſaid time held the ſaid meſſuages and tenements as of the ſaid manor to them and to their heirs, according to the cuſtom of the ſaid manor, and paid, and did their ſeveral rents, ſuits, and ſervices to the lords of the ſaid manor, and ſurrendered their copies, and took new copies at the courts of the ſaid manor holden at Leiceſter; and ſo juſtified the taking and receiving of the rents and ſervices in Thurmaſton ſince the ſaid grant made to the ſaid Wells and Williams: Unto which ſeveral anſwers the complainants replied, and maintained their bill and all the matters therein contained, and traverſed the material points of the ſaid ſeveral anſwers; and farther ſhewed, that the biſhop of Lincoln had ſundry manors, lands, and hereditaments, in or near unto the town of Leiceſter; and, for avoiding of trouble, and the eaſe of his officers, drew all the tenants of his manors ſo near adjoining to the ſaid town of Leiceſter, where good receipt and proviſion was to be had, and there held court, and granted copies, and did end many other buſineſſes, as in like caſe many other great lords have done, and yet do; all which make not the ſaid ſeveral out-manors or parcels of lands to be parcel of the manor of the place where ſuch aſſembly is; but the ſaid out-manors and parcels of land remain manors, or otherwiſe ſeveral diſtinct things, as before: Upon which bill, anſwer, and replication, the parties did grow to iſſue upon the chiefeſt points in them mentioned, and ſome witneſſes thereupon exhibited in this Court; the moſt material points whereof were, whether the premiſes were parcel of the ſaid manor granted to the ſaid Wells and Williams or no; which was thought by this Court needfull to be tried by matters of record in this Court, and ſo ordered: And thereupon divers days of hearing were appointed, and the matter often ſolemnly opened and heard before the right honourable the lord high treaſurer of England and the barons of this Court: And, upon hearing thereof in Eaſter Term now laſt paſt, and becauſe the ſaid records were long and many, and did require exact replication, it was by them ordered, that the ſaid cauſe ſhould be referred to the right worſhipful Mr. Baron Owens, one of the barons of this court, to be by him examined, calling to him Alexander King, eſq. her Majeſty's auditor of her Highneſs's revenues within the ſaid county of Leiceſter, or his deputy, with her Majeſty's records touching the ſame manor to be proved; and the defendants, with their proofs and allegations, to be alſo by him heard; and as thereupon the ſaid Mr. Baron Owens ſhould think fit the ſaid cauſe to be ended, and ordered ſo to be finally ended and ordered by the Court: And whereas alſo thereupon the ſaid Mr. Baron Owens, in preſence of the ſaid Mr. Auditor King, and of both the ſaid parties, and of the learned counſel, divers times, in Trinity Term laſt, did ſolemnly hear and examine the ſaid cauſe, and all the allegations and proofs of each of the ſame parties, and exactly proved with great diligence ſundry records, as well remaining in this Court, as other antient rolls of accompts and court-rolls belonging to the biſhop of Lincoln, touching the premiſes, with other things yet parcel of the ſaid biſhop's poſſeſſions; all which to the ſaid Mr. Baron Owens were then ſhewed; and thereupon, after deliberate conſideration thereof, he made and returned into this court his report *in hec verba*, viz.

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[1] Clauſ. 12 Edw. IV.

[2] Inq. at Leiceſter, 27 Nov. 14 Hen. VIII. Cole's Eſcheats, vol. I. (Harl. MSS. 756.) p. 138. See alſo under Humberſton.

[3] Eſch. 36 Hen. VIII.

[4] Eſch. 21 Aug. 27 Eliz.

[5] Eſch. 37 Eliz.

The Report of Matthew Owens, one of the barons of this court, in the cauſe between *Thomas Crompton*, eſq. and other patentees, for the earl of *Eſſex*, complainants, and ſir *Henry Harrington* and others, defendants:

I have, in preſence of Mr. Auditor King, and of both the ſaid parties, and of their learned counſel (according to the order of this Court), at ſeveral times heard and fully conſidered of the ſame matters, which is only whether certain lands, of the yearly value of £7. 0s. 1½d. lying in Thurmaſton, in the county of Leiceſter, do paſs by her majeſty's letters patents, dated viii° Maii, anno xxxii^{do} regine nunc, unto John Wells and John Williams, by the grant of the manor of Biſhop's Fee, otherwiſe called the Manor of Leiceſter; and do find that the manor of Biſhop's Fee, otherwiſe called the Manor of Leiceſter, mentioned in the Bill and Anſwer, and purchaſed from her Majeſty by the ſaid Wells and Williams by the ſaid letters patents, by which the defendants claim the ſaid lands in Thurmaſton, was purchaſed by them at the yearly rent of £16. 3s. 4d. and the particular ſo rated: And the ſame letters patents do mention, that the manors ſo purchaſed by the ſaid Wells and Williams was parcel of the poſſeſſions of the late marquis of Northampton; and that it had been leaſed by her Majeſty, in the 9th year of her majeſty's reign, to one Aſheby, for 31 years, at the yearly rent of £16.; and do find that the ſaid Manor of Leiceſter, otherwiſe called Biſhop's Fee (which the defendants claim), was given by king Edward the Sixth, by letters patents, dated the 12th day of June, in the fourth year of his reign, to the ſaid marquis of Northampton in fee: But I think that the lands and tenements in Thurmaſton now in queſtion did not paſs to the ſaid late marquis; for that he did not enjoy the ſame, but the ſame remained in charge ſtill to the ſaid late king Edward the Sixth; and the rents and profits thereof, after the grant to the ſaid late marquis, duly anſwered to the ſaid late King, and not challenged by the ſaid late marquis, for any thing that appeareth to me: And I find that one Aſheby had a leaſe for 31 years of the ſaid manor of Leiceſter, otherwiſe called Biſhop's Fee, which ended the 30th year of her Majeſty's reign, who never enjoyed nor claimed the ſaid lands in Thurmaſton by force of that leaſe; which, if it had been parcel of the manor of Leiceſter, alias Biſhop's Fee, he might lawfully have done: And the defendants do alledge that the ſaid lands in Thurmaſton are parcel of the ſaid manor of Leiceſter, alias Biſhop's Fee, which was granted to the ſaid Wells and Williams; and, for proof thereof, do ſhew forth divers antient copies of court-rolls, made in the time of Edward the Fourth, king Henry the Seventh, king Henry the Eighth, and ſithence, of divers tenements in Thurmaſton, now parcel of the lands in queſtion, at the courts holden at Leiceſter; which was by the complainants anſwered, that there is a manor of Leiceſter, Thurmaſton, and Seweſterne, other than the ſaid manor of Leiceſter, alias Biſhop's Fee; and that the ſaid copies were granted at that manor, and not at the manor of Leiceſter, alias Biſhop's Fee: And to prove that there is ſuch a manor of Leiceſter, Thurmaſton, and Sewerſtern, there were very many accounts ſhewed forth, and ſome very antient, to prove the ſame; and it appeareth that, after the purchaſe of the manor of Leiceſter, alias Biſhop's Fee, by Wells and Williams, and until the grant of the ſaid lands in Thurmaſton to the complainants, the ſaid lands in Thurmaſton continued in charge with the auditors to her majeſty, and that her majeſty did receive the profits thereof until the grant to the complainants: For all which cauſes, I am of opinion that the lands and tenements in Thurmaſton, now in queſtion, did not paſs to the ſaid Wells and Williams by the ſaid letters patents; and in equity I think plainly that the lands in Thurmaſton ought not to be enjoyed by the ſaid Wells and Williams, nor their aſſigns; for that it was no part of the value of the lands meant or intended to be granted to them: All which I humbly refer to the farther ordering of the right honourable the lord treaſurer and this Court."

And whereas alſo, in the ſaid Trinity Term laſt, viz. the firſt day of July laſt, upon the hearing of the ſaid report openly read in this Court, before the right honourable lords, the lord high treaſurer of England and the lord chief baron, and the right honourable the chancellor, with other barons of the ſame Court, it was ordered by this Court, that an abſolute decree ſhould be drawn up and inrolled for the ſaid plaintiffs, according to the tenor and effect of the ſaid report made by the ſaid Mr. Baron Owens; and that the ſaid defendants ſhould pay to the plaintiffs all the arrearages of the rents of the ſaid lands in queſtion after the rent of £7. 0*s.* 1½*d.* ſince the time of the purchaſe made by the complainants; except the defendants, at or before the then next ſitting in this Court, ſhould ſhew good and ſufficient cauſe to the lord treaſurer and barons of this Court to the contrary, as by the ſaid ſeveral orders more at large doth and may appear: And now, foraſmuch as neither at the firſt ſitting of this term, being the 14th day of October laſt, nor at any other time ſithence, the defendants have not ſhewed any cauſe why the ſaid matter ſhould not be ordered and decreed according to the ſaid report; and yet this Court, in favour of them, gave them day over till the next ſitting of like favour until this day; on which day, the matter being again moved in open Court by Mr. Samuel Kingſmell, of counſel for the defendants, there was not ſhewed any cauſe to ſtay the proceeding with or unto the recording and perfecting of the ſaid order and decree: Therefore it is now, this Thurſday the 4th day of November, in the 38th year of her ſaid Majeſty's reign, finally ordered and decreed, by the right honourable the lord treaſurer, the chancellor, and the lord chief baron, and the other barons of this Court, that, foraſmuch as it doth appear plainly the premiſes in Thurmaſton aforeſaid neither are, nor at any time were, any part or parcel of the ſaid manor of Biſhop's Fee, ortherwiſe called the Manor of Leiceſter, which was granted to the ſaid Wells and Williams, but a ſeveral and diſtinct thing of itſelf, of a ſeveral and diſtinct value from the ſaid manor of Biſhop's Fee, alias the Manor of Leiceſter, and that the ſaid premiſes do not paſs, nor were meant or intended to be paſſed, to the ſaid Wells and Williams, by the ſaid letters patents to them made: And that therefore the ſaid complainants, their heirs and aſſigns, for ever hereafter, may and ſhall quietly have, hold, and enjoy, the ſaid premiſes in Thurmaſton, and the rents, revenues, and profits of the ſame, without any claim, lett, trouble, or ſuit in law, of the ſaid defendants, or any of them, or their or any of their heirs or aſſigns, or any claiming by, from, or under, the ſaid defendants, or any of them, or by or under the ſaid letters patents made to the ſaid Wells and Williams: And that the ſaid defendants ſhall, before the end of Hilary Term next enſuing, pay unto the complainants all ſuch ſums of money as the arrearages of the yearly rents of the premiſes in Thurmaſton aforeſaid doth or may amount unto, which to the complainants ought to have been paid by the true meaning of the ſaid letters patents to them made. Provided always, that neither this decree, nor any thing herein contained, ſhall be hurtful or prejudicial to ſuch lawful eſtate as the defendants, or any of them, lawfully have in the premiſes in Thurmaſton aforeſaid by any lawful copies in their anſwer mentioned; they paying, doing, and performing, to the complainants, their heirs and aſſigns, the antient rents, ſervices, duties, and cuſtoms."

Sir *Henry Harington*, knt. held the manor of Biſhop's Fee, alias Leiceſter manor, of the king, as of the honour of *Hampton Court* [1].

Robert Pepper, gent. died Sept. 23, 1630, poſſeſſed of a meſſuage and three virgates of land at Thurmaſton; leaving *Robert* his ſon and heir, then aged 15 [2].

The freeholders here in 1630 were *Ralph Wells*, high conſtable, *Thomas Wells*, gent. *Thomas Wyat*, *Thomas Cooper*, *Thomas Duckett*, and *William Herbert*.

Robert Watts, clerk, died June 17, 1633, ſeiſed of a meſſuage and two virgates of land in Thurmaſton, and of a meſſuage and half a virgate at Syſton [3].

In 1655, there was collected in Thurmaſton, for the relief of the poor Proteſtants in Piedmont, the ſum of 14*s*.

In 1722, 23 freeholders polled from Thurmaſton; and in 1775, we find 25 names.

In an act paſſed in 1762, for dividing the open fields of Thurmaſton, containing about 1600 acres, part of which were in the pariſh of Belgrave, and the reſidue in Barkby; part alſo of the town of Thurmaſton, where ſeveral of the antient incloſures were, being in the pariſh of Belgrave, and the reſidue in Barkby; it is ſtated, that ſuch of the ſaid fields as were in Belgrave pariſh were parcel of a manor then belonging to lord *William Manners*; and ſuch of them as were in Barkby were parcel of a manor belonging to *William Pochin*, eſq. The Biſhop of *Lichfield and Coventry*, in right of his ſee, is deſcribed as rector of the rectory impropriate and pariſh-church of Belgrave; and as ſuch entitled, amongſt other things, to a ſmall parcel of glebe-land in one of ſuch of the ſaid fields as are in Belgrave, and to the ſwap or firſt math of about two acres, part of a certain meadow ground, in ſuch part of Thurmaſton aforeſaid as is in the ſaid pariſh of Belgrave, called *The Bellholme*; and alſo to all the tithes and payments, as well rectorial as vicarial (except ſurplice-fees) ariſing in ſuch part of the town of Thurmaſton aforeſaid, and in ſuch of the fields and antient incloſures there, as are within the pariſh of Belgrave; which tithes, &c. (except as before excepted) were held by *William Aiſlabie*, eſq. under a leaſe of 21 years from the ſaid Biſhop. *Samuel Gamble*, gentleman, was entitled to the tithes of all the corn, grain, hay, and other rectorial tithes; and alſo to all rectorial dues ariſing in ſuch of the ſaid fields as are within the ſaid pariſh of Barkby; and alſo to part of all the aforeſaid fields, and to right of common in, upon, and over the ſame. Mr. Pochin was patron of the vicarage and church of Barkby, and a proprietor of land in ſuch of the ſaid fields as were in the ſaid pariſh of Barkby, and entitled to right of common in thoſe fields. And the Rev. *Ralph Heathcote*, D.D. as vicar of Barkby, was entitled to all the vicarial tithes in kind, dues, and payments, ariſing in ſuch parts of Thurmaſton aforeſaid as are in the ſaid pariſh of Barkby; and alſo to both the rectorial and vicarial tithes in kind, dues, and payments, payable for ſuch of the antient incloſures in Thurmaſton as are within the pariſh of Barkby; and the Rev. *Nicholas Simons*, the Rev. *George Pochin*, and others, as proprietors of the reſidue of ſuch of the ſaid fields as are in the pariſh of Belgrave, were entitled to the reſidue of the right of common; and *William Gutteridge*, *William Adcock*, *John Choice*, gentlemen, and others, as proprietors of the reſidue of ſuch of the ſaid fields as are in the pariſh of Barkby, were entitled to the reſidue of the right of common in ſuch laſt-mentioned fields. To lord *William Manners*, for his intereſt in ſome of the waſte grounds as were within the pariſh of Belgrave, four acres were directed to be allotted, through which no road was to be made on any account whatever. To Mr. *Pochin*, for the like intereſt in Barkby, half an acre. To the Biſhop of *Lichfield and Coventry* and his leſſee, in lieu of all tithes and dues (mortuaries and tithes of old incloſures excepted), a ſeventh of ſuch land to be incloſed as was in Belgrave pariſh, and ſuch farther part as ſhould be equal to a tenth of the gardens, orchards, homeſteads, and old incloſures; and ſuch farther part as ſhould be of the clear yearly value of 31*s.* (the amount of a modus of 8*d.* a yard-land) heretofore paid to the rectory of Belgrave. To Mr. *Gamble*, in lieu of the rectorial tithes, a ſeventh part of the common fields, and ſuch farther allotment as ſhould be worth a clear 5*s.* a year, in lieu of 3*d.* a yard-land, to which he was before entitled. And to Dr. *Heathcote* and his ſucceſſors, vicars of Barkby, in lieu of all vicarial tithes in kind, dues, and payments, ariſing in ſuch part of the town and the fields as are within the pariſh of Barkby, and of the rectorial and vicarial tithes and payments of ſuch of the antient incloſures as are in the pariſh of Barkby (except mortuaries, ſurplice-fees, and payments, ariſing out of the houſes, yards, gardens, orchards, or antient incloſures there, which did not belong to proprietors of land in the ſame fields, or were payable by the owners or occupiers for the time being of ſuch houſes), ſuch parcel of land in ſuch of the ſaid fields as are in the pariſh of Barkby as ſhould, when incloſed, be of the yearly value of £9.; to be veſted in the vicar and his ſucceſſors for the time being, in full diſcharge of their tithes, dues, and payments (except as before excepted), and ſubject to the ſame ſort of taxes and levies as the ſame tithes, &c. then were. The reſidue to be divided proportionably amongſt the ſeveral proprietors. Proviſion is alſo made, that nothing contained in the act ſhould authorize the commiſſioners, or any of them, to allot, alter, or vary the right or intereſt which any perſon had in certain meadows in the pariſh of Barkby, ſeverally called *The Meadow under Wanlip*, *The Langworth Meadow*, and *The Neſt Meadow*, which were changeable between the proprietors of ſuch of the fields intended to be incloſed as were in the pariſh of Barkby, and the proprietors of the open fields of Barkby, or the right or intereſt which any perſon, ſave the proprietors of ſuch of the ſaid fields intended to be incloſed as were in the pariſh of Barkby, had in ſeveral furlongs of land (part of ſuch fields), called *The Wheatholm* or *Wheatam*, or in certain meadows or places ſeverally called *Southerdole* and *Thurmaſton Upper-end Meadow*, or the right or intereſt which ——— *Beaumont* had in a certain meadow in Thurmaſton, called *The Bellholme*, or the right or intereſt which the ſaid ——— *Beaumont*, and ——— *Dickſon*, and ——— *Warner*, ſeverally had, in a certain meadow in Thurmaſton, called *The Eaſt Meadow*.

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[1] See vol. I. p. cxxxii.

[2] Inq. 16 Dec. 6 Car. I; Cole's Eſcheats, vol. I. (Harl. MSS. 756.) p. 314. See his arms, Plate VI. fig. 27; and his Pedigree hereafter, under Burſtall, p. 187.

[3] Inq. 29 Aug. 9 Car. I; Cole, ubi ſupra, p. 302.

The late Mr. *Gutteridge's* houſe, which was uſually called *Thurmaſton Hall*, had been purchaſed by his and Mrs. *Percy's* father, about 75 years ago, of the executors of a Mrs. *Davies*, who charged the eſtate with a ſmall rent or annual ſum to be paid to the miniſter of Barkby, and another to the poor of the North-End; and it is now, by marriage, the property of my very learned and right reverend relation *Thomas Percy*, D.D. Lord Biſhop of *Dromore*.

Adjoining to it are the remaining veſtiges of the old chapel engraved in plate XXXI.

The village at preſent contains about 150 houſes, Mr. *Simons* being the principal proprietor in the South manor; and Mr. *Samuel Day*, who reſides here, the principal land-owner in the North manor.

Mr. *Henry Walker*, of Thurmaſton, obtained a patent, July 20, 1796, for his invention of a method by which houſes or buildings, of any deſcription or dimenſions, might be erected in one entire maſs or body at a much eaſier expence, eſpecially in the articles of timber, lime, and workmanſhip, and which would be equally as durable in themſelves, and leſs liable to accidents by fire than buildings erected upon common conſtruction [1].

The oldeſt regiſter begins in 1696.
1696—1700, baptized 54; buried 39.
1786—1790, baptized 101; buried 39.

The CHAPELS (ſee them both, in Plate XXXI.)

The Regiſters of Leiceſter Abbey ſtate, that in Thurmodeſton were two chapels; one of them, in the fee of the earl of *Winton*, belonging to Belgrave church, which was to be ſupplied with a reſident chaplain by the mother church; the other, in the earl of *Leiceſter's* fee, belonged to Barkby church, whence it was to be ſerved three days in a week, as appears by the Matriculus of Biſhop Welles, and by a decree of the Ordinary, paſſed in All Saints church in Derby.

The chapel which was appendant to the church of Barkby, together with the tithes of corn and hay in that part of Thurmodeſton, was given to the abbot and convent of St. *Mary de Pratis* by *Robert le Poer*; and a diſpute, which had long ſubſiſted, between the abbot of *Leiceſter* and the rector of Belgrave, concerning the tithes of Belgrave mill, and certain tithes of corn in the part of Thurmodeſton within the limits of Barkby, was adjuſted, in 1350, by an agreement that the rector of Belgrave for the time being ſhould in future receive the tithes of the mill, and of two virgates of land in Thurmodeſton field, then in the tenure of *John Alye* and *John Tyrlington* of *(Northorp)* the North end of the village; and the abbot and convent to retain in future the tithes of the *cultura* called Clipſthorpe, the original cauſe of the diſpute, and which thenceforth was included in the *Stokkyngwood*. This chapel, dedicated to St. *John the Evangeliſt*, is not noticed in the return of 1564, having long been deſecrated. Within theſe few years it was uſed as a malt-houſe; but at this time is not at all employed. The North ſide of the old building, however, remains nearly perfect, and an antient window at the Weſt end. There are alſo the ſmall remains of a Saxon arch [2], over what was once the South door of entrance.

The other chapel, dedicated to St. *Michael*, in that part of the village called the South end, and is in the pariſh of Belgrave, conſiſts of a ſmall embattled tower (in which are four bells), a South porch and North door-way, nave, and chancel; a North and South aile, each ſeparated from the nave by four pointed arches. The roof was originally higher than it is now; the lower part of two South clereſtory windows, blocked up, juſt appearing.

This chapel, from which *Matthew Patchet* is recorded in the Nonconformiſts Memorial to have been ejected [3], was originally only a chapel of eaſe to Belgrave, and had ſervice only once in a fortnight; but is now an independent church, having a miniſter of its own, and conſtant ſervice, by the aſſiſtance of the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, from whom the augmentation was procured by a liberal donation of £200. which the Biſhop of *Dromore* thought proper to give, ſince he ſucceeded, in right of his wife, to the eſtate of her late brother. Though in the adjoining pariſh, yet the whole village will equally ſhare the benefit.

A gallery has been erected at the Weſt end for the choir; above which are a modern South and a North clereſtory window.

The font is octagon, on a ſlender baſe, not very antient.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS in the SOUTH END CHAPEL.

In the chancel.

On three marble monuments on the North ſide:

1. "Here lies interred the body of Mrs. Johanna Edwin,
relict of Matthew Simons, of Thurmaſton,
in the pariſh of Belgrave, gent.
She died December 20, 1741, aged 82."

2. "Here lies the body of John Simons,
late of Belgrave, eſq.
He died January 19, 1749, aged 64 years.
Alſo near this place lies the body of Helen,
wife of the abovesaid John Simons, eſq.
She died July 24, 1760, aged 73 years."

Arms at the top, Azure, a feſs engrailed between three demi-lions rampant Or; *Simons*; fig. 25.

3. "Near this wall lies interred Mrs. Hellen Simons,
third daughter of John Simons, eſq.
of Belgrave, in this county.
She departed this life the 12th day of May, 1773,
in the 58th year of her age.
She lived beloved by her acquaintance;
and died lamented by the diſtreſſed,
which ſhe always relieved, if in her power to do it."

On flat ſtones:

1. "Mrs. Hellen Simons, MDCCLXXIII."

2. "Here lyeth the body of John Simons, eſq.
the ſecond ſon of John Simons, eſq. and
Hellen his wife (of Belgrave),
who departed this life the 20th of January, 1722,

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[1] See the ſpecification of this patent in the Repertory of Arts and Manufactures, for April 1797.

[2] See this arch in Plate XXXIV. fig. 1.

[3] Ed. 1778, vol. II. p. 130.

in the 6th year of his age.
" Here lyeth the body of Valentine, fiſth ſon of
John Simons, eſq. and Hellen his wife, of Belgrave;
who departed this life the 12th day of April, 1723,
in the 2d year of his age."

Arms of *Simons* on the ſtone between the two above inſcriptions; on the feſs a creſcent for difference.

Two atchievements with the ſame arms, with an ineſcutcheon of pretence, Per chevron, Azure and Argent; in chief two falcons riſing Or, *Stephens*; fig. 26.

3. " Here lieth the body of Hannah,
the wife of John Scampton.
She died December 31, 1728, aged 38.
Near this place lies the ſaid John Scampton.
He died Oct. 26, 1732, aged 40.
Here alſo lies John their ſon.
He died Sept. 14, 1743, aged 25."

4. Within the rails:
" Here lieth the body of Thomas Allen,
ſon of Thomas Allen by Hannah his wife;
who departed this life the 11th day of February,
1753, in the 31ſt year of his age.

Stay, Reader, prepare; reflect, whilſt this you view,
Who next ſhall die,—uncertain—why not you?"

5. " Here lies buried Elizabeth,
daughter of Benjamin Simons, a gentleman by birth,
as well as a gentleman in the law, and Anne his wife;
born, together with her ſiſter Anne, Feb. 3, 1764,
and died May the 8th following."

6. " Here lieth the body of Nicholas,
third ſon of Benjamin Simons, a gentleman by birth,
attorney at law, and lawyer, and Anne his wife;
who departed this life July the 26th, 1765,
aged 5 years and 6 months."

7. " Here lie the earthly remains of Anne,
the wife of Benjamin Simons, gent. of Gumley.
She departed this life on the 8th day of May, 1768,
aged 41 years."

8. " Here lieth Joanna Orme,
wife of Robert Orme, eſq. and youngeſt daughter
of John Simons, eſq. by Hellen his wife.
She died the 1ſt of October, 1766, aged 42 years."

9. " Beneath are interred the remains of Elizabeth,
wife of John Biſhop, and relict of Thomas Allen.
She departed this life January 4, 1777, aged 58 years.
Dormit, non mortua eſt."

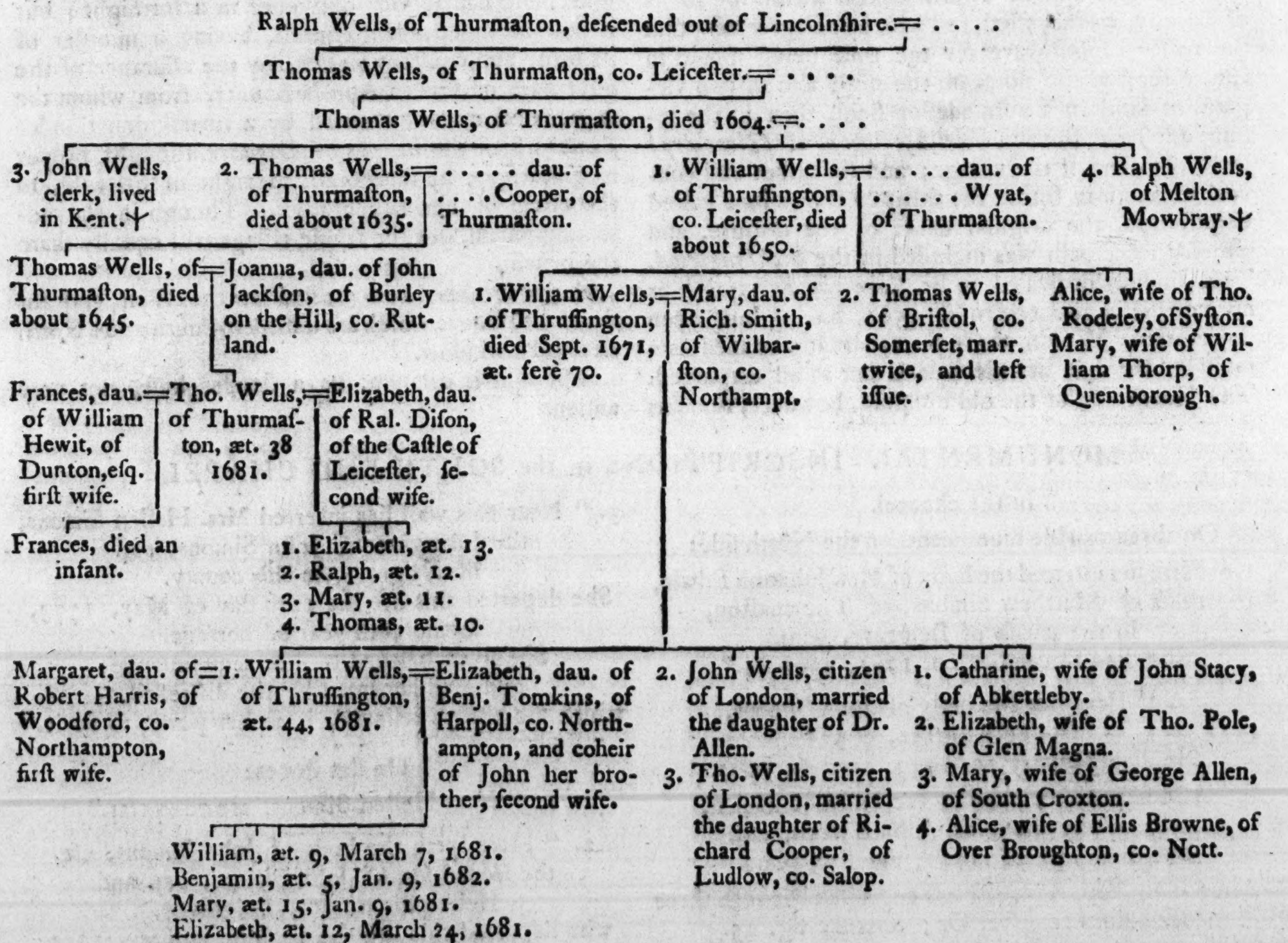
10. " Here lie the earthly remains of
Benjamin Simons, gent. of Gumley.
He departed this life the 28th day of July, 1784,
aged 63 years."

On a monument on a pillar in the nave:
" Sacred to the memory of Samuel Gamble, eſq.
many years deputy-lieutenant and juſtice of peace
for the county of Leiceſter;
alſo upwards of 20 years a captain in the Militia,
in which he obſerved diſcipline without being rigorous.
His natural feelings led him to tenderneſs,
being a good friend and companion, and kind relation.
He died July 19, 1788, aged 63 years.
Mrs. Elizabeth Gamble, mother of the above Samuel,
died Auguſt 19, 1783, aged 84 years."

Pedigree of WELLS, of THURMASTON and THRUSSINGTON.

Entered at Leiceſter, by Thomas Wells and William Wells, March 23, 1681-2.

Arms: Quarterly, 1. and 4. Or, a lion rampant Sable; 2. . . . . a feſs dancetté Or, in chief three croſs croſslets . . . . . 3. Barry of ſix, Ermine and Gules, ... over all three creſcents; Sable, *Waterton.* Creſt, out of a ducal coronet Or, a demi lion Sable. Plate VI. fig. 28.



Ralph Wells, of Thurmaſton, deſcended out of Lincolnſhire. = ...

Thomas Wells, of Thurmaſton, co. Leiceſter. = ...

Thomas Wells, of Thurmaſton, died 1604. = ...

3. John Wells, clerk, lived in Kent. †

2. Thomas Wells, of Thurmaſton, died about 1635. = ... dau. of . . . . Cooper, of Thurmaſton.

1. William Wells, of Thruſſington, co. Leiceſter, died about 1650. = ... dau. of . . . . . Wyat, of Thurmaſton.

4. Ralph Wells, of Melton Mowbray. †

Thomas Wells, of Thurmaſton, died about 1645. = Joanna, dau. of John Jackſon, of Burley on the Hill, co. Rutland.

Frances, dau. of William Hewit, of Dunton, eſq. firſt wife. = Tho. Wells, of Thurmaſton, æt. 38 1681. = Elizabeth, dau. of Ral. Diſon, of the Caſtle of Leiceſter, ſecond wife.

Frances, died an infant.

1. Elizabeth, æt. 13.
2. Ralph, æt. 12.
3. Mary, æt. 11.
4. Thomas, æt. 10.

1. William Wells, of Thruſſington, died Sept. 1671, æt. ferè 70. = Mary, dau. of Rich. Smith, of Wilbarſton, co. Northampt.

2. Thomas Wells, of Briſtol, co. Somerſet, marr. twice, and left iſſue.

Alice, wife of Tho. Rodeley, of Syſton.
Mary, wife of William Thorp, of Queniborough.

Margaret, dau. of Robert Harris, of Woodford, co. Northampton, firſt wife. = 1. William Wells, of Thruſſington, æt. 44, 1681. = Elizabeth, dau. of Benj. Tomkins, of Harpoll, co. Northampton, and coheir of John her brother, ſecond wife.

William, æt. 9, March 7, 1681.
Benjamin, æt. 5, Jan. 9, 1682.
Mary, æt. 15, Jan. 9, 1681.
Elizabeth, æt. 12, March 24, 1681.

2. John Wells, citizen of London, married the daughter of Dr. Allen.
3. Tho. Wells, citizen of London, married the daughter of Richard Cooper, of Ludlow, co. Salop.

1. Catharine, wife of John Stacy, of Abkettleby.
2. Elizabeth, wife of Tho. Pole, of Glen Magna.
3. Mary, wife of George Allen, of South Croxton.
4. Alice, wife of Ellis Browne, of Over Broughton, co. Nott.

ADDITIONS TO BARKBY, HAMILTON, AND THURMASTON.

To the Queries circulated through the county in 1790, I have received no anſwers ſo fully ſatisfactory as thoſe of the Rev. Henry Woodcock, vicar of Barkby; and though unfortunately, from that gentleman's many important avocations, they came too late to be regularly incorporated with the preceding pages, I make no apology for introducing them here in their original form. The queries may be ſeen in the beginning of the preſent volume, p. xii.

1. Barkby.

2. Five miles and a half from Leiceſter on the North-eaſt, upon a good turnpike-road, branching into and repaired as part of the turnpike from Leiceſter to Melton, in conſideration of a road ſtopped up when this turnpike was formed; which would have enabled a great part of the country to have evaded the toll-gate.

3. The pariſh of Barkby, excluſive of its hamlets, contains about 1600 acres. It is bounded on the North by Syſton and Queneborow; on the Eaſt by South Croxton and Beby; on the South by Hambleton, Barkby Thorpe, the North end of Thurmaſton, and the river Soar; and on the Weſt by the ſame river. Its greateſt length two miles and three-quarters, and its greateſt breadth three-quarters of a mile.

4. In the pariſh of Barkby are the following hamlets; on the South, Barkby Thorpe (paying to its own poor, but church-rates to Barkby); on the South-ſouth-eaſt, Hamilton (paying church and poor-rates to Barkby). At Hamilton there was formerly a chapel; and in a cloſe called *The Townſhip* may yet be traced the lines of many buildings, particularly the chapel and chapel-yard; and in that, and the cloſe to the Eaſt of it, the boundaries of gardens, ramparts, fiſhponds, &c. This lordſhip contains about 400 acres; but has now upon it only one ſhepherd's houſe. On the South-weſt, the North end of Thurmaſton, ſupporting its own poor, but paying church-rates to Barkby. There are the remains of a chapel belonging to the church of Barkby, now uſed as a malting-office; and the chapel-yard as a garden and ſtack-yard.

5. The houſes aſſeſſed to the window-tax, returned under the new Act in 1795, were 55. Under that deſcription there are 11 people keep teams. The freeholders here in 1798 were, *William Pochin*, eſq. *Henry Woodcock*, *John Illſton*, *John Percival*, *John Pick*, *William Goude*, *Luke Lewin*, *Edward Lewin*, *John Sarſon*, *John Sarſon*, cordwainer; and in Barkby Thorpe, *Richard Carter*, *James Sharples*, *John Sharples*, and *Thomas Lewin*. There are alſo ſundry copyhold tenants under the fellows and ſcholars of *Merton college, Oxford*. Freeholders in the North end of Thurmaſton: *James Day*, *T. Moor*, *John Johnſon*, *W. Simpkin*, *Henry Cook*.

6. The earlieſt Regiſter for this pariſh is a folio upon parchment, in the cuſtody of William Pochin, eſq. impropriator. It has the following title: "Hæc omnia nomina ſubſequentia ad annum ſereniſſimæ Reginæ Elizabethæ quadrageſimum, ex veteri exemplare fideliter deſcripta ſunt, & cum eo per omnia concordant; reliqua nomina qui poſtea baptizati, aut matrimonio conjuncti, ſepultive fuere, immediatè in hoc libro inſcripta ſunt."

In the firſt ten years the baptiſms, marriages, and burials ſtand thus:

1586	Births	8	Marriages	2	Burials	4
1587	—	7	—	3	—	7
1588	—	12	—	3	—	26
1589	—	15	—	6	—	8
1590	—	11	—	3	—	8
1591	—	5	—	1	—	7
1592	—	12	—	4	—	9
1593	—	10	—	4	—	8
1594	—	14	—	-	—	3
1595	—	14	—	-	—	4

The entry of baptiſms is perfect till Oct. 16, 1642, where there is a chaſm until Aug. 9, 1660. It is again perfect till Feb. 24, 1660; and then no entries till April 22, 1674; and very irregularly kept till May 10, 1685; regular till Dec. 12, 1687; no entries in 1688, nor in 1689; and it finiſhes on Feb. 3, 1690.

Marriages are regular till 1594; and then for four years there are no entries. From 1599 till 1640 they are again regular. And upon a leaf at the end of the burials are a few irregular entries to Feb. 14, 1688.

Burials are regularly entered till March 21, 1731. No entries in 1632; regular in 1633, and until Jan. 5, 1652; when this part of the Regiſter ends.

The next Regiſter (kept alſo by William Pochin, eſq.) is a quarto upon paper, with this title, "A Regiſter of all Births, Marriages, and Burials, that have happened from the 1ſt day of May, in the year of our Lord 1695, within the pariſh of Barkby, in the county of Leiceſter, purſuant to an Act of Parliament made in the 6th and 7th Years of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King William the Third, intituled, "An Act for granting to his Majeſty certain Rates and Duties upon Marriages, Births, and Burials."

Baptiſms are regularly entered from May 3, 1695, to May 18, 1707; marriages from May 28, 1695, to May 21, 1706; funerals from Sept. 28, 1695, to March 23, 1705.

There is alſo a folio Regiſter upon parchment, in the hands of the vicar, with this title: "Nomina eorum, qui aut baptizati, aut matrimonio conjuncti, ſepultive fuere, in parochiâ de Barkeby, ab anno 1691."

From 1775 to 1794, the numbers ſtand thus:

Baptiſms 280; marriages 83; burials 218.

In the Regiſter are the following remarks:

"Memorandum. 1779, Barkby fields were incloſed by act of parliament.

1784. The greater part of the vicarage-houſe was rebuilt, with the addition of a back-kitchen, pump, cellar, larder, and garrets, by H. Woodcock, vicar.

1784, April 11. Fourteen houſes were burned down at Thruſſington; and, on the following day, £13. 15s. was collected in this town for the ſufferers by H. Woodcock, vicar.

April 18. That part of the South ſide of the middle aile of the church oppoſite the deſk was new-leaded, and a beam there ſupported by a clamp. At the ſame time one bay of the Weſt end of the South aile had new lead and timber.

1786. Part of the bells were new-hung by Mr. Arnald, of Leiceſter, bell-founder. The remainder of the South aile was alſo new-leaded this year.

1788. The ſteeple, being decayed, was new-topped, and a new weather-cock put upon it, which was given by William Pochin, eſq. lord of the manor and patron of the church: his creſt, an harpy, is at the top of the vane.

Extracts from the Regiſters, relative to the vicars:

July 15, 1612. William Gibſon, vicar of Barkby, was buried. He had been vicar above 50 years.

June 20, 1616. John Towle, vicar of Barkby, was buried.

June 22, 1617. Francis Gibſon, late vicar, was buried.

June 18, 1633. Robert Wattes, vicar, was buried.

July 4, 1662. Francis Foe, who ſucceeded Mr. Wattes, was buried. He died the day before, and was buried in the chancel.

It does not appear who was the next vicar.

March 13, 1688. Thomas Rawſon was inſtituted to the vicarage of Barkby, and inducted the 19th of the ſame month. It does not appear when he died, or where he was buried; but from the Regiſter it is very evident that he was immediately ſucceeded by Mr. Thomas.

Sept. 25, 1693. Hopkin Thomas was inſtituted to the vicarage of Barkby, and inducted the 9th of October following. He died the 11th of February, 1744, aged 76, and was buried in the chancel the 14th of the ſame month, having been vicar above 50 years.

June 10, 1744. Thomas Woodcock, the next vicar, was inducted. He reſigned the living in 1746.

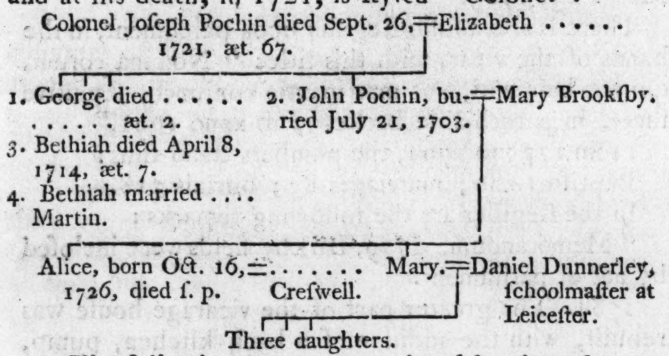
The next vicar was Ralph Heathcote, D.D. He reſigned the living May 25, 1767.

The next vicar was Samuel Belton, A. B. He died October 31, 1783, and was buried at Radcliff on the Wreke, of which place he was alſo vicar.

Mr. Belton was ſucceeded by the preſent incumbent, Henry Woodcock, LL. B. 1784.

7. Lands in Thurmaſton were held in 1588 by *Chriſtopher Middleton* by leaſe under the Crown[1]. William Pochin, eſq. is now (1798) lord of the manor, as he is alſo of Barkby Thorpe, Hamilton, and the North end of Thurmaſton. The fellows and ſcholars of Merton College, Oxford, have a good eſtate in Barkby and Barkby Thorpe. They claim alſo a manor in this lordſhip as for their land therein, and hold a court once in ſeven years in the town.

8. Mr. *George Pochin* (p. 52) citizen and ſalter of London, purchaſed a fair manſion at Fifield in Eſſex; for which county he was high-ſheriff in 1700; and, dying June 16, 1704, was buried at Fifield; as was Mary his wife in 1706, aged 60; and their ſon John, who died in 1725, aged 50.—Mr. *John* Pochin, brother to George, purchaſed the manor of Frayes, in Beauchamp Roding, Eſſex; where he was ſucceeded ſucceſſively by his ſon *George*, and by his grandſon of the ſame name.—*Joſeph* Pochin, gent. who in 1681 was reſident in Jamaica, ſettled afterwards at Sileby[2]; where in 1714 he occurs under the title of "Major;" and at his death, in 1721, is ſtyled "Colonel[3]."


Colonel Joſeph Pochin died Sept. 26, 1721, æt. 67.
Elizabeth ......
1. George died .... æt. 2.
2. John Pochin, buried July 21, 1703.
Mary Brookſby.
3. Bethiah died April 8, 1714, æt. 7.
4. Bethiah married .... Martin.
Alice, born Oct. 16, 1726, died ſ. p.
...... Creſwell.
Mary.
Daniel Dunnerley, ſchoolmaſter at Leiceſter.
Three daughters.

9. The following letter concerning felons' goods was thus addreſſed: "Theis for the much honoured Thomas Pochin, eſq. at Barkby:

"Sir, it is no ſmall trouble to me that I could not, upon your invitation, wait upon you at Barkby, I being at the beſt in winter-time very crazy, and at this time, and for ſome weeks laſt paſt, worſe than ordinary, being afflicted with a very great cold. I have conſidered of your buſineſs in the Crown-office as much as poſſibly I can, and am confirmed that you muſt pay the £60. found in the inquiſition after the death of Edward James, felon of himſelf, together with the charges of the ſeveral proceſs made out upon that account. When I firſt ſaw your patent I did fear as much, becauſe that felons goods, with the other regal rights which are inherent in the crown, and cannot be in a ſubject but by ſpecial grant from the crown, were in the patent granted to Mr. Standford in as ample manner and form as the abbot and convent of Leiceſter abbey had them before the diſſolution. Now we cannot make it appear that the abbot and convent ever had felons goods in Barkby, which inclined me to think that you could not plead any right to them. But, becauſe the queſtion was upon matter of inheritance, I dareſt not rely upon my own judgement; but adviſed with Mr. Saunders, an eminent lawyer, who (as I hear) is now lord chief juſtice of England, before whom your buſineſs now muſt be determined, in caſe you ſhould plead your patent; and he was clear of opinion that you can have no right to felons goods, unleſs you can clearly prove that the abbot and convent had them by ſpecial grant from the crown; for by preſcription they could not have them; and if you could prove (which I think to be impoſſible) that they had them, yet that would be accounted an uſurpation only, unleſs you could alſo prove that they had them by ſpecial grant from the crown. Then for the parchment-book which you ſent me, I found it to be an exact ſurvey of every thing whatſoever that the abbey made any title to in Barkby or elſewhere; and there is in that a mention of waifs and ſtrays in Barkby belonging to the abbey, which are things by preſcription, and the common law appendant to a manor. But there is not in that ſurvey one word of felons goods, which would not have been omitted if the abbey had had any pretence to them; and if you could make your title ſo fair by pleading your patent as to give you ſome ſmall hope of prevailing, yet the plea with the incident charges would coſt you a great deal more than the £6. in queſtion; and when you have pleaded, 'tis above 40 to one that the thing will be determined againſt you: ſo that upon the whole matter it will be the beſt way for you to pay the money, with the charge of the proceſs, before you be outlawed; for then the burthen will be much more heavy. And as for your penſion payable out of the rectory of Galby, methinks it ſhould be well for you to ſet that matter on foot. For your ejectments I will take care of them; but for Mr. Abbotts, let him ſtand upon his own legs; you have no reaſon to do any thing for him who will not pay to you what is your due. He was with me, and I told him as much. I do herewith ſend you a bill of charges, upon which there is due to me £7. 14*s*. 4*d*.; which I deſire you to ſend me by the bearer Thomas Noble, and his receipt ſhall be your diſcharge. I pray fail not to ſend the money, for I have great occaſion for it. And if you pleaſe to take order for the payment of £6. and charges at London, for the taking off the buſineſs in the Crown-office, I will be very careful to have the thing effected. And ſo I take leave; and am your moſt humble ſervant,

Ult. Jan. 1682. EDWARD PALMER."

10, 11. In the manſion-houſe of William Pochin, upon the wainſcot in the breakfaſt-parlour, are three antient eſcutcheons of his arms and creſt, curiouſly carved in wood; and in an antient manſion-houſe belonging to Dr. Thomas Percy, biſhop of Dromore, in the North end of Thurmaſton, within this pariſh, there is affixed to a door the creſt of a talbot carved upon wood. The timbers of this houſe (ſound oak) are many of them curiouſly carved, like the beams of ſome of our churches. Tradition ſpeaks of a religious houſe in this part of Thurmaſton; and the carved timbers ſeem as if they came from ſuch a place. In a cloſe to the South of the Biſhop's houſe are the traces of conſiderable buildings. Q. Might not the timbers have been a part of thoſe buildings?

12. In the manor of Barkby, deanry of Goſcote, and hundred of Eaſt Goſcote.

13. By whom and when built is not known. Its materials are principally ſtone, ſuppoſed to be from antient quarries at Leiceſter and Billeſdon; it has an octagon ſpire upon a ſquare baſe, apparently of more modern date; and was repaired, and ſomewhat heightened in 1788.

14. The pariſh-church is 22 yards 4 inches in length, and 21 yards 26 inches in breadth; the chancel 11 yards 5 inches in length, and 7 yards 17 inches wide. It is plain, but neat; and with open ſeats, except the chancel, which is handſomely pewed with oak for the convenience of the impropriator, William Pochin, eſq. The pulpit bears the date of 1613. It holds a peal of five bells, and a good pariſh-clock with an excellent dial of Swithland ſlate.

The following notes are copied from the handwriting of my lamented friend William Pochin, eſq.

"May 24, 1753, I put a new roof upon Barkby chancel: the wood was taken out of Kirkby houſe, and had been put up about two and twenty years.

"Sept. 3, 1753, I put new glaſs into Barkby chancel windows.

"Oct. 3, 1754, I gave a clock to Barkby church: it was made by Stephen Blackburn of Oakham; and I paid him for it £25."

15. The communion-plate conſiſts of one large and very elegant chalice, weight 35 oz. 18 dwts. with a glory and

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engraved upon it. One plate for the conſecrated bread upon a foot with the like glory, &c. at the bottom, weight 10 oz. 16 dwts. Both of them are alſo thus engraved: "The gift of William Pochin, eſq. to Barkby church, 1773." One plain ſilver cup, holding about a pint, and a ſmall plate for the collection of alms, have neither of them any inſcription.

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[1] Leaſes in the Augmentation Office.

[2] In the Regiſter of Sileby are ſeveral entries of the name of Pochin; ſome of which are introduced in the above conciſe pedigree.—Among others are, "Thomas, ſon of Thomas Pochin, gent. by Jane his wife, born 1716."—"Robert Pochin, gent. and Elizabeth Smith, married, by licence, April 22, 1722."—"Jane, wife of Thomas Pochin, gent. buried Dec. 2, 1729."

[3] The portrait of a gentleman in a military habit at Barkby is ſuppoſed to his.

16. Not known.

17. There has been much painted glaſs in the windows; but very few fragments now remain.

Inſtead of the note from Gaſcoigne, p. 47. a. l. 68. inſert, in the words of Mr. Burton, "In this window is to be obſerved the antient manner of impaling coats, viz. half of the one ſcucheon, and half of the other. See the faſhion of the window," Plate VI. fig. 8.

18. See the epitaphs, p. 48—50; and add,

1. On a flat ſtone in the North aile:

"Thomas Pochin,
eldeſt ſon of Thomas Pochin, eſq. M. D.
died Nov. 16, 1789, aged 39 years."

2. On a monument in the North aile, finely executed by Mr. Brown of Derby.

"Near this place are depoſited the remains of
William Pochin, eſq.
eldeſt ſon and heir of Thomas Pochin, eſq.
by Mary his ſecond and laſt wife,
only daughter of Thomas Trollop, eſq.
by Mary his wife, ſiſter to William lord Craven.
He repreſented the county of Leiceſter
in four ſucceſſive parliaments by unanimous election,
and retained that diſtinguiſhed honour until his death.
Univerſally and deſervedly eſteemed through life,
he died ſincerely lamented,
10th September, 1798, aged 67 years.
'A man take him for all in all
We ſcarce ſhall look upon his like again.'
To the memory of a kind and affectionate brother,
this monument was erected by his ſiſter Mary Pochin,
the only ſurviving heireſs of the family."

Upon a flat ſtone beneath:

"William Pochin, eſq.
died September the 10th, 1798, aged 67 years."

19, 20. See the anſwers to N° 6.

21. A vicarage.

22. Nearly.

23. The Pochins for many generations.

24. See N° 6.

25. In a recent enquiry reſpecting the rights of the vicar of Barkby in the chapelry of Hamilton, the firſt object being the endowment of the vicarage, ſearch was made for it in the Augmentation-office; but no traces were there to be met with. The "Rentale" of Charyte in the Bodleian Library at Oxford was then adverted to; and the articles reſpecting Barkby and its hamlets were extracted, as printed in the Appendix to the preſent volume, and of which the ſubſtance ſhall here be repeated.

"We have (that is the abbot and convent) in Barkby, by the gift of Walter Power and Robert his ſon, the church to our proper uſes, with the tithes of corn and hay, flax and hemp, &c. rendering therefore to the canons of Trentham 8 marks and an half, at three terms of the year by compoſition, as it appears in the Biſhop's Matriculus in theſe words: Of the church of Barkby the abbot of Leiceſter is patron, by gift of Robert le Poer having it to his proper uſes of old time, paying to the canons of Trentham 8 marks and an half, by what authority the chapter know not; and hath the chapel of Thurmaſton in the fee of the earl of Leiceſter, which ought to be ſerved three days in the week by the mother church; item, the chapel of Hamilton, which in like manner ought to be ſerved three days in the week by the mother church.

"Memorandum, that the vicar of Barkby ought to ſerve in the chapel of Thurmaſton and Hamilton; to wit, each of them three days in the week; as appears by ſentence given before the ordinary judges, on the Wedneſday next after the feaſt of the Apoſtle St. James, in the church of All Saints of Derby, &c.; and we receive from the vicar there yearly 20*s.*[1] as appears in the ordination of the ſame vicarage, made by Hugh biſhop of Lincoln.

"Ordination of the vicarage.

"The vicar in the church of Barkby ſhall have, in the name of his vicarage, the whole altarage in the ſame; and ſhall pay yearly to the abbot and convent of Leiceſter 20*s.* The vicar ſhall alſo pay ſynodals only.

"We have there the tithe of mills.

"And we till there ſix virgates of land and a half, and the land which we had of John Blunde, to wit, half an oxgang of land and one rood; and the whole land aforeſaid contains 156 acres, 3 roods and a half, which acres were wont to bring £15.; and we have meadow there in divers parcels, as appears in the book of the demeſne lands. The tithe of corn uſed to bring £34.; now about £26.; with the tithe of Thorpe and Thurmaſton.

"Hamilton. Parcels of land by certain donors, as appears by their deeds.

"We had formerly in Hamilton one chapel. The tithe of corn and hay appertain to the church of Barkby; which, according to the biſhop's Matriculus, ought to be ſerved three days in the week by the mother church. Item, the vicar of Barkby was bound to ſerve thoſe three days, by ſentence given before the ordinary juſtices in the church of All Saints at Derby.

"They had there one virgate of land which was aſſigned to the chapel of St. John the Baptiſt in the ſame town, with one toft near the Grove and four ſelions, and the land which Adelize held in Thorp of the aforeſaid virgate of land; all which the abbot Paul and the convent granted to Herbert Fitz-Joceline prieſt of Barkby, to hold of us by the ſervice of 16*d. per annum*, as appears among the deeds of feoffment in Hamilton.

"Item, we had there 10 acres of land, as appears by the deed of William de Ros lord of Hamilton in Barkby, &c.

"We have there, from one oxgang of land and a half in the fields of Thorp and Hamilton, and from one culture at the head of the garden of Richard Fitz-Gerald of Hamilton, and from four ſelions at Blye, and five ſelions upon Brodale, the free rent of 10*d. per annum* from Richard Fitz-Gerald of Hamilton; all which brother Paul and the convent of Leiceſter gave to the ſaid Richard and his heirs, for their homage and ſervice, &c.

"We have there, by gift of Walter Fitz-William-herbert of Barkby, 3*s.* &c.

"We have there, by gift of Gerald de Hamilton, 4*s.* &c."

By theſe extracts it appears that the vicarage of Barkby was endowed with the altarage. The word *altaragium* has been held to include all ſmall tithes; but, according to the above extracts, that ſeems not to be the caſe here; for the monks are ſtated to have had, beſides corn and hay, which are great tithes, certain ſmall tithes, viz. of flax and hemp, and the tithes mills.

In 26 Henry VIII. a ſurvey was taken (under the authority of an act of parliament) of all eccleſiaſtical benefices throughout the kingdom. By this ſurvey it appears that the vicarage of Barkby was then of the yearly value of £10.; ariſing, as the record ſtates it, from certain tithes, great and ſmall, with a manſion, orchard, and other profits; being, one year with another, of the value before-mentioned, namely, £10.

If this record is therefore accurate, ſome augmentation muſt have taken place ſubſequent to the endowment, and prior to the ſurvey of 26 Henry VIII. becauſe nothing more is mentioned in the endowment than the word *altarage*; and that has never been known to include any other than ſmall tithes.

The date of the endowment is not mentioned; but Hugh biſhop of Lincoln was choſen into that ſee in 1209, and remained in it till 1235; and as it is ſtated to have been made during his time, it muſt have been within thoſe years.

In 32 Henry VIII. the following bill was filed in the Court of Augmentations.

"To the worſhipful ſir Richard Ryche, knight, chancellor of the King's Court of Augmentations of the revenues of his crowne.

"In moſt humble wiſe complaining, ſheweth unto your good maſterſhip, your poor and daily orator, *Philip Wreythe*, of the town of Leiceſter, yeoman; that, where John late abbot of the monaſtery of our

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[1] This ſum is ſtill paid annually by the vicar to the impropriator.

Lady in the meadows of Leiceſter, and the convent of the ſame place, by an indenture under their convent ſeal, bearing date the 2d day of May, in the 30th year of the reign of our ſovereign lord king Henry the Eighth that now is, in conſideration of the good, true, and faithful ſervice unto them and the ſaid late monaſtery by your ſaid orator done, hath granted, demiſed, and to farm letten, unto your ſaid orator and his aſſigns, their tithe-barn at Barkby, with their appurtenances, and the tithes of corn and all manner of grain, growing and coming within the fields of Barkby and Thorpe Barkby, to have and to hold the ſaid tithe barn, with the appurtenances, and the ſaid tithes of corn and all manner of grain, to your ſaid orator and to his aſſigns, from the feaſt of Saint Barnaby the Apoſtle next enſuing the date thereof, unto the end and term of 60 years then next enſuing, and fully to be complete, as by the ſame indenture of leaſe thereof, made ready to be ſhewed, more plainly appeareth; by force whereof your ſaid orator into the premiſes entered, and was thereof poſſeſſed, one *George Kingſton*, of Rotheley in the county of Leiceſter, gentleman, of his inſatiable covetous appetite, intending wrongfully to defraud your ſaid orator of his right, intereſt, and firm in the premiſes, ſince that time hath obtained a leaſe of the premiſes out of the ſaid court for certain years yet to come; and hath bargained and ſold the ſame leaſe, and all ſuch right, intereſt, and term, as he claimeth and pretendeth to have of, in, and to, the premiſes by virtue thereof, unto one Richard Langley, of Barkby aforeſaid; who now of late, that is to ſay, about 14 days laſt paſt, by colour thereof, hath wrongfully entered into the premiſes, and from thence expelled your ſaid orator, and will not permit and ſuffer your ſaid orator to have and enjoy the premiſes according to his rightful title and intereſt in the ſame, againſt all right and good conſcience, and to the utter impoveriſhing and undoing of your ſaid orator in this world for ever, unleſs your good maſterſhip's help and ſuccour to him be ſhewed in this behalf: In tender conſideration, and for ſpeedy remedy whereof, it may pleaſe yoor good maſterſhip to grant the king's gracious letters of privy ſeal, to be directed to the ſaid Richard Langton, enjoining and commanding him by the ſame, not only at a certain day, and under a certain pain, by your good maſterſhip to be limitted, there to anſwer to the premiſes; and farther to abide ſuch order and direction therein as by your maſterſhip ſhall be thought to ſtand with right and good conſcience; but alſo that the ſaid Richard Langley in the mean time may avoid and depart from his wrongful poſſeſſion and occupation of the premiſes, and peaceably to permit and ſuffer your ſaid orator to enter into the premiſes; and the ſame to have and enjoy as in his former eſtate, without any farther let, vexation, or diſturbance of the ſaid Langley, or of any other perſon or perſons, by his aſſent, commandment, or procurement, until the ſaid matter be fully diſcuſſed and determined by your good maſterſhip. And your ſaid orator ſhall daily pray to God for the proſperous preſervation of your good maſterſhip long to endure."

By reaſon of the ſtatute 31 Henry VIII. the monaſtery of St. Mary de Pratis at Leiceſter came to the Crown; and the next year after that event the Crown's ſteward or receiver made a return of the rents and profits of the rectory, of which the following is a correct tranſlation:

"The account of Thomas Dylks, bailiff there during the time aforeſaid.

"Farm of the ſite of the rectory there, with other things.

"And for £4. 8*s*. 8½*d*. for the farm of the ſite of the rectory there, with all lands, meadows, and paſtures, and their appurtenances, of the ſaid ſite, together with cloſes in Thorp Barkby, and the tithes of hemp and flax, willows and firs, growing in the fields within the pariſh of Barkby aforeſaid, and the ſhreddings of the aſhes and willows growing there; and alſo with the lands incloſed, called the Pinfold, and the lands and rents of aſſize of the lord of Carliſle, reliefs excepted, ſo demiſed to William Wigſton, of Leiceſter, junior, and merchant of the Staple, by indenture under the conventual ſeal aforeſaid, dated the 27th day of July, in the 22d year of the reign of king Henry VIII. to have and to hold the ſaid ſite, with other the premiſes, except as before excepted, to the aforeſaid William and his aſſigns, from the feaſt of St. Michael the Archangel, which will be in A. D. 1532, unto the end of the term of 21 years then next enſuing, and fully to be completed, rendering therefore yearly to the abbot and convent and their ſucceſſors £4. 8*s*. 8*d*. at the feaſt of St. Michael the Archangel, the Purification of the bleſſed Virgin Mary and Pentecoſt equally; with other clauſes, as in the ſame indenture more fully is contained, this being the 9th year of his term. Sum £4. 8*s*. 8*d*.

"And for 8*s*. for the tithe of hay in the fields of Thorpe Barkby and Hamilton, ſo demiſed to the aforeſaid William Walker, amongſt other things, by indenture under the ſeal of the convent aforeſaid, dated the 6th day of December, in the 29th year of the reign of King Henry VIII. to have and to hold the ſaid tithe to the aforeſaid William and his aſſigns, from the feaſt of St. Michael the Archangel then next enſuing, unto the end of the term of . . . . years then next enſuing and fully to be compleated, rendering therefore yearly to the abbot and convent and their ſucceſſors 8*s*. at the feaſt of St. Michael the Archangel only; with other clauſes, as in the ſaid indenture more fully is contained, this being the ſecond year of his term. Sum 8*s*.

"And for £21. 13*s*. 4*d*. for the tithes of corn and grain, with one tithe barn there, in the county of Leiceſter, demiſed to George Kyngſton, gent. by indenture under the ſeal of the Court of Augmentations, as it is ſaid. Sum £21. 13*s*. 4*d*.

"And for 20*s*. for an annual and perpetual penſion, received by the hands of . . . . vicar of Barkby aforeſaid *per annum*, payable at the feaſt of St. Michael the Archangel only, as appears by the ſaid rental. Sum 20*s*."

Theſe are all the tithes and profits accounted for as parcel of the rectory; and it therefore may be reaſonably imagined that no others belonged to the Crown in the right of the abbey, which is at leaſt negative evidence that all ſuch other tithes as are not here expreſſed belong to the vicarage.

The late Mr. Martin of Palgrave had a grant from Peter de Lincolniâ to the bleſſed Lady of Langley juxta Bredon, & monialibus ibidem, &c. of lands in Barkby prope Leiceſtriam, &c. **S. PETRI DE NICHOL**; dated in 1241; and an agreement between the abbot and convent of Leiceſter and ſir Thomas of Lincoln, lord of Barkby, concerning one acre of paſture in hayâ de Barkby, and the tenants of the abbey in Northorp in Thurmodeſton; *ſans* date.

26. William Pochin, eſq. No modus paid therefrom.

27. See N° 4.

28. See the returns made to parliament in vol. I. p. 38; and the following extracts from the wills of benefactors.

Extracts from Hugh Botham's will, reſpecting the poor of Barkby, Syſton, Humberſton, Stoughton, and the Old and New Hoſpitals at Leiceſter, 1623.

"In the name of God; Amen. I Hugh Botham, of the borough of Leiceſter, in the county of Leiceſter, gentleman, being ſick in body, but whole in mind, and of perfect memory (I thank God), do here make my laſt will and teſtament in form following. Firſt, I bequeath my ſoul into the hand of Almighty God my Creator and Redeemer Jeſus Chriſt, and my body to be buried in the church of Barkby within the ſaid county of Leiceſter. And, as for my worldly goods which God hath bleſſed me withal, my will is, and I do firſt give and bequeath unto the churchwardens and overſeers of the poor within the town of Barkby, in the ſaid county of Leiceſter, and their ſucceſſors, for the good and benefit of their poor for ever, the ſum of twenty pounds of lawful money of England and the uſe thereof, after the rate of forty ſhillings yearly, to be employed towards the relief of the poor there; and the ſtock to remain whole in the churchwardens' and overſeers' hands, and of their ſucceſſors for ever. Item, I give and bequeath unto the churchwardens and overſeers of the poor within the pariſh of Syſton, in the ſaid county of Leiceſter, and their ſucceſſors for ever, the like ſum of twenty pounds of good and lawful money of England, and uſe thereof, after the rate of 40*s.* a year, towards the relief of the poor there; and the ſtock to remain whole in the churchwardens' and overſeers' hands, and of their ſucceſſors for ever. Item, I give and bequeath unto the churchwardens and overſeers of the poor within the pariſh of Humberſton, in the ſaid county of Leiceſter, and their ſucceſſors for ever, the like ſum of £20. and the uſe thereof, after the rate of 40*s.* a year, to be employed towards the relief of the poor there; and the ſtock to remain whole in the ſaid churchwardens' and overſeers' hands, and of their ſucceſſors for ever. Item, I give unto the churchwardens and overſeers of the poor within the pariſh of Stoughton, in the ſaid county of Leiceſter, and their ſucceſſors for ever, the like ſum of £20. and the uſe thereof, after the rate of 40*s.* the year, to be employed towards the relief of the poor there; and the ſtock to remain whole in the ſaid churchwardens' and overſeers' hands, and of their ſucceſſors for ever. Provided always, and my will is, that the churchwardens and overſeers for the time being of all the ſaid ſeveral pariſhes do, upon execution of this my laſt will and teſtament, give their bond in double value, or otherwiſe good ſecurity as ſhall be very ſufficient, for the true employment thereof according to the true meaning of this my laſt will as aforeſaid; or otherwiſe the ſame not to be paid or performed to ſuch of them as ſhall fail of ſuch ſecurity; any thing herein contained to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding. Item, I give and bequeath to each one of the poor of the New Hoſpital 4*d.* apiece, and to every one of the poor of the Old Hoſpital 3*d.* apiece, at my funeral. Dated July 16, 1623."

Part of the will and teſtament of Mrs. Elizabeth Davies, late of Hatton Garden, in the pariſh of St. Andrew, Holborn, London; reſpecting the vicars of Barkby, and part of the North end of Thurmaſton, dated July 29, 1723.

"And I hereby give, order, and appoint, one annuity, or yearly rent-charge, of five pounds of lawful money of Great Britain, to be iſſuing and going yearly for ever out of all my ſaid freehold meſſuages, land, tenements, and hereditaments, with their appurtenances, in or near Thurmaſton and Barkby aforeſaid, or elſewhere, in the ſaid county of Leiceſter, by equal half-yearly payments, at Michaelmas and Lady-day, to and for the uſe of the vicar of the pariſh of Barkby aforeſaid for the time being, for the better ſupport and maintenance of the vicars of the ſaid pariſh for ever; the firſt payment thereof to begin and be made on ſuch of the ſaid days of payment as ſhall happen next after my deceaſe. And I alſo give, order, and appoint, an annuity, or yearly rent-charge of 20*s.* of like money, to be iſſuing and going for ever out of my ſaid freehold eſtate in or near Thurmaſton aforeſaid, at Chriſtmas yearly, to the vicar and churchwardens, for the time being, of the ſaid pariſh of Barkby, to and for the uſe and benefit of the poor people inhabiting or reſiding, or who ſhall inhabit or reſide, in the North end of Thurmaſton aforeſaid, in the ſaid pariſh of Barkby, and not in any other part of the ſaid pariſh; to be diſtributed and divided amongſt them by the ſaid vicar and churchwardens, within ten days after the receipt thereof, in ſuch proportion as they, or any two of them, ſhall judge fit and ſuitable to the wants and neceſſities of ſuch poor people. And my deſire and will is, that, if any of thoſe perſons who have been ſervants to my late mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Barry, deceaſed, and who reſide, or ſhall reſide, in the ſaid North end of Thurmaſton aforeſaid, are or ſhall be ſo reduced, as to want any aſſiſtance out of the ſaid annuity, they ſhall be preferred during their lives in the diſtribution thereof. And, in caſe either of the ſaid annuities of £5. or 20*s.* *per annum* ſhall not be duly paid at the reſpective times above-mentioned or limited for the payment thereof, or within ten days afterwards, being lawfully demanded by the perſon or perſons reſpectively to whom the ſame ſhall be payable by virtue of theſe preſents, then I give and grant to ſuch perſon or perſons reſpectively full power and authority to diſtrain for the arrears thereof, and to deal with the diſtreſſes according to the law concerning diſtreſſes; and, after the ſaid ſeveral ſums of money hereinbefore given as legacies, together with ſuch coſts, charges, and expences, as the ſaid truſtees, or any of them, ſhall diſburſe, expend, or be put unto, in or about the raiſing or paying of the ſaid ſums of money ſo given as legacies, ſhall be fully paid and ſatisfied, &c."

29. There are no Diſſenters [1].

30. None.

31. For the diſcovery of the monaſtery at *Stane* [2], recourſe muſt probably be had to the *Stanfords.* And query, whether *Werewereden* [3] may not be *Garendon?*

32. None.

33. 34. Near the Foſs Road, and within a few yards of the branch of the turnpike that joins the Melton road, there is an oblong mound of earth, of conſiderably greater height than mills were formerly ſet upon, which is generally ſuppoſed to be a Roman tumulus. Its poſition is due Eaſt and Weſt.

35. In getting gravel out of the brook at the bottom of the garden belonging to William Pochin, eſq. in 1796, the copper plate and creſt herewith communicated (ſee Plate LXXIV.) were found. In Burton's account of Barrow exactly the ſame figure is given as the arms of *William D'Aubigny* earl of *Arundel.* In Barkby church, he ſays, were theſe arms: Gules, a lion rampant Argent, *Mowbray.*

36. In a cloſe called Abbot's cloſe, adjoining to the town of Barkby Thorpe, on the South ſide, the ſurveyor of the highways, in 1796, found the bones, apparently of a man, about three feet beneath the ſurface of the earth, in unbaring for gravel.—37. No.

38. The wake of the pariſh is on the firſt Sunday of September, and continues a week.—39. None.

40. A ſtatute-fair for hiring of ſervants has of late years been generally held in the North end of Thurmaſton in this pariſh. The uſual wages of men-ſervants in huſbandry from £3. to £8. or £9.; and of women from £2. to £5.

41. A conſiderable manufacture of woollen and cotton-ware in the frame is carried on here; and the work uſually taken to Leiceſter from moſt of the neighbouring villages.

42. Labourers wages in winter 1*s.* a day; in ſummer 2*s.* 6*d.* and maintenance. Carpenters, maſons,

43. Beaf, veal, mutton, lamb, and pork, 6*d.* a pound; geeſe 3*s.* each; ducks 2*s.* 6*d.* a couple; chicken 2*s.*; butter from 9*d.* to 1*s.* 2*d.* a pound; cheeſe 6*d.* and 7*d.*

44. About £1. an acre; poors rates 3*s.* in the pound.

45. 46. None.

47. Coal 9*d.* a hundred weight.

48. The turnpike from Leiceſter to Melton leads through the pariſh, with a branch to Barkby town. Part of the Foſs Road from Leiceſter to Newark goes alſo through this pariſh; and a branch, called the Wanlip turnpike road, connecting the road from Leiceſter to Melton with that from Leiceſter to Loughborough, for which an act was obtained in 1771.

49. The river Soar bounds part of the pariſh to the Weſt; and the Leiceſter navigation, for which an act was obtained in 1791, branching out of the Soar at its junction with the Wreke, purſues the courſe of the latter river about a mile; and then, in a Southward direction, paſſes through the lordſhips of Syſton, Barkby, and the North end of Thurmaſton, and falls into the Soar at the town of Thurmaſton.

A brook of conſiderable current runs through the pariſh from Beby, down one part of the ſtreet of Barkby, and ſo to Syſton town. On this there once ſtood a mill, at the bottom of the town of Barkby. There are two brick bridges over it; one below the town, of two arches, built by the truſtees of the Leiceſter and Melton turnpike road, 1794; the other in the town, of one large arch, built by William Pochin, eſq. 1795.—The red ſtone, mentioned in p. 46, is frequently found in the rivulet at Barkby; but the lumps of it are very ſmall, none larger than a walnut. It was ſuggeſted by a painter, that it might probably be an acquiſition to oil colours. A bit of it had been rubbed dry upon a white ſtone quite expoſed to the weather, about 31 years ago, which in 1798 appeared as freſh and bright a colour as when firſt rubbed on. Dr. Pulteney, to whom a ſmall piece of this ſtone was ſent, ſays, "As far as I can judge from the very ſmall ſpecimen ſent me, it appears to be an *iron ſtone*, or iron ore, nearly allied to the *Hæmatites*, and anſwering in *pacture*, *colour*, *hardneſs*, and *ſpecific gravity*, (which is 3,444) to the *compact Red Iron-ſtone* of *Kirwan's* Mineralogy, vol. II. p. 170." R. P.

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[1] There may be no Diſſenters in the village of Barkby, nor perhaps in that part of Thurmaſton which is in Barkby pariſh. But in Thurmaſton at large are many Diſſenters, having both a meeting-houſe of Anabaptiſts and of Methodiſts.

[2] *Stane* is noticed as a Benedictine nunnery in the Catalogue of religious houſes aſcribed to Gervaſe of Canterbury, and taken thence by Speed and others. Mr. Burton, however, makes no mention of it; and Bp. Tanner ſuppoſes it to have been a miſtake for *Stone* in Staffordſhire. Or may it not rather have been *Humber-ſtane* in Lincolnſhire?—*Humberſtone* in *Leiceſterſhire*, it may be alſo obſerved, is an adjoining pariſh to *Thurmaſton.*

[3] This is clearly right; and is ſo noticed by Bp. Tanner.

52. None.

53. In the manſion of William Pochin, eſq. are very good portraits of king Charles I. and his queen, half-length; lord chancellor Bacon, an head; and a miniature of Charles I. in needle-work; beſides a great number of family-portraits.

Mr. Pochin has alſo two inſcriptions upon copper plates, relating to the family of Danett of Danetts Hall; which are copied under South Croxton p. 236.

54. Riſing ground and meadow. The field, containing nearly 1800 acres, was incloſed by act of parliament in 1779; William Pochin, eſq. being lord of the manor, and owner of a good part of the lordſhip.

55. Arable, paſture, meadow, and a ſmall proportion of wood.

56. Firm and fertile.

57. There is ſand, gravel, and marle; but the general ſoil is a loam.

58. In the brook are found the ſtar-ſtone, limpit, muſcle, oiſter, cornu ammonis, blood or iron ſtone, thunderbolt, and many marine foſſils; as alſo fragments of lime, containing a great quantity of ſulphur, and apparently ſome mixture of copper ore.

59. 60. 61. 62. None.—63. Nearly equal.

64. Wheat, barley, oats, beans, rye.

65. The uſual manure, horſe-dung, and compoſt, with lime, and occaſionally marl. Horſe-dung, 5*s.* *per* cart-load; Barrow lime, 2*s.* 6*d.* *per* quarter; Critch lime, 4*s.* *per* quarter.

66. The broad-leaf elm is in the greateſt abundance, and thrives well. In Mr. Pochin's home-cloſe, called The Warren, is a very large and antient tree of this ſort.—67. No.

68. The feed of ſheep is, in ſummer graſs, in winter turneps.

69. The air is moderately dry, and not ſubject to produce any particular diſorder.

70. There are none other than the ordinary kinds.

71. The river and brook produce pike, perch, eels, and white fiſh, in moderate quantity, with ſome few carp and tench, rarely ſold openly.

72. 73. 74. None.

In the South-weſt extremity of this pariſh lies part of the village of Thurmaſton, ſituate on the highway to Melton, which here exhibits evident marks of having been the old Roman road. This is a conſiderable village; but the greater part of it lies within the pariſh of Belgrave. In the North end of Thurmaſton, which is in Barkby pariſh, ſtands a great old houſe, formerly called *Thurmaſton Hall*, to which was appendant a very antient chapel, now in ruins[1]; as were certain lands, which, in a deed of 39 Eliz. (1596) are ſaid to have been "ſome tyme to the monaſterie of the bleſſed Virgyn Marie in the meadowes of Leiceſter, now diſſolved, belonging or appertaining." Part of theſe lands were, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, poſſeſſed by *Richard Pepper*, near reſident; and towards the end of that reign, and in that of her ſucceſſor, this, with other parts of the ſaid lands which had been purchaſed by him, belonged to *Robert* Pepper[2], of Staple Inn, co. Middleſex, gent. The ſaid houſe and lands deſcended to his grand-daughter *Elizabeth* Pepper; who, having firſt married a huſband of her own name, *William* Pepper of London, and, ſecondly, *John Davies*, of Hatton Garden, eſq. without iſſue by either, and ſtill retaining the diſpoſal of this her paternal inheritance, bequeathed thereout the perpetual payments already ſtated in the extracts of her will, printed in the preceding page.

After her death, this houſe and the lands thereto annexed, were ſold in 1726 by her ſurviving huſband, John Davies, eſq. then very far advanced in years, to *Bartin Gutteridge*[3], of Deſborough, co. Northampton, gent.; who, dying in 1757, bequeathed the ſame to his ſon *William* Gutteridge, gent.; and in 1779, theſe, with other adjoining lands, were incloſed as is mentioned in p. 46. In 1783, Mr. William Gutteridge deceaſed without iſſue; and his eſtate deſcended to his two ſiſters, *Mary*, widow of the Rev. *Samuel Edwards*, vicar of Welford, co. Northampton, and *Anne*, wife of the Right Reverend Dr. *Thomas Percy*, Biſhop of *Dromore* in Ireland[4]; who, acquiring by purchaſe Mrs. Edwards's ſhare in 1796, applied to the governors of queen Anne's bounty to procure an augmentation for perpetual ſervice in the church of Thurmaſton; which, being ſituate in the South end of this village, and within the pariſh of Belgrave, was only a chapel of eaſe to Belgrave church, and entitled to divine ſervice but once a fortnight[5], although Thurmaſton is a large and populous village, containing not leſs than eight hundred ſouls. This application was ſo favourably received by the governors, that the augmentation, which was completed in 1799, affords now a ſalary for a miniſter to officiate regularly and conſtantly in Thurmaſton church, and to perform all divine offices to his congregation; for, beſides the ſurplice-fees and dues ariſing within his cure, his endowment conſiſts of a regular payment of £22. a year from the vicar of Belgrave, and of 13 acres and 22 perches of land, in the lordſhip of Kirkby Beler in this county, purchaſed of Thomas Belſey, eſq. for about £630.

In completing this endowment, the Biſhop of Dromore (now patron of this church) was aſſiſted by the Lord Biſhop of Lichfield and Coventry, who is impropriator of the great tithes of Belgrave, and by his Lordſhip's leſſee Mrs. *Alanſon*, daughter and heir of *William Aiſlabie*, eſq. a very charitable lady; as alſo by the generous donations of £100. from the late *William Pochin*[6], eſq. then member of parliament for this county, and of £34. from his ſiſter and heir Mrs. *Mary* Pochin, who, by this moſt important of all charities, have thus contributed to the temporal and eternal happineſs of this poor people.

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[1] This is thought to have been the Chapel referred to in p. 59. The traces of the old building, mentioned in p. *62, were probably thoſe of a Grange belonging to the Abbey, the reſidence of two or three of its monks, as was uſual in ſuch eſtabliſhments.

[2] See p. 58; and the pedigree of Pepper, p. 187. Elizabeth was the only daughter and heir of Robert Pepper the younger.

[3] The family antiently wrote their name *Goodriche*, but latterly *Gutteridge*.

[4] See the clear deſcent of Dr. Percy from the Earls of Northumberland, in Dr. Naſh's Hiſt. of Worceſterſhire, vol. II. p. 318; and in Val. Green's Hiſt. of Worceſter, 2 vols. 4to, 1796, in his account of Thomas Percy, eſq. Mayor of Worceſter in 1662, vol. II. p. 37.

[5] The ſervice was alternately between Thurmaſton and Burſtall (ſee p. 187); ſo that by this augmentation Burſtall has now conſtant ſervice alſo.

[6] We gladly take this opportunity to vindicate the memory of this worthy Gentleman from a groſs miſrepreſentation in a former part of this Work (vol. I. p. clv.) concerning the Roman mileſtone, which, our reſpectable Correſpondent had, moſt untruly, been informed, Mr. Pochin intended ſhould be broke to pieces for the repair of the roads, &c.: whereas, in truth, he cauſed it to be ſet up in the ſafeſt and moſt convenient place adjoining to the ſpot where it was found (being the garden near the turnpike-gate), that curious travellers might the more conveniently examine it; and he gave it in ſtrict charge to the gate-keeper to have it carefully preſerved. This he did, after the inſcription had been conſidered and explained, as far as was at firſt legible, by the Rev. Dr. Percy, now biſhop of Dromore; who firſt aſcertained * that moſt important part of the legend, A RATIS II; having ſeen and examined it at the houſe of Mr. Gutteridge; who reſcued it from the labourers, when they uncovered it as they were levelling and repairing the turnpike-road; and who, when he diſcovered the inſcription, which at firſt was not very apparent, had it ſecured with great care; and to him it is owing that it was not then deſtroyed or defaced.

* *This is proved by a letter of the Rev.* George Aſhby *to Dr.* Percy *himſelf, which is now before me; wherein, ſpeaking of the inſcription, he ſays, "You are the only perſon I know, who has viewed it with learned eyes;" and concludes by aſking him, "Are you ſure of* A RATIS, *which appears perfectly fair"* [ſcil. *in your tranſcript*]; *"and, if ſo, gives a great value indeed to the ſtone?"*

BARROW UPON SOAR,

in antient writings called *Baro*, *Baroo*, *Barhoo*, *Barwe*[1], *Barwa*, *Barewa*, a pleaſant village, containing about 200 houſes and 1000 inhabitants (ſituate chiefly on a riſing ground, below which runs the river Soar), is about three miles South-eaſt from Loughborough, by which it is bounded on the North; and on the other quarters by Walton on the Woulds, Segrave, and Quorndon. In the eccleſiaſtical diviſion of the county, this pariſh is part of the deanry of Akeley; and hath within it four towns; viz. Barrow, wherein is the mother-church; Quorndon; Woodhouſe; and part of the town of Mountſorell. It includes alſo the extraparochial liberties of Beaumanor and Charley.

Barrow ſeems to have taken its name from its ſituation, being built on a little mount, or riſing ground; the Saxon word Beoꞃh, or Býꞃiᵹ, in Low Dutch **Berge**, ſignifying a mount, or hill; and thence little hills, or tumuli made of ſtones heaped together, over deceaſed perſons (by way of ſepulchral monuments, which are common in many parts of England), are called *barrows*. It has the diſtinguiſhing addition of Soar, becauſe not many miles diſtant upon Trent is another Barrow, remarkable for that rich meadow which is ſurrounded by the ſerpentine compaſs of the river Trent in that place, and uſually called Barrow Holme[2].

The pariſh is very large, taking in the ſite of Beaumanor (which, notwithſtanding, is extraparochial), Beaumont Leys, Charley (likewiſe extraparochial), Mountſorel Inferior, Quorndon, Woodhouſe, and Woodhouſe Eaves; and the liberty belonging to the townſhip of Barrow alone is computed to contain 2250 acres of land, a great part of which is ſtrong clay. From the Weſt ſide of the village is a moſt delightful proſpect to Quorndon wood and Charnwood foreſt, &c.

The original boundaries are thus deſcribed:

"Limitationes & fines parochie de Baro, per diverſos fideles juratos, &c. limitate, ut patet in commiſſione & inquiſitione ſuper eiſdem factâ; qui dicunt quòd eſt crux inter campum de Syleby & campum ville de Baro, que ſtat ſuper meram, que mera extendit ſe auſtralitèr uſque ad Barrelane, & tunc extendit le uſque ad locum vocatum Parkforth; & à Parkforth extendit ſe uſque ad Mapulwell; & à Mapulwell extendit ſe uſque ad Rededyke de Ulveſcroft. Et tunc incipit alia mera, & tranſit occidentalitèr uſque ad Coppedoke; & abhinc extendit ſe uſque ad refectorium prioratûs de Charley; & abhinc extendit ſe uſque ad Charleyſton. Et tunc incipit alia mera, que incipit abhinc, & tranſit borealitèr uſque ad Rodley-croſſe; & abhinc extendit ſe uſque ad Fayroke. Et tunc incipit una nova mera, que venit orientalitèr, & tranſit per medium ſilve vocat' Bewmaner-parke; & abhinc extendit ſe uſque ad Thorp-dyke; & abhinc extendit ſe uſque ad aquam vocat' Sore; & tunc extendit ſe uſque ad villam de Baro, &c. ut in commiſſione, vel in inquiſitione.

Limites parochie de Baro ex parte Foreſte.

Inprimis, incipiendo ad vad' ſub parco de Querndon, ſequatur foſſat' inter Edyhinehyrſt & le Rydyng uſque Toftſyke, & ſic per Calvecroft-dyke uſque in le Clatryngeforde, quod eſt apud ſtagnum molendini de Swythelonde; & indè per ſycam uſque Mapulwell; & ſic, ſequendo predictam ſicam antiquam, prout jacet per Longedales, uſque Coleweyforth ferè, ad caput predicte ſyce per Coleweyforth, & trans ſuperiorem partem illius ſice rectè in viam que ducit uſque Swythelond inter Lihtelyes & Brombrigge. Et de Colweyforth ex tranſverſo Lyhtelyes uſque Falconerſheye uſque ad locum quendam in quo aliquando quedam crux fuit. Et indè uſque le Redelane, que in illâ parte incipit ad ſuperiorem partem de Falconerſhey, & ſe extendit inter Falconerſhey & antiquum caput campi de Ulveſcroft uſque Hanurcliff; & ſic, ſequendo le Redelane uſque Redyſyke, que diſtendit ſe ex tranſverſo le Redlane uſque Ulveſcroft; & ſic, ſequendo le Redyſyke per inferiorem partem de Falconerſheye uſque Corwelleſyke, que diſtendit de Coppedok uſque inferius angulum novi clauſi de Ulveſcroft, ſcil' Hanurcliff; & ſic, ſequendo Corwelleſyke uſque le Coppedok, uſque diviſum inter le Coppedok, ſequendo Corwelleſyke & antiquum Birchewod. Et ſic de predictis Corwelleſyke, tranſverſando per predictam diverſam inter Coppedok & antiquum Byrchewode, uſque ad le hyeway ſuper acernum lapidem ubi quedam crux ſtare ſolebat, & ſuper le hyeway uſque Donthorndike, & ſic ſequendo foſſat' illud uſque ad antiquum campum de Charley. Et per foſſ' antiq' campi de Charley uſque introïtum curie de Charley; & ibi conjunguntur feoda de Baroo & de Schepiſhed; & ſic uſque ad hoſtium occidentale eccleſie de Charley; & indè uſque le Sbyntlenes que ſunt in campo orientali de Charley. Et indè uſque ad Charleyſton, & indè uſque le heywey ſub Bryndcleves; & ſic, ſequendo le heyway, dimittendo le Baſclif à dextris uſque le Netilbuſhe, ubi dividuntur feoda & parochie de Baro & Schepiſhed. Feodum n. & parochia de Baro extendit ſe ibi à departis le hyewaye uſque ad Schepeſhedway, que eſt via tendens ex tranſverſo le Louſykar uſque le Wodhows, & ſic de illo loco apud le Nettilbuſhe, ſequendo predictam ſemitam de Schepiſhed uſque ad Ailiſkar[3], & ſic uſque ad angulum parci de Bewmaner, comprehendendo medium parci de Bewmaner; ſic uſque ad Thorpmedewe, & ſic deinceps. Require terrarium de terris dominicalibus in terrario fratris W. Charyte[4]."

In the time of Edward the Confeſſor, this extenſive manor, containing fifteen ploughlands, belonged to earl *Harold*, afterwards for a ſhort time king of *England*; who being ſlain in the battle of Haſtings, 1066, the Conqueror gave it to his nephew, *Hugh Lupus* earl of *Cheſter*[5]; who held it, at the time of the general ſurvey, immediately under the king; and had in the demeſne four ploughs and a half, and two bondmen with one bondwoman; and fourteen villans, with thirteen bordars, had eleven ploughs. There were three mills, of thirty ſhillings value; and a wood, one mile long and four furlongs broad, which yielded five ſhillings.

When this manor was held by earl *Harold*, it had the under-written appendages:

In Dunintone, five ploughlands, and a meadow three furlongs long and one broad.

In Coſintone, ſix ploughlands.

In Hohtone, ſix ploughlands.

In Setgrave, ten ploughlands, and ten acres of meadow.

In Seglebi, one ploughland.

In Redreſbi, ten ploughlands, all but one oxgang, and eight acres of meadow.

In Brockeſbi, two ploughlands, ſeven acres of meadow, and a mill of five ſhillings value.

In Friſebi, one ploughland and a half, and four acres of meadow.

In Preſtwald, two ploughlands, a meadow three furlongs long and one broad, and a wood ſix furlongs long and one broad.

In Cernelega, four ploughlands. [This portion, at the Survey, lay waſte; the value unknown.]

In Gadeſbi, one ploughland, four acres of meadow, and a mill of three ſhillings value.

In Redebi, 3 carucates of land all but 2 bovates, and three acres of meadow.

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[1] It is remarkable, that Barrow in Suffolk is ſometimes ſo ſpelt; elſe Barwell is as like. So *Arwe* in Gough's Sepulchral Monuments, vol. I. p. cxxi: and *Morwe*, clix. G. A.

[2] MS. Chetwynd.

[3] On *Allerkar* was a mill belonging to the monks of Bermondſey.

[4] Charyte's Rentale, fol. xiv. b. Many of the names mentioned within the above limits are now wholly loſt or forgotten.

[5] Arms: Azure, a wolf's head eraſed Argent; Plate VII. fig. 1.

In Friſeby[1], one carucate and a half of land, four acres of meadow, and a mill worth 28 pence.

Of theſe lands, four of the earl's knights, at the time of the Survey, held twelve ploughlands. The earl himſelf held four ploughs and a half in demeſne, and thirty ſocmen, and twenty-five villans, and thirteen bordars, who had fifteen ploughs and a half, with one bondman. The four knights had in demeſne three ploughs and twelve villans, with one ſocman and two bordars, who had three ploughs[2].

In the reign of king Stephen, *Ranulph de Gernoniis* earl of *Cheſter* gave the church here, with the chapel of Querndon belonging to it, and one carucate of his demeſne lands, to the abbot and convent of St. *Mary de Pratis* at *Leiceſter*, *ad proprios uſus*; all which was confirmed and continued by *Hugh Cevelioc* the ſucceeding earl of *Cheſter*, and alſo by king Henry II.[3]

For the very high importance of the feudal earls of *Cheſter* it may not be improper to refer to Madox's "Baronia Anglica[4];" where it appears "that the earls and great lords did then in many particulars imitate the form and faſhion of the king's court. As the king had, ſo had they, *dapifers*, or ſeneſchals, chamberlains, and other officers in their houſholds, and likewiſe abroad their *barones*, their chief chivalerian tenants."

In the poſſeſſion of the earls of *Cheſter* this lordſhip continued till the time of earl *Ranulph Blondeville*, ſon of *Hugh Cevelioc*; who poſſeſſed this manor by inheritance in 1181; and, dying without iſſue, it devolved to his ſecond ſiſter and coheir *Mabell*, who married *William de Albini* earl of *Arundel*; whoſe daughter *Nicola* brought this manor to *Roger de Somery*, baron of *Dudley*, co. Stafford, who by her had iſſue four daughters; one of whom, called *Maud*, was married to ſir *Henry de Erdington* (lord of the manor of Erdington, near Birmingham, co. Warwick), who by his wife acquired this manor; and whoſe ſon *Henry* in conſequence aſſumed his mother's coat, counterchanging the colours; Azure, two lions paſſant Or[5].

Peter Picott had an inheritance in Barrow in 1183; and in 1195, *Gilbert*, the ſon of Picott, a knight, had fair poſſeſſions at Barrow, Segrave, Glen, &c.[6]; and in 1219 had iſſue *William*, whoſe property, about the middle of the reign of king Henry III, paſſed by daughters to *Murdack* and *Ireys*, and one third part to *John-Nicolas Picott*, which came ſoon after to *Gilbert Petemon*; yet *Alexander* and *Robert* Picott, and others of that family, continued reſidents here in the reigns of Henry III, Edward I, and Edward II.[7]

William de Albini earl of *Arundel* was a benefactor to the abbot and convent of St. *Mary de Pratis*, by giving them all the great and ſmall tithes of Barrow, except thoſe payable to the monks of St. *Severus*[8], which the abbot and convent afterwards purchaſed.

Other benefactors were, ſir *Thomas Erdington*; *Hugo Herbert*; *John Stevens*, aleraper[9]; *Adam le Salſer*, and *Richard* his ſon; *Ralph le Boteler (Pincerna*, who gave them ſome land *extendentem ſe uſque ad aqueductum labentem in vinarium domini comitis Ceſtrie)*; *Richard le Wes*; and *Gilbert Pedman*.

The abbot and convent had the royalty at Barrow; weyfs and ſtreyſs; view of frankpledge, at which their tenants at Barrow and Quorndon were bound to attend; thoſe of Barrow paying 2*d.* or 4*d.* and of Quorndon 8*d.* to the common fine.

They had alſo the privilege of depaſturing a flock of 250 ſheep; and, from a windmill given by *Giles de Erdington*, and from the water-mill at Barrow, had a tithe of the profits.

They had 68 acres and 3 roods of land in the common fields of Barrow[10]; and, in the fine Cottonian MS. referred to under Barkby, p. 45, is a particular terrier, of two pages and a half, of lands here, belonging to the abbey[11]; and another, in three pages more, of lands in the Southfield, the Morefield, the Weſtfield, the Blopoolakyrlande, &c. at Quorndon.

They had the tithe of the fiſhery; and of all ſtone ſold for the purpoſe of being made into lime.

They had alſo a quit-claim, from *William* ſon of *Richard* ſon of *Elias* of Barrow, from two wax-tapers which had formerly been paid by the ſacriſt of the abbey for an acre of land called *St. Mary's land.*

Hugh de Albini earl of *Arundel*, who died ſ. p. in 1243, confirmed to the abbey of St. *Mary de Pratis* "omnes decimas majores & minores infra limites parochie de Baro[12];" and gave to the abbey of *Garendon* common of paſture for all their cattle in the lordſhip of Barrow, his park excepted[13].

In the Itinerary of 1280, Barrow, Querndon, and Wodehows, anſwered collectively as one vill; and the hamlet of Montſorell for another entire vill.

In 1292, it was found that *Roger de Somery* died ſeiſed of the manor of Barow, parcel of the inheritance of *Nicola de Albini* his mother; and held of the king *in capite*, as of the honour of *Cheſter*, by the ſervice of finding one knight when the king marched into Wales[14].

In 1302, *William de Biſield* and *Matilda* his wife held divers tenements at Barrow upon Soar of the king *in capite*, by the ſervice of grand ſerjeancy[15].

In 1304, it was found that *Nicholas de Segrave* at his death held the manor of Barrow as of the inheritance of *Alice* his wife; and that the ſaid manor was of the fee of *Gilbert de Gaunt*, and held by the ſervice of a knight's fee and an half[16].

In 1309-10, licence was granted to *Philip de Burley* to hold one quarter of the manor of Barrow upon Soar, and one quarter of the manor of Olney, co. Bucks (which *Reginald de Sulley* had procured for life without the king's licence), with a pardon for the tranſgreſſion of the ſaid Reginald[17].

In 1311, it was found that *Mabell de Sulley*, deceaſed, ſome time held one quarter of the manor of Barrow upon Soar, with the appurtenances, of the king *in capite*, as of the honour of *Cheſter*, then in the king's hands, by the ſervice of one quarter of a knight's fee; and that *Raymund* de Sulley, her ſon and heir, was then aged 40, and upwards[18].

Peter Picott, the laſt heir male of his family, died ſ. p. in 1313, *Simon Senvile* the ſon of his ſiſter *Margery*, and *Iſabel Touke* his other ſiſter, being his heirs[19].

In 1316, *Raymund de Sulley* died ſeiſed of £20. rent, ariſing out of a quarter of the manor of Barrow ſuper Sore; which *Philip de Burley* held, for term of life, of the king *in capite*, as parcel of his earldom of *Cheſter*, by the ſervice of a quarter of one knight's fee; and *Elizabeth* wife of *William de Brewes*, daughter and heir of the aforeſaid *Raymund*, was then aged 20[1].

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[1] Friſeby, having been already mentioned, ſeems here to have been repeated for the ſake of adding the mill. But ſo it ſtands in the original record.

[2] "Comes Hugo tenet de Rege Barhoo. Ibi ſunt 15 carucatæ terræ. In dominico habet 3 carucas & dimidiam, & 2 ſervos cum 1 ancillâ; & 50 villani, cum 13 bordariis, habent 11 carucas. Ibi 3 molini de 30 ſolidis. Silva 1 leuvæ longitudinis, & 4 quarentenarum latitudinis, que reddit 5 ſolidos.—Hoc manerium tenuit Heraldus comes, cum appendiciis infraſcriptis: In Dunintone 5 carucatæ terræ, & 3 quarentenæ prati longitudinis, & 1 quarentenæ latitudinis. In Coſintone 6 carucatæ terræ. In Hohtone 6 carucatæ terræ. In Setgrave 2 carucatæ terræ, & 10 acræ prati; & molinum 5 ſolidorum. In Friſebi 1 carucata terræ & dimidia, & 4 acræ prati. In Preſtewald 2 carucatæ terræ; pratum 3 quarentenarum longitudinis, & 1 quarentenæ latitudinis; ſilva 6 quarentenarum longitudinis, & 5 quarentenarum latitudinis. In Cernelegâ 4 carucatæ terræ. (Vaſta eſt. Require precium.) In Gadeſbi 1 carucata terræ, & IIII acræ prati, & molinum 3 ſolidorum. In Redebi 3 carucatæ terræ, & 2 bovatæ minus; & 3 acræ prati. In Friſebi 1 carucata terræ & dimidia, & 4 acræ prati, & molinum 28 denariorum. De his terris tenent 4 milites de comite 12 carucatas terræ. In his habet ipſe comes in dominico 4 carucatas & dimidiam, & 30 ſochmannos, & 25 villanos, & 13 bordarios, habentes 15 carucas & dimidiam, cum 1 ſervo. Milites ejus habent in dominico 3 carucas, & 12 villanos, cum 1 ſochmanno & 2 bordariis, habentes 2 carucas." Domeſday, fol. 237. a. 1.

[3] Cart. 14 Edw. III. n. 17. per Inſpeximus.

[4] P. 133.

[5] Plate VII. fig. 3.

[6] Dugdale, Warw. p. 715; & Reg. Decan. & Capit. Wigorn. fol. 41.

[7] Thoroton's Nottinghamſhire, p. 11.

[8] A Benedictine abbey in a town of that name, within the dioceſe of Coutance in Normandy, founded about 558 by Severus biſhop of Avranches, and re-founded by Hugo de Abrinces, viſcount d'Avranches, afterwards earl of Cheſter.

[9] In one place he is called "Joh'es Stefanus Ale Raper;" in another, "Stephanus le Ropere."

[10] Terrarium dominicale abbathiæ de Pratis.

[11] P. 87. a.—88. a.

[12] Cotton MSS. Vitellius, F. XVII.

[13] Cart. 17 Hen. III. m. 17.

[14] Eſch. 20 Edw. I. ex Libro de Lovel.

[15] Eſch. 30 Edw. I. N° 45. Leic.

[16] Eſch. 32 Edw. I. N° 61. Leic.

[17] Cart. 3 Edw. II. m. 9.

[18] Eſch. 5 Edw. II. N° 12. Leic.

[19] Thoroton's Nottinghamſhire, p. 11; where ſee their pedigree.

In 1325, it was found that *Stephen de Segrave*, deceaſed, and *Alice* his wife, held 18*d.* rent ariſing out of a certain free tenement in Barrow, then conſidered as a member of the honour of Segrave, of *Henry de Erdinton*[2]. In the ſame year, *John* de Segrave and *Chriſtian* his wife held divers rents in Barrow; and *John* de Segrave (ſon and heir of *Stephen*, couſin of the aforeſaid *John* de Segrave ſenior,) was his next heir[3].

In the Segrave Chartulary is a grant, by which *Hugo le Deſpenſer* gave to *Stephen de Segrave*, in marriage with his ſiſter *Roeſia*, a virgate of land in Barrow, and a deed by which *Gilbert Cat* engages to pay to the ſaid Stephen and his heirs an annual rent of 2*s.* for ten virgates of land at Barrow, which he held under *Roger de Memelavain* and his anceſtors[4].

In 1340, *Henry de Beaumont* (then earl of *Boghan*) was found to have died ſeiſed of the hamlet of Barrow, as a member of Loughteborough[5].

In 1331, the following proceſs occurs, relative to the performance by the prior of Laund of ſuit at the court of Barrow, for two meſſuages and three bovates of land held by the ſaid prior at Friſby:

"Rex dilectis & fidelibus ſuis Galfrido le Scroop & ſociis ſuis, juſticiariis ad placita coram nobis tenenda aſſignatis, ſalutem. Monſtravit nobis dilectùs nobis in Chriſto prior de Landâ, per petitionem ſuam coram nobis & concilio noſtro in parliamento noſtro exhibitam, quòd ipſe nuper in curiâ đni Henrici nuper regis Anglie, patris noſtri, coram eodem patre noſtro, per conſiderationem ejuſdem curie, diſrationâſſet versùs Joh̄em de Boivill, conſanguineum & heredem Hugonis de Murdak, quòd idem Joh̄es ipſum priorem acquietare deberet de ſervicio faciendi ſectam ad curiam de Barwe de tribus ſeptimanis in tres ſeptimanas; quod quidem ſervicium ejuſdem curie ab eodem priore tunc exegerunt de duobus meſſuagiis & tribus bovatis terre, cum pertinentiis, in Friſeby, que idem prior de ipſo Joh̄e tenet in puram & perpetuam eleemoſinam, ad nos poſt modum ex parte ipſius prioris accipientis, quòd ipſe per dominos curie predicte pro ſectâ ad eandem curiam faciendâ pro tenementis predictis, per defectum, pretextu acquietancie ejuſdem Joh̄is, qui ipſum in die conſiderationis predicte acquietare debuit, gravatus, diſtrictus fuit, & multiplicitèr inquietatus; precepimus, per diverſa brevia noſtra, de jure vicecomitis noſtri Rotl', quòd diſtringeret predictum Joh̄em ad prefatum priorem de ſervicio faciendi ſectam ad dictam curiam extra dominos ejuſdem curie, juxta conſiderationem predictam acquietand', predictus Joh̄es machinavit ipſum priorem de acquietanciâ ſuâ in hâc parte excludere ſe de terris & tenementis, que die conſiderationis predicte & circiter tenuit, totalitèr dimiſit; quo pretextu idem prior, pro eo quòd idem Joh̄es nihil habet per quod hujuſmodi ſectam faciendam diſtringere voluerit juxta formam conſiderationis predicte, ab executione judicii predicti hucuſque extitit impeditus, & adhuc exiſtit, ad grave dampnum ipſius prioris, & eccleſie ſue Sc̄i Joh̄is Baptiſte de Landâ exhereditationis periculum manifeſtum; ſuper quo nobis ſupplicavit ſibi per nos remedium adhiberi: Nos, nolentes quòd executio judicii predicti per hujuſmodi malitiam ulteriùs differatur, vobis mandamus, quòd, viſis recordo & proceſſu coram nobis, ut premittitur, habitis, in terris & tenementis que idem Joh̄es, die quo prefatus prior acquietanciam illum versùs ipſum Joh̄em, per conſiderationem curie ipſius patris noſtri, ſic diſracionavit, habuit, diſtringi, de mandatis ad dictum priorem de ſervicio ad faciendam ſectam ad dictam curiam acquietand' juxta formam conſiderationis predicte[6]."

The abbot and convent of *Garendon* had common of paſture for all their cattle in Barrow, except within the park there; which was confirmed to them in 1341[7].

In 1343, it was found that *Ralph Baſſet* of *Drayton* died ſeiſed of a certain park at Barrow, and 4*l.* 16*s.* 3½*d.* rents of the naifs and cottagers; all which he held of lord *Edward* earl of *Cheſter* (the Black Prince eldeſt ſon of king Edward III.) by the ſervice of a quarter of a knight's fee[8].

In 1345, king Edward III. by a charter of Inſpeximus, recognized the right of the abbey of Leiceſter to the church of Barrow, and to the carucate of demeſne land, with which Ranulph earl of Cheſter had augmented the rectory *(accrevit eccleſie)*.

In 1346, *Giles de Erdington* (on the aid then granted for knighting Edward of Woodſtock, the king's eldeſt ſon) was aſſeſſed 20*s.* for half a knight's fee in Barrow, Quorndon, and Woodhouſe, parcel of the fees of *Cheſter* and *Huntingdon*[9].

In 1356, *Roger Hillary*, at his death, held 15 acres of meadow in Barrow upon Soar (of the inheritance of *Katharine* his wife) of *Giles de Erdington*, by the ſervice of paying one roſe in a year[10]. *Elizabeth* his widow lived till 1375, and held in dower a moiety of this manor of the king *in capite*, by the ſervice of half a knight's fee; and *Thomas* their ſon, next heir, was aged 28 and upwards[11]. But hear the inquiſition:

"Inquiſitio facta coram Thomâ Walſhe, eſcaetore đni regis in com' Leyc', apud Leyceſtr', die Mercurii ꝓx' poſt feſtum Sc̄i Barnabe Apl̄i, anno regni regis Edwardi Tercii poſt Conqueſtum quadrageſimo nono, virtute cuiuſdam b̄ris đni regis de cancellariâ ſuâ, eidem eſcaetori directi, & huic inquiſicioni conſuet', ꝑ ſacramentum Joh̄is de Knyghthorp, Joh̄is Hikeling, Joh̄is Martyn, Thome Jeke, Rob̄ti Pegg, Will̄i Baily, Thome Warde, Joh̄is Rowle, Rad̄i Calſ', Will̄i Ellys, Joh̄is Steueneſſon, & Rob̄ti Clerk, jur'; qui dicunt ſuper ſacramentum ſuum, quòd Elizabeth, que fuit uxor Egidii de Erdyngton, non tenuit de đno rege in capite ligna, terras, ſeu tenementa, in feodo die quo obiit in com' Leyceſtr'. Et dicunt, quòd tenuit de đno rege in com' Leyc' die quo obiit manerium de Barwe ſuꝑ Sore, cum ꝑtin', ad terminum vite dc̄e Elizabethe, ex dono & conceſſione Will̄i le Walſhe quondam ꝑſone eccl̄ie de Upton & Thome Wilde capell̄i, qui p̃dc̄um manerium, cum ꝑtin', quondā dederunt Egidio de Erdyngton, quondam viro ejuſdem Elizabethe, & eidem Elizabethe, in totam vitam eorꝝdem Egidii & Elizabethe; ita quòd, poſt mortem dc̄orum Egidii & Elizabethe, p̃dc̄um manerium, cum ſuis ꝑtinent', remaneret Thome filio p̃dc̄or' Egidii & Elizabethe, & Margarete uxori ejus, & heredibus de corporibus eorꝝdem ꝓcreatis; &, ſi iidem Thomas & Margareta obirent ſine herede de corporibus eorꝝ exeunte, tunc idem manerium, cum ꝑtinent', remaneret p̃dc̄o Egidio, hered' & aſſignat' ſuis, in ꝑpetuum. Et dicunt, quòd p̃dc̄um manerium tenetur de đno rege in capite ꝑ ſervic' dimid' feodi militis. Et dicunt, quòd ſunt plures domi infra p̃dc̄um manerium, que nichil valent ultra repriſ' ꝑ ann'. Et dicunt, quòd eſt ib̄m unū columbar', quod valet ꝑ ann' ultra repriſ' IIs̄. Et quòd herbag' infra dc̄um maner' valet ꝑ annū Vs̄. Et quòd ſunt ib̄m II caruc' terre in đnico ejuſdem maner'; quòd valent ꝑ annū ultra repriſ' LIIIIs̄. IIIId̄. quia major pars dc̄e terre jac' fricta & inculta ꝑ defc̄um ſervic'. Et quòd ſunt ib̄m XX acre prati, que valent ꝑ annū Ls̄.; videl̄t, quelb̄t acra IIs̄. VId̄. Et quòd ſunt ib̄m viginti-tres virgat' cū meſſuag' & toſto adjacent', unde reddit ꝑ annū XIlī. Xs̄. feſtis Sc̄i Andree Ap̄li, Annunciacōis beate Marie, Apl̄orꝝ Petri & Pauli, & Sc̄i Mich̄is, equis porcōibꝫ; videl̄t, ꝓ quâlibet virgat' terre, cū meſſuag' vel toſto, Xs̄. ꝑ annū. Et quòd eſt ib̄m de reddit' exeunt' de lib̄is tenentibus ꝑ annū XXXIIIs̄. IXd̄. ſolvend' terminis p̃dc̄is. Et quòd ſunt ib̄m XIII cot', que valent ꝑ annū ultra repriſ' XIXs̄. VId̄. ſolvend' ter̄mis p̃dict'. Et quòd quart' ꝑs molendini aquatici ib̄m, ꝑtinent' ad dictum manerium, valet ꝑ annū ultra repriſ' XIIIs̄. IIIId̄. Et quòd ꝓficue & perquiſ' cur' ib̄m valent ꝑ annū ultra repriſ' Xs̄. Et dicunt, quòd eſt una caruc' terre in dominico in Querndon & Wodhows, que ſunt ꝑcelle maner' p̃dicti, in com' p̃dc̄o, que valent ꝑ annū ultra repriſ' XXs̄. Et dicunt, quòd ſunt III acre prati ib̄m, que valent ꝑ annū VIs̄. Et quòd eſt ib̄m una paſtura ſeꝑal' vocat'

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[1] Eſch. 10 Edw. II. N° 52. Leic.

[2] Eſch. 19 Edw. II. N° 91. Leic.

[3] Eſch. 19 Edw. II. N° 88. Leic.

[4] See the Appendix to vol. II. p. 113.

[5] Eſch. 14 Edw. III. N° 24. Leic.

[6] Clauſ. 5 Edw. III. pars 2. m. 11.

[7] Cart. 14 Edw. III.

[8] Eſch. 17 Edw. III. N° 59. Leic.

[9] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III.

[10] Eſch. 30 Edw. III. N° 53. Leic.

[11] Eſch. 49 Edw. III. pars 1. N° 46.

Querndon Medewe, que valet ꝑ annũ xxs̃. Et quòd ſunt ib̃m iii acre ſin boſc', que valent ꝑ annũ ultra repriſ' vs̃. Et quòd ſunt ib̃m vi cot', que valent ꝑ annũ ultra repriſ' ixs̃. Et quòd eſt ib̃m de reddit' exeunt' de lib̃is tenement' ꝑ annũ ixs̃. viđ. ſolvend' terminis ſupradictis. Et quòd eſt un' rod' terre lib̃e in Montſorell, in com' p̃dc̃o, que eſt ꝑcella p̃dc̃i maner', que valet ꝑ annũ iđ. Et dicunt, quòd p̃dc̃a Elizabetha tenuit in com' p̃dc̃o, die quo obiit, maner' de Naſſington, &c. Et quòd p̃dc̃us Thomas, fil' & heres p̃dc̃orꝫ Egidii & Elizabethe, eſt heres ejuſdem Elizabethe ꝓpinquior, qui eſt etatis xxviii annorꝫ & amplius. In cujus rei teſtim', p̃dc̃i jur' ſigilla ſua p̃ſenti appoſuerunt. *(Convenit cum Recordo* [1].")

Sir *Giles de Erdington*, knt. died in 1375, ſeiſed of the manor of Barrow; leaving his ſon and heir, ſir *Thomas*; who had the honour of marrying *Margaret*, daughter of *Thomas de Brotherton* earl of *Norfolk*, who in her own right ſucceeded to the title of counteſs on her father's death. This lady had before been married to *John* lord *Segrave*, who had left her a widow in 1355, and by whom ſhe had one daughter, *Elizabeth*, mother to *Thomas* lord *Mowbray*, earl marſhal and duke of *Norfolk*. She had alſo been married ſecondly to ſir *Walter Manny*, K. G. who again left her a widow in 13 . . .

In 1372, *John Plomme*, of Barrow upon Sore, was vicar of All Saints church, Northampton [2].

In 1390, *Ralph Baſſet* of *Drayton*, knt. died ſeiſed of the manor of Barrow, with the appurtenances, held of the king *in capite* by knight's ſervice [3].

In 1394, on the death of ſir *Thomas de Erdington*, it was found that *William Walſhe*, rector of the church of Upton, and *Thomas Wilde*, a capellan, had formerly aſſigned to *Giles de Erdington*, knt. (father of Thomas de Erdington, knt. ſince deceaſed), for term of life, the manor of Barrow upon Soar, and the view of frank pledge there; that the ſaid manor was held of the king *in capite*, by the ſervice of a quarter of one knight's fee; and that *Thomas*, ſon of the ſaid *Thomas* and *Margaret* his wife, counteſs (afterwards ducheſs) of *Norfolk*, was next heir of the ſaid Thomas [4].

In 1402, it was found that *Roger Hillary*, deceaſed, was ſeiſed (jointly with *Margaret* his wife then living) of fifteen acres of meadow, with the appurtenances, in Barrow, held of *Thomas Erdington* by the ſervice of one roſe a year; that *John* ſon of *Saer*, ſon of *Joan* (one of the ſiſters of the ſaid Roger Hillary), and *Elizabeth*, wife of *John Ruſſel*, knt. daughter of Elizabeth (another of the ſiſters of the ſaid Roger) were his next heirs. In the ſame year, it was found that *Joan* (widow of *Ralph Baſſet* of *Drayton*, knt.) died ſeiſed, for term of life, of a third part of the manor of Barrow, held of the king *in capite* by knight's ſervice; and that ſhe had no heirs [5].

In 1404, it was found that *Margaret* ducheſs of *Norfolk* (widow of *Thomas de Erdington*, knt.) died ſeiſed of the manor of Barrow, with the appurtenances, held of the king *in capite* by knight's ſervice; alſo of one meſſuage, and a moiety of one virgate of land, and a third part of twelve acres of meadow, with the appurtenances, in Barrow aforeſaid, held of the king *in capite*, by the ſervice of a ſixtieth part of one knight's fee; that all the lands ſhe held in Barrow and Quorndon were held of the king *in capite* by the ſervice of half a knight's fee; and that *Thomas* de Erdington, knight, was her ſon and next heir [6].

Sir *Thomas* Erdington, who then ſucceeded to his father's moiety of the manor of Barrow, became afterwards poſſeſſed of the other moiety on the death of his relation *Reymond de Sully*; as appears from the following record, among the MSS. in the Britiſh Muſeum, intituled, "Deed relating to the claims made to and for the manor of Barrow, co. Leiceſter, by divers deſcendants from Roger de Somery.

"Leyc', pro *Barowe*. Bee it remembred, that *Roger Somery* was ſeiſed in his demeazne, as in fee, of the mannor of Barowe, and other certaine mannors, lands, and tenements, in divers ſhires; and had iſſue two daughters, *Mabill* and *Mawd*; and dyed ſeiſed. After whoſe death, Mabill and Mawd entred into the ſame mannor; and Mabill took to huſband *Walter Sulby*; Mawd tooke to huſband *Henry Erdington*. The wch Walter and his wife, and Henry and his wife, made purpartie betweene them of the ſaid mannors and all other lands and tenem^ts^ that the ſaid Roger dyed ſeiſed of; ſoe that the halfe manor of Barowe was allotted the purpartie of the ſaid Walter and Mabill, and that other halfe of the ſaid mannor was allotted to the purꝑty of the ſaid Henry and Mawd. Walter had iſſue *Reymond*: Walter and Mabill dyed. After whoſe deceaſe, Reymond, as ſonne and heire, entred into the ſaid half deale of the ſaid mannor of Barowe, and on all other lands and tenem^ts^ that were allotted to his father and mother in purꝑty, and dyed ſeiſed w^th^out iſſue of his body: wherefore the right of the halfe of the ſaid mannor of Barowe, that was allotted to the purparty of the ſaid Walter and Mabill, is deſcended to *Thomas* Erdington, knt. coſen and heire to the ſame Reymond (that is to witt), the ſaid Thomas is ſon to *Thomas*, ſon to *Thomas*, ſon to *Giles*, ſon to *Mawd*, ſiſter to *Mabill*, mother to the ſaid Reymond: And ſoe the ſaid Thomas Erdington, knt. aſketh the halfe of Barowe ag^t^ Rauf Shirley, &c. [7]."

In a book of fifteenths and tenths, granted by the laity in 1416, Barrow was rated at 6*l.* 16*s.*; Beaumont fee *(de priore Hoſpitalis S. Johannis Jeruſalem in Angliâ)* at 6*s.* 8*d.*; Mountſorell burghe, at £3.; Quorndon, at £2.; and Wodhouſe, at £2.; and, in the ſubſidy of 1445, at the ſame ſums; but an abatement was made of 3*l.* 4*s.* at Barrow; of 5*s.* at Mountſorell; of 10*s.* at Quorndon; and of 6*s.* at Woodhouſe [8].

In 1427, *Elizabeth* widow of *Henry de Beaumont* died ſeiſed of Barrow, as a member of Beaumanor [9].

In 1433, it was found that *Thomas Erdington*, eſq. died ſeiſed of the manor of Barrow, held of the king, by the ſervice of a quarter of one knight's fee, and that *Thomas* Erdington was his ſon and heir [10].

In 1434, it was found that *Sibilla*, widow of *Thomas Erdington*, knt. died ſeiſed of a third part of the manor of Barrow, held of the king, by the ſervice of a quarter of one knight's fee [11].

In 1439, *Beatrix*, wife of ſir *Hugh Shirley*, died ſeiſed of a third part of the manor of Barrow, which land formerly belonged to ſir *Ralph Baſſet* of *Drayton* [12]; and was afterwards ſold by ſir *Robert Shirley*, bart. as appears by evidences in the poſſeſſion of the earl *Ferrers*.

In 1443, *Elizabeth* lady *Clynton* died ſeiſed of three meſſuages and three carucates of land, with the appurtenances, in Barrow upon Soar and Shakerſton, held of the abbeſs of *Poleſworth*; and *William Lucy* was her couſin and next heir, being the ſon of *Alice*, daughter of *Margery*, daughter of *James*, ſon of *Joan*, ſiſter of *William*, father of the aforeſaid Elizabeth [13].

The manor of Barrow upon Soar continued in the family of *Erdington* (as appears by their genealogy in p. 50.) till 1461, when the laſt ſir *Thomas de Erdington* enfeoffed ſir *Richard Neele* ſerjeant at law and others in this manor and divers lands in this county, to the uſe of the ſaid ſir Thomas during his life, and afterwards to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten; in default of ſuch iſſue, remainder to *William* lord *Haſtings* and his heirs for ever. Which ſir Thomas [14] dying ſoon after without iſſue, it came to the ſaid William lord Haſtings accordingly.

In 1463, it was found that *William Beaumont* viſcount *Beaumont*, attainted of high treaſon, was ſeiſed of 24 acres of land and three roods of meadow in Barrow [15]; and, 26 Oct. 1464, king Edward IV. granted divers lands in Barrow and Quorndon, late parcel of the poſſeſſions of *Henry* lord viſcount *Beau-*

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[1] MS. Dodſw. CXV. 234; ex bundello Eſcaet. de anno regni regis Edwardi Tertii quadrageſimo-nono, parte 1, N° 46.

[2] Bridges, vol. I. p. 442.

[3] Eſch. 14 Ric. II. N° 9. Leic.

[4] Eſch. 18 Ric. II. N° 15. Leic.

[5] Eſch. 4 Hen. IV. N° 36. Leic.

[6] Eſch. 6 Hen. IV. N° 27. Leic.

[7] Harl. MSS. 1985. 27. fol. 257. a.

[8] See vol. I. p. xc.

[9] Eſch. 6 Hen. VI. N° 49. Leic.

[10] Eſch. 12 Hen. VI. N° 22. Leic.

[11] Eſch. 13 Hen. VI. N° 23. Leic.

[12] Eſch. 18 Hen. VI.

[13] Eſch. 22 Hen. VI. N° 36. Leic.

[14] Mr. Burton, p. 30, ſays, this Thomas Erdington was attainted in 1467; and that the king then granted it to William lord Haſtings; but this is uncertain. See Dugdale's Warwickſhire, 1730, vol. II. p. 891. b.

[15] Eſch. 3 Edw. IV. N° 30. Leic.

mont, to *William Haſtings* his chamberlain[1]; and again, 9 Aug. 1467, granted divers lands and poſſeſſions at Barrow, late parcel of the poſſeſſions of *William Beaumont*, to the ſame *William Haſtings*, to hold of the king and his heirs by homage only, in lieu of all ſervice[2]. On the attainder of lord Haſtings in June 1483, this lordſhip and all his immenſe eſtates reverted to the crown; and, on inquiſition, it was found that *Edward* late king of *England*, by his letters patent, bearing date at Weſtminſter, 9 Aug. 7 Edw. IV. had granted the manor of Barrow to *William* lord *Haſtings*, deceaſed; that it was held of the king by homage only; and that the ſaid William lord Haſtings was alſo ſeiſed of ten meſſuages, 6 virgates of land, 10 acres of meadow, 20 of paſture, 100 acres of wood, and 40*s.* rent in Barrow[3]: all which, on the acceſſion of king Henry VII, in conſideration of the laſt lord's ſervices, were reſtored, Nov. 22, 1485, to his ſon ſir *Edward Haſtings*, father of *George* the firſt earl of *Huntingdon* of that name, who died lord thereof in 1534[4]; as did his ſon *Francis*, the ſecond earl, June 20, 1561; and two grandſons, *Francis* the third earl, Dec. 14, 1595; and *George* the fourth earl, Dec. 30, 1604; who is ſtated to have died ſeiſed, *inter alia*, of the manor of Barrow, then of the annual value of £66. 13*s.* 9½*d.* and held of the king, as of the fee of *Cheſter*, by fealty only; and, *Francis* lord *Haſtings* his ſon and heir being then dead, *Henry* earl of *Huntingdon* (then aged 18 years and 6 months) was his grandſon and heir. He held alſo the manors of Loughborough (worth 133*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*); with Aſhby de la Zouch, Evington, Langham, Gopſal, Packington, Belton, Thringſton, and Oſgathorpe, with Alton Grange, Donington Park, the hundred of Framland, and a ninth part of the honour of Winton[5].

Walter Kebell, eſq. died July 31, 1524, ſeiſed, *inter alia*, of lands at Barrow ſuper Sore[6].

Ralph Marſhall died May 10, 1543, ſeiſed of ſome meſſuages and lands at Barrow, held under the earl of Huntingdon, on a rent of 12*s.*; but by what ſervice was unknown; and *Thomas* his ſon and heir was aged 16. He held alſo ſome meſſuages and lands at Hathern, under *Henry* marquis of *Dorſet*, as of the manor of Shepeſhed, by the fourth part of a knight's fee, and a rent of 66*s.* 8*d.*; and at Rothley, under the priory of St. *John of Jeruſalem*, as of the manor of Rothley ſoke, by a rent of 7*s.*[7] The deſcendants of this family were long after poſſeſſors of property in this pariſh, and alſo at Sileby and Burton on the Woulds.

In 1564, there were 64 families in Barrow; 60 in Quorndon; 40 in Mountſorrel; and 44 in Woodhouſe.

In 1567, this manor, which had been ſeized by the queen, was reſtored to *John Hunt* and others[8].

In 1580, the following friendly letter, relative to a claim of common right at Barrow, was ſent by ſir Walter Mildmay, chancellor of the Exchequer, to Adrian Stocks, eſq.

"After my verye hartie cōmendacōns unto you. The inhabitants of Woodhouſe in Leiceſterſhire, whereof divers be her majeſties tenaunts, as I am informed, doe pretend to have common of paſture, for certaine ſpace of wynter-tymes, in dyvers parcels of land, in the pariſh of Barrow, in the ſame ſhiere, belonginge to *Adrian Farneham*, ſonne and heire of *Thomas Farneham*, of Querndon, eſquier, deceaſed; and greate ſuite and debate in lawe ys like to inſue thereuppon, to the vexacōn and diſquietnes and hyndraunce of both partyes, which mighte or were better to be prevented by ſome good meanes beforehand. Theis are therefore moſt hartelie to deſire you (the rather at my requeſte) to take ſome ſuche gentleman as you think moſte meete to be aſſiſtaunt unto you for that purpoſe, and to call the ſaid parties before you, and, by their aſſents, to take ſome ſuche order in the premiſſes as maie not onelie ſtaie trouble and vexacōn in lawe betwene them, but alſo be for the eaſe, profit, and quietnes of the ſaid parties: for it is ſignified unto me, that the title of the ſaid inhabitaunts to the ſaid common is verye doubtfull and queſtionable; and that ſome other good waye, with your helpe, mighte be taken to their ſatisfaction, and more to their proffit than the ſaid common would be, and to the contentacōn of the ſaid Adrian, in his mynoritie nowe beinge; to whome, I praye you, ſhowe your friendſhippe and furderaunce in anie reſpecte that maie pleaſe him therein, without the hinderaunce of the ſaid inhabitaunts. And what friendſhip you ſhowe to the ſaid Adrian for my ſake, I will gladly requite the ſame, as occaſion hereafter ſhall ſerve; as knoweth God, whoe have you in his kepinge. From London, this vith of Februarye, 1580.

Your veary loving freinde, Wa. Mildmay.

To my verye freinde Mr. Adrian Stocks,
Eſquier, at Beaumanor."

Certain lands in Barrow upon Soar were let to ſir *George Haſtings*, knt. by crown-leaſe dated 20 June, 1584, at the yearly rent of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*[9]

In 1595, a purchaſe of 141 acres of land in Barrow and Quorndon was made by *William Heyrick*, eſq. of Beaumanor; who bought at the ſame time the great and ſmall tithes of Quorndon and Mountſorell; and appointed *Richard Rabye*, of Beaumanor, Sept. 15, 1597, his attorney, to receive rents of all the tenants of Barrow, Quorndon, Woodthorp, Woodhouſe and Woodhouſe Eaves, Loughborrow, and Mountſorell, all holding of the manor of Beaumanor.

In 1608, ſir *William Herrick* purchaſed, from *Juſtinian Povey* and *George Warde*, for 144*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* the fee-farm rents of Barrow; and in 1614 he held, under a leaſe from the Crown, certain *Concealed Lands* in that lordſhip, at an annual rent of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* In the ſame year, he paid 36*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* for the charge of paſſing the rectory of Barrow under the great ſeal[10].

William Judſon, who made his will July 12, died Aug. 1, 1619, poſſeſſed of one cuſtomary meſſuage and 32 acres of land in Barrow, parcel of the manor, and held of the king, on a rent of 5*s.* by knight's ſervice. He held alſo another cloſe and certain lands there, by the like ſervice, at a rent of 20*d.* By his wife *Cecilia* he had two ſons; *William*, who died an infant; *Thomas*, aged 6 years and 2 months; and one daughter, *Philippa*[11].

About the middle of the ſeventeenth century the following caſe was ſtated, by Mr. *Coppin*, to Serjeant Ellis:

"The towne of Barrow ſuꝑ Soare hath in it divers feilds, which doe lye open and cōmonable; there is an ancient cuſtome in the towne, that all ſuch ꝑſons as live in ancient meſſuages or cottages have cōmon in the feilds for their cōmonable cattle at cōmonable tymes in the yeare, though they have noe land belonging to their houſes; and it is alledged, that they which have land in the feilds are to have noe cōmon, unleſs they have houſes alſo. A. hath in the feilds 96 acres of land, but hath no houſe: his lands have large hades and more graſſe-ground than any other men's land; and the reſt of the landholders doe cōmon upon his land, but doe deny him to have any cōmon, he or any before him (that wee can remember) not haveing made uſe of any cōmon yet: Qu. whether A. hath not right to cōmon according to the ꝓportion of his land? and whether he may not make uſe of cōmon upon other men's lands, as well as they doe upon his? or whether (if he putts his cattle upon his owne land firſt, if they goe upon other men's,) it ſhall be a treſpaſſe? (It was once in the Crown.) In caſe he hath noe cōmon, whether he may not plow up his hades?"

Anſwer. "In this caſe of cōmon right, he ought to have common upon other men's lands, as well as they upon his: but ſuch a cuſtome, or p̃ſumption, that none ſhall have cōmon, except he have an houſe, is good; for, it may have a reaſonable commencement.

I conceive he may plow upp his hades. W. Ellys[12]."

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[1] Pat. 4 Edw. IV. pars 2. m. 18.

[2] Pat. 7 Edw. IV. pars 1.

[3] Eſch. 1 Ric. III. N° 32. Leic.

[4] MS. Chetwynd.

[5] Inq. at Aſhby de la Zouch, 5 Jac. I; Cole's Eſcheats, vol. III. (Harl. MSS. 758.) p. 200.

[6] Inq. 27 Nov. 14 Hen. VIII; Cole's Eſcheats, vol. I. (Harl. MSS. 756.) p. 138.

[7] Inq. at Market Boſworth, 27 Nov. 34 Hen. VIII; Cole's Eſcheats, vol. II. (Harl. MSS. 757.) p. 25.

[8] Hil. Rec. 9 Eliz. Rot. 9.

[9] Leaſes in the Augmentation Office.

[10] From the original receipts.

[11] Inq. at Leiceſter, 9 Jan. 9 Charles I; Cole's Eſcheats, vol. II. (Harl. MSS. 757.) p. 322.

[12] Palmer's MS Caſes, p. 290.

PEDIGREE of QUINCY, COMIN, and BEAUMONT.

Saher de Quincy, 1190.=Maud de St. Lis.

1. Robert de Quincy, 1194.= . . . . .

Hawiſe, ſiſter and coheir of Ranulph earl of Cheſter; firſt wife.=1. Saher de Quincy[1], created earl of Wincheſter 1207; died in Paleſtine 1220.=Margaret, dau of Robert Blanchmains earl of Leiceſter, and ſiſter and coheir of Robert Fitzparnell, died 1234.

1. Robert lord Quincy, eldeſt ſon, being in the Holy land at his father's death, his younger brother ſucceeded to the title.=Hawiſe, 4th dau. of Hugh Cevelioc earl of Cheſter, counteſs of Lincoln.

1. Arabella, marr. to ſir Rich. Harcourt, knt of Stanton Harcourt, Oxon, and Ellenhall, Staff. and alſo of Boſworth by his wife; from whom Harcourt of Boſworth and Ellenhall, and the preſent earl of Harcourt.

2. Hawiſe, married Hugh de Vere earl of Oxford, from whom the other earls of the name.

2. Roger de Quincy[2], earl of Wincheſter, died April 25, 1264.=Helen, dau. and coheir of Alan earl of Galloway, lord conſtable of Scotland.

3. Robert junior, died 1257.=Helen, dau. of Leoline prince of Wales, and widow of John le Scot earl of Huntingdon and Cheſter.

Margaret, dau. and heir; re-married to Walter Marſhall earl of Pembroke.=John Lacy, conſtable of Cheſter, and earl of Lincoln in right of his wife.

1. Margaret, married to William de Ferrers earl of Derby; by whom the lords Ferrers of Groby and Chartley.
2. Helen, marr. to Alan lord Zouch baron of Aſhby; died 1296.

3. Elizabeth de Quincy, dau. and coheir.=Alexander Comin, earl of Bucquan.

1. A nun.

2. Joan, dau. and coheir.=Humphrey Bohun, ſon of Humph. earl of Hereford, died ſ. p.

3 Margaret, ſole heir at laſt.=Baldwyn lord Wake, died 1282.

1. John Comin, earl of Bucquan, died ſ. p.

2. Alexander Comin, earl of Bucquan.= . . . . .

Henry lord Beaumont, fourth ſon to Lewis lord Beaumont of France, heir to his ſiſter Iſabel de Veſcy, baron of Folkingham, co. Lincoln, and earl of Bucquan in right of his wife; died 1340.=1. Alice, dau. and coheir, died 1349.

2 Katharine, married to David earl of Athol in Scotland.

3. Margaret, married to the earl of Roſs in Scotland.

1. John lord Beaumont, died 1342, æt. 24.=Eleanor, ſiſter of Henry earl of Lancaſter grandſon to king Henry III.

2. Thomas Beaumont, heir to his mother 1349.

Elizabeth.=Nicholas lord Audley, died July 22, 1391, ſ. p.

Iſabel.=Henry, duke of Lancaſter, died 1361.

Henry lord Beaumont, æt. 2 on the death of his father; died 1370.=Margaret, dau. of John de Vere earl of Oxford.=Nicholas de Lovaine, 2d huſband.=Sir John Devereux, 3d huſband.

Katharine, dau. and heir of ſir Thomas Everingham, knt. of Laxton, co. Nott 1ſt wife.=John lord Beaumont, K. G. died 1397.=Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Mowbray, earl marſhall; 2d wife.

1. Henry lord Beaumont, died 1427.=Elizabeth, dau of William lord Willoughby of Ereſby.

2. Sir Thomas Beaumont, knt. of Cole Orton, lord of Baſqueville in Normandy 1427.=Philippa, dau. and heir of ſir Thomas Maureward, of Cole Orton, knt.

3. Richard.

Elizabeth, dau. and heir of Will. Phelip lord Bardolph and Joan his wife, dau. and heir of Thomas Bardolph, of Wormgey, Norfolk; died 1441.=1. John viſct. Beaumont, K. G. and lord high chancellor of England, æt. 3 on the death of his father; ſlain at the battle of Northampton, 1460, on the part of the king.

2. Henry Beaumont, of Wedneſbury, co. Staff. eſq= . . . .

Henry Beaumont, of Wedneſbury, eſq. in right of his wife.=Joan, dau. and heir to William Leventhorpe, of Wedneſbury, eſq.

1. John Beaumont, of Cole Orton, from whom deſcended Thomas viſcount Beaumont.

2. Tho. Beaumont, of Thrinkſton, co. Leic. from whom deſcended the Beaumonts of Gracedieu.

1. Henry, died 1442.

Joan, dau. to Humphrey Stafford, duke of Buckingham, firſt wife.=2. William viſcount Beaumont and lord Bardolph, attainted 1461; reſtored 1485; died without iſſue Dec. 20, 1507.=Elizabeth, dau. of Richard Scrope, 2d wife.

1. Mary, d. unmarried.

2. Joan, ſiſter and heir.=John lord Lovel, of Tichmarſh.

Henry Beaumont, eſq.=Eleanor, dau. of John Sutton lord Dudley.

Sir Henry Beaumont, knt.= . . . .

Francis viſcount Lovel, attainted 1485; killed at the battle of Stoke near Newark, 1487.
1. Joan, married to ſir Brian Stapleton[3], knt. of Carleton, co. York; from whom the Stapletons there.
2. Frideſwide, married to ſir Edward Norris, knt. of Yaſenden in Berks; from whom lord Norris of Rycote.

Sir John Beaumont, knt.= . . . .

1. Joan, dau. and coheir, with whom Tinmore, Staffordſhire; wife to Will. Babington, eſq. a younger ſon of Thomas Babington, of Dethick, co. Derby, eſq. by whom the Babingtons of Tinmore.
2. Dorothy, married Humphrey Comberford, of Comberford, co. Staff. eſq. and of Wedneſbury in right of his wife; by whom the Comberfords there.
3. Eleanor, married Humphrey Babington, brother to William; from whom the Babingtons of Rothley.

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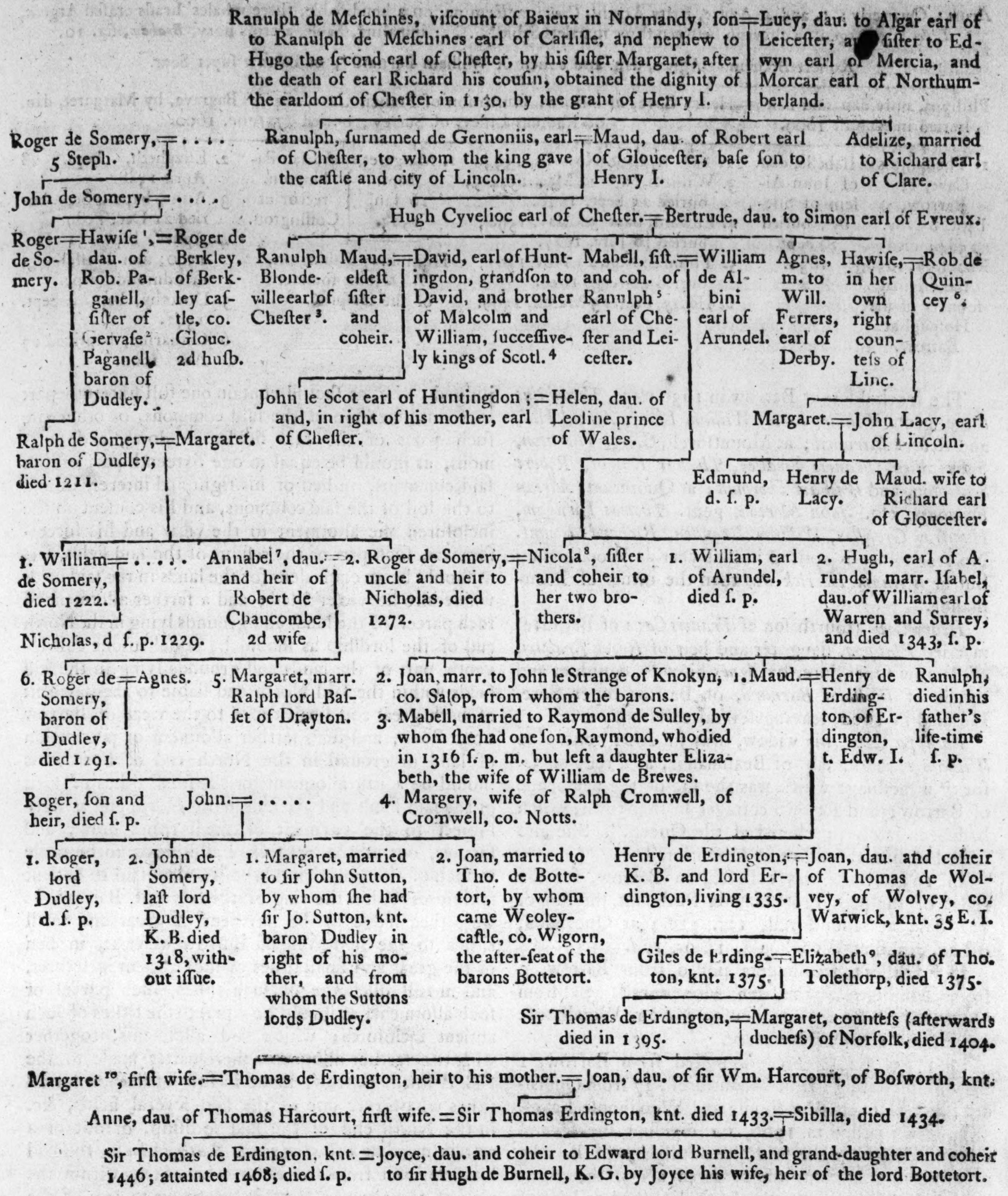
[1] Saher de Quincy, in 1205, fined to the king 5000 marks, that he might have the whole Honour of Grenteſmainell, with the appurtenances; and 1000 marks, that the king would commit to him all the land which the earl of Leiceſter had in England; and in 1207 entered into a concord with Simon de Montfort, for a diviſion of the lands which had belonged to Robert earl of Leiceſter. Madox, Baron. Angl. pp. 34. 35.

[2] See a curious law-caſe, concerning a claim of this earl, for the extenſion of the Honour of Leiceſter, in Madox, ibid. p 170.

[3] Great grandfather to *Richard Stapleton*; whoſe ſon *Gilbert* married *Ellen* daughter of ſir *John Gaſcoigne* of Bernebow." Gaſcoigne, MS Notes on Burton.

PEDIGREE of ERDINGTON of BARROW.


Ranulph de Meſchines, viſcount of Baieux in Normandy, ſon to Ranulph de Meſchines earl of Carliſle, and nephew to Hugo the ſecond earl of Cheſter, by his ſiſter Margaret, after the death of earl Richard his couſin, obtained the dignity of the earldom of Cheſter in 1130, by the grant of Henry I. = Lucy, dau. to Algar earl of Leiceſter, a[illegible] ſiſter to Edwyn earl of Mercia, and Morcar earl of Northumberland.

Roger de Somery, = ... 5 Steph.

John de Somery. = ...

Roger de Somery. = Hawiſe[1], dau. of Rob. Paganell, ſiſter of Gervaſe[2] Paganell, baron of Dudley. = Roger de Berkley, of Berkley caſtle, co. Glouc. 2d huſb.

Ralph de Somery, baron of Dudley, died 1211. = Margaret.

Ranulph, ſurnamed de Gernoniis, earl of Cheſter, to whom the king gave the caſtle and city of Lincoln. = Maud, dau. of Robert earl of Glouceſter, baſe ſon to Henry I.

Adelize, married to Richard earl of Clare.

Hugh Cyvelioc earl of Cheſter. = Bertrude, dau. to Simon earl of Evreux.

Ranulph Blondeville earl of Cheſter[3].

Maud, eldeſt ſiſter and coheir. = David, earl of Huntingdon, grandſon to David, and brother of Malcolm and William, ſucceſſively kings of Scotl.[4]

Mabell, ſiſt. and coh. of Ranulph[5] earl of Cheſter and Leiceſter. = William de Albini earl of Arundel.

Agnes, m. to Will. Ferrers, earl of Derby.

Hawiſe, in her own right counteſs of Linc. = Rob de Quincey[6].

John le Scot earl of Huntingdon; and, in right of his mother, earl of Cheſter. = Helen, dau. of Leoline prince of Wales.

Margaret. = John Lacy, earl of Lincoln.

Edmund, d. ſ. p.

Henry de Lacy.

Maud. wife to Richard earl of Glouceſter.

1. William de Somery, died 1222. = ...

Nicholas, d ſ. p. 1229.

Annabel[7], dau. and heir of Robert de Chaucombe, 2d wife = 2. Roger de Somery, uncle and heir to Nicholas, died 1272. = Nicola[8], ſiſter and coheir to her two brothers.

1. William, earl of Arundel, died ſ. p.

2. Hugh, earl of Arundel marr. Iſabel, dau. of William earl of Warren and Surrey, and died 1343, ſ. p.

6. Roger de Somery, baron of Dudley, died 1291. = Agnes.

5. Margaret, marr. Ralph lord Baſſet of Drayton.

2. Joan, marr. to John le Strange of Knokyn, co. Salop, from whom the barons.

3. Mabell, married to Raymond de Sulley, by whom ſhe had one ſon, Raymond, who died in 1316 ſ. p. m. but left a daughter Elizabeth, the wife of William de Brewes.

4. Margery, wife of Ralph Cromwell, of Cromwell, co. Notts.

1. Maud. = Henry de Erdington, of Erdington, t. Edw. I.

Ranulph, died in his father's life-time ſ. p.

Roger, ſon and heir, died ſ. p.

John. = ...

1. Roger, lord Dudley, d. ſ. p.

2. John de Somery, laſt lord Dudley, K. B. died 1318, without iſſue.

1. Margaret, married to ſir John Sutton, by whom ſhe had ſir Jo. Sutton, knt. baron Dudley in right of his mother, and from whom the Suttons lords Dudley.

2. Joan, married to Tho. de Bottetort, by whom came Weoley-caſtle, co. Wigorn, the after-ſeat of the barons Bottetort.

Henry de Erdington, K. B. and lord Erdington, living 1335. = Joan, dau. and coheir of Thomas de Wolvey, of Wolvey, co. Warwick, knt. 35 E. I.

Giles de Erdington, knt. 1375. = Elizabeth[9], dau. of Tho. Tolethorp, died 1375.

Sir Thomas de Erdington, died in 1395. = Margaret, counteſs (afterwards ducheſs) of Norfolk, died 1404.

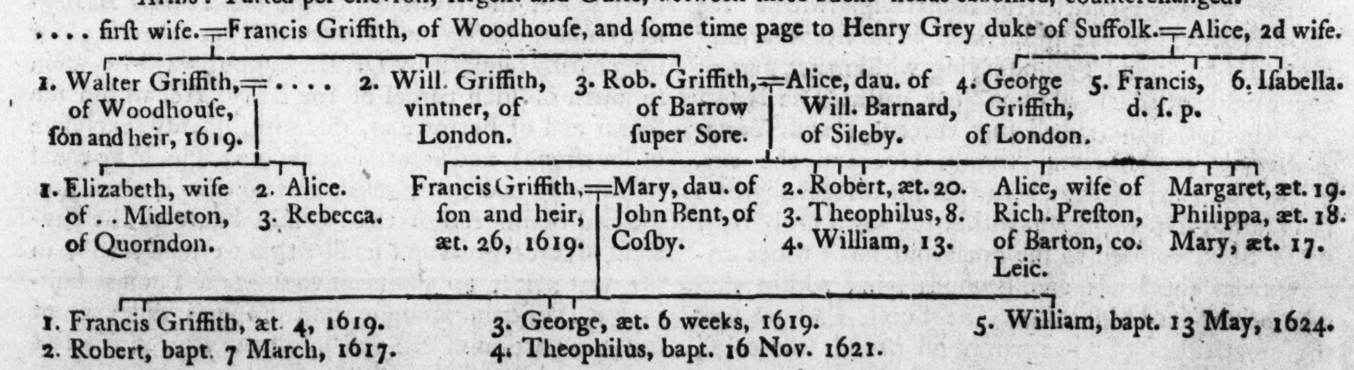
Margaret[10], firſt wife. = Thomas de Erdington, heir to his mother. = Joan, dau. of ſir Wm. Harcourt, of Boſworth, knt.

Anne, dau. of Thomas Harcourt, firſt wife. = Sir Thomas Erdington, knt. died 1433. = Sibilla, died 1434.

Sir Thomas de Erdington, knt. 1446; attainted 1468; died ſ. p. = Joyce, dau. and coheir to Edward lord Burnell, and grand-daughter and coheir to ſir Hugh de Burnell, K. G. by Joyce his wife, heir of the lord Bottetort.

Pedigree of GRIFFITH, of BARROW. (From the Viſitation of 1619.)

Arms: Parted per chevron, Argent and Gules, between three bucks' heads caboſhed, counterchanged.


.... firſt wife. = Francis Griffith, of Woodhouſe, and ſome time page to Henry Grey duke of Suffolk. = Alice, 2d wife.

1. Walter Griffith, of Woodhouſe, ſon and heir, 1619. = ...

2. Will. Griffith, vintner, of London.

3. Rob. Griffith, of Barrow ſuper Sore. = Alice, dau. of Will. Barnard, of Sileby.

4. George Griffith, of London.

5. Francis, d. ſ. p.

6. Iſabella.

1. Elizabeth, wife of .. Midleton, of Quorndon.

2. Alice.

3. Rebecca.

Francis Griffith, ſon and heir, æt. 26, 1619. = Mary, dau. of John Bent, of Coſby.

2. Robert, æt. 20.

3. Theophilus, 8.

4. William, 13.

Alice, wife of Rich. Preſton, of Barton, co. Leic.

Margaret, æt. 19.

Philippa, æt. 18.

Mary, æt. 17.

1. Francis Griffith, æt. 4, 1619.

2. Robert, bapt. 7 March, 1617.

3. George, æt. 6 weeks, 1619.

4. Theophilus, bapt. 16 Nov. 1621.

5. William, bapt. 13 May, 1624.

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[1] Rot. Pip. 1 Hen. II.

[2] Dugdale, p. 612, calls him John.

[3] Twice married; but died in 1232, ſ. p.

[4] King Richard I, in 1189, "conceſſit & confirmavit comiti David fratri regis Scotie, & heredibus ſuis, & hominibus ſuis de honore de Huntedon, ut habeant omnes libertates quas David rex Scotie, avus predicti David comitis, & Malcolmus frater ejuſdem David comitis, habuerunt tempore Henrici avi domini regis, & tempore regis Henrici patris noſtri." Cart. Antiq. X. n. 29.

[5] This Ranulph earl of Cheſter was never earl of Leiceſter; for Robert Blanchmaines lived until 1191 earl of Leiceſter; and Ranulph Blundevile died in the 17th year of Henry III. 1253.

[6] Son and heir of Saher earl of Winton.

[7] Relict of ſir Gilbert Segrave, of Segrave, and mother of ſir Nicholas Segrave, from whom the lords Segrave.

[8] Her three ſiſters and coheirs were, Mabell, wife of Robert de Gatteſhul; Iſabel, wife of John Fitzallen, knt.; Ciceley, wife of Roger de Montalto.

[9] Widow of Giles de Erdington, died 49 Edw. III. leaving Thomas Erdington, her ſon and heir, 27 years old.

[10] Eſch. 49 Edw. III. n. 46.

PEDIGREE of CAVE, of BARROW.

Arms: Quarterly; 1. and 4. Azure, fretty Argent, *Cave*; 2. Ermine, on a bend Sable, three whales' heads eraſed Argent, *Liſley*; 3. Argent, a chevron between three martlets Sable, ...; impaling, Sable, a croſs flory, *Braham*, fig. 10.

Robert Braham.=Agnes, dau. and coheir of William Barnard [1], of Barrow ſuper Soar.

Philippa, only dau. and heir; buried in Auguſt 1609.=Henry Cave, of Barrow, fourth ſon of Francis Cave, eſq. of Bagrave, by Margaret, dau. of Thomas Liſley, of Surrey; buried 27 June, 1600.

1. Theophilus Cave, of Barrow, bapt. 8 Nov. 1584; died March 31, 1656; the original founder of the Hoſpital at Barrow.=Iſabella, dau. of John Allen, of Sileby; buried 30 Sept. 1650.

2. Robert, bapt. Nov. 14, 1593.
3. William, bapt. 14 Mar. 1594-5; buried 25 Sept. 1648.
4. Edward, bapt 30 May, 1596; buried 16 July, 1627.
5. Thomas, bapt. 27 Nov. 1597; buried 20 Aug. 1646.
6. Henry, bapt. 25 March, 1599.

1. Margaret, bapt. 16 Jan. 1585.=Adrian Babington, rector of Coſſington.

Humphrey Babington, D. D. joint founder of the Hoſpital.

2. Elizabeth, bapt. 28 April 1588.
3. Anne, bapt. 4 Sept. buried 21 Dec. 1589.
4. Agnes, bapt. 31 Jan. 1590; mar. Will. King, of Edmondthorpe.
5. Dorothy, bapt. 4 Sept. 1592.
6. Catharine, baptized 27 Aug. 1600.

The freeholders at Barrow in 1630 were, *Theophilus Cave*, gent. *William Love*, *William Lilley*, *Arnold Hill*, and *Robert Barnard*; at Mountſorell, *George Thornton*, *John Allen*, *Francis Smalley*, *Thomas Knight*, *Robert Scampton*, and *William Thorman*; at Quorndon, *Adrian Farnham*, eſq. *John Morton*, gent. *Thomas Farnham*, *Humfrey Greaſley*, *William Brandon*, *Richard Blount*. No freeholder is noticed in that year at Woodhouſe; but ſir *William Herrick* was then the owner of Beaumanor.

Henry Cave (fourth ſon of *Francis Cave* of Bagrave) married *Philippa*, daughter and heir of *Roger Braham*, of Barrow ſuper Sore, by *Agnes* his wife, daughter and coheir of *William Barnard*, of Barrow ſuper Sore. He died in 1600, leaving ſeveral children.

Philippa Cave, his widow, was in 1601 tenant to *William Herrick*, eſq. of Beaumanor, at a rent of 5*s*. for "a meſſuage which was the ſite of the parſonage of Barrow; and for two cottages in that town, which had been lately purchaſed of the Queen." She alſo rented of him the tithes in Mountſorell.

In 1655, there was collected in Barrow, for the relief of the poor Proteſtants in Piedmont, the ſum of 18*s*. 8*d*.; at Mountſorell, 11*s*. 11*d*.; at Quorndon, 9*s*. 2*d*.; and at Woodhouſe, 1*l*. 9*s*. 10*d*.

In 1722, 41 freeholders polled from Barrow, 2 from Maplewell, 50 from Mountſorell, 38 from Quorndon, 8 from Woodhouſe, 3 from Woodhouſe Eaves, and 1 from Beaumanor.

In 1775, 62 freeholders polled from Barrow, 1 from Maplewell, 51 from Mountſorell, 37 from Quorndon, and 12 from Woodhouſe and Woodhouſe Eaves.

In an act paſſed in 1766, for dividing the ſeveral open fields within the lordſhip or liberty of Barrow upon Soar, containing about 2250 acres, the right hon. *Francis* earl of *Huntingdon* is deſcribed as lord of the manor; the maſter, fellows, and ſcholars of *St. John's College, Cambridge*, as patrons of the vicarage; and the rev. *William Burrow*, the then vicar, in right of the vicarage, entitled to lands lying within the ſaid fields, and to the great and ſmall tithes ariſing from the lands and grounds lying within that part of the liberty of Barrow upon Soar called The North End (except as to a ſmall part thereof); and *Thomas Babington*, eſq. *William Ruding*, eſq. and the rev. *Thomas Alleyne*, clerk, as truſtees for certain charities founded by Dr. *Babington* within the town of Barrow upon Soar, entitled to the great and ſmall tithes ariſing from the lands and grounds lying within that part of the lordſhip called The South End (except the great tithes of ſome parts and parcels thereof); and the ſaid earl of Huntingdon, ſir *Thomas Parkyns*, bart. *Joſeph Boyer*, gent. and ſundry other perſons, were then the owners and proprietors of the lands and grounds lying within the ſaid fields and meadows, and entitled to the right of common in the ſaid commons in different proportions. The allotment to the earl of Huntingdon (excluſive of his allotment in lieu of land in the ſaid fields and meadows, and his right in the ſaid commons in reſpect of ſuch land and ground) was, ſuch parcel of ground in the ſaid commons, in ſuch parts or places thereof where limeſtone is adjudged to be, as ſhould contain one full ſixteenth part in ſtatute-meaſure of the ſaid commons, or otherwiſe ſuch parts of the ſaid fields, meadows, and commons, as ſhould be equal to one ſixteenth part of the ſaid commons, in lieu of his right and intereſt in and to the ſoil of the ſaid commons, and his conſent to the incloſure; the allotment to the vicar and his ſucceſſors was, ſuch part of the reſidue of the ſaid fields, &c. as ſhould be an equivalent for the lands in the ſaid fields whereunto he was entitled; and a farther allotment of ſuch parcels of the lands and grounds lying in the North end of the lordſhip as ſhould be equal to one full ſeventh part of the lands and grounds lying in the ſaid fields within the ſaid North end liable to the payment of both great and ſmall tithes to the vicar of Barrow upon Soar; and ſuch farther allotment or proportion of land or ground in the North end of Barrow as ſhould be a juſt allotment for the ſmall tithes of ſuch of the ſaid lands and grounds in the North end as were ſubject to the payment of ſmall tithes only; and farther, out of the reſpective allotments to be made to ſuch of the proprietors who were entitled to antient incloſures within the ring of the town of Barrow, as were then liable to the payment of great and ſmall tithes to the ſaid William Burrow as vicar, in lieu of the great and ſmall tithes of ſuch antient incloſures, and in full diſcharge of ſuch tithes, ſuch parcel of ſuch allotments as ſhould be equal to the tithes of ſuch antient incloſures; which ſaid allotments, together with the farther allotments thereinafter made to the ſaid William Burrow, to be in full ſatisfaction for all tithes whatſoever out of the ſaid ſeveral fields, &c. in the North end of the ſaid lordſhip, or out of a certain meadow called *Barrow South Holm* in the ſaid lordſhip, and from the antient incloſures within the ring of the town of Barrow belonging to any of the ſaid proprietors, whereunto the ſaid vicar was entitled, ſurplice-fees and the proper proportion of Eaſter dues and mortuaries always excepted. In the next place, the allotment to the ſaid *Thomas Babington*, *William Ruding*, and *Thomas Alleyne*, as truſtees for the charity founded by Dr. Babington, was to contain ſo much of ſuch parcel of the lands, &c. within the South end of Barrow, as, quantity, quality (excluſive of limeſtone), and ſituation conſidered, ſhould be equal in value to one full ſeventh part of the lands within the ſaid South end of the lordſhip liable to the payment of both great and ſmall tithes to them; and, in the next place, an allotment to the ſaid Thomas Babington, William Ruding, and Thomas Alleyne, of ſuch proportion of the reſidue of the land in the ſaid South end, ſubject only to the payment of ſmall tithes, as ſhould be a juſt allotment for all ſuch ſmall tithes; and a farther allotment for the ſaid Thomas Babington, William Ruding, and Thomas Alleyne, truſtees of the ſaid charities, of ſuch proportion of certain parcels of ground within the ſaid meadow in the ſaid lordſhip of Barrow called *Barrow South Holm* which were liable to the payment of both great and ſmall tithes, as ſhould be a juſt allotment for ſuch tithes; and a farther allotment to the ſaid William Burrow, and the ſaid Thomas Babington, William Ruding, and

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[1] Mr. William Barnard was buried Jan. 16, 1587.

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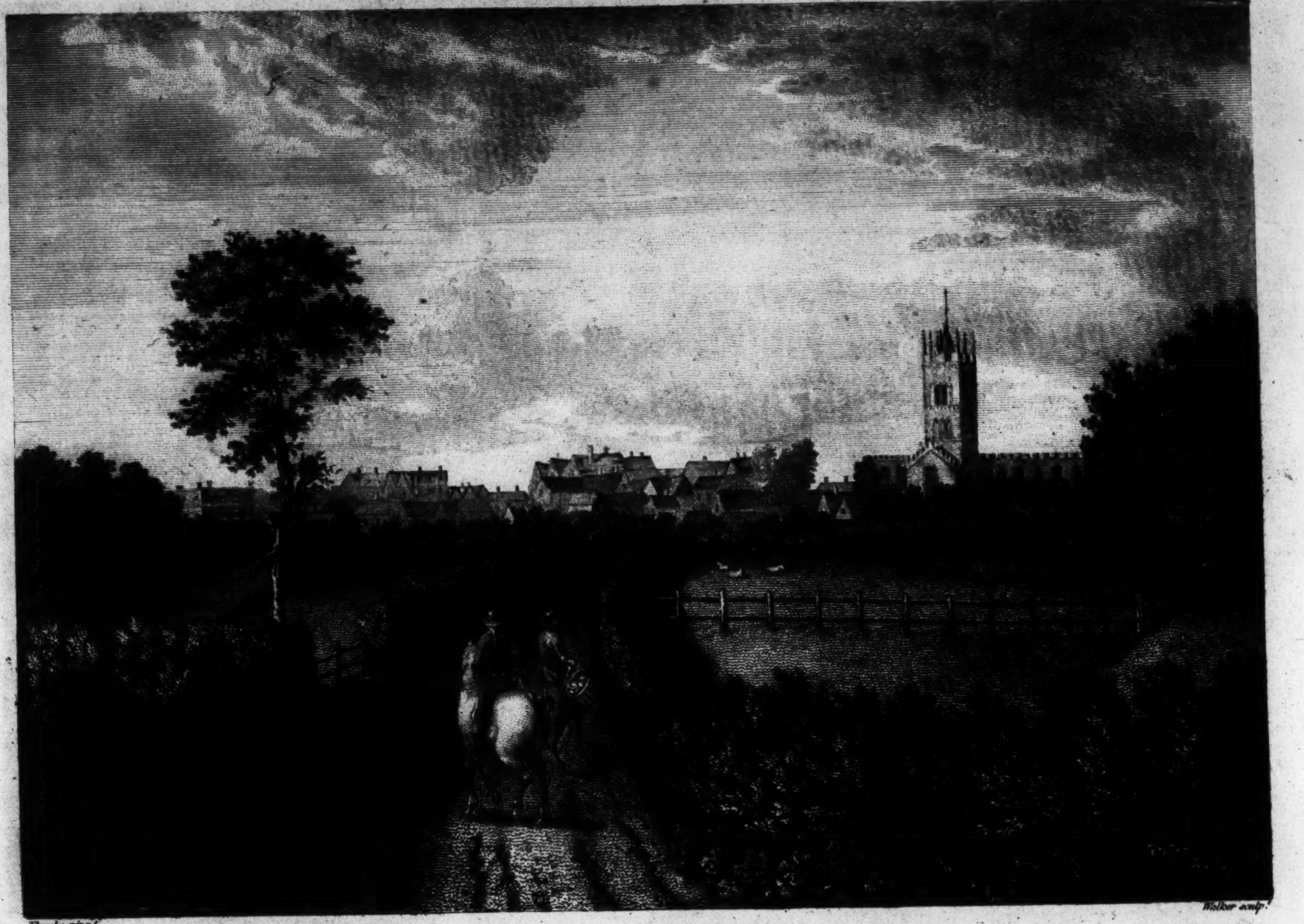
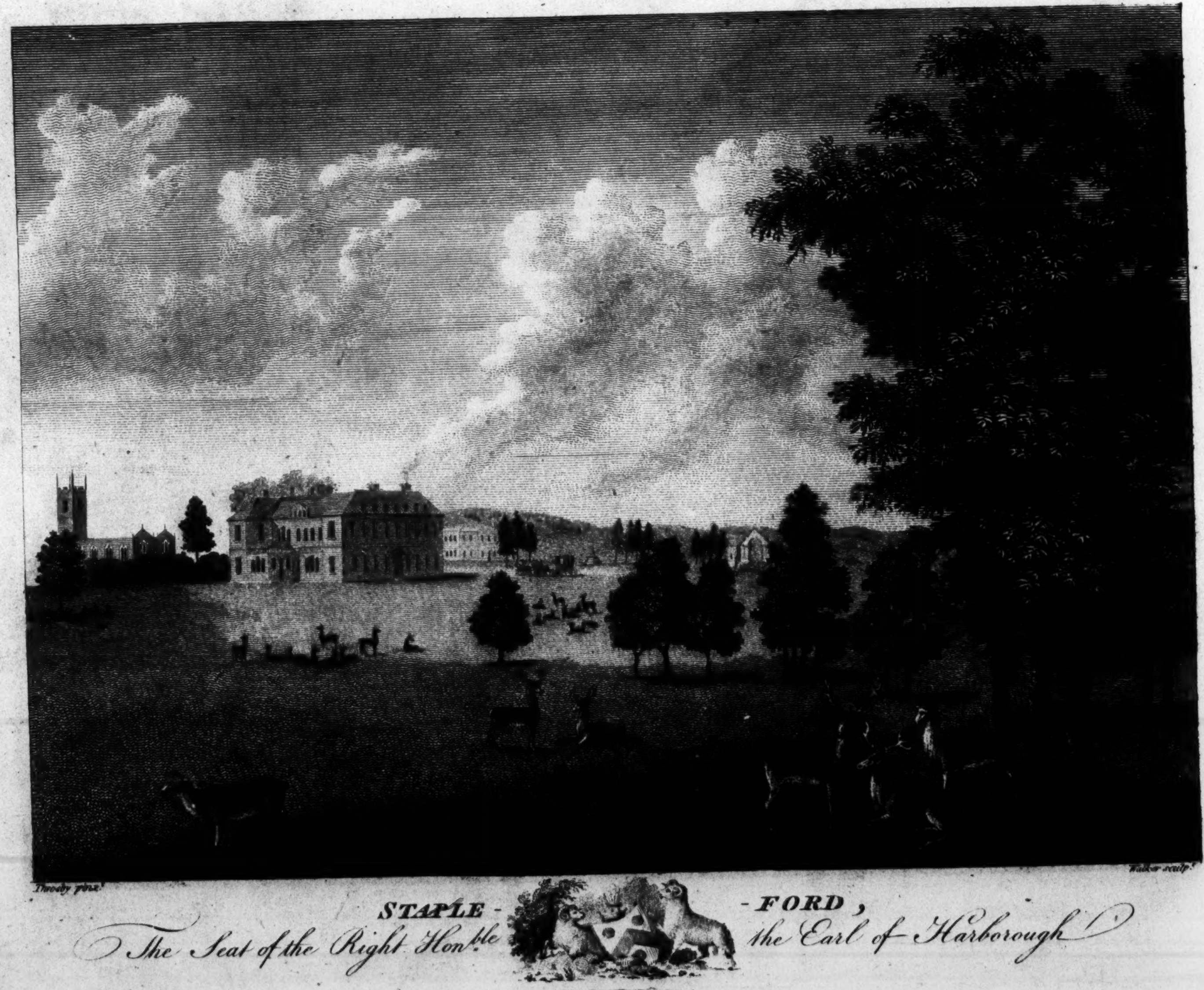


Throsby pinx.t

Walker sculp.t

MELTON MOWBRAY.



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STAPLE-FORD,

The Seat of the Right Hon.ble the Earl of Harborough.

Thomas Alleyne, in equal moieties, of ſuch parcel of the reſidue of the ground in the ſaid Barrow South Holm, which was liable only to the payment of ſmall tithes, as ſhould be a juſt allotment for ſuch ſmall tithes: And, out of the reſpective allotments to be made to the reſpective proprietors entitled to antient incloſures in the South end of Barrow upon Soar aforeſaid, which were liable to the payment of great and ſmall tithes to the ſaid Thomas Babington, William Ruding, and Thomas Alleyne, to ſet out and allot to the ſaid Thomas Babington, William Ruding, and Thomas Alleyne, as aforeſaid, in lieu of the great and ſmall tithes of ſuch antient incloſures, and in full diſcharge of ſuch tithes, ſuch parcel of ſuch reſpective allotments as ſhould be equal in value to the tithes of ſuch antient incloſures; ſuch ſaid ſeveral allotments to be in full ſatisfaction for all tithes ariſing from the lands intended to be incloſed in the ſaid South end of the lordſhip in Barrow South Holm, and the ſaid antient incloſures, ſubject and liable to the payment of the tithes to them as aforeſaid (ſuch proportion of the Eaſter offerings, mortuaries, and other money-payments, as were payable to the ſaid Thomas Babington, William Ruding, and Thomas Alleyne, as truſtees as aforeſaid, always excepted), and in full diſcharge of the ſame: And then the allotments of the reſidue of the ſaid fields, meadows, and commons, unto and amongſt the ſaid earl, ſir Thomas Parkyns, ſir John Danvers, Joſeph Boyer, and Thomas Babington, William Ruding, and Thomas Alleyne (as truſtees for the ſaid charities), and the reſt of the proprietors and owners of lands and grounds and right of common in the ſaid fields, in proportion to their reſpective ſhares, rights, and intereſt therein reſpectively: And in making the allotments to the ſaid William Burrow, and to the ſaid Thomas Babington, William Ruding, and Thomas Alleyne, in lieu of the ſaid ſeveral tithes, the commiſſioners to allot any parts of the lands intended to be incloſed, wherein limeſtone ſhould be adjudged to be, ſo as to conſider the value of the limeſtone therein, and make a deduction of land in ſuch allotments in proportion to the value of ſuch limeſtone. And, in caſe the allotment before provided to be made to the earl of Huntingdon in lieu of his right and intereſt in the ſoil of the ſaid commons ſhould be adjudged not to be a ſufficient and reaſonable allowance and ſatiſfaction for the ſame, then to ſet out for the ſaid earl, his heirs and aſſigns, ſuch farther allotment as ſhould be proper and reaſonable.

In the above-deſcribed act the earl of *Huntingdon* is ſtyled lord of the manor of Barrow, in right of *Erdington manor* [1], which he then poſſeſſed, and which is now the property of the earl of *Moira*. The greater part of the lordſhip, however, belongs to gentlemen-farmers, who occupy it themſelves, not only for the profits of huſbandry; but there are ſeveral who get up and burn large quantities of lime, which brings them no ſmall profit.

Several framework-knitters are alſo here employed.

In the autumn of 1795, an unfortunate event took place in this town, from the miſguided indignation of the populace on the removal of a load of corn at a time of great ſcarcity; when two perſons fell victims to their own raſhneſs, and ſome others were ſeverely wounded. The ſentiments of the pariſh on this occaſion were thus expreſſed in the public papers:

“ *Barrow upon Sore, Sept.* 29, 1795.

“ At a veſtry, held this day, it is agreed, That the thanks of this pariſh be given to the Leiceſter cavalry, and to the Rev. Philip Story and the Rev. Thomas Burnaby, His Majeſty's juſtices of the peace, for their ſucceſsful exertions in quelling the late riot here, and diſperſing the lawleſs mob in a manner they deſerved on account of their very inſulting and violent behaviour.

“ William Eaſton, vicar.
G. Perkins, } church-
Fra. Brotherhood, } wardens.
N. Bramley.
S. Beaumont.
George Tomſon.
Thomas Beaumont.
Thomas Stone.
Thomas Bradſhaw.
Tho. Chamberlain.
John Chapman.
William Beaumont.
Henry Beaumont.
Joſeph Haddon.”

Parish Registers.

The Regiſter-book for Barrow upon Soar begins in May 1563; William Ruſtat being then vicar; and is full of entries, and well preſerved, except that a few years during the unhappy troubles of the laſt century are wholly loſt.

Anne Braham buried Nov. 1, 1564.

William ſon of William Ruſtat, vicar, baptized Oct. 1, 1564; buried Jan. 18, 1564-5.

Barnabas Babington and Joan Sutton married Jan. 14, 1565-6.

Barnaby Babington buried June 7, 1566.

Euſtace Babington, of Mountſorell, buried Nov. 7, 1566.

Theophilus Braham baptized Nov. 16, 1573; buried Feb. 15, 1573-4.

Benjamin Braham baptized March 12, 1575.

William Burton and Anne Barnard married Aug. 9, 1575.

Thomas Cave buried May 24, 1583.

Theophilus Cave, ſon of Mr. Henry Cave, baptized Nov. 8, 1584.

William Barnard buried Jan. 16, 1587.

Thomas Hood and Alice Barnard married Jan. 19, 1588.

William Ruſtat, vicar of Barrow, buried Sept. 5, 1588.

Thomas Marſhall and Mary Hood married Jan. 26, 1589.

Robert Veſtue buried Aug. 15, 1591.

Henry Cave, gent. buried June 27, 1600.

Mr. Robert Braham buried in November 1600.

Richard Cave buried 24 Sept. 1605.

Philippa Cave, gentlewoman, buried in Auguſt 1609.

Robert Griffith buried 3 October, 1614.

Godfrey Herrick and Elizabeth Love married Jan. 21, 1624.

John ſon of Jeffrey Whatton, of Mapplewell, baptized Nov. 13, 1625.

Alice daughter of John Boſſe, of Mapplewell, baptized at Swithland, with licence, Oct. 22, 1626.

Mary daughter of Geoffrey Whatton baptized Jan. 7, 1627.

Euſtace Braham, of Quorndon, gent. buried March 31, 1627.

Alice daughter of John Swifte baptized May 5, 1627.

Margaret Whatton, daughter of Jeffrey Whatton, baptized April 10, 1632.

William Merwyn, of Woodhouſe, the ſon of Nicholas Merwyn, of Thornton, co. Leiceſter, married Margaret Whatton, daughter of Jeffry Whatton, of Woodhouſe aforeſaid, yeoman.

Clement Smalley and Bridget Fletcher married Jan. 15, 1633.

Elizabeth wife of Francis Smalley, of Mountſorell, buried Jan. 29, 1636.

Iſabel Grey, daughter of Thomas Grey, gent. and Eugenia his wife, baptized April 18, 1638.

Francis Varnam, ſon of John and Elizabeth his wife, baptized Feb. 18, 1645.

Thomas Cave, gent. buried Aug. 20, 1646.

Mary Varnam, daughter of John and Elizabeth his wife, baptized May 5, 1648.

William Cave, gent. buried Sept. 25, 1648.

Iſabel Cave, gentlewoman, buried Sept. 30, 1650.

John Moreton the younger, of Quorndon, gent. married Suſanna Raynes, of Stanford, co. Nottingham, Jan. 1, 1653.

Mrs. Barbara Farnham, the daughter of Edward Farnham, eſq. of Quorndon, was buried March 14, 1653.

October 6, 1653. This is to ſignify that, the day and year abovewritten, Thomas Buck, of Quorndon in this county, gent. was made regiſter for the pariſh of Barrow upon Soar, and took his oath before me for the executing of the ſaid office according to the act of parliament in that caſe made. Witneſs my hand, William Danvers.

The publication of a marriage between John Goodman, of Woodhouſe within the pariſh of Barrow upon Soar in the county of Leiceſter, and Elizabeth Carr, daughter of Daniel Carr, of Woodhouſe aforeſaid, being publiſhed three ſeveral Lord's days, at the cloſe of the morning exerciſe, in the public meeting-place of Quorndon commonly called the church; that is to ſay, the 11th of December, the 18th of December, alſo the 25th of December, in the year of our Lord God 1653; the aforeſaid John Goodman and Elizabeth Carr were married by William Danvers, of Swithland in the county of Leiceſter, eſq. a juſtice of peace of the ſame county; whereas publication was made as aforeſaid. William Danvers, Dec. 27, 1653.

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[1] This antient manor extends alſo to the liberties of Quorn and Woodhouſe.

Edward Farnham, of Quorndon, eſq. was buried at Quorn Jan. 11, 1654.

Mr. George Willock, of Quorndon, was buried in Barrow church Feb. 26, 1654.

Phebe Farnham, the daughter of Edward Farnham, of Quorndon, eſq. born May 29, 1654.

A child of Thomas Raworth, of Mapplewell within the pariſh of Barrow upon Soar, born Nov. 14, 1654.

A marriage between John Beeſley, of the city of London, gent. and Mrs. Katharine Danvers, daughter of William Danvers, of Swithland, co. Leiceſter, eſq. March 26, 1655.

Benjamin Herick, the ſon of Mr. William Herick the younger, of Beaumanor, was born June 1, 1655.

Mrs. Anne Herick, the wife of Mr. William Herick the younger of Beaumanor, was buried at Woodhouſe June 6, 1655.

Peter Chaveney, the ſon of Mr. Peter Chaveney, was buried Sept. 4, 1655.

John Chaveney, the ſon of Peter Chaveney, gent. and Philippa his wife, was born Nov. 10, 1655.

Elizabeth, daughter of Ralph Smalley, of Mountſorell, and of Dorothy his wife, born Jan. 30, 1656.

Benjamin Farnham, the ſon of Edward Farnham, of Quorndon, eſq. and of Iſabel his wife, born July 15, 1656.

Robert Farnham, of Quorndon, clerk, buried Feb. 9, 1657.

The publication of a marriage between William Herick, of Beumanor, eſq. in the pariſh of Barrow upon Soar, and Mrs. Frances Millward, of St. Peter's pariſh, Nottingham, being publiſhed without contradiction in the pariſh-church of Barrow aforeſaid three ſeveral Lord's days at the cloſe of morning exerciſe, that is to ſay, on Sunday 8, Sunday 15, and Sunday 22, 1656; the aforeſaid William Herick and Frances Milward were married before Toplady, eſq. of Nottingham, juſtice of peace for the town aforeſaid, March 30, 1657.

Jeffry Bordman buried at Woodhouſe Sept. 3, 1658.

Frances Farnham, of Quorndon, buried Nov. 20, 1658.

William ſon of William Herrick, of Beaumanor, eſq. and Dorothy his wife, baptized Aug. 10, 1689.

Benjamin ſon of Robert Smalley, of Mountſorell, buried April 22, 1694.

Benjamin Bewicke, clerk, inſtituted March 29, 1701; inducted April 10, 1701.

[From 1701 to 1720 every page is ſigned by Mr. Bewicke; and in 1724 by Benjamin Bewicke and Ralph Heathcote.]

Ralph ſon of Ralph Heathcote, clerk[1], and Mary his wife, baptized Jan. 16, 1721.

Godfrey ſon of Ralph Heathcote, clerk, and Mary his wife, baptized March 20, 1723.

Sarah Marſhal, of Segrave, buried May 2, 1723.

Samuel Marſhal, of Burton Bandalls, buried May 15, 1724.

Charles ſon of Ralph Heathcote, clerk, and Mary his wife, was baptized Jan. 14, 1725; and buried March 10, 1726.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

This pariſh, as has been already noticed, has within it four towns; Barrow, Quorndon, Woodhouſe, and part of the town of Mountſorell; and every one of theſe towns hath its ſeveral diſtinct officers, as conſtables, churchwardens, and overſeers of the poor; and every town hath its chapel, acknowledging Barrow to be the mother-church; and all theſe towns have, ever ſince the Statute of 43 Elizabeth for relief of the poor, agreed to keep their own poor, and not to caſt the pariſh together, according to the Statute.

The Rev. Dr. *Humphrey Babington*, vice-maſter of Trinity College, Cambridge, by his will dated in 1686, gave certain eſtates (amounting in 1786 to £201. 15*s*. 10*d*. a year) to erect an hoſpital at Barrow[2], for ſix poor men, widowers or antient bachelors[3]; five to be choſen out of Barrow, and one out of Quorndon. He died in 1691[4]; and the building was completed in 1694. See a view of it, Plate VII. fig. 2.

On the outſide of the gate: Arms: Quarterly, 1. and 4, Argent, ten torteauxes, a label Azure, *Babington*; 2. and 3, *Cave*; Plate VII. fig. 14.

"Hoc quicquid ſit, in Deum pietatis, in pauperes
charitatis monumentum,
Teſtamento ſuo legavit primùm, optimo exemplo, vir
pius Theophilus Cave, de Barrow ſuper Sore, armiger,
Summâque deindè fide, etiam teſtamento ſuo, extrui
juſſit, datumque ſibi
dedit, Humfridus Babington, hæres, S. T. B. coll. SS.
Trin. apud Cantab. vice-magiſter,
Abſolutum hoc ædificium quod vides, A.D.M.DC.XCIV."

On the inſide:

"Thomas Bywater, overſeer of the building of this hoſpital, 1694."

Rules, to be obſerved by the beadſmen in the Hoſpital, for the promotion of good order and peace.

1. That every beadſman ſhall regularly attend Morning and Evening Prayers.
2. That every beadſman ſhall, in his turn with the reſt, buy-in all proviſion ſufficient for the week; and that no one ſhall take out of the Hoſpital any of this proviſion without the conſent of the other ſaid beadſmen.
3. That they all breakfaſt together at 8 o'clock in ſummer, and 9 o'clock in winter; and dine at 12 o'clock.
4. That every beadſman be in the Hoſpital at night at proper time to ſup at 7 o'clock, attend Evening Prayers at 8 o'clock, and the doors to be locked up at 9 o'clock.
5. That, if any one of the ſaid beadſmen ſhould not think proper to conform himſelf according to theſe rules, or ſhould behave in a turbulent, riotous, diſorderly manner, the truſtees (according to the donor's will) will diſplace him, and put in ſome perſon of better behaviour in his room."

On two tables of benefactions in the church:

"Humphrey Babington, clerk, D. D. by his will[5] dated the 17th of Auguſt, 1686, for the glory of God, and that the name of his dear uncle, Theophilus Cave, deceaſed, and that the name and memory of his anceſtors might be preſerved in Barrow, did give and deviſe his eſtate in Barrow, Quorndon, and Mountſorrel, to ſix truſtees (being neighbouring gentlemen and divines) and their heirs, in truſt, out of the rents thereof to erect in Barrow an almſhouſe for ſix poor men, who ſhould be called the Beadſmen of Theophilus Cave, and ſhould have £8. a year for ever (to be paid weekly) for their maintenance; which beadſmen ſhould be all of them inhabitants of long continuance in Barrow and Quorndon, either widowers or antient batchelors; whereof five ſhould be choſen out of Barrow,

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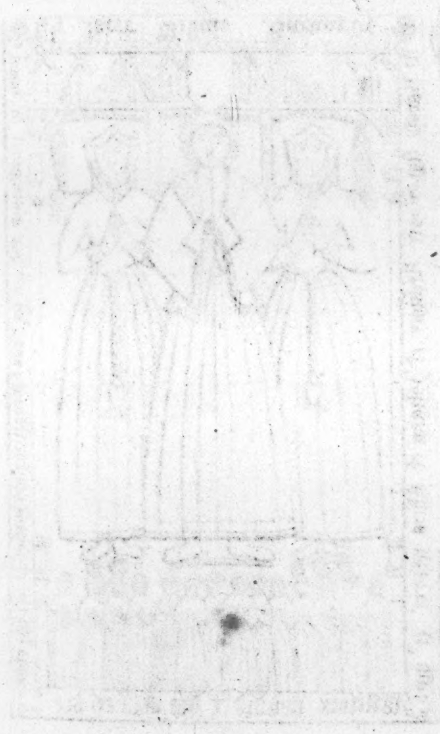
[1] Mr. Ralph Heathcote became curate of Barrow March 17, 1721. See an account of him, hereafter, under Sileby.

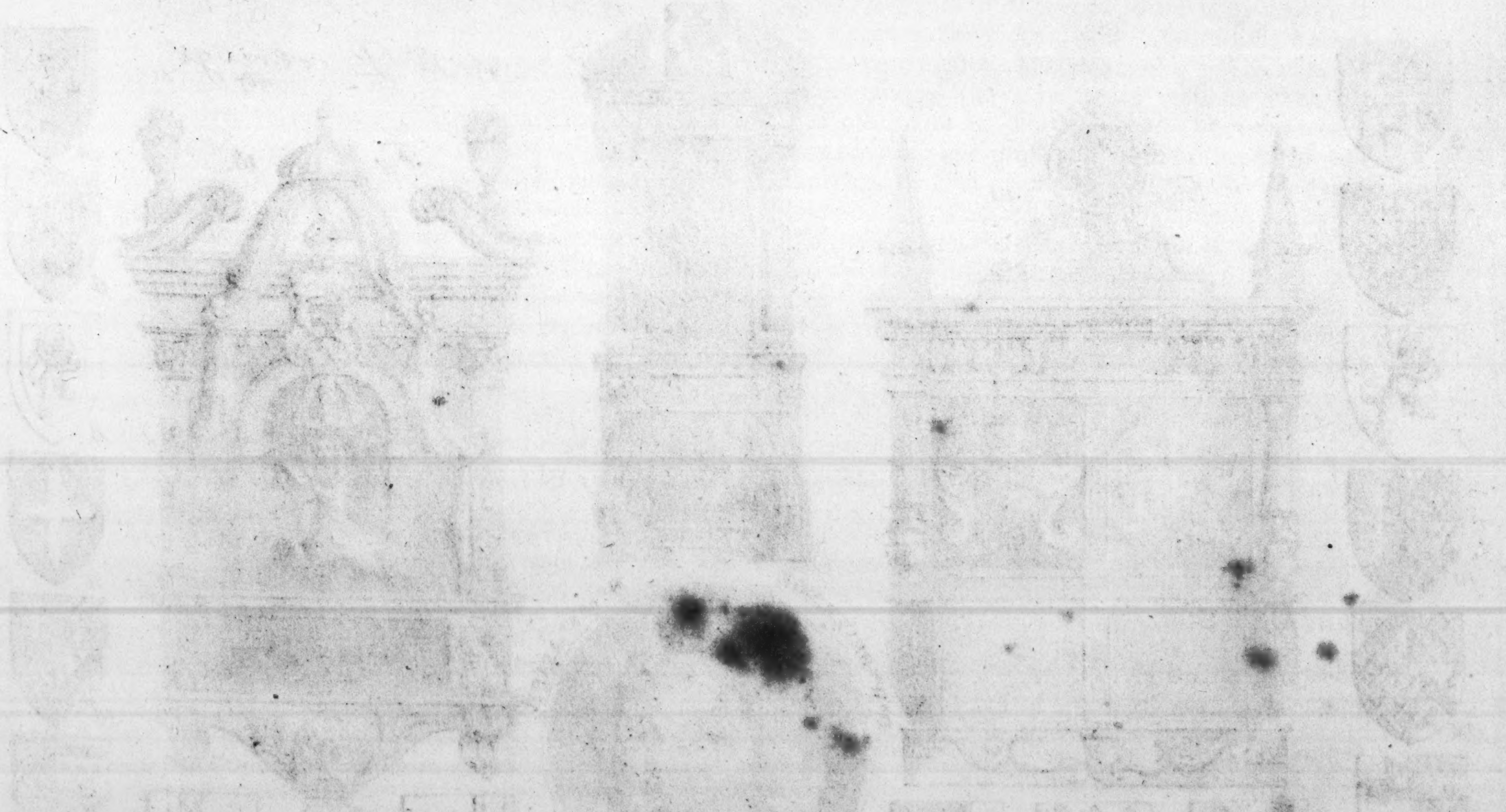
[2] An acknowledgement of a pound of pepper is paid to the lord of the manor of Beaumanor, by the truſtees of this Hoſpital, for a meſſuage and land formerly held by John Raye; and a roſe-bud for another meſſuage.

[3] "A foundation not very common," as Mr. Bray obſerves in his Tour, p. 99.

[4] He was buried in the chapel of Trinity College, with this epitaph: "D. O. M. HUMPHREDO BABINGTON, S. T. P. hujus Collegii vice-magiſtro; qui quantus vir fuerit, quàm probus, eruditus, magnificus (nobis præſertim) largiter beneficus, in archivis olim noſtris, interea lector, apud etiamnum ſuperſtites, hic et alibi quærat licet, quos bene merendo fecerit ſui memores, quibus utique deſideratiſſimus obiit, Jan. 4°, a° D'ni 1691, æt. 75." See vol. II. p. 684.

[5] See his hand-writing in vol. II. Plate CXV. fig. 20; and inſtructions for an earlier will, dated Sept. 15, 1679. He gave alſo 3*l*. 10*s*. "for a collation, or love-feaſt; and 10*s*. more for the tenant of the rectory, who was to have all the trouble of it."

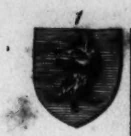


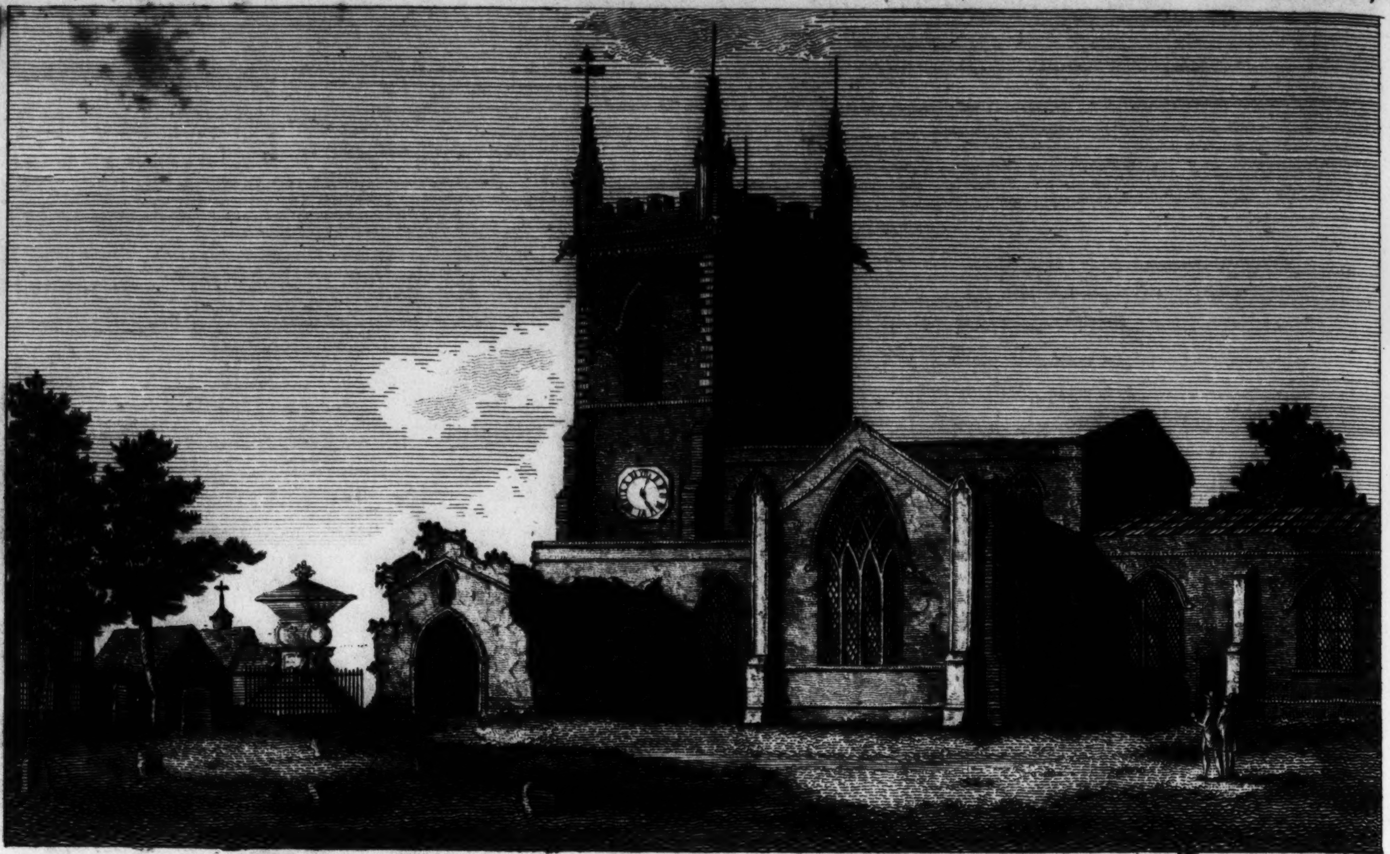


BARROW, S.E.

Vol. III. Pl. VII. p. 71.

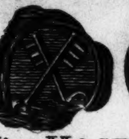
1





J.P.M. 1792.

Willm Beueredge 1627



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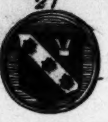
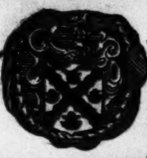


Jo. Beveridge 1683



Anthony Beridge 1641

Fig. 2. HOSPITAL at BARROW, p. 70.

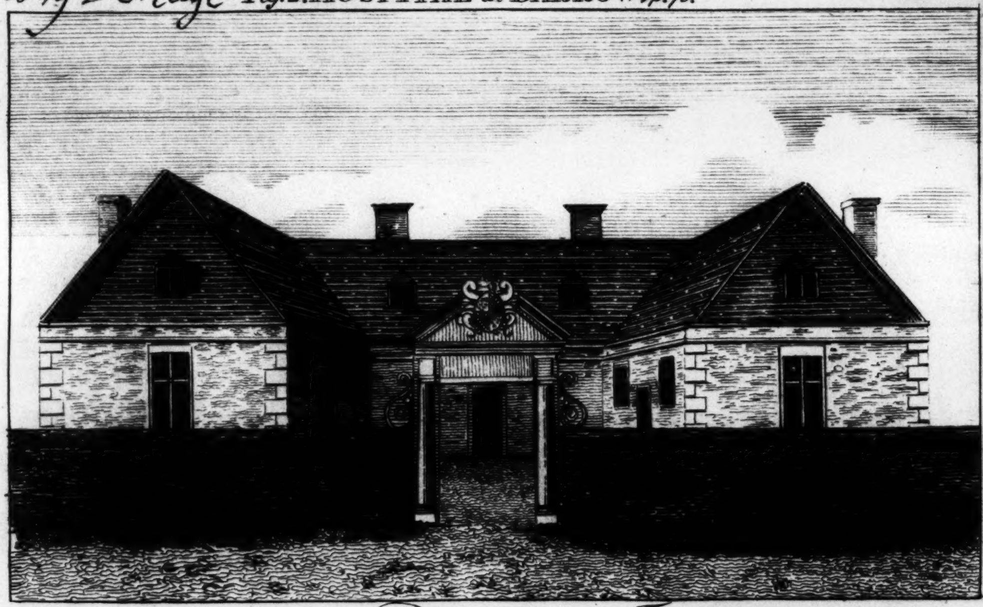
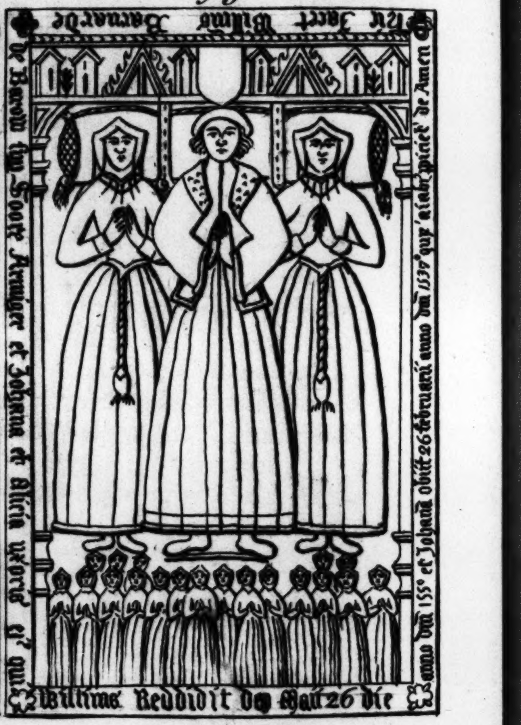


Fig. 9.


Hic Jacet Willms Barnarde
de Barrow in Com Soore Armiger et Johanna et Alicia uxores ei⁹ qui
Willms Reddidit Deo Maii 26 die
anno Dni 155° et Johanna obiit 26 Februarii anno Dni 1537 quor' aiab' ppiciet' De Amen

Jo. Beveridge 1693

Fig. 10.

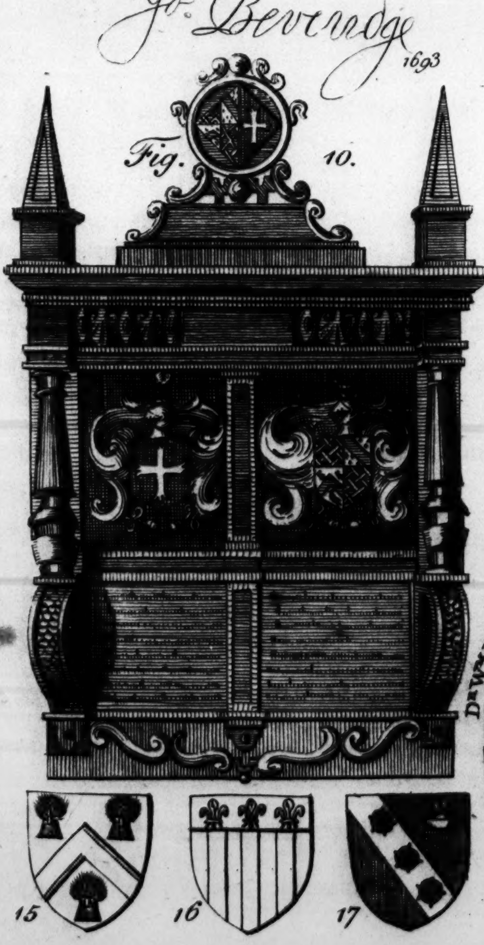
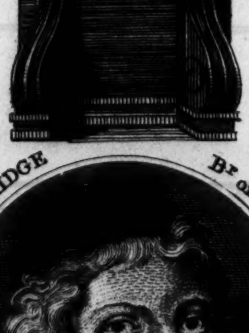
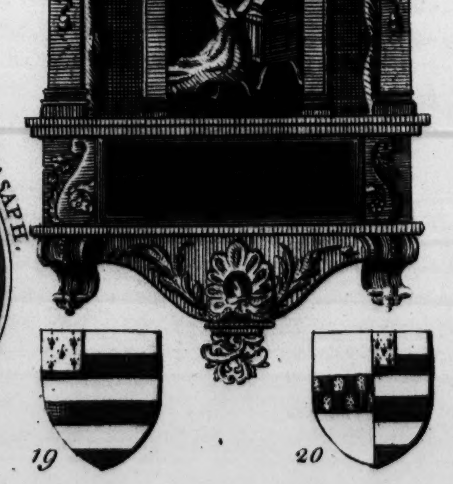


Fig. 13.



Will. Beveridge 1687

Fig. 18.



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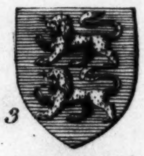

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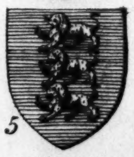

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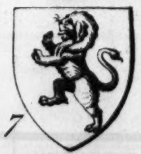

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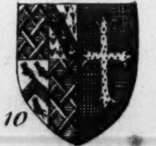

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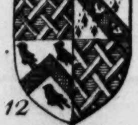

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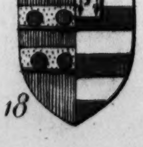

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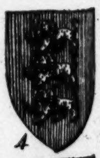

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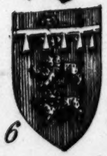

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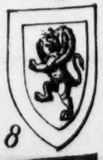

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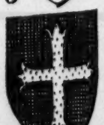

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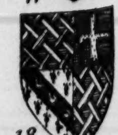

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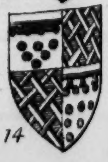

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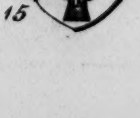

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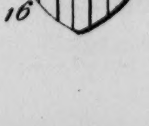

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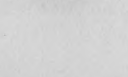
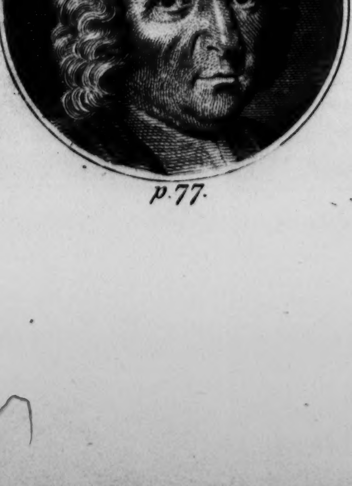
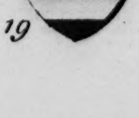



DR WM BEVERIDGE Bp OF ST ASAPH

p. 77.

19



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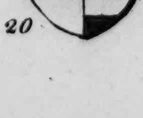

and but one out of Quorndon, unleſs great need be; each beadſman on his admittance to have a gown of blue cloth faced with white, and to have a load of coals yearly [1].

"The teſtator alſo directed three commemoration-ſermons to be yearly preached in the church of Barrow; viz. two upon Trinity Sunday, and the other upon the laſt Sunday in October; and for each day the preacher to receive 20 ſhillings; and on each of thoſe days 30 ſhillings to be given to the poor of Barrow; and 20 ſhillings laid out in buying Bibles with the Liturgy of the Church of England, and given unto ſuch poor children as could read in that town, on the covers of which ſhould be impreſſed in gold letters theſe words; 'The Gift of Theophilus Cave, Eſq.'

"The teſtator charged his ſaid eſtate with two annuities and other charges; and directed the reſidue of the profits of the ſaid eſtate to be divided equally amongſt the ſaid ſix beadſmen for an increaſe of their allowance [2].

"The rev. Humphrey Perkins, rector of Holme Peirpoint in the county of Nottingham, by his laſt will, bearing date Feb. 7, 1717, gave the reverſion of a farm at Ratcliff upon Trent for the foundation and maintenance of a free-ſchool in this town; which farm is now let at the annual rent of £.55.

"James Jackſon, by his laſt will, bearing date June 15, 1680, gave, to be paid out of his own eſtate yearly, the ſum of 24 ſhillings, for the inſtruction of ſix of the pooreſt children in that town."

Thomas Rawlins, gent. alſo, by deed, dated Aug. 10, 1691, provided for the education of ſix poor boys of Barrow at the free-ſchool at Woodhouſe [3].

The return made to the houſe of commons in 1786, in anſwer to an enquiry reſpecting the charitable donations in this pariſh, may be ſeen in vol. I. p. 38.

	Barrow [4].			[5] Mountſorell N.			Mountſorell S.			Quorndon.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Money raiſed for the poor, within the year ending at Eaſter 1776,	273	11	9	63	17	10	77	18	2	162	12	8
Expended in county rates, &c.	7	1	2	11	14	6	77	18	2	3	0	0
——— on the poor, —	265	19	9	59	12	6	18	12	8	159	12	6
Rent of workhouſe and habitations,	7	13	9	3	10	5	59	5	6	6	19	0
Expended in litigations, —	0	0	0	3	9	0	4	15	0	23	5	2
Money raiſed for 1783, —	263	6	5	184	13	10				189	12	9
——— 1784, —	263	9	1	165	1	9				188	3	3
——— 1785, —	298	7	10	180	5	7				93	17	8
Medium of theſe three years,	275	1	1	176	13	9				157	4	7
——— of county expences,	0	0	0	3	3	3				4	15	0
——— of expences not relating to the				11	13	11				5	7	5
poor; repairs of the church, roads, &c.	0	0	0	161	16	7				147	2	2
——— of nett annual expences,	275	1	1	59	5	6				3	18	5
——— of attending on magiſtrates,	4	10	6	0	18	8				0	11	3
——— of entertainments at meetings,	1	5	7	0	19	4				0	15	8
——— of law expences, —	0	0	0	18	13	9				0	0	0
——— of ſetting the poor to work,	0	17	7	0	1	1				0	0	0

These include the Returns from the South end.

The CHURCH, (ſee Plate VII.)

dedicated to *The Holy Trinity*, is large and neat. It is built in the form of a croſs; and conſiſts of a ſtout and beautiful tower [6] (in which are a clock and five bells); a large South porch (over which is a handſome niche for an image); a nave, chancel, North and South ailes, and North and South tranſepts.

On the largeſt of the bells is this inſcription:

"All they that hear my mournfull ſound
Repent before they 're laid in ground.—Caſt 1699."

The ailes are ſeparated from the nave by four arches, over which are ſix clereſtory windows.

The font is ſmall, and not very antient.

The ſeats are open and ſpacious.

Mr. Burton deſcribes here the following arms (Plate VII. fig. 3—7):

Gules, three lions paſſant guardant in pale Or, *England*.

Gules, a lion rampant Or, armed and langued Azure; *William de Albini* earl of *Arundel*.

Azure, two lions paſſant in pale Or; *Erdington*.

Azure, three lions paſſant in pale Or; *Erdington*.

Gules, three lions paſſant guardant in pale Or, a label of five points Argent; *Thomas de Brotherton*, earl of *Norfolk*, whoſe daughter was wife to *Henry de Erdington*.

The church of Barrow was given to the abbot and convent of *St. Mary de Pratis* at *Leiceſter* by *Ranulph* earl of *Cheſter*; confirmed to them by king Henry II; and fully appropriated, about 1207, by *William de Blois* biſhop of *Lincoln*.

"De vicariâ eâdem ordinatum per Willm̃ ep̃m in Matriculo, q̃d conſiſtit in medietate omnium obventionum ad altaragium dc̃e eccleſie pertinentium, & in tertiâ parte garbarum totius decime de parochiâ de Barewâ, cum meſſuag' inter dominica in eâdem villâ; cum curiâ canonum, & cemeterio, & uno meſſuagio in Querndon ad capellam ibidem pertinentibus [7]."

In the Matriculus of 1220, it is ſtated that the then vicar, William, received the moiety of all the profits of the altar, and a third part of all the corn-tithes; and was bound to ſerve the church, and to ſuſtain all epiſcopal and archidiaconal payments. The chapel of Quorndon was alſo to be ſerved thrice a week from the mother church. The monks of St. Severus received from old time one third part of the tithes of blades in the demeſne land of the earl of Cheſter in Barrow, with all ſmall tithes ariſing *de curiâ* [8] *comitis*. They had alſo two parts of the blades from the land of William Blundel and Hugo Cantor, and from the new incloſures (*novis bundis*) of the earl in Barrow. Alſo the whole tithes of corn from the new incloſures (*aſſartis*) of Mountſorell, from which they ought properly to receive only a third part. They received alſo the whole tithe of corn and all the ſmall tithes at Woodhouſe; except the oblations on holy days, Peter-pence, and wax-ſhot (*ceragium* [9]).

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[1] This load of coals is now about one ton, worth about 14 ſhillings.

[2] The beadſmen's allowance is now more than £.10. a year each; and the pariſh-clerk, though he is blind, attends as chaplain every night at the almſhouſe, and reads prayers with the beadſmen; for which he has 40*s.* a year. His name is Hull, and he is a very intelligent man. He has loſt his ſight 20 years; yet it is very ſeldom that he ever miſtakes any part of his duty.

[3] See the particulars hereafter, under Woodhouſe.

[4] In 1776 the workhouſe at Barrow contained 50 perſons.

[5] In 1776 there were 16 perſons in Mountſorrel workhouſe.

[6] Originally ornamented with four elegant pinnacles; one of which was wholly loſt when the annexed drawing was taken in 1792; and another has ſince been taken down.

[7] Reg. Hugonis Welles, ann. 19.

[8] Sir Henry Spelman gives three interpretations of *Curia*; 1. "pro ædibus nobilium, & manſo capitali, ſeu aulâ manerii;" 2. "pro dominio, quod manerium dicitur, & manſus in dominicatus;" 3. "pro atrio, ſeu areâ cujuſvis habilaculi, Gallicè *Court*, Anglicè *a Yard*.

[9] "Tributum quod in eccleſiis pendebatur ad ſubminiſtrationem ceræ & luminum.—Vicaria de Wragby (co. Linc.) conſiſtit in toto altaragio, & in ceragio vulgaritèr dict. *Wax-ſhot*, in panibus vulgaritèr dict. *Manport*, & in incremento denariorum S. Petri vulgaritèr dict. *Fyer-harth*." Spelman, Gloſſary, v. *Maineporte* & *Wax-ſhot*.—This ſuperſedes the conjecture in vol. I. p. lviii.

The ſeveral endowments of the vicarage ſhall here be fully ſtated from Charyte's Rentale:

"Vicarius de Barow habet medietatem altaragii & minutas decimas ibidem. Et abbas Leyceſtrie habet aliam medietatem.

Mem̃', quòd vicarius ibidem ſolvit nobis xls̃. pro penc͞one ſuâ, ſicut patet in primâ inſtitutione vicarii. Et, per ordinationem factam per Hugonem ep̃um Linc', vicarius ſolebat percipere de altaragio quantum valeret x marcas. Et de abbate de Sc̃o Severo, de proparte decimarum quas tunc habuit in Wodhows & Quernedon, contribuebantur annuatim dc̃o vicario v marce. Et poſt conveniebatur inter W. Malv̄ne abbatem & Thomam de Preſtwold tunc vicarium, pro tempore unius anni, quòd ipſe perciperet medietatem decimarum garbarum de Baro, ſcil' de campo auſtrali, & indè pro omnibus foret contentus, prout patet per quandam indenturam indè factam. Poſtea, ut dicitur, conventum erat inter eoſdem abbatem & vicarium, quòd idem vicarius percipiet medietatem decimarum garbarum de Baro predict', ſcil' de campo boreali, & indè pro omnibus foret contentus. Et iſta conventio facta eſt & indentata inter eoſdem.

Item alia ordinatio & conventio inter abbatem Leyc' & vicarium de Baro, videlicet, quòd abbas Leyc' & vicarius de Baro recipient decimas garbarum de iſtis terris in parochiâ de Baro: De terrâ monachorum de Aldermaneſhaw, ſcil' Flitwong, abbas habet viii garbas, & vicarius nonam garbam. De Dedewong abbas viii, & vic' nonam garbam. In medietate de Fotwong nos vii, & vic' viii & ix garb'; & in aliâ medietate nos ii garbas, & vic' tertiam. Item de Benelondeſlade uſque diviſas de Sethgrave nos vii, & vic' viii & ix. Item in le Wong & iiii toftis nos vii, & vic' viii & ix. Item in culturâ đni, que fuit monachorum, nos viii, & vic' ix garbas. Item in Breche, uſque in le Broke & uſque le Gore ad Storte Wellebrok, nos ii, & vic' tertiam. In eâdem Breche, uſque ad caput, nos vii, & vic' viii & ix. Item in Heſelcroft nos omnes garbas. Item in Holmo per tot' nos vii, & vic' viii & ix. Item in Stodwelle-wong nos ii garbas, & vic' tertiam. Item ad Donnet°ſteſhende nos ii, & vic' tertiam. Et de viii ſelionibus nos ii, & vic' tertiam; & totum reſiduum de Holme nos vii, & vic' viii & ix. Item in Michehul & ad Mulnedore nos ii, & vic' tertiam partem. Item in Caldewelle-wong nos ii, & vic' tertiam. Item Aff̃rebroke uſque Benelondedale nos ii, & vic' tertiam. Item in villâ de Baro, de feodo Rađi le Boteler, de unâ carucatâ nos vii, & vic' viii & ix. Item de feodo H. Cantoris de i carucatâ in Baro nos vii, & vic' viii & ix. Item de ii virgatis Hugonis Herbert nos vii, & vic' viii & ix. Item mem', quòd de feodo le Boteler ſunt tenentes; ſcil', Robertus Butler tenet i bovatam, W. Duket i bovatam, Joſep' ad pontem i virgatam, Joħes Rekeles i virgatam, Joħes de Anſty i virgatam. Item, de feodo Cantoris, Judde Heyward tenet vi acras, Hychecok fil' Gilberti prepoſiti i bovatam, T. Cat i bovatam, Ric' clericus i virgatam. Mem', quòd Ric̄us de Leuwes tenet de feodo Cantoris. Item de feodo Cantoris .....[1] Hichecock, ſcil' i virgatam, H. Strongbowe i bovatam, Ric' Anver de feodo Blundel i bovatam, Rađus Burd ii virgatas, Hugo Herbert de ii virgatis fil' Helie fil' fabri de i bovat'. De omnibus predictis nos vii, & vic' viii & ix. Item de feod' Blundel Joħes Syleby i virgat', nos vii, & vic' viii & ix. Joħes Marta i virgat' de feodo Blundel, Wiłłs Hind i virgat', Alanus Preſtman i virgat', Hugo filius Serlonis i virgat', Adam filius Rađi clerici i virgatam, Ric' Codhep i bovatam. Et de omnibus iſtis nos vii, & vic' viii & ix garb'. Item de omnibus brechis de Monteſorell & Querndon abbas totum, & vic' nichil. Summa per abbatem $^{\text{xx}}_{\text{vi}}$iiii, per vic' xxxv.

Modò vicarius habet totam decimam garbarum de campo boreali de Baro; & medietatem altaragii ibidem, & medietatem omnium decimarum minutarum niſi in manerio & in loco qui vocatur Burnegarte. Et in Querndon habet medietatem altaragii, & medietatem omnium decimarum minutarum. Similitèr & in Montſorell. Et in Wodhows etiam habet medietatem mortuariorum. Item vicarius de Baroo inveniet unum pro celebratione miſſarum per totum annum in dictâ eccleſiâ, & in die Paſce pro communicac͞oe parochianorum. Et incenſum & oleum inveniet in dictâ eccleſiâ, & partem de Rompenis in Wodhows minimè habebit, ſicut planè patet in veteri Regiſtro Chartwary cum magno coopertorio, ubi liquidè probatum fuit quòd vicarius tenetur ad hujuſmodi onera, & abbas Leyc' non. Et notandum eſt, quòd vicarius nil habet de decimis boſcorum, paſturarum, vaccarum, vitulorum, piſcarie, calcis, petrarum venditarum, molendinorum, & feni.

Alia ordinatio vicarie de Barow, facta per Hugonem ſecundum ep̃um, ſicut patet hìc:

'Vicarius de Baro conſtat in toto altaragio, niſi valeat ultra x marc'. Abbas autem de Sc̃o Severo, percipiens de ipsâ eccleſiâ xx marcas, quinque marcas ſolvet in dicte vicarie ſupplementum.'

Notandum, quòd vicarius de Baro non debet habere aliquas decimas minutas, ut puta ova, aucas, agnos, vitulos, fenum, canabum, nec principalia, &c. in manerio đni de Haſtyngs ibidem, nec in loco ubi jam eſt un' ſcheypkote vocat' Burnegarte.

Mem', quòd omnes parochiani eccleſie Sc̃e Trinitatis de Baro obligantur abbati Leyc', &c. per ſcriptum ſuum, ad ſuſtentandam & reparandam capellam beate Marie de Baro juxta cancellum, & gutteram ejuſdem capelle inter idem cancellum & eandem capellam, ſumptibus ſuis propriis, quotieſcunque & quandocunque neceſſe fuerit; ita quòd cancellum nullum damnum ſeu deteriorationem per dictas capellam & gutteram percipiet ſeu incurret, &c. ut in compoſitione.

Nomina locorum & boſcorum in parochiâ de Baroo, ubi abbas Leic' debet habere decimam.

In Buddunwode, in Mapulwell, in Brakley-kar, in medietate parci de Bellomont, Fer̃ywode, Lowſikar, Philypwode, Barolawnde, Manyclefe, Wylynghaw, & Dryhyrſt, Cloſſefeld juxta Bewmaner, boſcum de Querndon vocatum Farnamwode, Bewmaner-lawnde, Calvercroft, Wellawmedewe, Fawkeneyrhey, Mukkelynge & Thorplande, Waleyſwode, Halywell, Aldurmanhey, ye Lawnde, Heyrdmanhaucliffe, & multa alia, Sowthewode, Dañſwode, Schepeywode, Turnelleys, Newcloſe, Bukhyll, & in aliis locis diverſis, ſicut patet in rotulis Celariorum[2]."

In 1235, the abbot and convent of *Leiceſter* gave licence to *Geoffrey le Deſpenſer* to build a chapel at his manor of Little Haw, within the pariſh of Barrow; which fell into diſuſe when the chapel was erected at Woodhouſe, by *Henry* lord *Beaumont*, in 1338.

In 1344, the procurations for Barrow ſuper Sore, Woodhouſe, Quorndon, and the chapel of St. John the Baptiſt at Mountſorel, were 7*s.* 6¾*d.*; the rectory was taxed at 40 marks; the vicarage at 18 marks. The church paid 3*s.* for Peter-pence; and the abbot of Leiceſter then had it *in proprios uſus*, together with a penſion of 60*s.*

A record of 1386 ſtates that the "decimæ, oblationes, &c. infra hamelettum de Wodehouſe" belonged at that time to the church of Barrow upon Sore[3].

May 7, 1484, *William Saxulby* obtained from the abbot and convent of St. *Mary de Pratis* a leaſe for 80 years of the rectorial manſe[4] of Barrow, with 6 virgates of land, a dovecote, a croft of 110 acres, two cottages, the tithe of hemp and flax, and all other ſmall tithes (viz. geeſe, pigs, &c.) alſo of the mortuaries, chriſomes, &c.; a piece of meadow in Barrowholme, worth 13*s.* 4*d.*; the tithes of hay in the duke of *Norfolk's* meadow, and of the demeſne meadows *domini de Chamberleyn*, worth together 6*s.* 8*d.*; for all which he paid 53*s.* 4*d.* a year. The abbot received alſo 12*s.* for the tithe of hay in Barrowholme[5].

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[1] Sic in Originali.

[2] Charite's Rentale, fol. xiv—xvi.

[3] Clauſ. 10 Ric. II.

[4] At this period *manſus* was not only merely the rector's or vicar's houſe, but the land annexed to it for a yard, &c. "Scilicet quod vicarius perpetuus eccleſiæ de Stodham habebit, nominæ vicariæ ſuæ, totum altaragium ejuſdem eccleſiæ, cum *manſo* competente, & continente cerciter ſeptem acras," &c.—"Vicarius ſimiliter perpetuus de Chaugrave habebit, nomine vicariæ ſuæ, totum altaragium illius eccleſiæ, & duas croftas, & gardinum, quæ ſunt extra eccleſiam, quarum major crofta, quæ eſt ex parte occidentali, continet in ſe quatuor acras, & minor crofta cum gardino, quæ eſt in parte auſtrali, aſſignabitur ei pro *manſo*." Chron. de Dunſtable, ed. Hearne, in Append. p. 678.

[5] Charyte's Rentale, ubi ſupra.

At that period the abbot and convent had the tithe of hay in kind of ſuch of the hades and leys as were mowed; and received from ſuch as were not mowed 3*d.* or 4*d.* *ad valorem.* But the tenants of late had neglected to ſet out their tithe of hay; which was unjuſt; and the abbot had determined to take legal advice. This was alſo the caſe of ſeveral paſtures and cloſes both in Barrow and Quorndon.

The tithe of hay in kind from the duke of *Norfolk's* meadow amounted to two or three loads, and was worth 3*s.* a year; and in lieu of tithe-hay from the meadows of the lord *Haſtings*, they had ſeveral parcels of land allotted, to the annual amount of at leaſt 6*s.* 8*d.*

At the diſſolution, a portion of the rectory of Barrow belonged to the nunnery of Langley, of the annual value of 1*l.* 10*s.*[1]; and an annual penſion of 13*s.* 4*d.* was paid out of this rectory to the abbot and convent of Oſulveſton at the ſame time, and probably for many years before[2].

In 1534-5, the procurations and ſynodals were 10*s.*; and the value of the vicarage £12.

In 1583, the ſite of the rectory of Barrow, with certain tithes in Querndon, Woodhouſe, Barrow, and Mountſorell, were leaſed for 30 years to *Thomas Wyndebanche*[3].

In 1599, the following report was made concerning the advowſon of this pariſh:

"Barrowe valet in profic' provenien' de vicariâ ibidem, ubi Willmus Gillote[4] clericus eſt vicarius, tam in decimis majoribus quàm minoribus, unà cum exit' manſ', cum aliis proficuis, communibus annis, 15*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*

Indè in denar' ſolut' archidiacono Leiceſtr' pro ſynod' & procurac' —	11*s.* 1*d.*
Et remanet — —	15*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*
Decima indè — —	30*s.* 3¼*d.*

The Auditor of the Revenue for the county is to certify whether this advowſon be appendant unto any of her Majeſty's lands in the ſaid pariſh, or what other lands her Majeſty hath there.

W. TAILER, deputat. EDW. STAFFORD.

The Queen's Majeſty hath not any lands or tenements in Barrow aforeſaid in charge before me; but her Highneſs hath certain tithes there, that ſometime were parcel of the poſſeſſions of the late monaſtery of St. Mary in the Meadows of Leiceſter, which are of the yearly value of £13; but whereunto this advowſon is appendant or belongeth, I cannot certify.

5° die Dec. 1599; ex' per ALEX. KING, Audit'."

The advowſon was purchaſed in 1608 by ſir William Herick; and in 1609 the following correſpondence paſſed concerning the rectory; of which the leaſe granted in 1583 was then nearly expired:

"To the right worſhipfull ſir William Hericke,
knighte, at Richemonde, theiſe be d'd with ſpeede.

"Sir, To cleare all doubte concerninge the paſſage of the rectorye of Barrowe, ſir Francis Bacon deſireth that you wolde but wryte twoe or three wordes unto him under your hande, thereby aſſuringe him that you have paſſed the ſcite of the ſaid rectorye and all the tythes belonginge thereunto, beſyde thoſe that are contained in this particuler that dothe now paſſe; and that this particuler is whollye to be paſſed for youre behoofe (as indeede it is), noe man havinge compounded with the contractors for the ſame but youreſelfe: And beinge ſatisfied of theiſe twoe by you, the booke ſhall paſſe withoute anye further queſtion or impedimente. Wherefore, I praye you, write your lettre to this effecte as ſoon as poſſible, and ſende it unto me, that I maye deliver the ſame myſelfe. And ſo I humblye reſte, this fourthe of Maye 1609, youre moſt aſſured friende to command, RICHARD MORE."

This occaſioned the following letter from ſir William Herick to ſir Francis Bacon.

"Sir, I was advertiſed from Richard More, ſervaunt to ſir Walter Coupe, whom I doe uſe in the paſſinge of my particuler, you deſired to be ſatiſfied in ſome points concerninge the ſame. Therefore theis are, upon my credit, to aſſure you that I purchaſed, ſome twelves yeares paſt, or thereabouts, in the time of the late queene Elizabeth, the ſcite of the rectorie of Barrow, with two cottages in the ſame towne, and all other tithes belonging thereunto, in fee ſimple, to be helde of the manor of Eaſt Greenwich, (thoſe excepted which are out and paſt) in a boke wherein Henry Beſt and Robert Holland were patentees. And of this particuler I doe in like manner proteſt unto you that it is written to my own uſe. I wold have attended you myſelf, for your better ſatiſfyinge; but, being hindered by my infirmitie in my head, I hope you will excuſe me; praying for your good labour for the allowaunce in paſſinge of my book."

The patent was completed May 20, 1609, in the names of *Francis Phillips* and *Richard More* and their heirs; who afterwards conveyed to ſir *William Herrick* in fee all thoſe 91 acres of land and 7 acres of paſture, by eſtimation, diſperſed in the common fields of Barrow upon Soar, and thoſe two cloſes of paſture, containing by eſtimation 4 acres of paſture, within the village of Barrow; and all thoſe 28 acres of land, and 10 acres and a half of meadow, by eſtimation, lying diſperſed in the common meadows and fields of Quorndon; and all thoſe tithes of grain and hay, with their appurtenances, in Quorndon[5]. Theſe tithes were afterwards re-ſold to ſir William Courteen; by whom they were again ſold to Juſtinian Povey and Robert Morgan; who obtained a confirmation of their purchaſe by letters patent from king Charles, dated Jan. 20, in the 6th year of his reign[6].

In 1642, the impropriation was the property of ſir *William Herrick*, knt.; and the glebe and tithes belonged to *Theophilus Cave*, eſq.[7]

In 1650, the church was returned as an impropriation; the rectory worth 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; the vicarage £8; and the incumbent as "ſufficient, but a Pluralitan."

In 1653, a diſpute about the tithes of Barrow was adjuſted by a legal proceſs; and *Henry Farnham*, gent. of the Nether Hall in Quorndon, poſſeſſed the advowſon in 1661.

The preſent value in the king's books, ariſing from great and ſmall tithes, is 15*l.* 2*s.* 8½*d.*; and the vicarage is eſtimated at £200. a year.

The epiſcopal procurations are, for the rectory 7*s.*; for the vicarage 2*s.*; the archidiaconal 11*s.* 1*d.*

For the repairs of the church, the ſum of 1*l.* 4*s.* is annually charged on the rectory.

The great tithes belong partly to the truſtees for Barrow hoſpital[8], and partly to the vicarage; the value of which was greatly augmented by Dr. Beveridge, bp. of St. Aſaph, and the patronage thereof given to St. John's college, Cambridge[9].

To this church are ſtill appendant the chapelries of Mountſorell Inferior, Quorndon, and Woodhouſe.

Here is alſo a meeting for the followers of Weſley.

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[1] Miniſters' Accompts, in the Augmentation Office, 31 Hen. VIII.

[2] Ibid.

[3] From an original memorandum in the Augmentation Office.

[4] Mr. Gyllote was the vicar in 1534-5; when the regular ſurvey was taken.

[5] The ſmall tithes of Quorndon remained in the Herrick family in 1691.

[6] All this appears from original deeds preſerved at Beaumanor.

[7] MS. Chetwynd.

[8] Who pay to William Heyrick, eſq. as lord of the manor of Beaumanor, a pound of pepper annually as a chief rent.

[9] Willis's St. Aſaph, p. 95.

VICARS.	PATRONS.
William, 1220.	Prior and convent of St. Mary de Pratis at Leiceſter.
William de Hungerton [1], 1228.	
Thomas de Creke, 1235.	
Philip de . . . . . . 1240.	
William de Summerdeby, 1265.	
Simon de Lechefield, 1267.	
William Gillote, 1534.	
William Ruſtat, 1563; buried 1588.	
John Beveridge, D. D. ſigns vicar in 1617.	
William Beveridge, B. D. Oƈt. 24, 1620; buried 29 Oƈt. 1640.	John Beveridge, D. D.
Anthony Beridge, M. A. Nov. 26, 1640.	Henry Farnham, gent.
John Beveridge, M. A.; inſtituted May 8, 1661.	The Beveridge Family.
John Beveridge, March 22, 1688-9; buried Dec. 1, 1695.	William Beveridge, D. D.
John Richardſon, Jan. 22, 1695-6.	
Benjamin Bewicke, March 29, 1701; died Aug. 21, 1730 [2].	
Vere Foſter [3], B. D. Oƈt. 3, 1730; died 1756.	St. John's College, Cambridge.
William Burrow [4], B. D. preſented Feb. 15, 1757; died 1794.	
William Eaſton [5], B. D. Dec. 12, 1794.	

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

In the chancel.

Mr. Burton mentions, in a North window, the picture of a knight in armour, kneeling, oppoſite to his lady; on both whoſe ſurcotes were the arms of *Erdington*; and underneath,

"Henricus de Erdington, ... a de Erdington."

He notices alſo a flat tomb of ſir *Thomas Erdington*, with theſe eſcutcheons; 1. Two lions paſſant, fig. 3; 2. A lion rampant within a border; fig. 8: and another flat tomb, on which were engraven, on one eſcutcheon, two lions paſſant, as before; and on another a lion rampant, fig. 7, inſcribed, "Hic jacet Walterus filius Thome Erdington, militis, qui obiit 1430."

On the chancel floor, on an old flat alabaſter ſtone, are tricked, under rude pediments, with finials, and a blank ſhield over his head, the figure of a man in ſhort hair, with a round cap, in a long cloſe gown with full ſleeves and an ermine cape, between two wives, in the veil head-dreſs, belts, and cordons; their hands all elevated in prayer; and below them eighteen children [6] (fig. 9.); thus inſcribed:

"Hic jacet Will'm's Barnard,
de Barrow ſup: Soore, et Johanna et Alicia uxores ej';
qui Will'm's reddidit Deo Maii 26 die,
anno Dom: 1550°; et Johanna obiit 26° die Februarii, anno Dom: 1537°; quor' a'i'ab's ꝓpiciet' Deus. Amen."

On the South wall, on a fair alabaſter monument:

Quarterly, 1. and 4. *Cave*; 2. *Liſley*; 3. . . . . impaling *Braham*; fig. 10.

"Memorials upon the lives and deathes of Henry Cave, of Barrow upon Sore, eſq. who married Philip daughter and heir of Robert Braham, of Barrow aforeſaid, eſq. who died ſucceſſively; viz. Hēry Cave the 26 of Iūe, 1600; Ro. Braham 16 of Nov. 1600."

"Impiety yt were, when men be dead and gone
Their virtuous acts ſhould ſleep, and be reviv'd by none."

Under the pediment, *Braham* ſingle, fig. 11; and, Quarterly, 1. and 4. *Cave*; 2. *Liſley*; 3. . . . . fig. 12; and on two tablets:

1. "In Robertum Braham.

If hiſtories be cald the regiſters of time,
Wherin the worthy actes of anceſtors doe ſhine;
Or, yf that trophes be memorialls of our name;
Or, yf that monuments be recordes of our fame;
Then may I well adorne thy toumbe with thy deſert,
Whoe for thy wiſdome grave with ſages equal werte;
For, thee the Graces taught, and thee the Angels kept;
For thee thy frendes doe mourne, for thee the Muſes wept:
Thy love and zeale to God, the vertue of thy mynde,
Prepared thē for heaven, and lefte thy prayes byhinde.
Braham from Abraham derivede by faythe olone,
Lyke Abraham, for hopefnll ſonne had daughter one;
From whome ſucceeding times may many comfortes have
By iſſew of bothe ſectes begotten by a Cave:
In Cave they comforte had; in Cave they all ſhall reſt;
In Cave from cares thē ſleepe their ſoules be ever bleſt:
Heāen for their preſence joyes, on earthe wee wayle theire loſſe;
Heāen holdes their pureſt partes, the earthe conteynes theire [droſſe."

"2. In Henricum Cave.

Let him that hath a wōnded hart,
And feels my greefe, come beare a parte;
For, publicke woe, in pryvat borne,
Confoundes a mynde with ſorrow torne.
Moſt deere, as deere as any wight,
No Death ſhall once eclipſe thy light,
Nor Tyme deprive thee of thy prayſe,
Who art the ſtorye of our dayes;
Thy living fame ſhall never dye,
Allthough thy body here doth lye;
That glory which thy vertue wonne
Shall lyve when ages all be donne;
Thy modeſt minde, enricht with art,
Doth lyve in every lovinge hart:
Thou, in deſpyte of Envyes pen,
Shalt be a mirror unto men,
For love to wyfe, for faith to friend,
For upright lyfe and godly end:
Theſe have poſſeſs'd thy ſoul in peace,
Through Chriſt, with whom no comforts ceaſe."

In an adjoining window is an impalement of *Cave* and *Braham*.

On a monument on the North wall: Quarterly, 1. and 4, *Cave*; 2. *Braham*; 3. *Liſley*; fig. 13.

"*Cave, ave, æternitatem.*
Siſte gradum, Viator; moræ pretium ſpondeo.
Dum legis hæc, teipſum perlege,
& memorare noviſſima tua.
Hìc ſitus eſt Theophilus Cave, armiger,

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[1] "Will'm's de Hung'ton, capellanus, preſentatus per abbatem & conventum Leic' ad vicariam eccleſie de Barew; factâ priùs inquiſitione per Will'm archidiaconum Leiceſtr', comite etiam Ceſtr' apell'oni facte per ſervicium ſuum ſing' dictam vicariam literatori renunciante, per quem negotiatum fuit in expedito, ad eandem admiſſus eſt, & in eâ cum onere & penâ vicarii inſtitutus. Et mandatum eſt dicto archidiacono, ut ipſum in corporalem dicte vicarie poſſeſſionem inducat." Reg. Hug. Welles, ann. 19.

[2] By his epitaph at Hallaton (ſee vol. II. p. 604.) it appears that Mr. Bewicke gave £100. towards building a ſchool-houſe at Barrow; and £200. towards augmenting the curacy of Quorndon.

[3] Of whom ſee hereafter, p. 81.

[4] He had a diſpenſation in 1794 to hold this vicarage, with North Wingfield, co. Derby, where he ſucceeded his father in 1753; and where he died, Sept. 9, 1794, æt. 83, and was buried, but has no epitaph. Mr. Burrow took the degree of B. A. at St. John's, 1746; M. A. 1750; B. D. 1780.

[5] B. A. of St. John's, 1773; M. A. 1776; B. D. 1784. Mr. Eaſton (to whom, and alſo to the Rev. N. Bramley, the preſent maſter of Barrow-ſchool, I am under great obligations for their kind attention to my enquiries) married, in Auguſt 1795, Miſs Atkinſon, ſiſter to the Rev. Mr. Atkinſon, rector of Hillington in Norfolk.—The vicarage-houſe, barn, and ſtables, a part of which are ſhewn in Plate VII. have been repaired, and in good meaſure rebuilt, by Mr. Eaſton, at the expence of above £1000.

[6] A conſiderable number of entries of the family of Barnard may be ſeen in the Barrow Regiſters.

quem patri Henrico Philippa Braham peperit
ſecundo de tredecim puerperio;
1584, natus Octobris ultimâ LVCe; Denatus prIMâ [1];
en, licèt Vitæ prior potior eſt Mortis dies.
Vir erat probati moris & intemeratæ fidei;
qui, furente bello pluſquam civili Britannico,
& novas res rituſque parricidis molientibus,
nec Deo nec regi infidus unquam extitit;
candidus Irenarches, & juris aſſertor rigidus,
nemo minùs ſæculo ſerviit, aut proſpexit meliùs.
Connubio cum Iſabellâ, matronâ lectiſſimâ,
junctus, annos quadraginta vixerat.
Hunc tamen, liberis vacuum, voluit Deus
pauperibus & orphanis ut eſſet pater.
Humfredum Babington, Margaretæ ſororis filium,
quem priùs è pueritiâ orphanum aluerat,
& Deo & eccleſiæ conſecraverat,
legitimum teſtamento hæredem conſtituit.
Moritur, ut vixit, Deo dignus; & eo certè dignior,
quòd piè ſe judicavit indigniſſimum.
Diſce, tandem, Viator,
beatos eſſe qui in Domino moriuntur. Vale.
Mœſtus } & { compoſuit,
Memor } { poſuit,
H. Babington,
T. C. S. T. B. R."

"HERE IN THIS GRAVE THERE LIES A CAVE:
WE CALL A CAVE A GRAVE:
IF CAVE BE GRAVE, AND GRAVE BE CAVE,
THEN, READER, JUDGE, I CRAVE,
WHETHER DOTH CAVE HERE LYE IN GRAVE,
OR GRAVE HERE LYE IN CAVE:
IF GRAVE IN CAVE HERE BURY'D LYE,
THEN, GRAVE, WHERE IS THY VICTORY?
GOE, READER, AND REPORT HERE LYES A CAVE
WHO CONQUERS DEATH, AND BURYES HIS OWN
GRAVE."

On flat ſtones in the chancel:

1. "Here lieth the body of George Waldram the elder,
who departed this life the 10 day of Feb.
in the 68th year of his age,
in the year of our Lord 17$\frac{20}{21}$."

2. "William Waldram, May 18, 1726;
and died Aug. 18, 1717."

In the nave.

1. "Henry Boryſon, gent. 1687."

2. .... a chevron ...... between three garbs ....; fig. 15.

"Here lieth the body of Thomas Ferriman, gent.
who departed this life the 17 day of Dec.
in the year of our Lord 1742,
in the 82d year of his age."

3. "Here lieth the body of Mary,
relict of Thomas Ferriman, gent.
She departed this life the 21ſt day of Nov.
in the year of our Lord 1748, aged 60."

4. Arms: .... three pales .... on a chief .... thre fleurs de lis ....; fig. 16.

"Here lieth the body
of the rev. Mr. Thomas Squire, M. A.
late of Quorndon in this county.
He departed this life on the 21ſt day of April,
in the year of our Lord 1768, aged 38 years."

In the South tranſept:

1. On a mural monument:

Arms: Sable, on a bend Argent three roſes Gules, barbed Vert, ſeeded Or, in the ſiniſter chief point a cheſs-rook of the ſecond; *Smalley*; fig. 17.

"Near this place lie the bodies of Robert Smalley,
of Mountſorrel, gent. and Margery his wife.
He died April 14, 1727, aged 76.
She died Feb. 5th, 1725, aged 62.
Elizabeth, relict of the late Ralph Smalley, gent.
ſon of Robert Smalley, gent.
out of the love ſhe bore to the family,
erected this monument."

2. On a light mural monument is the figure of a lady, kneeling at a deſk, with a book, on which is written, *Give her of the fruit of her hands, and let her works praiſe her in the gates.* Over her a funeral garland. Arms: Gules, on two bars Or, four torteauxes, *Utber*; impaling, Barry of ſix, Argent and Sable, a canton Ermine, *Marſhall*. Creſt, a demi-man in complete armour, holding in his right hand a truncheon, all Proper; fig. 18.

"In a vault at the foot of this monument
lies interred (together with her only daughter)
the body of Martha Utber [2], relict of Thomas Utber,
late of the city of Norwich, gent.
and fourth daughter of John Marſhall [3],
of Barrow, gent. by Margaret his wife; whoſe family
came into England with William the Conqueror,
being a younger branch of that William Marſhall
whoſe original was French,
and was diſtinguiſhed with honours
agreeable to his martial merit with the Conqueror.
As the family of the Utbers, as well as of
the Marſhalls, is very antient,
and are now both extinct in the male line;
Mrs. Martha Utber has erected this monument,
to ſhew a pious gratitude to them both,
and to perpetuate their memory, 1745."

3. On a neat, oval, mural tablet:

"In memory of the rev. Mr. Richard Eddowes,
who departed this life the 1ſt day of April, 1780,
in the 49th year of his age."

4. On another neat mural tablet:

"Depoſited the remains
of Mary, the wife of George
Perkins, gent. who died
June 4, 1790, in the 47th
year of her age."

On flat ſtones:

1. Arms of *Smalley*, as before.

"Here lieth the body of Ralph Smalley,
of Mountſorrel, gent.
He died Feb. 26, 1737, aged 43."

2. "Hereunder are repoſed the
remains of Mrs. Elizabeth Smalley, relict
of Ralph Smalley, gent. She died Feb. 29,
1784, aged near 80 years."

3. "HERE LIETH THE BODY OF MICHAEL MIDDLETON,
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE APRIL 13 DAY, 1687."

4. "Here lieth the body of Eaſho,
the daughter of Michael Boſwell [4] by Ruth his wife.
She died June 19, 1729, aged 15 years."

5. "Here lieth the body of Philippa,
daughter of Theophilus Lilley,
and widow of the late Richard Gilbert, deceaſed.
She departed this life the 23d of October,
in the year of our Lord 1739,
and in the 83d year of her age:
Who had iſſue three ſons and four daughters;
Theophilus, Richard, and George;
Elizabeth, Philippa the firſt, Philippa the ſecond,
and Mary.
Near to this place five of their children lie;
Which five departed in their infancy.
Elizabeth Lilley was her ſiſter dear:
Unto this place her body lieth near.
She in her life did practiſe chirurgery:
Many great cures ſhe did for charity;
Thoſe that were poor, nothing ſhe did them charge;
As for the rich, their bills they were not large.

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[1] No date of the year follows; but it is probably left to be collected from the capital letters in the line, MDCLVI. The Regiſter of that period is imperfect.

[2] Mrs. Utber lived about 20 years after the erecting this monument; and on her coffin her age was ſaid to be 99: but it was generally thought ſhe was ſtill older. The family of Utber, otherwiſe Utker, were of the city of Norwich, and of Hoo in Norfolk.

[3] A conſiderable number of entries of the family of Marſhall may be found in the Barrow Regiſters.

[4] Michael Boſwell was commonly ſtyled "King of the Gypſies."

For charity few with her might compare,
Nor piety in uſing conſtant prayer :
Zealous ſhe was, and made a godly end ;
A civil neighbour, and a dear miſs'd friend.
Their children all are dead of whom we ſpeak,
But Philippa wife of William Leak :
'Tis only ſhe, of ſeven, is left alone,
Who was at charge engraving of this ſtone.
Mary her ſiſter ſhe was married
At Sileby, died, and there was buried."

6. " William Frankes died July 23, 1735, aged 32.
Hannah his wife died Feb. 11, 1729, aged 55.
Mary their daughter June 20, 1743, aged 20."

On flat ſtones in the North aile :

1. " Here lyeth the body of Thomas Greaſly, gent.
who departed this life March 13, 17$\frac{16}{17}$,
in the 38 year of his age."

2. " Here lyeth the body of
Mary Hall, wife of Thomas Hall,
daughter of Thomas Greaſly, gent.
by Elizabeth his wife,
who departed this life December the 6th day,
ann. Dom. 1722, aged 20 years and 4 days."

3. " Here alſo lyeth the body of
Thomas Greaſly, of Mountſorrel, gent.
ſon of the aboveſaid Mr. Greaſly,
who departed this life September the 5th,
in the year of our Lord 1738,
and in the 29 year of his age.
He married Elizabeth, daughter of
Nicholas Maſon, of Burton ſuper Woulds, gent. ;
by whom he left iſſue one daughter."

On a mural tablet in the ſame aile :

" Lucretia King,
only daughter of
Elizabeth and Anne Greaſley.
She departed this life
the 12th of April, 1795,
in the 56th year of her age."

In the North croſs.

In this part of the church, which has been new-paved with modern tiles, it is believed, were formerly ſome flat ſtones to the memory of the family of *Beveridge* [1]. This is the more probable from the following tributary memento placed on a ſmall ſlab by a grateful ſucceſſor to a long race of vicars of that name:

" M. S.
Joh^{is}, W^{ml}, etc.
gentis Beveridgianæ,
inſtaurante V. F. [2]
1756."

Near this, on a flat ſtone :

" Carolus Heathcote,
Radulphi & Mariæ filius natu & ætate tertius,
felicitate autem primus,
obijt Martij die 8vo, ſepultus 10mo,
anno Chriſti 1726, ætatis ſecundo."

6. " Here lieth depoſited the remains of
George ſon of Mountjoy Fiſher, gent. of Cuſſington.
He died the 6th of April, 1726, aged 42 years.
And alſo of Millicent his wife,
daughter of Thomas Greaſly, gent. of Mountſorrel.
She died the 23d of July, ~~1744,~~ aged 70."

1774 not 1744
J. Fisher

7. Arms of *Marſhall* ; fig. 19.
" Here lyeth interred the body of
Samuel Marſhall, of Burton,
ſon of John Marſhall, of Barrow ;
who departed this life June 13, 1724, aged 68."

8. " Here lyeth interred the body of Anne,
the wife of the aboveſaid Samuel Marſhall.
She departed this life,
at Beaumont Leys, in this county,
the 23 day of December,
in the year of our Lord 1737,
in the 88th year of her age."

9. Arms: Argent, a feſs Vaire, Or and Gules, *Herrick*; impaling *Marſhall*; fig. 20.

" Here lieth interred the remains of John Herrick,
of Beaumont Leas, in the county of Leiceſter, gent.
ſecond ſon of William Herrick, late of Beaumanor, eſq.;
who departed this life the 1ſt of November, 1760,
aged 68 years."

10. " Here lieth interred the remains of Elizabeth,
the wife of John Herrick,
of Beaumont Leas, in the county of Leiceſter, gent.
and daughter of Samuel Marſhall,
of Burton ſuper Woulds, gent. by Anne his wife.
She had iſſue by him two ſons and two daughters;
and departed this life the 27 of January, 1757,
aged 73 years."

11. " Alſo near this place lie interred
the remains of Elizabeth, one of the daughters of
John and Elizabeth Herrick,
who departed this life the 24th of April. 1759,
aged 35 years."

12. " Here lieth the body of John Marſhall,
of Burton Bandalls, gent.
ſon of John Marſhall, of Barrow, gent.
He departed this life September the 17th,
in the year of our Lord 1739,
in the 87th year of his age.
" Here lieth the body of Mrs. Margaret Marſhall,
ſpinſter, daughter of John Marſhall, of Barrow, gent.
She departed this life Nov. 22,
in the year of our Lord 1755, aged 81."

13. " Here lieth the body of lieut. John Hutchinſon,
the ſon of Major Hutchinſon,
that was ſlain at Barcelona, in Spain, 1706 ;
dear ſpouſe of Elizabeth, daughter of
Henry Thiſtlewaite, gent.
who laid this to his memory, and to be interred by him.
Obiit 13 Sept. ann. Dom. 1722, ætat. ſuæ 35."

14. " Here alſo lieth the body of Elizabeth his wife,
daughter of Henry Thiſtlewaite, gent.
late of Montſorrel ;
who departed this life Jan. 5, 1743, aged 67."

15. " To the memory of George Engliſh,
late of Mountſorrel, innholder,
who married Phebe, daughter of Thomas Greaſly,
of Mountſorrel aforeſaid, gent.
and had iſſue by her nine children,
viz. George, Trueman, George, Phebe,
Mary, Thomas, Edward, Millicent, and Anne.
He departed this life December the 2d, 1757,
aged 62 years.
" Here alſo lies interred the body of Phebe,
wife of the aboveſaid George Engliſh.
She departed this life October the 1ſt, 1766,
in the 54th year of her age."

16. " To the memory of George, Trueman, Thomas,
Millicent, Edward, and George,
children of George and Phebe Engliſh :
George died Jan. 24, 1731, aged 8 months ;
Trueman March 7, 1732, aged 7 months;
Thomas Nov. 25, 1744, in the 6th year of his age;
Millicent Nov. 10, 1745, in the 3d year of her age;
Edward April 6, 1748, in the 8th year of his age ;
George May 24, 1754, aged 22 years."

In the church-yard remains the fluted ſhaft of an old croſs, about three feet long.

On a handſome cenotaph[3], ſurrounded with iron rails :

" This tomb was erected to the
memory of Mr. John Beaumont and Elizabeth
his wife. She died July 29, 1774.
He died Oct. 21, 1779, aged 81 years."

On upright ſtones:

" Thomas Beaumont died April 15, 1739,
in the 41ſt year of his age."
" Roſe Beaumont 12 June, 1793, aged 61."
John Butteris 24 Dec. 1759, aged 84.
Sarah Butteris 21 Jan. 1763, aged 69.

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[1] Of whom ſee ſome memoirs, pp. 77 & ſeqq.

[2] Mr. Vere Foſter, the then vicar ; who died in that year ; and of whom ſee p. 81.

[3] This is introduced in Plate VII.

The

The GENS BEVERIDGIANA[1].

The pariſh of Barrow is ſo materially indebted to the paſtoral labours of this truly reſpectable family, that, I truſt, it will not be thought an intruſion, to enter ſomewhat largely into their perſonal hiſtory; which will be elucidated from the parochial regiſters; in which the firſt of them that occurs is the rev. *John Berridge*, or *Beveridge* (for they thus indifferently ſpelt the name), who in 1602, being then D. D. of the Univerſity of Cambridge, was inducted to the rectory of Kibworth Beauchamp in this county, which was of his own patronage; as was alſo Barrow, of which he firſt ſigns himſelf vicar in 1617 (*Johannes Beveridge, de Barrow ſuper le Soore, vicar'*); to which in 1620 he preſented his ſon *William*, on obtaining for himſelf the rectory of Shelton in Bedfordſhire; was inſtalled precentor of Lincoln, by proxy, Dec. 21, 1621; and prebendary of Thorngate[2], in that church, Sept. 1, 1622. He died in London, May 12, 1632, aged 60; and his memory is preſerved on a braſs plate in Kibworth church; which ſtates that, by *Dorothy*, daughter of *Ferdinand Fielding*, eſq. he had three daughters, *Mary*, *Feſtina*, and *Goodith*, who all died before him; and ten ſons, *Baſil*, *William*, *Ferdinand*, *George*, *Baſil*[3], *Michael*, *James*, *Jonathan*, *Samuel*, and *John*[4]; all of whom (except the firſt Baſil and Michael) ſurvived him, as did alſo Dorothy his wife[5].

William Beveridge, B. D. the ſecond (and eldeſt ſurviving) ſon, who had been inſtituted to the vicarage of Barrow Oct. 24, and inducted Nov. 29, anno Dñi 1620, juxta computationem eccleſiæ Anglicanæ, calls himſelf "Willihelmus Beveriggius, preſbyter, & dictæ eccleſiæ paſtor indigniſſimus." He ſucceeded alſo, on his father's death, to the rectory of Kibworth; and held both preferments till 1640. That he was a man of learning is evident from the following letter to the original Hiſtorian of Leiceſterſhire; which is alſo a proof of the general eſteem in which Mr. Burton was held as an Antiquary by his contemporaries:

"To the right worſhipfull Mr. William Burton, eſq.
at his houſe at Lyndley theſe be d'd.

"WORTHY SIR, *Barow*, *Aug*. 23, 1627.

"Your much kindneſſe to me, both by word and deed expreſſed, as it doth embolden me much to ſolicit you in all things as the very Oracle of Antiquities; ſo doth it much more oblige me to do whatever in my poor power may be, to make ſome part of retribution. And therefore, whereas you called me to look into Mr. Camden's Annals of Ireland, in his Britannia, concerning ſir William Burton, I have done it accordingly, but found it not altogether anſwerable to that which, as I conceived, you had been formerly informed. Yet, as it is, I have tranſcribed it *verbatim*; nor is there, to my remembrance, any more mention of him or of that name in all that book, either before or after. I have alſo taken out that relation of which I told you, concerning a certain dogged diſeaſe in Leiceſterſhire[6], for the truth whereof *penes authorem fides eſto*. And both theſe, as I found them, I did in haſt copy out, and tranſmitt them in this encloſed paper. Moreover, I have ſince my being here met with ſomething which maketh me to have the better conceit of that which formerlie I had read and written out of an old nameleſs Chronicle concerning the kings of Leyceſter; namely, that that learned Biſhop Jewell calls another old Chronicle (which, by his relation, is not the ſame with this, yet, treating of the ſame ſubject, toucheth, as I may ſay, at the ſame point) ſpeaking with little variation of the ſame king, of the ſame place; and that paſſage of his, as it lyeth in him, I have herewith alſo ſent to you, referring it to your farther conſideration; for, truſting to my beſt, it ſeemeth not altogether improbable, in regard of the time, as being about the year of Chriſt 605, as the ſame author doth there demonſtrate; and the Mercian kingdom began not till 626, according to Mr. Lyne his deſcription of the Saxon Heptarchy. And as it is doubtleſs that it was in the hands of the Britans till that time, ſo is it like that they had a king or governor hereabouts for defence of ſo fertile a country. Moreover, it is apparent that the Britans were not at that time all under one king, but had, in ſeveral parts of their remaining dominions, ſeveral kings, as Holinſhed proveth out of Gildas; ſhewing alſo, how that in the battle at Dyorth, by king Cheuling, there were preſent and ſlain three kings of the Britans; but this I refer to your greater reading and better judgement. Now, as concerning the parſonage of Bowden, I can learn nothing, but that Bowden and Harborough are both chapels to one church, ſtanding in the fields of Bowden near to Harborough, called St. Mary's in Arden; but of this I am not confident; but I have lately bethought myſelf of a convenient mean whereby to be more fully aſcertained, but have not yet had opportunity to make uſe of it; but ſo ſoon as I can I will not fail. But, willing to do my beſt endeavours in this, or any other thing that may be for your pleaſure, I do for the preſent commend you and Mrs. Burton to the gracious protection of the Almighty, with many thanks for your great kindneſs, deſiring you ſtill and ever to eſteem me.

"I remember, in your Treatiſe on Coins[7], ſome of king William, which ſeem to be inſcribed *Pilliam*; but the difference, as I conceive, is eaſily decided by the Saxon W, which hath this form Ƿ, as Ƿilliam, which was groſsly expreſſed, as others as groſsly; viz. IIIIIP for IMP, &c. Yours ever in what is myne,

WILLIAM BEVEREDGE[8]."

The Regiſter of Barrow records the births of three of his ſons: 1. *John*, baptized Feb. 12, 1631 (afterwards vicar); 2. *William*, baptized Feb. 11, 1636 (afterwards biſhop of St. Aſaph); *Thomas*, baptized March 1, 1631; and five daughters, *Helen*, born 1622-3; *Elizabeth*, 1624; *Anne*, 1626; *Lucy*, 1629; *Eleanor*, 1634.

Three daughters and a ſon of an *Edward Beridge* occur alſo about this period; *Iſabel*, 1627; *Elizabeth*, 1629; *John*, 1630 (died 1633); *Mary*, 1632.

Roſamond wife of Nicholas Segrave was licenced to eat fleſh, March 12, 1632, by William Beveridge.

Goodith Beridge, widow, buried Sept. 21, 1640.

Elizabeth the wife of William Beridge, preſbyter, was buried Oct. 20, 1640; and William Beridge, preſbyter, B. D. vicar of the perpetual vicarage of Barrow, and rector of Kibworth Beauchamp, was buried Oct. 29, 1640.

Memorandum, that *Anthony Beridge*, clerk, was inſtituted into the pariſh-church of Barrow, by John lord biſhop of Lincoln, the 26th day of November, 1640; and was inducted into the real and actual poſſeſſion of the ſame church the 1ſt day of November; and read, and gave his full and real aſſent and conſent unto, the book of the XXXIX Articles, Nov. 6, 1640, in the preſence of Theophilus Cave, William Love, William Lilly, and many other inhabitants of the ſame.

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[1] See the ſmall, but expreſſive, memorial of gratitude inſcribed to this family, by a modern vicar, in p. 76.

[2] Dr. Browne Willis, in his liſt of the prebendaries of Thorngate, ſuppoſes Dr. John Beveridge (the laſt perſon who thought that unendowed prebend worth accepting) to have been alſo rector of Great Maſſingham in Norfolk, and to have been there buried. It is evident, however, by the date of his death, and by the expreſs mention of the precentorſhip in his epitaph, that this prebendary and the rector of Kibworth were the ſame perſon; and the rector of Maſſingham was probably his youngeſt ſon.

[3] Baſil Beridge entered into holy orders; and had ſome preferment within the dioceſe of Lincoln; as we find him a proctor for the clergy in that dioceſe in 1661. Kennett's Regiſter, pp. 481. 585.

[4] "John Beridge, M. A. rector of Maſſingham Magna, Norfolk, publiſhed a Sermon preached on the 29th of May, 1661." Kennett, p. 699.—In Blomefield's Norfolk, vol. IV. p. 638, it is ſtated that John Berege, D. D. died rector of St. Mary's in Great Maſſingham in 1698 (a miſtake for 1690); as in the ſame page we find the following epitaph: "Per varios caſus, hic jacet (& inturbatum jacet) corpus Joh'is Beregii, D. D. (qui fuit filius Joh'is Beregii, S. T. D.) hujus eccleſiæ rector. Ob^t 9 die menſis Novemb. a° D'ni 1690.—Sacrificium Deo;" with the ſame arms as were uſed by the Biſhop.

[5] See vol. II. p. 642.

[6] The ſuppoſed *wharling* found at Carleton Curlieu; "Rhotaciſmo quodam laborant," ſays Camden. See this explained, under Carleton, vol. II. p. 544.

[7] This probably ſtill remains in MS.

[8] See his hand-writing and ſeal in Plate VII.

Anthony Beridge had for ſeveral years been curate of Woodhouſe; and was preſented to the vicarage of Sileby by king Charles I, May 11, 1639[1]; whence, as well as from Barrow, he was ejected by the Parliamentary Sequeſtrators[2].

The actual officiating miniſter during the ſuſpenſion of Mr. Anthony Beridge does not appear, the Regiſter being at that period imperfect; but the baptiſms, &c. of 1652 are *ſubſequently* atteſted by "Jo. Beridge, vic'," the eldeſt ſon of William. He married in 1654 *Anne Booth*; by whom he had one ſon, *William*, born 1655, who died an infant, and one daughter, *Elizabeth*, 1657; and who was herſelf buried, May 28, 1658.

"Memorandum, that, whereas it is ſaid in this regiſter by Thomas Buck, then regiſter, that John Beveridge and Anne Booth were married by William Danvers, eſq.; this is to certify that John Beveridge and the ſaid Anne Booth were married, indeed, before William Danvers, eſq.; but they were married by Mr. Batty, then miniſter of Swithland, according to the office preſcribed in the book of Common Prayer; and that in the preſence of Mr. Stephen Lincolne and Mr. Thomas Overing of Leiceſter, and George Wild of Barrow."

John Beveridge, clerk, and Elizabeth Wileman, widow, were married, April 19, 1659, at Barkby, by Mr. Foe; and, after the Reſtoration, was preſented to the vicarage of Barrow; where, for ſome few years, he ſeems to have officiated on ſufferance.

Memorandum, that John Beveridge, clerk, and vicar of the pariſh-church of Barrow upon Soar, did read the Articles of the Church of England publicly in the congregation upon the 28th day of October, 1660, and gave his full aſſent and conſent thereto, in the preſence of us, Thomas Farnham, Henry Farnham, Thomas Lilley, John Tompſon, John Ferriman, Thomas Hackett.

From ſome irregularity, probably, in the former preſentation, Mr. Beveridge again went through the regular ceremony of inſtitution and induction.

Memorandum, that John Beveridge, clerk, was inſtituted into the vicarage of the pariſh-church of Barrow, by Robert lord biſhop of Lincoln, 8 die Maii, anno Domini 1661[3]; and was inducted into the real and actual poſſeſſion of the ſame church the 20th day of the ſame month; and upon the 26th of the ſame month did read, and give his aſſent to, the XXXIX Articles of the Church of England, in the preſence of John Whitties Thomſon, John Ferriman, William Squire, Francis Staples.

In the following year, Mr. Beveridge was again called upon, by the Act of Uniformity, to make a public declaration of his religious ſentiments[4].

Memorandum, that John Beveridge, clerk, vicar of the pariſh-church of Barrow upon Soar, did, upon the 28th day of September, 1662, openly and publicly in the congregation, read the Morning-prayer appointed to be read by the "Book of Common Prayer, and Adminiſtration of the Sacraments, and other Rites and Ceremonies, according to the uſe of the Church of England;" and did then and there declate his unfeigned aſſent and conſent to all and every thing therein contained and preſcribed; in the preſence of Henry Farnham, John Tompſon, Edward Morris, Thomas Clarke.

By his ſecond wife, Mr. John Beveridge had (at leaſt) one ſon and four daughters; *Elizabeth*, born 1660; *Catharine*, born 1662, died 1691; *John*, born at Kegworth 1663; *Anne*, born 166..; *Frances*, born 1668.

In May 1669 (being then M. A. of St. John's college, Cambridge), he was admitted *ad eundem* at Oxford; and I have ſeen ſeveral of his letters "to his honoured friend William Heyricke, eſq. at Beaumanor from 1682 to 1684; one of which ends thus:

"This, with my humble thanks for all your ſervices, and with the tender of my faithful ſervice to the noble Doctor, the good old Lady, and the two incomparable young ones, is all the trouble you ſhall at preſent receive from, Sir,

Your moſt faithful ſervant, Jo. BEVERIDGE.

I pray you, Sir, give my ſervice to Mr. Fox."

Mr. John Beveridge died in 1688[5]; his widow in 1691; and their ſon *John Beveridge*, alias *Beridge*, clerk, and vicar of Barrow, was inſtituted March 22, 1688; and inducted April 1, 1689.

John Richardſon, of Stretton upon Dunſmore in the county of Warwick, clerk, and Anne Beveridge of Barrow, married Oct. 30, 1695.

John Beveridge, vicar of Barrow, buried Dec. 1, 1695[5].

The vicarage may be ſaid ſtill to have continued in the family; for the next ſucceſſor was, *John Richardſon*, clerk, inſtituted Jan. 22, 1695, and inducted April 1, 1696.

William Beveridge[6], ſecond ſon of the abovementioned William, was baptized Feb. 11, 1636-7, at Barrow; and, after receiving the firſt rudiments of his education under the tuition of a learned father, was ſent to the ſchool of Oakham in Rutland, where he continued two years under Mr. Frear the then maſter[7]. After he was turned 16 years of age, on the 14th of May, 1653, he was admitted a ſub or proper ſizar in St. John's college, Cambridge, having for his tutor a Mr. Bullingham, at that time one of the fellows there[8]. He took the degree of B. A. 1656; M. A. 1660; D. D. 1679; diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his early piety and ſeriouſneſs; and procured general eſteem by his œconomy, ſobriety, and integrity. He applied with great aſſiduity to the Oriental languages, and made ſuch proficiency therein, that at 18 years of age he wrote a Treatiſe of the excellency and uſe of the Oriental tongues, eſpecially the Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, Arabic, and Samaritan; with a Syriac grammar. Jan. 3, 1661, he was ordained deacon, by Robert biſhop of Lincoln, in the church[9] of St. Botolph, Alderſgate; was preſented, by biſhop Sheldon, to the vicarage of Ealing, in Middleſex, the very next day[10]; and was ordained prieſt the 31ſt. He reſigned that vicarage, after having held it 13 years; being elected, by the mayor and aldermen of London[11], to the rectory of St. Peter in Cornhill, where he was inducted Nov. 22, 1672[12]. He applied himſelf to the diſcharge of his duty with the utmoſt zeal and aſſiduity; was highly inſtructive in his diſcourſes from the pulpit; and his labours were crowned with ſuch ſucceſs, that he was ſtyled "The great reviver and reſtorer of primitive piety[13]." Dr. Humphrey Henchman, the then biſhop of London, as a mark of eſteem, collated him to the prebend of Chiſwick in St. Paul's, Dec. 22, 1674; and the ſucceeding biſhop, Dr. Henry Compton, having conferred on him the archdeaconry of Colcheſter, Nov. 3, 1681, he viſited in perſon every pariſh within the archdeaconry, ſetting down his obſervations in a book in the poſſeſſion of his ſucceſſors[14]. On the 27th of November 1681, he preached, before Biſhop

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[1] Rymer, vol. XX. p. 390.

[2] His name is barely mentioned by Mr. Walker. His hand-writing is ſhewn in Plate VII.

[3] "Johannes Beveridge, clericus, admiſſ. ad vic. de Barrow ſuper Sore, com. Leic. die 8 Maii, 1661, ad preſ. Henrici Farnham, generoſi." Reg. Sanderſon.

[4] It was not till the 24th of Auguſt, 1662, that the Church of England can be conſidered as abſolutely reſtored; the Preſbyterians and other Diſſenting miniſters, whoſe ordinations as well as doctrines were rejected by that Church, being ſo long left in poſſeſſion of their livings: but on the aforeſaid day (or as ſoon after as conveniently might be), by virtue of the Act of Uniformity paſſed in the ſame year, all the Clergy in general were required, under pain of deprivation, to read the Book of Common Prayer in their ſeveral congregations; and, after reading the ſame, ſolemnly to declare their unfeigned aſſent and conſent to all and every thing contained and preſcribed in and by the ſaid Book. See farther on this head in Milner's Hiſtory of Wincheſter, vol. I. p. 423.

[5] See his hand-writing in Plate VII; with his ſeal and arms; Argent, a ſaltire engrailed, between four eſcalops Sable. Creſt, a wolf's head eraſed, ducally gorged.

[6] His hand-writing is alſo ſhewn in Plate VII.

[7] E Regiſtro Coll. B. Johan. Evang. Cant.

[8] Ibid.

[9] This is ſomewhat oddly expreſſed in Kennett's Hiſtory and Regiſter, p. 353; it being there ſtated, that William Beveridge was ordained deacon "*in loco convenienti in parochiâ Sc'i Botolphi*;" and prieſt "*in eodem loco*."

[10] Newcourt's Repertorium Eccleſiaſticum, vol. I. p. 764.

[11] Ibid. p. 526.

[12] Kennett's Regiſter, p. 810.

[13] Newcourt, ubi ſupra, vol. I, p. 93.

[14] Wood's Faſti Oxonienſes, vol. II. col. 176; and Biographia Britannica, in his article.

Compton, a moſt excellent Sermon[1], "on the Excellency and Uſefulneſs of the Common Prayer," at the opening of the new-built church of St. Peter in Cornhill; and another, in the year 1683, "on the Anniverſary Faſt for the Fire of London," which thus ſolemnly begins: "There are many, I believe, here preſent at this time, who this day ſeventeen years ſaw this great City all in a flame; the mercileſs element of fire raging ſo furiouſly in it, that, maugre all the art and induſtry that man could uſe, in a few days it reduced the greateſt part of the City to aſhes, and rendered the whole a dreadful and aſtoniſhing inſtance of Divine vengeance." Nov. 5, 1684, he was inſtalled prebendary of Canterbury; and when, in king James the Second's reign, briefs were granted for collecting money for the relief of the perſecuted French Proteſtants, and Dr. Tillotſon, then dean of Canterbury, was very zealous for the contribution, Dr. Beveridge, as one of the prebendaries of that cathedral, either from a coolneſs towards foreign Proteſtants, or an unneceſſary ſcruple with reſpect to forms even in affairs of weight and ſubſtance, objected to the reading of a brief there, as contrary to the rubric. But the Dean made him this ſhort and ſignificant reply; "Doctor, doctor, charity is above rubrics[2]."

Amongſt the MSS in the Britiſh Muſeum[3], three letters of his are preſerved[4]; one written in 1685, the other two in 1687, to a lady whoſe name does not appear, but who ſeems to have been his patroneſs. They are all replete with ſentiments of the ſtricteſt piety; and in one of them reſpectful mention is made of a *Madam Horton*. In 1689, as rector of St. Peter's, he delivered the "Concio ad Clerum" before his brethren of Sion College; in the ſame year was appointed chaplain to king William and queen Mary, before whom he preached, at Whitehall, Oct. 12, 1690, "on the Happineſs of the Saints;" and in 1691 was offered, but refuſed to accept of, the ſee of Bath and Wells, vacant by the deprivation of Dr. Kenn, on his refuſing to take the oaths to king William and queen Mary[5]. In December, 1701, being at that time a proctor in convocation for the archdeaconry of Colcheſter, he was an unſucceſsful candidate for the office of Prolocutor[6]; but ſome time after accepted of the biſhoprick of St. Aſaph; and was deſervedly conſecrated, July 16, 1704[7]. On his advancement to the epiſcopal chair, he wrote a pathetic letter to the clergy of his dioceſe, recommending to them "the duty of catechizing and inſtructing the people committed to their charge in the principles of the Chriſtian Religion, to the end they might know what they were to believe and do, in order to Salvation;" and, to enable them to do this the more effectually, ſent them a plain expoſition of the Church Catechiſm. This good Prelate preached before the Houſe of Peers Nov. 5, 1704; and again, Jan. 30, 1705-6. In that auguſt Aſſembly he was a frequent attender[8], and ſteady defender of the rights and privileges of the Church of England[9]; but did not enjoy his epiſcopal dignity above three years and ſeven months; for he died, in the 72d year of his age, at his lodgings in the Cloiſters of Weſtminſter Abbey, March 5, 1707-8[10], and was buried in St. Paul's cathedral[11], where he has no memorial. The Biſhop was married; but of his wife we know nothing farther than that ſhe was ſiſter either to *William Stanley*, gentleman, of Hinckley, or to Mr. Stanley's wife; and that ſhe died before the Biſhop. In December 1706, he had the ſatisfaction of beſtowing the deanry of St. Aſaph on his nephew Dr. Stanley; and, by his laſt will[12], dated May 11, 1706, proved March 9, 1707-8, in thankful remembrance of God's mercies vouchſafed to him, he left the Hall Orchard eſtate in the pariſh of Barrow upon Soar (which had been his father's) to William the ſon of Anne Richardſon (his brother *John's* daughter), with £200; and appointed Mr. Bewicke, then vicar of Barrow, his guardian. An eſtate purchaſed of Mr. Rayſon, of £53. a year (in the ſame pariſh), out of which the widow Rayſon had £25. a year; and her daughter £5. till of age, the Biſhop bought to give to the church of Barrow; and (ſhould he make no other ſettlement before he died) gave it, in truſt, to Mr. Benjamin Bewicke, for the almſhouſes which Dr. Humph. Babington willed to be erected in the pariſh; and, till the erection of the almſhouſes, the rents to be given to the curate of Mountſorell. Should William Richardſon die before he became of age, his eſtate (the Hall Orchard) was to be added to the other. And ſhould the curate of Mountſorell neglect the performance of his duty, the biſhop of the dioceſe might give the emoluments to ſome other market-town in Leiceſterſhire. He gave the vicarage of Barrow to the maſter and fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge; with a proviſion, that if William

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[1] This Sermon, of which at leaſt four editions were circulated with great rapidity, is thus unaffectedly dedicated to Biſhop Compton: "Your Lordſhip having ſignified your pleaſure that the Sermon which you heard, when you did us the honour to be preſent at the opening of our Pariſh-church, ſhould be made public; notwithſtanding my averſeneſs to print any thing in Engliſh, yet, out of a juſt ſenſe both of that obedience which I owe to you as my Biſhop, and of that kindneſs which I have received from you as my Patron, I have now done it, and herewith made bold to preſent it to you. What effect a diſcourſe of this nature will have upon the minds of thoſe who ſhall have ſo much patience as to read it, I know not; but muſt leave that to Him who hath the hearts of all men in his hand. My ſubject, I am ſure, is good and neceſſary; and, as for my plain and practical way of handling it, it is that which my text requireth, in that it commandeth that, in our Chriſtian congregations, 'All things be done to edifying:' ſo that, unleſs I had endeavoured to ſuit it to the capacities of all there preſent, and to make it as edifying as I could to them, my Sermon had been a contradiction to my text; and, beſides that, I had loſt my deſign in preaching it, which was, to convince thoſe eſpecially whoſe ſouls, under your Lordſhip, are committed to my care and conduct, of the excellency and uſefulneſs of the Common Prayer; and ſo to perſuade them to the conſtant and conſcientious uſe of it; not only becauſe it is conformable to the doctrine, diſcipline, and practice of the Univerſal Church; nor only becauſe it is eſtabliſhed by the laws both of our Church and State (though they alſo be very great reaſons); but likewiſe becauſe of that extraordinary benefit and advantage which they would receive from it, for the edifying of their ſouls in whatſoever is neceſſary to their eternal ſalvation. I am very ſenſible that much more might have been ſaid upon this excellent ſubject; but, intending no more than a plain Sermon upon the occaſion, I was forced to omit many things, and to confine myſelf to ſuch only which were moſt obvious, and ſeemed moſt neceſſary for people to know and practiſe, in order to their being reconciled unto, and edified by, our public prayers; and if, upon your peruſal of that little which I have ſaid, you ſhall find any thing not agreeable to the doctrine of our Church, I humbly ſubmit it to your Lordſhip's judgement and cenſure; only deſiring that you would be as ready to pardon as I to retract it. My Lord, I have one requeſt more to make unto you; which is, that, as you was the occaſion of my printing this Sermon, ſo you would be pleaſed to accept of it now it is printed; and if, by the bleſſing of Almighty God, it may contribute any thing to thoſe great ends which you ſo continually proſecute with ſo great wiſdom and prudence, with ſuch exemplary care and diligence, in the management of that high office which He hath called you to, even to the glory of his great name, the good of his church, and the ſalvation of the ſouls of men; it is all that is deſired by, my Lord, your Lordſhip's moſt humble and moſt obedient ſervant, WILLIAM BEVERIDGE."

[2] Birch's Life of Tillotſon, p. 121, 122.

[3] Ayſcough's Catalogue of MSS. 4274. 11—13. In 4275, 45, is another letter of his, in 1700, to Mr. Gibſon, then chaplain to the Biſhop of London.

[4] See his ſignature in Plate VII.

[5] On this account was publiſhed, "A Vindication of their Majeſties' authority to fill the ſees of the deprived Biſhops, in a Letter out of the Country, occaſioned by Dr. Beveridge's Refuſal of the Biſhoprick of Bath and Wells, 1694-5." Anthony Wood ſays, "This Dr. William Beveridge, who declined the biſhoprick of Bath and Wells, was a right learned man, and hath publiſhed ſeveral books and ſermons which ſhew him ſo to be." Athen. Oxon. vol. II. p. 176.

[6] The election was carried for Dr. Woodward, dean of Sarum, (through the intereſt of Dr. Atterbury) by 37 againſt 29.

[7] Willis's Hiſtory of the Church of St. Aſaph, p. 95; and Le Neve's Faſti, p. 23.

[8] The laſt day he was able to appear there in perſon was on the 20th of January, 1707-8.

[9] See Atterbury's Epiſtolary Correſpondence, 2d edition, vol. I. p. 423.

[10] In a publication of the moment, he was ſtyled "a gentleman no leſs eſteemed in foreign parts for his profound learning and great integrity, than he was admired at home, by all true Sons of the Church of England, for his ſtrict adhering to the Diſcipline as well as the Doctrine eſtabliſhed in her pureſt œconomy. He was Author of many learned pieces; and had a peculiar felicity in compoſing Sermons; one of which, namely, that of the uſe and excellency of the Common Prayer, will live as long as that incomparable Form itſelf." From a Newſpaper, called "The Supplement, March 8, 1707-8."

[11] Willis, Hiſtory of St. Aſaph, ubi ſupra.

[12] Copied at length in Mr. Baker's MSS. vol. XXXIV. p. 446.

Richardſon, or any other of his relations, would accept it, he ſhould be preſented in preference to any other perſon. Afterwards, the vicarage was to go to the College. The Biſhop, in this clauſe (which is ordered to be read at the preſentation of every perſon to the living), ſolemnly exhorts the Maſter and Fellows to chuſe a proper perſon. He made an addition alſo to the ſtipend of the curate of Mountſorell; and gave £20. *per annum* to each place, that prayers might be read morning and evening every day, according to the Liturgy of the Church of England, in the chapel and pariſh aforeſaid; and the farther ſum of 40*s.* to be divided equally, on the eve of our bleſſed Saviour's Nativity, amongſt eight poor women of Barrow, as the miniſter and churchwardens ſhould agree; regard being had eſpecially to thoſe who had been moſt conſtant at prayers, and at the ſacrament of the Lord's ſupper, the preceding year. "And, if it ſhould ſo happen (which God forbid!) that the Common Prayer cannot be read in the church or chapel aforeſaid, my will is," ſays this good Father of the Church, "that what ſhould be given in either place for that, be in each place allowed to one choſen by the vicar of Barrow, to teach ſchool, and inſtruct the youth in the principles of the Chriſtian Religion according to the doctrine of the Church of England[1]."

It is ſaid by the Author of the Biſhop's Life in the Biographia Britannica, that he gave the greater part of his eſtates to the Societies for propagating the Goſpel in Foreign Parts, and promoting Chriſtian knowledge. But this is a miſtake. To the Society for propagating the Goſpel he gave £100. The other Society is not noticed in his will[2].

His books he gave, in truſt, to Dr. William Stanley (his wife's nephew, afterwards Maſter of Bene't College, and Dean of St. Paul's[3]), to be placed in the cathedral church of St. Paul, as a foundation of a library for the benefit of the City Clergy.

To Dr. Stanley £10.; and to his wife £10.

To Dr. Stanley's ſon[4] (the Biſhop's godſon) £100.

To his nephew, Thomas Parry, £100.; and to his ſon William (another of the Biſhop's godſons) £100.

To Joyce Jeans, who lived with him and ſerved him faithfully many years, £100. and his linen, much of it having been of her ſpinning.

Small legacies to his other ſervants.

To the poor of Barrow £10.

To the poor of Llanelwy (or St. Aſaph) £10.

To Timothy Gregory, his ſecretary and executor, £100.

His works ſhew him to have been an extraordinary perſon. They are, 1. "De Linguarum Orientalium, præſertim Hebraïcæ, Chaldaïcæ, Syriacæ, Arabicæ, & Samaritanicæ, præſtantiâ & uſu, cum Grammaticâ Syriacâ; 1658;" 8vo. 2. "Inſtitutionum Chronologicarum libri duo, unà cum totidem Arithmetices Chronologicæ libellis; 1669;" 4to, 3. "Συνόδικον; ſive Pandectæ Canonum S. S. Apoſtolorum & Conciliorum ab Eccleſiâ Græcâ receptorum, &c. Oxonii, 1672;" two vols. folio. 4. "Codex Canonum Eccleſiæ Primitivæ vindicatus & illuſtratus, with a Vindication and Illuſtration of the ſame; 1679[5];" 4to. 5. "The Church Catechiſm explained for the uſe of the Dioceſe of St. Aſaph; 1704," 4to; re printed ſeveral times ſince in a ſmall volume.—Beſides the above-mentioned works of this Prelate, we have the following, publiſhed after his death by his executor, Timothy Gregory, not intended for the preſs by himſelf. 6. "Private Thoughts upon Religion, digeſted into twelve articles, with Practical Reſolutions formed thereupon;" written in his younger years (when he was about 23 years old) for the ſettling of his principles and conduct in life[6]; 1709. 7. "Private Thoughts upon a Chriſtian Life; or, Neceſſary Directions for its Beginning and Progreſs upon Earth, in order to its Final Perfection in the Beatific Viſion; 1709." 8. "The great Neceſſity and Advantage of Public Prayer and Frequent Communion: deſigned to revive Primitive Piety; with Meditations, Ejaculations, and Prayers, before, at, and after, the Sacrament; 1710:" theſe have been reprinted ſeveral times in 8vo and 12mo. 9. "One hundred and fifty Sermons and Diſcourſes, on ſeveral Subjects, 1708," 12 vols. 8vo: re-printed in 1719, in 2 vols. folio. His life, prefixed to this edition of his Sermons, was written by Mr. Kimber, a Baptiſt miniſter in London. 10. "A Defence of the Book of Pſalms, collected into Engliſh Metre, by Thomas Sternhold, John Hopkins, and others; with Critical Obſervations on the New Verſion compared with the Old;" 1710, 8vo: in this book he gives the old verſion the preference to the new. 11. "Expoſition of the XXXIX Articles; 1710," 1716, folio[7]. 12. "Theſaurus Theologicus; or, a Complete Syſtem of Divinity, ſummed up in brief notes upon ſelect places of the Old and New Teſtaments: wherein the Sacred Text is reduced under proper heads, explained and illuſtrated with the Opinions and Authorities of the Antient Fathers, Councils, &c.; 1711," 4 vols. 8vo.

A ſmall portrait of him, at the age of 71, is here given in Plate VII.[8]; copied from one prefixed in 1710 to "The great Neceſſity of Public Prayer," thus inſcribed, "On the Right Reverend Father in God, William Beveridge, D. D. late Lord Biſhop of St. Aſaph:

"No more of frail Mortality complain,
Impartial Death, or his tyrannic reign,
That Beveridge with common duſt ſhould lie;
But learn like him to live, like him to die.
With pure Religion was his ſpirit fraught,
And practis'd what himſelf to others taught:
Humble and meek, learn'd, pious, prudent, juſt,
Of good report, and faithful to his truſt,
Vigilant, ſober, watchful of his charge;
Who fed his ſheep, and did their folds enlarge.
Follow your paſtor, who to Heaven is gone;
Read o'er his Works, and they will lead you on."

Dr. Felton ſays, that "our learned and venerable Biſhop hath delivered himſelf with thoſe ornaments alone which his ſubject ſuggeſted to him, and both written in that gravity and ſimplicity, which give authority to the ſacred truths he teacheth, and unanſwerable evidence to the doctrines he defendeth. That there is ſomething ſo great, primitive, and apoſtolical, in his writings, that it creates an awe and veneration in our mind; that the importance of his ſubjects is above the decoration of words; and what is great and majeſtic in itſelf, looketh moſt like itſelf the leſs it is adorned[1]." The author of "The Guardian" alſo, having made an extract out of one of the Biſhop's Sermons[2], tells us, "that it may for acuteneſs of judgement, ornament of ſpeech, and true ſublime, compare with any of the choiceſt writings of the Antients, who lived neareſt to the Apoſtles' times." The opinions of various other writers on his writings[3] and ſtyle may be ſeen in his article in the Biographia Britannica, and particularly in the Additions to it by Dr. Kippis in the ſecond edition of that work.

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[1] See Stow's London, by Strype, vol. II. Appendix I. p. 138.

[2] Biſhop Beveridge preached the Anniverſary Sermon of the Society for propagating the Goſpel in Foreign Parts in 1706, not long before his death; his text, 2 Cor. ix. 2. And might not his own zeal be provoked to be a contributor by his laſt will to the charitable inſtitution he had ſo lately commended and recommended from the pulpit? The two Societies for *propagating* and *promoting* are too frequently blended by writers from inadvertency.

[3] An account of him will be given under *Hinckley*, his native place.

[4] Afterwards rector of Much Haddam, Herts, in 1723, on the reſignation of his father, who then was dean of St. Aſaph, and archdeacon of St. Paul's.

[5] This book is a vindication of the Author's opinion concerning the authority of the Apoſtolical Canons, and the time when they were made. In his Notes on theſe Canons he had fixed the date of them at the end of the ſecond, and beginning of the third century; taking a middle courſe between Francis Turrianus, who affirmed that they were all made by the Apoſtles at the Council of Jeruſalem; and John Daillé, who maintained that they were not compoſed till the fifth century, by ſome impoſtor, and did not appear till the end of that century. In the Notes above-mentioned, Mr. Beveredge had made ſome reflections on this opinion of Daillé, whereupon an anonymous author publiſhed "Obſervations upon Mr. Beveridge's Reflections;" to which the "Codex Canonum Eccleſiæ Primitivæ vindicatus" is a reply.

[6] This Work, from an imperfect MS copy, was reviſed and publiſhed (at the requeſt of the bookſeller into whoſe hand it fell) by Dr. Joſeph Smith, provoſt of Queen's College, Oxford, though without his name; who likewiſe made large additions and improvements to it of his own, but with a juſt regard to the ſentiments of its pious and learned Author. He was alſo concerned in publiſhing our Author's Expoſition on the XXXIX Articles. And the ſaid learned Editor, in his Preface to the firſt volume of thoſe incomparable Private Thoughts, has given a very excellent character of this truly primitive Prelate, who, he juſtly obſerves, was the great reviver and reſtorer of Piety.

[7] Upon the publication of this, there came out a pamphlet, intituled, "A Short View of Dr. Beveridge's Writings, which may ſerve as a preliminary Diſcourſe to an Examination of his Articles." Lond. 1711, 8vo; a pamphlet, wherein the good Biſhop's works are ſeverely attacked, and often perhaps juſtly. The Expoſition upon the firſt Article was publiſhed ſingly 1716.

[8] In the ſame plate is a ſpecimen of his hand-writing.

Some particulars relative to Mr. VERE FOSTER, vicar of Barrow, will be found in a future page[4].

NATURAL HISTORY.

Barrow has for many centuries been famed for a very hard blue lime-ſtone[5], deſervedly eſteemed for building, which fixes immediately in water like tarras, and is of ſuch quality, that, if rightly worked and mixed with proper ſand, and a hard ſtone-floor be laid with it, the ſtones will wear away, and the mortar ſtand above them. Lime-ſtone is found with the greateſt certainty under a clayey ſoil, but occurs under all ſoils, at a depth from 2 to 10 or 12 feet. It does not anſwer to get it where the upper floor of ſtone is deeper, as it coſts not leſs than 3*d.* a cubick-yard for digging it and bringing it out in hand-barrows. Sometimes the upper-floor, then called *rummel*, is worth nothing but to build bad walls. Seven floors of ſtone have been found. There may be more, but, on account of the depth, ſeldom more than five are got up. The floors dip towards the Eaſt; ſo that if the ground riſe that way, the increaſing depth of the lime-ſtone puts an end to the getting it up. Between the floors ſometimes is found a kind of ſlaty clay, called *ſlaven*; in other places a fine pure clay, which might perhaps be uſeful for pot-ware.

The ſlip of land dug up is called a *lime-ſtone delph*: it is uſually four yards wide; and that width, and nine yards in length, is termed a *hade*. The lime-men contract for a certain price *per* yard, or *per* hade. The diſtance between the floors of ſtone is uncertain, from ſix to 18 inches. The lower floors are more ſolid, more marble-like, than the upper-floor[6]. They are uſed for ſteps, houſe-floors, and chimney-pieces.

The lime-ſtone, when dug up, is piled in form of a cone, and burnt. The burning of one of theſe heaps takes up two days and three nights.

Mr. Marſhall obſerves, that "it is an intereſting fact, that the ſtone, from which the Barrow-lime is burnt, is, in colour, texture, and quality, of component parts, the ſame as the clay-ſtone of Glouceſterſhire, from which the ſtrong lime of that diſtrict is burnt; and, what is ſtill more remarkable, it is found in ſimilar ſituations, and depoſited in thin ſtrata, divided by thicker ſeams of calcareous clay, in the very ſame manner in which the clay-ſtone of Glouceſterſhire is found. One hundred grains of the *ſtone* contain eighty-ſix grains of calcareous matter; affording fourteen grains of an impalpable tenacious ſilt, which ſeems to be poſſeſſed of ſome ſingular properties; forming a ſubject well entitled to future enquiry. One hundred grains of the *clay* contain forty-ſix grains of calcareous matter, leaving fifty-four grains of reſiduum, a fine clay. Hence this earth, which at preſent lies an encumbrance in the quarries, is richer in calcaroſity than the CLAY MARL of the Fleg hundreds of Norfolk, with which very valuable improvements are made. Since writing this article, I have obſerved in the Vale of Belvoir, at the Northernmoſt point of Leiceſterſhire, a ſimilar ſtone[7], ſituated in a ſimilar manner, and producing a ſimilar kind of lime[8]."

It has been ſaid, that the uſe of the Barrow lime, even though it ſhould merit all its reputation, can never be general, becauſe of its being in the centre of the kingdom[9]. But this muſt be from old ideas, and by no means applicable to preſent times; when the Soar is made navigable through the pariſh, communicates with the Trent, and has an uninterrupted navigation to the great ſea-ports of Liverpool and Hull[10].

Barrow lime-ſtone was taken by land carriage to Nottingham[11], and thence by water to Ramſgate, for the conſtructing of its pier, being burnt there, and tempered into mortar by a maſon from Barrow: this was done after the Dutch tarras-mortar had failed[12].

This lime is alſo in ſuch repute for water-works, that much of it is exported to Holland[13]; and the demand has within theſe few years greatly increaſed.

New-burnt lime, well ſlacked and ſifted, and mixed with pure river-ſand by beating them together, forms a cement which is uſed, inſtead of lead, to line rain-water ciſterns. Is there any other lime, with which the like can be done with good effect?

Great quantities of it are alſo uſed, in Leiceſterſhire and other parts, for land. Laid on from 15 to 25 quarters *per* acre ſecures a good crop of clover, &c. after barley or wheat. On extending the incloſures in this county, many of the old ones are broken up; and it is found good policy ſo to do. They lime them; and in three or four years lay them down again.

Lime-ſtone will not bear heat or froſt; and therefore is little uſed for buildings, or mending of roads.

Icthyolithi, or foſſil-fiſh, have of late years been found here very frequently; and *cornua ammonis*, ſea-ſhells, and plants, alſo occur, though more rarely[14]. Marks of the Ammonites, however, are common in the ſlaven and rummel; ſometimes in the lime-ſtone. The fiſh are found in lime-ſtone; the ſhells are bedded in a gritty kind of calcareous ſtone.

The fiſh lie rather above ſome one of the floors of lime-ſtone. The workmen, after ſplitting them with their tools, offer them to ſale. The greateſt number together of theſe were found ſome years ago in digging up a homeſtead for the lime-ſtone. After digging through about ſix feet thickneſs of blue clay, a bed of gravel about a yard thick occurred, which was full of the kind of ſhells engraved in Plates VIII. and IX. and alſo of bones and horns of rein-deer.

The firſt of theſe foſſils particularly noticed contained a wonderfully fine impreſſion or petrifaction of an unknown fiſh, the impreſſion on each ſide equally perfect, the fins, tail, and ſcales, retaining the living form ſtrikingly preſerved[15]. The ſhape reſembled that of the Sea-bream, or *Sparus Pagrus Linnæi*[16]; but in that the tail is forked. The ſcales in the foſſil are alſo much larger. The ſubſtance of the fiſh was compreſſed, whilſt tender, by the ſurrounding fluid, in the ſwell of its body, to about a quarter of an inch; and had the appearance, in moſt part of its ſcales, of a blackiſh glaſs, equally brittle and impenetrable. It meaſured, over the broadeſt part of its body, near ten inches. The whole of this ſtone, which was accidentally expoſed to the weather during the winter, and ſplit with the froſt before any notice was taken of it, was in 1775 poſſeſſed by Mr. *Storer Beaumont*[1] of Barrow; who in 1777 gave the half which contained the moſt perfect form of the head, together with the ſtone engraved in fig. 7, to the late Rev. Thomas Green, M.A. Woodwardian Lecturer at Cambridge, ſon of the Rev. Thomas Green, late rector of Walton on the Woulds. The other half, ſtolen with ſome other articles from Mr. Beaumont's garden-houſe, was ſhown about for ſome time as a curioſity, and is now ſuppoſed to form part of the valuable collection of a Nobleman in Suſſex.

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[1] Diſſertation on the Claſſics, 1730, p. 190.

[2] Sermon on Exodus iii. 14. See the Guardian, N° 74.

[3] In the Monthly Review for July 1792, p. 277, he is ſtyled the laſt *Calviniſtical* Biſhop.

[4] See before, p. 76; and hereafter, under Quorndon, p. 104.

[5] "Calx laudatiſſimæ firmitatis effoditur," ſays Camden.

[6] This is common in ſtone-quarries, and in lead ones too. G. A.

[7] Remarks on the Agriculture of the Midland Counties.

[8] The moſt like it that I have met with, and which alſo ſets under water like our lime, is what is burnt at Long Bennington, Lincolnſhire. W. E.

[9] Annals of Agriculture, vol. XIV. p. 402.

[10] When there was no ſuch thing, ſir Robert Walpole, about 1720, (perhaps partly to oblige his friend ſir Joſeph Danvers) had his ſlates for the offices at Houghton in Norfolk from Swithland. G. A.

[11] They have now a direct communication by water-carriage to this and many other conſiderable towns.

[12] Query, if Mr. Smeaton did not alſo uſe it in building the Edyſtone light-houſe?

[13] The induſtrious Dutch actually import *lava*; and though it is ſo hard a ſubſtance, they find their account in reducing it to a fine powder by mills, and vending it for *pozzolana*. This ſubſtance, thus manufactured, is what the Dutch call *tras*, and we *tarras*. It is generally ſuppoſed to be *pozzolana*; but I have very little doubt of its being factitious." See Mr. Profeſſor Martyn's very excellent Enquiry on the ſubject, referred to hereafter, under Mountſorell, p. 90.

[14] On this ſubject ſee more fully hereafter, under the Natural Hiſtory of the County.

[15] Another foſſil, found about the ſame time, had ſome little reſemblance to the ſkeleton of an animal's head (ſee Plate VIII. fig. 7.); and the detached ſtone which contained it (found alſo in the bed of clay) ſeemed rather more like free-ſtone than the other. Near one of the pits were alſo found ſome petrified ſea-ſhells, among the ſtrata above the lime-ſtone.

[16] See Pennant's Zoology, vol. III. 8vo, p. 242.

The Rev. George Aſhby, in a letter to a friend ſome years ſince, ſays, "I know nothing that better deſerves engraving than the very fine fiſh, about twelve inches long, now in excellent preſervation in the Muſeum at Cambridge, along with Dr. Woodward's foſſils; but it ſhould by all means be aſcertained whether it is a freſh or ſalt water fiſh."

This wiſh has ſince been very amply complied with; for, the ingenious Mr. Jones, in his "Philoſophical Diſquiſitions, 1781," 4to, concludes his Seventh Section with General Obſervations and Directions on the Subject of Foſſils; which may be conſidered as a philoſophical theory of this terraqueous globe[2]; and, under the head of "Squamous or Scaly Fiſh," after deſcribing ſeveral good ſpecimens of foſſil bodies, adds, "But our own country hath lately afforded what I apprehend to be the greateſt curioſity of the ſort that ever appeared[3]. It is the entire figure of a Bream[4], more than a foot in length, and of a proportionable depth, with the ſcales, fins, and gills, fairly projecting from the ſurface like a ſculpture in relievo, and with all the lineaments, even to the moſt minute fibres of the tail, ſo complete, that the like has never been ſeen before. It was taken from the ſtone quarries at Barrow; and is now, by a fortunate circumſtance, in the poſſeſſion of the learned Mr. Green, Woodwardian profeſſor of foſſils in the Univerſity of Cambridge, who has given me leave to preſent the reader with a copy of it."

For the following ſcientific explanation of the two annexed Plates, my Readers are indebted to the kind attention of Dr. PULTENEY. The additions within hooks are chiefly by my excellent friend Mr. CRABBE.

Plate VIII. fig. 1. exhibits one ſide of the very fine *Ichthyolithus* found at Barrow, and now preſerved at Cambridge, exactly copied from Mr. Jones's Plate.

[The ſpecies of this fiſh cannot be accurately told; for, it is doubtful whether it has ever been deſcribed. Several volumes have been turned over to very little purpoſe; and the ſpecies is probably entirely unknown to our ſeas.]

Petrified fiſhes, both whole and in parts, are not uncommon in various parts of the world; and are uſually found in argillaceous or ſchiſtoſe bodies; but, in moſt inſtances, in ſo mutilated a ſtate by compreſſion, or from ſome other cauſes, that it is ſeldom poſſible to refer them to the ſpecies to which they belong. The Iſland of Shepey abounds with them; where they are bedded in the cliffs with many other extraneous foſſils, and often decompoſe, on expoſure to the air, by the large admixture of pyrites in them. An account of theſe may be ſeen in the *Foſſilia Shepeïana* annexed to Mr. Jacob's *Plantæ Faverſhamienſes*. Some of the moſt elegant *Ichthyolithi* come from Pappenheim, in Germany, where they are found in what is called *Margodes* ſlate.

This figure cannot well be referred to the Sea-bream, as that is a more oblong fiſh, and could not be ſuppoſed, even under compreſſion, to take this form. Its outline has more reſemblance to a *flat fiſh*; but the rudiment of one eye only, and the ſize of the ſcales, do not allow its being referred to thoſe *genera*. Were a farther gueſs to be indulged, it ſeems rather to belong to the *genus Chætodon*, and anſwers in outline to the *Chætodon Bengalenſis* of *Bloch*. See vol. VI. p. 81. t. 213. f. 3.

Fig. 2. is a ſmaller fiſh of the ſame ſpecies, found alſo at Barrow, and now in the collection of the rev. William Mounſey, vicar of Sproxton; who ſuppoſes it to be of the *flounder* or *plaice* kind. The ſize is exactly the ſame as in the engraving. Mr. Mounſey has another of the plaice kind, 13 inches long and 9 broad, but by no means ſo perfect a ſpecimen.

Fig. 3, which is alſo in Mr. Mounſey's poſſeſſion, and engraved the ſame ſize as the original, is a ſkeleton embodied in calcareous ſtone, but of what animal there is not ſufficient ground to form a reaſonable conjecture. [Perhaps it may be the Sea-Crab.]

Fig. 4. is another of the Barrow flat fiſh, from the collection of Mr. Tailby. The engraving is the ſize of the original; the impreſſion of the fiſh very gloſſy, and of a duſky brown colour, but in ſome parts very faint.

[Upon a farther inveſtigation of figures 1, 2, and 4, this fiſh appears to be of the *thoracic* order; that is, the ventral fins are placed nearly beneath the pectoral, as in fig. 1; now, of that tribe, the figures ſtrongly reſemble the *genus Sparus*, the Gilt-head, of which one ſpecies is called the Sea-bream. The fins likewiſe reſemble thoſe of this family; and, though the common Gilt-head has a forked tail, ſome of the kind have it even, and like the figures. The ſcales alſo corroborate this opinion. But it muſt be confeſſed that the Sea-bream, ſometimes caught in our ſeas, is a different fiſh, whoſe tail is much forked: it is two feet long, and ſhaped like a Roach. See Pennant's Zöology, vol. III. pl. XLIII.]

Fig. 5. is a ſmall fiſh of a totally different ſpecies, bedded in calcareous clay; and is delineated by Mr.

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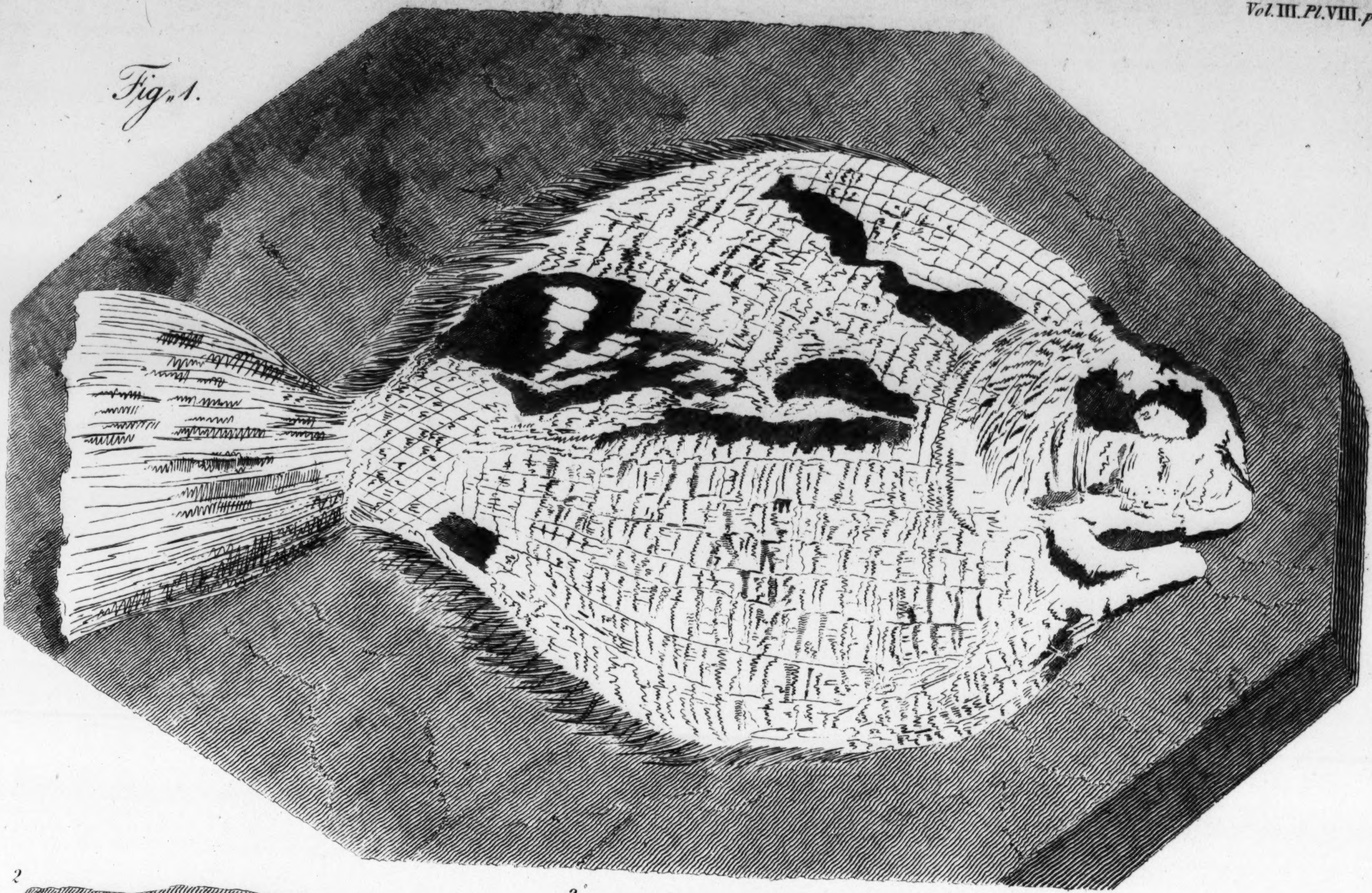
[1] Mr. Beaumont has, in his collection, part of an immenſely large animal's tooth, found at Mountſorell.

[2] "Mr. Leibnitz, in 1716, intended beginning his Hiſtory of Brunſwick by a diſſertation on the ſtate of Germany, ſuch as it was before all hiſtory, and which muſt be gueſſed at by the natural and unlettered monuments ſtill remaining; ſuch as petrified ſhells on the earth, ſtones marked with fiſhes and plants, particularly ſuch as were no longer natives of the country; medals undeniably of a deluge. Thence he proceeds to the moſt antient inhabitants of which there are any accounts; to the different people who ſucceeded one another in the country; and treats of their language, and of its mixture, as far as it can be judged of by etymology, the only monuments in theſe caſes; pp. 31. 191." G. A.

[3] Mr. Jones, p. 412, ſays, "Another very fine foſſil-fiſh of a different conſtitution was diſcovered in a block of Leiceſterſhire coal, at the houſe of the late ſir John Robinſon in Northamptonſhire. It is a conſiderable part of the body of a ſalmon (or rather the image of what once was its body) in a white ſand-ſtone, with the lineaments of the ſcales. The cavity of the belly is filled with coal; which is a very ſingular circumſtance. It was preſented (about 1780) by ſir George Robinſon to ſir Aſhton Lever, and is now preſerved in his Muſeum." This extraneous foſſil, however, is not a fiſh, but a vegetable; and is thus deſcribed in the Leverian Catalogue, by the late Mr. Da Coſta: "33. A flat caſt of grit-ſtone, 11 inches long and 5 broad. It is all over wrought with a quincunx work of contiguous rhombs; but is neither fair, nor ſtrongly impreſſed. It has alſo ſome ſmall fragments of coal-cruſt on it." A faithful ſketch of it is given in Plate VIII. fig. 8; taken by Mr. Baſire from the original, now (1798) in the matchleſs collection of Mr. Parkinſon; which (amongſt other truly valuable curioſities) can boaſt of an infinite variety of uncommonly fine foſſil fiſh from foreign parts; but has none that has been found in England in any degree to be compared with thoſe of Barrow.

[4] Mr. Aſhby obſerves, "If Mr. Jones's figure is correct, it never appeared to me more like to a bream than a mackarel, or any other fiſh. I do not argue this from its thinneſs, as that might naturally happen from compreſſion; but, from what was incapable of alteration, the fins ſurrounding the outline on both ſides from the ſhoulders to the tail, as in the order of flat fiſh, except that their fins begin at the very head; the ſcales alſo muſt be different."—This worthy and intelligent correſpondent (who has loſt his ſight, but not his zealous attachment to literary and philoſophical reſearches) ſince adds, "My ſcribe, who is a draftſman, tells me, that it appears to him much more like to the Sea-bream; Willoughby, Tab. V. fig. 5; or rather, as he thinks, fig. 1. and 7. of the ſame plate; and therefore ſhould not be called a Bream, a fiſh it differs from ſo eſſentially, and which is well-known to many. After all, as moſt of our foſſil plants, ſhells, &c. are of foreign extraction, this may be ſo, and unknown to us; but then it ſhould not be called by a name familiar to us.—Whether it is a River or Sea Bream is no otherwiſe material than as one loves to be right; for, both are often found intermixed in the ſame place; of which there are ſeveral inſtances. In a volcanic tract near Aix in Provence, 105 diſtinct ſpecies have been diſcovered, chiefly freſh-water; but parts of crabs, and one whole one, have been found, &c. &c. much to the purpoſe. Crit. Rev. 1798, 2d Appendix; from Sauſſure's late Tour. This union ſeems to have perplexed the learned; but I am either wiſer or more ignorant than they, for I can ſee no difficulty at all. Buffon and the French philoſophs allow that our globe has been covered with water to the height of 60 toiſes: muſt not therefore fiſhes of every kind have ſwam together promiſcuouſly in this vaſt circumambient body of water; and would not their bones naturally be lodged in the hollows of the land, on the oceans' retiring to their preſent beds? In another place, M. Sauſſure accounts for the appearance, from the lakes having been ſucceſſively filled, at different times, with ſalt and freſh water. It may be ſo: but does not the former ſuppoſition fully account for the fact?" G. A.

Fig. 1.



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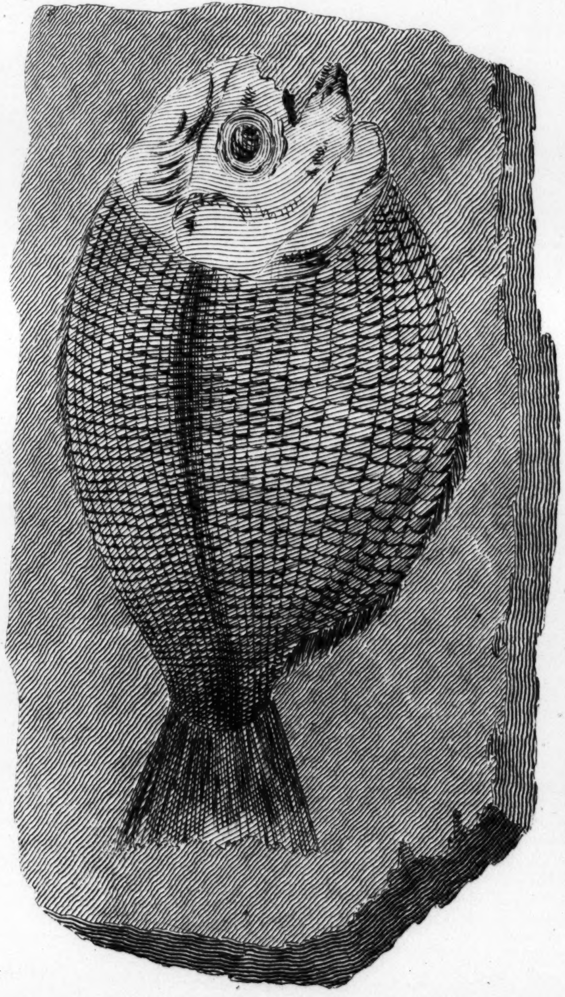

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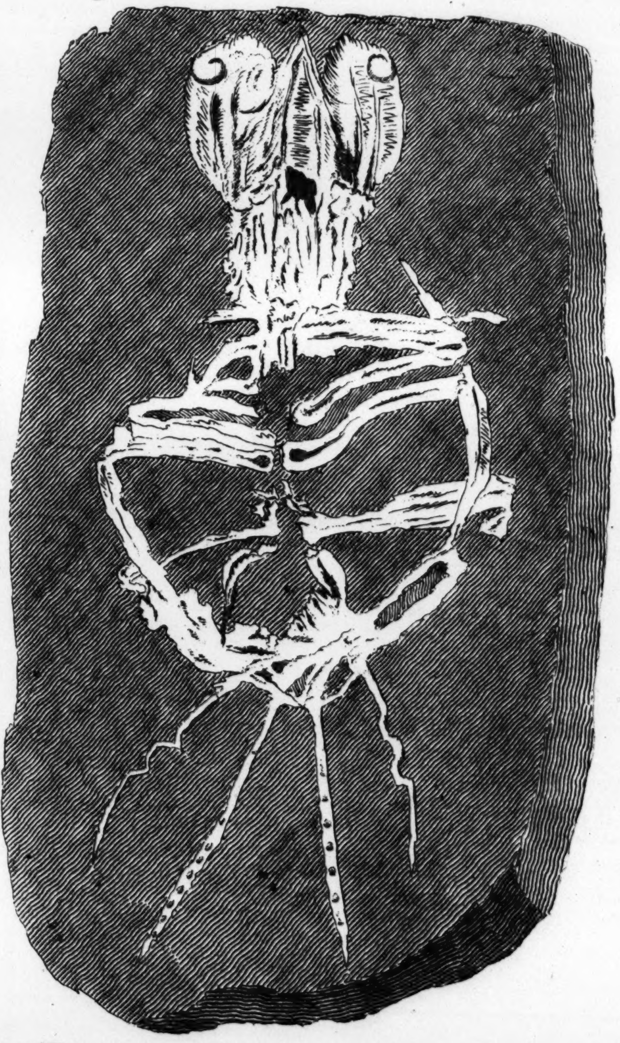

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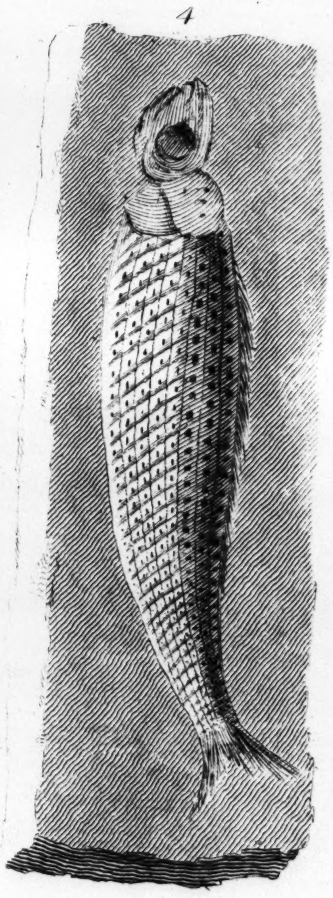

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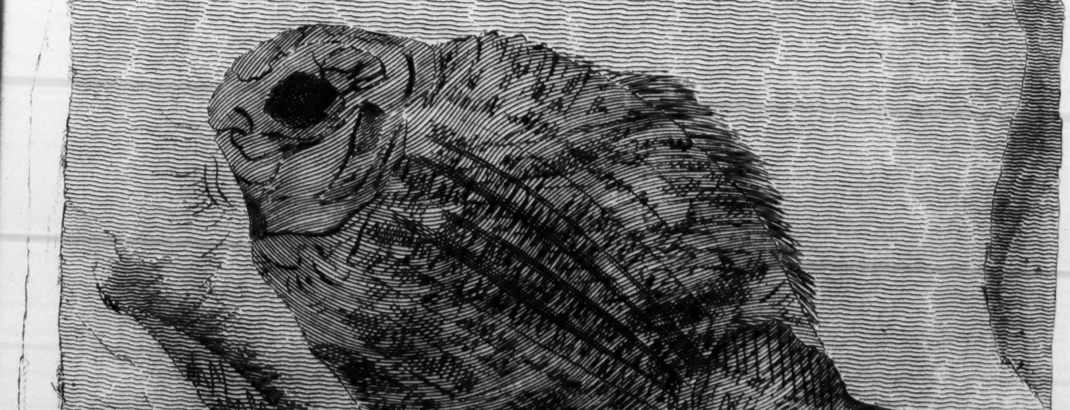

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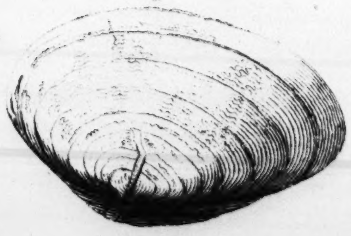

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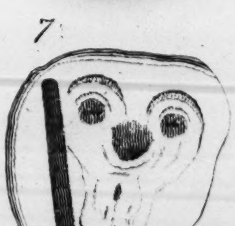

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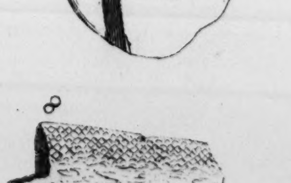

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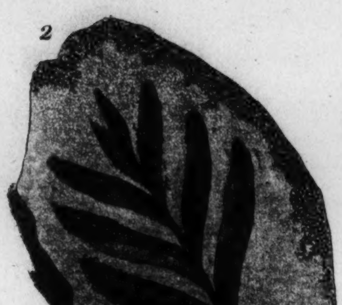

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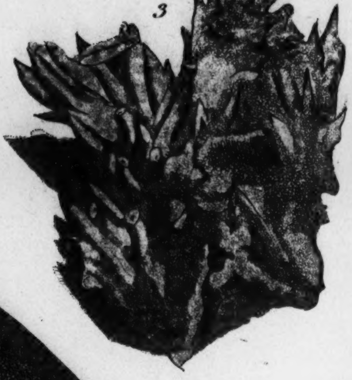
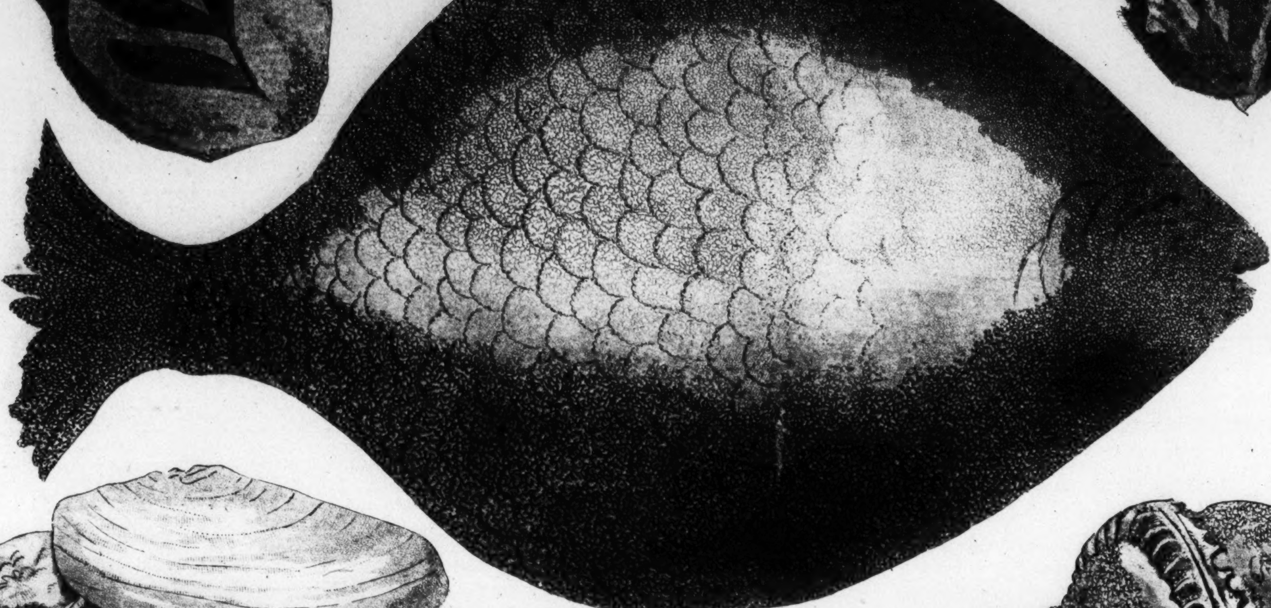


Fig. 1.



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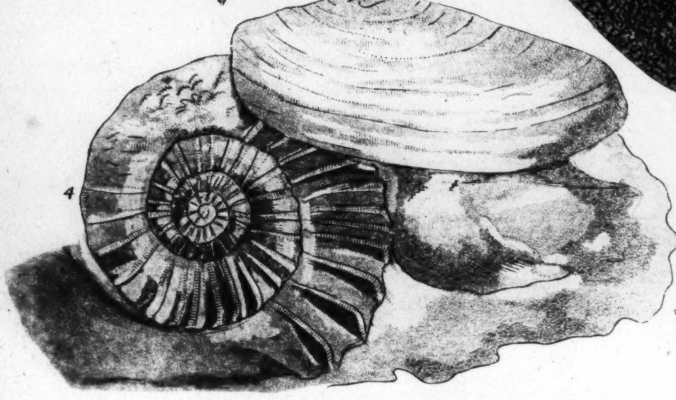

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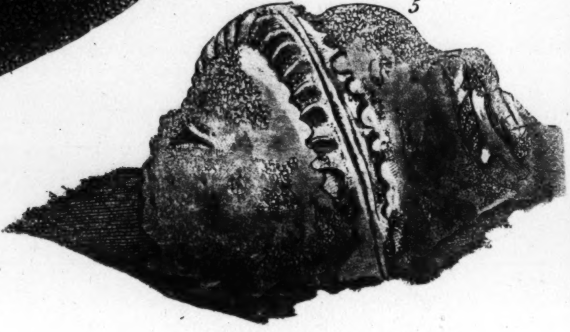

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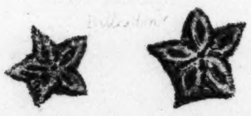

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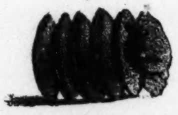

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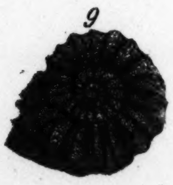

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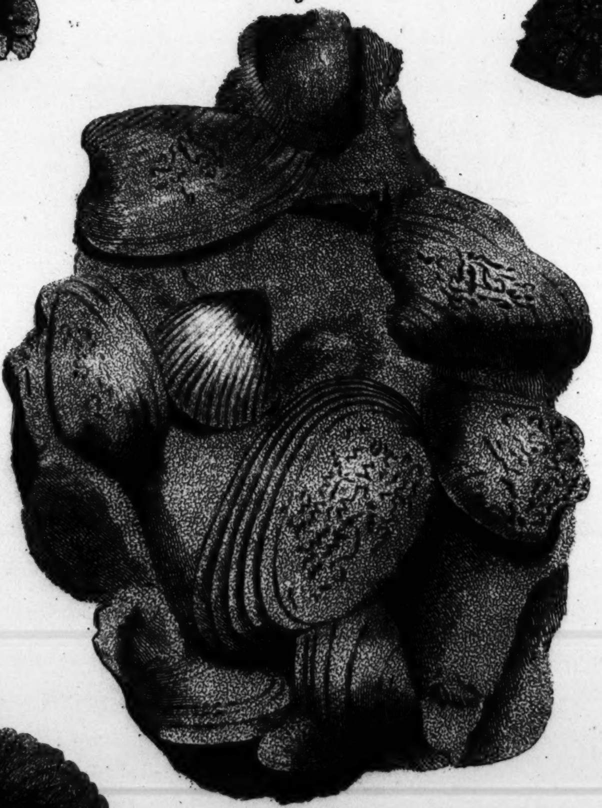

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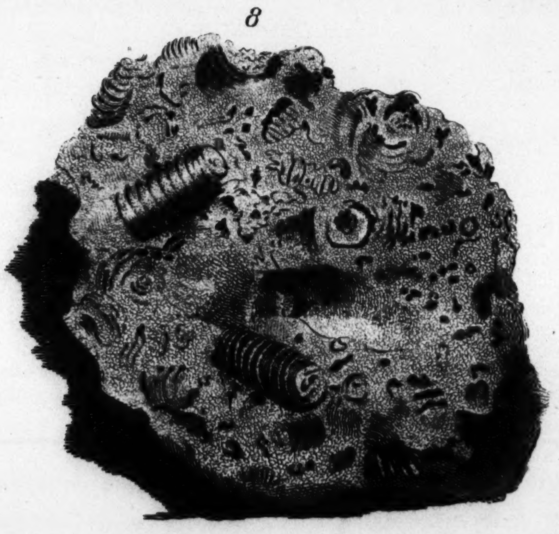

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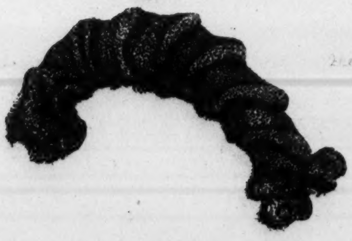

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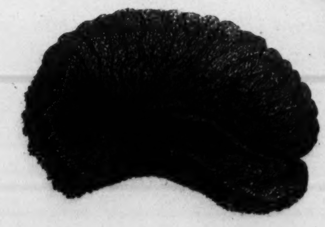

Baſire, from the original ſtone, which has been ſent up for that purpoſe by Mr. Storer Beaumont[1]. The general habit of this figure is that of the *Blenny* genus; but, as there are many ſpecies of fiſhes to be ſeen in a foſſil, which are not now recognized in a *living* ſtate; and as this ſpecimen ſeems alſo to have been diſtorted, and mutilated, before it became petrified; conjectures would be too vague to warrant the referring it to any ſpecies now known. [This curious foſſil-fiſh bears ſome reſemblance to the *Labrus*, or Wraſſe; for, there are of that family ſmall, ſtrait, ſpotted, and beautiful kinds, whoſe dorſal fin extends from head to tail; but it is difficult to determine its place. It is probably true of theſe impreſſions, as of many other foſſil bodies, that they once inhabited the depths of the Ocean, and have been but little expoſed to the reſearches of man.]

Fig. 6. is engraved from an original foſſil, in the collection of Mr. Tailby[2]. In the language of the oldeſt writers, and before the reformation of Conchology, this would have been called a *Chamites*; but, as the *Cames* of former authors belong to different *genera* in the Linnæan arrangement, according to the ſtructure of the hinge, which is not viſible in this inſtance, it is not eaſy to refer it to any particular ſpecies; ſince it may be either a *Mya*, *Mactra*, or *Venus*, from the general outline, and the direction of the *ſtriæ*. I ſhould incline to refer it to the *Mactra genus*. [This foſſil *anomia* (that *genus* of ſhells ſo common among our minerals, and ſo very rare in the European ſeas) ſerves as a proof of the remark ſuggeſted on fig. 5; for, the few *anomiæ* which have been found recent were taken in diſtant ſeas, and at a great depth.]

Fig. 7. is a ſlight ſketch of the ſtone[3] noticed in p. 81, note 15; which is, perhaps, nothing more than a *luſus naturæ*. On this figure, whatſoever it may be thought to repreſent, there ſeems to be ſuperadded the impreſſion of an *Equiſetum*, a *genus* of plants not uncommon amongſt extraneous foſſils, and of which ſpecimens frequently occur in the cabinets of the curious. [In the fifth volume of Brooks's Natural Hiſtory are figures not unlike owls' and horſes' heads; but the reſemblance is fanciful, and in all probability accidental. In this figure, the ſtriated and jointed body ſeems to be a petrifaction or impreſſion of a vegetable ſubſtance; for which ſee the Natural Hiſtory of the county.]

Plate IX. fig. 1. is a repreſentation of the other half of the Cambridge fiſh ſhewn in Plate VIII. fig. 1. from a drawing taken in 1777 by Mr. Throſby.

Fig. 2. a *Phytolithus*, or *Phytotypolithus*, of Wallerius. The impreſſion of the extremity of a leaf, which it is not eaſy to refer to its ſpecies. Ferns are more frequent than thoſe of other vegetables. Signatures of this kind are, in England, more particularly found in clayey nodules in Colebrook Dale. They are alſo frequent in the *ſhale*, or *chiver*, that lies immediately over coal ſtrata. The one here engraved is impreſſed on a ſort of iron-ſtone; and may, poſſibly, be of the order of Ferns; but it has ſcarcely enough of the pennated form. I ſhould rather incline to refer it to the umbelliferous tribe; in which it has a conſiderable reſemblance of the leaf of a *Laſerpitium*; particularly, that of the *anguſtifolium*. [It is ſeldom that we can judge accurately of the vegetable impreſſed in theſe nodules in ſtone. They are commonly different ſpecies of *Adiantum*, *Polypodium*, or *Oſmunda*, and ofteneſt thoſe which do not grow in this country, nor even in Europe.]

Fig. 3. [This petrifaction has acquired the ſhape of a groupe of cryſtallized figures, conſiſting of columns with pyramidical terminations after the manner of cryſtal: they are perforated at top like the ſparry incruſtations called *Stalactites*. The maſs itſelf is a vegetable blended with calcareous clay; and was taken out of a brook, where many ſimilar petrifactions have been found. —The late Sir John Hill, in his "Natural Hiſtory, 1748," p. 161, under the head of *Macroteloſtylum perlucidum decolor*, or "very bright, colourleſs Macroteſtylum," ſays, "This is a very elegant foſſil, and ſeems to be cryſtal in the utmoſt degree of perfection. It is a very rare ſpecies in England, but frequent enough in the mountains of Germany. It ſometimes lies in the ſtrata of looſe earth, but more frequently in the horizontal cavities in ſtrata of ſtone. I have ſeen it among the rocks at Mountſorell in Leiceſterſhire; and Dr. Woodward ſeems to have had a ſpecimen of it from Cornwall."]

Fig. 4. is an Ammonite, bedded in a ſort of ironſtone, with a bivalve ſhell, apparently of the *Mya* or *Mytilus genus*. The Foſſiliſts would therefore refer it to the *Mytilites*, or *Muſculites*, of which a variety of figures are to be met with in various authors.

Fig. 5. This figure exhibits an Ammonite of the more common kind, nearly buried in its ſtony bed.

Fig. 6. a groupe of bivalve ſhells (bedded in ironſtone), the *genera* of which it is not eaſy to diſcriminate. By the figures, moſt of them ſeem to be of the kind which are called *Chamites*; being either of the *genus Chama*, or *Venus* of Linnæus. The middle ſhell, longitudinally ſtriated, is probably a *Cardium*, and is therefore, in the language of the Foſſiliſt, a *Cardites*. [Theſe bivalves are of the kind called by ſome authors *Cunei* from their ſhape, and by Linnæus *Mya*, or *Tellina*; for, the hinge not being viſible, the *genus*, according to his Conchology, cannot be determined. Foſſil ſhells of this kind are common in the Vale of Belvoir, about Muſton, Eaſthorpe, &c. The ſmall figure in the middle, with ſtriæ the contrary way, appears to be a *Cardium*, or *Venus*.]

Fig. 7. A ſmall column of the *Entrochus*, or *Helmintholithus (epitonium) diſſepimentis orbiculatis diſtantibus, filo centrali connexis. Squil. Nat.* p. 170. The *Entrochus*, or St. Cuthbert's bead, is, without doubt, the foſſil remains of a marine animal, or coral; but the prototype is as yet, I believe, unknown. Theſe foſſils have been long known among the curious in this way, under the name of *Trochitæ*, or *Trochites*, when in ſingle joints; and under the name of *Entrochi*, or *Entrochites*, when in columns, whether ſimple or branched. They are found in various parts of England, as well as in different countries of Europe.

As far as I can learn by the aſſiſtances in my power, they were firſt deſcribed under the name of *Trochitæ* by *George Agricola*, a German, who wrote the firſt rational book on foſſils, after the reſtoration of letters. He was born in 1494, and publiſhed his great work on the "Mineral Kingdom," in 1546. After *Agricola*, they were next noticed by *Geſner*, *Aldrovandus*, *Wormius*, and others on the Continent. As far as I can find, the firſt Engliſh writer, who takes notice of the *Trochitæ* in a ſcientific way was Mr. (afterwards Dr.) *Liſter*. In a letter written by this indefatigable Naturaliſt, read to the Royal Society in 1674, and printed in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, N° 100, vol. VIII. p. 6181. many varieties of this foſſil are deſcribed and figured[4]. After this time, *Plott*, *Lhwyd*, and others, ſucceſſively deſcribe the ſame foſſil; and it appears, from their accounts, that it is found in many parts of England[5]. Much critical information may alſo be gained, relating to the *Entrochi*, by conſulting the ſecond Letter of Dr. *Lhwyd*, publiſhed in his "Lithophylacium Britannicum;" in which work ſeveral varieties are figured[6].

In the age of *Agricola*, and long after, figured foſſils were generally accounted as *lapides ſui generis*. When the *Trochitæ*, among many others, came to be conſidered as the foſſil remains of marine animals, theſe in queſtion were thought by many to be the petrified *vertebræ* of animals. It is not in England alone that they have obtained a name from a Romiſh ſaint: on the Continent they have been known by the name of "Nummuli Sancti Bonifacii[7]." *Wallerius*,

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[1] In September 1798, I was highly gratified by the inſpection of many of the flat fiſh, moſt of them 12 or 13 inches long, and ſome few only 4 or 5 inches, in the poſſeſſion of the Rev. Mr. Eaſton, the Rev. Mr. Bramley, Mr. Storer Beaumont, and Mrs. John Beaumont. J. N.

[2] This foſſil is frequently found at Barkby. See before, p. 46.

[3] A mark much like a horſeſhoe is common in lumps of lime-ſtone. W. E.

[4] An abridgement of this paper, with ſome of the figures, may be ſeen in "Lowthorp's Abridgement of the Tranſactions, vol. II. p. 493; which is followed by a paper on the ſame ſubjects by Mr. *Beaumont*, who had diſcovered the *Trochitæ* plentifully at *Mendip*.

[5] A great number of places in which it is common are enumerated by *Woodward*, in his "Hiſtory of Foſſils," vol. I. p. 78.

[6] See *tab.* 13, *fig.* 1153; *tab.* 25, *fig.* 1140. 1146. See alſo a late publication, Mr. *Walcot* on "Bath Foſſils," p. 46. *fig.* 61. D.

[7] See Bertrand's Dictionarie des Foſſiles, ad verb. *Entroques*, p. 202; Leland's Itinerary in nine volumes, ſecond edition, 1745, vol. III. p. 35. "Nummuli S'ti Bonifacii," our St. Cuthbert's beads, *Entrochi*. How two Saints came to give their names to the ſame thing, I know not: but the explanation of another Saint's beads, in Hudibras, Lady's anſwer, 59, "St. Martin's beads,"

lerius, who has very minutely claſſed figured foſſils, in his "Syſtema Mineralogicum," vol. II. deſcribes the *Trochites*, or ſingle joints, under the name of "Zöophytolithi articulorum orbicularium, ſingularium, ſtellarum marinarum, formæ rotæ, centro cavæ:" *Trochitæ*, Species 468; and the *Entrochites* as follows, "Z. articulorum compoſitorum, ſeu petioli cylindracei ſtellarum marinarum, formâ cylindricâ, centro diſtincto, ſuperficie extrinſecâ per circulos, indeterminatâ diſtantiâ diviſa." *Entrochitæ*[1], Species 469.

In the ſyſtem of *Linnæus*, it is called "Helmintholithius Iſidis Entrochæ," vol. III. p. 168. Conſidering it as the foſſil remains of an animal, which he ranks under his Zöophytes, calling it "Iſis Entrocha ſtirpe teſtaceâ terati, articulatis orbiculatis perforatis, ramis verticillatis dichotomis." See Syſt. Nat. p. 1288. It does not appear that the recent animal has yet been diſcovered; but theſe foſſil remains evidently point it out as *generically* allied to the *Iſis Aſteria*, or Star-ſtones. *Liſter's* figures in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, N° 100, *tab.* 1, *fig.* 25, 26, which he conſiders as the *radix*, or baſe of the animal, and that of *Lhwyd, tab.* 22, *fig.* 4, (but which are probably the head), ſeem to juſtify the *generical* analogy here ſpoken of. I will not conclude theſe remarks, however, without obſerving, that, from ſome of the figures of *Entrochitæ* in authors, and from ſpecimens which I have ſeen in the collections of the curious, and of which ſort I poſſeſs one, there is ſome room to ſurmiſe, that theſe foſſils are of two kinds, one of which, by its ramifications, ſeems rather to belong to the *Genus Madrepora*, than to the *Iſis*. From the inferences that may be deduced from theſe obſervations, eſpecially from the analogy between the *Aſtroïtes* and the *Trochitæ*; if they are at all conſentaneous to truth, it follows, that the *Trochitæ* and *Entrochi* are not produced by any kind of cryſtallization; that they do not increaſe by any appoſition of particles, like minerals, nor were formed in the limeſtone-rock; but are real petrifactions (generally of the calcareous kind) from organized bodies, or Antediluvian remains of marine animals, of what naturaliſts call the Zöophyte order, inhabiting the ocean in thoſe remote times when the waters covered the continent which we now inhabit[2].

Fig. 8. repreſents a maſs of theſe foſſils bedded in a ſoft, calcareous ſtone. The ſhell marble from Derbyſhire, or, as it is ſpecifically called, "the Derbyſhire marble," receives its name from the abundance of *Entrochi* it contains, and is hence called, by *Wallerius*, "Marmor teſtaceum Lumachella Entrochiticum;" and, by *Dacoſta*, "Marmor fuſco-cinereum Entrochis refertum." Hiſtory of Foſſils, p. 235. They ſometimes conſtitute quartzoſe rocks, which are convertible into excellent mill-ſtones. [The forms of theſe fragments appear to be many from their different ſituations, but the ſpecies are few: the kind in the maſs is called *Entrochus lævis*; and that above, *Entrochus prominens*. See Derbyſhire Foſſils, N° 1, fig. 1—8, Plates II. III; for the prominent ſpecimen.]

Fig. 9. a *Cornu Ammonis*, or Ammonite, of which the ſpecific architype is yet unknown, though the foſſil is among the moſt common of the extraneous kinds. It is, however, referred, generically, to the *Nautilus*, and is called by Linnæus, "*Helmintholithus* (Ammonites) Nautili, teſtâ ſpirali, aperturâ cordatâ, anfractibus contiguis, rugoſo-inæqualibus." Syſt. Nat. tom. III. 162. [This foſſil differs greatly in ſize, and ſometimes in form. This ſpecies is found, with ſeveral others, in the villages about Belvoir Caſtle.] The varieties, if not diſtinct ſpecies, are exceedingly numerous. *John Bauhine*, who ſeems to be the firſt who named this foſſil *Cornu Ammonis*, enumerates forty varieties; and other authors have gone much beyond that number. *Wallerius* himſelf mentions not fewer than 18 ſpecies. Several kinds are figured in *Liſter's* "Hiſtoria Animalium Angliæ," t. VI; in *Walcot's* "Bath Foſſils," N° 40—44; and in the "Muſæum Teſſinianum" of *Linnæus*, tab. iv. *Woodward* mentions this foſſil as found "at Barrow, in Leiceſterſhire, in a quarry the moſt famous in England for limeſtone."

Some of the fineſt Ammonites of this country are dug up at Marſton, in Somerſetſhire; where ſome, exquiſitely perfect, are found, meaſuring a foot in diameter. In that neighbourhood, they lie in a ſtratum, formed almoſt wholly of the ſame foſſil, of ſmall ſizes, cloſely bedded in blue clay, and ſo compact as to admit of being cut into large and beautiful ſlabs for tables, chimney-pieces, or other ornamental furniture.

Fig. 10. I am not able to refer this to any known claſs of the animal kingdom[3]; for, however the figure may ſuggeſt the idea of a caterpillar, there is not, as far as I know, any inſtance that will juſtify the appropriation of it to that origin; ſince the extremely ſoft texture of the animal does not ſeem to allow of its retaining the figure long enough to admit of the proceſs of petrifaction. My other conjectures relating to it are too vague to be mentioned.

Fig. 11, a common and well-known bivalve foſſil, called *Gryphites*. Although not yet diſcovered in a recent or living ſtate, it is referred by modern authors to the *Genus Anomia*. Linnæus calls it "Helmintholithus (Gryphites) Anomiæ Gryphi;" Syſt. III. p. 164. It is found in moſt parts of England; and is figured in a variety of authors; as by *Liſter*, in his "Hiſt. Animal. Angl. t. 8. f. 45; *Walcot*, "Bath Foſſils," N° 34. They are known in Leiceſterſhire under the name of *Crow Stones*, and in Yorkſhire under that of *Ague Shell*. It has varieties, ſmooth and rigid, which are deſcribed elſewhere.

Fig. 12. the *Aſteriæ*, or ſtar-ſtones of the older writers, called by Linnæus *Helmintholithus Aſteria Columnaris* (Syſt. Naturæ, tom. III. p. 168); and by Wallerius *Zöophytolithi Aſteriæ Syſt. Miner.* (vol. II. p. 457). Theſe figures repreſent the faces of ſingle joints; but they are frequently found in columns of various lengths, from one up to two or three inches; and ſometimes are found branched. Figures of them may be ſeen in various authors. *Phil. Tranſ.* abridged, vol. II. tab. 5, fig. 102—105; *Lhwyd, Lithophylac. Britan.* N° 1170.

Theſe foſſils were noticed by *Camden* himſelf, in his "Britannia," as being found near Belvoir Caſtle; and the Writer of theſe explanations, many years ago, picked up many of them in the brook at Knipton, in that neighbourhood. The preſent ſpecimens were found at Billeſdon. Many other places occur in authors, where they have been found in various parts of England. See *Woodward's* Catalogue of extraneous Foſſils, p. 80. The generality of figured foſſils belong to ſpecies which have not been diſcovered in a living ſtate; and the original, or architype of the *Aſteriæ*, for a long time, exerciſed the ingenuity of ſpeculative Foſſiliſts in vain, until, of late years, the recent animal was diſcovered in Barbados by Mr. Maſon, and ſent to the late Mr. Ellis, who has given a deſcription and figure of the animal in the *Phil. Tranſ.* vol. LII; and by this means has drawn aſide the veil that had ſo long obſcured the origin of this beautiful petrifaction, and at the ſame time thrown ſome light upon others of the ſame tribe. Mr. Ellis named it *Encrinus capite ſtellato, ramoſo-dichotomo, ſtipite pentagono, equiſetiformi*[4].

I know not that this *Encrinus* is found in any part of England, on ſo large a ſcale, or in a leſs mutilated ſtate, than at Lyme, in Dorſetſhire; where maſſes are ſeen with the head very diſtinct, and the *tentacula* attached to it, in a very complete manner, as figured in the *Phil. Tranſ.* abridged (*loco ſupra citato*); and in *Lhwyd's Lithoph. Brit.* N° 1132. & tab. 22. fig. 1. 5.

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beads," has not found its way into the late magnificent edition: the reference is not to the Saint, as in the former inſtance; but to necklace-beads made in St. Martin's Lane, Cheapſide; where, it ſeems, workmen lived who made falſe wares; as we now ſay, Birmingham goods. Guthurun (perhaps a Saint), or Guttur-lane, is ſtill inhabited by working ſilverſmiths. The Knight had talked of ruby lips; but the Lady meant falſe coral beads, or perhaps red ſealing-wax. In Plain Percival, p. 4, 'Yet bear with me, if I doubt whether all be gold that gliſtereſt, ſith St. Martin's rings be but copper within, though they be gilt without, ſayes the goldſmith;" that is, the ſkilful and honeſt judge in ſuch matters. So the alluſion is to artificial works, not things natural; as are St. Cuthbert's beads, &c. &c.

[1] See Mr. Ellis's accurate deſcription and figure of the *Iſis Entrocha*, in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, vol. LII. p. 357.

[2] Several of theſe remarks on the *Entrochi* were firſt publiſhed by Dr. Pulteney in Gent. Mag. vol. LXII. p. 233.

[3] A gentleman who lived twelve years in Jamaica tells me he remembers ſeeing fiſh there very like this figure. W. E.

[4] See an engraving of an Enchrynus in Gent. Mag. vol. XXXVI. p. 323.

MOUNT-

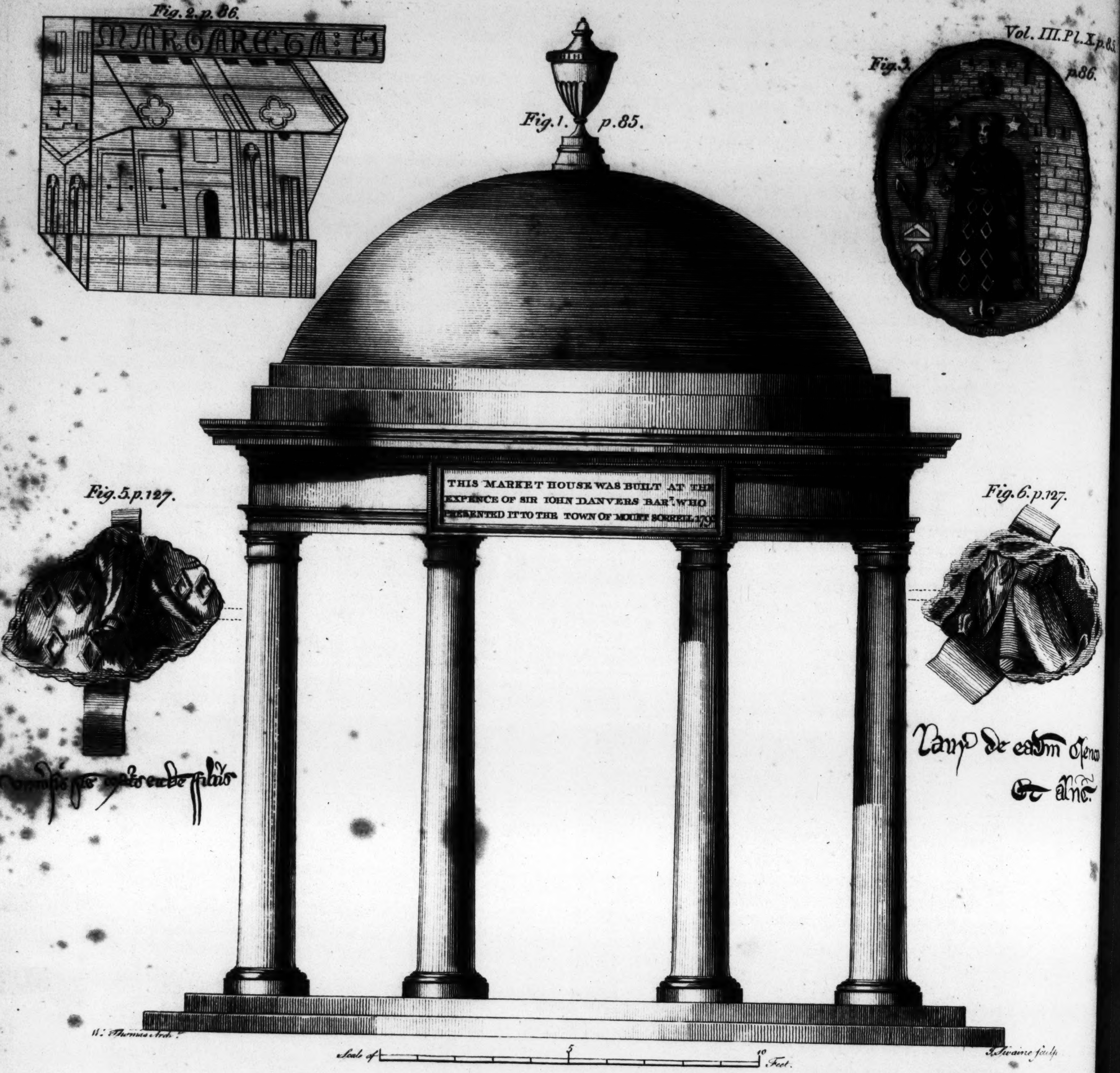


Fig. 2. p. 86.

MARGARETA

Fig. 1. p. 85.

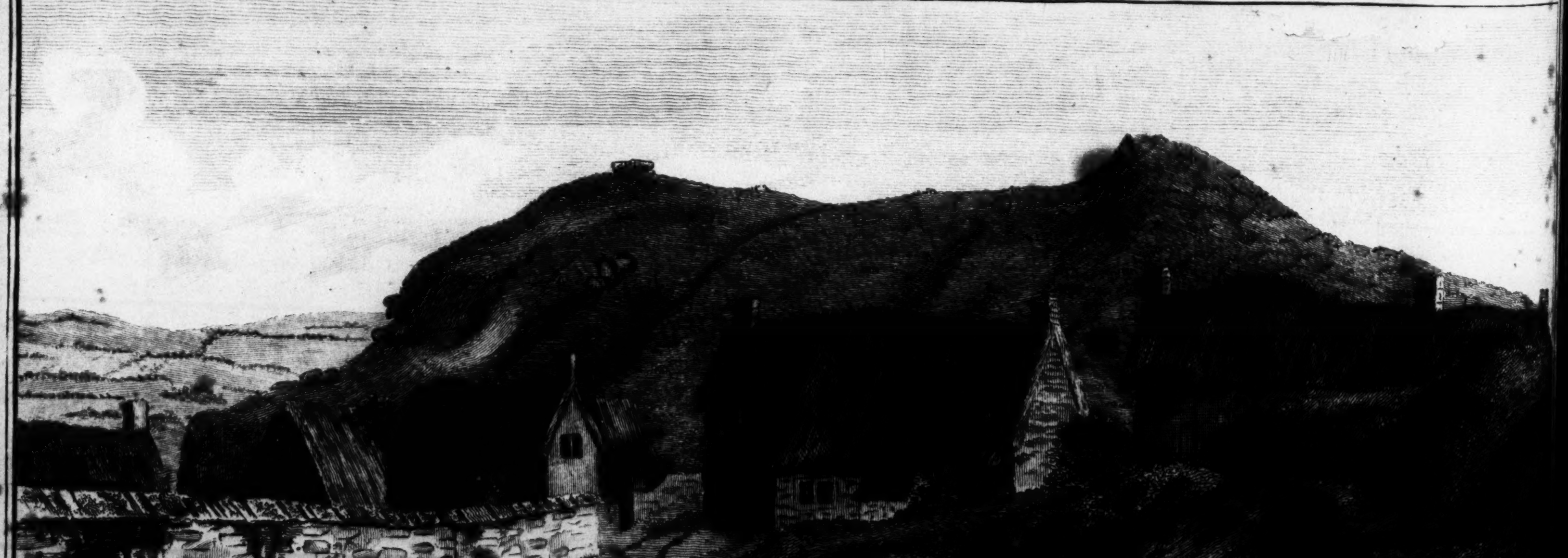
THIS MARKET HOUSE WAS BUILT AT THE
EXPENCE OF SIR IOHN DANVERS BAR^T. WHO
PRESENTED IT TO THE TOWN OF MOUNT SORRELL 1793
W. Thomas Arch.
Scale of
5
10
Feet.
J. Swaine sculp.

Fig. 3. p. 86.

Fig. 5. p. 127.

Fig. 6. p. 127.

Fig. 4. CASTLE HILL, 1757. p. 90.



MOUNTSORELL,

more commonly written *Mountſorrel*, otherwiſe *Mount-Soar-hill*, a long townſhip on the great London road, four miles from Loughborough, and eight from Leiceſter, received its name from the river Soar[1] (which runs on the Eaſt ſide of it, and over which it has a good ſtone bridge) and a remarkable hill, or rather rock, that riſes in the middle of the town. It was formerly proverbial for its rough pavement; but, in that and many other reſpects, has lately been conſiderably improved. It is in the Hundred of Weſt Goſcote; but is deſcribed here on account of its connexion with Barrow.

The North ſide (antiently called *Mountſorell Inferior* and *Mountſorell Burgh*) belonged to the feudal earls of *Cheſter*, and is within the pariſh of Barrow. The South part (*Mountſorell Superior*) belonged to the feudal earls of *Leiceſter*, and is in the pariſh of Rothley.

The reſpective boundaries are ſeparated by *Barn-Lane*; at the end of which ſtood formerly a curious old croſs, hid by a paltry building, incloſing the pedeſtal and part of the ſhaft, which was long and ſlender, of eight ſides, fluted, and in the flutes ſome carved heads, quatrefoils, and other ornaments. It was raiſed on three ſteps, and at each corner of the pedeſtal was a rude figure with wings. Two different ſketches of it (one by Mr. Pridden, the other by Mr. Carter) are here given in Plate XI. fig. 5, 6; with a ſmall ground-plan, fig. 7; and two heads on the ſides of the croſs, fig. 8, 9. The whole was taken down, in 1793, by ſir John Danvers, and removed into his private grounds; but, inſtead of it, he cauſed to be erected the Market-houſe engraved in Plate X. fig. 1.

Mountſorell, now only famous as a market-town, once boaſted a ſtrong and ſtately caſtle on its ſteep and craggy hill, and overhanging the river[2]. This caſtle was probably built by *Hugh Lupus* earl of *Cheſter*; and the firſt mention of it that we have ſeen is in the amicable articles of agreement, made in the time of king Stephen, between *Ranulph de Gernoniis* earl of *Cheſter* (great nephew of the founder), and *Robert Boſſu* earl of *Leiceſter* (at that time one of the king's firmeſt champions), whoſe large poſſeſſions were here reſpectively bounded. By this ſolemn accord, which was made in the preſence of Robert de Cheſney then biſhop of Lincoln and other reſpectable perſonages, earl Ranulph gave to the earl of Leiceſter and his heirs the caſtle of Mountſorell, to be holden of the ſaid Ranulph and his heirs, in ſuch ſort that the earl of Leiceſter ſhould be bound to receive the ſaid Ranulph and his family in the borough and bailiwick of Mountſorell to war whenever he liſteth, as of his own fee; and if needful for earl Ranulph, his body to be received into the caſtle, in ſuch ſort that the earl of Leiceſter ſhould bear unto him faith (always the faith due to his liege lord excepted); and if it be behooful that the earl of Leiceſter go againſt the earl of Cheſter with his liege lord, not to carry with him above twenty knights; and if the earl of Leiceſter, or thoſe 20 knights, ſhall take any part of the earl of Cheſter's goods, it ſhall be all reſtored again. And the earl of Leiceſter may not, in any caſe, ympeach or hinder the body of the earl of Cheſter, except he hath defied him 15 days before; and the earl of Leiceſter is bound to aid the earl of Cheſter againſt all men, except the ſaid earl of Leiceſter's liege lord and earl Simon. The whole of this remarkable agreement, which ſhews the greatneſs of the Engliſh nobility at that period (particularly of the earls of *Cheſter*[3]), may be ſeen in a former volume[4].

Robert Boſſu continued in poſſeſſion of this caſtle till his death in 1167; but *Robert Blanchmains* his ſon rebelling againſt king Henry II, and being taken priſoner, was forced, in 1174, to ſurrender up this and all other his caſtles into the king's hands; and though he was the next year, 1175, at the great council held at Northampton, received into favour, and re-inſtated in all his other poſſeſſions, yet the king, claiming a right to this caſtle, retained it as his own[5]; nor do we find that it was afterwards reſtored to *Robert Fitz Parnell* (ſon of Robert Blanchmaines) though he was in favour with king Richard I, and attended him into the Holy Land; for, after his death, *Saer de Quincy* earl of *Wincheſter* (who married his ſiſter and coheir) having, in conſideration of £1000, a grant from the king of the cuſtody of the lands belonging to the ſaid Robert, this caſtle, with the appurtenances, was excepted, as being then in the king's hands[6]. In 1215, the aforeſaid Saer de Quincy was conſtituted by king John governor of it; who ſoon after ſiding with the rebellious barons, the king granted the cuſtody of it to *Simon de Cantilupe* the ſame year[7]; though he enjoyed nothing but the empty title; for Saer de Quincy, having put a ſtrong garriſon into it, kept it on behalf of Lewis the French king (whom the barons had called to their aſſiſtance) till the king's death; and, the caſtle being well fortified, the officers and ſoldiers who were in garriſon made incurſions frequently into the adjacent country, to pillage and plunder all they could; which the Royaliſts in the caſtle of Nottingham hearing great complaints of, they reſolved to ſet upon them, and, if poſſible, put an end to ſuch grievous calamities as the peaſants at that time groaned under; whereupon, at the next ſally-out, they met and fought them, took ſome of the chief leaders, diſperſed the reſt, and returned victorious to their caſtle. King Henry III, hearing of this brave exploit againſt his inteſtine enemies, commanded the high ſheriff of the county of Nottingham to gather the forces of the county together, and, with the garriſon of Nottingham, to beſiege and demoliſh the caſtle of Mountſorell. It was accordingly beſieged by *William Mareſchal* earl of *Pembroke* (then governor to the infant king), *Ranulph Blundevill* earl of *Cheſter*, &c. with the royal army; but they found ſo brave a reſiſtance from *Robert de Braybroke* the governor, and thoſe valiant knights with him, that, after a long and fruitleſs ſiege[8], they were forced to leave it untaken. Lewis the Dauphin, who then lay at London, hearing of the ſiege of his adherents, marched with 20,000 men to their relief; but, being met at Lincoln by king Henry's army, and defeated, he was forced to ſhift for himſelf, make the beſt conditions he could, and depart the nation, leaving the garriſon of Mountſorell to defend themſelves as well as they could; and, the Royaliſts having ſoon after totally defeated the rebellious barons in the battle at Lincoln, this caſtle fell into the king's hands[9], who gave the government of it to *Ranulph Blondeville* then earl of *Cheſter*, and afterwards earl alſo of *Lincoln*[10]; who the ſame year, by the king's command, and the ready help of the neighbourhood, entirely razed it to the ground, as a neſt of the Devil, and a den of thieves and robbers[1]; and it was never again repaired[2].

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[1] "Jam ad Soarum flumen regredimur, qui, Leiceſtriam præterlapſus, primùm *Montſorell*, ſive potiùs *Mont-ſoare-hill*, ex Normannicâ & Anglicâ compoſitione, nomen præbet." Camden, p. 388.—Many fanciful derivations have been given to this name; but the obvious one ſeems that of the *Mount* κατ' ἐξοχὴν overhanging the *Soar*; *hill* being only a repetition. Gough's Camden, vol. II. p. 210, note.—"I do not," ſays a learned friend, "except to your derivation of Mountſorell from the tautologous initial and final ſyllable, as I know there are many ſuch inſtances; as *Berrymounthill*, *Torpenhow*, &c. &c.; but becauſe I think *Mountſorel*, i. e. *difficile*, fâcheux, &c. (ſee Ballet's Celtic Dictionary ad v.) much more natural. So Montaign, and many others."

[2] "Nunc tantùm mercatu celebre eſt; olim verò celeberrimum caſtro in prærupto & confragoſo colle flumini impendenti, quod priùs ad comitem Leiceſtriæ, poſtea ad Saherum de Quincy Wintoniæ comitem bello Baronico, ſpectavit; hodièque nihil eſt niſi rudetum." Camden, ibid.

[3] As has been particularly ſtated under Barrow, p. 62.

[4] Vol. I. p. 26.

[5] Rog. Hoveden, Annales, pars poſterior, f. 316.

[6] Rot. Fin. 6 Joh. m. 1.

[7] Rot. 17 Joh. m. 3.

[8] William de Cantelupe, who was preſent at this ſiege on the royal ſide, was many years ſheriff of the counties of Leiceſter and Warwick.

[9] Matth. Paris, p. 293.

[10] Pat. 1 Hen. III. m. 7.

Margaret de Quincy, counteſs of *Winton*, ſiſter and coheireſs of *Robert Fitz Parnell* earl of *Leiceſter*, granted to *Richard Criſpe*, of Mountſorell, a virgate of land in Northawe, &c. by a deed not dated; but witneſſed by William de Crupwell, ſir William St. George *tunc ſeneſcallo*, William Falconer, Henry de Mardefelt *tunc clerico commune*, Robert Fitz de *Monte Sorello*, and others[3]. In the ſeal affixed to this grant is repreſented the counteſs at full length ſtanding under the gate of her caſtle; and the ſeal is repeated to a deed which will be noticed under Belgrave and Thurmaſton.

In another, but very different ſeal[4], affixed to a grant made by the counteſs *Margaret* to *Brian* the ſon of *William the Foreſter*, which will appear under Whitwick, ſhe is again more perfectly repreſented as ſtanding under the gate of her caſtle.

I have amuſed myſelf, and hope I ſhall not offend the moſt faſtidious reader, by ſuppoſing that the caſtle-gate on theſe ſeals was intended to repreſent *Mountſorell*; and am ſtill farther ſtrengthened in the conjecture, by a beautiful fragment of painted glaſs, preſerved in the Eaſt window of the South aile of Thurcaſton church; which I have been tempted to engrave, with a part of one of the ſeals, in Plate X. fig. 2, 3. If I am right in the conjecture, the views are certainly curious, there not being any where elſe the leaſt trace of Mountſorell caſtle.

The manor of Mountſorell was not long after given to *Stephen de Segrave*, then chief juſtice of the common pleas, and afterwards chief juſtice of England; who, about 1228, purchaſed from the aforeſaid *Ranulph* earl of *Cheſter* all the lands which he then poſſeſſed in the ſaid manor.

The Segrave Chartulary preſerves the titles of the following deeds relative to Mountſorell Superior.

1. A grant of *Margaret de Quincy*, counteſs dowager of *Winton*, to *Stephen de Segrave* and his heirs, of all her land called Hunchant in Mountſorell, to be held of the counteſs and her heirs by homage, and an acknowledgement of a pair of white gloves annually at Eaſter, in lieu of all other ſervice.

2. A grant of confirmation and quit claim, from *Roger de Quincy* earl of *Winton*, to *Gilbert* ſon and heir of *Stephen de Segrave*, of the aforeſaid land, and of view of frankpledge, ſuit of court, &c. from all his tenants within the earl of Winton's fee at Mountſorell, on the payment of 12*d*. a year, in lieu of all other ſervice.

And theſe relative to Mountſorell Inferior.

1. A grant of *Ranulph Blondevill* earl of *Cheſter* and *Lincoln*, to the ſaid Stephen and his heirs, of all his land in Mountſorell, *extra baliam caſtri*, with the homage, ſervice, and *ſequela* of all his reſident homagers, and the common oven *(furnum[5])* of the vill; alſo common of paſture, in the woods of Quorndon and all other places, for the cattle and hogs of the ſaid homagers, free from all pannage or other payment, as they enjoyed the ſame whilſt in the earl's hands; together with free ingreſs and egreſs; and all this, and the fee which the ſaid Stephen already enjoyed under the earl at Segrave, was to be held by the payment of what appertained to the fourth part of a knight's fee, in lieu of all other ſervice.

2. A confirmation of the aforeſaid grant by king Henry III.

3. A grant, by *Hugo Fitz Walkelin*, of Rothley, to the ſaid Stephen, of the ſervice of 2*s*. a year, from the tenement lately belonging to *Juliana*, wife of *Ralph Cot*, in Mountſorell.

4. A grant from *Hugh* the ſon of *Thomas le Deſpenſer* to the ſaid Stephen, of one mark yearly iſſuing out of the mill at Mountſorell, which he had *(inter alia)* in frank-marriage with *Roeſia* ſiſter of the ſaid *Hugh*[6].

5. A transfer from *Roger Martell*, to the ſaid Stephen, of all the ſervice due from his brother *Richard Martell* and his heirs for a toft in Mountſorell.

6. A grant from *Hugh de Albiniaco* earl of *Arundel*, to the ſaid Stephen and his heirs, of nine acres and one rood of meadow land between Mountſorell Bridge and le Durnford, 16 acres in Mountſorell Field, and one toft in Mountſorell, which *Richard* the *Carpenter* held *inter alia* (in exchange for a tenement which the earl had before given to the ſaid Stephen, in Mountſorell, Barrow, and Quorndon); to be held on the tenure of a fourth part of a knight's fee.

7. A grant from king Edward I. July 14, 1292, to *Nicholas de Segrave* ſenior, and his heirs, of a weekly market on the Mondays; and a yearly fair for eight days on the eve, day, and morrow of St. *John* the *Baptiſt*, and five days after, at Mountſorell, co. Leiceſter; as alſo liberty of free-warren in all their demeſne lands of Overton, Segrave, Sileby, and Ditheſworth, in the ſame county, and in divers other manors in Derbyſhire, Warwickſhire, and Northamptonſhire. "Hiis teſtibus; venerabilibus patribus R. Bathon' & Wellen' & A. Dunelm', epiſcopis; Humf' de Bohun, com' Heref' & Eſſex'; Rogero Brabazon; Waltero de Bellocampo; Gilberto de Briddleſhale; Ric' de Boſco; & aliis. Dat' per manum noſtram, apud Berewick ſuper Tweede, XIIII die Julii[7]."

In 1255, it was found that *Gilbert de Segrave* died ſeiſed of lands in Mountſorell, where there were two tenures; to wit, one tenure of the earl of *Winton's* fee towards the South part (and they hold in burgage), where the rent of aſſiſe is worth, at three terms of the year, 43*s*. 9¾ *d*.; and one tenure of the earl of *Cheſter's* fee towards the North part (and they likewiſe hold in burgage), where the rent of aſſiſe is worth, at four terms of the year, 8*l*. 5*s*. 3*d*. It appeared alſo, that *Hugh le Deſpenſer* paid one mark yearly out of the mill at Mountſorell to *Gilbert de Segrave*; that there were in the ſame town 9 acres of meadow, whereof *Iſabel*[8] counteſs of *Arundel* had 3 acres in dower; and that there remained 6 acres of meadow in demeſne, as alſo the perquiſites of court, and the fines and ſmaller dues *(minutæ conſuetudines)*[9].

Among the records in the Chapter houſe at Weſtminſter, called "Pedes Finium," or "Placita temp. Hen. III." in the cheſt marked B. are ſome deeds relative to Mountſorell, marked 9. and 11.[10]

In 1296, *Nicholas de Segrave* died ſeiſed of £10. aſſiſe-rent of the freeholders of Mountſorell, of the fee of *Cheſter*; and *John* de Segrave, his ſon and heir, was then aged 30[11].

In 1325, it was found that *John* de Segrave, deceaſed, and *Chriſtian* his wife, held the farm of the mill of Mountſorell, together with a certain rent in Mountſorell, of the earls of *Cheſter* and *Winton*, by the ſervice of 12*d*.; and that *John* de Segrave (ſon and heir of *Stephen* de Segrave, couſin and heir of the aforeſaid *John* de Segrave ſenior) was his next heir[12].

The abbot and convent of *St. Mary de Pratis* at *Leiceſter* had large poſſeſſions at Mountſorell, the gift of *Hugh le Deſpenſer* and others; and, amongſt other things, had 12*s*. a year for the tithe of the mill, by a compoſition with *Hugh le Deſpenſer*.

Ralph Enſwort was the tenant of the tithes of corn, and paid 30*s*. a year for what had before produced 33*s*. 4*d*.

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[1] "Anno Crucis 1217, poſt gravem obſidionem captum, incolæ, tanquam nidum Diaboli, ſpeluncam latronum & prædonum, ſolo tenùs diruerunt." Camden, ubi ſupra, ex Hiſtor. Minor.

[2] Annales de Burton, m. 1207; and Memoriale Walteri de Coventry.

[3] See the Appendix to vol. I. p. 407; and an engraving of the ſeal in vol. I. Plate XII. fig. 11.

[4] "In this ſeal," ſays Mr. Burton, "now in my cuſtody, two things may be obſerved; firſt, the maſcles on her inner garment, and the upper eſcutcheon next the head; whereby it is evident that her huſband, *Saher de Quincy*, bore them for his arms; and that *Roger* his ſon was not the firſt that aſſumed them, as ſome have lately written; ſecondly, the lining of her garment, which is of the fur called Vairy; which I take to be very rare, having never ſeen the like on any garment before." Chetwynd MS.

[5] "*Furnagium*, Gallicè *fournage*, eſt tributum quod domino furni à ſectatoribus penditur ob furni uſum. Multis enim in locis tenentur vaſſalli ad coquendum panes ſuos in furno domini, eâque de causâ hoc tributum reddere. Qui etiam infra limites habitant ad furnum pertinentes dicuntur habitare Gallicè *en ban de fore*, aliàs *en le bancage*; id eſt, infra territorium furni, ſeu evocationem ad furnum. Eſt etiam *furnagium* lucrum ſeu emolumentum quod piſtori conceditur in piſtionis ſumptum & mercedem." Spelman.

[6] E collectionibus Roberti Glover, Somerſet.

[7] Cart. 20 Edw. I. N° 17.

[8] Daughter of William earl of Warren and Surrey; and widow of Hugh de Albini earl of Arundel, who died in 1243.

[9] Eſch. 39 Hen. III. N° 32. Leic.

[10] The Repertorie of Records, 1631, p. 37.

[11] Eſch. 24 Edw. I. N° 54. Leic.

[12] Eſch. 19 Edw. II. N 88. Leic.

Thomas Chaveney rented the tithes of hay (worth 10*d.* or 11*d.* a year), and a moiety of the tithes of hemp and flax, eggs, pigs, geeſe, and doves; and paid 2*s.* a year. He had alſo a cottage and 3 ſelions of land, for which he paid 6*d.*

John Maſon had a cloſe, formerly *Roger Routhorn's*, at 2*s.* a year; *Robert Routhorn*, 3 ſelions at 6*d.*; and *John Glover*, a meſſuage and lands in Bondecroft at 6*d.*

The abbot and convent had at one time a farther annual rent of 18*d.*; but, as the particular lands could not be traced, the rent was loſt.—Of this, *John at the Halle*, and formerly *William Spicer*, held ſix ſelions, which paid 6*d.*

The monks of *Croxton* had an annual rent of 20*s.* in this townſhip by royal grant. "Habemus in Mountſorell, de dono regis Heurici, 20s̃. annui redditûs, recipiendas ad feſtum S. Michaelis[1]."

They held alſo certain lands here by various grants, which paſſed, with their other eſtates, to *Thomas* earl of *Rutland* and *Eleanor* his wife, by grant from the crown in 1539[2].

In 1332, *John* (ſon of *William*) *Dogell*, who was outlawed for felony, held a certain meſſuage, with the appurtenances, in the town of Mountſorell *(in villâ de Mountſtrelli)* of the abbot of *Crokeſdene*, by knight's ſervice[3].

The abbot and convent of *Garendon* had one toft and two meſſuages in Montſorell, the gift of *Walter Fiſher* of that place, *Robert Phis*, and *Richard Criſp*.

July 20, 1336, king Edward III. granted divers lands in Mountſtrel (late parcel of the poſſeſſions of *Hugh le Deſpenſer* earl of *Winton*) to *Henry* lord *Beaumont* and *Alice* his wife[4]; and in 1340, *Henry de Beaumont* earl of *Boghan* held, at his death, the hamlet of Mountſorell, as a member of *Loughborough*[5].

In 1346, on the aid then granted for knighting Edward of Woodſtock, the king's eldeſt ſon, *John de Segrave* was aſſeſſed 5*s.* for half a quarter of one knight's fee in Mountſorell and Weſton, parcel of the fee of *Winton*[6]; and in 1359 he died ſeiſed of the manor of Mountſorell[7].

In 1369, it was found that *Henry de Beaumont* died ſeiſed of one knight's fee and the moiety of one knight's fee in Wheſton and Mountſorell, which *John de Segrave* ſome time held[8].

In 1372, ſir *Walter de Manny*, K. G. held, at his death, the manor of Mountſorell, of the honour of *Winton*, by the ſervice of 12*d.* to be paid at the manor of Groby; and *Anne* his daughter (wife to *John Haſtings* earl of *Pembroke*) was his ſole heireſs[9].

In 1375, *Elizabeth* the widow of *Giles de Erdington* held, at her death, one rood of free land in Mountſorell, parcel of the manor of Barwe ſuper Sore[10].

In 1394, *Thomas de Erdington*, knt. died ſeiſed of a third part of one knight's fee in Mountſorell[11].

In 1391, *John de Beaumont*, knt. died ſeiſed of one knight's fee and the moiety of one knight's fee in Wheſton and Mountſorell, which *John de Segrave* held[12]. By *Elizabeth* heir-general of the *Segraves* this lordſhip came afterwards to the *Mowbrays*; and, in 1399, it was found that *Thomas Moubray*, late duke of *Norfolk*, was ſeiſed of the manor of Mountſorell[13]; and, in the ſame year, that *Margaret* late ducheſs of *Norfolk* was alſo ſeiſed of the ſame manor[14].

In 1406, *Thomas Moubray* earl *Mareſcal* died ſeiſed of the manor of Mountſorell; and *John Mowbray* was his brother and next heir[15].

In 1413, *Henry de Beaumont*, knt. died ſeiſed of one knight's fee in Wheſton and Mountſorell, which *John Segrave* held[16]; in 1427, *Elizabeth* his widow died ſeiſed of Mountſorell, as a member of Beaumanor[17]; and in the ſame year *Conſtantia* counteſs *Marſhall* died ſeiſed of ſome property here, appurtenant to the manor of Segrave[18].

In 1432, *John* duke of *Norfolk* died ſeiſed of the manor of Mountſorell[19]; which is held of the honour of *Wincheſter*, and hath a court-leet belonging to it.

The ſucceſſive owners from that period to the preſent day may be ſeen, under the hiſtory of the Hundred of Goſcote, at the beginning of this volume.

In 1559, *Francis Neele*, eſq. died ſeiſed of certain lands in Mountſorell, held of the queen *in capite*[20].

In 1577, *John Lee* held the water-mill at Mountſorrel, with its appurtenances, as a copyhold tenement under the manor of Beaumanor, for his own life and that of his ſon *Thomas*, at an annual rent of 100*s.*[21]

Nov. 23, 1597, *John Lee* the younger, of Mountſorell, yeoman, ſurrendered into the hands of *William Herricke*, eſq. lord of the manor of Bewmanor, one copy, whereby he held three water-mills and two waſh-mills in Mountſorell aforeſaid, and certain other old copies of the ſaid mills[22].

18 April, 1607, a leaſe was granted by ſir *William Hericke*, knt. to *John Allen*, of three water-corn-mills, and two fulling-mills, ſtanding upon the river Soar, near unto the town of Mountſorell, for 100 years, if *John Allen*, his wife, and two daughters, ſhould ſo long live, at the yearly rent of £5. and a fine of £370; and a covenant for Allen to ſerve upon juries, to appear at every court to be holden for the manor of Beaumanor, or to forfeit £20.[23]

May 20, 1617, *Elizabeth* lady *Berkeley*, widow, demiſed to ſir *William Herick* the manor of Mountſorell, with the manor, liberty, bailiwick, and hundred of Goſcote, for £20. a year, for the term of five years, if the right hon. ſir *George Berkeley*, knt. lord *Berkeley*, *Malory*, *Segrave*, and *Bruce*, ſhould ſo long live; the rent to be paid at her houſe in Redcroſsſtreet, London[24].

The water-mills, a meadow called Barrow-meadow and Oſier-bed, and the fiſhery of Mountſorell, are all within the manor of Beaumanor, and the tenants do ſuit and ſervice to that court[25].

In Mountſorell 16 houſes do ſuit and ſervice to Rothley court; and above 50 more are in the pariſh of Rothley, and therefore in the eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction, but do ſuit and ſervice to Mountſorell court. Four houſes on the Weſt ſide of Mountſorell ſtreet near the Crown Inn, and two houſes on the Eaſt ſide adjoining the Mill Lane, are within the manor of Loughborough, and do ſuit and ſervice at Loughborough court.

The freeholders here in 1630 were, *George Thornton*, *John Allen*, *Francis Smalley*, *Thomas Knight*, *Robert Scampton*, and *William Thorman*; in 1722 the number of freeholders was 50; and 51 in 1775.

In 1660, there was collected at Hinckley, on a brief for the inhabitants of Mountſorell, 1*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*

In 1687, the following report was made by the commiſſioners for charitable uſes in this county:

An inquiſition indented, taken by vertue of a commiſſion hereunto annexed, under the great ſeal of England, bearing date at Weſtm. the twentyeth day of June, in the third year of the raigne of our moſt gracious ſoveraign lord James the Second, by the grace of God, king of England, &c. to us, Thomas Babington, eſq. George Bright, doctor of divinity, Nathan Wright, eſq. and William Whatton, gentleman, and others, directed, for the due execution of a certain ſtatute, made in the fourty-third year of the raigne of our late queen Elizabeth, intituled, "An Act to redreſs the Miſimployment of Lands, Goods, and Stocks of Money, heretofore given to Charitable Uſes:" Wee the commiſſioners aforenamed, ſitting to execute the ſaid commiſſion at Mountſorrell, in the ſaid county of Leiceſter, the ſeaven and twentyeth day of September, in the third year of his ſaid majeſtye's raigne, enquiring, by the oathes of John Peake, John Varnham, Peter Sykes, Francis Whitehead, Thomas Webſter, John Harriman, Robert Wilkins, Thomas Ward, John Ranſdale, Nicholas Lowe, Henry Boſs, William Starky, Thomas Bennet, Thomas Chapman, Thomas Coates, William Stevenſon, and John Bird, lawfull men of the county aforeſaid, returned and ſworne to ſerve as jurors, to enquire of all abuſes, breaches of truſts, negligences, miſimployments, not-imployinge, concealing, defraudeing, miſconverting, or miſgovernment, of all lands, tenements, rents, annuityes, profitts, hereditaments, goods, chattells, money, or ſtocks of money, heretofore given, limited, appointed, or aſſigned, to or for any charitable uſe or uſes, and of all other matters inquirable within the ſaid ſtatute, in the ſaid countye of Leiceſter; the ſaid jurors being in particular charged with an inquiry concerning the miſimployment, miſconverting, or miſgovernment, of certaine lands and tenements, rent, profitts, and hereditaments, in Mountſorell aforeſaid, in the ſaid county of Leiceſter, heretofore given, limited, appointed, or aſſigned, to or for ſome charitable uſe or uſes; upon due notice given to all the partyes intereſted, and a full hearing of evidence on both ſides, doe, upon their oathes, finde and preſent, that certaine rents yearly iſſueing out of certain meſuages, cottages, cloſes, lands, and tenements, in Mountſorell aforeſaid, Quorndon, Barrow ſuꝑ Soarum, and Roathlye, in the ſaid countye of Leiceſter, were long ſince given or appointed, by ſome perſon or perſons unknown to the ſaid jurors, to ſeverall inhabitants of the ſaid town of Mountſorell, and their heirs, to be by them employed towards charitable uſes within the ſaid town of Mountſorrell, the certainty and the particulars of all which ſaid uſes are not as yet known to the ſaid jurors; but the ſaid jurors doe find and preſent, that formerly the truſtees for the receiving the ſaid rent have for ſeveral years employed the ſame part thereof, in the firſt place, towarde the encouragement and better maintaineing of the curate reſideing within the ſaid towne of Mountſorell, who is to celebrate divine ſervice within the chappell of and in the ſaide towne, parte thereof to the ſaid chappell clarke of the ſaide towne, and the reſidue thereof to the repaireing the highwaies, and other neceſſarye uſes, within the ſaid town of Mountſorell; the particulars of which ſaid lands and rents, and by whome payable, and out of what lands and tenements, the ſaid jurors have, for more certainety, in a ſchedule indented, to this preſent inquiſition annexed the ſame: And the ſaid jurors doe further finde and preſent, that John Smith and Adrian Gregory are the preſent ſurviveing truſtees for the collecting, receiving, and paying, of the ſaid rents; and the ſaid jurors do further finde and preſent, that one Ralph Thurman, mentioned in the ſaid ſchedule, hath not payd his town-rent of eleaven ſhillings and eight pence *per annum*, for eleaven years and halfe ending the four and twentyeth day of June laſt, amounting in the whole to ſix pounds, fourteen ſhillings, and two pence; the ſaid jurors doe further finde and preſent, that all the trees of oake, aſhe, or elme, ſtanding or growing, or that hereafter ſhall ſtand or grow, upon all the ſaid ſeverall parcells of land mentioned in the ſaid ſchedule annexed, are, and ought to be, applyed to ſome charitable uſes within the ſaid town of Mountſorell, except the trees growing or to grow upon the chappell-yard, and one cloſe of John Jarrars called Bagnall's Cloſe. In witneſs whereof, to this preſent inquiſition as well the ſaid commiſſioners as the ſaid jurors have put-to their hands and ſeals the ſaid ſeaven and twentyeth day of September, in the ſaid third year of his ſaid majeſtye's raigne king James the Second over England, &c. annoq; Domĩ 1687.

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[1] Croxton Regiſter.
[2] Grants in the Augmentation Office.
[3] Eſch. 6 Edw. III. N° 30. Leic.
[4] Pat. 10 Edw. III. pars 2. m. 2.
[5] Eſch. 15 Edw. III. N° 25. Leic.
[6] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III.
[7] Eſch. 27 Edw. III. N° 69. Leic.
[8] Eſch. 43 Edw. III. pars 1. N° 12.
[9] Eſch. 46 Edw. III. N° 38. Leic.
[10] Eſch. 49 Edw. III. pars 1. N° 46.
[11] Eſch. 18 Ric. II. N° 15. Leic.
[12] Eſch. 20 Ric. II. N° 14. Leic.
[13] Eſch. 1 Hen. IV. N° 71. Leic.
[14] Eſch. 1 Hen. IV. N° 72. Leic.
[15] Eſch. 8 Hen. IV. N° 78. Leic.
[16] Eſch. 1 Hen. V. N° 45. Leic.
[17] Eſch. 6 Hen. VI. N° 49. Leic.
[18] Eſch. 6 Hen. VI. N° 60.
[19] Eſch. 11 Hen. VI. N° 49. Leic.
[20] Eſch. 1 Eliz.
[21] From the Court Books at Beaumanor.
[22] Ibid.
[23] Ibid.
[24] Ibid.
[25] Ibid.

A ſchedule indented, taken Sept. 27, 1687, of the ſeverall lands and tenements, and the town-rents iſſueing and payable out of the ſame, in Mountſorell, Quorndon, Barrow ſuꝑ Soram, and Roathlye, in the county of Leic':

	£.	s.	d.
Impris, Thomas Marſhal, for one meſſuage and backſide in Mountſorell aforeſaid, in the tenure of William Heirrick, payes town-rent ꝑ annũ —	0	4	6
2. Anne Ryder, for one meſſuage and backſide in Mountſorell aforeſaid, in her owne occupacõn, payes town rent ꝑ annũ	0	3	8
3. Adrian Gregory, for one cottage and backſide in Mountſorell aforeſaid, in his own occupacõn, payes town-rent ꝑ annum	0	1	0
4. Robt Baylye, for one meſſuage and backſide in Mountſorell aforeſaid, in his owne occupacõn, payes town-rent ꝑ annũ	0	7	0
5. Ralph Thurman, for one meſſuage and backſide in Mountſorell aforeſaid, in his owne occupation, payes town-rent ꝑ annũ	0	11	8
6. John Greet, for one meſſuage in Mountſorell aforeſaid, in his owne occupation, payes town-rent ꝑ annũ —	0	5	4
7. Widdow Purſſe, for one cottage and one cloſe in Mountſorell aforeſaid (the cottage in the occupation of George Jarrat and the cloſe in her own occupation) payes town-rent ꝑ annũ — —	0	6	4
8. John Jarrat ſen. for one ꝑte of Haucliffe-hill in Mountſorell aforeſaid, in his owne occupation, payes town-rent ꝑ annũ	0	3	4
9. Mr. John Olderſhaw, for one ꝑte of the Hawcliff-hill in Mountſorell aforeſaid, in the occupation of Thomas Hull, payes town-rent ꝑ annũ — —	0	3	4
10. George Morton, eſq. for one cloſe, three acres, and the halfe of one acre in Mountſorell aforeſaid, in the occupation of William Hull, payes town-rent ꝑ annũ	0	2	10
11. Francis Glover, for one roode in the Stockin in Mountſorell aforeſaid, in his own occupation, payes town-rent ꝑ annũ	0	1	4
12. Mr. Chavenye, for one meſſuage and backſide in Mountſorell aforeſaid, in the occupation of Edward Smith, payes town-rent ꝑ annũ — —	0	10	7
13. Mr. Chaveney, for one cloſe called Dawwell-cloſe aforeſaid, in the occupation of William Hull, payes town-rent ꝑ annũ	0	6	4
14. Mr. Smallye, for one cloſe called Chappell-yard, and one other cloſe in Mountſorell aforeſaid, in his owne occupation, payes town-rent ꝑ annũ —	0	8	8
15. Richard Greaſley, for one meſſuage and backſide, called The Taubut, in Mountſorell aforeſaid, in his own occupation, payes town-rent ꝑ annũ —	0	3	0
16. Nathan Knight, for one meſſuage and backſide in his own occupation, payes town-rent ꝑ annũ — —	0	4	0
17. John Caſterton, for one meſſuage and backſide in Mountſorell aforeſaid, in his owne occupation, payes town-rent ꝑ annũ	0	5	4
18. Mary Jones, widdow, and John Caſterton, for one halfe acre lyeing in the Stocking in Mountſorell aforeſaid, in their own occupation. paye town-rent ꝑ annũ	0	0	8
19. Thomas Toone, for one cottage and backſide in Mountſorell aforeſaid, in his own occupation, payes town-rent ꝑ annũ	0	0	10
20. William Peck, for one cottage and backſide in Mountſorell aforeſaid, in the occupation of William Wilde, payes town-rent ꝑ annũ — —	0	3	4
21. Elizabeth Harriman, widdow, for one cottage in Mountſorell, in her own occupation, payes town-rent ꝑ annũ —	0	1	6
22. John Wood, roper, for one cottage in Mountſorell, in his own occupation, payes towne-rent ꝑ annũ —	0	3	0
23. Richard Kitchin, for one cottage and backſide in Mountſorrell, in his own occupation, payes towne-rent ꝑ annũ —	0	0	6
24. John Jarrett, for one cloſe called Blunt's Cloſe, one other cloſe called Bagnall's Cloſe, one little cloſe at Boncroft-end, in Mountſorell aforeſaid; one fourth ꝑte of a Daw-peice lyeing in Quorndon meadow; and other lands in the feilds of Mountſorrell, Barrow ſuꝑ Soar, Quorndon, and Roathlye aforeſaid, in his owne occupation, payes town-rent ꝑ annũ —	1	1	0
25. Richard Ireland, for one meſſuage and backſide in Mountſorell aforeſaid, called The White Lyon, in the occupation of Samuel Hood, and one other cottage in the occupation of John Marſhall, payes town-rent ꝑ annũ — —	0	11	2

26. Mr. Bernard, for one meſſuage and backſide in the occupation of John Boſs; and one cottage and backſide in the occupation of Peter Neal, in Mountſorell aforeſaid, payes town-rent ꝑ annũ —	0	1	8
27. William Boleby, for a cottage in Mountſorell, in the occupation of Samuel Knight, payes town-rent ꝑ annũ —	0	0	10
28. Henry Martyn, for a cottage in Mountſorell, in his owne occupation, payes town rent ꝑ annũ — —	0	0	10
29. William Bolebye, for three acres in the paddock commonly called Blackwell's Land, one cottage and backſide, in his own occupation, and one cottage and backſide in the occupation of Samuell Sheffeild, in Mountſorell aforeſaid, payes town-rent ꝑ annũ	0	2	0
30. Edward Marriott, for the gardens adjoyneing to the houſe he now lives in, in Mountſorell aforeſaid, payes town-rent ꝑ annũ — — —	0	5	0
31. Eſter Palmer, widdow, for one cottage and backſide in Mountſorrell aforeſaid, in the occupation of William Brown, payes town-rent ꝑ annũ — —	0	2	0
32. Nicholas Scampton, for one peice of paſture in Thorncliff-feild in Mountſorell aforeſaid, in his own occupation, payes town-rent ꝑ annũ — —	0	2	8
33. John Burton, for one meſſuage and backſide in Mountſorell aforeſaid, in the occupation of Mr. Vander Eyden [1], payes town-rent ꝑ annũ — —	0	0	10
34. Mr. John Olderſhaw, for one meſſuage, called or heretofore known by the name of The Swan Inne, in Mountſorrell aforeſaid, in the occupation of William Olderſhaw; and two acres and an halfe of arable land in Haweliff-feild near the wood called Hawcliff-wood; and two roods in Thorncliff-feild, in the occupation of Edward Thornton; payes town-rent ꝑ annũ —	0	5	4
35. Mr. Thiſtlethwaite, for a certaine peice of lande in Quorndon aforeſaid, called Daw-peece, payes town-rent ꝑ annũ —	0	1	8
36. George Thornton, for ꝑte of Dyſon's Land, payes town-rent ꝑ annũ —	0	0	4
	£.7	10	1

A Copy of Mr. Nedd's will.

Item, I give and bequeath to the mayor and burgeſſes of the towne or burrough of Leyceſter, in the county of Leyceſter, or by what other name or names ſoever they bee incorporate, called, or knowne (for the tyme beinge), the ſomme of three hundred pounds in money, to and for this uſe, intent, and purpoſe; and that they, the ſaid mayor and burgeſſes, or their ſucceſſors (for the tyme beinge), ſhall, within five yeares next after my deceaſe, buy and purchaſe, in ſuch manner and forme as by their learned counſell ſhall be adviſed and deviſed, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, of an eſtate of inheritance in fee-ſimple, of the cleere yearly valew of fifteene pounds *per annum*, or thereabouts, to and for the uſe of the poore people which ſhall inhabite and dwell in the towne of Mountſorell; which ſaid yearly rent of fifteene pounds *per annum*, or thereabouts, ſhall from time to time be diſtributed and given yearly to and amongſt the ſame poore people, by and at the diſcretion of the churchwardens there (for the tyme beinge), and of twoo or three more of the moſt antient and ſubſtantiall men of the ſaid towne of Mountſorell (for the tyme beinge), for ever. And I will, and my mynd is, that the ſaid ſumme of three hundred pounds ſhall, within two yeares next after my deceaſe, be paid and delivered, by the executors of this my laſt will and teſtament before-named, or one of them, to the ſaid mayor and burgeſſes, or to three or fowre of the chiefeſt of them, to the intent before-mentioned, ſo as they the ſaid mayor and burgeſſes ſhall and doe, uppon the receipt hereof, give unto my ſaid executors good and ſufficient ſecurity and aſſurance, by bond or otherwiſe; to this effect; viz. that if in caſe the ſaid lands, tenements, and hereditaments, ſhall not be purchaſed within the ſaid terme of five years next after my deceaſe, that then the ſaid ſomme of three hundred pounds to bee repaid to my ſaid executors within three months next after the expiration of the ſaid terme of five years; which ſaid ſomme of three hundred pounds, if it ſhall be repaid to my executors as aforeſaid, I give and bequeath the ſame to the releife of the poore children of Chriſt's Hoſpital in London for ever. And yf the ſaid mayor and burgeſſes ſhall and doe purchaſe lands, tenements, or hereditaments, of the yearly rent or valew aforeſaid, according to the true intent and meaning of this my laſt will, then I give and bequeath to them, for their paynes therein taken, a cupp of ſilver and gilt, to the valew of ten pounds of current money of Englande, to remayne to their corporation for ever. And I will, that the chardges for makinge and paſſing the aſſurance of the ſame land ſhall bee deducted and allowed out of the firſt yeare's rent thereof.

The three following traders' tokens are engraved in Plate XI. fig. 10—12:

1. "JOHN DAVIS, 1665, IN MOVNTSORREL, HIS HALFPENNY."

2. "RALPH BOSSE, OF MOUNTSORELL, HIS HALFEPENNY. R. B."

3. "JOSEPH LEVETT, OF MOUNTSORELL, 1667, HIS HALFPENY."

In 1781, an act was paſſed, for dividing, allotting, and incloſing, within the manor, lordſhip, and liberties, of Mountſorell, part whereof lies in the pariſh of Rothley, and the other part in the pariſh of Barrow upon Soar, ſeveral open fields and commonable grounds, containing about 300 acres, and a certain commonable place called Mountſorell Hills; in which ſir *John Danvers*, bart. is deſcribed as lord of the manor of Mountſorell, as impropriator of all the tithes of corn, grain, and hay, and all the great and rectorial tithes yearly ariſing from the ſaid fields and commonable grounds, and as lord of the ſoil of the ſaid commonable place called Mountſorell Hills; *Thomas Babington*, eſq. as patron of the vicarage of Rothley; the Rev. *William Babington*, clerk, as vicar of the pariſh of Rothley, and entitled to all the ſmall or vicarial tithes yearly ariſing from ſuch part of the lordſhip and liberties of Mountſorell as is in the pariſh of Rothley, and to one acre and three roods or thereabouts glebe; the maſter, fellows, and ſcholars, of the college of St. *John the Evangeliſt* in *Cambridge*, as patrons of the vicarage of Barrow; the Rev. *William Burrow*, as vicar, and entitled to one fourth part of the ſmall or vicarial tithes yearly ariſing out of ſuch part of the lordſhip and liberties of Mountſorell as is in the pariſh of Barrow; and the ſaid ſir *John Danvers*, as entitled to the other three-fourth parts of the ſaid laſt-mentioned ſmall or vicarial tithes. And ſir *John Danvers*, *Francis* earl of *Huntingdon*, the Rev. *John Fiſher*, clerk, *Scampſon Wheatley*, *John Biddles*, *John Abbotts*, *John Simpſon*, *Thomas Gowen*, *John Place*, and others, were the then perſons intereſted in the reſidue of the ſaid open fields and commonable grounds, and in the ſaid commonable place called Mountſorell Hills. An acre was directed to be ſet out for repairing highways; and an equivalent to ſir *John Danvers* for his manerial intereſt; with ſuch farther allotment to him, as impropriator, as ſhould be equal to a ſeventh of the common field, in lieu of all impropriate tithes, and of his ſhare of ſmall tithes; a compenſation to the vicar of Rothley for his glebe; and alſo to the vicars of Rothley and Barrow, reſpectively, of equal value to their ſmall tithes and other dues, ſurplice-fees alone excepted. Proper compenſations alſo to be made to the impropriator and vicar, in lieu of tithes of old incloſures, and ſuch tithes of old incloſures as are not compenſated for to continue payable. Mountſorell Hill to be reſerved as a commonable place for ſuch perſons as the commiſſioners ſhould determine to have a right of common thereon.

Mountſorell is ſtill denominated a market-town, and contains about 150 dwellings.

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[1] A celebrated portrait-painter; ſee vol. II. pp. 335. 681.

Mr. Bridges, about 1720, ſays, "On part of the road from Loughborough to Mountſorell are ridges of hills on the right hand, cloathed with trees, in particular one with large looſe ſtones hanging over Mountſorell; and between Quorndon and Mountſorell are willow-trees aſpiring to a remarkable height [1]."

"Mountſorell is placed on the baſe of a memorable rock, which looks venerable with age. Its countenance, like the human frame which was once beautiful, now extended to the utmoſt ſtretch of life, commands our veneration. Dare we ſay it is primeval with Time? Not a foſſil or marine ſubſtance [2] was ever ſeen in it; the chiſſel and the mallet cannot work it into any form, excepting when there run through it fine veins of white and grey marble. When the noble caſtle of the earls of Leiceſter capped this hill, how grand muſt have been the ſcene from the meadows below! The river Soar and the town of Mountſorell were pretty and aiding objects beneath its influence. There are ſome pleaſant valley-views on the ſide of the Soar; and towards Quorndon and Loughborough, and over the Foreſt, theſe are finely contraſted [3]."

"It is well worth while to walk over this hill [4], inſtead of riding through the town. The rich meadows below, through which runs the Soar, and the riſing ground on the farther ſide of it, with the towns of Sileby, Barrow, &c. form a fine view. The meadows are very flat; and, after heavy rains, the river ſpreads to a great width. At ſuch times, this hill is ſaid to bear a reſemblance to Gibraltar [5]."—A view of it, by Captain Groſe, is engraved in plate X. fig. 4; and two others, by Mr. Throſby, in Plate XI. fig. 3, 4.

Mr. Gilpin ſays, "The country between Derby and Leiceſter is flat. Quorndon-wood, a little beyond Loughborough, riſing on the right, makes an agreeable variety amidſt ſuch a continuation of uniformity. Mountſorell alſo has the ſame effect. From Leiceſter the country ſtill continues flat and woody; ſtretching out into meadows, paſtures, and common fields [6]. The horizon, on every ſide, is generally terminated by ſpires: oftener than once we were able to count ſix, or ſeven, adorning the limits of one circular view [7]."

Some very ſmall fragments of the foundation of the Caſtle are to be ſeen on a round part of the hill above the town, called Caſtle-hill. As ſome workmen were getting ſtone from this hill, in 1787, they found ſeveral pieces of old coin, and an antient ſpur of caſt copper, which had been gilt, as was viſible in the engraved ſtrokes of the Moſaic; and having, inſtead of a rowel at the neck, a pointed knob, much blunted by the hand of Time [8]. It is ſuppoſed by the form to be of ſome antiquity, and that rowels were of a later invention. It was dug up on a part of the ſite of the old caſtle, and probably belonged to ſome knight or other warrior there preſent, who, during the ſiege, might have been ſlain, and buried on the ſpot, as was the cuſtom, in his boots and ſpurs. The coins and ſpur were found in a cavity; and, with them, ſome large bones, and apparently fragments of leather, a certain appendage alſo to the ſpurs: both theſe laſt mouldered away on being expoſed to the air [9]."

"Many of the rocks in Charnwood Foreſt are compoſed of an imperfect kind of granite, of which a much more complete ſort abounds in the neighbourhood of Mountſorell, where it is uſed in buildings, in the pavement of the ſtreets, and to mend the high roads: the moſt perfect of the Mountſorell granite is compoſed of red quartz, white felt-ſpat, and black ſhirl or cockle, blended in a nearly equal proportion; it is one of the moſt compact of all granites, none of the red granites of Cornwall being ſuperior to it in hardneſs [10]."

Mr. Bray ſays [11], "Mountſorell hill is a rock of reddiſh granite, with pieces whereof the ſtreets are paved. They are commonly called *Charley Foreſt* ſtones; and in many places ſtand out bare, and are of ſuch hardneſs, after being expoſed to the air, as to reſiſt all tools. Such pieces as can be got from under-ground are broken with a ſledge, and uſed in buildings in the ſhape in which they are broken. Many houſes are built with them, and make a very ſingular appearance [12]. They are often imperfect cones; and, being too hard to be cut or broken, the ſmootheſt face is laid outermoſt in beds of the excellent lime of Barrow. Theſe ſtones, from their uncommon hardneſs, are coveted for painters' mullets [13]."

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[1] Sir Thomas Cave, from Mr. Brydges's MSS. 12°, vol. AA. 3.

[2] "I heartily wiſh that Mountſorell was ſo happy as to be ſurveyed by the *oculus eruditus* of a Condamine or Faujas St. Fond; the ſubject ſeems to deſerve it. Or at leaſt that ſome perſon properly qualified would caſt a philoſophic eye over the ſpot and neighbourhood; and determine, whether this is not the ſpot where the long ridge of elevated ground begins and extends, with ſome interruption, through Derbyſhire, Lancaſhire, and ſo on to the Northern extremity of the kingdom; and probably may have been formed, as in other parts of the globe, by volcanic diſcharges, though no traces of ſuch are diſcoverable. Mountſorell is ſeated equidiſtant between Swithland-ſlates and Barrow-lime. The pumices thrown from them may probably be originally ſlates; and the lime may be volcanic, as much as *pozzolana*." G. A.—"Wherever there are traces of volcanos, it is to be expected that *pozzolana* may be diſcovered. It was not known until of late years that there are any marks of antient volcanos in theſe kingdoms; and though the Giant's Cauſeway in Ireland was long admired as a wonder, yet it has but lately been underſtood to be a huge aſſemblage of baſaltine columns, or lava in chryſtallization, like that at Bolſena, and many other places. The Scotch granite, as it is called, with which the ſtreets of London are now paved, is not generally known to be a lava; and the ſame with the Derbyſhire *toad ſtone*, which has alſo but lately been announced to the publick as a volcanic ſubſtance (by Mr. Whitehurſt, in his Theory of the Earth). I have ſpecimens of Veſuvian lava, of the Scotch granite, and of the Derbyſhire toad-ſtone, which ſo reſemble each other, that, if they were ſhaken together in a bag, it would be no eaſy matter to aſſign them to their reſpective countries. The baſaltine columns of the beautiful cave of Fingal, in the Iſle of Staffa, have alſo been brought out of obſcurity (ſee Pennant's Scotland); and the ſame ſubſtance is known to exiſt in Wales (ſee Phil. Tranſ. vol. LXV. Part I.)—A black ſtone, yielding factitious *pozzolana*, which has been found in Sweden by Mr. Baggé, proves to be nothing elſe but a hard, pure ſlate, that has not the leaſt efferveſcence with acids, and ſeparates into pretty thick plates. It is common with us in Derbyſhire and Leiceſterſhire; and would certainly be worth the trying, for the purpoſe of obtaining a factitious *pozzolana*. This ſtone, when calcined, is charged with a conſiderable quantity of ferruginous particles; and it is probably owing to this circumſtance, that it approaches in its effects to the volcanic *pozzolanas*. It muſt not, however, be imagined that this factitious *pozzolana* has the ſame texture with theſe; or even, when well examined, the ſame appearance. For the true *pozzolana* is porous, and, as we have obſerved before, has little grains of black ſchorl ſhining in it; whereas this is compact, and not at all porous, and contains no ſchorl. This is mentioned, only that we may not be too haſty in concluding, that volcanic ſubſtances owe their origin to ſlate. It is highly probable, however, that ſlate, or horn-ſtone, or both, are the principle origin of lava. See Mr. Profeſſor Martyn's very learned "Enquiry into the Nature and Uſe of Pozzolana Earth," in Arthur Young's Annals of Agriculture, vol. XIV. 1790, pp. 395-400.

[3] Throſby.

[4] "At leaſt this was good advice a few years ago, if a man did not deſire to have his neck broke." G. A.

[5] Bray's Tour, p. 91.

[6] Gilpin's Northern Tour, vol. II. p. 244.

[7] See, in vol. II. p. 611, Mr. Gilpin's remarks on ſteeple-hunting; to which may be added, on the authority of the Leiceſter Journal Dec. 2, and of the Bury Poſt Dec. 7, 1796, the following inſtances of this ſpirited exerciſe: "The long-depending ſteeple-race, or hunter's ſweepſtakes for 100 guineas each, from Barkby Holt to Billeſdon Coplow, Leiceſterſhire, and back again, was won on Tueſday laſt by Mr. C. Meynell, beating Mr. Forreſter and ſir Gilbert Heathcote, bart. The diſtance was 9 miles acroſs the country, which was rode in 25 minutes. The gentlemen and horſes performed it in a manner that did them credit. Mr. Cholmondeley paid forfeit."

[8] See Plate XI. fig. 13.

[9] Letter from the late David Wells, eſq. in Gent. Mag. vol. LVII. p. 790. But ſee hereafter, under Charnwood, p. 127.

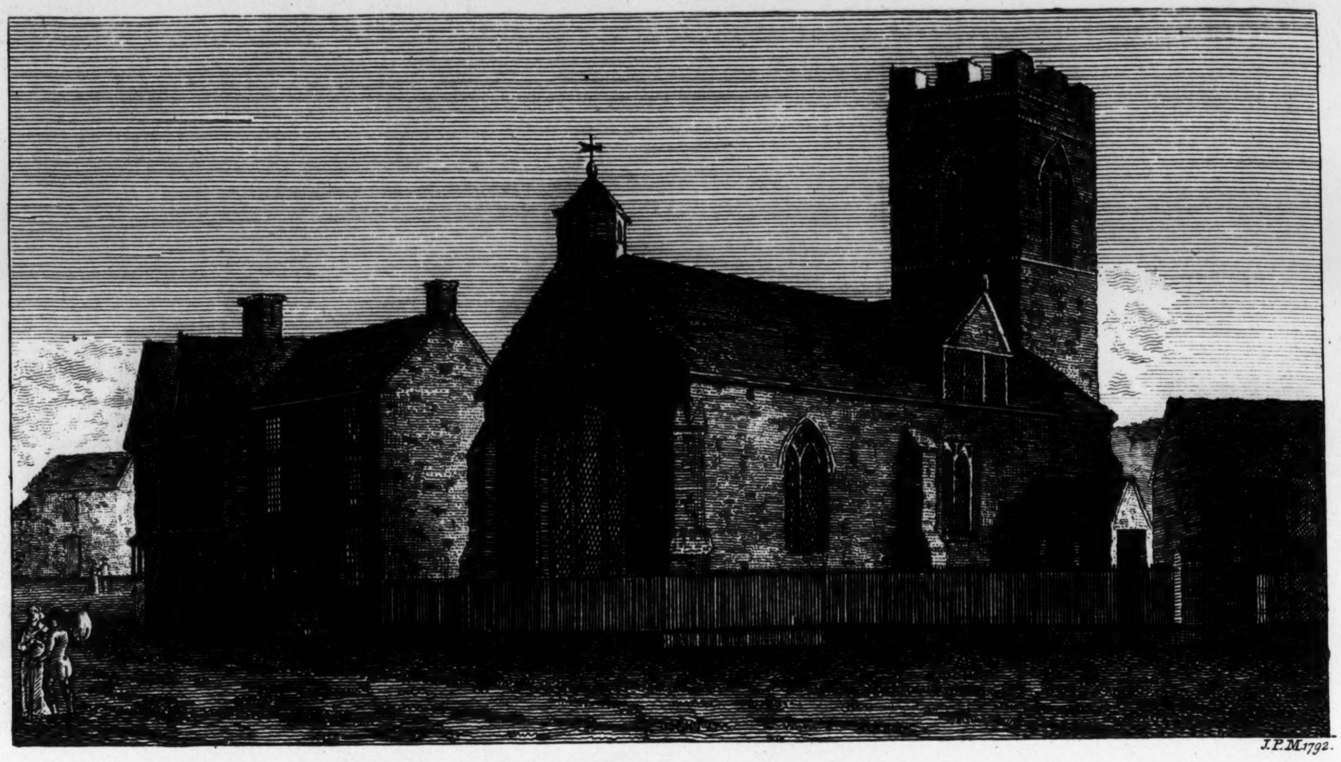
[10] Dr. Pulteney, in his Catalogue of Plants growing in this neighbourhood; ſee vol. I. p. clxxvii.

[11] Tour, ubi ſupra.

[12] "The houſes repreſent the ſection of a plumb-pudding; the oval plumbs in all directions in a large body of batter." G. A.

[13] "Porphyry is a body ſo exceeding hard, that the art of working it is ſuppoſed to be quite loſt. To foreign Porphyry I ſhall add one that I brought from Mount Sorill in Leiceſterſhire, where is great variety of colours, ſo that the houſes built of the rough ſtones look very beautifully, though not a ſquared one to be met with; it is ſo hard to be wrought. It was not without difficulty that I got a ſample broken off; one part is a pale red; the other dark-coloured, with ſhining particles. That very curious Artiſt, Mr. Place of York, got a piece poliſhed, to grind colours upon, for which it exceeds marble. In the ſame tour, I obſerved a ſort of black marble, the product of the ſame county; of which I ſaw ſeveral graveſtones at Leiceſter, and ſeems capable of improvement." Thoreſby's Leeds, p. 466.

MOUNTSORELL, N.E.



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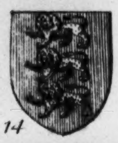
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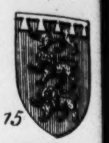
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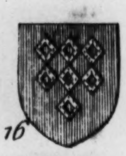
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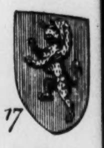
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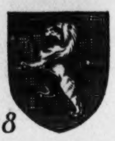
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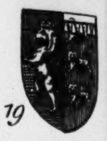
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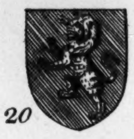
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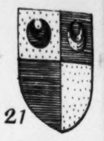
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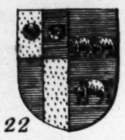
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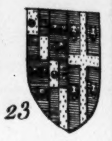
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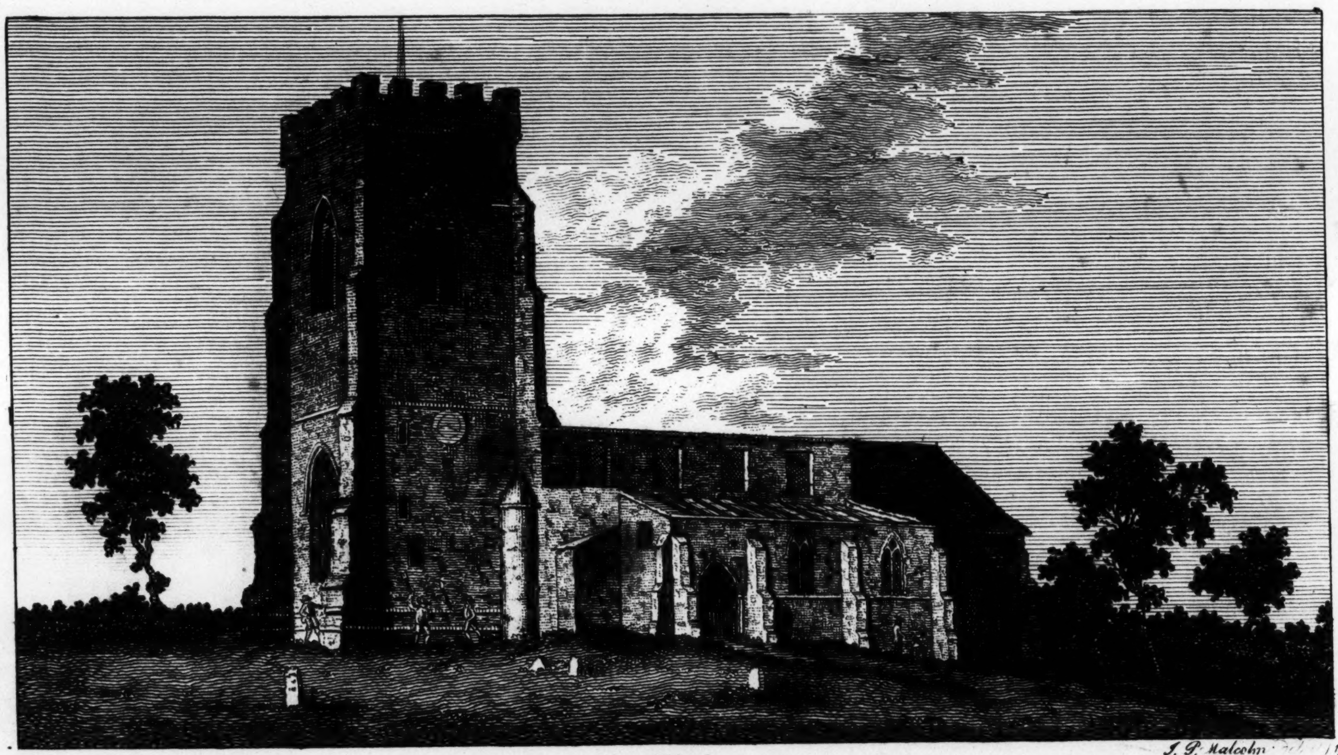

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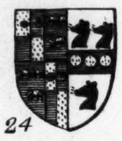
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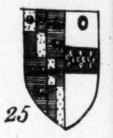
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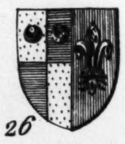
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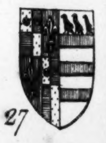
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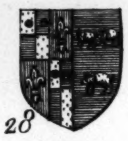
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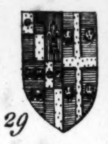
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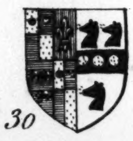
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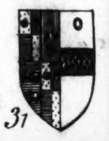
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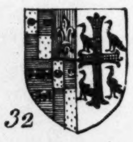
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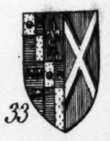
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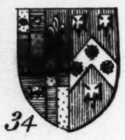
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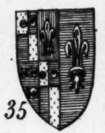
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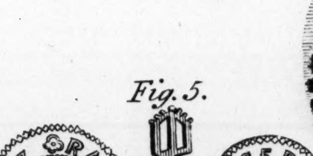
1665 IONAS DAVIS
IN MOVNTSORELL
HIS HALF PENY

Fig. 3.

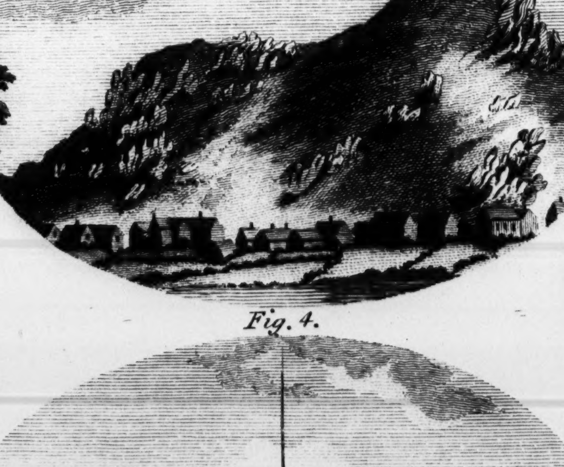

Fig. 13

Fig. 6.

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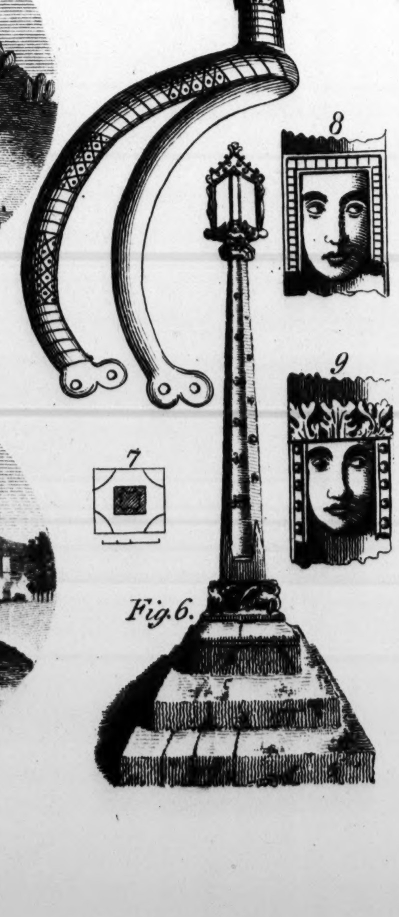

Fig. 5.

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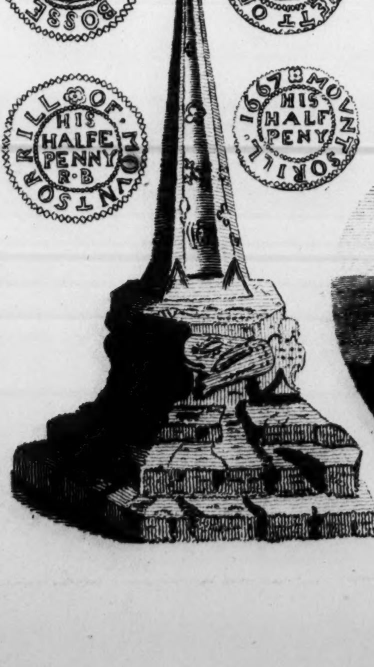
RALPH BOSSE 1667
IOSEPH LOVETT OF
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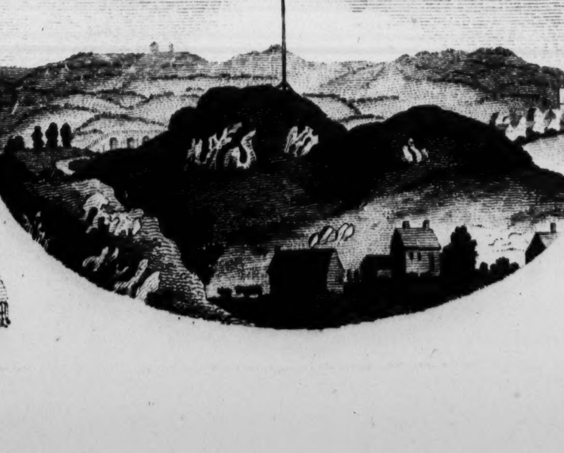
HIS HALFE PENNY R·B
1667 MOVNTSORILL
HIS HALF PENY

Fig. 4.



The CHAPEL (ſee Plate XI.).

"*Montſorell* in duabus parochiis eſt; ſcilicet, una pars in parochiâ de Baro, que vocatur pars inferior; in quâ parte habemus decimam garbarum & feni, & medietatem lini & canabi, lane, agnorum, & omnium minutarum decimarum pertinentium ad medietatem de Baroo eccleſiam. Monachi de Sc̄o Severo, ſecundùm matriculum epiſcopi, percipiunt totam decimam garbarum de novis aſſartis in Montſorell, unde non debent recipere niſi tertiam partem.

"Vicarius de Baroo habet medietatem altaragii, & medietatem decimarum minutarum ibidem; & abbas Leic' habet aliam medietatem. Decima feni de hades & leyes valet per annum xđ. vel xiiđ."[1]

"Mountſorell," ſays Burton, "had two chapels, only one now (1622) remaining in uſe; which has theſe arms in the Eaſt window of the chancel:

1. Gules, three lions paſſant guardant in pale, Or; *England*.

2. The ſame, with a label of five points Argent; *Norfolk*.

3. Gules, ſeven maſcles voided and conjoined Or; *Quincy*.

4. Gules, a lion rampant Or, armed and langued Azure; *De Albini* earl of *Arundel*.

5. Sable, a lion rampant Argent, crowned Or; *Segrave*.

6. The ſame; impaling *Thomas de Brotherton* earl of *Norfolk*.

7. Vert, a lion rampant Or; *Norton*[2]."

This chapel, which belongs to the pariſh of Barrow, and is dedicated to St. *John the Baptiſt*[3], was rebuilt in the reign of king Henry VI; and in 1552 contained ſeven little bells[4]. In 1794 it conſiſted of a handſome old tower (in which were three bells), a nave, chancel, and a ſmall lean-to, and was very much darkened with galleries; but in the following year the whole was conſiderably widened and enlarged by public ſubſcription; which, though liberal, being inſufficient to defray the neceſſary expences (amounting to £672. 7*s*. 7*d*.) a ſermon in aid was preached, March 19, 1796, by the Rev. Thomas Robinſon, vicar of St. Mary's, Leiceſter; which produced a collection of £30.

The great and ſmall tithes of Mountſorell were purchaſed from the Queen's Majeſty in 1595 by *William Herrick*, eſq.; from whom the tithe of certain corn and hay in Mountſorell was rented in 1601 by *Philippa Cave*, of Barrow upon Soar, widow, for 40*s*. a year. He gave them to his ſecond ſon, Dr. *Richard Herrick*, warden of Mancheſter; by whom they were ſettled in 1646 on his wife *Anna-Maria*, and bequeathed in 1666 to his daughter *Helena* after the death of her mother[5]. But they afterwards reverted to *William Herrick*, eſq. who let ſeveral leaſes of parts of them, and ſold other parts.

In 1650, the chaplain at Mountſorell was declared to be "inſufficient, but maintained by the town."

An exact account of all the rents and profits belonging to the curacy of Mountſorell[6].

Imprimis, there are £5. *per annum* iſſuing and payable out of certain houſes in Mountſorell, and certain pieces of land ſituate and being in the fields of Mountſorell, Barrow, Quorndon, &c. commonly called Town Rent.

Item, £5. *per annum* iſſuing out of certain lands at Barrow, which were purchaſed by ſome moneys given by ſeveral perſons deceaſed, for the uſe of the miniſter, poor, and highways; commonly called Barrow Land Rent.

Item, £5. *per annum* for a ſermon, to be preached in the chapel of Mountſorell on St. Thomas's day yearly, by the reſident miniſter or curate there, being the gift of Mr. Ralph Smalley, deceaſed.

Item, 40*s*. *per annum* for two ſermons, to be preached at the chapel of Mountſorell (the one, on the firſt Sunpay in Lent; the other, on the firſt Sunday in Auguſt yearly) being the gift of Mr. Richard Nedd, deceaſed[7].

Item, 40*s*. *per annum* for the reſident miniſter or curate that doth officiate or ſerve the cure at Mountſorell, being the gift of Mr. Staveley, of Coſſington, deceaſed.

Item, 10*s*. *per annum* for a ſermon, to be preached in the chapel of Mountſorell, on the Sunday next before Twelfth day yearly, by the miniſter or curate there, being the gift of Mr. Thomas Statham, deceaſed.

Item, there is an eſtate of £33. *per annum*[8], lying at Barrow, and another of £11. 10*s*. *per annum*, given by the reverend father William Beveridge, late lord biſhop of St. Aſaph, for prayers to be read twice every day[9] in the week in the chapel of Mountſorell (it being a market-town and a large town); out of which 10*s*. apiece yearly to the truſtees; 40*s*. *per annum* to the chapel-clerk for tolling the bell; and 2*s*. 3*d*. chief rent.

The ſum total of all which the rents and profits belonging to the curacy of Mountſorell, when the 10*s*. apiece belonging to the truſtees (of whom there are at preſent four), and the 40*s*. to the clerk, and the 2*s*. 3*d*. chief rent, are deducted, is £59. 17*s*. 9*d*.

Nov. 3, 1714, the tithes of Hockley field, within the liberties of Mountſorell, were demiſed by *William Herrick*, eſq. to *Thomas Taylor*, for ſix years, at an annual rent of £18.; and in 1716 were ſold in fee ſimple to Thomas Greaſley of Mountſorell for £390.[10]

Near the foot of the higheſt part of the rock, at the North end of the town, a ſchool was founded, in 1767, by the late ſir John Danvers, for the inſtruction of boys of this place and of Swithland.

The vicar of Barrow has the right of preſentation to the perpetual curacy of Mountſorell; and the Rev. William Eaſton, the preſent vicar of Barrow, has lately been licenſed to the curacy, on his own petition to the biſhop, it being vacated by the death of the Rev. Mr. Simpſon, who held it upwards of 50 years[11].

The chapel regiſter begins in 1677.

1677—1682, baptized 47; buried 41.

1786—1790, baptized 103; buried 102.

The chapel belonging to Rothley, dedicated to St. *Nicholas*, contained in 1552, two bells, a ſaints bell and hand bell[12]; and was wholly decayed before the year 1622[13]. It ſtood near the preſent ſchool; and a piece of ground behind the ſchool is ſtill called *The Chapel-piece*. No traces of a foundation are now remaining; but when the inhabitants of Rothley go their perambulation, they come to the chapel-yard, and have a ceremony at a buſh now there.

Here are alſo three meeting-houſes, for Preſbyterians, Baptiſts, and Methodiſts.

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[1] Charyte's Rentale.

[2] Burton, p. 192; and R. Holme's Collections, in Harl. MSS. 2113. And ſee Plate XI. fig. 14—20.

[3] This chapel is noticed, as dedicated to St. *John*, in the Roll of 1344; yet Ecton and Bacon (confounding it with Quorndon) ſay to St. *Peter*.

[4] See vol. I. p. cxxxix.

[5] See hereafter, under Woodhouſe.

[6] Peck, MS. è Collectionibus viri reverendi David. Trimnell, A. M. archidiaconi Leic.

[7] See his will, p. 89.

[8] 92 acres; now (1798) worth more than £100. a year.

[9] "So this good and charitable man ordered, when lukewarmneſs was leſs prevalent than at preſent; when prayers are ſeldom read except on Sundays, chiefly for want of people to attend. You mention under Medbourne Dr. Watts's reading Prayers, and that his ſucceſſor diſcontinues it. Did any body attend in Dr. Watts's time? I can only ſay, that when I firſt came to this place [Barrow in Suffolk], I was well diſpoſed to do for the beſt; accordingly, I ſet out with reading Prayers in Paſſion-week, for every day of which our Church has provided ſpecial ſervice; but nobody came; and the meaning of the attempt was much wondered at. If you are at all acquainted with the diſpoſition and manners of a country village, you will not think this ſtrange. Even at eleven o'clock of a Sunday morning, hardly 20 can be got together in my pariſh of 560 perſons, though the congregation is tolerably numerous in the afternoon. And at Bury, where there are ſo many unemployed perſons, very few indeed attend on Wedneſdays and Fridays, when there are ſermons, and one of theſe by the neighbouring clergymen, which one would think might raiſe curioſity. The founders of theſe weekly lectures fixed on the market-day as moſt likely to furniſh hearers. In theſe degenerate days, the townſmen alledge it in excuſe for their non-attendance. The caſe is the ſame in the Univerſities. Formerly a lecturer was well attended; not ſo now. Can we wonder, therefore, if both the reader and lecturer ceaſe from doing their duty, though the whole blame is laid on them?—I once attempted to wait on Dr. Watts, but was not allowed to ſee the great man, after ſtaying half an hour in the houſe becauſe it was Saturday, on which he ſaw no viſitor, being engaged in making his ſermon, which he burnt immediately on returning home. Do you think that Farinelli or Garrick could poſſibly have continued ſinging or acting to £15. or £20. houſes? Action and re-action muſt be in ſome degree equal." G. A.

[10] From the original leaſe.

[11] Mr. Simpſon died in 1797.

[12] See vol. I. p. cxxxix.

[13] MS. Chetwynd.

MONU-

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

On mural tablets in the chapel:

1. "Near this place are depoſited
the remains of William Tyler,
who departed this life the 2d day of July, 1788,
aged 72 years."

2. "Near this place lie the remains of
William Kirk,
who died Feb. 26, 1794, aged 52 years.
Alſo four of his children, viz.
William, George, George-Doughty, and Sarah,
who all died in their minority."

3. "Depoſited below, the mortal part of
George Doughty,
who departed this life the 19th day of June, 1792,
aged 78.
Alſo of Ann his wife;
ſhe died May 17, 1790, aged 76 years."

4. "Here reſt the mortal remains of
Thomas Spicer, ſon of William and Jane Spicer;
he reſigned this life on the 13th day of Auguſt, 1795,
aged 38 years.
Ye Young, who glory in your youth,
Here pauſe, and learn this ſolemn truth:
Diſeaſe may quickly ſpoil your pow'rs;
Deſtroy your bliſs; cut ſhort your hours.
Go then; be wiſe; for death prepare,
That you immortal joys may ſhare."

On a flat ſtone in the chancel:

"Near this place lieth the body of
Thomas Greaſley, gent. who departed this life
the 21ſt of January, 1765, in the 52d year of his age.

"Alſo the body of Anne, the wife
of Thomas Greaſley, gent. She departed this life
the 3d of January, 1773, aged 63 years.

"And alſo near this place lies Sophia,
daughter of Thomas Greaſley, gent. by Anne his wife.
She departed this life the 12th of October, 1767,
aged 16 years."

In the nave.

1. "Beneath lie interred
the remains of Prudence Jackſon,
relict of John Jackſon, late of Kettering.
She departed this life the 29th of Auguſt, 1786,
aged 74 years.
The virtues of a Mother dear,
Of Friend and Chriſtian, center'd here:
Her glaſs is run; ſhe's laid in duſt:
Go hence!—prepare—for, die you muſt!"

2. "Here reſt the remains of Mary,
wife of Edward Tompſon,
who died the 6th of Auguſt, 1719, aged 44 years.
To pride averſe, to gentleneſs ſhe join'd
All moral virtues of the mind:
The beſt of wives, the boaſt of wedlock, here
Lies dormant: Reader, drop a tear."

3. "John Abbots, gent. died Dec. 5, 1781, aged 50. Elizabeth, wife of John Abbots, and daughter of John Jackſon, maſter of Wigſton's Hoſpital, died June 17, 1775, aged 47."

4. "Mary, relict of Francis Briggs, of
Much Urſwick, Lancaſhire, died Dec. 12, 1758;
and Elizabeth their daughter,
wife of John Simpſon, clerk, miniſter of Mountſorrel,
died Aug. 16, 1772.
And of Sarah Briggs,
daughter of Francis and Mary Briggs,
April 6, 1789."
Truſt not to future years, unknown to thee
How near thy final hour of life may be;
Some early day the ſolemn bell may ſound
A call to thy laſt lodging under ground.
Convey'd to Heaven's high court, an awful ſcene,
How ſhall thy ſoul face Majeſty ſupreme,
As well or ill thy day of life is ſpent
Hope thou, or fear, the laſt great day's event.
By penitence, by faith in Virtue's road,
Prepare to meet, or dread to meet thy God.
His word thy rule, attentive hear and read;
And be thy life conſiſtent with thy creed.
For numerous failings to thy Saviour truſt,
Yet grace aſſiſting, what thou canſt thou muſt.
The ſoul whoſe duty is its conſtant care
(Diſtant alike preſumption and deſpair)
Shall be, by faith, in Chriſtian graces dreſt,
At Heaven's perpetual feaſt a welcome gueſt.
In Wiſdom's ſchool, ſhould prayers and lectures fail
To mend the heart, verſe may perchance prevail.
Whoſo is wiſe will ponder theſe things. Pſ. cvii. 43."

There is not yet any monument for Mr. Simpſon, the late curate; nor for Francis Bruxby, gent. who died July 1, 1794, aged 93.

In the chapel-yard:

"Robert Adderley, ſon of Robert and Alice,
died Dec. 9, 1778, aged 18."
Beneath this ſtone, enquiring Reader, ſleeps
A youth, whoſe fall each fond acquaintance weeps;
Juſt at that time, when childhood's pleaſing ſpan
Draws to its verge, and riſes into man,
He fell an early ſacrifice to death.
How vain man's hope! how fleeting human breath!
Yet know, though plac'd in no exalted ſphere,
He did the beſt of deeds—his duty here."

James Freeman died Nov. 19, 1765, aged 85.

Elizabeth, wife of Edward Loach, died Aug. 9, 1760, aged 70.

Benjamin Fowkes died Dec. 22, 1776, aged 73.

Ann his wife died Dec. 24, 1775, aged 72.

John Caſtledine died Nov. 7, 1773, aged 67.

Anne, relict of John Caſtledine, died Oct. 17, 1781, aged 71.

Jonathan, ſon of John and Anne Caſtledine, died June 9, 1767, aged 27.

Elizabeth Hallam, daughter of Thomas and Mary Brown, died Dec. 6, 1776, aged 74.

Mrs. Doughty (who had lived with her huſband 49 years) died 178.. aged 77.

The following names of inhabitants of this town are from head-ſtones in the church-yard of Rothley[1]:

Elizabeth, wife of John Jarratt, of Mountſorell, died Nov. 16, 1691.

William, ſon of William and Harriet Farmer, died March 20, 1701, aged 2.

Walter Barrs, gent. of Mountſorell, died Oct. 28, 1752, aged 70.

Walter Barrs, of Mountſorell, died July 10, 1779, aged 49.

Elizabeth Wheatley, died June 18, 1773, aged 72.

Hugh Phipps, died June 12, 1781, aged 63.

William Buck, died Sept. 22, 1782, aged 46.

John Biddle, died Feb. 2, 1782, aged 59.

William Biddle, died May 2, 1784, aged 46.

Mary Biddle, relict of John Biddle, late of Mountſorell, May 5, 1792, aged 57.

Elizabeth, wife of Robert Biddle, of Mountſorell, died Aug. 6, 1794, aged 62.

Sarah, relict of John Noon, died July 14, 1785, aged 57.

John Pitt, late of Mountſorell, died Aug. 1, 1795, aged 37.

Samuel Daft, died Jan. 12, 1791, aged 59.

Sarah Daft, died Jan. 1794, aged 70.

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[1] The North ſide of Rothley church-yard was formerly appropriated to the burial of the inhabitants of that part of Mountſorell which is within their diſtrict; but a new burial-ground was conſecrated, in 1759, for the uſe of both ends of the townſhip.

Pedigree of SMALLEY, of THORPE ERNALD, BARROW, MOUNTSORELL, NEWBOLD, &c.

From Vincent's Leiceſterſhire, N° 127, p. 429, in Coll. Arms; ſigned at Leiceſter, by SAMUEL SMALLEY.

John Smalley, of Bulton, gave his lands there to Robert Smalley, of Alwaſton, 8 Hen. IV.

Robert Smalley, of Alwaſton, in the county of Derby, to whom and Margaret his wife the Abbot of the Vale gave the manor of Alwaſton, 1 Oct. 1 Hen. IV.; and to whom Robert of Hampton gave lands there 10 Hen. V. This Robert Smalley enfeoffed Henry Lord Grey, John Sacheverell, and others, in his lands of Alwaſton, Bulton, Ambaſton, Thurleſton, Barrow upon Trent, Chaddeſdon, Spondon, Little Derby, Eyton, Breydſale, Smalley, and Kirkehallome, in the county of Derby, 10 Hen. VI. He made his will 1 Sept. 1444, 22 Hen. VI. in which he bequeathed his collar, which he had by the gift of King Henry V. to the church of Alwaſton towards the ſupport thereof. = Margaret his wife.

John Smalley, eſq. to whom Richard Sowre, of Ambaſton releaſed his right in his lands of Bulton, 36 Hen. VI. = ... Joan, 22 Hen. VI.

Robert Smalley, ſon and heir apparent of John Smalley, of Alwaſton, eſq. 2 Ric. III.

Robert Smalley, the younger ſon, to whom his brother confirmed and granted his right in his lands of Alwaſton, Bulton, Thurleſton, Barow, Chaddeſdon, Spondon, Little Derby, Eyton, Breydſale, Smalley, and Kirkehallome, 1 R. III. and which his father John had before given to him, 20 Edw. IV. = ...

Anthony Smalley, ſon and heir apparent of Robert Smalley, of Thorpe Ernald, co. Leiceſter, 25 Hen. VIII. = Eleanor his wife ſurvived her huſband, and made her will 20 October, 10 Eliz.

Modwena, the wife of .... Venables; m. afterwards to ..... Cateſby.

George Smalley, of Stoneſby, co. Leic. = ... dau. and heir of .... Croke, of Ringſtead, co. Northampton.

Mary, marr. to .... Slighe.

.... ma. to .... Gulſton, of Wymondham, co. Leic.

John Smalley, of Thorpe Ernald, and of the borough of Leiceſter, gent. ſold the manor of Thorpe Ernald to Thos. Hartop, of Burton, yeoman, 11 Eliz. = Frances, dau. of Michael Purefoy, of Caldecot, co. Warwick, eſq.

.... marr. to ...... Atkins, of Pickwell, co. Leic.

Edward.

Anthony Smalley, of Alwaſton, co. Derby, and Ringſtead, co. Northampton. = ...

Nicholas. = ...

Henry.

Maurice.

Adam, 2d ſon, ſ. p.

Frances, wife of Lionel Bradſhaw, of Broughton Grange, co. Leic.

Elizab. wife of Will. Sainte, of Woodhurſt, co. Hunt.

Samuel Smalley, of Newbold, co. Leic. ſon and heir, living 1619. = Joice, d. of Rich. Walker, of Fillongly, co. Warwick.

Heſter, marr. to John Farington, of Fen-Drayton, co. Camb.

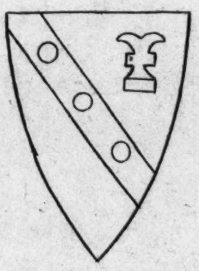
George Smalley, of Alwaſton, 1619.

Anthony, 2d ſon, living 1619.

Thomas.

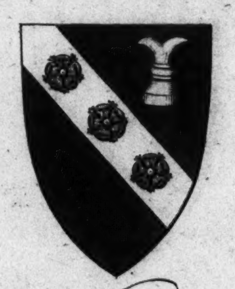
John Smalley, 3 years old in 1619.

SMALLEY
OF LEICESTERSHIRE



From a Sketch of the Seal of Robert Smalley of Alwaston, in the County of Derby, who lived in the Reigns of Henry IV, V, and VI. as entered in Vincent's Visitation of Leicestershire A.D. 1619. N.° 127. P. 429 in the College of Arms.

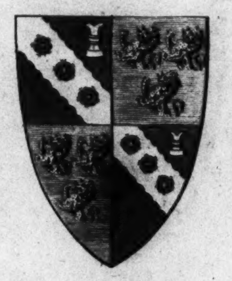
SMALLE or SMALL
OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE



George Smalle sen^r.
George Small Junior

From the Autographs annexed to the Pedigree of Small at the Visitation of Gloucestershire A.D. 1682 in K. 5. folio 50 in the College of Arms.

SMALL
OF LEWISHAM



Confirmed by Patent 14 August A.D. 1795 to Martha, Widow of John Pybus Esqr of Cheum, and Grandaughter of George Small, Junior; & to the other Descendants of her Father, the late Charles Small Esqr of Lewisham in Kent.

From the Heralds Viſitation of Glouceſterſhire in 1682 [1], it appears that the family of *Smalle*, or *Small*, of Cirenceſter, Minchin-Hampton, and Uley in that county, ſtated themſelves to be of the ſame family as the *Smalleys* of Leiceſterſhire; but the pedigree entered at that Viſitation is not ſufficiently full to aſcertain the link of connexion between them. Bigland, in his Collections for Glouceſterſhire [2], expreſſly mentions them, with Earl Bathurſt's and three others, as being "*the principal families of property, and of the longeſt eſtabliſhment at Cirenceſter*;" but the pariſh regiſter does not ſupply any information anterior to the year 1560; being the date of its firſt commencement. *Charles Small*, Eſq. the repreſentative of the eldeſt branch of the family, who ſettled at Lewiſham in Kent, left three daughters his coheirs; and was the maternal grandfather of *Charles-Small Pybus*, Eſq. M. P. for Dover, and one of the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury.

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[1] K. 5. fol. 50, in the College of Arms.

[2] Vol. I. p. 350.

Pedigree of SMALLE, or SMALL, of GLOUCESTERSHIRE, and LEWISHAM, in KENT. Of the ſame Family as the SMALLEYS of LEICESTERSHIRE, in Vincent, Nº 127. p. 429. in Coll. Arm.

Arms: 1. and 4. Sable, on a bend engrailed Argent, three roſes Gules, in the ſiniſter chief a cheſsrook of the ſecond, for *Small*; 2. and 3. Azure, three demi-lions rampant Or, gutté de ſang, for *Newnam*.

Sir John Hody of Stowel, in co. Somerſet[1]. = Margaret, daughter and heir of John Cole of Nitheway, in co. Devon, and Pilleſdon, in co. Dorſet. Her anceſtor William Cole held Nitheway, temp. R. II.

Sir John Hody of Pilleſdon, Stowel, and Nitheway, eldeſt ſon and heir, LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF ENGLAND, 18 H. VI. died 1442. = Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Jewe of Whitfield and Beerehall, in co. Devon, and Pilleſdon, in co. Dorſet; marr. 2dly, to Robert Cappes, and died about 13 E. IV.

Mary, youngeſt daughter, mar. 1453, 31 H. VI. = Robert Bond of Beauchamp's Hache, in co. Somerſet, and Lutton, in co. Dorſet[2].

William Bond, of Lutton, b. 1455, 33 H. VI. = Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of John Prowz of Bridy, in co. Dorſet, married 1496, 12 H. VII.

John Bond of Chickerel, in co. Dorſet, and Frierning, near Ingateſtone, in co. Eſſex, ſecond ſon. = Anne, daughter and heir of John Holmſted of Frierning, in co. Eſſex.

Alice, eldeſt daughter, living 1566. = Thomas Symonds of Woodsford Caſtle, and Weſt Stafford, in co. Dorſet, died 1566[3].

Giles Symonds of Woodsford and Cliff, in co. Dorſet, and Hilleſley, in co. Glouc. eldeſt ſon and heir, living 1596. = Anne, only daughter of John Browne of Frampton, in co. Dorſet, ſiſter to Sir John Browne of Frampton, and Sir Robert Browne of Godmanſton, in co. Dorſet, married 1581[4].

Robert Symonds, of Hilleſley, in co. Glouceſter, barriſter at law, living 1623. = Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Rogers, of the city of Briſtol.

Matthew Symonds of Bickham, in the pariſh of Winbourne Minſter, in co. Dorſet, and Hilleſley, in co. Glouceſter, eldeſt ſon and heir, born 1619, died 1669. = ... daughter of . . . . Executrix to her huſband in 1669.

JOHN SMALLE, or SMALLEY, of Cirenceſter, in co. Glouceſter, buried 8 July, 1578. = Alice, buried 6 Jan. 1577.

John Smalle of Cirenceſter, bur. 15 June, 1585. = Joane.
Elizabeth, mar. 12 Sept. 1574, to John Davis.
Hugh Smalle of Cirenceſter, bur. 19 Feb. 1588-9. = Joane, buried 19 Mar. 1599.

Mary, 1ſt wife, bur. 24 Jan. 1604. = Giles Smalle, or Small, of Cirenceſter, eldeſt ſon and heir, bur. 15 May, 1617[6]. = Elizabeth, 2d wife, buried 20 April, 1642.
Alice, b. Jan. 1560, mar. John Spencer.
Thomas Smalle, b. 6 Jan. 1562, had three wives; Catharine, Chriſtiana, and Alice. Had iſſue only by the ſecond. He was buried 23 Dec. 1637.
Margaret, b. 29 Apr. 1565, bur. 24 Jan. 1571.
Eleanor, b. 28 Auguſt, 1567, m. to John Hodjkinſon.

Elizabeth. Jane. Eleanor.
Mary. Joane. Alice.
George Small, born and died 2 Sept. 1598.
Giles Small, 2d ſon and heir, b. 11 Feb. 1600, buried 22 May, 1625, unmarried.
George Small of Cirenceſter, 3d ſon, heir to his brother Giles, bur. 14 Jan. 1669. = Anne, daughter of William Litton, m. 16 Jan. 1626, bur. 1 Apr. 1665.
Two daughters, not baptized, bur. 16 June, 1603.

George Small of Minchin Hampton, in co. Glouceſter, eldeſt ſon and heir, juſtice of peace for the county, born 22 Nov. 1627, died 3 Oct. 1704. = Mary, dau. of Daniel Webb of Beverſtone, died 3 Sept. 1719, aged 89.
Iſaac of Cirenceſter, 2d ſon, died 14 Feb. 1713, left iſſue.
Giles, 3d ſon, died an infant.
Thomas of Naylſworth, 4th ſon, left iſſue.
William of Painſwick, 5th ſon.
James, died an infant, 6th ſon.
James, of Cirenceſter, 7th ſon, buried 4 Oct. 1688, left iſſue.
Anne, wife of Mathew Beale of Tetbury, 1ſt dau.
Mary, wife of William Lawrence of Brinsfield, 2d dau.

Anne, eldeſt daughter, 2d wife, (marr. 1. to Mathew, 2d ſon of LORD CHIEF JUSTICE HALE[5],) b. at Hawkeſbury 10 June, 1656, bur. at Alderley, in co. Glouceſter, 18 Aug. 1726. = George Small of Uley, and Minchin Hampton, in co. Glouceſter, eldeſt ſon and heir, ætat. 26, 1682. Will proved Feb. 1708. = Eleanor, 1ſt wife, daughter of Thomas Phipps of Weſtbury Lye, co. Wilts, bur. 7 Dec. 1685.
2. Daniel of London, æt. 24, 1682.
3. Thomas, æt. 22, 1682.
4. John of Pudhill, &c. æt. 18, 1682, d. 3 July, 1725, left iſſue.
5. James, æt. 14, 1682, buried at Lechlade.
6. Joſeph of Burthorpe, æt. 9, 1682, ſheriff of the county of Glouceſter 1729, left iſſue.
1. Mary, m. James Mitchell of Hareſcombe, æt. 24, 1682.
2. Anne, m. Nath. Cambridge of Pudhill, æt. 20, 1682.
3. Elizabeth, m. Robert Bathurſt of Lechlade, æt. 15, 1682.
4. Sarah, died young.

Robert Small of Uley, eldeſt ſon by ſecond marriage, b. 25 April, 1688, di. 19 June, 1733. = Elizabeth, daughter of . . . Arundel, d. 19 July, 1767.
Anne, b. 25 July, 1689, m. to Ralph Chaloner, of Hale's Hall, co. Stafford.
Charles Small of Lewiſham, co. Kent, 2d ſon, b. 3 July, 1691, bur. 4 Aug. 1736. = Rebecca, 2d ſurviving daughter, and at length coheir of Charles Newnam, born 22 Feb. 1699-1700, marr. 2. David Hunter, Governor of St. Helena, and d. his widow, 1763.
Mary, b. 22 Nov. 1692, m. to George Barnes of Cheadle, in co. of Stafford.
Gabriel, 3d ſon, b. 26 Oct. 1694, d. ſ. p.
Elizabeth, b. 25 July, 1696, m. to John Freeman, d. Nov. 1749, ſ. p.
Rachel, b. 15 June, 1699, m. John Smallwood of Cheadle, co. Stafford.
George Small of Uley, eldeſt ſon and heir, died 18 Dec. 1758, aged 81. = Margaret, d. 24 July, 1743, aged 59.
Iſſue extinct in his grandſon John Small, whoſe widow married T. Purnell Purnell of Kingſhill, co. Glouceſter.
2. Thomas.
3. William.
5. John.
6. Samuel.
Ob. ſ. p.
4. Daniel Small, b. 23 July, 1683, d. 1725. Iſſue extinct. = Sarah, eldeſt ſurviving daughter, and at length coheir of Charles Newnam, and ſiſter to Rebecca, wife of Charles Small of Lewiſham, bur. 18 June, 1756.

Daniel, d. 1722.
Charles, d. 1711.
Mary, firſt wife of Col. Frederick Hamilton.
George, d. 1714.
Rebecca, d. 1716-7.
John, d. 1759.

Anne, eldeſt daughter, b. 20 June, 1710, died unmarried.
Elizabeth, only ſurviving daughter and heireſs, b. 17 April, 1712, ma. to John Wheeler, d. ſ. p. 18 March, 1789.
Rebecca, b. 18 Jan. 1721-2, bur. 28 June, 1735.
Anne, b. and d. April 1724.
Charles-Small, b. 16 Aug. and bur. 11 Sept. 1725.
Charles-Small, 2d ſon, b. 28 May, 1728, bur. 17 April, 1731.
Catharine, eldeſt ſurviving daughter and coheir, b. 19 Jan. 1728-9, m. 1. Felix Baker; 2. John Berens; and is now the widow of John Blackburn of Buſh Hill, in co. Middleſex, 1799.
Elizabeth, 2d ſurviving dau. and coheir, b. 24 May, 1732, m. Rich. Fairfield, and d. 28 Jan. 1768, leaving iſſue.
Martha, youngeſt ſurviving daughter and coheir, b. 31 July, 1734, m. 20 Oct. 1753, and is now living a widow, at Cheam, 1799. = John Pybus of Cheam, co. Surrey, and Greenhill Grove, co. Herts, b. 22 Nov. 1727, d. 22 June, 1789, bur. at Cheam[7].

Elizabeth, youngeſt dau. and coheir of Alexander Mac Donnell of Dublin, 2d wife, m. 24 Oct. 1799. = John Pybus, eldeſt ſon and heir, born 19 Nov. 1754. = Anne, daughter of Richard Cooper, 1ſt wife, m. 11 July, 1788, died 7 June, 1798, buried at Cheam.
Catharine, b. 21 Nov. 1755, d. 1 Jan. 1756.
Anne, b. 16 Nov. 1756, m. 21 Dec. 1774, to Brigadier-General Sir Robert Fletcher, and died his widow 16 Feb. 1791, buried at Cheam.
Martha, born 16 April, 1758, m. 1. Arthur Lyſaght; 2. John Briggs; and d. 30 July, 1788, leaving 1 ſon by her firſt, and 2 ſons by her ſecond huſband.
Margaret-Clive, b. 14 May, 1761, died 13 Auguſt, in the ſame year.
Elizabeth, b. 8 Oct. 1764, d. 8 Nov. following.
Charles-Small Pybus, 2d ſon, M. P. for Dover, and one of the Lords of His Majeſty's Treaſury, born 3 Nov. 1766.
Catharine-Amelia, b. 20 Jan. 1776, now living unmarried 1799.

Martha, born 29 April, 1789.
John-Bryan Pybus, born 12 Feb. 1792.

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[1] Pedigrees of Hody in Coll. Arms; and Hutchins's Hiſtory of Dorſet, vol. I. p. 532. 2d edit.

[2] Pedigree of Bond; Viſitation of Dorſetſhire, 1623; 1. C. 22. fol. 203. b. in Coll. Arms; and Hutchins's Dorſet, vol. I. p. 326.

[3] Pedigree of Symonds; Viſit. Glouceſterſhire, 1623; C. 17. 58. b. in Coll. Arms; and Hutchins's Dorſet, vol. I. p. 532.

[4] Pedigree of Browne of Frampton, in Hutchins's Dorſet, vol. I. p. 583.

[5] Pedigree of Hale, Viſitation of Glouceſterſhire; K. 5. p. 228, 229. in Coll. Arms.

[6] Pedigree of Small, Viſitation of Glouceſterſhire, 1682; K. 5. fol. 50. in Coll. Arms.

[7] Pedigree of Pybus, in College of Arms, Lib. Norfolk.

QUORNDON,

in antient writings called *Querne*, *Querndon*, *Quernedon*, *Quaryndon*, *Querindon*, *Querondon*, *Quornedon*, &c. and now moſt uſually *Quorn*, is a large village, within the pariſh of Barrow, on the great London road, two miles and a half from Loughborough, and nine from Leiceſter, ſituated in a pleaſant fruitful ſpot near the river Soar; and ſouthwardly contains about 500 acres of hilly and rocky ground, covered with woods, which afford a pleaſing view from places at a proper diſtance, and in which are a great variety of different ſpecies of ſnakes.

This village is not noticed in Domeſday Book; but, among the records in the Chapter-houſe at Weſtminſter, called "Pedes Finium," or "Placita temp. Hen. III," in the cheſt marked B, are ſome deeds relative to Querndon, marked 4[1]. Sir *Robert de Farnham* (deſcended from *Robert de Farnham*, who came over with the Conqueror, and whoſe name appears in the Roll of Battle Abbey) poſſeſſed a conſiderable eſtate here in that reign, though he was not lord of the manor; and had iſſue ſir *John*, temp. Edward I; who had iſſue ſir *Robert*; and he had iſſue *John de Farnham*, who married *Margaret*, daughter and ſole heir of —— *Billington*, lord of Billington, co. Stafford, who bore, Gules, a fleur de lis Argent, billetté Sable[2].

In 1235, *Hugo Cantator* paid 14*s*. 6*d*. for a fifth part of a knight's fee which he held in Quorndon; and *Stephen de Segrave* 4*s*. 5*d*. for the fifth part of a knight's fee in Mountſorell[3].

In the Segrave Chartulary is a quitclaim from *Ranulph* earl of *Cheſter* to *Stephen de Segrave* and his heirs, of certain lands at Cotes, "de clauſurâ parci ſui de Quorndon[4];" and a quit-claim from *Yvo Roel*, to the ſaid *Stephen*, of 2*s*. 6*d*. a year, being the homage and ſervice of *Richard Martel*, ariſing from a bovate of land at Querndon.

In 1325, it was found that *Stephen de Segrave*, deceaſed, and *Alice* his wife, held 11*s*. 8*d*. rent, ariſing out of divers free tenements in Gerondon, Reriſby, and Querondon, of the honour of *Winton*; but by what ſervice was not known; and that *John* de Segrave was his ſon and heir[5].

In 1336, king Edward III. granted divers lands at Querindon (late parcel of the poſſeſſions of *Hugh le Deſpenſer* earl of *Winton*) to *Henry* lord *Beaumont* and *Alice* his wife[6]; and, in 1340, *Henry de Beaumont* earl of *Boghan* died ſeiſed of Quorndon, in right of *Alice* his wife, daughter and coheir of *Alexander Comyn* earl of *Boquan*; it being then accounted as a member of the manor of Loughborough[7].

In 1343, *Ralph Baſſet* of *Drayton* died ſeiſed of a fixth part of one knight's fee in Querndon, which *Richard de Lewes* held; alſo a ſixth part of one other knight's fee there, which *Thomas de Sextenby* held[8].

In 1346, *Giles de Erdington* (on the aid then granted for knighting Edward of Woodſtock, the king's eldeſt ſon,) was aſſeſſed 20*s*. for half a knight's fee in Barrow, Quorndon, and Woodhouſe; *Alice de Beaumont* 5*s*. for half a quarter of one knight's fee; *Robert de Farnham* 2*s*. for a twentieth part of one knight's fee; and *Ralph Baſſet* of *Drayton* 15*s*. for three [half quarter] parts of one knight's fee; all in Quorndon and Woodhouſe, and parcel of the fees of *Cheſter* and *Huntingdon*[9].

The abbot and convent of St. *Mary de Pratis* at *Leiceſter* poſſeſſed at Querndon, of the gift of *Ranulph* earl of *Cheſter*, three meſſuages with two virgates of land, and two cottages with five acres of land, formerly part of the lord's demeſne; and which paid a rent of 13*s*. 4*d*. They had liberty to employ three carts conſtantly in the woods, to collect fuel for the abbot. The earl gave them alſo a carucate of land, part of his demeſne, in Barrow and Quorndon.

Their other benefactors here were, *Roger Blundel*, *Ralph* ſon of *Peter Burt*, *Robert Gras* of Quorndon, and *William* ſon of *Hugo le Chantour*, who quitted claim to two wax-tapers which the abbot was bound to pay him annually.

They had a meadow called *Ballondſyke*, and one *forera* in a meadow called *Ballondſyke hadeland*, containing 4 acres, one rood and a quarter, which had been of old time aſſigned to them in lieu of the tithe of hay, and for the demeſne meadow called *Blopoldacurlands* and *Boroughbrigmeadows*. They had alſo a piece of meadow called *Hyllydols*, in lieu of tithe of the meadows called *Outredholme* and *Greneholme*, containing 4 acres; and another piece called *Halfeacoſſitill* near Coſſitilforthe, for the tithes of Coſſitil meadows, containing a rood and a half. All theſe were collected by their own tenant. They had ſeveral other parcels of tithe hay, which, when collected, were about ten cart-loads, and were leaſed to *Thomas Chaveney* of Mountſorell; who alſo rented their moiety of the tithe of orchards, hemp, and flax; and paid for the whole but 30*s*. a year, much leſs than they were worth, the tithe of hay alone being eſtimated at 40*s*.

They received the tithes of the toll and profits of the water-mill and fulling-mill in Quorndon, and of the mill newly built in *le Allercar*[10], all belonging to the monks of *Bermondſey*; and alſo of the lord *Beaumont's* mill[11], formerly *Hugh Deſpenſer's*.

Their tenants were, *William Parker*, their farmer, who held the tithes of corn and hay, with the tithe barn, worth £10. a year; and the tithe of hay was worth 21*s*. a year more. He paid, however, but £8.

Thomas Chaveney, for ſmall tithes, paid 30*s*.

William Walker held a meſſuage and lands, for which he paid 16*s*. 8*d*. and ſuit of court at Barrow; alſo the fulling mill and water-mill, both under the ſame roof, at 4*s*.; and another water-mill at 20*d*.

John Sawnder held a meſſuage, and ſome lands, at 6*s*. 8*d*.; and *Thomas Barbur* held a cottage, 3 acres and a rood of land, and paid 4*s*.

The vicar of *Barrow* held an acre and a half of land, and a cottage in which was the common oven; but by what title he held this cottage was not known, except that the occupier was bound to attend the view of frankpledge, and to perform ſuit at the abbot's court.

The abbot had weyf and ſtreyf at Quorndon; the tenants paid 7*d*. to the common fine; every tenant of a virgate of land paid three hens and 30 eggs, and performed certain other ſpecified ſervices; "metet per 11 dies, & falcat per 1 diem; & levet fenum, & ſolvet merchetam[12]."

A chantry was founded at Quorndon, in 1328, by ſir *John Hamelyn*, who endowed it with lands at Wymondham in this county[13]; and it ſhould ſeem there was once a little priory here; for, in 1352, it was found that *William de Ros* of *Hamelak* died ſeiſed of the moiety of one knight's fee in Houby, which the prior of *Quorndon* held[14]. This probably, however, might deſignate the prior of *Alderman's Haw*[15].

Another chantry was founded at Quorndon in 1379, by the above-mentioned *John de Farnham*[16], *John Smyth*, and *John Herbert*[17].

In 1404, *Margaret*[18] widow of *Thomas de Erdington*, knight, died ſeiſed of a meſſuage, two virgates and a third part of a virgate of arable land, twelve acres of meadow, 3*s.* rent, with the appurtenances, in Barrow and Quorndon, held of the king *in capite*, by the ſervice of a two-hundredth part of one knight's fee; and all her lands in thoſe townſhips were held of the king *in capite* by the ſervice of half a knight's fee.

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[1] The Reportorie of Records, 1631, p. 37.

[2] See Plate XII. fig. 26.

[3] Teſta de Nevill.

[4] See vol. II. p. 114.

[5] Eſch. 10 Edw. II. N° 91. Leic.

[6] Pat. 10 Edw. III. pars 2. m. 2.

[7] Eſch. 14 Edw. III. N° 24. Leic.

[8] Eſch. 17 Edw. III. N° 59. Leic.

[9] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III.

[10] In the antient boundaries of the pariſh of Barrow, *Ailiſkar* occurs between the road leading from Shepeſhed and the corner of Beaumanor Park See p. 61.—The mill then newly built in the *Allercarr* was probably that which, in a very old roll without date, is called *Beaumanor-mill* (of which ſee p. 135). The meadows below this mill were formerly much covered with alder-trees.—In the ſame old roll it is ſtated that *Robert Farnham* holds a mill in Quorndon, called the *Malt-mill*, late *Robert Walker's*, for 10*s*. Item, the abbot of *Leiceſter* holds a meſſuage, with certain lands, late *John Farnham's*, and pays by the year 6*d*.; item, the abbot of Leiceſter holds freely a meſſuage, late *John Leiceſter's*, 1*s*. 1*d*.; item the chantry of *Quorndon* holds yearly ..... in the holding of *John Hawkins*, and pays 2*s*.; all in Quorndon.

[11] This was probably the old mill at Quorndon, in contradiſtinction to the mill then newly built.

[12] Appendix, vol. I. p. 75. The *mercheta* was a fine paid by the tenant to his lord, for permiſſion that his daughter might marry.

[13] See p 105.

[14] Eſch. 26 Edw. III. N° 53. Leic.

[15] See p. 123.

[16] One rood of the abbot of Leiceſter's land at Barrow was bounded on both ſides by the land of this John Farnham. Cotton MSS. Galba III.

[17] See p. 107.

[18] Eſch. 6 Hen. IV. N° 37. Leic.

In 14[illegible]3, ſir *Henry de Beaumont*, knt. died ſeiſed of one water-mill in Quorndon, as a member of the manor of Loughborough[1]; and in 1427, *Elizabeth* his widow died ſeiſed of Quorndon, as a member of Beaumanor[2].

In 1458, *Henry Putrell*, of Quaryndon, yeoman, conveyed to ſir *Thomas Erdynton*, knt. *Thomas Staunton*, eſq. and others, all his lands in this townſhip[3].

In 1461, it appeared that *William* viſcount *Beaumont* was ſeiſed of one meſſuage, two cottages, 52 acres of land, and 14 acres of meadow, in Quorndon[4]; and in 1462, king Edward IV. granted divers lands at Quorndon (late parcel of the poſſeſſions of *William* lord viſcount *Beaumont*) to ſir *William Haſtings*[5]; and, by letters patent, dated 9 Aug. 1467, re-granted divers lands at Quorndon (late parcel of the poſſeſſions of *William Beaumont*) to *William* lord *Haſtings*, to hold of the king and his heirs, by homage only, in lieu of all ſervice[6]; and it was held by lord Haſtings[7].

In 1486, two acres of meadow at Quorndon were bequeathed by *Bartholomew Kingſton*, as part of the endowment of his obit in Rothley church[8].

In this place is the antient ſeat of the *Farnhams*[9]; who derive themſelves from ſir *Robert* de Farnham, the companion of the Conqueror.

Robert Farnham, a lineal deſcendant, who died in 1440, had two ſons; *Robert*, who continued owner of the old family-manſion at Quorndon, called *The Upper Hall*, or *Over Hall*; and *Thomas*, who was anceſtor of the Farnhams of *The Nether Hall*.

The earlieſt monument now legible is that of *Thomas Farnham*, eſq. and *Margaret Kingston* his wife; but their exact date cannot be aſcertained nearer than the beginning of the *ſixteenth* century[10].

Their ſon *Robert* and his wife *Mary Langham* are next to be noticed; whoſe praiſes are thus celebrated:

“ A ſartan waye to laſtinge lyefe
By deathe the good ſhall have;
As corne in gronde muſt fyrſt be ſoune,
Before we frut receave.
And as we reape aboundantly
In harveſte tyme agayne,
So better ſhall ouer boddeis ryſe,
And wyth the juſt remayne;
Where glorye great we ſhall receave,
Moche better then the welthe
That ever here on eyrthe we have,
Or any worleldye pelfe.
This lyttell toumbe, which here you ſee,
A gentyll man doeth holde,
Whoes vertues wth ye man ſhould die
Yff thay ſhould not be tould.
A godly welthye lyfe he ledde
Greate patience he poſſeſte;
A wittie heade to healpe the neede
Of ſhuch as counſell wyſte.
His tennants he did not oppreſſe,
Nor of his neighboures non
In harmefull ſorte he dyd tranſgreſſe;
His death they ſore did mone.
Full fourſcore years his lyfe did laſt,
In health and happie dayes,
His youthe in courte for moſte he paſte,
The reſte with us allwayes.
But now to Heaven his faith hath raught,
His godly ſoule to have
With Chriſt for aye, who hath us bought,
By death from death to ſave.”

The memory of two ſons of this Robert and Mary is alſo preſerved on their tombs. Of theſe, *Francis*, who married *Margaret Cave*, was bred to the law; and in 1553 was recorder of Leiceſter. He died in 1557 before his father; and *Thomas*, his brother, who married *Anne Eyre*, died in 1574.

In 1508, *Thomas Farnham*, eſq. died ſeiſed of the manor called *The Aſhes Manor* (otherwiſe *Stafford Orchard manor*, or *The Nether Place*), with its appurtenances, in Quorndon, which was held by the ſervice of a twentieth part of one knight's fee[11].

Of him we find no memorial in the church; but he left one ſon, *William*, who is thus commemorated:

“ Under this graven ſtone dothe lye,
Here hydden in the moulde,
The corpys of him whoſe upright lyfe
Ys wourthye to be toulde.
A man that came of gentyll bloude
Frome tyme that far ys ſpent;
And yett of lands and lyvings ſmall,
Suche fate to hym was lente.
Much wealthe he never did poſſeſſe,
Nor never did he wante;
Thoſe worldlie goods that God hym ſente,
To no man wer thei ſcante.
Inſtede of worldlye pompe and lands,
With love he purchaſyd fame;
And that he to his children left,
That they might do the ſame.
By wrongfull means he hurted none,
But wyſhed all mens good;
And helpinge was to ſuche as nede,
If in his power it ſtoode.
By upright lyffe he lernyd to dye,
By deathe to lyve agayne:
Though yearthe to earthe of courſe converts,
Yet ſperett dothe remayne;
But as for earthly thyngs are paſte,
And he lyeth here in grave;
For longer then the appoynted tyme
No cure his lyffe might ſave:
For thoſe that lyve to ſee and reede
This ſenttence writte on ſtone;
Muſt ronne their race as he hath won,
And then they muſt be gonne.
So fykell is the fleeting ſtate
Of lyff and worldlie wele;
That when wee thinke we ſtonde moſt ſure,
Then ſooneſt will they feale;
For god, that vital breathe dothe give,
Gave fate that goodes to gyde,
Will let us know how long that lyff
Or wealth with us ſhall byde.
Therefore as he with perfyt lyffe
Let all your dedys be juſte.
For that before the lord ſhall ſhyne,
When all your goods ſhall ruſt.
And as he to the wourldely ees
Did leade a life moſt pure;
So let us praye his ſoule in bliſs
Maye, hie and eke enduer.”

By his wife, *Dorothy Nevill*, *William Farnham* had ſeven ſons, three of whom were of great eminence.

Thomas Farnham[12], eſq. the ſecond ſon, obtained, July 4, 1548, at a yearly rent of £4. 14*s.* a leaſe from king Edward VI, for 21 years, of the ſite of a chantry in Quorndon, which had been founded by one of his anceſtors; in which was included the chantry-houſe, three meſſuages, two cottages, and ſix acres of arable land; all which were ſituate within the hamlet of Woodhouſe, and had been the property of the monaſtery of Bermondſey in Surrey[13]. He was honoured in 1552 with the office of one of the Tellers of the Exchequer[1]; and obtained in that year a grant of the two mills in Quorndon, with the appurtenances, which had alſo been the property of the abbot and convent of Bermondſey; but this latter grant was ſoon after revoked, on the interceſſion of *Henry* duke of *Suffolk*, in behalf of his tenant *Chriſtopher Thompſon*, at that time the farmer of the mills[2]. Mr. Farnham's loſs on this occaſion was repaired, by a new grant, March 12, 1552-3, to himſelf and ſir *Thomas Moriſon*, of divers other lands belonging to the ſame chantry[3]. He continued to enjoy his office in the Exchequer under queen Mary; and afterwards purchaſed the lordſhip of Stoughton; where he died, and was buried, in 1562[4].

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[1] Eſch. 1 Hen. V. N° 45. Leic.
[2] Eſch. 6 Hen. VI. N° 49. Leic.
[3] Clauſ. 37 Hen. VI. n. 12.
[4] Eſch. 3 Edw. IV. N° 30. Leic.
[5] Pat. 4 Edw. IV. pars 2. m 18.
[6] Pat. 7 Edw. IV. pars 1.
[7] Eſch. 1 Edw. V. and Eſch. 1 Ric. III. N° 32. Leic.

[8] See his epitaph, and the engraving of his tomb, in the deſcription of the church, at Rothley; where ſeveral of the ſame family (who were of conſiderable conſequence in this neighbourhood, and one of them a Knight of the Garter) were buried.

[9] So early as 1238, a *Nicholas de Farnham* had the honour of declining the proffered biſhoprick of Coventry. See Shaw's Staffordſhire, vol. I. p. 267; and, in 1265, the king granted to *Pentecoſt de Farnham*, his porter, two-pence a day, to be paid by the ſheriff of Eſſex for the time being, “donec ei aliter providerit.” Madox, Hiſtory of the Exchequer, p. 239; ex Trin. Commun. 49 Hen. III. Rot. 11. b. A *John de Farnham* (moſt probably of this family) was preſented by ſir *Henry de Ferrers* of *Groby*, in 1328, to the rectory of Wodeham-Ferrers in Eſſex; and in 1364 to the rectory of St. Bennet Fincke in the city of London, on the preſentation of *Alice de Hereford* lady Nevil. Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. I. p. 299; vol. II. p. 681.—The arms of *Farnham* were found by Mr. Wyrley in Gaddeſby church in 1590. They were alſo, a few years ago, in the church of the village of Farnham in Yorkſhire; but are not to be found there at this time.

[10] See Plate XV. fig. 18.
[11] Eſch. 24 Hen. VII.

[12] One of the repreſentatives in parliament for the town of Leiceſter in 1553.
[13] See p. 105.

In 1560, there were 60 families in Quorndon; in 1565, *Roger Cave* and others were cited, to ſhew why the manor of Quorndon ſhould not be ſeized, on account of alienation[5]; and in the next year *Henry* earl of *Huntingdon* was alſo cited, to ſhew by what title he held *Erdington*[6] manor in Quorndon[7].

By the laſt will of *Thomas Farnham*, *The Nether Hall* became the property of his elder brother *John*; who in his youth had ſignalized himſelf as a ſoldier, was for many years one of the honourable band of gentlemen penſioners[8] to queen Elizabeth; and, on the 20th of July, 1576, obtained the following ſubſtantial and honourable teſtimonial from his Royal Miſtreſs:

"Elizabeth, Dei gratiâ, Anglie, Francie, & Hib̄nie Regina, fidei defenſor, &c. Omnibus ad quos preſentes litere pervenerint, ſalutem. Sciatis, quod nos, tam in conſideratione boni, veri, & fidelis ſervicii, per dilectum & fidelem ſervientem noſtrum Johannem Farnham, unum generoſorum penſionariorum noſtrorum, antehac nobis impenſ', quam pro diverſis aliis bonis cauſis & conſiderationibus nos ad preſens ſpecialiter moventes, de gratiâ noſtrâ ſpeciali, ac ex certâ ſcientiâ & mero motu noſtris, dedimus & conceſſimus, ac per preſentes, pro nobis, heredibus & ſucceſſoribus noſtris, damus & concedimus, prefato Johanni Farneham, heredibus & aſſignatis ſuis, in perpetuum," &c. &c. This preamble is followed by a long recital of a grant in fee-farm of the ſeveral hoſpitals of St. Thomas the Martyr[9], near the Eaſt Bridge, at Canterbury; Boulton, in Northumberland; Newbury[10], in Berkſhire; and St. John's[10] at Bedford; of the rectories of Wiſſet in Suffolk (which had been forfeited on the attainder of Thomas duke of Norfolk); Terringe in Suſſex, with lands at Compton in that county; and of divers lands, which had been either appropriated to chantry prieſts, or for providing lights, or other ſuperſtitious uſes, at Letcombe Regis, Hanny, and Wantage, in Berkſhire; Morton Henmarſhe, Wolſton, Haresfield, Harescombe, Standiſh, Quedeſley, Eſtington, North Leach, Payneſwick, and Stynchecombe, in Glouceſterſhire; Asfordby, in Leiceſterſhire[11]; lands at Chalton in the county of Southampton, belonging to Nuneaton in Warwickſhire; at Cadington in Hertfordſhire, belonging to the priory of Sanningfield; at Beconsfield in Bucks, with the decayed chapel there; a large parcel of land in Poplar and Stepney marſhes, called the Wete Marſhes, or Outer Grounds, formerly (as is ſaid) inundated with water, and belonging to the priory of St. Mary Grace; a garden in Roper Lane, in the pariſh of St. Mary Magdalen at Bermondſey; with a parcel of land, 40 roods long and three broad, adjoining to Bermondſey Grange; two parcels of land, called Dryvinges Wales, one extending from Bermondſey Grange to Prieſt Marſh, the other from the ſaid Grange to Redriffe; lands and tithes at Beverley, Raventhorpe, and at Eſton near Bridlington, Tolyflatt, Beſwicke, Kylnewicke, Molleſcroft, Ruſton, Lowſthorpe, in Yorkſhire, with a fyſhe-houſe and a certain fiſhery at Rowthe in that county; Be[illegible]us and Cardiff in Glamorganſhire; ſeveral lands and houſes in the pariſhes of St. Michael and St. Peter at St. Alban's, with a tenement in that town called *The Vynde*, and ſeveral other poſſeſſions of the abbey; lands, &c. in Frome Selwood, Marſton, and Melles, in Somerſetſhire; ſeveral tenements, &c. in the city of Lincoln; a tenement, with divers ſhops, &c. belonging to Our Lady of Order's Chambers at Spalding, with ſeveral other meſſuages, lands, &c. in that town, and at Quadring, Oſbornebye, Water Willoughby, Dowſbye, Hemſwell, Spyttle on Street, Skellingthorpe, Coryngham, Upton, Glamford Brygg, Wrawbye, Boſton, Barton ſuper Humber, Haxey, and Epworth, and other parts of the iſle of Axholme, all within the county of Lincoln; ſeveral tenements alſo, with ſhops, gardens, &c. in and near the city of London; particularly two tenements in the pariſh of St. Martin Outwich; a parcel of waſte ground in Limeſtreet, in the pariſh of St. Dionyſius Back Church, formerly belonging to Trinity College (commonly called Knolle's almſhouſe) at Pontefract in Yorkſhire; a meſſuage in St. Peter's, Weſtcheap, and one in St. Mary Magdalen's, Milkſtreet; three tenements, with gardens, &c. *juxta les Mynoryes* Sancti Botolphi extra Aldgate; 200 feet in length and 10 wide in St. Giles's in the Fields; a meſſuage, with ſeveral ſhops, gardens, &c. in St. Michael's, Crooked Lane; two tenements, with gardens, &c. in St. Clement's, Eaſtcheap, one the ſign of the Horſe-ſhoe, the other the Horſe's head; three chambers (*cameræ*) in the pariſh of St. Olaves in the Old Jewry; a meſſuage in St. Peter's near Paul's Wharf; a tenement in St. Mary Somerſet; ten tenements in St. Margaret's Pattens; a meſſuage and garden in St. Leonard's Shoreditch, with another meſſuage and garden called *The Prieſt's Houſe* (formerly the habitation of divers prieſts, who were to pray daily in Haliwell chapel for the ſoul of ſir Thomas Lovel.)

With the full extent of this very copious grant we are unacquainted, the copy from which theſe extracts were made being imperfect at the end; but it appears by the Index to the Records in the Exchequer, that this John Farnham had various other grants from the Crown, in the counties of Kent, York, and other places, between the years 1573 and 1580[12].

He died in 1587, aged more than 80; and is thus noticed on his tomb in Quorndon church:

"John Farnham here within this tombe interred doth remaine,
Whoſe life reſigned up to God, the heavens his ſoul containe;
And if you do deſire to knowe his well deſerved praiſe,
Go aſke in court what life he ledd, and how he ſpent his days.
Where princes great he truly ſerv'd, with whō he ſtood in grace,
For good conceit and pleaſaunt wit favor'd in every place.
Beloved of the nobleſt ſorte, well liked of the reſt;
Unto his friend a faithfull friend, and fellowe to the beſt.
In warres he ſpent his youth, for youth the beſt expence of days,
And did transfer from field to court his juſt rewarde of praiſe.
Deſcended of an antient houſe, with honour ledde his life,
Only with one daughter bleſt, and with a vertuous wife.
God gave him here on earth to live twiſe fortie years and odd,
With life well ſpent he liveth now for aye with God.

On the wall adjoining his tomb, in alto relievo, now much defaced, is the broken figure of a man in armour, conducting the ſiege of a caſtle. To the left of him are the heads of ſix men, with helmets and lances; and on the right, two gun-carriages, with faſcines, &c.;

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[1] Memoranda, 1 Pars Original. 6 Edw. VI. Rot. 77.

[2] See hereafter, p. 144.

[3] 5 Pars Orig. 7 Edw. VI. Rot. 24.

[4] See his epitaph, and an engraving of his tomb, vol. II. Plate CXXXV. pp. 848. 854.

[5] Paſch. Rec. 7 Eliz. Rot. 94.

[6] This antient manor, called *Erdington Manor* (ſee p. 64), extends over parts of the hamlets of Quorndon and Woodhouſe; other parts of which hamlets, it appears by court-rolls and evidences, are within the manor of Beaumanor.

[7] Mich. Rec. 8 Eliz. Rot. 82.

[8] The reader who may deſire to ſee an accurate and entertaining account of the origin and preſent ſtate of this reſpectable "demi-military Corps," will be amply gratified by a peruſal of a learned treatiſe, intituled, "*Curialia*; or an Hiſtorical Account of ſome Branches of the Royal Houſhold," Part. II. by Samuel Pegge, eſq. 1784.

[9] The hoſpital of St. Thomas at the Eaſt Bridge of Canterbury was re-conveyed, by Mr. Farnham, to George Hayes, in liquidation of an out-ſtanding debt, and an additional ſum of £550.; and was ſoon after reſtored, by the interceſſion of archbiſhop Whitgift, to the original purpoſes for which it was firſt eſtabliſhed, and ſtill continues in uſe. See Bibl. Topog. Brit. N° XXX.

[10] The hoſpitals at Newbury and Bedford alſo eſcaped the general wreck; and are both ſtill applied to the original purpoſes.

[11] See this more particularly ſpecified before, under Asfordby, p. 16.

[12] 2 Pars Orig. 15 Eliz. Rot. 152. 3 Pars Orig. anno 17, Rot. 48; & 4 Pars ejuſdem anni Rot. 63. 3 Pars Orig. anno 18, Rot. 62; 3 Pars Orig. anno 19, Rot. 127; & 4 Pars ejuſdem anni, Rot. 71; 3 Pars Orig. anno 20, Rot. 200; & 3 Pars Orig. anno 22, Rot. 107.

and behind, at a diſtance, ſeveral tents[1].

Matthew Farnham, eſq. the third of the brothers above alluded to, obtained from the Crown, in 1578, a grant of ſome lands in Leiceſterſhire, in conjunction with ſir *George Turpin* of Knaptoft[2]; and on the death of John, in 1587, ſucceeded to the eſtate of The Nether Hall.

By an inquiſition taken at Leiceſter, Oct. 22, 1574, before ſir George Turpin, knt. Nicholas Beaumont, and Thomas Aſhby, eſquires, Robert Braham, gent. feodary of the county of Leiceſter, and Matthew Farnham, gent. the queen's commiſſioners, under a writ *de diem clauſit extremum*, after the death of *Thomas Farnham*, gent. on the oaths of John Danvers, eſq. William Bradgate, Nicholas Gravener, Edmund Eyton, William Syſon, Robert Ithell, gentlemen, John Parker, Thomas Bennett, John Marſhall, Thomas Barowdale, William Kinge, John Nedeham, George Birde, Edward Pike, Robert Bareſbie, Thomas Woodcock, and John Kirke; it was found that the ſaid Thomas Farnham died ſeiſed in demeſne, as of fee, of the manor of Querne, alias Quernedon, alias Querendon, with its appurtenances, called *The Over Hall*; and of one cottage, 80 acres of arable, 300 of meadow, 20 of paſture, 40 of wood, and 16½*d.* rent in Quorndon; alſo of two meſſuages in Quorndon, 100 acres of arable, 20 of meadow, and 10 of paſture, in the ſeveral occupations of *Francis Griffin* and *John Staples*; one meſſuage in Quorndon, with 20 acres of arable, ſix of meadow, and four of paſture, in the occupation of *John Draper*; a cottage in Quorndon, held by *Mary Mugge*, widow; and two acres of meadow, with appurtenances, and one toft, all in Quorndon: The manor of Ruſhall, and of 2 meſſuages, 4 cottages, 40 acres of meadow, 140 of paſtures, and 60 of wood, with one halfpenny of free rent, in Ruſhall and Woodhouſe, in the ſeveral tenures of *Elizabeth Smalley*, widow, *Thomas Bowſhaghe*, *William Folds*, *Thomaſine Stevenſon*, *William Grine*, and *Francis Johnſon*: A meſſuage, 60 acres of arable, 4 of meadow, and 2 of paſture, in Barrow ſuper Soar, in the tenure of *Peter Duckett*; a cottage in the tenure of *Richard White*; and a meſſuage, 20 acres of arable, and 2 of meadow, in the tenure of *Lawrence Braham*, *George None*, *William Eſtwell*, and *Robert Robſon*: A meſſuage, 6 cottages, 80 acres of arable, 15 of meadow, and 10 of paſture, in Mountſorell, in the tenures of *William Mounke*, *John Aſton*, *John Taylor*, *George Barrowdale*, *John Burbage*, *Ralph Rowlyns*, *William Beſton*, *John London*, *William Bretfeld*, *William Allen*, and *Margaret Mounke*: And that, the ſaid Thomas Farnham being ſo ſeiſed, a fine had been levied, on the Octaves of St. Michael, 1561, between *William Willoughby* and *John Preſſe*, querents, and the ſaid *Thomas Farnham* and *Henry Nedeham*, deforcients, of the manor of Ruſhall, and of one meſſuage, 60 acres of arable, 20 of meadow, and 10 of paſture, in Quorndon, then in the tenure of *Thomas Ward*, and afterwards of *Francis Griffin*, by the name of the manor of Ruſhall with the appurtenances; and of 3 meſſuages, 4 cottages, 7 gardens, 7 orchards, 30 acres of arable, 20 of meadow, 200 of paſture, 600 of wood, 100 *jampnorum* and heath ground, and 100 of marſh, in Woodhouſe and Quorndon; which fine was recorded in Hilary Term 1562; and in due form reſettled on the ſaid *Thomas Farnham* and *Anne* his wife, or the ſurvivor, to be held by the accuſtomed ſervices; and for default of iſſue, to the right heirs of the ſaid Thomas: And that the ſaid Thomas, March 30, 1574, in his laſt will, *inter alia*, gave as follows: "And as concerning my lands, tenements, and hereditaments, my will is in manner and forme enſueing; that is to ſaye, I doe give unto Roberte Braham, of Barrow upon Soar in the ſaid countie, gentleman, and to George None, of the ſame towne and countie, yeoman, and to their heires for ever, to the uſes and intente hereafter in this my will ſpecified and declared, and to none other uſes, all that my manor or capital manſion-houſe in Quernedon, with the appurtenances, and all other my lands, tenements, and hereditaments, in Quernedon, Mountſorell, and Rotheley, in the countie of Leiceſter, to the uſe of Adrian Farneham my ſonne, and to the heires males of his body lawfully begotten; and for default of ſuch iſſue, then to the uſe of my welbeloved wief Anne Farnham, for terme of her natural lief; and after her deceaſe, that then I will my ſaid feoffees ſhall be ſeiſed of all thaforeſaid manor, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, to the uſe of the heires males of the body of me the ſaid Thomas lawfully begotten; and for default of ſuch iſſue, then to the uſe of John Farnham, of London, eſquier, and to the heires males of his body lawfully begotten; and for default of ſuch iſſue, then to the uſe of Mathewe Farnham, and to the heires males of his body lawfully begotten; and for default of ſuch iſſue, then to the uſe of Humfrey Farnham, and to the heires males of his body lawfully begotten; and for default of ſuch iſſue, then to the uſe of the right heires of me the ſaid Thomas Farnham for ever: Provided always, and my will neverthele ſs is, that whereas Thomas Farnham, late of Stoughton in the countie of Leiceſter, eſq. deceaſed, by his laſt will and teſtament in wryting, did, after certayne remaynders, give unto me the ſaid Thomas, and to the heires male of my body lawfully begotten, all that his manor or capitall meſſuage, called *The Nether Hall*, in Quernedon, with thappurtenances, and all other his manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, in the towne and felde of Quernedon, Allderman Hall, Woodhouſe, and Woodhouſe Eves: If now therefore the aforeſaid John Farnham, eſquier, nowe being lawfully ſeiſed by force of the ſaid laſt will of the ſaid Thomas his brother, or any other which att any other tyme hereafter ſhall be ſeiſed of the ſaid lands in Quernedon, Alderman Hall, Woodhouſe, and Woodhouſe Eves, ſhall doe or commytt any acte or thing, deviſe, or deviſes, to the undoing, defeating, or alteration of the ſaid intaile; that then, and from thenceforth I will that my ſaid feoffees and their heires ſhall be ſeiſed of all my aforeſaid manor, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, in Quernedon, Mountſorell, and Rotheley, to the uſe of my right heires for ever, any graunt, lymitacion of eſtate, clauſe, ſentence, or words, in this my will conteyned to the contrarye thereof in any wiſe notwithſtanding. And as concerning my manor of Ruſhall, Thorny Cloſe, and all other my lands, tenements, and hereditaments, in Woodhouſe and Woodhouſe Eves, I doe give the ſame my manor, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, to my ſaid feoffees, Robert Braham and George None, and to their heires for ever, to the uſes likewiſe hereafter in this my will ſpecified, and to none other uſes; that is to ſaye, to the uſe of my deare and welbeloved wyfe Anne Farnham, for terme of her lief naturall; and, after her deceaſe, I will my ſaid feoffees ſhall be ſeiſed of the ſaid manor, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, to the uſe of Adrian Farnham my ſonne, and of the heires males of his body lawfully begotten; and for default of ſuch iſſue, then to the uſe of the heires of the body of me the ſaid Thomas lawfully begotten; and for default of ſuch iſſue, then to the uſe of the ſaid Adrian, and of the heires of his body lawfully begotten; and for default of ſuch iſſue, then to the uſe of Francis Belgrave my next heire, and to the heires males of his body lawfully begotten; and for default of ſuch iſſue, then to the uſe of William Saunders, and to the uſe of the heires males of his body lawfully begotten; and for default of ſuch iſſue, then to the uſe of my right heires for ever." Mr. *Thomas Farnham* dying ſeiſed as aforeſaid, his ſon *Adrian*, agreeably to the will, became poſſeſſed of the ſaid manors, tenements, &c.; and in conformity to the act of 27 Henry VIII. concerning uſes in poſſeſſion, became ſeiſed in fee-farm of the manor of Quorndon, and of the lands in Mountſorell and Rothley; and *Anne*, the widow, became ſeiſed in free dowry of the manor of Ruſhall, and of certain lands in Quorndon, for the term of her life. It was alſo found that the manor of Quorndon, called The Over Hall, one cottage, 80 acres of arable, 40 of meadow, 20 of paſture, 40 of wood, &c. in Quorndon, were held of the queen, as of her manor of Beaumanor, in free ſocage, by the rent of one garland of roſes, one roſe-flower, and one barbed arrow of iron, to be annually paid on the feaſt of St. John the Baptiſt, in lieu of all other ſervices, ſuits of court, wards, reliefs, and heriots, cuſtoms, and demands; and were worth, all out-goings deducted, £7. 8*s*. And that the aforeſaid 2 meſſuages, 100 acres of arable, 20 of meadow, 10 of paſture, in the occupation of Francis Griffin and John Staples, were held of *John Farnham*, eſq. as of his manor of *Stafford Orchard* in Quorndon, in free ſocage, by fealty, but by what rent was not known, and were worth, after all out-goings, £13. 6*s*. 8*d*. Two meſſuages, &c. in Quorndon, rented by John Draper, were held of *Henry* earl of *Huntingdon*, as of the manor of Barrow, in free ſocage, at 6*d*. a year, ſuit of court, and fealty, and were worth 20*s*. a year. The manor of Ruſhall, &c. was held of the ſaid earl in free ſocage, at the rent of 1½*d*. a year and fealty, and was worth, after all outgoings, £13. The meſſuage and lands in Barrow were held of *Henry* lord *Berkeley*, as of his honour of Segrave, in free ſocage, by fealty, and a rent of 14*s*. and were worth 26*s*. 8*d*. The meſſuage, &c. in Barrow, held by Lawrence Braham and others, were held of the earl of *Huntingdon*, as of his manor of Barrow, in free ſocage, and fealty, and a rent of 8*d*. and were worth 20*s*. a year. The meſſuage, &c. in Mountſorell, was held of the lord Berkeley, as of his honour of Mountſorell, in free ſocage, by fealty, and a rent of 12*s*. 4*d*. and were worth £5. 10*s*. 4*d*. The cottage at Barrow, in the tenure of Mary Mugge, was held under the earl of Huntingdon, in free ſocage, by fealty only, and was worth 8*s*.; and the toft in Barrow was alſo held of the earl by fealty and ſuit of court, and was worth 7*d*. The jurors alſo ſtated, that the ſaid Thomas Farnham died on the 2d day of April, 1574, poſſeſſed of no other eſtates than are herein deſcribed; and that *Adrian* his ſon and heir was five years old Nov. 18, 1573 [1].

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[1] See an engraving of his monument, Plate XVI. fig. 22, 23, 24.

[2] 3 Pars Original. 20 Eliz. Rot. 186.

Certain lands in Quorndon were leaſed by queen Elizabeth, in 1588, to *Chriſtopher Midleton*, for 21 years [2].

In the rent-roll of *William Herrick*, eſq. 1597, occur theſe entries: "Adrian Farnham, eſq. 6*d*. as a chief rent for *The Hall Carr* (ſituated near *The Upper Hall)*, and 11*s*. for *Turvile's land* in the manor of Ruſhall, called Ruſha or Ruſhall fields, in the liberty of Woodhouſe.

At the ſame time *Humphrey Farnham* paid 28*s*. a year for *The Cunnery* and *Barley Cloſe* (the ſite of *The Nether Hall)*;" and had another tenement in Quorndon, which he held freely, paying a chief.

In 1608, *Ralph Allen* held a cottage here *in capite* [3].

Richard Chamberlaine, eſq. obtained, July 15, 1612, a grant, in fee ſimple, of a cottage next the abbot's barn in Quorndon; and of two other cottages, with the appurtenances; one in the tenure of *Thomas Hogen*, the other of *Thomas Thompſon*; a meſſuage in the tenure of *William Staples*, with a cloſe in the tenure of *William Staples* (which had been demiſed to *William Barnard*, by a leaſe from the abbot and convent, dated May 7, 1534, for a term of 80 years from the feaſt of the Annunciation then laſt paſt, at a rent of 20*s*. to be paid at the feaſt of the Purification of the Virgin and St. Peter ad Vincula). The tenant was to have ſufficient hedgeboot and fireboot in the *Garret-haie* for his own uſe, but not to cut down or carry away any trees there growing; to perform all repairs; to uphold the chancel of Barrow church (the main timbers, *meremiis groſſis*, excepted), and *les flattes & flattinges*; to pay all the chief rents to which the premiſſes were liable; a fat ram worth 3*s*. 4*d*. on Michaelmas-day; and a farther annual rent of £4. 9*s*. Mr. Chamberlaine had alſo another cottage aſſigned to him, of the yearly value of 8*d*. [4]

From a receipt ſigned by *Thomas Wayght*, receiver, it appears that ſir *William Herrick* paid in 1614 eight pounds a year for a fee-farm rent in Quorndon.

Thomas Farnham, gent. of the Nether Hall, 16 April, 1628, conveyed a meſſuage and parcel of land at Quorndon to his ſiſter *Margaret*, and *Thomas Alderſey*, of Kent, her huſband; and *Margaret*, ſurviving her huſband, by her will dated Dec. 16, 1658, conſtituted her ſon *Farnham Alderſey* reſiduary legatee [5].

The freeholders here in 1630 were, *Adrian Farnham*, eſq. *John Morton*, gent. *Thomas Farnham*, gent. *Humfrey Greaſley*, *William Brandon*, and *Richard Blount*. In 1722 there were 38; and 37 in 1775.

May 11, 1650, a cauſe, which had then been pending more than ten years, was heard in the Exchequer, in which ſir *William Herrick*, knt. was plaintiff, and *Thomas Farnham*, gentleman, defendant, for adjuſting a claim made by ſir William Herrick, ariſing from a cottage and half a cottage, and certain lands, in Quorndon, which had for more than 50 years been held by Mr. Farnham and his anceſtors, as of the manor of Beaumanor, by fealty, ſuit of court, and a yearly rent of 28*s*.; which meſſuages and lands Mr. Farnham ſtated "to have been parcel of a chantry in Quorndon, belonging to the abbey of Bermondſey, in Surrey; and, on the diſſolution of monaſteries, having devolved to the Crown, were granted by king Edward VI. 10° Martii, anno regni ſui 7°, to *Thomas Farnham*; and that, in the ſaid grant, was a covenant to free the ſame from all leets, rents, and ſuits of ſervices whatſoever (except certain rents in the ſaid letters patent excepted); from the which Thomas Farnham the ſame deſcended to his grandſon the defendant [6]." The Court directed the merits of this cauſe to be tried at common law at the next aſſizes for the county; and the arrears of rent to be in the mean time paid to ſir William Herrick.

Mr. *Thomas Farnham* died in Auguſt 1666; and on his monument, which is not dated, is thus characterized:

"HERE LODGETH THOMAS FARNEHAM, LATE ESQUIER,
WHO HATH HIS HOWSE IN DARKENES AS YOU SEE;
HE SAIETH TO ROTTENES, THOU ART MY SIRE;
AND TO THE WORMES, MY BRETHREN MUST YOU BEE.
HIS BLOUD HAD SOMETIMES HEAT, HIS NOSTRELLS BREATH;
THE ONE NOWE CHILLDE, THE OTHER CHOKTE BY DEATH.
HIS LINADGE FR'M A KNIGHT, HIS LIFE UNSTAINDE,
HIS HAND NOT SLACK IN BOUNTIE TO THE PORE,
BUT NEITHER BOUNTIE, LIFE, NOR LINADGE GAINDE
RELEASE FROM DEATH, NOR ANYE VERTUES MORE.
YET SUCH HIS VERTUES AS, IF DEATH HAD SENSE,
MIGHT PARDON CRAVE, AND MOVE DEATH TO DISPENSE.
THE DEADE EVEN CRY, THE LIVINGE ARE BUT VAINE
HOWSES OF EARTH, THAT MUST TO RUINS FALL:
FROM DUST TO DUST, FROM ASHES BACK AGAINE;
THIS DOOME IS WRITTEN IN THE FLESHE OF ALL.
THIS LAWE WAS SETT THEM FROM THEIR MOTHERS WOM,
A CRADELL FOR THEIR FIRST, THEIR LAST A TOMBE.
BUT BLESSED IS THE MAN WHOSE FIRST AND LAST
IS LIKE THAT MAN'S, THAT LIES ENTERRED HERE.
WHOSE BODIE THOUGHE IN DUST, HIS SOULE DOTH TAST
THE HIDDEN MANNA WHICH IS AUNGELLS' CHEERE.
HE CHRIST BENEATH, CHRIST HONOURS HIM ABOVE;
HE LOV'DE HIS LORDE, AND HIM HIS LORDE DOTH LOVE."

Edward Farnham, eſq. of Quorndon, in Auguſt 1646, was fined £480. by the Parliamentarians, for his attachment to the Royal cauſe; and obtained an ordinance of pardon for his delinquency, and to diſcharge the ſequeſtration of his eſtate. His offence was ſtated to be, "living in the enemies' quarters;" and "his eſtate, in fee, £300. a year; whereof £60. a year was demiſed, for 99 years, to Mr. *Francis* Farnham his brother; and, out of the remainder, £60. a year more was payable for one life [7]." He died in 1652; leaving two ſons, *Edward* and *Charles*.

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[1] From a contemporary copy of the original Office, preſerved amongſt the Beaumanor papers.

[2] Leaſes in the Augmentation Office.

[3] See vol. I. p. cxxxi.

[4] Rawlinſon's MSS. in the Bodleian Library, N° 1341. fol. 85; referring to Pat. 22 May, 7 Jacobi.

[5] Palmer's MS Caſes, p. 203.

[6] Mr. Farnham, in his anſwer, acknowledged that for ſome years after his father's death (not having ſeen his evidences), he did, to avoid ſuits, pay the rent of 28*s*. a year; but for what lands, or for what tenure, he knew not; and denied that he did any ſuit to the court at Beaumanor, ſaving that ſometimes, he being about 24 years of age, when he dwelt in the houſe of one Caldwell in Woodthorpe (which houſe was within ſir William Herrick's leet and parcel of the manor), he did appear at the ſaid courts as an inhabitant in the ſaid houſe.

[7] Catalogue of Compounders; and Journals of the Houſe of Commons, vol. IV. p. 646.

Edward died in 1684; and his only ſon Edward dying at 19 years of age, the family eſtates went from his five daughters to his brother *Charles* Farnham, eſq. who reſided in the preſent family-houſe, which had been bequeathed to him in 1691 by his relation Mrs. *Margaret Kay*[1]. He died in 1722 without iſſue; and (the elder branch of the family being then extinct in the male line[2]) deviſed his eſtates to his nephew *Edward*, eldeſt ſon of Mr. *Benjamin* Farnham[3], the then repreſentative of the younger branch.

The Nether Hall (which there is ſome reaſon to think was formerly one of the chantries deſcribed in p. 105) was a capital meſſuage, ſituated in *The Barley Cloſe*; and in 1548 was the property of *Thomas Farnham*, eſq. whoſe nephew *Humphrey*, in 1608, held in fee-farm, to him and his heirs for ever, one capital meſſuage and .... acres of land, leys, and meadow, thereto belonging, then in his own tenure, and paid yearly for chief, with ſuit of court, 28*s*. Humphrey died here about 1620; his eldeſt ſon, *William*, in 1624-5; and third ſon, *Thomas*, in 1666[4]. By the next owner, Captain *Henry Farnham*, this manſion was entirely re-built; and, after his death (which happened in 1684), was purchaſed by *George Morton*, eſq. who occurs owner from 1686 to 1698. Mr. *Rainsford* was owner in 1712; and his widow (then ſtyled *Madam Kimſey*) reſided here from 1714 to 1719; as did *William Kimſey*, gent. in 1724; *George Collingswood*, eſq. in 1730; Mrs. *Kimſey* in 1732; *Eveling Chadwick*, eſq. in 1741; *Lawrence* earl *Ferrers* in 1750; and *Juſtinian Rainsford*, eſq. from 1751 to 1758; about which time it was purchaſed by Mr. *Meynell*.

Mrs. *Martha Farnham* (Captain *Henry's* widow) removed, with her family, to the houſe now Mr. *Cock's*[5], where ſhe had reſided when firſt married in 1660, and where ſhe continued to reſide, univerſally beloved, till her death in 1722. *Thomas Farnham*, her eldeſt ſon, alſo lived in Mr. Cock's houſe; and *Margaret* his wife, ſurviving him, continued to live there. That this was an old reſidence of the *Farnhams* appears by their arms in the windows[6]. It is a good building; was generally conſidered as a ſort of dowager-houſe; and appears to have been inhabited by ſome of the family till the death of Mr. Charles Farnham in 1722.

The Stafford Orchard is about 150 yards Eaſt from Mr. Cock's, on the oppoſite ſide of the ſtreet, adjoining Mr. Farnham's property, at the back of a ſmall neat houſe lately inhabited by Mr. *Hudſon*.

The Upper Hall, ſituated in *The Carr Cloſe*, about 250 yards from the preſent houſe, on the other ſide of the brook, was long the reſidence of the elder branch of the family. We find *Adrian Farnham*[7] living there from 1597 to 1632; his ſon *Edward* from 1632 to 1644; and grandſon *Edward*[8] till 1680. It was afterwards the property of *Charles Farnham*, eſq (brother to the laſt Edward) who, being already ſettled in a comfortable houſe, demiſed the Upper Hall to *Charles Lewis*[9], gent.; and the rector of Preſtwould (Mr. *Charles Lewis*[9]), who had married a *Farnham*, reſided here from 1712 till his death in 1716. This was a good old manſion, with a pair of large gates at the entrance, and a porch at the door as large as a room, with benches or ſeats round the inſide of the porch; and was pulled down by the laſt *Edward Farnham*, eſq. who built a farm-houſe on part of the ſite.

Mr. Edward Farnham died in 1775; having had, by his wife *Eaſter Lake* of Canterbury (whom he married March 3, 1725), ſeven ſons and four daughters:

1. *Eaſter*, born March 15, 1727; married to *John Willows*, of Leiceſter, gent.; and died in June 1764.
2. *Anne*, born Aug. 22, 1729; married to *Noah Bolaine*, eſq. of Canterbury; living, a widow, 1798.
3. *Charles*, born July 11, 1730; died an infant.
4. *Edward*, born Jan. 2, 1732; died an infant.
5. *Sarah*, born Sept. 26, 1734; died an infant.
6. *John*, born April 20, 1737; was killed, Oct. 22, 1773, by the accidental diſcharge of a fowling-piece, as he was ſporting.
7. *William*, born Oct. 6, 1738, was educated at Emanuel College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B. A. 1762; and was preſented to the vicarage of Shepeſhed in 1765 by the late Samuel Philips, eſq. of Garendon, on the death of Mr. Heath; and, after he became poſſeſſed of the family eſtate, very handſomely reſigned that vicarage, in 1775, in favour of the Rev. Charles Alſopp, who was related to the late lady Gordon. He died, unmarried, June 26, 1784.
8. *Edward-Beſtere*, born Nov. 18, 1740; died an infant.
9. *Sarah*, born Oct. 25, 1741; was married, firſt, May 3, 1769, to ſir *Charles Halford*, bart. of Wiſtow, who died in 1780; and, ſecondly, July 21, 1783, to *Baſil Fielding*, the preſent earl of Denbigh.
10. *Thomas*, born Oct. 30, 1743; was a captain in the Royal Navy, much reſpected in private life, and greatly eſteemed as an officer, having particularly diſtinguiſhed himſelf on ſeveral occaſions, particularly during the American war. On the 14th of Auguſt, 1779, being then commander of the Nautilus frigate, he burnt and deſtroyed ſeveral galleys of the enemy in the Bay of Penobſcot; for which gallant action he received the approbation and thanks of Sir George Collier; and was afterwards promoted to the command of the Winchelſea frigate. He died Nov. 24, 1793.
11. *Edward Farnham*, eſq. the youngeſt ſon, born May 27, 1753; married, June 1, 1795, *Harriet* the youngeſt daughter and coheireſs of the rev. *Durand Rhudde*, D. D. rector of Brantham with Eaſt Bergholt, as alſo of Great Wenham, in the county of Suffolk, and chaplain in ordinary to his Majeſty, by whom he has one daughter, *Sarah-Anne*, born July 17, 1796.

In an act of parliament paſſed in 1762, for dividing and incloſing the common fields of Quorndon, computed to contain 1620 acres, or thereabouts; *Francis* earl of *Huntingdon* is deſcribed as lord of the manor of Quorndon, and a proprietor of lands in the ſaid fields; and *Anne Bowles*, widow, as impropriatrix of the great tithes ariſing within the ſaid open fields (except as to ſome particular parts and parcels thereof), and alſo within certain antient incloſures within the ſaid lordſhip, and a proprietor of lands and grounds there; the maſter, fellows, and ſcholars, of *St. John's College* within the Univerſity of

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[1] Of whom ſee p. 106; and a view of the houſe in Plate XIII.

[2] Mrs. Philippa Hudſon, widow of the late rev. Thomas Hudſon, is now living, in her 85th year, being the laſt ſurvivor of the elder branch of the Farnham family, of the Upper Hall. Mrs. Hudſon's mother died at the age of 90.

[3] Who died in 1747; ſee his epitaph, p. 107.

[4] In 1656, *Thomas Farnham*, gent. held in fee-farm, to him and his heirs for ever, certain lands in Quorndon, part whereof was then in the occupation or poſſeſſion of the ſaid Thomas Farnham, and was, or had been, known or called by the name of *Barley Cloſe*, then incloſed, joined or laid to a certain piece of ground called *The Cuningrye*. In the ſaid Barley-cloſe did formerly ſtand a capital meſſuage; to which did belong .... acres of land, leys, and meadow; which premiſes have ever paid the yearly rent of twenty-eight ſhillings. From the Court Rolls at Beaumanor.

[5] This houſe, in which Mr. Cock and his father have lived many years, is now the property of the Rev. Mr. Willows of Wiſtow; whoſe father purchaſed it of Mr Charles Farnham, together with the North chancel in Quorndon church, and alſo ſome part of the Wellows-ground in Quorndon, and Stafford Orchard, of Charles Farnham, eſq. about the year 1720.

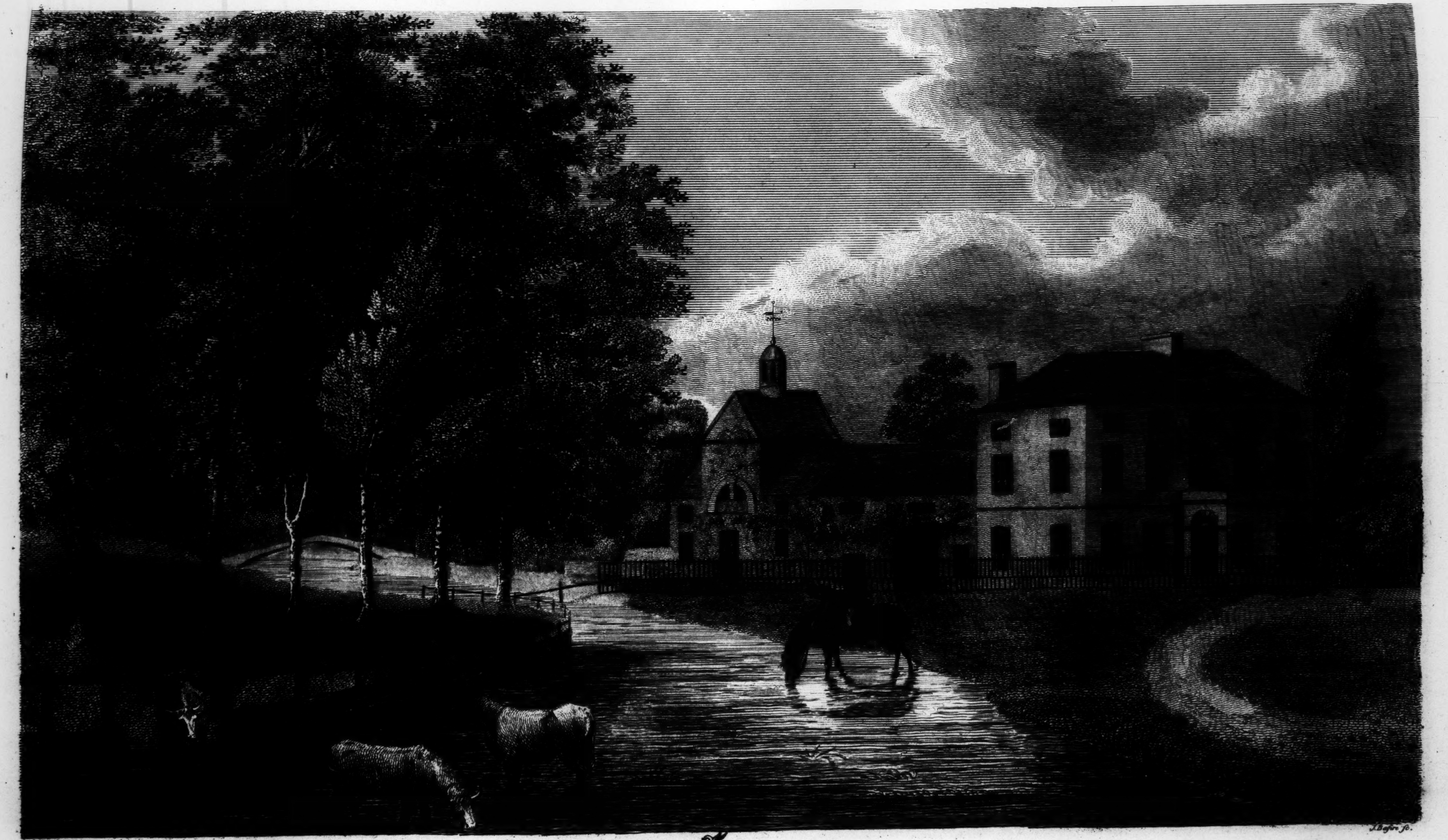
[6] The parlour window ſtill contains three coats of the matches of the *Farnhams* of the Nether Hall; Quarterly, 1. and 4. *Farnham*; 2. *Billington*: 3. *Whatton*; with the three ſeveral impalements, *Chaloner*, *Nevill*, and ——, as engraved in Plate XI. fig. 32, 33, 34. (See p. 103.) In the kitchen of this houſe alſo, on a large coat, is, Argent, a chevron Sable, between nine martlets, Gules, *Colepeper*; Plate XVI. fig. 29.

[7] In 1597, *Adrian Farnham*, eſq. held, by the words of his copy, dated the 30th day of March, in the 39th year of the reign of queen Elizabeth, of the grant of *William Herick*, eſq. one piece of ground in Quorndon, called *Lytle Myle-dam*, for the lyves of the ſaid Adrian, lyving, *Anne-Catharine*, deceaſed, and of *Edward Farnham*, ſon of the ſaid Adrian, lyving; which premiſes were found to be and contain one piece of ground lyenge in a cloſe of the ſaid Adrian, called *The Hall Carr*, near the dwelling-houſe of the ſaid Adrian, between the tenement or ground in the occupation of Francis Staples North, and of Thomas Fynnes South, the ground of the ſaid Adrian Weſt, and the common brook Eaſt and Weſt; containing in itſelf .... acres, and paying rent *per* acre XII*d*. —In the ſame year, *Francis Chaveney*, *Humphrey Scultborpe*, and many others, occur, as holding leaſes of lands for lives in Quorndon.

[8] His widow, Mrs. Mary Farnham, continued to pay the annual 6*d*. and 11*s*. for the Hall Carr and Turvile lands from 1680 to 1693.

[9] *Charles Lewis*, gent. and the rev. *Charles Lewis*, it is believed, were the ſame perſon.

Vol. III. Pl. XIII. p.

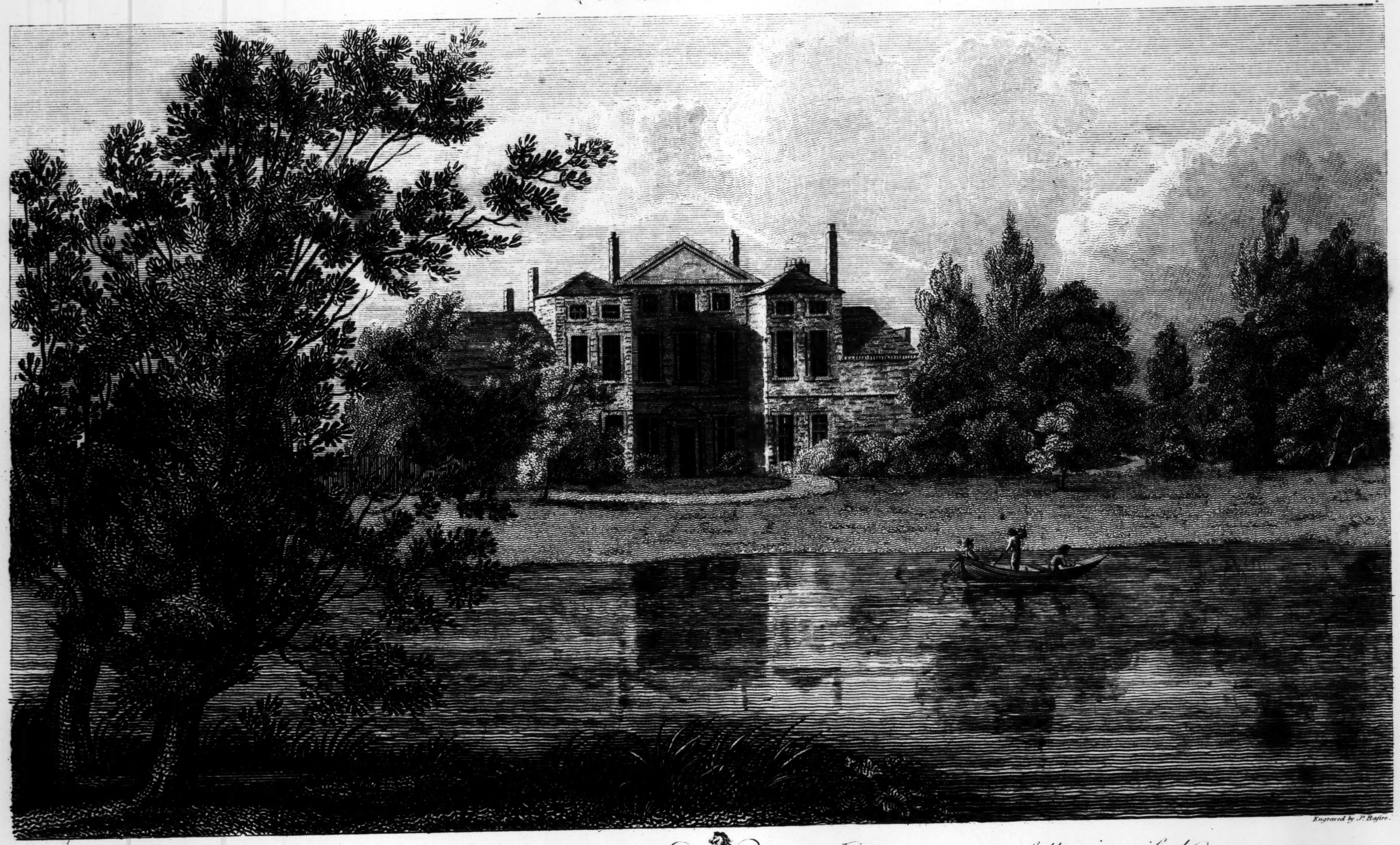


J. Basire sc.

To EDWARD FARNHAM Esq.r this View of his House at QUORNDON,
is respectfully inscribed by his much obliged and very humble Serv.t
J. Nichols.

Vol. III. Pl. XIV. p. 101.

QUORNDON HALL.



Engraved by J^{o}. Baſire.

To HUGO MEYNELL Junr. Esqr. this Plate is respectfully inscribed
by his much obliged and very humble Servt. J. Nichols.

Cambridge as patrons to the vicarage of Barrow; and the rev. *William Burrow*, as vicar, entitled to half of the ſmall tithes ariſing within the ſaid open and common fields (except as to ſome particular parts thereof), and within certain of the ſaid antient incloſures; and *Edward Farnham*, eſq. as entitled to the other moiety of the ſmall tithes within the ſaid open fields (except alſo as to ſome particular parts thereof), and within certain of the ſaid antient incloſures, and alſo as a conſiderable proprietor of lands and grounds there; and ſir *Wolſtan Dixie*, bart. ſir *John Danvers*, bart. *Hugo Meynell*, eſq. *James Modyford Heywood*, eſq. *William Burrow*, and others, as owners and proprietors of the reſidue of the lands and grounds in the ſaid fields and meadows, and, together with the ſaid earl and other the proprietors, entitled to rights of common in the ſaid commons, in different proportions. An allotment was directed to be made to the vicar and his ſucceſſors of ſo much of the ſaid fields as ſhould be an equivalent for the lands whereunto he was entitled; and a farther allotment to the vicar of ſuch parcel of the reſidue of the ſaid fields as upon the incloſure thereof ſhould be of 6*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* clear of all taxes and aſſeſſments; which ſaid allotments to the vicar to be in full ſatiſfaction for his moiety of the ſmall tithes ariſing from the ſaid fields and ſuch antient incloſures as paid tithes (ſurplice-fees, Eaſter-dues, and mortuaries, and other payments payable to the vicar, excepted). The reſt of the lands to be divided in regular proportions amongſt the ſeveral proporietors.

This lordſhip is not very large; but the greater part of it is exceedingly good land, chiefly a lightiſh ſoil, upon which are raiſed and fed ſheep not much inferior to any in the county. Sir *William Herrick* of Beaumanor had a large property at Quorndon in the reigns of Elizabeth and James the Firſt; part of which ſtill belongs to his lineal deſcendant *William Herrick*, eſq. The other principal land-owners are, the honourable *Auguſtus-Richard Butler-Danvers*, *Hugo Meynell*, eſq. *Edward Farnham*, eſq. *Savile-John Hyde*, eſq. the Rev. *Thomas Stevens*, D.D. *Euphemia* daughter of the Rev. *Richard Gifford* of Duffield in Derbyſhire, Mr. *Stone*, &c. &c.

The *Chaveneys* were a very antient and reſpectable family in this village and at Mountſorell. At the end of Quorn town, a lane leading to Woodhouſe is ſtill called *Chaveney's Lane*. The widow of the late *Henry Chaveney*, eſq. married *Thomas Squire*, gent. of Quorn. After her death, the family property went to Mrs. *Simms*, of Lathbury-hall near Newport Pagnell; who, about 20 years ago, ſold to the late ſir *John Danvers* the whole of the eſtates, conſiſting of the Hall-houſe, with all the contiguous land, and other parcels of land in Quorn, together with Quorn-mill [1], on the brook on the South ſide the houſe near Buddon wood, and a great portion of Buddon wood.

The village abounds with good houſes; amongſt which the largeſt is Quorndon-hall, the ſeat of *Hugo Meynell*, eſq. who, about ſeven years ſince, made ſome addition to the North end of the houſe, and built a dining room and drawing room over it on the Weſt front, which filled up the vacancy between the two wings; the hall and ſtaircaſe, with the other part of the houſe, remaining as they originally were. It is finiſhed in a plain, but neat ſtyle; with every convenience for a comfortable family-manſion (ſee a view of it in plate XIV.); and ſome conſiderable pleaſure-grounds have been laid out near the river by Mr. Meynell. This gentleman, who has been long eſteemed the firſt fox-hunter in the kingdom, purchaſed this place for a hunting-ſeat [2]; but his regular reſidence is at Bradley Park [3] in Derbyſhire. He is deſcended from a family of long ſtanding in the counties of Leiceſter and Derby [4], and by his maternal grandmother from the families of *Pointz* and *Littelton* of North Okendon in Eſſex; was born in June 1735; high-ſheriff for Derbyſhire in 1758; repreſented the city of Lichfield from 1762 to 1768, the borough of Lymington in 1774, and that of Stafford in 1778. He married, firſt, in June 1754, *Anne*, daughter of *John Gell*, eſq. by whom he had one ſon, *Godfrey* [5], born at Quorn, Oct. 4, 1755. Mrs. Meynell died at Hopton in Derbyſhire in June 1757; and was buried at Bradley. And in June 1758 Mr. Meynell married, ſecondly, *Anne*, daughter of *Thomas Boothby-Scrimſhire*, eſq. of Tooley Park, by whom he has two ſons, *Hugo Meynell*, eſq. (the preſent captain *Meynell*) born in Hill-ſtreet, Berkeley-ſquare, March 25, 1759; and *Charles Meynell*, eſq. the preſent maſter of the royal tennis-court, born alſo in Hill-ſtreet, Feb. 24. 1768.

Godfrey Meynell, eſq. the eldeſt ſon of *Littleton-Pointz Meynell*, ſettled at Yelderſley, in Derbyſhire; married *Frances*, daughter of —— *Dealtry*, eſq. of Beckingham; and died Feb. 4, 1760. He had four daughters; 1. *Frances*, who was the firſt wife of *Edward-Miller Munday*, eſq. of Shipley, co. Derby, the preſent repreſentative in parliament for that county, but died in the prime of life; 2. *Harriott*, married May 16, 1789, to ſir *John Cauldwell*, of Cauldwell Caſtle in Ireland, bart. and count of Milan in the Sacred Roman Empire;

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[1] The cloth-mill (antiently denominated the fulling-mill) was on the river cloſe to Mr. Meynell's court-yard, and has been pulled down by that gentleman; ſo that there is no mill now at Quorn but that which was Chaveney's.

[2] This deſcription of Quorndon would be imperfect, were I not to mention the ſplendid entertainments given by Mr. Meynell to his friends at the commencement of the hunting ſeaſon. In 1791, on the firſt day of hunting, upwards of 300 horſemen and ladies in carriages were aſſembled at cover.—An admirable eſſay by Mr. Meynell, on canine madneſs, is printed in the Medical Commentaries, vol. XIX. p. 90; and in Gent. Mag. vol. LXVIII. p. 949.

[3] A *Meynell* of Sturſon near Bradley had the honour of being in the firſt call of ſerjeants in the reign of king James the Firſt; and the manor of Bradley was purchaſed in 1655 by *Francis Meynell*, eſq. alderman and goldſmith of London, and ſheriff in 1661-2; who had three ſons, *Godfrey*, *Francis*, and *Richard*; and died Oct. 6, 1666. Godfrey married twice; firſt to *Margaret*, daughter of *George Vernon*, eſq. by whom he had no iſſue; but by his ſecond wife *Elizabeth*, daughter and heir of *Edward Littleton*, eſq. he had one ſon and one daughter (*Dorothy*, married to ſir *John Every*, of Eggington, co. Derby, bart.). The ſon, *Littleton-Pointz Meynell*, eſq. married *Judith*, daughter of *Thomas Ailkyne*, eſq. of Barbados; by whom he had three ſons, *Godfrey*, *Hugo* (of whom ſee above), and *Littleton* (who died unmarried), and two daughters; and afterwards married a ſecond wife (the widow of —— *Dutton*, eſq. an officer at Rocheſter) by whom he had no iſſue. This lady died July 2, 1780.

[4] The *Meynells* are believed to be of the family of *Hugo de Grentemaiſnell*, of the race of the Geroians, companion of William the Conqueror, and one of his barons. Of the ſame origin were the *Meynells* of Cold Overton (ſee vol. II. p. 139.); as was alſo ſir *Hugo Meynell*, who married the heireſs of the lord *Robert de la Ward*, and died in 1333 (ibid. p. 532); and who changed his family arms for thoſe of *De la Ward*, Barry, nebulé of ſix, Argent and Sable; the ſame which are at this day uſed by the Meynells of Quorndon. The returns to parliament for the county of Derby are highly honourable to this family, as may be ſeen by the following extracts from Browne Willis's "Notitia Parliamentaria:"

EDW. I.
23 Parl. at Weſtm. Hen. de Kniveton, Giles de Meynell.
34 Council at Weſtm. Rob. de Dethick, Giles de Meynell.
EDW. II.
17 Parl. at Weſtm. Hugh de Meignell, Nich. de Langeford.
EDW. III.
4 Parl. at Winch. Rob. de Meignell, Hugh de Meignell.
5 Parl. at Weſtm. Hugh Fitz-Hugh de Meynhall, Roger de Okmore.
6 Parl. at Weſtm. Rob. de Miegnill, Will. Michell.
6 Parl. at Weſtm. Hugh de Miegnill, Rob. de Miegnill.
6 Parl. at Weſtm. Rob. de Meignill, Peter de Wakebrigge.
7 Parl. at York. Rob. de Miegnill, Peter de Wakebrigge.
11 Parl. at Weſtm. Giles de Meynill, Rob. Franceys.
11 Parl. at Weſtm. Giles de Meynill, John Cokain.
12 Parl. at Weſtm. Giles de Meynhill, Rob. Frannceys.
20 Parl. at Weſtm. Giles de Maignill, Roger de Emerton.
RICHARD II.
21 Parl. at Weſtm. J. Dabriggeworth, Chr. W. Meynill, Chr.
HENRY VI.
8 Parl. at Weſtm. John Curſon, Gerard Meynell.
13 Parl. at Weſtm. John Curſun, Gerard Meynill.

How much longer this very antient family may have continued to repreſent the county of Derby, we cannot ſay, as the writs, returns, and indentures, from 17 Edw. IV. to 23 Hen. VIII. are all loſt. But, from a volume of inquiſitions now before us, it appears that Gerard Meynell, gent. died 30 Sept. 18 Hen. VIII, ſeiſed of divers meſſuages and lands at Willington, King's Norton, Melburne, and Yeveley; leaving a ſon, Henry, then aged 36, who died 30 Jan. 32 Hen. VIII; leaving a ſon, John, then aged 22, who died 29 March, 4 Eliz. leaving John, his ſon and heir, æt. 16. In 19 Hen. VIII. and 3 Edw. VI. Hugo Meynell occurs as lord of the manor of Totenby; and in 1 Eliz. Mark Meynell was lord of the manor of Winſter.

[5] Who married, Oct. 7, 1782, the widow of —— *Eſtridge*, eſq.

and died at Bath in 1795; 3. *Anne*, married to *Thomas Davidſon*[1], eſq. of Yorkſhire; and is living, 1798, a widow; 4. *Charlotte*, died very young.

Mary, eldeſt ſiſter of the elder *Hugo Meynell*, eſq. was married to *William Fitzherbert*, eſq. of Tiſſington, recorder of Derby, and M. P. for that borough in 1762 and 1768. She died in 1753. Her children were, *William*, alſo recorder of Derby; created a baronet Dec. 10, 1783; and died July 30, 1791; 2. *John*, died young in the Eaſt Indies; 3. *Thomas*, a lieutenant in the army, died under age; 4. *Selina*, married to *Henry Galley*, eſq.; 5. *Alleyne*, born 1753, and created a peer of Ireland by the title of Baron *St. Helens* Jan. 26, 1791.

Judith-Hillaria, the other ſiſter[2] of Mr. Meynell, was married, in 1763, to *Roger-Hope Elletſon*, eſq. who was afterwards appointed governor of Jamaica.

Hugo Meynell, eſq. the younger married, Aug. 2, 1782, *Elizabeth*, one of the daughters and coheirs of the late *Charles* lord viſcount *Irwin* of the kingdom of Scotland[3]; and has three ſons and three daughters. *Hugo-Charles*, born in Hill-ſtreet, in 1784; *Iſabella*, baptized at Quorndon May 10, 1785; *Elizabeth*, June 18, 1786; *Henry*, Aug. 24, 1789; *Edward-Francis*, Feb. 23, 1795; and *Frances-Adeline*, Jan. 23, 1797.

There are ſome good pictures in Quorndon Hall. A fine portrait of the preſent marchioneſs of Hertford, ſiſter to Mrs. Meynell, hangs in the drawing room. In the dining room are ſome excellent pictures of horſes by Mr. Boultbee of Loughborough; a beautiful candle-light piece, &c. &c.

Other good houſes are thoſe of *Edward Farnham*, eſq.; *Savile-John Hyde*, eſq. (ſee Plate XV.) in which are ſome good pictures[4]; the Rev. Dr. *Stevens* (let for ſome time to ſir Harry Featherſtone); Mr. *Squire* (let ſucceſſively to lord Maynard, the duke of Bedford, and Harvey Aſton, eſq.); Mrs. *Peach*; Mr. *Ward Cocks* (a reſpectable maltſter); Mr. *Stone* (a conſiderable breeder of ſheep[5]); and ſeveral neat hunting-boxes.

A fire, which happened in Jan. 1783, burnt the ſtables of the White Hart Inn, and ſeveral valuable horſes.

Extracts from the Regiſters of QUORNDON, which begin in 1661.

Maſter Edward Farnham and Mary his wife baptized *Phillis*[6] his daughter June 27, 1677.

Maſter Edward Farnham and Mary his wife baptized Phœbe his daughter May 16, 1679.

Mr. Will. Herrick, eſq. was buried Aug. 14, 1693.

Mr. Francis Caufield and Mrs. Mary Farnham of Quorndon married by licence Dec. 30, 1697.

Charles, the ſon of Will. Stevens, bapt. July 2, 1707.

Morton, the ſon of William Stevens, was baptized March 11, 1708.

Anne, the daughter of William and Roe Stevens, baptized July 18, 1711.

Mary, daughter of Edward and Philippa Prior, baptized Sept. 10, 1711.

Philippa, daughter of Edward and Philippa Prior, baptized Sept. 5, 1714.

Robert, the ſon of William and Roe Stevens, baptized March 19, 1715.

Hannah Stevens buried Nov. 21, 1724.

Mrs. Anne Hartopp bur. at Rotherby Feb. 7, 1725.

Mr. Henry Chaveney buried Oct. 25, 1727.

Memorandum. April 25, 1730, George Collingſwood gave to John Chapman the foremoſt pew belonging to him the ſaid George Collingſwood, in the church of Quorndon, for his own proper uſe.

Thomas Allen, clerk; Edward Farnham.

William Stevens, gent. and Mrs. Anne Farnham, both of this town, married by banns Jan. 16, 1738.

Margaret Farnham[7], widow, buried Feb. 21, 1738.

Roe, the wife of William Stevens, gentleman, buried Sept. 4, 1738.

Evelyn, daughter of Evelyn Chadwick[8], eſq. by Elizabeth his wife, bapt. Dec. 25, 1741.

William, ſon of William Stevens and Ann his wife, baptized Feb. 11, 1742.

Savill, ſon of Samuel Stevens, by Hannah-Sophia his wife, buried July 2, 1742.

Elizabeth, daughter of Evelyn Chadwick, eſq. by Elizabeth his wife, baptized April 6, 1743.

Francis Corfield, gent. buried March 15, 1746.

Barbara, daughter of William Stevens, by Anne his wife, baptized Aug. 30, 1747.

Ann, daughter of Robert Bird, gentleman, and his wife, baptized Aug. 30, 1747.

"An excommunication againſt Anne Turlington, the wife of Thomas Turlington, of Quorndon, for contumacy, in not ſending an inventory by an order of the Eccleſiaſtical Court in Leiceſter, was publiſhed this 4th day of Feb. 1749-50, by me, MOOR SCRIBO."

Ann, wife of Mr. Wm. Stevens, buried July 9, 1750.

William Stevens married Henrietta Scattergood, Nov. 2, 1750.

Mrs. Elizabeth Chaveney buried March 19, 1753.

Mrs. Mary Corfeild, widow, buried Dec. 27, 1753.

Mr. William Stevens buried Sept. 3, 1755.

William Stevens buried Feb. 28, 1759.

Tho. Herrick, of Mountſorell, buried July 12, 1763.

Eaſter, wife of John Willows, buried June 7, 1764.

Mrs. Philippa Prior buried March 25, 1767.

The Rev. Thomas Hudſon and Philippa Prior married Nov. 24, 1767.

Margaret-Ann, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Stevens, baptized April 8, 1768.

John Willows, gent. buried Nov. 14, 1774.

Edward Farnham, eſq. buried June 6, 1775.

John Stone, gent. buried Jan. 22, 1783.

Rev. William Farnham buried July 2, 1784.

Iſabella, daughter of Hugo Meynell, eſq. and the hon. Elizabeth Meynell his wife, bapt. May 10, 1785.

Elizabeth Meynell, baptized June 28, 1786.

Brook Bridges, ſon of the Rev. Thomas and Sarah Stevens, baptized Aug. 31, 1787.

Mrs. Hannah Stevens, widow, bur. April 1, 1789.

Hannah Stevens, daughter of the Rev. Thomas and Sarah Stevens, baptized May 22, 1789.

Henry Meynell, ſon of Hugo, bapt. Aug. 24, 1789.

Ann Bolaine, daughter of Mrs. Ann Bolaine of Canterbury, buried June 6, 1791.

Edward-Francis, baptized Feb. 23, 1795.

Sarah-Ann Farnham, daughter of Edward Farnham, eſq. and Harriet his wife, baptized Oct. 4, 1796.

Frances-Adeline Meynell, baptized Jan. 23, 1797.

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[1] Who afterwards took the name of *Bland*.

[2] This lady dying without iſſue, Mr. Elletſon married ſecondly *Anna-Eliza*, ſiſter of *Richard Gamon*, eſq; who, ſurviving the Governor, was re-married, June 11, 1777, to *James Brydges* duke of *Chandos*.

[3] See hereafter, p. 152.

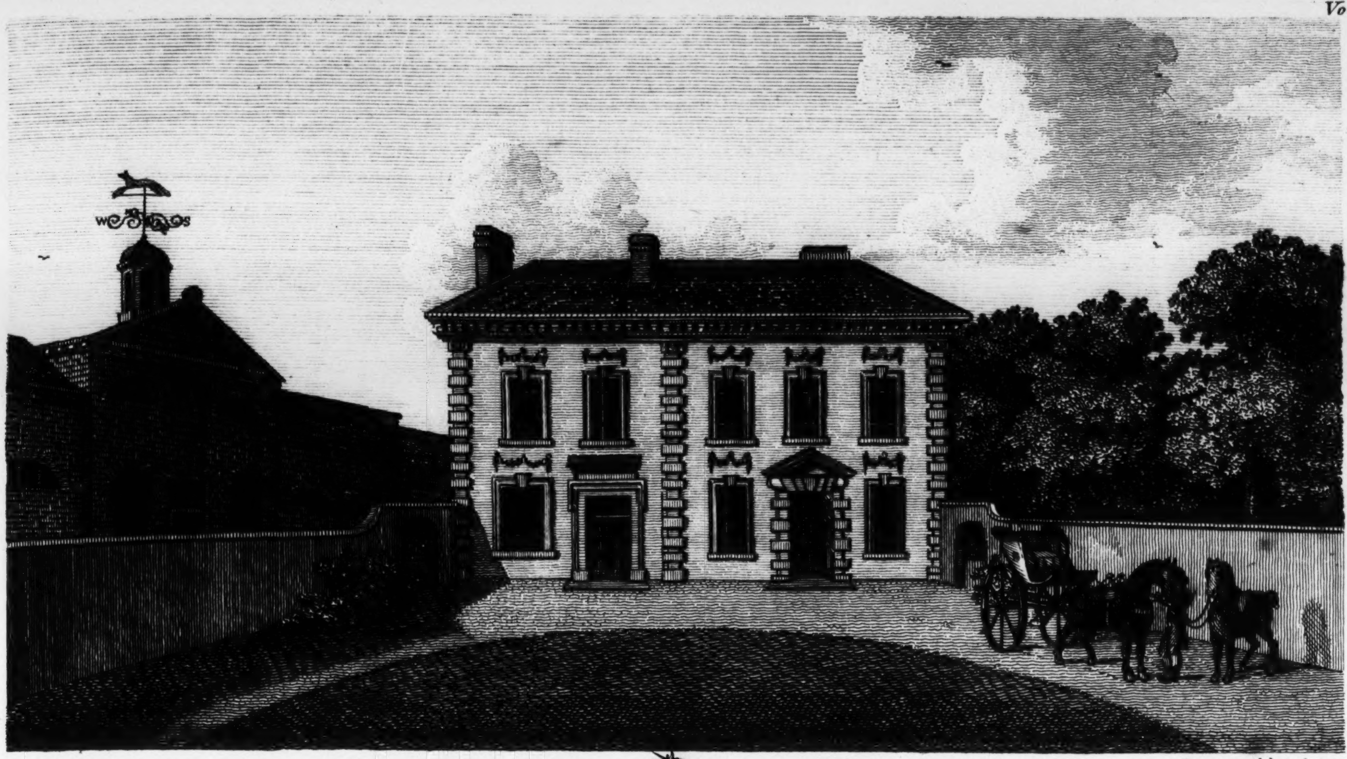
[4] Particularly two very large portraits of King William and Queen Mary, whole-lengths, in their robes; Sir Nicholas Strode and his Lady; a fine painting of Suſanna and the Elders; and ſeveral portraits of the Hyde family.

[5] June 11, 1798, Mr. Stone made a public ſhew of rams; when, within two hours, the following were let for the ſeaſon at the prices ſtated: N° 10. a ſhearling, by S. hired by Mr. Duddin, for 400*l.*; N° 11. a ſhearling, by R. hired by Mr. Coke, for 500*l.*; N° 7. a ſhearling, by R. hired by Mr. Dalby, for 200*l.*; N° 6. a ſhearling, by R. hired by Meſſ. Trueman, for 300*l.*; N° 7. a two-ſhear, by L. hired by the duke of Bedford, for 500*l.* (and to tup 20 ewes before he is ſent to his Grace); N° 9 a two-ſhear, by L. hired by Mr. Whinfield, for 300*l.* Total 2,200*l.*—N° 11. and N° 7. were the produce of one ewe.

[6] This is a miſtake for *Philippa*; ſee p. 103.

[7] Widow of Mr. Thomas Farnham.

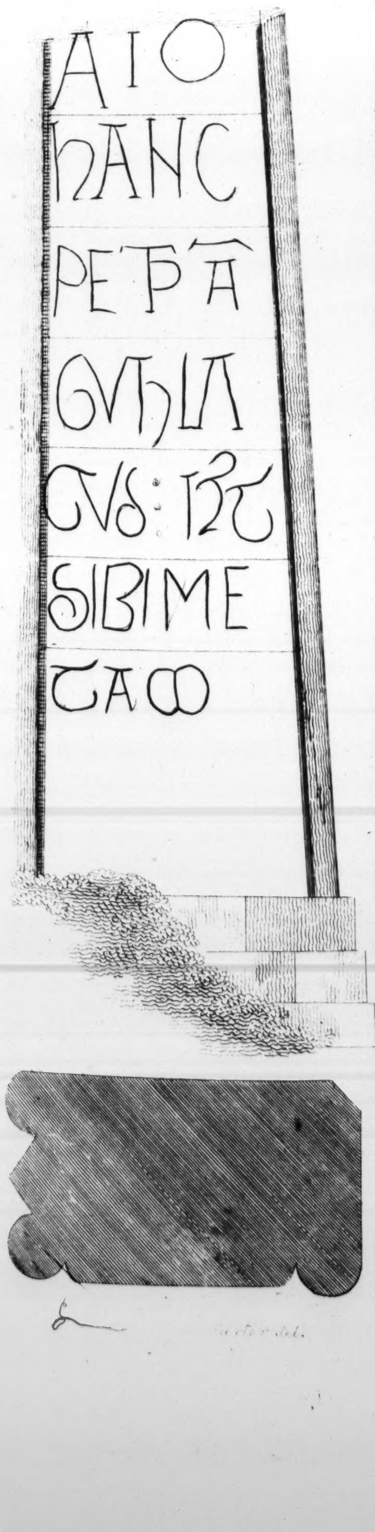
[8] Mr. Chadwick at this time reſided in the manſion at Quorndon Hall, now Mr. Meynell's; and afterwards removed to Stanford hall, co. Notts, now Mr. Daſhwood's. He was a colonel in the army, and much eſteemed by William duke of Cumberland. He owned the greateſt part of the lordſhip of Weſt Leke in Nottinghamſhire; which now belongs to lord Middleton, who alſo lived at the old houſe there, now pulled down. By Elizabeth his wife (who was a grand-daughter of Abp. Tillotſon) he had three daughters, two of whom appear in this Regiſter. One of theſe married the late —— Sutton, of Norwood in Nottinghamſhire; another, John Whetham, eſq. of Kirklington hall, co. Notts. The other, Georgiana, was married, March 14, 1770, to Thomas Willoughby, eſq. afterwards lord Middleton; and ſecondly, Jan. 14, 1788, to Edward-Miller Munday, eſq. of Shipley in Derbyſhire, M. P. for that county; and died in July 1789. Neither of theſe ladies left iſſue, except lady Middleton, who had one daughter by her ſecond huſband Mr. Munday, now living.



Longmate del. et sc. 1793.

To SAVILLE JOHN HYDE ESQ. *This View of his House, at* QUORN,
is inscribed by his obliged humble Servant *J. Nichols.*

p.167.a.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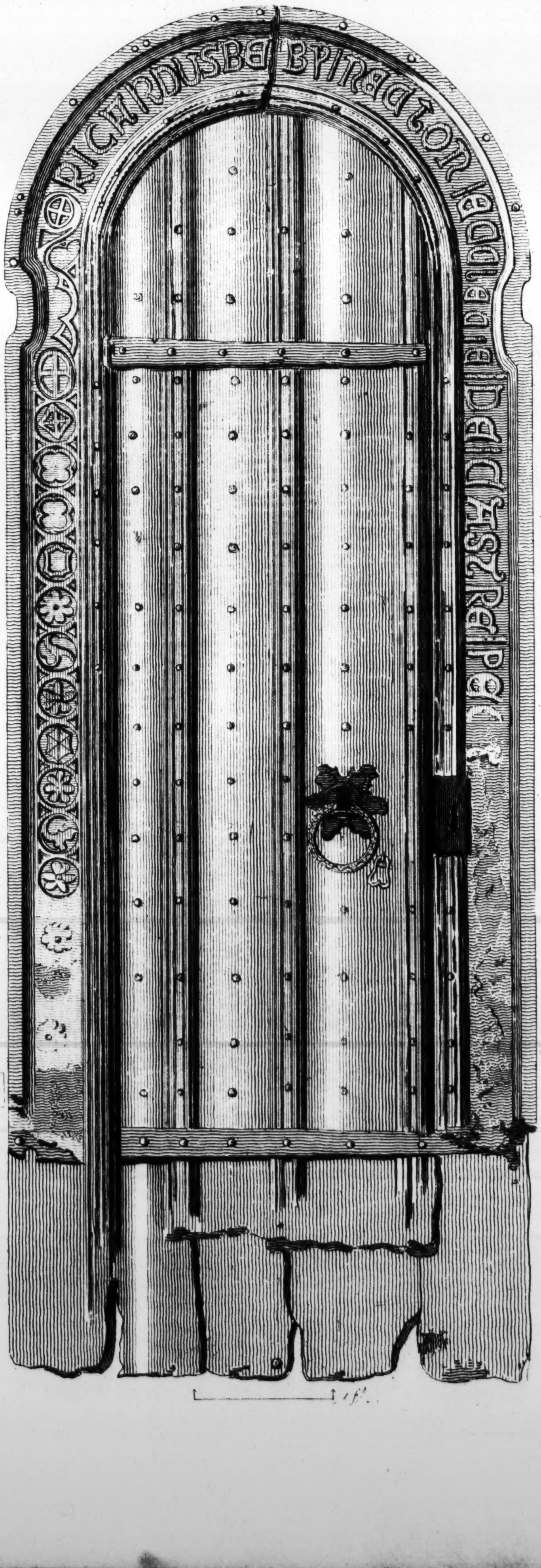
p.168.



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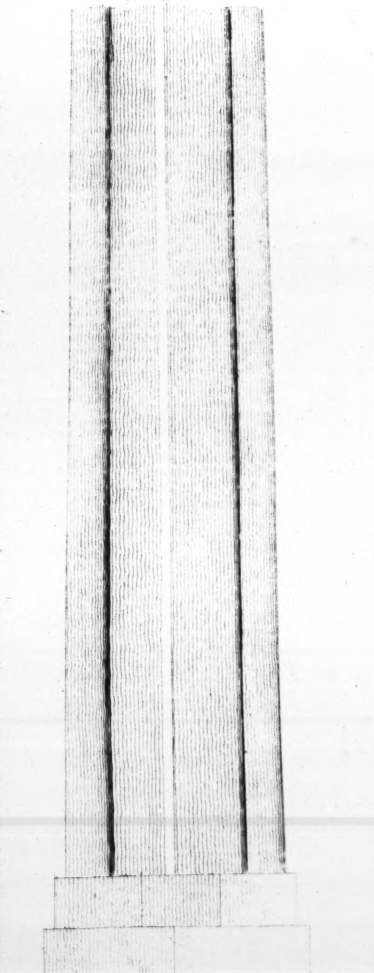
p.167.b.



Carter del.

[illegible]

Pedigree of FARNHAM, of QUORNDON.

(From an Original Pedigree, taken in 1597, ſigned "R Cooke, alias Clarencieulx Roy d'Armes;" and thus counterſigned: "Reviewed and entered in the time of the Viſitation of the Countie of Leiceſter, 10 September, 1619, by us, Samſ. Lennard, Blewmantle; Aug. Vincent, Rougecroix." And continued from the Viſitation at Loughborough, March 15, 1681-2, ſigned by "Henry Farnham;" and from the Regiſters of Barrow, Quorndon, and Woodhouſe.

On the Pedigrees of 1597 and 1619 are blazoned the following arms (Plate XI. fig. 21—35.):

21. Quarterly, Or and Azure, in the two firſt quarters a creſcent counterchanged. Creſt, an eagle Or, wings cloſe, preying on the back of a rabbit Argent; *Farnham*.

22. *Farnham*; impaling, Azure, three boars paſſant Or, *Whatton*.

23. Quarterly, *Farnham* and *Whatton*; impaling, Azure, a croſs Or between four leopards' faces Argent, *Kingston*.

24. Quarterly, *Farnham* and *Whatton*; impaling, Argent, on a feſs between three bears' heads eraſed Sable, muffled Or, three bezants, *Langham*.

25. Quarterly; *Farnham* and *Whatton*; impaling, Argent, on a feſs Sable three quatrefoils of the firſt, in chief an annulet Gules, *Eyre*.

26. *Farnham*; impaling, Gules, a fleur de lis Argent, billeté Sable, *Billington*.

27. Quarterly; *Farnham* and *Billington*; impaling, Argent, three bars Gules, in chief three parrots Vert, *Jeke*.

28. Quarterly; *Farnham* and *Billington*; impaling, *Whatton*.

29. Quarterly; 1. and 4. *Farnham*; 2. *Billington*; 3. *Whatton*; impaling, *Kingston*.

30. Quarterly; as before; impaling, *Langham*.

31. Quarterly; as before; impaling, *Eyre*.

32. Quarterly; as before; impaling, Argent, a croſs potence raguled Sable between four Corniſh choughs proper; *Chaloner*.

33. Quarterly; as before; impaling, Gules, a ſaltire Argent, *Nevill*.

34. Quarterly; as before; impaling, Gules, on a chevron Argent between three croſſes patée, fitché at the foot, Or; on the chevron three roſes Gules.

35. Quarterly; as before; impaling, Azure, a fleur de lis Argent, *Digby*.

Robert Farnham, eſq. lord of Querndon, as appears by a deed without date. = ...

Sir Robert Farnham, knt. lord of Querndon, as appears by a deed without date. = ...

Sir John Farnham, knt. was lord of Ruſhall and Querndon in the county of Leiceſter; lived temp. Edw. I. = ...

Sir Robert de Farnham, knt. [1346]. = ...

John Farnham, eſq. founder of a chantry here in 1393. = Margaret, only daughter and heir of . . . . . Billington, of Billington, co. Stafford.

1. Robert de Farnham[1], 1440. = Katharine, daughter of John Jeke, of Wikington, co. Stafford.
2. Thomas Farnham, of the Nether Hall. (See the next Pedigree, p. 104.)

1. Robert Farnham, of the Upper Hall. = Margaret, daughter and ſole heir of Robert Whatton, of Mountſorell.

Thomas Farnham, died 15 . . . = Margaret, daughter of Ralph Kingſton, of Dalby. co. Leiceſter; died 15 . . .
Three other ſons, and two daughters.

Robert Farnham, died 1561, aged more than 80. = Mary, daughter of Robert Langham, of Gopſal, co. Leiceſter.

1. Francis Farnham[2], eſq. recorder of Leiceſter 1553; died 1557. = Margaret, daughter of ſir Thomas Cave, of Stanford, knt.
Thomas Farnham, eſq. died April 2, 1574. = Anne, daughter of Richard Eyre, of Normanton, co. Notts.
Two other ſons, and two daughters.

Joan[3], mar. in 1545. = George Belgrave, eſq. of Belgrave and Blaby.
Adrian Farnham[4], eſq. of Quorndon, 1614; buried Dec. 20, 1632. = Conſtance, daughter of Edward Munday, eſq. of Markeaton, co. Derby.
Three other ſons, and two daughters.

1. Edward Farnham, eſq. ſon and heir, baptized March 3, 1593-4; married 1614; buried Jan. 11, 1654. = Iſabella, daughter of . . . . . Veſtue, of Quorndon, died 1702.
2. Thomas.
3. Robert[5].
4. Adrian, b. 1601.
5. John, b. 1607.
6. Francis[6], b. 1612.
1. Conſtance, married to John Brimſley.
2. Elizabeth, born 1595.
3. Frances, b. 1599.
4. Jane.

1. Edward Farnham, eſq. buried Sept 1, 1680. = Mary, dau. of Peter Chaveney, eſq. of Quorndon.
2. Charles Farnham, eſq. buried July 15, 1722, ſ. p. = Rebecca . . . died Oct. 12, 1724, æt. 74.
3. Benjamin, born July 15, 1656[7]; d. young, ſ. p.
1. Olive, married, at Preſtwould, to Henry Boſs, of Woodthorpe.
2. Barbara, buried Mar. 14, 1653.
3. Phœbe, b. May 29, 1654.
4. Mary, b. 1655; marr. the Rev. Cha. Lewis, M.A. curate of Preſtwould. She d. Nov. 24, 1716; he Mar. 18, 1726, æt. 71.

1. Edward Farnham, died, at the age of 19, of the ſmall-pox, at Repton-ſchool.
1. Mary, buried Dec. 27, 1753. = Francis Caulfield, gent. died March 13, 1746-7.
2. Philippa[8], baptized June 27, 1677; married October 2, 1710; buried March 25, 1767. = Edward Prior.
3. Sarah, married, in 1703, Benjamin Farnham, eſq.; and had three ſons (ſee p. 104.)
4. Phœbe, baptized May 1679; died at Mountſorell, unmarried, Sept. 1, 1766.
5. Mercy, married Edward Sculthorpe. They had, Rebecca, bapt. June 19, 1707; Edward, bapt. June 9, 1708; Anne, bapt. July 10, 1710; Charlotte, bapt. April 10, 1711.

Children of Mary and Francis Caulfield:
1. Mary, b. Oct. 3, 1698.
2. Frances-Farnham, born Feb. 2, and buried July 8, 1708.
3. Jane, baptized Jan. 29, 1711; died at Cropſton about 1795.

Children of Philippa and Edward Prior:
1. George, baptized June 22, 1711; buried Nov. 25, 1714.
2. Mary, baptized Sept. 10, 1711.
3. Philippa, baptized Sept. 5, 1714; married, Nov. 21, 1767, to the Rev. Tho. Hudſon. He died Jan. 30, 1798, æt. 58; ſhe living in her 85th year.

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[1] The Viſitation of 1619 begins with ſir John Farnham; who had a ſon Robert, grandſon Robert, and great grandſon Robert, who was father of Robert and Thomas.

[2] Recorder of Leiceſter in 1553; and M. P. for that borough in 1553, 1554, and 1558.

[3] By Mr. (afterwards ſir George) Belgrave (whoſe third wife ſhe was) ſhe had two daughters; 1. Dorothy, married firſt to John Ravens, and afterwards to John Glaſcock; 2. Margery, married to George Eyre, of Normanton in Nottinghamſhire. Dame Joan Belgrave was afterwards re-married to Clement Saunders, eſq. of Little Bowden and Eaſt Haddon in Northamptonſhire.

[4] Good portraits of Adrian Farnham, eſq. and Conſtance his wife, are preſerved at Markeaton, now the ſeat of Francis Munday, eſq.

[5] Robert Farnham, of Quorndon, clerk, was buried at Quorn, Nov. 20, 1658.

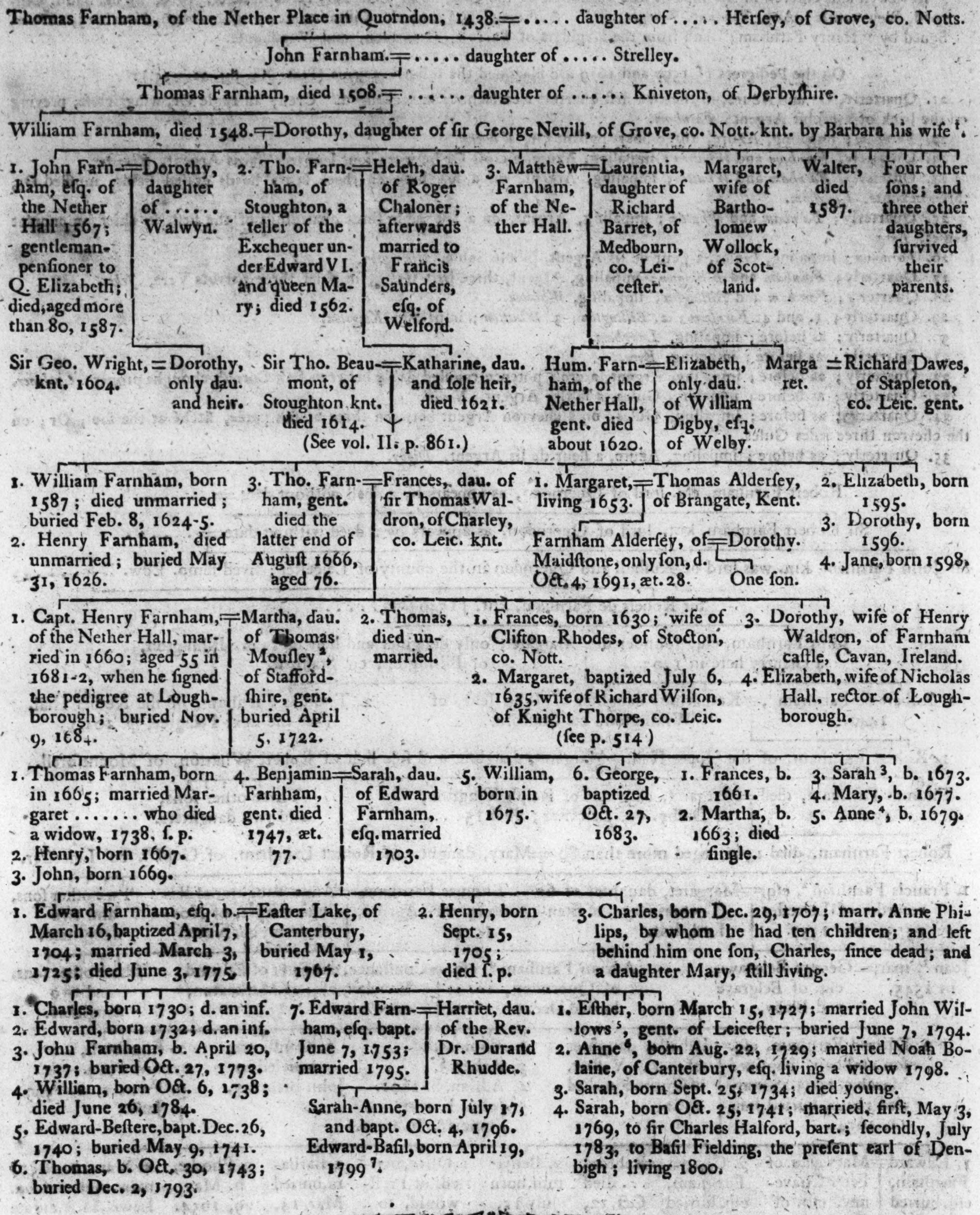
[6] He held, in 1646, a demiſe, under his brother, of £60. a year, for 99 years.

[7] So the entry appears in the Regiſter; probably a miſtake for 1665.

[8] In the Quorn Regiſter ſhe is by miſtake called *Phillis*.

Pedigree of FARNHAM, of the NETHER HALL, in QUORNDON.

Entered at the Viſitation at Loughborough, 15 March, 1681-2, p. 117, by Henry Farnham, of the Nether Hall, the eighth in deſcent from Thomas the ſecond ſon of John Farnham, eſq. of the Over Hall.



Thomas Farnham, of the Nether Place in Quorndon, 1438.=..... daughter of ..... Herſey, of Grove, co. Notts.

John Farnham.=..... daughter of ..... Strelley.

Thomas Farnham, died 1508.=...... daughter of ...... Kniveton, of Derbyſhire.

William Farnham, died 1548.=Dorothy, daughter of ſir George Nevill, of Grove, co. Nott. knt. by Barbara his wife[1].

1. John Farnham, eſq. of the Nether Hall 1567; gentleman-penſioner to Q. Elizabeth; died, aged more than 80, 1587.=Dorothy, daughter of ..... Walwyn.

2. Tho. Farnham, of Stoughton, a teller of the Exchequer under Edward VI. and queen Mary; died 1562.=Helen, dau. of Roger Chaloner; afterwards married to Francis Saunders, eſq. of Welford.

3. Matthew Farnham, of the Nether Hall.=Laurentia, daughter of Richard Barret, of Medbourn, co. Leiceſter.

Margaret, wife of Bartholomew Wollock, of Scotland.

Walter, died 1587.

Four other ſons; and three other daughters, ſurvived their parents.

Sir Geo. Wright, knt. 1604.=Dorothy, only dau. and heir.

Sir Tho. Beaumont, of Stoughton knt. died 1614.=Katharine, dau. and ſole heir, died 1621.

(See vol. II. p. 861.)

Hum. Farnham, of the Nether Hall, gent. died about 1620.=Elizabeth, only dau. of William Digby, eſq. of Welby.

Margaret.=Richard Dawes, of Stapleton, co. Leic. gent.

1. William Farnham, born 1587; died unmarried; buried Feb. 8, 1624-5.

2. Henry Farnham, died unmarried; buried May 31, 1626.

3. Tho. Farnham, gent. died the latter end of Auguſt 1666, aged 76.=Frances, dau. of ſir Thomas Waldron, of Charley, co. Leic. knt.

1. Margaret, living 1653.=Thomas Alderſey, of Brangate, Kent.

Farnham Alderſey, of Maidſtone, only ſon, d. Oct. 4, 1691, æt. 28.=Dorothy.

One ſon.

2. Elizabeth, born 1595.

3. Dorothy, born 1596.

4. Jane, born 1598.

1. Capt. Henry Farnham, of the Nether Hall, married in 1660; aged 55 in 1681-2, when he ſigned the pedigree at Loughborough; buried Nov. 9, 1684.=Martha, dau. of Thomas Mouſley[2], of Staffordſhire, gent. buried April 5, 1722.

2. Thomas, died unmarried.

1. Frances, born 1630; wife of Clifton Rhodes, of Stocton, co. Nott.

2. Margaret, baptized July 6, 1635, wife of Richard Wilſon, of Knight Thorpe, co. Leic. (ſee p. 514)

3. Dorothy, wife of Henry Waldron, of Farnham caſtle, Cavan, Ireland.

4. Elizabeth, wife of Nicholas Hall, rector of Loughborough.

1. Thomas Farnham, born in 1665; married Margaret .... who died a widow, 1738, ſ. p.

2. Henry, born 1667.

3. John, born 1669.

4. Benjamin Farnham, gent. died 1747, æt. 77.=Sarah, dau. of Edward Farnham, eſq. married 1703.

5. William, born in 1675.

6. George, baptized Oct. 27, 1683.

1. Frances, b. 1661.

2. Martha, b. 1663; died ſingle.

3. Sarah[3], b. 1673.

4. Mary, b. 1677.

5. Anne[4], b. 1679.

1. Edward Farnham, eſq. b. March 16, baptized April 7, 1704; married March 3, 1725; died June 3, 1775.=Eaſter Lake, of Canterbury, buried May 1, 1767.

2. Henry, born Sept. 15, 1705; died ſ. p.

3. Charles, born Dec. 29, 1707; marr. Anne Philips, by whom he had ten children; and left behind him one ſon, Charles, ſince dead; and a daughter Mary, ſtill living.

1. Charles, born 1730; d. an inf.

2. Edward, born 1732; d. an inf.

3. John Farnham, b. April 20, 1737; buried Oct. 27, 1773.

4. William, born Oct. 6, 1738; died June 26, 1784.

5. Edward-Beſtere, bapt. Dec. 26, 1740; buried May 9, 1741.

6. Thomas, b. Oct. 30, 1743; buried Dec. 2, 1793.

7. Edward Farnham, eſq. bapt. June 7, 1753; married 1795.=Harriet, dau. of the Rev. Dr. Durand Rhudde.

Sarah-Anne, born July 17, and bapt. Oct. 4, 1796.

Edward-Baſil, born April 19, 1799[7].

1. Eſther, born March 15, 1727; married John Willows[5], gent. of Leiceſter; buried June 7, 1794.

2. Anne[6], born Aug. 22, 1729; married Noah Bolaine, of Canterbury, eſq. living a widow 1798.

3. Sarah, born Sept. 25, 1734; died young.

4. Sarah, born Oct. 25, 1741; married, firſt, May 3, 1769, to ſir Charles Halford, bart.; ſecondly, July 1783, to Baſil Fielding, the preſent earl of Denbigh; living 1800.

◆

P. 74. Mr. VERE FOSTER, the ſon of a clergyman in Glouceſterſhire, was of St. John's college, Cambridge; B. A. 1718; fellow of St. John's, April 4, 1720; M. A. 1722; B. D. 1730. He was a good ſcholar, and of great wit and humour, as may be ſeen by two pleaſant letters of his, in 1722 and 1723; the one addreſſed to Mr. Bowyer, the other to Mr. Bonwicke, in Gent. Mag. vol. LXIX. p. 249. In his time, St. John's was reckoned a Tory college: and a young fellow, who was looked upon as a Whig, was appointed to ſpeak in the college-hall an oration on the 5th of November. After having dwelt ſome time upon the double deliverance of that day, in his peroration he paſſed from king William to king George, on whom he beſtowed great encomium. When the ſpeech was over, Mr. Foſter and the young orator being at table together; ſays the former to the latter, "I did not imagine, ſir, that you would *decline* King George in your ſpeech."—'Decline! what do you mean? I ſpoke very largely and handſomely of him.'—"That is what I mean too, ſir; for, you had him in every caſe and termination; *Georgius-gii-gio-gium, O Georgi.*"—He was preſented to the vicarage of Barrow in 1732; died there in October 1756; and was buried, by his own deſire, in one of the church-yard paths, without a ſtone, or any memorial.

P. 101. Leland, in his Itinerary[8], notices "one *Menelle*, a gentilman of reputation in Darbyſhire, owner of Langley," &c.—*Francis Meynell*, eſq. citizen and goldſmith, of London, was elected alderman of Alderſgate ward in 1660, and ſworn into office Sept. 25[9].

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[1] One of the eight ſiſters to whom ſir John Herſey, of Grove, knight, (who died in 1570), left his large property. Her mother, Elizabeth Herſey, was daughter to ſir John Digby, of Eyekettleby.

[2] Mr. Mouſley was an attorney at Loughborough, and died Jan. 17, 1665, æt. 48. See his epitaph at Loughborough.

[3] Married to ſir —— Gething, an Iriſh baronet; and afterwards to Mr. Boyle.

[4] Married in 1738 to Mr. William Stevens, of Quorndon. See the epitaphs, p. 108.

[5] Mr. Willows left two ſons (one of them, John Willows, eſq. a very conſiderable wholeſale manufacturer at Leiceſter; the other, Thomas Willows, M. A. of Emanuel College, Cambridge, the preſent vicar of Wiſtowe); and one daughter.

[6] Anne Bolaine, a daughter of this lady, died at Briſtol, of a conſumption, in June 1791; and was buried in the family vault at Quorndon. See Gent. Mag. vol. LXI. p. 596.

[7] Sponſors, the preſent Earl and Counteſs of Denbigh; and his relation Mr. Keck, the member for the county, who is deſcended from Catharine, daughter of Thomas Farnham, eſq. teller of the exchequer to queen Mary; of whom ſee before, p. 97; and his epitaph, vol. II. p. 854.

[8] Vol. IV. p. 17.

[9] City Records.

The CHAPEL (ſee Plate XI.)

dedicated to St. *Bartholomew*, conſiſts of a ſtumpy tower (in which are ſix bells, which were caſt about 20 years ago); a chancel; and a nave ſeparated from the two ailes by four ſemicircular arches, ſurmounted by clereſtory windows. The roof of the South porch is ſupported with a groined arch.

Mr. Wyrley, in 1590, found here theſe arms[1]:

1. Quarterly; 1. and 4. Sable, a croſs engrailed Or, *Ufford*; 2. and 3. Gules, a croſs moline Arg. *Beke*; impaling, Gules, three lions paſſant in pale Arg. *Gifford*.

2. Azure, ſemé de fleurs de lis, a lion rampant Or, *Beaumont*; impaling *Ufford* and *Beke*.

3. Gules, ſeven maſcles voided conjoined Or; *Quincey*.

4. Azure, billetté, a feſs dancetté Or, *Deincourt*; impaling *Beaumont*.

5. Gules, a croſs double fitché Argent.

6. Quarterly, Per feſs indented Argent and Gules; in the two firſt quarters two croſs croſslets fitché counterchanged.

7. Azure, ſemé de fleur de lis, a lion rampant Or; *Beaumont*.

8. Gules, three lions paſſant guardant, in pale Or, a label of *France*; *Edmund* earl of *Lancaſter*.

9. Or, three piles Gules, a canton Ermine; *Baſſet of Drayton*.

10. Azure, ten bezants.

11. Azure, two lions paſſant in pale Or; *Erdington*.

12. Vaire, Argent and Gules; *De la Beche*.

13. Argent, cruſuly of croſs croſslets Gules, nine torteauxes; impaling, Argent, on a chevron Sable, three knots of three annulets interlaced Or.

14. *Gifford*.

15. Quarterly, Argent and Gules; in the two firſt quarters two mullets counterchanged; *Farnham*.

Here is a new and neat altar-piece of wood, painted well in imitation of marble; and the church has been lately pewed, and looks very neat.

At the Eaſt end of the South aile is a chapel appropriated to the family of *Farnham*; and another in the North aile called *The Wellows Chancel* (now the property of the Rev. *Thomas Willows*, vicar of Wiſtow); in which is the piſcina ſhewn in Plate XVI. fig. 16.

The font, which is octagon, on cluſtered pillows, is given in fig. 17.

This church was originally a chapelry to Barrow; and belonged to the abbey of *St. Mary de Pratis*.

"Habemus capellam de *Querndon*, ex dono Ranulfi comitis Ceſtrie, & ex confirmatione regis Henrici II. cum decimis garbarum & feni, &c. cum medietate altaragii, & omnium minutarum decimarum; que debet deſerviri tribus diebus in ebdomade per matricem eccleſiam de Baro, ut liquidè patet in Matriculo ep̄i. Sed modò habetur ibi plena cantaria, ſicut patet in indenturâ que eſt in ii° libro de Chartwary[2]."

In 1328, ſir *John Hamelyn* of Wymondham was the founder of a chantry in St. *Peter's* chapel at Quorndon:

"Juratores dicunt, quòd non eſt ad dampnum regis nec aliorum, ſi rex concedat Johanni Hamelyn, quòd ipſe unum meſſuagium & unam virgatam terre, cum pertinentiis, in Wymondham, in com' Leic', dare poſſet cuidam capellano divina in capellâ *S. Petri de Burgh* in perpetuum celebraturo; & quòd viginti libre terre & redditûs, cum pertinentiis, in Wymondham, tenentur de comite Lancaſtrie per ſervitium militare; & decem libre terre, cum pertinentiis, in Barrowe ſuper Sore, tenentur de *Henrico de Erdinton*, milite, per ſervitium vi đ. per annum[3]."

And, in 1392, "Juratores dicunt quòd non eſt ad dampnum, ſi rex concedat *Johanni de Farnham*, quòd ipſe unum meſſuagium & duas virgatas terre, cum pertin', in Querndon; & *Johanni Smyth*, quòd ipſe unum toftum & unum cotagium, cum pertin', in eâdem villâ de Querndon; & *Johanni Herbert*, quòd ipſe unum cotagium, cum pertin', in eâdem villâ de Querndon; dare poſſint cuidam capellano divina in capellâ de Querndon celebraturo; & quòd predicta meſſuagia, terre, toftum, & unum cotagium de cotagiis predictis, cum pertin', tenentur de Joh̄e de Bellomonte per ſervicium 11s̄. per annum; & ipſe de d̄no rege in capite, per quod ſervicium ignorant; & aliud cotagium de cotagiis predictis, cum pertin', tenetur de Joh̄e de Farnham per ſervicium vi đ. per annum; & ipſe de Joh̄e de Bellomonte, & ipſe de d̄no rege; & remanet ultra eiſdem, &c. ad valenciam x lī.[4]"

This chantry, in another record, is ſaid to have been founded "by one *Thomas* [*John*] *Farnham*, for one prieſt to ſing maſs within the chapel of Quarindon, and to celebrate all ſacraments and ſacramentals, which is within a hamlet called Quarindon within the pariſh of Barrow aforeſaid, and a mile diſtant from the pariſh-church. Alſo the ſame hamlet is a thoroughfare, and many people dwelling therein; and between the ſame and the pariſh-church runneth a water called Soare, divers times in the year ſo high that the pariſhioners of the ſame hamlet can have no paſſage to their ſaid pariſh church without great jeopardy and in peril of their lives." This chantry had a clear yearly income, 37 Hen. VIII, of 4*l.* 4*s.* 9½*d.*[5]

Margaret Belgrave, who died in 1434, bequeathed 13*s.* 4*d.* "fabrice corporis eccleſie parochialis Sc̄i Bartholomei de Quorndon, in com' Leic', ubi fui Chriſtiana[6]."

In 1534, *Ralph Coſby* was the chantry-prieſt here, with a ſalary of 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

"Terre & poſſeſſiones nuper cantarie de Quadrington, infra parochiam de Barrowe, com' Leic':

Tenent' ad voluntatem valent in

Redditu unius domûs, cum certis terris ibidem, in tenurâ Willi Raſin, de anno in annum, reddendo indè per annum 34s̄. 10đ.

Redditu unius meſſuagii, cum certis terris ibidem, in tenurâ Willi Ellis, de anno in annum, ad voluntatem, reddendo per annum 16s̄. 1đ. ob̄.

Redditu unius alii meſſuagii, cum certis terris & tenementis ibidem, in tenurâ Willi Lowe, de anno in annum, reddendo indè per annum — — 14s̄. 2đ.

Redditu unius alii meſſuagii, cum certis terris & tenementis ibidem, in tenurâ Willi Symſon, de anno in annum, reddendo indè per annum — — 13s̄. 4đ.

Redditu ſex acrarum terre arabilis ibidem, in tenurâ Agnetis Ebbe, de anno in annum, ad voluntatem, reddendo indè per annum 3s̄.

Redditu unius cotagii, in tenurâ Elliſt Boodde de anno in annum, ad voluntatem, reddendo indè per annum — 4s̄.

Redditu unius alii cotagii, &c. in tenurâ Willi . . . . . . ad voluntatem, reddendo indè per annum — — 6s̄. 8đ.

4lī. 12s̄. 1đ. ob̄.

Dom' manſ' valet, in proficuis domûs, manſionis, cum gardino ante cantariam, per annum 5s̄.

Summa totalis hujus valoris, 4lī. 17s̄. 1đ. ob̄.

Repriſ' in

Solut' annuatim domino marchioni Dorſet, pro capitali redditu exeunt' de domo in tenurâ Willi Raſyn, — — 2s̄.

Solut' annuatim Waltero Smyth, militi, pro capitali redditu exeunte de domo in tenurâ Allani Lowe, — — 2đ.

Solut' annuatim domino Barkeley, pro capitali redditu exeunte de domo in tenurâ Willi Ellis, — — 1đ. ob̄.

Solut' annuatim domino de Barkeley pro capitali redditu exeunte de domo in tenurâ Willi Raſin xđ.

3s̄. 1đ. ob̄.

Et ſic remanet clarè per annum 4lī. 14s̄.

JOHANNES BEAUMONT.

"4° die Julii, anno ſecundo regis Edwardi, pro [Thomâ] Farnham[7].

"My lorde protectour's grace's pleaſure is, that [Thomas] Farnham ſhall have in firme the premiſſes; and therefore commaundeth that a leaſe be made to hym of the ſame for xxi yeres under the ſeale of the Court of Augmentation, yeildinge to the kyng's majeſtie the ſaid yerelie rent according to ſuche order the other leaſſes uſe to be paſt in the ſame Courte[8]."

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[1] See Plate XVI. fig. 1—15.

[2] Charyte's Rentale, fol. cxxii. b.

[3] Peck, MSS. 4938; ex Inq. ad quod dampnum 5 Edw. III.

[4] Peck, ibid. ex Inq. ad quod dampnum 16 Ric. II. pars 2. N° 97.

[5] Certif. Colleg, & Cantar. Offic. Augment.

[6] See hereafter, under Belgrave.

[7] Of whom, ſee p. 196.

[8] Harl. MSS. 605. p. 32.

The great and ſmall tithes of Quorndon, with 141 acres of land in Quorndon and Barrow, were purchaſed in 1595 by *William Herrick*, eſq.; whoſe ſon ſold the great tithes in 1655 to *Thomas Coppin*[1], eſq. of the Inner Temple, and *William Courteen*, eſq. The ſmall tithes remained in the family till about the year 1720.

"*Feb.* 18, 1647-8. Upon complaint made by Richard Raven[2], miniſter of Quorndon, co. Leiceſter, that he can receive no fruit of the order of the 21ſt of May laſt, whereby £40. a year was granted out of the impropriation of Diſhley, within the ſaid county, for increaſe of his maintenance, in regard of an order of the 28th of June laſt, whereby an augmentation was likewiſe granted out of the ſaid rectory to Mr. Angel[3], miniſter in Leiceſter: For that the ſaid augmentation was firſt granted to the ſaid Mr. Raven, it is ordered that the ſame be paid in the firſt place, unleſs the ſaid Mr. Angel ſhew good cauſe to the contrary, on the 16th day of March next, before this Committee[4].

Martii 30, 1648. Whereas this Committee, the 18th of February laſt, ordered that the £40. a year, granted out of the impropriation of Diſhley, co. Leiceſter, to Mr. Richard Raven, miniſter of Quorndon, in the ſaid county, ſhould be paid to the ſaid Mr. Raven in the firſt place, before the augmentation granted out of the ſaid impropriation to Mr. Angel, miniſter in Leiceſter, ſhould be paid to him, unleſs the ſaid Mr. Angel ſhewed good cauſe to the contrary before this Committee on the 16th day of March inſtant: For that this Committee are now informed, by the counſel of the ſaid Mr. Raven, that the ſaid Mr. Angel is content, and ſubmitteth to the payment of the ſaid forty pounds a year to the ſaid Mr. Raven in the firſt place; it is therefore ordered, that the ſaid £40 a year be in the firſt place paid to the ſaid Mr. Angel; which the ſequeſtrators of the premiſſes are required to pay accordingly[5].

Maii 15, 1649. Whereas this Committee have, the 6th of March, 1646, granted forty pounds a year out of two parts of the tithes and profits of the impropriate rectory of Diſhley (*aliàs* Dixley) and Garradon, in the county of Leiceſter, ſequeſtered from Cicely counteſs dowager of Rutland, recuſant, for increaſe of the maintenance of ſuch miniſter as this Committee ſhould approve of, to officiate in the parochial chapel of Quorndon, in the ſaid county; and ſince, viz. the 21ſt day of May, 1647, ordered that the ſaid forty pounds a year ſhould be paid to Richard Raven, then miniſter of the ſaid chapel, for an increaſe of his maintenance; and the ſaid Mr. Raven deceaſed about the Lady-day laſt: It is ordered, that Mrs. Raven, relict of the ſaid Mr. Raven, ſhall have a proportionable part of the ſaid forty pounds a year for the time that the ſaid Mr. Raven officiated the ſaid cure; which the Committee of the ſaid county are deſired to ſee paid unto her accordingly: And it is farther ordered, that the ſaid forty pounds a year be continued to ſuch miniſters as ſhall, by order of the ſaid Committee, officiate the cure of the ſaid church from time to time hereafter[6].

Oct. 10, 1649. Whereas this Committee have, the ſixth of March, 1646, ordered that the yearly ſum of forty pounds ſhould be paid out of two parts of the tithes and profits of the impropriate rectory of Dixley and Garradon, in the county of Leiceſter, ſequeſtered from Cicely counteſs dowager of Rutland, recuſant, to and for the increaſe of the maintenance of ſuch miniſter as this Committee ſhould appoint to officiate in the parochial church of Quorndon, in the ſaid county: It is ordered, that Mr. London, late miniſter of the ſaid chapel, ſhall have all arrears of the ſaid augmentation which became due and payable for and during ſuch time as the ſaid Mr. London officiated the cure of the ſaid chapel; and that before any payment be out of the profits of the ſaid impropriation to any other miniſter by virtue of an order of this Committee bearing date ſince the ſaid 6th of March, 1646. And the Committee of the ſaid county are hereby deſired to ſee the ſame forthwith paid unto the ſaid Mr. London accordingly[7].

In 1650, the chaplain was returned as "no preacher."

March 5, 1650. Whereas this Committee have, the 6th of March, 1646, granted forty pounds a year out of the tithes of the impropriate rectory of Diſhley (*aliàs* Dixley) and Garradon, in the county of Leiceſter, ſequeſtered from Cicely counteſs dowager of Rutland, for increaſe of the maintenance of ſuch miniſters as this Committee ſhould approve of; to officiate the cure of the church of Barrow and Quorndon, in the ſaid county: It is ordered, that the commiſſioners for ſequeſtration in the ſaid county do, and they are hereby required to pay the ſaid forty pounds a year, from time to time hereafter, unto John Geſnold, the 2d of July laſt ſettled miniſter of the ſaid church, according to the act of parliament in that behalf[8]."

This was but a temporary augmentation. By a more permanent fund, the bounty of Queen Anne, the preſent valuation of the perpetual curacies of Quorndon and Woodhouſe, to which the vicar of Barrow regularly appoints, is now about £130. a year.

A farm in Wartnaby is ſettled on the curacy of Quorn.

In December, 1766, ſome villains broke into the chapel at Quorndon, and robbed it of the communion-plate and linen, viz. a ſilver cup and cover, a table cloth and napkin, with a breadth of a new ſurplice, ſuppoſed to have been torn off to wrap up the booty.

Table of Benefactions.

"Several houſes, tenements, and buildings, known by the name of *Town Houſes*, ſituate in Quorndon, together with ſeveral pieces and parcels of ground, eſtimated at 25 acres, lying and being in the lordſhip of Quorndon, were given in truſt for charitable uſes to the townſhip of Quorndon. The donor's name unknown. The ſaid houſes and lands were conveyed by William Herrick, eſq. of Beaumanor, the laſt ſurviving truſtee (by a deed[9] bearing date July 11, 1760), to Hugo Meynell, Thomas Babington, Edward Farnham, and John Hyde, eſqrs.; Samuel Stevens, gent.; rev. Richard Hurd (now biſhop of Worceſter), rev. George Cardale, D. D. (then vicar of Rothley), rev. William Burrow, rev. Moor Scribo; Thomas Squire, John Snappes, Mr. James and Mr. Samuel Sculthorpe, Mr. Thomas Chapman, and John Bradſhaw; in truſt, to diſpoſe of the rents and profits of the ſaid eſtate for the uſes they had formerly been, which had from immemorial cuſtom been as follow:

"To pay the curate of Quorndon for the time being £12. *per annum*. The reſidue of the rents and profits to be laid out in the repairs of bridges, and other charities, at the diſcretion of the truſtees.

"Mrs. Margaret Kaye, of Blyth in the county of Nottingham, and relict of Richard Kaye, of Bamborough, in the county of York, clerk, by her will bearing date Dec. 5, 1691, bequeathed an eſtate in Quorndon to her couſin, Charles Farnham, eſq. chargeable with the payment of 30*s. per annum* to the poor of Quorndon for ever."

"John Willows, late of the borough of Leiceſter, gent. by his will bearing date Sept. 15, 1774, gave £50. in truſt; to place the ſame out at intereſt, and to apply the intereſt in the purchaſe of bread, to be diſtributed annually on Chriſtmas-day to the poor of Quorndon for ever."

[Mr. Thomas Rawlins's gift to Quorndon is deſcribed at large under Woodhouſe, p. 119.]

So lately as about the year 1720, there were no perſons at Quorndon who could be denominated poor; but it is ſaid that 6*d*. a week was then given to one old woman, to prevent the hamlet's being taxed to the poors rates of Loughborough.

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[1] Who held them in 1673, on a fee-farm rent of £8.

[2] He occurs miniſter here in 1642.—The orders of May 21, and June 23, are not entered in any of the volumes.

[3] See farther on this head under St. Martin's pariſh in Leiceſter.

[4] MS. Bodl. NE. E. 3. 13. fol. 15.

[5] MS. Bodl. ubi ſupra, fol. 145. b.

[6] Ibid. fol. 175.

[7] Ibid. fol. 177. b.

[8] Ibid. ubi ſupra, NE. E. 3. 16.

[9] A deed for renewal of the ſaid truſt, dated Dec. 27, 1782 (the lordſhip of Quorndon having been ſome time ſince incloſed), recites, that Samuel Stevens, George Cardale, Thomas Squire, Samuel Sculthorpe, and John Bradſhaw, were dead; and, in order to make up the number of truſtees, Hugo Meynell, John Hyde, Richard Hurd, William Barrow, Moor Scribo, John Simpſon, James Sculthorpe, and Thomas Chapman, the ſurviving truſtees, choſe William Farnham, Edward Farnham, party to the ſaid deed, Thomas Stevens, William Stevens, Thomas Hudſon, Saville Hyde, James Sculthorpe the younger, Thomas Bradſhaw, and Ward Cox, to ſucceed the ſaid Truſtees ſo dead, to diſpoſe of the rents and profits of the ſaid eſtate, for the uſes they had formerly been. The land is eſtimated, in the award, at 25 acres, one rood, and 28 perches.

Fig. 18.

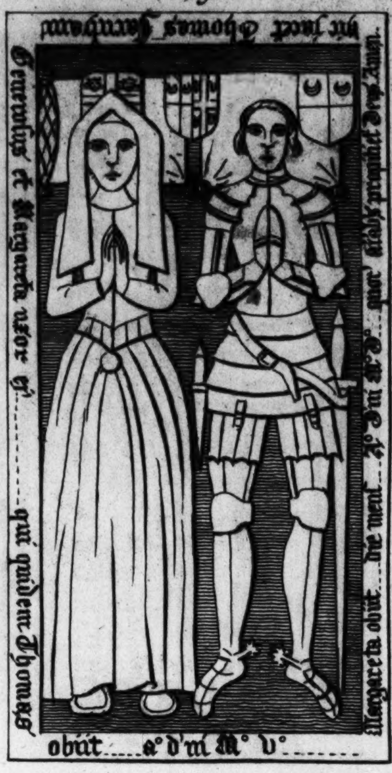

hic jacet Thomas Farnham
Generosus et Margareta uxor ejus qui quidem Thomas
obiit ... a° d'ni M° V° ...
Margareta obiit ... die mens ... A° d'ni M° ... quor' a'iab' propicietur deus amen

Fig. 20.

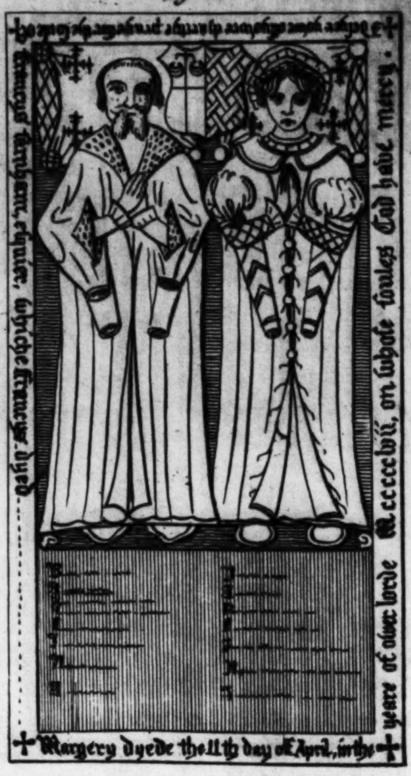
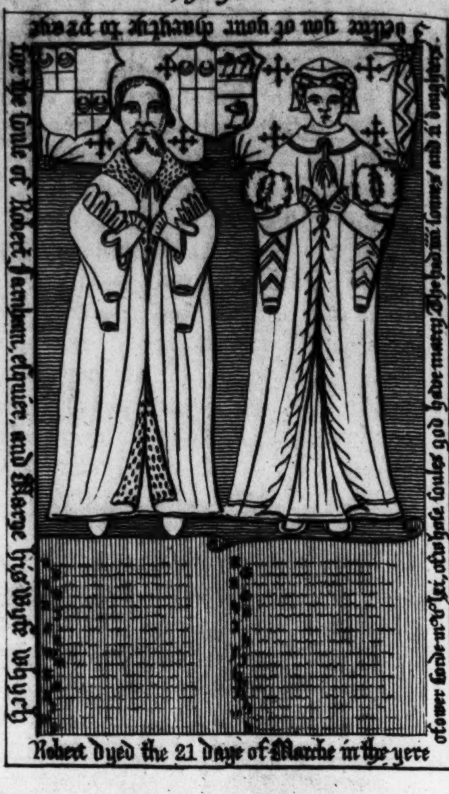
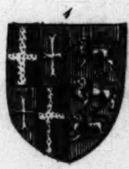

Of your charitie pray for the soules of
Thomas Farnham, Esquire, whiche deceased the ... daye
Margery dyede the 11th day of April, in the
yeere of our lorde MCCCCCxvi, on whose soules God have mercy

Fig. 19.


Pray you of your charitie to praye
for the soule of Robert Farnham, Esquier, and Marye his wyfe, whiche
Robert dyed the 21 daye of Marche in the yere
of oure lorde ... on whose soules god have mercy

1



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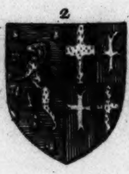

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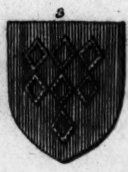

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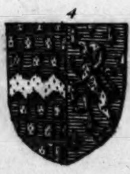

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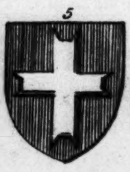

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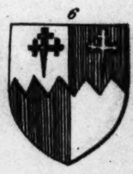

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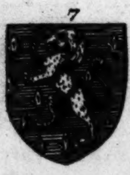

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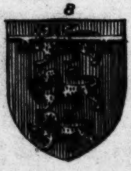

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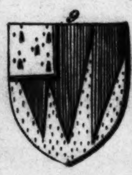

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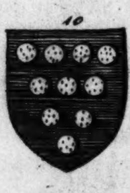

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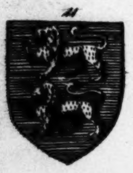

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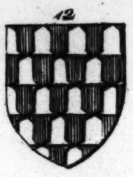
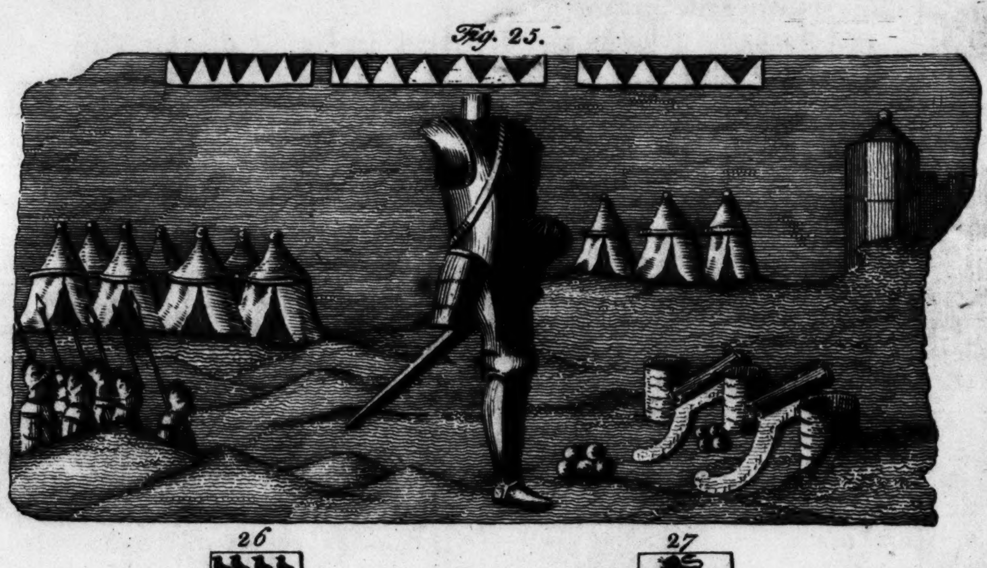


Fig. 25.



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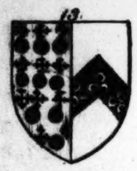


Fig. 17.

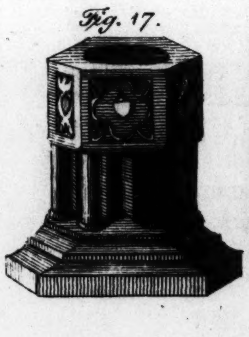


Fig. 16.

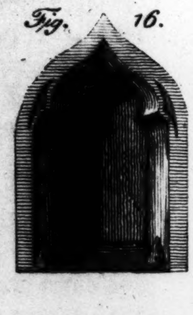
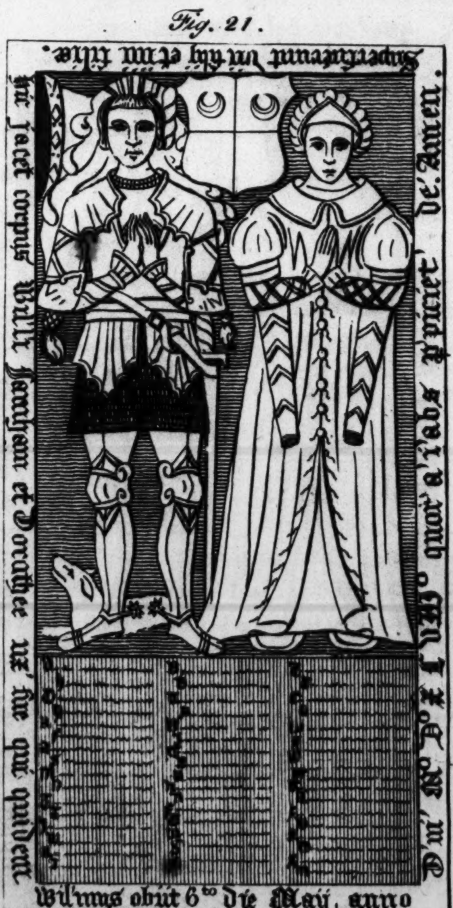
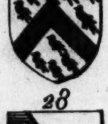


Fig. 21.


Supervixerunt ... filie.
hic jacet corpus Will'i Farnham et Dorothee ux' sue qui quidem
Wil'mus obiit 6to die May, anno
D'ni M CCCCC XL ... quor' a'iab' p'piciet' De' Amen

26



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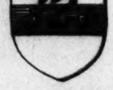
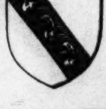


28



29

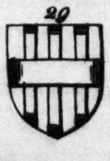


Fig. 24.

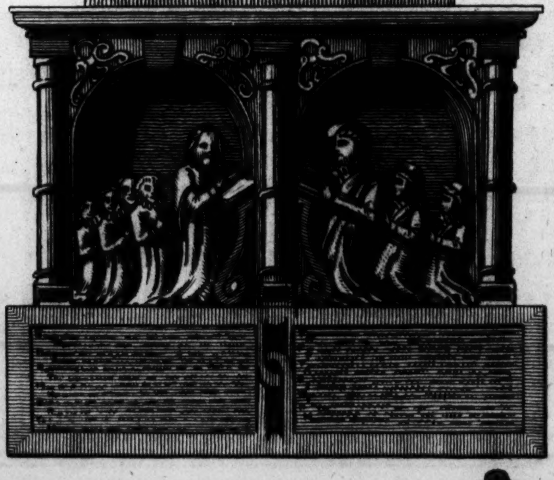
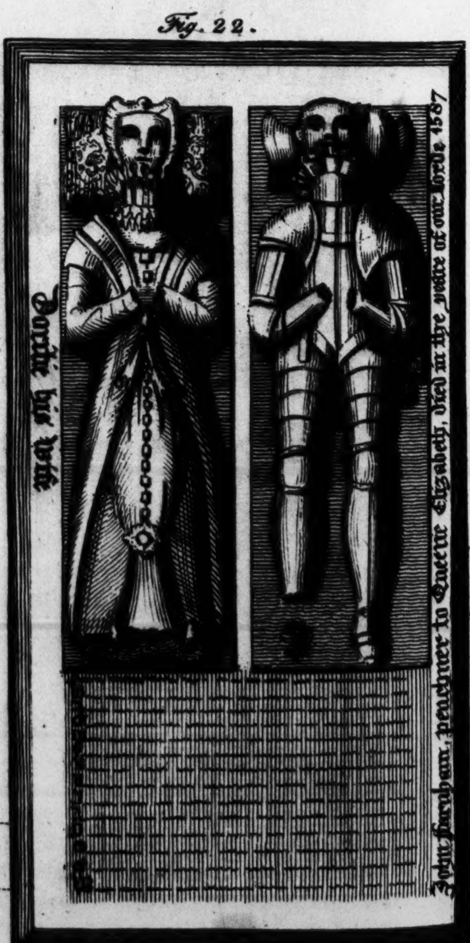
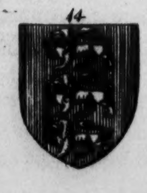


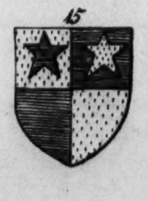
Fig. 22.


Dorothe his wife
John Farnham, gentleman, servaunt to Queene Elizabeth, died in the yeare of our lorde 1587

14



15



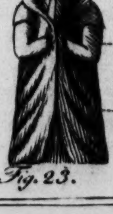


Fig. 23.

Longmate del. et sculp. 1794.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

1. In a chancel appropriated to the *Farnham* family, at the Eaſt end of the South aile, on an altar tomb, Plate XVI. fig. 18, is a knight in plated armour, with ſword and dagger; his hair cut ſhort, and his head reclined on a cuſhion. On his right, a lady in veil head-dreſs, cloſe gown, and belt; her head alſo on a cuſhion. Over them the arms of *Farnham*, impaling *Kyngston*.

"Hic jacet Thomas Farnham, ge-
nēroſus, et Margareta uxor ej' . . . .
qui quidem Thomas obiit . . . . . . a° d'ni M° V°
Margareta obiit . . . die menſ . . . . A° D'ni M° V° . . . .
quor' a'i'ab's propitiet' Deus. Amen."

2. On an altar tomb oppoſite the former one, fig. 19, a man in cropt hair, with a divided beard; gown faced with fur; long ſleeves, and cuffs like ruffles; his head on a cuſhion, on which are four croſſes. On his left, a lady in cloſe head-dreſs, and cloſe gown, faſtened before with tapes, but open below the waiſt. Below the elbows are long puffed ſleeves, from which iſſue ſmall ones ending in ruffles. Her head reſts on a cuſhion charged with croſſes; between them are the arms of *Farnham*, impaling *Langham*; and on the left ſide of his head the arms of *Farnham* quarterly.

"I deſſire you of your charytye to praye for the ſoule of
Robert ffarnham, eſquier, and Marye his wyfe,
whych Robert dyed the xxi daye of Marche, in the yere
of ower Lorde m° v° lxi, of whoſe ſoules god have marcy.
They had iiii ſonnes and ii doughters."

[See the verſes on this tomb in p. 96.]

3. On another altar tomb, at the head of the firſt, fig. 20, an old man, with a divided beard; habited nearly like the preceding one; on his left, a lady, habited ſomething like the lady on that tomb, the only difference being in the head-dreſs; the ſame kind of cuſhions alſo with croſſes under their heads; and between are the arms of *Farnham*, with a label of three; impaling, Azure, fretty, Argent, *Cave*.

✠ "I deſyer yowe off yowre charitye praye ffor the ſoule of
ffrancys farnham, eſquier, whiche diede
✠ the xith daye off April, in the yeare of ower lorde
Mccccclvii whoſe ſoule God have mercy.

Beholde the . . . .
And what . . . . . .
No ſtable ſtate nor . . . .
For as a flower . . . .
For prove this courſe to . . . . .
By no myſchance nor . . . .
A ſkylful tower of . . . .
The juſtyce ther did . . . .
A loſſe to all his . . . .
O cruell death . . . .
He left a ſynfull . . . .
A pleaſaunt chaunge good happ to hym
Nowe ſe thende of youth and age, which . . . .
And as he dyed he uprighte lyved to yelde a joyfull . . . ."

4. On an alabaſter ſtone on the floor are faint traces of a man in armour; on his right, a lady in gown with long ſleeves, and ſix children; and round them:

"Here lyeth the bodye of Thomas
Farnham, eſquier, which Thomas dyed the ſecond day of
April in the yere of our
lord a thouſand five hundred three ſcore and fourtene."

5. In the North aile, on an altar tomb, fig. 21, a man in armour, with cropt hair, helmet under his head, and ſword by his ſide, at his feet a dog; on his left, a lady habited nearly like the former ones. Between them the arms of *Farnham*:

"Hic jacet corpus Wil'l'i Farnham et Dorothee ux' ſue qui quidem
Wil'mus obijt 6to die Maij, anno D'ni M°
v°xlviii° quor' a'i'ab's p'piciet' de'. Amen.
Superfuerunt vii filij et iiii filiæ."

[See the verſes on this tomb in p. 96.]

6. At the Eaſt end of the ſame aile, on a large altar tomb of alabaſter, about four feet high, ſupported by pillars, is the figure of a man in armour, with cloſe hair, whiſkers, pointed beard, and ruff; his head on a helmet. On his right, a lady, on an embroidered cuſhion, with falling ruff, gown, and petticoat, fig. 22. One kneeling daughter is broken off, and placed by the ſide of the tomb, fig. 23; at the North end of which are the arms of *Farnham*; and at the South end the creſt of Farnham; and a dragon, the lady's creſt. Theſe creſts were alſo repeated at the feet of each, but are broken off and loſt. On one ſide is,

"John Farnham, penchner to Queene Elizabeth, died in the yeare of our Lorde 1587."

On the other, "Doritie his wife."

Againſt the wall are the military trophies exhibited in fig. 24; and at the foot of the tomb the verſes already printed in p. 97.

7. On a mural monument on the Eaſt wall of the South chancel, fig. 25, is the effigies of a man in a ruff, and gown faced with fur, long ſleeves and ruffles, kneeling at a deſk; behind him four ſons in gowns and ruffs. His lady and two daughters behind her are all in cloſe gowns and ruffs. At top, the arms and creſt of *Farnham*.

On two tablets beneath are the verſes given in p. 97.

On a ſmall mural monument on the North wall:

Arms of *Farnham* ſingle.

"Here lyeth the body of Benjamin Farnham, gent.
who departed this life the 20th of Auguſt, A.D. 1747,
aged 77 years."

In the regular chancel.

1. On a mural tablet on the North ſide:

"Near this place is interred the body of
Mrs. Sarah Hyde, relict of
Savile Hyde [1], of Sundridge Place, in Kent, eſq.
and ſiſter to Mrs. Hannah Stevens of this place.
She died Feb. 22, 1751, aged 45."

2. On a mural tablet on the oppoſite ſide:

Arms: Gules, a ſaltire Or, between four bezants; a chief Ermine. Creſt, an unicorn's head, eraſed Argent, armed and maned Or, collared Vaire [2].

"In a vault beneath are depoſited the remains of
John Hyde, late of this place, eſq.
only ſon of Savile Hyde, formerly of
Sundridge Place, in the county of Kent, eſq.
by Sarah his wife.
He departed this life the 8th day of January, 1789,
in the 56th year of his age.

"Alſo of Mary, late wife of
the above John Hyde, eſq.
She died Sept. 3, 1787,
in the 52d year of her age.

"And of Anne their daughter,
who died the 14th day of September, 1787,
aged 19 years."

On a flat ſtone in the Farnham chancel:

"Here lyeth the body of Mrs. Rebeckah Farnham,
relict of Charles Farnham, eſq.
She departed this life the 12th day of October,
A. D. 1724, ætat. 72.

He firſt deceaſed; ſhe a little tried
To live without him; lik'd it not, and died."

On flat ſtones in the floor of the South aile:

Argent, on a feſs Azure, three boars' heads couped Or; in chief a lion paſſant Gules; fig. 27.

1. "Reliquiis ecce receptaculum
Caroli Lewis, A. M.

---

[1] The manor of Sundriſh was purchaſed, about the reign of king Charles I, by Mr. John Hyde, ſecond ſon of Bernard Hyde, eſq. one of the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms to that king; and paſſed to his deſcendant Savile Hyde, eſq. (ſo named after his relation William Savile, marquis of Halifax); who, removing to Quorndon, pulled down the antient manſion-houſe of Sundriſh Place, and erected a farm-houſe in its ſtead. See Haſted's Kent, vol. I. p. 369. Several epitaphs, in Sundriſh church, on the Hyde family, are printed in Thorpe's "Regiſtrum Roffenſe."

[2] See theſe arms at the bottom of Plate XV.

Qui per annos plus minus quadraginta
Parochianis de Preſtwould,
ſacroſancta Chriſti diſpenſatus munera.
Succubuit lætus, requiem capeſſens,
abſoluto curſu, ſempiternam.
Ob. Martii die 18vo, anno ætatis ſuæ 71mo,
Salutis humanæ 1726."

2. "Sub hoc ſaxo requieſcit Maria uxor Caroli Lewis,
clerici, necnon filia Edvardi Farnham, armigeri.
Ex hâc vitâ migravit 24 Nov. 1716."

On the ſame ſtone:

"Hic jacet Maria uxor Richardi Southwell,
de Evington, in comit. Leiceſt. vicarii,
quæ animam in puerperâ Creatori ſuo religiosè reddidit
5 Oct. 1705, ætatis 31, conjugij 6."

On two flat ſtones in the nave:

1. "William Guthridge, died Nov. 20, 1753, æt. 73."
2. "Dorothy Guthridge, died March 30, 1761, æt. 85."

Here are alſo ſome memorials of the *Chaveneys*, on flat ſtones, not eaſy to be decyphered.

In the church-yard.

On an altar-tomb:

Argent, on a bend Azure, three lions heads eraſed of the firſt, in chief a lion paſſant Gules; *Stevens*; fig. 28.

"Near this place lies interred the body of Mrs.
Elizabeth Stevens, late wife of Mr. William Stevens,
citizen and one of the Common Council of London;
who died April 2, 1719, aged 82.

"And the body of Mrs. Roe Stevens,
who died Sept. 2, 1739, aged 59.

"And the body of Mr. William Stevens [1], ſon of
the above Mr. William and Elizabeth Stevens,
and huſband of the above Mrs. Roe Stevens,
who died Aug. 30, 1755, aged 79.

"As alſo the bodies of five children of
the ſaid William and Roe Stevens; viz. Moreton,
Hannah, Juliana, George, and Hannah-Shallcroſs;
who all died in their minority."

On another tomb:

Arms of *Stevens*.

"Here lies interred the body of Samuel Stevens, gent.
who died March 13, 1781, aged 79 years.
Alſo the body of his ſon, William Stevens, gent.
who died June 26, 1786, aged 42 years."

"Here lies interred the body of Hannah Stevens,
relict of Samuel Stevens, gent.;
who died March 27, 1789, aged 80 years."

On an altar-tomb of brick, covered with a ſlab of ſlate:

"Richard Burgeſs, gent. departed this life
Oct. 6, 1759, æt. 38."

On the ſide of the ſame tomb:

"Mary, wife of Richard Burgeſs, gent.
She departed this life 22 Feb. 1734-5,
in the 32d year of her age.
James Burgeſs, died 14 May, 1739, aged 12."

Several altar-tombs to the family of White:
Mr. White, ſenior, died Aug. 16, 1721, æt. 57.
Elizabeth, his relict, died 5 Jan. 1756, aged 95.
George White, died Feb. 9, 1781, aged 77.
Martha White, died May 1, 1729, aged 55.
John White, died Sept. 5, 1766, aged 71.

On head-ſtones:

1. "Here lieth the body of Benjamin Bradſhaw,
who departed this life Nov. 21, 1730, aged 60 years.
Here lies an honeſt man. Reader, if thou ſeek'ſt more,
Thou art not ſo thyſelf; for, Honeſty is ſtore
Of commendation; and it is more to praiſe,
To dye an honeſt man than full of days."

2. "Here lies the body of Thomas Parnham,
who departed this life the 2d of March,
in the year of our Lord 1757, aged 50 years."

"Henry Seile, of Mountſorell,
died Jan. 20, 1774, aged 83.
John Seile, brother of Henry,
and ſon of Richard Seile,
who was the Abbey-gardener in Leiceſter,
died 31 Oct. 1793, æt. 83."

"Here lieth interred the body of Mary,
the wife of Thomas Parnam;
who departed this life the 11th day of October, 1769,
in the 76th of her age."

3. Arms: .... three pales .... and a feſs
......; *Squire*; fig. 29.

"This ſtone was erected
by the rev. Thomas Squire, clerk,
to the memory of his late father,
Mr. Thomas Squire, ſen.
who departed this life the 11th of September, 1765,
in the 79th year of his age.

Near this place lies interred the body of
Catharine Squire, wife of the late Mr. Thomas Squire,
and relict of the late Henry Chaveney, eſq.
who deceaſed this life 20 Aug. 1763, æt. 73."

4. "Sacred to the memory of John Stone;
who departed this life the 19th of January, 1783,
aged 52 years."

[The Rev. Thomas Hudſon [2], curate of Quorndon and Woodhouſe about 30 years, died Jan. 30, 1798, aged about 58, but has no monument.]

At Hanbury in Staffordſhire is an epitaph, for
"Anne Woollocke, widow (to George Woollocke, of
Quorndon, in Leiceſterſhire), 3d daughter of
George Agard, of Newborough, gent. and Katharine his wife; ſhe died Sept. 1657, aged 71.
And gave to this pariſh 30 ſhillings annually;
10*s*. for a ſermon on New-year's day;
10*s*. to the poor after the ſermon that day;
and 10*s*. to the clerk for cleaning the monument [3]."

In the church-yard of Shenſtone, in the ſame county, (on a neat monument of azure-coloured ſtone, of a very fine grain, and well-poliſhed, ſtanding on a foundation of white ones, with pillars of white ſtone at the four corners neatly cut and poliſhed) is inſcribed:

"This is placed over the body
of a gentleman, of 25 years old,
ſon of Richard and Mary Burgeſs,
of Quorndon, in the county of Leiceſter;
who put an end to his own life
at the Welch Harp, in Upper Stonhall,
whither he came as a traveller in the ſtage-coach [4]."

CURATES of QUORNDON and WOODHOUSE.

Charles Lynes occurs in 1710.
Moor Scribo [5], B. A. occurs in 1747.
R. Green occurs as aſſiſtant curate in 1758.
J. Nixon occurs in 1764; ſucceeded that year by
James Richardſon; who continued till 1766.
Thomas Hudſon, Nov. 24, 1766; buried Feb. 4, 1798.
John Boyer, preſented by the vicar of Barrow in the beginning of the year 1799.

---

[1] This Mr. Stevens married, ſecondly, Jan. 26, 1738, Mrs. Anne Farnham, of Quorndon. Woodhouſe Regiſter.—To Mr. Robert Stevens, a ſon of his, in his 83d year, ſtill living at Loughborough, I am obliged for ſeveral particulars relative to the family of the Farnhams.

[2] He has left a widow, now aged 85, daughter of Mr. Edward Prior of Quorndon and Philippa Farnham.

[3] Shaw's Staffordſhire, vol. I. p. 75.

[4] Hiſtory of Shenſtone, 1794, p. 19.

[5] B. A. of Sidney Suſſex College, Cambridge, 1745. About 1758, this venerable Divine went from Quorndon, to live with his brother at Gedney in Lincolnſhire on account of ill health, that being his native air. R. Green, J. Nixon, James Richardſon, and Thomas Hudſon, were his aſſiſtant curates; but, on the reſignation of Mr. Scribo, about 20 years ſince, Mr. Hudſon was inducted in the perpetual curacies of Woodhouſe and Quorn, on the preſentation of the vicar of Barrow. Mr. Scribo obtained the rectory of Croyland in Lincolnſhire in 1763; where he is ſtill living, 1798.

Pedigree of HYDE, of SUNDRISH and QUORNDON. (See the Arms, p. 105.)

Bernard Hyde, eſq. of Kent, one of the three gentlemen that rented all the Cuſtoms belonging to England in king James the Firſt's time, is interred in the family-vault under the communion-table in St. Dunſtan's church in the Eaſt, London. He died in the year 1630 or 1631; and left three ſons.=

1. Bernard Hyde, eſq. of Bore-place in Kent; died January 1655, buried in the ſame vault with his father.= . . .

2. Humphrey Hyde, of Lantoft and Boſton in Lincolnſhire; ~~died without iſſue.~~

3. John Hyde, eſq. of Sundriſh, co. Kent, died in 1677, and was buried in Sundriſh church, aged 66. The manor of Sundriſh was purchaſed by him in 1641; from whom it deſcended to his nephew Humphrey.

1. Sir Bernard Hyde, knt. died Aug. 17, 1670, and was buried in a vault at Chiddingſtone, aged 48. He had only one ſon, who died about a month old, and was buried in the Eaſt vault of St. Dunſtan's church in the Eaſt, London, May 12, 1662.

2. Humphrey[1] Hyde, eſq. died March 16, 1719, aged 84, and was buried in Sundriſh church-yard.=Elizabeth, dau. of Francis Oſbaſton, eſq. of Alderbrook Hall, in Eſſex; died July 13, 1713.

1. John Hyde, eſq. marr. Mary Strode, one of the daughters of dame Katharine Strode, of Chipſted, Kent; died in 1729, made his wife executrix, and left his ſon Saville Hyde and his four daughters his reſiduary legatees, on the 22d Oct. 1743; adminiſtration de bonis non teſtamento annexis, is granted to Mary his wife.

2. William Hyde, died in 1740 inteſtate, leaving iſſue. He was the ſurviving executor of his father.

Elizabeth Hyde, married —— Harriſon, by whom ſhe had one daughter; and afterwards intermarried William-Payne King.

3. Edward Hyde, died a batchelor in 1726, leaving a will, deviſed to Edward, ſon of his nephew Stroud; and, in caſe he died before 21, to Bernard his brother.

1. Elizabeth, married —— King, died a widow, leaving her ſiſter Margaret Stevens executrix of her will.

2. Margaret, married —— Reynolds, leaving iſſue one ſon John, and afterwards intermarried with —— Stevens.

1. John Hyde, eſq. of Bore Place, d. unmarried in 1740[2], leaving his brother Saville ſole executor and reſiduary legatee.

2. Stroud Hyde, died in 1742 inteſtate, leaving iſſue two ſons.

3. Savile Hyde (ſo named after his relation Will. Savile marquis of Halifax). He died in 1741, and was buried at Sundriſh, leaving his wife ſole executrix and reſiduary legatee; alſo a ſon,=

Frances Hyde, married Dr. Peter Shaw.

Savilla Hyde, married Tho. Fallowfield, and died without iſſue, leaving her ſaid huſband ſole executor, who took out letters of adminiſtration de bonis non to Humph. Hyde, alſo to John and William Hyde, alſo to Elizabeth King, executor of Mary wife of John Hyde.

Margaret Hyde, married —— Edgſon, by whom ſhe had two ſons; and afterwards married John Cupp.

Elizabeth Hyde, died unmarried.

1. Bernard Hyde[3], marr. Suſan. Harrow, and died in 1767; leaving his wife and Thomas Sibthorpe, executors.

Edward Hyde, died an infant.

Suſannah. Mary-Elizabeth.=James Butler.

Suſannah-Abigail.=Savile-John Hyde, eſq. of Quorndon. Elizabeth. James.

John Hyde, eſq. pulled down the capital manſion-houſe at Sundriſh about 1772; and erected a fair houſe on the ſame foundation. He died at Quorndon, and was buried in the chancel there in January 1789.=Mary Wyld, who died in September 1787, and was buried in the chancel of Quorndon church.

1. Savile-John Hyde, eſq. now of Quorndon, born 1755; and married to Suſannah-Abigail Butler, late of Greenwich.

2. Thomas Hyde, of Liverpool; born 1756.
3. William Hyde, of Hoby, co. Leiceſter, born 1761; married in 1793, at Coſſington, to D. Goode.
4. George Hyde, in the Eaſt Indies; b. 1761.
5. Clarendon Hyde, born 1771; died at Quorndon in September, 1797.

Mary Hyde, born 1752; buried at Gotham, Nottinghamſhire.
Sarah, born 1772; married Mr. Donnell; died 1787.
Savilla Hyde, born 1774; married Thomas Peach.
Elizabeth Hyde, born 1775; married Thomas King.

Mary-Ann Hyde, born 1793.
Elizabeth Hyde.
John-Savile Hyde, born 1796.

Since the preceding ſheets were printed, I have been favoured by Mr. Goodman with the following extracts from the Kibworth Regiſters; which are the rather inſerted, as ſupplying ſome of the defective entries at Barrow of the period in which they are imperfect[4].

"Guddith Beridge, baptized March 30, 1606.
Baſil, ſon of John Beridge, bapt. April 5, 1607.
William, ſon of John Beridge, bapt. April 24, 1608.
Ferdinand, ſon of John Beridge, bapt. Sept. 26, 1609.
George, ſon of John Beridge, bapt. Aug. 25, 1611.
Baſil, ſon of John Beridge, bapt. April 25, 1613.
Michael, ſon of John Beridge, bapt. June 24, 1614.
James, ſon of John Beridge, bapt. July 25, 1615.
Jonathan, ſon of John Beridge, bapt. April 26, 1617.
Samuel, ſon of John Beridge, bapt. May 6, 1620.
John, ſon of John Beridge, bapt. May 28, 1624.
Johannes Beridge, ſacræ Theologiæ profeſſor, ſepult. erat Maii 14, 1632.
John, ſon of William Beridge, bapt. Jan. 12, 1633.
William, ſon of Will. Beridge, bapt. May 24, 1635.
Dorothy, his daughter, baptized Jan. 22, 1636.
Margaret, another daughter, bapt. March 26, 1638.
Mary, another daughter, bapt. Jan. 6, 1639.
Will. Beridge, clerk, rector, buried Jan. 30, 1639-40.
William Hunt occurs rector March 12, 1640-41.

Mem. That John Yaxley was inducted into the real, actual, and perſonal poſſeſſion of the rectory of Kibworth Beauchamp, in the county of Leiceſter, by George Green, A. M. vicar of Thedingworth, upon the 5th day of March, anno Dñi, ſtilo Anglie, 1659[5].

John Yaxley's ſignature occurs for the firſt time at the bottom of the year 1652; and in 1658 he ſigns *miniſter*. No ſignature between his and William Hunt's, except a curate's.

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[1] This Humphrey, by his indenture, dated Dec. 21, 1688, for good conſiderations, conveyed unto John Saville and Robert Beddington the manor, capital meſſuage, farms, lands, and hereditaments, of Sundriſh, co. Kent, with divers other eſtates, in truſt, for the uſe of his eldeſt ſon, John Hyde, for his life; afterwards to Mary Strode, his wife, for her life; with remainder to the firſt and every other ſon in tail male of their two bodies. This Mary afterwards, in conſideration of £20,000. paid her by her ſon John, releaſed all the premiſſes to him and his heirs.

[2] This John, by his indenture, dated March 8, 1739, and of a recovery ſuffered in purſuance thereof, releaſed and transferred the above manor, capital meſſuage, farms, and premiſſes, in truſt, to the uſe of himſelf for life, with remainder to the uſe of his brother Savile for life, and to the heirs male of his body.

[3] By indentures of leaſe and releaſe, of 27th and 28th of June, 1764, he conveyed his right and intereſt to Tho. Sibthorpe.

[4] Theſe dates, as far as they relate to the children of John Beridge, are perfectly ſatisfactory, and correſpond with the epitaph in vol. II. p. 642. But in reſpect to William Beridge and his children a difficulty aroſe, which I was unable to ſolve; till, on farther examination, I perceive that there were two *Williams*, ſucceſſively rectors of Kibworth, one of whom died in January 1639-40; the other, who was vicar of Barrow and rector of Kibworth (ſee p. 77.) Oct. 29, 1640.—Of the John and William who were born in 1633 and 1635, ſee vol. II. p. 651.—The entries at Barrow have been attentively re-examined by Mr. Eaſton, who finds them quite correct.

[5] J. Blackerby and Nicholas Keſtin (of South Langton and Gumley) are witneſſes to this induction.

WOODHOUSE,

a hamlet in the pariſh of Barrow, ſituate on the borders of Charnwood Foreſt, about three miles South from Loughborough, conſiſts of two diſtinct villages. One, called *Woodhouſe* (now containing 18 houſes[1], excluſive of the ſchool, and three poor houſes under one roof near the church), is about three quarters of a mile from the Foreſt; the greateſt part of the other (perhaps 80 houſes) is actually in the Foreſt, and ſeems as if the inhabitants had from time to time (which is at this day the caſe) built a little hut, and then made a ſmall incloſure about it in the Foreſt, till at length ſome perſon claimed it as his property. This latter, called *Woodhouſe Eaves*, is moſtly inhabited by frame-work-knitters; but there are amongſt them ſeveral labourers who work at the Swithland-ſlate pits, which are diſtant but about half a mile. Woodhouſe is a healthy and very pleaſant ſpot, eſpecially in the ſummer, being ſituated amongſt hills and woods. It affords ſeveral pleaſing views; and a proſpect of Lincoln cathedral, and of the two ſpires at Coventry, which places muſt certainly (by a line drawn) be 70 miles aſunder.

In 1346, *Alice de Beaumont* (on the aid then granted for knighting Edward of Woodſtock, the king's eldeſt ſon) was aſſeſſed 5*s.* for half a quarter of a knight's fee; *Robert de Farnham*, 2*s.* for a twentieth part of one knight's fee; and *Ralph Baſſett* of *Drayton*, 15*s.* for three half-quarter parts of one knight's fee; all which were in Quorndon and Woodhouſe, and parcel of the fee of *Cheſter* and *Huntingdon*[2].

The property of the abbot and convent of St. *Mary de Pratis* at *Leiceſter* at Woodhouſe will be deſcribed under the account of the chapel.

Their ſheep-fold (*bercaria*[3]), with a toft and apple-orchard (*pomarium*), and a ſmall meadow, were valued at 6*s.* a year[4]; and in 1388 the abbot recovered the ſeiſin of a meſſuage in Woodhouſe againſt *John Gerard*, as appears by this entry in their Regiſter:

"Mem', quòd abbas Leyc' recuperavit ſeiſinam ſuam versùs Joh̄em Gerard de uno meſſ' in Wodhows, prout patet per quandam aſſiſam nove diſſeiſine inter eos ſum' & capt'. Et quòd recuperavit per aſſiſam coram Wil̄l̄o Thirnyng[5], tunc juſticiario, &c. Et Rob̄tus Gowſſil[6] vicecomes Leyc', virtute brevis d̄ni regis, habere fecit predicto abbati plenariam ſeiſinam de meſſ' predicto, cum pertin', per viſum recogn' aſſiſe predicte, videlicet, Thome Wyſe, Joh̄is Stevenſon, Radulphi Nevyll, & ceterorum, qui aſſignaverunt abbati predictum meſſ', totam clauſuram, & unum pedem & dimidium contiguos, extra clauſuram predictam, ad meſſ' predictum, & terram juxta alteram viam ſuper quam antique arbores nuper creverunt, & quas predictus Joh̄es Gerard ſuccidit. In cujus rei teſt', &c. anno regni regis Ricardi Secundi poſt Conqueſtum viceſimo-primo[7]."

In 1427, it was found that *Elizabeth* widow of *Henry Beaumont* died ſeiſed of Woodhouſe, as a member of Beaumanor[8]; and in 1463, that *William Beaumont*, viſcount *Beaumont*, attainted of high treaſon, was ſeiſed of 200 acres of wood in Woodcote[9], co. Leiceſter[10].

In 1539, *Francis Griffith* ſurrendered, to the court at Beaumanor, a meſſuage and two acres of land at Woodhouſe; and was re-admitted, to the uſe of himſelf, of *Alice* his wife, and daughter *Iſabella*[11].

The great and ſmall tithes of Woodhouſe and Beaumanor, with a tenement in Woodhouſe, were granted in 1584 to *Thomas Windebanck*, one of the clerks of the queen's ſignet; who aſſigned them, June 12, 1598, to *Henry Beſt* and *Robert Holland*; from whom they were purchaſed in 1599 by *William Herrick*, eſq. together with the *Garats hay*[12], in the liberty of Woodhouſe, conſiſting of a capital meſſuage, with a large barn and ſtables at each end, and the orchard and garden, court-yard and out-yard, thereto adjoining (about 3 acres); together with 148 acres of land in free ſocage tenure; and 52 acres of land, called *Little Wellows*, in the ſame liberty[13].

17 Feb. 1617, the proceedings in a bill of Exchequer, in which *Thomas Rawlins*, on behalf of himſelf and the inhabitants of Woodhouſe and Woodhouſe Eaves, were plaintiffs, and *Adrian Farnham*, *Humfrey Farnham*, and *Nicholas Gravenor*, defendants, were ſtopped, by order of the Court, becauſe ſome of the matters complained of, having been had for carriage for her majeſty in her progreſs, and for carriage for his majeſty's houſhold, were cogniſable by the lords and others of his majeſty's green cloth, and not by that court[14].

On Sunday, Aug. 5, 1627, at a public meeting of the moſt part of the inhabitants of *Woodhouſe* and *Woodhouſe Eaves*, in the chapel and chancel of Woodhouſe, after evening prayers, on a repreſentation having been made by ſir William Herrick, "that in reſpect that the curate and inhabitants, upon warning given by the churchwarden's diſcretion, ſometimes upon the king's ſervice, ſometimes to audit the conſtables and churchwardens' accompts, and other neceſſary ſervice for the church and commonwealth, do not make ſuch appearance at the time and place appointed, ſo that the buſineſs for theſe ſervices are neglected, or not performed in their ſort as they ought to be;" it was referred to ſir William Heyrick, John Brian, clerk, and ten other ſubſtantial pariſhioners, or the majority of ſuch as ſhould appear, to tranſact the neceſſary buſineſs of the pariſh in the abſence of the churchwarden and overſeer[15].

The following ſtatement was ſoon after preſented at a public aſſembly of the inhabitants in veſtry:

"A particular of what Sir William Herrick and his ſonnes do give to the overſeers of the poor, to diſpoſe of in Woodhouſe.

	£.	s.	d.
"In money, per annum, —	3	0	0
They doe likewiſe give, in bread, voluntarily, where they ſee moſt neede, weekly, 2*s.* 4*d.*; which is per annum	6	1	4
They likewiſe give at Chriſtmas to the poore, in money and corne, at the leaſt	2	10	0
Summa totalis — —	11	11	4

Sir William Herrick hath for many years kept a painful miniſter in his houſe, who hath had his diett, lodging, and all other things neceſſary and fitting for him, for the good of himſelf, his family, and the whole towne, which may be valued at £20. per annum; and he and his ſonnes give him, in money, £20. more per annum; which comes to in the whole per annum £40.

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[1] In 1560 there were 44 families in Woodhouſe and Woodhouſe Eaves.

[2] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III.

[3] "Mandatum eſt Roberto de Lexington, quod abbati de Miravall faceret unam bercariam in paſturâ de Fayrefeld, ad oves ſuas cuſtodiendum." Clauſ. 9 Hen. III.

[4] See the Appendix to this volume, p. 9.

[5] Sir William Thurning, chief juſtice of the common pleas, declared the cauſe of ſummoning the parliament at Weſtminſter, 2 Hen. IV. 1400. Prynne, p. 404.

[6] Robert Gowſhull occurs in the Liſt of Sheriffs for the counties of Leiceſter and Warwick, 20 Ric. II, 1397.

[7] Charite's Rentale, fol. cxlvii. b.

[8] Eſch. 6 Hen. VI. N° 49. Leic.

[9] This was another name either for Woodhouſe or Woodthorpe.

[10] Eſch. 3 Edw. IV. N° 30. Leic.

[11] From the Court-rolls of Adrian Stocks, eſq. 5 and 6 Philip and Mary.—At an inquiſition taken at Beaumanor in March 1559, the 2d of Elizabeth, it appeared that there were then 19 copyhold tenements in Woodhouſe, and 15 in Quorndon.—"In Woodhouſe *Walter Griffith* holdeth, by the words of his copy, dated the 7th of October, in the 14th year of queen Elizabeth, of the grant of Adrian Stocks, eſq. one meſſuage, with the appurtenances, in Woodhouſe; and one little cloſe, called *Squire's Cloſe*, for the lives of *Francis Griffith*, dead, *Walter Griffith* and *Robert*, ſons of the ſaid Francis, living 1608; which premiſſes we find to be and contain one tenement of ſix bays, one malt-houſe, two bays, one kiln adjoining, one acre, one cloſe called *Squire's Cloſe*, ſome time commonable, two acres with commons in the fields, and payeth yearly rent 3*s.* and common fine to Beaumanor. Walter Griffith alſo holdeth, by another copy of the ſame date and grant, one cloſe of paſture called *The Little Wellows*, for the ſame lives, divided into three cloſes." Court Rolls at Beaumanor.

[12] This paſſed from the Herrick family to the Cooks; and at that time was valued at £100. a year. It was ſold by Mr. Cook to Colonel Thomas Hartopp; from whom it deſcended to Chiverton Hartopp, eſq. who ſold it in 1745 to Edward Heanes, gent. And it has ſince been deviſed to George Watkinſon, gent. by the will of Mrs. Mary Heanes, proved in 1794.

[13] Theſe lands are adjoining to Quorndon Liberty; and in 1658 were conveyed by the family of Herrick to John Chapman for £566; with a reſerved rent of 6*s.* 8*d.*

[14] From an original paper at Beaumanor, ex parte Remembratoris Regis.

[15] From the original at Beaumanor.

Sir William hath likewiſe beſtowed upon the chapel of Woodhouſe a faire communion-cuppe gilte, with a cover[1]; a faire pulpitt, and the curate's reading place; and a handſome gallery [1613]; all which hath ſtood him in, at the leaſt, £40.

He likewiſe procured of Dr. Mounteigne[2], when he was biſhop of Lincolne, buriell for their dead, which before they could not be ſuffered to doe, which is a great eaſe and benefit to the inhabitants[3]; which he procured at his owne charge, under the biſhop's hand, and ſeale of his office.

Sir William hath in Woodhouſe neere thirty houſes; and, ſince Beaumanor came into his hands, he hath brought nor ſuffered none to be his tenants which have beene any charge to the towne; but the towneſmen doe, which is very burdenſome to the towne[4]."

Aug. 30, 1668, articles of agreement were entered into, between *William Heyrick* the elder, of Beaumanor, eſq. *William Heyrick* the younger, his ſon and heir apparent, *Edward Farnham* the elder, eſq. *Edward Farnham* the younger, his ſon and heir apparent, *John Morton*, eſq. *Daniel Earle*, eſq. *Anna-Maria Heyrick*, widow, *Thomas Heyrick*, gent. (her ſon), and the ſeveral other proprietors of houſes, lands, &c. in Woodhouſe and Woodhouſe Eaves, for dividing and holding in ſeveralty the commonable lands called *Holyrood Grounds*, all parcel of the manor of Beaumanor, which cuſtomarily lay open from Holyrood-day to the day of the Faſt of the Epiphany. In theſe articles it is ſtated that Mr. Herrick then poſſeſſed the Eaſt and Weſt Garrett fields, the Large meadow, the Eaſt and Weſt Hawkwells, the Magg Meadow, the Eaſt and Weſt Crabtree cloſes, the Lane cloſe, and the Round cloſe.

The *Turvile-leys*, already divided into ſeveral cloſes, were the property of *Anna-Maria Heyrick* (widow of the Warden of Mancheſter), *Thomas Heyrick*, gent. (her ſon), *Edward Farnham*, eſq. and others[5]. The incloſure under theſe articles was to be made under the direction of *Thomas Hood* of Bardon Park, gent. *Robert Barnard*, of Sileby, gent. *Henry Farnham* and *Peter Chaveney*, both of Quorndon, gents. and *John Fowler*, of Loughborough, grocer; who were alſo appointed truſtees for the receipt of certain annuities, in proportion to each perſon's intereſt in the commonable grounds; in truſt, to pay in the firſt place the four ſeveral annuities following to the owners of cottages relinquiſhing their right of common; to *Thomas Siddon*, 8*s.*; *Edward Okcr*, 6*s.* 8*d.*; *Margaret Duckett*, 6*s.* 8*d.*; and *William Foulds*, 10*s.* The remainder, after defraying the neceſſary expences of the truſt, to be paid to ſuch preaching miniſter officiating in Woodhouſe chapel, and at ſuch time and manner, as ſhould be appointed under the hands and ſeals of William Heyrick the elder, Edward Farnham the elder, John Morton, or any two of them, or of their heirs[6].

In conſequence of this agreement, the following ſums were ſettled to be paid yearly, out of the ſeveral and reſpective lands, cloſes, and grounds, formerly called *Holyrood Grounds*, as they ſtand ſeverally and reſpectively charged, by articles of agreement for that purpoſe made and agreed upon by and between all the ſeveral and reſpective perſons which are owners or intereſted in the ſeveral lands and cloſes in Woodhouſe and Woodhouſe Eaves, as they are herein and hereafter named:

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
William Heyrick the elder, eſq. for Garrett farm and Thomas Smith's cloſe,	2	7	0
Edward Farnham, eſq. for all his commonable lands in Woodhouſe, —	3	15	0
John Morton, eſq. for Pryor-fields and Conyclapper-leys, — —	0	15	0
Daniell Earle, eſq. for the High fields,	0	12	0
Anna-Maria Heyrick, widow, and Thomas Heyrick, gent. for the lands called Turvile-leys, — —	1	0	0
William Ludford, for the cloſe belonging to his houſe, — — —	0	4	0
Roger Wilſon, for the cloſe belonging to his houſe, — — —	0	3	0
Ann Foulds, widow, for the cloſe belonging to her houſe, — —	0	3	0
Robert Tarlton, for the cloſe belonging to William Page's houſe — —	0	2	0
Thomas Rawlins, gent. for lands late John Barſby's lands, — —	0	6	0
George Wilſon, gent. for Hedycroft,	0	13	0
Iſaac Wilſon, gent. for his Turvile-leys, and a cloſe belonging to his houſe, —	0	12	0
John Carr, for three little cloſes belonging to his houſe, — —	0	6	0
John Marſhall, gent. for a cloſe belonging to his houſe, — —	0	2	0
John Foulds, gent. for a cloſe belonging to his houſe, — —	0	3	0
Henry Somerfeild, for a cloſe belonging to his houſe, — — —	0	3	0
John Muſſon, gent. for a cloſe belonging to his houſe, — —	0	2	0
Thomas Wilſon, for land called Turvile-leys, — — —	0	4	0
Emmanuel Blackwell, for a cloſe belonging to his houſe, — —	0	2	0
Edward Calladine, for a cloſe belonging to his houſe, — —	0	3	0
Adrian Chettle, for the Eaves-field,	0	5	0
William Heyrick, eſq. for three cloſes,	0	7	0
	£.12	9	0

The foreſaid ſeverall ſums of mony are aſſigned, by the feoffees in truſt of the foreſaid annuity, to be collected and gathered by the churchwardens of the chappell of Woodhouſe aforeſaid for the time being; and by them to be payed out to the ſeverall uſes in the ſaid articles expreſſed and declared, for the year 1668.

Thomas Hood, }
John Fowler, } R. Barnard.

That the intended incloſure took place, appears by the ſubſequent letter, dated *From the Outwoods, Feb.* 5, 1685, and addreſſed,

"For my good friends Mr. George Wilſon, Mr. John Carre, and the preſent churchwardens of Woodhouſe.

"Mr. Willson, Whereas, uppon the takinge in or incloſinge of the Holy-rood grounds at Woodhouſe formerly, both yourſelfe and your neighbours of Woodhouſe, as alſo ſuch owners or landholders in youre ſaid towne, allthough dwelling in other places, did agree, under theyre hands and ſeales, uppon the encloſinge of the ſayd open grounds, in reſpect of the benefitt they ſhoulde receive thereby, every man to allow and pay yearly, and every yeare ſucceſſively, ſuch ſumme or ſummes of mony as theyre proportion was rated at and expreſſed and mentioned in the ſaid wrightinge under theyre hands and ſeales reſpectively, and by a generall conſent decreed to have it collected yearly by the reſpective and ſucceſſive churchwardens of Woodhouſe, and to be paid into my hande, for the uſe and benefitt and ſalarie of ſuch miniſter or curate of Woodhouſe as I thought good to pay it unto, if he ſerved the cure there, in reſpect of his paines and labour there; and to that end nominated ſeverall truſtees, into whoſe hands the ſubſcribers to that wrightinge conferred a power to cauſe thoſe ſeverall ſumms of mony to be collected accordingly; amongſt which truſtees I beinge one of them, all the reſt of them beinge dead except myſelfe onely, beinge no other were choſen in the roome of ſuch deceſed, though I often moved it to the neighbours, which they promiſed, but never performed; and ſince I am the only ſurvivinge truſtee; in reſpect of the advancement of the revenue of the church, I can do no leſſe, in point of true conſcience and honeſtie, than ſtand for the good of the ſame, and endeavour to have the mony collected accordinge to the true intent and meaninge of the landholders, as is expreſſed under theyre hands and ſeales in the forementioned wrightings; ſince I am very ſenſible that ſeverall of the neighbours either refuſe or deferre the payment of the reſpective ſummes they obliged themſelves to paye yearly uppon takinge in the ſaide grounds; with what pretence of honeſtie I know not, until juſt cauſe be ſhewed for detaininge the ſayde ſumes of monie. And underſtandinge that ſome neighbours in Woodhouſe are deſigned to remove Mr. Jackſon, the preſent curate, who came in by the conſent of the neighbours, and woulde putt in a ſtranger into the place; I ſuppoſe it is but morall honeſtie, and indeed common civilitie, to make juſt objections, and prove ſufficient crimes ſo objected, as may incapacitate Mr. Jackſon to ſerve the cure; and that either in his doctrine, which I ſuppoſe is ſound and learned, conſonant to the eſtabliſhed doctrine of the Church of England; or els other juſt faults in life and converſation, contrarie to honeſtie or good manners, which I have not found any way offenſive ſince he ſerved the cure amongſt us. One of theſe all rationall men muſt conclude wholly neceſſarie to be done before his removall; and if he be removed, I hope the towneſmen will be ſo carefull, in reſpect of common prudence, to chooſe ſuch ſucceedinge curate whoſe doctrine and converſation will be more pleaſinge to God and men then him that ſhould be diſplaced; and not one whoſe doctrine and life may be ſubject or inferior to the former; and therfore I write this letter unto you, as allſo to John Carre, and to the preſent churchwardens of Woodhouſe, and deſire you to communicate the ſame unto them, and to any other neighbours or landholders concerned; that they may conſider of the juſtneſſe of my actinge in this thinge; and deſire an anſwer to it ere it be longe. And if you and any concerned herein can ſhew any juſt cauſe for the diſplacinge of Mr. Jackſon, I will give you and them a meeting any day at Beaumanor, in order to compoſe any ſeeminge or pretended difference, amongſt ſuch as are concerned, in the payment of ſuch dues to the preſent curate of Woodhouſe, Mr. Jackſon. I ſuppoſe no man in your towne would turne off an ordinarie ſervant without a juſt cauſe—how much more youre curate in reſpect to his divine function! I deſire to have three or foure dayſe tyme when you appoint a daye to meete, that I may not be abſent in reſpect of my affaires. I have nominated my ſon William Herricke a truſtee in this concerne, accordinge to the power reſidinge in me as the only ſurvivinge truſtee; and accordingly expect that when the churchwardens gather up the ſaide monyes, that they depoſite the ſame in my hande, to be payde to the curate aforeſaide, untill juſt cauſe be ſhewed to the contrarie. And, not doubtinge of a fayre anſwer to my juſt propoſalls, I remaine a friend to youreſelfe, and all youre neighbours, ready to do them any good, knowne to them by the name of Wm. Herricke."

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[1] On this chalice (which is of ſilver, double-gilt, weight 17 oz. and three eighths) is inſcribed, "Gulielmus Hericke, miles, amoris ergô dedit, 1610;" and the arms of *Herrick* and *May*; on the paten, the arms only. See p. 117.

[2] Dr. George Mounteigne was biſhop of Lincoln from 1617 to 1621, when he was tranſlated to the ſee of London.

[3] Before this time the Woodhouſe people buried at Quorndon; in return for which they gave a bell; and agreed to keep the North-wall of the church-yard in repair, and to find a rope for one of the bells.

[4] From the Original.

[5] *Edward Farnham*, gent. holdeth, by fealty of *William Herrick*, eſq. of the manor of Beaumanor, certain lands in Woodhouſe, formerly *Turvile's Lands*, and now called by the name of *Thorney Cloſes*, divided into two cloſes, and in the poſſeſſion of *Edward Bordman*, and payeth yearly, with ſuit of court, xi*s.* dated 1656. Richard Heyrick, clerk, Jeffery Bordman, William Squire, Ralph Smalley, William Judſon, Dorothy Lancaſhire, Thomas Ludford, Clement Foulds, Edward Oaker, Humphrey Fox, and others, are alſo noticed, as holding lands in Woodhouſe.

[6] From the Original.

At *Maplewell*, a ſmall hamlet within the Liberty of Woodhouſe, Mr. *Geoffrey Whatton* had, in the laſt century, a good moated manſion, and other conſiderable property; concerning which we find this document:

To the Right Honourable Henry Earl of Huntingdon, Lord Haſtings, Botreaulx, Molins, and Moiles, and Lord Lieutenant of his Majeſty's Counties of Leiceſter and Rutland.

The humble petition of the inhabitants within the conſtabulary of Woodhouſe,

Sheweth unto your lordſhip, that one Geoffrey Whatton, one of the inhabitants of the ſaid conſtablary, being a very rich man, and owner of above 100 acars of incloſed ground, whereupon he kepeth a very greate ſtocke of cattle, which are liable to the levies and taxes of the ſaid conſtablary, for muſters, traynings, and other ſervices for the king's majeſtie, for which he is now in arrere for two ſeveral levies xxxxiš. viiiđ. But the ſaid Whatton (although he hath bene divers times required) refuſeth to pay the ſaid levies, but will put your peticõners to ſuite for the ſame, as he formerly hath done; wherin, although your peticõners, at the triall at the aſſiſes, proved the ſaid land to lye in the ſaid conſtablary, and thereupon had a verdict, judgment, and execucõn; yet your peticõners ſpent in that ſuite £5. more than was allowed by the courte, ſo that your lordſhip's peticõners muſt either looſe their levies, or ſpend much more than the levies come to, which will be a greate meanes of hindrance of his majeſtie's ſervice, and an encouragement to others to deny the payment of their levies, unleſs your lordſhip will be pleaſed to afforde youre peticõners releſe herein. That your lordſhip will be pleaſed to convent the ſaid Whatton before your lordſhip, to anſwer the premiſſes; and if he refuſe to ꝑforme your lordſhip's order therein, that your lordſhip will be pleaſed to certifie his contempt unto the right honourable the lords of his majeſties moſt honourable privy counſell; and your lordſhip's peticõners, as in all duty bounde, will ever pray for your lordſhip's health and happineſs, &c.

William Heyricke, Edward Smith,
Nicholas Henshaw, Geff. Bordman,
Ralph Rivitt, John Smally,
John Brodhurst, William Squire.

We certifie your Lordſhip, that Geoffrey Whatton hath not paid the taxes which your lordſhip enjoined him, and deſire that he may anſwere it before the lords of the counſell.

William Heyricke, Edward Savile,
Geff. Bordman, Thomas Ludford,
Edward (E. R.) Ratliffe, his marke,
George Dickeringe.

This caſe was referred, by Judge Crooke, to the deciſion of ſir Arthur Heſilrige and ſir Wolſtan Dixie.

From the family of *Whatton* Maplewell paſſed to that of *Raworth*; afterwards to Doctor *Levet* of Nottingham; from him to Mr. *Barber*, who ſold it to Mr. *Crumpton*, banker, of Derby, the preſent owner. It contains only five houſes; and the land is poor, and in ſome parts very rocky.

The principal freeholders in Woodhouſe are, *William Herrick*, eſq. of Beaumanor; *Edward Farnham*, eſq. of Quorndon; and Mr. *George Watkinſon*, a conſiderable breeder of ſheep.

Woodhouse School

was founded, near the end of the laſt century, by the liberality of an individual, who is thus recorded in an inſcription over the ſchool-door:

> "In the chapel of Woodhouſe lie depoſited
> the remains of Thomas Rawlins, of Woodhouſe,
> in the county of Leiceſter,
> who died on the 30th of September, 1712,
> in the 70th year of his age.

This generous gentleman, to diſplay a ſingular charity, did even in his life time, and out of a ſmall eſtate, found a free-ſchool in the town of Woodhouſe, endowing it with four-and-twenty pounds by the year, for ever, for the inſtructing in Engliſh, Latin, Writing, and Arithmetick, two-and-twenty poor boys, born and living in Woodhouſe and Woodhouſe Eaves, as likewiſe ſix poor boys of Barrow upon Soar, and ſix of Quorndon. He alſo gave forty ſhillings by the year to buy books and paper for the uſe of the poor boys of that ſchool. Beſides, he gave twenty ſhillings yearly to raiſe a fund for placing a poor boy an apprentice living in the town of Woodhouſe, which is a ſuitable addition to the ſame ſum left by his father for the ſame charitable purpoſe. Moreover, he gave forty ſhillings yearly to be employed in raiſing a ſtock to put out a poor boy an apprentice living in the town of Quorndon. He gave alſo the reſidue of the profit of his eſtate in Woodhouſe to the poor of Woodhouſe and Woodhouſe Eaves.

This renowned benefactor had the peculiar pleaſure of ſeeing the management of theſe charities under his own eye through a long courſe of years; and, being ſtill bent on good deſigns, he did by his laſt will beſtow the following charities yearly for ever; viz.

Fifty ſhillings to poor old people belonging to the Preſbyterian ſociety of Proteſtant Diſſenters at Mountſorrel; and twenty ſhillings to four of the pooreſt houſekeepers in Barrow.

Three pounds to the poor of Woodhouſe and Woodhouſe Eaves.

Two pounds to the poor of Quorndon.

Two pounds after Mrs. Morrel's death (a legatee) to the poor of Woodhouſe, Woodhouſe Eaves, and Quorndon.

Two pounds to each of the eldeſt truſtees of the aforenamed free-ſchool.

One pound for the repair of the highways in Woodhouſe.

And as to the overplus-money of his eſtate and effects remaining upon the diſcharge of debts and legacies, he gave it to be equally divided betwixt the two eldeſt truſtees and the poor of Woodhouſe, Woodhouſe Eaves, and Quorndon.

"The preſent Truſtees of this free-ſchool,
being Thomas Hartopp, eſq. Samuel Smalley,
and Joſeph Chapman,
have erected this monument,
to perpetuate the memory of their charitable Founder,
in 1726."

In 1691, Mr. *Chambers* was appointed the firſt ſchool-maſter, and continued till the end of 1693.

Mr. *Johnſon* was appointed in 1694, and continued to the end of 1696.

Mr. *Matthews* was appointed in 1697, and continued till 1704. He was a Preſbyterian miniſter; and had the meeting-houſe at Mountſorell. He publiſhed, in 1715, "The great Priviledge of a dying Believer, or living Chriſtian in a dying Hour; being a Funeral Sermon on the much-lamented Death of John Hood, Gent. who departed this life at Bardon Park in Leiceſterſhire, Jan. 19, 1714-15, in the 58th year of his age;" which is dedicated "To Mrs. Hood the relict, and Mrs. Willington ſiſter, of the deceaſed."

Mr. *Boley* was appointed ſchoolmaſter in 1704.

Mr. *William Bainbrigge Herrick* was ſchoolmaſter till 1722.

Mr. *Robert Fouldes* continued to 1733.

After him another Mr. *Boley*, from 1733 to 1744.

Mr. *John Prior*, the next ſchoolmaſter, was appointed at an early age; and entering into holy orders, was for ſome years curate as well as ſchoolmaſter here; but reſigned both in 1763, on ſucceeding to the ſchool of Aſhby de la Zouch, where he is ſtill the very reſpectable vicar.

Mr. *Samuel Wylde*, from 1763 till the beginning of 1770. He made the map of the Foreſt of Charnwood in 1754 which is engraved in Plate XXIII; of which only two copies were taken; one for the late *William Herrick*, eſq.; the other for ſir *Joſeph Danvers* of Swithland. He alſo publiſhed a book on Arithmetic; was a man of genius and abilities, but intemperate as to drinking.

Mr. *Daniel Chapman*, the preſent maſter, 1798, was appointed in 1770.

After the death of the ſecond Mr. Boley, the poor inhabitants of Woodhouſe, &c. in December 1744, preſented the following petition:

"To the right honourable the earl and counteſs of Huntingdon, William Herrick, eſq. Chiverton Hartopp, eſq. Edward Farnham, eſq. Francis Barber, gent. the rev. Dr. Foſter, the rev. Mr. Marten, Mr. Samuel Stevens, Mr. Statham, &c.

The humble petition of the poor and antient houſekeepers of Woodhouſe, Quorndon, and Barrow, widow men and women, whoſe names are hereunto ſubſcribed,

Sheweth that Thomas Rawlins, gent. by his deed dated 12 Aug. 1691, did convey to divers perſons in truſt a meſſuage and ſeveral parcels of land in Woodhouſe, of the yearly rent or value of 35*l.* 3*s.* a year; of which he gave £16. *per annum* to the uſe of a grammar-ſchool, wherein ſhould be taught all the poor boys of Woodhouſe; £8. *per annum* for twelve boys of Barrow and Quorndon; 40*s. per annum*, to buy the ſaid boys books and paper; and £4. *per annum* for apprenticing poor boys; the reſidue of the rents and profits (after taxes paid) to be diſpoſed of and paid yearly and every year to the poor of Woodhouſe—ſuch as your petitioners be.

That the ſaid Thomas Rawlins, by his will dated 19 April, 1710, did deviſe to his executors therein named a meſſuage in Pater Noſter Row[1], London, now of the value of £45. *per annum*, in truſt, that they for their lives, and after their deceaſe that the two eldeſt truſtees of Woodhouſe ſchool, ſhould receive the rents of the ſaid houſe in London, and diſpoſe of the ſame to charitable uſes in the ſaid will expreſſed. Among which charitable uſes, he the ſaid Mr. Rawlins gave an annuity of £3. to be diſtributed quarterly to poor widow men and women of Woodhouſe, who ſhould have a charge of children to keep; £3. to the poor of Barrow and Quorndon; 40*s.* more to the poor of Woodhouſe and Quorndon (after the death of his couſin Morrel, who, as your petitioners are informed, is now dead); 2*l.* 10*s.* to the poor of Mountſorell meeting; and £1. to repair the highways at Woodhouſe. The reſidue and overplus of the rent of the ſaid houſe (after taxes and incident charges paid), he gave one moiety thereof to his two eldeſt truſtees, and the other moiety to be by them diſtributed to the poor of Woodhouſe and Quorndon for ever.

That the preſent truſtees have, for 18 years laſt paſt, received the rents and profits of the ſaid houſe in London; during which time, they have only diſtributed a ſum of money once or twice to the poor out of the rents of the houſe, and have not given or diſtributed one farthing to the poor out of the Woodhouſe eſtate for 12 or 13 years laſt paſt, though often deſired and entreated by your petitioners ſo to do; but, on the contrary, have expreſſly declared that no money ſhall be given to the poor out of the ſaid eſtates, whilſt the ſaid truſtees live.

That, the ſchoolmaſter of Woodhouſe being lately dead, they, the ſaid truſtees, have placed therein a ſchoolmaſter *too young* to officiate[2].

That there now remain (as your petitioners are informed and believe) in the hands of the truſtees large ſums of money, amounting to 157*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* and £50. or ſome other or greater ſums, to be accounted for, which they, or one of them, have at divers times received from the donative eſtates aforeſaid, and by them, or one of them, applied to their own uſe and benefit[3].

Your petitioners therefore, by reaſon of poverty, not being able to help themſelves in the premiſſes, hope it from your charity, goodneſs, and pity, and humbly pray, that the truſtees may give a juſt and true account of the rents and profits by them, or either of them, received out of the donative eſtates beforementioned; and how, and to whom, and to what uſe, they have diſpoſed of the ſame; and that the money which on ſuch account ſhall be found to be in their or either of their hands may be diſtributed; a fit perſon elected for ſchoolmaſter; and that other perſons, and better qualified, may (by the interpoſition of an equitable court) be choſen truſtees in their place, who, having abuſed, or wilfully neglected, almoſt every article of their truſt, by the deed of ſettlement and will of the ſaid Mr. Rawlins ſpecified and directed, have thereby forfeited their place of truſtees, as your petitioners are informed and believe. And your petitioners ſhall pray, &c."

"We whoſe names are hereunto ſubſcribed, inhabitants of Woodhouſe, Barrow, and Quorndon, do certify that the cauſe of complaint, in the petition above expreſſed, is juſt and true, according to our knowledge and belief; in witneſs whereof we have hereunto ſet our hands, this . . . day of December, 1744."

(Signed by ſeveral of the neighbours.)

"To Thomas Vaughan, eſq. Mr. Samuel Wyld, or any other attorney of the courts of law, or ſolicitor in the courts of equity at Weſtminſter, or proctor in any of the eccleſiaſtical courts.

Theſe are to deſire and authoriſe you, or any of you, in our names, and to our uſe and benefit, to aſk, demand, ſue for, recover, and receive, of of Woodhouſe, and of Quorndon, in Leiceſterſhire, the two eldeſt truſtees of the eſtate at London and Woodhouſe, by the late Mr. Thomas Rawlins deviſed to charitable uſes, all ſuch annuities, and ſum and ſums of money, iſſuing out of the ſaid eſtate, to ſuch uſes as are now in arrear and unpaid, and which, by deed of ſettlement and will of the ſaid Mr. Rawlins, are mentioned to be, and are by him given, and which ought by the ſaid truſtees to be annually and quarterly diſpoſed of, and paid to us poor and antient houſekeepers of Woodhouſe, Quorndon, and Barrow; and, farther, to ſue, and uſe all ſuch lawful and equitable ways and means whatſoever, *in formâ pauperis*, or otherwiſe, for the diſcovering, recovering, and receiving the ſame, as you ſhall judge to be meet and convenient; and to obtain relief and juſtice for us in or concerning all or any the non-ſeaſances, miſ-ſeaſances, and cauſes of complaint, in the petition before written ſet forth.

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[1] Now (1798) in the tenure of Mr. Dawſon, an eminent bookſeller, and agent for the Oxford preſs.

[2] That theſe apprehenſions were ill-grounded, appeared by the ſingular ability with which the ſchool was for many years conducted by this young gentleman; who, when he undertook the management of the ſchool, was not quite 15 years old.

[3] Theſe charges were ſo far from being ſubſtantiated, that the truſtees were continued in their office.

Atteſted by { SARAH JOYCE, her mark +.
ELIZABETH JARVIS her mark +.
REBECCA CUNNINGHAM's mark +."

Specimen of the Account of the two eldeſt truſtees of Mr. Rawlins's donative eſtate at London and Woodhouſe; touching their receipts and payments out of the ſame.

(N. B. The taxes in this ſpecimen are computed at a medium of 3*s. per* pound, *communibus annis.*)

Received.	£.	s.	d.	Paid.	£.	s.	d.	Balance.
1727. A year's rent due at Lady-day, — —	20	0	0	Dr. Cheſelden, a year's intereſt of £350. — —	17	13	0	Due to truſtees.
				The tax due at Lady-day	3	0	0	
				For receiving the rent, and returning the money, —	0	6	8	£. s. d. 0 16 8
1728. 1729. } Two years' rent	40	0	0	Two years' tax, intereſt, &c.	41	13	4	2 10 0
1730. A year and quarter's rent due at Midſummer —	25	0	0	A year and quarter's tax, a year's intereſt to Dr. Cheſelden, &c. — —	21	5	8	In hands of truſtees. 0 18 4

N. B. the ground-leaſe of the houſe expired at Midſummer 1730; and then it was let for £45. *per annum.*

Received.	£.	s.	d.	Paid.	£.	s.	d.	Balance.
1731. A year's rent due at Midſummer — —	45	0	0	A year's tax, intereſt, &c.	24	5	8	21 6 8
1732. A year's rent -	45	0	0	The tax, intereſt, &c. as above,	24	11	8	41 15 0

N. B. This year the truſtees received the balance of Mrs. Hartopp's London account, 54*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*; which, added to 41*l.* 15*s.* 0*d.* the balance then in their hands, was 96*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* which would almoſt have diſcharged the £100. laſt borrowed of Dr. Cheſelden without occaſion; but, inſtead of that, it is ſaid they diſtributed the ſaid 54*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.* principal and borrowed money (or part of it), in a looſe, wanton manner, not regarding the directions of the donor's will.

But in this ſpecimen I ſhall ſuppoſe they did regard the wills and directions, and paid the annuities unpaid from Michaelmas 1726 (when Colonel Hartopp, the other truſtee, died): then the account will ſtand thus:

Received.	£.	s.	d.	Paid.	£.	s.	d.	Balance.
				1727. Paid a year's annuity to the poor, due at Michaelmas 1727,	15	10	0	In hands of truſtees.
				1728. Paid ditto —	15	10	0	
				1729. Paid ditto —	15	10	0	
				1730. Paid the ſame —	15	10	0	3 7 11
				1731. Paid ditto —	15	10	0	
				1732. Paid ditto —	15	10	0	
1733. A year's rent due at Midſummer 1733 — —	45	0	0	A year's tax — —	6	15	0	
				A year's intereſt to Dr. Cheſelden	17	10	0	23 16 3
				Returning the money —	0	6	8	
1734. 1735. 1736. } Three years' rent	135	0	0	Three years' tax, intereſt, and returning the money, —	73	15	0	23 16 3

N. B. About this time the houſe at London was repaired. The money expended (on their producing the workmen's bills) will be allowed in diſcharge of part of the balance in their hands.

Received.	£.	s.	d.	Paid.	£.	s.	d.	Balance.
1737. 1738. 1739. 1740. } Four years' rent	180	0	0	Four years' tax, intereſt, &c.	98	6	8	166 14 7

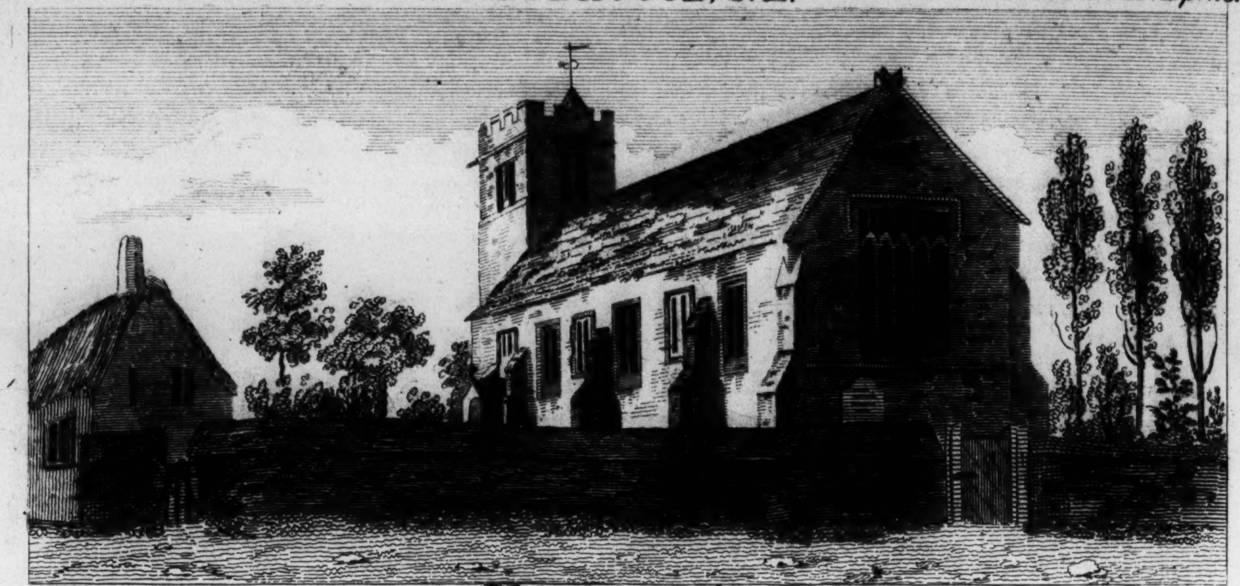
N. B. About this time ſome money was diſtributed for the poor annuitants; but, as the ſum is known only to themſelves, on their producing proper vouchers to whom by name, &c. diſtributed, &c. that will alſo be allowed, and ſtruck out of the charge.

Received.	£.	s.	d.	Paid.	£.	s.	d.	Balance.
1741. 1742. 1743. 1744. } Four years' rent	180	0	0	Four years' tax, intereſt, &c.	98	6	8	248 7 11

Specimen of the Woodhouſe account.

Received.	£.	s.	d.	Paid.	£.	s.	d.	Balance.
1727. The rents of the Vicardipards, due at Michaelmas —	26	10	0	Paid, as *per* account of Robert Fouldes the ſchoolmaſter,	27	2	11	In hands of truſtees.
—— Ditto of the School-cloſes, &c. — —	8	10	0					£. s. d. 3 12 0
Water rent — —	0	5	0					
1728. 1729. 1730. 1731. } Four years' rent of the premiſſes due at Michaelmas 1731	141	0	0	Paid, as *per* ditto account, for four years — —	120	0	11	24 11 1
1732. The rents due at Michaelmas — —	35	5	0	Paid the tax due at Michaelmas	3	4	0	
				Schoolmaſter's ſalary -	24	0	0	
				Apprenticing a boy —	4	0	0	26 17 1
				Chief rent — —	0	5	0	
				Mr. Herrick, for John Chapman's conveyance, —	1	10	0	

WOODHOUSE, S.E.



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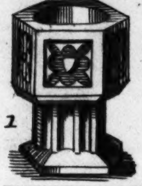

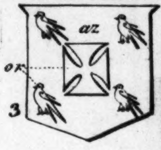

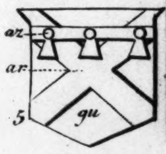

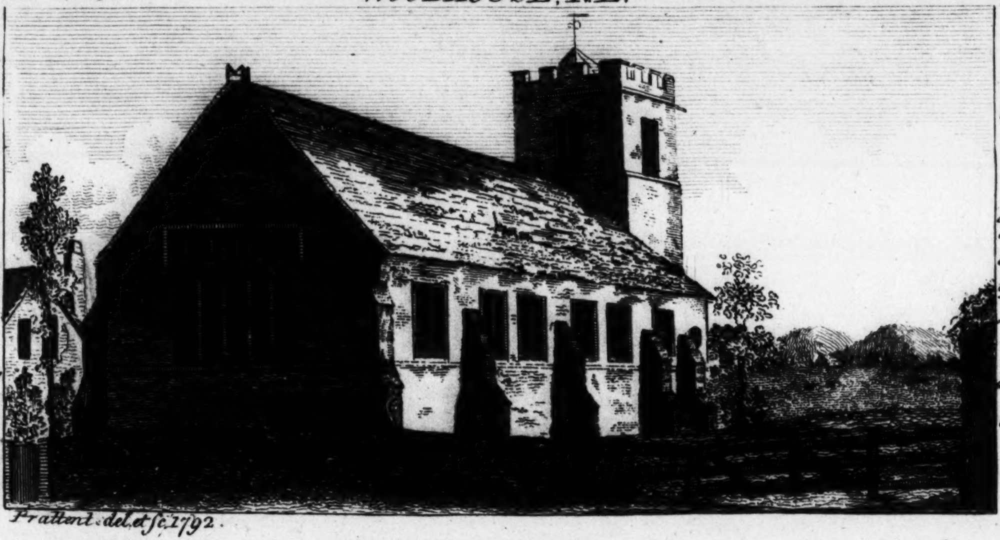

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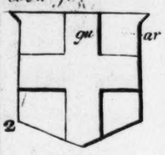

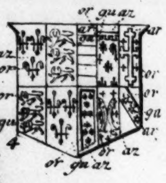
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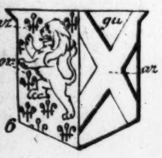
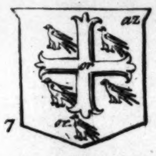
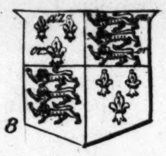
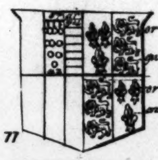
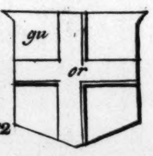


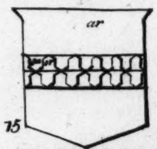
WOODHOUSE SCHOOL.

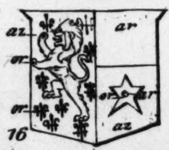








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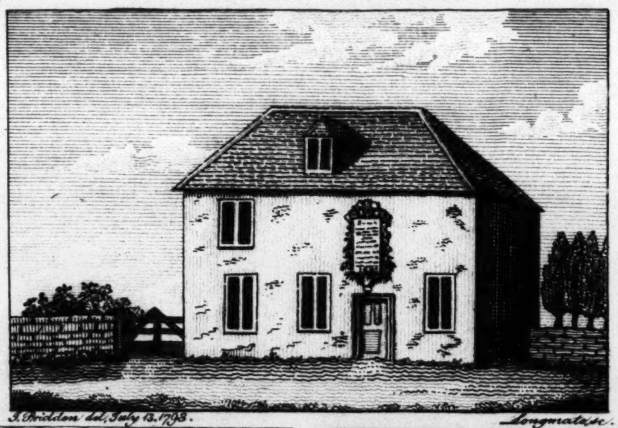

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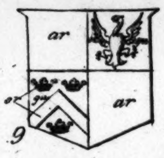

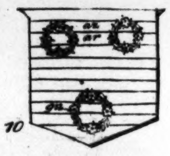

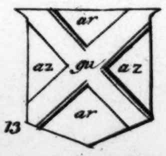
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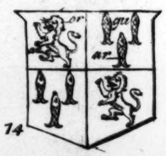

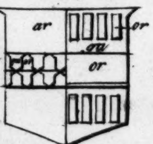
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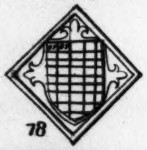
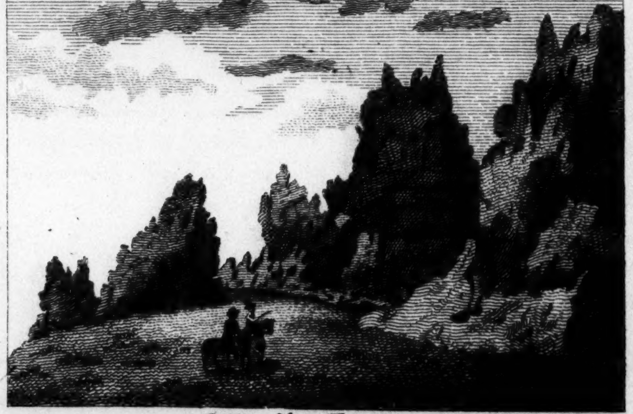
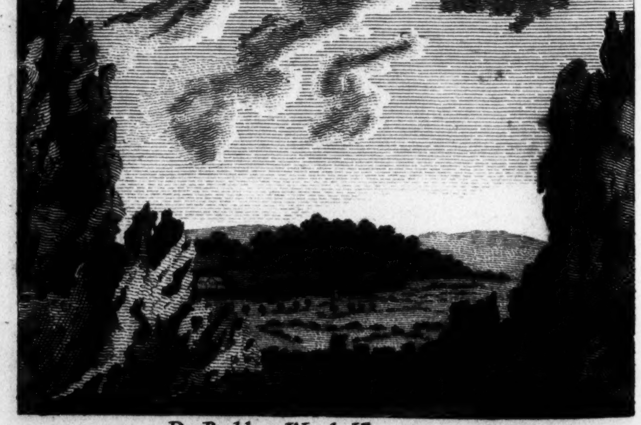
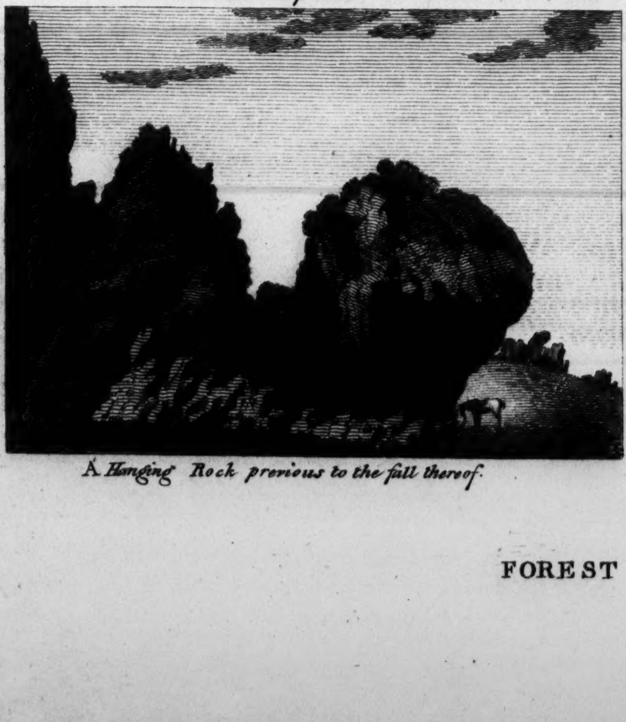




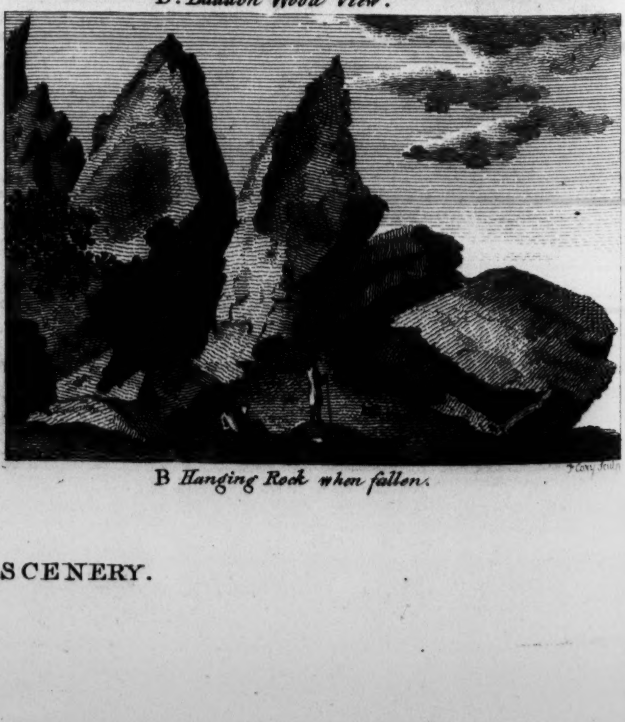
C. The Ship View.



D. Buddon Wood View.



A. Hanging Rock previous to the fall thereof.



B Hanging Rock when fallen.

FOREST SCENERY.

N. B. This year the truſtees received Mr. Hartop's balance, both of the Woodhouſe and London accounts, 79*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.*; which (or part of it) was diſtributed to the annuitants: but to whom by name, and in what proportions, may appear in their accounts.

Year	Received	£	s	d	Paid	£	s	d	£	s	d
1733.	The rents at Michaelmas	35	5	0	Paid the tax, chief rent, ſalary, and for apprenticing a boy, *ut ſupra*, — —	31	9	0	30	13	1

N. B. The old ſchool, two bays of good building, was removed into the Vicardipards (or *Victary Party*[1]), and a bay added for a dwelling-houſe; the charge of which is computed to have been about ....: towards which charge ſeveral parcels of wood were ſold off the eſtate; viz. one year, to the value of £20; at another time, £12, &c.; but the particular ſums, received and expended on account of this houſe, will appear in their account; and be allowed, if the building of it can be warranted by the deed of ſettlement.

Year	Received	£	s	d	Paid	£	s	d	£	s	d
1734. 1735. 1736. 1737. 1738.	Five years' rents due at Michaelmas 1738	176	5	0	The tax, ſchoolmaſter's ſalary, apprenticing a boy, and chief rent for 5 years, — —	157	5	0	49	13	1

N. B. No books and paper; no overplus paid to the poor.

Year	Received	£	s	d	Paid	£	s	d	£	s	d
1739. 1740. 1741. 1742. 1743. 1744.	Six years' rent due at Michaelmas 1744	211	10	0	Paid the ſalary, &c. as above, for ſix years — —	188	14	0	72	9	1

Woodhouſe.	£.	s.	d.	Beaumanor. £.	s.	d.	Charley. £.	s.	d.
Money raiſed for the poor, within the year ending at Eaſter 1776, —	92	14	8	17	13	4	5	5	0
Expended in county rates, &c.	2	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0
——— on the poor, —	90	14	8	0	0	0	5	5	0
Rent of workhouſe and habitations,	4	9	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Expended in litigations, — —	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	13	0
Money raiſed for 1783, —	122	19	6	No poor.			4	18	3
——— 1784, —	113	0	3				4	18	3
——— 1785, —	128	19	5				2	9	2
Medium of theſe three years,	121	13	0				4	1	10
——— of county-expences,	2	16	8				0	0	0
——— of expences not relating to the poor, repairs of churches, roads, &c.	0	0	0				0	0	0
——— of nett annual expences,	118	16	4				4	1	10
——— of attending on magiſtrates,	3	4	11				0	11	6
——— of entertainments at meetings,	1	2	3				0	3	4
——— of law expences, —	3	13	4				0	0	0
——— of ſetting the poor to work,	0	0	0				0	0	0

The Woodhouſe conſtable and pariſh officers are taken alternately, one year from Beaumanor hold, and ſworn in at Beaumanor court; the next year one taken from Barrow hold, and ſworn in at Barrow court.

The tithes, great and ſmall, all belong to *William Herrick*, eſq.

It has been cuſtomary at Beaumanor to give, on Valentine's day, a penny to every child who comes to Beaumanor Hall from Woodhouſe and the Eaves. About 15 years back they amounted to about 50; for the laſt two years upwards of 100 have had Valentines.

Woodhouſe maintains its own poor. A workhouſe was built a few years ſince in the Foreſt near Woodhouſe Eaves, and a piece of ground incloſed round the workhouſe.

A meeting-houſe for General Baptiſts has been lately built in Woodhouſe Eaves.

The CHAPEL (See Plate XVII.).

In 1220 and earlier, long before there was any chapel in this hamlet, the monks of the abbey of St. *Severus* poſſeſſed all the great and ſmall tithes of Woodhouſe; except only the offerings on the chief holidays, Peter-pence, and wax-ſhot.

The whole of the tithes here were afterwards purchaſed by the abbot and convent of St. *Mary de Pratis*; who conſequently poſſeſſed the tithes of all the lands, leys, and meadows, eſtimated at about twelve loads, and worth more than 10*s.* a year; all which, with the tithes of the mill, they demiſed, with their tithe-barn, to *Robert Hele*, for an annual rent of £4.

They had beſides the tithes of Brakleykar, worth 4*s.* a year, and the whole of the Peter-pence.

The ground on which the tithe-barn was ſituated, the gift of *William* the ſon of *Gerard*, was 7 perches and 8 feet long, and 6 perches wide; for which they paid an annual acknowledgement of 4*d.*

About the year 1235, the abbot and convent gave permiſſion to *Geoffrey Deſpenſer* and his heirs, to build a chapel at his farm (*fundum*) called *Little Haw* (which muſt have been part of the hamlet of Woodhouſe) within the pariſh of Barrow; and to employ a chaplain there to celebrate divine ſervice; but not to have the privilege of ringing a bell (*ſine campane pulſatione*[2]).

"In this place *Henry* lord *Beaumont* earl of *Boughan* and *Alice* his wife, by the licence of the abbot of *Leiceſter*, built a very fair and ſtately chapel of aſhler ſtone in 1338. It was again repaired in 1450; for I have ſeen a deed of covenants made between *Robert Farnham* of Quorndon, of the one part, and a certain Free-maſon, for the new building of the ſteeple and the repair of the church, dated the ſaid 28 Hen. VI. It was then new glazed and repaired, as I ſhould gueſs by the arms of king Henry VI. ſtanding in the Eaſt window of the chapel, and at the coſts and charges (for the moſt part) of the viſcount *Beaumont*, as it ſhould ſeem by the coats and matches in the ſaid windows, and his badges the Elephant and the Lion carved in wood upon the foremoſt poſts of the ſeats, all which are curiouſly and neatly performed as in any place which I have ſeen[3]."

This chapel, dedicated to St. *Mary*, conſiſts of a low tower (which in 1552 contained two bells, as it does at preſent); a South porch; a nave, and chancel, to which the aſcent is by two ſteps; and Mr. Burton's account of its firſt foundation is confirmed by the following extract from Charyte's Rentale:

"Fundatio & compoſitio capelle de Woodhouſe.

"Memorandum, quòd abbas Leic' & ejuſdem loci conventus, ad ſpecialem rogatum nobilis viri đni Henrici de Bellomonte, &c. & đne Alicie uxoris ſue, conceſſit permittere, quantum in eis eſt, dictos đnum Henricum & Aliciam alioſque inhabitantes hamelettam de Wodhows, ut poſſint in predictâ hamelettâ unam capellam conſtruere, & unum tantummodò capellanum in eâdem celebraturum habere in futurum; diebus iſtis exceptis; ſcil', diebus Natalis Dñi, Sc̃i Thome Martyris doct', in Ramis Palmarum, diebus Paſce, Pentecoſte, Sc̃e Trinitatis, Omnium Sanctorum, dicti capellanus & parochiani de Wodhows debent intereſſe divinis in eccleſiâ de Baro memoratâ; diebus verò Circumciſionis Dñi, Epiphanie, Purificationis, die Cinerum, die Jovis in Cenâ Dñi, Paraſceves, Aſcenſionis Dñi, in feſtis Corporis Chriſti, Aſſumptionis, Conceptionis, Annunciationis beate Marie, vel aliquo dierum ſeu feſtorum prenominatorum, nullus in dictâ capellâ celebrabit; ſed in omnibus feſtis ſuperiùs memoratis ipſa capella clauſa maneat. Nullum ſacramentum in dictâ capellâ miniſtrabit, caſibus à jure permiſſis duntaxat exceptis. Item ſingulis annis futuris binâ vice, diebus Dominicis vel feſtivis, in prefatâ capellâ, cùm major populi multitudo convenerit, hanc indenturam exponet publicè in vulgari. Item nullus capellanus ibi deputandus eſt, niſi priùs per prefatos parochianos abbati & conventui preſentetur, ſuper vitâ & moribus, & ceteris ſui ſtatûs conditionibus, examinandus; &, ſi meruerit, admittendus eſt ad prefatam cantariam. Item dicti parochiani omnia & ſingula dictis capelle & cantarie, tam in libris, veſtimentis, ceteriſque ornamentis, & quibuſcunque aliis neceſſaria, toto tempore dicte capelle habende, ſumptibus ſuis propriis invenient condecentèr.

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[1] Victary Party, which is ſituated near Buddon wood, was conveyed, by William Herrick, eſq. in the time of Charles II. to Mr. Thomas Rawlins, the founder of Woodhouſe ſchool, who made it a part of that endowment. Storer's Farm in Barrow paſſed alſo from the Herrick family to the ſame perſon.

[2] See p. 87.

[3] Burton, p. 315.

Multe ſunt alie ordinationes in predictâ fundatione & compoſitione, que non hìc ſcribuntur. Et, ſi contingat quòd tractu temporis per dictos parochianos ſeu capellanum aliquod prejudicium de iſtâ permiſſione dictis abbati & conventui, vel eccleſie de Baro, accidat in futurum, vel capellanus premiſſa capitula, ut premittitur, non obſervaverit, ſeu juramentum facere noluerit vel diſtulerit, &c. ceſſet omninò dicta cantaria, nec ſit aliquis capellanus ibidem de cetero, &c. Dat' anno Dñi MCCCXXXVIII [1]."

" Forma juramenti capellani de Wodhows, faciend' đno abbati.

In Dei nomine, amen. Ego Johannes Hulcok, de Barwe, capellanus, conductus ad celebrandum in capellâ de Wodhows, quamdiu ibidem ſtetero & celebravero, vobis abbati & conventui, & ſucceſſoribus veſtris, obediens ero in licitis & canonicis mandatis, paritèr & fidelis; & indenturam ſuper fundationem dicte capelle factam, & ſigillis đni Henrici de Beumont & offic' đni archidiaconi Leyc' conſignatam, firmitèr & fidelitèr ex parte meâ obſervabo [in omnibus capitulis capellanum ibidem celebrantem contingentibus qualitèrcunque]; ſicut Deus me adjuvet, et ſancta Dei evangelia. Acta ſunt hec VI non. Octobris, aº Dñi MCCCXXXIX. in parvâ aulâ abbathie Leic'; preſentibus, fratre Ric̃o de Caſtelton, magiſtro Joh̄e de Hathre, Thomâ de Thurmaſton, & Henrico de Burſtall.

" Mem, quòd anno Dñi MCCCCXXXXIIII°, XXVII° die menſis Novembris, đnus Richardus Beſton, capellanus de Wodhows, fecit fidelitatem in domo capitulari monaſterii Leic', đno Gilberto abbati ejuſdem monaſterii, ſecundùm formam cujuſdam indenture indè pleniùs confectam; preſentibus ibidem Joh̄e Peney priore, đno Wiłło Charite quondam priore, đno Joh̄e Nores, & đno Ric̃o Palet capellano, cum aliis [2]."

The chapel of Woodhouſe has twice had the benefit of Queen Anne's bounty; which about four years ago was laid out, by the Rev. Thomas Hudſon, in the purchaſe of eleven acres of land in Quorndon field, near what was called the Moors, not far from the river Soar, and now lets for 22 guineas *per annum.*

The Rev. John Boyer was preſented to the perpetual curacies of Woodhouſe and Quorndon in 1799 by the vicar of Barrow, in whom the right of appointment is veſted.

In the windows of this chapel remain the following coats of arms, &c. engraved in Plate XVII.

Fig. 1. ſhews the font.

2. Argent, a croſs Gules; Hoſpital of *Burton Lazars.*

3. Azure, a croſs patée between four martlets Or; *Pleſſington.*

4. Quarterly, *France* and *England*; impaling, Quarterly, 1. Barry of eight, Argent and Gules, *Hungary*; 2, Azure, ſemé of fleur de lis Or, a label of three points Gules, *Naples*; 3. Argent, a croſs croſslet between four croſſes humette Or, *Jeruſalem*; 4. Azure, ſemé of fleur de lis Or, a border Gules, *Anjou*; 5. Azure, ſemé of croſs croſslets fitché, and two barbels adorſed and erect Or, Barré; 6. Or, on a bend Gules, three eaglets Argent, *Lorrain:* King *Henry* VI. and queen *Margaret*, daughter of Renatus king of Naples and Sicily [3].

5. Gules, a ſaltire Argent, a label of three points Azure, charged with three harts, *Nevil.*

6. Azure, ſemé of fleur de lis, a lion rampant Or, *Beaumont*; Gules, a ſaltire Argent, *Nevil* of *Raby.*

7. Azure, a croſs flory between five martlets Or, king *Edward* the Elder.

8. Quarterly, *France* and *England*, king *Edward* VI.

9. Quarterly, 1. and 4. Or; 2. Gules, an eagle diſplayed Or; 3. Gules, a chevron between three ducal coronets.

10. Barry of twelve Argent and Azure, three chaplets Gules, *Grayſtock.*

11. Quarterly of ſix; 1. defaced; 2. Azure, ten bezants, 4. 3. 2. and 1; a label; 3. Barry of eight, Argent and Azure; 4. 5. and 6. defaced; impaling, Quarterly, *France* and *England.*

12. Gules, a croſs Or, *Burnaville.*

13. Per ſaltire Arg. and Azure, a ſaltire Gules, *Gage.*

14. Quarterly, 1. and 4. Or, a lion rampant Azure, *Percy*; 2. and 3. Gules, three lucies erect Argent, *Lucy.*

15. Argent, a feſs Vaire, Or and Gules, *Herrick.*

16. *Beaumont*; impaling, Per feſs, Argent and Azure; in baſe a mullet Argent, round pierced Or.

17. *Herrick*; impaling, Gules, a feſs between ten billets Or, *May.*

18. Checqué, Or and Argent.

The following arms alſo (Plate XVIII.) are either at preſent in this chapel, or are deſcribed as formerly there by Burton:

19. On an atchievement: *Herrick*, with eſcutcheon of pretence; Quarterly, 1. and 4. *Gage*; 2. and 3. Gules, a chevron Vaire, between three ducal coronets Or. Creſt, a buffalo's head couped, gorged with a chaplet.

20. Is deſcribed on the monument, p. 158.

21. *Heanes*; ſee p. 117.

22. *Beaumont*; impaling, Azure, three cinquefoils Or, lord *Bardolph.*

23. Azure, three garbs Or, *Comin* earl of *Boughan.*

24. A banner Or, a pennon Gules, count *D'Auverne.*

25. Azure, two bars Or, *Burdett.*

26. Or, two bars Azure, an orle of martlets Gules, *Paynell.*

27. Or, a ſaltire Azure.

28. Lord *Bardolph.*

29. Quarterly, Gules and Argent, in the firſt quarter an eagle diſplayed Or, *Phelip.*

30. Vert, an eſcutcheon within an orle of martlets Or, *Erpingham.*

31. Per pale, Argent and Vert, an elephant bearing a caſtle on his back Or, *Corbet.*

32. Quarterly, *France* and *England*, *Edward* duke of *York*; impaling, Gules, a ſaltire Argent, *Nevil.*

33. Gules, three lions paſſant guardant, in pale Or, a label Argent, *Edward* duke of *York*; impaling *Nevil.*

34. *Nevil.*

35. Quarterly, *France* and *England*, within a border Argent, *Humphrey* duke of *Glouceſter*; impaling *Nevil.*

36. Gules, a ſaltire Argent; a label gobony, Argent and Azure, *Nevil.*

37. Gules, a ſaltire Argent, charged with a pellet, *Nevil* earl of *Saliſbury.*

38. Gules, a ſaltire Argent, charged with a mullet Sable, *Nevil.*

39. Gules, a ſaltire Argent, charged with rings in-

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[1] Charyte's Rentale, fol. cxlvii. b. cxlviii. a.

[2] Ibid. fol. cxlix.

[3] Sandford's Genealogical Hiſtory of Kings, ſays, p. 291, " Reyner duke of Anjou, titular king of Jeruſalem, Sicilie, Aragon, Valance, &c."

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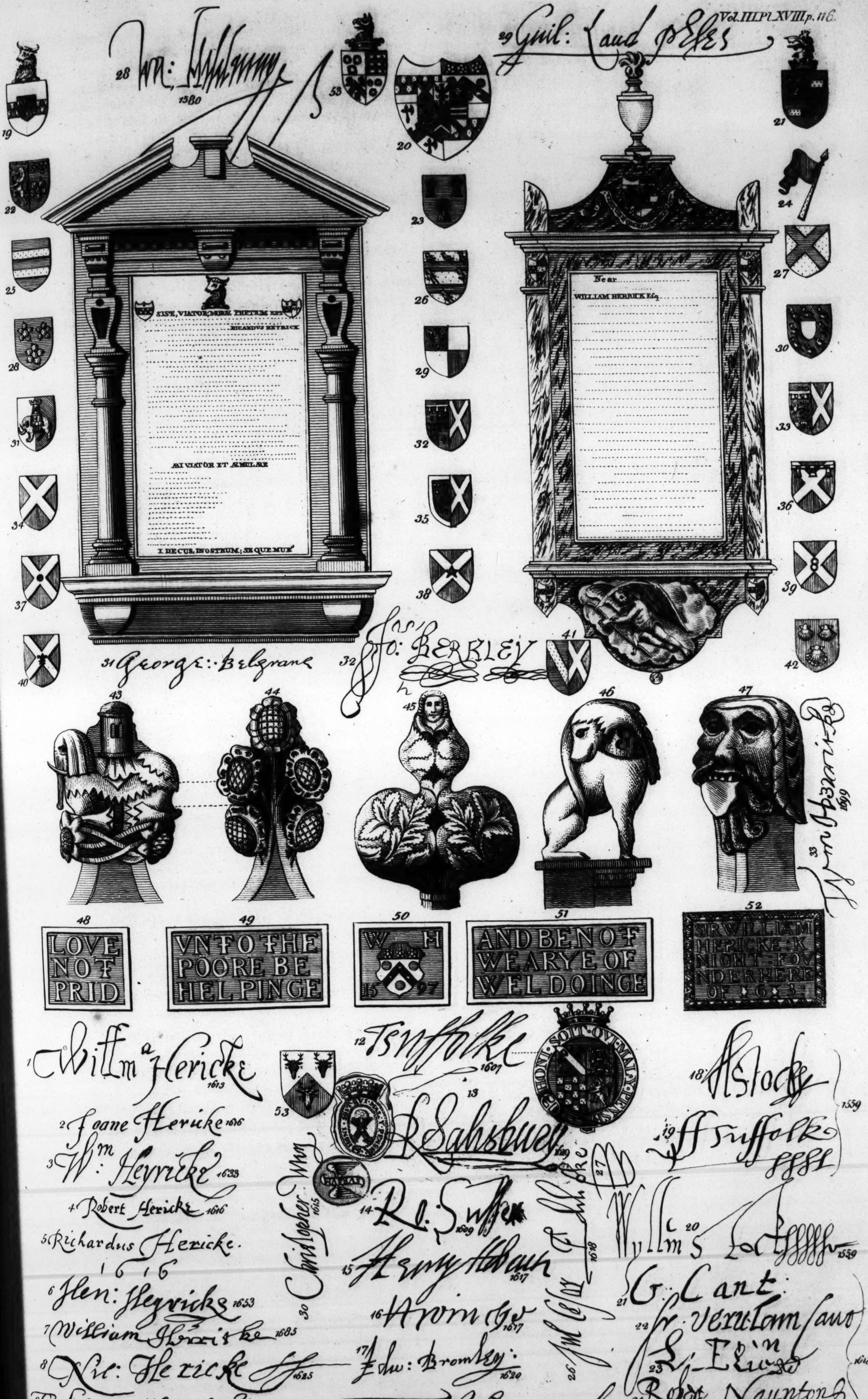
28 Wm: 1380
29 Guil: Laud
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SISTE, VIATOR, MERÆ PRETIUM EST
RICARDUS HEYRICK
ABI VIATOR ET ÆMULARE
I DECUS, I NOSTRUM; SEQUEMUR
Near
WILLIAM HERRICK Esq.
31 George : Belgrave
32 Jo: Berkley
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
33 Wm Heyricke 1599
LOVE NOT PRID
VNTO THE POORE BE HELPINGE
W H 1597
AND BE NOT WEARYE OF WEL DOINGE
SIR WILLIAM HERICKE KNIGHT FOVNDER HEREOF 163
1 Willm Hericke 1613
2 Joane Hericke 1616
3 Wm: Heyricke 1633
4 Robert Hericke 1616
5 Richardus Hericke. 1616
6 Hen: Heyricke 1653
7 William Herricke 1685
8 Nic: Hericke 1625
9 Thomas Heyricke 1693
10 Will, Herrick 1725
11 Tho: Herrick 1725
12 T Suffolke 1607
13 R Salisbury 1609
14 Ro: Sussex 1609
15 Henry Hobart 1617
16 Arundel 1617
17 Edw: Bromley: 1620
18 Astocke
19 T Suffolk 1559
20 Wyllm's 1559
21 G: Cant
22 Fr: Verulam Canc
23 L Elin
24 Robt Naunton 1618
25
26 1618
27
30 Christopher 1615
HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE

Longmate. delt et sculpt 1797.

terlaced and croſt, Sable, *Nevil*.

40. Gules, a ſaltire Argent, charged with a fleur de lis Sable, *Nevil*.

41. Azure, a bend Or, *Scrope*; impaling, *Nevil*.

42. Gules, three eſcallops Arg. *Dacres* of *Gilleſland*.

At the end of the open ſeats are ſeveral carved figures, arms of *Corbet*, &c. fig. 43—47.

On the South ſide of the chancel is a ſmall locker; and on an antient pew belonging to the *Herricks* are theſe ſentences, in raiſed letters; fig. 48—51.

LOVE	VNTO THE	W. H.	AND BE NOT
NOT	POORE BE	(Arms)	WEARYE OF
PRID.	HELPINGE.	1597.	WEL DOINGE.

At the Weſt end of the chapel is a neat gallery, having in front the arms of *Herrick* ſingle; alſo of *Herrick* impaling *May*; and, on a ſmall board, in gold letters; fig. 52:

"SIR WILLIAM
HERICKE : K
NIGHT : FOV
NDER : HERE
OF : 1613 :"

On the pulpit are the arms of *Herrick*; and,

EX DONO WILL'MI MILITIS, DOMINI
BENIGNI HEYRICKE, ANNO 1615.

At the back of the pulpit:

I COR. IX. 16.
VE MIHI SI NON E-
VANGELIZAVERO.

On the ſounding-board:

HARKEN VNTO THE
WORD OF THE LORD.

On the front of the reading-deſk:

THEY THAT LOVE GOD SPEAKE
WILL HEARE HIS WORD. TRVTH.
HEARKEN VNTO THE
WORDE OF GOD.

Thomas Holmes, of Belton, gent. in 1736, gave to this chapel a ſilver flaggon; and the late Mrs. Herrick of Beaumanor, in 1778, gave a handſome crimſon velvet cuſhion[1] for the pulpit, with a broad gold lace, and a deep valance richly fringed; on which is written, in letters of gold, VIRTUS NOBILITAT.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

Under the gallery is a flat ſtone to the memory of Mrs. Anne Herrick, who died in 1655; and on a tablet over the communion-table is a character of the ſame lady. [Both theſe are given in the memoirs of the family, p. 157.]

Another flat ſtone within the rails of the altar (with the arms of *Herrick*) records the interment of William Herrick, eſq. in 1705.

Three other flat ſtones, belonging to the *Herrick* family, are ſo worn as not to be eaſily legible.

A handſome mural monument has lately been erected (ſee p. 158.) for the late William Herrick, eſq. who died in 1773; and for whom an atchievement is placed in the chapel, as deſcribed in fig. 19. p. 116.

On flat ſtones in the nave:

1. "Here lieth interred
the body of William Rawlins, ſen. gent.
who departed this life the 31ſt day of March,
A. D. 1696, and in the 79th year of his age."

2. "Here lieth interred the body of Thomas Rawlins;
who diſtinguiſhed himſelf by various charities,
diſpenſed both in his life and at his death;
a particular account of which is given on a fair
monument erected at the free-ſchool
of his donation near to this place,
with the juſt view of perpetuating his worthy memory.
He died on the 30th day of September, 1712,
in the 70th year of his age."

3. "Here lieth the body of Mary the
wife of Thomas Chapman, of Quorn,
who departed this life the 5th day of July, 1708,
in the 39th year of her age."

4. "Here lieth the body of Thomas Chapman,
ſon of Joſeph Chapman by Frances his wife,
who departed this life Auguſt the 13th day, A. D.
1720, aged 53 years."

5. "Here lieth the body of Mary Holmes,
the wife of Thomas Holmes, late of Belton, gent.
who departed this life April 4, A. D. 1731.
Here alſo lieth the body of the aboveſaid
Thomas Holmes, gent.
who departed this life Feb. 28, 1748, aged 83 years.
He gave to the chapel of Woodhouſe
a ſilver tankard and a communion-cloth."

6. Quarterly, 1. and 4. . . . . . three creſcents . . . . *Heanes*; 2. and 3. . . . . . . a feſs . . . . Creſt, out of a mural coronet . . . . . a herald tiger's head; Plate XVIII. fig. 21.

"Here lieth the body of Edward Heanes,
who departed this life the 15th of July, 1749,
aged 74 years.
Here alſo lieth the body of Mary, the
wife of Edward Heanes, and daughter of
Skinner Ryther, of Bingham in Nottinghamſhire.
She departed this life the 8th of July, 1763,
aged 78 years."

7. Arms the ſame as the laſt.
"Sacred to the memory of Edward Heanes, gent.
ſon of the late Edward Heanes, gent.
and Mary his wife.
He departed this life the 1ſt day of November, 1789,
aged 72 years."

8. "Here lieth the body of Mr. Thomas Heanes,
ſon of the late Mr. Edward and Mary Heanes.
He departed this life the 10th of January, 1779,
aged 59 years."

9. "Here lieth the body of Mrs. Elizabeth Heanes,
daughter of the late Mr. Edward and Mary Heanes.
She departed this life the 12th of November, 1785,
aged 69 years."

10. "Beneath are conſigned to earth's receſs
the mortal remains of Mary Heanes,
daughter of Edward Heanes, gent. and Mary his wife.
She departed this life the 18th day of December,
1794, aged 85 years."

11. "Here lieth the body of Thomas Steviſon,
who was ſervant to William Herrick, of
Beaumanor, eſq. and his father, near 50 years.
He departed this life the 29th of Auguſt, 1750,
aged 75 years."

12. "Here lieth the body of Ann Pymme,
who was houſe-keeper to William Herrick, eſq.
of Beaumanor, near 30 years,
who departed this life the 28th of Auguſt, 1771,
aged 70 years."

13. "Here lie the remains of
Harriott, Sarah, and Daniel Chapman,
the offspring of Daniel and Suſanna Chapman.
Harriott Chapman died Jan. 21, 1794, aged 4 years.
Sarah Chapman died on December 2d, 1795,
aged 8 years.
Daniel Chapman died on February 9th, 1796,
aged 4 months."

In the church-yard:

"Beneath are interred the remains of

John Gaze,	Sarah Gaze
late of	his wife,
Beaumanor Park,	who died the
who departed this life	13th day of July,
the 22d of July, 1788,	1788,
aged 87 years."	aged 69."

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[1] It is remarkable that this cuſhion did not arrive from London till a few days after this lady's death; and the firſt uſe that was made of it was at her funeral ſermon. The chalice and paten, given by ſir William Herrick in 1610 (ſee p. 111), which had been new gilt at her expence, arrived at the ſame time. She left, by will, five pounds to the poor of Woodhouſe; and five pounds, to put out a poor boy apprentice from the town of Woodhouſe; which ſums were paid according to the intention of the donor.

Extracts from the Regiſter Book, on the back of which is written, "Woodhouſe Regiſter from 1623 to 1706. This Regiſter begins when the chapel was firſt founded [*i. e.* conſecrated]; before which perſons baptized—married—in the Regiſter of Quorndon."

ADRIAN FOULDES, } Churchwardens.
ROBERT NOVIE, }

In 1633, Henry Coleman was curate.

Richard Rabye, John Smalye, Churchwardens.

Anthony Beveridge occurs curate in 1634.

Thomas Ludford, Thomas Rawlins, Churchwardens.

"Anno Domini 1634. Antonio Beveregio munere preſbyterati 1610 pfungente."

From 1642 to 1651 ſome leaves of the Regiſter are loſt; and from 1651 to 1661 one alſo is loſt.

From 1662 to 1705 every page is ſigned Edward Callis, clerk; no curate mentioned. (He was the pariſh clerk.)

Charles Lynes was curate in 1710.

J. Nixon was curate in 1763.

Thomas Hudſon, curate of Woodhouſe and Quorndon, died Jan. 30, 1798.

MARRIAGES.

James Lancaſhire, gent. and Dorothy Hericke, gentlewoman, married the 1ſt day of July, 1628.

Per me, R. JUES, de WOODHOUSE, Curate.

Mr. Beaumont Pight and Elizabeth Hericke June 25, 1633.

James Tomſon and Chriſtian Heyrick, Thurſday, Feb. 20, 1696.

Robert Bunnys, of Mountſorell, and Elizabeth Farnham, of Woodhouſe, Nov. 30, 1701.

Mr. Benjamin Farnham and Sarah Farnham, of Quorndon, May 14, 1703.

Edward Prior and Philippa Farnham, both of Quorndon, were joined in marriage per me Charles Lynes, curate, with licence, Oct. 2, 1710.

John Heyrick, of Beaumanor, married Elizabeth Thirnby, of Beaumont Leyes, Sept. 21, 1715.

Thomas Hartopp, eſq. and Mrs. Ann Brown, April 18, 1724. [This was a ſecond wife.]

Mr. William Stevens and Mrs. Ann Farnham, both of Quorndon, Jan. 26, 1738.

BAPTISMS.

Suſanna Fouldes, daughter of Margaret Fouldes, the 9th day of Julie, 1623.

Thomas Branſon, ſon of Clement Branſon, the 7th of September, 1623.

Mary Lancaſhire, daughter of James Lancaſhire, the 18th day of June, 1629.

Elizabeth Pight, daughter of Beaumont Pight, the laſt of May, 1634.

Rebecca Beveridge, daughter of Mr. Anthony Beveridge, curate, and Judith his wife, Aug. 4, 1635.

Frances Heyrick, daughter of William Heyrick, eſq. on Tueſday, October 27, 1663.

Mary, the daughter of William Heyrick, eſq. and Frances his wife, Thurſday, Sept. 14, 1665.

Chriſtian, the daughter of William Heyrick, of Beaumanor, eſq. on Friday, Feb. 8, 1666.

Thomas, the ſon of Thomas Heyrick and of Suſannah his wife, Sept. 4, 1668.

Thomas, the ſon of William Heyrick of Beaumanor, eſq. February 9, 1693.

Dorothy, daughter of Robert Bunnys, gent. and Elizabeth his wife, Sept. 18, 1716.

Mary[1], daughter of Chiverton Hartopp, eſq. and Catharine his wife, July 20, 1732.

Lucy, daughter of William Heyrick, eſq. and Lucy his wife, March 20, 1741.

Dorothy, daughter of William Heyrick, eſq. and Lucy his wife, Dec. 27 1743.

William, ſon of William Heyrick, eſq. and Lucy his wife, March 4, 1745.

John, ſon of William Heyrick, eſq. by Lucy his wife, Nov. 12, 1749.

Thomas Bainbrigge Heyrick, third ſon of William Heyrick, eſq. and Lucy his wife, Dec. 8, 1754.

Lucy, firſt daughter of John and Anne Patchet, of Woodhouſe, April 11, 1760.

Lucy, ſecond daughter of John and Anne Patchet, baptized June 18, 1763.

Thomas, ſon of Daniel Chapman by Suſanna his wife, Dec. 26, 1771.

John, ſon of John and Ann Allen, Oct. 16, 1795.

Charlotte, daughter of John Hawkes, eſq. and Charlotte his wife, May 29, 1791.

Mary-Heane, daughter of George Watkinſon, gent. and Mary his wife, May 20, 1792.

William-John, ſon of John Hawkes, eſq. and Charlotte his wife, Sept. 2, 1792.

John, ſon of John Hawkes, eſq. and Charlotte his wife, Sept. 3, 1793.

Harriot, daughter of John Hawkes, eſq. and Charlotte his wife, October 17, 1794.

Ann, dau of John and Ann Allen, Auguſt 5, 1795.

Clara, daughter of John Hawkes, eſq. and Charlotte his wife, May 13, 1796.

Ann-Chriſtiana, daughter of George Watkinſon, gent. and Mary his wife, June 13, 1796.

BURIALS.

John Fouldes, the 24th day of May, 1623.

Ralph Ludford, the ſon of Thomas Ludford, the 3d day of December, 1623.

Mr. John Heyrick, the 9th of May, 1630.

Richard Jues, the 8th of March, 1632.

John Holmſtead, Oct. 30, 1635.

Frances, the daughter of William Heyrick, eſq. Wedneſday, January 20, 1664.

William Heyrick the elder, of Beaumanor, eſq. Friday the 16th day of February, 1671.

Thomas Heyrick, June 5, 1682.

Will. Rawlins, of Burley, gent. the 2d of Apr. 1696.

William Heyrick, eſq. the 9th day of December, 1705, being Sunday.

Mr. Thomas Rawlins, the 4th of October, 1712.

N. B. See Woodhouſe-ſchool, p. 112.

Mrs. Mary Bennet, relict of Peter Bennet, Oct. 12, 1713.

Thomas Chapman, Aug. 15, 1720.

John, ſon of Mr. John Herrick, Dec. 6, 1723.

Mr. John Heyrick, June 17, 1724.

Mrs. Mary Herrick, widow, Oct. 25, 1727.

Mr. William Bainbridge Heyrick, Jan. 20, 1733.

Mrs. Holbrook, Sept. 4, 1736.

Mr. William Heyrick, March 14, 1741.

Mr. John Boley, Aug. 7, 1744.

Elizabeth, wife of Robert Bunnys, of Mountſorrel, Jan. 21, 1745.

Dorothy, daughter of William Heyrick, eſq. and Lucy his wife, Sept. 17, 1745.

Dorothy, daughter of William Heyrick, eſq. and Lucy his wife, June 9, 1747.

Thomas Holmes, gent. March 1, 1748.

Dorothy, relict of William Heyrick, late of Beaumanor, eſq. July 7, 1749.

Mr. Edward Heane, ſenior, late from Bingham in Nottinghamſhire, July 12, 1749.

Thomas Stevenſon, Aug. 31, 1750.

Mary, the wife of Abbot Lewin, was buried November the 4th, 1754. N. B. The above Mary Lewin was moſt inhumanly and barbarouſly murthered by Abbot Lewin, her ſaid huſband, on a private difference betwixt them, on the firſt day of November in the year above-written.

Mrs. Anne Heyrick, of Beaumanor, Jan. 22, 1759.

Lucy, dau. of John and Ann Patchet, June 7, 1760.

Mrs. Mary Heane, widow, July 12, 1763.

Dorothy Bunnys buried in Woodhouſe chapel the 20th of June, 1769.

Anne Pym, Aug. 14, 1771.

William Heyrick, of Beaumanor, eſq. died Sept. 27; and was buried on Saturday Oct. 2, 1773, in the 85th year of his age.

Lucy Heyrick, wife of William Heyrick, eſq. of Beaumanor, died March 25, and was buried on Saturday, March 28, 1778, in the 64th year of her age.

Thomas Heane, gent. died Jan. 14, 1779.

Mrs. Eliz. Heane, gentlewoman, Nov. 16, 1785.

Mr. Edward Heane, gent. died Nov. 1, and was buried Nov. 6, 1789.

Mrs. Mary Heane, died Dec. 18, and was buried Dec. 26, 1794.

Harriot, daughter of Daniel and Suſanna Chapman, Jan. 21, 1794.

Daniel, ſon of D. and Suſ. Chapman, Feb. 10, 1796.

Harriot, daughter of Daniel and Suſanna Chapman, Feb. 13, 1797.

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[1] This excellent lady is now the Counteſs Howe, and mother of Lady Sophia-Charlotte Curzon. The principal front of the houſe in which ſhe was born, being lately pulled down, is preſerved as a curioſity in Plate XXIV. fig. 4. The old garden-front, built of foreſt-ſtone, is preſerved.

CHARITABLE BENEFACTIONS.

Table I.

Thomas Wood[1], gent. gave £47. to William Herrick, eſq. Chriſtopher Smalley, Thomas Bennett, and Robert Foulds, truſtees, appointed by his will to be laid out in a purchaſe, the rents and profits whereof were to be divided at the diſcretion of the truſtees once a year, for ever, among poor houſekeepers of the town of Woodhouſe, who do not receive any collection or allowance from the pariſh. A cloſe or parcel of ground, called *Smithie Cloſe*, in the townſhip of Coſſington, was accordingly purchaſed with the above money December 24, 1690, now let at 40*s. per annum*, and veſted in truſt for the ſame charitable uſes, by a deed bearing date March 22, 1775, in the hands of William Herrick, eſq. of Beaumanor, Mr. Thomas Bennett of Kirkby Mallory, Mr. Henry Hind, of Swithland, and Miſs Sarah Bennett of Woodthorpe.

William Rawlins, of Burleigh Park, gent. gave by his will, dated March 26, 1696, a houſe and cloſe in Woodhouſe, containing by eſtimation, three acres and a half, and then occupied by William Page, at the clear yearly rent of £4. in truſt, to William Herrick, eſq. Charles Farnham, gent. William Tarlton, and Edward Crompton, for the purpoſe of putting out one poor boy, belonging to Woodhouſe or Woodhouſe Eves, an apprentice to ſome trade in London every five years for ever. The whole rents and profits of the ſaid eſtate are to be paid into the hands of the churchwardens and overſeers of the poor for the time being, and every five years to be by them laid out as an apprentice-fee in putting out the ſaid poor boy.

The preſent truſtees of this charity are, the Rev. Mr. Farnham, Edward Heanes, gent. Mr. Thomas Hind, and Robert Fouldes[2].

Table II.

Thomas Rawlins, of Woodhouſe, gent. by a ſingular act of generoſity, veſted an eſtate in Woodhouſe, during his life-time, in 1691, in truſt, for charitable uſes. He founded a free-ſchool in Woodhouſe, and endowed it with a ſalary of £21. *per annum*, for ever, payable out of the ſaid eſtate, for the education of 22 poor boys of Woodhouſe, 6 of Quorndon, and 6 of Barrow, in Engliſh, Latin, Writing, and Arithmetic. He gave alſo 40*s. per annum* more to be laid out in buying books and paper for the uſe of the ſaid poor boys. He alſo gave £20. *per annum*, to be added to a like ſum left by his father, and payable out of the ſame eſtate, towards raiſing a fund for putting a poor boy of Woodhouſe out an apprentice. The reſidue of the rents and profits of the ſaid eſtate he gave to the poor of Woodhouſe Eaves.

The ſame generous benefactor, at his death, in 1712, left the remainder of his eſtate and effects, conſiſting of two houſes, ſituate in the pariſh of St. Michael in the Querne, in Pater Noſter Row, London, by will, to other charitable uſes; among which he bequeathed £4. *per annum* to the poor of Woodhouſe and Woodhouſe Eaves, together with a third ſhare of the overplus rents and profits ariſing from the ſaid eſtates, after payment of the ſeveral charities.

The other particulars of the charities left by this worthy benefactor are preſerved upon a monument erected over the ſchool-door for that purpoſe.

The preſent truſtees (1791) are, Thomas Chapman of Quorndon, William Chapman, and George Watkinſon, gent. of Woodhouſe.

These Tables, together with the king's coat of arms, were put up at the expence of the pariſh.
"HENRY BRANSON and JOHN UPTON, churchwardens."

LITTLE HAW.

All that we now know of this place is, that it was within the pariſh of Barrow; apparently within the hamlet of Woodhouſe; and the reſidence of *Geoffrey le Deſpenſer*, who, about the year 1235, obtained permiſſion from the abbot and convent of St. *Mary de Pratis* to build a chapel there, and to have divine ſervice regularly performed, but not to have the privilege of ringing a bell.

"Mem', quòd abbas & conventus Leyc' conceſſerunt Galfrido Diſpenſatori & heredibus ſuis conſtruere capellam in fundo ſuo de Littlehawe, intra parochiam eccleſie de Barowe, & in eâdem capellanum divina officia celebrantem ſine campane pulſatione, &c. ut in compoſitione[3]."

The preciſe meaning of *Fundus* is left unexplained by ſir Henry Spelman; but in Coke upon Littleton[4] it is ſaid, "quòd olim dicebatur *fundus*, nunc *manerium* dicitur;" a definition not adequate. *Manerium* was frequently an *Honor*, or large ſeignory; which *fundus* never was. It ſeems to be a ſmall manor, yielding corn, &c. for the houſhold; and differs from *manerium*, which ſometimes ſignified a barony, ſometimes the manor-houſe, and ſometimes a town; but *fundus* has eſpecial reference to agriculture, and proviſions for the ſuſtenance of life[5].

With this idea, it ſeems not unlikely that the *fundus* of *Geoffrey le Deſpenſer*, on which he built the chapel, was a manor ſubordinate to that of Loughborough; and, if ſo, might have been the ſite of the chantry on which *Hugh Deſpenſer* earl of *Winton* afterwards ſettled a yearly penſion of five marks, to be paid out of the revenues of his manor; with 18*d.* more for wine and wax; and eight cart-loads of wood annually from the woods belonging to the manor; for ſecuring of all which to the chantry-prieſt an eſpecial order was iſſued by king Edward III. in 1329[6]; and the identical ſpot on which *Henry* lord *Beaumont* (who obtained the manor of Loughborough in 1336) thought proper to place the noble manſion which he afterwards called Beaumanor; and, if this be ſo, the chapel demoliſhed at Little Haw was replaced by that at Woodhouſe.

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[1] "Sept. 4, 1689, my balye, Thomas Wood, light of a fall of his horſe at Quorn Brigg, and died Sept. 10, 1689." From a memorandum of Mr. Herrick.

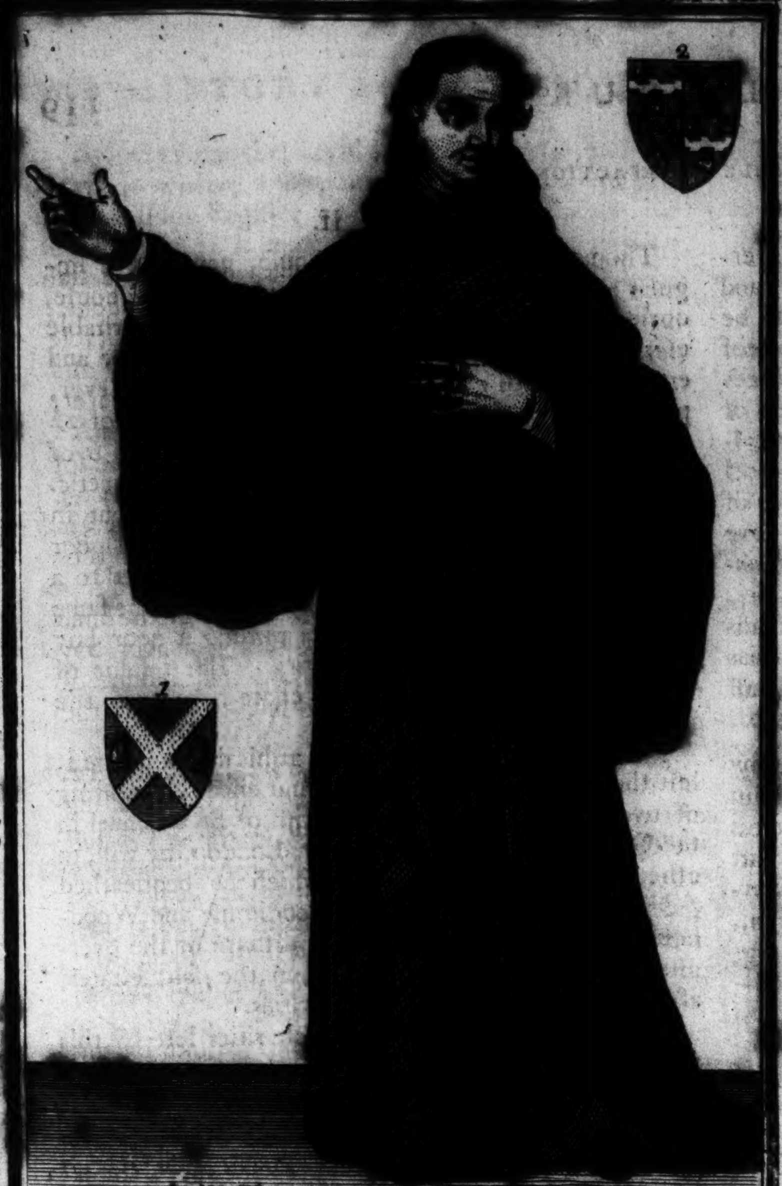
[2] Extracted from the original writings, April 12, 1777, by the Rev. Thomas Hudſon.

[3] Charyte's Rentale, fol. xv.

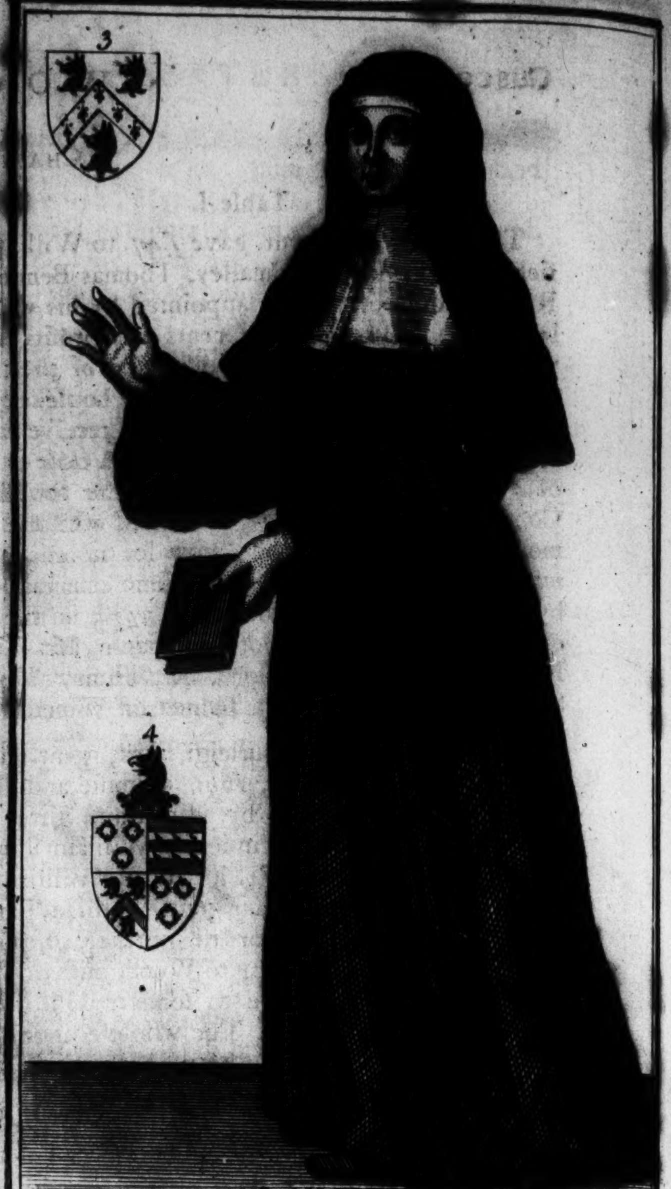
[4] Fol. 5.

[5] For this ingenious explanation I am indebted to the MSS. of Mr. Ruſſell.

[6] See hereafter, under Beaumanor, p. 134.



1. AN EREMITE AUGUSTINE OF CHARLEY.



2. AN EREMITE NUN.

C H A R L E Y,

though locally within the pariſh of Barrow, is a ſmall extraparochial hamlet, conſiſting of 10 farms, 18 houſes, and about 100 inhabitants; the ſoil very indifferent; and the roads exceedingly bad. It is ſituated in the moſt ſolitary part of the Foreſt of Charnwood, and was formerly ſurrounded by a thick wood. At the general ſurvey of 1086, it contained four ploughlands, which were at that time the property of *Hugh Lupus* earl of *Cheſter*, the Conqueror's nephew[1]; but then lay waſte, and their value unknown[2].

In the poſſeſſion of the earls of *Cheſter* this lordſhip remained till the time of *Ranulph de Meſchines*, the third earl of the Norman race, and nephew of Hugh Lupus; who conveyed the lordſhip of Charley, with Alderman Haw, the foreſt of Charnwood, and all ſuch woods as were adjoining to the Foreſt of Leiceſter, as well thoſe of the fee of Cheſter as his own proper woods (his park at Barrow excepted), to king Henry I; by whom they were re-granted to *Robert Boſſu* earl of *Leiceſter* and his heirs, to hold and enjoy the ſame in as ample manner as the Foreſt of Leiceſter was held of the king; ſo alſo whatſoever he held in the city of Leiceſter, both in demeſne and in fee[3].

"Henricus[4], Dei gratiâ, rex Anglie & dux Normannie, archiepiſcopis, epiſcopis, &c. ſalutem. Sciatis quia Ranulphus comes de Ceſtriâ dimiſit & conceſſit mihi habere in dominio Cernelegam, & Cernewodam, & Alderman-hagam, in defenſo, ſicut aliquod defenſum cariùs habeo, et omnia nemora que fuerant de feodo comitis de Ceſtriâ, que attingunt foreſtam Legreceſtrie, preter parcum ſuum, habere in defenſo, de waſtâ & de beſtiâ ſalvagiâ: ſicut autem predictus comes Ranulphus mihi hec dimiſit & conceſſit, ita et ego concedo Roberto comiti Legreceſtrie, habere hereditabiliter, cum alio feodo ſuo; & volo & præcipio ut benè & quietè & honorificè teneat, cum omnibus conſuetudinibus ſuis. Teſtibus; Theobaldo comite Bleſenſe, & Gualerano comite de Mellento, & Willielmo de Tano, & Nigello de Albini, & Willo de Luriaca, & Adamo de Portu, & Pagano filio Johis, & Gaufrido filio Pagani, & Andreâ de Baldement, & Roberto de Doneſtan-villâ. Apud Haveringas[5]."

By earl *Robert Boſſu*, who had founded in 1120, on Whittlebury foreſt, on the edge of Northamptonſhire, adjoining to the county of Bucks, the little priory of Luffield, aſſigning for that purpoſe "parvam landam que eſt inter Lumbreodam & Cepeleiam, ad manſiones & oratorium ibidem faciendum;" a grant was alſo made, "de aliâ terrâ de Cerneleiâ, tantum ad edificandum quantum ego convenienter conſiderabo per conſilium amicorum meorum[6]." To this priory of Luffield pope Alexander III, in 1174, confirmed "locum S. Mariæ de Charleiâ, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis[7]."

From *Robert Boſſu*, who died in 1168, this lordſhip deſcended to his ſon *Robert Blanchmaines* earl of *Leiceſter*; who, in the reign of Henry II, built a ſmall priory for Friers Eremites of the order of St. Auguſtin, to which, at the time of the foundation, was appropriated the church of Radcliffe on the Wreke; it being noticed in the Matriculus of biſhop Hugh Wells, in 1220, that the prior received from the vicar of that church an annual penſion of three ſhillings *ab antiquo*[8].

About the year 1210, a houſe at Donington on the Heath, which had been held by *Gilbert de Seis* under *William* the then prior of Charley, was conveyed by the earl of *Winton*, to *Robert de Ibſtoke:*

"Saherus de Quincy, com' Winton', ſalutem. Sciatis, quòd nos, ad conceſſionem & petitionem Margarete comitiſſe uxoris noſtre, & Roberti filii noſtri & heredis, conceſſimus Roberto de Ibſtoke meſſuagium in villâ de Dunenton, quod Gilbertus de Seis tenuit de domo de Charleâ, &c. Teſtibus; Willo priore de Charleâ, Robto Saraſceno, Willo de Senevill, Rico Sarraſcene, Warino de Snipeſton, Briano tunc foreſtario noſtro, Rogero Godebi, Reginaldo de Ibſtock, magiſtro Thomâ de Hetrâ[9]."

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[1] Of whom ſee under the Diſſertation on Domeſday, vol. I. p. liii.

[2] "In Cernelegâ 4 carucate terre. Vaſta eſt. Require precium." Domeſday, fol. 237. a. 1.

[3] Dugdale, Bar. Angl. vol. I. p. 39; ex veteri Cartulario Lirenſis cœnobii.

[4] Inter Record. Turr. London. (per Inſpeximus) in Rot. Pat. 29 Hen. VI.

[5] MS. Chetwynd.

[6] See Appendix to vol. I. p. 26.

[7] Tanner's Not. Mon. ex Dugdale, Mon. Angl. vol. I. p. 521. b.

[8] Burton, p. 231.

[9] The ſeal to this deed is the ſame as is engraved in vol. I. p. 99, Plate XII. fig. 10; and the reverſe the ſame as that of fig. 12.

In 1220, "Secundùm matriculum epiſcopi, patronus *Charley*, quondam heremitorum, comes Winton'. Ibi ſolent manere III fratres[1]."

Roger de Quincy earl of *Winton* and conſtable of *Scotland*[2] was then the owner of this lordſhip, by inheritance from *Saber de Quincy* his father, who had married *Margaret*, ſiſter and coheireſs of *Robert de Bellomont* earl of *Leiceſter*. In 1246, the earl of Winton obtained a confirmation grant[3]; and in 1270 died ſeiſed of the advowſon of the priory[4].

The arms of this priory were, Azure, a ſaltire, between in chief a ducal coronet, and in feſs two mitres Or. See Plate XIX. fig. 1; where the dreſs of one of the Friers Eremites of Charley is ſhewn; as is alſo the habit of an Eremite nun.

In 1271 it was found that *Eleanor de Vaux*, daughter of *William de Ferrariis* earl of *Derby*, and the third wife and relict of *Roger de Quincy* earl of *Winton*, held in dower the advowſon of Charley, Ulveſcroft, and Charnwood[5].

Sir *William de Ferrars*, knight, ſecond ſon of *William* earl of *Derby*, having at his father's death ſeated himſelf at Groby, became an eſpecial benefactor to this priory; to which, *inter alia*, he gave five acres and a half near their ſheep-fold, extending in length from the Black brook to the ditch near the wood of Challenge, and in breadth from the waſte of the lady *Helen de Zouch* to the waſte belonging to the pariſh of Barrow, for the purpoſe of enlarging the court-yard of the priory[6]; and in 1272, the prior of Charley obtained the king's confirmation of a grant of 30 acres of land in *le Milne-leghs*, which had been given by ſir *William de Ferrars*; and of a meſſuage in Shepeſhed, and the advowſon of the church of Markfield, given by *Alan la Zouch*[7], then the lord of Aſhby.

At Staunton under Bardon the priory of Charley had in 1279 four virgates of land, two of which were in the fee of the earl of *Winton*; the other two *de tenurâ Normannorum*[8]. Three of the prior's tenants held alſo five acres and a half there in free tenure; and ſix of his ſervants ſix acres more in villanage[9].

King Edward the Firſt, to recompence the ſervices of *Alexander Comin* earl of *Bucquan* in Scotland, who had greatly aſſiſted his deſigns againſt that kingdom during the time of the Baliols and Bruces, promoted a marriage between him and *Helen* one of the coheireſſes of *Roger de Quincy*; by which the earl of *Bucquain* obtained this lordſhip and a foreſt 20 miles in circumference; but, the family of *Comin* being entirely rooted out of Scotland by the Bruces for treachery to their native country, *Alexander* the ſon of the great *Comin* retired to his eſtate at Charley; and, having three daughters, married *Alice* the eldeſt of them to *Henry* lord *Beaumont*, who afterwards took the name and arms of *Comin*; and whoſe deſcendants continued in the affection and eſteem of the Sovereigns of England till the days of Henry VII.[10]

In 1306, *Alan la Zouch* confirmed to the prior of Charley a meſſuage at Shepeſhed, the *Milneleghs juxta Charley*, and 30 acres of land there[11].

William de Segrave was elected prior of Charley, 5 id. Aug. 1309; the permiſſion of ſir *William de Ferrars* being firſt obtained[12].

Another election occurs in 1319[13].

In 1346, the prior of Charley (on the aid then granted for knighting Edward of Woodſtock, the king's eldeſt ſon) was aſſeſſed 5*s*. for half a quarter of one knight's fee in Charley, parcel of the honour of *Winton*[14].

In 1371, ſir *William de Ferrars* of *Groby*, knt. died ſeiſed of the advowſon of the priory of Charley[15].

In 1383, *Richard Hatley* was preſented to this priory by king Richard II.[16] as guardian of the lands and heir of ſir *Henry de Beaumont*, knt. deceaſed; and in the next year *John* lord *Beaumont*, the ſon and heir of this Henry, had livery of his lands[17].

In 1387, ſir *Henry de Ferrars* of *Groby*, knt. held at his death the advowſon of this priory[18].

In 1393, it appeared that *Joan* (late wife of ſir *Henry de Ferrars* of *Groby*, knt.) deceaſed, held, for term of life, in dower, the advowſon of the priory of Charley of the king by knight's ſervice[19].

In 1444, ſir *William de Ferrars* of *Groby*, knight, died ſeiſed of the advowſon of the priory of Charley[20].

In 1457, *Edward de Grey*, knight, lord *Ferrars* of *Groby*, was ſeiſed of the ſame advowſon, then valued at five marks[21].

Sir *John Bourgchier*, knight, and the lady *Elizabeth* his wife, daughter and heir of the lord *Ferrars* of *Groby*, poſſeſſed the advowſon of Charley in 1465; and, by their conſent, this priory was in that year united with that of Ulveſcroft[22]: And whereas the tithes of ſheaves and hay in the fields of Charley, Oldfield, Dunthorne Hill, and the Old Birchwode, as being within the pariſh of Barrow, belonged to the abbot and convent of St. *Mary de Pratis* in *Leiceſter*, who had demiſed the ſame in 1307 to the prior and convent of Charley for a rent of 6*s*. 8*d*. an agreement was entered into, that the prior and convent of Ulveſcroft ſhould in future pay a compoſition for the tithes of Dunthorne Hill, and the Old Birchwode. This appears by the following entry in the Regiſter of Leiceſter abbey:

"Notandum, quòd *Oldfelde* & *Longwong* ſunt due clauſure in parochiâ de Baro, & ſunt de feodo de Baro; unde quondam habuimus decimas garbarum & feni in campis de Charley & de Oldefeild, de Donthornehill, & de veteri Birchewode, quas decimas tradidimus priori & conventui de Charley, ad perpetuam firmam, anno Dñi MCCCVII. reddendo nobis annuatim VIſ̃. VIIIđ. ut patet in compoſitione. Sed, cùm prioratus de Charley annexus fuiſſet prioratui de Ulveſcroft, tum d̃nus Thomas Erdington, cujus predeceſſores dederunt ſupradicta le Oldefeild, Donthornehill, & vetus Birchewod, priori & conventui de Ulveſcroft, dedit priori de Ulveſcroft Donthornehill & vetus Birchewod; unde habemus, per compoſitionem factam inter nos & priorem & conventum de Ulveſcroft, pro decimis dictorum locorum Donthornehill & veteris Birchewod, annuatim in perpetuum[23]."

On the 20th of May, 1466, ſir *Thomas de Erdington*, of Barrow, knt. demiſed to the abbot and convent of St. *Mary de Pratis* at *Leiceſter* certain parcels of arable, paſture, and meadow land, in Charley, known by the names of Oldfield and Longwong, with the appurtenances, for a term of 40 years, on the annual rent of a red-roſe. This land was in the tenure of *Wiliam Coleys*, of Loughborough, butcher, together with the wood then growing on it, at an annual payment of 40*s*. for rent, and 5*s*. 4*d*. more for tithes. This rent was advanced to 5 marks, excluſive of the tithes; with a remark, that this was far below the value. Oldfield contained 30 acres, and extended from the old ditch of Charley-field to the highway leading to Loughborough. Longwong alſo contained about 30 acres.

"Mem', quòd đnus Thomas Erdyngton, miles, tradidit, conceſſit, & ad firmam nobis dimiſit, certas parcellas terre, paſture, & prati, in Charley, vocat' le Oldefele & Longwong, cum foſſis & ſepibus incluſis, uſque ad finem XL annorum, &c. redd' indè annuatim unam rubram roſam[1]. Dat' xx° die Maii, anno regni Edwardi Quarti vi°, &c. ut in cartâ ii libri de Chartwary.

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[1] Burton, p. 268; ex Rot. 7 Edw. I.

[2] A ſeal of Roger de Quincy earl of Winton, as conſtable of Scotland, will be found under Glenfield.

[3] Pat. 30 Hen. III. Reg. Groſſeteſte, ann. 12. See Harl. MSS. 88. p 91.

[4] Charyte's Rentale, fol. xxxiv.

[5] Eſch. 53 Hen. III. N° 36. Leic.

[6] See p. 92.

[7] Eſch. 55 Hen. III. n. 36.

[8] Rot. Pat. 1 Edw. II. p. 1. m. 14.

[9] See vol. I. p. cxiv.

[10] Sir T. Cave; ex MS Collectionibus Johannis Brydges, armigeri; & MS. Chetwynd.

[11] Eſch. 34 Edw. I. N° 187.

[12] Reg. Dalderby, ann. 9.

[13] Ibid. ann. 19.

[14] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III.

[15] Eſch. 45 Edw. III. N° 22. Leic.

[16] "Rex præſentat Ricardum Hatley ad prioratum de Charley, Linc. diœc. ratione cuſtodis terrarum & hæredis Henrici de Beaumont chevalier, defuncti." Pat. 6 Ric. II. p. 1.

[17] See under Beaumanor, p. 97.

[18] Eſch. 11 Ric. II. N° 26. Leic.

[19] Eſch. 17 Ric. II. N° 24. Leic.

[20] Eſch. 23 Hen. VI.

[21] Eſch. 36 Hen. VI.

[22] Dr. Hutton, ex Libro Memorandorum temp. Johannis Chedworth, epiſcopi Lincoln. fol. 95. This union was ſuppoſed by biſhop Tanner to have taken place ſo early as the time of Edward II; a miſtake which ariſes from the earl of Winton's having been the patron of each.

[23] Charyte's Rentale, fol. xxxiv. b.

Mem', quòd le Oldefeld continet in ſe xxx acras terre, unamquamque rodam xxx pedes in latitudine, & extendit ſe à veteri foſſo campi de Charley uſque ad altam viam verſùs Lowtboro. Et le Longwong continet in ſe, ſecundùm eſtimationem, totidem acras.

Habemus, ex remiſſione, relaxatione, & quietâ clamatione, Thome Erdyngton, militis, totum jus ſuum & clameum, que unquam habuit, habet, ſeu quovis modo habere poterit in futuro, de & in certis parcellis terre, paſture, & prati, in Charley, vocat' le Oldefeld & Longwong, cum foſſis & ſepibus incluſis, modò in tenurâ Wil̃li Coleys de Loughburgh, bochar, ut in cartâ dat' anno predicto.

Habemus, ex remiſſione, relaxatione, & quietâ clamatione Joh̃is Whatton, prioris de Ulveſcrofte, & ejuſdem loci conventûs, totum jus ſuum & clameum, que unquam habuerunt, habent, ſeu quovis modo in futuro habere poterint, de & in certis parcellis terre, paſture, & prati, in Charley, vocat' le Oldefeld & Longwong, cum foſſis & ſepibus, &c. Dat' xxvi° die Septembris, anno regni regis Edwardi Quarti vi°, &c. ut in cartâ vª libri de Chartwary.

Wil̃lus Coleys de Loughtburg, bochar[2], tenet le Oldefeld & Longwong, cum boſco creſcente, & reddit per annum xlvs̃. viiid̃. ſcil' xls̃. pro redditu, & vs̃ viiid̃. pro decimis; modò v marcas preter decimam; ſed hoc non ad valorem, quia multò plùs valet[3]."

A penſion of 6*s*. 8*d*. was payable to the biſhop of Lincoln from the priory of Charley, at the feaſt of St. John the Baptiſt.

Thomas Maſſey, clerk, of the priory of Ulveſcroft, was the laſt prieſt who celebrated maſs at Charley.

A leaſe was afterwards purchaſed from the crown, by ſir *Andrew Judd*[4], lord-mayor of London in 1550, by whom it was transferred to *Henry Grey* duke of *Suffolk*, who was beheaded for treaſon in 1553; after which, a capital manſion called *Charley*, with waters, royalties, &c. to the ſame belonging (which had formed part of the poſſeſſions of Ulveſcroft priory), were leaſed to *William Standiſh* and *Richard Standiſh*, gents. for a fine of £50. and an annual rent of £9. 19*s*. 4*d*. for the term of 80 years[5].

Henry Turvile, of Aſton Flamvile, eſq. purchaſed the inheritance of Charley from Mr. *Bennet Wilſon*; and ſold it, about the year 1605, to his kinſman ſir *Richard Waldron*, knt.[6] who married *Jane*, a daughter of *Charles Buſbie*, of ——, co. Lincoln; and died Feb. 16, 1617, ſeiſed of the lordſhip of Charley. He left three ſons, *Thomas*, *Edward*, and *Charles*; the eldeſt of whom, who was afterwards knighted, died ſeiſed of the lordſhip of Charley, Jan. 11, 1627-8, leaving by *Elizabeth* his wife (daughter of —— viſcount *Beaumont*) a ſon and heir, *Thomas*, aged three years and 167 days; and three other ſons, *Edmund*, *Charles*, and *Richard*; and one daughter, *Mary*[7], wife of *Thomas Farnham*, eſq. of the Nether Hall in Quorndon. He is ſtated in the inquiſition to have poſſeſſed a capital meſſuage in Charley, of the annual value of 40*s*.; and divers cloſes, called Little Meadow, otherwiſe Long Meadow, Orchard Cloſe, Barrow Wood, alias Barrow Wood paſture, Corne cloſe, Calves cloſe, Birch Leas, and Old Springes, with common of paſture, &c. in Charnwood Foreſt; held of the king *in capite* by the ſervice of a twentieth part of a knight's fee. Alſo a meſſuage and lands called Oldfield houſe and paſture; and a meſſuage, &c. called Watts houſe, with divers other meſſuages and lands[8].

Thomas Waldron, eſq. (afterwards knighted) was the owner in 1647[9]; and his daughter *Frances*[10] was married to *Thomas Farnham*, eſq. of the Nether Hall in Quorndon, who died in 1666[11].

In 1689, *Edward Coſyn*, eſq. of Hilleſley, in the pariſh of Hawkeſbury, co. Glouceſter, died lord of the manor of Charley, Feb. 20, 1689, æt. 88. He married *Frances*, eldeſt daughter of *William Trye*[12], eſq. of Hardwick, co. Glouceſter[13].

This lordſhip was afterwards the property of *George Wrighte*[14], eſq. of Gothurſt, co. Bucks; from whom the manor, with its rights and privileges, was purchaſed, about 1770, by Mr. *John Vickars*; from whom it devolved to Mr. *George Boſworth*, of Brampton, co. Northampton, near Harborough, by his marriage with *Mary*, the daughter of the ſaid Mr. Vickars.

The inhabitants of Charley are uſually chriſtened, married, and buried, at Shepeſhed church.

HALIWELL HAW,

or *Holywell Haw* (ſo called from a remarkable fine ſpring), was a ſmall hermitage on the edge of the Foreſt, near the Outwoods, between Beaumanor and Garendon; and belonged to the abbot of *Garendon*.

Ranulph earl of *Cheſter* confirmed to the monks of Garendon the donations which had been made them at Haliwell-haw by *Robert de Jort*, *William de Jort*, and *Thomas le Deſpenſer*, in the fee of *Cheſter*.

In the Segrave Chartulary, in a grant of certain lands at Segrave by *Gilbert Fitzherbert* to *Stephen de Segrave*, there is an exception of a toft and croft *inter curiam Dicaconi & ductum*; and of five ſelions *juxta Haliwell*[15].

In the Teſta de Nevill, the abbot of *Garendon* is ſtated to have held in 1240 "unam vicariam[16], cum quodam parvo boſco, & appellatur Haliwelle Hawe, de feodo Roberti filii David.; & valet per annum 2 virgatas terre[17]."

In 1326, the abbot of *Rowceſter*, in Dovedale, Derbyſhire, obtained leave to remove the chapel of Haliwell, from the place where it then ſtood, to a chantry founded in the abbey church of Rowceſter, for the ſoul of *Robert Cotes*; and it was then found that the ſaid abbot held a virgate of land in Halywell of *Robert Fiton*, for the uſe of the ſaid chantry[18].

In 1330, it appears by a precept from king Edward III. to the ſheriff of this county, that the abbot of *Leiceſter* had purchaſed in 1329, from *Henry* lord *Beaumont*, a certain parcel of wood in Haliwell-haw near Loughborough; for which the abbot had paid £28. to the ſaid *Henry* lord *Beaumont*, at his manor of Loughborough, before his having entered into rebellion; and the ſame having been afterwards ſeized by the king, on account of the lord Beaumont's rebellion, the ſheriff was directed to reſtore it to the abbot[19].

On the ſite of *Haliwell Haw* (where the excellent ſpring is yet preſerved) is now a farmhouſe, the property of *Thomas March-Philipps*, of Garendon, eſq.

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[1] This tenure aroſe, probably, from the political principles of the granter. It is remarkable, that the grant continued preciſely till the moment of the reſtoration of the Houſe of Lancaſter, in the perſon of Henry VII.

[2] Butcher.

[3] Charyte's Rentale, fol. xxxiv. b. and fol. cxiv.

[4] Arms: Quarterly, 1. and 4. Gules, a feſs ragulée between three boars' heads couped, Argent; 2. and 3. Azure, three lions rampant guardant Argent; Plate XIX. fig. 2.

[5] Bailiffs Accompts of Leiceſterſhire, in the Augmentation Office, 15...

[6] This name has ſometimes been ſpelt *Waldram*; and the epitaphs at Barrow, p. 75, are perhaps from ſome deſcendants of the family.

[7] See before, p. 104.

[8] Inq. at Leiceſter, 1 Oct. 4 Car. I.; Cole's Eſcheats, vol. I. (Harl. MSS. 656.) p. 114; and vol. V. (Harl. MSS. 760.) p. 241.

[9] MS note in Mr. Staveley's Burton.

[10] One of this lady's daughters by Mr. Farnham was married to *Henry Waldron*, eſq. of Farnham Caſtle, Cavan, Ireland.

[11] See p. 104.

[12] Great grandſon of John Trye, eſq. who married Elizabeth one of the coheireſſes of Sir Charles Brandon, K. G. duke of Suffolk.

[13] Rudder, p. 483; and Bigland's Monumental Inſcriptions, vol. II. p. 54. His arms, on a handſome marble tomb, are, Argent, a chevron Ermine, between three wolves heads eraſed Sable, *Coſyn*; impaling, Or, a bend Azure, *Trye*; Plate XIX. fig. 3.

[14] Of whom ſee hereafter, under Brokeſby.

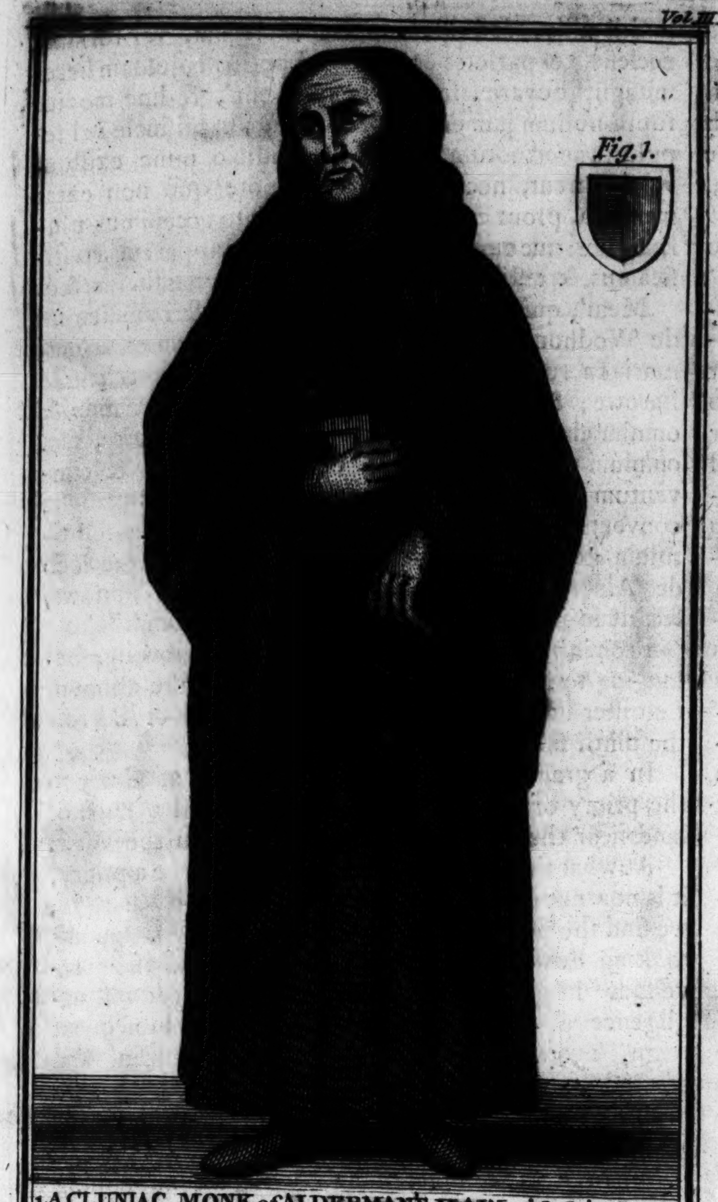
[15] See vol. I. p. 111. This, however, (and perhaps one or two others of the deeds here cited) may apply to another *Haliwell*, belonging to the monks of Garendon, near Burton on the Woulds.

[16] So the tranſcript. Q. *ber*cariam?

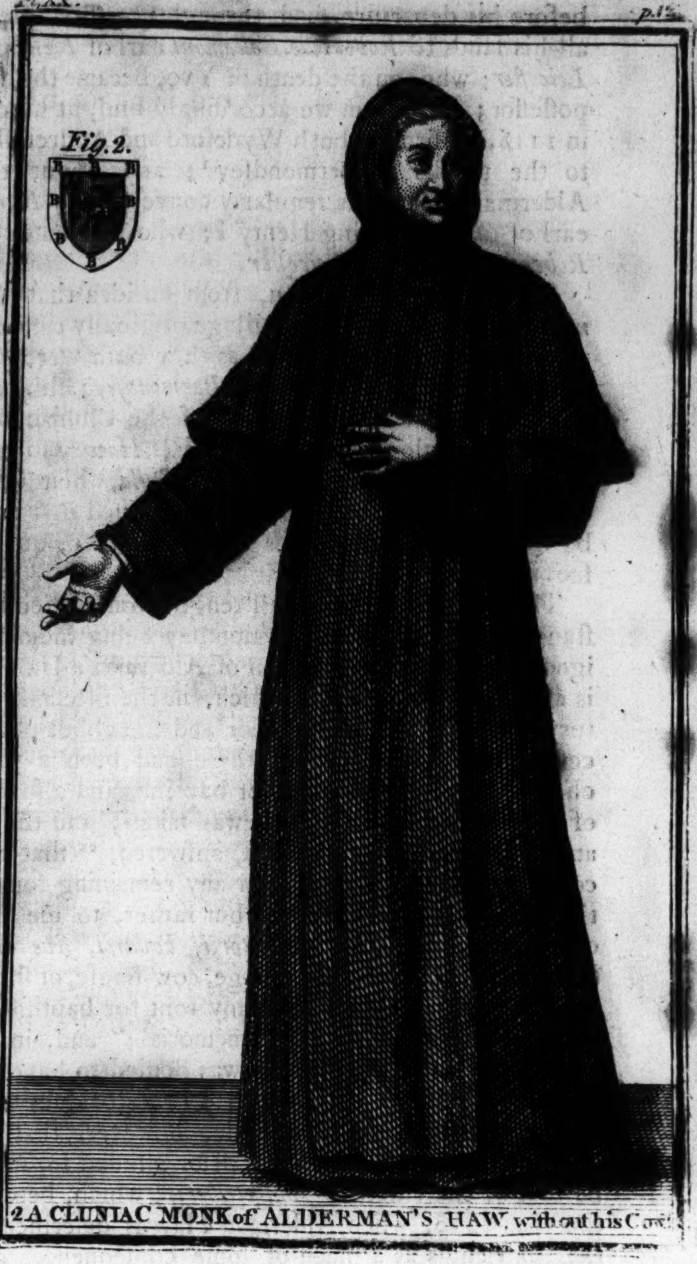
[17] See the Introductory Volume, p. xlix.

[18] Inq. ad quod dampnum 19 Edw. II. Leic. n. 134.

[19] Clauſ. 3 Edw. III. m. 18.


Vol. III.
Fig. 1.

1. A CLUNIAC MONK of ALDERMAN'S HAW, with his Cowl.


Pl. XX.
p.1
Fig. 2.

2. A CLUNIAC MONK of ALDERMAN'S HAW, with out his Cowl.

ALDERMAN'S HAW.

Within the hamlet of Woodhouſe, at the diſtance of nearly a mile to the South-Eaſt of the village of Charley, and two miles to the North-weſt of Woodhouſe chapel, on the Foreſt of Charnwood, is a place called by the name of *Alderman's Haw, Haya*, or *Haga*[1], probably from its being incloſed; Haia, in the Saxon tongue, ſignifying *ſepes, ſepimentum*, or *parcus*[2]. *Haga*, the Saxon Hæʒh or Haʒh, is alſo ſynonymous with *domus* or *manſio*[3].

It may not be very eaſy to account for the manner in which Alderman Haw became the property of the monks of *Bermondſey*[4]; but it ſhall be attempted.

In the year 1082, *Aylwin Child*, a rich citizen of London, began a new and fair church in Southwark, to the honour of our holy Saviour, with deſign to place therein a convent of monks of the Cluniac order, who were procured from the priory *de Charitate*[5] in France, by means of archbiſhop Lanfranc in 1089; about which time king William Rufus augmented the ſmall eſtate which Aylwin had procured for thoſe religious, with the grant of the manor of Bermondſey and other revenues[6]. By the ſolicitations of Aylwin Child, the new monaſtery was alſo enriched with ſeveral conſiderable benefactions both by laymen and divines; amongſt which was the villate of *Andreteſbery*, the gift of *William de Belmeis*[7].

The exact ſite of *Andreteſberie*[8] is now unknown; but it appears, from the Regiſter of the priory of Bermondſey, that it was exchanged by the monks of that houſe, with *Yvo de Grenteſmainell*, for the manor of *Wydeford* in Hertfordſhire. This muſt be by a confirmation-grant; for, we have ſtill better authority for ſtating, that the exchange had been made much earlier; it being ſtated in Domeſday-Book, that *Hugo de Grenteſmainell*, father of *Yvo*, at the time of the general ſurvey, poſſeſſed ſeven houſes in the borough of Leiceſter in right of the lordſhip of Andreteſberie, four of which were held under him by *Hugo de Witvile* with ſac and ſoc, and thoſe expreſsly ſaid to be "in exchange for Wadford[9]."

Hugo de Grenteſmainell died in 1094; and his ſon Yvo, engaging in 1107 in rebellion againſt king Henry I, was induced to take a pilgrimage to Jeruſalem, from which place he never returned[10]; but, before his departure, had, through neceſſity, pledged all his lands to *Robert de Bellomont* earl of *Mellent* and *Leiceſter*; who, on the death of Yvo, became the actual poſſeſſor; and whom we accordingly find, at his death in 1118, confirming both Wydeford and Andreteſberie to the monks of Bermondſey [1]; and, about 1120, Alderman's Haw was regularly conveyed, by *Ranulph* earl of *Cheſter*, to king Henry I; who re-granted it to *Robert Boſſu* earl of *Leiceſter*.

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[1] "In Domeſday *Haga* and *manſura* are ſynonymous; and I conceive *Hagæ* or *Hawes* (i. e. *houſes*), and *manſura*, and the French *maiſure*, to be the ſame thing; viz. the tenements of burgeſſes and others *reddentes conſuetudinem* to their lord in chief." Ruſſell, MS.

[2] So Rot. Inquiſit. de ſtatu Foreſt. in Scaccar. 35 Edw. III. tit. *Woolmer* & *Aſsholt*, Hantiſc. "Dominus Rex habet unam capellam in haiâ ſuâ de Kingeſle." And Bracton, lib. ii. cap. 40. n. 3. "Vallatum fuit & inclauſatum foſſat[illegible] haiâ, & palatio."

[3] Decem Scriptores, p. 2225; Coke's Firſt Inſt. fol. 2.

[4] See p. 99.

[5] A priory ſituate upon the river Loire, in the province of Nivernois, and dioceſe of Nevers, founded by a powerful lord named Roland, firſt at Seys, about the year 700, for monks of St. Baſil; deſtroyed by the Vandals in 743; re-founded by king Pepin for Benedictines; and, after a ſecond deſtruction, in 755, by William II, earl of Nevers, for Cluniacs. Its preſent name was given it on account of the charities given by the Cluniac monks of this rich priory, the prior whereof is lord ſpiritual and temporal of the town. De la Force, vol. X. p. 386.

[6] Tanner, Not. Mon.

[7] Chronica de Bermondſey, olim in Bibl. Dewiſianâ, nunc in Harleyanâ, MS. 231.

[8] There was a village in this neighbourhood, called *Andreſkirk*, or *Andreſchurch*, with a chapel belonging to it, the tithes of which had been given, in the reign of king Edward I, by William de Ferrariis earl of Derby, to the monks of Bredon; ſee vol. II. p. 408.—The preſent townſhip of Oſgathorp, at that time a chapelry to the church of Whitwick, was alſo called *Angodeſthorp*.

[9] "Hugo de Grenteſmainell habet 7 domus pertin' ad Andreteſberie. . . . . Hugo de Wituile tenet de ipſo Hugone v domus cum ſacâ & ſoca. Hæ ſunt de mutuatione de Wadford." Domeſday, fol. 230. a. 1.

[10] See vol. I. p. 21; and Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. I. p. 909.

This long detail is given, from an idea that *Alderman's Haw* is a part of the village originally called *Andreteſberie*; and the rather, as they both were under the patronage of the prior of *Bermondſey*; ſubject to whoſe juriſdiction three monks of the Cluniac order poſſeſſed a little priory at *Alderman's Haw* [2], ſo called perhaps in compliment to *Aylwin Child*, their founder [3]; *Alderman Hawe* having been ſtated in 1220 to be "in diſpoſitione prioris de Bermondſey, qui conſuevit habere ibi tres monachos [4]."

This conjecture receives ſtrength from the circumſtance of the monks of Bermondſey being themſelves ignorant of the true ſituation of Alderman's Haw; as is evident from a diſpute which, in the fifteenth century, aroſe between their prior and the abbot of Leiceſter; the prior alledging there had been a pariſh church here, with a font for baptiſm, and alſo right of burial: on which a view was taken; and the examiners, after diligent ſearch, anſwered, "that they could perceive no church, nor any remaining foundations of walls of a church; but rather, to uſe their own words, *cujuſdam heremetorii, bovarii, ſive ovilis* (i. e. the walls of ſome hermitage, cow-houſe, or ſheep-cote); nor had there been any font for baptiſm, or place of burial, for time immemorial;" and, in the end, the prior of Bermondſey was denied to have any right to the ſaid place, or to any tithes or dues to be paid out of it. It is poſſible, however, that the church, or chapel, which the prior alluded to, might be that of the villate of *Andreteſberie*; which, between the year 1220, when Alderman Haw is deſcribed in the Matriculus as a place of ſome conſequence, and at the time when the view was taken (a period of at leaſt 250 years, much of it paſſed in ruinous civil wars), might have been completely deſtroyed. But let us hear the report of the inquiſition:

"Univerſis ad quos preſentes litere pervenerint, Thomas ate Reghos major ville [5], Willm̄s Byſpham, & alii, ſalutem in Domino. Nos, ex certis cauſis & querelis inter venerabiles viros abbatem eccleſie beate Marie de Pratis Leyc' & priorem de Bermundeſeye motis, precipuè ſuper quâdam eccleſiâ parochiali in quodam loco vocat' Aldermanhawe, ut ipſe prior aſſeruit, diu conſtitutâ, & ſuper parietibus ejuſdem eccleſie, necnon fonte baptiſmali & ſepulturâ mortuorum nunc ibidem exiſtentibus & palàm apparentibus, intuitu caritatis, ut ad illum locum accedere, & ſuper premiſſis deliberare curaremus, & veritatem ut de facto jam exiſtit explorare; nos, volentes veritati, ut predictum eſt, teſtimonium perhibere, acceſſimus ad locum predictum, cum multis aliis; & ibidem nullam eccleſiam, vel formam eccleſie, vel parietes eccleſie, ſed potiùs cujuſdam heremitagii, bovarie, ſeu ovilis apparent', & hoc modicè ſupra nudum jam erectum, & nullum baptiſmale vel ſepultura mortuorum ibidem ñro judicio nunc exiſtunt vel apparent, nec fuerunt à tempore quô non extat memoria, prout ex fide-dignorum relatu accepimus plurimorum; que omnia & ſingula de facto & apparenciâ teſtificamus, & teſtimonium perhibemus, per has literas, &c.

Mem', quòd locus de Aldermanehaw & hamelettum de Wodhouſe ſunt, & à tempore quô non extat memoria fuerunt, intra fines & limites parochialis eccleſie de Barowe; & quôd jus percipiendi & habendi omnes & omnimodas decimas, tam majores quàm minores, &c. omnium ibidem inhabitantium, ad abbatem & conventum Leyc' pertinuit & pertinet. Et quòd prior & conventus de Bermundeſey nullùm habent jùs ſeu titulum exigendi ſeu percipiendi aliquas decimas in loco de Aldermanſhaw, vel in hamelettâ de Wodhows, &c. ut in placito quod eſt in libro placitorum [6]."

From the tithes of the lands called Flitwong, belonging to the monks of Aldermaneſhaw, the abbot of Leiceſter had eight ſheaves, and the vicar of Barrow the ninth ſheaf [7].

In a grant from ſir *William de Ferrars* of *Groby* to the priory of Ulveſcroft are two acres and a half of land near the cloſe of Alderman's Haw on the Weſt.

At what time Alderman's Haw ceaſed to be a priory, it is now not poſſible to aſcertain; but ſo early as 1371, we find the prior and convent of Bermondſey lamenting to king Edward III. the great decreaſe of their revenues [8] in general by the undue government and negligence of Alien Priors; and in the ſubſequent reign, 1399, their priory was made denizen, and erected into an abbey [9]. Their ſeals [10], both as a priory and an abbey, are ſhewn in Plate XX; as are the dreſſes of a Cluniac Monk.

When it is conſidered alſo what an aſtoniſhing change muſt have been made in the appearance of this Foreſt ſince *Alexander Comin* made Charley Hall his principal reſidence, and *Geoffrey Deſpenſer* obtained leave to build a chapel at Little Haw; not to mention the building of Beaumanor; it will not appear ſurprizing if the very memory of a priory here ſhould be extinguiſhed. Yet it evidently continued a religious houſe, under the denomination of an hermitage or chantry, till the diſſolution; when, having been ſeized on by the Crown, it was granted, *inter alia*, by king Edward VI, to *Thomas Farnham*, eſq. at that time a Teller of the Exchequer [11]. All the tithes belong to *William Herrick*, eſq. of Beaumanor, as being within the pariſh of Woodhouſe.

On the ſpot where this little priory formerly ſtood is ſtill an old houſe, which, till within theſe 60 years, was encompaſſed by very large oak trees, ſo that it could not be ſeen till you entered the wood. The lane to it is ſtill called *The Chapel Lane*.

At preſent it is quite naked; and is the property of Mr. *Harris*, a hoſier at Leiceſter.

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[1] "Wydeford, quam commutavit cum monachis de Bermundeſeiâ, Ivo de Grantemeſnel, pro Andreteſberyâ, quam dederat eis Willielmus de Belmeis."—"Anno Domini 1118, Robertus comes Leyceſtrie dedit manerium de Wodeford monachis de Bermundeſeye; & Willielmus de Belmeis, Andreteſbury." Dugdale, Mon. Angl. vol. I. pp. 640, 641.

[2] The monks of this houſe, though they lived under the rule of St. Benedict, and wore a black habit; yet, becauſe they followed a very different diſcipline in ceremonies and their way of behaviour than had been obſerved by the Black monks before their coming, were not called Benedictines, but monks of the order of Clugni. Reynerus, p. 158.

[3] The two firſt lord-mayors of London were *Henry Fitz Alwyn* and *Roger Fitz Alwyn*.

[4] See the Matriculus of Bp. Welles in vol. I. p. lix. Amongſt the houſes of Cluniacs in England, Reynerus enumerates the priory of Aldermanſhawe, and that of St. James in Derby, as both ſubject to the priory of Bermondſey. He adds alſo as a Cluniac houſe the priory of Kirkby Beler (which was expreſsly founded for canons regular of the order of St. Auguſtin ſee vol. II. p. 230); a miſtake eaſily to be accounted for; as there actually was a ſmall priory of Cluniacs at Melton Mowbray (ib. p. 239), the chief reſidence of the Beler family.

[5] The *major villæ* is a remarkable expreſſion.—A *villa* was formed of ſeveral contiguous habitations; for example, in the reign of Edward I. the *villa* in which Alderman Haw was ſituated compriſed Barrow, Querndon, and Woodehows (ſee vol. I. p. xlviii).—The *major villæ*, therefore, in this caſe, anſwers to the *præpoſitus villæ*, who (according to Hoveden, p. 783), with "quatuor homines (ſive liberi ſive ruſtici) de eâdem," preſented crimes before the juſtices in Eyre, and aſſeſſed the hidage of their villa.

[6] Charyte's Rentale, fol. cxlviii. b.

[7] See p. 72.

[8] They ſeem to have loſt ſome part of their property much earlier; for, in 1204, the prior of Bermondſey fined in five marks, to have an inqueſt, to find which were the prior's demeſnes in Bedingho, on the year and day whereon the prior demiſed the land of Bedingho to Ralf de Quenbey, who it ſeems aliened the ſaid demeſnes; and to have ſeiſin thereof, according as the inqueſt ſhould find. Madox, Hiſtory of the Exchequer, p. 303; ex Mag. Rot. 8 John, Rot. 3. b. Hereford, & Wallia.

[9] Tanner, Notitia Monaſtica.

[10] 1. Per pale, Azure and Gules, a border Argent; 2. Per pale, Gules and Azure, a lion paſſant guardant, holding a croſier run through a mitre, all Or, within a border Argent charged with eight Roman B's.

[11] See p. 97.

CHARLEY, or CHARNWOOD FOREST,

is a large tract of land, about ten miles in length, and ſix in breadth; in form ſomewhat ſquare, and a hard and barren ſoil, full of hills, woods, rocks of ſtone, torres, and dells of a kind of ſlate.

This place was in the ſtate of a Foreſt long before the Conqueſt (as all the other Foreſts in England were, excepting two[1]); but is not noticed in the Conqueror's ſurvey, any farther than relates to the four ploughlands in Charley, which then lay waſte[2].

Such part of it, however, as was within the precincts of the lordſhip of *Barrow* contained a wood, one mile long, and four furlongs broad. Other parts are undoubtedly included under *Loughborough*, where the wood was ſeven furlongs long, and three broad;—under *Shepeſhed*[3], where the wood was a mile long, and four furlongs broad; and where it is expreſsly ſtated that Godvin, the king's tenant, held alſo 50 acres of meadow (probably now the ſite of Garendon-park[4]), and that he found the land lying waſte;—under *Belton*, where the wood was a mile long, and half a mile broad;—under *Whitwick*, where the wood was a furlong in length, and half a furlong broad; and where the earls of Leiceſter had a caſtle, a conſiderable park, and a manor to which many neighbouring villages are ſtill appendant;—under *Ovretone* (probably that part of Coleorton now called Thrinkſton), where a ploughland lay waſte;—under *Stantone*, where the wood was five furlongs long and two broad, and in another part *(Bardon)* were four acres of wood;—under *Markfield*, where the wood was ſix furlongs in length, and four broad;—under *Grobi* (including the ſite of *Newtown* and *Bradgate)*, where the wood was two miles long, and half a mile broad;—under *Turcheteleſton* (Thurcaſton, perhaps including alſo *Swithland*, which is not ſeparately noticed in Domeſday), where the wood was two miles long, and half a mile broad;—and under *Anſtey*, where the wood was a mile long, and half a mile broad. The quantity of wood in each diſtrict is here the more particularly mentioned, as Leland ſtates that in his time this Foreſt had "plenty of wood;" and, though the uninclosed parts have for many years paſt been without a ſingle tree, it is confidently ſtated that, in the laſt century, great quantities of timber were growing; inſomuch that a man might travel on a clear day from Beaumanor Park to Bardon Hill, and the ſhade of the trees would prevent the ſun ſhining upon him; and that a ſquirrel might be hunted for ſix miles without touching the ground. This tradition may be exaggerated; but certainly was not without foundation[5].

Leland ſays, "From Brodegate to Groby a mile and an half, much by woddeland. From Brodegate to Loughborough about a v miles. Firſt I cam oute of Brodegate Parke into the Foreſte of Charley, commonly caullid *The Waſt*. This Foreſt is a xx miles or more in cumpace, having plenty of woode; and the moſt parte of it at this tyme longgith to the marquiſe of Dorſete; the reſidew to the king and erle of Huntingdune. In this Foreſt is no good toune, nor ſcant a village. Aſſcheby de la Zouche a market toune, Whitwik caſtel and village, Lughborow market, and Wolveſcroft priorie, joynith on the very borders of it. Dunnington Caſtelle is in the border of the Foreſt of Charley towards Darbyſhire; and hath thereby a park as I remember. The ruines of Whitewik caſtel long now by permutation of lands to the marquiſe of Dorſete. Riding almoſt in the entering of this Foreſt, I ſaw 2 or 3 quarres in hills of ſlate ſtone, longging to the marquiſe of Dorſete. And riding a little farther I left the parke of Bewmanor, cloſed with ſtone waulis, and a pratie logge yn it. Beamanor parke is the king's, longging a late to Bellemonts. Thens to Lughborow parke, a mile more from Lughborow toune. This parke cam to the marquiſe of Dorſete by exchaunge of landes with the kinge. Thens a little way of to Burley parke, now longging alſo to the marquiſe of Dorſete. Thens ſcant a mile to Loghborow, where I paſſed over a litle broke[6]."

Camden adds, "Saltus de *Charnwood*, ſive *Charley*, longè expanditur, in quo Beaumanor vivarium cernitur; quod domini de Bellomonte, ut accepi, lapideo mure circumſepſerunt[7]."

This Foreſt is admirably deſcribed by Drayton[8]:

"O Charnwood, be thou call'd the choiceſt of thy kind,
The like in any place what flood hath hapt to find?
No tract in all this Iſle, the proudeſt let her be,
Can ſhew a Sylvan Nymph for beauty like to thee;
The Satyrs and the Fawns, by Dian ſet to keep
Rough hills and foreſt holts were ſadly ſeen to weep,
When thy high-palmed harts, the ſport of bows and hounds,
By gripple Borderers hands were baniſhed thy grounds.
The Driades that were wont about thy lawns to rove,
To trip from wood to wood, and ſcud from grove to grove,
On Sharpley[9] that were ſeen, and Cadman's[9] aged rocks,
Againſt the riſing ſun, to braid their ſilver locks;
And with the harmleſs elves, on heathy Bardon's[10] height
By Cynthia's colder beams to play them night by night;
Exil'd their ſweet abode, to poore bare common fled,
They with the oaks that liv'd, now with the oaks are dead.
Who will deſcribe to life a Foreſt, let him take
Thy ſurface to himſelf, nor ſhall he need to make
Another form at all, where oft in thee are found
Fine ſharp, but eaſy hills, which reverently are crown'd
With aged antique rocks, to which the goats and ſheep
(To him that ſtands remote) do ſoftly ſeem to creep,
To gnaw the little ſhrubs, on their ſteep ſides that grow;
Upon whoſe other part, on ſome deſcending brow,
Huge ſtones are hanging out, as though they down would drop,
Where under-growing oaks on their old ſhoulders prop
The others hoary heads, which ſtill ſeem to decline,
And in a dimble near (even as a place divine
For contemplation fit) an ivy-ceiled bower,
As Nature had therein ordain'd ſome ſilvan power;
As men may very oft at great aſſemblies ſee,
Where many of moſt choice and wond'red beauties be,
For ſtature one doth ſeem the beſt away to bear;
Another for her ſhape to ſtand beyond compare;
Another for the fine compoſure of a face;
Another ſhort of theſe, yet for a modeſt grace
Before them all prefer'd; amongſt the reſt yet one
Adjudg'd by all to be a perfect paragon,
That all thoſe parts in her together dwell,
For which the others do ſo ſeverally excell.
My Charnwood, like the laſt, hath in herſelf alone
What excellent can be in any Foreſt ſhewn."

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[1] The New Foreſt in Hampſhire, made by king William the Conqueror; and the Foreſt of Hampton Court, in Surrey and Middleſex, made by king Henry VIII. in the 31ſt year of his reign, by act of parliament.—"A king of England could not formerly amuſe himſelf in his library, or by encouraging the more elegant arts; and, from the dignity of his ſtation, he could not fill up his time by intermixing with common ſociety. It was therefore neceſſary for him to move from one place to another, and at each of his palaces to have a vaſt foreſt ſurroundiug it for the purpoſe of hunting, whilſt at the ſame time a large tract of uncultivated deſart was ſuppoſed to contribute to magnificence. This extent of foreſt, always imagined by a hunter, even if not a king, to be too contracted—'Ut brevibus clauſus Gyaris, parvâque Seripho,' naturally produced oppreſſion on thoſe whoſe property unfortunately happened to border on ſuch a diſtrict; and ſir Robert Cotton mentions, that Robert de Parnſlow, in the reign of Henry III, had procured large ſums of money, under pretence of encroachments and aſſarts (or places where the wood had been grubbed up.)" Barrington on the Statutes, pp. 35, 36.

[2] See before, p. 120.

[3] It appears by the Records in the Tower, that a perambulation of the bounds of Shepeſhed was taken at Whitwick Caſtle, 29 Nov. 1289, 18 Edw. I. In a confirmation grant from Robert Blanchmains to the monks of Garendon, their liberty in Shepeſhed-wood is expreſſed to be one mile *(leucatam)* long, and a mile and half broad. The goat-houſe in the Foreſt belonging to this abbey is frequently mentioned in their Regiſter, as is alſo the *boſcum de Katt*.

[4] See p. 129.

[5] On this head ſee p. 135.

[6] Leland, Itin. vol. I. pp. 20, 22, 24.

[7] Britannia, ed. 1607, p. 389.

[8] Polyolbion, Song XXVI.

[9] Two mighty rocks in the Foreſt.

[10] An extremely high hill in the Foreſt; ſee p. 126.

“A great part of this large tract of land is almoſt as much in a ſtate of nature as any part of England. Some parts of it are elevated into conſiderable hills, bearing ſome reſemblance to the Peak of Derbyſhire; particularly thoſe known by the names of *Beacon Hill*, *Bardon Hill*, *Ives Head*, *Cliff Hill*, &c. From the two former of theſe the views in clear weather are very extenſive; reaching, not only over a large part of the neighbouring counties, but even to the mountains of Wales. In proceeding Northwards by a direct line from the Southern parts of the kingdom, theſe hills are, I believe, the firſt part of the chain or ridge, which at length conſtitutes the Peak of Derbyſhire, and which is continued thence to the moſt Northern part of the kingdom. The ſummits of many of theſe hills, particularly that of *Beacon Hill*, which is conſidered as the higheſt, conſiſt of vaſt naked craggy rocks, the crags almoſt univerſally facing the Weſt. They are compoſed of a very hard grey ſtone, very like the blue *Elvan* ſtone of Cornwall, but not ſo fiſſile. It is of an extremely cloſe grit, gives fire with ſteel, whence *quartz* ſeems to predominate in its compoſition, and ſome parts of it are almoſt irreſiſtible to the hammer. Others of theſe rocks are compoſed of an imperfect kind of granite, of which a much more complete ſort abounds in the neighbourhood of *Mountſorell*, where it is uſed in buildings, in the pavement of the ſtreets, and to mend the high roads[1].”

Mr. Marſhall's remarks on the Charnwood Hills, though they have already been noticed in a former volume, are neceſſarily here repeated. “Like the Malvern Hills,” he ſays, “their ſtyle is ſingular; but the ſtyle of one is very different from that of the other. The Malvern hills, ſeen from a diſtance, bear a moſt ſtriking reſemblance to the Atlantic Iſlands; towering up high and ragged; and, on a near view, appear as one large mountain fragment. The Charnwood hills, on the contrary, ſeen obſcurely, appear as an extenſive range of mountains, much larger, and of courſe much more diſtant, than they really are. When approached, the mountain ſtyle is ſtill preſerved; the prominences are diſtinct, ſharp, and moſt of them pointed with ragged rock. One of theſe prominences, *Bardon Hill* (ſee Plate XXI.) riſes above the reſt; and, though far from an elevated ſituation, comparatively with the more Northern mountains, commands, in much probability, a greater extent of ſurface than any other point of view in the iſland. It is entirely inſulated, ſtanding every way at a conſiderable diſtance from lands equally high. The horizon appears to riſe almoſt equally on every ſide: it is quite an ocean view, from a ſhip out of ſight of land; at leaſt more ſo than any other land-view I have ſeen. The Midland diſtrict is almoſt every acre of it ſeen lying at its feet. Lincoln Cathedral, at the diſtance of near ſixty miles, makes a prominent object from it. With a good glaſs, the Dunſtable hills, at little leſs than eighty miles, may, it is ſaid, be diſtinctly ſeen. The Malvern hills, May-hill, and the Sugar-Loaf in South Wales, are diſtinctly in view. Enville, the Wrekin, and other mountains in Shropſhire and North Wales, are equally diſtinguiſhable. And the Derbyſhire hills, to the higheſt peak, appear at hand. An outline deſcribed from the extremities of the views would include near one fourth of England and Wales. It may be deemed without riſque, I apprehend, one of the moſt extraordinary points of view in Nature[2].”—This hill is noticed by Mr. Burton[3], as “ſtanding at the Weſt end of a long tract of hills, which lie almoſt Eaſt and Weſt. This hill is in the bottom of a large circumference, riſing up (not very ſteeply) to a great height, being, as I take it, one of the higheſt of that rank, very rough, and full of wood; within which are great quarries of hard ſtone, which ſome take to be a kind of limeſtone[4]; the top whereof yieldeth a very pleaſing and delicate proſpect, eſpecially to the Weſt and Southweſt[5].”—“Bardon Hill ſtands gigantic in a range of bold and rugged eminences, over which the eye is carried to diſtant counties[6]. It may be ſtyled the Olympus of Leiceſterſhire, and perhaps of this country; for it is ſeen in more directions, if not farther, than any other eminence in England[7]. It ſits among mountain forms about it, with the moſt venerable aſpect, bearded with the bramble, wild thorn, and the oak; a cover for birds of the fineſt plumage and the moſt delicious taſte. The woodcock and the pheaſant inhabit where, we are told, was the abode of the antient Druids; of whom there are apparently ſome remains on the North ſide of the hill, now famous principally for woodcock-ſhooting. From the ſummer-houſe, which tops its tufted creſt, you ſee North-eaſt as far as Lincoln. It is upwards of 50 miles diſtant, and was at firſt diſcovered by a ſervant with his naked eye; not only the minſter, but part of the high town is viſible. South-weſt you ſee the Wrekin, the cathedrals of Coventry and Lichfield[8], the towns of Leiceſter, Nottingham, and Derby; Aſhby-ruin, Belvoir Caſtle, Wollaton Hall, Staunton-Harold, Bar Beacon near Birmingham, Tamworth Caſtle, Wolverhampton Church, Queen's Croſs near Northampton, Parrot's Folly near Birmingham, and Beaudeſert, the ſeat of the earl of *Uxbridge*. The following ſeats might be ſeen with the naked eye: Stanford-hall, Mr. *Daſhwood's*; Quenby-hall, the late Mr. *Aſhby's*; Scraptoft-hall, Mr. *Hartopp Wigley's*; Preſtwould-hall, Mr. *Pack's*; Hopewell-hall, Mr.

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[1] Dr. Pulteney, in his Catalogue of rare Plants found in this neighbourhood; ſee vol. I. p. clxxvii.

[2] Marſhall, Rural Oeconomy of the Midland Counties, vol. I. p. 12.

[3] P. 28.

[4] “It is craggy ſtone, fit for nothing.” P. Le Neve.

[5] “This hill,” adds Mr. Burton, p. 28, “having been ſeen not far from Glouceſter, about 40 miles diſtance; which, though it contain not the height of Mount Athos in Greece, whoſe ſhadow at a Weſtern ſun is ſaid to be 700 furlongs long; nor of Atlas or Olympus, whoſe tops exceed the clouds; or of the Pike of Teneriffe, one of the Canary Iſlands, which Patricius affirmeth to be 52 miles high[*]; yet may it be here remembered by me, as well as the hill of Montſerrat in Italy, deſcribed by George Merula; the hill Steochorne, in the country of Berne, one of the Cantons of Switzerland, by Benedict Aretius and John Rhellican; on Mount Pilat in France, deſcribed by Conrade Geſner and Jean de Choul. Though the natural cauſe of hills have been delivered by many, but eſpecially by George Agricola in his books *de Foſſilibus*, I may here (under favour) ſpeak my opinion: That a vegetative ſubſtance or matter, being naturally united or drawn together, hath, by the force of the ſun and other planets, grown to that proportion, and (as ſome hold) do yet increaſe; or elſe that ſubſtance, contained in ſome hills, though by tract of time for many hundred years continually exhauſted, could not ſo continue: As that burning hill in Sicily, Ætna, now called Mountgibello, which for this 2000 years and more (as by hiſtory is reported) hath burned, and yet burneth, as Leandro Alberto, in his late deſcription of Italy (Deſcr. di Sicilia, p. 43.) affirmeth; but whoſoever is deſirous to read the wonders of hills and mounts, may read an excellent Treatiſe thereof, penned by that moſt learned philoſopher, phyſician, and phœnix of his time, Conrade Geſner, printed at Zurich, 1540.”

[6] Northamptonſhire, Rutlandſhire, Warwickſhire, Staffordſhire, Derbyſhire, Nottinghamſhire, Worceſterſhire, Lincolnſhire, Shropſhire, Buckinghamſhire, Bedfordſhire, Glouceſterſhire, Hertfordſhire; and perhaps Huntingdonſhire and Cambridgeſhire.

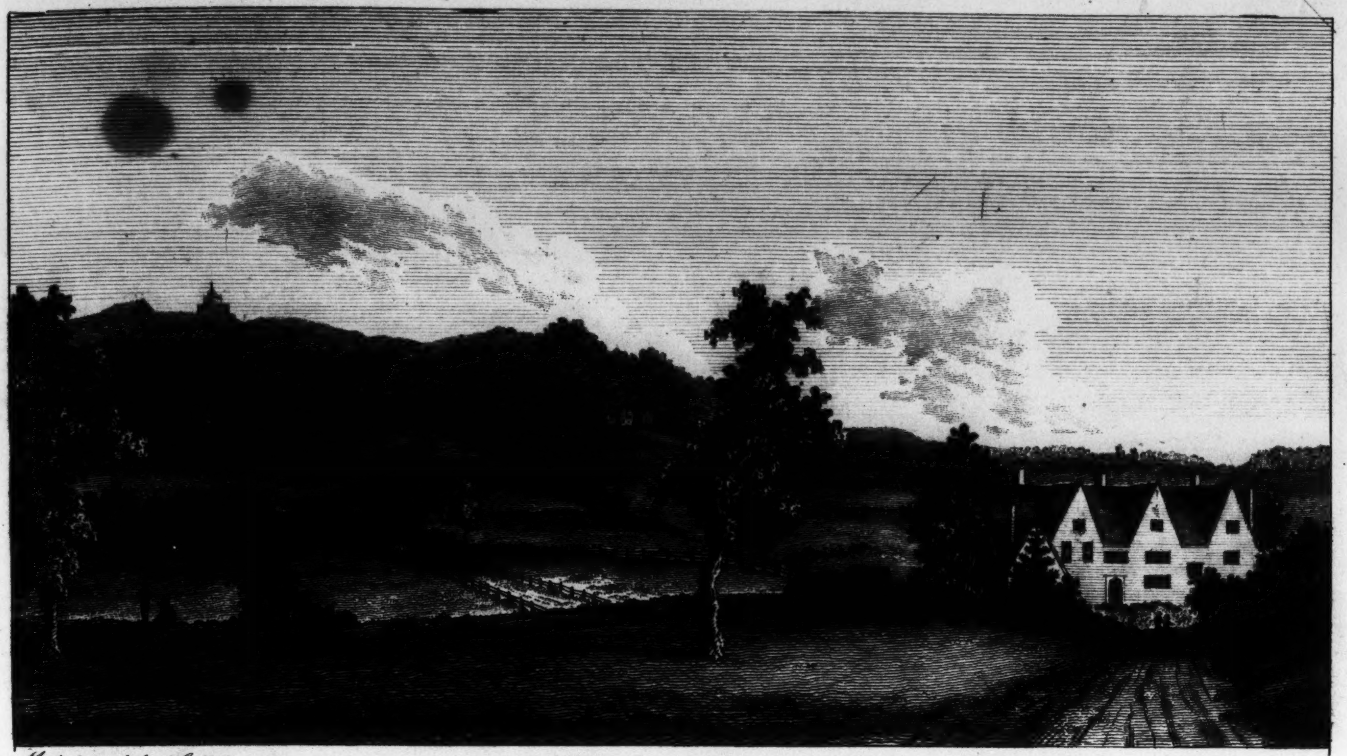
[7] “Here, we are told, the famous William Ludlam, formerly Mathematical Lecturer of St. John's College, Cambridge, uſed to repair with his inſtruments of obſervation.” Topographer, vol. II. p. 89.

[8] The ſpires of Lichfield cathedral I have plainly ſeen from the windows of Bardon Hall, which ſtands comparatively low. J.N.

[*] Sir Walter Raleigh is a good deal more moderate: he ſays (Hiſtory of the World, 1677, p. 62), that he that looketh higheſt doth not ſtretch it above thirty miles (ſee alſo p. 73). But we know now that the Andes, allowed to be the higheſt hills on the globe, do not exceed three miles; and Dr. Halley makes the Pike only two miles and a quarter (See Brookes's Gazetteer; and Univerſal Hiſtory, Index, *ad verbum*). How ſir Walter, an able Seaman, could ſet down ſuch a notorious falſity, is hard to ſay: its ſloping height is nothing to the purpoſe. G. A.—The author of a Spaniſh Hiſtory of the Canary Iſlands, tranſlated in 1763, ſays, “The *Pike* is manifeſtly a volcano, though it has not burned for ſome years. The ſugar-loaf conſiſts wholly of earth mixed with aſhes and calcined ſtones. The top of the Pike is about 140 yards long, and 110 broad; it is hollow, ſhaped like an inverted bell, and about 40 yards from the brim to the bottom: Smoak and ſulphureous ſteams iſſued from many chinks in the ſides, and the ground was ſo hot as to be felt through their ſhoes. This author reckons the perpendicular height of the reſting-place four miles, and the height from thence to the ſummit of the Sugar-loaf one mile more; ſo that the whole height, according to him, is five miles; and in this calculation, he ſays, he cannot be miſtaken above a mile either way; ſo that he is not ſure but it may be ſix miles or four miles.” See Gent. Mag. vol. XXXIV. p. 186.—Captain Glaſs, who was at Teneriffe in 1761, ſays, “The dimenſion of the Pike ſeems to be exactly as deſcribed by one Mr. Eden, whoſe journey to it we find related in ſome of the accounts of the Canary Iſlands. He ſays, the length is about 140 yards, the breadth 110.” The reſt of his account of the volcanic cauldron agrees with the Spaniſh author here cited. Glaſs's Hiſtory of the Canary Iſlands, vol. II p. 92; Dublin, 1769, 12mo—Lieut. Rye, who aſcended it in 1791, had no means of calculating its height; but his whole journey was performed within the interval of perhaps an hour before ſun-riſe in April, and half paſt eleven the ſame night. See his account, Gent. Mag. vol. LXIII. p. 254.—Mr. Johnſtone, from on board ſhip, determined the perpendicular height to be 2023 Engliſh fathoms, being nearly the ſame as Mr. de Borda had calculated from a baſe meaſured upon land. From the comparative obſervation of M. de Borda's barometer upon the Peak, and by the ſea-ſide, the mountain's height came within two fathoms of the geometrical meaſurement. Staunton's Account of the Embaſſy to China, pp. 177, 8vo.

South View of BARDON HILL and HALL.

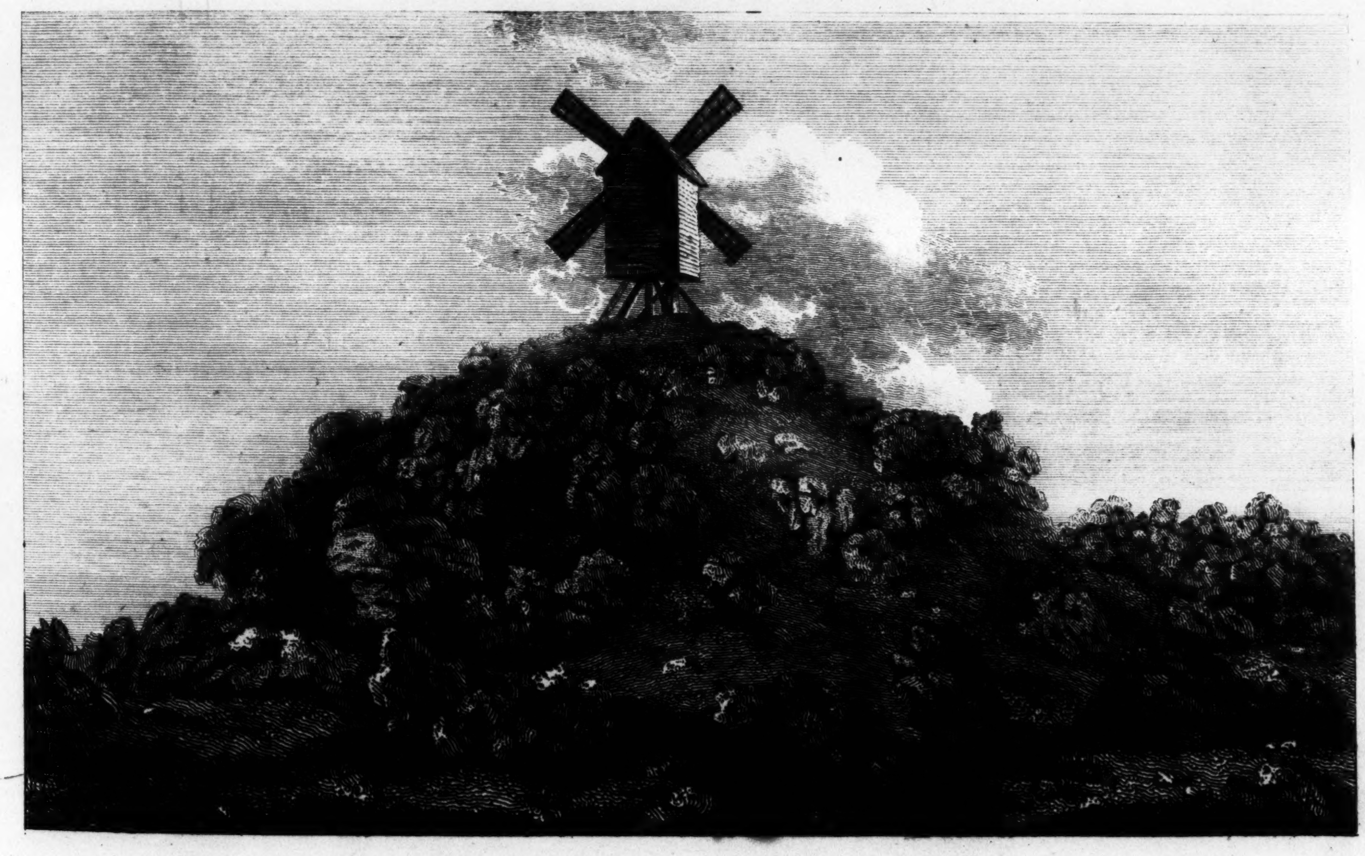
Vol. III. Pl. XXI. p. 126.



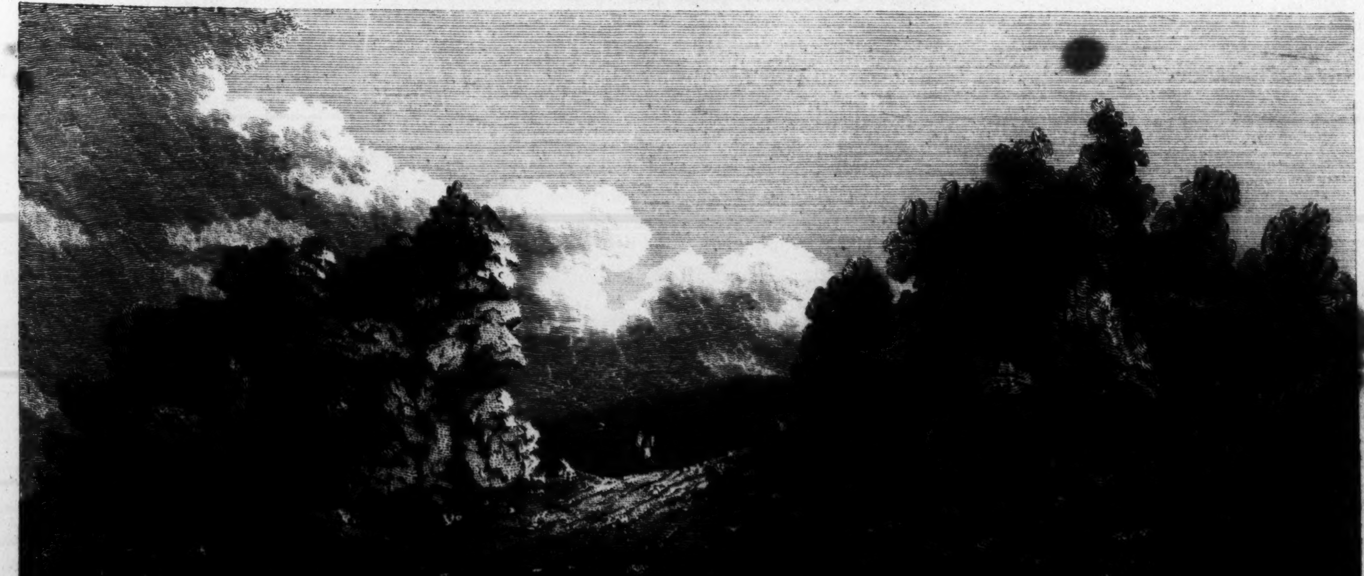
Malcolm del et sc. 1792.

This PLATE, is a small Tribute of Respect to the Memory of the late M^r. JOHN HOOD, for Civilities experienced by J. Nichols.

WINDMILL on MARKFIELD HILL, 1792.

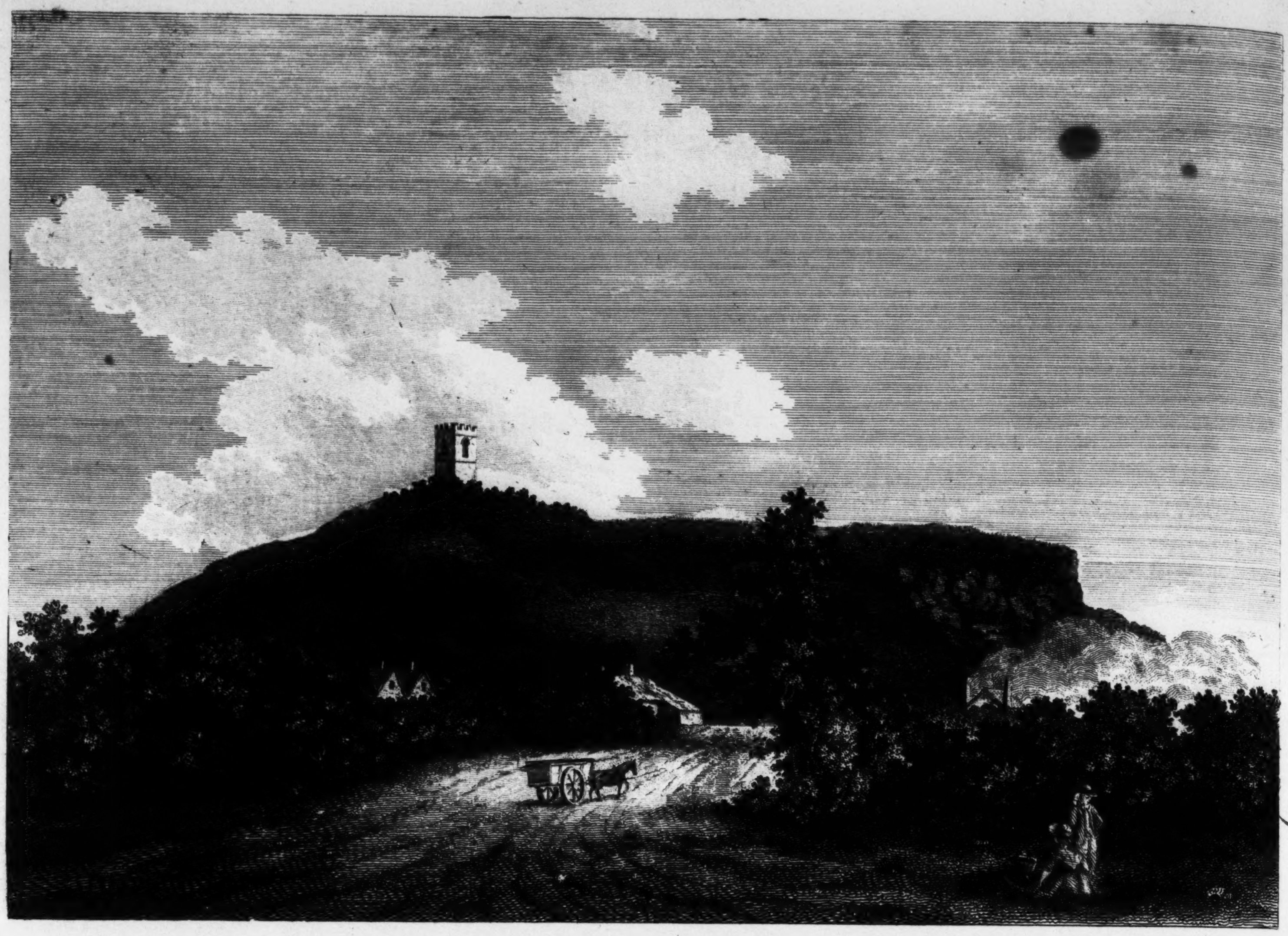


Detached ROCKS near MARKFIELD.

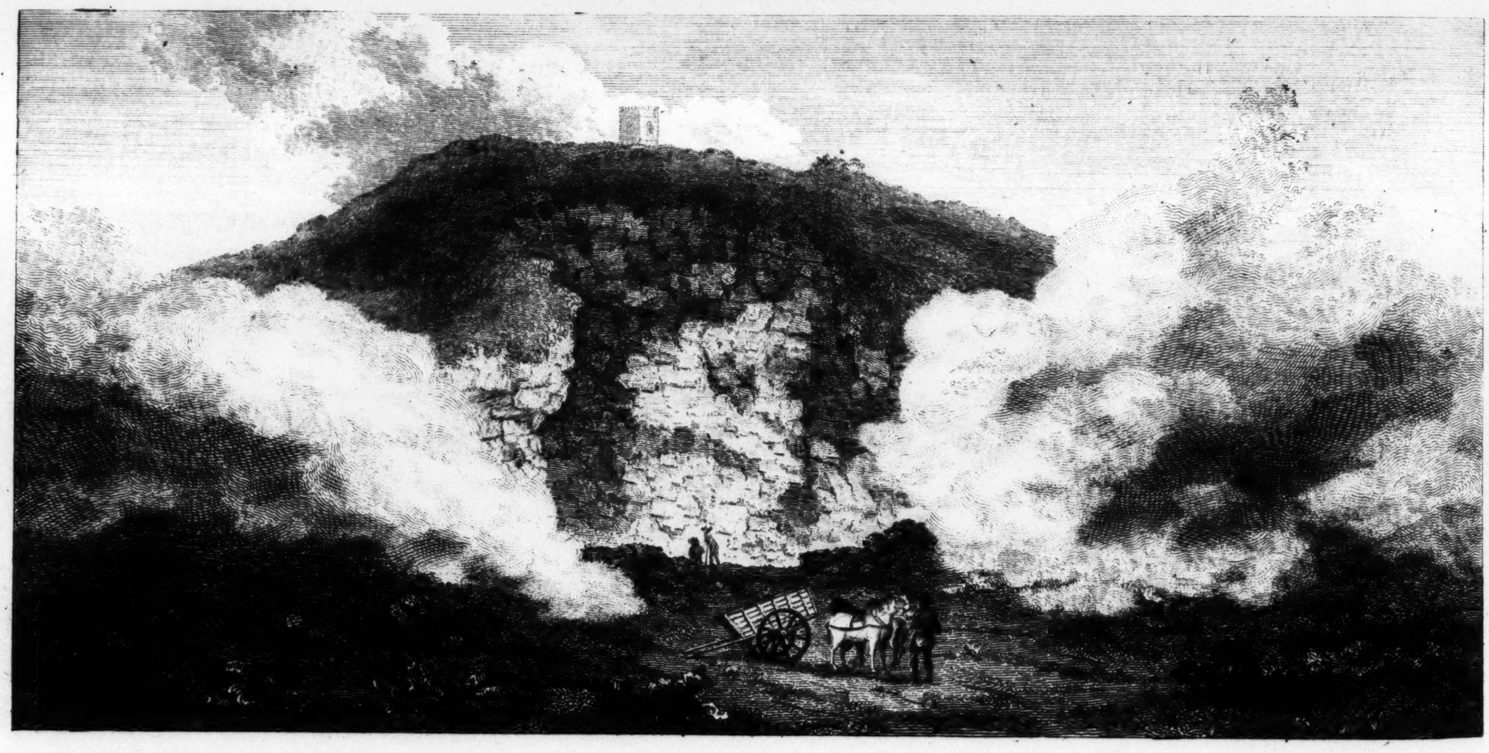


Malcolm 1796.

1. BREDON HILL, S.E.



2. BREDON LIME KILNS.



3. BREDON HILL, FROM THE FOREST.

Malcolm del. et sc. 1794.

To the Right Hon.ble GEORGE HARRY GREY, EARL of STAMFORD, & WARRINGTON, BARON of GROBY, &c. &c.

this Plate is respectfully inscribed by

J: NICHOLS.

Pares's; Gopſal-hall, the late honourable Mr. *Curzon's*; Appleby, Mr. *Moore's*; Stoughton Grange, Mr. *Keck's*; and Bileſdon Coplow, Mr. *Palmer's*. Leiceſter town alſo is eaſily diſtinguiſhable. The village churches every where abound.—On *Bredon Hill* is a remnant of a religious ruin, and a church ſeen far off in the circumjacent country. (See three views of it in Plate XXII.) Its form is not diſſimilar to many hills in the Foreſt; but the materials with which it is formed are of a more pliant texture. The wounds which man hath made on the ſides of this eminence for its excellent lime, may be ſeen at a great diſtance. A few years, probably, will viſibly reduce it more, and give it another ſhape. The navigation will convey its contents far and near, for building and for agriculture[1]." For height, ſteep and upright aſcent, being wholly a rock of lime-ſtone, Bredon hill is ſuppoſed far to exceed that at Bardon.

Mr. Burton was of opinion, that Charnwood Foreſt was diſafforeſted preſently after the Conqueſt (as many others were); and, being reſtored again by Henry II, that it was again diſafforeſted, in 1234-5, by Henry III; whoſe charter was thus exemplified by Henry VI.

"Henricus, Dei gratiâ, rex Anglie & Francie, dominus Hibernie, omnibus ad quos he preſentes litere pervenerint, ſalutem. Inſpeximus cartam domini Henrici nuper regis Anglie, progenitoris noſtri, factam in hec verba: 'Henricus, Dei gratiâ, rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie, dux Normannie & Aquitanie, comes Andegavie, archiepiſcopis, epiſcopis, abbatibus, prioribus, comitibus, baronibus, juſticiariis foreſtarum, vicecomitibus, prepoſitis, miniſtris, & omnibus ballivis & fidelibus ſuis, ſalutem. Noveritis, &c. &c. [as already printed under Bringhurſt[2]]. Nos autem cartam predictam & omnia & ſingula predicta in eadem contenta rata habentes & grata, ea pro nobis & heredibus noſtris, quantum in nobis, acceptamus, approbamus, ratificamus, & confirmamus, prout carta predicta rationabiliter teſtatur. In cujus rei teſtimonium has literas noſtras fieri fecimus patentes. Teſte meipſo, apud Weſtmonaſter', XVI° Novembris, anno regni noſtri viceſimo nono[3]."

"But ſome, perhaps," adds Mr. Burton, "will object, that this record may as well touch *Leiceſter Foreſt* as this; to which firſt I anſwer, that there was no other Foreſt ever in this county, but this only; for though that near Leiceſter be (in common ſpeech and abuſively) called a Foreſt[4], yet indeed it is no Foreſt, but only a Chace, and that for theſe differences mentioned by Mr. Manwood in his Treatiſe on the Foreſt Laws. A Chace hath no particular laws that are proper to a Chace only; for all offences in a Chace are to be puniſhed by common law, and not by Foreſt law, nor by any other law peculiar only to a Chace. A Chace hath no ſuch officers as a Foreſt hath; for it hath neither Verdurers, Foreſters, Regarders, nor Agiſters, but only Keepers and Woodwards. A Chace hath no Court of Attachments, Swanimote, or Juſtice-ſeat, as a Foreſt hath. All which this of Leiceſter hath not, and therefore is no Foreſt. Next, this Chace of Leiceſter hath continued (time out of mind) repleniſhed with deer and game: but this Foreſt of Charnwood (never ſince the deafforeſtation thereof) hath had any game or guard thereto; for, as Mr. Manwood there holdeth, that of neceſſity a foreſt muſt have always beaſts of venery and chace abiding in it, otherwiſe it is no Foreſt[5]."

On this ſubject, let us examine the reſpectable authority of ſir Henry Spelman.

"*Chacea*, dicitur ſaltus, & ipſa ſtatio, quâ, venationis gratiâ, aluntur feræ; nullo cincta ſepimento, ſed privilegio tuta, vel à principe conceſſo, vel præſcriptione aſſecuto. Alitèr *fugacia*. Differt à *parco*, quòd hic anguſtior eſt, & palis circumcluſus. Differt à *foreſtâ*, quòd hæc multò eſt extenſior, ampliſſimiſque legibus inſignita[6]."

"*Foreſta* exteris ſæpè occurrit pro ſaltu & ſilvâ, ſimplicitèr. Anglis verò ampla eſt ruris portio, deſerta plerúnque & nemoroſa, alendis feris regiis expoſita; nullo ſepimento, at certis terminis, certiſque legibus, magiſtratibus, judicibus, officialibus, & miniſtris valdè inſignis & communita. . . . In agrorum dimenſionibus *Foreſtæ* olim non veniebant. Perindè nec villas propriè accipere, nec parœcias; nec de corpore alicujus comitatûs vel epiſcopatûs habitæ ſunt: ſed extraneum quiddam, & feris datum, ferino jure, non civili, non municipali fruebantur; Regem in omnibus agnoſcentes dominum unicum, & ex arbitrio diſponentem. . . . . *Foreſtam* nemo apud Anglos conſtituat, niſi Rex ſolummodò. Conſtitutam etiam à principe *Foreſtam*, privato jure ſubditus non poſſideat; quod jam indè percunt leges & dignitates *Foreſtæ*, quæ ſolius regis prærogativâ ſuffulciuntur. Subditi enim non eſt legem dare, nec tantæ poteſtatis juſtitiarios & miniſtros ſibimet inſtituere. Cùm igitur ad ſubditos devolvantur *Foreſtæ*, humiliori nomine *Chaceæ* appellatæ ſunt; *Foreſtæ* verò minùs propriè, licèt & hoc quoque ſit in uſu. Creandæ *Foreſtæ* hic ritus eſt. Conſtituuntur regio diplomate viri aliquot graves & prudentes, qui locum *Foreſtæ* deſignatum intuentur, luſtrant, & terminis manifeſtis circumſcribunt. Perimpleto hoc, & in Cancellariæ monumentis (de more) inſcripto; Rex præconis voce ipſum locum ſeu regiunculam, per totum comitatum ubi ſita eſt, *Foreſtam* edicit, *Foreſtæ*que legibus communitam. Prohibet inſuper, ut nemo eâ turgeat audaciâ, quòd, ſine majeſtatis veniâ, aliquam illic exerceat venationem; diciturque jam locus iſte *afforeſtari*, & ut cæteræ *Foreſtæ* in omnibus valere. . . . . . . Curiarum foreſtæ duo ſunt genera. Majus (quod *Iter*[7] ſeu *Eier*[8] vocant) ab Henrico II. inſtitutum, coram ipſo primario juſticiario, vel ejus deputato, tertio quovis anno celebratum.

Minus

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[1] Throſby.

[2] Vol. II. p. 516; and in Harl. MSS. 83. 538. Deafforeſtatio quarundum partium com' Leic', 19 Hen. III.

[3] Inter Recorda Turris London'; Pat. 8 Hen. IV. m. 25. p. 2. & 29 Hen. VI. p. 1. m. 21. "The record here cited," ſays Mr. Le Neve, "toucheth neither the Foreſt of Charnwood nor of Leiceſter, but that ſome time adjoining to Beaumont in Rutland; for, in the record of the perambulation of the Foreſt in com. Leic. 2 Hen. III. (vol. II. p. 516.) it bounded upon the river of Welland, where there is none at this day, nor does even a tradition of any remain, which in a term of 328 years (from the reign of king Henry III. to the year 1622, when Burton's book was written) may eaſily be worn out."

[4] It is, however, ſo ſtyled in the grant from king Henry II. to Robert Boſſu; ſee p. 120.

[5] "Divers laws have been made for the preſervation and defence of Foreſts, as Carta de Foreſtâ, made by king Canute the Dane, at a parliament holden at Wincheſter 1016; Carta de Foreſtâ, publiſhed 9 Hen. III; and many other laws ſince enacted; which who is deſirous to know, together with the antiquity, manner of creation, and other circumſtances belonging to a Foreſt, may read the learned treatiſe of the Foreſt Laws, penned by the ſaid Mr. Manwood, ſome time a fellow of Lincoln's Inn, firſt publiſhed by him 1598, and lately enlarged and printed." Burton, p. 67—71. The edition of Manwood's Treatiſe in 1598 conſiſts of but 20 chapters; thoſe of 1615 and 1655, of 25; to which latter alſo is prefixed the charter of Canute, and ſtatutes relating to the Foreſt: the materials of which theſe additions conſiſt were collected from the former work of this author's on the ſame ſubject, as alſo from what he had prepared for a farther publication, containing the principal caſes of the aſſizes of Woodſtock, and of Pickering, and Lancaſter, &c. It is obſervable, that this author quotes the treatiſes of ſeveral authors which do not appear to be now extant in print, viz. Mr. Serjeant Fleetwood's Brief Collections of Notes of the Foreſt Laws; Archer's Reading on the Laws of the Foreſt; as alſo, Heſketh's Reading on Carta de Foreſta; Treherne's Reading. A fourth edition was publiſhed in 1718 by Nelſon; the contents and arrangements of which are very different from the original work. See Brooke's Law Catalogue, p. 223.

[6] "Our learned Gloſſariſt has explained *Chacea*, but very ſuperficially. A Chace I conceive to be a ſpot more peculiarly reſerved for the King's own uſe (ſee Leges Canuti in Spelman's Gloſſary, under the word *Foreſta*, c. 21). The breach of a Chace, therefore, was *inter magna crimina*, but the breach of a Foreſt *inter puſilla*. Whoever had free-chace had free-warren." Ruſſel, MS.

[7] In 10 John, in an Iter of the king's in the counties of Warwick and Leiceſter, divers fines and amerciaments were ſet upon ſeveral perſons. *William Falconer* was amerced at half a mark for unlawful raiſing of a ditch; and *Robert de Lincoln* was amerced twenty marks for a diſſeiſin. Madox, Hiſtory of the Exchequer, p. 103.

[8] "They who may have a curioſity to ſee the method of proceeding before the juſtice in Eyre, may conſult Dr. Brady's Appendix to his Hiſtory; and likewiſe a record firſt printed in Mr. Blackſtone's Introduction to the Charters. There is alſo amongſt Mr. Petyt's manuſcripts, in the library of the Inner Temple, a very regular journal (probably by one of the counſel who attended) of the proceedings before lord Holland; which court was held at Glouceſter, for the Foreſt of Dean, on the 10th of July, 1634. Two indictments were preferred at this Eyre againſt the aſſignees of the earl of Pembroke and ſir John Winter.

The

Minus (*Swanimotum* appellatum) ter in anno à miniſtris agitur [1]."

Together with the lordſhip of Charley, the Foreſt of Charnwood (held by the tenure of an annual pair of gilt ſpurs [2]) deſcended from the earls of *Leiceſter* to *Saher de Quincy* earl of *Winton*, in right of his wife *Margaret*, ſiſter and coheireſs to *Roger Fitz Parnell*; and this lady, who, on the death of her huſband, retained theſe poſſeſſions in dower, granted to *Stephen de Segrave* and his heirs, about the year 1220, the liberty of carrying 140 cart-loads of wood in a year from Charnwood Foreſt to Segrave manor; and alſo the privilege of feeding 100 hogs upon the Foreſt, without paying pannage [3]; by the homage and ſervice of a pair of gilt ſpurs annually on New-year's day, or an acknowledgement of 4*d.* in lieu of all ſervice [4]. She alſo gave to him three acres of land in the Foreſt, near Markfield, at Litleheth; with ſome adjoining land abutting on a toft belonging to the priory of Ulveſcroft, for the purpoſe of erecting proper ſheds for the reception of 20 cows and a bull, and their produce under three years of age; with commonage on the whole Foreſt, to as great an extent as was enjoyed by the homagers reſident in the Foreſt; and the liberty of taking from the Foreſt dry wood for fuel (*ad focum ſuum*), and of erecting a ſty (*porchariam*) for the reception of any leſs number of hogs than 100, to be fed in the Foreſt during the whole year, free from pannage; to be held by homage only, and an annual acknowledgement of a pound of cumin [5].

Ranulph de Blundeville earl of *Cheſter* and *Lincoln*, about 1230, conveyed to *Stephen de Segrave* and his heirs one acre in his wood of Aldermannes-hagh [6], *ad edificia ibidem faciend'*, with paſture for 20 cows and one bull, ſo long as their produce ſhould be under three years of age, throughout all thoſe parts of his woods in which his tenants in Quorndon had paſture for their flocks; to be held of the ſaid earl and his heirs as an augmentation of the tenement held under him in Mountſorell [7].

Roger de Quincy earl of *Winton*, the ſon of the preceding earl, obtained a conſiderable addition to his property in the Foreſt and its borders by marrying *Hawiſia*, one of the ſiſters and coheireſſes of *Ranulph de Blundeville* earl of *Cheſter*; and, in 1240, obtained from king Henry III. a confirmation, in the moſt ample manner, of all the privileges which had been granted to the earls of *Leiceſter*; dated at Woodſtock, Aug. 6, anno regni ñri 26°.

Breve regis H. III. intratur in rotulo Placitorum Corone, anno 12 Ed. I.

Com' Leic', Hund' de Goſcote, Rot. 11°, dorſo, vallibus, continetur breve regis fact' Rogero de Quincy com' Winton', allocationis libertatum factarum in com' Leic', tam ampl' ſicut Johannes rex conceſſit comiti Leic', & quam Henricus III. confirmavit ei. Et idem breve irrotulatur inter Placita Corone 12 Ed. I. conſut' Rotulo Jur' & Aſſiſ' 12 Ed. I. Rot. 37.

Among the records in the court of Exchequer, of fines relating to this county, amongſt other things, is contained the following copy of a fine levied between *Hugh de Albini* earl of *Arundel*, and *Roger de Quincy* earl of *Winton*, about the bounds between their manors of Groby and Barrow.

"This is the finall agreement, made in the king's court at Leiceſter, in Hilary terme, in the four and twentieth year of the reigne of king Henry ſon of king John, before the king's juſtices itinerant then and there preſent, between *Hugh de Albiniaco* earl of *Arundel*, plaintiff, and *Roger de Quincy* earl of *Winchester*, upon a complaint of the ſaid earle of Arundell. That the ſaid earle of Winton denied him free ingreſs and regreſs into a wood called *le Chaleng'*, to take his eſtover in; and that he interrupted his hunting in the ſaid wood; which privilege Ranulph formerly earle of Cheſter enjoyed as belonging to the manor of Barowe, and whereof a plea was ſummoned between them in the ſaid court; viz. that the ſaid earl of Winton granted, for himſelf and his heirs, to the ſaid earl of Arundel and his heirs, a moiety of the ſaid wood del' Chalenge towards Barowe, within the underwritten metes and bounds; viz. from the Heyway Endd to the Rock of Cerleg', and from the Rock of Cerleg' to Dunethornehull, and from Dunethornhull through the middle Burchewode-ley to the Holy Croſs [8]; ſo that the ſaid earle of Arundel and his heires may take, give away, fell, and uſe at his pleaſure, his eſtovers of the ſaid wood of Chaleng which belongs to him, and of all other his woods to the ſaid mannor of Barewe belonging, without the interruption of the ſaid earle of Winton or his heires, ſaving to the ſaid earle of Winton and his heirs liberty to hunt in that part of the wood of Chaleng belonging to the ſaid earle of Arundel and his heires; and likewiſe in all other the woods of the ſaid earle belonging to the mannor of Barewe, except the park of Querendon; and that the ſaid earle of Arundel and his heires ſhall have forreſters in the ſaid wood of Chaleng', and in all other his woods belonging to the mannor of Barew, to keep the ſame; and that it be lawfull for them to carry bows and arrows in all the ſaid woods, upon condition that ſuch forreſters ſhall come every year, within eight days after St. Michaell, to the Park-foord, at the ſummons of the ſaid earle of Winton and his heires, or their bayliffes of Grooby, and ſhall take an oath faithfully to preſerve the game, and whatever elſe belongs to the Forreſt; and that the ſaid earl of Arundel and his heirs ſhall have nine bows in the forreſt of the ſaid earle of Winton; viz. five of which Ranulph formerly earle of Cheſter had there, of the gift of Robert earle of Leiceſter, and four given by the ſaid earle of Winton, to kill wild beaſts; and ſix ſmall arrows, to take ſuch as are wounded without doggs, as often as the ſaid earle, or his heires, thinke fitt in his own perſon to goe there; and that it ſhall be lawfull for them to goe throughout with the ſaid bows and arrows to the way which comes from Whytwyke to Grooby; and if it ſhall happen that any beaſt be ſhott by them within the ſaid bounds, and ſhall paſs over the way towards Berdon, it ſhall be lawfull for them to follow with the arrows untill they be taken. And for this grant, fine, and agreement, the ſaid earle of Arundell hath remiſed and quitt claimed, from him and his heires, to the ſaid earle of Winton and his heires, all that part of the wood of Chaleng towards Charleg' and towards the wood of the monks of Gerendon for ever, according to the aforeſaid bounds; reſerving liberty to the ſaid earl of Arundel and his heirs to enter into that part of the ſaid Forreſt with the ſaid nine bows and ſix arrows as aforeſaid. And the ſaid earle of Arundel granteth, for himſelf and his heires, that he will not permitt any of his ſervants or tenants to comitt any treſpaſs in the ſaid forreſt, by deſtroying the game: and if any be convicted thereof, the ſaid earle Arundel granteth, for himſelf and his heires, that he will provide a reaſonable puniſhment for ſuch offence without delay, according to the utmoſt of his power."

The late Dr. Vernon had taken alſo the following memoranda concerning this fine from ſome other national records in the Talley Court of the Exchequer:

The charges in both theſe proſecutions were proved, and the Swainmote jury found in the firſt, that they had unjuſtifiably ſold 178,000 chords of woods, at 6*s.* 8*d.* *per* chord, to the value of £.59,400; and in the ſecond 60,700 chords, amounting to £20,050. The laſt inſtance of the juſtice in Eyre's having held a court in any of the Foreſts, is believed to have been during the reign of Charles II. This is mentioned by Mr. Roger North, in his Life of the Lord Keeper; and he himſelf attended as king's counſel: it hath ſince been dropped, though not perhaps without its uſe, from the great expence to the Crown." Barrington on the Statutes, p. 42.

[1] Spelman.

[2] See under Mountſorell, p. 90. An ingenious friend ſuggeſts an idea that the magnificent ſpur found at Mountſorell might have been one of thoſe which uſed to be paid yearly by the earl of Winton for the Foreſt of Charnwood.

[3] "Paſnage was conſidered as being of great profit to thoſe who lived in the neighbourhood of a foreſt, for the feeding of ſwine, though at preſent it is little attended to. The people of this country, in the winter, chiefly ſubſiſted upon ſalted meat, even in the caſtles of the great men and barons; and we therefore find in Domeſday, that it is generally ſtated for how many hogs the eſtate hath maſt or paſnage." Barrington, p. 37.

[4] Segrave Chartulary; ſee vol. I. p. 111.

[5] Ibid. p. 114.

[6] Of this place ſee before, p. 123.

[7] From the Segrave Chartulary; ſee the Appendix to vol. II. p. 117.

[8] The Holy Rood Grounds were incloſed, by common conſent, in 1668; ſee p. 111.

"Inter Hugonem de Albiniaco comitem Arundel, querent', & Rogerum de Quincy comitem Winton' def; quod comes Arundel queſtus quod comes Winton' impedivit eum habere liberum introitum & exitum in boſco Le Chaleng, ad capiend' eſtoveria, & currere cum canibus; quam libertatem Radulfus comes Ceſtrie habuit pertinentem manerio ſuo Barewe. Comes Winton' conceſſit comiti Arundel medietatem boſci del Chalenge verſus Barewe, cum boundariis; ſalvâ venatione totâ comiti Winton', &c. & omnibus aliis boſcis manerii Barewe, excepto parco Quarendon. Comes Arundel & heredes habeant foreſtarios, qui portarent arcus, ſagittas, genderes, picettas, & bozones ſive ſagittas; cum aliis conventionibus notatu perdignis. Chimina de Whitwick verſus Groby & verſus Berdon nominantur[1]."

Another cauſe occurs in the Exchequer, in 1242, "inter abbatem de Gerwedon querent', & Rogerum de Quincy comitem Winton' defend', de bruerâ & paſturâ de diviſâ de Whitmore heved uſque Naileſton, ꝑ diviſam bruere de Ibſtoke & de Naileſton, uſque campum abbatis de Stanton, Whytemere, Weſtermaneſwey, Naileſton mede, Bardon, diviſa Charnewode Foreſta comitis[2]."

And in 1252 another agreement was entered into, by the earl of *Winton*, with *Roger de Somery*, then poſſeſſor of the manor of Barrow, to this effect:

"Rogerus de Quincy comes Winton', R. Rob̃to de Tateſhal juniori, Joh̃i fil' Alani, Rad̃o fil' Rogeri de Sum̃y, Rogero de Montealto & Cecil' ux', quod teneat finem inter Hugonem de Albiniaco comitem Arundel, avunculum Roberti, J. & Rad̃i, & fratrem Cecilie, de libero introitu & exitu comitis Arundel in boſcum vocat' Challenge, eſtover, & curſum canum ibidem. Rogerus de Sum̃y, tenens manerii de Barewe poſt mortem Nicolai matris Rad̃i, debeat fugare in foreſtâ de Groby. Comes teneat parcum de Bradgate clauſum cum ſaltatoribus. Comes dat licentiam Rogero Sum̃y quod fugat in Foreſtâ ſuâ; capiat duos damas tempore pinguedinis, & duas damas tempore firmationis; & aliæ conventiones notatu perdignæ[3]."

Roger de Quincy earl of *Winton* gave permiſſion to the monks of Garendon to incloſe, in any manner they might think fit, "totum boſcum ſuum de Katt, & totum placeam ab haya in occidentali parte caprarie ſue uſque ad caput de le Thweyt verſus foreſtam, ubi abbatia eorum antiquitùs fuit fundata, & totum le Thweit[4]."

In 1278, *Hugh le Deſpenſer* (created earl of *Wincheſter* in 1322), held Charnwood Foreſt of the king, paying yearly a pair of gilt ſpurs[5].

Sir *William de Ferrariis*, ſecond ſon of *William* earl of *Derby*, had in 1279, as lord of the manor of Groby, *partem boſci de Charnewode, in quo eſt libera chacea*. And that he held the ſame in ſome part of the reign of king Henry III, appears from ſeveral original deeds; by two whereof he grants lands therein to *Richard Nowel*, with common of paſture, &c.; and by two others, lands and rents to the prior of *Ulveſcroft*[6]. In one of theſe grants are eight acres and a half between the prior's cloſe called Biſchopeſhull and the Foreſt of Charnwood; in the other, two acres and a half near the cloſe of Alderman's Haw; five acres near the priory-croft; five acres near the cloſe belonging to the priory-mill; and three acres between the Leyefield and the cloſe of Neutown *(Novæ Villæ)* near ſome of the priory-land called Ulſpychaln.

Another of his grants, to the prior and convent of Charley, ſhall here be given:

"Univerſis ſancte matris eccleſie filiis preſentes literas inſpecturis, Willielmus de Ferrariis, miles, ſalutem in Domino ſempiternam. Noverit univerſitas veſtra nos, pro animabus patris & matris, anteceſſorum & ſucceſſorum noſtrorum, & maximè pro ſalute anime noſtre & omnium fidelium defunctorum, dediſſe, conceſſiſſe, & hâc preſenti cartâ noſtrâ confirmâſſe, in liberam, puram, & perpetuam eleemoſinam, Deo & eccleſie Beate Marie de Charl, priori & canonicis ibidem in perpetuum divina celebrantibus, in excreſcione curie ſue, extra portam & extra murum juxta bercariam, quinque acras terre & dimidiam; videlicet, unamquamque rodam viginti-quinque pedum in latitudine, & in longitudine à bercariâ predictâ linealitèr deſcendendo uſque in le Blakebrok, & extra vetus foſſum versùs Kalengiam in longitudine quinquaginta perticarum, & in latitudine à vaſto d̃ne Elene de la Souche uſque vaſtum de Barowe; tenend' & habend' dictis priori de Charl & canonicis, & eorum ſucceſſoribus, in liberam, puram, & perpetuam eleemoſinam, ſicut aliqua eleemoſina, liberiùs, quietiùs, & meliùs dari, teneri, vel poſſideri; ita, videlicet, quòd dicti prior & canonici de Charl, & eorum ſucceſſores, dictas quinque acras terre & dimidiam poſſint affoſſare, claudere, aſſartire, ſeminare, & approwyare, ſecundùm quod meliùs viderint expedire, ſine aliquâ contradictione noſtrî & heredum & ballivorum noſtrorum qui pro tempore fuerint; & etiam predictam terram versùs Kalengiam in longitudine & in latitudine, ſicut predictum eſt, concedimus & confirmamus. Et, ut hec noſtra donatio, conceſſio, & preſentis carte confirmatio, robur firmitatis optineat, hanc preſentem cartam impenſione ſigilli noſtri roboravimus. Hiis teſtibus; d̃nis Andreâ de Jarcumvyle, Symone de Jarcumvyle, Roberto de Waleys, Petro filio Rogeri, Johanne filio Petri, militibus; Johanne de Aneſty, Willielmo Coco de Bradegate, Gaulfrido Blaunchard de Stanton, Roberto de Bretland de eâdem, Ricardo Laur' de eâdem, clerico; & aliis[7]."

After his death, in 1288, it was found that he had held the wood [*boſcum*] of Charnwood; and that *William* de Ferrars, his ſon and heir, was then aged 17[8].

Alice de Beaumont counteſs of *Boughan*, conſtabulatrix of Scotland, and widow of ſir Henry de Beaumont, confirmed to the monks of Garendon, for the health of her ſoul, that of her huſband, and of John Comyn earl of Boughan her uncle, "totum boſcum et ſolum cujuſdam boſci, cum ſitu, chaceâ, et venatione, et omnes alias res et poſſeſſiones in villâ et campis de Shepeſheved et de Gerendon, et foreſtâ noſtrâ de Charnewode."

In 1306, *John Comyn* earl of *Bouchan* gave to the nuns of Gracedieu 100 acres of waſte land appertaining to Whitwick and Shepeſhed[9].

The abbot and convent of *Garendon* obtained, in 1341, a confirmation from the king of a grant which had been made to them by *Roger de Quincy*, earl of *Winton* and conſtable of *Scotland*, "de totâ ſalvaginâ, unà cum omnibus beſtiis ſylveſtribus, &c. in clauſo de Katt; & de toto boſco ipſorum abbatis & monachorum[10]."

In 1422, *Maud* the widow of ſir *John Lovel*, knt. died ſeiſed of a third part of a certain chace called Charnwood, parcel of the manor of Shepeſhed[11]; and in 1454, ſir *William Lovel*, knt. died ſeiſed of the ſame third part, and of divers knights fees, held of the king, as of the honour of *Leiceſter*, by fealty only[12].

Some portion of this Foreſt was in 1540 the property of *John de Vere* earl of *Oxford*; and the receiver of *Gracedieu* priory charges himſelf with the payment of 13*s*. 4*d*. to the ſaid earl, for common of paſture in Charnwood, for the tenants of Belton[13].

Divers lands, including a cloſe of paſture called Meadow Cloſe, within the foreſt of Charnwood, parcel of the manor of Whitwick, were let to *Thomas Paſquen*, by leaſe from the crown, in 1583.

Some lands alſo, in *Charnwood*, &c. were leaſed by queen Elizabeth, in 1584, at the yearly rent of 11*s*. 8*d*. to *William Acton* and others[14]; and certain woods in this Foreſt, parcel of the manor of Beaumanor, were held by ſir *George Haſtings*, under a leaſe from the Crown, dated 20 Dec. 1587, at the yearly rent of 30*s*.[15]

Some other lands and tenements in the Foreſt, parcel of the manor of Whitwick, were leaſed in 1590, for 21 years, to *Ralph Baldawyn*, at a rent of 66*s*. 8*d*.[16]

In 1609, *Thomas Hood* held *in capite* the lands called *Shifferman Hills*, in the foreſt of Charnwood.

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[1] Fines Leic', 24 Hen. III. n. 232.

[2] Ibid. 26 Hen. III. n. 265.

[3] Placita diverſ' Comitat', apud Hunt', 32 Hen. III.

[4] Regiſter of Garendon Abbey.

[5] Burton, p. 71; ex Libro de Feodis.

[6] P. Le Neve, MS. 1722.

[7] Cart. Ant. in Muſ. Brit. 111, G. 4. See the hand-writing of this deed. and what remains on both ſides of the ſeal, Plate X. fig. 5, 6.

[8] Eſch. 16 Edw. I. N° 27. Leic.

[9] Eſch. 34 Edw. I. N° 180.

[10] Cart. 14 Edw. III.

[11] Eſch. 1 Hen. VI. N° 51. Leic.

[12] Eſch. 33 Hen. VI. N° 28. Leic.

[13] Eſch. 31 Hen. VIII.

[14] Leaſes in the Augmentation Office.

[15] Ibid.

[16] Ibid.

It appears, from authentic evidences, to have been the cuſtom, for many years preceding 1656, to drive[1] the Foreſt every year; and this was continued within the remembrance of the oldeſt inhabitants a few years back. It was the cuſtom for each commoner to give the Foreſt-mark to every beaſt he put thereon, which is the year-mark, or fleſh-brand; and every treſpaſſer was fined at every ſuch drift, but not more than nine and thirty ſhillings and eleven pence.

Towards the latter end of the laſt century there was a great clearance of wood on the Foreſt. In 1673, *William Herrick*, eſq. the elder, and *William Herrick*, eſq. the younger, of Beaumanor, ſold to *Humphrey Jennens*[2], eſq. of Erdington Hall, in the county of Warwick, at the price of £1178, 6090 trees of oak and aſh, ſtanding and growing within that liberty on the Foreſt of Charnwood, from Loughborough Lane-end near the Mile Croſs to the North-eaſt corner of Charley Lane, and on by Oldfield houſe and Oldfield Wood corner. The elder-trees, crab-trees, and hollies, with the alder-trees growing along the *Carr*[3] *brook*, were to be left ſtanding, with liberty to build huts and make ſaw-pits; and 12 years allowed to grub up, clear the ground, and fill up the ſaw-pits again[4].

This Mr. Jennens was the great iron-maſter at Birmingham, and had ſome conſiderable forges employed at Whitwick in the manufacturing of iron. Several mounts ſtill remain raiſed above the ſpot, wholly occaſioned by the cinders from theſe immenſe forges. Either Humphrey or his father lived formerly at Cole Orton.

In the ſame year, a leaſe of the manor of coneys in Charnwood Foreſt, and of the Goathouſe, was demiſed by *William Herrick*, eſq. to *William Guthridge*, of Beaumanor, at an annual leaſe of £9.

In 1679, was publiſhed, in ſix pages of quarto, "A Brief Relation of a wonderful Accident, a Diſſolution of the Earth, in the Foreſt of Charnwood, about two miles from Loughborough in Leiceſterſhire; lately done and diſcovered, and reſorted to by many people, both old and young. Publiſhed by two Lovers of Art, J. C. and J. W."[5] This obſcene tract is ſcarcely worthy notice, unleſs it be to obſerve that it has actually found a place, as a ſerious production, in the Harleian Miſcellany: yet, though the pamphlet be a mere banter, there appears to have been actually about that period a remarkable fiſſure on one of the Charnwood hills; the particulars of which have been lately thus communicated by an intelligent friend: "The hill which ſlipt is near the brook that divides the liberties of Woodhouſe and Beaumanor, and nearly oppoſite to a warren now belonging to Mr. *Herrick*. In this warren-houſe *William Whittle* (who died in 1796) reſided nearly 80 years, and his anceſtors before him[6] on the ſame ſpot for two centuries. This man has heard his uncle, who lived within 200 yards of the ſpot, ſay, that there had been much rain for ſome time, that it was a very wet ſeaſon, and that there was a vein of ſand underneath that ſide of the hill, which cauſed it to ſlip ſeveral yards; that many people ſuppoſed it to be an earthquake, but that he never heard any noiſe or rumbling whatever; that he had little doubt but that the ſand and wet weather were the cauſe of it; and it is very true that numbers of people flocked daily from all parts of the country to ſee it."

Within this Foreſt were formerly kept Courts of *Swanimote*[7] (or *Sweinmote*[8], the Court of the Swains or Countrymen) by the owners of the lordſhips of Groby, Shepeſhed, and Whitwick. Theſe courts are explained by Spelman to be "Curiæ foreſtæ; quæ de rebus & delictis in Foreſtâ accidentibus tribus tantum vicibus annuatim cognoſcat[9];" and the following particulars relative to thoſe on this Foreſt were tranſcribed by Mr. Peck, in 1730, from an old MS. in the poſſeſſion of *Ambroſe Philips*, eſq. of Garendon.

"The whole royalty of the Foreſt or chace of Charnwood (as touching the *Swanimote Courts*) doth belong to theſe three manors; Shepeſhed, Groby, and Whitwick; and all the four rangers of this Foreſt do hold lands of theſe three manors, to perform their office of rangers, and by other ſervices; namely, Mr. *Holt* of Hathern, and Mr. *Eyre* of Belton (for his lands in Whatton), two of the rangers, do hold of the manors of Shepeſhed (viz. Mr. Holt of my lord of *Rutland's* manor, and Mr. Eyre of Mr. *Davenport's* manor); and Mr. *Danvers* of Swithland, one of the other rangers (holds his lands in Swithland) of the manor of Groby; . . . . *Warner* of Markfield, the fourth ranger, holds of the manor of Whitwick. Every one of theſe townſhips and manors ought to have a drift within the liberty of their own manor only, and not to uſurp any drift within the liberty of Shepeſhed; *ſic è contra.* Neither are the tenants of theſe three townſhips compellable to come to any Swanimote but ſuch as is kept for the townſhip or manor whereof they are tenants. And therefore Mr. Holt and Mr. Eyre do wrong to their lords, to appear and perform their offices of rangers at Whitwick Swanimote. And my lord of Rutland's freeholders and commoners, and Mr. Davenport's, do wrong to their lords, to appear at Whitwick Swanimote; whereas they ſhould appear only at Shepeſhed Swanimote, when any is kept. Alſo it is wrong that Shepeſhed tenants and commoners ſhould be amerced at Whitwick Swanimote, as there have been of late; and now, at the laſt Swanimote, divers of my lord of Rutland's tenants and Mr. Davenport's of Shepeſhed lordſhips are amerced, and like to be diſtrained for them, if my lord of Rutland do not crave of my lord of Huntingdon that he will forbear to diſtrain them for the cauſes aforeſaid, until a right courſe may be concluded between them by friendly agreement[10]."

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[1] In ſeveral parts of this county the term *drift* is uſed in another ſenſe; as *Melton-drift*, *Wymondham-drift*, &c. green lanes where thoſe pariſhes have right of common.

[2] Soon afterwards the owner of Gopſal Hall; where his pedigree, and an account of his family, will be given.

[3] This illuſtrates *the Aller Carr*, pp. 95. 135.

[4] From original documents at Beaumanor.

[5] The original tract is uſhered in by the following pompous Advertiſement: "To the Reader. To your ingenuous acceptation we communicate theſe our obſervations, not for filthy lucre's ſake, but for public ſatisfaction and truth-ſake, being provoked thereby by ſome perſons of quality, conſidering the evil cuſtom of erroneous reports, and the fearful rumours of ignorant people. Read, and judge charitably, without critical or incredulous cenſure. Here is no wandering prolixity, nor ſuperfluous embelliſhment of eloquence; but a ſcrutiny into the proper antitheſis, apparelled with neceſſary language. Be candid, not cunning. Vale." Harleian Miſcellany, vol. II. p. 178.

[6] *John Whittle* holdeth, by leaſe dated April 10, 1652, of the grant of *William Herrick*, eſq. one cloſe, or piece of ground, in the Foreſt, lying on the South ſide of the Hill called *Thick Hill*, called by the name of *Goathouſe*, with two tenements ſtanding on the ſame, and one free-warren of coneys thereunto adjoining, for the term of 21 years, there being 4 years expired, and 17 yet to come; with common in the Foreſt; and payeth yearly rent, with ſuit of court, £9. and common fine to Beaumanor 1*d*. From the Court Rolls.

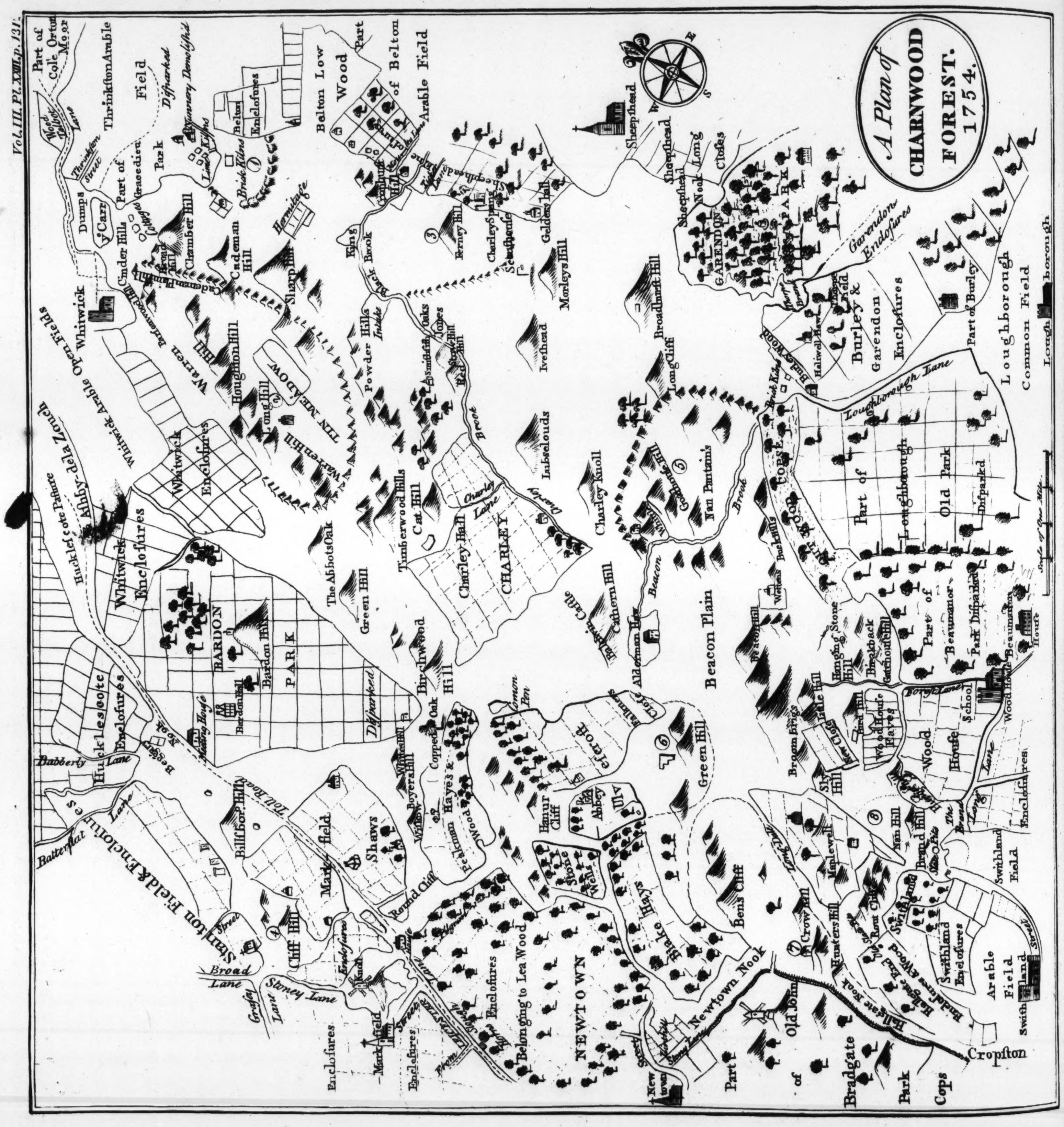
[7] Probably a miſ-reading of two letters, inſtead of Swa*in*mote, the letters *i*, *m*, *n*, *u*, being frequently indiſtinct in old writings.

[8] This Court is to be holden, before Verdurers, as Judges, by the Steward of the Sweinmote, thrice every year, the Swains and Freeholders within the Foreſt compoſing the jury. The principal juriſdiction of this Court is, firſt, to enquire into the oppreſſions and grievances committed by the Officers of the Foreſt; and, ſecondly, to receive and try preſentments, certified from the Court of Attachments, againſt offenders in vert and veniſon; Stat. 34 Edw. I. ſtat. 5. c. 1. And this Court may not only enquire, but convict alſo; which conviction ſhall be certified to the Court of Juſtice-ſeat, under the ſeals of the Jury; for this Court cannot proceed to judgement; 4 Inſt. 289. See Jacob's Law Dictionary, 4to, ed. 1797.—In the parliament 1 Ric. II. the Commons prayed, "that the Swanimotes might be kept but at one time of the year; and that no freeman, other than officers of the Foreſt, be diſtrained to come to the Swanimotes;" to which was anſwered, "The King would the ſtatute therefore provided to be kept."

[9] In the Charta de Foreſtâ of king John, as well as in that of Henry III. cap. 9, it is expreſsly declared, that "Nullum Swanimotum de cetero teneatur in regno noſtro, niſi ter in anno; viz. in principio quindecim dierum ante feſtum S. Michaelis, quando agiſtatores venerint ad agiſtandum dominicos boſcos; & circa feſtum S. Martini, quando agiſtatores debent accipere pannagium ſuum; & ad iſta duo Swanimota convenient foreſtarii, viridarii, & agiſtatores, & nullus alius per diſtinctionem. Et tertium Swanimotum teneatur initio quindecim dierum ante feſtum S. Johannis Baptiſte pro venatione beſtiarum noſtrarum; & ad iſtum Swanimotum convenient foreſtarii, viridarii, & non alii per diſtinctionem."

[10] Peck, MS.

After



A Plan of CHARNWOOD FOREST. 1754.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch
Whitwick
Whitwick Enclosures
Bardon Park
Bardon Hill
Charley
Charley Hall
Beacon Plain
Beacon
Garendon Park
Garendon Enclosures
Burley & Garendon Enclosures
Loughborough Common Field
Loughborough Lane
Part of Loughborough Old Park
Part of Beaumanor Park Disparked
Beaumanor House
Woodhouse
Swithland
Swithland Enclosures
Cropston
Newtown
Newtown Nook
Part of Bradgate Park
Ulverscroft Abbey
Green Hill
Timberwood Hills
Cat Hill
Warren Hills
Tin Meadow
Grace Dieu Park
Belton
Belton Low Wood
Part of Belton Arable Field
Sheepshead
Thrinkston Arable Field
Huckleſcote Enclosures
Stanton Field Enclosures
Markfield
Shaws
Broad Lane
Stoney Lane
Toll Road

After the Foreſt had been completely cleared of moſt of its wood, it abounded for a conſiderable time with rabbits, there being then not leſs than five well-ſtocked warrens, lord *Stamford's*, lord *Huntingdon's*, Mr. *Philipps's*, Mr. *Herrick's*, Mr. *Boſwell's*; and three ſmaller ones, Mr. *Barber's* of Mapplewell, and two others. In January, 1748-9, however, the inhabitants of all the neighbouring villages met at a place called Charley Knowl, and, after a formal conſultation, began to pull down fences, where encroachments had been made upon the Foreſt, at Woodhouſe Eaves, Newtown Linford, and other places[1]. Afterwards the rabble of the country, principally colliers from Cole Orton, proceeded to dig up and deſtroy the rabbits; which occaſioned great diſturbance. Perſevering in their reſolution, the perſons who claimed the right of protecting what they called their property raiſed help, and went to ſuch lengths that it was found neceſſary to guard themſelves with fire-arms. *William Whittle*, a warrener, and about four or five of his aſſiſtants, were attacked by the rabble on the Warren Hill. They defending themſelves, a ſcuffle enſued, with pitch-forks, ſpades, pick-axes, &c. The warrener was the only perſon who had a gun. In this affray William Stevenſon, one of the rioters, received a wound in his forehead, of which he lingered a few hours, and died. It was the opinion of Mr. Hunt, the ſurgeon who dreſſed the wound[2], that the man was not ſhot (though ſuch a rumour gained ground amongſt the multitude), it was believed to be occaſioned by a fork-grain penetrating his head. A gun was fired off in the air, which occaſioned the report of his being ſhot; but it was never properly known who the perſon was that killed him. Whittle and five or ſix other perſons were indicted at the Lent aſſizes at Leiceſter 1749[3] for the murder; but, no poſitive evidence appearing to convict any of them, and Mr. *Herrick's* grant of free-warren being produced in court, they were of courſe acquitted. Yet the reſolution of deſtroying continued, although there came two troops of dragoons, who took great numbers of the rioters priſoners, ſo that the gaols at Leiceſter were filled with them; and, after much controverſy, the Foreſt was proved to be a free common for 26 neighbouring towns and villages; and thus the matter reſted. But there is now ſcarcely a rabbit to be ſeen, except in Bradgate Park[4].

When the tumults had entirely ſubſided, the following reſpectful memorial was drawn up by a conſiderable number of the inhabitants of the neighbouring townſhips, and ſigned reſpectively by the officiating clergyman of each place:

"To *William Herrick*, eſq. of Beaumanor.

"We, the freeholders, farmers, and commoners, of the ſeveral towns hereto annexed, having a right of common upon a large common, called Charnwood, *alias* Charley Foreſt, deſire, in behalf of ourſelves and great numbers of commoners, in the firſt place, to expreſs our concern and abhorrence of the manner of the late proceedings on the ſaid commons; and, in the ſecond place, we deſire to repreſent the great oppreſſions we and all the commoners have lain under, for ſeveral years paſt, by the enlarging and extending the ſuppoſed antient bounds of the warrens which have been kept upon the ſaid commons, by which the graſs and herbage of the ſaid commons has been ſpoiled, and rendered unfit for depaſturing of cattle and ſheep; and many poor tenants and commoners have and do ſuffer grievouſly by the ſaid ſuppoſed bounds being ſo enlarged, and by the warreners diſturbing and driving their ſheep and cattle off, or when near the ſaid warrens: It is therefore our requeſt, that you will take the ſaid condition of the commoners into conſideration: And, agreeable to your goodneſs in propoſing to reform all grievances, we deſire that a jury of the moſt antient perſons neareſt to thoſe commons may be convened, and by their verdict ſuch mere-dykes or ſtones may be fixed as may prevent any future diſputes; and hope you in conſequence can receive no damage, as your tenants, together with the reſt of the commoners, will likewiſe find their account and benefit by it, and be thereby enabled to pay their rents: And we farther deſire to recommend to your mercy thoſe commoners that have incurred your diſpleaſure by defacing the ſaid commons; it being their firſt offence of this nature, to which many were betrayed, either by rumours without foundation, or led by curioſity, or irritated by others murmurs, or excited by ſenſibly experiencing themſelves the decay of their own commons. All which is hereby ſubmitted."

This repreſentation was ſigned by the miniſters and inhabitants of the following townſhips:

Swithland.
Rothley.
Mountſorrel.
Thurcaſton.
Cropſton.
Anſtey.
Loughborough.
Barrow upon Soar.
Quorndon.
Woodhouſe.
Newtown Linford.
Ratby.
Markfield.
Staunton under Bardon.
Huckleſcote.
Whitwick.
Thringſton.
Belton.
Shepeſhed.
Hathern.
Woodthorpe.
Maplewell.

The circumference of the Foreſt, according to the following ſurvey taken in 1754, by Mr. Samuel Wild, ſome time maſter of the free-ſchool at Woodhouſe (ſee Plate XXIII.) appears to be 33 miles; but then he has taken the boundaries in an angular or any form they preſented: it perhaps might be encircled in a fence of about 25 miles.

The Perambulation round Charnwood Foreſt.
Beginning at the Foreſt-lane, next Beaumanor Park.]

	Miles.	Furlgs.	Poles.
Woodhouſe, Barrow, Quorndon, Woodthorpe, round Woodhouſe-Eaves and Hungerhill Wood, in Swithland field,	1	6	25
Swithland, Mountſorell, Rothley,			
To N. E. corner of Swithland Woods,	1	1	39
Newtown, Thurcaſton, Cropſton, Anſty, Groby, Glenfield, Ratby,			
To Cropſton-gate, — —	1	6	24
Round Bradgate Park, —	2	0	2
——- Blake-hayes and Stony-wells, N.W.	3	4	48
To the Toll-houſe, — —	1	5	37
	9	1	21
Markfield.			
From Toll-houſe on road to Leiceſter	0	1	24
To the corner of Markfield Intakes, near the Toll-houſe, — —	0	1	25
Round Markfield Knoll, —	1	1	28
To bottom of Waſh-pit-lane,	0	3	5
To corner of ditto lane under Cliff-hill,	0	2	16
To top of Stony-lane, —	0	3	20
To Broad-lane, — —	0	1	20
	2	7	26
Staunton, Thornton, Bagworth,			
To Staunton-ſtreet, — —	1	4	8
To Batterflat-lane, — —	1	2	14
	1	6	22
Huggleſcote, Ibſtock, Donington,			
To Beggary-lane, — —	0	3	31
Bardon Park.			
To the corner Copt Oak, —	1	7	20
To Judy's lane, — —	1	6	4
	3	5	24

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[1] The incroachments in taking in the common had been to a great extent, and were then thrown open to the foreſt again by the inhabitant freeholders.

[2] I have now before me the bill and receipt of Mr. Thomas Hunt, a ſurgeon at Loughborough, for four guineas, for applications to William Stevenſon's head, attendance to Whittle's Jan. 1748-9, at the Coroner's Inqueſt, and at the Aſſizes.

[3] There was at the ſame time an aſſize-trial, the earl of Stamford againſt ſome of the commoners, concerning the common; in which it was contended that 26 towns and villages had a right of common.

[4] When there were rabbits in the Foreſt, a couple of the fineſt might have been purchaſed in the neighbourhood, for 6*d.* or 7*d*, at the moſt. The preſent price is 1*s.* 6*d.* and ſometimes 1*s,* 8*d.* a couple.

Whitwick, Cole Orton, Swannington, Aſhby de la Zouch, Raunſton,			
To Judy's corner, — —	0	2	28
To Whitwick-ſtreet, —	2	0	0
To the Dumps, — —	0	4	25
	2	7	13
Thrinkſton.			
To Thacker's lane, — —	0	2	25
Gracedieu, Oſgathorpe,			
To N. W. corner of Gracedieu Park,	0	6	3
To lane leading to Oſgathorpe,	0	2	35
	1	0	38
Belton, Diſeworth, Long Whatton, Langley,			
To N. W. corner of Belton Lowwoods,	0	4	27
To the Fiſh-pool, — —	1	2	18
	1	7	5
Shepeſhed, Hathern,			
To Gelders Hall, — —	1	7	21
To Shepeſhed Nook, — —	1	5	0
	3	4	21
Garendon Park. Round the ſame,	1	4	27
Knight Thorpe, Burley,			
To S. W. corner of Thorpe-Brand,	0	3	30
To Loughborough-lane, —	0	5	33
	1	1	23
Loughborough. To Beaumanor Park,	1	5	20
Beaumanor Park. Round the ſame, circuit. — — —	0	7	5

The particular lands where the rabbit-warrens were are thus marked on the plan:

(1) Gracedieu Park; (2) Tin Meadow; (3) Black Brook and Ferny Hill; (4) Cliffe-hill; (5) Goat-houſe-hill and Nan Pantain's; (6) Green-hill, &c. near Ulveſcroft; (7) Hunters' hill and Benſcliffe-hills; (8) Nan-hill, &c. near Maplewell.

In "Much ado about Nothing," Benedict ſays, he had found Claudio "as melancholy as a lodge in a warren;" which Mr. Steevens parallels with a paſſage in the firſt chapter of Iſaiah; where the Prophet, deſcribing the deſolation of Judah, ſays, "The Daughter of Zion is left as a cottage in a vineyard, as a *lodge* in a garden of cucumbers," &c.—and inſtances in ſimilar lonely buildings near Aleppo, from which the Prophet takes his compariſon. The lodges of the warreners in Charnwood Foreſt with equal aptneſs exemplify the paſſage in Shakeſpeare.

Mr. Monk, in his Agricultural Report for this county, 1794, obſerves, that "Charnwood Foreſt contains about 15 or 16,000 acres; three-fourths of which might be made very uſeful good land, and, if incloſed, would make ſome excellent farms. The moſt improveable part is towards Loughborough, where there is a large tract of very excellent land, much of it worth a pound an acre. It is the opinion of thoſe who are well acquainted with every part of it, that there is not a ſingle acre but what is capable of improvement[1]. If the hills were planted, and the other parts incloſed, it would be a wonderful ornament to the county. Some people are of opinion, that planting the hills would not anſwer, as it would be impoſſible for the plantations to thrive, the hills being ſo very bare of ſoil, and full of rocks; but others, whoſe judgement ranks very high, are of a contrary opinion, and are certain they would thrive very well, and not only be a great ornament, but of very great uſe in a country ſo very thin of timber[2]. The woods near Beaumanor, on the edge of the Foreſt, thrive very well, which are upon a very thin ſoil, and rocky like the Charnwood hills. The chief proprietors wiſh much to have it incloſed. It has long been in agitation, and I ſhould hope they will ſoon ſet about this great and uſeful work, as it certainly muſt be of great advantage to them (in particular), and the publick in general. There is a canal cutting through part of it, which will be exceedingly convenient for the carriage of lime, &c. Mr. Bakewell is of opinion, that the Foreſt, in its preſent ſtate, is actually a loſs to thoſe who have the privilege of turning their ſtock upon it; for, if one man who has this right turns his cow upon the Foreſt in the ſpring, and another man at the ſame time gives a farmer eighteen-pence a week for the keep of his cow in an incloſure, and they are both driven to market (both of the ſame value when turned out) at Michaelmas, the difference of price will more than repay the expence of the keep; and that the difference in ſheep will be ſtill greater. A number of little encroachments have been made within theſe few years on the Foreſt by incloſing ſmall pieces; but, if the whole ſhould ever be incloſed, they will be properly enquired into. I was ſo fortunate as to meet with a map of the Foreſt in the poſſeſſion of the Rev. Mr. Prior, who, with great kindneſs (being a well-wiſher to the cauſe), permitted me to take a copy of it[3]. It is the only one (I believe) ever taken, except a very old one in the poſſeſſion of William Herrick, eſq."

The Foreſt at preſent is turned to a very good uſe; for the people who live upon the borders have ſtocked it well with ſheep, which, producing large quantities of fine wool, is the ſource of conſiderable advantage. Some part of it is excellent land; and, if tilled, would grow corn of any kind. Here are alſo plenty of fine ſprings, which iſſue out of the rocks and hills, ſo that you cannot paſs far in any part without croſſing a ſmall ſtream. The principal proprietors are, the earl of *Stamford* and *Warington*, as owner of Bradgate, Groby, &c.; the earl of *Moira*, as lord of the manors of Whitwick, Loughborough, Barrow, &c.; *William Herrick*, eſq. as owner of Beaumanor and its dependencies; and *Thomas March-Phillipps*, eſq. of Garendon Park, &c. *William Parkins-Boſville*, eſq. of Ulveſcroft, and a few other gentlemen, alſo poſſeſs ſome ſmaller portions.

A turnpike-road over the Foreſt leads from Loughborough to Cole Orton and Aſhby de la Zouch; and another from Leiceſter to the aforeſaid places; but that from Loughborough is very little uſed ſince the navigation has been completed.

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[1] "If it be true, as is generally aſſerted, that land which bears *Fern*, or Brakes, (*Pteris Aquilina, Lin.*) has always depth of ſoil enough to render it ſoon improvable, and highly fertile; the Foreſt, beyond the Outwoods, near Loughborough, and about *Beacon* Hill, comes fully under that deſcription; as all that neighbourhood produces great quantities of Fern, and of large growth. I know not whether it is to this day, as it was formerly, (for this deſcription of Charnwood Foreſt renews in my mind the pleaſures of my youth more than 50 years ago) collected by the neighbouring poor, and burned for the ſake of the aſhes, which were made up into balls, and ſold in large quantities all over the country, under the name of *Aſh-balls*, to make lye for the purpoſes of waſhing.—The *Fern-harveſt*, in the Autumn ſeaſon, after the grain was in, had ſomewhat of a jovial turn, and held for a conſiderable time. The fires were kept burning day and night frequently. Twenty or more might be ſeen blazing together, and formed a very pictureſque night-ſcene."—For theſe obſervations I am indebted to the kindneſs of Dr. Pulteney. And Mr. John Herrick, in a letter from Beaumanor, Oct. 17, 1798, enables me to add, that "the Fern-harveſt is ſtill much the ſame as the good Doctor deſcribes it; beginning uſually at Midſummer, and laſting about ſix weeks. Vaſt numbers of poor people from the villages round about make fern-fires in various parts of the Foreſt, particularly about the Outwoods and the hills adjoining Beaumanor and Woodhouſe; but they are not kept in all night. The poor people always take home at night the aſhes they burn in the day. The aſh-balls are ſold from 4*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.* a hundred, about the ſize of a large gooſe-egg, but round like a cannon-ball. Great quantities of gorſe-kids are got occaſionally on the Foreſt, for the purpoſe of heating ovens. The Acorn-harveſt is alſo now commenced, which is very plentiful this year; great numbers of poor people from all the neighbouring towns gathering vaſt quantities, which they ſell for a ſhilling a ſtrike, to feed pigs. Pannage for hogs is often mentioned when the Foreſt was covered with wood; which is the caſe now in this park and grounds. There are alſo great numbers of crab-trees, from which much verjuice is made by the farmers every year. Buddon wood is famous for bilberries; which form another harveſt for the neighbouring poor, who go in vaſt numbers to gather them for ſale. The Outwoods alſo, on the edge of the Foreſt between Beaumanor and Haliwell Haw, abound with bilberries; and here alſo grows a ſmall wild ſort of raſpberry and ſtrawberry."

[2] Mr. Monk was in this particular very much miſinformed. The country all round the Foreſt abounds with timber. Witneſs, the uncommon profuſion of beautiful trees on the whole lordſhip of Beaumanor, the Outwoods, Buddon Wood, Swithland Wood, &c.; and more eſpecially the extenſive woods of the Earl of Stamford, on the very edge of the Foreſt, near Newtown and Steward's Hay.

[3] This map, which is given in the Agricultural Survey, is ſuperſeded by the one engraved from Mr. Herrick's, in Plate XXIII.

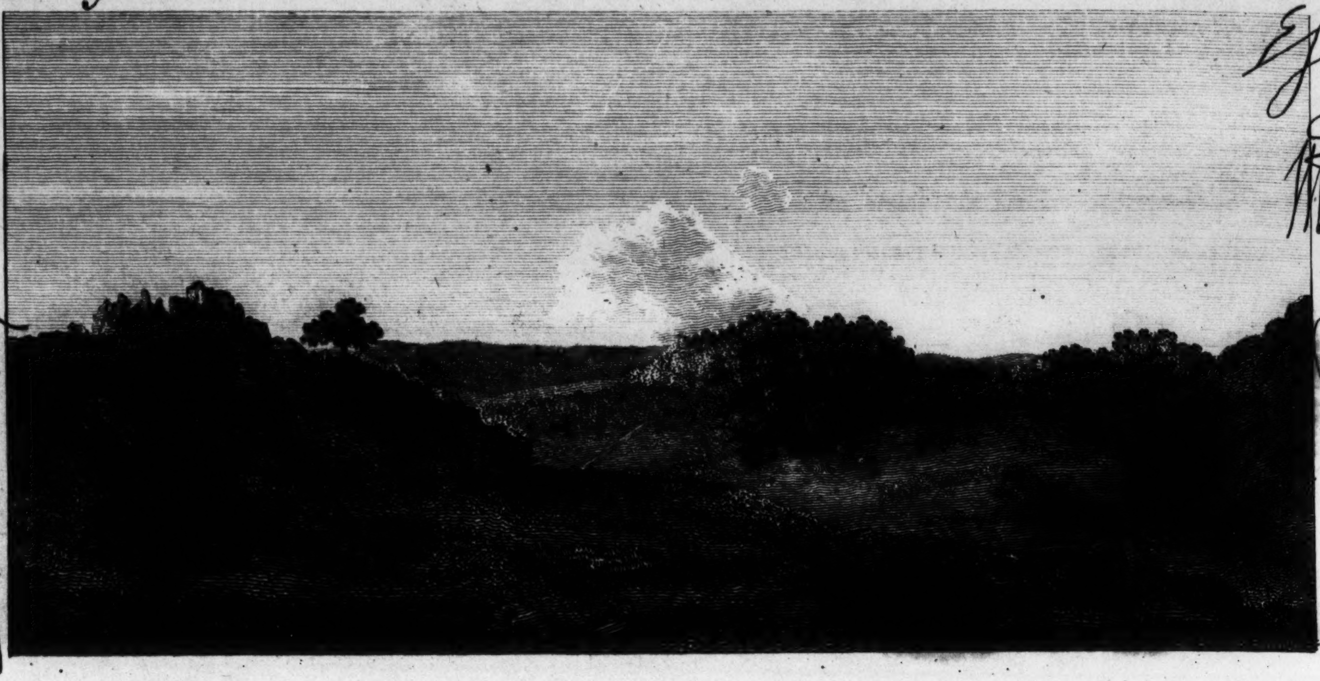
VIEWS ON CHARNWOOD FOREST.

3 T Dorset

4 Essex

16 Middlesex

15 Lionell Cranfeilde



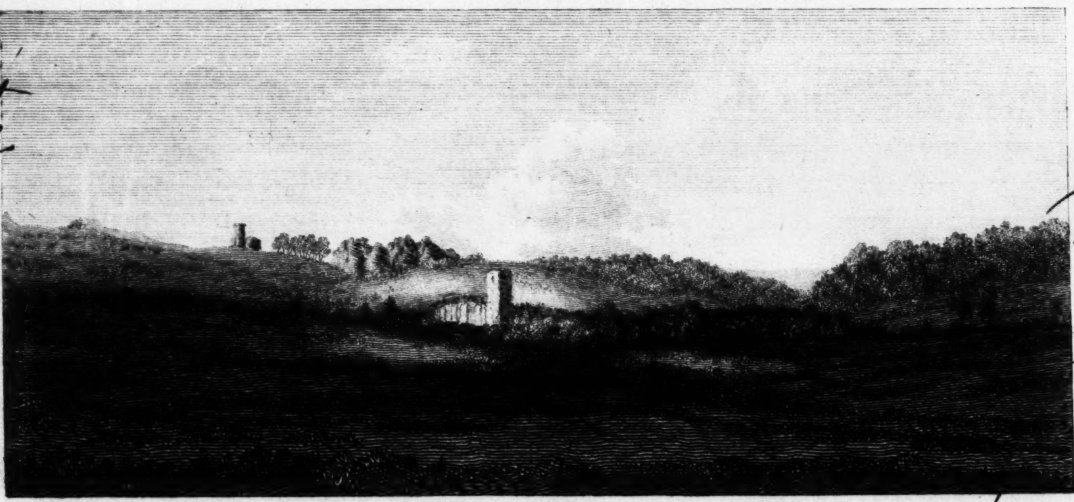
1. On entering the Forest from LOUGHBOROUGH.

1 Edw: Dorsett

2 T Suffolk

13 Julian Noel

14 D Murray



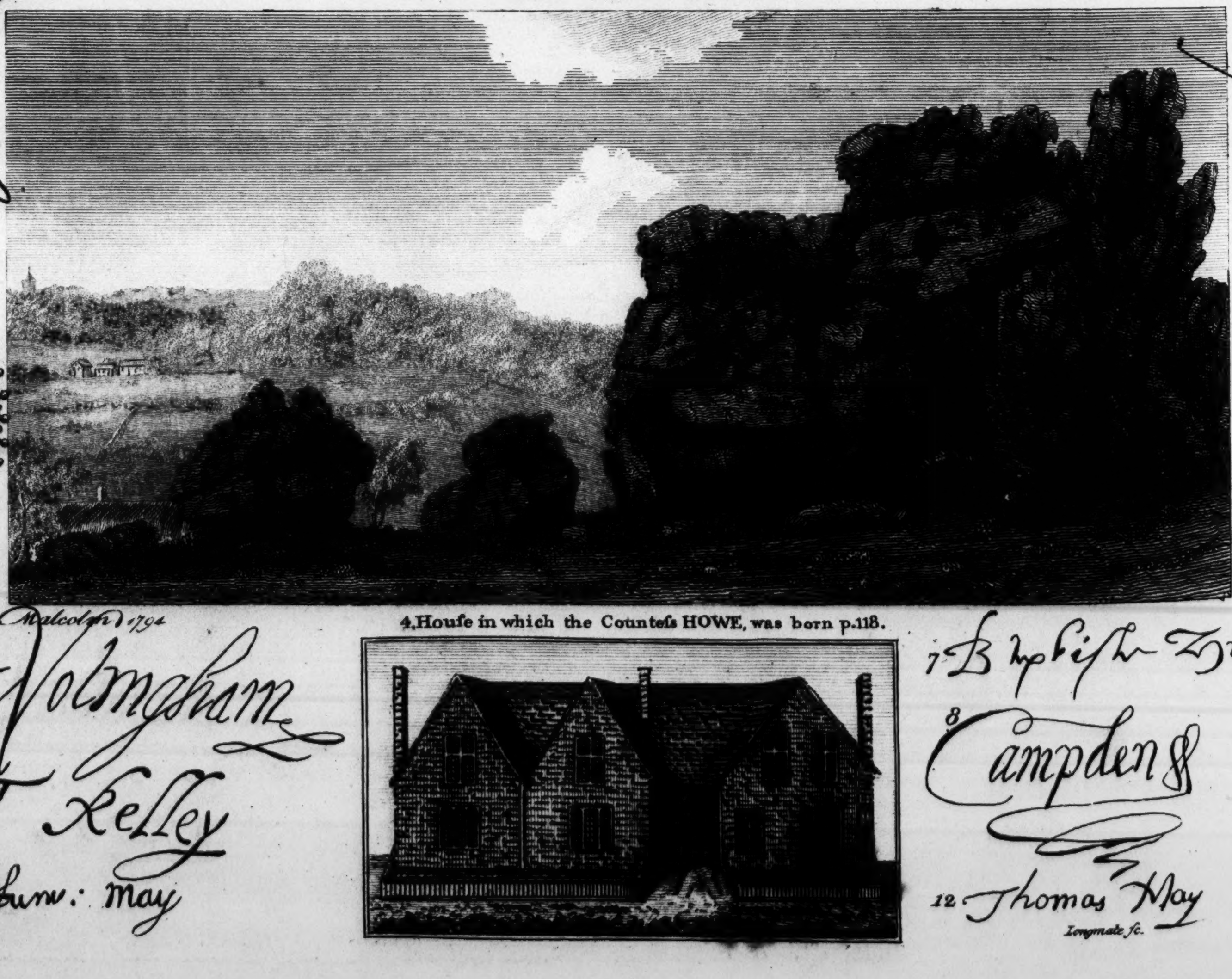
2. Distant View of ULVESCROFT ABBEY.

9 Lenox

10 T Edmondes

3. A View near BARDON HALL.

20 Montgomery



Malcolm f. 1794

4. House in which the Countess HOWE, was born p. 118.

Longmate sc.

5 Nottingham

6 T Kelley

8 Campden

11 Humf: May

12 Thomas May

The road from Aſhby to Leiceſter is very pleaſant, and abundant in proſpects. One, particularly beautiful, attracts the traveller's notice when he arrives at the top of the hill above the village of Ravenſtone. Bardon Hill is conſpicuous on the left hand. The beautiful village of Ravenſtone is before you; and the right ſide, the proſpect appears ſingularly diverſified with the woods, and plains abounding with verdure and fine Leiceſterſhire ſheep, of the Bakewell breed, &c. &c. all which, on a fine ſummer's day, form an airy, rural ſcene, eſpecially Bardon Hill. The way from Ravenſtone, through many villages, to Leiceſter, is in general rich and pleaſant. The craggy rocks of the Foreſt contraſted with verdure, and the ſeeming happineſs of the peaſants, form a happy ſcene, worthy the hiſtorian's or rather the poet's pen.

At Mountſorell commences a huge and barren hilly tract, preſenting pointed rocks on all ſides, dreary and melancholy to paſs towards the evening [1], as, on the road acroſs it for many miles, not more than five or ſix habitations preſent themſelves. This when you look towards the Foreſt; but on the oppoſite ſide, is a pleaſing contraſt: Shepeſhed, with a neat Gothic church ſtanding on a hill; houſes peeping through the trees; and a richly-cultivated country, indulating with hill over hill, removes every gloomy impreſſion. From Mountſorell to Aſhby de la Zouch, a diſtance of at leaſt 16 miles, hill and dale, rocks and ſmooth aſcents, alternately amuſe the traveller, and afford him catches of country 30 miles diſtant. The three views in Plate XXIV. will convey a tolerable idea of this amazing diverſity of ſcenery. Fig. 1. is taken on entering the Foreſt from Loughborough; fig. 2. is a diſtant view of the ſurvey of Ulveſcroft priory; and fig. 3. a remarkable rock near Bardon Hall.

Beacon Hill has of late years been regularly reſorted to in ſummer, on a particular day, by the inhabitants of Loughborough, who appoint two ſtewards for the year, to ſee that the innkeepers ſend up a ſufficient quantity of good proviſions and liquor; and the company, after regaling themſelves with a hearty dinner, amuſe themſelves with drinking, ſmoaking, and looking through teleſcopes at the various extenſive proſpects, &c. till the evening warns them to retire. The company were at firſt wholly from Loughborough; but the neighbouring inhabitants of ſeveral other places have ſince very readily joined them.

“This Foreſt,” ſays Mr. Throſby, “in which I have been frequently delighted on my Excurſions, has many attractions, even now it is devoid of thoſe embelliſhments it once poſſeſſed. When Leland made his obſervations, it was finely wooded; and not a century ago it was rich in foliage. But notwithſtanding that its woods, groves, and lawns, are no more, in which the ſquirrel ſported, and the blackbird and the thruſh charmed, where the hart and the deer ſheltered in times of danger from the ſportſman and the fleet hounds; yet what can rob it of thoſe long-venerated forms which have ſaid to man's leveling arm, ‘Hitherto ſhalt thou go, and no farther!’

“The ſummits of the Foreſt, which are of the moſt beautiful kind, preſent themſelves in a variety of pleaſing ſhapes to our conſideration, even to adorn a cottage. What outlines of beauty meet the paſſing clouds! In one place the moſt hardened form preſents you with a fine appearance of a ruined caſtle; in another you behold venerable pyramids of rock, ſpiring above each other in the happieſt forms. How exquiſitely do theſe hardy hills in ſome inſtances guide your eye to diſtant valley-views, diverſified with villages, ſeats, woods, and ſome of the principal objects in the county! The ſtones taken from the Foreſt-rock are of the hardieſt kind; the chiſel and the mallet have been employed in vain to form them for purpoſes of uſe and ornament. The rock, in many places, retains the moſt venerable tokens of old age; its cheeks, if I may be allowed the expreſſion, are furrowed with the ſtorms and tempeſts of paſſing ages. It is of a gritty nature [2], and in ſome places poſſeſſes veins of fine grey marble. Not a foſſil or marine form was ever found in it [3]; although in the neighbourhood, at Barrow-upon-Soar, is found the ſtrongeſt and moſt convincing teſtimony of the truths revealed reſpecting Noah's flood, when a few beings only of every kind were ſaved from its deſtruction; and when the rolling of the mighty waters doubtleſs jumbled together large maſſy piles of animate and inanimate things, which time has petrified or conſolidated into ſtone; retaining, in many inſtances, their natural ſhape. I will not ſay that the Foreſt-rock exiſted before the flood; or that it is primeval with the creation of the world; but we may pleaſe, or rather amuſe ourſelves by conjecture.

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[1] The deſcription of an Eclipſe of the Sun, as obſerved by an intelligent friend in September 1793, in a ſituation admirably calculated for perceiving its effects, ſhall here be given: “Charnwood Foreſt is at no time chearful, thoſe parts at leaſt which are uncultivated; and it happened to be my lot this day to croſs it alone. The Sun roſe unclouded, and the reviving ſhowers that had fallen the preceding days made the whole face of Nature bright and refreſhing. I rode lingering from Loughborough to the Foreſt, admiring each varying view, enlivened by paſſengers loaded with proviſions of every kind along the inclining path before me. The fierce ſcarlet cloaks of the hardy maids, ſcattered at different diſtances, made more vivid contraſted with the green, enriched the view. Behind, the fine old tower of Loughborough church roſe from amongſt the deep ſhadows of intervening trees, its pinnacles and ſides brightened by the firſt ſalutations of the Sun, while a dazzling cloud peeped on the ſhaded ſide. He muſt be leſs than man that can behold the vaſt chain of Nature extended before him unmoved; who can view without emotion rocks piled on rocks ſeeming to totter at every rude blaſt that aſſails them; or who does not enjoy the ſweet ſcent of the morning, when each bud and flower, expanding to the foſtering warmth of the riſing Sun, ſends forth to the breeze a thouſand varying perfumes! Who would not have exulted with me, that from this elevated Foreſt miles beyond miles diſplayed themſelves before me, affording all the variety of country that the moſt luxuriant imagination could fancy! I ſtood, and felt the moſt perfect happineſs; were any thing wanting, it was a friend to whom I might have imparted my feelings. This enchanting ſcene was ſoon to loſe its faſcinating power; thoſe trees, thoſe rocks, ſpires, mountains, deprived of their gilded light; a cold, damp, dark, vapour, was ſoon to ſpread a veil over their beauties, and to chill my fervid contemplation. I had not recollected that the eclipſe was viſible that day; I obſerved, as is common in the neighbourhood of Charnwood Foreſt, towards noon the clouds began to gather; I thought too they ſeemed uncommonly denſe and black; but this I attributed to my elevated ſituation: they generally hang low there, with heavy torrents of rain. Still I thought there was ſomething more than uſual; the ſun was obſcured; and, as I was then in a deep valley, the rough-ſided hills riſing on all ſides from me, the darkneſs became tremendous. I haſtened to the ſummit before me; by the time I had reached it, the obſcuration was at the height, and an exceſſive heavy cloud was between me and the Sun. Now was the face of Nature changed! Maſſes of rocky clouds hung in every direction; the ſpots of clear ſky had aſſumed a blackiſh grey tinged with blue; the light edges of the clouds were no longer dazzling, they were the colour of poliſhed iron; the ſublime hills in Derbyſhire were half buried in darkneſs and vapour; the brilliant green was now black and white; and the tower at Loughborough a ponderous body, black and gloomy. Bredon hill and church, on one ſide, formed a middle diſtance; and the ſingular ſhape of both ſeemed at this period to increaſe the ſolemnity of the ſcene. I fancied to myſelf that ſuch a darkneſs would precede the final diſſolution of our globe; and felt a melancholy pleaſure in having ſeen, as it were by anticipation, that dreadful (to our conceptions) event. Some little time after, I ſaw the eclipſe in perfection, by a thin cloud intervening. J. P. M.”

[2] At Goathouſe Hill, now called Whitde's Warren, within the Royalty of Beaumanor, in this Foreſt, are found, about two feet deep, large quantities of moſt excellent ſtones for ſharpening razors and penknives. They are ſold, in vaſt quantities, at Birmingham, Sheffield, and Wolverhampton, at 2*d*. an ounce.

[3] “The rocks which conſtitute the ſummits of the hills in Charley Foreſt conſiſt either of a blue or dark-coloured ſtone, ſomewhat like the blue *Elvan* of Cornwall, and which is common, and conſtitutes whole mountains in many parts of the world; or, of Granite, more or leſs perfect. See above, p. 90. Granite certainly, and probably the blue rock, and other baſaltic ſtones, are never found to exhibit figured foſſils, by which are meant ſuch as take their form from animal or vegetable bodies: not becauſe ſuch ſtones are of an extraordinary degree of hardneſs, for ſuch remains are diſcovered in the hardeſt rocks of a ſiliceous baſis, and are often formed of the ſame quartzoſe ſubſtance; but, becauſe a Granite univerſally, and probably ſome of the blue ſtones, are conſidered, by mineralogical geologiſts, as among the primeval ſtones, which exiſted, in their preſent texture and form, prior to the creation of animals on the face of this globe; or, at leaſt, before the cruſt of it underwent that change, which we every where ſee it has ſuſtained.” R. P.

"In croſſing the Foreſt towards Whitwick, are a number of eminences, happily diverſified and ſleeping behind each other; ſome faintly cloathed with verdure, others patched with ſern, and moſt of them with jutting rocks. The nimble little ſheep ſkip like young rams before you, or as the fleeting deer at the approach of the human form. The inhabitants, who dwell in the ſcattered huts and cottages, are equally afraid. Theſe endure, but perhaps feel not, hardſhips; they live, as it were, in dens and caves of the earth. A woman who had loſt her huſband, and inhabited one of theſe huts, I am told from reſpectable authority, always reſted her numerous family, ſome feet to feet in the kneading trough, others in the little oven, and ſome, with herſelf, on the ruſhy mattraſs on the ground. I witneſſed myſelf, in the winter of 1790, a ſight that affected me much; three or four children on the ſide of a hill, when it was partly covered with ſnow, near their mother's cottage, without ſhoe or ſtocking, and with ſcarcely a rag of uſe to cover their fleſh: yet they looked chearful; health bloomed on their cheeks.

"Many of the rocks in the Foreſt have names known to the inhabitants who live on and near it. There is a pool near Whitwick, called *Lady Aſlin's Pool*, ſurrounded by ſome of the hardieſt features in the Foreſt; each has a name handed down by tradition, given probably from ſome incident long ſince forgotten. One is called *Broad Hill*, another *Chamber Hill*, another *High Cadman*, two others, *Sharpley*, *great* and *ſmall*. *Baggerley*, *Kitchen*, and *Rocket*, are names for three others. *High Cadman* is finely contraſted in its form with one near it called *Swanimote Rock*. The former has a broad baſe, is the higheſt in the link which nearly ſurrounds the pool, and is ſpiral. The other, which ſits below it, is in the form of a ſquat tower, unlike, in its formation, to any other in the Foreſt. On this formerly was held a court by the earls of *Huntingdon*, which is now transferred to Whitwick.

"*Old John*[1] is a fine member of the Foreſt. He is ſeen in almoſt every direction of the county. The leſſer hills, his companions, near him, are fine foregrounds to diſtant views; ſome of them are wooded at their baſe, and others on their ſides. Beneath him lies the park and ruined ſeat of Bradgate, which, with the extenſive woods adjoining and ſeveral manors, belong to the earl of *Stamford*; whoſe anceſtors reſided here. The venerable oaks which incloſe the valley; the hardy rock which here and there peeps through the moſſy hills, corroded and grey with revolving years; the decaying trunk in the fore-ground, which ſeems unwillingly to yield to the hand of Time; the little jumping quadrupeds, which now inhabit this lonely place, where once the firſt of females[2] dwelt; all tend to fill the mind with ſenſations hiſtoric and ſublime."

[Three ſcenes in Bradgate Park are given in Plate XXV; and views of the old manſion there, both in its perfect and ruined ſtate, with a more particular hiſtory of that place, will be given hereafter.]

"*Markfield Mill Hill* (ſee Plate XXI.) is another eminence ſeen from far: it reſembles, at a near approach, the deſtruction of the warring elements when thunder rolls, or that of ſome aweful convulſion of the earth. Fragments of ponderous rocks lie ſcattered round it, daſhed, as it ſhould ſeem, from its rugged cheeks, down the precipice in all directions. This alſo has its companions, uniformly grand, but more diminutive. In a valley near them the fine religious ruin of *Ulveſcroſt* priory peeps from among the ſolemn and ſpreading oaks that ſtill ſurround it.

"*Mountſorell Hills*, which are ſeen in an oppoſite direction, are known almoſt to every traveller. They appear ſketched by the ſame hand, penciled by the ſame touch, and finiſhed by the ſame inimitable Artiſt, who formed the rocks, and has given us faculties to admire the wonders of his creative power.

"Not far from this link of eminences are *Swithland* ſlate-pits, which are accidentally formed by the artificer's labour into ſtriking ſcenery, bordering on the terrific. They alſo preſent kindred marks of the Foreſt-rock, and are partly boſomed in the earth.

"Blue ſlates are raiſed near Swithland, on the Southern ſkirts of the Charnwood hills; where an immenſe excavation has, within the laſt 50 years, been made. Superficial quarries have been worked time immemorial; but their produce was of a coarſe quality compared with thoſe which are now raiſed, ſome of which are nearly equal to the Weſtmoreland ſlate. They are raiſed in blocks, blaſted from an almoſt ſeamleſs rock. The blocks are firſt cleft into ſlabs; and afterwards the ſlabs into ſlates; or, if too ſtrong and coarſe for this purpoſe, are thrown aſide, as coarſe flags, for various uſes. Out of the larger blocks, chimney-pieces and tombſtones are cut. The ſame kind of blue rock is found in different parts of the Foreſt hills; but none yet which affords ſlates equal in quality to the Swithland ſlates[3]."

The far-famed *Hanging Stone* (which has ſtood for ages the admiration and wonder of beholders) has a baſe about ſix feet high and as much ſquare, with another on the top quite ſeparate, ſo that you ſee between them; and the top hangs ſo much as to have the appearance of falling off. Such *was* the ſituation of this remarkable rock in March, 1791, "when," ſays Mr. Throſby, "in company with two gentlemen from Beaumanor-park hall, for the purpoſe of viewing the Foreſt, I faſtened my little horſe under this ſtone, and made a drawing of it; and on the 8th of April this ponderous maſs fell. I judge that I was the laſt perſon that was under it (for the Foreſt is a place not much frequented). Perhaps, the weight of a large pebble-ſtone, falling on the extremity of the hanging part of this rock, at the time I was there, might have brought it down upon me. In that caſe, I ſhould have paſſed from life to death, with as little ſuffering, as a fly that is cruſhed under the wheel of carrier's waggon." Two views, in its original and preſent ſituation, are given in Plate XVII. fig. A. B.

Between Charley and Whitwick[4] is another maſſy ſtone, piled on another, which ſeems to have acquired alſo the name of the *Hanging Stone*. It is balanced with the niceſt judgement, and appears to have no ſupport, or rather ſtay; a gentle puſh, you would ſuppoſe, would bring it to the ground; yet it has ſtood for ages, apparently miraculouſly preſerved.

In Plate XVII. fig. C. is a rock reſembling the ſtern of a man of war; which is likely long to ſtand the ſhocks and tempeſt of revolving years. And fig. D. is a view of the country between two bold rocks, which guide the eye to the beautiful wood of Buddon, in the liberty of Quorn; at the foot of which appears Woodhouſe church, and a little box in that village built lately by Mr. Herrick, backed by a fine diſtant country.

Other eminences in the county, which are moſtly to be ſeen from the hills in this Foreſt, are,

Croft Hill, which ſtands alone on a level part of the county, is formed of a ſandy rock, and is every where viſible in the South and Weſt diviſion of Leiceſterſhire.

Carleton Spinney Hill is an object ſeen at the diſtance of many miles; which ſhews its lifted head above all the ſwells of the earth which abound in the South-eaſt part of the county.

Billeſdon Coplow, or rather Mr. Palmer's houſe upon it, is a bright ſtar in the Eaſtern diviſion of the county.

Scraptoft Mound is a work of man's labour; the lanthorn, or ſummer-houſe, on its top, is no inconſiderable ſpeck alſo in the Eaſtern direction of the county.

Quenby Hall, alſo Eaſtwardly, appears at a diſtance like a noble caſtle on a lofty eminence.

Burrow Hill, and the woody ſcenery about it, lighted up by the ſun, when ſeen at a diſtance, has the appearance of a fine fragment of antiquity. It is viſible in the North and Eaſtern parts.

Ragdale, an elegant modern reſidence, built by the preſent earl *Ferrers*, ſtands on an eminence near the Foſs-road; and is to be ſeen from a great ſpace in the North-eaſt diviſion of Leiceſterſhire.

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[1] On this eminence the preſent noble owner has placed the imitation of a ruined tower; which is ſhewn on the left, in the view of Ulveſcroft, Plate XXIV. fig. 2; and a nearer ſketch of it in Plate XXV. fig. 3.

[2] Lady Jane Grey; ſee p. 144.

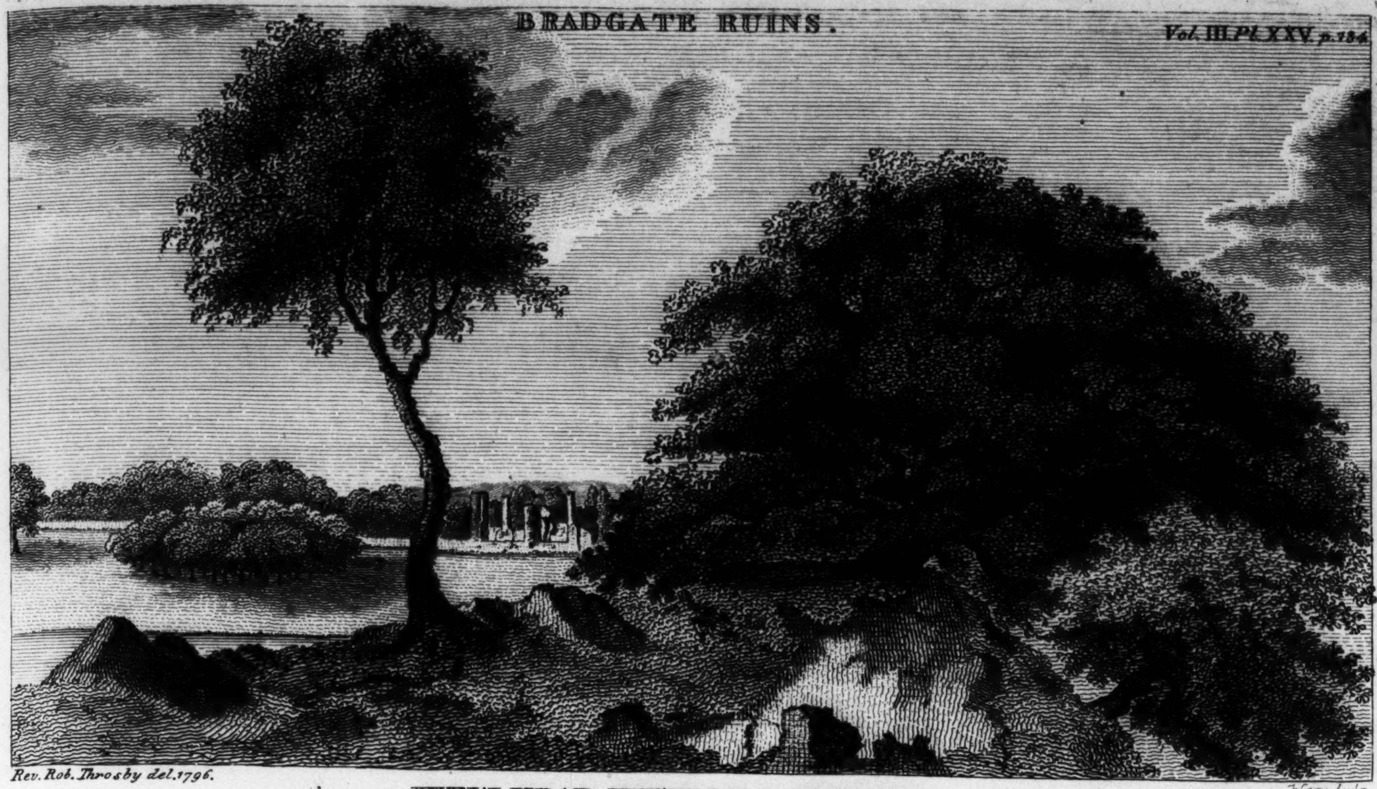
[3] Marſhall, vol. I. pp. 26, 27.

[4] A lane near Whitwick, which leads to Cole Orton, and a wood near it, are called *Talbot Wood* and *Tallot Lane*; and the following couplet is ſtill proverbial there:

"Nothing remains of Talbot's name,
But Talbot Wood and Talbot Lane."

BRADGATE RUINS.

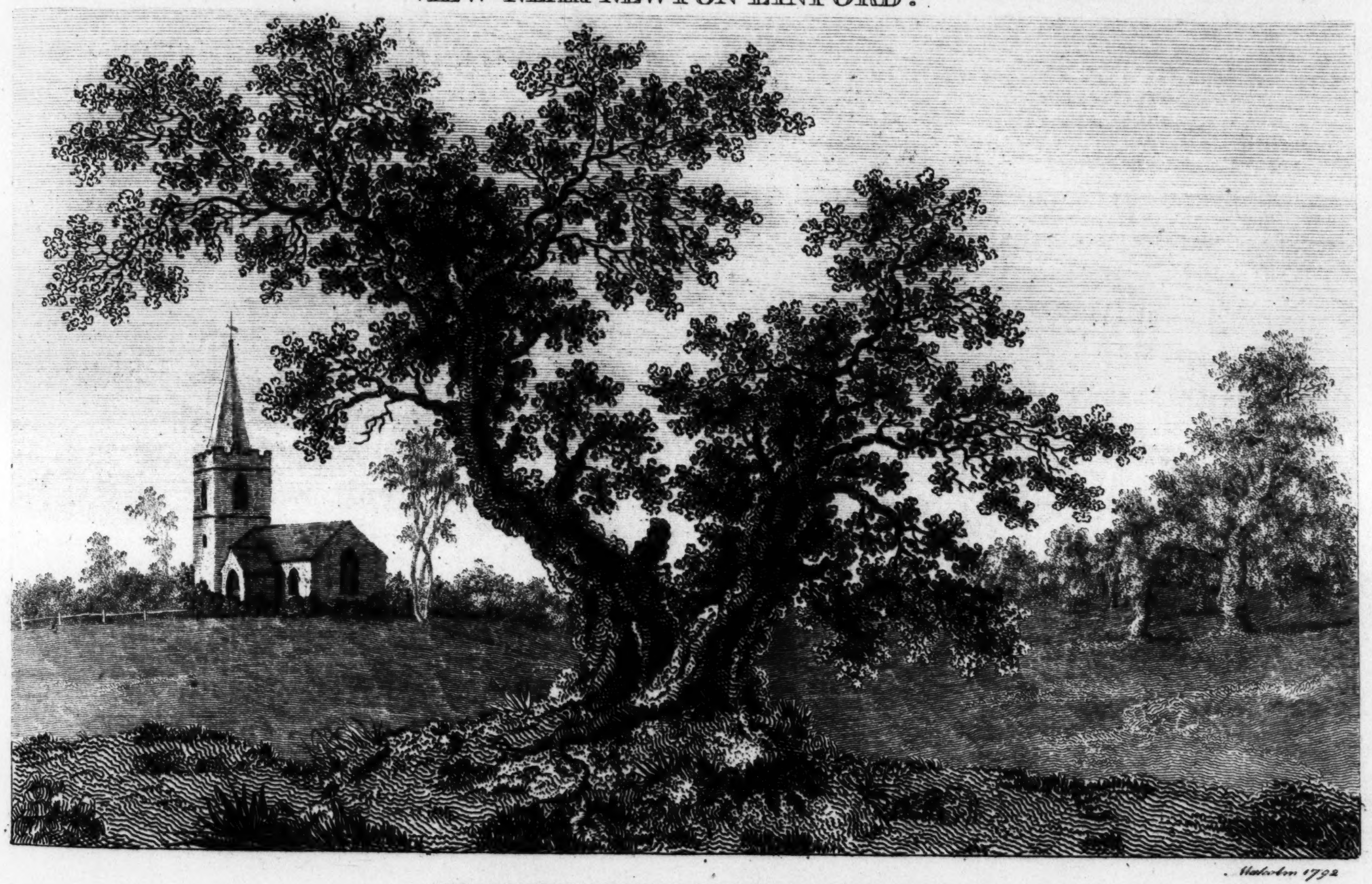
Vol. III. Pl. XXV. p. 184.



Rev. Rob. Throsby del. 1796.

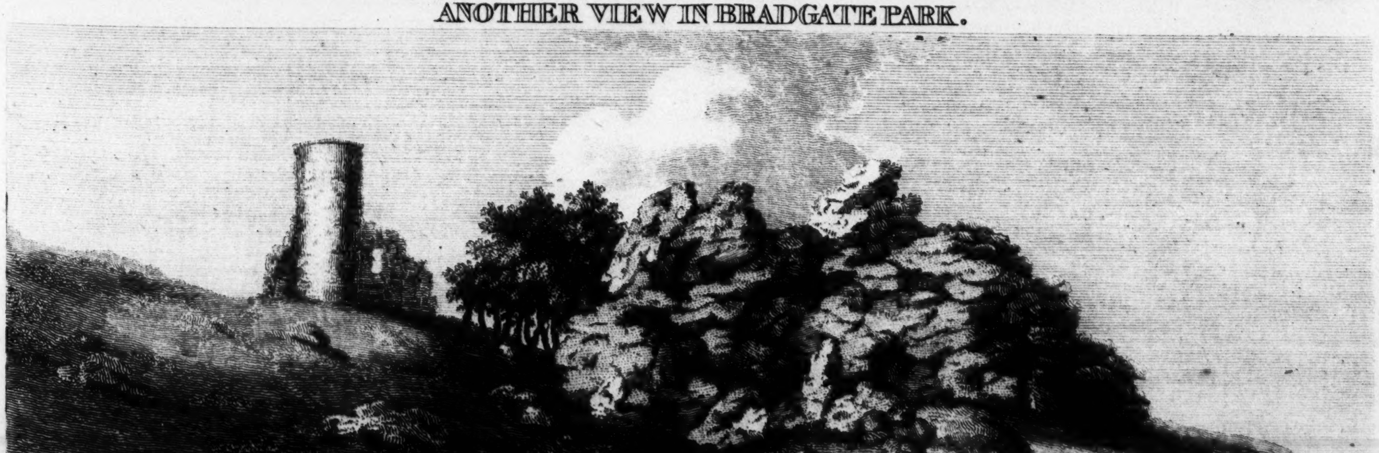
F. Cary sculp.

VIEW NEAR NEWTON LINFORD.



Malcolm 1792.

ANOTHER VIEW IN BRADGATE PARK.

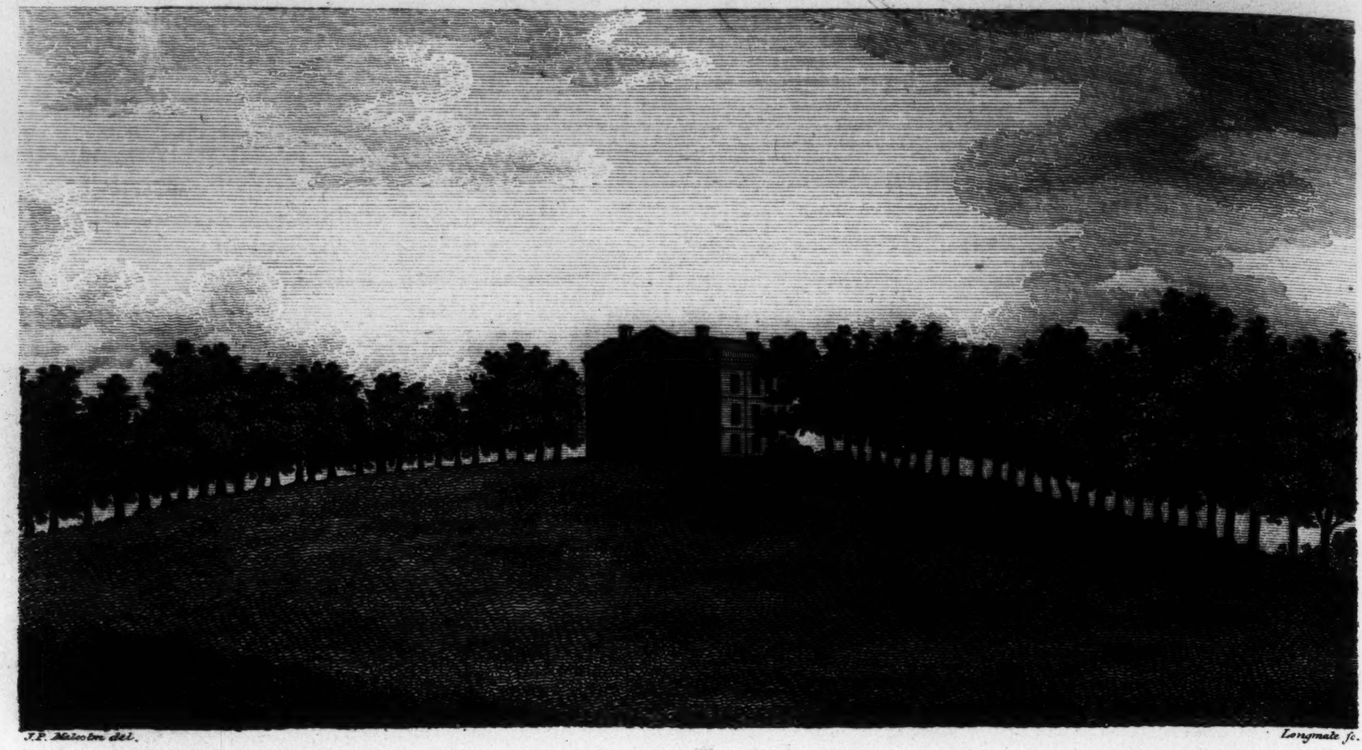


Malcolm 1792.

To the Right Hon.ble GEORGE HARRY GREY, EARL of STAMFORD & WARRINGTON, BARON of GROBY, &c. &c.
this Plate is respectfully inscribed by J. NICHOLS.

Vol. III. Pl. XXVI. p. 135.

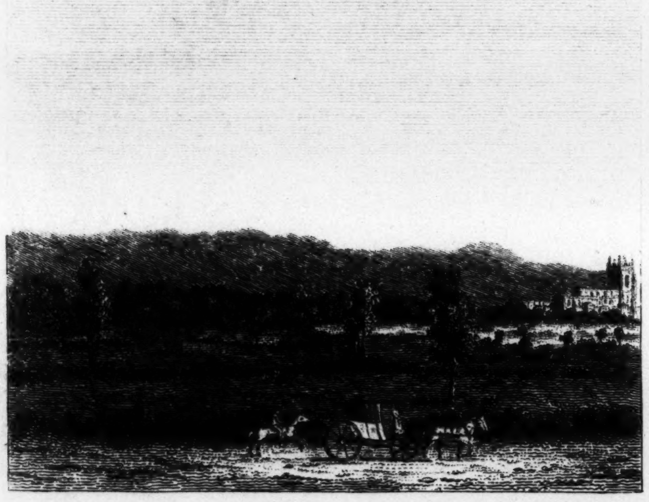
1. BURLEY HALL.



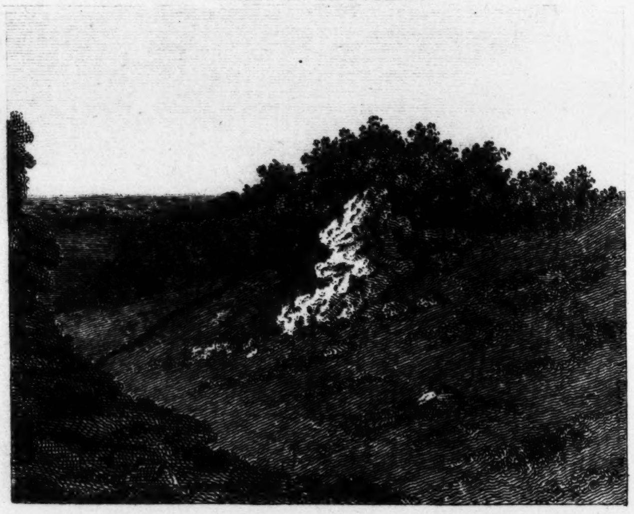
J. P. Malcolm del.

Longmate sc.

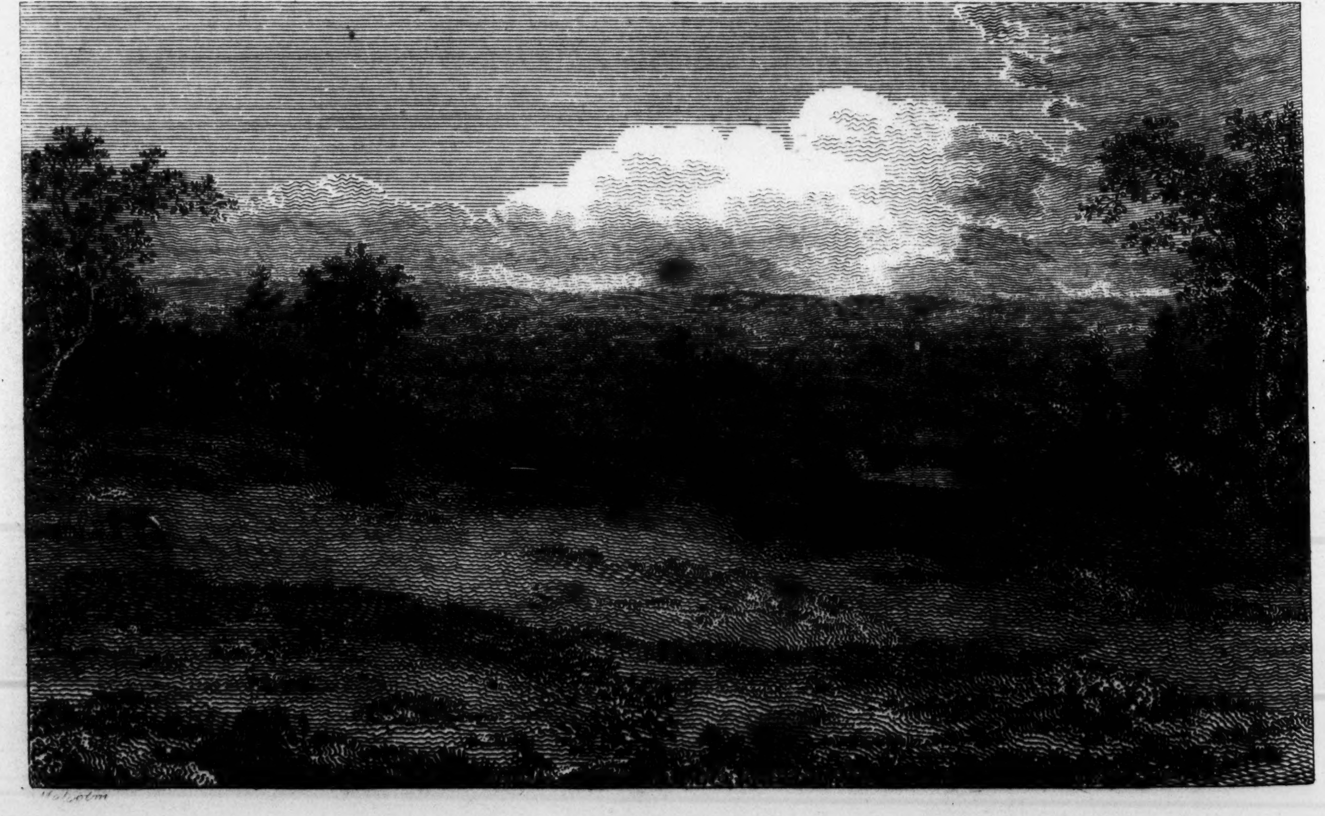
2. View from the NOTTINGHAM ROAD.



3. View on the FOREST.



4. View from the MOORS, near REMPSTON.



Malcolm

Belvoir Caſtle and *Donington Cliffs* are objects of magnitude and note; but they are ſeen more in the neighbouring counties than in Leiceſterſhire [1]."

In Plate XXVI. fig. 1. is a view of *Burley Hall*, the ſeat of the late Mrs. *Tate* [2], on the edge of the Foreſt; of which a deſcription will be given under Loughborough; where an account and view will alſo be given of Mr. *Whatton's* houſe at *Loughborough Parks*.

The ſmall view in the ſame Plate, fig. 2. was taken by Mr. Malcolm from the Nottingham road near the Thirteen Arches, an antient bridge ſo called. The Foreſt Hills appear to much advantage from moſt parts of this road, forming a dark back-ground to a variety of pleaſing objects; among which the fine old church at Loughborough is the moſt conſpicuous.

The accompanying ſketch, fig. 3, is one more proof of the inexhauſtible variety which every turn produces in the maze of hills on Charnwood Foreſt.

Fig. 4, in the ſame Plate, is a view taken from the Moors near Rempſton, a pleaſant village in this neighbourhood, on the Nottinghamſhire ſide of the Soar; in which Derby is ſeen near twenty miles in the diſtance.

Ben's Cliff, above the Weſt corner of Maplewell, was well covered with wood; as was alſo *Jackdaw-hill*, ſo called from large flocks of theſe birds which uſed to build their neſts in the hollow oak-trees. Some old men of 80 years of age, living at and near Mapplewell, remember, when they were boys, climbing the trees for young jack-daws.

A ſenſible, intelligent old man, about 80 years old, whoſe teſtimony may be relied on, affirms in 1798, that he was bred and born and has ſince lived at Maplewell. He remembers, about 50 years ſince, a great part of Lord Stamford's Warren Hill, near Bradgate Park, having many large oak-trees upon it, and Benſcliff covered with wood.

Crow Hill probably took its name from thoſe birds building there; the Old Slate-pits [3] near Hall-gates [4], all in the earl of Stamford's royalty, were covered with large oak trees; the tops of many of them, cut off, yet ſhot-out large branches; moſt of them hollow and decayed with age, and numbers whoſe circumferences were upwards of 20 feet. The late earl of Stamford ſold them to the proprietors of the furnaces at Melbourn in Derbyſhire. They were all cut down, and burnt upon the foreſt where they grew for charcoal, and ſent in bags on horſes to Melbourn. This correſponds with the accounts given of wood growing in the Foreſt formerly; and ſhews what fine timber the ſoil will produce. By intelligence collected from the oldeſt people now and ſome years back, it appears plainly that the greater part of the Foreſt was covered in the ſame manner with the fineſt timber of oak. Some few of the ſtumps may ſtill be traced juſt above the ſurface of the ground, ſo that the ſize may yet be diſcovered.

Buddon wood (a ſmall part of which is the property of Mr. *Farnham*, and the reſt of it belongs to the hon. Mr. *Butler-Danvers*,) has been long admired: being formed on a grand ſcale, either as a beauty for a back ground, a middle object, or taken in part on the fore ground of the picture. In any point of view it is a fine embelliſhment to this part of Leiceſterſhire.

The fine woods on the edge of the foreſt, called *Loughborough Outwoods*, extending from the Poget-gate near the corner of Beaumanor park-wall to near Loughborough-lane on the edge of the Foreſt, are the property of *William Herrick*, eſq. of Beaumanor; Mr. *Nathanael-Palmer Johnſon* of Loughborough; and the rev. *William Pochin*, the preſent rector of Morcote in Rutland.

Hungerhill Wood, at the South-eaſt corner of Woodhouſe Eaves, bordering along the edge of the Foreſt, belongs to Mr. *Farnham*.

Half a mile farther on, *Swithland Woods*, on the edge of the Foreſt, extend from the corner of the Slate-pits to the corner of the Foreſt near Hall-gates. That part of them which is within the pariſh of Swithland belongs to Mr. *Butler-Danvers*; the other part (which is in the pariſh of Newton Linford) is the property of the Earl of *Stamford*.

There are fine woods of oak adjoining to the priory of *Ulveſcroft*; and moſtly round the Foreſt.

Mr. Phillipps's woods at *Gracedieu* and *White-horſe-wood* are here deſerving of notice; as is the large reſervoir of water, about 35 acres, belonging to that gentleman, at *Black Brook*, and famous for fine trout and perch. There are alſo ſeveral ſmall rivulets in the Foreſt, in which are trout and craw-fiſh; and abundance of fine ſprings of water.

The Aller Carr was ſo denominated from the quantity of alder-trees there growing, many of which remained here within the memory of perſons now living. On this ſpot, on the brook in the lane leading from Woodhouſe to Loughborough, ſtood a mill, the foundations of which ſtill remain. In a very old roll without date this is called *Beaumanor mill*; and, in a rent-roll in 1599, is deſcribed as being in the lane adjoining to Mugling-wood lane and Beaumanor-park wall [5]. The meadows behind Beaumanor-houſe, which formerly were covered with the water that ſupplied the mill, having been lately drained by the famous Mr. Elkington, are now become good meadow-lands. The drains are about ten feet deep, and ſuch a current of water, at all times of the year, as would turn an overſhot mill from the mouth of the drain.

Pedigree of RAYSON, of BARROW UPON SOAR.

(Entered at Leiceſter, Sept. 8, 1682, by HENRY RAYSON.)

William Rayſton, vel Reſon, of Newbury, Berks. = . . . dau. of . . . Laſenby, of Whitewell, in the Whinnes, co. Ebor.

1. William Raſiſn, died ſ. p.
2. Richard Rayſon, colourman and grocer of London, died 1620. = Magdalen, dau. and ſole heir of John Van-Caſhe of Mecklin in Brabant and of his wife, dau. and coheir of . . . Coline. She was after married to . . . . . Hind, of Leiceſter.
Joan, married to . . . . Moore, of London.

Anthony, died an infant.
2. Anne, wife of Tho. Brown, an attorney-at-law.
George Rayſon, of Leiceſter, attorney-at-law, d. Aug. 18, 1676, æt. 82. = Elizabeth, dau. of Henry Ironmonger, of Burton on the Woulds.
1. Magdalen, wife of Richard Chapman, of Leiceſter.
2. Mary, wife of Philip Cowper, of Leiceſter.

1. Thomas, 5. John, died young.
3. Geo. Rayſon, of Leiceſter, d. about 1674, æt. about 42. = Dorothy Siſſon, of Ireland.
4. Will. Rayſon, of London, æt. 51, living 1682. = Suſanna, dau. of Will. Davenport, citizen of Lond.
Anne, dau. of Alex. Ing, of Leiceſter, 1ſt wife, died ſ. p. = Hen. Rayſon, of Barrow on Soare, æt. fere 54. = Mary, dau. of William Tipler, of Hungarton.

George, died unmarried.
1. Elizabeth.
2. Dorothy.

Elizabeth.

1. Henry, died an infant.
2. Henry, æt. 9.
3. George, æt. 6.
4. William, æt. ferè 3.

Elizabeth, æt. 8.
Mary, æt. ferè 5.

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[1] Throſby.

[2] This lady died whilſt this ſheet was preparing for the preſs. See Gent. Mag. vol. LXVIII. p. 903.

[3] What was called The Old Slate-pits Hill in the Foreſt is now incloſed in Swithland Wood, and produces many fine oaks, though chiefly a hard rock.

[4] By the Hall-gates (vulgarly called *Hoggates*,) we are to underſtand the principal grand entrance from the Foreſt to Bradgate Hall.

[5] From a Survey-book of 1601, it appears that theſe meadows contained the mill-dam; and they are frequently called *The Dams* at this day; ſee p. 158. In a plan taken about the ſame time, there was a houſe ſtanding on or near the ſpot where the mill ſtood; but the meadows were not then covered with water. Probably, when the mill was deſtroyed, which it is believed was about the year 1580, the water was let off, and the ground became a paſture.

BEAUMANOR,

an extenſive manor (as will appear by the ſurveys hereafter noticed, though conſiſting only of the hall-houſe and a few detached farms and cottages), is beautifully ſituated in a fertile vale on the Eaſt ſide of the Foreſt of Charnwood; and, though it has for time immemorial been extraparochial, is locally within the pariſh of Barrow; as is evident from the following entry in the Regiſter of Leiceſter Abbey:

"Manerium de *Beawmannor* in parochiâ de Baroo eſt, pertinens ad capellam vel villam de Wodhowſe. Ideò habemus ibi decimam garbarum, & feni, & boſci, agnelli, & lanæ, &c. ac decimam omnium ferarum captarum infra parcum de Beawmannor, & decimam pullorum equorum equarii ibidem. Molendinum ibidem aquaticum pro decimâ reddit iiis̃.[1]

In the reign of William the Conqueror, and long after, as a member of the ſtill larger manor of Loughborough, Beaumanor was the property of *Hugh Lupus* earl of *Cheſter*; from whoſe family this lordſhip ſoon paſſed to the *Deſpenſers*; and in 1239 was the inheritance of *Hugh le Deſpenſer*, under whom it was held by *John* le Deſpenſer, on the tenure of finding yearly a pair of gilt ſpurs, of *6d.* or *7d.* value, in lieu of all other ſervice[2]. Hugh le Deſpenſer, ſiding with *Simon de Montfort* earl of *Leiceſter* and the other rebellious barons, was ſlain at the battle of Eveſham in 1265, and his lands ſeized by the king, who aſſigned the manor of Loughborough (then valued at £60. a year) to *Aliva* his widow (out of the love he bore to her father *Philip Baſſet* of Wicombe) for part of her maintenance. This appears by an inquiſition taken not long after that battle, wherein the names of the moſt conſiderable perſons in this county who adhered to Simon de Montfort, with the value of their lands then ſeized by the king, are particularly expreſſed. In this liſt alſo we find that *John le Deſpenſer*, who was taken priſoner at Kenilworth, held a certain manor called Bewmanor, of the annual value of £10. of which *Roger de Clifford* took the ſeiſin, and his bailiffs received the rent. This John died in 1274; and *Hugh le Deſpenſer*, ſon of Hugh and Aliva beforementioned, was reſtored to his father's lands, and in 1321 was created earl of *Wincheſter*. He had iſſue *Hugh* the younger, who, having married *Alianore*, the eldeſt of the three daughters and coheirs of *Gilbert de Clare* earl of *Glouceſter*, was alſo advanced to that earldom[3].

In 1330, *John de Liſle* died ſeiſed of this manor[4]; which he held under *Hugh le Deſpenſer* the younger. Both theſe *Hughs* are memorable in our hiſtories, for their unhappy conduct under that eaſy monarch king Edward II, whoſe unbounded liberality to them occaſioned both their ruin and his own; for, having raiſed them in lands and honours above the antient nobility, and entruſted them with the government of the kingdom, they grew to ſuch a height of pride and inſolence, that they not only contemned and oppreſſed the nobles, but denied the queen even neceſſaries for her maintenance; whereupon ſhe raiſed forces (being then in France with her ſon) on pretext of recovering them; and, landing in England, proſcribed them by a proclamation, which offered £2000. for the head of Hugh Deſpenſer the younger; and, having ſome time after, by the aſſiſtance of the diſcontented nobility, taken both them and the king her huſband, ſhe cauſed Hugh the elder to be hanged at Briſtol in 1325[5], and Hugh the younger at Hereford in 1326[6]: upon which followed their attainder; whereby their lands falling to the Crown, the manor of Loughborough was immediately granted to *Henry* lord *Beaumont* and *Alice* his wife, and their heirs[7]; and, Feb. 15, 1326-7, king Edward III. (after declaring that himſelf, whilſt he was yet only duke of Aquitain, and earl of Cheſter, Ponthieu, and Monſtroile, "antequam gubernacula regni noſtri ſuſcepimus," having granted the manor of Loughborough, co. Leiceſter, "cum hamelettis, membris, & omnibus pertinentiis ſuis," to Henry de Beaumont and Alice his wife, then late parcel of the poſſeſſions of *Hugh le Deſpenſer* earl of *Winton*, which

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[1] Charyte's Rentale, fol. xix.

[2] Dugdale, Bar. Angl. vol. II. p. 52.

[3] Thomas de la More, in vitâ Edwardi II, p. 599.

[4] Eſch. 4 Edw. III. N° 67.

[5] Marching from Glouceſter towards Briſtol (where the king then was) the queen was joyfully received into that city; where, in teſtimony of her welcome, Hugh the elder, being brought before the prince and the barons then attending him, (though at that time 90 years of age) received judgement of death; firſt to be drawn, afterwards to be beheaded, and then hanged on the gibbet: which was accordingly executed, in the ſight of the king, and of his ſon Hugh the younger, upon St. Dennis day in October. It is ſaid by ſome writers, that his body was hanged up with two ſtrong cords for full four days, and then cut in pieces, and given to the dogs to eat; and that his head was ſent to Wincheſter, becauſe he had the title of earl of that place. Dugdale, Bar. Angl. vol. I. p. 393; from Froiſſart, lib. 1 & 2. f. 5. a.

[6] It is ſaid by ſome, that this Hugh, in his paſſage to Hereford, was bound on a horſe with a tabard over him, ſuch as traitors and thieves uſed to wear; and in that manner carried in ſcorn, after the queen's troops, through all the towns, with trumps and canairs, till they came thither, where the queen then kept the feaſt of All Saints with much royalty; great multitudes of people flocking to ſee him, and making ſuch a horrid noiſe, by ſhouting and opprobrious exclamations, that the like was never heard. Others ſay, that, the more to diſgrace him, they put on him his ſurcoat of arms reverſed, and a crown of nettles on his head; and that upon his veſtment ſix verſes of that Pſalm beginning thus, *Quid gloriaris in malitiâ?* were written; and that, being brought before William Truſſel, ſpeaker of the houſe of commons in parliament, he was charged upon his arraignment, that, in the parliament held at Weſtminſter in the fifteenth year of that king, his father and he, being adjudged traitors and enemies to the realm, were baniſhed; and, nevertheleſs, that he returned into the realm, and plundered two dromonds to the value of £40,000. Moreover, that he had ſtirred up the king to raiſe arms againſt the nobles of the realm; and, by the aid of Andrew Harkley and other traitors, had cauſed the good earl of Hereford to be murthered; as alſo Thomas earl of Lancaſter, kinſman to the king, to be condemned and murthered at Pontefract caſtle; and divers of the nobles and others to be put to ſhameful deaths, viz. ſir Warine de l'Iſle, ſir William Touchet, &c. It is farther ſaid of him, that to theſe and other charges he could give no anſwer; whereupon he had judgement given againſt him; firſt, to be drawn on a hurdle, with trumps and trumpets, throughout all the city of Hereford; and then to be brought into the market-place, where all the people were aſſembled, there to be tied on a high ladder, that every man might ſee him; and in the ſame place a great fire to be made, and there his privy-members to be cut from him, becauſe they reputed him as a heretick, and ſo to be burnt before his face; then his heart to be taken out of his body, and caſt into the fire, becauſe he was a falſe traitor of heart; and that, by his traiterous counſel and extortion, the king had diſhonoured his realm, and brought it to great miſchief; for he had cauſed to be beheaded the greateſt lords of his realm; and ſo induced the king that he would not ſee the queen his wife, nor Edward his eldeſt ſon; and cauſed them to quit the realm for fear of their lives: And then his head to be ſtricken off, and ſent to London. According to which ſentence, he was executed, on a gallows 50 feet high, on St. Andrew's eve, 1326; and being then quartered, his limbs were ſent to four ſeveral places, and his head to London Bridge, being drawn in a chariot with his arms thereon, and that expreſſion of the Pſalmiſt, before recited, written thereon, viz. *Quid gloriaris in malitiâ?* &c. unto that verſe, *Ego ſum Oliva*. This diſtich,

"Funis cum lignis, à te miſer enſis & ignis,
Hugo ſecuris, equus, abſtulit omne decus."

was made on his execution; the rope, becauſe he was drawn with it; the wood, becauſe he was hanged thereon; the ſword, becauſe he was beheaded therewith; the fire, becauſe his bowels were burnt; the axe, becauſe he was quartered therewith; and the horſe, becauſe he drew him. It is ſaid, that one of the quarters was buried near the high-altar by the lavatory at Tewkeſbury; and that, long after, the reſt of his limbs were brought thither, and buried in that abbey. Dugdale, ubi ſupra, p. 394.

[7] Thomas Walſingham, p. 125.

had alſo eſcheated to him, ſince he took upon him the crown, by the forfeiture of the ſaid earl) confirmed the ſame to the ſaid Henry and Alice in tail general[1]. Mr. Burton ſays, "This Henry was a Frenchman, and came into England with Margaret daughter of Philip III. king of France, ſecond wife to king Edward I[2]; but, as others write, with Iſabel daughter of Philip le Beau, king of France, wife to king Edward II, concerning whoſe original parents, from whom he ſhould be deſcended, it is not certainly agreed. Some make him the ſon of *Lewis* lord *Beaumont* in right of his wife, daughter and heir of the lord *Beaumont* in France, ſon of *Charles* king of *Naples*, *Sicily*, and *Jeruſalem*, and of *Margaret* his wife, daughter of *Otho* earl of *Nevers*, niece of *Hugh* the fourth duke of *Burgundy*; which Charles died in 1284, and was ſon of *Lewis* VIII, and brother to St. *Lewis*, ninth king of France[3]: for authority of which, I have ſeen an old roll in vellum, in colours, containing this deſcent, found in the monaſtery of Rufford, co. Nottingham, lately in the cuſtody of Richard Stapleton, eſq. of Carleton, co. Ebor. deſcended from one of the heirs general of this Henry lord Beaumont. Others (I know not how) make this Henry lord Beaumont to be ſon of *Lewis de Acre* and *Agnes* his wife (daughter and heir of *Richard* lord *Beaumont*); which Lewis, it is ſaid, died in 1285, and was ſon of *John de Bregne*, earl of *Vienne*, and laſt king of *Jeruſalem*, 1218, and of *Berengaria* his wife, daughter of *Alfonſus* ninth king of *Caſtile*; for authority of which, I never ſaw any proof or record. Only I find mention made by Henninges and Reuſner, in the Genealogy of the earl of *Dreux*, of *Alfonſus*, ſon of John de Bregne king of Jeruſalem, that married *Mary*, daughter of *Ralph* earl of *Eſſnuan* and *Iole* his wife, daughter of *Robert* earl of *Dreux*[4]. Henninges, in the pedigree of the kings of *Jeruſalem*, ſetteth down the iſſue of *John de Bregne*, king of *Jeruſalem*, by his firſt wife *Iole*, daughter of *Conrade* marquis of *Montſerrat* and *Iſabel* his wife, daughter of *Almaric* king of *Jeruſalem*, to be only *Iole*, wife of *Frederick*, the ſecond emperor; and his iſſue by his ſecond wife, *Berengaria*, to be only *Martha*, married to *Baldwin* II. emperor of *Conſtantinople*, not naming there any iſſue male at all[5]. To end this buſineſs I cannot, but muſt leave it as I find it; but, if my opinion may paſs current, I ſhould rather hold with the firſt. That the quartering of the arms of *Beaumont* (as are to be ſeen in Loughborough church in this county, and in Barton upon Humber, co. Lincoln) ſhould be any inducement for the proof of the deſcent from *John de Bregne*, I cannot ſee; ſince that the abovenamed *Charles* king of *Naples* and *Jeruſalem* quartered *Jeruſalem* with his own coat, which was, *France*, ſemé, with a label of five points Gules; though Leandro Alberto[6] will have it to be a caſtle Gules (as is to be ſeen in the cathedral church at Naples, where he was buried; and in the nunnery of St. Clare at Naples, where moſt of the progeny of king Charles, as the dukes of Durazzo, Taranto, and others, lie buried); ſo did the other kings of Naples and Sicily (deſcended from the late houſe of Anjou) quarter Jeruſalem with Naples, as is to be ſeen in the arms of queen Margaret[7], wife to king Henry VI, and daughter of Renate duke of Anjou, king of Naples and Sicily; and in the achievements of the dukes of Lorraine and Guiſe, deſcended from Renate. This *Henry* lord *Beaumont*, who bore, Azure, florettè, a lion rampant Or, ſir William Dugdale tells us[8], "attended queen Iſabel, the king's mother, to the earl of Haynault, upon her going out of England; and, after her return, when the king (Edward II.), being deſerted, attempted to go beyond ſea, but was driven back by contrary winds and brought to this Henry, he delivered him as priſoner to the queen, who ſoon after ſent him to Berkley Caſtle."

Henry lord *Beaumont* married *Alice*, daughter and heir of *Alexander Comin*, earl of *Bucquan* in Scotland, ſon of *Alexander Comyn* earl of *Bucquan* and *Alice* his wife (by ſome, more truly, called *Elizabeth*), daughter and coheir of *Roger de Quincy* earl of *Wincheſter*; by which marriage he had great lands and poſſeſſions in this county; which were largely augmented by favour of king Edward II. who had a particular regard for him, and honoured him with many important employments.

March 1, 1327-8, king Edward III. (in conſideration of the good and laudable ſervices of *Edmund of Woodſtock* earl of *Kent*, his uncle; as alſo in part of ſatisfaction of what was deficient in thoſe lands which his grandfather king Edward I. did appoint he ſhould have) gave to the ſaid Edmund his uncle all thoſe lands in the county of Leiceſter (the manor of Loughborough, with its appurtenances, excepted) which, by the forfeiture of *Hugh le Deſpenſer* earl of *Winton*, eſcheated to the Crown[9]; and from this grant aroſe, in 1328, the following petition to the king in parliament:

"A ñre ſeigneur le roi monſtre *Eſmond* counte de *Kent*, q̃ come meiſme ñre ſeigneur le roi lui ad nadgaires done par ſa chartre totes les terres & tenementz q̃ furent a *Hugh le Deſpenſer* le piere, en le counte de Leiceſtr', forſpris le manoir de Lughteburgh ov les appurtenances, lequel il avoit avant done a monſ̃r *Henr' de Beaumond*, la vient le dit monſ̃r Henr', & ad acroche a lui les manoirs de Beaumanoir, Erneſby, Holeſcote, Donyngton, Barew, Burton, Preſwold, Cotes, & Fritheby, q̃ furent au dit Hugh en meiſme le countee, & les tient come appurtenauntz au dit manoir de Lughteburgh, la ou ils ne aptenent, ne unkes aptindrent, au dit manoir. Dount le dit count prie, q̃ remedie ſoit ordine ꝑ le roi & ꝑ ſon conſeil, coment le doun q'il ad fait au dit counte des terres avant dites puſſe prendre effect, a ꝓfiſt de meiſme le counte."—To which was anſwered, "Soit brief fait a ſire Henr' de Beaumont, q'il ſoit a c̃tein jour en le chancellerie ov ſa chartre de Lughteburg, a monſtrer illoeqes, & a reſpondre au roi, pur quey il eſt entre les manoirs q̃ ne ſoit mie appurtenauntz a Lughteburgh, & a faire & receiv' illoeqs ce-q̃ la court agardera[10]."

Meantime the following mandate was iſſued by the king, for payment of a ſtipend which had been charged on the manor of Loughborough to a chantry prieſt[11]:

"Rex dilecto & fideli ſuo Johanni de Inſulâ, cuſtodi manerii de Lughteburghe, in manu noſtrâ exiſtentis, ſalutem. Quia accepimus, per inquiſitionem per vicecomitem Leiceſtr', de mandato noſtro ſub privato ſigillo factam, & in gardiolâ noſtrâ retornatam, quòd dilectus nobis Ricardus de Whiteſide, capellanus, habet unam cantariam infra manerium predictum, de dono Hugonis le Deſpenſer, nuper comitis Wynton', percipiendum per annum, pro cantariâ illâ, de exitibus manerii predicti, v marcas; &, pro vino & cerâ, xviii đ. & viii carectatas boſci in boſco ejuſdem manerii: Vobis mandamus, quòd eidem Ricardo id quod à retro eſt de predictis v marcis, &c. exnunc de exitibus manerii predicti ſolvatis; ac boſcum predictum, quamdiu manerium illud in cuſtodiâ veſtrâ remanere contigerit, in boſco predicto habere faciatis; recipientes à prefato Ricardo literas ſuas acquietancie de ſummis quas ei ſic ſolveritis; pro quibus vobis in compuro veſtro ad ſcaccarium noſtrum in firmâ manerii predicti debitam allocationem habere faciamus. Teſte rege, apud Glouceſtr', xxiiii die Septembris. Per breve de privato ſigillo[12]."

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[1] Cart. 1 Edw. III. N° 91.

[2] As this Henry was in England in Henry the Firſt's time, he moſt probably came in with Margaret. I have ſeen grants of his, dated at Beaumanor, in the time of king Edward II; and, without queſtion, this manor was then of his lands. P. Le Neve.

[3] Mr. Burton probably never read John de Serres, the French hiſtorian, as it was not tranſlated into Engliſh when he publiſhed his hiſtory; for, from his account, it appears highly probable that Lewis VIII, brother to Lewis IX, was grandchild to Charles king of Naples, and ſon of Charles the Lame and Margaret daughter of Otho earl of Nevers. His grandfather had two wives; but Lewis's father was by Beatrice counteſs of Provence, the firſt wife: which varies from the account given by Mr. Burton. The pedigree, as drawn by Monſ. de Serres, who probably beſt knew the branches of the kings of France, may be ſeen in the ſaid Hiſtorian. Gaſcoigne, MS note on Burton, p. 35.

[4] Deſcrittione de tutta Italie, fol. 186.

[5] Hier. Henninges, 2. 3. regni, in 4 Monarch. fol. 65. Eliæ Ruſneri Baſilicon, fol. 314.

[6] Henninges, 3. 3. regni, in 4 Monarch. parte priore, fol. 87.

[7] In Woodhouſe chapel (ſee Plate XVII. fig. 4.); and in St. Stephen's church, Walbrook, London.

[8] Dugdale, Bar. Angl. vol. I. p. 394; vol. II. p. 51; and ſee Plate XXVII. fig. 7.

[9] Pat. 2 Edw. III. pars 1. m. 2.

[10] Rot. Parl. 2 Edw. III. vol. II. p. 26.

[11] Poſſibly at Little Haw; ſee before, p. 119.

[12] Peck, MSS, 4938. (Plut. IV. A.) p. 98; ex Clauſ. 3 Edw. III. (1329.) m. 7.

July 20, 1336, king Edward III. "pro bono & laudabili ſervicio quod dilectus conſanguineus & fidelis noſter *Henricus de Bellomont*, domino Edwardo quondam regi Anglie, patri noſtro, & nobis impendit," re-granted the manor of Loughborough, with divers lands at Beaumanor, Barrow, Quorndon, Woodhouſe, &c. (late parcel of the poſſeſſions of *Hugh le Deſpenſer* earl of *Winton)* to the ſaid *Henry* lord *Beaumont* and *Alice* his wife, and to their heirs, with remainder to the Crown. And, becauſe in his former grant of 15 Feb. 1326-7, from thoſe general words, "the manor of Loughborough, with its appurtenances, late the poſſeſſions of *Hugh le Deſpenſer*," it was afterwards queried whether the lands and poſſeſſions of the ſaid Hugh at Beaumanor, Burton, Huggleſcote, Walton, Erneſby, Barow, Coſſington, Raunſton, Quorndon, Mountſorell, Wodethorpe, and Knighteſthorpe, with the advowſons of the churches of Walton, Coſyngton, and Raunſton, all in the county of Leiceſter, were to be included and taken as part of the ſaid grant? the king now, in conſideration of the many dangers encountered by the ſaid Henry, as alſo of the great charges he had been at for the king's ſake; alſo the more fully to make known his former princely intention, and to take away all ambiguity as to the premiſſes for the future; and, laſtly, the better to provide for the ſecurity of the ſaid Henry and Alice and their heirs; declared that the lands and poſſeſſions of the ſaid Hugh le Deſpenſer at Beaumanor, and all other places above written, were parcel of his former grant to the aforeſaid Henry lord Beaumont and Alice and their heirs, and as ſuch to be ever after taken and adjudged [1].

This *Henry* lord *Beaumont* was ſummoned to parliament, by the title of "*Henrico de Bellomonte*," in the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, and 20th years of the reign of king Edward II.; and ſat in parliament as a peer, in the 12th year of the ſame reign, in conſequence of the writ of ſummons directed to him in that year. He was alſo ſummoned to parliament, by the ſame title, in the 1ſt, 2d, 5th, and 6th years of king Edward III.; and ſat in parliament in the 6th year of the ſame reign, in conſequence of the writ of ſummons directed to him in that year. He was alſo ſummoned to parliament in the 7th, 8th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th years of Edward III. by the title of "*Henrico de Bellomonte Comiti de Boghan*," or *Buchan*, (which title he enjoyed in right of his wife) [2]. By this diſtinguiſhed Nobleman was built a fair houſe at Beaumanor, and the park was incloſed with a ſtone wall [3]. He alſo built, in 1338, the chapel of Woodhouſe; and dying in 1340, it appeared, on an inquiſition, that he was ſeiſed (jointly with Alice his wife) of the manor of Whitwick, *cum membris*, viz. Shepeſheved, Markfield, Whittington, Roteby, Newton, and Bocharſton, held of the king *in capite*, by the ſervice of half a knight's fee; as alſo of the manor of Loughborough, *cum membris*, viz. Beaumanor, Burton, Huckleſcote, Walton, Erneſby, Barrow, Coſſington, Raveneſden, Querndon, Mountſorell, Wodethorpe, and Kinteſthorpe, all in this county; with the knights fees and advowſons of the abbeys, priories, churches, chapels, and religious houſes there; and that they were held of the king *in capite*, by the ſervice of one knight's fee for all ſervices. He held alſo, at his death, a quarter of one knight's fee in Loughborough aforeſaid, and the advowſon of the church there; the caſtle and manor of Folkingham, co. Lincoln; as alſo 63 knights fees and a third part in the ſame county, ſome time belonging to the barony of *Gant*; with ſeveral other manors, in the counties of Lincoln, Northumberland, and York. His ſeveral knights fees are thus enumerated: "Henricus de Bellomonte tenuit, die quo obiit, medietatem unius feodi militis in Thorp Serlons; quartam partem unius feodi militis in Hatherne; medietatem unius feodi militis in Houghton; quartam partem unius feodi militis in Loughteborough: Et tenuit advocationes ſubſcriptas; advocationem eccleſie de Loughteborough; advocationem eccleſie de Walton; advocationem eccleſie de Coſington, & val' x lī.; advocationem eccleſie de Ravenſton, & val' per annum octo libras. Item tenuit feoda ſubſcripta de domino rege in capite, & de jure Alicie uxoris ſue; (viz.) unum feodum in Hemiton; quartam partem unius feodi in Hawtherne; medietatem unius feodi in Houton & Swinford; unum feodum in Friſebye & Galbye; quadrageſimam partem unius feodi in Wheſton; quartam partem unius feodi in Packington; duo feoda in Napton & Weſtow; unum feodum in Leyton; unum feodum in Wykinſtow; duo feoda in Boſeworth, Carleton, Cotes, Ayleſton, & Parvâ Glenn; medietatem unius feodi militis in Wheſton & Mountſorell; duo feoda militis in Aſhby de la Zouche; ſeptem feoda in Wheſton, Bulkinton, Bramcote, Puton, Pebworth, Meſton, & Cleybrook, cum Clifton, Webetoft, & Grunneſwater. Item tenuit advocationem eccleſie de Whitwicke [4]." *John*, his ſon and heir, was then 22 years of age [5]; and *Elizabeth*, his daughter, was married to *Nicholas de Audley*, ſon and heir of *James* lord *Audley* [6] of *Heley*.

John baron *Beaumont*, who in 1338 had been employed in a public expedition into Flanders, had livery of his lands in 1340, the year in which his father died; but never uſed the title of earl of *Boghan*. Attending that year queen Philippa during her reſidence in Brabant, the lady *Alianore de Lancaſter* his wife (fifth daughter to *Henry* earl of *Lancaſter)* being there delivered of a ſon called *Henry*, he obtained the king's ſpecial letters patent, declaring that, notwithſtanding the ſaid Henry was begotten and born in foreign parts, nevertheleſs, in regard it was by reaſon of his and his lady's attendance on the queen, he ſhould be reputed a lawful heir, and inherit his lands in England, as if he had been born there [7]. In 1344, he was retained to ſerve the king in his fleet at ſea, with 61 men at arms, whereof one banneret, 24 knights, 40 men at arms, and 40 archers, for 40 days [8]; in which year alſo he was in the wars of Scotland [9]; and, having been ſummoned to parliament in 1345 [10] (and not before), by the title of "*Johanni de Beliomonte*," died the ſame year, leaving *Henry* his ſon and heir two years of age [11]. Whereupon, in order to his funeral, the king ſent his precept to William Shireburne, a burgeſs of York, to make payment of two hundred pounds of thoſe moneys which he did then owe for 130 ſacks and 20 clays of wool by him received out of the North and Eaſt Ridings of that county, unto ſir William de Burton, knight, to the uſe of *Alianore* the widow of the defunct, towards the charge of that great ſolemnity [12]; which Alianore, ſo ſurviving him, in 1346 procured the king's charter for free warren in all her demeſne lands at Tackley, co. Oxford, and Seukworth, co. Berks [13].

In 1346, *Alice* relict of the firſt lord *Henry de Beaumont* earl of *Boghan* (on the aid then granted for knighting Edward of Woodſtock, the king's eldeſt ſon) was aſſeſſed 30*s*. for half a knight's fee in Loughborough, parcel of the fees of *Cheſter* and *Huntingdon* [14]; and in 1349, ſhe died ſeiſed of the manor of Loughborough, with its members and appurtenances, held of the earl of *Cheſter* by the ſervice of a quarter of one knight's fee; and (her eldeſt ſon *John* being dead) *Thomas* de Beaumont, her ſecond ſon, was next heir [15].

Henry baron Beaumont, the third of that name, who was born in Brabant in 1340, and by letters patent in the ſame year declared lawful heir, and whoſe legitimacy was ratified in parliament in 1351, obtained livery of his lands in 1360; and was ſummoned as a baron to parliament in the 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, and 42d years of the reign of king Edward III. by the title of "*Henrico de Bellomonte*." He died in 1370, ſeiſed of the manor of Whitwick, &c. held of the king *in capite*, as parcel of the honour of Winton; leaving *John* his ſon and heir, then eight years of age, by *Margaret* his wife, daughter to *John de Vere* earl of *Oxford*[1]; and in 1397 it was found that *Margaret* widow of *Henry de Beaumont*, knt. died ſeiſed of the manor of Loughborough, with its members and appurtenances, by the endowment of Henry de Beaumont aforeſaid, her huſband, which manor was parcel of the inheritance of *Henry* ſon and heir of the lord *John de Beaumont*; with reverſion thereof to the aforeſaid Henry ſon of John, by the gift of Edward late king of England, grandfather of the king who then was[2].

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[1] Pat. 10 Edw. III. pars 2. m. 2.

[2] Clauſ. de iiſdem annis; & Rot. Summon. ad Parliamentum temp. Edw. III.

[3] "Lapideo muro circumſepſerit," are the words of Wyrley in 1590. The wall remains at this day for about three parts round this park.

[4] Eſch. 14 Edw. III. N° 397.

[5] Eſch. 14 Edw. III. N° 24. Leic.

[6] Clauſ. 40 Edw. III. m. 15.

[7] Pat. 14 Edw. III. p. 3. m. 9.

[8] Pat. 15 Edw. III. m. 22.

[9] Rot. Scot. 15 Edw. III. m. 4.

[10] Clauſ. de iiſdem annis, in dorſo.

[11] Eſch. 16 Edw. III. n. 35.

[12] Clauſ. 16 Edw. III. p. 1. m. 15.

[13] Cart. 17 Edw. III. n. 36.

[14] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III.

[15] Eſch. 23 Edw. III. pars 2. N° 157.

John baron *Beaumont* obtained livery of his lands in 1383; and in 1387, the king holding a council at Nottingham caſtle, the Marſhalſea was kept at Loughborough for ſix days. In this year the lord Beaumont accompanied John of Gaunt duke of Lancaſter (then called king of Caſtile and Leon) into Spain[3]; but before the end of the year, ſuch was the prevalency of the great lords who then met at Haringey-park, that they expelled him the court, as an evil counſellor to the king[4]; but, thoſe diſcontents ſomewhat abating, he obtained licence to paſs unto Calais, there to exerciſe himſelf in feats of arms with the French; four knights of that country having challenged as many Engliſh to juſt with them there[5]: at which time he tilted with the lord chamberlain to the king of France[6]. In 1389, he was made admiral of the king's fleet to the Northwards[7], as alſo one of the wardens of the Marches towards Scotland[8]: whereupon he entered that country 40 miles, ſpoiled the market at Fowyke, and brought many priſoners back[9]. In the ſame year he had the honour of entertaining king Richard II. and his queen, at his manſion of Beaumanor, on their journey to York; and again, in 1390, on their road from Leiceſter to Nottingham. This *John* lord *Beaumont* was a knight of the Garter; was ſummoned as a baron to the ſeveral parliaments holden from the 6th to the 17th years of the reign of Richard II. by the title of "*Johanni de Bellomonte*;" and died in 1397, leaving three ſons; *Henry* his ſucceſſor, then 16 years old; *Thomas*, from whom deſcended the *Beaumonts* of Cole Orton; and *Richard*[10].

Henry baron *Beaumont* received in 1399 the honour of knighthood, at the coronation of king Henry IV; and, after having been ſummoned as a baron to the parliaments holden in the 5th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th, and 14th years of the reign of that king, died in 1413, ſeiſed of the manor of Loughborough, with its members and appurtenances; namely, Beaumanor, Erneſby, Mountſorell, &c. held of the king by knight's ſervice. This inquiſition particularly notices the water-mill at Beaumanor[11], and the water-mill at Quorndon. He held alſo under the king, as parcel of the honour of Winton, the manor of Whitwick, with the appurtenances; four meſſuages in Whittington, two in *le New Town*, and two in Bocheſton, as parcel of the manor of Whitwick; and two parts of the manor of Shepeſhed, with its apppurtenances; but by what ſervice was unknown. He poſſeſſed alſo the advowſon of Loughborough, then worth 20 marks a year; of Coſſington, worth 10 marks; of Wotton ſuper Wolds, worth 100*s*.; and of Ravenſton, worth 100*s*.[12]; and left *John* his ſon and heir, then three years of age, by *Elizabeth* his wife, daughter to *William* lord *Willoughby of Ereſby*; who, in 1414, repreſenting to the king that her ſon was within age, but without any thing for his ſupport, obtained an aſſignation of £40. a year for him during his minority[13].

In 1427, it was found that *Elizabeth*, widow of Henry lord Beaumont, held in dower, at her death, the manor of Beaumanor, with its appurtenances; which were then deſcribed as extending into Woodhouſe, Woodthorp, Querndon, Barrow, Mountſorell, and Friſby; and were held of the king *in capite* by the ſervice of one knight's fee. She held alſo the manor of Whitwick, with its appurtenances; namely, Ravenſton (with the advowſon of that church), Swanington, Markfield, Bocheſtoun, and Donington; the manor of Huckleſcoat, with its appurtenances; all parcel of the honour of *Winton*, but by what ſervice was unknown; but it appeared that there was a court held at Leiceſter called *Wincheſter court*. *John* de Beaumont, her ſon, was next heir[14].

This *John* baron *Beaumont*, ſon and heir of the laſt-named *Henry* baron *Beaumont* and *Elizabeth*, was only 4 years old at the death of his father. He obtained livery of his lands in 1431; and was ſummoned as a baron to the ſeveral parliaments holden in the 10th, 11th, 13th, 15th, and 18th years of the reign of king Henry VI. by the title of "*Johanni Beumond Chl'r.*;" and ſat in the parliaments held in the ſaid 10th and 11th years of Henry VI. in conſequence of the writs of ſummons directed to him in thoſe years. The ſaid *John* baron *Beaumont* was created earl of *Boloigne*, by letters patent dated at Canterbury 27 July, 1436, being at that time on his journey for the relief of Calais, and retained, by indenture, to ſerve the king, with 20 men at arms and 88 archers[15]; in which ſervice he merited ſo well as, for that very reſpect, the king gave him licence to grant his manors of Barton upon Humber and Steneton, co. Lincoln, to ſir *William Phelip*, knt. and others, and their heirs for ever[16]; and in 1440, in conſideration of his farther merits, and the ſpecial ſervices of his anceſtors, advanced him to the dignity of a viſcount[17] (a title not till that time uſed in England) by the name of viſcount *Beaumont*[18]; with precedency above all barons of this realm, and 20 marks yearly fee out of the revenues of the county of Lincoln, by letters patent dated at Reading the 12th day of February, in the 18th year of the reign of king Henry VI. In 1441, conſidering the great loſs he had ſuſtained by the death of *Elizabeth* his wife, daughter to *William Phelip* lord *Bardolph*, and by reaſon of his continued ſervices, he obtained a grant of the cuſtody of all the caſtles, manors, and lands, which, by the death of her the ſaid Elizabeth, came to *Henry* his ſon and heir; and, in caſe of his death, to *William* his younger ſon; with remainder to *Joan* his daughter[19]. Moreover, in 1445, he had a farther grant, to himſelf and the heirs male of his body, of place and precedence above all viſcounts thenceforth to be created, as alſo above the heirs of all earls; and to take place next and immediately unto earls in all parliaments and public meetings[20]. Adhering to the fortune of king Henry VI, he was ſlain at the battle of Northampton, 1459; leaving *Catharine* his widow (who had before been the widow of *John Mowbray* duke of *Norfolk*, and was afterwards the wife of ſir *John Widvile*, knt.) poſſeſſed of Beaumanor, as part of her dowry, with the manors of Sileby, Mountſorell, and the hundred of Goſcote.

The ſaid *John* viſcount and baron *Beaumont* had iſſue two ſons; *Henry* and *William*; and only one daughter, named *Joan*, married to *John* lord *Lovel* of Tichmerſh.

Henry, the eldeſt ſon, died in 1442, unmarried, in the life-time of his father; and was buried at Dennington in Suffolk[21].

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[1] Eſch. 42 Edw. III. pars 1. n. 12.

[2] Eſch. 21 Ric. II. N° 11. Leic.; & ex Libro de Lovel.

[3] Rot. Franc. 10 Ric. II. m. 10; Froiſſart, fol. 64. b.

[4] Henry Knighton, 2075. n. 30.

[5] Rot. Franc. 11 Ric. II. m. 8.

[6] Henry Knighton, 2706. n. 50.

[7] Rot. Franc. 12 Ric. II.

[8] Ibid. m. 7.

[9] Stowe, in ann. 1389.

[10] Eſch. 20 Ric. II. n 14.

[11] Beaumanor mill ſtood at the bottom of the meadow by Muglin-lane, leading from Woodhouſe to Woodthorpe; and was ſupplied by two rivulets, both coming from the Foreſt, and one of them from the corner of the Outwoods by Beaumanor Park, near which ſpot it is not improbable the Aller Carr mill was ſituated. See pp. 61. 93.

[12] Eſch. 1 Hen. V. N° 45. Leic.

[13] Pat. 2 Hen. V. p. 1. m. 20.

[14] Eſch. 6 Hen. VI. N° 49.

[15] Pat. 14 Hen. VI; and Dugdale, ex autograph. penès Cleric. Pell.

[16] Pat. 15 Hen. VI. m. 32.

[17] "In England the title of Viſcount is thought to be of modern date. The beginning or introduction of that title is uſually aſcribed to the reign of king Henry VI; in the caſe of *John* Viſcount *Beaumont*. Selden, Tit. Hon. 1672, p. 630. In the caſe of William Viſcount Say and Seal againſt Stephens (Croke, Rep. Temp. Car. I. p. 136.) it is ſaid, "In 18 Hen. VI. was the firſt Viſcount; and in the 21ſt of the ſaid king was the queſtion for their ſeats in parliament." Madox, Baron. Anglic. p. 143.

[18] Pat. 18 Hen. VI. p. 2. m. 21.

[19] Pat. 19 Hen. VI. p. 3. m. 4.

[20] Pat. 23 Hen. VI. p. 2. m. 20.

[21] See his epitaph in vol. II. p. 857.

William, the ſecond and only ſurviving ſon, on the death of his father, ſucceeded him as heir to the dignities of viſcount and baron *Beaumont*; and had alſo the barony of *Bardolph*, with a large inheritance, in right of *Elizabeth* his mother; making proof of his age in 1459, as couſin and heir to *John* lord *Bardolf*, ſon and heir of *Elizabeth* daughter of the ſaid *John*[1]; and thereupon had livery of his lands[2]. Being a ſtrict adherent to the houſe of Lancaſter, he was taken priſoner at the battle of Towton field, on Palm-Sunday, March 29, 1461; and was afterwards attainted[3] in parliament on the 4th of November in that year, and ſentenced to forfeit all his titles and dignity, with all ſuch caſtles, manors, lands, &c. as he poſſeſſed on the 4th of March preceding[4]; at which time he was ſeiſed of the manors of Loughborough, Hallaton, Shepeſhed, Aſhby de la Zouch, Whitwick, Donington, Markfield, Ratby, Beaumanor, &c.[5] And, Feb. 18, 1461-2, king Edward IV. granted the reverſion of the manor and demeſnes of Beaumanor, Whitwick, Bochaſton, Newton, Markfield, and Arnſby (which *Catharine* dutcheſs of *Norfolk*[6] held for term of her life, with remainder to *William* lord viſcount *Beaumont*) to ſir *William Haſtings*, knt. and his heirs[7].

By an inquiſition taken in 1463, it was found that the manor of Botteſford, with its appurtenances, and a rent charge of 8*s*. from the manor of Berkeley, had been forfeited to the king by the attainder of *Thomas* lord *Ros*; and that *William* viſcount *Beaumont*, who had lately been attainted in parliament, was ſeiſed of the following lands, tenements, &c.; the manor of Loughborough, with its appurtenances; the advowſons of Loughborough, Walton ſuper le Wold, and Coſſington; the manor of Shepeſhed, with its appurtenances; a moiety of Wincheſter fee, and of the manor of Whittington. He held alſo, for himſelf and his heirs, the manor of Aſhby de la Zouch; 200 acres of paſture in Woodcote; one meſſuage, two cottages, 52 acres of arable land, and 24 of meadow, at Quorndon; and 24 acres and 3 roods of meadow in Barrow. Alſo the manor of Whitwick, with its appurtenances; the manors of Bochaſton and Newtown, with their appurtenances; the manors of Huckleſcote and Donington, with their appurtenances; Markfield; and the manor of Ratby, with its appurtenances. It appeared alſo that *Catharine* ducheſs of *Norfolk* was poſſeſſed in dower for her life of Beaumanor with its appurtenances[8].

Sir William Haſtings at that period ſtood ſo high in the eſteem of the Nobility, that they ſeemed emulous who ſhould beſtow the greateſt favours on him. Amongſt others, *John Mowbray* duke of *Norfolk* gave him the ſtewardſhip of his manors of Melton Mowbray, Segrave, &c. with the fee of £10. *per annum* during his life; *Anne* dutcheſs of *Buckingham*, the ſtewardſhip of the manor of Okeham, co. Rutland, and conſtablewick of the caſtle there, for life; *John* lord *Lovel*, the ſtewardſhip of the manors of Bagworth and Thornton, with the yearly fee of £10. for life; ſir *Henry Stafford*, knight, ſon and heir to *Humphrey* duke of *Buckingham*, an annuity of £20. out of his manor of Billing, in Northamptonſhire, for life; *Richard Widvile* earl *Rivers*, and *Jaquet* of *Luxemburgh* dutcheſs of *Bedford*, an annuity of 26*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. to be paid out of the iſſues and cuſtoms due to the ſaid lady Jaquet out of the dutchy of Cornwall; to continue ſo long as this William ſhould be receiver of the revenues of that dutchy for the king. And, of the king's peculiar munificence, the ſame year, he had firſt a grant of the office of maſter of his mint, in the Tower of London and town of Calais, for twelve years; next, of the ſtewardſhip of the honour of Leiceſter; as alſo of the manor and caſtle of Donington, co. Leiceſter; of the manors of Higham Ferrers and Daventre, co. Northampton; and of all other manors, within the counties of Warwick, Leiceſter, Nottingham, Northampton, and Huntingdon, parcel of the dutchy of Lancaſter; likewiſe of the conſtableſhip of the caſtles at Leiceſter, Higham Ferrers, and Donington; and of the chief rangerſhip of Leiceſter foreſt, with the parks called Leiceſter Frith, Barrow Park, Tooley Park, and thoſe adjoining, for life[9]. Farthermore, being then made lord chamberlain of the houſhold to that king, as alſo chamberlain of North Wales[10], in conſideration of his ſignal adventures in divers battles againſt king Henry VI. and his party; as alſo againſt Jaſper earl of Pembroke, James earl of Wiltſhire, and others, who had been ſtout aſſerters of the Lancaſtrian intereſt; he was the ſame year advanced to the degree and dignity of a baron of this realm; and obtained a grant of the caſtle and lordſhip of Folkingham, co. Lincoln; likewiſe of the manors of Lavyngton, Sapirton, Awethorp, Aſlakby, Birhorp, Repinghale; the moiety of the manor of Bykere, and manor of Welbourne, in the ſame county; of the manors of Loughborough and Shepeſhed, co. Leiceſter; of the foreſterſhip of Rutland, and manor of Leyfeld in that county; of the houſe called Beaumond's Inn, ſituate in the pariſh of St. Benedict, in the ward of Baynard's Caſtle, within the city of London, late part of the poſſeſſions of ſir *William Beaumont*, knight, viſcount *Beaumont*, as alſo of all that purparty late belonging to the ſame William viſcount Beaumont; of the honour called *Wincheſter fee*, with the appurtenances, in the ſaid county of Leiceſter; and of all the lands and lordſhips which were the ſaid viſcount William Beaumont's in Folkingham, and elſewhere, in the county of Lincoln, and in Edmonton, co. Middleſex, which, by his attainder, in the parliament held at Weſtminſter, Nov. 4, 1426, had come to the Crown. At the ſame time he obtained a grant of the manor and demeſnes of Aſhby de la Zouch, with its appurtenances, lately belonging to *James* earl of *Wiltſhire*, then alſo attainted; as alſo of the manors and lordſhips of Beaumanor, Whitwick, Bochaſton, Newton, Huckleſcote, Donington, Markfield, and Erneſby, with their appurtenances; and the manor of Hekynton, co. Lincoln; which *Catharine* dutcheſs of *Norfolk* held for term of her life, with remainder to the ſaid William viſcount Beaumont. Farthermore, in regard of the near alliance in blood of *Catharine* his wife, daughter to *Richard Nevill* late earl of *Saliſbury* (widow of *William* lord *Bonvile*), he obtained a farther grant, to himſelf and her, of the manor of Bolton-Perci, co. York; as alſo of the manors and lordſhips of Plompton, Bercombe, and Birlyng, co. Suſſex, part of the poſſeſſions of the ſame William viſcount Beaumont; likewiſe of the honour, caſtle, and lordſhip of Belvoir, with the park, and all its members, viz. Wolleſthorpe, co. Lincoln, Barkeſton, Plungarthe, Redmyld, and Hardeby, co. Leiceſter, with the advowſon of the priory of Belvoir; and advowſons of the churches of Hardeby, Wolleſthorpe, and Redmyld; and of the rent called Caſtle-guard, wherefoever throughout England appertaining to that caſtle; alſo of the manor of Botteſford, with the hamlets of Normanton and Eaſthorpe, and advowſon of the church of Botteſford; and of the manor of Stoke Daubeney, with the hamlets of Wilvaſton, Sutton, and Aſheley, co. Northampton; all which were part of the poſſeſſions of

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[1] Eſch. 38 Hen. VI.

[2] Pat. 39 Hen. VI. m. 18.

[3] "Attainted, not for diſloyalty, but that he fought to maintain the crown on the head of Henry VI; who had enjoyed the ſame near 40 years, and ſo had both his father and grandfather, without any interruption or impeachment. And this attainder ought not to have been left indefinite, becauſe it is, without expreſſion of the cauſe, to be taken for diſloyalty: none of which lineage were ever ſtained or tainted therewith; and it is a foul fault in the Author to impoſe ſuch a ſtain or blemiſh on him." Peter Le Neve.—In lord Beaumont's petition for the reverſal (Rot. Parl. vol. VI. p. 280.) he ſtates that he had been attainted "for the true and faithful allegiance and ſervice which he owed unto the moſt bleſſed and Chriſtian Prince King Henrie the VI, the uncle of king Henry VII."—An account of him, and of ſome of the early branches of this family, has been already given under Stoughton (vol. II. p. 857; where, in l. 35, for "1413," r. "1370."); and the hiſtory of the later branches will be given under Cole Orton and Gracedieu.

[4] Rot. Parl. vol. V. p. 477.

[5] Eſch. 3 Edw. IV. n. 30. Leic.

[6] The court-rolls of Catharine dutcheſs of Norfolk, held in 1462, 2 Edw. IV, are ſtill preſerved at Beaumanor.

[7] Pat. 1 Edw. IV. pars 4: m. 25.

[8] Eſch. 3 Edw. IV. N° 30. Leic.

[9] Dugdale, Bar. Angl. I. 581; ex autographis penès Theophilum comitem de Huntingdon.

[10] Pat. 1 Edw. IV. p. 2. m. 2.

Thomas lord *Ros*, and, by reaſon of his attainder, came to the Crown; to hold to him the ſaid William and Catharine, and the heirs male of their two bodies lawfully begotten; and, for want of ſuch iſſue, to his right heirs [1]. The like grant he alſo obtained of the caſtle and rape of Haſtings, co. Suſſex [2]. The year following, being inſtalled knight of the moſt noble order of the Garter [3], he had a grant from *Anne* dutcheſs of *Suffolk* of £20. a year out of the manor of Langhar, in Eſſex [4]. Oct. 26, 1465, he obtained a new grant, *inter alia*, of the manor of Loughborough, &c. which had been forfeited by the lord Beaumont; of Aſhby de la Zouch, &c. which had been forfeited by James earl of Wiltſhire; and of Beaumanor, &c. (then held by the dutcheſs of *Norfolk* in dower, with reverſion to the lord Beaumont) [5]. In 1466 (being ſtill maſter of the mint), he undertook the coining of gold; viz. a piece of 8*s.* 4*d.* ſterling, called a Noble; of which there ſhould be but 50 ſuch pieces in the pound-weight of the Tower; another piece of 4*s.* 2*d.* ſterling; and a third, of the fourth part of the firſt, for 2*s.* 1*d.* ſterling [6]. Aug. 9, 1467, he obtained a farther confirmation-grant of the manors of Loughborough, Shepeſhed, &c. [7]; and in 1472 had the king's licence to make a caſtle at Aſhby de la Zouch, which he completed with the ſpoils of Belvoir and Stoke-Daubeney. He had liberty at the ſame time to make caſtles at Bagworth, Thornton, and Kirby-Muxloe, in this county, and Slingſby in Yorkſhire; "& quodlibet eorundem maneriorum cum petris & calce includere, murare, kernellare, battellare, turrellare, & machecollare; ac tria millia acrarum terre & boſci, cum pertinentiis, in Aſhby de la Zouch, de dominicis terris ſuis ibidem; ac duo millia acrarum terre & boſci, cum pertin', in Kerbie, de dominicis terris ſuis ibidem, ſeparatim includere, & parcos indè facere, ac ſaltatorium in eiſdem parcis ad libertatem ſuam ſimilitèr facere [8]."

In 1473, *Joan Lovel*, ſiſter to *William* viſcount and baron *Beaumont*, and relict of *John* lord *Lovel* [9], died ſeiſed, *inter alia*, of the manor of Shepeſhed; which is ſtated to have been held under ſir *William Haſtings*, knight, "ut de Joħe Bourchier, milite, ut de jure Elizabethe uxoris ſue, ut de honore Winton', ſed per que ſervicia ignoratur [10]." She left iſſue *Francis* lord *Lovel*, her only ſon; and two daughters, *Joan* and *Frideſwide*.

Joan, the eldeſt daughter, married ſir *Brian Stapleton*, knight; and died in the life-time of her uncle *William* viſcount and baron *Beaumont*, leaving ſir *Brian Stapleton*, her eldeſt ſon and heir at law, by the firſt-named ſir *Brian Stapleton*. And *Frideſwide*, the other daughter, who married ſir *Edward Norres*, knight, died alſo in the life-time of her uncle; leaving *John Norres*, afterwards ſir *John Norres*, knight, her eldeſt ſon and heir at law, and *Henry Norres*, her ſecond ſon; and no other child.

The power and poſſeſſions of the lord Haſtings were now immenſe; but his career of fortune ſoon ended; for, Richard duke of Glouceſter, being lord Protector during the minority of king Edward V, having aſſayed to work the lord Haſtings to his part, not therein prevailing, and fearing leſt hereby he ſhould be croſſed in his intendments, upon a ſudden, as one day they ſate together, with other of the nobility, at the council-table, picking a quarrel with him, inſtantly ſent him to the Tower, where, within two hours, he was brought out upon the green before the chapel, and his head cut off upon a log of timber [11]. This happened June 13, 1483. He was buried ſumptuouſly (agreeably to a will he had made in 1478) in the college of St. George at Windſor, near to the grave of king Edward IV. By the ſame will, he beſtowed on the collegiate church of the Newark in Leiceſter the Hoſpital of St. Leonard in that town, on condition of their keeping a ſpecial obit for him [12].—"Of him we may uſe the ſame eulogium which was written of him by ſir Thomas More, in his hiſtory of king Richard the Third; "that he was an honourable man, a good knight, and a gentle; of great authority with his prince; of living ſomewhat diſſolute; plain and open to his enemy, and ſecret to his friend; eaſy to be guiled, as he that (of good heart and courage) fore-ſtudied no peril; a loving man, and paſſing well beloved; very faithful and truſty, and truſting too much [13]." In an inquiſition after his death, the grant of 1467 is thus particularized:

"Juratores dicunt, quòd Edwardus nuper rex Anglie, per literas ſuas patentes, datas apud Weſtm' nono die Auguſti, anno regni ſui ſeptimo, conceſſit Wiłło đno Haſtinges manerium & dominium de Beaumanor, cum pertin', in com' Leic'; & maneria de Barwe & Quarndon; & manerium & dominium de Whitwyke, cum membris & pertin' ſuis; maneria & dominia de Rotby, Bochaſton, Newton, Huckleſcote, Donington, & Markefeld, cum pertin', in eodem comitatu; ac maneria de Whittington; &, per formam donationis, ſic indè ſeiſitus fuit Wiłłus đnus Haſtings; & de officio ſeneſcalli honoris Leiceſtrie, parcell' ducatûs ſui Lancaſtrie; ac officium conſtabularii ſive cuſtodis caſtri Leiceſtrie; & officium capitalis foreſtarum & chaſce Leic'; & officium cuſtodis parci de frith de Leiceſtriâ vocat' Leic' Frith; & fuit ſeiſitus de maneriis de Shepſhead, Bottesford, & Quarndon; ac de viginti meſſuagiis, decem toftis, treſcentis acris terre, quadraginta acris prati, ducentis acris paſture, viginti acris boſci, quadraginta ſolidatis redditûs, cum ſuis pertinentiis, in Shepeſhead, Bottesford, Normanton, Thorpe, Quarndon, Barkeſton, Plungarth, Redmyld, & Hardebye, in eodem comitatu; ac de advocationibus eccleſiarum de Bottesford, Redmyld, Coſyngton, & Walton ſuper le Wolde; necnon de proparte honoris vocat' Wincheſter-fee; ac eciam de manerio ſive dominio de Aſheby de la Zouch, cum pertin'; ac de viginti meſſuagiis, ſex virgatis terre, quadraginta acris paſture, centum acris boſci, & centum ſolidatis redditûs, cum ſuis pertin', in Aſhby de la Zouch; de manerio ſive dominio de Bagworth & Thornton, cum ſuis pertin'; ac de ſex meſſuagiis, quatuor virgatis terre, duodecim acris prati, quadraginta acris paſture, quadraginta acris boſci, & viginti ſolidatis redditûs, cum ſuis pertin', in Bagworth & Thorneton; de manerio ſive dominio de Kerbye, cum ſuis pertin'; ac de ſex meſſuagiis, ſeptem virgatis terre, viginti acris paſture, centum acris boſci, & decem ſolidatis redditûs, cum ſuis pertin', in Kerby predict'; de manerio ſive dominio de Barow, cum ſuis pertin', in eodem comitatu; ac de decem meſſuagiis, ſex virgatis terre, decem acris prati, viginti acris paſture, centum acris boſci, & quadraginta ſolidatis redditûs, cum ſuis pertin', in Barowe predict'; de tertiâ parte manerii de Lubbeſthorpe, cum ſuis pertin', ſex meſſuagiis, centum acris terre, viginti acris prati, ducentis acris paſture, & quadraginta acris boſci, cum ſuis pertin'; de manerio ſive dominio de Fleckney, cum ſuis pertin'; & tribus meſſuagiis, duabus virgatis terre, quatuor acris prati, ſex acris paſture, & tribus ſolidatis redditûs, in Fleckney; de manerio ſive dominio de Wiſtowe; & de quatuor meſſuagiis, quatuor virgatis terre, tribus acris prati, octo acris paſture, & quatuor ſolidatis redditûs, cum ſuis pertin', in Wiſtowe; de manerio ſive dominio de Newton Harcourte; de duobus meſſuagiis, duabus virgatis terre, duabus acris prati, quatuor acris paſture, & quatuor ſolidatis redditûs, cum ſuis pertin', in Newton predict'; de manerio ſive dominio de Brandeſton; de uno meſſuagio, duabus virgatis terre, ſex acris prati, quatuor acris paſture, cum ſuis pertin', in Brandeſton; de manerio ſive dominio de Aſheby Parvâ; de uno meſſuagio, tribus gardinis, & duobus ſolidatis redditûs, cum ſuis pertin', in Leiceſtriâ; ac dimidium virgate terre in Braunkinſthorpe; de uno molendino aquatico, cum ſuis pertin', in Raunſton; de duobus meſſuagiis, viginti acris terre, quatuor acris paſture, cum ſuis pertin', in Glenne Magnâ. Et quòd maneria de Beaumanor, Quarndon, Barowe, Whitwyke, Ratbye, Bocharſton, Newton, Huckleſcote, Donyngton, Merkefeld, & Wolverſton, tenentur de domino rege per homagium tantùm pro omnibus. Et quòd predicta officia de quo vel de quibus tenentur ignorant. Et quòd maneria de Shepeſhead, Bottesford cum hamelettis de Normanton & Thorpe, & predictum feodum vocatum Wincheſter-fee, ac omnia terre, tenementa, & cetera premiſſa, in Shepeſhed, Bottesford, Normanton, Eaſtthorpe, Barkeſton, Plungarth, Redmyld, ac Hardeby, cum ſuis pertin', necnon advocationes eccleſiarum, tenentur de d̃no; ſet per que ſervicia ignorant. Et manerium de Aſhby, ac omnia alia terre & tenementa in Aſhby, tenentur de d̃no rege; ſet per que ſervicia ignorant. Et maneria de Bagworth & Thorneton, ac omnia terre & tenementa in eiſdem, tenentur de d̃no rege, ut de ducatu ſuo Lancaſtrie; ſet per que ſervicia ignorant. Et manerium de Kerby, ac omnia ac ſingula predicta in Kerby, tenentur de d̃no rege, ut de honore ſuo Peverell; ſet per que ſervicia ignorant. Et maneria de Barowe & Quarndon, & terre in Barowe & Quarndon, de quo vel de quibus tenentur ignorant. Et quòd manerium de Lubbeſthorpe, ac omnia alia terre & tenementa in Lubbeſthorpe, tenetur de d̃no rege, ut de honore ſuo Peverell; ſet per que ſervicia ignorant. Et quòd manerium de Fleckney, & dicta terre & tenementa in Fleckney, tenentur de d̃no rege; ſet per que ſervicia ignorant. Et quòd manerium de Wiſtowe, & dicta terre & tenementa de Wiſtowe, tenentur de Reginald Grey; ſet per que ſervicia ignorant. Et quòd manerium de Newton Harcourte, & terre & tenementa in eâdem, tenentur de d̃no rege; ſet per que ſervicia ignorant. Et quòd manerium de Braundeſton, & terre & tenementa in Braundeſton, tenentur de d̃no de Boſworth; ſet per que ſervicia ignorant. Et quòd manerium de Aſhby Parvâ, & dicta molendina, meſſuagia, terre, & tenementa, in Braunkingſton, Raunſton, & Glenn Magnâ, & Leiceſtriâ, de quo tenentur ignorant. Et quòd Edwardus Haſtinges, miles, eſt filius & heres ejuſdem Willĩ Haſtinges propinquior [1]."

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[1] Pat. 1 Edw. IV. p. 4. m. 25.

[2] Ibid. p. 5. m. 22.

[3] Aſhmole's Hiſtory of the Garter.

[4] Ex autograph. penès præf. Comitem Huntingdon.

[5] Pat. 4 Edw. IV. pars 2. m. 18.

[6] Stow's Annals.

[7] Pat. 7 Edw. IV. pars 1.

[8] Cart. 14 Edw. IV. N° 1.

[9] Arms: Barry of ſix, wavy, Or and Gules, Plate XXVIII. fig. 8. Some account of this family will be found under Shepeſhed.

[10] Eſch. 12 Edw. IV. N° 7.

[11] Dugd. Bar. vol. I. p. 584.

[12] See vol. I. p. 322.

[13] Burton, p. 17.

Notwithſtanding the beforementioned grants, it does not appear that he was ever in the actual poſſeſſion of Loughborough or Beaumanor; for, in 1483, king Richard III. gave to ſir *Robert Harrington*, knight, the office of bailiff, ſteward, and the keeping of *Loughborough* park, and £20. of annuity of the iſſues and profits of the ſame lordſhip for his life [2]; and in that year ſir *Francis Lovel*, knt. viſcount *Lovel* (ſon and heir of *John* lord *Lovel* and *Joan* his wife, ſole ſiſter to *William* lord viſcount *Beaumont*), lord chamberlain of the houſhold and chief favourite to king Richard III, held both theſe manors in reverſion; but, being attainted of treaſon [3], Oct. 11, 1485, 1 Hen. VII, they came again to the crown. *Lebbeus Digby* occurs as bailiff of the town of Loughborough, and keeper of the parks there, that year [4].

William lord *Bardolph*, viſcount and baron *Beaumont*, April 24, 1485, took for his ſecond wife *Elizabeth* daughter and heir of ſir *Richard Scrope*, and niece to *Henry* lord *Scrope* of *Bolton*; and, on the 11th of November that year, by a petition to the king, obtained a re-grant of theſe manors in fee; his attainder being then made void, as grounded upon no good foundation or cauſe warrantable; and, all his lands being reſtored to him, was in that year ſummoned to parliament by the title of "*Wilhelmo Vicecomiti Beamond*:" but on the 9th of November, 1487, we find the following authentic document amongſt the parliamentary records:

> "Billa, concernens cuſtodiam terrarum & tenementorum Willĩ Vic' Beaumont, Regi in Parliamento exhibita fuit, ſub ſerie verborum que ſequuntur:

"Where *William* Viſcont *Beaumont*, in the tyme of kyng Edward the Fourth, was by auctorite of Parliament, by an Acte of Atteyndre, atteynted of High Treaſon, and, by the ſame, forfeited to the ſame late King all his inheritaunce, of the whiche the King our Soveraigne Lord, by force of the ſame Acte, was ſeiſed frõ the begynnyng of the reigne of our Soveraigne Lord unto the tyme that our ſaid Soveraigne Lord, truſting that the ſame Viſcont wold have ben of good and ſadde diſpoſition and rule, and that he hadde been of diſcrecion to have ruled himſelf and his lyvelode to his honour and profitte, without alienation or any thing doing to the diſheritaunce of him or his heirs, cauſed the ſame Acte of Atteyndre to be reverſed, and the ſame Viſcont to be reſtored, as well to his name and eſtate, as to his ſaid inheritaunce. Sith the which reſtitution, our ſaid Sovereign Lord hath certeyn knowleche, that the ſaid Viſcont is not of ſadneſs ne diſcretion, neither to rule and kepe himſelf, nor his ſaid lyvelode; but, ſith that tyme, hath aliened, waſted, ſpoiled, and put away, great part thereof full undiſcretly, to the diſheritaunce of him and his heires; and by all likelihode, if he ſhuld have his liberty thereof, would herafter demeane the reſidue in like wiſe. In conſideration wherof, and foraſmuche as oure ſaid Soveraign Lord is bounde to ſee and provide that ſuch perſones as have enheritaunce, and be not of ſadneſs and diſcretion to rule and kepe the ſame, without alienation or diſheritaunce of their heires; it be, by the advyſe of the Lords Spirituall and Temporall, and Cōmyns, in this preſent Parliament aſſembled, and by auctoritie of the ſame, ordeyned, ſtabliſhed, and enacted, that the King our Soveraign Lord, or ſuche as his Grace ſhall depute, have the rule, diſpoſition, and guyding, of all the lyvelode and enheritaunce wherunto the ſaid Viſcont was reſtored by the Acte of Reſtitution made for him in the Parliament holden in the firſt yere of the reigne of our ſaid Soveraigne Lord, during the tyme of the life of the ſaid Viſcont, to the honour, ſuſtinaunce, and profitte of the ſaid Viſcont; and that the ſame Viſcont, by all that ſame tyme, have none auctorite ne power to giſe ne graunte any parte of the ſame to any perſone, without the aſſent or aggrement of our ſaid Soveraigne Lord, while the ſaid Viſcont is in the keping of oure ſaid Soveraigne Lord, or the aſſent and aggrement of ſuche as his Grace ſhall depute to have the rule of the ſaid lyvelode and enheritaunce. Savyng to every of the King's leige people, other then the ſaid Viſcont, ſuche right, title, and lawfull intereſſe, as they have in or to any of the premiſſes."—*Reſponſio:* "Le Roy le vuelt [5]."

This meaſure was confirmed in 1496; with an eſtabliſhment of all ſuch grants as had been made out of the eſtate by the king; and the exception of an annuity of £30. granted to *John* viſcount *Wellys* out of Burton upon Humber. The lord Beaumont died Dec. 20, 1508; and, leaving no iſſue, it was found that his nephew *Francis* lord *Lovel*, ſon to his ſiſter *Joan*, had he been living, and not attainted, would have been his proper heir [6].

Elizabeth

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[1] Eſch. 1 Ric. III. N° 32.

[2] Harl MSS. 433. p. 25. b.

[3] Rot. Parl. vol. VI. p. 276.—*Francis* lord viſcount *Lovel* was attainted 23 years before the death of his uncle *William* viſcount and baron *Beaumont*; and was ſlain at the battle of Stoke in 1487, his attainder having never been reverſed. He married a daughter of the lord *Fitz Hugh*; but left no iſſue.

[4] Rot. Parl. vol. VI. pp. 372. 377.

[5] Ibid. vol. VI. p. 389.

[6] Inq. at Tilton, 17 Sept. 1 Hen. VIII; and MS. Chetwynd.—The two daughters of the lady Joan Lovel were alſo dead; but both of them left iſſue. Therefore, on the death of *William* viſcount and baron *Beaumont* without iſſue, the dignity and title of viſcount *Beaumont* became extinct (the ſame having by the letters patent of 18 Hen. VI. been limited to *John* the firſt viſcount *Beaumont* and the heirs male of his body): but the barony of *Beaumont*, being an antient barony in fee, by force of the ſaid ſeveral writs of ſummons to parliament, deſcended upon ſir *Brian Stapleton*, knt. and ſir *John Norres*, (who, by the inquiſition taken after the death of *William* viſcount and baron *Beaumont*, were found to be his next heirs; to wit, *Brian Stapleton*, ſon of *Joan*, the daughter of *Joan*, ſiſter of the viſcount; and *John Norres*, ſon of *Frideſwide*, the other daughter of the ſaid *Joan*, ſiſter of the viſcount) as coparceners in abeyance. Sir *John Norres*, knight, the eldeſt ſon of *Frideſwide*, died in 6 Eliz. without legitimate iſſue; and *Henry Norres*, the only younger ſon of *Frideſwide*, was attainted 28 Hen. VIII. and executed in the life-time of his elder brother. As repreſentative of the *Stapleton* branch of this family, *Thomas Stapleton*, eſq. of Carleton in Yorkſhire, preferred a petition to his majeſty in 1790, ſtating his claim to the barony of *Beaumont*: which being referred to the houſe of peers, a counter-claim was made by *Willoughby Bertie*, the preſent earl of *Abingdon*, and baron *Norreys* of *Ricote* (heir-general to *Henry* lord *Norres* of *Ricote*, the deſcendant of *Henry Norres*, who was reſtored in blood 18 Eliz.); and, on a motion in the houſe, May 18, 1790, the conſideration of Mr. Stapleton's petition was *adjourned for three months*. See Gent. Mag. vol. LX. p. 816.—The claim of Mr. Stapleton having been again brought before the Committee of Privileges, March 13, 1798, the Lord Chancellor at ſome length took a comprehenſive view of the ſubject before the Committee; and entered into a hiſtory of the peerage in queſtion, from its firſt creation, to the lateſt period in which the dignity was oſtenſibly held. In the courſe of his ſpeech, after noting the arguments of the Attorney-general, in behalf of the Crown, againſt the Claimant's pretenſions, his Lordſhip ſuggeſted the

propriety

Elizabeth widow of *William* lord *Beaumont*, on whom Beaumanor had been ſettled in dowry, was re-married, in 1509, to *John de Vere* earl of *Oxford*; to whom, and to Elizabeth his wife (relict of *William* late viſcount *Beaumont* and baron *Bardolph*) were ſecured, *inter alia*, by the king's letters patent, Dec. 6, 1509, the manors of Loughborough, Shepeſhed, and Blaſton, with their members and appurtenances; and the advowſons of Loughborough and Coſſington[1]. This lady being again left a widow in 1511, her dowry was confirmed to her by authority of parliament in 1514[2]; and, in an act for the attainder of *Edward* duke of *Buckingham*, in 1523, proviſion is again made for ſecuring the counteſs of *Oxford's* dower; and that the act ſhould not affect the property of *Charles Brandon* duke of *Suffolk* and *Mary* queen dowager of *France* his wife; nor any grants made jointly or ſeverally to *Thomas* lord marquis of *Dorſet*, *John Grey*, *Richard Grey*, and *Leonard Grey*, knights[3].

Thomas Grey lord marquis of *Dorſet* had been attainted 1 Ric. III.[4]; but was reſtored 1 Hen. VII.[5]

In 1527, the manors of Loughborough, Beaumanor, and Shepeſhed, and the advowſons of the ſeveral churches thereto belonging, were granted in reverſion (after the death of *Elizabeth* counteſs of *Oxford*, who then held them in dower) to *Thomas* lord *Grey* of *Groby*, the ſecond marquis of *Dorſet*[6], in exchange for the manors of Grafton and Hartwell, co. Northampton[7]. About this period Beaumanor was viſited by Leland; who notices "the parke of Bewmaner, cloſid with ſtone waules and a pratie logge yn it, longging alate to Beaumont;" and adds, "The lorde marquiſe of Dorſete[8] hath Groby, Brodegate, Loughborough, and Burley, fair parkes ...... There is a fair quarry of alabaſter-ſtone[9] about a 4 or 5 miles from Leirceſter, and not far from Beamanor[10]."

Thomas marq. of *Dorſet* died Oct. 10, 1530[11]; leaving *Henry* his ſon and heir; but the lord *Leonard Grey*, in conſequence of a remainder in one of the leaſes from the crown, was the next poſſeſſor of Beaumanor, where his court-rolls are ſtill preſerved; in one of which, March 10, 1531, amongſt other defaulters for non-appearance, are *Richard Pexal* the then abbot of *Leiceſter*, *William Farnham*, gent. and *Robert Chaveney*[12].

Henry marquis of *Dorſet* (with his wife *Catharine*, daughter to *William Fitz Alan* earl of *Arundel*), obtained in 1534 a reverſionary leaſe from the crown, *inter alia*, of the manor of Beaumanor[13]; and in 1536 the lord *Leonard Grey* was appointed lord deputy of Ireland.

In 1537, *Margaret* widow of *Thomas Grey* the firſt marquis of *Dorſet* obtained, by the king's letters patent, the manors of Loughborough, Shepeſhed, &c.[14]; and from that period the manors of Beaumanor and Loughborough have been wholly diſconnected.

On the attainder of lord *Leonard Grey* in 1540, Beaumanor having again reverted to the crown, it was granted, June 16, 1542, by leaſe for 21 years, with its members, viz. Woodhouſe, Woodthorpe, Quorndon, Barrow, and Mountſorell, in exchange for the manor of Marſton in Suſſex, and the moiety of a manor in Bedfordſhire, to *Henry Grey* marquis of *Dorſet*, lord *Ferrers of Groby*, *Harrington*, *Gonvyle*, and *Aſtley*; who obtained a new grant of Beaumanor in 1544[15]; and on the 26th of July that year had a ſurvey made of the manor, which is ſtill preſerved.

This nobleman, having no iſſue by his firſt wife, married ſecondly *Frances* eldeſt daughter of *Charles Brandon* the gay duke of *Suffolk* by his third wife *Mary* the French queen[16]: and though the duke, at the time of this marriage, had two ſons living (by his fourth wife, *Catharine*[17] daughter of *William* lord *Willoughby of Ereſby*); yet, both theſe dying iſſueleſs, of the falling ſickneſs, July 14, 1551, at the biſhop of Lincoln's palace at Bugden; *Henry* marquis of *Dorſet*, as a compliment to his lady, though otherwiſe for his harmleſs ſimplicity neither miſliked nor much regarded, was created duke of *Suffolk*, Oct. 11, 1551. By this lady he had three daughters; 1. *Jane*, married to *Guilford Dudley*, fourth ſon to *John* duke of *Northumberland*;

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propriety of taking the opinion of the Judges on the queſtion of the deſcent of honours; and obſerved, that his opinion was generally contained in three propoſitions, which he ſhould have the honour of ſubmitting to the conſideration of the Committee; and, in concluding, moved three reſolutions, which were generally to the following effect: 1. "That the barony of Beaumont veſted in William Viſcount Beaumont." 2. "That the ſaid barony remained in abeyance between the coheirs of the ſaid Viſcount." And, 3. "That the petitioner (Mr. Stapleton) had proved himſelf to be one of thoſe coheirs." Theſe reſolutions, being ſeverally put by the Chairman, were agreed to by the Committee, *nem. diſſ.*—And here, we believe, the matter for the preſent reſts.

[1] Rolls of Parliament, prefixed to the firſt volume of the Lords' Journals, vol. I. p. lii.

[2] Ibid. pp. liii. cxxviii.

[3] Ibid. pp. cxv. cxviii. cxxiii. cxxviii.

[4] Rot. Parl. vol. VI. p. 250.

[5] Ibid. p. 315.

[6] His court-rolls are ſtill preſerved at Beaumanor.

[7] Pat. 19 Hen. VIII. p. 1.

[8] "Of the ſaid Thomas marquis Dorſet I cannot here omit one memorable paſſage: That whereas not many years ſince, the collegiate church of Aſtley, in the county of Warwick (founded in the time of king Edward III. by Thomas lord Aſtley, whoſe heir-general was married to the anceſtor of the marquis), a moſt rare and beautiful piece of work, fell down, and a chancel was newly to be erected by the parochians; the vault wherein the body of this marquis was laid was opened, and therein a great, large, and long coffin of wood found, which, at the curious deſire of ſome, and earneſt motion of others, was then burſt open, myſelf being there preſent, 1608; whoſe body having lain there by the ſpace of 78 years (for he died the 10th of October, 1530), was, at the cutting open of the cerecloth, viewed perfect, and found nothing corrupted, the fleſh of the body nothing periſhed or hardened; but, in colour, proportion, and ſoftneſs, alike to any ordinary corpſe newly to be interred; his body large of length, ſix feet wanting four inches, his hair yellow, his face broad; which might ſeem to be thus preſerved by the ſtrong embalming thereof." Burton, p. 51.

[9] There is certainly much alabaſter in the neighbourhood. Whilſt this ſheet was preparing for the preſs, having occaſion to repeat the pleaſant viſits I have frequently made at the hoſpitable manſion of Beaumanor, I obſerved that the lane which leads from Quorndon to Woodhouſe was newly repaired with ballaſt, in which ſtones of alabaſter were as numerous as thoſe of any other ſpecies; and I ſince find that there is a quarry of alabaſter at Syſton, five miles from Leiceſter, and not much farther from Beaumanor, as ſtated by Leland, which is particularly good for floors and ſome other uſes. On the Foreſt alſo, at the bottom of Ives Head Hill, going to Black brook, and near the reſervoir of water, an intelligent friend tells me he has within theſe few years ſeen very large pieces of alabaſter lie above ground, perhaps a hundred weight or more in one piece; and large quantities are doubtleſs under the ſurface of the earth.—It may alſo be noticed, that Red Hill, at Radcliff upon Soar (within this neighbourhood) produces excellent alabaſter, which is uſed for ornaments. "At Kedleſton-hall in Derbyſhire, Staunton Harold in Leiceſterſhire, and Stanford Hall in Nottinghamſhire, are ſome beautiful columns of this rock. Chimney-pieces alſo from it adorn the houſes of many of the neighbouring gentry." See Throſby's Nottinghamſhire, vol. I. p. 29.—Mr. Hind, owner of the Swithland ſlate pits, has many years ſince made chimney-pieces for gentlemen in the neighbourhood from a quarry of alabaſter at Thrumpton, in Nottinghamſhire; but it does not anſwer for that purpoſe, as it will neither ſtand cold nor heat, changes colour, and becomes yellow.

[10] Leland, vol. I. pp. 21—24.

[11] His widow *Margaret*, marchioneſs of *Dorſet*, obtained from the archbiſhop of Canterbury, Feb. 13, 1534, "euicunque preſbytero, ad miniſtrand' euchariſtiam, matrimonium ſolemnizand', & baptizand', Margaretæ marchionis Dorſet, relictæ prænobilis viri Thomæ marchionis Dorſet, & aliis de ſuâ familiâ, in quacunque capella ſive oratorio intra maneria ubi ſe reſidere contigerit, durante vitâ dictæ Margaretæ. Reg. Cranmer, f. 15. a.

[12] From the original Roll.

[13] 4 Pars Original. 25 Hen. VIII. Rot. 96.

[14] Mich. Recorda, 29 Hen. VIII. Rot. 2. & Rot. 31.

[15] 4 Pars Original, 35 Hen. VIII. Rot. 36.

[16] An old portrait of Mary queen of France, inſcribed, "Maria Regina Fra. & D^{c} Suffol. filia H. Sep^{i} Regis Angliæ;" and a half-length of Charles Brandon duke of Suffolk, inſcribed, "Carolus Dux Suffolciæ, ſere. Angliæ Regis R. C. Archipræfectus Curiæ, ætatis ſuæ 64, a° 1544;" are deſcribed by Mr. Bridges (II. 419.) at Southwick in Northamptonſhire. Very fine portraits alſo of both, in rich robes, and their hands united, in one picture (from an original, then the earl of Granville's, and afterwards the earl of Orford's), were engraved by Mr. Vertue in 1748; the duke of Suffolk having in his right hand a lance, appendant to which is a label, inſcribed,

"Cloth of gold, do not thou deſpiſe,
Though thou be match'd with cloth of frize:
Cloth of frize, be not thou too bold,
Though thou be match'd with cloth of gold."

[17] Biſhop Latimer's "Sermons on the Lord's Prayer" were preached before the right virtuous and honourable lady Katharine dutcheſs of Suffolk, fourth wife, and the widow, of Charles Brandon, 1552. He commenced his lecture, he ſays, "at the requeſt of my moſt gracious Lady, to expound to her, and to her houſehold ſervants, and others that be willing hearers."

berland; 2. *Catharine*, married to *Henry* lord *Herbert*, eldeſt ſon to *William* earl of *Pembroke;* and, being divorced from him, to *Edward Seymour* earl of *Hertford*; and, 3. *Mary*, married to *Martin Keys*, ſerjeant-porter to queen Elizabeth.

In 1552, we find the following letter from this Nobleman, at that time owner of Beaumanor:

"After my hertie commendacõns unto youe. Thees ſhal be to deſyer youe to extend your leafull favors unto me in the rating of certayne partyculers which my ſervaunte Bowyer this bearer ſhall preſentlie bring unto youe. And your frendſhip thearein to be ſhewed I ſhall not faile to have in thankfull remembraunce. And thus moſt hartilie fare youe well. From my houſe in Suff. place [1], this preſent Frydaie, 1552.

Your aſſuryd friend, H. SUFFOLK.

"To the reverend Father in God Thomas Buſhop of Norwich; and to his loving frendis ſir John Gates and ſir Robert Bowes, knights, and to the reſydue of the king's majeſtie's commiſſioners, geove thies."

In the ſame year we alſo find him ſucceſsfully exerting his intereſt to ſuperſede a grant which had been recently made to *Thomas Farnham*, eſq.

"To my veraye lovinge frendes the King's Majeſtie's commiſſioners appointed for the ſale of his Majeſtie's lands:

"After my right hertie commendacõns unto you. Whereas *Chriſtopher Thomſon*, a ſervaunte of myne, fermour of two milles, with thappurtenances, in Quarnedon, in the countie of Leiceſter, parcell of the poſſeſſions of the late monaſtery of Barmondſaye, underſtandinge that the Kinge's Majeſtie wolde make ſale of ſoche lands, is nowe reſorted hether, to purchaſe theym of the King's Majeſtie: But, ſins his repayer hether, he hath lerned that *Thomas Fernaham* hath prevented hym, and entered alredy into the purchaſe of the ſame before you: I moſt hertely deſyre you, that forſomoche as my ſaid ſervaunte is the fermour thereof, havinge many children, a great familie, and no other releif but only theſe milles; and that he (meanyng to goe thorough for the ſame) hathe troubled his frendes, and departed with other thinges, to his great loſſe, and utter undoyng, if he ſhowld not obtaine: That it may pleaſe you, in thees reſpects, and the rather for my ſake, to revoque your graunte made to Fernaham, and that this poore fermour may have the preferment of that purchaſe, advauncyng therfore to the King's Majeſtie ſo moche as Fernaham ſhowld have payed. Fare you moſt hertily well. From Suff. place, the 20th of December, 1552.

Your loving frend, H. SUFFOLK [2]."

The melancholy fate of lady *Jane Grey*, "the ſweet accompliſhed victim to the wickedneſs of her father-in-law and the folly of her father," who was proclaimed queen of England July 10, 1553, and beheaded, Feb. 12, 1553-4, with her huſband lord *Guilford Dudley* (as the duke of *Northumberland* their father had been ſome months before), is well known [3]. The duke of *Suffolk* was himſelf beheaded on the 23d of the ſame month; and his next brother, lord *Thomas Grey* [4], on the 17th of April, 1554; in which year a commiſſion was iſſued to *Francis Cave* and others, to enquire what lands and tenements, goods and chattels, were poſſeſſed by *Henry* late duke of *Suffolk*, attainted of high treaſon, *die perpetrationis proditionis ſuæ* [5]; the return to which is preſerved at Beaumanor.

By a ſubſequent deed, Beaumanor was re-granted to *Frances* dutcheſs of *Suffolk* for life, together with the manors of Groby and Leeſthorpe, and the park of Loughborough [6]; and, in a few weeks after, the manor of Loughborough was aſſigned, by a grant from queen Mary, to ſir *Edward Haſtings* [7], ſecond ſon of *George* the firſt earl of *Huntingdon* (of which noble family a full account will be given under Aſhby de la Zouch and Caſtle Donington).

The dutcheſs of *Suffolk*, after this, experienced many hardſhips; and, being perſecuted for her attachment to the Reformation (particularly by Gardiner biſhop of Wincheſter, whom ſhe had perſonally offended), is ſaid to have been reduced to the neceſſity of providing for her ſafety by flight, in which ſhe was ſo far humiliated as to be under the neceſſity of taking ſhelter for a whole night in a church-porch. March 1, 1554-5, ſhe was re-married to *Adrian Stocks*, eſq. who had been her maſter of the horſe; a match which was very differently ſpoken of. Some blamed the dutcheſs, for ſo far forgetting her dignity, as to marry her domeſtic; others commended her, for ſo far remembring her near relation to the crown, and the jealouſy which it might have excited, as to provide for her own ſecurity, by marrying a perſon who could not give the leaſt umbrage to the queen [8].

Thomas Duport, eſq. of Shepeſhed, and others, who were charged with a debt of 191*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.* by an inquiſition taken after the duke of *Suffolk's* attainder, were exonerated of the ſame in 1555 [9]; as were *Nicholas Ellys* [10] and *William Stocks* [11] from ſimilar charges.

The grant of the manor of Loughborough was confirmed to ſir *Edward Haſtings* in 1557 [12]; when an accompt was taken by the crown of the property of the duke of Suffolk at Beaumanor and at Aſtley.

Mr. Stocks was now, in right of his lady, in full poſſeſſion, not only of Beaumanor, but alſo of the very large property which the dutcheſs had as her dower in the county of Warwick; and their reſidence was occaſionally divided between Aſtley and Beaumanor till the acceſſion of queen Elizabeth, when the dutcheſs for a ſmall period became again a favourite at court. Very fine portraits of the Dutcheſs (taken in 1559 when ſhe was 36 years [13] old) and her huſband Mr. Stocks, both in one picture, in rich robes, were engraved in 1742, from the original then in the poſſeſſion of Horace Walpole junior, eſq. afterwards the celebrated earl of Orford.

In 1559, a regular preſentment upon oath was made againſt Adrian Stocks, eſq. by the inhabitants of Aſtley, "that he had cauſed the tall and coſtly ſpire of their church, made of timber, together with the battlements, all covered with lead, to be pulled down, being a land-mark ſo eminent in that part of the woodland, where the ways are not eaſy to hit, that it was called the Lanthorn of Arden; as alſo of the two fair ailes, and a goodly chapel called St. Anne's chapel adjoining, the roofs of which were alſo leaded; by reaſon of which ſacrilegious action, the ſteeple, ſtanding in the midſt, took wet, and decayed (and afterwards fell to the ground) [14]."

About this period *Adrian Stocks*, and the lady *Frances* dutcheſs of *Suffolk* his wife, brought a *Quare Impedit?* againſt the biſhop of Exeter and others, relative to ſome poſſeſſions they had in Devonſhire. The biſhop pleaded, and demanded judgement of the writ, becauſe, he ſaid, it appeareth, by the ſaid writ, *quod prædicta Franciſca, uxor præfati Adriani, nominatur in dicto brevi Domina Franciſca Duciſſa Suffolk*; *ubi, per legem terræ, eadem Franciſca*, by her marriage betwixt the aforeſaid Adrian and her the ſaid Frances, had loſt her name of dignity, and ought to be named *Franciſca uxor præfati Adriani.* Wherefore, and becauſe the ſaid Frances is named Lady Dutcheſs of Suffolk in the ſaid writ, therefore he demanded judgement of the writ. And afterwards the plaintiffs did diſcontinue their ſuit, and durſt not proceed [1].

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[1] Charles Brandon duke of Suffolk built a large and ſumptuous houſe, in the reign of king Henry VIII, called *Suffolk-houſe*, or *Duke's Place*, nearly oppoſite to where St. George's church in the borough of Southwark now ſtands; which was exchanged with king Henry VIII, in 1537, for the biſhop of Norwich's palace in Cannon Row, in the pariſh of St. Martin in the Fields. Strype's Stow, 1720, Book IV. p, 16.

[2] From the Originals, preſerved in Harl. MSS. 284. p. 77. 118. See his hand-writing, as marquis and duke, in Pl. XXIV. 1, 2.

[3] Fuller tells us, that the tears burſt from his eyes, whilſt he was writing her hiſtory in the "Book of Martyrs;" and the page of that book which contains her foul and untimely cataſtrophe has been ſullied with the tears of many an honeſt labourer. Granger, vol. I. p. 172. A very beautiful portrait of the Lady Jane Grey, at the age of 16, from an original then in the poſſeſſion of Algernon Seymour duke of Somerſet, was alſo engraved by Mr. Vertue in 1752. See an account of her under Bradgate.

[4] Lord *John Grey*, his youngeſt brother, who ſettled at Pirgo in Eſſex, was father to ſir *Henry Grey* of *Pirgo*, created lord *Grey of Groby* July 21, 1603; who married *Anne*, daughter of *William* lord *Windſor*; and died July 26, 1614; and was buried in Bradgate chapel, where his monument ſtill remains; and from whom the preſent earl of *Stamford* and *Warrington* is a lineal deſcendant. The lady of Henry lord Grey was buried at Broughton Aſtley, June 28, 1605; as was *John*, his eldeſt ſon, Oct. 7, 1611.—A farther account of this noble family will be given under Bradgate.

[5] Hilarii Commiſſiones 1 Mariæ, Rot. 2.

[6] 2 Pars Original. 1 Mariæ, Rot. 31; & Trin. Recorda, 1 Mariæ, Rot. 37.

[7] 4 Pars Original. 1 Mariæ, Rot. 79.

[8] Granger, vol, I. p. 283.

[9] Hilarii Recorda, 1 & 2 Phil. & Mar. Rot. 15.

[10] Ibid. Rot. 18.

[11] Ibid. Rot. 19.

[12] 2 Pars Original. 4 & 5 Phil. & Mar. Rot. 32; & 5 Orig. ejuſdem anni, Rot. 34.

[13] So ſays the engraved portrait; but in that caſe ſhe muſt have been a mother very young.

[14] Dugdale's Warwickſhire, vol. I. p. 113.

At a view of frankpledge held at Beaumanor, Oct. 3, 1559, "cum magnâ curiâ Adriani Stocks, armigeri, & d̃ne Franciſce duciſſe Suffolcie, uxoris ejus," Francis Griffith and Alice his wife, with Iſabella their daughter, were admitted to a copyhold at Woodhouſe, parcel of the manor of Beaumanor, by a deed witneſſed by *Adrian Stocks*, *F. Suffolk*, and *William Stocks* [2].

The dutcheſs died, in London, Nov. 21, that year; and was buried in St. Edmund's chapel in Weſtminſter abbey, where an altar-tomb of alabaſter, with her effigies, and this inſcription, perpetuate her memory:

IN CLARISS. DOM. FRANCISCÆ SUFFOLCIÆ QUONDAM
DUCISSÆ, EPICEDION.
NIL DECUS, AUT SPLENDOR, NIL REGIA NOMINA PROSUNT;
SPLENDIDA DIVITIIS NIL JUVAT AMPLA DOMUS.
OMNIA FLUXERUNT, VIRTUTIS SOLA REMANSIT
GLORIA, TARTAREIS NON ABOLENDA ROGIS.
NUPTA DUCI PRIVS EST, UXOR POST ARMIGERI STOKES,
FUNERE NUNC VALEAS, CONSOCIATA DEO.
HERE LIETH THE LADIE FRANCES DUCHESS OF SOUTHFOLKE.
DAUGHTER OF CHARLES BRANDON DUKE OF SOUTHFOLKE
AND MARIE THE FRENCH QUENE;
FIRST WIFE TO HENRIE DUKE OF SOUTHFOLKE,
AND AFTER TO ADRIAN STOCK, ESQ.

On an inquiſition taken in March 1559-60, 2 Eliz. before Nicholas Beaumont, George Turpin, and Thomas Farnham, eſqrs. it appeared that the dutcheſs poſſeſſed the manor of Beaumanor.

"The chief manor-houſe of this manor is a very old houſe, and in ſome decay.

There is a goat-houſe pertaining to the ſaid manor within the Foreſt of Charnwood, where there is now one hundred goats, in the cuſtody of one Ralph Pigott, who hath been accuſtomably allowed xxvi s̃. viii d̃. yearly for keeping of the ſaid goats: and within a certain precinct the woods growing in the ſaid foreſt do pertain to this manor; which is but runt-trees for top wood, not to be valued but by tale, which time this ſurvey ſerved not to do. The drift [3] of a certain precinct of the foreſt doth appertain to this manor; and the tenants be free tenants in the Foreſt of Charnwood for all kinds of cattle *ſans* number.

The ſoil of this manor, for as much as lieth in Beaumanor and Woodhouſe, is hard and barren ground; the reſidue of the manor is very good ground.

Nineteen copyhold tenants in Woodhouſe, 15 in Quorn, 11 in Woodthorpe, 1 in Mountſorell. *John Lee*, who had the water-mill, &c.; *Richard Cadwalater* held the water-mill with water-courſe, &c. under a grant of Henry marquis of Dorſet xii s̃. iiii d̃. The ſame Richard had Vicary Partie, containing about 20 acres of paſture, at xxxiii s̃. iiii d̃. *Thomas Farnham*, eſq. held 20 acres of paſture, called New Cloſe, at xxvi s̃. viii d̃. He held alſo the herbage and pannage of the paſture called *Maylinge*, or *Mogling*, at xxvi s̃. viii d̃.

Ex' per me EDWARD HUNT,
clericum offic' ALEX. KING, audit' [4]."

By another inquiſition, taken at Meriden, Nov. 7, 1560, it appeared that the dutcheſs poſſeſſed, under letters patent dated 7 Aug. 1537, the college of Aſtley, with the advowſons of Aſtley and Gilmorton; the manor alſo of Monks Kerby, and other very conſiderable property, in Warwickſhire. Her daughters, lady *Catharine* then aged 19, and lady *Mary* aged 14, were her coheireſſes. By Mr. Stocks ſhe had one daughter, *Elizabeth*; who died, an infant, 7 Feb. 1555-6 [5].

Adrian Stocks, eſq. by letters patent dated March 12, 1562-3, obtained from queen Elizabeth a new leaſe for 21 years of her highneſs's manor of Beaumanor, with all the rights, members, and appurtenances; which are deſcribed as extending to the towns, pariſhes, fields, or hamlets, of Barrow, Woodhouſe, Quorndon, Woodthorpe, and Mountſorell. In 1571, he was returned to parliament as one of the repreſentatives for the county of Leiceſter [6]; and about that period married, ſecondly [7], dame *Anne Throgmorton*, widow of ſir *Nicholas* Throgmorton [8], knight (who, by her former huſband had two ſons, *Arthur* and *Robert*).

Sept. 10, 1572, a reverſionary leaſe of Beaumanor, with its members and appurtenances, was granted to *Henry Brooke* [9], alias *Cobham*, eſq. at an annual rent of 37*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.* for a term of 21 years, to commence on the determination [10] by ſurrender or otherwiſe of the term granted to Adrian Stocks; and in 1574, the queen's letters patent were obtained for a leaſe made to this *Henry Brooke*, of the demeſne lands called Grovelands, &c. in Blewberrie, in the counties of Leiceſter and Berks; and of the manor of Bewmanor [11].

In February, 1580-81, Mr. Adrian Stocks was requeſted by ſir Walter Mildmay to be a mediator in a diſpute concerning ſome rights of common at Barrow [12]; and, by a ſettlement, dated Aug. 20, 1582, he aſſured his intereſt in Beaumanor to *William Stocks* his brother, and *Robert Aprice*, gent. in truſt, "that, after the death of the ſaid Adrian, they ſhall not only find *Francis Gates* and *John Gates*, two of the kinſmen of the ſaid Adrian, at the Univerſity, at learning, until they ſhall be able to live of themſelves, or to provide ſufficient or competent maintenance for themſelves, but alſo relieve Richard Hall, William Pyncheſter, and William Gates, now ſervants to the ſaid Adrian, with convenient and neceſſary meat, drink, and apparel, or ſufficient or competent allowance for the ſame, during the continuance of the reſidue of the ſaid terms which ſhall be to come after the death of the ſaid Adrian. For theſe and other conſiderations, Adrian Stocks aſſigns to Robert Aprice the manor of Beaumanor, and all and ſingular the premiſes, and all the eſtate, poſſeſſion, and intereſt, which Adrian Stocks hath, or may have, in the manor of Beaumanor, with the appurtenances, and the mills, meſſuages, edifices, lands, tenements, hereditaments, herbage, and pannage of the ſaid park and paſture, all the premiſes demiſed by the ſaid ſeveral letters patents, or in lands, tenements, meadows, paſtures, hereditaments, herbage, or pannage in Beaumanor, or in the ſaid county of Leiceſter, or in the towns, precincts, fields, or hamlets, of Barrow, Woodhouſe, Quorndon, Woodthorpe, and Mountſorell; to have and to hold the ſaid manor to the ſaid Robert Aprice, his executors and aſſigns, for all the reſidue of the terms comprized in the ſaid ſeveral letters patents. And the ſaid Adrian further gave and granted to William Stocks and Robert Aprice, to the proper uſe of the ſaid William for life, and, after his deceaſe, to the uſe of Robert Aprice, his executors and adminiſtrators, all and ſingular the kine, oxen, ſheep, lambs, and cattle, and all the ſtock and ſtore of neat kine, oxen, ſheep, lambs, and other cattle, of the ſaid Adrian Stokes, now being, going, or depaſturing, or which hereafter ſhall be going or depaſturing at or in Beaumanor aforeſaid, and at or in the ſaid pariſhes, towns, fields, or hamlets of Barrow, Woodhouſe, Quorndon,

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[1] Leonard's Reports, Caſe 311.

[2] See the hand-writing of all the three, in Plate XVIII.

[3] In Mr. Wyld's map of the Foreſt there is a place near Ulveſcroft called *Peen-nook*, or *Common Penn*; which was the common Penn when they uſed to drive the Foreſt: all the cattle were driven there; and all the weyſs and ſtreys, and thoſe who had no right of common, were there impounded.

[4] The original inquiſition was burnt in the fire of London; but Mr. Herrick has an exact copy, atteſted by the Auditor's clerk.

[5] Cole's Eſcheats, vol. V. (Harl. MSS. 760.) p. 355.

[6] As a *George* Stokes had been in 1558.

[7] Jan. 15, 1578-9, the Lady Throgmorton, wife to Mr. Stocks, of Beaumanor, was godmother, with the Lady Stanhope (Mr. Francis Haſtings being godfather), to Dorothy daughter of ſir George Haſtings, knight.

[8] "Sir Nicholas Throgmorton had a narrow eſcape in the time of queen Mary; being tried, and narrowly acquitted, for a ſuppoſed concern in Wiat's inſurrection. He was employed by Elizabeth in important embaſſies to France and Scotland. His abilities were great; his ſpirit was ſaid to have bordered on turbulence: his death, therefore, was eſteemed rather fortunate: it happened in 1570, at the table of Cecil; not without ſuſpicion of poiſon; an end in thoſe days more frequently attributed than it ought to be. At Wreſt in Bedfordſhire is a fine portrait of Sir Nicholas; his face thin, his beard black. At his girdle is a large ring to hold his handkerchief. He has a ſword and ſtilletto, and is graced with a gold chain and medal." Pennant, Journey from Cheſter to London, p. 392.

[9] From the documents in the Augmentation Office.

[10] Which determination muſt have taken place almoſt immediately, as the leaſe was renewed in 1591.

[11] Hil. Rec. 16 Eliz. Rot. 14.

[12] See p. 48.

Woodthorpe, and Mountſorell aforeſaid, and in Loughborough parke, and in the foreſt of Charnwood, in the ſaid county of Leiceſter, or in any of the ſame: and theſe parcels of plate hereafter following; that is to ſay, a great tun with ſix cups, two ſalts, and eight ſpoons, weighing, by eſtimation, 106 ounces and a half, a tankard with the arms of the ſaid Adrian upon it, weighing 17 ounces, a baſon and ewer, commonly uſed in the chamber of the ſaid Adrian, weighing 41 ounces, and three jugs with a cover, weighing 26 ounces by eſtimation: and all other the goods and chattels of the ſaid Adrian Stocks, at or in Beaumanor aforeſaid, or in the ſaid pariſh of Barrow, except theſe parcels of the ſaid goods and chattels hereinafter following, that is to ſay, all the horſes and mares of the ſaid Adrian at or in Beaumanor aforeſaid, or in the pariſh of Barrow, or in Loughborrow park, or in the ſaid foreſt of Charnwood, and eight oxen and thirty-nine of the ſaid kine and neat, and all the plate of ſilver and gilt of the ſaid Adrian before in theſe preſents not expreſſed and ſet down, and theſe parcels of the ſaid goods hereafter following; that is to ſay, the hangings and furniture of the dutcheſs's[1] chamber as it ſtandeth, my lady Katharine her chamber as it ſtandeth, the lady Throckmorton's chamber, wife of the ſaid Adrian, with her cloſets as they ſtand, Mrs. Elizabeth Throckmorton's chamber as it ſtandeth, the chamber on the gate, the wardrobe of my lady Mary's chamber, as they do ſtand; and theſe parcels of napery or linen cloth, that is to ſay, 78 pair of coarſe ſheets, 10 pair of Holland ſheets, 30 pair of pillowbiers, two long table-cloths of diaper damaſk work, one ſhort table-cloth of diaper damaſk work, two ſquare table-cloths of diaper damaſk work, ſix towels of diaper damaſk work, 36 napkins of diaper, 20 plain table-cloths long and ſhort, 12 plain cupboard-cloths, 18 plain towels, 180 plain napkins, 10 hall-cloths long and ſhort, eight dreſſer-cloths, and ſix buttry-cloths; all which ſaid horſes and mares, oxen, kine, plate, ſtuff, and chattels laſt rehearſed, are to be excepted and reſerved to the uſe of the ſaid Adrian Stocks, his executors and adminiſtrators.

Adrian Stocks died Nov. 30, 1586, leaving *William*, his brother and heir, at that time 60 years old[2]; who poſſeſſed Beaumanor March 28, 1587, when *Francis Ule* was admitted to a meſſuage, &c. at Woodhouſe, parcel of the manor of Beaumanor, at the court of *William Stocks*, eſq. He died a very old man; and his executor was George Belgrave, eſq. of Belgrave (afterwards ſir George Belgrave), who married a *Farnham*[3].

Nov. 11, 1592, queen Elizabeth, at the humble petition of *Robert* earl of *Eſſex*, granted to *Thomas Crompton*, *Robert Wright*, and *Gelly Merrick*, eſqrs. a leaſe of the manor of Beaumanor, late parcel of the poſſeſſions of *Henry* late duke of *Suffolk* attainted. This grant, which was in truſt for the earl of Eſſex, included no leſs than thirteen different parks in various counties; the whole of which then yielded £50. a year, and double that rent when the leaſes ſhould expire[4]. Ten of theſe parks, to the annual value of £30. 6*s.* 8*d.* were aſſigned in 1594, by the conſent of the earl of Eſſex, to *Gelly Merrick* and *Henry Lindley*[5]; by whom Beaumanor[6] was ſoon after transferred, at an annual rent of £70. to *William Heyricke*, eſq. of London; who in conſequence became a reſident here, and held a court in the year 1595.

Inventory of Glaſs at Beaumanor, 1599.

Inprimis, in the parlour a glaſs window,	£0	10	0
Item, the glaſſe in Mr. Adrian Stock's chamber, — — —	0	3	0
Item, in my lady Frogmorton's chamber the glaſſes, — — —	0	5	0
Item, the glaſſe in the nurſerye-chamber,	0	2	0
Item, the glaſſe in the other nurſerye,	0	3	0
Item, the glaſſe in the hallate, —	0	5	0
Item, the glaſſe in the pawcing-place,	0	1	6
Item, the glaſſe in the lynning-houſe,	0	1	9
Item, the glaſſe in the greate chamber,	0	1	8
Item, the glaſſe in the duke's chamber,	0	6	8
Item, the glaſſe in the duches's cloſett,	0	1	4
Item, the glaſſe in the gallerye,	0	5	0
Item, the glaſſe in William Stockes' chamber, — — —	0	1	6
Item, the glaſſe in my lady Mary's chamber,	0	3	0
Item, the glaſſe in the chamber over the gate, — — —	0	1	8
Summa totalis	£3	13	7

The privileges appendant to this manor will appear from the following "true copy of a roll geven by Mr. Goodamitre, the 30th of September, 1622.

"The mannor of Bewmannor, with all the hambletts and quillets therunto belonginge, together with the mannor of Loughborough, were all ſome time the lord Beaumont's lands, and the liberties of both all one; which lands came from king Henry the VIIth unto Thomas lord marqueſs Dorſett, in exchange for the honour of Grafton.

"In the ſecond or third yeere of kinge Edward VIth, ſir Edward Haſtings, who was after lord Haſtings of Loughborough, was high-ſheriffe of the counties, videlicet, Leiceſter and Warwicke. His under-ſheriffe was one William Cunniſbuy, gentleman, who, taking upon him to infringe the libertie of Bewmanor, by ſerving of proſſes in Woodhouſe upon one Henry Fowler, carpenter, at the ſuite of one Rupley, a ſawyer, dwellinge in Cropſon, was complained upon unto the duke of Suffolke, living then at Bradgate, by the bayly of the ſaid libertie, whoſe name was William Burdett, gentleman. Wherupon preſently the duke his grace ſent for the ſaid Cunniſbuy, and committed him to the porter's ward, where he lay for the ſpace of two days, until the ſaid high-ſheriffe came unto the duke to Bradgate, and ther intreated for his mann, promiſinge that neither he, neither any for him, ſhould once attempt the like during his ſherifwicke."

In 1608, Adrian Farnham, eſq. held freely certain lands and tenements in Woodhouſe, called Ruſha fields, and other lands there; paying yearly on Midſummer-day one red-roſe garland, and a broad arrow-head with two red-roſe buds, and ſuit of court to Beaumanor[7].

In 1621, 34*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* the fee-farm rent paid by ſir *William Heyricke* for Beaumanor, is mentioned to have been parcel of the Queen's Majeſty's jointure[8].

The following ſtatement is from a ſurvey in 1656:

"This antient manor-houſe of Beaumanor ſtandeth and is ſeated in the park called Beaumanor Park. The manor-houſe is moated round about with a very fair and clear moat; and a little diſtant from the ſaid moat are barns and ſtables, and all other uſeful offices ſtanding and ſeated; about which ſaid building is a ſecond moat; and round about this ſaid antient manor-houſe lieth the ſaid park. At Quorn the abbot of Leiceſter had formerly a meſſuage, with certain land, for which he paid by the year 6*d.* to the lord of Barrow, and 6*d.* to the lord of Beaumanor. The hoſpital at Barrow pays annually a pound of pepper[9] for a meſſuage and land formerly held by John Ray; and for another meſſuage a roſe-bud is paid. At Friſby on the Wreke, Mr. Richardſon pays, for a meadow called Twycroſs Thing, four ſhillings and two flights of arrows[10]."

Beaumanor park[11] was diſparked by ſir *William*

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[1] This was the dutcheſs of Suffolk, Mr. Stock's firſt wife; and the Ladies Catharine and Mary were her daughters.

[2] Inq. at Torrington, co. Devon (in which county he held the manor of Langrane) 25 May, 28 Eliz. Cole's Eſcheats, vol. V. (Harl. MSS. 760.) p. 331.

[3] See before, p. 102.—I have now before me a receipt of Mr. Belgrave, in 1596, for £42. 10*s.* for articles of furniture ſold by him as executor, out of the manor-houſe at Beaumunor, amongſt which were, a picture of the Duke, four large pieces of hangings of tapeſtry, or arras work, for the great chamber, four other hangings for the Dutcheſs's chamber, two teſters of cloth of gold and velvet, a drawing table in the great chamber, two tables and four forms in the hall, a ciſtern of lead, three long ſpits, and a cart and wain for coals.

[4] Burghley State Papers, vol. II. p. 800.

[5] Ibid. p. 806; and 5 Pars Original. 37 Eliz. Rot. 1.

[6] A deſcription of Beaumanor in October 1594 ſtates it to be "an antient mannor-houſe of greate receipte, moted about with a large mote ſtored with fiſh, with a drawbridge, garden, orchard, hop-yard, &c. thereto belonging; all very convenient and anſwerable, being the freehold in the Park."

[7] This payment is ſtill continued by Mr. Farnham.

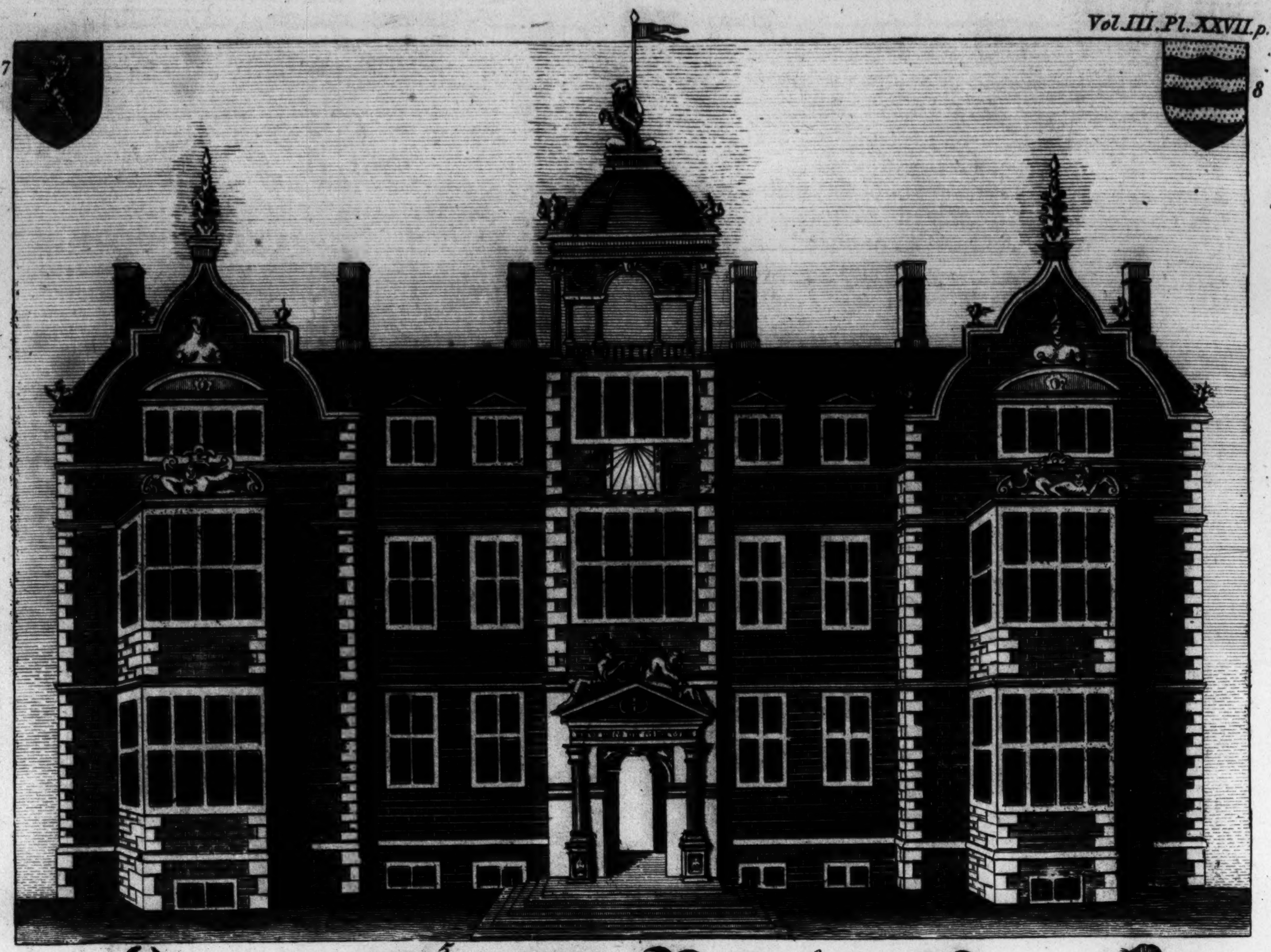
[8] This appears by ſeveral original receipts; which ſtyle Bewmaner "parcell' juncturæ dominæ Annæ Reginæ."

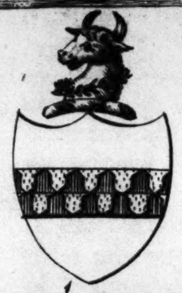
[9] The pound of pepper is ſtill paid by the Hoſpital: it was formerly paid by Theophilus Cave, eſq.

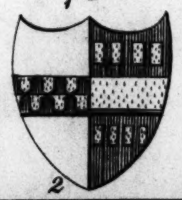
[10] This payment had been made in 1638 by Richard Steele and Richard Sharpe.

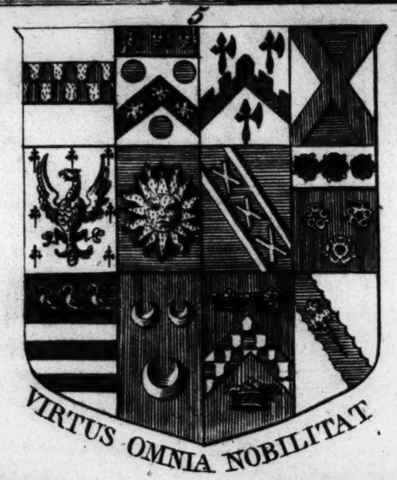
[11] There were formerly two parks at Beaumanor; one for red deer, the other for fallow deer. A large bankment and deep ditch ſtill remain, which divided the parks.

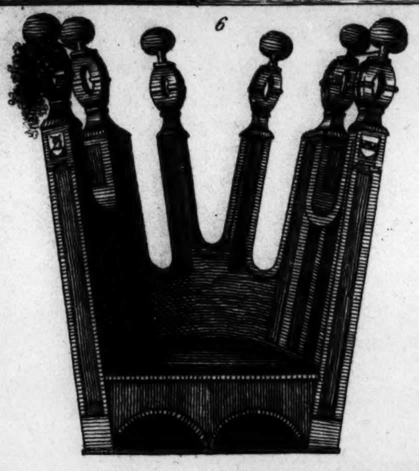
Vol. III. Pl. XXVII. p. 147.

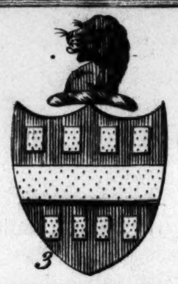


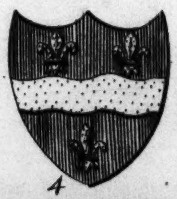


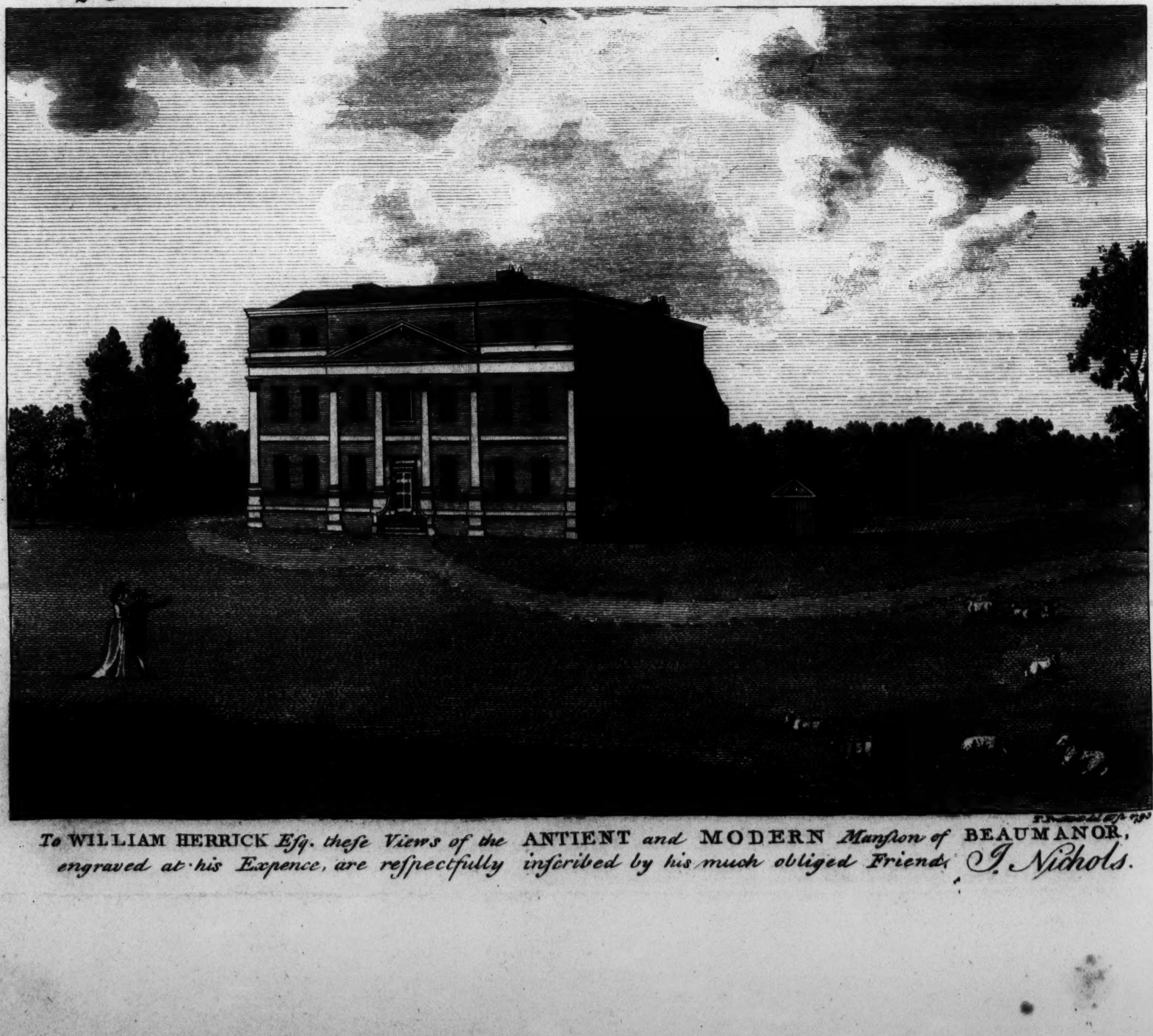



5
VIRTUS OMNIA NOBILITAT









To WILLIAM HERRICK *Esq. theſe Views of the* ANTIENT *and* MODERN *Manſion of* BEAUMANOR,
engraved at his Expence, are reſpectfully inſcribed by his much obliged Friend, J. Nichols.

Herrick, except a ſmall part which remained till about 1690; in which year a great clearance of timber was made throughout the Foreſt.

Beaumanor is taxed by itſelf, diſtinct from Woodhouſe or any other place; and, by an ageeement of the inhabitants, pays to every levy for the poor of Woodhouſe about 17s. ſo long as that agreement ſubſiſts; otherwiſe Beaumanor to ſupport their own poor. It is exempt from church-rates; and the conſtable and other pariſh-officers are annually ſworn in at the court-leet of the manor, as thoſe at Woodhouſe are only alternately.

Leiceſterſhire, Hundred of *Weſt Goſcote*, to wit. An account of what money has been collected and diſburſed for the uſe of the poor, within the liberty of Beaumanor, in the county and hundred aforeſaid; for four years laſt paſt, viz 1747, 1748, 1749, and 1750, ſigned by the reſpective officer for each year.

Extraordinary expences —	0	7	6
Collected and diſburſed in the year 1747, the ſum of — —	£4	17	6
Extraordinary expences —	1	0	0
(Signed) SAMUEL FOULDS.			
Collected and diſburſed in the year 1748, the ſum of — —	£7	3	6
Extraordinary expences —	0	15	0
(Signed) SAMUEL FOULDS.			
Collected and diſburſed in the year 1749, the ſum of — —	£7	10	6
(Signed) JOHN PATCHET.			
Collected and diſburſed in the year 1750, the ſum of — —	£7	5	1
Extraordinary expences. —	2	2	6
(Signed) JOHN PATCHET.			

This ſhews an aſtoniſhing difference in the poor-rates then and at the preſent time.

In the return made to parliament in 1786, it is ſtated, by *John Patchett* [1], that "there is no charitable donation within the liberty of Beaumanor."

The ſtriking features of Beaumanor are ſerenity and ſublimity. Of the former, thoſe who have enjoyed a morning or evening walk on the lawn in the front of the hall-houſe are beſt able to form a judgement. The latter, the ſlighteſt inſpection of the beautiful ſurrounding rocks will inſtantly confirm.

On this ſubject let us hear Mr. Throſby:

"In the walks round about Beaumanor, pleaſing variety preſents itſelf in venerable and chaſte forms. The Foreſt hills ſeem to ſleep in ſucceſſion behind each other, ſoftened into the diſtant clouds; and here a farm peeps through the trees, ſucceeded by a wood. It was in Autumn 1790, when I firſt viſited this place for obſervation; the leaves of the oak trees, which here abound, were then variegated with golden tints of pleaſing hue. A partial froſt had left their underbranches in their ſummer's ſable colouring; and ſome of the higher it had penciled with tints of fire, or, in ſofter words, it had warmed their foliage. The old Park ſhews what it once had been. The antient oaks contend with thoſe at Donington Park for years; they each deſerve our particular notice. The former remain the moſt perfect: the Foreſt hills have ſheltered them, as a kind companion, from the ſtorms and tempeſts of revolving ages; while the latter have bleakly ſtood the ſhocks of more than ſeven centuries. Some of their trunks are ſhivered, diſmembered, and almoſt branchleſs; but even in this expiring ſtate, when compared with ſome ſtriplings by their ſide, the growth of only a century, they juſtly command our veneration. The oaks of Beaumanor are ſtill perfect ſtudies for the artiſt, while thoſe at Donington are fine accompaniments for a ſplendid ruin. The rocky precipices near Beaumanor park are rich in a variety of forms. Thoſe who have neither leiſure nor inclination to ſee all the Foreſt, hither let them come to behold the moſt ſplendid ſcene in it [2]."

In the ſummer ſeaſon this lordſhip, with the adjoining one of Woodhouſe, has, at a ſmall diſtance, more the appearance of a wood than any place I have ſeen. The whole lordſhip of Beaumanor is remarkable for the growth of large timber trees, oak, aſh, elm, and willows; particularly oak in great abundance, many of which, 22 feet and upwards in circumference, were, about ſeven years ſince, cut down and ſold for the uſe of the Navy. There are alſo a vaſt number of crab-teees, from the fruit of which the farmers make great quantities of verjuice in autumn; which is much uſed for ſtrains and bruiſes, both for cattle and for the human ſpecies.

The old manſion-houſe at Beaumanor was taken down by the father of the preſent poſſeſſor; who began to build the new one in 1725; and the late Alderman Weſtley, of Leiceſter, was the architect. It is built upon the ſame ſpot of ground; but the old houſe appears to have been conſiderably larger than the preſent; the original foundations being ſtill eaſy to be traced, as are the moats which ſurrounded it. The kitchen-part, with ſome offices which were a part of the old building, remain as they were. The building has very lately received ſome improvements, by lowering the top of the houſe ſeveral feet; but at preſent is unfiniſhed.

In Plate XXVII. are views both of the antient and modern houſe; together with the following arms:

1. Argent, a feſs Vaire, Or and Gules. Creſt, a buffalo's head coupt, gorged with a chaplet proper. *Herrick.*

2. Gules, a feſs between eight billets Or. Creſt, a lion's head couped Gules; *May* of Suſſex.

3. *Herrick*; impaling *May*.

4. Gules, a feſs wavy between three fleurs de lis Or; ſir *Baptiſt Hickes*, the firſt viſcount *Campden*.

5. Quarterly; 1. *Herrick*; 2. Argent, on a chevron Sable, between three hurts, three eſtoiles Or; on a chief Gules three cinquefoils Or, *Bond*; 3. Argent, a chevron embattled between three battle-axes erect Sable, *Bainbrigge*; 4. Per ſaltire, Azure and Argent, a ſaltire Gules, *Gage*; 5. . . . . an eagle diſplayed, within an orle of croſs croſslets fitché; *Sudgrove*, of Sudgrove in the county of Glouceſter; 6. Azure, a ſun in ſplendour Or, *St. Clere*; 7. Azure, three ſaltires in bend between two bendlets Argent; ſir *Nicholas de Loveyne*, knt. of Hertfordſhire; 8. Gules, three roſes Argent; on a chief of the ſecond, three roſes of the firſt, *Ceſar* of Hertfordſhire; 9. Argent, two bars Sable; on a chief of the ſecond, three ſwans of the firſt; 10. Gules, three creſcents Argent, *Perient* of Hertfordſhire; 11. Gules, a chevron Vaire, Argent and Azure, between three ducal crowns Or, *Mayo* of Hackney; 12. Argent, on a bend engrailed Azure, a croſs croſslet fitché Or, *Clarke* of Hackney.

In the ſpacious hall of the preſent houſe is a large chair (fig. 6.) remarkable from being made out of one ſolid oak tree, which was cut down in the park in 1690, and meaſured in circumference 34 feet; the diameter being 11 feet 4 inches. On it hangs a garland of flowers; ſent annually from Mr. Farnham of Quorndon, with a ſpear and three roſe-buds, as a chief-rent; and the garland, ſpear, and roſe-buds are regularly placed on this chair, where they remain till the ſucceeding ones arrive.

Here is alſo another curious armed chair, which belonged to Dr. Richard Herrick, the warden of Mancheſter, with the arms of the family carved on the back.

Among the portraits which ornament this houſe are,

King James I. and his conſort Queen Anne of Denmark; both originals; preſented to ſir William Herrick by his royal maſter.

Mary Bond, wife of John Eyrick of Leiceſter, and mother to ſir William; of which a faithful engraving by Mr. Baſire has been given in vol. II. p. 622.

Sir William Herrick and his Lady; as deſcribed in p. 155, and engraved by Mr. Baſire in Plate XXVIII.

A beautiful lady in a Turkiſh habit, who accompanied ſir William Herrick from Conſtantinople. Here was formerly a picture alſo of ſir William in a Turkiſh dreſs; but this is not now in the family.

Mr. Herrick and his lady, who died 1671.

William Herrick, eſq. (who died in 1705); and his lady, who ſurvived till 1749.

The laſt William Herrick, eſq. and his lady.

The preſent William Herrick, eſq. his ſiſter, and two brothers, all painted by Mr. Abbott.

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[1] Not *Dalckett*, as the tranſcript from the Houſe of Commons (vol. I. p. 60.) by miſtake.

[2] Views in Leiceſterſhire, p. 227.

Mrs. Sarah Wollaſton, now living at Stoke Newington in her 91ſt year; an excellent painting.

John Mayo, eſq. by Vandyke; Iſrael Mayo, eſq. of Bayford Place, Herts, and Elizabeth Clarke his wife.

George Clarke, eſq. of Hackney, citizen and grocer, ſheriff of London in 1641-2, in his livery-gown, and Mrs. Anne Clarke his wife. [This gentleman, by his laſt will, in 1668, left £6. payable by Alderman Thorold and his heirs, on November 17, for theſe uſes:

	£.	s.	d.
To the vicar, for a Sermon on that day, commemorating Q. Elizabeth's acceſſion	1	0	0
To the clerk and ſexton, — —	0	10	0
To ſix poor widows in Dr. Spurſtow's[1] almſhouſe by 5s. apiece — — —	1	10	0
To twelve poor houſekeepers, —	3	0	0
	6	0	0

In the old church at Hackney, juſt without the rails on the South ſide of the communion-table, on a flat ſtone, was formerly this epitaph:

"Here lyeth interred the body of George Clarke,
eſq. deceaſed, 14 Aug. an. Dom. 1668.
If any deſire to be me nigh,
Pray let my bones in quiet lie,
Till Chriſt came in the cloudy ſky,
Who will us all both judge and try."]

Old Jenkins of Yorkſhire (who died in December 1670, at the very uncommon age of 169); with a hat and long flowing beard, a light-coloured coat buttoned at top and bottom, his ſhirt ſeen through four open buttons at the breaſt. This picture much reſembles the portrait of him engraved by Worlidge.

At Beaumanor are ſeveral other portraits of perſons whoſe names are not now with certainty known; a good picture, by Boultbee of Loughborough, of Mr. Herrick's Eclipſe mare and foal by her ſide[2]; and a humourous one of two men, one with a ſtout pipe in his mouth, offering tobacco to the other, who has a pipe in his hand.

Pedigree of HERRICK, of BEAUMANOR.

Sir William Herrick[3], knt. fifth ſon of John and Mary Eyrick of Leiceſter; born 1557; married 1596; knighted 1605; M. P. for the borough of Leiceſter 1601; 1605; 1629; died March 2, 1652-3, in his 96th year. = Joan, dau. of Richard May[4], eſq. of London, and ſiſter to ſir Humphry May, chancellor of the dutchy of Lancaſter.

1. William Herrick, eſq. born 1597; married 1623; died 1671; æt. 74. = Elizabeth, dau. of Humphry Fox, eſq. died 1683, æt. 84.

2 Robert, born 1598; died ſ. p. 1639.
3. Richard, born 1600; died Warden of Mancheſter in 1667; (ſee p. 157.)
4. Thomas, born 1602.

5. Elizabeth, b. 1603.
6. Henry, 1604.
7. Roger, fellow of All Souls 1628-9.
8. John, 1612.
9. Mary, died ætat. 20.

10. Martha, married in 1634 to John Holmſtead, eſq. of Lynn, Norfolk.
11. Dorothy, married in 1628 the Rev. James Lancaſhire.
12. Elizabeth, married in 1633 Beaumont Pight, eſq. of Beaumanor.

Anne, dau. of William Bainbrigge, eſq. of Lockington, firſt wife; died 1655. = William Herrick, eſq. born 1624; married 1649; died 1693, æt. 69. = Frances, dau. of Will. Milward, eſq. of Chilcot, co. Derb. 2d wife; d. before 1681.

1. William Heyrick, born 1650; died 1705; æt. 55. = Dorothy, dau. of Ja. Wootton, of Weſton, co. Derby, eſq. died 1749, æt. 100.

2. John, of the Outwoods in the pariſh of Loughborough; died 1724. = Mary, dau. of Beaumont Pight, eſq. of Denton, co. Lincoln; died 1727.

4. Elizabeth, married to John Leveſley, eſq. of Belton.

3. Benjamin Herrick, M. D. æt. circa 26, 1681; died 1720. = . . .

William-Bainbrigge Herrick, d. 1733. A daughter.

1. Thomas, died 1682, aged 20.
2. Frances, died young, 1664.
3. Mary, born 1665; married William Lucas, eſq.
4. Chriſtiana, born 1666; married Clifton Tompſon, eſq.

1. Elizabeth[5], bo. 1684; married Robert Bunny, gent. died 1745.
2. William, born 1685; died 1686.
3. Anne, born 1687; died 1759 unmarried.

4. William Herrick, eſq. born 1689; married 1740; died 1773, æt. 84. = Lucy, dau. of John Gage, eſq. of Bentley Park, Suſſex, d. 1778, aged 64.

5. John Herrick, born 1691; married 1715; died 1760; æt. 68. = Elizabeth, dau. of Samuel Marſhall, of Burton on the Woulds, gent. died 1757, æt. 75.

Two ſons and two daughters, all dead.

6. Thomas Herrick, eſq. of Leiceſter (of whom ſee below).

1. Lucy, born 1741. = Richard Gildart, eſq. of Norton Hall, co. Stafford; high ſheriff of that county 1784.

Richard, born 1772; a gentleman commoner of Univerſity College, Oxford.

2. Dorothy, born 1743; d. 1745.
3. Dorothy, died 1747.

4. William Herrick, eſq. born 1745. = Sarah Stokes, of Woodhouſe.

5. John Herrick, eſq. born 1749.

6. Thomas-Bainbrigge Herrick, eſq. born 1754. = Mary, only dau. of James Perry, eſq. of Eardſley Park, co. Hereford.

1. William, born June 29, 1794.
2. Mary-Anne, born June 9, 1796.
3. Lucy, born March 21, 1798.

Pedigree of HERRICK, of KNIGHTON.

Martha, dau. of Thomas Noble, eſq. of Leiceſter, firſt wife. = Thomas Herrick[6], eſq. of Leiceſter[7], youngeſt ſon of William Herrick, eſq. of Beaumanor, by Dorothy Wootton his wife; born 1693; died 1766, æt. 73. = Katharine, dau. of Robert Bakewell, of Swebſton, eſq. ſecond wife; married 1728; died 1730. = Elizabeth, dau. of James Winſtanley, eſq. of Braunſton; 3d wife; died Jan. 10, 1757, æt. 49.

William Herrick, eſq. of Knighton, married 1766. = Sarah, dau. of Philip Bamford, gent. of Bamford, co. Lancaſter.

Katharine, living a widow at Whittington near Lichfield, 1798. = Richard Dyott, eſq. of Freeford Hall, co. Stafford; died at Leiceſter Jan. 2, 1787, æt. 65.

1. Richard Dyott, of Freeford, eſq. the preſent high ſheriff of Staffordſhire 1798. = Mary, dau. and heir of Chriſtopher Aſtley, of Tamehorn, in the pariſh of Whittington, co. Stafford.

2. William Dyott, lieutenant-colonel in the army, 1798.
3. Philip Dyott, a ſolicitor at Lichfield, 1798.

1. Katharine, living 1798. = Robert Dale, eſq. of Aſhbourn, high ſheriff of Derbyſhire in 1786.

2. Mary, unmarried 1798.
3. Frances, wife of the Rev. Will. Lee, rector of Burton Overy, co. Leiceſter, died Aug. 26, 1792, aged 34.
4. Anna, unmarried 1798.
5. Lucy, wife of the Rev. Thomas Burnaby, jun. rector of Miſterton, and vicar of St. Margaret's in Leiceſter, 1798.

Two other daughters, both died young.

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[1] Dr. Spurſtow, vicar of Hackney, founded almſhouſes for ſix poor widows, which he endowed with lands now worth £42. a year. See Lyſons, Environs of London, vol. II. pp. 513. 515.

[2] The foal was ſold by Mr. Herrick to the honourable Charles Windham at ſix months old for 200 guineas; and another, in 1798, at two years old, to a nobleman of the turf, for 300 guineas.

[3] Sir William ſpelt his name two ways, thus; *Hericke* and *Heyricke*.

[4] Of whom ſee p. 156.

[5] This lady left one daughter, who died unmarried.

[6] See his epitaph, with that of Elizabeth, his third wife, in St. Martin's church at Leiceſter.

[7] An eminent ſolicitor at Leiceſter. He was ſome time town-clerk of Leiceſter, which he reſigned in 1764; and was alſo bailiff of that borough, an office which he held till his death.

Pedigree of GAGE, of BENTLEY, SUSSEX.

Taken from the Probates of their Wills in the Prerogative Office, Pariſh Regiſters, and other authentic Documents.

Sir John Gage [1], of Firle, Knight of the Garter, chancellor of the dutchy of Lancaſter, conſtable of the Tower of London comptroller of the houſhold to king Henry VIII, one of the executors to the will of that king; afterwards lord chamberlain to queen Mary; and one of the honourable privy council to both thoſe Sovereigns. = Philippa, dau. of ſir Richard Guildford, Knight of the Garter.

1. Sir Edward Gage, knt. of Firle, co. Suſſex; anceſtor of the preſent lord Gage. = Elizabeth, dau. to John Parker, of Willington, co. Suſſex.
2. James Gage, of Bentley, co. Suſſex, had 3 wives. = Joan, dau. of . . . Delves, of Bentley, firſt wife.
3. Robert Gage, of Haling, in the pariſh of Croydon, Surrey, eſq. [See his grandſon's note below.] = ...
4. William Gage, died without iſſue.

Alice. = Sir Anthony Brown, K.G. anceſtor to viſcount Montagu.

. . . marr. to . . . . Baynham, of Clerewall, co. Glouc. eſq.

Anne, married to John Thatcher the elder, eſq.

. . . married to . . Jennings, eſq.

1. Edward Gage, of Bentley, eſq. the firſt of the name. This Edward died without heir-male; leaving ſix daughters and coheirs. = Margaret, dau. to William Shelley, of Michel-grove, eſq.
2. James Gage, died without iſſue.
3. John Gage, of Wormley, co. Hertford, eſq. = Eleanor, widow to ſir Thomas Baſkervile, knt. dau. to Richard Habingdon, eſq.

Edward Gage, the ſecond of the name of Bentley; before of Wormley, co. Hertford. = Clare, dau. of William Bendloſs, eſq. of the county of Eſſex.

Katharine . . . . = William Gage, eſq. of Bentley, co. Suſſex; buried at Firle May 24, 1653. By his will, proved in 1653, he gives all his manors and lands in Suſſex, Kent, Wilts, Northampton, Worceſter, Radnor, Suffolk, Hertford, and Salop, in truſt, to his ſon Thomas Gage, eſq. and gives to his two daughters, Clare and Katharine, £2000. each.

Clare Gage.

Thomas Gage, eſq. of Bentley, was buried at Firle the 30th of July, 1682. By his will, bearing date the 5th of October, 1681, he gives his manor of Stoney Stratford, with the rights, members, and appurtenances aforeſaid, or elſewhere, in the county of Wilts, and all that his meſſuage or tenement in Willian, in the county of Hertford, in truſt, to his ſon Henry Gage, and others, to ſell and diſpoſe of for portions to ſome of his younger children then living. = Juliana Cæſar, daughter and coheir of Robert Cæſar, eſq. of Willian, in the county of Hertford. She was ſiſter to Johanna lady Rampayne and Anne lady Poyntz, and immediate deſcendant of ſir Julius Cæſar, knight.

Clare.

Katharine.

Henry Gage, eſq. of Bentley, died unmarried Mar. 10, 1717, aged 62; bur. at Firle.

Frances, buried at Firle April 11, 1667.

William Gage, bapt. at Firle Jan. 7, 1667; died without iſſue.

Cæſar Gage, died without iſſue 1724.

Juliana, bapt. at Firle Dec. 2, 1670. Settled in the pariſh of Elſtree, co. Hertford; died unmarried, and buried in St. Katharine's Church, near the Tower of London, Aug. 25, 1728; her will proved in 1734.

Anne, married John Payne, eſq. of Suſſex.

Henrietta-Maria, married to . . . . Curzon, eſq.

John Gage, of Bentley, eſq. youngeſt ſon, died at Seville in Spain Oct. 22, 1731; and was buried there the day following. = Lucy, dau. and heir of John Mayo, eſq. by Mary his wife, dau. and coheir of Geo. Clarke, of Hackney, co. Middleſex, eſq. married to John Gage in 1701; died March 15, 1739, and was buried in St. Nicholas's Church, Nottingham.

Thomas Gage, eſq. born Oct. 18, 1704; and died unmarried; buried in the chancel of Firle church July 30, 1742, aged 38.

Charles-Cæſar Gage, born Aug. 12, 1707; married Frances, dau. of . . . . but had no iſſue; and died in London Jan. 8, 1764, aged 57.

John Gage, baptized at Firle July 16, 1708; died an infant.

John Gage, born Oct. 20, 1711; was entered of Corpus Chriſti College, Cambridge, and took the degree of M. A.; was appointed rector of Colwick, co. Nottingham, Dec. 1749; vicar of Rouſtone, co. Lincoln, 1760; and rector of Weſt Bridgeford, co. Nottingham, in 1764; and died unmarried Jan. 14, 1770, aged 59; and was buried in St. Nicholas's church, Nottingham.

Lucy, born Aug. 7, 1713; married 1740; and died March 25, 1778, aged 65; and was buried in Woodhouſe chapel. = William Herrick, eſq. of Beaumanor, co. Leiceſter. (See p. 148.)

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[1] "Sir JOHN GAGE, of Furle, his preferment at Court.

"Sir John Gage, knight, my good father, whoſe ſoul God pardon, was, after my grandfather's death, warde to the duke of Buckingham; who, after my father was married to my mother, daughter to ſir Richard Guilfourd, knight, was preferred by him to king Henry the Eighth his ſervice; and after, he being at the wininge of Turwin and Turrein, was firſt made captain of the Caſtle of Callis; after he was made deputy of the Caſtle of Owns under my lorde Vawſe. Shortly after he was ſent for home, and preſently made knight, of the privy counſell, vize chamberlaine, and captain of the guard; within few yeares after, for ſervice he did in the borders of Scotland, at his returne home was made controwler and chancellour of the Dowchye in one day; within few dayes after he was made counſtable of the Tower of London; and the next St. George's feaſt after, knight of the moſt noble order of the Garter. At the goinge to the wininge of Bullen he was joyned in the commiſſion with Charles duke of Suffolke, lorde-leauetenant of the king's majeſty's campe, for ſundry ſervices there, with ſir Anthony Browne, knight, maſter of the horſe and generall captayne of the bands of horſemen. After the death of our ſoveraign lord king Edward the Sixth, at the cominge in of queen Mary, he was made her lord chamberlaine. Thus haveing ſerved in all theſe roomes and offices truely and paynefully from the firſt yeare of the reigne of our ſoveraigne lord king Henry the Eighth of famous memory, unto the fifth yeare of the reign of our ſoveraign lady queen Mary, untouched with any reproch or unfaithfull ſervice in this time, being 77 yeares old, he ended his life, in favour of his prince, in his owne houſe at Furle in Suſſex, committing his ſoul there to God's mercifull tuition.

This note was written by Robert Gage, of Halinge, in the county of Surry, eſq. third ſon of the aforeſaid ſir John Gage, knight, and Philippa Guillfourd his wife, as John Gage of Halinge, eldeſt ſonne of the ſaid Robert Gage, my good father, hath diverſe times told me. In witneſs whereof I under-written, ſon of John Gage aforeſaid of Haleinge, and grand-child of the ſaid ſir Robert Gage, have ſubſcribed my name, this 29th of January, 1630,

HENRY GAGE."

This was the perſon who was after governor of Oxon, a knight, and killed at Culham-bridge, 11 Jan. 1644. See Le Neve's Mon. Angl. inter 1600 & 1644, [vol. IV.] p. 217. P. Le Neve, MS. penes me.

WILLIAM HEYRICKE[1], *Eyrike*, *Eyric*, or *Erick*[2] (as the name was originally ſpelt) fifth ſon of *John* and *Mary Eyrick*, was born at Leiceſter about the year 1557; went to London about 1574, to reſide with his brother *Nicholas*[3]; and afterwards purchaſed a ſpacious houſe in Wood-ſtreet, which had been the Lady Allett's. He had alſo a houſe at Richmond, and another at Weſtminſter; and, as appears by one of his papers, for a conſiderable time "reſided conſtantly at court[4];" was a man of great abilities and addreſs; remarkably handſome in perſon, as appears by a ſmall picture ſtill preſerved of him in his younger days; and was high in the confidence of queen Elizabeth, as well as of king James, both before and after his coming to the crown; and, by honourable ſervices to both, acquired large property.

He was ſent by Queen Elizabeth on an embaſſy to the Ottoman Porte[5]; and, on his return, was rewarded with a lucrative appointment in the Exchequer; and enjoyed ſeveral other places of honour and truſt[6] during the remainder of the Queen's reign, and alſo under her Succeſſor King James.

In 1594-5, he purchaſed, from the agents of *Robert* earl of *Eſſex*, that nobleman's eſtate and intereſt at Beaumanor; and, ſoon after, ſelecting this delightful ſpot for his reſidence, bought-in all the different outſtanding leaſes (one of which was then in the hands of ſir *George Haſtings*); held a court-leet and court-baron in that year; and in 1595 purchaſed the great and ſmall tithes of Mountſorell[7] and Quorndon[8].

May 6, 1596, he married *Joan*, daughter of *Richard May*, eſq. citizen of London (of the antient family of *May* of Mayfield Place in Suſſex); ſiſter to ſir Humphrey May[9], knt. chancellor of the dutchy of Lancaſter; to Hew May[10], eſq. one of the grooms of the privy chamber to king James I; and to the lady of ſir Baptiſt Hickes[11], afterwards viſcount Campden[12].

In 1596-7, we find him called on to aſſiſt her majeſty's ſervice, by the following writ of privy ſeal:

"By the Queene.

"Truſtie and wel-belovid, we greete yow well. The contynuall greate charges wch wee have, for the neceſſarie defence of and preſervacōn of o^{r} dominions and ſubiectes, are ſo notorious as neede not to be otherwiſe declared then may iuſtlie be conceaved by all our loving ſubiectes, being but of cōmon underſtanding. And therefore, at this preſente, finding cauſe of increaſe and contynuaunce of ſuche charges exceeding all other ordinary meanes; and not mynding to preſſe o^{r} ſubiectes wth anie preſente free gift of monie, but only to be ſupplied wth ſome reaſonable pencōn by waie of loane for onne yeare's ſpace; wee have made ſpeciall choice of ſuche o^{r} loving ſubiectes as are knowne to be of abilitie; amongeſt w^{ch}, we accompte yow one; and therefore we require yow, by theſe preſentes, to lend us the ſome of fyftie poundes for the ſpace of one yeare, and the ſome to be payd unto Benedict Barnham or Thomas Looe, aldermen, by us appointed as collectors thereof, wch we promiſe to repaye to yow or yor aſſignes, at the end of one yeare, in the receipte of o^{r} exchequer, upon giving of this privie ſeale ſubſcribed by the ſaid collectors, teſtifieing the receipte hereof. Geven, under o^{r} privie ſeale, at o^{r} pallace of Weſtm^{r}, the xxvIth daie of January, in the xxxIxth year of o^{r} raigne. THO. KERY.

℞^{d} this 28 of June, in the year abovewritten, the ſome of fyftye pounds of my ſecretarie, p^{d} to the uſe of the queene's ma^{tie}, accordinge to the tenor of this privye ſealle. THOMAS LOWE."

Aug. 18, 1598, queen Elizabeth, by letters patent under the great ſeal, granted to "her well-beloved and truſty ſervant William Heyrick, eſq." in fee, the manor of Beaumanor, with free-warren in his manor or lordſhip of Beaumanor, Barrow, Woodhouſe, Quorndon, Woodthorpe, and Mountſorell[13], with the appurtenances, under a yearly fee-farm rent of £34. 19*s*. 8*d*.

In the ſame year, he obtained, from the College of Arms, the confirmation of a grant of a creſt which had before been aſſigned to himſelf and his brother Robert, in addition to their antient coat of arms[14].

In 1599, he purchaſed of the queen, in free ſocage, the great and ſmall tithes of Beaumanor and Woodhouſe[15]; the Garrat Hay and Wellows land in Woodhouſe[16].

In the ſame year alſo he paid a ſmall acknowledgement for the privilege of keeping ſwans in the Soar[17].

Between Michaelmas 1599 and Michaelmas 1600, he enrolled himſelf among the denizens of his native Borough; and "gave to the town in kindneſs twelve ſilver ſpoons[18]." He afterwards preſented to the Corporation a picture of ſir Thomas White, their great benefactor, which remains in the Town-hall[19]; and was returned to parliament for that borough Oct. 20, 1601; but relinquiſhed that honourable ſituation on the death of the Queen. His office in the Exchequer, however, demanded ſo much of his time and attention, that he continued to make the metropolis his principal reſidence.

The particular eſteem, indeed, in which he was held by his contemporaries is evident from the correſpondence with which he was honoured by many of the principal Nobility, ſeveral of whom were under pecuniary obligations to him[20].

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[1] It was ſo ſpelt by the famous Foreſter, from whom the Eyricks of Houghton (ſee vol. II. p. 579.) are moſt probably derived, and conſequently from the antient kings of Sweden.

[2] The principal materials for this article have been kindly communicated by John Herrick, eſq. of Beaumanor, and are chiefly from original documents in the poſſeſſion of William Herrick, eſq. his brother, the preſent owner of that lordſhip.

[3] A conſiderable goldſmith and banker in Cheapſide, in the pariſh of St. Vedaſt, Foſter-lane. See vol. II. p. 631.

[4] His portrait, ſtill preſerved at Beaumanor, repreſents him in a Court dreſs. See p. 155.

[5] From authentic documents in the family, his own picture in a Turkiſh dreſs, and that of a Turkiſh lady whom he brought back with him, which uſed to hang in the dining-room at Beaumanor, with ſome other pictures that were given him when abroad.

[6] One of his offices was in the king's jewel-houſe; and by letters patent under the great ſeal, in 1605, was granted to ſir William Herrick, ſir John Spilman, and George Harriot, for their fee, to each of them £150. *per annum* during life, and to the longer liver of them.

[7] See p. 91.

[8] See p. 106.

[9] Of whom ſee hereafter, p. 165.

[10] Of whom ſee vol. II. p. 617.

[11] Sir Baptiſt Hickes, knt. elected alderman for Bread-ſtreet Ward, was diſcharged on paying a fine of £500. Nov. 18, 1611, "at the expreſs deſire of the king; and the rather, for that his majeſty had not ſpoken or moved the court for any in that kind before, nor ever intended ſo to do thereafter." Repertory Pemberton, amongſt the records of the City of London, at Guildhall, p. 224. He was created a baronet July 1, 1620; and advanced to the dignity of a baron and viſcount by the title of lord Hickes of Ilmington in the county of Warwick, and viſcount Campden of Campden in Glouceſterſhire, May 5, 1628. He died Oct. 20, 1629; and was buried at Campden. Dugdale, Bar. Angl. vol. II. p. 462. See his ſignatures, Plate XXIV. 7, 8; and ſee alſo under Old Dalby.

[12] Elizabeth viſcounteſs Campden, by her laſt will, proved 1643, gives to Simon Aſh, of London, clerk, Duport Poulſon, of the county of Leiceſter, gentleman, and William Kendall, merchant of London, the ſum of £800. in truſt for her ſiſter the lady Joan Herrick, to diſpoſe of at her will and pleaſure.

[13] The original grant is in fine preſervation at Beaumanor.

[14] The original grant, with the ſeals of office, is preſerved at Beaumanor; ſee alſo vol. II. p. 617.

[15] See p. 110.

[16] Herick Will'o, & Jo. Hawes, conc' Leic. 7 Pars Original. 41 Eliz. Rot. 5.

[17] Sept. 14, 1599, he paid 6*s*. 8*d*. to Robert Frith, for licence to keep ſwans on the river Soar, and to mark them with the initials *W. H.*

[18] "26 of Nov. 45 Elizabeth, there was delivered to Mr. Mayor twelve ſilver ſpoons, with the ſinkefyle upon the knobs thereof; which Mr. William Hericke gave to the town, in kindneſs, and in lieu of 10*s*. for his freedom." Records of the Corporation of Leiceſter.

[19] See, in vol. I. p. 353, an account of the other portraits in the Town Hall.

[20] The ſums of money that ſir William advanced to the Nobility, in the latter end of Elizabeth's reign and the beginning of James, as appears by his own papers, is aſtoniſhing. Lord high admiral Nottingham (ſee his ſignature, Plate XXIV.) pledged his diamond George, &c. for a large ſum of money. Lord Southampton was his debtor; and king James's Queen alſo, the money unpaid at her death in 1618.

For his important ſervices to king James, he received the honour of knighthood from that Monarch at Greenwich [1] April 1, 1605; and was afterwards appointed a teller of the Exchequer.

He was nominated alderman of Farringdon Without, May 20, 1605, and ſworn into the office May 28; but was excuſed from it next day by the court of aldermen, on agreeing to pay a fine of £300; and, by an order of the court of common council on the 10th of June following, was alſo excuſed from ſerving the office of ſheriff [2]. All this appears from the following authentic documents:

"To the right honourable Sir Thomas Lowe, knight,
Lord Mayor of London.

After our very hartie com̄endacõns to your Lordſhipp. Whereas we are given to underſtand that ſir William Herick, his Maties ſervaunte in ordinary, hath bin of late by your Cittie choſen an Alderman, and conſequently by cuſtom to be a Sheriff; whoes eſtate, by reaſon of the great debt which his Matie oweth him, and for that the ſame debt (by reaſon of the treaſure of his Matie is much exhauſted) cannot upon the ſodaine be diſcharged; we holde him the more unfit to diſcharge that place: And therefore doe pray your Lordſhip, with the reſt of the Aldermen, to reſpett him for three or four years; after which tyme, wee preſume, his eſtate will be better, and himſelfe more willinge to take yt upon him. Yf uppon theis our l̄res you ſhall be pleaſed to ſpare him, wee will take yt kindly, and be ready in whatſoever wee may to make requital. Or otherwiſe we ſhall be forced to move his Matie to uſe his authority in ſtaying your courſe in that kind, which wee are verie loath to doe. Even ſoe, wee bidd your Lordſhipp hartely farewell. From the Courte at Greenwich, this 13th daie of Maye, 1605. Your lordſhipp's verie loving freind, SUFFOLKE [3]."

May 18. At a ſpecial Court, it is ordered that a Court of Aldermen ſhall be here holden upon Thurſday morning next; and that ſir William Herrick, knight, lately elected Alderman of the Ward of Farringdon Without, ſhall be warned peremptorily to be here at the ſame time, to take his oath for the execution of the ſaid place [4].

May 28. Sir William Herrick, knight, lately elected Alderman of the Ward of Farringdon Without, was here ſworn, for the due execution of the ſaid place accordingly [5].

Curia ſpecialis, die Mercurii, 29° *die* Maii, 1605.

At this Court, upon the humble ſuit of ſir William Herrick, knight, Alderman of the Ward of Farringdon Without, made to this Court, to be diſcharged of his ſaid place of Alderman: It is ordered (the rather in reſpect that the ſaid ſir William is the King's Majeſties ſworn ſervant, and therefore cannot ſo neceſſarily attend the daily ſervice of this City as behoveth, and for other conſiderations this Court moving) that the ſaid ſir William ſhall be diſcharged of his ſaid place of Alderman of the ſaid Ward, and of all other Wards within the City, for ever; ſo as he do preſently pay to Mr. Chamberlain, to the City's uſe, the ſum of ccclī. And thereupon ordered, that the Lord Mayor ſhall proceed, within the ſaid Ward, to the nomination of another Alderman in his place [6].

Jovis, *ſexto die* Junii, 1605.

It is ordered that ſir William Herrick, knight, late Alderman of the Ward of Farringdon Without, ſhall pay the ſum of ccclī. which he is to pay by a former order of this Court of the xxixth of May laſt, in form following; viz. at Midſummer 1606, one hundred pounds parcel thereof; and ſo yearly at Midſummer one hundred pounds, until the whole ccclī. ſhall be paid. And the ſaid ſir William to become bound for payment thereof accordingly [7].

June 10. Mr. Chamberlain, preſent in this Court, acknowledged himſelf to have received one obligation, wherein ſir William Herrick, knight, late Alderman, of the Ward of Farringdon Without, ſtandeth bound to the Mayor and commonalty and citizens of this city, for the payment of ccclī. to the City's uſe, for a fine for his diſcharge of his place of Alderman, according to a former order of this Court; with which bond Mr. Chamberlain chargeth himſelf [8].

Commune concilium tentum in camerâ Guihald' *civitatis* London', *decimo die* Junii, 1605, *coram* Thomâ Lowe, *milite, majore, &c.*

And it is further enacted, granted, and agreed, by authority aforeſaid, that whereas the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, at the humble ſuit and requeſt of ſir William Herrick, knight, late Alderman of the Ward of Farringdon Without, in reſpect that he is his Majeſty's ſworn ſervant, and of his daily attendance upon his Majeſty's ſervice in Court, whereby he cannot ſo conveniently attend the ſervice of this City as by oath and duty he is bound; as alſo for the ſum of three hundred pounds to be by him paid to the City's uſe; and for divers other cauſes the ſame Court moving; he ſhould be preſently diſcharged from the place of an Alderman within this City: That the ſaid ſir William Herrick, for the conſiderations aforeſaid, ſhall be likewiſe diſcharged and freed from being choſen to the office of Sherivaltie within this city and county of Middleſex for ever. SEBRIGHT [9].

Sir William Heyrick was a ſecond time returned to parliament for the borough of Leiceſter in October that year [10]; and received on this occaſion the following complimentary verſes:

"To the moſt venerable and honourably-minded knight, ſir William Heyrick, all joyes be multiplied in this and the world to come.

Welcome, good Knight, unto your native towne,
If ever any man were welcome here:
Leiſter is bound to ſett forth your renowne,
Loe your good deedes thereto doe makt appeare.
I, even I, have heard more of your worth,
And more a great deale, than I can declare,
Might I by written volumes ſett it forth.

Hee lives not now that e'er did half that good;
Even aged beadſmen ſhew itt night and day:
Yet this is not enough; the poor, that want their food,
Runne after yow, and for your coming pray.
In every churche the bells doe ſweetly ringe
Canticles for your ſake; the people ſinge
Kyrie Eliſon:—This from their hartes doth ſpringe.

Your good worſhipes poore countryman, in all due obſervance moſt humble, JOHN HOWE."

From the lord chamberlain, Thomas Howard earl of Suffolk [11], he had the following letter in 1607:

"Sir Wm Herick; when I firſt mooved you to lend mee a thowſand pownds, I did know that you had money, and I did preſume that you wanted no will to doe mee ſuch a kyndnes; but ſince that it hath fallen out, contrary to my expectacõns, that you have miſliked of the gentlemen I offred, and required ſuch men as if I were determined to labour to gett I need not bee beholdinge to you or your brother Bennett, for vppon ſuch bonds their is plenty of money enough to bee had ev̄y where without labour—theis gentlemen I have offered I know to bee ſufficient, and will be approved ſoe when many townſmen will turn bankerowts—I am reſolved to give no other; therefore ſend me your reſolution what you will doe. All the harme that I have taken is, you have made mee forfeit my word and bond, vppon aſſurance to have had this money; which I will ſalve as well as I can, and importune you no more. From Whitehall, this 19 of November 1607. Your freind, T. SUFFOLKE.

To my freind ſir William Herrick, Knight."

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[1] Knight's General Roll of all the Knights Batchelors 1603—1616, &c.

[2] "At a common-hall, in room of ſir Henry Beaumont, of Gracedieu, deceaſed, there was choſen for a burgeſs ſir William Heyrick, knight." Records of the Corporation of Leiceſter, 1605.

[3] From a copy preſerved at Beaumanor.

[4] Repertory Lowe, N° 26, p. 27.

[5] Ibid. p. 20.

[6] Ibid. p. 16. b.

[7] Ibid. p. 25. b.

[8] Ibid. p. 26. b.

[9] Journal Lowe, N° 26, p. 349.

[10] See in vol. I. p. 345, under Newark Hoſpital, a letter dated April 29, 1621.

[11] At that time lord chamberlain of his majeſty's houſhold, and afterwards lord treaſurer; of whom ſee vol. II. p. 636. See his ſignature and ſeal, Plate XVIII. fig. 12.

And relative to him is the following letter from the earl of Dorſet, then lord treaſurer:

"Sir Henry Fanſhawe[1]; For that I knowe of mine owne knowledge that ſir Will'm Heyricke, knight, hath given . . . . . . (for ſo himſelfe made me ſaye) unto his Maj^{ie} when he entered into his ſervice; and for that he is alreadie aceaſed at the Court, and hath payd accordinge to his fee, and is but little diſpenced; I require you, uppon the certificates, to allowe them; which, as I have told him, is the onlie certificate that I name or doe paſſe for anie. And this man the rather, *becauſe he dothe alſo perform a ſpeciall ſervice for his Ma*^{tie}, which I maye not write.

30th of December, 1607. T. DORSET[2]."

In this year, ſir *William Herrick* obtained, jointly with *Arthur Ingram*[3], eſq. a grant of ſome lands in the town of Berkeley in Glouceſterſhire, which had belonged to the chantry of St. Andrew in that town[4]; divers tenements in the pariſh of St. Giles without Cripplegate[5], a tenement and three cottages in Panyer Alley[6], two tenements in the pariſh of Mary Magdalen in Old Fiſh-ſtreet, London; the free chapel called Throckington chapel[7], in the pariſh of Harrow on the Hill, Middleſex[8]; together with a very ample grant of lands, &c. in the counties of Devon, Warwick, Lincoln, York, Durham, Northumberland, Norfolk, Wilts, Derby, Oxford, and Bucks, and alſo in the town of Nottingham[9]; and in the next year he obtained a ſeparate grant of lands in Northamptonſhire[10].

July 13, 1609, he purchaſed New Park[11] of his brother-in-law ſir Thomas Bennett[12]. He bought alſo in that year the advowſon of Barrow, with the great and ſmall tithes[13]; and alſo the parſonage of Ruſhden in Northamptonſhire, on a fee-farm rent of £12. a year, and a farther penſion of 2*s.* a year out of the rectory; and in 1612 the manor of Carleton Curſon, at Eaſt Carleton, Norfolk, which he reſold to the Hobarts.

On the 6th of October, 1611, it is recorded that a report was made by ſir William Herrick, knt. Alexander Preſcott, and John Williams, to ſir Julius Cæſar, knt. then chancellor and under-treaſurer of the exchequer, on the utility of a Project touching the Furtherance of Importation of Gold and Silver.

July 28, 1616, king James, by letters patent under the great ſeal, gave to ſir William Heyrick and his heirs a new grant of free-warren in his manor or lordſhip of Beaumanor, Woodhouſe, Woodthorpe, Quorndon, Barrow, and Loughborough, with their rights, members, and appurtenances[14]; and the gratitude of ſir William to his Sovereign was ſoon after ſhewn by the loan of ſome large ſums, as appears by the following ſtatements under his own hand:

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
"Imprimis, the 24th of December, 1616, I lent unto the king's mãtie the ſome of £2500. for the which his mãtie hath given me aſſurance under the greate ſeale of England, to pay it me againe out of the Alienacõn and Haniper offices, with conſideration after x *per cent.* which aſſurance hath been made to others, but never broken but to me — — —	2500	0	0
"The 18th of March, 1616, I was intreated by the late lo. treſorer, by warrant to me directed, to lay downe £1500. to the lord Awbigney for 6 days, and of the firſt money which ſhould come into the receipt I ſhould pay myſelfe, which at their requeſt I did — — — —	1500	0	0
"Theſe two ſummes I have forborne theſe 3 years, which comes to for intereſt which I have payd x *per cent.*	1200	0	0
"I have owing me my pencõn uppon	162	0	0
"I have layed out in wallinge my houſe, and worke done by the king's workmen, which other tellors have been allowed in the like kind when they have layd out — —	115	0	0
The whole ſumme is — —	5477	10	0

"A Note of certayne ꝑticulers, which I moſt humbly offer to my Lord Treaſurer's favorable conſideration.

"Since my being tellor, I have lent his majeſtie diverſe greate ſums of mony *gratis*, which none of my fellowes ever did, to my loſſe and diſadvantage of at leaſt £3000. In the laſt benevolence, my fellowes gave but £20. apeece, and I was raiſed to £50. In the receipte of benevolence, my chardge hath beene more by £40,000. then any of the reſte, without fees taken for the receipte or iſſuinge therof; but, the tallie officers beinge already remembered, the tellors are yet forgotten. I have layde out aboute the mendinge and fittinge of the houſe belonginge to my office £160. which ſir John Bingley would not alowe me, wheras the reſt of the tellors had allowance in ther certificate of much more diſburſed by them in like caſe at the ſame time. Ther is due to myſelfe out of the excheq^{r}, at our Lady-day laſt, for arrerag̃s of my annual fee, granted to me for my longe ſervice, which was ever duly payde before, aboute £300. Ther is alſo owinge to me for almoſt 3 yeares arere of my part of the lord of Kellye's añuytie of £2000. ꝑ annum, granted out of the Cole farme. Laſtly, wheras I helde the moſt part of a ſmall lordſhip in ſocage tenure, and bought the reſt in fee-farme; by a miſtakinge of a clarke in drawing up the booke, the tenure of that peece paſt was in knight's ſervice, which his majeſtie is graciouſly pleaſed ſhal be reformed; noe mannor in England being holden by the ſame tenure, parte in ſocage and parte in knight's ſervice, nor any lands ſolde in fee-farme with any other then a tenure in ſocage reſerved. And yet ſuch is my miſfortune, that this little and juſt favour is not yet allowed me."

The following petitions he preſented to his Sovereign.

1. "To the Kinges moſt excellent Majeſtie.

"The humble peticõn of ſir Wm. Hericke, knt. one of your Maties tellers of yor Maties receipte,

"Humblie ſheweth, that whereas in March 1616 there was to be paide to the lord Aubigney, by virtue of your ma^{ties} privie ſeale, the ſumme of £5000. for payment whereof the late Lord Trea^{r} and Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer did direct theire warrant, under both theire handes, unto ye tellors; at which time there was not ſo much money in the receipte by £1500. ſo that the Lord Trea^{r} and ſir John Bingley did very earneſtlie entreate yor peticioner to furniſh y^{e} ſaid ſumme of £1500. to the ſaid lord Aubigney, for his ſpedier diſpatch to attend on your Matie into Scotland; promiſing that your peticioner ſhould paie himſelf out of ye firſt moneyes of y^{r} Maties that came into the receipte (and have great thanks for the ſame); which at their requeſt hee did, and provided the ſame uppon his credite. Yet notwithſtandinge though y^{r} peticioner hath in all dutie dailie attended ye late Lord Tre^{r} and ſince y^{r} Commiſſioners, and ſued unto them for the ſame, he can get no allowance of his monie, having forborne y^{e} ſame, without conſideracion, three yeares and more, to his greate loſs.

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[1] Then auditor of the Dutchy of Lancaſter.

[2] Thomas earl of Dorſet died, as he ſat at the council-table, April 19, 1608.

[3] A wealthy citizen of London, who was afterwards knighted. He purchaſed the manor of Temple Newſome, &c. in Yorkſhire, and was high ſheriff of that county in 1619. From him deſcended *Henry Ingram*, who, for his loyalty to Charles I. and II. was created viſcount *Irwine*, and baron *Ingram* of Irwine in the county of Ayr in Scotland. He married *Frances* daughter of *Samuel Shepheard*, eſq. of Exing in Suffolk, a lady of conſiderable fortune; by whom he had five daughters; but, dying without male iſſue, the title became extinct. One of theſe daughters is the preſent Mrs. Meynell; ſee p. 102.

[4] Rudder, p. 279.

[5] Theſe tenements in Cripplegate are now the property of St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital, the benefaction of a Mr. Rawlins; the ſame probably whom we have recorded as the founder of Woodhouſe ſchool, p. 113.

[6] The houſe in Pater Noſter Row; ſee p. 113.

[7] Noticed in Bacon's Liber Regis as a *capella deſtructa*.

[8] From the original deed, preſerved at Beaumanor.

[9] 3 Pars Orig. 5 Jac. I. Rot. 47.

[10] 6 Pars Original. 6 Jac. I. Rot. 45.

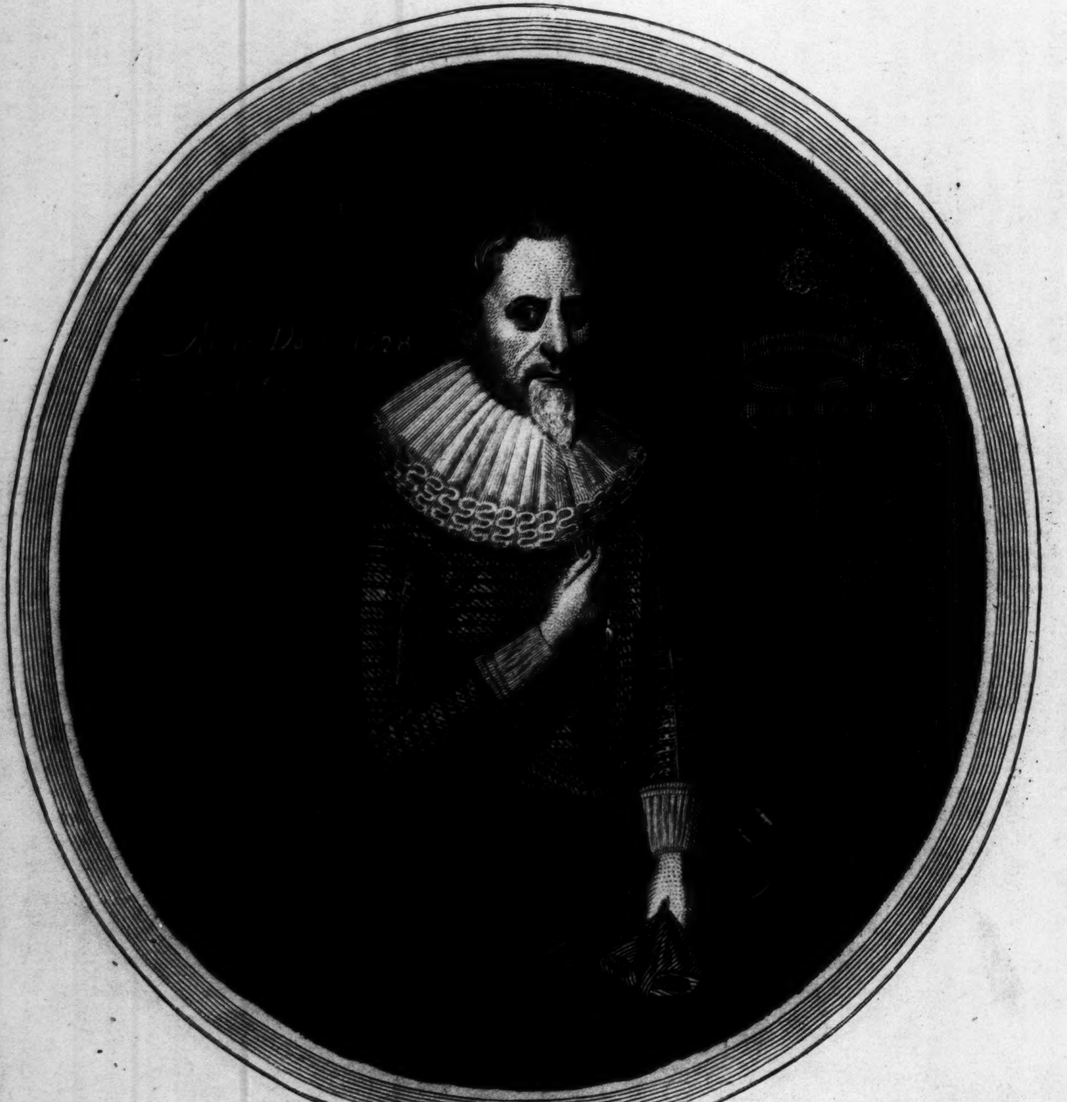
[11] See the Survey of New Park in vol. II. p. 635.

[12] Citizen and mercer of London, lord-mayor in 1603. Sir Thomas Bennett had bought it of ſir William Woodhouſe, one of the gentlemen of the king's privy chamber, who held it under a reverſionary leaſe granted in 1571 to Mr. Cobham. A ſurvey of New Park has been already printed in vol. II. p. *635.

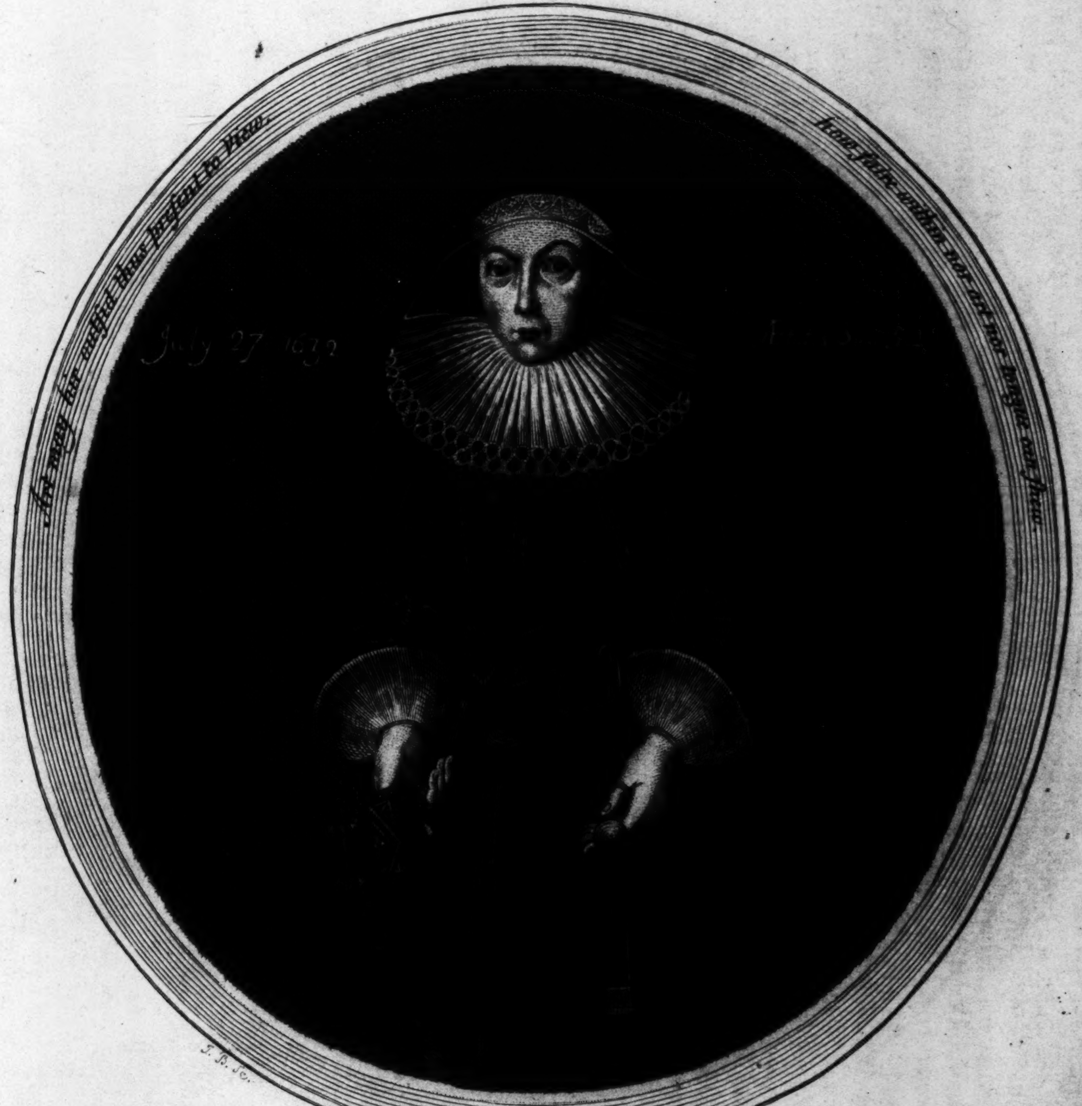
[13] See p. 73.

[14] 4 Pars Original. 14 Jac. I. This grant is alſo in fine preſervation at Beaumanor.

"And


Anno Do 1628

S^r. WILLIAM HERICKE.


Art may her outside thus present to View.
how faire within nor art nor tongue can shew.
July 27 1632
J. B. sc.

JOAN LADY HERICKE.

To JOHN HERRICK *Esq. of* BEAUMANOR, *These* PORTRAITS *of his* ANCESTORS
are respectfully inscribed by J. NICHOLS; *as a small Tribute of Gratitude,*
for his essential Services in the History *of* BARROW *and its various* HAMLETS.

"And foraſmuch as y^{r} peticioner did formerlie lend y^{r} Matie y^{e} ſume of £2500. of which hee hath hitherto had neither principall nor intereſt, & alſo provided this £1500. for which hee is now peticioner to y^{r} Matie, & merelie for the dutie & reſpect hee beareth to y^{r} Matie, & furtherance of your ſervice, havinge been an antient ſervant to y^{r} Matie, without ye hope of any benefit for ye loane, or forbearance of the ſame.

"It may therefore pleaſe y^{r} Matie to give direction, y^{t} your peti^{r} maie paie y^{e} ſaid ſomme of £1500. in his owne handes, and that allowance of y^{e} ſame maie bee given him, or to give ſuch other commands for the paiment thereof to your pet^{r} as y^{r} Matie ſhall thinck meete. And your pet^{r} &c."

2. "May it pleaſe yor moſt excellent Matie,

"About the 23^{d} of December, 1616, the Lord Treſ^{r}[1] ſent for me (ſir Wm. Heyricke, knt. y^{r} Maties ancient ſervant) and entreated me that as I had ev^{r} been found redy to doe yor Matie ſervice, ſoe I would then be a furtherance, by my owne example and my friends, to draw the citizens of London to lend the greater ſumes for the furniſhinge of y^{r} Matie into Scotland; and that, for preſident's ſake, I muſt by the next morninge provide 7 or £8000. for an urgent and preſſing ſervice, and proteſted to make bothe this and div^{rs} other my good ſervices knowne to yor Matie, whoe would give me thanks for the ſame: Whereupon I procured ſir Baptiſt Hicks and another friend[2] to joyne wth me, who, upon a night's warninge, tooke upp the ſome of £7500. upon our bonds, and paied the ſame the next day into the receipt; and, for ſecuryty of our mony, wee had the profits of the Hanaper and Alienacōn aſſigned under the greate ſeale of England, to be paied to us every terme, untill the ſaid ſome of £7500. with conſideracōn for forbearance of the ſame were fully ſatisfied; which ſecuritye att that tyme was of ſuche creditt that y^{r} Matie might att y^{r} pleaſure have borrowed £20,000. uppon them. But, ſince I took the ſame, which ys above three yeares agoe, I could never receive one penny either of the princypall or intereſt: neither hath Mr. Chauncellor of the Exchequer had any care of the creditt of yor Maties ſecuryty, which was then eſteemed to be the very beſt ſecuryty yor Grace could give; whereby yt ys to be feared that yf yor Matie ſhall ſtande in need to borrow any mony uppon the ſame or lyke ſecuritye, few or none will vent^{r} to lend any mony, ſeinge the greateſt p̱t of the beſt cittyzens have taken notize what ſmall accompt ys made of this ſecuritye.

"I humblye, therefore, beſeech yor Matie, ſeeinge that this ſervice, and others I have done ſince, were done for the love and reſpect I owe to yor Grace, and furtherance of your ſervice, that yor Matie will be pleaſed to give commandm^{t} to the Lords Commiſſ^{rs} to repay me my mony thus lent unto yor Matie, accordinge to the effect of my ſecuryty, that I may not ſinke under a greater burthen than I am hable to beare, being worſe dealt withall than any other man that ev^{r} took this ſecurity."

This is the language of an Engliſhman in the ſixteenth century to his Sovereign; the language of an honeſt repreſentative of the Borough of Leiceſter (who thought himſelf not juſtly treated) to his King. It accordingly produced the following anſwer:

"To our truſty and well-beloved ſervant, ſir William Heyricke, knight, and to all other our officers of our Receipt whom it may concerne.

"Whearas, &c. before our late journey into Scotland, by letters under our privie ſeale, bearing date the 13th of March, 1616, wee gave commandment unto our then Tea^{r} and Undertrea^{r}, forthwith to make payment unto our couſin and ſervant Eſmee Stewart lord Abigney of the ſome of £5000. out of ſuch moneys as ther did remain or ſhould after come into the Receipt of our Exchequer: whereof, by virtue of an order under the hands of our ſaid Trea^{r} and Undertrea^{r}, there was paid by our ſervant ſir Edward Carre, knight, one of the tellers of our receipt, the ſome of £1100. and by our ſervant ſir William Heyricke, knight, one of the tellers of our ſaid receipt, the ſome of £1000. and by Thomas Watſon, eſq. one other teller of our ſaid receipt, the ſome of £1400.; all which ſeveral ſomes were then allowed unto them uppon their ſeveral accompts. And whearas alſo the attendance of the ſaid lord Abigney uppon our perſon not permitting him to attend till more monie could come into our ſaid receipt, our ſaid trea^{r} did ſend unto y^{u} our ſaid ſervant ſir William Heyricke, to intreat you to diſburſe the remainder of the ſaid ſome of £5000. (being £1600.) unto the ſaid lord Abigney, promiſing that you ſhould have allowance of the ſaid ſome of £1500. out of the firſt monies which according to that value ſhould next come into y^{r} hands; and thereuppon did cauſe to be delivered unto you an order unto his our then Trea^{r} and our then Undertrea^{r} hands, grounded uppon our privie ſeale, for your imdemnitie; which notwithſtanding, noe allowance thereof hath yett been made unto y^{u}, by reaſon that, uppon the urgencie of our occaſions, our Commiſſiōns for our Treaſury have diſpoſed otherwiſe for our ſervice all ſuch monies as came into your hands, to y^{r} greate prejudice: foraſmuch as your ſervice in this behalf hath bin verie acceptable unto us, and we have commiſſeracion of y^{r} loſs and forbearance thereof this two years laſt paſt, having bin a continuall ſuitor without receiving any conſideracion for the ſame; we are therefore graciouſly pleaſed, and doe hereby authoriſe, will, and command, that y^{u} the ſaid ſir William Heyricke doe retaine and keepe to y^{r} owne uſe, out of ſuch of our treaſure as hereafter ſhall come into y^{r} office or cuſtodie, the ſome of £1500. in ſatisfaction of the ſaid ſome by y^{u} paid to the ſaid lord Abigney; and alſo that all o^{r} officers and miniſters of o^{r} receipt, whom it may concerne, doe give allowance and defalcacion unto you the ſaid ſir William Heyricke, uppon y^{r} accompt, of the ſaid ſume of £1500. by virtue of the ſaid order, ſyned as before ſaid by o^{r} ſaid late Trea^{t} and Undertrea^{r}, without expecting any nue order or other warrant from o^{r} now commiſſi^{rs}. And for ſoe doeing, this ſhall bee ſufficient warrant unto you and all o^{r} officers whom it may concerne."

"To the right hon^{ble} the Lord High Tr̃e^{r} of England[3].

"The humble petition of ſir William Heyricke, knt.

"Who humblie ſheweth, That whereas yor petitioner hath a fee or pention of £100. *per annum* during life, granted from his Matie, for ſervice done and to be done, wch was ever well paid, until your petitioner's being a ſuiter to the Lords Commiſſioners for a farr greater ſome lent by him to the King, who adviſed him to ſue for the greter, and let the pention reſt; whereby your petitioner is become ſome few years behinde; and foraſmuch as yor petitioner hath ben a greate looſer by the lone of much money lent unto his Matie without conſideration: It would therefore pleaſe yor Lõppe to give order for the arreare at ſuch time as it may moſt convenientlie be ſpared him, it being always paid out of his owne office according to his Maties grante. And yor petitioner, as in dutie bound, ſhall pray for yor Honor."

"The Earle of Kelley[4] to ſir Fulke Grevyll[5].

"Sir, Thoe I know that this is a very unpleaſing ſubject to intreate of you; yet I cannot but ſtill contenew my former requeſt in favour of ſir William Herike, a man that you know hes been alwayes reddye with his poore meanes to doe his Majeſtie the beſt ſervice he could; and at this very inſtant his Majeſtie has good ſomes of his in his hand. But that is not all: by his example ſome few did the lyke; but non of the Cittye was more foreward then he was. Lett me remember you, without offence, that his warrand, which hee has, paſt your own hand; and to contrary your own act is noe parte of your humore, if it be not the neceſſetye of the King's ſervice, which I will never intreate to the contrarie. Only thus muche lett me ſay to you, if at this tyme the King's ſervice cannot ſuffer the want of the monye, I thinke in reaſone and conſcience you ſhould take ſome ſuche courſe as the honeſt man ſhould not be altogether fruſtrat of his money; and the rather ſince it is an act of your own hand. If I have in this preſumed to ſaye more then in good manners I ſhould, I beſeeche you to pardone me, ſince it is out of my reſpect to you, and the pittye I have of the honeſt man, whoe perhaps may be in greatter diſtreſſe then you believe. Thus wiſhing you muche happines, I end; and remaines, yours affectionet to ſerve you, KELLEY.

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[1] Thomas Howard earl of Suffolk; ſee p. 151.

[2] His other friend means ſir Paul Banninge.

[3] Sir Henry Montague, knt. lord chief juſtice of the king's bench 1616, was appointed lord high treaſurer Dec. 14, 1620, created baron Montague of Kimbolton and viſcount Mandeville, Dec. 19; earl of Mancheſter Feb. 5, 1625; lord privy-ſeal July 4, 1628; and died in November 1642. See his ſignature, Plate XXIV. 18.

[4] See his ſignature, Plate XXIV. 6.

[5] He had been treaſurer of the navy to queen Elizabeth and to king James; and was at that time chancellor of the Exchequer. See his ſignature, Plate XVIII. 25.

Newmarkett, the 11th February, 1619-20."

Feb. 16, 1619-20, ſir William Herrick obtained an order of council for the payment of £1500. to him, before any private perſon, to ſatisfy the like ſum which he had diſburſed out of his own money, at the earneſt inſtance of the then lord treaſurer of England, and by an order of ſir Fulk Grevile, chancellor of the Exchequer.

In 1620 ſir William Herrick was, for the third time, returned to parliament as a burgeſs for Leiceſter, together with ſir Richard Moryſon, then maſter of the ordnance in the Tower of London.

In a paper dated 1621, he thus re-ſtates his accompt:

The 23d of December, 1616, I lent unto his majeſtie, which I paid in to the receate, the ſome of — —	2500	0	0
Which I have forborne till the 25th of May, 1621, beinge 4 yers and 5 monthes, comes unto, after 10 *per cent.*	1104	5	0
Ther is likewiſe dewe unto me, for money payd the lord Awbigney, the ſome of — — — —	1000	0	0
Lent more unto his majeſty the 25th of May, 1621; the ſome of	3500	0	0
" Some totalis is — —	8104	5	0
I ame to be alowed intereſt for £7000. of this money till the 22d of September next, 1621, from the 25th of May, comes to, after 10 *per cent.*	226	0	0
Beinge 4 monnths, les 3 dayes.			
Some totalis comes to —	8330	5	0
I forgot to baite 3 daiſe for intereſt of 7000 pounde.			
But my lo. treſurer promiſed me ſome intereſt for the lo. Awbigney's money.			
I ame to have ſecurite from ſir William Garraway for — —	8330	5	0
And ſir Baptiſt Hicks for —	10385	5	0
	18715	10	0
My ſome is juſt — —	8330	5	0
I have allredy aſſuerance to Mr. alderman Allen for £1000. for 4 monthes — — —	1033	6	8
Item, £600. to be paid at 4 months	630	0	0
I have bond for 500 at 3 months	512	10	0
So I have allredy bond for —	2175	16	8
I ame to have bond for more —	6164	8	4
Wherof I am to have bonds for ſo much — — — —	5926	3	4
And in the next to have —	234	5	0
	6164	8	4

A ſubſequent ſtatement of his debt runs thus:

Upon the Hanniper office, —	3604	3	4
Lord Awbigney, intereſt and principale — — — —	1600	0	0
Some is — — —	5204	3	4
Lent more in money the 25th of May, 1621, the ſome of —	3000	0	0
Some is — — —	8204	3	4
Which beeinge forborne till the laſt 26 September, 1621, is 4 monthes, comes to, after 10 *per cent.* —	273	6	8
Some total is — —	8477	10	0

The following may ſerve as a ſpecimen of a draft and receipt of that age:

"Sir William Garraway; I have occaſion to uſe foure or fyve hundered pounds in the morning. I pray you, yf you have it by you, ſend it me by this bearer, my clark; who ſhale geve his receat to you for the ſame till you pay the reſt. If you cannot furniſhe me with this ſome, then ſend me what you may; for I muſt maik up ſo much ellswhere this night. And ſo I leave you to the Lord. Your lovinge freind,

Weſtminſter, 19 *October*, 1621. W. HEYRICKE.

I will ſend erly in the morninge to you for this money; and therfoure ſend me woord if it ſhal be reddy. W. H.

xx° *die Octobris*, 1621. Rec^{d} of ſir William Garway, knight, upon this note, the ſome of three hundred pounds, by me, William Herrike; and is for the uſe of ſir William Heyryke, being parte of a greater ſome due by bond. I ſay rec^{d} } iii^{c}lī.

W. HERICKE.

In the ſubſidy of 1622, he obtained this certificate:

"viii *die Aprilis*, 1622. Lodowicke, duke of Lenox, lord ſteward of his majeſties moſt honourable houſholde, of the noble order of the Garter knight, and Thomas Edmondes, knight, treſurer of the ſame, commiſſioners named and appointed, amongſt others, for the taxeinge and leavyinge of the ſecond payment of the ſecond ſubſidie graunted in the eighteenth yeare of his majeſtie's raigne, doe certifie the right honourable the lord high-treſurer of England, the barrons and officers of thexchequer, and all others to whome yt ſhall appertaine; that ſir William Herricke, knight, one of the officers of his majeſtie's jewel-houſe, beinge moſte reſiant and abidinge here at the Court in the time of taxation, and for the moſte parte of the yeare before, is vallued before us after the rate of twentie pounds in fee. In witnes wherof wee the ſaid commiſſioners have hereunto put our hands and ſeales, the daye and yeare abovewritten.

LENOX.

T. EDMONDES[1].

June 5, 1624, by a new patent from the crown, the lordſhip of Beaumanor, with free warren and all its appurtenances, was moſt amply confirmed to ſir William Herrick[2]; who now appears to have made this manſion his only home; living there, in elegant retirement, univerſally valued and eſteemed; and the following epiſtle ſhews that, as was the faſhion of the time, he occaſionally amuſed himſelf and his neighbours by dramatic interludes:

"The rare reporte of your worſhipes favoure, gentle acceptance, extrayordynary kyndnes, and moſt lyberall intertaynment, that yow have allwayſe ſhewed to your neyghbores, hath not onely wonne the hartes of your domeſticatted frends, but hath now drawne pore Amintas, even in the wayninge of his age, from the dounes, to come to preſente himſelf, and all the frewts of his forepaſſed youth, the lyvly ofspring of this aged ſheparde, a few ſylly boyes, to make ſuch ſporte this nyght in ſquare play, as ſhall in no ſorte be offencyve to yow, nor much hurtfull to them if fortune favoure them not; for they brynge not mountaynes of mony, but mould hilles gotten on mountaynes. I thought good, as my duty is, to acquynt your worſhipe with my intended purpoſe; and deſyre to know by this bearar how yow will accepte of me and my pore boyes, whoſe rudnes I hope yow will impute to my meane eſtate; for ſhepardes be no courtiers. Thus, with many good wiſhes, I attende your worſhipes pleaſure."

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[1] See their ſignatures and ſeals in Plate XXIV. 9, 10.

[2] 4 Pars Original. 22 Jac. I.—The original of this grant is alſo preſerved at Beaumanor.

In 1626, in conſideration of his relinquiſhing the penſion which had been given to him from the crown, with all arrearages, he obtained for his ſon Richard the wardenſhip of Mancheſter College.

It appears to have been an old cuſtom for the principal tenants, to whom leaſes of lands were granted, to preſent New-year's gifts [1], as may be ſeen in the following paper, printed from ſir William Herrick's own hand-writing:

My tennaunts New-year's gifts, at Chriſtmas, 1633.

William Lowe, of Woodthorpe, 1 capone	0	0	1
Widowe Judgſon, 1 bottell muſkedyne, and 1 pound of corranns,	0	0	2
Nicholes Caudwell, 2 capons, 2 hams, 1 pullet, and a baſket of aples,			
Dannyell Decon, 2 pullets,	0	0	2
Fukes, a capon and a hene,	0	0	2
Dalyon, 2 capons,	0	0	2
Gamble, 1 capon,	0	0	1
Melton, 1 capon,	0	0	1
Sculthorpe, 2 capons,	0	0	2
William Storrer, 2 capons,	0	0	2
Thomas Burbaidge, 2 capons,	0	0	2
William Boſs, of Quarne, a pigg,	0	0	1
Richard Raby, a quarter of veale,			
Goodman Callis, 2 chickins,	0	0	2
Adrian Hall, a pullet,	0	0	1
Francis Burbidge, 2 capons,	0	0	2
William Fixts, a henne,	0	0	1
Wing Darker, 2 capons,	0	0	2
Antony Baull, aples and caiks,			
John Smaley, 2 pullets,	0	0	2
Adrian Foules, 2 capons,	0	0	2
Francis Smaley, 1 pullet,	0	0	1
Edward Ratlyve, 1 capon,	0	0	1
John Alline of Mountſorrel, 1 turkey,	0	0	1
Kinge of Quorn, a henn,	0	0	1
Mary Browne, a baſket of 9 apples,			
William Broadhurſt, a baſket of apples,			
My daughter Heyrick, 3 collers of braune.			
My ſonne Pight, a colar of braune, a chine of pork, puddings, and ſauſigis.			
Mr. Cave, of Barrowe, 2 fat turkeys.			
Francis Smalley, of Mountſorrel, 2 capons.			
William Lylly, of Barrowe, a gooſe fat.			
Robert Howey, a capon,	0	0	1
William Squier, a capon,	0	0	1
William Crumpe, a capon and a hen,	0	0	1
Mrs. Dickſon, a bottell of claret wine, and a caike from Loughborough,	0	0	2
Tallam, a hen,	0	0	1
John Broadhurſt, one bottell of claret wine	0	0	1
Richard Broadhurſt, 2 hens."			

It appears by a decree in the Court of Exchequer [2], dated 11 May, 1650, that ſir William had been greatly plundered in the years 1644 and 1645, and that many of his papers and evidences had then been ſtolen. His fortune was alſo much impaired during that calamitous period, particularly by a purchaſe which he made during the time of the Commonwealth, which he was never able to get completed.

He died March 2, 1652-3 [3]; and was buried on the 8th in St. Martin's church at Leiceſter; where, againſt the North wall of the choir, his grave-ſtone ſtill remains, and this inſcription, though ſomewhat defaced:

"Hic ſepultum jacet corpus Gulielmi Herrick,
de Beaumanor, in com. Leiceſtriæ, equitis aurati;
qui matrimonio junctus erat Joannæ May,
filiæ Ricardi May, de Mayfield, in com. Suſſexiæ,
armigeri; ex quâ genuit 7 filios et 5 filias.
Tandem, anno Dñi 1652, Martii 2°, ætatis 96,
obdormuit in Domino."

At the top, *Mors mihi lucrum.*

Round about the ſtone, "Gulielmus, Robertus, Thomas, Henricus, Rogerus, Johannes, Elizabetha, Maria, Dorothea, Elizabetha. *Domine, parce.*"

His picture [4] at Beaumanor exhibits him with a picked beard, a large ruff, and in a white ſatin doublet, which he uſed on Chriſtmas-day, attending queen Elizabeth on that feſtival. He wears a ſword; and over his dreſs hangs looſely a large black cloak. His plaited ruffles are cloſely turned back over his ſleeves. In one hand are his gloves; the other, elevated to his breaſt, holds the ſtrings and taſſels of his ruff. On one ſide, within a wreath, is the motto, "Sola ſupereminet Virtus;" on the other, "Anno Dom. 1628, ætatis ſuæ 66."

Lady Herrick is dreſſed in a cloſe black gown, richly ornamented with lace, and fine ruffles turned up cloſe over the ſleeves; a large twilled ruff; over her head a black hood, cloſely laced in front, thrown open, yet hiding her hair; a watch in one hand, in the other a prayer-book; and at her ſide hangs a feathered fan. This portrait is dated "July 27, 1632, ætatis ſuæ 54;

Art may hir outſid thus preſent to view,
How faire within no art or tongue can ſhew."

Of the time of this religious lady's death, or of the place of her interment, we find no memorial. Her youngeſt child was born in 1615; and in the year following, being then reſident in London as a town-houſe, and at Richmond as a ſummer retreat, ſhe wrote the following affectionate letter to her huſband, whom buſineſs had at that time called to Beaumanor:

"Sweet hart, I could not let ſo fet a meſſenjar pas me as hee did you. I houp you remember Mr. Votier's [5] Godli Uſe of Prayer everi morning and evining, with all your compani. As you love God, leave it not undone; it ſhall bring a bleſſing on you and yours. God knows hou ſhort our time ſhall be on earth, as wee ſee daly feareful exſamples to put us in mind of our laſt end. Mr. Wadup the goldſmith went to Breſtol well, and brought hom a ded corpſe; and one of our nebars at Richmond went out to milke her kine, as well as ever ſhe was in her life, and melke two kine, and ſodenly fell downe ded, and never ſpacke more. O God, grant we may ever be preparid, as living this houre, and dying the next! Sweet hart, a littel afore you went your journi, I tould you that I muſt nedſe take one into the hous to bring up the gerls, which you very wilenly conſented to that I ſhould have one at Michelmas; but ſo it is hapened, that ſhe that was with my ſiſter Hickes to bring up Bes Nowel [6] is com from my ſiſter, and will not ſtay, becaſe Bes Nowel is ſo headſtrong that ſhe cannot rule her. My ſiſter Hickes ſent me word of hur by ſir Gorge Write [7], how fet a woman ſhe was for me to breed up my gerls; and I knowing it of my own knoledge to be ſo, I houp you will not be angri with me for it: God, that knows my hart, knows I was never loufter to offend you in all my liefe than I have bine within this halfe yeare; and ſo I houpe ever I ſhall be. If you ſhould bord them forth, they would coſt you £14. a yeare at the leaſt, and ſave nothing at home; beſide, they will never be bred in Religion as at home, and weare out twiſe ſo many clothes as at home. All things conſidered, this is the beſt corſe. Mr. Voitier came to me, and tould me the pariſh [8] and hee would make you a fare pue afore my pue; but they hard you would goo away, and they would be louſt to make it for Mr. Willams. I wil'd them to goo forward with theare good intent. I houp in God you would never leave this hous while I did live; and I beſeche God I may never live to gooe out of it e'en from the bottom of my harte.

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[1] That this was in general the antient practice, is evident from the exactneſs with which ſuch particulars are entered, as claims of right, in the Regiſter of the Abbey of Leiceſter.

[2] See before, p. 99.

[3] Letters of adminiſtration were granted that year to ſir Thomas Richardſon, baron of Cramond in the kingdom of Scotland.

[4] Both theſe are faithfully engraved by Mr. Baſire, Plate XXVIII. See his hand-writing, and Lady Herrick's, Plate XVIII. 1, 2.

[5] Daniel Votier, M. A. rector of St. Peter in Cheap. In 1623 was publiſhed, "A Catechiſm made by Mr. Daniel Votier, miniſter of God's Word."

[6] Daughter of Edward Noel viſcount Campden. The Peerage ſays ſhe married ſir Eraſmus de la Fontaine; but query, whether the name of ſir Eraſmus's lady was not Mary?

[7] Sir George Wright, of Richmond.

[8] This church was repaired in 1616.

Commend me to all our frends: I muſt not forgite my love to Will. Wee are all in helth. I leave you to his protection, who is abel to kepe you al.

Sweet hart, Mr. Teri[1] is in poſſeſſion in that offes at the Cuſtom-hous; but what my lord will have of him, he knoweth not yet. Your true and fathful wife tel death,

JOANE HERICKE.

From London, the 22 day of Auguſt [1616]."

All that we know of lady Herrick after this period is by a letter of her eldeſt ſon, April 26, 1619[2]; and another from her niece Julian Noel in 1621[2]; and that ſhe was 54 when her portrait was painted in 1632.

Of his family ſir William himſelf thus ſpeaks:

" Upon Thurſday the 6 day of May, 1596, I was married to my wife, in a church[3] at the lower end of Bow-lane; being the daughter of *Richard May*[4], of *May in Surrey*[5], eſquire, in the 38th year of Queen Elizabeth's reign; whom God grant long to reign over us. Much joy together! Amen. 1596.

1. " Upon Thurſday the 18th day of Auguſt, 1597, my wife was brought abead of a ſon at 1 o'clock afternoone in the day-time, whoſe name I purpoſe ſhall be *William*; Mr. William Skipworth[6] and my brother Baptiſt Hicks his godfathers, and Mrs. Dorrythy Wright the younger his godmother; whom I pray God to bleſs with lounge life, and make him a good man, and ſend us comfort of him, the 39th of this queen's reign. My nurſe muſt have of me 2*s*. 6*d*. a week. She dwells at Peterſham near Richmond.

2. " Wedneſday the 7th of February, 1598, and the 41ſt of the queen's reign, betwixt 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning, it pleaſed God to ſend me another ſon, who was chriſtened by the name of *Robert*[7]; my brother Robert Herick, my cozen Mr. Simyon Turner, and my ſiſter Hicks[8], godfathers and godmother; and chriſtened him the Wedneſday following, being St. Vallentin's day. God bleſs him! He is nurſed at Ham beyond Richmont. I muſt give 2*s*. 4*d*. a week for him.

3. " Sunday the 25th day of May, 1600, at 6 o'clock in the morninge, my wife was brought a-bead of a therd ſon[9], who was chriſtned the 8th of June in St. Foſter's pariſhe church in Foſter-lane; my brother Richard Aulſworth, and my brother Tho. Bennit, and Mrs. Waiſte, goſſips. He was nurſed at Highgayte, by Lylley, for 2*s*. 6*d*. a week."

4. " Monday the 3d of May, 1602, my wife was brought a-bed of a fourth ſon [*Thomas*], betwixt 12 and 1 o'clock in the morninge; Mr. Allderman Bennit, and Mr. Thomas Harriſon of Branford, and my mother Mrs. Mary Maye, his godfathers and godmother. He were nurſed at Peterſham at 2*s*. a week, lived not longe, but died there at nurſe, and buried in the church.

5. " Thurſday the 6th day of May, 1603, being the ſame day king James came firſt to London from Theobaulds to the Charter-houſe, about 8 o'clock in the evninge, my wife were brought abead of a daughter; Mrs. Elizabeth Blincket, and Mrs. Hudſon, and ſir David Foulis[10], goſſips, who named her *Elizabeth*; and were nurſed at Higaite at 2*s*. 6*d*. a week, but lived above a year, and dyed there, and were buried at St. Panker's church in the feeld by my cozen Toby.

6. " Thurſday 16th of Auguſt, 1604, my wife were brought a bead of a fifthe ſoune; ſir David Murray[11], Mr. John Spilman, and my lady Aſton[12], his goſſips. He is nurſed at Thiſſilworth, at 2*s*. 6*d*. a week. His name commanded by prince Henry to be *Henry*[13]; and ſir John Spillman wold need have him John. And that he was named Henry.

[7. *Roger*[14], the ſeventh child.]

8. " Upon Friday the 14th of January, 1612, betwixt 4 and 5 in the morning, my wife was brought abed of a ſon, whom I purpoſe to name *John*[15] Herick, after his grandfather. He is my ſeventh ſon. God bleſs him! He is nurſed at Hampton town by Hampton Court.

[9. *Mary*[14], who died in the 20th year of her age, was buried in St. Martin's church, Leiceſter.

10. *Martha*[14], married in 1634 to John Holmſtead, eſq. of Lynn Regis, in the county of Norfolk.

11. *Dorothy*[14], married to the Rev. James Lancaſhire, of Mancheſter, clerk, July 1, 1628.]

12. " Saturday the 15th day of April, 1615, my wife were brought abead of a gerle, about 4 o'clock in the morning; and were chriſtned the Tueſday fortnight after, being May-day; doctor Andrewſe[16], Mrs. Terry, and cozen John Hawſe's wife, goſſips. Her name *Elizabeth*, nurſed at Twicknam for 2*s*. 6*d*. a week with the clarke of the church." She was married to Beaumont Pight, eſq. of Beaumanor, June 25, 1633.

In his parliamentary capacity, ſir William Herrick was eminently uſeful to his conſtituents; who paid a proper reſpect to his talents and his intereſt, as will be ſeen by ſeveral letters from his elder brother Robert and ſeveral leading members of the Corporation, under the hiſtory of " Trinity Hoſpital[17]," to which he was alſo perſonally a benefactor.

William Heyrick, eſq. the eldeſt ſon of ſir William, was entered in 1613, under the tuition of Mr. Chriſtopher Wren[18], a gentleman commoner of St. John's College, Oxford; where his brother Richard was alſo entered in 1617. Two other of ſir William's ſons, Robert and Roger, were alſo entered at Chriſt Church in that univerſity. The attention of their parents to them all will be ſeen by ſeveral of the letters which accompany theſe memoirs, p. 161—166.

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[1] Mr. John Terrie, who had an employment in the Cuſtom-houſe.

[2] See both theſe letters in p. 165. Lady Herrick is moſt reſpectfully mentioned in ſeveral of the early letters.

[3] St. Thomas the Apoſtle's; where Mr. Richard May, the lady's father, had reſided. He was a citizen and merchant taylor of London; and died Dec. 30, 1588, ſeiſed of the manors of Mid Lavant, Eaſt Lavant, and Weſt Lavant, in Suſſex; divers lands at Stifford's Clay, Grayes, and Thurrock, in Eſſex; a capital meſſuage in St. Thomas the Apoſtle, London; another in St. Mary Aldermary, and two houſes in the pariſh of St. John the Evangeliſt, Watling-ſtreet. Inq. at Eaſt Grinſted, 23 March, 30 Eliz. Cole's Eſcheats, vol. VI. (Harl. MSS. 410) p. 36.

[4] Nearly related to Thomas May, eſq. who in 1597 purchaſed Mayfield Place in Suſſex (formerly an archiepiſcopal palace, and afterwards the ſeat of the *Greſhams)* of Henry Nevil, of Billingbere, Berks. This gentleman was knighted at Greenwich July 3, 1603; and died in 1616. He was father to Thomas May, eſq. the celebrated poet and hiſtorian; by whom Mayfield was aliened from the family in 1617; his mother Joan May, and couſin Richard May, of Iſlington, gent. joining with him in the conveyance to John Baker, eſq. whoſe deſcendants have ever ſince enjoyed it. See the pedigree of the *Mays* under Sutton Cheynell.

[5] Mayfield in Suſſex (where the principal branch of the *Mays* was ſeated) is probably here intended.

[6] William Skipwith, afterwards ſir William Skipwith of Cotes near Preſtwould.

[7] He was entered at Chriſt Church, Oxford; where in 1615 he was reading " Flaminius Strada" and " Godwin's Antiquities." He was intended for the bar; and, in a deed, 20 Jac. is called " Robert Herrick, eſq. of Lincoln's Inn, co. Middleſex, and ſon of ſir William Herrick, knt." But, preferring the army to the dry ſtudies of the law, he was afterwards a lieutenant; and died at Weſel, April 12, 1639.

[8] Afterwards viſcounteſs Campden. See under Old Dalby.

[9] This ſon was *Richard*, afterwards the warden of Mancheſter; of whom ſome memoirs are given in p. 159.

[10] Cofferer to Henry and Charles, ſucceſſively princes of Wales.

[11] Of whom ſee hereafter, p. 165.

[12] Wife to ſir Roger Aſton, maſter of the great wardrobe to his majeſty. Sir William Herrick was his executor.

[13] Henry was a merchant abroad. In an affectionate letter from him, addreſſed " to my ever loveinge brother Mr. John Heyricke," dated June 28, 1653, and accompanied by a preſent of " a ſmall roll of tobac," he complains of the difficulties he was in on account of the wars; and requeſts to have a Sermon-book ſent him, as there was not a preacher in near 20 miles.

[14] Neither Roger, Mary, Martha, nor Dorothy, are mentioned in ſir William's paper. Roger was at Chriſt Church, Oxford, in 1624 and 1625, under the tutorage of Thomas Caſe, as appears by his quarterly bills, ſome of which I have ſeen. In 1630 he addreſſed a ſpirited remonſtrance to his father, in vindication of himſelf againſt the groundleſs calumny of ſome anonymous ſlanderer; ſee p. 165. What was his future ſituation in life we do not learn.

[15] John was alſo intended for the bar; but died in 1630.

[16] Richard Andrews, M. D.; of whom ſee p. 164.

[17] See vol. I. p. 341; vol. II. p. 625.

[18] Of whom ſee an account, and ſome of his letters, pp. 161, 162.

Mr. William Herrick, on quitting Oxford, preſented to his College a fine picture of the Holy Lamb (not now to be found there), with this inſcription:

"Ecce Agnus Dei.
Ex dono Gulielmi Herrick, filii Gulielmi Herrick, equitis, de Beaumanor, in comitatu Leiceſtriæ."

He was afterwards of the ſociety of Lincoln's-Inn; married, in 1623, *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Humphrey Fox*, of the city of London, eſq.; in 1633 was appointed by king Charles I. to repair the caſtle of Leiceſter, and place it in a proper ſtate of defence[1]. He ſucceeded to the patrimonial eſtate at Beaumanor; where, Feb. 9, 1661, he obtained a licence from archbiſhop Juxon, for himſelf, his wife, children, and four other invalids whom he might ſelect, *(quatuor quibuſque aliis valetudinariis arbitrio elegendis ad menſam tuam invitandis)* to eat meat during Lent. *Volumus tamen quòd ſobriè id & frugaliter; cautè itidem & ad vitandum publicum ſcandalum (quoad fieri poſſit) tectè nec palam facias.* There is a proviſo alſo that 6*s.* 8*d.* be paid to the poors' box of the pariſh[2]. He died Feb. 14, 1671, in his 74th year; his wife Oct. 27, 1683, aged 84; and they were both buried in Woodhouſe chapel. Their portraits are at Beaumanor. On his, "Anno Domini 1651, ætatis ſuæ 54;" on her's, "Ætatis ſuæ 50, anno Domini 1651."

They had iſſue one ſon, *William*; who married, in July 1649, *Anne*, eldeſt daughter of *William Bainbrigge*, of Lockington, in the county of Leiceſter, eſq. (by *Elizabeth* his wife, daughter of *Gervas Pigott*, of Thrumpton, in the county of Nottingham, eſq.) by whom he had iſſue three ſons and one daughter.

1. *William*; of whom hereafter.
2. *John*, of the Outwoods, in the pariſh of Loughborough, married Mary, daughter of Beaumont Pight, eſq. of Denton, in the county of Lincoln. He was buried in Woodhouſe chapel, June 17, 1724; where his wife was alſo buried Oct. 25, 1727, aged 60.
3. *Benjamin Herrick*, M. D. born June 1, 1655; died in 1720; leaving iſſue *William-Bainbrigge Herrick* (who died January 26, 1733) and one daughter.
4. *Elizabeth*, married to John Leveſley, eſq. of Belton, in the county of Leiceſter.

Mrs. Anne Herrick, their mother, died June 4, 1655, and was buried in Woodhouſe chapel; where, on a flat ſtone under the gallery, is this inſcription:

"Anne, the wife of William Herrick, of
Beaumanor, eſq. and eldeſt daughter of William
Bainbrigge, of Lockington, eſq. reſteth here."

And on a tablet over the communion-table is alſo the following memorial:

"*Memoriæ Sacrum.*
Reader, there lieth neare unto this ſtone
A faithfull, loyall, pious, tender one:
Faithfull to God, her huſband's loyal friende,
Who godly liv'd, and made a pious ende:
Tender unto her babes, ſhe did them love;
And though ſhee's dead, ſhe lives with Chriſt above.
Conjugæ amor caſtæ perennis eſt.
Immolitum eſt hoc
ipſius amoris ergô
Junii ann. 1655."

By a ſecond marriage, March 30, 1657, with *Frances* daughter of *William Milward*[3], of Chilcote, in the county of Derby, eſq. (by his wife lady Chriſtian Tufton[4], youngeſt daughter of Nicholas firſt earl of Thanet) Mr. William Herrick had iſſue,

1. *Thomas*, who died June 5, 1682, aged 20; and was buried in Woodhouſe chapel.
2. *Frances*, died young.
3. *Mary*, baptized Sept. 14, 1665, married, in 1696, to William Lucas, of the county of Suſſex, eſq.
4. *Chriſtian*, baptized Feb. 8, 1666, married to Clifton Tomſon, a cornet of horſe.

Their father died Aug. 10, 1693, aged 69; and was buried in Quorn church.

That in his days the cuſtom of New-year's gifts from the copyhold tenants was not forgotten, appears by the following memorandum:

"New-year's Gifts, New-year's day, January 1688.

Mr. Wood, of Woodhouſe, a fat calf and a ſide of mutton, and half a pound of tobacco.
Katharine Squire, a cake.
Henry Marſhall, a cake.
John Branſon, a couple of hens.
Roger Wilſon, a couple of hens.
John Goodman, a cake.

Woodthorpe.
Richard Ireland, gent. a couple of hens.
Thomas Bennet, a couple of hens.
Richard Smith, a couple of hens.
John Franks, a cake.

Loughborough.
Mr. Richard Wildman, a pound of tobacco.
Frances Newberrey, a turkey.

Quorne.
John Wilſon, a hen.

Whitwick.
Sarah Chapman, a cake."

From *William* his eldeſt ſon, who married *Dorothy*, daughter of *James Wootton*, eſq. of Weſton, in Derbyſhire, we have in 1688 the following particulars:

"Sir *William Heyricke*, knight, of Beaumanor, in the county of Leiceſter, died at Beaumanor when he was 96 years of age. He lived to ſee,

William Herricke, of Beaumanor, eſq. his ſon; and his ſon's ſon,

William Heyricke, of Beaumanor, eſq.; and his ſon's ſon's ſon,

William Herricke, of Beaumanor, eſq. yet living, aged 37 years.

"Theſe four William Herrickes did frequently meet together in the great chamber at Beaumanor. It was the youngeſt that did write this account; and I was, when ſir William Herricke dyed, three or four years old; and I have had three children born at my manor of Beaumanor.

The firſt was a daughter, named *Elizabeth Herricke*, born the one-and-thirtieth day of March, 1684; my father William Herricke, of Beaumanor, eſq. godfather, and my ſiſter Mary Herricke, my brother John Herricke's wife, and my ſiſter Mary Herricke, unmarried, godmothers.

"Then my ſon *William* Herricke, born the 29th of September, Michaelmas-day, 1685; my father, William Herricke, eſq. and my brother John Herricke of Gerendon, godfathers, and my ſiſter Chriſtian Herricke, unmarried, godmother. My ſon dyed the 29th of October, 1686, aged 13 months.

"My daughter *Anne* Herricke was born July 22, 1687; and was chriſtened Auguſt the 2d, in the great chamber; my father godfather, and my own ſiſter Leveſley, and my wife's own ſiſter Elizabeth Figuens, godmothers. WILLIAM HERRICKE, 1687."

This gentleman was an attentive obſerver of the works of Nature; and ſeveral philoſophical remarks occur, amongſt domeſtic entries, in his various memorandum books. For example,

"Tueſday, May 12, 1696. A great flood of water that day at Beaumanor, the like was never known in my time before. It began to rain betwixt eleven and twelve o'clock in the forenoon, and thundered and lightened very much; and the water came ſo extraordinary faſt off from the Foreſt-hills, that the brooks could not contain the waters within them; and it came down the milking yard, and through the great gates into the yard all the breadth of the gates, and ran into the great moat, and into the back-moat over the banks, as if it had been at a mill-ware, and overfloated all the yard, and upon the two bridges of the moat. Some men went out, when they waded up to their knees, and raiſed the planks upon the bridge, coming into the houſe, and ſome of them ſwam away with the water; and the water came through the great gates into the court-yard, and all over the hall, parlour, pantry, kitchen, larders, and cellars; that the hogſheads ſwam out of the cellar to the hall-door; and the people went into theſe rooms up to the knees. The water was ſo high in the moat, that the water ran out again quite over the bank in the yard, and quite through the great gates into the lane; and all the meadows called *The Dams*, below the houſe, were covered with water to the great bank in the lane. And this flood came twice over the houſe that day in four hours time."

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[1] His proceedings in this employ will be found in the Firſt Volume, under the hiſtory of the Caſtle of Leiceſter.

[2] From the original licence, preſerved at Beaumanor.

[3] Son and heir of ſir Thomas Milward, the judge, of Eaton, co. Derby.

[4] It is not certain whether it was this lady, or ſome other of the ſame name, whoſe loyalty had given offence to the parliamentary uſurpers; but, in the Journals of the Houſe of Commons, June 13, 1649 (vol. VI. p. 231), is noticed "a pardon for Elizabeth Herrick."

Again, "Thurſday, July 23, 1696. About a quarter of an hour before nine o'clock at night, as I was walking in the lane, I ſaw full Weſt, juſt over Hanging-Stone Hill in the Foreſt, in the ſky, juſt like a ſcythe bended in the back, and the edge hollowed like a ſcythe, the ſky very clear, and no clouds, and about the length of a ſcythe; it was of the colour of flame; but the full length I could not ſee, the hills hindering me[1]."

He died Dec. 5, 1705, aged 55; and was buried in Woodhouſe chapel, with this epitaph:

"Here lieth interred the body of
William Herrick, of Beaumanor, eſq.
great grandſon of ſir William Herrick, knt.
who departed this life the 5th day of December,
A. D. 1705."

Dorothy, his widow, ſurvived till 1749, when ſhe died July 7, at the age of 100. She was alſo buried, but without any epitaph, in Woodhouſe chapel.

Good pictures of both are at Beaumanor.

Of their three children mentioned above,

1. *Elizabeth*, was married to Robert Bunney, gent. She died Jan. 21, 1745; and was buried in Woodhouſe chapel. They had one daughter, who died unmarried.

2. *William*, died Oct. 29, 1686.

3. *Anne*, died unmarried Jan. 22, 1759; and was buried in Woodhouſe chapel.

They had alſo three other children:

4. *William*, born July 15, 1689; of whom hereafter.

5. *John*, born July 31, 1691, married Sept. 25, 1715, Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Samuel Marſhall, of Burton on the Woulds, in the county of Leiceſter, gent. and widow of ——— Thirnby, of Beaumont Leys. He died Nov. 1, 1760, aged 68; and Elizabeth his wife Jan. 27, 1757, aged 75; and were both buried in Barrow church[2]. They had two ſons and two daughters, all deceaſed.

6. *Thomas*, born Jan. 7, 1693: firſt married, in June 1720, to Martha, daughter of Thomas Noble, eſq. (who repreſented the borough of Leiceſter in parliament in 1719); ſecondly, 1724, to Katharine, daughter of Robert Bakewell[3], of Swebſton, eſq. and by the laſt lady (who died in 1730) had iſſue, 1. *William* Herrick, of Knighton, eſq. who married, April 1766, Sarah, daughter of Philip Bamford, gent. of Bamford, in Lancaſhire, and has no iſſue. 2. *Katherine*, married to Richard Dyott, of Freeford-hall, co. Stafford, eſq. by whom ſhe has had three ſons and ſeven daughters. Mr. Thomas Herrick married, thirdly, Elizabeth, daughter of James Winſtanley, of Braunſton, near Leiceſter, eſq. who repreſented that borough in ſeveral parliaments, by whom he had no iſſue. He died Dec. 10, 1766, aged 73; his wife, Jan. 10, 1757; and were both buried in St. Martin's church[4], Leiceſter.

William, the eldeſt ſurviving ſon, married, March 3, 1740, *Lucy*, daughter of *John Gage*[5], of Bentley-park, in the county of Suſſex, eſq. He ſerved the office of high-ſheriff for the county in 1753; and died Sept. 27, 1773, in the 85th year of his age. Lucy his wife died March 25, 1778, aged 64. Good pictures of both are at Beaumanor. They were buried in Woodhouſe chapel, where an elegant marble monument[6] is erected, with the following arms and inſcription:

Quarterly, 1. and 4. *Herrick*; 2. Argent, a chevron Sable between three harts charged with as many eſtoiles Or; on a chief Gules, three cinquefoils of the field *Bond*; 3. Argent, a chevron embattled between three battle-axes erect Sable, *Bainbrigge*. On an eſcutcheon of pretence, Quarterly, 1. *Gage*; 2. Argent, an eagle diſplayed Sable, *Sudgrove*; 3. Azure, a ſun in ſplendour Or, *St. Clere*; 4. Azure, three ſaltires humette, between two bendlets Argent, *Loveyne*; 5. Gules, three roſes Argent; on a chief of the ſecond three roſes of the laſt, ...; 6. Argent, two bars; and on a chief Sable three ſwans of the firſt, *Cæſar* of Hertfordſhire; 7. Gules, three creſcents Argent, *Heames*; 8. Gules, a chevron Vaire, between three ducal coronets Or, *Mayo*; 9. Argent, on a bend Azure, a croſs croſslet fitchée Or, *Clarke*.

At the four corners of the monuments:

1. *Herrick*; impaling, Gules, a feſs between eight billets Or, *May*.

2. *Herrick*; impaling, Or, a chevron Gules, between foxes' heads eraſed Gules; *Fox*.

3. *Herrick*; impaling, Ermine, on a feſs Gules three bezants; *Milward*.

4. *Herrick*; impaling, Gules, three birds Argent; *Wooton*.

"Near this place lie the Remains
of
William Herrick, Eſq. of Beaumanor-Park,
whoſe Anceſtors were ſeated in this County
in the Eleventh Century.
He was the Fourth Heir Male in ſucceſſion from
Sir William Hericke, Knight,
(Ambaſſador from Queen Elizabeth to the Porte;
One of the Tellers of the Exchequer, &c.
in the Reign of King James the Firſt,
and, in three[7] Seſſions of Parliament,
a Repreſentative for the Borough of Leiceſter.)
By a happy Marriage, in 1740,
with Lucy the Daughter of John Gage,
of Bentley-Park, in the County of Suſſex, Eſq.
(an immediate Deſcendant of Sir John Gage,
of Firle, in the ſaid County,
Knight of the Moſt Noble Order of the Garter, &c.)
he had iſſue three Sons and three Daughters;
four of whom are now living:
Lucy, William, John, and Thomas-Bainbrigge.
He died September 27, 1773, aged 84.
Lucy his wife died March 25, 1778, aged 64.
Thoſe amiable qualities,
which during a long courſe of years
contributed to the completion of domeſtic felicity,
rendered their union perfectly happy;
and their good and benevolent diſpoſitions
made their loſs ſincerely regretted.
Their eldeſt ſon,
William Herrick, of Beaumanor, Eſq.
as a teſtimony of reſpect and filial affection,
erected this monument
in commemoration of their Worth and Virtues."

Their children were,

1. *Lucy*, born Feb. 20, 1741; married, in March 1768, to *Richard Gildart*, of Norton Hall, in the county of Stafford, eſq. by whom ſhe has had two daughters, who both died infants; and one ſon, *Richard*, born in Southampton-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, April 16, 1772; ſome time a gentleman commoner of Univerſity College, Oxford; and now in the army.

2. *Dorothy*, baptized Dec. 27, 1745, died an infant; buried in Woodhouſe chapel, Sept. 17, 1745.

3. *Dorothy*, died an infant, June 9, 1747.

4. *William*, born Dec. 14, 1745; baptized March 4, 1745-6; ſerved the office of high-ſheriff for the county in 1786; and married, in 1789, *Sarah Stokes*, of Woodhouſe.

5. *John*, born Nov. 9, baptized Nov. 12, 1749; and ſome time of the Middle Temple, London.

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[1] This was probably an Aurora Borealis.

[2] See their epitaphs, under Barrow, p. 76; and alſo under Houghton, vol. II. p. 614, for their daughter Anne, wife of the Rev. George Coulton.

[3] From whom the late Recorder of Leiceſter of that name deſcended.

[4] Where ſee their epitaphs.

[5] The laſt male ſurvivor of that branch of the family; and an immediate deſcendant of ſir John Gage, knight of the Garter in the reign of king Henry VIII. anceſtor of the preſent lord Gage. See p. 149.

[6] See an engraving of this monument in Plate XVIII.

[7] In the years 1601, 1605, and 1620.

6. *Thomas-Bainbrigge*, born Nov. 23. baptized Dec. 8, 1754; of the Society of Gray's Inn; married Auguſt 15, 1793, *Mary*, only daughter of *James Perry*, of Eardſley Park, in the county of Hereford, eſq. by whom he has three children.

In Plate XVIII. the ſignatures, 1. 2. are thoſe of ſir *William Herrick* and his Lady; 3. 4. 5. 6. four of their ſons; *William* [1], *Robert* [2], *Richard* [3], and *Henry* [4]; 7. their grandſon *William* [5]; 8. *Nicholas* [6], ſon of *Nicholas Herrick* of London; 9. *Thomas' Heyricke* [7];

10. and 11. are from a bond given, in 1725, to John Weſtley, of the Biſhop's Fee, in the Borough of Leiceſter, for performance of certain articles of agreement relative to the rebuilding of Beaumanor.

12. *Thomas* earl of *Suffolk* [8];
13. *Robert* earl of *Saliſbury* [9];
14. *Robert* earl of *Suſſex* [10];
15, 16, 17, *Henry Hobart* [11], *H. Winche* [11], *Guil. Bromley* [11], three Judges;
18. *Adrian Stocks* [12];
19. *Frances* dutcheſs of *Suffolk* [12];
20. *William Stocks* [12];
21. G. *Cant'* (Archbiſhop *Abbot*);
22. *Francis Verulam*, Canc';
23. *L. Elien'* (*Lancelot Andrews*, Biſhop of *Ely*);
24. *Robert Naunton* [13];
25. Sir *Fulke Grevile*;
26. Sir *Julius Cæſar* [14];
27. Sir *Edward Coke*, lord chief juſtice [15];
28. Sir *Walter Mildmay* [16];
29. *Guil. Laud, præſes* (*William Laud*, preſident of St. *John's* [17]);
30. *Chriſtopher Wren* [18];
31. *George Belgrave* [19];
32. *Jo. Berkeley* [20].
33. *William Herrick*, who died in 1705.

Some other ſignatures (in Plate XXIV.) will be deſcribed in p. 166.

RICHARD HEYRICK [21], third ſon of ſir William, was entered a commoner of St. John's College, Oxford, in 1617; where he took the degree of B. A. Oct. 19, 1619; of M. A. June 26, 1622; and was admitted to a fellowſhip of All Souls, Jan. 14, 1624-5, on the following eſpecial recommendation of king James.

"To the warden and fellows of All Souls, Oxon.

"Truſty and well-beloved, wee greet you well. Whereas humble ſuit hath been made unto us by our ſervant ſir William Heyrick, knight, in the behalf of his ſonne Richard Heyrick, bachelor of arts, that wee would be pleaſed by our effectual letters to recommend him unto you for a fellowſhip in that your Colledge at your next election, in the roome and place of one Say, lately deceaſed: Foraſmuch as wee are well informed, from the Preſident and Fellows of St. John's Colledge, where he is a member, as well of his honeſt converſation and ſoundneſs in religion, as of his ſufficiency in learning, have thought fitt to condeſcend to that ſo reaſonable a requeſt of our ſaid ſervant, whoſe long and faithfull ſervice wee ſo well accept of, as that wee are graciouſly inclyned to have ſome fruit and effect thereof extend to his ſonne; and therefore, as wee are ready to gratify our ſo ancient ſervant for the good of his ſonne, ſo do wee expect accordingly as much readines in you to performe for our ſake what wee do now in his behalf requeſt of you, that, at your next election of Fellows, you will not faile without delay to chuſe and elect him the ſaid Richard Heyrick into the place of a Fellow of that your Houſe, in the roome of the ſaid Say, deceaſed, and to ſuffer him to enjoy all ſuch benefitt as is and ſhall be incident to his ſaid fellowſhipp; which your conformity to this our requeſt wee ſhall take in good part, and be ready to gratify you upon any your juſt occaſions to uſe our favour. Given under our ſignett, &c."

He afterwards had the rectory of North-Repps in the county of Norfolk; and in 1626 obtained the reverſion of the wardenſhip of Chriſt's college in Mancheſter (then worth £700. a year) on the recommendation of archbiſhop Laud, and in conſideration of his father's faithful ſervices, and relinquiſhing a penſion, as appears from the following authentic documents:

1. "To the King's moſt exelent Ma^{te}.

The humble petition of ſir William Heyrick, knight,
your Ma^{tes} faytherʼs auntient ſarvaunte,

"Humbly ſheweth, That yor petitioner havinge manny yers ſerved yor Ma^{tes} Royall Father befoure his happi coming into England and ſince, and in that time, at the requeſt of the then Lo. Treſurer and others, did taik up graite ſoms of monny to do his ſaid Matie ſervice; wich, beinge not paid again of a lounge time after, becaime a graite los and hinderaunce unto yor petitioner allmoſt to his undoinge; and ther beinge yet deue unto yor petitioner a graite ſome of monny, and alſo a pention of £100. *per ann.* wich hath beene unpaid of a loung time by reſon of yor Ma^{ts} graite occations, he cannot get any ꝑte therof, ſo that he is not able to do for his children as otherwaiſe he could: He moſt humbly beſecyeth yor Ma^{ty}, in reſpeckt of the p̃miſis, to be grati^{s} pleſed to beſtoe the reverſion of the gardenſhip of a colledg in Mauncheſter upon his ſonne Richard Heyricke, a fellowe of All Souls in Oxenford, and M^{r} of Artes of ſome 6 yers ſtandinge, after the deſeace of ſir Richard Murrey [22], k^{t}. who hath it by pattent duringe lyfe, graunted the 6th yere of yor Ma^{tes} laite father's raigne: And yor petitioner, as in dutie he is bound, ſhall ever pray for yor Ma^{ts} lounge and happy raigne over us."

2. "At the Couert at Whithall, 14 Nov^{r}, 1626. His Ma^{te}, beinge informed that the petitioner is content to relinckquiſh both his pention and arearidge, is gratiouſely pleſed to graunt him his requeſt, if the Chaunceſelor of the Duchy, to whom the ſame is refered, ſhall ſo thinck fitt; who is to geve orders for a book to be draune for his Ma^{tes} royall ſignet accordingly. RALPH FREEMAN."

3. "According to his Ma^{tes} gratious pleſure ſignified in favor of the petitioner's ſeute, I have conſidered thereof, and think his requeſt very reſonable; therfore deſier Mr. Atorney Generaule to drawe a book for his Ma^{tes} ſigniture for the graunt of the place deſiered, and to take a ſurrender of the pention and the arearigis to his Ma^{tes} uſe; for wich this ſhal be his warraunte, 17 Novemb. 1626. HOUMPHREY MAYE [23]."

4. "May it pleaſe your moſt exelent Matie.

"This containth a graunte from yor Ma^{tes} unto Richard Heyrick, M^{r} of Arts, of the reverſion of the

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[1] See p. 156; and ſeveral of his letters, pp. 161, 162.

[2] See p. 156: and one of his letters in p. 164.

[3] Afterwards Warden of Mancheſter.

[4] See p. 156.

[5] Of whom ſee p. 157.

[6] From a receipt for 264*l.* 8*s.* which (with £160. paid him before by ſir William Herrick) was in full of the patrimony left him by his father. See an account of him, vol. II. p. 632.

[7] Son of the Warden of Mancheſter.

[8] See p. 151.

[9] From an original letter.

[10] See one of his letters, vol. II. p. 636*, requeſting payment of money from the Exchequer; for which he promiſes lady Herrick a New-year's gift worth £20.

[11] From original receipts for money paid to them as Judges, from 1617 to 1620, for expences in the Midland Circuit.

[12] See pp. 144, 145.

[13] Sir Robert Naunton, knt. principal ſecretary of ſtate. See in Gent. Mag. vol. LVI. p. 341, his remarkable epitaph at Letheringham in Suffolk (a church now deſtroyed); of which I have the original braſs in perfect preſervation.

[14] Maſter of the Rolls; a perſon of great gravity and integrity, and of that prodigious bounty to all of worth, or in want, that he might have been taken for almoner-general to the nation. (Echard, p. 460.) He printed a Catalogue of the books, parchments, and papers, belonging to the court of requeſts, in 4to, of ſingular uſe to Antiquaries, but now almoſt as ſcarce as MSS. themſelves. Peck, Deſiderata Curioſa, Book XIV. p. 527.

[15] From 21, to 27, are from an order to ſir William Herrick to pay £25. (parcel of his yearly allowance) to Edward Sidenham, one of his Majeſty's pages, Sept. 30, 1618.

[16] See a letter of his, p. 65.

[17] Afterwards Archbiſhop of Canterbury; ſee a letter of his, p. 163; and an account of him under Ibſtock.

[18] See ſeveral of his letters, pp. 162, 163.

[19] Sir George Belgrave; ſee p. 146.

[20] John Berkeley, of London, gentleman, is from a deed dated 8 July, 40 Eliz.

[21] See his hand-writing to a ſchool-exerciſe, 1616, Plate XVIII. 5.

[22] Richard Murrey, D. D. rector of Stopford, and dean of St. Buriens in Cornwall.

[23] See pp. 150. 165.

Wardenſhip of Mauncheſter Colledge, after the death of ſir Richard Murry.

"This is graunted at the humble ſeute of ſir William Heyrick, k^{t}. in conſideration of ſervice, and of the ſurrender of a pention of £100. *per annum* and the areariges thereof, ſignifyed to be your Ma^{tes} pleſure by Mr. Chaunſeler of the Duchy."

On a vacancy in 1635 the following petition occurs:

5. "To the King's moſt excellent Majeſtie.

"The humble petition of Richard Heyrick, clerk,

"Moſt humbly ſheweth, that whereas your Majeſtie's petitioner's father, of famous memory, had a debte of £362. and other ſummes owinge unto him from his ſayd late Majeſtie, and did appointe the ſame unto your petitioner, beeinge a younger ſonne, for his portion; it hath pleaſed your Majeſtie, in your gracious remembrance of the ſervice of your petitioner's father unto your Majeſtie's royal father, and for a proviſion of mayntenance for your petitioner, inſtead of the ſaid intended portion, att the humble ſuite of ſir Humphrey Maye, bart. late Chancellor of your Majeſtie's dutchy, your petitioner's uncle, to graunt, under your Highnes greate ſeale of England, to your petitioner, the wardenſhipp of the perpetual Colledge of Chriſte in Mancheſter, when next it ſhould come into your Majeſtie's hands and diſpoſinge. Your petitioner humbly ſheweth the place is now void, by the deprivation of Doctor Murrey, late warden.

"Your humble petitioner and moſt loyall ſubjecte moſt humbly ſubmitteth himſelfe to your Majeſtie's moſt princely grace, moſt humbly prayinge that your petitioner may enjoye the benefitt of your Majeſtie's royall graunte, accordinge to the effect and purporte thereof, and accordinge to your Majeſtie's moſt gracious intencions, in ſuch manner as ſhall ſeme beſt in your princely wiſdome. And your petitioner ſhall, accordinge to his bounden duty, daily praye for your Majeſtie's life and happy raigne."

This application was of courſe attended with ſucceſs: but the firſt thing that the new Warden and his fellows had to do was to repair the ruinous part of the choir[1]; which they did by renewing all their leaſes, and giving the fines wholly to that uſe; whereby the middle part with both ſide ailes were new roofed, battled, and adorned with pinnacles, in 1638[2]. Yet they enjoyed it not long; the great rebellion ſoon after breaking out, wherein the College were diſſolved, the members turned out, the revenues ſequeſtered, the chapter-houſe and cheſt both broke open, and their writings ſeized and carried away by colonel Birch, of Birch-place, a near neighbour aud pariſhioner. However the Warden, complying with the prevailing party, was permitted to ſtay there as preacher to the town, with a ſalary of £100. a year[3]; and ſo continued till the return of King Charles. In 1659 he took an active part in the proceedings deſcribed in a pamphlet, called "The Cenſures of the Church revived, in the Defence of a ſhort paper publiſhed by the firſt Claſſis within the Province of Lancaſhire in the ſeveral Claſſes belonging to their own Aſſociation; but ſince printed without their privity or conſent." And in 1660 he was again reſtored to the wardenſhip (though againſt the grain of the Court, who ſtrongly urged the King to beſtow it on Dr. Woolley), and was kept in by the power and intereſt of the earl of Mancheſter, then lord chamberlain. He continued warden till his death, Aug. 6, 1667; and was buried near the altar, on the North ſide of the choir[4];" where, Wood tells us, "a comely monument was put over his grave at the charge of Anna-Maria his relict, with the following inſcription[5], by his antient and entire friend Thomas Caſe, a London miniſter, who had been intimately acquainted with him whilſt a ſtudent at Oxford:

Arms: 1. *Herrick*; with a creſcent for difference; 2 *Herrick*; impaling, Per pale and per feſs dancette . . . .

"SISTE, VIATOR; MORÆ PRETIUM EST.
Sub eodem cippo cum venerabili HUNTINGDONO,
primo hujus Collegii Cuſtode, jacet
Decimusquartus ab eo ſucceſſor RICARDUS HEYRICK,
Gulielmi Heyrick, equitis aurati, filius,
Collegii Omnium Animarum apud Oxonienſes
Socius olim ſtudioſiſſimus;
Eccleſiæ de North-Reps, in agro Norfolcienſi, deinde
Paſtor fidiſſimus;
hujuſce denique Collegii per triginta duos annos
(Multa alia ultro oblata beneficia averſatus,
hâc ſolâ dignitate contentus)
Cuſtos ſive Guardianus vigilantiſſimus.
Qui
judicium ſolidum, cum ingenio acutiſſimo,
ſingularem zelum, cum prudentiâ eximiâ,
gravitatem ſummam, cum egregiâ morum ſuavitate,
generis nobilitatem, nominis celebritatem, & quæcumque
minores animos inflare ſolent, cum humilitate mirâ
fœliciſſimè temperavit.
Infœlices ſui ſeculi errores non effugit modò,
ſed & ſtrenuè
fugavit; paci inter omnes pios ſuos, pariter ac
vicinos, conciliandæ pro ſummâ ſapientiâ ſuâ, eo
ſucceſſu inſudavit, ut inter non infrequentes diſſenſus,
nulla vel minima eſſet diſſenſio.
Qui, poſtquam ætati ſuæ inſervivit, Dei conſilio,
obdormivit,
Aug. 6to, anno Dñi 1667,
ætatis ſuæ 67.

ABI, VIATOR; ET ÆMULARE.
Hac, gratiâ ab Executrice
Annâ-Mariâ conjuge chariſſimâ
prius impetratâ,
flens poſuit Thomas Caſe,
Σύγχρονος in Academiâ,
ex Æde X'ti alumnus,
Artium Mag. Verbi Dei
apud Trinobantes Miniſter,
quem in conjunctiſſimum convictûs & familiaritatis ultro
admiſit; & cujus per quinquaginta propè annos tanto
amore flagravit, ut eadem velet
& nollet—crederes unam animam
in duobus eſſe diviſam.

I DECUS, I NOSTRUM;—SEQUEMUR."

The Warden publiſhed "Three Sermons, preached in the Collegiate Church of Mancheſter, 1641," 8vo; "Queen's Eſther Reſolves, a Faſt Sermon before the Houſe of Commons[6], May 27, 1646, on Eſther iv. 16. *And if I periſh, I periſh.*" "A Sermon from 1 Kings ii. 22[7], 1661, preached at the Collegiate Church of Mancheſter, on Tueſday the 23d of April, 1661, being the Coronation-day of his Royal Majeſtie King Charles II. By Richard Heyrick, Warden of the College, 1661," 4to; and another ſingle ſermon that year[8]. He married Helen, daughter of *Thomas Corbet*, of Sprauſton, in the county of Norfolk, eſquire; by whom he had iſſue, 1. *Thomas*, born Sept. 9, 1622; 2. *Mary*, married to Mr. John Johnſon, of Mancheſter; 3. *Elizabeth*, married, in 1661, to the Rev. *Richard Holbrook*[1], of Salford, near Mancheſter.

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[1] "Richard Heyrick, warden of Chriſt Colledg in Mancheſter," is the firſt name ſubſcribed to "The Harmonious Conſent of the Miniſters of the Province within the County Palatine of Lancaſter, with their Reverend Brethren the Miniſters of the Province of London, in their late Teſtimonie to the Trueth of Jeſus Chriſt, and to our Solemn League and Covenant, March 30, 1648." Royal Pamphlets in Britiſh Muſeum, 358. 7.

[2] It appears by a letter to Lady Herrick, March 4, 1632, from the Rev. Thomas Lancaſhire, of Mancheſter, that the preceding warden had been for ſome time in diſpute with the neighbouring gentry and with many of the pariſhioners, in reſpect to defects in the college."

[3] "Siding with the Preſbyterians in the beginning of the Rebellion, he took the Covenant, and was made one of the Aſſembly of Divines, carried on the cauſe with great zeal, was in the plot for which Chriſtopher Love ſuffered, and afterwards became an aſſiſtant to the commiſſioners of Lancaſhire for the ejection of ſuch whom they then (1654) called ſcandalous and ignorant miniſters and ſchoolmaſters. Upon the approach of his Majeſty's Reſtoration, he ſeemed to be zealous for it, and turning about, as many of his party did, he kept his Wardenſhip to his dying day." Wood, Athen. Oxon. vol. II. p. 599.

[4] Account of the Wardens of Mancheſter College, 1773, p. 14. See more in Wood.

[5] The inſcription is on a braſs plate, fixed into a wooden frame, ſo as to form a kind of mural monument. A ſketch of it is engraved in Plate XVIII.

[6] Mr. Richard Heyrick was deſired to preach before the Commons, 30 April, 1645. Journals of the Houſe.

[7] Kennett's Regiſter, p. 487.

[8] Wood, vol. II. p. 399. Cooke's edition of Letſome, vol. II. p. 166.

The Warden married, ſecondly, *Anna-Maria Hale*, of the city of London, widow, daughter of Mr. *Eraſmus Bretton*, merchant at Hamburgh; by whom he had a ſon, *John*, who died young; and a daughter, *Helena*, married to Thomas Radcliff, eſq.

His widow died in 1675; and was buried at Loughborough, with this epitaph:

"The body of Anna-Maria Heyrick,
daughter of Eraſmus Bretton, of Norfolk, eſq.
and wife to the right worſhipful Richard Heyrick,
late warden of Chriſt's College in Mancheſter;
who lived virtuouſly, and died piouſly,
Oct. 22, anno æt. 57, A. D. 1675."

By deed of ſettlement, bearing date Nov. 20, 1646, the Warden ſettled on Anna-Maria his wife, by way of jointure, 51 acres of land, called Turvile Leys, in the pariſh of Woodhouſe; and the great and ſmall tithes of Mountſorell, which had been given to him by his father ſir William; and by his will, May 6, 1661, gave Turvile Leys to his eldeſt ſon Thomas[2], and £40. in money, after the death of his wife. To his ſon John, his dwelling-houſe in Deans-gate, Mancheſter, and his library of books, to be poſſeſſed by him when of age; to his daughter Helena, the tithes of Mountſorell, after the death of his wife; to his daughter Johnſon £5. for a ring, and 40*s.* apiece to her children; to his daughter Holbrook his ſpleenſtone; and all the reſt of his goods, chattels, and perſonal eſtates, he divided between his ſon John and his daughter Helena. His wife is made executrix.

No apology is neceſſary, for illuſtrating theſe memoirs with the following very curious original letters, "the records of friendſhip, and the hiſtory of the mind[3]."

1. "To the right worſhipfull and his moſt eſteemed ſiſter the lady Hericke, give theſe.

"Right worthy lady, and moſt eſteemed ſiſter! You very much wrong yourſelfe in thinking you owe aught to my love, either in reſpect of yourſelfe or your ſone. You by deſerte may challenge my beſt ſervice; and I will promiſe never to be defective, to the uttermoſt of my ability, to performe any kinde office either for you or yours. I pray God that your ſones proceedings here may bee anſwerable to my wiſhes. I profeſſe I have done what lyeth in mee for his good and contentment; and I doubte not but God will give a happy iſſue. Your huſbande rather needeth a checke to bridle his expenſes, than a ſpurre to pricke him forwarde: and I holde it his beſt courſe, rather to rewarde future deſerte, than to beginne with a liberall hande, and only buy hope at a deare price. Yf I doe not much miſtake, Mr. Wrenne and the Colledge will one day deſerve the love both of you and your ſonne; and then a good worde or deede for either will not bee ill beſtowed: but, till you finde the event (which I wiſh proſperous), I woulde wiſhe you not to bee over-liberall to either. It is not poſſible at this time to ſupply your deſiere concerning one to inſtruct your children; neither is ſuch a one to bee had at all houres. I coulde furniſh you with one ſufficient for learning; but his manners are corrupt, and ſuch a gueſt cannot bee welcome to your houſe. Some others are of commendable behaviour, and weake ſcollers; and ſuch are not for your turne fit to teach. Yf it were in my power to make one man of two, I coulde preſently pleaſure you; but, ſince that is beyonde my ſkill, I hope you will pardon mee. And ſo I reſt, at your ſervice, and leave you to the grace of God, this 18th of Aprill, 1613.

Your moſt affectionate brother, THOMAS MAY."

2. To the right wor^{ll} my verye goode freind Sr William Herricke.

"Right wor^{ll}; your ſonne delivered unto mee the ringe-diall wch you ſpake of before att Oxford; wherin, as in all other paſſages hetherto, I finde youre woor$^{p's}$ readye and propenſe affection to mee: in wch regarde, the willingneſſe of my minde to deſerve your love is the richeſt abilityes I cann yett pretende; not doubtinge but that, by the gracious aſſiſtance of the Divine Power, and the furtherance of due time, I ſhall accompliſhe, to your Woor$^{p's}$ ſatisfaction, that wch is as yett but in hope and expectation: but the love and reſpecte from yourſelfe and your woorthye Ladye (whome wth a thankefull remembrance I heere name), together wth the towardlye and generous diſpoſition of your ſonne, and the deere intereſt of my care and affection towards him, theſe are the ſtronge motives that ſhall æquall my performance wth my promiſe.

"There is a matter of conſequence, wch I underſtoode by your Woor$^{p's}$ letter concerninge Wm Taylor: the intimation of thoſe few words recalde my opinion wch I had before mentioned to Mr Maye: I can thus farre certifie you upon knowledge, that it is noe more but a peece of plate betweene 5 and 6 pounds, and 5 or 6 pounds over and above his ſett allowance yearlye, will maintaine him in Fellows Commons. But that wch I doe cheiflye aime att is, that your ſonne ſhall have companye att his owne table by that meanes, and they bothe ſitt and conv'ſe wholye together. Beſides the conference in their ſtudyes, wch is a great furtherance, and takes awaye the opinion of tædiouſneſſe: I muſt needs ſaye thus much for him, that hee will (as wee hope) and doeth deſerve itt, as well as his portion beare itt: in wch reſpecte, I doe heartilye wiſh itt were effected wth as much convenient expedition as youre Wor$^{p's}$ beſt leaſure will give leave. In the meane time, recommendinge my duetyfull love unto your Wor^{p}, and my very good frende the woorthye Ladye your wife, I committe you to God's wholye protection; and reſt your Wor$^{p's}$ to commaund, in all offices of love and duetye, CHRISTOPHER WREN[4].

St John's in Oxon, Aprill 26, 1613.

P. Scr. The makinge of London gownes agrees not wth Oxforde faſhion: wee are faine to alter it."

3. "Health and happines. Loving father, my houmble duty in moſt obſervant wiſe remembred. On Saturday the 24th of Aprill, I receved a letter from you; in which I underſtood that my truncke and linnin was come by the carrier, whiche I receved; and, according to your appointement, I gave Mr. Wren my tutor that ſilver ſun-diall, and my uncle Thomas £5; and then tooke I £1. My truncke came ſafe and well, God be thanked! and for my being here, which as yet you know has bene but a ſhort tyme, I thincke it be not poſſible to live more ſecure or quiet, free from care and citty trobells. Mr. Wren prayed me to give you thanckes for your token, and much more do I geve for them 2 bookes you ſent me. As for my Dictionarie, I thincke I ſhall have no greate neede of it yet, and therefore I may let it reſt there. We have here a very faire cloſe chamber to loke into the feildes;

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[1] Their iſſue were, 1. William Holbrook; 2. Thomas, of St. Andrew's, Holborn, London; 3. Edward, of Mancheſter; and Elizabeth (who died Sept. 4, 1736). From one of theſe deſcended Dr. William Holbrook, who ſettled at Leiceſter, and practiſed in his profeſſion there with great ſucceſs till his death, which happened Oct. 28, 1758, at his lodgings in King-ſtreet, Guildhall, London, (where he had been on a viſit, and was found dead in his bed). He married —— Chaddock, by whom he had one daughter Elizabeth; who married —— Phillipps, eſq. of the Suffolk militia (ſince dead); and left a ſon at Ipſwich.

[2] After the death of Mr. Thomas Heyrick, Turvile Leys became the property of the above-mentioned Dr. Holbrook and his ſiſter Mrs. Kay, who died March 8, 1759; after which they were ſold by Mrs. Phillipps to the late ſir John Danvers, bart.

[3] Shenſtone.

[4] Younger brother to Dr. Matthew Wren, biſhop of Ely; proctor of the Univerſity of Oxford 1619; B. D. June 2, 1620; but was fellow of Peter Houſe, Cambridge, in 1629; the Biſhop having been their maſter. He was afterwards domeſtic chaplain to king Charles I; was inſtalled dean of Windſor, April 4, 1635, in the room of his elder brother, and conſtituted regiſtrar of the order of the Garter; made dean of Wolverhampton about the ſame time; and in November 1638, was preſented to the rich rectory of Haſeley in Oxfordſhire. He was ſome time alſo prebendary of Weſtminſter; Newcourt, vol. I. p. 924. He died at Blechingdon in that county (in the houſe of Mr. William Holden, rector there, who had married his daughter), May 29, 1658; and was buried in the chancel of that church; but has no epitaph. Wood's Faſti Oxon. vol. II. p. 216.

and, when wee be weary of ſitting in the chamber, we goe abroad, and walke. What can a man deſyre more? There are £40. beſtowed on this Colledge in bookes, the other day, by a gentleman: I thincke you know him, but I do not well remember his name. The perſpective glas [1] doth much ſervice here; but the glaſs in it is growne very dimme, and we know not the reaſon of it: if you know how to remedy it, wee will ſend it to you. I ſhewd Will. Taylor [2] of that you writ concerning him, and he holdes himſelfe very much indebted to you for your love, and is very deſirous, if you pleaſe to procure it him, to be of Maſters commons; for, as yet there is none but I; and I cannot endure to ſit alone by myſelfe at meate: wherefore I pray you be as erneſt as you can with his coſen; for as yet I have no acquaintance in the Colledge, and he will be a good companion. The chardges William Taylor has ſent home in his lettre. I pray you let my gilded letter-ſtandiſh be brought hither, for I have the key of it here. I ſhall [have] much uſe for it. Mr. Wren delites much in the perſpective glas. My uncle Maye ſays, that, if Mr. Wren and he can poſſiblye, they will get a maſter for my brother. Willet made my goune to broade in the backe. Thus, being loth to be tedious, hoping of youre healthe, and my brothers' and ſiſters' happines, I leve you and them, with moſt humble duty and praiers, to the further protection of the Almighty God; whom I beſeche to kepe now and for evermore, Amen.

Your moſt obedient ſone till death, WIL. HER.
Oxforde, this 26 of Aprill, 1613."

4. "Sir, my moſt houmble duty remembered, &c. I receaved your lettre on Saturday, and underſtood of your conference with Mr. Roſe; and I ſhewde Will. Taylor the parte of the lettre concerning him, for which he reſtes much bounde to you; and ſo he hath writt one lettre to you and another to his coſen Mr. Roſe aboute it. I marvale I receaved not your lettre till Saterday, when the carrier came away from London on Wenſday. We uſe to wrighte faſt hand here altogither, and ſtand not to have it ſo curious. I expect my coſen to come to the Croſs-inn from the Bath this Monday night; for, laſt week her man came out of the countrie to fetch her home; and, by that he came to Northampton, his hors, a very fine gelding, foundred under him; but he made ſhift to come hither to Oxford, and here was fane to ſtay 2 dayes before he colld get another horſe; and he has left his hors behind him. When ſhee cometh, I will commend you to her, and wiſh you had ſeen her here; for, her man told me ſhe purpoſed to be here tonight, if ſhe kept her determination. Although my mother's Engliſh was well enough, yet her good counſell was very much better. I ſpend my time here very well; but, when I have finiſht my buſines at noones and nights, I know not how to ſpend the idle tyme; wherefore I deſire you, if you pleaſe, the next tyme the carrier comes, to buy me a ſtone-bowe, and to ſend it me to ſhoote at ſparrowes; for, there are many here; and thoſe be without offence, and good to paſs away the tyme with. Thus, being loth to be trobleſome, I reſt your moſt obedient ſonne,

Oxford, this 3 of May, 1613. W. HERRICKE.
My uncle Thomas went to Suſſex on Wenſday laſt."

5. "Sir, my humble duty remembred. Unfeathfullnes of all vices the Lacedemonians did moſt hate; wherefore I, not loving to be taxt for that vice, as duty bindes, do ſhew myſelfe meete, bound, and indebted to you for that never-dying love which I have alwayes receaved of you. I promiſed you, in the laſt letter I ſent to my mother, to ſend you a lettre, but there weare ſome extraordynary buſines did prevent me that I cold not; but now, not to run to far into the moſt oblivious forgetfulneſs, I can rectifye you of certain ſtrange newes concerning a gentleman whome you know and whome you do not knowe. If you remember, when you were at the tylting, you loſt your purſe; cloſe by you there ſtood a gentleman all in black; his name was Mr. Cockes: he was a merry gentleman; he talkt of going out of toune that day, but that tylting ſtayed him. And, that you may the better remember him, when it rayned, he offred Mrs. Aſton his band of his hat to kepe the raine away; and he uſed a cople of verſes, that armes belonged to ſoldiers, and the prieſt ought to goe pray. That gentleman is a very learned devine, and is of this colledge, St. Johnes; and that day he thought to have ridden hither, but that the tylting ſtayed him. He and I are very well acquainted; he is a very kind gentleman, and as true-harted as ever lived. He uſes me very kindly; and will be no where were he to paſs the tyme wyth. He has bene an endles while here in Oxford, and ſtudide ſo much, that once he was mad with it, but has recovered it agayne. He is very much reſpected in this Colledge. I wiſht you had bene acquainted with him: he is as good a companion as can be, and many deſire his company. He hard you talk of looſing your purſe, but he did neither know you nor mee: but, if he had knowne you, he ſaid, he thought he cold have helpt you to your purſe againe. I told him, it was ſo long ſince, that there was no getting of it againe; and therefore, if it ever be your chance to ſee him at London when he goes thither, I deſire you would welcome him; for I know he will ſee you for my ſake. Thus, with my houmble duty remembred, I leave you to the protection of God.

Your moſt obedient ſone till death, W. HER.
Oxford, this 17 of May, 1613."

6. "Right Worſhipfull! I am now by both your loves admitted into Fellows commons, for which I do account myſelfe indebted to you eternally. My neare kinſfolkes did refuſe to doe it for me; but I hope to live to repay theyr kind curteſye. Madam, as you have hitherto liked well of me, I entreate ſo to continew it towards me until you heare to the contrary, as that may deſerve your diſpleaſure. I am bounde to yourſelfe, for you weare a great meanes to farther me in going to Fellows commons; my harte renders you all loving thankes, which is as much as you will expecte from me, that have no more. My beſt wiſhes ſtill attend you; with my prayers to the Almighty for your healthe and proſperitie. I end, this 19th July,

Yours, for ever to command,
St. John's, Oxford. WILLIAM TAYLOR.
To the right worſhipfull the Lady Herricke, this."

7. "Sir, I would not willingly let any occaſion ſlip wherein I might manifeſt my love and duty to you; and therefore, having this opportunity offred, I have ſent you a letter, to ſhew that (God be thanked!) I am in health, which I doubt not but you have. I hope Bewmannor is in health; and the pleaſures there are many, which I know you enjoy. Here is no newes, but all our friends are in health. I had writ to you before, but that I could not meet with the carrier here. I underſtand that Dr. Warner's ſonn is with you: I know his father and brother very well; they were both of this Colledge. My lord of Lincoln's nagg is very luſty, I hear. I hope all our freindes in Leiceſter be in health. I deſire you, when you ſee my uncles or auntes there, remember my duty and love to them, with long life. I hope my uncle Thomas will marry ſhortly, that I may ſee him daunce: he would make you mirth there. You want honeſt Dick Hudſon. Thus, with my moſt houmble duties, I reſt

Oxford, Monday, Your moſt obedient ſone,
Auguſt 16, 1613. WILL. HERRICKE.
To the right worſhipful his very loving father, ſir William Herricke, at Beaumannor in Leiceſter."

8. "Right worthye and my moſt honord Ladye; I underſtand Mr. Marſhall hathe prevented mee in a ſuite I had unto your Ladiſhip, that your ſonne might ſee Cambridge now att this ſolemne entertainment of the Kinges Majeſtie there. But withall I heare your grant was conditionall, yf I went myſelfe; and therefore I preſume I have obtained before I aſke. I entend (God willinge) to bee theare, to heare my brother performe his acte which hee is putt uppon: and therefore, yf itt pleaſe ſir William and your Ladiſhip to committe him to my care in this jornye, hee ſhall

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[1] The teleſcope was then of very recent invention. The earlieſt known with certainty was Prince Maurice's in 1590.

[2] Mr. Taylor was afterwards of Lincoln's Inn.

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bee as the beſt parte of myſelfe, and I know as welcome to my brother. Will. Herricke tells me, yf hee goe, hee had appointed his lodginge with his coſin[1]; but I had rather, yf it ſoe like your Ladiſhip, that I might have him with mee inſeparablye, both on the waye and there too. From Cambridge I have certaine buſineſſe will draw me to London as ſoone as the Courte removes from thence, which I ſuppoſe will bee upon the 9th of Marche[2]; and, yf you pleaſe, hee ſhall likewiſe come with mee to London from Cambridge. I thinke itt very convenient; partly for his diet the latter parte of Lent with your Ladiſhip; but chiefly for that, if itt were poſſible, I would not be from him. In the mean time of my abſence from Oxon, I have taken care that Rob. Herricke ſhall bee as well as yf I were preſent; and Mr. Preſident hath promiſed hee will ſee all things well ordered. I deſire your Ladiſhip would lett mee underſtand your minde on Saturday nexte. I have ſent up in a box a diall of my owne device, wherin I have drawne and coulorde ſir William's coate armes, and your Ladiſhip's, in two ſeverall formes, both the ſcucheons and the dialls, and yett both have the ſhadowe caſt from on ſtringe. At the top, as it were ariſinge from both the other, is a thirde diall, containinge ſoe manye houres as hath bin the nomber of your happye offſpringe: itt may bee ſett for London, or Beaumaner, or any place of England betweene that diſtance; and may bee made to ſerve truly over all the worlde. It is impoſſible to caſt both the ſcucheons of armes into any other kinde of dial but theſe; and I am glad they fell ſoe happilye, thoughe, when ſir William aſkte mee yf itt were poſſible, I could not reſolve the queſtion. I would it laye in my hands or pouer to honor the name and houſes of the *Herrickes* or the *Mayes* in a better faſhion; for, theſe are toyes wherwith I am ſtill bolde to preſent your Ladiſhip, and muſt acquire all the grace they have from your acceptance. If I had had a carver's and a clockmaker's hand, upon which I was faine to waite a longe time, itt had come longe ere this as a Newyeere's gifte. As for the reſt, I am beholdinge to none but my owne head and hand. I had rather you ſhould receave it (as it is) rudelye then in better faſhion of another man's doinge. Maye itt pleaſe your Ladiſhip to remember my ſervice to ſir William; and to ſignifie unto him, I have att length reſolved his queſtion in the beſt faſhion I could. You ſhall receave itt from Dr. Androes, and direction for the uſe. Thus, remembringe my duety to your Ladiſhip, I committe you to the grace of God; and reſt, Your Ladiſhip's, to command for ever,

[1614-15.] CHRISTOPHER WREN.

To the right worſhipful my very woorthy freind the Lady Herricke bee theſe d'd."

9. "To the right woor^{ll} ſir William Herrick, knight.

"Right Woor^{ll}, *Oct.* 21, 1616.

"I thought itt good manners to certifie Mr. Preſident, and the fellowes of our Colledge, of your love unto them and the whole houſe, in the furtherance and enlargement of Mr. Henſhawe's promiſe; and that you had wonne him to embattlement the whole inſide of the quadrangle. The newes was very welcome, and taken as a greate earneſt of your future love, as well as a token of the precedent. Mr. Preſident, in this incloſed letter, will deliver our thankes, and the tenor of our further deſires that you would bee pleaſed to proſequute what you have begun.

"For my owne particular knowledge of your love, ſince your woorth and place admitts not any returne from mee, I labour to faſten my gratitude on your children; and ſoe by little and little, in parcells, like a bad debtor, bee ſtill repayinge ſomwhat.

"Your ſonnes laſt bill was hige, and I underſtand you thought it ſoe: but, I preſume, yf you examine the particulars, and not only view the ſumme, what is there could not by any prudence bee prevented; and I thinke there's noe particular unneceſſarye: but that which makes the ſumme great is the expences of 3 or 4, the middlemoſt, of wood, a hat, his jorneye, and ſuch like, which come not uſually into everye bill, and make up neere 50*s.* extraordinarye[3]: his abſence, though itt did ſomwhat leſſen battels and commons, yett itt appears not, bycauſe this quarter was almoſt 15 weekes, 3 above uſuall, and hee was not abſent above 4 in all. I leave the conſideration of theſe to your owne wiſdome. I will not (God willinge) bee wantinge, where care and foreſight can doe good: other things are beyond my power; and therefore I leave them to God, to whome I commend you in my prayers; and reſt,

"Your Woor^{pps} to commaund, C'STOPH. WREN."

10. "To the right woor^{ll} my very lovinge friend ſir William Herricke, knight.

"Sir, I underſtand bye Mr. Wrenn, that you have binne verye kind to the Colledge, in movinge Mr. Henſhaw to battlement all the inſyde of the houſe. I praye, lett me be ſoe much behouldinge to you to ſend me certaine worde howe it ſtands, and (if it maye be) this weeke. If I heare from you, you ſhall receave my anſwear, and a leter in it to Mr. Henſhawe, to whome I thinke not fitt to wright till I know the certaintye. The gentleman, at your beinge at Oxford, ſpake unto me to ſend hime word about Michelmas an eſtimate of the chardges, which I promiſed to doe ſoe ſoone as one ſyde was done; but that is not yett finiſhed, and myeſelfe have binne out of towne this three weekes; but I will ſend hime a noat ſoe ſoone as I canne. In the meane tyme, if you have prevailed with hime to undertake the whole ſquare within (as I am informed you have), we are bound to you bothe; and, for mye owne part, I ſhall reſt very thankful to you for it, and will be reddye to deſerve it in mye love to yours. I pray commend me to your good Ladye; and let me receave your anſwear. Soe I leave you to the grace of God; and ſhall ever reſt, your verye lovinge friend,

St. John's, Oct. 21, 1616. WILLIAM LAUD[4]."

11. "To the right woor^{ll} ſir William Herricke, knight.

"Right Woor^{ll}; Being the other daye att table with Mr. Preſident and ſome of our auncient fellowes, that he fell into a diſcourſe concerninge Mr. Henſhawe's intendments, and withall the readines of your great love to proſequute them, and withall to have added ſomwhat of your owne purſe for grace and ornament, but that Mr. Henſhaw would bee alone in the buſineſs. Hee added further, that he had ſent unto him a particular eſtimate of ſtone, lead, timber under the lead in the paſſages, and of all neceſſarye accruements of the whole woorke, about a fortnight ſince, but as yet heard noe anſwere from him; and that he would bee glad to heare his determination onlye what hee would doe, not ſo much for haſteninge the worke (which the ſeaſon will not yett permitte), but that hee might order and diſpoſe all thinges belonginge thereunto before his goinge into Scotland (which is neere att hand), which cannot bee done without him.

"Now, amonge other your occaſions when you ſhall chance to meete him, yf you pleaſe to breake into this diſcourſe, that, either by himſelfe or your meanes, wee might know what he reſolves upon the ſight of the eſtimate which was ſent; this, amonge other kinde offices of love unto the Colledge, would be gratefullye accepted and eſteemed both by Mr. Preſident and the whole companye; for, upon that ſpeech of Mr. Preſident, everye one ſayd, itt were noe good manners for the Colledge themſelves to bee too haſtye upon till we had an anſwere from him; but, yf wee had a friend might breake into diſcourſe with him, wee might happilye heare ſooner. And heere by accident the diſcourſe was broke off.

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[1] Robert Herrick, the Poet; of whom ſee vol. II. p. 632. He was then of St. John's College, Cambridge.

[2] The King's firſt viſit to Cambridge was in March 1614-15. He went a ſecond time in the May following.

[3] In an earlier letter, Oct. 20, 1613, Mr. Wren ſtates that he could not conveniently meet with the cenſor, to make up the reckonings with him for the commons and battels: which of late had been ſomewhat augmented.—For that quarter, were 4*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*; for the preceding quarter, 4*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*

[4] Then preſident of St. John's College, Oxford; afterwards archbiſhop of Canterbury. See his ſignature, Plate XVIII. 29; and a particular account of him under Ibſtock, where he was rector. He was for ſome years reader (and, it is believed, the only one) of a Divinity Lecture in St. John's College, on an endowment of £5. a year by Mrs. Mary May (the mother of Lady Herrick); a lecture which has now ceaſed for many years. Gutch, p. 540.

"I thought good, therfore, of my owne accorde (as ever watchfull to doe you any ſervice that may redound unto you), to ſignifie thus much; bycauſe I doe collecte from that diſcourſe you may doe a kind, loving, and welcome action, yf you ſhall bee able to give Mr. Preſident notice (from your conference with Mr. Henſhaw) of his reſolution.

"The maner, times, and opportunities, fitteſt for that conference, I wholly leave to the managing of your owne wiſdome; commendinge you, with the wiſhes of all fortunate ſucceſſe in your affayres, to the protection of the Moſt Highe; and reſt,

"Your Worſhip's in all lovinge ſervice,

Febr. 19, 1616-17. C'STOPHER WREN."

12. "My humble duty remembred; If that I ſhould be altogether unmindfull of my duty, moſt reſpected father, I ſhould ſeeme unnaturall, or elſe one that did not reſpect your love, or the duty which I owe. I am very ſorry that you loſt your labour; but preſently rejoyced to heare that good newes of the place that is fallen unto you; and with continuall prayers do intreate God that you may live long to injoy it. Mr. Bilclofs hath uſed me ſo kindely, that, if I could expreſs it in woord as I cann in thought, it were much. I receaved your token of Mr. Towſe, for the which I give youe moſt humble thankes; and thus, with my moſt humble duty, I ceaſe,

Your obedient ſonne till death, ROBART HERICKE.

To the right worſhipfull his verye lovinge father, ſir William Hericke, at his houſe in Greate Woodſtreete, give theſe [1616.]"

13. "To the right worſhipful ſir William Herricke, knt.

"Right worſhipful; you ſhould have receaved a letter above a weeke agoe, but by a caſualtye itt came not to your hands; for, my father beinge out of towne, my letters (to him) were ſtayed att London, and with them all incloſed. But I am now not ſorry itt ſoe happened; for all that I was to give you to underſtand was noe more but that, according to your deſire and direction, Mr. Preſident had written to Mr. Henſhaw, and encloſed another to yourſelfe in his, but he heard not as yett the receyte of either. Hee expreſt to Mr. Henſhaw your deſire of addinge ſome ornament to the Colledge, and that you had written to mee to that purpoſe, that I would provide and find you ſome draught or patterne. Mr. Preſident is now in London, and is come for the ſeale of his newe Deanerye; and ſoe I ſuppoſe hee will ſee you, that you may more fully confer of itt, as you ſhall thinke fitt. I will not fayle to ſend you the beſt draught I can before the buildinge goe forward. In the meane time, commendinge my ſervice, and committinge you to the Divine protection, I reſt, your Worſhip's to command,

Decemb. 9th, 1616. CHRIST^r WREN."

14. "Right woorthye ladie, Unneceſſary apologies ſavour of vanitye in pen, or vainglorious ambition, and doe wrong the perſons to whome they are ſent, by undervalewing theire judgment, whome they preſume eaſie to be perſwaded, and held with compliment rather than realityes; and therefore, though I might perhaps take juſt occaſion to pleade excuſe for ſoe longe and (as it were) obſtinate ſilence, yet I rather leave itt to your wiſdome to conſider the cauſes, and your love give your verdict of favour.

"Yf your ſon performed my charge (which I doubt not), I am ſure you cannot bee to knowe my ill eſtate of bodye the moſt parte of the laſt quarter; and, in the midſt of theſe afflictions, a new burden was laid upon mee, which, notwithſtandinge, I cannot but eſteeme a creditte. I had noe ſooner layd downe my former office, but it pleaſed Mr. Preſident and the Fellows in generall to putt upon mee the ſenior Deanſhip, unſought for, unexpected. The newes of itt fownde mee ſecure in my retiredſt freedome, little thoughtful of ſuch a meſſage; nor could I well believe it; for to bee choſen to that office two yeares ſucceſſively hath not bin frequent in the Colledge ſince the foundation. There are but three men remembered to whome that honorable memorye is yett reſerved, wherof the chiefe yett named is the woorthye Dr. Androoes [1], to whoſe woorth in that office ſince I ſhall never attaine, itt contents me to have but the æquality of title. Nor doe I arrogantlye relate this ſtorye of myſelfe (for, though to any other itt might be juſt cauſe of glorye, yett to me it is withall a greate burthen). I am yoakte with a helpleſs aſſociate, and am content to beare the weight of both, I meane in all ſcholaſticke exerciſe; for, what might not they intreate of mee, and eaſilye prevaile, whoſe free love and joynt conſent had ſurrogated mee to the honor of the place immediately before? Beſides all theſe reaſons, my function keeps my conſcience awake for a true diſcharge of itt, and the other duety to my private charge. I knowe your wiſdome will weigh every particular, and conclude theſe occurrences of employment would not ſuffer a man of ſtronger bodye to ſitt idle; in which thoughts I doubt not but you will admitte of this one ſatiſfactorye letter inſtead of manye. That which moſt holdes mee in perpetual anxiety and ſolicitude is my promiſe to your Ladyſhip of ſome papers about this time. Itt vexes me (thoughe I cannot juſtly ſay I am faulty) that even the juſteſt buſines of my owne (though publicke) ſhoulde interrupt and diverte my ſervice, much more my promiſe, to my friends; and therefore I am forced to become your ſolicitor for pardoning yf I breake daye.

I determined this day to ſend a quarter-bill, but I had not vacancy to perfecte my accounts; I will ſend them by the nexte to ſir William. I beſeeche you, woorthy Ladye, lett this free and open proteſtation of my continual imployment bee in place of as large a letter to him whome my love cannot neglect; I meane, Mr. William Herricke. There was a flyinge newes made mee beleive I ſhould have ſeene him ere this; but for the intemperate ſeaſon I ſhould have expected him. You are, jointlye with the woorthy Knight and the numerous familye, in our dayly oraiſons, that Hee whoſe riches the univerſal creatures cannot all exhauſte, nor whoe can be wearrye of givinge, would daylye encreaſe the bleſſinge hee hath fixte in the midſt of your dwellinge! The God of grace returne your love, wherſoever itt goes, fourfold into your boſome! I reſt

Your Ladyſhip's to be commaunded,

Jan. 20, 1616-17. CHRISTOPHER WREN.

I have occaſion from Mr. Preſident
to give your Ladyſhip thankes for the
good woordes you pleaſed to give my
paines, though they deſerved itt not.

To the right woorſhipful the Ladye Herricke, att her houſe in Wood-ſtreet, theſe."

15. "Proſperitye attend you!
The Almighty God defend you!

Moſt deare and affectionate mother, in the humbleſt obſervance I bow to your call, and with all reſpecte kiſs your hand. I receved on Satterday a letter from my coſen William Herricke, which I receved with much wellcoming. I did purpoſe, God permitting, to have writt you a letter this weeke, as well to remember my ſtrayed duty, as to certifie you of my healthe, which (God be thanked!) I have, and pray God long to continue it. For the good liking I have to this place, I thinke it as much as may be; for, firſt, we are free from city broyles, and live in country peace. I take care for nothing, but only to ſerve God and follow my ſtudy, which I pray God continue us all in the ſame mind. For, firſt, wee have a very fine chamber, wainſcoted, and houſe with gilded lether, and brave ſtudy to it; which chamber and ſtudy look both into pleſant gardens and feeldes; for, when wee be wery with ſitting in the houſe, wee walke ether in fieldes or the grove by the houſe. I have bene very erneſt with my uncle May, and my tutor, to provide a maſter for my brothers, that they may loſe no more tyme; and they tell me, if it be poſſible, they will get one; but they thinke it will be very hard to get one; for, if a man be no good ſcoller, he is not ſo fit to teach children, for he will rather ſpoile them; and, if he be a very good ſcoller, he will make ſhifte to live of himſelfe. But, if it be poſſible, they will get one: in the mean tyme, they may ſtudy by themſelves, helping one another. I receved my trouncke, and a note of all ſuch thinges as are come; and I will looke that nothing be miſſing, but deliver them out myſelfe to the waſher, and ſe them all brought againe. Here is a pore ſcoller that has bene with maſter Wren three yeres, a very honeſt and carefull fellow to doe any thing he is appointed; and ſo we uſe him, and he doth us much good ſervice, and is very diligent to do thoſe thinges which we appointe him. Thus, being loth to be prolix, I leve, my houmble duty being remembred, truſting of your health and all my brothers' and ſiſters' welfare, with kindeſt loves, ſalutations to them all, leving both you and them to the tuition of the Almighty. I pray, ſend me by the carrier St. Auſtin's Meditations. Your moſt obedient ſone till death. This 26 Aprill, 1619.

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[1] Richard Andrews took the degree of M. D. June 1, 1608. "He had much improved himſelf in his faculty in his travels beyond the ſeas, which afterwards made him highly eſteemed among learned men and others." Wood, Faſti Oxon. I. 179.—His parts were celebrated by Richard Latewater, M. A. and rector of Finchley, in a poem called "Carmen ἀπομνημονεύτικον Coll. S. Johan. Bapt.; which was reſtored and augmented by Richard Andrews, M. D. and fellow of the ſaid College." Ath. Oxon. I. 339.—In p. 156, Dr. Andrewes is mentioned as godfather to Elizabeth Hericke.

For the Lady Hericke. W. HER."

17. "To my lovinge frendes the fower Tellours of his Maties Receipt at Weſtminſter, and to everie of them reſpectively. Theſe.

"I have ſoe preſſed Mr. Bingeley in the behalfe of the poore meſſingers, as I preſume he will ſeeke meanes to provide mony to putt them out of miſerie. Unto which of yow yt ſhall fortune to be appoynted to pay yt, I prey yow ſtick not at yt, becauſe yt is to ſoe charitable an end; and I will ſee yow ſafely diſcharged of yt. This I preſume yow will doe, for which I will thanke yow, as

Audley End, this 29th of July, 1616. Yo^{r} lovinge frende, T. SUFFOLKE."

Indorſed "27 July, my Lord Treaſurer's lettre for £1900. for my lord Stanhope."

18. A family letter from the Earl of Saliſbury.

"To my lovinge ſonne the Lo. Cranborne [1].

"Will; the bearer hereof, the Baron De Breſſeaux, would needs be the bearer of this letter, becauſe he would be made knowne unto yow. He hath bene here very well uſed by the king; and is a gent. of very good faſhion, as I doubt not but yow find many there; whoſe example I hope yow will follow, and not retayne the rude faſhion w^{c}h the youth of England uſe. I pray yow therefore, when he comes unto yow, uſe him civilly, and give him curteſye for curteſye, w^{c}h I hope I need not teach yow now, becauſe yow know the cuſtomes of ſuch profeſſion. And I wiſh yow to ſay unto him, that yow find by my letter, that it hath pleaſed him to wiſhe to be made knowne unto yow, w^{c}h yow take very kindly, and ſhal be ready, for it, to do him any ſervice; with w^{c}h complements yow muſt pay your debts there, becauſe it is all yow can do. I pray, take hede of drinking any hote waters, and of playing too much at tennis. For hunting, when the king commands yow to waite on him, I eſteeme it an honnor; but, when I ſhould heare that yow did ſhew any affection to it in any other companie, I ſhould be very ſory. I commanded Willſon to write unto Mr. Lyſter, who did advertiſe me of the honnor the king did yow, and of your owne civill and mannerly carriadge, w^{c}h much pleaſethe me when I heare it; and, if I find that in yow, with learning and language, I ſhall care very little what yow ſpend, ſo yow forgett not God in all yor actions. That w^{c}h Willſon writes is by my direction, though I do not ſigne it, for lacke of leyſure; w^{c}h, it ſeemes, you have not, for your letters come very ſeldome. God bleſs you with his grace! Yo^{r} loving father,

Whitehall, this 17 of March, R. SALISBURY [2]."

19. "To the right woorſhippfull and my woorthie freind Sir Willem Herick theſe, at his houſe in Weſtminſter.

"My noble and woorthie freind; lett me entreat you for to ſend me that £100. of whiche I ſpoke to yow yeſterday, whiche ſhal be thankfullie returned to yow agane at 6 monetheſe end; and lett theſe few lynes ſerve as a bonde betwix yow and me untill the £100. be payed agane; and let that thing whiche I gave yow be ſealed up, and ſafely kept, untill the tyme that yow doe receave your oune; and for this and all other kyndneſſes and favours, I ſhall reſt continewelye obliged, and ſhall (with all my beſt endevoures and good offices to yow) ſeek to deſerve the ſame at youre handes. Thus, wiſhing yow all helth and happines, and with my trew love to yourſelf and to my Lady, I reſt ever your faythfull freind to love and ſerve you,

21 *Nov.* 1620. D. MURRAY [3]."

20. From Henry Haſtings, fifth earl of Huntingdon.

"After my very harty com̄endacōns. Whereas I am informed of a difference that lately happened betwixt Mr. Danvars and y^{r}ſelfe, I have ſent theis lines to require you to come over to me to my howſe at Dunnington, upon Monday next, by tenne of the clocke in the morning, and bringe with you all ſuch perſons as can teſtifie any thinge concerning the ſame, to the end I may take order for compoſing thereof (for prevention of ſuch inconveniences as may enſue) according to his ma^{ties} pleaſure ſignified in his highnes declaration touching duells. And ſoe I bidde you very hartily farewell. From Dunnington, this 7th of September, 1622. Your very loving freind,

HUNTINGDON [4]."

21. "To my verie loving friend, the keep of his Ma'ties forreſt of Pickeringe in the countie of Yorke, or his deputie there;" indorſed, "Sir Humfry May's warrant, refuſed to be ſerved."

"After my hartie comendacōnes, theis are to require you to deliver, or cauſe to be delivered, to the bearer hereof, in my name, my fee-buck of this ſeaſon, due unto me as Chauncell' of His Maīs dutchie of Lanc'; and to be taken within yōr charge. And this ſhal be yōr warrant. Yōr verie loving friend,

Julie the 3d, 1625. HUM. MAY [5]."

22. From Thomas earl of Kelly [6].

"To my verye lovinge Sr Willome Herik give theis.

"Good Sr Willome; I proteſt to yoe, I have bene as carefull as poſſibillye I culde have bene to have gotten that monye for you whiche you deſyred, and whitche I muſt confes you doe more then well deſerve from me; yet I cannot doe it wth ſuche ſpeede or conveniencye as my deſyre is. I am two or three wayes in hand; and then, ſoone as poſſiblye I can, I will not fealle to haſten it to you; for, I proteſte to yoe, it greeves me at the hart that ever you ſhuld neede to ſend for it. I muſt onys more intreate y^{r} patience; and, as I wiſhe to be free, I ſhall not omitte anye occaſione that I can doe while you be contented. The perticulers I will tell you at meeting, if you have occaſione to come to Whythall this afternoone or the morrow in the afternoone. And ſo, onys more intreating y^{r} patience for ſome lytill time, I will end this but drie ſermonne. Y^{r} verye lovinge frend,

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[1] William lord Cranborne, afterwards ſecond earl of Saliſbury. See his ſignature in Gent. Mag. April 1799, Plate I.

[2] See his ſignature and ſeal, Plate XXIV. 13.

[3] Maſter of the wardrobe and privy purſe to Henry prince of Wales. He was created baron of Scoon in Scotland, April 7, 1604; and viſcount Stormont, April 26, 1612; and the preſent earl of Mansfield is his lineal deſcendant. I have now before me ſir David Murray's Receipt for "10,022*l.* 14*s.* 3½*d.* being the remains owing as well by the late Prince Henry, deceaſed, for expence and charge of his wardrobe and robes, as for his privy purſe." See his ſignature and ſeal, Plate XXIV. 15.

[4] See his ſignature and ſeal, Plate XXIV. 23.

[5] Knighted at Royſton in January 1612-13; chancellor of the Dutchy of Lancaſter; privy counſellor and vice-chamberlain to James I; and member for the borough of Leiceſter in two parliaments, 1623 and 1625. See his ſignature, Plate XXIV. 11. He obtained, Aug. 4, 1629, a reverſionary patent of the maſterſhip of the Rolls; but died, June 9, 1630, before that office became vacant, ſeiſed of the manor of Coldrey, co. Hants; and of divers lands in that county, and alſo in Norfolk and Berks. Inq. at Baſingſtoke, 6 Car. I; Cole's Eſcheats, vol. III. (Harl. MSS. 758.) p. 9.

[6] Thomas Erſkine, nephew to John the fifth earl of Mar, having been educated with king James I. from his childhood, became a great favourite with that prince, who firſt made him a knight and gentleman of the bed-chamber; and afterwards, having, with ſir John Ramſay, in 1600, reſcued the king from the ſons of William Ruthwen, earl of Gowry, he was honoured with a coat of augmentation, and rewarded with the lordſhip of Dirleton 1603, made captain of the Engliſh guards, groom of the ſtole, created viſcount Fenton 1606, K. G. in 1615, and earl of Kellie in 1619. The preſent earl is a lineal deſcendant.

Boſwelle-court, this 10 of Maye, 1626. KELLIE."

23. "To the right wo^{ll} his very loving father, ſir William Heyricke, at his houſe at Beaumanor in Leiceſterſhire. Leave it at the ſigne of the Plough in Watling-ſtreet, with Mr. Henry Heyricke.

"Sir, my humble duty remembred; your letter came to me, as your old, my new noe freind, came to you, to accuſe myſelfe to myſelfe; but it found not ſoe credulous an entertainment. I read it indeed, againe I read it, and againe, and each reiteration produced whether more anger or greife I know not; I am ſure no conſcience of guilt. Sir, if you can ſoe ſoone put of the father, I hope you will give me leave to forgett the humble rhetoricke of a ſonne. I am not now, as an approbationer, to ſupplicate; but, as calumniated, to cleare myſelfe; nay, ſince my credite is at pawne, I will be as zealous of it as you can be of me were I your firſt-born. I will not be inquiſitive after your informer, for I will never regiſter him in the catalogue of my freindes that makes this his firſt curteſie; yet ſee how he would, by a new method, prove himſelfe my freind by doing me an injury. Admitt I had beene delinquent (which you will ſoone, I ſee, be perſwaded to); it is the property of a freind, not to believe every report, and after beleefe to ſmother the offence by a ſecrett perſwaſion of amends. He might have effected that by private admonition, which he could not by publike accuſation. But I will not blame prejudice in a freind ſoe unknowne to me, when I ſee my Father, the epitome of all my freinds, ſoe over-credulous; yet this, if it ſhall pleaſe you to expreſſe him. If he be a ſcholler, and would be my Mecenas, if he will be one, I will ſpeedily, in his language and mine, cleare myſelfe, ſoe that his eye, a better arbiter than his eare, ſhall acknowledge me noe retrograde; if he be no ſcholler, I will, as I now doe to you, perſwade a better, a more charitable conceite; if I cannot perſwade him, *valeat.* Now give me leave to parley with yourſelfe (I would a ſcholler as well as a father). When I came home the laſt Chriſtmas, I noe ſooner ſaw you, but you welcomed me with your bleſſing and your encomium. You then thought your charges well diſburſt on me, becauſe you heard by Mr. Oſbolſtone (a man who loves to heare of the progreſſe of them whom he educated) of my proceedings. I ſtayd too long at home indeed; I know not where was the fault: if I have loſt any thing by not getting ſomething in that time, my endeavours have almoſt recovered it. It is not ſoe long ſince I returned, that I could already get an habite of vice, of keeping ill company; nor have I yet loſt my credite that I had before I went home. I doe not at all undervalue my credite; you ſhould not command me to ſtay an hour longer in the Univerſitie then I could with the maintenance and increaſe of your love and my credite. Therefore, ſir, I humbly beſeech you, foſter not a conceite ſoe farr different from your former affection. I will never call you Father, when you ſhall thinke yourſelfe the worſe by having ſuch a Sonne. Wherin have you at any time found me tardy? nay, I know my will hath often outrunn my power. I never willingly offended you; and if I did unwillingly, it grieved me. If you think I have all this time at Oxenford flattered you, and ſhall at laſt deceive your expectation, why have you let me be reſident ſoe long heere? I am ſure, I could live any where to my better content; nor would I ſtay heere longer, were it not to fitt me for ſome other preferment. For my brother's fellowſhipp and preferment, ſoe often repeated by my mother and you, I doe not ſoe much prize it: if I have loſt any love where I live, it is by that. Our Deane doth alltogether diſreſpect me, becauſe I am to have it; and thinks much the worſe of you and me, becauſe we have made Chriſtchurch a nurſe and a ſeminary for Allſoules; and were it not that the ſtipend you allow me heere were by much to little, I would not change. If it be in your gift, if you thinke me unworthy of it, beſtow it where you pleaſe; and if you thinke me unworthy heere to be maintained by you, and to be your ſonne, I will with greiſe ſeeke meanes otherwiſe. The caſe is not the ſame betweene my brother Robert and myſelfe; his yeares priviledge him from being now a ſcholler; and his ſpirit will not lett him ſtoope to all preferment. For my part, I am not ſuperannuated for learning; or, if I cannot get maintenance that way, I have an humble ſpirit, that will accept of any degree of preferment; only I would not deſiſt from what I have begunne. Give me leave to tell you, this one letter of yours hath diſtracted me; and unleſſe this of mine will perſwade you to a better faith, I ſhall deſperately runne into the world, and take what God hath from the beginning allotted to me; to which God I commit you, and myſelfe to his and your bleſſing.

Your ever obedient ſonne,

Chriſtchurch, May 7, [1630]. R[OGER] HEYRICKE."

The following ſignatures are given in Plate XXIV.

1. *Henry Grey*, marquis of *Dorſet*; ſee p. 144.

2. The ſame, when duke of *Suffolk*; ſee p. 144.

3. *Thomas Sackvile*, earl of *Dorſet*; ſee p. 152.

4. *Robert* earl of *Eſſex*; from an inſtrument, 1588.

5. *Charles* earl of *Nottingham*; from a letter in 1605.

6. *Thomas* earl of *Kellie*, 1619-20; ſee p. 153.

7. Sir *Baptiſt Hickes*; ſee p. 150.

8. The ſame, when viſcount *Campden*; ſee p. 150.

9, 10. *Lodowick* duke of *Lenox*, and ſir *Thomas Edmondes*; ſee p. 154.

11. Sir *Humphrey May*, brother to Lady Herrick; ſee p. 165.

12. *Thomas May*, another brother; ſee p. 161.

13. Lady *Juliana Noel*; ſee under Old Dalby.

14. Sir *David Murray*; ſee p. 165.

15. *Lionel Cranfield*, lord high treaſurer; from a public order on the Exchequer, Aug. 21, 1622.

16. The ſame, when earl of *Middleſex*; from an order dated 2 Dec. 1622.

17. Sir *Robert Carr*, knt. is to a receipt for £1000. Jan. 1, 1620, "to be delivered to his Majeſty's ſon the Prince in gold, which his Majeſty was minded to beſtow upon him this New-year's tide."

18. Sir *Henry Montague*, viſcount *Maundevylle*, lord high treaſurer, from an order Dec. 29, 1620; ſee p. 153.

19. *Francis* viſcount *St. Albans*; from a receipt, April 13, 1621, for £100. part of £200. "to be by me employed, as his Majeſty hath thought fit, by ſpecial truſt and confidence in me, without any accompt to be given to his Majeſty for the ſame." His ſignature as Lord *Verulam* has already been given, Plate XVIII. 22, from an order dated July 23, 1620, for payment of 784*l.* 3*s.* 6½*d.* to the earl of Worceſter, lord privy ſeal, as his yearly allowance of 627*l.* 6*s.* 10½*d.* "in lieu of a diet of 16 diſhes of meat formerly allowed him in his Majeſty's houſhold."

20. *Philip Herbert* earl of *Montgomery* is to a receipt, Aug. 2, 1622, for £180. the balance of "£1800. which king James I. had been pleaſed to beſtow upon him, in full ſatisfaction for a large chain of fair orient pearls, delivered by way of ſale to his Majeſty."

21. Sir *John Bingley*, from a letter, 28 Feb. 1617; requeſting ſir William Herrick, "of all love, to deliver to Rafe Grene 50*l.* for my lord of Suſſex."

22. The earl of *Kellie* again, in 1626, with his ſeal as Knight of the Garter (ſee p. 165.)

23. *Henry* earl of *Huntingdon*, 1622; ſee p. 165.

The MSS. of Mr. Burton enable me to add the following particulars concerning *Barrow* and its hamlets:

"*Barrow*, by ſome derived from the Saxon word Beoꞃh or Byꞃıᵹe, in Low Dutch called Berghe, a hill (for that alſo in the Weſt country thoſe little hills of ſtones, heaped together for ſepulture, are there called *barrows)*; which name, it ſeemeth, it had from its ſituation, being *ſomewhat* elevated upon a riſing aſcent. It hath the addition *upon Soar* (for difference from another ſtanding, not many miles diſtant, upon Trent), for that the ſaid river, taking its courſe by the one ſide of the town, thence winding with a large and almoſt circular compaſs, and then returning again to the town, running cloſe to the other ſide, maketh that fine and rich meadow called *Barrow-holm*; the rent whereof to the lord for the after-math there (as I have heard) heretofore was 30 quarters of wheat, or ſo much wheat as would cover a ſwan, hung up by the bill, her feet touching the ground. The town itſelf in ſite and ſight but one; but two in propriety of fields and commons, differenced by North and South. In the midſt of the town ſtandeth a fair and large church of great antiquity, built in form of a croſs, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, mother to three chapels, St. Bartholomew at Quorndon, St. Mary at Woodhouſe, and St. John Baptiſt in Mountſorell. The fields lie in an exact ſquare on three ſides of the town, anſwered on the South with meadows, of ſoil good for all ſorts of grain, but chiefly for barley; of ſingular uſe for lime there made of a kind of ſlateſtone lying in the earth in broad and even floors, between two and ſix yards thick; and about as many feet under one, lyeth another; and under that, another, not known how many; but, in ſinking for wells, they have paſſed through many ſuch. Of this, broken and burnt, is the lime made in great quantity, being in great requeſt, and much uſed by the inhabitants thereabout; the eſteem it has by the ſtrong binding; and therefore much uſed for water-works (for which it is much employed), if well tempered with hot water, or with great labour; and many times ſerveth inſtead of plaſter, for pargetting and ſhooting of floors."

In *Mountſorell*, Mr. Burton adds, "The two pariſhes of Barrow and Rothley are here parted by a lane called *Barre-lane*; and in each part there is a ſeveral conſtable and headborough.—It will not be impertinent to make remembrance of the charitable gift of *Richard Nidde*, late ſcrivener of London, who, by his will, dated the laſt day of July, 1617, gave 40*s.* a year for ever, to be paid out of his houſe in London, for two ſermons yearly to be preached in the chapel of Mountſorell (in which town he was born), the one on the firſt Sunday in Lent, becauſe that in that week he was born, the other the firſt Sunday in Auguſt, by two learned preachers, to be appointed by the churchwardens for the time being. Likewiſe he did give and bequeath, by his ſaid will, to the mayor and burgeſſes of Leiceſter, 300*l.* &c. (as printed in p. 89.)

"In *Quorndon*, at this preſent, 1641, is ſeiſed of certain lands Mr. *Humfry Chaveney*, deſcended of an antient family in this county; an officer in the Rolls in Chancery in London; a true lover of Antiquities, and a worthy preſerver of the ſame, who, out of true love and kindneſs, hath imparted many notes unto me, much enriching and confirming this work, as upon the view and reading may quickly be diſcovered."

A bond occurs, from *Thomas Hebbe*, of Quorndon, and *Robert Griffith*, of Barrow upon Sore, yeomen, to *Thomas May*, of the Middle Temple, gent. bearing date 5 Oct. 1606.

A memorandum, dated May 14, 1607, notices certain lands in Quorn[1] field (viz. 27 roods in *The Morefield*, and 11 roods in *The Weſtfield)* which *George Cawdewell* ſold in perpetuity to *Raphe Allen* for 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; amongſt which were lands in *Fernyfurlong*, *Windmill-hill*, *Ironſtone*, *Overſtone croft*, *Saltgate*, *Porketſick*, *Netherſton croft*, *Stoncroft-way*, *Nether long lands*, *the Nether tenne of Barbriggs*, *Wronglands*, *Plomtrehill*, *Thorpeacres*, and *Fynnys Oake*.

"*Charnwood Foreſt* lyeth upon the North-weſt part of the county, full of hills and woods, and rocks of ſtone, in an ungrateful and barren ſoil.

"Foreſts and chaces afford much pleaſure in hawking and hunting, exerciſes of themſelves pleaſant and requiſite, whereby both the ſtate of the body and mind are much increaſed; for, as Ariſtotle ſaith, in the firſt Book of Politicks, that whereas Nature her ſelf made all creatures for the uſe of man, ſhe ſeemed to propoſe hunting to be the chiefeſt delight to be had in them; by which both the ſtrength of the body and vigour of the mind are much enlarged. Hunting is a great preſervative of health, as Pliny the ſecond doth inſinuate that he by hunting did long maintain his crazy body in health[2]. Razes, an Arabian phyſician, writeth of a great plague, that whereas almoſt all ſorts of men thereby died, yet only hunters, by reaſon of their ſtrong and ſound bodies, occaſioned by their continual exerciſes, eſcaped[3]. Dionyſius king of Syracuſe, being invited to a feaſt in Lacedæmon, when all the dainties were ſet on the table, refuſed to eat, giving this reaſon, that the variety and plenty took away his appetite; to whom a merry cook ſtanding by replied, that it ſeemed that he did not uſe hunting or any ſuch exerciſe, and therefore he wanted hunger and thirſt, wherewith the Lacedæmonian banquets were chiefly ſeaſoned[4]. Hawking likewiſe is a good exerciſe, and hath been of antient time, as Ariſtotle[5] writeth, much uſed in a port of Thrace, called Cedropolis; wherein the faſhion then was, that in the mariſhes the fowl was put up by the falconers carrying long poles and beating the ſegges; which no ſooner were on wing, but were driven down by the hawks, and then were killed with theſe poles, much like to the taking of partridges and ſuch mountain-birds now-a-days in Spain on the downs near Valladolid and in Andaluzia, where the game being ſprung and marked is then purſued, and ſo in that kind tired and taken. This manner of hawking with long-winged hawks now in uſe with us was (as Julius Firmicus ſeemeth to conceive) not known in antient times, but firſt invented in the days of the emperor Conſtantine the Great. Both which kinds of exerciſes, moderately uſed, no doubt are both healthful, delightful, and commendable. But, when men ſhall ſpend whole months, quarters, and almoſt years, in theſe ſports, and toil themſelves quite out, like Mithridates king of Pontus, who (as Plutarch and Appian ſay) was ſo greatly and greedily affected with hawking, that for ſeven years together he hath continued therein, and in all that time never came under any roof either in city or country; it cannot but be both hurtful to the body, and to the particular eſtates of ſome who, with Actæon (as it is in the fable), are in the end worried with their own dogs[6]. But I will conclude with an excellent ſaying of Galen, in his book, De Luto Parvæ Vitæ, that, of all exerciſes, thoſe are moſt to be accompted of, which do not weary the body, but delight the mind; and therefore they are to be eſteemed moſt wiſe, who, in uſing theſe exerciſes, do ſo temper themſelves, that it cannot eaſily be diſtinguiſhed whether the motion or pleaſure of the body or the mind be the greater. Of hawking have written, Frederick the Second, emperor[7]; to which book his ſon Manfred king of Sicily (who ſlew his father) made ſome additaments; Beliſario de Acqua viva, a Neapolitan. Of hawking and hunting, John Lonicer and Sebaſtian Medices, a Florentine, who in the ſame book hath written of fiſhing alſo."

"*Alderman hawe*, or *Alderman hey*, a religious cell, or priory, in the foreſt of Charnwood, betwixt Cherley and Beaumanor (the ſite whereof ſtill remaineth), ſome time belonging to the priory of Bermondſey in Southwark, near London, as appeareth by the

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[1] At this time, 1799, lands in Quorn are frequently ſold from 80*l.* to 100*l.* an acre; and are let from 2*l.* to 2*l.* 10*s.* an acre.

[2] Lib. v. Epiſt.

[3] Razes in 30 Contract. iii. e. 3.

[4] "Labor in venatu, ſudor, curſus ab Eurotâ, fames, ſitis; his enim rebus Lacedæmoniorum epulæ condiuntur." Cicero, Tuſcul. Diſp. lib. v. § 34.

[5] Lib. ix. Hiſt. Animal. cap. 36.

[6] Read the mythology thereof in Dalephatus de Fab. Narr. lib. i. cap. 3.

[7] Freder. II. Imp. Beliſario de Acqua Viva, fol. Neap. 1519. De aucupio et venatione, Jo. Lonicerus, 4to, Frankfort, 1582. Sebaſt. Medices de aucupio, venatione, et piſcatione, 8vo, Coloniæ, 1588.

Matriculus of Hugh Walleis biſhop of Lincoln, where, at the end of the deanry of Akeley, it is thus written: "Aldermanhawe in diſpoſitione prioris de Bermondeſey, qui conſuevit habere ibi tres monachos." But, as it appeareth by the ledger-book of the Abbey of Leiceſter, there was contention betwixt the ſaid abbot of Leiceſter and prior of Bermondſey about this place; the prior challenging it as his, alledging that there was, or had been, in that place, a pariſh church, with a font for baptiſm, and burial for the dead: whereupon the place was viewed by men ſpecially and purpoſely appointed; who, after diligent ſearch and enquiry had, returned this anſwer; that they could find no church there, nor any walls of a church; but rather (to uſe their own words) "cujuſdam heremitorii, bovarii, ſive ovilis," of ſome hermitage, cow-houſe, or ſheep-cote; nor had there been any font for baptiſm or place of burial time out of mind. In concluſion, the prior of Bermondſey was denied to have any right in the ſaid place, or in any tithes or other duties to be paid out of it. It was endowed with lands in Quorndon and Woodhouſe."

"The manor of *Beaumanor* was very great; whereof were members theſe villages; Barrow, Quorndon, Mountſorell, Friſby upon Wreke, Woodhouſe, and Woodthorpe. The now lord of this manor is ſir *William Heyrick*, knight, citizen of London, who married *Joane*, ſiſter of ſir *Humfrey May*, knight."

The following original inſtrument may ſerve as a ſpecimen of the leaſes of the ſixteenth century:

"This indenture, made the ſeconde daye of Aprill, in the nine and thirtieth yeare of the raigne of our ſoveraigne ladye Elizabeth, by the grace of God, of Englande, Fraunce, and Ireland, quene, defendor of the faithe, &c. betwene William Hericke, of London, eſquier, of the one parte, and Nicholas Williams, gentleman, and Clemente Foldes, yeoman, on thother parte; witneſſeth, that the ſaide William Hericke, for certen conſideracions him at this preſente moving, hath demiſed, ſealed, and to ferme lett, and by theſe preſence doeth demiſe, leaſe, and to ferme lett, unto the ſaid Nicholas Williams and Clemente Foldes, all that the herbage and pannage of his parke of Beawmanor, within the countie of Leiceſter, with the orcharde and garden within the ſame parke; excepting and reſerved alwayes unto the ſaide William Hericke, his heires and aſſignes, the mannor-houſe, the mott, and all buildinges ſtanding within the ſaid parke, and ſufficiente greſſe, paſture, and feeding, within the ſaide parke, for eight kyne, and foure horſes or mares; to have and to houlde all and ſinguler the ſaide premiſſes, with their appurtenances, excepte before excepted and reſerved, unto the ſaide Nicholas Williams and Clemente Foldes, their executors and aſſignes, for and during the tearme of two yeares, from the five and twentieth daye of Marche laſte paſte; yealding and paying therefore yearelye, duringe the ſaide tearme, the ſome of fowerſcore poundes of lawfull money of England, at two feaſts in the yeare; that is to ſaye, at the feaſt of St. Michaell tharchaungell, and the Annunciation of the bleſſed Virgin Marye, by equal and even porcions. In witneſſe whereof, the parties aforeſaide to theſe preſente indentures interchaungeablye have ſett to there handes and ſeales the daye and yeare firſte above written. Sealed and delivered, in the preſence of Clement Smithe,

By me CLEMENT FOULDES,
and me NICHOLAS WILLIAMS."

The grant of lands noticed in p. 152 to have been obtained by ſir *William Heyrick* and *Arthur Ingram*, eſq. in 1607, will be more particularly ſpecified in the note below[1].

In what is already ſaid on the height of *Bardon Hill*, p. 126, note 5, lines 2 and 3, Mr. Burton's MS. reads, "700 furlongs long; or, as others write, the ſpace of 52 miles; nor of Atlas, whoſe top exceeds the clouds; or Olympus, which Zenagoras, by mathematical inſtruments, found to be 15 ſtadia or furlongs high; or the hill Caucaſus, whoſe top is ſaid to be lightened by the ſun, when the day-light is ſhut-in below, as Ariſtotle writeth, Meteorol. lib. i. cap. 13."

Inſtead of the brief note on Leland, which in p. 172. is copied from Mr. Burton's printed book, his MS. preſerves the following original article: "This John Leland (as I learned of one of the ſame family) was borne in London, as may appear by his owne wordes in the Life of John Phreas[2], in his booke De Viris Illuſtribus, fol. 337, being ſonne to John Leland, a Lancaſhire man, and a French merchant; who, after ſome years paſſed, was ſent by his father to the Univerſity of Paris; where, having ſpent certeine time, under the tuition of one Bois[3], a learned ſcholer, having attained to great knowledge in the Greeke, Latin, and the moderne tongues, and in other ſciences, returned into England, and not long after was made knowne to king Henry the Eight; who taking notice of his many good partes, but eſpecially of his affectionate love to Antiquities, gave him a fellowſhippe in Chriſtes Colledge, Cambridge[4] (which was of the foundation of Margaret counteſs of Richmond his grandmother), and there exhibited unto him, as Leland himſelf ſayes, in his booke De Viris Illuſtribus, in the Life of Sebert King of the Eaſt Angles[5].

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[1] *Buckingham.* The fraternity of St. Trinity, in the town of Buckingham [founded for two prieſts; one of them to ſing maſs for the good eſtate of king Henry VI. and queen Margaret, and for their ſouls; the other helping to miniſter ſacraments and ſacramentals in the pariſh of St. Peter and Paul; yearly value, 21*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* Willis, Buckingham, p. 44.]

Derbyſhire. Parcel of the late chantry of Tyddeſwell; parcel of the late chantry of St. Michael's in Cheſterfield; parcel of the late chantry of Chaddeſdon.

Durham. Divers tenements in the city of Durham, parcel of the guild of St. Nicholas; divers lands in Pittingdon, parcel of the chantry of our Lady; a cottage, with the appurtenances, in Sedgefield, parcel of the chantry of St. Katharine there; a garden and four acres of land in Cleatlam, given for the maintenance of a prieſt in Staindrop; a garden in the city of Durham.

Glouceſterſhire. Parcel of the chantry of our Lady of Berkeley; parcel of the chantry of St. Andrew's in the pariſh of Berkeley; the chantry of our Lady in the pariſh of Durſley; the chantry of our Lady in Tetbury; the chantry of Wotton; the fraternity or guild of Cheping Sodbury; lands and tenements given for the finding of a prieſt in Little Dean. See Rudder, pp. 279. 402. 426. 675. 731. 850.

Lincoln. The chantry of St. Lawrence in Leake; lands in South Somercotes; lands in Belton and Haxey, parcel of the chantry of our Lady there.

London. Divers tenements in the pariſh of St. Giles without Cripplegate; a tenement and three cottages in Panyer Alley; two tenements in the pariſh of Mary Magdalen in Old Fiſh Street.

Middleſex. The ſite of the free chapel called Tokyngton chapel, with the lands thereunto belonging, in the pariſh of Harrow upon the Hill [which had been in the tenure of Richard Read under a leaſe from Queen Elizabeth; and which were in the ſame year, 1607, aliened by ſir William Heyrick and Mr. Ingram to John Page, eſq. anceſtor of Richard Page, eſq. the preſent owner. Lyſons, Environs, vol. II. p. 576; from Rot. Clauſ. 5 Jac. p. 22.]

Norfolk. The free chapel called the Chantry chapel of St. Edmund in Walpole [with 66 acres of land in the tenure of divers perſons; and all the lands, tenements, &c. whatſoever, belonging to the ſaid chantry, which came to king Edward VI. on its diſſolution, and were valued at 10*l.* a year; all which, in 1590, had been farmed by Mary Butler at 10*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.* a year. Blomefield, vol. V. p. 720.]

Northumberland. A cottage, with the appurtenances, in Ovingham, parcel of the ſtipend of a prieſt; a tenement in Prudhowe, parcel of the chantry of St. Thomas in Prudhowe.

Villa Nottingham. Divers parcels of chantries in the town of Nottingham; one other tenement in the town of Nottingham.

Oxfordſhire. The guild of our Lady in Burford.

Warwickſhire. Two tenements, with cloſes, in Stratford upon Avon; a tenement in Brailes; parcel of the guild of Knoll. Dugdale, vol. I. p. 155; vol. II. pp. 692. 960.

Wiltſhire. The free chapel of Alton.

Yorkſhire. A cloſe in Bewdley, parcel of Kelke's chantry there; parcel of the chantry of our Lady in Lylnewicke; a tenement and certain lands in Allerton, parcel of the chantry of Thyrntoft; lands in Bawtry, parcel of the guild called The Trinity Guild there.

[2] Phreas (Joannes) conterraneus meus, Londini natus. Tanner, Bibliotheca Britannica, p. 597.

[3] The famous Franciſcus Sylvius.

[4] So alſo Fuller, Deſcription of Cambridge, p. 90.

[5] Tanner, ubi ſupra, p. 672.

From thence (as I have heard) he ſhould come to All Souls Colledge in Oxon[1]; but for that I could never fynd any proof, nor in the ſame colledge, where by all probability his name would be recorded if ever a member of the ſame houſe. Afterward the ſaid king Henry the Eight, by a commiſſion granted to him, bearing date the 25 yeare of his raigne, 1533, gave him licence to travaile throughout the kingdome, to ſerch and peruſe all the libraries of monaſteries, religious houſes, and colledges, and to take awaye ſuch manuſcriptes as he liked (having an intendement that thoſe monaſteries ſhortly after ſhould be ſuppreſſed), as well for the better advancement of his ſtudye, as for preſervation of the ſaid manuſcripts and bookes from periſhing and ruine. By force of which commiſſion, he ſpent ſixe yeares in travaile, as himſelfe ſayth in an Epiſtle Gratulatory to the ſaid king (which is written in the third part of his Collectanea), ſparing nether labour nor coſt; paſſing through the middle of the land, and ſo along by the ſea coſtes, ſo that as he there ſayth (theſe being his owne wordes), that there was almoſt nether cape nor baye, haven, creeke, or peere, river, or confluence of rivers, breaches, waſhes, lakes, meres, fenny waters, mountaines or valleis, mores, hethes, foreſtes, chaſes, woodes, citties, burroughes, caſtles, principall manour-places, monaſteries, and colleges, but he had ſeene them; and in ſo doing, noted a wholl world of thinges very memorable. After which his travaile thus ended, and inſtructions gotten, he had intended (as in the ſayd epiſtle he ſayth) firſt to have made a chorographical mape of the wholl continent of Britannia, ſetting downe to every ſtation the antient Britiſh, Roman, Saxon, and moderne names. Next, to have made a deſcription of Brittaine in 50 bookes, according to the number of the ſhyres, whereof each one ſhould conteine the beginning, encreaſes, and memorable acts, of the chiefeſt townes and caſtles of the provinces, deſcribed with this title, "De Antiquitate Britannicâ, ſive de Civili Hiſtoriâ, Libri 50." Then to have deſcribed the iſles adjacent, as Wight, Man, Angleſey, and the reſt, with this title, "De Inſulis Britanniæ adjacentibus Libri Sex." Laſtly, the genealogy of the Nobilitye in three bookes.

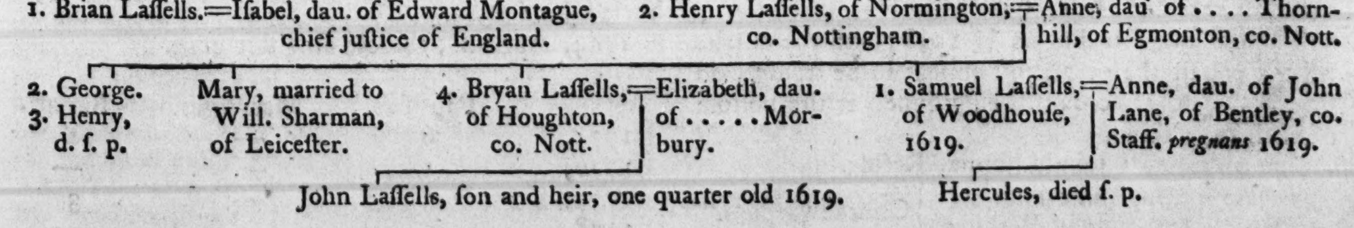
"But, when this buiſineſſe was to be performed, and that huge maſſe of notes and obſervations to be digeſted accordingly, whether through diffidence of his owne ability or performance, or through the feare of ſo immenſe a *moles* which he had to rune over, or through the intolerable paynes and ſtudye which he tooke in the managing thereof, he fell diſtract in his brane; died 18 April[2], 1552, 6 Edward VI; and was buried in the church of St. Michael's at Corne at the upper end of Cheapſide in London. After whoſe deceaſe, all his manuſcriptes and bookes, by the ſpecial command of the king, were ſeiſed on by ſir John Cheke, then ſchoolmaſter to the king, at his ſtudye in Pater Noſter Row. King Edward the next yeare after departed this life; then were the ſayd bookes diſperſed by ſir John Cheke into many mens handes; ſome to William lord Paget, ſome to ſir William Cecill, afterwards lord Burghley, his brother-in-lawe. John Bale had a great number of them (as it ſhould ſeeme by the loane of Leland himſelf), which, when he was made biſhop of Oſſery, he took with him into Ireland; who, after being forced to flye for Religion's ſake into Germany in the beginning of queen Maries tyme, left them all behind him, and there loſt them, as himſelf doth intimate to Conrade Geſner, in the latter end of his 13th Century[3], where he ſetteth downe a large catalogue of all his bookes ſo left and loſt. Ould John Stowe mett with ſome, which now I heare are in the handes of the lord William Howard, of Naworth Caſtle; ſome fell to others, and many whereof I have ſeene in ſeveral mens handes. Three partes of his Collectanea, and his booke De Viris Illuſtribus, in folio, written with Lelandes owne hande; which bookes are mentioned by Bale, 8 Cent. p. 672, were given to mee by a neere and deare kinſman, who had them of the guift of ſir John Cheke's ſonne; and ſynce the firſt edition of this booke, I have happened upon eight partes of his Itinerary in 4to, all written alſo with his owne hand. The commencement of the firſt part is from Cambridge to Elleſley village, &c. to which part I have prefixed Lelandes Epiſtle to King Henry VIII.; which ſayd eight parts, and more now imbeſiled and loſt, were ſometimes belonging to my ſayd kinſman; which Itinerary, without all queſtion, Mr. Camden had ſeen and peruſed, as whoſo readeth them comparatively together may ſafely perceive; which alſo, without doubt, was his greateſt encouragement to beginne his Deſcription of Magna Britannia. All which ſaid bookes of Leland I have beſtowed upon the Univerſity Library in Oxford; where they now remaine."

On the deſcription of the plate of the Barrow foſſils, Mr. Aſhby obſerves, "In p. 82, note 4, for "60" ſhould be read "600."—Others go much farther, and ſay, that the plain top of Mount Cenis has been covered with water, though it is higher than Mount Etna ſurmounted by Veſuvius. I believe I have often mentioned a ſuſpicion that the volcanic tract of our country began at Barrow, from its lime and ſlates of Swithland; but I ſee Mr. Abraham Mills, in Phil. Tranſ. 1790, Part I. fixes the commencement of this tract in Derbyſhire; but there may have been a detached outwork as far Southerly as this place: even the long ridge through Lancaſhire, and tending to Belfaſt in Ireland, is not without its interruptions and breaks; witneſs the Iriſh Channel. At Antigua, on accidentally ſtriking a ſtone in a quarry in a mountain 300 yards higher than the higheſt water-mark, the ſtone ſplit, and diſcovered the exact portraiture of a fiſh, which is called an Old Wife; Gent. Mag. vol. XXVII. p. 22. The firſt mention of our Barrow fiſh, I believe, was in Gent. Mag. vol. XLVIII. p. 332.

"To the note 7, pp. 83, 84, *St. Martin's beads*, add, Drayton, in his Polyolbion, Song II. obſerves, that Portland produces "the baſtard coral beads; of which the Naiads, &c. make *tawdries* for theirnecks[4];" which will go a great way in explaining this paſſage; only I reckon that at laſt ſo common a ſubſtance as red ſealing-wax was uſed."

Pedigree of LASSELLS, of WOODHOUSE. (From the Viſitation of 1619.)

Arms: 1. and 4. Argent, three chaplets Gules; 2. Azure, three bars Argent, each charged with three mullets Gules; 3. Argent, a chevron between three lions' heads eraſed Gules. Creſt, out of a ducal coronet Or, a gryphon's head Vert[5].



1. Brian Laſſells.=Iſabel, dau. of Edward Montague, chief juſtice of England.

2. Henry Laſſells, of Normington, co. Nottingham.=Anne, dau. of .... Thornhill, of Egmonton, co. Nott.

2. George.

3. Henry, d. ſ. p.

Mary, married to Will. Sharman, of Leiceſter.

4. Bryan Laſſells, of Houghton, co. Nott.=Elizabeth, dau. of ..... Morbury.

1. Samuel Laſſells, of Woodhouſe, 1619.=Anne, dau. of John Lane, of Bentley, co. Staff. *pregnans* 1619.

John Laſſells, ſon and heir, one quarter old 1619.

Hercules, died ſ. p.

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[1] Burton's authority is quoted by Tanner, Bibliotheca Britannica, p. 475.

[2] So write Sigiſmundus Gelenius; Bale, Cent. 8. fol. 672; and Pitz de illuſtribus Angliæ Scriptoribus, fol. 744.

[3] Bale, Cent. 13. fol. 159.

[4] See alſo Hutchins's Dorſetſhire; and an Engliſh tranſlation of Don Quixote, vol. IV. p. 182.

[5] See Plate XVIII. fig. 53.—The arms in that plate, fig. 21, are thoſe of *Skinner Ryther*, eſq. of Bingham, whoſe daughter and heir *Mary* was married to Mr. *Heanes* (p. 117); and ſhould be thus deſcribed: "Quarterly, 1. and 4. Azure, three creſcents Or, *Ryther*; 2. and 3. Azure, a feſs Or. Creſt, out of a mural coronet Or, a herald tiger's head Sable."—See ſome particulars of this family, and particularly of Mrs. Mary Heanes, the laſt ſurvivor of them, in Gent. Mag. vol. LXIV. p. 1158.

BEBY.

The following article from Mr. Burton's MS. and the extracts from the Regiſters of this pariſh, came to hand too late to be incorporated with the ſubſequent pages.

"This towne did ſometimes belong to the abbey of Crowland in Lincolnſhire (founded by Ethelbald king of Mercia, 716.) by the grant of Turketill, chancellor to Edred a Saxon king of England; the circumſtance whereof, as I fynd ſett downe by Ingulphus abbot of Crowland in his hiſtory (who lived in the tyme of king Edward the Confeſſor and William the Conqueror), will not be impertinent here to be remembered. When as in the yeare of Chriſt 947 the Northumbrians beganne to rebell againſt king Edred, ſole monarch of England, being countennanced therein by Wolſtan archbiſhop of Yorke; Turketill, chancellor and coſin germane to the king, was ſent againſt them, who in his journey paſſed by this abbey of Crowland, where he was entertained by three monks there only reſiding, who related to him the cauſe of the ruine and deſolation of their houſe, occaſioned by the violence and fury of the barbarous Danes, intreating his favour and aſſiſtance towardes the reſtitution and repaire of the ſame; who, upon this diſcourſe, was ſo greatly moved with pittye, that he then made promiſe of his helpe and endeavour with all ſpeed he could. Having well and with good ſucceſſe diſpatched his buiſineſſe, upon his returne he made knowne the iſſue thereof to the king, as alſo the great deſolation of this antient monaſterye, and his promiſe paſſed for the re-edifying of the ſame. The king, perceiving his chancellour's earneſt deſire and promiſe to effect the workes of charitye, one daye called him into his cloſet, and falling downe there at his feete, intreated him not to forſake him in theſe his troubles, but to grant him ſuch aſſiſtance as he could. The chancellour, commiſſerating the paſſions of the king, yet intreating licence that he might make performance of his promiſe to the monkes of Crowland already had; whereas he was at that preſent ſeiſed of 60 manors, he granted every tenth manor to this abbeye; viz. ſixe manors, and gave the other ſixe nines, viz. 54, to the ſaid king Edred; amongſt which number of ſixe thus granted to this abbey, this manour of Beby, with the advowſon of the church, was one; all which ſayd ſixe manors, as alſo divers other manors and landes, were granted and confirmed to the ſayd abbey by the ſayd king Edred in the yeare 948, and in the third yeare of his raigne; in which yeare alſo the ſaid Turketill the chancellour reſigning his place and all worldly dignities, having now built this monaſterye and reſtored it to the former worth, was made abbot of the ſaid houſe, and there dyed in the yeare 975, of his age 68, of his government 27. He in his lyfe-time did aſſigne this manor, with the advowſon of the church, to the office of the chamberlain of the abbey. After Egelric, abbot anno 978, did charge this manor with the fynding of certeine apparell and veſtimentes for the monkes. The particular of this mannor and other landes in this countye, belonging to the abbeye, is expreſſed by Ingulphus, fol. 517."

PARISH REGISTER [1].

The old Regiſter begins in 1538; and the entries till the end of the year 1599 appear to be tranſcribed from ſome other account, being ſigned at the bottom of each page thus:

"John Alſoppe, Rector.
John Smith,
John Webſter, } Churchwardens."

For the firſt 20 years the average of baptiſms are $6\frac{1}{2}$
of marriages $1\frac{1}{2}$
of funerals $3\frac{3}{20}$

1626, John Alſoppe ſigns the Regiſter as rector.

1636, Miſtreſs Dorothy Hanſon, the wife of Mr. Foulke Hanſon, was buried April 24, aged 41 years.

Rebecca, daughter of Mr. Alexander Bickerton and Sarah his wife, was buried Jan. 25.

Franciſcus Reddington, curate.

1654, John Draycot, miniſter of this pariſh, was buried the firſt day of December.

1655, John French, miniſter of this pariſh, was buried the 14th day of November.

Captain Varnell Dale and Mrs. Elizabeth Turville married the 23d day of June, 1655.

1669, Sept. 30, Alexander Bickerton, gent. was buried.

1670, Samuel Bickerton, ſon of the ſaid Alexander Bickerton, was buried, aged 22 years and a quarter.

1671, Anthony Barker, gent. and Mary Drury, were married in the pariſh church of Beby, Nov. 20.

1673, William, ſon of Henry Stafford, curate, and Dorothy his wife, was born Auguſt 19.

1676, Anne, daughter of Mr. John Jarrett and Elizabeth his wife, was baptized April 28.

1677, Thomas Bickerton, of Beby, gent. and Frances Tunſtall, of Caythorpe, ſecond daughter of Ralph Tunſtall, of Caythorpe in the county of Lincoln, were married, in the pariſh church of Caythorpe, by Alexander Bickerton.

1691, P. Balguy, rector.

1724, The Rev. Mr. Patritius Balguy was buried Oct. 29.

1724, Memorand', this day of anno Dñi , That Paul Balguy, late rector of Beby, in the county of Leiceſter, hath, by his laſt will and teſtament, given unto the poor of Beby aforeſaid, the ſum of ten ſhillings yearly for ever, to be paid out of the rents of a quartern or fourth part of one yard-land, lying and being in the fields, liberties, and precincts, of South Croſon, Bareſby, and Newbold, which the ſaid Paul Balguy purchaſed of Thomas Knight and Mary his wife anno Dñi 1714, and now in the tenure and occupation of Edward Goodby and his aſſigns, to the Reverend the Rector of Beby, and to his ſucceſſors, and to the churchwarden and overſeer of the poor of Beby and their ſucceſſors, upon Wedneſday in Eaſter week yearly for ever, at the pariſh church of Beby, and to be then and there by them paid to and diſtributed amongſt ten of the pooreſt perſons of Beby aforeſaid, reſpect being had to thoſe poor of Beby aforeſaid who do moſt frequent the Prayers, Holy Communion, and the Sermons of the pariſh church there; and for default and want of payment of the aforeſaid ten ſhillings, as is before appointed, that then it ſhall and may be lawful for ſuch perſon or perſons who, by virtue of the laſt will and teſtament of the aforeſaid Paul Balgay, are entitled to receive the ſame for the ten of the poor as aboveſaid to be diſtributed, upon the ſaid land before-mentioned to enter, and to diſtrain the profits of the ſame for the uſe of the poor of Beby aforeſaid, as may be ſeen in the laſt will and teſtament of the aforeſaid Paul Balguy in the Regiſter-office at Leiceſter.

1725, the Rev. John Brown, rector of Beby.

1742, William Storrs, rector.

1767, The Rev. William Storrs, late rector, was buried June 15.

1783, April 28, the old Regiſter ends.

	Baptiſms.	Marriages.	Burials.
1775,	6	—	1
1776,	1	—	—
1777,	2	—	3
1778,	3	—	—
1779,	2	—	6
1780,	1	—	3
1781,	2	—	1
1782,	2	—	1
1783,	1	—	2

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[1] Communicated in 1799 by the Rev. Henry Woodcock, vicar of Barkby.

BEBY,

in antient writings called *Bebi*, *Beeby*, and *Biby*, is a large lordſhip of old incloſure, about five miles Eaſtward from Leiceſter; bounded by Humberſton, Barkby, Hamilton, Keame, South Croxton, and a ſmall part of Scraptoft; and, in the eccleſiaſtical diviſion of the county, is within the deanry of Goſcote.

This lordſhip occurs very early in Engliſh Hiſtory, being noticed, together with Sutton juxta Boſworth in this county, as part of the poſſeſſions of the abbot and convent of *Croyland*, to whom theſe lordſhips had been given, though ſo long before the Conqueſt, by a Norman of no ſmall conſequence *(donum Normanni quondam vicecomitis)*. This paſſage occurs in a confirmation-grant of Witlaff [1] king of the Mercians, about 830; and in a ſubſequent grant by king Beorred, who reigned in 852, the ſame lordſhips are repeated, with the addition of Stapleton, and are again ſtated as *de dono Normanni quondam vice-domini* [2].

In conſequence of the invaſion of the Danes, the abbey of Croyland, having been repeatedly plundered by the armies of both parties, was almoſt totally deſtroyed, their church burnt, the abbot, prior, ſub-prior, and many of the monks murdered. The few ſurvivors, though reduced to extreme diſtreſs, after clearing away the ruins, elected Godric for their abbot; and began to repair their damaged houſe; but, whilſt in this calamitous ſtate, the principal part of their poſſeſſions fell a prey to Beorred the Mercian king; who, ſoon after quitting his kingdom in deſpair, retired to Rome, where he died in 874; and by Ceolwlph, whom the Danes had placed on the vacant throne, was this ill-fated abbey once more plundered to ſuch a degree, that, on the death of abbot Godric in 941, there were only five old monks ſurviving, Clarenbauld, Swarting, Thurgar, Brun, and Aio; and of theſe the two laſt had retired in deſpair to Wincheſter and Malmeſbury. At this ſad period Thurketyl [3], couſin and chancellor to king Edred, going to York, of which church he was a prebendary, to quell a rebellion in Northumberland, and taking Croyland in his way, was received, with his numerous attendants, by the three monks, in a little oratory and cell which they had fitted up; and they ſo wrought on his compaſſion, that from that time, ſays their hiſtorian, his ſoul was ſo knit *(conglutinatus)* to theirs and to their houſe, that they were never abſent from his thoughts. He left them a ſupply of proviſions, and 100 ſhillings to buy more; was perpetually talking of their hoſpitality, humanity, and misfortune; and from him Croyland firſt got the name of *Courteous*. After executing his commiſſion in the North with ſucceſs, he took Croyland in his way back, and gave the old monks 20 pounds of ſilver. He did not ſtop here; but pleaded their cauſe with his royal maſter, and declared his fixed intention of becoming himſelf one of their fraternity. The king condeſcended to every method to diſſuade his faithful and valiant ſervant from ſuch a reſolution, but in vain. The chancellor prevailed on him to viſit Croyland with him in perſon, previous to which he arranged his worldly affairs; and, having diſcharged all his debts, made over ſixty manors to the king [4], reſerving every tenth manor for his favourites. Theſe ſix lay near Croyland; and were, Wendlingborough, Elmyngton, Worthorp, Cotenham, Hokyngton, and *Beby*. He flew to Croyland; and finding there the three old men in their retreat, communicated to them his intention of coming among them, and immediately ſet about reſtoring their boundary-ſtones [5]. He carried back with him their charters [6] and records; and redeemed from earl Lewin their lands in Spalding, Whaplode, and Sutterton, for forty mancs of gold; from earl Alpher, for ten mancs of gold, Drayton; from earl Athelwold, for a like ſum, Standen and Badby [7]; from earl Ailwin, Morburn; from duke Oſlac, for twelve mancs of gold, Bokenhale and Halyngton, in Lindſey. Langtoft and Baſton were reſtored by the king. Depyng had devolved to two daughters of Langfer, king Beorred's *panetarius*, who would not give it up while Turketyl lived. Duke Oſbricht was as tenacious of Kirkton, Kymerby, and Croxton; and the writings were loſt; nor were they mentioned in any royal charter. Turketyl recovered alſo Glapthorn, Thirning, Laythorp, Kirby, Peakirk, both Addingtons, Repingale, Sutton, and Stapleton.

No ſooner were the king and his miniſters arrived at Croyland, than Brun and Aio were ſent for from Wincheſter and Malmeſbury. They were eminent for learning, devotion, and other accompliſhments. In the preſence of the five monks, Turketyl put off the lay habit; and, after the king had preſented him with the paſtoral ſtaff, received the benediction from Ceolwlph, biſhop of Dorcheſter, his dioceſan. The next ſtep taken by the new abbot and his little convent was to reſign their houſe and poſſeſſions into the hands of the king; who engaged the ſeveral workmen, appointing as overſeer over them Egelric, a clerk of his own family, and relation to Turketyl, with leave to draw on the Exchequer, and an ample ſupply of wood and ſtone out of his royal manor of Gaſtor adjoining. In a ſhort time the church and cloyſter, with every building, were compleated. The king, the abbot, and the two ſecular monks, Turgar and Aio, returned to London; where, in a great council of the nation, A. D. 948, Edred granted them an ample charter [8]; in which, however, for wiſe and politic reaſons, he refuſed to confirm the privileges of ſanctuary to this abbey. Turketyl, on his return to Croyland, was attended by a number of learned men; of whom ten entered into the ſociety; the reſt continued ſeculars, ſome as prieſts, others as clerks. All theſe he placed in the cell of St. Pega (ſiſter to St. Guthlac), with a daily allowance to each as to the monks, and built them an oratory. They all wore the ſame habit; a long black gown, and under-garments, reaching to their heels; and as they had ſo handſome an allowance, and no other reſtriction but to obſerve continence and obedience, ſcarcely any of them, ſays Ingulphus, returned to the world again. They had a prior elected by themſelves, and confirmed by the abbot. Some of them cloſed their life in a moſt holy manner, and were buried there: others became monks and even abbots here, as the two Egelrics ſucceſſively. Towards the end of Turketyl's life Pegeland was almoſt deſerted by its preſbyters, who turned monks, and there was not one left to officiate there. Whoever applied for admiſſion into this abbey was firſt placed in Pegeland, and, according to the report of him from thence, admitted or rejected. Turketyl, in honour of St. Pega, appointed a prieſt to celebrate ſervice there, without eſtabliſhing a college of regulars or irregulars, which would have been prejudicial to his houſe. He was indefatigable in carrying on the buildings at Croyland; and, in the 8th year of Edgar, 966, obtained from that prince a charter, in which *Beby*, Sutton, and Stapleton, were again included; and which was farther guarded by an eccleſiaſtical cenſure, the form of which may be ſeen in Ingulphus [1]. He next applied himſelf to collect the muniments of his houſe, on which he was well aſſiſted by his monks [2]. At this time was drawn up a regular hiſtory, containing the principal events of the abbey, with thoſe of the kingdoms of Mercia and Weſſex interſperſed, from its firſt foundation by king Ethelbald to the 14th year of king Edgar. On reviſing the antient rules and ordinances of his houſe, Turketyl enacted many new ones [3]. He annexed to the office of ſacriſt that of archdeacon over the whole pariſh of Croyland; and gave to the ſacriſt a gold chalice and two ſilver-gilt *(phialas)* bowls wrought with two angels, and two beautiful large ſilver baſons moſt elegantly wrought with armed ſoldiers; all which were a preſent to him from the emperor of Germany, and had till then been uſed in his own chapel. He alſo ſettled on the chamber of the monks *(officio cameræ monachorum)* his manor of Beby, with the church of that village.

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[1] Appendix to the Hiſtory of Croyland, 1783, Bibl. Top. Brit. N° XI. p. 7.

[2] Ibid. p. 15.

[3] Turketyl was eldeſt ſon of Ethelward, brother of king Edward the Elder, who gave him his paternal inheritance, and frequently propoſed to him an advantageous match among the great families of the kingdom. From his refuſal of theſe, the king inferred his turn was for religion, and offered him two biſhopricks; but he refuſed every offer not only of a temporal but of a ſpiritual kind; till at length the king advanced him to the high poſt of chancellor, which he filled with equal advantage to the king and kingdom, and honour to himſelf. In the reign of Athelſtan, at the famous battle of Brunburgh, Turketyl commanded the Londoners and Mercians, who engaged the Scots under Conſtantine, and, after a moſt bloody conflict, had nearly made himſelf maſter of the Scottiſh king's perſon, when he was ſurrounded, and on the point of being himſelf made priſoner, had not one of his officers ſlain the king, by whoſe death victory declared in favour of the Engliſh. He had the honour of conducting the four daughters of Athelſtan to their huſbands on the Continent; the Emperor's ſon, and one of his principal lords, the king of France, and the prince of Aquitaine. When Dunſtan was diſgraced, and baniſhed the court of king Edmund, he was the principal inſtrument in his recall to the favour of king Edmund, and made him a preſent of a rich chalice, preſerved at Glaſtonbury in Ingulph's time, and called Turketyl's chalice. He continued to hold his poſt of chancellor, in each ſucceeding reign, from his firſt advancement, and in that of Edred we have ſeen his exertions in behalf of Croyland Abbey. Ingulphus, p. 36—38. And ſee Pet. Bleſenſis, p. 118.

[4] "Turketillus, quidam clericus Londinenſis, poſſidens 60 maneria de patrimonio parentum, pro eorum animabus ſex villag', ſcil. Wendleburgh & Beby, Wivitorp & Almpitonam, Cotenham & Ouguſtonam, Crulandenſi eccleſiæ dedit; & in teſtamentum idem ſigillo ſtrenuiſſimo regis confirmavit." Ordericus Vitalis, p. 541.

[5] One of theſe ſtones, ſtill remaining, occaſioned an intereſting controverſy amongſt ſeveral learned Antiquaries; the reſult of which may be ſeen in the Preface to Bibl. Top. Brit. N° XI. See alſo an accurate delineation of the ſtone itſelf in Plate XXIX.

[6] The ſeal of this houſe, as given by Reyner, p. 215, and Fuller, p. 223, and engraved in Tanner's Notitia, XCIII. bore, Quarterly, 1. and 4. Gules, three St. Bartholomew's knives; 2. and 3. Azure, three St. Guthlac's whips. But in an Aſhmolean MS. N° 763, there is another coat, Gules, a croſs flory Or, within a border Azure *Enaluron* of nine croſs croſslets Argent. See Plate XXX. fig. 1, 2. *Enaluron* is the term applied to a border charged with eagles or other birds (Edmondſon); but it is improperly applied to any other charge.

[7] In Northamptonſhire.

[8] In this charter, in which the king ſtyles himſelf "Ego Edredus, rex terrenus ſub imperiali potentiâ Regis ſeculorum æternique Principis, *Magnæ Britanniæ* temporale gerens imperium," the lands conferred in Leiceſterſhire are, in Beby decem carucatas terræ & dimidiam, cum eccleſiâ ejuſdem villæ; in Sutton duas carucatas terræ; in Stapelton duas carucatas terræ." The charter

The venerable Turketyl, now beginning to ſink under the weight of years, and the great fatigues he had gone through, and the many wounds he had received in early life, applied himſelf to the duties of charity and religion, viſiting the children of noblemen in their noviciate, and the clergy at Pegeland who inſtructed them; in which viſits he was always attended by a ſervant, who carried dried or ripe fruits, with almonds, and other little preſents, to encourage the young ſcholars, who were ſure of his prayers and rewards. When Clarenbauld, who had completed his 168th year, fell ſick of his laſt illneſs, Turketyl never left him; and, after his death, buried him in the middle of the choir. He ſhewed the ſame affectionate concern for Swarting, who died the next year, in his 142d year, and buried him by the former; as he did alſo Brun and Aio within the ſame year, which was the 14th of king Edgar; and in the next year Turgar, in his 115th year. Laſt of all, in the year following, which was the ſixteenth and laſt year of king Edgar, and of our Lord 975, Turketyl himſelf departed this life in his 68th year. He had celebrated, with great devotion, the feſtival of St. Peter and St. Paul; which falling in the dog-days, in that year uncommonly hot, he caught a fever, which was for three days very violent. On the fourth day he ſent for the whole convent, 47 monks and 4 lay-brethren, to his chamber; and, in their preſence, commanded Egelric, his ſteward, to ſhew them the ſtate of the houſe, for which he made him anſwerable by deed after his death. This treaſure amounted to £10,000. There were alſo many very precious reliques, preſents to Turketyl, when chancellor, from the different ſovereigns of Europe and other noble perſonages [4]. The diſorder increaſing, the day before his death he addreſſed a brief exhortation to the brethren to charity, obſervance of their rule, warning them againſt negligence both in temporal and ſpiritual concerns, and particularly to be careful of their fire [5]. His ſtrength gradually failing, he finiſhed his courſe on the tranſlation of St. Benedict his patron, in the 68th year of his age, and 27th of his profeſſion, and was buried on the right hand of the high altar, by his neighbours, Aedulph abbot of Peterborough, and Godman abbot of Thorney [6].

The next notice which occurs of the manor of Beby is in the Conqueror's ſurvey; where the *Abbey of Croyland* is enumerated amongſt the landholders in Leiceſterſhire, for property in Bebi, Sutton, and Stapleton; and, in right of ſome of theſe (moſt probably Beby), had three houſes *within the city of Leiceſter*, from which the king received his geld [7]. The abbot at that time held in Bebi ten ploughlands and a half, which in the reign of Edward the Confeſſor had been worth ſixty ſhillings, but then worth only forty. The land was equal to ſeven [8] ploughs; one of which was uſed in the demeſne, and two bondmen. Twenty-one villans, with five ſocmen and three bordars, had ſix other ploughs. There were thirty acres of meadow [9]. This lordſhip continued in the poſſeſſion of the abbot and convent till their diſſolution, when of courſe it fell to the crown.

In the Teſta de Nevill no notice is taken of Beby; but, in the Itinerary of 1280, Beby, Cayham, Hungarton, and Quenby, anſwered collectively as one vill.

Richard de Beby was rector of Caſtor in Northamptonſhire; where he built the famous old door here exhibited in Plate XXIX.

The abbot and convent of Croyland preſented regularly to the church of Beby; and, on the vacancy of an abbot, king Edward II. preſented an incumbent [10].

Their temporalities in Leiceſterſhire and Rutland were thus valued in Pope Nicholas's taxation, 1288.

In decanatu de		Inde, in decimis,
Geyrtre	viiil. xiiiis̃. viiđ.	xvs̃. ivđ. ob̃. q̃.
Leyceſtr',	ivs̃. xđ.	vđ. ob̃. q̃.
Goſcote,	xixl. iis̃. ivđ.	xxxviiis̃. iiiđ. ob̃. q̃.
Framlond,	vis̃.	viiđ. q̃.
Sparkenhow,	xs̃.	xiiđ.
Roteland,	xxxis̃. iđ.	iiis̃. iđ. q̃.

In a book of fifteenths and tenths granted by the laity in 1416, Beby was rated at £3. 12*s*. 4*d*.; and in the ſubſidy of 1445, at the ſame ſum; but an abatement was then made of 16*s*. 8*d*.

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charter is ſolemnly atteſted by the two archbiſhops, four biſhops, two abbots, two dukes, three earls, a *vice-dominus* and a *vice-comes*, and ſeveral miniſters; and ends thus: ✠ Ego Turketulus (licet miniſter inutilis) finem cernens mei propoſiti, ob hujus rei gratiam æternum Deum laudo per omnia; & licet ſero veniens ſub habitu monachali, & animo contrito jugo regulari meipſum ſubmiſi, ut ſaltem ſic ſenectutis meæ fæces Creatori meo cogar immolare. Magnificat ergo anima mea Dominum; & vos, fratres, magnificate Dominum mecum, ut in ſanctitate & juſtitiâ coram ipſo ſervientes, ſemperque mundi principe triumphato, ſic curramus in præſentis vitæ ſtadio ut in futuro ad divinæ ſpeculationis βραβεῖον pertingere mereamur. Amen."

[1] P. 44.

[2] Aio was an able civilian; Thurgar, from his earlieſt youth, had known the monaſtery before its late demolition; and Swetman, a ſkilful notary, who digeſted them in their proper order and a correct ſtyle.

[3] See theſe in the Hiſtory of Croyland, p. 14.

[4] Among theſe was the thumb of St. Bartholomew, which Turketyl always carried about with him; ſome of the Virgin Mary's hair; a bone of St. Leodegaire; and many others; whereof ſome were loſt, and ſome remained till Ingulphus's time. P. 51.

[5] *De ignis noſtri diligenti cuſtodia*, frequently repeating *ignem veſtrum optime cuſtodite*, which Ingulphus refers prophetically to the dreadful conflagration which deſtroyed this abbey in his time.

[6] Ingulph. p. 31—52.—" The tenants of the ſite of the abbey lately dug up his ſtone-coffin among many others." Stukeley, Palæogr. Brit. vol. II. p. 35. 1746.

[7] " Abbatia de Cruiland habet 3 domos; de quibus habet rex geldum ſuum." Domeſday, fol. 230. a. 1.

[8] A miſtake of Ingulphus on this paſſage has been noticed in vol. I. p. vi.

[9] " Ipſa Abbatia tenet in Bebi 10 carucatas terræ & dimidiam. Terra eſt 7 carucarum. In dominico eſt una, & 2 ſervi; & 21 villani, cum ſocmannis, & 3 bordariis, habent 6 carucas. Ibi 30 acræ prati. Valuit 60 ſolidos; modò 40 ſolidos." Domeſday, fol. 231. a. 2.

[10] In May 1317. Reg. D'Alderby, ep. Lincoln.

The poſſeſſions of Croyland abbey in this county were thus valued in 1530:

"Valet in penſione annuatim dicto monaſterio ſolut', viz. extra monaſterium Croxton, vi s̃. viii d̃.

Valet in penſione annuatim ſolut' dicto monaſterio, extra eccleſiam de Beby, xx s̃.

Valet in redditibus aſſiſ', cum redditibus & ſerviciis, in Beby, Thorpe, Sutton, Leiceſter, & Barkby, per annum, prout modò demittitur Willielmo Villers, cum perquiſit' curiarum communibus annis, xxiii li. i s̃. viii d̃.[1]"

The lordſhip of Beby was afterwards the property of *Henry Grey* duke of *Suffolk*; on whoſe attainder in 1553, it was granted, by king Edward VI. to *Robert Catelin*, eſq. a native of this village (deſcended from an antient family in Northamptonſhire); who "was bred," ſays Fuller, "in the municipal law; profiting ſo well therein, that, after being king and queen's ſerjeant[2] in the reign of Philip and Mary, he was in the firſt of Elizabeth made lord chief juſtice of the king's bench. His name hath ſome alluſion to the Roman ſenator[3], who was the incendiary of that ſtate, though in Nature far different, as who by his wiſdom and gravity was a great ſupport to his nation. One point of law I have learned from him, at the trial of Thomas duke of Norfolk; who pleaded out of Bracton, 'that the teſtimonies of foreigners (the moſt pungent that were brought againſt him) were of no validity.' Here Sir Robert delivered it for law, 'that, in caſe of treaſon, they might be given in for evidence; and that it reſted in the breaſt of the peers[4] whether or no to afford credit unto them.' He had one (as what man hath not many) fancy, that he had a prejudice againſt all thoſe who write their names with an *alias*; and took exceptions at one in this reſpect, ſaying, 'that no honeſt man had a double name, or came in with an *alias*[5].' The party aſked him what exceptions his lordſhip could take at *Jeſus Chriſt*, alias *Jeſus of Nazareth*. He died in 1574, in the ſixteenth year of queen Elizabeth; and his coat of arms, viz. Party per chevron, Azure and Or, three lions paſſant guardant in pale counterchanged, a chief pearl[6], is quartered by the right honourable the lord *Spencer*, earl of *Sunderland*; this Judge's daughter and ſole heir being married to his anceſtor. Some forty years ſince a gentleman of his name and kindred had a cauſe in the upper-bench, to which the Chief Juſtice therein ſaid, 'Your kinſman was my predeceſſor in the Court, and a great lawyer.'—'My lord' (replied the gentleman) 'he was a very honeſt man, for he left a ſmall eſtate:' but indeed, though his eſtate was not conſiderable, compared to his ſucceſſor's then preſent, it was in itſelf of a good valuation."

Sir *Robert Catelin* and *Anne*[7] his wife (who in 1559 obtained a grant of the manor of Barne, and other lands, in Dorſetſhire[8]) were ſeiſed of the manor of Beby, with the appurtenances, and the advowſon of the church; of the late houſe of Friers in Leiceſter, called The Black Friers[9]; of a cloſe of paſture in Leiceſter, in tenure of *George Cato*; of the manor of Gilmorton, in this county; and of all the meſſuages, tenements, and hereditaments, in Gilmorton, that were the inheritance of ſir *Richard Morriſon*, knt.; and alſo of all the lands, tenements, and hereditaments, in Leiceſter, late parcel of the poſſeſſion of the College of the Bleſſed Virgin of the Newark in Leiceſter, and of the late gilds of Corpus Chriſti and St. Margaret's in Leiceſter, which he purchaſed of king Edward the Sixth. Theſe, with many other lands, were ſettled by ſir Robert and his lady, after their deceaſe, on their only daughter *Mary*, and the heirs male of her body by ſir *John Spencer*, of Althorp, in the county of Northampton, knight; whoſe ſon *Robert*, created baron *Spencer* of *Wormlington*, July 21, 1603, held Beby at that time under the king *in capite*; and at his death, Oct. 26, 1627, was found to poſſeſs the manors of Beby and Gilmorton, with a capital meſſuage at Beby, together with view of frankpledge, and the advowſon of the church; and alſo the ſite of the Black Friers at Leiceſter; ſir *William Spencer*, then Knight of the Bath, being his ſon and heir[10].

In this family it continued till 1668, when *Robert* ſecond earl of *Sunderland* (ſon of *Henry* lord *Spencer* the firſt earl) diſpoſed of it to *Henry* lord *Arlington*[11], as appears by the two following extracts of letters from ſir John Onebye, in that year, to Mr. Staveley:

"*Feb.* 27. I ſhall have a very good buſineſſe for you to acte for my lord Arlington, who hath bought Beby; which you ſhall hear of in a little time."—"*March* 8. My lord Arlington's buſineſs is this: He hath bought the lordſhip of Beby; and, in order to prevent the falling of his rents, he would prevent the incloſing of ſuch lordſhips in the open fields[12] that border upon Beby, which is Croſon, Keame, and Barkby. Now, if you could ſend me any particulars of any eſtate that would be found in thoſe tounes, it would doe my buſineſſe. Mr. Stringer, my lord's ſteward, will be with you in April; but, if you can ſend me any particulars before that time, you will do well[13]."—Lord Arlington continued not long the owner of Beby; for we find it ſoon after in the poſſeſſion of *Anthony Aſhley Cowper*, the firſt earl of *Shafteſbury*; and in that noble family the property ſtill continues.

Thomas Watts, eſq. (ſon of *John Watts*, eſq. of Beby,) was owner of the manor of Blakeſley in Northamptonſhire in 1567; and died in 1593, leaving *William* his ſon and heir, by —— *Crouch*, his firſt wife[14].

This village, which lies low, contains about 20 dwellings, and has evidently been conſiderably larger. A piece of ground here is ſtill called *The Chapel Yard*; and foundations of buildings are viſible in many places.

The ſmall building ſhewn near the road on the North ſide of the church, Plate XXX. is a covering over *Stock Well*, an excellent mineral ſpring.

In 1564, there were 19 families in Beby; and in 1630 *Thomas Bickerton*, eſq. was the only freeholder here.

In 1655, there was collected in Beby, for the relief of the poor Proteſtants in Piedmont, the ſum of 16*s*. 3*d*.

In 1722, five freeholders polled from this pariſh; and in 1775, we find only the rector, the Rev. *Henry Baſeley*, who then reſided at Kibworth.

The rev. *Paul Balguy* left by will 10*s*. a year in land, to be diſtributed by the rector, churchwardens, and overſeers, among ten of the pooreſt perſons in Beby.

	£.	*s*.	*d*.
Money raiſed for the poor of Beby within the year ending at Eaſter 1776,	9	4	11
Expended in the county rates, &c.	4	10	6
——— on the poor, ——	4	14	5
Rent of workhouſe and habitations,	1	14	0
Litigations, — — —	0	0	0
Money raiſed for 1783, —	31	16	0
————— 1784, —	29	17	0
————— 1785, —	28	9	9
Medium of theſe three years,	30	0	11
——— of county expences,	7	19	9
——— of expences not relating to the poor; repairs of churches, roads, &c.	1	1	3
——— of nett annual expences,	20	19	11
——— of attending on magiſtrates,	1	12	8
——— of entertainments at meetings,	0	0	0
——— of law expences, —	3	5	1
——— of ſetting the poor to work,	0	0	0

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[1] From the Valor in the Firſt Fruits Office, 31 Hen. VIII.

[2] In the Leiceſter Town Book he is ſtated to have been alſo Attorney-general; but this does not appear in Dugdale.

[3] Lucius Catiline.

[4] Camden, Eliz. anno 1572.

[5] Idem, in his Remains, p. 147.

[6] See Plate XXX. fig. 3.

[7] This lady, who ſurvived her huſband, was ſummoned in 1576 to ſhew by what title ſhe held the manor of Sandy in the county of Bedford. Mich. Recorda, 18 Eliz. Rot. 55.

[8] Michael. Rec. 5 & 6 Phil. & Mary, Rot. 66.

[9] The ſite of the Black Friers had been demiſed in 1539 to *Thomas Catlyn*, gent. See vol. I. p. 296.

[10] Inq. 4 Car. I. N° 8. p. 2.

[11] Sir Henry Bennet, created lord Arlington 14 March, 16 Car. II; and earl of Arlington 22 April, 24 Car. II.

[12] "They apprehended that increaſing graſs-grounds, in conſequence of new incloſures, woulld leſſen the value of the incloſures they had bought or made; and they thought almoſt a ſingle ſmall proprietor could ſtop an incloſure. I have heard my father ſay, that my grandfather, who was poſſeſſed of the incloſed lordſhip of Quenby, was glad to purchaſe a yard-land or ſo in the neighbouring open-fields on this principle. They were all glad enough to get or make graſs ground; and they would have nobody elſe do the ſame." G. A.

[13] See vol. II. p. 679.

[14] Bridges, vol. I. p. 232.

The Regiſter begins in 1540, and is well preſerved:

"1559. Item, 29th day of Auguſt, John and John Picke, the children of Chriſtopher and Anne, baptized.

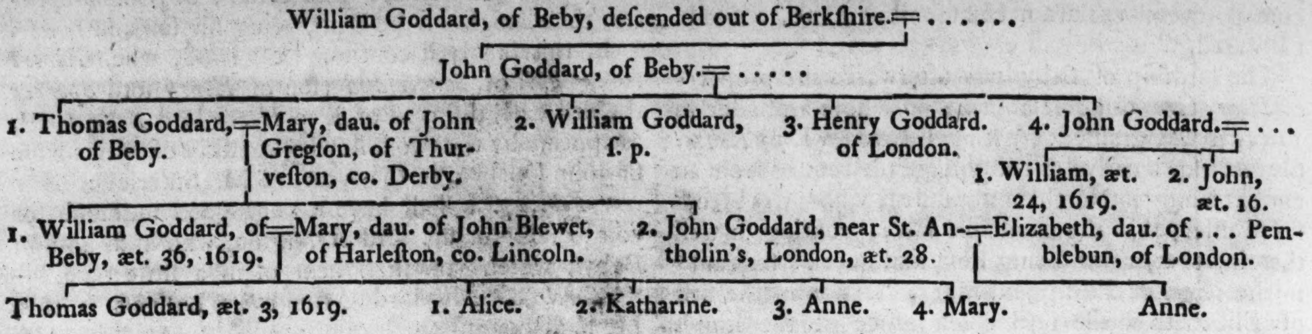
"Item, the 31ſt day of Auguſt, the ſame John and John were buried [1]."

Baptiſms, 1543—1548, 50; 1786—1790, 65.
Burials, ———— 115; ———— 77.

The return made to the houſe of commons in 1786, in anſwer to an enquiry reſpecting the charitable donations in this pariſh, may be ſeen in vol. I. p. 42.

Pedigree of GODDARD, of Beby. From the Viſitation of 1619; ſigned by William Goddarde.

Arms: Azure, a feſs lozengy Or and Vert, between three partridges' heads eraſed Or [2].



William Goddard, of Beby, deſcended out of Berkſhire. = ...

John Goddard, of Beby. = ...

1. Thomas Goddard, of Beby. = Mary, dau. of John Gregſon, of Thurveſton, co. Derby.
2. William Goddard, ſ. p.
3. Henry Goddard. of London.
4. John Goddard. = ...

1. William, æt. 24, 1619.
2. John, æt. 16.

1. William Goddard, of Beby, æt. 36, 1619. = Mary, dau. of John Blewet, of Harleſton, co. Lincoln.
2. John Goddard, near St. Antholin's, London, æt. 28. = Elizabeth, dau. of . . . Pemblebun, of London.

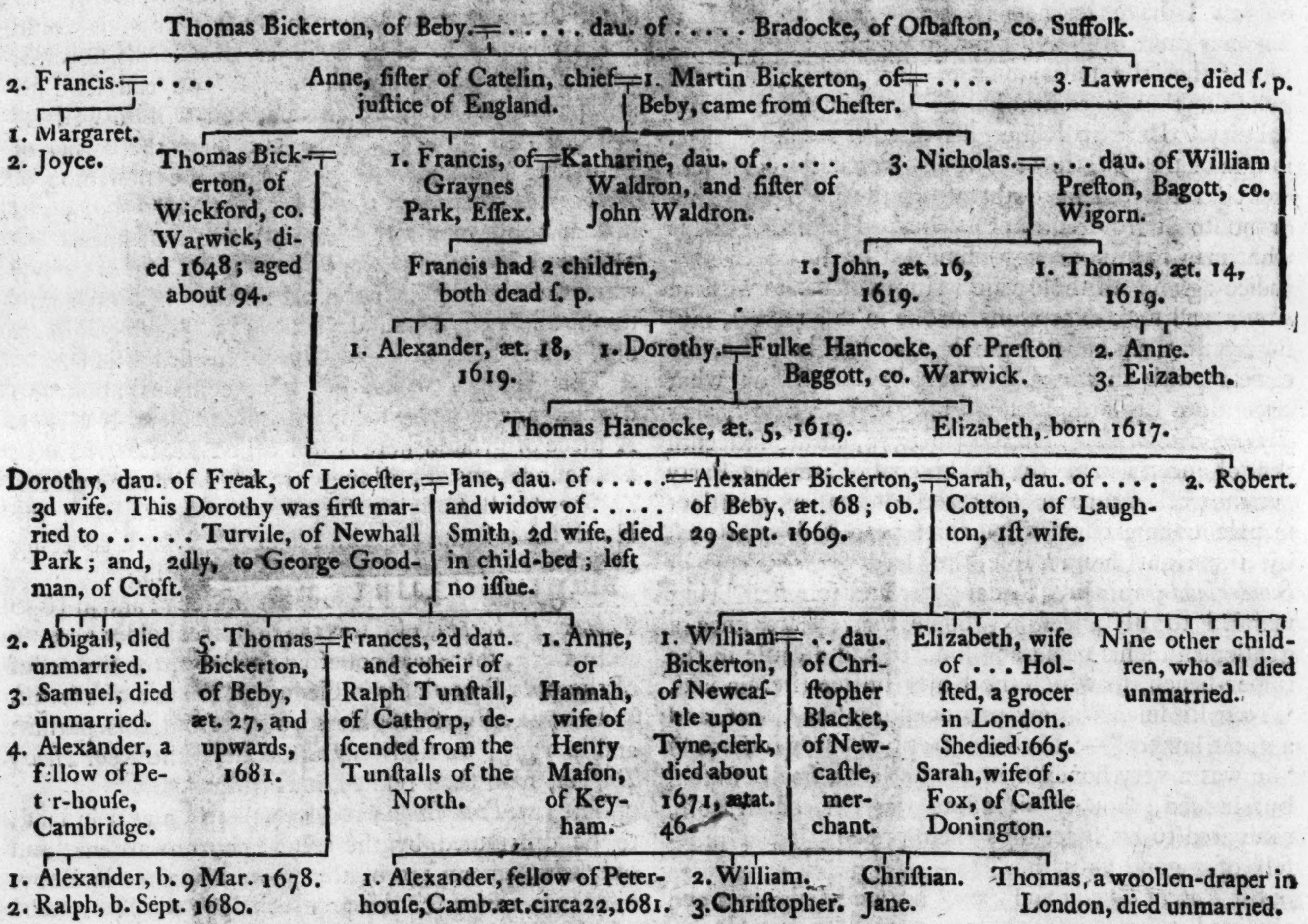
Thomas Goddard, æt. 3, 1619. 1. Alice. 2. Katharine. 3. Anne. 4. Mary.

Anne.

Pedigree of BICKERTON, of Beby.

From the Viſitation of 1619; and a Pedigree ſigned at Leiceſter by Thomas Bickerton, March 24, 1681-2.

Arms: Argent, on a chevron Sable, three pheons of the firſt [3].



Thomas Bickerton, of Beby. = ... dau. of . . . . . Bradocke, of Oſbaſton, co. Suffolk.

2. Francis. = ...
Anne, ſiſter of Catelin, chief juſtice of England. = 1. Martin Bickerton, of Beby, came from Cheſter. = ...
3. Lawrence, died ſ. p.

1. Margaret.
2. Joyce.

Thomas Bickerton, of Wickford, co. Warwick, died 1648; aged about 94. =
1. Francis, of Graynes Park, Eſſex. = Katharine, dau. of . . . . . Waldron, and ſiſter of John Waldron.
3. Nicholas. = . . . dau. of William Preſton, Bagott, co. Wigorn.

Francis had 2 children, both dead ſ. p.

1. John, æt. 16, 1619.
1. Thomas, æt. 14, 1619.

1. Alexander, æt. 18, 1619.
1. Dorothy. = Fulke Hancocke, of Preſton Baggott, co. Warwick.
2. Anne.
3. Elizabeth.

Thomas Hancocke, æt. 5, 1619. Elizabeth, born 1617.

Dorothy, dau. of Freak, of Leiceſter, 3d wife. This Dorothy was firſt married to . . . . . . Turvile, of Newhall Park; and, 2dly, to George Goodman, of Croft. = Jane, dau. of . . . . . and widow of . . . . . Smith, 2d wife, died in child-bed; left no iſſue. = Alexander Bickerton, of Beby, æt. 68; ob. 29 Sept. 1669. = Sarah, dau. of . . . . Cotton, of Laughton, 1ſt wife.
2. Robert.

2. Abigail, died unmarried.
3. Samuel, died unmarried.
4. Alexander, a fellow of Peter-houſe, Cambridge.
5. Thomas Bickerton, of Beby, æt. 27, and upwards, 1681. = Frances, 2d dau. and coheir of Ralph Tunſtall, of Cathorp, deſcended from the Tunſtalls of the North.
1. Anne, or Hannah, wife of Henry Maſon, of Keyham.
1. William Bickerton, of Newcaſtle upon Tyne, clerk, died about 1671, ætat. 46. = . . dau. of Chriſtopher Blacket, of Newcaſtle, merchant.
Elizabeth, wife of . . . Holſted, a grocer in London. She died 1665.
Sarah, wife of . . Fox, of Caſtle Donington.
Nine other children, who all died unmarried.

1. Alexander, b. 9 Mar. 1678.
2. Ralph, b. Sept. 1680.

1. Alexander, fellow of Peter-houſe, Camb. æt. circa 22, 1681.
2. William.
3. Chriſtopher.
Chriſtian.
Jane.
Thomas, a woollen-draper in London, died unmarried.

The CHURCH (ſee Plate XXX.)

is dedicated to *All Saints*; and conſiſts of a ſtout tower (in which are three bells), ſurmounted by a clumſy half-finiſhed ſpire [4]; a nave, chancel, and two ailes, over which are three clereſtory windows.

The font has four ſides, and is leaded. It ſtands on a very old ſhaft; and has a wooden top with a croſs.

In this church Mr. Burton mentions theſe arms: (See the tomb of *William Villiers*, Pl. XXX.)

1. Party per pale, Gules and Sable, a lion rampant Argent. *Beler*.
2. Argent, on a croſs Gules, five eſcalops Or, *Villiers*.
3. Ermine, two chevrons Sable.
4. Sable, a feſs between three cinquefoils Argent. *Villiers* antient.

Here are ſtill a few fragments of painted glaſs.

The following dates and initials are raiſed on the leads of the tower at the baſe of the ſteeple:

"G. D. 1715." "R. P. 1746."

In the Matriculus of 1220, Beby is deſcribed to be under the patronage of the abbot of *Croyland*; the then rector, *Hugo de Samford*, inſtituted by biſhop Hugh Welles, and paying one mark to the miniſter of Croyland *ab antiquo*. The abbot had alſo been immemorially accuſtomed to keep the tithe of the deməſne in his own hands [5].

In 1344, the procurations were, 7*s*. 6¾*d*.; the rectory was taxed at 24 marks, and paid 2*s*. for Peter-pence. The abbot of Croyland had alſo a penſion from it of one mark.

In 1534-5, the procurations and ſynodals were 10*s*. 1*d*.; the abbot of Croyland's penſion £1.

In 1650, the rectory was returned worth £60; and the incumbent not at all mentioned.

The preſent value in the king's books is £15. 2*s*. 6*d*.; reputed value of the rectory £150; the epiſcopal procurations are 4*s*. 4*d*.; the archidiaconal, 11*s*. 1*d*.

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[1] Throſby, p. 124.

[2] Theſe arms were confirmed by Robert Cooke, Clarenceux. See Plate XXX. fig. 4.

[3] Ibid. fig. 5.

[4] There is a tradition, for the truth of which we cannot vouch, that two brothers, who had engaged to build the ſteeple, when they had reared it to the preſent height, quarrelled; and that one puſhed the other from the ſcaffold, who was killed on the ſpot; which was the occaſion of its not being finiſhed. On this ſubject the following coarſe verſe prevails:

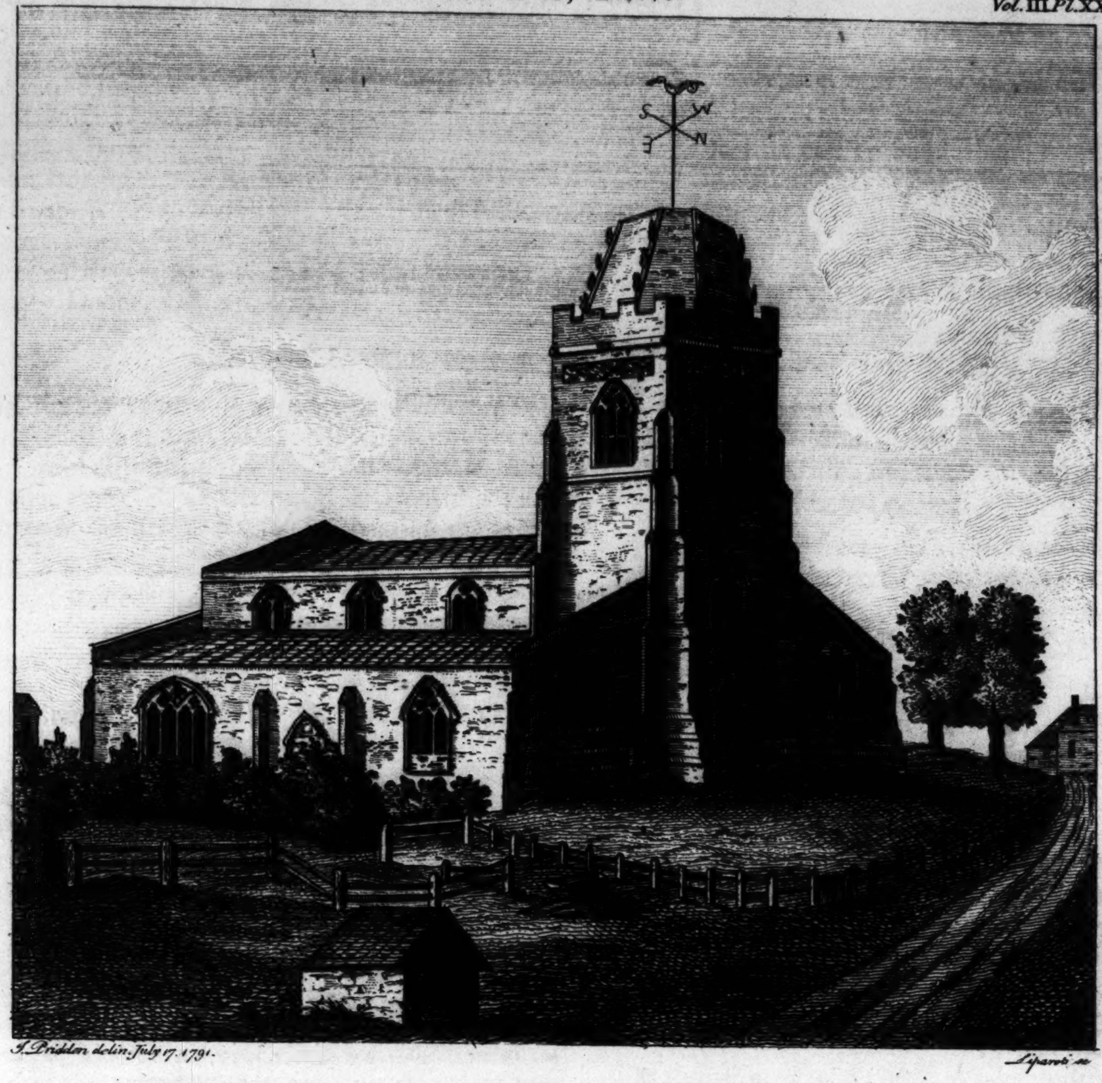
"Beby *Tub* was to have been a ſpire:
Two brothers fought, and broke their necks; and ſo 'twas built no higher."

Tradition farther ſays, that theſe brothers built the elegant ſpire of Queniborow in this neighbourhood.

[5] See the Introductory Volume, p. lix.

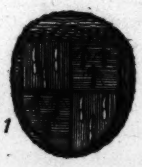
RECTORS.

BEBY, N.W.



J. Pridden delin. July 17. 1791.

Liparoti sc.



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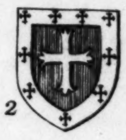

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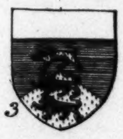

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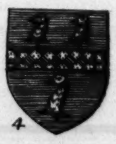

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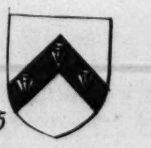

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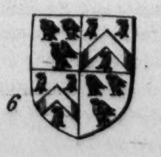

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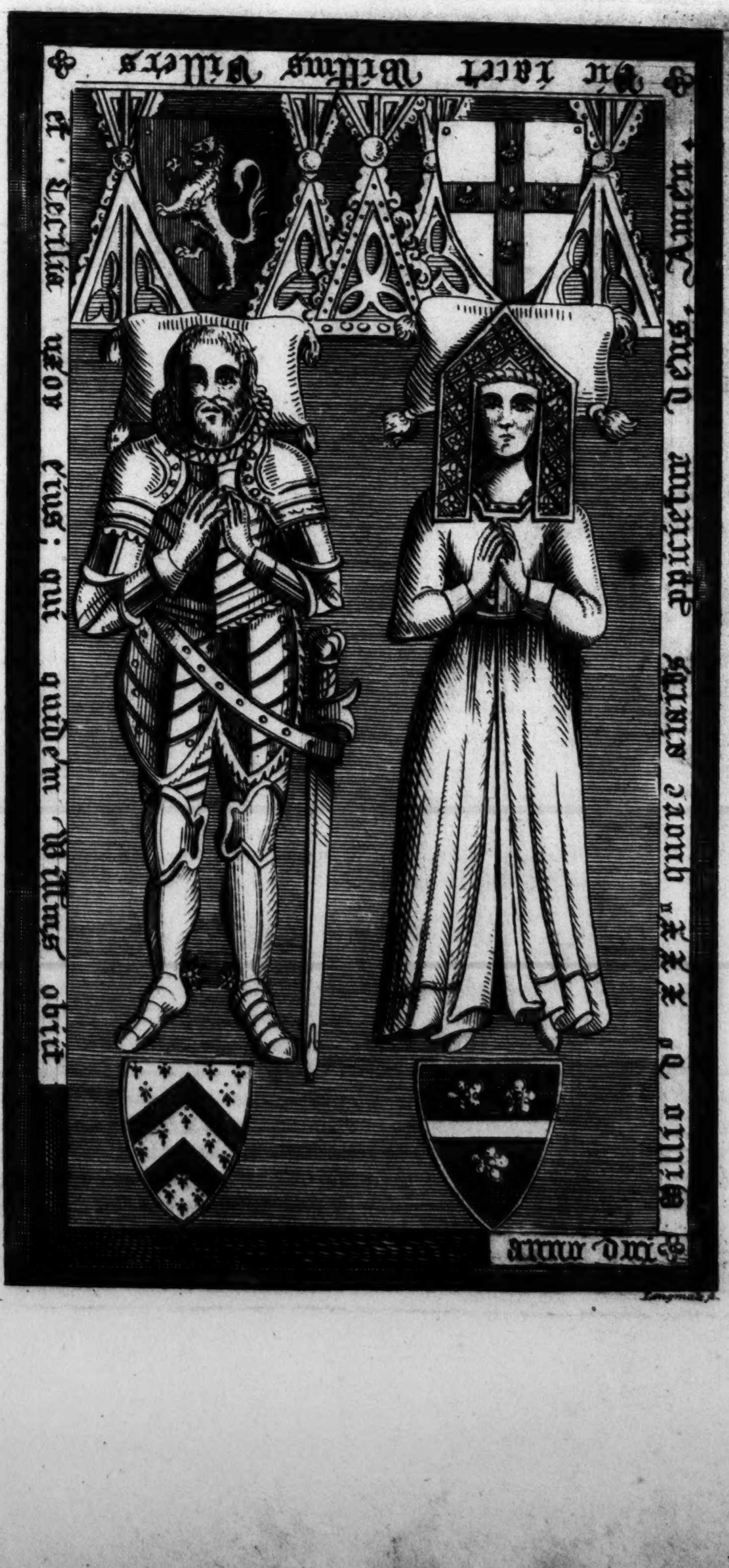
Hic iacet Willms Villers
et Cecilia uxor eius; qui quidem Willms obiit
anno dni
Millo cccc xxxx quorum animabus propicietur deus, Amen.

Longmate f.

RECTORS.	PATRONS.
Nicholas, clericus, 1219.	Abbot and convent of Croyland.
Hugo de Samford, 1220.	
John Brewery[1], rector alſo of Broughton Aſtley, occurs in 1534 and 1562.	
John Alſopp, 1600.	
Edward Lawrence[2], died June 28, 1645.	
Paul Balguy[3] occurs 1659.	
Thomas Barford, May 15, 1663.	Robert earl of Sunderland.
John Browne[4], M. A. March 17, 1724.	Anthony earl of Shaftſbury.
William Storrs[5], March 31, 1742; died June 1767.	Anthony, fourth earl of Shaftſbury.
Henry Baſeley[6], B. A. Oct. 2, 1767; died Feb. 25, 1787.	
Thomas Bryer, May 1, 1787; reſigned 1797.	Anthony, fifth earl of Shaftſbury.
Henry Donne, Oct. 26, 1797.	

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

Mr. Burton notices "a tomb of *William Villiers*, eſq. who died in 1460;" no trace of which now remains; but is probably the ſame (though the date differs) with that engraved in Plate XXX. from the Villiers pedigree in the Britiſh Muſeum[7], bearing the ſurcoats above-deſcribed, and this inſcription:

"Hic jacet Will'm's Villers,
et Cecilia uxor ejus; qui quidem Will'm's obiit . . . anno d'ni
mill'mo d°xxx°, quor' aĩab's ꝓpicietur deus. Amen."

Round a flat ſtone in the nave remains,
"—— Dokett ʒ Aliciæ uxoris ejus . . . . ."

On a ſmall mural tablet of white marble at the South-eaſt corner of the chancel:

Arms: Quarterly, 1. and 4. three eagles riſing; 2. and 3. a chevron between three eagles heads eraſed[8].

"M. S.
EDWARDI LAWRENCE, PRESBYTERI, IN ARTIBVS MAGISTRI,
HVJVS ECCLESIÆ DE BEBYE RECTORIS DIGNISSIMI; QVI
GREGEM SVVM FIDELITER PASCENDO, EGENOS ERGA
CHARITATIS OPERA EXERCENDO, HOSPITALITATEM
FOVENDO, RECTORIÆ HVIVS DOMOS RUINAM PLVS QVAM
MINITANTES A FVNDO ÆDIFICANDO; PASTORIS IMITANDI
MAXIME FVNCTVS EST OFFICIO; ET TEMPORIBVS NVPERIS
MALIS, LVCTVOSIS ADMODVM, QVI AVSVS EST ESSE
BONVS ECCLESIÆ ANGLICANÆ MATRIS SVÆ FILIVS;
FIDEM VERAM, ANTIQVAM, CATHOLICAM, ET APOSTOLICAM,
AB EA PROFESSAM, OFFICIVMQVE SVVM DEO & REGI DEBITVM,
CONTRA IMPIOS ILLIVS TEMPESTATIS NOVATORES CONSTANTIA INCONCVSSA, DOCTRINA QVA POLLEBAT EXIMIE
ET PRAXI CONSIMILI VSQVE AD MORTEM ASSERENDO
PRÆSTANDO, A QVIBVS SACRILEGE VEXATVS, SPOLIATVS,
LIBERTATE PRIVATVS, & DVRITER ADEO, PROH DOLOR! HABITVS,
MORBVM CONTRAXIT, CELERITER LETHALEM; ANIMAM
SVAM XXVIII° DIE JVNII, ANNO AB INCARNATIONE DOMINICA
MDCXLV, BONORVM OMNIVM DESIDERIO MAXIMO, CREATORI
SVO ADDIDIT: CONFESSORIS ETIAM EMINENTER SI NON
MARTYRIS, POTIVS HINC INDE MERVIT GLORIAM.
MARITI SVI MEMORIÆ CHARISSIMÆ CONIVX EIVS & RELICTA
MŒSTISSIMA ANNA MŒRENS
LVGENS POSVIT.
Juſtorum memoria benedicta. Prov. x. 7."

On flat ſtones in the chancel:

1. "Here lieth the body of Theodoſia[9] Balguy,
xxxix years the virtuous wife of
Paul Balguy, rector of Beeby, and daughter
to George Savage, gent.
She departed this life Auguſt the 1ſt, A. D. 1703.
Job xix. v. 25, 26, 27."

2. "Here lieth alſo the body of the
Reverend Mr. Paul Balguy[10], rector of Beeby,
who departed this life the 26th day of October,
A. D. 1724, aged 87 years."

3. "Here lieth the body of
the Reverend William Storrs,
who was rector of this pariſh.
He departed this life the 11th of June, 1767,
aged 52 years."

In the church-yard.

Againſt the Eaſt end of the South aile:

"Here lie the earthly remains
of Welby King, gentleman.
He departed this life Dec. 26, 1770, aged 58 years.
Here lie the earthly remains of Mary,
the wife of Welby King, gentleman.
She departed this life May 28, 1764, aged 41.
She was a virtuous wife,
an indulgent and tender mother;
lived a Chriſtian, and died much lamented.
On the right of the above Welby and Mary King,
are alſo four of their children, viz.
Mary, James, Charles, and Mary, who
all died in their infancy."

"Here lie the remains of Henry King, gent.
who departed this life Feb. 1, 1756,
aged 80 years.
Take time while time does ſerve; it's time to-day;
For ſecret dangers ſtill attend delay:
Make much of time; to-day hath eagle's wings;
And who can tell what change to-morrow brings?"

"*Dormit, non mortua eſt.*
Here lie the earthly remains of Anne,
the wife of Henry King, gent.
She departed this life May 9, 1773, aged 95 years.
I have fought the good fight; I have finiſhed my courſe."

On an upright ſtone:

"In memory of Suſannah, the wife of John Scott,
who died July 31, 1788, aged 39 years.
No more fatigue, no more diſtreſs,
Nor ſin, nor hell, ſhall reach this place;
No groans, to mingle with the ſongs
Which warble from immortal tongues."

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[1] In the Certificate referred to under Allexton, p. 8, Mr. Brewery is thus deſcribed: "Preſbyter, non conjugatus; mediocriter doctus; reſidet; hoſpitalis; degit ibidem; non licentiatus, nec prædicat; duo beneficia habet."

[2] See his epitaph above.

[3] Mr. Balguy had before been rector of South Croxton. He was one of the Puritan Divines who ſigned the Repreſentation to the Parliament in 1659; was ejected in 1662; lived to the age of 87; and was at laſt buried in his own church. See his epitaph in this page.

[4] Author of "Six Sermons on the Neceſſity of duly obſerving the holy Seaſon of Lent, 1731," 8vo; Eight Sermons of the Lady Moyer's Lecture of St. Paul's, London, intituled, "The Divine Authority of the Chriſtian Religion, and the natural Deity of Jeſus Chriſt, the Author of it, aſſerted; preached 1730 and 1731;" and three ſingle Sermons, 1725, 1729, 1735.

[5] See his epitaph above. [6] See before, under Kibworth, vol. II. p. 641. [7] Harl. MSS. 7178. [8] Plate XXX. fig. 6.

[9] See an epitaph on Theodoſia, one of her daughters, who died in 1742, under the hiſtory of Burbach.

[10] Some relation, probably, to four eminent men of this name, all of St. John's college, Cambridge; 1. Thomas Balguy, M.A. 1666; and maſter of a grammar-ſchool at Sheffield; who died in 1696.—2. John Balguy (ſon of Thomas), M. A. 1726; vicar of Northallerton in Yorkſhire, and a writer on the Bangorian controverſy; who died in 1748, and of whom a life is given in the Biographia Britannica, and in the Biographical Dictionary.—3. Charles Balguy, M. D. 1750; who went from Cheſterfield ſchool to St. John's college, Cambridge; M. B. there 1730; M. D. 1750; ſettled at Peterborough as a phyſician, and died in 1767. He publiſhed "The Decameron, or Ten Days' Entertainment of Boccace, 1741," 8vo. He had a brother named Henry.—4. Thomas Balguy (ſon of John), D. D. 1758; who, after having had the honour of declining a mitre, died archdeacon of Wincheſter in 1795; and of whom an excellent account is given in Gent. Mag. vol. LXV. pp. 169. 253. 368.

BELGRAVE,

formerly called *Merdegrave*, is a pleaſant village, "ſtanding upon the river of Soar, about a mile and a half diſtant from Leiceſter, on a pleaſant and fruitful ſoil, yielding great increaſe both of corn and graſs. This manor is great and large, wherein, whether for the pleaſure or profit, or both, many perſons, as well eccleſiaſtical as temporal, were ſeiſed of divers lands [1]." It is bounded by Thurmaſton, Humberſton, the town of Leiceſter, its chapelry of Burſtall, and the extraparochial liberties of Stocking; and, in the eccleſiaſtical diviſion of the county, is within the deanry of Goſcote. The great London-road to Loughborough, Nottingham, and Derby, paſſing through this village, makes it a pleaſing retreat to the opulent tradeſmen of Leiceſter, ſeveral of whom reſide here; and in conſequence ſeveral modern and handſome brick-built houſes are occupied by reſpectable perſons.

Hugo de Grenteſmainell, at the time of the ſurvey, held ſeven ploughlands in Merdegrave, which in the reign of the Confeſſor had been worth 60 ſhillings. The land was equal to ſix ploughs. Three were in the demeſne, and three bondmen; and eight villans, with five bordars and ſeven ſocmen, had four ploughs. There were twenty-four acres of meadow; a wood five furlongs long, and three broad; and a mill of twelve ſhillings value [2]. Hugo de Grenteſmainell had alſo ten houſes in Leiceſter, belonging to Merdegrave [3]; and *Adeliza*, his wife, held of the king one ploughland in Merdegrave, which had been valued at five ſhillings, but was then worth only four ſhillings; the land, which was equal to half a plough, was in the tenure of three villans [4].

This *Hugo* granted the church and two yard-lands here to the abbey of St. *Ebrulf* at Utica in Normandy; which was confirmed to them by William the Conqueror [5], whoſe charter, dated in 1082, notices particularly "eccleſiam de Merthegrave, que nunc alio nomine, viz. *Belle-grava* [6], dicitur."

Robert Blanchmaines earl of *Leiceſter* afterwards inherited this lordſhip, by marrying *Petronell*, daughter and heir of *Hugo Grenteſmainell*.

July 28, 1203, king John granted 50*s.* lands in Bellegrave (which lands ſome time belonged to one *Aaron* a Jew [7],) to *Robert* earl of *Leiceſter*: "Rex, &c. G. filio Petri, ſalutem. Sciatis, quòd dedimus dilecto Roberto comiti Leiceſtrie quinquaginta ſolldatos terre in Bellegrave, que fuerunt *Aaronis Judei*; & unde idem comes reddit quinquaginta ſolidatos per annum ad ſcaccarium noſtrum, &c. Teſte meipſo, apud Montem-fortem, XXVIII die Julii [8]."

"This place hath given the denomination to the antient family of *Belgrave*, which hath ſpread itſelf into many branches, ſome yet in being, and in this country. Their coat armour is, Gules, a chevron Ermine between three maſcles Argent [9]. Of this family, the firſt that I find was *William de Belgrave*, to whom *Robert Blanchmaines* earl of *Leiceſter*, in the reign of king Henry II, gave lands in Belgrave. Of this houſe was *Richard de Belgrave*, remembered by John Leland in his book "De Illuſtribus Britannicis Scriptoribus [10]; and by John Bale, in his "Eleventh Century of the Writers of Great Britain;" who, having collected almoſt all his whole work out of Leland, ſuppreſſeth the author's name for the moſt part, very ſeldom or not at all naming him [11]. This Richard Belgrave was born at this place [12], and brought up in Cambridge, where he became an excellent divine and a good ſchoolman. He wrote one book of Theological Determinations [13], and another book of Ordinary Queſtions. He lived in the time of king Edward II, 1320 [14]."—This Richard Belgrave, who applied himſelf at the Univerſity with great diligence and ſucceſs to his ſtudies, took afterwards the degree of D. D. [15]; entered into the order of Carmelite Friers [16], and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his great ſkill in the Ariſtotelian philoſophy [17], and ſchool-divinity; but was more remarkable for the ſtrength and ſubtlety of his lectures, than the elegance of his ſtyle; the ſtudy of polite literature being generally neglected in that age. Pitts[1] gives him the character of a man of eminent integrity and piety.

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[1] Burton, p. 39.

[2] "Idem [Hugo] tenet 7 carucatas terræ in Merdegrave. Terra eſt 6 carucarum. In dominico ſunt 3 carucæ & 3 ſervi; & 8 villani, cum 5 bordariis & 7 ſochmannis, habent 4 carucas. Ibi molinum de 12 ſolidis, & 24 acræ prati. Silva 5 quarentenarum longitudinis, & 3 quarentenarum latitudinis. Valuit 60 ſolidos; modò 100 ſolidos." Domeſday, fol. 232. a. 2.

[3] "Habet idem Hugo in Ledeceſter 10 domos pertinentes ad Merdegrave." Ibid. fol. 230. a.

[4] "Adeliza, uxor Hugonis, tenet de rege 1 carucatam terræ in Merdegrave. Terra eſt dimidiæ carucæ. Hanc habent ibi 3 villani. Valuit 5 ſolidos; modò 4 ſolidos." Ibid. fol. 236. b. 2.

[5] Ordericus Vitalis, p. 602.—*Bigrave*, Chauncey, p. 44. a.; probably denominated by the Saxons from the reeve of ſome county, hundred, or place, of which he might be owner; for, ſo the name imports in their language. See Skinner, voc. *Grave*; and Verſtegan, p. 290.

[6] We alſo find the name written *Bellogreve*; ſee Leland, Comment. de Scriptor. Britan. tom. II. cap. 353.

[7] Of Aaron the Jew of Lincoln ſee before, under the Hiſtory of Leiceſter, vol. I. pp. 97. 129; and the Appendix to that volume, p. 38.

[8] Inter Cart. & Liberat. Johannis regis, anno regni 5°.

[9] Plate XXXI. fig. 4.

[10] This work is now in the Public Library at Oxford, where it makes the fourth volume of Leland's "Collectanea" (being 354 pages in folio), and was given by William Burton to that Univerſity. See Nicolſon's Hiſtorical Library, p. 228.

[11] "This John Leland was ſome time fellow of Chriſt's College in Cambridge, as himſelf ſaith in the ſaid book, in the Life of king Sebert, fol. 70; and had a commiſſion granted him by king Henry VIII, in the 25th year of his reign, to view, peruſe, and take to his own uſe, any copy or manuſcript, in any abbey or religious houſe within the realm: out of which records he collected many things together into divers books; four volumes of which I have in my cuſtody, and muſt truly acknowledge them to have afforded me many worthy notes of antiquity." Burton, p. 39.

[12] "We have ventured in this (ſay the authors of the 'Biographia Britannica') to contradict the common account, of his being born in or near the city of Chicheſter, in Suſſex, though ſo mentioned by [Leland], Pitts, [Bale, and Tanner, p. 93.] and copied by Dugdale; the reaſon for which alteration we ſhall ſubmit to the reader's judgement. Burton, *far from an inaccurate* writer, expreſſly ſays he was born at Belgrave; and Fuller alſo remarks, that Pitts makes him to be born at Chicheſter in Suſſex; and Burton at Belgrave in Leiceſterſhire, "whom I rather believe," ſays he, "becauſe he wrote a particular deſcription of this county. Now, ſurely, the more is the exactneſs of the author, the leſs the extent of his ſubject, eſpecially making it his ſet-work (that was Pitts's by-work) to obſerve the natives of his ſhire." Beſides, it was particularly the cuſtom of thoſe times for clergymen of note to receive local names, that is, names derived from the town, village, or place of their birth or abode: which practice continued long in vogue, till the days of king Henry the Sixth; and then, ſays Fuller, ſuch a place begun to be left off; but it was not wholly laid aſide till a great while after."

[13] The ſubject of which was, "Utrum Eſſentia Divina poſſit videri, non viſâ perſonâ?"—"This ſingle queſtion," ſays Dr. Kippis, "is enough to ſhew the abſurdity of the enquiries and ſtudies which engaged the attention of men in that age." This work remains in MS. Bal. Sloan. 4to, 208. Tanner.

[14] Burton, p. 39.

[15] Bale, Illuſtr. Scriptor. Major. Brit. Cent. XI. cap. 5. p. 51.

[16] Dugdale's Monaſticon Anglicanum, by Stevens, vol. II. p. 162.

[17] This muſt be underſtood of his reading and ſtudying it privately by himſelf; for, the firſt that read Ariſtotle publicly in the ſchools at Cambridge was, we find, a brother of his order, and, not unlikely, a contemporary and companion: ſo that Belgrave's great knowledge in it might poſſibly induce John Bampton * (for that was the monk's name) to introduce it, and read it afterwards publicly in the ſchools.

* John Bampton died in 1361, being at that time rector of Stavenly, in the archdeaconry of Richmond, Yorkſhire.

In 1239, a releaſe and ſurrender in fee occurs from *Lawrence Seiman* of Leiceſter to *Roger* ſon of *Simon de Belgrave*, of all the lands which Roger held of him in this townſhip, with the appurtenances, as tofts, crofts, meadows, paſtures, &c. except two acres in culture *(colendis)* held by *Geoffrey Blund*. For this grant Roger was to pay 2s. *marcas ſterlingorum*; and a perpetual annual rent of an halfpenny on Whitſun-eve. "Teſtibus; Willō de Martival, Radulfo Camerario, Roberto de Folevil, Willō de Sc̄â Landâ, Joh̄e filio Galfridi, Willardeno prepoſito, Waltero Cimiterio, & aliis." The ſeal is of green wax, round, bears a fleur de lis, and is inſcribed, "✠ S. LAURENTII SEMAN[2]."

Roger ſon of Simon Belgrave confirmed to *Laurence* the clerk, ſon of *Oſmund Seman* of Leiceſter, a grant and releaſe which *Theobald le Harpeur* had made to him of a meſſuage with the appurtenances in Belgrave, which the ſaid Theobald had purchaſed from Simon Belgrave; to hold the ſame to Laurence and his heirs by the free ſervice of 6*d.* a year and one *wotecoc*. Witneſſes; William Fitz Leuric alderman of Leiceſter, Richard rector of Belgrave, &c.[3]

Robert de Haythyrne rector of Eaſtwell conveyed to *Roger Lawrence* of Belgrave a virgate of land in Whatton, held by *John le Child*. "Præterea dedi Joh̄em Child de Watton, nativum meum, cum totâ ſequelâ ſuâ, tam procreatâ quàm procreandâ, &c. Teſt'; Joh̄e le Fauconer, Rob̄to de Belgrave, &c.[4]"

Belgrave is not noticed in the Teſta de Nevill, compiled about the year 1240; but in the latter end of the reign of king Henry III. *William de Bois* enfeoffed *Milicent de Cantilupe* in his rent at Belgrave; and in the ſame reign, *Roger de Quincy* earl of *Winton*, *Walter de Belgrave*, and *Hugh de Herdburrowe*, held lands within this manor[5].

Roger de Quincy gave five yard-lands here to the abbey of *Garendon*, and certain other lands to the prioreſs of *Gracedieu*, all held of the honour of *Leiceſter*[6]; and in 1270 died ſeiſed of ſixteen knights fees and an half in Thorpe, Claybroke, Aylmerſthorpe, Buſsheby, Petling, and Belgrave, [value 20 marks *per annum* each]; all in the tenure of *Ernald de Boſco*; from whoſe gift the prior of *Stodley* had a yard-land here[7].

In Harl. MSS. 5138. Belgrave is noticed as appertaining to the honour of Tutbury; and in the Itinerary of 1280, Belgrave, Humberſton, Thurmaſton, and Belgrave Gate, anſwered collectively as one vill.

The abbot and convent of St. *Mary de Pratis* had conſiderable property in this lordſhip; the gifts of *Simon* ſon of *Ivo of Belgrave*, *Petronilla de Cleybroke*, *Roger* ſon of *Hugo de Belgrave*, *Walter* ſon of the lord of *Belgrave*, *Richard* ſon of *Simon de Belgrave*, *Lawrence de Belgrave*, and others.

Richard de Belgrave gave them all the waſte land between the wood called *Brokkytt* and his own grounds near that wood, as a free paſſage for them and their ſervants whenever the hedges or ditches of their woods might need repair[8].

Hugh ſon of *Robert de Burſtall* indemnified them for non-appearance at the earl of *Leiceſter's* court at Leiceſter or elſewhere, except for non-performance of ſuch ſervices as might be due for lands held by them within the limits and liberties of Belgrave[9].

In the terrier referred to under Barkby, p. 45, Belgrave fills two pages; in which it appears that the abbot and convent of St. *Mary* had a virgate of land here, in the tenure of *Hugo Schepey*, called *The Field above the town*, part of which abutted on the different lands of the abbot of Garendon, the abbot of Sulby, the prior of Kirkby, the prioreſs of Gracedieu, the nuns of Studley, William Belgrave, John Stranley, the highway which led *ad vineam domini*, Glen fee, Newton fee, Thurmaſton Hill, &c.

The Obituary of *Robert de Belgrave* is noticed in the Regiſter of Beauchief Abbey, 4 *kal. Octobris*.

In 1295, maſter *William de Bois* enfeoffed dame *Milicent de Montalt* in his rent of Belgrave[10].

In 1296, *Robert de Vere* earl of *Oxford* died ſeiſed of divers lands in Belgrave; and *Robert* de Vere, his ſon and heir, was then of full age[11].

In 1299, it was found by a jury, that at Belgrave (as appurtenant to the manor of Thorpe Ernald) there were certain freeholders, who, by antient cuſtom, paid 7*s.* 6*d.* at the view of frankpledge yearly, on the feaſt of St. Martin; and that *William la Zouch*, ſon and heir of dame *Milicent de Montalt*, deceaſed, was then aged 22[12].

In 1325, it was found that *Roger Beler*, deceaſed, and *Alice* his wife, held the rents of certain bond-tenants and cottagers in Belgrave, amounting to 4*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*; alſo the rent of one hen, and of divers pieces of meadow there, worth 10*s.*; but of whom the jurors knew not[13].

Roger de Belgrave was in 1327 a collector of the ſubſidy of a twentieth in Leiceſterſhire.

In 1334, it was found that it would be of no damage to the king or any other, if the king granted leave to *Thomas Gobyon* junior and *Elizabeth* his wife to enfeoff *Richard Penſax* in the manor of Skeggeby, with the appurtenances, co. Nottingham; as alſo in 100*s.* rent in Belgrave; which premiſſes were held of the king *in capite*, at the fee-farm rent of 70*s.* 4*d.* *per annum*, to be paid into the king's exchequer[14].

In 1341, *William Biſhop* (who was outlawed for felony) held a meſſuage and lands in Belgrave of *Laurence de Belgrave*, by foreign ſervice, and the ſervice of 3*s.*[15]

Roger Brid (or *Bird*), vicar of *Quenyborow*, had liberty, in 1341, to give to a chantry-prieſt four meſſuages, three virgates of land, and four acres and one rood of meadow, with the appurtenances, in Quenyborow, Belgrave, and Rereſby. The meſſuages and two of the virgates of land were ſituated in Quenyborow, and held by the ſervice of 9*s.* 7*d.* a year under *John de Mowbray*, who was tenant *in capite* to the king. The meadow-land was held by the ſervice of 3*s.* 3*d.* under ſir *Henry de Ferrariis*, who was tenant to the king by knight's ſervice[16].

In 1343, *Henry de Ferrars* died ſeiſed of one knight's fee, with the appurtenances, in Thorp Ernald, Aylmerſthorp, Thurneby, Petlinge, Buſſeby, Bellegrave, Croppeſton, Barneſby, Babbegrave, and Atterton, which *William la Zouch* of *Haringworth* held[17].

In 1345, *John Belgrave* rector of Belgrave, *Peter Belgrave* rector of Eaſt Haddon, and *Roger Belgrave* a brother of the ſaid *John* and *Peter*, gave, in pure alms, to the abbot of *Sulby*, all the lands which the ſaid John and Peter poſſeſſed in Belgrave and in the town of Leiceſter, and which the ſaid Roger poſſeſſed in Boreſworth; to pray for the ſouls of the ſaid John, Peter, and Roger; for the ſouls of Roger and Suſan, their father and mother; and for the ſoul of Lawrence Belgrave, rector of Eaſt Haddon, their brother, deceaſed. Dated at Sulby, "die Lunæ prox' poſt feſtum Sc̄i Joh̄is Baptiſte, 20 Edw. III.[18]"

In 1346, the prior of *Ware*, *Edward de Belgrave*, and *William de Penſax*, on the aid then granted for knighting Edward of Woodſtock, the king's eldeſt ſon, were aſſeſſed 6*s.* 8*d.* for a ſixth part of one knight's fee (whereof the ſaid prior held a thirtieth part of a fee); *Laurence de Belgrave*, 3*s.* 4*d.* for a twelfth part of one knight's fee; *John de Blaby*, 16*d.* for a thirtieth part of one knight's fee; *John Taylor*, and *Joan* ſiſter of *Peter de Glen*, 2*s.* for a twentieth part of one knight's fee; the abbot of *Garendon*, 2*s.* for a twentieth part of one knight's fee, held in pure alms; the wardens *(cuſtodes)* of the chapel of *Kirkby*, 2*s.* for a twentieth part of one knight's fee; *Richard de Blaby*, 16*d.* for a thirtieth part of one knight's fee; all ſituated in Belgrave, and parcel of the honour of *Leiceſter*. On the ſame occaſion, the prioreſs of *Gracedieu* was aſſeſſed 2*s.* for a fortieth part of one knight's fee in Belgrave, held in pure alms, and parcel of the honour of *Winton*[19].

In 1347, *Lawrence Belgrave*, ſon of *Roger*, teſtifies, that, whereas *Thomas of Aſfordby*, chaplain, and *William in le Wroo* of Belgrave, had aſſigned to *Roger Belgrave* and *Margaret* his wife all the lands and tenements which they poſſeſſed of the gift of the ſaid Roger, and all the lands which were given unto Roger his father by *Alan Chriſtopher* in Thurmaſton; the ſaid *Lawrence* confirmed the grant to Roger and Margaret for the term of their lives; and, after their deaths, to John their ſon, and to his heirs for ever. Dated at Belgrave, 22 Hen. III. "Teſtibus; Johẽ Hotoft de Humberſton, Rogero filio Nicholai Belgrave, Willõ in le Wroo, & multis aliis[1]."

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[1] De Illuſtribus Angliæ Scriptoribus, N° 481, p. 415, an. 1320.

[2] Madox, Formulare Anglicanum, N° DCLXXX. p. 376. See Plate XXXV. fig. 2.

[4] See farther particulars under Long Whatton.

[5] Burton, p. 295.—See more under Thorpe Ernald.

[6] Cart. 14 Edw. III. per Inſpeximus.

[7] Eſch. 55 Hen. III. N° 30. Leic.

[8] See Appendix, p. 11.

[9] Ibid.

[10] See the deed, ſans date, in Thorpe Ernald.

[11] Eſch. 24 Edw. I. N° 62. Leic. [not 26, as in Dugd. Bar. vol. I. p. 192.]

[12] Eſch. 27 Edw. I. N° 50. Leic.

[13] Eſch. 19 Edw. II. N° 98. Leic.

[14] Inq. ad quod dampnum, N° 36. Leic.

[15] Eſch. 15 Edw. III. N° 20. Leic.

[16] Peck, MSS. 6438, p. 102; ex Inq. ad quod dampn. 15 Edw. III. N° 147. Leic.—See Appendix, p. 10.

[17] Eſch. 17 Edw. III. N° 57. Leic.

[18] From the Viſitation of 1619.

[19] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III.

"In the times that the abbey of St. *Mary in the Meadows* flouriſhed, much contention grew between the abbots and lords of Belgrave[2]."

A diſpute in 1351, between *John Lawrence* and *Stephen Lawrence* his brother, and divers others inhabitants of Belgrave, and the abbot of *Leiceſter*, concerning the limits of the fields and place called *The Stocking*, has been already noticed[3]. In the courſe of this diſpute, the abbot's ſtakes and fences having been deſtroyed, and the Foſs-way over the Soar ſtopped up, twenty-five of the inhabitants of Belgrave, with John Lawrence their ringleader, were indicted; and, being all found guilty, were fined, and compelled to find ſecurity for their future good behaviour.

July 6, 1361, it was found that *Henry Plantagenet* duke of *Lancaſter* died ſeiſed of a quarter of one knight's fee in Belgrave, which *Laurence de Belgrave* held; alſo of a moiety of one knight's fee there, which *Henry de Ferrers* held[4].

In 1381, *William la Zouch* of *Haringworth*, knight, died ſeiſed of a certain court-leet at Belgrave[5].

In 1387, ſir *Henry de Ferrars* of *Groby*, knt. died ſeiſed of the manor of Belgrave, which *William la Zouch* of *Haringworth* held[6].

In 1398, *John Belgrave* died ſeiſed of one meſſuage, one mill, two carucates of land, and £24. rent, with the appurtenances, in Belgrave; alſo of four pieces of land, called *Congatewonge*, *Blakewonge*, *Kirkhall*, and *Herings*, in the ſame pariſh. The aforeſaid meſſuages, mill, rent, and lands, with the appurtenances, were held both of the duke of *Lancaſter*, as of the honour of *Leiceſter*, and of the earl of *Oxford* by knight's ſervice; and *Joan* and *Elizabeth*, daughters of the ſaid *John*, were his next heirs[7].

In 1415, ſir *William la Zouch*, knt. died ſeiſed of the view of the frankpledge of Belgrave, as appurtenant to the manor of Thorpe Ernald[8].

In a book of fifteenths and tenths granted by the laity in 1416, Belgrave was rated at 2*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* "ex Rogero de Belgrave, nuper taxatore;" and, in another article, 10*s.* is charged "De eodem Rogero de Belgrave, nuper taxatore;" and 11½*d.* abated.

In 1419, ſir *William Zouch*, knt. died ſeiſed of the view of frankpledge in Belgrave, held of the lord *Ferrers* of *Groby*[9].

Margaret Belgrave, by her laſt will, dated 13 Sept. 1434, directs her body to be buried "in cemiterio Sc̃i Michaëlis ſuper Cornhill. Item, lego fabrice corporis eccleſie parochialis de Querndon, in com' Leic', ubi fui Chriſtiana, xiiis̃. ivd̃. Item, lego Joanne Belgrave, matri mee, meam togam," &c. Proved Sept. 24; by Thomas Lytſter, hoſier, and Robert Welles, of London, cook, her executors[10].

In 1443, *William Belgrave*, eſquire, conveyed to *Richard* and *Nicholas Willoughby* all the lands and tenements belonging to his farm at Sytheſton; to hold to the ſaid Richard and Nicholas, and their heirs for ever. "Dat' 27° Nov', 24 Hen. VI. Teſtibus; Johẽ Sc̃e Marie de Pratis, Ric̃o Hotoft armigero, Waltero Kebell de Rereſby, Rogero Pollard, &c."[11]

In the marriage-ſettlement of king Henry VI, 1444, he gives to his intended conſort the bayliwick of Belgrave and Sileby[12].

In 1444, ſir *William de Ferrers* of *Groby*, knight, died ſeiſed of the manor of Belgrave, which *William* lord *Zouch* of *Haringworth* held of the ſame William[13].

In the ſubſidy of 1445, Belgrave is charged as in 1416; but an abatement was then made of 7*s.*

In 1457, ſir *Edward de Grey*, knt. lord *Ferrers* of *Groby*, died ſeiſed of the manor of Belgrave, which ſir *William de la Zouch* of *Haringworth* held[14].

In 1468, ſir *William la Zouch*, knt. lord *Zouch* and *Seymour*, died ſeiſed of a view of frankpledge, and 6*d.* rent, called *Spor-rent*, in Belgrave; which view and rent were held of the king *in capite* by knight's ſervice; and *John la Zouch* was his ſon and heir[15].

In 1473, *John Belgrave* appointed *William Cotton* of Thurmaſton and *Thomas Yvo* of Belgrave, his lawful attorneys, to deliver poſſeſſion of all his lands and tenements at Sytheſton to *Robert Bertram* vicar of that church, and *Roger Pollard*, agreeably to a grant he had before made to them. Dated at Sytheſton, 2 March, 12 Edw. IV.[16].

In 1493, *Richard Belgrave* conveyed to *Walter Liſle* of Leiceſter and *William Cotton* of Thurmaſton all his lands and tenements in Sytheſton. Dated at Sytheſton, 28 June, 8 Hen. VII. "Teſtibus; Ric̃o Reignold de Braunſton, Willõ Pechett de Sytheſton, & Johẽ Rothley[17]."

In 1502, ... *Keble* died ſeiſed of certain lands and tenements in Belgrave, held of the king, as of his dutchy of *Lancaſter*, by what ſervice not known[18].

John Belgrave, of Belgrave, died 3 May, 1512, ſeiſed of the manor of Belgrave, held of the king, as parcel of the dutchy of *Lancaſter*, by military ſervice: the manor of Little Glen, held under the manor of Ayleſton; a moiety of the manor of Counteſthorpe and Blaby; and lands in Houghton, Long Whatton, Thurmaſton, and Burſtall. He left two ſiſters, *Anne* and *Katharine*; and *John*, his ſon and heir, was two years old[19]. In the ſame year, ... *Malory* died ſeiſed of the manor of Belgrave, held as above; and of certain lands and tenements here, held under the abbot of St. *Ebrulph*, but by what tenure was unknown[20].

Roger Wigſton, eſq. of Belgrave, was appointed by the king's writ, Jan. 30, 1534-5, to take the eccleſiaſtical ſurvey of the county of Leiceſter.

In 1559, *George Belgrave* died ſeiſed of two meſſuages and four virgates of land in Belgrave, held of the queen, as of the honour of *Leiceſter*, by the ſervice of a quarter of one knight's fee[21].

In 1564, there were 42 families in Belgrave, 26 in Burſtall, and 25 in Thurmaſton.

In 1571, *Ambroſe Belgrave* (who bore, Quarterly, 1. and 4. Gules, a chevron Ermine between three maſcles Argent, *Belgrave*; 2. and 3. Ermine, three maſcles in feſs Sable, *Glenne*;) died ſeiſed of a manor here; leaving *George*, his ſon and heir, then 7 years old, who was afterwards knighted, and had iſſue *Edward*, living in 1622.

The Viſitation of 1619 gives ſix quarterings[22]: 1. *Belgrave*; 2. Argent, three pairs of bellows Sable, *Shipton*; 3. Sable, three eſcalops Argent, *Shelton*; 4. *Glenne*; 5. Or, on a feſs Gules, three fleurs de lis of the firſt; in chief three fleurs de lis of the ſecond; 6. Gules, a pelican on her neſt, with young ones, and vulnerating her breaſt, Argent. Creſt, a ram's head Sable, Motto, NIL DESPERANDUM, CHRISTO DUCE.

Roger Wigſton, who died in 1608, gave all his lands in Belgrave to *Elizabeth* his daughter and coheir, who married *William Davenport*, of Davenport, co. Cheſter[23].

John Dalby, in 1609, held a meſſuage and lands at Belgrave; and *William Davenport* at the ſame time held lands there, being both tenants *in capite*[24].

Sir *John Pultney* died March 3, 1616-17, ſeiſed, *inter alia*, of the manor of Belgrave, held of the king, as of the fee of *Winton*, by the payment or 10*d.* or 12*d.* and by fealty. He held alſo the manors of Miſterton, Poultney, and Cotes Devile, in this county; and *John*, his ſon and heir, was then ſeven years old[25].

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[1] From the Viſitation of 1619.
[2] Wyrley, MS Notes in 1590.
[3] See vol. I. p. 256; and the Appendix to this volume, p. 11.
[4] 16 July, Fin. 25 Edw. III. m. 23.—See more in Aſhby Magna.
[5] Eſch. 5 Ric. II. N° 61. Leic.
[6] Eſch. 11 Ric. II. N° 26. Leic.
[7] Eſch. 22 Ric. II. N° 3. Leic.
[8] Eſch. 3 Hen. V. N° 46. Leic.
[9] Eſch. 7 Hen. V. N° 9. Leic.
[10] Reg. More, f. 300.
[11] From the Viſitation of 1619.
[12] Rot. Parl. vol. V. p. 118.
[13] Eſch. 23 Hen. VI.
[14] Eſch. 36 Hen. VI.
[15] Eſch. 8 Edw. IV. N° 53. Leic.
[16] From the Viſitation of 1619.
[17] Ibid.
[18] Eſch. 18 Hen. VII.
[19] Inq. at Lutterworth, 18 April, 4 Hen. VIII; Cole's Eſcheats, vol. I. (Harl. MSS. 756.) p. 339; and ſee before, vol. II. p. 612.
[20] Eſch. 4 Hen. VIII.
[21] Eſch. 1 Eliz.
[22] See Plate XXXV. fig. 3.
[23] Ex fragment. Chetwynd.
[24] See vol. I. p. cxxxi.
[25] Inq. at Hertford, N° 162, 5 June, 15 James I; Cole's Eſcheats, vol. III. (Harl. MSS. 757.) p. 224.

The freeholders here in 1630 were, ſir *George Belgrave*, knt. *John Thomſon*, and *John Barfoote*.

An act of parliament was paſſed, in 1641, to ſettle the manor of Belgrave, and other lands in Leiceſterſhire, on *William Byerley*, eſq. towards payment of the debts of *William Davenport*, eſq. [1]

In 1655, there was collected in Belgrave, for the relief of the poor Proteſtants in Piedmont, the ſum of 14*s*. 3*d*.

In a ſettlement made Dec. 27, 1655, previous to the marriage-ſettlement of *William Inge*[2], of Thorpe Conſtantine, in the county of Stafford, eſq. with his third wife, dame *Martha Hungate*, widow, late wife of ſir *Henry Hungate*, of Eaſt Braddenham in Norfolk, ſeveral eſtates at Belgrave and other places are veſted in *Henry Hungate*, eſq. of Belgrave and *Walter Ruding*, eſq. of Weſtcotes, as joint truſtees [3].

After the death of Mr. Inge, *Henry Hungate* and *Walter Ruding*, eſqrs. were again truſtees, in the marriage ſettlement of *Edward Brett*, of Dimſdale in Staffordſhire, with *Jane*, one of the daughters of the ſaid William Inge, to whom dame *Martha Hungate*, *aliàs* Inge, gave a marriage-portion of £500.[4]

By articles for the incloſure of Belgrave, made March 14, 1654, it was agreed that there ſhould be land laid out by the ſurveyor to and for the ſeven freehold cottages in Belgrave, whereof *Richard Fowke*, *Richard Ward*, *William Moore*, *Henry Berridge*, *Edward Croſſe*, *Thomas Stevenſon*, and *Francis Keene*, were then ſeverally owners; *i. e.* to each of the ſaid cottages five acres of land, in lieu of their commons in the fields of Belgrave; alſo that out of every yard-land there ſhould be deducted one acre of ground, which ſhould be laid together in one plot, to make a paſture for ſuch cottagers as lived in ſuch cottages whereunto there was no common of right belonging (excepting only out of the two yard-lands of *John Thiſtlethwaite*); and ſhould be ſettled on *Daniel Taylor*, *Henry Coleborne*, *Charles Byerley*, *Thomas Johnſon*, *Thomas Thompſon*, and *William Breworne*, and their heirs, in truſt, for the purpoſe aforeſaid; and thoſe only that did make or give ſuch allowance out of their yard-lands as aforeſaid, and their heirs, from time to time for ever, ſhould have the diſpoſal of the ſaid paſture, and no other, to ſuch perſon or perſons as they, or their heirs or aſſigns, ſhould think moſt fit; and that there ſhould alſo be taken out of the common, or other ground, 11 acres, which ſhould be laid to the three cottages called *The Town Houſes*, in lieu of all ſuch commons as belonged to the ſaid cottages in the open fields. The glebe land was two-yard land. It was alſo agreed, that there ſhould be laid out one or more town-plot or plots, in lieu of the land there called *The Town Land*; and that the ſame, together with the 11 acres aforeſaid, ſhould be conveyed to the ſaid Samuel Taylor, &c.; the ſaid plot in lieu of the Town-land to be employed for ſuch intents and purpoſes as the antient Town-land there had been, or ought to have been, employed; and the ſaid 11 acres, as the ſaid truſtees and their heirs ſhould think fit. In purſuance of theſe articles, the incloſure was made in 1655; and the decree for confirmation was paſſed Feb. 10, 1662-3, by Edward earl of Clarendon.

By a bill for confirmation of the incloſure, preferred in Chancery, in Michaelmas Term 1662, it appears that *Charles Byerley* and *Daniel Taylor*, of London, eſq. and *Henry Coleborne*, late of London, ſcrivener, both deceaſed, were ſeiſed of two manors in Belgrave. In this bill we find the following ſtatement:

"The parſonage-houſe, tithes, and glebe land of and in Belgrave aforeſaid, before the ſaid incloſure, were not above the clear yearly value of £100. *per annum*. And the complainants, and the reſt of the ſaid parties who then had or enjoyed their reſpective eſtates, had agreed that £100. *per annum*, in lieu and ſatisfaction of all tithes, great and ſmall, in Belgrave aforeſaid, ſhould be for ever paid unto the complainant the biſhop of Coventry and Litchfield, and his ſucceſſors, or their farmers and tenants, for ever, the biſhop being ſeiſed of the rectory of Belgrave to him and his ſucceſſors, in right of the ſaid biſhoprick; and, beſides the ſaid £100. *per annum*, which was the moſt that could be made of the glebe and tithes before the incloſure, there were alſo plotted and ſett out for the farmers of the ſaid biſhop during his term, and for the biſhop and his ſucceſſors after the expiration of the term, two plotts of good meadow and paſture-ground, in lieu of the glebe and common belonging to the rectory; the ſaid plott of meadow-ground containing, by eſtimation, four acres, lying in a place called *The Hall Meadow*, and the plott of paſture-ground containing about forty acres, lying in a place called *Churchbadlandfield*, as the ſame were ſeverally laid out, fenced, and ſet forth; which two plotts, with the parſonage-houſe, were better worth than £40. by the year to be lett: into which ſaid cloſes the complainant *Thurſby*, being the biſhop's farmer for the term of 21 years, had entered, and enjoyed the ſame, and took the rents and profits thereof. The complainants and the reſt of the parties to the articles had alſo agreed, that the £100. *per annum* in lieu of all manner of tithes, ſhould be raiſed and paid in manner following; the complainant *Byerly*, and the ſaid *William Taylor* and *James Coleborne*, their heirs and aſſigns, and the tenants and occupiers, which from time to time for ever thereafter ſhould be, of the plott of ground called *The Poors' Plott*, ſhould allow for every plot, being of the worſer ſort of ground, after the rate of 16*d*. the acre *per annum*, towards the raiſing of the ſaid £100. to the then preſent farmer during his leaſe, and after to the biſhop of Coventry and Lichfield and his ſucceſſors; and that all the reſt of the complainants, and all the reſt that were parties to the ſaid articles, or had any lands or plotts allotted or ſet out for them, or claimed any eſtates or intereſt therein, and their heirs and aſſigns, ſhould pay after the rate of 20*d*. *per* acre *per annum*; and that the ſame ſhould be paid yearly and every year for ever afterwards, by the complainants and the reſt of the parties to the ſaid articles, their heirs and aſſigns, and ſuch as claimed any intereſt therein, to the ſaid farmer for and during his leaſe, and afterwards to the biſhop of Coventry and Lichfield, and his ſucceſſors for ever, upon the 15th day of September, in one whole and entire payment. But it was agreed, that the piece allotted to the farmer of the lord biſhop for his term, and afterwards to the lord biſhop and his ſucceſſors, ſhould not be any way charged towards the raiſing of the £100. *per annum*, but ſhould for ever be freed thereof. And that the complainants and the reſt of the parties to the articles, and their heirs and aſſigns, had peaceably and quietly, ever ſince the incloſure, enjoyed their plotts, &c."

In 1705, the manors of Belgrave and Sileby paid to *Catharine* then Queen Dowager 28*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. for fee-farm rents, beſides 2*s*. 6*d*. which had been diſcharged in 1676. This ſum was then paid by ſir *John Dalſton*, *James Holland*, and others [5].

In 1722, twelve freeholders polled from this pariſh; and in 1775, we find 21 names.

The lordſhip of Belgrave, which contains ſomething above 1400 acres, ſtill conſiſts of two manors; one half belonging to *John Beaumont*, eſq. of Barrow upon Trent, who is alſo the principal landholder; to whom it deſcended from his relations the *Byerleys*; the other half to the rev. Mr. Archdeacon *Burnaby*, and Mrs. *Allanſon* of London. *The Poor's Plott* conſiſts of 53 acres of paſture, and is veſted in 21 truſtees.

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[1] Journals of the Houſe of Commons, vol. II. p. 164.

[2] Son of Richard Inge of Leiceſter, who had married Jane daughter of William Ive, alderman and vintner of Leiceſter, (who purchaſed Thorpe Conſtantine in 1631). William Inge was one of the judges appointed for Leiceſterſhire in 1654; and was thrice married; 1. to Elizabeth, daughter of George Aſhby, eſq. of Quenby; by whom he had one ſon, William, who died young; 2. to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Tunſted, of Tunſtall, co. Derby, who died March 28, 1655; by whom he had three ſons and four daughters; 3. Martha, daughter to Walter Ruding, eſq. of Weſtcotes, and relict of ſir Henry Hungate, knt. who ſurvived him. William, the eldeſt ſon by his ſecond wife, died in 1690; leaving by Frances, daughter of Thomas Greſley, eſq. of Drakelow, beſides other children, William his ſon and heir, who was a conſiderable ſcholar and an induſtrious Antiquary, as appears by his ſeveral volumes of MSS. relating to the topography and biography of the four neighbouring counties of Leiceſter, Stafford, Warwick, and Ely; one of which is now before me by the favour of Mr. Aſtle, and two others have been uſed by Mr. Shaw. See his Hiſtory of Staffordſhire, p. 406; and a pedigree of Inge in p. 408.—The abovementioned marriage of Jane Inge with Edward Brett, however, is not noticed by Mr. Shaw; nor the marriage of his ſiſter Milicent with Tyringham Stephens, of Leiceſter, gent.

[3] The ſettlement fills ſix pages in Palmer's MS Caſes, p. 33—36.

[4] Ibid. p. 125—136.

[5] Vol. I. p. cxlvi.

An antient manſion-houſe here deſerves particular notice. It adjoins the turnpike-road; and, on entering the village from Leiceſter, is the firſt good houſe on the right hand. The end adjoining the turnpike is older than the body of the houſe; and, from the fragments of arches, ſemi-arches, and heads on ſtone, like thoſe projecting from the inſide of church-walls, has the appearance of being the remains of a chapel or chantry.

This houſe was formerly owned and occupied by the family of *Haſtings*.

Henry Haſtings, eſq. of Belgrave and Humberſton, who in a pedigree[1] entered at Leiceſter, 24 March, 1681-2, ſtyles himſelf "the next male heir to the earls of Huntingdon after the deſcendants of Henry Haſtings, eſq. of Woodlands," ſold Belgrave to the Lord Keeper *Wrighte*, reſerving an annuity of £200.; and, under the lord keeper, this houſe was tenanted by the *Byerleys*, a Roman Catholic family, whoſe chapel and altar ſtill remain. It was next inhabited by *Richard Denſhire*[2], gent. (ſon of a late alderman of Leiceſter); and is at preſent in the occupation of Mr. *Nixon*, a reſpectable grazier.

The Catholic chapel is in a large garret; the altar ſeparated at the Eaſt end by oak baluſtrades. The mats on which the worſhipers uſed to kneel yet remain.

Over the altar is a painting of the Crucifixion, with a painting on each ſide (not plainly to be diſcerned, being old, and the windows nearly ſtopped up, but probably repreſenting the donors or the owners of the houſe).

At the back of the table, which is fixed, is a cupboard, blue and gold, and marbled red and white; probably where the elements were depoſited.

Over this table and cupboard is a canopy of crimſon ſtuff, in the center of which are the letters "I ✠ H ✠ S," ſurrounded by a Glory, yellow; the curtains correſpondent to the canopy.

In the great hall are five or ſix old family-portraits; and in the South window, in painted glaſs, a fine Scripture-piece; the interview of king Ahaſuerus with queen Eſther, when he ſets the royal diadem upon her head[3]; the king ſtanding by the ſide of Eſther, ſeated, and juſt crowned, amidſt a group of attendant women. This is well executed; the colours fine, and features expreſſive. It was originally in one large ſquare; but, having been broken, a little confuſion occurs in the bottom part, by the glazier having ſubſtituted two or three ſmall bits of different painted glaſs inſtead of the original ones.

In two of the South windows of the ſame room are ſeveral arms, with mottos; but, being walled up with brick in the inſide, they cannot now be blazoned. They may be ſeen in the court, but not ſo plainly as to deſcribe them with accuracy.

In the South window of the great parlour is a coat of 30 quarterings[4], within a garter, with its motto.

1. Argent, a maunch Sable. *Haſtings*.
2. Gules, a feſs Or, between three ſhovelers Argent, *Herle*.
3. Sable, two bars Argent, in chief three plates, *Hungerford*.
4. Per pale indented, Gules and Vert, a chevron Or, *Heytiſbury*.
5. Azure, three garbs Argent, and a chief Or, *Peverell*.
6. Argent, three toads erect Sable. *Botreaux*.
7. Argent, two bars Gules, in chief three torteauxes, *Moels*.
8. Ermine, a lion rampant Gules, crowned Or; a border engrailed Sable bezanty, *Cornwall*.
9. Gules, on a chevron Argent, three roſes of the field, *Cobham*.
10. Or, three torteauxes, in chief a label of three points Azure bezanty, *Courtney*.
11. Barry of ſix, Ermine and Gules, *Huſſey*.
12. Argent, a griffin ſegreant Gules, *Botreaux*.
13. Paly of ſix, Or and Gules, *Molins*.
14. Sable, on a chief Argent, three lozenges Or, *Molins*.
15. Argent, a bend Sable, in chief a label of three points Gules, *St. Loe*.
16. Or, a lion rampant Azure, crowned Gules, *Clyſdon*.
17. Maſculy, Argent and Gules, *Poges*.
18. Paly indented of ſix, Or and Gules, *Mauduit*.
19. Quarterly, *France* and *England*, a label of three points Argent, on each point a canton Gules, *Clarence*.
20. Per pale, Or and Sable, a ſaltire engrailed counterchanged, *Pole*.
21. Gules, a ſaltire Argent, a label of three points gobony, Argent and Azure, *Nevile* earl of *Saliſbury* and *Warwick*.
22. Gules, a feſs between ſix croſs croſſlets fitchy Or, *Beauchamp*.
23. Checqué, Or and Azure, a chevron Ermine, *Guy* earl of *Warwick*.
24. Argent, three lozenges conjoined in feſs Gules, *Montagu*.
25. *England*, in a bordure Argent, *Plantagenet* earl of *Kent*.
26. Or, an eagle diſplayed Vert, armed Gules, *Monthermer*.
27. Or, two bars Gules, in chief three torteauxes, *Wake*.
28. Or, three chevronels Gules, *Clare*.
29. Quarterly, Argent and Gules, in the ſecond and third a frett Or, over all a bend Sable, *Spencer*.
30. Argent, a bend Sable, on a chief Gules a *Harrington's* knot Or, *Harrington*.

On the North hall door is a ſtone ſhield, on which is emboſſed the coat of *Byerley*, a ſingle croſs croſſlet.

Round the roof of the cieling of the ſummer-houſe in the garden (which is of curious plaſter-work) is a variety of well-carved foliage in wood, of oak branches with acorns, vine branches with grapes, &c. &c.

The garden, which lies before the houſe, is on an elevated ſpot; and, as you approached it from Leiceſter, it was formerly an ornament to the village: it was decorated with yew and holly trees in the antient ſtyle of laying-out pleaſure-grounds; the walks in neat order, and the flowers there, were a diſplay of ſucceſſive ſplendour; but now are ſubſtituted, what many perſons may judge more uſeful, turnips, &c.

Belgrave mill, a view of which is given in Plate XXXI, from a ſketch by Mr. Throſby, is beautifully ſituated[5]; and, amongſt other good houſes here, may be noticed one built by *William Vann*, eſq. high-ſheriff of the county 1784-5. This houſe and the pleaſure-grounds adjoining have a correſponding neatneſs; but the gardens retain the old formally-trimmed yew-trees. The brothers of this gentleman, Mr. *Richard* and Mr. *John* Vann, reſide in a neat little box; in the gardens of which are about ſixteen capital ſtatues large as life, brought from Italy by Colonel Hewett, who formerly reſided at Stretton Hall; where they were ſold, for an inconſiderable ſum, on ſir George Robinſon's changing his abode for Northamptonſhire. Here are alſo two ſpirited caſts in lead of Fame and Mercury; and within the houſe an excellent portrait of the late Mr. *Charles* Vann, a brother of the owners[6].

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[1] See this pedigree under Humberſton. [2] See his epitaph, p 183. [3] Eſther ii. 17.

[4] Some of theſe quarterings are broken; but are here ſupplied from a monument of the ſecond Earl of Huntingdon at Aſhby de la Zouch, by whoſe ſon ſir Edward Haſtings the arms were probably placed here. See Plate XXXV. fig. 6.

[5] "On the foot-road leading to this place from Leiceſter Abbey are ſome wild ſcenes, ſuitable to the eye and the pencil of Loutherburg, who has drawn beauties even from the humble dwellings of the peaſant. In early life, ſuch ſcenery taught me to admire the ſurrounding beauties; and I remember with pleaſure this village-walk. On a ſummer's day, caſt your eyes towards the bridge, which is backed by Burſtall-hill, you ſee the river ſerpentining by an eminence on the right, ſhaded by hanging elms and willows, planted ſeemingly by the hand of Chance, yet rich in irregularity; the mills, the glittering ſtream, the lofty houſes and trees, bounded by ſome humble cottages, the ruin which juts into the river (formerly a manor-houſe), the ſloping pleaſure-grounds of the Vanns, all on the ſame ſide; and on the other you behold a valley, rich with flowers of golden and variegated tints, creative of pleaſures to the admirers of the fanciful diſplays of Nature!" Throſby, Excurſions, p. 12.

[6] Throſby.

Extracts from the REGISTER, commencing in 1653.

William Page, of Thurmaſton in the pariſh of Barkbie, and Eliſebeth Fookes of Belgrave were married by Mr. Beyment of Stooton, according to the act, the 11th of November, 1655, being lawfully publiſhed at Leſeſter by Howe Dawes.

Robert More of Belgrave and Jane Sanderſon of Leſſeſter were lawfully marryed on May-day, 1656, before two juſtiſis, Mr. Danvers and Mr. Pachin, at the Angell.

Mary the wife of Thomas Staveley, eſq. was buried the twelft day of October, 1659.

John Thiſtlethwaite, eſq. was buried the eight and twentyth day of February, 1660.

Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Byerley, eſq. and Mary his wife, was buried March 4, 1661.

Elizabeth Byerley, widdowe of William Byerley, eſq. was buried the eight and twentyth day of March, 1661.

William ſon of Thomas Staveley, eſquire, and Mary his wife, baptized May 7, 1662.

George, ſon of Thomas Staueley, eſq. and Mary his wife, baptized Aug. 8, 1665.

The following memorandum occurs in the year 1673: "This eyre happened a very grate flood, one the 13 day of July, ſoe grate as hath not beene knowne in the memory of man; whereby much hay was carried away and loſt. The water was in John Harris his houſe a foote deepe."

William Barwell, clarke of the Aſſize, departed this life, by reaſon of a fall at the Planks, coming to Belgrave.

Anne, the wife of Henry Loxam, gent. departed this life April 9, and was buried the 11th, 1676.

William Bennet and Bridget Clarke were married Oct. 15, 1676, by Mr. Joanes, clarke of Belgrave.

Richard Beeby and Elizabeth Hubbert, both in this pariſh, were married by Mr. Joanes, the clarke of Bellgrave, Nov. 12, 1676.

Edward Grewcock of Burſtal and Anne Percyfall of Mountſorril was married by Mr. Stafford[1], Nov. 30, 1680; bains three times publiſhed.

Mr. Stafford was curate of Belgrave in the years 1680 and 1681.

Mr. Herrick, the perſon of Friſby, departed this life the 23d of Auguſt, and was buried the 25th at St. Martin's in Leiceſter, 1681.

Mary the wife of Charles Byerley, eſq. departed this life the 23d of Auguſt, and was buried the 24th of the ſame.

Joſeph Cradock, gent. and Katrien Norris were married Oct. 28, boath in the pariſh of St. Martin's, 1690.

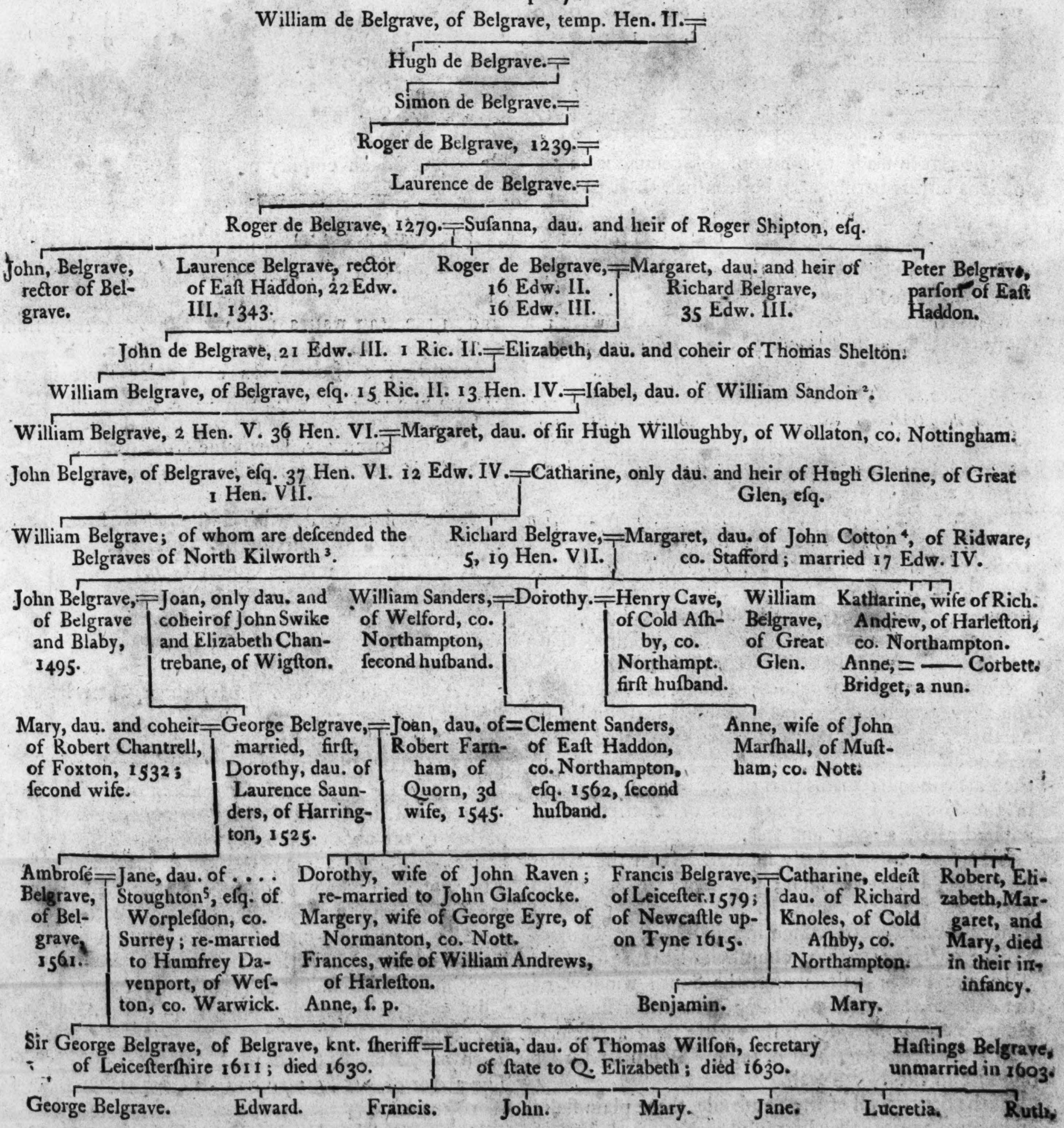
William Cradock and Dorothy Maſon married by licence, Oct. 30, 1707.

Haſtings Cradock, ſon of Mr. Edmund Cradock and Anne his wife, having been born March 19, the ſaid Haſtings Cradock died March 30, and was buried April 1, 1709.

This regiſter ends in 1716, and is never ſigned by a miniſter.

PEDIGREE of BELGRAVE, with Additions by Mr. S. ROPER, of Lincoln's Inn; all which were copied by Sir THOMAS CAVE, in 1758, out of a Copy of Burton belonging to the Earl of STAMFORD.

Arms: See p. 172.



William de Belgrave, of Belgrave, temp. Hen. II.=

Hugh de Belgrave.=

Simon de Belgrave.=

Roger de Belgrave, 1239.=

Laurence de Belgrave.=

Roger de Belgrave, 1279.=Suſanna, dau. and heir of Roger Shipton, eſq.

John, Belgrave, rector of Belgrave. | Laurence Belgrave, rector of Eaſt Haddon, 22 Edw. III. 1343. | Roger de Belgrave, 16 Edw. II. 16 Edw. III.=Margaret, dau. and heir of Richard Belgrave, 35 Edw. III. | Peter Belgrave, parſon of Eaſt Haddon.

John de Belgrave, 21 Edw. III. 1 Ric. II.=Elizabeth, dau. and coheir of Thomas Shelton.

William Belgrave, of Belgrave, eſq. 15 Ric. II. 13 Hen. IV.=Iſabel, dau. of William Sandon[2].

William Belgrave, 2 Hen. V. 36 Hen. VI.=Margaret, dau. of ſir Hugh Willoughby, of Wollaton, co. Nottingham.

John Belgrave, of Belgrave, eſq. 37 Hen. VI. 12 Edw. IV. 1 Hen. VII.=Catharine, only dau. and heir of Hugh Glenne, of Great Glen, eſq.

William Belgrave; of whom are deſcended the Belgraves of North Kilworth[3]. | Richard Belgrave, 5, 19 Hen. VII.=Margaret, dau. of John Cotton[4], of Ridware, co. Stafford; married 17 Edw. IV.

John Belgrave, of Belgrave and Blaby, 1495.=Joan, only dau. and coheir of John Swike and Elizabeth Chantrebane, of Wigſton. | William Sanders, of Welford, co. Northampton, ſecond huſband.=Dorothy.=Henry Cave, of Cold Aſhby, co. Northampt. firſt huſband. | William Belgrave, of Great Glen. | Katharine, wife of Rich. Andrew, of Harleſton, co. Northampton. | Anne,= —— Corbett. | Bridget, a nun.

Mary, dau. and coheir of Robert Chantrell, of Foxton, 1532; ſecond wife.=George Belgrave, married, firſt, Dorothy, dau. of Laurence Saunders, of Harrington, 1525.=Joan, dau. of Robert Farnham, of Quorn, 3d wife, 1545. | Clement Sanders, of Eaſt Haddon, co. Northampton, eſq. 1562, ſecond huſband. | Anne, wife of John Marſhall, of Muſtham, co. Nott.

Ambroſe Belgrave, of Belgrave, 1561.=Jane, dau. of . . . . Stoughton[5], eſq. of Worpleſdon, co. Surrey; re-married to Humfrey Davenport, of Weſton, co. Warwick. | Dorothy, wife of John Raven; re-married to John Glaſcocke. | Margery, wife of George Eyre, of Normanton, co. Nott. | Frances, wife of William Andrews, of Harleſton. | Anne, ſ. p. | Francis Belgrave, of Leiceſter 1579; of Newcaſtle upon Tyne 1615.=Catharine, eldeſt dau. of Richard Knoles, of Cold Aſhby, co. Northampton. | Robert, Elizabeth, Margaret, and Mary, died in their infancy.

Benjamin. | Mary.

Sir George Belgrave, of Belgrave, knt. ſheriff of Leiceſterſhire 1611; died 1630.=Lucretia, dau. of Thomas Wilſon, ſecretary of ſtate to Q. Elizabeth; died 1630. | Haſtings Belgrave, unmarried in 1603.

George Belgrave. | Edward. | Francis. | John. | Mary. | Jane. | Lucretia. | Ruth.

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[1] Probably this was Mr. Henry Stafford of Barkby Thorpe. See his epitaph in Barkby church, p. 90.

[2] Arms: Gules, a chevron undé, between three bulls' heads couped Argent. Plate XXXI. fig. 18.

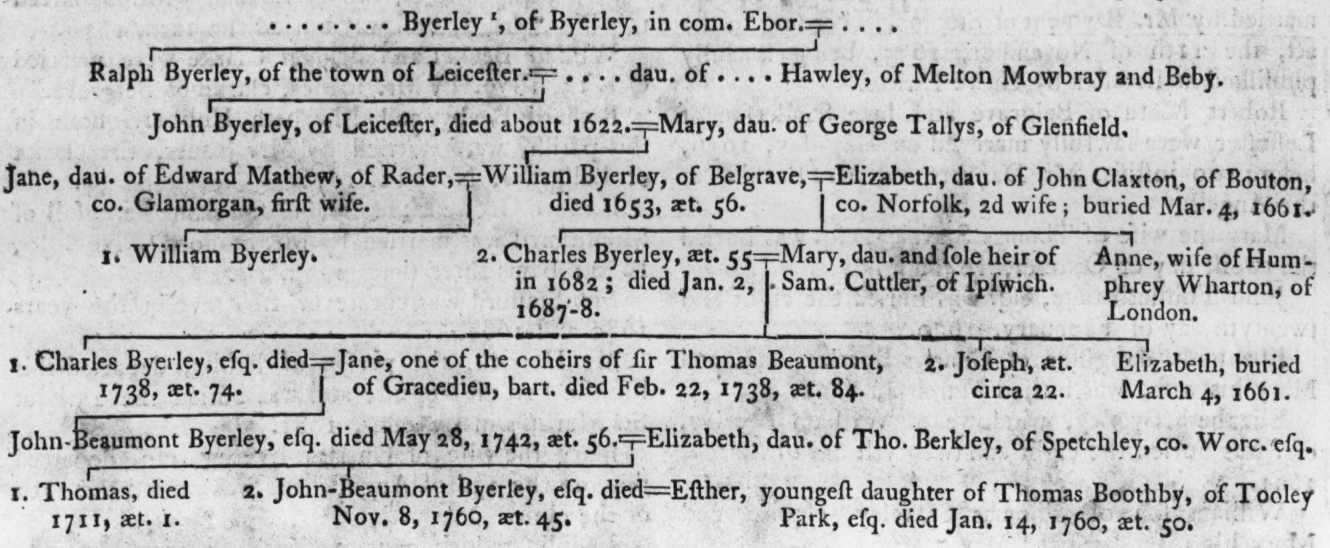
[3] See under that pariſh in Guthlaxton Hundred.

[4] Arms: Azure, an eagle diſplayed Argent; fig. 19.

[5] Arms: Azure, a croſs engrailed Ermine; fig. 20.

Pedigree of BYERLEY, of BELGRAVE. (See the Arms, p. 182.)

(Entered at Leiceſter, by Charles Byerley, 8 Sept. 1682; and continued from Regiſters and Epitaphs.)



. . . . Byerley [1], of Byerley, in com. Ebor.=. . . .
Ralph Byerley, of the town of Leiceſter.=. . . . dau. of . . . . Hawley, of Melton Mowbray and Beby.
John Byerley, of Leiceſter, died about 1622.=Mary, dau. of George Tallys, of Glenfield.
Jane, dau. of Edward Mathew, of Rader, co. Glamorgan, firſt wife.=William Byerley, of Belgrave, died 1653, æt. 56.=Elizabeth, dau. of John Claxton, of Bouton, co. Norfolk, 2d wife; buried Mar. 4, 1661.
1. William Byerley.
2. Charles Byerley, æt. 55 in 1682; died Jan. 2, 1687-8.=Mary, dau. and ſole heir of Sam. Cuttler, of Ipſwich.
Anne, wife of Humphrey Wharton, of London.
1. Charles Byerley, eſq. died 1738, æt. 74.=Jane, one of the coheirs of ſir Thomas Beaumont, of Gracedieu, bart. died Feb. 22, 1738, æt. 84.
2. Joſeph, æt. circa 22.
Elizabeth, buried March 4, 1661.
John-Beaumont Byerley, eſq. died May 28, 1742, æt. 56.=Elizabeth, dau. of Tho. Berkley, of Spetchley, co. Worc. eſq.
1. Thomas, died 1711, æt. 1.
2. John-Beaumont Byerley, eſq. died Nov. 8, 1760, æt. 45.=Eſther, youngeſt daughter of Thomas Boothby, of Tooley Park, eſq. died Jan. 14, 1760, æt. 50.

Money raiſed for the poor of Belgrave,	£.	s.	d.	Burſtall.			Thurmaſton, South End.		
within the year ending at Eaſter 1776,	105	7	10	£. 64	13	7	£. 82	1	8
Expended in county rates, &c.	4	11	10	2	13	8	6	10	2
——— on the poor, —	92	6	0	61	15	7	75	11	6
Rent of workhouſe and habitation,	9	14	6	2	17	0	5	1	6
Expended in litigations, —	1	12	6	5	6	11	1	18	6
Money raiſed for 1783, —	142	0	0	137	15	9	148	2	11
——— 1784, —	125	8	0	103	16	5	105	6	4
——— 1785, —	197	5	11	158	3	8	143	19	2
Medium of theſe three years, —	154	17	11	133	5	3	132	9	5
——— of county expences, —	4	17	4	4	2	1	4	7	1
——— of expences not relating to the poor; repairs of churches, roads, &c.	0	0	0	1	17	2	5	13	1
——— of nett annual expences,	150	0	7	127	6	0	122	9	3
——— of attending on magiſtrates,	0	5	6	2	19	2	1	3	4
——— of entertainments at meetings,	0	17	6	0	13	2	1	4	0
——— of law expences, —	1	15	5	0	12	11	7	5	6
——— of ſetting the poor to work,	0	0	0	0	7	4	0	0	0

The return made to the houſe of commons in 1786, in anſwer to an enquiry reſpecting the charitable donations in this pariſh, may be ſeen in vol. I. p. 43.

The CHURCH, (ſee Plate XXXI.)

dedicated to St. *Peter*, conſiſts of a low, but ſtout, brick embattled tower (in which are five bells), with a ſmall ſpire of wood; a wooden North porch; a South porch, and a South door into the chancel; a plain wooden Weſt door; large embattled chancel, having three rich pointed windows; a lofty nave; and two ailes ſeparated by four arches on four cluſters of pillars, with ring capitals, one ſurmounted by a cluſter of flowers, over which are four志 cleréſtory windows. At the Eaſt end of the roof are two turrets.

In the nave (ſeparated from the chancel by an open pointed arch, over which are the royal arms) is a chandelier of twelve branches, ſurmounted by a dove holding an olive-branch in its bill, all of burniſhed braſs, ſuſpended from the roof by iron chains.

The chancel is lofty, being of three heights, riſing perpendicularly; about the middle, 6 inches; about 5 feet farther, riſing 6 inches; about 5½ feet farther is the altar, which riſes ſix inches, and is ſurrounded by handſome light Chineſe work of wood painted white.

The chancel-windows are elegantly conſtructed. In the Eaſt window remains part of the arms of *England*; in the North window, fragments of inſcriptions in painted glaſs, as 𝔐𝔘𝔅 and 𝔄.𝔖.

The nave was formerly ſeparated from the tower by an open pointed arch; but now, below, by an open oak ſkreen; above, by the back of the deal gallery for the choir, which has in front, "Thomas Smith and Henry Swain, churchwardens, 1761."

In the South wall, under the South window of the chancel, are three handſome ſtalls under flowered arches very hollow from the wall; and a piſcina[2] with a ſquare locker, Eaſt of them. A ſimilar locker oppoſite in the North wall.

In the South wall of the South aile, three plain ſtalls of unequal height, all with round arches; and, Eaſt of them, a piſcina united to a locker, with its door on.

In the North aile, at the Eaſt end, under the North window, a locker and piſcina with a pointed arch; and in the Eaſt wall a piſcina; and apparently from this has been an opening to view the altar.

The font is circular, on a circular ſhaft in the centre, and four others. See Plate XXXI. fig. B.

Over the gallery are the Ten Commandments.

In this church Mr. Burton deſcribes theſe arms [3]:

1. Gules, three lions paſſant guardant in pale Or, *England*.
2. The ſame coat, with a file with three labels charged with nine fleurs de lis, *Lancaſter*.
3. Or, three chevrons Gules, *Clare*.
4. *Belgrave*.
5. Argent, a maunch Azure, *Flamvile*.
6. Gules, a croſs moline Argent, *Beby*.
7. Or fretty Sable, *Champaine*.
8. Or, upon two bars Gules, three water-bougets Argent, *Willoughby*.
9. Argent, an hoſe Azure.

In the Matriculus of 1220 [4], Belgrave is deſcribed to be under the patronage of the abbot of St. *Ebrulph*; the rector R. inſtituted by biſhop Hugh Welles, and paying to the abbot a penſion of ten marks. To this church belonged a chapel ſituated in that part of Thurmodeſton which was in the fee of Winton, and another at Bruſtall; both of which were to be ſupplied by the mother-church with a reſident chaplain. The church of Sileby had alſo two ſheaves of corn here, from the demeſne of *John de Harcourt*.

In 1344, the procurations for Belgrave, Burſtall, and Thurmaſton, were 7*s.* 6¾*d.*; the rectory was taxed at 70 marks; and paid 6*s.* for Peter-pence. The abbot of St. *Ebrulph* had alſo a penſion from it of 10 marks.

In 1534-5, the value of the rectory was 31*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; and a penſion of £5. was paid to the then prior

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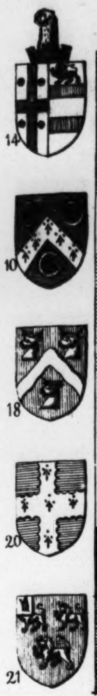
[1] In the Books of Yorkſhire I find a deſcent of Byerley of Pickhull, with this note, "Non probavit arma. Gr. King, R. D."

[2] Plate XXXI. fig. A.

[3] See Plate XXXI. fig. 1—9.

[4] See the Introductory Volume, p. lix.

BELGRAVE, S.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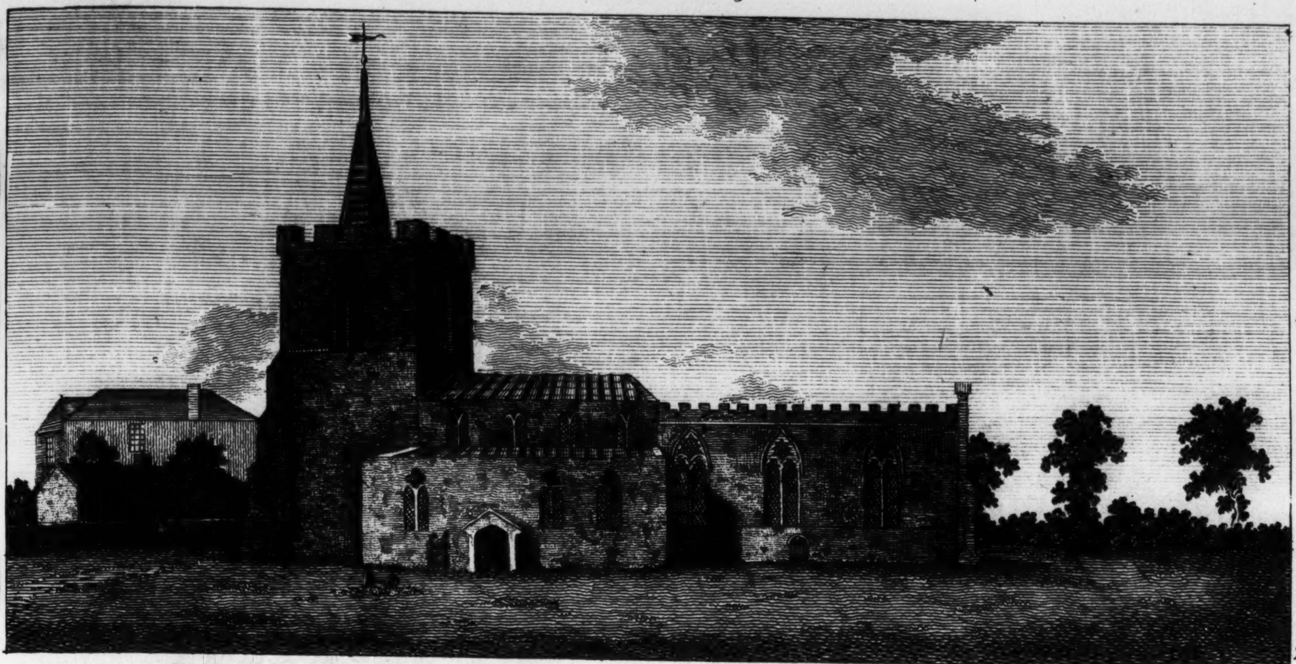
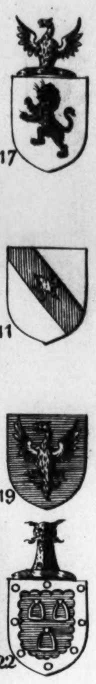
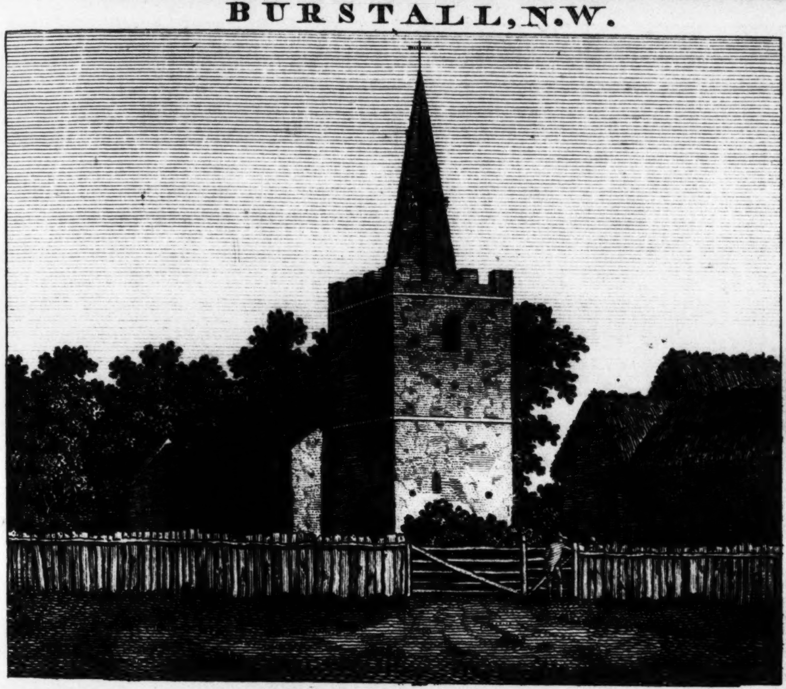
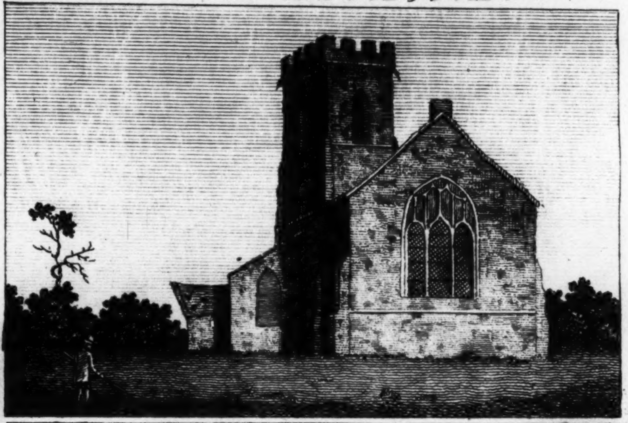




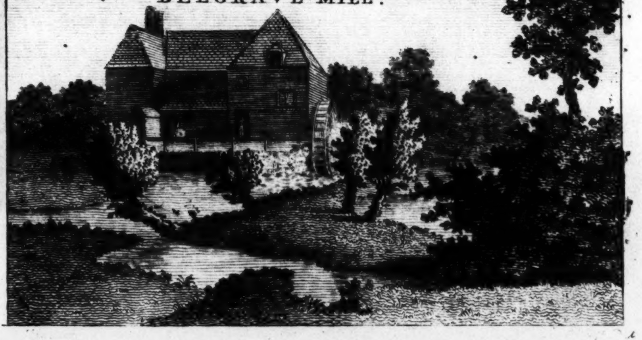
BURSTALL, N.W.

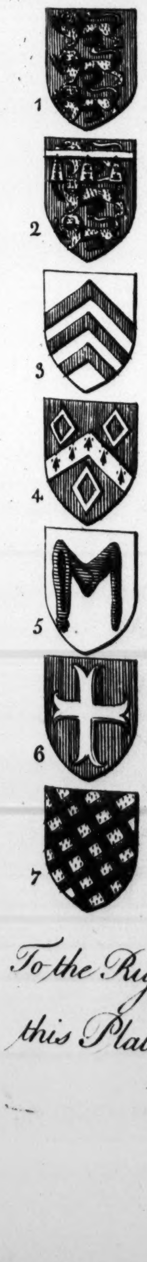


SOUTH-THURMASTON, S.E.



BELGRAVE MILL.





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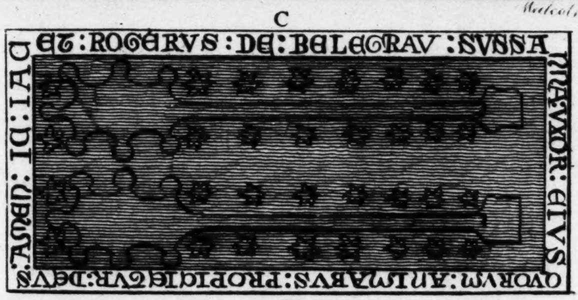
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MATOR: EIVS
QVORVM: ANIMABVS: PROPICIETVR: DEVS
AMEN

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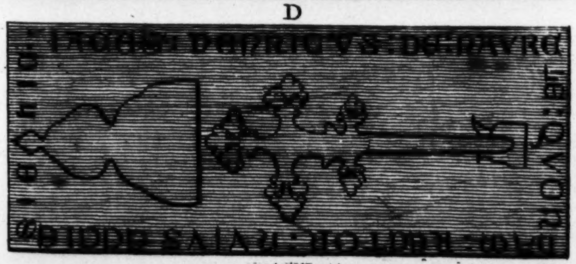

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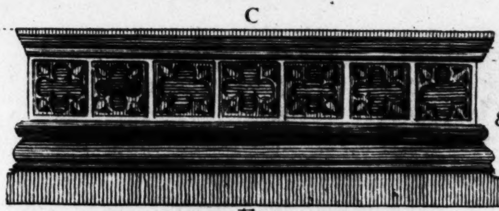

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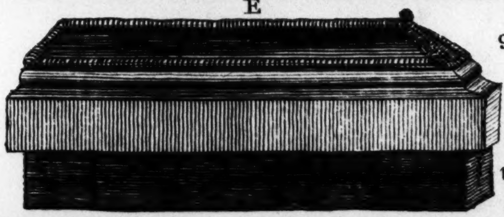

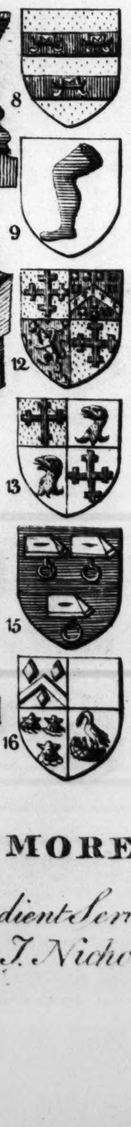
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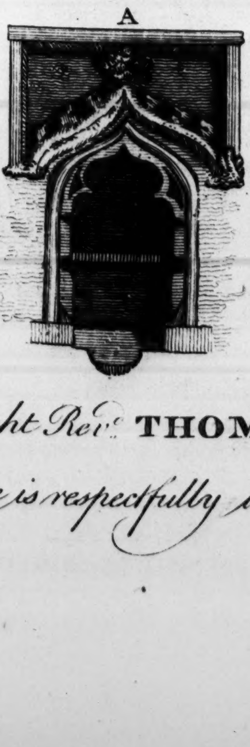
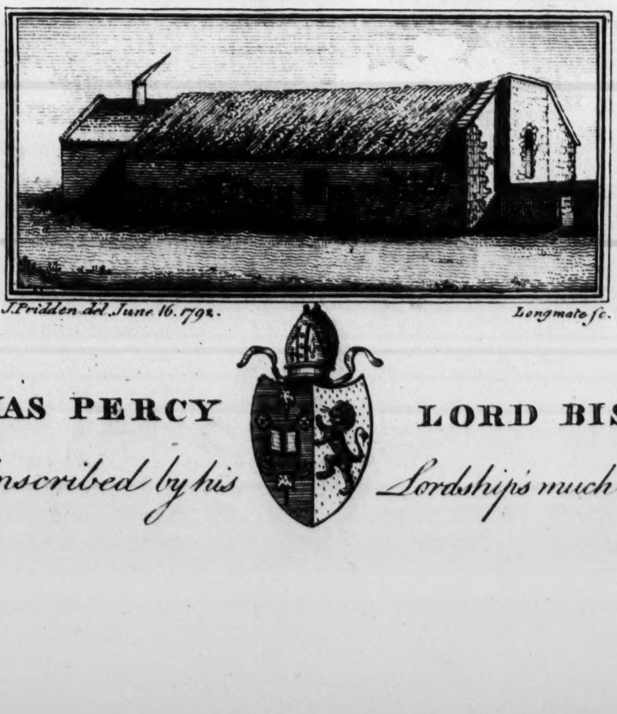
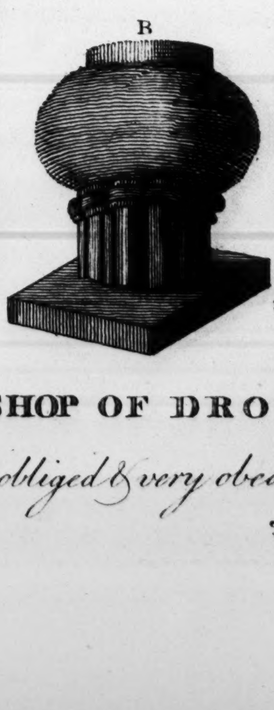
NORTH-THURMASTON CHAPEL, N.W.

A




J. Pridden del. June 16. 1792. Longmate sc.

B



To the Right Rev. **THOMAS PERCY** **LORD BISHOP OF DROMORE,**
this Plate is respectfully inscribed by his Lordships much obliged & very obedient Serv.t
J. Nichols.

of *Shene*; and 6*s*. 8*d*. to the abbot of *Exham*; and 18 acres of land were ſet apart for the repairs of the church.

Aug. 20, 1547, the rectory of Belgrave, with thoſe of Wolſtanton, co. Stafford, Towceſter, Pighteſley, and Buckby, co. Northampton, Towen, co. Merioneth, and the deanry of Gnoſale, with the four prebends, co. Stafford, being in the whole of the yearly value of 183*l*. 8*s*. 10*d*. were granted by the letters patent of king Edward VI. to *Richard Sampſon*[1] biſhop of *Lichfield and Coventry*, in exchange for the manors of Longdon, Beaudeſert, Rugeley, Heywood, Berſwick, and Cannock, co. Stafford, and the epiſcopal palace in London. "By this grant," ſays Dr. Browne Willis, "Wolſtanton, Belgrave, Towceſter, Pighteſley, and Buckby, being appropriated to the biſhoprick, ſeem, from good rectories, to be reduced to mean vicarages, viz. ſtipendiary curacies, as they now remain[2]."

On this ſubject, the following letter was addreſſed, by Mr. Samuel Carte, the ſolicitor, to ſir Thomas Cave:

"Sir THOMAS, I take the liberty to lay before you an abſtract of a patent by Edward VI. relating to Belgrave; which, I apprehend, will afford you ſome material information in reſpect to your intended hiſtory, and may ſerve as ſome introduction to what I intend to communicate hereafter in relation to the peculiar juriſdictions in Leiceſterſhire heretofore; for, they are derived from the ſame foundations, the Supremacy. The ſubject, indeed, of the grant is different from priories, churches, or chapels; *viz*. an incorporate matter—a mere right of exerciſing a juriſdiction. I admit that the mere eccleſiaſtical power is not properly derived from the magiſtrate; and I think it an error, to aſſert that the power which the Pope uſurped heretofore is veſted in the Crown; yet certain it is, that the grant of which this is a copy was made in purſuance or under colour of ſuch a power. The copy whence this is inſcribed was not perfect.

Jan. 12, 1754. *Symonds Inn*. SAMUEL CARTE.

"Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. ſalutem. Sciatis, quòd, tàm in complementum & performantiam teſtamenti patris noſtri Henrici Octavi, & quarundam conventionum & conceſſionum contentarum in quâdam tripartitâ indenturâ factâ inter nos ex parte primâ; & avunculum noſtrum Edwardum ducem Somerſet, & executorem teſtamenti & ultime voluntatis predicti patris noſtri, ex ſecundâ parte; & reverendum in Chriſto patrem, Ricardum, epiſcopum Covent' & Lichf', ex parte tertiâ; gerent' dat' ix die Julii, anno regni noſtri primo; quàm in conſiderationem maneriorum de Longdon, Beaudeſert, Rugeley, Heywood, Barkeſwyk, & Cannock; & parcorum de Beaudeſert, & Heywood, in com' Staff', cum ſuis juribus & pertinentiis univerſis; & ceterarum aliarum terrarum in Cannock & Leycroft; & boſci vocat' Canke-wood, aliàs Out-Cannocks-bury, in eodem comitatu; dicto patri noſtro, per dictum epiſcopum, per ſeparatas cartas ſuas, gerentes datum xxix Sept. anno regni patris noſtri xxxviii, dat' & conceſſ', de gratiâ noſtrâ ſpeciali, &c. dedimus & conceſſimus prefato ep̄o Covent' & Lichf' totam advocationem, donationem, & jus patronatûs rectorie & eccleſie parochialis de Woolſtanton in com' Staff'; & totam advocationem & donationem rectorie & eccleſie de Belgrave in com' Leic'; & omnes illas advocationes, rectorias, & eccleſias, de Pighteſley, Bukby, & Touceſter, in com' Northton'; ac omnes illas advocationes de Townmerion, & capellarum de Llannhagell, Tahun, & Tennalip, infra epiſcopatum de Bangor; necnon advocationem perpetuam collegii de Gnoſale in com' Staff'; & omnes illas advocationes, & prebendas de Nordall, Stilwohull, Beverly-hall, Chilton-hall, in com' Staff', & earum cujuſlibet, dicto collegio de Gnoſale ſpectantes, & prebende dicti collegii exiſtentes; que quidem rectorie, capelle, prebende, glebe, decime, oblationes, obventiones, & cetera proficua eiſdem ſpectantia, modò extenduntur ad clarum annuum valorem clxxxiii lī. viii s̄. & unius denarii & ½ & ¼, decimâ parte indè deductâ; habend' & tenend', &c. predictas advocationes, donationes, & jura patronatûs, prefato epiſcopo & ſucceſſoribus ſuis in perpetuum, tenend' de nobis, heredibus & ſucceſſoribus noſtris, in purâ & perpetuâ eleemoſynâ, reddendo annuatim nobis & ſucceſſoribus noſtris, de & pro predictâ rectoriâ de Woolſtanton, poſt mortem, reſignationem, ſeu deprivationem moderni incumbentis ejuſdem rectorie, iiii lī. x s̄ x đ. ½; ac de & pro predictâ rectoriâ de Belgrave, poſt mortem &c. moderni incumbentis ejuſdem rectorie, iv lī. vii s̄. vi đ. ½ ¼; &, pro rectoriâ de Pighteſton, poſt mortem, &c. iiii lī. o s̄. i đ. ½; &, pro rectoriâ de Bukby, iii lī. i s̄. ii đ.; &, pro rectoriâ de Toceſter, iv lī. viii s̄. viii đ.; &, pro rectoriâ de Towne Merion & capellis de Llanvehagel, Tabilun, & Penral, poſt mortem, &c. vi lī. i s̄. x đ.; &, pro prebendâ de Mordal, poſt, &c. xxii s̄.; &, pro prebendâ de Beverly-hall, xxii s̄.; &, pro prebendâ de Chetwon-hall, xxviii s̄. viii đ.; legalis monete, ad Curiam Augmentationis, ad feſtum Natalis Dn̄i, annuatim ſolvend'; & reddend' inſuper annuatim nobis & heredibus, &c. de & pro rectoriâ de Belgrave, v lī. vi s̄. viii đ.; pro rectoriâ de Pighteſley, vi s̄ viii đ.; pro rectoriâ de Towerton, xxxv s̄.; legalis monete, ad Cur' Augment', ad feſtum Sc̄i Mic̄his ſolvend', pro omnibus aliis redditibus, ſervitiis, &c. proindè, nobis à quoquo modo reddendis, ac in perpetuam ſatisfactionem cujuſlibet pecunie ſumme annualis redditûs, ſive decime partis, aut pro primis fructibus premiſſorum, per nos conceſſ', & nobis & ſucceſſoribus noſtris per predictum ep̄um ſolvend' & reddend', virtute cujuſdam . . . . placiti, anno predicti patris noſtri xxxviii editi: Et ulteriùs, de gratiâ noſtrâ, &c. pardonamus & exoneramus predictum ep̄um de decimis ſive primis fructibus de premiſſis ſolvendis ante datum patentium: Mandamus etiam & firmitèr injungimus cancellario & concilio dicte curie, eò quòd ipſi, ſuper ſolam demonſtrationem literarum patentium, facient ſeu cauſabunt prefato ep̄o & ſucceſſoribus plenam vel manifeſtam exonerationem de omnimodis aliis decimis & predictis rectoriis & premiſſis: Et ulteriùs, pro conſideratione predictâ, & de adviſamento dictorum preteritorum & cœptorum, volumus, & auctoritate noſtrâ regiâ ſupremâ, & eccleſiâ quâ fungimur, predictas rectorias & eccleſias de Woolſtanton, Belgrave, Pighteſle, Bukly, Towceſter, Towen Meryon, ac capellas de Llanvihagell, Tallcdon, ac Pearall; ac predict' collegium de Gnoſale, ac prebendas de Mordell, Sommerhall, Beverley Hall, ac Chilbon Hall, & eorum quamlibet, cum pertinentiis; ac omnia & ſingula maneria, meſſuagia, terras, tenementa, glebas, decimas, oblationes, & emolumenta quecunque, cum pertinentiis, tam ſpiritualibus quàm temporalibus, predictis rectoriis, collegio, & prebendis ſpectant', predicto ep̄o & ſucceſſoribus, poſt mortem incumbentium, &c. appropriavimus, conſolidavimus, univimus, & incorporavimus, ac appropriamus per preſentes: habend', tenend', gaudend', & convertend', predict' rectoriam, eccleſias, capellas, collegium, & prebendam, & omnia & ſingula premiſſa, &c. prefato ep̄o & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, in proprios uſus, abſque aliquâ preſentatione, nominatione, inductione, ſive admiſſione, alicujus incumbentis aut incumbentium ad predictas rectorias, eccleſias, capellas, collegium, & prebendas, vel aliquod in poſterum faciend': Ac etiam volumus & ordinamus, quòd, cumprimùm predicte rectorie de Woolſtanton, Belgrave, Pighteſton, Bukby, Towceſter, & Town Merion, vacare contigerint, ſeu alique eorum, aut quamprimùm poſſeſſionem earundem rectorie, &c. dictus ep̄us aut ſucceſſores ſui adepti fuerint, idem ep̄us & ſucceſſores ſui cuilibet earundem eccleſiarum ſic vacare contigenti, aut ad poſſeſſionem ſuam devenerint, diverſos clericos habiles & idoneos ordinario loco, ad eaſdem ſeparales eccleſias ſeparatim nominabit & preſentabit in perpetuum; qui quidem, ſic nominati & preſentati, & per predictum ordinarium canonicum inſtituti & inducti, ſingulatìm & diversìm, extunc vicarii perpetui eccleſiarum ad quas ſic ſeparatìm preſentantur, &c. & inducuntur; & eoſdem ſeparales vicarios, &c. ſeparatìm & diversìm incorporamus; & eoſdem vicarios ſeparales, & ſucceſſores, corporatum ſeparatìm & divisìm declaramus re & nomine; qui quidem vicarii loco rectorum dictarum eccleſiarum erunt, & curam animarum infra dictas parochias ſeparalitèr gerent, & cetera officia facient & exequentur

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[1] "In his life-time (ſays Strype, Memoirs, vol. III. p. 199.) two of the beſt manors were exchanged for two benefices, eſteemed as much in value, but the royalty was loſt; one of them, Beaudeſert, was conferred upon ſir William Paget, who in 1549, being made a baron, had his title from thence."

[2] Cathedrals, vol. I. p. 380.

que ad officium rectorum infra eaſdem eccleſias anteà pertinuerunt ſeu pertinebant; & onera ordinaria & extraordinaria, ad eaſdem eccleſias ſeparalitèr pertinentia, ſeparatìm ſuſtinebunt, preterquàm in reparationibus cancellorum; quas quidem reparationes per dictos ep̃um & ſucceſſores, perpetuis ſumptibus de tempore in tempus, ſuſtinendas & ſolvendas volumus & ordinamus: Volumus etiam, quòd ep̃us & ſucceſſores predicti unum manſum ſive domum idoneam & competentem aſſignent cuilibet vicario eccleſiarum predictarum; que quidem domus ſive manſus ad eundem vicarium & ſucceſſores in perpetuum pertinebit ad inhabitandum: Ordinamus prettereà, quòd dictus ep̃us & ſucceſſores in perpetuum diſtribuant, ſeu diſtribui faciant, inter pauperes parochianos cujuſlibet eccleſie, ſic vacare contingentis, quandam rationabilem pecunie ſummam, de fructibus ejuſdem eccleſie provenientem, uſque ad ſummam v librarum in toto extendentem, per epiſcopum & loci dioceſanum limitand' & aſſignand': Volumus etiam & concedimus, quòd predicti vicarii & ſucceſſores ſui, per ſeparalia nomina vicariorum dictarum eccleſiarum, perſequi clameum, implacitare & implacitari, defendere & defendi poſſint, in quibuſcunque curiis & locis regni noſtri, in & ſuper omnibus & ſingulis cauſis, &c.; & quòd ſint, & eorum quilibet ſit, habiles & habilis, & in lege capaces & capax, per eorum ſeparalia nomina, ad dandum, concedendum, & perquirendum, terras, tenementa, &c. ſibi & ſucceſſoribus in perpetuum, & omnia agenda que rectores earum eccleſiarum licitè agerent vel facerent: Ac etiam volumus, quòd dictus ep̃us aut ſucceſſores ſui ſuper appropriationem predictarum eccleſiarum, & earum cujuſlibet, quamlibet earum eccleſiarum dotatam cum congruâ, convenienti, & rationabili portione & penſione, curent pro victu & ſuſtentatione ejuſdem vicarii & ſucceſſorum, pro omnibus aliis oneribus & ſumptibus eidem vicarie incumbenti ſupportando; videlicet, predictam vicariam de Woolſtanton, cum annuâ penſione ſue portionis, extendente ad ſummam x librarum per annum; ac dictam vicariam de Belgrave, cum annuâ portione ſue penſionis, ad ſummam xiii lĩ. vi s̃. viii đ. per annum; ac predictam vicariam de Pighteſle, cum annuali penſione, extendente ad ſummam x lĩ. per annum; ac predictam vicariam de Touceſter, cum annuali penſione, extendente ad ſummam xiii lĩ. vi s̃. viii đ. per annum; ac predictam vicariam de Bukby, cum annuali penſione, extendente ad ſummam x lĩ. per annum; ac vicariam de Town Meryon, cum annuali penſione, extendente ad ſummam xx lĩ. per annum; ſtatuto ad mortuam manum, &c. non obſtante: Ac etiam ordinamus per preſentes, quòd vicarii dictarum eccleſiarum ſeparatarum de tempore in tempus onerentur & onerabiles erunt, tam cum annuali redditu, ſive decimâ parte vicariarum ſuarum, quàm cum primitiis ſeu primis fructibus earundem eccleſiarum, cùm acciderint, eodem modo quo alii vicarii ſeu rectores aliarum eccleſiarum, in regno noſtro Anglie, onerati exiſtunt, &c.: Volumus etiam pro conſideratione predictorum, ac per preſentes concedimus prefato ep̃o, quòd habeat & habebit has literas noſtras patentes, ſub magno ſigillo Anglie ſigillatas, abſque aliquo fine ſeu feodo, magno vel parvo, nobis in Hanaperio noſtro, aut alibi, ad uſum noſtrum ſolvendo; eò quòd expreſſa mentio, &c. In cujus, &c. Teſte rege, apud Weſtm', xx die Auguſti, anno regni, &c. primo. Per breve de privato ſigillo [1]."

Martii, 12°, 1648. Whereas this Committee have, the 19th of March, 1646, granted the yearly rent of thirty pounds, reſerved to the biſhop of *Coventry and Litchfield*, out of the impropriate rectory of Belgrave, in the county of Leiceſter, over and above the preſent ſtipend of twelve pounds, for the increaſe of the maintenance of Mr. *George Purefoy*, miniſter of the pariſh-church of Belgrave aforeſaid, who hath ſince then relinquiſhed the ſame: It is ordered, that the ſame be paid and continued from time to time unto Mr. *William Kinnes*, the preſent miniſter of Belgrave aforeſaid, together with all arrears of the ſaid thirty pounds a year, which became due and payable during ſuch time as the ſaid Mr. Kinnes officiated the cure of the ſaid church; and the truſtees for ſale of Biſhops' lands are deſired to iſſue out their warrants to the treaſurers for ſale of Biſhops' lands, to pay the ſame accordingly from time to time; and, when it ſhall appear what the ſaid arrears are, this Committee will likewiſe aſcertain the ſame [2].

In 1650, the rectory was returned "as an impropriation, worth £120. a year; the church, with the two chapels of Burſtall and Thurmaſton, being ſerved by two curates, the one ſufficient, the other altogether inſufficient; who had not above £22. ſtipend between them."

A ſurvey of the rectory or parſonage of Belgrave, with the rights, members, and appurtenances thereof, ſet, lying, and being, in the county of Leiceſter, late parcel of the poſſeſſions, or late belonging to, the late biſhop of Lichfield and Coventry; made and taken by us whoſe names are hereunto ſubſcribed, in the month of June 1651, by virtue of a commiſſion to us granted from the honourable truſtees for ſale of Biſhops' lands.

All that manſion-houſe called the Parſonage-houſe, ſituate in Belgrave aforeſaid, with the ſite thereof, conſiſting of a hall, a parlour, a kitchen, a dairy, a cellar, a pantry, and five lodging-chambers over them, and ſeveral garrets, or granaries, over the ſaid chambers; the firſt ſtory whereof is built with ſtone, the reſt with timber, and covered with ſlate. A brewhouſe, two barns, and other outhouſes, covered with thatch. An orchard, a garden, and two fold-yards, in all containing, by eſtimation, one acre and two roods, with the appurtenances. All which we eſtimate *per annum* at — — — £5.

All that cloſe of meadow or paſture ground, called or known by the name of *The Connery*, abutting upon the road from Derby to Leiceſter on the Weſt, containing, by eſtimation, one acre; and all that cloſe of arable called *The Brackland-cloſe*, abutting upon the river called the Soare on the South, and London-road on the Weſt, containing, by eſtimation, one acre, with the appurtenances, worth *per annum* 2*l.* 10*s.*

All thoſe two-yard lands, containing, by eſtimation, 29 acres of meadow, arable, and paſture-ground, lying diſperſed in the ſeveral fields and meadows of Belgrave aforeſaid; viz. *the Townſide-field* 3 roods; in Cleyland-field 6 acres, 2 roods; in Moor-furlong 3 acres; in Abote-meadow and Longland 6 acres, 2 roods; in Breachfield 1 acre; in Hadland-field 2 acres, 2 roods; in Mill-hill-field 1 acre and 3 roods; in Connery-leas 4 acres; in Hall-meadow 2 acres; in Little Meadow 1 acre; together with all commons, common of paſture, feedings, profits, commodities, advantages, and emoluments whatſoever, to the premiſſes, or any part or parcel thereof, in any-wiſe appertaining or belonging; we eſtimate at 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

All that herbage, feeding, or impaſturing, in the churchyard of Belgrave aforeſaid, with the appurtenances, we eſtimate *per annum* at — 5*s.*

Mem. There are belonging to the aforeſaid two-yard lands commons for paſturing and feeding of ten beaſts and 80 ſheep yearly in the common fields and leaſowes of Belgrave aforeſaid, and 18 rydde of furze or gorſſe yearly to be taken out of theſe commons, and an open lane to the ſaid yard-lands; all which are comprehended in the value of the ſaid yard-lands.

All thoſe tenths and tithes of all and all manner of corn, grain, hay, flax, wool, and lamb, yearly coming, accruing, or renewing, in all titheable places within the pariſh of Belgrave aforeſaid, to the rectory thereof belonging, with the rights, members, and appurtenances thereof, we eſtimate, *communibus annis*, at £200.

Mem. The premiſſes, with the appurtenances, are claimed for certain years yet to come, by leaſe not yet produced to us.

Lucius lord viſcount of *Faulkland* and *John Coxe* of Aldenham in the county of Hertford, gent. by a leaſe bearing date 14 June, 14 Car. made by Dr. Robert Wright, then biſhop of Coventry and Lichfield, held all that the church, rectory, and juriſdiction of Belgrave, *cum membris*, in the ſaid county of Leiceſter, with all chapels, houſes, dovehouſes, buildings, backſides, orchards, gardens, glebe lands, meadows, paſtures, rents, reverſions, ſervices, and all manner of tithe-wool, lamb, hay, corn, and grain, penſions and portions, with all eaſements, privileges, liberties, or advantages, to them or any of them belonging, or in

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[1] Pat. 1 Edw. VI.

[2] From the original Account-books in the Bodleian Library.

any wiſe appertaining, as well in Belgrave aforeſaid, as in Burſtall and Thurmaſton; to have and to hold the ſaid church, rectory, and paſturage, with the appurtenances, unto them the ſaid Lucius lord viſcount Faulkland and John Coxe, from the making of the ſaid leaſes, to the full end and term of 21 years; yielding and paying therefore yearly unto the ſaid Biſhop and his ſucceſſors, at Michaelmas and Lady-day, £30. with a *(nomine pœnæ)* if the ſaid rent be behind and unpaid ſix weeks after any of the ſaid feaſts; with a covenant, that, if the ſaid Lord Viſcount and Mr. Coxe live during the ſaid leaſe, they are to preſent a vicar to the ſaid church of Belgrave, and to pay him £30. If they die, the Biſhop is to preſent a vicar. The ſaid rectory is worth *per annum* — — £240.

Preſent rent *per annum* £30.
Vicar — 30
Apportioned-land 6 } 60
Tithes 54 }

Wm. Webb.
Wm. Eles,
Jo. Rutendgen, } ſurveyors, June 27, 1651[1].
Wm. Rutendgen,

In May 1709, the Biſhop having propoſed ſeveral queries, the following anſwers were made by Mr. Carte in reſpect of the town of Belgrave:

1. The number of families is about 60; of theſe about 18 are Papiſts, ſeven are profeſſed Anabaptiſts, and ſome others at ſome times go to their aſſemblies.

2. There are no public meetings here which I have heard of; but there is one Zachary Stanton, who is ſaid to preach among the Anabaptiſts frequently in St. Martin's pariſh in Leiceſter, and ſometimes in other places.

3. There is no public ſchool.

4. There is no charity-ſchool.

5. There is no almſhouſe, or hoſpital; but, at the incloſure, a certain plot of ground was ſet out for the uſe of the poor; but, the perſon who has the copy of the decree then made being unwilling to ſhew it, reports are various as to the manner of ſettlement of it.

6. There are two houſes, and about 18 acres of land, in the occupation of Mary Dawſon, widow, and Robert Yates, weaver, given towards the repair of the church and two ſtone bridges, within the liberty of Belgrave, received by the churchwardens.

7. As to abuſes and frauds committed in relation to theſe eſtabliſhments, I know of none.

8. No adults have been baptized here, ſince the laſt viſitation, by me or Mr. Peake.

9. I do not know that any who come to church are unbaptized; but there are about 25, who, being baptized, and above 16 years of age, have not been confirmed.

The ſtate of the vicarage of Belgrave; with an account of the rights and perquiſites belonging to the vicar and clerk or ſexton of Belgrave, 1709.

"The rectory of Belgrave, comprehending Belgrave, and the two chapelries of Burſtall and Thurmaſton, with all their rights, being granted by Edward the Sixth to the biſhoprick of Coventry and Litchfield, was charged with a penſion of thirteen pounds, ſix ſhillings, and eight pence, for the maintenance of a vicar, which the biſhops of that ſee have, of their bounty, augmented to ſeventy pounds *per annum*, payable by their tenant, without deduction of taxes.

There being no houſe belonging to the vicar; Dr. Hough, the preſent biſhop, at a late renewal of the leaſe, hath obliged the tenant, that, after the expiration of the term of the precedent leaſe, he ſhould quit the parſonage-houſe, and alſo the church-yard of Belgrave, to the uſe of the vicar.

The aforeſaid parſonage-houſe is built; the firſt ſtory with lime and ſtone; and on that is ſet a frame of timber ſtudded and lathed, and teared with clay, and then rough-caſt with lime-mortar.

It conſiſts of five bays of building.

The firſt ſtory contains,

1. a kitchen, floored with broad ſtone; 2. a hall of the ſame; 3. a leſſer, 4. a greater parlour, both floored with boards; 5. another parlour, with a plaſter floor, under which is a cellar paved with pebbles.

In the ſecond ſtory are ſeven chambers, all which have plaſter floors, except the largeſt, which is over the great parlour, and is boarded. Over all is a garret with a plaiſter floor.

There are two outhouſes thatched, except that part uſed for a brewhouſe, which is ſlated. Each conſiſts of three bays; the larger is a barn; the leſſer conſiſts of a ſtable, a hay-barn, and a brewhouſe.

The homeſtall contains about an acre of ground, and is fenced with mud walls.

About 30 years ſince, three bays of barning were removed by Mr. Byerley to Thurmaſton, where they now ſtand, and are held by the tithing-man there.

Since that time, four other bays, being ſomewhat ruinous, which were formerly malting-rooms, were demoliſhed, and quite taken away by the leſſee, who, it is ſaid, was then Mr. Byerley, father of the preſent Mr. Byerley. He died 20 years ſince, or more.

The ſurplice-fees are, for publiſhing the banns one ſhilling, for marriages by banns two ſhillings and ſix pence, by licence five ſhillings; for churchings five pence; but for burials there is nothing paid, nor for chriſtenings, nor any thing for mortuaries.

The tenths paid to the crown yearly are twenty-ſix ſhillings and eight pence. The vicar alſo pays to the archdeacon, for ſynodals, 3*s*. 6*d*. yearly; but the procurations are charged upon the impropriator, being 7*s*. 6¾*d*.

There are belonging to the ſteeple, church, and chancel, four bells and a clock, a ſurplice, a cuſhion, a large Bible, a Common-prayer book, a book of homilies, a baſon, a plate, and a flaggon of pewter, a cup of ſilver, a carpet, a table-cloth, and a napkin.

There are within the liberty of Belgrave two houſes, and about 11 acres of land, in the occupation of Mary Dawſon, widow, and Robert Vales, weaver; and alſo about eighteen acres of land, in the occupation of the ſaid perſons, given towards the church and the ſtone bridges within the liberty of Belgrave.

The chapelwardens of Burſtal and Thurmaſton annually pay for each town a groat to the churchwardens of Belgrave, under the name of Peter-pence.

The church-yard is fenced on the North ſide, ſo far as the ſtreet-way extends, by the inhabitants of Belgrave; on the South, by the inhabitants of Burſtal and Thurmaſton; and on all the other ſides, by the occupiers of the lands adjacent.

The clerk is appointed by the vicar. His wages are twenty-eight ſhillings *per annum* [and, as ſexton, twenty-three ſhillings *per annum*], paid to him by order of the inhabitants of Belgrave. Beſides which, he hath, for making a grave in church or chancel, 2*s*. 6*d*.; and, for ringing the bell for each perſon there buried, one ſhilling; for ringing the bell and making a grave in the churchyard for one buried in a coffin 16*d*. without a coffin 10*d*.; for attendance at each wedding, one ſhilling.

N. B. Nov. 29, 1721, Mr. Robert Barber, ſurgeon, told me, that he rents of Mr. Aiſlabie the rights of the parſonage of Belgrave at Thurmaſton at £70. *per annum*; that there are 28 yard-lands in the field; that he has 8*d*. *per* yard-land for hay-ſilver, which he takes to be for the graſs growing on the hades of the lands, he having tithe hay in kind in all other parts except one certain meadow of about 80 acres; that, according to the Eaſter-book, he has tithe eggs, and alſo tithe chickens; but the hens which have chickens pay no tithe eggs; the ſame for ducks, geeſe, &c.; that, as Eaſter-offerings, he has of every even the meaneſt houſe 2*d*.; but of ſome he has 4*d*. and of others 6*d*. *per* houſe; in all they amount to above 14*s*. or 15*s*.; that the taxes are moderate taxes, for now, when the tax is charged at 3*s*. *per annum*, he pays about 2*s*. *per* pound, *i. e.* about £7. *per annum*. The glebe there conſiſts of the churchyard and 2 or 3 leas [on which is ſituated the Tithe-barn], ſcarce amounting to an acre. He ſays there are about 18 acres of arable in every yard-land[2]."

A houſe and 21 acres of land, with a ſmall cottage, were long ſince left, not now known by whom, for the uſe of the town of Belgrave; the annual produce whereof, being £21. has been, and ſtill is, applied ſolely to the repairs and other expences of the church.

The preſent value in the king's books is 13*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*.; the epiſcopal procurations, 7*s*. 6*d*.; the archidiaconal, 11*s*. 0½*d*.

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[1] From the original ſurvey at Lambeth, copied, by permiſſion of his Grace the Lord Archbiſhop of Canterbury, in 1798.

[2] From the MSS. of the Rev. Samuel Carte, who officiated here ſeveral years as curate to Mr. Peake.

VICARS.	PATRONS.
R. 1220.	The prior of Ware, as procurator-general of the abbot of St. Ebrulph.
Stephen de Lucy[1], 1226.	
Robert de Dunholme, ſubdeacon, 1231.	
Simon Conſtabularius[2], 1238.	
John Conſtabularius, 1239.	
Walter[3] de Aneford, 1240.	
Richard de Burſtall, 1261.	
Thomas de Stamford, 1273.	
Henry de Haurele, 13...	
John Belgrave, 1345.	
John Dorman, died 1485.	Prior and convent of Jeſus of Bethlehem at Shene.
Thomas Ingilby[4], biſhop of Rathlur'.	
Peter Swillington, 1534.	
George Purefoy, 1646.	Parliamentary Sequeſtrators.
William Kinnes, 1648.	
Daniel Keene[5], May 16, 1660.	King Charles II.
John Joanes[6], 1676.	
Thomas Peake, July 18, 1703.	Queen Anne, by lapſe.
William Floyer[7], B. A. 1720.	Biſhop of Lichfield and Coventry.
Thomas Dutton, Sept. 22, 1749.	
John Clayton, Feb. 17, 1779; died Feb. 1796.	
George-Baſs Oliver[8], March 22, 1796.	

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

Wyrley ſays, "There are in the church many old graveſtones, but eſpecially one of black marble after the faſhion of the monuments of the two Saxon kings in St. Paul's church in London." See p. 184.

He notices alſo theſe epitaphs; of which the two firſt are ſtill here, though the four laſt are not now to be found; but in the chancel is a large altar-tomb of ſtone, with an alabaſter cover, without inſcription, except disjunctive letters marked thereon by illiterate perſons. This probably belonged to one of thoſe mentioned by Wyrley, and the inſcription may be eraſed.

"Henricus de Haurele, rector hujus ecclesie."

"Rogerus de Belgrave et Susanna uxor ejus."

"Johannes de Belgrave 1330."

"Tho. Wigston, mercator Stapuli villæ Calesiæ, et Elizabetha uxor ejus, qui ob. 8 Aug. 1502."

"Elizabetha Wigston, uxor Christopheri Browne."

"Joh̄es Greenewood, de Belgrave, fuit clericus pacis, anno 1558, co. Leic'; ob. 15..."

Within the pews are two conſiderable altar-tombs, both which have been ſtript of their braſſes, and both bear evident marks of having been at ſome time broken open.

On the firſt of theſe (fig. C. C.), which is for an early lord of the manor, and may be dated in or about 1278, are traces of two large croſſes, and a great number of ſtars; and round the edge is inſcribed:

AMEN: IC : IAC
ET : ROGERUS : DE : BELGRAUE : SUSA
NNA : UXOR : EIUS
QUORUM : ANIMABUS
PROPICIETUR : DEUS

The other altar-tomb (fig. D.) belongs to a former rector, whoſe buſt was placed over a ſhort flowered croſs; and whoſe memory is ſtill preſerved by the following inſcription:

SIE HIC
IACET : HENRICUS : DE : HAURE
LE : QUON
DAM : RECTOR : HUIUS : ECCLE

In the chancel.

At the back of the middle ſtall:

Arms at the top: Sable, a chevron Ermine between three catharine wheels; fig. 10. Motto, *Noſce teipſum.*

"Next this wall
doth lye the body of
John Haſlock,
of Beaumont Leyes;
who departed this life
March the 9th,
A. D. 1707, æt. 66.
The firſt of his family here buried,
by his only ſon John."

On flat ſtones:

1. "Here lieth the body of
Mr. John Haſlock, of the borough of Leiceſter,
only ſon of Mr. John Haſlock, late of Beaumont Leyes;
who departed this life January 13, 1737,
in the 60th year of his age."

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[1] "Magiſter Stephanus de Lucy ad eccleſiam de Bellgrave, ad preſentationem prioris de Ware." Inquiſitio facta per W. archidiaconum Leyceſtrienſem. Reg. Hugonis Welles, Part 18.

[2] "Magiſter J. Conſtab', ad eccleſiam de Belegrave, ad præſentationem prioris de Ware. Teſtibus; Johane de Sancto Egidio, magiſtro Rog' de Raveningham, Rogero Blundo, Johanne de Crachal, canonicis Lincoln'; dominis Joh' de Dyham, Ricardo de Pokelinton, capellanis; magiſtro Ricardo Norm', Benedicto de Burgo, Joh' de Eſton, Rogero de Fretewell, clericis. Dat' 2 idus Aug', Pontificatûs 5." Dorſo.

[3] Walter, rector of Belgrave, and dean of Leiceſter, occurs in 1258. See under Somerby, vol. II. p. 321, an award of his, in a diſpute between the nuns of Langley and the vicar of Somerby.

[4] "Thomas Ingilby, epiſcopus Rathlur', præſentatus per priorem & conventum domûs Jeſû de Bethlehem de Shene, ad eccleſiam de Belgrave, per mortem magiſtri Johannis Dorman, 31 Oct', 1485."

[5] In an original will, dated July 4, 1664, ſigned *Matthew Hale,* under the title "Exonerationes Decimarum," I find this entry: "Rector of Belgrave, 4*l.* 7*s.* 7¾*d.*"

[6] John Joanes, of Ayleſton, clerk, miniſter of Belgrave, added two to the ſix widows in the hoſpital of St. John's within the borough of Leiceſter, allowing them 6*d.* a week and gowns during his life. See vol. I. p. 326.

[7] Of Chriſt's college, Cambridge. He publiſhed a Viſitation Sermon.

[8] Son of Peter Oliver, eſq. of Leiceſter.

2. Near the South wall:
"Heſter Turnedg died Feb. 6, 1736" [no age].

3. Near the altar-rails:
"Here lieth the body of Anna Hungate,
daughter of Henry Hungate, eſq. and Lucy his wife;
who was borne the 5th day of January, 1652;
and dyed the 4th of May, 1657."

4. On the ſame ſtone:
"HERE LYETH THE BODY OF SUSANNA HUNGATE,
HER SISTER, WHO WAS BORNE THE LAST DAY
OF OCTOBER, 1655;
AND DYED THE 22D OF APRILL, 1656."

In the nave.

On the North ſide, over the firſt pillar, on a mural monument of white marble, bordered with purple-veined marble. Arms at the bottom: Argent, on a bend Gules, a ſtar of ſix points wavy Or; fig. 11.

"To the memory of William Vann, eſq.
He departed this life on the 20th day of April, 1794,
in the 66th year of his age."

On a ſmall ſquare blue ſtone (which marks the place of his interment) is "W. Vann, eſq. 1794."

On another mural monument (of the ſame marble as the laſt) in the North-eaſt angle between the church and chancel:

"To the memory of William Southwell, eſq.
He departed this life on the 15th day of April, 1772,
and in the 70th year of his age."

A large blue ſtone below marks his interment, as the only ſon of the late Richard Southwell, vicar of Evington in this county.

On other flat ſtones:

1. On a large old ſlab:
"...... Margareta, quondam ......"

2. "Near this place are depoſited
the remains of Charles Kinnes,
the ſon of Thomas Kinnes, gent.
He departed this life the 11th day of November, 1723,
aged 31 years.
Alſo of Jane the wife of Charles Kinnes.
She died the 5th day of March, 1762,
aged 70 years."

3. "To the memory of Robert Kinnes,
who departed this life the 5th day of March, 1795,
aged 71 years."

4. "Here lieth the body of Katharine Kinnes,
wife of Thomas Kinnes ſenior;
who departed this life the 10th day of May, 1680,
being aged 28 years;
and leaving iſhew, Thomas, William, and John."

5. "Sacred to the memory of Jenney
wife of Thomas Nixon.
She departed this life the 17th day of January, 1789,
aged 43 years."

On mural monuments in the South aile:

1. Arms: Quarterly, 1. and 4, *Byerley*; 2. Gules, a chevron Ermine between ten croſſes formé Argent; 3. Gules, ſemé of fleurs de lis, a lion rampant Or, *Beaumont*; fig. 12.

✠ "Charles Byerley, eſq. died 1738, aged 74."

2. "Near this place lie interred
the remains of John-Beaumont Byerley, eſq.
who married Elizabeth, daughter to Thomas Berkley,
of Spetchley, in the county of Worceſter, eſq.
He was ſon of Charles Byerley, eſq.
and Jane his wife, who was one of the coheirs of
ſir Thomas Beaumont, of Gracedieu.
He died May 28, 1742, aged 56."

3. Arms: Quarterly, 1. and 4, *Byerley*; 2. and 3, a lion's gamb eraſed Or. Creſt; two lions' gambs couped Argent, holding a croſs croſſlet Gules; fig. 13.

"Near this monument lies interred the body of
John-Beaumont Byerley, eſq. late of this place,
who died the 8th day of November, 1760.
Alſo Eſther his wife,
youngeſt daughter of Thomas Boothby, eſq.
late of Tooley in this county;
who died the 14th of January, 1760,
aged 50 years."

4. On a monument of white marble againſt the Weſt end:

"In memory of the rev. John Clayton [1], A. M.
vicar of this pariſh,
and rector of Norton by Twycroſs in this county.
He died February 21, 1796,
in the 81ſt year of his age.
Alſo in memory of Elizabeth his wife,
eldeſt daughter of the late rev. ANDREW BURNABY, LL.B.
rector of Aſfordby in this county,
and vicar and prebendary of St. Margaret's, Leiceſter.
She died April 9, 1795,
in the 64th year of her age.
And of George-Burnaby and Sophia,
two of their children,
who died in their infancy."

Arms at bottom: Argent, a croſs Sable between four pellets; *Clayton*; impaling, Argent, two bars Gules, in chief a lion paſſant reguardant of the laſt; *Burnaby*. Creſt (above the inſcription), a lion's paw Argent, iſſuing out of a mural crown Gules, holding a pellet; fig. 14.

On an atchievement againſt a pillar in the nave: Argent, three padlocks, key pendant in the key-hole Or. Creſt; a boar's head and neck couped Sable, collared Or; with a padlock in its mouth Or. Motto, *Memento mori*, dated 1677; *Overin*; fig. 15.

5. On a monument blacked over [2]:

Arms: Quarterly, 1. Sable, a chevron Ermine between three maſcles Argent; 2. Gone; 3. three eſcalop-ſhells; 4. a pelican vulnerating, and feeding her young. Creſt, a talbot's head affrontée; fig. 16.

On flat ſtones at the Eaſt end:

1. On an old large ſlab, on which is the figure of a prieſt, with a label over his head, and another under his feet, the braſs torn off, is this modern inſcription:

"Hic jacet Carolus Byerley, armiger.
Obiit die ii Januarii, 168$\frac{1}{2}$.
✠ Requieſcat in pace!"

2. On the next ſtone, with the arms of *Byerley* at the top in a ſhield.

"Here lyes Thomas, the ſon of
John-Beaumont Byerley by his wife Elizabeth;
who died in the firſt year of his age,
in the year of our Lord 1711."
Suffer little children to come unto me," &c.

3. "Jane Byerley, relict of Charles Byerley, eſq.
daughter and one of the coheireſſes of
ſir Thomas Beaumont, of Gracedieu, bart.
died Feb. 22, 1738, aged LXXXIV."

4. "To the memory of Richard Denſhire,
late of this place, gent.
who died the 6th of June, 1794,
aged 67 years."

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[1] At Breadſal church in Derbyſhire, on a ſmall tablet, is this inſcription; probably to ſome near relation of this gentleman:
"Sacred
to the memory of
a good man,
John Clayton, M. A.
rector of this pariſh.
He died 15 July, 1774,
in the 67th year of his age."

[2] The inſcription on this monument, if there ever was any, is obliterated by a modern colouring of black and white.

On an old ſtone near the font:
"HERE LYETH THE BODY OF AGNES LOXAM,
THE WIFE OF HENRY LOXAM, GENT.;
WHO DECEASED THE 4TH DAY OF MAY, 1670,
ÆTATIS SUÆ 6.."

On the ſame ſtone, which is much decayed (the inſcription lengthways of the ſtone):

"HERE LIETH THE BODY OF HENRY LOXAM, GENT.
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE
THE 14TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1677.
IN THIS DEEPE GRAVE, ASSURE THYSELF, DOTH LYE
ONE THAT WAS FULL OF FAITH AND CHARITY;
A MAN THAT DID SOE TRULY LOVE THE POORE,
HE GAVE RELIEF ABROAD, AND AT HIS DOORE.
THE PUBLIQUE PRAYERS AT CHURCH HE DID FREQUENT:
IN READINGE OF GOOD BOOKS MUCH TIME HE SPENT.
HE DEAD AND GONE, HIS AGE WAS SEVENTY-FIVE;
A PATTERNE GOOD TO ALL THAT HIM SURVIVE."

On the ſame ſtone (alſo lengthways):
"HERE LIETH THE BODY OF HENRY OVERIN, GENT.
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE
THE 16TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1697; HIS AGE 31."

On ſmall ſtones in the floor:

1. "The rev. John Clayton, 1796;
Sophia Clayton, 1766;
Elizabeth Clayton, 1795."

2. "Samuel, ſon of Samuel and Hannah Archer,
died Oct. 2, 1787, aged 15 months."

3. "In memory of George-Burnaby Clayton,
ſon of John Clayton, vicar of this pariſh,
by Elizabeth his wife.
He departed this life September 10th, 1768,
aged 6 years.

Reader, reflect; you learn by me,
No age from Death can ſet you free.
To me he unexpected came:
Why may not your fate be the ſame?
Prepare thyſelf, to God attend:
Then peace and joy will be your end."

Fragment of an inſcription on a pilled blue ſtone, under the wall, near the North-entrance door:

. . . . CORPUS
. . . . . W, A. M. ECCLES.
... LLIÆ, IN AGRO EBOR, QUON ...
PASTORIS FIDELISSIMI ....

On flat ſtones in the North aile, beginning at the Weſt end:

1. "William Marſton died June 22, 1774,
aged 64 years."

2. "Mary his wife died June 6, 1759,
in the 49th year of her age."

3. "Thomas Tompſon, of Belgrave, gent.
died Aug. 23, 1742, aged 69 years."

4. "Here lieth the body of John Eburne, eſq.
late of the pariſh of Pancras, co. Middleſex.
He died 19 Dec. 1782, aged 65 years."

5. "Here lie interred the remains of Anne
the wife of Thomas Smith,
and daughter of Thomas Thompſon, gent.;
died April 30, 1784,
in the 72d year of her age."

6. "Thomas Tompſon junior,
ſon of Thomas and Mary his wife,
died April 29, 1737, aged 23 years."

7. "William Tompſon, late of the borough of Leiceſter,
ſecond ſon of Thomas and Mary Tompſon of Belgrave,
died May 12, 1741, aged 24 years."

8. "Mary-Catharine, daughter of
William and Hannah-Sophia Tompſon,
died, in her infancy, April 1766."

9. "William, ſon of the above,
died March 18, 1769, aged 1 year."

10. "Francis Vaughan died 1763."

11. "Mary Vaughan died 1763."

12. "John-Francis, ſon of Harley and Ruth Vaughan,
of the borough of Leiceſter,
died Auguſt 21, 1770,
in the 7th year of his age."

In the middle of the North aile, towards the Eaſt end, ſtands the very antient ridged tomb of marble noticed by Mr. Wyrley, which perhaps might have been once blacker; but it now appears bright and of a dark green, interſperſed with whitiſh veins and ſpots (ſee plate XXXI. fig. E.): it is without inſcription[1].

In the church-yard:

"John Tetly died Aug. 13, 1764, aged 64.

Lawrence Tetly ſlumbers here,
Who lived on earth near twenty year;
October eight and twentieth day
His ſoul forſook its houſe of clay,
Through the pure æther took its way;
We hope he reſts with Chriſt in Heaven!"

"In memory of Thomas Harris, who departed this life January 4th, 1792, in the 23d year of his age.

How vain the hopes we entertain in youth,
When Falſhood holds the glaſs inſtead of Truth.
The Youth, whoſe aſhes make this turf to heave,
Within eight moons left a young Wife to grieve;
A Wife almoſt a Mother.—Death, thy dart,
Unmov'd by pity, pierces ev'ry heart.
Two tender Parents mourn his early fall;
For, in his death they loſt their offspring all."

"Sacred to the memory of John Woodward
(late officer of Exciſe),
whoſe piety and uprightneſs
endeared him to his acquaintance.
He died April 20, 1792, aged 66 years."

Edward Ruſhen died Feb. 13, 1744, aged 74.
Anne Ruſhen Sept. 28, 1744, aged 75.
Thomas Waterman died May 26, 1763, aged 69.
Elizabeth Waterman died Jan. 13, 1775, aged 83.
Thomas Palmer died April 12, 1782, aged 48.
Elizabeth Palmer died May 29, 1784, aged 51.
William Swain died Oct. 16, 1767, aged 35.
Catharine Swain, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Waterman, died April 16, 1778, aged 67.

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[1] "Some few years ſince, as the workmen were repairing the roof of the North aile, they diſplaced, or threw-off, the ridged cover of this tomb; and amongſt the duſt within it was found an Iriſh ſhilling of Philip and Mary, in very indifferent preſervation, apparently of baſe metal, a mixture of copper and ſilver; nearly the ſize of the ſhilling of 1554 and 1555 in Folkes, Plate XI. fig. 9 and 14, but very thin, and clipped. The legend is PHILIP. ET MARIA D. G. REX ET REGINA ANGL.; and under the buſts of the king and queen is the date '1555.' On the reverſe a harp ſurmounted by a crown; on one ſide of the harp P, on the other M, each ſurmounted by a crown (ſee Plate XXXV. fig. 4.) The legend, ⚜ POSVIMVS DEVM ADIVTORIVM NOSTRVM. The fleur de lis is noticed on the half-ſhilling of Philip and Mary by Mr. Snelling, who "never could procure the ſhilling with this privy mark upon it." As the tomb is certainly much older than the coin found in it, it is not very eaſy to account for its being found in ſo ſingular a place as the body of a very cloſe tomb, and that within the walls of the church." J. TAILBY.

[2] Who gave Argent, three bellows Sable, 2. 1.

[3] Arms: Sable, three eſcalops Argent.

BURSTALL[1],

a ſmall village on the Soar, three miles diſtant from Leiceſter, and about a quarter of a mile from the turnpike-road leading from Leiceſter to Loughborough, is bounded by Belgrave, Thurmaſton, Wanlip, Thurcaſton, Beaumont Leys, and the extra-parochial liberties of Stocking. It is in the hundred of Weſt Goſcote; and, as a hamlet of the pariſh of Belgrave, in the eccleſiaſtical diviſion of the county, is within the deanry of Goſcote.

The lordſhip of Burſtelle, containing ſix ploughlands, was valued at forty ſhillings in the reign of the Confeſſor; but at the ſurvey is ſaid to be worth four ounces of gold. *Alwin Pbocheſtan*[2] held it; but *Hugo de Grenteſmainell* informed the jurors that the king had given it to *him*. The land was equal to five ploughs. One was in the demeſne, with one bondman; and three villans, with nine ſocmen and eleven bordars, had three ploughs. There were thirty-ſix acres of meadow; a wood three furlongs long, and two broad; and a mill worth ten ſhillings[3]. Hugo de Grenteſmainell had ten houſes in Leiceſter belonging to Burſtelle[4]; and under him *Widiard* held two ploughlands here; which, in the reign of the Confeſſor, were valued at ten ſhillings; and at the ſurvey were worth three ounces of gold. The land was equal to one plough. One was employed in the demeſne; and two bondmen, and eight villans, with four bordars, had one plough. There were ſixteen acres of meadow; and a mill of twelve-pence value[5].

This manor antiently belonged to the family of *Burſtall*. In the reign of Henry III. *Robert* ſon of *William de Burſtall* was ſeiſed of it. He gave for his ſeal a man armed on horſeback, holding a ſhield Ermine, charged with two bendlets ſiniſter, and circumſcribed, SIGILL' ROBERTI DE BVRSTALL[6].

In the Teſta de Nevill, compiled about 1240, it is ſtated that Syleby and Burſtall were *de terrâ Normannorum*, and given to *Simon de Monteforti*; *precium* 10 *libr'*[7].

From the proceedings in the Exchequer in 1247, Mr. Roper tranſcribed the following articles:

"Aſſiſa, &c. ſi Simon de Monteforti com' Leic', Thomas de Meſnill, Joħes de Monteforti, Silveſtrum de Graung, &c. diſſeiſaverint Joħem de Furnivall de xv^m^ librat' terre in Burſtall: et Nicħus Ma—ha[8], ballivus dicti comitis, dicit quod predictus comes feoffavit Gerardum de Furnivall, patrem predicti Johannis, de predictâ terrâ, ſibi & heredibus ſuis; & quod poſt mortem predicti Gerardi idem comes ſeiſivit manerium ſuum, eo quod heres dicti Gerardi fuit infra etatem: cuſtodia ejuſdem terre commitatur cuidam Fulconi de Martivauſt. Dies dat' eſt eis ad audiend' judicium ſuum coram rege, ꝑ preceptum dñi regis[9]."

The abbot and convent of St. *Mary de Pratis* at *Leiceſter* had ſome conſiderable property in this lordſhip.

John de Tours gave them his capital meſſuage at Burſtall, *cum ſtagnis, vivariis, &c.* and all other its appurtenances, and all the lands within the Hall-demeſne, *cum gardinis, arboribus, & pomariis*; and, by another grant, confirmed his former donation, with the addition of the Peyſeland, containing 40 acres; a piece of land, on the North ſide, called *The Halleſtank*, containing one acre and an half; two parcels of land in Leiceſter field, called *Hardbers* and *Cranford-medowe*, containing four acres; two tofts, with 48 acres of arable and meadow land, in Staunton juxta Berdon; 3*s.* annual rent, and a pair of gloves, ariſing from 17 acres held by *Richard de Stapulton*; with the reverſion of the ſaid lands, if Richard ſhould die without heirs; an event which afterwards happened. The lands were held of the honour of *Leiceſter*; and the abbot was to appear twice at the court there, and find a chaplain to celebrate divine ſervice in the chapel at Burſtall.

Robert ſon of *Robert de Burſtall* gave them all the meadow between the mill-pool of Burſtall and Belgrave meadow in length, and the Berne paſture in width, &c.; with his whole right of fiſhery on the Soar, and a warranty againſt all rents or demands for the meadow between the Soar and Burſtall mill, and againſt all attendances at the earl of Leiceſter's courts; all which were confirmed in 1332 by *Henry* ſon of the aforeſaid Robert.

By a charter of 17 Edward III. they had liberty to amortize one meſſuage, 2 tofts, 4 virgates, and 8 acres of arable land, and five acres and a half of meadow, in Burſtall and Staunton juxta Berdon, of the gift of *John de Tours*, to find a chaplain, to celebrate maſs daily in their abbey, for his own ſoul and the ſouls of all the faithful. They had a like charter, 21 Edw. III. for 7 meſſuages, 60 acres of arable, 2 acres of meadow, and 3*s.* rent, &c. in Burſtall, Belgrave, Queniboro, and Reriſby; another, 29 Edw. III, for 24 acres in Burſtall, the gift of *Robert de Burſtall*; and one of 16 Ric. II. for 6 meſſuages, 15 cottages, 3 virgates, one bovate, one acre, and a rood of arable, 8 acres of meadow, and 23*s.* 4*d.* rent, with an acknowledgement of a pound of cumin, in Burſtall, Humberſton, Leiceſter, Barkby, and Lockington.

They had aſſigned to them the grant of *Robert de Burſtall* to *Robert Byrd* of Coſſington of a meſſuage and a virgate of land held in villanage by *W. Pante*, together with the ſaid William, with all his goods and chattles, *& totâ ſequelâ ſuâ*; a meſſuage and half a virgate of land held by *John Bywater*; a meſſuage and 3 roods of land held by *Robert Scot*; and 3*s.* a year rent, ariſing from half a virgate and 6 roods of land held in fee by *Ralph Brown*.

From the ſame *Robert Byrd* they had a grant to *W. de Aſton* and *Robert* ſon of *Richard de Elmeley* of a meſſuage and 10*s.* of yearly rent, from a meſſuage and one bovate of land which *Emma* the wife of *Geoffrey Gerard* held of them in Queniboro; and of 8*s.* yearly rent, from one bovate and the moiety of an acre of meadow, which *Maud* the widow of *Robert de Rateliff* held in that vill; and alſo a grant of 18*d.* of yearly rent, from a moiety of a meſſuage and virgate of land held by *Martha Brown*; and 18*d.* more, from a meſſuage and bovate of land held by *Simon Stapulton*.

Their tenants at will were *John Boſſe*, *Thomas Lenton*, and *John Hanſon*.

They had a toft, *cum cuſtumâ*, and a rent of 12*d.* obtained for them by brother *Thomas Broughton*; and a meadow called *Burſtal-more*, producing annually about 80 cart-loads of hay, worth about £4. and containing 24 acres; which, about 1470, paid an acknowledgement of 3*d.* to the abbot of *Leiceſter*, and 9*d.* to the lord *De la Ware*.

Thomas Heythe held a cottage and a garden, which originally paid 3*s.*; and in 1470 paid 9*d.* to the lord *De la Ware*.

Margaret Farme held a meſſuage and garden; for which, with a croft, &c. ſhe paid 3*s.* 6*d.*

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[1] *Borſtal*, co. Bucks, the ſame as the Saxon Buꞃȝ-ꞅꞇal, ſignifying a ſeat on the ſide of a hill. Chronicle of Robert of Glouceſter, by T. Hearne, 1724. See alſo Somner's Saxon Dictionary, ſub voce.

[2] So the original; probably for *Pbocheſtan*.

[3] "Idem [Hugo] tenet 6 carucatas terræ in Burſtelle. Terra eſt 5 carucarum. In dominico eſt una, cum 1 ſervo; & 3 villani, & 2 ſochmanni, cum 11 bordariis, habent 3 carucas. Ibi molinum de 10 ſolidis, & 36 acræ prati. Silva quarentenarum longitudinis, & 2 quarentenarum latitudinis. Valuit 40 ſolidos; modò 5 uncias auri. Aluuinus Pbocheſtan tenebat; ſed Hugo dic' quod Rex ſibi dedit.." Domeſday, fol. 236. a. 2.

[4] "10 domus pertinentes ad Burſtelle." Ibid. fol. 230. a. 1.

[5] "Widardus tenet de H[ugone] 2 carucatas terræ in Burſtelle. Terra eſt 1 carucæ. In dominico eſt una; & 2 ſervi, & 8 villani, cum 4 bordariis, habent 1 carucam. Ibi molinum de 12 denariis, & 16 acræ prati. Valuit 10 ſolidos; modò 3 uncias auri." Ibid. fol. 232. b. 1.

[6] MS. Chetwynd. See the ſeal in Plate XXXV. fig. 5.

[7] See vol. I. p. xlix.

[8] Marham, fortè.

[9] Placita 31 Hen. VIII. in Recept. Scaccarii.

The free tenants of the abbey here were *John Gardyner*, *John Stanton*, and *Margery Stanton*.

Roger Pyncbebek, the cellerar of the abbey, in 1398 conveyed ſome lands here to *Agnes* daughter of *John Hopkynſon*; which in 1424 were re-claimed from *John Thorne* and *Agnes* his wife.

They had the whole fiſhery of the Soar, adjoining to their meadow called Burſtall-more, from old cuſtom and the grant of *Robert de Burſtall*; and the fiſhery is a pool called *Coll-poll*, near their meadow, on each ſide of Thurmaſton and Burſtall.

They had a court-baron here, at which all their tenants were bound to attend; and at divers courts here it was preſented that *Richard Walſcb* of Onlep owed ſuit for divers lands which he held in Burſtall of the abbot of Leiceſter.

For the liberty of fiſhing on the Soar, they received from *Hugh Schepey* of Belgrave 6*d.*; from *Robert Bayly* of Burſtall 2*d.*; from *W. Jeke* of Anſty 12*d.*; and from *Walter Bochar* of Thurmaſton 12*d.*[1]

In the terrier referred to under Barkby, p. 45, Burſtall fills nine pages.

In 1273, *John de Melling* was lord of this manor; and, in the Itinerary of 1280, Burſtall, Abbey-gate, Thurmaſton, and Wanlip, anſwered collectively as one vill.

In 1299, *Hawiſia de Grelly* died ſeiſed of certain lands and tenements in Burſtall held of the honour of *Leiceſter*, by homage and ſuit of court, from three weeks to three weeks, at the earl's court[2].

In the time of Edward I. *Robert* ſon of *Robert de Birſtall* granted to the abbey and convent of *Leiceſter* 24 acres of meadow land here; and in 1323, *John de Tours* gave them one meſſuage, two tofts, and 88 acres of land here, and in Staunton under Bardon, and five acres and a half of meadow at Burſtall[3], held of the honour of *Leiceſter*, for which they were to find a chaplain to officiate in Burſtall chapel for ever[4].

Joan, daughter of *Robert*, and ſiſter and heir of *Thomas* lord *Grelle*, brought this manor in marriage to *John* lord *de la Ware*; who in 1347 died ſeiſed of two parts of the town of Burſtall (as of the inheritance of *Joan* his wife), held of *Henry* earl of *Lancaſter*, by the ſervice of a third part of one knight's fee, and ſuit of court at Leiceſter; and *Roger la Ware*, his couſin and next heir, was then 18 years old[5].

July 16, 1361, it was found that *Henry Plantagenet* duke of *Lancaſter* died ſeiſed of a third part of one knight's fee in Burſtall, which *Thomas de Rygelegh* held[6].

In 1370, ſir *Roger la Warre*, knt. deceaſed, held two parts of the manor of Burſtall, of the duke of *Lancaſter*, by knight's ſervice; and ſir *John la Warre*, knt. was his ſon and heir[7]. From him it deſcended to the *Weſts*, who married the heir-general of *De la Ware*.

In 1392, *John Twywell* vicar of Lockington, *John Anſtey*, *Richard Gameſton*, *Robert of the Halle*, and *Richard Browne*, had liberty to give ſix meſſuages, 15 cottages, and divers lands and rents, in the town and ſuburbs of Leiceſter, and at Humberſton, Burſtall, Barkby, and Lockington, to the abbot and convent of St. *Mary de Pratis* at Leiceſter[8].

In 1412, *Thomas Weſt*, knt. died ſeiſed of the manor of Burſtall, with the appurtenances, held of the duke of *Lancaſter*, as of the honour of *Leiceſter*, by knight's ſervice; and *Thomas Weſt*, knt. his ſon and heir, was aged 21 years and upwards[9]. This Thomas died in 1416, ſeiſed of the manor of Burſtall, with the appurtenances, held of the duke of *Lancaſter*, as of his honour of *Leiceſter*, by the ſervice of a quarter of one knight's fee; and ſir *Reginald Weſt*, knt. was his brother and next heir[10].

In a book of fifteenths and tenths granted by the laity in 1416, Burſtall was rated at £1. 14*s.*; and in the ſubſidy of 1445, at the ſame ſum; but an abatement was then made of 2*s.*

In 1440, *Reginald Weſt* died ſeiſed of the manor of Burſtall, with the appurtenances; and, being ſo ſeiſed thereof, gave the ſame to *John* archbiſhop of *Canterbury* and his heirs. It was held of the king *in capite*, as of his honour of *Leiceſter*[11].

In 1450, *Reginald Weſt*, knt. died ſeiſed of the manor of Burſtall, held of the duchy of *Lancaſter*, as of the honour of *Leiceſter*; and *Richard Weſt*, eſq. his ſon and heir, was aged 19 years and upwards[12].

In 1463, *Thomas Welſhe*, of Onlep, eſq. died ſeiſed of three meſſuages, 40 acres of land, and 24 acres of meadow, in Burſtall[13].

In 1472, *Thomas Hotofte*, brother and heir of *Richard Hotofte*, eſq. releaſed the right in all his lands and tenements in Burſtall to *John Staunton*, eſq.[14]

In 1538, *Chriſtopher Villiers*, eſq. died ſeiſed of the manor of Burſtall, which he entailed on his nephew ſir *John Villiers*[15]; who, April 16, 1545, was ſaid to have died ſeiſed of this manor, held of the honour of *Leiceſter*, in ſocage; and that *Dorothy*, then wife of *Francis Browne*, his daughter and next heir, was aged 28 years and upwards[16].

In 1564, there were 26 families in Burſtall.

Aug. 31, 1589, it was found that ſir *Walter Aſton*, knt. died ſeiſed of certain lands and tenements in Burſtall and Syſton, held of the queen, as of the honour of *Tutbury*, in ſocage, by the rent of 6*s.* 8*d.* and one pound of pepper[17].

The only freeholder here in 1630 was *Gregory Brokeſby*, gent. who in 1642 was lord of this town; and for his coat-armour bore, Argent, three bars, nebulé Sable, a canton Gules[18]. By *Anne* his daughter and heir this lordſhip was brought in marriage to *Thomas Gifford*.

In 1655, there was collected in Burſtall, for the relief of the poor Proteſtants in Piedmont, the ſum of 4*s.* 1*d.*

In the poll-book of 1719, it appears that four perſons polled from this place, *George Dawes*, *John Fairfield*, *Joſeph King*, and *William* . . . . .

The ſame four perſons occur in 1722; and in 1775, we find 18 names; amongſt them, *John George*, gent. of Gough-ſquare, London.

In a violent ſtorm, which happened in 1724, the crops of wheat, barley, and beans, at this place, were entirely deſtroyed by the hail, which broke off the heads, and bruiſed the ſtanding corn. The wind blew ſo violently at South during this ſtorm, that what eſcaped the hail was laid flat for whole fields together. The lands about Leiceſter were in the ſame condition; and the gardeners ſuffered much in their fruit, all their glaſſes being broken, and their early products deſtroyed. In the borough almoſt all the windows were broken by the ſaid hail, and conſiderable damage was ſuſtained at the Cranes Inn. The windows in the 24 poor pariſh-houſes in the Humberſtone-gate were almoſt all broken. The roads for two entire miles round the town were filled with the leaves and branches of trees and hedges.

In an act paſſed in 1759, for dividing the open fields within the manor of Burſtall, in the pariſh of Belgrave, called by the ſeveral names of *Stonehill Field*, *Middle Field*, and *Stocking Field*, *The Upper Paſture*, and *Nether Paſture*, conſiſting of 34 yardlands or thereabouts, and containing in the whole about 1000 acres; *John Baſs*, eſq. is deſcribed as lord of the manor of Burſtall, and ſeiſed of 23 yardlands and upwards within the ſaid manor and lordſhip; and *Frederick* lord biſhop of *Lichfield and Coventry*, in right of his ſee, rector of Belgrave, and of Burſtall and Thurmaſton as chapelries within that pariſh, and as ſuch entitled to all the rectorial and vicarial tithes, which were held by *William Aiſlabie*, eſq. under a leaſe for 21 years from the Biſhop; *John Clayton*, clerk, vicar of Belgrave, in right of his vicarage, was entitled to an annual ſtipend of £70. or thereabouts, payable to him by the Biſhop, or by Mr. Aiſlabie his leſſee, in lieu of all vicarial tithes ariſing within the ſaid pariſh and chapelries, except ſurplice-fees: Lord *William Manners* was ſeiſed of 37 acres and upwards called *Burſtall Moor*; and *Nicholas Simons*, clerk, of about 2 acres, being the reſidue of the land within the ſaid Moor; which Moor, after the crop of hay is carried off, was commonable ground; and *William Biddles*, *Thomas Mortimer*, *Mary Mortimer*, *John Turlington* the Elder, *John Turlington* the Younger, *Edward Dawkins*, *Thomas Roadley*, *John Stubbs*, the ſaid *Nicholas Simons*, and others, were proprietors and owners of lands and commons in the ſaid common fields and waſte grounds: The allotment to Mr. Aiſlabie, was a ſeventh part of the land and ground, as a full equivalent for all the rectorial and vicarial tithes in the chapelry of Burſtall within the fields intended to be incloſed; to have and to hold, to himſelf, his executors, adminiſtrators and aſſigns, during the continuance of his intereſt in the tithes under the leaſe to him granted; the inheritance in fee-ſimple reverting to the biſhop of Lichfield and Coventry for the time being, and his ſucceſſors for ever; and the ground allotted to Mr. Aiſlabie in poſſeſſion, and to the Biſhop in reverſion, to be in full ſatisfaction for all the rectorial and vicarial tithes due to, or claimed by, Mr. Aiſlabie in virtue of his leaſe, or the Biſhop in virtue of his impropriation, or by Mr. Clayton, or his ſucceſſors, vicars of Belgrave, out of any of the lands in Burſtall intended to be incloſed, or in reſpect of any the yards, gardens, orchards, and homeſteads in Burſtall (except ſurplice-fees); and alſo except with reſpect for the tithes ariſing from certain antient incloſures in the lordſhip of Burſtall, belonging to *Robert Fiſher* and *Anthony Ward*, and for the tithes of Burſtall Moor.

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[1] See Appendix, p. 12.
[2] Eſch. 27 Edw. I. N° 43. Leic.
[3] Appendix to the Hiſtory of the Abbey, vol. I. p. 61.
[4] Cart. 29 Edw. I. n. 92.
[5] Eſch. 21 Edw. III. N° 56. Leic.
[6] Fin. 35 Edw. III. m. 23.
[7] Eſch. 44 Edw. III. N° 68. Leic.
[8] Pat. 16 Ric. II. pars 2. m. 6.
[9] Eſch. 14 Hen. IV. N° 8. Leic.
[10] Eſch. 4 Hen. V. N° 28. Leic.
[11] Eſch. 19 Hen. VI. ex Libro de Lovel.
[12] Eſch. 29 Hen. VI. n. 21.
[13] Eſch. 3 Edw. IV. N° 13. Leic.
[14] Clauſ. 12 Edw. IV. n. 24.
[15] Eſch. 30 Hen. VIII. n. 53.
[16] Eſch. 36 Hen. VIII.
[17] Eſch. 31 Eliz.
[18] MS. Chetwynd.

The oldeſt Regiſter commences in 1574; the leaves at the beginning looſe.

Signed in 1592 "Robertus Watts, Miniſter;" in 1616 "Jo. Lea, miniſter;" in 1634 "William Kinnes, curate;" and after this time the Regiſter is badly kept.

The return made to the houſe of commons in 1786, in anſwer to an enquiry reſpecting the charitable donations in this hamlet, may be ſeen in vol. I. p. 43.

The manor of Burſtall, with court-baron, chief rents, and fiſhery on the Soar, a capital modern manſion called Burſtall-houſe, garden, offices, &c. with 3 acres, 3 roods, 12 perches of plantation and pleaſure-grounds ſurrounding the manſion, many years the reſidence of the hon. Charles Wyndham, and now occupied by John Mansfield, eſq. were advertiſed for ſale in November 1798; with 32 acres, 2 roods, 17 perches of excellent rich land adjoining the manſion, within a ring-fence, and divided into eight cloſes.

The CHURCH (ſee Plate XXXI.)

dedicated to St. *James*, is ſmall, conſiſting of an embattled tower, in which are three bells; a lofty ſpire; a South porch; a nave and chancel of one pace, both ſlated; a deal gallery, handſomely painted, at the Weſt end of the nave; ſome modern deal pews; but old ruinous open ſeats under the gallery.

The pulpit is of oak, painted white, and curiouſly carved with arch-work, vine-branches, &c. It is antient, and was removed to this church from Norton by Galby when that church was erected.

The font is low, antient, and circular.

In the chancel is a locker.

The clear value of the chapels of Burſtall and Thurmaſton is ſtated in Bacon's Liber Regis to be £22. each.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

In the chancel.

1. On a flat blue ſtone:

"Beneath lies interred the body of Suſannah,
the daughter of John While by Mary his wife;
who departed this life the 19th day of July,
anno Domini 1766,
in the 12th year of her age."

On collateral ſtones below the laſt:

2. "Beneath lies the body of John,
the ſon of John While by Mary his wife.
He departed this life the 14th day of July,
anno Domini 1766,
in the 14th year of his age."

3. "Here lies interred the body of Anne,
the daughter of John While by Mary his wife.
She departed this life the 24th of November, 1765,
in the 4th year of her age."

4. "Here lies interred the body of William,
the ſon of John While by Mary his wife;
who departed this life the 13th day of July,
in the year of our Lord God 1762,
in the 6th year of his age."

5. "Here alſo lieth interred the body of William,
the ſon of John While by Mary his wife;
who dyed the 12th of January, 1764, in his infancy."

There is alſo another, for another of their children; but great part of it is covered by a new-erected pew.

Pedigree of PEPPER, of THURMASTON. (From the Viſitation of 1619.)

Arms: Quarterly, 1. and 4. Gules, on a chevron Argent, between three demi-lions rampant Or, three cycles Sable, *Pepper*. 2. Or, on a feſs Sable, three water-bougets Argent, *Bugge*. 3. Argent, a chevron between three garbs Gules, a martlet for difference, *Sheffield*; Plate VI. fig. 27.

John Pepper.=.......

Thomas Pepper, of Thurmaſton, co. Leiceſter.=Iſabel, dau. and coheir of .... Geoffrey, of Leake, co. Nott.

Thomas Pepper, of Thurmaſton.=Mary, dau. and heir of Richard Sheffield, of Thurmaſton and Leake.

1. William, died ſ. p.
Jane, married to ... Worthington, of Keyham, c. Leic.
Robert Pepper, of Thurmaſton, gent. æt. 52, 1619; died Sept. 23, 1630.=Katharine, dau. of Rich. Mansfield, of Leake Parva.
2. John, æt. 32.
Emma.=Will. Pagett, of Syſton.

1. Robert, æt. 13.
2. Thomas, æt. 11.
3. Richard, æt. 8.

Pedigree of GIFFORD, of BURSTALL. (From P. Le Neve's MS Baronettage.)

Arms: Gules, three lions paſſant Argent [1]; Plate XXXI. fig. 21.

Edward Gifford, of Rodenhurſt, in Wilts, gent. = Elizabeth, dau. and heir of John Oſborne, of Button in Wilts, gent.

Edith, dau. of . . . . Dwynho, ... in Somerſet, gent. by whom Thomas, who died ſine prole; firſt wife. = Morris Gifford, of Rodenhurſt, Wiltſhire. = Margaret, dau. of William Bewſhin, of Cottells, co. Wilts, eſq. third wife. = Jane, dau. of John Poole, of Sapperton, in Glouc. eſq. by whom 3 daughters; 2d wife.

1. Henry Gifford, a prieſt.
2. Thomas Gifford, ſon and heir, of Burton, co. Wilts. = ... dau. of . . . . . .

1. John Gifford, of Boreham in Eſſex, ſon and heir, = Mary, dau. of William Hanham, of Purſton Dell, co. Dorſet.
2. George Gifford, of Mount Deverell in Wilts. = ... dau. of . . . . . widow of . . . . Topp, of . . . .

1. John Gifford.
2. George Gifford.

1. William Gifford, of . . . . ſon and heir. = ... dau. of . . . . . . widow of . . . Johnſon, of . . . co. Somerſet.
2. John Gifford, of London, and of . . . . doctor of phyſick [2]. = Catharine, dau. of John Legat, of Hornchurch in Eſſex, and Margaret his wife, dau. of Tho. Reding, of Pinnor, co. Midd.
3. Thomas, ſine prole.
4. Chriſtopher, in Ireland.
5. Botevile.

1. John, ſon and heir, 29 years old 1634, died without iſſue.
2. Thomas Gifford, heir to his father; of Burſtall, co. Leic. in right of his wife. = Anne, dau. and heir of Gregory Brookſby, of Burſtall, co. Leiceſter.
1. Margaret.
2. Mary.

1. . . . . .
2. Sir Henry Gifford, of Burſtall, heir to his father, created a baronet Nov. 21, 1660. = Mary, dau. of Baynham Vaughan, of Ruerden, co. Glouceſter.
3. Thomas.
4. Gregory.
5. Morris.
6. William.
1. Katharine, married to Robert Guldeford, of Hempſted Place, co. Glouceſter.
2. Mary, married to George Nevill lord Abergavenny.

Sir John Gifford, of Burſtall, bart. a Roman Catholic, lived in England in the reign of king James II; and in 1695 was reſident in France. = ...
1. Anne.
2. Mary.
3. Elizabeth.

Pedigree of BILLERS, of BURSTALL [3]. (From the Viſitation of 1683.)

Arms: A lion rampant, party per pale, Gules and Sable. Creſt, a demi-eagle, wings diſplayed; Plate XXXI. fig. 17.

George Billers, of Burſtall, gent. = ... dau. of . . . . Preſgrave, of Leiceſterſhire.

1. Henry Billers.
2. Edward, died unmarried.
3. Julius Billers, of Leiceſter.
4. William [4] Billers, of the town of Leiceſter, gent. born at Burſtall 1582; died 1658, æt. 76; buried at St Mary's, Leiceſter. = Alice, dau. of Will. Ward, of the town of Leiceſter; died 1662, æt. 71.

1. Edward Billers, of Leiceſter, ob. 1659, æt. 50, vel ſupra. = Anne, dau. of Rev. . . . Dann, of Mansfield Woodhouſe, ſiſter to Richard Dann, eſq. died 13 Jan. 1680.
2. John Billers, of the city of Bath, M.D. ob. cœlebs 1647.
3. William Billers, of Leiceſter, living 1682, æt. 64. = Margery, eldeſt dau. of Euſtace Burnaby, eldeſt ſon of ſir Ralph Burnaby, of Watford, co. Northamp. kt.
4. Benjamin Billers, of the Biſhops Fee, near Leiceſter, æt. 62, ann. ferè. = Jane, dau. of George Allen, of Dingley, co. Northampton.
5. Joſeph Billers, citizen of London, ob. 28 Mar. 1676. = Mary, dau. of John Perrey, of London.

Children of Edward and Anne:
1. George.
2. Edward.
3. John.
4. Francis.
1. Iſabel.
2. Anne.
3. Suſanna.
4. Alice.

Children of William and Margery:
1. William, æt. 22.
2. John, æt. 20.
3. Joſeph, æt. 18.
4. Mary, æt. 15.

Children of Benjamin and Jane:
1. Mary, æt. 25; marr. Sept. 5, 1682, to Robert Alefounder, rector of Thurcaſton.
2. Jane, æt. 23.
3. George, æt. 21, & ampl.
4. Elizabeth, æt. 15.

Mary. = Tho. Clark, of London, merchant.

The Pedigree of **BILLERS** may readily be continued from the following circumſtantial epitaph, from a flat ſtone which in 1762 was placed under the pulpit-ſtairs of St. Margaret's church at Leiceſter.

"Here lies interred the body of Benjamin Billers, of the Biſhop's Fee, near the borough of Leiceſter, gent. elder brother of Joſeph Billers, of London, linen-draper, and one of the ſons of William Billers, of the ſaid borough of Leiceſter, gent. by Alice his wife, the daughter of William Ward, of the ſaid borough, gent. and grandſon of George Billers, of Burſtall, in the county of Leiceſter, eſq. He died Dec. 23, 1692, in the 73d year of his age. The ſaid Joſeph Billers married the daughter of John Perry, of London, linen-draper; whoſe only daughter Mary married Mr. Thomas Clarke, of Mincing-Lane, London, merchant; and his daughter Elizabeth married John Olmius, of London, eſq. by whom he had iſſue one ſon, John Olmius, of Newhall, near Chelmsford in Eſſex, eſq. M. P. who in the year 1741 married Anne, the eldeſt daughter of ſir William Billers, knt. lord-mayor of the city of London, who was the ſon of John Billers, of the city of Coventry, gent. the ſecond ſon of Julius Billers, gent. who was the third ſon of the ſaid George Billers, of Burſtall, eſq.; by whom the ſaid John Olmius, eſq. hath iſſue now living, in the year 1762, viz. one daughter, born in the year 1742; and a ſon, John-Billers Olmius, born in the year 1745.

"Here alſo lies interred the body of Jane, the late wife of the ſaid Benjamin Billers, gent. daughter of George Allen, of Dingley, in the county of Northampton, gent. She died June 14, 1705, in the 73d year of her age.

"The ſaid Benjamin Billers and Jane his wife left iſſue Mary, who married the Rev. Mr. Robert Alfounder, rector of Thurcaſton, in the ſaid county of Leiceſter; Jane, who married James Thomſon, of Evington, in the county of Leiceſter, gent.; George, who married Jane the daughter of Mr. Barry, of Thurcaſton, in the ſaid county of Leiceſter, gent.; and Elizabeth, who married George Coulton, of Evington, in the county of Leiceſter aforeſaid, gent.; and William and Benjamin Billers, who died in their infancy.

"Here alſo lies interred the bodies of Joſiah Billers, gent. ſon of George Billers, of the Biſhop's Fee aforeſaid, gent. and Jane his wife, and grandſon of the ſaid Benjamin Billers. He died without, iſſue the 9th of July, 1732, aged 40.

"Near this place lies interred the body of Jane, the late wife of the ſaid Joſiah Billers, gent. daughter of William Weltden, of Thornby, Northamptonſhire, gent. She departed this life April 4, 1762, in the 78th year of her age."

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[1] See, for the arms, different from theſe arms, and I believe the right arms belonging to this family, my copy of Hervey's Clarenceux Viſitation of Wilts, in large folio; and for the pedigree higher, p. 85. The arms, Azure, three ſtirrops Or, in a bordure engrailed Argent, charged with roundels Sable. Creſt, a tiger's head, full face coupt, divided per pale Or and Sable, charged with roundels, counterchanged; fire proper iſſuing out of the mouth and ears (Plate XXXI. fig. 22.) P. Le Neve.

[2] See Vincent's Baronage, Nevil's Pedigree, p. 16.

[3] Signed at Leiceſter, Sept. 8, 1682, by William and Benjamin Billers.

[4] He gave £12. a year to the hoſpital of the Holy Trinity in the Newark at Leiceſter. See his epitaph, vol. I. p. 314.

BROOKSBY,

BROOKSBY,

in antient writings called *Brocheſbi* and *Brokeſby* (i. e. a town ſtanding by a brook), once a ſmall village, whence the family of *Brokeſby* took their denomination, but now conſiſting only of a gentleman's ſeat[1] and one farm-houſe, is ſituated on the river Wreke, near the turnpike-road, nine miles from Leiceſter, and ſix from Melton Mowbray; and is bounded by Thruſſington, Rereſby, and Rotherby. In the eccleſiaſtical diviſion of the county, it is within the deanry of Goſcote.

At the time of the general ſurvey, *Hugo Lupus* earl of *Cheſter* had two ploughlands at Brocheſbi, with ſeven acres of meadow, and a mill of five ſhillings value, as an appendage to the extenſive manor of Barrow, which was held immediately under the king[2]. *Wlſi* at the ſame time held ſix oxgangs at Brocheſbi of the counteſs *Judith*, which under the Confeſſor had been worth four ſhillings, and employed one plough; and continued of the ſame value; one plough being employed in the demeſne, with two bordars. He had alſo four acres of meadow[3].

About the year 1210, *Gilbert de Seis* occurs as a tenant to the priory of Charley[4]; "and this," ſays Mr. Roper, "was the Seis, whoſe heir was married to *Villiers*; by which match he had Brokeſby, as appears by ſeveral deeds in my cuſtody."

The abbot and convent of St. *Mary de Pratis* at Leiceſter had, by the gift of *Hugo de Saxo* (or *Sagio*[5]) a rent of 2*s.* a year, from the mill at Brokeſby[6], payable on the day of the Nativity of the bleſſed Virgin.

Mr. Burton ſays, "This manor hath long been the inheritance of that antient family of *Villiers*, deſcended from a noble Norman line in France; of which was *Aylmer de Villiers*, ſewer to Philip I. king of France, who, in alluſion to his office, bore for his arms, Or, a chief Azure, charged with a right hand Argent, bearing a towel Ermine[7]; and that renowned *Pierre de Villiers*, lord *Villiers*, grand maſter of France under Charles VI. the French king, 1390; and *Jaques de Villiers*, ſeigneur de *Liſle Adam*, firſt provoſt of Paris, after mareſchal of *France*, under the ſaid king Charles VI, 1418.

This family, whoſe name was variouſly written, *Villers*, *Villiers*, *Villeres*, *Vylers*, &c. undoubtedly came into England about the time of the Conqueſt[8]; and bore for their arms Sable, a feſs between three cinquefoils Argent; in alluſion to the cinquefoil, the antient arms of *Beaumont* earl of *Leiceſter*; from whoſe grant (as it ſhould ſeem) they had their lands in this country[9].

Payne de Villers was lord of Croſby, co. Lancaſter, ſoon after the Conqueſt; and was alſo poſſeſſed of Newbold, co. Nottingham, which his poſterity held till the reign of king Edward III.[10]; but Croſby went away to the *Molineuxes*, by *Beatrix*, a daughter and heir to the elder line, married about the time of king John to *Robert Molineux*, lord of Aſton[11]. This Payne was a witneſs to the foundation-charter of Roger of Poictou to the monaſtery of Lancaſter, and flouriſhed in the reign of William II. and Henry I. *Gilbert de Villiers*, probably another younger ſon of Payne[12], and *William Villiers*, were witneſſes, with Roger biſhop of Cheſter, to a charter of Robert ſon of Nicholas de Stafford[13]. After him we meet another *Gilbert Villiers*; to whom, in 1200, king John granted for homage and ſervice all the mediety which he poſſeſſed in the vicarage and mill of Meſnacel. Contemporary with him was *Roger*, or rather *Robert*, living 1208, who had iſſue *Robert*, father of *William* in 1279; who, together with *Robert Pierpont*, *Roger de Lewknor*, *Roger de Covert*, and many more, were, by a Quo warranto[14], to deliver to the abbey of *Bec Herlowin* the manor of Preſton. Of this family alſo was *Benedict de Villiers*, who died ſeiſed of the manors of Borſhall and Brehed, of the honour of Wallingford, leaving *John* his ſon and heir then three years old[15], as appears by inquiſition in com. Bucks, taken in 1293.

The firſt of them that was written of Brokeſby was *Alexander de Villiers*, of Kinalton, co. Notts; who in 1235 paid one mark for half a knight's fee, which he held under the counteſs of *Cheſter* in Brokeſby, towards the marriage of the king's ſiſter to the emperor of the Romans. This appears by the Teſta de Nevill, in which Brokeſby cum ſocâ is deſcribed as containing ſeven plough-lands[16]. This Alexander, who was buried at Kinalton in 1245, bore for his arms Argent, ſix lions rampant Gules, armed Azure, as appears by his tomb, engraved in vol. II. p. 255.

In 1285, *William de Villiers* was a witneſs to an undated deed, whereby Maſter *William de Montfort* grants to *John de Montfort* the manors of Preſton and Uppingham in Rutland. This *William* was ſon of *Alexander*; for, in 1286, he impleaded *Andrew de Nevill* for the manor of Riggeſby, &c. whereof his father Alexander died ſeiſed; whereunto anſwer was made, that the ſaid Alexander had an elder ſon named *Richard*[17]. This Richard, who was of Brokeſby in 1254, was a noble warrior, and follower of that warlike and memorable king Edward I. in his wars in the Holy Land and elſewhere. He left the cinquefoils, and all his martial atchievements; and bare the croſs of St. *George*, charged with five eſcalops Or.

He had five ſons; 1. *Hugh de Villiers*, who died ſ. p.; 2. ſir *John de Villiers*, who continued the line at Brokeſby; 3. *Nicholas*[18] *de Villiers*, of Treford in Suſſex, for whom a monument in Down Ampney church in Glouceſterſhire, placed there by the Knights Templars to whom he had given the impropriate tithes of that pariſh, is thus inſcribed:

"HIC JACET DOMINUS NICHOLAS DE VILLIERS, QUI OBIIT 10 DIE MENSIS JUNII ANNO DOMINI MCCLXXXIIII. CUJUS ANIME PROPICIETUR DEUS. AMEN."

His figure is of a hard blue ſtone; that of Maud his wife by him, much mutilated, of free-ſtone. The date is ſupplied by conjecture, as he had the manor by grant of *Edmund Crouchback* earl of *Lancaſter* in 1220; changed his family-arms from the cinquefoils to the eſcalops in 1266; and his ſon Nicholas proved his right to view of frankpledge within this manor in 1287[19].

In 1268, a ſuit was tried, between ſir *John de Villiers* and *Clerebald* de Brokeſby and *Roſe* his wife, concerning ſome meſſuages, &c. at Brokeſby; and in 1276 John de Vilers claimed a right of free-warren at Brokeſby, "tam in terris quam in aquâ de Wrethek, de omnibus præpoſituris[1].

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[1] Many other villages have been thus depopulated by incloſures, making parks, &c. So Miſterton in this county, Ickworth in Suffolk, &c. G. A.

[2] "In Brocheſbi 2 carucatæ terræ, & 7 acræ prati." Domeſday, fol. 237. a. 1.

[3] "Wlſi tenet de Comitiſſâ in Brocheſbi 6 bovatas terre. Ibi 1 caruca fuit. Nunc in dominico 1 caruca cum 2 bordariis; & 4 acræ prati. Valuit, & valet, 4 ſolidos." Ibid. fol. 236. b. 1.

[4] Roper, MS.—And ſee before, under Charley, p. 120.

[5] Who bore Gules, billetté Argent. Plate XXXII. fig. 4.

[6] Charyte's Rentale, fol. xxx.

[7] See vol. II. Plate XLVIII. fig. 4, 5.

[8] "Galferius de Villiers, Hugo de Ceſtra, Hugo de Grentemaiſnil, & nepotes Rodbertus de Rodelento, Robertus filius Mendacif, with Eudo Dapifer and others, witneſs a grant of the Conqueror to St. Ebrulf's Abbey, dated in urbe Guentâ, 1081." Harl. MS. 7178.

[9] Burton, p. 55.

[10] Thoroton's Antiquities of Nottinghamſhire.

[11] Ex Stemmate Familiæ de Molineux.

[12] Ex Libro Prioratûs de Kenilworth.

[13] Dugdale, Bar. Angl. vol. I. p. 731.

[14] Quo Warr. com. Suſſex, 7 Edw. I.

[15] Eſch. de iiſdem annis N° 14 & 20.

[16] See vol. I. pp. xlvii. xlix.

[17] De Banco Trin. 14 Edw. I. Rot. 57. de com. Linc.

[18] Who bore for his coat-armour five cinquefoils. See an engraving of this monument in vol. II. p. 255.

[19] Gough's Sepulchral Monuments, vol. II. p. cvi; Bigland's Glouceſterſhire, vol. I. p. 489.

In the Itinerary of 1280, Brocheſby, Rotherby, and Friſby, anſwered collectively as one vill.

In 1296, it was found that *Hugh le Diſpenſer* held the town of Brokeſby, and the manor of Donington in this county, of the earl of *Cheſter*, and the earl of the king, by the ſervice of one knight's fee[2].

In the ſame year the following legal proceſs occurs:

"Inter Gilbertum de Houby querentem, & Ricardum de Ses deforcientem, de redditu unius paris calcarum deauratorum, cum pertin', in Brokeſby ſuper Wrek, &c. Scilicet, predictus Ricardus cognovit predictum redditum, cum pertin', ſimul cum homagio & toto ſervitio Johannis filii Johannis de Villers, & heredum ſuorum, de toto tenemento quod de predicto Ricardo prius tenuit in predictâ villâ, eſſe jus ipſius Gilberti, &c.; & pro hâc recognitione, &c. predictus Gilbertus dedit eidem Ricardo quatuor marcas argenti. Et hec concordia facta fuit, preſenti predicto Johanne, & eadem concedente; & fecit eidem Gilberto fidelitatem in eadem curiâ[3]."

Sir *John de Villiers* had two ſons, ſir *John* and *Alexander*; and, in 1297, on the 4th day of Hilary Term, the ſaid Alexander, by his attorney, ſued *Gilbert de Glen*, chaplain, who then was rector of Brokeſby, for a debt of eight marks, being two years arrears of an annual rent of five marks; when the ſheriff of Leiceſterſhire was directed to ſend his writ to the biſhop of Lincoln, enjoining him to appear in the court of king's bench, and to produce his clerk there[4].

In 1311, ſir *John de Villiers* gave to his brother *Alexander* an acre of land, with its appurtenances, at Brokeſby; and afterwards conveyed to him as follows;

"Ego Johannes de Vylers de Brokeſby conceſſi Alexandro de Vilers, fratri meo, in totâ vitâ ſuâ, unum toftum, quod Clerebaldus quondam tenuit, & unam virgatam terre de dominicis terris meis, que Freſtentia mater mea habuit nomine dotis, in villâ & territorio de Brokeſby, &c. reddendo inde annuatim meo & heredibus meis tres ſolidos, &c. & faciendo inde ſectam curie mee de Brokeſby, &c."

In 1325, we find the following grant of lands here:

"Ego Willielmus Warde de Brokeſby dedi, &c. Willielmo filio Willielmi Wyld de Brokiſby, unum meſſuagium, & unum toftum, &c. in Brokeſby, &c. Hiis teſtibus, Johanne de Vilers de Brokeſby, Hugone Sweyn de eadem, Alexander de Vilers de eadem, &c. Dat' apud Brokiſby, die Jovis, in feſto Sc̄i Gudlaci, anno regni regis Edwardi filii regis Edwardi 18°."[5]

Hugh Sweyn of Brokeſby, in 1333, gave all his lands and tenements in the town and field of Brokeſby to *William Terry*, of Asfordby, chaplain; and *Lucia de Colne* of Brokeſby gave to *John de Colne*, her ſon, a third part of her meſſuage at Brokeſby.

In 1338, "Marjoria quæ fuit uxor Willielmi Sweyn de Brokeſby tenet in dotem unum meſſuagium, & unam virgatam terre, cum pertinent', in Brokeſby, &c. ex donatione Willielmi Sweyn, quondam viri ſui; &, poſt mortem predicte Marjorie, dicto Hugoni & heredibus ſuis reverti deberent; remanent' Thome de Vylers, perſone eccleſie de Brokeſby, &c. Hiis teſtibus; Galfrido de Vylers de Brokeſby, Ricardo de Latuni, Johanne de Colne, &c. Dat' apud Brokeſby, anno regni regis Edwardi Tertii a Conqueſtu 12°."

The laſt-mentioned ſir *John Villiers* had two ſons; ſir *Francis*, and *Geoffrey* hereafter mentioned.

Sir *Francis* de Villiers ſerved kings Edward II. and III. in their wars, and died without iſſue, leaving *Agnes* his wife ſurviving; whom king Edward III. in conſideration of the ſervices of her huſband (ſtyling him *Franciſcus caræ memoriæ)* recommended to the abbeſs of *Barking* for her proviſion[6].

Geoffrey Villiers, the youngeſt ſon of ſir John, ſucceeded to the eſtate at Brokeſby, 20 Edward III; and in the 26th year of that king's reign was one of the knights of the ſhire for this county[7] in the parliament held at Weſtminſter.

In 1346 (on the aid then granted for knighting Edward of Woodſtock, the king's eldeſt ſon) *Ralph de Villiers*[8] was aſſeſſed four ſhillings for a tenth part of one knight's fee in Brokeſby, parcel of the fee of *Cheſter* and *Huntingdon*[9]. In the ſame year, *Geoffrey de Villiers* of Brokeſby appointed *William de Stotheley*, rector of Willoughby, his attorney, to deliver ſeiſin of lands in Stokeford to *John de Willoughby*, lord of Rereſby[10]; and in 1349, the ſame Geoffrey, with *Alice* his wife, enfeoffed *Richard Davey*, *Thomas de Villiers*, and *Richard de Badyſon*, in all his lands and tenements in Brokeſby and Rereſby. Dated at Brokeſby, on the Sunday after the feaſt of St. Edward the king and martyr, 23 Edward III.[11]

"Robertus filius Roberti de Keggeworth dedi, &c. Johanni de Vylers, & Thome fratri ejus, & heredibus ipſius Johannis, unum meſſuagium, & omnia terras & tenementa predicta, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, que habui ex dono Johannis Sweyn de Brokeſby, &c. Dat. apud Brokeſby, anno 31° Edwardi Tertii."

Geoffrey had two ſons; ſir *John*, who ſucceeded to the eſtates; and *Thomas*, who was rector of Brokeſby.

In 1369, *Thomas de Preſton* and ſeveral others demiſed to *John de Villiers* the manor of Brokeſby, with its appurtenances, together with the advowſon and the water-mill, and alſo certain lands and tenements at Rotherby, for the term of 20 years, on a rent of ten pounds of ſilver. Teſtibus; Rad̄o Haſtyngs, milite; Rogero Beler, milite; Adâ de Derby de Gaddeſby, Joh̄e de Gaddeſby, Rad̄o Brete, & multis aliis[12]."

John de Villiers had two wives; 1. *Joan*, one of the three ſiſters and coheirs to *Simon Pakeman* of Kirkby, co. Leiceſter, by whom he had iſſue a daughter *Beatrix*, married to ſir *John Bagot*, knt. and three ſons, *Richard*, *John*, and *Alexander*; 2. *Margaret*, living 15 Richard II; in which year *Richard*, eldeſt ſon of the ſaid John, died on the Sunday next before the feaſt of the Nativity of St. John the Baptiſt, and was then ſeiſed of the manor of Brokeſby, and half a pound of pepper, rent of aſſize, ariſing out of one virgate of land in Brokeſby, which *William Seneton* held in fee of the ſaid Richard. This half pound of pepper was parcel of the manor of Brokeſby; which manor, as alſo the advowſon of the church, and the ſaid half pound of pepper, with the appurtenances, were held of the king, as of the honour of *Cheſter*, by the ſervice of the half of one part of one knight's fee. He left iſſue *John*, his ſon and heir, aged eleven years and a half[13]."

The two following deeds relate to the laſt-mentioned *Richard* and his widow:

"Sciant preſentes & futuri, quod ego Thomas Blundell de Rivell conceſſi, &c. quod ſi Willielmus Brito de Hucknell, vel aliquis alius de parte ſuâ, qui de jure poſſint me, vel heredes meos vel aſſignatos meos, implacuere per breve dn̄i regis . . . . vel nomine, ſeu de terrâ meâ de Brokeſby, quam habeo de feodi d̄ni Ricardi de Villiers in eadem villâ, &c. Hiis teſtibus; Roberto de Folevile, Gilberto de Howby, Johanne de Villiers, Ad̄ de Weliſburg, Hugone de Nevile, Petro de Asfordeby, Hugone fil' Willielmi de Brokeſby, Stephano de Brok, & aliis."

"Nos Johannes Purley, & Johannes Holt, perſona eccleſie de Brokeſby, conceſſimus & confirmavimus Elizabethe, quæ fuit uxor Richardi de Vylers, meſſuagium & duas virgatas terre, cum pertin', in Brokeſby, que habuimus ex dono & feofamento predicti Ricardi, &c. Hiis teſtibus; Ricardo Friday, Galfrido Powtrell, &c. Dat' apud Brokeſby, die Dominicâ poſt feſtum Sc̄i Luce Evangeliſte, anno regni regis 6 Hen. IV. Habend' & tenend' predicta duo meſſuagia, &c. prefate Elizabethe, ad terminum vite ſue, & poſt mortem

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[1] Rot. Inquiſitionum dominum regem tangentium 4 Edw. I. Hund' de Goſcote.

[2] Inq. 24 Edw. I. in Scaccario.

[3] Fines anno 24 Edw. I.

[4] De Banco Hill. 25 Edw. I. Rot. 96.

[5] Harl. MS. 7187; ex Originali in cuſtodiâ Thomæ Shirley, militis.

[6] Clauſ. 5 Edw. III. p. 2.

[7] Prynne's Brief Regiſter, p. 218.

[8] This Ralph died in 1365. Inq. 11 Ric. II.

[9] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III.

[10] See Appendix to vol. II. p. 132; and the ſeal, in the ſame volume, Plate XLV. fig. 11.

[11] Ibid. and three ſeals, Plate XLV. fig. 12.

[12] Ibid. and the ſeal, fig. 13.

[13] Eſch. 15 Ric. II. pars I. n. 64.

predicte

prediƈte Elizabethê, nobis & heredibus noſtris, &c."

In a book of fifteenths and tenths granted by the laity in 1416, Brokeſby was rated at £1. 1*s.*; and in the ſubſidy of 1445, at the ſame ſum; but an abatement was then made of 7*s.* 6*d.*

A diſpute between ſir *John de Villiers* and *Anketil de Houby*, *ſuper ſtatum molendini & attachiamentis ſtagni*, was amicably adjuſted, by the intervention of ſir Robert Luttrell, and ſir Geffrey Skeffington, knights, Ralph Chamberleyn of Rereſby, and others [1].

John Villiers married *Joan*, daughter to *William Mering*; and died on the feaſt of St. Catharine, 1417, ſeiſed of a meſſuage called *Pakeman's Place*, in Kereby, held of the king *in capite*; alſo of two parts in three of twelve meſſuages, one toft, and twelve virgates of land, in Kereby, Wiggeſton, Barton, and Oddeſton, held of *Reginald* lord *Grey* of *Ruthin*; and of eight meſſuages, one toft, and twelve virgates in Huckleſton, Whitwick, Dunnington, and Staunton under Bardon; of a moiety of a meſſuage and one virgate in Ravenſton, of the honour of Tutbury, held of the king *in capite*; the manor of Brokeſby, with the advowſon, held of *Anthony* lord *Houby* by knight's ſervice and a pair of gilt ſpurs; leaving *John* his ſon and heir, twelve years old and above at the time of the inquiſition [2]; and *Elizabeth*, relict of *Richard Villiers*, had received the rents and profits from the time of the death of her ſon.

This laſt John died in ward to the king; and *William*, his brother and heir, ſucceeded.

In 1433, *Bartholomew Brokeſby*, eſquire, *Thomas Aſheby*, junior, *Alexander Villiers*, and *John Smith*, clerk, conveyed to *William de Brokeſby* a meſſuage and a virgate of land in Brokeſby, with a rent of 6*s.* 6*d.* from the lands lately *William Swayne's*; and a rent of ten ſhillings from lands in which they had been enfeoffed by *Ralph Humberſton* of Leiceſter. Teſtibus; Johē Beler, Thomâ Palmer, Gerardo Digby, armigeris, Thomâ Derby, Anton' Beler, Johē Brett de Rotherby, & aliis [3].

In the ſame year, *William de Brokeſby* conveyed to ſir *William Mering*, knt. *Bartholomew Brokeſby*, *John Bellers*, *John Markham*, *Everard Digby*, *Thomas Palmer*, *Henry Fyllingley*, *Anthony Bellers*, eſqrs. *John Allewell*, and *William Stedman*, clerks, all the lands and tenements, rents and ſervices, with their appurtenances, which lately had been *William Swayne's*, in Brokeſby, Wykinſton, Burton, and Staunton ſuper Bardon, with the advowſon of the church of Brokeſby, and alſo lands, &c. at Corley, co Warwick. Teſtibus; Thomâ Aſheby junior. de Loſeby, Henrico Brokeſby de Sewalby, &c. [4]

In 1438, *Hugo de Wyggenton* of Mountſorell releaſed to *William Villiers*, of Brokeſby, eſq. all right to a grant made to him by Alexander de Villiers, late of Brokeſby. Teſtibus; Johē Bellers, Everardo Digby de Tilton, Johē Danet de Gaddeſby, armigeris [5].

About this period *William Villiers*, LL. B. was rector of Brokeſby, and maſter of a chantry at Manton in Rutland; in which latter church, on a braſs plate againſt the wall of the North aile, is this memorial of him and of his brother *Thomas*, citizen and clothworker of London:

> "Orate pro ai'ab' m'ror' Will'mi Villers, in legibus
> baccall'rii, quōd' m'ri hujus cantarie, Thome Villers
> fratris ejuſdem, civis et pannarii civitatis London,
> ac Roberti Neuton in decretis baccallarii, quōdam
> apprehenticii dicti Thome, poſteaq' m'ri huj'
> cantarie, qui multa bona ei⁹' cantarie contulit, ac
> edificia reparavit, parentum ⁊ benefactorum
> ſuor', quor' a'i'ab's ꝓpicietur Deus. Amen."

And on the floor near the pulpit:

> "Hic jacet Will's Wade, fundator huius
> cantarie, cujus anime ꝓpicietur Deus [6]."

William Villiers, eſq. married *Joan*, the ſecond daughter of *John Beler* [7], eſq. and *Elizabeth* [8] his wife, and died in 1481, having iſſue by her, among others, *John* and *Bartholomew Villiers*, who married *Margaret*, only daughter and heir of *Frances Clarke*, of Whiſſendine in Rutland, and lieth buried in the pariſh church of Whiſſendine, where there ſtill remains an alabaſter tomb in the croſs aile, now the ſchool-houſe, near the chancel; but the inſcription round the ledge much worn, which the Villiers pedigree gives thus:

> "Hic jacet Bartholomeus Villers,
> ſecundus filius Will'mi Villars, de Brokeſby; ⁊ Margaretta
> uxor ejus, unica filia ⁊ heres Franciſce Clarke, de
> Whittſonden, qui obiit xx die Martii, mill'o cccc xx, quor'
> a'iab's ꝓpitietur deus. Amen [9]."

On this tomb are four ſhields of arms:

1. Argent, a chevron between three delves Gules, each charged with a croſs. *Clarke*.
2. *Villiers* antient; on the feſs a creſcent.
3. *Beler*.
4. Ermine, a cinquefoil . . . . .

In 1480, we find the following conveyance:

"Ego Bartholomeus Villars, de Wyſſynden, in com. Rutl. arm. dedi, conceſſi, & hâc preſenti cartâ meâ confirmavi Willielmo Villers, patri meo, de Brokeſby, armigero, & Agneti uxori ſue, totam illam quartam partem unius meſſuagii, & decem & octo acrarum, cum pratis, &c. Hiis teſtibus; Johanne Brett de Rotherby, Johanne Alen de Howby, &c. Dat' apud Brokeſby prediƈtam, 2° die menſis Junii, anno regni regis Edwardi Quarti poſt Conqueſtum Angliæ."

John, the eldeſt ſon, died in his father's life-time, having married *Elizabeth*, daughter to *John Southill*, of Everingham, co. York; and had iſſue two daughters and ſix ſons, 1. ſir *John Villiers* of Brokeſby; of whom hereafter; 2. *Thomas*, who made his will 1491, and died without iſſue; 3. *Chriſtopher*, of whom hereafter; 4. *William*, who ſettled at Beby (where ſee his monument); 5. *James*; 6. *Bartholomew*.

John Villiers, eſq. (ſon and heir of the aforeſaid John) ſucceeded his grandfather in the lordſhip of Brokeſby in 1481; and in 6, 10, and 15 of Henry VII. was ſheriff of Leiceſterſhire and Warwickſhire; was afterwards made knight [10] at the marriage of prince Arthur the king's ſon [11]; "Johēs Villers, arm', retinet, ut ſupra, unam lanceam, 11 dimid' lanc' 24 archers, pro CLV milit' [12]." This John Villers had in Culverton one knight's fee; and there lyeth buried one of this houſe, whoſe arms upon his ſhield are a ſleeve and ſcarf, juſt according to the arms of the Villiers, great maſter in France; and in Yorkſhire, on glaſs very antient, are the ſame colours and charges [13].

John Villiers died 2 Dec. 1506; leaving iſſue, by *Agnes* his wife, daughter to *John Digby*, of Coleſhill, co. Warwick, a daughter *Winifred,* to whom her father gave lands for life 36 Henry VIII; and ſeven ſons; 1. *John*; 2. *George*; 3. *Thomas Villiers*; 4. *William*, of whom hereafter; 5. *Edward*, who died poſſeſſed of lands at Flower and Howthorp, co. Northampton, 26 June, 5 Henry VIII, and was the progenitor to the Villiers of Howthorp, and to thoſe of Dowſby and Graby; *Leonard* and *Bartholomew*, 5th and 6th ſons, died without iſſue; and *Anthony Villiers*, ſeventh ſon, was of Cotneſs, co. York, and died poſſeſſed of that manor 1 Edward VI[1].

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[1] See Appendix to vol. II. p. 132; and the ſeal in the ſame volume, Plate XLV. fig. 10.

[2] Inq. at Boſworth, 3 Hen. V; and Inq. 4 Hen. V. n. 22. Leic.

[3] See Appendix to vol. II. p. 132; and ſix ſeals, fig. 14.

[4] Ibid.

[5] Ibid.

[6] Wright's Rutland, p. 87.

[7] See in vol. II. p. 278, the pedigree of Beler; and in p. 277, a partition of the lands of John Beler, between *Marina Green*, *John Villiers*, and *Jaſper Roſkin*; to which may be added the following articles: "Mem. that it is agreed, that the annuity granted to Bartholomew Villers ſhall be borne at the coſts of all the parties; viz. each of them the third part during the time that they are granted. It is agreed that, during the life of Katharine Diggeby, late wife of John Bellers, eſq. John Villiers ſhall pay to dame Marina Greene, in recompence for Ketilby and Siſtonby, £8. 12*s* 9*d.* Item, Jaſper Roſkin ſhall likewiſe pay to dame Marina, in like recompence, 68*s.* 4*d.* And if Katharine Digby die, leaving the ſaid John Digby, then the ſaid John Villars ſhall pay yearly to the ſaid dame Marina, during the life of the ſaid John Digby, 26*s.* 8*d.*; and the ſaid Jaſper other 26*s.* 8*d.*

[8] Daughter of Anthony Sutton, alias Howby, huntſman to Henry V. ſon of Thomas Sutton and of Alice his wife, ſiſter to John Howby, ſon and daughter of ſir Anthony Howby, knt. ſon of ſir Walter de Howby, knt. ſon of ſir Gilbert de Howby, knt. that married Maud, eldeſt ſiſter and coheir to ſir William Kirkby, knt. and to John Kirkby biſhop of Ely. See vol. II. p. 224.

[9] See this monument engraved in vol. II. Plate XLVIII. fig. 8.

[10] Nom. Equit. in Bibl. Cotton. Claudius C. III.

[11] "At the marriage of Margaret, eldeſt daughter of king Henry VII. to James the Fourth king of Scots, at dinner the queene was ſerved before the king with all honour that might be done, the officers of armes before the meſſe, and the ſergeants of armes alſo. That day ſir John Villiers was ſerver; ſir Davy Owen, carver; ſir Edward Stanley, cup-bearer; and with the queene dined, the archbiſhop of Glaſco, &c." A note in an old book of Arms and Aremouries in the College of Arms.

[12] Pell, 12 Hen. VII.

[13] Harl. MS. 7178; ex collationibus magiſtri Geo. Laſcelles, in Libro de Nott.

Their father's laſt will runs thus:

" *In Dei nomine, Amen.* The firſt day of September, anno 1506, 22 Henry VII. I, ſir John Villiers, of Brokeſby, knight, being in whole minde, and full of remembrance, ordayne and make my teſtament as followeth: Firſt, I bequeath my ſoule to Almighty God, and to our Lady St. Mary, and all the holy company of Heaven; my body to be buried in the church of St. Michaell's of Brokeſby, afore the high alter. Alſo I bequeath my beſt beaſt for my mortuary; alſo to my heir all that which came to me by my father's will, that is to notifie, a baſyn and ewer of ſilver, two ſalt-ſellers of ſillver parcel gilt, a ſtanding cup gilt, 12 ſilver ſpoons, &c. Alſo I will that my children be ordered after the diſcretion of myne eldeſt ſone; he to aſſigne them as he thinkes beſt. Alſo to myn moder-church of Lyncolne iii*s.* iiii*d.* Alſo to Brokeſby church iiii torches and xx*s.*; alſo I will iii trentalls be done for my ſoule, &c. The reſidue of my goods not bequeathed I give to John Villiers my ſone and heir, John Fulnetby my brother, Chriſtopher Villers my brother, Jarvys Villers my . . . .[2] and ſir William Hyde, vicar of Whytſondyne; whome I make and ordeyne, &c. my lawfull executors to order, diſpoſe, for the wele of my ſoule, my moder's ſoule Elizabeth Vyllers, my wive's ſoule dame Agnes Vyllers, all my friends, and all Chriſtyn ſoules, &c. I make my ſuperviſor of this my will my faithful friend ſir Robert Dymock, knight. Alſo I will that my ſuperviſor and each of my executors have iii marks for their labour. Theſe witneſſes: ſir John Swepſton, parſon of Howby, ſir Thomas Byngham parſon of Brokeſby, ſir William, &c."

May 12 1520, *Chriſtopher Villiers*, at the requeſt of *John Villiers*, of Brokeſby, eſq. demiſed to *Thomas Entwyſell* and ſeveral others the manor of Hoby, in which, with ſeveral others, he had been enfeoffed by the grant of the ſaid John Villiers[3]. This Chriſtopher was ſheriff of the counties of Leiceſter and Warwick 22 Henry VIII. and died without iſſue, 5 Aug. 1537, ſeiſed of the manors of Kilby and Bowden Magna, and lands in Harborough; having ſettled in truſtees, 5 Aug. 28 Henry VIII. the ſaid manors, after his own life, upon his younger nephews, *George* and *Thomas*, and their heirs male for ever[4]; as alſo the manor of Houby, upon them and their brother *William*, by a like entail[5].

John, the eldeſt ſon and heir of John, enjoyed the inheritance of Brokeſby; and, having been knighted, was ſheriff of Leiceſterſhire and Warwickſhire in 23 and 29 Henry VIII. He was appointed by the king's writ, Jan. 30, 1534-5, as was alſo his uncle *Chriſtopher Villiers*, one of the commiſſioners to take the eccleſiaſtical ſurvey of the county of Leiceſter. In 1538 he was found couſin and next heir to his uncle *Chriſtopher* Villiers in the manor of Burſtall[6], being then aged 50 years and above; the ſaid Chriſtopher having entailed the ſame by deed, upon *Thomas*[7] his brother, for the uſe of the ſaid John during his life, afterwards to *John Villiers*, otherwiſe called *Twyford*. This ſir John, who was one of the eſquires of the body to king Henry VII, died 8 Dec. 1544, ſeiſed of the manors of Brokeſby and Howby, and the advowſons of thoſe churches; having, by a fine levied 32 Henry VIII. between *Alexander Villiers* and *Richard Holmes*, querents, the ſaid ſir *John*, and *Dorothy* his daughter and heir apparent (by *Elizabeth* his wife, daughter to *John Winger)*, deforcients, ſettled the ſaid manors and rent in Brokeſby, Howby, and Siwoldby, on himſelf in tail-male[8]; and, in default, to his brothers *George*, *Thomas*, *William*, and *Leonard*. He died ſeiſed alſo of lands and tenements in Rotherby, Turlington, Dalby, Wiggeſton, Staunton, and Swannington; *Dorothy*, his ſaid daughter, the wife of *Francis Brown*, gent. being found heir to them, and aged 28 years old and upwards[9].

George, his brother, by virtue of the fine, as next heir male, ſucceeded to the manors of Brokeſby and Howby, and the advowſons; whereof he died poſſeſſed, as alſo of the manors of Burſtall and Siwoldby, in fee-tail, and of divers lands in Burſtall in reverſion after the death of *John Villiers*, alias *Twyford*, 29 Aug. 1546. By the inquiſition taken after his death, it appeared that on the 20th of April, 1546, he had demiſed to his brother *William Villiers*, of Overton Quatermarſh, gent. for the term of 21 years, the manor-place of Houby, with the appurtenances; that he had granted to *Robert Catlin*, gent. an annuity out of the manor of Burſtall; and that, in purſuance of a ſettlement made by *Chriſtopher* Villiers, he poſſeſſed the manors of Kilby and Great Bowden, with lands, &c. in both thoſe townſhips and in Harborough. He left iſſue, by *Joan* his wife, daughter to *John Harrington* of Bagworth, *Richard* his ſon and heir, aged three years[10]; and a daughter *Elizabeth*, heir to her brother, wife to ſir *Edward Waterhouſe*, of Leeds in Kent, who alſo died without iſſue; ſo that *Thomas*[11], ſon of ſir *John*, and brother to the ſaid George, mentioned in the entail, became poſſeſſed of Brokeſby; but, leaving only one daughter *Dorothy*, married to *William Smith*, of the county of Leiceſter, eſq. the entailed eſtate devolved on

William Villiers, eſq. his brother, fourth ſon of ſir John; who likewiſe became poſſeſſed of Brokeſby as the next heir male; and, having married *Colletta*, daughter and heir to *Richard Clarke*, of the county of Huntingdon, eſq. widow to *Richard Beaumont*, of Cole Overton, co. Leiceſter, eſq. died Nov. 1, 1558, ſeiſed of Brokeſby and Howby, and of 40 meſſuages, 20 cottages, 20 tofts, 2 water-mills, 1000 acres of land, 500 of meadow, 2000 of paſture, and other lands and poſſeſſions in Brokeſby, Howby, and Siwoldby, in this county, and in the advowſons of the churches of Brokeſby and Howby[12]; reciting the ſaid entail made 32 Henry VIII, and alſo a ſettlement made by *Chriſtopher Villiers*, eſq. on himſelf for life; remainder to his nephews, *George*, *Thomas*, and this William, of the manors of Kilby, Great Bowden, and of lands in Harborough; all which deſcended to the ſaid William, who was likewiſe poſſeſſed of the manor of Howby, with other lands there.

His laſt will is thus expreſſed:

" *In Dei nomine, Amen.* The year of our Lord God 1558, the 26th day of October, in the 5th and 6th years of the reign of Philip and Mary, by the grace of God, king and queen of England, I William Villiers, of Howby in the county of Leiceſter, eſq. knowing I ſhall change this ſhort and tranſitory life; conſidering that there is nothing more uncertain than the time now being, and now being of perfect good mind and remembrance; make this my laſt will and teſtament, in manner and form following. Firſt, I bequeath my ſoul to the mercy of Almighty God, truſting, by the merits of his paſſion, to be ſaved. And my will is, my body to be buried in the chancel of the pariſh church of Brokeſby, on the North ſide of William Villiers my grandfather. And I will my mortuaries to be paid according to the law. Item, I will and bequeath to Elizabeth Villiers and Dorothy Villiers, my daughters, all my corn, &c. Item, I will that all my lands, poſſeſſions, and hereditaments, in Staunton under Berdon in the county of Leiceſter, be ſold to the performance of my debts. Item, I will alſo that all my lands and poſſeſſions, and hereditaments, in Coilby, in the parts of Keyſten, in Bitham, in Couby, &c. and Ferriby, in the county of Lincoln, be likewiſe ſold to the uſe and uſes afoſeſaid. Item, I will that all my manors, lands, poſſeſſions, and hereditaments, in Chrepam, in the county of York, be likewiſe ſold as is aforeſaid, immediately after my death, with all ſpeed; and the money to be reſtored to the performance of my debts. Item, I will and bequeath to my well-beloved wife Colett Villiers my beſt gown of damaſk furred with conys. And, if both my daughters Elizabeth and Dorothy Villiers depart this world before their lawful age to have their full part and legacy, &c. then I will and bequeath the moiety of her ſo deceaſed to the uſe of Dorothy Beaumont, my wife's daughter, and the other moiety to my daughter Villiers then ſurviving. Item, I will and bequeath to my ſon George Villiers two ſilk doublets. Item, I bequeath to George Villiers my kinſman two jerkins, the one of velvet, &c. Item, I will that my brother Leonard ſhall have yearly paid unto him ten pounds for term of his natural life, by even and equal portions, at two feaſts of the year. Item, I will and bequeath to maſter Robert Brokeſby, of Shoilby, eſquire, my little ambling grey mare. And I make and ordain my full and lawful executors of this my preſent will my loving friends Richard Brokeſby, of Grimſton in the county of Leiceſter, gent. and William Gregory, of Asfordby in the aforeſaid county of Leiceſter. In witneſs whereof, that this is my true and lawful will, I have put my hand and ſeal to this my laſt will and teſtament; theſe being witneſſes; William Lane, Leonard Villiers, ——— Skyllyngton, Thomas King, Thomas Petty."

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[1] Inq. 2 Edw. VI. com. Ebor.

[2] See in Harl. MS. 7178.

[3] Appendix to vol. II. p. 132.

[4] Inq. 30 Hen. VIII.

[5] See his will under Kilby, vol. II. p. 878.

[6] Inq. prædict. 30 Hen. VIII.

[7] Thomas Villers, in his laſt will and teſtament, Dec. 4, 1491, gave ſundry legacies; to his brother Brokeſby, and to his brethren John and Thomas Fulnetby, ſums of money, and money to buy cups of ſilver withal. More he gave, to the children of John his brother, to Mr. William Villiers his brother, to his ſiſter Elizabeth, and to Chriſtopher his brother. He gave alſo legacies to Twylius Villers, George Villers, and Thomas Villers. His overſeers were, William Fitzwilliam his couſin, and Mr. William Villers his brother. Harl. MS. 7178.

[8] Inq. 36 Hen. VIII. Leic.

[9] Ibid.

[10] Inq. at Leiceſter, 20 Jan. 38 Hen. VIII.

[11] To whom his father had given for life ſome lands in Corby, co. Warwick. His only daughter, Dorothy, had, by Mr. Smith, one daughter, Agnes, married to James Park, of London; who had two ſons, James and Thomas, both living in 1628; and Mary, married to John Shanow, of London.

[12] Inq. at Leiceſter, 23 Nov. 1 Eliz.

By an inquiſition in 1563, after the death of *Richard Villiers*, eſq. it was found that ſir *John Villiers* long before his death was ſeiſed in demeſne of the manor of Burſtall; and being ſo ſeiſed, veſted divers meſſuages and lands in that village, 6 Oct. 34 Henry VIII, in his brother *Thomas Villiers* of Wilteby, and *Richard Holmes* of Houby, to the uſe of himſelf for life; in default, to the uſe of *John Twyford*, alias *Villiers*, ſon of *Elizabeth Twyford*; remainder to his own right heirs; and that, after the death of ſir John Villiers, the ſaid John Twyford became poſſeſſed of the ſaid meſſuages, &c. in demeſne, and ſtill continued in poſſeſſion as free tenant for life; that *Richard* Villiers was couſin and next heir to the ſaid ſir John; namely, ſon of *George* Villiers, eſq. brother and heir to John; which Richard died at Staunton under Berdon, 12 Oct. 1553; that *Elizabeth* Villiers (then wife of *Edward Waterhouſe* of Leeds in Kent, gent.) was the only ſiſter and heir of the ſaid Richard; and that the ſaid Elizabeth, on the day of her brother's death, was aged 16 years and 6 months[1].

George Villiers, ſon and heir of *William*, aged 14 years or more at his father's death, was ſheriff of Leiceſterſhire in 33 Elizabeth, and received the honour of knighthood. He bought the lordſhip of Whitmore Inferior in Warwickſhire in 1589, but ſold it again in 1598[2]. He was twice married; firſt, to *Audrey*, daughter and heir to *William Sanders*, of Harrington, co. Northampton, eſq. which lady died May 7, 1587, and had by him four daughters; 1. *Audrey*, married to *John Chernocke*, eſq. of Hulcote, co. Bedford (who was created a baronet May 21, 1661, and died in 1680, leaving a ſon ſir *Villiers* Chernocke, who died in 1694); 2. *Elizabeth*, married to *John* lord *Butler* of *Bramfield*; 3. *Anne*, to ſir *William Waſhington*; and 4. *Frances*; alſo two ſons; ſir *William*, hereafter mentioned; and ſir *Edward Villiers*, knt. who was preſident of Munſter in Ireland; and marrying *Barbara*, daughter to ſir *John St. John*, knt. (niece to *Oliver St. John* lord viſcount *Grandiſon* in that kingdom), from them deſcended the viſcounts *Grandiſon* of the ſurname of *Villiers*; as alſo by a younger ſon the earls of *Jerſey*; and from *Barbara*, a daughter and heir of *William* lord *Grandiſon*[3], created dutcheſs of *Cleveland*, &c. by king Charles II. deſcended the dukes of *Cleveland*, *Northumberland*, and *Grafton*.

The ſecond wife to ſir George was *Mary*, daughter to *Anthony Beaumont*, of Glenfield, eſq.; who, ſurviving him, became, ſecondly, wife to ſir *William Rayner*, knight; and, laſtly, to ſir *Thomas Compton*, K. B. and was created counteſs of *Buckingham* by letters patent, dated July 1, 1618.

Sir George had iſſue by her a daughter *Suſan*, married to *William Fielding* earl of *Denbigh*, and three ſons; 1. ſir *John Villiers*, knt. who, by letters patent, dated at Weſtminſter June 19, 1619, was created baron of *Stoke*, co. Bucks; and viſcount *Purbeck* of Purbeck, co. Dorſet; 2. the illuſtrious and right honourable *George Villiers*, marquis of *Buckingham*, a favourite of two kings ſucceſſively, king James I. and king Charles I.; and the greateſt ornament and glory of his family; "whoſe ſweet diſpoſition and excellent gifts of Nature," ſays Mr. Burton in 1622, "make manifeſt to the world that his Majeſty had been guided by his accuſtomed ſharp underſtanding and ſolid judgement in chooſing ſuch a ſubject, moſt fit to receive his favours; and in employing ſuch a ſervant, moſt ready to communicate his Majeſty's goodneſs to all worthy perſons[4]." 3. *Chriſtopher*, the youngeſt ſon, was created baron of *Daventry* and earl of *Angleſey* in Wales, by letters patent bearing date April 18, 1623, his brother then being in Spain with prince Charles[5].

Sir *George Villiers* died 4 Jan. 1605-6, ſeiſed in demeſne as of fee of the manors of Brokeſby, Howby, Godeby Marwood, and the Grange of Godeby; which were veſted, with the capital meſſuage called the farm of Howby, March 24, 19 Eliz. in Thomas Cotton and Anthony Tate, gentlemen, in truſt, for his firſt wife and her iſſue male by him, &c.; and, being likewiſe ſeiſed in all the tithes of herbage, grain, and hay, and all other tithes ariſing in Caldwell and Wikeham, co. Leiceſter, he ſettled the ſame on himſelf for life; remainder to *John*, *George*, and *Chriſtopher* (ſons by his ſecond wife), and their heirs male; remainder to his own right heirs. At the time of this inquiſition, *William* Villiers, eſq. the eldeſt ſon, was 17 years old[6].

In the middle of St. Edmund's chapel in Weſtminſter Abbey, on a raiſed tomb of the fineſt black and white marble, curiouſly poliſhed, is the effigies of a knight armed with a helmet, and by him a lady in her robes; with this inſcription:

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[1] Inq. at Hinckley 3 June, 5 Eliz.

[2] Dugdale, Warwickſhire, vol. II. p. 1043; ex autograph. penès Rob. King, eq. aur.

[3] "*William Villiers* lord viſcount *Grandiſon*, killed at the ſiege of Briſtol in 1643, was a young man of ſo virtuous a habit of mind, that no temptation or provocation could corrupt him; ſo great a lover of juſtice and integrity, that no example, neceſſity, or even the barbarity of this war, could make him ſwerve from the moſt preciſe rules of it; and of that rare piety and devotion, that the court or camp could not ſhew a more faultleſs perſon, or to whoſe example young men might more reaſonably conform themſelves. His perſonal valour, and courage of all kinds (for he had ſometimes indulged ſo much to the corrupt opinion of honour, as to venture himſelf in duels), was very eminent, inſomuch as he was accuſed of being too prodigal of his perſon: his affection, and zeal, and obedience to the king, were ſuch as became a branch of that family; and he was wont to ſay, 'that if he had not underſtanding enough to know the uprightneſs of the cauſe, nor loyalty enough to inform him of the duty of a ſubject, yet the very obligations of gratitude to the king, on the behalf of his houſe, were ſuch, as his life was but a due ſacrifice:' and therefore he no ſooner ſaw the war unavoidable, than he engaged all his brethren *, as well as himſelf, in the ſervice; and there were then three more of them in the army when he was ſo unfortunately cut off." Clarendon, vol. II. p. 299.

[4] Burton, p. 55.

[5] Harl. MSS. 6111. p. 115. b.

[6] Inq. at Leiceſter, 3 Auguſt, 4 Jac. I.

* "Amongſt whom was Mr. Edward Villiers (anceſtor of the preſent earls of Jerſey and Clarendon) whoſe diligence and dexterity his majeſty found fit for any truſt." Clarendon, vol. I. p. 666.

“ BONAE MEMORIAE.
GEORGIO VILLERIO EQVITI
AVRATO, MARITO B. M. IVXTA
SE P. CARISSIMA CONIVX MARIA
COMITISSA BVCKINGHAMIAE
S. P. F. F.”

His lady has the following epitaph:

“ D. O. M.
OSSA
MARIÆ DE BELLOMONTE COMITISSÆ
BVCKINGHAMIÆ, E QVINQVE POTENTISSI-
MORVM TOTIVS EVROPIÆ REGNORVM
REGIBVS, IDQVE PER TOTIDEM IMMEDIATOS
DESCENSVS, ORIVNDÆ.
VIXIT ANN. LXII. M. XI. D. XIX.
HOC MON. V. I. C.”

“The right hon. Mary Beaumont, counteſs of Buckingham, ſometime wife to ſir George Villiers, knight, of Brokeſby, co. Leiceſter, by whom ſhe was the mother of three moſt noble and honourable ſons and one daughter; viz. John Villiers, her eldeſt ſon, viſcount Purbeck, and baron of Stoke; George Villiers, ſecond ſon, duke, marquis, and earl of Buckingham, earl of Coventry, viſcount Villiers, and baron of Whaddon, lord high admiral of England, and father of George Villiers, now (1632) duke of Buckingham, and of the lord Francis Villiers, and the lady Mary Villiers his only daughter; Chriſtopher, third ſon of the ſaid counteſs, was earl of Angleſea, and baron Daventry, gentleman of the bedchamber to our late ſovereign lord king James and his royal majeſty that now is, whoſe ſon and heir is Charles, now earl of Angleſea, and the lady Anne Villiers his only daughter; Suſan Villiers, daughter of the aforeſaid counteſs of Buckingham, is wife to William Fielding earl of Denbigh, viſcount Fielding, and baron of Nurenham Paddox; and by him is the mother of Baſil lord Fielding, and of George Fielding earl of Deſmond in Ireland, and viſcount Cullen; and was likewiſe mother of four daughters; viz. lady Mary Fielding, marchioneſs Hamilton; lady Anne Fielding, ſecond daughter; lady Elizabeth, third daughter; and the lady Henrietta-Maria, fourth daughter; which laſt three ladies are yet unmarried. This noble lady departed this life on Thurſday the 10th of April, 1632, at her lodgings in the Gate-houſe in Whitehall, entering into King-ſtreet; whoſe corpſe was honourably accompanied to the Abbey-church on Saturday next following, where ſhe lieth interred in a vault in a little chapel in the South aile of the choir[1].”

William, eldeſt ſon of ſir George Villiers, ſucceeded to the eſtate of Brokeſby; was ſheriff of Leiceſterſhire 6 Jac. I. and, having been honoured with knighthood by that king, was advanced to the degree of a baronet 19 July, 1619. He married three wives; 1. *Anne*, daughter to ſir *Edward Griffin*, of Dingley, by whom he had two daughters; 2. another *Anne*, daughter to *Richard Fienes* lord Say, widow to *Henry Cave*, of Ingarſby, co. Leiceſter; and, burying her, he afterwards married, 3. *Rebecca*, daughter to *Robert Roper*, of Heanor, co. Derby, eſq. by whom he had *George*, his only ſon and ſucceſſor, born in February, 1619-20; and four daughters, *Anne*, *Rebecca*, *Mary*, and *Catharine*. He died June 12, 1629, ſeiſed of the manor of Goadby Maureward, with the advowſon of the church, worth £13. 6*s*. a year, held of the lord Berkeley by the tenth part of a knight's fee; alſo Goadby Grange, held of the king *in capite* by knight's ſervice, worth 20*s*. a year; and the manors of Brokeſby and Hoby, with the advowſon of both churches, held under the lord Berkeley by fealty[2].

Sir *George*, his only ſon, ſucceeded him in title and eſtate; and died towards the cloſe of the reign of king Charles II. This was the ingeniouſly pleaſant gentleman, who, thinking he could be more agreeably entertained in London than in writing to his wife, wrote all the letters neceſſary to be ſent to her before he left the country; but, by ſome unlucky miſtake in the numbering, the trick was diſcovered. Having married *Penelope*, daughter and coheir to ſir *John Denham*, of Blechington, co. Oxon, he left iſſue a daughter *Penelope*, married to ſir *William Jeſſon*; and *William*, who ſucceeded him.

In Poſlingford church, Suffolk:

“ Ad pedes hujus reverendi altaris jacent reliquiæ
Illuſtriſſ' dominæ Penelope,
conjugis chariſſimæ honorandi viri
Georgii Villers de Goadby,
in agro Leiceſtr', baronetti.
Obiit xiii die Nov. an. Dom. 1699.”

In the body of Covent church, London, were memorials for *Margaret* and *Rebecca Villiers*, daughter of ſir *George Villiers*, of Brokeſby, bart. of the county of Leiceſter, 1684; and *Mary Villiers*, June 3, 1683[3].

Sir *William Villiers*, of Brokeſby, bart. was elected to parliament for the borough of Leiceſter in 1698, and again in 1700. He married the daughter and heir of *Charles Potts*, eſq.; but, dying without iſſue, 27 Feb. 1711, aged 67 years, the title became extinct; and his ſiſter's daughters, *Penelope*, married to *George Hewett*, of Stretton, co. Leiceſter, eſq. and *Anne*, to ſir *James Robinſon*, bart. became his heirs.

On ſir William's death, the manor of Brokeſby, &c. was bought by ſir *Nathan Wrighte*, lord keeper of the great ſeal of England in the reign of queen Anne; whoſe grandſon, *George Wrighte*, eſq. is the preſent owner.

In the return of the number of families made in 1564, there were none noticed at Brokeſby; nor is any one noticed in the liſt of freeholders of 1630.

In 1722, no freeholder polled from this pariſh; and in 1775, we find only the name of the rector, *Thomas Orton*. At preſent the village contains only the hall-houſe, which is rented by Colonel *Graham*, and one farm-houſe.

	£.	*s*.	*d*.
Money raiſed for the poor, within the year ending at Eaſter 1776,	1	16	0
Expended in county rates, &c.	1	16	0
——— on the poor, —	0	0	0
Rent of workhouſe and habitations,	0	0	0
Expended in litigations, —	0	0	0
Money raiſed for 1783, —	No poor.		
——— 1784, —			
——— 1785, —			
Medium of theſe three years,			
——— of county expences,			
——— of expences not relating to the poor; repairs of the church, roads, &c.			
——— of nett annual expences,			
——— of attending on magiſtrates,			
——— of entertainments at meetings,			
——— of law expences, —			
——— of ſetting the poor to work,			

The return made to the houſe of commons in 1786, in anſwer to an enquiry reſpecting the charitable donations in this pariſh, may be ſeen in vol. I. p. 43.

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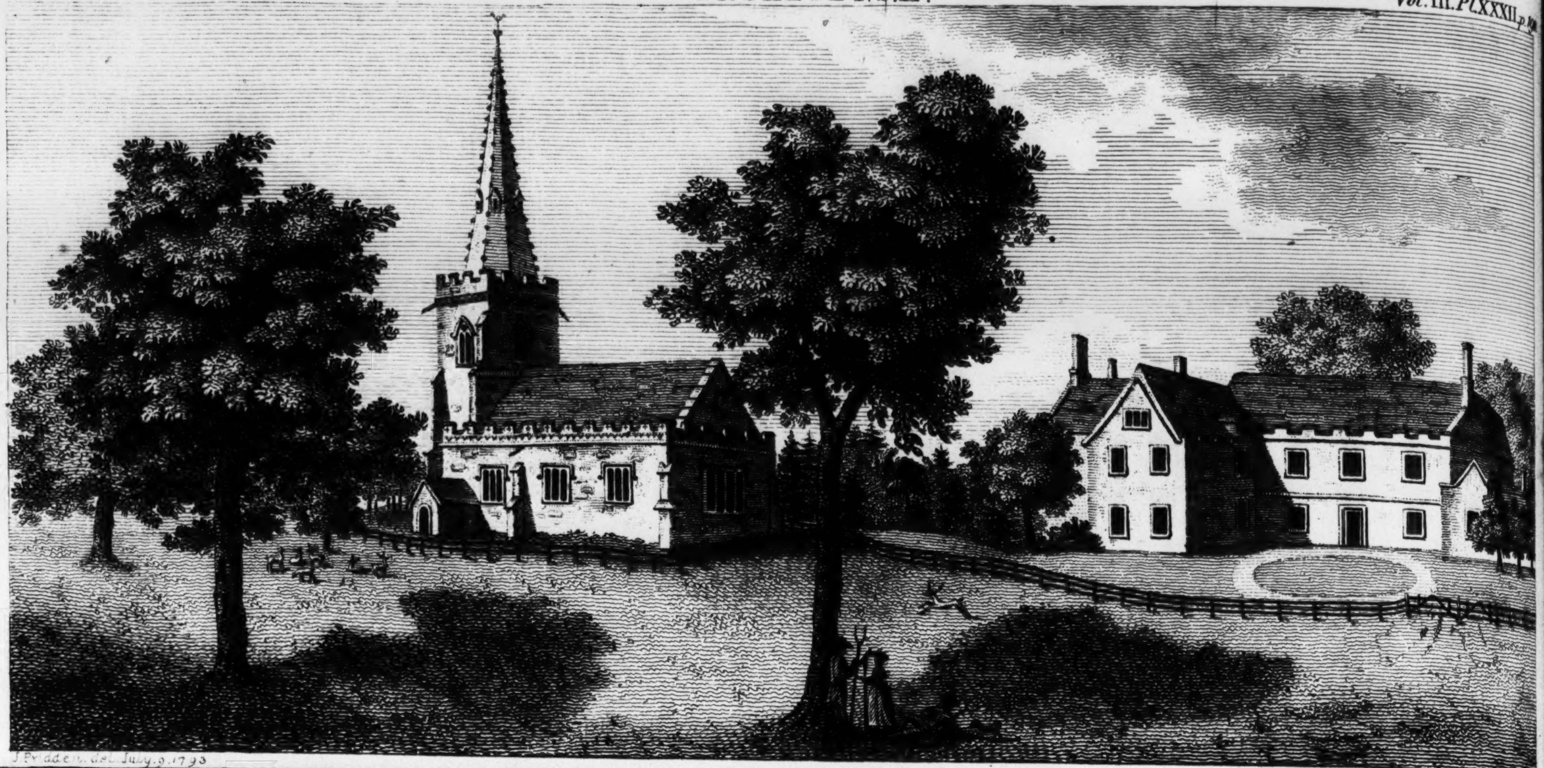
[1] This Certificate was taken by ſir Henry St. George, knight, Richmond Herald; and is teſtified by the ſubſcription of Richard Mynſhall, Arthur Longworth. Harl. MSS. 7178.

[2] Inq. at Billeſdon, 21 Sept. 5 Car. I. Cole's Eſcheats, vol. I. (Harl. MSS. 756.) pp. 218. 300.

[3] Strype's Stow, 1720, Book VI. p. 90.

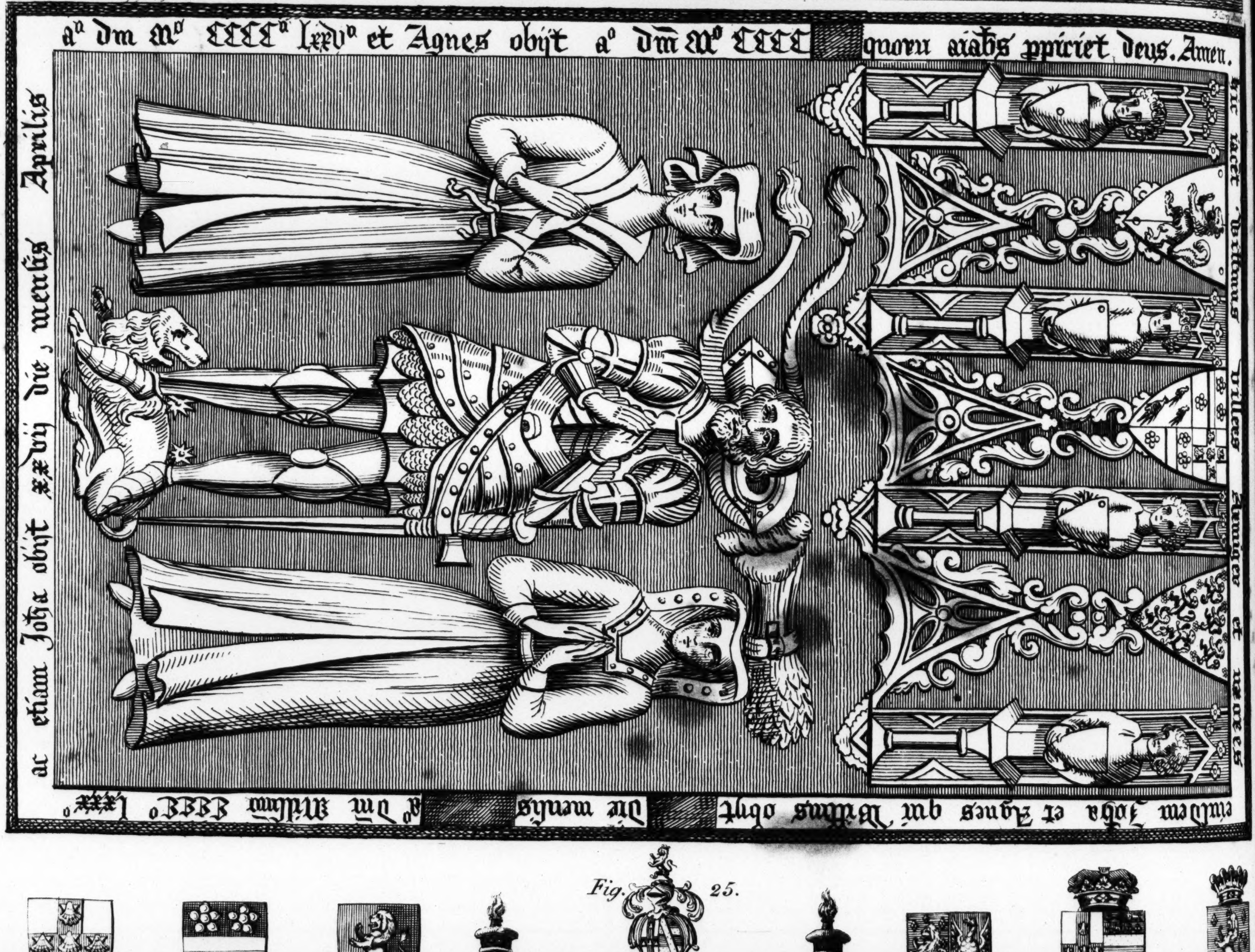
The

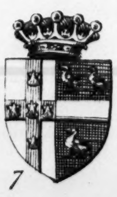
BROKESBY, S.E.



J. Pridden del. July 9 1793

J. Cary


Hic iacet Willmus Villers Armiger et uxores
eiusdem Joha et Agnes qui Willms obijt
Die mensis
aº dni millmo CCCCº lxxxº
ac etiam Joha obijt xxvij die, mensis Aprilis
aº dm Mº CCCCº lxxvº et Agnes obijt aº dm Mº CCCC
quorum aiabs ppiciet deus. Amen.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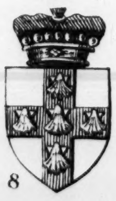
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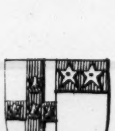
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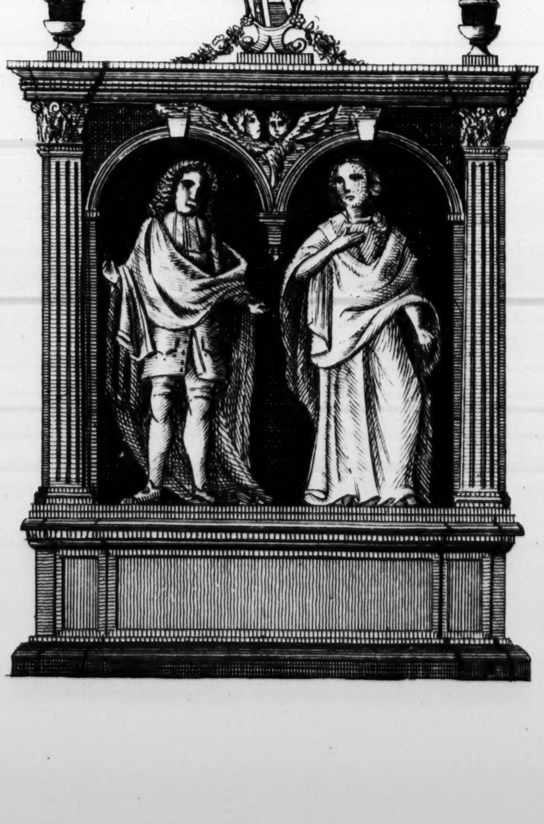
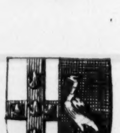


Fig. 25.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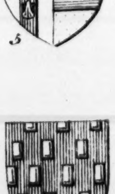
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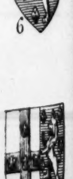
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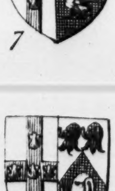
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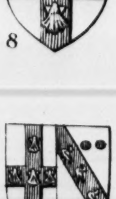
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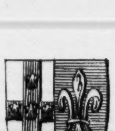
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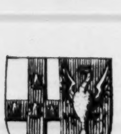
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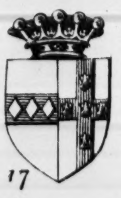
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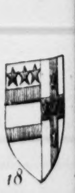
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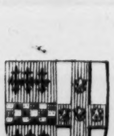
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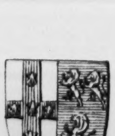
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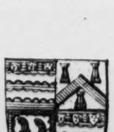
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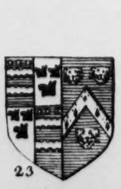
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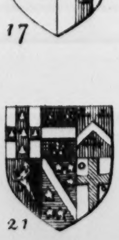
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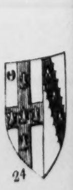
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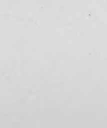
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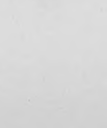
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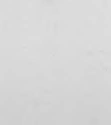
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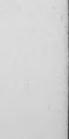
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The CHURCH (ſee Plate XXXII.),

dedicated to St. *Michael*, has, on a broad tower, handſome, but low (in which are . . . . . bells), a ſmall ſpire, well crocketed; the battlements of the church very beautiful; open worked, and embelliſhed with a range of ſhields all around.

At the Eaſt end of the church on the outſide, above the battlements, is carved in ſtone, a lion rampant between a ſemée of fleur de lis; *Beaumont*; impaling, Gules, an eagle diſplayed Argent, a creſcent for difference; *Southill* of Everingham; fig. 11.

A very fine Gothic door-way, arched, at the Weſt end to the belfry, and in it a neat window.

The inſide conſiſts only of a ſmall nave, with plain open ſeats on each ſide; the windows long, unornamented; but arms perfect in them, and chiefly of the *Villiers* family. The pavement is white ſtone, very antient.

The font is octagon, with an old wooden cover ſurmounted with a croſs.

Mr. Burton deſcribes theſe coats here:

1. Sable, a feſs between three cinquefoils Argent; *Villiers* antient.

2. Argent, on a croſs Gules, five eſcalops Or; *Villiers* modern.

3. Per pale, Gules and Sable, a lion rampant Argent; *Beler*.

Arms ſtill remaining in the Eaſt window, placed here, without doubt, in compliment to the duke of *Buckingham*:

5. *Villiers*; impaling, Or, two bars Azure; a chief quarterly of the ſecond and Gules; the firſt charged with two fleurs de lis of the firſt; the laſt a lion paſſant guardant Or (this chief was antiently Gules, and the charge thereon is an honorary augmentation, ſhewing his deſcent from the blood royal of king Edward the Fourth); *Manners*. Over the arms is a duke's coronet. This is the coat of *George Villiers* duke of *Buckingham*; and his dutcheſs.

6. Azure, ſemé of fleur de lis, and a lion rampant Or; *Beaumont*. Over the arms an earl's coronet. The counteſs of *Buckingham*, the duke's mother.

7. *Villiers*, impaling, Sable, a feſs Argent, between three ſheldrakes proper, *Sheldon*. Over the arms an earl's coronet. The earl of *Angleſey*, the duke's brother.

8. *Villiers* ſingly. Over it a viſcount's coronet. Lord viſcount *Purbeck*, another brother.

9. *Villiers*; impaling, Argent, on a chief Gules, two mullets pierced Or; *St. John*.

10. *Villiers*; impaling, Sable, an eagle cloſe Or.

In the South windows:

12. *Villiers*; impaling *Beaumont*.

13. *Villiers*; impaling, Per chevron Argent and Sable, three elephants heads eraſed counterchanged; *Saunders*.

14. *Villiers*; impaling, Argent, on a bend Gules, between three pellets, three ſwans Argent; *Clarke*.

15. *Villiers*; impaling, Azure, a fleur de lis Argent; *Digby*.

16. *Villiers*; impaling *Southill*.

North window:

17. Argent, on a feſs Azure, three lozenges Or; *William Fielding* earl of *Denbigh*; impaling the arms of lady *Suſan Villiers*. Over the arms an earl's coronet.

18. Argent two bars, and in chief three mullets Gules; *Moyne*, impaling *Villiers*.

19. Gules, a feſs chequé Or and Sable, between ſix croſs croſslets Argent; *Butler*; impaling, *Villiers* of Hatfield Woodhall, co. Hertford.

20. *Villiers*; impaling Gules, three lions rampant Argent; *Fynes*.

On two atchievements againſt the Eaſt wall:

21. Quarterly, 1. and 4. Azure, two bars engrailed Argent, and in chief 3 leopards faces Or; *Wrighte*; 2. Or, a chevron Vert between three caſtles Gules; *Onebye*; 3. Argent, three bears' gambs eraſed, within a bordure engrailed Sable, ...

22. Quarterly, 1. *Villiers* modern; 2. *Villiers* antient; 3. Gules, a chevron between three croſs croſslets fitché Argent, *Hungerford*; 4. *Beler*; 5. Azure, a bend between ſix mullets Argent, *Hoby*; 6. Argent, a croſs between two annulets, one in dexter chief, and one in ſiniſter baſe, Vert. *Kirby*.

In the Matriculus of 1220[1], the church of Brokeſby is deſcribed to be in the patronage of *William de Sagio*; and *Walter de Sagio* was then the rector. The monks of St. *Severin* received the third part of the great tithes from the demeſne *ab antiquo*.

In 1344, the procurations were, 5*s*.; the rectory was taxed at 6 marks and a half, and paid 1*s*. for Peter-pence. The then patron was *Geoffrey Villiers*.

In 1534-5, the procurations and ſynodals were 9*s*. 6*d*.; and the value of the rectory £5. 6*s*. 8*d*

In 1650, Brokeſby was returned as "a decayed town; church remaining; and a ſtipend of £10; the incumbent as ſufficient, but a pluralitan."

The preſent value in the king's books is £5. 12*s*. 6*d*.

The epiſcopal procurations are, 1*s*. 1*d*.; the archidiaconal, 7*s*. 6*d*.

The duty is performed but once a month; and the rectory does not require inſtitution, but only a licence, &c.[2] The ſuppoſed value is £60. a year.

RECTORS.	PATRONS.
Walter de Sagio, 1220.	William de Sagio.
Ralph Barry, ſubdeacon, 1251; died 1290.	Sir Alexander Vylers, knt.
Gilbert de Glen, chaplain, 7 id. Sept. 1290.	Sir John de Villiers.
. . . . 5 kal. July, 1301.	
. . . . 13 kal. May, 1319.	
Thomas Villiers, 1370.	
John Holt occurs in 1405.	
John Smith reſigned this rectory in 1433.	
William Villiers was rector about 1440.	
Thomas Bingham occurs in 1506 and 1535.	
Sir Adam Winterbotham[3], died Nov. 24, 1573.	
William Noble[4], died Oct. 6, 1644.	
John Richardſon, 11 Jan. 1676.	Sir William Villiers, bart.
Timothy Chamberlaine, 11 Dec. 1680.	
Henry Storer, 12 May, 1698.	Sir George Villiers, bart.
Edward Holbech, M. A. 8 Dec. 1727[5]; died 1755.	George Wrighte, eſq.
Thomas Orton, 21 May, 1755.	

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[1] See the Introductory Volume, p. lix.

[2] MS note in Mr. Peck's copy of Burton.

[3] Sir Adam Winterbotham, parſon of Brokeſby, was buried at Loughborough, Nov. 26, 1573.

[4] He was buried in the church of Purley in Berkſhire. See his epitaph, p. 196.

[5] Rector alſo of Caldecot in Warwickſhire, on the preſentation of Mr. Wrighte. See his epitaph, p. 196.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

On a large ſlab of alabaſter, under a rich canopy, are tricked the figures of a gentleman in full armour, with large ſpurs, at his feet a dog looking up at him; and of his two wives, in cloſe gowns and belts, with large veil head-dreſſes thrown open; the hands of all uplifted. The inſcription is much obliterated; but enough remains to ſhew that it is the ſame as is engraved in Plate XXXII. from a copy painted on the Villiers pedigree.

Arms: In the centre, 1. and 4. *Villiers* antient; 2. *Villiers* modern; 3. . . . . . . three martlets.

"Hic jacet Will'mus Villers, armiger, et uxores
ejuſdem Joh̃a ʒ Agnes; qui Willm̃s obiit . . . . . die menſis
. . . . aº dñi millĩmo CCCC lxxxº;
ac etiam Joh̃a obiit xxvii die menſis Aprilis
aº dñi MºCCCClxxvº; et Agnes obiit a dñi MºCCCC . .
quorũ aĩabꝫ ꝑpiciet' deus. amen."

This monument was noticed by Mr. Wyrley in 1590; as is one other, inſcribed,

"Hic jacet Will'us Villers, huius eccleſiæ rector."

On the North ſide of the chancel, on a fine mural monument of white marble, with grey pillars, are the upright figures of the laſt ſir William Villiers and his lady; he in a full-dreſſed coat, and over it a looſe gown, ſquare-toed ſhoes, ſmall buckles, and rolled-up ſtockings; ſhe in an elegant looſe robe.

Arms (ſee Plate XXXII. fig. 25.), *Villiers*; impaling Or, two bars Azure; over all a bend Or, a creſcent Argent for difference, *Potts*. The inſcription is as follows:

"Sacred to the memory of ſir William Villiers, bart. deſcended from a race of worthy
anceſtors, upward of 500 years happily enjoying great revenue in this
county, in a right noble and hoſpital uſe thereof; by whoſe much-lamented death
is determined the male line of the eldeſt houſe of that honourable name in Great Britain;
to none of whom he was inferior in all accompliſhments requiſite to adorn his quality.
He departed this life in the 67th year of his age, on the 27th day of February, 1711-12."

"Near alſo reſts dame Anne Villiers, wife of ſir William, daughter and heir of
Charles Potts, of the county of Norfolk, eſq. a lady of ſingular virtue, piety, and
charity. She died the 31ſt day of July, 1711."

On flat ſtones in the chancel:

Quarterly, 1. and 4, *Wrighte*; 2. and 3, Argent, three boars' heads coupt, Sable, armed Or, *Cradock*; impaling, Azure, a chevron Ermine, between three leopards' faces Or, *Aſhby*; fig. 23.

1. "Here lieth the body of Elizabeth,
wife of Nathan Wrighte, eſq.
ſecond daughter of George Wrighte, eſq.
and grand-daughter of ſir Nathan Wrighte, knight.
She died the 20th day of May, 1780;
endowed with ſingular virtue, piety, and charity,
aged 75."

2. "Here
lieth the body of Nathan Wrighte, eſq.
the huſband of Elizabeth, ſecond daughter of
George Wrighte, eſq.
grand-daughter of ſir Nathan Wrighte, knight.
He died the 7th day of December, 1793,
aged 86."

Anne viſcounteſs Beaumont was buried in Brokeſby church, Sept. 6, 1678[1]; but has no monument.

There are no grave ſtones in the church-yard. Three are ſet againſt the South wall; and one againſt the chancel-end wall.

On a braſs plate at Purley, co. Berks:

"Here lyeth William Noble, ſon of Thomas Noble,
of Rearſby, in the county of Leiceſter,
preacher of the Word of God, late parſon of
Brokeſby, and vicar of Queniborough, in the ſaid
county, who died the 6th of October, anno 1644[2]."

Within the communion-rails in the North-eaſt corner of Caldecot church, in Warwickſhire:

"Here lieth the body of the Rev.
Mr. EDWARD HOLBECH, A. M.
rector of this place, and of Brookſby
in Leiceſterſhire. He died March 25, 1755, aged 66.
He was the laſt of the male line
of the antient family of the
Holbechs, of the *White Houſe* of
Fillongley in this county.
His conſtant reſidence on this
rectory for 39 years and upwards,
his punctual and diligent diſcharge
of his duty as a miniſter, his liberality
to the poor and diſtreſſed,
and juſtice to mankind, has rendered
his loſs to his pariſhioners
and neighbours irreparable."

In the chancel of the church of Hanbury is a marble monument thus inſcribed:

"THOMAS VILLIERS, DESCENDED FROM THE
ANTIENT FAMILY OF THE VILLIERS'S, OF
BROKESBY, IN THE COUNTY OF LEICESTER,
BARTS. DEPARTED THIS LIFE APRIL 30,
ANNO DOM. 1614.
EDWARD, SON OF THE ABOVE-NAMED THOMAS
VILLIERS, WAS BURIED JANUARY THE 14TH,
A. D. 1666.
THOMAS, SON OF EDWARD VILLIERS, WAS BURIED
THE 21ST OF AUGUST, A. D. 1686.
THOMAS, ELDEST SON OF THOMAS VILLIERS, WAS
BURIED THE 13TH DAY OF JULY, A. D. 1666.
ISAAC, THIRD SON OF THOMAS VILLIERS, WAS BURIED THE 20TH OF SEPT. 1719, AGED 70 YEARS.
DOROTHY VILLIERS, ONLY DAUGHTER OF THOMAS
VILLIERS, WAS BURIED SEPT. 1, A. D. 1720,
AGED 82.
JOHN, SECOND SON OF THOMAS VILLIERS, WAS
BURIED JAN. 10, A. D. 1726, AGED 80 YEARS."

Arms: *Villiers*, with a creſcent for difference; impaling, Argent, on a bend engrailed Sable, three fleurs de lis of the firſt, fig. 24. Round the coat, *Terram terra tegit, ſpiritus alta petit.*

Above this is the buſt of a woman ſculptured in a niche, and painted black and white, with an inſcription underneath, for Dorothy, daughter of Richard Sale, gent. and wife unto Edward Villiers, with whom ſhe lived 52 years, and died 1658, aged 75 years.

On flat ſtones within the communion-rails:

"Edward Villiers, gent. eldeſt ſon of Edward
Villiers, of Hanbury, who married Jane,
eldeſt daughter of Chriſtopher Horton, of Catron,
in co. Derby, eſq. and had two ſons, Edward and
Chriſtopher, and one daughter, Parnel.
He died July 14, 1647, aged 38.
She died November the 15th, 1710.
George Villiers, gent. third ſon of Edward
Villiers, of Hanbury, gent. died May 19th,
1649, aged 26 years 7 months.
Sarah Villiers, fourth daughter of Edward
Villiers, of Hanbury, gent. died the 25th
of Feb. 1650, aged 34.
Likewiſe George Villiers, ſecond ſon of John Villiers,
of Ballineboly, in the county of Kilkenny, in
Ireland, eſq. who died the 10th July, 1755, aged 44."

From a board in the chancel:

"John Villiers, late of this towne, gent. by a deed of ſettlement, dated 1719, gave unto the poor of Hanbury ſide, and Draycot, within this pariſh, the ſum of £5. annually, with the conſent of his couſin Geo. Villiers, of Waterford, in Ireland, gent.; and alſo 20*s.* in like manner to the poor widows of the ſame diviſions (being formerly the gift of E. Villiers, grandfather to the ſaid John[3].)"

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[1] Pariſh Regiſter of Rotherby.

[2] Aſhmole's Berkſhire, p. 3.

[3] Shaw's Staffordſhire, vol. I. p. 74.

The Genealogie and Pedigree of the moſt antient and noble familie of VILLIERS; of whom was AYMER DE VILLIERS, by birth a Frenchman, ſewer to Philip the Firſt of that name, king of France; which Aymer was ſlaine in Normandy about the ſixt yeare of William the Conqueror, anno 1076. Not many yeares aſter lived in England PAYNE DE VILLIERS, who enjoyed faire poſſeſſions in the counties of Yorke, Lancaſter, Derby, Nottingham, and elſewhere, anceſtor to the high and mighty Prince GEORGE Viſcount VILLIERS, Duke of BUCKINGHAM, the Right Honourable CHARLES VILLIERS Earle of ANGLESEY, Lady SUZAN VILLIERS Counteſſe of DENBIGH, JOHN VILLIERS Viſcount PURBECK, WILLIAM VILLIERS Viſcount GRANDEZON, and Sir GEORGE VILLIERS, of Brookeſby, Baronett; togeather with ſuch worthie families, which, by the right of woemen heires, by order of blood, have bin annexed unto them. Aall which are truely and faithfullie collected out of the King's Publique Records, the private Evidences of this Familie, Monuments in Churches, Hiſtories, Regiſters of Monaſteries, and compared with diverſe old Rolles, agreeing with ſeveral Viſitations remaining in the Office of Arms and other venerable Antiquities, anno D'ni MDCLXX. (Harl. MSS. 7178. Plut. XVII.)

Arms: Or, on a chief Azure, a hand and arm feſs-ways proper habited, with long cuff Ermine; *Aymer de Villiers.*

Aymer de Villiers, by birth a Frenchman, ſewer to Philip the Firſt of that name king of France, was ſlain, by four of the ſoldiers of William the Conqueror of England, in Normandy, anno 1076, about the ſixth year of the ſaid Conqueror's reign.

Gulſe de Villiers, anno Domini 1081, became faithful to William the Conqueror upon the death of his father, and to his heirs for about 50 years.

Arnold de Villiers, was one of the witneſſes to a deed made by the lady Gundred, wife to Nigell de Albeneio, to the hoſpital of St. Peter's of York; which Nigell and Gundred were father and mother to Roger, ſurnamed Mowbray by the favour of king Henry I.

Haymer de Villiers, was living anno 1112, 14 Hen. I.

Adam de Villiers, 1177, living 1182. = Idonia.

Aymer de Villiers, 1182.

Gilbert de Villiers, 2, 3, 4, and 6 king John.

Guy de Villiers, 1196, 8 R. I. = Elizabeth.

Payne de Villiers, ſenior, lord of Crophill, gave to the church of St. Peter, and to Roger archbiſhop of York, the tithes and church of Kinalton, to the uſe of the houſhold of the archbiſhop; whoſe conſecration was 1 Henry II.

Sir Adam de Villiers, knt. 1228.

. . . . was married to ſir John de Hanſard, of Lincolnſhire, knt.

James de Villiers, eſq. died ſ. p.

John de Villiers, de Boll.

Adam de Villiers.

1. Sir Matthew de Villiers, of Warington, knt. living in the reign of Henry II.

2. William de Villiers, of Newbold, co. Nott. gave to Alexander his couſin ploughed lands in Newbold.

3. Alan de Villiers, lord of Croſby, lived in the reigns of Henry II. and Ric. I.

4. Payne de Villiers, jun. father of William de Villiers, of Newbold, co. Nott. died before his father temp. Hen. II.

5. Thomas de Villiers, of Outhorpe, co. Nott.

6. Richard de Villiers.

7. Emme, married to Dinan Garnet.

Beatrix, dau. and coheir of ſir Matthew de Villiers, married to Robert Fitz Holland.

Albred, another dau. and coheir of ſir Matthew de Villiers, married to Robert Staunton.

Sir Robert de Villiers, of Croſby, knt. lived in the reigns of Richard I. and John. = Maria, dau. of Rafe, ſon of Simon.

William de Villiers, ſon of Payne the younger, had lands in Newbold, co. Nott. temp. king John. = Petronell, a widow 4 H. II.

Sir William de Boteler, of Warington, ſon of Beatrix de Villiers. He was baron of Warington.

Walter de Staunton.

Robert de Villiers, died without iſſue.

Iſabel, dau. and heir in fine of ſir Robert, married to Robert Molineux, lord of Seſton.

Alice, mother to William, ſon of Rob. de Brankeſton. = Alexander de Villiers, of Rigby, co. Lincoln, and of Brokeſby, co. Leic. 19 Hen. III. died 1245. = Ceciley, relict 27 Edw. III. dau. of Will. Seis, of Donington ſuper le Heath.

Almarick le Boteler, of Warington, ſon of William baron of Warington.

Robert de Villiers, died without iſſue temp. Hen. III. He was of Treford, co. Suſſex.

Sir Richard de Villiers, of Rigeby, and of Brokeſby, knt. 38 Henry III. ſon and heir of Alexander after the death of his eldeſt brother Robert. =

Rafe de Villiers, 19 H. III.

William de Villiers, of Kinalton, co. Nott. = Anyce.

Maud, married to Reginald de Anneſly, co. Nott.

Hugh de Villiers, eldeſt ſon, died without iſſue.

Sir John de Villiers, of Brokeſby, knt. heir after the death of his brother Hugh, 56 Henry III. = Freſtentia.

Nicholas de Villiers, of Treford, co. Suſſ. bur. at Downe-Ampney. = Maud.

William de Villiers.

Richard de Villiers. =

Matthew de Villiers, of Kinalton, 9 and 26 Edw. I. =

John de Villiers. = Clemencia.

Margery.

Nicholas de Villiers, of Treford.

Kenburgh de Villiers.

Sir Payne de Villiers, of Kinalton, knt. =

Robert de Villiers, of Newbold.

Sir John de Villiers, of Brokeſby, knt. è cartis 24 Edw. I. and 4, 10, 11, 17, 18, 19 Edw. II. & 6 Edw. III. =

Alexander de Villiers, of Brokeſby, a younger ſon, 17, 18, 19 Edw. II. & 3 Edw. III.

Margaret Villiers, dau. and heir, was married to Geoffrey Foljamb. =

Alice Foljamb, dau. and heir, married to Robert Plumpton, of Plumpton, co. York.

Robert Pakeman, of Kirkby, co. Linc. =

Geoffrey Villiers, of Brokeſby, è cartis 6, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 Edw. III. = Alice, 11 and 12 Edw. III.

Simon Pakeman, of Kirkby. Inq. 7 Edw. III. = Agnes. Inq. 2 Ric. II.

2. Tho. de Villiers, parſon of the church of Brokeſby, è cartis 31 & 36 Edw. III.

1. Sir John de Villiers, of Brokeſby, knt. è cartis 31, 35, 36, 42 & 47 Edw. III. Inq. 15 Ric. II. = Joan, ſiſter and coheir of Simon Pakeman the younger.

Simon Pakeman, of Kirkby and Wigſton, 36 Edw. III. Inq. 15 Ric. II. He died, without iſſue, within age.

Katharine, ſiſter and coheir to Simon Pakeman, was married to Robert Digby.

Richard de Villiers, of Brokeſby, co. Leic. eſq. 36 Edw. III; 6 & 7 Ric. II; Inq. 15 Ric. II. = Elizabeth, è cartis de annis 7 & 15 Ric. II.; 6 H. IV. & 3 Hen. V.

John de Villiers.

Beatrix, was married to ſir John Bagot, knt.

Alexander de Villiers, third ſon, è cartis de annis 3 Hen. V. & 12 Hen. VI. = Alice, dau. of William Swayne, 16 H. VI.

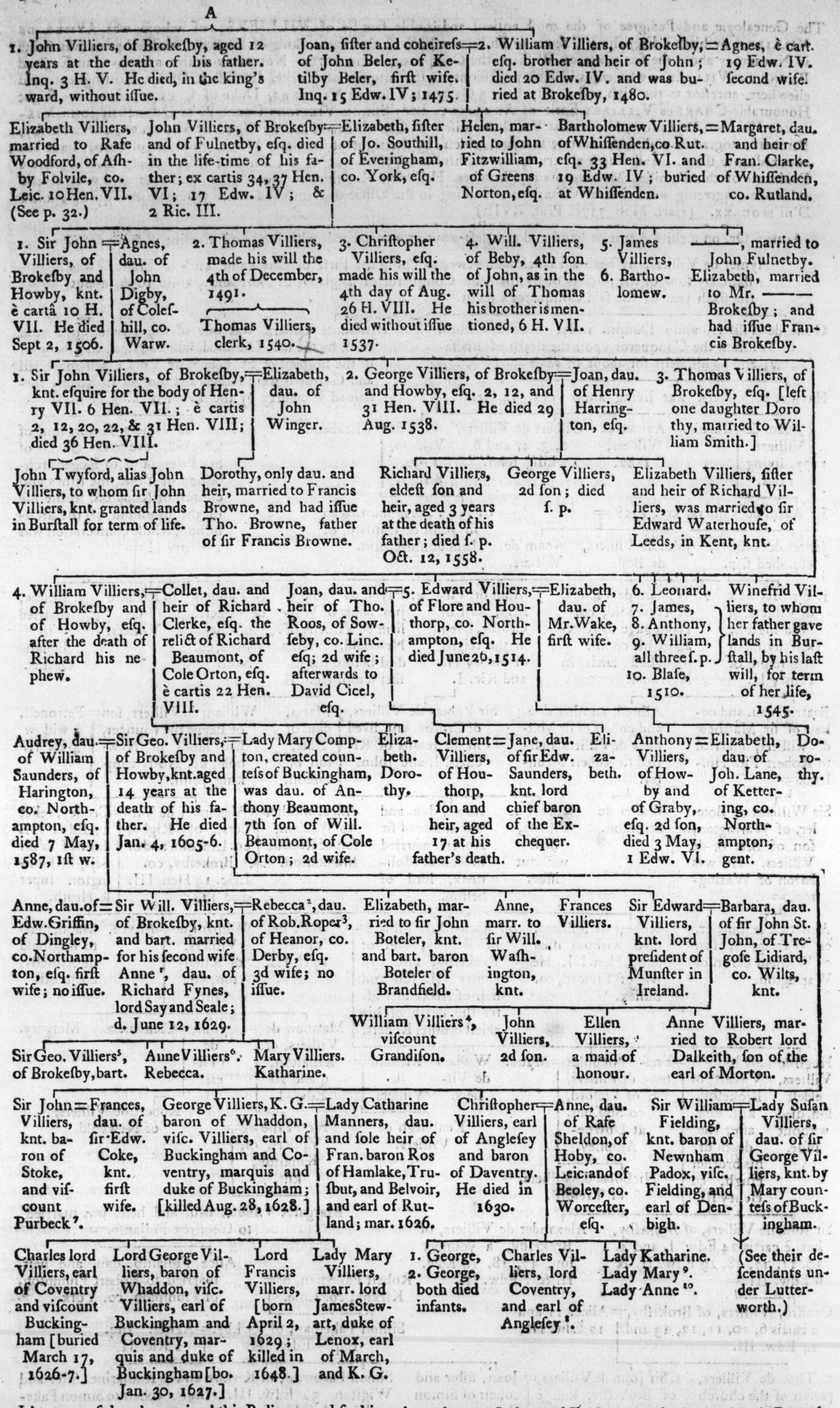
Iſabel Villiers.

Robert Villiers.

Elizabeth Villiers.

John Villiers, of Brokeſby, eſq. Inq. 6 Hen. IV. died 4 Hen. V. = Joan, dau. of ſir William Mering, knt. of Mering, co. Notts.

A



A

1. John Villiers, of Brokeſby, aged 12 years at the death of his father. Inq. 3 H. V. He died, in the king's ward, without iſſue.

Joan, ſiſter and coheireſs of John Beler, of Ketilby Beler, firſt wife. Inq. 15 Edw. IV; 1475. = 2. William Villiers, of Brokeſby, eſq. brother and heir of John; died 20 Edw. IV. and was buried at Brokeſby, 1480. = Agnes, è cart. 19 Edw. IV. ſecond wife.

Elizabeth Villiers, married to Rafe Woodford, of Aſhby Folvile, co. Leic. 10 Hen. VII. (See p. 32.)

John Villiers, of Brokeſby and of Fulnetby, eſq. died in the life-time of his father; ex cartis 34, 37 Hen. VI; 17 Edw. IV; & 2 Ric. III. = Elizabeth, ſiſter of Jo. Southill, of Everingham, co. York, eſq.

Helen, married to John Fitzwilliam, of Greens Norton, eſq.

Bartholomew Villiers, of Whiſſenden, co. Rut. eſq. 33 Hen. VI. and 19 Edw. IV; buried at Whiſſenden. = Margaret, dau. and heir of Fran. Clarke, of Whiſſenden, co. Rutland.

1. Sir John Villiers, of Brokeſby and Howby, knt. è cartâ 10 H. VII. He died Sept 2, 1506. = Agnes, dau. of John Digby, of Coleſhill, co. Warw.

2. Thomas Villiers, made his will the 4th of December, 1491.

Thomas Villiers, clerk, 1540.

3. Chriſtopher Villiers, eſq. made his will the 4th day of Aug. 26 H. VIII. He died without iſſue 1537.

4. Will. Villiers, of Beby, 4th ſon of John, as in the will of Thomas his brother is mentioned, 6 H. VII.

5. James Villiers,
6. Bartholomew.

———, married to John Fulnetby.
Elizabeth, married to Mr. ——— Brokeſby; and had iſſue Francis Brokeſby.

1. Sir John Villiers, of Brokeſby, knt. eſquire for the body of Henry VII. 6 Hen. VII.; è cartis 2, 12, 20, 22, & 31 Hen. VIII; died 36 Hen. VIII. = Elizabeth, dau. of John Winger.

2. George Villiers, of Brokeſby and Howby, eſq. 2, 12, and 31 Hen. VIII. He died 29 Aug. 1538. = Joan, dau. of Henry Harrington, eſq.

3. Thomas Villiers, of Brokeſby, eſq. [left one daughter Dorothy, married to William Smith.]

John Twyford, alias John Villiers, to whom ſir John Villiers, knt. granted lands in Burſtall for term of life.

Dorothy, only dau. and heir, married to Francis Browne, and had iſſue Tho. Browne, father of ſir Francis Browne.

Richard Villiers, eldeſt ſon and heir, aged 3 years at the death of his father; died ſ. p. Oct. 12, 1558.

George Villiers, 2d ſon; died ſ. p.

Elizabeth Villiers, ſiſter and heir of Richard Villiers, was married to ſir Edward Waterhouſe, of Leeds, in Kent, knt.

4. William Villiers, of Brokeſby and of Howby, eſq. after the death of Richard his nephew. = Collet, dau. and heir of Richard Clerke, eſq. the relict of Richard Beaumont, of Cole Orton, eſq. è cartis 22 Hen. VIII.

Joan, dau. and heir of Tho. Roos, of Sowſeby, co. Linc. eſq; 2d wife; afterwards to David Cicel, eſq. = 5. Edward Villiers, of Flore and Houthorp, co. Northampton, eſq. He died June 26, 1514. = Elizabeth, dau. of Mr. Wake, firſt wife.

6. Leonard.
7. James,
8. Anthony,
9. William,
all three ſ. p.
10. Blaſe, 1510.

Winefrid Villiers, to whom her father gave lands in Burſtall, by his laſt will, for term of her life, 1545.

Audrey, dau. of William Saunders, of Harington, co. Northampton, eſq. died 7 May, 1587, 1ſt w. = Sir Geo. Villiers, of Brokeſby and Howby, knt. aged 14 years at the death of his father. He died Jan. 4, 1605-6. = Lady Mary Compton, created counteſs of Buckingham, was dau. of Anthony Beaumont, 7th ſon of Will. Beaumont, of Cole Orton; 2d wife.

Elizabeth. Dorothy.

Clement Villiers, of Houthorp, ſon and heir, aged 17 at his father's death. = Jane, dau. of ſir Edw. Saunders, knt. lord chief baron of the Exchequer.

Elizabeth.

Anthony Villiers, of Howby and of Graby, eſq. 2d ſon, died 3 May, 1 Edw. VI. = Elizabeth, dau. of Joh. Lane, of Kettering, co. Northampton, gent.

Dorothy.

Anne, dau. of Edw. Griffin, of Dingley, co. Northampton, eſq. firſt wife; no iſſue. = Sir Will. Villiers, of Brokeſby, knt. and bart. married for his ſecond wife Anne [1], dau. of Richard Fynes, lord Say and Seale; d. June 12, 1629. = Rebecca [2], dau. of Rob. Roper [3], of Heanor, co. Derby, eſq. 3d wife; no iſſue.

Elizabeth, married to ſir John Boteler, knt. and bart. baron Boteler of Brandfield.

Anne, marr. to ſir Will. Waſhington, knt.

Frances Villiers.

Sir Edward Villiers, knt. lord preſident of Munſter in Ireland. = Barbara, dau. of ſir John St. John, of Tregoſe Lidiard, co. Wilts, knt.

Sir Geo. Villiers [5], of Brokeſby, bart.

Anne Villiers [6].
Rebecca.

Mary Villiers.
Katharine.

William Villiers [4], viſcount Grandiſon.

John Villiers, 2d ſon.

Ellen Villiers, a maid of honour.

Anne Villiers, married to Robert lord Dalkeith, ſon of the earl of Morton.

Sir John Villiers, knt. baron of Stoke, and viſcount Purbeck [7]. = Frances, dau. of ſir Edw. Coke, knt. firſt wife.

George Villiers, K. G. baron of Whaddon, viſc. Villiers, earl of Buckingham and Coventry, marquis and duke of Buckingham; [killed Aug. 28, 1628.] = Lady Catharine Manners, dau. and ſole heir of Fran. baron Ros of Hamlake, Truſbut, and Belvoir, and earl of Rutland; mar. 1626.

Chriſtopher Villiers, earl of Angleſey and baron of Daventry. He died in 1630. = Anne, dau. of Rafe Sheldon, of Hoby, co. Leic. and of Beoley, co. Worceſter, eſq.

Sir William Fielding, knt. baron of Newnham Padox, viſc. Fielding, and earl of Denbigh. = Lady Suſan Villiers, dau. of ſir George Villiers, knt. by Mary counteſs of Buckingham.

Charles lord Villiers, earl of Coventry and viſcount Buckingham [buried March 17, 1626-7.]

Lord George Villiers, baron of Whaddon, viſc. Villiers, earl of Buckingham and Coventry, marquis and duke of Buckingham [bo. Jan. 30, 1627.]

Lord Francis Villiers, [born April 2, 1629; killed in 1648.]

Lady Mary Villiers, marr. lord James Stewart, duke of Lenox, earl of March, and K. G.

1. George,
2. George,
both died infants.

Charles Villiers, lord Coventry, and earl of Angleſey [8].

Lady Katharine.
Lady Mary [9].
Lady Anne [10].

(See their deſcendants under Lutterworth.)

I have peruſed and examined this Pedigree, and find it to be truly extracted out of Evidences and other authentic Records.

HENRY ST. GEORGE, Norroy King of Arms.
HENRY LILLY, Rouge Dragon.

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[1] The Baronettage calls her the widow of Henry Cave, of Ingarſby.

[2] Re-married to Captain Francis Cave, of Ingarſby.

[3] Mr. Roper's wife was a daughter of William Nott, of Embercourt in Surrey.

[4] Father of Barbara dutcheſs of Cleveland.

[5] He married Penelope (or Margaret) daughter of ſir John Denham, knt. of Burſtall, Berks, and of Blechyndon, co. Oxon, by whom he had one ſon (ſee p. 194); and five daughters, Penelope, Rebecca, Margaret, Anne, and Mary.

[6] Married to . . . . Conqueſt.

[7] This nobleman married, ſecondly, Elizabeth, daughter of ſir William Slingſby, of Kippax, co. Ebor. knight; but died Feb. 17, 1657, without iſſue; and was buried at Charlton near Windſor.

[8] He married Mary, daughter of Paul viſcount Banning, and widow of William viſcount Grandiſon; but died in 1659, ſ. p.

[9] Married firſt to Charles lord Herbert; afterwards to James duke of Richmond, by whom ſhe was mother to Eſme duke of Richmond, who died ſ. p. 1660; and to the lady Mary, wife of Richard earl of Arran.

[7] Married to Thomas viſcount Savile, afterwards earl of Suſſex.

GEORGE VILLIERS, duke of Buckingham, and memorable in Engliſh ſtory for having been the favourite of two kings, was born, Aug. 28, 1592, at Brookſby. He was a younger ſon of ſir George Villiers by a ſecond wife, Mary, daughter of Anthony Beaumont, eſq. of Cole Orton; or, to uſe the words of Fuller, "he was the fourth ſon to his father ſir George Villiers, and ſecond ſon to his mother Mary Beaumont." From the age of ten years he was educated under Mr. Anthony Cade at Billeſdon-ſchool in this county (where he alſo learnt the grounds of muſick) till the death of his father, which happened January 5, 1605-6. On this event, being then 13 years old, he was taken home to the houſe of his mother[1], then reſident at Goadby Maureward[2] near Melton Mowbray, who enjoyed a good jointure in the account of that age, and by whoſe ſingular affection and care he was well brought up. For the better improvement of his education, and giving an ornament to his hopeful perſon, he was ſent by her into France, where he ſpent two or three years in attaining the language, and in learning the exerciſes of riding, fencing, and dancing; in the laſt of which he excelled moſt men, and returned into England by the time he was 21 years old[3]. After having continued with his mother about a twelvemonth, repairing to London, and inclining to be a ſuitor to ſir Roger Aſton's daughter (a gentleman of the bed-chamber to king James, and maſter of the robes) he fell into acquaintance with ſir John Graham, one of the gentlemen of the privy-chamber, who diſſuaded him from marriage, and encouraged him "to woo fortune in the Court." Whereunto hearkening, it happened *ſhortly after*, that the king, caſting his eye upon him at Apethorpe in Northamptonſhire (being then in his progreſs), took ſo great a liking to his perſon, as that, knowing ſir John Graham to be his familiar friend, he gave him private directions how, and by what degrees, to bring him into favour[4]. This anecdote is given on ſo truly reſpectable an authority[5], that it would be hereſy in an Antiquary to doubt its authenticity; yet it may be allowable to ſuggeſt, that the only royal viſit remaining on record at Apethorpe was on April 27, 1603, when the king was ſumptuouſly entertained at dinner by ſir Anthony Mildmay, and preſented at his departure with a gallant Barbary horſe and very rich ſaddle[6]. If it was at this early viſit that the king ſaw young Villiers, it muſt have been before he was ſent to Billeſdon ſchool. It is poſſible, however, that the king (though we do not find it ſo ſtated) might re-viſit Apethorpe in his progreſs of 1614. Be this as it may, there ſeems to be good authority for ſaying that in March 1614-15, the king, according to his "uſual methods, went to take his hunting pleaſures at Newmarket; and the ſcholars, as they called them, of Cambridge, who knew the king's humour, invited him to a play called *Ignoramus*, to ridicule at leaſt the practice of the common law. Never did any thing ſo hit the king's humour as this play did, ſo that he would have it acted again; which was increaſed with ſeveral additions, which yet more pleaſed the king. At this play it was ſo contrived, that George Villiers ſhould appear with all the advantages his mother could ſet him forth; and the king, ſo ſoon as he had ſeen him, fell into admiration of Villiers and the pleaſure of the play; which the king did not conceal, but gave both vent upon ſeveral occaſions[7]." Both theſe accounts may be in ſome meaſure true. The king might have firſt ſeen young Villiers at Apethorpe, and again at Cambridge ſet off with the circumſtances of dreſs; "for," ſays lord Clarendon, "though he was a prince of more learning and knowledge than any other of that age, and really delighted more in books, and in the converſation of learned men; yet, of all wiſe men living, he was the moſt delighted and taken with handſome perſons and fine cloaths[8]." Thus he conceived ſuch a liking to the young ſtranger, that he "reſolved to make him a maſter-piece, and to mould him, as it were, Platonically to his own idea[9]." "The duke was indeed a very extraordinary perſon; and never any man, in any age, nor I believe in any country or nation, roſe in ſo ſhort a time to ſuch greatneſs of honour, fame, and fortune, upon no other advantage or recommendation than of the beauty and gracefulneſs of his perſon. I have not the leaſt purpoſe of under-valuing his good parts and qualities, when I ſay that his firſt introduction into favour was purely from the handſomeneſs of his perſon[10]."

About this time Robert earl of Somerſet (a perſon in no ſmall power with that king) for very great reaſons beginning to grow leſs in his majeſty's royal eſteem, this hopeful gentleman (being of ſtature tall and comely, his comportment graceful, and of a moſt ſweet diſpoſition) became daily more and more noted: inſomuch that his majeſty, diſcerning him to be a perſon properly qualified, firſt entertained him as a cup-bearer at large; but, the next ſummer following, admitted him in ordinary. He ſoon mounted higher; and in a very few weeks was made a gentleman of the bed-chamber; "favours now coming thick upon him, liker main ſhowers than ſprinkling drops or dews[11]." During his employment in the king's ſervice, obſervation being made of his modeſt and courteous behaviour, it was thought fit, by ſome eminent perſons (whereof the then archbiſhop of Canterbury, Dr. Abbot, was not the leaſt), to drive out one nail with another; Somerſet's inſolencies being ſuch, as that the king began to grow weary of him. And, becauſe his majeſty had a quality to admit none to nearneſs about him but whom the queen recommended, ſhe was moved therein, and, after much ſolicitation, prevailed with (though at firſt ſhe refuſed, giving her reaſons); which being done, he was knighted in her bed-chamber with the prince's rapier[1]. It is alſo obſerved, that when the king gave order to ſwear him of the bed-chamber, Somerſet moved that he might be only ſworn as a groom: but thoſe of his friends (whoſe aim was to leſſen Somerſet) ſticking to him, he was ſworn as a gentleman, April 23, 1615, with an annual penſion of £1000. payable out of the court of wards[2]. In which place he ſo won upon the king's affections, that, upon the 4th of January the ſame year, he was made maſter of the horſe (the earl of Worceſter then ſurrendering that great office[3]). After which, farther honours and advantages were in a ſhort time heaped upon him: for, on the 24th of April next enſuing, he was elected into the Society of Knights Companions of the moſt noble order of the Garter, and inſtalled upon the 7th of July following: as alſo, upon the 25th of that month, made general warden and chief juſtice of all the foreſts North of Trent[4]; and, on the 27th of Auguſt, advanced[5] to the degree of a baron of this realm, by the title of lord Whaddon; that great lordſhip of Whaddon, co. Bucks (then in the crown[6] by the attainder of the lord Grey of Wilton), being beſtowed on him; and the ceremony of his creation performed at Woodſtock, the lords Compton and Norris introducing him, and the lord Carew carrying his robe. And, after a little ſpace, the dignity of viſcount, by the title of viſcount Villiers[7]; the earl of Suffolk and viſcount L'Iſle introducing him; the lord Norris carrying his robe, and the lord Compton his coronet; where the queen and prince were both preſent. On the 5th of January next enſuing, 1616, he was created earl of Buckingham in the preſence-chamber at Whitehall[8], the queen and prince being then alſo preſent. Nor did that great king's favours here make a ſtop; for, on the 1ſt of January, 1617, he advanced him to the title of marquis of Buckingham[9] (but without any ſolemnity other than the delivery of the patent[10]); the lord keeper of the great ſeal, the lord treaſurer, the duke of Lenox, the marquis of Hamilton, the lord chamberlain, the earls of Arundel and Montgomery, with the viſcounts L'Iſle, Walingford, and Fenton, being witneſſes thereto. And, on the 30th of January, the next year following, made him lord high admiral of England, Ireland, and Principality of Wales[11]; after which, on the 4th of February, he was ſworn of the privy council. "In a ſhort time, very ſhort," ſays lord Clarendon, "for ſuch a prodigious aſcent," he was made lord warden of the Cinque Ports, chief juſtice in Eyre of all the parks and foreſts South of Trent, maſter of the King's-bench office, high-ſteward of Weſtminſter, and conſtable of Windſor Caſtle[12]; and "entirely diſpoſed of all the graces of the king, in conferring all the honours, and all the offices of three kingdoms, without a rival; in diſpenſing whereof he was guided more by the rules of appetite, than of judgement; and ſo exalted almoſt all of his own numerous family and dependents; whoſe greateſt merit was their alliance to him; which equally offended the antient nobility, and the people of all conditions, who ſaw the flowers of the Crown every day fading and withered, whilſt the revenues thereof were ſacrificed to the enriching of a private family (how well ſo ever originally extracted) ſcarce ever heard of before to the nation; and the expences of the Court ſo vaſt and unlimited, that they had a ſad proſpect of that poverty and neceſſity which afterwards befell the Crown, almoſt to the ruin of it[13]."

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[1] In 1609, the lady *Mary Villiers* held the manor of Goadby Maureward *in capite*; and at the ſame time *John Villiers* held Goldſmiths Grange alſo *in capite*. See vol. I. p. cxxxiii.

[2] An anonymous MS. written in 1617, formerly in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Oldys, and afterwards of Mr. Weſt, intituled, "A Motion for erecting an Academy Royal, or College of King James," mentions the Society of Antiquaries as then abſolutely vaniſhed; and deſires the Marquis of Buckingham (to whom it is addreſſed) to preſent to the king the petition thereto annexed, and to promote the deſign with his recommendation and powerful intereſt. The writer, whoever he might be, begins his addreſs thus: "High and moſt honourable Marquis; it was the happineſs of my growing years to behold in your Lordſhip's perſon (then very young) at Goadby that ſeed, which is ſince ſhot up, as the whole world ſees, into the moſt eminent, brave, and ſpacious tree." See the Introduction to "Archæologia," vol. I. p. xxii.

[3] Clarendon, Hiſtory of the Rebellion, vol. I. 8vo. p. 9.

[4] The Life and Death of George Villiers, duke of Buckingham, by ſir Henry Wotton (Reliquiæ Wottonianæ), 1685, p. 208.

[5] Dugdale, Bar. Angl. vol. II. p. 126.

[6] Collection of King James's Progreſſes, 1799, p. 17.

[7] Detection of the Court and State of England by Roger Coke, eſq. 1697, vol. I. p. 74.

[8] Hume ſays, "George Villiers was remarked for the advantages of a handſome perſon, genteel air, and faſhionable apparel. At a comedy, he was purpoſely placed full in James's eye, and immediately engaged the attention, and, in the ſame inſtant, the affections of that monarch. Aſhamed of his ſudden attachment, the king endeavoured, but in vain, to conceal the partiality which he felt for the handſome ſtranger; and employed all his profound politics to fix him in his ſervice, without ſeeming to deſire it. He declared his reſolution not to confer any office on him, unleſs entreated by the queen; and he pretended, that it ſhould only be in compliance to her choice, he would agree to admit him near his perſon. The queen was immediately applied to; but ſhe, well knowing the extreme to which the king carried theſe attachments, refuſed, at firſt, to lend her countenance to this new paſſion. It was not till entreated by Abbot archbiſhop of Canterbury, a decent prelate, and one much prejudiced againſt Somerſet, that ſhe would condeſcend to oblige her huſband, by aſking this favour of him. And the king, thinking now that all appearances were fully ſaved, no longer conſtrained his affection, but immediately beſtowed the office of cup-bearer on young Villiers. Had James's paſſion been governed by common rules of prudence, this office would have attached Villiers to his perſon, and might well have contented one of his age and family; nor would any one, who was not cynically auſtere, have much cenſured the ſingularity of the king's taſte in amuſement. But ſuch advancement was far inferior to the fortune which he intended for his favourite. And thus the fond prince, while he meant to play the tutor to his favourite, and to train him up in the rules of prudence and politics, took an infallible method, by loading him with premature and exorbitant honours, to render him, for ever, raſh, precipitant, and inſolent." Vol. VI. pp. 14. 18.

[9] Sir Henry Wotton.

[10] Clarendon, p. 9.

[11] Sir Henry Wotton.

In 1620, the marquis of Buckingham married Catharine only daughter of Francis Manners earl of Rutland[14], the richeſt heireſs in the kingdom; and ſoon after that event, is thus characterized by an intelligent contemporary: "1620-21, Monday, Jan. 8, in the afternoon, I went to the Tilt-yard, over againſt Whitehall, whence fowre couples rann to ſhew the beforementioned French embaſſadour Cadnet, and divers French lordes that came with him, that martial paſtime. Prince Charles himſelf rann firſt, with Richard lorde Buckhurſt earl of Dorſet, and brake their ſtaves verie ſucceſſefully. The next couple that rann were the beloved marqueſſe of Buckingham, and Philip lorde Herbert earle of Montgomerie, younger brother to William Herbert earle of Pembroke; but had verie badd ſucceſſe in all the courſes they made. Marqueſſe Hamiltone, a Scottiſhman, and the king's near kinſman, with ſir Robert Rich earle of Warwicke, performed their courſe almoſt as gallantlie as the prince and earle of Dorſet; but the laſt couple did worſt of all, not breaking a ſtaffe. After this moſt of the tilters, excepting the prince, went upp to the French lordes in a large upper roome of the howſe ſtanding at the lower end of the Tilt Yard; and I crowding in after them, and ſeeing the marqueſſe of Buckingham diſcourſing with two or three French monſieurs, I joined to them, and moſt earneſtlie viewed him for about halfe an houres ſpace at the leaſt; which I had the opportunitie the more eaſilie to accompliſh, becauſe hee ſtood all that time he talked bare-headed. I ſaw everie thing in him full of delicacie and handſome features; yea his hands and face ſeemed to mee eſpecialie effeminate and curious. It is poſſible hee ſeemed the moore accompliſht, becauſe the French monſieurs that had inveſted him weere verie ſwarthie hard-favoured men. That he was afterwards an inſtrument of much miſchiefe, both at home and abroad, is ſoe evident upon recorde, as noe man can denie; yet this I doe ſuppoſe proceeded rather from ſome jeſuited incendiaries about him than from his owne nature, which his verie countenance promiſed to be affable and gentle[15]."

In 1623, he perſuaded Charles prince of Wales to make a journey into Spain, to fetch home his miſtreſs the Infanta; by repreſenting to him how gallant and brave a thing it would be, and how ſoon it would put an end to thoſe formalities, which, though all ſubſtantial matters were already agreed upon, might yet retard her voyage into England many months. The king was vehemently againſt this affair, and the event ſhewed that he had ſufficient reaſon; but the ſolicitations of the prince and the impetuoſity of the marquis prevailed. "The Prince and Buckingham, with their two attendants, and ſir Richard Graham, maſter of the horſe to Buckingham, paſſed diſguiſed and undiſcovered through France; and they even ventured into a court-ball at Paris, where Charles ſaw the princeſs Henrietta, whom he afterwards eſpouſed, and who was at that time in the bloom of youth and beauty. In eleven days after their departure from London, they arrived at Madrid; and ſurprized every body by a ſtep ſo little uſual among great princes. The Spaniſh monarch immediately paid Charles a viſit, expreſſed the utmoſt gratitude for the confidence repoſed in him, and made warm proteſtations of a correſpondent confidence and friendſhip. By the moſt ſtudied civilities, he ſhowed the reſpect which he bore his royal gueſt[16]." It is almoſt ſuperfluous to add, that the match was ſoon broken off. The marquis, however, was made duke of Buckingham and earl of Coventry in his abſence (May 18, 1623); "yet it is certain," ſays lord Clarendon, "that the king was never well pleaſed with the duke after this journey into Spain; which was infinitely againſt his will, and contrived wholly by the duke out of envy, that the earl of Briſtol ſhould have the ſole management of ſo great an affair; and many were of opinion that king James, before his death, grew weary of this favourite; and that, if he had lived, he would have deprived him at leaſt of his large and unlimited power; but there appeared no evidence that the king's affection towards him was really leſſened[1]." "Ever ſince the fall of Somerſet," ſays Hume, "Buckingham had governed, with an uncontrouled ſway, both the court and nation; and, could James's eyes have been opened, he had now full opportunity of obſerving how unfit his favourite was for the high ſtation to which he was raiſed. Some accompliſhments of a courtier he poſſeſſed: of every talent of a miniſter he was utterly devoid. Headlong in his paſſions, and incapable equally of prudence and of diſſimulation: ſincere from violence rather than candour; expenſive from profuſion more than generoſity: a warm friend, a furious enemy; but without any choice or diſcernment in either: with theſe qualities he had early and quickly mounted to the higheſt rank; and partook at once of the inſolence which attends a fortune newly acquired, and the impetuoſity which belongs to perſons born in high ſtations, and unacquainted with oppoſition. Among thoſe who had experienced the arrogance of this overgrown favourite, the prince of Wales himſelf had not been entirely ſpared; and a great coldneſs, if not an enmity, had, for that reaſon, taken place between them[2]." The prince ſucceeding to the throne March 27, 1625; the duke of Buckingham was appointed lord high-ſteward for the king's coronation; and continued in the ſame degree of favour at the leaſt with the ſon, which he had enjoyed ſo many years under the father. This was matter of great diſappointment to many, who, knowing the great jealouſy and indignation which the prince had heretofore conceived againſt the duke for having been once very near ſtriking him, expected that he would now remember that inſolence, of which he then ſo often complained. But the very contrary to this fell out: the new king, from the death of the old, even to the death of the duke himſelf, diſcovered the moſt entire confidence in, and even friendſhip to him, that ever king had ſhewed to any ſubject. All preferments in church and ſtate were given by him; all his kindred and friends promoted to the degree in honour, or riches, or offices, that he thought fit; and all his enemies and enviers diſcountenanced, as he appointed. He became, however, every day more odious, by the ſymptoms which appeared both of his want of temper and prudence, and of the uncontrouled aſcendant which he had acquired over his maſter. Two violent attacks he was obliged this ſeſſion to ſuſtain; one from the earl of Briſtol, another from the Houſe of Commons. The earl of Briſtol, having been accuſed of high-treaſon, recriminated by accuſing Buckingham; and, from the original document which remains, the great imprudence of the duke evidently appears, and the ſway of his ungovernable paſſions; but it would be difficult to collect thence any action which in the eye of the law could be deemed a crime; much leſs could ſubject him to the penalty of high treaſon. The impeachment of the Commons was ſtill leſs dangerous to the duke. They accuſed him of having united many offices in his perſon; of having bought two of them; of neglecting to guard the ſeas, inſomuch that many merchant-ſhips had fallen into the hands of the enemy; of delivering ſhips to the French king, in order to ſerve againſt the Hugonots; of being employed in the ſale of honours and offices; of accepting extenſive grants from the crown; of procuring many titles of honour for his kindred; of adminiſtering phyſic to the late king without acquainting his phyſicians. All theſe articles appear, from comparing the accuſation and reply, to be either frivolous or falſe, or both. The only charge, which could be regarded as important, was, that he had extorted a ſum of £10,000. from the Eaſt India company, and that he had confiſcated ſome goods belonging to French merchants on pretence of their being the property of Spaniſh. The impeachment never came to a full determination; ſo that it is difficult for us to give a deciſive opinion with regard to theſe articles: but it muſt be confeſſed, that the duke's anſwer in theſe particulars, as in all the reſt, is ſo clear and ſatisfactory, that it is impoſſible to refuſe our aſſent to it. His faults and blemiſhes were in many reſpects very great; but rapacity and avarice were vices with which he was entirely unacquainted[3].

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[1] Ruſhworth, Collections, p. 461. [2] Sir Henry Wotton. [3] Camden's Annals of king James.
[4] Pat. 14 Jac. I. n. 14. [5] Ibid. n. 23. [6] Camden's Annals. [7] Ibid.
[8] Pat. 14 Jac. I. n. 2. Camden's Annals. [9] Pat. 15 Jac. I. n. 11. [10] Camden's Annals.
[11] Pat. 16 Jac. I. n. 17. [12] Life, &c. by ſir H. Wotton. [13] Clarendon, p. 10.
[14] Some remarkable particulars concerning this marriage have been already ſtated in vol. II. p. 418.
[15] Bibl. Top. Brit. N° XV. p. 17; from the MS Journal of Sir Simonds D'Ewes. [16] Hume, p. 76.

"The earl of Suffolk, chancellor of the Univerſity of Cambridge, dying about this time, Buckingham, though under impeachment, was yet, by means of court-intereſt, choſen in his place, on his royal maſter's expreſs recommendation, as appears by the two following letters from the king and the chancellor[4].

1. "Truſtie and welbeloved, wee greete yow well, &c. Wheras, upon our pleaſure intimated unto yow by the biſhope of Durham for the choyce of your chancellor, yow have, with ſuch duty as wee expected, highly ſatisfied us in your election; wee cannot, of our owne princely nature (who are much poſſeſt with this teſtimony of your redy and loyall affection), forbere to lett yow know how much yow are therein made partakers of our royall approbation: and wee ſhall ever conceave that an honour done to a perſon wee favour is out of royall reſpect had unto our ſelfe. And as wee ſhall ever repute Buckingham worthie of this your election, ſoe ſhall yow finde the frute of it; for, wee, that have founde him a faithfull ſervante to our deere Father of bleſſed memory and ourſelves, can beſt undertake that he will prove ſuch a one unto yow, and ſhall aſſiſt him with a gratious willingnes in any thinge that may concerne the good of your Univerſitye in general, or the particular merrits of any ſtudent therin."

2. "Mr. Vice-chancellor, and Gentlemen, the Senate of the Univerſity of Cambridge!—There is noe one thinge that concernes me in this life I hould more deere than the opinion of learned and honeſt men, amonge which number as yow have ever held the firſt ranke in the eſtimation of the Commonwealth and fame of the Chriſtian worlde, ſoe, in conferinge this honour of your Chancellorſhippe upon mee, I muſt confeſſe yow have ſatisfied an ambition of myne owne (which I hope will never forſake mee); which is, to bee well thought of by men that deſerve well, and men of your profeſſion: yett I cannot attribute this honour to any deſertes of myne, but to a reſpect yow beare to the ſacred memory of my dead Maſter, the Kinge of Schollers, who lov'd yow, and honour'd yow often with his preſence; and to my gratious Maſter now livinge, who inheritts, with his bleſſed father's virtues, the affection hee bore your Univerſitie. I beſeech yow, as yow have now made choyce; with ſoe many ſound and noble circumſtances (for the manner is as much to mee as the matter), ſoe aſſure your feloes yow have caſt your voyces upon your ſervant who is apprehenſive of the time yow have ſhewne your affection in, as of the honour yow have given him. And I earneſtly requeſt yow all, that yow would be pleaſed not to judge mee comparatively with the ſuckceſſe yow have had in your former choyce of Chancellors, who as they knew better (perchance by advantage of education in your Univerſitie) how to valew the deſerts of men of your qualities and degrees, ſoe could they not be more willinge to cherriſh them than myſelfe, who will make amends for want of ſchollerſhippe in my love to the profeſſors of it, and to the ſorce from whence it comes; havinge now firſt cauſe to employ my uttmoſt endeavours, with what favour I may from a royal Maſter, to the maynteyninge of the charters, privileges, and immunities of your Univerſitie in generall, or the advancinge of the particular merrittes of any ſtudent therin. And ſince I am ſoe farr ingaged to yow, I muſt preſume upon an other curteſye, which is, that yow would bee pleaſed to ſupporte mee with your advice, and ſuggeſt a way unto mee (as I myſelfe likewiſe ſhall not fayle to thinke upon ſome meanes) how yow may make poſte-

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[1] Clarendon, vol. I. p. 10, 11.

[2] Hume, p. 71.

[3] Clarendon, p. 25.

[4] Communicated by the earl of Harborough, from a Common-place-book of Colonel Walter Slingſby (of whom ſee ſome curious particulars in Gent. Mag. vol. LXIV. pp. 119. 196.) now in his lordſhip's poſſeſſion.

ritye remember yow had a thankfull Chancellor[1], and one that both really loves yow and your Univerſitye, with a reſolution, written in an honeſt harte, by him that wants much to expreſſe his affection, who will ever live your faithfull frende and humble ſervant, GEORGE BUCKINGHAM.

Whitehall, June the 7th, 1626."

A letter addreſſed by the duke of Buckingham to the Vice-chancellor, dated "York-houſe[2], 7 Aug. 1626," very ſtrongly evincing "his reſpect for the Univerſity and their privileges," is elſewhere printed[3].

In 1627, the duke experienced a new proof of royal favour; for, his ſon *James* having died an infant, and having at that time no other child but the lady *Mary Villiers*[4], he obtained, on the 31ſt of Auguſt, by letters patent dated at Cambury, a creation for this infant, then ſtyled his "ſole daughter and heir," of the title of dutcheſs of Buckingham, immediately after the death of her father, in caſe he ſhould die without iſſue male[5]; and the dukedom was entailed upon her heirs for ever, with all privileges belonging unto a duke, and the fee of £40. a year.

But, whatever intereſt and affection the duke might have in the ſovereign, he had now none with the parliament and people. The parliament which had ſo raſhly advanced the war with Spain upon the breaking of the match with the Infanta[6], and ſo paſſionately adhered to his perſon, was now no more; and the affection and confidence, which the major part had in and for the duke, were all changed now into prejudice and animoſity againſt him. All the actions of his life were ſurveyed, and malicious gloſſes were made upon all he had ſaid, and all he had done; votes and remonſtrances paſſed againſt him, as an enemy of the publick; and his ill-management was made the ground of a refuſal to give the king a ſupply. This kind of treatment was ſo ill ſuited to the duke's great ſpirit, that, inſtead of breaking it, it wrought contrary effects; and he ſhewed the utmoſt indignation upon finding that they, who flattered him moſt before, mentioned him now with the greateſt bitterneſs and acrimony; and that the ſame men, who had called him "our ſaviour" for bringing the prince ſafe out of Spain, called him now "corrupter of the king, and betrayer of the liberties of the people," without imputing to him the leaſt crime committed ſince the time of that exalted adulation. This indignation ſo tranſported the duke, that he ventured to manifeſt a greater contempt of them than he ſhould have done; for, he cauſed this and the next parliament to be quickly diſſolved; and, upon every diſſolution, had ſuch as had given any offence impriſoned or diſgraced. He cauſed new projects to be every day ſet on foot for raiſing money; and, in ſhort, ſaid and did every thing with paſſion and violence. In this fatal conjuncture, and while the war with Spain was yet kept up, a new war was precipitately declared againſt France; for which no reaſonable cauſe could ever be aſſigned. It has been ſaid that the king was hurried into this war purely from a private motive of reſentment in the duke of Buckingham, who, at the time when Charles married by proxy the princeſs Henrietta, had been diſpatched into France, in order to grace the nuptials, and conduct the new queen into England. The eyes of the whole French court were directed by curioſity towards that man who had enjoyed the unlimited favour of two ſucceſſive monarchs, and who, from a private ſtation, had mounted, in the earlieſt youth, to the abſolute government of three kingdoms. The extreme beauty of his perſon, the gracefulneſs of his air, the ſplendour of his equipage, his fine taſte in dreſs, feſtivals, and carouſals, correſponded to the prepoſſeſſions entertained in his favour: the affability of his behaviour, the gaiety of his manner, the magnificence of his expence, increaſed ſtill farther the general admiration which was paid him. All buſineſs being already concerted, the time was entirely ſpent in mirth and entertainments; and, during thoſe ſplendid ſcenes, among that gay people, the duke found himſelf in a ſituation where he was perfectly qualified to excel[7]. But his great ſucceſs at Paris proved as fatal as his former failure at Madrid[8]. Encouraged by the ſmiles of the court, he dared to carry his ambitious addreſſes to the queen herſelf; and he failed not to make impreſſion on a heart not undiſpoſed to the tender paſſions. That attachment, at leaſt, of the mind, which appears ſo delicious, and is ſo dangerous, ſeems to have been encouraged by the princeſs; and the duke preſumed ſo far on her good graces, that, after his departure, he ſecretly returned upon ſome pretence, and, paying a viſit to the queen, was diſmiſſed with a reproof, which favoured more of kindneſs than of anger[9]. Information of this correſpondence was ſoon carried to Richelieu. The vigilance of that miniſter was here farther rouzed by jealouſy. He too, either from vanity or politics, had ventured to pay his addreſſes to the queen. But a prieſt, paſt middle age, of a ſevere character, and occupied in the moſt extenſive plans of ambition or vengeance, was but an unequal match in that conteſt, for a young courtier, entirely diſpoſed to gaiety and gallantry. The cardinal's diſappointment ſtrongly inclined him to counter-work the amorous projects of his rival. When the duke was making preparations for a new embaſſy to Paris, a meſſage was ſent him from Louis, that he muſt not think of ſuch a journey. In a romantic paſſion he ſwore, 'that he would ſee the queen, in ſpite of all the power of France;' and, from that moment, he was determined to engage England in a war with that kingdom[10]. He firſt took advantage of ſome quarrels, excited by the queen of England's attendants; and he perſuaded Charles to diſmiſs, at once, all her French ſervants, contrary to the marriage-treaty[11]. He encouraged the Engliſh ſhips of war and privateers to ſeize veſſels belonging to French merchants; and theſe he forthwith condemned as prizes by a ſentence of the court of admiralty. But, finding that all theſe injuries produced only remonſtrances and embaſſies, or at moſt repriſals, on the part of France; he reſolved to ſecond the intrigues of the duke of Soubize, and to undertake at once a military expedition againſt that nation.

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[1] The bedle-ſtaves, or maces, ſtill in uſe, were a preſent from the duke; who had forgotten, or forgiven, an offence he had taken a few years before at a play which had been acted by the ſcholars of Ben'et College. (Maſters, p. 137.) It may not be improper here to mention, that Villiers, when ſent with the earl of Holland to the States, to negotiate the reſtoration of the Palatinate, purchaſed a curious collection of Arabic MSS. collected by Erpenius, a famous linguiſt, which he deſigned for the Univerſity; and which the dutcheſs, after his death, preſented accordingly. For theſe the duke had deſigned to erect a repoſitory, after the Oxford model, to be finiſhed at his own expence; and to have enriched the ſame with other choice collations from all parts, if he had not ſo ſuddenly been cut off. Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p. 223.

[2] York-houſe in the Strand came into the duke of Buckingham's poſſeſſion; who added mnch to the old edifice, and would have had it called *Buckingham-houſe*; which name is engraven on the water-gate in great letters. Howell's London, p. 349.

[3] Maſters's Hiſtory of Ben'et College, Appendix, p. 67.

[4] This lady was twice married, firſt to Charles lord Herbert, who died at Florence in 1635, ſ. p.; and afterwards to James duke of Richmond and Lenox, who died March 30, 1655; and by whom ſhe had one ſon, Eſme, who ſucceeded to his father's titles, but died in France at ten years of age; and one daughter Mary, married to Richard earl of Arran.

[5] Pat. 3 Car. I. p. 6.

[6] There is ſtill a tradition in Spain, that the duke of Buckingham, who had ever a violent propenſity to intrigue, was very particular in his addreſſes to the counteſs of Olivares, who made an ample diſcovery of his gallantry to her huſband. Upon which it was concerted betwixt them, that the counteſs ſhould make the duke an aſſignation, and ſubſtitute a girl who had been long infected with an infamous diſtemper, in her place. The aſſignation was accordingly made, and the effect fully anſwered their expectation. This ſtory, ſuppoſing it a fact, which lord Clarendon will not allow, accounts for the duke's avowing the moſt determined enmity againſt Olivares at parting from him; and is ſimilar to his conduct in France, where he had the temerity to be as particular in his addreſſes to Anne of Auſtria, queen of Lewis XIII. Arthur Wilſon plainly hints at this piece of ſecret hiſtory, which paſſed current in his time. See Wilſon's Life of James I. in Kennet's "Complete Hiſtory," vol. II. p. 773. Granger, vol. I. p. 326.

[7] Clarendon, vol. I. p. 38.

[8] Mr. Le Neve ſhewed the Society of Antiquaries, in 1721, a copy of the releaſe from the Prince to ſir Francis Cottingham for £50,027, the expences of his journey into Spain. Minutes.

[9] Memoires de Mad. de Motteville.

[10] Hume, p. 171; Clarendon, p. 38.

[11] Ruſhworth, vol. I. p. 423, 424.

A MS. in the Britiſh Muſeum, written in 1634, and ſuperſcribed "I have heard this from a knowing man," thus illuſtrates this aſſertion:

"At the time of his being in France about the king's marriage, and to bring over the preſent queen, he fell into a great affection, or pretence of it, towards the queen regent, and was (as it was conceived) accepted in his pretences; but the queen was ſo narrowly looked to, that he could get no opportunity or convenience of acceſs; whereupon he grew more paſſionate and loud in his chace, which (as was then imagined) was diſcovered and diſdained by the French king. After he had taken his leave, and the whole train was attending the princeſs (now queen of England) to the ſhips, he pretended ſome buſineſs; and, having by his ſcouts, Mr. Montagu and Mr. Jarmin, held private correſpondence with the queen and her miniſters, poſted a day's journey to meet her, but without ſucceſs; and this ſubtle and violent proſecution made the deſign notorious, and ſo his perſon unacceptable to the king of France and that nation. Upon receiving the princeſs (now queen) into his ſhip, he kiſſed her lips, and "bade her welcome into his juriſdiction, for he was Admiral;" yet his enemies thought this boldly done, and, no queſtion, would have objected it againſt him, if he had ever fallen in grace. His affection and purpoſe upon the French queen continued ſtill; and it was conceived the intercourſe was with good liking prepared on both ſides; and, that he might now again ſtand capable of ſuch advantages, he prevailed with the king of England to be ſent ambaſſador to that king. The king of France abſolutely diſliked it, and, as much as in him lay, oppoſed his coming thither; but, when he ſaw no remedy, was contented. But the duke, by his ſecret intelligence, found another entertainment provided for him than he expected; for, no doubt, if he had gone on with that deſign of the embaſſy, he had been then murdered; and ſo reſolved to give over that expedition, that, ſince he might not enjoy her peaceably, he would ſee her with an army. And this occaſion was conceived by many the only motive to the French war at Rhee; and yet, happily, his malice was ſoon after allayed[1]." Whatever was the cauſe, the fleet, which had been deſigned to have ſurprized Calais, was no ſooner returned without ſucceſs, and with much damage, than it was repaired, and the army reinforced for the invaſion of France[2]. Here the duke was general himſelf, and made that unfortunate deſcent upon the Iſle of Rhee, in which, after having gained ſome advantages, he was under the neceſſity of ſending for reinforcements. For theſe he waited with the utmoſt ſolicitude and anxiety, though he concealed the true ſtate of his mind under chearful looks and encouraging language, from all but Dr. Maſon, his ſecretary, who lay in a pallet-bed near him in the ſame room. To this gentleman, at the dead of night, when he was withdrawn from every other eye and ear, he threw off the diſguiſe which he wore at other times with ſo much conſtraint, and broke out into the moſt bitter and paſſionate exclamations, declaring "that his mind never before ſuffered equal perturbations, and that the thoughts of ill offices done him to the king in his abſence drove him almoſt to diſtraction." Such, at this juncture, was the condition of a man univerſally the object of envy, to whoſe ſtate, thoſe who were greateſt aſpired with ambition, and the reſt looked up with timid malignity and involuntary admiration. The king indeed was preparing to ſend the ſuccours required under the command of the earl of Holland; but, as he directed the men for this ſervice to be raiſed by a preſs, and to rendezvous at Plymouth, they were neceſſarily retarded till they could be of no uſe. It is beyond our purpoſe to detail further the particulars of this unfortunate expedition; from which, Nov. 8, 1627, after ſeveral unproſperous attempts, the duke was compelled to make "a miſerable retreat, in which the flower of the army was loſt[3]; and in which his troops were thrown into confuſion by the enemy, who urged on and deſtroyed thoſe in the rear without reſiſtance, thoſe before being driven in crowds on each other; ſome miſerably trampled to death under foot, others forced into the ſalt-pits and drowned, and great numbers periſhed in the river, being puſhed from the bridge by the multitude that ruſhed from the defile with an impetuoſity not to be reſiſted. The dejected few that ſurvived this dreadful ſlaughter got on board the fleet November 9; and Buckingham, promiſing the Rochellers to come to their relief, ſet ſail for England, and met the earl of Holland juſt as he was coming out of Plymouth with a fleet of ſupply. In this fatal expedition, ſays Clarendon, "there was ſcarce a noble family in the kingdom that did not loſe a ſon, a brother, or near kinſman, without ſuch circumſtances as are the uſual conſolations and recompences of ſuch loſſes. The retreat was a rout, in which the French had their revenge by the diſorder and confuſion of the Engliſh themſelves, in which great numbers of noble and ignoble were crowded to death or drowned almoſt without the help of an enemy. On his return to Plymouth, when the total loſs he had ſuſtained was known, and the ſhameful neglect of ſecuring a retreat, which coſt the lives of ſeveral thouſands who might otherwiſe have returned with him, the publick was exaſperated beyond all patience; and juſt after he had ſet out on horſe-back from Plymouth, he met a ſpecial meſſenger, who had been diſpatched with a letter by lord Goring, adviſing him "not to come the uſual road to London; for that he had credible intelligence of a plot againſt his life, which was to be put in execution by aſſaſſinating him in his way to London." The duke read the letter without any apparent emotion; and, putting it coolly into his pocket, rode on with his company, who were not above eight in number, nor otherwiſe provided for defence than by ſuch ſwords as they uſually wore. When he had proceeded about three miles farther, ſtill keeping the high road, an old woman was brought to his horſe ſide, who, having earneſtly enquired whether the duke was of the company, and being told that he was, was very importunate to be brought to the ſpeech of him, alledging that ſhe had ſomething to communicate of great moment. This being told to the duke by thoſe who brought the woman to him, he ordered them to withdraw, and leave her alone with him. She then told him, "that, in the very next town through which he was to paſs, and which was now within ſight, ſhe had heard a band of deſperate men ſolemnly vow his death;" and would have directed him to go about by a ſurer way. This caſual intelligence, following ſo ſoon upon lord Goring's letter, induced him to communicate both that and the account given him by the woman to his company; who were unanimouſly of opinion that he ſhould take her counſel, and quit the main road for the way that ſhe ſhould direct. The duke, however, diſſented from their opinion: he ſaid, "that, if he ſhould but once encourage his enemies by ſhewing that he was afraid, he would never after be free from danger, as their attempts would increaſe with their hopes." It is alſo probable that he might have ſome ſuſpicion of the woman's ſincerity, and imagine that poſſibly ſhe might be employed by thoſe who were to aſſaſſinate him, to induce him to take a bye-road, where they might execute their purpoſe with greater convenience and ſecurity. But, however this be, he determined to proceed without changing his route; upon which the young lord Fielding, his nephew, who was one of the ſmall party that was about him, earneſtly requeſted that he would at leaſt honour him with his coat and blue ribbon for the reſt of the journey, pleading "that his uncle's life, in which the hope of his whole family centered, was of all things under heaven the moſt precious to him;" and urging, "that he could ſo muffle himſelf in his cloak and hood, as the duke's manner was when he rode in cold weather, that no man ſhould be able to diſcover the deceit." An inſtance of the moſt heroic and generous friendſhip, of the kindeſt concern for others, and the moſt noble ſacrifice of life to ſocial virtue, ſcarcely to be paralleled, but in the fabulous tales of antiquity, or the more ſplendid fictions of romance. The duke, who, with all his faults, had the ſtrong ſenſibility of a glowing mind, and a ſoldier's high notions of generoſity and honour, caught the youth in his arms in a tranſport of tenderneſs and admiration, and, kiſſing him with tears of gratitude and joy in his eyes, declared "that he would ſooner periſh, than riſque a life ſo precious as that which was offered in his defence." Having therefore liberally rewarded the poor woman, and given directions to his company how they ſhould behave if an encounter ſhould happen, he proceeded on his journey with great ſeeming compoſure of mind. But he had no ſooner entered the town, than a ſoldier ſeized his horſe by the bridle in ſuch a manner that the duke was in doubt whether he was drunk, or whether his deſign was only rudely to beg. However, a gentleman of his train, who was at ſome diſtance behind him, ſeeing a man rudely ſeize the duke's bridle, immediately rode up, and ruſhed between them. The duke, being thus diſengaged, rode forward with his company, and haſtily paſſed the town; nor was any ſtep taken to ſecure the man either for puniſhment or examination, the duke ſtill thinking it prudent to diſſemble his apprehenſions of danger, if any ſuch he had. When he came to court, he was ſilently accuſed, by every eye that ſaw him, of the death of ſome relation or friend, who had fallen a ſacrifice to his ill conduct. By the publick he was cenſured with the bittereſt invective and loudeſt clamour. In his own defence he alledged, that what he did at Rhee was generally by a council of war, and, if orders were given and not obſerved, it was not his fault; that the miſcarriage ſhould rather be imputed to the earl of Holland than to him; for, if the ſupplies he was to have brought had come as ſoon as they ſhould have done, he had ſo blocked up the harbour and citadel by ſea and land, that it muſt have been reduced by famine. The earl of Holland alledged, "that the delay imputed to him was the fault of others; for that, when he was ready to have gone on board the fleet at Plymouth, the ſhips with proviſion were not come out of Chatham; that, when the proviſions were ſhipped, he could not get the ſhips to a rendezvous; and that when they did come to a rendezvous, the winds proved contrary." The murmurs of the people, however, were not ſtilled by theſe endeavours to ſhift the cauſe of their ſufferings from one perſon to another. In the fleet and armies there were mutinies, of which the pretence was want of pay, but the real cauſe a deteſtation of the ſervice, and the authority of the duke. In the counties throughout the whole kingdom the people were ſo incenſed, that they refuſed to ſuffer ſoldiers to be billeted upon them. The preſſing new men for the army was oppoſed by force, which produced a reſort to martial law, by which many were executed; and this again increaſed the aſperity of the people to ſuch a degree, that every man's countenance, whether rich or poor, expreſſed confuſion, trouble, and reſentment. In this general commotion it was thought neceſſary to call a parliament; and almoſt the firſt ſtep taken in that aſſembly was, to declare the duke the cauſe of all the public miſeries, and move for a declaration againſt him; of which the king being informed, immediately adjourned the houſe. The houſe, however, reſumed the ſubject when it was next aſſembled; and it was reſolved, upon the queſtion, that the exceſſive power of the duke was the cauſe of all the evils and dangers to the king and kingdom. A remonſtrance was then drawn up and preſented againſt him; upon which the king ſent a meſſage to put an end to the ſeſſion at a ſhort day, and in the mean time cauſed an order to be made in the ſtar-chamber, with reſpect to the complaints before exhibited againſt him, "that, his majeſty knowing them to be falſe, they ſhould, together with the duke's anſwers, be taken off the file, that no memory might remain upon record againſt him which might tend to his diſgrace."

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[1] Harl. MS. 7056. N° 4.

[2] Rapin's Hiſtory of England, ad ann. 1627.

[3] Clarendon, p. 27.

In the mean time the Rochellers ſent deputies to his majeſty, repreſenting their diſtreſſed condition; the French troops being gathering round them, totally to block them up, and intending to make a barricade croſs the channel, leaving only a narrow paſſage for the flux and reflux of the ſea, which muſt inevitably be their ruin, if they did not ſpeedily receive the ſuccour which had been promiſed. In conſequence of this repreſentation and requeſt, a fleet was ſent to Rochelle under the command of the earl of Denbigh; which, however, returned without either engaging the French fleet that lay before the town, or relieving the beſieged. It is ſuggeſted in the MS. already cited, "that the duke of Buckingham never had any purpoſe of relieving Rochelle; for, when he ſent the earl of Denbigh (his brother-in-law) with a brave fleet to that ſervice, there was little difficulty of the attempt: but there were private inſtructions that prevailed; for, the fleet never offered to come near the Palliſadoe; and Captain Parker was diſcountenanced and diſgraced, for venturing too often with his ſhip, and profeſſing that the matter was very feaſible [1]." The diſtreſs of the beſieged during this delay increaſed every week, and became deplorable almoſt beyond imagination to conceive. They were ſuſtained under their ſufferings both by hope and fear; they feared that the ſeverities they ſhould undergo from the French, if they ſhould ſurrender, would be greater than they endured from the ſiege; and they hoped that England would fulfil the promiſe on which they relied, and at length ſend them effectual relief. They had long lived upon the fleſh of horſes, dogs, and cats, and even upon raw hides and leather. The king, having been acquainted with their condition, and the inefficacy of Denbigh's fleet, towards the end of Auguſt fitted out another; which being rendezvouſed at Portſmouth, and ready to receive a conſiderable number of land-forces on-board, the duke, who was appointed to command the expedition, went down thither, in order to embark when every thing ſhould be ready for the voyage. "When the fleet lay ready at Portſmouth, however, and 'twas every day expected it ſhould hoiſt ſail, 'tis thought the duke never had any purpoſe to go on with that expedition; and ſome few hours before his death (the ſame morning) he ſent his brother the earl of Angleſey to the king (being at Southwick, ſome five or ſix miles off), to tell him that Rochelle was certainly relieved, and that himſelf would be preſently with him, and ſhew him letters of intelligence; for, ſuch letters he had contrived. Whether this was out of deſign to have the town left, or out of deſpair of the attempt, is not known; but, without doubt, he never intended any thing leſs than the relief of the poor town [2]."

"Buckingham had been engaged in converſation with Soubize and other French gentlemen; and a difference of ſentiments having ariſen, the diſpute, though conducted with temper and decency, had produced ſome of thoſe vehement geſticulations and lively exertions of voice, in which that nation, more than the Engliſh, are apt to indulge themſelves. The converſation being finiſhed, the duke drew towards the door; and in that paſſage, turning himſelf to ſpeak to ſir Thomas Fryar, a colonel in the army, he was, on the ſudden, over ſir Thomas's ſhoulder, ſtruck upon the breaſt with a knife. Without uttering other words than "The villain has killed me;" in the ſame moment, pulling out the knife, he breathed his laſt. No man had ſeen the blow, nor the perſon who gave it; but in the confuſion, every one made his own conjecture; and all agreed, that the murder had been committed by the French gentlemen, whoſe angry tone of voice had been heard, while their words had not been underſtood, by the by-ſtanders. In the hurry of revenge, they had inſtantly been put to death, had they not been ſaved by ſome of more temper and judgement, who, though they had the ſame opinion of their guilt, thought proper to reſerve them for a judicial trial and examination [3]."

Of this aſtoniſhing event the following circumſtantial and curious account is given by ſir Simonds D'Ewes in a manuſcript life of himſelf[1].

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[1] Harl. MS. 7056.

[2] Ibid.

[3] Hume, vol. VI. p. 200.

“ The reſt of Julie [1628] was ſpent in viſits, diſcourſes, letter-writing, and ſuch like, as was the beginning of Auguſt whollie; and divers dayes after during the ſame moneth: yet I devoted manye dayes and houres of retirement to my ſearches for my formerlie intended worke touching Great Brittaines ſtrength and weakneſs: gathering notes and obſervation eſpeciallie for it, out of Meteranus' Latine Hiſtorie, touching the Netherlandes or the Seventeene Provinces. I was now again the rather encouraged to proceede with it, becauſe I hoped that the Divine Providence would firmlie unite the hearts of prince and people in England now at laſt, after the death of the duke of Buckingham, who was generallie conceived to bee the maine cauſe of the ſale of that multitude of Engliſh, Scottiſh, and Iriſh hereditarie honours, of the averſion of the hearts betweene the king and his ſubjects, and of all other miſcheifes in church and commonwealth: the ſtrange ſtorie of whoſe fatal end I ſhall now relate a little particularlie, in which I ſhall ſett downe the truth as neare as I canne, and heartilie wiſh I were able to ſay anye good of him; whoſe wife, named Katherine, ſole daughter and heire of Francis Manners earle of Rutland, was and ſtill is my wive's kinſwoman, by Frances daughter and one of the coheires of ſir Henry Knyvet, of Charlton, in the countie of Wiltſhire, knight. Of the ſaid duke's riſing, and of manye of his actions during the raigne of king James and king Charles, I have before ſpoken. He was moſt of this month of Auguſt at and neare Portſmouth, preparing a fleete for the releife and victualling of Rochel, which the French had beſeiged both by ſea and land, and had ſoe ſtronglie blocked upp the water-channel before it, as it was verie probable hee could never have relieved it, had hee lived to have gone with the navie himſelfe. Whether he meant ſincerelie in deferring thus long his journeie I know not; but moſt certaine it is, had ſufficient ſtoore of corne onlie been ſent in but ſix or ſeven months before, which tenn ſaile of marchant ſhips might have carried into the towne, that ineſtimable peice had been ſaved from ruine. The duke himſelfe ſeemed confident hee ſhould doe the worke, and therefore made all the haſt hee could to get all things in a readineſs for his departure. Some of his friends had adviſed him how generally hee was hated in England, and how needfull it would bee for his greater ſafetie to weare ſome coate of maile, or ſome other ſecret defenſive armour; which the duke ſlighting, ſaied, “ It needes not; ther are noe Roman ſpirits left.”

“ Auguſt 23, being Saturday[2], the duke having eaten his breakfaſt betweene eight and nine of the clocke in the morning, in one Mr. Maſon's houſe in Portſmouth, hee was then haſting away to the king, who lay at Reſwicke[3], ſome five miles diſtant, to have ſome ſpeedie conference with him. Being come to the further part of the entrie leading out of the parlour into the hall of the howſe, hee had there ſome conference with ſir Thomas Frier, knight, a colonell; and ſtooping downe in taking his leave of him, John Felton, gentleman, having watched his opportunitie, thruſt a long knife with a white halft he had ſecretlie about him, with great ſtrength and violence, into his breaſt under his left papp, cutting the diaphragma and lungs, and piercing the verie heart itſelf. The duke, having received the ſtroake, inſtantlie clapping his right hande on his ſworde hilt, cried out, “ God's wounds, the villaine has killed me!” Some report his laſt wordes otherwiſe, little differing for ſubſtance from theſe: and it might have been wiſhed that his end had not been ſo ſudden, nor his laſt wordes mixed with ſo impious an expreſſion. Hee was attended by manie noblemen and leaders, yet none could ſee or prevent the ſtroake. His dutcheſſe and the counteſſe of Angleſey, the wife of ſir Chriſtopher Villars earle of Angleſey, his younger brother, being in an upper roome, and hearing the noiſe in the hall into which they had carried the duke, ran preſentlie to a gallerie that looked downe into it, and ther beholding the duke's bloud guſh out abundantlie from his breaſt, noſe, and mouth (with which his ſpeech, after thoſe his firſt wordes, had been immediately ſtopped), they brake into pitiful outcries, and raiſed great lamentations. Hee pulled out the knife himſelfe; and, being carried by his ſervants unto the table that ſtood in the ſame hall, having ſtruggled with death neare upon a quarter of a howre, at length hee gave upp the ghoſt aboute ten of the clocke the ſame forenoon, and lay a long time after he was dead upon the hall-table ther. Mr. Felton, that gave him the deadlie wound, was a gentleman of very ancient familie of gentrie in Suffolke; verie valourous, and of a ſtout ſpirit. Hee had been a lieutenante under a captaine in the late unfortunate voiage to the Iſland of Ree, and was before alſoe emploied in the expedition to Cadiz, under ſir Edward Cecil viſcount Wimbledon, in the year 1625. Ther had been an ancient quarrell betweene him and ſir Henrie Hungate, knight, whoſe ſecret luſt hee had diſcovered, and received from him a moſt baſe revenge, being wounded by him in his bedd verie dangerouſlie; ſoe as ſir Henry having afterwardes by ſome meanes pacified him, yet when hee ſaw him recovered, ever feared him, and therefore was, I beleeve, the cheif inſtrument with the duke (in whoſe favour he had a great ſhare) to deprive Mr. Felton once, if not twice, of the captaine's place of that companie over which he commanded as lieutenant[4]; which was due to him by the rules and lawes of the warres, upon the death or remove of the captaine. And this cauſed him to work his revenge on the duke's perſon, ſaied ſome of the duke's friends and followers. But Mr. Felton, even to his death, avowed the contrary; and that the love onlie of the publike good induced him to that act. For, having read the remonſtrance the Houſe of Commons preferred to the king in the late ſeſſion of parliament, by which the duke was branded to bee a capital enemie to church and ſtate, and that ther was noe publicke juſtice to be had againſt him, he had ſtrong inward workings and reſolutions to ſacrifice himſelfe for the ſafeguard of the church and ſtate; yet, knowing the danger he ſhould run into, and fearing it might be a temptation of the devil's, he had conflicted with it for neare upon two months ſpace, and ſought of God deliverance from it by faſting and praier; and when his reſolutions were ſtill the ſame to accompliſh it, hee then tooke the incitation to proceed from God himſelfe, redoubled his courage, and heartilie praied for divine aſſiſtance to finiſh it. That hee had no abettor, counſellor, or aſſiſtant in it, but onlie proceeded in it upon private diſcuſſion and deliberation with himſelfe alone (ſoe as his mother and ſiſters, who were at firſt impriſoned upon ſuſpicion, were afterwards, upon his teſtimonie, and ther own confeſſion, ſett free). And that hee undertooke ſoe dangerous and difficult an enterprize with a ſincere aime of publike good, is moſt probable: becauſe, when hee ſheathed the knife in the duke's breaſt, juſt at the inſtant, "God," ſaied hee, "have mercy on thy ſoule!" which plainlie ſhewed hee had no private aimes of perſonall revenge againſt him, but had a greater care of Buckingham's ſoule than Buckingham himſelf had. Beſides, had his conſcience accuſed him at the preſent, after the fact hee would not have neglected to have eſcaped, which his bittereſt enemies confeſs hee might have done, amidſt the confuſion that followed the blow, when everie man being buſie about the duke, hee paſſed quietlie unmarked and unpurſued out of the ſaied hall wheere he ſlew Buckingham, into the kitchen of the ſaied houſe; and after returning againe into the hall, hee averred firſt himſelf to have been the author of the duke's death, before anie other appeached him for it; and had been ther ſlaine outright by ſome of the duke's followers, had not ſir Dudlie Carlton, baron of Imbercourt, and ſome others, hindred it. Mr. Felton himſelfe alſoe ſuſpecting, as it ſeems, ſome ſuch ſudden ende, had written the cauſe and ground of that his hazardous undertaking in a piece of paper, and faſtened it to his hatband, that, in caſe he had been inſtantlie ſlaine upon the place, it might have teſtified for him that he onlie aimed at the publike good in that action. The writing was as followeth, conſiſting of two ſeveral and divided pieces, with his name ſubſcribed to either of them:

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[1] The original of which is in the Britiſh Muſeum. Mr. Hearne has printed ſeveral extracts from it in the Appendix to his Hiſtory of King Richard II, vol. II. p. 372; and a ſtill more copious ſelection from it forms the Fifteenth Number of the “ Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica.”

[2] St. Bartholomew's day fell this year on Sunday the 24th of Auguſt.

[3] Southwick (ſays lord Clarendon), the houſe of ſir Daniel Norton. See p. 207.

[4] “ Felton was a man of that ſtout ſpirit, that upon receiving an injury from a gentleman, he cut off a piece of his little finger, and ſent it home with a challenge, to let him know he valued not his whole body, ſo he might obtain his revenge.” Echard, p. 440. b.—He was of a ſilent, gloomy, melancholy diſpoſition, and ſo much reſented the refuſal of what he deemed his right by the cuſtom of war, that he threw up his lieutenancy, quitted the army, and lived ſome time in London in great privacy, to which probably the ſtraightneſs of his circumſtances contributed as much as his natural temper. The knife wherewith he ſtabbed the duke, he acknowledged that he had bought at an obſcure cutler's ſhop on Tower Hill, for 10*d.*; that he fixed the ſheath to the lining of his pocket, to the end he might draw it out with one hand (his other being maimed); and that he haſted to Portſmouth, partly on horſeback, and partly on foot, being indigent of money. He arrived at Portſmouth on Friday, Auguſt 22; and went not out of his room that evening, which he ſpent in preparation for the horrid buſineſs he had undertaken.

"Let no man commend mee for doing it, but rather diſcommend themſelves; for, if God had not taken away their harts for their ſins, hee had not gone ſo long unpuniſhed. JOHN FELTON."

"That man, in my opinion, is cowardlie and baſe, and deſerveth neither the name of a gentleman nor ſouldier, that is unwilling to ſacrifice his life for the honour of God, and the good of his king and country. JOHN FELTON."

And ſo ſtronglie was this perſwaſion fixed in his minde, that hee had removed the enemie of God, the king, and the common-wealth, out of the way, as after his removal from Portſmouth (wheere he was impriſoned immediately upon his taking) to the Tower of London, and that divers divines had dealt with him about the fact, and had in ſome meaſure convinced him that he had ſinned in it, becauſe of the apoſtle Paul's rule, that wee muſt not doe evill that good may come of it; "I confeſs," ſaied hee, "I did ſinne in killing the duke, and I am ſorrie that I killed a moſt wicked impenitent man ſoe ſuddenlie; but I doubt not but that great good ſhall reſult to church and commonwealth by it; and I aſſure myſelfe that God hath pardoned this and all my other ſinnes, in and through the merits and bloud of Jeſus Chriſt my Saviour." The news being carried to the king the ſame morning, I have heard it certainlie reported, that, ſtriking his breaſt with his hand, "Who (ſaid he) can prevent a ſtroake from heaven?" in which ſpeech, whether he alluded to God's decree, or to his ſecret and juſt judgments, I cannot tell [1]. Certainlie the duke of Buckingham had highly provoked God, by his extreme luſt, ambition, pride, gluttonie, and other ſinns; not contenting himſelfe with anie meaſure of honour, till he had out-ſtripped all the antient nobilitie of the kingdom and peeres of England by a dukedome, although his condition had been verie poor and meane but a few yeares before. He was the likeſt to Henry Lorainer, duke of Guize, in the moſt of the later paſſages of his life and death, that poſſiblie could be; onlie in this they differed, that Guize was a prince borne, but Buckingham was but a younger ſonne of an ordinary familie of gentrie, of which the coat-armour was ſoe meane, as either in this age or of late years, without any ground, right, or authoritie that I could ever ſee, they deſerted their own coat-armour, and bare the arms of *Weylond*, a Suffolke family, being, Argent, on a croſſe Gules, five eſcalops Or [2]. Some Wit, to infamouze the rare confidence of Mr. Felton in that he fledd not after the work was finiſhed, framed the truth of it out of his verie name, in this following anagram:

John Felton,
No'h! flie not.

"I will in this place a little anticipate the time, and end his ſtorie. Being removed from Portſmouth, in September, to the Tower of London, and well lodged and uſed, having the diet accuſtomed to priſoners in that place allowed him; he was at one time there threatened by ſir Edward Sackville, earle of Dorſet, that he ſhould be forced upon the racke to confeſs who were privie with him and conſenting to the duke's death. "I have," ſaied he, "alreadie tolde the truth in that point upon my ſalvation; and if I be further queſtioned by torture, I will accuſe you, and you onlie, my lord of Dorſet, to be of conſpiracie with mee." At laſt he was brought to his triall at the King's-bench barre in Weſtminſter-hall on Thurſday the 27th day of November in the morning; and the knife, all defiled and beſmeared with blood, as it came out of the duke's breaſt, was laied before him in open court. He inſtantly acknowledged himſelfe to be the author, and ſoe received the ſentence of condemnation. The next day he received the ſacrament of the Lordes Supper in the forenoon with great deſire and devotion; and the day following, Nov. 29, Saturday, he was hanged at Tyburne in the morning, where he made a verie pious and Chriſtian end; ſtill affirming to the laſt that he had never ſlaine the duke, but that he aſſured himſelfe therebie to ſave church and ſtate from imminent and unavoidable ruine. His familie was doubtleſs more noble and ancient than the duke of Buckingham's, and his end much bleſſeder than the duke's, whoe was afterwardes interred as obſcurlie at Weſtminſter as Felton ſuffered ignominiouſly; having this miſerie even after death, to be more prodigiouſlie flattered in his epitaph in Weſtminſter church, then he had been by all his ſycophants in his life-time. I have heard ſir Robert Cotton affirme, that perſons of that kinde, of which moſt were younge indiſcreete gentlemen, had ſoe prevailing a power with him, as, contrarie often to thoſe ſafe counſils he had received from wiſe men of great experience, and ſolemn reſolves to put them in practice, he was preſentlie tranſverſed and over-ruled by his flatterers to fall upon new and dangerous reſolves, which at laſt imbarked him into the general hatred of moſt men. What his religion was, I am not able to averre; yet it was obſerved in parliament, that he procured himſelfe to be elected chancellour of the univerſitie of Cambridge by the Arminian partie, or the enemies of God's grace and providence, which till of late yeares have called themſelves Anabaptiſts, being the followers of Michael Servetus, Lælius Socinus, and Sebaſtian Caſtellio, and have been ſo named and written againſt by the orthodox Proteſtant partie for neare foure-ſcore yeares laſt paſt; and were firſt called Arminians after the death of James Arminius, profeſſor of divinitie in Leyden in Holland, about thirtie yeares paſt, who ſtole much of that he wrote out of his great maſter Sebaſtian Caſtellio, or out of the worke of Robert Bellarmine, and other Jeſuits. For his private practice, the duke's devotion was very ſmall; ſo as at the ſacrament of baptiſme, when he was a witneſs with ſome comelie and beautiful women, he hath been obſerved to winke and ſmile on them, when the miniſter came to that paſſage to demand if they forſoke the carnal deſires of the fleſh, ſoe as they would not follow or be led by them. It was reported the duke had ſome prediction [3] or fore-warning given him to beware of this month of Auguſt as fatal to him; of the truth of which I ſay nothing: but this is moſt certaine, that there was made a chronagram out of his name ſome months or weekes at leaſt before his death, which contained this preſent yeare, 1628, verie exactly, and two diſtichs made upon it, imprecating the ſame yeare might be his laſt, which are not unworthie to be inſerted, being as followeth:

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[1] On this head, ſee lord Clarendon's account, hereafter, in p. 207.

[2] This cenſure from ſir Simonds D'Ewes is undeſervedly beſtowed. See before, p. 189.

[3] Sir Simonds here alludes to the famous ſtory of the apparition, mentioned by lord Clarendon and others. See p. 208.

1 5 500. 5. 10 5.100 1 1000.1
GeorgIVs DVX BVCkInghaMIæ MDCXVVVIII.

Læto jam ſæclo tandem ſol pertulit annum;
Noni non videat quæſumus, Alme, diem.

Thy numerous name with this yeare doth agree,
But twentie-nine heavens grant thou ne'er may'ſt ſee:

The ſenſe of both the diſtichs are the ſame, but the author was a better Engliſh poet then a Latine. One William Harreiſe, of Lincoln's Inne, eſq. ſonne and heire apparent of ſir William Harreiſe, an Eſſex knight, was ſaied to be the author of them, and of this hexaſtich following, of a like imprecatorie nature as the former; which, being read backwards, ſeemes to be a praier for the duke's proſperity, and was doubtleſs made in imitation of thoſe verſes which that learned poetical Scot, Mr. George Buchanan, made touching a pope of his time, which, being vulgarlie known, I omit to mention;

Surripiant vada te lethes, nec vivida virtus
Inſita victuris ſit tua carminibus.
Eripiant precor o curis, te tempora tollant
Turbida, nec fugiat hoc caput exitium.
Convaleas, bone dux, tribuit cui nomina regis
Gratia non virtus, ſors vaga non bona mens.

Mr. Harreiſe hath ſlipped in his poetrie here more than in the former Latine diſtich, were he the author of both. It ſeemes he was ſo intent upon the ſenſe, as he did not exactlie obſerve his quantities; and I chooſe rather to tranſcribe them as I received them, then to add mine owne amendments."—Thus far ſir Simonds D'Ewes. Lord Clarendon ſtates it thus:

"About nine in the morning Felton preſſed, without ſuſpicion, among many ſuitors and dependants who crowded the duke's levee, into a parlour in which the duke was to breakfaſt. This parlour was divided from the hall by a kind of lobby, or entry, at the end of which, next the hall, was a curtain that was raiſed up when any perſon went out or in. The duke was at that time in his chamber, dreſſing himſelf, ſurrounded by perſons of quality, and officers of the fleet and army, among whom were M. de Soubize brother to the duke of Rohan, and other gentlemen of France; and had juſt received letters, in which he was advertiſed that Rochelle had relieved itſelf; and was in haſte to go and acquaint the king with the good news, the court being then at Southwick, the houſe of ſir Daniel Norton, five miles diſtant from Portſmouth. Felton, when he perceived that the duke was about to quit his chamber, withdrew into the lobby; and the duke ſoon after entered the parlour with ſir Thomas Fryer, a colonel in the army, to whom he was ſpeaking. Felton ſuffered them to paſs him; and the duke, juſt as he came to the curtain, ſtooping to take leave of ſir Thomas Fryer, Felton immediately ſeized the opportunity, drew his knife, and, reaching over the duke's ſhoulder, as if to raiſe the curtain, thruſt the blade into his breaſt under the left pap, with ſuch force that it reached his heart. As ſoon as he had given the wound, he quitted the knife, which he left in the duke's belly, and threw his hat on the ground. The duke, at the inſtant of his feeling the blow, clapped his hand on the hilt of his ſword, and cried out, as ſome ſay with an oath, "The villain has killed me[1]." He then drew the knife from the wound himſelf, and, ſtaggering ſome paces forward, ſunk down under the hall-table. Surrounded as he was by ſuitors and ſervants, no man ſaw the blow, but all were inſtantly alarmed by the incidents that followed it. He was placed, yet alive, on the hall-table, where, after ſtruggling with death about ten minutes, he expired without ſpeaking one word after his firſt exclamation[2]. Such was the general conſternation and horror conceived at the fact, that, within a very few minutes after the body was placed on the table in the hall, there was not a living creature about it, nor in any of the adjacent rooms, any more (ſays ſir Henry Wotton) than if it had lain in the lands of Ethiopia. A crowd, however, ſoon gathered about the door; and, as no man had ſeen the blow, or him that gave it, every man made his own conjecture, and declared it as a thing known. The general opinion was, that the fact had been committed by the French; for, the French gentlemen who had been about the duke, being in great trouble and perplexity leſt the news he had received ſhould prevent or delay his voyage, had inſiſted, with all the vehement eagerneſs peculiar to the language of that people, that the news could not poſſibly be true. Thoſe therefore who did not underſtand French ſuppoſed they had been angry, and had uſed the duke rudely; on which, they ſeized M. Soubize and ſome others, who were in great danger of being ſlain on the ſpot, but that Felton, who had gone through the hall into the kitchen, and thence to the area before the door, where he was walking with great compoſure, hearing the ſcuffle, ran in among the crowd, and cried out, "I am he that hath done the deed: let no man ſuffer that is innocent." The moment he had made this declaration, thoſe who were moſt furious ran at him with their ſwords drawn, to kill him; but others, who were at leaſt equally concerned in the loſs, and equally touched with a ſenſe of it, defended him, that he might be reſerved for more judicial examination, and ſuffer with greater ſolemnity of juſtice. Felton, however, opened his breaſt to the ſwords of the moſt outrageous, not only with calmneſs but cheerfulneſs, being willing rather to fall a ſacrifice to their ſudden anger, than be reſerved to that puniſhment which he knew would be inflicted upon him. It was ſoon known who he was; and, being taken into a private room by ſome perſons of the beſt condition, they thought fit ſo far to diſſemble as to mention the duke's wound as dangerous only, and not mortal. Upon which, Felton ſmiled, and ſaid, "he knew well enough that he had given a blow which had determined all their hopes." Being then aſked by whoſe inſtigation he had committed ſo horrid a murder? he anſwered, with great dignity, "they might at once give up that enquiry, for that no man living had credit or power enough to have engaged him in ſuch an action; that it proceeded only from himſelf; that his purpoſe had been formed by the impulſe of his own conſcience, and was known only to God and himſelf. His motives," he ſaid, "would appear, if his hat were found, in which he had fixed them in writing, believing it probable that he might periſh in the attempt." The hat was indeed by this time produced, having been taken up near the lobby, where Felton had dropped it. He bore the reproaches of thoſe who ſpoke to him with the temper of a man who thought he had done well; but, after he had been ſome time in priſon, where he was treated without rigour, he had ſtrong convictions that he had done amiſs, and behaved (ſays lord Clarendon) with great modeſty and wonderful repentance, deſiring to be forgiven by the king, the dutcheſs, and all the duke's ſervants, whom he acknowledged to have injured; and earneſtly beſought the judges that he might have the hand ſtruck off with which he had given the blow, before he ſhould be put to death. Felton, after he was executed, was hanged in chains; and the king would fain have had his hand ſtruck off before the execution, but the judges ſaid it could not lawfully be done. The king was too near Portſmouth to be long ignorant of his favourite's death; but his behaviour, when he firſt heard it, ſhewed great preſence of mind and reverence for the Divine Majeſty. He was attending the morning ſervice; when ſir John Hippeſley came into the room with a troubled countenance, and, without any pauſe in reſpect to the exerciſe they were performing, went directly to the king, and whiſpered in his ear what had fallen out. His majeſty continued unmoved, and without the leaſt change in his countenance[1], till prayers were ended; when he ſuddenly departed to his chamber, and threw himſelf upon his bed, lamenting the loſs he had of an excellent ſervant, and the horrid manner in which he had been deprived of him; and he continued in this melancholic diſcompoſure of mind many days[2]."

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[1] Clarendon, p. 28.

[2] Echard ſays, "the duke pulled out the knife himſelf, and at the ſame moment expired, with a ſtream of blood on the floor." Hiſtory of England, p. 523.

Lord Clarendon's opening his grand hiſtory with the following ſtory, excuſes king James and all other believers in ſuch appearances; and is at the ſame time a ſufficient apology for inſerting it in this place.

"There were many ſtories ſcattered abroad at that time of ſeveral prophecies and predictions of the duke's untimely and violent death. Among the reſt there was one which was upon a better foundation of credit than uſually ſuch diſcourſes are founded upon: There was an officer in the king's wardrobe in Windſor caſtle, of a good reputation for honeſty and diſcretion, and then about the age of fifty years, or more. This man had in his youth been bred in a ſchool in the pariſh[3] where ſir George Villiers, the father of the duke, lived; and had been much cheriſhed and obliged, in that ſeaſon of his age, by the ſaid ſir George, whom afterwards he never ſaw. About ſix months before the miſerable end of the duke of Buckingham, about midnight, this man being in his bed, at Windſor where his office was, and in very good health, there appeared to him on the ſide of his bed a man of a very venerable aſpect, who drew the curtains of his bed, and, fixing his eyes upon him, aſked him if he knew him? The poor man, half-dead with fear and apprehenſion, being aſked the ſecond time whether he remembered him; and having in that time called to his memory the preſence of ſir George Villiers, and the very cloaths he uſed to wear, in which he then ſeemed to be habited; he anſwered, "that he thought him to be that perſon." He replied, "that he was in the right; that he was the ſame, and that he expected a ſervice from him, which was, that he ſhould go from him to his ſon the duke of Buckingham, and tell him, if he did not do ſomewhat to ingratiate himſelf to the people, or at leaſt to abate the extreme malice they had againſt him, he would be ſuffered to live but a ſhort time." After this diſcourſe, he diſappeared; and the poor man, if he had been at all waking, ſlept very well till morning, when he believed all this to be a dream, and conſidered it no otherwiſe. The next night, or ſhortly after, the ſame perſon appeared to him again in the ſame place, and about the ſame time of the night, with an aſpect a little more ſevere than before; and aſked him whether he had done as he had required him? and, perceiving he had not, gave him very ſevere reprehenſions; told him, "he expected more compliance from him; and that, if he did not perform his commands, he ſhould enjoy no peace of mind, but ſhould be always purſued by him." Upon which, he promiſed to obey him. But, the next morning, waking out of a good ſleep, though he was exceedingly perplexed with the lively repreſentation of all things to his memory, he was willing ſtill to perſuade himſelf that he had only dreamed; and conſidered that he was a perſon at ſuch a diſtance from the duke, that he knew not how to find admiſſion to his preſence, much leſs had any hope to be believed in what he ſhould ſay: ſo, with great trouble and unquietneſs, he ſpent ſome time in thinking what he ſhould do; and the end reſolved to do nothing in the matter. The ſame perſon appeared to him the third time, with a terrible countenance, and bitterly reproaching him for not performing what he had promiſed to do. The poor man had by this time recovered the courage to tell him, "that in truth he had deferred the execution of his commands, upon conſidering how difficult a thing it would be for him to get any acceſs to the duke, having acquaintance with no perſon about him; and, if he could obtain admiſſion to him, he ſhould never be able to perſuade him that he was ſent in ſuch a manner; but he ſhould, at beſt, be thought to be mad, or to be ſet-on and employed by his own or the malice of other men, to abuſe the duke; and ſo he ſhould be ſure to be undone." The perſon replied, as he had done before, "that he ſhould never find reſt till he ſhould perform what he required, and therefore he were better to diſpatch it; that the acceſs to his ſon was known to be very eaſy, and that few men waited long for him; and, for the gaining him credit, he would tell him two or three particulars, which he charged him never to mention to any perſon living but to the duke himſelf; and he ſhould no ſooner hear them, but he would believe all the reſt he ſhould ſay;" and ſo, repeating his threats, he left him. The poor man, more confirmed by the laſt appearance, made his journey to London, where the court then was. He was very well known to ſir Ralph Freeman, one of the maſters of requeſts, who had married a lady that was nearly allied to the duke, and was himſelf well received by him. To him this man went; and, though he did not acquaint him with all particulars, ſaid enough to let him ſee there was ſomething extraordinary in it; and the knowledge he had of the ſobriety and diſcretion of the man made the more impreſſion on him. He deſired that by his means he might be brought to the duke, to ſuch a place, and in ſuch a manner, as ſhould be thought fit; affirming, "that he had much to ſay to him, and of ſuch a nature as would require great privacy, and ſome time and patience in the hearing." Sir Ralph promiſed he would ſpeak firſt with the duke of him, and then he ſhould underſtand his pleaſure; and accordingly, the firſt opportunity, he did inform him of the reputation and honeſty of the man, and then what he deſired, and of all he knew of the matter. The duke, according to his uſual openneſs and condeſcenſion, told him, "that he was the next day early to hunt with the king; that his horſes ſhould attend him on Lambeth bridge, where he would land by five of the clock in the morning; and, if the man attended him there, he would walk and ſpeak with him as long as ſhould be neceſſary." Sir Ralph carried the man with him the next morning, and preſented him to the duke at his landing, who received him courteouſly, and walked aſide in conference near an hour, none but his own ſervants being at that hour in that place, and they and ſir Ralph at ſuch a diſtance that they could not hear a word, though the duke ſometimes ſpoke with great commotion; which ſir Ralph the more eaſily obſerved and perceived, becauſe he kept his eyes always fixed upon the duke, having procured this interview upon ſomewhat he knew there was of extraordinary. And the man told him, in his return over the water, "that, when he mentioned thoſe particulars which were to gain him credit, the ſubſtance whereof he ſaid he durſt not impart to him, the duke's colour changed, and he ſwore he could come to that knowledge only by the devil; for that thoſe particulars were known only to himſelf and to one perſon more, who, he was ſure, would never ſpeak of it." The duke purſued his purpoſe of hunting; but was obſerved to ride all the morning with great penſiveneſs, and in deep thoughts, without any delight in the exerciſe he was upon; and, before the morning was ſpent, left the field, and alighted at his mother's lodgings at Whitehall; with whom he was ſhut up for the ſpace of more than two or three hours; the noiſe of their diſcourſe frequently reaching the ears of thoſe who attended in the next rooms; and, when the duke left her, his countenance appeared full of trouble, with a mixture of anger; a countenance that was never before obſerved in him in converſation with her, towards whom he had a profound reverence; and the counteſs herſelf (for, though ſhe was married to a private gentleman, ſir Thomas Compton, ſhe had been created counteſs of Buckingham ſhortly after the title of earl of Buckingham had been conferred on her ſon) was, at the duke's leaving her, found overwhelmed in tears, and in the higheſt agony imaginable. Whatever there was of all this, it is a notorious truth, that, when the news of the duke's murder (which happened within a few months after) was brought to his mother, ſhe ſeemed not in the leaſt degree ſurprized, but received it as if ſhe had foreſeen it; nor did afterwards expreſs ſuch a degree of ſorrow as was expected from ſuch a mother for the loſs of ſuch a ſon [1]."

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[1] "The king received the news in public with an unmoved and undiſturbed countenance; and the courtiers, who ſtudied his looks, concluded, that ſecretly he was not diſpleaſed to be rid of a miniſter ſo generally odious to the nation. But Charles's command of himſelf proceeded entirely from the gravity and compoſure of his temper. He was ſtill, as much as ever, attached to his favourite; and during his whole life, he retained an affection for Buckingham's friends, and a prejudice againſt his enemies. He urged too, that Felton ſhould be put to the queſtion, in order to extort from him a diſcovery of his accomplices: but the judges declared, that, though that practice had been formerly very uſual, it was altogether illegal. So much more exact reaſoners, with regard to law, had they become, from the jealous ſcruples of the houſe of commons." Hume, p. 202; from ſir Philip Warwick.

[2] Clarendon, p. 30.—This incident gave riſe to a ſerious little Poem by Mr. Waller, intituled, "Of his Majeſty's receiving the News of the Duke of Buckingham's Death."

[3] This ſchool is in one account (ſee p. 209) ſtated to have been at Billeſdon; in another, (p. 210) at Stamford; neither of which places is very far from Brookſby or Godeby.

[4] "I will not pretend to apologize," ſays Mr. Hearne, "for any of the duke's vices, who had withall many excellent virtues, as may appear from what lord Clarendon and others have written." Appendix to the Life of King Richard II, p. 404; where a letter is printed from Prince Charles to the duke of Buckingham, under the name of *Steenie*, the diminutive of *Stephen*, by which the king and the prince familiarly called him, from his fine face; paying, by this appellation, a very ſingular compliment to the ſplendour of his beauty, alluding to Acts, vi. 15. where it is ſaid of St. Stephen, "All that ſat in the council looking ſtedfaſtly on him, ſaw his face as it had been the face of an angel." Some of the duke's compliments and expreſſions of ſervility to the king were no leſs ſingular in their kind; one of his letters concludes with, "Your faithful Dog STENNY."

The MS. in the Muſeum, already more than once referred to, relates the particulars thus:

"There goes a pretty and ſtrange ſtory amongſt wiſe men, of an apparition that portended his fall, thus. About the ſummer before his concluſion, one Towſe, an officer belonging to the wardrobe at Windſor, and a man of a ſober and wiſe temper, not apt to be deluded with odd phantaſms, nor given to the vanity of dreaming; this man coming up to London about his occaſions, and lodging (as I remember) in Drury Lane, being one night in his bed, but waking, his curtains were ſuddenly drawn, and there appeared to him a goodly old man, gazing full upon him. He, apprehending it to be ſome thief, was much afraid, and told him, "he had not much money, about £5.; deſired him to be content with that, and do him no farther harm." The ſpirit (for, ſo I ſhall call it, becauſe ſo he afterwards apprehended it) anſwered "he ſhould have no harm, neither came he to rob him; but aſked him, "Whether he knew him, or no?" The poor man replied, "No;" and the ſpirit, "Did you never know one ſir George Villiers?" "Yes," anſwered the man, "and have been very much beholden to him in my youth, when I was at ſchool at Stamford [2]." "I am," quoth the ſpirit, "the ſame man." "No, ſure!" replied the man, "he hath been many years dead; otherwiſe, I ſhould believe you were the ſame, for you much reſemble him." "Well," ſays the ſpirit, "I am he; and well remember thy promiſes when a boy, when thou madeſt oath that, if ever it lay in thy power, thou wouldſt moſt readily ſerve me, or any of mine. Therefore I come now to put thee in mind of thy vow." The poor man deſired to know what he muſt do. The ſpirit told him, "he ſhould find out his ſon Buckingham, and diſcover to him this apparition; and told him then many particulars, how he ſhould carry himſelf to re-gain the people's love, and win the parliament; and, if he ſhould follow theſe particulars, he ſhould live long, and proſper; if otherwiſe, he ſhould die before Bartholomew's day." The poor man ſaid, "he would do it;" and ſo the ſpirit departed. The man ſlept; and the next morning would remember it only as a dream, ſo uninclined was he to the revelation. The night following, it appeared again, and waked him, and ſaid "it was not well done, to deceive his truſt, and break his word." The man replied, "the thing was ſo ſtrange, he could not believe himſelf, and thereſore could not expect it from others; but now, ſince it appeared the ſecond time, he would perform it." The next day paſſed, and he could not recover the courage to accompliſh it; as he was an abſolute ſtranger to the duke, and a man of ſo mean and obſcure a condition, that he believed it was no eaſy matter to obtain acceſs. The third night he was again viſited with the ſame apparition [3]; and it looked more terrible and offended than before, and ſaid, "that, if he performed not his oath and his promiſe, and very ſpeedily, he ſhould have good cauſe to repent it." The poor man anſwered, "In truth, he could not find in his heart to do it; for, it would appear ſo impoſſible a relation, that he ſhould not only be ridiculous, and deſpiſed for it, but haply puniſhed and undone by it." The ſpirit bad him "fear nothing, but perform his work chearfully; and, for his better credit, he would enable him to tell him two or three ſecrets, which none knew but himſelf;" and then told him over his whole meſſage, and thoſe ſecrets; and, telling him withall, "that, if he performed it not, he ſhould wiſh he had," he departed, and left him. The next morning he reſolved not to run the hazard of another reproof; but went to the duke's houſe; and deſired acceſs by Mr. Aſhburnham, that he might have ſome conference with the duke about a matter that concerned him; but, being a plain man, though ſenſible and well-ſpoken, he could get no admittance that way. The duke was to croſs the water; ſo the good man went over, and waited at Lambeth-ſtairs: but there again the duke was on his paſſage, and could not hold any long diſcourſe; ſo that that day was ſpent, and nothing yet done: yet it ſeemed the ſpirit accepted his good-will, for he found no more diſturbance this night. The morrow he found ſome opportunity to acquaint ſir Ralph Freeman with ſome parts of the ſtory, ſo that he procured him acceſs, and the duke admitted him to private conference; and, on the diſcovery of theſe ſecrets, the duke was extremely ſtartled, for they were things only known to himſelf. The duke had ſhortly after a private diſcourſe with his mother, whereat ſhe wept, and took on extremely. The duke himſelf was killed before the day; and the counteſs ſeemed to be ſo foreknowing of the miſhap, that ſhe was nothing troubled or amazed at the act that all Chriſtendom wondered at [4]."

A ſtill more circumſtantial account is given of this myſterious buſineſs in the following extract from the curious miſcellaneous volume of Mr. Slingſby, already referred to in p. 201.

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[1] Clarendon, pp. 42—44. On the whole of this ſtory, there is ſtrong reaſon to ſuſpect, that Towſe was employed by the duke's mother, finding her own remonſtrances of no effect, and her ſon's danger increaſe with the popular diſcontent, to pretend a meſſage to him from his father's ſpirit, as the laſt effort to influence his conduct, and preſerve his life. The man was by no means a low or obſcure perſon: he was once ſolicited to fill a ſeat in parliament, and once to accept the honour of knighthood, both which he declined; he was alſo known to the dutcheſs, and ſhe might the rather truſt him with her purpoſe, as he had received obligations from the family, which he was always ready to acknowledge. This conjecture ſeems to receive ſome degree of probability from the conference between the duke and his mother at his haſty return from hunting to Whitehall. The duke doubtleſs ſaw through the contrivance; for, if he had believed that the man had really ſeen an apparition, and from that learned the ſecret particulars that were to obtain him credit, what ſhould induce him to repair in ſuch haſte to his mother, to expoſtulate with her, whom he had always treated with profound reverence, ſo loudly as to be heard to the next apartment; to leave her not only with a troubled but an angry countenance, overwhelmed with tears, and in the higheſt agony? Particulars which will be eaſily accounted for, if it be ſuppoſed, that he ſuſpected her to have employed this monitor, and, to gain him credit, truſted him with ſecrets which ſhould not have been related. This will alſo account for the turbulence with Towſe. A meſſage from the dead would rather have been received with aſtoniſhment, reverence, and awe; and the particulars, which he declared known only to himſelf and one more, could have produced no expoſtulation with the relator, except they gave him reaſon to ſuſpect a colluſion.

[2] In the account copied in p. 210, the ſchool is ſaid to be at Billeſdon; the place at which the duke of Buckingham was himſelf undoubtedly educated.

[3] The coming thrice is agreeable to etiquette; and perhaps was taken from God's calling Saul three times. G. A.

[4] Harl. MS. 7356.

Letter from Edmond Wyndham, eſq. to Gervaſe Hollis, eſq. a faithful collector of Antiquities, and of things rare; of which ſort this being one, I thought fitt to place it in this booke, that it may be preſerved for the view of poſteritie[1].

"Sir, According to your deſire, and my promiſe, I have written downe what I remember (divers things being ſlipt out of my memorye) of the relation made mee by Mr. Nicholas Towſe concerning the apparition which viſited him about the yeare 1627. I and my wife (upon occaſion) being in London, lay at my brother Pyne's houſe without Biſhopſgate, which was the next houſe to Mr. Nicholas Towſe, who was his kinſman and familiar acquaintance; in conſideration of whoſe ſocietye and friendſhip hee tooke a houſe in that place, the ſaid Mr. Towſe being a very fine muſician and very good company, and, for aught I ever ſaw or heard, a virtuous, religious, well-diſpoſed gentleman. About that time, the ſaid Mr. Towſe told mee, that one night, being in bed and perfectly waking, and a candle burning by him (as he uſually had), there came into his chamber, and ſtood by his bed-ſide, an old gentleman, in ſuch a habitt as was in uſe in queene Elizabeth's time; at whoſe firſt appearance Mr. Towſe was very muche troubled; but, after a little time recollecting himſelfe, he demanded of him, "in the name of God, what he was? whether hee were a man?" and the apparition replied, "Noe." Then he aſked him, "if he were a devill?" and the anſwer was "Noe." Then ſaid Mr. Towſe, "in the name of God, what art thou then?" and, as I remember, Mr. Towſe told mee, that the apparition anſwered him, "that he was the ghoſt of ſir George Villiers, father to the then duke of Buckingham, whom hee might very well remember, [ſince hee went to ſchoole in ſuch a place in Leiceſterſhire, called Bileſdon, a few miles from Brookeſby, where the ſchoolmaſter's name was Cade[2]."] And Mr. Towſe told mee, "that the apparition had perfectly the reſemblance of the ſaid ſir George Villiers in all reſpects, and in the ſame habitt that he had often ſeene him weare in his life-time." The ſaid apparition then told Mr. Towſe, "that he could not but remember the muche kindneſſe that hee the ſaid ſir George Villiers had expreſſed to him whilſt he was a ſcholar in Leiceſterſhire as aforeſaid; and that, out of that conſideration, hee believed that hee loved him; and that therefore hee had made choice of him the ſaid Mr. Towſe, to deliver a meſſage to his ſonne the duke of Buckingham, thereby to prevent ſuch miſchiefe as would otherwiſe befall the ſaid duke, whereby he would be inevitably ruined." And then (as I remember) Mr. Towſe told mee, that the apparition inſtructed him, what meſſage hee ſhould deliver to the duke; unto which Mr. Towſe replyed, "that hee ſhould be very unwilling to goe to the duke of Buckingham upon ſuch an errand, whereby hee ſhould gaine nothing but reproache and contempt, and be eſteemed a madman; and therefore deſired to bee excuſed from the employment." But the apparition preſſed him with muche earneſtneſſe to undertake it; telling him, "that the circumſtances and ſecret diſcoveries which hee ſhould bee able to make to the duke (of ſuch paſſages in the courſe of his life which were knowne to none but himſelfe) would make it appeare that his meſſage was not the fancye of a diſtempered braine, but a realitye." And ſoe the apparition tooke his leave of him for that night; telling him, "that hee would give him leave to conſider untill the next night; and then he would come to receive his anſwere, whether hee would undertake to deliver his meſſage to the duke of Buckingham, or noe." Mr. Towſe paſſed the next day with muche perplexitye and trouble, debating and reaſoning with himſelfe whether hee ſhould deliver this meſſage to the duke or not; but in concluſion hee reſolved to doe it. And the next night, when the apparition came, hee gave his anſwere accordinglye, and then received his full inſtructions. After which, Mr. Towſe went and found out ſir Thomas Bludder and ſir Ralphe Freeman; by whom hee was brought to the duke of Buckingham, and had ſeverall private and long audiences of him. I myſelfe, by the favour of a friend, was once admitted to ſee him in private conference with the duke, where (although I heard not their diſcourſe) I obſerved muche earneſtneſſe in their actions and geſtures. After which conference, Mr. Towſe told mee, that the duke would not follow the counſel that was given him, which was (as I remember) that he intimated the caſting off and rejecting ſome men who had greate intereſt in him; and, as I take it, hee named biſhop Laud; and that he (the duke) was to doe ſome popular acts in the enſuing parlyament, of which parlyament the duke would have had Mr. Towſe to have been a burggeſs; but hee refuſed it, alledging, that, unleſſe the duke followed his directions, he muſt doe him hurt if hee were of the parlyament. Mr. Towſe alſo then told me, that the duke confeſſed "that hee had told him thoſe things there no creature knew but himſelfe, and that none but God or the devill could reveale to him." The duke offered Mr. Towſe to have the king knight him, and to have given him preferment (as hee told mee); but that he refuſed it, ſaying, that, "unleſſe hee would follow his advice, hee would receive nothing from him." Mr. Towſe, when hee made mee this relation, told mee, that the duke would inevitably bee deſtroyed before ſuch a time (which he then named); and accordingly the duke's death happened before that time. He likewiſe told mee, that he had written downe all the ſeverall diſcourſes that he had with the apparition; and that, at his laſt comming to him, it was ſoe familiar, that hee was as little troubled with it as if it had been a friend or acquaintance that had come to viſit him. Mr. Towſe told mee farther, that the archbiſhop of Canterburye (then biſhop of London) Dr. Laud ſhould, by his counſels, be the author of very great troubles to the kingdome, by which it ſhould be reduced to that extremity of diſorder and confuſion, that it ſhould ſeeme to bee paſt all hope of recoverye without a miracle; but yet, when all people were in deſpaire of ſeeing happy daies againe, the kingdome ſhould ſuddenly bee reduced and reſettled againe in a moſt happy condition. At this time my father Pyne was in trouble, and committed to the Gatehouſe by the lords of the counſell, about a quarrell between him and the lord Paulett. Upon which, one night I ſaid to my couſin Towſe, by way of jeaſt, "I pray aſke your apparition what ſhall become of my father Pyne's buſineſſe." Which he promiſed to doe; and the next day told mee, that my father Pyne's enemies were aſhamed of their malicious proſecution, and that hee would be att libertie within a weeke or ſome few daies; which happened accordingly. Mr. Towſe's wife (ſince his death) told mee, that her huſband and ſhe living in Windſore Caſtle, where hee had an office, that ſummer the duke of Buckingham was killed, told her, the very day that the duke of Buckingham was ſett upon by the mutinous mariners att Portſmouth, ſaying then, that the next attempt againſt him would bee his death, which accordingly happened[3]. And att the inſtant that the duke was killed (as ſhe underſtood by the relation afterwards) Mr. Towſe was ſitting in his chaire, out of which he ſuddainely ſtarted up, and ſaid, "Wife, the duke of Buckingham is ſlaine." Mr. Towſe lived not long after that himſelfe; but told his wife the time of his death before it happened. I never ſaw him after I had ſeene ſome effects of his diſcourſe, which before I valued not, and therefore was not curious to enquire after more than he voluntarilye told me, which I then entertained not with thoſe ſerious thoughts which I have ſince reflected on his diſcourſe. This is as much as I can remember of this buſineſſe; which, according to your deſire, is written by, ſir, yours, &c. EDMOND WYNDHAM.

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[1] I am aware that this letter is already printed in the Appendix to Hearne's Life of King Richard II. p. 406; but with a few *lacunæ*, which are here ſupplied. The following account of the letter is given by Mr. Hearne; from a paper in Dr. Robert Plott's own hand, which was given to him June 15, 1712, by the doctor's ſon-in-law, the Rev. John Burman, M. A. at that time fellow of Univerſity College, and afterwards vicar of Newington and Bobbing in Kent, who died April 13, 1726, æt. 45; which Mr. Burman was the publiſher of the ſecond edition of Dr. Plott's "Natural Hiſtory of Oxfordſhire." "Since William Lilly, the Rebels Juggler and Mountebank, hath, in his malicious and blaſphemous diſcourſe concerning our martyred Sovereign of bleſſed memory, imprinted (amongſt other his lyes and falſhoods) a relation concerning an apparition, which foretold ſeveral events, which ſhould happen to the late duke of Buckingham, wherein he falſifies both the perſon to whom it appeared, and the circumſtances; I thought it not amiſs to enter here (that it may be preſerved) the true account of that apparition, as I received it from, and under the hand of Mr. Edmond Windham, of Kettesford in the county of Somerſet. I ſhall ſet it down (*ipſiſſimis verbis*) as he delivered it to me at my requeſt, written with his own hand."

[2] This whole ſentence is omitted by Hearne.

[3] Here is a ſmall chaſm in Hearne's copy; and the concluſion is there much more abrupt than the one here printed.

Boulogne, 5 *Auguſt*, 1652."

Lord Clarendon ſays, "This great perſon was of a noble nature, and generous diſpoſition, and of ſuch other endowments, as made him very capable of being a great favourite to a great king. He underſtood the arts of a Court, and all the learning that is profeſſed there, exactly well. By long practice in buſineſs, under a maſter that diſcourſed excellently, and ſurely knew all things wonderfully, and took much delight in indoctrinating his young unexperienced favourite, who (he knew) would always be looked upon as the workmanſhip of his own hands, he had obtained a quick conception and apprehenſion of buſineſs, and had the habit of ſpeaking very gracefully and pertinently. He was of a moſt flowing courteſy and affability to all men who made any addreſs to him; and ſo deſirous to oblige them, that he did not enough conſider the value of the obligation, or the merit of the perſon he choſe to oblige; from which much of his misfortune reſulted. He was of a courage not to be daunted; which was manifeſted in all his actions, and in his conteſts with particular perſons of the greateſt reputation; and eſpecially in his whole demeanour at the Iſle of Rhee, both at the landing, and upon the retreat; in both which no man was more fearleſs, or more ready to expoſe himſelf to the higheſt dangers. His kindneſs and affection to his friends was ſo vehement, that they were as ſo many marriages for better or worſe, and ſo many leagues offenſive and defenſive; as if he thought himſelf obliged to love all his friends, and to make war upon all they were angry with, let the cauſe be what it would. And it cannot be denied, that he was an enemy in the ſame exceſs; and proſecuted thoſe he looked upon as enemies with the utmoſt rigour and animoſity, and was not eaſily induced to a reconciliation. His ſingle misfortune was (which was indeed productive of many greater) that he had never made a noble and a worthy friendſhip with a man ſo near his equal, that he would frankly adviſe him for his honour and true intereſt againſt the current or rather the torrent of his impetuous paſſions: And it may reaſonably be believed that, if he had been bleſſed with one faithful friend, who had been qualified with wiſdom and integrity, he would have committed as few faults, and done as tranſcendent worthy actions, as any man who ſhined in ſuch a ſphere in that age in Europe: for he was of an excellent diſpoſition, and of a mind very capable of advice and counſel. He was in his nature juſt and candid, liberal, generous, and bountiful; nor was it ever known that the temptation of money ſwayed him to do an unjuſt or unkind thing. If he had an immoderate ambition, with which he was charged, it doth not appear that it was in his nature, or that he brought it with him to the court, but rather found it there. He needed no ambition, who was ſo ſeated in the hearts of two ſuch maſters[1]."

Fuller ſays, "Being debarred (by his late nativity) from his father's lands, he was happy in his mother's love, maintaining him in France, till he returned one of the compleateſt courtiers in Chriſtendom. Sir Thomas Lake may be ſaid to have uſhered him to the Engliſh court, whilſt the lady Lucy counteſs of Bedford led him by the one hand, and William earl of Pembroke by the other, ſupplying him with a ſupport far above his patrimonial income. The truth is, Somerſet's growing daily more weariſome, made Villiers hourly more welcome to king James. Soon after he was knighted, created ſucceſſively baron, viſcount Villiers, earl, marquis, duke of Buckingham; and, to bind all his honours the better together, the noble Garter was beſtowed upon him. And now offices at court (not being already void) were voided for him. The earl of Worceſter was perſwaded to part with his place of maſter of the horſe, as the earl of Nottingham with his office of admiral, and both conferred on the duke. He had a numerous and beautiful female kindred, ſo that there was hardly a noble ſtock in England into which one of theſe his clients was not grafted. Moſt of his nieces were matched with little more portion than their uncle's ſmiles, the forerunner of ſome good office or honour to follow on their huſbands. Thus with the ſame act did he both gratify his kindred, and fortify himſelf with noble alliance. It is ſeldom ſeen that two kings (father and ſon) tread ſucceſſively in the ſame tract as to a Favourite; but here king Charles had as high a kindneſs for the duke as king James. Thenceforward he became the plenipotentiary in the Engliſh Court, ſome of the Scottiſh nobility making room for him by their ſeaſonable departure out of this life. The earl of Briſtol was joſtled out, the biſhop of Lincoln caſt flat on the floor, the earls of Pembroke and Carliſle content to ſhine beneath him, Holland behind him, none even with, much leſs before him. But it is generally given to him, who is the little god at the court, to be the great devil in the country. The commonalty hated him with a perfect hatred; and all miſcarriages in church and ſtate, at home, abroad, at ſea and land, were charged on his want of wiſdom, valour, or loyalty. John Felton, a melancholy malecontented gentleman, and a ſullen ſoldier, apprehending himſelf injured, could find no other way to revenge his conceived wrongs, than by writing them with a point of a knife in the heart of the duke, whom he ſtabbed at Portſmouth. It is hard to ſay how many of this nation were guilty of this murder, either by public praiſing or private approving thereof. His perſon from head to foot could not be charged with any blemiſh, ſave that ſome hypercriticks conceived his brows ſomewhat over pendulous; a cloud which in the judgement of others was by the beams of his eyes ſufficiently diſpelled. The reader is remitted for the reſt of his character to the exquiſite epitaph on his magnificent monument[2]."

This monument, in a ſmall chapel on the North ſide of Henry the Seventh's[3], is of an antique form, compoſed of black marble, touch, and other curious marbles, having ſeveral figures of braſs large as the life gilt with gold, ſitting round the tomb, on which are the ſtatues of the duke of Buckingham, and of the dutcheſs, who erected the monument, and lies buried with him. It bears theſe ſeveral inſcriptions:

"Perenni memoriæ

celſiſſimi potentiſſimique principis GEORGII VILLIERS, ducis, marchionis, comitis BUCKINGHAMIÆ, comitis Coventriæ, vicecomitis Villiers, baronis Whaddon; Angliæ, Hiberniæ, Walliæ, Thalaſſiarchæ; omnium arcium propugnaculorumque maritimorum ac claſſis regiæ moderatoris, equorum regiorum magiſtri, quinque portuum & appendicum domini tutelarii, caſtri Doverenſis præfecti, omnium regiorum ſaltuum, theriotrophiorum, ac nemorum Outrentanorum juſticiarii, caſtri regii Vindeſorii præſidis, monarchæ Britannico ab intimis cubiculis, ſenatuum ſanctiorum Angliæ, Scotiæ, & Hiberniæ, conſiliarii, equitis nobiliſſimi ordinis periſcelidis, conſilii polemici domini præſidis, academiæ Cantabrigienſis cancellarii digniſſimi.

Tantus tamen heros, omnibus corporis & animi dotibus memorabilis; duobus potentiſſimis invicem regibus intimus, chariſſimus omnibus, togæ juxta agique artibus florentiſſimus; literarum & literatorum fautor ampliſſimus, in omnes bene meritus; liberalitatis inexhauſtæ; denique ſingulari humanitate, & omni morum ſuavitate incomparabilis; immani teterrimi parricidæ facinore trucidatus, communi invidiæ, quæ ſemper virtutis & honoris comes individua, innocentiſſimo ſanguine ſuo immeritiſſimo litavit.

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[1] Clarendon, pp. 33—35.

[2] Worthies, Leiceſterſhire, p. 130.

[3] The duke was buried with great funeral pomp. In the Churchwardens' Accompts of St. Margaret's is an item of 4*s*. 5*d*. "paid for cleaning the ſtreets at the duke of Buckingham's funeral."

"Catharina verò heroina ſplendidiſſima, comitis Rutlandiæ filia & hæres unica, prolis ſummæ ſpei utriſque ſexus, D. D. D. D. Mariæ, Caroli (qui in cunis obiit), Georgii, Franciſci noviſſimi poſtumique, feliciſſima ab ipſo mater facta, ſuaviſſimam chariſſimi conjugis ſui memoriam, quâ pietate, quo honore, potuit proſecuta, hos titulos non vanitati litatura, ſed optimorum principum munificentiam teſtatura; præfigendos curavit; triſteſque exuvias, & quicquid ipſius adhuc cœlo non debetur, honorario hoc monumento mœſtiſſima incluſit anno epochæ Chriſtianæ 1634."

On a ſeparate tablet is alſo this inſcription:

"P. M. S.
Vanæ multitudinis Improperium hic jacet; cujus tamen
Hiſpania Prudentiam,
Gallia Fortitudinem,
Belgia Induſtriam,
tota Europa mirata eſt Magnanimitatem.
Quem
Daniæ & Sweciæ Reges integerrimum,
Germaniæ, Tranſilvaniæ, & Naſſauviæ, Principes ingenuum,
Veneta Reſpublica Philo-baſilea,
Sabaudiæ & Lotharingiæ Duces Politicum,
Palatinus Comes Fidelem,
Imperator Pacificum,
Turca Chriſtianum,
Papa Proteſtantem,
experti ſunt.
Quem
Anglia Archithalaſſum
Cantabrigia Cancellarium
Buckinghamia Ducem habuit.
Verum ſiſte, Viator;
& quid ipſa Invidia ſugillare nequit, audi.
Hic eſt Ille
calamitoſæ virtutis BUCKINGAMIUS;
maritus redamatus, pater amans,
filius obſequens,
frater amiciſſimus, affinis beneficus,
amicus perpetuus,
dominus benignus,
&
optimus omnium ſervus.
Quem
Reges adamarunt, Optimates honorarunt,
Eccleſia deflevit,
Vulgus oderunt.
Quem
Jacobus & Carolus,
Regum perſpicaciſſimi, intimum habuerunt;
à quibus
honoribus auctus & negotiis onuſtus,
Fato ſuccubuit,
antequam par animo periculum invenit.
Quid jam, Peregrine?
Ænigma Mundi moritur;
Omnia fuit, nec quidquam habuit,
Patriæ, Parens & Hoſtis audiit.
Deliciæ idem & Querela Parlamenti.
Qui dum Papiſtis bellum infert, inſimulatur Papiſta;
dum Proteſtantium partibus conſulit,
occiditur à Proteſtante.
Teſſaram ſpecta rerum humanarum.
At non eſt quod ſeriò triumphet Malitia.
Interimere potuit, lædere non potuit.
Scilicet has preces fundens expiravit.
Tuo ego ſanguine potiar (mi Jeſu) dum
mali paſcuntur meo."

"The duke of Buckingham, by the elegance of his perſon [1], and the courtlineſs of his addreſs, preſently gained as great an aſcendant over James, as the favourite of any other prince is known to have done, by a long courſe of aſſiduity and inſinuation. It is no wonder that an accumulation of honour, wealth, and power, upon a vain man, ſuddenly raiſed from a private ſtation, ſhould be ſo invidious; and eſpecially as the duke was as void of prudence and moderation in the uſe of theſe, as the fond king was in beſtowing them. But it muſt be acknowledged, that this great man was not without his virtues. He had all the courage and ſincerity of a ſoldier; and was one of thoſe few courtiers who were as honeſt and open in their enmity, as military men are in their friendſhip. He was the laſt reigning favourite that ever tyrannized in this kingdom. It is no wonder that ſuch a pageant, decorated with almoſt every title and honour that two kings could beſtow upon him, ſhould be the butt of envy. There is an excellent whole-length painting of him by Vandyke, at the duke of Queenſberry's at Ameſbury [1]."—Mr. Pennant alſo notices, at Gorhambury, a portrait of "the beautiful George Villiers, duke of Buckingham, in white, with a hat and feather on a table; a minion of fortune, who owed his riſe to a handſome face and elegant perſon; merits irreſiſtible with James I. The king, by the inſolence and ingratitude of his favourite, received ſufficient puniſhment for his folly. Buckingham was poſſeſſed of abilities, clouded by the violence of his paſſions, and almoſt rendered uſeleſs. In his embaſſy to France in 1627, he had the preſumption to make his addreſſes to the princeſs Anne of Auſtria. On receiving the treatment which his vanity merited, he not only, in revenge, involved his country in war, but endeavoured to alienate the affections of his maſter Charles from his ſpouſe, his lovely ſiſter-in-law, Henrietta-Maria [2].—Sir Walter Aſton of Tixal was ambaſſador to Spain in the time of the negotiations about the Spaniſh match; and favoured the deſigns of the young prince and his favourite Buckingham. He was reſolute and prudent, and had great knowledge of the importance of the Engliſh trade with Spain. He might ſerve his maſter; but he hurt his own fortune; diſſipating great part of £10,000. a year in ſupporting the dignity of his character, and the honour of his country. His reward was a Scotch peerage; being created by Charles I, in the third year of his reign, lord Forfar [3]."

On the Villiers pedigree are finely blazoned the following quarterings of the duke's arms [4]:

1. *Villiers* modern; 2. Argent, ſix lions rampant Gules, armed Azure; *Villiers* of *Warrington*; 3. *Villiers* antient; 4. Gules, a chevron between three croſs croſslets fitché Argent; *Bateman*; 5. *Beler*; 6. Gules, a feſs Argent, between three martlets Or; 7. Azure, a bend between ſix rowels Argent; *Howby*; 8. Argent, a croſs, and in the firſt and fourth quarters an annulet Vert; *Kirkby*; 9. Gules, a chevron between three books cloſe Argent; *Clerke*.

In another ſhield:

1. *Villiers* modern; 2. *Villiers* antient; 3. *Bateman*; 4. *Beler*; 5. *Howby*; 6. *Kirkby*. Creſts. In the centre a plume of oſtrich-feathers iſſuing out of the top of a round tower Argent; on the right ſide another creſt, a lion rampant Argent ducally crowned Or; on the left ſide a third creſt, a ſtag's head eraſed Sable, billetty and armed Or. Supporters; on the dexter, a horſe Argent; on the ſiniſter, a ſtag Argent, armed and hoofed Or. Motto, FIDEI COTICULA CRUX.

In a third ſhield:

1. *Fielding*; 2. Argent, on a feſs Azure, three eſcalops Or; *Napton*; 3. Argent, a chevron and chief Sable, between the chief and chevron a leopard's face of the ſecond; *Prudeholme*; 4. Gules, a bend between ſix martlets Or; *Seaton*, alias *St. Liz*; 5. Or, a dolphin embowed, and a chief Azure; 6. Gules, a ſaltire Vaire; *Willington*; impaling the nine firſt-mentioned coats.

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[1] Granger, vol. I. pp. 326. 330; vol. II. p. 114; where ſeveral engraved portraits of the duke are enumerated; one of them, on horſe-back, with ſhips, &c. alluding to his office of high-admiral; and another as maſter of the horſe. Of all theſe Mr. Granger prefers a fine large head engraved by Jaques, as more like the original than any he had ſeen, except the eyes, which have much leſs life.

[2] Journey from Cheſter to London, p. 241.

[3] Ibid. p. 83.

[4] See theſe engraved in Plate XXXIII; and in the ſame plate are given the hand-writings of the duke and of his father.

From an advertiſement prefixed by the late lord Orford to "A Catalogue of the curious Collection of Pictures of George Villiers duke of Buckingham," we learn that the collection contained "ſuch parts only of the muſeum of that magnificent favourite as were preſerved by an old ſervant of the family, Mr. Traylman, and by him ſent to Antwerp to the young duke, to be ſold for his ſubſiſtence; great part having been embezzled when the eſtate was ſequeſtered by the parliament [1]. Some of the pictures, on the aſſaſſination of the firſt duke, had been purchaſed by the king, the earl of Northumberland, and abbot Montague. The collection was kept at York-houſe in the Strand, and had been bought by the duke at great prices. He gave £10,000. for what had been collected by ſir Paul Rubens; and ſir Henry Wootton, when embaſſador at Venice, purchaſed many other capital ones for his grace (particularly a Madona and child by Titian; and Abiſhag brought to David, by old Palma). One may judge a little how valuable the entire collection muſt have been, by the liſt of what remained; where we find no fewer than 19 by Titian; 17 by Tintoret; 21 by Baſſan; two by Julio Romano; two by Giorgione; 13 by Paul Veroneſe; 8 by Palma; three by Guido; 13 by Rubens; 3 by Leonardo de Vinci; 2 by Corregio; and 3 by Raphael; beſides other eſteemed and ſcarce maſters. Mr. Duart of Antwerp bought ſome of them; but the greater part were purchaſed by the archduke Leopold, and added to his noble collection in the caſtle of Prague. He bought the chief picture, the *Ecce Homo* of Titian, in which were introduced the portrait of the Pope, the Emperor Charles V. and Solyman the Magnificent. It appears, by a note of Mr. Vertue in the original MS. that Thomas earl of Arundel offered the firſt duke the value of £7000. in money or land, for that ſingle piece. There is a copy of it at Northumberland-houſe [2]."

This hiſtory of the *Villiers* family will be incomplete, unleſs cloſed with ſome particulars of *George* the ſecond duke, a very diſtinguiſhed perſonage in the reign of Charles the Second; who was born at Wallingford-houſe, in the pariſh of St. Martin in the Fields, Jan. 30, 1627-8; which being but a few months before his father's aſſaſſination, the young duke was left a perfect infant. The early parts of his education he received from various domeſtic tutors; after which he was ſent to the univerſity of Cambridge, where having compleated a courſe of ſtudies, he, with his poſthumous brother lord *Francis Villiers*, went abroad, under the care of Dr. Aglionby; and, on his return, which was not till after the breaking out of the civil wars, the king being at Oxford, his grace repaired thither, was preſented to his majeſty, and entered of Chriſt Church. The young duke of Buckingham and his brother lord Francis roſe in arms for the king, near Kingſton upon Thames, at the ſame time with the earl of Holland. The earl's plan ſeems to have been very ill-concerted; as this little body of men were inſtantly diſperſed, and cut to pieces. Lord Francis was offered quarter, which he diſdained to accept [3]. His parts were no leſs promiſing than his brother's, and his perſonal beauty was ſtill more extraordinary. This, as we are informed by Lloyd, occaſioned "the enemies beaſtly uſage of him, not fit to be mentioned [4]." It was ordered by parliament, that Fairfax ſhould have four hundred pounds *per annum*, out of the eſtates of the duke of Buckingham and the lord Francis his brother [5]. During the remainder of this unhappy war, the duke ſhared the fate of the other Royaliſts; and his princely eſtates were plundered. His father had purchaſed, in 1617, the lordſhip of Burley on the Hill in Rutland; which "he made one of the fineſt ſeats in thoſe parts of England; improving the houſe to that advantage, that it became a ſecond Belvoir, and in ſome reſpects ſuperior to that famous ſeat of the dukes of Rutland; ſituate on a hill, a princely park and woods adjoining, overlooking the little, but rich, Vale of Catmoſe, and ſeveral fair lordſhips belonging to the ſame owner. Here it was that, in Auguſt 1621, the duke entertained king James and all his court, in a manner worthy the gratitude of ſo beloved a favourite. The monarch was received at his entrance into the houſe with a ſpeech written by Ben Jonſon, and ſpoken by a gentleman repreſenting the porter. And among the famous biſhop Andrews's printed Sermons, we find ſeveral preached before the king at Burley by Okeham. Here it was that the king, prince Charles, and court, were firſt preſented with Ben Jonſon's maſk of "The Gipſies," acted all by nobility; an entertainment ſo pleaſing to that king, that it was acted again in the ſame progreſs at Belvoir, and after that at Windſor. But, during the rebellion in 1645, the parliament-army prevailing in thoſe parts, they placed a ſmall garriſon in this houſe, juſt enough to guard their committee and to harraſs the country; but, being too weak to defend themſelves from any attempt that might be made by the Royaliſts, they ſet fire to the houſe and furniture, and left it. Yet the ſtables eſcaped the effect of their malice; which remain to this day the nobleſt (or at leaſt equal to any) building of this kind in England [6]." After many ſufferings in the royal cauſe [7], the duke of Buckingham ſolicited one of the daughters of Cromwell in marriage; but was mortified with a denial. He afterwards attended prince Charles into Scotland, and was with him at the battle of Worceſter in 1651; after which, making his eſcape beyond ſea, he again joined him, and was ſoon after, as a reward for this attachment, made knight of the Garter. In 1652 the duke was in Holland, as appears by a letter from Nicholas Oudart, eſq. to Mr. Harding, concerning his demeanour there [8]. Deſirous of retrieving his affairs, he came privately to England; and was ſoon after committed to the Tower by the Protector. In 1657 he married *Mary* the daughter and ſole heireſs of *Thomas* lord *Fairfax* of *Cameron*; through whoſe intereſt he recovered the greateſt part of the eſtate he had loſt, and the aſſurance of ſucceeding to an accumulation of wealth in the right of his wife. On the Reſtoration, at which time he is ſaid to have poſſeſſed an eſtate of £20,000. a year, he was at firſt ſlighted by the king; but, the charms of his wit and converſation ſoon prevailing, he was appointed a lord of the bed-chamber, called to the privy council, and appointed lord lieutenant of Yorkſhire. All theſe high offices, however, he loſt again in 1666: for, having been refuſed the poſt of preſident of the North, he became diſaffected; and it was diſcovered that he had carried on a ſecret correſpondence, by letters and other tranſactions, with Dr. Heydon (a man of no kind of conſequence), tending to raiſe mutinies among his majeſty's forces, particularly in the navy, to ſtir up ſedition among the people, and even to engage perſons in a conſpiracy for ſeizing the Tower of London. An inſurrection, at the head of which the duke was openly to have appeared, was on the very eve of breaking out, when it was diſcovered by means of ſome agents whom Heydon had employed to carry letters to the duke. This detection ſo exaſperated the king, that he immediately ordered Buckingham to be ſeized; but the duke finding means, having defended his houſe for ſome time by force, to make his eſcape, his majeſty ſtruck him out of all his commiſſions, and iſſued a proclamation, requiring his ſurrender by a certain day. This ſtorm, however, did not long hang over his head; for, on an humble ſubmiſſion, king Charles, who was far from being implacable, took him again into favour, and the very next year reſtored him both to the privy council and bedchamber. In May 1668 the duke purchaſed the office of maſter of the horſe; but his diſpoſition for intrigue and machination could not long lie idle. Having conceived a reſentment againſt the duke of Ormond for having acted with ſome ſeverity againſt him in regard to the laſt-mentioned affair, he was ſuppoſed to be concerned in an attempt made on that nobleman's life in 1670 by the ſame Blood who afterwards endeavoured to ſteal the crown. Their deſign was, to have conveyed the duke to Tyburn, and there have hanged him; and ſo far did they proceed towards the putting it in execution, that Blood and his ſon had actually forced the duke out of his coach in St. James's-ſtreet, and carried him away beyond Devonſhire-houſe, Piccadilly, before he was reſcued from them. But it does not appear that this tranſaction hurt the duke's intereſt at court. He was inſtalled chancellor of the univerſity of Cambridge, June 7, 1671; and ſent embaſſador to France, where he was nobly entertained by Lewis XIV; preſented by that monarch at his departure with a ſword and belt ſet with jewels, to the value of 40,000 piſtoles; and the next year was employed in a ſecond embaſſy to that king at Utrecht. In June 1674, he was deprived of the chancellorſhip of Cambridge; and about the ſame time became a zealous partizan and favourer of the Nonconformiſts. Feb. 16, 1676, his grace, with the earls of Saliſbury and Shafteſbury and lord Wharton, were committed to the Tower, by order of the houſe of lords, for contempt, in refuſing to retract the purport of a ſpeech which the duke had made concerning a diſſolution of the parliament; but, on a petition to the king, he was diſcharged in May following. In 1680, having ſold Wallingford-houſe in the Strand, he purchaſed a houſe at Dowgate; and reſided there, joining with the earl of Shafteſbury in all the violences of oppoſition.

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[1] By an order of the Houſe of Commons, Jan. 16, 1643-4, the ſum of 4000*l.* was to be raiſed, out of the pictures, and other things of the duke of Buckingham, remaining at York Houſe; and on the 10th of February, all the goods belonging to the duke, not aſſigned to the earl of Northumberland, were ordered to be ſequeſtered. July 23, 1645, ſeveral orders were made, for burning ſuperſtitious pictures at the dutcheſs of Buckingham's houſe in York Buildings; and as much of her woods and lands to be ſold as the ſaid pictures were worth; and, on the 19th of June, 1645-6, the dutcheſs applied, from Oxford, for a paſs to go into France. Journals of the Houſe of Commons, vol. III. pp. 369. 395; vol. IV. pp. 216. 410.

[2] Lord Orford's Works, 1798, vol. I. p. 240.

[3] "The lord Francis, being a perſon of very high courage, and bearing moſt loyal affections to his late majeſty king Charles the Firſt (of bleſſed memory), put himſelf in arms, together with the earl of Holland and others, for his reſcue out of the hands of thoſe barbarous uſurpers, who then kept him cloſe priſoner in the Iſle of Wight, in order to his woeful murder, which ſhortly after happened. But, before he could raiſe ſuch a conſiderable ſtrength as might probably have accompliſhed this right noble attempt, he was, upon the 7th of July, 1648, met by a much greater power of the enemy, at Kingſton upon Thames; and there, in a ſharp ſkirmiſh, moſt unhappily ſlain." Dugdale, Bar. Angl. vol. II. p. 432.

[4] Memoirs, &c. fol. p. 678, 679.

[5] Walker's Hiſtory of Independency, part ii. p. 196; and ſee Granger, vol. II. p. 122.

[6] Wright's Rutland, pp. 30. 32.

[7] A petition from the duke of Buckingham (a minor) was preſented to the Houſe of Lords, Oct. 31, 1646; ſtating, "that, in 1643, he, being then but 15 years old, was carried by Dr. Aglionby, his tutor, to ſeveral places then the king's quarters, being, as he affirmed, ſo commanded by the king, whoſe ward he was; but, he dying, the petitioner went beyond ſeas, where he remained till about Sept. 1, 1646, when, by leave of the Houſe of Peers, he returned into England; and had never, by word or action, contributed any thing to the aſſiſtance of the war againſt the Parliament: yet, upon his return, found his eſtate under ſequeſtration, by order of the Houſe of Commons" (Lords Journals, vol. VIII. p. 552). This petition was referred to the Commons, Nov. 9; and to the Committee of Lords and Commons Sequeſtrations, Nov. 17; by whom the ſequeſtration on the duke's real and perſonal eſtate was wholly removed, Oct. 4, 1647; but, July 8, 1648, on a letter from the duke to the lord-mayor of London being read, he was declared a rebel and a traitor, and his eſtates again ſequeſtered; which the Houſe of Lords in vain endeavoured to avert. Commons Journals, vol. IV. p. 906; vol. V. pp. 325. 626. 641.

[8] See this letter in Peck's Deſiderata Curioſa, Book XII. N° IV.

"Who fitter than Villerius for this part?
And him to gain requir'd but little art,
For miſchief was the darling of his heart.
A compound of ſuch parts, as never yet
In any one of all God's creatures met;
Not ſick men's dreams ſo various and ſo wild,
Or of ſuch diſagreeing ſhapes compil'd:
Yet, through all changes of his ſhifting ſcene,
Still conſtant to buffoon and harlequin.
Not chang'd in humour by hir change of place,
He ſtill found company to ſuit his grace[1]." . . . . .

"So rov'd wild Buckingham, the public jeſt,
Now ſome innholder's, now a monarch's gueſt[2]."

About the time of king Charles's death, falling into an ill ſtate of health, he went into the country, to his manor of Helmſley[3] in Yorkſhire, where he generally paſſed his time in hunting and entertaining his friends[4]. This he continued till a fortnight before his death; which happened at a tenant's houſe, at Kirkby-moor-ſide, April 16, 1688, after three days illneſs, of an ague and fever, ariſing from a cold which he caught by ſitting on the ground after fox-hunting. The day before his death, he ſent to his old ſervant, Mr. Brian Fairfax[5], to provide him a bed at his houſe at Biſhop-hill; but the next morning the ſame man returned with the news that his life was deſpaired of. Of the laſt moments of this eccentric Peer, the following affecting account is given, in a letter from his great-nephew Richard earl of Arran to bp. Spratt, firſt publiſhed by the late Mr. Maty, from ſome authentic memoirs of the Villiers family.

"My Lord, *Kerby-moor-ſyde, April* 17, 1687.

"Mere chance having thrown me into theſe parts by accident, as I was at York, in my journey towards Scotland, I heard of the duke of Buckingham's illneſs here; which made me take a reſolution of waiting upon his grace, to ſee what condition he was in. I arrived here on Friday in the afternoon, where I found him in a very low condition: he had been long ill of an ague, which had made him weak; but his underſtanding was as good as ever, and his noble parts were ſo entire, that though I ſaw death in his looks, at firſt ſight, he would by no means think of it. He told me he was on horſe-back but two days before; and that he found himſelf ſo well at heart, that he was ſure he could be in no danger of his life. He told me he had a mighty deſcent fallen upon his privities, with an inflammation and great ſwelling; but he thought by applying warm medicines the ſwelling would fall, and then he would be at eaſe; but it proved otherwiſe, for a mortification came on thoſe parts, which run up upon his belly, and ſo mounted, which was the occaſion of his death. So ſoon as I arrived, I ſent to York for one Dr. Waler, for I found him here in a moſt miſerable condition. He deſired me to ſtay with him, which I very willingly obeyed. I confeſs it made my heart bleed to ſee the duke of Buckingham in ſo pitiful a place, and in ſo bad a condition; and, what made it worſe, he was not at all ſenſible of it, for he thought in a day or two he ſhould be well; and when we minded him of his condition, he ſaid it was not ſo as we apprehended. The doctors told me his caſe was deſperate; and though he enjoyed, the free exerciſe of his ſenſes, that in a day or two at moſt it would kill him; but they durſt not tell him of it; ſo they put a hard part on me to pronounce death to him, which I ſaw approaching ſo faſt, that I thought it was high time for him to think of another world, for it was impoſſible for him to continue long in this. So I ſent for a very worthy gentleman, Mr. Gibſon, a neighbour of his grace's, who lives but a mile from this place, to be an aſſiſtant to me in this work; ſo we jointly together repreſented his condition to him, which I ſaw was at firſt very uneaſy; but I think we ſhould not have diſcharged the duty of honeſt men, or I of a faithful kinſman, if we ſhould have ſuffered him to go out of this world without deſiring him to prepare for death, and to look into his conſcience. After having plainly told him his condition, I aſked him whom I ſhould ſend for to be aſſiſtant to him during the ſmall time he had to live: he would make me no anſwer; which made me conjecture, and having formerly heard that he had been inclining to be a Roman Catholic, I aſked him if I ſhould ſend for a prieſt; for I thought any act that could be like a Chriſtian was what his condition now wanted moſt; but he poſitively told me that he was not of that perſuaſion, and ſo would not hear any more of that ſubject, for he was of the Church of England; but hitherto he would not hear of a parſon, though he had declared his averſion for my offering him to ſend for a prieſt. But, after ſome time, beginning to feel his diſtemper mount, he deſired me to ſend for the parſon of this pariſh, who ſaid prayers for him, which he joined in very freely, but ſtill did not think he ſhould die; though this was yeſterday, at ſeven in the morning, and he died about eleven at night. Mr. Gibſon aſked him if he had made a will, or if he would declare who was to be his heir. But to the firſt he anſwered that he had made none[1]; and, to the laſt, whoever was named, he always anſwered, No. Firſt, my lady ducheſs was named; and then I think almoſt every body that had any relation to him; but his anſwer was always, No. And to ſee if he would change any way the anſwer or manner of it, they aſked him if my lord Purbeck was? but to that he ſaid, by no means. I did fully repreſent my lady ducheſs's condition to him, and told him it was abſolutely fit, during the time he had the exerciſe of his reaſon, to do ſomething to ſettle his affairs; but nothing that could be ſaid to him could make him come to any point. I then ſaid, that ſince he would do nothing in his worldly affairs, I deſired he might die like a Chriſtian; and ſince he called himſelf of the Church of England, the parſon was ready here to adminiſter the ſacrament to him, which he ſaid he would take. So accordingly I gave orders for it; and two other honeſt gentlemen received with him, Mr. Gibſon and colonel Liſton, an old ſervant of his Grace's. At firſt he called out three or four times; for he thought the ceremony looked as if death was near, which for the ſtrength of his noble parts (they not being yet affected) he could not eaſily believe: for all this time he was not willing to take death to him. But, in a few moments after, he became calm and received the ſacrament with all the decency imaginable, and in an hour after he loſt his ſpeech, and continued ſo till eleven at night, when he died. The confuſion he has left his affairs in will make his heir, whoever he be, very uneaſy. To tell you truly, I believe there is no other will in being but what they ſay is in the truſtees hands; for all the ſervants ſay, they knew there was a parchment ſealed, which my lord ſaid he would alter, which they looked upon to be his will: whether he has cancelled it, I cannot find. Some ſay Mr. Burrell has it; but nobody here can give any diſtinct account of it. But my lord himſelf ſaid poſitively, in the preſence of ſeveral, that he had no will in being; ſo what to make of this, I cannot tell you. We ſuppoſed that it might be ſir William Villars that he intended for his heir; but he ſaid ſeveral times before us all, No; ſo that I cannot imagine, if he has any will, to whom he has given it, I myſelf being as nearly related to him as any by the full blood[2]. Mr. Brian Fairfax and Mr. Gibſon have been witneſſes of my proceedings ſince my being here. I hope they will give an account of it. I thought in honour I could not leave him in this condition, being ſo nearly related to him; eſpecially his Grace being in ſuch a retired corner, where there was nobody but myſelf, till I ſent for this Mr. Gibſon. My lord Fairfax of Cullin[3] came yeſterday in the afternoon, but he was ſpeechleſs when he came. I have ordered the corpſe to be embalmed and carried to Helmeſley caſtle, and there to remain till my lady ducheſs her pleaſure ſhall be known. There muſt be ſpeedy care taken; for there is nothing here but confuſion, not to be expreſſed. Though his ſtewards have received vaſt ſums, there is not ſo much as one farthing, as they tell me, for defraying the leaſt expence. But I have ordered his inteſtines to be buried at Helmeſley, where his body is to remain till farther orders. Being the neareſt kinſman upon the place, I have taken the liberty to give his majeſty an account of his death, and ſent his George and blue ribbon to be diſpoſed as his majeſty ſhall think fit. I have addreſſed it under cover to my lord preſident, to whom I beg you would carry the bearer the minute he arrives. I have given orders that nothing ſhould be embezzled, and for that reaſon, as ſoon as my lord died, I called to ſee his ſtrong box, but before Mr. Bryan Fairfax and Mr. Gibſon: I found nothing of moment in it but ſome looſe letters of no concern; but ſuch as they are, I have ordered them to be locked up and delivered to my lady ducheſs; as alſo the ſmall plate and linen he had, I have committed to the care of lord Fairfax. So now that I have given your lordſhip this particular account of every thing, I have nothing more to do but to aſſure your lordſhip that I am, my lord, your lordſhip's moſt aſſured friend and humble ſervant, ARRAN."

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[1] The Review, a Poem, by R. Duke. Johnſon's Poems, vol. XXV. p. 141.

[2] Chriſtopher Pitt's Dialogue between a Poet and his Servant; Ibid. vol. LII. p. 103.

[3] The duke's large eſtates, at this and ſome neighbouring manors, were then under ſequeſtration, and he was drawing what he could from his tenants; which occaſioned his being at this place. Helmſley was afterwards purchaſed by Mr. Duncombe.

[4] There is a tradition at Empingham in Rutland, within a few miles of Burley, that much of the latter part of the duke's life was paſſed at the White Horſe, a public-houſe in that village; where ſome anecdotes of him are yet recollected. Of theſe one is, that when riding one day in his park with his ſteward, he aſked whoſe ſheep (a large flock feeding before them) thoſe were? On the ſteward's anſwering "your Grace's;" with ſome quickneſs he replied, "I wiſh to God they were all foxes." Another, that, when the duke on a time was calling with repeated vehemence for a pot of ale, the landlord at the White Horſe was heard to mutter in reply from a back-room, "Your Grace is in a plaguy hurry; I'll come as ſoon as I have ſerved my hogs." This circumſtance the Poet, had he heard of it, would have expreſſed in a forcible manner, very different from the following:

"Some ale! ſome ale! th' impetuous Villiers cries:
To whom the ſurly landlord thus replies:
Plague on your Grace! you treat me like a dog!
I'll ſerve your Lordſhip—when I've ſerv'd my hog." V.

[5] Incorporated M. A. at Oxford, Sept. 28, 1663. He died in 1711; and his ſon Brian Fairfax, eſq. LL. D. and F. S. A. was appointed a commiſſioner of the cuſtoms in 1723; and died Jan. 9, 1746. See the "Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer," p. 374.

In the Pariſh Regiſter of Kirkby-moor-ſide is the following entry; which, however, can only relate to the removal of the duke's remains, as he was buried in Weſtminſter abbey: "George uiluas, Lord dooke of bookingam, buried Ap. 17th, 1687[4]."

"George Villiers, duke of Buckingham, a man of great wit and humour, and of the moſt whimſical caprice, was the admiration and the jeſt of the reign of Charles the Second. He was the alchemiſt and the philoſopher; the fiddler and the poet; the mimic[5] and the ſtateſman. How ſhall I ſketch the portrait of one who had ſuch a variety of faces, or draw him in miniature who was of ſo great, and at the ſame time of ſo little a character? He has left us a ſpecimen of his admirable wit in his "Rehearſal," which is a creation of his own, and had a conſiderable effect in reforming the ſtage[6]."

"When this extraordinary man, with the figure and genius of Alcibiades, could equally charm the preſbyterian Fairfax and the diſſolute Charles; when he alike ridiculed that witty king and his ſolemn chancellor; when he plotted the ruin of his country with a *cabal* of bad miniſters; or, equally unprincipled, ſupported its cauſe with bad patriots; one laments that ſuch parts ſhould have been devoid of every virtue. But, when Alcibiades turns chemiſt, when he is a real bubble, and a viſionary miſer; when ambition is but a frolic; when the worſt deſigns are for the fooliſheſt ends; contempt extinguiſhes all reflections on his character. The portrait of the duke has been drawn by ſome maſterly hands: Burnet has hewn it out with his rough chiſel; count Hamilton[7] touched it with that ſlight delicacy, that finiſhes what it ſeems but to ſketch! Dryden[8] catched the living likeneſs; Pope[9] completed the hiſtorical reſemblance. Yet the abilities of this lord appear in no inſtance more amazing, than that, being expoſed by two great poets, he has expoſed one of them ten times more ſeverely. Zimri is an admirable portrait; but Bayes an original creation. Dryden ſatirized Buckingham; but Villiers made Dryden ſatirize himſelf[10]."

As to the duke's perſonal character, it is impoſſible to ſay any thing in its vindication; for, though his ſevereſt enemies acknowledge him to have poſſeſſed great vivacity, and a quickneſs of parts peculiarly adapted to the purpoſes of ridicule, yet his warmeſt advocates have never attributed to him a ſingle virtue. His generoſity was profuſeneſs, his wit malevolence, the gratification of his paſſions his ſole aim through life, his very talents caprice, and even his gallantry the meer love of pleaſure. To ſum up his character at once, if he appears inferior to his father as a ſtateſman, he was certainly ſuperior to him as a wit; and wanted only application and ſteadineſs to have made as conſpicuous a figure in the ſenate and the cabinet as he did in the drawing-room. But his love of pleaſure was ſo immoderate, and his eagerneſs in the purſuit of it ſo ungovernable, that they were perpetual bars againſt the execution of even any plan he might have formed ſolid or praiſe-worthy. In conſequence of which, with the poſſeſſion of a fortune that might have enabled him to render himſelf an object of almoſt adoration, we do not find him on record for any one deſervedly generous action. As he had lived a profligate, he died a beggar; and as he had raiſed no friend in his life, he found none to lament him at his death. As a writer, however, he ſtands in a quite different point of view[1]. There we ſee the wit, and forget the libertine. His poems, though not very numerous, are capital in their kind; but what will immortalize his memory while our language ſhall be underſtood, or true wit reliſhed, is "The Rehearſal," ſo perfect a maſter-piece in its way, and ſo truly an original, that, notwithſtanding its prodigious ſucceſs, even the taſk of imitation, in which moſt kinds of excellence have excited inferior geniuſes to undertake, has appeared too arduous to be attempted with regard to this, which through an whole century ſtands alone[2]; notwithſtanding that the very plays it was written expreſsly to ridicule are forgotten, and the taſte it was meant to expoſe totally exploded; and although many other pieces as abſurd, and a taſte as depraved, have ſince at times ſprung up, which might have afforded ample materials in the hands of an equal artificer. The duke was the author of ſome other dramatic pieces; as, "The Chances," a comedy altered from Fletcher; "The Reſtauration, or Right will take place," a tragi-comedy; "The Battle of Sedgmoor," a farce; "The Militant Couple, or the Huſband may think himſelf," a fragment. Among his proſe-pieces were, "An Eſſay upon Reaſon and Religion," in a letter to Nevile Pain, eſq.; "On Human Reaſon," addreſſed to Martin Clifford, eſq.; "An Account of a Conference between the Duke and Father Fitzgerald, whom King James ſent to convert his Grace in his ſickneſs;" and, "A ſhort Diſcourſe upon the Reaſonableneſs of Men's having a Religion or Worſhip of God." This laſt was printed in 1685, and paſſed through three editions. He wrote alſo ſeveral ſmall poems, complimentary and ſatirical. One is intituled, "The Loſt Miſtreſs, a Complaint againſt the Counteſs of ———," Shrewſbury[3], as is ſuppoſed; whoſe lord he killed in a duel on her account, and who is ſaid to have held the duke's horſe, diſguiſed like a page, during the combat[4]. The loves of this tender pair are thus hinted at by Pope:

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[1] In the Prerogative office it appears that the duke died without a will, and that his widow the ducheſs adminiſtered.

[2] See p. 298. [3] Henry lord Fairfax of Denton in Yorkſhire, baron Cameron in Scotland. [4] Gent. Mag. vol. LVI. pp. 17. 203.

[5] It is certain, from what lord Clarendon tells us, "that the duke frequently diverted himſelf with the preachers at court." See ſome anecdotes on this ſubject in Granger, vol. III. p. 192.

[6] Granger, ibid. where three portraits of the duke are noticed, one of them as maſter of the horſe.

[7] In the Memoirs of Grammont. [8] Zimri, in Abſalom and Achitophel. [9] See the paſſage cited in p. 216.

[10] Lord Orford's Works, vol. I. p. 416.

> "Behold what bleſſings Wealth to life can lend!
> And ſee, what comfort it affords our end.
> In the worſt inn's worſt room, with mat half-hung,
> The floors of plaiſter, and the walls of dung,
> On once a flock-bed, but repair'd with ſtraw,
> With tape-ty'd curtains, never meant to draw,
> The George and Garter dangling from that bed
> Where tawdry yellow ſtrove with dirty red,
> Great Villiers lies—alas! how chang'd from him,
> That life of pleaſure, and that ſoul of whim!
> Gallant and gay, in Cliveden's[5] proud alcove,
> The bower of wanton Shrewſbury and Love;
> Or juſt as gay, at Council, in a ring
> Of mimick Stateſmen, and their merry King.
> No Wit to flatter, left of all his ſtore!
> No Fool to laugh at, which he valued more.
> There, Victor of his health, of fortune, friends,
> And fame; this lord of uſeleſs thouſands ends[6]."

At the Queen's houſe are whole-length portraits of the ſecond duke of Buckingham and his brother Francis in one piece, one of the moſt capital performances of Vandyke[7], and from which a metzotinto has been publiſhed by James Mac Ardel.

——*Villiers* died at South Mims, Aug. 21, 1723. He was commonly called earl of *Buckingham*; but, his legitimacy being queſtioned, his pretenſions to the peerage were not allowed. He left two daughters[8].

NATHAN WRIGHTE, eſq. ſon of the Rev. Ezekiel Wrighte[9], B. D. rector of Thurcaſton, by Dorothy ſecond daughter of John Onebye, eſq. of Hinckley, and one of the four ſiſters and coheireſſes of ſir John Onebye, knight, was born at Thurcaſton, Feb. 11, 1653; and, after being initiated in the law under his uncle Thomas Staveley, eſq. was placed in Emanuel College, Cambridge, in 1668, by the care of his mother, who in that year had been left a widow; and in due time removed thence to the Inner Temple, where, notwithſtanding an eſtate left him by his father had been much improved during his minority, he loſt no time for more than ſeven years, which he entirely ſpent in the ſtudy of the law. Sir John Onebye, in 1671-2, tells his brother Staveley, "I ſhall take care to commend Nat Wrighte to ſober company and good ſtudents, and what elſe is convenient." However, having a good fortune with his lady (Elizabeth, daughter of George Aſhby, of Quenby, eſq. whom he married in 1676), he neglected to practiſe for ſome years, till the increaſe of his family, and the advice of friends, who foreſaw what a conſiderable figure he was likely to make in the profeſſion, prevailed with him to attend the bar, where he approved himſelf as conſummate a lawyer, and made as ample an acceſſion to his fortune, as any of his contemporaries. He was elected recorder of Leiceſter in 1680; and in 1681 he entered the pedigree of his family, at the Heraldic Viſitation of the county, as a reſident at Barwell. He held the office of recorder till 1685, when Theophilus earl of Huntingdon was choſen under the new charter, and continued about three years; after which Mr. Wrighte was reſtored, and continued to hold the office till 1696. He was alſo in 1688 elected deputy recorder of Nottingham[10]. April 11, 1692, king William and queen Mary, by their writ, called him to the ſtate and degree of ſerjeant at law; and on the 27th he appeared at the Chancery-bar, before the lords commiſſioners of the great ſeal, with thirteen other gentlemen[11]; whoſe appearance being recorded, they took the uſual oaths; after which the lord commiſſioner Trevor made a ſpeech to them; and the new ſerjeants delivered to his lordſhip two rings, to be preſented to their majeſties, with their duty and moſt humble thanks for the great honour conferred on them. Mr. Wrighte, having been counſel for the king againſt ſir John Fenwick in the houſe of peers, was, before the beginning of Hilary Term 1696, called within the bar, being made king's ſerjeant, and knighted Dec. 30. He made a ſpeech, March 19,

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[1] A complete edition of the duke's works was publiſhed, by T. Evans, in two volumes, 8vo, 1775.

[2] The "Critic" of Mr. Sheridan is perhaps an exception.

[3] Eldeſt daughter of Robert Brudenell earl of Cardigan; ſhe afterwards was married to George Rodney Bridges, eſq. ſecond ſon of ſir Thomas Bridges, of Keynſham, in Somerſetſhire, knt. and died April 20, 1702.

[4] This duel, in which the earl of Shrewſbury was mortally wounded, was on the 6th of March, 1667. The duke's ſeconds were, Captain Holmes and Mr. Jenkins; the earl's, ſir John Talbot, of Laycocke, and Mr. Bernard Howard.

[5] This delightful palace, ſuperbly ſituated on the banks of the Thames, was for ſeveral years the reſidence of Frederick prince of Wales, who lived in it with great dignity and magnificence, attended by many of the firſt geniuſes of the age. It was unfortunately burnt to the ground in May 1795, and nothing of its elegant furniture preſerved from the flames but the fine tapeſtry that repreſented the duke of Marlborough's victories.

[6] Epiſtle to Lord Bathurſt, ver. 297—314.

[7] A certain painter who was retiring, and viewing this admirable picture with the utmoſt energy of attention, was bluntly aſked by a perſon preſent, "Whether he had a mind to leave his eyes behind him?" Granger, vol. II. p. 122.

[8] Political State for Auguſt 1723, vol. XXVI. p. 236.

[9] Born at Denington in Suffolk 1603: elected fellow of Emanuel College, Cambridge, 1625; B. D. there 16..; and rector of Thurcaſton in Leiceſterſhire; where he died May 22, 1668; and Dorothy his widow died Sept. 26, 1691. See their epitaphs, under the account of the pariſh of Thurcaſton.

[10] "Nottingham, April 6, 1688. This town having pitched upon Nathan Wrighte, of Leiceſter, eſquire, (a ſober gentleman, and of good abilities in his profeſſion) for their Deputy Recorder, and having obtained his Grace the Duke of Newcaſtle's concurrence and approbation; he was accordingly ſettled therein." Publick Occurrences truly ſtated, N° 8, April 19, 1688.

[11] Mr. ſerjeant Wrighte always took place of ſerjeant Bonithon, to whom he was junior by admittance, becauſe his writ bore *Teſte* before that of Bonithon, though they were returnable at the ſame time. R. Raym, 605. Notwithſtanding, when he came to be lord keeper, and a queſtion of ſeniority was in judgement before him which turned on the very ſame point, he determined juſt contrary to what he acted himſelf towards Bonithon. But perhaps Wrighte would ſay, in the language of old Plowden, that "when he was to determine for *another*, not for *himſelf*, then the caſe was altered."

1699, on behalf of Henry duke of Norfolk, in a committee of the houſe of commons, on the ſecond reading of the bill for a divorce between his grace and the ducheſs[1]; and opened the indictment, March 28, 1699, on behalf of the king, on the trial of Edward earl of Warwick and Holland, for the murder of Richard Coote, eſq.; and made a learned reply to the argument of counſel as to the competency of a witneſs[2]. He in like manner opened the indictment, Oct. 12, 1699, on the trial of Mary Butler, alias Strickland, at the Old Bailey, for forging a bond of £40,000. in the name of Robert Clayton[3]; and in the following year, on the refuſal of the lords chief juſtices Holt and Treby, and Trevor the attorney-general, to accept the great ſeal, which was taken from lord Somers, it was delivered by the king in council to ſir Nathan Wrighte, with the title of lord keeper[4], May 21, 1700. He would gladly have been excuſed accepting that great poſt for his health's ſake, which had been much impaired that ſpring by a dangerous fever. Beſides, he thought it imprudent to forego the great profits he might make by his practice yearly, which might have laſted his life, for the precarious enjoyment of the moſt profitable place; but his majeſty's commands muſt be obeyed. It was not decent, nor perhaps ſafe, to diſobey them. He ſubmitted to his pleaſure, without any bargain or the leaſt gratuity whatever: he never aſked for any, even the loweſt, trifle of honour; and though he had not practiſed much in the court of Chancery[5] till three or four years before he was appointed to preſide over it, yet it ſoon appeared how equal he was to that great office; and he executed it with great integrity and judgement, as the records of Parliament will teſtify, which can ſhew as few reverſals of his decrees, as of any of his predeceſſors. On the contrary, one inſtance at leaſt occurs of his having reverſed a decree of his predeceſſor lord Somers[6]. In 1700, on the death of the duke of Glouceſter, the following lines were addreſſed to him in the condoleances from the Univerſity of Oxford.

"Ad Honoratiſſimum Dom. NATH. WRIGHTE, Magni Sigilli Cuſtodem[7].

"O cui commiſit geminas Aſtræa bilances,
  Qui regis inſani jurgia rauca fori;
O qui ſperabas fruſtrà, precepta tenello
  Vel dare Gloverno, vel data juſſa, ſequi;
Ah cave ne pueri gaudentes funere Gracchi
  Sacrilegâ temerent pendula ſceptra manu;
Ah cave ſincerum ne Tybris polluat alveum,
  Ne Lemana ſacras ſquallida fœdet aquas;
Æternas memorum leges defende Britannûm,
  Sis Themidi, Cuſtos ſit Tibi ſancta Themis.
    AD. LANGLEY, A. M. Ædis Chrſti Alumnus."

Sir Nathan was one of the lords juſtices on the king's going to Holland in 1700[8]; and became alſo officially one of the lords commiſſioners for trade and plantations.

On the day king William died, March 8, 1701-2, he delivered the great ſeal into the hands of queen Anne, then ſitting in council; who inſtantly returned it.

The Dutcheſs of Marlborough, in the "Account of her Conduct," p. 124, ſays, "As ſoon as queen Anne was ſeated on the throne, the Tories (whom ſhe uſually called by the agreeable name of the Church party) became the diſtinguiſhed objects of the royal favour. Dr. Sharpe, archbiſhop of York, was pitched upon by herſelf to preach her coronation ſermon, and to be her chief counſellor in church-matters; and her privy council was filled with Tories. My lord Normanby (ſoon after duke of Buckingham), the earls of Jerſey and Nottingham, ſir Edward Seymour, with many others of the high-fliers, were brought into place; ſir Nathan Wrighte was continued in poſſeſſion of the great ſeal of England, and the earl of Rocheſter in the lieutenancy of Ireland. Theſe were men who had all a wonderful zeal for the Church; a ſort of public merit that eclipſed all other in the eyes of the queen."

John Dunton obſerves, "Sir Nathan Wrighte, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England, is deſervedly advanced to the higheſt pinnacle of State preferments; and his conduct is ſo wiſe and loyal, as convinces the world that it is only religious and real goodneſs eſtabliſhes greatneſs. He knows, and diſcovers, all the reſpect due to his high place; but he does not ſuffer empty titles to puff him up, nor permit inequality of ſtate to work ſtrangeneſs of countenance. My only brother (Mr. Luke Dunton) had an honourable poſt by his recommendation; and he is kind and generous to all his relations. He was faithful to his great truſt when King William reigned, and is now as loyal to Queen Anne; and, ſhould his country call him, would refuſe no hazard, think much of no charge, to preſerve it. In a word, he excells in every grace; but his great humility is the moſt ſhining character of all his actions, and his large charity the moſt uſeful.

"The cares of counſel o'er his aſpect reign;
Though great, he 's juſt, nor, 'midſt his honours, vain;
His life 's an equal thread, correctly ſpun;
Secure his int'reſt, when his days are done[9]."

Mackay thus deſcribes him: "Sir Nathan Wrighte, lord keeper, is ſon of a clergyman; a good common lawyer, a ſlow chancellor, and no civilian. Chance more than choice brought him the ſeals: the lords chief juſtices Holt and Treby refuſing to ſucceed ſo great a man as the lord Somers, they fell into the hands of this gentleman; who, being recommended by the oppoſite party, proved their faithful tool ever ſince. He is a plain man, both in perſon and converſation; of middle ſtature, inclining to fat; hath a fat broad face, much marked with the ſmall-pox."—Swift's MS. adds, "Very covetous;" and Mr. Grove's copy, "He has done a great deal of good to his private family, married his ſon and daughter to very good fortunes. He gave the employment of the clerk of the crown to his ſon, and ſome good livings to a great many of his poor relations in the country[10]."

One of the moſt remarkable events that happened while he was in office was his ſentence for diſſolving The Savoy[11], July 31, 1702: and it may alſo be mentioned that in the ſame year, on the 19th of November, he reverſed a decree of his great predeceſſor lord Somers[12]. Burnet ſays, that "many gentlemen of good eſtates and antient families were put out of the commiſſion of the peace by him, for no other viſible reaſon, but becauſe they had gone in heartily to the Revolution, and had continued zealous for king William; and at the ſame time, men of no worth nor eſtate, and known to be ill-affected to queen Anne's title, and to the Proteſtant ſucceſſion, were put in, to the great encouragement of ill-deſigning men." He adds, that the lord-keeper was "a zealot to the party, and was become very exceptionable in all reſpects: Money, as was ſaid, did every thing with him; only in his Court, I never heard him charged, for any thing but great ſlowneſs, by which the Chancery was become one of the heavieſt grievances of the nation[13]." The ſame author likewiſe ſays, "the lord keeper was ſordidly covetous[14], and did not at all live ſuitable to that high poſt. He became extreme rich, yet I never heard him charged with bribery in his Court[15], but there was a foul rumour with relation to the livings of the Crown that were given by the great ſeal, as if they were ſet to ſale by the officers under him"

He continued lord keeper till the 6th of October, 1705; when his diſmiſſal was contrived by the Dutcheſs of Marlborough, who thus inſolently avows the tranſaction: "I prevailed with her majeſty to take the great ſeal from ſir Nathan Wrighte; a man deſpiſed by all parties, of no uſe to the crown, and whoſe weak and wretched conduct in the court of Chancery had almoſt brought his very office into contempt. His removal, however, was a great loſs to the Church, for which he had ever been a warm ſtickler."

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[1] State Trials, vol. V. p. 239. [2] Ibid. pp. 143. 169. [3] Ibid. p. 233. [4] Lives of the Lords Chancellors, vol. I. p. 201.

[5] Mr. Rayner has a manuſcript, intituled, "Rules of Practice in the Court of Chancery," with a complete index; and this memorandum cloſes it: "N. B. This tract was drawn up for the uſe of ſir Nathan Wrighte, when he was made lord keeper."

[6] Freeman's Reports, vol. I. p. 234. pl. 306.

[7] From "Exequiæ deſideratiſſimo Principi Gulielmo Glouceſtriæ Duci ab Oxonienſi Academiâ ſolutæ, 1700."

[8] Tindal. [9] Life and Errors, 1705, p. 428. [10] See Groves's Life of Cardinal Wolſey, vol. IV. p. 286.

[11] See the hiſtory of this diſſolution in the Leiceſterſhire Collections, Bibl. Top. Brit. Nº VII. p. 237.

[12] *Lawrence* and *Lawrence*, originally heard in Michaelmas Term 1699. [13] Hiſt. of his own Times, vol. IV. p. 53. [14] Ib. p. 122.

[15] Where he could be guilty of corruption, if not in his Court, is hard to ſay. See Salmon's Hiſt. of Q. Anne, vol. I. p. 255.

Near the time of his diſmiſſal he was complimented by "*Corona Civica*; a Poem, to the right honourable the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England;" and about the ſame period appeared the following ſatirical ſquib, under the title of "The Country Parſon's honeſt Advice to that judicious Lawyer, and worthy Miniſter of State, my Lord Keeper Wrighte:"

"Be wiſe as Somerſet, as Somers brave,
As Pembroke airy, and as Richmond grave;
Humble as Orford be; and Wharton's zeal
For Church and Loyalty would fit thee well;
Like Sarum, I would have thee love the Church,
He ſcorns to leave his mother in the lurch.
For the well-governing your family,
Let pious Haverſham thy pattern be:
And, if it be thy fate again to marry,
And S—y—r's daughter will thy year out tarry,
May'ſt thou uſe her as Mohun his tender wife,
And may ſhe lead his virtuous lady's life.
To ſum up all; Devonſhire's chaſtity,
Bolton's merit, Godolphin's probity,
Halifax his modeſty, Eſſex's ſenſe,
Mountague's management, Culpepper's pence,
Teniſon's learning, and Southampton's wit,
Will make thee for an able Stateſman fit."

The following more appropriate character of him was ſent from ſir T. Little to Mr. Samuel Echard:

"During the whole period in which he held this high employment he was content with the uſual profits of the place, and without any penſion after he had loſt both that and his buſineſs. It is remarkable that none beſides himſelf was ever advanced to that poſt without the aſſiſtance of ſome great friend or party, or having been made attorney-general, or having ſat long in parliament (of which he never was a member); and, whatever was the occaſion of his being neglected after he had left his place, he had ſhewn an inviolable fidelity to the Crown during the whole courſe of his adminiſtration; and, upon critical conjunctures, had given wholeſome and proper advice; which others declined doing, either for fear of diſpleaſing, or from ſome other ſiniſter views. He had an hearty and ſteady regard to the conſtitution in church and ſtate; and as he always acted with diſintereſted views, he could never be induced to go into the exorbitant lengths and violence of parties; and this the king took notice of, and commended him for it; and though upon this account there were ſtrong endeavours uſed to get him diſplaced before the king died, it is well known, the king's inclination was otherwiſe, who would often expreſs his ſatisfaction in his keeper's ſervice, and his unwillingneſs to part with him. Queen Anne had the ſame value for him that her predeceſſor had; and when ſhe gave him the ſeals, was ſaid to tell him, 'he ſhould not have had them if ſhe had known a fitter perſon in the kingdom.' He had an exact regard to juſtice, and was very angry if he heard the leaſt ſurmiſe of corruption in any of his domeſtics. He had a juſt reſpect paid to him whilſt in a public character, by all who knew what was moſt valuable in perſons of rank and diſtinction, and were not influenced by envy or party paſſions; and, during the time of his receſs, was loved and eſteemed for thoſe ſocial virtues which render a man acceptable in a private ſtation. One particular in my view, when I mentioned his fidelity in counſeling the king, was his being earneſt with his majeſty not to diſſolve that parliament which continued but a very little while, which, to be ſure, you have taken notice of; and, I dare ſay, find that it was as unacceptable as it was ſurpriſing to the nation; as I remember it was ſaid the archbiſhop, and lord Godolphin, and another, whom I cannot recollect, were ſaid to join with him in that application to the king[1]."

Lady Wrighte died at Powis-houſe, Lincoln's Inn Fields, Oct. 21, 1705; after which period ſir Nathan reſided chiefly at his beautiful ſeat at Caldecote[2] in Warwickſhire; and, dying Aug. 4, 1721, was buried in that church; where, on an elegant tablet of white marble, with his arms finely blazoned, motto UNICA VIRTUS NOBILITAS, is placed the following inſcription:

"M. S.
prænobilis viri D. NATHAN WRIGHT, eq. aur.
qui quinque annos & menſes fermè
magiſtratu functus dni Cuſtodis M. Sigilli Angliæ,
æquus & integer, ac tanto nihil impar muneri.
Sedecim propè annos, quot exinde vixit,
famæ ſatur, & quam modici compos votis,
ex animo rura coluit vicina.
Pius & humanus,
a quoque bono & prudenti deſideratiſſimus,
obiit Auguſti 4°, anno Dñi 1721, ætat. ſuæ 68."

About two years after, his body was removed to Gayhurſt; where he was to have been buried at firſt, but that he had had a quarrel with the then incumbent.

A portrait[3] of him (here copied in Plate XXXIII.) was drawn and engraved from the life by R. White in 1700; under which is written, "The Right Hon. Sir Nathan Wrighte, Knight, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England, and one of his Majeſties moſt honourable Privy Council, 1700;" with the arms, quarterly, of, 1. and 4. *Wrighte*; 2. and 3. *Onebye*.

The Pedigree in p. 220, is continued from one entered by ſir Nathan (then Nathan Wrighte, eſq. reſident at Barwell) 23 March, 1681-2.

Sir Nathan had ſix ſons and four daughters; *George*, *Nathan*, *Robert*, *Ezekiel*, *William*, *Thomas*, two *Dorothys*, and two *Elizabeths*; and was ſucceeded in eſtate by his eldeſt ſon *George* Wrighte, eſq. on whom, for the ſake of his father's good ſervices, and his own high merit, king William beſtowed the place of clerk of the crown. He was born at Barwell, May 25, 1677; and married, Jan. 16, 1700, *Mary*, daughter of *Thomas Bedford*, eſq. of Doctors Commons; by whom he had three ſons, *Nathan*, *George*, and *Thomas*, and five daughters. He purchaſed in 1704, for £27,000. the manors of Gayhurſt[4] and Stoke Goldington, in the county of Bucks, with the advowſon of both churches, which ſtill remain in his family; and died, at his houſe in New James-ſtreet, near Red Lion Square, March 6, 1724-5.

Gayhurſt church was re-built in purſuance of his will, as appears by an inſcription over the Weſt-door:

"Gloriæ Dei Omnipotentis.
Georgius Wrighte, armiger, Nathan Wrighte,
equitis aurati, ita pridem magni ſigilli
Angliæ cuſtodis, filius natu maximus, hujus manerii,
necnon adjacentis villæ Stoke Goldington, primus
ex genere ſuo dominus, eccleſiam hanc, quam vivus
inſtaurare in animo habuit, moriens legavit,
anno Domini 1728."

The church is near the houſe, and very neat. The figures of father and ſon face you as you enter the

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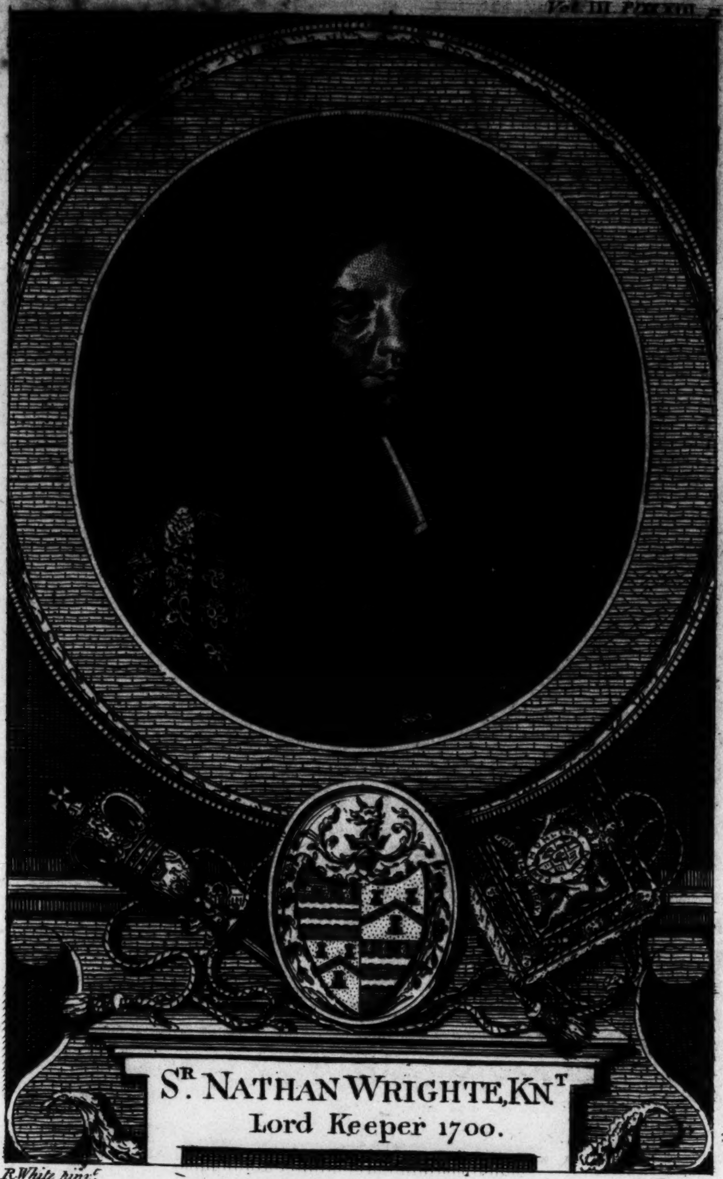
[1] Communicated by Iſaac Reed, eſq. who tranſcribed it for me from Mr. Baker's MSS. at Cambridge.

[2] Which he probably purchaſed at the ſame time with a moiety of the manor of Burton Haſtings in the ſame county, 1714. Dugdale, Warwickſhire, ed. Thomas, pp. 53. 1097.

[3] There is a full-length portrait of ſir Nathan Wrighte, in his robes, at Gayhurſt; and a head of ſir Joſeph Jekyll, in a large wig and robes. Pennant, Journey from Cheſter to London, p. 338. His arms are, Azure, two bars Argent; in chief three leopards' heads caboſſed Or. Creſt, a dragon's head couped Or, iſſuing out of a ducal coronet Or.

[4] Mr. Pennant gives a pleaſing view of Gayhurſt; and ſays, "After paſſing Stoke Goldington, a beautiful vale opens on the left, watered by the Ouze, running through rich meadows, and embelliſhed with the ſpire of Oulney church. About half a mile from its banks, on a riſing ground on the right, ſtands Gothurſt, antiently Geythurſt; whoſe venerable form has not been injured by inconſiſtent alterations. It was begun in the 43d of queen Elizabeth, and was greatly improved a few years after by William Mulſho, eſq. The windows are glazed with propriety; only part of the back front is modernized. The lands are very finely dreſſed, and ſwell into extenſive lawns. One before the houſe conſiſts of 128 acres; and on the ſides are others of great extent. The woods are vaſt, and cut into walks extenſive and pleaſing. Several pretty pieces of water; the view of the Ouze and its verdant meadows; and the old reſpectable houſe of Tyringham, with its church, on the oppoſite ſide, are no ſmall embelliſhments to the place." Journey from Cheſter to London, p. 325.

church;

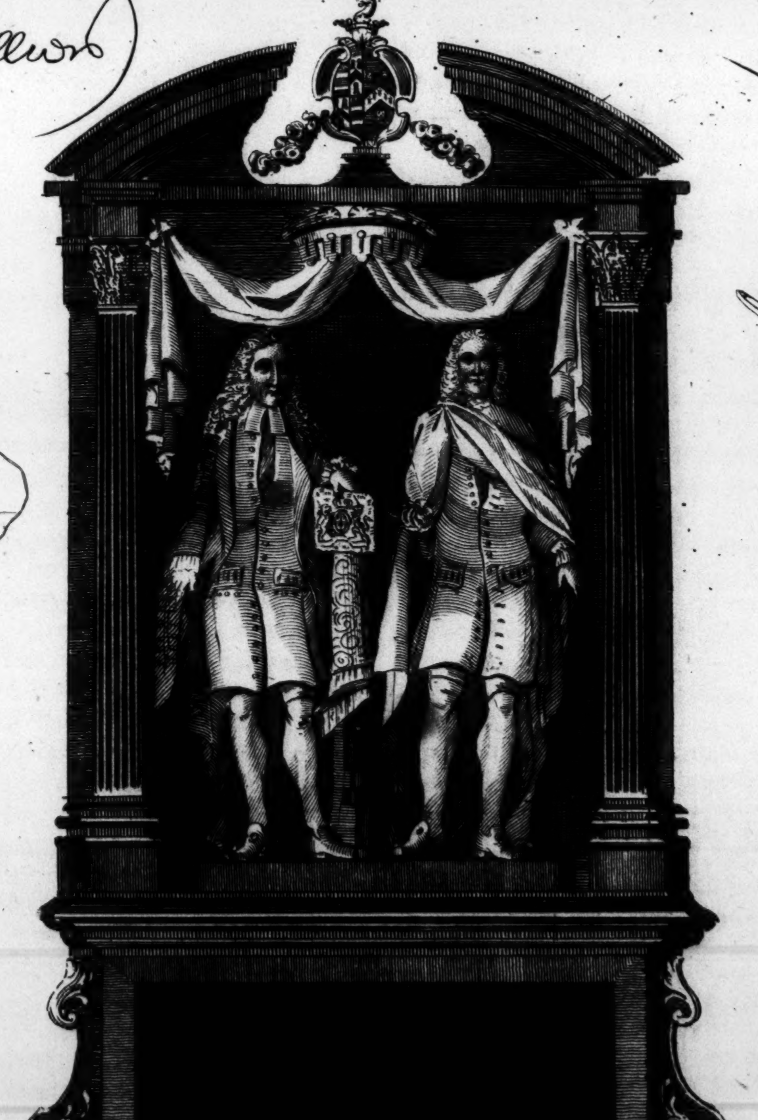


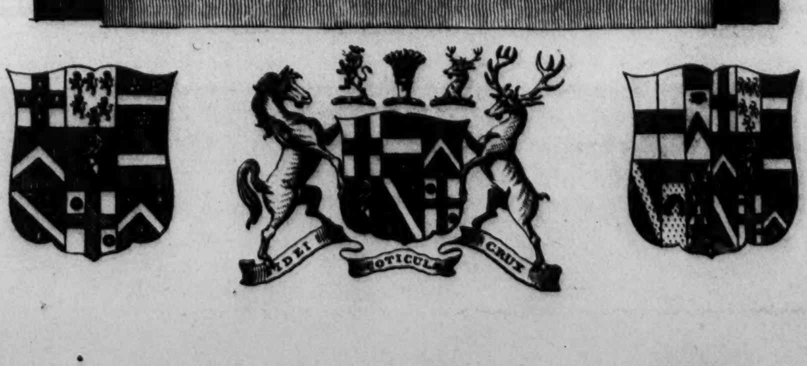
Sr. NATHAN WRIGHTE, Knt.
Lord Keeper 1700.

R. White pinxt. Royce sc.

At GOTHURST, BUCKS.

George Villiers




FIDEI COTICULA CRUX

church; the firſt in his robes, the other in a plain gown; both furniſhed with enormous Parian periwigs[1].

George's ſon *George*, member for Leiceſter 1727—1766, married, in May 1733, *Barbara*, daughter of ſir *Thomas Clarges*[2], bart. He died in 1766; and his widow in 1799; leaving one ſon *George*, and a daughter *Barbara*, both living in 1800.

George Wrighte, eſq. (the preſent owner of Gayhurſt 1799) married *Anne*, daughter and heireſs of *Joſeph Jekyll*, of Dallington, co. Northampton, eſq. and the right honourable lady *Anne Jekyll* his wife, formerly lady *Anne Montague*; and was left a widower December 5, 1798. Their only ſon, *George*, a lieutenant in the Northamptonſhire militia, died at Weymouth, where the regiment was then ſtationed, June 4, 1793, and was buried at Gayhurſt[3]. An only daughter and heireſs, *Anne*, born in 1784, is now living, 1800.

Nathan Wrighte, M. A. the lord-keeper's ſecond ſon, was B. A. of Brazen-noſe College, Oxford, in 1700 and 1702, when he wrote the following lines:

Ad Principissam[4].

“ Anna parens, O! ſæpè novis exercita curis,
Fœcundi quereris pignora rapta tori.
Heu! quantos labefacta extremo hoc funere luctus
Concipis, Aſcanium penè ſecuta Tuum!
Sic duras experta vices, ſobolemque peremptam
Tantalis, extinctam flet viduata domum.
Illa quidem meritas repetito crimine pœnas,
Spretorumque iram ſentit, & arma Deûm.
Illa nec exciſi generis diſpendia ſarcit,
Nec ſimili reparat prole, ſed Ipſa perit.
Tu Divos, Diis chara, colis; ſobolique ſuperſtes
Mox paries, poterit quæ ſupereſſe Tibi.
Nathan Wrighte, Hon. Dom. Mag. Ang. Sigill.
Cuſt. Filius, A. B. è Coll. Ænei Naſi.”

Ad Illuſtriſſimum Georgium Daniæ Principem[5]!

“ O Georgi, O priſci ſoboles Canuti!
Quem miſcet titulis Anglia læta ſuis;
Dextræ multa Tuæ debet tua Dania; fidas
Nunc poſcunt Britones, altera cura, manus.
Ergo adſis, duroque bonus ſuccurre labori;
Fœlicique pios protege Marte lares.
Sic Tu Cappadoci æquales ſortitus honores,
Angligenis Cuſtos Georgius Alter eris.
Nathan Wrighte, A. B. Honorat. Mag. Angl. Sigill.
Cuſt. Filius natu minor, Coll. Æn. Naſ. Soc.”

He was M. A. there June 5, 1702; and, entering into holy orders, was preſented to the rectories of Farnham Royal and Taplow, both in the county of Bucks; the former in the patronage of Eton College, the latter in the gift of the Crown; and was inſtalled a prebendary of Norwich, Nov. 29, 1703. He married *Anne*, ſole daughter and heireſs of lord *Francis Powlett* (ſecond ſon of John Powlett fifth marquis of Wincheſter by his ſecond wife, Honora, daughter of the earl of Clanrickard), with whom he obtained the eſtate and manſion-houſe of Englefield[6]. By this lady Mr. Wrighte had three ſons, Powlett, Francis, and Nathan, and a daughter Anne.

Powlett Wrighte, eſq. the eldeſt ſon of Nathan, married Mary, daughter of Richard Tyſſen, eſq. of Hackney; and died of the ſmall-pox July 6, 1741; leaving one infant ſon, Powlett, who married a ſhort time before his death a lady with whom he had long cohabited, to whom he left for life £800. a year, payable out of his eſtates, together with the ſum of £8000. beſides ſeveral very conſiderable legacies to her relations. This lady died in June 1782.

Francis and *Anne* died unmarried.

Mr. *Nathan* Wrighte, upon the death of his nephew, ſucceeded to the property at Englefield, where he reſided about three years; but, finding the eſtates, which had been diminiſhed ſome thouſands a year by his nephew, unequal to ſupport the eſtabliſhment which had been kept up by his grandfather, he removed to a ſmall ſeat which he had built during his firſt wife's life at Chicklade in Wilts; where, and in Queen's Square, Bath, he reſided till his death. On Mr. Wrighte's removal to Chicklade, Englefield-houſe was leaſed to lady Clive for ſeven years; which time expiring in 1789, Mr. Wrighte had removed his furniture, &c. and was about to return to Englefield, when he was ſeized with a fever, which terminated his life in a few days. His firſt wife was *Elizabeth Dowle*, of Cricklade, near Hindon, co. Wilts; his ſecond, *Elizabeth Frewen*, daughter of Mr. *Townſend*, an architect of Oxford, and widow of the Rev. John Frewen, rector of Tortworth, co. Glouceſter. His daughter and only child *Selina* was married, Sept. 2, 1794, to the Rev. *James-Knight Moor*, M. A. late of Sidney College, Cambridge, now under-maſter in King Edward the Sixth's ſchool at Sherborne, co. Dorſet; and has one ſon, *John-Frewen Moor*[7]. Mr. Wrighte poſſeſſed conſiderable property in the pariſh of Mortimer, co. Berks, but never reſided there. He built a neat hunting-ſeat at Chicklade, where he poſſeſſed an eſtate in right of his firſt wife, which, owing to an informality in his will, and to an attorney not arriving till he was deprived of his ſenſes, paſſed, at his death (which happened at that place June 7, 1789), to his heir at law Mr. Wrighte of Gayhurſt, who ſold it in 1797 for 3000 guineas. Leaving no iſſue, the family of ſir Nathan Wrighte's ſecond ſon became extinct; and the Englefield eſtates devolved, according to the direction of the will of the laſt Powlett Wrighte, to his half-brother, Richard Benyon[8], eſq. of Guideahall, ſon of Governor Benyon, by Mary, the widow of the firſt Powlett Wrighte, elder brother of the perſons to whom a monument[9] has been erected in Englefield church, with the following inſcription:

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[1] Pennant's Journey, p. 338; and ſee our Plate XXXIII.

[2] Baronetage.

[3] The following extract of a letter from Weymouth, dated June 11, 1793, and extracted from the Northampton Mercury, is highly creditable to this young gentleman: “Yeſterday the remains of the late George Wrighte, eſq. lieutenant in the Northamptonſhire militia, were removed from this place, in order for interment in the county of Bucks, in the following proceſſion: A detachment of armed grenadiers; band of muſic; drums and cymbals muffled, playing the Dead-march in Saul, relieved at intervals by the drums and fifes playing a dead-march; clergyman and apothecary; ſervants of the deceaſed; two mutes with ſtaves; corpſe; pall borne by enſigns Hide and Muller, lieutenants Blencowe, Jones, Watſon, and Vage, all with hat-bands, ſcarfs, and crapes; chief mourner, major Heſilrige; officers of the regiment two and two; major Grenville and his aid-de-camp; privates and drummers of the five companies. Three vollies were fired over the corpſe previous to its being put into the hearſe. The concourſe of people aſſembled on the occaſion was immenſe, and ſuch as was never before witneſſed at this place.”

[4] From “Exequiæ deſideratiſſimo Principi Gulielmo Gloceſtriæ Duci ab Oxonienſi Academiâ ſolutæ, 1700.”

[5] From “Pietas Univerſitatis Oxonienſis, &c. 1702.

[6] Englefield gave name to a very antient family formerly lords of this manor, which was forfeited, it is believed, by the attainder of ſir Francis Englefield, 28 Eliz. for being concerned in Babington's conſpiracy, confirmed by a ſubſequent act of the 35th of that queen, after having been upwards of 780 years in that family; who have ſtill a burying-place in Englefield church, on the North ſide of the chancel, in which are ſeveral antient monuments and inſcriptions. The manor-houſe was rebuilt in a noble ſtyle, after the demolition of Baſing-houſe in the civil war, by John Powlett, the fifth marquis of Wincheſter; and came to the Wrightes by the above-mentioned marriage with his grand-daughter. It is moſt delightfully ſituated about a mile from the Weſt end of the village of Theale, between Reading and Newbury. The firſt Mr. Powlett Wrighte modernized the houſe. His ſon Powlett came to reſide in it in 1768, and farther modernized it, taking away the two bow windows and a range of apartments behind the houſe.

[7] See vol. II. p. 142.

[8] This gentleman married a daughter of ſir Edward Hulſe, by whom he had ten or twelve children.

[9] A ſimilar monument has been erected by Mrs. Wrighte, to the memory of her firſt huſband, on the North ſide of the communion-table, in the church of Tortworth, with this inſcription: “Subtus conduntur reliquiæ Johannis Frewen, A. M. Collegii Orielenſis, Oxon. olim ſocii, et hujus eccleſiæ per breve heu! biennium rectoris. Obiit tertio die Octobris, anno Domini 1767, ætatis ſuæ 52.” This Mr. Frewen was the younger ſon of a reſpectable Leiceſterſhire family, which has taken the name of *Turner*, and has been ſome time ſeated at Cold Overton, in that county, and at Northiam, co. Suſſex.

"Sacred to the memory of FRANCIS WRIGHTE, eſq.
who died the 7th of November, 1751, aged 31;
ANNE WRIGHTE,
who died the 3d of October, 1770, aged 55 years;
and particularly of NATHAN WRIGHTE, eſq.
who died the 7th of June, 1789, aged 73 years;
grandchildren of the right honourable
Sir Nathan Wrighte, knight,
Lord Keeper of the Great Seal,
and great grandchildren, by the mother's ſide,
of the moſt noble and renowned
John Powlett, Marquis of Wincheſter.
Elizabeth, widow of Nathan Wrighte, eſq.
hath erected this monument."

Robert Wrighte, eſq. the lord-keeper's third ſon, ſettled at Bombay, where he was twice married [1].

Ezekiel Wrighte, eſq. the fourth ſon, had a ſon *George*, who died ſ. p.; and a daughter *Anne*, who was three times married. Her firſt huſband's name was *Mead*; the ſecond *Fullerton*; the third *Savile*.

William Wrighte [2], eſq. the fifth ſon, was recorder of Leiceſter from 1729 till 1762, when he reſigned the office on account of the ill ſtate of his health. He married *Suſanna*, daughter and coheireſs of *Thomas Levinge*, eſq. of Shepey, in the county of Leiceſter; by whom he had three daughters; 1. *Suſanna*, married to *John-Gilbert Cooper* [3], eſq. of Thurgarton in Nottinghamſhire, an author of conſiderable celebrity, who died in April 1769; 2. *Anne*, married to *Selwood Hewett*, eſq. by whom ſhe had two ſons; 3. *Catharine*, married to *Joſeph Fraine*, eſq. a captain in the Royal Navy, both now living at Bath; 4. *Dorothy*, died at Hampſtead, unmarried, 1779.

Mrs. Wrighte died at Bath; and was buried in Walcote church in that city; where a ſmall marble tablet on the South wall is thus inſcribed:

"Near this place lie the remains
of SUSANNA WRIGHTE,
daughter and coheireſs of RICHARD LEVINGE, eſq.
and wife of WILLIAM WRIGHTE, eſq.
ſon of ſir NATHAN WRIGHTE, knight,
late late lord keeper of the great ſeal of England.
She died March 14, 1765, aged 69."

Mr. Wrighte alſo died at Bath ſoon after his wife.

Thomas, the ſixth and youngeſt ſon, was admitted a commoner of Brazen-Noſe, Feb. 3. 1708, æt. 16; and, dying in 1710, was buried in the cloiſters of that college, with this inſcription:

"H. S. E.
THOMAS WRIGHTE, magnæ ſpei juvenis,
filius natu ſextus honoratiſſimi
d^ni^ d^ni^ NATHAN WRIGHTE, equitis aurati,
nuper magni ſigilli cuſtodis.
Obiit Julii 8, anno D^ni^ 1710, ætatis 18."

Elizabeth and *Dorothy*, two of ſir Nathan's daughters, died young. A ſecond *Dorothy* was married to *Harry Grey* the third earl of *Stamford*; and died Auguſt 22, 1738, leaving iſſue two ſons and five daughters.

A ſecond *Elizabeth* was married to ſir *Samuel-Vanacker Sambrooke*, bart. who died at his houſe in Chancery-lane, Dec. 27, 1714, and was buried at Edmonton Jan. 4, 1715. His widow ſurvived till December 1775, when ſhe died in Hanover-ſquare, at the great age of 94. By this lady ſir Samuel had one ſon, ſir *Jeremy Sambrooke*, who repreſented the town of Bedford in parliament from 1727 till his death, which happened at Buſh Hill, Edmonton, July 5, 1740; and, dying unmarried, was ſucceeded in title, and an eſtate of £1000. a year [4], by his uncle ſir *Jeremy Sambrooke*, of Gubbins, Herts (ſecond ſon of ſir *Jeremy Sambrooke*, knight [5]); on whoſe death, Oct. 3, 1754, the title became extinct.

Sir *Samuel-Vanacker Sambrooke* had three daughters:

1. *Elizabeth*, married to *Charles-Wake Jones*, eſq. of Waltham Abbey (ſecond ſon to ſir *Baldwyn Wake*, of Blyſworth, co. Northampton, knt.); who dying March 22, 1739-40, ſ. p. ſhe was re-married in 1742 to ſir *Humphrey Monnoux*, of Wootton, co. Bedford, bart. who died Dec. 3, 1757, æt. 55. Lady *Monnoux* died Sept. 4, 1770, ſ. p.

2. *Judith*, who died unmarried Feb. 18, 1769.

3. *Suſanna*, married June 2, 1740, to *John Crawley*, eſq. of Stockwood, in the pariſh of Luton, co. Bedford, M. P. for Marlborough 1737 and 1741, who died in 1768; and his relict Feb. 6, 1799, æt. 91. They had two ſons and two daughters; 1. *John Crawley*, eſq. now of Stockwood, who, June 22, 1772, married *Eliza*, daughter of *James Hawley*, M. D. of Ruſſel-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, and ſiſter to the preſent ſir *Henry Hawley*, bart. of Leyborne Grange near Maidſtone; but has no iſſue; 2. *Samuel Crawley*, eſq. of Keyſoe, co. Bedford; who married, May 3, 1788, *Eliza*, daughter and heireſs of *Samuel Rankin*, eſq. of Ragnall-hall, co. Notts, by *Iſabella* his wife; and has one ſon and one daughter. 3. *Suſanna*, married April 12, 1798, to the Rev. *John Keet*, rector of Hatfield, firſt couſin to the preſent marquis of *Saliſbury*. 4. *Sarah*, married March 18, 1784, to *Thomas Halſey*, eſq. of Great Gaddeſden Place, Herts, and M. P. for that county; by whom ſhe had one ſon, born April 21, 1788, and died Dec. 30 following; and one daughter, born May 23, 1785. Mr. Halſey died in 1788; his relict ſtill ſurvives.

In the chancel of Dennington church, Suffolk:

"Here lyeth the bodies of Robert Wrighte,
with Jane his beloved wife; by whom
he had many children, eight whereof ſurvived.
He ſpent his youngeſt days in the ſtudy of Divinity
in ſundry Univerſities at home and in foraigne countries;
and died, in the 74th yeare of his age,
and 34th of his miniſtry in this place, April 1624."

Againſt the North wall, over the veſtry-door:

"M. S.
Anna, Roberti Wright hujus eccesiæ paſtoris,
& Janæ uxoris, natu prima;
virgo terrara terre relinquens,
nuptias, cum ſponſo Chriſto in cœlis celebratura,
28 Oct. 1621, hic propè jacet ſepulta.
This virgin's love to heaven made her aſpire,
Loathing the droſſe of ſinfull world's deſire."

On a monument in the South aile of Charlton Horethorne Church, co. Somerſet, is this inſcription:

"Near this place lyeth the body of John Wrighte, eſq.
ſecond ſon of ſir Nathan Wrighte,
of Cranham Hall, in the county of Eſſex, bart.
who departed this life March 27, 1726, aged 36.
As a laſting teſtimony of his affection to this pariſh,
he gave to the vicar, for the time being and for ever,
the yearly ſum of 40*s.* for a Sermon, to be
preached in this church the 27th of March annually;
to the clerk 20*s.* for tolling the great bell,
and attendance on that occaſion;
and to ſuch poor people as have no relief five pounds,
to be equally diſtributed among them [6]."

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[1] A deſcendant of the firſt marriage was Nathan Wrighte, eſq. who, on his father's ſecond marriage (about the year 1711), was ſent over to this kingdom, when only four years old; and died in 1793, at the age of 86.

[2] A ſpeech of Mr. Recorder Wrighte on an election-buſineſs is ſomewhere printed; but I am not able to refer to it.

[3] On a braſs plate in St. Mary's church, Leiceſter (ſee vol. I. p. 315.) was placed an elegant Latin epitaph for Henry-Gilbert Cooper, an infant ſon, who was born July 25, 1749, and died the next day.

[4] Other eſtates, of about £2000. a year, paſſed to his ſiſters.

[5] Nicholas Vanacker, eſq. of London, was created a baronet in 1700, with remainder (on failure of male iſſue from himſelf and his brother John) to the heirs male of ſir Jeremy Sambrooke, of London, knt. Sir Nicholas Vanacker dying in 1703, and ſir John Vanacker in 1710; ſir Samuel-Vanacker Sambrooke ſucceeded to the title of baronet. Sir Jeremy Sambrooke, who was a merchant of London, had been knighted on board the earl of Berkeley's ſhip, 31 Jan. 1681-2, and died in 1705. A ſiſter of his was married to Humphrey Edwin, of London, merchant; who alſo was knighted, at Whitehall, March 8, 1687; and was lord-mayor in 1698.

[6] Collinſon, vol. II. p. 358. This Mr. Wrighte was poſſeſſed of the manor of Charlton Horethorne; which, upon his death, was ſold to the celebrated *Peter Walters*; and paſſed, with the reſt of his property in the county of Dorſet and Somerſet, to the preſent earl of *Uxbridge*.

John Wrighte[1], of Kelvedon, in the county of Eſſex.

John Wrighte, of Wright's Bridge, in the county of Eſſex, and of Gray's Inn, third ſon, died 1644.

. . . . firſt wife. = 1. John Wrighte, of Wright's Bridge. = ... ſecond wife.

2. Robert Wrighte, B.D. 34 years rector of Dennington, co. Suffolk; died in April 1624, æt. 74. = Jane, dau. of John Butler, of Theby, Eſſex, and ſiſter of ſir Oliver Butler, of Sharnbrook, co. Bedford; buried by her huſband in the chancel at Dennington.

1. John Wrighte, of Wright's Bridge, in Hornchurch, clerk of the parliaments. = . . .

2. Nathan, of Lond. merch.[2]

Henry Wrighte, of Lond. merchant. = . . .

John Wrighte, living 1634. = . . .

Sir Henry Wrighte, of Dagenham, Eſſex, created a baronet by the Protector's patent March 25, 1658, and again by king Cha. II, June 12, 1660[3]. (Title extinct.)

1. John. 2. Lawrence.

1. Euſeby Wrighte, a barriſter of Lincoln's Inn, and double reader there, had 3 wives, who all died ſ. p.

2. Nathan[4] Wrighte, of London, merchant, and alderman, died March 11, 1657, aged 66. = Anne Fleming, of Warley Place.

3. Sir Benjamin Wrighte, of Denington, knight, merchant of London[5]; died in Spain, leaving one daughter.

4. Ezekiel[6] Wrighte, B. D. rector of Thurcaſton; died 1668, æt. 65. = Dorothy, ſecond daughter of John Onebye, coheir to her brother ſir John Onebye; died Sept. 26, 1691, æt. 65.

Benjamin Wrighte, eſq. of Cranham-hall, co. Eſſex, created a baronet Feb. 5, 1660; living 1664. = Jane, dau. of Will. Williams, of London, merchant.

1. Suſan[7]. 2. Alice. 3. Mary[8]. 4 Frances. 5. Jane.

Anne Meyrick, firſt wife. = Sir Nathan Wrighte, bart. born 1661; died Oct. 16, 1727[9]. = Elizabeth Brage, 2d wife. = Elizabeth Bowater, 3d wife. = Abigail, dau. of Samuel Twyſt, eſq. of Culworth, co. Northamp. 4th wife.

Benjamin.

Sir Nathan[10] Wrighte, bart. married Margaret, dau. of ſir Fran. Lawley, bart. d. 1737.

John, died ſ. p. 1726, æt. 36.

Benjamin, ob. vitâ patris.

Sir Samuel Wrighte, bart. the only ſurviving heir; died unmarried.

Elizabeth[11], heir to her brother; marr. Sept. 15, 1774, to the late general Oglethorpe; who died July 1, 1785.

Nathan[12], died 1736. Two daughters[13].

1. Robert, born April 15, 1652; died Jan. 3, 1658.

3. Ezekiel, a ſtudent of the Inner Temple, died Mar. 25, 1729, æt. 65.

2. Sir Nathan Wrighte, knt. of Barwell, born Feb. 10, 1653; barriſter at law; recorder of Leiceſter 1680; knighted at Kenſington in 1696 7, being then ſerjeant at law[14]; lord-keeper 1700—1705; died 1721. = Elizabeth, 2d dau. of Geo. Aſhby, eſq. of Quenby, marr. 1676; died July 21, 1705.

Rev. . . . Giffard. = 4. Dorothy, died Dec. 5, 1745, æt. 86. = John Twells, eſq. of Wiſbech, in the Iſle of Ely, died Sept. 6, 1721, æt. 62.

Several children[15].

1. George Wrighte, born at Barwell Mar. 25, 1677; purchaſed Gayhurſt and Stoke Goldington, co. Bucks; died, clerk of the crown, March 9, 1724-5. = Mary, dau. and heireſs of Tho. Bedford, eſq. of Doctors Commons, regiſter of the Admiralty, with a fortune of more than £12,000.

2. Nathan, born Jan. 1, 1678; died Aug. 15, 1721. = Anne, dau. and ſole heireſs of lord Francis Powlett, of Englefield, Berks.

3. Robert, born Sept. 5, 1680; was twice married, and left a ſon Nathan.
4. Ezekiel (ſee p. 218).
5. William, recorder of Leiceſter 1729—1762 (ſee p. 218).
6. Thomas.
7. Elizabeth, b. 1681; died 1682.
8. Dorothy, d. young.

9. Dorothy, (fortune 12,000*l.*) died Aug. 22, 1738. = Harry Grey, third earl of Stamford, died in Oct. 1739. (See under Bradgate.)

10. Elizabeth, married ſir Samuel Vanacker Sambrooke; died 1775, æt. 94.

Sir Jeremy Sambrooke, died 1740, ſ. p. Elizabeth, married, 1. Charles-Wake Jones, eſq.; 2. ſir Hum. Monnoux.

Judith, d. 1769.

Suſannah, mar. John Crawley, eſq.

1. John, b. Sept. 7, 1743. 2. Samuel. 3. Suſanna. 4. Sarah.

1. Powlett Wrighte, died of the ſmall-pox Jan. 6, 1741. = Aug. 16, 1737, Mary, dau. of Rich. Tyſſen, of Hackney, eſq. re-married July 18, 1745, to Richard Benyon, eſq. of Guidea Hall, Eſſex.

2. Anne, died unmarr. Oct. 3, 1770, æt. 55.
3. Frances, d. unmarried Nov. 7, 1751, æt. 51.

Elizabeth Dowle, of Chicklade, Wilts, firſt wife. = 4. Nathan Wrighte, eſq. ſucceeded to the eſtate at Englefield on the death of his nephew Powlett; d. ſ.p. June 7, 1789, aged 73. = Elizabeth Frewen, widow of the Rev. John Frewen, rector of Tortworth, co. Glouceſter, ſecond wife; living 1800.

Powlett Wrighte, eſq. died ſ. p. July 22, 1779, æt. 38.

1. Nathan, d. 1703, an infant.

2. George Wrighte, of Gayhurſt, eſq. M.P. for Leiceſter from 1727 till his death in 1766. = Barbara Clarges, dau. of ſir Tho. Clarges, baronet, married 1733; died 1799.

3. Mary. = Richard Dalton, jun. eſq. 1724.

4. Elizabeth, d. 1780, æt. 75. = Nathan Wrighte, eſq. ſon of Robert, 3d ſon of the lord-keeper, died in 1793, æt. 86.

5. Thomas. 6. Dorothy. 7. Margaret. 8. Anne.

George Wrighte, of Gayhurſt, eſq. living 1800. = Anne Jekyll, born 1750; died Dec. 5, 1798.

Barbara, living at Hampton-court 1800.

1. William, attained 21, died ſ. p.

2. A ſon, died ſoon after his birth.

Elizabeth. = John Wyndham, eſq. of Cromer, otherwiſe Shipton, co. Norfolk.

George Wrighte, eſq. only ſon, d. 1793. Anne Wrighte, only daughter, living 1800.

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[1] Morant, vol. I. p. 185. [2] Vide C. 24. fol. 16. b. [3] Morant, vol. I. p. 62.

[4] Who purchaſed the manor of Cranham, in the county of Eſſex; Morant, vol. I. p. 105. Of his bounty to his native town, ſee Loder's Framlingham, p. 441; where, by miſtake, he is called *fourth* ſon.

Morant Eſſex I. 105

[5] He was created a baronet Feb. 7, 1645; but the patent was afterwards ſuperſeded. [6] Of whom ſee p. 216.

[7] Married, firſt, to Charles Potts, afterwards to Francis Drake, eſqrs. She died July 15, 1664, aged 34. There is an epitaph for her in Cranham church, and another for her father. [8] Wife of Robert Burdet, eſq. ſecond ſon of ſir Thomas Burdet, bart. Benjamin Burdet, merchant, their ſon, died in 1710, and was buried at Beckenham in Kent. Lyſons, vol. IV. p. 296. See p. 352.

[9] He gave two alms-houſes in St. Mary lane at Cranham. His relict Abigail was re-married to Herbert Tryſt, eſq. who in her right enjoyed the eſtate at Cranham till her death, Dec. 7, 1741. [10] He died of a conſumption, at Bath, in April 1737; leaving two daughters coheireſſes. The title deſcended to Samuel his half-brother by the fourth wife.

[11] To her magnanimity and prudence, on an occaſion of much difficulty, it was owing that the evening of their lives was tranquil and pleaſant, after a ſtormy noon. See an account of her, and of her munificent legacies, Gent. Mag. vol. LVII. p. 1025.

[12] On a flat ſtone in the nave of Norwood chapel, Middleſex, is this epitaph: "Here lies the body of Nathan Wright, eſq. only ſon of ſir Nathan Wright, baronet, of this pariſh; who departed this life the 29th of March, 1736, aged 24 years."

[13] One of them married, Sept. 12, 1743, to Thomas Lewis, eſq. M. P. for Radnor.

[14] On ſir Nathan Wrighte's appointment to the office of lord-keeper, he removed from Figtree-court in the Temple to the lord Powis's houſe in Lincoln's Inn Fields. [15] One of theſe, Mrs. Mary Giffard, died at Leiceſter, Dec. 18, 1799, in her 90th year; after having for more than 60 years enjoyed an annuity from the truſtees for building Weſtminſter Bridge.

Pedigree of SACHEVERELL, of Radcliffe upon Sore.

John Sacheverell, of Morley, ſlain in Boſworth field. = Joan, dau. and heir of Henry Stathum.

1. Sir Henry Sacheverell, of Morley, (ſee p. 394.)
2. John Sacheverell, of Radcliffe on Sore. = . . .
Cecily, dau. and heir of John Durance, eſq. of Iſham, co. Northampton, firſt wife; died 27 June, 1538. = 3. Ralph Sacheverell, who poſſeſſed Radcliffe by the will of his uncle ſir Richard [1]; died Aug. 14, 1339 [2]. = Anne, ſecond wife.

1. Henry Sacheverell, of Radcliffe, born 1500; died 29 June, 1558 [3]. = Lucia, dau. and heir of John Pole, of Hertington, co. Derby, eſq. died Feb. 10, 1554.
2. Ralph Sacheverell, of Rereſby (ſee p. 395.)
. . . . . = Francis Keble.
. . . . = ... Samon.

1. Henry Sacheverell, died 1590. = Jane [4], widow of German Ireton, died Feb. 27, 1576 [5].
2. John.
1. Mary, wife of Hugh Armſtrong, eſq. died 1562; her huſb. 1572 [6].
3. Barbara, wife of John Roſel, of Radcliffe on Trent.
3. . . . married . . . . Frances.

. . . . dau. of . . . . . Gertling, keeper of Wood-ſtreet Compter, firſt wife. = Henry Sacheverell, of Radcliffe, æt. 37, 1608. = ... Boughton, of Lawford; afterwards wife of ſir Thomas Grantham.
Helen, married to Henry Kendal, of Smetheſby.
Mary, married to . . . Smith.
Jane. = Thomas Hutchinſon, eſq. of Owthorpe, co. Nott.

Eleanor, dau. and heir, married firſt to Roger Columbell, of Derley; ſecondly, to William Haſard.
Sir Thomas Hutchinſon, knt. = Margaret, dau. and heir of ſir John Byron.

Col. John Hutchinſon. = Lucie, dau. of ſir Alan Apſley, knt.

Pedigree of SACHEVERELL, of Sadington and Kibworth [7].

Henry Sacheverell [8], gent. ſon of ſir Henry Sacheverell of Morley, had property at Sadington and Kibworth in 1550. = Dorothy, dau. of William Danvers, of Culworth, and Elizabeth, dau. and heir of Richard Fienes lord Say and Sele.

Mary, dau. of alderman Rob. Herrick, firſt wife; married 1590, living 1616. = 1. Thomas Sacheverell [9], of the town of Leiceſter, confrater of Wigſton's Hoſpital 1599; was buried Dec. 1, 1626. = Elizabeth, dau. of Geo. Noble, of Rereſby, 2d wife; marr. in or before 1619; buried July 28, d. 1640.
2. John.
3. Ambroſe Sacheverell, of Tadmarton, co. Oxon; died 1645, æt. 82. = Cecilia, dau. and heir of Eraſmus Williams, of Tingwick, co. Bucks.
1. Margaret, = Henry Stringer, of London, eſq. ſervant to q. Elizabeth and k. James; deſcended out of Glouceſter.
2. Roſe, = John Meſey.
3. Mirable, = John Ayliff, of Hampſhire.

1. Mary, bapt. July 6, 1600; died young.
2. Elizabeth, bapt. July 6, 1606; died young.
3. Joſeph Sacheverell, gent. bapt. Feb. 28, 1610; died March 1, 1636. =
4. Suſanna, only ſurviving daughter, baptized April 20, 1612. = John Danvers, of Shakerſton, gent. younger ſon of Francis Danvers, of Swithland, and Elizabeth his wife, dau. of John Skeffington, of Fiſherwick, eſq. died 1674.
1. Eraſmus [10], a ſcholar at Winton 1634; afterwards fellow of New College.
2. Thomas Sacheverell [11], of Balſcott, co. Oxon, marr. Hannah, dau. of William Loggins, of Swacliffe, Oxon; by whom he had three ſons; 1. William, born 1653; 2. Ambroſe; 3. Henry.
3. James Sacheverell, a ſcholar at Winton, and fellow of New College; married, and had a ſon Thomas.
1. Dorothy, = William Beveridge, of Kibworth, and had two ſons: 1. John; 2. William Count Beveridge, a colonel to king William III.
2. Margaret, = William Oldys [12], D. D. vicar of Adderbury, Oxon.
3. Sarah, = Richard Edwards, of Winſlow.
4. Cecilia, = Robert Loggin, of Wincote, co. Glouceſter.

Elizabeth, only daughter, died unmarried.

1. Suſanna, eldeſt dau. and coheireſs. = John Hacket, eſq. of Abkettleby. [See their deſcendants under South Croxton, p. 238.]
2. Mary, coheireſs. = Walter Pigot, of Chetwynd in Shropſhire.
Philip Hacket, of Abkettleby, eſq. elder brother of John, firſt huſband, died about 1672. = 3. Dorothy, coheireſs, died June 30, 1719, æt. 63. [No iſſue.] = Lancelot Addiſon, D. D. dean of Lichfield, ſecond huſband, d. 1703, æt. 71.

Mary, only dau. married to Maximilian Stephens, of Weſtminſter, gent.

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[1] See hereafter, under Wimeſwould, p. 508.

[2] See his epitaph in Thoroton, p. 12.

[3] Inq. 1 Eliz. n. 27. pars 2. See their epitaphs in Thoroton, p. 12.

[4] De Janâ Sacheverell, viduâ, occaſionatâ ad oſtendendum quo titulo tenet grangiam vocatam Mulbridge Grange, in com. Derbiæ." Paſch. Rec. 10 Eliz. Rot. 8.

[5] Inq. 19 Eliz.—William Ireton, her ſon and heir, was then aged 28.—"De Brevi directi Eſcaetori, de liberando ſeiſinam grangiæ vocatæ Moldride Grange, in comitatu Derbiæ, Willielmo Ireton, hæredi Janæ Sacheverell." Hil. Rec. 20 Eliz. Rot. 23.

[6] See their epitaph in Thoroton, p. 34.

[7] From Pedigrees of Founders Kin, in the Heralds College, marked 2 D. 14. 175. 2 L. 43.

[8] The Regiſters of Sadington having been obligingly ſearched for me on this occaſion by the Rev. Jeremiah Goodman; the following entries of the children of Henry Sacheverell are all that occur: Peter, bapt. April 1, 1551, buried Sept. 7, 1558; William, bapt. Aug. 25, 1561; Elizabeth, bapt. Dec. 2, 1653; Mirable, bapt. June 3, 1565." The Regiſter from 1604 to 1628 is loſt.

[9] The births and deaths of this branch of the family have been kindly communicated by the Rev. Joſeph Gregory, vicar of St. Martin's, Leiceſter, from his Pariſh Regiſters.—The confrater mentions his "brother Stringer, that dwelleth in Abergany-houſe [now Stationers Hall], a little above Ludgate," vol. I. p. 342; and "ſiſter Stringer," vol. II. p. 128.—Henry Stringer had two ſons; Robert, who died ſ. p.; and Dr. Henry Stringer, fellow of New College 1634, and warden 1648; and two daughters, coheirs; 1. Lettice, firſt married to Thomas Williams, of London, gent; ſecondly, to William Halſey. 2. Abigail, married in 1669.—See ſeveral of the Confrater's letters in vol. I. pp. 343. 345; vol. II. pp. 628. 630. Alderman Robert Herrick left him his "beſt grogrine gown," vol. II. p. 607.

[10] He occurs, in the Kibworth Regiſter, as a witneſs to the induction of William Hunt, B. D. March 12, 1640.

[11] He died April 6, 1675, æt. 46. See his epitaph in Le Neve, vol. II. p. 165.

[12] Dr. William Oldys had eleven children; 1. John, bred to the law in Lincoln's Inn, died young; 2. Ambroſe, died 1710; 3. William, D. C. L. an eminent civilian (and father to William Oldys, eſq. Norroy king at Arms, who died April 15, 1761); 4. Richard; 5. Thomas (who had a grant of the archdeaconry of Lincoln). There were ſix other children; one only of whom (Cecilia Goad) ſurvived to place the following epitaph for her parents in Adderbury church:

"P. M. S.
Gul. Oldys, S. T. P.
hujus eccleſiæ vicarii,
qui, flagrante bello pluſquam civili,
læſæ et religionis & majeſtatis cauſæ
fidelis et ſtrenuus Aſſertor;
perduellium militibus prope hanc villam,
anno Salut. 1645, æt. 55,
vulneratus occubuit:
Uxorem duxit Margaretam
Ambr. Sacheverell, cler. filiam,
ex quâ genuit undecim liberos;
quorum primogenitus Johannes,
poſtquam Academiâ Oxon. philoſophiæ,
et Hoſpitio Lincolnienſi legum municipalium ſtudio,
fœcundas Naturæ dotes feliciter ornavit,
brevem finivit ætatem.
Mater tamen remfamiliarem,
et liberorum educationem,
ſedulò et proſperè curans,
hanc vitam, uſque ad nonageſimum primum
annum alacritate piâ provectam,
26 die April. A. D. 1705.
Pro meliori commutavit.
Cecilia Goad, vidua, liberorum nunc ſola ſuperſtes,
Pietatis in parentes et amoris in fratrem memor,
hoc monumentum poni curavit."

COSSINGTON,

COSSINGTON,

in antient writings called *Coſentone*, *Coſington*, *Coſyntone*, *Cuſſington*, *Keſſington*, and *Keſtyngton*, is a large and pleaſant village, ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Wreke and Soar, ſix miles diſtant from Leiceſter, and ſix from Loughborough. It is bounded by Sileby, Rothley, Wanlip, Radcliff, Segrave, and Syſton; by the Soar on the Weſt, and the Wreke on the Eaſt; and, in the eccleſiaſtical diviſion of the county, is within the deanry of Goſcote.

Six ploughlands in Coſintone were held, at the general ſurvey, by *Hugh Lupus* earl of *Cheſter*, as an appendage to his manor of Barrow[1].

In the time of king Richard I. (about 1190) *Robert de Somervile* was ſeiſed of divers lands here, held of the honour of *Huntingdon* by the fourth part of a knight's fee, which were afterwards given, in the reign of king John, by *Maud* de Somervile (who is ſometimes in old deeds ſtyled *Domina de Coſington)*, in frank-marriage with *Margery* her daughter, to *Jeffrey Greſeley*, of Drakelow, co. Derby[2].

In the Teſta de Nevill, Coſſington is deſcribed as conſiſting of two ploughlands; and on the aid granted to king Henry III. in 1235, towards marrying his ſiſter with the emperor of the Romans, *Roger de Somervile* paid one mark for a fee which he held in Coſſington; one moiety under the earl of *Ferrers*, the other under the ſeneſchal *de Mohaut*. *Nicholas de Cardel* alſo paid one mark, for a fee which he held there under the ſame owners[3].

William earl of *Ferrers* held half a knight's fee at Coſſington, which was held by *Roger de Somervile*, the ſeneſchal *de Montealto*, and *William de Merſham*[4].

In 1254, *John de Verdun* obtained a grant of free-warren for all his lands in Keſtyngton[5].

In 1261, *Hugh le Deſpencer*, ſlain at the battle of Eveſham taking part with Simon Montfort, died ſeiſed of this village, which was then accounted a member of the manor of Loughborough, and with that was, by the king's favour, allowed to his widow as part of her maintenance[6].

In the Itinerary of 1280, Coſſington, Walton, Segave, and Sileby, anſwered collectively as one vill.

Roger Mom'vyle of Coſſington witneſſes a deed in 1298[7].

This lordſhip came afterwards to *Hugh le Deſpencer* earl of *Wincheſter*; and, on his attainder, was granted, by king Edward III, 1327, to *Henry* lord *Beaumont*; in whoſe poſterity it long continued.

July 30, 1336, king Edward III. granted divers lands at Coſſington, as alſo the advowſon of the church there (late parcel of the poſſeſſions of *Hugh le Diſpenſer* earl of *Winton)* to *Henry* lord *Beaumont* and *Alice* his wife[8]; and in 1340, *Henry de Beaumont* earl of *Boghan*, at his death, held the hamlet of Coſſington, as a member of Loughborough; alſo the advowſon of the church of Coſſington, value £10.[9]

A confirmation-grant to the abbot and convent of *Gerendon* notices a gift of *Zezilia* relict of *Nicholas Draneſeud*, "de uno meſſuagio, cum domibus in eodem conſtructis, in Coſyntone[10]."

The Segrave Chartulary notices a conveyance of a virgate of land, with its appurtenances, at Coſſington, held by *Robert Dunughti*, with a toft and croft, &c. *& cum ipſo Roberto & uxore ſuâ, & pueris eorum, & omni exitu ſuo*, from *Robert* ſon of *Roger de Segrave*, to *Gilbert de Segrave* and his heirs, to be held under *William* ſon of *Ralph de Meyſham* and his heirs; a deed of *Ralph* ſon of *Richard de Meſſam*, and another of *William* ſon of *Ralph de Meyſham*, concerning the ſame land and homage; and a demiſe of the ſame land by *Nicholas de Segrave* to *Richard de Coſinton*, for the term of his life. Alſo, a grant from *Hugh* the ſon of *Thomas de Segrave*, of the homage and ſervice of *Roger* the ſon of *Peter* for two virgates of land, and of *William Penkeney* for two other virgates, held of the ſame Hugh, under the capital lords of the lands of *Botyler* by foreign ſervice, and for which the ſaid Roger and Peter had been accuſtomed to perform their proportionable ſhare. Alſo, a grant of the prior and convent of *Coventry* to *Hugh de Chaucombe* and his heirs, of the tenement which *Maria* held of them in Coſſington, to be held of the prior and convent for ever, ſaving the ſum due from that land to their church. The Chartulary farther obſerves, "Alienatur pro redditu qui remanet, ut docet extenta[11]."

The property of the abbot and convent of *St. Mary de Pratis* at *Leiceſter* in this pariſh is thus deſcribed in their Regiſter:

"Habemus in Coſyngton, ex dono Rogeri de Wanton, militis, iiii bovatas terre, cum nativis eas tenentibus, & catallis & ſequelis eorum, cum toftis & croftis, & aliis pertinentibus.

Habemus ibi, ex dono Willĩ Farmcote, filii Rogeri & Hawiſe, unam virgatam terre.

Mem', quod predictus Rogerus Wanton, miles, recuperavit advocationem eccleſie de Byllyng contra abbatem Leyc', per finem levatam in curiâ dñi regis apud Nott', &c. ut patet in finali concordiâ inter abbatem Leyc' & dictum Rogerum, in quâ concordiâ abbas Leyc' recognovit predictam advocationem eſſe jus illius Rogeri, &c.; pro quâ recognitione, &c. idem Rogerus dedit & conceſſit predicto abbati iiii predictas bovatas.

Rogerus Hortop tenet i meſſ', i croftum & ii virgatas terre; & redd' xxiii s̃. iiii d̃. & ſectam curie ad viſum noſtrum de Thurmaſton.

Habemus ibidem weyf & ſtreyf, &c. & hariotas, ut apparet in Geryn. Require terrarium de terris dominicalibus in terrario fratris W. Charyte[12]."

In the terrier referred to under Barkby, p. 45, Coſſington fills four pages.

In 1345, *Philip de Somervile* died ſeiſed of the moiety of one knight's fee, with the appurtenances, in Coſſington, held (as an appurtenance of the manor of Whichenore, co. Stafford) of the duke of *Lancaſter*; which whole manor was held by itſelf of the ſaid duke by knight's ſervice, as of the honour of *Tutbury*[13].

In 1346, *Loveta de Somervile* (on the aid then granted for knighting Edward of Woodſtock, the king's eldeſt ſon) was aſſeſſed 10*s.* for a quarter of one knight's fee in Coſſington, and *Simon Jermaine* 10*s.* for another quarter, both parcel of the honour of *Huntingdon*[14].

Lands at Coſſington were given in 1392 to the priory of *Ulveſcroft*[15].

In 1413, *Henry de Beaumont*, knt. died ſeiſed of the advowſon of the church of Coſſington, value 10 marks[16].

In 1414, *John German*, of Coſſington, died ſeiſed of ſix meſſuages, two cottages, ſeven virgates and a half of land, and of 2*s.* 4½*d.* rent, with the appurtenances, in Coſſington, held of the king, as of the honour of *Huntingdon*, by knight's ſervice; and *John German* was his ſon and heir[17].

In a book of fifteenths and tenths granted by the laity in 1416, Coſſington was rated at £1. 11*s.*; and in the ſubſidy of 1445, at the ſame ſum; but an abatement was then made of 3*s.*

In 1432, *John* duke of *Norfolk* died ſeiſed of one knight's fee in Coſſington, parcel of the manor of Sileby, which *Hugh Willoughby*, knt. and *John German* held[18].

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[1] "In Coſintone 6 carucatæ terræ." Domeſday, fol. 237. a. b.

[2] MS. Chetwynd.

[3] Vol. I. p. l. from the Teſta de Nevill.

[4] P. lii.

[5] Cart. 42 Hen. III. m. 2.

[6] Pat. 49 Hen. III. m. 5.

[7] See before, p. 55.

[8] Pat. 10 Edw. III. pars 2. m. 2.

[9] Eſch. 14 Edw. III. N° 24. Leic.

[10] Dugdale, Mon. Angl. vol. I. p. 770; ex Cart. 14 Edw. III. n. 17. per Inſpeximus.

[11] Appendix to vol. II. p. 113.

[12] Charyte's Rentale, fol. l.

[13] Eſch. 29 Edw. III. N° 46. Leic.

[14] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III.

[15] Inq. 15 Ric. II. de terris in Sitheſton, Coſynton, & Charnewode; & Pat. 16 Ric. II. p. 1. m. 12. & 34. pro meſſ. & terr.

[16] Inq. 1 Hen. V. N° 45. Leic.

[17] Eſch. 2 Hen. V. N° 9. Leic.

[18] Eſch. 11 Hen. VI. N° 43. Leic.

In 1448, *Hugh Willoughby* died ſeiſed of the manor of Coſſington, held of the king, as of the honour of *Leiceſter*, by the ſervice of a quarter of one knight's fee; and *Richard Willoughby* was his next heir [1].

The priory of *Ulveſcroft* had a meſſuage and divers lands in this place, which they leaſed to *John Baker* in 1462, for a term of 79 years; the crown's receiver, 1530, declaring that year to be the laſt of the term [2].

In 1463, it was found that *William Beaumont* viſcount *Beaumont*, attainted of high treaſon, was ſeiſed of the advowſon of the church of Coſſington [3].

Oct. 26, 1464, king Edward IV. granted the advowſon of the church of Coſſington, late parcel of the poſſeſſions of *William* lord viſcount *Beaumont*, to *William Haſtings*, his chamberlain [4]; and on the 9th of Auguſt, 1467, re-granted the ſame advowſon to the ſaid William Haſtings, to hold of the king and his heirs by homage only, in lieu of all ſervice [5].

In 1483, *William* lord *Haſtings* died ſeiſed of the advowſon of the church of Coſſington, which was held of the king [6].

In 1514, *Elizabeth* counteſs of *Oxford* held the advowſon of Coſſington in dower.

In the Harleian MS. 5138, Coſſington is noticed as belonging to the honour of Tutbury.

In 1564, there were 30 families in Coſſington.

In 1574, *Thomas Willoughby* and *Matthew Babington*, eſq. held lands in Coſſington, formerly belonging to *Robert Somervile*, by half a knight's fee [7].

In 1604, it was found that *Thomas Pepper* died ſeiſed of one meſſuage and five bovates of land and paſture in Coſſington, purchaſed of *Francis Willoughby*, deceaſed, and held of the king, as of the honour of *Leiceſter*, by knight's ſervice, that he died Dec. 20, 1603; and that *Matthew* Pepper, his ſon and heir, was then aged five years and upwards [8].

The freeholders here in 1630 were, *John Webſter*, *William Wild*, *John Marſhall*, and *Robert Reeve*.

Ralph Whalley, of Norton, died 1 Jan. 1638, ſeiſed of the manor of Coſſington, worth 40*s.* held of the king as of the dutchy of *Lancaſter*, by fealty only [9].

In 1655, there was collected here, for the poor Proteſtants in Piedmont, the ſum of £2. 12*s.* 3*d.*

Auguſt 10, 1663, articles were agreed on for the incloſure of the common fields of Coſſington [10].

Sept. 5, 1666, the referees met, and made certain orders in reference. There was ſet out for the glebe a plot of ground in the Middle Field, 36 acres, 2 roods, and 19 poles; Henton's Cloſe and part of the Home Cloſe, 1 acre, 1 rood, and 20 poles; a plot adjoining to Henton's Cloſe, 1 acre, 1 rood, and 4 poles; a plot in the Oulds, 10 acres. In all, 49 acres, 1 rood, and 3 poles. And it was ordered, that the parſon of Coſſington and his ſucceſſors ſhould have 2*s.* an acre *per annum* for every acre in the field and lordſhip of Coſſington (except the glebe-land plots, and plots ſet for the poor, and the old incloſure) to be paid June 24; and for the old incloſure the parſon ſhould receive tithe in kind of corn, grain, and hay only, as formerly, which, with the rate of the ſaid 2*s.* *per* acre, were in lieu of all tithes ariſing in Coſſington (except the churching of women, mortuaries, communicants, and marriages).

There was alſo ſet out 30 acres, 1 rood, 30 poles, for relief of ſuch as ſtood in need; and if there was no poor, the profits of it, or ſurplus of relief of the poor, to be to defray other charges of the town, as the major part of the freeholders ſhould think beſt [11].

The following certificate was next year given concerning the value of the rectory.

"Whereas ſir Edward Lake, baronett, doctour of laws, and commiſſary of the archdeaconry of Leiceſter, and Clement Bretton, D. D. and archdeacon of the ſaid archdeaconry of Leiceſter, by a certayne commiſſion bearing date one and twentyth day of February laſt paſt, have authorized and appoynted us, whoſe names are hereunto ſubſcribed, amongſt others, to inquire of the yearely proffitts and value of the tyths, gleab-land, and other proffitts, belonging to the rectory of Coſſington, in the county of Leiceſter, and as well to certifie the ſame; as alſoe that proviſion is now had and made for the rector of Coſſington aforeſaid, and his ſucceſſors for the future, upon the late incloſure of the common feilds of Coſſington aforeſaid, for and in lieu and ſatisfaction of the ſaid tyths, gleabe-land, and proffitts. In purſuance of which ſaid commiſſion, wee, having made inquiry of and concerning all the ſaid premiſſes, doe humbly certifie unto the ſaid ſir Edward Lake, baronett, and Dr. Clement Bretton, that wee doe finde, and it is made to appeare unto us, that, before the ſaid incloſure, the tyths of corne and graine belonging to the ſaid rectory were, *communibus annis*, worth eighty-five pounds *per annum*, the tyth-hay worth £20. *per annum*, the ſmall tyths thirteene pounds thirteene ſhillings foure pence *per annum*, the gleabe-land, conteyneing two yard-lands, fourteene pounds *per annum*, and three cloſes ten pounds *per annum*; in all, amounting unto one hundred forty and two pounds thirteene ſhillings and foure pence *per annum*; and alſoe that now, upon the ſaid incloſure, it is ordered and agreed, and appoynted, that the ſaid parſon and his ſucceſſors ſhall have, receive, and enjoy, two ſhillings *per* acre yearely, for the number or quantity of 1278 acres in the feild of Coſſington aforeſaid, for and in lieu of tyths, which will amount unto the ſumme of 127*l.* 16*s.* beſides the tyths of the old incloſure there, which will amount unto 50*s.* *per annum*; and alſoe that there are the number or quantity of nine and forty of land and ground ſett forth and allotted for the gleabe-land, valued at the rate or value of five and twenty pounds *per annum*; and the ſaid three cloſes, of the value of ten pounds *per annum*, ſtill injoyed and to be injoyed by the parſon and his ſucceſſors there; in all amounting unto the ſumme of 165*l.* 6*s.* *per annum*: ſoe that it doth appeare, that the ſaid rectory is bettered and improved the ſumme of 22*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* *per annum*. In witnes whereof, wee have hereunto ſett our hands, the eighteenth day of Aprill, in the 19th year of the raigne of our ſoveraigne lord king Charles the Second, &c. 1667.

Robert Lewes, vic. de Scraptoft.
Edward Smith, rect. de Rotherby.

Vera copia, examinat' per Tho. Staveley."

After this, all the parties were deſirous to have the incloſure confirmed by decree in chancery; and, for that end, a bill was exhibited, and anſwers put in; and the cauſe came to hearing, and the incloſure decreed to continue. The decree follows, by which the ſcope of the bill will appear. The anſwers were a full confeſſion of the matters in the bill [12].

"Carolus Secundus, Dei gratiâ, Anglie, Scotie, Francie, & Hibernie rex, fidei defenſor, &c. Mattheo Babington, armigero, Willielmo Whalley, armigero, Thome Babington, generoſo, Henrico Hulſe, generoſo, Willielmo Oſwyn, Johanni Oſwyn, Willielmo Fiſher, Suſanne Marſhall, vidue & relicte Johannis Marſhall, defuncti, Anne Fiſher, vidue & relicte Johannis Fiſher, defuncti, Mountjoy Fiſher, Elizabethe Benet, vidue & relicte Johannis Benet, defuncti, Willielmo Staveley, clerico, rectori parochialis eccleſie de Coſington, aliàs Cuſſington, in com' Leic', Tobie Marſhall, Johanni Chamberlaine, Willielmo Bate, Anne Maſon, aliàs Caſtledine, Jonathan Martin, Elizabethe Scampton, vidue, & Agneti Brewing, & omnibus & ſingulis aliis perſone & perſonis quibuſcunque, aliquod ſtatum, jus, titulum, ſive intereſſe, habere, clamandam vel demandandam de, in, vel ſuper maneriis, terris, tenementis, hereditamentis, & ceteris premiſſis, inferiùs memoratis, ac omnibus aliis perſone ſive perſonis quorum intereſt aut intereſſe poterit, & veſtrûm & eorum cuilibet, ſalutem. Cùm quoddam finale judicium ſive decretum coram nobis in curiâ cancellarie noſtre nuper factum & redditum extitit in hec verba: 'Whereas heretofore, that is to ſay, on the fourteenth day of June, in the yeare of our Lord one thouſand ſix hundred ſixty-eight, Mathew Babington, eſq. William Whalley, eſq. Thomas Babington, gent. Henry Hulſe, gent. William Oſwyn, John Oſwyn, William Fiſher, and Suſanna Marſhall, widdow and relict of John Marſhall, deceaſed, complainants, did exhibit their bill of complaint into this high and honourable court of chancery, againſt Anne Fiſher, widdow and relict of John Fiſher, deceaſed, Mountjoy Fiſher, Elizabeth Benet, widdow and relict of John Benet, deceaſed, William Staveley, clarke, rector of the pariſh church of Coſington, *aliàs* Cuſſington, co. Leiceſter, Tobias Marſhall, John Chamberlaine, William Bate, Anne Maſon, *aliàs* Caſtledine, Jonathan Martin, Elizabeth Scampton, widdow, and Agnes Brewing, defendants; thereby ſetting forth, that the complainants, Mathew Babington and William Whalley, being reſpectively ſeiſed in fee of the mannors in Coſington, *aliàs* Cuſſington, aforeſaid, and of divers lands in the common and open feilds there; and the defendant William Staveley, being rector of the church of Coſington, and, in right of his church, being ſeiſed of two yard-lands, gleab-land, and of all tithes and church-dutyes ariſeing within the ſame pariſh; and the complainants Thomas Babington, Henry Hulſe, William Oſwin, William Fiſher, and John Oſwin, and alſo John Fiſher, Thomas Pepper, John Marſhall, and John Benet, all four ſince deceaſed; and alſo the defendants John Chamberlaine, William Bate, Elizabeth Scampton, Jonathan Martin, Anne Maſon, and Agnes Brewing, being reſpectively ſeiſed and poſſeſſed of divers meſſuages and cottages, whereto there perteined right of common at certaine times in the yeare, and of divers quantityes of land, meadow, and paſture ground, lying diſperſedly in the commonable and open feild of Coſington; and, conſidering that their lands lay diſperſed and confuſed in the open feilds, ſo that they could not make that profitt thereof as if the ſame were incloſed, and every one enjoyed his parte in ſeveralty (which would prevent many inconveniences), certaine articles of agreement, bearing date decimo Auguſti, quintodecimo regis nunc, were made and concluded between them, whereby it was agreed that the ſaid open and commonable feilds, meadow-ground, cow-paſture, lot-graſſe, parteing-graſſe, The Oulds, Old Cloſe, Bull-peice, Conſtable-peice, and the common and commonable ground in Coſington aforeſaid, ſhould be incloſed, fenced, and taken into ſeveralty, ſoe as every of the ſaid partyes, theire heires and aſſigns, might holde and enjoy their ſeveral and reſpective proporcions of the ſaid feilds and grounds in ſeveralty; and that, for the more juſt, equall, and regular proceeding therein, the freeholders, or the greater number of them, ſhould, in convenient time after, nominate and appoint five indifferent perſons commiſſioners or referrees for the purpoſes in the ſaid articles after expreſſed and declared; that is to ſay, that the ſaid five commiſſioners, or referrees, or any fower or three of them, ſhould, within one yeare after theire being elected, ſet out, allot, and appoint, ſuch partes, plotts, and proportions, of and in the feilds of Coſington, as each of the partyes, theire heires and aſſigns, ſhould hold and enjoy in ſeveralty, and how, and in what manner, and by whom, the ſame ſhould be incloſed and fenced, haveing due reſpect to the quantity, quality, and conveniences of every man's land; and, for the better doeing thereof, ſhould appoint one or more ſurveyors for the admeaſureing the lands, that the ſaid partyes, theire heires and aſſignes, according to their reſpective proporcions of land, ſhould beare theire proporcions of ſurveying and admeaſureing the feilds, and ſhould alſoe make ſuch good and ſufficient conveyances and aſſurances in the law, each to other, of ſuch reſpective allotments as they ſhould be adviſed by councell to be nominated and appointed by the ſaid commiſſioners or referrees, or any four or three of them; and the ſaid conveyances to be at the coſts and charges of each party, according to theire proporcions and charge which each man's aſſurance ſhould require and amount unto; and that, in order thereunto, all the partyes ſhould, after notice, produce all theire deeds and evedences to ſuch councell, to be peruſed; and, if it ſhould appeare that any of the ſaid partyes ſhould be ſeaſed of any eſtate in tayle with any remainders over, ſo that recoveryes might be neceſſary for the barring of ſuch remainders, that each party that ſhould be ſo ſeaſed ſhould, at his own coſts and charges, ſuffer ſuch recovery or recoveryes, in ſuch forme as the councell ſhould direct and appoint, of ſuch theire lands ſoe intayled, to barr ſuch remainders, and ſettle eſtates thereof in fee ſimple, and ſhould execute ſuch revocations and other matters as councell ſhould direct, to the end that each man's plott and proporcion might be ſetled unto him and them ſeverally, and his and theire heires and aſſignes, according to the entent of the articles; and that, in caſe any defect of title, or any charge or incumbrances upon, or iſſueing out of, any lands appeared, that then ſuch aſſurance and ſecurity ſhould be made and provided, by the direction of the ſaid councell, that the owners of ſuch lands, and theire new plotts to be allotted in lew thereof, ſhould onely beare and be charged with ſuch charges and incumbrances, and each other's new plotts and proporcions of land ſhould be freed and diſcharged, or otherwiſe ſaved harmeleſs, from all ſuch charges and incumbrances; and that the referrees, or any fower or three of them, ſhould make ſuch allotment to the freehold cottagers, who had right of common, as they ſhould thinke fitt, in lew of theire commons; and alſo ſhould make ſuch meinteynance and proviſion for the poore of Coſington, and to be had and enjoyed by them for ſoe long time and in ſuch manner, as the referrees, or any fower or three of them, ſhould ſet downe and appoint; and ſhould alſoe equally and indifferently rate all the tithes whatſoever ariſeing in Coſington (except oblacions, obvencions, mortuaries, and Eaſter-booke), and appoint full allowance and ſatisfaction to the parſon and his ſucceſſors for and in lieu thereof, to be rated and proporcioned by the acre, and to be yearly paid by the freeholders and landholders reſpectively, according to theire reſpective proporcions and numbers of acres; and that ſuch ſecurity and aſſurance ſhould be had for the due and yearely payment thereof, as the ſaid councell ſhould direct and adviſe; and that, by the ſaid articles, it was further agreed, that, if any party had any woods, trees, hedges, or buſhes, growing on any theire ancient lands which ſhould be allotted to any other, that the owners ſhould have liberty at any time to cutt and carry the ſame away, unleſs ſuch party, in whoſe plott the ſame ſhould happen to be, ſhould deſire the continuance thereof, or any part thereof, as a fence, and ſhould give ſuch recompence and ſatisfaction for the ſame as the referrees, or any fower or three of them, ſhould appoint; and that, if any differences ſhould ariſe any wayes relateing to the premiſſes, the ſame ſhould be determined by the referrees, or any fower or three of them; and ſuch theire orders and determinacions to be finall and concluſive to all partys; and that, for ſetling and confirmeing the incloſure, and the ſetling and aſſureing the poſſeſſions and eſtates of all partyes to theire reſpective plotts, the ſame ſhould, with all convenient ſpeede after the allotment, be ſetled and confirmed by decree or otherwiſe, as the ſaid councell ſhould direct and appoint; and all partyes to have theire reſpective plotts and allottments with all convenient ſpeed ſetled, aſſured, and conveyed, to them, theire heires and aſſignes reſpectively, or as they ſhould appoint, by feoffment, decree, or otherwiſe, as to the ſaid councell ſhould ſeem meet and neceſſary; and that all partyes ſhould procure theire wives and truſtees, reſpectively, claymeing any intereſt, to joyne in the aſſurance, as the caſe ſhould require, with the direction of the councell; and that, in purſuance of the articles, the freeholders, or the greater number of them, did, on or about the twentieth of February, one thouſand ſix hundred ſixty-five, nominate and chooſe Robert Barnard, Thomas Noble, John Baker, William Bruerne, and John Hurſt, to be commiſſioners and referrees for the purpoſes in the articles expreſſed; who ſhortly after appointed, Vincent Wing, gent. to be ſurveyor; who, haveing ſurveyed and admeaſured each man's land accordingly, and delivered the ſurvey to the referrees, they thereupon did veiw the feilds, and, upon due conſideracion had of the quantity, quality, and conveniences of every man's land, did appoint and direct the ſurveyor to plott and admeaſure out to each party ſuch plotts as each was to have in leiw of theire ancient lands; which the ſurveyor did doe accordingly, and delivered the ſame to the referrees in a booke fairely written and atteſted under his hand; and that thereupon four of the referrees, to wit, Robert Barnard, William Bruerne, Thomas Noble, and John Baker, did, by writeing under theire hands and ſeales, bearing date the fifth of September, one thouſand ſix hundred ſixty-ſix, ſet downe and declare theire orders and appointments concerning the premiſſes; and thereby did order, allott, and appoint, that every of the ſaid partyes, and all ſuch perſons as were owners of land and ground in the feild of Coſington, according to theire reſpective eſtates and intereſts, and theire reſpective heires and aſſignes, in lieu and full ſatisfaction of theire ancient lands and common in the open and commonable feilds of Coſington, ſhould have, hold, and enjoy, ſuch ſeverall plotts and proporcions of land, as the ſame were particularly expreſſed and ſet forth in a booke thereto annexed under the hand of the ſaid Vincent Wing, the ſurveyor, wherein the ſeverall and reſpective plotts for every of the partyes were expreſſed and butted and bounded in manner following:

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[1] Eſch. 27 Hen. VI. ex Libro de Lovel.
[2] Bailiffs Accompts in the Augmentation Office.
[3] Eſch. 3 Edw. IV. N° 30. Leic.
[4] Pat. 4 Edw. IV. Pars 2. m. 18.
[5] Pat. 7 Edw. IV. Pars 1.
[6] Eſch. 1 Ric. III. N° 23. Leic.
[7] Lib. Feod. militum caſtri & honoris de Tutbury, in com' Stafford, Derby, Nottingham, Leic', & Warwick, in cur' ducat' Lan', certificat' ſub ſigillo ducatûs, &c. dat' 25 Jan. 16 Eliz.
[8] Inq. at Melton, Oct. 4, 2 Jac. I.
[9] Inq. at Melton, 21 Jan. 14 Car. Cole, vol. VII. (411) p. 121.
[10] Palmer's MS Caſes, pp. 272. 274.
[11] Ibid. pp. 275. 281.
[12] Ibid. p. 282.

"Coſington, September the fifth, one thouſand ſix hundred ſixty-ſix, for the complainant Mathew Babington one plot of land in Brookefeild, and part of the Middle feild, extending from the towne to the Oulds, lying between Sileby feild on the North, and the plott of John Fiſher, John Chamberlaine, the gleab, Ratliffe meare, and part of the Oulds on the South, conteyning three hundred ſeaventy-one acres, three roodes, and thirty perches; Lamble, or the Round Hill plott, lying between the land of maſter Whalley, John Fiſher, and John Oſwin, on the Weſt, and Ratliffe feild on the Eaſt, the gleab-land North, conteyning fifty-eight acres, one roode, and twenty perches; one plott of land in Great Riefeild, lying betweene the land of maſter Whalley on the Eaſt and South, and the land of widdow Maſon and Houſicke-way on the North, Sharpes-nooke and Sheepdoles Weſt, forty-nine acres, one roode, and twenty-nine perches; eight lands in Little Riefeild, abutting on Houſicke-way South, the Poore's Plott Weſt, and part of the Eight Hades, the land of William Bate Eaſt, and the Poore's Plott Weſt, the ſame North, two acres, two roods; the four leyes and the ſix leyes, three acres and fifteen perches; Sharpe's Nooke, and the Sheepe-doles, lying between the river on the South and Weſt, widdow Maſon and the Mill-leyes and Gaultwey North, twenty-five acres, one perch; Gaultwey, the Mill-leyes, and Broadſike, adjoyneing to the former, the river Soare, Weſt, the old incloſure Eaſt, conteyning forty-ſix acres, one roode, and fourteen perches; Mickle-meadow, and Thackwacks, lying between Sileby-meadow on the North, and Oſwin's bridge on the South, abutting on the Soare Weſt, and the gleab meadow and the home-cloſes Eaſt, ſeaventy acres, two perches; one plott of land lying in the Oulds between Sileby feild on the North and Ratliffe feild on the South, abutting on the land of Mr. Whalley and Mr. Babington Weſt, conteyning one hundred ſixty acres, three roodes, and nine perches; the whole quantity of the complaynant Mathew Babington's land being ſeaven hundred eighty-ſeaven acres and eighteen perches: Alſoe for the complaynant William Whalley his home-plott lying between the land of maſter Babington Weſt, Tobias Marſhall on the Eaſt, abutting on Houſicke-way and the homeſtead North, and on the meadow South, conteyning fourty-four acres and five perches; one plott of land lying between Houſicke-way on the South, and the land of William Fiſher and John Fiſher on the North, abutting on the land of Mr. Babington Eaſt, the upper end thereof abutting on the Wreake South, widow Maſon Weſt, and conteyning ſixty-eight acres, two roodes, and ten perches; one plott of meadow, the river called the Wreake South, Tobias Marſhall, maſter Whalley, and maſter Babington, North, abutting on the meadow of Tobias Marſhall Eaſt, and the meadow of maſter Babington Weſt, conteyning one and thirty acres, one roode, and thirty perches; one plott in the Oulds, lying betwixt the land of maſter Babington on the Eaſt and the gleab land on the Weſt, abutting on Ratliffe feild South, conteyning twenty acres, the whole quantity of the complainant William Whalley's land, one hundred ſixty-three acres, two roodes, and ten perches: Alſoe for John Fiſher a plott of land in the Middle feild, lying between the land of maſter Babington and John Chamberlaine on the North, and the land of William Fiſher and maſter Whalley on the South, abutting on the town Weſt, and the lands of maſter Babington Eaſt, conteyning forty-nine acres, two roodes, and fowerteen perches; one cloſe at the towne's end, late maſter Babington's, called The Leyes Cloſe, conteyning five acres and two roodes; one peice of meadow abutting on the butt-peice Weſt, Agnes Brewing North, and maſter Babington South, conteyning fower acres and ſix perches, the whole quantity of John Fiſher's land, being fifty-nine acres, one roode, and thirty-ſix perches: Alſoe for the complainant William Fiſher one plott of land in the Middle feild, lying between the land of maſter Whally South, and John Fiſher North, abutting on the towneſhippe Weſt, and John Fiſher Eaſt, conteyning fourteen acres, three roodes, and thirty-nine perches: Alſoe for the complainant William Oſwin one plott of paſture in the Seggs, lyeing between The Willowes Cloſe of Tobias Marſhall South, and the land of Henry Hulſe North and Weſt, William Oſwyn's home-cloſe Eaſt, conteyning two acres; one plott on Lamble-leyes, the Poore's plott, South, Jonathan Martin and the Croſſe-cloſes Weſt, Henry Hulſe Eaſt, conteyning eight acres; one plott of land in Syſon mill-feild, lying between the lands of Tobias Marſhall Weſt and Henry Hulſe Eaſt, abutting on Houſicke-way North, William Oſwin's meadow South, conteyning thirty-three acres, two roodes, and eight perches; one peice of meadow adjoyning to his feild-plott North, and abutting on Thurnwater-cloſe and the river South, Henry Hulſe Eaſt, and Tobias Marſhall's meadow Weſt, conteyning five acres, three roodes, and one and thirty perches; one plott in the Oulds, lying between the lands of Tobias Marſhall on the Weſt and Henry Hulſe on the Eaſt, abutting on Ratliffe-feild South, and the land of maſter Babington North, conteyning ten acres, the whole quantity of the complainant William Oſwin's land, being fifty-nine acres, one rood, and thirty-nine perches: Alſoe for the complainant Henry Hulſe one plott of land in the Seggs and Lamble-leyes, adjoyning to his homeſtead Eaſt, William Oſwin and the Poore's plott South, the gleab land North, William Oſwyn Weſt, conteyning eleaven acres, two roodes, and thirteen perches; one plott of land in Syſton mill-feild, lying between the lands of maſter Staveley Eaſt and William Oſwyn Weſt, abutting on Houſicke-way North, his owne meadow and the mill South, conteyning fifty-one acres, one plott of meadow adjoing to his former plott North, the river and a cloſe of Mr. Babington South, William Oſwin Weſt, containing nine acres, one roode, ſeaven perches; one plott in the Oulds, lying between the land of William Oſwyn on the Weſt and the gleab land on the Eaſt, abutting on the land of maſter Babington North and on Ratliffe feild South, conteyning fifteen acres, the whole quantity of the complainant Henry Hulſe's land, being eighty-ſix acres, three roodes, and twenty perches: Alſoe for Tobias Marſhall a plott of land in Syſton mill-feild, lying between the land of maſter Whalley on the Weſt and William Oſwin on the Eaſt, abutting on Houſicke-way North and Tobias Marſhall's meadow South, conteyning thirty-three acres, one roode, and ſeaventeen perches; one peice of meadow adjoyning South, lying between the meadow of William Oſwin Eaſt and maſter Whalley Weſt, abutting on the river South, conteyning four acres, three roodes, and twenty perches, the Willowes cloſe and two leys adjoyning, two acres, two roodes, three perches; one plott in the Oulds, lying between the lands of maſter Babington on the Weſt and William Oſwin on the Eaſt, ſhooteing on Ratliffe feild South and the land of maſter Babington North, conteyning ſeaven acres, two roodes, the whole quantity of Tobias Marſhall's land being forty-eight acres, one roode: And that alſoe it was to be remembred, that Tobias Marſhall was to have two leyes of William Oſwyn's, and maſter Babington to have Oſſep's cloſe of Marſhall; alſoe for William Bate a plott of land next Cunnery cloſe, and part of the eight hades abutting on Houſicke-way, conteyning ſix acres; alſo for John Chamberlaine one plott of land on Wateriſh Wong, lying between the lands of maſter Babington on the North, and the lands of maſter Babington and John Oſwyn on the South, abutting on the lands of John Fiſher on the Weſt, and on the gleab land Eaſt, conteyning twenty-fower acres, five perches, Thurnwater cloſe and Thurnwater nooke adjoyning Weſt, William Oſwin North, the river South, conteyning two acres, three roodes, twelve perches, the whole quantity of John Chamberlaine's land, being twenty-ſix acres, three roodes and ſeaventeen perches: Alſoe for the defendant William Staveley, clarke, a plott of land in Syſton mill-feild, lying between the lands of widdow Maſon Eaſt and Henry Hulſe Weſt, abutting on the river South, and the lands of maſter Whalley North, conteyning fifteen acres and twenty-nine perches, the ſame being his freehold plott: Alſoe for widdow Maſon a plott of land in Syſton mill-feild, the land of maſter Staveley on the Weſt, Houſicke-way Eaſt, abutting on the river South, and the land of maſter Whalley North, conteyning thirteen acres, two roods, and thirty-ſix perches; one plott of meadow and leyes lying between the land of maſter Babington on the Eaſt, South, and Weſt, ... cloſe North, conteyning ſix acres, the whole quantity of widdow Maſon's land being nineteen acres, two roodes, and thirty-ſix perches: Alſoe for the complainant John Oſwin a plott of land in Pencroft, lying between the land of maſter Babington Eaſt, Weſt, and South, the Common way North, conteyning eight acres and nine perches; a cloſe of William Oſwin's adjoyning to his homeſtead, being one roode, nine perches, the whole quantity of John Oſwyn's land being eight acres, one roode, and nine perches: Alſoe for Jonathan Martin a plott in Broadſick, maſter Babington North and Weſt, William Oſwyn South, conteyning three acres, two roodes, and ſeaventeen perches: Alſoe for Agnes Brewing a plott of meadow called The Bull-peice, and another adjoyning and abutting on Swine's bridge Eaſt, the meadow of John Fiſher South and maſter Babington North, conteyning three acres and fower perches; a ſeverall cloſe of maſter Babington adjoyning to her homeſtead, being three roodes, three perches; the South cloſe, late maſter Whalleye's, being one roode, thirty-eight perches, the whole quantity of Agnes Brewing's land being fower acres, one roode, and five perches: Alſoe for the gleab, one plott of land in the Middle feild, lying between the Common way South, and the land of maſter Babington North, the land of John Chamberlaine Weſt, and maſter Babington Eaſt, conteyning thirty-ſix acres, two roodes, and nineteen perches; Henton's cloſe, and part of the home-cloſe, being one acre, one roode, and twenty perches; a plott in Thackbracks, adjoyning to Henton's cloſe Eaſt, Henry Hulſe's land South, and maſter Babington Weſt and the North, being one acre, one roode, and fower perches; gleab, one plott in the Oulds, maſter Whalley Eaſt, maſter Hulſe Weſt, Ratliffe feild South, maſter Babington North, conteyning tenn acres; the whole quantity of the gleabland being forty-nine acres, one roode, and thirty perches; Alſo the Poore's plott, lying between the land of maſter Babington and widow Maſon South, Henry Hulſe and William Oſwin North, and abutting on the land of maſter Babington Eaſt, conteyning thirty acres, one roode, and thirty perches: Alſo John Benet was to have, in lieu of his plott of two acres, Gouge's houſe and homeſtead, and the Sheepcote cloſe belonging to Beeby's farme, in exchange for his houſe and his ſaid plott; but maſter Babington was to have timber-trees, and liberty to cut the hedges, leaveing them ſtake-high, without ſatisfaction, as by the ſaid booke ſubſcribed by the ſaid Vincent Wing, to which the complainants referred themſelves, might appeare. And the complainants, by theire ſaid bill, further ſhew, that the fower referrees beforenamed did further order and appoint, that the parſon of Coſington and his ſucceſſors there ſhould have, receive, and enjoy, yearly for ever, two ſhillings an acre, to be paid yearly, for every acre of land and ground in the feilds and lordſhipps of Coſington (except the gleabland plotts, the plotts ſet forth for the poore, and the old incloſure), to be paid yearely for ever on the fower and twentieth day of June and the four and twentieth of December, the firſt payment to begin on the four and twentieth of June the next; and that for the old incloſures the parſon and his ſucceſſors ſhould take and receive tithes in kinde of corne, graine, and hay onely, as formerly, as the ſame ſhould fall and renew; which, together with the ſaid rate of two ſhillings *per* acre, was to be in lieu and full ſatisfaction of all tithes ariſeing in Coſington (except the churching of women, mortuaries, communicants, and marriages); and that every of the partyes, to whom plotts were ſet out in the feilds of Coſington, ſhould begin, if they thought good, to ſever theire plotts at any time after the nine and twentieth of September then next comeing; and that all the ſaid partyes ſhould enter upon theire reſpective plotts at or upon the one and twentieth of December, and then ſhould take and withdraw theire reſpective beaſts and cattell off all other the ſaid plotts; and that each party ſhould fence a ſide and an end of his ſeverall and reſpective plotts and ſoe proportionably throughout the feilds; and that where any hedges or trees, willowes or ſallowes, gorſe-buſhes or thornes, ſet or happened to be in any of the plotts, the owners ſhould have liberty, till the five and twentieth of March then next, to cut and carry the ſame away, leaving the hedges ſo cut ſtake-high, in caſe the partyes who were to enjoy the reſpective plotts ſhould not, before the firſt day of the ſame month of March, pay three ſhillings an acre for the ſaid fences to the owners of the ſame, and ſo proporcionably every acre, to be accounted at twenty-eight yards in length; and that William Oſwin ſhould have a cloſe of maſter Babington's, conteyning two acres, one roode, and eleaven perches, adjoyning to William Oſwin's houſe, and William Oſwin to allow, as ſatisfaction for the ſame, the value and worth of ſix and thirty perches of the ſaid cloſe to the ſaid maſter Babington; and that the common highwayes, common iſſues, water-courſes, lands, and bridges, in the feild and lordſhipp of Coſington, ſhould be at all times repayred, ſcoured, and mainteyned in common, and at a generall charge, as formerly had been accuſtomed there, according to the value and proporcion of each man's lands and eſtates there; and that all the old incloſures, which were agreed or allotted to be enjoyed by other perſons, ſhould be held and enjoyed by the then preſent owners till the five and twentieth of March then next, and then and from thenceforth to be held and enjoyed by ſuch perſon reſpectively, to whom the ſame were allotted for the future; and that all perſons who had any plott or plotts ſet forth and allotted ſhould pay and diſcharge the ſeverall ſummes of money rated and aſſeſſed upon them reſpectively, according to a levy made in that behalfe, for defraying ſome part of the charges of the incloſure, before they ſhould enter upon theire reſpective plotts; or that, if any of the partyes refuſe ſo to do, then any others might and ſhould put and keepe theire cattell in the plott or plotts of the perſons ſo neglecting, untill they ſhould paye theire ſeverall proporcions of the ſaid levy; and that there ſhould be a paſſage, or a way, for foote, horſes, and a coach-way, out of the parſonage homeſtead, into the Poore's plott, to the common highway there, and ſoe from the highway to the parſonage homeſtead, over the plotts of Henry Hulſe and William Oſwyn in the

Seggs: And that the ſaid commiſſioners or referrees did nominate and appoint Thomas Staveley, eſq. to be councell for conveyances and aſſurances in reference to the incloſure, according to the articles: And that, whereas there was a plott, conteyning thirty acres, one roode, and thirty perches, ſett out for the poore, the ſaid referrees did further appoint, that all ſuch poore people as were, or ſhould be, inhabitants of Coſington, and ſhould ſtand in need of maintenance or reliefe, ſhould from time to time be mainteyned and releeved out of and by the ſaid plott, or out of and by the rents, iſſues, and profitts of the ſame, by the diſcrecion and by the appointment of the grater number of the freeholders; or that, if there ſhould be no ſuch poore, or that the profitts ſhould amount to more than ſhould be needfull for the releife of the poore, then the profitts of the ſaid plott, or the overplus, ſhould be imployed for defraying the other public towne uſes and charges of Coſington aforeſaid, according to the diſcrecion and appointment of the major part of the freeholders there; and that, whereas there was an allowance for an ancient cottage common, lately belonging to widdow Scampton, ſett forth in the plotts of maſter Whalley, of the quantity of five acres, the ſaid five acres ſhould be ſet forth and allowed out of the plott of maſter Babington in Leypoole-leyes adjoyning to the plott of maſter Whalley, and that, in lieu of the ſame, there were to be five acres taken out of the plott of maſter Whalley in the great Rie-feild adjoyning to the plott of maſter Babington, and laid to the ſaid plott of maſter Babington in the ſaid great Rie-feild: And, whereas it appeared, by the ſaid booke ſubſcribed by Vincent Wing, that there was ſett forth for Agnes Brewing a plott of meadow and a ſeverall cloſe conteyning three acres, three roodes, and ſeaven perches; but her full quantity ſhould be four acres, one roode, and fifteen perches; it was thereby ordered by conſent, and agreed, that Agnes Brewing ſhould have a little cloſe in the towne called The South Cloſe, late maſter Whalley's, conteyning two roodes, or thereabouts, to make up her quantity; and that the complainant William Whalley ſhould have, in ſatisfaction thereof, ſoe much ground as the little cloſe conteyned ſet forth out of the meadow of the complainant William Whalley; but Agnes Brewing not to have the trees in the little cloſe, but ſhee to have the benefit of the meadow dureing the terme which ſhee then had in the South cloſe; and that all ancient neceſſary footewayes ſhould be uſed and enjoyed as formerly. And the ſaid complainants, by their ſaid bill, further ſhewed, the ſaid fower commiſſioners, or referrees, did afterwards, on or about the thirteenth of December, one thouſand ſix hundred ſixty-ſix aforeſaid, meet at Coſington, for theire further proceeding in the ſaid matters referred touching the ſaid incloſure, and did then make a memorandum in writeing, under theire hands and ſeales, to this effect (viz.); that five acres more, admeaſured and ſet forth out of the plott of the complainant Mathew Babington in the Leypoole-leyes for the cottage commons of widdow Scampton; and that five acres more, admeaſured and ſet forth out of the plott of the complainant William Whalley in the Rie-feild, and added to the plott of the complainant Mathew Babington, in exchange of the aforeſaid five acres, in purſuance of one of the aforemencioned orders; and widdow Scampton to have a way through the complainant Matthew Babington's plott in the Rie-feild: And it was then ordered, by conſent, that John Fiſher ſhould have a little plott of ground, late the complainant Mathew Babington's, adjoyning to John Fiſher's homeſtead, conteyning one roode and twenty-ſix perches; and the complainant Mathew Babington ſhould have, in lieu or ſatisfaction thereof, one roode, twenty-ſix perches, as the ſame was admeaſured and ſett forth, out of the plott of John Fiſher on Gaultry-leyes, adjoyning there to the plott of the complainant Mathew Babington; but John Fiſher not to have the trees growing there; and that John Martin ſhould have a way unto his plott out of the Poore's plott, and over the plott of the complainant Mathew Babington, beyond the Croſs-cloſe. And the complainants, by theire ſaid bill, further ſhewed, that, after the ſaid articles, and before the ſaid allottment made, the ſaid Thomas Pepper dyed, haveing before his death, for valueable conſideracion, ſold and conveyed all his lands and tenements in Coſington to the complainant Matthew Babington and his heirs; and that, after the articles and allottment, the ſaid John Fiſher died, and that his eſtate and intereſt came to the defendants Anne and Mountjoy Fiſher; and that the ſaid John Benet alſoe dyed, and that his eſtate and intereſt came to the defendant Elizabeth Benet; and that, after the articles, John Marſhall alſo died, and his eſtate and intereſt came to the complainant Suſanna Marſhall and the defendant Tobias Marſhall, for whom plotts were ſet out and allotted; and that, in purſuance of the ſaid allottments and agreements, all the partyes entred upon, and fenced and ditched, theire reſpective plotts, and had ever ſince quietly held and enjoyed the ſame, whereby each one's eſtate was much improved; and that, by the rate and proviſion made in lieu of tithes, and the plotts laid out for the gleab, the parſonage was much improved, and of better value than it was before the incloſure; but that the defendants, combineing together to avoid the articles, agreements, and incloſures, refuſed to make conveyances and aſſurances according to the articles, and threatned to wave their new plotts, and enter on theire old lands: For reliefe wherein, and to have conveyances made and executed according to the articles, and that the premiſſes might be eſtabliſhed and ſetled by decree of this court, the ſaid complainants humbly prayed the aid and aſſiſtance of this honourable Court; and that, for that purpoſe, proceſs of ſubpena might be awarded againſt the ſaid defendants, to appeare in this Court, and anſwer the premiſſes; which being granted, and the defendants therewithall ſerved, they appeared accordingly; and, by theire anſwers, did confeſſe the ſeiſin and poſſeſſion of the reſpective partyes, the articles, and the nominacion of the referrees, and theire orders and appointments, and the ſurveys, as the ſame are ſet forth by the bill; and likewiſe confeſſed theire entry into, and acceptance and injoyment of, theire new plotts. And the defendant Staveley ſet forth, that he was content to accept of the two ſhillings an acre (except as is before excepted) in lieu of tithes, if the ſame and the arrears ſince the incloſure might be paid duely; and confeſſed, that the parſonage would be much bettered by the incloſure, in caſe he and his ſucceſſors might enjoy the rate and the new plotts. And the other defendants ſaid, they were willing to pay the two ſhillings *per* acre rate tithe for the land in theire reſpective plotts. And all the defendants denyed any combinacion to avoid the articles or incloſure; but ſaid, they had accepted theire plotts, and did conſent and agree to the articles and incloſure, and were content the ſame ſhould be confirmed by decree of this Courte, and to make conveyances and ſettlements, according to the articles concerning the incloſure, to be much advantageous both to them and the parſon and his ſucceſſors, as by the ſaid bill and anſwer, remayneing upon record in this honourable Courte, more at large doth appeare. And the cauſe ſoe ſtanding on bill and anſwer, this preſent tenth day of February, one thouſand ſix hundred ſixty-eight, was by this Courte appointed for the hearing thereof. And now, upon the hearing and debateing of the matter in queſtion between the ſaid parties accordingly, this preſent day, in the preſence of councell learned on both ſides, the ſubſtance of the complainants' bill and the defendants' anſwer appeared to be as herein before is recited and ſet forth. This Courte thereupon, and upon debate of the matter, and hearing what would be alledged on either ſides, doth thinke fitt, and accordingly it is, this preſent terme of St. Hillary, that is to ſay, on Wedneſday the ſaid tenth day of February, in the one and twentieth yeare of the raigne of our moſt gracious ſoveraigne lord Charles the Second, by the grace of God, of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. by the right honourable ſir Orlando Bridgeman, knight and baronet, lorde keeper of the great ſeale of England, and by the authority of this high and honourable Court of Chancery, ordered, adjudged, and decreed, that the ſaid articles and agreements, and the ſaid allottments, orders, and appointments, made by the ſaid referrees, do ſtand ratified and confirmed by this preſent decree, and be obſerved, performed, fulfilled, and kept, by all the ſaid partyes complainants, theire heires, executors, adminiſtrators, ſucceſſors, and aſſignes reſpectively, and all claymeing under them, according to the tenor and true entent and meaning thereof; and that, accordingly, all the ſaid partyes complainants and defendants, theire heires, ſucceſſors, and aſſigns reſpectively, and all claymeing under them, ſhall and may att all times hereafter, according to theire ſeverall intereſts, quietly and peacebly have, hold, and enjoy, the ſeverall plotts and parcells of ground to them reſpectively allotted and aſſigned, as aforeſaid, againſt each other, and againſt all other perſon or perſons claymeing from, by, or under them, or any of them; and ſhall alſoe make, ſettle, and execute, mutuall conveyances and aſſurances, each to other, of the reſpective plotts and parcells of ground to them reſpectively allotted and appointed as aforeſaid; and ſhall procure theire ſeverall wives and truſtees reſpectively to joyne therein, if occaſion ſhall be, according to the intent of the ſaid articles, by fines, feoffments, releaſes, or otherwiſe, as the ſaid maſter Thomas Staveley, ſoe nominated and appointed of councell for that purpoſe as aforeſaid, ſhall direct and appoint; and that, for that purpoſe, each party ſhall, upon notice thereof from the ſaid maſter Staveley, produce and ſhew forth to him all theire deedes and evedences conteyned in the premiſſes, to the end he may have the peruſall thereof; and that all the ſaid partyes, complainants and defendants, ſhall beare, pay, and diſcharge, theire proporcionable parts and ſhares of the charges of ſurveying and admeaſureing the ſaid common and open feilds, and of makeing, paſſing, and executeing, the aſſurances and other matters relateing to the incloſure, according to the direction and intention of the articles, and of the orders and appointments ſoe made by the ſaid referrees as aforeſaid; and that the ſaid new plotts and parcells of ground, ſoe allotted to each reſpective party as aforeſaid, ſhall remaine ſubject and lyable, in the hands of the preſent poſſeſſors or owners to whom the ſame are allotted as aforeſaid, to the ſame rents, charges, or incumbrances, as were iſſueing and payable out of the ancient lands of ſuch perſon or perſons, or wherewith the ſame were any way charged or incumbred at the time of the ſaid incloſure; and that each reſpective party, who ſhall hold and enjoy ſuch new plott or plotts ſoe allotted and aſſigned to him in lieu of his ſaid charges or incumbred ancient lands, or otherwiſe, have and keep harmeles and indempnified the ſeverall and reſpective owners or poſſeſſors thereof, to whom the ſame are allotted and appointed, their heires and aſſignes, and his and theire lands, tenements, goods, and chattells, of, for, from, and concerning the ſame, according to the true intent and meaning of the ſaid articles; and that the ſaid plott and parcell of ground, ſoe aſſigned for the reliefe and maintenance of the poore aforeſaid, and the rents, iſſues, and profitts thereof, ſhall for ever hereafter goe and be applyed from time to time to ſuch uſes, intents, and purpoſes, as by the orders or appointments of the ſaid referrees are directed and appointed; and that, for the better ſetling and aſſureing the ſame to thoſe ends and purpoſes, the ſaid complainants and defendants reſpectively ſhall make, ſeal, and execute, ſuch conveyances and aſſureances thereof to ſuch perſon and perſons as the ſaid maſter Thomas Staveley ſhall direct and thinke fitt; and that all and every the partyes complainants and defendants, theire heires and aſſignes, and all claymeing under them, ſhall, according to theire reſpective proporcions and number of acres of and in the ſaid new-incloſed lands, for ever hereafter, yearly and on every yeare, ſatisfie and pay unto the defendant William Staveley and his ſucceſſors, parſons or rectors of the church of Coſington aforeſaid, the annuall or yearly rate of two ſhillings *per* acre, for every acre they ſhall reſpectively hold and enjoy of or in the ſaid lordſhipp of Coſington, other than the ſaid old incloſures, and the ſaid plott or plotts of ground allotted and ſet out for the parſon and his ſucceſſors, for and in lieu of his gleab land belonging to the ſaid rectorie, and other than the plotts or parcels of ground allotted and aſſigned for the reliefe of the poore, and other publick uſes, as aforeſaid; the ſaid annuall or yearly rate to be paid at or in the dyneing-hall of the parſonage-houſe of Coſington, on the fower and twentieth day of June and four and twentieth day of December yearly, by equall porcions; and ſhall alſoe render, yeild, and pay, to the ſaid parſon and his ſucceſſors, the tithes in kinde of corne, graine, and hay, onely ariſeing and happening within the old incloſures of and in Coſington aforeſaid, from time to time, as the ſame ſhall become due and payable; which, together with the ſaid annuall or yearly rate of two ſhillings the acre to be payd in manner as aforeſaid, is to be, and ſhall from time to time be, accepted and received by the ſaid William Staveley and his ſucceſſors, parſons and rectors of the church of Coſington as aforeſaid, for, in lieu and full ſatisfaction of, all and all manner of tithes, and other church dues and dutyes (except the churching of women, communicants, mortuaries, and marriages), ariſeing, due, or payable, out of, for, or in reſpect of, the premiſſes, or other matters tithable within the lordſhippe of Coſington aforeſaid, or the tithable places thereof; and that the ſaid complainants and defendants, theire heires and aſſignes reſpectively, paying the ſaid tithes in kinde of corne, graine, and hay, ariſeing within the ſaid old incloſures, and the ſaid annuall or yearly rates of two ſhillings *per* acre for every acre of the ſaid new-incloſed ground, other than the gleab plott, and the poor's plott, in manner as aforeſaid, they and the poſſeſſors of the ſaid poore's plott ſhall and may for ever hereafter hold and enjoy all and ſingular theire reſpective lands, tenements, and hereditaments, in Coſington as aforeſaid, and the plott ſet out for the poore and other public uſes, as aforeſaid, freed and diſcharged of and from all and all manner of tithes, and other rates for tithes, and other church dues and dutyes, due and payable to the parſon of Coſington, or his ſucceſſors, for the time being, out of, for, or in reſpect of, the premiſſes, or other matters tithable ariſeing in Coſington aforeſaid (except churching of women, communicants, mortuaries, and marriages), which are to be paid as anciently the ſame have been accuſtomed: And, for the better ſecurity of the ſaid annuall or yearly rate of two ſhillings *per* acre, to be payd to the parſon and his ſucceſſors in manner as aforeſaid, it is further ordered and decreed, that the ſaid complainants and defendants reſpectively ſhall give ſuch further ſecurity, and make ſuch aſſurances for ſecurity, for the payment of the ſaid annuall or yearly rate of two ſhillings *per* acre to the ſaid William Staveley the parſon, and his ſucceſſors, in manner as aforeſaid, as the ſaid Thomas Staveley ſhall direct and thinke fitt, according to the true entent and meaning of the ſaid articles: Vobis igitur prefatis Mattheo Babington, Willielmo Whalley, Thome Babington, Henrico Hulſe, Willielmo Oſwyn, Johanni Oſwyn, Willielmo Fiſher, Suſanne Marſhall, Anne Fiſher, Mountjoy Fiſher, Elizabethe Benet, Willielmo Staveley, Tobie Marſhall, Johanni Chamberlaine, Willielmo Bate, Anne Maſon aliàs Caſtledine, Jonathane Martin, Elizabethe Scampton, & Agneti Brewing, necnon omnibus aliis perſone ſive perſonis quibuſcunque quorum intereſt, aut intereſſe poſſit, & veſtrûm & eorum cuilibet, firmitèr injungendo precipimus, quòd omnia & ſingula in judicio ſive decreto predicto contenta vel ſpecificata, quatenùs vos ſeu veſtrûm aliquem in aliquo tangit vel concernit, faciatis, perimpleatis, & exequamini, & quilibet veſtrûm faciat, perimpleat, & exequatur cum effectu, juxta veram intentionem judicii ſive decreti predicti; & hoc ſub periculo incumbendo nullatenùs omittatis quoviſmodo. Teſte meipſo, apud Weſtm', viceſimo-ſexto die Junii, anno regni noſtri viceſimo-primo.

GRIMSTON WILKINSON [1]."

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[1] Palmer's MS Caſes, p. 343.

This village at preſent contains about 40 dwellings; the principal land-owner, *Thomas Babington*, eſq. of Rothley Temple.

The rectory is a good building; the front modern; the back front antient, but pictureſquely beautiful; ſee a view of it in Plate XXXIV.

Extracts from the Regiſter, which begins 1544:

"Margaret, daughter of Thomas Babington chriſtened 26 April, 1548.

Zacharye Babington, the ſon of Thomas Babington, chriſtened the 14th of July, 1549.

Jane Babington, daughter of Thomas Babington, gent. chriſtened the 10th of December, 1550.

Ellenor Babington, wife of Mr. Thomas Babington, buried the 7th of June, 1578; Hughe Boothe rector.

Faithe Babington, wife of Mr. Matthew Babington, buried the 1ſt of June, 1589.

Mr. Hugh Booth, parſon of Coſſington, buried the laſt day of December, 1602.

Katharine, the daughter of Adrian Babington, chriſtened the 21ſt March, anno 1613.

Adrian Babington, buried Auguſt, 10, 1625.

Francis Herrick and Mary Fellows were married Nov. 23, 1640.

Ch. ſon of Ch. Staveley, buried Sept. 30, 1643.

1649, May 7, Ann, dau. of John Herrick, baptized.

Francis Herrick died in 1650, aged 55.

1656, Thomas Staveley and Mrs. Mary Onebye were publiſhed ſeveral weeks by the public regiſter of Coſſington; and were married the 31ſt of December by Juſtice Pratt.

Nathanael Cradock, buried Dec. 20, 1706.

William, ſon of Nath. Cradock, bur. Dec. 20, 1716.

Mary, the daughter of Shukburgh Aſhby and Mary his wife, baptized Oct. 5, 1725.

George, the ſon of Mr. Shukburgh Aſhby and Mary his wife, baptized June 10, 1738.

John Ratcliffe, of the Paper-mill, was buried April 24, 1743.

Baptiſms, 1544—1548, 19; 1786—1790, 19.
Burials, ———— 11; ———— 18.

The principal benefactors to this pariſh are, *Babington Staveley*, who died in 1686, and gave £100. to the poor; *William Staveley*, who, by will, ſettled 40*s.* a year to buy bread and beef; and *Agnes Brewin* 5*s.* a year, "to buy Bibles, or procure learning."

	£.	s.	d.
Money raiſed for the poor within the year ending at Eaſter 1776,	59	10	9
Expended in county rates, &c.	4	7	10
———— on the poor, —	54	19	9
Rent of workhouſe[1] and habitations,	3	16	0
Expended in litigations, —	0	15	0
Money raiſed for 1783, —	114	8	7
———————— 1784, —	114	1	8
———————— 1785, —	121	19	6
Medium of theſe three years,	116	16	7
———— of county expences,	7	11	8
———— of expences not relating to the poor; repairs of the church, roads, &c.	0	15	0
———— of nett annual expences,	108	9	11
———— of attending on magiſtrates,	0	3	10
———— of entertainments at meetings,	0	14	4
———— of law expences, —	0	9	2
———— of ſetting the poor to work,	0	4	2

The return made to the houſe of commons in 1786, in anſwer to an enquiry reſpecting the charitable donations in this pariſh, may be ſeen in vol. I. p. 44.

The CHURCH (ſee Plate XXXV.)

dedicated to *All Saints*, conſiſts of an embattled tower (in which are four bells); a large South porch; a chancel, nave, and South aile ſeparated by three arches, over which are four handſome clereſtory windows.

In the chancel are three ſtone ſeats and a piſcina; fig. 34, 35.

The font is antient and round; but has nothing on it remarkable.

Burton notices theſe arms at Coſſington; Plate XXXV. fig. 1—10.

1. Azure, floretty, a lion rampant Or debruiſed, with a bend gobony Or and Gules. *Beauchamp.*

2. Quarterly, Argent and Gules, the ſecond and third quarters fretty Or, over all a bend Sable. *Deſpenſer.*

3. Gules, three lions paſſant, guardant in pale Or. *England.*

4. Gules, three lions paſſant, guardant in pale Or, a label of *France.* Earl of *Lancaſter.*

5. Sable, a lion rampant Argent, crowned Or. *Segrave.*

6. Gules, a feſs company Argent and Sable, between ſix croſſlets Or. *Boteler.*

7. Or, an eagle diſplayed Sable. *Leofric* and *Morton.*

8. Argent, a ſaltire between four croſſlets fitché Azure.

9. Quarterly, 1. and 4, Or, two lions paſſant in pale Azure, *Somery*; 2. and 3, Argent, a croſs patée Azure. *Dudley.*

10. Gules, ſeven maſcles voided and conjoined Or, 3, 2, and 1, within a border engrailed Argent. *Ferrers.*

Several painted tiles ſtill remain on the floor of the chancel, of which 23 different ſpecimens are given in Plate XXXV. fig. 11—33; among which are the five following coats of arms:

Quarterly, 1. and 4, two lions paſſant in pale; *England* before king Stephen's reign; 2. and 3, ſemé of fleurs de lis; *France* antient; fig. 18.

.... a feſs between ſeven croſſlets ... *Beauchamp*; fig. 19.

..... a lion rampant ......; for *Leon* probably, there being three caſtles round the ſhield; fig. 20.

An eagle diſplayed, with wings downwards; fig. 14.

.... on a bend ſiniſter, three dolphins embowed; fig. 29.

In the Matriculus of 1220[2], Coſſington is deſcribed to be under the patronage of *Hugh Deſpenſer*; and *William Deſpenſer* was then the rector. The church paid 10*s.* to the abbot of St. *Severin* in Normandy as an annual penſion.

In 1344, the procurations were 7*s.* 6¾*d.*; the rectory was taxed at 19 marks; paid 2*s.* for Peter-pence; and the then patron was the heir of the lord *Henry de Beaumont.*

In 1534-5, the procurations and ſynodals were 13*s.* 4¾*d.*; an annual payment of £1. was made to the lord *Beaumont*; and the value of the rectory £16.

In 1650, the rectory was returned worth £100; and the incumbent as "an arbiter of the civil law, a chancellor, no preacher, and non-reſident."

The preſent value in the king's books is £17. 7*s.* 8*d.*

The epiſcopal procurations are, 3*s.* 4*d.*; the archidiaconal, 11*s.* 0¾*d.*

RECTORS.

William Deſpenſer, 1220.
Thomas de Preſtewald[3], 1238.
Richard le Hoſtagre, 1287.
William de Swepſton, 1392.
Matthew Knightley, D.D. 1534; died in 1561.
Hugh Booth, rector, 1578; buried Dec. 31, 1602.
Zachary Babington[5]; died about 1614, aged 70.
Adrian Babington; buried Aug. 10, 1625.

PATRONS.

Hugh Deſpenſer.
Hugh ſon of Hugh Deſpenſer[4].

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[1] The workhouſe in 1776 was capable of containing 16 perſons.

[2] See the Introductory Volume, p. lx.

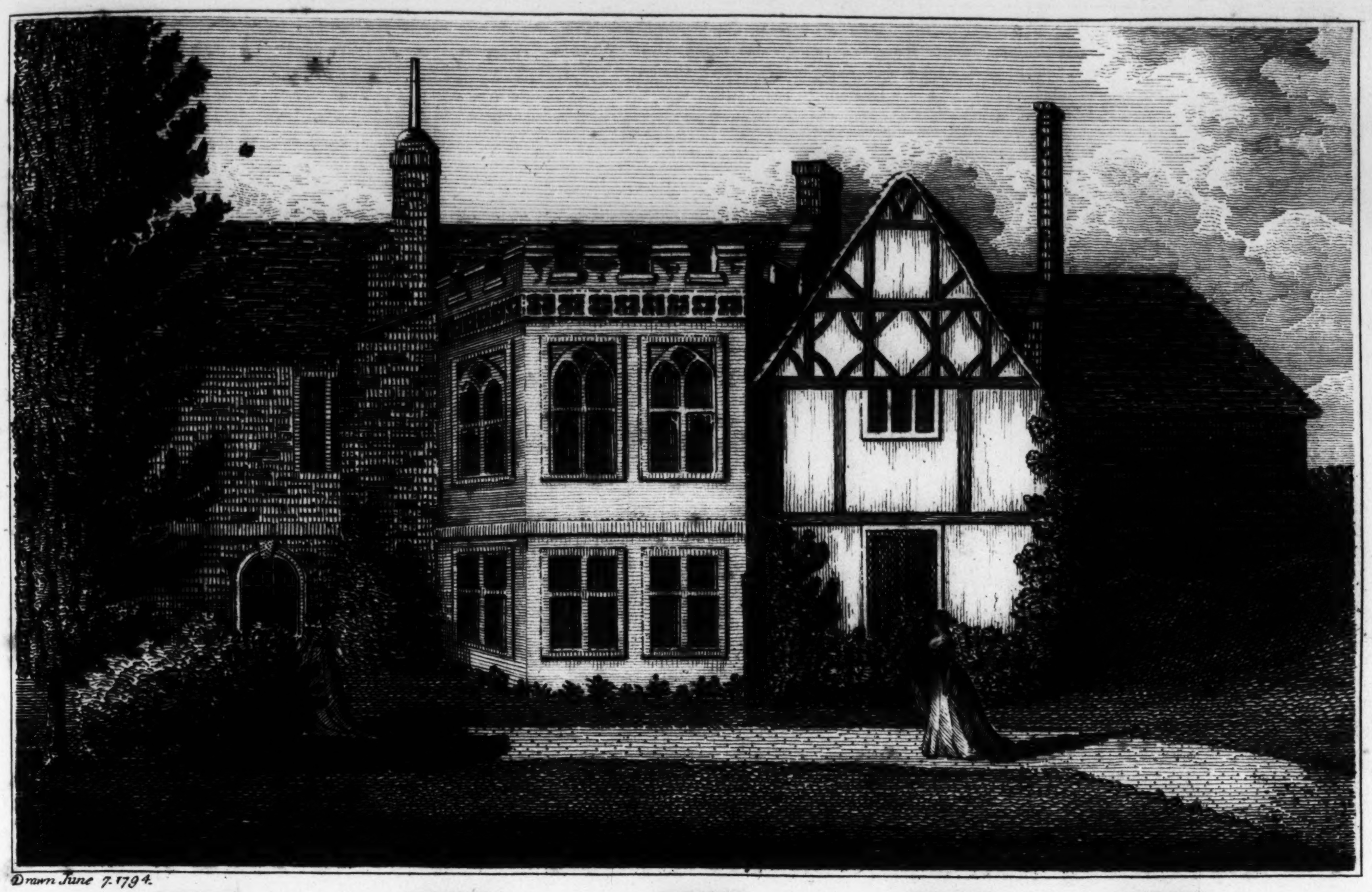
[3] "Injunctum eſt eidem, quod omnes cimelias dominicales ſciat infra annum ſub penâ privationis beneficii." Reg. Groſſeteſte, ann. 4.

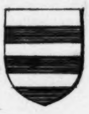
[4] Who had obtained the advowſon, by a ſuit in "curiâ domini regis," againſt Hugh earl of Arundel and others.

[5] Prebendary of Pipa Parva in the church of Lichfield, and chancellor of that dioceſe, in 1581; prebendary of Curborough 1583; and inſtalled præcentor of Lichfield July 10, 1589. He held alſo the rectory of Sedbury, co. Derby. Willis, vol. I. p. 406; compared with Shaw's Staffordſhire, vol. I. p. 300. vol. II. p. 24.

COSSINGTON RECTORY.

Vol. III. Pl. XXXIV. p. 228.


Drawn June 7. 1794.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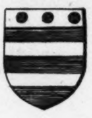
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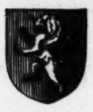
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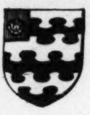
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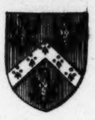
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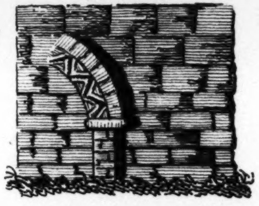


Fig. 1. p. 59.

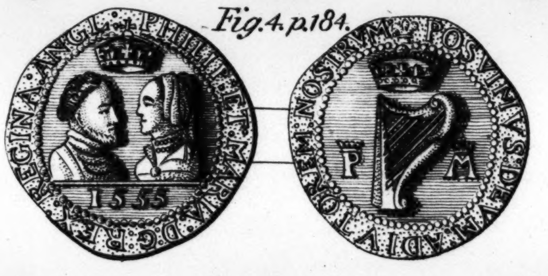


Fig. 4. p. 184.

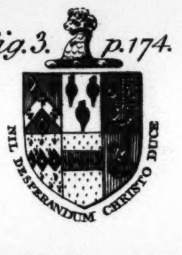


Fig. 3. p. 174.
NIL DESPERANDUM CHRISTO DUCE

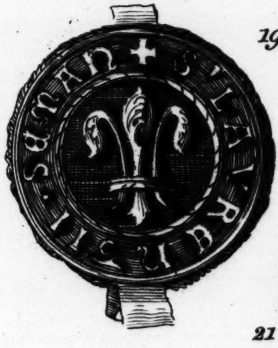
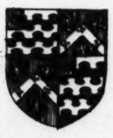


Fig. 2. p. 173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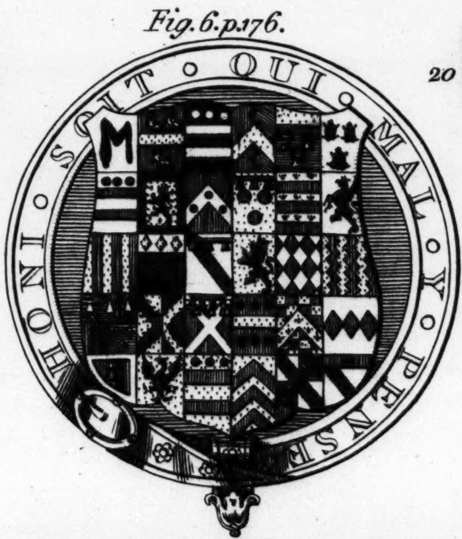
Fig. 6. p. 176.
HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE
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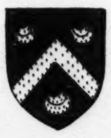
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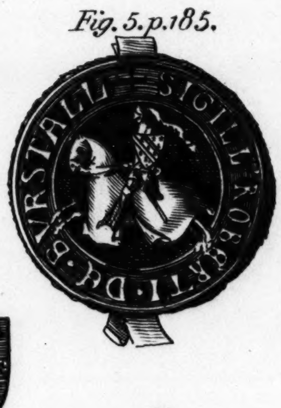
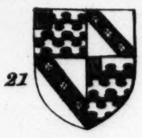


Fig. 5. p. 185.
SIGILL' ROBERTI DE BVRSTALL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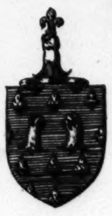
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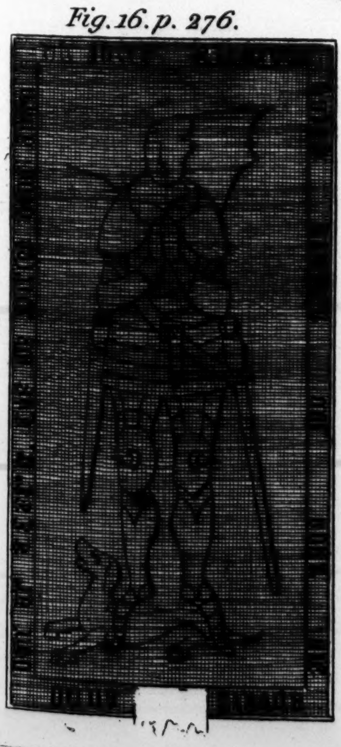
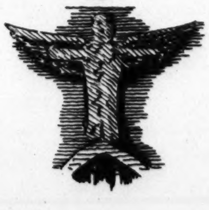


Fig. 16. p. 276.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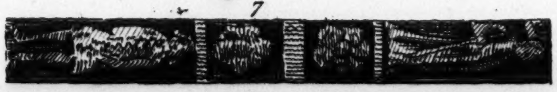
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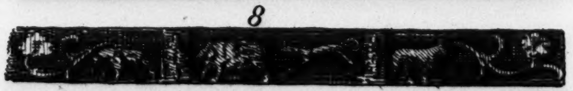
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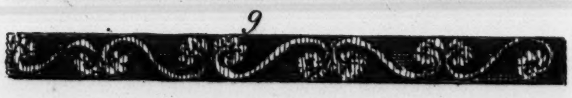
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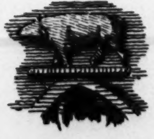
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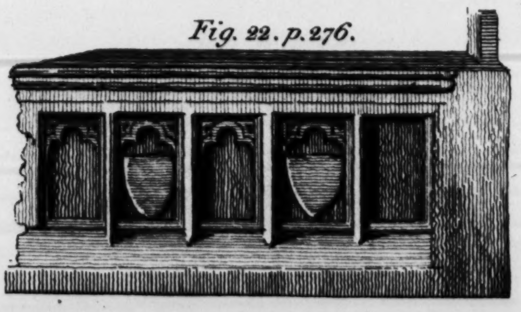
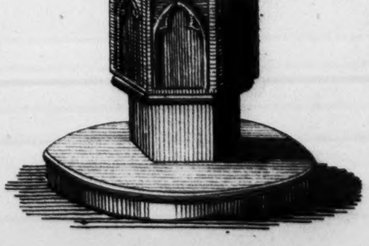


Fig. 22. p. 276.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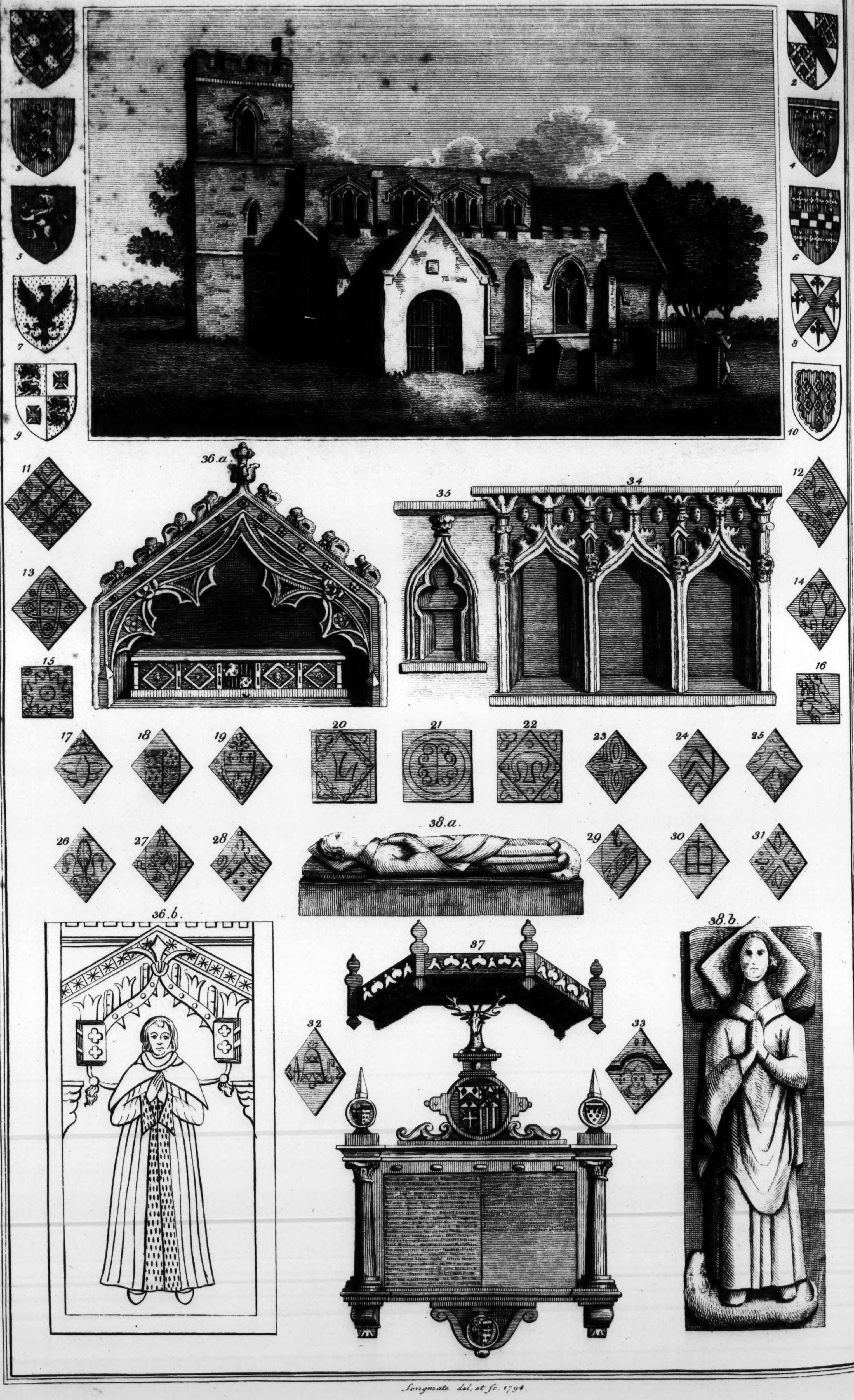
Longmate del. et sc.

COSSINGTON, S.W.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36.b
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38.a
38.b

Longmate del. et sc. 1794.

William Staveley [1], 1625; died Auguſt 14, 1652.	
William Staveley, 1652; died Feb. 13, 1703-4.	Matthew Babington, &c.
Samuel Daniel, Aug. 21, 1704;	Thomas Babington, eſq.
William Babington, LL. B. Dec. 27, 1710; died Dec. 5, 1758, aged 72.	
William Babington [2], Dec. 19, 1758; died 1783.	Thomas Babington, eſq.
Henry Woodcock [3], LL. B. 1783.	
Thomas Giſborne [4], M. A. 1784; reſigned 1787.	
William Babington [5], June 3, 1787; the preſent rector, 1799.	

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

Under an arch, in the North wall of the chancel, near the altar-rails, fig. 36:

Arms in front: Quarterly, Ermine, and Paly of ſix, Argent and Azure, *Knightley*.

"Here lyethe Mathewe Knyghtley, doctoure in divinitye [6], and ſometyme parſon of Coſington, who departed thys worlde the 9th day of July, the yere of oure Lorde MDLXI."

A little elevated from the floor, in the North-eaſt corner of the chancel, is the effigies ſhewn in fig. 38. *a. b*; but without any inſcription:

On a monumental tablet of marble againſt the ſame wall, fig. 37:

Arms: Quarterly, Argent, on a chevron Azure between three lozenges Sable, three ſtags' heads caboſhed Or, *Staveley*; 2. Argent, a chevron Gules between three eagles diſplayed Sable; 3. Azure, a croſs moline between four martlets Argent, *Pleſſington*; 4. Paly of ſix, Argent and Azure, *Strelley*. Creſt, a ſtag's head. Motto, PATIOR UT POTIAR.—On one ſide of this coat, the ſame four quarterings; impaling, Argent, ten torteauxes, 4, 3, 2, and 1, over all a label Azure, *Babington*. On the other ſide, *Babington* ſingle.

"MEMORIÆ SACRUM.

HERE LYETH THE BODIE OF WILLIAM STAVELEY, MINISTER OF GOD'S WORD, AND RECTOR OF COSSINGTON. HEE TOOKE TO WIFE ANNE, THE SECOND DAUGHTER OF THOMAS BABINGTON, OF TEMPLE RODELY, ESQ.; BY WHOM HEE HAD ISSUE FIVE SONS, VIZ. THOMAS, WILLIAM, GEORGE, ARTHUR, AND BABINGTON; AND SEVEN DAUGHTERS, VIZ. KATHARINE, ANNE, MARGERY, ELIZABETH, MARTHA, MARY, AND MARGARET; OF WHICH MARGERY DIED YOUNG: THE OTHER II ALL WEPT HERE AT THE FUNERALL OF THEIR DEAR FATHER. HE LIVED 6 AND 20 YEARS HERE, A FAITHFULL LABOURER IN GOD'S VINEYARD; WHO, AFTER HE HAD FOUGHT A GOOD FIGHT, FINISHED HIS COURSE, AND KEPT THE FAITH. HE DEPARTED THIS LIFE IN PEACE, GIVEING UP HIS SOULE TO GOD, HIS BODY TO THE EARTH, HIS LOVE TO HIS FRENDS, HIS BLESSING TO HIS CHILDREN, AND HIS CHARITY TO ALL; AND ENTERED INTO THAT JOY, WHICH HIS LORD AND MASTER HATH PREPARED FOR SUCH GOOD AND FAITHFULL SERVANTS. HE DYED THE 14TH OF AUGUST, IN THE YEAR OF OURE LORD 1652, HIS AGE 55; BEING SON TO THOMAS STAVELEY, OF WEST LANGTON [7], IN THIS COUNTY, ESQ.

THUS DEATH'S COLD BLAST EXTINGUISHT QUITE
THIS BURNING AND THIS SHINING LIGHT:
THAT VOICE, WHICH GOSPELL SOUNDS ONCE GAVE,
IS SHUTT UP IN THIS SILENT GRAVE;
THAT LIFE, WHICH SOE BEFORE MEN SHIN'D,
IS TO THIS NARROW TOMBE CONFIN'D:
YET IN HIS DUST HERE SCATTERED LYE
SUCH SEEDS OF IMMORTALITYE,
THAT, WHEN THE LAST GREAT FLAME SHALL GIVE
THEM HEAT, HE THEN AGAINE SHALL LIVE."

At bottom, the ſame four coats quarterly as above; impaling *Babington*.

On flat ſtones in the chancel:

1. "WILLIAM STAVELEY,
Quam ſpecioſi ſunt pedes evangelizantium pacem!
1652."

2. "ANNE KEATE, THE DAUGHTER OF
WILLIAM AND ANNE STAVELEY,
DYED AUG. 3, 1659, aged 24 years."

3. "HERE LYETH MARGARET, THE DAUGHTER OF
WILLIAM AND ANNE STAVELEY Y^{t}
DYED SEPT. 23, IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1669,
AND OF HER AGE 22."

4. "HERE LIETH THE BODY OF
KATHARINE ROSS, WIDOW, DAUGHTER OF
WILLIAM AND ANNE STAVELEY. SHE DYED
JUNE THE 3, ANNO MDCXCI, AGED 61."

5. "Hìc jacet Gulielmus Staveley, hujus eccleſiæ
ſecundus ejuſdem nominis & familiæ rector,
glorioſam expectans reſurrectionem.
Vixit ſobriè, juſtè, piè, hoſpitalitèr;
omnem virtutem coluit, præſertìm Charitatem;
à curâ, ſolicitudine, negotio liber,
ſic vitam traduxit placidam; placidèque moriens,
in Chriſto ſuavitèr obdormivit.
Cœlebs obiit Feb. 18vo,
anno ætatis 76to, rectoriæ 52do, Domini 1703°."

6. "The reverend William Babington,
ſecond ſon of Thomas Babington, eſq.
of Rothley Temple, and rector of this pariſh,
died December 5th, 1758, aged 72."

7. "Mrs. Catharine and Mrs. Anne Babington,
daughters of the Rev. William and
Mrs. Elizabeth Babington, died,

Catharine,	aged 29,	March 19,	1762."
Anne,	aged 41,	April 13,	

8. "Mrs. Elizabeth Babington, wife of the late
rev. William Babington, rector of this pariſh,
died Nov. 4, 1763, aged 68."

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[1] He was of Baliol college, Oxford; and contributed the third window in the Library of that Society, as appears by the following verſe ſtill remaining in the ſecond light there, Me fordas vitream Staveley Willielme feneſtram. He read the Articles, as rector of Coſſington, Nov. 20, 1625; and is ſtyled above, "an arbiter of the civil law, and a chancellor." Q. of what place?

[2] Died, by a fall from his horſe, May 14, 1783, aged 61. He was vicar alſo of Rothley.

[3] He had a diſpenſation, in November 1783, to hold this rectory with Rothley.

[4] Son of John Giſborne, of Derby, eſq. He married, in 1783, the only ſiſter of Thomas Babington, eſq. of Rothley Temple; and now reſides at Yaxley Lodge in Staffordſhire, ſituated in a recluſe valley, well ſuited to the placid and ſtudious mind of its preſent ingenious owner, who has enlarged and greatly improved the houſe, making it his principal reſidence, in preference to the ſuperb manſion erected by his father in Derby. As a writer in moral philoſophy, divinity, and poetry, &c. Mr. Giſborne is ſufficiently known by his various works. St. John's College, Cambridge, had the honour of part of the education of this learned Divine, who is truly an ornament to his profeſſion; for, his literary merits are but a ſmaller part of the nobler character he bears, being an illuſtrious pattern of philanthropy and charity to the preſent age. See Shaw's Staffordſhire, vol. I. p. 67. Mr. Giſborne has publiſhed 1. "The Principles of Moral Philoſophy inveſtigated, and briefly applied to the Conſtitution of Civil Society; together with Remarks on the Principle aſſumed by Mr. Paley, as the Baſis of all moral Concluſions, and on other Poſitions of the ſame author, 8vo, 1789." 2. The ſame work was reprinted, with additions, in 1790. 3. The third edition, 1795, has, printed at the end, "Remarks on the late Deciſion of the Houſe reſpecting the Abolition of the Slave Trade." 4. "Remarks on the Slave Trade, 1792," 8vo. 5. "Viſitation Sermon at Walſall, May 30, 1794," 4to. 6. "An Enquiry into the Duties of Men in the higher and middle Claſſes of Society in Great Britain, reſulting from their reſpective Stations, Profeſſions, and Employments, 1794," 4to. 7. Reprinted in 2 vols. 8vo. 1795, 2d edit. 8. The ſame, 2 vols. 8vo. corrected, 1795, 3d edit. 9. "Walks in a Foreſt, or, Poems deſcriptive of Scenery and Incidents characteriſtic of a Foreſt at different Seaſons of the Year, 1794," 4to; twice reprinted, with additions, in ſmall 8vo. 10. "The Duties of the Female Sex, 1797," 8vo.

[5] He married, in November 1784, Miſs Noble, daughter to the Rev. Mr. Noble, of Froleſworth.

[6] Matthew Knightley was rector in 1534, as appeareth by the roll of that year, ſo that he died an aged man. Burton, MS.

[7] Where ſee an account of the Staveley family, in vol. II. p. 677. See alſo hereafter, p. 230.

9. " Here lieth the rev. William Babington,
rector of this church, and vicar of Rothley,
who died May the 14th, 1783, aged 61."

10 " Here lieth the body of Elizabeth-Lydia Babington,
daughter of the rev. William Babington
and Elizabeth-Newbold Babington his wife.
She was born on the 7th of January, 1789,
and died on the 18th of March in the ſame year."

11. " Here lie the remains of Jane-Giſborn Babington,
daughter of the Rev. William Babington and
Elizabeth-Newbold Babington his wife.
She was born on the firſt of December, 1793;
and died the 13th of April, 1794."

On flat ſtones in the nave:

1. " Here lieth the body of Elizabeth Marſhall,
who departed this life July the 9th, 1732,
aged 76 years and 10 months."

2. " Here lieth inter'd the body of Robert Fiſher, gent.
He married Mary, the daughter of
Mr. Chriſtopher Tebbutt;
by whom he had iſſue two ſons and two daughters.
He departed this life the 16th day of Auguſt,
in the year of our Lord 1756, aged 30 years."

In the South aile, now almoſt wholly defaced:

" HERE LYETH INTERRED THE BODY OF MATHEW BABINGTON, ESQ. SON OF THOMAS BABINGTON, OF RODELEY, ESQUIER, DECESED. THIS MATTHEW HAD FOUR WIVES; VIZ. ELIZABETH, DAUGHTER OF ...... LEIGH, OF EGGINTON IN THE COUNTY OF DERBY, ESQUIRE; FAITH, THE DAUGHTER OF ...... STAPLETON, OF REMPSTON, IN THE COUNTY OF NOTTINGHAM, ESQUIRE; PRISCILLA, THE DAUGHTER OF RICHARD CRESWELL, ...; MARGARET, DAUGHTER OF ERASMUS .... HE DIED THE ..... DAY OF FEBRUARY, ANNO DOMINI 1615; BEING THEN OF THE AGE OF 71 YEARS."

In the church-yard:

William Hulſe died April 21, 1776, aged 81.
Tobias Marſhall, gent. died Aug. 8, 1719, aged 72.
Henry Marſhall, gent. died May 23, 1751, aged 58.
Will. Marſhall, gent. died Aug. 16, 1762, aged 22.
Mary Gilbert died Dec. 7, 1779, aged 72.
John Goude, ſenior, died April 21, 1770, aged 82.
Elen Goude died Sept. 9, 1747, aged 55.
Mary Dickins, died May 28, 1771, aged 71.

" Here lieth the body of Mary, the eldeſt daughter of William Oſwin, gent. by Mary his wife; who departed this life April 4, 1686, aged 15.

Alſo Thomas Oſwin, their eldeſt ſon, who died Feb. 25, 1707, aged 33.

Here alſo lieth the body of William Oſwin, gent. who departed this life Nov. 27, 1714, aged 72 years. Alſo Mary his wife, daughter of Mr. Thomas Monk, citizen of London. She departed this life April 16, 1686, aged 36 years.

Here alſo lieth the body of William Oſwin, of London, gent. who departed this life Nov. 12, 1739, aged 63 years.

Alſo of Mrs. Catharine Oſwin, who departed this life Aug. 8, 1743, aged 57.

And alſo the body of Mrs. Anne Wilſon, who departed this life Aug. 30, 1743, aged 63 years.
John Fiſher the elder died Feb. 22, 1756, aged 77.
Samuel Wilkinſon died Dec. 31, 1788, aged 80."

At Oakham, co. Rutland, on a graveſtone in the North croſs of the church:

" JACET IN HOC TVMVLO MARIA BOOTH,
VIDVA REVERENDISSIMI HVGONIS BOOTH,
DE CVSSINGTON, IN COMITATV LECESTRIÆ, PASTOR.
OBIIT AN'O DO'I 1640, ÆTATIS 93."

In anſwer to ſome enquiries made in 1772 by the Rev. Samuel Carte, he received the following letter from Mrs. Mary Brudenell; to which he refers in his account of Thomas Staveley, eſq. (ſee vol. II. p. 677):

" Sir, my father having been ſo long dead before Mr. Allſop married my daughter, that he can ſay but little of him; he communicated your letter to me. I don't know I can give ſo particular an account as you deſire; but will as near as I can. The place of my father's birth, we always reckoned, was at Eaſt Langton, in the pariſh of Church Langton, which was then the ſeat of his anceſtors, and is now enjoyed by Sir Gilbert Pickering: it came by his lady, who is deſcended from the Staveleys. My grandfather was ſecond ſon of Thomas Staveley, eſq. of the abovenamed place, and rector of Coſſington. His eldeſt ſon was my father, who was firſt of Emanuel College in Cambridge[1], next a ſtudent in the Inner Temple. After he was called to the bar, he practiſed the law, and lived moſt part of his time at Belgrave; but died in Leiceſter at the age of 57, and lies buried in St. Mary's church. My mother was the youngeſt daughter of John Oneby, eſq. of Hinckley, who was ſteward to your Corporation. After his deceaſe, my father ſucceeded him, and continued in that place till he died. He had by my mother three ſons and four daughters. He was early in commiſſion for a juſtice of the peace, and one of the quorum; and he continued as long as he lived: tho' there were many changes, he was never removed; not that he turned with the times. When the Whig party ran high in king Charles the Second's days, he was always ſteady in his loyalty; but, by his prudence, and the ſweetneſs and mildneſs of his nature, he promoted no ſide; and underſtanding the law, we gueſs, was the reaſon they kept him in ſo long. I've often heard him ſay, moſt of the ſeſſions-buſineſs lay upon him, whileſt others took their pleaſure, and much lamented their loſs when he was dead. He publiſhed nothing that I know of in his life but "The Romiſh Horſeleech," which has not his name to it: in the Univerſity, it was taken for Judge Hale's work. My younger brother publiſhed the "Hiſtory of Churches" ſince his death, and a ſmall thing relating to the affairs of France and Scotland. The "Antiquities of Leiceſter," you know, was left in MS. 'Tis probable there are more; but where I can't tell, except in my unhappy brother's hands, viz. Captain Staveley of Medbourn. 'Twill, I fear, not be counted proper for ſo near a relation to ſpeak of his virtues; but your ſaying his life is intended to be wrote, and ſcarce any of his intimate friends or contemporaries in being, I hope I may be allowed to do juſtice to the memory of the beſt of parents; and I think I can, without partiality, ſay he was a man given to no vice; one of great integrity, ſtrictly juſt, and who abhorred all manner of fraud or bribery in his practice of the law; and of uncommon meekneſs and patience in the higheſt provocations and bodily pains (he being afflicted with ſeveral fits of the gout); was ſeldom ever in a paſſion; beloved of moſt that knew him; he had a diſcerning and penetrating judgement, both in ſtate and private affaiers. I'm confident, if any of them were living that was throwly acquainted with him, they would not only confirm, but add to what I've ſaid. He was uncle and guardian to our late famous Lawyer, the Lord Keeper Wrighte, and had the care of his education; which truſt he diſcharged with honour and credit. Sir, I leave it to your diſcretion to aquaint that worthy Antiquary you ſpeak of with what you pleaſe, and to leave out what you think impertinent and not to the purpoſe. The deſiring an exact and full account has made me inſert the more. Notwithſtanding writing is exceeding troubleſome to my weak eyes, I've been contented to ſtrain them on this occaſion. If there is any farther information that I can give, you may command it from, ſir, your very humble ſervant,

Harborow, Apr. 17, 1722. M. BRUDENELL[2]."

In the Britiſh Muſeum is the following brief pedigree[3]:

Elizabetha aliquando Iſabella Sabcote vocata, vidua, nuper uxor
Johannis Frances, ob. 1 Martii, 9 Hen. VII.

Johanna uxor Willielmi Nevill, una filiarum & coheredum Iſabellæ, æt. 48 ann.

Alicia uxor Willielmi Staveley, altera filiarum & coheredum Iſabellæ, æt. 44 ann. nuper uxor Johannis Worſley.

Johanna uxor Tho. Sabcote, tertia coher. æt. 34 ann.

16 R. II. Perſona Omnium Sanctorum de Coſſington 40 marc'; 10 acre terre, 2 prati, 1 meſſ' & 1 car' terre ibid'.[4]

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[1] " Mr. Staveley was admitted a penſioner of Emanuel College in 1644." R. FARMER, MS.

[2] Carte's MSS. in the Bodleian Library, UUUU. N° 163.

[3] Harl. MSS. 1374. fol. 369.

[4] Carte, MS.

SOUTH CROXTON,

antiently called *Croxton*, *Croſon*, *Crockeſtone*, and *Crowſton juxta Baggrave*, a conſiderable village, about ſeven miles to the North-eaſt of Leiceſter, is bounded by Twyford, Aſhby Folvile, Bareſby, Queniborow, Bagrave; and a ſmall part of Beby; and, in the eccleſiaſtical diviſion of the county, is within the deanry of Goſcote.

Crocheſtone, containing four ploughlands, was held, in the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor, by *Godric*, and was then of the annual value of five ſhillings. At the general ſurvey, it was the property of *Walter de Conſtantiis* biſhop of *Lincoln*, under whom it was held by *Roger*. In the demeſne one plough was employed; and four villans, with two bordars, had another plough. There were ſix acres of meadow, and a mill of twelvepence value[1]. It is alſo ſtated in the ſurvey, that *Roger* held of *William* five ploughlands in *Croptone* [Croxtone], and *Walter* two ploughlands and a half in *Queneberie* [Queniborow]; which, in the reign of the Confeſſor, had been valued at fifteen ſhillings, but at the ſurvey was worth thirty ſhillings. In the demeſne they had three ploughs and four bondmen; and ſeven villans, with four bordars, who had one plough. There were twenty-five acres of meadow[2]. In the ſame manor one foreigner held land ſufficient for one plough: it was worth five ſhillings[3].

The name of "the foreigner," though not recorded in Domeſday-book, is preſerved both in the Regiſter of *Croxton* abbey, and in that of the priory of *Old Malton* in Yorkſhire. To both theſe houſes *Aldulfus de Braci*, filius *Bwerne*, nepos *Oſberti Martel*, was a liberal benefactor. He gave to God and St. Mary, & canonicis de ordine & capitulo de Sempringham, ſome large poſſeſſions in Normandy; and in England the church of Crokeſtune, with all its appurtenances; the tithe of all his revenues [*reddituum*] in *Ettuna*; and one moiety of his fee in Crokeſtune, *tam intra quàm extra villam*, which *Roger de Muſtun* had held, free from all ſervices except thoſe to the king and the capital lords of the fee, which were to be paid through the hands of himſelf or his heirs. One bovate, however, in this moiety, which belonged to the monks of Crokeſtune juxta Belṽ, otherwiſe called the monks of St. *John de Valle Dei*, and held by *Ralph Pannell*, was to pay the cuſtomary foreign ſervice due from the eighth part of a knight's fee. "Et ſciend', quòd ego adduxi de Angliâ ad hanc manſionem & prioratum primum priorem. Et accepi à Gilberto primo magiſtro ordinis de Sempringham, quòd nullus poterit prior conſtitui in hoc prioratu in diebus meis, vel in diebus heredis mei, proximi, niſi per electionem conventûs de iſto prioratu." Theſe donations, by the unanimous approval of the whole order of the monks of Sempringham, were transferred to the priory of Old Malton, which had been founded about 1150.

In 1184, *Thomas de Hoco*, for the conſideration of five marks paid by the monks of Malton, releaſed all right to three carucates and a half of land at South Croxton "Deo & Sancte Marie, & canonicis de ordine de Sempringham," by a deed dated on the Wedneſday before the feaſt of St. Dunſtan, 30 Hen. II, in the preſence of Hubert dean of York, Laurence archdeacon of Bedford, and Robert archdeacon of Canterbury[4] (*Dorobernienſis*). The grant was alſo confirmed by *Thomas* ſon of *Peter de Lincoln*[5].

Aldulfus de Bracy, by a new charter, confirmed to the prior and canons of Malton three carucates and a half at South Croxton, with the moiety of the church, which, as his grant expreſſes, they had held almoſt from the foundation of their priory. It appears alſo that, after this property had been in their own occupation for more than 60 years, and, from the remoteneſs proving of little value, it was demiſed, at an annual rent of ſeven marks, to the brethren of *Burton Lazars*.

In 1204, "*Agnes de Divâ* attachiata fuit adeſſe coram juſticiariis, oſtenſura quare ſine warranto ingreſſa eſt in tres bovatas terre in Suð Croxton, occaſione eſcambii quod habere deberet ab ipſo abbate, &c.[6]"

By a *finalis concordia* at Leiceſter, on the Wedneſday after the feaſt of St. Margaret, 4 John, between *William de Folevill* petent and *Cyprian* prior of *Malton* querent, the right to 26 acres was conveyed to the canons; and, by another agreement two days after, William renounced all claim to a moiety of the advowſon.

By an agreement between *Henry de Hoco* and prior *Cyprian*, on the nones of the feaſt of St. Mary Magdalen, 4 John, the right to three carucates and a half at South Croxton was conveyed to the canons, for the conſideration of 20 ſhillings ſterling.

By a *finalis concordia* on the octaves of St. Martin 14 John, between *Margaret de Howes* petent and *Hugo de Charneles* querent, the right to 28 bovates of land in South Croxton, and to a moiety of the advowſon, was renounced to the canons of Malton.

Margeret de Howes, for the conſideration of ten marks, releaſed her right to three carucates and a half in South Croxton, with the appurtenances, which the brethren of St. *Lazarus* at *Burton* held under the ſaid canons, and the right to a moiety of the church, which was annexed to the ſame lands; and *Hugo de Charneles*, for a ſimilar conſideration of ten marks, made the ſame releaſe.

King Henry III gave this manor to his chief juſtice *Hubert de Burgh*, who in 1227 was created earl of *Kent*[7].

One hide in Crocheſtone belonged to the prior and convent of St. Mary at Huntingdon[8].

In 1236, "Juratores dicunt quod Sitheſton, cum 8 virgatis terræ in Croxton, fuit terra *Rob'ti Tibanvile*, Normanni, tempore Johannis regis; & comes *Winton* illum tenuit; & quod predictus Joh̃es rex dedit eam matri ſue; & valet per annum 24 libras[9]."

In 1238, "*Willielmus Baſſet* perſona de Eſſeby, & 28 alii, implacitabantur per *Willielmum Burnell*, pro depaſtione cum averiis ſuis ſeparalis paſture ſue apud South Croxton, in quodam loco vocato Le Eſpinee: ipſi dicunt, quòd eſt communia paſture ipſorum, &c. niſi &c.[10]"

After holding the lands at South Croxton for a ſhort period, the maſter and brethren of *Burton Lazars* again demiſed them to *John de Leke* at the ſame rent; and, after continuing in the hands of ſeveral others of that family, the leaſe was ſold to *Peter* of *Adlokeſton*, who left it to his widow, *Alice de Nevill*; from whom it paſſed to her ſon *Thomas*, and from him to his kinſman *Robert de Nevill*; who gave it to the nuns of St. *Michael* at *Stamford*. Theſe nuns, reſerving the rent due to the canons of Malton, again demiſed the land to *Geoffrey Blund* of Leiceſter; from whom they deſcended to his daughter; who became a nun at Stamford, but not till ſhe had ſold her right in this property at South Croxton to *Hugh de Ringedun*; who continued to pay the annual rent to the nuns of Stamford, and they to the priory of Malton.

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[1] "Rogerus tenet de Epiſcopo 4 carucatas terræ in Crocheſtone. In dominico eſt 1 caruca; & 4 villani, cum 2 bordariis, habent 1 carucam. Ibi molinum de 12 denariis, & 6 acræ prati. Valuit 5 ſolidos; modò 20 ſolidos. Godric tenuit." Domeſday, fol. 231. a. 1.

[2] "Rogerus tenet de Willielmo 5 carucatas terræ in Croptone; & Walterus 2 carucatas terræ & dimidiam in Queneberie; & in dominico habent 3 carucas, & 4 ſervos, & 7 villanos, cum 4 bordariis, habentes 1 carucam. Ibi 24 acræ prati. Valuit 15 ſolidos; modò 30 ſolidos." Ibid. fol. 233. b. 2.

[3] "In eâdem villâ tenet unus francigenus terram unius carucæ. Valuit 5 ſolidos." Ibid.

[4] In the Liſt of Archdeacons of Canterbury, given by Batteley in Cantuar. Sacra, p. 150, 151, *Robert* is mentioned with doubt. But in Le Neve, Faſt. vol. II. p. 11, after Herbert in 1176 *Robert* is entered; and from an interlineation by Dr. Denne, it is to be inferred that he ſuppoſed this Robert to have been afterwards biſhop of Sarum; and on turning to the prelates of that ſee, p. 251, it appears that Biſhop Herbert Poore is by Godwin called Robert. There ſeems to have been an inattention to the names of Herbert and Robert. S. D.

[5] Malton Regiſter. [6] Placita de an. 4 regis Johannis, in receptu Scaccarii, Rot. 6. in dorſo. [7] Gaſcoigne, MS note.

[8] Dugdale, Mon. Ang. vol. II. p. 26. [9] Plac. 30 Hen. III. in Receptu Scaccarii, Rot. 30.

[10] Mich. Placit. 17 Edw. I. in eodem Receptu, Rot. 27.

"Radulfus de Bracy, ſecundus, ut dicitur, in generatione ſuâ poſt Angliam à Normannis expugnatam & obtentam, in principio fundationis domûs Malton, dedit ordini de Sempringham, & ſpecialitèr poſtmodùm per communem ordinis aſſenſum ipſi domui Malton, tres carucatas terre & dimidiam in Suth Croxton, cum medietate eccleſie ejuſdem ville, quam canonici Malton ferè ab initio domûs ſue in uſus proprios tenuerunt & tenent. Terram verò predictam, ut dicitur, in dominio per lx^{ta} annos & plures per canonicos & fratres, necnon & ſervientes intiſſimi ſuccedentes tenuerunt. Tandemque, nimis remota, minùs proficiebat; conceſſerunt ipſam terram ad feodifirmam fratribus Sancti Lazari de Burtonâ juxta Melton, pro ſeptem marcis annuis; qui, cùm ipſam terram aliquandiu tenuiſſent in dominio, tradiderunt illam ad feodifirmam Johanni de Leke, reddendo dictis fratribus firmam ſeptem marcarum quam canonicis Malton debuerunt. Defuncto Johanne, ſucceſſit ei frater ejus Ricardus de Leke, minor natu; ſuſpenſo multo tempore antè Alano de Leke, primogenitu fratrum ipſorum, qui illuſtriſſime & jocunde recordationis dño regi Ricardo in caſtro de Nottingham fuerat adverſatus; cujus filius fuit iſte Sampſon de Leke, qui cauſam etiam aggreſſus. Ricardus frater predicti Johannis, eidem immediatè ſuccedens, & ſtetiſſet in poſſeſſione; & firmam predictam fratribus memoratis ſolviſſet, & ipſi canonicis. Vendidit terram illam, ſalvâ firmâ ſeptem marcarum Petro de Adlokeſton. Ipſi Petro ſucceſſit Alicia de Nevill uxor ejus, dictam firmam reddendo. Eidem Alicie ſucceſſit magiſter Thomas filius ejus, dictam firmam ſolvendo. Magiſtro Thome ſucceſſit magiſter Robertus de Nevile conſanguineus ejus, dictam firmam ſolvendo; qui tandem dedit terram illam monialibus de Stanford, ipſam firmam canonicis reddendo. Ipſe autem Robertus procuravit gratiâ fratres Sancti Lazari quod canonicis chartam fundationis, quam ab illis receperant, reſtituerant; unde moniales canonicis Malton poſtea in medietate reſponderunt, & reſpondent, ſecundùm quod in ſcripto inter illos confecto continetur. Moniales poſtmodùm, ſalvâ firmâ canonicorum, commiſerunt terram illam Galfrido Blundo de Leyceſtriâ; cui filia ejus ſucceſſit, firmam illam ſolvendo. Illa, antequàm monialis efficeretur, ubi adhuc ſuperſtes exſtitit, vendidit jus ſuum domino Hugoni de Ringedun modò tenenti, qui firmam predictam reddit monialibus, & moniales canonicis prefatis.—Hec perſonarum ſucceſſio, & forma ſolutionis[1]."

South Croxton is noticed in the Teſta de Nevill, compiled about 1240; in which year *Peter de Lincoln* held lands here of the fee of Belvoir[2]; and, in the Itinerary of 1280, South Croxton, Loſeby, and Newbold, anſwered collectively as one vill.

Sampſon de Leke, in 1247, releaſed his right in the above-mentioned lands in South Croxton to the prior and convent of Malton; who confirmed the leaſe to the nuns of *Stamford*.

Hugh le Deſpencer, ſlain at the battle of Eveſham in 1265, held at that time a portion of land in South Croxton, worth 4*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* a year; from which *John de Arden* received a rent of 5*s.* at Michaelmas[3].

At the feaſt of the Nativity, 1279, there was due from the nuns of *Stamford* to the priory of *Malton*, on account of rent, 11*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*; of which the ſum of 10*l.* and 9 marks was paid within that year.

The prior and convent of *Malton* poſſeſſed in South Croxton a bovate and a half of glebe, formerly the property of *Ralph Palmer*; and afterwards, he dying without children, in the poſſeſſion of his two ſiſters; all which were included in one toft, and paid 3*s.* 6*d.* a year to the priory of *Chaucombe*. To this was annexed another toft of glebe, "quod perdidit Wills Bawdewyn per defaltum."

A diſpute which had ariſen between the prior and convent of *Malton* and the prior and convent of *Chaucombe*, concerning a moiety of the tithes ariſing from the ſheaves of 14 virgates of land lying within the boundaries of the church of South Croxton, was determined, in favour of the canons of Malton, by the prior of St. Katharine extra Lincoln and the Magiſter Scholarum Lincolnie; whoſe award is dated "in cathedrali eccleſiâ Lincolnie, die Lune prox' ante feſtum Sc̃i Cuthberti ẽpi, anno Dom' mcc-octogeſimo."

This deed, which is entered in the Malton Regiſter, is followed by another of renunciation from the priory of Chaucombe; and by a third, demiſing the other moiety of the abovementioned tithes to the priory of Malton, on an annual payment of 10*s.* "ñro certo nuncio apud eccleſiam de South Croxton.

In 1284, the lands of the priory of Malton at South Croxton became the ſubject of contention at the aſſizes for the county of Leiceſter[4], between the prior and convent of that houſe and the nuns of Stamford.

In 1297, *Richard de Aſhby* was lord of this manor[5]; and in 1304 it was found that Richard de Aſhby, deceaſed, and *Alice* his wife, held one meſſuage, with the moiety of a certain ſpiney, 180 acres of arable, and 50*s.* rent, of four freeholders in South Croxton, of *Thomas* ſon of *Thomas de Lincoln*, by knight's ſervice, and paying therefore to the prioreſs of St. Michael without Staunford 100s. of dry rent [*de ſicco redditu*] for all ſervice; that they held one other meſſuage and 60 acres of arable in the ſame place, of the aforeſaid Thomas de Lincoln, by knight's ſervice; one toft and 48 acres of land there of *John Tack*, by the ſervice of a pound of pepper; and the other moiety of the above-mentioned ſpiney there of *Ingelrain de Denton*, by the ſervice of one grain of pepper for all ſervice[6].

A bond occurs from *John*, ſon of *Richard de Aſcheby*, to the prior of *Malton*, for 36 marks and 10 ſhillings, dated 14 Edw. II. 1320[7].

In 1343, *William de Ros* of *Hamlak* died ſeiſed of one knight's fee, and a ſixteenth part of another knight's fee (which *Thomas de Lincoln* held), in Barkby, Croxton, and Howes[8].

In 1346, *Richard de Aſhby* was lord of this village[9]; and in the ſame year, *John de Segrave* (on the aid then granted for knighting Edward of Woodſtock, the king's eldeſt ſon) was aſſeſſed 20*s.* for half a knight's fee in Dalby Chaucombe and South Croxton, parcel of the fees of Cheſter and Huntingdon; and *John de Aſhbie* 4*s.* for a tenth part of one knight's fee in South Croxton, parcel of the fee of *Ros*, and of the honour of *Winton*[10].

"Dalby & Croxton. Manerium ibidem tenetur de Ep̃o per unum feodum militis[11]."

The property of the abbot and convent of St. *Mary de Pratis* at *Leiceſter* in South Croxton is thus deſcribed in their Regiſter:

"Habemus ibi, ex dono Petri de Lincoln', homagium & ſervicium Galfridi Potteſmouth, tam in viſũ franc' quàm in omnibus aliis ſecularibus exactionibus & demandis, &c. cum omnibus libertatibus, aiſiamentis, & liberis conſuetudinibus, &c.; & reddit ix s̃. vii ď. ob̃. videlicet, unius virgate terre quam dictus Galfridus tenet de ipſo in territorio de Suthe Croxton, & unius tofti & crofti & trium ſelionum, &c. ut in cartâ primâ de Thorp juxta Barkby.

Habemus ibi, ex dono Petri de Lincoln', unam bovatam terre bundis limitat', cum toſto & crofto, & cum omnibus libertatibus & commoditatibus, &c.

Habemus ibi, ex dono ejuſdem Petri, iiii bovatas terre, cum iii toftis & iii croftis, &c. ut in cartâ ii^{a}.

Habemus ibidem, ex dono ejuſdem Petri, unam virgatam terre, unum toftum & unum croftum bundis limitat'; & illud toftum & croftum jacent extra villam, & vocantur Schortecroft uſque Baggrave, & continent unam acram & dim', &c. ut in cartâ iii^{a}.

Habemus ibidem, ex dono ejuſdem Petri de Linc', unam virgatam terre, cum toſto & croſto, illam, ſcilicet, virgatam quam Rogerus de Barkby tenuit de ipſo, &c. ut in carta iiii^{a}.

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[1] Cotton MSS. Claudius D. XI. fol. 215.

[2] See before, p. 53.

[3] See Appendix to vol. II. p. 136.

[4] Placita in com. Leic. 12 Edw. I. Aſſiſ. Rot. 1, 3, & 4, de meſſuagiis, terris, ac ſervitiis, in South Croxton.

[5] Burton, p. 80.

[6] Eſch. 33 Edw. I. N° 49. Leic.

[7] Malton Regiſter.

[8] Eſch. 17 Edw. III. N° 60. Leic.

[9] MS Chetwynd.

[10] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III,

[11] Segrave Chartulary.

Habemus ibidem, ex dono ejuſdem Petri, quoddam pratum quod vocatur Twelfrodiſbrod, ut in cartâ v^{a}.

Habemus, ex dono ejuſdem Petri, unam placeam prati que vocatur Heldakyr, &c. ut in cartâ vi^{a}.

Habemus ibi, ex dono ejuſdem Petri, tres ſelliones terre jacentes inter terram đni Hugonis de Ringiſdon & terram Ade Fabri, &c. ut in cartâ vii^{a}.

Habemus ibi, ex dono ejuſdem Petri, homagium & ſervicium Rog̃i fil' Rađi de Coſington, tam in viſu franciplegii quàm in omnibus aliis ſectis, &c. & annuum redditum viiis̃. ſcil', de unâ virgatâ terre & de uno tofto & crofto, que ſe extendunt à viâ uſque ad Milneſted in longitudine, & jacent inter terram Rađi de Ringeſdon uſque carucatam & terram Roberti Capellani uſque villam, &c. ut in cartâ viii^{a}.

Habemus cartam Petri de Lincoln', factam Rogero filio Rađi de Coſington, de unâ virgatâ terre in Croxton, pro homagio & ſervicio ſuo, cum tofto & crofto, reddend' ſibi & heredibus ſuis annuatim octo ſolidos, &c. ut in cartâ ix^{a}.

Habemus ibi, ex dono Rog̃i filii Rađi de Coſington, unam virgatam terre, cum tofto & crofto, &c. illam, ſcil', virgatam quam Radulphus filius Rađi quondam tenuit, &c. ut in cartâ x^{a}.

Habemus ibi, ex dono Rog̃i filii Rađi de Coſington, dimidiam virgatam terre, unà cum medietate tofti & crofti, & cum pertinentiis ſuis, ſcil', medietatem illius virgate terre quam Rađus fil' Rađi quondam tenuit; & medietatem tofti & crofti que jacent inter terram Rađi de Ringedon, & toftum Roberti Capellani in parte Orientali, &c. ut in cartâ xi^{a}.

Mem', quòd dedimus, conceſſimus, & per cartam noſtram confirmavimus, Roberto Capellano, filio Gilberti de Sowthe-croxton, pro homagio & ſervicio ſuo, unam virgatam terre, cum tofto & crofto, & edificiis ſuis, &c. reddendo nobis annuatim xiiđ. &c. ut in cartâ inter feoffamenta.

Habemus ibi, ex dono Walteri de Barkby, filii fratris Thome de Linc', xvi ſeliones, cum pertin' ſuis, que jacent ſuper Grimdiſbutts, & v ſeliones qui jacent ſuper Foxwelles, & unum forerum ad caput de Foxwelleſyke, & dim' rodam terre que jacet ſuper Foxwell, & dim' rodam terre ſuper Swetebuſke, &c.

Habemus ibi, ex dono Joh̄is fil' Joh̄is Scot de Suth-croxton, unum par albarum cirotecarum, quod recipere conſuevit de Waltero filio fratris Thome de Linc', &c. ut in cartâ xv^{a}.

Habemus confirmationem & quietam clamationem Petri de Lincoln', Rađi le Pann' de Suth-croxton, Radulphi fil' Rađi le Pann', & Thome Bolt de Suth-croxton, de omnibus que habemus ex dono & feoffamento Walteri de Barkby in Suth-Croxton, ut patet in cartâ xvi^{a}, xvii^{a}, xviii^{a}, & xxi^{a}.

Habemus ibi, ex dono Matilde de Suthfolk, unam virgatam terre, unum toftum, & unum croftum, ſic limitata; videlicet, toftum & croftum extra villam de Suth-croxton, quod vocatur Sertecroft uſque Baggrave, que continent unam acram terre & dim', &c. ut in cartâ xxiii^{a}. Et habemus confirmationem Petri de Linc' de predictis tofto & crofto, &c. ut in cartâ iii^{a}.

Habemus ibi, ex dono Ricardi clerici, fratris Joh̄is vicarii, tres ſeliones terre qui jacent inter terram Nich̄i filii Alani ex unâ parte, & Grimdibuttes ex alterâ parte, &c. ut in cartâ xxiiii^{a}.

Habemus ibi, ex conceſſione & quietâ clamatione Wiłłi Cnotte, totum jus ſuum & clameum quod habuit vel habere potuit in illâ virgatâ terre quam Galfridus Potteſmuth quondam tenuit de ipſo in Croxton, & in illâ virgatâ terre quam Rogerus de Coſington quondam de ipſo tenuit in eâdem, cum homagio & relevio, &c. ut in cartâ xxv^{a}.

Mem', quòd recuperavimus vi virgatas terre & dim', & tres acras prati, cum pertin' ſuis, in Suth-croxton, versùs Robertum Ros & Iſabellam uxorem ſuam, unde habemus finem levatam in curiâ đni regis apud Linc', in craſtino Animarum, anno regni regis Henrici filii regis Johannis lvi^{o}, &c. ut in finali concordiâ.

Mem', quòd ſolvimus ad ſcutagium ex antiquo, pro vi virgatis terre & dim', vi acris & dim' & iii acris prati, in Suth-croxton, ſcil', pro quâlibet virgatâ terre xvđ. ſicut pateat ſcrutanti evidentias noſtras.

Tenentes ad voluntatem.

Wiłłus Brawnſton tenet i meſſ', i croftum, & i virgatam terre; & reddit xis̃.

Thomas Sylby tenet i meſſ', i croftum, & unam virgatam terre; & reddit xis̃.

Joh̄es Plummer tenet i meſſ', i croftum, & dimidiam virgatam terre; & reddit vis̃.

Summa virgatarum ii & dim'; ſumma redditûs xxviiis̃. Require terrarium de predictis virgatis in terrario W. Charite.

Liberi tenentes.

Joh̄es Palmer tenet i croftum ex oppoſito tenement' abbatis Leyc', & jacet juxta venellam vocat' Plumer-lane; & unam virgatam terre quondam Roberti Randolf; & reddit xs̃. ob̃· q̃. homagium & relevium, & ſectam ad viſum noſtrum.

Idem Joh̄es tenet unam bovatam terre quondam Matilde Cum', ſicut patet in le Pyn; et reddit viđ. ſicut patet per cartam predicti Johannis, quam vidi & legi.

Joh̄es Margetſon tenet i meſſ'; redd' iiiiđ. vel xiiiđ. homagium, & ſectam curie.

Iſti ſubſcripti tenent parcellas unius virgate terre, quondam W. Margetſon, pertinent' ad predictum meſſ'; que meſſ' & virgat' terre reddunt annuatim abbati Leyc' xiiiđ. & continet xxiiii acras.

Robertus Frethby tenet ......; redd' iiđ.

Robertus Batman tenet ....; redd' iiiđ.

Radulphus tenet Pyke de Barſby; redd' iđ. ob̃.

Wiłłs in the lane tenet ....; redd' ob̃.

Thomas Boroth tenet ....; redd' iđ.

Ita preſentati ſunt in curiâ đni abbatis, tent' apud Thurmaſton anno regni regis H. VI^{ti} ii^{o}, ſicut patet in Rotulo Curiali ejuſdem anni.

Thomas Darby redd' iiđ.

Summa liberi redditûs xis̃. ob̃. q̃.

Summa totalis xxxixs̃. ob̃. q̃.; quondam iiilī. xviis̃.

Omnes tenentes ñri de Croxton debent venire ad viſum franciplegii ñri apud Thurmaſton; & habemus ibi weyfe & ſtreyfe, &c. [1]."

In the terrier referred to under Barkby, p. 45, South Croxton fills two pages.

The abbot and convent of *Croxton* in this county had alſo ſome conſiderable property in this lordſhip; together with a moiety of the church here, the gift of *Roger de Hotoft* [2].

"Habemus in South Croxton, de dono Aldulfi de Braci, iiii bovatas terre in perpetuam eleemoſinam, cum pratis & paſturis & aliis pertinentiis, ſicut aliqua eleemoſina liberiùs dari poterit.

Item habemus, de dono Rogeri de Hotot, iiii bovatas terre, cum iiii toftis, in eâdem villâ, cum pertinentiis & ceteris appendenciis, aiſiamentis, & libertatibus ſuis; & liberum introïtum & exitum: & paſturam ducentarum ovium & xx animalium, ita ut boves caruce noſtre habeant communem paſturam infra hayam ſuam, cum bobus ſuis, liberè, quietè, ſalvo forinſeco.

Item Willielmus, filius ejuſdem Rogeri, dictam donationem nobis confirmavit, ſalvis forinſecis ſerviciis, ut ſupra.

Item Margeria de Hotot dedit nobis totam terram ſuam de feodo Belvarie, tam liberè & plenariè ſicut Ingeloſus vir ejus & ipſa eam tenuerunt, reddendo eidem Margerie & heredibus ſuis, pro feudâ firmâ, iii marcas argenti & dimidiam pro omni ſervicio, ſalvo forinſeco.

Item habemus, de dono Hugonis de Charnels, aſſenſu & voluntate matris ſue Margerie, totam terram ſuam de South Croxton, de feodo Belverie, cum pertinentiis ſuis, tam liberè & plenariè ſicut Ingeloſus pater ſuus & ipſe eandem terram unquam liberiùs & plenariùs tenuerunt; tenendam nobis, de ſe & heredibus ſuis, ad feudam firmam in perpetuum, reddendo eiſdem annuatim iii marcas argenti, viz. ad Mich' i marcam, ad Purificat' dimidiam marcam, & ad Bapt' xxs̃. pro omni ſervicio, ſalvo forinſeco; warentizans, &c.

Item Willielmus de Aubeny conceſſit & confirmavit nobis totam terram de South Croxton, ſalvo forinſeco ſervicio.

Item habemus in eâdem villâ, de dono Petri filii

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[1] Charyte's Rentale, fol. xlix. a.—l. b.

[2] See hereafter, p. 236.

Thome de Lincoln', II culturas terre arabilis, in liberam, puram, & perpetuam eleemoſinam, ſcilicet, unam que vocatur Cotewong, & aliam que vocatur Wayngatewong, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis. Item habemus, de dono Ricardi Clerici, per Willielmum Hirming, dimidiam acram prati in eâdem villâ in puram eleemoſinam.

Item habemus, de dono Willielmi Neucemyn, per eundem W. Hirmyng, unam rodam terre arabilis, & unam rodam prati, in eâdem villâ, in puram eleemoſinam.

Item habemus, de dono Walteri filii Milonis Ruſſel, per eundem W. Hyrming, VI rodas terre & prati & dimidiam, in liberam, puram, & perpetuam eleemoſinam. Item, de dono Radulphi le Palmer, dimidiam rodam prati in puram eleemoſinam.

Item, de dono ejuſdem R, dimidiam acram prati in puram eleemoſinam.

Item, de dono Henrici Peck, unam rodam prati in puram eleemoſinam.

Item, de dono Roberti Haliday, quandam partem terre, habentem XXXV pedes in longitudine, & XXXIII in latitudine, in puram eleemoſinam.

Item, de dono Radulphi de Maundevile de Barneſby, II acras terre, & dimidiam I ferthing minus, & unam rodam prati, in puram eleemoſinam.

Item dominus Petrus de Lincolniâ, miles, dedit nobis, conceſſit, & quietum-clamavit, totum fautidium ovium bidentium noſtrarum paſcentium & cubantium in terris de South Croxton omni tempore, cum toto compoſto, tam in yeme quàm in eſtate, quod ipſe & pater ſuus aliquando habuerunt de nobis, in eâdem villâ.

Item Margeria, que fuit uxor Rogeri de Loueſby, remiſit nobis, pro ſe & heredibus ſuis, totum jus & clameum quod habuit in VI rodis terre & prati, quas habemus de dono Walteri filii Milonis; warentizans, &c.

Item Willielmus Duck & Mariota uxor ejus confirmaverunt nobis predictas II acras & dimidiam, & unam rodam prati, quas habemus de dono Radulphi Maundevile predicti de Barniſby; & warentizabunt contra dominos feodi iſtius in perpetuum [1]."

The temporalities of the abbey of Croxton in this lordſhip at the diſſolution were valued at 13*s.* 8*d.* a year.

Jan. 20, 1352-3, *William de Ros* of *Hamelak* died ſeiſed of half a quarter of one knight's fee in South Croxton, held of the king *in capite*, which the heirs of *Thomas de Jargunvyll* held [2].

In 1363, *Margery* widow of *William de Ros* of *Hamelake* held at her death one knight's fee, half a quarter and the ſixteenth part of one knight's fee, in Barkby, Croxton, Hungarton, Quenby, and Howes, which *Thomas de Lincoln* held [3].

In a book of fifteenths and tenths granted by the laity in 1416, South Croxton was rated at 1*l.* 6*s.*; and, in the ſubſidy of 1445, at the ſame ſum; but an abatement was then made of 3*s.* 4*d.*

In 1452, *Anthony Malory* (of the family of Malory of Walton) was lord of this manor; and in 1512, ... *Mallory* died ſeiſed of the manor of South Croſon, with its appurtenances in Walton [4].

Henry Malory died ſeiſed of it in 1553; leaving *Anne*, *Eleanor*, *Elizabeth*, *Margaret*, and *Katharine*, his daughters and coheirs [5].

In 1564, there were 32 families in South Croxton.

Lands at South Croxton and Bareſby, formerly parcel of the preceptory of Rothley, were leaſed to *Robert Gaſcoigne*, by queen Elizabeth, in 1575, at the rent of £2. [6]

Jan. 23, 1583, it was found that *Francis Cave*, eſq. died ſeiſed of one piece or parcel of paſture in the fields of Croxton, held of the queen, as of the honour of *Huntingdon* [7].

Parcelle nuper prioratûs de Malton, in com' Ebor'.

"Firma unius tenementi in South-croxton, & unius virgate terre eidem pertinentis, in tenurâ Roberti Rawſon, als Darby, per ann', ſolv' ad feſt' Sc̃i Martini & Pentecoſtes equalitèr LIIIs̃. IIIId̃."

Tenure in fee ſimple.

The land in South-croxton, *per annum* LIIIſ. IIIId. was ſurrendered to the kinge's ma^{tie} June 19, 1611 [8].

The freeholders here in 1630 were, *William Goddard*, gent. *Thomas Allen*, gent. *Robert Pauley*, head conſtable, *William Palmer*, *Matthew Plummer*, *William Steevenſon*, and *Chriſtopher Matt*.

In 1642, Mr. *Valentine Allen* owned the lordſhip [9].

William Allen, *Robert Pawley*, and *Thomas Goddard*, gentlemen, were ſeiſed of lands here in 1653.

In 1655, was collected in South Croxton, for the relief of the poor Proteſtants in Piedmont, 1*l.* 8*s.*

Thomas Goddard, gent. by his laſt will, dated May 12, 1678, gave to *Thomas Baker*, citizen and girdler of London, his heirs and aſſigns, a capital meſſuage and ſeven yard-lands in South Croxton, to take poſſeſſion immediately after the death of the teſtator's wife *Anne Goddard*; twelve months after which event about 600*l.* to be paid out of the ſame in various legacies. Sept. 18, 1683, Mr. Baker agreed to ſell to *Robert Burley*, of Scraptoft, eſq. for 1200*l.* and a farther conſideration of 20 broad pieces to be given to *Anne Baker* his wife [10]. But Mr. Goddard's will was judged not to be valid, 15 Jan. 1683-4, by William Leech (a counſellor who was conſulted) becauſe there were but two witneſſes at the publiſhing of it [11].

South Croxton is one of the ſix pariſhes [12] in this county to which *Richard Wollaſton* [13], eſq. of Wormley, in the county of Hertford, in 1688, bequeathed a full moiety [14] of two farm-houſes and lands in Eſſex, for cloathing the poor; and to which Mr. *Francis Holbech*, in 1737, added £288. 5*s.* for apprenticing annually two children [15].

Within this pariſh (about half a mile from Bagrave) is a lodge-houſe, with 5 or 600 acres of paſture land, now called *Streethill* [16], owned by a Mr. *Pick*, who ſome time ſince reſided here. This ſeems to be the place deſcribed in Charyte's Rentale as the toft and croft *extra villam*, called *Schortecroft uſque Bagrave* [17].

In 1722, 11 freeholders polled from this pariſh; and in 1775, we find 20 names.

The village contains about 100 dwellings.

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[1] Peck's MSS. 4935; from a MS. in 4to, at Belvoir, fol. 16. b.

[2] Eſch. 26 Edw. III. N° 53. Leic.

[3] Eſch. 37 Edw. III. N° 62. Leic.

[4] Eſch. 4 Hen. VIII.

[5] Inq. 1 Mariæ, n. 203.

[6] Leaſes in the Augmentation Office.

[7] Eſch. 26 Eliz.

[8] MS. Rawlinſon, in Bibl. Bodl. p. 112. a.

[9] MS. Chetwynd.

[10] Palmer's MS Caſes, p. 478.

[11] Mr. Carte, from Leiceſter Town Book, p. 478.

[12] To Loſeby and Newton, each tenth part; and to Billeſdon, Twyford, Bareſby, and South Croxton, each a fifth part.

[13] "A diſtant relation of the family of Wollaſtons at Loſeby Hall, which he was accuſtomed to viſit annually. At theſe ſeveral times he paid an attention to the pariſhes mentioned, and their neceſſities; and, when he died, bequeathed farm-houſes and divers lands in Eſſex, appointing truſtees in the vicinage, for the better and ſafe management of his charity, under a decree in Chancery. For want of care and re-appointment of ſuch truſtees, the benefaction ſuffered many and great abuſes, and was reduced to a mere trifle; when the Rev. Philip Hacket, the preſent rector of South Croxton, one of the pariſhes, convened them all to meet at Leiceſter. He drew up a writing, which the ſeveral claimants unanimouſly and heartily ſigned, to bear an equal proportion of the expence, be what it would; for the whole was near vaniſhing, and likely to be totally loſt. Mr. Hacket exerted every nerve belonging to him, ſearched the Chancery Rolls and courts of Doctors Commons; and, by rigorous efforts in examining every perſon concerned, gained £15. for each diſtrict, which before was reduced to leſs than £6. This has been conſtantly and invariably paid, without any deductions, ſince about the year 1786. The whole expence attending this improvement of the income coſt the ſeveral pariſhes no more than £1. 5*s.* each. Mr. Hacket, had it not been for the mean ſpiritedneſs of one or two of his brethren, would have gained a greater augmentation, by a complete dividend of the whole, without any ſtoppages or deduction. This is a moſt noble benefaction; and it is with the utmoſt pleaſure I relate it. *Plaudo mihi*, as being inſtrumental in cloathing ſuch a numerous poor with comfortable and creditable garments, belonging to the ſeveral towns that were ſo diſtinguiſhed, both in his life-time and at the death of the late noble and worthy Richard Wollaſton of immortal memory." P. H.

[14] The other moiety was given, three fifths to the pariſh of Whitchurch, co. Southampton; and two fifths to Wormley.

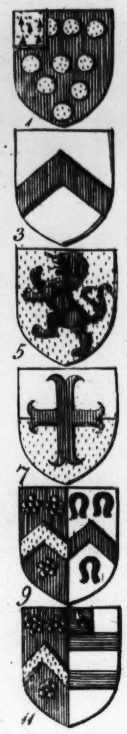
[15] See the Benefactions in vol. I. p. 44.

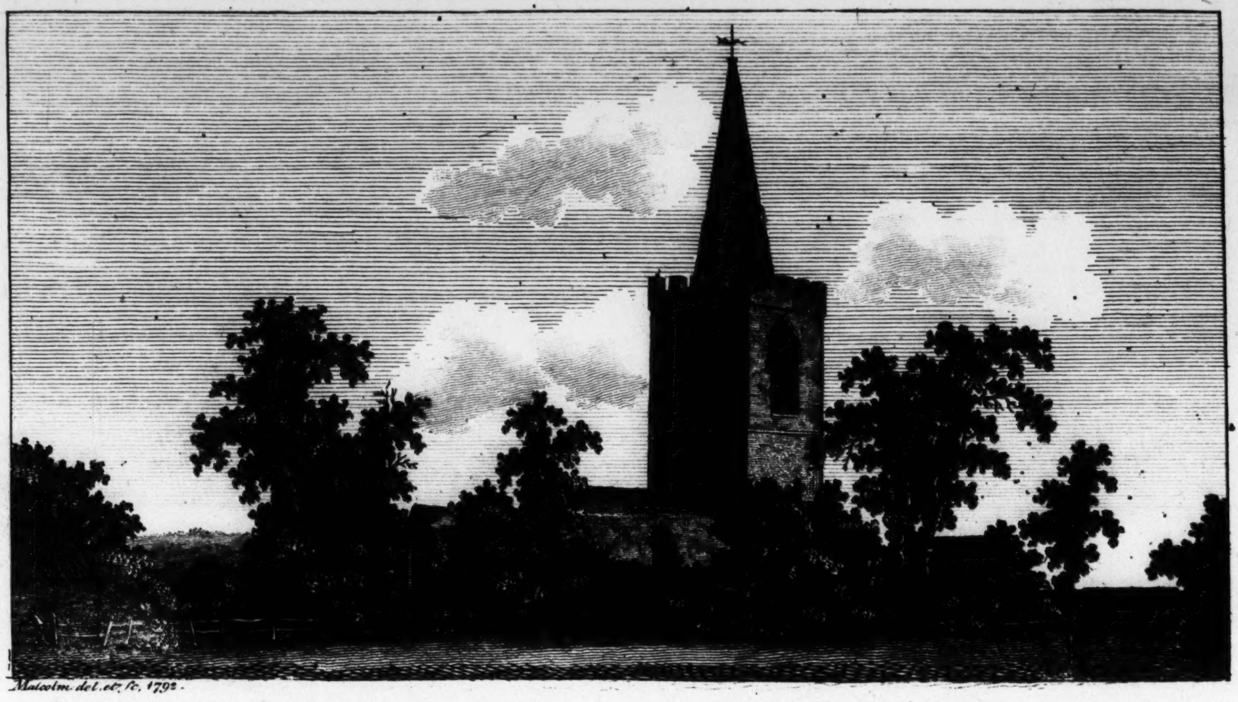
[16] There is a good farm of this name in Loſeby lordſhip; probably both ſo called from their being near the Roman-road.

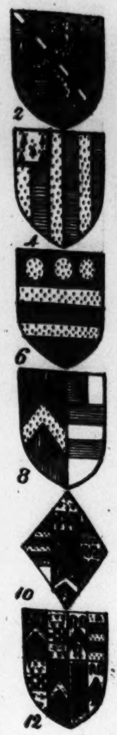
[17] See before, p. 232.

The

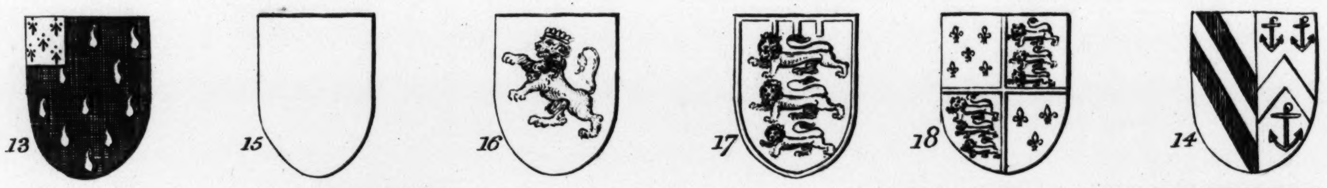
SOUTH CROXTON, N.E.



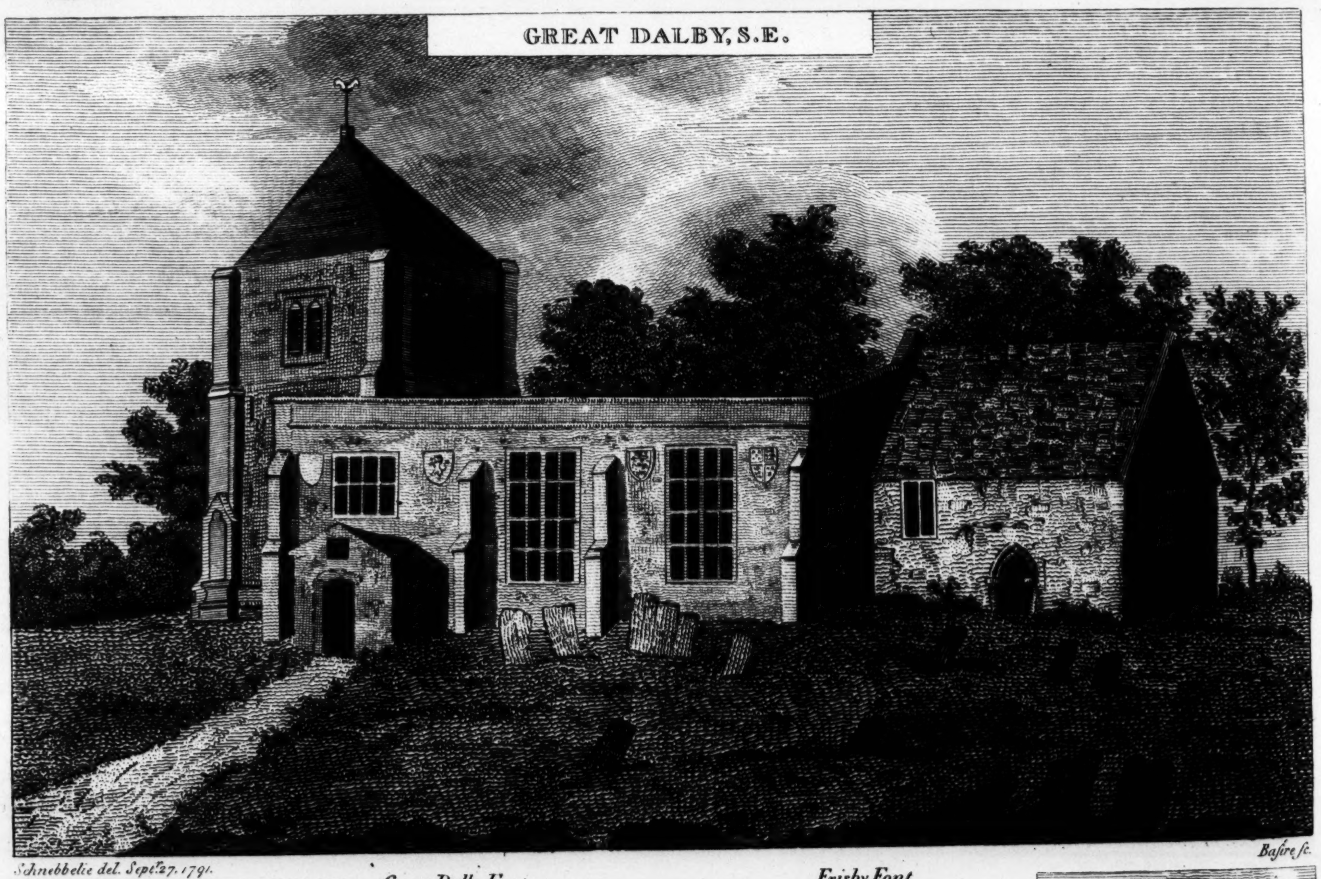




Malcolm del. et sc. 1792.

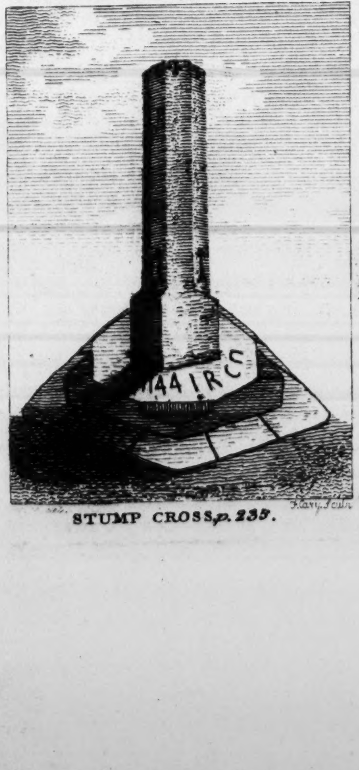

13
15
16
17
18
14

GREAT DALBY, S.E.



Schnebbelie del. Sept. 27. 1791.

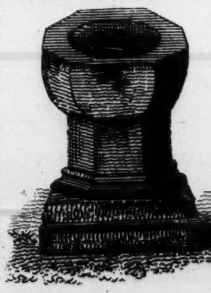
Basire sc.

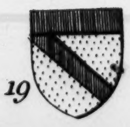


Flavy. sculp.

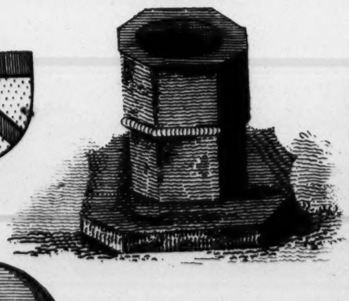
STUMP CROSS, p. 235.

Great-Dalby Font.





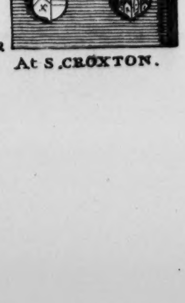
Frisby Font.



+ SIGILL' HVGONIS DE CHAVCVMB

Fig. B. p. 240.

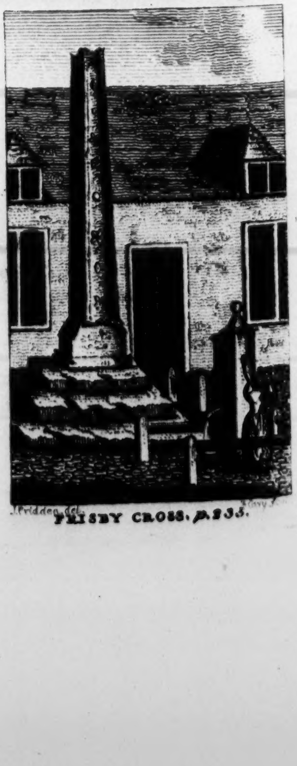
Fig. A.



p. 237.

At S. CROXTON.

Fig. C. p. 276.



J. Pridden del.

FRISBY CROSS, p. 235.

The Nether Lordſhip of South Cronton, whereof the late ſir *Charles Sedley* was the owner, was incloſed, without any act of parliament, in 1757; the proprietors only three; *Nathanael-Palmer Johnſon*, eſq. *William Pochin*, eſq. and the Rev. *William Middleton*. It conſiſts of 611 acres, excluſive of the roads.

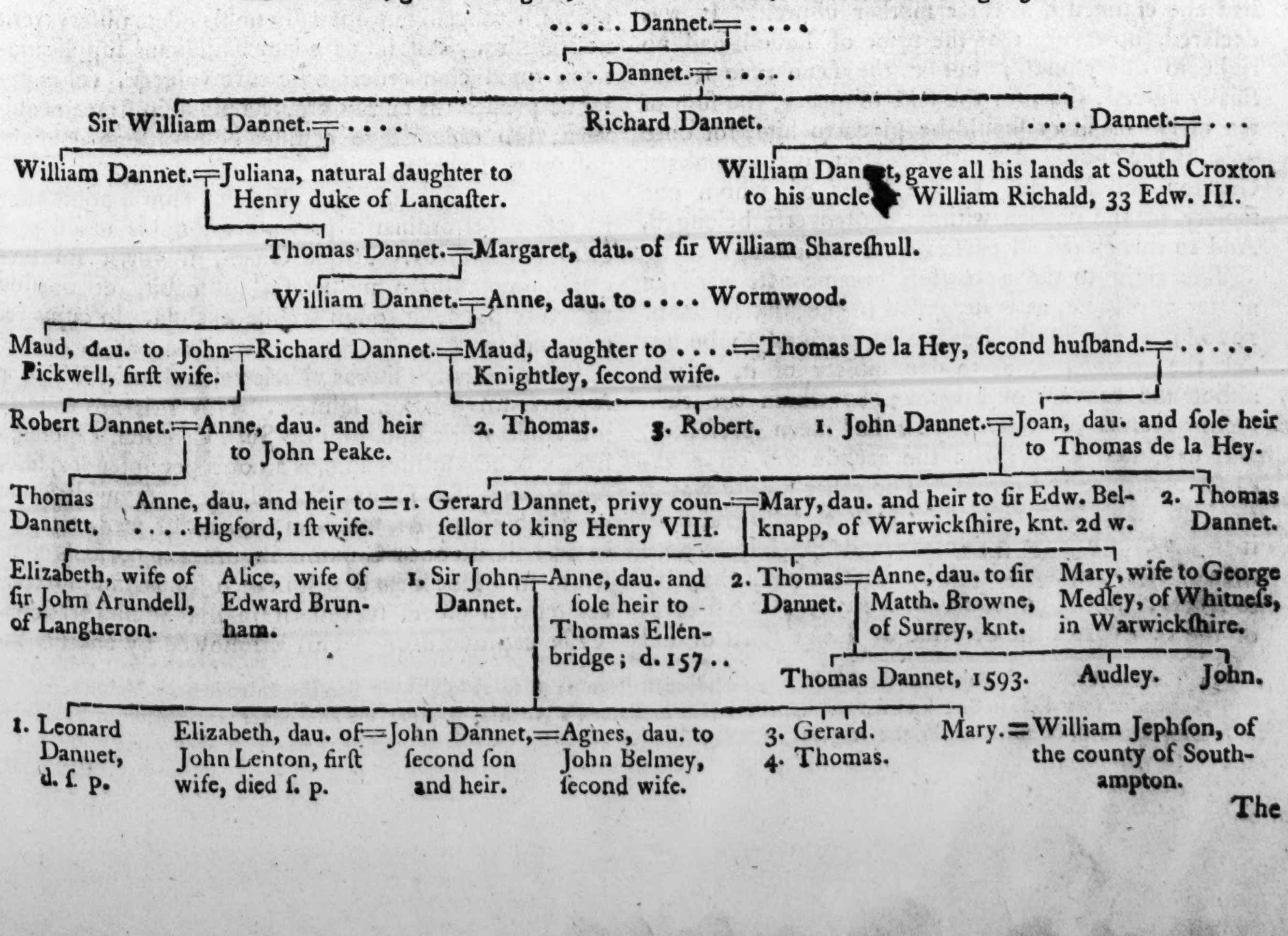
The Upper Lordſhip, containing about 111 acres, was incloſed by act of parliament in 1794; at which time, it appears, there were certain open fields, within one common boundary fence, in the lordſhips of Bareſby and South Croxton, containing about 82 yard-lands; and two open meadows, called *Barrow-cliff Meadow* and *Sowbrooke Meadow*, with ſeveral other pieces of open meadow, common, &c.; and certain homeſteads and antient incloſures, within the ſaid lordſhips, containing about 60 acres, excluſive of certain antient incloſures in a part of South Croxton called *The Nether End*: That *John* duke of *Rutland* was patron of the rectory of South Croxton; and *John Brown*, gent. patron of the vicarage of Aſhby Folvile, of which Bareſby is a member: And that, ſome parts of thoſe lordſhips being within the manor and ſoke of Rothley, *Thomas Babington*, eſq. as lord of that manor and ſoke, was entitled to divers rights and privileges in ſuch lands as were ſubject to that peculiar eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction; as was alſo *Matthew Babington*, as vicar of Rothley, and commiſſary of the ſoke. The Rev. *Philip Hacket*, as rector of South Croxton, was entitled to certain parcels of glebe land, containing about one yard-land; a homeſtead within the ring of the town of South Croxton; various tithes and rights of common; and Eaſter-offerings, mortuaries, and ſurplice-fees. He was alſo entitled, together with the Rev. *John Kerchevall*, in equal undivided moieties, to the tithes of certain other parts of the ſaid common field, and of all the homeſteads within the town, except that belonging to the rector, and ſuch as were within *The Nether End*. The Rev. *Thomas Beaumont Burnaby*, as vicar of Aſhby Folvile, was entitled to certain parcels of glebe land, containing about one yard-land, and alſo to right of common, and to vicarial tithes from ſuch parts of the common fields, and from all the homeſteads and old incloſures, and alſo to Eaſter-offerings, &c. within the lordſhip of Bareſby; and *John Johnſon*, eſq. was entitled to all the great tithes within that lordſhip. There were alſo certain antient incloſures in *The Nether End*, belonging to *William Pochin*, eſq. *Nathanael Palmer Johnſon*, eſq. and *Charles Boſworth*, eſq.; one moiety of the vicarial tithes of which, and one undivided third part of the tithes of corn and grain, were the property of Mr. *Hacket* as rector; the remainder belonged to Mr. *Pochin*, in ſuch part of the lordſhip as was his property; and to *Jane Ayre*, widow, in ſuch parts as were the property of Mr. *Johnſon* and Mr. *Boſworth*. And the ſaid *John-Henry* duke of *Rutland*, *John Kerchevall*, *William Pochin*, *Jane Ayre*, *Nathanael-Palmer Johnſon*, and *Charles Boſworth*, together with *John-Peach Hungerford*, eſq. the Rev. *Andrew Burnaby*, D.D. *Anne Ayre*, widow, the Rev. *Edward Bromhead*, *William Gilſon*, the Rev. *Abraham Jobſon*, as vicar of Wimeſwold, and others, were proprietors of the remainder of the ſaid fields. A due proportion was directed to be allotted to the lords of the manors of Bareſby and South Croxton, and to the lord of the ſoke of Rothley, for their reſpective intereſts; and four acres to the ſurveyors of the highways, for the purpoſe of digging for materials; provided that no ſtone, gravel, ſand, or other materials, be taken in any of the lands or grounds, or brooks, in the lordſhip of Bagrave, within three quarters of a mile of the manſion-houſe of Dr. Burnaby. A full compenſation to be allotted to Mr. *Hacket* for his glebe; and a farther allotment to him, and the ſeveral other proprietors, in proportion to their intereſts. Reſervation was made of Mrs. Jane Ayre's right to tithes in *The Nether End*; and of the vicar of Rothley's rights, and the impropriator of Gaddeſby's; it being matter of doubt whether the compoſition in lieu of tithes paid to the impropriator of Gaddeſby and to the vicar of Rothley reſpectively, for other incloſed lands in Gaddeſby (as a member of Rothley) adjoining the open meadow called Barrowcliff, did not include compenſations for the impropriate and vicarial tithes ariſing from part of that meadow. Particular proviſion was alſo made for aſcertaining the boundaries of Bareſby and South Croxton; and for the ſaving of all manerial rights, and thoſe of the ſoke of Rothley.

	£.	s.	d.
Money raiſed for the poor, within the year ending at Eaſter 1776,	72	17	6
Expended in county-rates, &c.	4	8	0
——— on the poor, —	68	9	6
Rent of workhouſe and habitations,	7	2	0
Expended in litigations, —	0	0	0
Money raiſed for 1783, —	86	16	7
——— 1784, —	74	17	9
——— 1785, —	88	6	3
Medium of theſe three years,	83	6	10
——— of county expences, —	6	12	5
——— of expences not relating to the poor; repairs of the church, roads, &c.	0	0	0
——— of nett annual expences,	76	14	5
——— of attending on magiſtrates,	0	7	4
——— of entertainments at meetings,	0	2	2
——— of law expences, —	0	19	0
——— of ſetting the poor to work,	0	1	2

The return made to the houſe of commons in 1786, in anſwer to an enquiry reſpecting the charitable donations in this pariſh, may be ſeen in vol. I. p. 44; where *Henry Mowbray*, of Chriſt Church, London, occurs as a benefactor.

Pedigree of DANNET, of SOUTH CROXTON. (From the Viſitation of 1619.)

Arms: Sable, gutté de Argent, a canton Ermine; Plate XXXVI. fig. 13.



.... Dannet.=....
.... Dannet.=....
Sir William Dannet.=....
Richard Dannet.
.... Dannet.=...
William Dannet.=Juliana, natural daughter to Henry duke of Lancaſter.
William Dannet, gave all his lands at South Croxton to his uncle William Richald, 33 Edw. III.
Thomas Dannet.=Margaret, dau. of ſir William Shareſhull.
William Dannet.=Anne, dau. to .... Wormwood.
Maud, dau. to John Pickwell, firſt wife.=Richard Dannet.=Maud, daughter to .... Knightley, ſecond wife.=Thomas De la Hey, ſecond huſband.=.....
Robert Dannet.=Anne, dau. and heir to John Peake.
2. Thomas.
3. Robert.
1. John Dannet.=Joan, dau. and ſole heir to Thomas de la Hey.
Thomas Dannett.
Anne, dau. and heir to .... Higford, 1ſt wife.=1. Gerard Dannet, privy counſellor to king Henry VIII.=Mary, dau. and heir to ſir Edw. Belknapp, of Warwickſhire, knt. 2d w.
2. Thomas Dannet.
Elizabeth, wife of ſir John Arundell, of Langheron.
Alice, wife of Edward Brunham.
1. Sir John Dannet.=Anne, dau. and ſole heir to Thomas Ellenbridge; d. 157..
2. Thomas Dannet.=Anne, dau. to ſir Matth. Browne, of Surrey, knt.
Mary, wife to George Medley, of Whitneſs, in Warwickſhire.
Thomas Dannet, 1593.
Audley.
John.
1. Leonard Dannet, d. ſ. p.
Elizabeth, dau. of John Lenton, firſt wife, died ſ. p.=John Dannet, ſecond ſon and heir.=Agnes, dau. to John Belmey, ſecond wife.
3. Gerard.
4. Thomas.
Mary.=William Jephſon, of the county of Southampton.

The two following inſcriptions are copied from plates of copper, preſerved at Barkby Hall by the late William Pochin, eſq. The ſize, 1 feet 6½ inches by 10 inches.

"SVBIACET HVIC TVMVLO IOHANNES DANET, FRATER
VNICVS THOME DANET, DE DANET'S-HALL, ARMIGERI.
OBIIT PRIMO DIE MAII, A° DNI 1645°, ÆTATIS SVÆ 24,
JOHN DANET,
HODIE NATE.
EPICEDIVM ANAGRAM'ATIS
IN PERSONAE NOMENCLATVRAM.
NASCITVR HIC MORIENS, ILLESVS MORTE SECVNDA,
MORIBVS ILLE SENEX, ET GENEROSVS EQVES;
OBTECTOQVE HODIE COLLVXIT SOL ORIENTIS,
EXIT VT E VITA MORTE, REVIXIT ITA."

" SVBIACET HVIC TVMVLO FRANCIS DANET, VXOR
THOME DANET, DE DANET'S HALL, ARMIGERI.
OBIIT TERTIO DIE JVNII, ANNO D'NI 1645°,
STATIM POST PARTVRAM, ÆTATIS SVÆ 27°,
FRANCIS DANET,
FAS NE ARA TÆDIS.
EPICEDIVM ANAGRAM'ATIS.
PRO PVLLO PELICANA NEFASVE PIACVLA DICAM,
ARA FOCIS APTA, AN TAEDA PARATA VIRO,
ARA LVCENS TEDA SEXTA CVM PROLE BEATA,
HOSTIA GRATA DEO HEC, ILLA RELICTA VIRO [1]."

The CHURCH (ſee Plate XXXVI.)

dedicated to St. *John the Baptiſt,* conſiſts of an embattled tower (in which are four bells, pretty tunable ſongſters, caſt by the ſame hand as caſt St. Margaret's *antient ſix,* the celebrated Mr. *Watts,* as appears by his ſignature); a ſpire; chancel, nave, and North aile.

Burton deſcribes theſe arms here, fig. 1—9.

1. Gules, ten bezants and a canton Ermine, *Zouch* of Aſhby de la Zouch.
2. Azure, ſemé of fleurs de lis, a lion rampant Or, over all a ribbon compony Argent and Gules, *Beaumont.*
3. Argent, a chevron Gules, *Teyes.*
4. Paly of ſix, Or and Azure, a canton Ermine, *Shirley.*
5. Or, a lion rampant queué fourché Gules, *Malory.*
6. Gules, two bars Or, in chief three bezants, *Wake.*
7. Party per feſs, Argent and Or, a croſs moline Gules, *Folvile.*
8. Gules, a chevron between three cinquefoils Or, *Chambers*; impaling, Argent, two bars, and, on a canton Azure, a martlet Or, *Lathbury.*
9. *Chambers*; impaling, Argent, a chevron Gules between three horſeſhoes Sable, *Pochin.*

The font is old, but not very remarkable.

Againſt the North wall of the chancel:
" Philip Hacket, rector, 1775."

The moiety of the church of South Croxton which was within the fee of *Belvoir,* with its appurtenances, was given to the abbot and convent of *Croxton* in this county, in pure alms, by *Roger de Hotoft*; who veſted the right of the advowſon in the ſaid abbey, and gave them four bovates of land, " in preſentiâ *Baldrici* [2] tunc archidiaconi Leiceſtriæ, & capituli." The other moiety was the property of the prior and convent of *Malton* in Yorkſhire.

In 1216, 12 kal. June, a diſpute concerning the church of South Croxton was referred by Pope Innocent III. to the abbots of Kirkeſtede, Rereſby, and Newhous. The prior and convent of Laund had claimed this church as a chapelry to their church of Aſhby Folvile; and the abbot and convent of Croxton had alſo claimed it as their mother church. It was declared, however, that the prior of Laund had no right to this church; but at the ſame time it was finally agreed, that, for the ſake of peace, the ſum of ten marks of ſilver ſhould be given to him, for once only, in the church of South Croxton, by the monks of Croxton and Malton, to the latter of whom one moiety of the church without controverſy belonged. And to this award all parties were conſenting.

The right to the advowſon became afterwards a matter of diſpute, as is ſuggeſted in the Matriculus of 1220 [3]; where South Croxton is deſcribed to be under the patronage, as to one moiety of it, of the abbot and convent of *Croxton*; by whom the then rector *Thomas* of *Northampton* had been preſented, and inſtituted by William the archdeacon on a vacancy of the ſee of Lincoln. The other moiety was in the patronage of the prior of *Malton,* who had held it to his own uſe for 30 years; and the chapter were then of opinion *(capitulus dicit)* that this was a chapelry to Aſhby. The abbot of *Eveſham* received two ſheaves of the tithes from the demeſne of *Henry Foliot* of old time; which the prior of *Chaucombe* held for 3*s.*

The difference concerning the right of preſentation was adjuſted, in conſequence of a mandate from the Pope, by a definitive ſentence paſſed before S. abbot of Rievalx and A. abbot of Welbeck; by whoſe order Peter, then dean of Asfordby, inducted a canon of the order of Sempringham into the moiety which was in the fee of Belvoir, and a Premonſtratenſian canon of Croxton (de Valle Sc̄i Joh̄is) into the other moiety. This was followed by a regular atteſtation of Maſter B. official of the dean and archdeacon of Leiceſter, dated in capitulo apud Thurſtington, die Nativitatis Sc̄i Joh̄is Baptiſte, MCCXXIII; and by another of S. Raſſet, de Rereſby, decanus; teſte capitulo de Goſcote. After which, an agreement was made by the monks of Croxton and Malton, that each houſe ſhould in future poſſeſs a moiety of the church, and of all the oblations, &c. and bear a moiety of all charges. And this agreement was confirmed by an eſpecial privilege from Pope Innocent IV. [4]

The monks of Malton, as a reward to *John* their chaplain for ten years of tried and faithful ſervice, gave him the care of their moiety of the church of South Croxton, together with a tenement, or grange, which had been built at their expence; with a reverſion of the ſame to *John* his pupil.

" Omnibus has literas viſuris vel audituris, W. prior & conventus Malton' ſalutem in Domino. Ex approbatâ fidelitate, & in multis multipliciter expertâ, dominum Johannem de Suth Croxton, capellanum noſtrum, gm̄datum [5] habentes, ipſius merita decrevimus reſpicienda. Quocirca curam medietatis eccleſie ville predicte, que noſtre eſt proprietatis, cum quadam tofti ipſius eccleſie particulâ, quam noſtris impendiis edificavit, ſue duximus fidei committendam; reddendo inde nobis apud Willegeby quinque marcas annuatim, ſcilicet, duas marcas & dimidiam ad feſtum Sancti Martini, et duas marcas & dimidiam ad Dominicam Aſcenſionem, ſub pena xx ſolidorum cohc̄one, de Bridelington, de Kyrkeham, & de Novo Burgo prioribus, totiens reddendorum, abſque omni agnitione et citatoriâ vexatione, quotiens firma predicta ad aliquod terminum ultra diem octavum fuerit detenta. Hanc autem grangiam illi conceſſimus quamdiu nobis fidem obſervaverit ut hactenus. Ad ipſius etiam addidimus ſupplicationem, quod cùm cedere huic cure voluerit, vel impotentiâ prepeditus curam predictam adminiſtrare nequiverit, ſub eâdem lege et fidei obſervatione dominus Johannes ſacerdos, dicti Johannis alumpnus, idem auctoritate noſtrâ ſubintret officium, cum a nobis fuerit ipſius loci ordinariis preſentatus, nobis modò predicto reſponſurus. Atque tamen, ſi fuerit ibi ſucceſſio, onera dicte medietatis ſuſtinebit, et nomine noſtro reſpondebit, omni fraude excluſâ. In cujus rei teſtimonium, &c.

" Omnibus has literas viſuris vel audituris, W. prior & conventus Malton' ſalutem. Noveritis nos conceſſiſſe dilecto n̄ro d̄no Joh̄i de Suth Croxton, capellano n̄ro, x & octo ſolidos annuos a nobis percipiendos, ſcil', medietatem ad feſtum Sc̄i Martini, & medietatem ad Dominicam Aſcenſionem, quamdiu medietati n̄re in eccleſiâ de Suth Croxton in propriâ perſonâ miniſtraverit. Hoc idem d̄no Joh̄i dicti Joh̄is alumpno concedimus, ſi eidem ſucceſſerit in illâ adminiſtratione. Teſte capitulo n̄ro." This is followed by another inſtrument, by which the ſaid John the chaplain is conſtituted their agent for tranſacting at South Croxton all buſineſs relating to the temporalities of the priory[1].

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[1] 1 Tim. ii. 15.
[2] Baldricus de Sigillo was archdeacon from 1158 to 1189.
[3] See the Introductory Volume, p. lix.
[4] Appendix to vol. I. p. 82; and ſee the appropriation in Tanner's Notitia, p. 240; ſee alſo under Old Malton in Yorkſhire.
[5] This ſeems to be the word in the original; ſed Q?

In 1344, the procurations were 7*s.* 6½*d.*; the rectory was taxed at 16 marks, and paid 2*s.* for Peter-pence. The abbot of Croxton had one moiety, the prior of Malton[2] the other, *in proprios uſus*. In 1534-5, the procurations and ſynodals were 8*s.* 2*d.*; the prior of Malton's penſion was 2*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; the prior of Chaucombe's 10*s.*; and the value of the rectory £11.

"Maii 11°, 1649. By virtue of an order of parliament, of the ſecond of May, 1646, it is ordered that the yearly ſum of 36*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* be allowed and paid out of the profits of the impropriate rectory of South Croxton, in the county of Leiceſter, ſequeſtered from ſir *Charles Smith*, Papiſt and delinquent, to and for increaſe of the maintenance of Robert Bridges, miniſter of the pariſh church of South Croxton aforeſaid, his preſent maintenance being but thirty pounds a year; and the ſequeſtrators of the premiſſes are required to pay the ſame accordingly at ſuch times and ſeaſons of the year as the ſaid profits ſhall grow due and payable."

In 1650, the rectory was returned worth £20.; and the incumbent as "ſufficient."

In the king's books it is entered as a diſcharged living, worth 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d*; clear yearly value 37*l.* 0*s.* 9½*d.*

The epiſcopal procurations are, 2*s.*; the archidiaconal, 8*s.* 2*d.*

The parſonage-houſe has lately been almoſt new-built at the ſole expence of the preſent incumbent; and the ſilver ſeal deſcribed below was lately found in the garden of this houſe[3].

RECTORS.	PATRONS.
Thomas of Northampton, 1220.	Abbot and convent of Croxton.
John de Salteby, accolyte, 1223.	
John de Graham, 1263.	
Robert de Natham, 1288.	
Thomas Ayle[4], 1562.	The Queen.
Robert Bridges[5], 1649; died 1662.	Parliamentary Sequeſtrators.
Paul Balguy[6], April 27, 1662.	John eighth earl of Rutland.
Thomas Sawbridge[7], 1690.	John ninth earl of Rutland.
Philip Hacket[8], June 25, 1700; died 1735.	
William Middleton, inducted 1735.	John ſecond duke of Rutland.
Robert Burnaby[9], May 14, 1765.	
Philip Hacket, Sept. 11, 1770; the preſent rector 1799.	

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

Againſt the South wall is a monument[10], which, on four braſſes, contains the following arms and inſcriptions (ſee Plate XXXVI. fig. A.)

On a lozenge ſhield at top the nine following coats:

Quarterly, 1. *Chambers*; 2. Ermine, a feſs checky, Or and Sable; 3. Sable, gutté de ſang Argent, and a canton of the laſt; 4. Or, on two bars Sable, ſix lions paſſant Argent; 5. Sable, three eagles diſplayed Or, *Chanſeull*; 6. Azure, two bars nebulé Argent; 7. blank; 8. Sable, a chevron between three caſtles Argent; 9. Sable, a feſs between three birds Or within a border of the laſt, a creſcent for difference; ſee fig. 10. Under this is written:

"Here lyeth interred the body of Mary Barnes, the daughter of Richard Chamber, of Gadeſby, eſquire, and, while he lived, lord of half the yond broke[11] of this towne of South Croxton; which Marye had iſſue two ſonnes, William and John, and two daughters, Elizabeth and Dorchas; and departed this life the xix day of Februarye, in the yeare of our Lord God 1578."

And at bottom theſe arms:

Chambers, impaling *Lathbury*; fig. 11.

Quarterly, 1. and 4, *Chambers*; 2. and 3, Ermine, a feſs checky, Or and Sable; impaling, Quarterly, 1. and 4, *Pochin*; 2. Or, on two bars Sable, three water-bougets Argent, a mullet for difference; 3. Sable, three fleurs de lis Argent within a border Or; fig. 12.

On a ſtone againſt the South chancel wall;

"In memory of
a dear and dutiful daughter, Elizabeth Pick,
18 years of age, 1773."

Whoſe life ('tis thought) for want of care was loſt,
Which many ſorrowful tears her parents coſt:
Grieved their hopes ſeemed, by imprudence croſt:
But truſt good God, whoſe wiſe decrees are beſt,
Has ta'en her from them to eternal reſt
And the celeſtial manſions of the bleſt.

In the church-yard is the pedeſtal of a croſs.

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[1] Cotton MSS. Claudius D. XI. p. 212. a.—216. a.

[2] To the priory of Malton relates alſo the following original deed, preſerved in the Lambeth Library. "Bulla Gregorii prioribus Croylandiæ & Leiceſtriæ, ut determinent cauſam monachorum de Sempringham, conguerentum Archiepiſcopum & Archidiaconum Eboracenſem, vicarias ſuas contra jus augmentare." Lambeth MSS. DCXLIII. N° 52.

[3] "My grandfather and grandmother's arms [Argent, two birds Gules; impaling, ..., a chevron between three anchors, ...; Plate XXXVI. fig. 14.] were quartered on it after their marriage. My grandfather left Croxton, and went to Leiceſter, in 1713. This ſeal was dug up from one of the beds in the garden about two years back; ſo that it muſt to a certainty have lain there for more than 80 years, no ways corroded, cankered, or blackened. It is in the higheſt ſtate of preſervation, and exceedingly well graved, by Mr. Jonathan Backerfield, of Leiceſter, an ingenious artiſt." Philip Hacket.

[4] In the Certificate referred to under Allexton, p. 8, Mr. Ayle is thus deſcribed: "Preſbyter, non conjugatus; parv' doctus; reſidet; hoſpitalis; deget ibidem; non licentiatus, nec prædicat; nullum aliud habet."

[5] He was buried in this church; and the oldeſt Regiſter now in being begins with his death.

[6] He reſigned, and went to Beby in 1690: ſee p. 171. He gave the rent of a quarter of a yard-land, in the upper lordſhip of Croxton, to the poor of Croxton and Beby at his deceaſe, to be paid on Eaſter Wedneſday, and to be diſtributed to antient widows who moſt frequented the church.

[7] "On Mr. Sawbridge's aſking the ninth earl of Rutland to give him the living of Croxton, relying upon the ſlender recommendation of five hands only of the pariſhioners; the earl telling him "there were but few voices in his favour;" he anſwered, "They were as many as your lordſhip had when you put up for knight of parliament." Meeting with this rebuff, and about to recede, the noble lord called him back; and, ſmiling at his ruſtic freedom, ſaid, "However, Mr. Sawbridge, I will give you the living, notwithſtanding your obſervation has ſome truth in it." He reſigned Croxton early in the year 1700; and, on his appointment to the vicarage of Billeſdon, was put into the commiſſion of the peace by the ſame earl, who was then lord lieutenant of the county." P. H.

[8] "At a particular juncture, when there was no reſident clergyman (ſuppoſed to be in Mr. Hacket's time, who went to Leiceſter in 1713 upon a litigation about a chief farm, to which was annexed the manor of the Upper lordſhip, now in the poſſeſſion of John Peach Hungerford, eſq. inheriting from Mr. Peach, of famous memory); the old regiſter, comprehending all entries before 1662, was not forthcoming, and could no where be diſcovered. It is ſuppoſed the clerk at that time, who was called *the Doctor*, was tampered with, and gave up the book to the flames, of which he had been in poſſeſſion but juſt before. He ſold a pot of beer, on which any perſon might have acceſs to a regiſter. It is thus eſtates are too often alienated. I was told this circumſtance by an aged and very intelligent man, who died at near 100 years of age. The next Regiſter has been alſo mutilated in a very material part." P. H.

[9] "Which Mr. Burnaby reſigned for Wanlip, a worſe living, but nearer Leiceſter, he being rector of St. Margaret's there." P. H.

[10] There is no family-vault.

[11] "Half the lord of the yond broke of the town of South Croxton means, and is always underſtood in that ſenſe, half the lord of the manor of the Nether lordſhip of South Croxton aforeſaid, which (as ſtated in p. 235.) was incloſed in 1757. It was then in the hands of three proprietors only, Mr. *Palmer Johnſon*, Mr. *William Pochin*, and the Rev. *William Middleton*. This laſt has been ſold off, with the impropriate tithes, in one or two allotments, ſince that time." P. H.

Pedigree of HACKET, of Penterry, Abkettleby, and South Croxton.

Continued from the Viſitation of 1683; ſigned at Leiceſter by John Hacket, Eſq. Aug. 4, 1683.

Sir Walter Hacket, of Minn Court, co. Lancaſter. = ... dau. of . . . Hudleſton, of the North.

Thomas Hacket, of Penterry, co. Monmouth, eſq = Anne, dau. of ſir Peter Veel, of Glouceſterſhire, knt.
died 1659, aged 97.

1. Philip, died unmarried.
2. Robert, died unmarried.
3. Henry Hacket, of Penterry, died vitâ patris, circa 1642. = Frances, dau. of ſir Richard Catchmay, of Bigeſware, co. Glouceſter, knt.
1. Anne, died unmarried.
2. Frances, died unmarried.

1. Philip Hacket[1], marr. Dorothy[2], another of the three daughters and coheirs of John Danvers, of Thruſſington; but died ſ. p; his will dated April 9, 1672.
2. John Hacket[3], of Abkettleby, eſq. in the commiſſion of the peace for the county; died Nov. 26, 1686. = Suſanna[2], dau. and coheir of John Danvers, of Thruſſington, a younger brother to Danvers of Swithland.
Mary. = Thomas Cocks, of Caſtleditch, co. Heref. eſq.
Frances.

1. Charles Hacket[4], fellow and founder's kinſman of New Coll. Oxford, ætat. 22, 1683; M. A. there June 13, 1688.
2. Phil. Hacket[5], a child of Wincheſter College, æt. 20 in 1683; afterwards rector of South Croxton, vicar of All Saints, and confrater of Wigſton's Hoſpital; died April 17, 1735, æt. 72. = Jane Holder, died in May 1747, æt. 80.
3. Thomas, æt. 12.
[Theſe three ſons were all fellows of New College at the ſame time.]
1. Elizabeth, æt. 20.
2. Anne, æt. 17.
3. Mary, æt. 16.
4. Dorothy, æt. 11.

1. Char. Hacket, gent. born Nov. 6, 1701; died unmarried at Fort George in the Eaſt Indies in 1735.
2. Clement[6] Hacket, born May 25, 1704, marr. Suſanna[7], dau. of —— Barker, belonging to the cathedral of Peterborough, and had two ſons: 1. John; and 2. Philip, died unmarried in the army.
3. Philip Hacket, gent. born May 6, 1708; killed by a fall from his horſe Auguſt 16, 1770, æt. 63. = Elizabeth, dau. of Tho. Hacket, of Wikeham, gent.
Jane, born and died 1706.
Frances, born and died in 1710.

1. Rev. Philip Hacket, A. B. the preſent rector of South Croxton, born 1727; living 1799[10]; but has no children. = ... dau. of the Rev. Will. Bareſby, vicar of Loſeby and Radcliffe on the Wreake.
2. Charles Hacket[8], died Aug. 5, 1770, æt. 35. =
3. Thomas Hacket, proctor of the Eccleſiaſtical Court of Leiceſter, died Aug. 7, 1781, æt. 41. =

Thomas Hacket.
1. Thomas.
2. Philip-John-Danvers Hacket[9].

[1] "This Philip Hacket, who died before his brother and wife, by joint conſent, ſettled the eſtates at Odſton, Shakerſton, and Holwell, on his wife Dorothy; and made his brother John executor; and his heirs to inherit the eſtate there after her deceaſe; on this expreſs condition, to conſent to ſell a reverſionary eſtate at Kibworth (on the death of Mrs. Haſtings, of Kibworth, widow), and to pay his debts; or otherwiſe to give up all right and title to the Holwell eſtate. He alſo gave £50. to his niece Frances Cocks. Dorothy afterwards married Dean Addiſon, the Spectator's father; which connexion was brought about by my grandfather marrying Jane, daughter of the Rev. James Holder, a near relation of Joſeph Addiſon. I remember my grandmother telling me, that Mr. Hunter, the head-ſchool-maſter of Lichfield, with whom Joſeph the Spectator was placed at ſchool, had oftentimes 99 and near 100 boarders living with him for their education; but never raiſed 100 complete. He was obliged to incorporate ſeveral neighbouring houſes, and join them to his ſchool-habitation, to accommodate ſo large a family. Garrick, I think, and Johnſon, were part of their time under the tuition of this famous claſſical maſter. On ſome conſiderable revolt or commotion of the great boys of the ſchool, when all was deſperate, and the boys flying off in detachments, young Addiſon reduced them; ſhewed the neceſſity of obeying the maſter and governor in all things that appertained to their improvement; and made ſuch an excuſe for their rebellion, that he was ever after regarded as prime miniſter; admirably foretelling the public office he ſo well filled under the Queen, with ſuch ſplendid abilities, though no fine orator. Before Dorothy died, ſhe confirmed the deviſe of the eſtates of Odſton and Skakerſton; and left them to Philip Hacket of South Croxton, together with the Dean's library. Joſeph Addiſon, whom my grandfather always viſited and correſponded with, made him a preſent of a ſett of the octavo edition of the Spectator when firſt publiſhed, which I have now in my library. Such, however, has been our infatuation and miſmanagement, we never inherited a foot of the eſtates of Odſton and Shakerſton. My grandfather made his claim; but ſome other perſon oppoſed him, and he deſiſted." P. H.

[2] "The two ladies, Suſanna and Dorothy Danvers, when maidens, had been loſt in Thruſſington fields, returning from a neighbouring viſit on foot a little too late. By the ringing of the great bell at eight o'clock at night at Hoby, a ſmall diſtance from Thruſſington, they probably ſaved their lives: at leaſt they were relieved out of their diſtreſs, and regained their home, the Grange-houſe, to their no ſmall ſatisfaction. In commemoration of which, they ſettled a piece of land from each of their fortunes jointly, conſiſting of four or five acres, lying in a meadow in Thruſſington lordſhip; appointing the ſaid bell to be rung at the ſtated hour to the end of time, whilſt there is a bell: and made the vicar of Thruſſington and rector of Hoby truſtees and guardians of the performance." P. H.—Of this circumſtance, ſee farther under Thruſſington.

[3] "John Hacket, eſq. of Abkettleby, kept a pack of hounds, and a coach and ſix, in which he commonly travelled to receive his rents at Kibworth Beauchamp. He uſed to go to the Swan at Market Harborough, and ſend for his tenants. I was told this circumſtance by Mrs. Sollers herſelf, who kept the ſaid inn when near 100 years of age. She was a miracle of a woman, and tript as nimbly as a young one. When King Charles II. went a progreſs, and viſited the interior of the country, being at Belvoir Caſtle with his whole ſuite and attendants, in company with the earl of Rutland, he took a breakfaſt at Mr. Hacket's at Abkettleby. Being ſpoken of by that Nobleman as an honeſt, ſpirited, country gentleman, and a moſt jovial companion, the King would have knighted John; but the honour was declined, on account of the precarious ſituation of his finances. There was ſomething very remarkable in the death of this Mr. Hacket. The earl of Rutland, Chevy Hartopp, John Hacket aforeſaid, eſqrs. and ſome other neighbouring gentlemen, went to dine with ſquire Bennett of Welby, ſpent the afternoon very jovially, bordering on exceſs, and ſat up late at night. This happened on the 25th of November, 1686. During the courſe of the evening Mr. Hacket had occaſion to go to the door ſeveral times; on the three laſt, each, an owl perched on his ſhoulder invariably. The laſt time, when he returned to the company, he told them of the phænomenon that had occurred to him. They were ſtruck at the relation; whilſt he made a joke of the omens, if they were ſuch, and aſked the other gentlemen if they were ſo ſuperſtitious as to believe ſuch appearances ſignified any thing? But he himſelf laughed at it, as a matter of no conſequence When the meeting came to break up, which was ſoon after (ſome ſtayed all night), Mr. Hacket had no ſervant. It was but a ſhort diſtance to his own home, little more than half a mile; the field open and not incloſed, in Abkettleby lordſhip. They would have perſuaded him to take Mr. Bennett's footman home with him: "What, gentlemen, do you think I am afraid of the owl?" and ſwore, by all that was ſacred, no ſervant ſhould attend upon him on his way. Accordingly he ſet off upon his horſe, in a wiſe and ſteady mood, as he no doubt thought himſelf to be in (we all think ourſelves very knowing at ſuch times!) However, the company had ſo ordered it, that Mr. Bennett's ſervant was to follow him at a diſtance. In going down a narrow ſtoney-lane leading into Abkettleby field, he heard horſes' feet following him; he turned back, and found a man-ſervant, who had been ſent out to keep him in eye till he reached his own houſe; he fell into a paſſion with the poor fellow for dogging him, as he termed it, and actually whipped him back again quite to the hall; thinking it to be an inſult, as not being capable to conduct himſelf with ſafety. The man then juſtly left him to his own guidance. Before he arrived home, and but a little way from his own hall, he fell from his horſe, and was found early in the morning not quite dead, but almoſt, by a ſhepherd's wife, lying at a land's end in ſnow and water. There had been a fall of ſnow and ſleet, accompanied by a froſt, at the ſeaſon. Being brought home and put to bed, in a few hours after he departed this life, aged 52. He was at the time a widower. His wife Suſanna, daughter of John Danvers, eſq. of Thruſſington, formerly of Shakerſton, brought him an immenſe fortune in landed eſtates in the county of Leiceſter; Abkettleby, Holwell, Thruſſington, Odſton, Shakerſton, Kibworth Beauchamp, &c. to the value of near £2000. a year. As to the Penterry eſtate, which was John Hacket's original patrimony, he only mortgaged it to a relation, into whoſe hands it was committed till it ſhould caſt itſelf out, not thinking to ruin his eldeſt ſon entirely. By this contrivance, he made it feazible of its reverting back again to him entire in a few years. But, when the Fates are adverſe,

how vain are the moſt prudent projects! how unfortunate the beſt and moſt generous intentions! Upon the diſſolution or diſperſion of the family ſoon after his death, the earl of Rutland, who was godfather to all the ſeven children, ſent the four ladies at his own expence to a Proteſtant nunnery or ſeminary in French Flanders; and at the duke of Marlborough's conqueſt of that country they were liberated, and all returned to England, and were well and comfortably married and ſettled. Mrs. Alſton, one of the daughters, had a female ſervant that lived with her at Chelſea (one of the Guys of Abkettleby); and was ſent down, at her own requeſt, to be buried among her anceſtors there, at the great age of near 100 years. I remember her being brought down in a hearſe for interment. The Monmouth eſtate had ſome years after cleared itſelf. The mortgagee and relation of the family called out for the right heir to take re-poſſeſſion. The whole family was diſperſed, and not one had a ſettled home; the eldeſt and youngeſt ſons both dead, and the heir could not be heard of. No one came to claim. The lord of the manor, ſir William Morgan (whom I have ſo often in my youth ſeen dawbed upon the walls among his ſtud of horſes) ſeized the eſtate to his own uſe. Philip Hacket, the only ſurvivor of the three ſons, and heir at law, was now ſettled as rector of South Croxton; and, in 1711, made his demand of the eſtate, as belonging to him, of ſir William Morgan; who told him, “If he could clearly make out his right as true heir to his relation Morgan of the Temple, a barriſter at law, he would reſign.” By the aſſiſtance of Judge Probert, Mr. Hacket's relation, this was done to the full ſatisfaction of the ſaid barriſter. Mr. Hacket and ſir William Morgan met at . . . . Sir William ſays, “My couſin, I ſuppoſe, is ſatisfied of your right; but, before I reſign, you ſhall agree to a handſome conſideration for my keeping it ſafe for your inheritance again.” My grandfather argued, “how unreaſonable his demand; ſince he had received the rents for more than 14 years, without any deductions farther than what were unavoidable.”—“If then you will not agree to my propoſal, *get it, and take it*; for upon no other terms will I reſign.” When Mr. Hacket returned to Croxton from this unſucceſsful application, he ſaid, “I have had trouble enough through my father's indiſcretion and ill conduct; and will not go to law with this unjuſt man; but will leave the buſineſs to my eldeſt ſon Charles, who is every way competent to the undertaking;” which Charles afterwards went to the Eaſt Indies, to gain a fortune to aſſiſt him in recovering his eſtate; where a third fever carried him off, and he was buried at Fort St. George, when Hodſon was governor, in 1735, the very year his father died in. As he was ſuppoſed to carry the principal writings with him, and as they could not be found, by the moſt accurate ſearch, in England, a future claim by the next claimant was defeated for want of them.” P. H.

[4] “This Charles Hacket, eldeſt ſon of John Hacket, eſq. was reckoned and eſteemed at the time one of the fineſt gentlemen in England. He was a man of nice honour; and, the family drooping, he ſtopped a gentleman in his coach in London for bearing his arms upon his carriage. But the gentleman either proved relationſhip, or his right to the ſame; which ſatisfied Charles for the preſent. His father thought, amid all his extravagancies, not to ruin his eldeſt ſon entirely; but only mortgaged the Monmouth eſtate for a few years, expecting the patrimony would revert back to the family: but, behold, all the deſigns and contrivances of feeble man are but vain, though never ſo deeply and artfully laid; for this antient bulwark he planned and retained to keep the family from falling and coming totally to ruin. Charles, ſoon after, or near to the death of his father, was killed in town, falling by a duel, or was rather murdered: As he was coming down ſtairs in a certain houſe, he was run through the body by a perſon perſonating a gentleman; Charles made a ſpring down ſtairs, finding himſelf deſperately wounded, and ran his antagoniſt through his body. Both died inſtantly on the ſpot. A lady was in the caſe, whom the other called his wife, I think. This account I had from my grandfather and father both. I leave every one here, melancholy as the affair is and ſo ſudden, to make their own reflections. Thus periſhed in a moment one of the fineſt men in England; who, no doubt, had he lived a little longer, might have re-eſtabliſhed the family once more.” P. H.

[5] “Philip Hacket was born on Eaſter Monday, April 20, 1663; ordained deacon in the cathedral church of Lichfield (with ten more deacons and prieſts) by the right reverend the biſhop of that dioceſe, Sept. 24, 1699; inſtalled vicar of Brewood, in the cathedral church of Lichfield, March 15, 1699; and June 16, 1700, was ordained prieſt (alone) at Magdalen College, Oxford, by the ſame hands. Mem. the firſt leſſon for the morning ſervice ended thus, ‘Put me into the prieſt's office, that I may eat a piece of bread.’ He was inducted into the rectory of South Croxton by Robert Segrave, of Twyford, June 26, 1700; was appointed to ſerve the cure of Norton in Staffordſhire in June, and that of St. Michael in Lichfield Aug. 30, and was licenſed to both by Lancelot Addiſon, in his Triennial Viſitation, Dec. 9, 1701; and, on the firſt of February following, he married Jane, daughter of the Rev. George Holder *, ſacriſt of the cathedral church of Lichfield. Mem. the leſſon that day contained the Inſtitution of Matrimony.” P. H.

[6] “He died by a duel, (with his antagoniſt alſo) at the age of about 51. We have had generally one or two killed of the family in every generation.” P. H.

[7] “Suſanna, after the death of her huſband Clement, married again a captain in the army; who died, and left her a handſome fortune in Stretton Ground. When ſhe died, ſhe left it to her ſon John, the Squire of the family; and he ſpent it like a gentleman in a ſhort time.” P. H.

[8] “The ſaid Charles was a valiant ſoldier at the battle of Minden, with the great lord Granby; who conferred upon him the commiſſion of an officer, which he never lived to enjoy. He left a ſon Thomas, as valiant a ſoldier as his father, in the Coldſtream regiment of Guards, who was put apprentice to a ſurgeon and apothecary at Muſſleborough in Scotland. He left his occupation; went a volunteer with Pearſon; and fought Paul Jones in that deſperate engagement, when, through a miſtake only, Paul Jones effected his eſcape. He afterwards entered into the Guards; and was in every engagement with that corps on the Continent; received two wounds only; one upon the ſhin-bone by a cannon-ball ſplintering a ſtone, and driving part of it againſt his leg; another over his left eye, hacked down, in a hazy morning when on the piquet-guard, by a French chaſſeur, who had no time to eſcape, and was ſhot dead by his comrade. Hacket's wound, though very bad, would never permit him to go into an hoſpital, but got perfectly well, and he now bears his honourable ſcar as his beſt reward. He would never accept of any promotion; and, when he returns to his native country, ſhall find an aſylum from his uncle. He is a brave fellow, about 31 years old.” P. H.

[9] “As fine a youth, and as neat and well-diſciplined a ſoldier as any in the army; was ſeven years in the firſt foot guards, and now 24 years old. He was at the attack of Dunkirk; and in the engagement on the Continent, when colonel Earle was killed at his ſide; afterwards, at the ſiege of Valenciennes; and then came home unhurt, but ſick. On the application of major Drummond and ſir George Cooke, colonel of the Weſt York militia, by great exertions he was obtained out of the Guards, I giving my conſent. Two of the beſt men were given in his room, and a large ſum of money; and was immediately made ſerjeant-major at a guinea *per* week, £9. *per annum* arrears, and an annuity ſettled upon him for life. I have had ſeveral petty commiſſions offered me, but refuſed them all. When this removal occurred, the militia was very much in diſorder, and wanted ſtricter diſcipline. He has reſtored the regiment; and all the officers are become his profeſſed friends. He will make his own way: his ſobriety and ſteady conduct are unexceptionable. When in the guards, he taught numbers of the aſſociated gentlemen their diſcipline in the court of the Foundling Hoſpital and their own houſes, from whom he received great favours, and promiſes of aſſiſtance in future promotion, if he would continue in the corps where he was. By this employment, he cleared about £50. in a few months, which he carries off with him undiminiſhed into Yorkſhire. He is a very ſaving lad, and a good œconomiſt in the army; and I intend to make him, in part, my heir of what little I leave behind me.—I have waded through a painful taſk, and melancholy, becauſe continually reminding me of the horrid devaſtation and diſperſion of an antient and good family, through the ill conduct of one ill-judging man, wanting œconomy, and perhaps every other moral and Chriſtian virtue, though a perſon of genius and good learning. I cannot ſay with the humility of the great Poet, and “not a ſtone tell where I lie;” for there is one in Abkettleby chancel, inſcribed with the letters “J. H. E.” What a ſatire from his whole family does this remain of his bad conduct to them:—no farther diſtinction—no mark of a man that ſo figured away during his life-time, as made the world to wonder. No one foot of land do his deſcendants at this time inherit out of ſo large an eſtate—neither title, property, and ſcarce his name belong to any! Well may we ſay with Ovid, in the conteſt between Ajax and Ulyſſes, *ſed vix ea noſtro voco.*” P. H.

[10] “I ſerved the curacies of Dalby and Gaddeſby for more than 27 years; in which period, on my own calculation, I had walked and rode more than 20,000 miles; and performed the duty acceptably for leſs than £800. I ſerved Keame, another church belonging to the *Soke*, during the whole time, as well as my living; and performed the duty well, or to the beſt of my abilities; ſcarcely miſſing any duty incumbent upon me three times, in ſo great a length of years; an inſtance of perſeverence and patient induſtry that perhaps deſerves to be chronicled. No flying-curate on Newmarket Plain was ever preſſed more and harder to reach the wiſhed-for goal in point of time. No victuals or drink, to expreſs it vulgarly, all day till the evening, when I always eat like a trooper, and ſlept well upon it. Preached three times in the courſe of the appointed hours; and, like the Welſhman, made nothing of it. I am now in the 70th year of my age, and never knew an hour's illneſs in my life. My father had uſed facetiouſly to ſay, ‘I ſhall give no more fortune than I have done; but I have given you a good conſtitution, and that is worth £1500. of any man's, or rather woman's money.’ *Riſum teneatis, amici?*” P. H.—[See a P. S. to this note in p. 263.]

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* Who died Aug. 25, 1701, æt. 66; and was buried in the nave of Lichfield cathedral. See his epitaph in Shaw's Staffordſhire, vol. I. p. 251.

DALBY,

DALBY,

antiently called *Dalby Magna* by way of diſtinction from the ſmaller lordſhip of the ſame name, and afterwards *Dalby Chaucombe*, *Chalcombe*, *Jacombe*, *Chakum*, *Saucomb*, and *Shauecombe*, for that the greateſt part of it belonged to the priory of *Chaucombe* in Northamptonſhire, [or that the *Chaucombes* [1] were formerly lords of it] is bounded by Aſhby Folvile, Kirkby Beler, Little Dalby, and Burrow. It is twelve miles North-Eaſt from Leiceſter; and, in the eccleſiaſtical diviſion of the county, within the deanry of Goſcote.

The lordſhip of Great Dalbi, containing eight ploughlands, was held, in the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor, by *Godric*, with the privileges of ſac and ſoc; and was then worth ſixty ſhillings. At the general ſurvey it was worth 70 ſhillings, and was then held by *Godefrid* under *Walter de Conſtantiis* biſhop of *Lincoln*. The land was equal to ſix ploughs. In the demeſne were three ploughs and two bondmen; and ſeven villans and ſixteen ſocmen had ſix ploughs. There was a meadow ſix furlongs long and ſix broad. Within this manor one knight held a ploughland; which was worth ten ſhillings [2].

Not long after the Conqueſt, *Hugh de Anaf* [3], a Norman, afterwards called *Hugh de Chacômbe* [4], was lord of this place, and of Chaucombe [5], co. Northampton, where he founded a priory [6], to which he gave the church here, with two yardlands, and paſture for 20 beaſts and 300 ſheep, as appears by the following extract from his foundation charter:

"In nomine Sancte & Individue Trinitatis; univerſis ſancte matris eccleſie filiis, ad quos preſens carta pervenerit, Hugo de Chaucumbe ſalutem. Sciatis me dediſſe & conceſſiſſe, & hâc preſenti cartâ meâ confirmâſſe, pro ſalute anime mee & Annabilis uxoris mee, & heredum noſtrorum, & Hodierne uxoris mee (cujus tempore preſens carta facta fuit), & omnium anteceſſorum & ſucceſſorum noſtrorum, in puram & perpetuam eleemoſinam, Deo & Beate Marie, & Apoſtolis Petro & Paulo, & canonicis regularibus de Chaucumbe ibidem Deo ſervientibus & ſervituris, ad edificationem eccleſie ſue & edificiorum ſuorum, totum toftum illum qui vocatur Benelande in Occidentali parte ſubtùs Chaucumbe & eccleſiam parochialem ejuſdem ville de Chaucumbe, &c.; & eccleſiam de Magnâ Daubi, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis; & in eâdem villâ communem paſturam nobiſcum, & cum hominibus noſtris, ſcilicet, triginta animalibus & duodecies-viginti ovibus; & illam virgatam terre que fuit Roberti Verguntai [7], cum pertinentiis ſuis; & totum illum toftum qui jacet inter terram Ricardi de Lokintun & terram fratrum Sancti Lazari; & illam virgatam terre que fuit Hugonis Prepoſiti & Willielmi Frone; & quatuor ſeliones terre de forland que jacent juxta diviſam de Melton; & tres ſeliones terre de dominico meo quod vocatur Hevedlond ſuper Thirnam, & medietatem eccleſie de Retherby, cum pertinentiis ſuis; & ibidem unum cotagium quod Galfridus tenuit, &c. Hiis teſtibus; Walkelino abbate de Sancto Jacobo Northamtonie, Euſtachio abbate de Dorkeceſtre, Alexandro priore de Eſſebi, Johanne ſubpriore de Daventre, Roberto priore de Landâ, Radulfo perſonâ de Midelton, Benedicto ſacerdote de Cropri, Roberto ſacerdote de Wardinton, Elyâ Foliot perſonâ de Wardon, Reginaldo perſonâ de Bereford [with eight more by name], & multis aliis [8]."

The charter polled. Indorſed, in an antient hand, "Hugonis de Chaucumbe;" and, in a more modern hand, "De Fundacione." A round ſeal of green wax, about two inches large, riſing at the edge diſh-wiſe, affixed to white and red ſilk ſtrings: it has a ſhield, Fretty, on a chief a creſcent between two ſtars; inſcribed, "✠ SIGILL' HUGONIS DE CHAUCUMB [9]."

"Hugo de Chaucumb ut cuſtos, & magiſter Hylarius cum eo, reddunt compotum (to king John) de firmâ de Warewic' & de firmâ de Leirceſtriâ [10]."

"Hugo de Chaucumbe, ut cuſtos, reddit compotum de firmâ de Warewicſcirâ & Leirceſtreſcirâ [11]."

"Hugo de Chaucumbâ reddit compotum (to king Richard I.) de firmâ de Staffordſcirâ de dimidio anno [12]."

He had iſſue ſir *Robert de Chaucombe*, knt. whoſe only daughter, *Annabille*, brought this manor, *inter alia*, to *Stephen de Segrave* her huſband, and, ſurviving him, gave 100*s*. annual rent here to the priory of Chaucmobe for ever [13].

The deſcendants from Gilbert and Annabille are here ſet down from an old MS. [14] lately poſſeſſed by the right honourable lord William Howard, of Naworth Caſtle [15]: "Dominus Hugo de Anaf, miles, veniens è Normanniâ tempore Conqueſtoris, fundavit prioratum de Chacombe, & habuit uxorem Annabiliam; de quibus Robertus de Chacombe, miles & heres ejus, cui nupta Juliana . . . . , qui portavit arma de aureo, cum le chief ſanguineo, & unum baculum de rubeo colore. De quibus Annabilia filia & heres predicti Roberti nupta domino Gilberto de Segrave; & ſic conflatum eſt nomen de Chacombe in Segrave. De ipſis Gilberto & Annabiliâ exivit Nicholaus, filius & heres; cui nupta fuit Matilda Lucy. De quibus prodîerunt dominus Johannes de Segrave, dominus Nicholaus de Segrave, dominus Galfridus de Segrave, dominus Petrus, & dominus Gilbertus; & predictus Johannes de Segrave nupſit Chriſtiane de Pleſſy; de quibus dominus Stephanus de Segrave, Eleanora-Kiriell, Margareta, Alicia, & Chriſtiana de Moune. Et predictus Stephanus nupſit Alicie de Arundell; de quibus Edmundus, qui obiit in cunis; & Johannes de Segrave, & Stephanus. Qui Johannes nupſit domine Margarete de Brotherton; de quibus Johannes de Segrave & Elizabetha. Predictus Johannes nupſit Blanche filie Johannis domini de Mowbraye, & obiit ſine herede de ſe. Et predicta Elizabetha nupta fuit Johanni de Moubray, filio & heredi predicti Johannis de Moubray; de quibus Johannes de Moubray comes de Nottingham, & Thomas frater ejus [16]."

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[1] MS. Chetwynd.

[2] "Godefridus tenet de Epiſcopo 8 carucatas terræ in Dalbi. Terra eſt 6 carucarum. In dominico ſunt 3 carucæ & 2 ſervi; & 7 villani & 16 ſochmanni habent 6 carucas. Ibi 6 quarentenæ prati in longitudine & in latitudine. Valuit 66 ſolidos; modò 70. Godric tenuit cum ſacâ & ſocâ. In ipſâ villâ tenet unus miles 1 carucatam terræ; & valet 10 ſolidos." Domeſday, fol. 231. a. 1.

[3] In a Rental of the lands belonging to this priory, preſerved in the College of Arms, it is ſaid that this religious houſe was founded by Hugh de Aneſy, or de Anaff, a Norman knight, who came in with the Conqueror; and poſſibly the founder might be deſcended from this Hugh de Aneſy; but that the convent itſelf was not in being till towards the latter end of the reign of Henry II. may be gathered from the witneſſes to the charter of foundation [printed above]; two of whom are Walkelin abbot of St. James in Northampton, and Alexander prior of Canons Aſhby. Now Walkelin was choſen abbot 26 Henry II. and ſat till 7 John; and Alexander was contemporary with him. Tanner, Notit. Mon. ſub Chaucombe.

[4] Arms: Or, a chief and bend Gules; Plate XXXVI. fig. 19. See under Segrave, in Burton, p. 243.

[5] Pat. Edw. III. p. 2. m. 36. per Inſpex. [6] Of Chaucombe priory, ſee hereafter under Rotherby, where they alſo had property.

[7] In Dugdale, Mon. Angl. vol. II, p. 279, this name is *Verguntarii*.

[8] Madox, Formulare Anglicanum, p. 250. Form. CCCCXXII; and ſee Dugdale, Mon. Angl. vol. II. p. 279.

[9] Plate XXXVI. fig. B. [10] Magn. Rot. Pip. 7 Joh. 13. a. [11] Ibid. 8 Joh. Rot. 1. a. [12] Ibid. 6 Ric. I. Tit. Staff.

[13] MS. Chetwynd; and ſee Dugdale's Warwickſhire, vol. II. p. 817. [14] In Chronicis apud Chaucombe.

[15] "At Naworth Caſtle in Cumberland is a complete copy of Domeſday in MS. collected by that honourable and learned Antiquary and lover of all learning the lord William Howard, younger ſon of Thomas duke of Norfolk, who ſold the manor of Narborough, co. Leiceſter, to Walter Haſtings, eſq." MS. Chetwynd.—I have good authority for ſtating that the library here alluded to has long been removed from Naworth Caſtle; but where it is now I know not. It was there when Mr. Pennant viſited the caſtle 1772. Mr. Groſe, who was there the ſame year (not 1732, as miſprinted in Hutchinſon, Cumberland, vol. I. p. 136.), ſays, "the books are old: there are not above one or two of the MSS here now." Mr. Hutchinſon found the regiſter of Lanercourt Abbey, ſome treatiſes on religious ſubjects, and one on nobility; all MS. [16] In Chronicis apud Chaucombe.

In the Segrave Chartulary the following deeds occur:

1. A grant from *Hugh de Anvers*, to *Hugh de Chaucomb* and his heirs, of five virgates of land in Great Dalby, of the fee of *Richard Baſſet*, to be held of the capital lord by foreign ſervice, in the proportion of 48 virgates to one knight's fee.

2. A grant from *Robert de Chaucomb*, to the prior and convent of *Chaucomb*, of one meſſuage, with a toft and croft, *nuper Letitie mulieris*, near the court *(curia)* of the ſaid canons in Dalby, in exchange for one meſſuage, with a toft and croft, near the garden of the ſaid Robert, which was formerly in the occupation of *Turkill*, and for an annual rent of 2*s*. which he had been accuſtomed to pay for *Michael of Retheresby* (q. *Rotherby*, or *Rereſby?)*; and of *Swineſfeir*, which the ſaid canons releaſed to Robert and his heirs.

3. A fine between *Thomas* prior of *Chaucombe petent'*, and the ſaid *Robert de Chaucombe deforc'*, of nine bovates of land, with the appurtenances, in Dauby, granted to the prior and his ſucceſſors, in exchange for a virgate in Morton, recovered againſt the ſaid prior and Robert, by *Maud de Brochampton*, *William de Kinton*, and others, to be held in pure alms of the ſaid Robert and his heirs by foreign ſervice, for every thing but what was due to Robert and his heirs for the toft belonging to a bovate held by *William* the ſon of *Emma*.

4. A fine between *Gilbert de Segrave* and *Annabilia* his wife *querentes*, and the ſaid *Roger impedientem*, of the manor of Dalby, with the appurtenances, granted to the ſaid Gilbert and Annabilia and their heirs, to be held of the ſaid Robert and his heirs *in liberum maritagium* of the ſaid Annabilia, if Robert ſhould have no other heir than the ſaid Annabilia and *Milicent* the wife of *Ralph Baſſet*; but if that ſhould happen, then to hold for the life of Robert; remainder to Ralph and Milicent Baſſet and their heirs for ever.

5. A quit claim from *Julian* widow of *Robert de Chaucombe*, to *Ralph* and *Milicent Baſſet*, of all her right of dower in the vill of Great Dalby.

6. A grant of quit-claim from *Hugh de Dytheſworth*, to *Gilbert de Segrave* and his heirs, of the homage of *Roger Beler*, and of his ſervice, namely, of 20*s*. annual rent for a tenement held of the ſaid Hugh in the vill of Dalby, on the feaſts of St. James and St. Martin, with the reliefs, eſcheats, gardens, and all other appurtenances.

7. A quit-claim from *Hugh* ſon of *Benedict de Dytheſworth*, to *Nicholas de Segrave* and his heirs, *inter alia*, of all that he poſſeſſed, or might poſſeſs, in Dalby Chaucombe, to be held freely [1].

In the time of king Henry II. the prior and convent of *Launde* were ſeiſed of 11 bovates in Dalby, given them by *Richard Baſſet* and *Maud* his wife, and confirmed by that king [2].

Richard Burdett granted to the maſter and brethren of *Burton Lazars* all his lands in Great Dalby, containing one carucate, for the health of king Henry II. and of *William Burdett* his father; to which *William* the ſon of *Hugh Burdett*, his nephew, added his confirmation.

Concerning the tithes of theſe lands the following compoſition occurs between the priory of *Chaucombe* and the brethren of that hoſpital; and a mutual oath was taken by both parties:

"Hec eſt convencio facta inter priorem & conventum de Chaucombâ ex unâ parte, & magiſtrum & fratres domûs Sancti Lazari de Bortonâ ex alterâ; videlicet, quòd dicti magiſter & fratres de Bortonâ de carucatâ terre quam habent in villâ de Dalbi, decimas garbarum perſolvent ſicut ſolvere conſueverunt; ſcilicet de terrâ quam habent ex dono Ricardi Burdet; ceteras vero decimas ad predictam terram pertinentes non perſolvent: de terris vero adquirendis, decimas garbarum & fœni, & ceteras decimas de jure debitas & conſuetas, ſalvis eorundem fratrum privilegiis, eccleſie de Dalbi perſolvent. Hanc autem compoſicionem fidelitèr & firmitèr obſervandam, utraque pars inſpectis ſacroſanctis ewangeliis juravit. Facta eſt autem hec compoſicio, die Sancti Hugonis Lincolnienſis epiſcopi, in capellâ fratrum de Borton, anno gratie milleſimo ducenteſimo viceſimo nono. In hujus autem rei teſtimonium, huic preſenti ſcripto in modum cyrographi inter nos & illos confecto, ſigillum capituli noſtri, unà cum ſigillis judicum, ſcilicet magiſtri Walteri de Taney archidiaconi Eſtridinge, & magiſtri Godardi penitentiarii Eborac. appoſuimus. Hiis teſtibus, dompno Waltero decano de Saxelby, magiſtro Johanne de Ayleſburi, dompno Willelmo de Chaucumb (with ſeven others) & aliis [3]."

Great Dalby is not noticed in the Teſta de Nevill, compiled about the year 1240; but in the Itinerary of 1280, it anſwered, with Aſhby Folvile and Bareſby, collectively as one vill.

The Abbey of *Vaudey* in Lincolnſhire had two acres of meadow in Dalby, by the gift of *Hugo Norris* [4].

In 1296, *Nicholas de Segrave*, at his death, held the manor of Chakun Dalby, with four carucates of land, and the appurtenances there, of the biſhop of *Lincoln*, by ſcutage. Eleven virgates of land there were held of the aforeſaid Nicholas in villanage, which Nicholas held them of the biſhop; and *John de Segrave*, his ſon and heir, was then aged 30 [5].

John de Segrave and the prior of *Chalcombe* held the twelfth part of a knight's fee in Dalby and Chacumb of *Robert de Tateſhale*, deceaſed [6].

In 1313, maſter *William de Bois* held one knight's fee in Dalby of *Alan la Zouch*, deceaſed [7].

In 1325, *Stephen de Segrave*, deceaſed, and *Alice* his wife, held the manor of Dalby Chaucombe of *John de Segrave*, but by what ſervice was not known; and *John* de Segrave was his ſon and heir [8].

In 1328, *Robert de Holland*, deceaſed, held, as of the right and inheritance of *Maud* his wife, one knight's fee, with the appurtenances, in Dalby Chaucombe, which the heir of *William de Boys* held [9].

In 1346, *John de Segrave* (on the aid then granted for knighting Edward of Woodſtock, the king's eldeſt ſon) was aſſeſſed 20*s*. for half a knight's fee in Dalby Chacombe and South Croxton; the maſter of the hoſpital of *Burton St. Lazarus* 2*s*. for a twentieth part of one knight's fee in Dalby Chacombe; the prior of *Chacombe* 4*s*. for a tenth part of one knight's fee in Dalby Jacombe; all parcel of the fees of *Cheſter* and *Huntingdon* [10].

In 1353, *John de Segrave*, at his death, held the manor of Dalby Chacombe [11].

In 1395, *William la Zouch of Haringworth*, knight, deceaſed, held half a knight's fee in Babbegrave, Dalby, and Barneſby, called *Burdett's Fee*, which *Thomas Aſheby* of Louſeby held [12].

In 1399, it was found that *Thomas Mowbray*, late duke of *Norfolk*, died ſeiſed of the manor of Dalby Chacombe; and in that year *Margaret* his relict died alſo ſeiſed of the ſame manor [13].

In 1406, *Thomas Mowbray* earl *Marſhal* died ſeiſed of the manor of Dalby Chacomb [14].

In a book of fifteenths and tenths granted by the laity in 1416, Great Dalby was rated at 2*l*. 9*s*.; and in the ſubſidy of 1445, at the ſame ſum.

In 1422, *Maud* widow of *John Lovel*, knight, died ſeiſed of one knight's fee in Dalby Chacombe, which the earl *Mareſcal* held [15].

In 1437, *Conſtantia* counteſs *Mareſcal* died ſeiſed of the manor of Dalby Chacombe, which extended itſelf into the towns and hamlets of Dalby Chacombe, Kirkby Belers, Dalby Parva, Pickwell, Erdburgh, Thorp Sechevile, and Twyford; and *Ed. Grey* was her ſon and next heir [16].

In 1454, ſir *William Lovel*, knt. died ſeiſed of one knight's fee in Dalby Chacomb, which the earl *Mareſcal* held [17].

In 1461, *John Mowbray* duke of *Norfolk* was one of the juſtices itinerant South of Trent. He went a pilgrimage in 1461; and died that year ſeiſed of the manor of Dalby Chacombe, with the hamlets of Thorp Sachevile and Twyford, appurtenances of the ſaid manor, held of the biſhop of *Lincoln* by knight's ſervice[1].

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[1] Appendix to vol. II. p. 119.

[2] Cart. 4 Edw. IV. per Inſpex.

[3] Madox, Form. Angl. p. 30. Form. LIII.—This agreement has the letters CYROGRAPHUM cut through indentways.

[4] Dugdale, Bar. Angl. vol. I. p. 833.

[5] Eſch. 24 Edw. I. N° 54. Leic.

[6] Eſch. 31 Edw. I. N° 30. Leic.

[7] Eſch. 7 Edw. II. N° 36. Leic.

[8] Eſch. 29 Edw. II. N° 91. Leic.

[9] Eſch. 2 Edw. III. N° 54. Leic.

[10] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III.

[11] Eſch. 27 Edw. III. N° 69. Leic.

[12] Eſch. 19 Ric. II. N° 52. Leic.

[13] Eſch. 1 Hen. IV. N° 71. Leic.

[14] Eſch. 8 Hen. IV. N° 76. Leic.

[15] Eſch. 1 Hen. VI. N° 51. Leic.

[16] Eſch. 16 Hen. VI. N° 60. Leic.

[17] Eſch. 33 Hen. VI. N° 28. Leic.

A petition of his ſon and ſucceſſor *John Mowbray*, duke of *Norfolk*, for permiſſion to borrow money on the ſecurity of his manor of Dalby Chacombe, and of his other landed property, has been already printed[2] from the Rolls of Parliament. He died in 1477, ſeiſed of this manor, which was held of the biſhop of *Lincoln* by knight's ſervice[3].

On the marriage of *Richard of Shrewſbury* duke of *York* and *Norfolk*, and earl *Marſhal*, to *Anne* daughter of *John Mowbray* late duke of *Norfolk* in 1477, the manor of Dalby Chaucombe was ſettled on *Elizabeth* widow of John the late duke[4].—From the *Mowbrays* this manor came by deſcent to *Maurice* lord *Berkeley*, who, in 1507, died ſeiſed *(inter alia)* of the manor of Dalby Chaucombe[5]; and *Thomas* lord *Berkeley* died ſeiſed of it in 1534, leaving *Henry Berkeley* his ſon and heir[6]; from whom the lordſhip has regularly deſcended, by intermarriages, to the preſent owner.

In 1564, there were 48 families in Great Dalby.

In 1586, it was found that *William Hartopp*, deceaſed, was ſeiſed of one piece of meadow in Dalby Magna, late in tenure of *John Wiſeman*; and that he held it of the queen *in capite*[7].

The freeholders here in 1630 were, *Thomas Offley*, *Abraham Cooke*, *Arthur Franke*, *William Palmer*, eſqrs.

In 1655, 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* was collected in Great Dalby, for the relief of the poor Proteſtants in Piedmont.

In 1720, 13 freeholders polled from this pariſh; and in 1775, we find only 7 names.

Of the antient reſidence of the *Segraves* and *Mowbrays* at this place the Hall-yards are ſtill to be diſtinguiſhed, on a level with the baſe of the church, and contiguous; conſiſting of 5 or 6 acres, divided into home-ſpots; one of which has a raiſed terrace round it, viſible and permanent at this day.

The lordſhip, containing about 2400 acres, was incloſed, without any act of parliament, in 1753; and the inhabitants in general live better now, than they did when the fields were in an open ſtate. Several have bought eſtates; and the value of the land in general is 20*s.* an acre; ſome of it ſtill higher.

Sir *Charles Sedley*, bart. of Nuthall, co. Notts, who died Aug. 25, 1778, gave this lordſhip, with ſeveral others[8], by will, to *Sedley Burdett*[9], eſq. (the *ſecond* ſon of his nephew *Francis)*; intending them to be a proviſion for a ſecond branch of this antient family. But this unfortunate young gentleman, who was of an amiable character (his conduct and demeanor deſerving it) was, in October 1793, drowned, with his companion the lord viſcount Montague; taking into their heads the daring freak of ſailing down the river Rhine, in Germany, in the moſt boiſterous part of it, in a flat-bottomed punt, which turned topſy-turvy with them. Great Dalby in conſequence devolved to his elder brother (now ſir *Francis Burdett*, bart. M. P. for Burroughbridge in Yorkſhire) as heir at law.

The preſent number of houſes is about 60.

On the ſchool-houſe in the town-ſtreet:
“ This ſchool-houſe was erected anno Dom. 1787.”

Donations to the poor.

“ Mrs. Alice Hurſt, wife of Mr. Richard Hurſt, late of Barrowby, in the county of Lincoln, left by will 10*s.* yearly for ever to the poor of this pariſh; it being the place of her birth; and to be diſtributed among the poor on the firſt day of January yearly for ever by the overſeers of this pariſh.

William Pick, churchwarden, 1785.”

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Money raiſed for the poor within the year ending at Eaſter 1776,	93	16	1
Expended in county rates, &c.	6	10	6
———— on the poor, —	87	5	7
Rent of workhouſe and habitations,	2	2	0
Expended in litigations, —	11	1	1
Money raiſed for 1783, —	91	3	4
———————— 1784, —	92	0	10
———————— 1785, —	92	0	11
Medium of theſe three years,	91	15	0
———— of county expences,	9	13	0
———— of expences not relating to the poor; repairs of the church, roads, &c.	0	0	0
———— of nett annual expences,	82	2	0
———— of attending on magiſtrates,	0	4	6
———— of entertainments at meetings,	0	0	0
———— of law expences, —	3	10	4
———— of ſetting the poor to work,	20	0	5

The return made to the houſe of commons in 1786, in anſwer to an enquiry reſpecting the charitable donations in this pariſh, may be ſeen in vol. I. p. 45.

Concerning this CHURCH, (ſee Plate XXXVI.)

which is dedicated to St. *Swithin*, the following entry[10] is preſerved in the pariſh-regiſter: “ The ſteeple, being an high ſpire, fell upon the body of the church, on the 2d day of January 1658, and brought to the ground the North aile and the middle aile, leaving only ſtanding part of the chancel and the South aile. It was very large and beautiful, the roof of the high leads counted the beſt carved work in all Leiceſterſhire. On the South part of the wall of the high leads were the arms of *England* and *Mowbray*. It fell on the very morning of the Lord's day, about one o'clock. It gave us warning all that night before, by ſtones falling down on the bells. I was told, in the year above, by a venerable old gentleman, a bachelor, whom I buried ſoon after at the age of 88, that, by tradition from father to ſon, he heard, they had rung the old year out, and new in, much and long, by uncommon exertions; and that it was a miraculous and providential eſcape, the ſteeple did not fall on the heads of the ringers, or, by a protraction of a ſmall portion of time, on the congregation aſſembled for Divine Worſhip.

Loſs of lead and glaſs, ...	£.260	0	0
Loſs of timber, ...	25	0	0
Bays of building, bell-frames, bell-floors, and ſeats, ...	360	0	0
Loſs of ſtone-work of the church, ſteeple, and chancel, ...	1000	0	0
Loſs of ſlating the chancel, ...	15	0	0
Sum total	1660	0	0

Atteſted (1658) by Francis Alderman, vicar; John Wartnaby, William Quenby, chuchwardens.”

It is traditionally ſtated on the ſpot, that the pariſh, upon this great loſs, ſent out two perſons of good addreſs, with a petition, well atteſted, containing the particulars; who not only made their application in the vicinity, but a great part of the kingdom; and thus obtained a large ſum of money towards rebuilding the edifice; but, having contracted a diſſipated life by their perambulation, and not frequently called upon to give an account of their commiſſion, they ran away with the whole ſum.

The church was afterwards re-built by a brief[11] and ſubſcription; ſome great families then in being, and connected with the lordſhip, contributing handſomely; and the deficiencies ſupplied by the chief freeholders and principal inhabitants. It is a handſome building, cut out of Gretton hard ſtone quarry. The tower, though low, of the ſame materials, and capable of carrying a ſpire, which probably will never be re-erected. It contains five bells, thus inſcribed:

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[1] Eſch. 1 Edw. IV. N° 46. Leic.

[2] See it in vol. II. p. 138.

[3] Eſch. 17 Edw. IV. N° 58. Leic.

[4] Rot. Parl. (17 Edw. IV.) vol. VI. pp. 168, 169; and ſee pp. 227. 411.

[5] Dugdale, Bar. Angl. vol. I. p. 367.

[6] Eſch. 26 Hen. VIII.

[7] Eſch. 28 Eliz.

[8] See before, under Kirkby Beler, vol. II. p. 232.

[9] The venerable Sir Robert Burdett, who died March 15, 1797, in his 81ſt year, was twice married. By his firſt lady, who was an only ſiſter of the above-mentioned Sir Charles Sedley, he had three ſons; of whom, the eldeſt died young; and Francis the ſecond (who died in 1794) had two ſons; Sir Francis Burdett, bart. the preſent owner of Dalby; and Sedley Burdett, eſq. who died as above. By his ſecond lady, who was of the Rutland family, Sir Robert Burdett had no children.

[10] “‘This entry, which had been almoſt obliterated by time and other accidents, was reſtored by my own hand, by a *Renovavit*, under the ſignature of P. Hacket, Curate, 1771.”

[11] In 1661, there was collected at Hinckley, on this brief, 18*s.* 0½*d.*; at Burbach, 14*s.*; and at Howden in Yorkſhire, 9*s.* 11*d.*

1. "God will ſave his Church.—1684."

2. "Franſes Goodwin, anno Domini 1598."

3. The alphabet; and alſo, on a ſhield, three bells.

4. This and the fifth was re-caſt by ſubſcription [1]; John Wartnaby churchwarden. Thomas Hedderley fecit, Nottingham, 1784."

5. "I to the church the living call,
And to the grave do ſummons all."

"John Wartnaby, churchwarden. Thomas Hedderley fecit, Nottingham, 1784."

The windows in the upper ſtory of the tower are new and neat; the Weſt door, and windows over it, very handſome, old, arched, but all ſtopped up!

The South aile is a handſome building, of the ſame ſubſtantial ſtone with the tower.

In 1590, Mr. Wyrley ſays, "Dalby Magna ad honorem de Segrave pertinebat. Tria ſcuta admodum pulchra in Auſtrali extra eccleſiam videntur, viz. Rex, Leic', & Segrave. In eccleſiâ Segraiorum ſcutum ſupereminet."

On the outſide are four old ſhields, fig. 13—16.

1. Blank.

2. Sable, a lion rampant Arg. crowned Or, *Segrave.*

3. Gules, three lions paſſant guardant Or, a file with three labels Argent. *Thomas de Brotherton* earl of *Norfolk.*

4. Quarterly; *France* antient; 2. and 3. *England*; 4. *France* modern.

Over the porch, on the South ſide of the church:

"This porch was re-built in 1776;
Willm Wartnaby and Robert Sharp churchwardens."

The inſide conſiſts of a chancel, nave, and South aile, ſeparated by two large broad arches, and a plain pillar; three long, large windows on the South ſide, reaching from top to the bottom; the ſame on the North ſide, but the lower parts mortared up.

The chancel is poor and mean; and has a deſpicable Eaſt window of brick.

The old font is engraved in Plate XXXVI.

In the Matriculus of 1220 [2], Great Dalby is deſcribed to be under the patronage of the prior of *Chaucomb*; who held it *in proprios uſus*, and appointed a vicar, whoſe endowment may be ſeen in the Lincoln Regiſters.

In 1650, Dalby Chaucomb was returned as an impropriation; the rectory worth ......; the vicarage £20.; and the incumbent "ſufficient."

In 1344, the rectory was taxed at 16 marks, paid 2*s.* for Peter-pence, and 7*s.* 6¾*d.* for procurations. The vicarage was taxed at 4 marks. In 1534-5, the ſynodals were 3*s.* 8*d.*; and the value of the vicarage £8.

In the king's books Dalby Magna is entered as a diſcharged living. "Valet in decimis majoribus & minoribus, cum manſo, pomario, & aliis proficuis, 8*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*;" clear yearly value £16.

The epiſcopal procurations are, for the rectory 1*s.* 8*d.*; the vicarage 1*s.*; the archidiaconal 3*s.* 6*d.*

The Feaſt-day, which formerly followed St. *Swithin*, was changed in 1792 to the firſt Sunday after Trinity.

VICARS.	PATRONS.
Hugh de Waterberkwe, 1232.	Prior and convent of Chaucomb.
Geoffrey de Mardefeld, 1238.	
William de Seviſby, 1263.	
Robert de Mardefeld, 1268.	
Peter de Duncherch, 1272.	
Thomas de Wyſtowe, 1286.	
Hugh Swinton, 1534.	
Robert Baker [3], 1562.	
Thomas Watts.	
Francis Alderman, 1658.	
Timothy Carington, May 8, 1662.	George duke of Buckingham.
Thomas Peale, Dec. 19, 1681.	Sir Charles Sedley, bart.
George Henſon, Feb. 24, 1717.	King George I. by lapſe.
John Greatorex, March 12, 1757.	Sedley Burdett, eſq.
Thomas Nixon [4], M. A. April 21, 1761; died July 18, 1786.	
John Dewe, 1786; reſigned 1796.	Sedley Burdett, eſq.
Mr. Nixon, junior, filius predicti, 1796.	Francis Burdett, eſq.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

In the chancel.

On flat ſtones:

1. "Here lie interred the remains of
Elizabeth Lumley, wife of William Lumley, gent.;
who departed this life March .... 1704."

2. "Here lieth the body of Miles Whitwick,
of Burton Lazars, gent.
who died April 7, 1711, aged 56 years.
Alſo the body of three of his daughters,
Sarah, Katharine, and Martha,
interred one year before."

Here are alſo two or three ſtones without inſcriptions.

In the church-yard:

"Here lieth the body of William Pick,
who departed this life Sept. 27, 1761,
aged 73 years.
Alſo Anne, the wife of William Pick;
ſhe died Dec. 26, 1762, aged 66 years.
In this cold bed here conſummated are
The ſecond nuptials of a happy pair,
Whom envious Death once parted, but in vain,
For now himſelf hath made them one again."

"Here lies interred the body of William Blower,
who departed this life the 21ſt of November, 1773,
in the 88th year of his age.
In prime of life Induſtry mark'd his way,
And led him on to wealth with honeſty;
Which when obtain'd, his near relations ſhar'd
With him the fortune his induſtry rear'd,
By which his days were bleſs'd; and glad was he
To ſee in's life his friend's proſperity:
And, when Death call'd, his mind was well prepar'd
To obey the ſummons, to attend his Lord."

"William Blower died Aug. 4, 1714, aged 55.
Anne his wife, daughter of William and Ann Hodgkin, died Jan. 25, 1757, aged 92."

"John Brown, died April 2, 1765, aged 72."

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[1] The Rev. Philip Hacket, 25 years curate of this pariſh, and rector of South Croxton, was a great promoter and ſubſcriber to this work; and, by the help of Mr. Wartnaby, a gentleman of good eſtate in Great Dalby, brought it to a completion.—"I had been before concerned in the bell-way, a good peal of which I much admire. At Prittlewell in Eſſex, where I was curate for a twelvemonth, I completed a peal of ſix, by raiſing a ſubſcription, and contributing myſelf. There were only five before. Theſe bells are a very pretty tuneable ſett; the new one by Pack; and the others that wanted it chipped. This new bell was filled with punch in the market-place, and chriſtened, as they were pleaſed to ſay, by the curate. P. H."

[2] See the Introductory Volume, p. lx.

[3] In the Certificate referred to under Allexton, p. 8, Mr. Baker is thus deſcribed: "Preſbyter, non conjugatus; competentèr doctus; reſidet; hoſpitalis; degit ibidem; non licentiatus, nec prædicat; nullum aliud habet."

[4] Rector alſo of Nuthall, and vicar of Hucknall, co. Notts. His death was occaſioned by a fall from his horſe about a month before, as he was paſſing by a mill; the horſe, taking fright at one of the wheels, unfortunately threw his rider.

DALBY ON THE WOULDS,

ſo named from its ſite (Ƿoulꝺ[1] in the Saxon language ſignifying an hill, mount, or high place), and commonly called *Wold Dalby* or *Old Dalby*, is ſeated on a bold and pleaſant eminence in the Northern edge of the county; and is bounded by Grimſton on the South, Wartnaby on the South-eaſt, Nether Broughton on the Eaſt, Willoughby on the Weſt, and Upper Broughton on the North. It is about 5 miles diſtant from Melton, and 15 from Leiceſter; and, in the eccleſiaſtical diviſion of the county, is within the deanry of Goſcote.

At the time of the general ſurvey, *Ralph* the ſon of *Hubert* held of the King nine ploughlands in Dalbi; and *Robert* was his under-tenant. In the reign of Edward the Confeſſor, this land had been worth three pounds; and at the ſurvey was worth four pounds. It was equal to twelve ploughs. One was in the demeſne; and one knight, with two ſocmen, thirteen villans, and eight bordars, had ſeven ploughs. There was a meadow one mile long, and half a mile broad; and a ſpinney two furlongs long, and one broad[2].

Humfrey the Chamberlain held one ploughland here of the king. There were two ploughs and a half; one was employed in the demeſne; and three villans had half a plough. There were ſix acres of meadow[3].

Ansfrid alſo held one ploughland in Dalby, at the time of the ſurvey, under *Roger de Buci*, which in the reign of the Confeſſor had been valued at twelve pence, but was then worth three ſhillings. This land was equal to one plough, and employed three villans, with one bordar. There were ten acres of meadow[4].

Ralph Fitz Hubert, the ſeat of whoſe barony was at Criche, co. Derby[5], had iſſue *Ralph*, who in the time of king Henry I. gave four yard-lands in Hertſhorne, co. Derby, to the Knights Templars. To him ſucceeded *Hubert Fitz Ralph* in 1165, who gave to the monks of Derley, co. Derby, the advowſon of the church of Criche[6].

The manor of Old Dalby was given by *Robert Boſſu* earl of *Leiceſter*, in the time of king Henry II. to the Knights Hoſpitallers of Saint *John* of *Jeruſalem* (who had a preceptory here) in exchange for other lands; and in 1210 we find the following agreement:

"Hec eſt finalis concordia facta in curiâ d̄ni regis apud Eveſham, 29 die Julii, anno regni regis Johannis undecimo, coram d̄no rege, Simone de Pateſhull, Jacobo de Potherne, Henrico de Ponte Audomer, juſticiariis, & aliis fidelibus d̄ni regis tunc ibi preſentibus, inter Robertum priorem Hoſpitalis Jerl̄m in Angliâ petentem, per fratrem Robertum de Waii poſitum loco ſuo ad lucrandum vel perdendum, & Hubertum filium Rad̄i, per Robertum de Eincourt poſitum loco ſuo ad perdendum vel lucrandum, de feodo unius militis, cum pertinentiis, in Dauby de Wauz, in com' Leic'; unde placitum warantie charte fuit inter eos in eâdem curiâ; ſcilicet, quòd idem Hubertus recognovit predictum feodum unius militis, cum pertinentiis, eſſe jus predicti prioris & fratrum predicti Hoſpitalis, habendum & eiſdem priori & fratribus, & eorum ſucceſſoribus, & sc̄e domui Hoſpitalis Jerl̄m, in liberam, puram, & perpetuam eleemoſinam; & ipſe eis warantizavit tam feodum illud, quàm ſervitium illius feodi; ita tamen quòd predicti prior & fratres, & eorum ſucceſſores, acquietabunt eundem Hubertum & heredes ſuos verſùs omnes gentes in perpetuum de ſervitio quod ad feodum illud pertinet; & pro hâc acquietatione idem Hubertus dedit & conceſſit predictis fratribus totum tenementum quod Paganus filius Swani de eo tenuit in Röele, cum ipſo Pagano, & cum totâ ſequelâ ſua, ſcil', unam bovatam terre quam Gaufridus filius Herward tenuit in eâdem villâ, cum tofto & crofto, & gardino, & cum omnibus pertinentiis & libertatibus ad eandem bovatam pertinentibus, &, ad incrementum illius bovate, quatuor acras terre quas idem Gaufridus tenuit in Sudſtubbinges, & illud toftum quod eſt proximum predicto tofto verſùs Aquilonem, & unam acram terre & dimidiam que abuttant predicto gardino verſùs Auſtrum, & quinque acras terre juxta Glappewellegrif, & duas acras in Strethelbut, & quatuor acras apud Dalewang, & tres acras ad caput de Dalewang, & quatuor acras apud Poſelandeſick, & dimidiam bovatam terre cum tofto adjacente, & aliis pertinentiis ſuis, que Rogerus filius Roberti tenuit in eâdem villâ; habend' & tenend' eidem priori & eiſdem fratribus, & eorum ſucceſſoribus, & sc̄e domui Hoſpitalis Jerl̄m, in liberam, puram, & perpetuam eleemoſinam, quietam ab omni ſeculari ſervitio & exactione; & idem Hubertus & heredes ſui warantizabunt predictis priori & fratribus, & eorum ſucceſſoribus, totum predictum tenementum quod Paganus filius Swani tenuit in Röele verſùs omnes gentes. Et hec concordia facta fuit, preſente predicto Pagano & concedente. Idem etiam Hubertus dedit & conceſſit eiſdem priori & fratribus, & sc̄e domui Hoſpitalis Jerl̄m, octo acras terre, cum pertinentiis, in Siäidhuges, quas Rogerus filius Steivulfi tenuit, ſicut illas que pertinent ad tenementum quod idem Paganus tenuit in Röele; habendas & tenendas eiſdem priori & fratribus, & eorum ſucceſſoribus, in liberam, puram, & perpetuam eleemoſinam[7]."

"This religious order of the Knights Hoſpitallers began about 1124, after the recovery of Jeruſalem by that famous Godfrey of Bulloigne and the Chriſtian Princes. At their firſt inſtitution[8] they were, by ſolemn oath, bound to ſerve pilgrims and other poor paſſengers in the hoſpital of St. *John of Jeruſalem*, which was then the chief ſeat of their order[9]. But, that city being taken by the Saracens in 1187, and the Chriſtians not long after expelled the Holy Land, they conquered the Iſle of Rhodes about the year 1308, making the city of Rhodes[10] their chief ſeat; which they valiantly maintained, againſt all the aſſaults of the Mahometans, till the year 1522; when Solyman the Magnificent (the Turkiſh emperor), after a long and bloody ſiege (they having in vain implored the aſſiſtance of the Chriſtian princes) forced them to a ſurrender; the knights removing to the Iſle of Malta, which was then given them by the Emperor Charles the Fifth, and was after bravely defended by them againſt the forces of the ſaid Solyman in the memorable ſiege of 1566. It hath ſince been ſtrengthened and beautified with a new city, and is at this day (1642) accounted one of the ſtrongeſt bulwarks of Chriſtendom[1]. The chief ſeat of this order in England was in the Weſt ſuburbs of London near Smithfield[2], where they had a fair church and ſtately palace[3].

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[1] "See what is ſaid on the *Wolds* under Waltham, vol. II. p. 379.—In King Lear, I would read,

St. *Wennole* wended o'er the *Wole*;
He met the night-mare, and her night-foal.

The Saint is well known in Norfolk. Mares have never nine foals." G. A.

[2] "Radulfus filius Huberti tenet de Rege 9 carucatas terræ in Dalbi, & Robertus de eo. Terra eſt 12 carucarum. In dominico eſt una; & unus miles, cum 2 ſochmannis, 13 villanis, & 8 bordariis, habent 7 carucas. Pratum ibi 1 leuvæ longitudinis, & dimidiæ leuvæ latitudinis. Spinetum 2 quarentenarum longitudinis, & 1 quarentenæ latitudinis. Valuit 3 libras; modò 4 libras." Domeſday, fol. 235. a. 1.

[3] "Humfridus Camerarius tenet de Rege in Dalbi 1 carucatam terræ. Ibi fuerunt 2 carucæ & dimidia. In dominico eſt una; & 3 villani habent dimidiam carucam. Ibi 6 acræ prati." Ibid. fol. 236. a. 1.

[4] "Ansfridus tenet 1 carucatam terræ in Dalbi de R[ogero]. Terra eſt 1 carucæ. Ibi ſunt iii villani, cum 1 bordario; & 10 acræ prati. Valuit 12 denarios; modò 3 ſolidos." Ibid. fol. 234. b. 1.

[5] See Thoroton's Nottinghamſhire, p. 43.

[6] To whom ſucceeded . . . . . the ſon and heir of *Julian* his daughter, whoſe marriage was by the king in 1222 granted to *Philip Mare*, then a great man in Nottinghamſhire. Rot. Fin. 6 Hen. III. m. 1.

[7] Ex collectionibus St. Lo. Kniveton.

[8] This appears from Gregorius Tholoſarius, lib. xv. Syntagm. cap. 34.

[9] "This order grew to ſo great an eſtate and wonderful riches, that they had within Chriſtendom, in the year 1240, 19,000 lordſhips or manors: of which order, as of their eſtate, greatneſs, ordinances, valour, and worthy acts by them done againſt the Turks, Saracens, Arabians, and Pagans, Henry Panteleon hath written a great volume for 600 years, printed at Baſil 1581."

[10] "Which city was famous for two things; firſt, for the ſite and ſtrength thereof, ſtanding upon the ſea, and encompaſſed with treble ſtrong walls and trenches, having an exceeding large and ſafe haven at the very entrance into the city, the plot whereof is ſet down in Brune's [Braun's] Theatre of Cities, part I. Map 50; next, for that great and huge *moles* or ſtatue called the Coloſſus,

The profeſſion of this religious order was, to defend Chriſtianity againſt Pagans, and to fight for the Church. They uſed for their habit a black upper-garment, with a white croſs in the fore part thereof. None were to be admitted that were of a defamed life, or without being gentlemen by blood. The prior eſpecially was required to be a gentleman by deſcent; and was ſtyled *Primus Baro Angliæ*[4].

"It is not long ſince I ſaw a manuſcript of certain acts and ordinances made by this order, as alſo of the valuation or rental of all their lands in England, made, as it ſeems, 46 Edward III, which is now in the cuſtody of Walter Fowler, eſq. of St. Thomas near Stafford, and was lent to me by the learned and my very good friend maſter Thomas Allen, of Glouceſter-hall of Oxford; out of which I tranſcribed the following lines relative to the preceptory of Dalby[5].

"Anno Domini 1371, 12 Junii, venerabilis vir dominus Raimundus Berengarii, magnus preceptor ſacre domûs Sc̄i Johannis Jeruſalem, & locum-tenens reverendiſſimi domini fratris Rogeri de Dinibus, ſacre domûs ejuſdem hoſpitalis magiſtri digniſſimi, & ejus honorabilis conventûs, ac viſitator generalis in partibus Anglie & Hibernie, & ceteris partibus ciſmarinis, applicuit regnum Anglie & civitatem London', in quo regno Anglie & prioratu, viz. in domo de Shengey, priorat' Anglie predict', in aſſembleiâ tentâ & celebratâ ibidem juſſu & mandato prenominati prioris & preceptoris magni, locum-tenentis & viſitatoris, in eodem anno, in feſto Sc̄orum Simonis & Jude, 28 die Octobris, per eundem domini magiſtri locum-tenentem & viſitatorem, de & cum conſilio & aſſenſu venerabilis viri domini fratris Johannis Paveley, prioris ejuſdem hoſpitalis in Angliâ ſuo nomine, fratris Johannis de Dalton prioris eccleſie Fontis Clericorum, fratris Willielmi Middleton locum-tenentis Tricoplerii & preceptoris de Willoughton & Beverley, fratris Rogeri de Middleton preceptoris de Dynnemore, fratris Ricardi de Wirkeby preceptoris de Eigle, fratris Roberti Hales preceptoris de Stebach & Samford, fratris Johannis de Dingley preceptoris de Dalby & Rotheley, fratris Michaelis Macy preceptoris de Quennington, fratris Willielmi de Hulles preceptoris de Badeſley, fratris Johannis de Dampford preceptoris de Shengey, fratris Johannis Deyville preceptoris de Ribſton, fratris Roberti de Normanton preceptoris de Baleſhall; ipſorum nominibus & vice ceterorum preceptorum prioratûm jam abſentium, à quibus abſentibus de noſtro conſilio habebant poteſtatem ad omnia infra-ſcripta ordinananda, que fuerunt per preceptores decreta; preſtiterunt juramentum, cruce ipſorum habitum manu tactâ; fuerunt infra-ſcripta propoſita & prolocuta, ut infra, &c.:

Preceptorium de Dalby.

Redditus de Walton valet per annum 3lī. 14s̄. 8đ. ob̄.

Redditus de Oſgathorpe valet per annum 16s̄. 3đ.

Redditus de Swannington valet per annum 8s̄. 6đ.

Manerium de Hether, viz. terra, pratum, & paſtura, eidem manerio pertin', dimiſſa ad firmam per annum — — — 46s̄. 8đ.

Molendinum fullatorium ibidem dimittitur per ann' 13s̄. 4đ.

Molendinum aquaticum ibidem dimittitu rad firmam per annum — — — 50s̄.

Redditus de Hether valet per annum 7lī. 11s̄. 3đ.

Redditus iſtarum, Thorpe, Weſton, Coſby, Sutton juxta Broughton Aſtlea, & Sharneford, valet per annum — — — 42s̄. 1đ.

Redditus iſtarum villarum, Leire, Aſhby, Abkettleby, Holowell, Seuſterne, Bukminſter, Statherne, Hardby, & Howes, valet per annum 6lī. 4s̄. 2đ.

Redditus iſtarum villarum, Braunſton, Plungar, Broughton, Grimſton, Saxulby, Edmerthorpe, Billingburough[6], Kirby Bellers, Eſthorpe, valet per annum — — 6lī. 5s̄. 4đ. ob̄.

Redditus de Billeſdon, Foxton, Halughton, Blaſon, Thedingworth, South Kinelingworth, Moueſly, Queniburrow, Aſhby Folvile, Gaddeſby, Burſtall, Onlep, & Thurgarſton, valet per annum 31s̄.

Redditus iſtarum villarum, Butteſwel, Lutterworth, Stormeſworth, Poultney, Walton, Kilby, Sheveſby, Scaldeford, valet per annum — 6lī. 4s̄. 8đ.

Redditus de Swirkeſton, Nether Seile, Over Seile, Twicros, Billeſton, Shenton, Kirkby Malory, valet per annum — 24s̄. 2đ. & dim' libra piperis.

Redditus de Cotes, Houghton, Preſtwold, Burton ſur le Would, Wimeſwould, Willoughby ſur le Would, valet per annum — 3lī. 10s̄. ob̄.

Annualis penſio eccleſie de Aſhby Parvâ 6s̄.

Annualis penſio eccleſie de Ramſton — 6s̄.

Redditus de Dalby valet per annum 6lī. 9s̄. 4đ.

Molendinum ventriticum ibidem dimittitur ad firmam —— —— xs̄.

Rectoria de Dalby valet per annum — 100s̄.

Subboſcus de Dalby valet per annum 40s̄.

Fraeria ibidem dimittitur ad firmam per an' pro 20lī.

Perquiſita curie de Dalby valent per annum 52s̄. 3đ.

Paſtura de Widenpole dimittitur ad firmam per annum ad — — — 40s̄.

Dominium de Beaumont dimittitur ad firmam pro xxlī.

Ad manerium de Dalby pertinent 12 carucate terre, unde ſuſtentari poſſunt 60 vacce, 60 boviculi, 1200 oves utriuſque ſexûs, & 10 porci & porcelli.

Summa totalis receptûs, 103lī. 16s̄. 7đ. ob̄. q̄.

Et ſic in marcis, 155 marc. 9s̄. 11đ. ob̄. q̄.

Dalby cum Beaumont, & cum terrâ Walleis, LXII marc'; & ſolvit priori de Ware 20s̄. pro penſione.

Coloſſus, (ſee Andrew Favin's Deſcription hereof, agreeing with this, in his Theatre of Honour, fol. 390.) made to the proportion of a man (in honour of the Sun) by Chares the ſcholar of Lyſippus, that excellent ſtatuary and founder, ſo much admired by king Alexander the Great, wrought in copper in the ſpace of 12 years, at the charge of 300 talents of gold, by the appointment of Demetrius king of Macedon, about 300 and odd years before the Incarnation of Chriſt. It was of the height of 70 cubits (or 35 yards), and ſet (as ſome write) with the feet ſtanding upon two rocks at the very mouth of the haven, under which the greateſt ſhip might paſs in her ruff without vailing or ſtriking ſail. In one hand it held a pike; in the other a ſword; upon his breaſt a looking-glaſs, wherein ſuch as inhabited this iſland were able to diſcover afar off what ſhips came to arrive in the port. It fell down by an earthquake about 56 years after the raiſing of it; and, ſo lying (as Pliny reporteth, Nat. Hiſt. lib. xxxv. cap. 7.) it yielded greater wonder to the beholders; for, the circumference of the thumbs was ſuch, that few men could fathom them; the fingers equalled ordinary ſtatues; within the body were ſeen great huge ſtones of a mighty bigneſs, with which the whole body was poiſed; and, amongſt the Seven Wonders of the World, this was accounted the greateſt. It was ſet up again, and ſo ſtood till the year of our Lord 655; at which time (as George Cedrenus, a Grecian, in his Annals, fol. 335, reporteth) Moavias, by Cedrenus called Mabias, the caliph of Egypt and Syria, having gotten a great victory of Conſtantius the emperor, ſon of Heraclitus the emperor, won the whole iſle of Rhodes, and overthrew this Coloſſus, after it had ſtood (from the firſt erection thereof) almoſt 1000 years, but, as Cedrenus ſaith, 1365 years; with the copper thereof he loaded 900 camels, and brought it by land to Alexandria in Egypt. In imitation hereof (as Pliny reporteth, lib. xxxv. cap. 7.), the emperor Nero cauſed his ſtatue to be made 120 feet high. Of this Coloſſus the Rhodians were called Coloſſians, to whom by that name St. Paul (as Cedrenus is of opinion) wrote his Epiſtle from Rome, who had been before at Rhodes, as it appeareth by Acts xxi. 1." Burton, p. 84.—The Rhodians are called Coloſſians in Sandys's Travels performed in 1620; p. 71. ed. 5; but Cedrenus blundered egregiouſly in not recollecting that the Coloſſians, to whom St. Paul directed his epiſtle, were inhabitants of Coloſſæ [Κολοσσαι] the capital of Phrygia.

[1] Burton, MS.

[2] Founded by Jordan Briſet very early in the twelfth century.

[3] The ſeal uſed by this priory in 1189 is given in plate XXXIX. fig. 7. from a deed by which "G. de Neap' prior & totum capitulum fratrum Hoſpitalis Jer'l'm in Angliâ" entered into an obligation that divine ſervice ſhould daily be performed "in capellâ Will' fil' Nigell' apud Swerling." See Madox's Collections, Muſ. Brit. 4527. Plut. XIX. G. p. 1.

[4] Willis, vol. I. p. 129.

[5] Burton, MS.

[6] Q. ubi; ſi non in agro Linc'? Vide Mon. Angl. tom. II. p. 806. a. l. 28.

Onus preceptoris de Dalby.

In viſitatione domini prioris pro duobus diebus 40s̄.
In denariis capituli —— 40s̄. 10đ.
In ſeuag' procuratis pro eccleſiâ ibidem 6s̄. 8đ. ob̄. q̄.
Iterum priori de Ware, pro terris in Beaumont, per annum — — — — 20s̄.
In ſtipendiis unius capellani per annum 53s̄. 4đ.
In feodis ſeneſchalli & ſubſeneſchalli per annum 3lī. 16s̄. 8đ.
In ſtipendiis cuſtodum boſcorum & paſturarum 26s̄. 8đ.
Summa totius oneris, 14lī. 13s̄. ob̄. q̄.
Et ſic in marcis, 21 marc. 13s̄. ob̄. q̄."

Old Dalby is not noticed in the Teſta de Nevill, compiled about the year 1240; but, in the Itinerary of 1280, it anſwered collectively as one vill, with Asfordby, Saxulby, and Shouldby.

Certain lands within the preceptory of Dalby and three bovates in Broughton were held of the abbot of *Croxton*, as lord of Broughton [1].

A diſtinct manor within the lordſhip of Dalby was antiently the inheritance of the family of *Walleis*, by grant from *Robert Boſſu* earl of *Leiceſter*; and, in 1314, king Edward II. granted, at the inſtance of Roger le Brabazon, to *Oliver Waleis* and his heirs liberty of free-warren in all their demeſne lands at Dalby ſuper Waleas and Swithland. "Hiis teſtibus; venerabilibus patribus, W. archiepiſcopo Cantuar', totius Anglie primate; J. Norwicen' epiſcopo; Adomaro de Valentiâ, com' Pembrochie; Humf' de Bohun, com' Hereford' & Eſſex'; Hugone le Diſpenſer ſeniore; Barth' de Badleſmere; Rad' Baſſet; Joh' de Crumbwell, ſeneſcallo hoſpitii noſtri; & aliis. Dat' per manum noſtram, apud Weſtm', xxvi° die Junii. Per ipſum regem [2]."

The Knights Hoſpitallers were ſo highly eſteemed, that, in 1322, they obtained, by authority of an act of parliament, the ſeveral poſſeſſions of the Knights Templars[3], who had a few years before (in 1312) been ſuppreſſed by pope Clement V. on the ground of various enormities[4]; and at the ſame time the ſoke of Rothley was appended to the preceptory of Dalby, under the ſtyle of "The Commandery of Dalby and Rothley."

In 1346, the prior of the Hoſpital of *St. John of Jeruſalem* (on the aid then granted for knighting Edward of Woodſtock, the king's eldeſt ſon) was aſſeſſed 20*s.* for half a knight's fee in Dalby and Saxulby, parcel of the honour of *Leiceſter* [5].

The laſt of the family of *Walleis* who had any eſtate at Old Dalby was ſir *John le Walleis*, knight [6]; who in 1352 exchanged this manor with the Knights Hoſpitallers of *St. John of Jeruſalem* in England, for that of Thurmeton (now Thrumpton), co. Nott. an eſpecial licence having been granted for that purpoſe [7]; and it was found, on this occaſion, that the manor of Dalby was held under *Hugo Meynill*, by the ſervice of one roſe annually [8].

In 1407, *William* ſon of *Hugo Meynill* of Langley died ſeiſed of a manor at Dalby on the Wolds [9]; and, on occaſion of his death, the following proceſs occurs:

"Prior Sc̄i Joh̄is Jeruſalem eat ſine die verſùs dominum regem, qui ipſum implacitavit pro perquiſitione manerii de Dalby ſuper le Wold ſine licentiâ. Ipſe prefert cartam regis Edwardi Tertii de licentiâ conceſſâ, quòd ipſe poſſit concedere manerium de Thurmeton, in com' Nott', Joh̄i Walleys, in excambium pro predicto manerio de Dalby [10]."

In a book of fifteenths and tenths granted by the laity in 1416, Old Dalby was rated at 2*l.* 10*s.*; and in the ſubſidy of 1445 at the ſame ſum, but an abatement was then made of 3*s.*

In the "Regiſtrum cartarum, indenturarum, &c. de domibus & terris hoſpitalis S. Joannis Jeruſalem in Angliâ ad firmam dimiſſis, ab anno 1503 ad annum 1526 [11]," are the following leaſes:

1. The right worſhipfull brother ſir *Thomas Newport*, bailiff of the Eagle, and commander of the commandery of Dalby and Rothley, was called to the ſervice of their religion, by the lieutenant-maſter and convent of the order, by their bull under lead, bearing date at Rhodes, Sept. 2, 1503; with full authority to anticipate to his uſe the fruits and revenues of his commandery for the term of three years; on which ſecurity 100 marks were lent him by John Harfray, clerk, parſon of Over Broughton, co. Nottingham; a warrant for whoſe re-payment is preſerved in the Regiſter of the priory, dated 28 June, 1505.

2. June 28, 1505, in conſideration of the eminent ſervices of *Thomas Newport*, preceptor of Dalby and Rothley, who with great trouble and expence had recovered for the priory of St. John the manor of Hether from *Robert Kingſton*, of the annual value of 10*l.* a leaſe of this manor was granted for life to his brother *Robert Newport*, a knight of Rhodes, at an annual rent of 16*s.* 8*d.* to be paid at the preceptory of Dalby.

3. The ſame day a leaſe was granted, to the abbot and convent of St. *Mary de Pratis* at *Leiceſter*, of *The Temple Lands* at Bagrave [12].

4. A leaſe for life of the hoſpital at Boſton, in Lincolnſhire, was let to *Thomas Cranoe*, prieſt, for 4*l.* a year, and of the parſonage there for 27*l.*; the whole rent to be paid yearly, on the feaſt of St. Barnabas the Apoſtle, to the commander of Dalby.

5. *Roger Temple*, of Barton ſubtus Nede, com' Staſford, who held under the prior and brethren of St. John's, as his anceſtors had long done, certain lands and tenements at Temple juxta Welleſburg, at an annual rent of 5 marks, obtained a grant of the ſame lands, July 1, 1512, to himſelf and his heirs for ever, at a rent of 4 marks, to be paid yearly at Rothley; with exemption from every other payment, except that of four marks, *nomine relevii*, on the death of every tenant.

6. A leaſe for 99 years was granted, 24 April 1514, to *John Belton*, abbot of Olveſton, and his convent, of certain tofts and crofts, and two yard-lands, in North Marfelde, being the lands belonging to the lordſhip of Rothley, the rent payable to the commander of the commandery of Dalby and Rothley, 50*s.*; and, in lieu of the cuſtomary payments due to the cuſtom of the ſoke of Rothley on the change of a tenant, the abbey was to pay 13*s.* 4*d.* on the death or change of every abbot.

7. The reverſion of a leaſe for 50 years to *Richard Cave*, of Stanford, gent. of the manor and rectory of

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[1] Croxton Regiſter.

[2] Cart. 9 Edw. II. n. 2.

[3] For a more particular account of the Templars and their poſſeſſions ſee hereafter, under Rothley.

[4] "It is ſtrange, that, if the Knights Templars gave umbrage by their vaſt poſſeſſions, the whole ſhould be given to the Knights Hoſpitallers, who were rich enough before, without any proviſion made for increaſing their number, &c. &c. But the grant for ſuppreſſion of religious houſes ſwept them alſo away." G. A.—"Browne Willis ſays, that, upon the ſuppreſſion of the Knights Templars, the *beſt part* of their lands were given to the Knights Hoſpitallers. Admitting however, which may not have been really the caſe, that the Knights Hoſpitallers obtained in England all the poſſeſſions that had belonged to the Knights Templars, they certainly did not ſucceed to them in other countries. For, according to Moſheim (Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, vol. III. p. 208.) a part only of their revenues was beſtowed upon other orders, eſpecially on the Knights of St. John, now of Malta; and the reſt confiſcated to the reſpective treaſuries of the ſovereign princes in whoſe dominions their poſſeſſions lay. It is ſuggeſted by Moſheim, that Philip of France, the principal accuſer of the Knights Templars, was prompted by mercenary motives to induce the pope to ſuppreſs the order, and that Clement V. was an *avaritious*, as well as vindictive and turbulent prince; an innuendo implying that the pontiff himſelf had a ſhare of the ſpoil. A reaſon for the preference given to the Knights Hoſpitallers ſeems to have been, that theſe immenſe poſſeſſions had been given for the maintenance and the defence of the pilgrims to the Holy Sepulchre; a practice that was prevalent at the beginning of the fourteenth century. And might not the pope ſtill flatter himſelf that there would be another cruiſade formed upon the prepoſterous notion of recovering the Holy Land by the united force of arms of the European princes?" S. D.

[5] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III.

[6] MS. Chetwynd.

[7] Clauſ. 26 Edw. III. pars 1. m. 116; and Rot. Pat. 26 Edw. III. pars 1. m. 6. de excambio hujus manerii cum Thurmeton. See Peck's MSS. vol. IV. (Harl. MSS. 4937), p. 107.

[8] Eſch. 26 Edw. III. N° 25. Leic.

[9] Eſch. 9 Hen. IV. N° 5. Leic.

[10] Placita coram rege, Term. Trinit. anno 9 Hen. IV. Rot. 9. in Recept. Scaccarii.

[11] Cotton MSS; Claudius E. VI.

[12] See farther particulars under the account of that village.

Swinford, with all their meſſuages, lands, and other appurtenances, "exceptis boſcis & ſubboſcis, wardis, maritagiis, releviis, & eſchaetis;" which were reſerved to the priory of St. John, and to the preceptory of Dyngley in Northamptonſhire. The rent, to be paid to the preceptory of Dingley, 17*l.* ſterling. Dated Oct. 2, 1519.

8. A leaſe to *Andrew Nowell*, of Dalby, gentleman, for the term of his life, of the rectory of Rothley; dated at their houſe of St. John, at Clerkenwell, near London, July 7, 1524; rent, £12. ſterling.

9. Brother *John Babington*, preceptor of Dalby and Rothley, perſonally attending a chapter of the order at Clerkenwell, May 1, 1526, was permitted to anticipate the revenues of his preceptory for three years; for which purpoſe, a leaſe for that term was granted to *Humfrey Babington*, eſq. *Anthony Vinald*, merchant of Genoa, and Dr. *John Mabilfreyn*, a brother of their houſe, on a rent of 57*l.* 5*s.* 1¾*d.* for the two firſt years, and of 200*l.* for the third year, of the whole Preceptory, with all its rights, except only the woods, under-woods, oblations, advowſons, wardſhips, marriages, eſcheats, reliefs, naives, penſions, heriotts, and mortuaries.

10. A leaſe to *Richard Robinſon*, of Dalby on the Wold, yeoman, and *Alice* his wife, for the joint lives of themſelves and one of their ſons, of a meſſuage, two barns, a cow-houſe, and a waſte piece of land (*vaſternum*), with two cloſes, three virgates of land, &c. in the town and fields of Dalby on the Wold; conſtituting him alſo keeper of all the woods in Dalby belonging to the preceptory, for which he was to have "decem plauſtrata bonorum focalium, & unam togam de ſectâ valettorum preceptoris dicte preceptorie de Dalby pro tempore exiſtentis;" dated May 1, 1526; rent, 42*s.* ſterling.

11. To *Barnaby* and *Baldwyn Somer*, of Loughborough, gentlemen, a leaſe of the tithes of the villages of Grymeſton, Cawdewell, and Wycame; dated May 1, 1526; rent, 9*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*[1]

The ſeal of the prior of the Hoſpital of Jeruſalem in England, repreſented in Plate XXXIX. fig. 8, is that uſed by *William Hulles*, prior in the reign of king Henry VI. of England, and by *Thomas Docwra*, prior in the reign of king Henry VIII. The ſeals are both alike in the interior part. On the reverſe of each of theſe ſeals there is a privy ſeal, or counter-ſeal; each impreſſed with a ſhield of arms. But theſe counter-ſeals are both of them ſo ſmall, and preſſed ſo deeply into the wax, that they are indiſtinct. The inſtrument, to which the ſeal uſed by William Hulles is, begins thus: "Omnibus Chriſti fidelibus hoc ſcriptum indentatum viſuris vel auditurris, frater Willielmus Hulles, prior Hoſpitalis Sancti Johannis Jeruſalem in Angliâ, & ejuſdem Hoſpitalis confratres, ſalutem in Domino ſempiternam.——conceſſiſſe & confirmâſſe priori & conventui domûs ſalutationis prope Londoniam"——and ends thus: "Datum in domo noſtrâ de Clerkenwell, in celebratione capituli noſtri ibidem, die Martis, decimo-nono die menſis Junii, anno Domini milleſimo-cccc°-triceſimo-primo, & anno regni regis Henrici Sexti poſt Conqueſtum nono."—The inſtrument, to which the ſeal uſed by Thomas Docwra is affixed, beginning thus: "Omnibus Chriſti fidelibus, ad quos preſens ſcriptum indentatum pervenerit, frater Thomas Docwra, prior Hoſpitalis Sancti Johannis Jeruſalem in Angliâ, & ejuſdem prioris confratres, ſalutem in Domino ſempiternam." It is a grant to Antony de Viualdis of a corrody, a gown, and a yearly penſion in their houſe. It ends: "Datum apud domum noſtram Sancti Johannis de Clerkenwell, in capitulo ibi celebrato, ſeptimo die menſis Julii, anno Domini milleſimo-quingenteſimo-viceſimo-quarto, & anno regni regis Henrici Octavi ſexto-decimo."—Both theſe inſtruments do remain in the treaſury of the Court of Augmentations this preſent year, 1721[2].

The following inedited paper will throw ſome light on this long celebrated religious order:

"The ꝑſonall anſwers of Syr Thomas Dyngley[3] to the poſycyons of Syr Ambros Cave[4].

To the firſte, he belewythe yt to be true.

To the ſeconde, he belewythe yt to be true.

To the thyrde, he belewythe yt to be true.

To the fourthe he ſaythe that, by the lawe, ſtabylymentys, and auncyent cuſtumes of the relygyon of *Seint John's*, the grete maſter of the ſame religyon, oones every fyve yeres after his eleccyon, duryinge the tyme of his incumbencye in the chyefe maiſterſhip of the ſaid religyon, may, of his mere right, gyve, in every realme or nacyon chryſtened, where thordur of Seint John's hathe poſſeſſyons, any one commaundry of grace, beinge voyde by deathe or otherwyſe, to any of the knyghtys of the ſaid relygyon, auncyent and benemerent, beinge of the ſame realme or nacyon where the ſayd commaundry vakythe; and that w^{t}out the conſent or counſell of the brethrern or convent of the ſayd relygyon, as he belevythe. And that alſo every prior and caſtylan, deimpoſte of the ſayd relygyon, throughe all realmes and natyons chryſtened, as ys byforeſayd, by the lawe, ſtabylymentys, and cuſtumes byforeſayd, may, in certeyn caſes well knowen amonge the priours and knyghtys or brethern of the ſayd relygyon, gyve any one commaundry, beinge vacant, w^{t}in the compaſſe or precincte of his pryory, and that w^{t}out the conſent or counſell of the grete mayſter, and alſo w^{t}out the conſent or counſell of the lyveten^{u}nt, m^r, or brethern of the ſayd relygyon, as he belevythe. Over and beſydes whiche caſes before expreſſyd, he belevythe the gyfte and dyſpoſycyon of all other commaundrys of the forſayd relygyon, beinge voyde, to apperteyne and belong to the grete m^r and cōvent of the ſayd relygyon lykewyſe, as in this poſycyon ys conteynyd; and, otherwiſe, he belevythe the ſame poſycyon to be untrue in every parte and parcel therof.

To the fyfte he ſaythe, that, when the grete m^r of the ſayd religyon ys choſen, and the ſame m^r, ſo choſen, not preſent amonge the convent electours the tyme of his eleccyon, the counſell complete choſythe one lyvetn^{u}nt-maiſter of the ſayd relygyon, whiche, ſo choſen and elected, may, by the counſell and conſent of the ſaid convent, doo, ſpede, and excyſe all things about the collacyons, dyſpoſycyons, and provyſyons of the vacant commaundryes of the forſayd relygyon, beyng out of the caſes byfore expreſſyd lykewiſe, as in this poſycyon ys conteynyd; and, otherwyſe, he belewythe the ſame poſycyon to be untrue in every ꝑte and ꝑcell therof.

To the ſyxte and ſevynthe, he belevythe them to be true.

To the viiijth, nynthe, and tenthe, he belevythe them to be untrue in every ꝑte and ꝑcell therof.

To the xjth he ſaythe, that he was, and yet ys, in reall and peſſable poſſeſſyon of the commaundry of Shyngay; and otherwyſe he belevythe this poſycyon to be untrue in every ꝑte and ꝑcell therof.

To the xijth, xiijth, and xiiijth, he referryth hym to the kyngys l̄res of commyſſyon, and to thactys of the courte in that behalf.

To the xvth and xvjth he ſaythe, that he is of Southamptonſhyre, and true ſubjecte to the kyngys hyghnes, and of hys gracys juryſdyccyon; and that the ſame ys and goythe upon ſuche thinges as he hathe byfore grauntyd; and otherwyſe he belevythe the ſame poſycyons not to be true in any parte or parcell therof[5]."

The preceptory of Dalby and Rothley, with their manor of Hether, were returned by the commiſſioners to be worth, in ſpiritualities and temporalities, the clear annual ſum of £231. 7*s.* 10*d.*; and the revenues of the commandery of Old Dalby amounted to £103. 16*s.* 7½*d.* a year, or £91. 2*s.* 8*d.* clear[6].

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[1] Cotton MSS. Nero E. VI. pp. xii. xxi. xxv. ccl. cclviii. cclxxxviii.

[2] Madox's Collections relative to Religious Houſes, Muſ. Brit. 4527. Plut. XIX. G. p. 2.

[3] Of the family probably which took their name from the village of Dingley in Northamptonſhire, where the Knights Hoſpitallers had a commandery, or preceptory; greateſt part of which, though ſomewhat modernized, remains, and is now the ſeat of John Peach Hungerford, eſq. who for ſeveral years moſt honourably repreſented the county of Leiceſter in parliament.

[4] Sir Ambroſe Cave had a penſion of £66. 13*s.* 4*d.* as a Knight Hoſpitaller.

[5] Cotton MSS. Cleopatra E. IV. fol. 141.

[6] For the particulars, ſee the original ſurvey in the Firſt Fruits Office.

"For ſome ages, it was extolled as the higheſt expreſſion of devotion, and a reverence to our Saviour, to go and view the places of his abode; and chiefly the places where he was crucified, buried, and aſcended to heaven. Upon which, many entered into a religious knighthood, who were to defend the Holy Land, and conduct the pilgrims. Thoſe were of two ſorts; the Knights Templars and Hoſpitallers. The former were the greater and richer; but the other were alſo very conſiderable. The popes and their clergy did every where animate all princes and great perſons to undertake expeditions into theſe parts, which were very coſtly and dangerous, and proved fatal to almoſt all the princes that made them. Yet the belief of the pains of purgatory, from which all were delivered by the pope's power who went on this expedition; ſuch as died in it being alſo reckoned martyrs, wrought wonderfully on a blind and ſuperſtitious age. But ſuch as could not go were perſuaded, that, if on their death-beds they vowed to go upon their recovery, and left ſome lands to maintain a knight that ſhould go thither and fight againſt the infidels, it would do as well. Upon this, great and vaſt endowments were made. But there were many complaints made of the Templars, for betraying and robbing the pilgrims, and other horrid abuſes, which may reaſonably be believed to have been true; though other writers of that age lay the blame rather on the covetouſneſs of the king of France, and the pope's malice to them: Yet, in a general council, the whole order was condemned and ſuppreſſed, and ſuch of them as could be taken were cruelly put to death. The order of the Hoſpitallers ſtood, yet did not grow much after that. They were beaten out of the Holy Land by the Sultans, and lately out of the Iſle of Rhodes, and were at this time in Malta. Their great maſter depended on the pope and the emperor; ſo it was not thought fit to let a houſe, that was ſubject to a foreign power, ſtand longer. And it ſeems they would not willingly ſurrender up their houſe, as others had done; therefore it was neceſſary to force them out of it by an act of parliament[1]." On the 22d of April, 1540, a bill was brought into the houſe of lords, "de reductione poſſeſſionum Hoſpitalariorum Sancti Johannis de Jerlm in Angliâ;" which was that day read for the firſt time, and on the 26th the ſecond time, and on the 29th the third time; by which both their houſe in England, and another they had in Kilmainham in Ireland, were ſuppreſſed, great penſions being reſerved by the act to the priors. But on the 14th of May, the parliament was prorogued to the 25th, and a vote paſſed, that all the buſineſs which had been diſpatched in that ſeſſion ſhould remain in force, notwithſtanding the prorogation[2].

The diſſolution of this religious order accordingly took place May 7, 1540, being Aſcenſion-day; by which their lands and poſſeſſions (then valued at the yearly ſum of 3385*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*) were given to the king. The act[3] "prohibits the confreres to uſe their habit or titles; veſts the king in their houſes, churches, lands, goods, chattels, and debts, &c. and that all of the order be diſcharged of their obedience to their religion; and that the ſaid corporation of St. John's Jeruſalem in England and Ireland (in which kingdom the grand prior's fixed habitation was at Kilmainham, as that of England was in London) be finally diſſolved and aboliſhed, &c."

We are informed by Dr. Fuller[4], that "of all penſions, the largeſt in proportion and ſtrongeſt in conveyance (as paſſed not as the reſt by letters patent, but by act of parliament) were thoſe aſſigned to the lord prior, and thoſe of the order of the Knights Hoſpitallers. Theſe being men of high birth and honourable breeding, the king no leſs politicly than civilly thought fit to enlarge their allowance (a main motive which made them ſo quietly to ſurrender their ſtrong and rich hoſpitals) as in the printed ſtatute doth appear."

Their names and penſions were as follows:

To ſir William Weſton[5], lord prior, £1000.; to ſir John Rawſon, grand prior of this order in Ireland, £600.; to Clement Weſt, £200.; John Sutton, £200.; Richard Poole, £133. 6*s.* 8*d.*; Joſeph Rawſon, £133. 6*s.* 8*d.*; Giles Ruſſel, £100.; George Aylmer, £100.; Benjamin Belnigham, £100.; Thomas Pemberton, £80.; Edmund Huſe, £66. 13*s.* 4*d.*; Ambroſe Cave, £66. 13*s.* 4*d.*; Richard Brooke, £66. 13*s.* 4*d.*; Cuthbert Leighton, £60.; Thomas Copledike, £50.; William Tirrell, £30.

The total of theſe penſions, amounting to £3036. 13*s.* 4*d.* with other payments, gratuities, &c. appropriated to ſome of the officers of this houſe, had probably exceeded the income of the endowment, if the king had not been ſoon eaſed of the lord prior's ſtipend; "whoſe hoſpital and earthly tabernacle were, as Mr. Fuller expreſſes it, diſſolved together; gold, though a great cordial, being not able to cure a broken heart." By the act of parliament an honorary proviſion was alſo made of £10. *per annum* for ten others, who were junior confreres, or novices, and had profeſſed themſelves of this order; Anthony Rogers, Owſwald Maſſingberd, James Huſſey, Thomas Thornell, Richard Lupton, Philip Babington, Henry Gerard, Dunſton Newdegate, Richard Lambert, David Godſon. And to the two chaplains, Walter Lymſey and John Winter, and John Mapleſden, clerk, the ſub-prior, and William Ermſteed, clerk, maſter of the Temple, were continued the old ſalaries which had been allowed them by the houſe[6].

"In the 32d year of Henry the Eighth, a bold challenge at juſts was made to all comers that would, in France, Flanders, Scotland, and Spain. Here it was expected that ſome of our Knights Hoſpitallers (whoſe houſe by act of parliament was diſſolved but a month before) ſhould appear valiantly in their vindication, of and concerning any injuſtice offered unto them. But they kept themſelves cloſe, probably not ſo much for fear of all the challengers, as of one of the ſpectators, king Henry himſelf; as ſure, if conquerors, of the king's anger, and others envy; if worſted, of their own diſgrace. Beſides, by the laws of their order, they were not to tilt againſt Chriſtians, but only to ſpend their ſpears againſt Pagans and Infidels. Laſtly, the challenge ſeemed only one ſent to foreigners[7]."

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Money raiſed for the poor of Dalby within the year ending at Eaſter 1776,	32	8	10
Expended in county rates, &c.	5	10	6
——— on the poor, &c. —	26	18	4
Rent of workhouſe and habitations,	2	0	0
Expended in litigations, —	0	0	0
Money raiſed for 1783, —	43	4	6
——— 1784, —	58	10	7
——— 1785, —	60	8	0
Medium of theſe three years,	54	1	0
——— of county expences,	8	3	10
——— of expences not relating to the poor; repairs of the church, roads, &c.	0	0	0
——— of nett annual expences,	45	7	2
——— of attending upon magiſtrates,	0	19	1
——— of entertainments at meetings,	0	16	6
——— of law expences, —	1	11	8
——— of ſetting the poor to work,	2	11	5

The return made to the houſe of commons in 1786, in anſwer to an enquiry reſpecting the charitable donations in Dalby on the Woulds, may be ſeen in vol. I. p. 45.

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[1] Burnet's Hiſtory of the Reformation, vol. I. p. 133;

[2] Journals of the Houſe of Lords, vol. I. pp. 132. 137.

[3] Stat. 32 Hen. VIII. cap. 24.

[4] Church Hiſtory, Book VI. p. 344.

[5] Though he had ſo very large a penſion aſſigned him, he never received a penny of it; for he was ſo much concerned at theſe proceedings, that he died of grief; and was buried in Clerkenwell church in a fair tomb, having the portraiture of a dead man, lying on a ſhroud, the moſt artificially cut in ſtone (ſaith Weever) that ever man beheld, with plates of braſs, on which was engraved an inſcription, the following part of which was remaining in Mr. Weever's time:

. . . . hoſpitalitate inclytus, genere præclarus . . . . .
Hanc urnam officii cauſa . . . . .
Ecce quem cernis tuo nomini ſemper devotum
Suſcipe in ſinum, Virgo Maria, tuum.
Spes me non fallat quam in te ſemper habebam,
Virgo, da facilem . . . . . .

[6] Willis, Mitred Abbeys, vol. I. p. 133.

[7] Fuller, ubi ſupra, p. 370.

Andrew Noel, eſq. was, May 11, 1523, conſtituted the king's feodary in the counties of Northampton and Rutland; and on June 13, the year after, his feodary in Leiceſterſhire. Feb. 12, 1543-4, he had a grant of all that capital manor and ſite of the late preceptory of Dalby-upon-the Woulds, in Leiceſterſhire, late the poſſeſſions of the Knights of St. John of Jeruſalem; alſo of the manor of Purybarre in Staffordſhire[1]. In 28 Henry VIII. he was ſheriff of the county of Rutland; alſo in 4 Edward VI. and 4 Mary[2]. In 1548, he purchaſed the ſeat and manor of Brook[3] in Rutlandſhire; and was elected one of the knights for that county to the firſt parliament held by queen Mary, in 1553[4]. His firſt wife was *Dorothy*, daughter of *Richard Conyers*, of Blaſton, and widow of *Roger Flower*, of Whitwell. She dying in 1548, he married, ſecondly, *Elizabeth*, daughter of *John Hopton*, eſq. and relict of ſir *John Perient*, who ſurvived him, as appears by his epitaph; which proves that the Peerages miſtake in calling Elizabeth the firſt and Dorothy the ſecond wife. He died in 1562; and was ſucceeded in the eſtate at Dalby, Brook, &c. by *Andrew Noel*, eſq. who was afterwards knighted. He was thrice ſheriff of the county of Rutland[5]; and was choſen one of the knights of that county to ſeveral parliaments in the reign of queen Elizabeth; particularly in 43 Eliz. when, being ſheriff of the county of Rutland, he returned himſelf, jointly with ſir John Harrington; which was queſtioned to be a good return by Mr. ſerjeant Harris. On which ſir Edward Hobby replied, "that the houſe might well receive him, for that the bailiffs of Southwark returned themſelves in the 21ſt of the queen's reign, and were received." And Mr. Cary moving to know whether it were with his will, ſir John Harrington ſaid, "Of his own knowledge, he knew him very unwilling; but the freeholders made anſwer, they would have none other." However, on the queſtion being put, whether a warrant ſhould be iſſued for a new election, it was carried in the affirmative[6]. He married *Mabel*, ſixth daughter of ſir *James Harrington*, knt. and ſiſter and coheir of *John* lord *Harrington*, of Exton; died at Brook in Rutland, Oct. 19, 1607; and was buried, Dec. 8, in the church of Dalby, with great pomp. He left, at his deceaſe, ſir *Edward Noel* his heir; *Charles*, who died at the age of 28 unmarried, in 1619, and was buried at Brook in Rutlandſhire; *Arthur*, aged 9; and *Alexander Noel*, aged 5, who was of Whitwell in the county of Rutland, and married *Mary*, daughter of *Thomas Palmer*, of Carlton in Northamptonſhire, eſq. and left iſſue ſir *Andrew Noel*, of Whitwell[7]. Sir Andrew Noel had alſo three daughters, *Lucy*, married to *William* lord *Eure*; *Theodoſia*, to ſir *Edward Cecil*, afterwards viſcount *Wimbleton*[8]; ſhe died in Holland, and is buried in the collegiate church of Utrecht; and *Elizabeth*, to *George* lord *Audley* in England, and earl of *Caſtlehaven* in Ireland. By an inquiſition taken at Leiceſter, March 22, 1607, it was found that ſir *Andrew Noel*, knt. died ſeiſed of the manor and parſonage of Dalby on the Wolds; alſo of 20 meſſuages, 20 cottages, 20 gardens, one windmill, 200 acres of land, 260 acres of meadow, 200 acres of paſture, 258 acres of wood, and 5*s.* rent in Dalby, parcel of the poſſeſſions of the late-diſſolved hoſpital of St. *John of Jeruſalem in England*; alſo of two meſſuages, two cottages, 100 acres of land, 40 acres of meadow, 100 acres of paſture, and two acres of wood in Dalby, ſome time parcel of the poſſeſſions of *Thomas Babington* and *Eleanor* his wife; alſo of three meſſuages, four cottages, one dovecote, 200 acres of land, 100 acres of meadow, 200 acres of paſture, and 40 acres of wood in Dalby, ſome time parcel of the poſſeſſions of *William Wigston*, knight; that they were held of the king *in capite*, by the ſervice of a tenth part of one knight's fee; that he died Oct. 19, 1607; and that *Edward* Noel, knt. his ſon and heir, was then aged 25 years and upwards[9].

Of a brother of this ſir Andrew (who was knighted by the queen at Greenwich March 2, 1586) Mr. Burton thus writes:

"I cannot here let paſs unremembred a worthy gentleman, maſter *Henry Noel*[10], brother to the ſaid ſir Andrew Noel, one of the gentlemen-penſioners[11] to queen Elizabeth; a man for perſonage, parentage, grace, geſture, valour, and many excellent parts, inferior to none of his rank in the Court; who, though his lands and livelihoods were but ſmall, having nothing known certain but his annuity and his penſion, yet in ſtate, pomp, magnificence, and expences, did equallize barons of great worth. If any ſhall demand whence this proceeded, I muſt make anſwer with that Spaniſh proverb:

'*Aquello qual vienne de arriba ninguno lo pregunta.*

That which cometh from above let no man queſtion.'

This is the man of whom a great Perſonage[12] made this enigmatical diſtich [thus cited by Mr. Horace Walpole, in Royal and Noble Authors, p. 30, *note*, 'There cannot be a ſillier ſpecies of poetry than Rebus; yet of that kind there are few better than the following, which the queen made on Mr. Noel:]

'The word of denial, and letter of fifty,
Is that gentleman's name that will never be thrifty.'

He, being challenged (as I have heard) by an Italian gentleman at the *baloune* (a kind of play with a great ball toſſed with wooden braces upon the arm) uſed therein ſuch violent motion, and did ſo over-heat his blood, that he fell into a calenture, or burning fever; and thereof died, Feb. 26, 1596; and was, by her majeſty's appointment, buried in the abbey church of Weſtminſter, in the chapel of St. Andrew[13].

On a fair monument in the chancel of Brook church, the following inſcription preſerves the memory of one of ſir Andrew's ſons:

"Carolus Andræi proles generoſa Noeli
  Incolit hunc tumulum corpore, mente polum.
In quo certârunt totas exprimere dotes
  Natura & virtus, Marique Minerva, ſuas:
Eſſe pium tribuit Virtus, Natura decorum,
  Mars fortem, ingenium clara Minerva dedit.
Hic tamen eripitur primævo flore Juventæ,
  Ut ſoleat rapido gemma periri noto.
If gifts of mind and body might
Make Death forbear to claim his right,
This compleat Knight had not by fate
Enjoy'd on earth ſo ſhort a date:
But Death, impartial in his power,
Untimely cropt this blooming flower;
Whoſe hopeful Youth, ſcarce in her prime,
Did promiſe much for future time.
  Obiit anno Dom. 1619, ætatis ſuæ 28."

Sir *Edward Noel*, reſiding at Brook in the county of Rutland, was made a baronet (the 34th in number) ſoon after the firſt erection of that honour. And though he ſold Dalby (his antient inheritance), yet had he ſo fair an eſtate remaining, as that, being a perſon much eſteemed for his abilities otherwiſe, he was, March 23, 14 Jac. advanced to the degree and dignity of a baron of this kingdom[14], by the title of lord *Noel* of *Ridlington*, co. Rutland; which honour he received from the king at Burley[1] in that county. He married *Juliana*[2], eldeſt of the daughters and coheirs of ſir *Baptiſt Hickes*, knight and baronet; from whom we find the following ſhort letter, addreſſed to her aunt the Lady Herrick:

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[1] Originalia 35 Hen. VIII. Pars 2. Rot. 99.
[2] Wright's Rutland, p. 14.
[3] Pat. 2 Edw. VI. pars 3.
[4] Ex Collect. Browne Willis, arm.
[5] Wright, pp. 13. 15.
[6] D'Ewes's Journal.
[7] MS. I. 16. p. 267. in the Office of Arms; Wright, p. 28.
[8] Inſcript. Tum. apud Wimbledon, com' Surr.
[9] Eſch. 5 Jac. I.
[10] Fuller, p. 137; Wood, Faſti Oxon. 1592; Appendix, p. 6.
[11] "Theſe Penſioners, whom Shakeſpeare reckons above Earls*, were certain witty, handſome, young gentlemen, much admired by queen Elizabeth, who had her purſe to ſupply them in all their expences, and therefore could afford to ſpend more upon any occaſion than even Earls themſelves. Of this ſort of Penſioners, as I take it, originally were, ſir Robert Dudley, ſir Walter Raleigh, ſir Philip Sidney, ſir Robert Devereux, and ſeveral more. One of theſe ſparks threw away his money ſo faſt, that the Queen herſelf complained of it. The perſon I now mean was Mr. Henry Noel." Peck's Notes on Shakeſpeare, printed with his Life of Milton, &c. p. 225. Sir Henry Noel, one of the greateſt gallants of thoſe times, ſwore, as he was a gentleman, he never heard a man ſpeak with ſuch a grace as Dr. Andrews biſhop of Chicheſter, then dean of Weſtminſter. Sir John Harrington, p. 141.
[12] Q. Elizabeth.
[13] Dart, vol. II. p. 7; but neither he nor earlier deſcribers of Weſtminſter Abbey give any epitaph for him.
[14] Dugdale, Bar. Angl. vol. II. p. 435.

* In "The Merry Wives of Windſor," Act II. Scene 2. Mrs. Quickly tells Falſtaff, "There have been Earls, nay, what is more, Penſioners here."

"Madam, I beſeeche you to excuſe mee in that I doe ſo ſparingly preſent you with veniſon. I am aſhamed to doe ſoe. Yett the ſcarcity therof, by reaſon of the King's beinge heere, and the reſtreynt, doth inforce mee to doe ſoe att this time; but herafter I doubt nott butt to have meanes to performe this kindnes in a better faſhion. My huſband, myſelfe, and children, be well, I thancke God. He commends his ſervice to you; and, with my kindeſt love to you, I reſte your verie lovinge neece, JULIAN: NOEL[3]."

On the advancement of ſir Baptiſt Hickes to the titles of lord *Hickes* of *Ilmington*, co. Warwick, and viſcount *Campden* of *Campden*, co. Glouceſter, 5 May, 4 Car. I. the lord *Noel* obtained a grant of the ſaid honours to himſelf and the heirs males of his body in reverſion, in caſe the ſaid ſir Baptiſt ſhould die without iſſue male; which titles he accordingly enjoyed, on the death of his father-in-law, in 1629[4]; and, approving himſelf alway moſt loyal to king Charles the Firſt in the times of the rebellion, departed this life, in the king's garriſon at Oxford, March 10, 1643; whence he was carried to Campden, where he lies buried under a large mural monument[5] erected over him by his lady; who, after his deceaſe, reſided at Brook, in great eſteem for her hoſpitality

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[1] When king James I. was on a viſit to the Marquis of Buckingham, at Burley on the Hill (ſee p. 213), the following verſes were written by Mr. Francis Beaumont, in the perſon of the Marquis:

"Sir, you have ever ſhin'd upon me bright;
But now you ſtrike and dazzle me with light.
You, England's radiant Sun, vouchſafe to grace
My houſe, a ſphere too little and too baſe.
My Burley, as a Cabinet, contains
The Gem of Europe, which from golden veins
Of glorious Princes to this height is grown,
And joins their precious virtues all in one.
When I your praiſe would to the world profeſs,
My thoughts with zeal and earneſt fervour preſs
Which ſhould be firſt; and their officious ſtrife
Reſtrains my hand from painting you to life.
I write, and, having written, I deſtroy,
Becauſe my lines have bounds, but not my joy."

Amongſt the Poems of the ſame writer are two with the following titles: 1. "Of New Greatneſs, to my Lord Marquis of Buckingham;" 2. "An Epithalamium to my Lord Marquis of Buckingham and his fair and virtuous Lady."

[2] Howe's Continuation of Stow's Chronicle, fol. 102.

[3] See her ſignature, Plate XXIV. 13.

[4] Baptiſt lord Hickes died, in the pariſh of St. Lawrence in the Old Jewry, Oct. 18, 1629; and was thence conveyed to Campden [*], where a very ſtately tomb is erected to his memory; having, on a raiſed ſlab of black marble, the recumbent effigies of himſelf and his lady in their robes of ſtate; the canopy ſupported by twelve pillars of Egyptian marble, with pediments, &c.

On the firſt tablet:

"To the memory of her dear deceaſed Huſband, BAPTIST Lord HICKES, Viſcount CAMPDEN, born of a worthy family in the city of London; who, by the bleſſing of God on his ingenious endeavours, aroſe to an ample eſtate, and to the aforeſaid degree of honour; and, out of thoſe bleſſings, diſpoſed to charitable uſes, in his life-time, a large portion, to the value of 10,000 pounds; who lived religiouſly, virtuouſly, and generouſly, to the age of 78 years; and died Oct. 18, 1629.

ELIZABETH Viſcounteſſe CAMPDEN,
his dear Conſort, borne of the family
of the MAYS, lived his wife, in all peace
and contentment, the ſpace of 45 years;
leaving iſſue by her ſaid lord and huſband
two daughters; JULIANA, married to EDWARD
Lord NOEL, now Viſcount CAMPDEN; and
MARIA, married to Sir CHARLES MORRISON, knight
and baronet; hath piouſly and carefully
cauſed this monument to be erected, as a
teſtimony of their nuptial love; where
both their bodies may reſt together,
in expectation of a joyful Reſurrection."

On the ſecond tablet:

"*Ad terram* CAMPDENICAM.
CAMPDENA felix, poſſides largas opes;
corpus patroni, quod recondis, optimi;
dominum potentem prædiis, & qui addidit
iſtis honorum floſculos terris novos.
Domino ſepulchrum præbeas: ille ædibus
decoravit amplis, hortulis nitidis, agrum
tuum, nec ædem negligi eſt paſſus Dei;
ſed indigentes fortè ſuſtinuit pia
vivo voluptas; mortuo fac ſis quies.
Hìc & pudicam, quæ ſocia vitæ fuit,
tenes matronam: corpus hoc geminum fove
reſuſcitandum, & contegas almo ſinu."

[5] This monument repreſents a vault [†]; the folding doors of which are opened, and bear the following inſcriptions. In a niche within are the ſtatues, in Parian marble, of lord Noel and lady Juliana, large as life, ſtanding in their winding-ſheets.

"This monument
is erected to preſerve the memory
and pourtrait of the Right Honourable
Sir EDWARD NOEL Viſcount CAMPDEN,
Baron NOEL of Ridlington, and HICKS
of Ilmington, a lord of heroic high
parts and preſence. He was a knight
baneret in the wars of Ireland,
being young, and then created baronet
anno 1611. He was afterwards made,
baron of Ridlington. The other titles
came unto him by right of dame JULIANA
his wife, who ſtands collateral to him
in this monument, a lady of
extraordinary great endowmentsboth
of virtue and fortune. This goodly lord
died at Oxford, whither he went to ſerve
and aſſiſt his Souverain Prince Charles
the Firſt; and ſo was exalted
to the Kingdom of Glory,
8 Martii, 1642.
The Lady JULIANA,
eldeſt daughter and coheire
of that mirror of his time,
Sir BAPTIST HICKES, Viſcount CAMPDEN.
She was married to that noble Lord
who is here engraven by her; by whom
ſhe had BAPTIST Lord Viſcount CAMPDEN,
now living (who is bleſſed with a
numerous and gallant iſſue).
HENRY, her ſecond ſon, died a priſoner
for his loyalty to his Prince.
Her eldeſt daughter, ELIZABETH, was
married to JOHN Viſcount CHADWORTH.
MARY, her ſecond daughter, to the very
noble Knight, Sir ERASMUS DE LA FONTAINE.
PENELOPE, her youngeſt daughter,
died a mayd.

"This excellent Lady, for the pious and
unparalleled affections ſhe retained
to the memory of her deceaſed Lord,
cauſed this ſtately monument
to be erected in her life-time [‡],
in September
anno Dom. 1664."

On a ſcroll:

"Joſhua Marſhall ſculp. Lond. fecit [§]."

On a mural monument the buſt of Lady Penelope Noel in a Vandyke dreſs, the drapery of which is peculiarly fine:

"To the moſt exquiſite model of Nature's beſt
workmanſhip, the richeſt magazine of
all divine and moral virtues,
PENELOPE NOEL.

Having added to the nobilitye of her birth a bright ſhine of true nobleneſſe, the exemplarie ſweetneſs of her converſation, her contempt of earthly vanities, and her zealous affections towards Heaven, after 22 years' devotion, commended her virgin ſowle into the hands of its true bridegroom, JESUS CHRIST, May 17, ann. 1633. Over whoſe pretious duſt here reſerved, her ſad parents, EDWARD Lord NOEL and Viſcount CAMPDEN

[*] In the Regiſter is a covenant, dated Aug. 30, 1629, between ſir Baptiſt and the pariſh, whereby he is entitled to the ſole property of the chapel at the end of the South aile for the ſepulture of his family. "It is adorned," ſays Mr. Bigland, vol. I. p. 282, "with ſuch noble monuments of marble, as equal, if not exceed, any in England.

[†] It is extraordinary Mr. Bigland ſhould call this a *cabinet*, when the ſtatues within in *ſhrouds* clearly beſpeak it a *vault*.

[‡] Lady Juliana ſurvived the erection of this monument 16 years; and died at Exton, in 1683, aged 95.

[§] "Mr. Walpole has not recorded ſuch an Artiſt as Joſhua Marſhall; and it appears improbable that he who could give ſuch a ſpecimen of the art, as this Monument exhibits, ſhould have been ſo obſcure as to eſcape his notice. This is a highly finiſhed performance, though to the deſign many objections may be offered. The attitudes are lively and expreſſive; but the drapery peculiar to the grave, much too unnatural and improbable to produce the intended effect." Bigland, p. 283.

and

hoſpitality and charity, and departed this life there, Nov. 25, 1680, being then 95 years of age; leaving *Baptiſt*, ſon and heir, lord viſcount *Campden*, baron of *Ridlington* and *Ilmington*, who was as loyal as his father to Charles I; having raiſed and maintained, at his own coſt, a troop of horſe and a company of foot, in that king's ſervice, at his then garriſon of Belvoir [1]; and paid to the ſequeſtrators £9000. compoſition for his eſtate, beſides £150. a year, ſettled on the teachers of the times [2]. After the reſtoration of king Charles II. he was made lord-lieutenant of the county of Rutland; and departing this life at Exton, Oct. 29, 1682, was buried on the North ſide of that church; where a noble monument is erected to his memory, 22 feet high, and 14 feet in breadth, containing, at a convenient diſtance from the floor, two admirable ſtatues, of himſelf and ſecond lady, upright, ſomething bigger than the life; and between them a pedeſtal, ſupporting an urn. On the outward ſides of the ſtatues are placed two great pyramids, each ſupporting a vaſe of black marble twiſted about with feſtoons of white; and in ſeveral parts of the monument are repreſented in bas relief the ſeveral matches of the ſaid lord, and all the iſſue, as well living as dead, by thoſe matches [3].

On two tables of black marble are the following inſcriptions:

1. "Here reſteth Baptiſt Noel, lord viſcount Campden, baron of Ridlington and Ilmington, lord-lieutenant of the county of Rutland. His eminent loyalty to his two ſovereigns king Charles I. and II. his conjugal affection to four wives; his paternal indulgence to nineteen children; his hoſpitality and liberality to all that deſired or deſerved it (notwithſtanding ineſtimable loſſes in his eſtate, frequent impriſonments of his perſon, ſpoil and havock of ſeveral of his houſes, beſides the burning of that noble pile of Campden), have juſtly rendered him the admiration of his contemporaries, and the imitation of poſterity. He left this life, for the exchange and fruition of a better, the 29th day of October, in the LXXIſt year of his age, anno Domini MDCLXXXII."

2. "He took to his firſt wife Anne Fielding, ſecond daughter to William earl of Denbigh, by whom he had three children, who died in their infancy. By his ſecond wife [4], Anne counteſs of Bath, he had one ſon ſtill-born. By his third wife, Heſter, one of the four daughters and coheirs of Thomas lord Wotton, he had two ſons and four daughters: 1. Edward, the preſent earl of Gainſborough, governor of Portſmouth, lord-lieutenant of Hampſhire and Rutland; 2. Henry Noel, late of North-Luffenham, eſq. who died in the 35th year of his age; 3. Mary, the preſent counteſs of Northampton; 4. Juliana, wife of William lord Allington; 5. Heſter, who died an infant; 6. Elizabeth, wife of Charles lord Durſley, ſon and heir apparent of George earl of Berkeley. By his fourth wife (who ſtandeth by his ſide) Elizabeth Bertie, eldeſt daughter of Montague earl of Lindſey, lord great-chamberlain of England, he had nine children; 1. Lindſey Noel, who died in his infancy; 2. Catharine, now wife of John earl of Rutland; 3. Baptiſt Noel [5], eſq. now living; 4. John Noel, eſq. alſo now living; 5. Bridget Noel, alſo living; 6. a ſon, whoſe early death prevented his baptiſm; 7. James Noel, eſq. who died in the 18th year of his age; 8. Martha-Penelope, now living; 9. a ſon ſtill-born."

On the pedeſtal between the two great ſtatues:

"To the pious memory of her ſaid huſband, his wives, their and her own children, Elizabeth, his laſt wife in her life-time gave monies, and left orders for the building of this monument, which, by her third ſon and executor the honourable John Noel, was punctually performed, 1686."

On a ſeparate monument in the ſame church:

"To the ſacred memory of the lady Anne Noel, ſecond daughter of William earl of Denbigh, who was married to Mr. Baptiſt Noel, eldeſt ſon of ſir Edward lord Noel and Hicks, viſcount Campden. She changed this life for a better the 24th of March, in the year of Salvation, 1636. She had by her ſaid huſband three ſons, the eldeſt Charles, alſo the ſecond Charles, and the third Edward; which three ſons deceaſed before any of them came to the age of 2 years."

Henry Noel, eſq. ſecond ſon of Edward viſcount *Campden* by his third wife, reſiding at North Luffenham in the time of the rebellion, and refuſing to deliver up his houſe, arms, and perſon to the lord Grey of Groby, who demanded them for the Parliament, was forced by fire and batteries to capitulate; and though the articles were, 1. That the rebels ſhould ſee the fire quenched; 2. That all in the houſe ſhould have liberty to depart whither they would; 3. That none ſhould enter the houſe but commanders; yet, not regarding any obligation, promiſe, or agreement, they enter the houſe, as well common ſoldiers as officers, rob, plunder, waſte, burn, and deſtroy, his goods, accounts, writings, and evidences, raviſh his maid ſervants, enter the adjoining church, and there deface a goodly monument erected to his deceaſed lady: and having thus ranſacked all from the living to the dead, they carried the ſaid Mr. Noel priſoner to London, where he remained a long time in Peter-houſe [6], a conſtant ſufferer for the royal cauſe [7].

James Noel, ſeventh child of the fourth marriage of the ſaid Baptiſt, ſecond viſcount Campden, born July 27, 1663, has a neat monument erected to his memory, in the North ſide of the church of Exton; the inſcription whereof ſhews his extraordinary abilities:

"Jacobus Noel,
Baptiſtæ Vicecomitis de
Campden, è quartâ
uxore Elizabetâ,
Montacuti comitis
de Lindſey,
magni camerarii Angliæ,
filiâ, filius quintus;
ingentis ſpei juvenis,
formâ præcellens æquè
ac ſtaturâ eminens:
inſigni ſupra annos
tam animi quam corporis cultu,
& vigore præditus,
obiit Junii 24, 1681,
ætatis ſuæ 18.

Quem Puerum forſan facies dixiſſet, & ætas,
 Fecerat hunc virtus, atque ſtatura, Virum.
Maturus vixit, licet immaturus obivit;
 Ingenii vis hoc, mors dedit illud, opus.

Great as his birth did all his actions ſhew,
His very recreations ſpoke him ſo.
Spritely his mien, yet grave, diſcreet, and wiſe,
Free from the age's grand debaucheries.
Virtue with ſtature ſtill his years outran;
He died in's nonage, and yet liv'd a man.

Eodem fato conjunctus Linſeius
ejuſdem Baptiſtæ & Elizabetæ filius primulus,
qui obiit anniculus, Martii 12, an. Domini 1656.
Item eorundem parentum filius quartus,
cui ob præproperum nimis fatum defuit prænomen,
1662 [7]."

and the Lady JULIAN his wyfe, dropped theyr tears, and erected this marble to the deare memorie of theyr invaluable loſſe.

Superata tellus ſidera donat.

On a mural marble monument, with the buſt of Lady Anne Noel in the dreſs of the times, is this inſcription:

"To the ſacred memory of Lady ANNE NOEL, ſecond daughter of WILLIAM Earl of DENBIGH; who was married to BAPTIST NOEL, eldeſt ſonne of EDWARD Lord NOEL and HICKES Viſcount CAMPEDEN. Shee changed this life for a better the 24th of March, in the year of Salvation 1636. Shee had iſſue by her ſaid huſband three ſonnes; the eldeſt, CHARLES; alſo the ſecond, CHARLES; and the third, EDWARD; which three ſonnes deceaſed before eyther of them accompliſhed 2 yeares."

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[1] Wright, p. 108.

[2] Liſt of Compounders, printed 1655.

[3] The whole, ſays Mr. Wright, is the workmanſhip of that juſtly admired artiſt, Mr. Grinlin Gibbon, whoſe carvings at Windſor, Whitehall, and elſewhere, not only in this nation, but in foreign parts, have cauſed him to be eſteemed the beſt of Engliſh Statuaries, and perhaps inferior to none beyond the ſeas.

[4] She was daughter of ſir Robert Lovet, of Liſcomb in Bucks, and widow of Edward Bourchier earl of Bath.

[5] Anceſtor to the late earl of Gainſborough.

[6] A houſe belonging to the lord Petre, in the pariſh of St. Botolph without Alderſgate.

[7] Wright, p. 78.

[8] Ibid. p. 60.

Edward firſt earl of *Gainſborough*, eldeſt ſon of Baptiſt viſcount Campden, having with great integrity performed ſundry acceptable ſervices to Charles II. and married, firſt, the lady *Elizabeth*, eldeſt daughter and coheir of *Thomas-Wriotheſley* fourth earl of *Southampton*, and lord high treaſurer of England (by *Rachel* his firſt wife) with whom he had the lordſhip of Titchfield in the county of Southampton, was, by letters patent dated 3 Feb. 33 Charles II. (his father then living) advanced to the degree and dignity of a baron of this realm, by the title of lord *Noel* of *Titchfield*; with limitation, for want of iſſue male of his body, to the younger ſons of his father Baptiſt viſcount Campden. Moreover, his majeſty conſtituted him lord-lieutenant of the county of Southampton, warden of the New Foreſt, and governor of Portſmouth. Succeeding his father in 1682, he was likewiſe conſtituted lord-lieutenant of the county of Rutland, and cuſtos rotulorum of the ſame; and in December that year was, for his great merits and abilities, created earl of Gainſborough, with limitation of that honour to his younger brothers.

His lordſhip's ſecond wife was buried at Great Mintern in Dorſetſhire, where is a handſome monument of white marble, with the following inſcription:

"Beneath lies the body of Mary, counteſs dowager of Edward earl of Gainſborough, daughter of the honourable James Herbert, of Kingſey in the county of Buckingham, eſq. Her firſt huſband was ſir Robert Worſeley, of Appledercomb in the Iſle of Wight, in the county of Southampton, knt. and bart. Her life was exemplary for piety, prudence, charity, and other divine and moral virtues; and, departing hence, left the fragrance of them behind her to embalm her memory. She died the 6th of April, 1693, in the 45th year of her age."

This noble lord departed this life in 1689, leaving iſſue one ſon, *Wriotheſley-Baptiſt*, and four daughters.

Wriotheſley-Baptiſt, ſecond earl of *Gainſborough*, married *Catharine*, eldeſt daughter of *Fulke Grevile*, fifth lord *Brooke*; which lady was afterwards married to *John* duke of *Buckingham*, and, dying Feb. 7, 1703, was buried in Weſtminſter-abbey. The earl her huſband, departing this life Sept. 21, 1690, left iſſue only two daughters, lady *Elizabeth*, married June 9, 1704, to *Henry Bentinck*, firſt duke of *Portland*; and lady *Rachel*, wedded to *Henry Somerſet*, ſecond duke of *Beaufort*, in Feb. 1705-6, to whom ſhe was ſecond wife, and dying Sept. 13, 1709, was buried at Badminton in Glouceſterſhire.

On the failure of the iſſue male of this Wriotheſley-Baptiſt, ſecond earl of Gainſborough, the honours deſcended to the iſſue of the honourable Baptiſt Noel, ſecond ſon to Baptiſt ſecond viſcount Campden, by his fourth wife Elizabeth, daughter of Montague earl of Lindſey; which *Baptiſt Noel*, eſq. ſeated at Luffenham in the county of Rutland, was elected one of the knights for that ſhire in 1685; and left iſſue, by his wife *Suſannah*, daughter and heir of ſir *Thomas Fanſhaw*, of Jenkins, in the pariſh of Barking in Eſſex, (by his wife *Margaret*, daughter and heir to ſir *John Heath*) two daughters, and one ſon;

Baptiſt, born 1685, and ſucceeded his couſin Wriotheſley-Baptiſt, as third earl of *Gainſborough*, Sept. 21, 1690; and, having married the lady *Dorothy Manners*, ſecond daughter of *John* firſt duke of *Rutland*, died of the ſmall-pox, in the 29th year of his age, April 17, 1714: leaving iſſue three ſons, *Baptiſt*, his ſucceſſor; *John*, who died Dec. 26, 1718; and *James*, who was one of the repreſentatives for the county of Rutland in three parliaments, and died, in 1752, unmarried.

They had alſo three daughters; lady *Catharine*; lady *Suſannah*, firſt wife to *Anthony* fourth earl of *Shafteſbury*; and lady *Mary*, who died young in 1718. The counteſs their mother died April 27, 1739.

Baptiſt, the eldeſt ſon, ſucceeded as fourth earl of *Gainſborough*, &c. and married *Elizabeth*, daughter of *William Chapman*, eſq. by which lady (who died Dec. 15, 1771, having taken to her ſecond huſband *Thomas Noel*, eſq. before-mentioned, ſecond ſon of the honourable *John Noel*, youngeſt ſurviving ſon of *Baptiſt*, ſecond viſcount Campden, by the fourth marriage) his lordſhip had three ſons; 1. *Baptiſt*, 2. *Henry*, ſucceſſively earls of *Gainſborough*; and, 3. *Charles*, who died young: alſo nine daughters; 1. lady *Elizabeth*, born in 1731; 2. lady *Jane*, who was born in 1733, and married *Gerrard-Anne Edwards*[1], of Welham in Leiceſterſhire, eſq. 3. lady *Juliana*, who was born in 1734-5; on Feb. 7, 1760, wedded *George Evans* lord *Carbery* in the kingdom of Ireland, and died Dec. 18, 1760; 4. lady *Penelope*, born in 1735-6, and died young; 5. lady *Anne*, born in 1737; 6. lady *Lucy*, married on April 26, 1765, to *Horatio Mann*, eſq. nephew of ſir *Horatio Mann*, bart. many years the Britiſh reſident at Florence; ſhe died in Italy Feb. 2, 1778; 7. lady *Mary*; 8. lady *Suſanna*, who died April 24, 1758; and, 9. lady *Sophia*.

The character of Baptiſt, fourth earl of Gainſborough (who died March 21, 1750-51) has been delicately drawn by the Rev. John Skynner[2], then fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and afterwards public orator there, in his ſermon upon the melancholy occaſion of his funeral; which he delivered in the following words: "His heart was naturally tender, as his ſentiments were rationally refined, which diffuſed a remarkable delicacy over his actions toward the firſt and principal object of his affection; and there was that politeneſs, as well as tenderneſs, in his whole conjugal deportment, as ſecured a firm and uninterrupted happineſs. It was the ſtudy of his life to inſtil into the amiable partner of it every accompliſhment that adorns a female mind. He gained the hearts of his children by affection; which is ill ſupported by mere authority; and he knew how to render himſelf their companion, without any danger of forgetting that he was their father. He was careful to aſſiſt the tender openings of their reaſon, and to cultivate in their hearts the nobleſt and moſt generous ſentiments. He preſerved the obedience of his ſervants without ſeverity; and gained their affections without leſſening his ſuperiority. His heart was too great to behave towards them with that inſolence of rank, which is the certain characteriſtic of low minds in high ſtations. A dignity, thus tempered with humanity, was attended with ſuitable effects; and one ſhall ſeldom find in the houſe of the great ſuch a number of ſervants, ſo decent, ſo orderly, ſo obſervant, ſo well diſpoſed; and moſt of them (which is a peculiar circumſtance) have grown up under his own roof. His benevolence ſpread itſelf over the whole circle of human exiſtence; and every inſtance of diſtreſs was the object of his enlarged compaſſion. He would not oppreſs the modeſty of the preſent, or injure the virtues of the abſent, to call forth the loudeſt peals of mirth that unfeeling ſprightlineſs ever raiſed. On the contrary, he endeavoured to conceal thoſe blemiſhes in others, which he could not correct, and to extenuate rather than magnify their faults. His beneficence was refined, uniform, and unbounded. It aroſe not from oſtentation; few delighted more in concealed acts of bounty: it reſulted from a thorough conviction of the duties of humanity, from a ſenſe of the various caſualties of life; and from the overflowings of a natural compaſſion. He relieved, without offending the delicacy of diſtreſs; and rendered poverty rather ſenſible of the heart that pitied, than even of the hand which beſtowed. The hoſpitality of his temper was extremely remarkable: no gueſt ever entered his manſion, who was not received with all the warmth of the moſt generous welcome. His ſkill in muſic, painting, and poetry; his knowledge in the principal arts and embelliſhments of elegant life; and a very judicious knowledge in hiſtory and the ſciences, rendered him, at all times, capable of furniſhing out a polite entertainment, both for himſelf and others of the ſame improved and cultivated taſte. His heart was ſo ſtrongly ſuſceptible of the ſocial impreſſions, that he made it an inflexible rule of his conduct, never to revive the remembrance of an injury which he had once forgiven. To ſpeak of him in the more extenſive relations of ſociety, he was a true Briton, zealouſly devoted to the intereſt of his country, and conſequently moſt inviolable in his attachments to the preſent Royal Family. Accordingly he contributed to the ſupport of thoſe principles when they were lately in ſo much danger of being ſubverted (in 1745); and the ſervices he then performed in maintenance of our civil and religious rights were honoured with the expreſs thanks (as they juſtly merited) of his Sovereign. In fine, every tender affection ſoftened his diſpoſition; every elegant grace adorned his mind; and a thouſand engaging acts were perpetually flowing from the generoſity of his heart, and the liberality of his hand."

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[1] See before, in vol. II. p. 875.

[2] D. D. 1756; preſented to the rectory of Eaſton near Stamford by the late earl of Exeter; which he ſtill enjoys, and has a numerous family.

His lordſhip's eldeſt ſon and ſucceſſor, *Baptiſt*, fifth earl of *Gainſborough*, and the 20th deſcendant in paternal line from his great anceſtor *Noel*, who aſſiſted William duke of Normandy in the Conqueſt of England, 1066, was born June 8, 1704; but, being on his travels, died a bachelor at Geneva May 30, 1759; upon which his only ſurviving brother,

Henry, who was born in 1743, became the ſixth earl of *Gainſborough*[1]. He was educated at King's college, Cambridge; where he took the degree of M. A. in 1761; and, Feb. 4, 1765, took his ſeat in the Houſe of Peers. His lordſhip applied to and encouraged the ſtudy of natural hiſtory, in which ſcience he had collected a very valuable library, and was conſidered by the Linnæan Society as properly qualified to be one of the four honorary members, together with ſir Joſeph Banks, Mr. Pennant, and the late Marſhal de Nouaille. He was high-ſteward of the corporation of Chipping Campden in Glouceſterſhire; and died at Exton, unmarried, April 9, 1798.

The royal licence has ſince been granted to *Gerrard-Noel Edwards*, eſq. the ſon of his ſecond ſiſter, to take and uſe the name and arms of *Noel*.

The two following entries are about the beginning of the ſixteenth century: "Manerium de Dalbie tenetur de dominâ reginâ in capite, per ſervicium 10^e^ partis feodi militis, & per redditum, 10s. 11d."

"*Edwardus Noell*, miles, tenet Dalby ſuper les Wolds manerium in capite, & Broughton manerium. Terre perquiſite de Tho. Babington' & de Wiggeſton milite, in Dalbie, tenentur de rege in capite per 20^am^ partem feodi militis."

In 1629, *Henry Poole*, of Dalby on the Woulds, bore, Quarterly, 1. and 4. Argent, a chevron between three creſcents Gules, *Poole*; 2. and 3. Argent, a pile Gules. Creſt, a bird volant Or, charged on the breaſt with a mullet Gules[2].

"This manor," ſays Mr. Burton, "in 1641, was not many years ſince the inheritance of ſir *Andrew Noel*[3], knight; whoſe ſon *Edward Noel* viſcount *Campden* ſold the ſame, not long ſince, to the illuſtrious and right honourable *George* duke of *Buckingham*."

The only freeholder in 1630 was *Thomas Sheldon*, eſq.

In 1655, was collected in Old Dalby, for the relief of the poor Proteſtants in Piedmont, the ſum of £1.

In 1722, ſeven freeholders polled from this pariſh; and in 1775 we find four names.

On the ſequeſtration of *George Villiers* the ſecond duke of *Buckingham*, the lordſhip of Old Dalby appears to have fallen into the poſſeſſion of *Oliver Cromwell*; for, on his ſon *Richard's* retiring from the Protectorate, it appears that he poſſeſſed the lordſhip of Dalby, then worth £989. 9s. 1d. a year, and that of Nether Broughton worth £533. 8s. 8d.; but that both thoſe lordſhips had been ſettled on his brother *Henry* Cromwell at the time of his marriage[4].

This manor was afterwards reſtored to the duke of *Buckingham*; who ſold it to Judge *Jefferys*; from whom it paſſed to ſir *Charles Duncombe*, knt.; and deſcended to *Anthony* Duncombe, eſq.

By an act, paſſed in 1741, for "charging, ſelling, and applying, part of the ſettled eſtate of *Anthony Keck*[5], eſq. (of Lincoln's Inn), for raiſing money, towards the purchaſe of the manors of Dalby and Broughton, in the county of Leiceſter, contracted for purſuant to, and for the purpoſes of, the laſt will of Anthony Keck, his grandfather; and for ſettling part of the premiſſes ſo contracted for, in lieu of, and as an equivalent to and for, the ſettled eſtate ſo to be charged, ſold, and applied; and for other purpoſes therein mentioned;" it appears that Mr. Keck had then contracted with *Anthony Duncombe*[6], eſq. to pay £52,000. for the purchaſe of theſe manors, with the advowſon of Nether Broughton, and divers other lands and hereditaments, in the county of Leiceſter, the particulars of all which are minutely ſpecified in a ſchedule annexed to the act:

Dalby on the Woulds,		£.1465	0	2
Nether Broughton,	—	522	15	0
Land at Aſfordby,	—	18	0	0
Tithe of 199 acres,	—	5	5	0
The total yearly value	—	2011	0	2

excluſive of the advowſon of Nether Broughton; and of the wood-land, being 30 acres, 2 roods, 23 perches[7].

In 1748, another act paſſed, for "repealing part, and explaining and amending other parts, of the above-mentioned act; by which the whole agreement, as far as relates to Broughton and Dalby, are ſet aſide, on Mr. Keck's having paid £1500. to *Anthony* lord *Feverſham*, as a compenſation for the damage and inconvenience which had happened, or might enſue, from the non-performance of the covenant[8]. In 1763, the barony of *Feverſham* became extinct; but the eſtate devolved to his lordſhip's two daughters and coheireſſes, *Frances*, married to *John Bowater*, eſq. and *Anne*, married to the right hon. *Jacob-Pleydell Bouverie* earl of *Radnor*.

In 1788, a partition took place, between Mr. *Bowater* and lord *Radnor*, of this and other eſtates and hereditaments, in which they were jointly intereſted, in reſpect of their wives before-mentioned; when this manor and part of the eſtates late of lord Feverſham in this pariſh, including Dalby Hall, were allotted to Mr. and Mrs. Bowater[9].

Old Dalby is extraparochial, and amenable to no court: a conſtable does all the offices of the place.

The number of families is now about 50; forty years ago there were 46; but, as the place is ſubject to no ſpiritual court, no regiſters till lately have been kept. The number of families now (1799) are 54.

In a wood in this lordſhip is a very fine ſpring of the chalybeate kind, which throws out an immenſe quantity of water, and is thence conducted by a leaden aqueduct to the manſion-houſe, and ſerves the whole pariſh for culinary purpoſes. It will ruſt a bar of iron an inch through in a year[10].

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[1] Arms of Noel earl of Gainſborough. Or, fretty of ten pieces Gules, a canton Ermine. Creſt, on a wreath, a buck at gaze Argent, attired Or. Supporters, two bulls Argent; armed and unguled Proper. Motto, TOUT BIEN, OU RIEN. Noel viſcount Campden, Noel of Kirkby Maloſy, Noel of Hilcote, and Noel of Preſhall, with others of that antient family, all retain the original arms, but diſtinguiſhed by various eminent differences.

[2] Harl. MSS. 2017.

[3] "Dalby on the Old is the ſeat of ſir Andrew Noel, knight." Wyrley, MS. in 1590.

[4] Journals of the Houſe of Commons, vol. VII. p. 665.

[5] *Anthony Keck*, eſq. of Southampton-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, died Nov. 24, 1736, ſuppoſed to be worth £7000. a year (Gent. Mag. vol. VI. p. 685); having by will, dated Jan. 29, 1729, bequeathed his real eſtates to his wife for life; remainder to his daughter *Martha*, wife of the Rev. *David James*, of Woughton, Bucks; remainder ſucceſſively to his daughter's three ſons, *Anthony*, *David*, and *Thomas James*, and their heirs male; and by a ſubſequent will, Nov. 18, 1736, after ſome ſmall legacies, and an annuity of £187. 12s. to his grandſon David, gave the reſidue of his perſonal eſtate in truſt, to be divided equally between his grandſons Anthony and Thomas. *Anthony James*, eſq. the eldeſt grandſon, then of Lincoln's Inn, obtained an act of parliament, March 21, 1736-7, under the grandfather's will, to aſſume the name of *Keck*; and in 1739 married *Anne*, daughter of *William Buſby*, eſq. (vol. II. p. 846) with whom he had a fortune of £4000. and on whom he ſettled £380. a year); and in 1745 (his mother, grandmother, and brother Thomas, being then all dead), obtained the firſt act of parliament above-mentioned for purchaſing Dalby and Broughton. See Journals of the Houſe of Commons, vol. XXII. p. 816; vol. XXIV. p. 892; vol. XXV. p. 659.

[6] Created lord Feverſham, of Downton, co. Wilts, in 1747.

[7] From the act of parliament, 18 Geo. II.

[8] Ibid. 21 Geo. II.

[9] See vol. II. p. 120.

[10] From the information of the rev. Thomas Hoe, the preſent curate of Old Dalby.

Pedigree of NOEL, of OLD DALBY. (Continued from the Viſitation of 1619.)

Noel, lord of Elenhall, co. Stafford. = ...

1. Robert, founder of the priory of Raunton, co. Stafford. = Alicia.
2. Richard.

1. Thomas, lord of Elenhall, and patron of Raunton priory. = Margaret, ſiſter of Guy le Strange, of Shropſhire.
2. Philip Noel, of Hilcot, co. Stafford. = ...

1. Alice, coheireſs, living 11 Joh. = William, ſon of Richard Harecourt.
2. Johanna, coheireſs, living 11 Joh. = William Duſton[1].
Robert Noel, to whom Alice Harecourt gave lands. = Johanna, dau. of ſir John Acton, knt.

Royſia, dau. and heir, lady of Raunton, married John Doilley, who was living 52 Hen. III. =
Thomas.
Philip Noel, of Ceſtford, living 52 Hen. III. = . .

Philip Noel, of Ceſtford and Newbold. = ...

Philip Noel, died before his father. = Cecilia, out-lived her huſband; 12 Edw. II.

Thomas Noel. = Alice, dau. and heir of Henry of Wyverſton.
Philip Noel, of Newbold, ſervant to the earl of Stafford, living 39 Edw. III.

William Noel, of Newbold. = ...

Richard Noel, of Newbold. = ...

Jane Sonde, dau. of . . . . firſt wife. = 1. Thomas Noel, of Newbold. = Jane, dau. of Roger Draycot, of Paneſley, co. Stafford, ſecond wife.
2. Robert Noel, living 28 Hen. VI.

Iſabella, wife of Thomas Chetwood, living 6 Edw. IV.
Robert Noel, of Hilcot, 6 Edw. IV. = Matilda, dau. of . . . . Brereton.

1. James Noel, of Hilcot. = ... dau. of . . . . Poole, of Langley, Derby, eſq.
2. Richard.
3. John, rector of Swynerton.
4. Richard, d.ſ.p.
5. Humphrey.
7. Leonard, d.ſ.p.
6. Thomas Noel, of Preſhall. = Dorothy, dau. and heir of Henry Pettitte, of Badgſomes (or of John Kynardſley).

Edward Noel, of Preſhall.

1. Robert Noel, of Hilcot. = Mary, dau. of . . . Aſpland, of Eſſex.
Dorothy, dau. of Reginald Coniers, of Wakerley, relict of Roger Flower, of Whitwell, firſt wife. = 2. Andrew Noel, of Old Dalby. = Elizabeth, dau. and heir of Will. Hopton, of Shropſhire, relict of ſir John Peryent, knt. 2d wife.
3. Arthur, died ſ. p.

Philip Noel, of Hilcot, living 1583.

1. John Noel, of Whelleſborough, (where ſee an account of his deſcendants).
2. Sir Andrew Noel, of Dalby, died 1607. = Mabell, dau. of ſir James Harrington, of Exton, Rutl. knt.
3. Henry, d. 1596.
4. George.
5. William.
1. Elizabeth, wife of Anthony Faunt, of Foſton.
2. Goudith.

Sir Edward Noel, of Dalby, and of Brook, co. Rutland; created a baronet June 22, 1611; and a baron in 1617 by the title of lord Noel of Ridlington; died 1642. = Juliana, dau. and coheir of ſir Baptiſt Hickes, of Hunington, co. Warwick, and viſcount Campden of Campden; obtained, 4 Charles I, a grant of them to himſelf and the heirs male of his body in reverſion, in caſe the ſaid Baptiſt ſhould die without iſſue male; which titles afterwards he accordingly enjoyed.
Lucy, wife of William lord Euer.
Theodoſia, wife of Edward Cecil, 3d ſon of Thomas earl of Exeter.
Elizabeth, firſt wife of George earl of Caſtlehaven.
Sir Charles Noel, knt. died 1619.
Arthur Noel.
Alexander Noel, of Pickwell. = Mary, ſiſter to Galfr. Palmer, knt. attorney-general.

Sir Andr. Noel, of Whitwell, co. Rutl. = Anne.

1. Baptiſt-Patricius Noel, born 1666.
2. Andrew, b. 1668.

Anne, eldeſt dau. to Will. Fielding earl of Denbigh, firſt wife. = Baptiſt, ſon and heir, died Oct. 29, 1683. = Anne, dau. to ſir Robert Lovett, knt. widow of Edw. earl of Bath; ſecond wife. = Heſter, one of the four daughters and coheirs of Thomas lord Wotton; third wife. = Elizabeth, dau. to Montague earl of Lindſey, fourth wife.
1. Elizabeth, wife of ſir Gilbert Chaworth.
2. Penelope.
2. Henry, died 1643. = . . .

Three ſons, died young.
One ſon died young.
Juliana, dau. and ſole heir, living 1731. = Charles, who ſucceeded his grandfather Richard earl of Burlington, anno 1697-8.

Richard earl of Burlington, b. April 25, 1695.

Elizabeth, eldeſt dau. to Tho. earl of Southampton, firſt wife. = Edward, created earl of Gainſborough by king Cha. II. 1682. = Mary, dau. of James Herbert, of Kingſton, Bucks, eſq. ſecond wife.
Henry.
1. Mary. = James earl of Northampton.
2. Juliana. = Lord Allington.
3. Heſter, died young.
4. Elizabeth. = Charles earl of Berkeley.
1. Lindſey, d. young.
3. James, died of the ſmall-pox.
Catharine. = John lord Ros.
Bridget, unmarried.
Penelope. = ... Dormer, eſq.
2. Baptiſt. = Suſanna, dau. of ſir Tho. Fanſhaw.

Baptiſt, third earl of Gainſborough d. 1714. = Dorothy, 2d dau. of John Manners, duke of Rutland.
Elizabeth.
Suſanna.

Wriotheſley-Baptiſt, ſecond earl of Gainſborough. = Catharine[2], the eldeſt dau. of Fulke Grevile lord Brooke.
Frances. = Lord Digby.
Elia. = ... Norton, eſq.
Diana, died unmarried.
Another daughter.

1. Baptiſt, fourth earl of Gainſborough, died 1750-51. = Elizabeth, dau. of William Chapman, eſq.
2. John, died 1718.
3. James, died 1752.
Three daughters; ſee p. 252.

Elizabeth. = Henry Bentinck lord viſcount Woodſtock, afterwards (1716) the firſt duke of Portland.
Rachel, died 1759. = Henry Somerſet, ſecond duke of Beaufort (his ſecond wife).

1. Baptiſt, fifth earl of Gainſborough, died 1759.
2. Henry, ſixth earl of Gainſborough, died 1798.
3. Charles, died young.
Nine daughters; of whom ſee p. 252.

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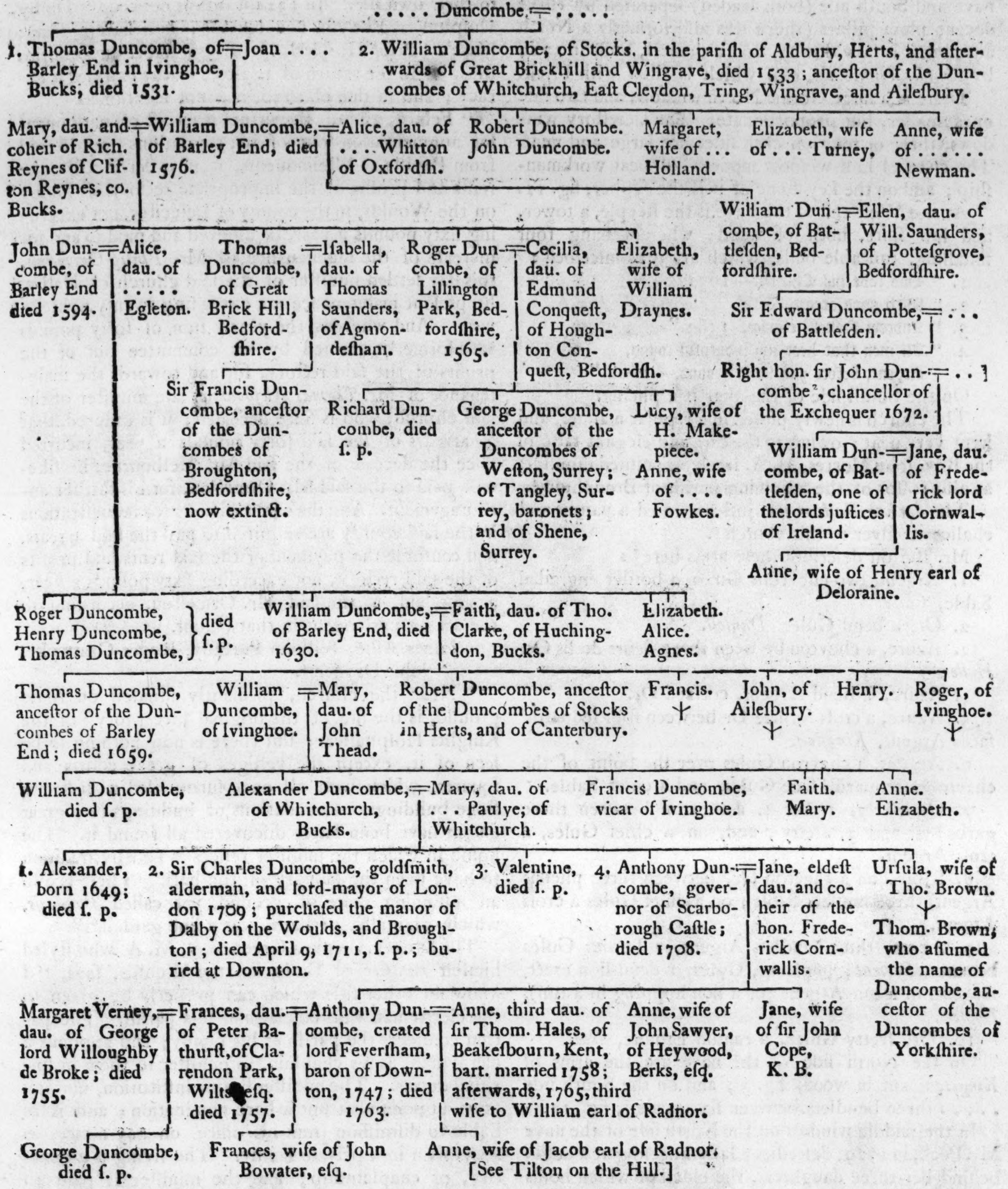
[1] Fines 11 John.

[2] This lady married to her ſecond huſband John Sheffield duke of Buckingham, and, dying Feb. 7, 1703, was buried in Weſtminſter Abbey.

Pedigree of the DUNCOMBE Family[1].

(For the Arms, ſee p. 254.)



..... Duncombe = ...

1. Thomas Duncombe, of Barley End in Ivinghoe, Bucks, died 1531. = Joan ....
2. William Duncombe, of Stocks, in the pariſh of Aldbury, Herts, and afterwards of Great Brickhill and Wingrave, died 1533; anceſtor of the Duncombes of Whitchurch, Eaſt Cleydon, Tring, Wingrave, and Aileſbury.

Mary, dau. and coheir of Rich. Reynes of Clifton Reynes, co. Bucks. = William Duncombe, of Barley End, died 1576. = Alice, dau. of .... Whitton of Oxfordſh.
Robert Duncombe.
John Duncombe.
Margaret, wife of ... Holland.
Elizabeth, wife of ... Turney.
Anne, wife of ...... Newman.

William Duncombe, of Batleſden, Bedfordſhire. = Ellen, dau. of Will. Saunders, of Potteſgrove, Bedfordſhire.

John Duncombe, of Barley End died 1594. = Alice, dau. of .... Egleton.
Thomas Duncombe, of Great Brick Hill, Bedfordſhire. = Iſabella, dau. of Thomas Saunders, of Agmondeſham.
Roger Duncombe, of Lillington Park, Bedfordſhire, 1565. = Cecilia, dau. of Edmund Conqueſt, of Houghton Conqueſt, Bedfordſh.
Elizabeth, wife of William Draynes.

Sir Edward Duncombe, of Battleſden. = ...

Sir Francis Duncombe, anceſtor of the Duncombes of Broughton, Bedfordſhire, now extinct.

Richard Duncombe, died ſ. p.
George Duncombe, anceſtor of the Duncombes of Weſton, Surrey; of Tangley, Surrey, baronets; and of Shene, Surrey.
Lucy, wife of H. Makepiece.
Anne, wife of .... Fowkes.

Right hon. ſir John Duncombe[2], chancellor of the Exchequer 1672. = ..]

William Duncombe, of Batleſden, one of the lords juſtices of Ireland. = Jane, dau. of Frederick lord Cornwallis.

Anne, wife of Henry earl of Deloraine.

Roger Duncombe,
Henry Duncombe,
Thomas Duncombe, } died ſ. p.
William Duncombe, of Barley End, died 1630. = Faith, dau. of Tho. Clarke, of Huchingdon, Bucks.
Elizabeth.
Alice.
Agnes.

Thomas Duncombe, anceſtor of the Duncombes of Barley End; died 1659.
William Duncombe, of Ivinghoe. = Mary, dau. of John Thead.
Robert Duncombe, anceſtor of the Duncombes of Stocks in Herts, and of Canterbury.
Francis. ✝
John, of Aileſbury. ✝
Henry.
Roger, of Ivinghoe. ✝

William Duncombe, died ſ. p.
Alexander Duncombe, of Whitchurch, Bucks. = Mary, dau. of ... Paulye; of Whitchurch.
Francis Duncombe, vicar of Ivinghoe.
Faith.
Mary.
Anne.
Elizabeth.

1. Alexander, born 1649; died ſ. p.
2. Sir Charles Duncombe, goldſmith, alderman, and lord-mayor of London 1709; purchaſed the manor of Dalby on the Woulds, and Broughton; died April 9, 1711, ſ. p.; buried at Downton.
3. Valentine, died ſ. p.
4. Anthony Duncombe, governor of Scarborough Caſtle; died 1708. = Jane, eldeſt dau. and coheir of the hon. Frederick Cornwallis.

Urſula, wife of Tho. Brown. ✝
Thom. Brown, who aſſumed the name of Duncombe, anceſtor of the Duncombes of Yorkſhire.

Margaret Verney, dau. of George lord Willoughby de Broke; died 1755. = Frances, dau. of Peter Bathurſt, of Clarendon Park, Wilts, eſq. died 1757. = Anthony Duncombe, created lord Feverſham, baron of Downton, 1747; died 1763. = Anne, third dau. of ſir Thom. Hales, of Beakeſbourn, Kent, bart. married 1758; afterwards, 1765, third wife to William earl of Radnor.
Anne, wife of John Sawyer, of Heywood, Berks, eſq.
Jane, wife of ſir John Cope, K. B.

George Duncombe, died ſ. p.
Frances, wife of John Bowater, eſq.
Anne, wife of Jacob earl of Radnor. [See Tilton on the Hill.]

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[1] "This name is Saxon, and is ſuppoſed to be derived from *Dun*, a hill or hilly plain; and *Combe*, a valley between hills, which exactly correſponds with the ſituation of Barley End in Bucks, where the elder branch of the family has reſided many years. Comb-bank, in Kent, lord Frederick Campbell's houſe, is ſo ſtyled for the ſame reaſon." This note is by the late Rev. John Duncombe, of Canterbury. It appears from Le Neve's Faſti, vol. I. p. 220, that in 1257 *William Duncombe* was archdeacon of Suffolk.

[2] "While king Charles I. was a priſoner at Cariſbrook Caſtle, 1648, he was his own chaplain, as not thinking it fit to accept of any of the Preſbyterian miniſters on that account; albeit, as occaſion offered, he thanked and was civil to them, when they applied themſelves to him for that purpoſe. Among others, one Troughton, who was chaplain to colonel Hammond, governor of the Iſle of Wight, and preacher to the ſoldiers of the garriſon of Cariſbrook, would many times be in the preſence-chamber when his majeſty was at dinner. And though he was a young man, yet he was a ſcholar, had good education, and would argue notably in defence of ſome tenets he held in oppoſition to certain ceremonies and diſcipline in the Epiſcopacy. The king uſually after meals would walk for near an hour, and take many turns in the preſence-chamber, and when he found the chaplain there, he would pleaſurably enter into diſputation with him, and the chaplain would be very earneſt in defence of his opinion. The king never checked him for his confidence, but allowed him his liberty, and would be very pleaſant and merry with him. The king, being a good logician, and well read in hiſtory and matters of controverſy, gained ground of his opponent, and would pleaſe himſelf with one paſſage which happened, and that was this: During their diſcourſe, the chaplain then ſtanding at the end of the preſence-chamber, between a lieutenant of the garriſon (who had a ſword in his hand, and was earneſtly liſtening to what the king ſaid in the debate) and a gentleman who was not known there, the king, in the heat of his diſcourſe, ſuddenly diſarmed the lieutenant by taking the ſword out of his hand, which made him look ſtrangely, and the more when his majeſty drew it, for that put the chaplain in a fright alſo, he not imagining the reaſon, until the ſtranger (better underſtanding the king's meaning) fell upon his knees, and the king laying the naked ſword upon his ſhoulder, conferred upon him the order of knighthood, telling him withall, it was to perform a promiſe to his relations. This ſtranger's name was *John Duncombe*, of Battleſden in Bedfordſhire, eſq. who was afterwards a ſervant to king Charles II. ſworn a member of his privy council May 22, 1667, being then one of the commiſſioners of his majeſty's treaſury, and at length, on the reſignation of ſir Anthony Aſhley Cooper, chancellor and under-treaſurer of the Exchequer about the 20th of November, 1672. I had this ſtory from ſir Thomas Herbert the Traveller, then one of the grooms of his majeſty's bed-chamber." Wood, Athen. Oxon. vol. II. p. 688.

The CHURCH or rather CHAPEL, (ſee Plate XXXVII.),

dedicated to St. *John* the Baptiſt, is ſmall, conſiſting of a nave and South aile (both leaded) ſeparated by three decent plain pillars (there was alſo formerly a North aile, but it is now down); and a chancel, built in 1729 by *Charles Duncombe*, eſq. which is tiled with brick.

There is a large Gothic North window, and two ſide ones ſmaller, but proportionate. The clereſtory windows, three or four on each ſide, are large and neat. The chancel Eaſt window modern, of neat workmanſhip; and on the key-ſtone of it is the cypher, fig. 11.

At the Weſt end of the nave is the ſteeple, a tower, and low ſpire, both of wood; wherein hang four middling, tuneable bells, which are thus inſcribed:

1. "God ſave his Church.—1631."
2. "With good accord."
3. "Andrew Nouell, eſquier, 1582."
4. "All men that hear my mournful ſound,
   Repent, before you lie in ground.—1608."

On the South ſide of the altar is a piſcina.

The church is newly pewed in a regular manner, and kept very neat; owing to the care and elegant taſte of the Rev. John Morres, M. A. lately appointed miniſter, as alſo rector of the adjoining pariſh of Broughton[1].

The earl of *Radnor* has juſt preſented a patten and chalice of ſilver to this church[2].

Mr. Burton deſcribes theſe arms here[3]:

1. Argent, two chevrons Gules, a border engrailed Sable, *Clare*.
2. Or, a bend Gules, *Danſell*.
3. Azure, a chevron between three fleurs de lis Or, *Hulles*.
4. Azure, a bend Argent, cotized Or.
5. Azure, a croſs formée Or between four leopards' faces Argent, *Kingſton*.
6. Argent, a chevron Gules over the point of the chevron a leopard's face Gules, and a chief Sable.
7. Quarterly, 1. and 4, a chevron between three garbs; 2. and 3, fretty; and, on a chief Gules, a croſs Argent.
8. Sable, on a chevron Or, between three pheons Argent, three mullets Sable; on a chief Gules a croſs Argent.
9. Azure, three bendlets Argent, a border Gules bezanty, *Perient*; impaling, Gules, a demi-lion erect, Argent, in a tun Argent (or a lion hopping in a tun), *Hopton*.
10. Or, fretty Gules, a canton Ermine, *Noel*.

On the North ſide of the nave are the arms of *Kingston*, cut in wood, fig. 5; and on the South ſide ..... three bendlets between ſix martlets, fig. 12.

In the middle window on the North ſide of the nave Mr. Peck, in 1729, deſcribes a lady kneeling at a deſk; behind her three daughters, the eldeſt of which holds a ſhield; on which appears, Or, on a feſs .... three cinquefoils .....; in baſe a croſier, fig. 13.

In the Matriculus of 1220, the Knights Hoſpitallers of *St. John of Jeruſalem* are ſaid to be patrons of the church of Dalby; and they had then the profits thereof to their own uſe. In 1344 it is thus noticed: "Dalby Hoſpital'. Eccleſia non taxatur; eccleſia ejuſdem 5 marc'. Prior Hoſpitalis Jeruſalem habet in proprios uſus."—In the return of 1534-5, Dalby is ſtyled a curacy; and in that of 1650, it is not mentioned.

"Feb. 3, 1652. By virtue of an act of parliament for augmentation out of impropriations ſequeſtered from Papiſts and delinquents, it is ordered that the rents and profits of the impropriate rectory of Dalby on the Woulds, in the county of Leiceſter, not exceeding ſixty pounds a year, be allowed and paid to and for increaſe of the maintenance of Mr. *Philip Ormeſton*, this day ſettled miniſter of the ſaid church of Dalby, his preſent maintenance not exceeding twenty nobles a year. And whereas the yearly ſum of forty pounds was formerly granted by this committee out of the profits of the ſaid rectory, for and towards the maintenance of Mr. *Thomas Melbourne*, late miniſter of the ſaid church, who is ſince deceaſed; it is ordered, that all arrears of the ſaid forty pounds a year, incurred ſince the deceaſe of the ſaid Mr. Melbourne, be likewiſe paid to the ſaid Mr. Ormeſton, for his farther encouragement. And the commiſſioners for ſequeſtrations in the ſaid county are required to pay the ſaid arrears, and continue the payment of the ſaid rents and profits of the ſaid rectory, not exceeding ſixty pounds a year, as aforeſaid, to the ſaid Mr. Ormeſton, according to the act of parliament in that behalf.

James Aſhe, William Purefoy, Roger Gratwyke,
John Dryden[4].

"Near the church, pleaſantly ſituated on riſing ground, is the ſite of the original preceptory[5] of the Knights Hoſpitallers; but there is now nothing to be ſeen of it, except the veſtiges of great courts and ſquares, which were all once ſurrounded with ſtrong ſtone buildings. Foundations of buildings to a great extent have been lately diſcovered all round it. The houſe in which the miniſter reſides is ſaid by tradition to have been the laundry of the hall. There is alſo an adjoining piece of ground, yet called *Paradiſe*, which originally, perhaps, was a fine garden[6]."

The late rev. Stephen Greenaway, M. A. who ſtyled himſelf *miniſter* of Dalby on the Woulds, ſays, "I know no other title which can properly be given to the clergyman who officiates in this pariſh. The patron conſiders the pariſh as his family; and appoints a clergyman, as his chaplain, to miniſter to them in ſpiritual duties. The miniſter has no inſtitution, nor any other appointment but a bare nomination; and is as liable to diſmiſſion from his office, on any notice, as a chaplain in a private family. The living is a donative, or chaplainſhip; and the miniſter is paid 40 guineas a year out of the eſtate." In Bacon's Liber Regis, it is entered as a curacy, worth £80. a year.

The wake is kept on the Sunday next after the feaſt of St. *John* the Baptiſt.

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[1] Since printing the account of Nether Broughton, the Rev. John Morres, the rector, has built a new and neat parſonage-houſe there. He is nephew of Dr. Morres, many years vicar of Hinckley; was lately of Brazen Noſe College, and took the degree of A. M. Oct. 23, 1788.

[2] To the church of Nether Broughton lord Radnor has alſo preſented a patten and chalice of ſilver, ſo exquiſite for taſte, deſign, and workmanſhip, that I with great pleaſure preſent to my readers an engraving of them from a drawing tranſmitted to the Gentleman's Magazine by my worthy friend Dr. Ford; ſee Plate XXXVIII. No apology will, on this occaſion, I believe, be neceſſary for copying the following letter to Mr. Urban:

"Permit me, through your extenſive communication, to offer to public notice, a very choice and coſtly gift, which the piety and liberality of a noble Peer has lately dedicated to the church. It is a paten and cup from the earl of Radnor, for the uſe of the altar at Nether Broughton, Leiceſterſhire; every way correſponding with the character of that Nobleman, ſo juſtly eſteemed for claſſical erudition, judicious taſte, poliſhed manners, unſhaken integrity, and inviolate attachment to the principles of orthodox belief. This leads him to a reverence for the ſervice, and whatever contributes to the dignity and ornament of churches under his immediate patronage. There is a chapel in the cathedral of Saliſbury belonging to his lordſhip, in right of anceſtry, which I am informed is converted into an oratory for his own uſe, and beautified with a profuſion of elegance. The annexed plate repreſents the donation above-mentioned. I was charmed with the deſign and execution of it; and delighted to find, amidſt ſuch a decay of piety, and decline of affection for the houſe of God, among perſons of high rank, zeal for that worſhip, which is after the beauty of holineſs in the Church of England, was not quite waxed cold. At my requeſt, Mrs. Morres, lady of the rector of Nether Broughton, moſt obligingly condeſcended to delineate the workmanſhip; and ſhe has touched it with all the delicacy and ſpirit of her maſterly pencil. The drawing repreſents the front and two adjoining compartments of the cup, which is of beautifully enchaſed ſilver, gilt on the inſide. It is of a hexagon form, with a circular rim. In the centre of the reverſe are the arms of Radnor; and on the compartment on each ſide the ſame inſcription as that on the paten. The hexagon baſis of the cup exactly fits into the paten. I only add, that the attention of the noble donor to the honourable and graceful celebration of the Euchariſt, could not have been directed to a place, where is a more becoming propriety and preciſion in the obſervation of the rights and ceremonies of our moſt excellent Church. Yours, &c. T. F. *Melton Mowbray, May* 22, 1799."

[3] Plate XXXVII. fig. 1—10.

[4] From the original books of the Committee of ſequeſtration, preſerved in the Bodleian Library.

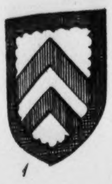
[5] Some account of the general value of this perceptory has been given in pp. 245. 247; and farther particulars of it will be ſtated under the hiſtory of Rothley.

[6] From the MSS. of Mr. Peck, 1729.

MINISTERS.

DALBY on the WOULDS, S.W.

Vol. III. Pl. XXXVII. p. 256.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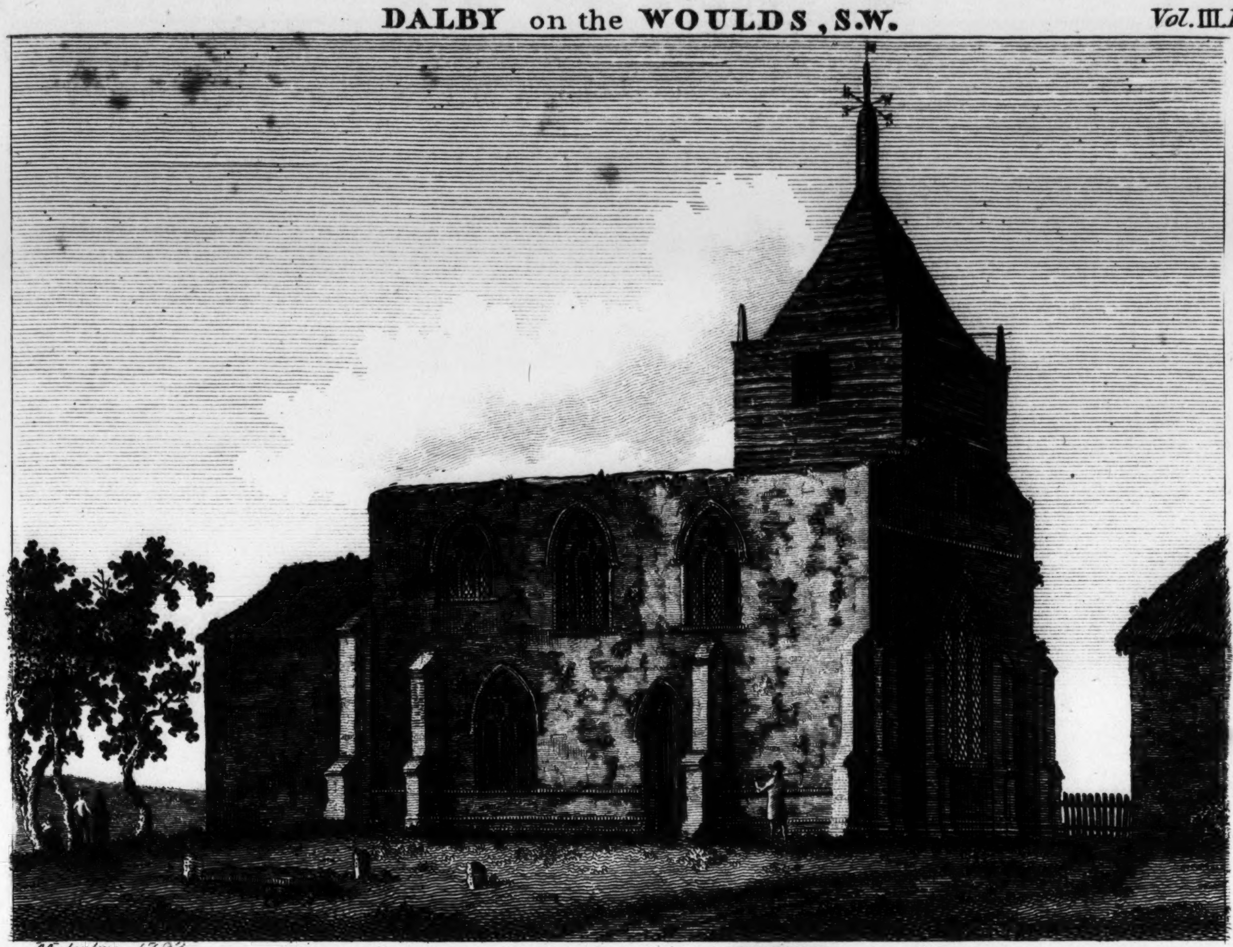
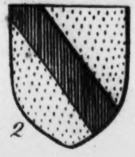

Malcolm 1792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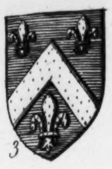
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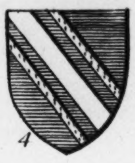
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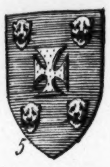
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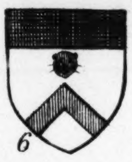
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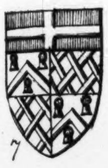
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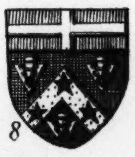
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Fig. 17.

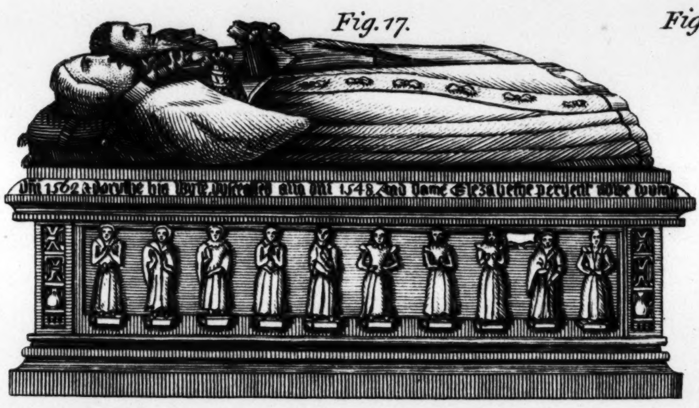
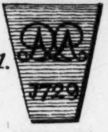


Fig. 11.



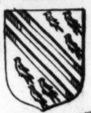

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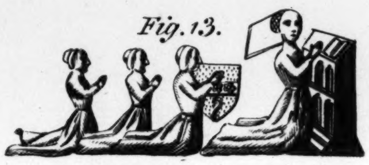
Fig. 13.



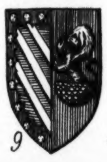

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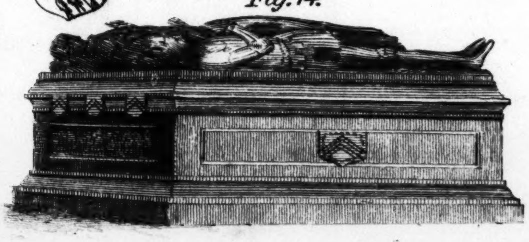
Fig. 14.



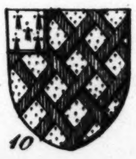

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Fig. 27.

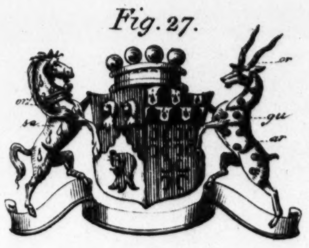
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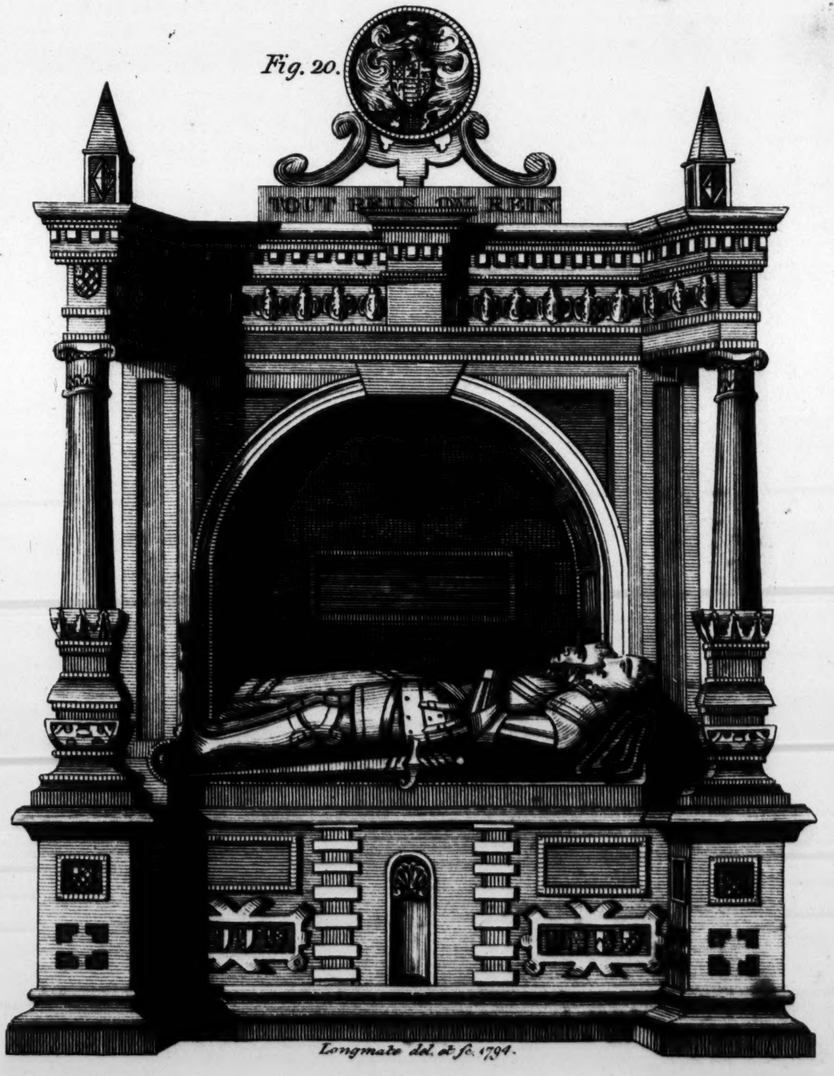
Fig. 20.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Longmate del. et sc. 1794.

Fig. 28.

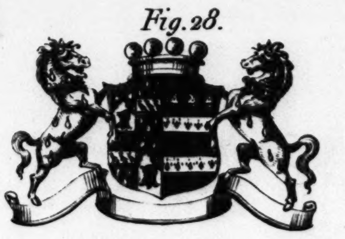
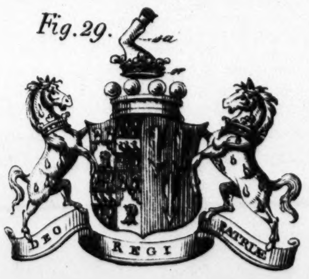


Fig. 29.


sa
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REGI
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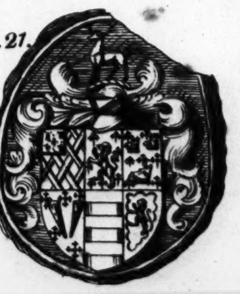
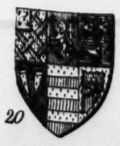
Fig. 21.

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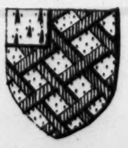

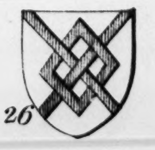
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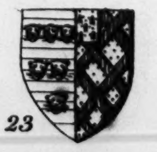
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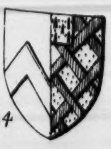
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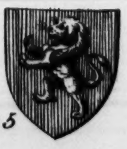
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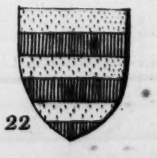
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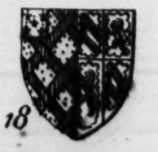
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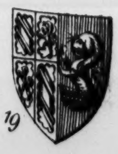
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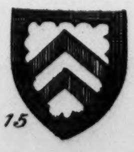
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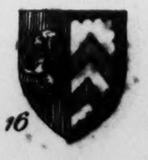
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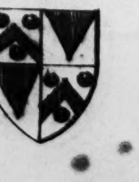
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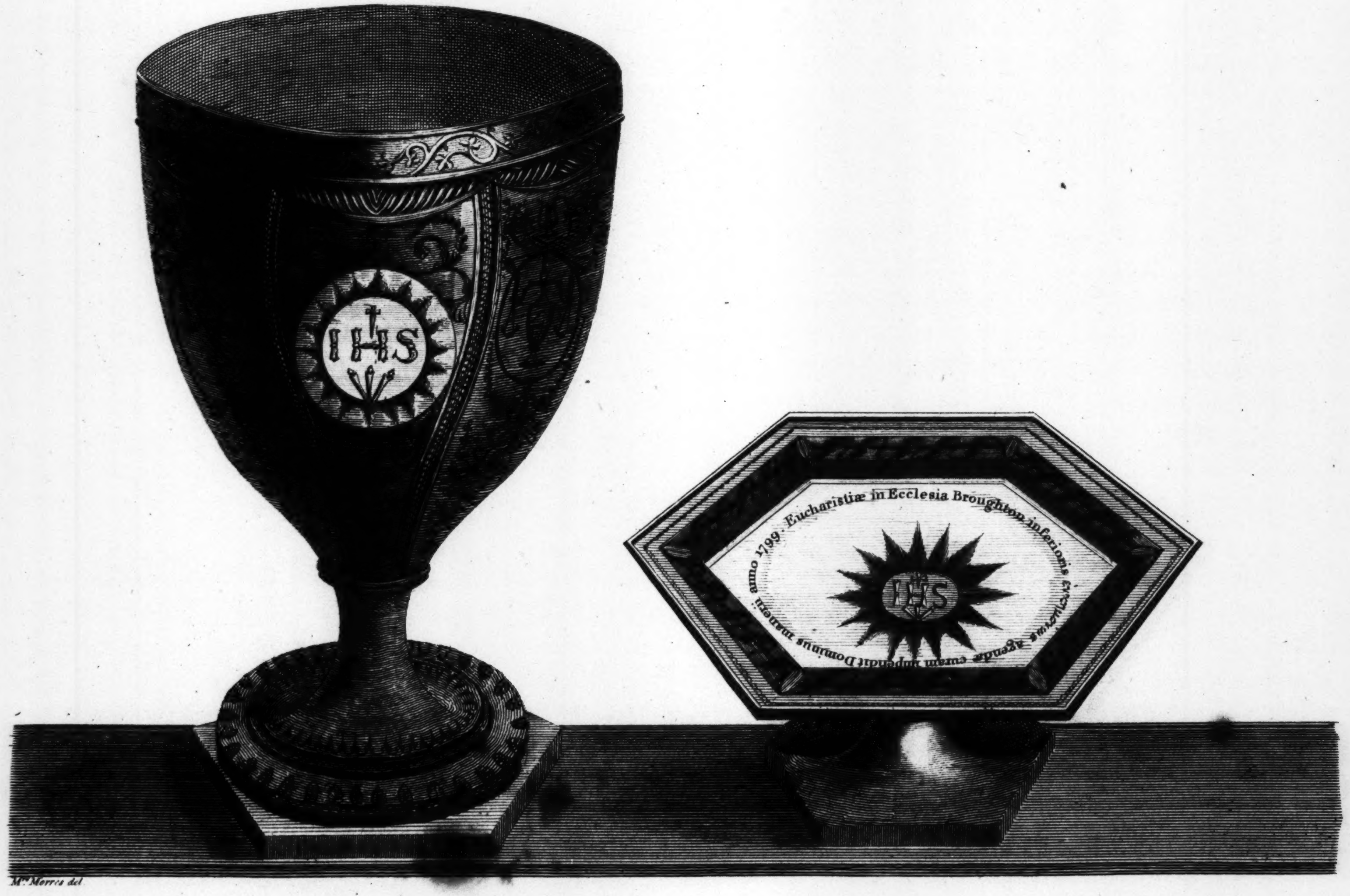
IHS
Eucharistiæ in Ecclesia Broughton inferioris
agendæ curam impendit Dominus manerii anno 1799.
IHS

Mrs. Morres del

PATTEN & CHALICE *presented to* NETHER BROUGHTON CHURCH,

by the Earl of Radnor.

MINISTERS.	PATRONS.
John de Dalderby [1], 1272.	
John Derby, chaplain, Sept. 22, 1414.	Henry Crumwell, *locumtenens* of W. Hulle, prior of the hoſpital of St. John of Jeruſalem [2].
John Allen, LL. D. about 1525.	Cardinal Wolſey, in the plenitude of power.
Theophilus Ruſted [3].	
Thomas Melbourne, 1651.	Parliamentary Sequeſtrators.
Philip Ormeſton, 1652.	
Robert Harriſon, died 1740.	Anthony Duncombe, eſq.
Stephen Greenaway [4], M. A. 1740; died 1795.	
John Morres, M. A. 1796.	Jacob earl of Radnor.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

On a monument, ſtanding in Mr. Burton's time, but ſince, with many others, defaced and gone, was this inſcription:

"Hic jacent corpora Johannis Berkley et Emme conſortis ejus; qui obiit 1383."

In the chancel are three very fine monuments of the *Noel* family, curiouſly wrought with figures, but ſadly defaced and ruinated. What a pity, ſhame, want of taſte and gratitude, to let the tombs of anceſtors decay, whoſe manſions and eſtates the heirs are ſo ſtudious to improve: but ſo it is in too many parts of this county.

Adjoining to the North-eaſt corner is an altar-monument, about three feet ſquare (fig. 14.), with figures of two men in complete armour, with large flowing beards, and greyhounds at their feet; betwixt them a lady; and two ſons; and under them this inſcription:

"Thes be yᵉ pyctturs of Jhon Hopton[5], eſquier, an̄ his wyfe, and aftᵈ wyfe ũto ſir Thom' Tyrull, knyght."

On the ſide of this monument, Argent, two chevrons Gules within a border engrailed Sable, *Clare*; fig. 15.

On the Weſt end *Hopton*; impaling *Clare*, fig. 16.

Round another altar-tomb of alabaſter on the ſame ſide; fig. 17.

"Here lyeth m̄ Andrewe Noell, eſquyer, diſceaſed yᵉ xxiii day of Januarie, aⁿᵒ dn̄i 1562; and Dorythe his wyfe, dyſceaſſed an̄o dn̄i 1548; and dame Elezabethe Peryent, now lyving, and late wyfe to yᵉ ſaid Andrewe Noell: whoſe ſoulles God pardon."

At the Eaſt end, carved on ſtone: *Noel*; impaling, Quarterly, 1. and 4, ... a bend between two cottizes within a border engrailed ....; 2. and 3, Or, a lion rampant within a border engrailed, *Tyrrell*; fig. 18.

At the Weſt end:

1. Shield of *Noel* ſingly, fig. 10.
2. Quarterly, 1. and 4, ... a bend between two cottizes within a border engrailed Or: 2. and 3, *Tyrrell*; impaling *Hopton*; fig. 19.

Nearly oppoſite to the laſt, on the South ſide, on a large and handſome monument; fig. 20:

"In Abitum illuſtriſſimi viri domini Andreæ Noel,
Equitis aurati, & dominæ Mabiliæ uxoris ejus,
Epitaphium.
Qui quidem Andreas animam Chriſto reddidit
die XIX Oct. anno Dō 1607;
Mabilia autem die XXI Junii, anº Salutis 1603.
Andreæ ſtatua eſt de clarâ ſtirpe Noelli,
Militis; & ſecum Mablia ſponſa jacet:
Ut quos unus amor, mens una, in corpore bino,
Junxerat; hos unus continet hic tumulus.
Qui, licèt æthereas non carpant ampliùs auras;
Illorum virtus, gloria, fama, viget."

Arms at the top[6]:

Quarterly of ſix: 1. *Noel*; 2. Gules, a lion rampant within a ſemé of croſs croſslets fitchée Or, *Capel*; 3. Azure, ſemé of croſs croſslets Or, three boars' heads couped Argent, *Bere*; 4. Sable, ſemé of croſs croſslets, two flutes Or, *Williams* of *Tame* in Oxfordſhire; 5. Barry of ſix, Or and Gules, *Owen*; 6. *Tyrrell*. Motto, TOUT BIEN, OV RIEN.

Arms at bottom in a row:

1, 2, 3, *Noel*; impalements blank.

4. *Noel* ſingle.
5. Barry of ſix, Or and Gules, *Owen*; fig. 22.
6. Barry of twelve, ... ſix leopards' faces ..... impaling *Noel*; fig. 23.
7. Gules, a chevron between three ..... defaced; impaling *Noel*; fig. 24.
8. *Noel* ſingle.

At the Eaſt end.

1. Gules, a lion rampant ......; fig. 25.
2. At the Weſt end.
3. Barry of twelve, ... ſix leopards' faces.

On the top of one pillar are the arms of *Noel*; and on the other there has been a coat of arms, now defaced. At bottom, *Noel*; and on the other, Argent, a frett Gules, *Vernon*; fig. 26.

Three atchievements are here ſet up for the late lord *Feverſham's* family.

1. Per chevron engrailed, Gules and Argent, three talbots' heads eraſed counterchanged, *Duncombe*; impaling, Gules, three croſſes recercele, voided Or; a chief Vaire, Ermine and Erminois, *Verney*[7]. Supporters, on the dexter, a horſe Sable, gutte de Sang, and ducally collared Or; on the ſiniſter, an antelope Argent, ſpotted Gules, armed, erected, and unguled Or; fig. 27.
2. Quarterly, 1. and 4, *Duncombe*; 2. and 3, Sable, gutté de l'eau, on a feſs Argent, three Corniſh choughs Sable, *Cornwallis*; impaling, Sable, two bars Ermine, in chief three croſſes patée Or, *Bathurſt*[8]. Supporters, two horſes Sable, gutté de ſang, and ducally gorged Or, fig. 28.
3. Quarterly, *Duncombe* and *Cornwallis*; impaling,

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[1] John de Dalderby, preſented to the rectory of Hether, 17 kal. Maii, 1271, was preſented in 1272 to Dalby: which not being then eſtimated to be worth more than five marks a year, he had a diſpenſation, 4 non. Maii, to hold Hether with it. He vacated both in 1301, on accepting the biſhoprick of Lincoln, of which dioceſe he had been appointed chancellor in 1293.

[2] Reg. Chicheley, archiep. Cant. p. 248.

[3] Brother to the well-known and moſt charitable Mr. Thomas Ruſted; beſides which, and his ſequeſtration, we know nothing about him. See Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, p. 345.

[4] See his portrait, and ſome account of him, vol. II. 121. 884; to which may be added, the following extract, from the Preface to the Gentleman's Diary for 1797, where the Editor ſays, "he is ſorry to inform his readers of the death of the Rev. Stephen Greenaway, M. A. rector of Nether Broughton, cum Old Dalby, Leiceſterſhire, and vicar of Cropwell Biſhop, Nottingham; which happened in September 1795, at the good old age of 81. He was the author of the Queſtions and Anſwers in this Diary, ſigned Philocritus; of the Odes without any name; and of the poetical pieces under the ſignature Ουτις. His favourite ſtudy was the Hebrew Scriptures, which he continued as long as he was able, and dictated the anſwer to the 171ſt queſtion but a few weeks before his death (ſee Gent. Diary, 1798, p. 15); when his hope, to the Author's knowledge, was full of immortality. He continued to do his duty of a pariſh prieſt till he frequently fainted away in the middle of it; and his whole deſire was to prove himſelf a faithful ſervant of his Lord and Maſter. The death of ſuch a man is a public loſs."

[5] Father to dame Elizabeth Peryent, the ſecond wife of Andrew Noel, eſq. though the Peerage erroneouſly calls her his firſt wife. She outlived Mr. Noel, as appears by the above epitaph; and alſo by a Memorandum in the Exchequer, Trin. Record. 7 Eliz Rot. 61. "De dominâ Eliz. Peryn, viduâ occaſionatâ ad oſtendendum quo titulo tenet manerium de Dalby, & alia, in com' Leiceſtriæ & Rutlandiæ."

[6] The ſame arms are on the ſeal engraved in fig. 21.

[7] This lady was daughter of the late lord Willoughby de Broke.

[8] This lady was Frances Bathurſt, related to earl Bathurſt. She was married to the late Anthony Duncombe lord Feverſham, Nov. 2, 1756 (being his ſecond wife); and died, in childbed of a daughter, Nov. 21, 1757, now Mrs. Bowater.

Gules, three arrows Or, *Hales*[1]. Supporters, two horſes as before. Creſt, a horſe's hind-leg and thigh erect Sable, ſhoe Argent, iſſuing out of a ducal coronet Or, fig. 29.

On a braſs plate on a flat ſtone:

"Here lieth Captain
Timothy Hemſley; and near
him Katharine his wife,
daughter of John Morton,
of Sileby, eſq. He departed
this life the 4th day of January,
anno 1690, aged 65 years."

In the nave, on flat ſtones:

1. "Here lieth the body of
Mrs. Anne Shepherd, widow,
who died the 24th of April, 1733, aged 69."

2. "Here lieth interred the body of
Mr. Jonathan Shepherd,
who departed this life April 10, 1729,
in the 72d year of his age."

3. "Here lieth interred the body of
Jonathan-Lewis Shepherd, gent.
ſon of the late Matthew Shepherd by Mary his wife;
who departed this life Feb. 9,
in the year of our Lord 1747,
and the 34th year of his age."

4. "Here lie interred the remains of
Hugh ſon, and Elizabeth daughter, of
Matthew and Mary Shepherd, of this pariſh.
Hugh died in 1760, aged 37;
Elizabeth in 1775, aged 50."

[Mrs. *Elizabeth Shepherd*[2], by her will in 1773, gave £10. towards building a ſchool-houſe, when the pariſh will bear the expences for other neceſſaries. This £10. was at intereſt till it became £20.; and then the inhabitants added £26. and built a ſchool-houſe in the year 1793.]

On a mural tablet in the South aile:

"Near this place
lies interred the body of
Robert Harriſon, rector
of Nether Broughton, and miniſter
of this pariſh; who departed this
life the 27th day of May, 1740, aged 74 years.
Alſo Barbara his wife, who
departed this life the 22d day of June,
1730, aged 50 years.
And two of their daughters,
Dorothy and Barbara.
Dorothy died July 12, 1730, aged 27 years;
Barbara died June 30, 1730, aged 24 years."

[In the Regiſter are entered the "Progenies Roberti Harriſoni cleri, & Barbaræ uxoris ejus," between 1700 and 1715, to the number of twelve children.]

The following inſcription is intended to be placed on a mural tablet at the Eaſt end of the church, under the chancel window:

"Pauliſper
(ſupremâ laborantium meſſe remunerandus)
juxta tumulatur
STEPHANUS GREENAWAY, A. M.
annos pluſquam LVIII
apud nos & vicinos Broughtonienſes,
Paſtor, Concinator, Catechiſta vigilantiſſimus.
In quo Scientia, Pietas, Fides,
moreſque ſuperioris ſeculi ſuperſtites,
mœſtum ſui deſiderium bonis omnibus reliquere.
Sublatum ex oculis,
ne ex animo quoque exemplum excidat,
tumulum, quo filius patrem deflet,
amore inſcribi voluit T. H.
Obiit prid. non. Septembris,
anno Domini MDCCXCV. ætatis LXXXII."

On upright ſtones in the church-yard:

"To the memory of Mary Rudring, aged 71 years.
In brief, to ſpeak her praiſe, let this ſuffice;
She was a wife, both frugal, good, and wiſe;
Of children capable; to her huſband kind;
All certain ſymptoms of a virtuous mind."

Thomas Faulds died May 19, 1778, aged 76.
Anne his wife, Oct. 1, 1782, aged 77.
Thomas Wood, Feb. 9, 1793, aged 88.
Elizabeth his wife, May 6, 1786, aged 94.

John Aleyn, or *Allen*, firſt of Oxford, and then M. A. of Cambridge, though Wood rather thinks LL. B. Archbiſhop Warham ſent him to the Pope; and remaining at Rome 9 years, he was created LL. D. there, or in ſome Italian univerſity. After his return he became chaplain to cardinal Wolſey, who probably knew him at Oxford. He was a very uſeful man to the cardinal, and ſoon became commiſſary of his court, as legate *à latere*; and was even ſuſpected as guilty of perjury, as well as of great diſhoneſty, in the execution of his office. He mightily aſſiſted the Cardinal in ſuppreſſing the forty ſmall monaſteries, in order to found his two colleges at Oxford and Ipſwich. In part of remembrance for his ſervices, Wolſey procured him the living of Old Dalby, though it belonged to the maſter and brethren of Burton Lazars. In 1525 he became LL. D. in Oxford, and in 1528 was conſecrated archbiſhop of Dublin and chancellor of Ireland. In 1534, he was taken, in a time of rebellion, by Thomas Fitzgerald, eldeſt ſon of the earl of Kildare, and, by his command, cruelly murdered in the 58th year of his age; which by ſome was looked upon as a judgement on him for his concern in the diſſolution of Daventry priory, among many others, which was one of the forty above-noticed. However, in deteſtation of ſo bloody a fact, the place where it was committed was afterwards hedged-in, overgrown, and unfrequented[3]; and people obſerved that all the acceſſaries thereof being after pardoned for rebellion, ended their lives miſerably[4].

His preferments are thus ſtated in biſhop Kennett's MS additions to Wood:

"March 6, 1510, John Aleyn was preſented to Aldyngton, with the chapel annexed, by the archbiſhop *pleno jure*[5]. He was ſucceeded there by Eraſmus; and preſented, Jan. 29, 1511, to Riſeburgh in the deanry of Riſeburgh, by the ſame archbiſhop[6]. Nov. 19, 1524, magiſter Johannes Allen utriuſque juris doctor, was preſented to the perpetual vicarage of Alborne, vacant by the death of John Stane, clerk, on the preſentation of the prioreſs and convent of Ambreſbury, on the vacancy of the ſee of Saliſbury. Jan. 12, 1527, he was preſented to the rectory of Sundridge, in Shoreham deanry, in Canterbury dioceſe; and ſucceeded by John Barlow, 1528. Nov. 11, 1528, archbiſhop Warham preſented Chriſtopher Veyſey to Stoner church, the advowſon of which had been granted to him by the abbot and convent of St. Auguſtine at Canterbury[7].

Letter from Thomas Cardinal of York, concerning the admiſſion of Oliver Veſey, chaplain to the pariſh church of S. Wokindon, London dioceſe, by the free reſignation of John Allen, LL. D. laſt rector, on the preſentation of Clement Harleſton, eſq. and William Tyrrell, eſq. alternate patrons of the ſaid church. Dated 10 Dec. 1526[8].—He was prebend of Reculverland in the church of St. Paul from 1526 to 1528[9].

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[1] This lady was Anne, daughter of ſir Thomas Hales, of Beakeſbourne and Howletts in Kent, bart.; who was married, after the death of lord Feverſham, July 22, 1765, to William the late earl of Radnor. The preſent earl married, Jan. 24, 1777, Anne, only daughter of the above lord Feverſham by this lady.

[2] The widow, it is ſuppoſed, of Mr. Shepherd, who in 1745 was tenant of the capital meſſuage and land at Dalby, at an annual rent of £76. 10*s.*

[3] Herbert's Hiſtory of Henry VIII. ed. 1672, p. 292.

[4] Wood, Athen. Oxon. vol. I. p. 672; vol. II. p. 35.

[5] Reg. Warham, fol. 342. a. Mr. Haſted, vol. III. p. 459, omits him between Linacre, who was preſented 1509, and Eraſmus 1511. Newcourt, vol. I. p. 203.

[6] Reg. Warham, fol. 344. a.

[7] Ibid. fol. 396.

[8] Reg. Tonſtal ep'i Lond.

[9] Newcourt, vol. II. p. 448.

FRISBY,

commonly called (for diſtinction from the other) *Friſby ſuper Wrethek*, or *Wreke*, is bounded by Grimſton on the North, Gaddeſby on the South, Kirkby Beler and Asfordby on the Eaſt, and Shouldby and Rotherby on the Weſt; and, in the eccleſiaſtical diviſion of the county, is within the deanry of Goſcote.

Friſebi, at the time of the Conqueror's ſurvey, is noticed as two manors; one portion containing one ploughland and four acres of meadow, with a mill of twenty-eight pence value, dependent on the manor of Barrow[1]; the other, ſubordinate to Rothley, contained eight ploughlands and four acres of meadow; and two ſhillings were paid from part of a mill[2].

This village was given, together with the church, by *Richard Baſſet* and *Maud Ridell* his wife, to the priory of *Laund*[3], and confirmed to them by king Henry I.

On the aid granted to king Henry III. in 1235, towards the marrying of his ſiſter with the emperor of the Romans, William de Bringhurſt paid 16*d*. for a 20th part of a knight's fee in Friſby.

In the Teſta de Nevill, compiled about 1240, Friſeby Hervis is deſcribed as conſiſting of two ploughlands; *Philip de Staunton* had one ploughland there, and *Henry Murdac* another. And in Friſeby was "dim' feodum quod Hugo Diſpenſator tenet de Rogero de Moubray."

Roger de Quinci earl of *Winton* died, in 1270, ſeiſed of four knights' fees in Brantiſton, Honecote, Friſby, Galby, Stretton, and Norton, (value £10. each,) which *William Burdet* held; *Eleanor de Vaus*, relict of the ſaid Roger earl of Winton, held the ſaid four knights' fees in dower; and *Robert Burdet* held the ſame under her and the heirs of the ſaid earl[4].

In the Itinerary of 1280, Friſby, Rotherby, and Brookſby, anſwered collectively as one vill.

In 1305-6, the following inquiſition and licence occur:

"Juratores dicunt, quòd non eſt ad dampnum d̄ni regis, nec aliorum, ſi d̄nus rex concedat Willielmo filio Willielmi le Clerk, quòd ipſe xii acras terre & v acras prati, cum pertinentiis, in Friſeby ſuper Wrethek, in com' Leic'; Johanni Aldus, quòd ipſe xx acras terre & v acras prati, cum pertinentiis, in eadem villâ; & Roberto le Mouner & Alicie uxori ejus, quòd ipſi viii acras prati, cum pertinentiis, in eadem villâ; dare poſſint & aſſignare priori & conventui de Laund, in com' Leic' predicto. Et dicunt, quòd terre predicte & pratum tenentur in capite de predicto priore[5]."

"Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. ſalutem. Licèt, de communi conſilio regni, ſtatuerimus, quòd non liceat viris religioſis, ſeu aliis, ingredi feodum alicujus, ita quòd ad manum noſtram deveniat, ſine licentiâ noſtrâ & capitalis domini de quo res illa immediatè tenetur; per finem, tamen, quem dilectus nobis in Chriſto prior de Landâ fecit nobiſcum, coram dilectis noſtris Willielmo de Hamelton cancellario noſtro, & Johanne de Drokenesford tenentem-locum theſaurarii noſtri, conceſſimus & licentiam dedimus, pro nobis & heredibus noſtris, quantum in nobis eſt, Willielmo filio Willielmi le Clerk, quòd ipſe xii acras terre & v acras prati, cum pertinentiis, in Friſeby juxta Wrethek, in com' Leic', Johanni Aldus, quòd ipſe xx acras terre & v acras prati, cum pertinentiis, in eâdem villâ; & Roberto le Mouner & Alicie uxori ejus, quòd ipſi octo acras terre, cum pertinentiis, in eadem villâ, dare poſſint & aſſignare prefato priori & conventui de Laund, habendas & tenendas eidem priori & conventui, & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, in perpetuum. Et eiſdem priori & conventui, quod ipſi predicta terras & pratum, cum pertinentiis, à prefatis Willielmo, Johanne, Roberto, & Aliciâ, recipere poſſint, & tenere ſibi & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, ſicut predictum eſt. Teſte rege, apud Lindhurſt, 1° die Februarii[6]."

In 1329, *Philip Danet* gave to the maſter of St. *John's* hoſpital at *Leiceſter* certain lands at Friſby, Wheſton, and Crafts, to find a prieſt to pray for his ſoul, and the ſouls of all the faithful[7].

On the 17th of October, 13.. the prior and convent of *Laund* obtained, for a fine certain, the following royal grant concerning their poſſeſſions at Dalby:

"Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. Sciatis, quod per finem quem dilectus nobis in Chriſto prior de Landâ fecit nobiſcum, pardonavimus, eidem priori & conventui ejuſdem loci, tranſgreſſionem quam fecerunt adquirendo ſibi & ſucceſſoribus ſuis in feodo, poſt publicationem ſtatuti de terris & tenementis ad manum mortuam non ponendis editi, unam rodam prati cum pertinentiis in Friſebye ſuper Wrethek, de Willielmo de Hikeling; quatuor acras terris cum pertinentiis in eadem villâ, de Willielmo de Gylmyn; quinque acras & quartam partem unius rode terre, & medietatem unius acre prati, cum pertinentiis, in eadem villâ, de Alicia Burneheved; tres rodas terre & dimidiam, cum pertinentiis, in eadem villa, de Rogero Leceſone; tres acras & tres rodas terre & dimidiam, cum pertinentiis, in eadem villâ, de Willielmo Nouſle; unam rodam terre, cum pertinentiis, in eadem villâ, de Willielmo de Kirkeby; unam acram & unam rodam terre, cum pertinentiis, in eadem villâ, de Hugone Walrand; tres rodas & tres partes unius rode terre, & unam rodam prati & dimidiam, cum pertinentiis, in eadem villâ, de Ricardo Kempheved; quatuor acras, tres rodas, & tres partem unius rode prati, cum pertinentiis, in eadem villâ, de Johanne Kybus; unam acram, & quartam partem unius rode terre, cum pertinentiis, in eadem villâ de Juliana que fuit uxor Walteri de Aſheby; medietatem unius acre terre cum pertinentiis in eadem villâ, de Henrico de Wykingſton; medietatem unius acre prati cum pertinentiis in eadem villâ, de Galfrido de Vilers; duas acras, tres rodas, & quartam partem unius rode terre cum pertinentiis, in eadem villâ de Galfrido de Mom^{r}; duas rodas, & tres partes unius rode terre, cum pertinentiis, in eadem villâ, de Letitiâ, que fuit uxor Galfridi de Mom^{r}; unam acram, tres rodas, & quartam partem unius rode terre, & unam rodam prati, cum pertinentiis, in eâdem villâ, de Adam de Whatboroughe; duo toſta, unum croftum, unam bovatam terre, & tres acras prati, cum pertinentiis, in eâdem villâ, de Elenâ filiâ Johannis Aldus; unam rodam terre & dimidiam, cum pertinentiis, in eâdem villâ, de Adam Not; unam rodam terre, cum pertinentiis, in eâdem villâ, de Cecilliâ Norman; unum toftum, unam acram & dimidiam, & quartam partem unius rode terre, & medietatem unius acre prati, cum pertinentiis, in eadem villâ, de Ricardo Aldus, capellano; duo toſta, & medietatem unius acre prati, cum pertinentiis, in eadem villâ, de Roberto Mom^{r}; medietatem unius crofti, & tres partes unius rode terre, cum pertinentiis, in eadem villâ, de Johanne Aldus, capellano; unum meſſuagium, cum pertinentiis, in eadem villâ, de Thoma de Sixteneby; unum meſſuagium, cum pertinentiis, in eadem villâ, de Aliciâ Burneheved; & xxx^{a} ſolidos redditus, cum pertinentiis, in Halſtede, de Petro de Lubbenham, perſonâ eccleſie de Haldanby; & etiam quinque acras, & tres rodas terre, & duas acras & unam rodam prati & dimidiam, cum pertinentiis, in predictâ villâ de Friſeby, de Johanne le Clerk, in eſcambium, pro quinque acris & tribus rodis terre, & duabus acris & unâ rodâ prati & dimidiâ, cum pertinentiis, in eâdem villâ; quinque acras & duas rodas terre & dimidiam, duas acras & unam rodam, & quartam partem unius rode prati, cum pertinentiis, in eadem villâ, de Radulpho

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[1] "In Friſebi 1 carucata terræ & dimidia; & 4 acræ prati; & molinum 28 denariorum." Domeſday, fol. 237. a. 1.

[2] "In Friſebi 8 carucatæ terræ, 4 acræ prati; & de parte molini 2 ſolidos." Ibid. fol. 230. b. 1.

[3] Cart. 4 Edw. III. n. 5. per Inſpeximus.

[4] Eſch. 5 Edw. I. N° 36. Leic.

[5] Inq. ad quod dampnum, 34 Edw. I.

[6] Pat. 34 Edw. I. m. 36.

[7] Pat. 2 Edw. III. pars 1. m. 28.

Gerveys & Thomâ fratre ejus, in eſcambium pro quinque acris & duabus rodis terre & dimidiâ, duabus acris & unâ rodâ & quartâ parte unius rode prati, cum pertinentiis, in eadem villâ; tres acras & tres rodas terre & dimidiam, & quartam partem unius rode terre, & medietatem unius rode, & quartam partem unius rode prati, cum pertinentiis, in eadem villâ, de Thomâ Sixtenbye, in eſcambium pro tribus acris & tribus rodis terre, & dimidiâ & quartâ parte unius rode terre, & medietate unius rode, & quartâ parte unius rode prati, cum pertinentiis, in eadem villâ; unam acram terre & dimidiam, cum pertinentiis, in eadem villâ, de Reginaldo filio Gervaſii, in eſcambium pro unâ acrâ terre & dimidiâ, cum pertinentiis, in eadem villâ; tres rodas terre, cum pertinentiis, in eadem villâ, de Petro Mabile, in eſcambium pro tribus rodis terre, cum pertinentiis, in eadem villâ; medietatem unius acre terre, cum pertinentiis, in eadem villâ, de Johanne Pote, in eſcambium pro medietate unius acre terre, cum pertinentiis, in eadem villâ; tres rodas terre, & unam rodam & quartam partem unius rode prati, cum pertinentiis, in eadem villâ, de Petro de Wythyne, in eſcambium pro tribus rodis terre, & unâ rodâ & quartâ parte unius rode prati, cum pertinentiis, in eadem villâ; tres rodas & dimidiam, & quartam partem unius rode terre, & unam acram prati, cum pertinentiis, in eâdem villâ, de Aliciâ Burneheved, in eſcambium pro tribus rodis & dimidiâ, & quartâ parte unius rode terre, & unâ acrâ prati, cum pertinentiis, in eadem villâ; duas acras & tres partes unius rode terre, & unam vivariam, cum pertinentiis, in eadem villâ, de Margeria Claver, in eſcambium pro duabus acris & tribus partibus unius rode terre, & medietate unius rode prati, cum pertinentiis, in eadem villâ; unam acram terre, & unam acram prati & dimidiam, cum pertinentiis, in eadem villâ, de Johanne de Sixtenbye, in eſcambium pro unâ acrâ terre, & unâ acrâ prati & dimidiâ, cum pertinentiis, in eadem villâ; duas acras terre, & duas rodas prati & dimidiam, cum pertinentiis, in eadem villâ, de Willielmo Ken, in eſcambium pro duabus acris terre, & duabus rodis prati & dimidiâ, cum pertinentiis, in eadem villâ; unam rodam terre, & unam rodam prati, cum pertinentiis, in eadem villâ, de Rogero Marg^r, in eſcambium pro unâ roda terre, & unâ rodâ prati, cum pertinentiis, in eadem villâ; unam acram & medietatem unius rode prati, & duos denarios redditûs, cum pertinentiis, in eadem villâ, de Petro atte-Milne, in eſcambium pro unâ acrâ & medietate unius rode prati, & duobus denariis redditûs, cum pertinentiis, in eadem villâ; unam rodam terre & tres rodas prati, cum pertinentiis, in eadem villâ, de Willielmo Palmer, in eſcambium pro unâ rodâ terre & tribus rodis prati, cum pertinentiis, in eadem villâ; unam rodam terre, cum pertinentiis, & dimidiam, in eadem villâ, de Simone Lole, in eſcambium pro unâ rodâ terre & dimidiâ, cum pertinentiis, in eadem villâ; medietatem unius acre terre, cum pertinentiis, in eadem villâ, de Ricardo Paukeſone, in eſcambium pro medietate unius acre terre, cum pertinentiis, in eadem villâ; quartam partem unius rode terre, cum pertinentiis, in eadem villâ, de Radulpho de Friſebye, capellano, in eſcambium pro quartâ parte unius rode terre, cum pertinentiis, in eadem villâ; unam rodam terre, cum pertinentiis, in eadem villâ, de Henrico Skeſtington, in eſcambium pro unâ rodâ terre in eadem villâ; unam rodam & quartam partem unius rode terre, cum pertinentiis, in eadem villâ, de Willielmo Baxter, in eſcambium pro unâ rodâ & quartâ parte unius rode terre, cum pertinentiis, in eadem villâ; unam acram terre, & unam rodam prati & dimidiam, in eadem villâ, de Adam de Feure, in eſcambium pro unâ acrâ terre, & unâ rodâ prati & dimidia, in eadem villâ. Et conceſſimus eiſdem priori & conventui, pro nobis & heredibus noſtris, quantum in nobis eſt, quod ipſi predicta meſſuagia, toſta, crofta, vivariam, terras, prata, & redditus, cum pertinentiis, retinere poſſint & habere, ſibi & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, juxta formas adquiſitionum predictarum, de capitalibus dominis feodi illius, per ſervicia inde debita & conſueta, in perpetuum. In cujus, &c. Teſte rege, apud Dunſtable, xvii die Octobris [1]."

In 1337, a meſſuage and bovate of land in Friſby were given to the prior and convent of *Laund* by *John Robyn* of Asfordby and *Alice Buchand* [2].

In 1343, it was found that one meſſuage, one toft, two acres and an half of land, and the moiety of one rood, with the appurtenances, in Friſby ſuper Wrethek, which *Peter Plank* the capellan (who was outlawed for the felony which he had committed) held, were the property of the prior of *Laund* [3].

In 1346, *John de Twycroſs* and other free tenants of the fee of *Baſſet* (on the aid then granted for knighting Edward of Woodſtock, the king's eldeſt ſon) were aſſeſſed 5*s*. for an eighth part of one knight's fee in Friſbie, parcel of the fees of *Cheſter* and *Huntingdon* [4].

In 1367, "Petrus de Malo & alii, inquiſitione captâ virtute officii ſui, dicunt, quòd prior & conventus de Laundâ appropriaverunt unum meſſuagium & duas acras terre, cum ſuis pertinentiis, in Friſeby, cum quodam crofto, que fuerunt Matildes Baxters; & ſibi appropriaverunt duo meſſuagia & XXII acras terre, cum pertinentiis, in Tilton [5]."

"At this place was born that reſolute frier *Richard de Friſby*, doctor of divinity, of the order of the Friers Minors; who, in 1402, conſpiring againſt the king, was apprehended; and, at his arraignment, being demanded what he would do if king Richard II. were living, and there preſent, boldly anſwered, "that he would fight in his behalf againſt any man whatſoever, even unto death." Wherefore, after trial had, his ſentence was given to be drawn and hanged in his religious habit; but his brethren the friers, hardly brooking this diſgrace done to their order, obtained licence of the king, that the body might be taken down forthwith, and committed to burial [6]."

In a book of fifteenths and tenths granted by the laity in 1416, Friſby was rated at 2*l*. 19*s*. 6*d*.; and in the ſubſidy of 1445 at the ſame ſum; but an abatement was then made of 5*s*.

"In Friſby was the ſeat of an antient family of the *Brokeſbys*, who were of great eſtate and living in theſe parts, as I have been aſſured by an antient regiſter of all the records and evidences belonging to their lands in this county [7], written in vellum, and made about the reign of king Henry VI; wherein it did appear, by an inquiſition taken 27 Henry VI, that *Bartholomew de Brokeſby* [8] died in 1447, without iſſue, and left *Edward* Brokeſby his brother [9]."

In 1482, "Juratores dicunt, quòd non eſt ad dampnum d̃ni regis, nec aliorum, ſi d̃nus rex concedat Thome Grene capellano, & Radulpho Fraunceis gentilman, quòd ipſi unum toſtum, & tres acras & quinque virgatas & dimidiam terre, cum ſuis pertinentiis, in Melton Mowbray & Friſeby, in com' Leic', dare poſſint priori de Landâ; & quòd quinque virgate terre in Melton Mowbray tenentur de dicto priore, &, ultra, de d̃no rege; & dicta toſtum & terre, cum ſuis pertinentiis, in Friſeby, tenentur de Johanne Bret per ſervicium unius denarii & fidelitatem; & idem Johannes tenet de rege [10]."

The total of the receipts of the priory of Laund, from the manor, the rectory, and the water-mill of Friſby, including ſome rents at Wartnaby and Grimſton, in 1540, was £36. 3*s*. 8*d*. [11]

In 1564, there were 32 families in Friſby.

Certain lands in Friſby were held by leaſe from the Crown by *Thomas Giles* in 1583 [12]; and in 1584, certain concealed lands in Friſby and Wigſton were let to *Peers Domvile* at the annual rent of 16*s*. 7*d*. [13]

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[1] Pat. 3 Edw. III. pars 2. m. 16.

[2] See hereafter, under Laund.

[3] Eſch. 19 Edw. III. N° 10. Leic.

[4] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw III.

[5] Eſch. 41 Edw. III. N° 46. Leic.

[6] MS. Burton; from Tho. de Walſingham, fol. 365. Ypod. Neuſtr. p. 557; and ſee hereafter, under Laund.

[7] This curious Regiſter of *Bartholomew Brokeſby* was purchaſed by Anthony Wood, and by him given to the Bodleian Library, where it is ſtill preſerved; N° 8595. 7. The ſame volume contains alſo the Regiſter of *Roger Waltham*, who poſſeſſed conſiderable property at Friſby and ſeveral other towns in the neighbourhood. See vol. II. p. 243.

[8] Who was buried at Ouſton, where his tomb was preſerved with peculiar marks of ſolemnity; ſee vol. II. p. 759.

[9] MS. Burton.

[10] Inq. ad quod dampnum, 21 Edw. IV. N° 67.

[11] See the particulars hereafter, under Laund.

[11] Leaſes in the Augmentation Office.

[13] Ibid.

The freeholders here in 1630 were, *Robert Sharpe*, gent. *Richard Steele*, alias *Kitchin*, and *Richard Sharpe*.

John Sharpe, of Friſby, married *Mary*, daughter of *William Sanders*, eſq. of Welford, by *Dorothy Belgrave* his ſecond wife [1].

In 1641, the lordſhip of Friſby was the inheritance of *Gregory Brokeſby*, eſq. [2]

The MSS. of ſir *William Heyrick*, of Beaumanor, furniſh the following memoranda:

"Concerning my eſtate at Friſby upon Wreke, 1638: Land held of Beamanor, in the county of Leiceſter.

Richard Steele and *Richard Sharpe*, which ſhould pay one rent at Michaelmas, one quiver, two flights, and four ſhillings in money, with ſuit of court.

Mr. *Andrew Burton*, eſq. was feodary the year above-written.

This Mr. Steele and Mr. Sharpe bought their land of one *Maſkal* at a place called *Twycroſte*. To enquire where this land lies, and in whoſe poſſeſſion it is at this day. The heirs of one *Segrave* formerly held this land [3]."

"Oct. 4, 1650. Ordered, that the commiſſioners for compounding with delinquents be deſired to cauſe their ſub-commiſſioners for ſequeſtrations in the county of Leiceſter to certify to them what the arrears of the profits of the vicarage of Friſby in the ſaid county, ſequeſtered from John Holland, do amount unto, and to certify the ſame to this committee by the twelfth day of November next; on which day this committee will take the petition of the inhabitants of Friſby aforeſaid (now read) into conſideration [4]."

In 1655, there was collected in Friſby, for the relief of the poor Proteſtants in Piedmont, the ſum of 1*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.*

In 1656, the uſual payment at Beaumanor for *Twycroſs thing*, of 4*s.* and two flights of arrows, was made by Mr. *Richardſon* [5].

In 1722, 15 freeholders polled from this pariſh; and in 1775, we find 32 names.

Facing the door of the Crown alehouſe in this village is a neat croſs, with ornamented mouldings in the ſhaft; and at a ſmall diſtance from the town, in a place called *Friſby Hags*, or *The Hag-way* [6], probably from its roughneſs, the old way leading from Leiceſter to Melton Mowbray, rather more than a quarter of a mile diſtant from the interſection of *The Hag-way* and *Laund-way*, neither of which have been uſed for ſome years [7], is another croſs, commonly known by the name of *The Stump Croſs* [8], apparently of Ketton ſtone, placed upon four circular ſteps, the loweſt of them ſunk level with the ground; on which are a few rude letters, not antient, but cut about 50 years ago by two ſhepherds. The croſs ſtands upon a high eminence; having been erected, probably, when the lands adjoining were more woody and leſs cultivated than at preſent, and might ſerve as a guide to the weary and way-loſt pilgrim, or as a reſting-place to count his beads and ſay his *Ave Marias*. This conjecture is the more likely, as the mid-diſtance between Laund Abbey and Carcolſton is as near this ſpot as poſſible; and it ſhews the conſequence of theſe religious places, as the name of *Laund Way* has been perpetuated at leaſt 500 years.

In 1760, an act was paſſed for dividing and incloſing the common fields, meadows, paſtures, and waſte grounds, in the pariſh of Friſby upon the Wreke; in which the king is deſcribed as patron of the vicarage; ſir *Nathanael Curzon*, bart. as lord of the manor and impropriator of the great tithes; *William-Brecknock Wragge*, clerk, as vicar, entitled to the ſmall tithes; and the ſaid ſir Nathanael Curzon, William Brecknock Wragge, in right of his glebe, *John Baſs*, eſq. the Rev. *Thomas Hurſt*, *Thomas Hinman*, and others, as owners of lands in the ſaid fields. Mr. Wragge, as vicar, was to have, in the firſt place, an allotment as a full equivalent for the glebe; and ſir Nathanael Curzon an eighth of the remainder in lieu of great tithes, over and above his ſhare in common with the other proprietors, in proportion to his quantum of right in the ſoil.

Daniel Robinſon, gent. was lord of this manor in 1791.

In the pariſh is an hoſpital, founded by Mrs. Briggs in 1719, for ſix poor widows, who are allowed about £4. each yearly, with coals, from lands at Colſton-Baſſet. Truſtees are, Mr. Nicks of Market Orton and the rev. Mr. Brereton.

The Regiſter begins in 1659; and the firſt 20 years give 141 baptiſms, 97 burials, and 17 marriages; and 20 years ending with 1789, 192 baptiſms, 105 burials, and 152 marriages; and there are no more than 65 families in the pariſh. Hence it appears Friſby had 100 marriages at leaſt more than its proper quantity; as Asfordby, a neighbouring pariſh, containing 73 families, affords but 45 during that period; and, in fact, Friſby, after the Marriage Act, was for ſeveral years, upon a ſmaller ſcale, the *Gretna Green* of Leiceſterſhire [9].

1759

Mary Erick, daughter of Thomas Erick [10], born in 1669.

Buried, March 17, 1758, Eſther Sampſon, aged 100; and received from this pariſh collection, at 2*s.* a week, above £100.

In 1758, 24 burials are entered; 13 of which are of the ſmall pox.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Money raiſed for the poor of Friſby within the year ending at Eaſter 1776,	52	1	3
Expended in county-rates, &c.	6	4	4
——— on the poor, ——	45	16	11
Rent of workhouſe and habitations,	8	17	10
Litigations, — — —	0	0	0
Money raiſed for 1783, —	35	2	8
——————— 1784, —	39	11	5
——————— 1785, —	53	16	11
Medium of theſe three years,	42	17	0
——— of county expences,	7	12	0
——— of expences not relating to the poor; repairs of churches, roads, &c.	4	9	11
——— of nett annual expences,	30	15	1
——— of attending on magiſtrates,	0	15	8
——— of entertainments at meetings,	0	7	10
——— of law expences, —	0	10	6
——— of ſetting the poor to work,	2	18	3

The return made to the houſe of commons in 1786, in anſwer to an enquiry reſpecting the charitable donations in this pariſh, may be ſeen in vol. I. p. 46.

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[1] Bridges, vol. I. p. 593.

[2] MS. Burton.

[3] From the original, in ſir William Heyrick's hand-writing.

[4] From the original books of the Committee, in the Bodleian Library.

[5] From the Court Rolls at Beaumanor.

[6] So *Walſingham* or *Our Lady of Walſingham's Way*, in Norfolk.

[7] From the information of Mr. Garland, who now reſides in the lordſhip of Laund, but formerly lived at Friſby; and knew the croſs and its ſituation extremely well. See both this and Stump Croſs in Plate XXXVI.

[8] "When the interdict in the reign of king John took place, ſepulture could not be in conſecrated ground: therefore men endeavoured to bury as near as they could, as in the outſide of church-yards; but the chief method ſeems to have been to have fixed upon ground ſeemingly naturally conſecrated, as where ways croſſed each other, which ſeemed ſymbolically conſecrated *primâ facie*. In proceſs of time, croſſes of wood were ſet up over their graves, with hands to direct travellers; and, if ſuicides were there buried, they thought their bodies (which otherwiſe might be rudely treated, being deteſted criminals) would remain more quiet, having the figure of the croſs over them, which to break down, level, or remove, would be impious; and to remind travellers of Chriſtianity, as well as to ſhew that the deceaſed profeſſed Chriſt, and deſired Chriſtian burial in cemeteries again, and hoped for the removal of the interdict. Theſe croſſes decaying in time, and the upright poſt only remaining over the centre of the grave; the opinion prevailed, that ſuch unfortunate ſuicides had always a ſtake drove through their bodies." S. CARTE, MS. [This ſeems a ſingular mode of accounting for the driving a ſtake through the body of a ſuicide; and Mr. Carte, though a lawyer, forgot that this practice was intended as a *protection* inſtead of a *puniſhment*.]

[9] "One would like to know how many couple were certainly married at Friſby, or the greateſt number, in one year. The vicar made no ſcruple of declaring that he would marry any that came." G. A.

[10] Suppoſed to be the father of Abigail Erick, mother of the celebrated Dean Swift. Several perſons of the name of Swift occur in the early part of the Regiſter.

The CHURCH, (ſee Plate XXXIX.) dedicated to *Thomas Becket*, conſiſts of a tower (in which are three bells); a neat ſpire with four pinnacles; two chancels, an embattled nave, North and South ailes, and a South tranſept with an aile; and has all the appearance of a former ſplendor.

On a pretty neat tower (vilely patched with mortar, and the windows boarded up) ſprings a lively ſpire, with beautiful Gothic open windows. The four pinnacles are placed on the ſummit of the battlements, and do not grow from the tower, which gives a lightſome appearance not commonly to be met with.

The North aile has three very broad windows, each in four compartments; but half way ſtopped up with mortar. At the Eaſt end of this aile, a very neat ſmall window (ſadly defaced, &c.), and two very fine bold niches, with ornaments on either ſide; and a ſmall piſcina.

The South aile is very ample, and the ſide-windows good; one very grand, of remarkable dimenſion, well ramified, and ſuited to a cathedral, but in decay.

The window in the chapel at the Eaſt end is plain.

A room, or rather a place of rubbiſh, at the Weſt end, on the North ſide of the tower (antiently a ſchool, and occaſionally uſed for a veſtry), contains a few old Latin books, left by *Nicholas Sharpe*, lord of the manor; among others, St. Auguſtine, and Origen, and other Fathers, in a wretched condition.

The whole floor, pulpit, pews, and furniture, are in ſhameful neglect and filth.

In the chancel are three ſtalls.

The font is octagon and plain; ſee Plate XXXVI.

Mr. Burton notices theſe arms here, fig. 1—5.

1. Gules, a lion rampant Argent. *Mowbray*.
2. Argent, a maunch Sable. *Haſtings*.
3. Argent, a croſs moline Sable. *Copley*.
4. Barry of ſix Or and Azure, the third bar charged with a lion paſſant guardant Gules.
5. Barry, nebulé of ſix, Argent and Sable, on a canton Gules a mullet pierced Or. *Brokeſby*.

Here remains a perfect piſcina.

In the Matriculus of 1220[1], Friſby is deſcribed to be in the patronage of the prior of *Laund*, who held it to his own uſe as vicar from the time of the foundation of that houſe; and paid 3*s*. to the monks of St. *Severin* in Normandy for a third part of the ſheafs ariſing from the demeſne of the earl of *Cheſter*.

In 1344, the rectory was taxed at 18 marks, and paid 2*s*. for Peter-pence; the vicarage was alſo taxed at 5 marks.

In 1534-5, the ſynodals were 3*s*. 6*d*.; and the value of the vicarage 8*l*.

Mr. *Robert Sharpe* of Friſby was patron of the vicarage in 1641.

In 1650, Friſby was returned as an impropriation; the rectory worth 100*l*.; the vicarage 13*l*.; and the incumbent as "no preacher."

The living is a vicarage, in the gift of the king, worth about £95. a year; and the endowment may be ſeen in the epiſcopal regiſtry at Lincoln. The hon. Mr. *Curzon* is the preſent owner of the impropriation.

In the king's books it is noticed as a diſcharged living, worth, in decimis majoribus & minutis, cum exitibus manſ' & ten' gleb' 7*l*. 16*s*. 8*d*.; clear yearly value 43*l*. 7*s*. 10*d*.; certified value 70*l*.

The epiſcopal procurations are, for the rectory 6*s*.; the vicarage 2*s*.

VICARS.	PATRONS.
William, 1220.	Prior and convent of Laund.
Thomas de Waſſingburg, 1269.	
Walter de Landa, 1258.	
Hugo de Weſton, 1286.	
Richard Hawkins, 1534.	
John Holland, diſpoſſeſſed 1650.	
Thomas Errick, Feb. 2, 1663.	King Charles I.
Henry Storer, Feb. 8, 1691.	King William and Queen Mary.
Henry Storer, July 8, 1703.	Queen Anne.
Richard Wenman, April 18, 1722; died 1755.	King George II.
William-Brecknock Wragge[2], 1755; ſequeſtered 1791.	King George II.
John Noble, Dec. 16, 1796.	King George III.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

Mr. Wyrley mentions a monument for

"Alicia uxor Bartholomei Brokeſby, 1460."

And Mr. Burton obſerves, that, on a monument of ſir *John Digby*, of Kettleby, knight, is graven the arms of *Digby*, Azure, a fleur de lis Argent; impaled with *Griffin*, Argent, a griffin ſegreant Sable[3]; which ſir John Digby died in the 25th of Henry VIII.

Neither of theſe monuments is now remaining[4].

Upon the North wall in the chancel are two blank ſhields, under which, in an arched receſs in the wall, is the following inſcription upon alabaſter:

"HERE LIETH
THE BODIE OF NICOLAS
SHARPE, OF FRISBY IN THE COUN-
TYE OF LEICESTER, GENTLEMAN,
CHEFE LORD OF THIS TOWNE AND ASFORD-
BIE; WHO DEPARTED THE 10TH OF APRIL, AN. 1614."

Bleſſed are the dead which hereafter die in the Lord! Even ſo ſaith the Spirit, that they may reſt from their labours; and their works do follow them. Rev. xiv. 13. —*The righteous periſheth, and no man conſidereth it.* Iſaiah, lvii. 15.—*He that hath pity*, &c. Prov. xix. 17. —*Bleſſed is the man.* Pſ. xl. 4.—*I know that my Redeemer liveth.* Job xix. 25.—*I am the Reſurrection*, &c.

On flat ſtones in the chancel.

"Richard Jeſſon died Nov. 11, 1750, in the 65th year of his age.

Margaret his wife died June 1, 1754, aged 71.

Sarah, daughter of John and Elizabeth Jeſſon, died Nov. 29, 1740, in her third year.

George, the ſon of Richard and Margaret Jeſſon, aged 3 years."

"Sacred to the memory of John Mathen. He died Sept. 13, 1796, aged 48 years."

In the nave.

"Here lie interred the remains of
the rev. Mr. Richard Wenman, A. M.
rector of Sutton St. Anne's, co. Nottingham,
and vicar of this pariſh 33 years.
He departed this life Aug. 6, 1755,
aged 67 years."

---

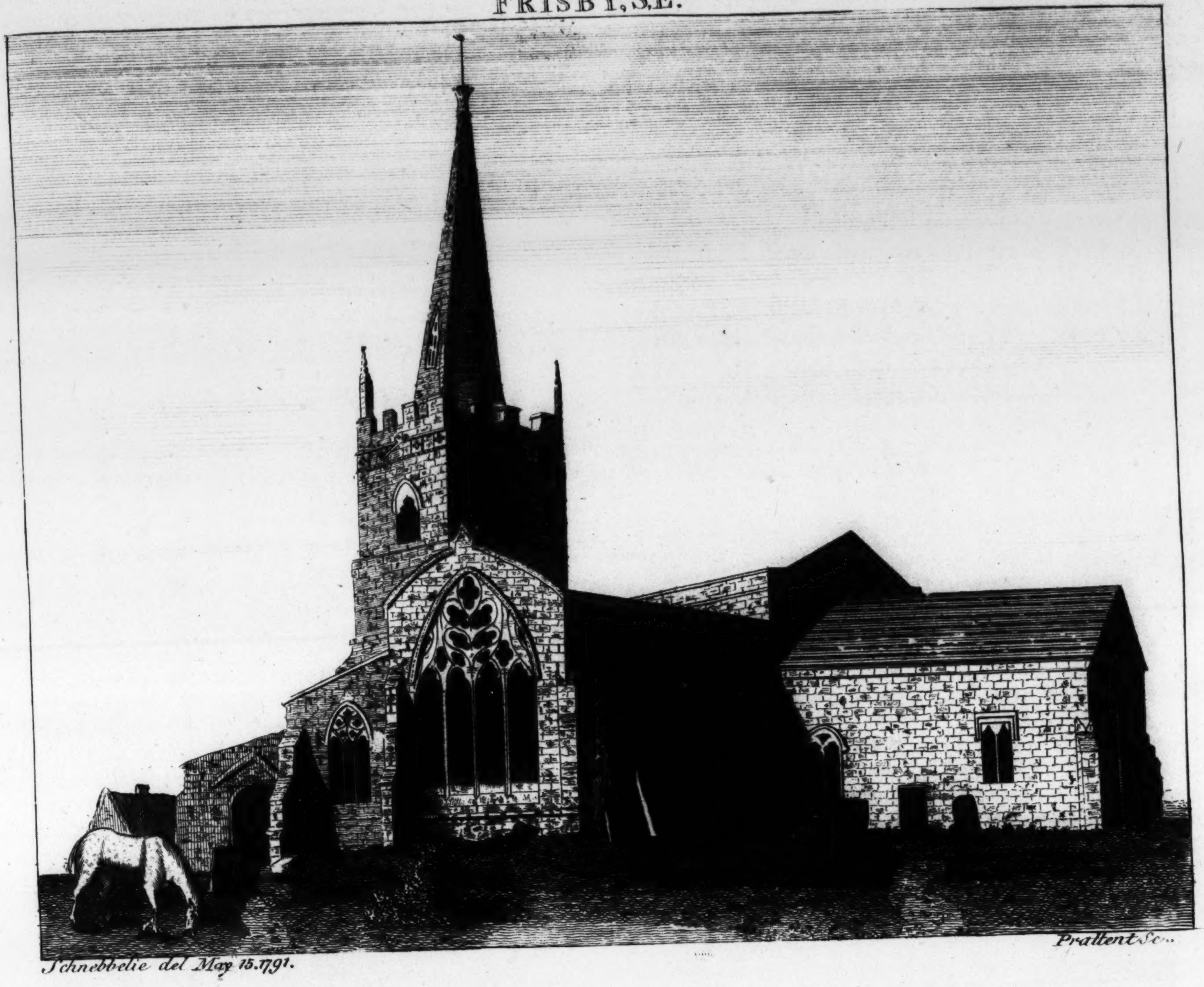
[1] See the Introductory Volume, p. lx.

[2] Mr. Wragge (who was a younger brother to the rector of Galby) was ſentenced, at Leiceſter, at the Lent aſſizes of 1790, to be tranſported for 14 years, for marrying two ſervants of Mr. Hudſon of Wanlip, without licence or publication of banns, contrary to the ſtatute; but, on account of his age and infirmities, was indulged with tranſporting himſelf out of the kingdom; and the living was put into ſequeſtration for the benefit of his family.

[3] Plate XXXIX. fig. 6.

[4] I ſtrongly ſuſpect that this monument of *Digby* and *Griffin* may have crept into Burton's notes by a miſtake; as a monument of the ſame deſcription is alſo noticed by him at Melton Mowbray. See vol. II. p. 255.

FRISBY, S.E.



Schnebbelie del May 15. 1791.

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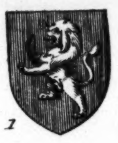

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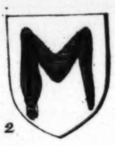

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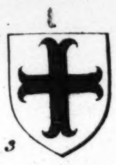

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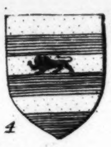

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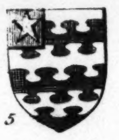

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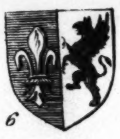

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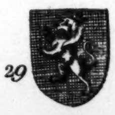

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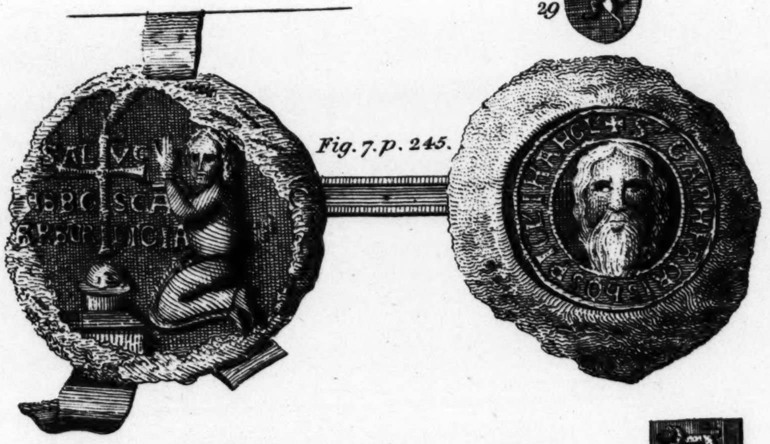


Fig. 7. p. 245.

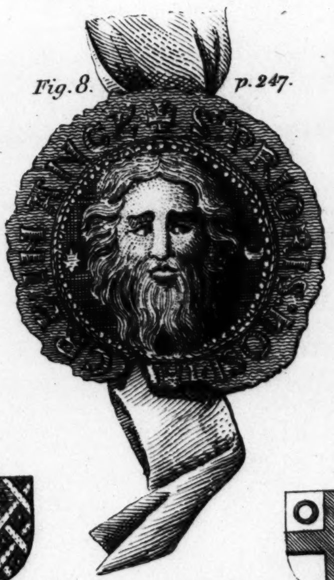
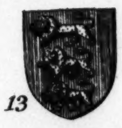


Fig. 8. p. 247.

Anno dnicē Incarnᵒ mº cº lxxxixº. apd Lond.



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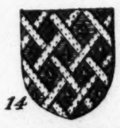

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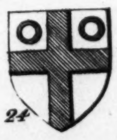

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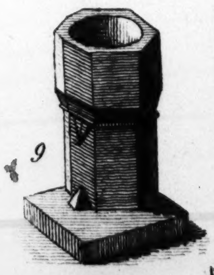

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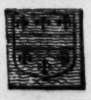

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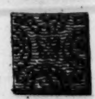

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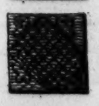

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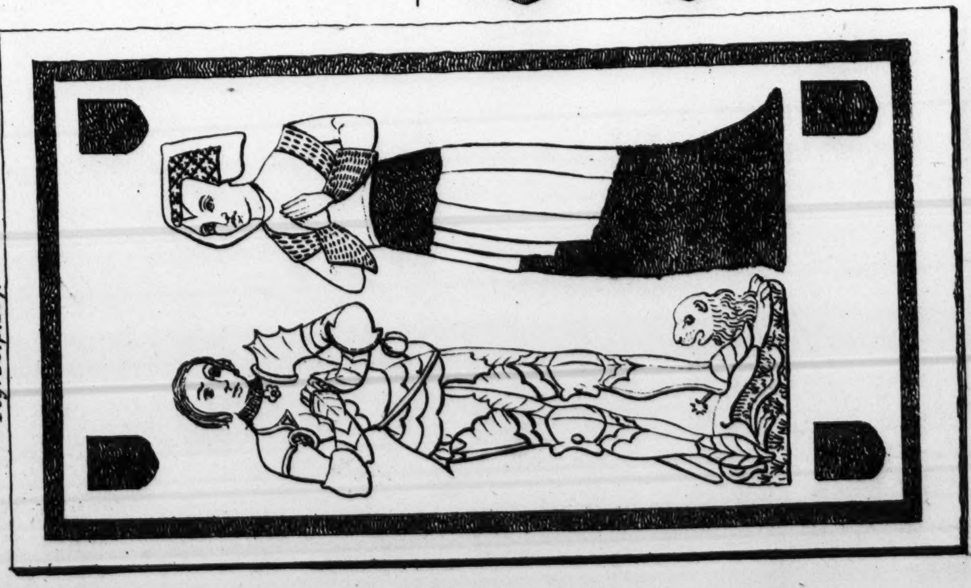
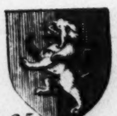


Fig. 28. p. 267.



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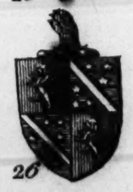

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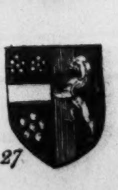

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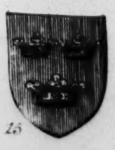

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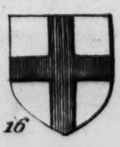

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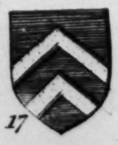

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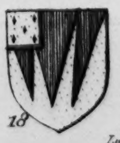

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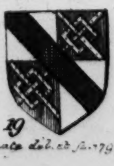

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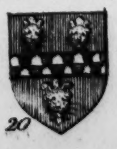

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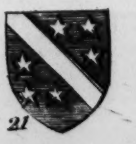

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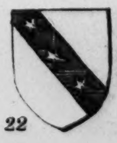

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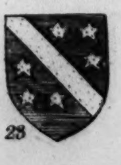

23

Longmate del. et sc. 1796.

"In memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Wenman,
relict of the rev. Mr. Wenman;
who departed this life April 6, 1770."

"Ann Clayton, ſiſter to Elizabeth the
wife of Richard Wenman,
vicar of this pariſh,
died May 25, 1750."

In the South aile:

"Near to this place
lie the remains of
Letitia and William,
daughter and ſon of
William-Brecknock Wragge,
vicar of this pariſh,
by Jane[1] his wife;
who died of the ſmall-pox,
April the 21ſt and May the 2d, 1785;
Letitia aged 7 years,
William aged 5 years."

In the church-yard:

Elizabeth Robinſon, widow, from Relſton, Lincolnſhire, died Dec. 7, 1762, aged 104 years.
John Hollingſhead died May 1761, aged 78.
Anne Hollingſhead died Dec. 1757, aged 77.
John Clark died Dec. 6, 1775, aged 71.
Ruth Clark died April 28, 1784, aged 90.

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[1] Mr. Wragge's firſt wife (Mary, ſiſter of Shukbrugh Aſhby, eſq. of Quenby) died Jan. 14, 1764; and was buried at Blaby Their only daughter, Sarah, was married, May 31, 1796, to the Rev. John Noble, the preſent vicar of Friſby.

Poſtſcript to Mr. HACKET's concluding NOTE on SOUTH CROXTON, p. 239.

"There is one yard-land at South Croxton, called the Court Land, belonging to the duke of Rutland, which I have the honour and permiſſion to rent on reaſonable terms, about 18 acres; one cloſe of which is about four acres, more or leſs, antiently called the Court Cloſe. Why it was ſo called, I know not, except that in this cloſe ſtood a houſe where ſome court was held formerly. The late old Duke, the preſent Duke's great grandfather, and ſelf, went together into the iron-houſe at Belvoir Caſtle, where their writings are depoſited on ſhelves; but we ſoon deſiſted, not knowing how they were claſſed, there being nobody about the Caſtle that knew how to aſſiſt in the ſearch. He was then deſirous of knowing, by my information, *unde derivatur Court-Cloſe*; but I never learned afterwards, as he was more than fourſcore then, and perhaps his curioſity dwindling with his body, dying ſoon afterwards at the age of 84. The manor does not belong to that family, except loſt for want of claiming, though the living does. May it always do ſo to the end of time! as no family more diſintereſtedly confer their livings on their friends. Owing to the favours I have received, I have almoſt re-built the parſonage-houſe, or rather new-moulded the ſame, new front, new-roofed, ſaſhed, and ſlated. It is now as neat a country-box, with a ſpacious homeſtead and glebe about it, as any in the county of Leiceſter; with more than 100 acres of land branching behind it, ſet for more than £110 *per annum*. I have ſeveral ſpots unexonerated, and the home-premiſſes worth more than £10. *per annum*; with 407 acres unexonerated in the Nether lordſhip, belonging to Mr. Palmer Johnſon as mentioned before. I am happy that this gentleman at the laſt incloſure was not willing to come in. His reaſon was, if the French came, they would take away all eſtates to which tithes appertained. One of his family had juſt before given £800. for the lay-tithes; yet he would not exonerate his eſtate of the other part belonging to the Church. My living is called a Semi-rectory. This circumſtance will create a law-ſuit ſome time or other between the owner of his eſtate and the rector, as they pretend to plead cuſtom and a modus for the greateſt part of the grazing land, which by a rate tithe would amount to a mere trifle.—I cauſed our ſteeple to be repaired, two arches of which over the bell-windows were in a ſcrambling and ruinous condition, not apparently able to ſupport the battlements and ſpire long. As this is a fine obeliſk, and ſeen from far, conſpicuouſly at Loughborough, &c. &c. I thought it a pity, and dangerous, to neglect it any longer. The roof of the South aile was nearly in the ſame condition. I called a meeting; and, by menaces and other influential means, prevailed for an order of ſpeedy repairs of both. The ſpire is likewiſe pointed with mortar as hard as the ſtone it is built with, as well as the outſide of the church. I cauſed a new weather-cock to be erected at the ſame time; which, however, through the badneſs of the old ſpindle, tumbled down in leſs than three weeks. Another was put up ſoon after, partly at my own expence. The contrivance (not to ſay of ingenious invention) was my own, by cutting a thick ſquare bar of iron at the bottom into four prongs, and drilling and chiſſeling four holes, to anſwer their ſtride, at equal diſtances in the top-ſtone, which was a little convex. In the cavities were poured 32 pounds of melted lead, to keep down the ſpindle from riſing; and a large bowl of the ſame metal, at the bottom of the iron-work, to throw off the wet and rain from lying there, and prevent its rotting, which we found to be the caſe with the old one.—We had a narrow eſcape at Croxton, by the falling down of a very heavy oak beam belonging to one of the forward bays, where a large portion of the pariſhioners uſed to ſit. One end was rotten; and we obſerved it giving way two days before it fell. The whole expence of theſe jobs or neceſſary repairs was more than £100." P. H.

GADDESBY. See under ROTHLEY, in the Hundred of WEST GOSCOTE.

HOBY,

HOBY,

antiently called *Hoby*, *Hobye*, *Houby*, *Howby*, *Houtheby*, and *Holbrook*, is 9 miles diſtant from Leiceſter, 7 from Melton; bounded by Thruſſington, Rotherby, and Brookſby; and, in the eccleſiaſtical diviſion of the county, is within the deanry of Goſcote.

In the reign of Edward the Confeſſor, *Ulf* held the lordſhip of Hobie, with ſac and ſoc. It contained four ploughlands and two oxgangs, employed four ploughs, and was valued at two ſhillings. At the time of the general ſurvey it was worth twenty ſhillings; and was held by *Adelelm* under *Drogo de Bevrere*. One plough was employed in the demeſne; and eight villans, with four bordars, had another plough. There were ſix acres of meadow [1].

In the Teſta de Nevill, Houby *Gilebert* is deſcribed as conſiſting of ſeven ploughlands and two oxgangs; Houby *Truſſibot*, one ploughland; and Houby *Deivill*, one.

In the reign of king Henry III. *William Baſſet* of Sapcote had lands here, which he gave in frank marriage with *Emma* his daughter to ſir *Robert de Grendon*, of Grendon, co. Warwick, knight; together with the homage and ſervice of ſir *Stephen de Segrave*, knight [2].

William de Houby, ſon of *Henry*, and grandſon of *Waleran*, conveyed to *Stephen de Segrave* and his heirs certain lands in Segrave [3].

In the Itinerary of 1280, Hoby, Thruſtington, Rakedale, Wilghes, and Radclive, anſwered collectively as one vill.

Hoby was afterwards the inheritance of the antient family of the *Houbys*, who took their names from the place, and continued owners of it till it paſſed away with an heir female (as is ſhewed in the deſcent) to *James Beler* of Kettleby *Beler*; one of whoſe granddaughters and coheireſſes, *Joan*, brought it to *William Villiers*, of Brokeſby, eſq.; from whom it deſcended to ſir *George* Villiers, baronet.

"From the town of Hoby the antient family of *Hobies* iſſued. It is ſeated near upon Wreke [4].

Pedigree of HOUBY.

Alan de Houby, 6 Hen. III.

Gilbert de Houby, 49 Hen. III.=Maud, who was a widow 29 Edw. I.

Gilbert de Houby, of Hoby, 24 Edw. I.=Maud, third ſiſter and coheir of ſir William de Kirkby, died 5 Edw. II.

Walter de Houby, knt. died 26 Edw. III.=Alice.

Anketill de Houby, 21 Edw. III.=...

Gilbert de Houby, died before his father.=...

Anketill de Houby, of Sutton Cheynell, 21 Ric. II. 1 Hen. V.=...

Agnes, daughter and heir, married to ſir Robert de Frithby, knight.

Anthony de Houby, lord of the manors of Hoby and Sutton, died 1 Hen. VI.=...

Edward de Frithby,=...

Elizabeth, daughter and heir, married to ſir James Beler, of Kettleby Beler; and afterwards to Thomas Segrave.

John de Frithby, knt.=....

John de Frithby, died ſ. p.

In 1301, it was found that *Matilda de Houby* held one knight's fee in Houby of *Henry de Nottingham*; which Henry held the ſame of *Thomas de Wappenburn*, and of *Thomas de Waſſingle*, *Richard de Beyvill*, and *William de Ryvell*; which Henry and Thomas, Richard and William, held the ſame of *John de Wake*; which John held the ſame of *Roger de Moubray*, deceaſed [5].

In 1325, it was found that *John de Segrave*, deceaſed, and *Chriſtian* his wife, held divers rents in Houby; alſo the advowſon of the church of Houby, worth 24 marks; and that *John* de Segrave (ſon and heir of *Stephen* de Segrave, couſin of the aforeſaid John de Segrave ſenior) was his next heir [6].

In 1346, *Ralph Baſſet* of Drayton (on the aid then granted for knighting Edward of Woodſtock, the king's eldeſt ſon) was aſſeſſed 10*s.* for a quarter of one knight's fee in Ratchliſſe and Houby; *Henry de Nottingham* 10*s.* for a quarter of one knight's fee in Thruſſington, Ratchliſſe, and Howby; *Walter de Houghby* 5*s.* for half a quarter of one knight's fee in Howby; and *John de Milton* 5*s.* for half a quarter of knight's fee; all parcel of the fees of *Cheſter* and *Huntingdon* [7].

Sir *Robert de Horpedon*, knt. by *Emma* his wife, daughter of *William Baſſet*, obtained in free marriage all the lands of her father at Hoby, with the homage and ſervice of ſir William de Segrave, knt. [8]

In 1349, *Thomas Wake de Lydell* held, at his death, one knight's fee, with the appurtenances, in Houby, which the heir of *Robert de Freytheby* held, value £12. And in the ſame year *Henry Hillary* at his death held nine virgates of land in Houby, then in the hands of 12 natives *(nativi)*, of the heir of *William de Ros*, as of the caſtle of *Belvoir*, by the ſervice of 2*s.* a year for all ſervice; and *Edward* Hillary, his ſon and heir, was then aged 26 [9].

In 1352, ſir *Walter Houby*, knt. held, at his death, certain lands, tenements, and rents, in Houby, of *Katharine*, relict of *Henry de Nottingham*, by knight's ſervice; and *John de Fritheby*, ſon of *Robert* de Fritheby, was his next heir [10].

In the ſame year, *William de Ros* of *Hamelake* held, at his death, a quarter of one knight's fee in Houby of the king *in capite*, which the heirs of *Walter de Houby* held; alſo a quarter of one knight's fee in Houby, which the heirs of *Thomas de Multon* held; alſo the thirtieth part of one knight's fee in Houby, which *Robert under the Kirk* held; alſo the moiety of one knight's fee in Houby, which the prior of *Quorndon* held [11].

In the ſame year, *John* [*Plantagenet*] earl of *Kent*, held, at his death, one knight's fee, with the appurtenances, in Houby, late parcel of the inheritance of *Thomas Wake de Lydell*; which the heir of *Robert de Fretheby* held [12].

In 1353, *John de Segrave* held, at his death, lands at Houby [13].

In 1358, *John de Segrave* [14] held, at his death, the advowſon of the church of Houby; and *Mary* de Segrave, his daughter and heir, was then aged 15[1].

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[1] "Adelelmus tenet de Drogone [de Bevrere] 4 carucatas terræ & 2 bovatas in Hobie. Ibi fuerunt 4 carucæ. In dominico eſt 1 caruca; & 8 villani, cum 4 bordariis, habent 1 carucam. Ibi 6 acræ prati. Valuit 2 ſolidos; modò 20 ſolidos. Ulf tenuit, cum ſacâ & ſocâ," Domeſday, fol. 236, a. 1.

[2] MS. Chetwynd.

[3] Appendix to vol. II. p. 112.

[4] Wyrley, MS. 1595.

[5] Eſch. 29 Edw. I. N° 47. Leic.

[6] Eſch. 19 Edw. II. N° 88. Leic.

[7] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III.

[8] Wadland's MS note on Burton.

[9] Eſch. 23 Edw. III. pars 1, N° 75. & 82.

[10] Eſch. 26 Edw. III. N° 51. Leic.

[11] Eſch 20 June, 26 Edw. III. N° 53. Leic.

[12] Eſch. 26 Edw. III. N° 54. Leic.

[13] Eſch. 27 Edw. III. N° 69. Leic.

[14] Sir William Dugdale, in his Baronage, vol. I. p. 676, a. makes this laſt John de Segrave to have died in 23 Edw. III; but it is a miſtake, by a tranſpoſition of the figures, 23 for 32.

In 1361, *John de Moubray* of the Iſle of *Axeholme*, at his death, held one knight's fee in Houby, which *Thomas de Wake* held[2].

In 1362, *John de Fretheby*, at his death, held the manor of Houby of *Katharine* lady of *Thurſtington*, as of her manor there, by knight's ſervice; and *Edward de Fretheby* was his brother and next heir[3].

In 1373, *Robert de Melton*, clerk, granted a certain yearly rent of 80 marks, out of his manor of Houby, and all other his lands there, which he had of the gift of ſir *Edward de Fritheby*, knt. to *William Sixtenbye*, *John* his brother, and others, for term of life[4].

In 1375, *Edward de Fretheby*, knt. died ſeiſed of the manor of Houby, with the appurtenances, held of *Katharine* lady of *Thurſtinton* by knight's ſervice[5].

In 1399, it was found that *Thomas Mowbray* late duke of *Norfolk* held certain lands in Houby; alſo one knight's fee there, with the appurtenances; and in the ſame year, that *Margaret* late dutcheſs of *Norfolk* was ſeiſed of certain lands in Houby[6].

In 1406, *Thomas Mowbray* earl *Mareſcal* died ſeiſed of certain meſſuages, lands, and rents, in Houby[7].

In a book of fifteenths and tenths granted by the laity in 1416, Hoby was rated at 2*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*; and in the ſubſidy of 1445, at the ſame ſum; but an abatement was then made of 2*s.*

The family of the *Hetons*, of Heton, co. York, ſeem to have had a conſiderable intereſt here; for, it appears that *Anthony Howeby* was accuſtomed to pay yearly the half £12. in rent, for the manor of Howeby, to *William de Heton*, of Heton, co. York, and *Elizabeth* (daughter of *James Ozell*) his wife[8]. The reaſon of a family at that diſtance having concerns here muſt be Ozell's daughter and heir; for, the warrant for the fine is againſt *Elizabeth* and her heirs, not againſt her huſband and his heirs; ſo that Ozell either married a heir of Howby, or at leaſt had lands in Houby[9].

In 1422, *Anthony Howby* died ſeiſed of the advowſon of the church of Howby (value ten marks), held under *John Burdet*, eſq. as of his manor of Thurſington; and *Elizabeth* wife of *Thomas Segrave* was his daughter and next heir[10].

In 1432, *John Mowbray* duke of *Norfolk* died ſeiſed of the church of Howby, value 10 marks[11].

In 1461, *John Mowbray* duke of *Norfolk* died ſeiſed of one knight's fee in Howby, then held by *John Beler*, who afterwards founded a chantry in this church[12]:

"Johannes Vyllers, de Fulnetby in com' Lincoln', armiger, &c. ſalutem. Cùm Jaſperus Ruſkyn, nuper de Weſt Sutton, in com' Leic', gentilman, per ſcriptum ſuum relaxationis, cujus datum eſt 8° die Septembris, anno 22° Edwardi IV, mihi prefato Johanni & heredibus meis relaxavit totam propertam ſuam quam habuit ſeu habere potuerit in advocatione cantarie de Houby, cum manſione, capellâ, & gardino eidem pertinentibus, in com' Leic' predicto; ac totam partem ſuam in omnibus terris & tenementis ſcituat' & jacent' in villis & campis de Magnâ Dalby, Tyrlington, Bradley, & Bringhurſt, dicte cantarie pertinentibus, ad intentionem quòd ego predictus Johannes Vyllers & heredes mei inveniemus idoneum capellanum ibidem celebraturum in perpetuum, & ad perficiendam ultimam voluntatem Johannis Beler armigeri, & dicti Jaſperi defuncti: Sciatis me prefatum Johannem Vyllers conceſſiſſe, & per hoc preſens ſcriptum relaxâſſe me & heredes meos prefatum Jaſperum & heredem ſuum ad inveniendum idoneum capellanum celebraturum in formâ predictâ, apud Howby predictam, pro animabus dicti Johannis Beler & heredum ſuorum, pro tenementis predictis, pro parte ſuâ mihi conceſſ'; & etiam ad defendend', obſervand', & conſervand' eundem Jaſperum & heredes ſuos pro conceſſione & relaxatione cantarie predicte indempnem versùs Bartholomeum Vyllers, & alios executores teſtamenti predicti Johannis Beler, de quâdam obligatione continenti in ſe mille marcas, in quâ idem Jaſpero obligatus eſt eidem Bartholomeo & aliis ad perficiendam ultimam voluntatem predicti Johannis Beler. Ac etiam idem Jaſperus conceſſit prefato Johanni Vyllers & heredibus ſuis, per idem ſcriptum relaxationis, totam partem ſuam quam ſibi contigit evenire in omnibus terris & tenementis in Ingoreſby de hereditate dicti Johannis Beler, prout in eodem ſcripto pleniùs continetur. In cujus rei teſtimonium, hiis ſcriptis indentatis predicti Johannes Vyllers & Jaſperus ſigilla ſua alternatim appoſuerunt. Dat' quinto die Auguſti, anno regni regis Ricardi Tertii poſt Conqueſtum Anglie ſecundo[13]."

In 1564, there were 37 families in Hoby.

Lionel Cranfield earl of *Middleſex*, in 1623, married *Anne*, daughter of *James Brett*, eſq. of Hoby, by *Anne* his wife, ſiſter to *Mary* counteſs of *Buckingham*[14].

By the pedigree of *Sheldon*, it appears that *Benjamin Weſton* married, about the middle of the laſt century, the daughter of *Thomas Sheldon*, of Hoby, relict of *Chriſtopher Villars* earl of *Angleſey*; which Benjamin was the fourth ſon of *Richard Weſton* earl of *Portland*[15].

Lady *Villiers* was the only freeholder in 1630.

In 1655, there was collected in Hoby, for the relief of the poor Proteſtants in Piedmont, the ſum of 14*s.* 2*d.*

Mr. *Browne* of Hoby was in 1720 a landholder at Lilburn, co. Northampton[16].

In 1722, five freeholders polled from this pariſh; and in 1775, we find ten names.

In an act paſſed in 1760, for incloſing the common fields in Hoby, containing about 1000 acres, ſir *John Robinſon*, bart. and *William Hewett*, eſq. are deſcribed as lords of the manor, and owners of two thirds of the lands; *Henry Browne*, clerk, patron and rector, and as ſuch entitled to all tithes and other rectorial or vicarial dues; *John Orton* clerk, *John Batſon*, *William Morris*, and others, proprietors of the reſidue of the lands. The ſaid proprietors were entitled to the ſwap, or firſt math, of ſeveral parcels of ground in a meadow adjoining to the pariſh, called *The Eaſt Morenes*; and Mr. *Browne*, as rector, to the tithe of the ſaid ſwap. The rector's allotment was made in lieu of all tithes and payments, except ſurplice-fees, a yearly modus of ſix ſhillings for a fulling-mill in Hoby, and two ſmall pieces of meadow-ground near adjoining; a compenſation alſo for tithes of a ſwap in *The Eaſt Morenes*, and for the antient incloſures, called *The Hall Cloſe*, *Green Creſt*, *The Cunnery*, and *Oddiſon Cloſe*. The rector had alſo a farther allotment as a compenſation for the bread and corn cuſtomarily paid by the occupiers of the common-field to the pariſh-clerk as part of his ſalary. For the convenience of the rector and his ſucceſſors, the Hall-cloſe, containing about 9 acres, with Garner's garden and part of the widow Glover's garden, were to be given in lieu of a part of his portion of the new allotment; and his portion was charged with the repairs of the chancel and cuſtomary taxes. Reſervation is made of the rights which the rector of *Rotheley*, the widow *Sherard*, *Edward Hutchinſon*, and *John Seagrave*, reſpectively, had to the ſwap of about three acres in *The Auſtrean Meadow*; of about an acre called *The Bridge Pieces*; of the right of the rector of Asfordby and the neatherd of Asfordby, reſpectively, to the ſwap of two acres, called *The Moor's Back*, or *Moor's Bank*; and of the right of *George Wrighte*, eſq. to the ſwap of an acre called *The Weſterns*, near adjoining to Brokeſby mill.

"Mrs. *Catharine Gregory*, of Hoby, lately deceaſed, by her laſt will and teſtament, dated June 12, 1723, and proved at Leiceſter Sept. 16, 1727; gave and deviſed to the miniſter and overſeers of Rotherby in the ſaid county, and their ſucceſſors for ever, and to her executors and truſtees, and their heirs for ever, all that cloſe in Rotherby aforeſaid, known by the name of *Waſe's Lammas Cloſe*, in truſt; that they apply the income thereof yearly for inſtructing the poor children of Rotherby in the Church Catechiſm; and alſo to find them books; and to have ſome of them, ſo inſtructed, put out to trades, as often as the rent will allow; and to let each child of the pariſh have a Bible when they leave ſchool.

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[1] Eſch. 32 Edw. III. N° 44. Leic.
[2] Eſch. 35 Edw. III. pars 2. N° 10.
[3] Eſch. 36 Edw. III. pars 1. N° 70.
[4] Clauſ. 47 Edw. III.
[5] Eſch. 49 Edw. III. pars 1. N° 53.
[6] Eſch. 1 Hen. IV. N° 71. & 72. Leic.
[7] Eſch. 8 Hen. IV. N° 76. Leic.
[8] Fin. 7 & 10 Hen. V.
[9] Gaſcoigne, MS note; ex evidentiis Johannis Gaſcoigne, baronetti, de Barnebow, co. Ebor.
[10] Eſch. 1 Hen. VI. N° 6. Leic.
[11] Eſch. 11 Hen. VI. N° 43. Leic.
[12] Eſch. 1 Edw. IV. N° 46. Leic.
[13] Harl. MSS. 7178.
[14] Dugdale, Bar. Angl. vol. II. p. 446.
[15] Ibid. p. 461.
[16] Bridges, I. 593.

The ſaid Mrs. Catharine Gregory, by her ſaid laſt will, gave and deviſed unto the miniſters and overſeers of the poor of Hoby, and unto their ſucceſſors for ever, and unto her executor and truſtees, and their heirs for ever, the ſum of twenty pounds in truſt; that they put out the ſame, and apply the income thereof yearly to have the poor children of Hoby taught and provided for, as the poor of Rotherby are by her laſt will directed to be taught and provided for [1]."

	£.	s.	d.
Money raiſed for the poor within the year ending at Eaſter 1776, —	49	19	4
Expended in county rates, &c.	3	17	4
——— on the poor, —	47	5	6
Rent of workhouſe and habitations,	3	7	6
Expended in litigations, —	0	0	0
Money raiſed for 1783, —	78	13	4
——— 1784, —	72	15	3
——— 1785, —	66	17	8
Medium of theſe three years,	72	15	5
——— of county expences,	5	8	0
——— of expences not relating to the poor; repairs of the church, roads, &c.	0	0	0
——— of nett annual expences,	67	7	5
——— of attending on magiſtrates,	0	3	7
——— of entertainments at meetings,	0	3	4
——— of law expences, —	4	3	3
——— of ſetting the poor to work,	0	0	0

The return made to the houſe of commons in 1786, in anſwer to an enquiry reſpecting the charitable donations in this pariſh, may be ſeen in vol. I. p. 46.

Pedigree of CLERKE, of HOBY.

From the Viſitation of 1683; entered at London, Dec. 1, 1683; (no arms produced, nor any to be found.)

. . . . . Clerke, of Wreſtlingworth, co. Bedford. = ... dau. and ſole heir of . . . . Stacey, of . . . . ., by his wife, dau. and heir of ſir James Harrington.

1. Edward Clerke, B. D. rector of Hoby, born at Leiceſter; æt. 68 in 1683. = Rebecca, dau. of . . . . . Gery, of Barwell, clerk. She died about 1666.

2. Richard Clerke, citizen and vintner of London; living 1683. = ...

1. Frances, wife of . . . . . Sprigg, of the Six Clerks Office in Chancery.
2. . . . . wife of . . . . . . Gery, D. D. miniſter of Braunſton, co. Leiceſter; living 1683.

Edward Clerke, of Lambeth, co. Surrey, merchant, æt. 22, unmarried 1683.

Sarah, æt. 24, unmarried 1683.

1. John Clerke, eldeſt ſon, died in the Eaſt Indies unmarried.
2. Charles, only ſurviving ſon, in the Eaſt Indies 1683.
Richard, and Mary, died unmarried.

The CHURCH (ſee Plate XL.)

dedicated to *All Saints*, conſiſts of a tower, in which are 4 bells; a plain ſtone ſpire; chancel anſwering the nave, from which it is ſeparated by a ſcreen; and two ailes, ſeparated by four lofty arches, over which are clereſtory windows; all leaded.

The bells are thus inſcribed:

1. "A. B. C. D. E. F."
2. "✠ Newcombe of Leiceſter made me, 1604."
3. "Come, and pray; come."
4. "Cœlorum Chriſte,
   Platiat tibe [2], Rex, ſonus iſte!—1613."

The font is octagon, with one kneeling ſtep; Plate XXXIX. fig. 9.

In the chancel are a piſcina and a locker, and the remains of two ſtone ſeats.

The following arms are on painted tiles here; fig. 10—12.

. . . . . a feſs between ſix croſs croſslets, *Beauchamp*.

. . . . a fancy ornament.

. . . . checquè . . . . *Warren*.

In the Eaſt window of the North aile (fig. 13, 14.):

1. Gules, three lions paſſant guardant in pale Or. *England*.

2. Azure, fretty Or, between each frett a fleur de lis of the ſecond.

Mr. Burton alſo mentions theſe other arms in this church, fig. 15—27.

Gules, three ducal crowns Or, 2. and 1, St. *Edmond* king of the *Eaſt Angles*.

Argent, a croſs Gules, St. *George*.

Azure, two chevrons Or, *Chaworth*.

Or, three piles Gules, a canton Ermine, *Baſſet*.

Quarterly, Argent and Gules, in the ſecond and third quarters a frett Or, over all a bend Sable, *Spencer*.

Gules, a feſs Vaire between three leopards' faces jeſſant of fleurs de lis Or, *Cantelupe*.

Azure, a bend between ſix mullets Argent, *Houby*.

Argent, on a bend Azure, three mullets of the firſt, *Wenard* of Cornwall.

Argent, a croſs between two annulets Vert, one in dexter chief, and the other in ſiniſter baſe; *Kirkby*.

Per pale, Gules and Sable, a lion rampant Argent, *Beler*. This remains in the ſecond window from the bottom, on the North ſide of the nave.

Quarterly, 1. and 4, *Beler*; 2. and 3, Azure, a bend between ſix mullets Argent, *Houby*. Creſt, a cock's head, Gules.

Sable, a feſs between three cinquefoils Argent, *Villers* antient; impaling *Beler*.

Mr. Wyrley notices here, "a fair glaſs monument wrought in mail. On his mantle, Sable, a lion rampant Argent, crowned Or, fig. 29; written,

: : : : SEGRAUE DE HOBIE D'NI DE HOBIE
: : : : : EPISCOPUS : : : : : : [3]"

In the South aile hath been a chantry.

In 1210, "Robertus de Ros, conſenſu Alani de Hoby, preſentavit ad eccleſiam de Hoby [4]."

In the Matriculus of 1220 [5], Hoby is deſcribed to be in the patronage of *William de Ros*; the rector *G.* inſtituted *per quondam legatum*.

The Segrave Chartulary notices a grant from *William de Ros* to *Stephen de Segrave* and his heirs, of the advowſon and patronage of the church of Hoby, to be held of him and his heirs by homage and fealty [6].

In 1344, the procurations were, 5*s*. 6¾*d*.; the rectory was taxed at 20 marks, and paid 3*s*. for Peter-pence. The then patron was *John de Segrave*.

In 1534-5, the procurations and ſynodals were 10*s*. 8*d*.; and the value of the rectory £31.; and *Thomas Bingham*, the chantry-prieſt, had a penſion of 5*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*.

In 1642, the patronage of the church of Hoby was in controverſy between *Charles* lord *Berkeley* and ſir *George Villiers*, bart. [7]

"Oct. 9, 1644. Referred Edward Smith, miniſter, &c. to the Aſſembly, for the cure of the church of Hoby.

"Dec. 23, 1646. Whereas the rectory of the pariſh church of Hoby, in the county of Leiceſter, is and ſtandeth ſequeſtered by the Committee of Parliament for the ſaid county, from Thomas Rawſon, for his delinquency, to the uſe of Edward Smith, a godly and orthodox divine; this Committee do confirm the ſaid order; and do therefore order that the ſaid Mr. Smith do forthwith officiate the cure of the ſaid church as rector, and preach diligently [8]."

In 1650, the rectory was returned worth £100; and the incumbent as ſufficient.

The Rev. Richard Coxe, who died rector in 1713, was alſo patron; and, by his daughter, the rectory came by marriage to the *Brownes*.

The preſent value in the king's books is £22. 8*s*. 9*d*.

The epiſcopal procurations are, 5*s*.; the archidiaconal, 11*s*. 0¾*d*.; redd' 6*d*.

The wake is now kept on the Sunday next after the feaſt of All Saints.

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[1] From a printed paper, hung up in the chancel at Hoby.

[2] Ita; pro "placcat tibi."

[3] This probably was placed here in honour of Gilbert de Segrave, biſhop of London 1313—1317; of whom, and of his family, an account will be found under the pariſh of Segrave.

[4] Burton, MS.; ex Rot. eccleſiæ de Lincoln, apud Lincoln, 10 Hen. III.

[5] See the Introductory Volume, p. lx.

[6] Appendix to vol. II. p. 112.

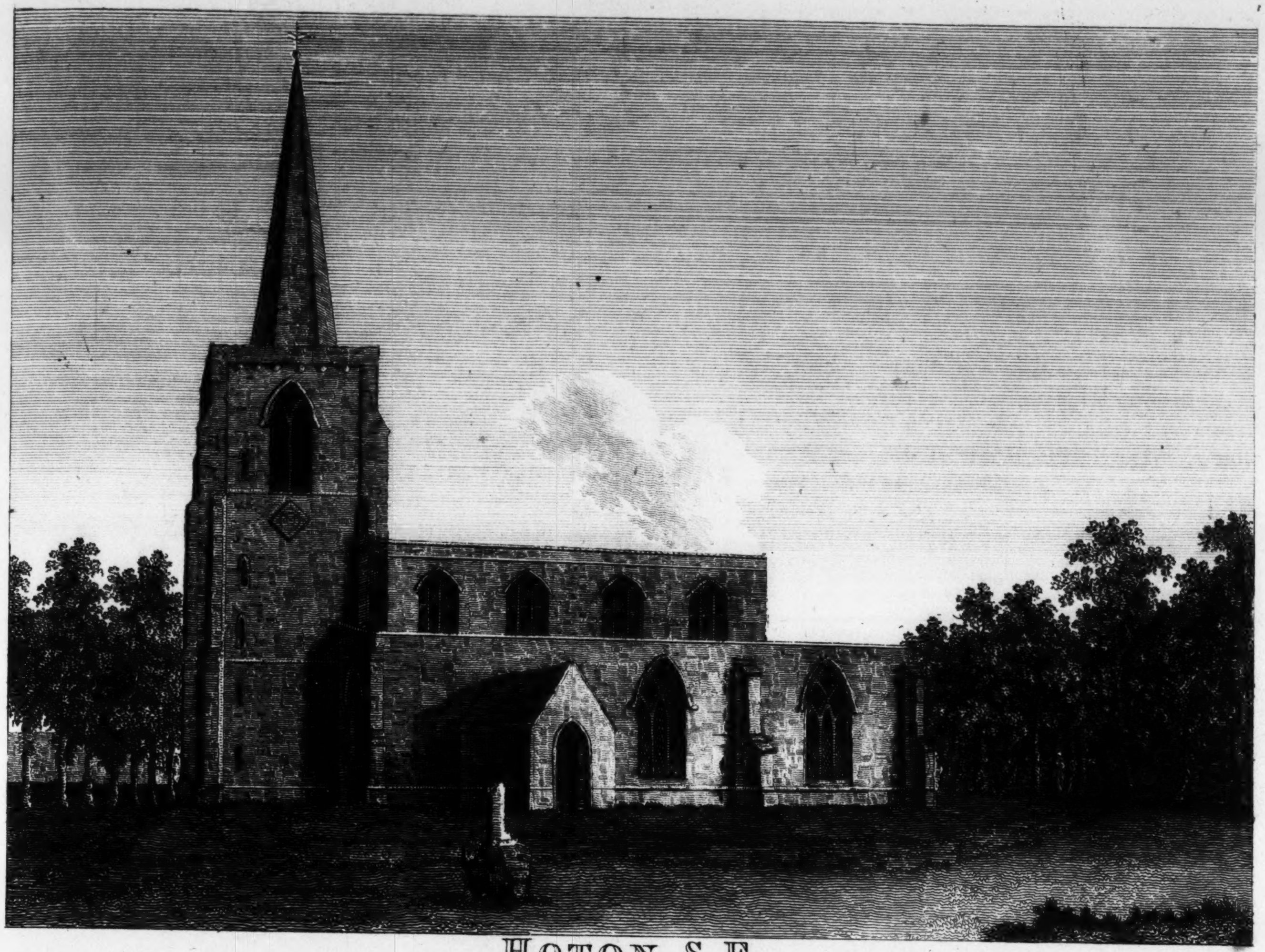
[7] MS. Burton.

[8] From the original Minute-book of the Committee of Sequeſtrations, preſerved in the Bodleian Library.

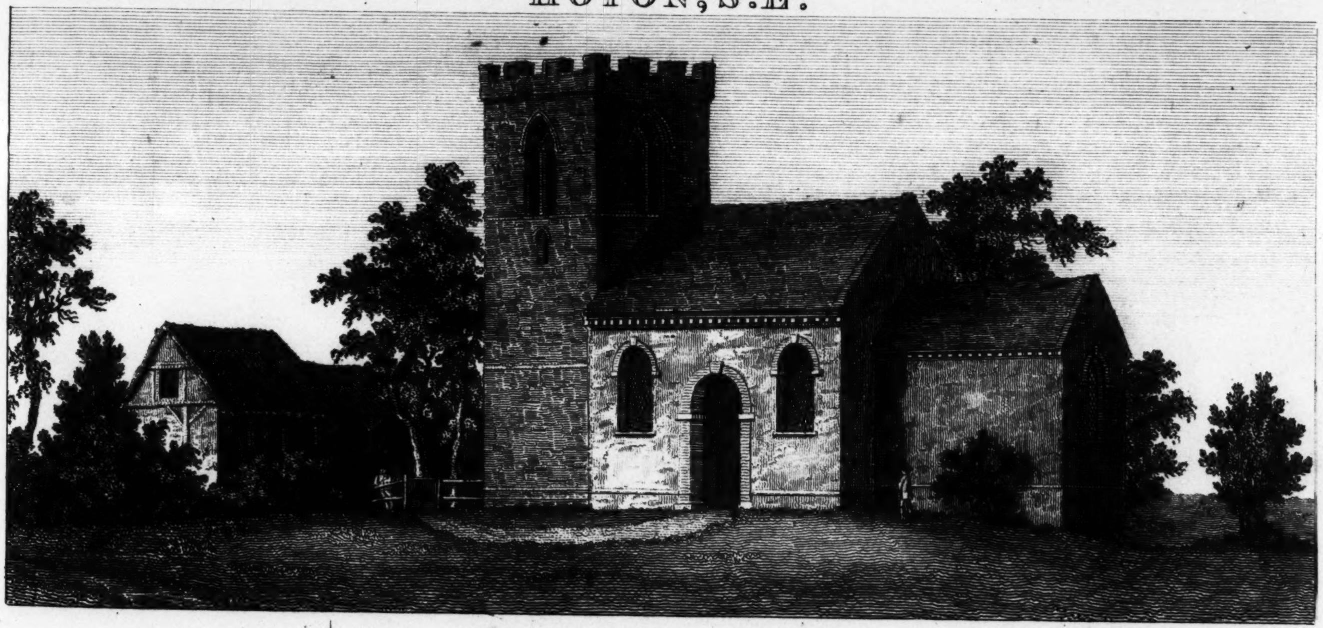
RECTORS.

Vol. III. Pl. XL. p. 266.

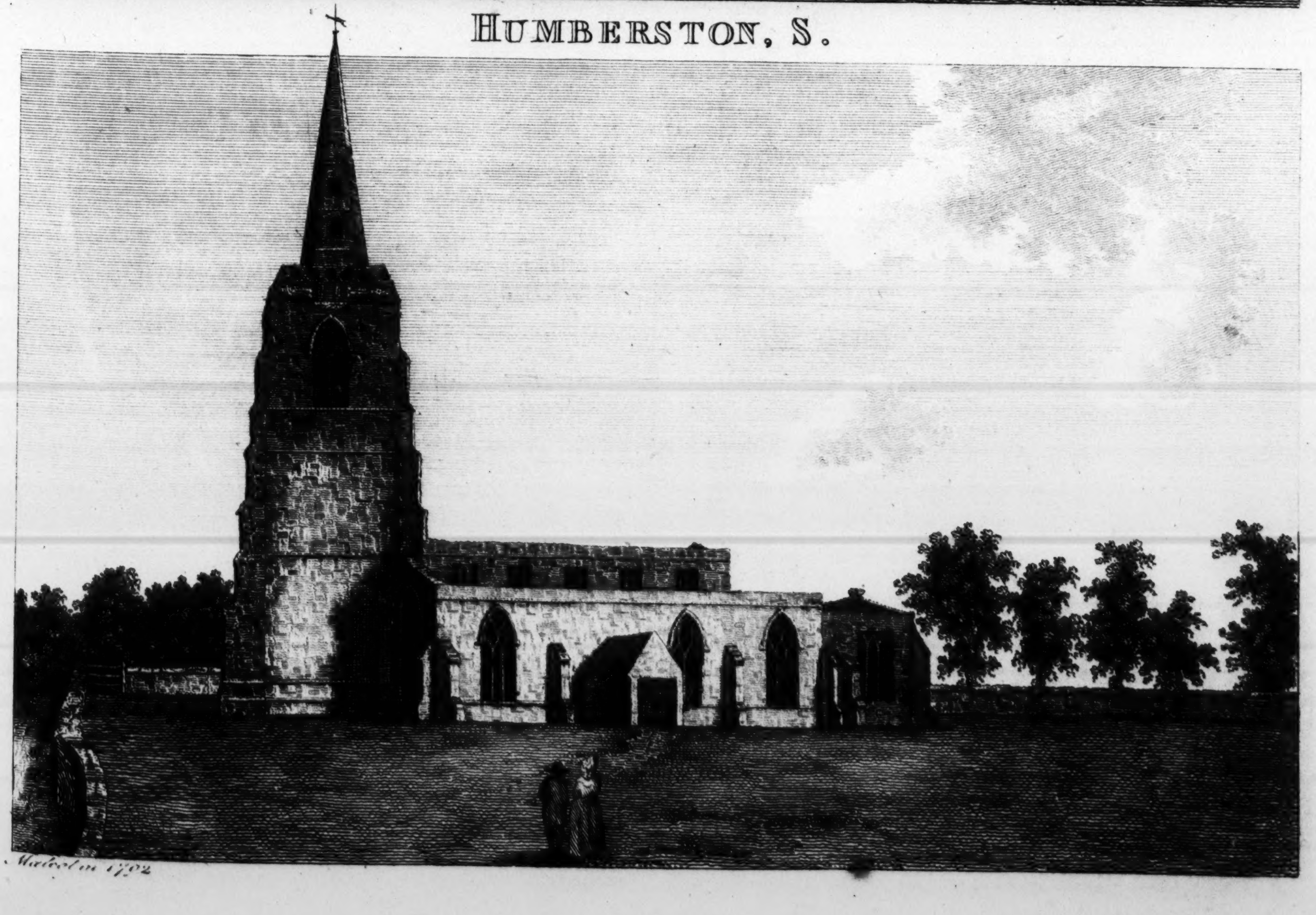
HOBY, S.



HOTON, S.E.



HUMBERSTON, S.



Malcolm 1792

RECTORS.	PATRONS.
Stephen de Kirketon, clerk, 1220.	
Stephen de Heydon, an accolyte.	Prior and convent of Laund.
Robert de Merton, died 1274.	Robert de Ros, with conſent of Alan de Hoby.
Walter de Merton, preſbyter.	Prioreſs and nuns of Eton.
Thomas de Ruſſelon, died 1278.	
Robert of Leiceſter, ſubdean, 1278.	Sir Nicholas de Segrave.
George Heneage, 1534.	
Richard Smyth [1], 1562.	
William Read, died 1617.	
Matthias Scampton, 1617—1640.	
——— Rhodes [2], 1640.	
Thomas Rawſon [3], M. A. July 6, 1642.	
Edward Clarke, 1662; died 1696.	Sir George Villiers, knt. *pleno jure.*
Richard Coxe, Jan. 30, 1696; died 1713.	Himſelf the patron.
Andrew Burnaby, 1713.	Mrs. Cox [4].
Robert Browne, 1722; died 1732.	John Coxe, clerk, and Robert Browne, gent.
Henry Browne, brother to the laſt, 1732—1743.	Robert Browne, gent.
Henry Browne, ſon of Robert, 1743—1784.	Himſelf the patron.
Henry Browne, nephew to the laſt, March 22, 1784.	Himſelf the patron.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

In the nave, on an alabaſter ſtone, is cut with a chiſel a large figure of a woman (probably the Bleſſed Virgin), and, underneath, the figures of a woman, and at her feet one ſon and three daughters, all kneeling and praying to it; with this inſcription:

"Here lieth the bodie of
Marie wife of John Sharpe; who
deceaſed the [5] day
of Marche, in the yeare of our Lord
God 1566; on whoſe ſoull Jheſus have mercy, amen."

On another plaſter ſtone there, a man, a woman, and a child, kneeling and praying; with this inſcription:

"Here lyeth the bodies of Anthonye
. . . . . . and Margery his wife;
whiche Anthonye died the ſecond
day of February, 1588.
Anthonie,
who was
buried the . . . . .
of January,
15 81."

On a ſtone in the chancel-floor, within the rails:

"Richard Coxe [6], late rector of Hoby,
departed this life Dec. 23, A. D. 1713,
in the 42d year of his age."

On the ſame ſtone:

"Here lyeth John his ſon, who dyed Nov. 13, 1717,
in the 19th year of his age.
Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth, before the evil days come."

"Sarah Coxe, relict of the abovesaid Mr. Coxe,
who departed this life the 30th of April,
anno Dom̄ 1734, aged 69."

On another ſtone there:

"Here lies the body of Mrs. Emma Gale,
third daughter of Thomas Waze, of Rotherby, gent.;
who departed this life Nov. 4, 1714,
in the 64th year of her age."

On the ſame ſtone:

"Here alſo lieth the body of
Mrs. Catharine Gregory, ſecond daughter of
Thomas Waze, of Rotherby, gent.;
who departed this life Sept. 12,
in the year of our Lord 1727,
in the 80th year of her age."

On a flat ſtone in the chancel:

"Here lies the body of
Mr. Robert Browne,
late rector of this pariſh (and
Brampton in Northamptonſhire).
Ob. Aug. 21, { Salut. 1732,
ætat. 50.
Here alſo lieth the body of Mrs. Anne the wife
of the late rector Mr. Robert Browne.
Ob. July 21, anno { Salut. 1743,
ætat. 46."

"Here lieth the body of Mr. John-Coxe Browne,
ſon of Robert and Anne Browne. Ob. Jan. 15,
an. Sal. 1781, æt. 60.
Henry ſon of Mr. John-Coxe Browne
and Alice his wife, died March 31, 1759, æt. 3."

In the nave.

"Here lieth interred the body of Mr. Thomas Watts,
late of Hinckley in this county;
who departed this life 7 Jan. 1765, aged 70."

"Sacred to the memory of Matthias Palling,
late of the City of London, eſq. merchant;
who departed this life the 22d of October, 1785,
aged 73."

"Here lieth interred the body of George Palling,
who departed this tranſitory life the 15th day
of May, in the year of our Lord 1779,
and in the 60th year of his age.
Here are alſo depoſited the remains of Elizabeth
relict of the aboveſaid George Palling;
who departed this life May 7, 1789,
in the 70th year of her age."

In the South aile, or chantry, are two ſtone ſeats. On a large ſlab of fine grey marble, in the South aile, are the effigies of an armed knight and his lady in braſs; but the braſſes containing the inſcriptions, and thoſe at the four corners which contained the arms, are all torn off. (See Plate XXXIX. fig. 28.)

On a white marble monument on the South wall:

"Near this place lies interred the remains of
Mrs. Sarah-Anne Standley,
relict of Thomas Standley, gent. of Leiceſter,
and daughter of the Rev. Robert Browne,
rector of this pariſh.
She died of the ſmall-pox September 7, 1792,
aged 67 years."

In the North aile:

"Will. Henton died 27 Nov. 1718, in his 78th year."

"Damaris, wife of William Henton, died
July 24, 1708, in the 58th year of her age."

"Thomas Henton,
ſon of William and Damaris Henton,
died April 28, 1729, aged 59."

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[1] In the Certificate referred to under Allexton, p. 8, Mr. Smyth is thus deſcribed: "Preſbyter, non conjugatus; competenter doctus; reſidet; hoſpitalis; deget ibidem; non licentiatus, nec prædicat; nullum aliud habet."

[2] "James Squire, curate to Mr. Rhodes, who, after two years poſſeſſion, was caſt out by Mr. Rawſon." Pariſh Regiſter.

[3] It appears, by his memorandum in two places in the Regiſter, that he was afterwards reſtored; and died in 1662. See p. 268.

[4] Whoſe daughter married Mr. Robert Browne, afterwards rector, who died in 1732, leaving a ſon in his minority. The rectory was held 11 years by Mr. Henry Browne, uncle to the young man.

[5] The exact day was never put in.

[6] This inſcription notwithſtanding, the ſaid Mr. Coxe was not buried here, but at . . . . in Glouceſterſhire, where he died.

"Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Henton,
died Feb..... 17... aged 67."

"Mary, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Henton,
grand-daughter of William Henton,
died Nov. 4, 1742, aged 20."

"George Henton, ſon of Thomas and Eliza-
beth, died April 3, 1758, aged 31.
"Anne his wife, April 12, 1783, aged 50."

"Jane, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Henton,
died June 10, 1743, aged 20."

"Alice, daughter of Thomas and Joanna Henton,
died May 24, 1790, in her 29th week."

"In memory of Samuel Pike, the late
ſchoolmaſter of this pariſh; who departed this life
March 29, 1785, aged 72 years."

In the church-yard.

On a table-monument, on the South ſide of the chancel:

"Here lyeth the body of Edward Clarke,
late rector of this pariſh;
who departed this life November the 10th day,
in the year of our Lord 1696, aged 81."

On a mural tablet at the Eaſt end:

"Near this place lies Richard Pick,
who died Sept. 29, 1719, aged 80;
and Elizabeth his wife, died July 20, 1733, aged 88.
Catharine their daughter died April 27, 1727, aged 37;
and James Pick their ſon, Jan. 2, 1738, aged 53."

On various upright ſtones:

Anne, wife of Dan. Alſopp, died July 1, 1760, aged 71.
William Beeby, Dec. 24, 1761, aged 73.
Anne, wife of John Paling, Feb. 14, 1725, aged 53.
James Paling died June 9, 1721, aged 44.
Elizabeth his wife, June 24, 1741, aged 64.
Robert Paling, Dec. 4, 1762, aged 61.
Sarah his wife, March 9, 1747-8, aged 49.
James Paling, Jan. 5, 1760, aged 57.
Dorothy his wife, Sept. 22, 1780, aged 77.
Thomas Paling, Oct. 20, 1771, aged 50.
Rebecca his wife, Dec. 5, 1758, aged 42.
Henry Willows died Dec. 2, 1761, aged 81.
Bridget Wilbourn, 28 Dec. 1777, aged 55.
Thomas Wilbourn, Feb. 6, 1795, aged 63.
Thomas Hickling, April 20, 1757, aged 55.
Elizabeth Hickling, 18 Dec. 1784, aged 78.
Thomas Henton, July 17, 1757, aged 60.
George Henton, 30 April, 1711, aged 82.
Elizabeth wife of George, May 12, 1682, aged 50.
William Henton, 15 May, 1786, aged 49.
Alice relict of Thomas Henton, 18 Jan. 1783, aged 82.
Joſeph Henton, 16 May, 1767, aged 61.
Joſeph Henton, 15 Jan. 1787, aged 43.
William Henton, Oct. 19, 1727, aged 66.
William Willows, ſenior, 5 July, 1782, aged 67.
Mary his wife, 22 Jan. 1762, aged 45.
Catharine, ſecond wife, 9 Jan. 1789, aged 85.
John Allen, 23 Jan. 1778, aged 77.
Elizabeth Allen, 21 April, 1778, aged 70.

"THOMAS RAWSON, M. A. was admitted to the rectory of Hoby July 6, 1642. He had married Lydia the daughter of ſir Roger Neviſon knight; a gentlewoman whoſe education was ſuitable to her birth and quality; and who lived with him in a manner no way beneath it, until the breaking-out of the rebellion; at which time he was forced to abſcond, to avoid the miſeries of a priſon. They ſoon after put his living in ſequeſtration, and appointed one Smith to ſucceed him; who, being denied the poſſeſſion of the parſonage-houſe by Mrs. Rawſon, got a party of horſe from Leiceſter, which, by force, in a barbarous and inhuman manner, dragged her out of the houſe, and turned her into the church-yard; and for ſome days and nights ſhe and her family lay in the church-porch and belfry, until Mr. Needham, rector of Rotherby, having notice of this ſad and deplorable condition of Mrs. Rawſon and her children, gave them leave to dwell in the parſonage of that living. But, not long after, Mr. Needham himſelf falling under the ſame calamity of ſequeſtration, the miſerable woman, with her numerous family, was turned out of houſe and home a ſecond time, and forced to lie in the church-porch at Rotherby, as ſhe had before done at Hoby. However, at length ſhe was admitted within the doors, and lived in ſome part of the church (poſſibly in the belfry here alſo), where they put up blankets for a ſkreen betwixt the family and the congregation. In this habitation ſhe continued for ſome time; and then Sir Thomas Hartopp gave them leave to dwell in ſome out-houſes belonging to a tenement which he had in Rotherby; where they had no ſtairs, but went to the upper rooms by a ladder; and where they entirely ſubſiſted upon the charity of their neighbours and ſome other friends, who ſent them relief. They had no leſs than nine or ten children, which were too many to be long maintained in that manner; and they were at length reduced to the proviſion which the law had made; and, in plain words, brought to the pariſh of Hoby, not for habitation only, but for relief and maintenance. Here then Mrs. Rawſon was put into a very mean houſe, and had but one pitiful room for her whole family. After which, the pariſh bound out one of her children to a lace-maker. Two more of them were taken off at length, and tabled at the charge of ſome of her friends, in a widow's houſe of the pariſh, for eight pounds a year; Sir Henry Hudſon of Melton Mowbray kept two more of them; and other two were boarded with one Matthias Wolfe, the lace-man with whom the other brother was apprentice, but at whoſe charge we know not. One piteous and unhappy child likewiſe, whoſe name was George, being lame, was forced to be put into the hoſpital by the pariſh. It may well be thought, that, even after Mrs. Rawſon was eaſed (if we may ſo call it) in this manner from the burthen of moſt of her children, yet the remaining part of her afflictions could not but ſit very heavy upon a perſon who had been born and educated as ſhe was. But, before the children were thus taken off from her, their miſeries were inexpreſſible. Let the reſt part be gueſſed at by this one inſtance: "There are at this time (ſays Walker in 1714), or were very lately living, ſome who have ſeen Mrs. Rawſon and her children ſtand round a ſieve of horſe-beans, eating them by handfulls: to thoſe they had not any bacon (butter, to be ſure, they could have none in the ſieve); nor, as far as I can gueſs, had they ſo much as a bit of bread with them; and, as to the new-faſhioned platter in which they were ſerved up, 'tis certain they had not a pewter diſh left them, nor, if I miſtake not, a diſh or a ſpoon of any kind; not ſo much as a wooden bowl; much leſs was there a table, chair, or ſtool, in the houſe. And therefore, as the extremity of miſery neceſſitated them to feed on what was proper for brutes only; ſo they were forced to take their food in the ſame manner, even from the ground. A gentlewoman, who was one of the beholders of this ſad ſpectacle, added, when ſhe related this ſtory, that tongue could not expreſs the hardſhips they underwent. And, to complete the miſeries, Mrs. Rawſon had, if I judge aright, four or five children born under theſe calamities conſequent upon the ſequeſtration; and, for want of neceſſaries, died either in, or ſoon after, childbirth of the laſt of them. 'Tis ſaid ſhe was laid of the 14th child. However, 'tis certain ſhe had two at leaſt under her miſeries; one with which ſhe was big when ſhe was dragged firſt out of doors; and the other with which ſhe died. How Mr. Rawſon diſpoſed of himſelf during the time that his family lay under thoſe miſeries, I cannot learn. I find he lived to the Reſtoration, and was re-poſſeſſed of his benefice; but did not live long enough to reap a year's profit. He was a worthy good man, and very well beloved by thoſe who knew him." Thus far from Mr. Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, p. 345. Let it be added, however, that it appears by the Journals of the Houſe of Commons, "that Lydia, wife of Mr. Thomas Rawſon, miniſter of Hoby, obtained a fifth part of the profits of the parſonage in 1645."

HUMBERSTON,

antiently called *Hamerſtone* and *Humberſtone*, is bounded by Scraptoft, Thurnby, Evington, Belgrave, Thurmaſton, and Barkby Thorpe; is 3 miles diſtant from Leiceſter; and, in the eccleſiaſtical diviſion of the county, is within the deanry of Goſcote.

Hugo de Grenteſmainell, at the time of the general ſurvey, held nine ploughlands in Humerſtone, the ſoc of which belonged to Sceltone. It had been valued, in the reign of Edward the Confeſſor, at twenty ſhillings; but at the ſurvey was worth forty ſhillings. The land was equal to ſix ploughs. Fourteen ſocmen, with ſix bordars, had ſeven ploughs and a half; and there were twelve acres of meadow [1].

This village is not noticed in the Teſta de Nevill, compiled about the year 1240.

Richard de Grey, who was taken priſoner at Kenelworth in 1265, after the battle of Eveſham, was then ſeiſed of a virgate of land in Humberſton, worth 14*s*. a year [2].

In the Itinerary of 1280, Humberſton, Thurmeſton, and Belgrave Gate, anſwered collectively as one vill.

In 1298, it was found that *Edmund* earl of *Lancaſter*, the king's brother, deceaſed, held divers lands at Humberſton [3].

John de Humet conveyed to *Stephen de Segrave* and his heirs one bovate and a half of land in Humberſton, which *Henry* the ſon of *Robert* held, together with the ſaid Henry, *& toto exitu ſuo, & ſequelâ ſuâ*; one acre in Litlemede, and two ſelions near *le Portwey*; one ſelion *per Wolfrichwell*, a toft above the town held by *Juliana*; and one croft containing four ſelions held by *William* the ſon of *Walter*; all which were to be held of the ſaid John by homage and a pound of cumin, or two pence yearly, at the feaſt of St. Michael, for all ſervices, except foreign ſervice [4].

Stephen de Segrave conveyed to the abbot and convent of St. *Mary de Pratis at Leiceſter* a virgate of land at Humberſton, in exchange for ſome of their property at Segrave [5]; and their property in this pariſh is thus deſcribed in their Regiſter:

"Habemus in Humberſton eccleſiam & rectoriam, cum decimis garbarum & feni, in propriis uſibus; tum ex antiquo habuimus advocationem eccleſie predicte, ex dono Arnaldi de Boſco & Joh̄is Humet, & ex confirmatione regis Henrici Secundi, &c. Et percipimus indè annuatim, per manus rectoris tunc, nomine penſionis, vi s̄. viii đ. ſicut patet in Matriculo Ep̄i, in hiis verbis: "Eccleſie de Humburſton patronus abbas Leyc'; perſona Ric̄us de Glocest', inſtitutus per H. Lincoln', ſolvens abbati Leic' dim' marcam ab antiquo, tummodò nihil, quia in propriis uſibus noſtris."

Memorand', quòd epiſcopus Linc' habet penſionem annualem, ſcil', xl s̄. de eccleſiis Humberſton & Hungarton, pro partibus fructuum & proventuum tempore vacationis vicariarum earundem eccleſiarum; ideo abbas & conventus Leic' modò recipiunt predictas partes fructuum & proventuum tempore vacationis vicariarum predictarum, &c. ut in compoſitione.

Monachi de Sc̄o Ebrulfo perceperunt duas garbas de dominico Joh̄is de Humet ab antiquo; & nos jam ſolvimus annuatim priori de Schen pro dictis garbis xx s̄. per novam compoſitionem.

Decima garbarum redd' xvi lī. xiii s̄. iii đ.; modò x marc'.

Decima feni redd' per annum, x s̄.

Require poſtea in decimâ feni.

Ordinatio vicarii ibidem per venerabilem Joh̄em epiſcopum Ebor' & Apoſtolice ſedis legatum facta, &c.

Vicarius de Humburſton habeat unum manſum competens & honeſtum, cum curtilagio iii virgatarum terre de glebâ eccleſie, cum pratis & paſturis, & omnibus pertinentiis ſuis. Habeat etiam omnes & omnimodas oblationes, decimaſque omnimodas perſonales, & decimas lane, agnorum, aucarum, porcellorum, lini, canabi, molendinorum, &c.; & omnia ad altaragia pertinentia, &c. ut in ordinatione. Dictus vicarius denarios Petri colligat & percipiat, & de iiſdem, ut mos eſt, ſatisfaciat, &c. Decimas & alia onera extraordinaria, quoties & quando occurrerint, dictus vicarius pro tertiâ parte tantummodò agnoſcat, ſubeat, & ſupportet, &c.

Habemus ibidem, ex dono Wiłłi de Martiwaſt, unam virgatam terre & iii ſeliones terre apud Suthmedwe versùs ductum aque, quas dedit . . . . [6] eccleſie Sc̄e Marie de Humburſton, &c. ut in cartâ ix[a].

Habemus ibidem, ex dono Rad̄i Martiwaſt, unam virgatam terre, cum toſto & crofto; & per eandem cartam dedit nobis Thomam de Weſthorp, cum omni ſequelâ ſuâ, &c. ut in cartâ xii[a].

Habemus cartam Roberti de Heyâ de Humburſton, per quam dedit nobis, conceſſit, & quietum-clamavit, totum jus ſuum & clameum quod habuit in iiii virgatis terre, & cum homagiis & ſerviciis illorum qui tenent iii virgatas de ipſis iiii, &c. ut in cartâ xiii[a].

Habemus ibidem, per aliam cartam, ex dono predicti Roberti de Hayâ, ſervicium quod habuit in predictis iiii virgatis terre, quas in capite tenuit de abbate Leyc' per v s̄. annuatim; videlicet, homagium & ſervicium Ric̄i de Campedon de i virgatâ terre, xv đ. & i par albarum cirotecarum; & homagium & ſervicium W. Caſteleyn de unâ virgatâ terre, iiii s̄.; & homagium & ſervicium W. Bawdweyn de unâ virgatâ terre, xv đ. & i lib̄. cumini, cum wardis, releviis, &c.; ſalvâ eleemoſinâ de quartâ virgatâ hoſpitalis Sc̄i Johannis, &c.

Mem', quòd nos remiſimus d̄no Henrico duci Lancaſtrie omnes terras quas habuimus in Everley in Wylſhyr, cum unâ carectatâ ligni quam habuimus cotidiè in foreſtâ Leiceſtr'; ſcil', pro appropriatione eccleſiarum de Humberſton & Hungarton, ex ſumptibus ſuis factâ [7].

Habemus ibi advocationem eccleſie, ex dono Ernaldi de Boſco & Joh̄is de Humetz [8].

Notandum, quòd omnes vicarii noſtri de archidiaconatu Leyceſtrie ſolv̄nt ſynodalia, preter vicarios de Hungarton & Humburſton, pro quibus nos ſolvimus ex ordinatione epiſcopi [9]."

In the terrier referred to under Barkby, p. 45, Humberſton fills four pages.

The property of the abbot and convent of St. *John* at *Croxton* is alſo thus deſcribed in their Regiſter [10]:

"Joh̄es Humet dedit Wiłło le Beus unam virgatam terre in Humberſton, quam Yvo filius Ricardi tenuit, cum eodem Yvone & ſequelâ ejus; & unum toftum & duos ſeliones in eâdem villâ, quas Wiłłus Peverillus tenet, cum eodem Wiłło & ſequelâ ejus; reddendo annuatim unam libram cumini pro omni ſervicio.

Item predictus Wiłłus de Beus dedit nobis predictam virgatam terre, cum predicto Yvone & ſequelâ ejus; & unum toftum & duos ſeliones quas predictus Wiłłus Peverillus tenet, cum ejus ſequelâ, in puram eleemoſinam.

Item Joh̄es Humet dictam donationem nobis confirmavit, ſalvo forinſeco ſervicio; & remiſit unam libram cumini, quam de predictâ terrâ percipere ſolebat.

Item idem Joh̄es dedit nobis, in liberam & perpetuam eleemoſinam, ii bovatas terre, quas Wiłłus de Stutevile tenuit, cum ejus ſequelâ; & totum pratum ſuum de dominio in Suthmede; liberè & quietè, ſalvo forinſeco; ad inveniendum luminare de cerâ in perpetuum coram altari Sc̃e Marie ad miſſam ejuſdem Virginis in prefatâ eccleſiâ, & omnibus noctibus Dominicis & feſtis duplicibus per annum.

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[1] "Idem [Hugo de Grenteſmainell] tenet 2 carucatas terræ in Humerſtone. Soca pertinet ad Sceltone. Terra eſt 6 carucarum. Ibi 24 ſochmanni, cum 6 bordariis, habent 7 carucas & dimidiam. Ibi 12 acræ prati. Valuit 20 ſolidos; modò 40 ſolidos." Domeſday, fol. 232. a. 2.

[2] Appendix to vol. II. p. 86.

[3] Eſch. 25 Edw. I. N° 51. Leic.

[4] Cart. 18 Edw. III. n. 10.

[5] Appendix to vol. II. p. 115.

[6] Sic in MS.

[7] Charyte's Rentale, fol. lxv. a.

[8] Ibid. fol. cciii. b.

[9] Ibid fol. ccxv. b.

[10] See alſo the Appendix to vol. II. p 86.

Item Ricardus de Grey omnes predictas terras, & pratum, & predictum toftum, cum pertinentiis & aiſiamentis, pro ſe & heredibus ſuis, nobis confirmavit, in liberam & perpetuam eleemoſinam; ita tamen quòd nec ipſe nec heredes ſui, ratione relevii, warde, vel eſchaete, ſecte, vel alicujus auxilii, ſive cujuſlibet alterius conſuetudinis, in predictis terris de cetero exigere poterunt; ſed quieti & immunes ſimus ab omni ſervicio ſeculari tantùm quantùm pertinet ad dimidiam carucatam terre ejuſdem feodi in eâdem villâ.

Item ſciendum, quòd Hugo filius Yvonis de Humberſton, & Feliciana uxor ſua, & heredes eorum de eiſdem legitimè exeuntes, tenent de nobis unam virgatam terre, de predictis terris in Humberſton, liberè, quietè, & ſolutè, reddendo indè nobis xiis̃. ad iiii terminos; ſcil', ad Natale iiis̃. ad Paſcha iiis̃. ad feſtum Sc̃i Joh̃is Baptiſte iiis̃. & ad Mich' iiis̃.; faciendo forinſeca ſervicia quanta pertinent ad tantam terram; ita quòd non poſſint predictam terram dare, vendere, invadiare, vel ad firmam dimittere, vel alienare, abſque licentiâ & aſſenſu noſtro.

Item Anketinus de Humberſton & Matilda uxor ſua, & heredes eorum de eiſdem legitimè exeuntes, tenent de nobis unam bovatam terre liberè, quietè, reddendo indè nobis annuatim vis̃. ſterlingorum ad iiii predictos terminos; ſcil', ad Natale xviiiđ. &c.; faciendo forinſeca, ut ſuprà; ita quòd non poterint dare, &c. ut ſuprà.

Item Walterus de la Sire & Wymarta uxor ejus, & heredes eorum de eiſdem legitimè exeuntes, tenent de nobis unam bovatam terre in predictâ villâ liberè, quietè, reddendo vis̃. ad terminos predictos, ut ſuprà; faciendo, ut ſuprà; ita quòd non, ut ſuprà.

Item Walterus de Evinton & heredes ſui tenent de nobis, pro homagio & ſervicio ſuo, unum toftum & ii ſeliones in eâdem villâ liberè, quietè, reddendo nobis annuatim iis̃. ad iiii terminos; ſcilicet, ad Natale viđ. ad Paſcha viđ. ad Bapt' viđ. ad Mich' viđ.

Memorandum; redditus noſtri in eâdem villâ xxvis̃.

Robertus de Daleby in Leiceſtreſcirâ tenet de nobis, ſibi & heredibus ſuis, pro homagio & ſervicio, unam bovatam terre in Humberſton, quam Anketinus filius Yvonis tenuit, reddendo nobis annuatim vis̃. viđ. ad iiii terminos, & faciendo nobis forinſeca ſervitia, exceptâ wardâ predicte terre & maritagio filii ſui. Et, poſt mortem ipſius Roberti, heres ejus dabit nobis, nomine relevii, xiiis̃. argenti ad introïtum terre [1]."

Abbas de Croxton habet in Humberſton dim' car' terr' de dono domini Joh' Humet, & pratum; & confirmatum eſt de dom' Ric' le Grey, in puram eleemoſynam. Redd' xxvi ſol'. [2]

In this town are two manors; one of which was ſome time the inheritance of the *Martivalls*, lords of Noſeley; and from them came by marriage to ſir *Robert de Sadington*, knt. The heir of Sadington was married to *Haſtings*, and brought both this manor and Noſeley to her huſband; which afterwards came to *Heſilrige*. The other manor belonged to the family of the *Hotofts* for ſeveral generations.

Aug. 19, 1344, king Edward III. granted to *Robert de Sadington*, his chancellor, liberty of free-warren in all his demeſne lands at Humberſton [3].

In 1346, *Joan de Hotoſt* of Humberſton (on the aid then granted for knighting Edward of Woodſtock, the king's eldeſt ſon) was aſſeſſed 5*s*. for half a quarter of a knight's fee; *Robert de Sadington* 4*s*. for a tenth part of a knight's fee; *Robert de la Hay* 2*s*. for a twentieth part of a knight's fee; *Robert de Evington* 2*s*. for a twentieth part of a knight's fee; *John de Glenn* 2*s*. for a twentieth part of a knight's fee; and *John de Layton* 5*s*. for half a quarter of a knight's fee; all ſituated in Humberſton, and parcel of the honour of *Leiceſter* [4].

In 1361, *Henry Plantagenet* duke of *Lancaſter* died ſeiſed of three knight's fees in Evington and Humberſton, which *Richard de Grey* held; alſo of one knight's fee in Mouſelegh and Humberſton, which *Anketine Hubaud* held [5].

In a book of fifteenths and tenths granted by the laity in 1416, Humberſton was rated at 4*l*. 9*s*. 6*d*.; and in the ſubſidy of 1445, at the ſame ſum; but an abatement was then made of 4 marks.

In 1474, it was found that ſir *William Heſilrige*, knight, died ſeiſed of the manor of Humberſton, and by writing confirmed the ſame to *William* Heſilrige his ſon; which was held of the king, as of the honour of *Leiceſter*, by the ſervice of a ſixth part of a knight's fee; and that he afterwards confirmed the ſame manor to *Elizabeth* daughter of *Thomas Staunton*, eſq. [6]

In 1476, *William Heſilrige*, eſq. died ſeiſed of the manor of Humberſton, held of the king, as of the honour of *Leiceſter*, by the ſervice of the ſixth part of a knight's fee; and *Thomas* Heſilrige was his ſon and heir [7].

"Both the manors," ſays Mr. Burton, "came in the time of king Henry VII, by purchaſe, to that wealthy lawyer *Thomas Keble*, eſq. who was called to the degree of a ſerjeant on Nov. 20, 1486; and became king's ſerjeant in 1499. His arms were, Barry of ſix, Nebulé, Argent and Sable, on a canton Gules a creſcent Or; which coat ſtandeth in the South-eaſt window of the church of St. Dunſtan in the Weſt in Fleet-ſtreet, London, amongſt other ſerjeants' arms there [8]. This ſerjeant was a man of ſound judgement, quick and ſharp conceit, great reading, and very eloquent. And (as it appeareth by the book of Reports in king Henry the Seventh's time) one of the greateſt practice in thoſe days. What his lands were at the time of his death, this brief of the inquiſition [9] taken after his deceaſe will diſcover: Two manors in Humberſton, held of the king as of the honour of *Lancaſter*; the manor of Thruſſington; the manor of Congeſton, with the advowſon of the church; the manor of Stony Staunton, with the advowſon of the church; the manor of Eaſtwell; the manor of Hamilton; one meſſuage, three tofts, and two bovates of land, in Howes; one meſſuage and eight acres of land in Barrow; two meſſuages, four crofts, one toft, five yard-lands, and five acres of meadow, in Shepeſhed; five meſſuages and ſeven yard-lands in Overton Saucey and Overton-Quatermerſh; one meſſuage and one toft in Radcliff upon Wreke; lands in Scalford and Kirkby Beler; three meſſuages, five tofts, 44 acres of land, in Leiceſter and Belgrave; one meſſuage in Humberſton-gate near Leiceſter; one meſſuage, one mill, and half a yard-land, in Scraptoft; two meſſuages, two tofts, one yard-land, ſeven bovates of land, in Barkby; two yard-lands and a half in Barkby Thorpe; two meſſuages, two cloſes, and four yard-lands and a half in Great Stretton; three meſſuages, one toft, one cloſe, ſeven yard-lands, and 24*s*. rent in Little Stretton and Norton; one meſſuage and one yard-land in Knighton; four meſſuages, one cloſe, and three yard-lands, in Evington; all within this county, and moſt of them purchaſed by him. "This," adds Mr. Burton, "may be obſerved of this man, that though it be but 138 years ſince he died, there is not of his name and kindred (as far as I could ever learn or find) any one now remaining; and of all this great eſtate which he left to deſcend, there is not one part of it belonging to any that is either of the name or blood, but all ſold, diſperſed, and gone.—*Sic dii voluere* [10]."

After the death of *Thomas Keble*, eſq. in 1501, an inventory of his eſtate was taken, by Valentine Maſon, general appraiſer to the moſt reverend Father in God the Lord Cardinal and Archbiſhop of Canterbury, July 6, 1501; from which theſe extracts are taken.

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[1] Peck, MSS. 4955; è Codice MS. de Domeſday, fol. 7. a.

[2] Croxton Regiſter; and the Valor of 26 Hen. VIII.

[3] Appendix to vol. II. p. 115.

[4] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III.

[5] Fin. 35 Edw. III. m. 23.—See more in Aſhby Magna.

[6] Eſch. 14 Edw. IV. N° 25. Leic.

[7] Eſch. 16 Edw. IV. N° 26. Leic.

[8] The Serjeant's arms here mentioned by Mr. Burton (ſee Plate XXXIV. fig. 17.) periſhed in the great fire of London; and are not noticed by ſir William Dugdale; though he gives three plates under the title of "Inſignia in feneſtris Refectorii infra Hoſpitium cognom. Sergeant's Inne in Fleet-ſtreet, A. D. 1599, ubi tunc temporis reperta ſunt per Guil. Burton, Interioris Templi Socium, in rebuſque heraldicis non minimè peritum."

[9] Eſch. 17 Hen. VII. n. 5.

[10] Burton, MS.

In the parlour.

	£.	s.	d.
A compleat hanging of broad Alexander, containing in length 60 yards, and in breadth 3 yards—ſix ſcore yards, at 2*d*. *per* yard	1	0	0
One dozen of cuſhions of verders ſtuffed with feathers — —	0	13	4
A ſperver [1] of broad Alexander	0	13	4
A feather bed and bolſter —	1	0	0
A pair of old fuſtians —	0	8	0
A pair of blankets — —	0	2	0
A pair of flaxen ſheets of 3 breadths, containing 21 yards, at 6*d*. each, —	0	10	6
A counterpane of tapeſtry work, *ſore worn*,	0	5	0
A table, two chriſtalls, two forms, two chairs, and a cupboard —	0	2	0
An old cupboard-cloth of green ſay	0	0	6

In the chamber over the parlour.

A compleat hanging of green ſay	0	6	8
Two carpets — —	0	10	0
A ſperver of broad Alexander —	0	10	0
And old feather-bed and bolſter	0	8	0
An old counterpane of tapeſtry work	0	3	4
A counterpane of imagery work	0	10	0
A counterpane of verders with birds	3	0	0
A cupboard — —	0	2	0
A counterpane of red damaſk, *ſore worn*, 34 yards — — —	5	0	0
A ſperver of red damaſk, with curtains of coarſe red ſarcenet —	3	6	8
A pillow and two cuſhions, covered with ray ſattin from Burges [2], ſtuffed with feathers	0	13	4
A pair of new fuſtians —	0	13	4
Six hangings of tapeſtry work, containing 90 yards, at 12*d*. *per* yd. —	4	10	0
One remnant of black double ſattin, containing 3 yards, at 8*s*. *per* yd.	1	4	0
Three doublet-cloaths of tawney ſattin, 8 yards and a half, at 8*s*. yd. —	3	8	0
A remnant of tawney ſattin, containing 2 yards and half, at 6*s*. yd. —	0	15	0
A remnant of black ſtamyn [3], containing 2 yards and half, at 2*s*. yd. —	0	5	0
A pair of great old amber beads, of twelve ſtones — —	0	10	0
A pair of beads, ten ſtones, caſſidens, &c. jaſper, partly covered with gold	4	0	0
A book written in French on parchment, called *La Abuſe in Court* —	0	10	0
An old harneſs-girdle, with divers little buckles — — —	1	6	8
An altar-cloth of arras, containing in length 3 yards, in breadth one yard, at 1*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. *per* yd. — —	4	0	0
Two remnants of black velvet, containing 10 yards, at 12*s*. *per* yard —	6	0	0
A piece of tawney velvet, containing 3 yards, at 12*s*. *per* yard —	1	16	0
Eight pieces and a half of new broad Alexander, at 8*s*. *per* piece —	3	8	0
Five cheſts, of divers ſorts —	0	10	0
Two remnants of black velvet, containing 4 yards and half, at 12*s*. —	2	14	0
A book in French, of the Chronicles, on parchment — —	2	13	4
A book imprinted, called *Ludovicus de Vitâ Chriſti* — —	0	10	0
A doublet cloth of black ſtamyn, containing 4 yards. at 2*s*. *per* yd. —	0	8	0
A little velvet pouch, with a ſingle ring, ſilver and gilt — —	1	0	0
A little ſperver of ray ſilk, with curtains of green — — —	4	0	0

In the kitchen.

Three garniſh of pewter veſſels, little occupied, at 21*s*. *per* garniſh —	3	3	0
Three dozen of platters, 5 great chargers, a dozen and three porringers, and 2 dozen and four ſawcers — —	3	6	8
A great braſs pot — —	0	12	0
Two braſs pots of 3 gallons each	0	10	0
Four little poſſnets, at 12*d*. each poſſnett	0	4	0
Three great pans, of 5 gallons each pan	0	15	0
Three other little pans —	0	6	0
A little mortar of braſs, and a peſtle	0	4	0
Two pair of racks — —	0	6	8
A little pair of racks —	0	2	0
Two pair of broches ſquare —	0	11	4
Two great round broches —	0	6	0
Two little round broches —	0	1	8
Two bird broches — —	0	1	0
Two chaffing-diſhes — —	0	2	0
A great pewter chaffour, ſomewhat broken,	8	2	0
Three pair of pot-hooks, and four hanging irons — —	0	0	10
A frying pan — —	0	0	6
Two cullenders — —	0	0	4
Two ſkimmers, two ladles, and a gridiron	0	1	8
A great kettle — —	0	2	0
A cleaving knife, and three ſlicing (carving) knives — —	0	0	8
And in lumber and traſh —	0	0	6

Plate.

Two baſons and two ewers, part gilt, weighing 117 oz. at 3*s*. 4*d*. oz. —	19	10	0
Three ſtanding cups with covers, two chaſed and one plain, a goblet with a cover, and two little ſalts with covers, all gilt, weighing 96 oz. at 3*s*. 6*d*. *per* oz.	16	16	0
Six great bowls, with a cover gilt, and two little ſalts with a cover (wrethyn) wrought and enemelled, 208 oz. at 3*s*. 8*d*. *per* oz.	38	2	8
Two little goblets with two little covers gilt, four old goblets pounſed, two pieces chaſed, 22 ſpoons, and a flat piece, 100 oz. at 3*s*. *per* oz. — —	15	0	0
Six pieces, chaſed, with a cover partly gilt, 165 oz. at 3*s*. 4*d*. —	37	10	0
Two pots (of ſilver double gilt) weight 94 oz. at 4*s*. per oz. — —	20	7	4
Two great baſons, with two ewers, partly	30	10	2
Six goblets with two covers gilt, 110 oz. at 4*s*. *per* oz. — —	22	0	0
Six goblets with two covers, part gilt, 100 oz. at 3*s*. 4*d*. *per* oz. —	16	13	4
Four great ſalts with a cover chaſed and gilt, 52 oz. at 4*s*. *per* oz. —	10	8	0
Twelve great ſpoons with knobs, wrought and gilt, 24 oz. at 4*s*. —	4	16	0
A dozen of ſpoons not gilt, 14 oz. at 3*s*. 2*d*. *per* oz. — — —	3	4	4
A little ſpoon of working gold, 1 oz. 3-4ths — — —	3	1	8
A ſignet of fine gold, with an eagle diſplayed, 2 oz. except 30 dwts. at 3*l*.	3	17	6
A little piece with a cover gilt, 12 oz. ½, at 4*s*. *per* oz. — —	2	10	0
A little pot not gilt—*pax bread*—two cruets, and a ſacrying bell, 25 oz. at 3*s*. 2*d*. *per* oz. — —	3	19	2
Two pottle pots, 63 oz. at 3*s*. *per* oz.	9	16	6
A wafer with a boſs broken —	1	0	0
A little ſalt, of gold, with a cover chaſed with oak-leaves, 2½ oz. at 3*l*. *per* oz.	7	10	0
A ſtanding wafer with a cover gilt	1	10	0
A chalice, with a patten and cover, with round knobs, 16 oz. at 3*s*. 4*d*. —	2	13	4

Wearing geere.

A ſingle gown of ſcarlet, *ſore worn*, with a hood of the ſame — —	0	10	0
A crimſon gown (ſingle) with a hood of the ſame — — —	1	0	0
A night-gown of worſted-ſtuff, furr'd with coarſe black lawn —	0	12	0
A ſingle gown, of violet colour, with a			

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[1] "The head or teſter of a bed, ſomewhat perhaps in the canopy form; Randle Holme's Armory, III. XII. XLI, p. 449; the conical bell tents; canopies reaching down to the ground. See Merchant Taylors arms; Kent's Guillim 631; ſparver three *tents*; Ermine trimmed with Blue and Gules, &c.; arms of the Company of Upholſterers, called in their patent, 5 E. IV. *ſpervers.* Again, lower down in the ſame page, 449, a tent or a ſperver [looks like a circular canopy with curtains down to the ground; a circular tent; ſee their arms.] Sparver. Then every of them [4 yeomen] ſtick up the aungell about the bedde, and lette down the corteyne of the bedde, or Sparver.—A camp, or turn-up bed, from Spannan, *abdere*, to ſhut or cloſe up. Archæol. IV. 313. I rather think canopy or half-teſter curtains faſtened a-top. It was a ſtate bed. G. A.

[2] Bruges.

[3] *Etamine* in French.

hood — — —	0	13	4
Three ſingle gowns of blue ray, with two hoods, *ſore worn*, at 8*s*. each	1	4	0
Two ſingle gowns of green ray, with two hoods — — —	0	16	0
A gown, cloth of new blue ray and worſted — — —	0	13	4
A new gown, cloth of blue ray and tawney — — —	0	13	4
A gown, cloth of green ray and violet	0	13	4
An old cloak, of violet —	0	5	0
A red mantle, *ſore worn* —	0	3	4
A brown tawney gown, furred with fox-ſkins — —	0	13	4
A brown tawney gown, furred with black lamb — —	1	0	0
A ſhort riding gown, lined with black cotton — — —	0	10	0
A coarſe ſingle gown of muſter	0	8	0
A ſingle gown, with a hood of murray in grain — — —	1	3	4
A violet gown, ſingle, with a hood	1	2	0
A doublet of black velvet —	1	6	8
A doublet of tawney ſattin —	0	12	0
A jacket of black velvet, furred with martin-ſkins — —	1	6	8
A book, in French, wrote on parchment	1	0	0
An old ſcarlet gown of his firſt wife's, unfurred, with an old furfull, quarter deep, and lettyce — — — —	2	0	0
A woman's gown with violet in grain, unfurred, with a purfull of mynkes, quarter deep — — — —	2	0	0
A chyrtle of ruſſet camblet —	0	13	4
An old gown of his firſt wife's, unfurred, with a purfull of white lettyce, quarter deep — — —	1	6	8
A gown, cloth of new green ray	0	13	4
The two compleat veſtments of green broad Alexander — — —	2	0	0
A frontell for an altar of green ſilk fringed — —	0	12	0
An altar-cloth of green Alexander	0	5	0

In the chapel.

Two altar-cloths of Alexander, plain	0	3	0
A crucifix of wood —	0	1	8
Two images, one of our Lady, another of St. John — — —	0	2	8
Two curtains for the altar, of changeable Tartian — —	0	6	8
A veſtment, *ſore worn* —	0	13	4
A corporas, and the caſe, of old black velvet — — —	0	1	0
A pax, a ſacryng bell, two cruets of latyn [1] (horn) — —	0	0	8

In the barn.

A little ſtack of wheat, containing, by eſtimation, 4 quarters, at 3*s*. 4*d*. the qr.	0	13	4

In the granary.

Fifty quarters of malt, at 3*s*. 4*d*. *per* qr.	8	6	8

Corn in the fields.

A ryck of peaſe, containing, by eſtimation, 15 quarters, at 2*s*. qr. —	1	10	0
Eighteen acres of barley, at 6*d*. *per* acre	1	10	0
Eighteen loads of timber (hewn), at 4*s*. *per* load — — —	0	16	0
Two mill-ſtones, for a windmill, of Engliſh make — —	0	18	0
One fodder of lead —	0	5	4
Three waynes ſhod with iron —	10	0	0
Two plows, with the harneſs —	0	6	8

Cattle, &c.

Twelve ſcore ſheep, wethers, unclipped, at 1*s*. 8*d*. apiece — —	20	0	0
Eight ſcore ewes, unclipped, at 13*d*. apiece — — —	8	13	4
Eight ſcore lambs, at 6*d*. apiece	4	0	0
Twenty-ſeven bullocks, at 7*s*. apiece	9	16	0
A couple of oxen, at —	1	3	4
439 wethers of young and old (6 ſcore to the hundred) at 9*l*. *per* hund. —	38	3	6
379 fleeces of wool, at 4*d*. *per* fleece	6	19	8
Six ſcore hogs (ſheep ſo called) that were ſhorn, at 12*d*. each —	6	0	0
Fifty-three ſteers and heifers, at 9*s*. one with another — —	23	10	6
Eighteen kine (cows), at 8*s*. apiece	7	4	0
A grey trotting gelding, at —	1	0	0
A black ambling hobby, at —	1	6	8
A grey ambling gelding, at —	1	3	4
A little dunn ambling horſe, at	1	0	0
A great black trotting gelding, at	10	0	0
And an old grey gelding, at —	0	10	0
Three ſwans — —	0	10	0
Three cranes [2] — —	0	5	0
Two geeſe — —	0	3	4

⁂ The account of the live ſtock in this inventory is not a little curious, particularly as to the prices between trotting and ambling horſes. The Readers of this Hiſtory may compare the prices of many of theſe items with thoſe of the ſame ſpecies at different periods in the Regiſtrum Roffenſe, pp. 132, 133; with ſome items at an earlier period, in a detail of the ſtock that was to be left on the manors of the biſhop of Rocheſter at the time of his demiſe; and in Hutchinſon's Hiſtory and Antiquities of Durham, vol. II. p. 597, there is an accurate inventory of the ſtock, &c. delivered to John Machon, maſter of Sherborn Hoſpital, Sept. 24, 1636.

In 1503, the manor of Humberſton is noticed as belonging to the family of *Keble*, with certain lands and tenements there, held by the king as of the dutchy of *Lancaſter*, but by what ſervice was unknown.

In 1504, ... *Cotton* died ſeiſed of certain lands and tenements in Humberſton, held of the king, as of his honour of *Leiceſter*, but by what ſervice was then unknown [3].

Walter Keble (ſon of *Thomas*) died July 31, 1522, ſeiſed of the manor of Humberſton (worth 8*l*.) and of 2 meſſuages and 240 acres of land in Humberſton and Belgrave, held of the king as of the dutchy of *Lancaſter*; the manor of Thruſſington (worth 12*l*. 6*s*.) ſix meſſuages, one cottage, two tofts, ſixteen virgates and four bovates of arable and meadow, in Thruſſington, and lands in Ratcliffe on the Wreke, held under ſir *Maurice Berkeley*; the manor of Staunton juxta Sapcote (worth 5*l*.), with the advowſon of that church, held under the manor of Stipenſhill, co. Warwick; the manor of Eaſtwell (worth 5*l*. 12*s*. 8*d*.), ſix meſſuages, 10 tofts, 520 acres of land, and 8*s*. 4*d*. rent, in Eaſtwell and Kirkby Beler, held of the king as of the dutchy of *Lancaſter*; ſix meſſuages, one cottage, 11 virgates and a half of arable land, 40 acres of meadow, paſture, &c. in Stathern, Harby, and Plungar; and lands at Howes, Kirkby Beler, Shepeſhed, Scalford, Barkby, Thorpe Barkby, Barrow upon Soar, Stretton Magna and Parva, Stoughton, Keame, Evington, Billeſdon, Congeſton, and Overton. By his ſecond wife, *Milicent* daughter of *Thomas Heſilrige*, eſq. (who ſurvived him) he left a ſon, *Francis*, aged 2 years; and two daughters, *Lucia* and *Anne*. *Thomas* Keble of Rereſby is called his *conſanguineus*; and it is added by Cole, that *Jo. Keble* was his couſin; *Thomas Heſilrige*, his father-in-law; and the lady *Margaret Egerton* [4] his mother-in-law [5].

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[1] "Q. a baſe metal; ſee Shakeſpeare's joke to Ben Jonſon of tranſlating the Spoons into Latyn." G. A.

[2] "The three cranes, valued at 20*d*. apiece, are undoubtedly herons; they are mentioned along with bitterns and geeſe, and not of higher value; but that was by no means the caſe ſo late as 1603. Mr. Townley, in his account of the Iſle of Man has uſed the ſame language; he ſays, he ſaw vaſt numbers feeding on the ſea-ſhore of the Iſle on fiſhes; theſe were certainly herons. Cranes eat only grain. In ſome places herons are called cranes, though totally different in ſize; weight of crane 10lb. of heron 3lb.; and are common in England; whereas a crane is a very great rarity. I ſaw one that was ſhot in the Fens near Cambridge, about 30 years ago." G. A.

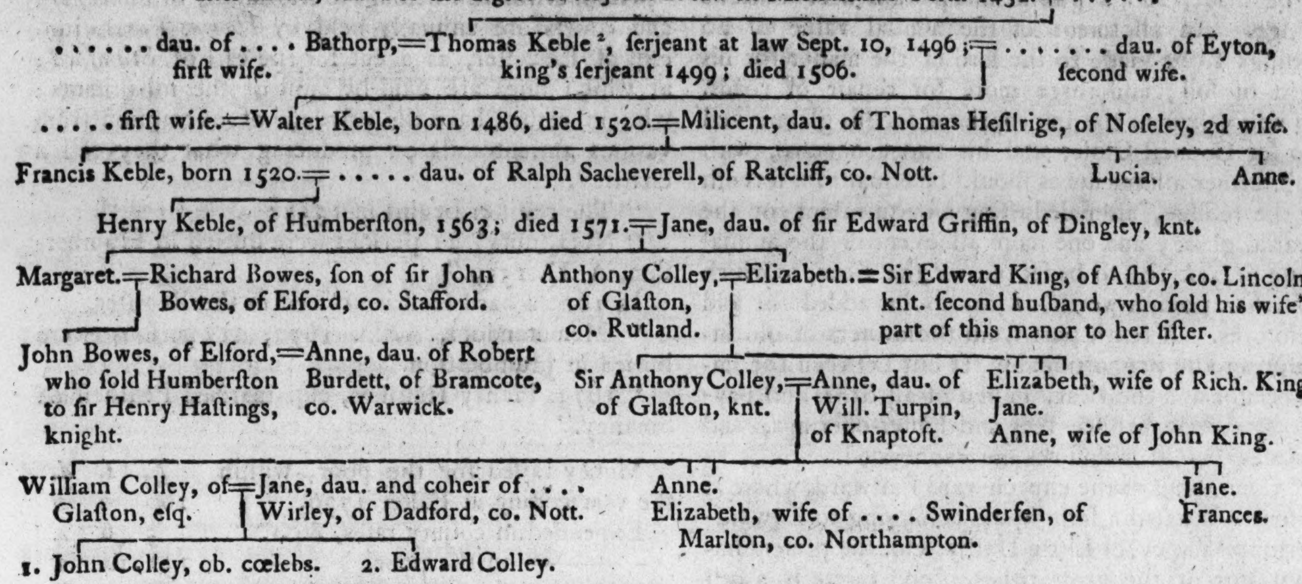
[3] Eſch. 20 Hen. VII.

[4] Of whom ſee under Thruſſington.

[5] Inq. taken at Leiceſter, and alſo at Boſworth, 27 Nov. 14 Hen. VIII.; Cole's Eſcheats, vol. I. (Harl. MSS. 756.) pp. 138. 396.

Pedigree

Pedigree of KEBLE[1].


Walter Keble, called to the degree of ſerjeant at law in Michaelmas Term 1452.=......

...... dau. of .... Bathorp, firſt wife.=Thomas Keble[2], ſerjeant at law Sept. 10, 1496; king's ſerjeant 1499; died 1506.=....... dau. of Eyton, ſecond wife.

..... firſt wife.=Walter Keble, born 1486, died 1520.=Milicent, dau. of Thomas Heſilrige, of Noſeley, 2d wife.

Francis Keble, born 1520.=..... dau. of Ralph Sacheverell, of Ratcliff, co. Nott. Lucia. Anne.

Henry Keble, of Humberſton, 1563; died 1571.=Jane, dau. of ſir Edward Griffin, of Dingley, knt.

Margaret.=Richard Bowes, ſon of ſir John Bowes, of Elford, co. Stafford.

John Bowes, of Elford, who ſold Humberſton to ſir Henry Haſtings, knight.=Anne, dau. of Robert Burdett, of Bramcote, co. Warwick.

Anthony Colley, of Glaſton, co. Rutland.=Elizabeth.=Sir Edward King, of Aſhby, co. Lincoln, knt. ſecond huſband, who ſold his wife's part of this manor to her ſiſter.

Sir Anthony Colley, of Glaſton, knt.=Anne, dau. of Will. Turpin, of Knaptoft.

Elizabeth, wife of Rich. King.
Jane.
Anne, wife of John King.

William Colley, of Glaſton, eſq.=Jane, dau. and coheir of .... Wirley, of Dadford, co. Nott.

Anne.
Elizabeth, wife of .... Swinderſen, of Marlton, co. Northampton.

Jane.
Frances.

1. John Colley, ob. cœlebs. 2. Edward Colley.

Thomas Kebyll, eſq. died July 17, 1526, ſeiſed of the manors of Humberſton; alſo of 5 meſſuages, 2 cottages, 16 virgates of arable, 30 acres of meadow, 40 of paſture, held under the manor of Evington, by fealty and ſuit of court only; alſo of a manor in Rereſby, called *Chamberlaine's* manor, worth 20 marks, and held under *William Aſhby* by knight's ſervice. He had a ſiſter Joice; and by his wife *Elizabeth*, left a ſon *John*, aged 12 years, and three daughters, *Elizabeth*, *Margaret*, and *Joice*[3].

The lands here which belonged to Croxton abbey were granted, in 1539, to *Thomas* earl of *Rutland* and *Eleanor* his lady in fee[4].

In 1564, there were 24 families in Humberſton.

On the death of *Henry Keble*, eſq. in 1571, without heirs male, his property devolved to his two daughters and coheirs, *Elizabeth* and *Margaret*.

In 1585, *Henry Sacheverell*, eſq. died ſeiſed of a moiety of divers manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, in Humberſton, held of the queen, as of her honour of *Leiceſter*, by the ſervice of half a quarter of a knight's fee[5].

In 1593, *Jane Booſe* (or *Bowes*) of Humberſton, was fined £55. as a reaſon for abſenting herſelf from the pariſh-church for 3 months following April 1, in the 34th year of the Queen's reign; and £20. more for a like abſence from Tueſday in the 4th week of Lent to the 24th of April following (being one month), in the 35th year. It appeared, by inquiſition taken before ſir George Haſtings knt. and Francis Monk, eſq. that ſhe had

The firm of the manor called Hotofts in Humberſton, with ſeveral lands and hereditaments in Humberſton and Boſworth, and two windmills in Humberſton, of the annual rent of	53	0	4
The firm of Heſilrige manor in Humberſton, with rents there and at Boſworth,	3	6	8
The firm of two meſſuages, &c. at Evington, worth	0	13	4

All which were ſeized into the queen's hands, till ſhe ſhould make ſubmiſſion[6].

From the heireſs of Keble this lordſhip was purchaſed by ſir *Henry Haſtings*[7], who died in 1629, and was inherited by his ſon *Henry*; who, it is remarked by Simmonds in his Diary, "lived at Humberſton private[8]." He was, however, taken priſoner by the parliamentary forces, and confined at Leiceſter, whilſt Humberſton was in their hands, which he at laſt ſold[9]; and was fined 2072*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. by the ſequeſtrators; and *Anthony Haſtings* was alſo fined £80.

The freeholders here in 1630 were, *John Thiſtlethwaite*, eſq. *Valentine Bale*, eſq. *Thomas Harris*, gent. *Robert Wilſon*, and *William Dawes*.

In 1655, was collected in Humberſton, for the relief of the poor Proteſtants in Piedmont, the ſum of 6*s*. 3*d*.

The lordſhip of Humberſton, ſoon after the Reſtoration, became the property of Mr. *Sutton*[10]; who married the heireſs of the *Bales*; and from his grandſon it was purchaſed ſoon after the year 1750 by *William Pochin*, eſq. the late worthy member for the county.

In 1722, 22 freeholders polled from this pariſh; and in 1775 we find 23 names.

In an act paſſed in 1788, for dividing, allotting, and incloſing, the ſeveral open fields, meadows, and commonable grounds of Humberſton, containing about 1400 acres, *William Pochin*, eſq. is deſcribed as lord of the manor, and owner of a conſiderable part of the ſaid fields and right of common; *Edward-Hartopp Wigley*, eſq. as impropriator of the rectory, and entitled to all the great and impropriate tithes, except the tithe of hay ariſing from an antient incloſure called *Mill Cloſe*, and on the orchards, homeſteads, and antient incloſures included in the ring of the town; or, in lieu of part of the ſaid impropriate tithes, viz. the tithes of hay within the ſaid fields, meadows, and commonable grounds, to a piece of land, by him now held in ſeveralty, in the ſaid pariſh, called *Council Cloſe*, about ſix acres, and to two cow-commons, or common paſture for two cows, tithe-free, in the ſaid fields, meadows, and commonable grounds, by way of modus or compoſition for ſuch impropriate tithes of hay; alſo to five yard-lands of glebe land, and right of common in the ſaid commonable grounds; and as owner alſo of other part of the ſaid fields, meadows, and commonable grounds, and right of common; the rev. *John Dudley*, clerk, as patron and incumbent of the vicarage, entitled to the tithe of wool and lamb, and all other vicarial tithes within the ſaid pariſh, or to certain moduſes in lieu of ſome of ſuch tithes, alſo to the tithe of hay ariſing on the ſaid mill-cloſe, and the orchards, homeſteads, and antient incloſures within the ſaid ring of the town, except thoſe belonging to the ſaid impropriator as ſuch, and an orchard belonging to *John Baſs*, formerly part of the impropriate eſtate, alſo to three yard-lands of glebe land, and to right of common in the ſaid commonable grounds. And *Marmaduke Tomline*, eſq. *Thomas Hawes*, *John Iliffe*, *Thomas Allſop*, *William Tailby*, *John Freer*, gentlemen, and others, were then proprietors of, or intereſted in, the reſidue of the land of which the ſaid commonable grounds conſiſted, and of the right of common thereon. The turnpike roads were not to be altered; but convenient private roads to be made, and a public ſheep-waſh near Salter's Bridge. An allotment of the annual value of 20 ſhillings to be made to the lord of the manor for his right of ſoil; and three more for repair of roads. An equivalent to the impropriator for his glebe; and alſo for Council Cloſe, and his two commons; with ſuch farther allotments as ſhould be equal to a ſeventh of the reſidue, after deducting an equivalent for the vicarial glebe; and one more allotment of the annual value of 31*l.* 10*s.* to be ſet out for the vicar, to which a farther portion worth 2*l.* 2*s.* to be added for old incloſures. A tenth part from the owners of old incloſures to be proportionably ſet out between the impropriator and the vicar, in lieu of all tithes and payments, except ſurplice fees and Eaſter-offerings, and moduſes for old incloſures not exonerated.

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[1] "From Le Neve's Faſti, p. 366, it appears there was an Edward Keble, who was admitted to the third prebendal ſtall in Weſtminſter Abbey in June 1547; but, according to Widmore, he was ſoon deprived. Whether he bore any relation to the Kebles of Leiceſterſhire, I know not. An account is given of Joſeph Keble in the Biographical Dictionary, in which character there are ſome peculiar traits of him as a lawyer, and as a minuter of notes of Sermons, as well as of reports in the courts of Weſtminſter Hall. All that is ſaid is, that he was the ſon of a lawyer. There are many of the name of Keble in the neighbourhood, and chiefly in the farming line; but it is probable that not one of them has any knowledge of the anceſtor of his family." S. D.

[2] Another Thomas Keble had been called to the ſame degree in 1486.

[3] Inq. at Leiceſter, 21 Nov. 17 Hen. VIII.; Cole's Eſcheats, vol. IV. (Harl. MSS. 759.) p. 180.

[4] Grants in the Augmentation Office.

[5] Eſch. 27 Eliz.

[6] Inq. at Loughborough, 28 May, 36 Eliz.

[7] Sir *George Haſtings*, butler to the earl of Cheſter, died of the plague, June 4, 1641.

[8] Simmonds' Diary, 1645.

[9] See before, under Belgrave.

[10] See p. 276. note 3.

"Contiguous to the church-yard Eaſtward, where at preſent is ſituated a farm-houſe belonging to Edward-Hartopp Wigley, of Little Dalby, eſq. the preſent impropriator of the great tithes, ſtood formerly a cell dependent on the Abbey of Leiceſter, in which, it is ſaid, ſix friers or brothers were maintained. The houſe in which they lived was taken down with great difficulty, from the great ſtrength and firmneſs of the materials, about the year 1726. Tradition relates the following particulars reſpecting this place: That, if a lay brother, travelling between the abbeys of Leiceſter and Laund, arrived at the cell of Humberſton about eight in the morning, the brothers were to find him a breakfaſt and a pint of beer; if he arrived at noon, he was to have a dinner and beer; if after eight at night, he was to be provided with a ſupper and lodging, and to proceed to Leiceſter before breakfaſt in the morning.

"To the North Weſt of the village, in a part of the field at preſent known by the name of *Hoſton*, it is ſaid, another religious houſe or nunnery was ſituated; and thoſe who are fond of the marvellous have not failed to ſay, that there was a ſubterraneous paſſage thence to Leiceſter Abbey[1]. The teſtimony of ſome of the inhabitants, who declare that ſteps have been diſcovered thereabouts, is more deſerving of credit; and it is certain that ſeveral articles of iron houſehold-furniture have been found. As the ſpot is a pleaſant eminence, it is very probable that what report has called a religious houſe may have been, like Stoughton Grange, a country-reſidence belonging to the abbots of Leiceſter.

"Near the ſame place is a ſtone, which ſeems to confirm the generally-received opinion of naturaliſts concerning the growth of thoſe bodies: for, notwithſtanding great pains have been taken by a late proprietor of the land to keep it below the ſurface, it defeats his efforts, and riſes gradually, though not inſenſibly[2]. It is remarkable as being the only ſtone of the ſame kind nearer than Charnwood Foreſt, which is about eight or nine miles diſtant; and is poſſibly the peak of a vaſt bed of rock-ſtone, which may lie beneath the intermediate country.

Humberſton ſtill belongs to the dutchy of *Lancaſter*; and courts are annually held by *Thomas Pares*, jun. eſq. of Leiceſter, as agent for the earl of *Stamford*; at which fines are paid by moſt of the inhabitants; who in return have the privilege of exemption from various antient tolls on producing what they call a charter[3].

"The regiſter begins in 1557:

"Nota, nota! 21 perſons were buried in Humberſton, A. D. 1559."

In 1607 a hard froſt is noticed in the Regiſter.

"Memorandum, A. D. 1670, 21 perſons were buried in Humberſton."

"1673, Henry Haſtings, eſq. married Pentheſſilea Smalley."

	£.	s.	d.
Money raiſed for the poor, within the year ending at Eaſter 1776,	160	0	0
Expended in county rates, &c.	5	6	4
——— on the poor, —	151	14	2
Rent of workhouſe[4] and habitations,	3	7	3
Expended in litigations, —	1	3	8
Money raiſed for 1783,	214	1	1
——— 1784, —	200	12	8
——— 1785, —	149	6	2
Medium of theſe three years,	188	0	0
——— of county expences,	14	2	11
——— of expences not relating to the poor; repairs of churches, roads, &c.	9	11	0
——— of nett annual expences,	164	6	1
——— of attending on magiſtrates,	1	8	8
——— of entertainments at meetings,	3	5	10
——— of law expences, —	0	1	2
——— of ſetting the poor to work,	0	0	0
Expences of the poor in 1796,	229	0	0
——— 1797,	330	0	0
——— 1798,	243	0	0
Average of three years,	267	6	8

CHARITABLE DONATIONS,

given and left, for the uſe of the poor and church of the pariſh of Humberſton, by perſons unknown[5]:

A piece of land called *Church-head-land*, a piece of land in Upper Marſton, three pieces in the North head; the crops of which are let or ſold to the beſt bidder every year, and the moneys ariſing therefrom have been diſpoſed of from time immemorial, half for the uſe of the church, and half for the uſe of the poor. Alſo 35 pounds; the intereſt of which is to be diſtributed amongſt the poor, according as the vicars, churchwardens, and overſeers of the poor ſhall direct.

William Warner } Churchwardens,
Joſeph Allen } 1788.

The return made to the houſe of commons in 1786, in anſwer to an enquiry reſpecting the charitable donations in this pariſh, may be ſeen in vol. I. p. 47.

The CHURCH, (ſee Plate XL.)

dedicated to St. *Mary*, conſiſts of a tower (in which are 5 bells); a ſtone ſpire; the windows quatrefoils in ſquares; a chancel; and a nave, of one pace with the chancel, ſeparated from two ſpacious ailes by five pointed arches on octagon pillars and capitals, and five clereſtory windows; the South windows plain; and the South-weſt in the chancel ſquare.

Mr. Burton's MS. ſays, "Upon the South outſide of the wall of the ſteeple, on the top, next to the battlements, *lie two large pictures*, cut in ſtone, of St. Peter and St. Paul. At the head of the one, and the feet of the other, are cut in ſtone two cinquefoils Ermine, the arms of the Abbey of *Leiceſter*; by which it appeareth that the abbots of Leiceſter (who were patrons of this church[6], and held the ſame appropriated to them) were founders of the ſteeple, if not of the whole church."

The tower of this church is embattled, and adorned with a cornice of quatreſoils; and under this, on the South face, are two figures in rude relief lying on their ſides, and, as far as could be diſtinguiſhed by the diſtance, repreſenting a ſaint with a drawn ſword, and another; perhaps St. Peter and St. Paul. A rude ſketch of them is given in Plate XXXIV. fig. 7; and of other ornaments in fig. 8, 9.

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[1] Vide Leiceſter, Subterranea.

[2] "So that the Romans, perhaps, did not go far for the ſtone uſed for their miliary inſcription. See Introduction, p. clv." G. A.

[3] "Theſe certificates it has been cuſtomary to take out at the courts for that purpoſe within theſe twenty years. Some of them I have ſeen." J. D.

[4] From the information of the late Rev. John Dudley, vicar of this pariſh; and of his ſon John Dudley, fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge.

[5] "This ground is ſuppoſed to have been left to the pariſh of Humberſton by Hugh Botham, of London, coach-maker: who alſo deviſed by his will, now in the poſſeſſion of the Rev. Henry Woodcock, vicar of Barkby, various pieces of ground to Syſton, Barkby, Evington, &c." J. D.

[6] "In a caſe in my poſſeſſion, drawn up for counſel's opinion, on a queſtion in diſpute concerning the advowſon of this vicarage, it is ſaid, "It was originally in De Boſco & Humetz, who rebuilt the church; and the rectory in the duke of Lancaſter;" the former of which poſitions is ſeemingly confirmed by the plea of John de Humetz againſt the abbot of Leiceſter, in the Placita recited in p. 275." J. D.

Over the point of the upper windows are the ſymbols of the Evangeliſts; and in the belfry window are the ſketches ſhewn in fig. 10, 11.

At the Eaſt end of the North aile is an old communion-table.

In the South wall of the chancel is a piſcina.

The principal part of the church has open ſeats.

The font, which is octagon, on a ſmaller octagon ſhaft, and ſtands on a large circular kneeling-ſtep, is ornamented with niche-work; ſee fig. 12.

Mr. Burton notices theſe arms; fig. 13—15.

Barry of ſix; Argent and Azure. *Grey*.

Barry of ſix; Argent and Azure; three torteauxes in chief. *Grey*.

Per pale, Gules and Sable, a lion rampant Argent; *Beler*.

Ernaldus primus de Boſco gave the church of Humberſton to the abbey of *Leiceſter*; and the abbey of St. *Ebrulf* had a yard-land, *cum decimis de duabus aulis*, in Humberſton, of the gift of *Hugh Grenteſmainell*, which was confirmed by *Robert* earl of *Leiceſter*[1].

In the Matriculus of 1220[2], Humberſton is deſcribed to be under the patronage of the abbot of *Leiceſter*; the rector, Richard of Glouceſter, inſtituted by Hugh biſhop of Lincoln, and paying a penſion of half a mark from old time. The monks of St. *Ebrulf* received two ſheaves from the demeſne of John de Humet of old time.

"Abbas de Leic', ſummonitus ad oſtendendum quare non permittat Joh̃em de Humaz preſentare idoneum perſonam ad eccleſiam de Humberſtone, que vacat, &c. quia advocatio illius eſt jus ſuum & eccleſie ſue, ut illam quam Jordanus pater ſuus dedit eis per chartam ſuam, quam pertulit, & que hoc teſtatur; & Joh̃es dicit, quòd ipſe Jordanus non potuit advocationem illam dare, quia ipſe non habuit niſi cuſtodiam terre in quâ eccleſia illa ſita eſt per matrem ipſius Joh̃is, cujus hereditas terra illa fuit; & indè petit conſiderationem curie. Et abbas dicit, quòd ipſe eſt heres patris ſui, & ideò debet illa ei warrantizare[3]."

"Litera conceſſa domino Papæ de licentiâ dandâ abbati & conventui de Leiceſtre, quòd ipſe adquirere valuerit eccleſiam de Humberſtone, dioceſis Lincolnienſis. Dat' apud Eltham, 3 Martii, 1329[4]."

Humberſton and Hungerton were appropriated to the abbey of St. *Mary de Pratis* by a papal legate; who alſo endowed a vicarage for each of theſe churches, which were to pay a penſion of 20*s.* each to the biſhop of Lincoln at Michaelmas.

In 1344, the procurations were, 7*s.* 6¾*d.*; the rectory was taxed at 25 marks, and paid 3*s.* for Peter-pence. The abbot of Leiceſter had alſo a penſion from it of half a mark.

In 1534-5, the ſynodals were 5*s.* 10*d.*; and the value of the vicarage 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

The rectory and tithes of Humberſton coming to the crown by the ſtatute 30 Henry VIII, were leaſed to *Henry Mannynge* for 21 years, by queen Elizabeth, in 1570, at the rent of 14*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*[5]; and afterwards granted, by letters patent, 11 Aug. 1582, to ſir *Chriſtopher Hatton*; namely, the ſite of the rectory 62*s.*; tithes of ſheaves of corn and grain and tithe-barn, 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; tithe of hay, 13*s.* 4*d.*; to hold of the manor of Eaſt Greenwich in ſocage; redd' per ann' 7*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* to the queen; penſion to the biſhop of Lincoln, 20*s.*; ſynodals to the archdeacon, 11*s.* ob̃. q̃.; and, for a ſtipend to the curate of Hinckley, 106*s.* 8*d.*; to the receiver of the county, or receipt of the Exchequer, at Lady-day and Michaelmas.

FRANCIS PHILIPS, Auditor.

By indenture dated Nov. 16, that year, and enrolled in the court of Chancery, this rectory, and the advowſon of the vicarage, were conveyed by ſir Chriſtopher Hatton to *John Chippendale*, LL.D.

There was a ſuit in the Exchequer in 1604 *Bale* verſus *H...es*, rectorem.

In 1642, the patron of this church was Mr. *Valentine Bale*, brother to ſir *John* Bale of Carleton, ſon of ſir *George* Bale, eſq. ſon of *John* Bale of Sadington, knight.

In 1650, Humberſton was returned as an impropriation; the rectory worth £100. the vicarage £30; and the incumbent as "no preacher."

In the king's books it is entered as a diſcharged living; value, "in decimis majoribus & minoribus, cum manſo & aliis proficuis, £8. Penſio Epiſcopi £2. Terra pro reparatione eccleſiæ."

The epiſcopal procurations are, for the rectory 3*s.* 9*d.* the vicarage 1*s.* 8*d.*; the archidiaconal 3*s.* 6*d.*

RECTOR.	PATRONS.
Richard of Glouceſter, ſubdeacon, 1228.	Abbot and convent of Leiceſter.
VICARS.	
Thomas Male, 1534.	
Henry Bucks[6], M. A. 1562.	
Thomas Wilſon before 1600.	
. . . . . . H . . es, 1604.	
Thomas Warriner died 1618.	
John Ley, 1632.	
Richard Benſkin, 1632—1638.	
Thomas Boſſe, preſbyter, 1639.	
John Muſſon, miniſter, 1648.	
Francis Hanmer, Sept. 15, 1649; died about 1670.	
Richard Adams[7], ejected 1661.	
Roger Chapman[8], May 31, 1661; died 1687.	Eliz. Bale, *pro hâc vice*; *& Rex ad corroborand'.*
Henry Whatton, Aug. 1, 1687; died 1704.	William Bale, eſq.
George Anderſon, Sept. 18, 1704; reſigned for other preferment 1710.	Archbiſhop of Canterbury by lapſe; the ſee of Lincoln being vacant.
Robert Harriſon, June 12, 1711; reſigned 1714.	N. G. Murcot.

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[1] Vet. Rot. in Bibl. Cotton.

[2] See the Introductory Volume, p. lix.

[3] Placita incerti temporis regis Johannis, Rot. notat. 5. in Recept. Scaccarii, Rot. 9.

[4] Catalogue des Rolles François, II. 16.

[5] Leaſes in the Augmentation Office.

[6] In the Certificate referred to under Allexton, p. 8, Mr. Bucks is thus deſcribed: "Preſbyter, non conjugatus; doctus; reſidet; hoſpitalis; deget ibidem; non licentiatus, ſine cur'; nullum aliud habet."

[7] "After his ejectment, he married a wife at Mountſorell, and there ſet up a meeting in his own houſe. At firſt many perſons were afraid to appear at it; but it afterwards increaſed very much, and he continued it about 14 years. Juſtice Babington, who, though a ſober man, was very zealous againſt the Diſſenters, and oppreſſed them more than all the other juſtices in that county, was very ſevere againſt him. He fined him 12*d.* *per* day, and ſent to the officers of the pariſh to make diſtreſs for it. The poor men were ſo troubled in conſcience, that they knew not what to do. At length, upon the juſtice's threatening them, they ſeized his pewter, and ſent it to the pewterer's, who refuſed to buy it. After this, the juſtice ſent for Mr. Adams, and told him he was not againſt his keeping ſchool in his houſe, but, if he would not leave off his meeting, he muſt expect to be troubled. Soon after this the juſtice died of exceſs of bleeding. Mr. Adams went to London, and being of the Baptiſt denomination, ſucceeded Mr. David Dyke at Devonſhire-ſquare. He was a man of great piety and integrity. He lived to a great age, and could not preach ſome years before his death. Mr. Mark Key, his aſſiſtant, ſucceeded him in the paſtoral care of the church. Croſby, Hiſt. Bapt." Palmer, vol. II. p. 116.

[8] Curate alſo of Thurmaſton.

VICARS.	PATRONS.
Paul Dudley, March 14, 1714; died 1760.	Walter Noble, by conſent of William Higgs, gent.
John Dudley, M. A. Jan. 1, 1761; died 1794.	Iſaac Dudley, fiſhmonger.
John Dudley, M. A. 1794.	John Dudley, clerk, on his own petition.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

On a flat ſtone in the chancel:

"Here lieth the body of Samuel Bale[1],
ſon and heir of William Bale,
late of Humberſton, eſq.
who departed this life the 20 day of May, A.D. 1687,
aged 30 years.
Alſo the body of Elizabeth his wife,
the fourth daughter of George Faunt,
of Foſton, in the county of Leiceſter, eſq,
She was interred June 23, 1710, aged 51."

In the North-eaſt corner of the South aile ſtands an altar-tomb, about 7 feet in length, 3 in breadth, and 3½ in height. The upright part is formed of the ſame kind of free-ſtone of which the tower and ſteeple are built, ornamented with niches now filled up; under which are four blank ſhields (two on the South ſide, and two at the end of the tomb), but no traces of arms; and, as they are not much defaced, it ſeems probable that none were ever engraved upon them. The top is one large entire ſlab of alabaſter, on which is cut-in a man, bareheaded, and in plated armour, ſword and dagger at his ſides; and a dog looking up to him (Plate XXXIV. fig. 16.)

Round the ſlab the following parts of an inſcription, deeply cut, are ſtill legible:

"Hic jacet Ricaꝛdus . . . . . .
Hotoft, aꝛmiger, qui obiit . . . . die
Aprilis, ... anno
dñi MCCCCLX°, cuj' a'i'e ꝑpiciet' deus. Amen."

There was formerly, at the upper end of the South aile, an alabaſter monument for *Thomas Keble*, ſerjeant at law, who died in 1500, with his figure at whole length, dreſſed in a ſerjeant's ſcarlet robes, and coif, between his two wives; and on the ſides thereof were painted theſe arms:

1. *Keble*, fig. 17; ſee p. 270.
2. Gules, a chevron Ermine between three eagles diſplayed Argent. *Eaton* of Warwickſhire, fig. 18.
3. Quarterly, *Keble* and *Eaton*, fig. 19.
4. Sable, a chevron between three creſcents Or, fig. 20.
5. Quarterly, 1. and 4. *Keble*; 2. and 3. Argent, on a bend Sable five bezants. *Palmer*, fig. 21.

Of this tomb, which Mr. Burton's printed book had aſcribed to *Walter* Keble, no trace remains.

In the South-eaſt corner of this aile ſtands a plain altar-tomb of free-ſtone, having at the top a large ſlate-ſtone much broken and ſplintered; on which we read,

"HERE LIETH THE
BODYE OF JANE GRAY,
. . . . FROM THE
. . . . . . OF THE BARONS
. . . . MAR-
. . . . ED BOWES[2]
. . . . HIS
. . . .
. . . ."

At the Weſt end of the tomb ſeems to have been cut in relief a woolſack, or a tablet for arms or inſcription; and on the front are two blank ſhields, fig. 22.

In the wall, over this tomb, is another piſcina; and on each ſide of the Eaſt window two perks.

At the Eaſt end of the South aile, on an altar-tomb of brick covered with ſlate:

"Thomas Sutton[3],
de Kenſington, com' Middleſex', arm^r^,
emptor terrarum in hâc villâ,
hìc cineres poni voluit.
Obiit 9[illegible] die Septembris,
anno æræ X^t^ianæ 1732, ætatis ſuæ 83.
"Hìc ſimul jacet uxor ejus de 2^dis^ nuptiis Maria Sutton,
Gulielmi Okeden, de More-critchell
in agro Dorſetienſi, arm^i^, filia.
Extremum diem clauſit 10° die Septembris,
anno ætatis 48, Salutis Humanæ 1714."

On flat ſtones:

"Here lyeth the body of Mary,
the wife of William Hawes, who departed this life
July 1, anno Dom. 1713, aged 37.
Alſo the body of William Hawes,
who departed this life December 13, 1750,
in the 77th year of his age."

"Here lyeth the body of William Hawes,
who departed this life May the 11th,
anno Dom. 1671, aged 32.
And the body of Joane Hawes his wife,
who departed this life May the 19th,
anno Dom. 1712, aged 68."

"Here lyeth the body of William Hawes,
ſon of William Hawes by Mary his wife;
who departed this life Oct. 22, 1728, aged 20 years."

"Here lyeth the body of Anne,
the wife of Thomas Hawes, gent.;
who departed this life the 15th day of October, 1765,
aged 55 years."

"In memory of Thomas Hawes, gent.
He exchanged time for eternity
the 4th of September, 1785, aged 76 years."

"Beneath reſt the remains of William
ſon of Thomas Hawes, gent. by Anne his wife;
who departed this life Feb. 20, 1780,
aged 42 years."

"Under this ſtone lieth the body of John Hawes.
He died the 29th day of April, 1757, aged 4 years."

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[1] "This is the only grave-ſtone of the Bales, who were poſſeſſed of the advowſon and of other property in this pariſh, and were early in the ſeventeenth century diſtinguiſhed by the titles of *Eſq.* and *Gent.* in the Pariſh Regiſter." J. D.

[2] "This name of *Bowes*, or *Boſe* (ſee p. 273.) is to be met with on one of the bells of the church, which has this inſcription, "Jane Boſe gave me, 1673." J. D.

[3] "See the arms of *Sutton* of Kenſington, Argent, a chevron between three bulls paſſant Sable, in Plate XXVI. fig. 6. from the ſeal to a letter written in 1739, by the Rev. John Sutton, M. A. and prebendary of Briſtol.—Thomas Sutton was the ſon of a Mr. Sutton of London, by a daughter of one of the *Bales* of Humberſton. The huſband dying, left two children; *Thomas* and *Mary*. The widow came to reſide at Humberſton amongſt her relations; and, as the grand-daughter of Mary informed me, "Thomas Sutton," to uſe her words, "had often tented ſheep in this field." Hence perhaps his attachment to the place. Mary married Mr. *John Croxton*, or *Croſon*, of this place, yeoman; and there are of her deſcendants ſtill in the village, though in humble circumſtances. Thomas Sutton was firſt a ſilk-mercer in London, and afterwards of Kenſington, in the commiſſion of the peace for the county of Middleſex, and a commiſſioner for licenſing hackney-coaches 1715—1725. He purchaſed the advowſon of the living of Mr. William Higgs, of London, merchant (who had alſo the impropriation), and the eſtate now in the Pochin family, of Henry Haſtings, eſq. (whom report deſcribes as a man of looſe manners and extravagant habits). Mr. Sutton died in 1732, and left many children by his two wives. Of theſe, *Thomas*, who ſucceeded him in his eſtates; and *John*, who was a prebendary of Briſtol from 1723 to 1740.—Thomas Sutton, eſq. of the Middle Temple, ſucceeded his father in 1725 as a commiſſioner for licenſing hackney-coaches; and was appointed in June 1741 a commiſſioner of the Salt-office; but, being deprived of that place (during the adminiſtration of the duke of Newcaſtle) in 1756, and having no iſſue, he ſold the eſtate in Humberſton to Mr. Pochin for a certain ſum, and an annuity of £100. a year during the lives of himſelf and ſecond wife. This contract, which took place between the years 1756 and 1758, neither of them long ſurvived. He died Feb. 3, 1759; and was buried at Kenſington. His firſt wife was buried at Humberſton in 1736. See her epitaph in p. 277." J. D.

"Here lyeth the body of William Wilſon,
ſon of Thomas Wilſon, gent. by Anne his wife.
He departed this life Auguſt 31, anno Dom. 1723,
aged 45 years.
He left iſſue one ſon (viz.) William.
And alſo the body of Anne his widow.
She departed this life Sept. 15, 1754, aged 71 years."

"Here lyeth the body of Thomas Wilſon,
eldeſt ſon of William Wilſon, of Humberſton, gent.;
who departed this life the 15th day of July,
anno Dom. 1685, aged 35.
Alſo the body of Thomas Wilſon,
the ſecond ſon of Thomas Wilſon, gent.
was here interred the 13th day of April,
anno Dom. 1711, aged 28."

"Here lyeth the body of Frances
the wife of William Marriott, of Cotteſbach, gent.
ſecond daughter of Thomas Wilſon,
of Humberſton, gent.;
who departed this life the 31ſt day of Auguſt,
anno Dom. 1719, aged 39 years."

"Here lyeth the body of Mr. Henry Whatton,
Maſter of Arts, of Trinity College in Cambridge,
and 17 years vicar of this church;
who departed this life October the 2d,
anno Dom. 1704, aged 44 years.
Alſo the body of Mary Whatton, his wife,
who died March 29, 1728, aged 70 years."

"Here lyeth the body of Catharine daughter
of Mr. Henry Whatton, vicar of Humberſtone;
who departed this life January 12, 1692,
aged 1 year and 6 months."

"Alſo the body of Samuel Whatton,
his youngeſt ſon, was here interred
the 29th day of July, 1716, aged 22 years."

In the North aile.

"Here lieth the body of Mrs. Elizabeth
Whittington, born at Stone in Kent, Aug.
22, 1742; died July 29, 1770.
She was ſupremely lovely in her perſon,
and not leſs amiable in her temper and behaviour.
Here lyeth alſo Frederic,
her ſon, aged 8 months."

At the Eaſt end of this aile:

"Under this ſtone lyeth the body of
Catharine Sutton,
wife of Thomas Sutton, of the
Inner Temple, barriſter at law.
She departed this life the 25th of June,
anno Dom. 1736, aged 31."

In the nave:

"Here lyeth Holland,
ſon of the Rev. Paul and Hannah Dudley;
who was interred Jan. 6, 1725, aged 10 years.
And by his ſide his ſiſter Suſanna, who was
buried April the 9th, 1733,
aged 13 years, 8 months, and 5 days."

"In memory of the Rev. Paul Dudley,
who was 45 years vicar of this pariſh,
and died the 27th day of December, 1760,
in the 77th year of his age.
Alſo of Hannah his wife,
who died the 24th of June, 1750, aged 72 years."

"Here lie the remains of
the Rev. John Dudley.
He ſucceeded his father,
Paul Dudley, as vicar of Humberſton,
A. D. 1760; and died May 18, 1794,
in the 78th year of his age."

"Here lie the remains of
Bridgette, relict of the Rev. John Dudley.
She died Nov. 19, 1797,
In the 72d year of her age."

"Beneath lie interred the remains of Hannah,
the wife of John Iliffe, and daughter of
Thomas and Hannah Nixon, of Beeby, who
departed this life Nov. 25, 1774, aged 32 years.
Alſo of Ann, daughter of John and Hannah Iliffe,
who died in her infancy."

In the church-yard.

John Iliffe died July 3, 1721, aged 71.
Margaret his wife died March —, 1728, aged 73.
Joſeph Iliffe died March 14, 1760, aged 65.
Anne his wife, Oct. 1, 1758, aged 42.
Mary, the daughter of Joſeph Iliffe, Sept. 15, 1751, aged 11.
Elizabeth, daughter of William Iliffe, Sept. 9, 1768, aged 31.
Sarah, wife of John Iliffe, died Feb. 13, 1772, aged 37.
Edward Biſhop died Feb. 22, 1739, aged 52.
Mary his wife died Jan. 6, 1784, aged 91.
John Wormleighton died Dec. 26, 1769, aged 72.
Mary his wife died June 7, 1765, aged 61.

In Camberwell church-yard, Surrey:

"Sacred to the memory of Mrs. Sarah Gwillim[1],
who was born at Humberſton, in the county
of Leiceſter, in the year 1704; and died
at Walworth, in this county, July 11,
1783, in the 79th year of her age."

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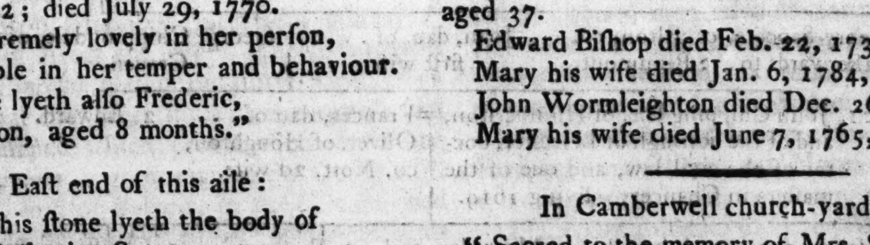
[1] Siſter to Mary, relict of Edward Biſhop.



Pedigree of HASTINGS, of HUMBERSTON and BELGRAVE[1]. (From the Viſitation of 1683.)

Signed at Leiceſter, 24 March, 1681-2, by H. HASTINGS, of Humberſton.

See the arms Plate XXIV. fig. 6; and the deſcription of them, p. 276.

Francis earl of Huntingdon, and knight of the Garter, died June 20, 1561. = Catharine, eldeſt dau. and coheir of Henry Pole lord Montacute.

Sir Edward Haſtings, knight, fourth ſon, of the Abbey of Leiceſter; died in 1603. = Barbara, dau. and coheir of ſir William Devereux, knt. younger ſon of Walter viſcount Hereford, and widow of Edward Cave, eſq.

1. Sir Henry Haſtings, knt. bought Humberſton; died 1619; and was buried at St. Mary's in Leiceſter. = Mabel, dau. of Anthony Faunt, eſq. of Foſton.

2. Walter, died ſ. p.

Henry Haſtings, of Humberſton, eſq. ob. circa 1656; buried at Humberſton. = Jane, dau. of . . . . Goodall, of Belgrave, co. Leic. gent. buried at Humberſton.

Walter Haſtings, died unmarried at Windſor, circa 1672.

Sir Rich. Haſtings, of Chelſea, co. Middleſex, bart. d. ſ. p. marr. . . . . dau. of . . . . . Pointz, and widow of . . . . . Gorge. She marr. 3dly, a Gorge alſo.

Anthony Haſtings, of Windſor. = . . . dau. of . . . . . Watkinſon.

1. Mabel, wife of Nich. Herbert, of the King's County in Ireland.
2. Lucy, wife of Ferdinand Sacheverell, of Hopwell, co. Derby.
3. Elizabeth, wife of Robert Tirwhit, of Lincolnſhire.
4. Barbara.
5. Jane, wife of . . . Tomkins.

1. Henry Haſtings, of Ireland, married . . . .
3. Edward.
4. Anthony.

Anne, Lucy, and other daughters.

2. George Haſtings, of London, = Elizabeth, dau. of ſir Oliver Fleming, knt. maſter of the ceremonies.

1. Jane, wife of Joſeph Cradock, ſome time chamberlain of the borough of Leic.
2. Lucy, wife of Tho. Dyſon, of Leiceſter, gent.
4. Ferdinand, } died unmarried.
5. Edward, }

1. Henry Haſtings, of Humberſton, co. Leiceſter, eſq. æt. circa 37, 1681; the next male branch to the earls of Huntingdon, after the deſcendants of Henry Haſtings, of Woodlands, third ſon to George earl of Huntingdon, born March 22, 1643; married Pentecoſt, dau. of Edmund Smalley, of Leiceſter, gent.

2. Walter Haſtings, of Rempſton, co. Nott. born May 10, 1645; living 1681. = Hannah, dau. Edmund Cradock, of Leiceſter.

3. Rich. Haſtings, [ſome time an exciſeman at Lutterworth, afterwards] of B. . . . . . co. Hants, living 1681, æt. circa 35, unmarried.

Henry Haſtings, of Caſtle Donington.

1. Jane.
2. Anne.

Pedigree of CHIPPINGDALE, of HUMBERSTON. (See the Viſitation of 1619.)

Arms: Azure, ſemé of fleur de lis Or, and two lions' paws eraſed and erect in feſs Argent, pointing to each other. Creſt, a lion's paw eraſed, parted per feſs indented Argent and Gules, holding a fleur de lis Or[2].

. . . Chippingdale, of Craven, in the county palatine of Lancaſter. = ...

. . . . . married Henry Sapcote, of Elton, co. Huntingdon; and afterwards to . . . Beaumont.

Joan, dau. of . . . . first wife. = George Chippingdale, of Craven. = Mary, dau. of . . . . ſecond wife.

Elizabeth, dau. of Garbrand Harkes, of Oxford, firſt wife. = 1. John Chippingdale, of Humberſton, and of the borough of Leiceſter, doctor of the civil law, and one of the maſters in Chancery; living 1619. = Frances, dau of . . . Oliver, of Houghton, co. Nott. 2d wife.

2. Edward.

Edmond, died unmarried.

1. Tobias Chippingdale, of the Middle Temple, London, ob. ante patrem. = Iſabel, dau. of ſir Tho. Cave, of Bagrave.

2. John Chippingdale, of Blakenhall, co. Suffolk, 1619. = Mary, dau. and heir of Wiſl. Garrett, of Heighinton in the pariſh of Waſhenburgh, co. Lincoln.

3. William, a merchant, ſlain by the Spaniards.
4. Henry.
5. Henry.

1. Chriſtiana, married Francis Stareſmore, of Frolesworth.
2. Elizabeth, marr. the Rev. Richard Meredith, dean of Wells.
3. Katharine, married to John Walker, of Barton under Needwood, Staff.
4. Elizabeth.
5. Martha.

Elizabeth, dau. and heir. = Valentine Bale, gent. poſſeſſed the advowſon of Humberſton in 1641 in right of his wife.

1. William, ſon and heir, æt. 9, 1619.

2. John.

Elizabeth. Katharine.

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[1] "Humberſton Gate and Belgrave Gate are two principal ſtreets in Leiceſter town; and were probably ſo named from Gates at their extremities, facing or looking towards the neighbouring villages of thoſe names; at leaſt this is the common caſe in fortified towns. Or it may mean a way or road leading to thoſe villages. Thus Church-gate, both at Leiceſter and at Loughborough, denotes the road leading to the church. At Leiceſter we have alſo Senvis Gate and Gallowtree Gate. In the North they ſay, "Gang your Gates;" i. e. Go your ways. In Bury St. Edmund's, Street is added, as North Gate-ſtreet, Riſby Gate-ſtreet, &c. See Ray's North Country Words. So that the addition of Street ſeems an unneceſſary tautology. At Bury the pride and vanity of the inhabitants have changed the names of the principal trading ſtreets, though not the beſt or largeſt, from Cook Row to Abbey Gate-ſtreet, becauſe it leads to the modern Abbey Gate. And at Leiceſter Cank-ſtreet has been changed to Cheapſide; and a narrow opening near the Market-place is called St. James's-ſquare. By ſuch changes we loſe ſight of antient uſes. This was the Cueria, whilſt the Abbey flouriſhed; ſo probably Petty Cury at Cambridge and elſewhere. Dr. Lort told me, that Hatton Garden was changed to Hatton-ſtreet, Duck-lane to Duke-ſtreet, and Cow-lane to King-ſtreet; and that the inhabitants of Savile Row, which conſiſts but of a few houſes, were very deſirous of changing to Savile Street. I want to know what good the word Street, which belongs to almoſt every place in London and Weſtminſter, does in a direction. I ſhall expect to ſee in time *Strand-ſtreet*, *Ludgate-hill-ſtreet*, and even *Red-lion-paſſage-ſtreet*." G. A.

[2] Theſe arms, with the creſt (Plate XXXIV. fig. 23.) were given by ſir William Dethick, Garter, to John Chippingdale, of Humberſton, 16 May, 1594.

HUNGERTON,

otherwiſe written *Hungarton*, *Hungurton*, *Hungretone*, *Hungerſton* (including the hamlets of Bagrave, Ingarſby, and Quenby) is an extenſive pariſh, about ſeven miles diſtant from Leiceſter. It is bounded by Scraptoft, Keame, Beby, South Croxton, Cold Newton, Tilton, and Houghton; and, in the eccleſiaſtical diviſion of the county, is within the deanry of Goſcote.

At the general ſurvey, *Hungretone* is not ſeparately noticed, being at that time included under Barkby, then the property of *Robert de Todeni*, and deſcribed as containing eighteen ploughlands, of which a knight in Hungretone held ſix; and had in demeſne one plough and two bondmen, and ſeven ſocmen with three ploughs. There were in the whole manor ſixteen acres of meadow; but how much of this was in Hungretone is not ſtated[1].

From *Robert de Todeni* this lordſhip came to *Walter Poer*, who, about the time of king Henry II, gave the church of Barkby, together with that of Hungerton and its chapels, and divers lands there, to the abbot and convent of St. *Mary de Pratis* at *Leiceſter*[2].

William de Albini Brito[3] gave to the church of our Lady at *Belvoir*, where he was buried, the land which *Waleran* his ſurveyor held in Hungerton[4]; and the tithe of the rents of all his lands, in what ſort ſoever, payable to himſelf or his heirs for the time to come.

Hungerton is not noticed in the Teſta de Nevill, compiled about 1240; but a conſiderable part of it came ſoon after to ſir *Peter de Lincoln*, knt. who in 1249 gave all his lands and tenements here and at Thorpe juxta Barkby, of the fee of *Belvoir*, to the priory of *Oſolveſton*[5].

"Ego Petrus de Lincolniâ, filius Thome de Lincolniâ, dedi, &c. canonicis de Oſolveſton terras in Hungarton. Teſte, Rob. Mauncell (inter alios milites)[6]."

In the Office of Arms are ſeveral other deeds with ſeals of theſe *Lincolns* ſeated on horſe-back, very large, ſhewing that they were lords of this town; and I have ſeen evidence which proves them from one attending *de Lincolnia*, a great man at the Conqueſt[7].

Robert de Ros, lord of Belvoir, in 1268, confirmed the donation made by *Peter de Lincoln* of certain lands in this his fee to the convent of *Ouſton*[8]; and a like confirmation was granted by *William de Ros* his ſon[9].

Robert Sardin alſo gave them all his lands, &c. in Hungerton, except half a rood, which he had appropriated for providing a lamp in honour of the bleſſed Virgin in the church of Hungerton.

William Pykard gave them a meſſuage, with a toft and croft, and a virgate of land: witneſs, "d̃no Hamnone[10] tunc rectore de Hungarton, Ric̃o Burdett, Will̃o de Quenby, & aliis."

William de Barewe, maſter of St. *John's* Hoſpital at *Leiceſter*, gave them, in exchange, three butts of land in Hungarton More, on the ſide towards Quenby.

William Pykard and *Simon de Hiberniâ* occur alſo as benefactors to the abbot and convent of Ouſton; who were bound to pay 100*s*. annually to *Amicia* the wife of *Peter de Lincoln* for the quit-claim of divers lands and tenements in Hungarton. Witneſs, Euſtace de Folvile and others[11].

The next poſſeſſors of this lordſhip were the *Aungerviles*; who enjoyed it till the time of king Henry III, *Robert de Aungervile* being then lord of it. I have now before me an original releaſe from *Nicholas de Aungervile* to *Roger le Brabazon*, of 12*l*. rent, for which he was bound to the ſaid Nicholas, for lands at Wingrave and Rolleſham in Bucks; dated at Leiceſter, "die Sabbati proximâ ante feſtum Sc̃i Laureñ', 1279. Teſtibus; d̃nis Laurencio de Sc̃o Mauro, Ric̃o Fukeham, & Galfrido de Langel', militibus; d̃nis Hugone de Viennâ & Joh̃e Ruſſel, clericis; Thomâ de Bray, Will̃i fil' Nich̃i de Ingwareſby, Nich̃i de Burbach; & aliis[12]."

In the Itinerary of 1280, Hungarton, Quenby, Beby, and Cayham, anſwered collectively as one vill.

In 1346, the abbot of *Oſolveſton* (on the aid then granted for knighting *Edward of Woodſtock*, the king's eldeſt ſon) was aſſeſſed 5*s*. for half a quarter of one knight's fee; the abbot of *Leiceſter* the ſame ſum for half a quarter of one knight's fee; and the maſter of St. *John's* in *Leiceſter*, 16*d*. for a thirtieth part of one knight's fee; all ſituate in Hungerton, and parcel of the fees of *Cheſter* and *Huntingdon*[13].

In the Segrave Chartulary is noticed an agreement, by which the abbot and convent of St. *Mary de Pratis* at *Leiceſter* obtained from *Stephen de Segrave* ſix virgates of land, with the appurtenances, at Hungerton, in exchange for lands at Segrave[14]; and the lands of the abbot and convent here are thus deſcribed in their Regiſter:

Habemus in Hungurton, ex dono Thome de Lincoln', unam carucatam terre, cum pertinentiis; illam, ſcil', quam nos aliquando tenuimus ad firmam de ipſo.

Habemus ibidem, ex dono predicti Thome, VI virgatas terre, cum toftis & croftis, & omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, &c. ut in cartâ v^a; & cum unâ dimidiâ acrâ terre que jacet juxta croftum Gamell ſuper Dikfurlong, &c. ut in cartâ v^a.

Habemus confirmationem Petri de Lincoln', filii Thome de Lincoln', de omnibus predictis.

Habemus ibidem, ex dono Walteri filii Bente, II virgatas terre, cum toſto & croſto & meſſ' eidem pertinentibus, & cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, &c.

Habemus ibidem, ex dono Rogeri de Reriſby, VI virgatas terre, cum toftis & croftis.

Item habemus, ex dono ejuſdem Rogeri, per eandem cartam, duas ſeliones ſub Marehil, & grangiam ſuam quam habuit ibidem, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis.

Habemus ibidem, ex dono Will̃i de Babbegrave capellani, unum toftum, cum placeâ ex alterâ parte vie ejuſdem tofti, & unam ſelionem extra illam placeam, &c. ut in cartâ XII^a.

Habemus ibidem, ex dono Walteri de Bereforde[15], rectoris eccleſie de Hungurton, quoddam toftum, cum meſſuagio & eorum pertinentiis, quod Robertus de Quenby aliquando tenuit, &c. Item quoddam toftum, cum pertin', quod Will̃us Herbert aliquando tenuit.

Habemus ibidem, ex dono Walteri filii Simonis de Berford, unam virgatam terre cum pertin', & VI buttas ad eandem virgatam terre pertin', &c. ut in cartâ XVI^a.

Habemus ibidem, ex dono Will̃i de Hungurton, unum croftum quod jacet inter curiam hoſpitulariorum Leyc' uſque partem Orientalem & viam que deſcendit de Lewmewell, &c. ut in cartâ XVIII^a.

Habemus ibi, ex dono Margarete relicte Rogeri Abonentun de Hungurton, II virgatas terre, cum II toftis & pertinentiis ſuis, ut in XIX^a cartâ.

Habemus ibi, ex perquiſito fratris Will̃i Charyte, tunc prioris, unum croftum vocatum Croftum Sc̃e Marie, cum pertinentiis; & jacet ex dextrâ parte vie uſque Quenby, ut in cartâ VII^a II libri de Chartwary. Item habemus, per eundem fratrem Will̃um Charyte, ibidem aliud croftum jacens ex ſiniſtrâ parte vie uſque Quenby, ut in cartâ v^a II libri de Chartwary. Item habemus per eundem ibi unam acram terre continentem IIII ſeliones jacentes in campo Occidentali in ulteriori fine de le Holywelldall, inter terram Roberti Smyth ex unâ parte & terram abbatis de Wolſton ex alterâ. Que omnia data fuerunt conventui ad duo dat' per dictum fratrem W. Charyte, ut in cartâ IIII^{a}. Item, per eundem Willm Charyte, VI ſeliones jacentes pro unâ acrâ ex utrâque parte vie in Yngwarby-gate, ut in cartâ VI^{a} II libri de Chartwary. Omnia data fuerunt ut ſuprà.

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[1] See before, under Barkby, p. 44.

[2] Regiſter of the Abbey of Leiceſter.

[3] Of the name of *Brito*; ſee before in vol. II. p. 24.

[4] This paragraph is Mr. Peck's; but the Hungerton here intended is probably a hamlet of Lincolnſhire; ſee vol. II. Appen. p. 3.

[5] Records in the Office of Arms; and ſee before, p. 53.

[6] See under Ouſton, vol. II. p. 758.

[7] Vide Clauſ. de ann. 48 Hen. III. in Turre Lond. quod Will's de Goniz, Robertus filius Pagani, & Beatrix de Lincolniâ, ſunt participes & heredes Albredi de Lincolniâ. S. Roper, MS.

[8] Appendix, vol. II. p. 147.

[9] Ibid. p. 148.

[10] Hamon de Honoria was rector in 1261.

[11] Appendix to vol. II. p. 147.

[12] The wax from the ſmall ſeal which was appended to this deed is entirely worn away.

[13] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III.

[14] Appendix to vol. II. p. 115.

[15] Rector in 1233.

Quelibet virgata terre de Hungurton reddit per annum IId̄. ob̄. q̃. pro decimâ feni.

Summa virgatarum, XLVI. Summa denariorum, x s̃.

Mem', quòd abbas Leic' tenet omnia terras & tenementa ſua in Hungerton in puram & perpetuam eleemoſinam, de omnibus auxiliis regum quieta; ſicut patet in quarterio de auxiliis dandis pro primogenitis regum faciendis militibus, qui eſt in libro placitorum [1].

In 1352, *William de Ros* of *Hamlake* died ſeiſed of the ſixteenth part of one knight's fee in Hungerton and Barkby, held of the king *in capite*, which the maſter of St. *John's* in *Leiceſter* held [2].

In 1363, *Margery* widow of *William de Ros* of *Hamlake* died ſeiſed of one knight's fee, half a quarter and the ſixteenth part of one knight's fee, in Barkby, Croxton, Hungarton, Quenby, and Howes, which *Thomas de Lincoln* held [3].

In a book of fifteenths and tenths granted by the laity in 1416, Hungerton was rated at 19*s.*; and in the ſubſidy of 1445, at the ſame ſum; but in the latter year was wholly exonerated.

Among the poſſeſſions of *Ouſton* abbey at the diſſolution, Hungerton is mentioned as worth 6*l.* 18*s.* [4]; and divers lands here which belonged to that abbey were demiſed to *Richard Buſshoppe* for a term of 40 years, by leaſe dated Sept. 4, 25 Henry VIII. [5]

The lands of the abbey of *Leiceſter* at Hungerton were granted to the family of *Cave*.

In 1564, there were 27 families in Hungerton, two in Bagrave, one in Ingarſby, and one in Quenby.

Brian Cave, eſq. died July 30, 1590, ſeiſed of this manor and alſo of the advowſon and vicarage of Hungerton; and alſo of the manor of Ingarſby; Staunton Grange and Hugglescote Grange, in the pariſh of Ibſtock, with divers cloſes and tenements in that pariſh; and the advowſon, donative, &c. of Houghton ſuper Montem. His wife *Barbara* died 26 Jan. 30 Eliz.; and he left two ſons, *Henry*, aged 40, and *Francis* [6].

In 35 Eliz. *Henry Cave* was ſeiſed of this manor and impropriation [7].

The freeholders here in 1630 were, *Henry Kempe*, *Thomas Maſon*, *John Clarke*, *William Ratcliffe*; and at Quenby *George Aſhby*.

In 1655, there was collected in Hungerton, for the relief of the poor Proteſtants in Piedmont, the ſum of £1. 7*s*.

In 1722, eleven freeholders polled from Hungerton and two from Quenby; and in 1775, we find four names.

In an act paſſed in 1762, for dividing the open fields of Hungerton, containing about 900 acres, *Shukbrugh Aſhby*, eſq. is deſcribed as lord of the manor, and ſeiſed of the impropriate rectory of Hungerton, and entitled to all the great and ſmall tithes, and alſo as patron of the vicarage, and a proprietor of nearly five parts in ſix of the ſaid fields, and entitled alſo to right of common over the ſame fields, and to the ſoil of all the waſte ground in Hungerton; and the Rev. *George Aſhby*, B. D. as vicar, entitled to all the glebe land within the ſaid fields, and to right of common therein, in reſpect of ſuch land; and *Mary Edwin*, widow, and others, as proprietors of the reſidue of the land in the ſaid fields, and entitled to the reſidue of the right of common. The allotment to Mr. Aſhby, as lord of the manor, in lieu of his right to the ſoil of the ſaid waſte grounds, is directed to be held in ſeveralty for ever, and diſcharged of all common and other right of or in any other of the proprietors or perſons intereſted in the ſaid fields, in, upon, or over the ſame, of ſuch parcel and quantity of land (part of the ſaid fields) as ſhould be equal in value to his then right and intereſt in the ſoil of the ſaid waſte grounds; and an allotment to him of ſuch titheable land in the ſaid fields as ſhould contain one full ſeventh part of the titheable land therein, to be veſted in him as a full recompence for all his ſaid great and ſmall tithes [8] (except ſuch tithes as were payable out of any yards, gardens, orchards, or antient incloſures in Hungerton, the owners whereof had no land or right of common in the ſaid fields, ſubject to the ſame ſort of aſſeſſments as the ſaid great and ſmall tithes were ſubject to, and no other. The allotment to the vicar, in lieu of the glebe-land and right of common in the ſaid fields belonging to the vicarage, of ſuch parcel or parcels of the land in the ſaid fields, to be equal in value to the ſaid glebe land and right of common, without any deduction for the great and ſmall tithes; the glebe land and right of common being tithe-free.

The preſent number of houſes in Hungerton is about 35; almoſt all of which were rebuilt by the late *Shukbrugh Aſhby* [9], eſq.; who dying in 1792, this manor, with the greateſt part of the village, became the property of his two daughters and coheirs, *Mary-Elizabeth*, wife of *William Latham*, eſq. F. R. S. and F. A. S. and *Dorothea* wife of ſir *Thomas Huſſey Apreece*, bart. who are now the joint owners.

Extracts from the Regiſter of Hungerton [10].

Elizabeth, daughter of George Aſhby, eſq. born Oct. 30, 1624.

William Aſhby, ſon of George Aſhby, eſq. born Oct. 10, 1637.

Bennit, ſon of George Aſhby, eſq. buried March 22, 1643.

Mr. George Aſhby, an antient juſtice of peace of Leiceſterſhire for many years ſpace, bur. July 2, 1653.

Mary Aſhby, daughter of George Aſhby, eſq. baptized Dec. 26, 1653.

Mary, daughter of George Aſhby, eſq. of Quenby, buried Aug. 20, 1669.

Thomas Ekins, eſq. and Mary Aſhby were married Sept. 28, 1676.

Dorothy, daughter of George Aſhby, eſq. buried Sept. 22, 1681.

Elizabeth Aſhby, wife of George Aſhby, eſq. late of Quenby, died the 29th of January, 1682.

Elizabeth, daughter of George Aſhby, eſq. and Hannah his wife, was born the 6th of January, and baptized the 22d of the ſame month, 1683-4.

George and Waring, ſons of George Aſhby and Hannah his wife, were born 14 Feb. 1684-5.

Waring, ſon of George Aſhby, eſq. and Hannah his wife, buried March 29, 1685.

Richard, ſon of George Aſhby, eſq. and Hannah his wife, baptized Nov. 5, 1686.

John, ſon of George Aſhby, eſq. and Hannah his wife, born Nov. 27, and baptized Dec. 10, 1687.

Mary, daughter of George Aſhby, eſq. and Hannah his wife, born May 24, and baptized June 7, 1689.

Edmond, ſon of George Aſhby, eſq. and Hannah his wife, born June 1, and baptized the 7th of the ſame month, 1690.

Hannah, daughter of George Aſhby eſq. and Hannah his wife, born March 2, and bapt. the 15th, 1691.

Anne, daughter of George Aſhby, eſq. and Hannah his wife, baptized Dec. 20, 1694.

Waring, the ſecond, ſon of George Aſhby, eſq. and Hannah his wife, born Nov. 22, and bapt. Dec. 9, 1697.

William, ſon of George Aſhby, eſq. and Hannah his wife, born Oct. 12, baptized Oct. 31, 1701.

William, ſon of George Aſhby, eſq. of Quenby, buried Nov. 30, 1701.

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[1] Charyte's Rentale, fol. lxvi. a.

[2] Eſch. 26 Edw. III. N° 53. Leic.

[3] Eſch. 37 Edw. III. N° 62. Leic.

[4] Firſt Fruits Office.

[5] Records in the Augmentation Office.

[6] Inq. 8 June, 30 Eliz. Cole's Eſcheats, vol. III. (Harl. MSS. 758.) p. 193.

[7] Burton, MS.

[8] "How then could the vicar have any, as Arthur Young ſtates? See p. 298." G. A.

[9] See his epitaph, inſcribed by an affectionate daughter, in p. 285.

[10] The Regiſter on parchment begins in 1681. Only two entries of marriages till 1684; in which there is only one. None till 1687, and then only one. One in 1688; two in 1689, in which year I judge the actual regiſter properly begins. The burials begin September 1679; the chriſtenings October 1681. G. A.—See farther extracts from theſe Regiſters, relative to the family of Edwin, in p. 286.

John, ſon of John and Hannah Aſhby, was born on Saturday May 9, and baptized the 30th, 1722; George Aſhby, eſq. and Edmond Aſhby, godfathers, and madam Ekins, of Ruſhden, godmother.

George Aſhby, jun. eſq. buried Dec. 6, 1721.

Elizabeth, daughter of John and Hannah Aſhby, born at Quenby the 14th of Auguſt, 1723, and baptized the 25th of the ſame month; aunt Colmore and couſin Elizabeth Freeman, godmothers; and John Hanbury, eſq. merchant in London, godfather.

Elizabeth, wife of Waring Aſhby, eſq. buried May 25, 1725.

George Aſhby, eſq. of Quenby, bur. Feb. 11, 1728.

John Freeman, of Wellingborough, Northamptonſhire, eſq. and Elizabeth Aſhby, of Quenby in this pariſh, married Feb. $\frac{6}{17}$, 1705-6.

Mr. George Chiſſeldine, of St. Martin's pariſh, in Leiceſter, and Hannah, daughter of George Aſhby, eſq. married April 13, 1721.

Hannah, widow of George Aſhby, buried May 30, 1732-3.

Waring Aſhby, eſq. buried Oct. 31, 1770.

Shukbrugh Aſhby, eſq. buried Feb. 6, 1792.

Elizabeth, widow of the late Shukbrugh Aſhby, eſq. buried Nov. 19, 1795.

A charity of £50. to buy bread for the poor of Hungerton was given by *Hamlet Clarke*[1], a poor lad of this place, who went up to London, and throve; to which £50. more were added in 1765 by the late Shukbrugh Aſhby, eſq.

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[1] From the coincidence of name, I am tempted to ſuppoſe that this was the attorney of a court of record in London, 1611-12; from one of whoſe files the following extracts were copied:

"Imprimis, one inſtrumente called a Viole de Gambo, with the ſtringes and one ſticke, with ſtringes to play vpon it — — — — xxxs.

Item, three hundred one quarterne and ſeventeene poundes nett waighte of hard wax — xxxjl. xvs.

Item, one payre of rayſed ſilver hangers* and girdles of rugged purle — — xvijs.

Item, one payre of girdle and hangers of ſilver purle and cullored ſilke — — xiijs. iiijd.

Item, one payre of girdles and hangers vpon white ſattene — — — xiijs.

Item, ſeaven and thirtye greate elephante teeth, waighing eighte and twentye hundred two quarters and ſeaven pounde, at vijl. xs. per hundred ccxiiijl. iiijs. iiijd.

Item, two hundred and fifteene dryed neats-tonge, at xiijd. the tonge — — xvjl. iijs. vjd.

Item, thirtye gamons of Weſtphalia bacon, at iijs iiijd. the gamon — — — vl.

Item, two payre of fyne mixt worſted hoſe, at iijs ijd. per payre — — vjs. iiijd.

Item, two payre of coarſe mixt worſted hoſe, at iijs. ijd. per payre — — — vjs. iiijd.

Item, fower pipes of white wine — xxl.

Item, ſeaven hogſheads of Orleance white wine xvijl. xs.

Item, xxiiijtye yardes of purple ſatten, at xjs. per yarde xiijl. iiijs.

Item, one bagge of hoppes, N° 5. waighing iijc. xxiijl. waighte, at xxiijs. per hundred — iijl. xiijs.

Item, eleven dozen of ſilke garters, at xiiijs. per dozen. vijl. xiiijs.

Item, one fanne of feathers *not valued.*

Item, one fanne of feathers with a ſilver handle *not valued.*

Item, a jacke, with a waighte of iron, and a jacke-rope and wheels — — xijs.

Item, two rolles of tobacco, waighing three ſcore poundes, at ijs. and vjd. per pounde — vijl. xs.

Item, one rolle of tobacco, wayinge twenty and nine poundes, at viijs. per pounde — xjl. xijs.

Item, a white ſtone-horſe — xls.

Item, a bay ſtone-horſe — — xls.

Item, a dun ſtone-horſe — — xs.

Item, a white geldinge — — xls.

Item, a black geldinge — — xs.

Item, a greye geldinge — — xs.

Item, three dung cartes — — iijl.

Item, the harneſſes for the ſaid horſes and geldinges xxs.

Summa totalis xjl. xs.

Item, iij buttes and one butte and iij quarters of a butte of ſherry ſacke — — xxxl. xvs."

To purſue the hiſtory of Mr. Hamlet Clarke:

Engraven in braſs, on a flat ſtone, in the chapel of Upminſter, in Eſſex, are the figures of a man and woman, with an eſcutcheon at each corner of the ſtone in braſs; three out of the four eſcutcheons have been taken away. On the remaining one, at the right hand of the ſtone at top, is the following:

A bend engrailed charged with three lozenges . . . . impaling . . . . . a feſs humetté charged with a bird, between three flowers.

"Under this marble do lye buried, in
an aſſured hope of a
joyful reſurrection, Hamlett Clarke, of London, gent.
Alice his ſecond wife, the widow of Will. Latham, eſquier,
late lord of the mannor of Gaynes, by whome ſhee had five ſonnes
and one daughter, yet livinge; and ſeven other
children deceaſed. And her eldeſt ſon, Raphe Latham,
eſq. now lord of the mannor aforeſaid, married Marye,
the daughter and heir of the ſaid Hamlett, by Elnur †, a
former wife, who lieth interred in the pariſh church of
St. Martin's in Irenmonger Lane, London.
The ſaid Hamlet Clarke died the day of 16 ;
the ſaid Alice Clarke died the 7th daye of July,
1636. The ſaid Raphe by the ſaid Marye had 3
children; viz. Hamlett, a ſonne, and Marye, a daughter,
now living; and Martha, buried in his chappel the 23d daie of
Auguſt, 1624."

Between the church and chapel was the following:

"Hamlet Clarke, of London, gent. after he had married Mary his daughter and only child, to Ralph Latham, of Upminſter, eſq. did himſelf marry Alice Latham, widow, mother of the ſaid Ralph; who, out of his pious devotion to the honour of God, did, at his ſole charge, repair and beautifie this chapel, an. D. 1630."

Arms painted on glaſs in the Eaſt window of St. Mary's chapel:

Or, on a bend engrailed Azure, three lozenges of the field . . . . *Clarke*, of London, between the coats of two wives.

On the dexter:

Argent, on a feſs humettè Gules, a bird Or, between three flowers (Hearts Eaſe) proper.

On the ſiniſter:

Or, three quatrefoils Gules; *D'Ewes*.

Creſt, on a wreath, a talbot's head Or, gorged with a feſs engrailed Azure, charged with three lozenges Or.

Extract from the Regiſter of Upminſter.

1627, March 29, Hamlett Clarke and Alice Latham married.

1636, July 11, Alice Clarke, wife of Hamlet Clarke, buried.

1671, Sept. 5, Mary, wife of Thomas Skipwith, eſq. buried.

1694, June 2, ſir Thomas Skipwith, knt. and bart. of the pariſh of St. Giles in the Fields, London, buried in St. Mary's chapel; whoſe former wife was a Latham, and buried in St. Mary's chapel (the burying place of the family). The ſaid ſir Thomas was buried by her on the North ſide of the Eaſt end of the chapel.

* The following extract from the Tragedy of Hamlet is a full explanation of theſe terms:

Oſr. The king, ſir, hath wagered with him ſix Barbary horſes, againſt the which he hath impon'd, as I take it, ſix French rapiers and poniards, with their aſſigns, as girdle, hangers, and ſo: three of the carriages, in faith, are very dear to fancy, very reſponſive to the hilts, moſt delicate carriages, and of very liberal conceit.—*Ham.* What call you the carriages?—*Oſr.* The carriages, ſir, are the hangers.—Note. —*hangers.*] It appears from ſeveral plays, that what was called a *caſe* ‡ *of hangers*, was anciently worn.—So, in the *Birth of Merlin*, 1662:

"He has a fair ſword, but his *hangers* are fallen."

Again,

"He has a feather, and fair *hangers* too."

Again, in *Rhodon and Iris*, 1631:

"———— a rapier
Patch'd with gold, with hilt and *hangers* of the new faſhion."

Steevens.

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† In the church of St. Martin Ironmonger-lane, on a fair monument at the upper end of the chancel, is inſcribed:

"Here under lyeth buried Eleanor wife of Hamlet Clarke, free of the worſhipful Company of Fiſhmongers, London, and one of the four Clerks of the Lord Mayor's Court, London, aforeſaid. She dyed on Sunday the 14th of January 1626; and was buried on Friday the 19th of the ſame; after they had been married 33 years, and about two months. They had iſſue only Mary, married to Ralph Latham, of Upminſter, in the county of Eſſex, eſq. common ſerjeant at law of this honourable city. And the ſaid Eleanor had alſo Elizabeth, another daughter, by Charles Barnard, a former huſband, married to Thomas Latham, of Stifford in Eſſex, gentleman."—A very fair ſkreen at the entrance into this church was inſcribed, "Me fieri fecerunt Hamlettus Clarke, generoſus, & Radulphus Latham, armiger, 20 Martii, 1629."

‡ Sheath or ſcabbard, wrought with ſilk and ſilver or gold thread in raiſed work. See ſuch an one for a knife in Archæol. XII. 21. Lady Cullum of Bury has one.

continentem IIII ſeliones jacentes in campo Occidentali in ulteriori fine de le Holywelldall, inter terram Roberti Smyth ex unâ parte & terram abbatis de Wolſton ex alterâ. Que omnia data fuerunt conventui ad duo dat' per dictum fratrem W. Charyte, ut in cartâ IIIIª. Item, per eundem Willm Charyte, VI ſeliones jacentes pro unâ acrâ ex utrâque parte vie in Yngwarby-gate, ut in cartâ VIª II libri de Chartwary. Omnia data fuerunt ut ſuprà.

Quelibet virgata terre de Hungurton reddit per annum II đ. ob. q. pro decimâ feni.

Summa virgatarum, XLVI. Summa denariorum, x s̃.

Mem', quòd abbas Leic' tenet omnia terras & tenementa ſua in Hungerton in puram & perpetuam eleemoſinam, de omnibus auxiliis regum quieta; ſicut patet in quarterio de auxiliis dandis pro primogenitis regum faciendis militibus, qui eſt in libro placitorum [1].

In 1352, *William de Ros* of *Hamlake* died ſeiſed of the ſixteenth part of one knight's fee in Hungerton and Barkby, held of the king *in capite*, which the maſter of St. *John's* in *Leiceſter* held [2].

In 1363, *Margery* widow of *William de Ros* of *Hamlake* died ſeiſed of one knight's fee, half a quarter and the ſixteenth part of one knight's fee, in Barkby, Croxton, Hungarton, Quenby, and Howes, which *Thomas de Lincoln* held [3].

In a book of fifteenths and tenths granted by the laity in 1416, Hungerton was rated at 19*s.*; and in the ſubſidy of 1445, at the ſame ſum; but in the latter year was wholly exonerated.

Among the poſſeſſions of *Ouſton* abbey at the diſſolution, Hungerton is mentioned as worth 6*l.* 18*s.* [4]; and divers lands here which belonged to that abbey were demiſed to *Richard Buſshoppe* for a term of 40 years, by leaſe dated Sept. 4, 25 Henry VIII. [5]

The lands of the abbey of *Leiceſter* at Hungerton were granted to the family of *Cave*.

In 1564, there were 27 families in Hungerton, two in Bagrave, one in Ingarſby, and one in Quenby.

Brian Cave, eſq. died July 30, 1590, ſeiſed of this manor and alſo of the advowſon and vicarage of Hungerton; and alſo of the manor of Ingarſby; Staunton Grange and Hugglescote Grange, in the pariſh of Ibſtock, with divers cloſes and tenements in that pariſh; and the advowſon, donative, &c. of Houghton ſuper Montem. His wife *Barbara* died 26 Jan. 30 Eliz.; and he left two ſons, *Henry*, aged 40, and *Francis* [6].

In 35 Eliz. *Henry Cave* was ſeiſed of this manor and impropriation [7].

The freeholders here in 1630 were, *Henry Kempe*, *Thomas Maſon*, *John Clarke*, *William Ratcliffe*; and at Quenby *George Aſhby*.

In 1655, there was collected in Hungerton, for the relief of the poor Proteſtants in Piedmont, the ſum of £1. 7*s.*

In 1722, eleven freeholders polled from Hungerton and two from Quenby; and in 1775, we find four names.

In an act paſſed in 1762, for dividing the open fields of Hungerton, containing about 900 acres, *Shukbrugh Aſhby*, eſq. is deſcribed as lord of the manor, and ſeiſed of the impropriate rectory of Hungerton, and entitled to all the great and ſmall tithes, and alſo as patron of the vicarage, and a proprietor of nearly five parts in ſix of the ſaid fields, and entitled alſo to right of common over the ſame fields, and to the ſoil of all the waſte ground in Hungerton; and the Rev. *George Aſhby*, B. D. as vicar, entitled to all the glebe land within the ſaid fields, and to right of common therein, in reſpect of ſuch land; and *Mary Edwin*, widow, and others, as proprietors of the reſidue of the land in the ſaid fields, and entitled to the reſidue of the right of common. The allotment to Mr. Aſhby, as lord of the manor, in lieu of his right to the ſoil of the ſaid waſte grounds, is directed to be held in ſeveralty for ever, and diſcharged of all common and other right of or in any other of the proprietors or perſons intereſted in the ſaid fields, in, upon, or over the ſame, of ſuch parcel and quantity of land (part of the ſaid fields) as ſhould be equal in value to his then right and intereſt in the ſoil of the ſaid waſte grounds; and an allotment to him of ſuch titheable land in the ſaid fields as ſhould contain one full ſeventh part of the titheable land therein, to be veſted in him as a full recompence for all his ſaid great and ſmall tithes [8] (except ſuch tithes as were payable out of any yards, gardens, orchards, or antient incloſures in Hungerton, the owners whereof had no land or right of common in the ſaid fields, ſubject to the ſame ſort of aſſeſſments as the ſaid great and ſmall tithes were ſubject to, and no other. The allotment to the vicar, in lieu of the glebe-land and right of common in the ſaid fields belonging to the vicarage, of ſuch parcel or parcels of the land in the ſaid fields, to be equal in value to the ſaid glebe land and right of common, without any deduction for the great and ſmall tithes; the glebe land and right of common being tithe-free.

The preſent number of houſes in Hungerton is about 35; almoſt all of which were rebuilt by the late *Shukbrugh Aſhby* [9], eſq.; who dying in 1792, this manor, with the greateſt part of the village, became the property of his two daughters and coheirs, *Mary-Elizabeth*, wife of *William Latham*, eſq. F. R. S. and F. A. S. and *Dorothea* wife of ſir *Thomas Huſſey Apreece*, bart. who are now the joint owners.

Extracts from the Regiſter of Hungerton [10].

Elizabeth, daughter of George Aſhby, eſq. born Oct. 30, 1624.

William Aſhby, ſon of George Aſhby, eſq. born Oct. 10, 1637.

Bennit, ſon of George Aſhby, eſq. buried March 22, 1643.

Mr. George Aſhby, an antient juſtice of peace of Leiceſterſhire for many years ſpace, bur. July 2, 1653.

Mary Aſhby, daughter of George Aſhby, eſq. baptized Dec. 26, 1653.

Mary, daughter of George Aſhby, eſq. of Quenby, buried Aug. 20, 1669.

Thomas Ekins, eſq. and Mary Aſhby were married Sept. 28, 1676.

Dorothy, daughter of George Aſhby, eſq. buried Sept. 22, 1681.

Elizabeth Aſhby, wife of George Aſhby, eſq. late of Quenby, died the 29th of January, 1682.

Elizabeth, daughter of George Aſhby, eſq. and Hannah his wife, was born the 6th of January, and baptized the 22d of the ſame month, 1683-4.

George and Waring, ſons of George Aſhby and Hannah his wife, were born 14 Feb. 1684-5.

Waring, ſon of George Aſhby, eſq. and Hannah his wife, buried March 29, 1685.

Richard, ſon of George Aſhby, eſq. and Hannah his wife, baptized Nov. 5, 1686.

John, ſon of George Aſhby, eſq. and Hannah his wife, born Nov. 27, and baptized Dec. 10, 1687.

Mary, daughter of George Aſhby, eſq. and Hannah his wife, born May 24, and baptized June 7, 1689.

Edmond, ſon of George Aſhby, eſq. and Hannah his wife, born June 1, and baptized the 7th of the ſame month, 1690.

Hannah, daughter of George Aſhby eſq. and Hannah his wife, born March 2, and bapt. the 15th, 1691.

Anne, daughter of George Aſhby, eſq. and Hannah his wife, baptized Dec. 20, 1694.

Waring, the ſecond, ſon of George Aſhby, eſq. and Hannah his wife, born Nov. 22, and bapt. Dec. 9, 1697.

William, ſon of George Aſhby, eſq. and Hannah his wife, born Oct. 12, baptized Oct. 31, 1701.

William, ſon of George Aſhby, eſq. of Quenby, buried Nov. 30, 1701.

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[1] Charyte's Rentale, fol. lxvi. a.

[2] Eſch. 26 Edw. III. N° 53. Leic.

[3] Eſch. 37 Edw. III. N° 62. Leic.

[4] Firſt Fruits Office.

[5] Records in the Augmentation Office.

[6] Inq. 8 June, 30 Eliz. Cole's Eſcheats, vol. III. (Harl. MSS. 758.) p. 193.

[7] Burton, MS.

[8] "How then could the vicar have any, as Arthur Young ſtates? See p. 298." G. A.

[9] See his epitaph, inſcribed by an affectionate daughter, in p. 285.

[10] The Regiſter on parchment begins in 1681. Only two entries of marriages till 1684; in which there is only one. None till 1687, and then only one. One in 1688; two in 1689, in which year I judge the actual regiſter properly begins. The burials begin September 1679; the chriſtenings October 1681. G. A.—See farther extracts from theſe Regiſters, relative to the family of Edwin, in p. 286.

John, ſon of John and Hannah Aſhby, was born on Saturday May 9, and baptized the 30th, 1722; George Aſhby, eſq. and Edmond Aſhby, godfathers, and madam Ekins, of Ruſhden, godmother.

George Aſhby, jun. eſq. buried Dec. 6, 1721.

Elizabeth, daughter of John and Hannah Aſhby, born at Quenby the 14th of Auguſt, 1723, and baptized the 25th of the ſame month; aunt Colmore and couſin Elizabeth Freeman, godmothers; and John Hanbury, eſq. merchant in London, godfather.

Elizabeth, wife of Waring Aſhby, eſq. buried May 25, 1725.

George Aſhby, eſq. of Quenby, bur. Feb. 11, 1728.

John Freeman, of Wellingborough, Northamptonſhire, eſq. and Elizabeth Aſhby, of Quenby in this pariſh, married Feb. $\frac{6}{17}$, 1705-6.

Mr. George Chiſſeldine, of St. Martin's pariſh, in Leiceſter, and Hannah, daughter of George Aſhby, eſq. married April 13, 1721.

Hannah, widow of George Aſhby, buried May 30, 1732-3.

Waring Aſhby, eſq. buried Oct. 31, 1770.

Shukbrugh Aſhby, eſq. buried Feb. 6, 1792.

Elizabeth, widow of the late Shukbrugh Aſhby, eſq. buried Nov. 19, 1795.

A charity of £50. to buy bread for the poor of Hungerton was given by *Hamlet Clarke* [1], a poor lad of this place, who went up to London, and throve; to which £50. more were added in 1765 by the late Shukbrugh Aſhby, eſq.

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[1] From the coincidence of name, I am tempted to ſuppoſe that this was the attorney of a court of record in London, 1611-12; from one of whoſe files the following extracts were copied:

"Imprimis, one inſtrumente called a Viole de Gambo, with the ſtringes and one ſticke, with ſtringes to play vpon it — — — — xxxs.

Item, three hundred one quarterne and ſeventeene poundes nett waighte of hard wax — xxxjl. xvs.

Item, one payre of rayſed ſilver hangers* and girdles of rugged purle — — xvijs.

Item, one payre of girdle and hangers of ſilver purle and cullored ſilke — — xiijs. iiijd.

Item, one payre of girdles and hangers vpon white ſattene — — — xiijs.

Item, ſeaven and thirtye greate elephante teeth, waighing eighte and twentye hundred two quarters and ſeaven pounde, at vijl. xs. per hundred ccxiiijl. iiijs. iiijd.

Item, two hundred and fifteene dryed neats-tonge, at xiijd. the tonge — — xvjl. iijs. vjd.

Item, thirtye gamons of Weſtphalea bacon, at iijs iiijd. the gamon — — — vl.

Item, two payre of fyne mixt worſted hoſe, at iijs ijd. per payre — — vjs. iiijd.

Item, two payre of coarſe mixt worſted hoſe, at iijs. ijd. per payre — — — vjs. iiijd.

Item, fower pipes of white wine — xxl.

Item, ſeaven hogſheads of Orleance white wine xvijl. xs.

Item, xxiiijtye yardes of purple ſatten, at xjs. per yarde xiijl. iiijs.

Item, one bagge of hoppes, N° 5. waighing iijc. xxiijl. waighte, at xxiijs. per hundred — iijl. xiijs.

Item, eleven dozen of ſilke garters, at xiiijs. per dozen. vijl. xiiijs.

Item, one fanne of feathers *not valued.*

Item, one fanne of feathers with a ſilver handle *not valued.*

Item, a jacke, with a waighte of iron, and a jacke-rope and wheels — — xijs.

Item, two rolles of tobacco, waighing three ſcore poundes, at ijs. and vjd. per pounde — vijl. xs.

Item, one rolle of tobacco, wayinge twenty and nine poundes, at viijs. per pounde — xjl. xijs.

Item, a white ſtone-horſe — xls.

Item, a bay ſtone-horſe — — xls.

Item, a dun ſtone-horſe — — xs.

Item, a white geldinge — — xls.

Item, a black geldinge — — xs.

Item, a greye geldinge — — xs.

Item, three dung cartes — — iijl.

Item, the harneſſes for the ſaid horſes and geldinges xxs.

Summa totalis xjl. xs.

Item, iij buttes and one butte and iij quarters of a butte of ſherry ſacke — — xxxl. xvs."

To purſue the hiſtory of Mr. Hamlet Clarke:

Engraven in braſs, on a flat ſtone, in the chapel of Upminſter, in Eſſex, are the figures of a man and woman, with an eſcutcheon at each corner of the ſtone in braſs; three out of the four eſcutcheons have been taken away. On the remaining one, at the right hand of the ſtone at top, is the following:

A bend engrailed charged with three lozenges . . . . impaling . . . . . a feſs humetté charged with a bird, between three flowers.

"Under this marble do lye buried, in
an aſſured hope of a
joyful reſurrection, Hamlett Clarke, of London, gent.
Alice his ſecond wife, the widow of Will. Latham, eſquier,
late lord of the mannor of Gaynes, by whome ſhee had five ſonnes
and one daughter, yet livinge; and ſeven other
children deceaſed. And her eldeſt ſon, Raphe Latham,
eſq. now lord of the mannor aforeſaid, married Marye,
the daughter and heir of the ſaid Hamlett, by Elnur †, a
former wife, who lieth interred in the pariſh church of
St. Martin's in Irenmonger Lane, London.
The ſaid Hamlet Clarke died the day of 16 ;
the ſaid Alice Clarke died the 7th daye of July,
1636. The ſaid Raphe by the ſaid Marye had 3
children; viz. Hamlett, a ſonne, and Marye, a daughter,
now living; and Martha, buried in his chappel the 23d daie of
Auguſt, 1624."

Between the church and chapel was the following:

"Hamlet Clarke, of London, gent. after he had married Mary his daughter and only child, to Ralph Latham, of Upminſter, eſq. did himſelf marry Alice Latham, widow, mother of the ſaid Ralph; who, out of his pious devotion to the honour of God, did, at his ſole charge, repair and beautifie this chapel, an. D. 1630."

Arms painted on glaſs in the Eaſt window of St. Mary's chapel:

Or, on a bend engrailed Azure, three lozenges of the field . . . . *Clarke*, of London, between the coats of two wives.

On the dexter:

Argent, on a feſs humettè Gules, a bird Or, between three flowers (Hearts Eaſe) proper.

On the ſiniſter:

Or, three quatrefoils Gules; *D'Ewes.*

Creſt, on a wreath, a talbot's head Or, gorged with a feſs engrailed Azure, charged with three lozenges Or.

Extract from the Regiſter of Upminſter.

1627, March 29, Hamlett Clarke and Alice Latham married.

1636, July 11, Alice Clarke, wife of Hamlet Clarke, buried.

1671, Sept. 5, Mary, wife of Thomas Skipwith, eſq. buried.

1694, June 2, ſir Thomas Skipwith, knt. and bart. of the pariſh of St. Giles in the Fields, London, buried in St. Mary's chapel; whoſe former wife was a Latham, and buried in St. Mary's chapel (the burying place of the family). The ſaid ſir Thomas was buried by her on the North ſide of the Eaſt end of the chapel.

* The following extract from the Tragedy of Hamlet is a full explanation of theſe terms:

Oſr. The king, ſir, hath wagered with him ſix Barbary horſes, againſt the which he hath impon'd, as I take it, ſix French rapiers and poniards, with their aſſigns, as girdle, hangers, and ſo: three of the carriages, in faith, are very dear to fancy, very reſponſive to the hilts, moſt delicate carriages, and of very liberal conceit.—*Ham.* What call you the carriages?—*Oſr.* The carriages, ſir, are the hangers.—Note. —*hangers.*] It appears from ſeveral plays, that what was called a *caſe* ‡ *of hangers*, was anciently worn.—So, in the *Birth of Merlin*, 1662:

"He has a fair ſword, but his *hangers* are fallen."

Again,

"He has a feather, and fair *hangers* too."

Again, in *Rhodon and Iris*, 1631:

"———— a rapier
Patch'd with gold, with hilt and *hangers* of the new faſhion."

STEEVENS.

The extracts having belonged to *Hamlet* Clarke, ſhould not paſs unobſerved by one who produces an extract from HAMLET in explanation thereof; nor ſhould it be forgot, that one of the witneſſes to Shakſpeare's will was named *Hamlet* Sadler.—The editor of the "Bibliotheca Topographica" alſo has lately picked out the few following articles from the Regiſter of St. Bride's, London, for the uſe of future commentators: "1590, xviith of May, Iſabell the wife of *Hamblet* Panketman was buried. 1592. *Hamlet* Evans buried ixth of Nov." Gent. Mag. vol. LVIII. pp. 111. 199.—This name, however, may have no relation to *Prince Hamlet.* A ſimilar inſtance of thriving induſtry and laudable gratitude Tamworth experienceed in a perſon of the name of *Porch*, who left a charity to that town, ſtill ſubſiſting; but he had no connexion with any family of the name, great or ſmall, as he got his name from being found an expoſed infant in the church *porch*. Being brought up by the pariſh, and going to London, where he throve, he made the above-mentioned return of gratitude. I believe the hiſtory of *Clarke* was ſomewhat ſimilar: whether he was found in a *Hamlet* I cannot ſay for certain. But, when the Foundling Hoſpital was firſt eſtabliſhed, I was told that ſuch names were given to them from the fancies of the ſponſors, as may puzzle future philoſophers from their oddneſs to account for." G. A.

† In the church of St. Martin Ironmonger-lane, on a fair monument at the upper end of the chancel, is inſcribed:

"Here under lyeth buried Eleanor wife of Hamlet Clarke, free of the worſhipful Company of Fiſhmongers, London, and one of the four Clerks of the Lord Mayor's Court, London, aforeſaid. She dyed on Sunday the 14th of January 1626; and was buried on Friday the 19th of the ſame; after they had been married 33 years, and about two months. They had iſſue only Mary, married to Ralph Latham, of Upminſter, in the county of Eſſex, eſq. common ſerjeant at law of this honourable city. And the ſaid Eleanor had alſo Elizabeth, another daughter, by Charles Barnard, a former huſband, married to Thomas Latham, of Stifford in Eſſex, gentleman."—A very fair ſkreen at the entrance into this church was inſcribed, "Me fieri fecerunt Hamlettus Clarke, generoſus, & Radulphus Latham, armiger, 20 Martii, 1629."

‡ Sheath or ſcabbard, wrought with ſilk and ſilver or gold thread in raiſed work. See ſuch an one for a knife in Archæol. XII. 21[illegible]. Lady Cullum of Bury has one.

The CHURCH (ſee Plate XL.)

dedicated to St. *John the Baptiſt*, conſiſted originally of an embattled tower (in which are three bells); a low, crocketed ſpire, a nave, and chancel.

An aile, nearly coeval, adjoins it on the South ſide, with a regular porch; and having at the Eaſt end a chancel, or ſeparate chapel, appropriated to the owners of Quenby Hall; and ornamented with neat pews, for the accommodation of the family, the vicar, and ſome of the tenants, which were built by the late *Shukbrugh Aſhby*, eſq. out of the cedar trees hereafter noticed under Quenby [1].

At the Weſt end of this aile are two ſeats, the property of the preſent owner of Ingarſby.

At the North-eaſt corner of the church, and extending beyond the regular chancel, is a diſtinct chapel, or chancel, the property of Mr. Archdeacon *Burnaby*, as owner of the lordſhip of Bagrave.

Mr. Wyrley deſcribes theſe arms at Hungerton:

Gules, ten bezants, a quarter Ermine. *Zouch.*

Gules, a cinquefoil Ermine, a border Sable bezanté. *Aungervile.*

Azure, a chevron Ermine between three leopards' faces Or, *Aſhby.*

Gules, three mallets [2] Argent.

Argent, a bend engrailed Sable. *Ratcliffe.*

The altar-piece and pulpit, both of which are very neat, were erected by the late *Shukbrugh Aſhby*, eſq. out of the above-mentioned cedar trees. He alſo preſented the plate for the communion ſervice.

In the Matriculus of 1220, Hungerton is deſcribed as under the patronage of the abbot of *Leiceſter*; the rector *William* inſtituted by . . . .; paying to the abbot 20*s*. a year, and a ſtone [*petra*] of wax, of old time. The chapel of Ingwardby was to be ſerved thrice every week from the mother church; and the monks of St. *Ebrulf* received two ſheaves from the demeſne of *Roger Aungervile* of old time.

The Regiſter of Leiceſter Abbey thus ſtates it:

"Habemus in Hungarton advocationem eccleſie, cum decimis garbarum & feni, ex dono Walteri le Powr, & ex confirmatione regis Henrici II. &c. & xxs̄. annue penſionis de rectore, & unam petram cere: ſicut patet in Matriculo epiſcopi, in hiis verbis: "Eccleſie de Hungarton patronus abbas Leyc'; perſona Wiłłus inſtitutus, perſolvens dicto abbati xxs̄. & unam petram cere ab antiquo; & habet capellam de Yngwarby, que conſuevit deſerviri per III dies in ebdomate per matricem eccleſiam. Monachi de Sc̄o Ebrulfo percipiunt ibi duas garbas de dominico Rob̄ti e Angervill ab antiquo." Indè ſolvimus annuatim priori de Schene IIs̄. Et modò habemus predictam eccleſiam in proprios uſus; & ſic ceſſat penſio predicta tam de xx s̄. quàm de petrâ cere predictâ [3].

"Pro priore & conventu de Leiceſtriâ.

"Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. ſalutem. Sciatis quòd, de gratiâ noſtrâ ſpeciali, & pro quadraginta marcis quas dilecti nobis in Chriſto abbas & conventus de Leyceſtriâ nobis ſolvent, conceſſimus & licentiam dedimus, pro nobis & heredibus noſtris, quantum in nobis eſt, eiſdem abbati & conventui, quòd ipſi eccleſiam de Hungerton, que eſt de advocatione ſuâ propriâ, ut dicitur, appropriare, & eam appropriatam in proprios uſus tenere poſſint ſibi & ſucceſſoribus ſuis in perpetuum, ſine occaſione vel impedimento noſtrî, vel heredum noſtrorum, juſticiariorum, eſcaetorum, vicecomitum, aut aliorum ballivorum ſeu heredum noſtrorum quorumcunque. In cujus, &c. Teſte rege, apud Weſtm', VIII° die Octobris. [1352.]

Per ipſum regem, ad inſtantiam ducis Lancaſtrie [4]."

This is a true copy of the record, and is examined.

HEN. ROOKE, Clerk of the Rolls.

"Anno Dn̄i 1353. Ordinatio vicarii per venerabilem Johannem ep̄um Ebor' & ap̄lice ſedis legatum facta, in hiis verbis: 'Vicarius de Hungerton habeat, pro manſo ſuo, totam rectoriam eccleſie de Hungerton, cum curtilagiis, pomariis, & ortis, ad dictam eccleſiam pertinentibus, &c. ut in ordinatione. Item predictus vicarius habeat xxx acras terre de glebâ ipſius eccleſie, cum pratis, paſcuis, &c. Habeat etiam & percipiat omnes & omnimodas oblationes & decimas perſonales, decimas lane, agnorum, aucarum, &c. & omnia ad altaragia provenientia, &c. Item dictus vicarius denarios Petri colligat & percipiat, & de eiſdem, ut mos eſt, ſatisfaciat, &c. Item decimas & alia onera extraordinalia, quoties & quandocunque occurrerint, dictus vicarius pro tertiâ parte tantummodo agnoſcat, ſubeat, ſupportet, &c.'

"Mem', quòd ep̄us Lincoln' habet penſionem annualem, ſcil' XL s̄. de eccleſiis de Hungerton & Humberſton, pro partibus fructuum & proventuum tempore vacationis vicariorum earundem eccleſiarum. Ideò abbas & conventus Leic' modò recipiunt predictas partes fructuum & proventuum tempore vacationis predictorum vicariorum, &c. ut in compoſitione. Et, ſi dictus ep̄us voluerit, tempore vacationis dictorum vicariorum, partes predictas fructuum & proventuum dictarum eccleſiarum petere, & eas cum effectu habere, tunc omninò ceſſabit predicta penſio, ſcil' XL s̄.; & predicti abbas & conventus de predictâ ſolutione exonerentur in perpetuum.

"Mem', quòd nos habemus appropriationem eccleſiarum de Hungarton & Humberſton, ex ſumptibus đni Henrici ducis Lancaſtrie factam, pro quietâ clamatione terrarum noſtrarum & tenementorum in Everley, & unius carectate ligni cotidiè in foreſtâ Leic', &c. ut patet in cartâ, ex confirmatione regis Edwardi III." [5]

The following original document relative to this vicarage is communicated by the Rev. George Aſhby, B. D.

Compoſitio realis ſuper portione vicarie eccleſie parochialis de Hungarton, monaſterio beate Marie de Pratis Leiceſtrie appropriate.

"Univerſis Sancte Matris Eccleſie filiis preſentes literas viſuris vel audituris, & illis preſertim quorum intereſt in hâc parte, ſeu quomodolibet intereſſe poterit in futurum, Willielmus, permiſſione divinâ, Lincoln' epiſcopus, ſalutem in omnium Salvatore, ac fidem indubiam preſentibus adhibere. Cùm inter venerabiles & religioſos viros abbatem & conventum monaſterii beate Marie Virginis de Pratis Leiceſtrie, rectores ſive proprietarios eccleſie parochialis Sc̄i Botolphi de Hungarton, noſtre Lincolnienſis diœceſeos, ex parte unâ, & magiſtrum Wiłłum Ireland, artium mag̃rum, vicarium perpetuum eccleſie parochialis predictâ, ex alterâ, de & ſuper perceptione nonnullarum decimarum, oblationum, fructuum, & proventuum vicarie perpetue antedicte, exorta fuiſſet nuper materia queſtionis; tandem partes predicte, lites, diſſentiones, & controverſias, que ex premiſſis & eorum occaſione inter eaſdem partes aliquandiu evenerunt, & veriſimilitèr in futurum evenire poſſent, amputare & evitare volentes, poſt diverſos tractatus inter ipſas partes in hâc parte habitos atque factos, mediantibus ſuis conciliariis & amicis, pro bono perpetue pacis & concordie inter ſe fovend' & conſervand' finalitèr, ad quandam devenerunt amicabilem compoſitionem ſive tranſactionem, & inter ſe compoſuerunt ſive tranſegerunt in hunc qui ſequitur modum; viz. quòd prefati religioſi viri abbas & conventus monaſterii beate Marie de Pratis Leic', rectores ſive proprietarii antedicti, & eorum ſucceſſores quicunque pro tempore exiſtentes, prefato mag̃ro Wiłło Ireland, vicario perpetuo eccleſie parochialis predicte, ejuſque ſucceſſoribus quibuſcunque futuris, ſive eorum deputatis ſive aſſignatis, octo libras bone monete, ad quatuor anni terminos, per equales portiones; viz. ad feſta Natalis Dn̄i proximè futuri quadraginta ſolidos, Annunciationis beate Marie Virginis XL ſolidos, Sc̄i Joħis Baptiſte XL ſolidos, & Sc̄i Micħis Arcħi XL ſolidos, nomine decimarum, oblationum, fructuum, & proventuum, ac pro decimis, oblationibus, fructibus, & proventibus, ad prefatum vicarium, jure & nomine vicarie ſue antedicte, ſpectant & pertinent, fidelitèr & integrè, ac ſine aliquali diminutione, perſolvend'. Item quòd predictus vicarius & ſucceſſores ſui predicti habebunt manſum vicarie predicte, cum terris arabilibus, pratis, paſcuis, & communibus, eidem

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[1] See p. . . 295

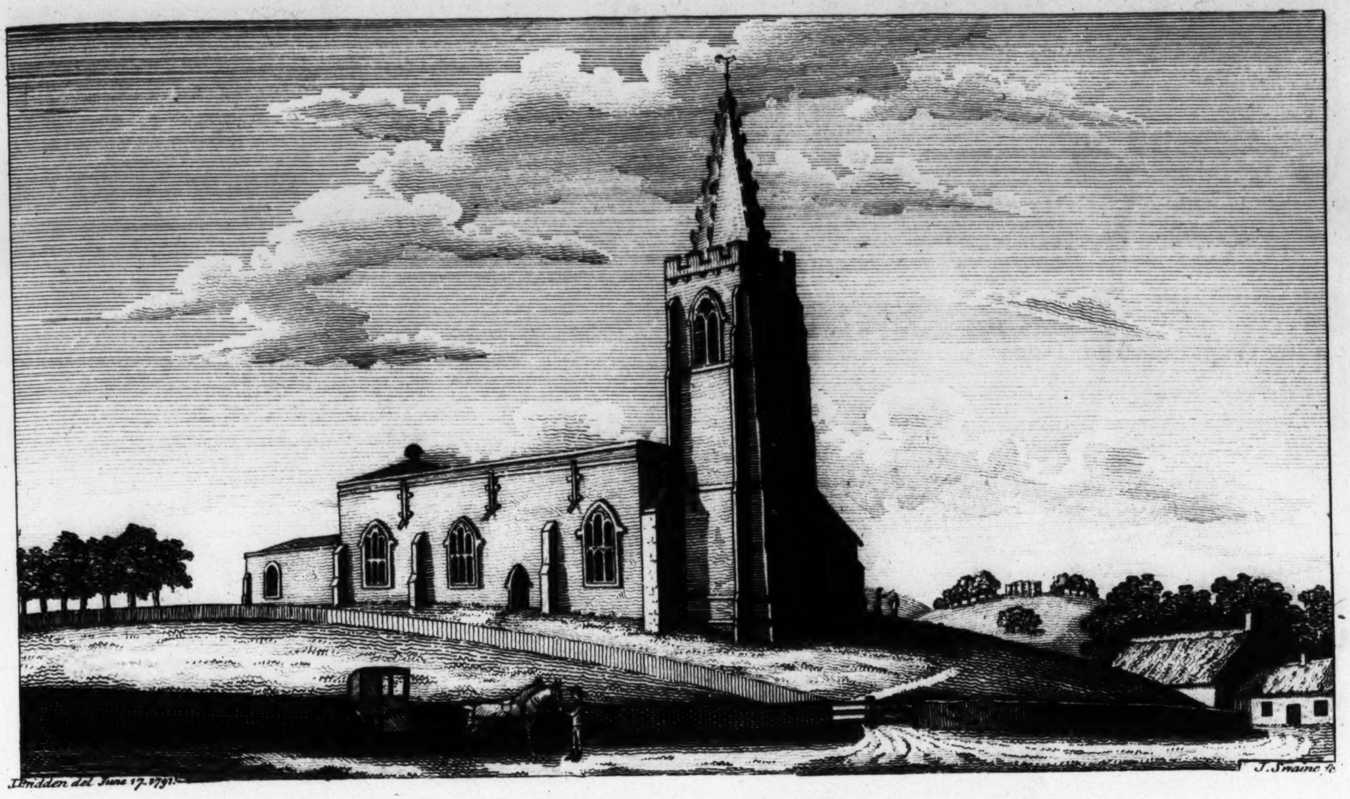
[2] Theſe Mr. Burton calls croſſes portate.

[3] Charyte's Rentale, fol. lxvi.

[4] Secunda pars Patentium de anno regni regis Edwardi Tertii viceſimo-quinto.

[5] Charyte's Rentale, fol. lxviii.

HUNGERTON, N.W.



J. Pridden del. June 17. 1791.

J. Swaine sc.

Varing Ashby

Shuk: Ashby

Elizabeth Ashbie

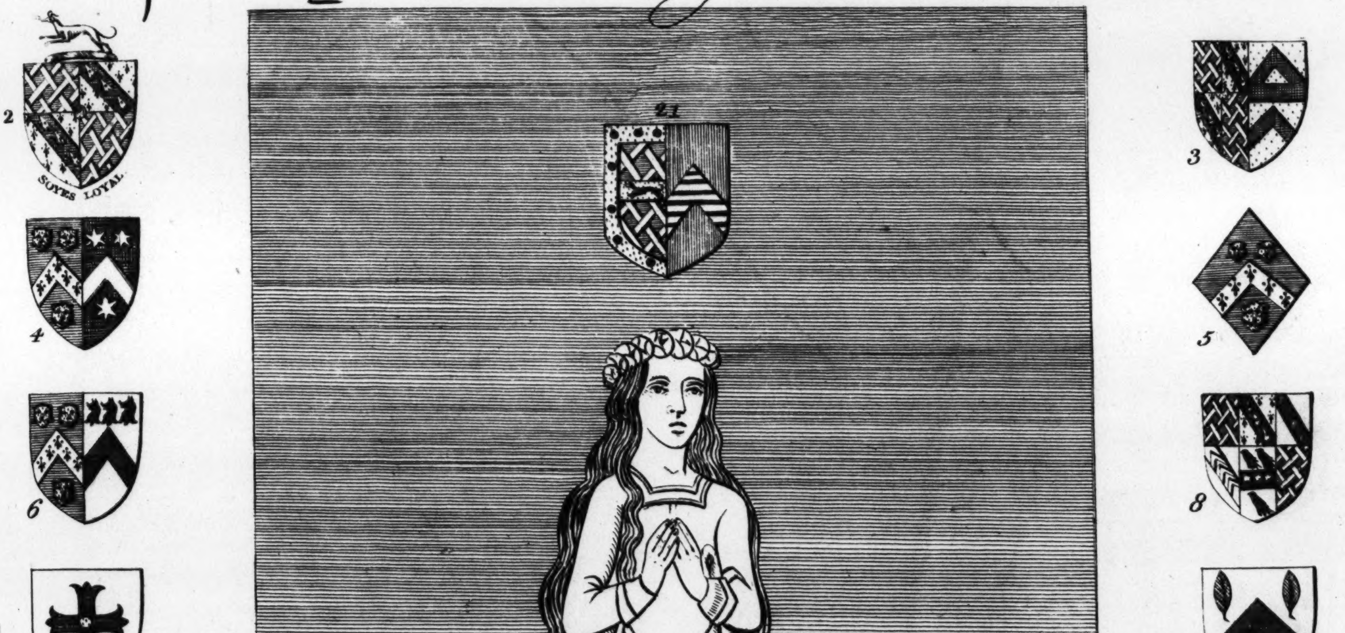


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Fig. 7. p. 286.

vicarie pertinentibus; atque unam virgatam terre, jacentem in campo de Hungarton predictâ, vocatam Woodcockys-lond, cum croftis ſuis & pertinentiis, ad annuum valorem duodecim ſolidorum; ita quòd idem vicarius & ſui ſucceſſores reddant indè annuatim prefatis abbati & conventui eorumque ſucceſſoribus octo ſolidos legalis monète Anglie, ad duos anni terminos, per equales portiones, viz. ad feſta Sc̃i Mic̃his Arc̃hi & Annunciationis beate Marie Virginis. Et quòd iidem abbas & conventus prefato vicario & ſuis ſucceſſoribus remittent IIII ſolidos ſumme predicte XII ſolidorum in recompenſatione pro IIII acris terre cum dimidiâ jacentibus & exiſtentibus in campis de Bagrave, eidem vicario, ratione & jure vicarie ſue predicte, ab antiquo ſpectant'; quas IIII acras terre cum dimidiâ idem vicarius modernus, pro ſe & ſuis ſucceſſoribus, vult & concedit, quòd dicti abbas & conventus habeant in perpetuum. Et ſi contingat aliquam ſummam ſummarum predictarum, modo quo prefertur ſolvendam, ad aliquod feſtum feſtorum predictorum quo ſolvi deberet, in parte vel in toto, à retro fore non ſolut', quòd tunc benè liceat prefato vicario & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, in villâ & campis de Baggrave diſtringere, & hujuſmodi diſtrictiones ſic captas ibidem effugare, abducere, & penès ſe retinere, donec & quouſque predicta ſumma, ſic à retro exiſtens inſolut', eidem vicario & ſucceſſoribus ſuis plenariè & integrè fuerit perſoluta; et, ſi hujuſmodi ſumma, modo & formâ ac termino ſupradictis eiſdem vicario & ſucceſſoribus ſuis perſolvenda, per unum menſem integrum à retro fuerit non ſoluta, tunc volunt & concedunt ſupradicti abbas & conventus, pro ſe & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, quòd prefatis vicario & ejus ſucceſſoribus, nomine pene, & pro penâ, quotiens hoc acciderit, viginti ſolidos amittent & fidelitèr perſolvent. Et ſupradicti vicarius, & ſui ſucceſſores perpetuis futuris temporibus ſucceſſivè exiſtentes, cure animarum parochianorum dicte eccleſie parochialis Sc̃i Botolphi de Hungarton fidelitèr deſervient in divinis, ſeu ſic deſerviri facient; ſacramentaque & ſacramentalia parochianis ejuſdem miniſtrabunt, ſeu facient miniſtrari; oneraque ordinaria & extraordinaria eidem vicarie perpetue incumbentia ſubibunt, ſupportabunt, & agnoſcent in perpetuum. Et prefati abbas & conventus, & eorum ſucceſſores, habebunt omnia altaragia, cum ceteris emolumentis que pertinent, ſive in futurum pertinere poterint eidem vicarie, ratione dotationis ejuſdem, omneſque & ſingulas decimas, tam majores quàm minores, mixtas & minutas, ac mortuaria tam viva quàm mortua, & oblationes, necnon cetera fructus, redditus, & emolumenta eccleſie quecunque, ad dictam eccleſiam parochialem aut vicariam ejuſdem ante hec tempora pertinentia (exceptis pre-exceptis), in perpetuum. Quibus quidem concordiâ, compoſitione, & tranſactione ſic factis, partes predicte, volentes & affectantes ipſas concordiam, compoſitionem, & tranſactionem, noſtris authoritate & decreto perpetue firmitatis robore vallari & confirmari coram nobis, in capellâ intra hoſpitium noſtrum, Vetus Templum nuncupatum, in ſuburbiis civitatis Londonii ſituatum, locum utique noſtre juriſdictionis ſolitum & conſuetum, nono die menſis Julii, anno Dñi MDVII°[1]."

A true copy. JOHN BRADLEY, deputy regiſtrar.

A penſion to the biſhop of Lincoln of £2. from the rectories of Hungerton and Humberſton, and of 10*s*. from Twyford, are all payable at Michaelmas.

In 1344, the procurations were, 7*s*. 6¾*d*.; the rectory was taxed at 35 marks; and paid 1*s*. for Peter-pence. The abbot of *Leiceſter* had alſo a penſion from it of 20*s*. and a ſtone of wax.

In 1534-5, the value of the vicarage was £9. 6*s*. 8*d*.

In 1540, the appropriated rectory of Hungerton was granted to *Brian Cave*[2].

In 1622, it was the property of ſir *Brian Cave*[3]; and in 1641, of ſir *Robert Banaſter*, knt.[4]

Nov. 2, 1646. By virtue, &c. it is ordered, that the yearly ſum of £50. be paid out of the profits of the impropriate rectory of Hungerton, in the county of Leiceſter, ſequeſtered from ſir *Robert Banaſter*[5], delinquent, to and for increaſe of the maintenance of Thomas Seed, miniſter of the pariſh church of Onelippe in the ſaid county, the vicarage thereof being worth but £50. *per annum*; and the ſequeſtrators, &c. profits are due and payable.

March 17, 1647-8, Sir Robert Banaſter, of Paſſenham, co. Northampton, ſettled £50. a year on the church of Hungerton, for which he was allowed £800. a year out of his fine for delinquency[6].

In 1650, this church was returned as an impropriation, the rectory worth 100*l*. the vicarage worth 50*l*. and the incumbent as "no preacher."

The vicarage of Hungerton was united to that of Twyford in 1732; and is deſcribed in the king's books as a diſcharged living, worth in money and glebe, £9. 18*s*. 1½*d*.; clear yearly value £28. 6*s*. 2*d*.

"Twyford is ſaid, in the king's books, to be worth, in great and ſmall tithes, manſe, and other profits, £8. 8*s*. 6*d*.; and in Bacon's Liber Regis the clear yearly value is ſtated at £47. 2*s*. 6*d*. But this is certainly a miſtake; Twyford was never worth £20. to me: but, if the chapelry of Thorpe was included in it, it might amount to £47. 2*s*. 6*d*. It ſeems to me as if the value of Twyford and Thorpe were added together, and then given ſeparately as the value of Twyford only. Hungerton conſiſted only of a piece of ground in the common field to the value of £10. a year; and a ſtipend of £8. paid by lord Maynard from Ingarſby lordſhip. This, with a trifle for Eaſter offerings, was the whole of the rectory. In ſhort, the three made about £60. a year: but in my time Hungerton was incloſed; and the value of the land inſtantly doubled from £10. to £20. On the other hand, the churches uſed to be ſerved for £13. apiece; but I could not find a curate that would ſtay for £60; ſo that I was glad to run away myſelf, and leave them[7]. The vicarage of Twyford has alſo probably received ſome augmentation from the late incloſure[8]."

The epiſcopal procurations at Hungerton are, for the rectory 3*s*. 4*d*.; the vicarage 1*s* 8*d*.; at Twyford, for the rectory 2*s*. 8*d*.; the vicarage, 1*s*. 8*d*.; and a penſion of 10*s*. to the biſhop of *Lincoln*.

Money raiſed for the poor[9] of Hungerton within the year ending at Eaſter 1776,	£.	*s*.	*d*.
	130	12	4
Expended in county rates, &c.	8	12	10
———— on the poor, —	120	10	4
Rent of workhouſe and habitation,	6	1	0
Expended in litigations, —	0	0	0
Money raiſed for 1783, —	123	12	6
———————— 1784, —	123	5	6
———————— 1785, —	154	11	7
Medium of theſe three years, —	133	16	6
———— of county expences, —	0	0	0
———— of expences not relating to the poor; repairs of churches, roads, &c.	0	0	0
———— of nett annual expences,	133	16	6
———— of attending on magiſtrates,	0	1	8
———— of entertainments at meetings,	0	14	9
———— of law expences, —	0	7	11
———— of ſetting the poor to work,	4	18	10

The return made to the houſe of commons in 1786, in anſwer to an enquiry reſpecting the charitable donations in this pariſh, may be ſeen in vol. I. p. 47.

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[1] Extracted from the Regiſtry of the Right Rev. William Smith, Lord Biſhop of Lincoln.

[2] "He was patron of Hungerton, and owner of Bagrave and Ingarſby; all part of the plunder of Leiceſter Abbey." G. A.

[3] Burton, p. 142. [4] Ibid. MS. [5] Of Paſſenham in Northamptonſhire; of whom ſee hereafter, under Ingarſby, p. 291.

[6] Impropriations purchaſed by the Committee ſitting at Goldſmiths Hall for Compoſitions with Delinquents, publiſhed Sept. 22, 1648.

[7] "Arthur Young, eſq. is perpetually railing, in books and converſation, againſt tithes, as the ruin of huſbandry; and in one of his tours has inſtanced in 12 pariſhes. One was Hungerton, where you will obſerve that I had not a farthing of tithes in any ſhape whatever. Another was Haſelbeche in Northamptonſhire, which, though a rectory, perhaps never had its tithes taken in kind either in the time of the preſent or late rectors. The preſent incumbent never takes any, or a mere trifle, in kind; as I remember he took for a cloſe or two which my couſin George Aſhby broke up, which had not been done before. Of the other ten inſtances nothing is known: but it is ſingularly unlucky, that the two which are well known ſhould perfectly contradict the writer's purpoſe; but, when a point is to be proved, liſts and calculations are eaſily made out." G. A.

[8] This paragraph is communicated by the Rev. George Aſhby.

[9] "I think I have heard Mr. Waring Aſhby ſay, that he could remember when it did not exceed £5." G. A.

RECTORS.

RECTORS.	PATRONS.
Walter de Bereford, 1230.	Abbot and convent of Leiceſter.
Hamno de Honoria, 1261.	
Hugo de Vienna, ſubdean, 13 kal. Jan. 1274-5.	
Hugo de Dover, died 1275.	
VICARS.	
John Kempe, 1534.	
Samuel Muſton[1], 1659.	George Aſhby, eſq.
John Taylor, May 14, 1669.	
Thomas Sawbridge[2], June 4, 1685.	Mary Aſhby, widow, *pleno jure*.
Richard Browne, Feb. 18, 1717.	King George I. by lapſe.
Nicholas Broughton, Dec. 21[3], 1719.	George Aſhby, eſq.
Joſeph Juxon[4], Jan. 9, 1722-3.	King George I. by lapſe.
George Aſhby[5], B. D. Nov. 7, 1757.	Waring Aſhby, eſq.
Thomas Clarke, B. A. 1767; the preſent vicar 1799.	Shukbrugh Aſhby, eſq.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

Dame *Mabell Oneby*, the firſt wife of ſir *John Oneby* of Hinckley, was buried here; but no monument is erected to her memory.

On the North wall of the Bagrave chancel, incloſed with iron rails, is a tablet, with theſe arms: Quarterly; 1. Azure, fretty, Argent, *Cave*; 2. and 3. Ermine, on a bend Sable, three whales heads Or, *Whalley*; in the feſs point, a creſcent Or. Creſt, on a wreath, a greyhound currant Sable; motto, SOYES LOYAL.

Alſo the above quarterings; impaling, Or, a feſs between two chevrons Sable, *Liſle*; Plate XLI. fig. 2, 3.

And on each ſide, the cyphers "F.C." and "F.M."

"Monumentum Franciſci Cave, de
Baggrave, ar. qui obiit die
an° 15....[6] et Margar' uxor' ſuæ,
quæ ob. 26 die Octob. an°
1568."

In the Quenby chancel.

On a flat ſtone:

"George Aſhby, of Quenby, eſquire,
renowned for the antiquity
of his family, which hath
flouriſhed there in a
perpetual deſcent four
hundred and eighty years;
but more renowned for his
own prudence, moderation,
and nobleneſs of mind. After
he had a long time faithfully ſerved his country,
in the office of juſtice of peace
and quorum, died July 1, 1653,
being aged 72, and reſts
here till he riſe to immortality."

On another flat ſtone:

"Here reſteth the body of George Aſhby, eſq.
ſon and heir of George Aſhby, of Quenby, eſq. deceaſed;
and alſo the body of Elizabeth his wife,
ſole daughter of George Bennet,
of Welby within this county, eſq. deceaſed.
He had iſſue by her four ſons,
viz. George, Bennet, John, and William;
and five daughters;
viz. Elizabeth, Mary, Sarah, Anne, and Mabel.

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[1] He ſigned in that year the famous Repreſentation of the Puritan Divines.

[2] He publiſhed an Aſſize Sermon in 1695.

[3] The late ſir Noah Thomas, it is believed, was either ſon, or nephew, to a vicar of Hungerton.

[4] He publiſhed "A Sermon upon Witchcraft, occaſioned by a late illegal attempt to diſcover Witches by Swimming, preached at Twyford, in the county of Leiceſter, July 11, 1736," 8vo. His text, "Thou ſhalt not ſuffer a witch to live," overſet all the reaſoning that he could offer againſt there being any ſuch thing. He was alſo rector of Eaſtwell, by diſpenſation April 6, 1746. Guy, the founder of the hoſpital, left £1000. apiece to many relations within a certain degree; and Abigail, Mr. Juxon's wife, was one.

[5] Born Dec. 5, 1724, in the houſe of the miniſter of St. John's chapel, in Red Lion-ſtreet, Clerkenwell; educated at Croydon, Weſtminſter, and Eton ſchools; admitted of St. John's College, Cambridge, Oct. 30, 1740; B. A. 1744; M. A. 1748; B. D. 1756; many years preſident of that college. He reſigned Hungerton in 1767. In 1774 he accepted the college living of Barrow in Suffolk, where he has conſtantly reſided near 25 years. In October 1780, he was inducted into the living of Stansfield in Suffolk, owing to the favour of Dr. Roſs biſhop of Exeter, who entirely unſolicited gave him a valuable portion of the vicarage of Bampton in Oxfordſhire; but which being out of diſtance from his college living, he procured an exchange of it for Stansfield. Dr. Roſs's friendſhip for him began early in college, and continued uniformly ſteady through all following changes of place and ſituation. See a ſlight account of this learned perſon in the "Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer," p. 189, by his friend; who had the happineſs of rejecting another pamphlet in the Markland controverſy, which was falſely aſcribed to the Doctor. In 1793 he had reaſon to apprehend loſs of ſight, as may be ſeen by his caſe in Gent. Mag. vol. LXIII. p. 977, which gradually increaſed, and ſoon reduced the extent and ſatisfaction of his former ſtudies through a long and healthy courſe of years: he is ſtill in good health, chearful (July 1799), and thankful.—To this reſpectable Divine I have repeatedly expreſſed my obligations in the courſe of the preſent arduous undertaking; and am happy in this opportunity of repeating them, for prompt and uſeful information on every ſubject of literature. See particularly his Diſſertation on the Leiceſter Miliary, vol. I. p. clv; which, however, having been written for private information only, and after long lying dormant being haſtily printed without proper reviſal, will juſtify our here preſerving an apology from the worthy Author:

"This Eſſay was printed under peculiarly unfavourable circumſtances, but which are not worth troubling the reader with; Mr. Aſhby, however, has been miſunderſtood, as impeaching Mr. Pochin's taſte; whereas he meant the contrary; not that he claimed it to mend the roads, but as commiſſioner, in which character only he could pretend to recover it from the firſt occupant; and ſo what followed ſhews.—He wiſhes alſo, that in p. clv. col. 2, ſect. 4, ſtood at the head of ſect. 3, both making only one paragraph, and ending, 'This argument, however, muſt be confined to inſcriptions of public monuments, if true even of them; for, as to private addreſſes, Ælian introduces his tactics to *our* emperor with *Dive Adriane Cæſar Auguſte*.'—P. clvi. col. 2, add, 'An inſcription to Antoninus Pius being broken in half length-ways may be read as if it wanted only *a word*, or ſo, for Hadrian; Dr. Chandler's Travels in Greece, 78, 1. Much like this has been the fate of our inſcription.'—P. clvi. col. 2, l. 59, r. 'Moreri's Dict. ad v.'—That and the preceding paragraph ſhould ſtand as a note to the firſt *Entreroches*.—P. clviii. col. 1. After Ch. Gray, eſq. add, 'and preſerved in Mr. Gough's Camden, vol. II. p. 58.'—And to the P. S. add, 'Nor can any better proof of the propoſed reading being right be expected, or had, than the curious inſcription publiſhed in the ſame noble repoſitory, vol. III. p. 28. See too the Archæologia, vol. V. p. 94."

To the labours of Sylvanus Urban Mr. Aſhby has occaſionally for many years been a valuable contributor; and the "Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer" were much enriched by his communications, under the ſignature of *Dr. Taylor's Friend*. In the Archæologia of the Society of Antiquaries (where he became a member in 1774) vol. III. p. 165, is his Diſſertation on a ſingular Coin of Nerva, found at Colcheſter, in the poſſeſſion of Charles Gray, eſq. M. P. for Colcheſter. Mr. Aſhby is the Suffolk Clergyman of whom the Rev. Thomas Harmer ſpeaks ſo handſomely in his preface to the third volume of "Obſervations on Scripture;" and has now, by favour of Mr. Harmer's daughter, his corrections and additions to the whole, to about the quantity of half a ſheet or more; but they are written in an exceeding ſmall ſhort-hand, and have been ſhewn to ſome of his congregation, who can make nothing of them. The Diſſenters, it is believed, generally uſe Rich's ſhort-hand; but the daughter ſays, that Mr. Harmer employed one, with alterations of his own; ſo that a decypherer is wanted here, as well as a ſhort-handwriter.—Another perſon who ſpeaks handſomely of Mr. Aſhby without naming him (as biſhop Percy, Granger, and Mr. Gough have done) is Mr. Barrington, on the Statutes, ed. 1775, p. 212, note, deſcribing the great oven at Melton Mowbray; which we have copied in this Hiſtory, vol. II. p. 249.

[6] This date is left blank, the monument having been erected in Mr. Cave's life-time.

He was renowned for the antiquity of his family,
which hath flouriſhed at Quenby above 500 years;
and no leſs for his perſonal virtue,
as appeared in the loyall and prudent diſcharge
of the office of a juſtice of peace, in
which he long ſerved his majeſty king Charles the Firſt;
in the third year of whoſe reign he was high-ſheriff
of this county.
He died the 1ſt day of July, being aged 72 years.
And the ſaid Elizabeth his wife
died the 29th day of January, 1681,
being then aged 75 years.
In dutifull obſervance of the deceaſed,
the ſaid John Aſhby and William Aſhby,
executors to the ſaid Elizabeth,
have placed this as a memorial."

On a mural monument:-

Arms: *Aſhby*; impaling *Shukbrugh*; fig. 4.

"George Aſhby, of Quenby, within this pariſh, eſq.
ſon and heir of George Aſhby, of Quenby aforeſaid, eſq.
deceaſed, and Elizabeth his wife,
ſole daughter of George Bennet,
late of Welby within this county, eſq. deceaſed,
was born July the 29th, anno Domini 1629.
He took to wife Mary Shukbrugh, ſole daughter
and heir of Euſeby Shukbrugh, late of Naveſby
in the county of Northampton, eſq. deceaſed,
and grand-daughter and heir of Edward Shukbrugh,
late of Naveſby aforeſaid, eſq. deceaſed;
by whom he had iſſue three ſons and five daughters,
born as followeth; viz.
Mary, Elizabeth, George, Dorothy, Lucy,
Shukbrugh, Euſeby, and Margaret;
every of which ſurvived him, except Lucy.
He was high-ſheriff of this county
in the eighteenth and nineteenth years
of the reign of our ſovereign lord king Charles II.
He died the 29th of May, anno Domini 1672,
and underneath lyeth interred.
In pious memory of the deceaſed,
the ſaid Mary, his relict and executrix,
hath cauſed to be erected this monument."

On a flat ſtone in the North-eaſt corner:

"Hic jacet
Georgius Aſhbie,
de Quenby, in comitatu
Leiceſtriæ, armiger.
Natus 29 Julii, anno
Domini 1629;
denatus 29 Maii, 1672.
Etiam
Maria ejus uxor,
quæ obiit 15 Aprilis,
anno { ætatis 93.
Salut. 1721."

On a mural monument:

In a lozenge, the arms of *Aſhby*; fig. 5.

"To the memory of Dorothy Aſhby,
daughter of George Aſhby, late of Quenby,
in this pariſh, eſq. and Mary his wife;
who departed this life the 11th day of
September, in the year of our Lord 1681,
in the 24th year of her age.
This monument was erected by George
and Shukbrugh Aſhby, her brothers and executors."

On the floor is another inſcription for the ſame lady:

"Here lieth interred
the body of Dorothy Aſhby, third daughter of
George Aſhby, late of Quenby, eſq.
and Mary his wife;
who, in the prime of her years (being aged 23)
chearfully left this world a chaſte and pious virgin,
September the 11th, anno Domini 1681."

On the North wall:

"In this vault lies honeſt George
Aſhby the Planter. He was ſon and
heir of George Aſhby, of Quenby
in the county of Leiceſter, eſq. and
Mary his wife. He married Hannah,
the daughter and coheir of Edmund
Waring, of Umphriſton in the county
of Salop, eſq. by whom he had iſſue
ſeven ſons and four daughters; viz.
Elizabeth, George, and Waring;
Richard, John, Mary, Edmund, Hannah,
Anne, Waring, and William. He was
high ſheriff for this county in the
laſt year of king James and the Firſt
of king William. He had the honour
of being twice[1] choſen to repreſent
this county in parliament without
any expence to himſelf or family.
He then ſaved this county five
thouſand pounds one year in their
taxes; and procured ſeveral advan-
tages to it, which it is hoped this
county will long enjoy the benefit of."

On the South wall:

Arms: *Aſhby*; impaling Argent, a chevron; and in chief three foxes heads erazed Sable, langued Gules; *Cumberland*; fig. 6.

"Infra jacet
Eliz. Waring Aſhby, armig. nuper uxor,
Reverendi Richardi Cumberland, D. B.
de Peakirk, in agro Northampton,
rectoris, necnon de Northampton
archidiaconi, filia.
Quæ, fidei in Deum, in parentes pietatis,
in conjugem amoris, liberalitatis in
pauperes, in omnes benevolentiæ,
omnigenæ denique virtutis, fulgidum
præbuit exemplum. Hæc, poſtquam
ſibi ſatis, aliis licet parum, vixerat,
relicto filio unico (Georgio, viz.) haud
multos menſes nato die Maii viceſimo
ſecundo; annoque Salutis 1725°,
ætatis autem ſuæ viceſimo (proh dolor!)
mortem obiit.
In deſideratiſſimæ ſuæ uxoris memoriam
hoc mœſtiſſimus poſuit conjux monumentum."

On the ſame wall:

"Near this place are depoſited,
among thoſe of his anceſtors,
the remains of Shukbrugh Aſhby, of Quenby, eſq.
a man eminently diſtinguiſhed for his learning,
probity, and benevolence.
To the Infirmary of Leiceſter he was a munificent
benefactor.
This village of Hungerton he almoſt wholly re-built
from a principle laudable and truly diſintereſted.
He married Elizabeth, daughter and ſole heireſs of
Richard Hinde, of Cold Aſhby, Northamptonſhire,
eſq. by whom he had iſſue three daughters;
Mary-Elizabeth, Catharine, and Dorothea.
He died January 27, 1792,
in the 68th year of his age,
beloved, revered, regretted.
This marble is inſcribed by Dorothea his
youngeſt daughter,
as a memorial of his virtues, and as
a teſtimony of reſpectful gratitude and filial piety.
We ſhall alſo bear the image of the heavenly.
1 Cor. chap. xv. 49."

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[1] "In ſir Charles Whitworth's Succeſſion of Parliaments he occurs but once, viz. for 1695; but that uſeful author does not enumerate any but thoſe returned at general elections; which is a great defect, as many returned on vacancies (which in 1707, on the death of Mr. Verney, was the caſe here) are not mentioned at all; as would have been the caſe of Shukbrugh Aſhby, eſq. who repreſented the borough of Leiceſter for the two or three laſt months only of a ſeſſion." G. A.

In the aile:

On a large flat blue ſtone is a ſmall braſs figure, covered in the middle by Mr. Goodall's two pews; the arms over it, and the inſcription under it, being wholly torn away; ſee the Plate, fig. 7.

This was placed here in memory of *Mary* the firſt wife of *Brian Cave*, eſq. lord of Ingarſby[1], who was the daughter of ſir *George Throgmorton*, knt. and died in 1510. It was noticed by Mr. Wyrley in 1595; who preſerves theſe arms; which are added to the plate:

Azure, fretty of eight, Argent; on a feſs Or, a greyhound in full courſe, Sable; within a bordure Or, pelletée; *Cave* of *Ingarſby*; impaling, Gules, a chevron Argent, charged with three bars gemelles Sable; *Throgmorton*, fig. 21.

Cave, as the laſt; impaling, on a bend, three eſcallops, fig. 22.

Azure, fretty Argent, an annulet for difference, *Cave* of *Bagrave*; impaling, Gules, on a chief Argent, a lion paſſant Sable, fig. 23.

On other flat ſtones:

1. "Here lieth the body of Valentine Collins, gent.
who departed this life the 30th day of March, 1714,
in the 62d year of his age."

2. "Here lieth the body of Elizabeth,
the wife of Valentine Collins, gent.
and afterwards the wife of William Scarbrow,
gent. who departed this life
the 31ſt day of Auguſt, 1731, aged 56."

3. "Here lieth the body of William Scarbrow, gent.
who departed this life May 20, 1723,
in the 41ſt year of his age."

4. "Here lieth the body of William Goodall, gent.
late of Ingarſby, who departed this life Jan. 14, in
the year of our Lord 1719, in the 43d year of his age."

5. "Here lieth the body of Dorothy,
the wife of William Goodall.
She was the third daughter of William Penford,
late of Ingerſby. Obiit March 29, 1738, æt. 67."

6. "Here lieth the body
of William Goodall of Ingerſby.
He was the ſecond ſon of William Goodall, eſq.
of Holywell, in the county of Lincoln.
Obiit Jan. 1, 1719, æt. 43."

7. "Here lieth interred the body of
William Penford, of Ingerſby;
who departed this life the 29th day of May, 1698,
in the 61ſt year of his age."

8. "Here lyeth interred the body of Bridget,
the daughter of William Penford,
late of Ingerſby, gent. and Elizabeth his wife;
who departed this life Oct. 11, 1728, aged 58."

9. "Sacred to the memory of

John Goodall,
of Ingerſby.
He departed this life
May 16, 1785,
aged 73.

Sarah, the wife
of John Goodall,
She departed this life
March 28, 1777,
aged 77."

In the church-yard:

"Jonathan Hill died April 15, 1779, aged 92.
Alice his wife, July 5, 1777, aged 90.
Jonathan their ſon, Sept. 8, 1783, aged 63."

Extracts from the Pariſh Regiſters of Hungerton:

"Saray, daughter of John Edwin and Sary his wife, was baptized 20 Dec. 1683.

Elizabeth Edwin, daughter of Robert Edwin and Alice his wife, was baptized 29 Sept. 1684.

Sarah Edwin, wife of John Edwin, buried 27 Feb. 1684-5.

Elizabeth Edwin, daughter of John Edwin, buried 27 March, 1685.

Mary Edwins, the wife of Roberd Edwins, buried 16 Feb. 1687.

Martha Edwin, daughter of John Edwin and Joane his wife, was baptized 11 May, 1693.

Stephen Edwin of Bagrave, buried 10 April, 1698.

John, the ſon of John and Mary Edwin, of Bagrave, baptized 1 Jan. 1724; buried 20 April, 1724.

John, ſon of John and Mary Edwin, baptized 31 March, 1725; buried 25 June, 1726.

Stephen, ſon of John and Mary Edwin, baptized 29 June, 1727; buried 25 Feb. 1728.

Suſanna, daughter of John and Mary Edwin, baptized 6 Nov. 1729.

Joan, wife of John Edwin, buried 12 Jan. 1731-2.

Suſanna, daughter of John Edwyn junior, gent. and Mary his wife, buried 18 Jan. 1731-2.

George, ſon of John Edwyn junior, gent. and Mary his wife, baptized 6 March, 1732-3.

Mr. Stephen Edwyn, buried 29 March, 1733-4.

Mr. Robert Edwyn, buried 17 Oct. 1734.

Chriſtian, daughter of John Edwyn junior and Mary his wife, baptized 30 June, 1734; buried 31 July.

Mr. John Edwyn ſenior, buried 28 Dec. 1734.

Anna, daughter of John and Mary Edwyn, baptized 15 Oct. 1735.

Mrs. Elizabeth Edwyn, buried 17 Aug, 1748.

Mr. George Edwyn, buried 9 Sept. 1749.

John Edwin, eſq. buried March 20, 1761.

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[1] See the pedigree of Cave of Ingarſby, hereafter, p. 290.

BAGRAVE,

BAGRAVE,

antiently called *Babgrave*, *Babegrave*, *Badegrave*, *Balbegrave*, &c. is a hamlet of the pariſh of Hungerton, but is in the hundred of Weſt Goſcote.

In *Badegrave*, which in Domeſday is noticed only as a member of Rothley, were ſix ploughlands all but three oxgangs, and ten acres of meadow [1].

The religious order of the *Knights Templars* had very early a conſiderable part of this lordſhip; for, in the Teſta de Nevill [2], compiled about the year 1240, we find theſe entries:

"Magr̃ Milicie Templi tenet 15 virgatas terre in Balbegaue, & habuit ingr̃um ꝑ Joħem de Harecurt [3], qui obiit in Terrâ Sc̃a jam 28 annis elapſis; ſed neſcitur ꝑ quod, &c.

"Item capella de Balbegrave ſolebat pertinere eccleſie de Kayham [4], & pertinet ad ſocam de Role; & modò eſt pertinens eccleſie de Hungerton, que eſt in donatione abbatis de Leyc'; ſed neſcitur quo warranto [5]."

Henry de Quenby, whom we meet with in 1247, was the ſon of *William de Babgrave* [6].

In 1279, the following inquiſition occurs:

"Babgrave. Anno regis Edwardi vii° facta eſt hec inquiſitio, per dñum R. de Notyngham, H. de Steleden, Joħem de Arundel, inquiſitores per preceptum dñi regis, per xii inquiſitores; per Rogerum Wyvel juratorem, Robertum Mordat militem, juratorem, Johannem Burtonum, Joħem de Honte, Thomam de Langton, Rogerum de Faxton, Joħem de Burneby, Thomam Vaſſett, Ric̃um Bekene, Joħem de Keythorpe, Willm̃ de Gougte, Walterum Illyng, juratores. Dicunt, quòd continentur in eâdem vii carucate terre, & i virgata & quarta pars i virgate terre, ſcil', de quibus magiſter preceptorii Milicie Templi tenet in dominico i virgatam libere tenure dicti magiſtri; ſed Petrus filius Ric̃i & ſui preceptorii participes tenent xv virgatas terre & quartam partem unius virgate; & Robertus Chevercourt tenet in eâdem ii virgatas & dimidiam de dominico. Item magiſtri Sc̃i Lazari de Burton tenent i virgatam & dimidiam; & tenentes liberi de magiſtro Sc̃i Lazari, Rogerus Godfelan, Rađus filius Matilde, Ric̃us filius Henrici, Thomas Mallori, Willũs Weyward, Ric̃us filius Henrici, iii virgatas & dimidiam; Willũs de Aſheby, Rađus filius Matilde, Ric̃us Abbott, Henricus Frevill, iii virgatas; Robertus Chevercort magiſter Sc̃i Lazari, Thomas Mallori, Willũs de Aſſanby, Rađus filius Matilde, Ric̃us Abbot, & omnes participes, tenent de Ric̃o Burden; & Ric̃us de Joħe de Wor'; Joħes de heredibus comitis Leyc', comes de rege in capite; & data ſunt dicto Ricardo Burd pro xii^a parte unius feodi.

"Willũs Burdet chevalier fuit ſeiſitus de uno meſſuagio & quinque bovatis terre, cum pertinentiis, in Babgrave; & de eiſdem tenementis feoffavit quendam Robertum Chevercourt; habend' & tenend' eidem Roberto & heredibus ſuis in perpetuum, de prefato Willõ & heredibus ſuis, per homagium & fidelitatem, & ſectam ad curiam ipſius Willi de Loweſby de tribus ſeptimanis in tres ſeptimanas; de quibus ſervitiis idem Willũs fuit ſeiſitus per manus ejuſdem Roberti, & per manus Rogeri tenentis, ſuo tempore & filii Rogeri heredis. Et de ipſo Willõ deſcendit modo recto cuidam Johanni ut filio & heredi; & de ipſo Joħe, eò quòd obiit ſine herede de corpore ſuo exeunte, deſcendit modo recto cuidam Ric̃o ut fratri & heredi; ac de ipſo Ric̃o, eò quòd obiit ſine herede de corpore ſuo exeunte, deſcendit modo recto cuidam Johanni ut fratri & heredi ſuo; & de ipſo Joħe fratre Ric̃i deſcendit modo recto cuidam Johanni ut filio & heredi ſuo; & de ipſo Johanne filio Joħis, eò quòd obiit ſine herede de corpore ſuo exeunte, deſcendit modo recto cuidam Radulfo ut filio & heredi; & de ipſo Rađo deſcendit modo recto cuidam Johanne nunc uxori Thome Aſheby ut filie & heredi, &c. [7]"

In 1299, it was found, on inquiſition, that there were certain freeholders at Babgrave (which was then an appurtenance of the manor of Thorpe Ernald), who, by antient cuſtom, paid 7*s.* 6*d.* at the view of frank-pledge yearly on the feaſt of St. Martin; and that *William la Zouch*, ſon and heir of dame *Milicent de Montalt*, deceaſed, was then aged 22 [8].

In 1304, it was found that *Richard de Aſheby*, deceaſed, and *Alice* his wife, held one toft in Babgrave; alſo that they held three acres of land there of the maſter of the Hoſpital of *Burton St. Lazarus*, by the ſervice of 15*d.* for all ſervice; alſo five roods and an half of land there of maſter *William de Boys*, by the ſervice of one roſe-flower; alſo five acres of land of *William Burdet*, by the ſervice aforeſaid [9].

In 1343, *Henry de Ferrars* died ſeiſed of one knight's fee, with the appurtenances, in Thorpe Ernald, Aylmerſthorp, Thurneby, Petlinge, Buſſeby, Bellegrave, Croppeſton, Barneſby, Babbegrave, and Atterton, which *William la Zouch* of *Haringworth* held [10].

In 1346, *Thomas de Thurmaſton*, *William de Babegrave*, and *Robert de Gaddeſby* (on the aid then granted for knighting Edward of Woodſtock, the king's eldeſt ſon), were aſſeſſed 3*s.* 4*d.* for a twelfth part of a knight's fee parcel of the honour of *Winton* [11].

In 1352, *Simon Iſlip*, archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, gave two meſſuages, four toſts, and two ploughlands, and certain tithes in Babgrave, to the abbot and convent of St. *Mary de Pratis* at *Leiceſter*, held under *William la Zouch* by the ſervice of 6*s.* a year; and it ſhould ſeem that the greateſt part of this place came afterwards to the ſaid Abbey [12]. Their poſſeſſions are thus entered in Charyte's Rentale:

"Habemus in Baggrave decimam garbarum & feni, & redditum ſubſcriptum, ex dono Simonis de Yſlep, Cantuarienſis archiepiſcopi; ſcil', unum meſſuagium, ii carucatas terre & prati, cum pertinentiis ſuis, &c.

Willũs Paynter tenet capitale meſſuagium, iiii toſta, iiii virgatas terre & dimidiam; & reddit xliiii s̃. iiii đ.

Georgius Wynſor tenet iii toſta & ii virgatas, & reddit xiii s̃. iiii đ.

Ricardus Bateſon tenet i meſſuagium, iii toſta, ii virgatas terre & dimidiam; & reddit xx s̃.

Summa, lxxvi s̃. viii đ.

Solutiones; ſcil', xx s̃. & i lb. piperis.

Habemus ibi, de perquiſito abbatis & conventûs, & ex feoffamento Ricardi Batteſon & Emmote uxoris ſue, duo meſſuagia, ii toſta, ii virgatas terre & dimidiam, &c. ut in cartis iiii^a & x^a ii libri de Chartwary.

Habemus ibidem, pro decimâ feni, vi s̃. viii đ. per annum. Summa virgatarum, ix.

Reſolutiones; ſcil', magiſtro hoſpitalis de Rotheley xx s̃. & dño de Lowſeby i libra piperis [13]."

Among the good deeds of Frier *William Charyte*, a benefaction is recorded of ſome lands and tenements in Hungerton and Bagrave, which coſt him £6. and were then worth 23*s.* 4*d.* a year [14].

Theſe lands his own "Rentale" thus notices:

"Habemus ibidem i meſſuagium, i toſtum, xii acras terre & dimidiam, & i dolam prati, ex perquiſitione fratris Willi Charyte."

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[1] "In Badegrave 6 carucatæ terræ, 3 bovatæ minus; & 10 acræ prati." Domeſday, fol. 230. b. 1.

[2] See vol. I. p. lii.

[3] A *John de Harecurt* occurs as owner of the manor of Rothley in 1217; who, as it appears by a public deed, had given, whilſt in foreign parts, divers lands within that manor "fratribus Militie Templi" See farther particulars under Rothley.

[4] The church of Kayham was at that time itſelf a chapelry to Rothley.

[5] De Serjantiis arrentatis per Robertum Paſſelewe, tempore Henrici Regis, filii Regis Johannis, in the Teſta de Nevill.

[6] See hereafter, p. 294.

[7] Charyte's Rentale, fol. clxxvii. b.

[8] Eſch. 27 Edw. I. N° 50. Leic.

[9] Eſch. 33 Edw. I. N° 49. Leic.

[10] Eſch. 17 Edw. III. N° 57. Leic.

[11] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III.

[12] Burton, MS.

[13] Charyte's Rentale, fol. xl.

[14] Appendix to vol. I. p. 71.

In 1387, *Henry de Ferrars* of *Groby*, knight, died ſeiſed of the manor of Babgrave, which *William la Zouch* of *Haringworth* held [1].

In 1395, *William la Zouch* of *Haringworth*, knight, died ſeiſed of half a knight's fee in Babbegrave, Dalby, and Berneſby, called *Burdett's Fee*, which *Thomas Aſhby* held; and *William* la Zouch, knight, his ſon and heir, was then aged 23 [2].

In 1444, *William de Ferrers* of *Groby*, knight, died ſeiſed of the manor of Babbegrave, which *William* lord *Zouch* of *Haringworth* held [3].

In 1457, *Edward de Grey*, knight, lord *Ferrers* of *Groby*, died ſeiſed of the manor of Babbegrave, which ſir *William la Zouch* of *Haringworth* held [4].

In 1463, *William la Zouch*, knight, lord *Zouch and Seymour*, died ſeiſed of 4*d.* rent, with the appurtenances, in Babgrave [5].

A leaſe for 99 years was granted, by *Thomas Docwra*, prior of the hoſpital of *St. John of Jeruſalem*, June 5, 1505, to the abbot and convent of *Our Lady in the Medowes beſide Leiceſter*, of ten tofts, with certain lands, meadows, paſtures, and fields, called *Templelands*, late in the holding of *William Batteſon*, of the yearly value of 26*s.* 8*d.* containing 30 acres or more; alſo certain eſcheat lands late in the holding of *Nicholas Beke*, containing 4 acres, and paying yearly 16*d.* lying within the town and fields of Bagrave; a yearly fee-rent of 20*s.* out of the land of the ſaid abbot and convent, lately occupied by *John Thomlinſon*; a fee-rent of 4*s.* 2*d.* due by them for *Battysford-land*; 12*d.* for land held under them by *John Thorpe*; and divers other parcels of fee-rents ariſing out of lands and tenements purchaſed by the abbot and convent; namely, 6*s.* 8*d.* from 6 yard-lands held by the Warden of *Sapcote*; 4*s.* from 3 yard-lands held by *Robert Bayond*; 2*s.* 10*d.* from one yard-land held by *Richard Plante*; 2*s.* from half a yard-land held by *Richard Haliday*; 2*s.* 8*d.* from one yard-land held by *John Beke*; 2*s.* from one yard-land held by *Richard Windſor*; 2*s.* from one yard-land held by *Nicholas Milner*; 6*s.* from one yard-land held by *Thomas Heyley*; and 1*s.* from a ſingle acre held by *Edmond Stevenſon*. The rent for the whole demiſe was to be 3*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.* payable to the commander of the commandery of Dalby and Rothley. And whereas all theſe lands were ſubject to certain cuſtoms and demands at every change of tenant or occupier, the abbot and convent engaged to pay to the commander 20*s.* ſterling on the death or change of every abbot. In a ſchedule annexed to this leaſe a croft called *Temple-cloſe* occurs; with one *next the Chapel yard*, and another called *The King's cloſe* [6].

Soon after the diſſolution of the abbey of *Leiceſter*, this manor, with many other lands belonging to that abbey in this county, was granted by king Henry VIII. to *Francis Cave*, LL. D.

In 1541, two tenements, 100 acres of land, and other premiſes in Bagrave, parcel of the chantry of Sapcote, were granted by king Edward VI. to *Edward* lord *Clinton and Say* [7].

Francis Cave, eſq. who occurs in the reign of queen Mary at the head of a commiſſion iſſued by her majeſty to make certain enquiries in this county [8], died in 1584, ſeiſed of one capital meſſuage, and of five other meſſuages, two cottages, one dovecote, and one water-mill, in Babgrave, held of the queen *in capite*, by the ſervice of a fortieth part of a knight's fee [9].

Suſan, relict of ſir *Thomas Cave* of Bagrave, married *Charles Baghott* of the town of Leiceſter [10].

Mr. Burton ſays, "It is now (1641) the inheritance of ſir *John Coke*, ſecretary of ſtate to king Charles, being brother to ſir *Francis* Coke, of Truſley, co. Derby, knt. who had it from the king, to him conveyed from ſir *Edward Villiers*, who bought it of ſir *Alexander Cave*; whoſe grandfather *Francis* Cave, Doctor of the Laws, purchaſed it (and moſt of the lands in this county belonging to the Abbey of *Leiceſter*) of king Henry VIII [11]."

From the *Cokes* this lordſhip came, about the year 1680, by purchaſe, to *John Edwin*, eſq.; whoſe grandſon *John Edwin*, eſq. was high-ſheriff of Leiceſterſhire in 1753-4; and rebuilt the preſent family manſion, the materials of which he brought from Kirby Beler [12]; and of which a view is here given in Plate XLII.

On the death of Mr. Edwin, in March 1761, Bagrave became the property of his daughter and heireſs, married in 1770 to the Rev. *Andrew Burnaby*, D. D. a native of Asfordby in this county; of which place his father, grandfather, and great grandfather, were in ſucceſſion patrons and rectors, as his youngeſt brother is at this time. After having travelled through the middle ſettlements in North America in 1759 and 1760, Dr. Burnaby was appointed chaplain to the Britiſh Factory at Leghorn, where he reſided five years; in occaſional excurſions, viſited Corſica, and almoſt every part of Italy; and, during the laſt of thoſe years (ſir John Dick having obtained his Majeſty's leave to return to England for his private concerns) had the honour to do the Conſular buſineſs, by the appointment of Government, under the denomination of Proconſul. In 1769 he was preſented to the vicarage of Greenwich; and in 1786 the archdeaconry of Leiceſter was conferred on him by biſhop Thurlow, without the leaſt expectation or ſolicitation on his part. Both theſe preferments he ſtill enjoys; and it is the wiſh of every friend to worth and genius that he may long enjoy them. That he is eminently diſtinguiſhed as a writer, will appear by the liſt below [13]. His Sermons and Charges are excellent compoſitions, as well in a literary point of view, as in their able ſupport of our preſent religious eſtabliſhment; and in his Travels, which have lately reached a third edition, he relates what he ſaw with great fidelity [14].

Edwin-Andrew Burnaby, eſq. the archdeacon's eldeſt ſon, was married Dec. 30, 1794, to the only daughter of the Rev. William Brown, M. A. rector of Burrow in this county; and now makes Bagrave Hall his principal reſidence.

In this hamlet was reſident till very lately a family named *Mowbray* [15], whom tradition reports to be collaterally deſcended from the antient barons. The laſt of them died lately at a very advanced age.

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[1] Eſch. 11 Ric. II. N° 26. Leic.

[2] Eſch. 19 Ric. II. N° 52. Leic.

[3] Eſch. 23 Hen. VI.

[4] Eſch. 36 Hen. VI.

[5] Eſch. 8 Edw. IV. N° 53. Leic.

[6] Cotton MSS. Nero VI. p. vii.

[7] Deeds of Exchange in the Augmentation Office, 5 Edw. VI.

[8] "De Franciſco Cave & aliis, aſſignatis ad inquirendum ſuper certis articulis." Paſch. Commiſſ. 1 Mariæ, Rot. 4.

[9] Inq. at Leiceſter, 23 Jan. 26 Eliz.

[10] Viſitation of 1619.

[11] Burton, MS.

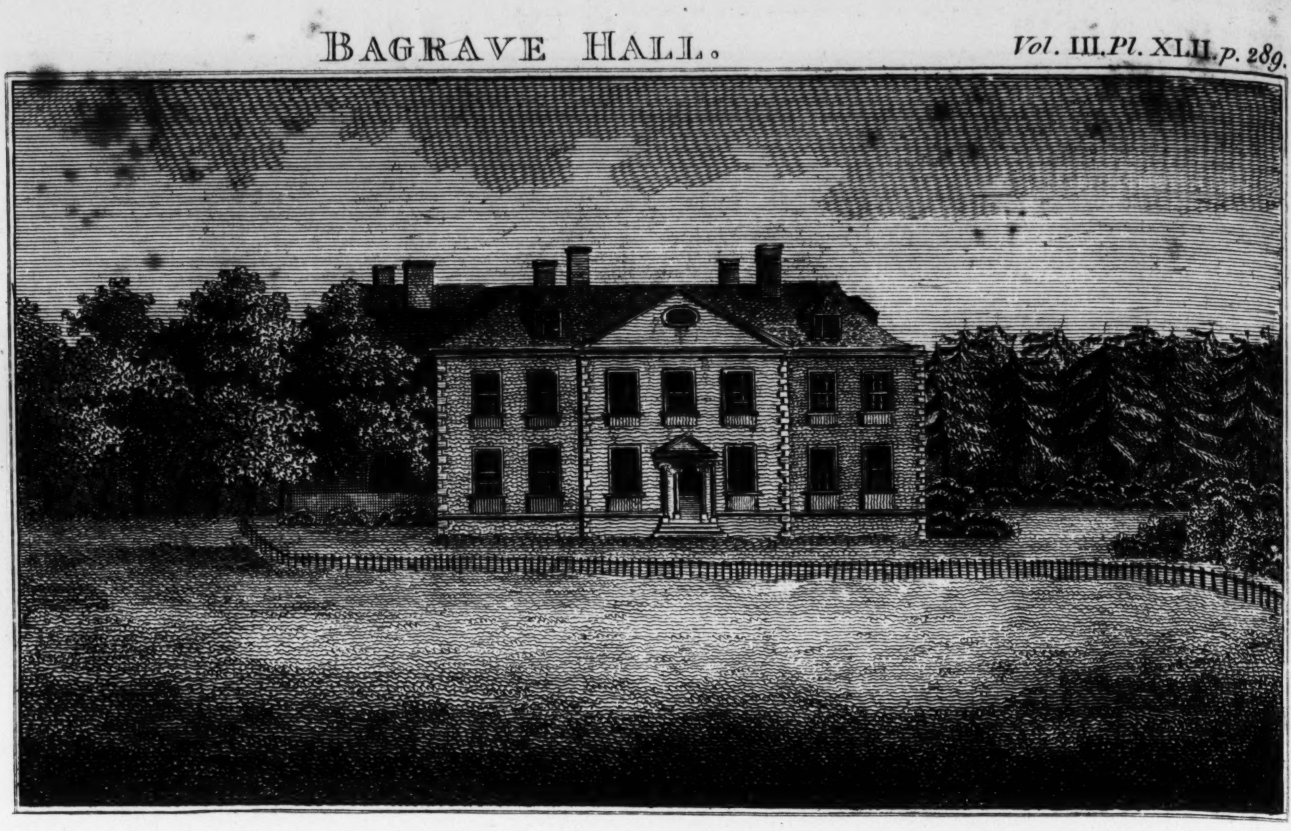
[12] See vol. II. p. 232.

[13] 1. "On the Nature of Subſcription to Articles of Religion (a Sermon preached before the Rev. Dr. John Law, Archdeacon of Rocheſter, at his Viſitation at Bromley, July 17, 1774," 8vo.—2. "Travels through the Middle Settlements in North America in the years 1759 and 1760, (with Obſervations upon the State of the Colonies, 1775," 4to; a ſecond edition in 8vo. 1775.—3. A ſmall volume of Six Sermons; that upon the Nature of Subſcription to Articles of Religion therein included; owing to a particular circumſtance, and by the advice of two of the moſt eminent and diſtinguiſhed Prelates at that time in this Kingdom.—4. "On Religious Zeal, a Sermon preached in Greenwich Church, June 11, 1780 (the time of the riots in London), and addreſſed to every Proteſtant Subject in the Realm," 8vo. [There was alſo printed a penny edition of this ſpirited diſcourſe, for the benefit of the common people.]—5. "A Sermon, preached before the Houſe of Commons, Feb. 11, 1781," (a general Faſt-day), 4to.—6. "A Sermon, preached at Greenwich, on occaſion of the National Thankſgiving, July 29, 1784," 4to.—7. "A Sermon, preached at Greenwich, April 23, 1789, on occaſion of his Majeſty's Recovery," 4to.—8. "Two Charges delivered to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Leiceſter, in the Years 1786 and 1787;" publiſhed in 1790, 8vo.—9. "A Sermon, preached at Greenwich, Nov. 4, 1792," publiſhed in 1793, 4to.—10. "The Bleſſings enjoyed by Engliſhmen, a Motive for their Repentance, a Faſt-Day Sermon; preached at Greenwich, April 19, 1793," 4to.—11. "A Charge to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Leiceſter, 1797;" which we take the liberty of earneſtly recommending to their ſerious peruſal.

[14] This tour was made previouſly to the diſputes with America, where Dr. Burnaby obſerves in his preface, "a ſpirit of party was univerſally prevalent, and it was not always an eaſy matter to arrive at the knowledge of the truth." The author had no political purpoſe to ſerve; a circumſtance which, with many readers, will raiſe the eſtimation of the work. For what he modeſtly calls "the moſt valuable part of the work, the Diary of the Weather," he profeſſes himſelf indebted to his eſteemed friend Francis Fauquier, eſq. ſon of the late worthy governor of Virginia, who tranſmitted it to him from Williamſburgh while he was chaplain at Leghorn. The third edition of it in 1798-9 is "greatly enlarged by the author."

[15] "I know nothing of Mowbray; but think I remember the name, as now or formerly at Hungerton in moderate life, as I do Collins, Bull, and Scarborow. Names of great families, entirely extinct, often remain amongſt the humbleſt of the people in the neighbourhood." G. A.

BAGRAVE HALL. Vol. III. Pl. XLII. p. 289.



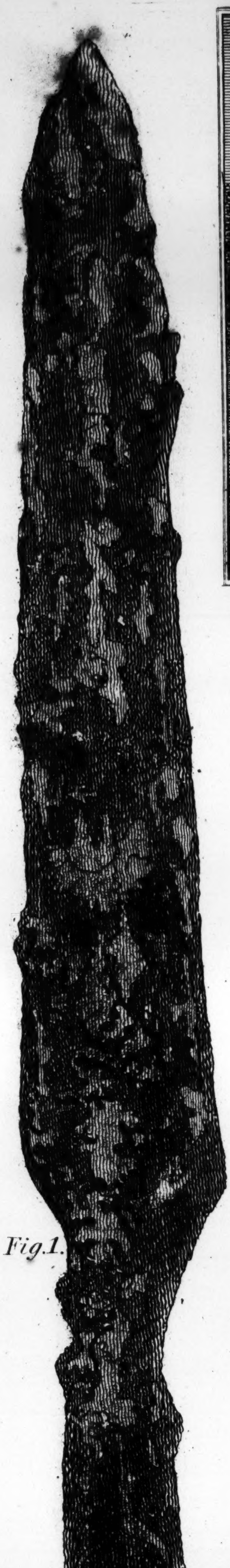


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

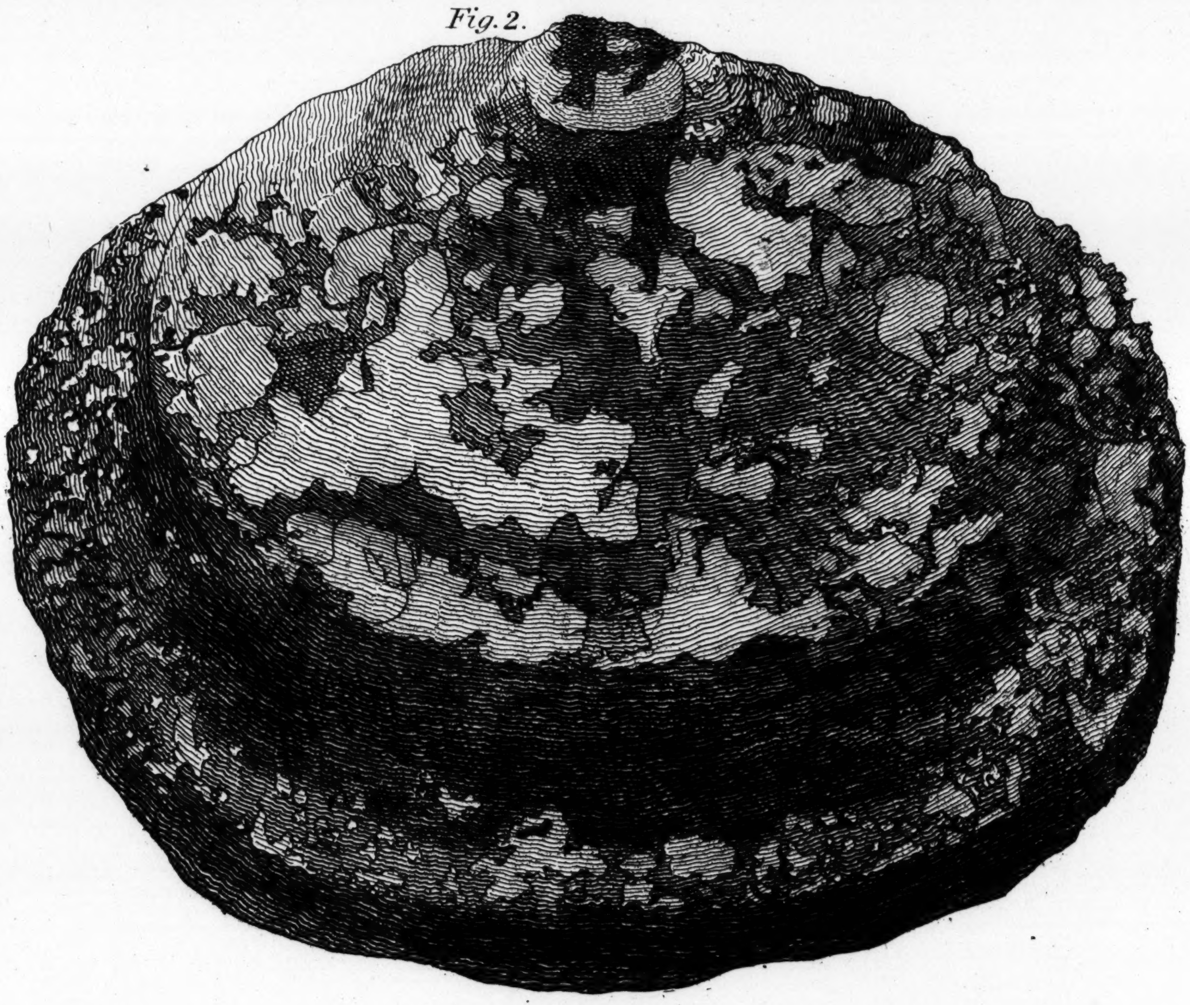


Fig. 3.

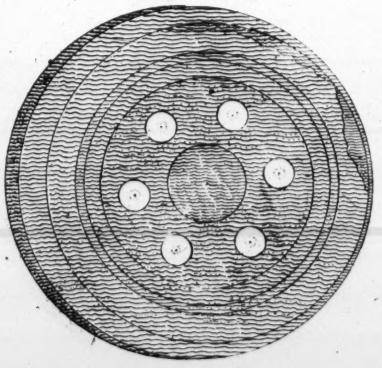
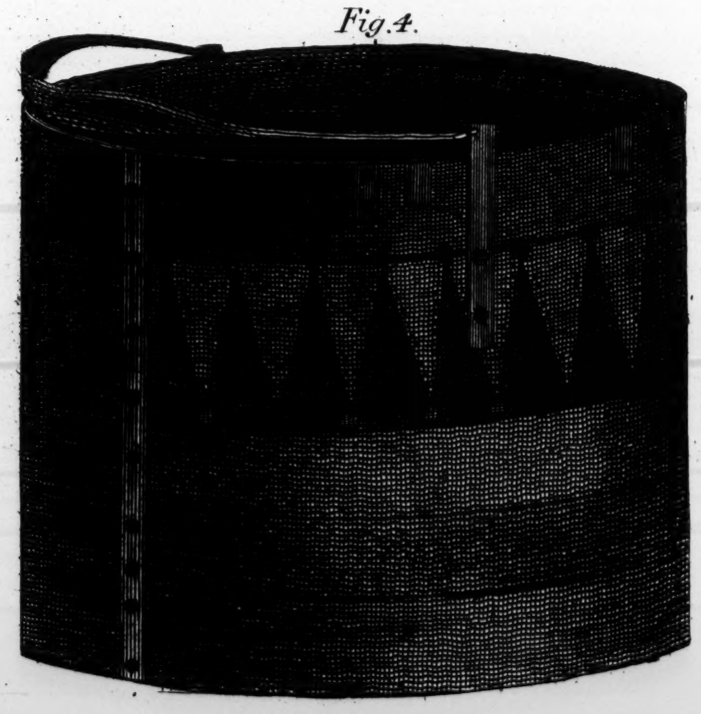
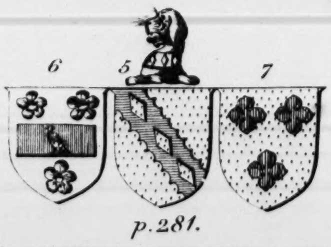
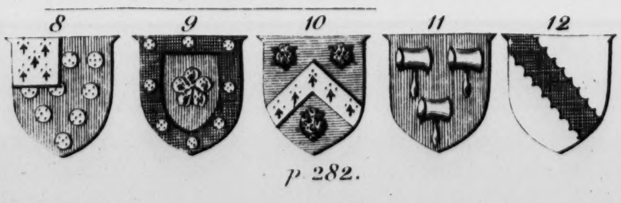


Fig. 4.





p. 281.



p 282.

The ſpear-head, in the annexed plate, fig. 1. was found, on the accidental opening of a barrow, by a labourer, in the lordſhip of Bagrave; and preſented, about the year 1784, by Mr. Archdeacon Burnaby, with various fragments of arms, and ſome other ſepulchral relics from the ſame place, to the Rev. James Douglas, who, in his "Nenia Britannica, 1793," has exhibited a beautiful repreſentation of it in that ſpecies of aquatinta in which he ſo eminently excels.

"An iron *umbo* of a ſhield, fig. 2. copied from the ſame plate, has five rivets, which perforate the rim. The iron is of the ſame thickneſs with another which was found in a ſand-pit near Aſh in Kent. Decayed wood is alſo adhering to the interior part of the rim; the metal is not entirely corroded, as is the caſe with that found at Aſh, which I apprehend to ariſe from the difference of the ſoil. The interment at Bagrave ſeems to have been made in a ſtiff clay ſoil; and the one at Aſh in a looſe dry ſand. The latter, I have found by experience, will not preſerve metal and other ſubſtances ſo long as the former. The remains of human bones, and the relics found with them, I have particularly noted at the Aſh burial-place, have been nearly conſumed; excepting now and then ſome of the teeth are diſcernible; the other parts of the body being entirely decompoſed; whereas Dr Burnaby preſented me with the under-jaw of a young ſubject from Bagrave, which is in a perfect ſtate of preſervation[1]."

Fig. 3. is a bone of ſome animal not particularly aſcertained, evidently turned in a lathe, and uſed as a button to connect the drapery. It is not in the leaſt decayed, and the texture uncommonly hard[2].

On a requeſt to Mr. Douglas in 1799, he has obligingly favoured me with the following circumſtantial additions:

"The ſepulchral relics diſcovered at Bagrave apply in my opinion to more than one interment. The *ſpear* and *umbo* may belong to one grave; the other relics to a contiguous one. They were accompanied with ſeveral iron ſegments of a circle and fragments of ſpears; the ſegments, an inch in breadth, forming, as I conjecture, the rim of a ſhield, or ſome wooden veſſel, not unuſually found in theſe ſepulchres, about nine inches in diameter; by the fragments, on connecting them, they ſeem to anſwer to two diſtinct rims or hoops. Alſo with ſome rims of very thin braſs, with bracers and their rivets, which ſhew them to have appertained to a ſmall wooden veſſel; the ſegment of the rims proving the diameter to be about ſix inches. A ſpecimen of theſe veſſels, in the ſhape of a pail, 8 inches in diameter, and 7½ inches in height, found at Aſh in the graves of the women, the relics of which I have preſerved, is here copied in fig. 4. The ſize of this veſſel, the care of its preſervation, as may be noted in the remains, and the cuſtom of the antients to throw into the funeral pile, or to inhumate with the body, the things *cheriſhed* by the perſons when living, naturally incline me to attribute it to a uſe of ſome myſtic nature. I do not pretend to determine the particulars of this uſe, but I ſhould think it dedicated to ſome office more uncommon than that of holding liquids for domeſtic uſes[3].

"Theſe articles, with the circular perforated bone, were all the relics I received from the Archdeacon; but I have no doubt, if a ſlight ſearch was made on the ſpot, at no great depth, ſeveral other remains of this nature would be diſcovered; and which may be affixed to the Saxon interments before the eighth century, deſcribed in p. 126. of my work; at which period cemeteries were conſecrated and connected with churches, when the Saxons were generally converted to Chriſtianity; and before which period, as theſe *tumuli* will evidence, theſe people interred their dead on waſte lands: which in various places being cultivated, the mound was laid level; and ſucceeding mutations have brought the contents of theſe ſepulchres to light.

"I conceive the annotations of our Antiquaries very erroneous on the large barrows diſcovered in our iſland; which evidently apply, from actual reſearches, to times anterior to the Daniſh invaſion.

"Stukeley called moſt of our round *tumuli* Roman, and his creed is ſtill followed by many Antiquaries; but the moſt critical reſearches prove the Romans to have raiſed no great ſtructure of earth over their dead, who were chiefly buried near their ſtations. In their funeral obſequies, the laws of the XII Tables prohibited much expence of labour; and it ſhould ſeem that a vote or decree of the ſenate was obtained for their *mauſolea*, or any extraordinary ſepulchral magnificence. Certain noble families had this honour conferred upon them for perpetuity: hence ſtructures of this nature are ſeldom diſcovered in Britain; which were erected in, or contiguous to, the Capital of the Empire.

"The large barrows which I have opened, and thoſe which I have diſcriminated by reading, and from the communication of gentlemen who have made reſearches of this nature, do not produce any relics to aſcertain their Roman pretenſion. They have no *pateræ* of Roman workmanſhip, or urns of the ſhape and materials like thoſe found near their ſtations, with various ſepulchral remains in atteſtation of the ſame.

"A Roman road is no evidence of the large barrows being Roman which may be contiguous to it, as proof may be given that a Roman road has been cut through one of them[4]; and theſe erections were of courſe accidentally found in the direction of the road.

"In the graves at Bagrave, which were promiſcuouſly opened (for more than one were doubtleſs diſcovered[5]), the under-jaw of a young ſubject was found, and which I received from the Archdeacon with the other relics; by the teeth it ſhould appear to have belonged to a young perſon of about ten years of age. I mention this, as it is a very material circumſtance for the argument of truth, to prove that this place of interment was not made peculiar to any event of war, there being arms diſcovered in it, but as an ordinary depoſit for the dead; and which will alſo validate the aſſertion that the ſeveral relics found in them were particulars uſed by the living, and, from the ceremony of funeral, buried with them; and as theſe identities have been proved in various places of the Saxon interments, it is proper to ſtate the fact for the government of any Antiquary in his reſearches."

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[1] As Mr. Douglas deſcribes the umbo from Bagrave very briefly, referring to that from Aſh for its illuſtration; it becomes neceſſary to tranſcribe his account of the latter: "the diameter of which," he ſays, "rather exceeds ſix inches; its weight is 3½ *lb.*; it is ornamented at the top with a *thin plate of ſilver*, on a ground of a mixed metal, compoſed of copper and calamine, riveted to the rim point. Round the rim are five ſtuds of the ſame mixed metal, the heads thinly plated with ſilver, and which, penetrating the rim, ſerve as rivets into the wood to faſten it. Remains of wood are ſtill adhering to the ruſt, and by the grain they ſeem to be of aſh. The concavity is continued to the point, and does not exceed a tenth of an inch in thickneſs. When in its perfect ſtate it muſt have exhibited a great accuracy and elegancy of workmanſhip. Apparently it was hammered in a mould, afterwards poliſhed to great luſtre, and uſed by the warriors more perhaps for ornament than actual uſe, unleſs it ſerved, as the Erſe poet has related, for the din of martial proweſs before the troops engaged; when the warrior ſounded his ſhield with the ſtroke of his arms." Nenia Britannica, pp. 27, 28.

[2] Ibid. Plate XXI. p. 88.

[3] For a more minute deſcription of this veſſel, ſee the "Nenia Britannica," p. 52.

[4] "Dr. Charles Maſon obſerved a barrow cut through by the Roman Road on Barham Downs: it muſt therefore have been of an older date than the road, and not regarded by the Romans, who placed their monuments near their high-ways to remind the traveller of his mortality, and to gain a pious wiſh for the deceaſed. Hence *ſiſte viator*; but out of the reach of being damaged or deſtroyed by them." G. A.

[5] In confirmation of this ſuppoſition, I am aſſured that within theſe three or four years ſeveral other relics were accidentally met with by ſome labourers in the field (amongſt which was one of the *Mowbrays*, ſee p. 288); but no particular deſcription of the contents of theſe graves was taken at the time.

Pedigree

Pedigree of CAVE, of BAGRAVE and INGARSBY.

Arms: Quarterly; 1. Azure, fretty Argent, *Cave*; 2. Ermine on a bend, three whales' heads, *Whalley*; 3. Argent, on a bend Gules three birds . . . . . .; 4. . . . . . on a bend three chevrons, ...; 5. Argent, on a feſs between three martlets Sable, three mullets Argent; 6. *Cave*. Plate XLI. fig. 8.

Sir John Cave, knt. of the county of York.= . . . . .

Pierius Cave, of the county of Northampton.= . . . . .

Thomas Cave.= . . . . dau. of Paſſemere.

William. John.

Henry. Chriſtopher.

Margaret, dau. of John Saxby, merchant of the Staple, ſecond wife.=Richard Cave, of Stanford, in the counties of Leiceſter and Northampton; died 29 Hen. VIII.=Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Marow, eſq. of Church Lawford, co. Warwick.

2. Francis Cave, of Bagrave, LL.D. died in 1584.=Margaret, dau. of Tho. Liſle, of Surrey, and ſiſter of Edmund Liſle, of Wilberham, co. Cambridge.

3. Auguſtine, 4. Clement, died without iſſue.

5. Richard Cave, of Pickwell. (See his deſcendants, p 293.)=Barbara, dau. of Will. Fielding, of Newnham Padox, co. Warwick.

Margaret, dau. of Geo. Throgmorton, knt. firſt wife, died 1510.=6. Brian Cave, of Ingarſby; ſee p. 286.= . . . . . dau. of ſir Will. Skipwith, ſecond wife.

1. Sir Thomas Cave, of Stanford, knt. of whoſe deſcendants ſee under that pariſh.

Dorothy, married John Smith, eſq. of Withcote. (See vol II. p. 393.)

Edward Cave.=Dorothy, dau. and coheir of Nicholas Malory, of Newbold Revel, co. Warw.

5. Liſle Cave, of Horſepool Grange, in the pariſh of Thornton. (See his deſcendants, p. 293.)

Margaret, wife of Humph. Babington.

Dorothy, wife of John Barnard.

Catharine, dau. and coheir of Tho. Colt, of Newhall, Eſſex, firſt wife.=Sir Tho. Cave, of Bagrave, d. 1607; married Iſabella, Drake, 2d wife, died ſ. p.=Anne, dau. of . . . . . . Layney. 3d wife.

2. Anthony Cave, of Queniborow.=Frances, dau of Thomas Duport, of Shepeſhed.

Thomas.= . . . . dau. of Anthony Palmer, of Stoke.

Margaret, wife of Gilbert Bury, of Eaſton.

. . . . daughter and heir, wife of . . . . . Page, of the Star-chamber.

3. Brian Cave.= . . . . . . dau. of . . . . . . Cliffe, of the county of Eſſex.

Brian Cave.

4. Henry Cave.=Philippa, only dau. and heir of Rob. Braham, of Barrow. (See his deſcendants under that pariſh, p. 68.)

6. William Cave, married Margaret, dau. and heir of George Clement, of Frampton, co. Lincoln.

1. Edw. Cave, ſon and heir, married Barbara, dau. and heir of ſir William Devereux, knt. died ſ. p.

2. Hen. Cave, of Ingarſby, ſecond ſon and heir.=Elizabeth, dau. of Gregory Iſham, of Braunſton, co. Northampton.

3. Francis, of Pickering Grange.=Frances.

Mary, wife of Thomas Browne, of Wiſtowe, eſq.

Sir Alexander Cave, of Bagrave bart. buried at Rotherby July 29, 1638.=Anne, dau. and heir of ſir John Brooks, of Brocket Hall, knt.

Frances, dau. of ſir Tho Nele, of Warnford, co. Southamp. 1ſt w.=Sir Thomas Cave, of Bagrave, in 1630.=Suſannah, 2d wife; afterwards married to Cha. Baghott.

Elizabeth. Margaret. Eleanor. Frances.

Thomas Cave, ſon and heir, 1652, of the Middle Temple, London, juriſperitus.

Euſebius. Henry. Edward. George.

Sir Rich. Cave, of Ingarſby, knt. ſon and heir. 1630.= . . . . . . dau. of ſir Eraſmus Dryden, of Canons Aſhby, co. Northampton, bart.

Frances. Anne. Elizabeth. Mary.

Capt. Francis Cave, of Ingarſby.=Rebecca, dau. of Robert Roper, of Heanor, co. Derby, eſq. and widow of ſir Will. Villiers, of Brokeſby.

Elizabeth, dau. and ſole heir.=William Wollaſton, eſq. high-ſheriff 1672-3.

Several children.

2. Francis Cave, of Barrowden, co. Rutland.=Anne, ſiſter and coheir of Geo. Durant, of Barrowden.

1. Anne, dau. and coheir, wife of . . . . Smith.
2. Frances, wife of . . . . Jenkinſon.
3. Elizabeth.
4. Temperance.

Iſabella, wife of Tobias Chippingdale. of Humberſtone.

Bridget, wife of James Bury, of Eaſton.

3. Thomas Cave, of Thorpe Sachevile.=Agnes, dau. of Tobias Houghton, of Kelthorp, co. Rutl.

1. William Cave, b. 1609.
2. Tobias.
3. John.

Anne, wife of Thomas Hunſton, of Walpole, co. Norfolk.

Katharine, wife of . . . Cheyney, of Granth.

Dorothy, wife of Arthur Evans.

Brian Cave, ſon and heir, of the Middle Temple, London, died ſ. p.

2. Rev. John Cave, rector of the church of Middleton Cheney, co. Northampton.= . . . . . dau. of Charnelle Petty, of Tetteſwell, co. Oxon. living 1652.

Rev. John Cave, M. A. rector, firſt, of Cole Overton, and afterwards of Nailſton, (where ſee an account of him) died 1690, æt. 52.= . . . . dau. of John St. John, eſq. of Cold Overton.

3. Eraſmus.
4. George, merchant of London.

Elizabeth.=John St. John, eſq. of Cold Overton; [of this family ſee vol. II. p. 141.]

Mary, wife of . . . . Lovon, of Leilk in Scotland.

Anne.

INGARSBY,

antiently called *Ingwardby* [1], *Ingerſbie, Engarſby, Yngwardby*, &c. a ſmall hamlet belonging to Hungerton pariſh, was, long ſince, the inheritance of the antient family of the *Aungerviles* [2].

The abbey of St. *Ebrulf* had formerly lands here, which were confirmed to them by *Robert Boſſu* earl of *Leiceſter*, together with two parts of the tithes of his demeſnes here [3].

Oct. 8, 1319, king Edward II. granted to *John de Aungervile* and his heirs liberty of free-warren in all their demeſne lands at Ingwardeby. "Hiis teſtibus; J. Elienſ' epiſcopo, cancellario noſtro; Thomâ com' Norfolc' & mareſcallo Anglie, fratre noſtro chariſſimo; Adomaro de Valentiâ, com' Pemb'; Humf' de Bohun, com' Heref' & Eſſex'; Hugone le Diſpenſer juniore; Johanne de Somerye, baronetto de Badleſmere, ſeneſcallo hoſpitii noſtri; et aliis. Dat', per manum noſtram, apud Ebor', viii die Octobris [4]."

Amongſt the hundred and ten houſes in Leiceſter town, which was the property of *Hugo de Grenteſmainell*, three belonged to *Inwareſbie* [5].

In 1346, *Roger de Aungervile* (on the aid then granted for knighting Edward of Woodſtock, the king's eldeſt ſon) was aſſeſſed 6*s*. 8*d*. for a quarter of a knight's fee in Ingerſbie, parcel of the honour of *Leiceſter* [6].

"This manor, or the greateſt part thereof (as I find by an old note), was ſometimes belonging to the lords *Percy*, and by them given to the abbey of *Leiceſter*. Yet I find, by an Inquiſition taken 26 Edw. III. [7] that the whole manor of Engarſby, except 12 meſſuages, 12 yard-lands, and 11*d*. rent (worth 8*l*. 1*s*. 4*d*.) came to the abbey of *Leiceſter* by the grant of *Simon Iſlip* archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; who had it before of the feoffment and grant of *John Byward* of Leiceſter, *Giles Cloune*, *Thomas de Leuiſthorpe*, and *William Aſton*; and they had it of the grant and feoffement of ſir *Roger de Aungervile*, knight. This manor was held by the lord *Grey of Codnor*, by the ſervice of 75*s*. for three parts of a knight's fee, to be paid at the death or departure of every abbot [8]. Afterwards the abbot and convent of Leiceſter, partly by ſuit and partly by purchaſe, got of *Thomas Aſhby* of *Louſeby* and *John Bellers* the reſt of the lordſhip, the whole making one entire knight's fee [9]."

The property of the Abbey at this place is thus deſcribed in their Regiſter:

"Habemus in Ingwarby capellam pertinentem ad eccleſiam de Hungurton, cum decimis garbarum & feni, &c. ut in Matriculo epiſcopi, in hiis verbis: "Eccleſie de Hungurton patronus abbas Leyc', &c.; & habet capellam de Ingwarby, que conſuevit deſerviri iii diebus in ebdomate per matricem eccleſiam, ſcil', per compoſitionem inter abbatem Leyc' & rectorem de Hungurton, factam anno Dñi m°ccc°l°. Debet ibi eſſe unus capellanus ſingulis diebus & noctibus in perpetuum, continuè commorans, levans, & cubans, ad celebranda divina & adminiſtranda omnia ſacramenta & ſacramentalia, &c. qui habebit iiii lī. pro ſtipendio ſuo, &c. ut in comperto; ſc̄t in ordinatione vicariorum Hungurton & Humburſton ſic ſcribitur: "Religioſi viri predicti, ſcil', abbas & conventus Leyc', ſingulis ſeptimanis ter in capellâ de Yngwarby per idoneum preſbyterum divina faciant celebrari;" cujus dat' eſt anno Dñi m°ccc°liii°.

Monachi de Sc̄o Ebrulfo percipiunt ibi duas garbas de dominico Roberti de Angervill ab antiquo, ſecundùm Matriculum epiſcopi; unde nos ſolvimus annuatim priori de Shene pro dictis iii garbis ii s̄.

Mem', quòd progenitores đni Rogeri de Angervill ordinaverunt dictam capellam de Ingwarby, & eam paritèr dotaverunt, ut patet in ſcripturis.

Habemus ibidem totum manerium de Yngwarby, cum pertin', exceptis xii meſſuagiis, xii virgatis terre, xi đ. per annum, cum advocatione eccleſie ejuſdem, ex dono Simonis de Yſlep, Cantuarienſis archiepiſcopi, &c.; quòd ipſe epiſcopus priùs habuit ex dono & feoffamento Joħis Heyward de Leyc', Egidii Cloune, Thome de Leuiſthorp, & Wiłłi Aſton; & quòd ipſi priùs habuerunt ex dono & feoffamento Rogeri de Aungervill, militis; & cum licenciâ đni Edwardi regis illuſtriſſimi priùs petitâ & optentâ, & per cartam ejuſdem nobis datâ & conceſſâ. Quod quidem manerium tenetur de đno de Gray de Codoner in capite per ſervicium lxxv s̄. pro tribus partibus unius feodi militis, ſolvend' poſt mortem vel ceſſionem cujuſlibet abbatis, ſicut patet in cartâ x^{a}.

Notandum ibidem de auxilio dando ad filium maritandum vel filiam maritandam.

Mem', quòd manerium de Ingwarby recuperata fuit per breve đni regis de rect', ut patet in le Chartwary, anno regni regis Edwardi Tertii xxx°iii°.

Mem', quòd totus campus ibidem continet xlviii virgatas terre, & quelibet virgata continet xxiiii acras, & quelibet acra valet viii đ. Indè in dominico xii virgate, iii acre & dim', & dim' rode; & in villanagio nativorum xvii virgate & dim' pars, vel iii acre & dim' & dim' rode; & in manibus libere tenencium xviii virgate terre & dim'.

Et mem', quòd omnes liberi tenentes ibidem tenuerunt per ſervicium militare, ut patet in Rentalibus Galfridi de Sallow.

Habemus ibidem, de perquiſito abbatis & conventûs, unum meſſuagium & dimidiam virgatam terre, cum pertin', quondam Joħis Buntyng de Ingwarby, & ex feoffamento ejuſdem Joħis, & ex quietâ clamatione Wiłłi Fryſsby. Item ſolvimus regi pro licentiâ ad manum mortuam ix lī. xvii s̄. x đ.

Habemus ibi, ex dono & feoffamento Thome Aſsheby de Lowſby, & cum quietâ clamatione Wiłłi Aſsheby filii ejuſdem Thome & heredis, omnia terras & tenementa, prata, paſcua, paſturas, redditus, & ſervicia ix virgatarum terre & dim', ut dicitur, vel ix virgatarum, ſicut patet in cartâ, que ipſe Thomas habuit in villâ & in campis de Ingwarby, ut patet in cartis xiii & xvi ii^{i} libri de Chartwary; pro quibus ſolvimus ei $\overset{\text{xx}}{\text{iiii}}$ lī. tertio die Januarii, anno regni regis Henrici Sexti poſt Conqueſtum xxx°vi°; ad quam quidem ſolutionem frater Wiłłus Charyte, cum conſenſu abbatis & omnium fratrum, dedit xx lī. Mem', quòd predicte ix virgate terre tenebantur de abbate Leyc' per ſervicium ob̄. per annum.

Habemus ibi, ex dono & feoffamento Joħis Walton clerici & Wiłłi Catt clerici, duo tofta, quinque virgatas terre, & decem acras prati, cum pertin'; que omnia dicti Joħes & Wiłłus, cum licentiâ đni regis optentâ & gratiâ ſpeciali, per cartam eis data priùs recuperaverit per breve đni regis de recto, coram judicibus đni regis de communi banco, versùs Joħem Bellers, prout de recordo in dictâ curiâ remanenti pleniùs patet; & per finem levatam in curiâ đni regis apud Weſtm', &c. inter dictos Joħem & Wiłłum & Joħem Bellers, de dictis duobus toftis, quinque virgatis terre, &c.; & per cartam đni regis de mortizatione dictorum duorum toftorum, &c.; & per breve de privato ſigillo, & de dat' predict', auctoritate parliamenti, pro quatuor libris ſolutis in hanaperio, ſicut patet in cartis de omnibus predictis ſecundùm ordinem in 11° libro de Chartwary. Et pro predictis duobus toftis, v virgatis terre, & x acris prati, cum pertin', ſolvimus unâ die predicto Joħi Bellers c lī. & Ric' de Chambur l s̄ pro exitibus circa Recuvery. Item eidem viii lī. pro exitibus circa mortizationem dictorum toftorum, virgatarum, &c.

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[1] An Ing is a word frequently uſed in Lincolnſhire, and is derived from the Daniſh Ing, a meadow; Gazophyl. Anglic.—And *Hubba* and *Ingwar* were two Saxon commanders.

[2] MS. Burton.

[3] Vet. Rot. in Bibl. Cotton.

[4] Cart. 13 Edw. II. N° 24.

[5] "3 domus pertinentes ab Inwareſbie." Ibid. fol. 230. a. 1.

[6] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III.

[7] See this Inquiſition at large in the Appendix to vol. I. p. 63.

[8] From the Abbey Regiſter.

[9] Burton, MS.

Mem', quòd in feſto Sc̄i Martini ep̄i in yeme, anno regni regis Edwardi Quarti poſt Conqueſtum octavo, ſeiſina de II toftis, v virgatis terre, & x acris prati, cum pertin', in Ingwarby, quondam Joħis Bellers, deliberata fuit ſecundùm formam & exigenciam cujuſdam carte, ſcil' J. Walteri & W. Catt, clericorum, feoffatorum noſtrorum; preſentibus adtunc & ibidem Gilberto Mancheſter adtunc celarario abbathie Leyc', Thomâ Aſsheby de Quenby armigero, Thomâ filio ejus & herede, Ric̄o Reynold de Leyc', W. Ry de eâdem, & Chriſtofero Grampton, vic' de Thurnby, & W. tunc capellano de Ingwarby, ac omnibus tenentibus ibidem commorantibus.

Yngwarby

Habemus modò totum dominicum de Ingwarby in proprios uſus; ſcil', capellam cum pertinentiis, manerium cum pertinentiis ſuis, cum omnibus ortis, pomariis, vinariis, clauſuris, croftis, paſcuis, & paſturis, campis, ſemitis, aquis, & cum omnibus terris, foſſis, & foſſatis, infra bundas & limites in campis de Yngwarby; & cum incremento & proficuo cccc ovium & aliorum animalium groſſorum & parvorum in campis ibi paſcentium; & cum omnibus matricibus vaccis, equabus, ſuiculis, & cum exitibus earum; & cum granis, graminibus, & fenis, ibi exiſtentibus, &c.; que omnia hìc non extenduntur, quia in propriis manibus ſunt. Tamen valent nobis per annum, ſecundùm eſtimationem, ultra repriſas, L lī.

Mem', quòd in omnibus iſtis locis predictis de Ingwarby habemus liberam warennam, tam in aquis quàm in terris, &c. ut patet in cartâ.

Reſolutiones; ſcil', priori de Schen II s̄. ut ſuprà. Item đno de Grey de Codenoure LXXV s̄. ut ſuprà, poſt mortem vel ceſſionem cujuſlibet abbatis [1]."

In 1385, a receipt for 7*s.* occurs, from *John Grey*, lord of *Codenore* and *Yngwarby*, given to ſir *William de Aſteley*, for the relief of certain lands and tenements, together with the advowſon of the church of Wylleby Watles, formerly ſir *Ralph de Aungervile's*, for a portion of a knight's fee belonging to the manor of Ingwarby, then in the hands of the abbot of Leiceſter; namely, 6*s.* 8*d.* for the fifteenth part of a knight's fee; and 4*d.* more, as agreed by the ſaid ſir William and the abbot [2].

In 1399, *Thomas Mowbray* duke of *Norfolk* died ſeiſed of a quarter of a knight's fee, with the appurtenances, in Yngwardby [3].

In 1432, *John* duke of *Norfolk* died ſeiſed of half a knight's fee in Ingwardby (parcel of the caſtle of *Framlirgham* [4], co. Suffolk), which the abbot of *Leiceſter* held [5].

In 1461, *John Mowbray* duke of *Norfolk* died ſeiſed of half a knight's fee in Ingwardby, which the abbot of *Leiceſter* and *Joan Beler* held [6].

In 1469, the abbot and convent of *Leiceſter* being they ſeiſed of the whole manor of Ingarſby, incloſed the open fields thereof (the whole charge of the hedging, ditching, and fencing, amounting to 74*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.*); after which, they made this their principal Grange [7], and continued in the quiet enjoyment of it till the diſſolution of this Abbey. The proceedings on occaſion of this incloſure were entered with great regularity in their Regiſters; and atteſted by a number of the principal inhabitants of the neighbouring villages:

"Et mem', quòd eodem anno ſequente totum dominium de Ingwarby fuit foſſatum circumquaque; pro cujus foſſacione & plantacione ſolvimus diverſis operantibus ib̄m $\overset{\text{xx}}{\text{iii}}$xiiii lī. xvi s̄. ix đ. Summa totalis perquiſitionis̄ & foſſationis, cc$\overset{\text{xx}}{\text{iii}}$xiiii lī. xvi s̄. ix đ. Et mem', quòd facta fuit hec perquiſitio & foſſatio anno Dn̄i MCCCCLXIX, & anno regni regis Edwardi Quarti poſt Conqueſtum octavo; tempore fratris Joħis Pomerey, tunc abbatis monaſterii Leyc', & fratris Wiłłi Charyte, tunc prioris ejuſdem monaſterii, &c.

Mem', quòd diviſimus diverſas parcellas terre ex noſtris propriis in campis de Ingwarby extra foſſas ibi factas, ut patet per certa ſigna, bundas, & metas ibi poſitas, eâ de causâ, ut meliùs potuerimus cariare & vehere cariagia noſtra ad foſſas, ſepes, & hujuſmodi emendas, cùm neceſſe fuerit, ſine gravamine vicinorum noſtrorum; quarum una parcella jacet extra portam Orientalem uſque Coplow, extendens ſe à dictâ portâ uſque ad crucem & ultra, per latitudinem dim' acre terre; quam quidem parcellam Joħes Weylt de Bylſedon modò tenuit, & reddidit VIII đ.

Et memorand', quòd antequàm infoſſavimus predictam paſturam, advocavimus de omni villâ circumjacente eidem dominio de Yngwarby teſtes ſubſcriptos, qui fuerunt videntes preſentes diviſionem foſſe, affirmantes veram equitatem & juſtitiam fieri inter nos & illos illorum dominos, in viis, ſemitis, & limitibus, bundis, meris, & ceteris omnibus, in diviſione dicte paſture.

TESTES. *Buſbe.* Rob̄tus Gymmys, Joħes Foſter. Thomas Sawkyn, omnes liberè tenentes.

Thurnbe. Item Rycardus Brygge, Joħes Cowper, Joħes Bale, Wiłłus Ywyt, Joħes Oone, liberè tenentes.

Howton. Thomas Worth, Thomas Eyrike, Johannes, Robertus Ewyngton, Joħes Tyrlyngton, Johannes Dawkyn, Joħes Robynſon ballivus đni de la Sowche, Joħes Pache, Wyłłus Fretheby, Rogerus Alyn, tenentes ad voluntatem.

Scraptoft. Wyłłm̄s Wylkyns firmarius prioris de Coventre, Joħes Croxton, Joħes Symkyn, Rob̄tus Palmer, Joħes Bate, Joħes Talyad, Joħes Kyng, Rob̄tus Kyng, Henricus Preſton, Rob̄tus Thurnby, Ric̄us Byrde, tn', Ric̄us Howteſton, & Wyłłus Heſylrygge, armigeri.

Cayham. Liberè tenentes; Joħes Hooſe, Ric̄us Wyntyrton, Joħes Woton, Joħes Woddecoke, Joħes Baldryke, Wyłłus Whatton, Joħes Herberd.

Hungerton. Ric̄us Bate ſenior, Chriſtoferus Wodecoke, Chriſtoferus Wyndeſor, Robertus Leſonne, Wiłłus Cohethe, Joħes Denton, Radulphus Elys, Joħes Farewell.

Quenby. Thomas Aſcheby generoſus, & đnus ville, partivit, vel partitus fuit, terram manibus propriis; Ric̄us Chapman, Ric̄us Halyday, Thomas Hymlyſe.

Billuſdon. Thomas Schewyngton generoſus, Thomas Buſton, Joħes Burdet, Walterus Stafford, Joħes Sturges, Wiłłs Wynſlooe, Wiłłus Woddard, Joħes Torres, Ric̄us Bobe, omnes liberè tenentes."

Among the *nativi* of the abbey were two belonging to Yngwarby; *Henry Peil'*, who lived at Ketinga; and *John Peil'*, who reſided at Friſby or Wygenſton [8].

By a letter from *John* abbot of *Leiceſter* to the lord *Cromwell*, it appears that the fair lands of this lordſhip were a tempting object to "Maſter Richard Layton," one of the commiſſioners employed in viſiting the religious houſes; and that a preſent of £100. was applied, to ward off the ſeizure of the "only demeane lands the abbey then enjoyed, and without which they could neither bring up beves nor muttons for the mayntenance of their hoſpytalytes [9]."

In 1530, ſoon after the diſſolution of the abbey, the manor of Ingarſby was granted to *Brian Cave* [10]; who, in 1561, jointly with *Edward Williams*, obtained a farther grant of lands in Leiceſterſhire and Warwickſhire [11].

About the year 1609, *Henry Cave* held the manor of Ingarſby and the impropriation of Hungerton; and in 1642 Mr. Burton obſerves, that "this manor not long ſince did belong to ſir *Brian Cave*, bart. [12] but that it was then the inheritance of ſir *Robert Banaſter*, knight." This gentleman, as we learn from the inſcription upon his monument[1], was born in Shropſhire, and brought up in the court, where he became a ſervant to three princes. He had three wives and ſeveral children; but none ſurvived him, except *Dorothy* his only daughter by the laſt wife. This lady was the firſt wife of *William* lord *Maynard*, who in her right became lord of the manor of Paſſenham. By her he had iſſue two ſons, *Banaſter* and *William*. *Banaſter* the eldeſt ſucceeded his father in his honours; but the manor of Paſſenham appears to have been aſſigned to *William* his younger brother. This gentleman was firſt married to *Jane* the widow of ſir *Thomas Fiſher*, bart. and one of the daughters and coheirs of ſir *John Preſcot*, knt. who died without iſſue March 1, 1675. His ſecond wife was *Suſan*, the daughter and heir of *Thomas Evans*, eſq. of Bow in Middleſex, by whom he left iſſue two ſons *Thomas* and *Preſcot*; and one daughter *Anne*. *Thomas Maynard*, eſq. the eldeſt ſon, was appointed one of the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms March 27, 1722; and was living, lord of the manor of Paſſenham, in 1729.

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[1] Charyte's Rentale, fol. lxvi. b.—lxvii. b.

[2] Appendix to vol. I. p. 72.

[3] Eſch. 1 Hen. IV. N° 71. Leic.

[4] For the family of Mowbray duke of Norfolk, ſee Mr. Loder's Hiſtory of Framlingham, 1798, 4to, *paſſim.*

[5] Eſch. 11 Hen. VI. N° 43. Leic.

[6] Eſch. 1 Edw. IV. N° 46. Leic.

[7] A grange is deſcribed to be certain lands and buildings thereon for the maintenance of huſbandry, for fattening of the poultry, and other proviſion for the neceſſary uſe of the monaſtery to which it belonged, and which was occupied by their own ſervants; agreeing with which is Lindwode's definition: "Dicuntur (ſaith he) grangiæ, domus ſive edificie, non ſolùm ubi reponuntur grana, ut ſunt horrea, ſed etiam ubi ſunt ſtabula pro equis, boſteria ſive proſepia pro bobus & aliis animalibus, caule pro ovibus, porcitere pro porcis, & ſic de aliis quæ pertinent ad œconomiam; & ſunt loca deputata ſervientibus ad agriculturam & opera ruſtica." Burton, MS.

[8] Appendix to vol. I. p. 7.

[9] See the letter at large in vol. I. p. cxlii.

[10] 1 Pars Original. 31 Hen. VIII. Rot. 208.

[11] 1 Pars Original. 3 Eliz. Rot. 176.

[12] Burton, MS.

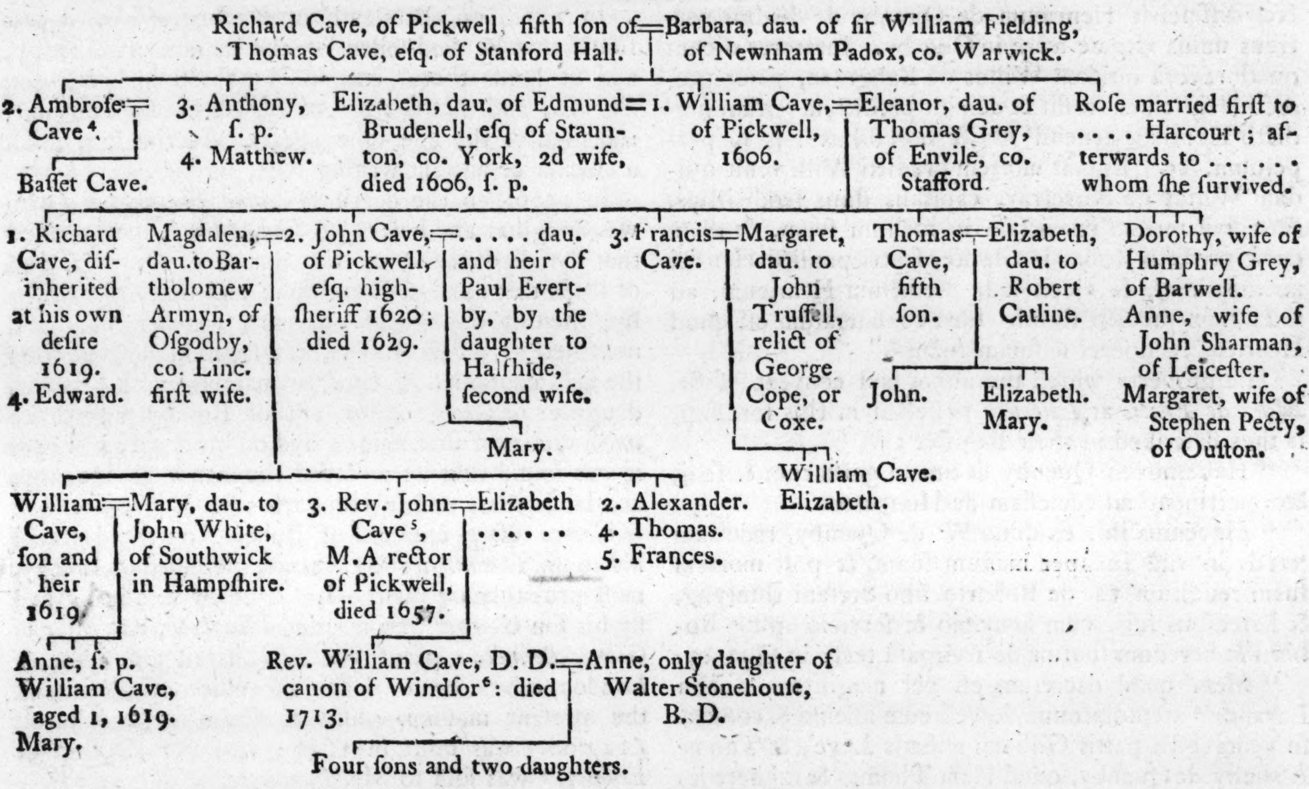
Leland ſays, "From Bellegrave to Ingreſby 4 miles, partly by corn, paſture, and woddy ground. This lordſhip longgid ons to one Algernoune, and after it was given to Leyrceſter Abbey. Now it is Brian Cave's, that boute it of the king. It ſtondith very well, and the grounde aboute it is very riche of paſture[2]."

Ingarſby has been ſaid to be the ſoundeſt land in the county; yet Mr. Richard Bates of this place loſt all his ſheep in the rot of 1757.

Mr. Roper ſays, "There was a family of gentlemen, ſome time lords of Willeſley near Aſhby de la Zouch, called *Ingwardby*. Peradventure they might come from hence. I have ſeen ſome of their deeds ſealed thus, "S. REGINALDI DE INGWARDBY;" Plate XLVIII. fig. 2.

Ingarſby had formerly a chapel within it; but it now no longer exiſts. It pays £8. in money to the vicar of Hungarton[3].

Pedigree of CAVE, of PICKWELL.



Richard Cave, of Pickwell, fifth ſon of Thomas Cave, eſq. of Stanford Hall. = Barbara, dau. of ſir William Fielding, of Newnham Padox, co. Warwick.

2. Ambroſe Cave[4]. = ; Baſſet Cave.
3. Anthony, ſ. p.
4. Matthew.
Elizabeth, dau. of Edmund Brudenell, eſq of Staunton, co. York, 2d wife, died 1606, ſ. p. = 1. William Cave, of Pickwell, 1606. = Eleanor, dau. of Thomas Grey, of Envile, co. Stafford.
Roſe married firſt to .... Harcourt; afterwards to ...... whom ſhe ſurvived.

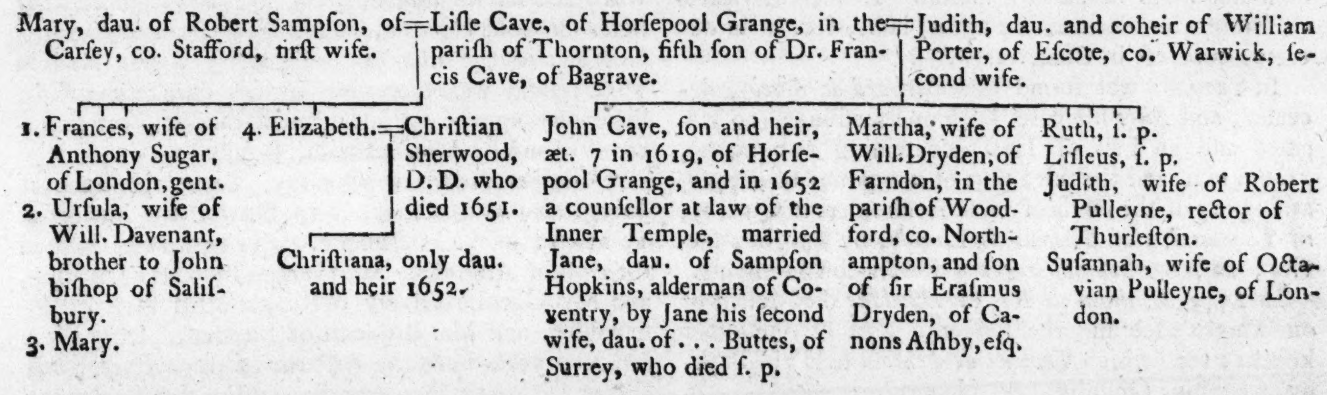
1. Richard Cave, diſinherited at his own deſire 1619.
4. Edward.
Magdalen, dau. to Bartholomew Armyn, of Oſgodby, co. Linc. firſt wife. = 2. John Cave, of Pickwell, eſq. high-ſheriff 1620; died 1629. = ... dau. and heir of Paul Evertby, by the daughter to Halfhide, ſecond wife.; Mary.
3. Francis Cave. = Margaret, dau. to John Truſſell, relict of George Cope, or Coxe.; William Cave. Elizabeth.
Thomas Cave, fifth ſon. = Elizabeth, dau. to Robert Catline.; John. Elizabeth. Mary.
Dorothy, wife of Humphry Grey, of Barwell.
Anne, wife of John Sharman, of Leiceſter.
Margaret, wife of Stephen Pecty, of Ouſton.

William Cave, ſon and heir 1619. = Mary, dau. to John White, of Southwick in Hampſhire.; Anne, ſ. p. William Cave, aged 1, 1619. Mary.
3. Rev. John Cave[5], M.A rector of Pickwell, died 1657. = Elizabeth ......
2. Alexander.
4. Thomas.
5. Frances.

Rev. William Cave, D. D. canon of Windſor[6]: died 1713. = Anne, only daughter of Walter Stonehouſe, B. D.

Four ſons and two daughters.

Pedigree of CAVE, of HORSEPOOL GRANGE.



Mary, dau. of Robert Sampſon, of Carſey, co. Stafford, firſt wife. = Liſle Cave, of Horſepool Grange, in the pariſh of Thornton, fifth ſon of Dr. Francis Cave, of Bagrave. = Judith, dau. and coheir of William Porter, of Eſcote, co. Warwick, ſecond wife.

1. Frances, wife of Anthony Sugar, of London, gent.
2. Urſula, wife of Will. Davenant, brother to John biſhop of Saliſbury.
3. Mary.
4. Elizabeth. = Chriſtian Sherwood, D. D. who died 1651.; Chriſtiana, only dau. and heir 1652.
John Cave, ſon and heir, æt. 7 in 1619, of Horſepool Grange, and in 1652 a counſellor at law of the Inner Temple, married Jane, dau. of Sampſon Hopkins, alderman of Coventry, by Jane his ſecond wife, dau. of ... Buttes, of Surrey, who died ſ. p.
Martha, wife of Will. Dryden, of Farndon, in the pariſh of Woodford, co. Northampton, and ſon of ſir Eraſmus Dryden, of Canons Aſhby, eſq.
Ruth, ſ. p.
Liſleus, ſ. p.
Judith, wife of Robert Pulleyne, rector of Thurleſton.
Suſannah, wife of Octavian Pulleyne, of London.

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[1] The chancel of Paſſenham church in Northamptonſhire is a neat building, raiſed and beautified by ſir Robert Banaſtre, at his own expence, in 1662, as appears by the following inſcription, written in letters of gold on the North ſide of it, "ROBERTVS BANASTREIVS, miles, hanc ſacram ædem (ad laudem Dei) propriis ſumptibus condidit ætatis ſuæ anno 56, annoque 1626." On the South wall of this chancel is a handſome monument, compoſed of black and red-veined marble, and embelliſhed with gold. At the top, in a ſhield, Argent, a croſs flory Sable, in a feſs point a beſant; Plate XLI. fig. 9. and beneath, in an oval, is repreſented in white marble the buſto of a man in the habit of the times, with a book in his right hand, and under him this inſcription on a tablet of black marble:

"MEMORIÆ SACRUM.
SIR ROBERT BANASTRE, KNT. BORNE AT WEM, IN THE COUNTIE OF SALOP, BRED IN THE COURT,
WHERE HE SERVED THREE PRINCES IN PLACES EMINENT; A MAN PRUDENT, CHARITABLE, AND VERY INDUSTRIOUS.
HEE BUILT AND BEAUTIFIED THIS FAIRE CHANCEL, WHERE HIS BODY IS INTERRED.
HEE HAD THREE WIVES AND SEVERAL CHILDREN; AND BY HIS LAST ONE ONLY DAUGHTER,
MARRIED TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD MAYNARD, BY WHOM HEE HAD THE MANNOR-COURT.
HEE DYED THE XVTH OF DECEMBER, 1649, AGED ABOUT 80."

[2] See before, p. 284.

[3] Leland, vol. I. p. 22.

[4] Sir Ambroſe Cave was chancellor of the dutchy of Lancaſter; and his ſiſter Elizabeth was married to William Wyrley, eſq. Shaw, vol. II. p. 173. In Strype's Annals, vol. I. Appendix, XXXVI. is a letter to him from Queen Elizabeth, to enquire into an eſtate, called Till Pits, in Hertfordſhire, taken away from William Heydon, late of Bedwell in that county, by Cardinal Wolſey.

[5] See an account of him, vol. II. p. 773, where, l. 1. for "Elizabeth Brudenell," r. "Magdalen Armyn." Elizabeth Brudenell was the ſecond wife of *William* Cave, eſq.—Correct alſo a ſimilar blunder in the Brudenell pedigree, vol. II. p. 823.

[6] See an account of him and his other preferments, vol. II. p. 773.

QUENBY[1],

a pleaſant manſion, about ſeven miles diſtant from Leiceſter, is not mentioned ſeparately in Domeſday Book, being probably then included under Hungerton, and the property of *Robert de Todeni.*

Two ploughlands and a half at Quenby were held by *Walter* under *William*; but the ſtatement of their value is blended with that of four ploughlands in South Croxton; the whole being deſcribed as one manor, and worth thirty ſhillings[2].

The earlieſt mention that I have met with of this place, which has been for many generations the inheritance of the antient family of *Aſhby*, is in the following legal proceſs of 1247:

"Aſſiſa venit, &c. ſi Robtus le Clerke de Quenby, &c. diſſeſeivit Henricum de Quenby de duabus partibus unius virgate terre in Quenby. Juratores dicunt quod reverà quidam Wiłłus de Babgrave, pater predicti Henrici, conceſſit & demiſit predictam terram predicto Henrico, tenend' ſibi & heredibus ſuis in perpetuum, &c. Et poſt mortem predicti Wiłłi venit quidam Wiłłus de Nuverray, capitalis d̄nus feodi illius, & ſeiſivit terram predictam in manum ſuam, & illam dedit predicto Robto le Clerke, fratri predicti Henrici antenominati, & ejecit inde predictum Henricum, ad inſtantiam predicti Robti. Ideo conſideratum eſt quod Henricus recuperet ſeiſinam ſuam[3]."

The property which the abbot and convent of St. *Mary de Pratis* at *Leiceſter* poſſeſſed in this lordſhip, is thus deſcribed in their Regiſter:

"Habemus in Quenby decimam garbarum & feni, &c. pertinent' ad eccleſiam de Hungerton.

"Habemus ibi, ex dono W. de Quenby, redditum xii d̄. in vitâ ſuâ per manum ſuam, & poſt mortem ſuam redditum v s̄. de Roberto filio Stefani Buntyng, & heredibus ſuis, cum homagio & ſervicio ipſius Roberti & heredum ſuorum de i virgatâ terre in Quenby.

"Mem' quod decretum eſt per magiſtrum Ric̄um Lavandr'[4] archidiaconum Leyc', cum aſſenſu & conſenſu venerabilis patris Gilberti abbatis Leyc', & Thome Aſsheby de Quenby, quod idem Thomas & ſui heredes ſolvent annuatim, ad feſtum Michaelis, monaſterio Leyc', xl s̄. per annum, pro omnimodis decimis ſui dominici nunc in paſturâ incluſi. Et ſolvent vicario de Hungurton decimam de agnis, lanis, &c. ut in decreto, quod eſt in Chartwary[5]."

In 1304, it was found that *Richard de Aſheby*, deceaſed, and *Alice* his wife, held one meſſuage, 10 virgates and an half of land (containing 200 acres), 5*s*. 6*d*. rent, and the third part of one pound of pepper, ariſing out of the lands of three freeholders in Quenby, of *Thomas* ſon of *Thomas de Lincoln*, by knight's ſervice; and that *John de Segrave* was his ſon and heir[6].

In 1343, *William de Ros* of *Hamlake* died ſeiſed of one knight's fee and the ſixteenth part of one other knight's fee (which *Thomas de Lincoln* held) in Barkby, Croxton, Quenby, and Howes[7].

In 1346, *William de Aſhby* (on the aid then granted for knighting Edward of Woodſtock the king's eldeſt ſon) was aſſeſſed 3*s*. 4*d*. for a twelfth part of one knight's fee, and *William le Botiler* 3*s*. 4*d*. for a twelfth part of one knight's fee, in Quenby, parcel of the fee of *Ros*[8].

In 1363, it was found that *Margery* widow of *William de Ros* of *Hamlake* died ſeiſed of one knight's fee, half a quarter and the ſixteenth part of one knight's fee, in Barkby, Croxton, Hungerton, Quenby, and Howes, which *Thomas de Lincoln* held[9].

In a book of fifteenths and tenths granted by the laiety in 1416, Quenby was rated at 18*s*. 6*d*.; and in the ſubſidy of 1445 at the ſame ſum; but 2*s*. 6*d*. was then abated.

In 1440, *George Aſhby* the elder was a benefactor to the chantry of Lapworth, co. Warwick, by giving lands there and at Nuthurſt in that county[10].

In 1461, *John Mowbray* duke of *Norfolk* died ſeiſed of one knight's fee in Dalby Parva, Quenby, and Sixtenby, which the heir of *Thomas Walke* held[11].

The manor of Quenby was in grant from the crown to the *Aſhbys* previous to 1 Richard III.

In 1514, on the death of *William Aſhby*, it was found that he died ſeiſed of the manor of Quenby, and of lands there, and in Houghton and Newton Burdet; and that *George* Aſhby was his ſon and heir, and then of the age of 23 years. In this inquiſition a charter or antient writing is ſet forth[12].

In 1536, on the death of *Anne Skevington* (who was daughter and heir of *William Aſhby*), it was found that ſhe died ſeiſed of the manor of Quenby, and of lands there and at Houghton; and that *Robert* Aſhby, then of the age of 19 years, was her couſin and next heir[13]. This Robert, the ſixth in deſcent from the firſt-mentioned *Richard*, by marriage with *Barbara*, daughter of *George Aſhby*, eſq. of Loſeby, united the two families of that name; and on his death, in 1558, it was found that he poſſeſſed the manor of Quenby, and lands there and in Hungarton[14].

George Aſhby, eſq. ſon of Robert, on the death of his couſin *Thomas* in 1604, became poſſeſſed of Loſeby, moſt probably by purchaſe. He died in 16[illegible]; and by his ſon *George*, who married *Elizabeth*, daughter of *George Bennet*, eſq. of Welby (citizen and ſalter of London, where he fined for the office of alderman), the preſent manſion-houſe at Quenby (which coſt £12,000.) was built in 1636; and the lordſhip of Loſeby[15] was ſold to Mr. *Paramore*.

Previous to his ſon's marriage with *Mary* ſole heir of *Euſeby Shukbrugh*, of Naſeby, eſq. (whoſe fortune was £2000.) he joined, May 21, 1652, in ſettling lands in Cold Newton, called Fulbeck and Newton Coplow, to the uſes of the marriage. He died in 1653; and was ſucceeded by his ſon, from whoſe hand-writing the following memorandum, communicated to me by Mrs. Latham, is taken:

"*George Aſhbie*, of Quenby, borne the 29th of July, being Wedneſday, 1629, betwixt the howers of 10 and 11 in the afternoone, Aries 15; and baptized the 13th of Auguſt by Mr. George Bennett of Welby, and Mr. Garviſe Olvery of Staplefourd in Nottinghamſhire, and Mr. Brudnall of Stanton. It is three hundred years ſince the firſt riſe of the *Aſhbies*. My Father hath writeings ever ſince king John's dayes." This ſecond George died in 1672; and left his ſon and heir, the third *George*, a minor.

An undated letter[16], written by Mrs. *Elizabeth Aſhby*, relict of *John Aſhby*, merchant in London, to George Aſhby, eſq. of Quenby, probably about 1670, gives the following account of their alliances:

"The atchievements of *George Aſhbie*, alias *Aſhbough*, of Quenby, co. Leiceſter, eſq. together with the ſeveral families which the Aſhbys have married:

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[1] On the monument of Mary Hall, daughter of George Aſhby, and wife of Henry Hall, in Poplar chapel, it is called *Quenby*; but this is evidently by a miſtake of the ſtone-cutter. See Lyſons's Environs of London, vol. III. p. 463.

[2] See before, under South Croxton, p. 231.

[3] Placita de anno 31 Hen. III. in Recept. Scaccarii, Rot. 9.

[4] This muſt have been between the years 1485, when Lavender became archdeacon, and 1489, when Thomas Aſhby died.

[5] Charyte's Rentale, fol. cxx. b.

[6] Eſch. 35 Edw. I. N° 49. Leic.

[7] Eſch. 17 Edw III. N° 60. Leic.

[8] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III.

[9] Eſch. 37 Edw. III. N° 62. Leic.

[10] Dugdale's Warwickſhire, vol. II. p. 742.

[11] Eſch. 1 Edw. IV. N° 46. Leic.

[12] Inq. 4 Nov. 6 Hen. VIII. N° 114. in the Rolls chapel.

[13] Inq. 3 Oct. 28 Hen. VIII. N° 112. in the Rolls chapel.

[14] Inq. 24 Oct. 5 & 6 Philip & Mary, N° 108. in the Rolls chapel.

[15] See hereafter, under that pariſh.

[16] See her hand-writing in Plate XLI.; and a letter of another Elizabeth Aſhby, in vol. II. p. 681.

The great eſcutcheon is of *Aſhby* of Quenby, Azure, a chevron Ermine between three leopards' faces Or, impaled with *Shukbrugh* of Naſeby; Sable, a chevron between three mullets Argent; Plate XLI. fig. 4.

Upon the dexter *Aſhby* is,

1. Argent, a chevron Sable between three haſle-leaves Vert, by the name of *Heſilrige*, fig. 10.

2. Ermine, a bend counter-compony, Argent and Sable, by the name of *Curzon*, fig. 11.

3. Argent, three bulls heads eraſed Sable, armed Or, by the name of *Skeffington*; fig. 12.

4. Argent, a lion rampant Sable, armed and langued Gules, a chief Gules, by the name of *Aſhby* of *Loſeby*, fig. 13.

5. Or, a feſs Vert, cotized Gules, by the name of *Enderby*, fig. 14.

6. Argent, two lucies in ſaltire Azure, by the name of *Gedney* of *Ancaſter*, fig. 15.

7. Parted per pale, Argent and Gules, two bars embattled and counterchanged on the field, by the name of *Dennett*, fig. 16.

Upon the ſiniſter *Aſhby* is,

1. Argent, a bend engrailed Sable, a creſcent Sable, by the name of *Ratcliffe*, fig. 17.

3. Gules, 10 bezants, 4. 3. 2. 1. by the name of *Zouch*; fig. 18.

4. Ermine, three chaplets Or, on a bend Gules, by the name of *Martivall*; fig. 19.

5. Azure, two bars Argent, by the name of *Aſhby* of *Loſeby*, fig. 20.

The mantle of *Aſhby* of *Quenby* is, Gules, doubled Argent.

The Herald finds it in his books, that the antient name of *Aſhby* was *Aſhbowe*; therefore hath fancied to put it in this form as you ſee; but may be you may put it into a better form, now you ſee the matches with this family, and better colours. I cauſed another draught to be drawn with the *Aſhbys* alone, with the creſt and mantle, that you may make your choice which you like beſt; or it may be, if the table be a ſquare one, you may add the creſt and mantle to that with the *Aſhbowe*. But who muſt pay for this now? For my part, I cannot: for here is ſuch a ſcarcity of corn, I think I ſhall ſpend all I have. Barley is five ſhillings a ſtrike; but, if you think good to have one, I ſhall pay for the tranſporting of it, and ſhall keep it for you as ſafe as I can. I deſire to enjoy it but for my life. My charge is ſo great, and rents ſo fallen, that I can but juſt make both ends meet. I wiſh you would ſo forecaſt your buſineſs, that you would come over, and be an aſſiſtance to me; for I have no help of your brother, but am fain to leave all to ſervants. If you would come over, as ſoon as my mother is dead, I would break up houſe, and come and live with you; but, if I ſhould go away before, I might loſe all, for ſhe grows very weak. I am afraid ſhe will grow a child, and then I know not what will become of all; for ſhe will not be got away. Your brother Aſhby hath ſo much employment about his own affairs, he cannot be helpful to me: he is going to incloſe Naſeby They take it unkindly you never write to them.

ELIZABETH ASHBY."

Mary, widow of the firſt George Aſhby, eſq. either by purchaſe or otherwiſe, became poſſeſſed of the manor and impropriate rectory of Twyford; and afterwards was re-married to *George Hewett*, eſq. of Rotherby, who joined with her in ſettling the ſaid manor, June 10, 1682, previous to the marriage of her grandſon *George Aſhby* and *Hannah Waring*. Previous alſo to the ſaid marriage, a ſettlement was in like manner made of the manor of Quenby, the capital meſſuage there, the manor of Hungerton; a meſſuage and four yardlands in Hungerton, in the tenure of Daniel Chamberlaine; a meſſuage and ſix yardlands, in the tenure of Samuel Davenport; a meſſuage and ſix yardlands, in the tenure of Matthew Taylor; ſome cottages, in the tenure of Thomas Dalby, ... Davye, and Richard Biſhop; a meſſuage, farm, and four yardlands, in Hungerton, in the tenure of John Cartwright; ſix yardlands, in the tenure of William Tipler, Thomas Dalby, Richard Biſhop, John Gamble, William Pick, William Ratcliff, and Thomas Ayliff; a meſſuage, called Maſon's Farm, in the tenure of Valentine Collins, and other parcels particularly deſcribed; the rectory and impropriate church and tithes of Hungerton; the manor and impropriate rectory of Twyford; the cloſes in Newton, called Fulbeck and Coplow; certain parcels in Naveſby, particularly deſcribed; the impropriate rectory of Naveſby, with the tithes and glebe-lands; the advowſons of Hungerton, Twyford, and Naveſby; and all other the lands in England which had been the property of the third George's father.

George Aſhby, eſq. the fourth of the name, was repreſentative in parliament for the county of Leiceſter in 1695 and 1707 [1]; and high ſheriff in 1688-9. By his wife Hannah, he had ſeven ſons and four daughters; and, dying in February, 1728, was buried at Hungerton. This gentleman, uſually ſtyled "honeſt George Aſhby the Planter" from his attachment to that pleaſing and rational purſuit, was known to Mr. Evelyn from this circumſtance, who is ſaid to have made him a viſit at Quenby. Nine fine cedars of Lebanon were planted by him, probably from a cone brought over or procured by his uncle William Aſhby, a Turkey merchant. Theſe fine trees were in a flouriſhing condition when Mr. Shukbrugh Aſhby came to the eſtate; but, being blocked up by other trees from ſight, he laid them open to view; which they took ſo ill, that they immediately all died. Mr. Aſhby very properly applied the wood to the wainſcotting of the Eaſt end of Hungerton chancel.

"I once ſaw them," ſays a friend, "in a deep ſnow, when their long and horizontally-ſpread branches ſunk gradually under the weight, till at laſt, by a ſpring, they ſhook off their load, and reſtored themſelves. I remember the ſcene was a moſt curious one; as I viewed it from the leads of the houſe, a moſt vivid Aurora borealis played by its reflected lights on the tops of the then numerous trees."

He was ſucceeded by his ſon *Waring* Aſhby, eſq. a gentleman of moſt engaging addreſs and hoſpitable manners. He ſerved the office of high ſheriff for the county in 1733; and died in 1770.

George Aſhby, eſq. his ſon, who reſides at Haſelbeech Hall, co. Northampton, near his eſtate at Naſeby, is a truly worthy gentleman, and univerſally reſpected [2].

The purchaſer of Quenby was a near relation, *Shukbrugh Aſhby*, eſq. of Blaby, a gentleman of firſt-rate moral and literary attainments; under whoſe benignant care a village of new cottages was ſoon erected at Hungerton, which he permitted the inhabitants to enjoy at the trifling quit-rent of 6*d*. a year; beſides which, he furniſhed other comfortable and reſpectable-looking houſes for tenants upon the Quenby land.

Mr. Shukbrugh Aſhby dying Jan. 18, 1792, after having languiſhed for ſome years in a ſtate of debility, occaſioned by paralytic ſtrokes; the manor and eſtate of Quenby became, by the entail, the property of his brother *Nathanael Aſhby*, who is unmarried; and if he dies without iſſue, the property at Quenby will deſcend to his two nieces, Mrs. *Latham* and lady *Apreece*.

The following picture of Mr. Aſhby's mind is ſo faithfully delineated, that no apology will be neceſſary for introducing it here. "To ſuffer the traits of a deſerving character to ſink into oblivion my mind revolts at; and more ſo, when I daily read panegyricks upon the memory of others, who, perhaps, poſſeſſed not a tenth part the worth of merit of him I mean. No, my father! thou ſhalt not be forgot. Take then to thy memory my offering incenſe of affection and reverence: the tribute of truth has been already paid; while he, whoſe ſacred hand penned out the 15th Pſalm, pointed then the finger of Truth to thy perfect likeneſs. Nor will the following ſketches of outline fail the notice of recollection of many who reſpected the late worthy original, whoſe inclination ſcrupled large ſocieties unleſs as an unknown ſpectator, or that his preſence was neceſſary to general good; but whoſe courage was amply ſufficient of ſupport in an unexpected attack upon his conſtitution, which, he was ſenſible, threatened either his immediate or procraſtinated death. In that dilemma he ſhewed himſelf the man of courageous fortitude, and pious reſignation. In health, his amuſements led him to retirement; for, the expanſe of his ideas of ambition was only to make happy thoſe around him. He would lay out plans for that purpoſe, which were as often known to be put in execution; and the method he has frequently taken to ſettle grievances with his tenants has been by the return of rent back again into the needy man's hand, who has returned to his family with a prayer in his heart that cannot have been thrown away. But not to them alone did he limit his bounty; gratitude is not ſo rare a commodity but it will ſpeak at other places. Though he poſſeſſed in an eminent degree both a great mind and a good heart, yet, as not poſſeſſing one particle of worldly cunning, theſe qualities laid him open at times to the impoſitions of the crafty unprincipled. Drunkenneſs and low buffoonry he ever held in contempt; and for this cauſe he has been accuſed of unpleaſant ſingularity: but hoſpitable was his door; and oppreſſion near him has been fain to ſhrink behind the veil of meekneſs, to the detection of which his penetration had been fully ſufficient—yet, could he look for thoſe faults in others of which he had none in himſelf? He poſſeſſed his ſhare of pride, but it was that of conſcious rectitude, and the ſcorn of an ill action; and, while this pride ſequeſtered him from the faſhion of wealth and folly, humility bent him to the beggar. The lines of goodneſs were deeply charactered on his face; and, ſo perfect were they imprinted, the ſtamp held out to the laſt hour of his life; while, previous to his lingering illneſs, his mien conveyed that ſomething of expreſſion which beſpoke the inbred gentleman, to which the ignorant, as well as the better-informed, gave voluntary aſſent. To ſum up his character, how few like him have done ſo many deeds of good! how few ſo little ill! Perhaps there may yet be found one whom emulation may prompt to vie as a copy to the above example. A glimmering of light already breaks forth, which may in time rekindle thoſe aſhes which were conſigned to earth on the eve of the morning which gave the latter life. Go then, my ſon, and prove it! M. E. L."

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[1] See what is ſaid, p. 285, of ſir Charles Whitworth's Succeſſion of Parliaments, who gives him only one ſeat.

[2] See the Rev. John Maſtin's Hiſtory of Naſeby, p. 73.

Mary [illegible]

The preamble to his laſt will is thus emphatically expreſſed; "I Shukbrugh Aſhby, of Quenby, in the county of Leiceſter, eſq. being perfectly ſatisfied reſpecting the truth of a future ſtate, and of a governing providence in the preſent, do reſign my ſoul into the hands of that all-wiſe and eternal Being who created it, and without any doubt confiding in his mercy, who has been moſt graciouſly pleaſed to reveal it in a more particular manner to his creatures under the diſpenſation of the Chriſtian Religion. My mortal part, which alone is ſubject to diſſolution, I deſire may be interred with all poſſible privacy, but with the greateſt decency, in the family-vault in Hungerton Church. And my worldly eſtate I diſpoſe of in manner following," &c.[1]

Though this family have been numerous, long, and nobly ſeated, yet their names appear on public occaſions[2] ſeldomer than one ſhould expect—now and then ſheriff—11 Richard II. Richard Aſhby of Quenby; 19 Henry VI. Thomas Aſhby of Loſeby; 20 Elizabeth, Thomas Aſhby of Quenby; 43 Elizabeth, George Aſhby of Quenby; 3 Charles, George Aſhby of Quenby; 13 Charles II. George Aſhby of Quenby; my grandfather laſt of James II. and conſequently 1 William and Mary[3]; he was M. P. too for the county;—the late Shukbrugh Aſhby, 31 Geo. II. and member alſo for the town 1784.

Mr. Arthur Young, in his Eaſtern Tour, ſays, "Quenby Hall is an old houſe; but, what is very extraordinary, in an admirable ſituation, being on a very high eminence, finely wooded, that commands all the country: it was formerly the taſte to place their ſeats in the loweſt and moſt unpleaſant ſituations of a whole eſtate. Mr. Shukbrugh Aſhby, when he came to the eſtate, found the houſe a mere ſhell, much out of repair, and the offices in ruin. He has in a few years brought the whole into complete order; fitted up all the rooms in a ſtyle of great propriety; his furniture rich, and ſome of it magnificent—and his collection of prints an excellent one. His library ſuperbly filled with the beſt and moſt expenſive books in ſeveral languages; the bindings remarkably elegant. Around the houſe is a new terrace, which commands a great variety of proſpect; on one ſide very extenſive, over a diſtant hilly country, and even to the mountains of the Peak. On the other ſide, a beautiful landſcape of hanging hills, with ſcattered wood, ſhelving into a winding valley, ſo low, that you look down upon it in a very pictureſque manner: the ſides of the hills all cut into rich incloſures. Beſides various offices, and a very complete kitchen-ground, this gentleman has alſo erected three new farm-houſes, and a parſonage, in a neat and ſubſtantial manner, of brick and tile; and ſome cottages in the ſame manner; and placed them at the entrance of his village, in ſuch a manner that they have a moſt agreeable effect. Theſe works are very noble; they ornament a country, encourage induſtry, promote that uſeful circulation which ſhould ever attend the reſidence of a man of fortune, and are ſure to acquire that fame which is due to ſo juſt a ſpecies of patriotiſm[4]."

Mr. Young's deſcription of the library and prints, I can affirm from actual inſpection in 1790, is not exaggerated. The library was principally furniſhed by the late celebrated bookſeller, "honeſt Tom Payne." And ſo judicious was the ſelection, that Mr. Payne frequently offered to re-purchaſe the whole at the price for which he ſold the books, with a conſiderable addition for intereſt of money; an uncommon fact, but well atteſted.

Quenby is flat-roofed and leaded; a moſt ſubſtantial building, on an expenſive plan; thick brick-walls, with door and window-jambs of ſtone. The tradition in the family is, that, from the great quantities of materials uſed under ground, as much money was ſpent as it was thought would have finiſhed the whole. Had the houſe been a parallelogram, much of the outward walling would have been ſaved.

The picture of a lady ſtill remains, who is ſuppoſed to have had a main hand in building or compleating this houſe; but her features are now ſcarcely traceable.

A view of Quenby hall, contributed by Mrs. Latham, is given in Plate XLIII; and in Plate *XLIII. is a ſmaller view of the houſe, with a correct ground-plan, which the following admeaſurements will illuſtrate:

The hall, 41 feet 6 inches by 20 feet 6 inches; with extended bow-windows from the floor to the cieling 27 feet; two lights of windows.

Beſt ſtair-caſe, 21 feet by 21, with three flights to a floor.

Common ſtair-caſe, 21 feet by 21, three flights to a floor.

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[1] See his hand-writing, and that of Mr. Waring Aſhby, in Plate XLI.

[2] A Nicholas Aſhby was prior of Weſtminſter and biſhop of Landaff 1441. See Le Neve and Willis. John Aſhby was choſen in 1477 abbot of Darleigh, Derbyſhire. Tanner's Notitia Mon. fol. Addenda ſheet, p. 91. Thomas Aſhby, with two more prieſts, founded a chapel in Leadenhall in 1478. Maitland's London, vol. II. p. 187. Aſhby, queen Elizabeth's embaſſador to James I. Robertſon's Hiſtory of Scotland, vol. II. pp. 163. 166. Aſhby, a curious apothecary at Kettering is noticed in Morton's Northamptonſhire, p. 382. An author, perhaps not much known, may be added to the liſt who publiſhed, "Poemata de prioribus lingua Anglica veteri, compilata & exarata per Georgium Aſhby, Clericum Signati Margaretæ Reginæ Angliæ. Codex membr. folio; Catalogus MSS. Angliæ, Oxoniæ, 1697," fol. p. 374. N° 9678. 492.—If it were at all neceſſary, a hundred of the name in old and modern times might be enumerated, as major Aſhby, one that defended Pontefract Caſtle for king Charles I; admiral ſir J. Aſhby, in queen Anne's time; a baronet in Hertfordſhire, &c. &c. Perhaps none of them belong to this family, or even the county. The admiral for certain belonged to the neighbourhood of Yarmouth, Suffolk.

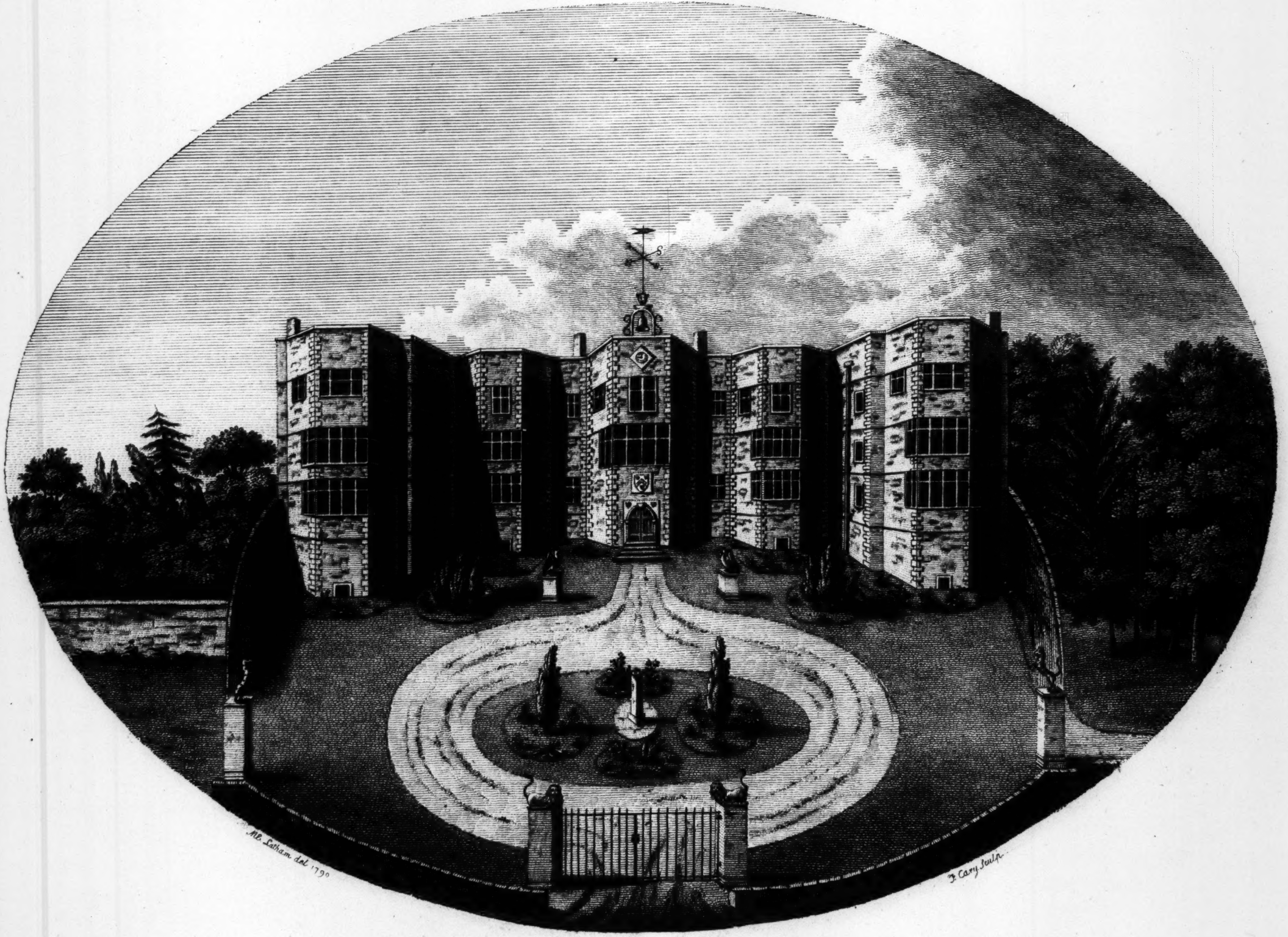
See p. 493 & 357.

[3] The old ſheriffs continued another year, from want of time to chuſe new ones properly. See Bridges's Northamptonſhire, Introduction, p. 8.

[4] Young's Eaſtern Tour, vol. I. p. 80.

Dining-

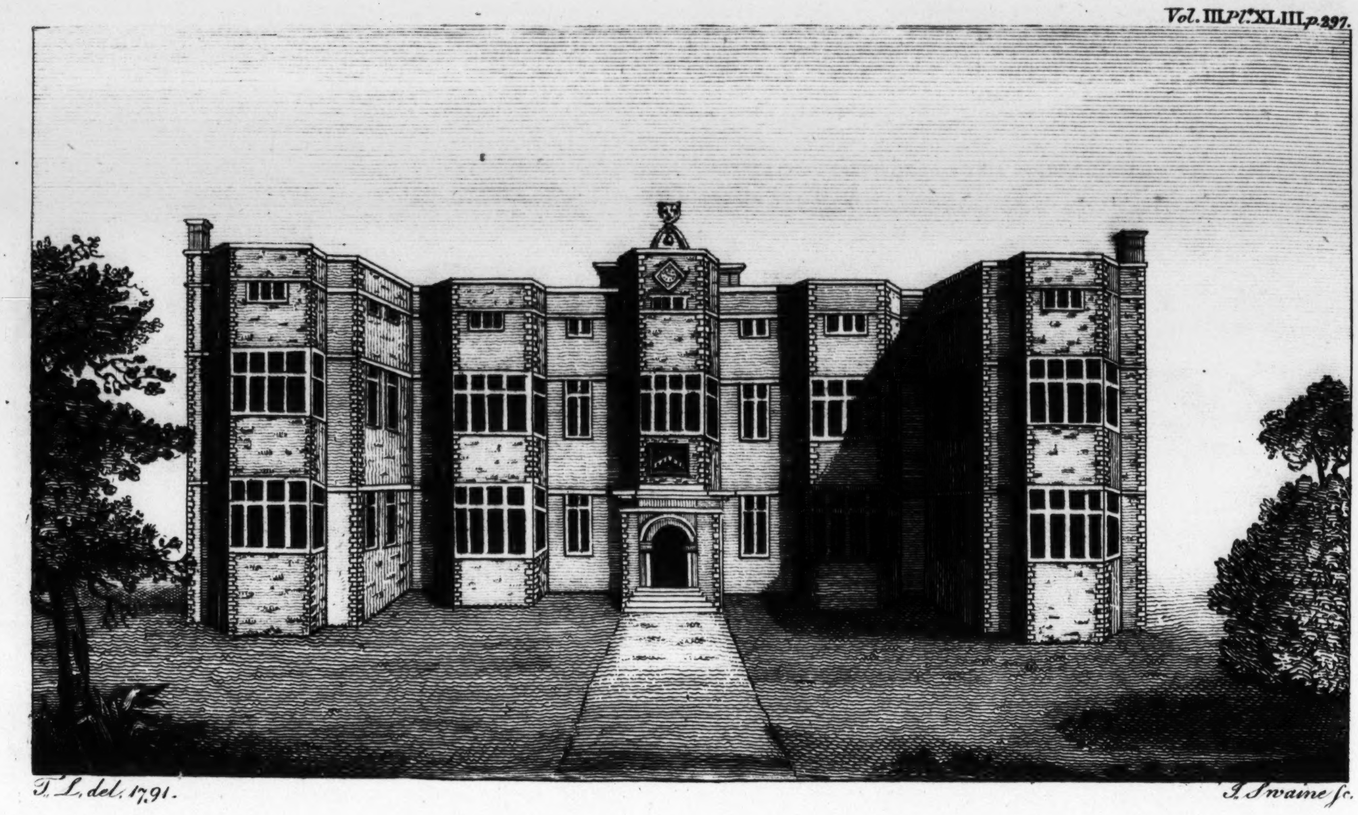
QUENBY HALL.



M. Latham del. 1790

J. Cary Sculp.

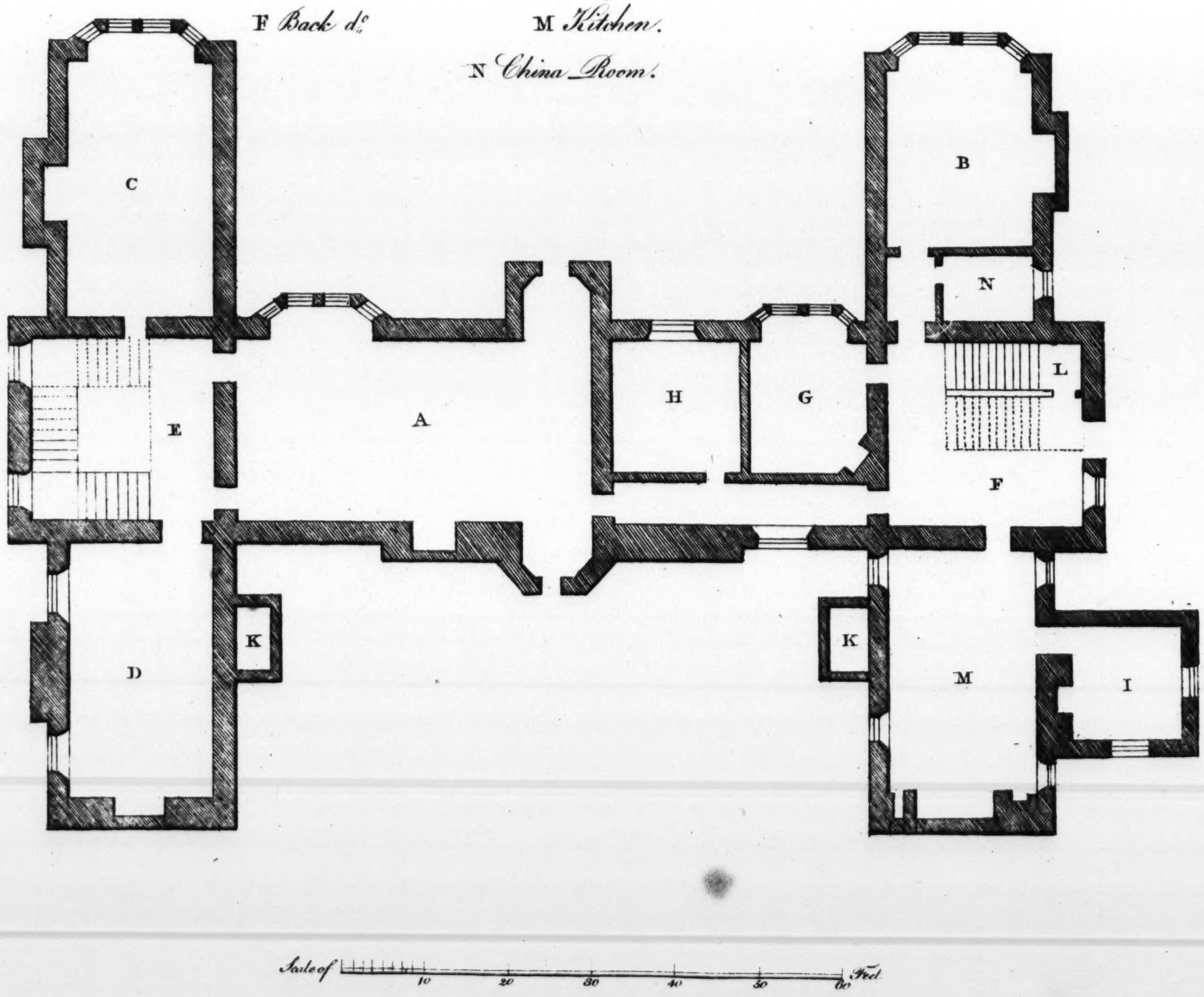
This Plate is contributed by Mrs Latham.



J. L. del. 1791.

J. Swaine sc.

A	Great Hall.	G	Breakfasting Parlour.
B	Dining Parlour.	H	Butler's Pantry.
C	Withdrawing Room.	I	Servants Hall.
D	Unfinshed Room.	KK	Water Closets to the second floor.
E	Grand Stair-case.	L	Going down to the Cellars.
F	Back d.º	M	Kitchen.
N	China Room.		


C
B
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F
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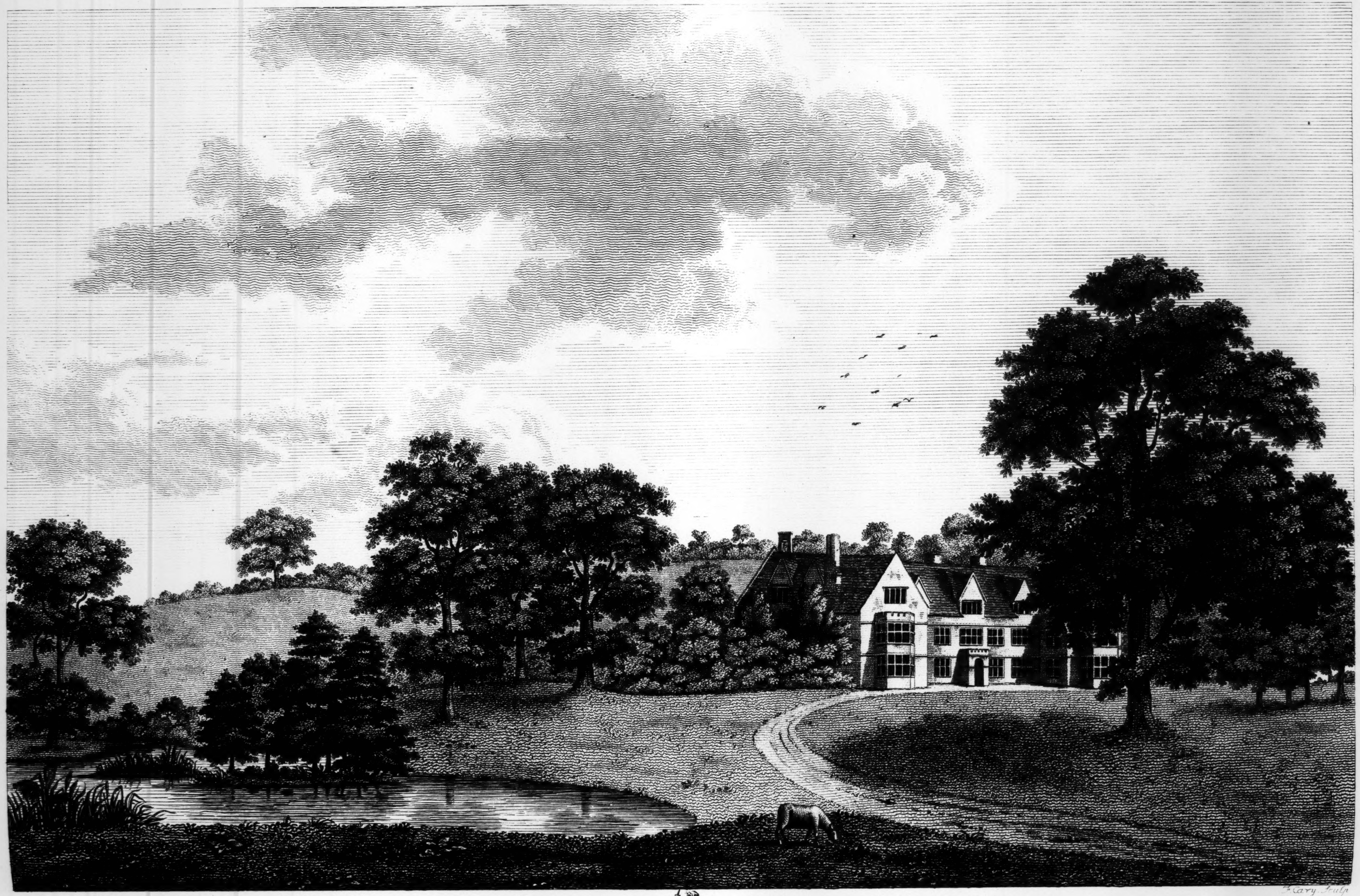
D
K
M
I
Scale of
10
20
30
40
50
60
Feet

Longmate sculp.t

QUENBY HALL, with a PLAN of the GROUND FLOOR.

LAUNDE.



J. Cary Sculp.

To JOHN SIMPSON, Esq. this Plate is respectfully inscribed

by his much obliged and faithful humble Servant

Dining-parlour, 21 feet by 17; in height 12 feet 6 inches; one bow-window.

Drawing-room, 29 feet 6 inches by 17; height 12 feet 6 inches; one large bow-window.

A room unfiniſhed, 29 feet 6 inches by 17; height 12 feet 6 inches; two windows.

Breakfaſt-parlour, 14 feet 6 inches by 18; height 12 feet 6 inches; bow-window.

Kitchen, 29 feet 6 inches by 17; height ditto.
Butler's pantry, 15 feet by 15; height ditto.
Servants hall, 14 feet 6 inches by 15 feet 6; height 8 feet 6.
Scullery, 14 feet by 14.
Larder for keeping meat, 17 feet by 10; two windows latticed.
Arched cellars under every one of the above rooms.

Second floor:

Beſt bed-chamber, 24 feet by 17; height 12 feet.
Dreſſing-room to ditto, 9 feet by 12.
Second bed-chamber, 24 feet by 17; height ditto.
Dreſſing-room to ditto, 9 feet by 12.
Water-cloſet to ditto, 7 feet by 6.
Third bed-chamber, 24 feet by 17; height ditto.
Dreſſing-room to ditto 11 feet by 9.
Fourth bed-chamber, 21 feet by 17; height ditto.
Water-cloſet to ditto.
Dreſſing-room to ditto, 14 feet by 14.
Ditto to ditto, 12 feet by 9.
Fifth room, 15 feet by 10; height 12 feet.
Library, 26 feet by 20; height ditto.
Paſſage, 11 feet by 5.
Ditto 10 feet by 8.

Attic-ſtory:

Yellow-room, 21 feet by 17; height 9 feet.
Dreſſing-room to ditto, 12 feet by 9.
Paſſage, 9 feet by 5.
Long garret, 30 feet by 17.
Small ditto, 12 feet by 15.
Garret over the hall, 44 feet by 21.
Two ſmall garrets, 11 feet 6 inches by 14 feet 6.
Paſſage, 23 feet by 5.
Blue room, 21 feet by 17; height 9 feet.
Dreſſing-room to ditto, 12 feet by 17.
Green room, 20 feet by 17.
Dreſſing-room, 11 feet by 10.
Small garret, 10 feet by 9.
Paſſage, 9 feet by 7.

Mr. Throſby ſays, "Some of the views from this ſeat, and others to it, abound with rich ſcenery. The landſcapes from it are formed to command delight. At hand, there are extenſive incloſures, ſtocked with fine cattle, both on the hills and in the valleys beneath; ſome of which are exquiſitely wooded; beyond, on the middle ground, every thing that field diverſity can preſent you with that is lovely, except water, lies before you. As to the diſtant mountains of the Peak in Derbyſhire, terraced with ſubordinate broad objects, they are penciled with the ſweeteſt harmonious touches by the diſtant atmoſphere. Thoſe views towards this ſeat, in the vallies near, have a more confined, but not leſs magnificent appearance; they are like, but with leſs formality, the elevations of a grand edifice, drawn by an eminent architect, to captivate his employer, in which you ſee every part and every faſcinating ornament diſtinct. This noble building, in one valley ſouthwardly, at no great diſtance from it, has more of a caſtle-form and caſtle-ſite than is eaſily imagined."

The following exact account of the proſpects from Quenby was drawn up ſome years ago by a worthy gentleman who was well acquainted with the country.

"The Eaſt proſpect from Quenby Hall in the county of Leiceſter. Cold Newton, with three lodges; Loſeby church, in which they pariſh to; Halſtead town; Knawſton town; Burleigh, in the county of Rutland, the ſeat of lord Winchelſea; pleaſant hills of good land, which command a very large proſpect as far as Naſeby in Northamptonſhire, where the battle was fought by king Charles and Oliver Cromwell; part of Warwick, Nottingham, and Derby ſhires.—South-eaſt: Quenby Coplow.—South: two large hills in Billeſdon lordſhip, one called the Great Hill; the other Green Hill; a wood in Noſeley lordſhip; a new church at Galby; Houghton church, and part of the town.—South-weſt: Houghton windmill; Ingerſby houſe, and grounds of healthful rich land, belonging to lord Maynard; Thurnby church; Narborough church; Enderby; Croft-hill; and part of Warwickſhire.—Weſt: Keame town; Scraptoft wood; a large mount, with a ſummer-houſe on the top of it, belonging to Edward-Hartopp Wigley, eſq. Humberſton church; the five churches at Leiceſter, and part of the town; Braunſton, the ſeat of Mr. Winſtanley: Deſborough church.—North-weſt: Hungerton town, church, and windmill; Barkby church; Burſtall church; Belgrave church; Steward Hays, the ſeat of the earl of Stamford and Warrington; Bradgate Park, with a high hill, on which was formerly a windmill called Old John, and now an obſervatory or obeliſk; a long range of Foreſt hills; Syſton church; Wanlip town; Sileby church; Barrow on Soar; Loughborough church; Burley Houſe, the ſeat of Mrs. Tate; Buddon wood, the beauty of Leiceſterſhire; an obeliſk belonging to Mr. Phillips; Stanford Hall in Nottinghamſhire, the ſeat of Mr. Daſhwood; Woodhouſe; the hills in Derbyſhire beyond Buxton, which are above 50 miles diſtant from Quenby.—North: South Croxton church; Gaddeſby church and lodge; Grimſton town; Old Dalby wood; Wartnaby town; Saxulby town and windmill.—North-eaſt: Thorpe town, chapel, and wood; Burrow town; Burrow hill; Somerby; Cold Overton; Loſeby Hall, the ſeat of the Woollaſtons; Waltham church, near Belvoir Caſtle."

Mr. Young, in his "Tour through the Midland Counties," gives the following account of the huſbandry of this neighbourhood[1].

"The principal part of the country is grazing farms, which riſe from £100. to £900. a year; the open field arable farms from £50. to £80. a year. The ſoil is all a ſtrong rich clay; letting (incloſed) from 10*s*. to 30*s*. an acre; on an average about 18*s*. The open fields to 10*s*. The courſe of crops in the open fields is, 1. fallow—2. barley or wheat—3. beans. In the incloſures; 1. turnips, drawn and fed on graſs—2. barley—3. wheat or oats. This is a wretched courſe. Sometimes, 1. turnips—2. barley —3. clover two years—4. wheat.—In the hiring and ſtocking of farms, they reckon £1000 neceſſary for a farm of £200. a year; and in general that five rents will ſtock grazing farms. An open one, five rents. Land ſells at from 30 to 35 years purchaſe. Poor-rates 1*s*. to 4*s*. in the pound; 20 years ago they were 3*d*. Fifteen[2] years ago the rates of this pariſh were £9. a year; now they are £140. to £150.; and this vaſt riſe they attribute much to the exceſs of tea-drinking; the loweſt of the poor drink it twice a day, while their children have not bread to eat[3]. It is not owing to an increaſe of numbers; for they had as many poor 15 years ago as now, and their pay, which is now 10*d*. was then only 8*d*. The employment is ſpinning jerſeys for ſtockings. Few leaſes granted. The farmers carry their corn eight miles[4]."

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[1] The reader, who would ſee the more minute particulars of farming here, may conſult Mr. Young's Tour, pp. 81—91.

[2] More likely *fifty*. A reſpectable gentleman uſed to ſay, that he (who remembered as far back as 1720, or farther,) remembered them at 7*l*. or 8*l*.; and that then (perhaps 1755) they were 70 or 100. But this may be known for certain from the pariſh accompts; and it is worth while, as here is only one alehouſe, and no increaſe of manufacture or improved huſbandry, but the contrary on incloſure. In his father's time a taylor would work from early day to late at night for 4*d*. or 6*d*.; would in that time make a livery ſuit, and after all call to the maids to bring their ſtays and cloaths. They were called Whip-Cat-Taylors, from *Whittle-gate* Taylors. A Taylor ſaid, that half the year he worked at home, and the other half he *whipp'd the cat* abroad. In the North, the Taylor, &c. when he comes and works at your houſe, bargains for ſo much wages and his *whittle-gate*, the going of the *knife*, i.e. victuals.

[3] The indignation of Mr. Throſby, as a native of the county, is properly excited againſt this raſh aſſertion: "Mr. Young may be right reſpecting ploughing, ſtating of farms, the price of land, &c. &c.; but his picture of the poor ſeems over-charged. What monſters of parents muſt we have in Leiceſterſhire, if what he ſays be true! I thank my God, that I know of no mothers but thoſe who would ſupply the wants of their infants before their own." Excurſions, p. 134.

[4] An antiquarian friend obſerves, "In Bibl. Top. Brit. N° LI. p. 878. you complain that corn is not brought to Leiceſter. Here Mr. Young very properly mentions the hardſhip of carrying it 8 miles. Forty years ago they carried it to Leiceſter, 11 miles of what in moſt countries would be thought impaſſable; uſed to ſet out in winter when quite dark; then, if they ſold ever ſo ſoon, were delayed deſignedly at the alehouſe by the maltſter or brewer, that promiſed to pay them there; and ſo had all the way to come back in the dark. Is this right?" On this ſubject another friend obſerves, "I wonder my venerable and as much eſteemed relative ſhould, as an Antiquary, make objections to old Quenby for its diſtance from Leiceſter. He has not viſited thoſe parts lately, or he would have ſeen the roads improved; the modern manners and taſte unfortunately are too much diffuſed every where. I wiſh there were within the circle of my acquaintance, whom I could name, of the ſame old-faſhioned notions as my father's, he would look to his happineſs from the grateful ſmiles of the dependants around him." M. E. L.

Leiceſterſhire has long been famous for "the largeſt ſheep and greateſt fleeces;" and that part of Shropſhire confining on Staffordſhire for "the pureſt wool[1]."

Mr. Warner, who rented a cloſe adjoining to Quenby, about 20 years ſince, had 60 ewes; each of which brought twins, and one three; and this at a ſeaſon when lambs happened to be ſcarce.

A houſekeeper in the family of the Aſhbys, whoſe name was *Elizabeth Scarbrow*, afterwards *Orton*, who married and ſettled at Little Dalby about 1720, was the diſperſer of this famous cheeſe, firſt known in the neighbourhood by the name of *Quenby* cheeſe; but now called Stilton cheeſe, from an innkeeper of Stilton town, in Huntingdonſhire, upon the great North-road, buying it in quantities, and retailing it to travellers; and it may not be impertinent to notice, that the publick are indebted for it to lady *Beaumont*, whoſe name is in the title of the receipt.

In the ſurveyor's report for Leiceſterſhire to the Board of Agriculture, are the following remarks: "Stilton Cheeſe is made in moſt of the villages round Melton Mowbray; but I found it impoſſible to get at the *ſecret* of making it from the dairy people; and, from the converſation I had with one of the firſt managers, I ſhould ſuppoſe two cheeſes were never made alike, as it depends upon ſoil, herbage, ſeaſons, heat, cold, wet, dry, &c. &c. There is no doubt but thoſe cheeſes require a great deal of care and attention, owing, I ſhould ſuppoſe, to their richneſs and thickneſs. They run from 8 to 16 or 18 pounds, very ſeldom larger, and are ſold at 1*s.* *per* pound (moſt of the inns in the county retail them, the price 13*d.* and 14*d.* *per* pound.)—In reſpect to the *grand ſecret* of making Stilton cheeſe, I ſhould have left the county without acquiring the proceſs, if it had not been for the politeneſs and attention of major Cheſelden, of Somerby, who, upon my acquainting him with my diſappointment, kindly undertook to procure it for me from one of his tenants, who was among the firſt for making it. The following is the receipt: "Take the night's cream, and put it to the morning's new milk, with the rennet; when the curd is come, it is not to be broke, as is done with other cheeſes; but take it out with a ſoil-diſh altogether, and place it in a ſieve to drain gradually; and, as it drains, keep gradually preſſing it till it becomes firm and dry; then place it in a wooden hoop; afterwards to be kept dry on boards, turned frequently, with cloth binders round it, which are to be tightened as occaſion requires. N.B. The dairy-maid muſt not be diſheartened if ſhe does not ſucceed perfectly in her firſt attempt."—In the dairies which I viſited, the cheeſes, after being taken out of the wooden hoop, were bound tight round with a cloth, which cloth was changed every day until the cheeſe became firm enough to ſupport itſelf; after the cloth was taken off, they were rubbed every day all over, for two or three months, with a bruſh; and if the weather is damp or moiſt, twice a day (and, even before the cloth was taken off, the top and bottom was well rubbed every day).—I was informed by the maker, that they were never better for the table than at a year old, but I believe they are ſeldom cut ſo ſoon. The *beſt* of the other ſort of cheeſe, made in the county, is, in my opinion, better than the generality of the Stilton, as it is but ſeldom you meet with a real good one.

Mr. Monk omits a main reaſon for their not being made alike. When a woman firſt begins to make for ſale, ſhe makes them good, attending to the number of her cows and acres. This being ſoon noticed in the neighbourhood, ſhe receives orders for many more againſt next year. Theſe ſhe executes, though probably without having a ſingle cow or acre more than at firſt. Muſt ſhe not therefore lower their goodneſs? Mr. Monk, however, muſt have been peculiarly unlucky in the ſpecimens he met with of this juſtly-admired ſort of cheeſe; or he would not have ſo oddly preferred the common cheeſe of the country.

In a gravel-pit, not far from Quenby, are found ſome curious foſſils: ſeveral of them in the form and ſize of a ſcallop ſhell; others, that of a worm: one of the latter is repreſented in Plate IX. fig. 10.

Pedigree of ASHBY, of LOSEBY. (Continued from Mr. BURTON's MS.)

Arms: Quarterly of ſix; 1. Argent, a lion rampant Sable, a chief Gules; *Aſhby* of *Loſeby*. 2. Azure, five bezants; *Zouch* of *Lubbeſthorpe*. 3. Azure, two bars Or, each charged with three martlets Gules; *Burdet*. 4. Ermine, a croſs engrailed Sable; *Pollard*. 5. Argent, a chevron Azure, between three ſtaples Sable; *Illingworth*. 6. *Aſhby*. Creſt, a ram's head couped Argent, armed Or; Plate XLVIII. fig. 31.

William de Aſhby, 1240—1279.=

William Aſhby de Melton, 1342.=

Richard de Eſſeby, high-ſheriff 1638.= 2.13

Richard de Aſhby, of Loſeby and Lubbeſthorpe in right of his wife, living 1391.=Elizabeth, dau. and heir of John Burdet, by Elizabeth, dau. and coheir of ſir Roger de la Zouch of Lubbeſthorpe. Vol IV.38

Thomas Aſhby, of Loſeby and Lubbeſthorpe, died 1422.=Elizabeth.
William Aſhby, of Welby, 1405.=Joan, 1440.

Thomas Aſhby, of Loſeby, 6 and 30 Hen. VI. died 1468.=Catharine, dau. of Robert Brett, of Addington.
1. Chriſtiana.
2. Agnes.

William Aſhby, of Loſeby, died 1499.=Agnes, dau. of ſir Richard Illingworth, knt. chief baron of the Exchequer, died 1492.
Joice, married to Geoffrey Sherard, of Stapleford.
. . . . =John Findern.

. . . . . = ... Carleton.
Catharine.=Will. Smith.
William Aſhby, died 1544.=Agnes Poultney, died 1527.
Carlia.= . . . . Herkeirk.
Elizabeth.=Will. Waryn[2].
Edward Aſhby.=Marg Bawde. + + married p. 493

Agnes.= . . . . . . Brokeſby.
Thomas.
George Aſhby, died 1545.=Alice, dau. of John Digby, of Kettleby.
Barbara, b. 1508; d. 1588; æt. 90.=Robert Aſhby, of Quenby.
Francis, ſ. p. marr. . . . . . relict of . . . Brown.
William.
Eliz . married . . . . Hy Newton. [illegible]

John Aſhby, died 1558.=Elizabeth, dau. of William Tanfeild, of Gayton, co. Northampton.

Thomas Aſhby, died 1604.=Anne, dau. of John Beaumont, of Gracedieu, widow of . . . . Dutton.

William Aſhby.=Joyce, dau. of Edward Minors, of Uttoxeter.
Frances.=R. Throgmorton.
Mary.= . . . . . Eaſt.
Bridget.= . . . . . Fox.
George.
Elizabeth.
Anne.

William Aſhby, living 1605.

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[1] See Mr. Brokeſby's Letter to Mr. Hearne, in Leland's Itinerary, vol. VI. p. 104.

[2] William Waryn, merchant of the Staple of Calais, was buried at Melton Mowbray; ſee vol. II. p. 254: and in a chapel on the South ſide of the chancel of Okeham, Rutland, on a plate of braſs fixed in a marble grave-ſtone:

"Sub hoc marmore requieſcit tumulatus Franciſc. Waryn, de Okeham, Mercator Stapule ville Callec. filius Williel. Waryn, hic coram iſto altari ſepulti; qui quidem Franciſcus duxit in uxorem Elizabetham Aſheby, quondam filiam Willielmi Aſheby de Loweſby, in com. Leiceſt. armigeri; qui quidem Franciſcus diem clauſit extremum xx die Auguſti, anno Dom. M.Dx°. et anno regni regis Henrici VIII ii°; cujus anime propitietur Deus."

Pedigree

Pedigree of ASHBY, of QUENBY.

Richard de Aſhby, lord of the manors of South Croxton and Quenby in 1297; died in 1304; (ſee p. 232).=Alice.

William Aſhby, of Quenby.= . . . . . .

William Aſhby of Quenby, 20 Edw. III. 1346 and 1383.= . . . . .

Thomas Aſhby, of Quenby, 20 Henry VI. 1442 and 1458.=Catharine, dau. of William Heſilrige, of Noſeley, co. Leic.

William Aſhby, of Quenby, 1489; died May 31, 1515.= . . . . . .

1. George Aſhby, died ſ. p. 2. William Aſhby.= . . . . . dau. of . . . . . Curſon, of Croxhall, Derbyſhire. 3. Robert Aſhby.= . . . . . .

Anne Aſhby, died ſeiſed of Quenby, May 12, 1536, ſ. p. and Robert her couſin was her heir.=George Skevington, of Skeffington, Leiceſterſhire.

Robert Aſhby, of Quenby, died Aug. 24, 1557.=Barbara, dau. of George Aſhby, of Loſeby, Leiceſterſhire, died 1598, aged 105.

Charles Aſhby.

1. George Aſhby, of Quenby, 1607; high-ſheriff 1601; bought Loſeby, on the death of Thomas Aſhby, in 1604.=Mary, dau. of Andrew Gedney, of Enderby, co. Lincoln.

2. Joyce Aſhby, married William Pell of Kettleby and Rolleſton, co. Leiceſter. No iſſue.

3. Dorothy Aſhby, married Parr Lane; 2dly, Robert Bradſhaw, of Morebarne, co. Leiceſter, died 1612.

4. Elizabeth Aſhby, married John Ward, of Carleton Curlieu.

5. Margery Aſhby, married Ambroſe Nedham, of Allexton, co. Leic.

1. George Aſhby, of Quenby and Loſeby, ſon and heir, aged 30, 1619; died July 1, 1653, aged 72.=Elizabeth, dau. of George Bennet, of Welby, co. Leiceſter, alſo of London, ſalter (who fined for alderman) March 1625; died Jan. 26, 1682, aged 75.

2. Henry Aſhby. 3. William Aſhby, fellow of Trin. Coll. Camb. 1610. 4. Thomas Aſhby. 5. Anne Aſhby.=Gervaſe Teverey, of Stapleford, Nott. 6. Dorothy Aſhby. 7. Bridget Aſhby.

1. George Aſhby, of Quenby, bo. July 29, 1629; high-ſheriff 18 and 19 Cha. II. died May 29, 1672; buried at Hungerton.=Mary, ſole heir of Euſeby Shukbrugh, of Naſeby, Northampton. marr. June 24, 1652; d. April 15, 1721, aged 93; bur. at Hungerton; 2d huſband, George Hewett, of Rotherby, co. Leiceſter.

2. Bennet Aſhby, died young.

3. John Aſhby, merchant of London.=Elizabeth, dau. of ſir Benjamin Thorowgood, alderman of London, died . . . . . aged 95.

4. William Aſhby, a Turkey merchant.=Mary, dau. and heir of . . . . Brittan, of Thorpe-Sachevile, co. Leiceſter.

5. Elizabeth Aſhby, firſt wife.=Richard Inge, of Thorpe-Conſtantine, Staffordſhire.

6. Mary Aſhby, 7. Sarah Aſhby, both died unmarried.

8. Anne Aſhby, marr. Robert Cotton, of London.

9. Mabel Aſhby, marr. ſir John Onebye, of Hinckley, co. Leiceſter. No iſſue.

(Children of John Aſhby and Elizabeth Thorowgood:) 1. John Aſhby, of Carolina.= 2. Richard Aſhby, died Feb. 4, 1769, aged 84; bur. at Melton Mowb.= 3. Jemima Aſhby, died May 31, 1751, aged 60; bur. at Melton Mowbray. 4. Theodoſia Aſhby.

Thomas Aſhby, of Quenby, Carolina.=

. . . . Aſhby,= . . . Fawcett. No iſſue.

1. William Aſhby, of Thorpe-Sachevile, died about 1768.= 2. Mary Aſhby. 3. Elizabeth Aſhby.

William Inge, died young.

1. William Aſhby.=Frances Davis, of Oakham, Rutland.

2. Richard Aſhby, rector of Barwell, Leiceſter, d. 1757.

3. Sam. Aſhby, rector of Barwell, d. 1778.=Elizabeth Bloxham.

4 James Aſhby, died unmarr.

5. Mary Aſhby.= . . . Elſon, of Portſdowne.

6. Elizabeth Aſhby, died 1788; buried at Melton Mowbray.=Reuben Parke, attorney, of Melton Mowbray, died 1784; buried at Melton Mowbray.

7. Frances Aſhby.

1. Frances Aſhby. 1. Sarah Aſhby. 3. Charlotte-Harriſon Aſhby; married Samuel Maltby, jun. 4. Elizabeth-Dorothea Aſhby.=Thomas Bullivant, of Oakham.

Several children.

1. Elizabeth-Bloxam Aſhby, b. 1767; d. 1773.
2. Frances Aſhby, b. 1770; living 1799.
3. George Aſhby, b. 1772; d. 1778.
4. Samuel Aſhby, b. 1774; d. 1779.

Mary-Anne Elſon, firſt wife.=John Suffield Brown, of Leeſthorpe.=Jane-Wilhelmina Cheſelden, ſecond wife.

1. William Parke, died 1790; bur. at Melton Mowbray.
2. Reuben Parke, died young.
3. Samuel Parke.
4. Reuben Parke, died young.
6. James Parke.

5. Rawſon Parke, married, January 1790, Elizabeth Holmden, of Crowley, Worceſterſh.; (his only ſon, Rawſon Parke, b. Dec. 13, 1790, died May 20, 1790, was buried at Melton Mowbray.)

7. Frances-Heſilrige Parke, married Thomas Hartley, of London; and has ſeveral children.

1. Mary Aſhby, born May 13, 1653.=John Ekins, of Ruſhden, co. Northampton.

2. Elizabeth Aſhby, b. Oct. 18, 1654; died July 21, 1705.=Sir Nathan Wrighte, knt. of Barwell, lord keeper 1700. [See before, p. 219].

3. George Aſhby, of Quenby, born July 16, 1656.=Hannah Waring. [See his deſcendants (the elder branches of the family) in p. 300].

4. Dorothy Aſhby, b. Dec. 18, 1657; died Sept. 11, 1681, aged 24.

5. Lucy Aſhby, born April 7, 1659; died before her father.

6. Shukbrugh Aſhby, b. April 10, 1660; died May 4, 1750, aged 90; buried at Melton.=Mary, dau. of Nele Hewet, of Dunton-Baſſet, co. Leiceſter; died Nov. 30, 1743, aged 77: buried at Melton Mowbray.

7. Euſeby Aſhby, b. July 15, 1662; fellow of Trin. Coll. Cambr. 1693. No iſſue. Left his eſtate to his nephew Shukbrugh.=Mary, dau. of William Major, of Leiceſter.

8. Margaret Aſhby, marr. Aug. 18, 1687.=William Boothby, of Marſton, co. Leic.

. . . . . Ekins.= . . . . Barker, of the Grove, Chiſwick.

Thomas. Mary.= . . . . Pacey, of Millbank, Weſtminſter. A daughter.

2. Nele Aſhby, of Lincoln's Inn, born Aug. 10, 1694; died . . . . 176. . ſ. p.

1. Shukbrugh Aſhby, born Sept. 14, 1690; died Jan. 14, 1752; buried at Blaby, co. Leic.=Mary, dau. and heir of Nathaniel Cradock, of Coſſington, co. Leic. (by Mary, dau. of Tho. Saunders, of Sibbertoft, Northamptonſhire), died May 19, 1760, aged 64; bur. at Blaby.

3. Edward Aſhby, b. May 26, 1695.

2. Mary Aſhby, b. . . . . . . died Jan. 10, 1764; bur. at Blaby.=William Brecknock Wragge, vicar of Friſby, Leiceſter.

Sarah Wragge, born Jan. 5, 1755; now living unmarried.

1. Shukbrugh Aſhby, F. R. S. b. Oct. 6, 1724; high-ſheriff of Leiceſterſhire 1758; purchaſed Quenby 1759; M. P. for Leiceſter 1784; died Jan. 27, 1792; bur. at Hungerton.=Elizabeth, dau. and heir of Rich. Hinde, of Cold-Aſhby, co. Northampton, b. Aug. 5, 1723; died Nov. 8, 1795; bur. at Hungerton.

3. Nathaniel Aſhby, born Dec. 9, 1730.

4. Dorothy Aſhby, born Nov. 25, 1731, 2d wife.=Thomas Myddelton, vicar of Melton-Mowbray, died 1773.

Thomas-Aſhby Myddelton, born Sept. 7, 1773; died May 29 1780; buried at Melton Mowbray.

5. George Aſhby, died Aug. 7, 1760, at C. C. C. Cambridge, aged 22, buried at St. Edward's church there, ſ. p.

1. Mary-Elizabeth Aſhby, born April 23, 1747, at Stretton; marr. Oct. 18, 1770, at Eltham.=William Latham, F. R. S. F. A. S. of Eltham, Kent, b. Dec. 10, and baptized Dec. 31, 1742, at Eltham.

2. Catherine Aſhby, born Aug. 26, 1748; died in 3 or 4 days: bur. at Great Glen.

3. Dorothea Aſhby, born Jan. 18, 1750, at York; married April 15, 1771, at St. James, Weſtm.=Tho. Huſſey Apreece, of Waſhingley, co. Huntingdon, bart. 1782.

1. Maria Elizabeth, b. May 1, and bapt. May 28, 1772, at Eltham.

2. Harriet, b. Nov. 10, and bapt. Dec. 1, 1773, at Eltham; marr. April 1798, Tho. Byron, at Marylebone.

3. William-Aſhby Latham, b. Feb. 6, and bapt. Mar. 22, 1775, at Eltham.=Mary Miller, dau. of Michael Miller, of Briſtol, mar. July 15, 1797, at St. George's, Han.-ſq.

4. Dorothea-Hinde, born May 3, and bapt. June 1, 1779, at Eltham.

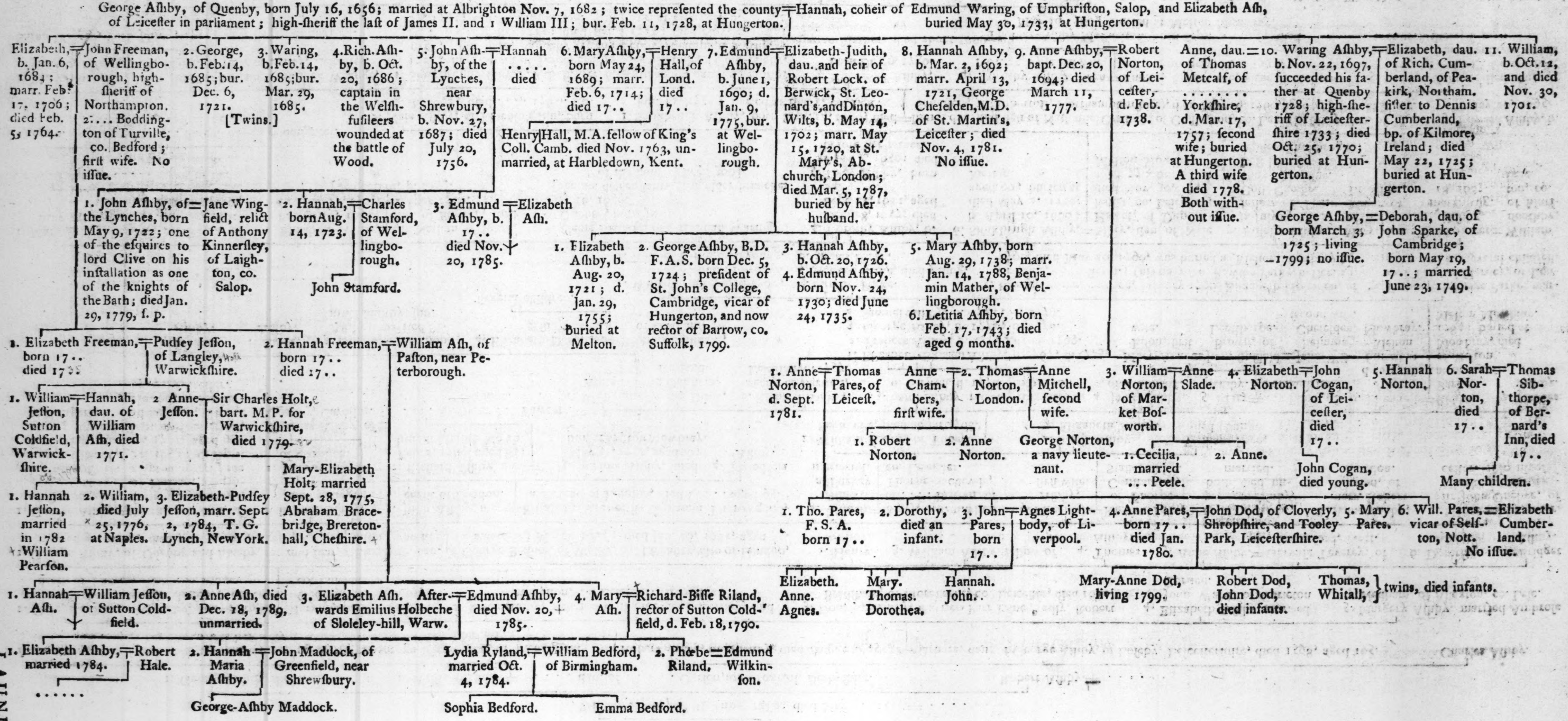
Shukbrugh-Aſhby Latham, William-George Latham, } Twins, born Dec. 29, 1798

1. Amelia, born April 15, 1772.

2. Shukbrugh-Aſhby Apreece, eldeſt ſon, born Dec. 17, 1773.=Jane Carr, of Portland Place, 1798.

3. Thomas-George Apreece, born Aug. 17, 1791.

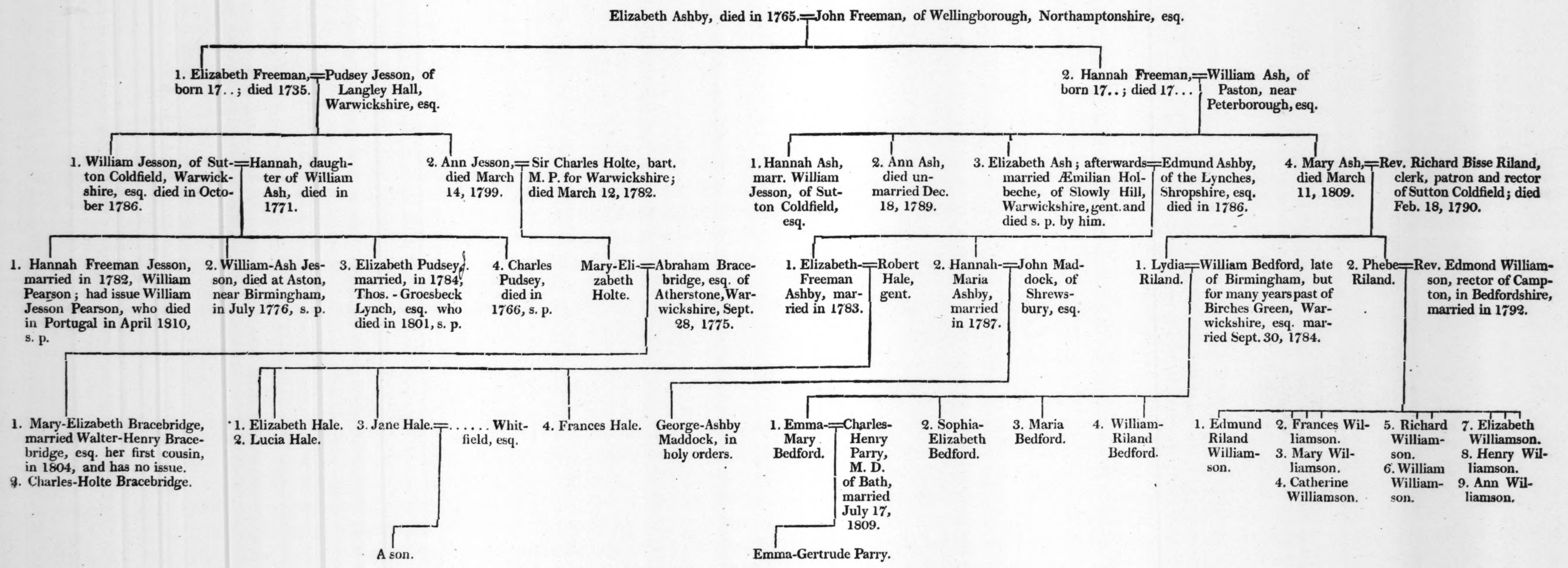
Pedigree of the Elder Branch of the Family of ASHBY, of QUENBY, continued from p. 299.


George Aſhby, of Quenby, born July 16, 1656; married at Albrighton Nov. 7, 1682; twice repreſented the county of Leiceſter in parliament; high-ſheriff the laſt of James II. and 1 William III; bur. Feb. 11, 1728, at Hungerton. = Hannah, coheir of Edmund Waring, of Umphriſton, Salop, and Elizabeth Aſh, buried May 30, 1733, at Hungerton.
Elizabeth, b. Jan. 6, 1684; marr. Feb. 17, 1706; died Feb. 5, 1764. = John Freeman, of Wellingborough, high-ſheriff of Northampton. 2. . . . Boddington of Turville, co. Bedford; firſt wife. No iſſue.
2. George, b. Feb. 14, 1685; bur. Dec. 6, 1721.
3. Waring, b. Feb. 14, 1685; bur. Mar. 29, 1685.
[Twins.]
4. Rich. Aſhby, b. Oct. 20, 1686; captain in the Welſh fuſileers wounded at the battle of Wood.
5. John Aſhby, of the Lynches, near Shrewbury, b. Nov. 27, 1687; died July 20, 1756. = Hannah . . . . . died
6. Mary Aſhby, born May 24, 1689; marr. Feb. 6, 1714; died 17 . . = Henry Hall, of Lond. died 17 . .
Henry Hall, M.A. fellow of King's Coll. Camb. died Nov. 1763, unmarried, at Harbledown, Kent.
7. Edmund Aſhby, b. June 1, 1690; d. Jan. 9, 1775, bur. at Wellingborough. = Elizabeth-Judith, dau. and heir of Robert Lock, of Berwick, St. Leonard's, and Dinton, Wilts, b. May 14, 1702; marr. May 15, 1720, at St. Mary's, Abchurch, London; died Mar. 5, 1787, buried by her huſband.
8. Hannah Aſhby, b. Mar. 2, 1692; marr. April 13, 1721, George Cheſelden, M.D. of St. Martin's, Leiceſter; died Nov. 4, 1781. No iſſue.
9. Anne Aſhby, bapt. Dec. 20, 1694; died March 11, 1777. = Robert Norton, of Leiceſter, d. Feb. 1738.
Anne, dau. of Thomas Metcalf, of . . . . Yorkſhire, d. Mar. 17, 1757; ſecond wife; buried at Hungerton. A third wife died 1778. Both without iſſue. = 10. Waring Aſhby, b. Nov. 22, 1697, ſucceeded his father at Quenby 1728; high-ſheriff of Leiceſterſhire 1733; died Oct. 25, 1770; buried at Hungerton. = Elizabeth, dau. of Rich. Cumberland, of Peakirk, Northam. ſiſter to Dennis Cumberland, bp. of Kilmore, Ireland; died May 22, 1725; buried at Hungerton.
11. William, b. Oct. 12, and died Nov. 30, 1701.
1. John Aſhby, of the Lynches, born May 9, 1722; one of the eſquires to lord Clive on his inſtallation as one of the knights of the Bath; died Jan. 29, 1779, ſ. p. = Jane Wingfield, relict of Anthony Kinnerſley, of Laighton, co. Salop.
2. Hannah, born Aug. 14, 1723. = Charles Stamford, of Wellingborough.
John Stamford.
3. Edmund Aſhby, b. 17 . . died Nov. 20, 1785. = Elizabeth Aſh.
1. Elizabeth Aſhby, b. Aug. 20, 1721; d. Jan. 29, 1755; Buried at Melton.
2. George Aſhby, B.D. F.A.S. born Dec. 5, 1724; preſident of St. John's College, Cambridge, vicar of Hungerton, and now rector of Barrow, co. Suffolk, 1799.
3. Hannah Aſhby, b. Oct. 20, 1726.
4. Edmund Aſhby, born Nov. 24, 1730; died June 24, 1735.
5. Mary Aſhby, born Aug. 29, 1738; marr. Jan. 14, 1788, Benjamin Mather, of Wellingborough.
6. Letitia Aſhby, born Feb. 17, 1743; died aged 9 months.
George Aſhby, born March 3, 1725; living 1799; no iſſue. = Deborah, dau. of John Sparke, of Cambridge; born May 19, 17 . .; married June 23, 1749.
1. Elizabeth Freeman, born 17 . . died 17 . . = Pudſey Jeſſon, of Langley, Warwickſhire.
2. Hannah Freeman, born 17 . . died 17 . . = William Aſh, of Paſton, near Peterborough.
1. William Jeſſon, Sutton Coldfield, Warwickſhire. = Hannah, dau. of William Aſh, died 1771.
2 Anne Jeſſon. = Sir Charles Holt, bart. M. P. for Warwickſhire, died 1779.
Mary-Elizabeth Holt, married Sept. 28, 1775, Abraham Bracebridge, Brereton-hall, Cheſhire.
1. Hannah Jeſſon, married in 1782 William Pearſon.
2. William, died July 25, 1776, at Naples.
3. Elizabeth-Pudſey Jeſſon, marr. Sept. 2, 1784, T. G. Lynch, New York.
1. Hannah Aſh. = William Jeſſon, of Sutton Coldfield.
2. Anne Aſh, died Dec. 18, 1789, unmarried.
3. Elizabeth Aſh. Afterwards Emilius Holbeche of Sloleley-hill, Warw. = Edmund Aſhby, died Nov. 20, 1785.
4. Mary Aſh. = Richard-Biſſe Riland, rector of Sutton Coldfield, d. Feb. 18, 1790.
1. Elizabeth Aſhby, married 1784. = Robert Hale.
. . . . . .
2. Hannah Maria Aſhby. = John Maddock, of Greenfield, near Shrewſbury.
George-Aſhby Maddock.
Lydia Ryland, married Oct. 4, 1784. = William Bedford, of Birmingham.
Sophia Bedford.
Emma Bedford.
2. Phœbe Riland. = Edmund Wilkinſon.
1. Anne Norton, d. Sept. 1781. = Thomas Pares, of Leiceſt.
Anne Chambers, firſt wife. = 2. Thomas Norton, London. = Anne Mitchell, ſecond wife.
1. Robert Norton.
2. Anne Norton.
George Norton, a navy lieutenant.
3. William Norton, of Market Boſworth. = Anne Slade.
1. Cecilia, married . . . Peele.
2. Anne.
4. Elizabeth Norton. = John Cogan, of Leiceſter, died 17 . .
John Cogan, died young.
5. Hannah Norton.
6. Sarah Norton, died 17 . . = Thomas Sibthorpe, of Bernard's Inn, died 17 . .
Many children.
1. Tho. Pares, F. S. A. born 17 . .
2. Dorothy, died an infant.
3. John Pares, born 17 . . = Agnes Lightbody, of Liverpool.
4. Anne Pares, born 17 . . died Jan. 1780. = John Dod, of Cloverly, Shropſhire, and Tooley Park, Leiceſterſhire.
5. Mary Pares.
6. Will. Pares, vicar of Selſton, Nott. = Elizabeth Cumberland. No iſſue.
Elizabeth. Anne. Agnes.
Mary. Thomas. Dorothea.
Hannah. John.
Mary-Anne Dod, living 1799.
Robert Dod, John Dod, died infants.
Thomas, Whitall, } twins, died infants.

LAUND,

[To face p. 300 of Vol. III.

CORRECTIONS and ADDITIONS to the PEDIGREE of the elder branch of ASHBY, of QUENBY, in EAST GOSCOTE HUNDRED.


Elizabeth Ashby, died in 1765.=John Freeman, of Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, esq.
1. Elizabeth Freeman, born 17..; died 1735.=Pudsey Jesson, of Langley Hall, Warwickshire, esq.
2. Hannah Freeman, born 17..; died 17...=William Ash, of Paston, near Peterborough, esq.
1. William Jesson, of Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire, esq. died in October 1786.=Hannah, daughter of William Ash, died in 1771.
2. Ann Jesson, died March 14, 1799.=Sir Charles Holte, bart. M. P. for Warwickshire; died March 12, 1782.
1. Hannah Ash, marr. William Jesson, of Sutton Coldfield, esq.
2. Ann Ash, died unmarried Dec. 18, 1789.
3. Elizabeth Ash; afterwards married Æmilian Holbeche, of Slowly Hill, Warwickshire, gent. and died s. p. by him.=Edmund Ashby, of the Lynches, Shropshire, esq. died in 1786.
4. Mary Ash, died March 11, 1809.=Rev. Richard Bisse Riland, clerk, patron and rector of Sutton Coldfield; died Feb. 18, 1790.
1. Hannah Freeman Jesson, married in 1782, William Pearson; had issue William Jesson Pearson, who died in Portugal in April 1810, s. p.
2. William-Ash Jesson, died at Aston, near Birmingham, in July 1776, s. p.
3. Elizabeth Pudsey, married, in 1784, Thos.-Groesbeck Lynch, esq. who died in 1801, s. p.
4. Charles Pudsey, died in 1766, s. p.
Mary-Elizabeth Holte.=Abraham Bracebridge, esq. of Atherstone, Warwickshire, Sept. 28, 1775.
1. Elizabeth-Freeman Ashby, married in 1783.=Robert Hale, gent.
2. Hannah-Maria Ashby, married in 1787.=John Maddock, of Shrewsbury, esq.
1. Lydia Riland.=William Bedford, late of Birmingham, but for many years past of Birches Green, Warwickshire, esq. married Sept. 30, 1784.
2. Phebe Riland.=Rev. Edmond Williamson, rector of Campton, in Bedfordshire, married in 1792.
1. Mary-Elizabeth Bracebridge, married Walter-Henry Bracebridge, esq. her first cousin, in 1804, and has no issue.
2. Charles-Holte Bracebridge.
1. Elizabeth Hale.
2. Lucia Hale.
3. Jane Hale.=...... Whitfield, esq.
4. Frances Hale.
George-Ashby Maddock, in holy orders.
1. Emma-Mary Bedford.=Charles-Henry Parry, M. D. of Bath, married July 17, 1809.
2. Sophia-Elizabeth Bedford.
3. Maria Bedford.
4. William-Riland Bedford.
1. Edmund Riland Williamson.
2. Frances Williamson.
3. Mary Williamson.
4. Catherine Williamson.
5. Richard Williamson.
6. William Williamson.
7. Elizabeth Williamson.
8. Henry Williamson.
9. Ann Williamson.
A son.
Emma-Gertrude Parry.

N. B. Mary Ashby, who married in 1788 Benjamin Mather, died about 1799, s. p.

L A U N D,

Launde, or *Lawnd*, a ſequeſtred ſpot on the borders of the county of Rutland, at the time of the Conqueror's ſurvey, was a diſtinct manor, then in the tenure of *Gerard*, who held it under *Robert de Buci*[1].

The name is undoubtedly derived from its ſituation; a plain extended between two woods[2]. It is 14 miles diſtant from Leiceſter, 7 from Uppingham, 5 from Oakham; and is bounded by Lodington, Whatberg (otherwiſe Whadborough), Withcote, and by Lyefield and Belton (the two laſt places being in the county of Rutland). In the eccleſiaſtical diviſion of the county it is within the deanry of Goſcote.

At this place *Richard Baſſet*[3] and *Maud* his wife, daughter and heir of *Geoffrey Ridell* by *Geva* his wife, daughter of *Hugh Lupus* earl of *Cheſter*[4], in the latter part of the reign of Henry I, about 1125, founded a priory of Black Canons of the order of St. Auguſtin, to the honour of St. *John the Baptiſt*[5], “pro ſalute anime Gulielmi Conqueſtoris;” and gave to it the village of Lodington, within which it ſtood, with the church; the village of Friſby, with the church; together with the churches of Abkettleby, Oadby, Staunton[6], and Witherley, in this county; Aſhby Legers, Piteſle, Weldon, and Weſton, in Northamptonſhire; Wardley in Rutland; Colſton Baſſet in Nottinghamſhire; Hatherſege in Derbyſhire; Thatcham in Berkſhire; Patingham[7], and perhaps Walſall[8], in Staffordſhire; all which poſſeſſions and eſtates ſo granted, both ſpiritual and temporal, were confirmed in free alms by king Henry I; diſcharging at the ſame time the priory from all ſecular ſervice, &c. and granting them “ſoc & ſac, tol & theam,” &c.

“Henricus rex Anglie, Willielmo archiepiſcopo Cantuarienſi, & Alexandro epiſcopo Lincoln', comitibus, baronibus, & omnibus fidelibus ſuis, clericis & laicis, ſalutem. Sciatis me conceſſiſſe & confirmâſſe omnes donationes quas Ricardus Baſſet & Matildis Ridel uxor ejus fecerunt Deo & canonicis eccleſie Sancti Johannis Baptiſte de Landâ, quam fundaverunt pro animâ regis Willielmi patris mei; ſcilicet, villam de Lodinton, cum eccleſiâ, & omnibus ejuſdem ville pertinentiis; Friſeby, cum eccleſiâ ejuſdem ville, & omnibus pertinentiis ſuis; eccleſias de Weledon, de Weſton, de Weleham, de Piteſle, de Eſſebi, de Warleie, de Ketleby, de Ondeby, de Coleſton, de Haderſege, de Stanton, de Thacheham, de Patingham, de Widerle, de Walveſhull. Preterea concedo, & cartâ meâ preſenti prefatis canonicis confirmo, quicquid eis ab aliis datum fuerit, tam in terris quàm in eccleſiis, & in aliis redditibus quibuſlibet, ſicut carte donatorum teſtantur. Quare volo & firmitèr precipio, quòd omnia ſupradicta benè & in pace, liberè & quietè, & honorificè, teneant in perpetuum, in liberam eleemoſinam, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, abſque omni ſeculari ſervicio & conſuetudine, in boſco, in plano, in pratis, in paſturis, in molendinis, & ſtagnis & aquis, in viis, in ſemitis, & in omnibus locis, & ſicut Ricardus Baſſet unquam melius & liberius, vel aliquis anteceſſorum ſuorum, tenuit; cum ſocâ & ſacâ, & tol & theam, & infangenetheof, & cum omnibus libertatibus ad liberam & perpetuam eleemoſinam pertinentibus. Teſtibus; Rogero epiſcopo Saleſb', Ranulpho cancellario, Simone comite, Gilberto de Aquilâ, Hugone vicecomite Leyceſtrie. Apud Weſtmonaſterium[9].”

The ſame king, by another charter, confirmed the privileges and poſſeſſions of this foundation; and ſome towns are included in this confirming charter, which are not ſpecified in the former; viz. “totam villam de Lodinton, & quinque virgatas terre de Nortunâ, cum hominibus & omnibus ad eaſdem terras pertinentibus;” and, in addition to the churches confirmed by the other grant, thoſe of Holt[10], Brinton[11], and of Malueſhull[12].

“Henricus rex Anglie, archiepiſcopis, epiſcopis, abbatibus, comitibus, baronibus, juſticiariis, vicecomitibus, miniſtris, & omnibus fidelibus ſuis, clericis & laicis, Francis & Anglis, totius Anglie, ſalutem. Sciatis me conceſſiſſe & confirmâſſe Deo & Sancto Johanni Baptiſte de Lodintonâ, & canonicis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, omnes eccleſias, & terras, & redditus, & tenaturas ſubſcriptas, quas Ricardus Baſſet & Matildis uxor ſua eis in eleemoſinam dederunt & conceſſerunt, ſicut cartule predicti Ricardi Baſſet teſtantur; videlicet, totam villam Lodintonam, & quinque virgatas terre de Nortunâ, cum hominibus & omnibus ad eaſdem terras pertinentibus, ſicut Ricardus Baſſet & uxor ſua dederunt & conceſſerunt, & ſicut carte ejus teſtantur. Et preterea concedo & confirmo, in perpetuam eleemoſinam, omnes eccleſias quas predictus Ricardus Baſſet eis dedit & conceſſit, ſicut cartule ſue teſtantur; videlicet, eccleſias de Weledon, & de Weſton, & de Weleham, & de Holt, & de Pitteſleye, & de Eſſebi, & de Warleâ, & de Chetelbi, & de Friſeby, & de Oundeby, & de Coleſton, & de Herſegiâ, & de Stanton, & de Tacheham, & de Patingham, & de Wirdedelai, & de Brinton, & de Malueſhullâ. Has omnes tenaturas, tam in terris quàm in eccleſiis & aliis redditibus, & quecunque bona iſti vel alii domini dederunt eiſdem canonicis, vel daturi ſunt, eis in perpetuam eleemoſinam confirmo, & preſenti ſigilli mei impreſſione corroboro. Quare volo, &c. Teſtibus; H. epiſcopo Wyntonienſi, G. de Glintonâ, Alberico de Veer, & R. de Sigillo. Apud Windeſor[13]; &c.”

By a charter of *Geoffrey Ridel*, printed in the “Liber Niger,” it appears that the canons of *Laund* held three ploughlands[14] within his fee. They had alſo in free alms ten ploughlands in Lodington; in Daubus [Dalby] one ploughland and three oxgangs; one ploughland in free alms at Weſton; eight ploughlands in Friſby, held by foreign ſervice[15]; and one ploughland in Weſton[16].

King Henry II. confirmed to them the church of Ernehale in Nottinghamſhire, with its appurtenances; and farther confirmed all the former endowments of Richard Baſſet and his wife: in which charter of confirmation is alſo included " dimidium Grimeſtone," with the church and its appurtenances; Salterford; the church of Colſton; the church of Wardley, with the chapel of Belton; the church of Flethen [1]; the church of Little Peatling, &c.; in Dalby eleven bovates of land; in Norton five virgates of land; the church of Abketleby, with the chapels of Wartnaby and of Holwell, and in Holwell one carucate of land; the land late of Ralph de Swyneford; and one carucate in Walecot and Upetun; all the churches, &c. recited the former grants; one virgate of land in the village of Tilton, and meadow land in Hereſmore [2], of the gift of Everard and Waleran, and their men, and the whole pariſh; & culturas domini inter Holbec & boſcum de Herewardſwode; the church of Reideby (Rotherby); and two virgates in Langham; the church of Glaſton; the mill of Paunton; Holwell, with its appurtenances; and two virgates of land in Skeffington. It appears alſo by this charter, that the priory was built " in territorio ville de Lodington."

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[1] See hereafter, p. 329.

[2] “For through this *laund* anon the deer will come.” Shakeſpeare, Third Part of King Henry VI. Act III. Scene I. So, in the old Play of Orlando Furioſo, 1594, “And that they trace the ſhady lawnds.” See Steevens's edition, 1793, vol. X. p. 299.

[3] Juſtice of England in the time of king Henry I. and king Stephen, and grandfather of Richard Baſſet of Weldon.

[4] MS. Burton.

[5] Tauner's Notitia; Dugdale, Bar. Angl. vol. I. fol. 378. a.; and Monaſt. Angl. vol. II. fol. 90. a.

[6] Suppoſed to be Stony Staunton, the property of the Baſſets; but, if ſo, it was ſoon exchanged for other property. “Stanton,” however, may be found in all counties.

[7] By Pat. 18 Edw. III. p. 1. m. 22, this church was confirmed to them, together with the chapel of Pateſhall.

[8] See note 12.

[9] Dugdale, Mon. Angl. vol. II. p. 90; ex Cart. 4 Edw. III. n. 5. per Inſpeximus. Videſis Plac. coram Rege, Term. Mich. 14 Ric. II. Rot. 28. Northampton.

[10] This is probably the chapel, not now exiſting, which has been noticed under Abkettleby, vol. II. p. 16.

[11] There are a Great and Little Brington in Northamptonſhire, near Daventry, in Newbottle-grove hundred. One of theſe probably is the Brinton here intended; though the connexion does not appear in Bridges.

[12] Perhaps Walſall in Staffordſhire. In the former charter it is called *Walveſhull*. “*Malue*ſhull” probably is an inaccurate reading; and yet, when contracted into “Malſhall,” or “Melſhall,” it is not unlike an Engliſh name.

[13] Dugdale, ubi ſupra.

[14] A ploughland, or *carucata terræ*, was then worth about 40s. a year. See Dugdale, Mon. Angl. vol. I. p. 809.

[15] If this land had been held in pure alms, it had been exempt. If the lord had acquitted it, he muſt have paid the forenſic out of his demeſne. If the king confirmed it in free alms, the tenant was quit, and the lord too. Ruſſel, MS.

[16] Liber Niger, pp. 210—212.

" Henricus rex Anglie, dux Normannie & Aquitanie, & comes Andegavie, omnibus archiepiſcopis, &c. ſalutem: Sciatis me dediſſe & conceſſiſſe eccleſie Sancti Johannis Baptiſte de Landâ, & canonicis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, eccleſiam de Ernehalâ, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis; & inſuper confirmâſſe illis omnes donationes quas Ricardus Baſſet & Matildis uxor ejus, & heredes ſui, rationabilitèr eis fecerunt; ſcilicet, totam villam de Lodinton, in cujus territorio Abbatia fundata eſt, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis; & Freſby, cum eccleſiâ ejuſdem ville, & cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis; dimidium Grimeſtone, cum eccleſiâ & pertinentiis ſuis; Salterford; eccleſiam de Coleſton; eccleſiam de Warleg, cum capellâ de Belton; eccleſiam de Flethen; eccleſiam de Petlingis; eccleſiam de Widredele; eccleſiam de Ondeby, &, in eâdem villâ, quinque virgatas terre; in Dalby undecim bovatas terre; in Norton quinque virgatas terre; eccleſiam de Chetelbi, cum capellis de Wartnodby & de Holewell, & in Holewellâ unam carucatam terre; eccleſias de Weledon, & de Weſton, & de Weleham; & terram que fuit Radulphi de Swineford; & unam carucatam in Walecote & Upetun. Inſuper & omnes eccleſias domini eorum; videlicet, eccleſiam de Piteſlai, & de Aſſeby, & de Stanton, & de Brinton, & de Tacheham, & de Walveſellâ, & Patingham, & de Herſege, & omnes alias eccleſias, terras, & poſſeſſiones, quas Ricardus Baſſet & heredes ſui illis rationabilitèr dederunt, ſicut carte eorum teſtantur. Preterea eiſdem canonicis concedo & confirmo quicquid eis ab aliis rationabilitèr datum eſt, tam in eccleſiis, quàm in terris, & in aliis redditibus & rebus quibuſlibet, ſicut carte donatorum teſtantur; videlicet, eccleſiam de Tiltonâ, cum capellis & omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, & in eâdem villâ unam virgatam terre, & prata de Hereſmore, de dono Everardi & Walerani, & hominum eorum, & totius parochie; & culturas domini inter Holebec & boſcum de Herewardeſwde; & eccleſiam de Reidebi; & duas virgatas in Langeham; & eccleſiam de Glaeſton; & molendina de Panton; & Hotwet, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis; & duas virgatas terre in Scheftinton. Quare volo & firmitèr precipio, &c. Teſtibus; Thomâ cancellario regis, comite Cornubie, Ricardo de Humet conſtabulario, Gwarino filio Gerardi camerario. Apud Northamptoniam."

About the year 1180, *Fulk* ſon of *Warine* [3] gave to the church of St. John the Baptiſt at Laund and the convent there, in pure alms, *Burgtnett* [4] and all the incloſed arable land within the circuit, as it had been uſed to be cultivated, and common of paſture after harveſt-time for their beaſts and ſheep in all his uncultivated and waſte lands *(warectis & aſſartis)* in Whatberg; Witneſſes; Odo abbot of Ouſton and divers others. And this grant was afterwards confirmed and enlarged by his wife *Eva* and *Fulco* their ſon.

In 1189, an agreement was made, by cirograph interſealed, that the prior and convent of Laund ſhould pay to the prior and convent of Chaucombe annually one mark of ſilver, &c. for the advowſon of a moiety of the church of Rotherby.

" Hec eſt finalis concordia facta inter W. priorem et conventum de Landâ, et W. priorem & conventum de Chaucombe, coram W. Rothomagenſi archiepō, G. filio Petri, Hugone Bardolf, Oſberto filio Hervi, Michaelo Belet, magiſtro Thomâ de Heſſeburn, Stephano de Sancto Jacobo, & aliis baronibus et fidelibus domini regis: quando placitum fuit inter Wach' priorem & conventum de Landâ tenentes, et Hugonem de Chaucombe petentem, de advocatione medietatis eccleſie de Reirebi; quod prior & conventus de Landâ ſolvent priori & conventui de Chaucombe annuatim unam marcam argenti ad duos terminos; ſcil', ad Paſcha dimidiam marcam, & ad feſtum Michaelis dimidiam marcam. Ut autem iſta concordia recta & inconcuſſa permaneat, ſigillorum noſtrorum impreſſione ex utrâque parte roboravimus [5]."

About the ſame period, the following confirmation was obtained from Hugh biſhop of Lincoln:

" Omnibus Chriſti fidelibus ad quos preſens ſcriptum pervenerit, Hugo, Dei gratiâ, Lincclnie epiſcopus, ſalutem in Domino. Ne donaciones locis religioſis facte alicujus improbitate vel malignitate poſſint in poſterum retractari, prudens antiquorum cavit ſollertia ſcriptos authenticos ad poſterorum memoriam eaſdem donaciones exarare, & ſcripto munimento perpetuum eis robur commodare: Nos, igitur, veterum veſtigia pia ſequentes, beneficia que eccleſie Sancti Johannis Baptiſte de Landâ, & canonicis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, a Chriſti fidelibus collata ſunt, eidem domui duximus noſtrâ auctoritate confirmare, & ad perpetuitatis memoriam propriis vocabulis deſignare; videlicet, villam de L dinton, de dono Ricardi Baſſet, cum eccleſiâ & molendinis, & omnibus pertinentiis; Landas, ubi canonici manent, cum molendino & hominibus ibidem demorantibus; Sunbr' & Friſeby, cum eccleſiâ Sancti Gudlaci, & cum molendino & ceteris pertinentiis; in Ondebi eccleſiam Sancti Petri, cum ſuis pertinentiis; eccleſiam Sancte Elene de Ketleby, cum capellis & pertinentiis ſuis; eccleſiam Sancte Marie de Warle, cum capellâ de Beltun; eccleſiam Sancte Marie de Weledon, cum pertinentiis ſuis; eccleſiam Sancte Marie de Weſton, cum capellâ de Sutton; eccleſiam Sancti Andree de Welleham; eccleſiam Sancte Leodegarii de Aſſeby; eccleſiam Sancte Marie Magdelene de Blathewic, & eccleſiam Sancti Andree de Erningworde, de dono Ricardi filii Roberti; eccleſiam Sancti Nicholai de Buggedon, de dono Roberti filii Hugonis; eccleſiam Sancti Andree de Glaeſton, de dono Philippi de Moors & Jordani fratris ejuſque; eccleſiam Sancti Petri de Tilton, cum capellis & omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, de dono Edwardi de Tilton; eccleſiam Sancte Marie de Eiſſeby, cum capellis & pertinentiis aliis, de dono Radulphi de Folevile. Ut igitur hec noſtra confirmatio perpetuis perſeveret temporibus, eam duximus preſenti ſcripto & ſigillo noſtro communire; ſalvis epiſcopalibus conſuetudinibus, & Lincolnie eccleſie dignitate. Teſtibus; Ham' Linc' eccleſie decano; magiſtro Ricardo de Swalewedon; magiſtro Ger' de Roell; Euſtachio de Wilton, Hugone de Sancto Edwardo [6]."

Their right to the advowſon of the church of Wardley, however, ſeems to have been diſputed in 1207; for, in that year, *Walter de Baſkerville* and *Iſolda* his wife " petunt verſus priorem de Landâ de advocatione eccleſie de Warely [7]."

From *Peter de Nevill* [8], of Allexton, who was foreſter of the counties of Leiceſter and Rutland under

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[1] This probably was Fladborough, in Nottinghamſhire; though Thoroton in this particular is ſilent. There is a *Flethen* in Huntingdonſhire; and ſeveral *Fleets*, in Lincolnſhire.

[2] I have no doubt of this being the modern Whadborough; which was then the king's land.

[3] Sheriff of Shropſhire, a great warrior amongſt the Welſh, and founder of a priory of black monks of the order of Grandmont Limoiſin at Alberbury in Shropſhire; Tanner, Not. Mon. p. 449.

[4] In another charter called *Burghſeit*; that part of Whadborough which appended to Burrow. Of this part of their property, ſee more particularly hereafter, in the hiſtory of that hamlet.

[5] Madox, Formulare Anglicanum, in Diſſertatione, fol. xiv. ex autographo in Officio Curiæ Augmentationum. The original deed has the word CIROGRAPHUM in capitals cut through indentwiſe; and a ſeal hanging on a parchment label, with a counter-ſeal.

[6] Communicated by the Rev. E. Williams, of Eaton near Shrewſbury, from the MSS. of Mr. Dodſworth.

[7] Wright's Rutland, p. 133. è Fragmentis 4 Johannis, Rot. 13. They preſented, however, John de Florentia to that church in 1241; Reg. Groſſeteſte, Pont. 7.

[8] Of whom ſee vol. II. p. 516; vol. III. p. 6.

Henry the Second (as his father had been under Henry the Firſt) the prior and convent about this period obtained the following grant:

"Sciant preſentes & futuri, quod ego dominus Petrus de Nevill de Alaxſton conceſſi et quietum clamavi priori et conventui de Landâ, totam communam paſturam in terris inter Weſt parcum ſuum de Lodinton & Helotecros, & deinde per quandam viam que vocatur Redegate, & ſic ulterius per ſiketum quod deſcendit ad quareram dictorum prioris & conventûs, & ab eodem ſiketo uſque ad curiam hoſpitalis, pro me & heredibus meis in perpetuum; & quod liceat eis dictas terras arare, ſeminare, vel pratum inde facere, & proficuum ſuum, &c. inde facere, ſine contradictione meâ vel heredum meorum; ſalvâ dicto domino Petro communâ paſturâ in eiſdem, temporibus apertis, dummodò habeat dominium ville de Witkot, & dimidiam earum terrarum domini regis in eadem villâ, non obſtante aliquâ obligacione a domino priore quocunque modo michi alias factâ. In cujus rei teſtimonium, &c. Hiis teſtibus; domino Johanne Samſon; Petro de Huppingham; Galfrido Venatore; Johanne de Diggeby; Waltero de Norton; & aliis[1]."

By the record of a perambulation made in 1217, it appears that king Henry III, in the ſecond year of his reign, granted a commiſſion to *John Mareſchal*, chief juſtice of the foreſts, *William de Cantelupe*, ſheriff of Leiceſterſhire, *Hugo de Nevile*, *William de Albini*, *Robert de Roppeſley*, and others, to perambulate, mere, and bound out, the foreſt of Lyfield, co. Rutland, which from North to South lieth on the edge of Leiceſterſhire; and had been (as it ſhould ſeem) afforeſted again by king Henry II, after the firſt diſafforeſting thereof; which, by force of the ſaid commiſſion, was performed and mered by twelve knights, ſir *Ralph Baſſet* of Weldon, ſir *William de Preſton*, and others, by deed indented, to which all the ſaid knights, with the abbot of *Ouſton* and the prior of *Laund*, ſet their ſeals; by which it appeareth, that the meres betwixt the ſaid counties of Leiceſter and Rutland were the bounds of the ſaid foreſt on the Weſt, and the river of Welland on the South; and ſo farther bounded as in the ſaid record is more particularly expreſſed. Within theſe bounds was the village of Withcote, with a wood, which the king held in demeſne by exchange with *Reginald de Withcoc*; and which, with all the neighbouring woods (*the Hereſwode* in Whatberg[2], recorded in Domeſday as being four miles long, and one broad[3]) were diſafforeſted by the king. The *Lady Wood* (as it is now called) in Leiceſterſhire, with *Lyfield Foreſt* and *The King's Lodge* in Rutland, are remaining proofs of the original ſituation of the foreſt and woods in this neighbourhood.

In the Matriculus of 1220, *Richard Baſſet* is ſtated to be the patron of the priory of Laund; and in 1223 *Ralph Baſſet* of Drayton was ſummoned to anſwer the prior of Laund, that he ſhould hold his covenant, formerly made by indenture or cirograph, concerning common of paſture in Colſton Baſſet, co. Notts; which he accordingly did[4].

By a fine paſſed at Weſtminſter in 1230, between *Ralph de Eſtre* petent, and *Oſbert* prior of *Laund* querent, concerning the rectory of St. *Mary* of Blatherwick in Northamptonſhire, the ſaid Ralph releaſed to the prior and his ſucceſſors all claim of right[5].

In 1236, on the marriage of the ſiſter of king Henry III. to the emperor of the Romans.

"Prior de Landâ redd' comp' de 100s̄. de auxilio prelatorum conceſſ' dño regi ad maritand' ſororem ſuam Romano imperatori. In theſ̃o lib', & quietus eſt[6]."

In the ſame year, the prior of Laund preſented to the church of Glaſton, co. Rutland; and the incumbent paid an annual penſion of 6*s*. 8*d*. at the feaſt of St. Michael to the priory of Laund[7].

About this period alſo the following confirmation was obtained from Bp. Groſſeteſte:

"Robertus, Dei gratiâ, Lincoln' epiſcopus, omnibus archidiaconis, decanis, necnon & omnibus fidelibus per epiſcopatum conſtitutis, ſalutem & paternam benedictionem. Quamvis, ex injuncto nobis officio, curam omnium nobis ſubditorum agere debeamus; eis tamen in poſterum propenſiùs providere movemur, quos & ampliori familiaritatis ratione complectimur, & arctioris vite profeſſores conſpicimus. Inde eſt quod dilectis fratribus de Landâ, tam ſubſtitutis quam ſubſtituendis, omnes poſſeſſiones quas in noſtrâ dioceſi canonicè optinent, ſeu in futurum rationabilibus modis, Deo adjuvante, adipiſci poterunt, epiſcopali auctoritate confirmamus, & preſentis ſcripti patrocinio cum ſigilli noſtri impreſſione communimus. In quibus hec propriis duximus exprimenda vocabulis; eccleſiam Sancti Johannis, ejuſdem loci, cum pertinentiis ſuis; villam de Lodinton, cum eccleſiâ ejuſdem ville, & omnibus pertinentiis ſuis; Friſebi, cum eccleſiâ ejuſdem ville, & omnibus pertinentiis ſuis; eccleſiam de Chetelbi, cum capellâ de Holewele, & omnibus pertinentiis ſuis; eccleſiam de Redrebi; eccleſiam de Ondebi; eccleſiam de Warlegâ, cum capella de Beltunâ; eccleſias de Weledun, de Weſton, de Welleham, de Patlinge, de Aſſebi juxta Davintre; eccleſiam de Tiltun, cum capellis de Whatebergâ & Merdefeld; eccleſiam Glaſtun, & molendinum de Pantun; eccleſiam de Widredelai; eccleſias de Arnigworde, de Buggedun, de Blatherwick, cum pertinentiis ſuis. Decernimus itaque ut pronominate poſſeſſiuncule, et omnia que largicione quorumcunque fidelium, Deo dante, adepturi ſunt, firma eis, & ſucceſſoribus eorum, & integra & intemerata permaneant. Si quis autem eaſdem vel vi vel fraude minuere, perturbare, vel auferre temptaverit, niſi, prius commonitus, celeriùs reſipuerit, perpetuo anathemati ſubjaceat, & divine ultionis judicium in ſe ſentiat. Quicunque verò prefata bona, Deo inſpirante, auxerit, Remunerator omnium bonorum cum remiſſione omnium peccatorum centuplum accipiat, & vitam eternam in futuro, in perpetuum victurum cum Domino, poſſideat[8]."

In 1241, they had lands in Claydon[9], co. Oxon.

In 1247, the priories of Laund and Alberbury entered into a ſolemn agreement concerning their reſpective boundaries at Whadborough[10].

In 1248, they obtained a grant of free-warren in all their demeſne lands at Lodington; with permiſſion to incloſe their wood ſituate on the borders of Rutland, with a ditch and fence, and to convert it into a park.

"Rex archiepiſcopis, &c. ſalutem. Sciatis nos conceſſiſſe, & hâc cartâ noſtrâ confirmâſſe, dilecto nobis in Chriſto fratri Roberto de Martivaus, priori de Launde, & conventui ejuſdem loci, quod ipſi & ſucceſſores ſui in perpetuum habeant liberam warennam in omnibus dominicis terris manerii ſui de Ludington, in com' Leic'; ita quod nullus intret terras illas ad fugandum in eis, vel ad aliquid capiendum quod ad warennam pertineat, ſine licentiâ & voluntate ipſius prioris & conventûs, vel ſucceſſorum ſuorum, ſuper forisfacturam noſtram decem librarum. Conceſſimus etiam eiſdem priori & conventui, quod boſcum ſuum quem habent in eodem manerio, in confinio foreſte noſtre de Roteland, claudere poſſint foſſato & hayâ, & parcum inde facere, ſecundum quod ſibi viderit expedire; & quod ipſi & ſucceſſores ſui in perpetuum teneant parcum illum & boſcum illum ſic clauſum, ſine impedimento aut occaſione noſtri, vel heredum noſtrorum. Quare volumus, &c. Hiis teſtibus; Simone de Monteforti, com' Leic'; Roberto Paſſelaco[11], archid' Lewenſi; Willõ de

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[1] Communicated by the Rev. E. Williams, from the MSS. of Dodſworth.

[2] Which in ſubſequent perambulations ſeems to have been corrupted to *Stereſwode*. See vol. II. p. 517.

[3] "Silva totius Vicecomitatûs *Hereſwode* vocat' habet' 4 leuvas in longitudine, & 1 leuvam in latitudine." Domeſday, fol. 230.

[4] Thoroton, Nottingham, p. 81. a; Teſt. de Nov. Plac. de Banco Com. Trin. 27 Hen. III. Rot. 5; & Plac. de Banco, 27 Hen. III. Cart. 35 Hen. III. m. 2.

[5] Fines 14 Hen. III.

[6] Teſta de Nevill.

[7] Reg. Lincoln; and Wright's Rutland, fol. 65. & Comp. Johannis Dodinton, pro comitat. Rutl. in Offic. Augmentationum.

[8] Dodſworth, MSS. ut ſupra, B. Nº 6.

[9] Fin. Oxon. 25 Hen III.

[10] See more particulars hereafter under Whadborough.

[11] Robert Paſſelew, archdeacon of Lewes, died 8 Id. June 1252, at Waltham Abbey, and was there buried. Weever, p. 645.—Robert Paſſelew (ſee Browne Willis's Mitred Parliamentary Abbeys, vol. I. p. 192.) occurs witneſs to a charter, "dat. Nov. 22, 33 Hen. III, reg. temp. eccleſ. Roffenſ." p. 56. The arms of this family are, a feſs between three mullets pierced. Plate XLV. fig. 10.—According to Le Neve, p. 56, he was elected to the ſee of Chicheſter; but the election diſallowed by the Pope.—In "Magna Britannia Antiqua & Nova," vol. V. p. 543, it is ſtated, that, on the death of biſhop Nevill, "the prebendaries proceeded to an election of another biſhop; and, to pleaſe the king, choſe one Robert Paſſelew for their biſhop; becauſe the king had a great kindneſs for him, upon the account of his induſtry and quick diſpatch of buſineſs; but he had ſo little learning, that the biſhops of the kingdom diſdained his company, and uſed their endeavours to make his election void, and put into his place Richard de Wich."

Cantilupo; Bertramo de Cryoll; Hugone de Vivian; Johanne de Lexinton; Paulino Paumar', Bart' Peche; Roberto Walerand; & aliis. Dat' per manum noſtram apud Weſtm', xxv° Julii [1].”

About the year 1250, *Robert* prior of Laund, by conſent of his convent, renounced to the priory of Alberbury certain privileges at Whadborough; and obtained in return a conſiderable portion of land ſituated between the boundaries of Halſted and Laund [2].

In 1281, they held plea of aſſize for their mill at Paunton, in the county of Lincoln [3].

When king Edward I, in the 22d year of his reign, 1294, commanded all monaſteries to receive protections from him; among the canons regular were the abbot of *Leiceſter* and the prior of *Laund* [4].

In 1298, *Hugo de Ilveſton*, rector of Arthingworth, gave to the prior and convent of Laund, then patrons of that church, one toft in the townſhip of Arthingworth, belonging to the rectory [5].

Feb. 1, 1305-6, they obtained from *William*, ſon of *William le Clerk*, 12 acres of arable land and 5 acres of meadow at Friſby ſuper Wrethek; from *John Alden* 20 acres of arable and 5 of meadow; and from *Robert le Mounes* and *Alice* his wife 8 acres of meadow, in the ſame village [6].

In 1308, *David Scevington* was permitted to give to the abbot and convent of Laund five marks of rent, at Halſtede and Skeffington, in exchange for certain lands in thoſe villages [7].

In 1313, they obtained from king Edward II. the two following charters of confirmation:

1. “ Rex archiepiſcopis, &c. ſalutem. Inſpeximus cartam quam dominus Henricus, quondam rex Anglie, progenitor noſter, fecit Deo & canonicis eccleſie Sancti Johannis Baptiſte de Landa, in hec verba: [Henricus rex Anglie, Willielmo archiepiſcopo Cantuar', &c. prout ſupra, de verbo ad verbum.] Inſpeximus etiam quondam aliam cartam quam idem dominus Henricus quondam rex Anglie, progenitor noſter, fecit predictis canonicis, in hec verba. [Henricus Rex Anglie, archiepiſcopis, epiſcopis, &c. ſalutem, prout ſupra.] Inſpeximus etiam quandam aliam cartam domini Henrici [ſecundi], quam fecit eiſdem canonicis, in hec verba. [Henricus Rex Anglie, dux Normannie, &c. prout ſupra.] Et conceſſimus eiſdem priori & canonicis, quod ipſi & ſucceſſores ſui habeant liberam warennam in omnibus dominicis terris ſuis manerii ſui de Lodinton, in com' Leic'. Dat. per manum noſtram apud Weſtmonaſterium, decimo die Octobris.” [8]

2. “ Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. ſalutem. Conceſſionem & donationem quas Johannes filius Milonis de Mardefeld fecit canonicis de Landâ, de unâ virgatâ terre, cum pertinentiis, in Skeftington; & donationem & conceſſionem quas idem Johannes fecit eiſdem canonicis, de redditu v s̃. quos anteceſſores ipſius Johannes percipere conſueverunt annuatim de predictâ terrâ; conceſſionem etiam, remiſſionem & quietam clamantiam, quas magiſter & fratres militie Templi Salomonis in Angliâ fecerunt priori de Landa & predictis canonicis, per breve regis, coram juſtitiariis de banco apud Weſtmonaſterium, pro tenementis & pertinentiis ſuis que tenuerunt in Tilton juxta Landam, de feodo ipſorum magiſtri & fratrum; remiſſionem etiam, conceſſionem, & quietam clamantiam, quas Thomas Randolf de Skeftington, filius Johannis Randolf de Friſebye juxta Gaubye, fecit eiſdem priori & canonicis, de omnibus ſerviciis, exactionibus, demandis, & omnibus aliis que de predictis tenementis peti poſſint; donationem inſuper, conceſſionem, & confirmationem, quas Willielmus de Scevington, de com' Devon', fecit predictis canonicis, de omnibus terris, tenementis, & poſſeſſionibus, cum pertinentiis, de quibus iidem canonici feoffati ſunt in Halſted & Skeftington, per David de Skeftington, patrem ipſius Willielmi; necnon remiſſionem, relaxationem, & quietam clamantiam, quas idem Willielmus, de ſe & heredibus ſuis, fecit eiſdem canonicis, de toto annuo redditu in eorum feoffamento contento; & de omnibus redditibus, debitis, conſuetudinibus, & ſerviciis, cum pertinentiis, in quibus iidem canonici prefato Willielmo & heredibus ſuis qualitercunque tenebantur, pro predictis terris, tenementis, & poſſeſſionibus; obligationem etiam quam idem Willielmus, pro ſe & heredibus ſuis, fecit predictis canonicis, de acquietando & defendendo ipſos, & ipſorum ſucceſſores, verſus Reginaldum Clifford & heredes ſuos, de omnibus ſerviciis, conſuetudinibus, exactionibus & ſecularibus demandis, que qualitercunque ab ipſis canonicis exigi poterunt vel vendicari, ratione terrarum, tenementorum, poſſeſſionum, ac annui redditûs predictarum donationum, quas Willielmus de Medburne, perſona eccleſie de Sutton Courtenei, fecit prefati priori & canonicis, de omnibus redditibus & ſerviciis, generalibus & ſpecialibus, que habuit vel aliquo modo habere potuit, in terris & tenementis illis, cum pertinentiis; remiſſionem etiam & quietam clamantiam, quas Johannes de Diggeby de Tilton, miles, fecit predictis priori & canonicis, de omnibus ſerviciis, generalibus & ſpecialibus, que habuit, vel aliquo modo habere potuit, de univerſis terris & tenementis que iidem prior & canonici, de feodo & dominiis ejuſdem Johannis, tenent in Halſted & Skeftington, de feoffamento Davidis de Scevington & heredum ſuorum; & de toto jure & clameo quod habuit, vel aliquo modo habere potuit, in eiſdem terris & tenementis, cum pertinentiis: Ratas habentes & gratas eas, pro nobis & heredibus noſtris, quantum in nobis eſt, concedimus & confirmamus ſicut carte & ſcripta, quas predicti prior & canonici inde habent rationabiliter teſtantur. In cujus, &c. Teſte rege, apud Weſtm', x° die Oct.” [9]

In a plea at Northampton in 1329, it appeared that the prior of Laund held a meſſuage and two virgates of land in Arthingworth, of the yearly value of 37*s*. 9½*d*.; and the advowſon of the church, worth 100*s*. a year, but by whoſe gift, or by what authority, was unknown; and that the ſaid prior in the time of king Edward I. had appropriated to himſelf and his church a certain toft belonging to the church of Arthingworth, which he had obtained from the then rector [10], and paid for it to the rector for the time being 3*s*. a year, by what ſervice was unknown. The ſheriff was directed to ſummon the prior to appear; who, attending by his attorney, aſſerted that *R̄*. biſhop of *Lincoln*, and *Robert*, the ſon of *Robert*, the ſon of *Hugh*, had given the church of Arthingworth, with its appurtenances, to the priory of St. John the Baptiſt at Laund, freely and quietly, for the ſouls of king Henry III. and of his heirs, &c.; and that the meſſuage aforeſaid, with the two virgates of land, were given by *William* ſon of *Robert de Brent*, for the health of his own ſoul and that of his parents, to the canons of Laund, to be held in pure alms, before the paſſing of the ſtatute of mortmain; and that the toft aforeſaid was purchaſed one day before the paſſing of that ſtatute. This was proved by the oaths of divers witneſſes; and alſo that they were the ſame lands which had been mentioned in the preſentment. “ Ideo idem Prior inde ſine die,” &c. [11]

In 1330, king Edward III. again confirmed to this priory the following towns and churches:

“ Rex archiepiſcopis, &c. ſalutem. Sciatis me conceſſiſſe & confirmâſſe Deo & S. Johanne Baptiſte de Lodintonâ, & canonicis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, omnes eccleſias & terrâs, redditus, & tenaturas ſubſcriptas, quas Ricardus Baſſet eis dedit & conceſſit, viz. totam villam Lodintonam, & quinque virgatas terre de Nortunâ, cum hominibus & omnibus ad eaſdem terras pertinentibus, ſicut Ricardus Baſſet eas dedit & conceſſit; & Friſeby, cum eccleſiâ ejuſdem ville, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis; dimidiam Grymeſton, cum eccleſiâ, & pertinentiis ſuis; Salterford; eccleſiam de Coleſton; eccleſiam de Warleghe, cum capellâ de Belton; eccleſiam de Flethen; eccleſiam de Petlinges; eccleſiam de Widredele; eccleſiam de Oundebye, & in eâdem villâ v virgatas terre; in Dalbye xi bovatas terre; in Nortun v virgatas terre [12].

“ N. B. Juratores dicunt, quod remanet ultra donationem, &c. Radulpho de Baſſet de Drayton, manerium de Drayton, in [hund' de Sparkenho] in com' Leic', cum pertinentiis, quod valet c ſ.; ſet ignorant de quo tenetur[1]."

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[1] Cart. 32 Hen. III. m. 2.

[2] See under Whadborough.

[3] Plac. Aſſiſ. com. Linc. 9 Edw. I. Rot. 77.

[4] Stevens, vol. II. p. 70.

[5] Bridges, MS.; and ſee p. 305.

[6] See before, under Friſby, p. 259.

[7] Inq. ad quod dampn. 2 Edw. II. N° 92. Leic.; and Pat. 2 Edw. II. N° 92. Leic.

[8] Cart. 7 Edw. II. n. 38.

[9] Pat. 7 Edw. II. pars 1. m. 12.

[10] See the fourth paragraph of this page.

[11] Bridges, MS. vol. S. p. 410; è Placitis Corone apud Northampton, coram Galfrido Ridell & ſociis ſuis Juſtic' Itinerant', 3 Edw. III. Rot. 48.

[12] Cart. 4 Edw. III. n. 5. Videſis Plac. coram Rege, Mich. Ric. II. Rot. 28. Northampt.

In 1333, the prior and convent obtained the king's writ, addreſſed to Geoffrey le Scrope and his brethren the juſtices of the common pleas, directing them to cauſe *John de Boyvill* to acquit them from any penalties for non-appearance at the courts of Barrow, in reſpect to two meſſuages and three bovates of land which they held at Friſby[2].

In the ſame year, *Robert de Donyngton*, vicar of Lodington, had the king's licence to give to the prior of Laund 4 meſſuages, 4 virgates, one bovate, and one acre of land, and 2*s*. 6*d*. of rent, with the appurtenances, in Eaſt Norton, Tilton, Welham, and Lodington. And it was found that the ſaid Robert held in Welham one meſſuage, one bovate of land, and 2*s*. 6*d*. rent, by the ſervice of 6*s*. a year, to *John Damory*; who held the ſame under the lord *Baſſet of Weldon*, by the ſervice of a pair of doves. The ſame Robert held alſo in Lodington[3] one meſſuage and one virgate of land, with two parts of another virgate, of the prior of Laund, by the ſervice of 13*s*. 8*d*. a year[4].

Sir *Thomas Latimer*, lord of the manors of Braybroke, Wardon, and Corby, in Northamptonſhire, died in 1336; and was buried in Laund abbey[5].

In 1337, *Robert de Doddington* had permiſſion to give a meſſuage and a bovate of land to the prior and convent in exchange for lands in Skeffington; *John Robyn* of *Asfordby* and *Alice Burwhed* a meſſuage and a bovate of land in Friſby, then held by *Maud Bakepuiz*. And it was found that the land in Tilton[6] was held under the prior by the ſervice of 5*s*. a year; and the rent of the meſſuage under the lady *De Burgh*, by ſuit of court; and the meſſuage and lands at Friſby were held under the prior[7].

In 1342, it was found that *Ralph Baſſet* held the advowſon of the priory of Laund by fine levied "in curiâ domini regis[8]." This Ralph, a lineal deſcendant of the founder[9], having been a great benefactor to the prior and convent of Laund, founded a chantry here for ever, for one prieſt, to celebrate divine ſervice daily in their conventual church, for the health of his ſoul, and the ſoul of *Joan* his wife, daughter of *Thomas Beauchamp* earl of *Warwick*[10].

Joan daughter and coheir-general of *Baſſet* was married to ſir *Thomas de Ayleſbury*, knt.; one of whoſe heirs general, *Iſabel*, married to ſir *Thomas Chaworth*, of Wiverton, co. Nottingham, knight, who thereby obtained the patronage of this priory. Hence Leland ſays, "The Chaworths were ſaid to be founders of Laund priory[11]."

Between this place and Withcote ſtood an antient caſtle, called *Sauvey caſtle*, the ſeat (as it ſhould ſeem) of the lord *Baſſet* of *Weldon*, from whom by the above marriage it alſo came to ſir *Thomas Chaworth*[12].

In 1367, it was found by writ that the prior and convent had appropriated a meſſuage and two acres of land, with a croft, at Friſby, which had belonged to *Maud Baxters*; and two meſſuages and 32 acres of land at Tilton[13]; and in 1370, a regular complaint againſt the encroachments of this priory was made to the king in parliament, in the following terms:

"Monſtreit ſoit a nr̃e Seigñr le Roy & a ſon Prive Counſeil, qe les biens & chateux ſire Hugh le Deſpenſer le piere furont forfaites, nom̃ent boves, vaches, & moultons, et grante ſum̃e d'argent, lequel profit devereyt aver venu a nr̃e Seigñr le Roy, la vient le priour de la Laund du counte de Leyceſtre, & meſmes les chateux & treſour, a la valiaunce de cent livers & plus, unt pris & ſeſſye & beſele, a grant damage ñre Seigñr le Roy. Item meſmes ceux priour & covent unt purchaſe terres encontre fourme de ſtatute, a grante ſumme, & ſur ceo unt ils confirme lour Chartre, en envoygliſment de l'eſtatute. Item meſmes ceux priour & covent unt terres a la valiaunce cent liveres per an, leſqueux terres unt eſte taxes & taillables avant ceo qe eux viendront en lour mayns, & puis cel houre qe eux furont ſeiſſes, le Roy ne avoit nul manere de profit, a damage ñre Seigñr le Roy de trois centz livers per diverſe temps, & tote eſt per affiauntz de baillefs & autres ſerjauntz & aſſiſſours du payſe, per quei nulle verite ne poet eſtrer trie. Et ſi ñre Seigñr le Roy & ſon Counſeill ne preynont le plus toſt garde, tote ſa terre devendra en mayne de Religioun. Et ſi ñre Seigneur le Roy voille ſagement overer, il fra enquere come bien de terre eſt enmortye per mayn de Religion puis le ſtatute, & la verra il coment ſa terre eſt deſue: Dont pluſurs gentz de ſa terre priount remedie."

To which complaint the following anſwer was given:

"Soit ceſte Peticion mande as Threſ' & Barons de l'Eſcheker, & comande a eux, qe veue la Peticion & les choſes contenues en ycele, facent outre ceo q'il verront qe ſoit a faire pur le profit de Roi[14]."

In 1390, the prior and convent of Laund had the king's licence to appropriate the church of Aſhby Folvile[15]; and in the ſame year it was found, by a plea, that the patronage of the church of Arthingworth was in the gift, which had been founded by an anceſtor of *Richard Baſſet*, but that they had been deprived of it by a ſentence of the papal court at Rome[16].

In 1397, they obtained the king's licence for appropriating the church of Abkettleby.

In 1402, the prior of Laund, with a prieſt of Ware, were convicted of treaſon, drawn and hanged; as were alſo ſir *Roger Claryngdon*, knt. and ten[17] brethren of the order of Friers minors[18]:

"Unfortunate was the end of two priors[19] of this houſe; the one called *Walter de Baldock*, who (as Thomas de Walſingham, in his Hiſtory, in the time of king Henry IV, writeth) was firſt a canon of Dunſtable, and, forſaking his cloiſter, followed the court of king Richard the Second; and, there ſerving a great while, expected preferment, and (as he ſaith) having long and hardly ſtruggled with fortune, was at length, by the ſaid king Richard, rewarded with the government of this houſe of Laund; and, after the coming of king Henry IV. to the crown, entering into ſome action againſt the ſaid king[20], for that he concealed the ſame, though never put in practice, was thereupon attainted of treaſon, and executed, in 1402[21].

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[1] Ad quod dampnum, 5 Edw. III. 1331. N° 112. Leic.

[2] Pat. 7 Edw. III.

[3] See under that pariſh.

[4] Inq. ad quod dampnum, 7 Edw. III. Leic.

[5] Bridges, MSS. vol. M. p. 126.

[6] See under that pariſh.

[7] Inq. ad quod dampnum, 11 Edw. III. N° 59. Leic.—See before, p. 260.

[8] Inq. 15 Edw. III. N° 36.

[9] The Baſſets had branched out into ſeveral families, poſſeſſed of large eſtates in various counties, whoſe deſcents are all to be found in Dugdale's Baronage, vol. I. p. 378 & ſeqq. See alſo hereafter, under Rakedale, Sapcote, &c.

[10] Dugdale, vol. I. p. 380; ex codice MS. pervetuſto, penès Thomam comitem Arundel, ann. 1640, fol. 82. a.

[11] Itin. vol. V. p. 93.

[12] Burton, MS.

[13] See before, under Friſby, p. 260.

[14] Rot. Parl. 4 Edw. III. 1370; vol. II. p. 50.

[15] See before, under Aſhby Folvile, p. 31.

[16] Plac. coram Rege, 14 Ric. II. Term. Mich. Northampton, Rot. 28.

[17] One of theſe brethren was a native of Friſby; ſee before, p. 260.

[18] Continuation of Hiſt. Chron. p. 495. Stow ſays, p. 427, eight grey friers were hanged in London, and two at Leiceſter.

[19] Mr. Burton's ſecond inſtance, that of Lancaſter the laſt prior, is a miſtake; ſee p. 309.

[20] The people of England were already weary of Henry's government; and, wiſhing to ſee Richard reſtored, it was given out, that the king was ſtill alive, and in Scotland. Henry was obliged to publiſh ſeveral proclamations in the Weſt, and other parts of the kingdom, to put a ſtop to the report, to apologiſe for his own adminiſtration, and to prevent all aſſemblies and confederacies of diſaffected perſons. None were more zealous in propagating that report than the Franciſcan friars; who had always adhered to the late king, and were ready to join in any conſpiracy, either for reſtoring him, or dethroning the uſurper. They had been ill treated, as well as others, on a general notion of their ſentiments on that point; and many of that order being taken up, on ſuſpicion of a plot with ſir Roger Clarendon (the Black Prince's natural ſon) a prieſt of Ware, the prior of Lawne, and nine other Religious, were executed with him at Tyburn; one of them, perſiſting at the gallows in the reſolution of venturing his life for king Richard, was hanged in the habit of his order. Carte, Hiſtory of England, vol. II. p. 656; referring to Rymer, vol. VIII. p. 189; Chron. Otterbourne, and Walſingham.

[21] Burton, MS. from Thomas Walſingham, fol. 365. and Hypod. Neuſtr. fol. 557.—Thomas Otterbourne alſo ſays, "Circa feſtum Pentecoſtes facta fuit conjuratio contra regem quorundam affectantium mortem ejus, et nonnullorum aſſerentium regem Ric. vivere, et invitantium multos ad ſtandum cum rege Ric. quem affirmabant quàm citiùs in palam venturum, et ſuos fideles con-

In 1409, *Thomas Coleman*, prior of Laund, granted to *Thomas Brigge*, clerk, for the term of his life, an annual rent of 20 marks, to be received out of the manors of Lodington and Tilton [1].

In a book of fifteenth and tenths granted by the laity in 1416, Laund was taxed as a member of Lodington; and was again ſo taxed in 1445; in which year the prior and convent obtained leave to appropriate the church of Oadby [2].

April 3, 1458, *John Baddely*, with *Thomas Myles* prior of *Laund*, releaſed to ſir *William Cateſby* and his heirs their right in all the lands at Aſhby Legers, which ſir William had then newly incloſed within his park; reſerving only the tithes payable to the priory from the rectory of that place [3].

In 1464, the following leaſe was obtained from the abbot and convent of St. *James* near *Northampton:*

"Omnibus Chriſti fidelibus ad quos preſens ſcriptum indentatum pervenerit, Willielmus Yon abbas monaſterii S. Jacobi juxta Northampton, & ejuſdem loci conventus, ſalutem, &c. Sciatis nos dediſſe, &c. Thome Fryſſeby, priori de Landa, & ejuſdem loci conventui, omnia & ſingula terras & tenementa noſtra, redditus, &c. cum pratis, viſu franciplegii, &c. in villis & campis de Halſtede & Whaddeburgh, in com' Leic', habend', &c. ad feodifirmam in perpetuum de capitalibus dominis feodorum, &c. reddendo inde annuatim nobis, &c. 35 s̄. 4 d̄. &c. Dat' 6° die menſis Novembris, anno regni regis Edwardi Quarti poſt Conqueſtum quarto. Hiis teſtibus; Thomâ Palmer, Johanne Boyvile, Johanne Bellers, Ricardo Kootft; Johanne Pultney, armigeris, & aliis [4]."

In 1477, lands in North Mardefeld were given by *Thomas Grene*, chaplain, and *Ralph Francis*, gentleman; and a meſſuage and lands at Halſted and Whatborough, by *Peter Curteys* and *Everard Digby*; as appears by the following documents:

"Juratores dicunt, quòd non eſt ad dampnum d̄ni regis nec aliorum, ſi rex concedat Thome Grene capellano, & Radulpho Frаunceis gentilman, quòd ipſi unum toftum & unam virgatam terre in Merfeld North; & Petro Curteys & Everardo Digby, quòd ipſi unum meſſuagium, unum toftum, & quatuor virgatas terre, cum pertinentiis ſuis, in Halſted & Whatborough; dare poſſint priori de Landâ, in com' Leic'; & quòd toftum & virgata terre in Merfeld North tenentur de eodem priore, per fidelitatem pro omnibus ſerviciis; & quòd predicta meſſuagia & terra in Halſted & Whatborough tenentur de eodem priore, per fidelitatem pro omnibus ſerviciis, & prior tenet de d̄no rege in liberam & puram eleemoſinam [5].

"Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. ſalutem. Sciatis quòd, cùm nos, vi° die Martii, anno regni noſtri xvii°, pro quodam fine nobis ſoluto in hanaperio noſtro, per literas noſtras patentes, conceſſimus & licentiam dedimus, pro nobis & heredibus noſtris, quantum in nobis dilectis nobis in Chriſto priori & conventui de Landâ, & eorum ſucceſſoribus, quòd ipſi terras, tenementa, redditus, reverſiones, & ſervicia, uſque ad valorem xx marcarum per annum juxta verum valorem eorundem ultra repriſalia, tam de feodo ſuo proprio quàm alieno (exceptis terris, &c. que de nobis tenentur in capite), acquirere & in manum mortuam ponere poſſent; habend' & tenend' ſibi & ſucceſſoribus ſuis in perpetuum, ſtatuto de terris & tenementis ad manum mortuam ponendis edito, aut aliquo alio ſtatuto, actu, vel ordinatione in contrarium factis, ſeu aliquâ re, cauſâ, vel materiâ, non obſtante; nolentes quòd predicti prior & conventus, vel eorum ſucceſſores, ratione ſtatuti predicti, per nos vel heredes noſtros indè occaſionentur, moleſtentur, vexentur in aliquo, ſeu graventur; ſalvis tamen capitalibus dominis feodorum illorum ſerviciis indè debitis & conſuetis, Nos, conceſſionem predictam effectui debito mancipari volentes, conceſſimus & licentiam dedimus dilectis nobis Thome Grene capellano, & Radulpho Fraunceis gentilman, quòd ipſi unum toftum & unam virgatam terre in Mereſeild North, in com' Leic'; & Petro Curteis & Everardo Digbye; quòd ipſi unum meſſuagium, unum toftum, & quatuor virgatas terre, cum pertinentiis, in Halſtede & Whatborough, quòd ipſi unum meſſuagium, unum toftum, & quatuor virgatas terre, cum pertinentiis, in Halſtede & Whatborough, in eodem com' Leic' (que ad xxxviii s̄. iiii d̄. per annum extenduntur, & que de aliis quàm de nobis tenentur, prout per quandam inquiſitionem indè, coram Thomâ Ward eſcaetore noſtro in com' predicto, de mandato noſtro captam, & in cancellariâ noſtrâ retornatam, eſt compertum), dare poſſint & aſſignare prefatis priori & conventui de Landâ; habend' & tenend' ſibi & ſucceſſoribus ſuis in perpetuum, in valorem xl s̄. per annum, in partem ſatisfactionis xx marcarum, &c.; & eiſdem priori & conventui, quòd ipſi dictam terram, &c. recipere poſſint & tenere ſibi & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, ſicut predictum, in perpetuum, tenore preſentium ſimilitèr licentiam dedimus ſpecialem, ſtatutis predictis non obſtantibus; nolentes, &c.; ſalvis, &c. In cujus, &c. Teſte rege, apud Weſtm', viii° die Maii [6]."

In 1482, *Thomas Grene* and *Ralph Francis* gave a toft and lands at Melton Mowbray and Friſby [7].

In 1495, the patronage of Laund was in the heir of *Baſſet* of Weldon; and, at the general ſuppreſſion of monaſteries, 1539, this priory came to the crown; their revenues, liberties, privileges, immunities, gifts, &c. being then exceedingly ample and extenſive [8].

The value at that period, according to Dugdale, was £399. 3*s*. 3¾*d*.; but Speed ſtates it to have amounted to £510. 16*s*. 5¾*d*. [9]

	£.	s.	d.
By the ſurvey in the Office of Firſt Fruits, it appears they had in ſpirituals	189	0	0
In temporals	222	1	2
In demeſne	40	0	0
Sum	451	15	9¾

Their regular outgoings were,

To the biſhop of Lincoln		5	2	0
To the chapter of Lincoln		11	13	4
To the archdeacon of	Leiceſter	1	8	10½
	Northampton	1	0	3¼
	Nottingham	0	7	7¾
	Stafford	0	13	6
To the abbot of	St. James, Northampton	2	6	8
	Oulveſton [10]	1	0	0
To the prior of	Brecknock	1	10	0
	Coventry	1	0	0
	Shene	1	6	8
To the College of	All Saints, Oxon,	8	0	0
	Southwell	1	0	0
To the chantry of St. Chad, Salop,		8	0	0
In augmentation of the vicarages of	Abkettleby	0	6	8
	Friſby	2	0	0
	Oadby	1	6	8
	Patingham	2	0	0
	Roſthorne	2	6	8
	Tilton	1	6	8
	Welham	1	6	8
	Weſton	1	0	0

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conſolaturum, et dignè remuneraturum. Unde quidam ſacerdos captus apud Ware, qui ſcripſerat nomina multorum, qui futuræ perturbationis authores extitiſſent, tractus et ſuſpenſus; et poſtea prior de Lawne ſortem ſimilem expertus. Suſpenſus eſt & dominus Rogerus Claringdon, miles, filius, ut dicebatur, nothus quondam nobilis principis Edwardi, filii regis Ed. III, et cum eo ſuus armiger et valectus. Poſt aliquod tempus capti ſunt octo fratres, de ordine minorum, et ad judicium publicum dedecoroſè tracti et examinati & convicti, quod contra regem feciſſent, London. tracti, ſuſpenſi & decapitati ſunt."

[1] Clauſ. 10 Hen. IV. m. 2.

[2] See under that pariſh; and, concerning the advowſon, ſee Plac. in com. Leic. 12 Edw. I. Rot. 2; Pat. 24 Hen. VI. pars 1. m. 37; & Pat. 31 Hen. VI. p. 1. m. 20, 21.

[3] Bridges, MS. vol W. p. 18; out of ſir W. Cateſby's evidences, taken March 1, 1607, then in the cuſtody of Mr. Arthur Agard.

[4] Communicated by Mr. E. Williams from Dodſworth's MSS.

[5] Eſch. 17 Edw. IV. n. 59.

[6] Pat. 17 Edw. IV. n. 59. Leic.; & Pat. 18 Edw. IV. n. 1. m. 13.

[7] See before, under Friſby, p. 260.

[8] One proof of this is the well-known public road, which for at leaſt 500 years has been accuſtomed to be called *Launde Way*, proceeding immediately from this village, and paſſing through or by many of the towns which were given by the founder.

[9] Tanner's Notitia, fol. 236.

[10] From this abbot they received an annual pittance of 2*s*. 6*d*.

Abſtract of the poſſeſſions of the priory of Laund, in the county of Leiceſter, when it was diſſolved[1].

	£.	s.	d.
The manor of Friſby ſuper Wreke, with rents in Wartnaby and Grymſton.			
Rents of aſſize,	3	14	7
Rents of tenants at will,	10	6	4
Farm of the manor, with the demeſne lands,	4	13	4
A water-mill,	3	0	0
Farm of the rectory,	6	13	4
Lands and tenements purchaſed by —— Lancaſter, late prior there,	7	12	5
Sale of wood,	None.		
Perquiſites of courts,	0	3	8
Sum of the receipt,	36	3	8
Eaſt Norton.			
Rents of tenants at the will of the lord,	4	1	8
Rents of lands purchaſed by —— Lancaſter, late prior there,	3	4	0
Divers farms,	8	13	4
Sale of wood,	None.		
Perquiſites of courts,	0	7	2
Sum of the receipt,	16	6	2
Halſted, within the pariſh of Tilton, with the tithes of grain there:			
Rents of tenants at the will of the lord,	11	11	6
Rents of lands and tenements purchaſed by —— Lancaſter, late prior there,	1	10	0
Rents of a common bake-houſe,	0	3	4
Divers farms,	8	8	6
Farm of two mills,	1	10	0
Rents called Paſture Sylver,	1	14	10½
Farm of the tithes of all the grain in Tylton and Halſted,	20	0	0
Rents of the tenants of the tithe of hay in Halſted,	0	13	5
Tithe of hay in Tylton,	0	10	0
Sale of wood,	None.		
Perquiſites of courts, with rents recovered,	0	4	8
Sum of the receipt,	46	4	3½
Halloughton, Holwell, and Welham, with the rectory there:			
Rents of aſſize,	0	7	5½
Rents of tenants at the will of the lord,	1	2	0
Divers farms,	4	5	6
Farm of the rectory of Welham,	8	13	4
Sale of wood,	None.		
Perquiſites of courts,	None.		
Sum of the receipt,	14	8	3½
Skevyngton, and Baddeſley (co. Warwick).			
Rents of aſſize,	0	1	6
Rents of tenants at the will of the lord,	6	7	2
Divers farms,	4	19	10
Abkettleby rectory,	10	0	0
Small rents in Dalby Magna, Newton Burdett, Aſhby Leger, and Withcock,	2	15	0
Kirkby Belers, Grimſton, Somerby, Saxby, Wymſolde, Olveſton, and Withcock, with divers ſmall rents and farms in the above places, amounting to	10	2	6
Belton.			
Rents there,	1	10	0
Tithes of corn,	6	10	0
Glaſton.			
Penſion,	0	6	8
Colſton Baſſett.			
Rents of tenants at the will of the lord,	2	16	4
Farm of the rectory,	16	0	0
Tithe hay,	0	15	0
Sale of wood,	None.		
Perquiſites of courts,	None.		
Sum of the receipt,	19	11	4
Rents of aſſize in Sutton, in the pariſh of Weſton, and in Flete,	2	5	10
Divers farms in Sutton, Marneham, and Skegby,	4	4	8
Windmill in Weſton,	1	6	8
Tithes in Sutton,	5	13	4
Sale of wood,	None.		
Perquiſites of court,	None.		
Sum of receipt	13	10	6
Rents of aſſize in Ardyngworth, Weldon Magna, and Bowden Parva,	0	18	1
Rents of tenants at will in Weſton,	1	18	6
Divers farms in Weſton and Blatherwick,	2	6	8
Tithes of the rectory of Weſton,	6	6	8
Tithes in Weldon Magna and Parva,	3	13	4
Penſion from the rector of Bowden Magna,	0	13	4
The ſame from Arthingworth,	1	6	8
The ſame from the rector of Blatherwick,	1	13	4
Sale of wood,	None.		
Perquiſites of courts,	None.		
Sum of the receipt,	18	16	7
Chaſtelton, in the county of Oxford.			
Rents of tenants at will,	8	11	6
Rectory of Oadby,	10	0	0
Aſhby Folvile rectory,	11	0	0
Tithes in Maresfield,	2	13	4
Portion of tithes in Enderby,	1	6	8
Rectory of Aſhby Legers,	10	13	4
Rectory of Haderſegge in Derbyſhire,	11	6	8
Rectory of Patyngham in Staffordſhire,	10	0	0
Rectory of Rotherſton in Cheſhire, viz.			
Rents of tenants at will,	0	9	10½
Divers farms and tithes,	80	1	11
Sale of wood,	0	13	4
Manor of Launde, with the ſite and demeſne lands,	93	7	8
Site of the manor of Lodyngton, with the demeſne lands,	28	6	8
Rents and farms in Lodyngton,	32	11	11½
Rents in Lodyngton, called Paſture Silver,	8	0	0
Sale of wood,	None.		
Perquiſites of court,	None.		
Sum of Receipt	327	12	0

At the time of the diſſolution there remained in the priory of Laund 114 fodder of lead[2].

We are not to expect at this ſmall priory ſo magnificent a collection of books, as has been particularized at Leiceſter Abbey[3] on the authority of a genuine Catalogue. The library at Laund, however, was undoubtedly enriched with many valuable MSS. though amongſt them can now be aſcertained only the three following, which were noticed by Leland[4]:

"Plinius Secundus de Re Medicâ.
Chronicon Iſidori.
Cleopatra de Genitura[5]."

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[1] From the account of the Crown's Receiver in the Augmentation-office for the 33d year of Hen. VIII.

[2] See vol. II. p. 759.

[3] A great many Rolls were lodged in Leiceſter Abbey and in the priory of Kenilworth till the reign of king Henry III. Madox, Hiſtory of the Exchequer, p. 709. Tanner, Preface to Notitia Monaſtica, p. 31.

[4] Collectanea, vol. III. p. 44.

[5] "A commiſſion was granted to Leland, in 1543, to peruſe and ſearch all the libraries of the monaſteries and colleges throughout the whole realm, that were then diſſolved and broken up; that, as much as might be, all antient monuments of the hiſtories of

Leland[1] alſo ſays, "Almoſte half a mile or I cam to Launde I paſſed by Maſter Smithes howſe, made freich by Mr. Radcliffe that married Smithes daughter. From Borow Hilles to Laund a v mile. The ſoile *directo itinere* betwyxt Trent South ripe and Launde is baren of wood, but plentiful of corne and paſture; eſpecially about Launde quarters. But the ſoyle about Launde is woody, and the Foreſt of Ly, of ſum caulled Lyfeld, joynithe to Launde by Eſte. And the ſoile of Owſen Abbay ii miles by Eſt North Eſte from Launde is alſo veri wooddy. The ground a little beyond Launde toward Pipewell is not wooddy. To Haledon a preaty townlet about a IIII miles. To Melburne village a mile. And almoſt a mile to a bridge, where I paſſed over Wyland river, ther in great ſtreame. Thens to Pipwell abbay abowt a iii miles. The bridg and water of Weland ther dividith Leyreceſtreſhire from Northampton. From Medbourne to within a mile of Pipwell is mervelous goodly meadow."

PRIORS of LAUNDE[2]:

1125. John.

1189. Wakeline.

1200. Adam.

1230. Obiit Martinus abbas XI eleemoſynæ, cui ſucceſſit Gaufridus abbas de Launda[3].

1231. Gaufrid; removed by bp. Groſſeteſte[4] 1236.

1237. Brother Richard de Martivaux was elected prior in the room of Reginald; licence being obtained from Richard Baſſet of Weldon, patron of this houſe; and confirmed 5 id. Julii[5].

1248. Robert de Martival; he died 1252[6].

The prior of Laund was ſummoned to the aſſembly called to meet at London in the Octaves of St. Hilary by Simon earl of Leiceſter, who then held king Henry III. as his priſoner after the battle of Eveſham, and made uſe of his authority, dated at Worceſter, 14 Dec. 1264[7].

1269. Reginald.

1272. Richard de Martival.

1300. John of Kirkby elected; leave being firſt obtained from ſir Richard Baſſet, knt. the patron[8].

1306. John de Burgo.

1339. The king being informed of the death of the prior of Laund, they had licence to elect; and 12 Nov. the king conſented to the election of Henry de Braunſeton, prior, by virtue of the wardſhip and heirſhip of Richard Baſſet, deceaſed. Letter directed to H.[9] biſhop of Lincoln, 3 Dec.

1384. Thomas de Lichefelde.

Walter de Baldock; executed 1402.

1408. Thomas Colman.

1458. Thomas Myles occurs.

1464. Thomas Fryſſeby.

1513. John Lancaſter; who continued prior here at the diſſolution; and, with five others of his houſe, William Stokerſton, ſub-prior, John Lodyngton, cellarer, Thomas Metburn, brothers Robert Lydyngton

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of this land, and the places, and eminent perſons of it, together with the writings and books of learned men, might be preſerved: a matter much redounding to that king's honour and renown; that he had ſuch a regard to antiquity, and ſuch a care of reſcuing remarkable Engliſh events and occurrences from oblivion. But great pity it was, and a moſt irreparable loſs, that, notwithſtanding this proviſion, moſt of the antient MS Hiſtories and Writings of Learned Britiſh and Saxon Authors were loſt. Libraries were ſold by mercenary men for any thing they could get in that confuſion and devaſtation of religious houſes." Strype's Memorials, vol. I. p. 385.—On this ſubject let us hear Dr. Fuller: "The Engliſh monks were bookiſh of themſelves, and much inclined to hoard up monuments of learning. Britain (we know) is ſtyled another world; and in this contradiſtinction (though incomparably leſs in quantity) acquits itſelf well in proportion of famous writers, producing almoſt as many claſſical ſchool-men for her natives, as all Europe beſides. Other excellent books of foreign authors were brought hither, purchaſed at dear rates; if we conſider that the preſs (which now runs ſo incredibly faſt) was in that age in her infancy, newly able to go alone, there being then few printed books in compariſon of the many manuſcripts. Theſe, if carefully collected and methodically compiled, would have amounted to a library, exceeding that of Ptolomy's for plenty; or many Vaticans, for choiceneſs and rarity. Yea, had they been tranſplanted beyond the ſeas, ſent over, and ſold entire to ſuch who knew their value, and would preſerve them, England's loſs had been Europe's gain, and the detriment the leſs to learning in general. Yea, many years after, the Engliſh might have re-purchaſed for pounds what their grandfathers ſold for fewer pence into foreign parts. But, alas! thoſe abbeys were now ſold to ſuch chapmen, in whom it was queſtionable whether their ignorance or avarice were greater, and they made havock and deſtruction of all. As brokers in Long-lane, when they buy an old ſuit, buy the linings together with the out-ſide, ſo it was conceived meet, that ſuch as purchaſed the buildings of monaſteries ſhould, in the ſame grant, have the libraries (the ſtuffing thereof) conveyed unto them. And now theſe ignorant owners, ſo long as they might keep a Leger-book or Terrier, by direction thereof to find ſuch ſtraggling acres as belonged to them, they cared not to preſerve any other monuments. The covers of books, with curious braſs boſſes and claſps, intended to protect, proved to betray them, being the baits of covetouſneſs. And ſo many excellent authors, ſtripped out of their caſes, were left naked to be burnt or thrown away. Thus Eſop's cock, caſually lighting on a pearl, preferred a grain before it; yet he left it as he found it; and as he reaped no profit by the pearl, it received no damage by him. Whereas theſe cruel cormorants, with their barbarous beaks and greedy claws, rent, tore, and tattered theſe ineſtimable pieces of Antiquity. Who would think that the Fathers ſhould be condemned to ſuch ſervile employment as to be ſcavengers to make clean the fouleſt ſink in men's bodies? Yea, which is worſe, many an antient manuſcript Bible cut in pieces to cover filthy pamphlets; ſo that a caſe of diamond hath been made to keep dirt within it; yea, the 'Wiſemen of Gotham' bound up in the 'Wiſdom of Solomon.' But hear how John Bale, a man ſufficiently averſe from the leaſt ſhadow of popery, hating all monkery with a perfect hatred, complained hereof to king Edward the Sixth. "Covetouſneſs was at that time ſo buſy about private commodity, that public wealth, in that moſt neceſſary and of reſpect, was not any where regarded. A number of them, which purchaſed thoſe ſuperſtitious manſions, reſerved of thoſe library-books, ſome to ſerve their jacks, ſome to ſcour their candleſticks, and ſome to rub their boots: ſome they ſold to the grocers and ſoap-ſellers, and ſome they ſent over ſea to the book-binders, not in ſmall number, but at times whole ſhips full. Yea, the univerſities of this realme are not all clear in this deteſtable fact. But curſed is that belly which ſeeketh to be fed with ſo ungodly gains, and ſo deeply ſhameth his natural country. I know a merchant-man (which ſhall at this time be nameleſs) that bought the contents of two noble libraries for forty ſhillings price; a ſhame it is to be ſpoken. This ſtuff hath he occupied inſtead of grey paper by the ſpace of more than theſe ten years, and yet he hath ſtore enough for as many years to come. A prodigious example is this, and to be abhorred of all men which love their nations as they ſhould do. Yea, what may bring our realm to more ſhame and rebuke, than to have it noiſed abroad that we are deſpiſers of learning? I judge this to be true, and utter it with heavineſs, that neither the Britains, under the Romans and Saxons, nor yet the Engliſh people, under the Danes and Normans, had ever ſuch damage of their learned monuments as we have ſeen in our time. Our poſterity may well curſe this wicked fact of our age, this unreaſonable ſpoil of England's moſt noble antiquities." (Declaration upon Leland's Journal, 1549.)—What ſoul can be ſo frozen as not to melt into anger hereat? What heart, having the leaſt ſpark of ingenuity, is not hot at this indignity offered to Literature? I deny not but that in this heap of books there was much rubbiſh. Legions of lying legends, good for nothing but fuel, whoſe keeping would have cauſed the loſs of much precious time in reading them. I confeſs alſo there were many volumes full fraught with ſuperſtition, which, notwithſtanding, might be uſeful to learned men; except any will deny apothecaries the privilege of keeping poiſon in their ſhops, when they can make antidotes of them. But beſides theſe, what beautiful Bibles! rare Fathers! ſubtle Schoolmen! uſeful Hiſtorians, antient, middle, modern! what painful Comments were here amongſt them! what monuments of Mathematicks! all maſſacred together! ſeeing every book with a Croſs was condemned for Popiſh; with Circles, for Conjuring. Yea, I may ſay, that then holy Divinity was prophaned; Phyſick itſelf hurt; and a treſpaſs, yea, a riot committed on the Law itſelf: and, more particularly, the hiſtory of former times then and there received a dangerous wound, whereof it halts at this day; and, without hope of a perfect cure, muſt go a cripple to the grave.—Some back-friends of Learning there be that take it ill that we have jogged them in this diſcourſe; and therefore we will let them alone to be ſettled quietly on the lees of their own ignorance, praying to God, that never good library may lie at the mercy of their diſpoſal; leſt, having the ſame advantage, they play the like prank, to the prejudice of Learning and Religion." Church Hiſtory, B. VI. p. 334.

[1] Itin. vol. V. fol. 93, 94.

[2] Communicated by Browne Willis, eſq. to Mr. Tanner, and publiſhed in the Notitia, ad finem.

[3] Ann. Waverley, 1230.

[4] "R. Lincoln' epiſcopus, in viſitatione ſuâ, amovit abbates de Leyceſtre, de Oſolfeſtonâ, &c. & priorem de la Lande, &c." Chron. de Dunſtaple, ann. MCCXXXVI.

[5] Pat. 13 Edw. II.

[6] "Eodem anno [MCCLII.] mortuus eſt Robertus de Martivals, prior de Landâ, apud Leyceſtre, juſticiariis itinerantibus tunc ibidem ſedentibus." Chron. de Dunſtaple.

[7] Clauſ. 49 Hen. III. m. 11; Rymer, vol. I. p. 803, 804.

[8] Reg. Dalderby, ann. 1.

[9] Henry Burgherſh was biſhop 1320—1343.

and Ralph Boſton, ſubſcribed to the king's ſupremacy, Sept. 12, 1534[1].

Mr. Burton informs us, that the laſt prior of Laund, with ſome of his convent, were attainted of treaſon, for denying the king's ſupremacy, and actually put to death[2]; and this he again repeats under Whadborough, adding expreſsly that "the prior of Laund, with certain of his convent, being attainted of treaſon, the priory, with all the manors, lands, and tenements thereto belonging, and all their goods and chattels, were forfeited to the king." Yet, notwithſtanding this poſitive aſſertion, we find by Dr. Willis that, in 1553, there remained in charge £1. in fees, and £17. in annuities; beſides the following penſions, viz.

To John Lancaſter, laſt prior, . .	£60	0	0
— William Wrothe	6	0	0
— Hugh Kelly	5	6	8
— William Bartonne	5	6	8
— Robert Barret, ...	5	0	0

"We may obſerve," ſays Fuller, "that the greateſt abbeys (founded in cities) were of the leaſt profit, becauſe ſo ſtreight-laced with ſtreets and houſes round about them that they could not grow to any extraordinary bulk for ground continued thereunto; ſo that the ſites were but ſites, as in St. Alban's, St. Edmundſbury, Hyde, &c. Whereas monaſteries in country towns, let looſe at more liberty to dilate themſelves, had generally a large manor and ample demeſnes annexed unto them. There were other abbeys, though not ſo high in dignity, yet richer in endowments, than many of the parliamentary barons. Thoſe had more lands, at leaſt were more highly valued, though not ſo honourable a tenure, as holding of meſne lands in frank almonage; and probably the parliamentary barons had more old rents, though thoſe (as late foundations) greater incomes by improved demeſnes[3]." This was certainly the caſe with the priory of Laund; which, though in itſelf comparatively ſmall, had extended its fair demeſnes to nearly all the ſurrounding villages, and obtained beſides ſeveral churches and manors in other counties.

In *Leiceſterſhire*, this priory had the impropriate rectories of Abkettleby[4], Aſhby Folvile[5], Friſby[6], Lodington[7], Oadby[8], Tilton[9], and Welham[10]; with the advowſon of Peatling Parva, Rotherby, Shouldby, Staunton[11], Witherley[12], and a moiety of Withcote; the chapels of Holt, Holwell, and Wartnaby, and a moiety of Grimſton; with divers lands and rents in Halſted, Mardefeld, Skeffington, and Whadborow; all which will appear under thoſe ſeveral lordſhips.

In *Cheſhire*, they obtained the appropriation of Royſthorne, not many years before their diſſolution, by the bounty of Dr. *William Smythe*, biſhop of Lincoln, who gave £350. to John the then prior and to the convent of Laund, to have this parſonage bought and appropriated to their houſe; which purchaſe was accordingly made by the ſaid prior, &c.; who, in conſideration thereof, gave to the mayor and citizens of Cheſter, under confirmation of their common ſeal, an annuity of £10.[13] for the endowment of a ſchool at Farnworth in Lancaſhire, the biſhop's native town[14]. This appears by the copy of an indenture tripartite, made July 20, 1507, between *William Smythe*[15] biſhop of Lincoln, and the dean and chapter of Lincoln, of the one part; *John* the prior and the convent of *Laund*, in the county of Leiceſter, of the ſecond part; and the mayor and citizens of *Cheſter*, of the third part; ſetting forth, that, foraſmuch as the ſaid prior and convent had received of the ſaid biſhop a gift of £350. towards their great charges in procuring the appropriation of the parochial church of Royſthorne, to their monaſtery; they agreed to pay an annual rent of £10. for ever to the ſaid mayor and citizens, who were to give the ſame to a ſufficient and honeſt prieſt, to be nominated by them, being a maſter or bachelor of arts, or a maſter of grammar at the leaſt, teaching grammar freely, in a free-ſchool at Farnworth, for ever.

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[1] Rymer, vol. XIV. p. 504.

[2] "This, doubtleſs, is an overſight in Mr. Burton; as the proof, a penſion ſettled on John Lancaſter, the laſt prior, cannot be controverted; and he ſeems to have been fortunate in ſecuring ſo large a ſtipend as £60. a year, after having clandeſtinely ſecured to his own benefit ſo large a ſhare of the ſtock and valuables (ſee p. 318). But probably Cromwell was determined, at all events, to get poſſeſſion of the priory of Laund; and might therefore cloſe with the rapacious prior to induce him to a ſurrendry in legal form. If there was any member of this religious houſe who, in the reign of Henry VII. ſuffered for treaſonable practices, it might have been a monk who had holden the office of ſubprior. But qu. the evidence of any ſuch excluſion?" S.D.

[3] Church Hiſtory Book VI. pp. 295. 370.

[4] Appropriated by Pat. 20 Ric. II. p. 3. m. 23. For particulars, ſee vol. II. p. 16.

[5] Inq. ad quod dampnum, 13 Ric. II. n. 117. & Pat. 13 Ric. II. p. 1. m. 16. See the particulars above, p. 31.

[6] Eccleſiæ de Friſeby patronus prior de Landâ, habens eam in proprios uſus vicarii a fundatione domûs. Rot. 5 Hen. III.

[7] Eccleſiæ de Lodington patronus prior de Landâ, habens eam in proprios uſus ab antiquo. Ibid.

[8] See Plac. Aſſiſ. in com. Leic. 12 Edw. I. Rot. II. concerning the advowſon of this church; which was regularly appropriated by Pat. 24 Hen. VI. p. 1, m. 27.

[9] Eccleſia de Tilton patronus prior de Landâ, habens eam in proprios uſus; & habet capellas Watheberge & Merdefeude. Rot. 5 Hen. III.

[10] Eccleſiæ de Welham patronus prior de Landâ; habens eam in proprios uſus ab antiquo. Ibid.

[11] Stoney Staunton in this county was in the patronage of the *Baſſets*; but I do not find the connexion with this priory.

[12] Pro eccleſiâ de Wardeley (Rutland) & Haverſeg appropriandis, Pat. 21 Ric. II. p. 3. m. 32.

[13] "By this inſtrument the annuity ſeems to have been ſettled *generally* on the eſtates of Laund; but was and is actually paid out of the tithes of Royſthorn, now the property of Chriſt Church, Oxford." R. C.

[14] "Not literally born in Farnworth; but within that chapelry; at Widnes (in old MSS. Widdowes).—Farnworth is a large village, with a chapel that has a tower and bells, &c. like a pariſh church." R. C.

[15] William Smith, D. D. was born at Widnes, in the dioceſe of Cheſter; educated either at Oriel or Lincoln College, or ſucceſſively at both, in the univerſity of Oxford. He was afterwards rector[*] of Cheſhunt, Herts; dean of St. Stephen's College, Weſtminſter; and a member of the privy council. He is ſaid by Le Neve to have been archdeacon of Surrey, but this is a miſtake; he never held that preferment. The cuſtody of the temporalities of Lichfield were granted to him in 1491; being then, it is preſumed, deſigned to be the new biſhop; and he actually obtained that preferment in 1492, being elected to that ſee before 10 July, 1492, though not conſecrated till January 1492-3. At Lichfield he built an hoſpital called St. John the Baptiſt's Hoſpital, conſiſting of a maſter or warden (who is to be a prieſt), a ſchool-maſter, or uſher, a chaplain, and 13 poor perſons; and endowed it with the hoſpital of Denhall in Wirhall, Cheſhire, and the lands thereto belonging; and alſo with an eſtate at Farnworth. Being by papal proviſion (8 id. Nov. 1495,) tranſlated to the ſee of Lincoln, he began, in 1509, the foundation of Brazenoſe College in Oxford, of which univerſity he had been chancellor; but, before he had finiſhed it, departed this life, Jan. 2, 1513, and was buried in his cathedral under a grave-ſtone with his effigies on it in braſs, near the great Weſt door; where, on removal of his corpſe, and opening his ſtone coffin, his body was found wrapt up in ſear-cloaths, with a ring on his right hand, though long before that his grave-ſtone had been robbed of its brazen ornaments, and the epitaph quite aboliſhed, which was as follows:

"Sub marmore iſto tenet hic tumulus oſſa
venerabilis in Chriſto patris, et domini domini Willielmi Smith,
quondam Coventrenſis et Lichfeildenſis,
ac deinde Lincolnienſis preſulis,
qui obiit ſecundo die menſis Januarii,
anno Domini MCCCCCXIII,
cujus anime propitietur Deus,
qui pius et miſericors peccata remittit. Eccleſiaſtic. ii.
Ceſtrenſis preſul, poſt Lincolnienſis, amator
Cleri, nam multos cis mare tranſque aluit:
Quique utriuſque[†] fuit prefectus principis, aule;
Fundavitque duas perpetuando ſcolas:
Aulaque ſumptu hujus renovata eſt ænea; Chriſte,
Hic ſitus eſt, anime parce benigne ſue."

Dr. Stukeley has engraved his ſlab and figure from a drawing in the Hatton Collection; Itin. Cur. vol. I. pl. XVI.

He was a great favourite with the king, and alſo counſellor to prince Arthur, and preſident of Wales, being the firſt of that office, which he held from 17 Hen. VII.[‡] to his death, 4 Hen. VIII. His will, made Dec. 26, 1513, was executed 30 January the ſame year. In his life-time he gave to Oriel College 300*l.* to purchaſe lands for the maintenance of one fellow, to be choſen out of the dioceſe of Lichfield and Coventry. He gave alſo two manors, one in Staffordſhire, the other in Oxfordſhire, to Lincoln College, intending for that college what he performed in Brazenoſe Hall, had the then rector and fellows fully conceded to his

[*] "There was at that time at Cheſhunt both a rector and vicar. Newcourt there ſtyles him "LL. B." Willis, Cath. II. 390, ſtyles him "S. T. P." But we find no antient authority to determine in what *faculty* he was doctor." R. C.

[†] "Preſident of the court of both princes; i. e. preſident of Wales to Arthur and to Henry." R. C.

[‡] "17 Hen. VII." is the date aſſigned to Smyth's appointment as preſident of Wales by *all* our writers without exception; yet I believe "7 Hen. VII." is *nearer* the truth than "17," as his own regiſter at Lincoln, under the year 1500, (i. e. 15 or 16 Hen. VII.) ſays he had been preſident *nonnullis retroactis annis*; but the appointment itſelf does not appear: however, "7 Hen. VII." is *too early*. He was at Bewdley and Ludlow almoſt conſtantly in April 1494; and afterwards, i. e. from the latter part of 9 Hen. VII. I take it, he was appointed *twice*; firſt, about 1501, which commiſſion does not appear; and then, 17 Hen. VII. (1501), ſome new regulations having been found neceſſary. He was not biſhop in 7 Hen. VII. or only biſhop *elect*." R. C.

In a Collection, by Mr. Randle Holme, of deeds relative to the county of Cheſter, it appears that an award was made in 1530 by ſir Peter Dutton, knt. George Findrin, eſq. Thomas Denſill, and William Whorwod, gent. between John Lancaſter, prior of the monaſtery of St. John Baptiſt in the county of Leiceſter on the one part, and William Venables of Kinderton, within the county palatine of Cheſter, eſq. of the other part; of and for the right, title, uſe, intereſt, and poſſeſſion, of one acre of land in Kinderton aforeſaid, called le Cock's acre, and of the advowſon of the church of Roſthorne, which the prior claimed; were bound to refer themſelves to the ſaid arbitrators by ſeveral obligations, dated 10 Nov. 22 Henry VIII. in £1000. who awarded that the prior ſhould releaſe the ſaid William Venables of the bond of peace and appearance daily in the Star-chamber at Weſtminſter, and all other courts of record, and alſo his ſervants, &c.; that the prior ſhould enjoy the ſaid acre and the advowſon of Roſthorne church, &c.; and that the ſaid William and his wife, and their heirs, ſhould make aſſurance thereof before Michaelmas 1539, with liberty to incloſe the ſame, &c.; and the prior to pay to the ſaid William 100 marks.

Nov. 21, an order was made againſt William Venables, eſq. in the Star-chamber, on the complaint of the prior of Laund; but it appeared that the ſaid William had releaſed his right in the advowſon, &c. to the prior, and levied a fine thereof.

The king gave to the prior the church of Roſthorne; provided that the vicarage ſhould be competently endowed, and that a ſufficient ſum of money, at the diſcretion of the ordinary, ſhould be diſtributed among the poor of the pariſh, by the prior and convent, and their ſucceſſors, according to the form of the ſtatute. Teſte rege, &c. apud Weſtm', 24 Feb. 22 Hen. VIII.

31 Henry VIII. the prior ſurrendered the ſame to the king; who, 38 Henry VIII, amongſt other things, appropriated it to Chriſt Church in Oxford, by the name of the rectory and church of Roſthorne, in the county of Cheſter, with the rights and appurtenances to the ſame prior belonging [1].

In *Derbyſhire*, the prior and convent of Laund had the impropriate rectory of Hatherſage [2].

In *Nottinghamſhire*, they held, under the grant of king Henry II, the church of Arnall, or Ernehale; from which an annual penſion of four marks was confirmed to them by archbiſhop Godfrey [3]. They had alſo the church of Colſton Baſſet, with the vicarage, of the gift of *Richard Baſſet*, their founder [4]; but this church was afterwards appropriated to the collegiate church of the Newark at Leiceſter. It is probable that they had alſo the church of Fladborough [5]. The prior and convent of Laund were certified to hold the town or village of Salterford in pure alms [6]; and had ~~common of paſture there~~ [7]. They poſſeſſed alſo divers farms in Sutton, Marnham, and Skegby.

In *Northamptonſhire*, they had the impropriate rectory and the advowſon of the vicarage of Aſhby Legers, otherwiſe Aſhby juxta Daventry, which they held *in proprios uſus* from the foundation of the priory [8]; the advowſons of Arthingworth [9]; Blatherwick [10]; Little Bowden [11]; Brington [12]; Piteſleigh [13]; Weſton Baſſet with Sutton chapel [14]; and a moiety of Weldon [15]. The priory had a penſion of two marks from the church of Arthingworth; and in the townſhips of Sutton and Weſton held three ploughlands, but no mention is made by what ſervice [16].—*John Yeoman* was preſented, by George Swillington and John Barrett, July 25, 1547, to the vicarage of Weſton, vacant by the death of *Thomas Young*, by

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propoſal *; and for the particulars of which we refer to Mr. Gutch's hiſtory of the ſeveral above-mentioned colleges, pp. 125. 239. 243. 353. 374. 594. He gave ſome lands, called Baſſet's Fee †, co. Oxford, to Queen's and All Souls' Colleges; and lands in Stow Park, co. Lincoln, to the dean and chapter of Lincoln; and bequeathed ſeveral ornaments to his college chapel of Brazenoſe ‡, here exhibited from the inventory in the will in the Prerogative-office: "Imprimis, a dorſe and redorſe of crymſyn velvet, with flowres of golde; in length, two yards three quarters; in depth, one yard and one quarter. Item, a dorſe and redorſe of panyd velvett, ſad tawny and marble colour; in length two yards, in depyth one yard and one quarter. Item, two dorſes and redorſes of panyd velvet, ſad tawny and light tawny; in length two yards and three quarters, in depyth one yard one quarter. Item, two paire of curteyns for aulters ends, of red tartaryn. Item, a paire of curteyns of grene tartaryn. Item, two cloths of diaper, in length the peice three ells; in bredth one ell. Item, two cloths of diaper, in length the piece three ells, in bredth one ell. Item, a playn cloth, in length two ells one quarter, in brede one yerde. Item, another plain cloth, in length three ells, in brede one yerde. Item, two courſe playn cloths, in length the piece three ells. Item, a coffen for a corporas, of bords covered with black velvet; and thereon an image of Chriſt made with gold, ſilke, and perles; and within that corporas caſe of clothe of golde. Item, another coffyn like the ſame, with images of Mary and Gabriel, and a caſe for a corporas in the ſame of black velvet. Item, a caas, with a corporas, the one ſide velvett powdred with gold, and the other ſide ruſſet damaſk. Item, a corporas caas, the one ſide clothe of golde, and the other ſide black velvett. Item, a ſuete of veſtment of crymſyn velvett, with three copes of the ſame, powdred with flowres of golde, lined with grene bokeram. Item, a ſuete of veſtments of cloth of tiſſue, with aparel for the ſame, lined with blew bokeram. Item, a cope of crymſyn velvet upon velvet. Item, a ſuete of veſtments of tynſel ſilk. Item, two copes of the ſame. Item, a veſtment of velvet, ſad tawny; the orfrays of light tawny. Item, a veſtment of blewe damaſke, the orfrays of grene damaſke, powdred with flowres of golde, lyned with grene bokeram. Item, a Maſſe-booke, ſecundo folio, Chorus. Item, a Maſſe-booke imprinted, ſecundo folio, ad te levavi. Item, Antiphonar', ſecundo folio, Sacerdos. Item, a Antiphonar, ſecundo folio, Juſticiam. Item, a Antiphonar, in ſecundo folio, Dicne. Item, a Antiphonar, in ſecundo folio, Nari. Item, a Antiphonar, with a legend in folio, Per omnia. Item, a grayle, ſecundo folio, Tot. Item, a grayle, ſecundo folio, Sim. Item, a Proceſſional, ſecundo folio, Sequar. Item, a Proceſſional, ſecundo folio, Juſtum. Item, a Proceſſional, ſecundo folio, Excita. Item, a paire of organs, late bought at London." Prob. 30 January, 1513. His arms were the ſame as thoſe which his college uſe; Sable, a chevron Argent between three roſes Gules. (Plate XLV. fig. 23.) See Godwin, de Præſulibus, ed. Richardſon, pp. 297. 323.

[1] Sir Thomas Venables brought his *Quare impedit* againſt the prior of Laund for the advowſon of the church of Roſthorne; but the ſuit was ſtayed in the Chancery. He pleads the privileges of the county of Cheſter, that none might be ſued out of the ſaid county palatine, &c. except in caſe of error, or foreign plea, or treaſon; which privileges were ratified by king Henry VII. and other his Majeſty's progenitors, and alſo by the queen's majeſty, by her letters patent, under the great ſeal of England.—Sir Thomas Weſton bought the preſentation of the advowſon of Roſthorne of Mr. Hugh Venables and Jo. Troutbeck his father-in-law, for 40 marks; and was parſon there for the ſpace of 12 years in the reign of Edward IV. Harl. MSS. 2077.

[2] Appropriated, together with Wardley, by Pat. 21 Ric. II.

[3] Reg. John Romaue, archbiſhop of York, 1285—1296.

[4] Thoroton, Nottinghamſhire, p. 82. See alſo Plac. de Banco, 27 Hen. III. Rot. 5 de commun. paſtur. in Coleton & Cart. 35 Hen. III. m. 2.

[5] See p. 303.

[6] Ib. p. 296. & Lib. Feodorum in Scaccario, penès Remembratorem Regis.

[7] Plac. de Banco 27 Hen. III. Rot. 5. Cart. 35 Hen. III. m. 2.

[8] See Bridges, Northamptonſhire, vol. I. p. 17.

[9] Ibid. vol. II. p. 3.

[10] Ibid. vol. II. p. 278.

[11] The prior and convent were patrons here in 1228, in which year they preſented John de Rowell, clerk, to this rectory; "ſalvâ vicariâ Henrici capellani, qui totam ipſam eccleſiam nomine vicarie ſue tenebit quoad vixerit, reddendo predicto Johanni & ſucceſſoribus ſuis 20 ſolidos annuatim nomine penſionis;" 3 non. Octobris, anno 29° Hugonis Wells. See Bridges, vol. II. p. 6.

[12] See p. 301.

[13] Confirmed by the charters of king Henry I; but not noticed in Bridges, vol. II. p. 124.

[14] Bridges, vol. II. p. 359.

[15] Ibid. p. 355.

[16] Bridges, MSS. vol. P. f. 428; è Libro Cartarum MS. vocat. Nomina Villarum, penès comitem de Cardigan, 1718.

* "This "intention" to Lincoln College, ſo far as I can diſcover, is a tale not older than A. Wood." R. C.

† "He gave Baſſet's fee to Brazenoſe, and was not a benefactor to Queen's or All Souls College, that I ever heard." R. C.

‡ "Of this donation I never heard; but he was a benefactor to the cathedral." R. C.

virtue of a grant *pro hâc vice* from the prior and convent of Laund [1].

In *Rutland*, they had the churches of Glaſton [2] and Wardley [3], and the chapel at Belton; at which latter place, a tenement, with certain lands, of the annual rent of 20*s.* was demiſed to *Thomas Drake*; the tithes of a meadow, called Eaſt Micklengs, to *Thomas Woodhouſe*, alias *Webſter*, at the annual rent of £6. 10*s.*; and another tenement, with lands of the annual value of 10*s.* belonging to this priory, was demiſed to the ſaid Thomas Woodhouſe for 61 years, by deed, dated 22 May, 30 Henry VIII [4]; all which were granted by Edward VI, May 25, 1547, to *Gregory* lord *Cromwell* and *Elizabeth* his wife, for their joint lives.

In a valuation of the archdeaconries of Northampton and Rutland, the property of the prior of Laund in thoſe counties is thus ſtated:

Bona prioris de Landa.	Decanat'.	
Eccleſia de Weldon	Weldon	x marc'.
——— Weldon		xiii marc'.
Eccleſia de Aſshbey Sc̄i Leodegari,	Daventry,	xv marc'.
Penſio prioris de Ware in eadem,		ii marc'.
Penſio in Arthyngworth,	Rothwell,	ii marc'.
Penſio in eccleſiâ de Glaſton,	Rotel,	viš. viiid̄.
Penſio in eccleſiâ de Wardele & Belton,		xiiiš. iiiid̄.
	Decanat.	Mediet' decime.
Item, habet in Aſsheby Ledgers,	Daventry,	xivd̄.
In Arthyngworth,	Rothwell,	xlviiiš.
In Weſton,	Weldon,	viiiš. vid̄.
Item, habet in decanatu de Rotel.		xxxš. xid̄. ob.

Summa, xxxiiil. viiiš. ixd̄. ob.

Inde decima, xxxiiiš. vd̄. ob. [5]

In *Oxfordſhire*, they had divers rents at Chaſtleton.

In *Staffordſhire*, they had the church of Patingham; the free chapel, or curacy, of Patteſhull [6]; and perhaps, at an early period, the church of Walſall [7].

In *Warwickſhire*, ſome rents of aſſize at Baddeſley.

In the account of William Laurence, collector of penſions, for one year ending at Michaelmas 1539, we find the following particulars:

"Com. Leic'. De XXXIII lī. de firm' manerii, cum rectoriâ de Melton Mowbraye, de viſ' franc' cum terris vocat' Lytle Spynney & Greate Spynney, except' vicar' de Melton, ſic dim' Wilt̄o Gonſon arm' per indentur' dat' XVII° die Aprilis, anno regni regis Henrici VIII. XXIII°; habend' à feſto Inventionis Sc̄e Crucis prox' ſequent' uſque finem term' LV annor'; reddend' indè annuatim ad feſt' Sc̄i Mich̄is omnia alia onera, prout in eâdem indenturâ pleniùs continetur.

Scit' nuper monaſterii de Launde, cum terris dominicalibus.

Computus Wilt̄i Wryght, ballivi ac collectoris redd' ibidem, per Hen' Dowes deput' ſuum, pro uno anno integro finit' ad feſtum Sc̄i Mich̄is Archangeli, anno regni regis Henrici VIII. XXXI°.

Arreragia.

Null'; quia primus computus ipſius nunc computatur. Summa, null'.

Firm' terrarum dominicalium.

Et redd' de XXš. de firm' ſcit', cum gardin', pomar', ſtagn', columbar', ac omnibus domibus & ceteris edificiis infra precinct' dc̄i nuper mon' per ann'. Et de XIIIš. IIIId̄. de firm' molend' aquatic' ibidem, cum clauſo vocato Lanterne-yerd, per annum. Et de LXXVII lī. VIIš. IIIId̄. de firmâ diverſarum paſturarum ſparſim inter ibidem; videlicet, unam paſturam vocat' le Whadborowe, aliam paſturam voc' le Newe-cloſe, aliam paſturam voc' Mylfeld, aliam paſturam voc' More-cloſe, aliam paſturam voc' Rough-cloſe, aliam paſturam voc' Milwong, aliam paſturam voc' Burfeld, aliam paſturam voc' Eſtfeld, aliam paſturam voc' Butler's Cloſe, aliam paſturam voc' Thomas Taylor's Cloſe, aliam paſturam voc' Burton's Cloſe, ac aliam paſturam voc' Horſe-cloſe, ac dimiſſ' diverſis perſonis per annum. Summa, LXXIX lī. VIIId̄.

Firm' minut'.

Et de XLš. de firm' unius ten' ibidem dimiſſ' Rob̄to Bayerd per indenturam, per annum; & de IIIId̄. de firm' unius cotagii dimiſſ' Joanne Yeman, vidue, per indenturam, per annum. Summa, XLš. IIIId̄.

Firma ſcit' manerii de Lodyngton.

Et de XLš. de firmâ, ſcit' manerii ibidem, cum pomario, columbare, domibus, & edificiis infra precinct' ejuſdem, per annum. Summa, XLš.

Redd' aſſiſ'.

Et de XVII lī. XVš. VIIId̄. de redd' tenent' ad voluntatem per annum; & de XXIXš. Xd̄. ob̄. de redd' voc' *Paſture-ſilver*, per annum. Summa, XIX lī. Vš. VId̄. ob̄.

Firma terrarum dominicalium de Lodyngton.

Et de XXIII lī. de firmâ terrarum diverſarum ibidem; videlicet, Stiltons, le Conyngry, cum le Lodge, paſturâ vocat' Lees, le Appletree-cloſe, Great Calborowe, cum CXX acris terre arabilis in communibus campis ſic dimiſſis hoc anno. Et de LXVIš. VIIId̄. de firmâ XL carectat' feni annuatim percipiend' in communibus campis. Summa, XXVI lī. VIš. VIIId̄. q̄.

Firme minute.

Et de XIIII lī. XVIš. IIId̄. ob̄. de firmis minutis, dimiſſ' diverſis perſonis per annum. Summa, XIIII lī. XVIš. IIId̄. ob̄.

Rectoria de Lodington.

Et de VIII lī. de firmâ rectorie ibidem ſic dimiſſe hoc anno. Summa, VIII lī.

Venditio boſci.

De aliquo proficuo proveniente pro decimis de boſcis aut ſubboſcis ibidem venditis hoc anno, non redditur; quòd nullus hujuſmodi boſci aut ſubboſci ibidem venditus fuerat per tempus hujus computi, per ſacramentum computatoris. Summa, null'.

Perquiſ' cur',

Et de Vš. de perquiſ' cur' anno tent' prout per vitulas curie ſuper tunc computum oſtend' & examinat'. Summa Vš.

Firma terrarum ſpectantium nuper monaſterio Sc̄i Jacobi.

Et de XLVIš. VIIId̄. de firmâ terrarum in Whadborowe ſpectantium nuper monaſterio Sc̄i Jacobi juxta Northamptoniam per ann'. Summa, XLVIš. VIIId̄.

Summa totalis receptûs, CLIV lī. XIIII d̄.

Ex quibus,

Feoda.

Idem computat in feoda computatoris cauſâ exercendi officii ſui hoc anno, per literas patentes ſibi conceſſ', per ann' XXVI lī. VIIId̄. Summa, XXVIš. VIIId̄.

Penſiones.

Et in annuali penſione ſolutâ vicario de Tylton pro decimis in Whadborough per annum, Xš. Et in allocatione redditûs ſcitûs dicti nuper monaſterii, eò quòd remanet in manibus domini hoc anno XXš. Et in allocatione VI vaccarum, XL ovium, unius equi, depaſcendarum infra terras dominicales de Launde, XXIIIIš. cum XII carect' boſci, XVIš. conceſſ' Joanne Yeman, videlt, per literas patentes ſub ſigillo conventûs, ad terminum vite ſue, XLš. abſque aliquo indè reddendo. Summa, III lī. Xš.

Expenſus neceſſarii.

Et in expenſis ſeneſcalli ad curiam tentam apud Lod̄inton hoc anno, IIIš. IIIId̄. Et in expenſis computatoris venientis verſùs Lond' ad reddendum computum ſuum, IIIš. IIIId̄. Summa, VIš. VIIId̄.

Reparationes.

Et in reparationibus factis hoc anno per mandatum Henrici Polſted, adtunc ſuperviſoris Thome nuper comitis Eſſexie, XXIIIš. IId̄. Summa, XXIIIš. IId̄.

Liberi denarii.

Et in denariis ſolutis Franciſco Cave, adtunc generali receptori dicti nuper comitis, ad diverſas vices, ex recognitione ipſius Franciſci, XXXIV lī. XVIIIš. Xd̄. ob̄. Summa, XXXIV lī. XVIIIš. Xd̄. ob̄.

Summa omnium allocationum & liberationum predictarum, XLI lī. Vš. IIIId̄. ob̄.

Et debetur CXII lī. XVš. IXd̄. ob̄.

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[1] Reg. Eccl. Petriburg.

[2] Wright's Rutland, p. 65.

[3] Appropriated by Pat. 21 Ric. II; and ſee Wright's Rutland, p. 133.

[4] Wright's Rutland, p. 23; and Stevens's Monaſticon, vol. II. p. 138.

[5] Bridges, MSS. vol. K. fol. 455.

[6] Pat. 18 Edw. III. p. 1. m. 22. pro eccleſiâ de Patingham, cum capellâ de Pateſhull.

[7] See p. 301.

Reſpect'.

Reſpect'.

Et r. c lī. de exitibus predictorum maneriorum hujus anni, eò quòd Johannes Lancaſter, dudum prior prioratûs de Laund, unde eadem maneria ſunt parcelle, recipiſſet in fraudem pre manibus, ſcilt, tempore ſurſum-redditûs dicti nuper prioratûs, & antequàm dicta maneria ad manus dicti nuper comitis devenerunt, eaſdem c lī. de diverſis firmariis ibidem, de exitibus eorundem maneriorum debit' poſt dictum ſurſum-redditum; quos quidem redditus đnus rex nunc per literas ſuas patentes, datas apud Weſtmonaſterium, x° die Aprilis, anno regni ſui xxxi°, conceſſit dicto nuper comiti, habendum ſibi tempore ſurſum-redditûs predicti, eademque neque fraude per dictum nuper comitem ſuperindè prope examinata & reperta. Idem dudum prior poſtea, ſimul cum Willielmo Buſſhop, tenebatur dicto nuper comiti per billam datam iiii° die Junii, anno xxxii° đni regis nunc, ad reſolvendum dictum c lī. dicto nuper comiti; quod quidem debitum devenit ad manus đni regis, ratione attincture dicti nuper comitis; & que quidem billa deliberata fuit per indenturam inter[1] . . . . nuper comitis Willielmo Whorwood, generali attornato đni regis, ad uſum ipſius đni regis, prout auditori conſtat. Summa, c lī.

Et debetur xii lī. xv s̄. ix đ. ob̄. que liberavit Joh̄i Byther, arm', receptori generali đni regis ibidem, ex recognitione ſuâ[2]."

The ſite of the priory of Laund, with the manor, buildings, and lands thereto belonging, became, as has been already ſtated, by grant from king Henry VIII. the property of a perſon of ſo much note in his day, that ſome memoirs of him may be acceptable.

Thomas Cromwell was the ſon of ——— *Cromwell*[3], a blackſmith, at Putney, near London, and in his latter days a brewer; after whoſe deceaſe, his mother was married to a ſheerman in London.

"Putney, the place made bleſſed by my birth,
Whoſe meaneſt cottage ſimply did me ſhrowd,
To me as deareſt of the Engliſh earth;
So of my bringing that poor village proud,
Though in a time when never leſs the dearth
Of happie wits, yet mine ſo well allow'd,
That with the beſt ſhe boldlie durſt prefer
Me, that my breath acknowledged from her[4]."

His honeſt parents gave him a good and ſtrong conſtitution; which, accompanied with excellent endowments of mind, and an uncommon induſtry, raiſed him to that high pitch of honour to which he afterwards arrived. What education he had was in a private ſchool: and all the learning he attained to was (according to the ſtandard of thoſe times) only reading and writing, and a little Latin. When he grew up, having a very great inclination for travelling, he went into foreign countries; though at whoſe expence is not known; and by that means had an opportunity of ſeeing the world, of gaining experience, and of learning ſeveral languages, which proved of great ſervice to him afterwards. Coming to Antwerp, where was then a conſiderable Engliſh factory, he was by them retained to be their clerk or ſecretary. But that office being too great a confinement to his roving and aſpiring mind, he embraced an opportunity that offered, in 1510, of taking a journey to Rome[5]. Whilſt he remained in Italy, he ſerved for ſome time as a ſoldier under the duke of Bourbon, and was at the ſacking of Rome; and at Bologna, aſſiſted John Ruſſel, eſq. afterwards earl of Bedford, in making his eſcape, when he had like to be betrayed into the hands of the French, being ſecretly in thoſe parts about our king's affairs. An inſtance we have, moreover, at this time, of Cromwell's great induſtry, and of his improving every moment; namely, that, in his journey to and from Rome, he learned by heart the New Teſtament of Eraſmus's tranſlation[6]. As a private ſchool had civilized his parts; ſo travel and employment improved them. His neceſſity when at home made him a ſoldier abroad; and his obſervations abroad made him a man at home. The experience of travel enlarged his ſoul, and the hardſhip of war knitted and conſolidated it.

After his return from his travels, he was taken into the family and ſervice of the famous Cardinal Wolſey; who, obſerving his great parts and diligence, made him his ſolicitor, and often employed him in buſineſs of great importance. Among other things, he had the chief hand in the foundation of the two colleges begun at Oxford and Ipſwich by that magnificent prelate; and in ſuppreſſing, in 1525, ſome ſmall monaſteries for the endowment of them. Upon his maſter the Cardinal's diſgrace, in 1529, he uſed his utmoſt endeavours and intereſt to have him reſtored to the king's favour: and when Articles of high-treaſon againſt him were ſent down to the Houſe of Commons, of which Cromwell was then a member, he defended his maſter (whom Gardiner, though more obliged to him, had baſely forſaken) with ſo much wit and eloquence, that no treaſon could be laid to his charge[7]; which honeſt beginning procured Cromwell great reputation, and made his parts and abilities to be much taken notice of. His hard fortune at Cambray was the occaſion of his good one in England; his promiſing looks commended him to Cardinal Wolſey for ſervice, as they had done to Freſcobald the Italian merchant, at Lucca, for relief; and his gratitude to both recommended him to poſterity; the merchant he paid in his own coin, but with Engliſh generoſity; Wolſey he defends in parliament from an attainder; and, though he could not keep his patron from falling, yet he raiſed himſelf by ſpeaking in his defence; for, his maſter brought him firſt to ſerve his country in parliament (that great ſchool of experience), and then his king at court, where, defending his maſter's great actions, he made it evident he could perform greater.

When the Cardinal's houſehold came to be diſſolved, Cromwell was taken into the king's ſervice, upon the recommendation of ſir Chriſtopher Hales, afterwards maſter of the Rolls, and ſir John Ruſſel, knt. as the fitteſt perſon to manage the diſputes the king then had with the pope: though ſome endeavoured, to hinder his promotion, to prejudice his majeſty againſt him, on account of his rude behaviour in defacing the ſmall monaſteries that were diſſolved for endowing Wolſey's colleges. But he diſcovering to the king ſome particulars that were very acceptable to him, he took him into the higheſt degree of favour. Soon after, he was ſent to the Convocation, then ſitting, to acquaint the clergy that they were all fallen into a præmunire. In 1531 he was knighted; made maſter of the king's jewel-houſe[1], with a ſalary of £50. a year; and conſtituted a privy counſellor. The next year, he was made clerk of the hanaper[2], an office of good profit and repute in Chancery; and, before the end of the ſame year, chancellor of the Exchequer[3]. In 1533, he was appointed principal ſecretary of ſtate; and, in April that year, againſt the ſolemnity of the coronation of Anne Bullein, the king ſent writings to all ſheriffs, to certify the names of men of forty pounds lands, to receive the order of knighthood, or elſe to make fine for the ſame; the aſſeſſment of which was appointed to Cromwell, who ſo uſed the matter, that a great ſum of money was levied to the king's uſe by thoſe fines.

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[1] The original is here imperfect.

[2] Rot. Harl. I. 15.

[3] "On the authority of Fox and Stowe, it is generally ſtated that the father of Cromwell became a brewer, after having followed the more ordinary occupation of a blackſmith. By the Addenda to Lambeth Hiſtory, pp. 429, 430, it appears that there was reſident in Stockwell a perſon of the name of Cromwell, and that he is ſtyled a brewer; but no relationſhip can be traced between this Cromwell and the ill-fated miniſter of the tyrant Henry. John Cromwell, by his will, in which he is ſtyled a brewer, gave 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to the church of Lambeth; and, from donations in his life-time, it may be inferred that his perſonal ſubſtance was conſiderable." S. D.

[4] Michael Drayton, in the Legend of Great Cornwall.

[5] That opportunity was as follows. There being at that time a famous gild of our Lady in the church of St. Botulph, at Boſton in Lincolnſhire, to which ſeveral popes had granted very large indulgences or pardons, which were then highly valued, and held in the higheſt veneration, and very much reſorted to; the brethren and ſiſters of that gild were very deſirous of having thoſe indulgences renewed and confirmed by the then pope Julius II. They diſpatched therefore two perſons to Rome with a conſiderable ſum of money, to obtain the deſired confirmation: which perſons, taking Antwerp in their way, became acquainted there with Thomas Cromwell; and obſerving that he was as perfectly qualified for procuring eaſily what they wanted from the court of Rome, as they were themſelves unqualified for it, they perſuaded him to go along with them. Accordingly he was of very great ſervice to them: for, being informed that pope Julius was a great lover of delicacies and dainty diſhes, he preſented him with fine diſhes of jelly, made after the Engliſh faſhion, then unknown at Rome; wherewith the pope was ſo delighted, that he very readily granted Cromwell and his companions what they came about. See this whole matter related at full length, in J. Fox's Acts and Monuments, edit. 1583, p. 1178.

[6] This circumſtance reſts on the authority of Fox's Acts and Monuments, p. 1178.

[7] Strype ſays, "After the fall of Cardinal Wolſey, being choſen a burgeſs for the parliament, he manifeſted his affection and gratitude to his old maſter, by doing him all the good ſervice he could, in that convention; and that by his witty arguments he ſtifled that bill which was there brought in to attaint him of high treaſon; anſwering whatſoever was there at any time laid to his charge, or objected againſt him."

In 1534, in purſuance of the act wherein the parliament had given him the Supremacy, the king firſt took the corporal oaths, ſubſcriptions and ſeals of the biſhops of the realm, unto the ſaid ſupremacy; and, next, addreſſed letters to every biſhop in his reſpective dioceſe, dated June 9, requiring them, 1. In their proper perſons, every Sunday and high feſtival throughout the year, to preach the ſincere word of God; and to declare, that this ſtyle and title of Supreme Head belonged to the crown and dignity of this realm. 2dly, That they ſhould give monition to all abbots, priors, deans, archdeacons, provoſts, parſons, vicars, curates, and all other eccleſiaſtical perſons, to teach and publiſh the ſaid ſtyle and title every Sunday and high feſtival, in their reſpective houſes, churches, and pariſhes; 3dly, to command all ſchoolmaſters to inſtruct and teach the ſame unto the children committed unto them. 4thly, To cauſe all prayers, rubricks, canons of maſs-books, &c. wherein the biſhop of Rome is named, or his preſumptuous and proud pomp mentioned, to be utterly aboliſhed and razed out; and his very name and memory to be never more remembered, except to his contumely and reproach (for in theſe words the king's letter runs.) 5thly, To leave out in the general ſentence all ſuch articles as tend to the glory and advancement of the biſhop of Rome. Upon which order it ſoon was laid wholly aſide.

In June 1535, as the biſhops had all ſubſcribed to the king's ſupremacy the laſt year, they were required to publiſh and declare as much in their own cathedral churches, and to ſet forth the king's title of Supreme Head under God of the Church of England; and to ſee the people in their reſpective dioceſes effectually inſtructed in this point by the clergy in their pariſhes; which, with a declaration to be read to the people, were ſent by Cromwell to all the archbiſhops and biſhops. And they, perceiving well how bent the king was upon this matter, wrote their letters of anſwer to Cromwell[4], ſignifying their reſpective receipts of the king's and his letters in this behalf, together with their promiſe of yielding obedience thereto, and accounts of their ſo doing. But Cranmer archbiſhop of Canterbury, and Shaxton biſhop of Saliſbury, took great joy hereat, as appeared by their letters. The latter, in his letter to Cromwell, dated June the 4th, from Mortlake, ſhewed "how he rejoyced that the king had writ ſo earneſtly to his biſhops in this cauſe; and that he concluded, that God had made uſe of his wiſdom to ſtir up the prince thereunto; thanking God for it, and beſeeching him to go on ſtill from one thing to another, till the uſurped power of that man of Rome were clean aboliſhed and put out of the hearts of the king's ſubjects; and that he, for his own part, would apply with all diligence to this ſo godly a commandment. Robert biſhop of Chicheſter, June 13, preached at his cathedral; and there declared openly the king's commandment concerning the uniting of the Supreme Head of the Church of England unto the Imperial Crown of this realm; and alſo the aboliſhing and ſecluding the enormities and abuſes of the biſhop of Rome's authority, uſurped within the ſame. He likewiſe ſent forth his ſuffragan to preach and publiſh the ſame within the populous towns of his dioceſe; and took effectual care, by the 28th of June, that all abbots, priors, deans, archdeacons, provoſts, parſons, vicars, and curates, in his dioceſe, had commandment to publiſh the ſame in their churches every Sunday and ſolemn feaſt; and intended to ſee and cauſe them to do their duty in that behalf. And all this he ſignified to the ſecretary in a letter, dated June the 28th, from Selſey; and prayed him, that by reaſon of his great age, being now 90 years and upwards, he would move the king, that his farther doing in theſe premiſſes by other ſufficient perſons might ſuffice for his diſcharge. John biſhop of Lincoln alſo ſet forth the king's title, dignity, and ſtyle of Supreme Head; and cauſed the ſame to be declared through his dioceſe; and the declaration to this purpoſe, which Cromwell had ſent: copies whereof, to be diſperſed to every curate in his dioceſe, he cauſed his clerks to write out as many and as faſt as they could. But his dioceſe being ſo large, he cauſed 2000 to be printed. And of all this he certified the ſecretary, from Woburne, June 25; but praying that he might know his pleaſure and approbation, whether he ſhould in that manner ſend them forth.

It does not appear to whom the following letter from Cromwell was addreſſed, againſt a peſtilent faction in a certain town, and ordering two prieſts to be ſent as priſoners; nor to what town it relates.

"After my right harty commendations. The king's highneſs being informed that there be two preſts in that towne: th' one called ſir William Minſtorley, which is now in warde; th' other called ſir William Richardſon, otherwiſe good ſir William; hath commanded me to ſignifie unto you that like as his pleaſure is, that, upon the receipt hereof, you ſhall ſend both the ſame preſts hither as priſoners in aſſured cuſtodye: Soo his grace cannot a little mervayl to here of the papiſticall faction that is mayntained in that towne, and by you chiefly that is of his grace's counſail. Surely his majeſtie thinketh that you have little reſpecte either to him, to his lawes, or to the good ordre of that towne, which ſo little regards him in a matur of ſo great weight, which alſo his highneſs hath ſo much to heart; and willed me plainly to intimate unto you all and every of you, that in caſe he ſhall perceyve from hensforth any ſuch abuſes ſuffered or winked at, as has been hitherto in maner in contempt of his moſt royall eſtates mayntained, his highneſs woll put others in the beſt of your romes that ſhall ſo offende him, by whom he wil be better ſerved. It is thought againſt all reaſon that the prayers of women and their fond flatterings ſhould move any of you to do that thing that ſhould in any wiſe diſpleaſe your prince and ſouveraign lord, or offend his juſt lawes; and if you ſhall think any extremytie in this writing, you muſt thanke yourſelves that have ſo procured it; for neither of yourſelfs have you regarded theſe maturs, nor anſwered to many my letters written for like purpoſes and upon like occaſions; wherein thoughe I have not made any accuſation, yet, being in the place for thoſe things that I am, I have thought you did me therein too much injury, and ſuche as I am aſſured his highneſs, knowing it, would not have taken in good parte. But this matur needeth no aggravation; nor have I done any thing in it more thenne hath been by his majeſty thought mete; per caſe not ſo much. And thus fare you hartely well. From Sutton, the 17th of July. Your lordſhippis aſſuryd THOMAS CRUMWELL[5]."

The firſt act of the king's ſupremacy was his naming Cromwell vicar-general, and general-viſitor of all the monaſteries and other privileged places[1]; and, Oct. 8, 1535, being then ſtyled "Thomas Cromwell, eſq." he was appointed maſter of the Rolls[2].

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[1] Pat. 23 Hen. VIII. p. 2.

[2] Pat. 24 Hen. VIII. p. 1.

[3] Ibid. p. 2.

[4] Thoſe of the biſhops of Saliſbury, Chicheſter, Lincoln, and Durham, are preſerved by Strype, Appendix, N° XLIX.—LII.

[5] Cotton MSS. Cleopatra E. IV. f. 44.

Shortly after this, the long parliament[3], then ſitting at Weſtminſter, originally deſigned to ſwallow up thoſe vaſt poſſeſſions, which, through the bounty of divers pious kings, and many other devout people of this nation, had been beſtowed on the monaſteries, wherein Cromwell had been the principal contriver; it was thought fit to ſend viſitors into all parts, for making inquiſition into the demeanor of the votaries then profeſſed in any of thoſe religious houſes; to the end that, by repreſenting them more looſe in their lives than the ſtrictneſs of their rule required, the leſs regret might be had, not only to their ejection, but to the utter ſuppreſſion of their orders. "As an introduction to the diſſolution of all abbeys," ſays Fuller, "ſpies were ſent forth to make ſtrict diſcovery of men's behaviours therein. Cromwell, ſcout-maſter general in this deſign, ſtayed at the court, whilſt his ſubordinate emiſſaries (men of as prying eyes, as afterwards they proved of gripple hands) ſent unto him all their intelligence." His conſcience inclined him to the Church's reformation; his intereſt complied with the king's. He unlocked the ſecrets of monaſteries by his ſpies, and put the king upon deſtroying them by his power. The principal commiſſioners[4] were, Thomas Legh, Richard Layton, and William Peters, doctors of the law, and Dr. John London[5] dean of Wallingford; and the firſt viſitation was made in October 1535 by Legh and Layton; whoſe proceedings are preſerved, in their own words, under the title of "Compertum Compertorum per Doctorem Legh & Doctorem Layton in Viſitatione Regiâ Provinciæ Eboracenſis & Epiſcopatu Coventriæ & Lichf. cum aliis[6]." Theſe commiſſioners, who well underſtood the meſſage they went on, and would not come back without a ſatisfactory anſwer to him that ſent them, knowing themſelves were likely to be no loſers thereby, put forth all who were willing to depart, and all who were under the age of twenty-four years; ſhutting up thoſe who remained, that they ſhould not go out of their places; which being done, they took the relicks and chiefeſt of the jewels, in every houſe, to the king's uſe. By their letters to Cromwell, it appears that in moſt houſes they found monſtrous diſorders; and that many fell down on their knees, and prayed they might be diſcharged, ſince they had been forced to make vows againſt their wills. With theſe the viſitors diſpenſed, and ſet them at liberty. They found great factions in the houſes, and barbarous cruelties exerciſed by one faction againſt another, as either of them prevailed. In many places, when they gave them the king's injunctions, many cried out that the ſeverity of them was intolerable, and they deſired rather to be ſuppreſſed than ſo reformed. They were all extremely addicted to idolatry and ſuperſtition. In ſome they found the inſtruments and other tools for multiplying and coining. But for the lewdneſs of the confeſſors of nunneries, and the great corruption of that ſtate, whole houſes being found almoſt all with child; for the diſſoluteneſs of abbots, and the other monks and friars, not only with whores, but married women; and for their unnatural luſts and other brutal practices; theſe are not fit to be ſpoken of, much leſs enlarged on, in a work of this nature.

The rents of the houſes ſeized on roſe to about £32,000.; the goods, plate, jewels, and other moveables, were valued at £100,000.; and it is generally ſaid, and not improbably, that the commiſſioners were as careful to enrich themſelves as to increaſe the king's revenue. The churches and cloiſters were for the moſt part pulled down; and the lead, bells, and other materials ſold.

July 2, 1536, Cromwell was made lord keeper of the king's privy ſeal[7]; on the 9th of the ſame month, was advanced to the dignity of a baron of this realm, by the name of lord *Cromwell* of *Okeham*[8]; and on the 18th, being the laſt day of the parliament, took his place amongſt the lords in the upper houſe, as the king's vicegerent; and the ſame day received the honour of knighthood.

Being therefore arrived to this exalted pitch of truſt, that which we ſhall next obſerve is, that the pope's ſupremacy, being here by authority of parliament aboliſhed, and directly declared to be in the king, divers buſineſſes thereupon happening, which could not be diſpatched without his highneſs's conſent, himſelf being not able to undergo the burthen thereof, conferred that authority on this lord Cromwell, making him vicegerent over all the ſpiritualities under himſelf: not that he thought a layman more fit for it than one of the clergy; but becauſe, under colour thereof, he had reſolved to put in execution ſome deſigns wherein the clergy, in probability, would have moved but ſlowly. Whereupon he became preſident in the ſynod of that year; and ſat in ſtate above all the biſhops; "deformi ſatis ſpectaculo (ſaith Godwin[9]) indocto laico cœtui præſidente ſacratorum antiſtitum, omnium, quos ante hæc tempora Anglia unquam habuiſſet, doctiſſimorum." By the authority of this ſynod, injunctions were iſſued by the lord Cromwell, in the king's name, for abrogating a number of holy-days, and eſpecially ſuch as fell in harveſt-time; the keeping of which was prejudicial to the gathering in the corn, hay, and fruits of the earth. The ſum of them was, "That the dedication of churches ſhould be kept on the firſt Sunday in October for ever. That the feaſt of the patron of every church, commonly called the Church Holy-day, ſhould not be henceforth kept as a holy-day, except it be ſuch a holy-day as is to be univerſally kept. That all holy-days that happen in harveſt-time, that is, from the firſt of July to the 29th of September, were not to be kept holy-days; but people were to do their ordinary work, except the feaſts of the Apoſtles, of the Bleſſed Virgin, St. George, and ſuch feaſts wherein the king's judges at Weſtminſter did not uſe to ſit in judgement. And what days they were, were afterwards mentioned in the injunctions. The four offering days to be, the Nativity of our Lord, Eaſter-day, the Nativity of St. John Baptiſt, and of Michael the Archangel." And in September the ſame year, were ſent out, under the king's ſpiritual ſeal, by Cromwell his vicegerent, certain other injunctions[10] to the prelates and clergy of the realm; charging all eccleſiaſtical incumbents to declare that the pope's uſurped power had no ground in the law of God; and ſtrictly enjoining them to preach, and to teach their pariſhioners the Pater Noſter, Ave, Creed, Commandments, and Articles of Faith, with other Articles, in the Engliſh tongue.

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[1] This is commonly confounded with his ſubſequent dignity of lord vicegerent in eccleſiaſtical matters; but they were two different places, and held by different commiſſions. By the one he had no authority over the biſhops, nor had he any precedence; but the other, as it gave him the precedence next the royal family, ſo it cloathed him with a complete delegation of the king's whole power in eccleſiaſtical affairs. For two years he was only vicar-general. In the Prerogative Office there is a ſubaltern commiſſion granted to Dr. (after Secretary) Petre, Jan. 13, in the 27th year of the king's reign; by which it appears that Cromwell's commiſſion was at firſt conceived in very general words, for he is called the king's vicegerent in eccleſiaſtical cauſes, his vicar-general, and official-principal. But, becauſe he could not himſelf attend upon all theſe affairs, Dr. Petre was deputed under him, for receiving the probates of wills. It likewiſe appears, that all wills, where the eſtate was £200. or above, were no more to be tried or proved in the biſhops courts, but in the vicar-general's court. Yet, though he was called vicegerent in that commiſſion, he was ſpoken of, and writ to, by the name of vicar-general; but, after the ſecond commiſſion, in July 1536, he was always deſigned lord vicegerent.

[2] Pat. 26 Hen. VIII. p. 2. He was ſucceeded in that office, July 12, 1537, by Chriſtopher Hatton, eſq.

[3] Begun 3 Nov. 21 Henry VIII; and held, by prorogation, till the 27th of that king's reign.

[4] Many others were alſo empowered to viſit; for letters are preſerved from Robert Southwell, Ellice Price, John Ap-price, Richard Southwell, John Gage, Richard Bellaſis, Walter Hendle, and ſeveral others, to Cromwell, giving him an account of the progreſs they made in their ſeveral provinces.

[5] Of the three former, ſays Fuller, I can ſay nothing; but find the latter (though employed to correct others) no great ſaint himſelf: for afterwards he was publicly convicted of perjury, and adjudged to ride with his face to the horſe-tail at Windſor and Oakingham with papers about his head; which was done accordingly.

[6] Firſt publiſhed in 1789, with a Commentary, by the Rev. Dr. Pegge, and biographical memorials of Legh and Layton.

[7] Pat. 28 Hen. VIII. p. 1. [8] Ibid. [9] Annals, A.D. 1536.

[10] Theſe may be ſeen at large in Fox's Acts; and in Biſhop Burnet's Hiſtory of the Reformation., vol. I. Coll. N° 7.

In 1536, the lord Cromwell was elected chancellor of the univerſity of Cambridge[1]; ſoon after which followed a general viſitation of that learned ſeminary; whereupon the ſeveral colleges delivered up to him their charters and other inſtruments[2]. On this occaſion Dr. Fuller obſerves, "I find not any particular favour conferred, or benefaction beſtowed by him on the Univerſity. But this great good he did, that his greatneſs kept others from doing Cambridge any harm[3]. Many hungry courtiers had hopes to catch fiſh (and fiſh it would be whatever came to their nets) on this turning of the tide, the Alteration of Religion. How eaſy was it for Covetouſneſs, in thoſe tickliſh times, to quarrel the College lands into ſuperſtition! Sacrilege ſtood ready to knock at their gates: and, alas! it was paſt their porter's power to forbid it entrance, had not the lord Cromwell vigorouſly aſſiſted the Univerſity on all occaſions."

Aug. 26, 1537, the lord Cromwell was created knight of the Garter; and about this time was conſtituted chief juſtice itinerant of all the foreſts beyond Trent. In this year alſo there was a new viſitation appointed for all the monaſteries of England; and the viſitors were ordered to examine all things that related either to their converſation, to their affection to the king and the ſupremacy, or to their ſuperſtition, in their ſeveral houſes; to diſcover what cheats and impoſtures there were, either in their images, relicks, or other miraculous things, by which they had drawn people to their houſes on pilgrimages, and gotten from them any great preſents; alſo to try how they were affected during the late commotions, and to diſcover every thing that was amiſs in them, and report it to the lord vicegerent. Yet, in the records of this year, we find but one original ſurrender of any religious houſe; the abbey of Furneſs in Lancaſhire, valued at £960. with 30 monks, reſigning up that houſe to the king on April 9. Two other ſurrenders are enrolled that year; the one of Bermondſey in Surrey, the other of Biſham in Berks. In the following year, they made a quicker progreſs, and found ſtrange enormities in the greater houſes; it ſeems all the houſes under £200. of rent were not yet ſuppreſſed, as we find many within that value afterwards reſigning their houſes: and yet even then they made no great haſte; for there are but 21 ſurrenders all this year, either in the Rolls or Augmentation Office. And now, not only ſmall abbeys, but greater ones, were ſurrendered to the king. The prior of Great Malvern in Worceſterſhire offered to reſign; and was recommended by biſhop Latimer to Cromwell, with an earneſt deſire that his houſe might ſtand, not in monkery, but ſo as to be converted to preaching, ſtudy, and prayer. And the good prior was willing to compound for his houſe by a preſent of 500 marks to the king, and of 200 to Cromwell. He is commended for being an old worthy man, a good houſe-keeper, and one that daily fed many poor people. To this Latimer adds, "Alas, my good lord! ſhall we not ſee two or three in every ſhire changed to ſuch remedy?" But the reſolution was taken once to extirpate all. And therefore, though the viſitors interceded earneſtly for one nunnery in Oxfordſhire, Godſtow, where there was great ſtrictneſs of life, and to which moſt of the young gentlewomen of the county were ſent to be bred; ſo that the gentry of the country deſired the king would ſpare the houſe; yet all was ineffectual. And thus they went on procuring daily more ſurrenders. In this year there were 159 reſignations enrolled; of which the originals of 155 do yet remain.

The abbot of Reading had ſo got into Cromwell's good opinion, that in ſome differences between him and Shaxton biſhop of Saliſbury, who was Cromwell's creature, he had the better of the biſhop. Upon which Shaxton, who was a proud ill-natured man, wrote an high expoſtulating letter to Cromwell, "complaining of an injunction he had granted againſt him at the abbot's deſire. He alſo ſhewed, that in ſome conteſts between him and his reſidentiaries, and between him and the mayor of Saliſbury, Cromwell was always againſt him. He likewiſe challenged him for not anſwering his letters. He tells him, God will judge him for abuſing his power as he did: he prays God to have pity on him, and to turn his heart; with a great deal more provoking language." He alſo adds many inſolent praiſes of himſelf; and his whole letter is an extravagant piece of vanity and inſolence. To this Cromwell wrote an anſwer, that ſhews him to have been indeed a very great man; and the Reader will ſee from it how modeſtly and diſcretely he carried his greatneſs.

"My Lord, after hearty commendations, I cannot but both much marvel that you, whom I have taken as mine truſty friend, ſhould judge me, as I perceive by your letters you do, and alſo be glad that ye ſo frankly utter your ſtomach to me. I would thank you for your plain writing and free monitions; ſaving that you ſeem fuller of ſuſpicion than it becometh a prelate of your ſort to be: and (to ſay that maketh me more ſorry) much worſe perſuaded of me than I thought any of your learning and judgment could have been. I took a matter out of your hands to mine. If upon conſiderations mine office bind me to do ſo, what cauſe have ye to complain? If I had done this, either upon affection, or intending prejudice to your eſtimation, you might have expoſtulated with me; and yet, if ye then had done it after a gentler ſort, I ſhould both ſooner have amended that I did amiſs, and alſo have had better cauſe to judge your writing to me to be of a friendly heart towards me. If ye be offended with my ſharp letters, how can your teſty words (I had almoſt given them another name) delight me? I required you to uſe no extremity in your office: *durus eſt hic ſermo*, ye call it; and when ye have done, ye begin again, even as though all being ſaid, all were ſtill behind. If ye have uſed none extremity, I am, I enſure you, as glad of it as I ought to be: and though ye do not, yet upon a complaint my office bindeth me to ſuccour him that ſaith he is over-matched, and is compelled to ſuſtain wrong. I was thus informed, and by perſons to whom I gave more credit than I intend to do hereafter, if they have abuſed me, as ye would make me believe they have. They thus complaining, could I do leſs than grant unto them ſuch remedies as the king's highneſs and his laws give indifferently to all his ſubjects? Might I not alſo ſomewhat gather, that ye proceeded the ſorer againſt the reader, Roger London, when I had ſeen how much you deſired the preferment of your ſervant to that revenue? My Lord, you had ſhewed yourſelf of much more patience, I will not ſay of much more prudence, if you had contented yourſelf with their lawful appeal, and my lawful injunctions; and rather have written ſomewhat fully to inſtruct us in this matter, than thus to deſire to conquer me by ſhrewd words, to vanquiſh me by ſharp threp of Scripture, which as I know to uſe travel, ſo I truſt to God as great a clerk as ye be, is done already. Thus out of their place it becometh me not, neither yet am I wont to vaunt myſelf of well-doing. I know who worketh all that is well wrought by me; and whereas he is the whole doer, I intend not to offer him this wrong, to labour, and I to take the thanks; yet as I do not ceaſe to give thanks, that it hath pleaſed his goodneſs to uſe me as an inſtrument, and to work ſomewhat by me, ſo I truſt I am as ready to ſerve him in my calling, to my little power, as ye are preſt to write worſe of me than ye ought to think. My prayer is, That God give me no longer life than I ſhall be glad to uſe mine office *in ædificationem*, and not *in deſtructionem*, as ye bear me in hand I do. God, ye ſay, will judge ſuch uſing of authority; meaning flatly, that I do abuſe ſuch power as hath pleaſed God and the king's highneſs to ſet me in. God, I ſay, will judge ſuch judges as ye are, and charge all ſuch thoughts as ye miſuſe. Ye do not ſo well as I would ye ſhould do, if ye ſo think of me as your letters make me think ye do. The crime that ye charge me withal is greater than I may or ought to bear; untruer, I truſt, than they that would faineſt ſhall be able to prove. It is a ſtrange thing, you ſay, that I neither would write, nor ſend you word by mouth, what ye ſhould do with the popiſh monks of Abington; and that the abbot of Redding could get ſtraightway my letters to inhibit your juſt doings. That was not my mind which I wrote. I did not intend to lett your juſt doings, but rather to require you to do juſtly; neither was I ſwift in granting my letters to him; albeit, I am much readier to help him that complains of wrong, than preſt to further on him that deſireth puniſhment of a perſon whom I am not ſure hath offended. I made you no anſwer; a ſtrange thing!. My Lord, I thought ye had better known my buſineſs, than for ſuch a matter to eſteem me not your friend. You might have better judged that I was too much cumbred with other affairs; that thoſe which ſued for the abbot could better eſpy their time than you could. Some men will think it rather utter diſpleaſure conceived before, than that ye have any urgent occaſion here to miſjudge my mind towards you. As concerning your manor, you muſt uſe your priviledges as things lent unto you, ſo long as ye ſhall occupy them well, that is, according to the mind and pleaſure of them that gave you them. I took neither the monk's cauſe nor any other into my hands to be a bearer of any ſuch whom their upright dealings is not able to bear. No; you know, I think, that I love ſuch readers of Scripture as little as ye do: would God, men of your ſort were as diligent to ſee that in all their dioceſes good were made, as I am glad to remove things when I know them! If ye had taken even then but half the pains to ſend up ſuch things againſt him as ye now ſend, neither you ſhould have had cauſe, no nor occaſion, thus eaſily to divine of my good or evil will towards you, nor I have been cumbred with this anſwer. My Lord, I pray you, while I am your friend, take me to be ſo; for, if I were not, or if I knew any cauſe why I ought not, I would not be afraid to ſhew what had alienated my mind from you; ſo you ſhould well perceive that my diſpleaſure ſhould laſt no longer than there were cauſe. I paſs over your *Nemo læditur niſi à ſeipſo*. I pray with you this firſt part, Our Lord have pity upon me; the other part is not in my prayers, That God ſhould turn my heart; for he is my judge. I may err in my doings for want of knowledge; but I willingly bear no miſdoers; I willingly hurt none whom honeſty and the king's laws do not refuſe. Undo not you yourſelf, I intend nothing leſs than to work you any diſpleaſure. If hitherto I have ſhewed you any pleaſure, I am glad of it: I ſhewed it to your qualities, and not to you; if they tarry with you, my good will cannot depart from you, except your prayer be heard, that is, My heart be turned. I aſſure you I am right glad ye are to the place ye are in, and will do what ſhall lie in me in aid you in your office, to maintain your reputation, to give you credit among your flock and elſewhere, as long as I ſhall ſee you faithful to your duty, according to your calling. I will not become your good lord, as your deſire is; I am and have been your friend, and take you to be mine. Caſt out vain ſuſpicion; let raſh judgment rule men of leſs wit and diſcretion; wilfulneſs becometh all men better than a biſhop, which ſhould always teach us to lack gladly our own will, becauſe you may not have your own will. Here is *Chriſtus pauperes facit & ditat, cum Dominus dedit & Dominus abſtulit*, to what purpoſe? *Sit nomen Domini benedictum*, can never lack his place, it becometh always in ſeaſon; or elſe, as great a divine as ye are, I would ſay, it were not the beſt placed here; except thou wiſt better, you had rather loſe all than any part of your will. I pray you teach patience better in your deeds, or elſe ſpeak as little of it as ye can. My Lord, you might have provoked another in my place that would have uſed leſs patience with you, finding ſo little in you; but I can take your writings, and this heat of your ſtomach, even as well as I can, I truſt, beware of flatterers. As for the abbot of Redding and his monk, if I find them as ye ſay they are, I will order them as I ſhall think good. Ye ſhall do well to do your duty; if you ſo do, ye have no cauſe to miſtruſt my friendſhip; if ye do not, I muſt tell it you, and that ſomewhat after the plaineſt ſort, To take a cauſe out of your hands into mine, I do but mine office: you meddle further than your office will bear you, thus roughly to handle me for uſing of mine. If ye do ſo no more, I let paſs all that is paſt, and offer you ſuch kindneſs as ye ſhall lawfully deſire at my hands. Thus fare you well."

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[1] There is ſome ambiguity about the date of this preferment: Dr. Fiſher, biſhop of Rocheſter, reſigned the chancellorſhip in 1514 in favour of Dr. Wolſey, then biſhop of Lincoln; on whoſe death, in 1530, Cromwell is ſtated, in Carter's "Hiſtory of the Univerſity," to have ſucceeded to that office; but Mr. Smyth, in his MS notes, obſerves, that in 1530 Cromwell was not conſiderable enough to be ſucceſſor to the Cardinal. Le Neve places his election in 1533, when he was only of the privy council, and maſter of the jewel-houſe. The fact is, on Fiſher's reſignation, biſhop Wolſey was choſen; but, upon his refuſal of it, the univerſity elected biſhop Fiſher perpetual chancellor, or for the term of his life. See Baker's Preface to Fiſher's Sermon on the funeral of Lady Margaret, p. 9.

[2] Fuller's Hiſtory of the Univerſity of Cambridge, ed. 1655, p. 108, &c.

[3] The Univerſity of Cambridge made him chancellor, to ſave itſelf, in an age wherein covetouſneſs could quarrel a college, as well as an abbey, into ſuperſtition. He reforms the Univerſity, in order to the reformation of the Church; enjoining the ſtudy of the Scriptures and tongues, inſtead of ſchool-divinity and barbariſm; recommending Ariſtotle, Agricola, and Melancthon, to their reading; and the doctrine which is in ſpirit and in truth to their faith.

In September 1538, Cromwell ſent forth injunctions to all biſhops and curates, throughout the realm, charging them to place in every pariſh-church the Bible of the largeſt volume, printed in Engliſh[1], for all men to read in; and alſo for the obſerving of the injunctions before given. To which were added, that ſermons ſhould be made quarterly at leaſt; wherein the preachers were to inſtruct their people againſt the ordinary ſuperſtitions, of wandering on pilgrimages, offering candles and tapers to relicks, kiſſing or licking of them, and the like. That, if any prieſt had extolled theſe things, he ſhould now recant and reprove the ſame; ſhewing that he did ſo upon no ground of Scripture, but led by common error and abuſe; that none ſhould ſtop the reading or preaching of the Word of God; that a Regiſter[2] ſhould be kept in every pariſh; that the former injunctions be read every quarter of a year; that no man ſhould detain his tithes, upon pretence of his curates not doing their duty; none to alter the order and manner of any faſting-day, that is commanded or indicted by the church, excepting the commemoration of Thomas Becket, which ſhall be clean omitted; the knowling of *Aves* after ſervice, brought in by pretence of the biſhop of Rome's pardons, henceforth to be left, that the people ſhould not truſt to have pardon by ſaying their *Aves* between the ſaid knowling; to omit ſaying in proceſſions their *Ora pro nobis* to ſo many ſaints; whereby they had no time to ſing the good ſuffrages,

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[1] In 1535, orders were authorized by the king (with the conſent of convocation) for the tranſlating of the Bible into Engliſh with all expedition; which performance took up three years before it was finiſhed. Grafton printed 1500 copies of this Bible at his own charge; and Cromwell preſented it to the king, and procured his warrant, allowing all his ſubjects, in all his dominions, to read it without controul or hazard. For which the Archbiſhop wrote Cromwell a letter of moſt hearty thanks, dated the 13th of Auguſt; who did now rejoice "that he ſaw this day of Reformation, which he concluded was now riſen in England, ſince the light of God's Word did ſhine over it without any cloud."

[2] "That you, and every parſon, vicar, or curate, within this dioceſe, ſhall for every church keep one Book or Regiſter, wherein he ſhall write the day and year of every wedding, chriſtning, and burying, made within your pariſh for your time; and ſo every man ſucceeding you likewiſe; and alſo there inſert every perſon's name that ſhall be ſo wedded, chriſtned, and buried; and for the ſafe keeping of the ſame book, the pariſh ſhall be bound to provide, of their common charges, one ſure coffer with two locks and keys, whereof the one to remain with you, and the other with the wardens of every ſuch pariſh wherein the ſaid book ſhall be laid up; which book ye ſhall every Sunday take forth, and in the preſence of the ſaid wardens, or one of them, write and record in the ſame all the weddings, chriſtnings, and buryings, made the whole week before; and that done, to lay up the book in the ſaid coffer as afore: And for every time that the ſame ſhall be omitted, the party that ſhall be in the fault thereof ſhall forfeit to the ſaid church 3*s.* 4*d*, to be employed on the reparation of the ſaid church."

Parce nobis, Domine; *Libera nos, Domine*; which were more neceſſary and effectual to be ſaid. Theſe laſt injunctions were given out by occaſion of the negligent obſervation of the former, which the clergy took little heed to; which when the king underſtood, and being reſolvedly now determined to purge out many abuſes in the church, and rectify divers errors in doctrine, then generally entertained, he gave command to the lord Cromwell, to make in his name a ſet of new injunctions; and a copy of them he ſent to every reſpective biſhop to be duly executed, and to give a ſtrait order to their clergy to obſerve them. The letter to archbiſhop Cranmer relating to it was this:

"After my right harty commendations unto your lordſhip. Whereas the king's highneſs, being informed as well of the negligent obſervation of the former injunctions, exhibited to the clergy of that dioceſe, as alſo of the further continuance of ſuperſtition and idolatry in the ſame, and minding, like as to his office moſt appertaineth, the expurgation of untrue religion, and the aboliſhment of all abuſes crept into the ſame; hath willed and commanded me to put forth, by his grace's authority, to all his clergy and ſubjects within this realm, certain other injunctions to be kept and obſerved of the ſame, upon their further peril. Theſe ſhall be therefore as well to advertiſe your lordſhip, as alſo of the king's highneſs behalf, to charge and command the ſame; that calling before you, or your commiſſaries, at days and places convenient, the whole clergy of that dioceſe, ye do exhibit and put forth on the king's highneſs behalf, and by his grace's authority, theſe injunctions, whereof ye ſhall receive a copy herewith; and may ſend, whereas they be printed, for as many more as will ſerve to give every curate within that dioceſe; ſtraitly charging every of the ſame inviolably to obſerve the ſaid injunctions, upon the pains therein expreſſed. In default whereof, they may look for no like indulgence as they have had hitherto by violation of the other, but earneſt coherſion and ſeverity to be extended towards them for both contempts together. And that ye fail not this the king's highneſs pleaſure and commandment effectually to put forth, execute, and accompliſh, without any diſſimulation, negligence, or remiſs handling, as ye intend to anſwer to the king's majeſty for the contrary thereof at your peril. And thus moſt hartily fare you well. From London, the laſt of September. Your lordſhip's friend, THOMAS CRUMWEL."

The injunctions end thus: "All which and ſingular injunctions I miniſter unto you, and to your pariſhioners, by the king's highneſs authority, to be committed in this part; which I charge and command you, by the ſame authority, to obſerve and keep, upon pain of deprivation, ſequeſtration of your fruits, or ſuch other coertion as to the king, or his vicegerent for the time being, ſhall be ſeen convenient."

In the November following the king iſſued out his letters to the biſhops, directing them how to inſtruct the people. Theſe inſtructions (which were to be obſerved upon pain of deprivation) were five: 1. That the biſhop ſhould every holy-day read and declare plainly and diſtinctly the Articles, and in no wiſe vary a word, to make the ſame doubtful to the people. 2. Each to travel from place to place in his dioceſe, and make a collation to the people; and to ſet forth plainly the text of Scripture; and to declare that obedience that is due by God's law to the prince; and to command and preſs the honeſt ceremonies of the church; yet tempering his diſcourſe ſo, that the people might not put over-much affiance in them. 3. To uſe no word in their private converſation to the contrary of this the king's commandment; nor to keep any in his houſe that ſhall ſpeak in theſe matters of the ceremonies contentiouſly or contemptuouſly: and if there ſhould be any ſuch toward them, to ſend them up to the king and his council to be puniſhed. 4. To give ſtrait commandment to all parſons, vicars, and curates, and governors of religious houſes and colleges, that they do as was commanded the biſhops in the indifferent praiſe of ceremonies, and avoiding contentions, and contentious and contemptuous communication; and that none ſhould preach out of their own church. 5. To make ſecret enquiry for ſuch prieſts as have of late married themſelves, and ſince uſed and exerciſed the office of prieſthood, and to ſignify it to the council. Theſe inſtructions were ſent by the lord Cromwell to all the biſhops, incloſed to each in a letter of his own. That to George[1] biſhop of Landaff was in theſe terms:

"After my right hearty commendations to your lordſhip, ye ſhall herewith receive the king's highneſs letter addreſſed unto you, to put you in remembrance of his highneſs travails, and your duty touching order to be taking for preaching. To the intent the people may be taught the truth, and yet not charged at the beginning with over many novelties; the publication whereof, unleſs the ſame be tempered and qualified with much wiſdom, doth rather breed contention, diviſion, and contrariety in opinion, in the unlearned multitude, than edify, or remove from them and out of their hearts, ſuch abuſes, as by the corrupt and unſavoury teaching of the biſhop of Rome and his diſciples have crept into the ſame. The effect of which letter, albeit I doubt not, but as well for the honeſty of the matters as for your own diſcharge, you will ſo conſider, and put in execution, as ſhall be to his grace's ſatisfaction on that behalf. Yet, foraſmuch as it hath pleaſed his majeſty to appoint and conſtitute me, in the room and place of his ſupreme and principal officer and miniſter, in all matters that may any thing touch his clergy, or their doings; I thought it alſo my part, for the exoneration of my duty towards his highneſs, and the rather to anſwer his grace's expectation, opinion, and truſt, conceived in me, and in that among others eſpecially committed for my fidelity, to deſire and pray you, in ſuch ſubſtantial ſort and manner, to travail in the execution of the contents of his grace's ſaid letters; namely, for avoiding of contrariety of preaching, of the pronunciation of novelties, without wiſe and diſcreet qualifications, and the repreſſion of the temerity of thoſe that, either privily or apertly, directly or indirectly, would advance the pretended authority of the biſhop of Rome; as I be not, for my diſcharge, both enforced to complain further, and to declare what I have now written for that purpoſe, and ſo to charge you with your own fault, and to deviſe ſuch remedy for the ſame as ſhall appertain; deſiring your lordſhip to accept herein my meaning, tending only to an honeſt, friendly, and Chriſtian reformation, for the avoiding of further inconveniences; and to think none unkindneſs, though in this matter, wherein it is almoſt more than time to ſpeak (I write frankly), compelled and enforced thereunto, both in reſpect for my private duty, and otherwiſe for my diſcharge. Foraſmuch as it pleaſeth his majeſty to uſe me in the lieu of a counſillor, whoſe office is an eye to the prince, to foreſee, and in time to provide remedy for ſuch abuſes, enormities, and inconveniences, as might elſe, with a little ſufferance, ingender more evil in the publick weal than could after be redubbed with much labour, ſtudy, diligence, and travail. And thus moſt heartily fare you well. From the Rouls, the 7th of January. Your loving friend, THOMAS CRUMWEL."

In the great work for diſſolution of the religious houſes, though divers of the viſitors petitioned that ſome might be ſpared, as well for the virtue of the perſons in them, as for the benefit of the country (the poor receiving thence much releif, and the richer ſort good education for their children), and though that worthy man Latimer (then biſhop of Worceſter) wiſhed that two or three might be left in every ſhire for pious uſes[2], yet did this Cromwell (by the king's permiſſion) invade all; and, what betwixt threats, gifts, perſuaſions, promiſes, and whatſoever might make a man obnoxious, at length obtained from the abbots, priors, abbeſſes, and their convents, of all thoſe greater monaſteries, which the act of parliament of 27 Henry VIII. had not ſuppreſſed, formal ſurrenders, under their public ſeals.

About this time the lord Cromwell was made conſtable of Cariſbrooke caſtle in the Iſle of Wight[3].

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[1] George Athequa, or Attica, a Spaniard, chaplain to queen Catharine, who brought him out of Spain.

[2] See before, p. 315. [3] See p. 318.

Sir James Worſley, by his will, dated Oct. 5, 1538, bequeathed to king Henry VIII. his beſt gold chain; and to the king's favourite, Thomas lord Cromwell, then lord privy ſeal, his largeſt ſtanding cup[1]; and ſoon after, when Richard Worſley, eſq. (the ſon of ſir James) had the honour of entertaining the king at his ſeat at Appuldercombe, lord Cromwell attended as conſtable of Cariſbrooke caſtle.

Whilſt the commiſſioners who were employed in the viſitation of the different monaſtaries took care to ſecure to themſelves ſome choice morſels of the plunder; we need not be ſurprized that ſo rich and ſo delightful a ſpot as the priory of Laund ſhould be a temptation even to the Vicar General. Accordingly we find that he had his eye upon it before the ſurrender; as appears by the following letter, addreſſed to his friend Francis Cave, Dec. 22, 1538, by the owner of the neighbouring lordſhip of Withcote, who thus deſcribes the prior's ſmuggling away a conſiderable part of the ſtock and valuables[2]:

"My heartie recomendac̄ons to you premyſſed, this is to advertiſe you, that uppon Wenyday laſt I receyvyd your letter; and ſyns the receypte thereof I have indevored myſelf to the beſt of my power accordyng to theffecte therof. And as concerning the priory of Lawnd, I have cauſed too honeſt perſons to viewe the demeynes of the ſame. And wheras the ſaid demeynes, with Whatboro felde, were wont and accuſtemyd to kepe this tyme of the yere too thouſand ſheepe, or very nere, ther be at this daye ſcant fyve hundrede ſheepe; of the wyche I ſuppoſe the one half of them be not the prior's. And wheras the ſaid prior was accuſtymed to kepe uppon his comynes in Loddyngton feld fyve hundred ſheepe, there is at this daye not one ſheepe. And wheras the ſaid prior was accuſtomed to have uppon his comyns in Fryſby feld a flocke of ſheepe, there is at this day none. And as concerning beys, all fate beys, except a very fewe for the houſe, be ſold; and much of the ſtuf of houſehold is conveyed away (wiche ſheepe, beyſe, and howſhold ſtuf, was ſold and conveyed before the laſt goyng of the prior to London, and in the tyme of his beyng ther): but ſyns hys comyng home I can not lerne that he hath made aweye any catall, except certayn of the beſt milche kye he hade, and one bull, wiche I am informyd he cawſed to be conveyed, the firſt nyght that he came from London, to Loddington. And as concernyng the plate, the prior told me that he hade made hit away a good whyll agoo, to the intent to have redemyd his howſe if it wold have been, except the juells and plate of chirche, wiche I am informyd remayns ſtyll. And as for his horſes, he told me that he had gyven to dyvers of hys ſervaunts every of them a geldyng, ſo that I thinke there remayne but a fewe good. And as concerning lecis, I thyncke there be non letten out of the demeynes, except hit be tythes, wiche I think were grauntyd but uppon condic̄ons; as I ſuppoſe the partyes, if thei be well examyned, will confeſſe. And as concerning Loddington, I underſtand there be dyvers lecis granted of certayn clouſes and of the mylls ther, wiche I thinck were lykewyſe letten but uppon condic̄ons, wiche leaſes were grauntyd before the prior's going to London; but, as I am informyd, thei were not all delyvered tyll the prior's comyng whom agayne. Syns the prior's return from London, I thyncke, there were no leycis ſealed. Notwithſtanding I have perfect knowledge that the prior hathe bene ſore in hand with his brether, ſyns his comyng whom, to have a leace ſealyd of all his purcheſed land in Alſtyd and other townes adjoining for on of his kynneſmen; wherunto his brether wyll not agree as yet, becawſe hit is unreſonable, as his brether report. This is all that I can ſeye at this tyme; but as I here, ſo ſhall I certyfy you: I truſt I ſhall learn more agaynſt the kyng's commyſſioners comyng. As knoyethe the Lorde, who kepe you. From Withcoke, the xxii day of December, by your loving brother, JOHN SMYTHE[3]."

The lord Cromwell, it has been obſerved, was a principal inſtrument in keeping down the clergy; whom, in regard to their oaths to the pope, he uſually termed the king's half ſubjects: and, as to the expulſion of the monks, he ſaid, "It was no more than a reſtoring them to their firſt inſtitution, being lay and labouring perſons." Nor did it move him, that ſo much ſtrictneſs and auſterity was enjoined them in their reſpective orders, ſince, he ſaid, "they might keep it in any condition." In recompence, therefore, of his high ſervices, he ſoon obtained a grant from the king of the manors of North Elmeham and Beteley in Norfolk[4]: the monaſteries of Lewes and Michelham in Suſſex, and divers lands in various counties[5]; the priory of Muttenden[6] in Kent[7]; the caſtle and lord-James near Northampton[8]; the priory of St. Oſithes ſhip of Okeham, with a large portion of lands and manors in the ſeveral counties of Leiceſter, Rutland, Northampton, &c. including the houſe and ſite of the monaſtery of Laund, the church, cemetery, bells, houſes, orchards, gardens, and all other its appurtenances, whether in Laund or Lodington; the incloſure called Whadborough, in the pariſhes of Lodington and Tilton, late the property of the monaſtery of St. in Eſſex, with all the houſes, buildings, church, and other appurtenances thereunto belonging; with the manors and lordſhip of Chich, St. Oſithes, Barnton, Coketwyke, Wigburgh, Erle's Hall, Weſtwyke, Howyke, Lewyke, Wyerſhall, alias Withſton Hall, Cannon Hall, alias Can Hall, Abbot's Hall, Coſt Hall, alias Coſted Hall, Mile-end Hall, Broke Hall, and Birch Hall, with Horſey, and all and ſingular their members, parcel of the poſſeſſions of that monaſtery; the manor of Chalwedon, co. Eſſex, parcel of the poſſeſſions of the new hoſpital of our Bleſſed Lady without Biſhopſgate in London; the manors of Tolleſbury, High Hall, Abbeſs Hall, and Hockley, in Eſſex, parcel of the poſſeſſions of the monaſtery of Berking; the manor of Gorewell in Tolleſbury aforeſaid, parcel of the poſſeſſions of the monaſtery of Byleigh; the manors of Wileghe, Brightingſey, alias Brykelſey, Picheſaye, Mondone, and Grynſtede, parcel of the poſſeſſions of the monaſtery of St. John at Colcheſter; the manors of Dedham and Langham in that county, with the manor of Stratford juxta Higham, Suffolk, which three manors the king had by the grant of Charles duke of Suffolk. He obtained alſo a grant of the ſite and circuit of the Grey Friers in Yarmouth, within the county of Norfolk, with all the houſes and buildings thereto belonging; as alſo a multitude of other lands and advowſons of churches, which belong to ſome one or other of the then ſuppreſſed religious houſes[9]; which grant bears date April 10, 1540. On the 12th, a ſeſſion of parliament was held; and the Journal ſhews, that neither the abbot of Weſtminſter nor any other abbot was preſent. After the lord chancellor had opened the reaſons for the king's meeting them at that time, as they related to the civil government; Cromwell, lord-vicegerent, ſpake next in the king's name, and ſaid, "There was nothing which the king ſo much deſired as a firm union among all his ſubjects, in which he placed his chief ſecurity ;" and concluded with an high commendation of the king, " whoſe due praiſes," he ſaid, " a man of far greater eloquence than himſelf was, could not fully ſet forth." On the 14th of April[1] the king created him earl of *Eſſex*[2], and lord high chamberlain of England[3]; and no ſooner had he attained theſe high dignities for himſelf, but, foreſeeing the alteration of affairs, and deſirous to ſupport the dignity of the ſtem which was to ſpring from his enobled root, he ſecured a barony for his ſon *Gregory*, not forfeitable by the attainder of his father[4]. But, as his riſe was ſomewhat haſty, ſo was his fall very ſudden: for, having been the chief adviſer of king Henry's marriage with the lady Anne, daughter to the duke of Cleves, with whom, after he had lodged the firſt night, he fell in diſlike, neither her beauty nor converſation being pleaſing to him; and, though he outwardly ſhewed fair reſpect to her, he not only reſolved on a divorce from her, but to ruin Cromwell, who had been the chief agent in order to thoſe his unhappy nuptials; whereunto the odium contracted towards him from all the nobility, by reaſon of his ſo great advancement from ſo low birth, did not a little contribute; beſides the hatred of all the Romiſh party, in regard he had ſo earneſtly operated in the diſſolution of the monaſteries, eſpecially of Stephen Gardner, then biſhop of Wincheſter; nay, of the very Reformers themſelves; who found that he could not protect them from burning: and laſtly, from the generality of the people; for that, beſides a ſubſidy of 4*s.* in the pound, which the clergy gave, he had, in that very parliament, been inſtrumental in getting (not without much reluctation) one tenth and four fifteenths from the laity. Of all which the king taking advantage (having, beſides, divers articles brought againſt him) gave way to his enemies' accuſations, which could not but be much material; it being impoſſible that any man, who had acted ſo much in great and public affairs, ſhould not, in divers kinds, miſtake, forget, and err, ſo far as to incur the note of a criminal, upon ſevere inquiſition made againſt him; and therefore cauſed him to be arreſted, at the council-table, by the duke of Norfolk, when he leaſt ſuſpected it, and committed to the Tower June 10, 1540.

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[1] Sir Richard Worſley's Hiſtory of the Iſle of Wight, pp. 93, 94.

[2] Cotton MSS. Cleopatra E. IV. fol. 216.

[3] See his hand-writing, Plate XLVI.

[4] Originalia 28 Hen. VIII. Rot. 10.

[5] Ibid. 29 Hen. VIII. Rot. 53. & 88.—Among others, an eſtate in Melton Mowbray, with the advowſon of the rectory, whereon was founded a ſmall priory, or hoſpital, cell to Lewes abbey. Tanner, Notit. Monaſt. p. 243. See before, vol. II. p. 147.

[4] The priory of *Muttenden*, or *Modenden*, in the pariſh of Hedcom, was granted, 30 Hen. VIII, to Thomas lord Cromwell, and, after his attainder, to ſir Anthony Aucher; ſee Tanner, Notitia Monaſtica, edit. by Naſmith, Kent, XLII. Of the eſtates poſſeſſed in Kent by Cromwell, at the time of his attainder, ſee "The Kentiſh Traveller's Companion," the third edition, 1790, pp. 75, 76; and it is there particularly noticed, that theſe eſtates were diſgavelled by the Statute of 31 Hen. VIII, and this on the authorities of Harris and Haſted, who have given the names of the different perſons who wiſhed to have their property exempted from the fundamental rule of the gavel-kind law, the right of all the ſons to inherit equal portions of the fathers' lands.

[7] Originalia 30 Hen VIII. Rot. 47.

[8] 2 Pars Original. 30 Hen. VIII. pars 2 Rot. 224. Paſch. Rec. 31 Hen. VIII. Rot. 22. de literis regis patentibus, de manerio de Okeham, & aliis, in comitatibus Rutlandiæ, Northamptoniæ, & Leiceſtriæ, conceſſis Thomæ domino Crumwell.

[9] 1 Pars Original. 31 Hen. VIII. Rot. 155.

As to the crimes objected againſt him, they chiefly ſeemed to be an uſurpation of power, to ſet at liberty certain perſons not capable of it; alſo his granting licences, and making certain commiſſions in high affairs, without the king's knowledge; in which, though he might in his diſcretion find due motives, yet, proceeding not warily enough therein, he fell into the danger of the law. Moreover, he was accuſed for an heretick, and a favourer of ſuch. Of enemies, it is certain, he had not a few, for the reaſons already inſtanced: yet, it ſeems Cranmer (at that time archbiſhop of Canterbury) adventured boldly in order to the ſaving of his life, as by an original letter of his, to the king, appeareth; where he ſaith, " That though he heard in his grace's councill that he was a traytor, yet (ſaith he) who cannot but be ſorrowful and amazed that he ſhould be a traytor againſt your majeſty? he that was ſo advanced by your majeſty; he whoſe ſurety was only by your majeſty; he who loved your majeſty (as I ever thought) no leſs than God; he who ſtudied alwayes to ſet forwards whatſoever was your majeſties will and pleaſure; he who cared for no man's diſpleaſure to ſerve your majeſty; he that was ſuch a ſervant (in my judgment) in wiſdome, diligence, faithfulneſs, and experience, as no prince in this realm ever had; he that was ſo vigilant to preſerve your majeſty from all treaſons, that few could be ſo ſecretly conceived, but he detected the ſame in the beginning? If the noble princes of memory, king John, Henry the Third, and Richard the Second, had had ſuch a councellor about them, I ſuppoſe they ſhould never have been ſo trayterouſly abandoned and overthrown as thoſe good princes were." And after this he ſays again; " I loved him as my friend, for ſo I took him to be; but I chiefly loved him for the love which I thought I ſawe him ever beare towards your grace, ſingularly above all other. But now, if he be a traytor, I am ſorry that ever I loved him or truſted him; and I am very glad that his treaſon is diſcovered in time. But yet again I am very ſorrowful; for who ſhall your grace truſt hereafter, if you might not truſt him? Alas! I bewaile and lament your grace's chance herein; I wot not whom your grace may truſt; but I pray God continually, night and day, to ſend ſuch a counſellor in his place whom your grace may truſt; and who, for all his qualities, can and will ſerve your grace like to him; and that will have ſo much ſollicitude and care to preſerve your grace from all dangers, as I ever thought he had." This ſhews both the firmneſs of Cranmer's friendſhip to him, and that he had a great ſoul, not turned by the changes of men's fortunes to like or diſlike them, as they ſtood or declined from their greatneſs. And had not the king's kindneſs for Cranmer been deeply rooted, this letter had ruined him. For he was the moſt impatient of contradiction, in ſuch caſes, that could be.

Having noticed the archbiſhop's letter to the king on his behalf, let us ſtate what he himſelf wrote to the king after he was ſent to the Tower.

" Moſt gracious Kyng, and moſt mercifull Soverayng, your moſt humble, moſt obeyſant, and moſt bounden ſubject, and moſt lamentable ſervant and priſoner, proſtrate at the feet of your moſt excellent majeſty, have herd your pleſure, by the mouth of your comptroller; which was, that I ſhould wrytte to your moſt excellent highneſs ſuch thynges as I thought mete to be wryttyn conſernyng my moſt miſerable ſtate and condition; for the which your moſt habundant goodneſs, benignyte, and licens, the immortalle God, three and on, reward your mageſtye.

" And now, moſt gracyous prince, to the matyer:

" Fyrſt, wher I have bene accuſyd to your mageſtye of treaſon. To that I ſay, I never in alle my lyfe thought wyllingly to do that thyng that myght or ſholde diſpleaſe your majeſty; and much leſs to do or ſay that thing, which of itſelf is ſo high and abhominable offence; as God knowyth, who I doubt not ſhall reveale the trewthe to your highnes. Myne accuſers your grace knowyth; God forgive them: for, as I ever have had love to your honour, perſon, lyfe, proſperitye, helthe, welthe, joy, and comfort; and alſo your moſt dere and moſt entyerly beloved ſone, the prynce his grace, and your proceedyngs, God ſo helpe me in this myne adverſitie, and conffound me yf ever I thought the contrary. What labours, payns, and travailes I have takin, according to my moſt bounden deutye, God alſo knowyth. For, yf it were in my power (as it is Godd's) to make your mageſtye to lyve ever young and proſperous, God knowyth I woolde. If it hadde bene or were in my power to make yow ſo ryche, as ye myght enrych alle men, God helpe me, as I wolde do hit. If it had bene, or were in my power to make your mageſty ſo puyſſant, as alle the world ſholde be compellyd to obey yow, Chriſt he knowyth I wolde; for ſo am I of alle othyr moſt bounde: for your mageſtye hath bene the moſt bountiful prynce to me that ever was kyng to his ſubject: ye, and more like a dere father (your mageſtye not offendyd) then a maſter. Such hath bene your moſt grave and godly counſayle towards me, at ſundry tymes. In that I have offendid I ax your mercy. Should I now, for ſuch exceeding goodneſs, benygnyte, liberalitie, and bounty, be your traytor; nay, then the greateſt paynes were too little for me. Should any faccyon, or any affeccyon to any point make me a traytor to your mageſtie, then alle the devylls in hell confound me, and the vengeance of God light upon me, yf I ſholde once have thought yt, moſt gracious ſoverayn lord. To my remembrance I never ſpake with the Chancelour of the Augmentacyons and Throgmorton togethyr at one tyme: but yf I dyde, I am ſure I ſpake never of any ſuch matyer: and your grace knowyth what manner of man Throgmorton hath evyr bene towards your grace and your proceedyngs. And what Mr. Chancelour hath bene towards me, God and he beſt knowyth; I will ne can accuſe hym. What I have bene towards hym, your mageſtye right well knowyth. I wolde in Chriſte I had obeyed your often moſt gracious grave counſaylcs and advertyſements, then hit had not bene with me as now hit is. Yet our Lord, yf hit be his wylle, can do with me as he dyd with Suſan, who was falſly accuſed: unto the whyche God I have only commytted my ſowle; my body and goods at your mageſtyes pleaſure, in whoſe mercye and pyetie I do holly repoſe me; for othyr hope then in God and your mageſtye I have not.

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[1] Till May 9, 1539, he ranked in the houſe of peers according to the date of his creation as a baron; but on the 10th, he took precedence of the two archbiſhops as " vicegerens domini regis in ſpiritualitatibus." April 12, 1540, he is ſtyled " Thomas D's Cromwell, eques ſacri ordinis Garterii, cuſtos privati ſigilli domini regis, et ſue Majeſtatis vicem-gerens, vicarius generalis, & officialis principalis ad cauſas eccleſiaſticas;" April 17, " D's Crumwell, vicem-gerens domini regis in ſpiritualibus;" and on the 19th, " Vice-gerens Regius, Thomas Eſſex' comes."

[2] Pat. 31 Hen. VIII. p. 5. And ſee Stow, p. 579; and Herbert's Hiſtory of Henry VIII. p. 456.

[3] This ſhews that the true cauſes of Cromwell's fall muſt be found in ſome other thing than his making up the king's marriage; who had never thus raiſed his title, if he had intended ſo ſoon to pull him down. Henry Bourchier, the laſt earl of Eſſex of that ſurname, broke his neck, March 12, 1539, by a fall from a young unruly horſe; leaving only one daughter: and the 19th of the ſame month died John de Vere earl of Oxford, lord chamberlain. But Cromwell's aſpiring after, or even accepting of, theſe two great honours, procured him a great deal of envy and ill-will.

[4] See the remarks on this head in p. 323.

"Sir, as to your common welthe, I have aftyr my wytte, power, and knowledge, travayled therein; havyng had no reſpect to perſons (yowr mageſtye only except) and my dewtye to the ſame: but, that I have done any injuſtice or wrong, wyllfully, I truſt God ſhall bere my wytnes, and the world not able juſtly to accuſe me. And yet I have not done my dewtye in alle thynges, as I was bounden, wherefore I aſke mercy. Yf I have herde of any combynacyons, convencyons, or ſuch as were offenders of your laws, I have, though not as I ſholde have done, for the moſt part revealed them, and alſo cauſyd them to be puniſhed; not of males, as God ſhall judge me. Nevertheles, ſir, I have medelyd in ſo many matyers under your highnes, that I am not able to anſwer them all. But one thyng I am well aſſured of, that willingly and wyttingly I have not had wille to offend your highneſs: but hard it is for me, or any other, medelyng, as I have done, to live under yowr grace, and yowr laws, but we muſt daylie offend; and where I have offendyd, I moſt humbly aſke mercy and pardon, at your grace's wyll and pleaſure.

"Amongſt other thynges, moſt gracyous ſoverayn, Mr. Comptroller ſhewed me, that yowr grace ſhewed hym, that within this fourteen dayes ye commytted a matyer of grete ſecreſye, which I did revele contrary to yowr expectation. Sir! I do remember well the matyer, which I never revelyd to any creture: but this I dyd, ſir, after your grace had openyd the matyer, fyrſt to me in yowr chamber, and declared yowr lamentable fate; declaryng the thynges which yowr highnes myſlyked in the quene; at whych tyme I ſhewyd your grace that ſhe often deſyred to ſpeke wyth me, but I durſt not; and ye ſayd, why ſholde I not? allegyng, that I might do much good in goyng to her, and to be playn with her in declaryng my mynde: I thereupon, takyng oportunitye, not being a lyttil greivyd, ſpake privylie with her lord chamberlayn, for the whych I aſke your grace mercy; deſyring him (not namyng yowr grace to hym) to fynde ſome meane that the quene might be induced to order your grace pleſantly in her behaviour towards you; thynking thereby for to have had ſome faultes amendyd to your mageſtyes content. And after that, by generalle wordes, the ſayd lord chamberlayne, and other of the queens counſayle, being with me, in my chamber at Weſtminſter, for lycens for the departure of the ſtrange maydens; I then required them to counſayl their mayſtres, to uſe all pleaſantnes to your highnes: the whych things undoubtedly weren both ſpokyn before your mageſtye told the ſecrete matyer unto me, only of purpoſe that ſhe myght have by love inducyd to ſuch pleſant and honorable facyons as myght have bene to yowr graces comforte; whych, above all things, as God knoweth, I dyd moſt covyt and deſire: But that I openyd my mouth to any creature, aftyr your mageſtye committyd the ſecreſye thereof to me, othyr then only to my lord Admirall, whych I dyde by your graces commandement, which was upon Sunday laſt in the mornyng, whom I then fownd as wylling and glad to ſeke remedye for your comfort and conſolacyon; and ſaw by hym that he did as much lament yowr highnes fate as ever dyd man; and was wonderfully grevyd to ſee yowr highnes ſo troubelyd, wyſhing gretely your comfort: for the attayning whereof he ſayd (your honour ſalvyd) he would ſpend the beſt bloud in hys belye: and yf I wolde not do the lyke, ye and wyllingly dye for your comfort, I wolde I were in hell; and I woolde I ſholde receive a thouſand dethis.

"Sir, this is all that I have done in that matyer; and yf I have offendyd your mageſtie therein, proſtrate at yowr highnes fete I moſt lowly aſke mercy and pardon of your highneſs. Sir, this was alſo layd unto my chardge at myne examynation, that I had retayned contrary to your laws. Sir, what expoſycioun may be made upon retaynowrs, I know not: but thys wyll I ſay, that yf ever I retayned any man, but ſuch only as were my houſhold ſervants, but ageynſt my will, God confound me. But, moſt gracyous ſoverayn, I have bene ſo callyd on, and ſewyd to by them, that ſayd they were my friendes; that, conſtrayned thereto, I retayned their children and frendys, not as retayners: for their fathers and parents did promyſe me to fynde them, and ſo took I them, not as retayners, to my grete chardge, and for none evyll, as God beſt knowyth, interpret to the contrary who wylle; moſt humbly beſechyng your mageſtye off pardon, yf I have offendyd therein.

"Sir, I acknowledge myſelf to have been a moſt miſerable and wretchyd ſinner; and that I have not towards God and your higneſs behavyd myſelf as I ought and ſholde have done; for the whych myne offence to God, whyles I lyve, I ſhall continually kall for his mercy. And for myne offencys to your grace, which God knowyth were never thought treaſon to your highnes, your realme, or poſteritye, ſo God helpe, either in word or dede. Nevertheles, proſtrate at your mageſties feet, in what thyng ſoever I have offendyd, I appel to your highnes for mercy, grace, and pardon, in ſuch wyſe as ſhall be your pleaſure; beſechyng the Almyghty Maker and Redeemer of the world to ſend your mageſtye continual and long helthe, welthe, and proſperitye, with Neſtor's yeares to reigne: and your dere ſon the princes grace to proſper, reigne, and continue long after you. And they that wolde contrary, ſhort liffe, ſhame and confuſion. Wryten with the quaking hand, and moſt ſorrowfull heart, of your moſt ſorrowfull ſubject, and moſt humble ſervant and pryſoner, this Saturday, at your Tower of London.

THOMAS CROMWELLE."

A bill of attainder[1] againſt him was brought into the Houſe of Peers June 17, and paſſed that houſe the 19th; but, not being approved by the Commons, a new bill was ſent from them on the 29th, paſſed through with circumſtances of peculiar haſte[2], and aſſented to the ſame day by the king, as appears by a letter written by Cromwell to his majeſty, on being required to ſend him a full account under his hand of the buſineſs of his marriage; which account he ſent, concluding it with theſe abject words: "I, a moſt woful priſoner, ready to take the death when it ſhall pleaſe God and your majeſty; and yet the frail fleſh inciteth me continually to call to your grace for mercy and grace for mine offences. And thus Chriſt ſave, preſerve, and keep you. Written at the Tower, this Wedneſday the laſt of June, with the heavy heart and trembling hand of your highneſs moſt heavy and moſt miſerable priſoner and poor ſlave, Thomas Cromwell." And a little below that, "Moſt gracious Prince, I cry for mercy, mercy, mercy [1]."

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[1] Burnet, Coll. N° 16.

[2] "Item Billa attincture Thome Cromwell, comitis Eſſex, de crimine hereſis & leſe majeſtatis, per Communes de novo conceptâ, & aſſenſi & ſimul cum proviſione eidem annexa. Que quidem Billa primo, ſecundo & tertio, lecta eſt; & proviſio ejuſdem concernens decanatum Wellenſem ter perlecta eſt, & communi omnium procerum conſenſu, nemine diſcrepante, expedita; & ſimul cum eâ referebatur Billa Attincturæ, quæ prius miſſa erat in Domum Communem." Journals of the Houſe of Peers, vol. I. p. 149.

After having been ſix weeks a priſoner, he was brought to his execution. He had uſed all the endeavours he could for his own preſervation. Once he wrote to the king in ſuch melting terms, that he made the letter to be thrice read, and ſeemed touched with it. But the charms of Katherine Howard, and the endeavours of the duke of Norfolk and the biſhop of Wincheſter, at length prevailing, a warrant was ſent to cut off his head, on the 28th of July, at Tower Hill.

When brought to the ſcaffold, his kindneſs to his ſon made him very cautious in what he ſaid. But let the reader judge: "I am come hither to die, and not to purge myſelfe, as may happen ſome thinke that I will; for, if I ſhould ſo doo, I were a verie wretch and a miſer. I am by the law condemned to die, and thanke my Lord God that hath appointed me this death for mine offenſe. For, ſince the time that I came to yeares of diſcretion, I have lived a ſinner, and offended my Lord God; for the which I aſke him hartilie forgiveneſſe. And it is not unknowne to manie of you, that I have beene a great traveller in the world; and, being but of baſe degree, I was called to high eſtate; and, ſince the time I came thereunto, I have offended my prince; for the whiche I aſke him hartilie forgiveneſs, and beſeech you all to praie to God with me, that he will forgive me. O Father, forgive me! O Sonne, forgive me! O Holie Ghoſt, forgive me! O Three Perſons and One God, forgive me! And now I praie you that be here to beare me record I die in the Catholike faith, not doubting in anie article of my faith, no, nor doubting in anie Sacrament of the Church. Manie have ſlandered me, and reported that I have beene a bearer of ſuch as have mainteined evill opinions; which is untrue. But I confeſſe, that like as God by his holie ſpirit dooth inſtruct us in the truth; ſo the divell is readie to ſeduce us, and I have beene ſeduced. But beare me witneſſe that I die in the Catholike faith of the Holie Church. And I hartilie deſire you to praie for the king's grace, that he may long live with you in health and proſperitie; and, after him, that his ſonne prince Edward, that goodlie impe, may long reigne over you. And, once againe, I deſier you to praie for me, that, ſo long as life remaineth in this fleſh, I waver nothing in my faith." And ſo making his prayer, and having given the ſign, the executioner cut off his head very barbarouſly.

"The general terms," Dr. Fuller obſerves, "wherein this ſpeech is couched, hath given occaſion for wiſe men to give contrary cenſures thereof [2]."

Many lamented this great man's fall; but more rejoiced, eſpecially ſuch as had been religious men, or favoured religious perſons; of the clergy he was much hated, for that he was an enemy to Popery, and could never endure the ſnuffing pride of the prelates. Thankful he was, and liberal, never forgetting former benefits. Careful he was of his ſervants, for whom he had provided a competency of living, notwithſtanding his ſudden fall. Faithful and forward he was to do his friends good; and, among them, More and Fiſher, if we may believe their own letters; of which ſome part:

"Right worſhipfull; after my mooſt hartie commendations; it may pleaſe you to underſtand that I have perceived by the relation of my ſon Rooper (for which I beſeech Almighty God reward you!) your moſt charitable labour taken for me towards the king's graciouſe highneſſe, in the procuring, at his mooſt graciouſe hand, the reliefe and comfort of this wofull hevineſſe in which my harte ſtandeth," &c. Concluding in theſe words: "And thus, good maſter Cromwell, I make an end of my long troublouſe proceſſe; beſeeching the Bleſſed Trinity, for the great goodneſſe ye ſhew me, and the great comfort ye do me both bodelie and ghoſtlie, to proſpere you, and in heauen reward you. At Chelſcith, the 5 March, by
Your deeply bounden, THO. MORE, knight."

Biſhop Fiſher acknowledgeth the like kindneſs from him in many of his letters; and howſoever theſe two famous ſcholars, after ſome hard impriſonment, loſt both their lives; yet was he not wanting by his beſt endeavors, and his all-potency with the king, to have ſaved their necks from the ſtroke of the axe: which we may verily believe, when we conſider that king Henry's command was a law; of which Cromwell had a trial, being convicted and executed without trial.

The following ſervices done by the lord Cromwell to king Henry VIII. within a few years after his firſt coming into the favour and ſervice of the ſaid king, are copied out of the original, written with his own hand, and now remaining in the Treaſury of the Exchequer [3].

"Imprimis, the king purchaſed Hampton-court. —Item, the king purchaſed the manor of Moye.—Item, the king purchaſede Saint Jameſes in the fields, and all the grounds whereof the new park of Weſtminſter is made.—Item, his higneſſe has purchaſed all the old tenements in Weſtminſtre, whereas now is the new garden, the teneſplaies, and cock-fights.—Item, his highneſſe hath purchaſed the manore of Piſowe, of the lord Scroope.—Item, his highneſſe hath purchaſed the manor of Weſton Baldock.—Item, his highneſſe has purchaſed the manore and parke of Coppedhall.—Item, his majeſtie hath purchaſed lands to a great value of the earl of Northumberland.—Item, his majeſtie hath purchaſed certain lands of Thomas Robarts, the auditor, lying beſides Waltham. —Item, his highneſſe hath purchaſed of the lord Audley the manors of Lanamuerye and Keymes in Walles.—Item, his highneſſe hath purchaſed the mannor and other lands in Chobham, whereof a park is made, of the abbot of Chertſey.—Item, his highneſſe hath purchaſed the manor of Alderbrooke, in the forreſt of Waltham, of one Monoke.—Item, the king hath purchaſed the mannor of Edmonton, in the county of Middleſex.—Item, his highnes hath repaired the Tower of London, to his great charges.—Item, his highneſſe hath newly made the ſhip called the Mary Roſe, the Peter, the Pomgranete, the Lyon, the Katherine galley, the Barke, the Minione, the Sweepſtake.—Item, his highneſſe hath purchaſed the manor of Cogeſhall and Eſtorford of maſter Southwell.—Item, his highneſſe hath purchaſed the woods beſides Porteſmouthe, in Hampſhire, ſufficient for new-making of Henry Grace-a-dieu, and the great galley.—Item, his highneſſe hath bought and made within the Tower of new bowes for a M l.—Item, his highneſſe, with a great and chargeable traine, paſſed the ſeas in his own perſon to Callis and Bullen.—Item, his highneſſe hath newly builded the place at Weſtminſtre, with all the teneſplaies and cockfights, and walled-in the park there with a ſumptuous wall. —Item, he hath new-builded Saint Jameſes in the fields, a magnificent and goodly houſe.—Item, his highneſs hath purchaſed the manors of Dunnington, Ewelme, Hookenorton, and others, of the duke of Suffolke.—Item, his highneſſe hath made a great deale of new ordenance of braſſe here in England. —Item, his highneſs hath newly edified a great part of the walls of Calles.—Item, his highneſſe hath made a great quantitie of new ordenance within the town of Calles.—Item, his highneſſe hath moſt coſtly warres in Scotland.—Item, he hath moſt coſtly warres in Ireland. Item, he hath been at a moſt coſtly charge for the coronation of queen Anne.—Item, his highneſſe hath maintained the great and ſumptuous houſe of the lady Katherine dowager."

As for the lord Cromwell's character, it is no wonder that, between Papiſts and Proteſtants, it ſhould be ſo various. The firſt repreſent him a crafty, cruel, ambitious, and covetous man; and a heretic [4]. The latter aſſure us, that he was a perſon of great wit, and excellent parts, joined to extraordinary diligence and induſtry[1]: that his apprehenſion was quick and clear; his judgement methodical and ſolid; his memory ſtrong and rational; his tongue fluent and pertinent; his preſence ſtately and obliging; his heart large and noble; his temper patient and cautious; his correſpondence well laid and conſtant; his converſation inſinuating and cloſe; none more dextrous in finding out the deſigns of men and courts; and none more reſerved in keeping a ſecret. Though he was raiſed from the meaneſt condition to a high pitch of honour, he carried his greatneſs with wonderful temper; being noted in the exerciſe of his places of judicature to have uſed much moderation, and in his greateſt pomp to have taken notice of, and been thankful to, mean perſons of his old acquaintance[2]. In his whole behaviour he was courteous and affable to all; a favourer in particular of the poor in their ſuits; ready to relieve ſuch as were in danger of being oppreſſed by their mighty adverſaries; and always hoſpitable and bountiful. He was one of the chief inſtruments in the Reformation of Religion; and though he could not prevent the promulgation, he ſtopped the execution, as far as he could, of the bloody act of the Six Articles. But, when the king's command preſſed him cloſe, he was not firm enough to hazard his own intereſt or perſon, as was manifeſt from his concurring in the condemnation and cruel burning of John Lambert.

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[1] Burnet, Coll. N° 17.

[2] Fox, in his marginal note on this ſpeech, p. 515, calls it "A true Chriſtian confeſſion of the lord Cromwell at his death." Lord Herbert, in the Index of his Hiſtory, under C, "Cromwell died a Roman Catholick, notwithſtanding he had been ſuch a deſtroyer of the church."

[3] Weever's Funeral Monuments, edit. 1767, p. 283.

[4] "Fuit Thomas Cromuelus homo vafer, crudelis, ambitioſus & avarus, hæreſi etiam deditus." Sanders, p. 91.

As he was good abroad, ſo was he alſo at home; calling upon his ſervants yearly to give him an account of what they had got under him, and what they deſired of him; warning them to improve their opportunities, becauſe, he ſaid, he was too great to ſtand long; providing for them as carefully, as for his own ſon, by his purſe and credit, that they might live as handſomely when he was dead as they did when he was alive. In a word, we are aſſured, that for piety towards God, fidelity to the king, prudence in the management of affairs, gratitude to his benefactors, dutifulneſs, charity, and benevolence, there was not any one of them ſuperior to him in England.

Dr. Fuller, in his "Worthies," under Surrey, mentions Thomas Cromwell; "of whom I have given meaſure *preſſed down* and *running over*, in my Church Hiſtory;" ſome parts of which ſhall be copied:

"On him the king had conferred honours ſo many and ſo ſuddenly, that one may ſay, the crudities thereof lay unconcocted in his ſoul, ſo that he could not have time to digeſt one dignity before another was poured upon him. Not to ſpeak of his maſterſhip of the jewel-houſe, he was made baron, maſter of the Rolls, the king's vicar-general in ſpiritual matters, lord privy ſeal, knight of the Garter, earl of Eſſex, lord great chamberlain of England. And all theſe honours were conferred upon him in the compaſs of five years, moſt of them poſſeſſed by him not five months; I may add, and all taken from him in leſs than five minutes, with his life on the ſcaffold[3]. This was the cauſe why he was envied of the nobility and gentry, being by birth ſo much beneath all; by preferment ſo high above moſt of them. Beſides, many of his advancements were interpreted not ſo much honours to him as injuries to others, as being either in uſe improper, or in equity unfit, or in right unjuſt, or in conſcience unlawful, for him to accept. His maſterſhip of the Rolls, ſuch who were bred lawyers conceived it fitter for men of their profeſſion. As for the earldom of Eſſex conferred upon him, though the title lately became void by the death of Henry Bourchier, the laſt earl, without iſſue male (and ſo in the ſtrictneſs of right in the king's free diſpoſal), yet, becauſe he left Anne a ſole daughter behind him, Cromwell's invading of that honour bred no good blood towards him amongſt the kindred of that orphan, who were honourable and numerous. His lord great chamberlainſhip of England, being an office for many years hereditary in the antient and honourable houſe of Oxford, incenſed all of that family when beholding him poſſeſſed thereof. His knighthood of the Garter, which cuſtom had appropriated to ſuch who by three degrees at leaſt could prove their genteel deſcent, being beſtowed on him, did but enrage his competitors thereof, more honourably extracted. As for his being the king's vicar-general in ſpiritual matters, all the clergy did rage thereat, grudging much that king Henry the ſubſtance, and more, that Cromwell his ſhadow, ſhould aſſume ſo high a title to himſelf. Beſides, Cromwell's name was odious unto them, on the account of abbeys diſſolved; and no wonder, if this Sampſon, plucking down the pillars of the Popiſh church, had the reſt of the ſtructure falling upon him. Theſe rejoiced when the duke of Norfolk arreſted him for treaſon at the council-table, whence he was ſent priſoner to the Tower. And now, to ſpeak impartially of him though in priſon: If we reflect on his parts and endowments, it is wonderful to ſee how one quality in him befriended another. Great ſcholar he was none (the Latin Teſtament gotten by heart being the maſter-piece of his learning), nor any ſtudied lawyer (never long living, if admitted in the inns of Court); nor experienced ſoldier (though neceſſity caſt him on that calling when the duke of Bourbon beſieged Rome); nor courtier in his youth (till bred in the court, as I may call it, of Cardinal Wolſey's houſe): and yet, that of the lawyer in him ſo helped the ſcholar; that of the ſoldier, the lawyer; that of the courtier, the ſoldier; and that of the traveller ſo perfected all the reſt (being no ſtranger to Germany, well acquainted with France, moſt familiar with Italy), that the reſult of all together made him for endowments eminent, not to ſay admirable. It was laid to his charge; firſt, that he had exceeded his commiſſion, in acting many things of high conſequence, without acquainting the king therewith; dealing therein, though perchance wiſely for the ſtate, not warily for himſelf. Indeed, it is impoſſible for ſuch officers, managing not only multitudes, but multiplicity of matters, but that in ſome things they muſt miſtake. As 'in many words there wanteth not iniquity[4];' ſo in the actors of many affairs faults are ſoon found out. He was alſo accuſed to ſet at liberty certain perſons not capable of it; for granting licences and commiſſions deſtructive to the king's authority; for being guilty of hereſy himſelf, and favouring it in others. Traiterous ſpeeches were alſo charged upon him, ſpoken two years before in the church of St. Peter's in the Poor[5] in Broad-ſtreet; the avouchers thereof

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[1] Stow's Annals, p. 580, 581.

[2] This is repreſented in a very agreeable and advantageous light by Shakeſpeare, under the character of Goodman Seely, and his wife Joan: but more truly by J. Fox, in the account he gives of a poor woman that kept a victualling houſe at Hounſlow; to whom Cromwell owing 40*s.* before he arrived to his greatneſs, he not only repaid her that ſum, but alſo gave her a yearly penſion of £4. and a livery every year while ſhe lived. He likewiſe takes notice of his generoſity to the ſon of a poor man, who had given him many a meal's meat in his youth. His gratitude was alſo very remarkable in the caſe of Francis Freſcobald (or Friſkibal, as Skakeſpeare calls him.) This Freſcobald was an eminent Florentine merchant, who handſomely relieved Cromwell, in Italy, when he was reduced to the utmoſt diſtreſs and poverty, after the defeat of the French army at Caſtiglione: he not only furniſhed him with clothes and a horſe, but alſo with 16 ducats of gold, to carry him back to England. Freſcobald being afterwards reduced to poverty, or, as Shakeſpeare expreſſes it,

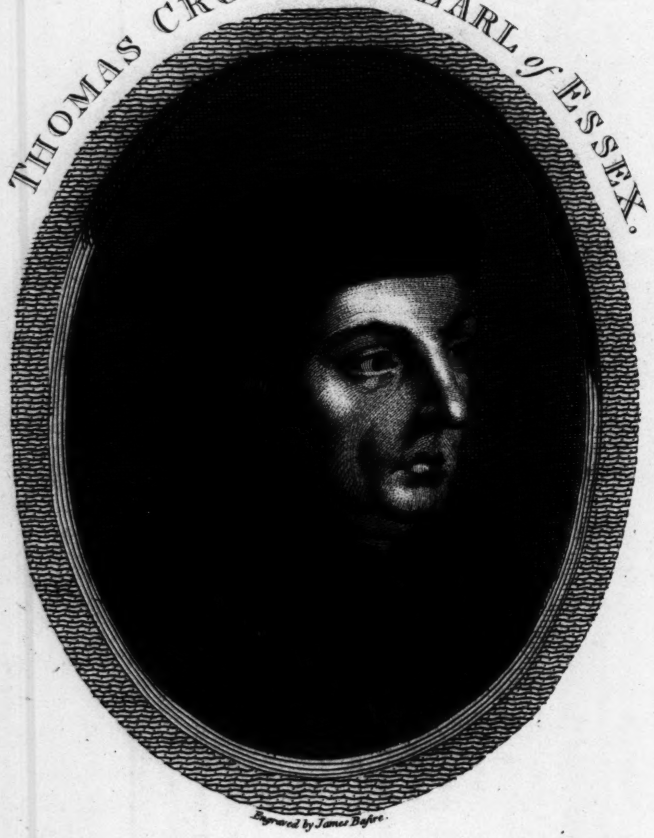
Fortune that turns her too unconſtant wheel,
Having turn'd his wealth and riches in the ſea,

he came over to England, where he had had conſiderable dealings, to endeavour to recover £15,000 ducats that were due to him from ſeveral perſons. The lord Cromwell, finding him out, aſſiſted him in recovering his dues, and not only repaid him the 16 ducats above-mentioned, but alſo made him a preſent of 1600 more.

[3] Camden's Britannia, in Eſſex, p. 454.

[4] Prov. x. 19.

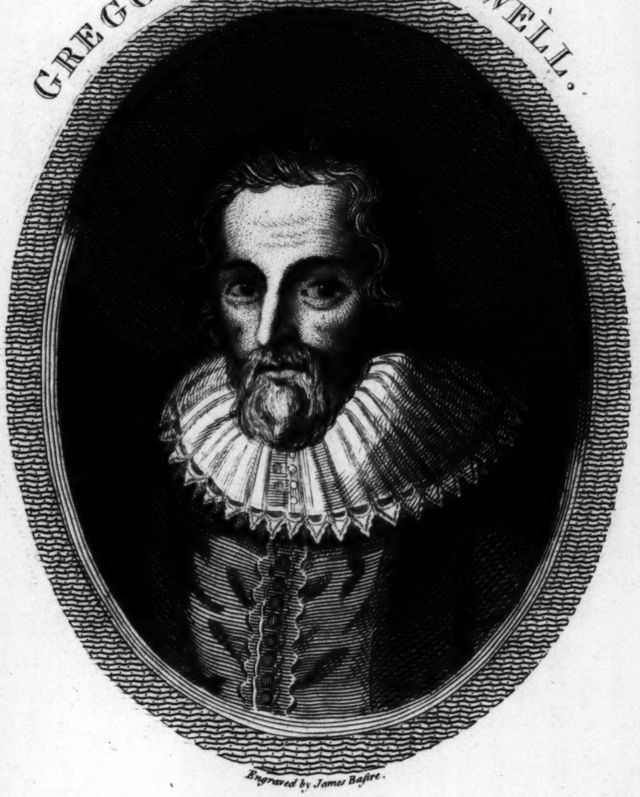
[5] "The mention of St. Peter's in Broad-ſtreet mindeth me of a paſſage, not unworthy to be recited, of an injury offered by this lord Cromwell to many poor men in the ſame pariſh. And, becauſe every one is beſt able to tell his own tale, take it in the words of John Stow, being himſelf deeply concerned therein; 'The lord Cromwell having finiſhed his houſe in Throgmorton-ſtreet in London, and having ſome reaſonable plot of ground left for a garden, cauſed the pales of the gardens adjoining to the North part thereof on a ſudden to be taken down, two and twenty feet to be meaſured forth-right into the North of every



THOMAS CROMWELL EARL *of* ESSEX.

Engraved by James Baſire.

*From Houbraken's Illustrious Heads;
compared with the Original at Parnham.*



GREGORY LORD CROMWELL.

Engraved by James Baſire.

*From the Original in the Collection
of Sir William Oglander at Parnham.*

thereof pretending that, as hitherto they had concealed them for love of themſelves (fearing Cromwell's greatneſs): ſo now, for the love of the king, they revealed the ſame. Indeed, on the firſt manifeſting of the king's diſpleaſure againſt him, the foes of Cromwell had all their mouths open, and his friends their mouths ſhut up. As for the paſſionate expreſſions of Cromwell; a knight[1], aged well-nigh eighty, whoſe mother was daughter to the lord Cromwell's ſon, hath informed me, That the principal paſſage, whereon the lord's enemies moſt inſiſted, was this; it being told the lord Cromwell that one accuſed him for want of fidelity to the king; Cromwell returned in paſſion, 'Were he here now, I would ſtrike my dagger into his heart;' meaning into the heart of the falſe accuſer; and therein guilty of want of charity to his fellow ſubject, not of loyalty to his ſovereign. But ſeeing the words were a meaſuring caſt as uttered (though not as intended) to whom they ſhould relate, the pick-thank repeater avowed them uttered againſt the king himſelf. So dangerous are dubious words and ambiguous expreſſions, when prevalent power is to conſtrue, and interpret the meaning thereof.

"The lord Cromwell in the main will appear a worthy perſon, and a great inſtrument of God's glory in the reforming of Religion, and remarkable for many perſonal eminences. Commonly when men are (as in a moment) mounted from meanneſs to much wealth and honour, firſt they forget themſelves, and then all their old friends and acquaintance; whereas, on the contrary, here gratitude grew with his greatneſs, and the lord Cromwell conferred many a courteſy on the children from whoſe fathers Maſter Cromwell had formerly received favours. As he was a good ſervant to his maſter, ſo was he a good maſter to his ſervants; and, fore-ſeeing his own fall (which he might have foretold, without the Spirit of Prophecy, ſome half a year before), he furniſhed his men, which had no other livelihood to ſubſiſt by, with leaſes, penſions, and annuities, whereby after his death they had a comfortable maintenance. One ſo faithful to his ſervants cannot be ſuſpected for an infidel in not providing for his family, or his own children. It was not therefore his ambition, but Providence, that on the ſame day wherein he was created earl of Eſſex, he procured Gregory his ſon (which otherwiſe had been then but a lord by courteſy) to be actually made baron *Cromwell of Oakham*[2]; which honour, becauſe inherent in the ſon, was not forfeited on his father's attainture, but deſcends at this day on his poſterity. We will conclude his ſtory with this remarkable inſtance of his humility. Formerly there flouriſhed a notable family of the *Cromwells*[3] at Tatteſhall in Lincolnſhire, eſpecially ſince ſir Ralph Cromwell married the younger ſiſter and coheir of William the laſt lord Deincourt. Now there wanted not ſome flattering heralds (excellent chemiſts in pedigrees to extract any thing from any thing) who would have entitled this lord Cromwell to the arms of that antient family, extinct (in the iſſue male thereof) about the end of king Henry VI. His anſwer unto them was, "That he would not wear another man's coat, for fear the right owner thereof ſhould pluck it off over his ears;" and preferred rather to take a new coat (viz. Azure, Or, a feſs inter three lions rampant, Or, a roſe Gules, betwixt two choughs proper, Plate XLV. fig. 24), being ſomewhat of the fulleſt; the epidemical diſeaſe of all arms given in the reign of Henry the Eighth." He was buried in the antient chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula, within the Tower of London[4]. His portrait and hand-writing are given in Plate XLVI.

Gregory, ſon of the earl of *Eſſex*, though already a baron, was, by a new patent, Dec. 18, 1540, created baron *Cromwell* of *Okeham*[5]. He firſt took his ſeat in the Houſe of Peers Jan. 16, 1540-41[6]; and in the next month obtained the following grant[7]:

"To the kynge our ſovereigne lord.

"Pleaſythe it your highnes, of your moſt and abundant grace, to grant your gracyous lres patents, under your greate ſeale of Ingland, in due fourme, to be made, accordynge to the tenor hereafter enſuynge.

"*HENRY* R.[8]

"Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. ſalutem. Sciatis, quòd nos, de gratiâ noſtrâ ſpeciali, ac ex certâ ſcientiâ & mero motu noſtris, dedimus & conceſſimus, ac per preſentes damus & concedimus, Gregorio Grumwell domino Crumwell totam domum ac ſcitum nuper monaſterii ſive prioratûs de Launde, in com' noſtro Leic'; ac eccleſiam, cimeterium, campanile, domos, edificia, orrea, ſtabula, columbaria, pomaria, gardina, terras, & ſolum, infra ſcitum, ſeptim, circuitum, & precinctum, predicti nuper monaſterii ſive prioratûs de Launde, ſcituat', jacent', & exiſtent', in Launde & Lodyngton, ſeu in eorum altero ſive utroque, in predicto com' noſtro Leic'; ac etiam omnia illa terras & tenementa, prata, paſcua, paſturas, & ſubboſcos ſubſcripta, eidem nuper monaſterio ſive prioratui de Launde pertin' ſive ſpectant'; videlicet, totam illam clauſuram, terram, & paſturam, eidem pertin', vocat' Whadborowgh, aliàs Wateborowgh, jacent' & exiſtent' infra parochias de Lodyngton & Tylton, ſeu infra eorum alteram ſive utramque, in dicto com' noſtro Leic'; ac omnia illa terras, tenementa, clauſuras, prata, paſcua, paſturas, ſubboſcos, & cetera hereditamenta noſtra, cum pertin', in Launde & Lodyngton predictis, ſeu in earum alterâ, ſive utrâque, vocat' Le Newcloſe, Le Myllefelde, Le Myllewonge, Shepecote-yarde, Le Morecloſe, Le Roughe-cloſe, Burfytt-cloſe, aliàs Le Burfeeld, Eſtefeld, Horſſe-cloſe, Thomas Taylor's Cloſe, Le Pryour's Cloſe, Launde-parke, Reddyſyke, & Weſt-wood, hactenùs cognita ſive reputata ut pars, parcelle, vel membra poſſeſſionum ſive hereditamentorum predicti nuper monaſterii ſive prioratûs de Launde; necnon omnia illa terras, tenementa, & ſolum noſtra, cum ſuis pertinentiis, jacentia, exiſtentia, ſive incluſa, infra predictam clauſuram ſive paſturam, vocat' Whadborowghe, nuper monaſterii Sc̄i Jacobi juxta villam Northampton', in com' Northampton', dudum diſſoluti, nuper pertin' ſive ſpectant'; necnon unum molendinum aquaticum, cum ſuis pertinentiis, in Launde predictâ, predicte domui ſive ſcitui predicti nuper monaſterii ſive prioratui de Launde propè adjacens. Et ulteriùs,

every man's ground, a line there to be drawn, a trench to be caſt, a foundation laid, and an high brick-wall to be builded. My father had a garden there, and there was a houſe ſtanding cloſe to his South pale; this houſe they looſed from the ground, and bare upon rollers into my father's garden two and twenty feet ere my father heard thereof: no warning was given him, nor other anſwer (when he ſpake to the ſurveyors of that work), but that their maſter, ſir Thomas, commanded them ſo to do. No man durſt go to argue the matter, but each man loſt his land; and my father paid his whole rent, which was 6*s*. 8*d*. the year, for that half which was left. Thus much of mine own knowledge have I thought good to note, that the ſudden riſing of ſome men cauſeth them to forget themſelves.' I am moved the rather to believe our author herein, becauſe elſewhere he alloweth this lord his deſerved praiſe for his virtues, and eſpecially his hoſpitality, affirming, he had often ſeen at the lord Cromwell's gate above 200 perſons ſerved twice every day with meat and drink ſufficient."

[1] Sir Robert Strode, of Parham in Dorſetſhire. See Hutchins, vol. I. p. 446, 2d edition.

[2] As his name does not appear on the Journals during his father's life, he was probably a minor when created Baron Cromwell of Oakham; which will account for his name not being entered on the Journals.

[3] A ſeal of a lady of this family, Matilda, lady Cromwell of Tatteſhall, is given in Plate XLV. fig. 25. From the following deed (Cart. Ant. Harl. in Muſ Brit. 49. A. 44): "Noverint univerſi per preſentes me Matildem de Cromwell, dominam de Tateſhale, conceſſiſſe & dediſſe dilecte filie mee domine Joanne de Cromwell, nuper uxori dilecti filii mei Radulphi de Cromwell, nuper domini de Cromwell, militis, omnimoda redditus & proficua doti mee infra dominium de Halum ſpectantia, à die confectionis preſentium uſque finem & terminum duorum annorum proximè ſequentium plenariè completorum, in ſubſidium ſolutionis debiti dicti filii mei, reſervatâ omninò mihi dicte Matilde advocatione eccleſie de Halum cùm acciderit; proviſo ſemper, quòd omnimoda talliagia forinſeca, ſolutiones, & reparationes, dicte doti mee dictis duobus annis qualitèrcunque incumbentia, per dictam dominam Joannam ſupportentur & perficiantur. In cujus rei teſtimonium, huic preſenti ſcripto ſigillum meum apposui. Data apud Tateſhale, in craſtino feſti Sancti Martini epiſcopi, menſe Novembris, anno regni regis Henrici Quinti poſt Conqueſtum Anglie quarto."

[4] Newcourt, Reportorium, vol. I. p. 529.

[5] Pat. 32 Hen. VIII. p. 7.

[6] Journals, vol. I. p. 166.

[7] 2 Pars Original. 32 Hen. VIII. Rot. 76.

[8] See a fac-ſimile of the king's hand-writing, from the original deed in my poſſeſſion, in Plate XLVI.

de uberiori gratiâ noſtrâ, dedimus & conceſſimus, ac per preſentes damus & concedimus, prefato Gregorio Crumwell domino Crumwell totum illud manerium noſtrum de Lodyngton, cum omnibus ſuis membris & pertinentiis, in dicto com' noſtro Leic', parcella poſſeſſionum ſive hereditamentorum predicti nuper monaſterii ſive prioratûs de Launde predictâ; ac omnia & ſingula illa meſſuagia, cotagia, terras, tenementa, molendina, columbaria, prata, paſcua, paſturas, ſubboſcos, piſcarias, aquas, communia, vias, hariett', eſcaet', bona, & catalla, waviata, extrahur', feoda militum, reverſiones, & ſervicia, redditus & firmas, ſuper quibuſcunque dimiſſionibus reſervat'; ac etiam omnia & ſingula hereditamenta noſtra quecunque in Launde & Lodyngton predictis, ſeu alibi in dicto com' noſtro Leic', cum ſuis membris, commoditatibus, proficuis, & pertinentiis, quê habentur, cognoſcuntur, ſive reputantur, ut pars, parcelle, vel membra predicti manerii de Lodyngton, aut eidem manerio pertinent', ſeu aliquo modo ſpectant'; exceptis & omninò reſervatis nobis, heredibus & ſucceſſoribus noſtris, omnibus & omnimodis groſſis arboribus, necnon meremio, de, in, & ſuper premiſſa creſcentibus ſive exiſtentibus, aut de, in, & ſuper aliquam indè parcellam. Ac etiam damus & concedimus prefato Gregorio Crumwell domino Crumwell viſum franciplegii, & omne id quod ad viſum franciplegii pertinet, ſeu pertinere debeat aut poſſit, infra manerium predictum tenend'; necnon rectoriam noſtram de Lodyngton predictâ, ac advocationem, nominationem, preſentationem, & jus patronatûs vicarie eccleſie de Lodyngton predictâ; ac omnia domos, edificia, orrea, terras, tenementa, prata, paſcua, paſturas, ſubboſcos, redditus, reverſiones, ſervicia, decimas, oblationes, obventiones, fructus, proficua, commoditates, & emolumenta quecunque, predicte rectorie pertinentia, ſive quoquo modo ſpectantia; ac etiam omnes & ſingulas decimas & fructus provenientes, creſcentes, ſive emergentes, de, in, & ſuper molendinum predictum, ac de, in, & ſuper predicta terras, tenementa, prata, paſcua, paſturas, & ſubboſcos, vocat' Whadborowgh Newcloſe, Le Myllefeld, Le Myllewong, Shepecote-yarde, Le Morecloſe, Le Roughe-cloſe, Burfytt-cloſe, Eſtefeeld, Horſſe-cloſe, Thomas Taylor's Cloſe, Le Pryour's Cloſe, Launde-park, Reddyſyke, & Weſtewoode, predict'; que quidem domus & ſcitus predicti nuper monaſterii ſive prioratûs de Launde, ac predicta manerium, terre, tenementa, ac cetera premiſſa, ſuperiùs data & conceſſa, nuper fuerunt Thome nuper comitis Eſſexie, qui de altâ proditione ac diverſis heredibus, auctoritate parliamenti, jamdudum attinctus fuit & exiſtit, atque ad manus noſtras, ratione attinctûs illius, devenerunt, ſeu devenire debuerunt ſeu debent, ac in manibus noſtris jam exiſtunt, ſeu exiſtere debent. Habendum, tenendum, & gaudendum, dicta domus & ſcitum predicti nuper monaſterii ſive prioratûs de Launde predicta, ac omnia & ſingula predicta manerium, meſſuagia, cotagia, terras, tenementa, prata, paſcua, paſturas, ſubboſcos, rectoriam, advocationem, decimas, redditus, reverſiones, ſervicia, ac cetera omnia & ſingula premiſſa, cum ſuis pertinentiis, exceptis pre-exceptis, prefato Gregorio Crumwell domino Crumwell, & heredibus maſculis de corpore ipſius Gregorii inter eundem Gregorium & dominam Elizabetham uxorem ejuſdem Gregorii legitimè procreatis, & procreandis; tenendum de nobis, heredibus & ſucceſſoribus noſtris, in capite, per ſervicium unius feodi militis, ac reddendo & ſolvendo annuatim nobis, heredibus & ſucceſſoribus noſtris, pro predictis domo & ſcitu predicti nuper monaſterii ſive prioratûs de Launde, ac pro omnibus predictis manerio, terris, tenementis, rectoriâ, & ceteris premiſſis, cum ſuis pertinentiis univerſis, centum & quatuor libras, octodecim ſolidos, & octo denarios, ad manus generalis receptoris noſtri terre dicti nuper comitis Eſſexie, ſive ad manus theſaurarii camere noſtre pro tempore exiſtentis, ad uſum noſtrum, ad feſta Paſche & Sc̄i Michaelis Archangeli, equis portionibus, ſingulis annis ſolvendo, pro omnibus aliis redditibus, ſerviciis, exactionibus, & demandis quibuſcunque. Et ulteriùs, de uberiori gratiâ noſtrâ, dedimus & conceſſimus, ac per preſentes damus & concedimus, pro nobis & heredibus noſtris, prefato Gregorio Crumwell domino Crumwell omnia & ſingula exitus, proficua, redditus, firmas, reverſiones, & emolumenta quecunque, predictorum domûs, ſcitûs, manerii, terrarum, tenementorum, & omnium & ſingulorum ceterorum premiſſorum, cum ſuis pertinentiis, à feſto Sc̄i Michaelis Archangeli ultimò preterito hucuſque provenientia ſive creſcentia; habenda, tenenda, & percipienda, tam per manus ipſius Gregorii Crumwell domini Crumwell proprias, quàm per manus eſcaetorum, vicecomitum, firmariorum, tenentium, occupatorum, receptorum, & aliorum miniſtrorum noſtrorum quorumcunque, eorundem nuper domûs, ſcitûs, manerii, terrarum, tenementorum, ac ceterorum premiſſorum, ſeu eorum alicujus aut aliquorum, dicto Gregorio Crumwell domino Crumwell, de dono noſtro ſpeciali, abſque compoſitione, ſeu aliquo alio nobis, heredibus vel ſucceſſoribus noſtris, proindè reddend', ſolvend', ſeu faciend'; eò quòd expreſſa mentio, &c. In cujus rei, &c."

Indorſed, "The demeane of the late monaſterie of Launde, and the manor of Lodington adjoining to the ſame demeane, to the Lord Cromwell and the heyrs males betwene hym and the Lady Elizabethe his wyfe lawfully begotyn; paying therefore yearely ciiiilī. xviiis̄. viiiđ. over and beſyde a clī. wyche the king's grace hath gyven unto hym. And the great woods and tymber be reſervyd for the kynge. Expedit. apud Weſtm', octavo die Februarii, anno regni regis Henrici Octavi xxxxii°; per Taverner. Subſcribed by Mr. Polard."

At Michaelmas 1541, the following account of *Gregory* lord *Cromwell* was regularly paſſed:

"Manerium ſive nuper monaſterium de Laund.

Manerium de Lodington, ſpectans monaſt' de Laund.

Computus Gregorii đni Cromwell, liberi tenentis ibidem, pro uno anno integro finito ad feſtum Sancti Mich' Arch̄li, a° regni regis Henrici Octavi xxxiii°.

Arreragia.

Idem computator oneratur de clī. de arreragiis ultimi computi anni proximè precedentis, ut patet in pede ejuſdem. Summa, clī.

Firma terrarum dominicalium de Laund; firma minut'; firma ſcilicet manerii de Lodyngton; redditus aſſiſe; firma terrarum dominicalium de Lodyngton; firma minutarum rectorie de Lodyngton; firme ſpectantes ad nuper monaſterium Sancti Andree juxta Northampton; & perquiſitiones curie.

De aliquibus denariorum ſummis hoc anno provenientibus de exitibus & revenc' ibidem, non receptis, eò quod conceditur prefato Gregorio đno Crumwell, & heredibus maſculis de corpore ipſius Gregorii inter ejuſdem Gregorium & dominam Elizabetham uxorem ejuſdem Gregorii legitimè procreatis & procreandis; tenend' de đno rege, heredibus & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, in capite, per ſervitium unius feodi militis, ac reddendi & ſolvendi annuatim eidem đno regi, heredibus & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, pro omnibus premiſſis, ciiiilī. xviiis̄. viiiđ. inferius onerat', prout in literis dicti đni regis patentibus, datis apud Weſtmonaſterium, x° die Februarii, anno regni regis Henrici Octavi xxxii°, prout in eiſdem literis patentibus plenius continetur.

Et redd' de ciiiilī. xviiis̄. viiiđ. de redd' ſuperius prefato domino regi ibidem annuatim reſervatis, ſolvendis ad manus generalis receptoris terrarum dicti nuper comitis Eſſex, ſive ad manus theſaurarii camere regie pro tempore exiſtentis, ad feſta Paſche & Sancti Michaelis Archangeli, equis portionibus, prout in dictis literis patentibus plenius continetur.

Summa, ciiiilī. xviiis̄. viiiđ.

Summa totalis oneris, cum arreragiis, cciiiilī. xviiis̄. viiiđ. De quibus liberavit Joh̄i Byther, receptori generali đno regis ibidem de exitibus predictis, ex recogniſatione ejuſdem receptoris, ciiiilī. xviiis̄. viiiđ. Et deb' clī. Qui exoneratur hìc, eò quod oneratur in computo dicti Johannis Byther, receptoris generalis ibidem hujûs anni, in titulo "Recepta Forinſeca[1]."

In the account of *William Laurence*, for the ſame period, among other entries it is thus ſtated:

Com' Leic'. Nec rec' de xxxiiilī. de firm' manerii cum rectoriâ de Melton Mowbraye, cum ſuis pertinentiis, eò quòd conceditur đne Anne de Cleve per literas đni regis patentes, dat' apud Weſtm', xx° die Januarii, anno regni xxxi°.

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[1] Ex Rotulo Harl. B. 20.

Gregory lord *Cromwell* married *Elizabeth*, daughter of ſir *John Seymour*, of Wolſhall, Wilts, ſiſter to *Edward* duke of *Somerſet*, and widow of ſir *Anthony Oughtred*, knight; and died in 1551, ſeiſed of the ſite of the late diſſolved monaſtery of Laund, and of the manor of Blaſton, held of the king *in capite*, by the ſervice of half a knight's fee[1]. He was buried in the chapel of Laund, where his monument ſtill remains.

He left iſſue three ſons, *Henry*, *Edward*, and *Thomas*; and two daughters, *Frances*, married to *Edward Stroude*, eſq. of Devonſhire; and *Catharine*, to ſir *John Stroude*, of Parnham in Dorſetſhire.

June 12, 1586, on a diſpute in the court of Exchequer, between the College of *All Souls* and *Henry* lord *Cromwell*, then tenant *in capite* of the ſite of the priory of Laund, concerning tithes, a commiſſion was iſſued to ſir John Harrington, knt. Thomas Aſhby, eſq. John Chippendale, D. C. L. and Roger Smith, eſq. to aſcertain by a jury the true plott of the cloſe called Whadborough, with all its boundaries[2].

Henry lord *Cromwell* married *Mary*, eldeſt daughter of *John Paulett*, marquis of *Wincheſter*; and, by his teſtament, dated 15 Nov. 1592, bequeathed his body to be buried in the chapel of this priory by the tomb of his father (where alſo Mary his wife lay interred); and died Nov. 20, for the probate thereof bears date 16 Dec. next following; leaving two ſons, *Edward*, his ſon and heir, and ſir *Gregory Cromwell*, knight; as alſo one daughter, *Catharine*, married to ſir *Lionel Talmache*, knight.

Which *Edward*, being ſummoned to the parliament begun 19 Feb. 35 Elizabeth, had admittance into the houſe upon the 27th of the ſame month; and in 40 Eliz. was in that adventure to ſea, with Robert earl of Eſſex, againſt the Spaniards; alſo in 43 Eliz. in that inſurrection with him, which coſt the earl his head; and having married *Frances*, daughter to *William Rugge*, of . . . . . . co. Norfolk, died in Ireland, and was there buried in the Abbey church at Down Patrick; leaving iſſue by her *Thomas*, his ſon and heir; and three daughters; *Elizabeth*, married to ſir *John Skelton*, knt.; *Frances*, to ſir *John Wingfeild*, of Tickencote, co. Rutland, knt.; and *Anne*, to ſir *Edward Wingfeild*, of Poore's Court, in Ireland, knt.

Which *Thomas* was created viſcount of *Lecale* and earl of *Ardglaſs* in the kingdom of Ireland (having a fair eſtate in that realm); and by *Elizabeth* his wife, daughter and heir to *Robert Meverell*, of Throwley, co. Stafford, eſq. had iſſue three ſons; *Wingfeild*, his ſon and heir; *Vere-Eſſex*, and *Oliver*; as alſo three daughters, *Frances* and *Jane*, who died young; and *Mary*, married to *William Fitzherbert*, of Tiſſington, co. Derby, eſq.

The following petition from this Nobleman was preſented to the Houſe of Peers, Nov. 6, 1645:

"To the right honourable the Lords aſſembled in Parliament; . . . . Baron of *Ouckham*, humbly ſheweth, That he, not truly underſtanding the juſtneſs of the cauſe this State hath in handling till of late, did, through ſome plauſible perſuaſions of his Majeſty, continue with him; until, by true information of ſome friends, I found that his Majeſty was not only miſled, but his deafneſs to thoſe he ought to hear beſt was liker to increaſe, than by wholeſome and well-grounded propoſitions from hence receive an opening and enlargement of that organ; upon which, your Lordſhips humble ſervant and ſuppliant, ambitious to redeem himſelf in the good opinion of your Lordſhips, and alſo of the honourable Houſe of Commons; and, ſecondly, to preſerve his honour and reputation with thoſe that ſtood for Religion and the Liberty of the Subject; did (upon ſerious deliberation) bethink himſelf to lay hold upon your Lordſhips' Declaration, and the articles of Prince Rupert and General Fairfax, and reſolved to become a new man, and to be faithful in the cauſe now depending here, either by oath or otherwiſe; which I humbly deſire may be received for ſuch a truth as not to be ſuſpected or denied; and, in regard of my high poverty, I may not be reſtrained to any chargeable priſon, or other reſtraint; but, if at all, to my chamber, or ſome public miniſter of ſtate's houſe, as the ſheriff or ſome alderman of this city; not being in any preſent capacity any ways able to ſubſiſt, having not had £50. of his own eſtate theſe four years, either in England or Ireland. And he ſhall ever pray, &c. CROMWELL."

This petition was ſent to the Houſe of Commons for conſideration, Nov. 17, and by them referred to a committee Dec. 22[3].

On this petition it was ordered, "That the lord Cromwell ſhall ſtand committed to the ſafe cuſtody of the gentleman uſher attending this Houſe, there to remain till the further pleaſure of this Houſe be ſignified, for deſerting the Parliament contrary to his duty[4]."

By *Elizabeth* his wife, daughter and heir to *Robert Meverell*, of Throwley, co. Stafford, eſq. he had three daughters; *Frances* and *Jane*, that died young; and *Mary*, who married *William Fitzherbert*, of Tiſſington, co. Derby, eſq.; alſo three ſons, 1. *Wingfeild*; 2. *Vere-Eſſex*; and 3. *Oliver*. Of theſe, *Wingfeild Cromwell*, as eldeſt ſon and heir, ſucceeded him; which Wingfeild, who married *Mary*, daughter of ſir *William Ruſſel*, of Shenſham, co. Warwick, knt. died Oct. 3, 1668, leaving iſſue *Thomas Cromwell*, viſcount *Lecale* and earl of *Ardglaſs* in Ireland, and baron *Cromwell* in England. He married a daughter of Dr. *Michael Boyle*, archbiſhop of Dublin, and chancellor of Ireland; but, departing this life, at his lodgings at London, in April 1682, without iſſue, his uncle *Vere-Eſſex* aforeſaid ſucceeded in all thoſe honours, having married *Catharine*, daughter to *James Hamilton*, widow of *Richard Price*, eſq.; and, dying in 1687, *Elizabeth*, his ſole daughter and heir by that lady, enjoyed the right of the barony of Cromwell, and at the funeral of queen Mary attended in the proceſſion as baroneſs Cromwell. In December 1703, ſhe married *Edward Southwell*, eſq. one of the clerks of the council to her majeſty, and principal ſecretary of ſtate for the kingdom of Ireland. She died at London March 30, 1709; and left iſſue three ſons, *Edward*, born in Dublin June 17, 1705; *Robert* and *Thomas*, born in London, which two laſt did not long ſurvive their mother.

The ſite of this priory was granted *in capite* by king James I. in 1603, to ſir *William Smith*[5], knight[6].

William Skeffington died 19 Dec. 1604, ſeiſed of ſix meſſuages, 301 acres, &c. in Skeffington, parcel of the priory of Laund, held *in capite* by 100th part of a knight's fee, and 15*s*. 1½*d*.[7]

An act of parliament was paſſed, in 1606, for the aſſurance of certain lands, late ſir *John Skynner's*, knight, to ſir *William Smith*, and ſir *Michael Hickes*, knights[8]; and in 1607 another act, for confirmation of certain lands to the Warden and College of *The Souls of all faithful People deceaſed*, of Oxon, and of other lands to ſir *William Smith*, knight[9].

In or before 1611, the ſite of Laund priory was purchaſed by *William Halford*[10], eſq. of Welham; who in that year was cited to ſhew cauſe why this manor ſhould not be ſeized to the Queen's uſe, as lands held of the Crown could not be alienated without the conſent of the Sovereign; and in 1653 it was the inheritance of *John Halford*, a younger ſon[11].

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[1] Eſch. 5 Edw. VI.

[2] See hereafter, under Whadborough.

[3] Journals of the Lords, vol. VII. p. 680.

[4] Journals of the Commons, vol. IV. pp. 357. 382.

[5] Mrs. *Joanna Smith*, of London, widow, by will, dated April 21, 1601, gave £400. to purchaſe 40 marks *per annum*, for ever; of which ſhe ordered 20 be given in bread annually to the poor of the pariſh of Bocking in Eſſex, and 20 to the poor of Coggeſhall, at 5*s*. *per* Sunday; and ſir William Smith, her ſon, ſettled Laund priory in Leiceſterſhire on truſtees for the payment of it. Britannia Antiqua & Nova, vol. I. p. 713; Morant's Eſſex, vol II. p. 388.

[6] 4 Pars Original. 1 Jac. I. Rot. 124. Smith, William, conc. Leic. 4 Pars Orig. Jac. I. Rot. 124.

[7] Inq. at Leiceſter, 25 Jan. 1604-5; Cole's Eſcheats, vol. IV. (Harl. MSS. 759.) p. 796.

[8] Journals of the Lords, vol. II. p. 425; of the Commons, vol. I. p. 305.

[9] Journals of the Lords, vol. II. p. 568; of the Commons, vol. I. p. 373.

[10] "De Willielmo Halford, occaſion' ad oſtendend' quare ſitus nuper monaſterii de Launde in manibus regis ſeiſiri non debet." Mich. Rec. 9 Jac. I. Rot. 55

[11] Sir Thomas Cave, MS. on the authority of Thomas Staveley, eſq.

This lordſhip ſoon afterwards was purchaſed by ſir *Clement Clerke*, third ſon of *George Clerke*, eſq. of Willoughby in Warwickſhire; whoſe ſon ſir *Clement* was created a baronet June 18, 1661. He married *Catharine*, daughter and heir of *George Talbot*[1], of Ridge in Shropſhire, eſq. by whom he had four ſons; 1. ſir *Talbot*, his ſucceſſor; 2. *Clement*, who was deputy-governor of the Iſle of Wight, and died unmarried; 3. *George*, who married *Dorothy*, daughter of ——— *Pearſe*, of Oakfield in Berks, eſq. by whom he had one ſon, ſir *Talbot*, hereafter mentioned; and one daughter, *Dorothy*, married to *Philip Jennings*, of Huddleſton in Shropſhire, eſq. ſon to counſellor *Jennings*, and nephew to ſir *John Jennings*, knight and admiral, governor of Greenwich Hoſpital. The fourth ſon of ſir Clement was *Thomas*, who died a batchelor.

On a ſale of fee-farm rents in 1672, under an act of parliament and a commiſſion from king Charles II, ſir *Joſeph Sheldon* purchaſed, *inter alia*, a fee-farm rent of £10. 18*s.* 8*d.* iſſuing out of a paſture called *Laund Park* and *Weſt Wood*, which had been granted by king James I. in 1604 to *John* lord *Harrington*, and then lately payable by *Edward* viſcount *Campden* and ſir *William Turner*;—£35. for the ſite of *Laund priory*, then lately payable by ſir *Clement Clerke*;—and £34. from a paſture called *Whadborough*[2], in Lodington and Tilton, then lately payable by *John Faringdon* and others;—with all their ſeveral eſtates, right, title, royalties, privileges, immunities, and advantages[3].

Sir *Talbot Clerke*, eldeſt ſon of the firſt baronet, who ſucceeded his father in title and eſtate, married *Hannah*, daughter of —— ——; and died in 1708, leaving three ſons, ſir *Clement*, ſir *Talbot*, and ſir *Thomas*, who were all ſucceſſively baronets.

Sir *Clement*, the eldeſt ſon, died unmarried; whereupon the title and eſtate came to his brother,

Sir *Talbot Clerke*, baronet, who married *Barbara*, daughter and coheir of *Thomas Gladwin*, of Durrent-hall, in Cheſterfield, co. Derby, eſq. by whom he had one ſon, ſir *Talbot*, and one daughter; and, dying Feb. 16, 1723, at Durrent-hall, was buried at Cheſterfield. His lady, ſurviving him, married *John Monk Morgan*, of Monmouthſhire, eſq.

Sir *Talbot Clerke*, baronet, who ſucceeded his father in dignity and eſtate, died Nov. 20, 1732, aged about 13; whereupon the title and eſtate came to his couſin, ſir *Talbot* Clerke, only ſon of George, third ſon of ſir Clement Clerke, the firſt baronet. Which ſir Talbot Clerke married *Lucy*, daughter of the rev. Mr. *Rogers*, of Painſwick in Glouceſterſhire; but dying in 1758, without iſſue male[4], the title became extinct.

Arms of *Clerke*: Argent, on a bend Gules between three pellets, as many ſwans Proper, with the arms of the duke of *Orleans*, on a canton ſiniſter, as an augmentation given to this family for their taking him priſoner at the battle of Spurrs, temp. Hen. VIII; viz. Azure, a demi-ram, mounting, Argent, armed Or, between two fleurs de lis of the laſt, over all a batune dexterways as the ſecond in the canton; Plate XLV. 16.

On the South wall of the chancel at Tame, co. Oxford, under an arch, is a braſs figure of a man in armour; on his tabard a bend charged with three ſwans between two pellets.

On a ſcroll, Sancta Trinitas unus de' miſerere nobis.

"Here lyeth ſir John Clerk, of North Welton, knyght, wyche
toke
Loups of Orleans duk of longuevile and marquis of Rotuelen
pyſon^{r} at the jorney of Bomy by Terouain the xvi day of
Auguſt, in
the v^{e} yere of the reigne of ye noble and victorious kyng
henry the viii.
wyche John deceſſyd the vth day of Apll, a^{o} Dni 1539,
whoſe ſoule God pdon."

On the front of the altar-tomb the arms of *Clerke* twice. Thoſe of the duke of Orleans do not appear.

After the death of ſir *Talbot* Clerke, the manor-houſe and ſite of the priory of Launde, together with the royalty, the liberty of free-warren, the woods called *Laund Park*, and *The Weſt Woods*, were ſold, in 1763, by Mrs. *Dorothy Jennings*, to *John Simpſon*[5], eſq. of the borough of Leiceſter, (ſon and heir of John Simpſon, eſq. receiver-general for the county,) the preſent owner; who married *Jane* daughter of *John Finch*, of Dudley, eſq. and ſole heireſs of her brother *John Finch*, eſq. of the ſaid place. Mr. Simpſon ſerved the office of high-ſheriff in 1775.

For an excellent view of this pleaſing reſidence, which Mr. Simpſon has ſo much modernized that but little of the antient ſtructure is perceptible externally, I am indebted to the worthy owner. Another view, including the chapel, is alſo given from a ſketch by Mr. Schnebbelie; and in both a very fine piece of water is particularly ſhewn, which has a pleaſing effect when approaching this place from Withcote. See Plates XLIV. XLV.

The lordſhip of Laund contains about 1400 acres; and is beautifully diverſified with hills and dales, and well wooded. It is chiefly in paſturage, and generally eſteemed healthy. Three or four farm-houſes ſtand diſperſed in the liberty; and are occupied by graziers, tenants to Mr. Simpſon, by whom a large quantity of Stilton cheeſe is made[6].

The original CHAPEL of the Priory, (ſee Plate XLV.)

dedicated to *St. John the Baptiſt*, ſtill remains; but is now the private property of Mr. *Simpſon*.

This chapel, the Weſt end of which adjoins the North ſide of the houſe, conſiſts of a nave, and a chancel raiſed by two ſteps, and ſeparated from the nave by old oak baluſtrades with arch-work between them.

The Weſt end of the nave is ſeparated from the other part by an old heavy open-work ſkreen, in which is a door of the ſame. This forms an irregular ſemi-octagon room; above which probably hung the bells.

At the fartheſt end of this room now ſtands the antient font, which is octagon, with a capacious baſe with an horizontal bottom, placed upon a ſmaller octagon baſe raiſed upon a ſtep (ſee Pl. XLVI. fig. 1).

There is now only one ſmall entrance-door towards the North. This probably once had a communication immediately from the priory; but modern maſonry has now hid all appearance of any door-way at this end.

Within the North wall remain the ſmall ornamental ſpandrils of four pointed arches. They project only two or three inches from the wall; and are ſlightly ſketched in fig. 2.

The roof is covered with ſlate; and within appears very curious, being painted blue and white, with mouldings forming, with the main and ſide beams, a kind of fret-work, on every joint of which is, or has been, ſome kind of ornament[7]; on one, a man in a very indecent poſture; on another, at a diſtance, a woman ſtill more ſo.

On many of the joints, are a cinquefoil; on ſeveral others, the monogram[8], fig. 3; on ſome Evangeliſts; on others, demi-angels with wings expanded, and holding ſhields againſt their breaſts; on ſome of which, are the arms noticed in p. 327.

Mr. Wyrley, who in 1595 viſited the chapel of "*Laundon abbey*," as he terms it, deſcribes eight impalements of arms here, only five of which are noticed by Mr. Burton; and even the deſcription of Mr. Wyrley is imperfect, as there are nine on the monument of *Chaworth*; all which will be found in p. 328.

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[1] Elder brother to William, great grandfather to the preſent earl Talbot.

[2] Of Whadborough, now the property of All Souls College, Oxford; ſee hereafter, p. 336. *The Lady Wood*, in this neighbourhood, is in the pariſh of Knoſſington, and belongs to Mrs. Middleton, widow of the late Rev. Robert Middleton.

[3] See vol. II. p. 443.

[4] A daughter of ſir Talbot Clerke was married, June 4, 1741, to Dr. Coxe, a phyſician at Richmond in Surrey.

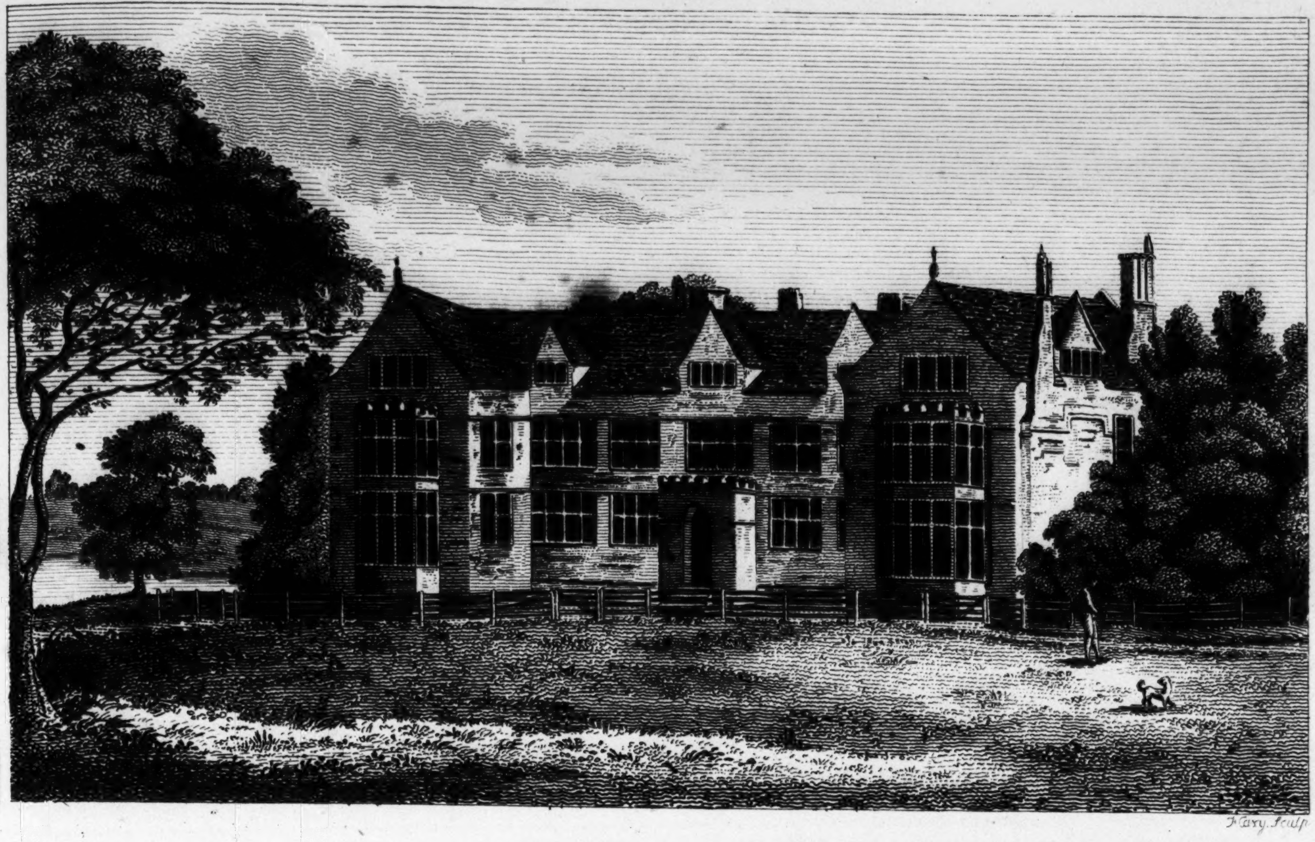
[5] Arms: Per bend nebulé, Or and Sable, a lion rampant counterchanged. On an eſcocheon of pretence, Argent, a chevron between three griffins paſſant. Creſt, on a mural coronet Argent, a demi-lion rampant guardant per pale undée Or and Sable, holding in his paw a ſword erect of the firſt, hilted of the ſecond; ſee Plate XLIV.

[6] Of this famous cheeſe ſee before, under Little Dalby, vol. II. p. 160; and under Quenby, vol. III. p. 297.

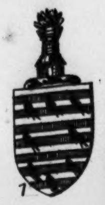
[7] Some of the figures are painted red, white, and blue; and others are gilt.

[8] Theſe monograms are made of lead, 4½ inches long, and about two broad, and many of them gilt.

LAUND, S.W.



Cary sculp.



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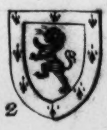

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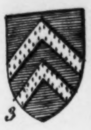

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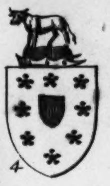

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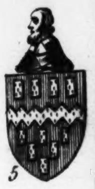

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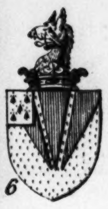

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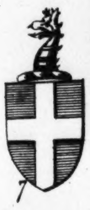

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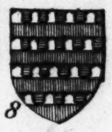

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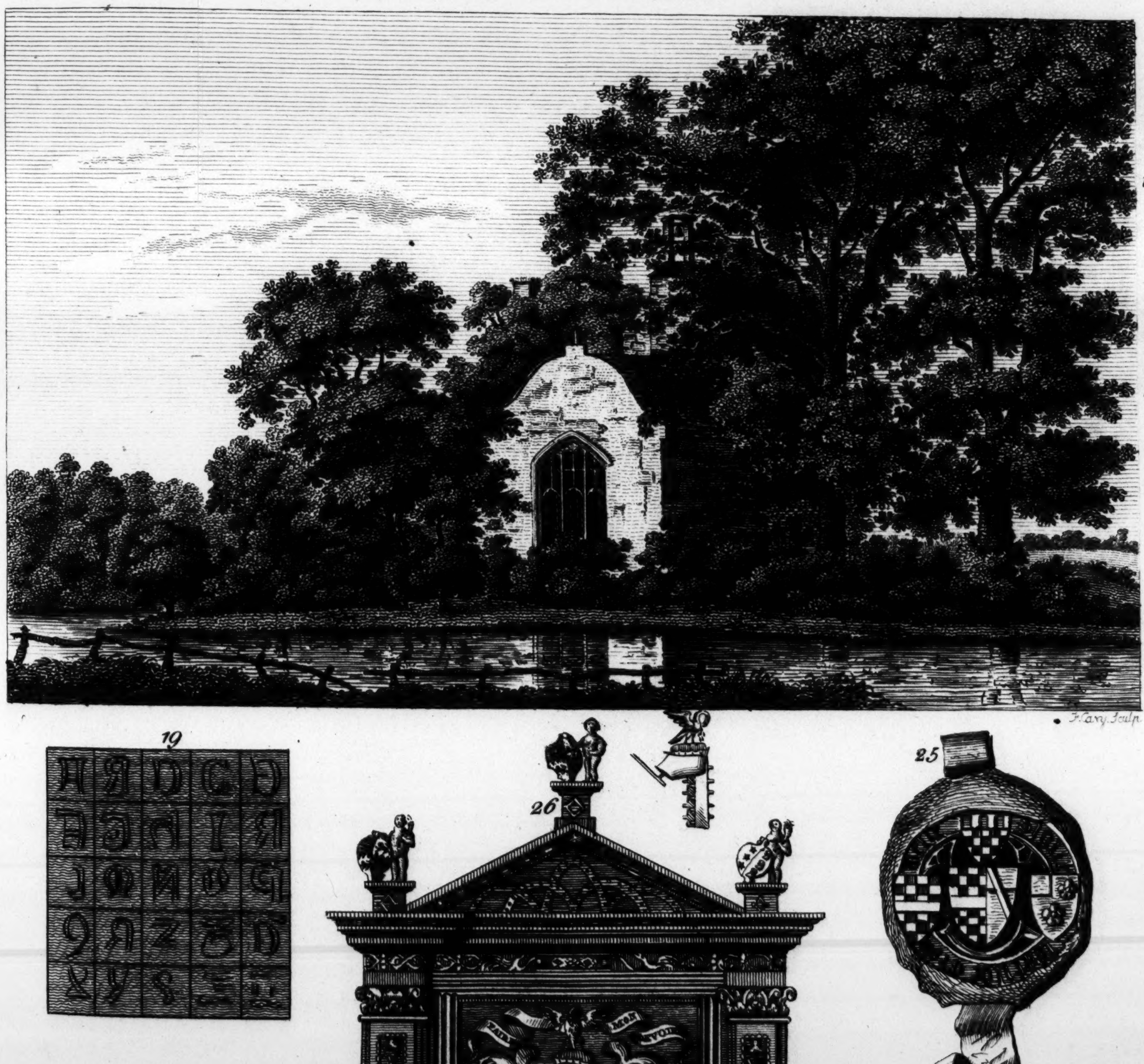
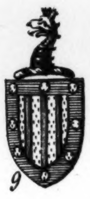
THE CHAPEL, N.E.



Cary sculp.



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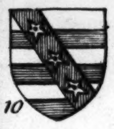

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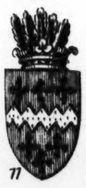

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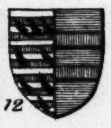

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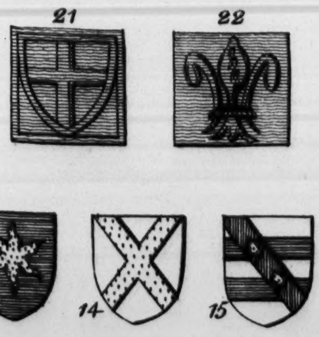

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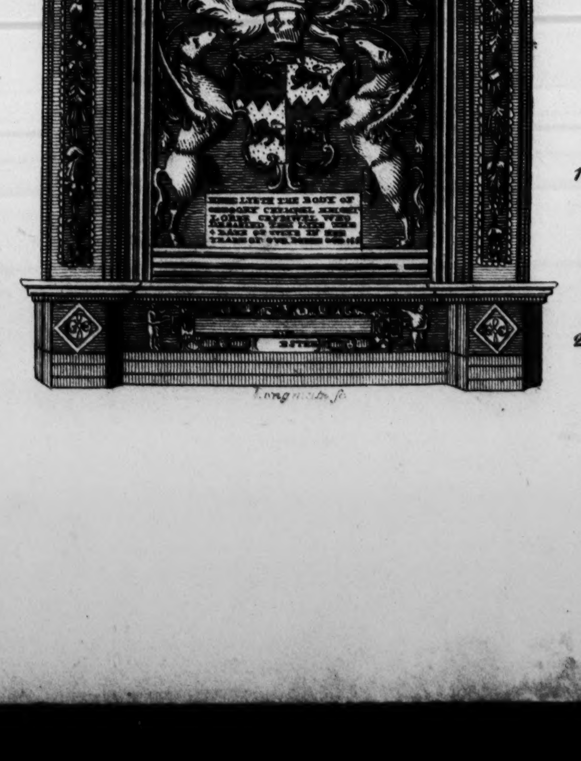
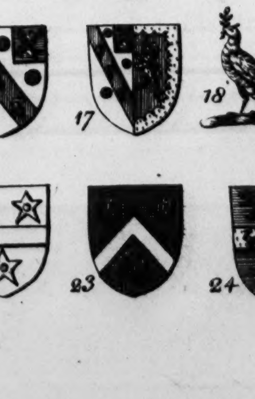


Longmate sc.

25



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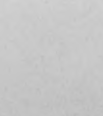

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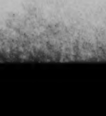

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Fig. 1.

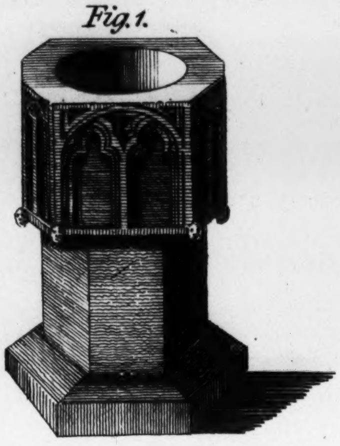


Fig. 4.

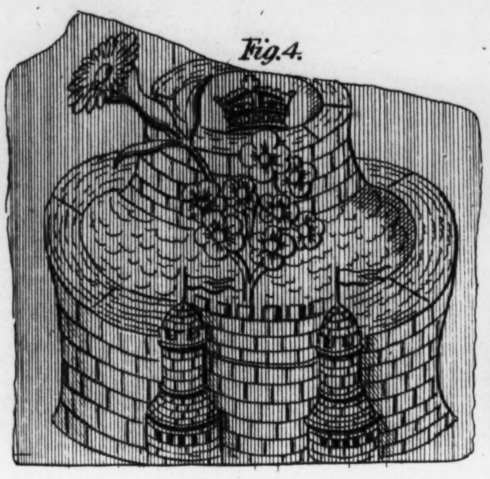


Fig. 3.

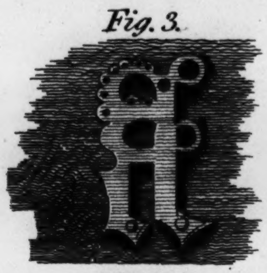
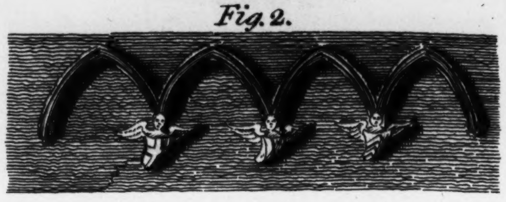
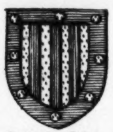


Fig. 2.



Rex Omnibus

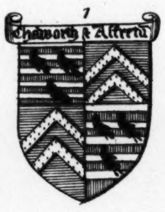


Seal of the Priory

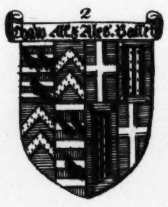
Thomas Crumwell

John Smyth

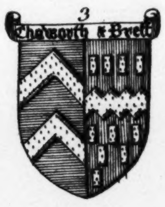
1


Chaworth & Alfreton

2


Chaw. Alf. & Ales. Basset

3


Chaworth & Brett

4

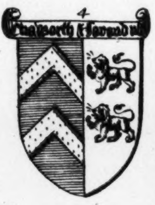
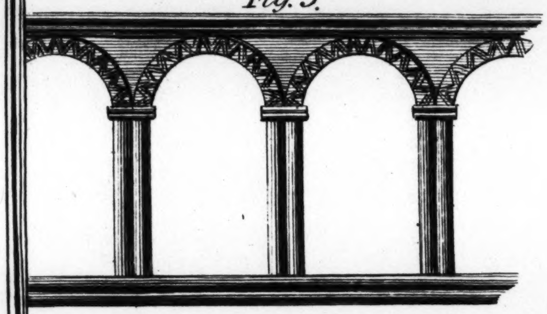

Chaworth & Haryngdon

Fig. 5.



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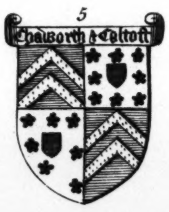
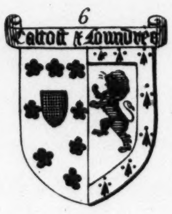

Chaworth & Caltoft

6


Caltoft & Loundres

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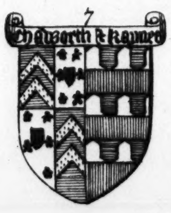
Chaworth & Kaynes

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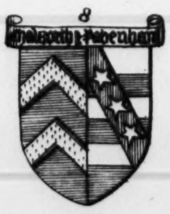
Chaworth & Pabenham

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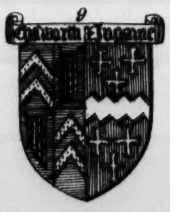

Chaworth & Engayne

Fig. 6.

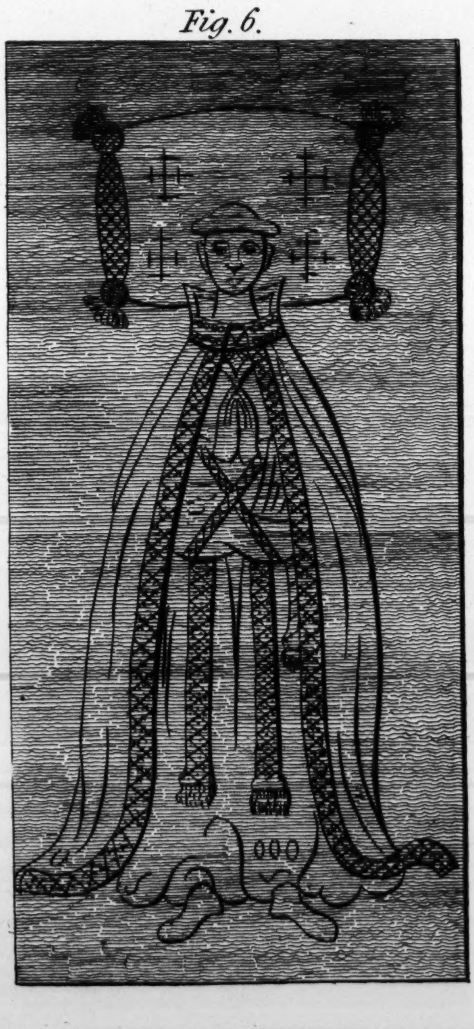
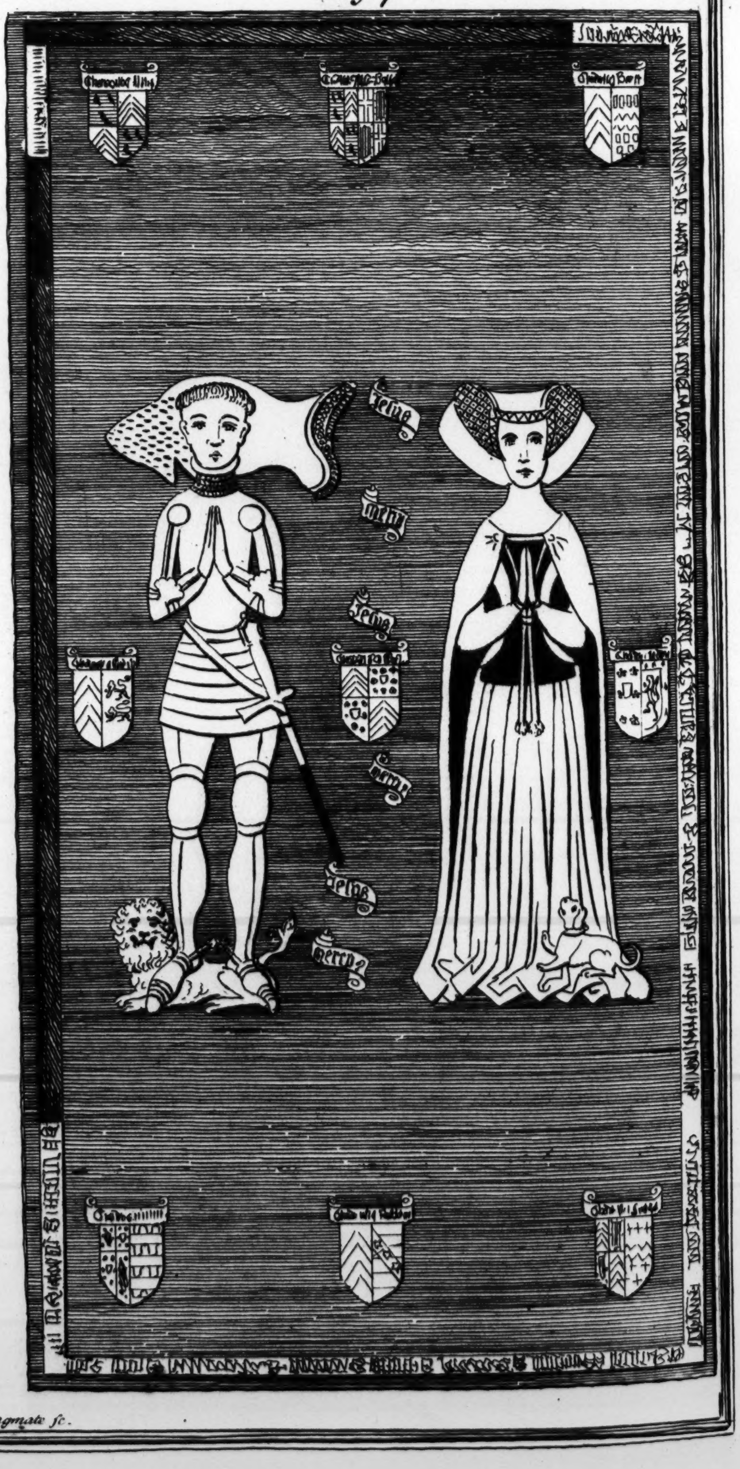


Fig. 7.



Longmate sc.

From the roof of the chapel, and on the ſhields held by the demi-angels, Mr. Tailby in 1799 here blazoned the arms of *Chaworth* impaling *Alſreton*, and alſo each of them ſingle; together with the following coats not noticed either by Wyrley or Burton:

On the roof, not painted, but carved on the main beam, immediately over the Chaworth monument, are, Quarterly, 1. and 4. *Chaworth*; 2. and 3. *Caltoſt*; correſponding with arms on the ſtone below.

The following coats are alſo ſtill preſerved:

Chaworth, impaling, Azure, two bars Gules, fig. 12.

Azure, a ſtar wavy Or; fig. 13.

Argent, a ſaltire Or; fig. 14.

Argent, two bars Azure; on a bend Gules, two ſtars of ſix points Or; fig. 15.

Clerke ſingle; fig. 16; and again, impaling, Gules, a lion rampant within a bordure invecked Or; fig. 17.

A creſt; on a wreath Argent and Gules a dove of the laſt, wings, legs, and olive-branch in its mouth, Or; fig. 18.

The North ſide of the chapel has no windows.

In the firſt window on the South ſide ſeven well-executed figures remain; many others are gone.

In the ſecond window, eight figures.

In the third window, ſeven figures; and in the middle loweſt compartment is a handſome female figure, crowned, and holding a croſs; in the back part are two portcullis's, and above her head part of a dove, Or, and crowned the ſame. This originally fine figure has been broken and miſplaced, and patched up by bungling glaziers.

In the upper part of the fourth or Eaſt window are a male and female figure, both crowned; below are ſix other handſome figures. That in the right compartment is a perſon teaching a child to read; the ſecond and third appear to be males; the fourth an angel; the fifth and ſixth females.

In the bottom compartments three large figures; that on the right-hand holding a ſhield; and under his feet, Quarterly, 1. and 4, *Chaworth*; 2 and 3, *Caltoſt*; as before.

The middle figure holds a croſs ornamented, having under it a plume of feathers Argent, iſſuing from a crown Or (only two of the feathers remain, and part of the crown); below which is a ſmall crown-like bouquet of flowers, placed againſt a tower upon another tower, Argent, maſoned Proper, Plate XLVI. fig. 4; below which, in a rich collar, is a fine fleur de lis on a rich collar Or.

The third figure has the appearance of an angel holding a croſs, or croſier, with a fragment of a label now illegible; below this figure have been arms, but a bordure Azure bezanty now only remains.

There appear to have been more labels under the figures, of which now only a few detached letters remain.

The whole of the painted glaſs is fine, and had, without doubt, originally an elegant appearance; but the frequent annihilations, miſplacings, and loſſes it has undergone, have in a great degree taken away the beautiful effect it certainly once had; and it now throws a kind of gloom over the curious obſerver's mind, mixed with a heart-felt regret for its fate.

There are a great many curious glazed paving-tiles in the chapel floor; with arms correſponding to the painted glaſs in the windows and on the cieling.

On one of theſe is an alphabet reverſed, Plate XLV. fig. 19; on another a croſs, fig. 21; and on a third a fleur de lis, fig. 22.

A ſeat remains under a canopy at the South-weſt corner of the chapel; ſuppoſed to be that of the ſub-prior.

The pews are in general of old oak, and tolerably decent. The pulpit is alſo of oak, curiouſly and neatly carved, with arch-work correſponding with the rails of the altar, which are faſt going to decay; ſee a ſlight *memoriter* ſketch of the rails, Pl. XLVI. fig. 5.

In the king's books Launde is placed amongſt "the livings not in charge."

In the time of ſir Talbot Clerke, the rev. Mr. Healey, the preſent vicar of Lodington, was the officiating miniſter at this chapel.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

In this chapel are two diſtinct vaults; in one of which are depoſited the body and family of *Gregory* lord *Cromwell*; for whom there is ſtill againſt the North wall within the altar-rails a mural monument; a pediment and entablature ſupported by Compoſite pilaſters; the pannels decorated with fruit, &c. (Plate XLV. fig. 26.) The ſpace between the pilaſters and dado is filled with the arms of the lord *Cromwell*, Quarterly; per feſs indented Azure, and Or, four lions paſſant counterchanged, ſupported by two flying horſes; over the ſhield a helmet and mantle, ornamented with a cap of maintenance; on which is the creſt, a pelican Or, with wings diſplayed, vulned Gules; and, in a label, FAIRE MON DEVOIR.

Under the arms is this inſcription:

"HERE . LYETH . THE . BODY . OF .
GREGORY . CRVMWEL . KNYGHT .
LORDE . CRVMWEL . WHO .
DEPARTED . THIS . LYFE . THE .
4 . DAYE . OF . IVLYE . IN . THE .
YEARE . OF . OVR . LORDE . GOD . 1551."

In the dado two boys hold a label, with lines drawn for an inſcription, all of which is gone; below is the word ESTRE only.

Above the arms, in the front of the tomb, is E. C. On the right hand pedeſtal, G. C. On the left, E. C.

Above the monument to the right-hand view ſtands a boy, holding in his left hand a ſhield of arms, three roſes in pale, ..., impaling three lions' heads . . . . .; in his right a cornucopia.

Another boy in the middle holds in his left hand a ſhield, on which are the arms of *Cromwell*, as on the monument; and in his right ſomething like a cat, with a gilt collar, which appears to ſit upon a ſkull. The boy on the left hand holds in his left hand a torch, and in his right a ſhield alſo of the arms of *Cromwell*.

Above the middle boy projects, ſome diſtance from the wall, an iron ſpike, on which hangs a large iron helmet, ſurmounted by a pelican vulning herſelf; and a ſmall penon falls alſo from the ſpike.

In the other vault are interred the family of *Clerke*; the laſt of whom was ſir *Talbot Clerke*, bart. but there is no monument for any of them.

Stones remaining in the floor.

Beginning in the ſemi-octagon (almoſt dark) room beforementioned, at the Weſt end.

1. Near the font is a blue ſtone, with two figures, a croſs, four ſhields of arms, and inſcription round the figures upon them, and illegible inſcriptions round the ledges.

2, and 3, white ſtones, collateral gures; but, the braſſes being all gone, nothing can be ſaid of them.

4. As you enter the nave from the above room is a large white ſtone, or alabaſter, with the traces of one of the priors of this houſe[1], in his habit; his hands joined, his head upon a taſſeled cuſhion, at each corner of which is a croſs croſſlet (ſee Plate XLVI. fig. 6).

The inſcription, as far as can be made out, is,

"Orate pro anima Hum. (or Will.) G . . .
. . . die menſis Octobris, anno Dñi milleſimo-quatuorcenteſimo
octingeſimo ii°. . . . . cuius anime
propitietur Deus. Amen."

5. At the foot of the laſt a blue ſtone, on which are traces of a figure in armour, with helmet, creſt, and mantle; a large croſs above his head, eight ſhields of arms, and illegible inſcription round the ledge, all deeply ſunk in the ſtone; but the braſſes torn off.

6. At the foot of the laſt is a very large black ſtone, 3 yards long, and 4 feet 6 inches broad; fig. 7. Moſt of the braſs remains; exhibiting a man in complete armour, his hands joined, his feet reſting on a lion, and his head on his helmet; a woman with her hands joined, and at her feet a ſpaniel, with a collar bezanty.

The words within hooks are now loſt; but the whole epitaph is here given from a copy taken in 1582[2]:

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[1] The prior who died neareſt this time was *Thomas Fryſſeby*.

[2] Harl. MSS. 2134. fol. 233; deſumpta ex libro antiquo menbranis foliis ſcripto, menſe Martii 1582.

[" Hic jacet Thomas Chaworth[1] miles, filius et heres Willielmi Chaworth et Alicie uxoris ejus, filie et heredis Johannis Caltoft militis, et conſanguinee] et heredis Johannis Brett militis; videlicet, filie Katerine ſororis predicti Joannis Bret. Qui quidem Thomas obiit decimo die Februarii, anno d̄ni milleſimo cccclviii. Et hic ſimul jacet Iſabella uxor predicti Thome Chaworth. filia et una heredum Thome Ailesbury militis, filii et heredis Johannis Ailesbury militis, filii et heredis Thome Aylesbury et Johanne uxoris ejus, filie Radulphi d̄ni Baſſet de Weldon. Et predicta Iſabella eſt etiam filia Katherine nuper uxoris predicti Thome Ailesbury militis, filie et heredis Laurentii Pabenham mi[litis et Elizabethe uxoris ejus, unius filiarum et heredum Johannis domini d'Engayne. Que quidem Iſabella obiit viceſimo ſexto die Novembris, anno d̄ni milleſimo cccclviii. Quorum animabus] propitietur Deus. Amen."

Great part of the braſs round the ledge, containing this inſcription, remains; though the writing is ſcarcely legible; for, inſtead of the uſual method of cutting the letters out, as they are on the ſupplicatory ſcrolls and thoſe over the arms, the braſs which forms the letters is left plain and unengraved, and the vacant parts only ſlightly etched in ſmall points.

Of the nine coats of arms, and the ſcrolls originally over them, more than half are loſt; but, from thoſe which remain, with the aſſiſtance of Wyrley's MS. and Mr. Tailby's drawings, they may thus be blazoned:

1. Chaworth ⁊ Alfretū: Quarterly, 1 and 4, Barry of ten, Argent and Gules, three martlets Sable; 2. and 3. Azure, two chevrons Or. [Of theſe arms the firſt part remains; but the ſcroll is gone.]

2. Chaw. Alf. Ales Baſſet. Quarterly, 1. and 4. *Chaworth*; 2. *Alfreton*; impaling, Quarterly, 1. and 4. Azure, a croſs Argent, *Aylesbury*[2]; 2. and 3. Or, three pales Gules, within a bordure Argent bezanté, *Baſſet* of *Weldon*. [Theſe arms and ſcroll remain perfect.]

3. Chaworth ⁊ Brett. Azure, two chevrons Or; impaling, Gules, a feſs dancetté, between ten[3] billets Or; four in chief; three, two, and one, in baſe. [The arms and ſcroll are gone.]

4. Chaworth ⁊ Farandulf. Azure, two chevrons Or; impaling .... two lions paſſant .... *Farandulf*. [The arms and ſcroll are gone.]

5. Chaworth ⁊ Caltoft. Quarterly, 1. and 4. *Chaworth*; 2. and 3. Argent, an eſcocheon within an orle of cinquefoils Sable, *Caltoft*. [Theſe arms and ſcroll remain.]

6. Caltoft ⁊ Loundres. *Caltoft*; impaling, Argent, a lion rampant Azure, within a bordure Ermine, *Loundres*. [The arms and ſcroll are gone.]

7. Chaworth ⁊ Kaynes. Quarterly, *Chaworth* and *Caltoft*; impaling, Barry of ſix, Vaire and Gules, *Kaynes*. [Theſe arms remain; but the ſcroll is gone.]

8. Chaworth ⁊ Pabenham. *Chaworth*; impaling, Barry of ſix, Argent and Azure; on a bend Gules, three mullets Argent; *Pabenham*. [The arms are gone; but the ſcroll remains.]

9. Chaworth ⁊ Ingaine. Quarterly, *Chaworth* and *Baſſet* of *Weldon*; impaling, a feſs dancetté between ſix croſſes botonée Argent, *Engaine*. [The arms remain; but the ſcroll is gone.]

On the body of the ſtone are ſeveral ſlips of braſs with **Jesu mercy** upon them; though many of theſe, which were plentifully diſperſed over the ſurface of the ſtone, are torn off.

The original burial-ground[4], ſtill decently preſerved, and planted as an ornamental ſhrubbery, is occaſionally uſed for the interment of the tenants of the lordſhip and the domeſtics of the manor-houſe.

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[1] In the Britiſh Muſeum (Harl. MSS. 2134.) is preſerved " Præclaræ Familiæ de Chaworth, antiquitùs à Cadurcis nuncupatæ Anglicas inter familias neutiquam poſtremæ, vera delineatio. Cujus primordia ſi inquirantur, ex Britanniâ Armoricanâ multis dehinc ſeculis repetenda ſunt. Sed qui ex illis cum Gulielmo primo rege Normannico Angliam ingreſſus eſt anno 1066, qualem reliquit poſteritatem, hinc cernere licet, &c. Labore & induſtriâ Will'mi Flower armigeri, aliàs Norroy regis armorum partium regni Angliæ borealium, & Roberti Glover, aliàs Somerſet' Heraldi armorum, ſub nominum ſuorum teſtimonio hìc in fronte propriis manibus ſubſcriptorum, anno Salutis à Chriſto MDLXXXI. Ipſorum Cadurcorum genealogia, qui primis temporibus barrulos minores argenteos rubeique coloris, cum merulis atris in clypei circuitu gerebant. [Plate XLV. fig. 1.] Deindè, ex merulis demptis aliquibus, poſteriorum inſignis ex tribus tantùm conſtabat. Poſtea verò, ductâ herede baronum ab Alfretoniâ, poſtpoſitis prioribus (prout retroactis ſæculis mos erat), illorum arma pro ſuis uſurpabant; ſcilicet, trabes tigna, ſive capitalia aurea duo in cœleſtino clypeo. Et, pro criſtâ, plumarum acervum ingens in ſummitate caſtelli argentei, ſupra galeam conſpicitur." P. 184. b.

" Loundres, barones & Ogmeriâ & Redweli à Londoniis cognominati, gerentibus inſignibus cœruleis leonem rapacem aureum fimbriâ herminea undeque cinctum. Arma quidem ab eiſdem quondam utebatur intraſcriptus Hamorus filius Roberti non multùm diſſimilia. [Fig. 2.]

" Alfreton, barones ab Alfretoniâ & Nortoniâ. In quorum inſignibus aſorii ſive cœleſtini coloris duo tigna ſive ſigna aurea, quæ ab Armoriſtis capitalia appellantur, cernuntur. Illas hodierni Cadurci, rejectis propriis armis, ex barulis minoribus & merulis confectis, uſque nunc pro ſuis gentilitiis oſtentare ſolebant." P. 194. b. [Fig. 3.]

" Stemma nobilum equitum quibus cognomen Caltoft, Lincolnienſis comitatûs. Qui, in clypeo majori argenteo, minorem quidem quinque foliorum floribus ſabulini ſive nigri coloris circumcinctis oſtentant. Galeæ verò, quæ ducali petaſo honorario tegitur, ſupereminet ejuſdem ſabulini coloris taurus deauratis cornubus." [Fig. 4.]—" Johannes de Caltoft obiit in partibus tranſmarinis die Mercurii proximâ poſt feſtum Sancti Johannis Baptiſte, anno 25 Edw. III. Et Alicia filia & heres ejus eſt ætatis octo annorum " Eſch. 27 Edw. III.—" Alicia filia & heres parentum nupta Will'o Chaworth militi." P. 196. b. 197.

" Equites nobiles cognominati Le Brette. Quorum armorum campus rubeus eſt billettis aureis ſeminatus, cum faſce ſive ſectione tortuoſâ acutâ aureâ. Tymbratur verò galea humano capite ad ſenectutem vergente." P. 197. b. [Fig. 5.]

" Barones de Drayton, quibus cognomen Baſſet. In quorum inſignibus gentilitiis auro coruſcantibus tres pilæ rubeæ concurrunt in cono, quartaque pars ſcuti dextralis tota eſt herminea. Galea coronâ redimita aureâ capite aprino cœruleo inſuper condecoratur. Tam ab ipſius nominis identitate, quàm armorum ſimilitudine, à baronibus de Welledon propagatos fuiſſe exiſtimabantur." P. 198. b. [Fig. 6.]

" Ayleſburiorum nobilium equitum ſtemma. Quorum ſunt inſignia crux plana argentea in cœleſtino ſive aſorio clypeo. Poſteriores hujus ſtirpis galeæ ſuprà addidère draconis caput aureum cum rubeis barrulis. Sed illud Baſſetorum inſigne de Welledon inſigne fuiſſe dignoſcitur." P. 201. [Fig. 7.]—Sir John Ayleſbury, of Middleton Kaynes, Bucks, died 10 Hen. IV.—Thomas Ayleſbury his ſon died 6 Hen. V; and Catharine his wife (daughter of ſir Laurence Pabenham, knt.) died 17 July, 14 Hen. VI.

" Kainorum familia antiquiſſima, ex baronatûs dignitate olim indè aliquibus collecta, multùm celeberrima. Pellis ſive ſubſultura varia cum barrulis tribus rubeis gentile & peculiare illis ſcutum fuit." P. 202. b. [Fig. 8.]

" Baſſettorum baronum à Welledon in comitatu Northamptoniæ ſucceſſiones genealogicæ; à quibus barones de Drayton ejuſdem cognominis olim defluxiſſe inauguramus, eadem penè cum eiſdem inſignia gerentes; videlicet, in aureo clypeo tres pali rubei à ſummo ad imum ſcuti perpendicularitèr ducti, cum fimbriâ ſive bordurâ aſoriâ talentatâ. Et in ſummitate galeæ draconis caput aureum, ſuperadditis tribus barulis rubeis, pro ornamento locatur. [Fig. 9.] Duo erant fratres, ſcil. Galfridus Ridell, & Ricardus Baſſet pater Radulphi Baſſet de Weldon. Obiit autem predictus Galfridus ſine exitu; & deſcendit hereditas ad dictum Ricardum fratrem ſuum, & indè ad Rad'um Baſſet." P. 264.

" Nobiles ingenui a Pabenham ſic genus ſuum ducunt; & generis inſignia habent; arma barrata argentei cœleſtinique coloris, cum bendâ rubeâ, tribus maculis ſive molettis ex argento perforatis valdè conſpicua." P. 207. b. [Fig. 10.]

" Engainorum nobiliſſimum baronum genus. In quorum armis rubeis crucibus cruciatis ſparsìm repletis trabs ſive faſcia tortuoſa acuta cernitur. Et ulteriùs auctiarii loco pro criſtâ è coronâ rubeâ plumarum deauratarum decentem apicem demonſtrârunt." P. 209. [Fig. 11.]

[2] Sir John de Ayleſbury died in 1409, ſeiſed of the advowſon of the priory of Laund. Eſch. 11 Hen. IV. Nº 9. Leic. And ſee under Thorpe Langton, vol. II. p. 669.

[3] Wyrley's MS. gives but ſix billets.

[4] " Two or three years ago were dug up, in a back-yard behind the chapel, two large ſtone coffins, cut out in proper form to admit the head and ſhoulders, with holes drilled or pierced through their bottoms. They were broken by the froſt of the winter of 1798." J. T.

LODINGTON,

or (as it is more frequently written) *Loddington*, is a ſmall village, ſituate on a gentle riſe, North of a ſmall ſtreamlet which riſes in the lordſhip, and quickly after joins the brook which divides the counties of Leiceſter and Rutland. It is bounded by Eaſt Norton, Tugby, Skeffington, Tilton, Laund, the Foreſt of Liefield and Belton in Rutlandſhire, and a very ſmall portion of Allexton; is about four miles North of Hallaton, 11 and a half from Harborough, and 14 from Leiceſter; and, in the eccleſiaſtical diviſion of the county, is within the deanry of Goſcote.

In the reign of Edward the Confeſſor, Ludintone employed twelve ploughs, and was returned at five ſhillings; and at the time of the general ſurvey was worth twenty ſhillings, being then the property of *Robert de Buci*, who held twelve ploughlands under the king. One plough was employed in the demeſne; and five ſocmen, with three villans and three bordars, had a plough and a half. *Gerard* held a moiety of the land, and had one plough in demeſne; and four ſocmen and four villans, with four bordars, had two ploughs and a half. There were twenty acres of meadow; a wood half a mile long, and four furlongs broad; and a mill of ſixteen pence value[1].

The whole of this townſhip, as we have already ſeen under Laund, was, about the middle of the reign of king Stephen, beſtowed on that priory by *Richard Baſſet* and *Maud Ridell* his wife; and confirmed to them by king Henry the Second; and alſo by king Henry III. who gave to the prior and convent liberty of free-warren here[2].

In the Teſta de Nevill, compiled about the year 1240, Lodington is deſcribed as conſiſting of one ploughland.

In the Itinerary of 1280, Lodington, Allexton, Norton, and Laund, anſwered collectively as one vill.

In 1303, the prior of *Laund* held one quarter of a knight's fee in Lodington and Eaſt Norton of *Robert de Tateſhale*, deceaſed[3].

In a book of fifteenths and tenths granted by the laity in 1416, Lodington *cum* Laund was rated at 2*l.* 13*s.*; and, in the ſubſidy of 1445, at the ſame ſum, but an abatement was then made of 8*s.* 4*d.*

In 1564, there were 22 families in Lodington.

"On the diſſolution of the priory of Laund, this lordſhip became the property of *Thomas* lord *Cromwell*; whoſe grandſon *Edward* lord *Cromwell*[4], as I have heard, exchanged this manor and other lands with *Charles Blount* lord *Mountjoy*, earl of *Devonſhire*, and lord deputy of *Ireland*; who granted this manor to his natural ſon *Mountjoy Blount*, Baron *Mountjoy* of Mountjoy Fort in Ireland, and baron *Mountjoy* of Thurveſton in Derbyſhire, and now (1641) earl of *Newport*[5]."

In 1609, ſir *Edward Blount*, ſir *William Godolphin*, with *Henry Berkley*, *Joſeph Earth*, and *John Wakeman*, held the manor of Lodington, and the impropriation of the rectory, *in capite*.

In 1655, there was collected in Lodington, for the relief of the poor Proteſtants in Piedmont, the ſum of 14*s.*

No freeholder is noticed here in the book of 1630.

From the family of *Mountjoy* this manor came by purchaſe into the poſſeſſion of ſir *John Pretyman*[6], of Driffield, co. Glouceſter (who had been knighted at Whitehall, previous to the coronation, July 23, 1603), and *Mary* his wife, daughter of ſir *John Bourchier*, of Bentley, in Yorkſhire, knight.

Sir John Pretyman, married, ſecondly, *Elizabeth*, daughter and ſole heir of *George Turpin*, eſq. of Knaptoft; by whom he had *Mary*, the firſt lady of *Richard* lord *Willoughby de Broke*[7]; and it was found by inquiſition that he died in 1638 ſeiſed of the manor and lands of Lodington, of the yearly value of £889[8].

Sir *George Pretyman*, of Lodington, knight, was created a baronet of Nova Scotia about 1633. He married a daughter of ſir *Iſaac Sedley*, bart. (who had before been the wife of ſir *Charles Houghton*, of Shelton in Norfolk). His brother *William* was owner of Driffield in 1655.

Sir *John Pretyman*, ſon and ſucceſſor to his father, had two ſons, by *Margaret* his wife; *Robert*, born 1654; *Matthew*, born 1656; and three daughters; of whom *Elizabeth*, the third, was married, firſt, to ſir *Thomas Burton*, of Stokerſton, bart. who died in 1659[9]; ſecondly, to ſir *William Halford*, of Welham, knight[10].

Sir John Pretyman, at the Reſtoration, was elected a repreſentative in parliament for the borough of Leiceſter; and, a double return[11] having been made, was confirmed member, by a reſolution of the Houſe of Commons, July 17, 1661[12]. A petition from him to the Houſe, Oct. 23, 1667, was referred to the Committee of privileges and elections[13].

Dec. 2, 1669, he complained to the Houſe of the arreſt of Robert Humes, his menial ſervant[14]; and, on a regular hearing, Dec. 4, it being ſtated, "that Mr. Humes had been theretofore a merchant, but had left off trade about five years; and that, in Auguſt 1669, he had been entertained as a ſervant to ſir John Pretyman at £12. a year wages, and was employed in recovering his rents;" he was diſcharged out of priſon. Dec. 4, 1669, a petition of dame *Theodoſia Pretyman* was alſo read, and referred to a Committee; and on the 7th the marſhal of the King's bench was directed to let the ſaid Lady have liberty, with a keeper, to attend the Committee[15].

March 21, 1669-70, two petitions againſt ſir John Pretyman were preſented to the Houſe, one from dame Theodoſia Pretyman, the other from Elizabeth Humes[16]; on which the Committee reported, "that the Houſe had been ill dealt with, by ſir John's protecting Humes as his menial ſervant, by concealing the truth of the caſe; and that Humes was releaſed out of priſon, from actions depending againſt him, by the miſcarriage of ſir John Pretyman, as his menial ſervant, when in truth he was not." And, after ſir John Pretyman had withdrawn, it was reſolved, that ſir John ſhould be ſuſpended his ſitting in the Houſe, and from all privileges as a member, till he ſhould produce Robert Humes; and that he ſhould receive from the Speaker that ſentence on his knees; but, on ſending for him to the Speaker's chamber, he was not to be found. On his petitioning the Houſe Nov. 11, he was ordered to attend on the 14th, when he received the ſentence on his knees; and on the 23d, the Houſe being ſatisfied that he had uſed his endeavours to find Humes, he was reſtored to his privileges[1].

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[1] "Idem [Robertus de Buci] tenet de Rege 2 carucatas terre in Lodintone. Tempore Regis Edwardi erant ibi 12 carucæ. In dominico eſt una; & 5 ſochmanni, cum 3 villanis & 3 bordariis, habent 1 carucam & dimidiam. Ibi molinum de 16 denariis. De hâc terrâ tenet Gerardus medietatem; & ibi habet 1 carucam in dominico; & 3 ſochmanni & 4 villani, cum 4 bordariis, habent 2 carucas & dimidiam. Ibi 20 acræ prati. Silva dimidiæ leuvæ longitudinis, & 4 quarentenarum latitudinis. Valuit 5 ſolidos; modò 20 ſolidos." Domeſday, fol. 234. b. 1.

[2] Pat. 32 Hen. III.

[3] Eſch. 31 Edw. I. N° 30. Leic.

[4] Pat. 31 Hen. VIII.

[5] Burton, MS.

[6] Sir Richard Atkins, p. 405, notices an inſcription in the chancel of the old church at Driffield, ſince pulled down, for ſir John Pretyman, knight, lord of that manor, who died in 1638, and for his lady.

[7] See before, p. 12.

[8] Eſch. 13 Car. I.

[9] See vol. II. p. 823.

[10] Ibid. p. 863.

[11] By one indenture, John Grey, eſq. and ſir William Hartopp, knt. were returned; by the other, ſir William Hartopp, knt. and ſir John Pretyman. Journals of the Houſe of Commons, vol. VIII. p. 254.

[12] Ibid. p. 304.

[13] Ibid. vol. IX. p. 6.

[14] Ibid. p. 114.

[15] Ibid. p. 116, 117. 118.

[16] Ibid. pp. 144. 150. 155. 156.

By an act of parliament paſſed in 1670, the eſtates of ſir John Pretyman were veſted in trustees, to be ſold, for the payment of £19,864. a crown-debt; the reſidue to be paid into the hands of *John Morris* and *Robert Clayton*, both of London[2]; and, Feb. 20, 1670-1, ſir John complained to the Houſe, by petition, that ſir *Edward Hungerford* and Mr. *Clayton* had diſpoſed of his lands at an under value; which, on examination before a Committee, he could not prove[3].

April 14, 1675, a complaint being made in the Houſe of Commons, that ſir John Pretyman, a member of that houſe, was detained priſoner in the King's Bench, the marſhal was directed to bring him to the Houſe, with the cauſe of his detention[4]. He died in or about the year 1676.

Charles Morris, eſq. ſon of the before-mentioned *John* Morris (who was an upholſterer in London, and the purchaſer of the eſtate at Lodington) married, about 1670, *Suſanna*, ſecond daughter of ſir *Edmund Bacon*, of Redgrave, Suffolk.

Edmund Morris, eſq. was choſen to repreſent this county in parliament, with lord William Manners, in 1722; when the freeholders who polled from this pariſh were, *Edmund Morris*, eſq. *Charles Morris*, clerk, and *Everard Fletcher*.

Edmund Morris, eſq. ſon of the laſt, ſerved the office of high ſheriff for the county in 1746.

In 1775, we find in the liſt of freeholders only the names of the Rev. *Samuel-Henry Healey*, and *Charles Morris*, eſq. who, in 1779 was high-ſheriff for the county; and at one of the earlieſt meetings at the caſtle of Leiceſter, to take the ſenſe of the county reſpecting a navigation to Leiceſter, ſhewed himſelf a warm and powerful advocate in its favour, in a ſpeech received with great deference and applauſe.

He was univerſally eſteemed as a worthy, upright, impartial, and active magiſtrate for the county of Leiceſter, till a paralytic ſtroke (under which for ſome years he languiſhed) deprived the neighbourhood of his uſeful aſſiſtance in June 1798, at the age of 71.

Nor is his worthy lady, who ſurvives him, leſs eſteemed for her benevolence to the poor, her kind attention to the ſick and afflicted; for, joined to a goodneſs of heart and willingneſs in adminiſtering to the neceſſitous diſeaſed, Mrs. Morris poſſeſſes a ſkill in medicine ſuperior to many who make that art their profeſſion; and the many cures ſhe has gratuitouſly performed in this and the neighbouring villages, juſtly confer upon her a title far ſuperior to any faſhionable or family diſtinction—even that of the good Samaritan of Lodington and its vicinity.

The preſent lord of the manor is *Campbell Morris*, eſq. major in the Inniſkilling regiment of dragoons, and only ſon of the late worthy owner.

The number of houſes is 33; and of inhabitants about 133.

Lodington Hall is a handſome modernized houſe; and Mr. Throſby, who has given a view of it, ſays, "This place is ſeated low; but enriched with bold eminences, woods, and water, the former in almoſt every direction. It is ſheltered from the Northern winds by lofty trees. In the South, the grounds are large, diverſified with hill and dale, affording to fine cattle luxuriant paſturage. From the eminence on which I took the drawing, you look down upon the houſe at a conſiderable diſtance, over an extending ſheet of water formed like a canal. The building is plain, and not lofty; but, in the ſummer particularly, this abode muſt be deſirable; the tranſition from hill to valley, from valley to water, and from water to the ſhady groves and woods, is eaſy and pleaſurable."

Lodington is one of the fineſt lordſhips of old incloſure in the county; and contains about 2000 acres; and a famous wood called *Reddiſh-wood*.

In the North-eaſt corner of the lordſhip, in a field about a mile from the manſion-houſe (called *The Conduit cloſe*), is a remarkable building, conſiſting of a ſtone roof, which covers two wells, one a ſquare, and the other round; the water ſtands about two feet deep in each, and is remarkably clear and pure[5]. Hence the water was conveyed to the priory of *Laund* by leaden pipes, at the diſtance of a mile, through woodlands. It is ſituate about two miles from *Houback* or *Houbank Hill* in Tilton lordſhip, a place where there is ſuppoſed to have been a Roman ſtation[6]; ſeveral entrenchments being ſtill perfectly viſible to the South; and two ſmall entrenchments, about half a mile from it, upon hills facing the South, that command the country for many miles. Many coins alſo have been dug up here of the Roman emperors, ſeveral of which are now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. *Morris*.

A plantation, near the church, ſtands upon ſwampy ground, occaſioned by a ſpring which overflows. This ſpring has ſtrong petrifying powers; whatever falls therein, ſuch as moſs, graſs, ſprigs of trees, &c. are found petrified, lying in all directions in the trenches about this plantation. The water has been found uſeful for diſorders in the eyes.

The pariſh-clerk of Lodington is a female; but the duty is performed in part by her ſon, *Thomas Friſby*.

The Regiſter begins about 1650.

Robert Prettiman was buried anno 1654.

Matthew, the ſon of John and Margaret Prettyman, was buried 1656.

Baptiſms, 1672—1677, 20——1786—1790, 14.
Burials, ———————— 14——————————— 16.

The return made to the houſe of commons in 1786, in anſwer to an enquiry reſpecting the charitable donations in this pariſh, may be ſeen in vol. I. p. 48.

The CHURCH, (ſee Plate XLVII.)

which ſtands about 300 yards Weſt and South-weſt of the preſent remaining village (tradition ſays it once was in the middle of the town), is dedicated to St. *Michael* (but the wake or feaſt is kept the Sunday after St. *Dennis*); and conſiſts of a tower, in which are three bells; a nave, chancel, North and South aile, all covered with lead; a South porch; North doorway into the North aile; and South door-way into the chancel.

The ailes are each of them ſeparated from the nave by three pointed arches; over which are as many cleſtory windows.

At the Weſt end of the nave, adjoining the ſteeple, is a large pew of deal for the choir, raiſed upon four ſteps, and painted in front in imitation of mahogany.

The ſteeple was formerly ſeparated from the nave by a pointed arch, which is now ſtopped up, on which is painted "John Green, churchwarden 1789," (the time when the above pew was erected); above which are the Royal Arms.

In the nave are only two more pews; the reſt are old open ſeats.

Mr. Burton notices theſe arms at Lodington:

1. Azure, two chevrons Or, *Chaworth*[7]; impaling, Barry of ſix Vaire, Or and Azure, *Kaynes*.

2. Quarterly; 1. and 4. Azure, a croſs Argent, *Ayleſbury*; 2. and 3, Or, three pales Gules, a bordure Azure bezanty, *Baſſ t* of *Weldon*.

3. Quarterly; 1. *Chaworth*; 2. *Ayleſbury*; 3. *Baſſet* of *Weldon*; 4. Argent, an eſcocheon, and an orle of

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[1] Journals of the Houſe of Commons, vol. IX. pp. 162, 163. 169.

[2] Ibid. pp. 155. 157.

[3] Ibid. pp. 205. 228.

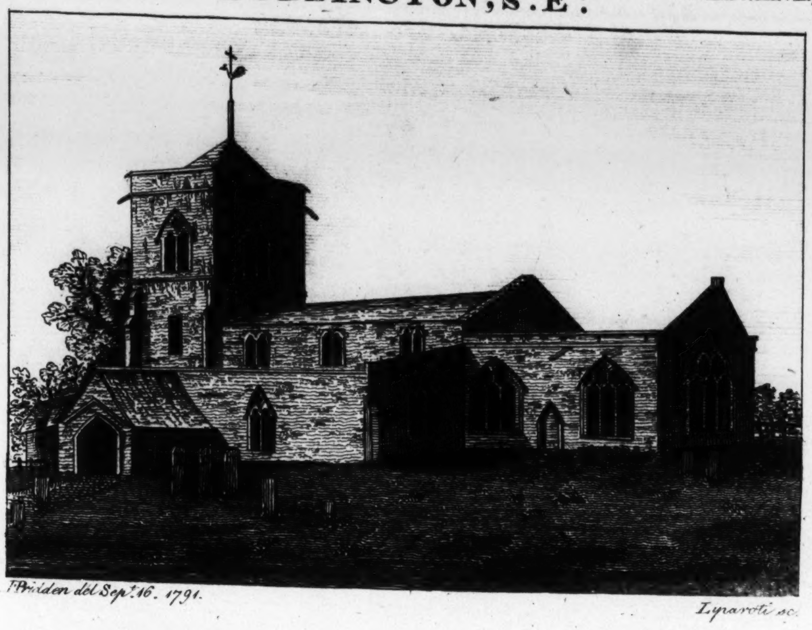
[4] Ibid. p. 316.

[5] "The conduit above-mentioned is now open; the walls, conſiſting of fine well-wrought ſquare ſtones, the mortar or cement being ſo very ſtrong, were with much difficulty taken down laſt winter, by order of the preſent owner C mpbell Morris, eſq. and the ſtone fetched to the park-walls for their reparation. Part of the old lead-pipes which conducted the water to Laund Abbey, have, at different times, been found in the woods when felling of timber; ſometimes paſſing over, and ſometimes under, the roots of the oaks." J. T.

[6] Of which, ſee p 333; and more fully hereafter, under Tilton.

[7] Theſe arms were originally thoſe of Alfreton; but were afterwards aſſumed by Chaworth; ſee p. 328.

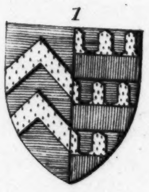
LODDINGTON, S.E.



J. Pridden del. Sep^t. 16. 1791.

Liparoti sc.

1



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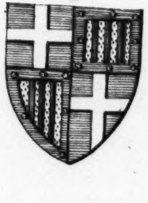

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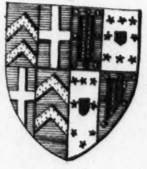

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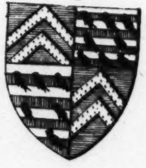

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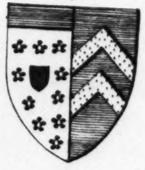

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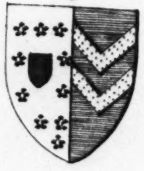


Fig. 8.

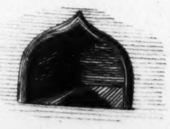


Fig. 10.

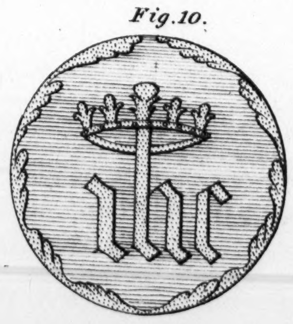


Fig. 7.

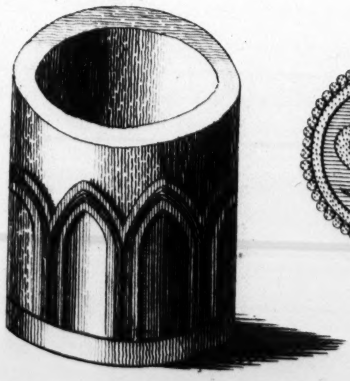


Fig. 11.

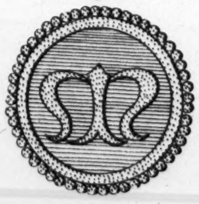
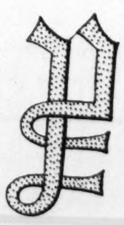


Fig. 9.



cinquefoils Sable; *Caltoft.*

4. Quarterly; *Alfreton* and *Chaworth* antient.

In the South window of the chancel neareſt the Eaſt end are theſe arms: Argent, an eſcocheon, between 10 cinquefoils in orle, pierced Sable, a chief Azure, *Caltoft*; impaling, Azure, two chevrons Or, *Chaworth*. The ſame coat repeated, except the chief being wanting, and the chevrons reverſed (fig. 5, 6.) This probably happened through the ignorance of ſome glazier who was employed to repair this window; yet this conjecture we cannot entirely reconcile with the preſent appearance of the coat. Below, in the middle compartment of the ſame window, is a mitred head, with a croſier, the features quite decayed by time; it is ſurrounded by a great number of cyphers, ſuch as fig. 9. ſimilar to ſeveral in the windows of Laund chapel; and in the other two compartments are many more of the ſame form.

The very uppermoſt pane of the middle compartment of the Eaſt window has ihc, within a wreath of leaves, crowned (fig. 10.); and juſt below is the cypher (M) (fig. 11.) with ſome other cyphers, which cannot diſtinctly be made out.

The font, placed againſt the Weſternmoſt pillar between the nave and South aile, is antient, low, and circular, with a capacious baſon, and ornamented with arch-work (ſee fig. 7.)

The chancel is ſeparated from the nave by an old Gothic wooden ſkreen; on one of the pannels is the following bequeſt: "Richard Oliver, of Norton, gent. did in his laſt will give ten pounds to this church and poor; the increaſe thereof to be diſtributed by the pious care of the miniſter and churchwarden and other honeſt men; 1721." On another, is "Καὶ πρὸς ταῦτα τίς ἱκανός. 1721."

On the other pannels are ſuitable texts of Scripture.

There are the remains of a ſmall piſcina with a pointed arch on the South ſide of the altar (fig. 8.); and a ſquare locker on the North ſide.

It appears by the largeneſs of the body of the church and chancel, as well as by the tradition before noticed, that the village has been conſiderably larger than at preſent; and, to make more room, there now remains a ſtone ſeat in the wall, running all the way from the Eaſt end of the South aile to the door which enters the aile from the porch; and the ſame in the wall of the North aile, from the Eaſt end thereof to the North entrance door from the church-yard.

In the Matriculus of 1220[1], Lodington is deſcribed to be under the patronage of the prior of *Laund*, who held the ſame *in proprios uſus.*

In 1344, the procurations were, 7*s.* 6½*d.*; the rectory was taxed at ten marks, and paid 2*s.* for Peter-pence.

Lodington is not noticed in the roll of 1534-5; and in 1564 it is ſtyled a curacy only.

In 1641, Mr. Burton ſays, "This church is not preſentative; the curate and ſtipend being appointed and allowed by the Earl of *Newport*[2]."

"*Nov.* 21°, 1646. By virtue of an order of both houſes of parliament of the ſecond of May laſt, it is ordered that the yearly ſum of fifty pounds be paid out of the profits of the impropriate rectory of Lodington, in the county of Leiceſter, ſequeſtered from the earl of *Newport*, delinquent, to and for maintenance of ſuch miniſter as this committee ſhall approve of, to officiate the cure of the pariſh-church of Lodington aforeſaid, the vicarage whereof is worth but £60. *per annum*; and the ſequeſtrators of the premiſſes are required to pay the ſame accordingly, at ſuch times and ſeaſons of the year as the ſaid profits are due and payable[3]."

In 1650, the incumbent was returned as "no preacher."

In the king's books, it is deſcribed as "a curacy, not in charge;" and the clear yearly value £70.

The epiſcopal procurations are, 1*s.* 8*d.*; and a penſion of 2*s.* is payable to the biſhop of Lincoln at Michaelmas.

VICARS.	PATRONS.
Reginald chaplain of Lawton, 1235.	Prior and Convent of Laund.
John de Lodenton, 1237.	
William de Normanton, 1244.	
Richard de Bulm', 1273.	
Edmund Waſhinton, curate from 1554 to 1624.	
The vicar (name unknown) was ſequeſtered 1643.	
John Hall, inducted 1657.	Sir John Pretyman, bart.
William Wade, Sept. 25, 1667.	
Nathanael Barry, Nov. 15, 1669—1702.	
James Morris, June 6, 1702.	Edmund Morris, eſq.
William Penſon, Jan. 31, 1707—1742.	
Nathanael North, Oct. 8, 1742; died 1745.	
John Smith, June 7, 1745.	
Samuel-Henry Healey, B.A. Jan. 8, 1756; the preſent rector.	Edmund Morris, eſq.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

In the chancel is a vault for the family of *Morris*; but no ſepulchral inſcription for any of them.

On two ſmall ſtones in the floor;

"Welch Frazier[4] died July the 3d, 1750."

"George Price[4] died January the 11th, 1723-4."

On flat ſtones in the nave:

1. "Nathaniel Barry,
hujus eccleſiæ parochialis vicarius ann. 33;
Exutus morte Aprilis 27,
ætatis ſuæ 72, et Salutis 1702."

2. "Hic jacet Reverend^{s} Dom^{s} Guliel. Penſon,
ob. 27 Septemb. anno Dñi 1742, ætatis 51.
Anima ſemper vivit."

3. "Here lie the remains of Mrs. Anne Penſon,
relict of the Reverend Mr. William Penſon,
who departed this life Feb. 18, 1770, aged 75 years."

In the North aile:

1. "Sacred to the remains of
the Rev. Mr. Nathaniel North,
who died March 20, 1745, aged 28."

2. "In memory of Charles North,
ſon of Nathanael North and Jane his wife,
who died Aug. 30, 1745, aged 5 months.
Alſo of Jane, relict of Nathanael North,
who died Nov. 26, 1794, aged 84."

3. "In memory of Everard King, who departed this
life May 12, 1766, aged 69 years.
In memory of Jane, the wife of Everard King,
who died June 24, 1774, ætatis 79."

4. "Here lieth the body of Everard Fletcher,
who departed this life Oct. 20, 1757,
in the 93d year of his age."

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[1] See the Introductory Volume, p. lix.

[2] MS. Burton, 1641.

[3] From the original minute-books of the Committee of Sequeſtrators, preſerved in the Bodleian Library.

[4] Both Frazier and Price were ſervants in Mr. Morris's family.

5. "Here alſo lieth the body of Elizabeth,
the wife of Everard Fletcher,
who departed this life Sept. 18, 1710,
in the 55th year of her age."

There are many other inſcriptions in the nave, but not now legible:

On a flat ſtone in the North aile:

"Sacred to the memory of
Thomas Bloor[1], ſurgeon;
obiit June 28, 1783, aged 33."

In the upper part of the North-eaſt angle, between the South aile and nave, is a black ſtone inſcribed in letters of gold:

"In the hope of a joyful reſurrection,
reſts here the body of ELIZABETH,
relict of JOHN LE'STER[2], who departed this life
March 13, 1792, aged 83.
Alſo the body of
HANNAH, wife of JOHN EXTON,
eldeſt daughter of
JOHN and ELIZABETH LE'STER,
who departed this life
July 8, 1776,
in the 37th year of her age."

On a flat white ſtone below, in the floor, the letters "E. L." only, initials of the above Elizabeth Leſter.

In the church-yard:

{Richard Burbidge died March 7, 1745, aged 76.
{Sarah, wife of Richard Burbidge, died April 1, 1758, aged 82.
{Thomas Burbidge died July 31, 1786, aged 82.
{Mary Burbidge died Nov. 7, 1789, aged 77.
{James Brown died June 25, 1763, aged 67.
{Alice Brown died Nov. 5, 1766, aged 82.
Thomas Reeve died June 9, 1784, aged 72.
John Reeve died Dec. 26, 1762, aged 52.
{Robert Green died May 22, 1771, aged 65.
{Elizabeth Green died Nov. 4, 1779, aged 68.
Elizabeth, wife of Matthew Green, died Feb. 16, 1786, aged 28.
John Gibbons died Dec. 6, 1775, aged 64.
{Thomas Hill died Aug. 15, 1770, aged 75.
{Suſanna Hill died March 8, 1780, aged 81.
George Jenkinſon died Dec. 21, 1766, aged 75.

WHADBOROUGH,

in antient writings called *Wetberge*, *Whatberg*, *Whatbergh*, and *Whatburrough*, is a hamlet, conſiſting of about 500 acres, on the Eaſt ſide of Leiceſterſhire, near Rutland. It is bounded by Owſton, Withcote, Laund, Tilton, and Halſtead; and is partly in the pariſh of Lodington, but principally in that of Tilton. The lordſhip pays to the church and poor at Tilton; but does its own highway duty. It contains only three houſes liable to the tax upon windows.

Wetberge contains three ploughlands, which, in the Confeſſor's time, were valued at ten ſhillings, and at the ſurvey were worth forty ſhillings. They were then held by the king. Half a plough was employed in the royal demeſne; and three villans, with one ſocman and 11 bordars, had four ploughs. Here was a meadow one furlong ſquare; and a wood five furlongs long, and three wide. To Wetberge belongs one ploughland and a half in Burgh[3]; and there is one plough, with one villan[4].

In 1461, *Everard Digby*, attainted of high treaſon, was ſeiſed of one toft and two virgates of land in Whatborough[5].

"This manor did antiently belong to the priory of Alberbury, co. Salop, which was belonging to the monaſtery of Grandimont[6] in Normandy, as appeareth by an old roll of the aſſeſſment of the knights fees for the making prince Edward, the king's eldeſt ſon, a knight, made 20 Edward III. in theſe words; viz. 'Prior Grandimontis de Alberbury pro dimidio feodi in Whatbergh, de honore Huntingdon', xx s̄.;' which priory of Alberbury was founded (as is to be ſeen by the Regiſter[7] of the houſe, and by Leland), by Guarine de Stetz, in the time of king Henry I. (from whom lineally deſcended the barons Fitzwarine), and was ſuppreſſed amongſt the Priories Aliens by king Henry V; all the which members, granges, manors, lands, tenements, and other hereditaments, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, together with this manor of Whadborough, was granted by king Henry VI. to that fair and goodly college of All Souls in Oxford, built by Henry Chichley, archbiſhop of Canterbury, in 1437, 16 Henry VI; which king Henry VI. gave alſo to the ſaid college three other priories aliens; viz. the priory of Rumney in Kent; the priory of Wedon Pinkeney in Northamptonſhire; and the priory of Llan Guenith in South Wales. This manor of Whadburrough did entirely belong to this college by the ſpace of 100 years; in which time the prior and convent of *Laund* near adjoining to the manor (as I am informed by . . . . a gentleman of the ſame college) became tenants thereof; yielding and paying a yearly rent unto the college, by deeds yet extant amongſt their evidences, until the reign of king Henry VIII; when as the prior of Laund, with certain of his convent, being attainted of treaſon, the priory of Laund, with all the manors, lands, and tenements thereto belonging, and all their goods and chattels, were forfeited to the king; who paſſed the ſame to *Thomas* lord *Cromwell*, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten; in which conveyance (whether by error or covin) this manor of Whatburrough was granted, not as a chattel, but as part of the demeſne of the priory of Laund; by occaſion whereof the ſaid lord Cromwell and his heirs detained the ſaid manor from the college for many years, until about the ſixth year of the reign of king James, by compoſition betwixt the college and the lord Cromwell, confirmed by act of parliament, the college was reſtored to a part thereof, called Whatburrough Cloſe, the college relinquiſhing and releaſing their right and title to another part next abutting upon Laund, called New Incloſure, late in the poſſeſſion of the heirs of ſir *William-Smith*, knight, deceaſed, purchaſer thereof from the lord Cromwell; a third part was granted to *William Nicols*, brother and heir of ſir *Auguſtine* Nicols, knight, who was impleaded by the College for the ſame, but recovered a verdict; when it was found (as I have heard) to be of the manor of Halſted, and not of Whatburrough. This manor is in the pariſh of Tilton; and had a chapel within it[1]."

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[1] Killed, by a fall from his horſe, near Belton in Rutland.

[2] Mother of Hannah, wife of John Exton, and of the preſent Mrs. Morris, relict of Charles Morris, eſq.

[3] This probably is the *Burgneſs*, or Burgſeit, noticed in p. 233.

[4] "In Wetberge ſunt 3 carucatæ terræ. In dominico eſt dimidia carucæ; & 3 villani, cum 1 ſochmanno & 11 bordariis, habent 4 carucas. Pratum una quarentena longitudinis, & 3 quarentenarum latitudinis. Valuit 10 ſolidos; modò 20 ſolidos. Ad Wetbergam pertinet 1 carucata terræ & dimidia in Burgo; & ibi eſt 1 caruca cum 1 villano." Domeſday, fol. 230. b. col. 1. [illegible]

[5] Eſch. 1 Edw. IV. N° 7. Leic.

[6] The abbey of Grandimont, ſituate in the Haute Marche, in the province of Limoiſin, and dioceſe of Limoges, in Normandy, is the chief or head abbey of an order of that name. This order, which varied ſomewhat from that of St. Benedict, was inſtituted about 1076 by St. Stephen de Thiern, or Tiers, a gentleman of Auvergne, ſurnamed de Maret, becauſe it was on a mountain of that name that he firſt ſettled this convent, which after his death was tranſlated to Grandimont by his monks. This order was governed by priors till 1318, when William Belliceri was appointed abbot. The priory of Alberbury was their principal cell in England. Alien Priories, vol. II. p. 96; Dugdale, Monaſticon, vol. I. p. 606.

[7] Regiſt. Monaſt. de Alberbury; Leland, Collectanea, vol. I. p. 261; in vitâ Fulconis filii Guarini.

In Trinity Term, 1586, we find the following record in the Court of Exchequer:

"Termino Sc̄e Trin', anno xxviii regine Elizab', Sab̄b̄i, xi° die Junii.

Between *All Souls* college, Oxford, plaintiffs, and *Henry* lord *Cromwell*, defendant.

Leic'. Foraſmuch as, upon the deliberate hearing of the matter in queſtion between the ſaid parties the laſt Eaſter term, touching and concerning the tithe of the manor of Whadborough, alias Whatburge, in the county of Leiceſter, it plainly appeared, by very good evidence ſhewed forth, and witneſſes examined on the behalf of the ſaid plaintiffs, that they are ſeiſed, in the right of the ſaid College, of and in lands and tenths in Whadborough, by the name of *The Manor of Whadborough*; and that the ſame, or a great part thereof, doth lie in a cloſe now called *Whadborough Paſture*, and in the tenure of the ſaid defendant, or his aſſigns. And, foraſmuch alſo as the ſaid defendant affirmed the ſaid cloſe to be parcel of the poſſeſſions of the late monaſtery of Laund; and that, if the ſaid plaintiffs had any lands in Whadborough, the ſame did lie without the ſaid cloſe; and ſhewed ſome evidence, to prove where ſome lands, ſometime belonging to thoſe from whom the College claimeth, do lie without the ſaid cloſe, and did abut and bound the ſame, which meres and boundaries are unto the ſaid plaintiffs unknown; ſo that there is as yet ſome uncertainty where all the demeſne lands in Whadborough belonging to the ſaid College do lie; which this Court hath thought good to reduce to ſome better certainty, before they take a final order in the ſame: It is therefore this preſent day ordered, that a commiſſion ſhall be awarded unto ſir John Harrington, knight, Thomas Aſhby, eſq. John Chippendale, doctor of the civil law, and Roger Smith, eſq. authorizing them, four, three, or two of them, thereby to meet and aſſemble together, the 15th day of Auguſt next, at the ſaid cloſe or paſture called Whadborough, or in any other place to their diſcretions convenient, and there to call before them twelve ſubſtantial, honeſt, and indifferent men, ſuch as ſhall be dwelling near Whadborough aforeſaid, and moſt like to know the ſame; and by their oaths, as alſo by view, perambulation, examination of witneſſes, or otherwiſe, as by their diſcretions ſhall be thought convenient, to enquire of and upon the articles unto the ſaid commiſſion annexed, and upon every part thereof; and alſo ſhall truly plott and ſet down the cloſe called Whadborough, and to what lands it adjoineth on every part, and all the boundaries, meres, and places mentioned in the ſaid articles, and where and how far and to what places the ſame meres and boundaries do extend, and how far they and every of them are diſtant from the ſaid cloſe; and farther to enquire of ſuch other circumſtance as be requiſite for ſearching forth the truth of the premiſſes; and what ſhall be proved touching the premiſſes the ſaid commiſſioners to certify into this Court, as well under their hands and ſeals, as under the hands and ſeals of the ſaid twelve men, in eight days of Michaelmas next. And it is likewiſe ordered, that the warden and fellows of the ſaid College, their attorneys or ſolicitors, and every or any of them, and every other perſon or perſons for the ſaid College, may, at all times hereafter, till the return of the ſaid commiſſion, enter into and come upon the ſaid cloſe called Whadborough Paſture, and every part and parcel thereof, and into and upon all other the lands and grounds, where any of the ſaid meres, boundaries, or places mentioned in the ſaid articles be; and there to do any act, thing, or things, whereby they may the better ſeek and find out the lands in queſtion, or any the meres and boundaries in the articles mentioned, without hurting any cattle there, or any hurtful breaking the incloſures."

The following articles[2] relative to this hamlet were communicated by the Rev. E. Williams, of Eaton near Shrewſbury, and fellow of All Souls College:

1. Henricus rex Anglie, dux Normannie & Aquitanie, & comes Andegavie, epiſcopo Lincolnienſi, & juſtitiariis, & vicecomitibus, & miniſtris & omnibus fidelibus ſuis de Legreceſtreſcire, ſalutem. Sciatis me dediſſe & conceſſiſſe Fulconi filio Guarini, & heredibus ſuis, ad tenendum de me & heredibus meis, Watebergam, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, que ſolebat reddere per annum regi Henrico avo meo x lī. Quare volo & precipio, quòd ea teneat per ſervicium corporis ſui, ipſe & heredes ſui, &c. tenend' de me & de heredibus meis, in feodo & hereditate, benè & in pace, & liberè, & quietè, & honorificè. Teſtibus, T. Canc', & Ric̄o de Hum' Coneſt', & Joh̄e de Baillioliâ. Apud Doveram, in tranſitu regis.

2. Omnibus ſancte matris eccleſie fidelibus ad quos preſens ſcriptum pervenerit, Fulco filius Warini ſalutem in Dño. Noverit univerſitas veſtra me, pro ſalute anime mee, & Matilde uxoris mee, & Fulconis patris mei, & Hawiſie matris mee, & omnium anteceſſorum & ſucceſſorum meorum, fundâſſe & conſtruxiſſe, in honorem Dei & glorioſe Virginis Marie, domum quandam fratrum Grandimontenſis[3] ordinis in territorio de Albeſbur' ſuper Sabrinam; quibus fratribus ibidem Deo ſervituris dedi & conceſſi, & hâc preſenti cartâ meâ confirmavi, de aſſenſu Fulconis filii & heredis mei, locum, cum pertinentiis, ubi domus predicta ſita eſt, &c. &c. &c. [*granting them various lands in Shropſhire*]. Dedi preterea & conceſſi fratribus dicti loci totum dominicum meum & totam terram de Wateb̃ge in com' Leiceſtr', cum omnibus pertinentiis ad ipſum dominicum & terram quolibet modo pertinentibus, abſque ullo impedimento mei, vel retenemento mei vel ſucceſſorum meorum, &c. in puram & perpetuam eleemoſinam, &c. Et, ut hec mea donatio & eleemoſina futuris temporibus rata & inconcuſſa permaneat, ſigilli mei appoſitione preſentem cartam confirmavi & etiam roboravi. Hiis teſtibus; Wiłło filio Warini, Henrico de Traci, Rađo de Hodenet, W° capellano de Draton, Aldulpho de Braci, Mattheo Morelli, Hugone de Hoe, Rog̃o de Preſtone, Rađo clerico, & multis aliis.

3. Fulco filius Guarini omnibus hominibus ſuis Francis & Anglis, ſalutem. Sciatis me conceſſiſſe & dediſſe eccleſie Sancti Johannis Baptiſte de Landâ, & canonicis ibidem Deo ſervientibus & ſervituris, in perpetuam eleemoſinam, Burgneſs[4], & terram arabilem in circuitu, ſicut excoli & claudi ſepe ſolebat; inſuper communiam paſture pro omnibus averiis & beſtiis ſuis de Landâ in omnibus terris meis de Whatb̃ge, & in omnibus warectis & aſſartis meis ibidem, poſt blada & fena aſportata; aſſenſu & conſilio uxoris mee Eve, & Fulconis filii & heredis mei, pro ſalute đni mei regis Henrici & heredum ſuorum, & pro animabus anteceſſorum ſuorum, & pro ſalute meâ & carorum meorum, & pro animabus anteceſſorum meorum; &, ſervatoriâ in terrâ meâ firmatâ exceptâ, ſuperiori predicte eccleſie concedo & confirmo. Quare volo & firmitèr precipio, ut prefata eccleſia hanc predictam eleemoſinam liberè & quietè teneat, excepto omni ſeculari ſervicio. Teſtibus; Odone abbate de Oſelveſton, & canonicis ſuis Rogero & Edwardo; & G. preſbytero de Wicot; & Anſchetillo capellano, & đnâ Evâ, & Fulcone, & Radulpho, & Alano, filiis ejus; & Joh̄e de Graiâ, & Gualtero fratre ſuo; Gulielmo de Conſtantino; & multis aliis.

4. Omnibus Chriſti fidelibus hoc preſens ſcriptum viſuris vel audituris, Fulco filius Warini militis, & đnus de Wateberew, ſalutem in Dño ſempiternam. Noverit univerſitas veſtra me dediſſe & conceſſiſſe, & hâc preſenti cartâ meâ confirmâſſe, Wiłło Firney, heredibus & aſſignatis ſuis, illam libertatem ſuccedendi & cariandi boſcum & ſubboſcum, cujuſcunque generis fuerit, ubicunque, quandocunque, & quotieſcunque vo-

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[1] Burton, MS.

[2] Ex autographis in cartophylacio Collegii Omnium Animarum Oxon.

[3] A priory in France; to which that of Alberbury in Shropſhire was a cell.

[4] This name, in other deeds called *Burgſeit*, is certainly deſcriptive of the ſpot now called *Houtback Hill*; ſee p. 330.

luerint, ſecundùm conſuetudinem manerii de Wateberew predicti ab antiquo per anteceſſores meos conceſſ' omnibus tenentibus tam liberis quàm aliis. Ac etiam litetereà dedi, conceſſi, & confirmavi, prefato Wiłło, heredibus & aſſignatis ſuis, annualem paſturam iv magnorum animalium in meis propriis paſturis manerii de Wateberew predict'; habend' & tenend' predictas libertates ſuccedendi & cariandi boſcum & ſubboſcum, cujuſcunque generis fuerit, ubicunque, quandocunque, & quotieſcunque voluerint, & annuatim predictam paſturam iv magnorum animalium, ut predictum eſt, prefato Wiłło, heredibus & aſſignatis ſuis. Et ego verò predictus Fulco, & heredes vel aſſignati mei, predictas libertates ſuccedendi & cariandi boſcum & ſubboſcum, cujuſcunque generis fuerit, ubicunque, quandocunque, & quotieſcunque voluerint, ut predictum eſt, & annualem predictam paſturam iv magnorum animalium in meis paſturis manerii mei de Wateberew, ut predictum eſt, prefato Wiłło, heredibus & aſſignatis ſuis, contra omnes homines & feminas warantizabimus, & in perpetuum defendemus. Et, ut hec mea donatio, conceſſio, & preſentis carte mee confirmatio rata & inconcuſſa permaneat, eam ſigilli mei munimine roboravi. Hiis teſtibus; đno Joħe Diggebi de Tilton milite, đno Edwardo abbate de Oſolveſton, Ric̄o vicario de eâdem, Ric̄o clerico de Whateberew predictâ, Joħe le Mar' de eâdem, Wiłło le May de Halſted, Rog̃o Bacun de Wythecot, & multis aliis.

5. Eva uxor Fulconis filii Warini dilecto filio noſtro, & omnibus amicis ſuis & hominibus ſuis tam futuris quàm preſentibus, & omnibus filiis ſancte eccleſie, ſalutem. Sciatis me dediſſe & conceſſiſſe Deo & Sc̄o Nicholao [1] de Watebr', & Sc̄o Johanni Baptiſte de Landâ, & canonicis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, unam manſuram in Wateb' juxta capellam à parte Orientali, duas perticas habentem in longitudine, & i perticam & dimidiam in latitudine, in perpetuam eleemoſinam, liberam & quietam ab omni ſeculari ſervicio, pro animabus patris & matris mee, & ſponſi mei Fulconis, & anteceſſorum meorum & amicorum. Inſuper concedo predictis canonicis communem paſturam propriis beſtiis ſuis, idem de dominico ſuo, & ſabulum in boſco meo ad neceſſaria domûs ſue. Unde precor, quatenùs pro Dei amore & omnium noſtrorum ſalute, donationem ratam habeatis & manuteneatis, nec in aliquo vexari permittatis. Teſte preſenti cartâ & ſigilli mei impoſitione, & teſtibus ſubſcriptis; Rađo filio Fulconis, & Alano & Ric̄o Clerico & Wiłło fratribus ejus, Rob̄to preſbytero, Rob̄to perſonâ de Skeftington, Hamelino nepote prioris, Rob̄to Torel, Wiłło Diſpenſario, & aliis multis; [*in a different hand*] videlicet, Ceciliâ ſponſâ Euſtachii, Edelinâ, Emmâ, Adâ, Mariâ, Gunkarâ, & aliis.

6. Sciant preſentes & futuri, quòd ego Fulco, filius Fulconis filii Warini, concedo, & hâc cartâ meâ confirmo, eccleſie Sancti Johannis Baptiſte de Landâ, & canonicis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, donationem patris mei de Burgſeit, ſicut carta ipſius teſtatur; & donationem matris mee ante curiam eccleſie; & inſuper dedi, pro animâ meâ, v perticatas in latum infra boſcum meum à boſco canonicorum uſque ad quareram, & abindè ſicut rivulus currit in Holebroc [2], & ipſam quareram, & mortuum boſcum de boſco meo, & ſabulum ad omnia neceſſaria ſua; & toſtum in Whatb̄ge quod fuit Henrici Citharede; & ab Orientali parte capelle de Wateb̄ge, & in dominico, communem paſturam. Quare volo & firmiter precipio, quatenùs predicti canonici hanc donationem meam liberè & quietè ab omni ſeculari ſervicio & exactione in liberam & puram & perpetuam eleemoſinam teneant. Conceſſionem illam conſenſu & conceſſione Fulconis filii noſtri feci, pro ſalute meâ & omnium anteceſſorum deſunctorum. Hiis teſtibus; Fulcone filio meo, abbate de Oſolveſton, Alano & Ricardo Warin fratribus noſtris, Ham' de Lus̄nâ, Gerardo de Gruneſt', Roberto capellano, Hamelin janitore, Bretun' & Ric' fil' Scolin, & multis aliis.

7. Fulco filius Fulconis filii Guarini omnibus hominibus ſuis Francis & Anglis, & omnibus ſc̄e matris eccleſie fidelibus, ſalutem. Sciatis me dediſſe & conceſſiſſe, & hâc meâ cartâ confirmâſſe, eccleſie Sc̄i Joħis Baptiſte de Landâ, & canonicis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, donationem patris mei de Burgſeit, ſicut carta patris mei teſtatur, & donationem matris mee, in curiâ eccleſie; & inſuper addidi, de dono meo, v perticatas in latum infra boſcum meum à boſco canonicorum uſque ad quareram, & abindè ſicut rivulus currit in Holebroc, & quareram; aſſenſu & conſilio & petitione mee & amicorum meorum, pro ſalute meâ & carorum meorum, & animabus anteceſſorum meorum. Quare volo & precipio, quatenùs predicti canonici preſcriptam donationem liberè & quietè ab omni ſeculari ſervicio, in perpetuam eleemoſinam teneant. Teſtibus; abbate de Oſolveſton, Roberto capellano de Wateberuge, Alano filio Fulconis filii Warini, Roberto nepote abbatis de Oſolveſton, Edwardo Armigero, Fulcone & Hugone de Cnoſton, Willielmo de Landâ, Norand' fratre ſuo, Bretun' & Ric' fil' Scolin.

8. Henricus, Dei gratiâ, rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie, dux Normannie & Aquitanie, & comes Andegavie, archiepiſcopis, epiſcopis, &c. ſalutem. Sciatis nos, intuitu Dei, & pro ſalute anime noſtre, & animarum anteceſſorum & heredum noſtrorum, conceſſiſſe, & hâc cartâ noſtrâ confirmâſſe, pro nobis & heredibus noſtris, fratribus Grandiſmontis ordinis de Alberburi ſuper Sabrinam, locum illum ubi fundata eſt domus eorum apud Alberbury, quem habent de dono Fulconis filii Warini, &c. [*confirming the grant of lands in Shropſhire*]; & totam terram de Wateberg, cum molendino, & boſco, & aliis pertinentiis ſuis; que omnia predicti fratres habent de dono & conceſſione dicti Fulconis filii Warini. Quare volumus, &c. quòd predicti fratres habeant & teneant omnia predicta, ſicut predictum eſt, & ſicut carta predicti Fulconis quam indè habent rationabilitèr teſtatur. Hiis teſtibus; R. Mareſcallo com' Pemb', S. de Segrave juſtitiario ñro, Walt̄o de Lucy, Wiłło de Stutevill, Walt̄o de Clifford, Wiłło de Cantilupo ſeniore, Thomâ Corbeth, Godfrido de Craucumbe, Petro de Malo-lacu, & aliis. Dat', per manus venerabilis patris Rađi Cyceſtr' epiſcopi, cancellarii noſtri, apud Hereford, xii° die Dec', anno regni noſtri xvii° [3].

9. Hec eſt conventio facta die Hokeday, anno regni regis Henrici filii regis Johannis 31°, inter Ricardum de Albomonaſterio, rectorem eccleſie de Cuike, Linc' diœceſeos, perpetuum firmarium manerii de Whatberg, cum pertin', de conſenſu & aſſenſu fratris Petri London', tunc cuſtodis domûs de Alberbury ordinis Grandimontenſis, & fratrum ejuſdem loci, ex primâ parte, & priorem & conventum de Landâ ex alterâ; videlt, quòd predictus perpetuus firmarius conceſſit priori & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, & eccleſie ſue in perpetuum, totam terram illam, cum libero ingreſſu & egreſſu ſuis, in territorio de Whatberg, que jacet inter diviſas de Halſtede & de Landâ, ſicut ſe extendit à rivulo qui currit de morâ prioris uſque in ſtagnum Salveie, & ab illo rivulo uſque ad Redegate, & ab Redegate uſque ad ſiketum qui deſcendit uſque ad quareram, & ſic in Holbroke, & ſic ab iſtis diviſis per dictam totam terram versùs Landam & boſcum prioris predicti & predictas diviſas; habend' & tenend' predicto priori & ſucceſſoribus ſuis de Landâ in perpetuum; ſalvâ dicto Ricardo communiâ paſture in predictâ terrâ poſt bladum & fenum aſportata, preterquàm in clauſo ab eodem priùs facto versùs curiam hoſpitalis, in quo non habent jus nec clameum. Intereà prior conceſſit, pro ſe & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, predicto Ricardo, quòd poſſit ſibi appropriare, pro voluntate ſuâ, ſine impedimento predicti prioris vel ſucceſſorum ſuorum, prout magìs viderit ſibi expedire, de omnibus terris ſuis & boſcis à rivulo qui deſcendit â morâ dicti prioris uſque in ſtagnum Salveie, & ſic versùs Whatberg; ſalvâ dicto priori & ſucceſſoribus ſuis communiâ paſture in omnibus terris de Whatberg, & aſſart' fact' & faciend' in eâdem poſt bladum & fenum aſportatum, & plenariâ decimâ tam bladi quàm feni de omnibus predictis terris & aſſartis. Et idem prior, pro ſe & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, relaxat dicto Ric̄o mortuum boſcum in boſco de Whatbergh. Con-

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[1] Whatberg chapel was dedicated to St. Nicholas.

[2] The name of *Brockburrow*, ſtill retained among the grounds of Whadborough, points out the ſituation of this brook.

[3] Dugdale, Mon. Angl. vol. I. p. 605; ex Cart. 17 Hen. III. m. 14. Vide Brevia Regis, 16 Edw. III. p. 2.

ceſſit etiam dictus prior dicto Ric̃o duas acras terre ad includendum versùs Salveiam, à ſiketo qui vocatur Cumanneſwodeſyke [1], & currit ad magnam ripam ſtagni de Salveiâ versùs Aquilonem, ubi in illo ſiketto ſibi magis viderit expedire, ad faciendam bercheriam. Prætereà proviſum eſt, de conſenſu & aſſenſu predicti Petri tunc cuſtodis domûs de Alberbury ordinis Grandimontenſis, & fratrum ejuſdem loci, pro ſe & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, & predicto Ricardo de Albomonaſterio, ex unâ parte, & priore & conventu de Landâ, pro ſe & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, ex alterâ; videlt, quòd tota terra que jacet à ſiketto qui deſcendit per iſtas diviſas, ſcilt, de morâ prioris uſque in ſtagnum Salveie, & à rivulo qui currit de morâ predictâ uſque ad Redegate, & à Redegate uſque ad ſiketum qui deſcendit uſque ad quareram, & ſic in Holbroke, jacebit & erit communia paſture tam dicti prioris & ſucceſſorum ſuorum, quàm dicti Ricardi; in quâ terrâ dicti prior & ſucceſſores ſui habuerint quareram & ſablonariam, ac omnia neceſſaria ſua, ad voluntatem ſuam, cum libero ingreſſu & egreſſu ſibi & ſuis extra bladum & pratum; ita quòd nec dictus Ricardus, nec aliqui alii auctoritate ſuâ, poſſint aliquod appropriare de eâdem terrâ inter predictos rivulos & predictas diviſas, ſine aſſenſu dicti prioris & ſucceſſorum ſuorum, niſi quòd predictus prior, vel ſucceſſores ſui, aſſartaverint, vel pratum indè fecerint in predictâ terrâ, que ſe extendit à morâ prioris uſque ad Redgate, & à Redgate uſque ad quareram, & ſic in Holbroke, & clauſum priùs factum ante dictum diem de Hokeday per predictum priorem. Et quando predictus prior, vel ſucceſſores ſui, predictam terram extra clauſum eorum infra predictas diviſas aſſartaverint, tunc, & non ante, licebit eiſdem priori & ſucceſſoribus ſuis facere pratum ſubtùs Louſbywode; & tunc licebit predicto Ricardo, tantum terre ſibi appropriare, ſine impedimento & gravamine, prout magis ſibi viderit expedire, inter iſtas diviſas; ſcilt, à rivulo qui currit à morâ Wows uſque in ſtagnum Salveie, & ab illâ morâ uſque ad Redgate, & à Redgate uſque ad rivulum qui currit per quareram, & ſic in Holbroke; ſalvâ priori & ſucceſſoribus ſuis communiâ paſture poſt bladum & pratum aſportata; & plenariâ decimâ tam bladi quàm feni in predictis terris. Et, ad majorem hujus rei ſecuritatem, huic ſcripto in modum chirographi confecto utraque pars ſigillum ſuum alternatìm appoſuit. Hiis teſtibus; Ric̃o de Norton, Joh̃e de Skeffyngton, Will̃o de la Hay, Hugone Wythynt de Norton, Joh̃e de Kaythorp, Joh̃e de Halſtede, Joh̃e le May, Rad̃o de Albomonaſterio, & aliis.

10. Hec eſt conventio inter Willielmum priorem de Grandimonte & ejuſdem loci conventum ex unâ parte, & Robertum [2] priorem de Landâ & ejuſdem loci conventum ex alterâ parte, facta; videlt, quòd predicti prior & conventus de Landâ remiſerunt & quietum-clamaverunt, de ſe & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, & eccleſiâ ſuâ predictis, priori & conventui de Grandimonte, & cuſtodi & fratribus de Alberbur' ordinis Grandimontenſis, totum jus & clameum quod habuerunt capiendi aliquem mortuum boſcum, vel ſubboſcum, in boſco ſuo de Watteberugh in perpetuum. Et prætereà, ut prior & conventus conceſſerunt, pro ſe & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, & eccleſiâ ſuâ predictâ, quantum ad ipſos pertinet, quòd predicti prior & conventus de Grandimonte, & cuſtos & fratres de Alberbury, & ſucceſſores ſui, de cetero poſſent fruſſire, aſſartire, & excoli facere, ſine impedimento vel contradictione prioris & conventûs de Landâ, vel ſucceſſorum ſuorum, totam terram que jacet infra bundas & diviſas ſubſcriptas; ſcilt, incipiendo à rivulo qui deſcendit à morâ ipſorum prioris & conventûs uſque ad ſtagnum de Salveyâ, & ſic versùs Wattebr'; ſalvâ eiſdem priori & conventui, & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, communiâ paſture in eodem loco poſt blada & fena aſportata, & ſalvis eiſdem priori & conventui, & eorum ſucceſſoribus, & eccleſie ſue predicte, decimationibus ſuis provenientibus de terris & pratis diverſis, tam bladi quàm feni, in perpetuum. Conceſſerunt & iidem prior & conventus, pro ſe & ſucceſſoribus ſuis predictis, & eccleſiâ ſuâ predictâ, quantum ad eos pertinet, quòd dicti prior & conventus de Grandimonte, & cuſtos & fratres dicte domûs de Alberbur', & ſucceſſores ſui, poſſint includere duas acras terre intra ſyketum qui vocatur Eimanneſwodeſyke & Salveyam, & illas in defenſum ponere & tenere in perpetuum, ad faciendum in eis quandam bercheriam. Et, pro hâc dimiſſione, conceſſione, & quietâ clamatione, predicti prior & conventus de Alberbur' conceſſerunt predictis priori & conventui de Landâ, & eccleſie ſue, totam terram que jacet inter diviſas de Halſtede & de Landâ; ſicut ſe extendit uſque ad rivulum qui currit de morâ ipſorum prioris & conventûs uſque ad Redegate, & de Redegate uſque ſiketum qui deſcendit uſque ad quareram, & ſic in Holbroc, & ſic ab illis diviſis totam terram versùs Landam, & versùs boſcum eorundem prioris & conventûs, per predictas diviſas; & illam terram remiſerunt & quietum-clamaverunt, de ſe & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, & predictis fratribus, predictis priori & conventui, & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, & eccleſie ſue predicte, in perpetuum; & benè licebit eiſdem priori & conventui, & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, predictam terram inter illas diviſas fruſſire, aſſartare, excolere, & pratum indè facere, pro voluntate ſuâ, preterquam illam peciam terre que jacet ſubtùs Louſebywode, inter moram eorundem prioris & conventûs & Redegate, de quâ non poſſunt facere pratum quouſque aſſartaverint & excoluerint totam terram intra predictas diviſas; ſalvâ tamen eiſdem priori & conventui, tum cuſtodi & predictis fratribus, & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, communiâ paſture ad omnimoda averia ſua ubique in predictâ terrâ, quamdiu terra illa jacebit inculta, preterquam in illo clauſo quod iidem prior & conventus ante finem iſtum fecerant versùs curiam hoſpitalis de Landâ, in quo clauſo nullam habuerunt communiam. Et, cùm predicti prior & conventus, vel ſucceſſores ſui, predictam terram aſſartaverint, fruſſierint, vel excoluerint, vel pratum indè fecerint, ut predictum eſt, tunc iidem prior & conventus, & cuſtos & fratres de Alberbur', vel ſucceſſores ſui, non habebunt in ea que culta fuerint, nec in prato, communiam, niſi poſt blada & fena aſportata, & in warectis tunc. Prætereà, predictus prior, & predicti cuſtos & fratres de Alberbur', conceſſerunt, pro ſe & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, & eccleſiis eorum, quòd tota terra que jacet à ſiketo qui deſcendit à Redegate uſque in ſtagnum Salveye ex unâ parte, & tota terra que jacet à ſiketo qui deſcendit à Redegate uſque ad quareram prioris, & ſic in Holebroc, ex alterâ parte, de cetero jacebit ad communiam paſture ipſorum; in quâ terrâ iidem prior & conventus, & ſucceſſores ſui, habuerint quareriam & ſablonariam ad omnia neceſſaria ſua pro voluntate ſuâ, cum libero introïtu & exitu extra bladum & pratum; ita tamen quòd benè licebit predictis priori & conventui de Grandimonte, & cuſtodi & predictis fratribus, & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, tantum aſſartire de eâdem communiâ quantum jacet inter ſiketum qui deſcendit ad quareram prioris, & ſic in Holebroc, ex unâ parte, & ſiketum qui deſcendit à Redegate uſque ad Salveyam ex alterâ parte, ubicunque eis placuerit, exceptis predictis quareris & ſablonariis, quantum predicti prior & conventus de Landâ, vel ſucceſſores ſui, aſſartaverint, fruſſierint, vel excoluerint, de predictâ terrâ que eiſdem priori & conventui de Landâ, & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, remanet, inter rivulum qui deſcendit à Redegate uſque ad quareram prioris, & ſic in Holbroc, & diviſas de Halſtede & Burgſeit, in longitudine; ſalvis tamen eiſdem priori & conventui & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, decimis ſuis provenientibus de predictâ terrâ quam ita excoluerint, & de pratis que fecerint, & ſimilitèr communia ſua, poſt blada & fena aſportata, & in warectis, ad omnia averia ſua. In cujus rei teſtimonium, altera pars ſcripto alterius ſigillum ſuum appoſuit. Hiis teſtibus; Gilberto de Grenvill, Ric̃o de Martevall, Petro de Conc', Gilb̃to de Houby, Rad̃o de Martevall, Fulcone de Martivall, Ric̃o de Norton, Rad̃o de Queneby, Will̃o de Queneby, & aliis.

11. Univerſis ſancte matris eccleſie filiis ad quos preſens ſcriptum pervenerit, frater Galfridus prior domûs de Albeſbur' & ejuſdem loci conventûs ſalutem in Dño. Noverit univerſitas veſtra nos, dilectorum in Chriſto venerabilis patris noſtri prioris de Grandimonte & conventûs & totius capituli noſtri de Albeſbur' aſſenſu interveniente, dediſſe, & hâc preſenti cartâ confirmâſſe, Deo & eccleſie Sancti Johannis Baptiſte de Landâ, & canonicis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, totam terram illam, cum libero ingreſſu & egreſſu, ubi &

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[1] This name wants decyphering. In a ſubſequent deed it ſeems more like *Eimanneſwodeſyke*.

[2] Robert de Martival.

ſuis, que jacet inter diviſas de la Burgh & de Landâ, ſicut ſe extendit à rivulo qui currit verſùs Salveiam, & ab illo rivulo uſque ad Redgate, & à Redgate uſque ſiketum qui deſcendit uſque ad quareram, & ſic ad Holbroke, & ab Holbroke per iſtas diviſas predictas uſque ad boſcum prioris de Landâ; habend' & tenend' predictis canonicis & ſucceſſoribus eorum liberè & quietè, integrè & pacificè, in puram & perpetuam eleemoſinam; liceat autem nobis liberè proſternere, & pro voluntate noſtrâ vendere, medietatem, & non plus. Et nos & ſucceſſores noſtri predictis canonicis & ſucceſſoribus eorum predictam terram, ſicut predictum eſt, contra omnes homines & feminas warantizabimus. Et, ad majorem hujùs rei ſecuritatem, preſentem cartam ſigilli noſtri impreſſione roboravimus. Hiis teſtibus; Wiłło de Martiwaſt, Wiłło de Folvyll, Roƀto de Digby de Norton, Joħe de Schevington, Roberto filio perſone de Schefinton, Herƀto de Caythorp, Ric̃o de Martiwaſt, & aliis.

12. Anno ab Incarnatione Domini MCCLV°, facta eſt talis conventio inter Petrum abbatem de Oſolveſton, Lincolnie diœceſeos, & ejuſdem loci conventum, ex unâ parte, & fratres Petrum priorem Grandiſmontis ordinis in Angliâ & Johannem correctorem domûs de Alberbur', Hereford' diœc', ex alterâ; videlt, quòd iidem fratres Petrus & Joħes corrector tradiderunt & conceſſerunt abbati & conventui de Oſolveſton totum manerium ſuum de Wateƀge, in com' Leic', cum capitali meſſuagio, & omnibus edificiis & liberis redditibus in toto ſervicio liberè tenentium, wardis, eſcaetis, releviis, & omnibus aliis pertinentiis, cum toto dominico ejuſdem manerii, & cum omnibus villanis, & ſequelis & catallis eorum, & edificiis, &c.; ſalvis tamen pertinentiis prioris & conventûs de Landâ, prout in ſcriptis inter dictos fratres & dictos priorem & conventum confectis pleniùs continetur; tenend' & habend', &c. perpetuò & integrè, liberè & quietè, &c. reddendo indè annuatim, &c. XXIIII libras argenti pro omni ſervicio, &c. Et ſciendum eſt, quòd nominati fratres & ſucceſſores ſui, aut eorum aſſignati, ad cuſtum ſuum, & expenſas uſque ad capitale meſſuagium de Wateƀge quolibet anno venient pro firmâ ſuâ, ad nominatos terminos recipiend'; ſed cùm ad eundem locum pervenerint, & quamdiù ibidem moram fecerint occaſione ſolutionis firme ſue predicti abbatis & conventûs, ſibi & equis ſuis & ſervientibus neceſſaria miniſtrabunt; &, ſi ita contigerit, quòd occaſione ſolutionis ſue poſt peraſſignatos terminos moram ibidem fecerint, & cauſâ hujuſmodi dampna ſuſtinuerint, dicti abbas & conventus ſua dampna eis pleniùs revellebunt; & pro unaquaque die quâ dicti fratres, aut eorum aſſignati, poſt preteritos terminos ſolutionis firme ſue expectaverint, dicti abbas & conventus unam marcam pro penâ ſive calumpniâ perſolvent fratribus antedictis. Prettereà ſciendum eſt, quòd, cùm dicti abbas & conventus dictum manerium de Wateƀge & totum dominicum, ſicut ſuperiùs expreſſum, liberum & quietum ſine alicujus calumpniâ de manu dictorum fratrum receperint & habuerint, quòd de cetero dicti fratres & ſucceſſores ſui ſolum & manerium, ſecundùm tenorem cartarum đni Fulconis filii Warini fundatoris ſui, dicto abbati & conventui warantizabunt & defendent; &, ſi ita fuerit quòd dicti abbas & conventus per defectum warantizationis & defenſionis dampnum aliquod habeant, fratres predicti & eorum ſucceſſores, per viſum & teſtimonium proborum virorum, dictis abbati & conventui in ſuâ firmâ collocabunt; ſanè, ſi ita evenerit, quòd aliquis in poſterum ſuper fundo terre & dominici occaſione dictorum fratrum calumpniam oppoſuerit, dicti fratres, aut eorum aſſignati, ad defenſionem dicti manerii, cum pertin', uſque ad manerium de Wateƀge, ad cuſtum ſuum & expenſas venient; ita tamen quòd talis dies ſibi aſſignetur quòd poſſint commodè intereſſe; ſed quamdiù ibi moram fecerint, aut in defenſione rei ſeu proſecutione negotii laboraverint quocunque loco ſive propinquior vel remotior ſit, dicti abbas & conventus eis & equis ſuis & ſervientibus neceſſaria miniſtrabunt; & ſi ita ſit quòd ad cartam deducendam computatores aut cauſidici neceſſarii fuerint, aut alias expenſas fieri contigerit, abbas & conventus totali in hâc parte neceſſaria miniſtrabunt. Si verò occaſione abbatis & conventûs, ſeu eccleſie ſue, dictum manerium de Wateƀge, aut pertinentie, in manibus regis aut potentis alicujus captùm fuerit aut retentum, ſeu occaſione ſuâ aliquis in premiſſis eis gravamen intulerit, vel calumpniam oppoſuerit, prenominati fratres in tali articulo dictum manerium aut pertinentias warantizare & defendere minimè tenebunt; verùm, ſi dicti abbas & conventus, vel ſucceſſores ſui, quolibet placito vel cauſâ involuti fuerint, licèt ad effectum non deduxerint, ipſi nihilominùs, tam de plenâ redditûs ſolutione, quàm de expenſarum & dampnorum & pene (ſi commiſſa ſit) reſtauratione ad terminos aſſignatos antedictis fratribus, vel ſuis aſſignatis, reſpondebunt, cauſâ aliquâ non obſtante. Prettereà, ſi dicti abbas & conventus aliquando firmam pretaxatam & penam ſuperiùs expreſſam, & dampna & deperdita, ad terminos nominatos antedictis fratribus vel ſuis aſſignatis reddere recuſaverint, occaſiones inutiles opponentes, ſeu ſi ipſos fratres occaſione hujuſmodi in cauſam traxerint, dicti fratres & ſui ſucceſſores ad ſuum manerium & dominium, cum pertinentiis, liberum habebunt recurſum, & tanquam ſuum proprium ſeiſire & retinere poterint, in quocunque ſtatu ſit, abbati & conventui nullam injuriam facientes; abbas verò & conventus predicti ſemper dictam firmam & redditum ad terminos ſuperiùs expreſſos, & in loco prenominato, & penam (ſi commiſſa ſit) & dampna, per manum ſuam propriam predictis fratribus reddere tenebuntur. Renunciaverit autem utraque pars in hoc facto omnem cavillationem, impetrationem, ſeu regiam prohibitionem, necnon & omne ſubterfugium & auxilium utriuſque fori tam canonici tam civilis. Et, ad majorem hujorum iſtarum conventionum obſervationem & ſecuritatem, utraque pars preſentibus ſcriptis in modum chirographi confectis alternatìm ſua ſigilla appoſuerunt in teſtimonium perpetuum veritatis. Act' anno regni regis Henrici filii regis Johannis XII°. Hiis teſtibus; Roƀto de Stocton, Ric̃o de Horton, Joħe de Kenytorp, Thomâ de Norton, Hugone de Norton, Walt̃o filio Ric̃i de Horton, & pluribus aliis.

The whole of Whadborough lordſhip, is the property of *All Souls College*; and is let, upon renewable leaſes, to Colonel *Cheſelden* of Somerby, *Thomas Cave*, eſq. of Barrow, and Mr. *Benjamin-Clarke Raworth* [1], late of Knoſſington.

Money raiſed for the poor of Laund,	£.	s.	d.
within the year ending at Eaſter 1776,	4	9	10
Expended in county rates, &c.	2	16	0
———— on the poor, —	1	13	10
Rent of workhouſe and habitations,	1	0	0
Expended in litigations, —	0	5	3
Money raiſed for 1783, —	7	16	3
———————— 1784, —	6	18	5
———————— 1785, —	8	10	10
Medium of theſe three years,	7	15	2
——— of county expences, —	0	0	0
——— expences not relating to the poor;	0	0	0
——— of nett annual expences,	7	15	2
——— of attending on magiſtrates,	0	5	10
——— of entertainments at meetings,	0	0	0
——— of law expences, —	0	0	0
——— of ſetting the poor to work,	0	0	0

	£.	s.	d.
At Lodington.	35	19	0
———	8	16	6
———	26	15	9
———	3	4	3
———	0	0	0
———	22	16	10
———	46	12	11
———	25	16	0
———	31	15	3
———	7	2	7
———	1	13	4
———	22	19	4
———	2	17	1
———	0	10	6
———	12	15	7
———	0	0	0

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[1] The part held by Mr. Raworth, conſiſting of 10 cloſes, together with about 255 acres, in the ſeveral occupations of Mr. *Croſs* and Mr. *A. Beaumont*, was advertized for ſale in July 1799. The names of the different cloſes in this part are, Ram-mead, Long-mead, Oat and Groat Mead, Meadow, Paſture, Great Hill, The New Brook, and Whadman's.

LOSEBY[1],

antiently called *Glouesby* and *Loweſby*, is a conſiderable pariſh, including the large hamlet of Cold Newton, in a ſecluded ſituation, about ten miles from Leiceſter; bounded by Tilton, South Mareſield, Twyford, and Newton; and, in the eccleſiaſtical diviſion of the county, within the deanry of Goſcote. "The lordſhip is of a large circuit, and exceeding good ſoil, having the name of one of the chiefeſt in theſe parts[2]."

In the time of the Confeſſor, Loſeby employed ſix ploughs. It was then valued at forty ſhillings; and remained of the ſame value at the general ſurvey, when it was held under the counteſs *Judith* by *Hugo Burdet*, a companion of the Conqueror, and the head of a family which from that time to the preſent has continued in high reputation, both in Leiceſterſhire, and the neighbouring counties of Warwick and Derby[3]. Two ploughs were then in the demeſne; and ſeven ſocmen, with a prieſt, and ſix villans and five bordars, had five ploughs. There were twenty-four acres of meadow, a wood one furlong long, and one broad, and a mill of two ſhillings value[4].

"The family of *Burdet* (as appeareth by Ordericus Vitalis, a Norman monk, who lived in the time of king William the Conqueror, William Rufus, and Henry the Firſt,) was of great antiquity in Normandy. And in an Appendix to the ſaid Hiſtory of Ordericus Vitalis, it is evident, that one of this family accompanied William duke of Normandy at the time of the conqueſt of England, and, here reſiding, was the propagator of this antient family; which, ſettling early in this county, ſpread itſelf into many branches. They bare, Azure, two bars Or (Plate XLVIII. fig. 9.); which I have ſeen in a ſeal affixed to a deed made about the end of the reign of king Henry II.

"Of this houſe was *Robert Burdet*, witneſs to a deed of Geoffrey de Wirce[5] in 1077; and in the ſame year to a charter for the monaſtery of Angiers in France. He is probably the ſame perſon whom, under the name of ſir *Robert Burdet*, knight, a great ſoldier, the ſaid Ordericus reporteth about the year 1100, at the requeſt of Oderic, archbiſhop of Terracon in Spain (the city of Terracon being then almoſt poſſeſſed with the Saracens, miſerably waſted, and likely almoſt utterly to be overthrown), to have come into Spain with a great army to the ſuccour and reſcue of the ſaid city, and within a ſhort ſpace after diſcomfited the enemies, driving them out of the country, and reſtoring the city to her former ſtate; who after, about the year 1125, for this and divers other victories gotten from the Pagans, was by pope Honorius II. created earl of Terracon[6]."

Hugo Burdet, the companion of the Conqueror, was the immediate progenitor of *William Burdet*, who was owner of Loſeby in the reign of Henry I; and occurs as a witneſs to the following deed:

"Comes David, frater regis Scotie, omnibus hominibus ſuis de honore de Huntendon notum facit de conceſſione eccleſie de Clerk, donationem quam Alicia filia Rogeri filii Roberti eis fecit, de parte ſuâ hereditatum in Tothm' de parte quam empſerat de Letitiâ ſorore ſuâ. Teſtibus; Rob̄to de Baling ſeneſcallo meo; Rob̄to Baſſet, Rob̄to de Mortuo-mari, Reg' de Acti, Simone de Sc̄o Licio, Wil̄lo Burdet, Galf̄ro de Watervyle, Ric̄o filio Wil̄li[7]."

He was a conſiderable benefactor to the hoſpital of Burton Lazars; and was ſucceeded at Loſeby by a ſon *Hugo*, and grandſon *William*.

In the Teſta de Nevill, compiled about 1240, the following entry occurs: "De uno feodo & d̄io quod Wil̄ls Burdet tenet in Louſeby, & in Rereſby, & in Sixteneby, & in Brokeſby, & in Aleby, 3 m̄r'."

In 1159, this *William* Burdet, having obtained from *Robert Boſſu* earl of *Leiceſter* a grant of the lordſhip of Aucote in Warwickſhire, gave the ſame to the monks of Great Malvern in Warwickſhire, on condition that they ſhould ſend two of their convent to ſerve in the church at Aucote from the feaſt of St. Michael till that time twelvemonth; and the next year following to and unto them two more: and moreover, that afterwards, ſo ſoon as the building of the monaſtery there could be compleated, according to the capacity thereof, more monks to be received therein, by the advice of the abbot of Weſtminſter, and other religious perſons of theſe parts; and the prior to be conſtituted always by the prior of Malverne before ſpecified. Unto which agreement ſo made, betwixt the ſaid William Burdet, and Roger then prior of Malverne, in the preſence of Laurence, the beforementioned abbot of Weſtminſter, as alſo of Robert, abbot of St. Albans, and Gregory, abbot of Malmeſbury, Robert earl of Leiceſter, and Laurence prior of Coventry, amongſt others, were witneſſes[8].

"In the latter end of the reign of king Henry II. ſir William Burdet undertook a voyage to the Holy Land; whither the king and the king of France intended to have gone with an army royal to the aſſiſtance of Guy de Luſignania king of Jeruſalem, who was then taken priſoner by Saladine ſouldan of Ægypt, who had taken Jeruſalem and all the Holy Land 1187; to which end many articles were drawn; and the Chriſtians throughout the land were aſſeſſed, and appointed to levy £70,000. and the Jews £60,000. towards the expedition of the ſaid voyage; which, by a diſagreement which happened between the two kings, was fruſtrated, and did not proceed[9]. But the ſaid ſir William Burdet held on his journey to the Holy Land; where having ſpent certain years' ſervice in thoſe holy wars, perceiving no happy iſſue like to enſue, by reaſon of the great diſcord and diſſention which happened between Richard I. king of England, and Philip II. king of France, and other Chriſtian princes there preſent, bandying one againſt the other; as alſo by that unfortunate end of Frederick Barbaroſſa the emperor, who, having made his peace with pope Alexander III. came with a great army to the aſſiſtance of Jeruſalem; and, entering into Cilicia, had taken many cities, and ſlain many Saracens and Pagans; and from thence entering into Armenia, and there coming to a clear and ſwift river, went into the ſame to cool his heat and waſh himſelf, and was there drowned 1189; uſing this ſhort prayer at his laſt breath; 'O Omnipotens Deus, qui me miſerum peccatorem per aquam regeneraſti, te rogo, ut me jam per aquas tractum ad te in vitam æternam ſuſcipias[10];'

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[1] This name gave riſe to a ruſtic proverb of the country: When a man ſells a thing for leſs than he hoped to get for it; he ſays, "I muſt e'en be content to go home by Loſeby [it]."

[2] Burton, p. 183.

[3] Marrying the heireſs of Camville in 1333, they afterwards reſided at Arrow, co. Warwick. Bramcote, in Cornwall, came into the family, temp. Hen. VI. by a marriage with the couſin and heir of Henry Bruyn. They had no property in Derbyſhire till 1602, when Thomas Burdet, eſq. afterwards the firſt baronet, married the heir of Frauncys of Formarke; ſince whoſe time, that ſeat has been the chief reſidence of the family, and they have been poſſeſſed of a good eſtate in that county.

[4] "Hugo Burdet tenet de Comitiſſâ 9 carucatas terræ in Gloweſbi. Ibi 6 carucæ fuerunt. Nunc in dominico 1 caruca; & 7 ſochmanni, cum 1 preſbytero & 6 villanis & 5 bordariis, habent 5 carucas. Ibi molinum de 2 ſolidis, & 24 acræ prati. Silva 1 quarentenæ longitudinis, & 1 latitudinis. Valuit, & valet, 40 ſolidos." Domeſday, fol. 236. b. 1.

[5] Printed in the Appendix to Melton Mowbray, vol. II. p. 125.

[6] Ordericus Vitalis, Hiſt. fol. 891. 1023. Burton, MS.

[7] Ex libro cartarum Thomæ Cotton, p. 105. a.

[8] Dugdale's Warwickſhire, ed. Thomas, vol. II. p. 1129: and ſee Madox, Formulare Anglicanum, N° CCCIX; and Dugdale, Mon. Ang. vol. I. p. 367.

[9] Roger Hoveden; Walter de Coventre, Memoriale.

[10] Otho Friſingenſis, abbas Urſpergenſis; Cuſpinianus in vitâ ipſius. Hieron. Henninges, 2, 3 regni, in 3 monarch. pars prior. 45.

and, ſeeing hereby that the forces of Saladine daily increaſed, and not likely to be oppoſed, returned back from thence; and not long after built a priory at Aucote [1] near Tamworth, in the county of Warwick [2]."

He left two ſons, *Hugo* and *Richard*; and Hugo had one ſon, *William*, who, dying without iſſue, gave to the maſter and brethren of the hoſpital of St. *Lazarus* at Burton, for the benefit of his own ſoul, and that of *Alice* his wife, &c. all his lands at Newton juxta Loſeby, whether in poſſeſſion or reverſion; including his capital manſion; and four virgates of demeſne land, and their appurtenances, and all his wood called *Swineland*; together with *Robert* the bailiff *(præpoſitum)*; *Richard de la Lane*, *William de Barkeby*, *and Agnes* widow of *Geoffrey Herte*, his cuſtomary tenants, with all their *ſequelæ* and chattels, and four virgates of land occupied by them in villanage; alſo all rents, homages, ſuits, and ſervices, of his free tenants in Newton, with wards, reliefs, marriages, eſcheats, and all meadows, cloſes, paſtures, roads, waters, banks, and every other privilege which he or his heirs enjoyed, or might thereafter enjoy, within the ſaid lordſhip. By another charter he confirmed to them all the gifts of his grandfather, reſerving the patronage of the church of Haſelbeche; and added the hoſpital of Tilton, a carucate of land in Newton, and the churches of Loſeby and Galby, with their appurtenances.

To the abbot and convent of St. *Mary de Pratis* at *Leiceſter* he alſo gave a ſmall annual rent:

"Habemus ibidem 11s̃. per annum, exeunt' de unâ virgatâ terre, ex dono Wiłłi Burdet; pro quibus quidem 11s̃. Wiłłs Aſsheby, armiger, frater de capitulo ñro, dedit nobis 1 meſſuagium & 11 virgatas terre, cum pertinentiis ſuis, in Ilſton [3]."

To one of theſe *Williams* belongs the following deed:

"Willielmus Burdet omnibus hominibus ſuis & amicis, Francis & Anglis, ſalutem. Sciatis me dediſſe Elie filio Galfridi Ponelayam, cum pertinentiis ſuis, &c. Hiis teſtibus; Roberto filio Galfridi Salvagii, Rad̄o cognato, Rogero filio Theobaldi, Roberto Lumbardo, Roberto filio Oſberti, Gaufrido de Folevile, Rad̄o de Folevile, Ric̄o de Brandeſtonâ; Henrico de Almeto, Fulcone nepote meo, & aliis [4]."

The following article includes them both:

"Oſbertus filius Roberti dicit, quòd anteceſſores ſui tenuerunt unam bovatam terre, cum pertinentiis, in Athelington, de anteceſſoribus Gulielmi Burdet, filii Hugonis Burdet, filii Gulielmi Burdet, &c." [5]

Richard Burdet, who ſucceeded to Loſeby as heir to his nephew *William*, died in 1223; leaving a ſon *William* [6]; who occurs that year as a witneſs to a deed:

1225-6 "Conventio, anno 10° Henrici filii Johannis inter d̄num Hugonem de Ringeſdon ex parte unâ, & fratres Sc̄i Lazari de Burton ex parte alterâ. Teſtibus; Wiłło Mauncell tunc vicecomite Leic' & Warw', d̄no Wiłło Burdet, Rad̄o Camerario, Rob̄to de Folvile, Rad̄o de Ringeſdon, Wiłło de Kyleby, Wiłło Brantiſthorp [7]."

In the records of the ſame king's reign we alſo find this article: "Juratores preſentant, quòd *Galfridus Alber* captus fuit pro quodam bidente furato, & ductus ad curiam Willielmi Burdet in Louſeby, & ſuſpenſus in eâdem curiâ per judicium ejuſdem curie. Et poſtea venit idem Willielmus; & queſitum eſt quo warranto clamat habere furcas & juratores. Hoc iidem teſtantur; ideò loquendum, &c." [8]

This laſt William had four ſons; 1. *Richard* Burdet, of Loſeby and Newton Burdet, who died in 1278; 2. *Hugh*; 3. *Robert*; and 4. *William*, of Shepey and Coſby, of whom hereafter.

In the Itinerary of 1280, Loſeby, Newton, and South Croxton, anſwered collectively as one vill.

Richard Burdet had a ſon *William*, who, July 12, 1298, confirmed all the preceding grants of his anceſtors; and added, after the death of his ſon *Robert*, the churche of Haſelbeche [9], with all its appurtenances [10]. And in 1301, *William Burdet*, lord of this manor, obtained the king's charter for a weekly market on Wedneſdays; and two fairs, one on the feaſt of St. Philip and St. James and two days after, and the other on the feaſt of St. Michael and three days after; with liberty of free-warren in his demeſne lands here. "Hiis teſtibus; Johanne de Warennâ com' Surrie, Guidone de Bellocampo com' Warw', Hugone le Diſpenſer, Hugone le Uter, Joh' de Segrave, Joh' Bottetourt, Waltero de Bellocampo, ſeneſcallo hoſpitii noſtri, & aliis. Dat' per manum noſtram, apud Glaſton, xxiii die Auguſti [11]."

This ſir *William Burdet* was ſlain at Dundee in Scotland; and it was found in 1308 that he held the manor of Loſeby of the king, by the ſervice of one knight's fee and an half, by reaſon of the land of *Robert de Brus* being in the king's hand; and *John Burdet*, his ſon and heir, was then aged 18 [12]."

In 1314, *Maud* (who was the wife of *Reginald de Vickereſon*, who, for a felony which he had committed, abjured the kingdom), held at her deceaſe one meſſuage, and one virgate and an half of land, with the appurtenances, in Loſeby, of *Avice* wife of *John de Overton*, by payment of 11*s.* a year in lieu of all ſervices [13].

In 1316, it was found that *William* Burdet had held, of *Robert Brus*, one knight's fee in Louſeby, which was then ſeized into the king's hands [14].

In 1338, *Edward Burdet* (not mentioned in the Pedigree, but perhaps a brother of the laſt *William)*, at his death, held two parts of the manor of Louſeby, of *Edward* duke of *Cornwall*, by divers ſervices; and *John* Burdet his brother was his next heir [15].

In 1346 (on the aid then granted for knighting Edward of Woodſtock, the king's eldeſt ſon), *John Burdet* was aſſeſſed 13*s.* 4*d.* for a third part of one knight's fee in Loſeby, and *William Marmion* 10*s.* for a quarter of one knight's fee in Loſeby and Cold Newton; all parcel of the fees of *Cheſter* and *Huntingdon* [16].

John Burdet dying without iſſue male, the lordſhip of Loſeby was brought by his daughter in marriage to *Richard de Aſhby*, who was living in 1391; and whoſe ſon *Thomas* died ſeiſed of it in 1428 [17]; leaving another *Thomas*, who died in 1488, and whoſe ſeal, with the family arms [18], is given in Plate XLVIII. fig. 1.

In a book of fifteenths and tenths granted by the laity in 1416, Loſeby was rated at 1*l.* 15*s.* 0*d.*; and in the ſubſidy of 1445 at the ſame ſum; but an abatement was then made of 8*s.* 4*d.*—Cold Newton was rated at 1*l.* 9*s.* 3½*d.*; and 4*s.* 3½*d.* abated.

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[1] The agreement for founding this priory was entered into at leaſt 30 years earlier, as appears by an authentic deed already referred to; but it is probable that, after his return from the Holy Land, he might himſelf have embraced the monaſtic life; and this ſuppoſition is eaſily reconcileable with the following ſtatement of ſir William Dugdale: "The occaſion whereupon this little monaſtery was founded is ſaid to be this; That the ſaid William Burdet, being both a valiant and devout man, made a journey to the Holy Land for ſubduing of the infidels in thoſe parts; and that his ſteward, whilſt he was thus abſent, ſolicited the chaſtity of his lady, who reſiſted thoſe his uncivil attempts with much ſcorn. whereupon he grew ſo full of envy towards her, that, ſo ſoon as he had advertiſement of his maſter's arrival again in England, he went to meet him; and, to ſhadow his own foul crime, complained to him of her looſeneſs with others: which falſe accuſation ſo enraged her huſband, that when he came home, and that ſhe approached to receive him with joyful embraces, he forthwith mortally ſtabbed her; and that, to expiate the ſame unhappy act, after he underſtood the truth, he built this monaſtery. Of this ſtory though I have nothing but by tradition, yet that he was the founder hereof is moſt certain, from what I have before expreſſed; and doubtleſs that monument, ſituate in an arch of the wall, on the North ſide of the church here at Aucote, is for him; which is only a plain freeſtone, covering the coffin wherein his body reſteth, curiouſly emboſſed with the ſculpture of a large croſs."

[2] Burton, MS.

[3] Charyte's Rentale, fol. xc.

[4] See the ſeal, Plate XLVIII. fig. 31.

[5] Plac. & Aſſiſ. capt. apud Linc. an. 4 regis Johannis.

[6] Eſch. 29 Edw. I. N° 47. Leic.

[7] Ex lib. MS. Rob. Coke, nuper R. Brooke, York herald, p. 212.

[8] Placita Coronæ temp. Hen. III. Rot. 31. in Recept. Scaccarii.

[9] William Burdet preſented to Haſelbeche in 1220; Richard de Sutton and Iſabella his wife, in 1288; and in 1319 John de Hanlo and Maud his wife poſſeſſed the advowſon, which they had then recovered by law againſt Roger de Lyle and the maſter of Burton Lazars. Bridges, vol. II. p. 37.

[10] See their ſeveral deeds in the Appendix to vol. II. pp. 128, 129.

[11] Cart. 29 Edw. I. N° 1.

[12] Eſch. 2 Edw. II. N° 47. Leic.

[13] Eſch. 8 Edw. II. N° 3. Leic.

[14] Eſch. 10 Edw. II. N° 67. Leic.

[15] Eſch. 12 Edw. III. N° 7. Leic.

[16] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III.

[17] Eſch. 6 Hen. VI.

[18] The arms of the Loſeby and Quenby Aſhbys are totally different; ſo that they do not ſeem to derive from the ſame common anceſtor; yet it is unlikely that two different families of the ſame name ſhould ſettle cloſe together.

In 1502, *William Aſhby* died ſeiſed of certain lands, tenements, and rents, in Loſeby, Coſby, and Littlethorp, held of the king as of his honour of *Huntingdon*, but by what ſervice is unknown[1].

William Aſhby[2], eſq. ſon of the laſt, was appointed by the king's writ, Jan. 30, 1534-5, to take the eccleſiaſtical ſurvey of this county. He died in 1544.

In 1545, *George Aſhby* died ſeiſed of certain lands in Loſeby, held of the Prince, as of the honour of *Huntingdon*[3].

In 1564, there were four families in Loſeby.

29 Jan. 1583, it was found that *Francis Cave*, eſq. died ſeiſed of one cloſe of paſture, called *Streat-hill*, aliàs *Street-hill*, late parcel of the manor of Loſeby[4].

Mr. Wyrley, in his Church Notes, 1595, ſays, "Loſebie, vel Lowesbie, antiqua Burdetorum familiæ ſedes, per cujus filiam ad Aſhebeios devenit, & ad preſentem hanc diem feliciter remanſiſſet, juxta rivuli caput locatur, qui ſtatim Wrekum petit. Newton viculus adjacet in eadem parochiâ." At Loſeby he noticed the following arms, fig. 3—7.

Azure, a lion rampant between ten fleurs de lis Or, armed and langued Gules. *Beaumont.*

France and *England* Quarterly.

Argent, a cinquefoil Azure.

Gules, ſeven maſcles voided and conjoined Or, 3. 3. 1. *Quincy* earl of *Winton.*

Gules, ten bezants Or, a canton Ermine. *Eudo de la Zouch* of *Lubbeſthorpe.*

He found there alſo the arms of *Langton*; fig. 16.

On the death of *Thomas Aſhby* in 1604, this lordſhip became the property of his firſt couſin *George Aſhby* of Quenby; moſt probably in conſequence of ſome contract entered into in the life-time of the former owner.

In a ſubſequent part of Mr. Wyrley's notes it is ſtated, that "Loſeby was ſold to *W. Paramour*; and he ſold it to the earl of *Exeter* that now is, 1609."

Mr. Burton, however, in his printed Hiſtory in 1622, ſays, "Loſeby is now the inheritance of *George Aſhby*, of Quenby, eſq. a gentleman well qualified, and well deſerving; who beareth, Azure, a chevron Ermine, between three leopards' heads Or;" fig. 8.

In his interleaved copy of 1641, Mr. Burton ſays, "It is now the inheritance of the earl of *Caernarvon*, excepting one great cloſe, called *Street-hill*, of the yearly value of £150. whereof ſir *Richard Roberts*, knight, is now ſeiſed in fee[5].

In 1655, there was collected in Loſeby, Newton, and Skeffington, for the poor Proteſtants in Piedmont, the ſum of 17*s.* 7*d.*

This lordſhip was ſoon after purchaſed by *Richard Woollaſton*, eſq. (a younger branch of the family of *Woollaſton*[6], of Shenton in this county); who had been gun-founder to Oliver Cromwell[7]; acquired conſiderable property; and was afterwards maſter of the ordnance to king William, in whoſe reign he died.

His eldeſt ſon *Joſiah*, who had married *Elizabeth*, ſiſter to ſir *Edward Lawrence*, of St. Ives in Huntingdonſhire, died, before his father, Feb. 5, 1689; leaving a ſon *Iſaac*, to whom the grandfather gave his large eſtates at Loſeby, &c. and of whom hereafter.

To *John Woollaſton*, eſq. his ſecond ſon, and his heirs, Mr. Richard Woollaſton gave his Hertfordſhire and Hampſhire eſtates, ſubject to the payment of the noble legacy already noticed under South Croxton, ariſing out of two farm-houſes, and divers lands, meadows, paſtures, and marſh-lands, at Canuden and Lachenden in Eſſex, for cloathing poor perſons in the pariſhes of Wormley, Herts; Whitchurch, Hants; and Loweſby, Newton Burdett, Billeſdon, Bareſby, and South Croxton, in Leiceſterſhire.

Mr. *John Woollaſton* had iſſue. 1. *Richard*; 2. *John*; and 3. *Jonathan*. *Richard* Woollaſton, eſq. was a repreſentative in parliament for Whitchurch from 1695 to 1708; but, being extravagant, ran through the eſtates which he inherited at Wormley and Whitchurch. He had three ſons; one a clergyman; and three daughters, two of whom Mr. Woollaſton of Bayford maintained there for ſeveral years; the other married well, and ſome of her family are ſtill living.

Mr. *Jonathan Woollaſton* married *Rebecca Mayo*, of Bayford Place, co. Herts; and left iſſue, *Iſrael Woollaſton*, eſq. who married *Sarah*, daughter of *Daniel Waldo*, a Hamburgh merchant of the city of London (by *Anne Mercer*, to whom he was married in May 1707). Iſrael died at Low Leyton, in Eſſex, March 20, 1765, without ſurviving iſſue; and his widow, ſtill living in her 92d year[8], has very kindly communicated this account of the Woollaſton family, together with the following inſcription for her huſband and herſelf on an elegant monument in Bayford church.

"To the memory of Iſrael Woollaſton and Sarah his wife. He was only ſon of Jonathan Woollaſton, eſq. by Rebecca his wife, who was daughter of Iſrael Mayo, late of Bayford Place, eſq. He died the 20th of March, in the year of our Lord 1765, aged 64, and is here interred (beneath the window). Alſo near this grave lies buried Martha, who died a child, and was daughter to Iſrael Woollaſton by Sarah his wife. She died . . . .[9]

"His death was very eaſy; he was ſenſible to the laſt, and ſeemed quite compoſed. A few hours before his death, he uſed theſe words, *The eternal path is hard to tread*; aſked ſeveral times when it would be ſix o'clock; and expired a few minutes after that hour."

The following extract is taken from his will:

"Item, inaſmuch as by deed dated June 28, 1720, made and entered into by Mrs. Rebecca Woollaſton, my late mother, and others, the nomination of a maſter and uſhers, and other powers relating to a free-ſchool at Kingſwood in the county of Wilts, (for the endowment whereof certain meſſuages and land at Stone, in the county of Glouceſter, have been purchaſed and ſettled), being the gift of my great grandfather John Mayo, eſq. are now veſted in me and my heirs: Now I hereby give all and every ſuch nomination, right, and power, to my ſaid couſin, wife of the ſaid Mr. Lord, and daughter of the ſaid Mr. Rant, who was ſon of Mrs. Elizabeth Rant, ſiſter of my late mother."

In Mrs. Lord the direction of the Kingſwood charity ſtill continues; and the churchwarden and miniſter for the time being are authorized to make the appointment, without diſtinction whether the parties are of the Church of England or Diſſenters.

His grandfather's picture, ſet in gold, he gave to Mrs. *Eborne*, ſir Iſaac Woollaſton's niece.

Iſaac Woollaſton, eſq. who ſucceeded to the eſtate at Loſeby, married *Sarah Lawrence* (who died 1707); and had iſſue, 1. *Anne*, who died an infant; 2. *Joſiah*; 3. *Iſaac* (of whom hereafter); 4. *Mary*; 5. *Elizabeth*, who died unmarried; 6. a daughter, married . . . . . *Huſon*, and died ſ. p.; 7. *Rebecca*, died unmarried; 8. *Anne*, marr[illegible] . . . . *Guyre*, a hoſier in Leiceſter.

In 1720, t[illegible]emorable South Sea year, the owner of Loſeby found it convenient to ſell, and accordingly contracted to do ſo, and received a large ſum in earneſt; but the purchaſer, experiencing a reverſe of fortune, could never complete the bargain, but loſt the ſum depoſited, which enabled the owner to continue in poſſeſſion. On this occaſion, *Joſiah*[1] the eldeſt ſon (for the conſideration of £8000. which he ſoon ran through) had joined with his father in the ſale; but the father, in conſequence of the above circumſtance, retained the eſtate in his own hands; and at his death, in January 1736-7, bequeathed it to his younger ſon *Iſaac*; who on the death of his uncle, ſir *Edward Lawrence*[2], ſucceeded to the title of baronet, May 2, 1749. He married *Sarah Rowland Marche*, daughter of —— *Marche*, of the Iſle of Wight, and widow of —— *Gatwood*, eſq. of Cambridge; and died Oct. 13, 1750, leaving two daughters, *Sarah* and *Anne*; and his lady pregnant; who was ſoon after delivered of a ſon, ſir *Iſaac Lawrence Woollaſton*, bart. and dying Oct. 13, 1753, at the age of 38, was buried, with her huſband, in the family-vault at Loſeby[3].

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[1] Eſch. 18 Hen. VII.

[2] In 1524, *William Aſhby* was admitted into the office of Clerk of the Extracts in the Court of Exchequer by Thomas earl of Surrey, lord high-treaſurer of England. Hil. Rec. 15 Hen. VIII. Rot. 47.—And in 1542, an *Arthur* Aſſeby was admitted to the office of "Cuſtos Forinſecorum Extractorum Scaccarii," on the attainder of *Thomas* Aſſeby. Hil. Rec. 33 Hen. VIII. Rot. 5.

[3] Eſch. 36 Hen. VIII.

[4] Eſch. 26 Eliz.

[5] Burton MS.

[6] I have not been able to trace the connexion between the Loſeby and Shenton families. They ſeem uniformly to have obſerved this difference in the ſpelling of their names.

[7] Mr. Richard Woollaſton was a captain in the army of the parliament in 1643; a major in 1645; and in 1653 was appointed one of the judges of the Admiralty under the Commonwealth. See the Journals of the Houſe of Commons, vol. III. p. 429; vol. IV. pp. 116. 251; vol. V. p. 21; vol. VI. p. 289.—Sir John Woollaſton, citizen and goldſmith, lord-mayor in 1644, was ſon of Edward Woollaſton of Burton in Staffordſhire, ſon of William Woollaſton of the ſame place.

[8] Mrs. Woollaſton was born in April 1708.

[9] This date at preſent is blank; and may it long remain ſo!

Their ſon, the young baronet, died alſo Dec. 21, 1756; upon which the title ceaſed; and the family eſtates and repreſentation devolved upon his two ſiſters: *Sarah*, married to *Taylor White*, of Walling Wells, co. Nottingham, eſq. (ſon to *Taylor White*, eſq. counſellor at law, late treaſurer of the Foundling Hoſpital, and nephew and heir to *John White*, eſq. many years member for Eaſt Retford, and F. R. S.) by whom ſhe has iſſue three ſons and four daughters; 1. *Thomas*; 2. *Taylor*; 3. *Iſaac*; and four daughters, *Lycia*, *Sarah*, *Elizabeth*, and *Frances*. — *Anne*, married Auguſt 13, 1772, *Thomas Fowke*[4], eſq. afterwards knighted; by whom ſhe had iſſue one ſon, *Auguſtus-Frederick*, and one daughter *Henry-Anne*[5], ſo named after the duke and ducheſs of Cumberland.

In 1777 an act of parliament was paſſed for the diviſion of the eſtates of ſir Iſaac Woollaſton between his two daughters and coheireſſes; which ſets forth, that the huſband of the coheireſs who was to have the impropriate rectory as his ſhare was to pay £13. a year to the vicar. On the partition under this act, Loſeby Hall came to lady *Fowke*, who ſtill reſides there. Mrs. *White* took the Lawrence eſtates at St. Ive's; and ſome conſiderable eſtates in the Iſle of Ely, &c. were ſold to Lord Chancellor Hardwicke.

Some time before 1720 a purchaſe was made at Loſeby by *George Aſhby* the younger, eſq. of Stone-pit Cloſes; which in that year were on leaſe to *Daniel Warner*[6] at a rent of £35; and are now the property of the Rev. *George Aſhby*, rector of Barrow in Suffolk.

A cottage and cloſe, called *Church Cloſe Meadow*, in the tenure of *Robert Peat*, junior, containing 21 acres, 3 roods, 18 perches, is let for £23. 7*s*. 3½*d*. a year.

Loſeby at preſent contains only 7 dwellings and the hall-houſe, which is a tolerably good building. The parſonage is alſo a decent houſe; with a good garden and a comfortable glebe.

The neighbourhood abounds in hills and valleys covered with fine ſheep; and the grounds around the houſe are beautifully adorned with trees.

The CHURCH (ſee Plate XLVII.)

dedicated to *All Saints*, conſiſts of an embattled tower (in which are three bells). There was originally a ſpire upon the tower, which was taken down about 40 years ago, and the South and Weſt ſides of the tower rebuilt; which are plain, but ſtout and regular pieces of architecture.

Here is alſo a nave, an embattled chancel, and a North and South aile, each ſeparated by three pointed arches upon octagon pillars, with capitals of different orders[7]; over which are as many clereſtory windows.

Behind the pulpit the ſtone-ſteps of the rood-loft are very viſible.

There appear to have been two ſquare openings, one from each aile, in the angles between the ailes and the chancel, whereby the altar might be viewed. Theſe are now both ſtopped-up in the church, but remain open in the chancel. Such openings are frequently to be ſeen in old churches.

On the South ſide of the chancel, within the altar-rails, are three ſtone ſeats of equal height and ſize, with a ſingle ſlender circular pillar between each of them, detached from the back of the ſeats, ſo that behind they are open to each other. Their arches are plain and pointed. On the Eaſt ſide of them is a piſcina, now blocked up, arched the ſame as the ſeats.

There is a South porch and North door-way into the church; and one into the tower, now walled up.

Under the parapet walls of the North aile and the chancel, are a great variety of well-ſculptured figures in bold relief, a little diſtance from each other, conſiſting in fruits, flowers, animals, animals' heads, &c. and one in particular, on the North ſide the chancel, is a man in a very indecent ſituation and poſture. On the end of the chancel is a well-wrought croſs; and another on the end of the nave.

Within the church, over the North-door:
"James Clifford, John Palmer, Churchwardens, 1778."

~~9~~ Mr. Wyrley deſcribes theſe arms here, fig. 9—24.

9 Azure, two bars Or, *Burdet*.

10 Azure, ten bezants Or; *Zouch* of *Lubbeſthorpe*.

11 Azure, five bezants, *Zouch*; impaling *Burdet*.

12 Gules, a lion rampant queué fourché Or, collared Argent, *Burgherſh*.

13 Argent, a croſs Vert, *Cendalle*. [illegible]

14 Sable, a feſs between three cinquefoils Argent, *Villiers* antient.

A broken ſhield; at the top, Gules, one lion paſſant guardant . . . . . . (one or two lions gone); the whole within a border engrailed Azure, charged with martlets Or.

Azure, an eagle diſplayed, with two heads Or, debruiſed with a bend Sable, *Langton*.

Quarterly; 1. and 4. Argent, a lion rampant Sable, a chief Gules, *Aſhby* of *Loſeby*; 2. and 3. *Burdet*; impaling, Ermine, on a bend Azure, three roſes Or, *Penroſe*.

Quarterly, *Aſhby* and *Burdet*; impaling, Argent, a chevron engrailed between three croſſes patée fitché Sable, *Findern*.

Argent, ſemé of croſs Taus Sable, a lion rampant Gules; impaling, Argent, a chevron Azure between three ſtaples Sable, *Illingworth*. Creſt; a wivern, wings up, Gules.

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[1] He died, at Loſeby, Nov. 12, 1757.

[2] Created a baronet Jan. 17, 1748-9; [illegible] remainder, in default of iſſue male, to his nephew *Iſaac* Woollaſton, eſq. of Loſeby.

[3] Lady Woollaſton died at Bayford-p[illegible]he houſe of her relation Mr. Iſrael Woollaſton, where ſhe had been ſome time on a viſit. She was quite well on the pre[illegible]g evening, and was to have ſet off early next morning for Loſeby Hall; but, before retiring to reſt, entreated Mrs. Woollaſton, in caſe of her being the longer liver, to accept the guardianſhip of her two daughters; which that lady agreed to, on condition that Mr. Taylor White were joined with her in the truſt. In leſs than an hour, the family were alarmed by the illneſs of lady Woollaſton, who almoſt immediately expired.

[4] Son of Thomas Fowke, eſq. (brigadier-general in Scotland in 1746; ſee Gent. Mag. XVI. 593; major-general, Oct. 10, 1747; governor of Gibraltar, from May 1753 to 1756, when he was a lieutenant-general; ib. XXVI. 395. 408.). Entering into the ſervice of his country at an early period of life, he was appointed in 1757 a cornet in the North Britiſh dragoons (Scotch Greys), and, although a very young officer, had the honour to bear the ſtandard of that regiment (ſtrapt round his body) on the 1ſt of Auguſt, 1759, at the memorable battle of Minden; but he ſoon quitted this regiment for a more active life, and was abroad during the reſidue of the war. In 1761 he was appointed captain in the 3d regiment of foot guards, and March 11, 1786, was promoted to a company in that regiment, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army. He received the honour of knighthood in 1777, at an inſtallation of Knights of the Bath, at which ceremony he was proxy for ſir Henry Clinton, then abſent in America. He died at Loſeby Hall in December 1786; at which time he was equerry to the duke of Cumberland; a captain in the Leiceſterſhire militia; in the commiſſion of the peace, and one of the deputy-lieutenants of the county.

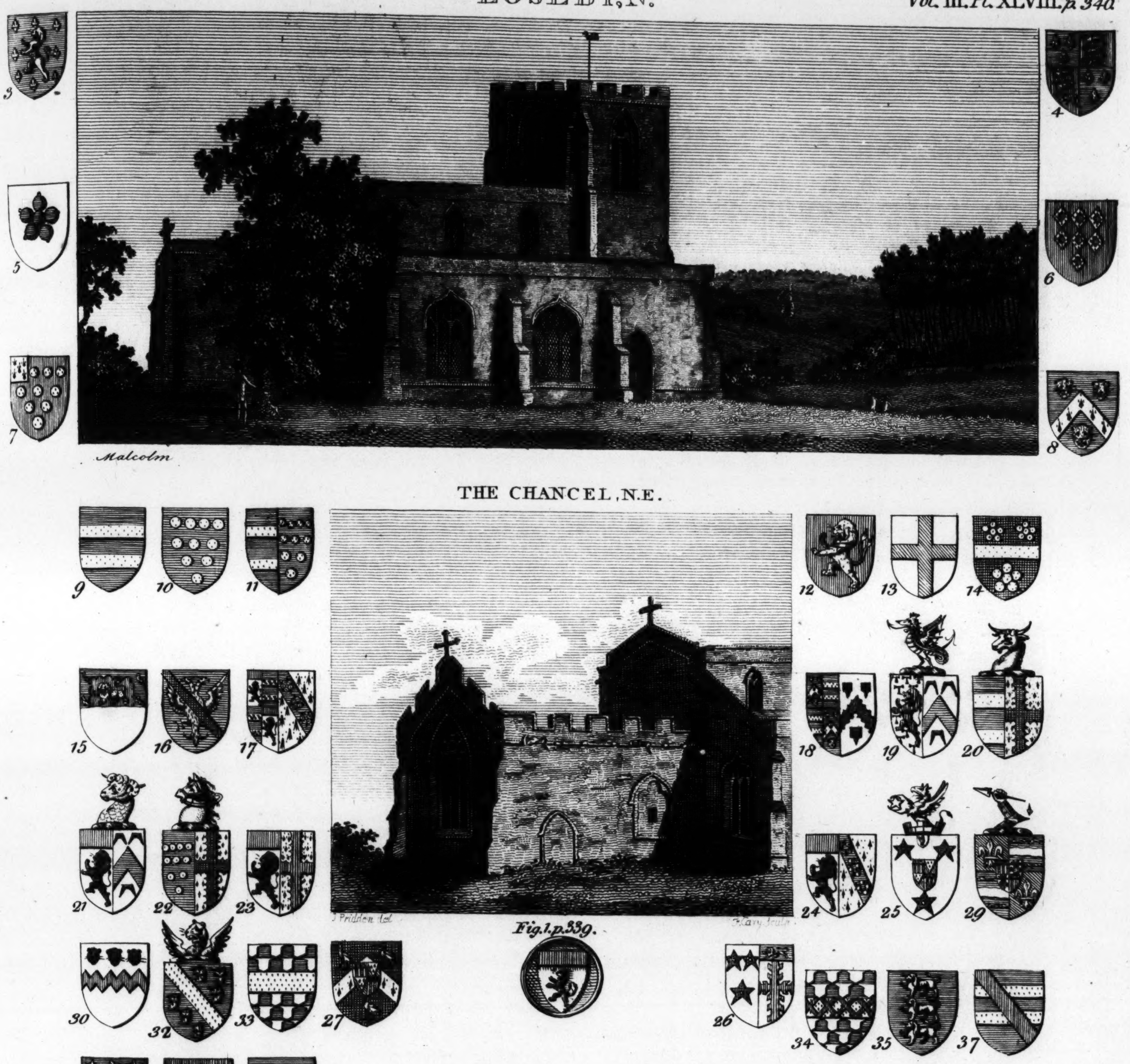
[5] Married, Dec. 27, 1798, to John-Dick Burnaby, eſq. captain of the firſt regiment of foot-guards.

[6] Great grandfather to the preſent Mr. William Warner, of Cranoe, who married the only ſiſter of Mr. John Tailby.

[7] One of the capitals is ornamented round with ſculptured Ammon's heads; and ſome of the entablatures are round, and ſome angular, with many mouldings.

LOSEBY, N.

Vol. III. Pl. XLVIII. p. 340



Malcolm

THE CHANCEL. N.E.

J. Pridden del.

Fig. 1. p. 339.

Fig. 2. p. 293.

Longmate sc.

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Burdet; impaling, Ermine, a croſs engrailed Sable, *Pollard*. Creſt, a bull's head couped Sable, armed Or.

Aſhby of *Loſeby*; impaling, *Illingworth*. Creſt, a ram's head couped Argent, armed Or.

Zouch; impaling, *Pollard*. Creſt, a horſe's head Or, bridle Gules.

Aſhby; impaling, *Pollard*.

Aſhby; impaling, Ermine, on a bend Azure three chaplets Or.

On five atchievements, fig. 25—29.

Argent, three mullets Sable, round pierced of the field, *Woollaſton*, bart. In an eſcocheon of pretence, Quarterly, 1. and 4. Paly of ſix, Or and Azure; on a chief Gules, three talbots' heads eraſed Or, *Marche*; 2. and 3. Vert, a pile wavy Ermine. Creſt, out of a mural crown Or, a demi-griffin rampant Argent, holding a mullet. Motto, *Mors mihi lucrum*.

Woollaſton; impaling, Argent, a croſs raguly Gules, on a chief of the laſt a lion paſſant of the firſt, *Lawrence*; creſt as before.

Sable, a chevron Ermine between three ſtorks Argent; with pretence as before; *Hatbye*.

In a lozenge for lady *Woollaſton*, Quarterly, 1. and 4. *Woollaſton*; 2. and 3. *Lawrence*; with pretence, Quarterly, as before.

Quarterly; 1. and 4. Vert, a fleur de lis Argent, *Fowke*; 2. and 3. Azure, a feſs wavy between ſix dolphins naiant, embowed Argent, 3. and 3. On an eſcocheon, quarterly; 1. and 4. *Woollaſton*; 2. *Lawrence*; 3. *Marche*. Creſt, an arm embowed, in armour Sable, garniſhed Or, hand Proper, holding a broken ſpear headed by a pheon Or.

William Burdet gave the church of Loſeby to the Hoſpital of *Burton Lazars*; which was confirmed to them by king John, and ſoon after appropriated to the ſaid hoſpital [1]; and accordingly, in 1220 [2], Loſeby is deſcribed as then under the patronage of the brethren of St. *Lazarus*, who held the ſame to their own uſe; and had alſo a chapel at Newton, which was to be ſerved daily from the mother church.

In an antient roll of inſtitutions of Hugh Wells, biſhop of Lincoln, who began to preſide over that ſee in the year of our Lord 1209, in the 23d year of the ſaid biſhop, there is contained as follows:

"*Louſbia*. Alexander de Wetinton, capellanus, preſentabatur per magiſtrum & fratres domûs Sc̄i Lazari de Burton ad vicariam eccleſie de Louſebiâ, factâ priùs inquiſitione per d̄num archidiaconum Leiceſtrie; per quem, &c. ad eandem admiſſus eſt, cum onere & penâ vicarii, &c. Conſiſtit autem ipſa vicaria in omnibus minutis decimis ipſius parochie, & omnibus oblationibus & obventionibus, tam ad matricem eccleſiam quàm ad capellam de Newton provenientibus, & in terrâ eccleſie cum manſo. Salvo tamen dictis fratribus loco competenti ad decimas ſuas & ſervientes ſuos ibidem neceſſarios recipiendum. Et habebit vicarius capellanum ſocium in capellâ predictâ continuè miniſtrantem ſumptibus ipſius vicarii, qui de ſynodalibus tantum reſpondebit. Et predicti fratres hoſpitii archidiaconi & omnia alia onera dictas matricem eccleſiam & capellam contingentia ordinaria, debita, & conſueta, ſuſtinebunt. Et mandatum eſt archidiacono Leiceſtrie, ut, &c." [3]

The Survey of Pope Nicholas, in 1291, ſays, "vicarage 7 marks; rectory 22 marks."

In 1344, the procurations for Loſeby and Newton were, 7*s*. 6¼*d*.; and the rectory was taxed at 32 marks, and paid 2*s*. for Peter-pence.

In the ſurvey of eccleſiaſtical benefices, taken on a ſpecial commiſſion, in 1534-5, at the time when king Henry the Eighth was about taking the firſt fruits and tenths from the Pope, the vicarage of Loſeby is ſtated to conſiſt of certain cloſes and money (*pecunia*, not *penſione*), worth, *communibus annis*, £7. 1*s*. 5½*d*.

And in the return of the poſſeſſions of the monaſteries under the ſame commiſſion, among the outgoings of Burton Lazarus hoſpital, was paid to Gilbert Sturges, vicar of Loweſby, a penſion of £6. 13*s*. 4*d*. This return (no doubt) was taken from the hoſpital-books, or their report, where it is put down a penſion; becauſe the hoſpital, through their inclination to ſtraiten their vicars, endeavoured to have it ſo accounted. A penſion of 6*s*. 8*d*. was alſo paid to *Thomas Dicons* [4].

In April 1544, the following inquiſition was returned:

"Rex vicecomitibus, &c. ſalutem. Cùm per quandam inquiſitionem indentatam captam ſeptimo die Aprilis, anno regni noſtri xxxv, inter alia ſit compertum, quòd quoddam Hoſpitale quorundam magiſtri & confratrum de Burton Sancti Lazari Jeruſalem in Angliâ, &c. per progenitores ſive progenitorem noſtros quondam reges Anglie, ante tempus memorie, & à tempore cujus contrarii memoria hominum non exiſtit, &c.; & quòd predictum nuper Hoſpitale, die captionis inquiſitionis predicte, totalitèr extinctum & penitùs diſſolutum exſtitit, & adhuc exiſtit, & nullus confrater neque magiſter ibidem exiſtit; neque à xii die Aprilis, anno regni noſtri xxxi, exiſtit ſeu exiſtebat. Et quòd predicti nuper magiſter & confratres ejuſdem Hoſpitalis dicto xii die Aprilis, dicto anno regni noſtri xxxi, fuerunt ſeiſiti in feodo in jure dicti nuper Hoſpitalis, de & in maneriis de Burton, Melton Mowbray, & Newton Burdett, in comitatu Leiceſtrie; & de & in rectoriâ de Loweſby in comitatu predicto; ac de & in terris, glebis, terris, decimis, & ceteris oblationibus & obventionibus, eidem rectorie pertinentibus, tanquam eidem Hoſpitali appropriatis; & quòd predicta rectoria de Loweſby, cum ſuis pertinentiis, valet per annum in omnibus exitibus ultra repriſam xlī." [5]

May 4, 1544, the whole poſſeſſions of Burton Hoſpital (including the rectories of Loſeby, Feltham, Spondon, and Threckinham) were granted to *John Dudley* viſcount *Liſle*, in the following terms:

"Henricus Octavus, Dei gratiâ, Anglie, Francie, &c. omnibus ad quos, &c. ſalutem. Sciatis, quòd nos, in conſideratione boni, veri, fidelis, & acceptabilis conſilii & ſervicii nobis per predilectum conſiliarium noſtrum Johannem Dudley, prenobilis ordinis Garterii militem, vicecomitem Liſle, &c. dedimus & conceſſimus, ac per preſentes damus & concedimus, eidem Johanni Dudley, vicecomiti Liſle, totum nuper Hoſpitale de Burton Sancti Lazari, &c. cum ſuis juribus, membris, & pertinentiis univerſis, in comitatu noſtro Leiceſtrie, modò diſſolutum, ac in manibus noſtris jam exiſtens; necnon manerium noſtrum de Newton Burdett, ac rectoriam noſtram & eccleſiam noſtram de Loweſbie, cum eorum juribus, membris, & pertinentiis univerſis, in dicto comitatu noſtro Leiceſtrie, dicto nuper Hoſpitali de Burton Sancti Lazari, &c. dudum ſpectantia & pertinentia, ac parcellas poſſeſſionum indè exiſtentia; necnon advocationem, donationem, liberam diſpoſitionem, & jus patronatûs vicarie eccleſie parochialis de Loweſbye, in dicto comitatu noſtro Leiceſtrie, dicto nuper Hoſpitali de Burton Sancti Lazari dudum ſpectantia & pertinentia; ac etiam omnia & ſingula dominia, maneria, meſſuagia, rectorias, eccleſias, capellas, terras, tenementa, prata, &c.; penſiones, portiones, decimas, oblationes, advocationes, donationes, liberas diſpoſitiones, & jura patronatuum eccleſiarum & capellarum, ac aliorum beneficiorum eccleſiaſticorum quorumcunque; ac alia jura, proficua, &c. tam ſpiritualia quàm temporalia, cujuſcunque ſint generis, nature, vel ſpeciei, ſeu quibuſcunque nominibus ſciantur, cenſeantur, vel cognoſcantur, ſituata, jacentia, vel exiſtentia, in villis, campis, parochiis, & hamelettis de Burton Sancti Lazari, & in Loweſbie, Newton Burdett, &c.; adeò plenè & integrè, ac in tam amplis & conſimilibus modo & formâ, prout nuper magiſtri ſive gubernatores dicti nuper Hoſpitalis de Burton Sancti Lazari, in jure dictorum nuper Hoſpitalium, aliquo tempore ante ſeparales diſſolutiones eorundem nuper Hoſpitalium, aut antequàm nuper Hoſpitalia illa ad manus noſtras devenerunt, habuerunt, tenuerunt, vel gaviſi fuerunt, &c.; habend', tenend', & gaudend' predictum nuper Hoſpitale de Burton Sancti Lazari, ac omnia & ſingula predicta maneria, rectorias, advocationes, meſſuagia, & cetera

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[1] Reg. Burton Lazars, in Bibl. Cotton.

[2] See the Introductory Volume, p. lx.

[3] A true copy, extracted from the Regiſtry of the dioceſe of Lincoln. John Bradley, Deputy Regiſtrar.

[4] From the Original in the Firſt Fruits Office.

[5] Eſch. 36 Hen. VIII.

omnia & ſingula premiſſa ſuperiùs expreſſa & ſpecificata, cum ſuis pertinentiis univerſis, prefato Johanni Dudley, militi, vicecomiti Liſle, heredibus & aſſignatis ſuis, in perpetuum; reddendo annuatim nobis, heredibus & ſucceſſoribus noſtris, de & pro predictâ rectoriâ de Loweſby, & ceteris premiſſis eidem rectorie ſpectantibus & pertinentibus, octodecim ſolidos & octo denarios. Et ulteriùs, de uberiori gratiâ noſtrâ, volumus, ac auctoritate regiâ quâ fungimur, per preſentes, pro nobis, heredibus & ſucceſſoribus noſtris, concedimus prefato Johanni Dudley, militi, vicecomiti Liſle, heredibus & aſſignatis ſuis, quòd idem Johannes Dudley, miles, vicecomes Liſle, heredes & aſſignati ſui, de cetero in perpetuum habebunt, tenebunt, & gaudebunt, ac in uſus ſuos proprios convertent, ac habere, tenere, gaudere, & in uſus ſuos proprios convertere valeant & poſſint, dictas eccleſias & rectorias de Loweſby, &c.; ac omnes & ſingulas terras, glebas, decimas garbarum & granorum, ac alias decimas & oblationes quaſcunque; necnon alia proficua & commoditates quecunque dictis rectoriis de Loweſby quoquo modo ſpectantia vel pertinentia; adeò plenè & integrè, ac in tam amplis modo & formâ, prout dictus ultimus magiſter ſive gubernator dicti nuper Hoſpitalis de Burton Sancti Lazari predicti, aut aliquis vel aliqui predeceſſorum, in jure nuper Hoſpitalis illius, aliquo tempore ante diſſolutionem ejuſdem nuper Hoſpitalis, aut antequàm nuper Hoſpitale illud ad manus noſtras devenit, predictas rectorias & eccleſias de Loweſby, &c. predicta terras, glebas, decimas garbarum & granorum, ac alias decimas & oblationes, ac proficua & commoditates quecunque, eiſdem rectoriis ſpectantia & pertinentia, habuerunt, tenuerunt, gaviſi fuerunt, &c. In cujus, &c. Teſte, &c. IIII° die Maii, anno regni noſtri XXXVI°."

After the attainder of the duke of Northumberland, the following grant was made by queen Mary:

"Regina omnibus ad quos, &c. ſalutem. Sciatis quòd nos, pro ſummâ CCCXXIIIlī. XIIIs̄ xd̄. legalis monete Anglie per dilectum ſubditum noſtrum *Willielmum Fawnte* ad uſum noſtrum perſolut', &c. damus & concedimus prefato Willielmo Fawnte & *Henrico Chamberleyne* totum illud manerium noſtrum de Newton Burdett, aliàs dictum manerium de Colde Newton, in comitatu noſtro Leiceſtrie, cum ſuis juribus, membris, & pertinentiis univerſis, nuper parcellam terrarum & poſſeſſionum Johannis nuper ducis Northumbrie, de altâ proditione attincti & convicti exiſtentis, ac quondam parcellam terrarum & poſſeſſionum nuper Hoſpitalis de Burton Sancti Lazari in dicto comitatu Leiceſtrie exiſtentis; ac etiam totam illam rectoriam & eccleſiam noſtram de Loweſbye, in dicto noſtro comitatu Leiceſtrie, cum ſuis juribus, membris, & pertinentiis univerſis; necnon advocationem, donationem, preſentationem, liberam diſpoſitionem, & jus patronatûs vicarie eccleſie de Loweſbye predictâ; ac etiam omnes & omnimodas decimas granorum, lane, feni, agnellorum, & alias decimas quaſcunque; ac oblationes, emolumenta, & proficua quecunque; ac omnia & ſingula terras, tenementa, & hereditamenta noſtra quecunque, vocat' *Les Glebe Lands*, predicte rectorie & eccleſie pertinentia ſive ſpectantia, cum eorum pertinentiis univerſis, ſituata, jacentia, & exiſtentia, provenientia, creſcentia, ſive renovantia, in villis, campis, ſeu parochiis de Newton Burdett & Loweſbye predictis; modò vel nuper in tenurâ ſive occupatione dicti Willielmi Fawnte, vel aſſignatorum ſuorum, ac nuper parcellam dictarum terrarum & poſſeſſionum dicti nuper ducis Northumbrie, & quondam parcellam terrarum & poſſeſſionum dicti nuper Hoſpitalis de Burton Sancti Lazari exiſtentia; habend', tenend', & gaudend', predicta manerium & rectoriam, decimas, oblationes, advocationes, ac cetera omnia & ſingula premiſſa, cum eorum pertinentiis univerſis, prefatis Willielmo Fawnte & Henrico Chamberleyn, ac heredibus & aſſignatis ſuis, in perpetuum, ad proprium opus & uſum ipſorum Willielmi & Henrici, ac heredum & aſſignatorum ſuorum, in perpetuum; tenend' predicta manerium & rectoriam, grangiam, & cetera premiſſa, de nobis & heredibus noſtris in capite, per ſervicium militare, videlt, per ſervicium viceſime partis unius feodi militis. Et ulteriùs volumus, &, pro conſideratione predictâ, concedimus prefatis Willielmo Fawnte & Henrico Chamberleyn, ac heredibus & aſſignatis ſuis, quòd nos, heredes & ſucceſſores noſtri, annuatim, & de tempore in tempus, acquietabimus, exonerabimus, aut indempnes conſervabimus, tam eoſdem Willielmum Fawnte & Henricum Chamberleyne, ac heredes & aſſignatos ſuos, quàm predicta manerium, rectoriam, grangiam, meſſuagia, terras, tenementa, & cetera premiſſa, cum eorum pertinentiis univerſis, versùs nos, heredes & ſucceſſores noſtros, & versùs alias perſonas quaſcunque & aliam perſonam quamcunque, de omnibus & ſingulis corrodiis, redditibus, feodis, annuitatibus, penſionibus, portionibus, & denariorum ſummis, & oneribus quibuſcunque annualibus, de predictis manerio, rectoriâ, grangiâ, meſſuagiis, terris, tenementis, & ceteris premiſſis, ſeu de aliquâ indè parcellâ, quoquo modo exeuntibus, ſeu ſolvendis, vel ſuperindè oneratis ſeu onerandis; preterquàm de ſerviciis nobis, heredibus & ſucceſſoribus noſtris, per preſentes reſervatis; ac preterquàm de quâdam annuali penſione ſex librarum, treſdecim ſolidorum, & quatuor denariorum, annuatim ſolutorum vicario de Loweſbye predictâ, extra predictam rectoriam de Loweſbye, & eidem vicario & ſucceſſoribus ſuis in dotatione aſſignat'. Ac etiam volumus, pro conſideratione predictâ, quòd iidem Willielmus & Henricus, ac heredes & aſſignati ſui, habeant, teneant, & gaudeant, ac in uſus ſuos proprios convertant, ac habere, tenere, & gaudere, ac in uſus ſuos proprios convertere, poſſint & valeant, predicta rectoriam, glebas, decimas, oblationes, obventiones, penſiones, portiones, & cetera ſpiritualia proficua predicta, cum eorum pertinentiis univerſis, adeò plenè, liberè, & integrè, ac in tam amplis & conſimilibus modo & formâ, prout predicti nuper magiſter & nuper confratres dicti nuper Hoſpitalis de Burton Sancti Lazari, aut aliquis vel aliqui predeceſſorum ſuorum, in jure nuper Hoſpitalis illius, aliquo tempore ante diſſolutionem ejuſdem nuper Hoſpitalis, vel antequàm nuper Hoſpitale illud ad manus prechariſſimi patris noſtri devenit, predicta rectoriam, glebas, decimas, oblationes, obventiones, & cetera ſpiritualia proficua predicta, aut aliquam indè parcellam, habuerunt, tenuerunt, vel gaviſi fuerunt, ac in uſus ſuos proprios convertebant, habuerunt, tenuerunt, vel graviſi fuerunt, &c. In cujus, &c. Teſte Reginâ, apud Weſtm', XIIII die Junii, anno regni ſui primo."

The extent and clear yearly value of the manors, lands, &c. of *William Faunt* the elder, deceaſed the 4th of September, 1559, deſcended to *William Faunt* his ſon, as by the office found.

Manor of Newton Burdett, alias Cold Newton, with the appurtenances; one grange, called *Newton Grange*, alias *Le Spittell*, alias *Le Spittell Grange*, alias *Le Spittell Hills*; the parſonage of the church of Loſeby; the advowſon of the vicarage of Loſeby; all tenths of corn, hay, lambs, wool, and other tenths, in Loſeby and Newton, late parcel of the poſſeſſions of *John* late duke of *Northumberland*, and before parcel of the late hoſpital of *Burton St. Lazarus*, holden of the queen's majeſty in chief, by the 20th part of a knight's fee, by year £15. 2*s*. 5¼*d*. in leaſe to *Anthony Vincent* and others, for 11 years, paying for rent the ſaid ſum, and to the vicar of Loſeby £6. 13*s*. 4*d*. &c. payable at Lady-day and Michaelmas[1].

In the livery of ſeiſen ſued out on *William Faunt's* coming of age, in 1567, the ſame penſion is entered.

By inquiſition taken at Tilton, July 4, 1587, before William Turpin, eſq. and other commiſſioners, it was found that *Anthony Faunt*, eſq. died May 11 laſt paſt, ſeiſed in fee of the manor of Newton Burdett, and of the rectory of Loſeby; alſo of the advowſon of the vicarage of Loſeby; with all the tithes and other profits growing and ariſing in Loſeby and Newton Burdet (aliàs Cold Newton); that they were held of the queen *in capite*, by the ſervice of a twentieth part of a knight's fee; and that *William* his ſon and heir was 13 years old on the 13th of Auguſt, 1586[2].

On the hearing of a cauſe in the Court of Wards,

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[1] Chapter-houſe Survey Book, from the 1ſt to 10th Eliz. fol. 132.

[2] Eſch. 30 Eliz.

Feb. 4, 1591-2, between *William Browne*, eſq. and his wife, on the behalf of *William Fawnte*, ſon and heir of *Anthony Fawnte*, deceaſed, plaintiffs; and *John Hunt* and *Francis Whiting*, defendants; it appeared that Anthony Fawnte died ſeiſed of the rectory or parſonage appropriate of Loſeby, co. Leiceſter, parcel of the poſſeſſions of Burton St. Lazarus, in the ſaid county; and of all manner of tithes of corn, hay, wool, lamb, wood, and divers other kinds of tithes thereunto belonging, as well in Loſeby as in Cold Newton, then in her majeſty's hands, by reaſon of the minority of the ſaid ward. It appeared alſo, as well by the valuation of the ſaid vicarage in the Office of Firſt Fruits and Tenths, as by an antient leaſe made by the maſter and brethren of the late hoſpital of Burton St. Lazarus, of the tithes of hay, wool, lamb, and other tithes renewing in the pariſh of Loſeby, and by other good and material allegations and proofs on the behalf of the ſaid ward, it ſeemed to the Court, that the vicarage conſiſteth only of a houſe and a cloſe in Loſeby aforeſaid, and of a yearly penſion of £6. 13*s*. 4*d*. going out of the ſaid parſonage, valued in the whole at £7. 1*s*. 4*d*. and increaſed with other ſmall tithes by grant of compoſition, in augmentation of the living of the ſaid vicar, allowed to him and his ſucceſſors in the time of queen Mary, by *William Fawnte*, grandfather of the ward, then owner and proprietor of the parſonage: in which compoſition there is mention made of a former compoſition had between the ſaid maſter and brethren and the vicar of Loſeby, ſtating, that the ſaid vicar had only a dwelling-houſe and a cloſe, and £6. 13*s*. 4*d*. yearly penſion out of the ſaid parſonage, and no more; and that the defendants themſelves, by their ſeveral anſwers, confeſſed that the ſaid Anthony Fawnte was ſeiſed, and died ſeiſed, of and in the ſaid rectory, and received and had the tithes then in variance, viz. of wool, lamb, wood, &c. It was therefore, concerning the ſaid matters of tithes and tithing, that day ordered and decreed, on the part and behalf of the ſaid complainants, that they, their farmers and aſſigns, ſhall and may have and enjoy all and ſingular the ſaid tithes, now in variance, during the minority of the ſaid ward, as appertaining to the ſaid parſonage of Loſeby, as the father of the ſaid ward had and enjoyed the ſame.

In Hilary Term 1593-4, on an information by the queen's attorney-general againſt *Richard Paramour*, eſq. *Balthazar Coply*, and others, ſetting forth, that *Anthony Fawnte*, father of the ward, was ſeiſed of the rectory and parſonage of Loſeby, and of all manner of tithes of corn and hay, wool, lamb, wood, and of all manner of tithes and eccleſiaſtical duties whatſoever, renewing within Loſeby and Newton aforeſaid, and elſewhere in the pariſh of Loſeby; excepting all mortuaries, oblations, and offerings, and the tithes of calves and foals, ariſing only in Newton; and of the advowſon of the vicarage of Loſeby; the defendants ſet up another title, but could not ſupport it. Therefore it was decreed as in the former decree is ſtated.

Dec. 17, 1602, the rectory and tithes of Loſeby were re-granted to *William Fawnte*, the then grantee, for farther ſecuring his title, in the following terms:

"Regina omnibus ad quos, &c. ſalutem. Sciatis, quòd nos, pro & in conſideratione ſumme cxxlī. ixs̃. vid̄. per dilectum ſubditum noſtrum Willielmum Fawnte pre manibus benè & fidelitèr ſolut', &c. damus & concedimus prefato Willielmo Fawnte, heredibus & aſſignatis ſuis, totum illud manerium noſtrum in Newton, Newton Burdett, & in Colde Newton, ſeu earum aliquâ, in comitatu noſtro Leiceſtrie; ac etiam totam illam rectoriam & eccleſiam noſtram de Loweſby in comitatu noſtro Leiceſtrie, cum ſuis juribus, membris, & pertinentiis univerſis, quondam parcelle terrarum & poſſeſſionum nuper Hoſpitalis de Burton Sancti Lazari exiſtentes; necnon advocationem, donationem, preſentationem, liberam diſpoſitionem, & jus patronatûs vicarie eccleſie de Loweſbye predicta; ac etiam omnes & omnimodas decimas granorum, lane, feni, agnellorum, & alias decimas quaſcunque; ac oblationes, emolumenta, & proficua quecunque; ac omnia & ſingula terras, tenementa, & hereditamenta noſtra quecunque, vocat' *Les Gleab Landes*, predictis rectorie & eccleſie pertinentia ſive ſpectantia, cum eorum pertinentiis univerſis, ſituata, jacentia, & exiſtentia, provenientia, creſcentia, ſeu renovantia, in villis, campis, ſeu parochiis de Newton Burdett & Loweſbye predictis, ſeu earum aliquâ, nuper vel quondam in tenurâ ſive occupatione Willielmi Fawnte, vel aſſignatorum ſuorum, quondam parcelle terrarum & poſſeſſionum nuper Hoſpitalis de Burton Sancti Lazari in dicto comitatu Leiceſtrie exiſtentia; ac etiam omnia & ſingula meſſuagia, decimas garbarum, bladorum, granorum, & feni, lane, lini, canabi, & agnellorum; ac omnes alias decimas quaſcunque, tam majores quàm minores; necnon oblationes, &c.; que quidem rectoria & eccleſia de Loweſby predictâ, cum omnibus decimis granorum, feni, lane, & agnellorum, provenientium & creſcentium in villis & campis de Loweſby & Newton Burdett predictis, per particularia indè, extenduntur ad annuum valorem quatuordecim librarum; habend', tenend', & gaudend', predicta manerium, grangiam, rectoriam, decimas, meſſuagia, terras, & tenementa, prefato Willielmo Fawnte, heredibus & aſſignatis ſuis, ad ſolum & proprium opus & uſum ipſius Willielmi Fawnte, ac heredum & aſſignatorum ſuorum, in perpetuum: tenend' predicta maneria, grangiam, rectoriam, decimas, &c. de nobis, heredibus & ſucceſſoribus noſtris, in capite, per ſervicium militare, &c. Et ulteriùs, de ampliori gratiâ noſtrâ ſpeciali, ac ex certâ ſcientiâ, &c. concedimus prefato Willielmo Fawnte, heredibus & aſſignatis ſuis, quòd nos, heredes & ſucceſſores noſtri, in perpetuum, annuatim, & de tempore in tempus, exonerabimus, acquietabimus, & indempnes conſervabimus, tam prefatum Willielmum Fawnte, heredes & aſſignatos ſuos, quàm predicta maneria, grangiam, rectoriam, decimas, advocationes, meſſuagia, terras, &c. de & ab omnibus & omnimodis corrodiis, redditibus, feodis, annuitatibus, penſionibus, &c.; preterquàm de ſerviciis & tenuris ſuperiùs per premiſſa reſervatis; ac preterquàm de ſex libris, tredecim ſolidis, quatuor denariis, de predictâ rectoriâ de Loweſbye exeuntibus; ac vicariam de Loweſby, pro annuali penſione ſuâ annuatim ſolvendâ in perpetuum; ac preterquàm de undecim ſolidis, uno obolo, uno quadrante, de eâdem rectoriâ de Loweſby exeuntibus, & archidiacono Leiceſtrie pro procuratione & ſynodalibus annuatim ſolvendis. Et predictus Willielmus Fawnte, pro ſe, heredibus & aſſignatis ſuis, convenit & concedit ad & cum nobis, heredibus & ſucceſſoribus noſtris, quòd ipſe prefatus Willielmus Fawnte, heredes & aſſignati ſui, predictam annualem penſionem ſex librarum, tredecim ſolidorum, & quatuor denariorum, de predictâ rectoriâ de Loweſbye annuatim exeuntium, vicario de Loweſbye predicto & ſucceſſoribus ſuis pro tempore exiſtentibus, & predictos undecim ſolidos, unum obolum, & unum quadrantem, annuatim ſolvendos archidiacono Leiceſtrie pro tempore exiſtenti, annuatim ſolvent, ſeu ſolvi facient; & nos, heredes & ſucceſſores noſtros, in perpetuum, annuatim, & de tempore in tempus, exonerabunt, acquietabunt, & indempnes conſervabunt in perpetuum. In cujus, &c. Teſte Reginâ, apud Weſtm', XVII die Decembris."

William Chamberlaine (ſuppoſed to be the heir or repreſentative of Henry Chamberlaine, to whom, jointly with *William Fawnte*, the rectory had been granted by queen Mary), *Rowland Kniveton*, and *George Aſhby*, by bargain and ſale, Dec. 1, 1624, enrolled in Chancery, in conſideration of £600. paid by *Thomas Lane*, *Thomas Jackſon*, and *William Gardener*, conveyed to them all and all manner of tithes, of what nature, condition, or quality ſoever; and all diſmes, penſions, portions, oblations, emoluments, and profits whatſoever, coming, growing, renewing, ariſing, increaſing, iſſuing, or going out of any of the lands in Loſeby, in the county of Leiceſter, or being parcel of the demeſnes of the manor of Loſeby aforeſaid, then or late in the poſſeſſion or occupation of the ſaid *Chamberlaine*, *Kniveton*, and *Aſhby*, or either of them, or of their farmers or tenants, with their and every of their rights, members, and appurtenances; and all and ſingular glebe lands, tenements, profits, commodities, and hereditaments whatſoever, to the rectory and parſonage of Loſeby aforeſaid belonging, or in any wiſe appertaining, lying, or being amongſt any the demeſne lands of Loſeby aforeſaid, and conveyed or mentioned or intended to be conveyed, to the ſaid Chamberlaine, Kniveton, and Aſhby; and alſo all manner of tithes coming, growing, renewing, or increaſing of, in, or upon the ſaid glebe lands, tenements, and hereditaments, or any part thereof; and all other the tithes of the ſaid Chamberlaine, Kniveton, and Aſhby, and every of them, coming, growing, or renewing, in Loſeby aforeſaid, with their appurtenances, &c. to have, hold, perceive, receive, take, and enjoy, all the ſaid glebe lands, tithes, diſmes, penſions, portions, &c. to the ſaid Lane, Jackman, and Gardner, their heirs and aſſigns for ever.

Sir *William Faunt*, knt. proprietor of the rectory, ſued *William Bent* for tithe of wool and lambs there; on which occaſion the *modus decimandi* was diſputed [1].

In a cauſe heard in the Exchequer 1640, between *John Waybred*, clerk, plaintiff, and ſir *William Faunt*, knight, defendant; Walter Holbert, gent. on the part of the plaintiff, depoſed, that the pariſh of Loweſby is of great extent, and hath two lordſhips within it, viz. Loweſby and Newton; and that the lands, tenements, and hereditaments, in the ſaid lordſhips, were worth £2000. a year; and that ſir William Fawnte held in his own occupation as much thereof as was worth £.300 a year at leaſt. He believed that the tithe of hay in the ſaid pariſh was worth by the year £26. 13*s*. 4*d*. one year with another; and that the tithe of wool and lamb was worth £90. a year, one year with another, for that there yearly depaſtured and clipped in that pariſh, one year with another, 4000 ſheep, and 2000 lambs, that were there fallen and come to tithing; that Mr. Fowell, the laſt incumbent, told the deponent, that, by the ſpace of 23 years, he had but the ſum of £6. a year, paid at two times in the year by ſir William Faunte; and the houſe and croft, with the church-yard, and ſome ſmall tithes from Newton, at the rate of 2½*d*. for a cow, and 1*d*. for a ſtrapper, 1*d*. a mare and foal, tithe of pigs, chicken, apples, and ſuch like things, which were worth 6*s*. 8*d*. a year, or thereabouts; that all the offerings and ſmall tithes of the ſaid pariſh, which had been paid to the laſt vicar, were worth 13*s*. 4*d*. or thereabouts. John Andrews, John Duckett, and other witneſſes, depoſed to the ſame effect.

On the part of the defendant:

William Grey, aged 78, depoſed, that he had known the lordſhip or Loweſby and Cold Newton all the time of his remembrance, and the vicarage there; and had known Mr. Bradley, Mr. Holland, Mr. White, and Mr. Holland a ſecond time, and, he thinks, a Mr. Fiſher, all vicars there; and he had heard that the vicars aforeſaid have had 20 nobles (£6. 13*s*. 4*d*.) *per annum*; and ſmall tithes at Newton, as pigs, geeſe, eggs, chicken, apples, plumbs, and ſuch like fruits; but that he never knew any tithes paid out of the lordſhip of Loweſby.

Thomas Sturges, aged 78 years, depoſed, that he was born at Cold Newton, and had dwelt there all his time; that he knew Mr. Bradley, Mr. Holland, Mr. Browne, Mr. White, Mr. Whiting, Mr. Fiſher, Mr. Coleman, Mr. Lant, Mr. Morgan, and Mr. Fowell, all vicars of Loweſby; and he knows not of any tithes the ſaid vicars had there, but ſmall tithes, as pigs, geeſe, chicken, eggs, apples, and ſuch other ſmall tithes; and that Mr. White had 20 nobles yearly in money; two loads of hay; two cows' paſture; two loads of wood; and the vicarage-houſe and cloſe adjoining, and the church yard; that the defendant hath had and received tithe of lamb and wool of all Cold-Newton; till, within theſe two years laſt paſt, that ſome of the occupiers of lands there have paid their tithes to Mr. Waybred the then vicar.

Stafford Barlowe, aged 62, depoſed that he believed and had heard, that the vicarage of Loweſby was endowed with a vicarage-houſe, a homeſtead, and a yearly ſtipend of £6. 13*s*. 4*d*.; and that he had heard the ſame from ſir William Faunt the defendant, and from ſome who had been vicars there, namely, Mr. Fiſher and Mr. Lant. To the ſame effect were the depoſitions of George Beeby, William Beeby, John Burbage, and Richard Thornton.

Decree, 16 Car. I.

Upon this evidence, and upon the production of the act of endowment in the reign of king John, without any proof that it had ever been acted under, the then Court of Exchequer decreed, that the vicar was entitled to all the ſmall tithes within the pariſh of Loweſby. The following orders were, however, ſoon after made by the Court; which, in a manner, ſuſpended the effect of the decree; and there is no proof that it was ever carried into execution.

"Termino Paſche, anno xvi^{to} regis Caroli.
Sabbati, 9° die Maii.

Leic'. Whereas in the cauſe heretofore depending in this Court, by Engliſh Bill, between John Waybred, clerk, plaintiff, and ſir William Faunt, knt. deceaſed, defendant, touching the tithes and the arrearages of the ſmall tithes and church-lands belonging to the vicarage of Loſeby, in the county of Leiceſter, ſince the plaintiff's induction into the ſaid vicarage, until the 14th of October laſt paſt, this Court decreed the ſame for the ſaid plaintiff, and that a commiſſion ſhould iſſue forth of this Court to enquire of the ſaid tithes and church-lands; which commiſſion hath already iſſued forth, and is executed and returned, and divers values of the arrearages and church-lands are returned by the ſaid commiſſioners: Now, upon the motion of Mr. Lenthall, of counſel with the ſaid plaintiff, who prayed that the ſaid ſeveral values might be caſt up by an auditor; the Court doth order Mr. Auditor Brinley to caſt up the ſaid values of the arrearages of the ſaid tithes and church-lands, until the ſaid 14th of October laſt paſt, ſo returned by the ſaid commiſſioners; and to certify the Court thereof."

"Termino Sanctæ Trinitatis, anno xvi° regis Caroli.
Veneris, 19° die Junii.

"Leic'. Whereas in the cauſe heretofore depending in this Court, by Engliſh Bill, between John Weybred, clerk, vicar of Loſeby, plaintiff, and ſir William Faunt, William Chamberlaine, and others, defendants; it was, the 14th day of October in Michaelmas Term laſt, ordered and decreed by this Court, amongſt other things, that the plaintiff ſhould have a commiſſion to examine any perſon or perſons whatſoever concerning the arrearages of the ſmall tithes and church-lands belonging to the ſaid vicarage, ſince the time of the plaintiff's induction into the ſaid vicarage, until the ſaid 14th day of October, and of the beſt value of ſuch ſmall tithes and church-lands, and by reaſon the ſame have been detained from the plaintiff; which commiſſion being executed and returned into this Court, it was, by an order of this Court, made the 9th day of May laſt, ordered, that Mr. Auditor Brinley ſhould caſt up the rates of the ſaid arrearages of the ſaid ſmall tithes and church-lands, and by whom detained, and to certify this Court thereof; who accordingly made their certificate; and hereupon it was, the 16th day of May, the laſt Eaſter Term, ordered by this Court, that ſubpœnas ſhould be awarded, directed to all and every the ſaid perſons who by the ſaid commiſſion and certificate were found to have detained any of the ſaid tithes and church-lands, commanding them to pay to the ſaid plaintiff the arrearages of all ſuch ſmall tithes and church-lands ſo proved by the ſaid commiſſion and certificate; or elſe to ſhew cauſe to this Court, by the firſt Wedneſday of this term, wherefore they refuſe to pay the ſame. And whereas, upon reading of the ſaid Mr. Auditor's certificate, and hearing of Mr. Babington and Mr. Lenthall of counſel with the ſaid plaintiff, and of Mr. Gates and Mr. Cooke of counſel with the ſaid Mr. Chamberlaine, one of the ſaid defendants, and with divers others; it was, the 12th day of this inſtant June, ordered by this Court, that the ſaid defendants ſhould ſhew cauſe, as on this day, why the ſaid Auditor's certificate ſhould not be decreed againſt them, and all others claiming under them; and the ſaid plaintiff might exhibit his bill of complaint againſt the ſaid landholders that were not made defendants in the ſaid bill, if he ſhould ſo think convenient, as by the ſaid ſeveral orders more at large appeareth: Now, upon hearing Mr. Lane, the prince's attorney-general, and Mr. Lenthall of the plaintiff's counſel, and of Mr. Herbert, his majeſty's ſolicitor-general, and Mr. Cooke of counſel with the lady Dormer, and the ſaid Mr. Chamberlaine under-tenant to the ſaid lady Dormer, and with Mr. Faunte, who informed this Court that the ſaid lady Dormer was no party to the ſaid former ſuit, and that ſhe claimed the ſaid tithes in the ſaid defendant Chamberlaine's occupation by a particular title, and therefore ought not to be bound by the ſaid decree; and alſo that the ſaid Mr. Chamberlaine was never ſerved with proceſs *ad audiendum judicium*, ſo that he could not make any defence, and therefore ought not to be bound by the ſaid decree, claiming under another title than the reſt of the defendants did, and in that regard the ſervice of the other defendants was not ſufficient as againſt him: And whereas they further informed this Court, that the decree is *de minutis decimis*, and that the commiſſioners have certified wool and lamb to be ſmall tithes, and uſually paid to the vicar: It was alledged, on the behalf of Mr. Faunt, that hay is a predial tithe, and that wool and lamb are not ſmall tithes, in that place: And, upon hearing of the plaintiff's counſel to that point, and after long debate had, it is this day ordered by this Court, that the plaintiff may exhibit a Bill againſt the lady Dormer and Mr. Chamberlaine; but they are not to be bound by the ſaid decree, for the reaſons aforeſaid; and concerning the point of tithes, the Court will conſider what tithes be *minutæ decimæ*."

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[1] Sir Henry Winch's Entries, p. 622.; and William Brown's Entering Clerk's Vade Mecum, p. 340.

"Veneris, 26° die Junii.

Leic'. Whereas, upon hearing of Mr. Lane the prince's attorney, Mr. Lenthall and Mr. Weſton, being of counſel with John Waybred, clerk, vicar of Loſeby, plaintiff, and of Mr. Gates, of counſel with Henry Faunte and George Faunte, eſqrs. executors of ſir William Faunte, knt. deceaſed, and others, defendants; whether the tithes of wool and lamb were ſuch ſmall tithes as the ſaid vicarage is endowed withal, according to the true intent and meaning of the endowment mentioned in the decree formerly made in this Court: it was, the 25th day of June inſtant, ordered by this Court, that the plaintiff ſhould have the poſſeſſion of the tithes of wool and lamb, and all other ſmall tithes of the inhabitants there, without the interruption of the ſaid Henry Faunte and George Faunte, and any other the land-holders there, and all and every other perſon or perſons claiming from, by, or under, the ſaid ſir William Faunte, Henry Faunte, George Faunte, and land-holders there, public notice being given of the ſaid order, as by the ſaid notice more at large appeareth: Now, for that Mr. Herbert, the king's majeſty's ſolicitor-general, of counſel with the lady Dormer, Mr. Chamberlaine her tenant, and alſo with the ſaid Mr. Henry and Mr. George Faunte, informed the Court, that the ſaid order was general, not excepting the lady Dormer and her tenants, and therefore deſired that that might be expreſſed, and that the right of the ſaid Mr. Faunt might not be bound by the ſaid decree and order, but that they might try it at law: It is thereupon this day ordered by the Court, that the ſaid lady Dormer and her tenants ſhall not be bound by the ſaid decree, nor the ſaid other defendants barred of their right, but that they may ſue at law; but, if they ſue, they are ordered to ſue in the office of pleas of this Court."

Mr. Burton, in 1642, ſays, "This church is now the inheritance of ſir *William Faunt*, of Foſton, knt.; who is alſo patron of the vicarage;" which in 1641 he alters to "*George Faunt*, eſq. the deſigned heir of the late ſir William Faunt;" and in 1650, Loſeby was returned as a place "all incloſed;" ſtipend, £6. 13*s*. 4*d*.; the incumbent "ſufficient."

Oct. 2, 1705, a conveyance was made, from *Iſaac Woollaſton*, eſq. *John Browning*, and *William Maſſey*, to *Thomas Bennet*, of New Cloſe, Spittle Cloſe, and Debdal Wong, together with all the tithes ariſing thereupon; and, as Mr. Woollaſton was the impropriator, it is ſuppoſed that he conveyed the tithes, and the other parties the lands.

Extract from a terrier of the vicarage of Loweſbye cum Cold Newton, in the county of Leiceſter, made April 13, 1708.

The lordſhip of Loweſby payeth no manner of tithes whatſoever; neither doth Newton hills, in the ſaid pariſh; the lordſhip of Cold Newton, whereof Mr. Marriot is now the landlord, and all other grounds in the ſaid lordſhip, do pay, and are liable to pay, all manner of vicarial tithes; which being at preſent compounded for, they therefore pay the ſum of £27. 9*s*. 9*d*. a year to the curate, which is allowed to him for ſerving the cure.

John Smith, curate.
Daniel Warner, }
Edward Petts, } churchwardens.

Jan. 23, 1717, a conveyance was made, from *Thomas Bennet*, *John Symmonds*, *Anne*, *Mary*, and *Frances Freeman*, to *Joba Hunt*, of the above-mentioned cloſes, with the tithes.

A bargain and ſale from *Iſaac Woollaſton*, eſq. to *Thomas Marriot*, eſq. March 20, 1740, of all tithes, great and ſmall, of the ſaid Marriot's lands in Newton, recites, that diſputes have ariſen between the father of the ſaid Iſaac Woollaſton and the ſaid Mr. Marriot, touching the ſmall tithes ariſing upon or in reſpect of the lordſhip of Newton, and the lands and tenements thereunto belonging, lying within the fields, precincts, territories, or hamlets, of Newton Burdet, in the ſaid pariſh of Loweſbye; and witneſſes, that, for putting an end to the ſaid diſputes, and alſo for and in conſideration of the ſum of £300. paid to the ſaid Iſaac Woollaſton by the ſaid Thomas Marriot, he the ſaid Thomas Marriot did grant, bargain, ſell, &c. to the ſaid Thomas Marriot all and ſingular the tithes of wool, lambs, calves, milk, geeſe, ducks, hens, eggs, and all other ſmall tithes whatſoever, coming, growing, renewing, or ariſing, for or in reſpect of the ſaid lordſhip of Newton, or lands or tenements thereunto belonging, lying in the town, fields, precincts, hamlets, or territories of Newton, or for or on account of any perſonal or ſmall tithes whatſoever, ariſing in reſpect of ſuch perſon or perſons who now are, or hereafter ſhall or may be, occupiers of the ſaid lordſhip of Newton, or any part or parts thereof; together with all oblations, obventions, &c. ariſing for or in reſpect of ſuch ſmall tithes, &c.[1]

In July, 1775, Mr. Carr gave notice in writing to all the occupiers, to pay him all ſmall tithes in kind; informed them, that he had diſcovered that he, as vicar, was entitled to them by endowment; upon which notice ſeveral of the principal occupiers, or their landlords, conſulted the impropriators, refuſing at the ſame time to pay their ſaid tithes; alledging they had never been uſed to pay any, but not pretending that they had paid them, or any compoſition for them, to the impropriator. After this, one Edwards, ſteward to ſir Thomas Fowke, told Mr. Carr that the impropriator had been accuſtomed to pay the vicar of Loweſby for the time being a ſtipend of £13. a year, for ſerving the church; to whom Mr. Carr anſwered, that he had found the endowment of the vicarage, and had diſcovered by it that he was entitled to all ſmall tithes of the whole pariſh; and, therefore, he had nothing to do with the £13. Upon which Mr. Edwards anſwered, that the impropriator would conteſt the vicar's being entitled to all ſmall tithes; and that, if he would not accept the £13. a year, he could very much reduce the value of the vicar's tithes, by plowing more than had been uſual: Mr. Carr ſtill refuſed to accept of the £13. and inſiſted on his title to the ſaid tithes by endowment; and in Trinity Term 1778, filed his bill of complaint in his Majeſty's Court of Exchequer, againſt Richard Raddle, George Henton, Robert Peat, William Curtis, William Chamberlain, William Pick, Robert Kirk, Avery Butlin, John Ayre, gent. Thomas Eaglefield, James Clifford, Anthony Chapman, Charles Illſon, William Friſby, John Pegg, and Thomas Percival, occupiers of divers lands and hereditaments in the pariſh of Loweſby; ſtating that (as vicar of the ſaid pariſh) he was entitled by endowment, preſcription, or uſage, to the tithes of wool and lamb, and all other ſmall tithes ariſing within the ſaid pariſh.

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[1] At the aſſizes at Leiceſter, in 1751 or 2, when *Thomas Marriot*, eſq. had a ſuit with the heirs of ſir *Iſaac Woollaſton*, claiming in ſome ſhape the manor of Cold Newton; he in ſome meaſure ſucceeded; but it was generally ſuppoſed that the Woollaſtons miſcarried for want of being able to produce the proper papers, which were lodged with their other deeds, for a mortgage, with a London banker; and which, either for the banker's death or ſome other reaſon, could not be got at and exhibited in court. Sir Iſaac Woollaſton was then lately dead.—At that aſſize a great cauſe was tried between Vowe and Fenwick about Hallaton. On one ſide an eminent counſel, not of the circuit, was brought down on a great fee, as it was thought at that time, but did not carry his cauſe: however, it gave occaſion to a droll ſcene. Mr. Marriot was alſo waiting in court; and his leading counſel, regularly of that court, fell upon him in the ſharpeſt manner for having given a greater fee to the extraneous counſel than to him. Willing to ſecure every advantage, he had feed this great counſel; but, though a very miſerly man, deprecated the wrath of this furious lawyer in the moſt abject manner, holding out to him a handful of guineas, and deſiring him to ſatisfy himſelf. In vol. II. part II. p. 609, no mention is made of this trial of Vowe and Fenwick; yet it ſeems to have been of ſome conſequence, from a great counſel being brought down.

In June 1779, moſt of the other occupiers having given ſecurity to abide by the event of the ſuit, George Henton, Robert Peat, William Chamberlain, and Robert Kirk, four of the defendants, and all of whom were tenants to the impropriator, put in their anſwer; and Anthony Chapman a ſeparate anſwer to the very ſame effect, admitting Mr. Carr to be vicar, but alledging that as vicar he was not entitled to any ſmall tithes ariſing within the ſaid pariſh, but only to a yearly penſion of £6. 13*s.* 4*d.* payable by the impropriator or owner of the impropriate rectory, in lieu of all ſmall tithes ariſing within the ſaid pariſh; and that all tithes, great and ſmall, belonged to the impropriator.

In July 1781, the impropriator Thomas Fowke, and the ſaid George Henton, Robert Peate, William Chamberlain, and Robert Kirk, exhibited their croſs bill in the ſame Court (which was afterwards amended, purſuant to an order dated July 20, 1783), praying that the ſaid antient yearly penſion of 20 nobles might be eſtabliſhed to the vicar, in lieu of all ſmall tithes; and inſiſting that all tithes, great and ſmall, of the ſaid pariſh, belonged to him the impropriator, and that the appellant was only entitled to an antient penſion or ſalary of 20 nobles a year, in lieu of all ſmall tithes ariſing within the ſaid pariſh, and an additional yearly penſion or ſalary of 20 nobles ſettled upon the vicar by a former impropriator, one William Boothby, about the year 1679, upon the ſaid William Boothby's conveying the rectory and patronage of the vicarage of the ſaid pariſh to earl Ferrers; and that the ſaid antient 20 nobles, and the ſaid additional 20 nobles, were payable by the ſaid impropriator to the vicar.

In or about May 1782, Mr. Carr put in his anſwer to the ſaid croſs bill; and a commiſſion to examine witneſſes was afterwards held, between Mr. Carr, and the ſaid Henton, Peat, Chamberlain, and Kirk; the ſaid impropriator, ſir Thomas Fowke, being all the while preſent at the holding the ſaid commiſſion, and having the ſole management of it on the part of the defendants.

The cauſe came on to be heard in Trinity Term 1783; but the impropriator not having brought his croſs cauſe forward for hearing, the ſaid cauſe was put off, that the ſame and the croſs cauſe might be heard together. The impropriator, in purſuance of an order dated July 20, 1783, amended his croſs bill, leaving out of it the additional penſion or ſalary of 20 nobles, which was ſaid to be ſettled upon the vicar by the ſaid William Boothby, and only retaining the antient 20 nobles in lieu of all ſmall tithes. Both the ſaid cauſes being at iſſue, came on to be heard on November 7, 1783, and afterwards continued to be heard on the 13th, 14th, 17th, 18th, 21ſt, and 22d days of November. Early in the courſe of ſuch hearing, the Court diſmiſſed the impropriator's croſs bill, ſaying, That if the Reſpondents had ſtood any chance of an iſſue being directed, which they were then trying to obtain, they had deſtroyed it by the ambiguous wording of their croſs bill, for that a penſion in lieu of tithes was a contradiction. If it was a penſion, it was not in lieu of tithes; and if it was in lieu of tithes, it was not a penſion.

The Court, in Trinity Term 1784, gave judgement, directing that it ſhould be referred to a trial at law in a feigned action to be for that purpoſe brought, in the office of Pleas in that court, on the following iſſue, viz. Whether Mr. Carr, as vicar, was intitled to all the ſmall tithes ariſing within the ſaid pariſh, when the endowment ſays, *conſiſtit autem ipſa vicaria in omnibus minutis decimis*, and that the Appellant ſhould be plaintiff, George Henton, William Chamberlain, and Anthony Chapman, ſhould be defendants.

Mr. Carr would in this ſtate of the buſineſs have forthwith appealed from ſuch iſſue; but was adviſed, that (as the Barons had, in pronouncing their judgement, grounded their opinion upon matter not argued in Court, viz. That the ſaid decree of the 14th October, 1639, was not binding for want of the biſhop's being a party to it with the vicar), it would not be prudent to appeal till this point had been argued: Accordingly, in Eaſter Term 1785, he petitioned for and obtained a re-hearing for the purpoſe of having this point argued. In Hilary Term 1786, the Court declared, That as the impropriator was not a party to the ſuit, now his croſs bill was diſmiſſed, it was of no uſe to hear the cauſe, becauſe they could not make a decree for want of him being a party (the conteſt being between the Impropriator and Vicar only), they both claiming the ſmall tithes; and therefore ordered the Appellant to make him a party again, by adding him to his bill; to which the Appellant's counſel objected that he ſhould make himſelf a party again, by applying for a re-hearing of his croſs bill: the Appellant did (according to the order of the Court) amend his Bill, and made the Impropriator a party. The Impropriator, between Hilary and Eaſter Term 1786, put in his anſwer thereto, to the ſame effect as he had ſtated in his amended croſs bill, inſiſting that nothing was due to the Appellant as vicar of the ſaid pariſh, but the antient penſion of 20 nobles, or £6. 13*s.* 4*d.* in lieu of all ſmall tithes; and that all tithes, great and ſmall, belonged to him the Impropriator.

Upon this re-hearing, May 18, 1786, the Court was pleaſed to confirm their decree of June 28, 1784, by which the aforeſaid iſſue was directed to be tried; and they reſerved the conſideration of coſts, and all farther directions, until after the trial of the ſaid iſſue.

In March 1788, this long-conteſted cauſe came regularly before the Houſe of Peers; and the hearing laſted two days; when their Lordſhips confirmed the former decree of the Court of Exchequer in favour of the Impropriator.

The iſſue, *Carr*, v. *Henton*, was tried at Leiceſter in the ſummer aſſizes of 1789; when the jury found "That the plaintiff Edward Wills Carr, as vicar of the pariſh of Loweſby, in the county of Leiceſter, was not entitled to all the ſmall tithes ariſing within the ſaid pariſh of Loweſby in the ſaid county; but was entitled to receive in lieu thereof £6. 13*s.* 4*d.* of lawful money of Great Britain from the impropriator for the time being of the ſaid rectory of Loweſby."

In the king's books Loſeby is entered as a diſcharged living.

The epiſcopal procurations, for the rectory, 3*s.* 8*d.*; for the vicarage, 1*s.* 8*d.*

RECTORS.	PATRONS.
Barjonis, capellanus, 1209.	Robertus Burdet, perſona eccleſie de Loſeby.
Barjonis, qui fuit vicarius de Louſby, reſentatus ad eccleſiam prefatam de Louſby, 1219.	per præceptorem eleemoſinar' fratrum & pauperum Hoſpitalis Sc̄i Lazari.
Alexander de Taney, ſubdeacon, 1229.	Maſter and brethren of St. Lazarus of Burton.
Alexander Wetinton, 1230.	
Henry de Bellafago, 1241.	
William de Louſby, 1260.	
Gilbert Sturges, 1534.	

. . . . Bradley.	All theſe are noticed in the different depoſitions in the Court of Exchequer.
. . . . Holland (twice vicar).]	
. . . . Browne.	
. . . . White (twice vicar).	
. . . . Whiting.	
. . . . Fiſher.	
. . . . Coleman.	
. . . . Lant.	
. . . . Morgan.	
. . . . Fowell.	
John Weybred[1], April 15, 1634; ejected 1645.	King Charles I.
Thomas Little, Feb. 18, 1664.	George Faunt, eſq.
John Smith, May 18, 1672.	John Faunt, eſq.
Oliver Owen, Dec. 12, 1672.	George Faunt, eſq.
Thomas Sawbridge, Nov. 12, 1679.	Thomas biſhop of Lincoln.
Thomas Smith[2], Aug. 14, 1700.	King William III. by lapſe.
Richard Marſden, Aug. 11, 1713.	Iſaac Woollaſton, eſq.
Samuel Buckler, June 5, 1719.	
Samuel Rolleſton, Feb. 16, 1727.	James Woollaſton, eſq.
William Bareſby[3], May 30, 1738; died 1763.	Iſaac Woollaſton, eſq.
George Aſhby, B. D. ſequeſtrator, 1763.	Archdeacon Richard Grey.
William Brown, ſequeſtrator, 1774.	
Edward Wills Carr[4], Jan. 14, 1775—1793.	King George III. for this turn, by lapſe.
William Brown[5], June 8, 1793.	Dame Anne Fowke, widow.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

The following inſcriptions are noticed by Wyrley:

1. ": : : : : Lubbeſthorpe : : : : Burdet de Loweſbie."

2. "Thomas Aſhbie et Elizabetha quondam uxor ejus; Thomas Aſhby obiit 1423.

3. Catharina quondam uxor Thome Aſhebie, filia Roberti Brett de Addington, et . . . . . fil. Jo. Mawſon.

4. Thomas Aſhby, dominus de Loweſby, obiit 1433[6].

5. Hic jacet Agnes quondam uxor Willi Aſhby, arm. domini de Loweſby, filia dñi Ricardi Illingworth, militis, capitalis baronis ſcaccarii domini regis; obiit 1492[7].

6. Hic jacet Willus Aſhby, dominns de Loweſbie, arm. qui obiit 1544; et Agnes uxor eius, filia Thome Poulteney[8] de Miſterton militis, obiit 1527."

In the nave, at the entrance into the chancel, is a flat large blue ſtone, with the effigies of a man and woman, with pinnacle-work above their heads; ſeveral ſhields of arms, and inſcription round the ledge, all ſunk in the ſtone; but, the braſſes being entirely gone, nothing can be learned to whom it belonged, though undoubtedly to one of thoſe mentioned by Wyrley; as do ſome others of alabaſter in the nave and South aile; but nothing remains on any of theſe to diſtinguiſh whoſe they were.

On an upright ſtone on the South ſide of the chancel:

"Beneath are depoſited the remains of
Suſanna the wife of Thomas Eaglefield;
in whom were united thoſe amiable qualifications
which rendered her much reſpected in ſocial life,
and ſincerely regretted in death.
She left this mutable ſtate of exiſtence
the 15th day of April, 1795, aged 45 years."

In the nave, on flat ſtones:

1. "Here lies the body of Francis Holbeech,
late of the Biſhop's Fee in Leiceſter, gent.
who departed this life Auguſt 17, 1738, aged 70."

2. "Beneath lie the remains of
William Pick, of Street-hill;
who departed this life the 20th day of May, 1779,
in the 80th year of his age."

3. "To the memory of Amey Pick,
relict of the late William Pick.
She departed this life May 5, 1797, aged 81."

4. "Sacred to the memory of John Wilkinſon,
ſervant to ſir Thomas and Lady Fowke.
He departed this life the 11rh day of Auguſt, 1790;
aged 40 years."

5. "On a looſe ſtone in the church:

"Here lieth interred the body of Rebecca Scarborow,
who departed this life the 1ſt day of April,
in the year of our Lord 1761, aged 75 years."

On a mural monument of white marble in the South aile, with arms and creſt of *Woollaſton*; fig. 30.

"M. S.
Ab hoc haud procul marmore
jacet depoſitum quod mortale fuit
Joſiæ Wollaſton, armigeri,
(filii natu maximi Ricardi Wollaſton, arm.)
viri probatæ in
principem fidei, in patriam benevolentiæ,
in Deum pietatis, cœpit vivere añ. 1635,
deſiit 5° Februarii 1689.
Juxta illum contumulantur oſſa Elizabethæ
conjugis ſuæ caſtiſſimæ, religioſiſſimæ, natæ
24 Aug^{ti}, 1652, mortuæ Junii 17°, 1710;
et Rebeccæ eorum filiæ primogenitæ,
virginis præſtanti formâ et omni virtute
ornatæ, cui natalis erat 16us
Januarii 1672, dies obitûs 9us Novembris, 1690.
Clauduntur etiam eodem ſepulcro cineres Saræ
maritæ Iſaaci Wollaſton, arm. a vetuſtiſſimâ
Laurentiorum Durotrigenſium familiâ ortæ, ſed
integritate vitæ ac Divinæ Numinis reverentiâ
multò magis conſpicuæ, et ob ſuaviſſimam morum
facilitatem, quâ omnium ſibi favorem conciliavit,
ſuis deſideratiſſimæ. Nata eſt anno 1673;
animam efflavit 24° Maii, 1707;
ut et Annæ (infantis) illorum filiæ."

At the bottom of the monument is a death's head, winged in a ſingular manner, ſomewhat like a bat.

In the church-yard:

An old ridged coffin-like ſtone lies a little diſtance South of the porch, nearly ſunk in the ground.

Charles Ilſton died April 10, 1791, in his 78th year.
Alice, his wife, June 22, 1779, aged 69.
James Wilſon, Dec. 31, 1771, aged 71.
Mary his wife, July 14, 1766, aged 58.
Henry Sykes, Nov. 13, 1763, aged 74.
John Wildbore, Nov. 7, 1781, aged 67.
Robert Peat, ſen. Jan. 11, 1783, aged 86.
Obedience Peat, Oct. 11, 1762, aged 55.

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[1] Rymer, vol. XIX. p. 610. He was afterwards M. D.; and was alſo rector of Skeffington, where ſee ſome account of him.

[2] John Smith was curate in 1708.

[3] Vicar alſo of Radcliffe on the Wreke.

[4] He died June 30, 1793, æt. 54. See his epitaph at Aſhby Folvile, p. 33.

[5] The preſent rector of Burrow.

[6] On this tomb, *Aſhby*, *Burdet*, and the bezants.

[7] On this tomb were the four following coats: 1. A feſs; in chief three mullets. 2. *Aſhby* of Loſeby (ſee their Pedigree, under Quenby, p. 298); impaling two bendlets engrailed, and a feſs. 3. *Zouch*; impaling three pales. 4. *Finden*.

[8] Mr. Wyrley noticed here the arms of *Poultney*, Argent, a feſs dancetté Gules, three leopards faces in chief Sable; fig. 30.

NEWTON,

in old writings called *Newton juxta Loſeby*, *Tylton Newton*, *Cold Newton*, and, from the lords thereof, *Newton Burdett* and *Newton Marmion*, is a conſiderable hamlet, forming part of the pariſh of Loſeby; and is bounded by Bagrave, Hungerton, Quenby, Tilton, Billeſdon, and its own pariſh of Loſeby.

In the time of the Confeſſor, there were four ploughs in *Niwetone*, then valued at twelve ſhillings. At the Conqueror's ſurvey, it was worth twenty ſhillings, and was held by *Alberic* under *Goisfrid de Wirce*. One plough was in the demeſne; and five ſocmen, with two villans and two bordars, had three ploughs. There were ſixteen acres of meadow. This land had been given to *Goisfrid* in exchange[1] for the manor called Turchileſtone[2].

Hubert, one of the king's ſervants, who held four ploughlands of the king in Burrow, held half a ploughland in Newtone. He employed half a plough in the demeſne there, and two villans; and had two acres of meadow. This land had been worth two ſhillings in the reign of Edward the Confeſſor; and at the ſurvey was worth five ſhillings[3].

On the aid granted to king Henry III. in 1235, towards the marrying of his ſiſter with the emperor of the Romans, two marks were paid for one fee, which *John de Newton* held here under *William de Beauchamp*; and 22*s*. 8*d*. for another fee, which *William Burdet* held under *Roger de Mowbray*.

In the Teſta de Nevill, compiled about the year 1240, Newton Burdet is deſcribed as containing four ploughlands; and *John Koldeclove* had beſides three ploughlands and three oxgangs. It alſo mentions, "In Neuton 3 p̄tes unius feodi & 8 p̄s unius feodi quas Wiłłs Burdet tenet de Wiłłmo de Eſsheby, & ip̄e de Rog̃o de Moubray[4]."

Of the family of *Burdet*, who were early owners of this lordſhip, ſeveral particulars have already been given under Loſeby. A lineal deſcendant, ſir *Nicholas* Burdet, knt. chief butler of Normandy, and governor of the city of Evreux in the ſaid dutchy, was ſlain at the battle of Pointoiſe 1439. He had iſſue *Thomas* Burdet, who, when as king Edward the Fourth (in his abſence) had killed a fat white buck in his park at Arrow in Warwickſhire, which he greatly eſteemed, upon the firſt hearing of it, wiſhed the buck's head and horns in his belly that moved the king to kill it. Upon the miſconſtruction of which words, he was accuſed of treaſon, attainted, and beheaded 1447, and was buried in the Grey Friars[5] in London. Theſe words ſpoken and ſo wreſted were the colour of his death; but the true cauſe was the hard conceit and opinion which the king had of him, for that he had ever been a faithful friend and true counſellor to George duke of Clarence his brother, between whom there had been bitter enmity, and who not long before had been murdered in priſon. The like accident, though not with like ſucceſs, was occaſioned by the ſame king, upon a much like cauſe. For whereas Ralph lord Boteler and Sudley, lord high-treaſurer of England under king Henry VI, had lately built that ſtately and beautiful caſtle of Sudley, co. Glouceſter, from the very foundation, which was then accounted abſolutely the flower of all buildings in thoſe days, was held in jealouſy of the ſame king Edward IV. and by him ſuſpected to be in heart king Henry the Sixth his man, who then was ſtill living; whereupon he cauſed him to be attainted; and going up from his caſtle towards London, having got to the top of a hill a little off, he turned him, and looked down upon the caſtle, uſing theſe words, 'Ah, Sudley Caſtle! thou art the traitor, not I;' as Leland hath it in his Itinerary of Glouceſterſhire; who coming up, and rendering his appearance, made an honeſt declaration, and paſſed his caſtle of Sudley to the king (which was the ſole thing that he aimed at); and ſo the difference was compoſed. This Thomas Burdett married firſt *Agnes*, daughter of *John Waldeif*, by whom he had iſſue *Richard*; but from her he was divorced, by reaſon of the nearneſs of blood (as being his couſin germane) by ſentence out of the Eccleſiaſtical Court[6], granted by John Carpenter biſhop of Worceſter 1464. But *Richard Burdet* claiming as heir legitimate notwithſtanding, entered into the manor of Arrow; whereupon great ſuits followed[7]."

John Burdet, ſon of the aforeſaid *Thomas*, by his ſecond wife, was reſtored in blood, 2 Henry VII. and made knight 4 Henry VIII; who ſued for this manor of Arrow, and put up ſeveral bills into the parliament-houſe for the ſame; but not prevailing, through the means of Cardinal Wolſey (who was his bitter adverſary), ſurceaſed his claim.

By his laſt will, dated in 1528, and proved 12 May, 1530, he directs his body to be buried in the church of Polleſworth, between Anne his wife and Iſabel his ſiſter, in the Lady Chapel; mentions "Oſbourne, Elizabeth, Anne, my daughters; William, John, Hierome, my ſons. Thomas Burdet, my ſon,' *(primogenitus ut videtur)*. "And as touching my wife, I wot not what I ſhould give her; for, falſely and unnaturally ſhe deceived me, and promiſed me £500. that I never had, which was to my undoing. Wherefore I commit that to the law of right and conſcience; for as of me ſhe hath ill deſerved any thank of goodneſs."

Of this ſir *John* is lineally deſcended ſir *Thomas Burdet*, knight and baronet, of Bramcote and Seckinton, in the county of Warwick, now living (1641); who married *Jane*, ſole daughter and heir of *William Frauncis*, eſq. and niece and heir of *John Frauncis*, of Formarke, eſq. co. Derby (by whom he had great lands and poſſeſſions); a lady of a fair and pleaſing countenance, graceful perſonage, and of many rare and equal parts, fitter to be remembered or expreſſed by a worthier pen than mine. She died March 20, 1637.

The genealogy (drawn by me out of records and evidences) I thought it not amiſs here to ſet down[8].

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[1] See farther on this head under Thurcaſton.

[2] "Albericus tenet de G[oisfrido] in Niwetone 6 carucatas terræ. Ibi fuerunt 4 carucæ. In dominico eſt una; & 5 ſochmanni, cum 2 villanis & 2 bordariis, habent 3 carucas. Ibi 16 acræ prati. Valuit 12 ſolidos; modò 20 ſolidos. Hæc quoque terra eſt de commutatione Turchileſtone.." Domeſday, fol. 235. b. 2.

[3] "Idem [Hubertus] tenet dimidiam carucatam terræ in Niwetone. In dominico habet ibi dimidiam carucatam & 2 villanos, & 2 acras prati. Valuit 2 ſolidos; modò 5 ſolidos." Ibid fol. 236. b. 2.

[4] Vol. I. pp. xlix. l. liii.

[5] Strype's Stow, Book III. p. 133.

[6] "But now this kind of divorce, and many others that then were in uſe by the canon law, are not at this day in force, as it appeareth by Richard Parſons' caſe, Trin. 2 Jac. The caſe was, a man married the daughter of the ſiſter of his firſt wife, and was queſtioned for it in the Eccleſiaſtical Court, alledging the ſame to be againſt the canons; but it was reſolved by the Court of the Common Pleas, upon conſideration had of the ſtatute of 32 Hen. VIII. c. 38. that the ſaid marriage could not be impeached; for that by the act of parliament the ſame was declared to be good; for that the ſaid act doth declare, that all perſons may lawfully marry that be not prohibited by God's law to marry; that is to ſay, that be not prohibited by the Levitical degrees." Burton, MS.

[7] "This appeareth by the Book Caſe of 18 Edw. IV. fol. 29. where the book is miſprinted *Robert* Burdett for *Richard*."

[8] The pedigree in Mr. Burton's book is very imperfect; but the family have another, well proved, from the Conqueſt. S. Roper, MS.—This enlarged pedigree is here uſed; ſee p. 351.

In 1301, the maſter of the hoſpital of *Burton St. Lazarus* held one knight's fee, in Newton Burdett, of *Roger de Mowbray*, deceaſed [1].

May 26, 1312, king Edward II. granted to *William Marmion*, and his heirs, liberty of free-warren in all their demeſne lands at Newton and Galby [2].

In 1315, it was found that *William Marmion* held a moiety of one knight's fee in Cold Newton, and alſo the third part of the ſaid manor, of *Guy de Beauchamp* earl of *Warwick*, deceaſed, by the ſervice of a moiety of one knight's fee [3].

In 1361, *John de Mowbray*, lord of the Iſle of *Axholme*, was ſeiſed at his death of one knight's fee in Newton Burdet, which the maſter of *Burton* held [4].

In 1399, *Thomas Mowbray*, late duke of *Norfolk*, was ſeiſed of one knight's fee, with the appurtenances, in Newton Burdet [5].

In 1346, *William Marmion* (on the aid then granted for knighting Edward of Woodſtock, the king's eldeſt ſon) was aſſeſſed 10*s* for a quarter of one knight's fee in Cold Newton and Loſeby, parcel of the fees of *Cheſter* and *Huntingdon* [6].

In 1461, *John Mowbray*, duke of *Norfolk*, died ſeiſed of one knight's fee in Newton Burdet, which the maſter of the hoſpital of *Burton Lazars* held [7].

On an inquiſition taken at Harborough, Aug. 7, 1544, it was found that the lately diſſolved hoſpital of *Burton Lazars* poſſeſſed, *inter alia*, the manors of Newton Burdet, Melton Mowbray, and Burton Lazars [8].

"Mem. That Thomas Aſheby, of Quenby, hathe lying within the Spytell-feild of Tylton Newton theſe leys following. Imprimis, 3 leys turn up from Steincliff abutting into the Spytell-felde at the one end, and upon Steyncliff at the other end, lying between Mr. Everard Dygby and the Maſter of Burton, in the holding of William Friſby of Newton [9]. Item, the ſaid Thomas Aſheby hath, in the holding of the ſame William Friſby, a ley of Steyning, with an acre lying in the North field of the Spittle. Item, the ſaid Thomas Aſhby hath two half-rode leys by Eing dale ſide [10]."

In 1553, the manor of Newton Burdett was granted to *Henry Chamberlaine* and *William Faunt*, by queen Mary [11]; and in 1562 this manor, which had been ſeized into the queen's hands, was reſtored to *John Hunt*, gent. [12].

July 4, 1583, it was found that *Anthony Faunt*, eſq. died ſeiſed of the manor of Newton Burdet, alias Cold Newton; alſo of four meſſuages, two cottages, ſix tofts, 500 acres of land, 300 acres of meadow, 500 acres of paſture, and 100 acres of wood, in Newton aforeſaid [13].

Mr. Wyrley, in his Church Notes, 1595, ſpeaking of Loſeby, ſays, "Newton viculus adjacet in eâdem parochia; ſedes cognati & amici mei *Johannis Hunt* [14], qui campo cœruleo bandam inter ſex facies leonum de auro cum differentiâ portat [15]. It was the ſeat of one of the *Marmions*."

"*George Aſhby*, eſq. by charter dated 17 Dec. 1563, had granted to *Thomas* Aſhby, eſq. a meſſuage and two cottages in Newton Burdet, alias Cold Newton, alias Newton Marmion, with three tofts, three gardens, 50 acres of land, eight of meadow, and 10 acres of paſture, and their portion of the field there, then in the tenure of the ſaid Thomas Aſhby, to hold to him and his heirs and aſſigns; and obliged himſelf and heirs to warrant them. And the ſaid Thomas enfeoffs *John Hunt* in the ſame; and afterwards *David Down* levies an aſſize *de novel diſſeiſine* againſt John Hunt; whereupon John Hunt requeſted George Aſhby to warrant them, which he refuſed; denying that he granted the ſaid tenements in the form ſuggeſted. But the ſaid George was caſt [16]."

In 1607, it was found that ſir *William Faunt*, knt. held the manors of Foſton and Newton Burdet *in capite*; and in 1641 Mr. Burton deſcribes it as the inheritance of *George Faunt*, made heir to ſir *William Faunt*, of Foſton, knight [17].

"Termino Sancti Michis, anno 16° regis Caroli.

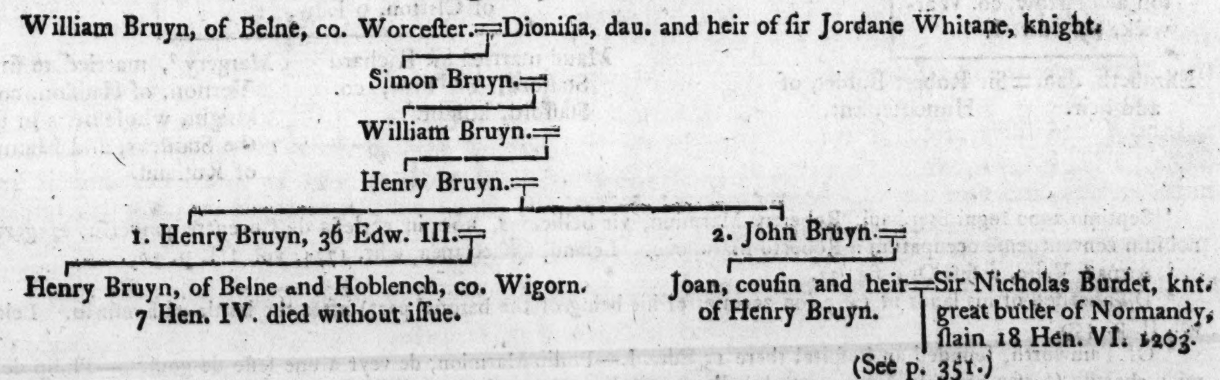
Martis, 2° die Decembris.

Leic'. Whereas, by order of the Lords Commiſſioners for depopulation, dated the 17th day of October, in the 13th year of his majeſty's reign, William Bent, of Billeſdon, in the county of Leiceſter, is mentioned to be returned by the commiſſion for depopulation in the ſame county, charged with depopulation, converſion, and continuance of houſes and lands in Cold Newton, in the ſame county; and that, by the conſent of the ſaid William Bent, the ſum of £40. was impoſed by the ſaid lords commiſſioners upon him for his fine or compoſitions for the ſaid depopulation, as by the ſaid order now ſhewed appeared: Now, for that the ſaid Court was this day informed, and that by the affidavit of the ſaid William Bent this day read is affirmed, that the ſaid William Bent did never aſſent unto, or make any ſuch compoſition, neither had any ſuch houſes or lands as in the ſaid order is mentioned; and therefore it was deſired that the proceſs made upon the ſaid charge of £40. may be ſuperſeded and ſtayed: It is this day ordered by the Court, that, upon ſecurity given by recognizance to abide ſuch order as this Court ſhall ſet down upon his plea to be pleaded to the ſaid debt, *Superſedeas* ſhall be awarded to the ſame proceſs as is deſired."

The lordſhip of Newton is now (1799) the property of Dame *Anne Fowke*; and contains 15 families.

The chapel is wholly deſecrated.

Pedigree of BRUYN.



William Bruyn, of Belne, co. Worceſter. = Dionisia, dau. and heir of ſir Jordane Whitane, knight.

Simon Bruyn. =

William Bruyn. =

Henry Bruyn. =

1. Henry Bruyn, 36 Edw. III. =

2. John Bruyn. =

Henry Bruyn, of Belne and Hoblench, co. Wigorn. 7 Hen. IV. died without iſſue.

Joan, couſin and heir of Henry Bruyn. = Sir Nicholas Burdet, knt. great butler of Normandy, ſlain 18 Hen. VI. 1203.

(See p. 351.)

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[1] Eſch. 29 Edw. I. N° 47. Leic.
[2] Cart. 5 Edw. II. N° 7.
[3] Eſch. 9 Edw. II. N° 71. Leic.
[4] Eſch. 35 Edw. III. pars 2. N° 20.
[5] Eſch. 1 Hen. IV. N° 71. Leic.
[6] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III.
[7] Eſch. 1 Edw. IV. N° 46. Leic.

[8] Inq. pro diſſolutione hoſpitii de Burton Lazars, 7 Aug. 35 Hen. VIII; Cole's Eſcheats, vol. V. (Harl. MSS. 760.) p. 1.

[9] To the note on the continuance of name of great families in much humbler ones, p. 288, note 15, might be added that *William Friſby* is here twice mentioned, if he was any thing more than bare tenant, the ſame being the name of a preſent tenant, who ſucceeded his father ſeveral years ago.

[10] From a memorandum at the beginning of the Regiſter of Burton Lazars, now in the Britiſh Muſeum.

[11] 4 Pars Original. 1 Mariæ, Rot. 22.
[12] Hil. Rec. 4 Eliz. Rot. 57.
[13] Eſch. 30 Eliz.

[14] John Hunt, of Newton, co. Leic. (Wright's Rutland, p. 83.) was grandfather of William Le Hunt, of Gray's Inn, eſq. called to the degree of ſerjeant at law in Trinity term 1688. His arms, Azure, a bird between ſix leopards' heads Or. Creſt, a leopard's head, between two wings expanged Or; fig. 32.

[15] See plate XLVIII. fig. 33.
[16] Coke's Entries, p. 692; Mich. 7 Jac. in com. Leic. Rot. 2205.
[17] Burton, MS.

Pedigree of MARMION.

Sir Robert Marmion [1], of Tamworth Caſtle, by the gift of the Conqueror; reſtored, in the reign of king Stephen, to the manor of Poleſworth, co. Warwick, their charters and eſtates. = Milicent.

Roger Marmion [2], baron of Tamworth, called Robert by Dugdale, ſlain 8 Stephen. = Maud de Beauchamp.

1. Geffrey Marmion, 4 Hen. II. = ...
2. Robert lord Marmion. =

Albreda, dau. and heir, married to ſir William Camvile.
Philippa, ſecond wife. = 1. Robert lord Marmion, gave Arrow, co. Warw. to his uncle Geoffrey; d. 2 H. III. = ... firſt wife.
2. Richard lord Marmion.

1. Robert Marmion, jun. pedoforeſtarian 1241; died about 1264. = Amicia, dau. of Jernegan Fitz-Hugh, of Tanfield, York.
2. William. = ...
William.
Robert Marmion, lord of Scrivelſby, co. Linc. died 26 Hen. III. = ...

William [3] Marmion. = Roſa, dau. to Roſe de Dover.
Iſabella, dau. and heir to Giles Fitz-Ralph, of Nether-Whitacre, co. Warwick. = 2. Robert, 14 E. II.
Katharine, dau. of ſir Tho. Moulton, knt. 2d wife. = Philip [4] lord Marmion, lord of Scrivelſby, died 20 Edw. I. = Joan, dau. and coheir of Hugo lord Kilpeck, of Kilpeck Caſtle, Hereford, firſt wife.

John lord Marmion, of Tanfield caſtle, died 16 Ed. II. =
John de Whitacre, died 3 Edw. III. = Amicia, dau. and coheir.
Hen. Hillary, 2d huſband. = Joan, dau. and coheir. = Sir Tho. Ludlow, firſt huſband.
1. Joan, dau. and coheir, married ſir Will. Morteyn, of Wollaton, Notts. died about 23 Edw. I. ſ. p.
2. Marcia, married Ralph Cromwell, of Cromwell, Notts. =

Iſabella, dau. and heir. = Sir Tho. Bermingham, of Nether-Whitacre, in right of his wife.
Edward Hillary, died 21 E. III.
John de Ludlow, died ſ. p.
3. Maud, dau. and coheir, married Ralph le Boteler.
Joan, dau. and heir, married Alexander de Frevile, lord of Tamworth in right of his wife, whoſe coheir in time carried the ſame to Thomas ſecond ſon of Will. lord Ferrers of Groby; from whom the Ferrers of Tamworth Caſtle, now extinct.

John lord Marmion, married Maud, dau. to . . . . lord Furnival, died 9 Edw. III. =
Margaret [5], dau. and heir, married ſir John Dymock, who had by her the manor of Scrivelſby in Lincolnſhire, and the championſhip of England, ſtill in Lewis Dymock, the heir male, 1799.

Robert, ſ. p.
1. Joan, ſiſter and coheir, marr. ſir John Bernake.
2. Avice, ſiſter and coheir, 2d wife. = John lord Grey, of Rotherfield.

1. Sir John Marmion, called after his mother, ſ. p. = Elizabeth.
2. Sir Robert. = Lora, ſecond dau. and coheir to Herbert St. Quintin [6].

Elizabeth, dau. and heir. = Henry lord Fitz-Hugh.

Pedigree of CAMVILE.

Arms: Azure, three lions paſſant in pale Argent, fig. 35.

Richard de Camvile, founder of the abbey of Combe, co. Warwick, temp. R. Stephen. =

William de Camvile. =

Sir William de Camvile, of Seckington, co. Warwick, 4. 16 Hen. III. = Albreda, dau. and heir of Geoffrey Marmion, brought Arrow to her huſband, by the gift of her nephew Robert lord Marmion.

2. William de Camvile, of Seckington and Arrow, co. Warwick, 25 H. III. = Iſeuda.
1. Geffrey de Camvile, of Clifton Camvile, co. Stafford.
3. Thomas, a prieſt, one of the king's juſtices, 13 Hen. III.

1. Thomas de Camvile, died 20 Henry III. vitâ patris. = Agnes.
2. William.
William de Camvile.

Thomas de Camvile, 6 Edw. I. = Elizabeth, 1 Edw. I.
Geffrey de Camvile lord Camvile, 6 Edw. I. died 2 Edw. II. = Maud, dau. and heir of ſir Guy de Bryan, knt. by Eve his wife, dau. and heir to Henry lord Tracy, baron of Barnſtable, Devon.

Sir Gerard de Camvile lord of the manors of Seckington and Arrow, co. Warwick, 29 Edw. I. = ...
Sir William de Camvile lord Camvile of Clifton, 9 Edw. II. = ...

Elizabeth, dau. and heir. = Sir Robert Burdet, of Huncote, knt.
Maud married Sir Richard Stafford, of Pipe, co. Stafford, knight.
Margery [7], married to ſir Richard Vernon, of Haddon, co. Derby, knight, whoſe heirs in time were the Stanleys, and Manners duke of Rutland.

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[1] Septimo anno regni Stephani, Robertus Marmiun, vir bellicoſus, hoc in eccleſia de Coventre perverſus exegerat.—Cœnobium conventuenſe occupatum à Roberto Marmione. Leland, Collectanea, edit. 1774, vol. III. p. 305.

[2] Arms: Vaire, a feſs Or; fig. 33.

[3] Diſinherited of his lands in 1265 (on account of his being of the barons' part) after the battle of Eveſham. Leland, ibid. vol. II. p. 459.

[4] Of Tamworth, founded an hoſpital there 15 Edw. I.—Philip Marmion, de veyr a une feſſe de goules.—Philip de fiz Marmion ebartile (forſan ecartele, i. e. quarterly) d'argent e de goules endente. Leland, ibid. p. 615.

[5] Margareta, uxor Joannis Dymmok, militis, clamabat per manetium de Scrivelby, aſſertionem pro tuenda hereditate et jure regis ad coronam. Balduinus de Freville, miles, competitor ejuſdem officii, ratione manerii de caſtello Tamworth, in comit' Warwik, quia etiam cognatus, et ex parte heres Lioneſſæ, filiæ Philippi Marmion, ad quem ſpectabat caſtellum de Tamworth. Dymmok Offic' faciebat, ſalvo jure Freville. Leland, ibid. vol. I. p. 255.

[6] See Hutchins's Dorſetſhire, vol. I. p. 504; vol. II. p. 136.

[7] Ric' fil' Ric' Vernon & Matilda ux. ejus 16 Ed. II. Ex archivis Ducis Rutland. This Richard died before 22 Edw. II.; for then ſhe is ſtyled "Maud que fuſt la feme Ric. de Vernon le puiſne." Seal, Argent, a fret Sable, *Vernon*; impaling *Camvile*; fig. 36.

Pedigree of BURDET, of LOSEBY, NEWTON BURDET, BRAMCOTE, SECKINGTON, and FORMARKE.

Robert de Culeio, ſurnamed Burdet, a Norman, earl of Terracon. = Sibilla, dau. of William de Capra.

Hugo de Burdet, a noble Norman, came into England with the Conqueror, lord of the manor of Loſeby in 1066[1]. = ...

William Burdet, of Loſeby, living in the reign of William II. and Stephen. = ...

Hugo Burdet, of Loſeby, temp. Hen. II. = ...

Sir William Burdet, of Loſeby and Newton Burdet, temp. Hen. II; and 4 and 15 John, founder of Aucote priory. = Alice, *avita* of Ralph Baſſet.

1. Hugo Burdet. = ...

William, died ſ. p.

2. Sir Richard Burdet, of Newton and Loſeby, knt. died 10 H. III. = Maud de Somery.

3. William Burdet, of Paſton and of Alington. = ...

Avicia Burdet, wife of . . . . . Ivors, of . . . .

1. Sir Rich. Burdet, knt.
2. John Burdet. knt.
3. Sir James Burdet, knt. all ſlain ſ. p.

4. Sir William Burdet, of Loſeby, knt. 42 Hen. III. = Iſabella.

Michael Burdet, lord of Potton, Allington, and Stanton, 31 Hen. III. =

1. Rich. Burdet, of Loſeby, died 10 Edw. I. =

2. Rob. Burdet[2], of Huncote, died 31 Edw. I. ſ. p.

3. William Burdet[3], of Shepey and Coſby, co. Leic.

4. Hugh Burdett, temp. Edw. I. = Annabell[4], dau. of Sewall Tuchett and Sibill his wife, who brought the manor of Mythe to her huſband.

William Burdet, of Allington. =

John Burdet, 30 Ed. I.

1. Sir Will. Burdett, ſlain at Dundee in Scotland, 31 Edw. I. =

2. Hugo, lord of Hoton. Amicia, lady of Hoton.

Nicholas Burdet, had lands in Shepey, 32 Edw. I. =

Sir Rob. Burdet[5], knt. of Seckington, and, in right of his wife, of Huncote, d. 1333. = Elizabeth, dau. and heir of ſir Gerard de Camvile, of Seckington, 18 Edw. III.

2. Henry Burdet[6], 18 Edw. II. and 12 E. III.

Richard Burdet, 12 Edw. III. =

John Burdett, 20 Edw. III. = Elizabeth, dau. and coheir of ſir Roger de la Zouch, of Lubbeſthorpe.

John Burdet. =

Elizabeth, dau. and heir. = Richard de Aſhby, living 1391; owner of Loſeby in right of his wife.

Agnes, dau. and heir, married to William Shepey, of Shepey, 15 Ric. II.

1. Sir Robert Burdet, of Huncote, knt. married Elizabeth, dau. and coheir of Robert Garſhall, of Ibſtock; and their deſcendants are ſet down in Huncote.

2. Sir Gerard Burdet[7], of Seckington and Arrow, 12 & 20 Edw. III. died 33 Edw. III. = Eleanor, ſiſter and heir of John Devalle, of Broughton, co. Warwick, dau. to ſir Robert Devalle, of Lodington and Compton Scorfen.

Sir John Burdet, knt. 44 Edw. III. & 2 Ric. II. = Margaret, dau. and heir of Thomas Fitton, of Goſworth, co. Ceſtr.

Sir Thomas Burdet, knt. 5 Ric. II. 20 Hen. VI. = Anne, dau. and coheir to John Waldyve, and Margaret, dau. and heir to Rich. Oldingſells, of Foſhaw, Warw. with whom Foſhaw.

Sir Nicholas Burdet[8], great butler of Normandy, ſlain 18 Hen. VI. in the battle of Pontoys in Bretagne. = Joan, couſin and heir of Henry Bruyn, of Belne, &c. dau. and heir to John Bruyn; by whom came the manor of Bramcote.

Agnes, dau. of John Waldeiſe, divorced 1464, as too near of of kin to Anne before; firſt wife. = Thomas Burdet, eſq. beheaded 1477, heir to his grandfather, eſquire to George duke of Clarence, which coſt him his life by the artifice of the duke of Glouceſter, afterwards Richard III. = Margaret, dau. of ſir John Rodney, ſecond wife; afterwards married to Thomas Woodhull.

Richard Burdet, of Arrow, died 8 H. VII. firſt huſband. = Joyce, dau. of ſir Sim. Mountfort, knt. of Colſhill, co. Warwick. = Sir Hugh Conway, treaſurer of Ireland, brother to ſir Edward, 2d huſband.

1. Sir John Burdet, knt. reſtored in blood 2 Hen. VII; died 20 Hen. VIII. = Anne, dau. of Will. Harewell, of Wootton-Wawen, co. Warwick, eſq.

2. Nicholas.
3. Robert.
4. George.
5. Edward.

1. Joan.
2. Iſabella.

1. Thomas Burdet, eſq. died without iſſue.
2. Robert, died ſ. p.

Anne, dau. and heir. = Sir Edward Conway, of Arrow, in right of his wife; from whom the lord Conway.

1. Tho. Burdet, of Bramcote and Seckington, co. Warwick, eſq. 26 Hen. VIII. d. 31 H. VIII. = Mary, dau. of ſir Rob. Throgmorton, knt. of Coughton, Warwick; afterwards married to Rich. Middlemore, of Edgbaſton, co. Warwick, eſq. 2d huſb. from whom the heir female, wife to ſir John Gage, of Firle, in Suſſex, bart.

2. John.
3. William.
4. George.

1. Joan.
2. Oſburna, = Geo. Daſton, of co. Glouc.
3. Elizabeth. = John Copland.
4. Anne. = John Hall.

1. Robert Burdet, eſq. 34 H. VIII. died Jan. 11, 2 Edw. VI. = Elizabeth, dau. of ſir Thomas Cockayne, of Aſhbourne, co. Derby, knt.

2. Clement, a prieſt.
3. Humphrey. = Suſan, dau. to ſir Tho. Englefield, of Englefield, Berks.
4. William.
5. Ethelbert, a juſtice of the Common Pleas.

1. Blanch. = ... Sambourn.
2. Catharine. = ... Ludlow.
3. Eleanor. = ... Willeſcote.

1. Thomas Burdet, eſq. died 15 July, 1594. = Bridget, dau. of Thomas Curzon, of Croxhall, co. Derby, eſq. died 1611.

2. Francis.
3. George.

4. William, of the Middle Temple.
5 John.

1. Robert Burdet, eſq. born Nov. 26, 1557: died Mar. 27, 1603; buried at Seckington. = Mary, dau. and coheir of Tho. Wilſon, LL.D. dean of Durham, and ſecretary of ſtate to queen Elizabeth; afterwards married to ſir Chriſtopher Lowther, of Lowther, co. Weſtmoreland, knt. by whom ſhe had no iſſue. She died May 31, 1622; and was buried in St. Andrew's church, Penrith, Cumberland.

2. Nicholas, b. 1560.
3. Thomas, b. 1556.
4. John, b. 1566.
5. Raphael, b. 1568.
6. Laurence, b. 1571.

1. Dorothy, b. 1556. = John Barwell, of Seckington, gent.
2. Anna, b. 1562. = ... Sheffield, gent.
3. Elizabeth, b. 1563.
4. Philadelphia, b. 1565.
5. Mary, born 1569.

Sir Thomas, &c. See p. 352.

[1] Arms: Azure, two bars Or, as now borne; ſee p. 352.

[2] William, in Burton's printed Book, p. 204; which ſeems right. His arms were, Azure, two bars Or, a bend Gules, fig. 37. He gave the manor of Huncote to his nephew.

[3] Arms: Azure, two bars; and in chief three mullets Or, fig. 38.

[4] Arms: Gules, ten martlets Or, 4. 3. 2. 1. fig. 39.

[5] Arms: Azure, two bars Or; the top one charged with three martlets Gules, fig. 40.

[6] Arms: Azure, two bars Or, charged with three martlets Gules, two on the top, and one on the bottom, fig. 41.

[7] Arms: Gules, a feſs between ſix martlets Or, fig. 42.

[8] Arms: Azure, two bars Or, each charged with three martlets, fig. 43.

Sir Thomas Burdet, of Bramcote, knt. born 1585; created a baronet 25 Feb. 1618; living 1641. = Jane, dau. and heir of William Francys, niece and heir of John Francys, of Formarke, co. Derby; marr. 1622; died 1637; bur. at Repton.

1. Bridget, b. 1586. = William Whelpdale.
2. Anne, b. 1588. = John Bowes, of Elford, co. Stafford, esq.
3. Mary, b. 1589. = Richard Frampton, esq.
4. Lucretia, b. 1591; died unmarried.
5. Elizabeth, b. 1593. = Anthony Hutton, of Penrith, Cumberland, esq. master in the court of Chancery.
6. Letitia, b. 1602. = Richard Skelton, of Armenthwayte, Cumberland, gent.

1. Sir Francis Burdet, bart. of Bramcote and Formarke, born 1608; died Dec. 30, 1696, æt. 89; buried at Formarke. = Elizabeth, dau. of sir John Walter, of Saresden, Oxon. knt. chief baron of the Exchequer; born 1613; married 1635; died Apr. 17, 1701, ætat. 89; buried at Formarke.

2. Robert Burdet, esq. alderman of London. = Mary, third dau. to Nathan Wrighte, esq. alderman of London; (see p. 279.)
Benjamin, who died 1710.

3. Leicester, died at Aleppo unmarried before 1662.

1. Bridget, d. 1685. = Thomas Gresley, esq. son and heir to sir Geo. Gresley, of Blokeston, co. Derby, knt. and bart. from whom the present sir Nigell Gresley, bart. is descended.
2. Dorothy, died unmarried.
3. Jane. = Gilbert Thacker, of Repton, co. Derby, esq.
4. Mary, d. 1699. = Geo. Bowes, of Elford, co. Staff. esq.
5. Letitia, d. 1683. = William Hounsell, merchant, of London.
6. Isabella. = John Merrick, merchant, of London.
7. Catharine, d. 1663. = Sebright Repington, of Amington, co. Warwick, esq.

Mary, dau. to Gervas Pygot, of Thrumpton, by Mary his first wife, dau. and coheir to John St. Andrew, of Gotham, Notts, esq. 1st wife; died Aug. 31, 1668; buried at Formarke. = 1. Sir Robert Burdet, bart. b. 1640; knight of the shire for the county of Derby in his father's lifetime; died January 18, 1715-16, æt. 76; buried at Formarke. = Magdalen, dau. to sir Thomas Aston, of Aston, Cheshire, bart. 2d wife; married 1676; buried at Formarke 1694. = Mary, dau. of Tho. Brome, of Croxhall, co. Derby, gent. third wife; buried at Formarke 1742.

2. Francis, b. 1641; died April 18, 1709, unmarried.
3. Walter, b. 1646; of the Inner Temple, and of Knowl-hill, co. Derby, esq. died unmarried 1732.
4. John, of Donisthorpe, b. 1650; married Anne, dau. to . . . Muggelstone, of Packington, esq. died 1729.
5. Thomas, b. 1655; died Aug. 12, 1698, unmarried.

1. Jane, b. 1637. = Edward Hopgood, esq. merchant, of London.
2. Elizabeth, b. 1638. = Edward Jodrell, of Erdsley, Cheshire, esq.
3. Maria, died April 15, 1701, unmarried.
4. Dorothy, b. 1648; died Sept. 4, 1718, unmarried.

1. Francis.

Elizabeth, dau. and heir to her mother, b. 1667; married at Formarke 11 Dec. 1689. = Charles Jennens, of the Middle Temple, and of Gopsal, esq.
(See under Gopsal.)

2. Robert Burdet, esq. b. 1680; died in his father's lifetime, January 7, 1715-6; buried at Formarke. = Elizabeth, only issue of William 4th visc. Tracy, of Ireland, by Frances his first wife, dau. of Leicester Devereux visc. Hereford. She remarried Robert Holden, of Aston, co. Derby, esq. and was buried at Formarke 1747.

3. Francis, died an infant.
4. John, died an infant.
5. Henry, drowned at Oxford, an infant.

1. Lettice, died 1684.
2. Magdalen, died 1695.
3. Dorothy, died 1886.

4. Jane. = John Cotton, of Stratton, co. Bedford, esq. son and heir to sir Robert Cotton, of Steeple Gedding, co. Huntingdon, bart.
(See vol. II. p. 834.)

Elizabeth, only dau. of sir Charles Sedley, of Nuthall, co. Nottingham, bart. married at Hucknall 1739; first wife; buried at Formarke Aug. 27, 1747. = 1. Sir Robert Burdet, bart. born May 28, 1716, after his father's death; married Nov. 1739; died Feb. 15, 1797, æt. 81; buried at Formarke. = Lady Caroline Manners, dau. of John duke of Rutland, and relict of sir Henry Harpur, bart. second wife; died Nov. 10, 1769; buried at Formarke.

2. Francis, born 1711, and died that year.

1. Elizabeth, b. 1705; died unmarried, and buried in South Audley-street chapel.
2. Jane, b. 1707; died unmarried 1727.
3. Mary, b. 1708, married, first, Col. Rich. Pyott[1], of Strethay, Staff. esq.; secondly, to Henry Delabain, who died s. p. She died in 1786, and was buried at Doncaster.
4. Anne, died young.
5. Frances, b. 1713; died unmarried 1753.
6. Anne, b. 1714. = Wrightson Mundy, of Osbaston, Leic. and Markeaton, Derby, esq.
7. Dorothy, b. 1715. = John Rolleston, rector of Aston super Trent, co. Derby.

1. Robert-Thomas-Sedley Burdet, born 1741; died 1744.

2. Francis Burdet, esq. born 1747; died Feb. 3, 1794; buried at Formarke. = Mary Eleanora, dau. and coheir of William Jones, esq. of Ramsbury manor, Wilts; married Dec. 30, 1766; d. at Bath, Feb. 3, 1794; bur. at Formarke.

3. John, born Feb. 13, 1768; died April 2, 1779, æt. 20.

1. Elizabeth. = Francis-Noel-Clarke Mundy, of Markeaton, esq.
Francis. Charles.

2. Frances.

1. Robert, born 1744, died 1764.

2. Sir Francis Burdet[2], bart. born Jan. 25, 1770; living 1799. = Sophia, third dau. and coheir expectant of Thomas Coutts, of the Strand, esq. married at St. Martin's in the Fields Aug. 5, 1793.

3. Charles-Sedley Burdet, born Dec. 26, 1772; drowned at the Rhine-fall at Schaffhausen in Switzerland in 1793.

4. William-Jones Burdet, born Aug. 23, 1774; unmarried 1795.

5. Ernley Burdet, born Jan. 14, 1776; died Dec. 23, 1778.

1. Mary-Eleanora, born March 14, 1775; died unmarried 1795.
2. Eliza, born Jan. 25, 1777.
3. Frances, born July 27, 1778.

Sophia, born June 13, and bapt. July 10, 1794.
Robert, born April 26, 1796, in Stratton-street, Piccadilly.

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[1] See their issue, "Shaw's Staffordshire," vol. I. p. 360.

[2] Arms: Azure, two bars Or; fig. 44.

PRESTWOULD,

a large pariſh, towards the North-eaſt angle of Leiceſterſhire, and near the borders of Nottinghamſhire, due North from Leiceſter 12 miles, about an equal diſtance from Nottingham, and 2 miles from Loughborough, is bounded by Wimeſwould, Walton, and Barrow; and alſo by Burton, Cotes, and Hoton, the three latter of which places are hamlets of this extenſive pariſh; which, in the eccleſiaſtical diviſion of the county, is within the deanry of Goſcote. The whole pariſh conſiſts, for the moſt part, of rich good land.

At the Norman ſurvey, Preſtwould was conſidered as an appendage to the manor of Barrow, then held by Earl *Hugo* immediately under king *William*. It contained two ploughlands, a meadow three furlongs long and one broad, and a wood ſix furlongs long and five broad. The value was not returned to the ſurveyors [1]. Another ploughland and a half, all but one ox-gang, in Preſtwould, belonged, at that time, to the manor of Burton, and was the property of *Durand Malet* [2].

It appears that *Poutrell*, the lord of Cotes, held lands in Preſtwould and Wimeſwould, and that part thereof belonged to the monaſtery of St. *Ebrulf* in Normandy, by likelihood of the gift of theſe Poutrells; for in a charter of William the Conqueror are theſe words: "Alii quoque homines Hugonis comitis Ceſtrie dederunt decimas ſuas eccleſie in Nicholeſcirâ; Rozſceli de Eſtentonâ, Oſbernus Tezſonis filius, de Neubold, Baldricus de Farefort, decimam cum uno ruſtico; Rogerus de Millai & Briſard, & Robtus Pultrel in Legreceſtreſcirâ. Omnes hi decimas ſuas Sancto Ebrulfo dederunt, & predictas comes gratanter conceſſit [3]."

The other part of this lordſhip was in the poſſeſſion of the *Preſtwoulds*, an antient family, who took their name from the place; and one of whom, *Ankitell de Preſtwould*, about the time of Henry II, gave the church and certain lands in Preſtwould to the nuns of *Bolyntgon*, co. Lincoln; which were confirmed to them by *Elias de Preſtwould* his ſon, and *William* ſon of *Philip de Kyme* chief lord of the fee [4].

The abbot and convent of *Croxton* had from this family a ſmall annual rent at Preſtwould and Burton:

"Habemus in Preſtewold, de dono Sibille que fuit ſponſa Elie filii Anketilli de Preſtwold, annuum redditum v s̄. in puram & perpetuam eleemoſinam, recipiend' de Yvone de Preſtewold & heredibus ſuis, pro III bovatis terre, ad II anni terminos, ſcil', ad Inventionem Sancte Crucis xxx đ. & ad Mich' xxx đ. Hunc quidem redditum dimiſimus per cartam Yvoni filio Willielmi de Preſtewold, reddendo nobis annuatim VI đ. in octavis Paſche pro omni ſervicio [5]."

On the aid granted to king Henry III. in 1235, towards the marrying of his ſiſter with the emperor of the Romans, Preſtwould paid one mark for half a knight's fee held by *William de Herbert*.

In the Teſta de Nevill, compiled about the year 1240, Preſtwould is deſcribed as conſiſting of one ploughland; and in the Itinerary of 1280, Preſtwould, Burton, Hoton, and Cotes, anſwered collectively as one vill.

In 1296, the town of Preſtwould was held in fee of the honour of *Leiceſter*; and *John de Segrave* and *Thomas de Chaworth* held lands here of the Earl, and the Earl of the King [6].

In 1297, *Edmund* earl of *Lancaſter*, the king's brother, held, at his death, divers lands at Preſtwould [7].

In 1308, *John Bardolf*, at his death, held one acre and an half in Preſtwould, of *Hugh* the ſon of *Henry*, by the ſervice of one halfpenny a year; and three roods and an half of land there, of *Ralph Randolph*, by the ſervice of one clove-flower *(unius clavi gariefoli)*; and *John Bardolf*, his ſon and heir, was then 7 years old [8].

Hugh de Preſtwould was in 1327 a collector of the ſubſidy of a twentieth in this county.

Two grants from *Ankitell de Preſtwould* to *Stephen de Segrave* of lands at Cotes [9], and of two acres of Preſtwould called *Gares*, are noticed in the Segrave Chartulary; where it appears, that "Cotes ſuper Sore, cum Preſtwold & Hoton," were in 1325 conſidered as members of the lordſhip of *Segrave* [10].

In 1329, *Robert Powtrell*, deceaſed, held a moiety of the manor of Preſtwould of the king (by reaſon of the forfeiture of *Henry de Beaumont)* by the ſervice of a quarter of one knight's fee, and the other moiety of the ſaid manor by knight's ſervice; and *Richard* ſon of *John* Powtrell, couſin of the aforeſaid Robert, was the next heir [11].

In this town and Cotes adjoining to it were antiently two manors intermixed; one of which in 1346 was in the hands of ſir *John de Nevile*, knight; who (on the aid then granted for knighting Edward of Woodſtock, the king's eldeſt ſon) was aſſeſſed 10*s*. for a quarter of one knight's fee in Preſtwould, Wymondſwould, Burton, and Cotes, parcel of the honour of *Leiceſter*; and *Robert Poutrell*, lord of Cotes, 3*s*. 4*d*. for a twelfth part of one knight's fee in Preſtwould and Burton, parcel of the fee of *Cheſter* [12].

In 1350, *John Poutrell*, at his death, held certain lands and tenements in Preſtwold, of *Alice* relict of *Henry de Beaumont*, by the ſervice of half a knight's fee [13].

In 1361, *Henry Plantagenet* duke of *Lancaſter* died ſeiſed of one knight's fee in Wymondeſwold, Burton, and Preſtwold, which *Thomas de Chaworth* held; alſo of one knight's fee in Wymondſwould, Burton, Preſtwold, and Cotes, which *John de Segrave* held [14].

In a book of fifteenths and tenths granted by the laity in 1416, Preſtwould was rated at 1*l*. 3*s*. 0*d*.; and in the ſubſidy of 1445, at the ſame ſum; but an abatement was then made of 5*s*.; Burton at 2*l*. 1*s*. 0*d*.; and 1*s*. abated; Cotes, at 1*l*. 18*s*. 0*d*.; and 2*s*. abated; Hoton, at 1*l*. 17*s*. 0*d*.; and 6*s*. abated.

In 1434, *Robert Nevill* died ſeiſed of a certain ruinous capital meſſuage, and of one cottage with a cloſe, in Preſtwould, held of the king *in capite*; and *John* Nevill was his next heir [15].

"Theſe two manors, in the time of king Henry VI, came unto ſir *Richard Nele*, ſerjeant at law, and after one of the juſtices of the common pleas in the time of king Edward IV. and king Richard III. He died 1 Hen. VII.; as appears by two inquiſitions; one taken after the death of *Chriſtopher* Nele, ſon and heir of the ſaid ſir Richard Nele, 18 Hen. VIII; the other taken 5 and 6 Philip and Mary, after the death of *Richard* Nele, ſon and heir of the aforeſaid Chriſtopher Nele [16]." *Francis* Nele, ſon of the laſt-mentioned, was twice married; but left only one ſon, *Richard*, and two daughters, *Mary* and *Elizabeth*; and, Richard dying without iſſue, the two ſiſters ſhared their father's inheritance.

Richard Beaumont, of Cole Orton, eſq. died, Oct. 18, 1538, poſſeſſed of lands in Preſtwould, Burton, Cotes, Hoton, and Loughborough, held of the honour of *Leiceſter*, by the fourth part of a knight's fee, and a rent of 20*d*.; leaving *Nicholas*, his ſon and heir, aged 11 [17].

In 1564, there were 14 families in Preſtwould; in Burton, 33 families; in Cotes, a chapel and 23 families; and in Hoton a chapel and 9 families.

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[1] "In Preſteuuald 2 carucatæ terræ; pratum 3 quarentenarum longitudinis, & 1 quarentenæ latitudinis. Silva 6 quarentenarum longitudinis, & 5 quarentenarum latitudinis. Require pretium."

[2] See hereafter, under Burton, p. 363.

[3] Dugdale, Mon. Angl. vol. II. p. 966; and Ordericus Vitalis, p. 602.

[4] Ex veteri Rotulo in Bibliothecâ Deweſianâ.

[5] Peck, MS. 4935; ex Cod. MS. de Domeſday, apud Belvoir, in 24mo, fol. 9. b.

[6] Inq. 24 Edw. I. in Scacc.

[7] Eſch. 25 Edw. I. N° 51. Leic.

[8] Eſch. 2 Edw. II. N° 25. Leic.

[9] See hereafter, under Cotes, p. 365.

[10] Inq. 19 Edw. II.

[11] Eſch. 3 Edw. III. N° 62. Leic.

[12] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III.

[13] Eſch. 24 Edw. III. N° 38. Leic.

[14] Fin. 16 July, 35 Edw. III. m. 23.—See more in Aſhby Magna.

[15] Eſch. 13 Hen. VI. N° 41. Leic.

[16] Burton, MS.—Richard Nele was raiſed to the degree of ſerjeant 3 Edw. IV; appointed king's ſerjeant at Stamford the year following; judge of the common pleas 49 Hen. VI; of the king's bench 11 Edw. IV; 1 Edw. V, when he was knighted; 1 Ric. III; 1 Hen. VII. 1485; in which laſt year he died. Gough's Sepulchral Monuments in Great Britain, vol. II. p. 294.

[17] Inq. at Harborough, 2 May, 30 Hen. VIII; Cole's Eſcheats, vol. V. (Harl. MSS. 760.) p. 352.

In Auguſt 1588, *Henry Skipwith*, eſq. of Keythorpe, died ſeiſed of certain lands, meadows, and paſtures, in Preſtwould, Hoton, and Loughborough, held of the queen, as of her honour of *Leiceſter*, by the ſervice of one knight's fee, and the rent of 1*d*.[1]

“ *Everard Digbie*, the ſon of *Kenelm* Digbie, of Stoke Dry, in the county of Rutland, eſq. married *Mary*, ſiſter and coheir to her brother *Richard* Nele; and ſo the poſſeſſion came to the Digbies. Theſe Digbies have been, and continue, a race of gentlemen of great account in theſe counties[2].”

In 1610, ſir *William Skipwith* died poſſeſſed of the inheritance of this place; to whom ſucceeded his ſon ſir *Henry* Skipwith, who made Preſtwould his principal reſidence; the family manſion at Cotes being reſerved for his mother dame *Jane*, who continued in it till her death in 1630; in which year ſhe is noticed as the only freeholder at Cotes, as in 1641 ſir Henry Skipwith, bart. was at Preſtwould.

“ 26 Oct. 1646. By virtue of an order of both houſes of parliament of the 2d of May laſt, it is ordered that the yearly ſum of £40. be paid out of the profits of the impropriate rectory of Preſtwould, co. Leiceſter, ſequeſtered from ſir *Henry Skipwith*, knight and baronet, delinquent, to and for increaſe of the maintenance of Mr. *Timothy Kirke*, miniſter of the pariſh-church of Onelippe in the ſaid county; his preſent maintenance being but £40. a year; and the ſequeſtrators are required to pay the ſame accordingly, as the profits ſhall grow due and payable[3].”

After a variety of fines and ſequeſtrations, the eſtate of ſir *Henry Skipwith* appears to have been conſiderably impaired; and, on his ſecond marriage, he had ſecured to the lord mayor and citizens of *London*, as guardians for the children of his wife by a former huſband, a long leaſe of his property at Preſtwould, as appears from the following authentic document:

“ March 2, 1649-50. Whereas the portions of *Anne*, *Martha*, and *Edward*, the children or orphans of *John Acton*, deceaſed, amounting to the ſum of £3750. 18*s*. 1½*d*. were ſecured to this Court by ſir *Henry Skipwith*, knt. and bart. who married with *Blandina* the wife of the ſaid John Acton, deceaſed, by a leaſe of the manor of Preſtwould in the county of Leiceſter, for the term of fourſcore and nineteen years, and upon a ſtatute of £5000; which ſtatute is by order of this Court extended, and divers lands are thereupon ſeized and delivered to Iſaac Pennington and ſir John Woollaſton, knt. aldermen of London, and Thomas Adams, eſq. the ſurviving truſtees to whom the ſaid leaſe and ſtatute were taken: And whereas, for the obtaining the ſaid portions, by order of this Court, the ſaid truſtees have aſſigned the ſaid leaſe unto Chriſtopher Packe, ſheriff, and one of the aldermen of this City: It is thought fit, and ſo ordered by this Court, that the ſaid truſtees ſhall aſſign the ſaid extent and lands, extended and ſeized as aforeſaid upon the ſaid ſtatute, to Thomas Cutler, citizen and cloth-worker of London, and his aſſigns, as a perſon nominated and appointed, and put in truſt, by the ſaid Chriſtopher Packe; and that the Chamberlain of London do deliver unto the ſaid Chriſtopher Packe the aforeſaid leaſe for 99 years, and all other writings in the Chamber of London touching the ſame leaſe and ſtatute[4].”

The lordſhips of Preſtwould and Cotes were ſoon afterwards regularly aſſigned by ſir *Henry Skipwith* in fee to Mr. *Packe*; “ who was owner of them before 1653; as appears,” ſays ſir Thomas Cave, “ from the evidences and collections I have ſeen in the cuſtody of *Bennet* earl of *Harborough*[5].”

In 1655, there was collected in Preſtwould, for the relief of the poor Proteſtants in Piedmont, the ſum of 1*l*. 2*s*. 0*d*.; and 5*s*. at Hoton.

“ Within theſe precincts was a manor called *Huet's Manor*; on which account, the States of the Commonwealth claimed payment of the following ſums, or chief rents, heretofore due to the Crown of England:

For a houſe on Dalby's farm *per annum*, 2*s*.
For the hall of Cotes, in this pariſh, 2*s*. 2*d*.
For the neatherd's houſe *per annum*, 1*s*. 6*d*.
} 5*s*. 8*d*.

The former poſſeſſors appear to have had a liberty of free-warren here; concerning which the jury (at a court held here ſoon after Mr. Packe made the abovementioned purchaſe) gave in the following preſentment: ‘ The jurors, upon their oath, do farther preſent, that, time out of mind, whereof the memory of man is not to the contrary, there hath been a certain place for the lord of the manor aforeſaid, for the keeping of coneys, lying on the head of the leys called *Conygree Leys*, in Preſtwould aforeſaid; but whether the ſame is free-warren or not, they know not. And the ſaid jurors, upon their oath, do farther ſay, that the ſame was lately deſtroyed, by the conſent of the lord of the manor of Preſtwould aforeſaid, with the agreement and conſent of ſir Henry Skipwith, knight and baronet, late lord of the ſaid manor. And farther they ſay not[6].’ After Mr. Packe's purchaſe of this manor, he ſeemed, by the correſpondence which paſſed between him and the vender ſir Henry Skipwith, to be deſirous of continuing theſe lands as free-warren; and ſir Henry alſo, on the ſame evidence, aſſerts he never gave his conſent to the diſcontinuance or breaking up of the ſaid warren. How this matter was terminated, I am ignorant as yet; nevertheleſs, as it is an hiſtorical matter, I thought it not unworthy of inſertion[7].”

Chriſtopher Packe, eſq. citizen and draper, was the ſon of *Chriſtopher* Packe, of Finchley, co. Middleſex, (a merchant of London, and derived from a family originally of Northamptonſhire). In an ordinance of parliament, Oct. 9, 1646, for ſettling the poſſeſſion of the biſhops' lands to the uſe of the Commonwealth, Mr. Packe was appointed a truſtee[8]. He was elected alderman of Cripplegate ward, Oct. 4, 1647; and ſo acceptable were his magiſterial ſervices, that, on the 9th of February following, he was one of the four perſons nominated by the ward of Langbourn to be their alderman; but, not having then been two years an alderman in his former ward, he was ineligible.

Jan. 19, 1648-9, he purchaſed for £8174. 16*s*. 6*d*. the manor of the biſhops of Lincoln at Buckden; which for ſome time became his occaſional reſidence. May 30, 1649, he was one of the fifteen aldermen who attended the lord-mayor[9] in proclaiming the act for aboliſhing the kingly government; June 10, was again put in nomination as an alderman for the ward of Cheap; and on Midſummer-day following was elected one of the ſheriffs of London. Oct. 2, having been nominated an alderman for Cornhill ward, he accepted the change; but, in a few days, was prevailed on to continue with his original friends[10]. At

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[1] Eſch. 3 April, 31 Eliz.

[2] Wyrley, MS.

[3] From the original minute-books of the Committee of Sequeſtrations, preſerved in the Bodleian Library.

[4] Repertory Foot, fol. 74.

[5] Sir Thomas Cave, MS. 1769.

[6] To this preſentment appends a ſeal with the arms of *Packe*; Argent, a feſs embattled . . . on a chief Azure, three anchors Or. Creſt, a demi lion couped, holding an anchor; Plate LI. fig. 13.

[7] Sir Thomas Cave, MS. 1769.

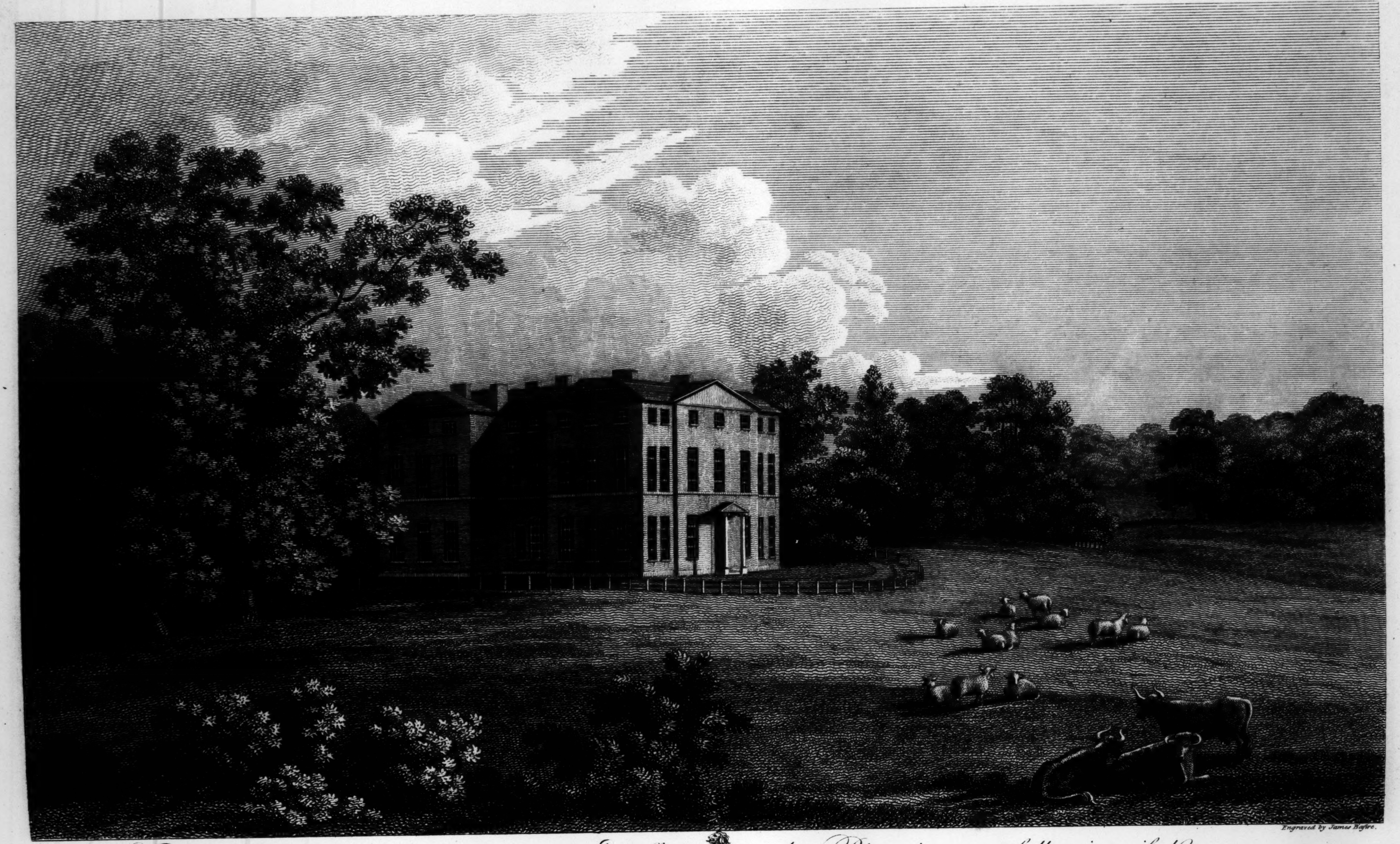
[8] Huſbands, p. 322.

[9] The lord-mayor (Andrews) was accompanied by aldermen Pennington, Wollaſton, Foulkes, Kenrick, Bigg, Edmonds, Packe, Bateman, Atkins, Viner, Avery, Wilſon, Dethick, and Foot. Hiſtory of Independency, Part II p. 185.

[10] “ Court of Aldermen, Oct. 2, 1649; Andrews, Mayor. His Lordſhip made a report unto this Court, that, ſitting in the ward of Cornhill, for the nomination of an alderman in place of George Price, eſquire, lately diſcharged, the inhabitants thereof did nominate ſir John Woollaſton, knight and alderman, and Mr. Alderman Packe (alderman of the ward of Cripplegate), Colonel Edmund Harvey, and Thomas Noell, goldſmith; of which nomination this Court did accept and allow: And ſir John Woollaſton refuſing to remove, Mr. Alderman Packe declared his acceptance of the ſaid nomination, and to remove to the ſaid ward of Cornhill: It is therefore ordered, that his Lordſhip repair into the ſaid ward of Cripplegate, for nomination of another Alderman thereof, in place of the ſaid Mr. Alderman Packe.”—“ Item, Oct. 9. Whereas Mr. Alderman Packe (being nominated, amongſt others, by the inhabitants of the ward of Cornhill for alderman of the ſaid ward), did lately declare his acceptance of the ſaid nomination; and, by conſent of this Court, did remove from the ward of Cripplegate (whereof he was before alderman) to the ſaid ward of Cornhill: Now, upon the humble petition of the common-councilmen of the ward of Cripplegate, in behalf of themſelves and the reſt of the inhabitants of the ſame ward, expreſſing their great deſire to have Mr. Alderman Packe ſtill continued alderman of the ſaid ward; and for as much as it appears that the ſaid Mr. Alderman Packe has not been fully two years alderman of the ſaid ward of Cripplegate, himſelf alſo now declaring his willingneſs to abide in the ſaid ward of Cripplegate, notwithſtanding his acceptance of the ſaid new election; this Court doth hereby annul their former proceedings upon the ſaid nomination, and proceeded to the election by ſcrutiny, according to the antient cuſtom; and did thereby elect Thomas Noell, goldſmith, to be alderman of the ſaid ward of Cornhill.” Repertory Reynardſon and Andrews, fol. 504. b.

Michael-

PRESTWOULD HALL,

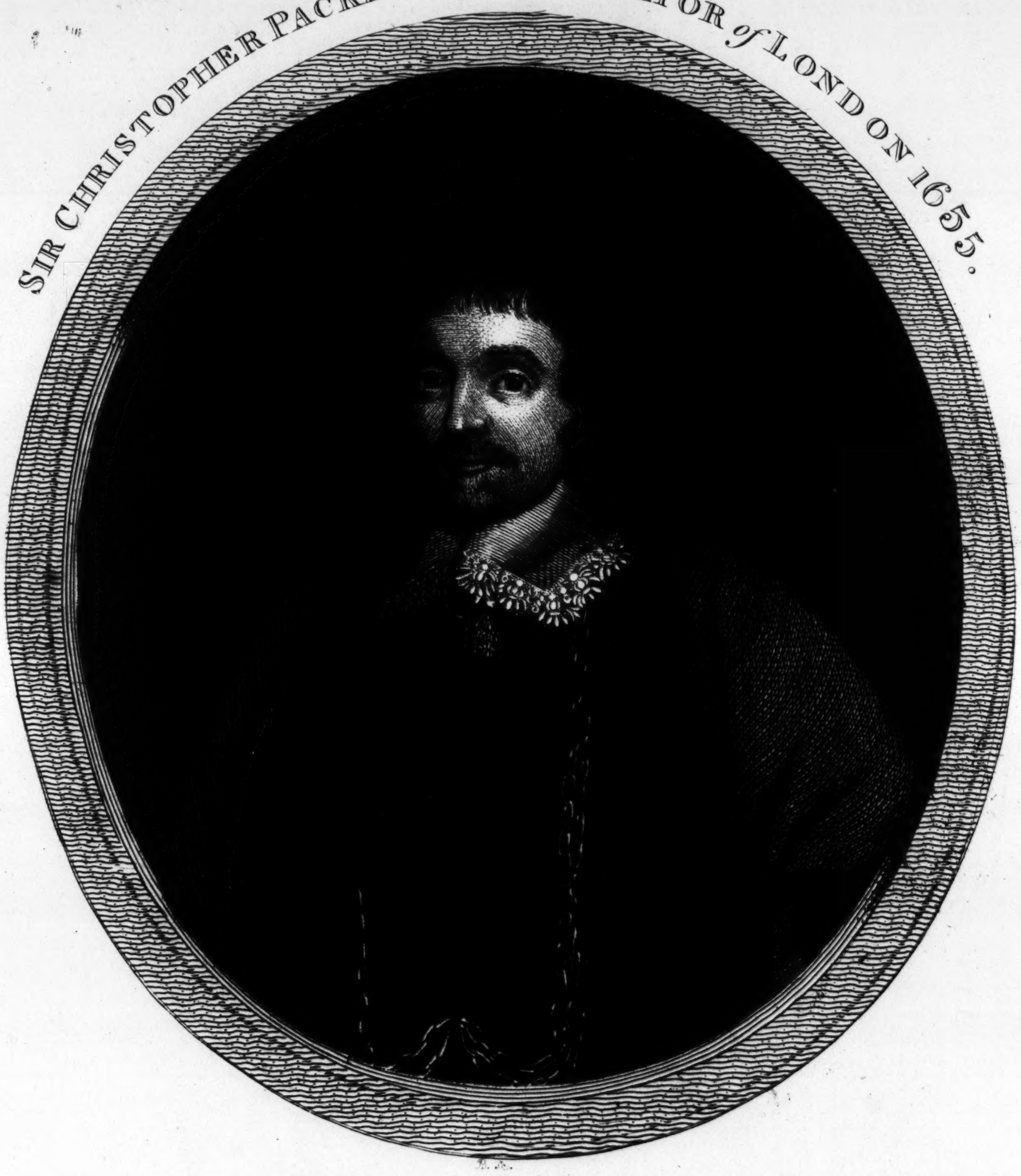


Engraved by James Baſire.

To CHARLES JAMES PACKE Esq.r this Plate is respectfully inscribed
by his much obliged and faithful Serv.t J. Nichols.

Vol. III. Pl. L. p. 355.

SIR CHRISTOPHER PACKE KN^T. LORD MAYOR of LONDON 1655.



To CHARLES JAMES PACKE Esqr. this Plate is respectfully inscribed
by his much obliged and faithful Servt. J. Nichols.

Published by J. Nichols, May 16th. 1800.

Michaelmas 1654 he was elected to fill the civic chair; and took his ſeat October 2, as "lord-mayor elect." About this period he received the honour of knighthood from Oliver Cromwell, the Lord Protector, at Whitehall; and, in the entry of the proceedings of the firſt Court of Aldermen which he held, Nov. 7, he is ſtyled "the right honourable ſir *Chriſtopher Packe*, lord-mayor [1]." Sept. 20, 1655, he was appointed joint-treaſurer, with alderman Viner, for the money, which was a very large ſum, collected throughout the kingdom, for the uſe of the ſuffering Waldenſes in Piedmont [2]. In January 1655-6, the Lord Protector and his council purpoſed to ſend ſir Chriſtopher Packe, in conjunction with Mr. Whitelock, on an extraordinary embaſſy to the king of Sweden; their intention in ſending ſir Chriſtopher being to manifeſt the engagement of the City in the buſineſs [3]. Feb. 21, 1656-7, being at that time a commiſſioner of the cuſtoms, and treaſurer at war, he brought forward the important queſtion, "That the Protector might be deſired to aſſume the ſtyle of King, as the moſt known and agreeable government [4];" and had, for a ſhort time, the title of "Lord Packe [5]," as one of Oliver's "other Houſe of Parliament [6]." May 8, 1660, he regularly attended, as an alderman, at the king's proclamation; and on the 5th of June ſigned a declaration, together with the lord-mayor, one of the ſheriffs, and ten other aldermen, of "their acceptance of his majeſty's free and general pardon; engaging (by God's aſſiſtance) to continue his majeſty's loyal and obedient ſubjects [7]." Notwithſtanding this, he was included, June 16, amongſt the twenty perſons, "to be excepted out of the act of general pardon and oblivion, for and in reſpect only of ſuch pains, penalties, and forfeitures (not extending to life), as ſhall be thought fit to be inflicted on him by another act intended to be hereafter paſſed for that purpoſe [8];" but, on the 13th of Auguſt, at the expreſs recommendation of the houſe of lords, his name was omitted in the liſt of perſons excepted; "provided, however, that he ſhould never from that time accept any office, eccleſiaſtical, civil, or military, or any other public employment [9]." He was accordingly, with ſix others who had been lord-mayors during the Uſurpation, removed from the office of alderman [10]; and, after that period, reſided many years in hoſpitable retirement at Cotes, where he was living at the time of the Heraldic Viſitation in March 1681-2; but died on the 17th of May following, at the age of about 89.

His ſon *Chriſtopher*, grandſon *Clifton*, and great grandſon *Charles*, continued their reſidence at Preſtwould; where the preſent owner, *Charles-James Packe*, eſq. who poſſeſſes the entire lordſhip, has built a new family-manſion on the ſite of the old manor-houſe. This houſe (of which an excellent view is given in Plate XLIX.) is large, commodious, and neat. The ſituation, however, is not adapted to the eye which delights in proſpects various and diſtant, though the country hereabouts lies much above the common level of the plains in Leiceſterſhire. Stanford-hall, a neighbouring ſeat, is an object every where in view in or near Charnwood Foreſt, or Loughborough; whilſt Preſtwould-hall is boſomed in calm ſerenity; and, as a near object, has many very pleaſing attractions. The grounds before it are ſpacious, and poſſeſs much of a park-like appearance; and the houſe, in every point of view, ſhews itſelf delightfully ſhaded with wood, being ornamented with large plantations of foreſt-trees; Mr. Packe having, perhaps, planted and raiſed, within the laſt 30 years, more trees than any gentleman in this county. The land is good, and their progreſs is very great; being at preſent very beautiful, and many of them fit to cut for various purpoſes; and to the next generation they will be highly productive. Were gentlemen in general thus to plant their eſtates, it would not only be a great ornament to the country, but poſterity would reap an incalculable advantage from it. Not a hedge, nor even a gravel-pit, is here to be ſeen, but what is planted with oak, aſh, or elm. The latter ſeems particularly adapted to this ſoil; many of which are now ſtanding, of a very large ſize. This lordſhip, with other adjoining eſtates belonging to Mr. Packe, from being almoſt deſtitute of wood, will, in a very few years, be as well covered as moſt parts of the county. The lordſhip of Cotes, and a conſiderable part of the adjoining one of Hoton, and part of Burton Bandalls, belong alſo to Mr. Packe.

Preſtwould-hall is adorned with ſeveral good family-portraits, by Vandyck, ſir Peter Lely, ſir Godfrey Kneller, and ſome in the beſt ſtyle by Dahl.

Amongſt the principal portraits are,

Jane Shore; a remarkably good picture, and believed to be an original.

The right hon. Sir Chriſtopher Packe, lord mayor of London, in the ſcarlet gown, black hood, and gold chain, of an alderman; laced band and taſſels, laced ruffles turned back over the ſleeve of his gown; his right hand on a table, the left reſting on his ſide. This portrait is faithfully copied by Mr. Baſire in Plate L.

His ſon, Chriſtopher Packe, eſq. in a large flowing wig; a tolerably good picture by ſir Peter Lely.

Sir Gervaſe Clifton [11], of Clifton, bart.

Frances counteſs of Tyrconnell, daughter of the late Sir Robert Clifton, bart. K. B.; by Smith.

Lady D'Oyley.

A lady of the Maſkelyne family.

Sir James Houblon [12], knt. by ſir Godfrey Kneller.

Mrs. Catharine Houblon, by ſir Peter Lely.

Three of Sir James Houblon's ſiſters, the preſent Mr. Packe's great aunts, daughters of James Houblon, merchant of London; one of whom married John Harvey, eſq. of Norfolk). One of theſe is by Vandyck.

Mrs. Rebecca Packe, by Dahl.

The preſent Mr. and Mrs. Packe, by Smith.

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[1] In the Repertory of his Mayoralty, I find no remarkable political entries; but have extracted from it the two following articles relative to Leiceſterſhire: "George Sherwood, of Buſhby, gent. having married Mary Scott, one of the daughters and orphans of Richard Scott, late citizen and brewer of London, deceaſed, without leave of this Court; the parties were fined £5. and a jointure in land to the value of £70. a year was directed to be ſettled on the wife." P. 414. b.—"Oct. 23, 1655, the Chamberlain directed to pay £8. to Mr. Vynes, towards the charge of printing his four ſermons, now preſented unto this Court." P. 445.

[2] Heath's Chronicle, p. 374.

[3] Whitelock's Memorials, p. 619.

[4] "Whitelock declined the firſt delivery of "The humble Petition and Advice to the Protector," from the Parliaments of England, Scotland, and Ireland, to have the title of King, not liking ſeveral things in it; but ſir Chriſtopher Packe, to gain honour, preſented it firſt to the Houſe; and then the lord Broghill, Glyn, Whitelock, and others, put it forward." Whitelock, p. 639.

[5] By the aſſeſſments made during the Protectorate, it appears that "the lord Packe" had a country-houſe at Mortlake. Lyſons, vol. I. p. 376; referring to "Myſteries of the good old Cauſe," p. 44.

[6] "The Other Houſe conſiſted of 60 members, to whom writs were ſent in the ſame form by which the peers had uſually been ſummoned. Jan. 20, 1657-8, both Houſes met; and the Protector came as Sovereign to the Houſe of Lords, and ſent for the Speaker and Houſe of Commons by the Black Rod, and then ſpoke in ſhort to them, beginning his ſpeech in the old ſtyle, "My Lords, and you the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes of the Houſe of Commons;" and then diſcourſed ſome particulars which he recommended to them; thanked them for their fair correſpondence the laſt ſeſſion; and aſſured them, if they would continue to proſecute his deſigns, they ſhould be called 'the bleſſed of the Lord, and generations to come ſhould bleſs them:' And ſo he left his lord-keeper Fiennes to make a large ſpeech to them, with all the ſtate of our antient Monarchs. When the two Houſes fell upon buſineſs, they could by no means agree; the Commons had envy and indignation to ſee a Houſe pretending to be ſuperior to them without the claim of birth-right, or any old legal creation; and the Other Houſe knew it was their commiſſion to be a Houſe of Peers in every thing but name; and therefore inſiſted upon all the antient rights and privileges belonging to the place where they ſate. The Protector, ſeeing their diſputes growing higher every day, reſolved upon their diſſolution." Kennett, vol. III. p. 221.

[7] Repertory Alleyne, p. 83. b.

[8] Journals of H. C. vol. VIII. p. 65.

[9] Ib. p. 217.

[10] His laſt attendance in the court of aldermen was on the 7th of Auguſt, 1660.

[11] Sir Gervaſe Clifton, who died in 1666, is remarkable for having had ſeven wives.

[12] Some of this family were eminent merchants in Elizabeth's reign. James Houblon, merchant of London, who died in 1682, aged 90, had by Mary Ducane 10 ſons and 3 daughters; and two of the ſons roſe to great wealth. James, alderman of Alderſgate Ward, was knighted at Guildhall, Oct. 29, 1692; M. P. for London 1698; and dying Oct. 25, 1700, was buried at St. Bennet's, Paul's Wharf. John, alderman of Cornhill Ward, 1689; knighted at Whitehall 29 October that year: ſheriff 1690; was lord-mayor in 1696; and at the ſame time was the firſt governor of the Bank, and a lord of the Admiralty. He died Jan. 8, 1711-12. Strype's Stow, 1720, Book V. p. 151. 301. & 2d Appendix; Morant's Eſſex, vol. II. p. 513; Pennant's London, p. 399.

The date of the earlieſt Regiſter here follows: "Regiſtrum omnium & ſingulorum baptiſmatis aquâ ablutorum, matrimonio copulatorum, & eccleſiaſticæ ſepulturæ beneficio affectorum, in eccleſiâ & parochiâ de Preſtwould, ex veteri Regiſtro pergameneo tranſcript' per Guillielmum Ward, nunc ejuſdem eccleſiæ paſtorem, anno Domini 1598, juxta Conſtitutiones eccleſiaſticas per Archiepiſcopum, Epiſcopos, & reliquum Clerum Cantuarenſis provinciæ, in ſynodo inchoatâ Londini xxv° die Octobris, A. D. 1597."

The entries are chiefly in Latin; and at the bottom of many of the pages are added ſeveral mottoes, adapted to baptiſmal, nuptial, or ſepultural entries.

Baptiſmata in parochiâ de Preſtwold, eccleſiâ impropriatâ, cum membris de Burton, Hoton, & Coates, per Hugonem Whitmowe, miniſtrum.

"Clotho colum geſtat, Lacheſis net, Atropos ſecat."
"We begin with cryes, and end with cares."

Richard Neele, Aug. 27, 1563.

William Neele, June 13, 1566.

Bartholomew Neele, Aug. 24, 1568.

George Neele, June 22, 1572.

Editha, ſpuria (ut aiunt) Willmi Barrett, filii Thomæ Barret de Wymeſwold & Emmatæ Belton de Hoton, 9 die Septembris, 1576.

Henricus, filius & hæres Willmi Skipwith de Cotes armigeri, natus eſt Martii die 21°, 1589; & baptizatus eſt 29° die menſis ejuſdem, 1590.

Wm. ſon of Kenelm Neele, of Burton, gent. May 10.

George, ſon of William Skipwith, of Cotes, eſq. born Feb. 12, baptized Feb. 17, 1591-2.

Maria filia Willmi Ward, eccleſiæ hujus parochialis miniſtri, nata eſt 11° die Septembris, & baptizata eſt 17° die ejuſdem menſis, 1592.

Eliz. daugh. of W. Skipwith, of Cotes, eſq. Feb. 13.

Thomas, ſon of Wm. Skipwith, eſq. Aug. 18, 1594.

Willmus filius Willmi Ward, eccleſiæ hujus Preſtoldienſis paſtoris, natus eſt in diem Nativitatis Chriſti Salvatoris noſtri, ante diluculum, & baptizatus eſt Decembris 28°, 1594.

"Naſcitur indignè, per quem non naſcitur alter:
Indignè & vivit, per quem non vivit & alter."

Ego Guilielmus Ward junior, natus in diem Nativitatis Chriſti, factus ſum ejuſdem Chriſti membrum Decembris 28°, 1594[1].

Thomas, filius pauperis cujuſdam mendicantis, nomine (ut aiunt) Johannis Percie, Sept. 14, 1595.

Thomas, filius & hæres Johannis Wadworth, de Butlers Marſon, in com. Warwick, arm', Maii 28, 1597.

Roſamond, daughter of John Kirk, of Burton, yeoman, Dec. 15, 1605.

"Naſcitur in Burton Roſa-mundi, non Roſa-munda."

Thomas, filius primogenitus Franciſci Moreton, nuper de Lutterworth, ſutoris veſtiarii, Junii 14, 1607.

Gulielmus, filius Richardi Noble de Burton, ovium paſtoris, Junii 17.

Guilelmus, primogenitus Thomæ Wildman de Preſtwold, Aprilis 29°, 1609.

Robertus filius Richardi Webſter, de Hoton, opiferi, 6° Januarii.

Maria, ϖρωτοτοκη Richardi Briggs, de Burton, ovium paſtoris, Feb. 20, 1610.

Gulielmus, filius & hæres Henrici Skipwith, de Preſtwould, militis, natus eſt in diem Veneris, viceſimo-quarto die Februarii, & baptizatus eſt decimo die Martii, 1613.

Henricus filius Henrici Skipwith, de Preſtwould, militis, natus 16° die Septembris, baptizatus eſt 21° die ejuſdem menſis, 1615.

Elizabeth, daughter of ſir Henry Skipwith, knt. born Oct. 6, baptized Oct. 24, 1617.

Thomas, ſon of ſir Henry Skipwith, of Preſtwould, knt. born March 9, bapt. 15, 1619.

Diana, daughter of ſir Henry Skipwith, knt. born May 27, baptized June 13, 1621.

Graye, ſon of ſir Henry Skipwith, of Preſtwould, knight and baronet, baptized Feb. 1, 1622.

Maria, filia Georgii Roe, de Burton, chirurgi, Nov. 29, 1623.

Anne, daughter of ſir Henry Skipwith, knt. March 12.

Hamlet, ſon of Henry Toone of Preſtwould, 21 Dec. 1631.

Henry, ſon of Thomas Pate, eſq. of Preſtwould, April 21, 1633.

William, ſon of Tho. Skipwith, of Coates, eſq. July 6.

Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Pate, of Preſtwould, and Dorothy his wife, 9 Aug. 1636.

Timothy, ſon of Timothy Hemſley, of Burton, gent. and Katharine his wife, 1 Jan. 1651.

Anne, daughter of Moſes Foxcroft, of Preſtwould, clerk, born June 30, 1659.

Moſes, ſon of Moſes Foxcroft, Aug. 18, 1660.

Mary, daughter of Samuel Shawe, of Cotes, clerk, and Jane his wife, Feb. 24.

Charles, ſon of Chriſtopher Packe, eſq. of Preſtwould, Oct. 2, 1676.

Gervaſe, ſon of Robert Cliſton, of Preſtwould, gent. and Frances his wife, Jan. 11, 1695.

Nuptiæ.

"*Matrymonie* a *matter of money* now-à-days!"

Walterus Haſelrigge & Anna Neele ſancto matrimonio conjuncti ſunt 6° Novembris, 1562.

"Deliberandum eſt diù quod ſtatuendum eſt ſemel."

Gabriel Stapleton, of Eaſt Leeke, co. Notts, gent. to Joan Grace, of Burton, widow, April 17, 1575.

"Neſcio quid ſit Amor; nec amo, nec amor, nec amavi;
Sed ſcio quiſquis amat, tangitur igne gravi."

Willus Ward, clericus, Preſtoldienſis eccleſiæ paſtor, copulatus eſt in ſancto conjugio Elizabethæ Norrice, filiæ Thomæ Norrice, de villâ Leiceſtriæ, nuper defuncti, 18° die Maii, 1591, in eccleſiâ Omnium Sanctorum in Leiceſtriâ predictâ.

"Menſe malum Maio nubere vulgus ait.
Figmentum & falſum eſt: Experto crede Roberto."

"Great is all love: it maketh ſweet man's life;
But greater is the love 'tween man and wife."

Matheus Sanders, de Shankton, armiger, Margaretæ Skipwith, filiæ Henrici Skipwith, nuper de Keythorpe, armigeri, defuncti, 4° Januarii, 1598.

John Atkins, of Laund Abbey, to Mary daughter of John Ibetſon of Preſtwould, Sept. 24, 1599.

Johannes Alonge, de Tamworth, ſutor calcearius, copulatus eſt in matrimonio Elizabethæ Smyth, ancillæ W. Skipwith, de Cotes, armigeri, Oct. 19, 1602.

Leonardus Digby & Gertruda Nevel, ſervi Gulielmi Skipwith, de Cotes, militis, Jan. 26.

Humphrey Fowlds, of Woodhouſe, to Alice daughter of Hugh Keble of Burton, July 30, 1604.

Johannes Leverton & Philippa Duckyt, ſervi Gulielmi Skipwith, de Coates, militis, Maii 3, 1608.

Ric. Brigges, olim paſtor Gul. Ward, hujus eccleſiæ miniſtri, Urſulæ Poterell de Burton, 14 Nov. 1609.

Edward Pate, of Kettleby, eſq. to Anne daughter of ſir William Skipwith, late of Coates, knt. deceaſed, June 26, 1611.

Sir George Throckmorton, of Fulbruck, co. Bucks, knt. to Joan, daughter of ſir William Skipwith, knt. late of Coates, Jan. 6.

Robertus Lambert de Burton, & Alicia vidua inveterata & delirans Thomæ Mewyt nuper de Burton, Jan. 24.

Henricus filius Hamleti Toone, de Belton, yeoman, & Maria filia Gulielmi Ward, Preſtoldienſis hujus eccleſiæ paſtoris, Junii 15, 1612.

John Pate, of Kettleby, eſq. and Elizabeth daughter of ſir William Skipwith, knt. deceaſed, 5 Oct. 1613.

Thomas Lock, of Gray's Inn, London, eſq. to Suſanna Welby, of Coates, daughter of William Welby, of Gedney, co. Lincoln, June 3, 1619.

Richard Nicholls, of Loughborough, to Margaret Hunt, of Preſtwould, Nov. 10, 1621.

Georgius Corbridge, ſervus Henrici Skipwith, de Preſtwould, militis & baronetti, Dorotheæ Ragge, filiæ Gulielmi Ragge de Preſtwould, June 25, 1622.

"It is not the having of a wife, but the loving of her, that maketh a man live chaſtely. And it is not the having, but the loving of an huſband, that preſerveth a woman from whoredom."

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[1] This ſecond entry was added ſome years after by the ſon, who wrote an excellent hand, and was frequently his father's amanuenſis. This appears in 1606; where he ſigns "W. Ward, junior, ætatis meæ anno decimo tertio." Both their ſignatures are copied in Plate LII.

Georgius Raſon, de burgo Leiceſtriæ, juriſperitus, Elizabethæ Jenninges, filiæ Henrici Jenninges, de Burton, generoſi, 30 Martii, 1624.

Thomas Lewyne, of St. Martin in the Fields, co. Midd. gent. and Catharine daugh. of Henry Francyes, of Burton ſuper le Wold, gent. 22 April, 1633.

Devereux Barret, of Loughborough, and Mary Weſt, of Beeſton, co. Notts, May 8, 1651.

John Clarke and Mrs. Chavenie, both of Burton, married before William Danvers, eſq. juſtice of the peace, April 14, 1654.

John Smith, of Cotes, and Anne Beſtow, of Quorndon, married before William Bainbrigge, eſq. juſtice of the peace, 3 Nov. 1656.

George Brough, of Huckney, Notts, and Mary Wildman of Preſtwould, married Dec. 14, 1656, by Mr. White, juſtice of the peace for Nottinghamſhire.

William Toone, of Preſtwould, and Bridget Whatton, of Maplewell, married by Mr. Wrighte of Thurkinſton, Feb. 28, 1657.

Thomas White, of Burton, and Margaret Baker, of Shepeſhed, were married by Mr. Foxecroft of Preſtwould, June 16, 1658.

John Wingfield, of Willoughby on the Woulds, and Alice Grane, of Eaſt Leeke, both co. Notts, Feb. 15, 1660.

Mr. Henry Boſſe [of Woodthorpe [1]] and Mrs. Olive Farnham [of Quorndon], March 15, 1683.

John Johnſon and Alice Gamble of Grimſton, May 24, 1688.

Sepulturæ.

Joanna Danvers ſepulta 4° die Junii, 1561.

Hugo Whatmowe, clericus, Oct. 4, 1571.

“ Quod ſibi quiſque ſerit præſentis tempore vitæ,
Hoc ſibi meſſis erit cùm dicitur, Ite, Venite.”

Wiłłmus Tylley, nuper de Syſton, repentinâ morte ex hâc vitâ emigravit in novâ cloſurâ Richardi Pollard, proximè capellæ de Hoton, 30° die menſis Januarii, 1575; eſtque ſepultus in Hoton predict' 31° die ejuſdem menſis.

“ Vive Deo gratus, toti mundo tumulatus,
Crimine nudatus, ſemper tranſire paratus.”

Grace Pegge, of Hoton, widow, Jan. 26, 1576.

Katharina Bowne de Hoton, ancilla Wiłłmi Dalbie, gravida facta (accepto veneno), obiit, & ſepulta eſt Martii 12°, 1588.

“ Sin, before the action, a flattering enemy.
in the action, ſweet poiſon.
after the action, a living ſerpent.”

Edward ſon of Kenelm Neele, of Burton, gent. July 23, 1590.

William Tallys, “ nuper ballivus Henrico Skipwith, armigero, defuncto,” July 27.

Edwardus Steward, de Burton, laborer, ultimè in terram fodiens interfectus, & illiſus eſt ſubtùs terræ motu, & ſepultus Julii 22°, 1592.

“ Young men } have Death { behind them.
Old men before them.
All men not far from them.”

Margareta, uxor Wiłłmi Skipwith, de Coates, armigeri, ſepulta eſt Auguſti 22°, 1594.

Robertus filius pauperis cujuſdam nomine Georgii Townſend, nuper (ut refert) de Exeter, in comitatu Devon, ex improviſo flamine venti præcipitatus eſt de ponte infra Stanford, ſepultus eſt Preſtoldiâ, Aug. 4, 1596.

Elizabetha Boſſe, ſerva Roberti Fiſher de Burton (rejecto Dei timore) ſeſe laqueo ſuffocavit, & ſepulta eſt in agro, ſive in termino inter campos de Preſtwold & Burton, Octobris 21°.

Margeria, filia cujuſdam circumforanei nomine Jacob Exley, nuper de Burton ſuper le Trent, mortem obiit apud Hoton; & ſepulta eſt Preſtoudiæ, Dec. 28, 1596.

Iſabella Hawkyns de Burton Parvâ, langueſcens in ægrotatione (inſtigante diabolo) cultro jugulum ſuum petiit 30° die Decembris, & ſepulta eſt in agro inter campos Burtoniæ & Preſtoldiæ Jan. 1°, 1600.

“ Ex^r & alloca^r in Viſitatione triennali tent' apud Leyceſter, 22° die Junii, año Dñi 1601. W. Fyroppe [2].”

Johannes Malorye de Cotes, coquus Wiłło Skipwith, armigero, Dec. 12, 1602.

Wiłłs Pratt de Burton ſubito terræ motu interfectus, & ſepultus eſt Junii 22, 1603.

Anna Read de Hoton, de morbo caduceo laborans, præcipitata in puteolum, immerſa eſt, & ſepulta Nov. 12, 1608.

William Wildman, ſon of Thomas, April 30, 1609.

Gulielmus Skipwith, miles, obiit mortem Londini, 3° die Maii, & ſepultus eſt Preſtoldiæ 7° die ejuſdem menſis, 1610.

Kenelmus Wright, ſervus dominæ Janæ Skipwith de Coates, Jan. 16, 1619.

Joanna, relicta Gul. Skipwith, nuper de Coates, militis, intumulata eſt Preſtoldiæ, Aprilis quarto die, 1630.

Dña Amy, uxor venerabilis viri Henrici Skipwith, de Coates, militis & baronetti, intumulata fuit Sept. 7, 1631.

Nicoläus Brotherhood, de Mountſorell, in viâ regiâ inter Preſtouldiam & Hotunam, ſubitò moritur, & ſepultus eſt Hiberniæ 18° die Maii, 1633.

Gulielmus Ward, eccleſiæ parochialis de Preſtwold paſtor, ſepultus erat Julii 29, 1637.

“ Natus ego Gu. Ward, Preſtoldienſis eccleſiæ miniſter, ſecundo die Julii, anno Dom. 1557; & Julii 20, 1617, completus ætatis meæ annos 60. Clymactericus annus meus magnus incepit Julii ſecundo, 1619, & perdurabit uſque ad Julii 2, 1620.”

“ Epicedion Gulielmi Ward, Preſtoldienſis eccleſiæ paſtoris, quod ipſe (dum vixit) compoſuit, & propriâ manu ſcripſit.

“ Ward jacet in tumulo Gulielmus nomine dictus;
Divini populum verbi qui ſemine pavit:
Ciſtula corpus habet; melior pars gaudia cœli
Poſſidet, atque Deo laudes cantabit in ævum.
“ Inveni portum; ſpes & fortuna, valete:
Nil mihi vobiſcum, ludite nunc aliis. W. W.”

“ Chriſtus } Juſtificat { Effectivè, } W. Ward.”
Fides Apprehenſivè,
Opera Juſtificant Declamativè;

Mercia Wintrop, ſervula Henrici Skipwith, de Cotes, militis & baronetti, ſepulta eſt Aug. 21, 1638.

[From 1639 to 1648 no Regiſter remains.]

Ricus Palmer, de Burton, clericus, Oct. 1, 1650.

Henry Iremonger, of Burton, gent. Dec. 29, 1651.

Frances his widow, June 26, 1652.

John Clarke, being taken as vagrant, whoſe laſt abode was at Newcaſtle upon Tyne, was ſent home, and was buried March 15, 1653.

Sampſon Mills, that tabled at Dorothy Mills of Preſtwould, buried Sept. 8, 1656.

Suſanna Wayroine, gentlewoman, of Burton, buried Sept. 25.

John Kirke, of Burton, gent. Feb. 11, 1656.

Thomas Wildman, of Burton, Oct. 6, 1657.

Miles Newton, of Loughborough, gt. Feb. 24, 1659.

Moſes, ſon of Moſes Foxcroft, of Preſtwould, clerk, and William, ſon of Will. Boyer, of Cotes, gt. Feb. 27.

Margaret Chaveney, of Burton, widow, Sept. 5, 1660.

Præſtanti formâ fœmina, Jana uxor venerabilis Chriſtopheri Packe, armigeri, ſepulta erat die Sabbati, 23° Januarii, año Dom. 1685.

Quidam pedes-viator in itinere ægrotabat, & morabatur apud hoſpitium Mariæ Kirke, de Preſtwould, viduæ. Venit die Mercurii, 29° die Septembris, & langueſcebat uſque diem Veneris. Idem obibat eâdem nocte incognitus vicinis de Preſtwold durante toto tempore ægritudinis ſuæ; ſepultus fuit die Dominico, 3° die Octobris, 1686.

Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Shallcroſs, gent. Aug. 12. 1689.

John Wileman, of Burton, gent. March 21, 1692.

Matthew Beridge, of Cotes, Aug. 11, 1695.

Henry Davies, of Loughborough, Aug. 19, 1696.

Mrs. Anne Skipwith, of this pariſh, Jan. 17.

Miſcellaneous Extracts from the early Regiſter.

“ 1588. Hoc anno magnum diluvium.

“ Hoc anno Hiſpanorum Invincibilis Exercitus (ut ipſi dixerunt), Deo nobis propitiante, in pelago immerſus eſt. Sic pereant omnes Eccleſiæ Chriſti inimici! Amen!”

“ Auguſt 1609. Plague in Barowe.”

“ May 1610. Peſtis in Loughboro.”

1614. Hoc anno magnum gelu à Januarii 20° uſque ad Martii 13um perduravit, cum multâ nive, præſertim ſub finem Februarii & initio Martii 1614. Apud nos piſæ fabæque non ſeminatæ ſunt in terræ ſulcis ante Martii 26 & 27, 1615.”

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[1] Some account of Mr. Boſſe will be found under the hamlet of Woodthorpe in the pariſh of Loughborough.

[2] Of this eccleſiaſtical office ſee before, under Staunton Wyvile, in vol. II. p. 805; and ſee his hand-writing in Plate LII.

"1618. Hoc anno, menſe Novembris, & initio Decembris, apparent Cometæ in Oriente ante diluculum; & altera etiam Cometa menſe Januarii circiter horam decimam veſpertinam."

"Hoc anno moritur Regina Anna, 24 die Martii."

"1622. Rediit Princeps Carolus ex Hiſpaniâ Octobris ſexto."

"1624. Hoc anno meſſis noſtra apud nos conſummata eſt, & frumentum omnigenum in horreis & acervis accumulatum eſt, pridiè feſtum S. Bartholomæi.—Æſtus magnus, & paululum pluvii."

"1602. Moritur Regina Elizabetha, Martii 24°."

"Hoc anno (1625) Jacobus Rex noſter ex hâc luce migravit, 27° die Martii, apud Tibalds.—Notandum, quòd Regina Elizabetha, Regina Anna, & tandem Rex Jacobus, ex hâc vitâ diſceſſerunt, eâdem hebdomade ejuſdem menſis."

"Hoc anno magna peſtis. Londini de peſte mortui ſunt, inter Decembris 23, 1624, & Novembris 10, 1625, 35,306.—Toto, de omnibus morbis, 53,038."

"1628. Aug. 23. Felicitèr occubuit ignobilis & infortunatus dux Buckinghamiæ."

"Meſſis apud nos hoc anno incepit primo die vel initio Septembris, & perduravit uſque ad decimumſextum Octobris.

"Felton, qui ducem Buckinghamiæ, hujus regni & reipublicæ peſtem, interfecit, poſt multum jejunium, aſſiduas preces, ſeriam & fidelem pœnitentiam, mortem patientèr perpeſſus eſt, Decembris ſecundo."

"Nov. 5. A fearful horrible wind; and, the next morning, the ſun, at his riſing, appeared red as blood. Our Navy was then at ſea, for the relief of the Rochellers; but too late."

"Henricus Fredericus immerſus erat in mare, Jan. 9, 1628."

"1631. Peſtis in Loughburge, & ſparſim per Angliam."

"1635. This year an unſeaſonable ſummer; inſomuch as, for want of rain, the graſs was burnt up, till the latter end of July and Auguſt; by means whereof hay and graſs was at a wonderful dear rate, and very ſcant: but a bleſſed and welcome Autumn followed, making another ſpring-time."

Nov. 10, 1653, Edward Hewett, of Preſtwould, elected regiſter by the pariſhoners, atteſted by William Danvers, eſq. juſtice of the peace.

Jan. 10, 1656, William Cooper, of Preſtwould, was in like manner elected regiſter.

Mr. Clarke, of Loughborough, left 15*s.* a year to the ſchool at Preſtwould, and 15*s.* to the miniſter.

See ſome farther extracts, from the modern Regiſters, in p. 361.

The CHURCH (ſee Plate LI.)

dedicated to St. *Andrew*, conſiſts of a tower (in which are three bells), a ſpire, chancel, and nave.

The tower and one ſide of the chancel are antient; but the nave and one wall of the chancel were rebuilt, by brief, about the year 1740.

The font is a modern marble baſon on a wreathed column.

Mr. Burton notices theſe arms here, Plate LI.

In the Eaſt window of the chancel:

1. Sable, a chevron Or, fretty Gules, between three garbs Argent, *Preſtwould*.
2. Sable, a lion rampant Argent, crowned Or, *Segrave*.
3. Or, on a bend Azure three fleurs de lis Argent, *Poutrell*.

In a South window of the chancel:

4. Gules, three lions paſſant guardant, in pale Or, *England*.
5. Or, three chevrons Gules, *Clare* earl of *Glouceſter*.

In a South window of the church, the picture of a man kneeling, on whoſe ſurcote,

6. Sable, three garbs Argent, banded Gules, *Segrave*.
7. Ermine, three chevrons Gules.
8. Bendy of ſix, Argent and Sable, a canton Ermine; *Biſhopton*.

In another South window, the arms of *Segrave*, *Preſtwold*, and *Poutrell*, were repeated.

In a high North window:

9. Gules, three greyhounds' heads eraſed Argent, 2, 1; collared, *Nele*.
10. Quarterly, 1. and 4, *Nele*; 2. Sable, a chevron between three bugle-horns Argent, *Storey* of Storey, co. Lincoln; 3. Sable, a chevron between three annulets Argent.

This church was given, in very early times, by *Ankitell de Preſtwould*, to the priory of *Bolyngton* in Lincolnſhire, which had not long before been founded by *Simon Fitz-William* for nuns of the order of Sempringham, "& fratribus earum, clericis & laicis;" and the gift was ſoon after confirmed by *Elias* his ſon:

"Omnibus, &c. Elias filius Anketelli de Preſtwold ſalutem. Sciatis me conceſſiſſe, &c. ſanctimonialibus de Bolyngton, &c. donationem patris mei; ſcilicet, eccleſiam Sancti Andree de Preſtwold, cum capellis & omnibus aliis pertinentiis ſuis, &c. Hiis teſtibus; magiſtro Ricardo de Kimâ de Preſtwald, &c."[1]

The church of Preſtwould was alſo confirmed to this monaſtery by *Philip de Kime*, lord of the fee.

"Notum ſit omnibus ſancte matris, &c. quòd ego Philippus de Kyme & heredes mei dedimus in perpetuum, &c. ſanctimonialibus canonicis, Deo & Sancte Marie in eccleſiâ de Bulingtunâ ſervientibus, eccleſiam Sc̄i Andree de Preſtwold, cum capellis & omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, liberè & quietè, ſicut ulla eleemoſina religionis liberiùs dari poteſt, pro ſalùte meâ & uxoris mee Hawiſe, & heredum, & pro animâ patris mei Simonis, ex cujus hereditate hec donatio pervenit, & pro animâ uxoris mee, & meâ, & omnium meorum, atque omnium fidelium defunctorum, ut proſit nobis ad eternam ſalutem. Et, ut hoc ratum in perpetuum permaneat, preſenti cartâ meâ, & hiis teſtibus, confirmo; Symone, Willo, Prill, filiis meis; Symone fratre meo; Radulfo Oſberti filio; Gaufrido de Hyelbi, Willo de Barchewood, Johe Clerico[2]."

In the Matriculus of 1220, Preſtwould is deſcribed to be under the patronage of the prior of *Bolyngton*; the rector .... inſtituted by biſhop Hugh Welles. It had appendant to it the chapel of Cotes; which enjoyed all ſacramental rights, and the privilege of burial; and had a reſident chaplain, preſented by *Robert Frumentyn*, owner of the advowſon. It had alſo the free chapel of Hoton, where was a reſident chaplain, preſented by the mother church; and which enjoyed all ſacramental rights, and the privilege of burial; and paid 12*d.* for ſynodals. It had alſo the chapel of Burton, which was to be ſerved once a week from the mother church. The prior of Bolyngton had two ſheaves of the tithes of the demeſne of *Robert Putrell* at Cotes, and of *Elias de Preſtwould*, paying to the abbot of St. *Severin* one mark annually, agreeably to a compoſition made between them. The prior received alſo two ſheaves of the tithes from the fee of *Randulph de Jorz* in Hoton, paying to the prior of *Lenton* 4*s.* a year, which he had long enjoyed. The monks of *Gerendon* paid to the rector of Preſtwould three marks for the tithe of eight ploughlands, which they cultivated at their own coſts, by a regular compoſition[3].

In 1344, the procurations for Preſtwould, Burton on the Woulds, Hoton, and Cotes, were 7*s.* 6¾*d.*; the rectory was taxed at 65 marks; and paid 5*s.* for Peter-pence.

Mr. Burton, in 1641, ſays, "This church, at firſt appropriated to the priory of Bolyngton, is now impropriate, but not preſentative. The curate, with his ſtipend, is appointed *by the earl of Devon*;" and, inſtead of the five laſt words are added, in another hand, "*by* Sir *Henry Skipwith* during his life, and after cometh to Mr. *Charles Cavendiſh*."

In 1650, Preſtwould was returned as an impropriation worth £120; and the curate "weak;" his penſion, 13*l.* 13*s.* 13*d.*

In 1709, the clear yearly value of the curacy was returned to be £20.

In the king's books, Preſtwould is entered, "cum capellâ de Hoton," as a living not in charge.

The epiſcopal procurations are 6*s.* 8*d.*

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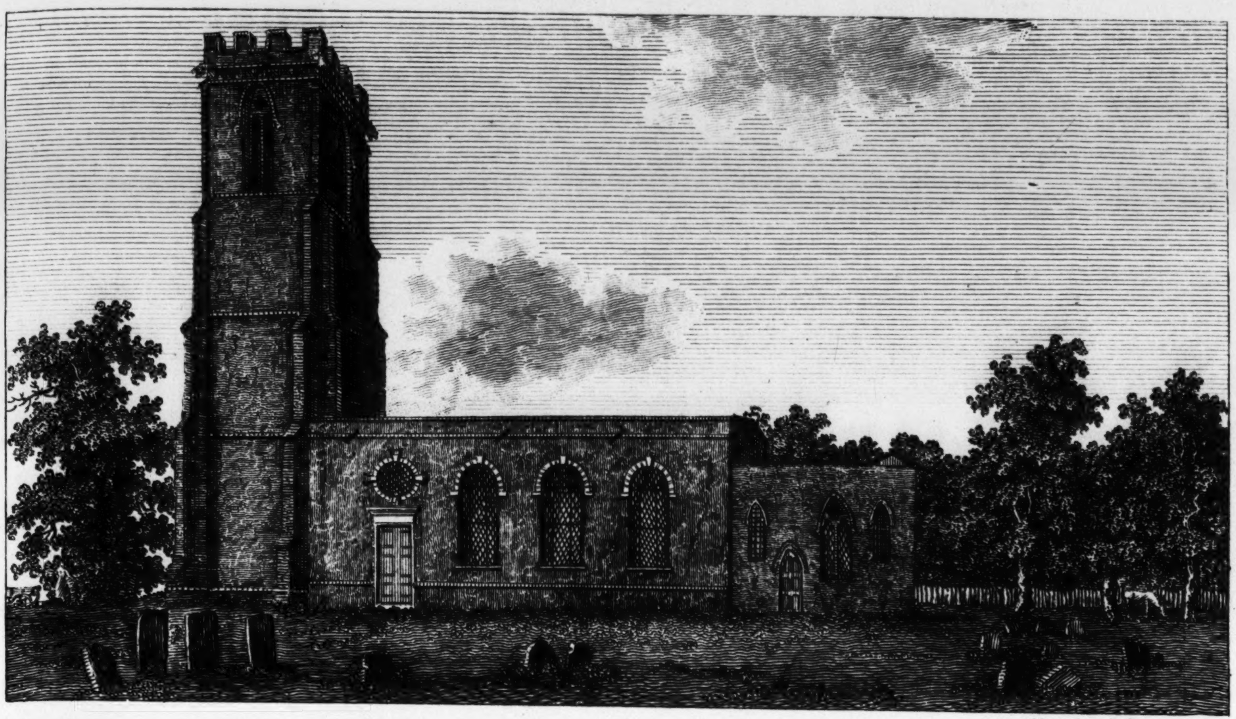
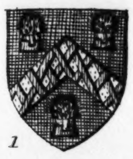
[1] Dugdale, Mon. Angl. vol. II. p. 795, ex vetuſto rotulo pergamenico in Bibl. Deweſianâ, anno 1648.

[2] Harl. MSS. 2044. p, 109.

[3] Vol. I. p. lix.



Malcolm, del et sc. 1792.



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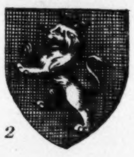

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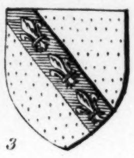

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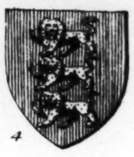

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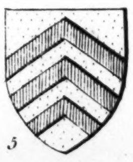

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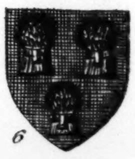

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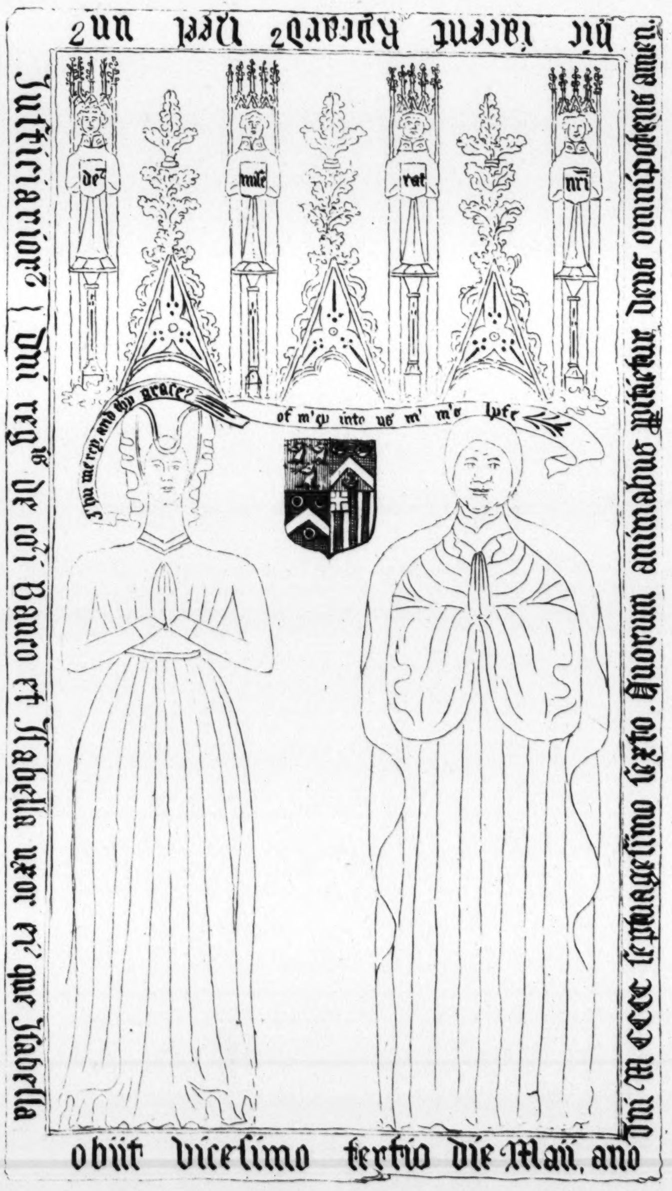
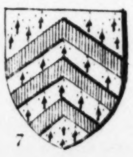


hic iacent Ricard⁹ Neel un⁹
Justiciarior⁹ dni reg̃is de coi banco et Isabella uxor eius que Isabella
obiit vicesimo tertio die Maii, ano
dni m cccc septuagesimo sexto quorum animabus propicietur deus omnipotens amen
de
mie
rat
nri
Jhu mercy and thy grace
of m'cy into us m' me have



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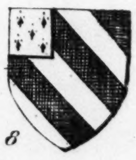

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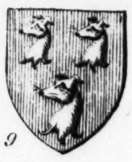

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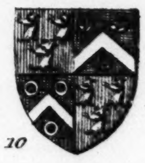

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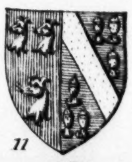

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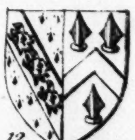

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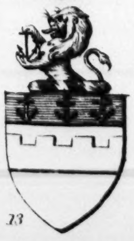

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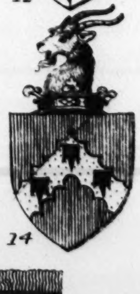

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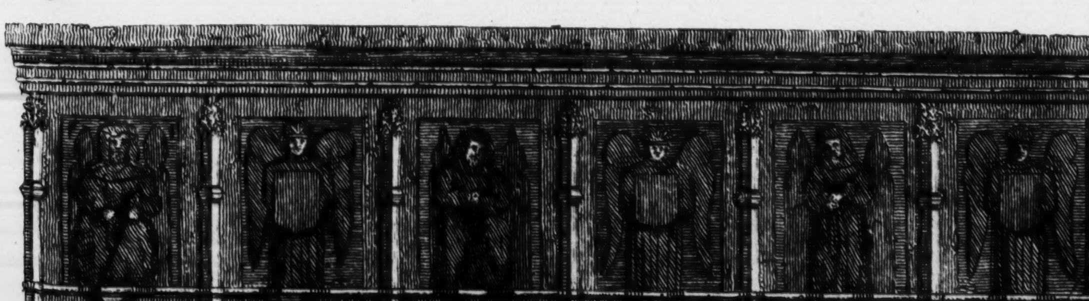
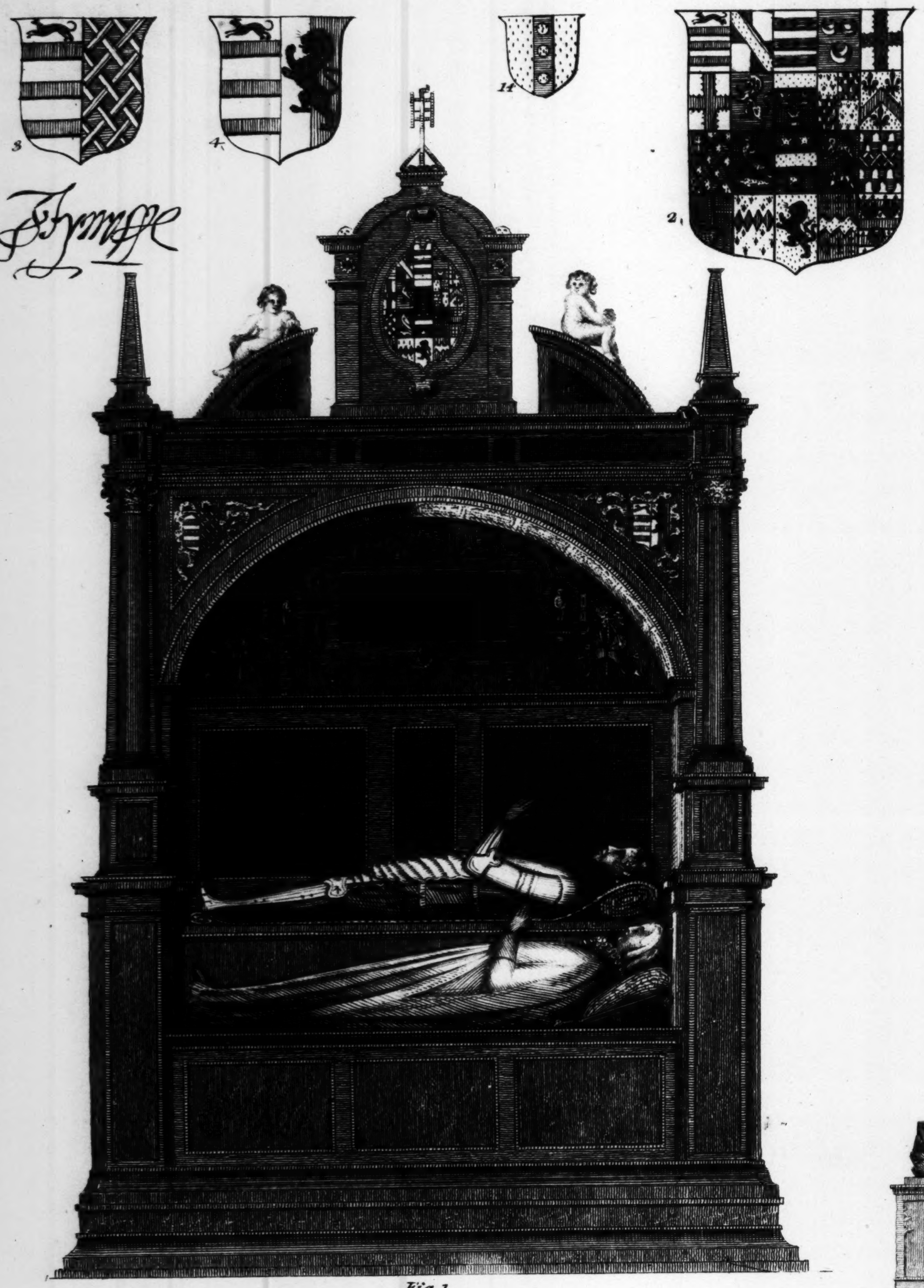




W. Thynne

Fig. 1.

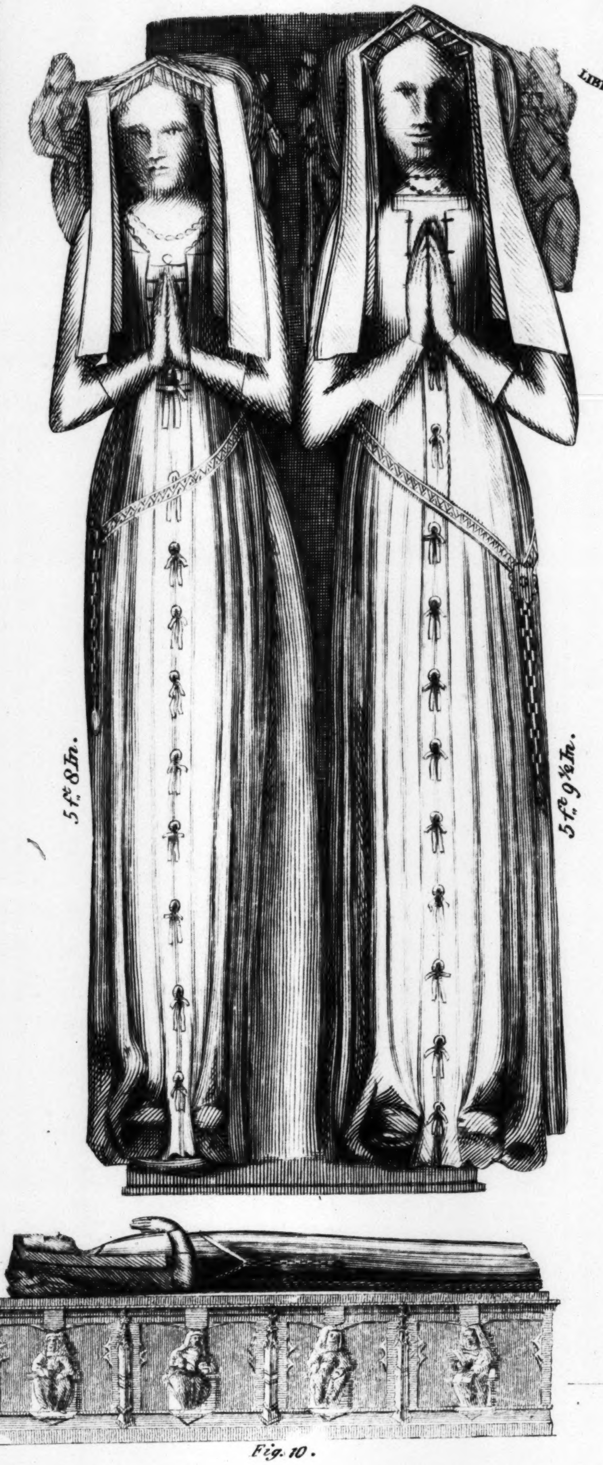
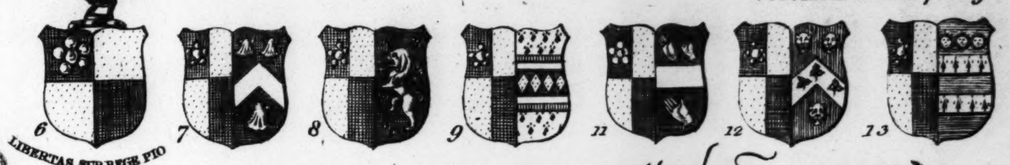

5 f.t 8 In.
5 f.t 9½ In.

Fig. 10.


6
LIBERTAS SUB REGE PIO
7
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Gº Guillelmu Ward

W. Ward Junior. 1606.

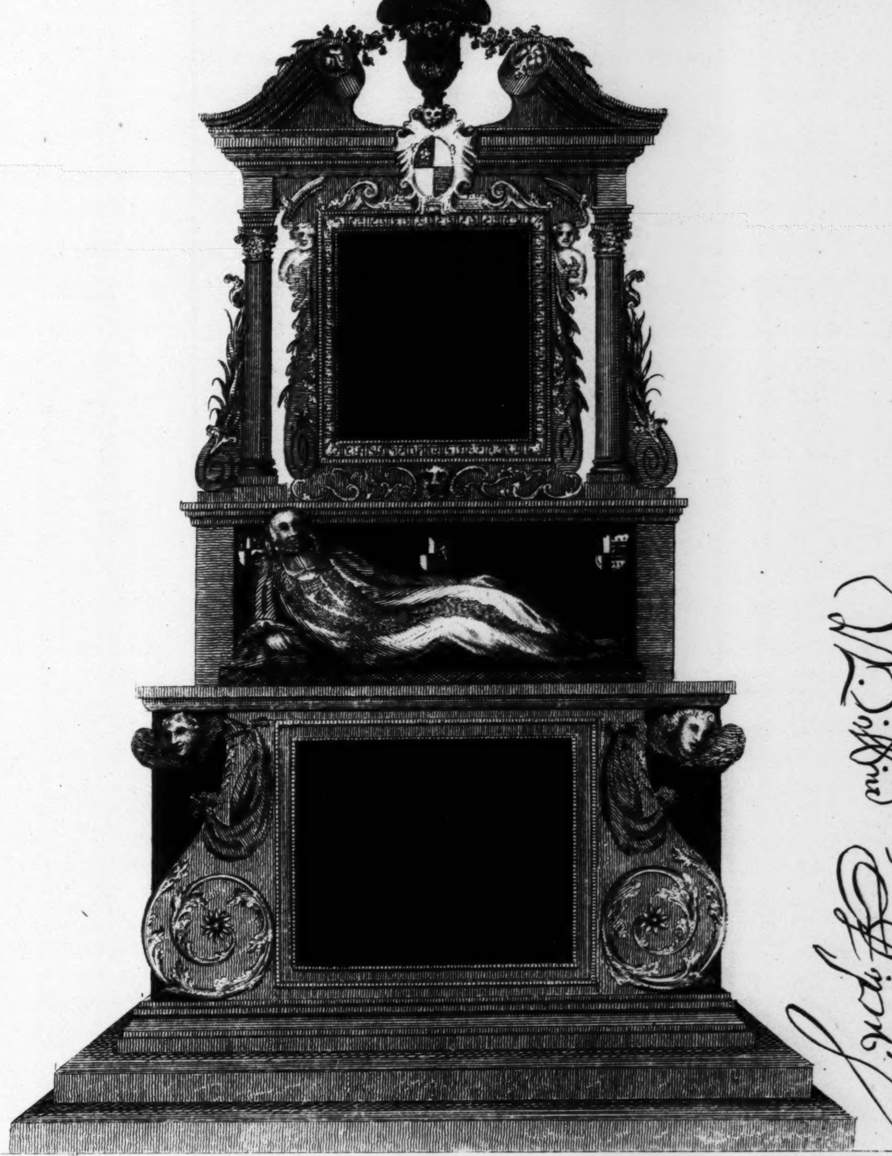

Fig. 5.

Malcolm 1793

To CHARLES JAMES PACKE Esq. this Plate is respectfully inscribed by his much obliged & faithful Servant J. Nichols.

RECTORS.

Godefridus filius Willielmi, 1229.
Richard de Neville, clerk, 3 non. April. 1235.
John de Campan, 1237.
Robert de Camera, 1241.

PATRONS.

The maſter of the order of Sempringham, and the convent of Bolington.

MINISTERS, or CURATES.

Hugo Whatmowe 1560; died 1571.
Robert Blunt, 1571.
Thomas Jeſſon, in October 1577.
William Warde, Sept. 17, 1581; died 1637.
Richard Palmer, 1650.
Moſes Foxcrofte, 1661.
Charles Lewis[1], M. A. 1670; reſigned 1710.
Thomas Pope[2], 1710.
Ralph Heathcote, M. A. 1746; died 1765.
Richard Benſkin, died 1767.
Joſeph Dawſon, 1767; reſigned 1793.
Thomas Whiteman[3], 1793.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

Mr. Wyrley mentions "an old monument in a window, wrought in mayl, ſtanding croſs-legged, on which was written, "Orate pro anima Hugonis Preſtwold[4]."

In the upper corner of the North wall of the chancel is a raiſed alabaſter tomb, the ſides painted; monks in cowls with roſary and crutch ſitting, and angels ſtanding, alternately; the latter hold three ſhields, baron and femme; and at the head ſtand a monk and two angels with ſhields. See Plate LI.

On the ſlab is cut-in the figure of a man with a woman at his right hand. He is in a gown and coif; ſhe in a cloſe gown, long ſtrait ſleeves, furred cuffs, divided veil head-dreſs, reticulated hair.

On a label, over the heads of the two figures, is the following inſcription:

"J'hu mercy, and thy grace of m'cy into us m 'm's lyfe."

Between them: Quarterly, 1. *Nele*; 2. *Storey*; 3. a chevron between three annulets Azure; 4. Argent, three pales Sable, and on a canton a croſs.

Over the figures three arches with purfled finials, on the laſt of which four figures in hair and gown hold on ſhields; the firſt De'; the ſecond miſe; the third r'at; the laſt mi.

The inſcription round the ledge of the tomb is,

"Hic iacent Rycard' Neel, un'
iuſtitiarior' dñi regis de co'i banco, et Iſabella uxor ei';
que Iſabella
obiit viceſimo-tertio die Maii, an°
Dñi M.CCCC.-ſeptuageſimo-ſexto. Quorum animabus pro-
pitietur Deus Omnipotens. Amen."

Mr. Burton erroneouſly gives the inſcription thus:

"Hic jacet Richardus Nele, miles, et dominus de Preſtwould, et unus juſticiariorum domini regis de communi banco, et Iſabella uxor ejus; qui quidem Ricardus obiit 1485."

And ſays, that on the tomb were painted the coat of *Nele* ſingle (which were alſo in an upper North window); and alſo *Nele*, impaling, Azure, a bend between ſix cups covered Or, *Butler* of Warrington in Lancaſhire[5]; by whom he had two ſons[6].

On the South wall of the chancel, in the year 1631, was erected a very fair monument of alabaſter and touch, coloured and gilt, erected for ſir *William Skipwith*, of Cotes, knight, and lady *Jane* his ſecond wife, at the coſt and charges of the ſaid lady Jane; where, under an arch, lie both their proportions, neatly cut and graven. Sir William has a piked beard and hair, plated armour, trunk hoſe, ſword by his ſide; a mattraſs under him. At his feet his creſt. His lady has a ruff, and hood falling back; double falling ruffles, and mantle; her head on a cuſhion; Plate LII. fig. 1.

On the top of the arch ſtandeth an old atchievement, in an oval frame, with theſe coats; fig. 2.

1. Argent, three bars Gules, a greyhound in chief, courant Sable. *Skipwith*.

2. Quarterly, Sable and Argent, a bend Or. *Langton*.

3. Argent, three bars Azure, charged with as many croſs croſſlets Or. *Memthorpe*.

4. Azure, three creſcents Argent. *Thorpe*.

5. Argent, on a croſs engrailed Sable, five maſcles Or. *Arches*.

6. Argent, a croſs engrailed Gules. *De la Lind*.

7. Azure, a lion rampant Ermine. } *Ormeſby*.

8. Sable, three cheſſrooks Argent, a chief Or. } *Ormeſby*.

9. Quarterly, Ermine and Vaire, Or and Azure. *Gibthorpe*.

10. Or, a chevron Gules between three fleurs de lis Vert. *Hiltoft*.

11. Or, fretté Azure, in a canton Gules, a croſs moline Argent. *Mumby*, or *Willoughby*.

12. Sable, a falcon ſitting upon a trunk of a tree, Or. *Le Muer*.

13. Sable, a feſs between three mullets Or. *Dimok*.

14. Sable, two lions paſſant in pale Ermine, coronné Or. *Heronville*.

15. Vaire, Argent and Azure, a feſs Gules, fretté Or. *Marmion*.

16. Sable, a ſword in pale, point towards the chief Argent, hilted Or. *Kilpeck*.

17. Ermine, four fuſils in feſs Gules. *Hebden*.

18. Or, a lion rampant queué fourché Sable. *Welles*.

19. Gules, a feſs dauncetté between ſix croſs croſſlets croſſed Or. *Engaine*.

20. Barry of ſix, Ermine and Gules; over all three creſcents Sable. *Waterton*.

The creſt; a turnpike Gules, the foot Or.

In the ſpandrils of the arch are two leſs eſcutcheons;
Skipwith; impaling, Azure, fretty Argent, *Cave*.
Skipwith; impaling, Party per pale, Argent and Gules, a lion rampant Sable, *Roberts*; fig. 3, 4.

Under the arch, on a table of touch, this epitaph:

"To frame a man who in thoſe guiftes excelles,
Which makes the cuntry happy where hee dwelles,
We firſt conceive what names his line adorne:
It kindles Virtue to be nobly borne.
This picture of true Gentry muſt bee grac'd
With glittering jewells round about him plac'd;
A comely body, and a beauteous mind;
A heart to love, a hand to give inclin'd;
A houſe as free and open as the ayre;
A tonge which joyes in language ſweete and faire;
Yet can, when need requires, with courage bold
To publike eares his neighbour's griefs unfold:
All theſe we never more ſhall find in one;
And yit all theſe are clos'd within this ſtone."

Below, on two ſmaller tablets of touch, thus written:

1. "HERE LYETH THE BODY OF SIR WILLIAM
SKIPWITH, OF COOTES, KNIGHT, AND DAME
JANE SKIPWITH, HIS LAST WIFE, BEING THE
DAUGHTER AND HEIRE OF JOHN ROBERTES,
OF WOLLASTONE, IN THE COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON, ESQ.
HE DEPARTED THIS LIFE ON THE 3D DAY OF MAY,
IN THE YEARE OF OUR LORD 1610;
AND SHEE LIVED TWENTY YEARES AFTER HIM;
AT WHOSE COST AND CHARDGES
THIS MONUMENT WAS ERECTED,
ANNO 1631.

2. HIS FIRST WIFE WAS MARGARET CAVE,
DAUGHTER OF ROGER CAVE, OF STANFORD,
IN LEASTERSHIERE, ESQ.; BY WHOM HE
HAD FOURE SONS AND FOURE DAUGHTERS;
THE ELDEST WHEREOF IS Sr HENRY
SKIPWITH, KNIGHT AND BARRONETT."

---

[1] He died 1726. See his epitaph at Quorndon, p. 107.

[2] Rector of Walton.

[3] Curate of Wimeſwould.

[4] Wyrley, MS.—This monument is now gone.

[5] Plate LI. fig. 11.

[6] In the floor of a chapel on the South ſide of Newton St. Lo chancel, co. Somerſet, is a braſs figure of a woman with her hands uplifted, and the following fragments of an inſcription round the ſtone:

"Hic jacet Elizabeth Neell . . . .
Keythorpe et Preſtolde in . . . .
Pax vivis et requies defunctis. Amen."

She was probably related to the judge. See Collinſon's Somerſetſhire, vol. III. p. 344.

Againſt the North wall of the chancel is a monument with a cumbent figure of a venerable perſonage, with long hair, in the robes of a lord-mayor of London; with the collar of SS. portcullis, and roſe; Plate LII. fig. 5.

At the Weſt end, the mace, ſword, cap of maintenance, and other emblems of civic honours, with the arms of *London*.

At the Eaſt end, the arms of *Packe*; Quarterly, Sable and Or; in dexter quarter a cinquefoil Argent; fig. 6. Creſt, a lion's head Or, collared Sable. Motto, "LIBERTAS SUB REGE PIO."

Behind him are his arms; impaling thoſe of his three wives:

1. Sable, a chevron between three eſcalops Argent, *Newman*; fig. 7.
2. Sable, a lion rampant between ſemé of cinquefoils Argent; *Clifton*, fig. 8.
3. Ermine, on a feſs Sable, cotiſed Gules, four lozenges Argent; *Richards*, fig. 9.

On a tablet of black marble:

"Chriſtopherus Packe, de Cotes, armiger,
Chriſtopheri Packe, armigeri, hìc infra ſepulti,
filius natu maximus, necnon hujus manerii dominus;
uxorem duxit Janam, filiam unicam ſuperſtitem
Gervaſii Clifton, de Clifton, in agro Nottinghamienſi,
militis & baronetti, è ſextâ uxore;
& tumulum hunc proprio ſumptu,
officii erga optimum parentem monumentum,
mortiſque ſuæ indiès adrepentis monitorem,
diù valetudinarius poſuit,
ſuum juxta patrios cineres brevì expectans ſepulchrum.
Filios hodiè numerat duos, Clifton nempè & Carolum;
treſque filias, Annam, Franceſcam, & Arabellam."

On a ſimilar tablet below his figure:

"Sub hoc marmore deponuntur reliquiæ
Chriſtopheri Packe, de Cotes, armigeri;
qui, agro Northamptonienſi oriundus,
difficillimis temporibus civitatis Londin. magiſtratum
geſſit, anno, ſcilt, MDCXLIX vicecomitis, MDCLIV prætoris.
E tribus quas duxit uxoribus
ab una tantùm ſuſcepit prolem;
filia nempè natu maxima
Simonis Edmonds, año MDCXLVII vicecomitis Londini,
annoq̃ MDCLI electi prætoris.
Ex hâc binos genuit filios, Chriſtophorũ & Simonem;
treſque filias,
Annã nempè natu maximã,
Thomæ Wilſon mercatori Londinenſi,
Mariam ſecundam
Georgio Pochin, de Barkby, armigero,
& Suſannam tertiam Thomæ Bellot, de Moreton,
in comitatu Palatino Ceſtriæ, baronetto,
matrimonio junctas.
Poſtquàm octoginta-quatuor plùs minùs impleverat
annos, ingraveſcente indiès ſenectâ,
moriendi cupidus, feliciorisq̃ vitæ ſpe plenus,
ex hâc migravit,
anno Domini incarnati MDCLXXXII,
menſiſq̃ Maii die XXVII.
Uxor prima fuit filia
Newman.
Uxor tertia filia
Richards."

In the middle of the chancel is an altar-tomb, with the figures of two ladies[1]; that on the right in the pointed head-dreſs, double necklace of ſquare links with pendant, boddice open, cordon hanging acroſs to the right ſide, and in front ten loops; two cuſhions with angels under head; collared dog at feet, which appear; mantle, cloſe ſleeves to wriſts with cuffs; rings on firſt and third left fingers; the other broken. The left hand figure has the ſame dreſs, but a necklace of a different pattern; the boddice open, and eleven frogs from the necklace downwards to her belt by a chain of ſquare links, a roſe at head, and boſs at bottom, as the other; at her feet a dog running; two rings on the ſecond and fourth right, and firſt left, finger. Ten monks ſit round on flat ſtarred quatrefoils, having over each a blank ſhield, and one in armed chair; the two at the feet more in profile. See Plate LII. fig. 10. This monument had once a canopy over it; of which the North-weſt pillar remained in 1790, but has ſince been removed.

In the nave, from which is a deſcent of two ſteps into the old chancel, is an alabaſter ſlab with the figures of a man and woman, with her dog, cut-in and almoſt defaced, and this inſcription:

"Hic iacent Will'ſ Ruddyns de Preſtwold, arm', et Margareta uxor eius; qui obierunt primo die menſ' Februarii, año d'ni mccccxxxvii; quorum a'iab'ſ propicietur deus. Amen."

On flat ſtones in the chancel:

1. *Packe*; impaling *Clifton*; fig. 8.

"Memoriæ ſacrum.
Jana uxor Chriſtophori Packe, de Cotes, armigeri,
necnon filia Gervaſii Clifton, de Clifton, in agro
Nottinghamienſi, militis & baronetti, hìc inhumatur.
Quàm pia fuit, quàm ſuorũ amantiſſima,
quàm erga pauperes miſericors, erga omnes munifica;
quàm genere inſignis ſine faſtu,
venuſta paritèr ac verecunda;
quàm faceta ac perurbana,
nulli non cui nota fuit innotuit,
anguſto hoc lapide exprimi nequit!
Talem amiſsã poſt viceſimũ annũ in connubio elapſum,
infelix deflet maritus; & hoc poſuit.
Nata xi° die Januarii, 1646;
denata xiii° die Januarii, 1685-6."

2. *Packe*; impaling *Clifton*, as before.

"Chriſtopherus Packe, de Preſtwold, armiger,
hìc inhumatur; eximiâ pietate inſignis,
literis necnon paritèr eruditus; ſuorum amantiſſimus,
& omnibus perurbanè ſe ſemper geſſit.
Poſtquàm quinquaginta & ſex confecerat annos,
è vitâ exceſſit, anno Domini incarnati 1699,
menſiſque Septembris die octavo."

3. Arms of *Packe*; as before.

"Sub hoc marmore tumulantur reliquiæ
Simonis Packe, armigeri, militumque præfectoris.
Filius natu minimus fuit Chriſtopheri
Packe, de Cotes, in agro Leiceſtrienſi,
armigeri, nuper civitatis Londonii prætoris.
Tam fuit expertus quàm animoſus in armis,
& in aperta pericula libertatem regis & patriæ
ad propugnandam ſe ſæpè projecerat;
miro præditùs ingenio, liberalis, affabilis, optimus
amicus, & ſuâ ſummâ humanitate omnes ad ſe allicit.
Quadrageſimo-octavo anno ætatis ſuæ mortem obiit,
ſecundo die Aprilis, annoq̃ Domini 1701."[2]

4. *Packe*; impaling, Sable, a feſs Argent engrailed between three hands, two and one, lying feſsways Or, *Bates*; fig. 11.

"Here lies interred the body of Clifton Pack, eſq.
late of Preſtwold, in the county of Leiceſter;
who married Penelope, one of the coheireſſes of
Edward Bates, eſq. of Maids Morton, in the county of Bucks.
She left iſſue one ſon Charles, and two daughters;
Penelope, married to the hon. Mr. Verney,
eldeſt ſon of lord Willoughby de Broke;
Anne, to Francis Stratford, eſq.
of Merevale, in the county of Warwick.
Obiit Jun. 9, 1707, ætat. 33."

5. *Packe*; impaling, Gules, on a chevron between three leopards' faces Argent, three trefoils Vert; *Harvey*; fig. 12.

"In a vault under this ſtone lie interred
the remains of Charles Pack, eſq.
late of Preſtwold, in the county of Leiceſter;
who married Rebecca, the third daughter
of John Harvey, eſq.
of Old Buckenham, in the county of Norfolk;
by whom he left iſſue one ſon Charles-James,
and one daughter Elizabeth-Rebecca;
ſhe died unmarried.
Obiit Aug. 1, 1735, ætat. 34."

6. *Packe*; impaling, Azure, two bars Ermine, and in chief three ſuns Or, *Jenkinſon*; fig. 13.

"In a vault under this ſtone lie interred
the bodies of Charles Packe, gent.

---

[1] There is a tradition in the pariſh, that theſe ladies were the builders of Swarkſton bridge.

[2] This monument was the workmanſhip of Mr. Staunton. See Le Neve, Monumenta Anglicana, vol. I, p. 26.

(younger brother of Clifton Packe,
late of this place, eſq.);
and Penelope his wife, daughter of Paul Jenkinſon,
of Hodſeck, in the county of Nottingham, gent.
He departed this life March 31, 1751, aged 74.
She died Nov. 15, 1747."

In the nave, on a blue ſlab:

"Sub hoc ſaxo requieſcit Elizabeth Barman,
filia Stephani Barman, generoſi,
ex Suſannâ ejus uxore propagata.
Abiit ex hâc vitâ 5to Auguſti 1705."

"Anne, wife of Daniel Kirke,
died April 13, 1727, aged 21.
If love and care could have preſerv'd my life,
I ſhould have liv'd, and been a happy wife.

Daniel Kirke died May 30, 1746, aged 43.
Joſhua Kirke died Nov. 25, 1739, aged 67.
Suſannah his wife died Sept. 1, 1746, aged 61"

Francis Knight, gent. died Feb. 9, 1739, aged 68.

Anne, wife of William Henton, of Burton, died Jan. 6, 1739, aged 53.

Alice, wife of Thomas Stanley of Hoton, daughter of William and Anne Henton of Burton, died Jan. 31, 1735, aged 31; Thomas her ſon, Feb. 11, 1735.

William Henton died April 14, 1748, aged 73.

Thomas Henton, his ſon, died 1716.

Sarah, his daughter, died 1722, aged 1.

Elizabeth, another daughter, died 1724-5.

Sarah, ſecond wife of John Cooper of Preſtwould, and daughter of the late Mr. William Henton of Burton, died Jan. 6, 1755, aged 28.

Mr. Roger Cox died Oct. 8, 1720, aged 76.

Another Roger Cox died May 14, 1751, aged 84.

William Cannor, late innholder, died Oct. 23. 1737, aged 51.

On flat ſtones on the South ſide:

1. "Hannah, only child of Samuel Shalcroſſe,
gent. and Eliz. his wife, died Aug. 19, 1683, aged 13.

2. Samuel Shalcroſſe, of Burton, eſq. died April 9,
1713, in his 70th year."

3. "Anne Shalcroſſe, ſecond wife of Samuel Shalcroſſe,
died May 28, 1713, aged about 57 years."

4. "Samuel Shalcroſſe, of Burton, eſq. died April 9, 1729, in the 90th year of his age."

5. Ermine, on a bend . . . . . . three boars' heads eraſed . . . . . . *Maſon*; impaling, a chevron between three ſpear-heads . . . . .; Plate LI. fig. 12.

"Nicholas Maſon, of Burton, gent.
died April 16, 1733."

6. "Here lieth interred
Mrs. Anne Maſon, relict of the late Nicholas Maſon,
of Burton ſupra Wolds, gent.; by whom ſhe
had one ſon and four daughters. She departed this life
January 8, 1737, in her 50th year."

On ſmall braſs plates on ſlabs on the North ſide:

1. "Here lieth buried the body of Elizabeth Ragge[1],
who died the 25th of January, a° Dñi 1619."

2. "HERE LIETH THE BODY OF WILLIAM MILNES,
LATE HUSBAND UNTO DORITHIE MILNES,
DAUGHTER UNTO WILLIAM RAGG; DECEASED
MAY THE 3D, ANNO DOM. VERBI INCARNATI 1653."

On a pillar on the North ſide of the chancel entrance:

"William Cheſter, late of Knipton, in the county
of Leiceſter, deceaſed May 17, 1703, gave the
yearly revenue of £2. to the poor of
Burton, to be paid on the 11th of December annually;
two Bibles of 7*s.* price given to 2 poor children
out of the £2. out of certain lands in Barkſton."

In the church-yard.

"To the memory of Elizabeth the wife of
William Davey, of Friſby, in this county.
She died of the ſmall-pox, Nov. 10, 1783, aged 81."

"Gervaſe Cragg, of Burton, died Oct. 3, 1779, aged 74."

"William Bonſar, of died June 25, 1721, aged 76."

"Thomas Bonſar, Sept. 15, 1722, aged 67."

Extracts from the modern Regiſters.

WEDDINGS.

William Stephens[2], citizen of London, gentleman, bachelor, and Roe Bonfoy, of Burton, ſingle-woman, married by licence, Auguſt the 4th, 1697.

George Thirlby, of Beaumont Leys, gent. near Leiceſter, and Elizabeth Marſhall, of Burton, ſpinſter, married by licence, March 7, 1709.

BAPTISMS.

Penelope, daughter of Clifton Packe, of Preſtwould, eſq. and Penelope his wife, Sept. 14, 1699.

Charles, ſon of ditto, Sept. 24, 1701.

Anne, dau. of ditto, baptized Sept. 26 at home, by reaſon of weakneſs; and the ſaid baptiſm lawfully confirmed in the pariſh-church Oct. 8, 1702.

Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Marſhall, of Burton, the younger, and Elizabeth his wife, July 11, 1702.

Charles-James, ſon of Charles Packe, eſq. of Preſtwould, and Rebecca his wife, baptized at home, by private baptiſm, Dec. 11; and the ſame baptiſm lawfully confirmed in the pariſh-church May 3, 1727.

Charlotte, daughter of Thomas Pochin, of Burton, bachelor of phyſic, and dame Prudence Jenkinſon his wife, July 20, 1744.

Thomas, ſon of ditto, July 28, 1745.

Rebecca, daughter of Charles-James Packe, eſq. and Charlotte his wife, Jan. 22, 1752.

Charlotte, daughter of ditto, June 20, 1755.

Charles-James, ſon of ditto, Jan. 30, 1758.

Clifton and Chriſtophorus, ſons of ditto, Jan. 19, 1759; died the day after their birth.

Frances, daughter of Charles-James Packe, eſq. and Catharine his wife, Aug. 8, 1775.

Anne, daughter of ditto, Feb. 19, 1778.

Catharine-Maria, daughter of ditto, July 13, 1776.

Clifton, ſon of ditto, Sept. 18, 1779.

BURIALS.

Mrs. Anne Skipwith, of Burton, Jan. 17, 1696.

Chriſt. Packe, of Preſtwould, eſq. Sept. 17, 1699.

Thomas Allen, of Burton, gent. May 23, 1700.

Lieutenant colonel Simon Packe, of London, eſq. buried at Preſtwould April 11, 1701.

Mrs. Elizabeth Burman, of Burton, ſpinſter, Aug. 8, 1705.

Clifton Packe, of Preſtwould, eſq. high-ſheriff of the county of Leiceſter, died in his ſhrievalty, on Monday June the 9th, and buried the 12th, 1707.

Mrs. Suſanna Kirke, of London, widow, June 11, 1710; and Mrs. Rebecca Kirke, of Nailſton, in this county, ſpinſter, July 24, 1710.

Anne, the wife of Samuel Shallcroſſe, of Burton, eſq. May 29, 1713.

The hon. Penelope Verney, the eldeſt daughter of Clifton Packe, eſq. and wife to the hon. Richard Verney, eſq. ſon to the lord Willoughby de Broke, of Compton Verney, in Warwickſhire, buried at Preſtwould, Sept. 11, 1718.

Daniel March, of Cotes-park houſe, Nov. 9, 1719.

Roger Cox, of Preſtwould, gent. Oct. 11, 1720.

Samuel Shallcroſs, of Burton, eſq. April 12, 1729.

Mary, wife of William Hall, of Cotes, gentleman, Dec. 23, 1729.

Nicholas Maſon, of Burton, gent. April 19, 1733.

Charles Packe, eſq. of Preſtwould, Aug. 5, 1735.

Mrs. Anne Maſon, of Burton, widow, Jan. 11, 1737.

Mrs. Davies, of Loughborough, widow, June 10, 1740.

Penelope, wife of Charles Packe, of Preſtwould, gent. Nov. 18, 1747.

Charlotte, daughter of Thomas Pochin, of Burton, bachelor of phyſic, and dame Prudence Jenkinſon his wife, March 6, 1748.

Charles Packe, gent. April 5, 1751.

Chriſtophorus and Clifton, ſons of Charles-James Packe, eſq. and Charlotte his wife, Jan. 20, 1759.

Charlotte, the wife of Charles-James Packe, eſq. April 30, 1772.

Dame Prudence Jenkinſon, the wife of Thomas Pochin, of Loughborough, bachelor of phyſic, April 1, 1777.

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[1] Of this family very frequent mention is made in the early Regiſter.

[2] This William Stephens and Roe his wife were the father and mother of Mr. Robert Stephens of Loughborough. He afterwards married Mrs. Anne Farnham (ſee their epitaphs under Quorn). He was the grandfather of the preſent Rev. Dr. Stephen.

Pedigree of NELE, of PRESTWOULD. (From the Chetwynd MS.)

Richard Nele, 20 Hen. VI.

Sir Richard Nele, knt. one of the juſtices of the Common Pleas, lord of Preſtwould, died 1 Hen. VII. = Iſabel, dau. of —— Butler, of Warrington, co. Lancaſter.

1. Chriſtopher Nele, died 18 Hen. VIII. = Mary, dau. of John Digby, of Welby, co. Leic.

2. Richard Nele. = ... dau. of William Heſilrige, of Noſeley.

Richard Nele, died 5 and 6 Philip and Mary. = Elizabeth, dau. of Richard Slory, of Braunſton.

Robert Nele. = Alice, dau. and coheir of John Sutton, of Oſbaſton. (See their deſcendants under Great Glen, vol. II. p. 575.)

Faith, dau. of ſir William Kempe, of Olantigh in Kent, firſt wife. = Francis Nele, of Preſtwould. = Jane, dau. of Francis Hall, of Grantham, co. Linc. comptroller of Calais, 2d wife; afterwards married, ſecondly, to Henry Skipwith, of Keythorp, eſq.

Jane, dau. and coheir. = Henry Hall, of Gretford, co. Linc.

Elizabeth. = Sir Tho. Mackworth, of Normanton, bart.

Everard Digby, of Keythorpe, co. Leic. firſt huſb. = Mary, dau. and coheir, born 1559; living 1632. = Sampſon Erdeſwick, of Sandon, co. Staff. ſecond huſband. = Thomas Digby, third huſband.

Chriſtian.
Mary.
Elizabeth.

Sir Everard Digby, of Tilton, knt. attainted. = Maria, dau. and ſole heir of Will. Mulſho, eſq. of Gothurſt.

Thomas.
John.
George.
Seven other children.

Richard.
Matthew.

Jane.

Pedigree of PACKE, of COTES and PRESTWOULD.

(From the Viſitation ſigned at Leiceſter, 23 March, 1681-2, by Chriſtopher Packe, eſq. the father, and Chriſtopher the ſon; and continued from Regiſters and Monumental Inſcriptions.)

Chriſtopher Packe, of Finchley, co. Midd. a merchant in London. = Mary, dau. of . . . . . Jones, of . . . . . in Wales.

. . . Newman, firſt wife. = Chriſtopher Packe, of Cotes, eſq. ſheriff of London 1649; lord-mayor 1654-5; knighted 1655; died May 27, 1682, aged about 89. = Anne, dau. of Simon Edmonds[1], of Howell, co. Lincoln, eſq. lord-mayor of London in 1651; ſecond wife; died 1657. = Elizabeth, dau. of . . . . Richards, of Berkſhire, widow of Alderman Herring, of London; third wife.

Jane, youngeſt and only ſurviving dau. of ſir Gervaſe Clifton, of Clifton, co. Nott. knt and bart. by Jane his ſixth wife, dau. of Gervaſe Eyre, of Rempſton, co. Notts, eſq. died June 13, 1685-6, æt. 40. = 1. Chriſtopher Packe, eſq. of Preſtwould, in the commiſſion of the peace for the county of Leiceſter; died Sept. 8, 1699, æt. 56.

2. Simon Packe, late a captain in Flanders under ſir Hen. Goodrick, knt. and bart. born Dec. 31, 1654; died 1701.

1. Anne, died Dec. 22, 1722, æt. 80. = Thomas Wilſon[2], eſq. of Keythorpe, a merchant of London, died 1699, æt. 63.
2. Mary, wife of George Pochin, eſq. of Barkby.
3. Suſanna, wife of ſir Thomas Bellot, of Moreton, co. Cheſter, bart.

1. Clifton Packe, eſq. died June 9, 1707, æt. 33. = Penelope, dau. and heireſs of Edward Bate, of Maids Morton, co. Bucks.

2. Charles Packe, gent. died Mar. 31, 1751, æt. 74. = Penelope, dau. of Paul Jenkinſon, of Hodſeck, co. Wilts, gent. died Nov. 15, 1747.

1. Anne.
2. Frances, married to Robert Clifton[3].
3. Arabella.

1. Charles Packe, eſq. born 1701, died Auguſt 1, 1735, æt. 34. = Rebecca, third dau. of John Harvey, eſq. of Old Buckenham, co. Norfolk.

1. Penelope, born 1701; married to the hon. Mr. Verney, ſon of lord Willoughby de Broke, died 1718.
2. Anne, born 1702; married to Francis Stratford, eſq. of Merevale hall, co. Warwick.

Charlotte Pochin, dau. of Thomas Pochin, eſq. of Barkby, firſt wife; died April . . 1772. = Charles-James Packe, eſq. born 1726. = Catharine, dau. of Rob. Clifton[4], of London, gent. ſecond wife.

Elizabeth-Rebecca, died unmarried.

1. Rebecca, born at Preſtwould Jan. 31, 1752.
2. Charlotte, born at Preſtwould June 19, 1755; married, Oct. 24, 1775, to William Hanbury, eſq. of Kelmarſh, co. Northampton; and has children.

3. Charles-James Packe, eſq. born at Preſtwould Jan. 29, 1758; ſome time lieut.-colonel in the Leiceſterſhire militia, and now of Hanthorpe Houſe, near Bourn in Lincolnſhire. = Penelope, eldeſt dau. of Richard Geaſt[5], eſq. of Blithe-hall, co. Warwick, by Penelope-Bate Stratford, eldeſt dau. of the above-mentioned Francis Stratford[6], eſq. of Merevale.

1. Frances, b. 1775; marr. May 16, 1799, Rob. Andrew, jun. eſq. of Harleſton Park, North'ton.
2. Catharine-Maria, born 1776.
3. Anne, born 1778.
4. Clifton, b. 1779; d. 1780.
5. Robert-Chriſtopher, b. 1783.
6. Henry, b. at Bath in 1786; regiſtered in Walcot pariſh.

1. Charles-William Packe, born at Carlby, co. Lincoln, Sept. 23, 1792.

2. George-Huſſey Packe, born May 1, 1796.

3. Edmond Packe, born April 30, 1799.

[1] Younger brother to ſir Thomas Edmonds, comptroller of the houſhold to king James, and one of the privy council.

[2] They had nine ſons and one daughter: ſee hereafter, under Keythorpe, in the pariſh of Tugby.

[3] Only brother of ſir Gervaſe Clifton, bart. of Clifton, Notts, and grandfather to the preſent Mrs. Packe.

[4] Deſcended from a younger branch of the family of Clifton, of Clifton in Nottinghamſhire.

[5] Mr. Geaſt, in March 1799, by royal licence, aſſumed the name of *Dugdale* only; and his only ſurviving ſon *Dugdale* (who, June 27, 1799, was married to the Hon. Charlotte Curzon, youngeſt daughter of Lord Curzon) by the ſame licence has taken that of *Stratford Dugdale*. The names of Mr. Dugdale's daughters are; 1. Penelope, married to Mr. Packe; 2. Louiſa-Anne, married to William Dilke, of Maxtoke Caſtle (who died in October 1797); 3. Francis, died an infant; 4. Emma, ſingle.

[6] Mr. Stratford had four daughters: 1. Penelope-Bate, married, as above ſtated, to Richard Geaſt, eſq. (now Dugdale); 2. Sarah, relict of —— Chetwynd, eſq. of Grendon in Warwickſhire; 3. Anna-Franceſca, married to Joſeph Cradock, eſq. of Gumley (ſee vol. II. p. 589.) 4. Maria, died unmarried in 1797, and was buried at Mortimer in Berkſhire, where ſhe reſided.

The family of Stratford, it is ſaid, can be traced from the time of Alfred the Great; but Mr. Archdall commences their hiſtory with Robert Stratford, a younger branch of the houſe of Merevale, and the firſt of the name that ſettled in Ireland; whither he emigrated before 1660, and repreſented the county of Wicklow in parliament. Edward, his eldeſt ſon, was very inſtrumental in eſtabliſhing the Houſe of Orange and the ſucceſſion of the houſe of Hanover; furniſhed king William's army with 2000 ſheep and 200 oxen; entertained his majeſty at Belan, and maintained ſuch of that king's forces as were quartered near him with bread and beer; for which king James's adherents threatened their lives, plundered their Munſter eſtates of their ſtock, and did other conſiderable damages. The then commiſſioners, by order of king William, ſent letters of acknowledgement for theſe aids, and a peerage was offered to Mr. Stratford, which he declined. But his third ſon, John Stratford, eſq. was created baron Baltinglaſs May 10, 1763; viſcount Aldborough, June 26, 1776; and advanced to an earldom Jan. 29, 1777. On his lordſhip's death, July 24, 1777, his ſon Edward Stratford ſucceeded to the title of earl of Aldborough, of the Palatinate of Upper Ormond, viſcount Amiens and Aldborough, and baron of Baltinglaſs, in the county of Wicklow. His lordſhip married, 1. Barbara, ſole heireſs of the late honourable Nicholas Herbert, of Great Glenham, co. Suffolk, uncle to the earl of Pembroke and the earl of Carnarvon, by Anne North, otherwiſe Herbert, his wife, coheireſs of Dudley North, of Little Glenham, eſq. which lady died April 14, 1785, leaving no iſſue; 2dly, May 24, 1788, Miſs Henniker, only daughter of ſir John Henniker, of Stratford Hall, in Eſſex, niece to the ducheſs of Chandos. Archdall's Iriſh Peerage, vol. III. p. 336; and Kearſley, p. 406.

BURTON ON THE WOULDS.

In the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor, Burton, containing nine ploughlands, and employing three ploughs, was valued at four ſhillings; and at the general ſurvey was worth twenty ſhillings. It was then held by *William* under *Goisfrid de Wirce*, with ſoc and ſac. Nine ſocmen employed four ploughs; and there were forty acres of meadow. *Lewin* had held this land freely[1].

Hugo Lupus earl of *Cheſter* was owner of Burton at the time of the Conqueror's ſurvey; and under him one hide, the ſoc of which belonged to Loughborough, was held by *Lewin*. One plough was in the demeſne, and one villan, with two bordars; and there were twenty acres of meadow. In the ſame manor two ploughlands were held of the earl by *Godric*; who had one plough in the demeſne; and had twenty acres of meadow. The ſoc of this part of the manor was claimed by *Hugo de Grenteſmainell*[2]; who had alſo three houſes in the town of Leiceſter belonging to Burton[3]. *Hugo* held alſo of the earl two ploughlands all but one oxgang, in Burton, which lay waſte. The value of all theſe is reckoned with that of Loughborough[4].

Durand Malet held of the King five ploughlands in Burton; which in the Confeſſor's reign (when there were four ploughs) was valued at three ſhillings, and at the ſurvey was worth ten ſhillings. One plough was then in the demeſne; and two ſocmen, with two villans and one bordar, had one plough. There were forty acres of meadow. To this manor belonged one ploughland and a half, all but one oxgang, in Preſtewold, worth two ſhillings; where half a plough had been employed in the Confeſſor's reign, and at the ſurvey there was one ſocman[5].

In 1227, king Henry III. granted to *Hugh le Diſpenſer* and his heirs, that they and their men of Burton ſhould be quit of all county and hundred ſuits, ſheriff's aids, and views of frankpledge[6]; and in 1229, this Hugh was lord of Burton, and obtained the king's grant of free-warren for his lands there[7].

The greateſt part of this town was antiently given to the abbot and convent of *Gerendon*[8].

Thomas Diſpenſer granted them 10 bovates of land; *Gilbert de Colevile* 4 carucates and a half; *Hugh le Deſpenſer* 2 meſſuages and 3 yard-lands; and *Henry Putrell* one carucate; all within the ſaid town[9].

The abbot and convent of *Croxton* alſo had here a ſmall annual rent, the gift of *Richard Diſpenſer*.

"Habemus in Burton, de dono Ricardi Diſpenſatoris, de Burton, annuum redditum xLđ. recipend' de Amabiliâ filiâ Willielmi, filii Yvonis de Preſtewold, pro unâ bovatâ terre in Burton, ſine toſto. Hanc bovatam terre predicta Amabilia & heredes ſui tenent de nobis & ſucceſſoribus noſtris per cartam liberè & quietè; reddendo indè nobis & ſucceſſoribus noſtris xLđ. ad II terminos; ſcil', ad Paſcha xxđ. & ad Mich' xxđ. & capitalibus dominis dimidiam libram cumini ad Natale Domini, pro omni ſervicio & exactione ad nobis pertinentibus, ſalvo forinſeco ſervicio de quodam prato. Item habemus, de dono ejuſdem Ricardi Diſpenſatoris, quoddam pratum quod dicitur *Holm*, quod jacet inter diviſas de Brocton & Hickling; & quatuor ſeliones, cum prato adjacente, juxta diviſas de Brocton, in liberam, puram, & perpetuam eleemoſinam. Mem', redditus IIIs̄. IIIIđ."[10]

In 1308, *John Bardolf*, at his death, held two acres of land in Burton of *William Gilbert*, by the ſervice of one penny a year; and *John* Bardolf, his ſon and heir, was then aged 7[11].

The Segrave Chartulary notices,

1. A grant of *William le Colville*, to *Stephen de Segrave* and his heirs, of an annual rent of two marks, from a tenement held by the abbot of *Gerendon* under the ſaid William, at Burton ſuper le Wold; to be held by the ſaid Stephen and his heirs, by the payment of a pair of white gloves, or one penny, at Eaſter, in lieu of all ſervice.

2. A grant of *Thomas Diſpenſer* to the ſaid Stephen, together with *Roeſia* his daughter in free marriage, and to their heirs, of 2*s.* a year, which the ſaid abbot had uſed annually to pay him "ad Inventionem Sc̄e Crucis."

3. A grant of *Richard Curzon* to the ſaid Stephen, of a rent of 2*s.* which the abbot and convent of *Gerendon* had uſed to pay him for a tenement they held within his fee at Burton; to be held by the ſaid Stephen by the payment of three roſe-flowers, "inter octavas Apoſtolorum Petri & Pauli," in lieu of all ſervices[12].

In 1325, *John de Segrave*, deceaſed, and *Chriſtian* his wife, held Burton grange; and *John* de Segrave (ſon and heir of *Stephen* de Segrave, couſin of the aforeſaid John de Segrave ſenior) was his next heir[13].

In 1329, it was found that *Robert Powtrell*, of Preſtwold, at his death, held certain tenements in Burton of *Reginald de Bergey*, by knight's ſervice[14]; and alſo, that *Alice*, relict of *Thomas le Brun*, deceaſed, held certain lands and tenements in Burton ſuper Wolds, of the king (by the reaſon of the forfeiture of *Henry de Beaumont*), by the ſervices of a twelfth part of a knight's fee, and 2*d.* a year rent; as alſo certain tenements in the aforeſaid town of Burton, of *William Cotes* of Preſtwold, by the ſervice of 12*d.* a year[15].

July 20, 1336, king Edward III. granted divers lands at Burton, late parcel of the poſſeſſions of *Hugh le Diſpenſer* earl of *Winton*, to *Henry* lord *Beaumont* and *Alice* his wife[16].

In 1340, *Henry de Beaumont* earl of *Boghan*, at his death, held the hamlet of Burton, as a member of Loughborough[17].

In 1346, *John de Nevill* (on the aid then granted for knighting Edward of Woodſtock, the king's eldeſt ſon) was aſſeſſed 10*s.* for a quarter of a knight's fee in Preſtwould, Wymondſwould, Burton, and Cotes; *Robert Poutrell* 3*s.* 4*d.* for a twelfth part of a knight's fee in Preſtwould and Burton; the abbot of *Gerendon* 10*s.* for a quarter of a knight's fee in Burton; all parcel of the honour of *Leiceſter*[18].

In 1361, *John de Moubray*, lord of the Iſle of *Axeholme*, died ſeiſed of one knight's fee in Oleby and Burton ſuper le Wold, which the abbot of *Gerendon* held[19].

In 1361, *Henry Plantagenet* duke of *Lancaſter* died ſeiſed of one knight's fee in Wymondeſwould, Burton, Preſtwould, and Cotes, which *Thomas de Chaworth* held; alſo of one knight's fee in Wymondſwould, Burton, Preſtwould, and Cotes, which *John de Segrave* held[20].

In 1387, *Henry de Ferrars* of *Groby* died ſeiſed of

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[1] "Idem [Willielmus] tenet de G[oisfrido] Burtone, cum ſocâ & ſacâ. Ibi ſunt 5 carucatæ terræ. Ibi fuerunt 3 carucæ. Ibi 9 ſochmanni habēnt 4 carucas. Ibi 40 acræ prati. Leuuinus liberè tenuit." Domeſday, fol. 235. b. 2.

[2] "Leuuinus tenet de Comite [Hugone] 1 hidam in Burtone. Soca pertinet ad Lucteburne. In dominico eſt 1 caruca; & unus villanus, cum 2 bordariis; & 20 acræ prati. In eâdem villâ tenet Godricus de Comite 2 carucatas terræ; & ibi habet 1 carucam in dominico, & 20 acras prati. Hujus terræ ſocam reclamat Hugo de Grenteſmainell." Ibid. fol. 237. a. 1.

[3] "Hugo de Grenteſmainell habet 3 domos pertinentes ad Burtone." Ibid. fol. 230. a. 1.

[4] "In Burtone tenet Hugo de Comite 2 carucatas terræ, 1 bovatâ minus. Vaſta eſt. Hæc commutatur cum ſuperioribus." Ibid.

[5] "Durandus Malet tenet de Rege in Burtone 5 carucatas terræ. Ibi fuerunt 4 carucæ. In dominico eſt 1 caruca; & 2 ſochmanni, cum 2 villanis & 1 bordario, habent 1 carucam. Ibi 40 acræ prati. Valuit 3 ſolidos; modò 10 ſolidos. Huic terræ pertinet 1 carucata terræ & dimidia, unâ bovatâ minus, in Preſtwolde. Ibi fuit dimidia carucæ. Ibi eſt 1 ſochmannus. Valet 2 ſolidos." Ibid. fol. 236. b.

[6] Clauſ. 11 Hen. III. m. 12.

[7] Cart. 13 Hen. III.

[8] The property of the abbot and convent of Gerendon at Burton will be more particularly ſtated hereafter, under the Hiſtory of that religious houſe.

[9] Cart. 14 Edw. III. n. 19. per Inſpex.

[10] Peck, MS. 4935; ex Cod. MS. de Domeſday, apud Belvoir, in 24mo, fol. 8. a.

[11] Eſch. 2 Edw. II. N° 25. Leic.

[12] Appendix to vol. II. p. 112.

[13] Eſch. 29 Edw. II. N° 88. Leic.

[14] Eſch. 3 Edw. III. N° 62. Leic.

[15] Eſch. 3 Edw. III. N° 82. Leic.

[16] Pat. 10 Edw. III. pars 2. m. 2.

[17] Eſch. 14 Edw. III. N° 24. Leic.

[18] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III.

[19] Eſch. 35 Edw. III. pars 2. N° 10.

[20] Fin. 16 July, 25 Edw. III. m. 23.—See more in Aſhby Magna.

9 virgates of land in Stockton and Burton, which the heirs of *Thomas de Fryday* and their partners held, by the ſervice and dues of wards and marriages; alſo the moiety of one knight's fee and an half in Burton and Upton, which *Margaret* lady *Nevill* (couſin and heir or *Robert de Warde*, knight,) held; and of the moiety of one knight's fee in Burton and Upton, which the other heir of the ſame *Robert de Warde* held [1].

In 1444, *William de Ferrers* of *Groby*, knight, was ſeiſed of a moiety and half of one knight's fee in Burton and Upton, which dame *Margaret Nevill*, couſin and one of the heirs of *Robert de la Ward*, knight, lately held; alſo of the other moiety and half of the ſame knight's fee in Burton and Upton aforeſaid, which *Richard Meynill* (the other of the heirs of Robert de la Ward, knight,) lately held [2].

In 1457, *Edward de Grey*, knight, lord *Ferrers* of *Groby*, died ſeiſed of one knight's fee in Burton and Upton, which dame *Margaret Nevil* (couſin and one of the heirs of *Robert Warde*, knight), lately held; alſo of another moiety of one knight's fee in Burton and Upton, which *Richard Meynill*, the other of the heirs of the ſame Robert de la Ward, knight, lately held; of nine virgates of land in Stocton and Burton, which the heirs of *Thomas Fryday* and their partners held of the ſame Edward, by the ſervice of one knight's fee and an half; and of the manor of Burton, which ſir *William de la Zouch* of *Haringworth* held [3].

In 1461, *John Moubray* duke of *Norfolk* died ſeiſed of one knight's fee in Olby and Burton on the Woulds, which the abbot of *Gerendon* held; alſo of one knight's fee in Queneborow and Burton on the Woulds, which *Thomas Curſon* held [4].

In 1486, ... *Keble* died ſeiſed of certain lands and tenements in Burton on the Woulds, held of the Prince [5].

In 1518, it was found that *Ralph Shirley* died ſeiſed of the manor of Burton, held of the king as of the honour of *Winton*; by what ſervice unknown [6].

The manor of Burton and all other poſſeſſions of the monaſtery of *Gerendon* were granted, 32 Hen. VIII, to *Thomas* earl of *Rutland* in fee; Burton grange being then worth yearly £4. [7]

In 1559, *Thomas Wileman* [8] was cited to ſhew by what title he held the grange of Burton-Preſtwould [9].

In 1589, it was found that *Henry Skipwith*, eſq. died in 1588, ſeiſed of a certain grange called *Burton Grange*, and of certain lands belonging thereto; and that it was held of the Queen *in capite*, by the ſervice of a twentieth part of one knight's fee; alſo of three cottages and divers lands and tenements in Burton on the Woulds, Wymeſwould, Preſtwould, and Cotes, late Muſton's cottages, &c. [10]

"Burton," ſays Mr. Wyrley in 1595, "is a hamlet in the pariſh of Preſtwould; but not of any note."

In 1609, ſir *William Skipwith* held *in capite* the grange called Burton Grange; and at the ſame time *Hugo Kirke* and *John Smalley* held lands *in capite* at Burton ſuper le Woldes.

"Within this lordſhip (not long ſince) hath beene found a quarrey of alabaſter, and white ſtone ſerving for cutters and picture-makers for ſtatues, tombes, and proportions, but not altogether ſo hard or cleare as that ſtone which is gotten in the Caſtle-hey Parke neere Tutbury, or in the quarries at Falde neere adjoyning: where in a mount, called Natmorehull, myſelfe have a roche of the ſame ſtone [11]."

The freeholders at Burton ſuper Oulds in 1630 were, *William Iremonger*, *John Kirke* chief conſtable, *Thomas Wildman*, *William Henton*, and *John Fiſher*.

The following arms were granted, Oct. 29, 1667, by ſir Edward Walker, Garter, to *Edward Smith*, of London, eſq. the ſon of *John* Smith of *Burton upon the Woulds*, in the county of Leiceſter, and grandchild of *Paul* Smith of the ſame:

Gules, on a chevron engrailed Or, three croſſes patée fitché Sable. Creſt; out of a ducal coronet, a goat's head, *Smith*; fig. Plate LI. fig. 14.

Samuel Shalcroſſe [12], of Burton, eſq. dying without iſſue in 1729, his property at Burton was inherited by the late *William-Shalcroſſe Maſon*, eſq. high ſheriff for the county in 1773, who was a principal freeholder here, and owned a good part of the lordſhip, with other lands in the adjoining pariſh of Walton. He built a good houſe here, about 60 years ago, on a pleaſant ſpot, upon an elevated ſituation, at the end of the village. He married *Judith*, daughter of the rev. *Paul Jenkinſon*, rector of Weſton, co. Notts, and ſiſter of dame *Prudence Jenkinſon*, wife to the late Dr. *Pochin*; by whom he had no iſſue. Mr. Maſon ſurvived his wife (who was buried at Preſtwould April 15, 1772); and, dying in September 1788, deviſed his whole eſtates to his nephew *John Noon*, eſq. ſon of Mr. *Thomas Noon*, a hoſier at Mountſorell, who had married one of Mr. Maſon's four ſiſters; and was buried alſo at Preſtwould, Oct. 1, 1788.

Mr. Noon (who ſerved the office of high ſheriff for the county in 1793) reſides in the houſe built by his uncle; to which he has lately added ſome excellent ſtables and offices. He married, April 29, 1789, at Preſtwould, *Anne*, one of the daughters of the late Mr. *William Tyler* [13] of Mountſorell; but has no iſſue.

Earl *Moira* is lord of the manor of Burton.

The other principal landholders are, Mr. *Noon*, Mr. *Packe*, Mr. *Steel*, and a few ſmall freeholders.

Burton Bandalls and Burton on the Woulds are adjoining to Preſtwould; and the ſoil of this lordſhip is in general a ſtrong clay, good corn-land, and feeds ſheep.

In an advertiſement, Feb. 22, 1799, for ſale of four rich cloſes of arable and paſture land, called *Brook Cloſes*, in Burton on the Woulds, containing 18 acres, it is obſerved that they are tithe-free, and that ſtrata of *limeſtone* are ſuppoſed to run through the whole of them.

	Preſtwould.			Burton.			Cotes.			Hoton.		
Money raiſed for the poor within the year ending at Eaſter 1776,	£. 26	s. 4	d. 2	£. 50	s. 3	d. 5	£. 25	s. 2	d. 10	£. 41	s. 19	d. 0
Expended in county rates, &c.	3	14	9	4	13	2	4	7	6	3	9	2
——— on the poor, —	12	9	5	45	10	3	20	15	4	41	19	0
Rent of workhouſe and habitations,	0	12	6	2	15	0	0	0	0	13	12	0
Expended in litigations, —	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
Money raiſed for 1783, —	39	3	0	86	11	3	12	4	10	84	5	9
——— 1784, —	40	14	10	68	12	4	14	11	7	100	5	6
——— 1785, —	41	5	1	78	6	11	10	11	2	68	11	9
Medium of theſe three years,	40	7	8	77	16	10	12	9	2	84	7	8
——— of county expences,	6	10	4	6	15	8	6	3	11	5	15	6
——— of expences not relating to the				0	0	0	0	17	10	0	0	0
poor, repairs of church, roads, &c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	7	5	0	0	0
——— of nett annual expences,	33	17	4	71	1	2	20	15	4	78	12	2
——— of attending on magiſtrates,	0	5	11	0	13	8	0	15	10	1	8	9
——— of entertainments at meetings,	0	2	8	0	8	5	0	0	0	0	14	6
——— of law expences, —	0	1	8	4	10	3	0	0	0	7	13	4
——— of ſetting the poor to work,	0	0	0	11	5	10	0	0	0	0	16	8

The return made to the houſe of commons in 1786, in anſwer to an enquiry reſpecting the charitable donations at Preſtwould may be ſeen in vol. I. pp. 50, 51; and at Hoton in p. 47.

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[1] Eſch. 11 Ric. II. N° 26. Leic.
[2] Eſch. 23 Hen. VI.
[3] Eſch. 36 Hen. VI.
[4] Eſch. 1 Edw. IV. N° 46. Leic.
[5] Eſch. 2 Hen. VII.
[6] Eſch. 9 Hen. VIII.
[7] The grant is in the Augmentation Office.
[8] See a pedigree of *Wildman* of Burton, hereafter, p. 379.
[9] Paſch. Record. 1 Eliz. Rot. 22.
[10] Eſch. 3 April, 31 Eliz.
[11] Burton, p. 63.—In his interleaved copy this paragraph is croſſed over, but nothing added inſtead of it.
[12] This family appears to have been originally of Derbyſhire: John Shalcroſſe, of Shalcroſſe, eſq. occurring as high-ſheriff for that county in 1686, as does a ſir Paul Jenkinſon in 1687.—Anthony Shalcroſſe, gent. died 13 Jan. 7 Eliz. ſeiſed of the Old feoffment, otherwiſe Shalcroſſe-hall manor, worth £5. a year, held under the honour of Tutbury by fealty, ſuit to High Peak, 6*d*. rent, and heriots; and Leonard his ſon and heir was then 28 years old." Inq. 12 Eliz. Derb.
[13] See Mr. Tyler's epitaph in the chapel at Mountſorell, p. 92.

COTES,

formerly called *Over Cotes* and *North Cotes*, is a hamlet of Preſtwould, ſituated on the banks of the Soar, on the left-hand ſide of the high road to Nottingham, within two miles of Loughborough.

In the time of king Ethelred, earl *Morcar* gave this village (which was of his mother's inheritance) to the abbey of *Burton*; but, after the Conqueſt, the king ſeized it into his own hands; after which, coming to Burton, he reſtored it, by his charter, to the ſaid abbey for ever.

This appears by the two following entries:

1. "Wiłłs rex Anglorum, W. de Ferr' & War' ſalutem. Sciatis me dediſſe Deo & Sc̃e Marie, in eccleſiâ de Burthonâ & Andreſeyâ, terram de Chotes, ſicuti mater Morcaris comitis meliùs habuit le Wile, ut Longuinus novus clericus de eâdem eccleſiâ tenuit. Teſt', W. de Ferrariis; & tu, Harding, videto nè ſibi aliquis injuriam faciat."

2. "Stephanus rex Anglie juſtitiariis, vicecomitibus, baronibus, miniſtris, & omnibus fidelibus ſuis Anglie, ſalutem. Precipio, quòd eccleſie Sc̃e Marie de Burthonâ, & abbas & monachi ejuſdem eccleſie, teneant eccleſiam ſuam de Chotes ita benè & in pace, & liberè, & quietè, & pacificè, ſicut rex Wiłłus avus meus illam predicte eccleſie dedit & conceſſit, & cartâ ſuâ confirmavit, nè ſuper hoc Stephanus de Belcamp, aut aliquis alius, eiſdem indè injuriam aut contumeliam faciat. T. Ric̃o de Canvill, apud Witcherche [1]."

In the Conqueror's ſurvey, the deſcription of Cotes is blended with that of Preſtwould.

The Regiſter of Burton begins with, "Carta Wlfrici Spoti, monaſterii Burtonenſis fundatoris [2];" in which are included lands in various parts of this county; amongſt other things, "fundum apud Appleby, quem emi pecuniâ meâ, & hidam [terræ portionem, ſcilicet, alendæ uni familiæ ſufficientem] apud Scearnford, ad Wiggeſtanam pertinentem." There is no ſpecific mention of Cotes; but, among the poſſeſſions of the abbey of Burton in the Wincheſter Domeſday-book, are noticed, "In Cotes, III carucate terre; terra III carucarum. Valet III libras."

The abbot and convent accordingly enjoyed this lordſhip till the time of king Henry II; when *Robert* abbot of Burton, having, without the conſent of his convent, paſſed it to *Nicholas* then ſheriff of Staffordſhire, who had married his ſiſter; for which, in 1159, he was depoſed and expelled, "propter alienationem poſſeſſionum & rerum monaſterii."

On this ſubject the Burton Regiſter preſerves the following writ, iſſued in 1162 to *Robert Fitz Geffrey*, ſheriff of the counties of Warwick and Leiceſter:

"H. rex Anglorum R. filio G. vicecomiti, ſalutem. Mando tibi & precipio, ut ſine morâ facias rectum inter abbatem Burton & N. de Stafford vicecomitem de terrâ de Cotes; &, ſi N. non vult venire ad placitum pro dirationandâ terrâ indè ſuper x libr' de foriſfacturâ, ut abſque occaſione aut prolongatione ſine morâ ſit ſeiſitus ſicut comitatûs teſtimonium perhibet abbati per patris mei breve, tibi juſſit quòd abbas ſeiſitus fuiſſet; quare volo ut abbas ampliùs indè tarditudinem ſuſtineat. Vide, nè pro pecuniâ juſtitie abbas iterùm ad me clamet. Teſtibus; W. Giff' Wint' ẽpo, & R. Canc'. Apud Weſtm' [3]."

The ſaid Nicholas procured a grant to hold it *in capite*, by the ſervice of giving the king, every year, *unum brachetum cum ligamine*; and died ſeiſed thereof; leaving *Stephen de Beauchamp*, his ſon and heir, under age; who afterwards reſigned and quitted claim, to the abbot and convent, to all his right in the ſaid village, which he acknowledged to have unjuſtly detained from them:

"Univerſis ſancte matris eccleſie filiis, ad quos preſens ſcriptum pervenerit, Stephanus de Bellocampo ſalutem. Noverit univerſitas veſtra me reddidiſſe & quietum-clamâſſe Deo & Sc̃e Marie & Sc̃e Moduene virginis de Burthon, & monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, villam de Cotes, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, quam injuſtè occupaveram, in perpetuum, pacificè & quietè tenendum & habendum, abſque omni reclamatione [4]."

In the account of abbot Barnard, who died in 1175, it appears that he had ſued for the vill of Cotes, and recovered it.

Under the next abbot, however, Cotes became again the ſubject of litigation; for, *Roger Malebraunch*, who was abbot from 1177 to 1182, impleaded *Stephen de Segrave* for the vill of Cotes; "qui ejecit eum indè; & adhuc pendet placitum, quia Rex indè ſeiſitur." The ſeignory and manerial rights of Cotes were at this period divided between the earls of *Leiceſter* and *Cheſter*.

Robert earl of *Leiceſter*, in the time of king Richard I, gave certain lands here to *Ralph* the ſon of *Roger*; and *Ranulph* the third earl of *Cheſter* was at that time ſeiſed of other lands here.

After this, the abbot and convent quietly poſſeſſed Cotes for ſome years, and endeavoured to get it confirmed to them by king John; for which they gave to the king ſix palfreys; but, his death happening ſoon after, it was not done; and, *Stephen de Beauchamp* dying about the ſame time beyond the ſeas, *Ranulph Blundeville* earl of *Cheſter*, being then at the ſiege of Mountſorell caſtle, ſeized on the ſaid village, and gave it to *William de Vernon*; who held it till the earl's death; after which, *Stephen de Segrave*, then juſtice of England, having informed king Henry III. that the four ſiſters of Stephen de Beauchamp before-mantioned, *Iſode de Beauchampe* and *Maud* her ſiſter, *Aline* the wife of *Ralph de Anderne*, and *Idone* who was ſome time the wife of *Henry de Alneto*, were heirs to the ſaid village of Cotes; he cauſed them to appear before him in court, and to ſurrender into the king's hands all their right and title; whereupon the king immediately, with the aſſent and conſent of the ſaid ſiſters, granted it to the ſaid *Stephen*; who, at his death, left it to ſir *Gilbert* his ſon; to whom ſucceeded *Nicholas* lord Segrave; againſt whom *Thomas* abbot of *Burton* brought his action for the aforeſaid village.

Thus far out of the ledger-book of Burton abbey; in which there are ſome miſtakes; for, Ranulph earl of Cheſter and Stephen de Beauchamp both paſſed the manor of Cotes [5] (by their ſeveral deeds) to *Stephen de Segrave*, to hold by the ſervice of one brache (a large hound) yearly [6]. The four daughters of Stephen de Beauchamp afterwards, in 1229, relinquiſhed all their claim and title thereto.

The Segrave Chartulary preſerves the titles of the following transfers at "Cotes ſuper Sore, cum Preſtwould & Hoton:"

1. A grant of *Elias* ſon of *Anketill de Preſtwould*, to *Stephen de Segrave* and his heirs, of two tofts and crofts in Cotes, and two acres of land in Preſtwould called *Gares*, to be held by fealty and a payment of three halfpence at Eaſter, in lieu of all other ſervice, except foreign ſervice.

2. Another grant of one toft and croft in Cotes, to be held by fealty and the accuſtomed payments.

3. A grant of *William de Wichelon*, to the ſame *Stephen*, of ten virgates of land in Cotes, with tofts and crofts, by payment of 2*s.* a year at Eaſter, and the ſixth part of a knight's fee, free from all ſervices.

4. A quit-claim from *Ranulph* earl of *Cheſter*, to *Stephen de Segrave*, and his heirs and homagers *(hominibus ſuis)* dwelling on two ploughlands and a half in Cotes, parcel of his fee, "de clauſurâ parci ſui de Querndon."

5. A grant of *William de Torp*, to *Gilbert de Segrave* and his heirs, of one virgate of land in Cotes, and of another in Hoton, with a toft and croft, together with *Simon* ſon of *Ulfketes* and his wife, and their boys, and all their iſſue; and alſo *Elias* ſon of *William* and his wife, and their boys, and all their iſſue; and of one toft and croft in Hoton; to be held by the ſervice of one pair of ſpurs, or 6*d.* in lieu of them,

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[1] Regiſter of Burton Abbey, p. v.
[2] Ibid. p. iii.
[3] Ibid. p. v.
[4] Ibid. p. xxxv.

[5] In the county of Derby, ſays Dugdale, Bar. Angl. vol. I. p. 672. a; and ſo ſays his follower Blount, Tenures, p. 11: but it ſhould be, in Leiceſterſhire. PECK, MS.

[6] Clauſ. 13 Hen. III. m. 2.

at the feaſt of St. Martin, for all ſervices [1].

Robert Powtrell (deſcended from *Robert Pultrell*, who lived in the Conqueror's reign, and then gave certain tithes in this county to the monks of St. *Ebrulf* [2]) was lord of a manor lying in this place and Preſtwould in the beginning of the reign of Henry III. which was then held of the honour of *Cheſter*.

In 1250, the widow of *John de Nevile* ſued for her third part of Cotes, as for her dower. This fine is between *Sara* and *Jollanus* fil' *Jollani de Neville*; which Jollanus very probably was her father in law, and John Neville her huſband's nephew by his younger brother Andrew Neville [3].

In 1254, it was found that *Gilbert de Segrave* held, at his death, the manor of Cotes in ſocage of the king, by paying yearly one *berſetbrigumnue* [4]; that *Stephen* ſon of *Burge* held 3 virgates of land by charter, paying yearly one pound of pepper; that *Peter* ſon of *Nigel* held 3 acres of land, and paid 5*s*. 3*d*. a year; that *Henry* ſon of *Hawiſia* held one bovate of land, paid yearly 5*s*. and owed ſuit; that there were 22 virgates of land there in villanage; that the forelands were worth 8*s*. 10*d*. a year; that the toll *(tallagium)* was worth 40*s*. a year; that the perquiſites of the court and the *merchetum* were worth half a mark yearly; that the whole town of Cotes paid yearly 2*s*. to the hundred-court; that there were 40 acres of wood there; and that *Nicholas* Segrave, ſon of the above Gilbert, was his next heir, and then 17 years old [5].

In 1296, *Nicholas de Segrave* held, at his death, 5 virgates of land, with the appurtenances, in Cotes, of *Henry* earl of *Cheſter*, by ſcutage; and *John* de Segrave, his ſon and heir, was aged 30 [6].

In 1308, *John Bardolf* held, at his death, 6 acres of arable land in Cotes of *John Poutrell*, by the ſervice of 2*s*. a year; and *John Bardolf*, his ſon and heir, was aged 7 [7].

In 1325, *John de Segrave*, deceaſed, and *Chriſtian* his wife, held £6. rent of the bondſmen of Cotes; and *John* de Segrave, ſon and heir of *Stephen* de Segrave, couſin of the aforeſaid John de Segrave ſenior, was his next heir [8].

In 1343, *Ralph Baſſet* of *Drayton* died ſeiſed of the moiety of one knight's fee in Cotes-Poutrell and Houton, which *John Poutrell*, *Henry Jurdon*, *William de Steynesfeld*, *Robert Hatcheditch*, and *Letice Rous*, held [9].

In 1346, *John de Nevill* (on the aid then granted for knighting Edward of Woodſtock, the king's eldeſt ſon) was aſſeſſed 10*s*. for a quarter of one knight's fee in Preſtwould, Wymondeſwould, Burton, and Cotes, parcel of the honour of *Leiceſter*; and *John de Poutrell* 10*s*. for a quarter of one knight's fee in Houton and Cotes, parcel of the fee of *Cheſter* [10].

In 1353, *John de Segrave* held lands in Cotes [11].

In 1361, *Henry Plantagenet* duke of *Lancaſter* was ſeiſed, at his death, of one knight's fee in Wymondſwold, Burton, Preſtwold, and Cotes, which *John de Segrave* held [12].

In 1391, *Robert de Swillington*, knight, held certain lands and tenements in Cotes and Houton (value 56*s*. a year) of the duke of *Lancaſter*, as of the honour of *Lancaſter* and *Tickhull* [13].

In 1399, it was found that *Thomas Mowbray* late duke of *Norfolk* died ſeiſed of certain lands in Cotes [14]; and alſo that *Margaret* late dutcheſs of *Norfolk* was ſeiſed of certain lands there [15].

In 1406, *Thomas Mowbray* earl *Mareſcal* died ſeiſed of certain meſſuages, lands, and rents, in Cotes [16].

Sir *Robert Nevile*, knt. ſold his moiety of the lordſhip of Cotes to ſir *Richard Nele*, knt. in 1442.

John Beaumont, eſq. attainted of high treaſon in 1464, was ſeiſed of the manor of Cotes juxta Lughborowe [17]; and on the 8th of November, that year, king Edward IV. gave the manor and demeſne of Cotes juxta Lughtburgh, with the advowſon of the church there, (late parcel of the forfeited poſſeſſions of *John Beaumont*) to *Richard Haſtings*, eſq. and his heirs [18].

In 1476, *Richard Illingworth*, knt. died ſeiſed of one meſſuage and three acres of land in Cotes, held of the duke of *Norfolk*; and *Ralph* Illingworth was his ſon and heir [19].

In 1538, a *clauſura* in Cotes was held of the king, as of his dutchy of Lancaſter, by knight's ſervice [20].

In 1550, *Henry Stapleton*, eſq. obtained a large grant in divers counties [21]; in which the manor of Cotes is believed to have been included; for, in 1589, it was found that *Henry Skipwith*, eſq. died ſeiſed of this manor, which was held of the queen in ſocage, by the ſervice of one brachet; alſo of one meſſuage and divers tenements in Cotes aforeſaid, called *Beaumondes landes*; and of one meſſuage and divers lands and tenements there, lately purchaſed of Henry Stapleton [22].

In 1595, *Henry*, *William*, and *George Skipwith* obtained a grant of divers lands in Leiceſterſhire [23].

William Skipwith, eſq. was high-ſheriff in 1597; "and was afterwards," ſays Fuller, "deſervedly knighted." This honour was conferred on him by king James, at Workſop, April 30, 1603.

Mr. Wyrley ſays, "In the Weſt part of Leiceſterſhire, bordering upon Nottingham, is placed Coates, pleaſantly upon the Soare, the ſeat of ſir William Skipwith, knt. a worthy gentleman, who fetcheth his deſcent from the antient race of the Skipwiths of York. But it ſome time did belong to the abbots of *Burton upon Trent*; between whom and one *John Toke*, a knight, were great contentions for the ſame [24]."

On an inquiſition taken after the death of ſir William Skipwith, which happened May 3, 1610, it was found that he held the manor of Cotes *in capite* in free ſocage [25]. He was buried at Preſtwould; and the verſes on his tomb (ſee p. 349.) were the production of his neighbour ſir John Beaumont.

His ſon *Henry Skipwith*, eſq. was knighted, at Whitehall, July 19, 1609; obtained in 1613 a grant of lands in Lincolnſhire [26]; and in 1615 was enabled to hold court-leets, &c. in Leiceſterſhire and other places [27].

Mr. Burton, in 1622, ſays, "Cotes is now the inheritance of ſir Henry Skipwith, knight; whoſe worthy father, not long ſince deceaſed, ſir William Skipwith [28], knight, I cannot paſs over in ſilence; for that his ſo many good parts, his perſon, his valour, his learning, judgement, and wiſdom, do challenge more than I can expreſs. Among the reſt, yet I cannot omit to ſpeak of his witty conceits, in making fit and acute epigrams, poëſies, mottos, and devices, but chiefly in deviſing apt and fit *Impreſes*, agreeing and expreſſing the party's conceit and intendment;"—"neither ſo apparent," adds Fuller [29], "that every ruſtick might underſtand them, nor ſo obſcure that they needed an Œdipus to interpret them;"—of which *Impreſes* the Italians were the firſt inventors and perfectors [30].—This family is deſcended of the antient family of *Skipwith* [31], of a place called *Skipwith*, co. York; who, in the time of king Edward I, married with the heir general of *Ormeſby* of Ormeſby, almoſt in the middle way betwen Bollingbroke and Lowth, where the lineal heir male of the houſe now reſideth, 1641. Of this houſe was deſcended that grave and juſt Judge, Sir *William Skipwith*, knight, one of the Juſtices of the Common Pleas, who, in thoſe buſy and dangerous days [1] of king Richard II, when all the Judges of the Benches underwent the doom of judgement, ſome by death, ſome by baniſhment, ſome by confiſcation of goods and forfeiture of lands, he alone eſcaped free from cenſure; and (that I may uſe the words of that noble and learned Sir Henry Spelman in his Gloſſary), "ſolus inter impios manſit integer Gulielmus Skipwith, miles, clarus ideò apud poſteros [2];" whoſe integrity, no doubt, was rewarded with a great bleſſing; in that ſo many now living, that are deſcended from him, are of great and flouriſhing eſtates; as, ſir *William Skipwith* of Ormeſby, the lineal heir male [3]; ſir *Henry* Skipwith of this place, baronet; *Henry* Skipwith of Knight Thorpe, in this county, eſq.; ...... Skipwith of Calthorpe, and ..... Skipwith of Cobham, both co. Lincoln [4]."

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[1] Appendix to vol. II. p. 114.

[2] Ordericus Vitalis, Hiſtoria Eccleſiaſtica, p. 602.

[3] Gaſcoigne, MS note; ex Rot. Fin. 34 Hen. III. in craſtino Martini.

[4] Sic.

[5] Eſch. 23 Hen. III. N° 20.

[6] Eſch. 24 Edw. I. N° 54.

[7] Eſch. 2 Edw. II. N° 25. Leic.

[8] Eſch. 19 Edw. II. N° 88. Leic.

[9] Eſch. 17 Edw. III. N° 59. Leic.

[10] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III.

[11] Eſch. 27 Edw. III. N° 69. Leic.

[12] Fin. 35 Edw. III. m. 23.—See more in Aſhby Magna.

[13] Eſch. 15 Ric. II. pars 1, N° 62.

[14] Eſch. 1 Hen. IV. N° 71. Leic.

[15] Ibid. N° 72. Leic.

[16] Eſch. 8 Hen. IV. N° 76. Leic.

[17] Eſch. 4 Edw. IV. N° 47. Leic.

[18] Pat. 2 Edw. IV. pars 2. m. 24.

[19] Eſch. 16 Edw. IV. N° 38. Leic.

[20] Eſch. 29 Hen. VIII.

[21] 3 Pars Original. 3 Edw. VI. Rot. 65.

[22] Eſch. 3 April, 31 Eliz.

[23] Tenuræ in com. Leiceſtriæ dimiſſæ Henrico, Willielmo, & Georgio Skipwith; 2 Pars Original. 37 Eliz. Rot. 7.

[24] Wyrley, MS.

[25] Eſch. 7 Jac. I.

[26] 3 Pars Original. 10 Jac. I. Rot. 163.

[27] 5 Pars Original. 12 Jac. I. Rot. 85.

[28] See his hand-writing in Plate LI.

[29] Worthies, p. 143.

[30] "An Impreſe is defined, by the Italians, to be a kind of emblem, or proportion of ſome thing either natural or artificial, with a poſy or motto thereunto annexed; thereby expreſſing ſome paſſion, action, conceit, or intendment: the proportion they call the body, the motto the ſoul; ſo that, if that the ſubject or body bear no proportion or meaning to the ſoul, or the ſoul to the body, they hold that *Impreſe* imperfect: they would not have the motto ſo apparent, that every ruric fellow might underſtand; nor ſo harſh or obſcure, that it ſhould need an Oedipus to interpret. Of theſe *Impreſes* many have written; as, Luca Contile, Girolamo Ruſcelli, Sciopione Amirato, Camillo Camilli, Paulo Jovio, Andrea Palazzi, Scipione Bargagli, Julius Cæſar Capaccio, Ludovico Dolce, and many others." Burton.

[31] Weever, pp. 579, 580, gives, from St. Peter's church at St. Alban's, the epitaphs of Richard Skipwith. gent. late fellow of New Inn, who died 1414; John and Joan Skipwith, and George Skipwith; obſerving that "in this church are others of this family interred, whoſe monuments are quite defaced; of which name, gentlemen of antient deſcent, fair poſſeſſions, and knightly degree, do at this day flouriſh at Cotes in the county of Leiceſter."

The late lord Harborough lent me a curious folio volume in MS. which appeared to have been formerly a common-place book of Sir William Skipwith, containing many poetical eſſays by the Wits of thoſe days; particularly of Dr. Donne (when a young man), Francis Beaumont of Gracedieu, Sir John Beaumont, Biſhop Corbett, Sir Henry Wotton, Sir H. Gardner, Sir R. Eaton, one by King James [5], and one by Lord Digby; ſeveral by Sir William Skipwith himſelf, and ſome by his ſon Sir Henry. From this MS. one ſhort poem by Sir William Skipwith is here copied.

"If any be content with words, 'tis I;
If any not content with deeds, 'tis you;
If any fear your words like ſwords, 'tis I;
If any vex the heart that bleeds, 'tis you;
'Tis you and I that make theſe ſayings true;
Diſdained I, and moſt diſdainful you.

If any man be fed with looks, 'tis I;
If any woman love by fits, 'tis you;
If any leave for love his life, 'tis I;
If any bate the edge of wits, 'tis you:
'Tis you and I that make theſe ſayings true;
Unhappy I, and more than happy you.

If any ſwim againſt the ſtream, 'tis I;
With wind and tide if any go, 'tis you;
If any be more than they ſeem, 'tis I;
If any think more than they know, 'tis you:
'Tis you and I that make theſe ſayings true;
Unfaining I, and deep diſſembling you.

If any pull for prime, and miſs, 'tis I;
If any pull for fluſh, and hit, 'tis you;
When colour holds, of any life 'tis I;
By contraries, if any get, 'tis you:
'Tis you for whom each game proves for the beſt;
'Tis I that on each game do loſe my reſt.

W. SKIPWITH."

Sir *Henry Skipwith* was created a baronet Dec. 20, 1622; and in 1629 obtained, jointly with ſir *Thomas Walſingham*, knt. a grant of lands in the counties of Leiceſter, Derby, &c. [6]; in 1631, a grant of free-warren for his lands in Leiceſterſhire [7]; in 1636, was high-ſheriff for the county; and in 1637, certain amerciaments againſt him on account of that office, which had been returned into the Court of Chancery, were certified to the Court of Exchequer [8]. Heartily eſpouſing the cauſe of king Charles I, he was one of the commiſſioners of array for this county; and, May 28, 1645, had the honour of entertaining his Sovereign at Cotes [9]; after which, he was fined £1114. by the parliamentary ſequeſtrators. He was the laſt of the family [10] who reſided here; and amongſt his poems is "An Elegy on the Death of my never enough lamented maſter King Charles the Firſt." The others are chiefly of a melancholy turn: for example;

"To thee, O Lord, to thee alone, I run:
Oh! let the blood of thine own bleſſed Son
Weigh my black ſoul, and let his precious merit
Appeaſe thy wrath; and ſo ſhall I inherit
The place reſerved for thoſe that ſerve thee better;
If not, I know I die thy damned debtor:
But, though my ſins exceed the faithleſs Turks,
Yet is thy mercy greateſt of thy works."

Sir *Henry*, his ſecond ſon, died ſoon after his father unmarried; whereupon his title and eſtate went to his next brother ſir *Grey*; who, after the death of the king, went with ſeveral other gentlemen, to avoid the Uſurpation, over to Virginia, and there married, and left one ſon.

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[1] Knighton, in his Chronicle, ſays, that, notwithſtanding the threats of great power of the duke of Ireland, ſir William Skipwith pretended an indiſpoſition, and did not appear at the council at Nottingham, 11 Rich. II. when all the judges were ſummoned to meet there, in order to ſubſcribe to ſeveral queſtions, whereby they might take occaſion to work the death of the duke of Glouceſter. This judge therefore, notwithſtanding the threats and great power of the duke of Ireland, pretended an indiſpoſition, got his *quietus*, and did not appear at that council, wherein all the judges were ſo overawed, that they gave their opinions illegally; upon which, the parliament meeting ſoon after in the ſaid year, they were all of them arreſted on the bench, except ſir William Skipwith, being charged with over-ruling the actions and determinations of the lords by their advice and directions, upon aſſurance that all was done according to law; yet they afterwards had given the king a contrary judgement at Nottingham, and had delivered it as their opinion that the actions of the ſaid parliament were illegal and traiterous. This affair being taken into conſideration, they were all of them condemned by the lords temporal, with the aſſent of the king, to be drawn and hanged as traitors, their heirs diſinherited, and their lands, &c. forfeited; which had been executed, had not the biſhops, juſt as ſentence paſſed, interceded for their lives; which the king granted them: but their eſtates were ſeized, and their perſons impriſoned.

[2] Fuller's account of this tranſaction (Worthies, Leic. p. 131.) is much to the honour of our Judge:—"Sir Robert Belknap, being bred in the ſtudy of the laws, became chief juſtice of the common pleas, Oct. 8, 48 Edw. III; and ſo continued till the general rout of the judges, in the wonder-working parliament, 11 Rich. II. when he was diſplaced on this occaſion. The king had a mind to make away certain lords, viz. his uncle the duke of Glouceſter, the earls of Arundel, Warwick, Darby, Nottingham, &c.; who in the former parliament had been appointed governors of the kingdom. For this purpoſe, he called all the judges before him to Nottingham; where the king's many queſtions were reſolved into this. "Whether he might, by his regal power, revoke what was acted in parliyment?" To this all the judges, ſir William Skipwith alone excepted, anſwered affirmatively, and ſubſcribed it. This Belknap underwrote unwillingly, as foreſeeing the danger; and, putting to his ſeal, ſaid theſe words: "There wants nothing but an hurdle, an horſe, and an halter, to carry me where I may ſuffer the death I deſerve; for, if I had not done this, I ſhould have died for it; and, becauſe I have done it, I deſerve death for betraying the lords." Yet, it had been more for his credit and conſcience, to have adventured a martyrdom in the defence of the laws, than to hazard the death of a malefactor in the breach thereof: but judges are but men; and moſt deſire to decline that danger which they apprehend neareſt unto them. In the next parliament, all the judges were arreſted in Weſtminſter-hall of high treaſon; when there was a vacation in Term-time, till their places were re-ſupplied. Sir R. Treſilian, chief juſtice of the King's Bench, was executed. The reſt, thus named and reckoned up in the printed Statutes (ann. 11 Ric. II.), Robert Belknap, John Holt, John Cray, William Burgh, and Roger Fulthorp, all judges and knights, with J. Locktan ſerjeant at law, had their lands (ſave ſuch as were entailed), with their goods and chattels, forfeited to the king, their perſons being baniſhed, and they, by the importunate interceſſion of the queen, hardly eſcaping with their lives.—Dr. Fuller places Judge Belknap among the Worthies of Leiceſterſhire, "only," as he ſays, "becauſe he finds a worſhipful family of his name fixed therein; whereof one was high ſheriff 17 Hen. VII; provided this be no prejudice to Suſſex, the ſame name being very antient therein."

[3] Sir William Skipwith, of Ormeſby, married two wives; but, leaving no ſurviving male iſſue by either, the ſeniority of blood deſcended to the progeny of an uncle; as will appear by the account of the family of *Skipwith* of Newbold given in p. 369.

[4] Burton, MS. 1641.

[5] "You women, that doe London love ſoe well,
Whom ſcarce a proclamation can expell;" &c.

[6] 5 Pars Original. 5 Car. I. Rot. 32.

[7] 5 Pars Original. 7 Car. I. Rot. ult.

[8] "Amerciamenta in Curiâ Cancellariæ ſuper Henrico Skipwith, vicecomite comitatûs Leiceſtriæ, certificata hic per breve de Mittimus, & hic irrotulata." Mich. Recorda, 13 Car. I. Rot. 1.

[9] Lloyd, in his Worthies, p. 649, informs us that ſir Henry Skipwith of Cotes entertained the king nobly; and, after naming ſeveral other Worthies of Leiceſterſhire, adds, "they need no other hiſtory than the firſt commiſſion of array in their own country wherein they were inſerted; the Catalogue of Compounders, wherein they were puniſhed between them £20,000; the Paper of Loans, wherein they contributed to his Majeſty's ſervice £25,642; the ſeveral compoſitions they ſuffered, and ſequeſtrations they endured."

[10] Of his deſcendants, ſee the Pedigree in p. 368.

The manſion-houſe at Cotes (commonly called *Cotes Park-houſe)* was purchaſed by ſir *Chriſtopher Packe*; who died here in 1683; and was afterwards inhabited by his ſon *Chriſtopher*, and grandſon *Clifton*, in whoſe time it was almoſt wholly demoliſhed by fire; which is ſaid to have happened either by the careleſſneſs or worſe conduct of the family-ſteward on a rent-day, who abſconded with the money he had received.

Large fragments of the walls ſtill remain; tradition talks of its haunted cellars, in which, it is vulgarly believed, are ſtill concealed immenſe quantities of old ſtrong beer. The entire garden, fenced in with a good ſtone wall, has been for ſome time let to a gardener, of the name of *Stevenſon*.

Mr. John White, of Cotes, near Loughborough, on leaving one of his farms in 1799, advertized a ſale of "about 120 capital ewes and 40 ſheaves, bred with the greateſt care, and much judgement. The late Mr. White (whoſe death was the cauſe of this ſale), was one of the earlieſt diſciples of the late Mr. Bakewell; and never hired above one ram that was not bred at Diſhley [1]."

At Cotes bridge [2] near Loughborough, in Leiceſterſhire, ſome boys were leaping off the bridge. Amongſt the reſt was one *Lumley*; upon whoſe performance all the boys cried out, "Well leaped, Lumley!" At the ſame time a gentleman riding by, whoſe name was *Lumley*, called for the boy, aſked him diligently about his name, made him ſpell it and write it, when he found it was the very ſame with his own. He took him home, bred him up carefully, made him his heir; and from him comes the preſent family of the lord *Lumley*, made noble by king Charles II. in 1681, and earl of *Scarborough* by king William III. 1690 [3].

CHAPLAINS of COTES.

Ricardus de Monteſorelli, 1233.
Miles de Leiceſter, diaconus, 1288.

PATRONS.

William Frumentein.

Pedigree of SKIPWITH, of COTES. (From the Chetwynd MS. and the Engliſh Baronetage, I. 249. II. 352.)

John Skipwith, knight, temp. Edw. II. = ...

John.
Sir William Skipwith, knt. = Margaret, dau. and heir of Ralph de Ormeſby, co. Lincoln.

Sir Ralph Skipwith, knt. from whom deſcended the Skipwiths of Hever, co. Lincoln. = ... dau. and heir of . . . . Cotes, of Hever.
Sir William Skipwith, knt. judge of the Common Pleas, 34 Edw. II. and 11 Ric. II. = Alice, dau. and heir of William de Hiltoft, knt.

John Skipwith, of Calthorpe, co. Linc. knt. = Alice, dau. of Frederick Tilney, knt.

1. William, died without iſſue.
2. Patrick Skipwith, from whom the Skipwiths of Utterby. = ... dau. of . . . . Hawley.
Sir Thomas Skipwith, knt. d. before 19 H. VI. = Mary, dau. of Robert lord Willoughby.

Joan, dau. of Rob. Mortimer, knt. 1ſt wife = Will. Skipwith, knt. d. 1485. = Agnes Conſtable, of Burton Conſtable, 2d wife.

Sir John Markham, knt. = Alice.
John Skipwith, knt. = Katharine, dau. of Richard Fitz-Williams, of Wadworth.

Alice, dau. and coheir of Lionel Dimock, knt. ſecond wife. = William Skipwith, knt. of Ormeſby. = Elizabeth, dau. of William Terwhit, knt. firſt wife.

2. Lionel Skipwith, of Calthorp.
3. John.
4. George Skipwith, of Cotham.
5. Henry Skipwith, of Keythorpe, eſq. M.P. for Leiceſter 1585; died 1588. = Jane, dau. of Francis Hall, of Grantham, co. Linc. relict of Francis Nele, of Preſtwould and Cotes, died 1598.
1. William Skipwith, of Ormeſby, knt.

Jane, dau. of John Roberts, relict of John Markham, of Sidebrook, 2d wife, buried April 4, 1630. = 1. Sir William Skipwith, of Cotes, knt. M. P. for Leiceſter in 1604; died 1610. = Margaret, dau. of Roger Cave, of Stanford, co. Northampton, died 1594; firſt wife.
4. Henry Skipwith, gent. of Tugby and Knight Thorpe. = Joan, dau. of Leonard Aſton, of Longdon, co. Staff.
2. Francis, died at Cambr. ſ. p.
3. George, ſlain at Bommel in Holland at the age of 22, ſ. p.
1. Jane, wife of Will. Samwell, of Upton, co. Northampton.
2. Urſula, wife of Edward Ayſcough, of Nuns Cotham, co. Linc.
3. Margaret, wife of ſir Matthew Saunders, of Shankton.
4. Catharine, wife of ſir William Ayſcough, of Blithborough, co. Linc.
5. Dorothy, wife of John Woodward, of Butler's Marſton, co. Warwick.
6. Bridget, wife of Walter Ayſcough, brother of Edward Ayſcough, of Waſhingborough, co. Linc. knt.
7. Anne, wife of Hen. Smyth [4], of Withcock, co. Leic.
8. Alice died unmarried.
9. Elizabeth, wife of Tho. Harrington, of Boothby, co. Linc.

1. Thomas, died ſ. p.
2. Henry, died ſ. p.
Jane, dau. and heir, marr. Simon Rugeley, of Hawkeſhead, co. Staff. living 1692; ſold Knight Thorpe.

Amy, third dau. and coheir of ſir Thomas Kempe, of Kent, knt. firſt wife, died 1631. = 1. Sir Henry Skipwith, of Preſtwould and Cotes, knt. and bart. born 1589; living 1652. = Blandina, widow of John Acton, citizen of London.
2. George, b. 1591; died in Denmark, ſ. p.
4. Another ſon.
3. Thomas, born 1594. = . . . dau. of John Blewit, of Harlaxton, co. Lincoln.
Jane, wife of Geo. Throckmorton, ſon and heir of Geo. Throckmorton, of Fulbrook, co. Oxford, knt.
Anne, wife of Edw. Pate, ſon and heir of Hen. Pate, of Eye Kettleby, eſq.
Elizabeth, born 1592, wife of ſir John Pate, of Siſonby, bart. 1652, brother of Edward.
Another daughter.

1. William, b. 1693.
2. Henry.
3. John.
4. George.
A daughter.

1. William Skipwith, died unmarried before his father.
2. Sir Henry Skipwith, bart. died unmarried ſoon after his father.
3. Thomas, died ſ. p.
4. Sir Grey Skipwith, bart. went to Virginia. = ...
1. Elizabeth.
2. Diana.
3. Anne, married.

Sir William Skipwith, bart. reſided in Virginia, where he married, and in 1730 was about 60 years of age. = ...

Sir Grey Skipwith, bart. alſo reſided in Virginia. = ...
Seven other children.

Sir William Skipwith, bart. of Preſtwould in Virginia died in 1764. = ...

Sir Peyton Skipwith, bart. was living in Virginia in 1771.

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[1] Leiceſter Journal, Nov. 1, 1799.

[2] *Robert Townſend*, a poor boy from Exeter, was blown by a guſt of wind from over a hedge into the river, and drowned, Aug. 4, 1506. See before, p. 357.

[3] Birch's MSS. (in the Britiſh Muſeum) 4460. p. 49; from Mr. Croſs of Loughborough; who ſays, it is a common tradition in that town. The antient barony of Lumley had become extinct in 1609; and was revived (1723) in Richard lord viſcount Lumley, father of Richard earl of Scarborough; which Richard was chief heir-male of the family after the deceaſe of John lord Lumley 1609, and inherited the greateſt part of the eſtate of his anceſtors by deed of ſettlement, and the laſt will and teſtament of the ſaid lord Lumley. He was created baron Lumley 1681. Collins's Peerage by Longmate, vol. IV. p. 131.

[4] Upon the death of ſir Thomas George Skipwith, of Newbold, co. Warwick, 1790, without iſſue, the title is ſuppoſed to go to this family. Gent. Mag. vol. LX. p. 766.

Skipwith, of *Newbold Hall*, co. Warwick.

This family, originally written *Scbypwyc*, and denominated from the town and lordſhip of Skipwith, in the Eaſt Riding of the county of York, is deſcended from *Robert de Eſtouteville*, baron of *Cottingham*, in the reign of William the Conqueror, of which Robert and his deſcendants, barons of Cottingham, ſir William Dugdale has largely treated in his Baronage.

Robert, ſon of the above-mentioned Robert, became poſſeſſed of a great inheritance by marriage with *Eneburga*, daughter and heir to *Hugh*, ſon of *Baldric*, a great Saxon thane; and, among other lands, had the lordſhip of Skipworth, (or Skipwic, as antiently written) in Yorkſhire; he left three ſons; from Robert the eldeſt deſcended the barons of Cottingham, whoſe male line terminated 17 Henry III.

From *Oſmund*, ſecond ſon, who died at Joppa in Paleſtine, the Eſtotevills of Greſſing Hall deſcended.

Patrick, the younger ſon, being poſſeſſed of the lordſhip of Skipwith by gift of his father, his deſcendants aſſumed their name from that town, according to the cuſtom of the age: by *Beatrix* his wife, daughter and heir of ſir *Pagan de Langtun*, he had a ſon *Geoffrey*, who ſucceeded to the ſaid lordſhip; who, by *Mariana* his wife, daughter and heir of *William de Menithorp*, had two ſons, *Reginald* and *Gerard*; which Reginald was an hoſtage to the king for the lord Scales in the barons' wars, 9 John; and his ſon and heir, ſir *William de Skipwith*, knt. lord of Skipwith, was living temp. Henry III.; and marrying *Alice*, daughter of ſir *John*, couſin and heir to ſir *William Thorp*, knts. became poſſeſſed of a great inheritance in the county of Lincoln, and was the laſt of the family that reſided at Skipwith.

Sir *John de Skipwith*, knt. his ſon and heir, reſiding at Thorp in Lincolnſhire, and from his habitation was ſometimes ſtyled *de Thorp*, poſſeſſed likewiſe the manor of Beakby in right of his mother; and having married *Iſabel*, daughter and heir of ſir *Robert de Arches*, knt. of Wranby in Lincoln, had alſo poſſeſſion of that manor and eſtate, and was ſucceeded therein by his ſon *John de Skipwith*, who reſided at Beakby, and increaſed his patrimony by marriage with *Margaret* daughter and coheir of *Herbert de Flinton* in Yorkſhire (by a daughter and coheir of *Walter de la Lynde*, lord of Laſeby in Lincolnſhire, and of Bulbrook in Suſſex, ſon of ſir *Willlam de la Lynde*, knt. ſeneſchal of the city of London, temp. Henry III.); by which wife he had iſſue *William de Skipwith*, who married *Margaret*, daughter of *Ralph Fitz-Simon*, lord of Ormeſby in Lincolnſhire, and ſiſter and ſole heir of *Simon Fitz-Ralph*, whereby this family became poſſeſſed of that inheritance which was the poſſeſſion of ſir *Ralph Fitz-Simon*, knt. temp. Henry III. who in ſeveral charters was termed *Nobilis*, and had obtained that manor by his wife, the daughter and heir of *Ormeſby* of Ormeſby. From this marriage with Margaret aforeſaid proceeded three ſons; 1. *John Skipwith*, eldeſt ſon and heir, who died without iſſue 10 Edward III. the ſame year wherein his father deceaſed; 2. ſir *William Skipwith*; 3. ſir *Ralph*, from whom deſcended the Skipwiths of Heburgh in Lincolnſhire, poſſeſſors of lands in Southliſton, Kernington, Heighburgh, Aleſby, and Laſeby, temp. Henry IV.

Sir William Skipwith before-mentioned ſucceeded his brother in his eſtate; and was brought up to the ſtudy of the law, and grew to great eminence therein. He was elected in 1355 one of the king's ſerjeants, conſtituted one of the judges of the King's bench 1359, and ſworn in Trinity term 1362 lord chief baron of the Exchequer, continuing therein till his death in 1366 [1]. He married *Alice*, ſole daughter and heir of ſir *William de Hiltoft*, lord of Ingoldmells, by *Alice* his wife, ſiſter and ſole heir of *Ralph de Muer*, lord of Calthrop and Covenham in Lincolnſhire, which ſir William de Hiltoft was ſon of another ſir *William*, by *Agnes* his wife, daughter to *Thomas*, and one of the ſiſters and coheirs of *William de Munby*, a family extracted from the houſe of *Willoughby*; for, ſir *William Willoughby* having two ſons, *Robert* and *Thomas*, by his wife, the heir of the baron *Beke* of *Ereſby*, Robert the eldeſt had the barony; and Thomas his brother, having married *Margaret*, ſiſter and coheir to *Alun de Munby*, *William* his ſon took the name of *Munby*; and dying without iſſue, ſir William Hiltoft before-mentioned, by marrying his ſiſter, became his heir. Sir William Skipwith had four ſons, *William*, *John*, *Patrick*, and *Stephen*; with two daughters, *Alice*, wife of *Robert* lord *Willoughby*, and *Margaret*, married to *William Vavaſor*, eſq.

William, the eldeſt ſon (whom Fuller calls "ſir William Skipwith, junior, inferior to the former in place) likewiſe ſtudied the law, and made ſuch proficiency therein, that he was conſtituted one of the juſtices of the common pleas 1376; and his patent was renewed 1378, when he was ſenior judge of that court, and acted therein with that candour and integrity, that his name is tranſmitted to poſterity by all our hiſtorians with great honour [2]. In the ſame year his patent was renewed he obtained free-warren of all his demeſnes at Ormeſby, Ingoldmells, Carleton, Covenham, and Bekeby; and in the eleventh of that reign had, at his own requeſt, a *quietus* from his office of juſtice.

The collar of S.S.S. (or *Eſſes*) as now worn by the judges, and other perſons of honour, wreathed into that form whence it receiveth its name chiefly from the initial letters of *Sanctus Simon Simplicius*, an uncorrupted judge in the primitive times [3], well ſuited this ſir William Skipwith; who died, full of honour, without iſſue male.

He married *Catharine*, daughter of .... *Aſwordby*; and had by her a daughter *Elizabeth*, who was married to *George*, ſtyled lord *Monboucher*, but had no iſſue.

John Skipwith, ſecond brother to the laſt ſir William, became now chief heir male, and reſided at Ormeſby. He was high-ſheriff of Lincolnſhire 18 Richard II.; and in parliament 12 Henry IV. ſerved the county as knight of the ſhire. He took to wife *Alice*, daughter of ſir *Frederick Tilney*, of Tilney, co. Norfolk, knight, and by her had three ſons; *William*, who died without iſſue; 2. *Thomas*; and 3. *Patrick*, from whom deſcended the Skipwiths of Utterby, co. Lincoln; and, by a younger ſon of that line, the Skipwiths of Shore-hall, co. Norfolk [4].

Thomas Skipwith, ſecond ſon and heir of John, ſucceeded to the eſtate in 1422; at which time he held lands at Skipwith, Merethorp, Wakesfee, and South Ormeſby; and was knighted in France in the reign of king Henry V. having greatly diſtinguiſhed himſelf in thoſe wars. It is ſuppoſed he lived ſome time at Hampſtead near London; for in a houſe on the right hand in that town are finely painted on glaſs the arms and portraitures of him and *Margaret* his wife, daughter to *John* baron *Willoughby* of *Ereſby*.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon and heir *William* in 19 Hen. VI, 1441; in which year, by the name of William Skipwith, ſon of Thomas, he is ſaid to be ſeiſed of Skipwith and Merethorp, co. Ebor.; South Ormeſby, Ketteleſby, Walmeſgate, Calthrop, Covenham, Garnethorp, Wargholme, Laceby, Caldale, and Somercotes, co. Lincoln. In 1447, the king granted to William Skipwith, then clerk of the extracts in the Exchequer, an annual penſion of £10. [5] He was knighted in France temp. Henry VI.; and was high-ſheriff of Lincolnſhire the 37th of that king's reign, and in the 4th of Edward IV. [6]; in the firſt year of which reign he was ſeneſchal of the demeſne of Borewell, in that county [7]; and was living in 1483, poſſeſſed of the advowſon of the church of St. Peter [8].

He married twice; but by his firſt wife *Joan*, daughter to ſir *Roger Mortimer*, knight, had no iſſue. By *Agnes* his ſecond wife, daughter to ſir *John Conſtable*, of Burton Conſtable in Holderneſs, co. York, knight, widow of ſir .... *St. Quintin* (who is alſo portrayed with her huſband in the windows of the aforeſaid houſe at Hampſtead) he had iſſue a ſon *John*, and a daughter *Alice*, wife of ſir *John Markham*, knt. This ſir William died in 1485.

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[1] Fuller, in his Worthies, Lincolnſhire, p. 170, ſays, "I meet not with any thing memorable of him in our Engliſh Hiſtories; except this may paſs for a thing remarkable; that, at the importunity of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaſter, this ſir William condemned William Wickham, biſhop of Wincheſter, of crimes rather powerfully objected than plainly proved againſt him; whereupon the Biſhop's temporals were taken from him, and he denied acceſs within 20 miles of the king's court." This interference of Skipwith does not appear in biſhop Lowth's account of this buſineſs. Life of Wickham, p. 128, 129.

[2] See before, p. 367.

[3] Fuller, ubi ſupra.

[4] Of whom ſee Blomefield, vol. IV. p. 114.

[5] Orig. 35 Hen. VI. Rot. 14.

[6] Clauſ. 19 Hen. VI. m. 27.

[7] Pat. 16 Edw. IV. m. 3.

[8] Pat. 1 Ric. III. m. 3.

John, his ſon and heir, ſtood firm to the intereſt of king Henry VII. againſt the Yorkiſts, and aſſiſted in defeating Perkin Warbeck; and when the lord Audley headed the Corniſh men, who had riſen under pretence of illegal taxes, and had marched through ſeveral counties into Kent, he was with the king when he gave them battle on Blackheath on the 17th of July, in the 12th year of his reign; and for his ſervice therein had the honour of being created a knight-banneret[1]. He married *Catherine*, daughter to *Richard Fitz-Williams*, of Wadſworth, eſq. by whom he had iſſue a ſon *William*, and four daughters; 1. *Catharine*, married to ſir *Thomas Harnage*, of Hampton, co. Lincoln, knt. mother to *Elizabeth*, wife of *Charles* the firſt baron *Willoughby* of *Parham*. 2. *Mary*, married to *George Fitz-Williams*, of Mablethorp; 3. *Elizabeth*, firſt married to *Anthony Riggs*; afterwards to *Matthew Thimelby*; 4. *Margaret*, wife to *Richard Yarborough*, eſq.

William, only ſon and heir, ſucceeded to the eſtate, and married, firſt, *Elizabeth*, daughter to ſir *William Tirwhitt*, of Kettleby, co. Lincoln, knight; ſecondly, *Alice*, daughter and heir to ſir *Lionel Dymock*, of Scrivelſby, co. Lincoln, knight. By his firſt lady he had four ſons; 1. ſir *William*; 2. *Lyonel*, from whom the Skipwiths of Calthorp deſcended; 3. *John*, of Walmſgate, whoſe ſon *Lionel* built the church at Walmſgate; but who died without iſſue male, leaving three daughters, *Katharine*, *Margaret*, and *Urſula*[2]; 4. *George Skipwith*, of Coles or Coleham. He had alſo four daughters; 1. *Elizabeth*, married to *Thomas Clifford*, of Brakenburgh, co. Lincoln; 2. *Anne*, wife of *William Hattecliffe*, of Hattecliffe, 36 Henry VIII; 3. *Bridget*, wife of —— *Cave*; and 4. *Eleanor*, married to *Richard Bolles*, of Boſton. By *Alice* his ſecond wife, he had iſſue *Henry*, anceſtor to ſir *Henry Skipwith* of Cotes and Preſtwould.

Sir *William Skipwith*, eldeſt ſon of ſir William, was high-ſheriff of Lincolnſhire 18 Henry VIII. and alſo in the laſt year of his reign, and in the firſt of Edward VI; was in the expedition againſt Scotland under the duke of Somerſet lord protector[3]; and in the great battle of Muſſelburgh, wherein 14,000 Scots were killed, and 1500 taken priſoners, with all their cannon and baggage; and for his ſervice therein was knighted, with many more, under the royal ſtandard, in the camp beſide Roqueſborough. In the 6th of Edward VI. he was choſen one of the knights of the ſhire for the county of Lincoln in the parliament then ſummoned to meet at Weſtminſter; and in the 4th of queen Elizabeth was again high-ſheriff for the county of Lincoln; and, departing this life, was buried in the chancel of the church of Ormeſby, March 7, 1587. He alſo married two wives. His firſt lady was *Elizabeth*, ſole daughter and heir to ſir *Richard Page*, of Beechwood, co. Herts, knt. by whom he had iſſue ſir *Richard*, hereafter mentioned, and divers daughters; viz. *Frances*, married, firſt, to *Francis Conſtable*, of Burſtwick, co. Ebor.; ſecondly, to *Ralph Ellerker*, of Riſby in that county; *Anne*, wife of *Francis Carſey*; *Mabell*, to *Thomas Skipwith*[4], of Utterby; *Elizabeth*, to *Thomas Portington*; *Mary*, to *George Metham*; and *Margaret*, to *John Try*, of Hardwick, co. Glouceſter, eſq. His ſecond wife was *Anne*, daughter to *John Totheby*, of Totheby, co. Lincoln, eſq. by whom he had a ſon *Edward*, of Beringworth, co. Lincoln, and a daughter *Anne*, married to *Chriſtopher Banks*. This Edward married *Mary*, daughter of ſir *Richard Hanſard*; and was progenitor to the Skipwiths of Grantham, and to ſir *Thomas Skipwith*, of Metheringham, co. Lincoln, knt. created a baronet in 1678.

Sir *Richard Skipwith*, of Ormeſby, knt. ſon and heir of ſir William, taking in marriage *Mary*, daughter to ſir *Ralph Chamberlaine*, of Gedding, co. Suffolk, had iſſue three ſons, *William*, *Edward*, and *Henry*; and two daughters; *Catharine*, married to *Charles Ayſcough*; and *Suſan*, to *William Skipwith*, of Utterby, eſq.

William, the eldeſt ſon, ſucceeded to the eſtate at Ormeſby, and married two wives; but had no iſſue male that ſurvived him.

Edward, the ſecond ſon, married *Chriſtian*, daughter to *Robert Aſh*, of Oughton, co. York. They had 5 ſons and 4 daughters; but this family is now extinct.

Henry Skipwith, eſq. third ſon of ſir Richard, had in marriage *Margaret*, daughter to *Richard Fulwar*, of Copwood, co. Suſſex; by whom he had iſſue *Richard*, *Henry*, *William*, and *Edward*; and, having rendered himſelf famous by ſeveral glorious actions, was buried in the church of Lambeth, in Surrey; where, on the North ſide of the altar, is a monument with the following arms and hiſtorical inſcription, much injured by time and the dampneſs of the wall:

1. Gules, four bars Argent, on a chief of the ſecond, a greyhound courant Sable.
2. Quarterly, Sable, a bend Argent and Or.
3. Argent, three bars Gules, each charged with five fleurs de lis Or.
4. Argent, two bars Gules within a bordure Sable.
5. Gules, three arches Argent, reſting on as many piers, with baſes and capitals Or.
6. Argent, a croſs engrailed Gules.
7. Azure, a lion rampant Argent.
8. Sable, three cheſs rooks Argent.
9. Or, a chevron Gules, between three fleurs de lis Vert.
10. Or, a fret of ten pieces Azure, on a canton a croſs patoncé Argent.
11. Argent, a falcon perching proper, armed, jeſſed, and belled Or.
12. Sable, a feſs between three ſwallows Argent.

"Here lieth the body of Henry Skipwith, eſq.
third ſon of ſir Richard Skipwith, knt.
which ſir Richard was chief of that antient family,
denominated of the towne of Skipwith in
Yorkſhire, the ould landes of Hugo,
ſon of Baldrick, a great baron in
his time, whoſe daughter and heir Eneburga was
the wife of Robert de Estoteville,
baron of Cottingham and Gnarſburge, and
vicecomes Eboraci by inheritance, whoſe
predeceſſors came in barons with the Conqueror,
and were the greateſt lords in Yorkeſhire;
Patrick, ſecond ſon of this Robert de Estoteville, had,
by his mother Eneburga,
given him the towne of Skipwithe, and
therefore was ſurnamed Patricius de Skipwith in the
time of king Henry the Firſt, ſince which time, in lineal
deſcent, they have continued the name of Skipwith in
an equeſtrious ſucceſſion, two of them
having bin kts. bannerets, and matched with
heires of very remarqueable families and great
poſſeſſions bothe in Yorkſhire, their firſt
ſeat, and by maridge with the heir of
Skipwith in the countie of Yorke. They have
bine linked and are nerely allied to many honorable
houſes, as the erle of Howard, erle of Bathe, erle of
Lindsey, and others. This Henry Skipwith was bred in
the Netherlands, under that famous generall the ould
lord Willoughby, and afterwardes went laſten into
Irland, at the ſiege of Blackwater, where
he did divers good ſervices upon the
enemie, and at the ſiege of Kinſaile,
where he ſlew a Spaniſh commander hand to hand.
He was lieutenant-colonel to the late
erle of Totness, and at a
ſalie by the Spaniards out of Kinſaile receiving
a wound, and forcing the Spaniards out of a fort, for which
ſingular deed, his generall, the then lord Montjoy, and
his colonel, the then lord Carew, much graced him
after that memorable ſiege, for his ſignal merit it
pleaſed queene Elizabeth to give him the prime
honor to build hir the fort of Caſtle-Purque, which
commanded Kinſaile, where before he had won honor,
ſhe gave him the conſtableſhip of that fort and the
ward therein, which was confirmed by king James,
who beſtowed a penſion on him,
having ſundry time modeſtly refuſed the order
of knighthood. He was, for his wiſdom, made one of the
councell of ſtate for the province of Munſter,
being one of the oldeſt captaines in his time, who, continuing
a penſioner to our moſt excellent king Charles,
departed this mortal life March 7,
anno D'ni 1630."

William, the third and only ſurviving ſon of this Henry, by *Margaret* his wife, daughter of *Richard Fulwar* as afore-mentioned, having married *Elizabeth*, daughter and coheir of *Richard Reding*, of Harrow on the Hill, co. Middleſex, with whom he had the manor of Dunington, co. Lincoln, had iſſue by her two ſons, *Fulwar* and *William*; alſo two daughters, *Hen-*

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[1] Subnomina equitum in Bibl. Cotton.

[2] This appears in an inquiſition taken after the death of Margaret Skipwith, his widow, who died Nov. 1, 1565; Inq. 3 Nov. 7 Eliz.; Cole's Eſcheats, vol. III. (Harl. MSS. 758. p. 128.)

[3] Subnomina equitum in Bibl. Cotton.

[4] *John* Skipwith, of Utterby, died 6 Sept. 1593; leaving, by *Mabel* his wife, *William* his ſon and heir, æt. 18 years and 10 months. Inq. 16 Jan. 26 Eliz.; Cole's Eſcheats, vol. III. (Harl. MSS. 758.) p. 234.

rietta and *Elizabeth*. This William ſerved his majeſty king Charles I. in the civil wars, and was in the battle of Edgehill. He died in 1643, and was buried at Cranbourn, co. Dorſet.

Edward, the fourth ſon, was drowned in his voyage to Barbados Oct. 13, 1645. He married a niece of lord Strafford, lord lieutenant of Ireland, but had no iſſue.

Fulwar, eldeſt ſon and heir, born at Shacklewell, co. Middleſex, the 12th of September, 1628, having purchaſed ſeveral lordſhips and manors in the county of Warwick, made his chief reſidence at Newbould hall in the county aforeſaid, and was created a baronet 25 Jan. 22 Charles II, 1670. He married two wives: by the firſt, *Dorothy*, daughter of *Thomas Parker*, of Angleſey abbey, co. Cambridge, eſq. he had one ſon, *Humberſton Skipwith*, eſq.; ſhe died at Brome court Feb. 3, 1655, and was buried in the chancel at Bitford, and a fair monument is erected to her memory. By his ſecond lady, *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Edward Skipwith*, of Grantham, and widow of ſir *George Coney*, knt. he had no iſſue.

Humberſton, his only ſon, married *Elizabeth*, daughter and ſole heir of ſir *George Coney*, knt. by *Elizabeth* his father's ſecond wife, and died before his father, leaving iſſue ſir *Fulwar*, and *Elizabeth* his ſole daughter, married to *William* lord *Craven*, who left by her three ſons.

Sir *Fulwar Skipwith*, of Newbold Hall, ſucceeded his grandfather in dignity and eſtate. Having viſited moſt parts in England, he afterwards travelled through Holland, Flanders, France, Italy, and Germany. He was repreſentative in parliament for the city of Coventry 1713, and married *Mary*, daughter of ſir *Francis Daſhwood*, of Wycombe in Bucks, bart. by whom he had five ſons and three daughters; ſir *Francis* his ſucceſſor; *Fulwar* and *William*, who died infants; *Fulwar-Humberſton*; and *George*, who died Dec. 1729, æt. 11; *Mary*, who died an infant; *Elizabeth* and *Mary*. Sir Fulwar died at the Bath in May 1728 (and his lady in Auguſt 1738); and was ſucceeded in dignity and eſtate by his eldeſt ſon,

Sir *Francis Skipwith*, bart. who married, in 1734, *Urſula*, youngeſt daughter of *Thomas Cartwright*, of Aynho in the county of Northampton, eſq. one of the knights of the ſhire for that county, by whom he hath iſſue three ſons, *Thomas-George*, *Francis-William*, both living in 1771; and *Fulwar*, who died in 1747.

Sir Francis had likewiſe a daughter, who lived but a few days. He died Dec. 6, 1778; and his lady in 1771.

Sir *Thomas-George Skipwith*, bart. was married at Marylebone, Sept. 13, 1785, to *Selina* daughter of the honourable *George Shirley*. He died at Margate 1790, aged 60, without iſſue; and the title is ſuppoſed to deſcend to the Preſtwould family in Virginia[1]. The following undated and unſigned letter, addreſſed to ſir Fulwar Skipwith, contains ſeveral particulars of the family:

"MOST HONOURED SIR,

"Monday, the 29th of September, I ſet out for Lincolnſhire; to Leiceſter 12 miles, to Melton Mowbray 10 miles, to Grantham 10 miles. I got there [to Ormeſby] by two o'clock. I went into the church; on the North ſide of which, in a chapel ſuppoſed to be built by the Skipwiths (the houſe belonging antiently to that family being juſt behind it), which hath been a burying-place for the family, is a large monument with iron rails, finely gilt and painted; and near it on one ſide, upon a large ſtone in the hall, is this inſcription:

"Edward Skipwith, eſq.
by death paid Nature's due the 24th day of May, 1666,
ætatis . . . . (his age is left out).
He had iſſue,
by Elizabeth, daughter of ſir John Hatcher, knight,
Edward, Thomas, Elizabeth, Jane, John,
Mary, Henry, Charles, William, and Henry.
Elizabeth his wife died the 2d day of December, 1631.
Ecce, audi, cave; ille heri, ego hodie,
Tute cras[2]; vivens, mortuus, et ſepultus."

Mr. Hart hath this eſtate now, and buried his lady in this chapel about a year and a half ago; at which time the plaſter was taken off the rails, and they taken down to bring the corpſe into the chapel, the door being too little: and are now put up and plaſtered up again: for what reaſon they were plaſtered up, nobody can tell, unleſs it was to ſave them in the war-times.

Tueſday the 30th, I went by Lincoln, Ragby, Panton, and Belchworth, to Wormſgate, Careſby, and Ormeſby, 40 miles. When I came there, it was too late to go into the church that night; ſo I found out the curate, Mr. Dale, a very civil gentleman; and he helped me to the Regiſter; and by that I found your honour's family hath been poſſeſſed of the three towns of Warmſgate, Carſby, and Ormeſby, and ſeveral other towns thereabouts; for in the Regiſter I found a vaſt number of the Skipwiths of thoſe towns baptized, married, and buried, at the beginning of it.

The firſt I met with is William Skipwith, ſon of John, eſq. baptized in 1568. Sir William Skipwith buried Oct. 18, 1586. It would have been two or three days work to have taken all; ſo I took no more.

Wedneſday the 1ſt of October I went early in the morning into Ormeſby church. Over the chancel door, a great height, is nine large coats of arms painted; the middlemoſt is the Skipwiths (your honour's exactly) only; the other eight are the Skipwith's quartered with other families. Under theſe is a hatchment with twelve coats of arms of the Skipwith's quartered with other families; and two creſts. The right hand is the turnpike; and the left hand is the head and ſhoulders of a ſavage man (I ſuppoſe the Lindſeys) upon helmets.

At the bottom, upon gold gilt parchment, red letters, ſeveral places torn, is the following inſcription:

"Perenni memoriæ ſacrum.
Hic jacent reliquiæ Chriſtianæ Skipwith,
conjugis Edwardi Skipwith, armigeri,
filii ſecundi Ricardi Skipwith, de South Ormſby, militis.
Fuit una filiarum Roberti Aſke,
de Aghton, in com. Ebor. arm.
antiquæ Aſkorum familiæ heredis primarii.
Vixit cum marito ſuo paucos quidem ſed religioſos annos,
& ad ſexûs ſui decus caſtiſſimè ſimul & unanimitèr;
ex quo 5 filios, 4 filias,
turbidulo hujus mundi æſtuario reliquit jactitandos;
in quorum tenerâ inſtitutione,
ipſa quidam incubuit gnaviter;
benigniſſimis erga proximos moribus, & celebri
erga totos Dei alumnos charitate ſanctiſſima.
quæ anno Salutis . . . . [torn, but ſuppoſe 1611],
et ætatis ſuæ circiter 40°,
ad ſalutem æternam migravit,
& terreſtre ſuum domicilium
hic ſepeliendum reliquit,
donec per ſecundum Chriſti adventum reſuſcetur.
Poſuit gemebundus ejus conjux, E. S."

I got up, and nailed the hatchment up much ſtronger than it was before; for it was ready to fall.

In the chancel, leading up to the communion-table, is a black marble ſtone, 8 feet and a half long, and about 3 feet and a half broad, with the figures in braſs of a man and a woman; and at their feet, in the ſame metal, the figures of two girls and a boy entire; the ſtone hath a fine wrought braſs pillar all along both ſides; and, adjoining to thoſe pillars, over their heads, are two arches of braſs, richly wrought, ſteeple like, or pyramidical; and between them hath gone a piece of wrought braſs, with a globe on the top of it; and at their feet hath gone acroſs a large plain piece of braſs, but hath been pulled off, where I ſuppoſe hath been ſomething wrote. At the four corners of the ſtone is the Skipwith's arms entire; and others have been quartered with them, but have been pulled off, ſuppoſed to have been done in the civil wars.

Juſt under the communion-table, at the foot of this before-mentioned, and joining to it, is another marble ſtone, 15 feet long, and 3 broad, with the figure of a woman in braſs, like a nun's dreſs; and braſs hath gone all round the ſtone, where I believe hath been ſomething written, but is pulled off. At her feet is a greyhound, with a collar about his neck, with pearls like a crown." Theſe were all the obſervations I could make, though in the church four or five hours.

My lord Caſtleton lives at Mr. Magenbourg's houſe at Ormeſby, which he has taken for ſome time, and hath made a great deal of alteration; and one colonel Frangton that came with him lies at Careſby Houſe, there being nobody in it but a tenant. Mr. Gunſteild hath been dead theſe twelve months.

I came back on Wedneſday in the afternoon to Lincoln; and on Thurſday the 2d I came back by Newark all along the Foſs to Leiceſter; and yeſterday the 3d I came home about eleven o'clock."

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[1] Gent. Mag. vol. LX. p. 766.

[2] He yeſterday, I to-day, *thou thyſelf to-morrow*. See Eccleſiaſticus, xxxviii. 22.

HOTON

H O T O N

is a conſiderable village on the great turnpike-road leading to Nottingham, about three miles from Loughborough, and near adjoining to Preſtwould, of which it is a hamlet.

In the general ſurvey, amongſt the "Land of the King's Servants," it is ſtated that *Robert de Lorz*[1] held of the king four ploughlands in Holetone; and that he had poſſeſſion by force[2]. Four ploughs had been employed there in the reign of the Confeſſor. At the ſurvey, there were two villans; and a meadow two furlongs long, and half a furlong broad[3]. The ſame Robert held two ploughlands in Wimondeſwell; and the two lands were worth ſeven ſhillings[4].

On the aid granted to king Henry III, in 1235, for marrying his ſiſter to the king of the Romans, one mark was paid for a knight's fee at Hoton, held by *Richard Poutrell.*

In the Teſta de Nevill, about 1240, it is ſtated that in Hocton-Putrell were four ploughlands[5], and four de feodo de Ferers.

Within this lordſhip *Sampſon de Leke* had one ploughland, and *Ivo de Preſtwould* half a ploughland.

In the ſame record, under the head, "De Serjantiis arrentatis per Robertum Paſſelewe, tempore regis Henrici filii regis Johannis," are theſe entries:

"In villâ de Houton, de dc̄â ſerjantiâ,

Hugo de Waleton tenet 8 bovat'.

Ivo de Preſtwold 4 bovat'.

Anketilus fil' Petri 2 bovat'.

Thom' de Putel' 4 bovat', unde Rad̄us de Bredon h̄t wardam.

It' Rad̄us de Bredon 4 bovat'.

It' Petrus fil' Wil̄li 2 bovat'.

Gilb̄tus de Seg̃ve 2 bovat'.

It' Joh̄es Karcolf 2 bovat'; p̃t' cujuſlibet bovate 5 s̃.

Ranulphus de Jorz tenet de ſerjantiâ d̄ni regis in villâ de Wymundewould & Houton 32 virgatas terre, unde idem Radulphus tenet unam virgatam terre in dominico.

Item Wil̄lus Warin de eâdem 1 virgatam.

Item Petrus de Nevill 3 acras.

Item Wic̄e Treget 1 bovatam.

Item Hugo filius Elye 1 bovatam.

Item Nicolaus Quenburc 5 bovatas.

Item Godefridus, Hugo, & Rogerus, 2 bovatas.

Robertus Gernun 1 bovatam.

Joh̄es de Pec 2 bovatas.

Petrus de Nevill 4 bovatas.

Galfridus Blundel 1 bovatam.

Alicia, Margeria, & Matilda, 1 virgatam.

Item Iſabella, Margeria, & Iſouda, 2 bovatas.

Thomas filius Thome 1 bovatam.

Robertus Arnold 6 bovatas.

Item Robertus de Jors 6 bovatas.

Item abbas de Gerenedon 3 culturas.

Stephanus Preſtold 2 acras.

Pretium cujuſlibet bovate 6 s̃. 8 d̄.; pretium cujuſlibet acre 5 d̄.[6]

In Houton & Wymundewald Wil̄lus de Jors tenet de ſerjanciâ cuſtiar' d̄ni regis Warg' 3 carucatas & dimidiam. Et due vidue ſunt dotate de terrâ illâ; ſcil̄t, Emma de Jors & Alicia de Berti; & valet terra 20 s̃. Et terra quam Wil̄ls de Jors tenet, qui eſt in cuſtodiâ Petri de Alakeſton, valet 24 s̃.[7]"

In 1270, *Roger de Quincy* earl of *Winton* died ſeiſed of half a knight's fee in Houton and Hautherne, value 2 marks a year; *Eleanor de Vaus,* relict of the ſaid earl, held the ſame moiety in dower; and *Simon Mallore* and *Hugh Nantell* held the ſame under her and the heirs of the earl[8].

Simon Malory poſſeſſed two carucates of land in this village in 1277[9].

In 1297, *Edmund* earl of *Lancaſter,* the king's brother, died ſeiſed of divers lands at Hoton[10].

In 1308, *John Bardolf,* at his death, held one meſſuage and half an acre of land, with the appurtenances, in Hoton, of *Alice de Brayles*; *John Jorſe* alſo held the land aforeſaid of the king *in capite,* with all his other lands and tenements, by the ſervice of finding one horſe, with a ſack and a ſpit *(cum quodam ſacco & uno brochello*[11]*)* in the wars of the king in Wales; and *John Bardolf,* his ſon and heir, was then aged 7[12].

In 1328, it was found that it would be no loſs to the king nor any other, if the king gave leave to *Simon de Jorce* of Wymundwold to enfeof *Richard de Wyloughby* and *Iſabel* his wife in one meſſuage and one carucate of land, with the appurtenances, in Wymundwold and Houton; and that the premiſes were held of the king by grand ſerjeanty; to wit, by the ſervice of finding the king, in his army in Wales, for the ſpace of 40 days, one horſe, *cum capifero, pretii* v s̃. *& unum ſaccum cum prick',* at their own expence[13].

In 1340, *Henry de Beaumont* earl of *Boghan* died ſeiſed of a moiety of one knight's fee in Hoton and Swineford, held of the king *in capite,* as of the right of *Alice* his wife[14].

In 1343, *Ralph Baſſet* of *Drayton* held, at his death, a moiety of one knight's fee in Cotes-Poutrell and Hoton, which *John Poutrell, Henry Jurdon, William de Steyneſfeld, Robert Hatchebditch,* and *Letice Rous,* held[15].

In 1346, *John de Poutrell* (on the aid then granted for knighting Edward of Woodſtock, the king's eldeſt ſon,) was aſſeſſed 10*s.* for a quarter of a knight's fee in Howton and Cotes, parcel of the fee of *Cheſter*[16].

In 1390, *Ralph Baſſet* of *Drayton,* knt. died ſeiſed of one meſſuage and one virgate of land in Hoton, held of the duke of *Lancaſter* by ſuit of court twice a year[17].

In 1391, *Robert de Swillington,* knight, died ſeiſed of certain lands and tenements in Cotes and Hoton (value 36*s.* a year) held of the duke of *Lancaſter,* as of the honour of *Lancaſter* and *Tickhull*[18].

In 1396, *John de Beaumont,* knt. died ſeiſed of half a knight's fee in Hoghton and Swynford, which *John Mallore* ſome time held[19].

In 1589, *Henry Skipwith,* eſq. died ſeiſed of certain lands, meadows, and paſtures, in Preſtwold, Hoton, and Loughborough, held of the queen by the ſervice of a quarter of one knight's fee, and 1*d.* rent[20].

The freeholders at Hoton in 1630 were, *John Burrowes, Thomas Berdall, Henry Whitworth,* and *Thomas Lacy.*

In an act of parliament paſſed in 1759, for incloſing the open fields of Hoton, computed to contain about 1110 acres, *Francis* earl of *Huntingdon* is deſcribed as lord of the manor, and a proprietor of land in the ſaid fields; and *Charles-James Packe,* eſq. as impropriator of, and entitled to, both the great and ſmall tithes of every kind ariſing within the ſaid open fields, and a proprietor of a very conſiderable part of the land and ground therein; and *Thomas Jones*, *Francis Winfield*, *Richard Bonſar*, *John Foulds*, *John Savage*, and others, were the owners and proprietors, in different proportions, of the reſidue of the lands and grounds in the ſaid fields: The commiſſioners were directed to allot to Mr. Packe a full eighth part of the lands in the ſaid fields, as a recompence for all his great tithes within the ſaid fields, and a full ſixty-fourth part of the then reſidue of the lands in lieu of his ſmall tithes; ſuch allotments to be ſubject to the ſame ſort of taxes and payments as the great and ſmall tithes reſpectively had been ſubject to, and no other: To Francis earl of Huntingdon, his heirs and aſſigns, over and above the ſhare to be allotted to him in lieu of his land, ground, and common right in the ſaid fields, a proportionable quantity of the then reſidue of the lands intended to be incloſed, in ſatisfaction to him as lord of the manor of Hoton, and of the ſoil of and in the common or waſte land, and for his aſſent to the diviſion and incloſure: The then reſidue of the lands to be divided between the ſaid earl of *Huntingdon*, *Charles-James Packe*, *Thomas Jones*, and the reſt of the proprietors of the lands and grounds in the ſaid fields (excluſive of the ſaid earl in reſpect to his ſaid manor, and the ſaid Mr. Packe in reſpect to his ſaid great and ſmall tithes) in proportion to their ſeveral and reſpective ſhares and intereſt, and right of common, and other properties in, upon, and over, the fields intended to be incloſed. A modus of 1*s.* 8*d.* an acre to be paid to Mr. Packe for ſuch of the antient incloſures as were within the ring of the town of Hoton, and ſubject to the payment of great and ſmall tithes; and the great turnpike-road to Nottingham not to be diverted.

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[1] Sic Orig.; ſed Qu. *Jorz?*

[2] This ſeems very ſtrange; and one would almoſt ſuſpect ſome error. But the original record is expreſsly ſo.

[3] "Robertus de Lorz tenet de rege 5 carucatas terræ in Holetone. Ibi 4 carucæ fuerunt. Ibi nunc 2 villani; & pratum 1 quarentena longitudinis, & dimidia quarentenæ latitudinis. Robertus vi poſſidet." Domeſday, fol. 236. b. 2.

[4] "Idem tenet 2 carucatas terræ in Wimondſwele. Iſtæ duæ terræ valent 7 ſolidos." Ibid.

[5] Teſta de Nevill, vol. I. p. xlvii.

[6] Ibid. p. lix.

[7] Ibid. p. li.

[8] Eſch. 55 Hen. III. N° 36. Leic.

[9] MS. Chetwynd.

[10] Eſch. 25 Edw. I. N° 51. Leic.

[11] This tenure is mentioned by Bracton, lib. ii. cap. 16. n. 6.

[12] Eſch. 2 Edw. II. N° 25. Leic.

[13] Inq. ad quod dampnum, 2 Edw. III. N° 86. Leic.

[14] Eſch. 14 Edw. III. N° 24. Leic.

[15] Eſch. 17 Edw. III. N° 59. Leic.

[16] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III.

[17] Eſch. 14 Ric. II. N° 9. Leic.; ex Libro de Lovel.

[18] Eſch. 15 Ric. II. pars 1. N° 62.

[19] Eſch. 20 Ric. II. N° 14. Leic.

[20] Eſch. 3 April, 21 Eliz.

The whole lordſhip contains 1246 acres of land.

The regiſter only begins in 1723; and there appear to be about five baptiſms and three burials in a year.

The village contains about 70 dwellings; and in 1776, ſix perſons were maintained in the workhouſe at Hoton. Poor-rates, 2*s.* 6*d.* in the pound.

The following brief ſketch of a journey through Hoton to Leiceſter is at leaſt amuſing:

"Iter ad Leiceſtriam à Coſtock.

"Ven. Aug. 10. 1722. A Coſtock foribus ſylvianis ad finem vici Rempſton, 1 mil. 3 ſtad.; ad torrentem de Hoton in agris, ubi ingredimur arva Leiceſtriæ, 3 m. 1 ſt.

Hinc, per viculos *(lanes)* periculoſos & vicum de Hoton, ubi ædes Packe arm'; dein per pontem & juxta calcetum ſtratum longum, & per prata Soari fluvii ſolo glareoſo & ſabuloſo, ventum eſt ad eccleſiam de Loughborow, oppidi mercatorii ſpatioſi & pulchri, 5 m. 4 ſt. 20 p.

Alia eſt via brevior juxta ædes nitidas, & per fundos Louiſianos, ad eccleſiam de Stanford, 4 m. 20 p.; & indè per vadum Soari fluvii ad eandem eccleſiam de Loughborow, 5 m. 4 ſt. 18 p.

Ab eâ ad fanum Quarendon, 2 m. 6 ſt. 10 p.

In viciniâ ſiniſtrâ eſt vicus Barrow ſuper Soarum, cujus rectoriâ quondam uſufructus eſt ὁ ϖάνυ Beveregius, epiſcopus poſtea Aſaphenſis.

Hinc ad fanum de Montſorell, 1 m. 4 ſt. 21 p.

Hinc ad Rodely-odd-houſe, 1 m. 6 ſt. 25 p.

Hinc ad pontem de Belgrave, 3 m. 2 ſt. 23 p.

Hinc ad Leiceſtriæ urbem inſ. Gruis[1], 2 m. 1 ſt. 0 p.

Breviore viâ, Coſtock diſtat à Leiceſtriâ 17 m. 1 ſt. 17 p.

Longiore, addas 5 ſt. 32 p.

Via de Wanlip deflectit paulò in Rodely-odd-houſe. Eccleſia de Wanlip diſtat ab eccleſiâ de Loughburough 7 m. 5 ſt.

Hinc via per Thurmaſton & antiqua foſſata ad inſ. Gruis Leiceſtriæ, 4 m. 7 ſt."

The CHAPEL (ſee Plate XL.)

Hoton chapel was given, by *Robert Poutrel* of Cotes, to the priory of *Bolington*, co. Lincoln, at the time of his being received into their fraternity:

"Omnibus ſancte matris eccleſie filiis, tam preſentibus quàm futuris, Robertus Putrel de Cotes ſalutem. Notum ſit vobis me, aſſenſu & conſenſu ſponſe mee & heredum meorum, dediſſe, & cartâ meâ confirmâſſe, Deo & beate Marie, & ſanctimonialibus de Bolington, & fratribus earum clericis & laicis, eccleſiam de Houtunâ, & advocationem ejus, cum omnibus pertinentiis; ſcilt, in terris, decimis, & omnibus obventionibus, in puram & perpetuam eleemoſinam, ſicut aliqua eleemoſina liberiùs & quietiùs religioſis dare poteſt, pro ſalute meâ & ſponſe mee, & omnium meorum tam vivorum quàm defunctorum, ut proſit nobis ad perpetuam ſalutem. Ego verò & heredes mei warantizabimus eis prefatam eleemoſinam contra omnes homines pro animâ Henrici Putrel, & pro animâ Haldeburt uxoris ejus. Hiis teſtibus; Willo ſacerdote de Rande, Herbto capellano de Barkewood, Anketillo capellano de Preſtwold, Hugone capellano de Houton, Ivone de Preſtwold, Willo Hevui, Joſepho de Rande, Petro de Bucolun, Robto de Haneworth, Rado de Bolyngton. Hec carta facta eſt in capitulo ſanctimonialium quando predictus Robertus Putrel in fraternitatem ſuſceptus eſt[2]."

"Oct. 7, 1646. By virtue of an order of both houſes of parliament, of the 2d of May laſt, it is ordered that the yearly ſum of £50. be paid out of the impropriate rectory of Hoton, co. Leiceſter, ſequeſtered from ſir *Henry Skipwith*, knight and baronet, delinquent, to and for increaſe of the maintenance of the miniſter of the pariſh church of Hoton aforeſaid, over and above his uſual allowance of £5. a year; and the ſequeſtrators of the premiſſes are required to pay the ſame accordingly, at ſuch times and ſeaſons of the year as the profit ſhall grow due and payable[3].

"Nov. 28, 1648. Whereas this Committee have, the 7th of October, 1646, granted the yearly ſum of £50. out of the profits of the impropriate rectory of Hoton, co. Leiceſter, ſequeſtered from ſir *Henry Skipwith*, knight and baronet, delinquent, to and for increaſe of the maintenance of the miniſter of the pariſh-church of Hoton aforeſaid, over and above his uſual allowance of £5. a year; and complaint is made, that the ſaid miniſter cannot receive the fruit of the ſaid grant, upon pretence that the ſame is otherwiſe diſpoſed of by the Committee of the ſaid county; this Committee do notwithſtanding confirm their ſaid former order, and do require the ſequeſtrators of the premiſſes to pay the ſaid £50. unto the ſaid miniſter from time to time, together with arrears thereof hitherto due unto him.

"May 24, 1650. Whereas this Committee have, the 7th of October, 1646, granted the yearly ſum of £50. out of the profits of the impropriate rectory of Hoton, co. Leiceſter, ſequeſtered from ſir *Henry Skipwith*, knight and baronet, for increaſe of the maintenance of the miniſter of the pariſh-church of Hoton aforeſaid: It is ordered, that the tenants of the premiſſes do forthwith pay unto Mr. *James Squire*, preſent miniſter of the ſaid church, all arrears thereof to him due, according to the ſaid order in that behalf[4]."

Hoton chapel has lately been put into good repair. It conſiſts of a low embattled tower, in which are two bells; a nave, and chancel. It is neatly pewed; and has a good pulpit.

Divine ſervice is performed here only once in a year, on Low Sunday.

There is but one grave-ſtone within the chapel, for an infant, ſon of John and Elizabeth Budge, who died Oct. 17, 1737, in the firſt year of his age."

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[1] *Inſigne Gruis*, the ſign of the Cranes, at Leiceſter.

[2] MS. Dodſworth, vol. XXX. fol. 81. b.

[3] From the original minute-books of the Committee of Sequeſtrations, preſerved in the Bodleian Library.

[4] Ibid.

QUENEBOROW,

antiently called *Cuniburg*, *Quenborough*, *Queenborough*, *Queinborowe*, *Quenyborowe*, is ſituated in a fine plain, continued about half a mile from the Melton turnpike-road. It is ſix miles from Leiceſter, and is bounded by Barkby, South Croxton, Syſton, Radcliffe, Rereſby, and a ſmall part of Gaddeſby; and, in the eccleſiaſtical diviſion of the county, is within the deanry of Goſcote. The village is finely emboſomed amidſt lofty trees.

Cuniburg, conſiſting of nine ploughlands, was valued, in the reign of Edward the Confeſſor, at three pounds; and at the general ſurvey was worth four pounds, being then held by *William* under *Goisfrid de Wirce*. There were formerly eight ploughs; at the ſurvey, two were employed in the demeſne; and twenty-eight villans, with ſeven bordars, had ſeven ploughs. There were forty acres of meadow; and a mill of ten ſhillings value[1].

This lordſhip came ſoon after to *Ralph de Queneburg*, who was lord of it from 1154 to 1189; and gave the church and divers lands here to the abbey of *Leiceſter*; whoſe poſſeſſions are thus ſtated in their Regiſter:

"Habemus eccleſiam de Quenyboro in proprios uſus, cum decimis garbarum, feni, lini, & canabi, &c. ex dono Radi de Quenyboro, & ex confirmatione regis Henrici II, &c.; & ſolvimus capitulo Ebor' iiii marcas annuatim, ſicut patet in matriculo epiſcopi.

Et percipimus de vicario, nomine penſionis, xxxiiis̄. iiiid̄. per annum, ſicut patet in ordinatione ejus factâ per Hugonem ſecundum eccleſie Lincolnienſis epiſcopum, in hiis verbis: 'Vicarius in eccleſiâ de Queniburgh habebit, nomine vicarie ſue, in eâdem totum altaragium, & ſolvet abbati & conventui Leiceſtrie duas marcas & dimidiam per annum, & ſolvet ſynodalia.'

Memorandum, quòd iſta penſio recuperata fuit per placitum coràm judicibus ordinariis in eccleſiâ Sancti Martini Leiceſtrie, die Veneris proximâ poſt feſtum Sancti Marci Evangeliſte, anno Domini mcccxix, &c.

Habemus ibi decimam feni de hadys & leys; &c. pro decimâ feni de dominico, habemus unam placeam prati que vocatur *Langedeles*, continentem ii acras & iii rodas, eſtimatam ad iiii carectatas, que valent communibus annis vs̄.

Habemus ibi, pro decimâ feni villate, unam placeam prati vocat' *Ferredoles*, vel *Tythemedowe*, contin' vi acras eſtimatas ad viii carectatas, que valent communibus annis xs̄.

Et percipimus ibi medietatem decime lini & canabi ſeminatorum in campis, & vicarius aliam, per judicium.

Et habemus decimas ibi molendini ventritici.

Dona diverſorum, ſicut hìc patet per cartas eorum.

Habemus ibi, ex dono, conceſſione, & confirmatione Roberti de Curſon, militis, paſturam ad xii boves & vaccas, & iiii averia, in paſturâ domini que vocatur *Rutholm*, ſcilicet, quando dominus dictam paſturam cum averiis ſuis depaſcat; &, ſi dominus ad nocumentum dictam paſturam depaſcere voluerit, nos nichilominùs cum dictis animalibus noſtris depaſcemus, ſcilicet, ad craſtinum Inventionis Sancte Crucis, cum libero introïtu & exitu, ſine impedimento domini vel ſuorum. Eandem libertatem habemus in liberis hayis domini, ubicunque & quandocunque ſciti fuerint; & quàm tociès fenum in illâ placeâ que vocatur *Lamare* cariatum fuerit, liberè intrabimus dictam placeam, & eam cum dictis beſtiis noſtris depaſcemus; &, ſi dominus poſt falcationem feni & levationem in dictâ placeâ cum averiis ſuis eam depaſcere voluerit, nos ſtatim, unà cum ipſo, cum dictis beſtiis noſtris eam depaſcemus; &, ſi dominus eam falcare voluerit, ſive cum averiis ſuis depaſcere, nos ſtatim, unà cum ipſo, poſt Nativitatem Sancti Johannis Baptiſte, eam cum dictis beſtiis noſtris depaſcemus. Hanc libertatem paſture habemus; ſalvâ nobis communi paſturâ noſtrâ prehabitâ in eâdem villâ, &c. ut in primâ cartâ.

Habemus ibi, ex conceſſione abbatis & conventûs de Seleby, paſturam ad duo averia, ſcilt, ad duos boves vel vaccas, in liberis paſturis ſuis & hayis, ſcilt, in hiis in quibus habuimus paſturam ad xvi averia, &c. Pro hâc conceſſione nos remiſimus, conceſſimus, & in perpetuum quietum-clamavimus, Deo, &c. & monachis de Seleby, totum jus & clameum, & paſturam quam habuimus, &c. occaſione unius bovate terre quam Johannes Margeri tenuit, in omnibus liberis paſturis & hayis predictorum abbatis & conventus de Seleby; ſalvâ nobis communi paſturâ noſtrâ pertinente ad predictam bovatam terre extra liberas paſturas & hayas dictorum abbatis & conventûs de Seleby infra villam de Queniboro & extra, &c. ut in compoſitione.

Habemus, ex remiſſione, relaxatione, & quietâ clamatione Hugonis filii Roberti de Stanton, totum jus ſuum & clameum quod habuit, &c. in tribus acris prati quas habuimus ex dono & feoffamento Johannis de Bradwey, vicarii de Baro, & quas idem vicarius habuit de dono & feoffamento Ricardi de Stanton, avi ſui, &c. ut in cartâ ii^{a}.

Memorandum, quòd vicarius de Quenyboro habebit xiiiis̄. annuatim pro omnibus decimis vel fructibus, vel fructibus decimarum, de exitibus & proficubus manerii de Queniboro, ſicut per compoſitionem patet inter abbatem de Selby & vicarium de Quenyboro.

Memorandum, quòd Robertus Byrd, vicarius de Queniboro, dedit & conceſſit W. Aſton & Roberto filio Ricardi de Elmeleye i meſſuagium, & xs̄. annui redditûs exeuntis de uno meſſuagio & i bovatâ terre, &c. Item dedit eiſdem viiis̄. annui redditûs exeuntis de unâ bovatâ terre & de medietate unius acre prati, &c. Item dedit eiſdem i meſſuagium terre, cum pertinentiis, in eâdem villâ de Quenyboro, & ii dolas prati, cum pertinentiis, in Reriſby, &c. ut in cartâ iii^{a}.

Habemus eccleſiam de Queniboro, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis & libertatibus, &c. ex dono Radulfi de Queniboro, ut in cartâ v^{a}.

Memorandum, quòd Robertus de Folevil dedit & conceſſit, & quietum-clamavit, Emmam filiam Nigelli, nativam ſuam, cum totâ ſequelâ ſuâ, exceptis duobus parvulis, ſcilt, W. & Bartholomeo, & cum omnibus catallis ſuis, eccleſie beate Marie de Quenyboro, &c.

Habemus ibi, ex dono Roberti de Thorp, vicarii de Quenyboro, unam bovatam terre quam Robertus de Curſon, dominus de Quenyboro, ſibi dedit; illam, ſcilt, quam Johannes filius Margeri tenuit de dicto dño Roberto; cum tofto & crofto, cum omnibus libertatibus, & maximè in liberis hayis dicti dñi Roberti de Curſon, &c.; & cum predicto Johanne & totâ ſequelâ ſuâ, &c.; reddendo ſibi & heredibus i obolum, &c.

Memorandum, quòd, cùm controverſia mota fuit inter capitulum Eboracenſis eccleſie & abbatem & conventum Leyceſtrie ſuper eccleſiâ de Queniboro, amicabili compoſitione in hâc formâ ſopita quievit.—Robertus preſcripte Eboracenſis eccleſie decanus & ejuſdem loci capitulus conceſſerunt memoratam eccleſiam de Queniboro predictis canonicis Leyceſtrenſibus, de ſe in perpetuum tenenda, ſolvendo eis exindè annuatim iiii marcas argenti, &c. ut in cartâ vel compoſitione x^{a}.

Memorandum, quòd W. filius Rogeri Curſon remiſit & quietum-clamavit Roberto Byrd, vicario de Queniboro, totum jus & clameum quod habuit, &c. in uno meſſuagio & unâ virgatâ terre in Quenyboro, & in uno denariato annui redditûs exeuntis de predictis meſſuagio & virgatâ, &c. ut in cartâ xviii^{a}.

Edwardus rex, &c. Conceſſimus & licentiam dedimus Roberto Byrd, vicario de Quenyboro, quòd ipſe iiii meſſuagia, iii virgatas terre, & iiii acras prati, & unam rodam prati, cum pertinentiis, in Quenyboro, Belgrave, & Reriſby, dare poſſit & aſſignare cuidam capellano divina ibidem celebraturo, &c. ut in cartâ.

Edwardus rex, &c. Conceſſimus & licentiam dedimus W. de Aſton & Roberto filio Ricardi de Elmeley, quòd ipſi VI meſſuagia, LX acras terre, duas acras prati, & IIIs̄. cum pertinentiis, in Quenyboro, Burſtal, Belgrave, & Reriſby, dare poſſint & aſſignare abbati & conventui Leyceſtrie, &c. ut in cartâ.

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[1] "Willielmus tenet de G[oisfrido] in Cuniburg 9 carucatas terræ. Ibi fuerunt 8 carucæ. In dominico ſunt 2; & 28 villani, cum 7 bordariis, habent 7 carucas. Ibi molinum de 10 ſolidis, & 40 acræ prati. Valuit 3 libras; modò 4 libras." Domeſday, fol. 235. b. 2.

Habemus ibidem patronatum cujuſdam cantarie, ex fundatione dicti Roberti Bryd, quondam vicarii de Quenyboro; pro quâ cantariâ in perpetuum obſervandâ & cuſtodiendâ, dedit nobis predictus Robertus III meſſuagia in villâ de Queniboro, II virgatas terre, cum pertinentiis, in campo de Quenyboro, & III acras & dimidiam & I rodam prati, in pratis de Reriſby, & dimidiam acram prati in pratis de Queniboro, III meſſuagia & II virgatas terre in Burſtall, I meſſuagium & I virgatam terre, cum pertinentiis, in Belgrave; unde nos conceſſimus per cartam noſtram, quòd dictus đnus Robertus habebit unum capellanum ſecularem in perpetuum in eccleſiâ parochiali de Quenyboro, per nos & ſucceſſores noſtros inveniendum, pro animâ dicti Roberti, &c. cotidiè celebraturum; ita tamen quòd dictus capellanus per nos & ſucceſſores noſtros ad dictam cantariam preficiatur; qui quidem capellanus à dictâ cantariâ nullatenùs amoveatur, niſi ex cauſâ legitimâ probatâ, ex quâ ſolent rectores & beneficiati a ſuis beneficiis amoveri, & ex cauſâ inferiùs deſignatâ; &, ſi contingat prefatum capellanum amoveri, alius loco illius per nos ſubrogabitur indilatè; dictus verò capellanus, cùm admiſſus fuerit ad dictam cantariam, juramentum preſtabit quòd dictam cantariam fidelitèr adimplebit quamdiù in dicto officio ſtabit; &, ſi contingat eum per III dies continuè ſuam miſſam differre abſque cauſâ rationabili, & ſuper hoc fuerit convictus, à dictâ cantariâ ſit eò ipſe privatus; & quòd fidelis erit nobis & monaſterio noſtro, &c.; &, ſi contingat nos vel ſucceſſores (quod abſit!) in inveniendâ predictâ cantariâ ultra menſem deficere quoviſmodo culpâ noſtrâ, &c. concedimus, ac bonâ fide promittimus, XLs̄. ſolvend' đno epiſcopo Lincolnienſi nomine pene, & XLs̄. đno archidiacono Leyceſtrie, &c. ut in cartâ.

Habemus cartam Henrici, permiſſione divinâ, Lincolnienſis epiſcopi, ad tranſmutandum cantariam Roberti Bryde de Queniboro ad abbathiam Leyceſtrie, ut patet in cartâ que eſt in libro de Chartwary poſt cartas villarum. Et ſic tranſmutata fuit multis annis; circa A. D. MCCCC. Summa totalis, LXIIIs̄. VIIIđ.

Reſolutiones; ſcil', eccleſie Eboracenſi IIIs̄. IIIIđ.; archidiacono Leyceſtrie, pro procuratione, VIIs̄. VIđ. ob. q̄.; abbati de Selby, IIđ. ob.; capellano cantarie totum redditum noſtrum illius ville, ſcilt, XIIs̄. VIIIđ.; & ultra illum redditum habet XXs̄. apud Segrave, & XXs̄. à celarario. Summa, CIIs̄. VIIIđ.[1]."

The abbot had two naives belonging to Queneborow; *William Margery*, dwelling at Whatborough, or Tilton; and *Agnes Margery*, dwelling at Coventry[2].

The cuſtoms of the abbot's tenants here were; that every bovate paid two hens on New-year's day, 20 eggs at Eaſter, and the uſual aid. The tenant, if he had a plough, was to uſe it for three days; or, if he had not a plough, was to join the abbot's ſervants for one day. He was to harrow one day in the winter, and one in Lent; *ſarculare* for one day; to mow for three days, one of which he was to cut at the abbot's coſt, the other two at his own; to make hay one day; to pay his proportionable aids, and alſo *merchetam*[3].

In the terrier referred to under Barkby, p. 45, Queneborow fills three pages.

On the aid granted to king Henry III. in 1235, towards the marrying of his ſiſter with the emperor of the Romans, *Richard de Curzun* paid two marks for one knight's fee.

In the Teſta de Nevill, Queneborow is deſcribed as conſiſting of eight ploughlands; and the following entry occurs: "in Queniburgh & Burton unū feodū quod Ricus le Curzun tenet de Rogero de Moubray."

Several virgates of land here were given by *Richard de Curzun* to the Knights Hoſpitallers of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*[4].

In the Itinerary of 1280, Queneborow anſwered by itſelf as an entire vill.

In 1301, the abbot of *Selby* held a knight's fee in Queneborow of *Roger de Mowbray*, deceaſed[5]; and in this year king Edward I. granted liberty of free-warren to the abbot of *Leiceſter* for lands at Queneborow *(inter alia)*, he being certified to hold them of the lord *Mowbray* by the ſervice of half a knight's fee[6].

In 1346, the abbot of [*Selby*] (on the aid then granted for knighting Edward of Woodſtock, the king's eldeſt ſon) was aſſeſſed 20*s.* for half a knight's fee in Queneborow, and the prior of the Hoſpital of St. *John of Jeruſalem* in *England*, 12*d.* for a fortieth part of a knight's fee there, both parcel of the fee of *Huntingdon*; the maſter of the Hoſpital of *Burton St. Lazarus*, 16*d.* for a thirtieth part of a knight's fee; and the maſter of *St. John's* in *Leiceſter*, 16*d.* for the ſame portion of a knight's fee, both parcel of the honour of *Tutbury*[7].

In 1361, it was found that *John de Mowbray* lord of the iſle of *Axeholme* died ſeiſed of one knight's fee in Burton [St. Lazarus], Melton, and Queneborow, which the maſter of [the hoſpital of] *Burton* held; the moiety of one knight's fee in Queneborow, which the abbot of *Leiceſter* held; the moiety of one knight's fee in Stormeworth and Queneborow, which the prior of the hoſpital of St. *John of Jeruſalem* in *England* held; a quarter of a knight's fee in Queneborow and Thurſtington, which the maſter of [the hoſpital of] St. *John* of *Leiceſter* held; and one knight's fee in Queneborow and Burton, which *Thomas de Curſon* held[8].

In 1399, *Thomas Mowbray*, late duke of *Norfolk*, died ſeiſed of one knight's fee, with the appurtenances, in Queneborow[9].

In a book of fifteenths and tenths granted by the laity in 1416, Queneborow was rated at 2*l.* 14*s.*; and in the ſubſidy of 1445, at the ſame ſum; but an abatement was then made of 5*s.*

In 1461, it was found that *John Mowbray* duke of *Norfolk* died ſeiſed of one knight's fee in Melton, Burton, and Queneborow, which the maſter of the hoſpital of *Burton St. Lazarus* held; of half a knight's fee in Stormeworth and Queneborow, which the prior of St. *John of Jeruſalem* in *England* held; of a quarter of one knight's fee in Queneborow and Thruſtington, which the maſter of the hoſpital of St. *John* in *Leiceſter* held; and of one knight's fee in Queneborow and Burton, which *Thomas Curſon* held[10].

Robert Billeſden, citizen and haberdaſher, ſon of *Alexander* Billeſden, of Queneborow, was lord-mayor of London in 1483.

In 1486, it was found that ..... *Keble* died ſeiſed of certain lands and tenements at Queneborow, and that they were held of the Prince[11].

In 1504, it was found that ..... *Cotton* died ſeiſed of certain lands and tenements in Queneborow; and that they were held of the lord *Henry* prince of *Wales*, as of his earldom of *Cheſter* and *Huntingdon*[12].

In 1564, there were 48 families in Queneborow.

In 1585, it was found that *Henry Sacheverell*, eſq. died ſeiſed of a moiety of divers manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, in Queneborow; and that they were held of the Queen, as of her honour of *Tutbury*[13].

This village was divided into two manors; one of which was held by the *Curzons* of Croxall, co. Derby, and afterwards came to Mr. *Bennet*, who was lord of it in 1642; the other, which had belonged to the abbey of *Selby*, co. York, (but by whoſe gift is unknown,) was paſſed in 1587, by *Richard Branthwaite*, eſq. and *Roger Bromley*, gent. to *Francis Smith*, whoſe deſcendant *George* Smith poſſeſſed it in 1642.

In 1595, Wyrley ſays, "Queneboro acknowledgeth for lord .... *Smith*, of Aſhbie Folvile, a man of great poſſeſſions by the matches of *Folvile*, *Harevell*, *Woodford*, and others."

In 1606, it was found that *Francis Smyth*, eſq. died ſeiſed of the manor of Queneborow; of a capital meſſuage there, parcel of that manor; of twelve virgates and a half of land, meadow, and paſture, one cloſe of paſture, and one cottage there; that they were held of the king *in capite*; that he died Sept. 3, in that year; and that *George Smith* of *Brentingby*, his ſon and heir, was, March 10, aged 29 years[14].

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[1] Charyte's Rentale, fol. cxxi. a.—cxxii. b.
[2] Appendix to vol. I. p. 77.
[3] Ibid. p. 75.
[4] MS. in Offic. Armor.
[5] Eſch. 29 Edw. I. N° 47. Leic.
[6] Cart. 29 Edw. I. Rot. 29. m. 27.
[7] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III.
[8] Eſch. 35 Edw. III. pars 2, N° 10.
[9] Eſch. 1 Hen. IV. N° 71. Leic.
[10] Eſch. 1 Edw. IV. N° 46. Leic.
[11] Eſch. 2 Hen. VII.
[12] Eſch. 20 Hen. VII.
[13] Eſch. 21 Aug. 21 Eliz.
[14] Eſch. at Leiceſter, 27 March, 4 Jac. I.

A daughter of *Anthony Dormer*, father of *Rowland* fourth lord *Dormer*, and ſecond ſon of *Robert* firſt lord Dormer, wedded to —— *Smith* of Queneborow[1].

George Smith held the manor *in capite* in 1612[2].

The freeholders in 1630 were, *George Smith*, eſq. *Tho. Bennet*, gent. *William Thorpe*, and *Tho. Wilkinſon*.

Prince Rupert's army was at Queneborow in 1642[3]; and, Aug. 4, 1652, the eſtate of *George Smith* of Queneborow was included in an act for ſale of eſtates forfeited to the commonwealth for treaſon, and to be ſold for the uſe of the navy.

Nov. 26, 1652, *Ralph Atterton's* eſtate here was alſo, for a ſimilar offence, forfeited for the ſame purpoſe.

In 1655, there was collected in Queneborow, for the relief of the poor Proteſtants in Piedmont, the ſum of 8*s.* 7*d.*

A Terrar of all the Lands in the Manor of Queneborow, in the county of Leiceſter, belonging to Francis Smith, Eſq. Lord of the ſaid Manor, according as they were all in the occupation of divers tenants herein mentioned. Collected out of a Survey of the ſame Manor, taken anno Dñi 1704, per Johem Stanley ſuperviſorem. (96 folio pages[4].)

	a.	r.	p.
" Freehold land, glebe land, and the land called *Church* or *Farm Land*,	685	3	13
Common Cow-paſture, together with other parting or lot-graſs, —	316	2	21
Midſummer ground, that is, common, excepting about 6 weeks in 3 years,	18	3	28
Streets, lanes, ways, roads, and other commons herein, — —	28	0	37
Homeſteads and meadows,	132	2	18
Ley or graſs-ground,	184	2	34
Goſs-ground, —	92	0	34
Arable land, —	714	3	19

In 1722, fifteen freeholders polled from this pariſh; and in 1775, we find but five names.

John Darker, eſq. F. R. and A. S. S. lord of the manor of Queneborow, one of the repreſentatives in parliament for the borough of Leiceſter[5], and treaſurer of St. Bartholomew's hoſpital in London, died Feb. 8, 1784, ætat. 62; leaving two daughters; of whom one was married to ſir *George-Auguſtus-William Shuckburgh*, bart. M. P. for the county of Warwick, and died ſ. p.; the other, to *Joſeph Naſh*, eſq. a very conſiderable grocer in London (only ſon of alderman *William Naſh*) by whom ſhe has one daughter; and, ſecondly, Aug. 19, 1785, to *Edward-Loveden Loveden*, eſq. of Buſcot Park, Berks, M. P. for Abingdon.

In an act paſſed in 1793, for incloſing the open fields, meadows, and commonable grounds in Queneborough, containing together about 2200 acres, *John-Peach Hungerford* is deſcribed as lord of the manor, and conſequently ſeiſed of the waſtes and other commonable places, and alſo as owner of a conſiderable part of the lands in the common fields; *Edward-Loveden Loveden*, eſq. as owner of the rectory impropriate, entitled to all the great tithes (except from ſome portions which were tithe-free), and owner alſo of five yard-lands and a half of glebe, and patron of the vicarage; and *John Simpſon*, clerk, as vicar, entitled to all ſmall tithes, except in ſuch lands, &c. of Mr. Hungerford as had cuſtomarily been ſubject to a modus; and *Robert Kilby*, *Anthony Kilby*, *Henry Kilby*, *Iſaac Kilby*, *John-Whattoff Cleever*, *William Biddles*, *Thomas While*, and *Stephen Bennet*, gentlemen, with others, were proprietors of the remainder. After the proper proviſions for public and private roads, and for a convenient ſheepwaſh at ſome commodious part of one of the brooks running through the pariſh; three acres are directed to be allotted to Mr. *Hungerford*, in lieu of his intereſt in the waſte ground; and five acres to the ſurveyor of the highways for gravel-pits, &c. To Mr. *Loveden*, in lieu of his land, ſuch quantity of the common as ſhould be a full equivalent; and, as impropriator, the following proportions; in reſpect of *The Corn Land Fields*, two ninths; *The Corn Clay Fields*, one fifth; the *Bornton* cloſes and *Bornton* meadows (except three cloſes of Mr. Hungerford's, *Hall Cloſe*, *Green Yard*, and *Lady Orchard*, which were tithe-free), one ſeventh; the *Tol Graſs Lands* (excepting ſuch parts of Mr. Hungerford's as were tithe-free) one ſeventh; the commonable lands (after deducting his and Mr. Hungerford's allotments) one ſeventh; the *Furze Lands* (except 22 acres, one rood, and 10 perches of Mr. Hungerford's) one ſeventh; the *Leys* (except 78 acres and two roods of Mr. Hungerford's) one ſeventh; and from Mr. Hungerford's leys and furze lands, excepted above, one ninth. To the vicar, in lieu of all ſmall tithes, and of all moduſes except ſuch as are hereafter ſpecified, ſo much of the land allotted to Mr. Loveden (which was conſidered, in his allotment, to have received an equivalent for all vicarial tithes, as well as thoſe of the impropriator) as ſhould be worth £45. a year; and from Mr. Hungerford's allotment, in lieu of an old modus of 14*s.* a year, as much land as ſhould be worth an equal ſum; in lieu of tithes of old incloſure, land worth 2*l.* 6*s.* a year; and in lieu of tithes of the Low Meadows, land worth £2. a year: The remainder to be proportionably divided amongſt the other proprietors. Of the ſaid allotments to the vicar, land to the value of £15. to be laid as near to the vicarage as conveniently could be; and the remaining £35. a year to be veſted in Mr. Loveden as part of the rectory impropriate, chargeable with an annual rent of £35. to the vicar and his ſucceſſors for ever, ſubject to ſuch variation as may be occaſioned by a difference in the prices of corn. Surplice-fees and Eaſter-offerings are referred to the vicar. Proviſion is made for two ſeparate allotments in lieu of 36 acres of cow-paſture, which the poor of Queneborow had long been accuſtomed to enjoy to the no ſmall advantage of their families.

The oldeſt regiſter begins in 1573.

Baptiſms, 1573—1577, 63; 1785—1789, 54.
Burials, ——— 21; ——— 37.

Queneborow contains near 90 dwellings, moſt of them in a wide and long ſtreet, formed, as it appears, on a grand plan for a large town.

In the hall-houſe are theſe arms: A hind's head Azure, ducally gorged Or; Plate LIII. fig. 1.

	£.	s.	d.
Money raiſed for the poor within the year ending at Eaſter 1776,	7	4	7
Expended in county-rates, &c.	6	15	8
——— on the poor, ——	130	8	11
Rent of workhouſe and habitations,	5	4	0
Litigations, — — —	0	0	0
Money raiſed for 1783, —	186	17	9
——— 1784, —	208	2	10
——— 1785, —	179	0	3
Medium of theſe three years,	191	6	9
——— of county expences,	7	2	11
——— of expences not relating to the poor; repairs of churches, roads, &c.	8	13	4
——— of nett annual expences,	175	10	6
——— of attending on magiſtrates,	0	10	8
——— of entertainments at meetings,	0	7	4
——— of law expences, —	1	5	10
——— of ſetting the poor to work,	0	6	4

The return made to the houſe of commons in 1786, in anſwer to an enquiry reſpecting the charitable donations in this pariſh, may be ſeen in vol. I. p. 51.

Mr. Monk, in his Agricultural Report, obſerves, " There are very few open fields in Leiceſterſhire; and thoſe few, in all probability, will be incloſed in the courſe of a very few years. It is the opinion of one of the firſt men in the county, that incloſing the open fields has advanced the rents all through the county upon an average as from eight to twenty. In many inſtances, it has been very great. Queniborough, which is now incloſing, has never netted more than 2*s.* 6*d.* *per* acre; and I heard the above gentleman ſay, he would with great pleaſure give, for ſeveral hundred acres of it, 25*s.* *per* acre, and be at the expence of incloſing, provided the proprietors would grant him a leaſe of 21 years. Tenants are partial to the incloſures, becauſe they are tithe-free (in all the new incloſures they throw a certain quantity of land in lieu of tithes), and they can cultivate their eſtates without fear of a drawback on that head; and another advantage is, their lying ſo very compact. The ſize of the new incloſures depends a great deal upon fancy, and the ſize of the farms. They run from 5 to 40 acres, but in general are from 7 to 10 or 12 acres. In the old incloſures they are of all ſizes, from the half-acre homeſtead up to 100 acres. It is the opinion of the beſt farmers, that from 8 to 12 acres is the beſt ſize, and the moſt convenient. Mr. Bakewell is certain, that 50 acres of paſture-ground, divided into five incloſures, will go as far in grazing cattle as 60 acres all in one piece: this was the opinion likewiſe of ſeveral capital graziers I converſed with on the ſubject. Waſte lands amount nearly to 20,000 acres, and the whole capable of conſiderable improvement; which, in their preſent ſtate, are of very little value, being depaſtured with a bad ſort of ſheep and ſome young cattle, unreſtrained as to quantity. The Woulds contain about 4000 acres of a cold dark-coloured clayey ſoil, capable of great improvement, if they were incloſed and properly ſoughed (drained). The principal proprietor is the Earl of *Moira*, who, I underſtand, is about to incloſe it very ſoon. There is very little waſte land, beſides the above, but what is in very ſmall pieces, ſome of which certainly might be very much improved by draining, &c.; but that muſt depend on the ſpirit of the proprietors. Some of the roads, being thrown out upon the incloſures 30 feet wider than is neceſſary, may almoſt be deemed waſte. It is true, the graſs is eat up by ſheep, &c. turned on for that purpoſe; but the value of it in its preſent ſtate is very little to what it would be if taken into the adjoining fields, and cultivated in a proper manner. It is, beſides, very inconvenient, and very unlike a good farmer, to have his cattle running about the high roads. Many ſcore acres (taking the country through) are waſted, owing to this ſlovenly practice [1]."

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[1] Collins, ed. 1779, vol. VII. p. 68.

[2] See vol. I. p. cxxxiii.

[3] Throſby's Nottinghamſhire, p. 56.

[4] MS. Rawlinſon, unnumbered; but near the MS. marked "1347."

[5] His portrait is placed in the Town-hall amongſt the benefactors to the corporation.

On the ſubject of incloſures, it may be worth while to hear the opinion of a very able writer a little before the middle of the laſt century.

Dr. Fuller, in his "Holy State," deſcribing "a good Landlord," ſays, "*He deteſts and abhors all incloſure with depopulation.* And becauſe this may ſeem a matter of importance, we will break it into ſeveral propoſitions.—1. *Incloſures may be made without depopulating.* Infinity of examples ſhew this to be true. But depopulation hath caſt a ſlander on incloſure; which becauſe of this done with it, people ſuſpect it cannot be done without it.—2. *Incloſure made without depopulating is injurious to none.* I mean, if proportionable allotments be made to the poor for their commonage, and free and leaſeholders have a conſiderable ſhare with the lord of the manor.—3. *Incloſure without depopulating is beneficial to private perſons.* Thence have they moſt power and comfort to improve their own parts, and for the time and manner thereof may mould it to their own conveniency. The Monarch of one acre will make more profit thereof than he that hath his ſhare in forty in common.—4. *Incloſure without depopulating is profitable to the Commonwealth.* If injurious to no private perſon, and profitable to all, it muſt needs be beneficial to the Commonwealth, which is but the *ſumma totalis* of ſundry perſons, as ſeveral figures. Beſides, if a mathematician ſhould want the wood in the hedges, to what a mighty foreſt would it amount? This underwood ſerves for ſupplies to ſave timber from burning; otherwiſe our wooden walls in the water muſt have been ſent to the fire. Add to this, the ſtrength of our incloſed country againſt a foreign invaſion. Hedges and counter-hedges (having in number what they want in height and depth) ſerve for barricadoes, and will ſtick as bird lime on the wings of the horſe, and ſcotch the wheeling about of the foot. Small reſiſtance will make the enemy to earn every mile of ground as he marches. Object not, that incloſure deſtroys tillage, the ſtaff of a country; for it would not all be converted to paſturage. Cain and Abel may very well agree in the Commonwealth; the Ploughman and Shepherd part the incloſures betwixt them.—5. *Incloſure with depopulation is a canker to the Commonwealth.* It needs no proof: woeful experience ſhews how it unhouſes thouſands of people, till deſperate need thruſts them on to the gallows. Long ſince had this land been ſick of a pleuriſy, if not let blood in their Weſtern Plantations.—5. *Incloſure with depopulation endamageth the parties themſelves.* 'Tis a paradox, and yet a truth, that reaſon ſhews ſuch incloſures to be gainful, and experience points them to be loſs to the makers. It may be, becauſe God being φιλάνθρωπος, a lover of man, mankind, and mens ſociety, and having ſaid to them, *multiply and increaſe*, counts it an affront unto him, that men depopulate, and whereas bees daily ſwarm, men make the hives fewer. The margin ſhall direct to the Author [2] that counts eleven manors in Northamptonſhire thus incloſed; which towns have vomited out (to uſe his own expreſſion) and unburthened themſelves of their former deſolating and depopulating owners, and I think of their poſterity [3]."

About 1760, when many incloſures took place in Leiceſterſhire, the common cry was, that to be ſure ſheep ſold tolerably well, becauſe ſo many were wanted for the new incloſures; but when they were completed, and began to ſell off this increaſed ſtock, mutton would be a drug from its plenty. But has this been the caſe? has not the price increaſed regularly? Is it not now twice, if not nearly thrice, as dear as it was then? Whereas corn, ſince that time, has not been unreaſonably dear, except in very unfavourable harveſts; and ſometimes very cheap, as in the beginning of 1799. What may we fairly ſuppoſe would have been the price of mutton now, if this general incloſing had not taken place? It is much that a thing practiſed on ſo large a ſcale, and for ſo long a time, cannot be determined for certain to be right or wrong. Whether the uſe of tea be injurious to health or not, is by no means ſettled. Corn may be imported; cattle, which are equally neceſſary to life, cannot; hence a proviſion of the latter ſeems abſolutely neceſſary. Ships perhaps might be found to import grain in ſufficient quantity; but what number would be required to furniſh Smithfield twice a week with the preſent quantity of cattle? Add to this, the prodigious quantity ſlaughtered in all the great cities, towns, &c. all over the iſland.

The CHURCH (ſee Plate LIII.)

dedicated to St. *Mary*, conſiſts of an embattled tower of foreſt ſtone (in which are four bells); a very handſome, tapering, crocketed ſpire of wrought ſtone; a South porch; chancel, nave, and two ailes ſeparated by four arches ſurmounted by clereſtory windows.

On the South ſide of the tower is a clock, as ſhewn in the plate.

Mr. Burton notices three coats here, fig. 2—4:

1. Gules, a cinquefoil Ermine, the old earls of *Leiceſter*.
2. Sable, a lion rampant Argent, crowned Or, *Segrave*.
3. Sable, three ſwans within a border Argent.

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[1] Monk's Agricultural Report, p. 45.

[2] "I could deſcend to our own times, and our fathers, and ſhew you how God's curſe hath lighted upon the principal actors in this truculent and tyranniſing tragedy. I have a catalogue of many in this kind; as, C. incloſed by M. R.; K. incloſed by S. R. O.; the two R. and H. incloſed by S. F. F.; W. incloſed by S. E. A.; H. incloſed by M. S.; C. incloſed by M. E. B. and M. E. D.; P. incloſed by S. E. I.; V. incloſed by S. R. W.; W. by M. L.; H. incloſed by M. A; L. incloſed by M. K.; and others; but I ſpare to name them: which towns have vomited out and unburdened themſelves of their former deſolating and depopulating owners." Mr. Joſeph Bentham's "Chriſtian Conflict, preached at ſeveral Lectures, 1635," 4to, (Bibl. Bodl. 4to, J. 21. Th.) p. 322. Whence Fuller gathered they were Northamptonſhire towns does not appear. They are not ſo called by Bentham; who was, however, 40 years rector of Broughton in that county; where he has this conciſe epitaph: "Hic jacet Joſephus Bentham, Boltoni tam artibus quam moribus ſucceſſor; bonis operibus dives, febre attritus, annorum ſatur, placidè in Domino obdormivit, 16 Apr. anno Domini 1671, æt. 77."

[3] Holy State, 1648, Book II. chap. 13. p. 99.

In this church is a piſcina, fig. 5; and an old round font, with a kneeling-ſtep, fig. 6.

This church was appropriated to the abbey of *Leiceſter* by *Ralph de Queniburgh*, and confirmed by king Henry II, paying four marks to the chapter of *York*.

In the Matriculus of 1220[1], Queneborow is thus deſcribed: "Eccleſie de Queniburgh patronus abbas de Leiceſtriâ, habens eam in proprios uſus, & ſolvens capitulo Ebor' quatuor marcas ab antiquo; Robertus vicarius," &c.

In 1344, the procurations were, 7*s.* 6¼*d.*; the rectory was taxed at 24 marks and a half, and paid 2*s.* 6*d.* for Peter-pence. The abbot of *Leiceſter* held it to his own uſe, and had alſo a penſion from it of 2*s.* 6*d.*

Robert Bird, vicar of Queneborow, founded and endowed a chantry here, in patronage of the abbot and convent of *Leiceſter*, for a ſecular prieſt to ſing maſs at St. Nicholas's altar, within the pariſh-church of Queneborow, and to pray for the founder's ſoul; which ſaid chantry was in the king's majeſty's gift; its yearly value, in 1546, being 5*l.* 5*s.*[2]

In the reign of king Richard II. the abbot of *Leiceſter*, by a regular judgement in law, recovered the advowſon of this church from the abbot of *Selby* in Yorkſhire[3].

In 1534-5, the ſynodals were 2*s.* 6*d.*; and the value of the vicarage £4.

In 1641, the daughter and heir of *Thomas Cave*, gent. who was then married to one *Robert Page*, a lawyer, had the patronage of this church[4].

"Oct. 7, 1646. By virtue of an order of both Houſes of Parliament, of the 2d of May laſt, it is ordered that the yearly ſum of £50. be allowed and paid out of the tithes and profits of the impropriate rectory of Queneborow, ſequeſtered from *Alexander Lowen*, delinquent, to and for increaſe of the maintenance of ſuch miniſter as this Committee ſhall approve of to officiate the cure of the pariſh-church of Aſhby de la Zouch, the vicarage whereof is worth but £30. a year; and the ſequeſtrators of the premiſſes are required to allow and pay the ſame accordingly, at ſuch times and ſeaſons of the year as the ſaid tithes and profits ſhall grow due and payable.

"March 22, 1647. Whereas it appears, by order of the Committee of Lords and Commons for Sequeſtrations, of the 20th of October laſt, that the ſequeſtration of the eſtate of *Alexander Lowen*, eſq. is taken off: It is therefore ordered, that the ſeveral augmentations granted out of the impropriate rectory of Queneborow, ſequeſtered from the ſaid Mr. Lowen, to the ſeveral churches of Aſhby de la Zouch and Harborow, be diſcharged, unleſs the miniſters or pariſhioners of the ſaid ſeveral pariſhes ſhew good cauſe to the contrary, before this Committee, on the 20th day of April next[5]."

In 1650, Queneborow was returned as an impropriation; the rectory worth £100. the vicage £16; and the incumbent as "ſufficient."

In the king's books, Queneborow is entered as a diſcharged living, worth "in decimis majoribus & minutis, cum manſo, terr' gleb', & aliis proficuis, communibus annis," £8.

The epiſcopal procurations are, for the rectory 2*s.* 4*d.* the vicarage 1*s.* 8*d.*; the archidiaconal 3*s.* 6*d.*

VICARS.	PATRONS.
Robert, 1220.	Abbot and convent of Leiceſter.
Walter de Enderbie, 1238.	
Robert de Lutheburgh, 1241.	
John de Brakkele, 1274.	
Robert de Thorpe, ...	
Robert Byrd, 14 . . .	
William Townſhend reſigned 1439; by exchange with John Smith[6], Feb. 24, 1439.	
William Noble[7], M.A. June 25, 1636; died Oct. 1644.	The King, "ad noſtram præſentationem, per lapſum temporis, ſive per pravitatem ſimoniæ, hâc vice ſpectante."
Francis Squire[8], 1640.	Alexander Lowen, eſq.
John Frank, Aug. 21, 1680.	Dorothy Wrighte, widow.
Joſeph Pagett, May 28, 1716.	Nathan Wrighte, clerk.
Thomas Bradbury, June 17, 1724.	Hon. Anne Wrighte.
Samuel Belton, June 1, 1746.	Marſh Dickinſon, gent.
John Simpſon, Oct. 15, 1767.	John Darker, eſq.
George Foxton, Sept. 5, 1797.	Edward-Loveden Loveden, eſq.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

In the chancel.

On the South ſide, on a braſs plate againſt the wall; fig. 7:

MARGARET BVRY, THE WIFE OF GILBERT BVRY, GENT. AND DAVGHTER OF ANTHONY CAVE, ESQ. BEING STEDFAST IN FAITH, JOYFVL THROVGH HOPE, AND ABOVNDING IN DEEDS OF CHARITY, DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE 20TH OF OCTOBER, 1633."

A Lady is repreſented in a ruff, with a flower in her left hand, her right under her head, reſting on a ſtone inſcribed JACOB'S STONE. On the part neareſt her is written CHRIST. From the ſtone riſes a ladder reſting in the clouds; on the top of which is a figure with a palm-branch, whoſe head is environed with ſtars; and above, in the clouds, is written, *The Land of the Living*. From the top of the canopy are ſuſpended two ſhields; in the baſe of which are, 1. Ermine, on a bend engrailed Azure, three fleurs de lis Or, *Bury*; impaling, Azure, fretty of ten pieces Argent, *Cave*. 2. *Cave*; impaling, Ermine, on a bend Sable, three whales' heads eraſed Argent.

Above the canopy are two angels in the clouds, each with a trumpet in his mouth; from the firſt of which iſſues,

The memorial of the juſt is bleſſed, and endureth for ever.

From the other,

Bleſſed are the dead which die in the Lord; for, they reſt from their labours.

The canopy is ſupported by five pillars; on the capital of the firſt of which is inſcribed FIDES, and about one third down the pillar is repreſented an eye; on the ſecond pillar in the front is CARITAS; on the third, SPES; this pillar is encircled with a cable and anchor. On the two pillars in the back-ground are PIETAS and VIRTUS.

Above theſe, on a ſcroll, *Vivit poſt funera Virtus.*

And under the figure of the lady:

HERE VNDER LYES A BODY BALM'D IN TEARS;
HER SOULE HIGH MOVNTED FAR ABOVE THE SPHEARS.
HER RADICATED FAITH DID DAYELY SHINE;
FOR, SHE DID FAITH WITH CHARITY COMBINE;

---

[1] See the Introductory Volume, p. lix. [2] Certif. Coll. & Cantar. Offic. Augm. [3] Burton, MS. [4] Ibid.

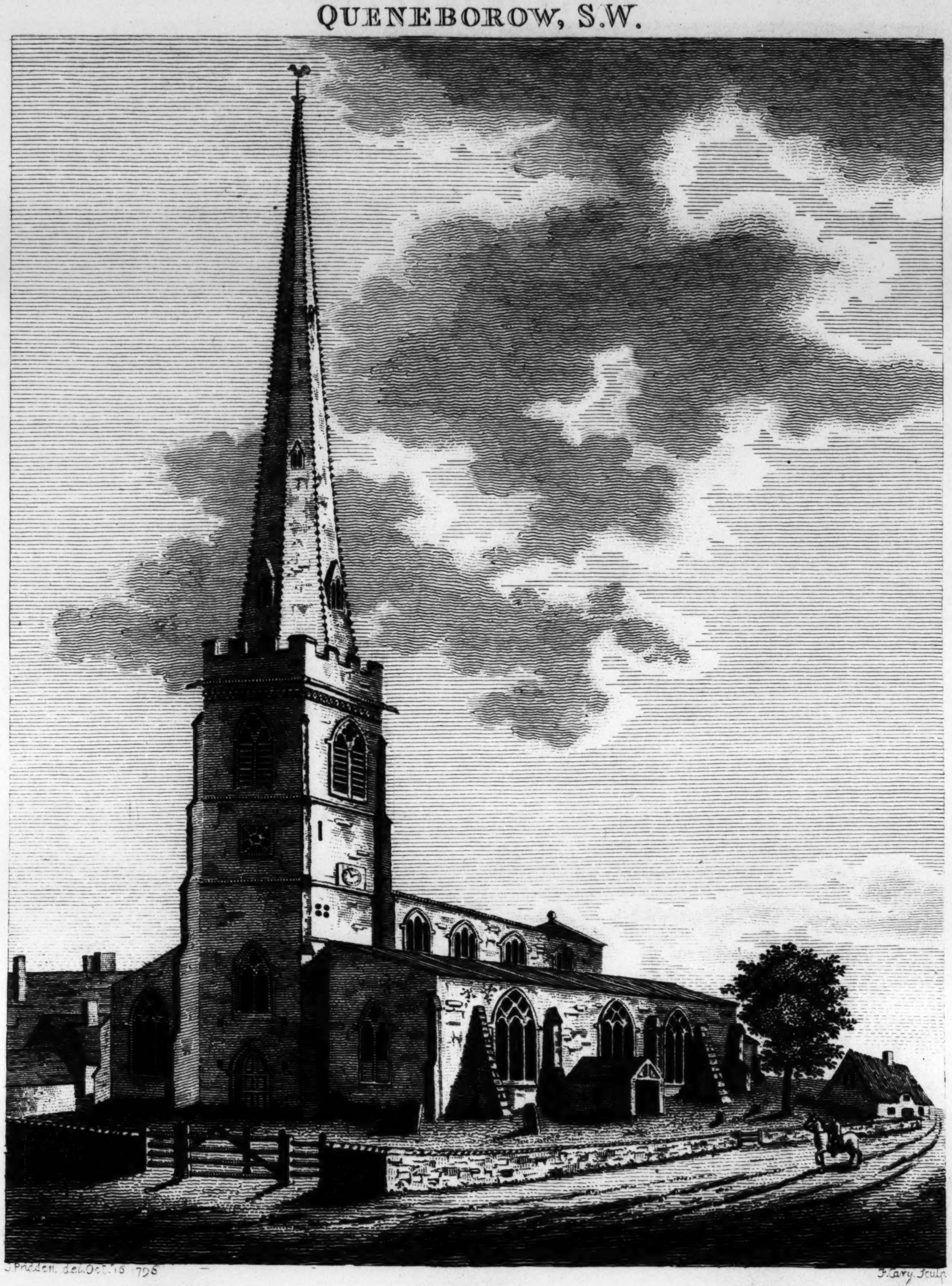
[5] From the original minute-books of the Committee of Sequeſtrations, preſerved in the Bodleian Library.

[6] "Joh'es Smyth, præſentatus per abbatem & conventum beatæ Mariæ Leyc' ad vicariam de Quenyngburgh, per reſignationem domini Willielmi Townſhend, ex cauſâ permutationis de ipſâ cum vicariâ eccleſiæ de Bryklesworth, Feb. 24, 1439."

[7] Rymer, vol. XX, p. 135; from Pat. 12 Car. I.; and ſee Walker, p. 319. He was alſo rector of Brokeſby; and was buried at Purley, in the county of Berks. See p. 196.

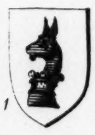
[8] Walker, p. 366, ſays, "I have ſome reaſon to fear, that he was a man of no good life; but quære of that matter. One of his name was B. A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, 1639."

QUENEBOROW, S.W.



J. Pridden. del. Oct. 16 1798

J. Cary. Sculp.



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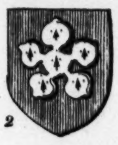

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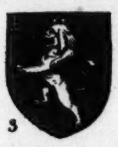

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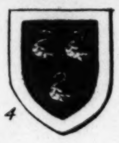

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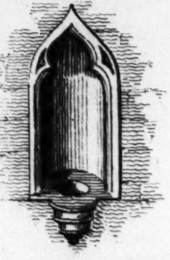

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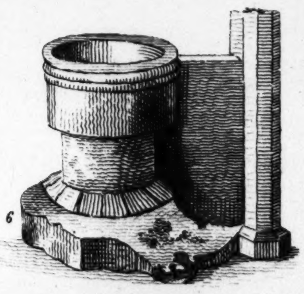

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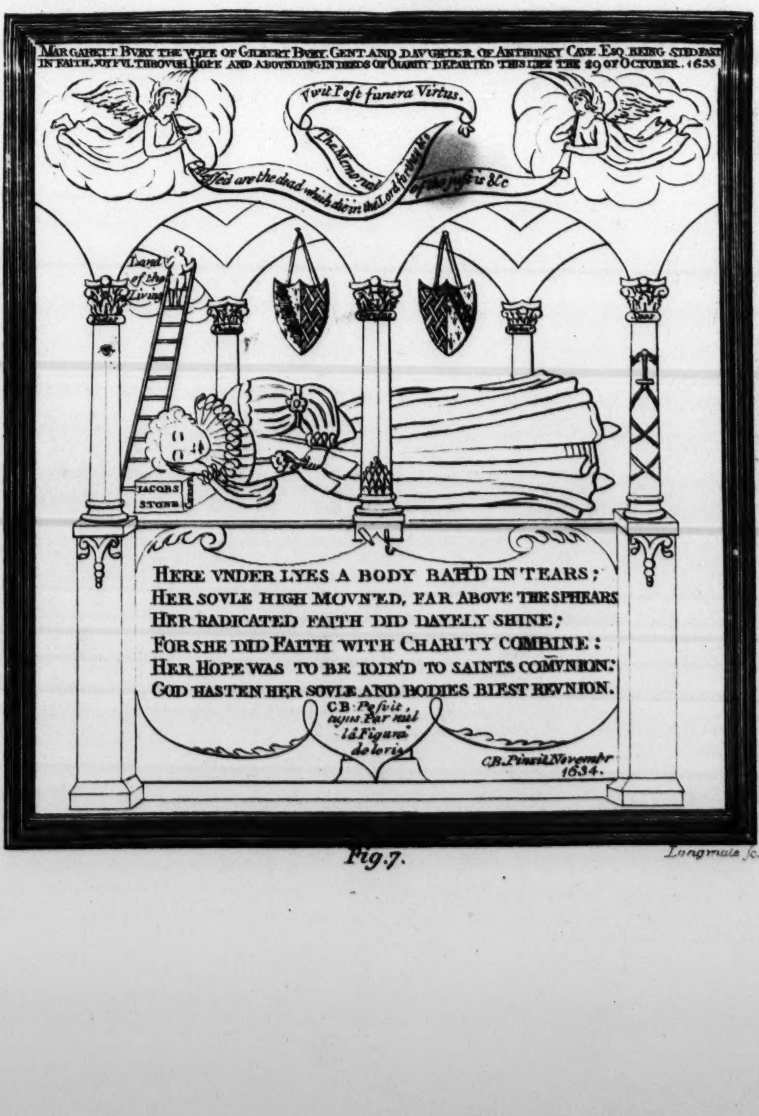
MARGARETT BURY THE WIFE OF GILBERT BURY, GENT. AND DAUGHTER OF ANTHONEY CAVE ESQ. BEING STEDFAST
IN FAITH, JOYFUL THROUGH HOPE AND ABOUNDING IN DEEDS OF CHARITY DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE 29 OF OCTOBER. 1633
Vivit Post funera Virtus.
The Memorial of the just is &c
Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord for they &c
Land of the Living
IACOBS STONE
HERE VNDER LYES A BODY BATHD IN TEARS;
HER SOVLE HIGH MOVN'ED, FAR ABOVE THE SPHEARS
HER RADICATED FAITH DID DAYELY SHINE;
FOR SHE DID FAITH WITH CHARITY COMBINE:
HER HOPE WAS TO BE IOIN'D TO SAINTS COMVNION:
GOD HASTEN HER SOVLE AND BODIES BLEST REVNION.
CB Posuit, cujus Par nulla Figura doloris
CB Pinxit Novembr 1634.

Fig. 7.

Longmate sc.

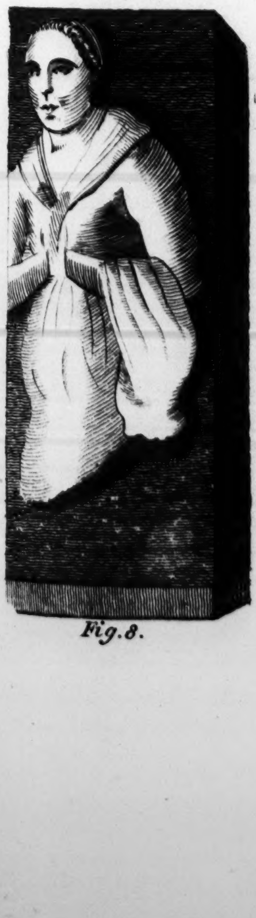

Fig. 8.

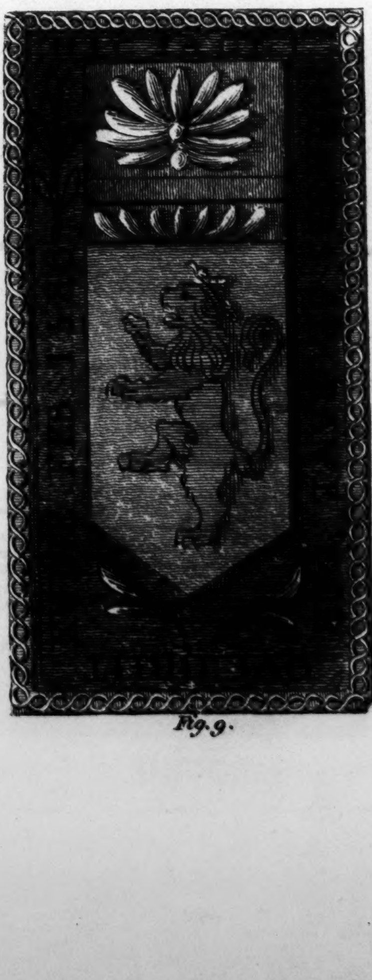

Fig. 9.

HER HOPE WAS TO BE JOIN'D TO SAINTS' COM̃UNION:
GOD HASTEN HER SOULE AND BODIE'S BLEST REUNION!

G. B. poſuit;
cujus par nulla figura dolore.
C. B. pinxit, Novemb. 1634."

On flat ſtones:

1. "Here lieth the body
of John Parker,
y^{e} ſon of John Parker,
of Hartſhill-hall, in the
county of Warwick,
gent. who married
Elizabeth, the daughter
of the Reverend
Mr. John Frank,
y^{n} miniſter of y^{t} town.
He died Oct. 30,
1711, in the 3^{d} year of his
age."

2. "Joſeph, ſon of the
Rev. John Pagett,
by Elizabeth his wife, died
February the 4th, 1719,
aged 4 years.
Alſo
Anne, daughter of
the ſaid John and Elizabeth
Pagett, who died September
the 20th, 1733, aged 15 years."

3. "Here lieth the body of
Catharine,
wife of
Dallington Ayres, goldſmith, London, and daughter
of Capt. Watts.
She died
September 12, 1739, aged 74."

4. "In
hopes of a joyful reſurrection,
here lie interred the remains of
William Coleman,
ſon of William Coleman,
of Stretton Parva, by Eliz. his wife.
He was married to Anne Kilby,
daughter of Anthony Kilby,
of Queneborough, by Eliz.
his wife;
and departed this life Auguſt
XIX, MDCCLXXXIII, in the 54th year
of his age."

In the wall of the North aile is the fragment of the figure of an eccleſiaſtic (fig. 8); which may, with ſome probability, be aſcribed to *Robert Byrd*, who founded the chantry in this church.

On a ſtone faſtened to a pillar at the end of the North aile near the pulpit is a lion rampant (fig. 9); and round the ledge, (now hid by white-waſhing),
"HIC IACET
IOHANNES SEGRAVE,
QUI OBIIT
XV DIE FEB. 1586."

On flat ſtones in the North aile.

"Here lieth interred the body of William Tyers, gent.
the only ſon of John Tyers, gent. by Mary
his wife; who departed this life the 5th day of
December, in the 35th year of his age, 1723."

"In hopes of a joyful reſurrection,
here lieth interred the body of Mary,
the daughter of John Tyers, gent. and Mary his wife.
She was married to John Parlby, gent.
of Rearſby near this place;
whom ſhe ſurvived;
and departed this life the firſt day of February,
in the year of our Lord 1750, aged 63."

"Here lies the body of Martha, onely
daughter of Richard Rawſon, gent. and
Martha his wife, firſt married to Thomas
Nevinſon, eſq. of Eſtrey in Kent, afterwards to Thomas Bennet of this towne, gent.;
whoſe death was even her death,
ſhe not ſurviving him 11 months. She
was the mother of nine children. She
lived a virtuous and pious life, endowed
with beauty both of body and minde;
and died about the LXII yeare of her
age, December IX, 1668."

On flat ſtones in the South aile.

"Here lieth the body of Mary Tyers,
the wife of John Tyers,
daughter of John Hallam, gent.;
who departed this life July 10, 1733,
in the 68th year of her age."

"Here lieth the body of John Tyers, of Queniborough, gent. who was eldeſt ſon of William
Tyers of Twyford, by Mary his wife;
and was married to Mary Hallam, daughter of
John Hallam, of Queniborough, gent. by Anne his wife.
He departed this life June 17, 1717,
in the 54th year of his age."

In the church-yard.

"Beneath are conſigned to Earth's reſt
the remains of John While, late of Burſtall, gent.;
in whom were united
an inflexible integrity and rational devotion.
After a ſeries of declining health,
ſupported by the conſolation of Religion,
he died the 15th of January, 1795,
in the 93d year of his age."

Thomas Kilby, 17 Sept. 1761, aged 90.
Richard Kilby, 5 Feb. 1793, aged 73.
{Thomas Johnſon, Sept. 14, 1775, aged 80.
{Mary Johnſon, 13 Feb. 1780, aged 86.

Pedigree of WILEMAN, or WILDMAN, of BURTON ON THE WOULDS.

(Entered at Leiceſter 24 March, 1681-2, by JOHN WILEMAN.)

Arms: Or, on a pale Azure, three bezants; Plate LII. fig. 14.

Thomas Wileman, of Burton on the Woulds, died Oct. 6, 1656, æt. circa 80. = ...

1. John Wileman, of Burton, died about 1658, æt. 48. = Mary, dau. of John Allen, of Loughborough.
. . . . . wife of . . . . Savage, of Walton on the Woulds.
2. Richard Wileman, of Earls Shilton, æt. about 66, 1681. ✝
Henry Wileman, of London, married and had iſſue.

1. John Wileman, of Burton, gent. æt. 39 in 1681; buried March 9, 1692-3. = Frances, dau. of Chriſtopher Roper lord Teynham, by Mary daughter to ſir Francis Englefield; and ſiſter to Chriſtopher lord Teynham.
1. Mary, wife of Roger Manwaring, of Carincham, co. Ceſtr.
2. Suſanna, died unmarried.
2. Thomas Wileman, of Nottingham, living 1681. = ... dau. of . . . . Langhorn, of Bedfordſhire.

1. Roger Wileman, æt. 10 and more.
1. Winifred, æt. 16.
2. Helen, æt. 15.
3. Elizabeth, æt. 14.
Dorothy and Mary, both died young.
1. John, æt. 12, 1681.
2. Thomas, and other ſons.

RADCLIFFE,

RADCLIFFE,

in old writings called *Radeclive*, *Ratcliffe*, *Radeclive en Wylawis*, and *Ratcliffe ſuper Wreke*, is bounded by Rereſby, Queneborow, Coſſington, Sileby, Segrave, and Thruſſington; and the river Wreke paſſes by its baſe. It is about ſeven miles diſtant from Leiceſter; and, in the eccleſiaſtical diviſion of the county, is within the deanry of Goſcote. The etymology is *Rad (red) cliff*, from a hill of red marle hanging over the river about 300 yards *below* the *mill*.

"Ratcliffe upon Wreke," ſays Wyrley, "the laſt village it paſſeth by before it falleth into the Soare, being a large mile Eaſtward from the ſame. By this town paſſeth the Foſs-way over *Lewen bridge* [1]."

In the time of king Edward the Confeſſor there were four ploughlands in Radclive. At the time of the general ſurvey the wife of *Robert Burdet* held two ploughlands here under *Robert de Buci*; and three villans, with two bordars, had one plough. There were twelve acres of meadow; and a mill of three ſhillings value [2].

On the aid granted to king Henry III. in 1235, towards the marrying of his ſiſter with the emperor of the Romans, *Henry Harent* of Radclive paid 14*s*. 8*d*.

In the Teſta de Nevill, compiled about 1240, Radeclive en Wylawis is deſcribed as conſiſting of ſix ploughlands, and Radeclive Burdet one ploughland.

William Burdet, grandſon of *William* Burdet, founder of Aucote priory, gave to the monks there half a yard-land and a water-mill in Ratcliffe [3]; concerning which, in 1260, the following legal proceſs occurs:

"Aſſiſa, &c. ſi Radulphus Baſſet, Jacobus de Hampton, Robertus de Anvers, Radulphus Folevill, Robertus de Colleſhull, & Henricus Baſſet, diſſeiſiverunt priorem de Avecote de dimidiâ virgate terre & uno molendino aquatico in Radclive. Et Radulphus venit, & reſpondit pro ſe & omnibus aliis; & dicit quod Aſſiſa non debet inde fieri, quia dicit quod predictus prior eſt amobilis ad voluntatem prioris de Malverniâ, nec poteſt per aliquod breve de aliquo libero tenemento placitare, nec per aliquod breve reſpondere. Et preterea dicit quod prior nunquam fuit in ſeiſinâ, niſi tantum quod quidem Willielmus Burdet, qui predictam terraram tenuit ad terminum vite ſue per legem Anglie, eo quod deſponſaverat quandam Aliciam amitam predicti Radulphi, cujus heres ipſe eſt, de quâ ipſe prolem ſuſcitavit, dum laborabat in extremis feoffavit predictum priorem, &c. Juratores dicunt, quod predicta tenementa aliquo tempore fuerunt jus & hereditas cujuſdem Hugonis Burdet, patris predicti Willielmi, &c." [4]

In the Itinerary of 1280, Radclive, Rakedale, Wilghes, Thruſtington, and Houby, anſwered collectively as one vill.

Geva, daughter to *Hugh Lupus* earl of *Cheſter*, gave the ſervice of *William Burdet* (viz. the fourth part of a knight's fee) in this town to *Ralph Baſſet*, her grandſon; which was confirmed to him by *Geoffrey Ridell* his brother, as may be ſeen by his deed mentioned in Dunton [5].

The Segrave Chartulary notices a grant of *William Burdet*, to *Stephen de Segrave* and his heirs, of four buvates of land in Radcleve ſuper Wrec, which *Gervaſe* ſon of *Arnald*, *William Bande*, *Robert* ſon of *Uthred*, and *Hugh* ſon of *Martin*, held, together with the ſaid Gervaſe, William, Robert, and Hugh, their chattels and *ſequela*, to be held of the ſaid William and his heirs by payment of one pound of cumin annually in lieu of all other ſervice [6].

The manor came afterwards to the deſcendants of Ralph Baſſet, as appears by an old Feodary book, viz. "Radulphus Baſſet de Drayton tenet manerium de Ratcliffe ſuper Wreke, & advocationem eccleſie, de Roberto Burdet, milite, per quartam partem unius feodi militis, ut patet per finem levatam coram Martino de Littlebury, & ſociis ſuis juſticiariis itinerantibus, apud Leic', 46 Hen. III. inter Willielmum Burdet, petentem, et Willielmum de Lymar, tenentem [7]."

In 1301, it was found that *Henry de Nottingham* held a knight's fee in Thurſtington and Radcliffe, of the heirs of *Thomas de Wappenbur*, and of *Thomas de Waſſingle*, *Richard de Boyvill*, and *William de Ryvell*; which heirs, and Thomas, Richard, and William, held the ſame of *Roger de Mowbray*, deceaſed [8].

In 1346, *Ralph Baſſet* of *Drayton* (on the aid then granted for knighting Edward of Woodſtock, the king's eldeſt ſon) was aſſeſſed 10*s*. for a quarter of one knight's fee in Ratcliffe; and *Henry de Nottingham* 10*s*. for a quarter of one knight's fee in Thruſſington, Ratcliffe, and Howby; all parcel of the fee of *Cheſter* and *Huntingdon* [9].

In 1361, *John de Mowbray*, lord of the Iſle of *Axholme*, held at his death the fifth part of one knight's fee in Ratcliffe ſuper le Wreke, which the prioreſs of *Gracedieu* held; alſo one knight's fee in Thruſſington and Ratcliffe, which *Thomas Wake* held [10].

In 1390, *Ralph Baſſet* of *Drayton*, knt. held the manor of Radcliff ſuper Wreke of the heir of *Ralph Baſſet* of *Weldon*, by knight's ſervice: "Juratores dicunt, quòd Radulphus Baſſett de Drayton, miles, fuit ſeiſitus de maneriis de Ragdale & Wilowes, cum pertinentiis; de manerio de Dounton, cum pertinentiis; de manerio de Radcliffe ſuper Wreke, cum pertinentiis; de manerio de Barowe ſuper Soarum, cum Boudon, cum pertinentiis; XXIIII virgatas terre, cum pertinentiis, in Whatton; de uno meſſuagio & unâ virgatâ terre, cum pertinentiis, in Houton; & de uno meſſuagio & XII acris terre, cum pertinentiis, in Thurſington. Item dicunt, quòd manerium de Barowe, cum pertinentiis, tenetur de d̃no rege per ſervicium militare; maneria de Rakedale, Wilowes, & Radcliffe ſuper Wreke, tenentur de heredibus Radulphi Baſſett de Weldon per ſervicium militare; XXIIII virgate terre in Whatton tenentur de Johanne de Bellomonte per ſervicium militare; unum meſſuagium & una virgata terre in Houton tenentur de d̃no duce Lancaſtrie per ſectam curie ſue bis per annum; unum meſſuagium & XII acre terre in Thurſington tenentur de Katharinâ de Nottingham, dominâ de Thurſington, per ſervicium IIs̃. per annum. Et dicunt, quòd Thomas comes Staffordie & Alicia uxor Willielmi Chaworth militis ſunt conſanguinei & heredes propinquiores predicti Radulphi Baſſett; videlt, predictus Thomas eſt filius Hugonis filii Radulphi, filii Margarete, unius ſororum Radulphi Baſſett, patris Radulphi Baſſett qui ultimò obiit [11]."

In 1399, *Thomas Mowbray* late duke of *Norfolk* was ſeiſed of one knight's fee, with the appurtenances, in Thurſtington and Ratcliffe [12].

In 1402, *Joan*, relict of *Ralph Baſſet* of *Drayton*, died ſeiſed, for term of life, of a third part of the manor of Ratcliffe upon Wreke, held of the heir of *Ralph Baſſet* of *Weldon*[1].

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[1] Wyrley, MS. Of Lewen bridge, ſee hereafter, under Syſton.

[2] "Uxor Roberti Burdet tenet de R[oberti de Buci] 2 carucatas terræ in Radeclive. Tempore Regis Edwardi erant ibi 4 carucæ, ibi 3 villani, cum 2 bordariis, habent 1 carucam. Ibi molinum de 3 ſolidis, & 12 acræ prati." Domeſday, fol. 234. b. 1.

[3] Plac. 14 Edw. III.

[4] Mr. Roper, who extracted this article from the Placita de anno 44 Hen. III. in Recept. Scaccarii Rot. 3. obſerves on it, that "this record is worth reading at large, but here is not room."

[5] MS. Chetwynd.

[6] See Appendix to vol. II. p. 114.

[7] Lib. Feod. Imp. E. 1.

[8] Eſch. 29 Edw. I. N° 47. Leic.

[9] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III.

[10] Eſch. 35 Edw. III. pars 2. N° 10.

[11] Eſch 14 Ric. II. N° 9. Leic.

[12] Eſch. 1 Hen. IV. N° 71. Leic.

Ralph the laſt lord *Baſſet* of *Drayton* entailed it on ſir *Hugh Shirley*, knight, his nephew; and, after a long diſpute betwixt the heirs of the ſaid ſir Hugh and the earls of *Stafford*, who laid claim to it, the feoffees of the ſaid lord Baſſet, in 1423, finally releaſed it to ſir *Ralph* Shirley, knt. (as will appear in Rakedale); in whoſe poſterity it hath ſince continued.

In a book of fifteenths and tenths granted by the laity in 1416, Radcliffe was rated at £1. 6*s.*; and in the ſubſidy of 1445, at the ſame ſum; but an abatement was then made of 6*s.*

In 1461, *John Mowbray*, duke of *Norfolk*, died ſeiſed of a fifth part of one knight's fee in Ratcliffe upon Wreke, which the prioreſs of *Gracedieu* held; alſo of one knight's fee in Thruſſington and Ratcliffe, which the heir of *Ralph Crumbewell* held[2].

In an act for granting a ſubſidy in 1513, *Walter* and *Thomas Kebell* are both mentioned; in 1514 only *Walter*.

In 1518, it was found that ſir *Ralph Shirley* died ſeiſed of Ratcliffe upon Wreke, held of the king *in capite*, as of the caſtle of *Rockingham*[3].

Walter Kebell died July 31, 1522, ſeiſed, *inter alia*, of lands in Ratcliffe ſuper Wreke, held under ſir *Maurice Berkeley*[4].

Certain lands in Radcliffe ſuper Wreke belonged to the nunnery of Langley; and were under leaſe to ſir *George Villiers*, knt. at the time of the diſſolution[5].

Sir *Richard Radcliffe* had lands here[6].

In 1544, meſſuages and lands in Radcliffe ſuper Wreke, ſome time parcel of the monaſtery *de Pratis* at Leiceſter, were granted to *Thomas Grey*[7].

A meſſuage and lands in Radcliffe ſuper Wreke, formerly belonging to a chantry at Melborne, were granted to *Edward* lord *Clinton* 3 May, 1553[8].

In 1564, there were 14 families in Radcliffe.

A leaſe of a term in Radcliffe ſuper Wreke was granted to *William Watts*, of Rereſby, 1 Dec. 1583.

The freeholders here in 1630 were, *John Burbage* and *William Kilbey*. In 1722, two freeholders polled from this pariſh; but in 1775 we find only one name.

In 1655, there was collected in Ratcliffe, for the relief of the poor Proteſtants in Piedmont, 5*s.* 9*d.*

By an act paſſed in 1774, for dividing and incloſing, within the manor of Ratcliffe upon Wreke, the ſeveral open fields, called *The Upper Field*, *The Middle Field*, *The Aſh Field*, and *The Nether Field*, and alſo ſeveral parcel of meadow, paſture, and other commonable grounds, conſiſting of 26 yard-lands, and containing about 800 acres[9], *Waſhington* earl *Ferrers* is deſcribed as lord of the manor of Ratcliffe upon Wreke, and a proprietor of a conſiderable part of the ſaid open fields and meadows, and entitled to right of common therein, and in the ſaid commonable grounds; the King, as patron of the vicarage; and the Rev. *Samuel Belton*, clerk, as vicar, and entitled to certain glebe lands and common right in the ſaid open fields and commonable grounds, alſo to a piece of meadow ground, called *The Tithe Piece*, heretofore ſet out in lieu of the tithes of certain parcels of meadow ground hereby intended to be divided and incloſed, and to all the great and ſmall tithes ariſing from part of the lands and grounds intended to be divided and incloſed; and lady *Frances Coningeſby*, as owner of the impropriate tithes ariſing from the reſidue of the lands and grounds intended to be divided and incloſed; and the Rev. *John Baker*, clerk, as vicar of Thruſſington, entitled to the ſmall tithes ariſing from the ſaid lands and grounds of which the ſaid lady Frances Coningeſby is impropriator of the great tithes, and alſo entitled to certain parcels of graſs-ground in the ſaid fields; and the Rev. *John Orton*, clerk, *Mary Wells*, widow, and others, were then the owners and proprietors of the reſidue of the ſaid open fields, meadow, paſture, and other commonable grounds, intended to be divided and incloſed. After proviſion made for public roads, an allotment is directed for the vicar of Ratcliffe, in full compenſation for his glebe and tithe piece; and one ſeventh of the reſidue of the common field, with as much more as ſhould be equal to one tenth of the old incloſures, to be ſet out in lieu of all tithes and eccleſiaſtical dues, except mortuaries and ſurplice-fees; and, from ſuch parts of the common field and of the old incloſures as were liable to pay tithes to the lady Coningſby and the vicar of Thruſſington, the like proportion of a ſeventh and a tenth, to be divided according to their reſpective intereſts, and to be in lieu of all tithes and payments, except ſuch mortuaries and ſurplice-fees as were payable to the vicar of Thruſſington.

Almoſt the whole of the pariſh of Radcliffe, containing upwards of 500 acres of very rich land, is now the property of *Robert* earl *Ferrers*; and has been in his lordſhip's family upwards of 400 years. The mill, manor, and fiſhery, which extends from Reresby mill to Lewin bridge, are alſo earl *Ferrers's* property.

One farm within the lordſhip of Radcliffe, but in the pariſh of Thruſſington, is the property of *Wells Orton*, eſq. of Enfield.

The old hall-houſe appears to have ſtood near that which belongs to earl Ferrers's largeſt farm. There are remains of a *moat*, and the piece of ground takes that name.

Near the church are the ruins of a large farm-houſe; part of which are ſeen beyond the Eaſt end of the church in the view given of it, in Plate LIV.

	£.	s.	d.
Money raiſed for the poor, within the year ending at Eaſter 1776,	18	14	0
Expended in county-rates, &c.	5	0	7
——— on the poor, —	15	19	11
Rent of workhouſe and habitations,	0	0	0
Expended in litigations, —	0	0	0
Money raiſed for 1783, —	38	16	8
——— 1784, —	40	8	7
——— 1785, —	35	17	0
Medium of theſe three years,	38	7	5
——— of county expences, —	0	0	0
——— of expences not relating to the poor; repairs of the church, roads, &c.	0	0	0
——— of nett annual expences,	38	7	5
——— of attending on magiſtrates,	0	2	8
——— of entertainments at meetings,	0	3	10
——— of law expences, —	0	11	0
——— of ſetting the poor to work,	0	0	0

The return made to the houſe of commons in 1786, in anſwer to an enquiry reſpecting the charitable donations in this pariſh, may be ſeen in vol. I. p. 52.

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[1] Eſch. 4 Hen. IV. N° 38. Leic.

[2] Eſch. 1 Edw. IV. N° 46. Leic.

[3] Inq. at Leiceſter, 8 April, 9 Hen. VIII.; Cole's Eſcheats, vol. IV. (Harl. MSS. 759.) p. 180.

[4] Inq. at Boſworth, 27 Nov. 14 Hen. VIII; Cole's Eſcheats, vol. I. (Harl. MSS. 756.) p. 396.

[5] Bailiffs Accounts, 31 Hen. VIII. in the Augmentation Office.

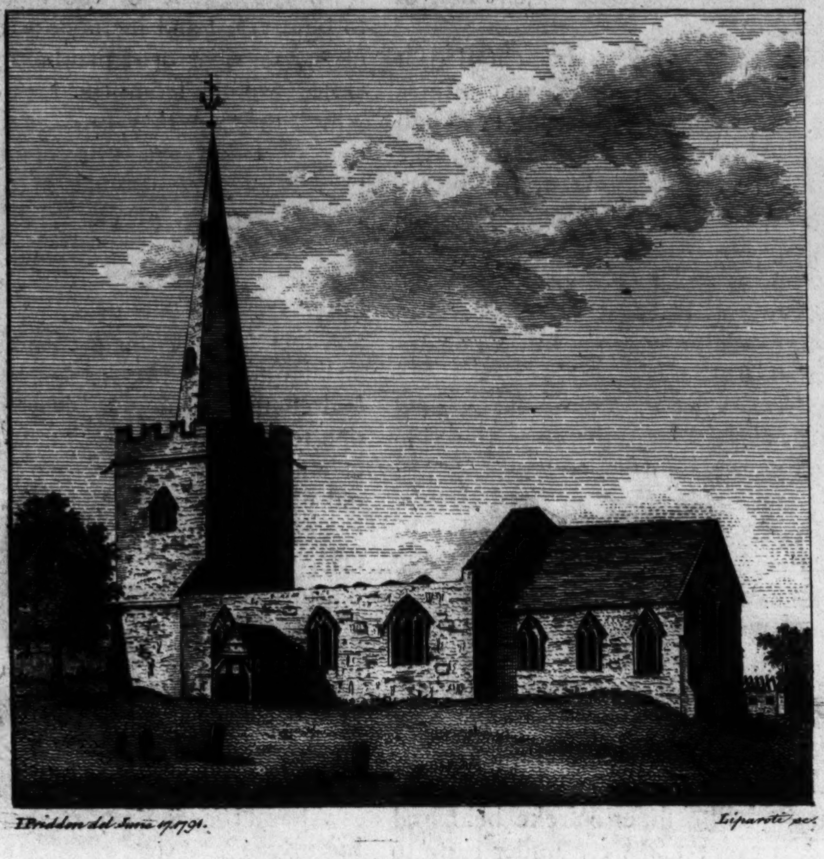
[6] Rolls of Parliament, temp. Hen. VIII.

[7] MSS. in the Augmentation Office.

[8] MSS. in the Augmentation Office.

[9] This includes Mr. Wells's farm, which, though within the manor of Radcliffe, is in the pariſh of Thruſſington.

p.382. RADCLIFFE on the WREKE, S.E. Pl.LIV.



I Pridden del June 17.1791. Liparoti sc.

The CHURCH,

dedicated to St. *Botolph*, conſiſted in 1791 of an embattled tower (in which are three bells); a ſpire; chancel covered with tile; and a nave and North aile covered with lead, as ſhewn above, in Plate LIV.

This church has been lately thoroughly repaired by earl *Ferrers* and his tenants; and his lordſhip has rebuilt all that was defective of the beautiful taper ſpire; the expence of the whole near £300. See a view of it, in its preſent ſtate, Plate LV.

In the church Mr. Burton deſcribes theſe arms:

Or, three piles Gules, a canton Ermine. *Baſſet*.

Gules, three lions paſſant guardant in pale Or. *England*.

Gules, a lion rampant Argent.

Gules, 7 maſcles voided conjoined Or. *Quincy*.

Sable, a lion rampant Argent, crowned Or. *Segrave*.

Paly of ſix, Or and Azure, a canton Ermine. *Shirley*.

In the chancel are three ſtone ſeats, with a piſcina; a piſcina in the South-eaſt corner of the nave, and another in the ſame part of the North aile.

An old round font; in four different parts have been ſome ſmall groteſque ornaments, now worn off.

In the windows are ſeveral fragments of painted glaſs, in the form of oak-leaves, and fancied ornaments, which appear to have been the border to the windows, where ſome painted coat-armour has been; it is chiefly *red* and *yellow*, the colours of the lords *Baſſets'* arms, from whom this manor and the greateſt part of the pariſh deſcended to earl *Ferrers*.

In a window over the altar is, "SANCTUS BOTOLFUS."

In the Matriculus of 1220[1], Radcliffe is deſcribed to be under the patronage of the prior of *Charley*; the vicar, William, inſtituted by biſhop Hugh Welles, having all the profits, except the ſheaves of the demeſne; which he had been accuſtomed to receive *ab antiquo*, paying to the prior an annual penſion of three ſhillings.

In 1344, the procurations were, 5*s.*; the rectory was taxed at 2 marks, and paid 1*s.* for Peter-pence. The prior of Charley then held it *in proprios uſus*. This little priory was (in 1465[2]) united to that of *Ulveſcroft*, to which Radcliffe was appropriated.

In 1534-5, the procurations and ſynodals were 9*s.* 6*d.*; the prior of *Ulveſcroft's* penſion 13*s.* 4*d.*; the value of the vicarage £8.; and the rectory was returned worth £40.

The church was alſo preſented to by the lords *Baſſet*, from whom the preſent earl *Ferrers* is deſcended by the female line.

In the time of king Henry VIII, it was in the hands of commiſſioners, and ſince entirely in the gift of the crown.

In 1650, the vicarage was worth £40; and the incumbent as "no preacher."

Nett value in 1716, 58*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

The living is a ſmall one; land in lieu of tithe.

The preſent value in the king's books, in decimis majoribus, cum manſo, & terr' gleb', is £7. 16*s.* 8*d.*; cum terrâ pro reparatione eccleſiæ; certified value £80.

The epiſcopal procurations are, 2*s.* 6*d.*; the archidiaconal 9*s.* 6*d.*

VICARS.	PATRONS.
William, 1220.	Prior and convent of Charley.
W. de . . . . 1242.	
Thomas Whalley, died 1547.	Prior and convent of Ulveſcroft.
John Bewarne[3], 1547.	Robert Rigmaydon and Thomas Lawton.
Peter Preſtland[4], 1562.	The King.
John Richardſon, about 1670.	
Henry Boulter, April 13, 1628; died 1697.	
Eliezar Boyer, 1683; died 1729.	
Thomas Harriſon[5], inducted April 15, 1729; died 1745.	
William Bareſby; April 13, 1745.	
Samuel Belton, Dec. 13, 1763; died Oct. 31, 1783.	
Griffith Gardiner, Jan. 6, 1784.	

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[1] See the Introductory Volume, p. lx.

[2] Reg. Chedworth, epiſc. Lincoln.

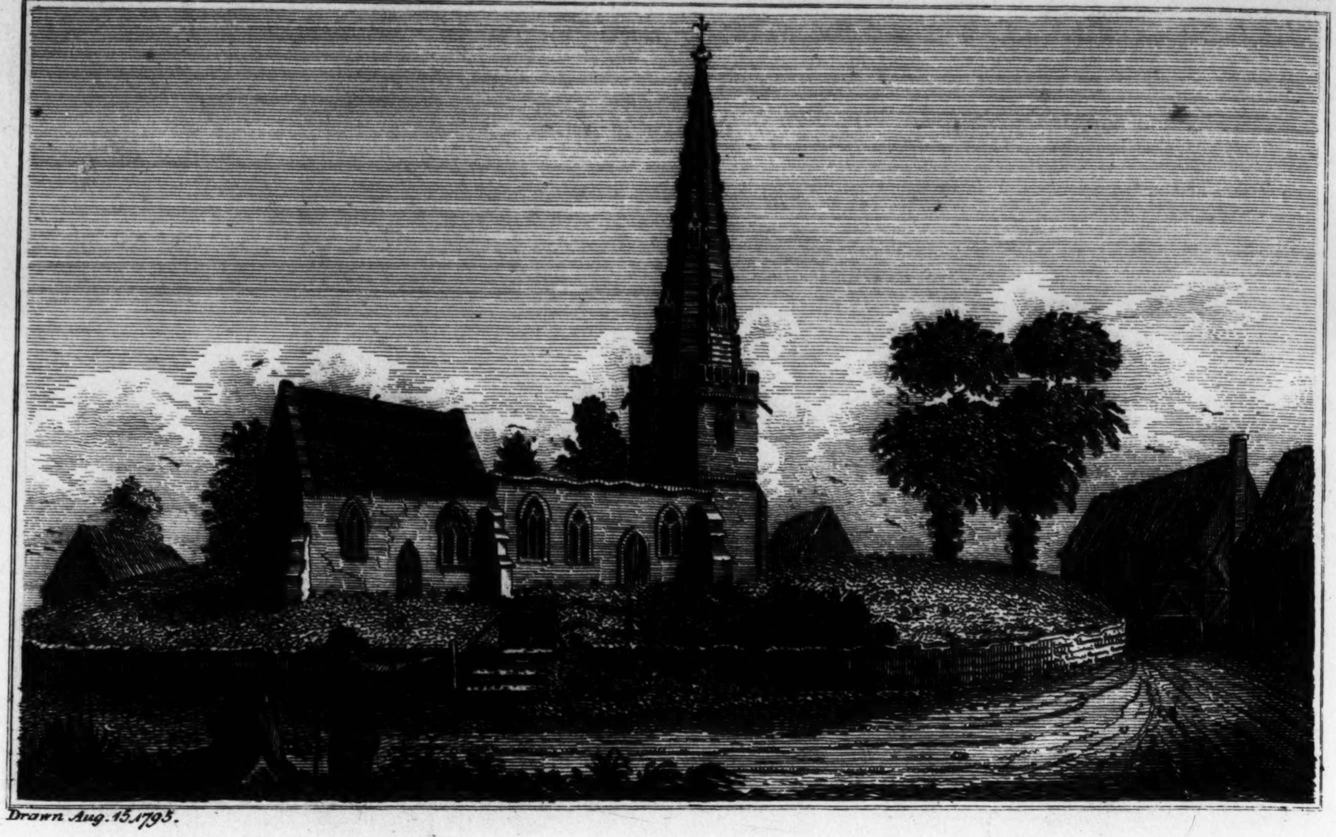
[3] "15 die Junii, 1547, apud Lambeth, dominus pref. Joh'em Bewarne cleric. ad vicariam perpetuam eccleſie parochialis de Ratclyffe, Linc' dioc. ſede vacante, per mortem d'ni Thome Whalley vac', ad preſentationem Rob' Rigmaydon de Lughbrugh & Thome Lawton de Leiceſtr', vigore cujuſdam advocationis eis in hac parte fact' hâc vice ſpectant'." Reg. Cranmer, fol. 405. b.

[4] In the Certificate referred to under Allexton, p. 8, Mr. Preſtland is thus deſcribed: "Preſbyter, non conjugatus; competenter doctus; reſidet; hoſpitalis; deget ibidem; non licentiatus, nec prædicat; nullum aliud habet."

[5] Mr. Harriſon had been a Diſſenting miniſter, but conformed. He was buried in St. Peter's churchyard, St. Alban's, with the following epitaph: "Here lieth the body of the Rev. Mr. Thomas Harriſon, late vicar of Ratcliffe in Leiceſterſhire, who departed this life 30 March, 1745, aged 52. Mrs. Mary Harriſon, his mournful relict, who died 29 Auguſt, 1747, aged 53."

MONU-

RADCLIFFE, N.E. *Vol. III. Pl. LV. p. 383.*



Drawn Aug. 15, 1793.

Fig. 1 p. 383.

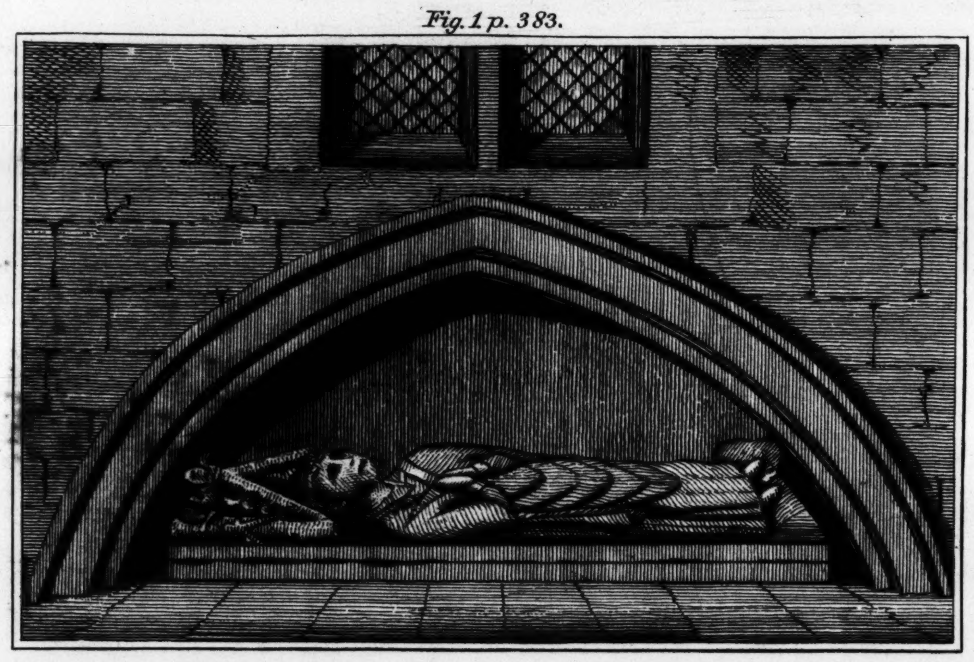


Fig. 2. p. 386.

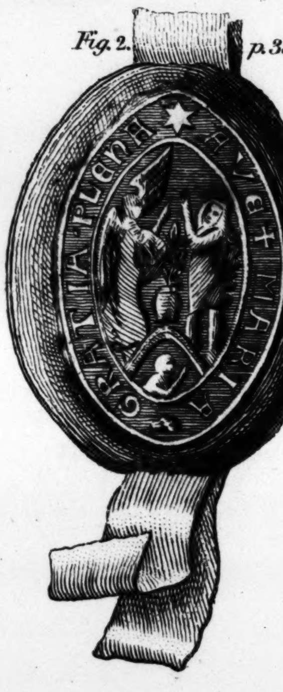
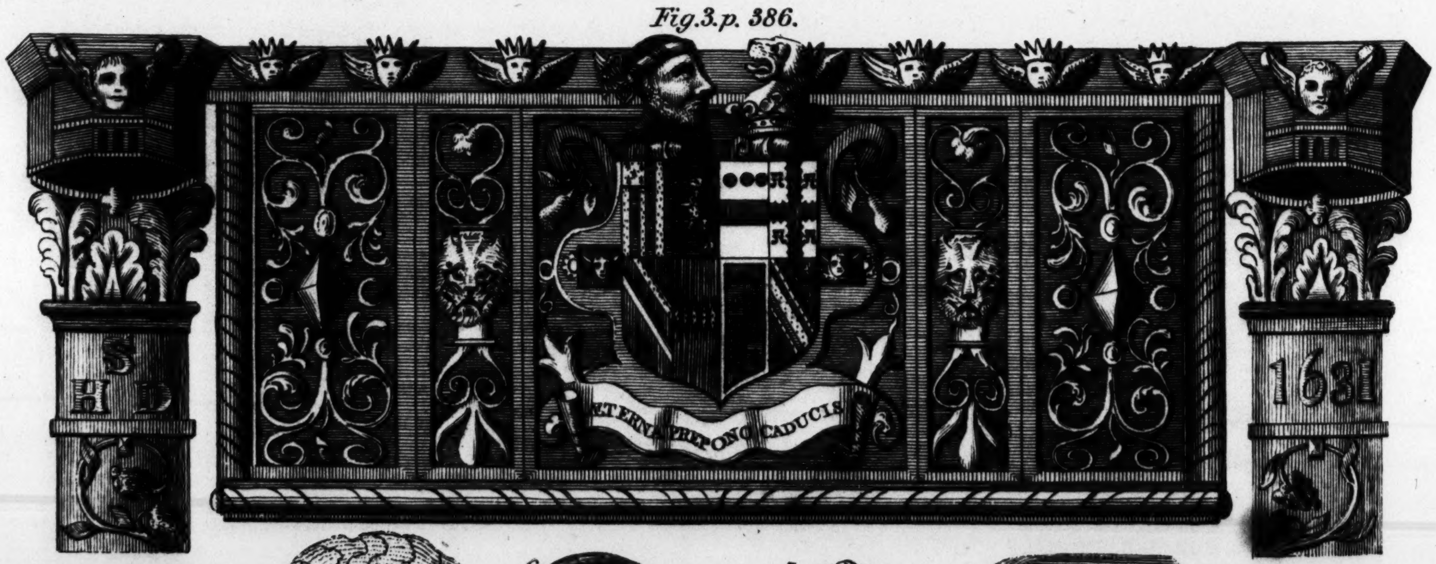

AVE + MARIA
GRATIA PLENA

Fig. 3. p. 386.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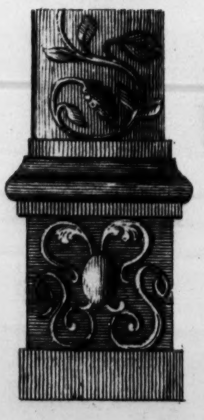

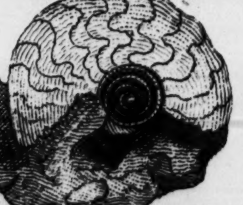

Fig. 4. p. 388.

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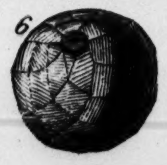

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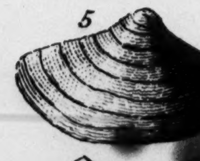

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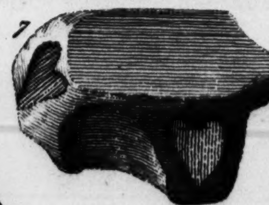

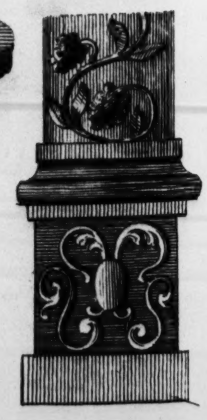

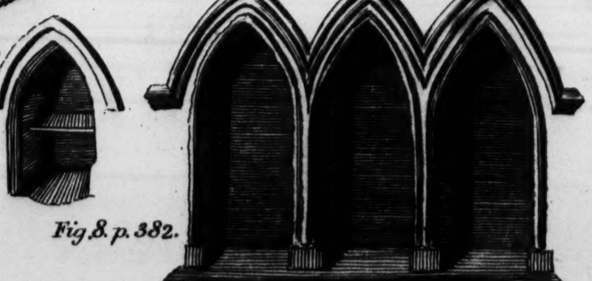

Fig. 8. p. 382.

Longmate del. et sculp.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

Under an arch in the North ſide of the chancel (carved in ſtone) is the full length figure of a tonſured eccleſiaſtic in his cowl; his hands uplifted; over him a canopy; ſee Plate LV. fig. 1.

This is ſuppoſed to be *Thomas de Ratcliffe*, S. T. P. a celebrated preacher, biſhop of Dromore in Ireland, and ſuffragan biſhop of Durham[1], who was born here, and was probably of the *Baſſet* family. "He was an Auguſtinian friar in Leiceſter, where he was *ordinis ſui epiſcopus*[2], ſtrain the word no higher than an *overſeer* of his order. He had *ingenium fœcundum & amplius*; and pity it was, that he had *vitæ inſtitutum ſterile & anguſtum*. However, to enlarge his ſoul, he wrote divers books; and flouriſhed anno 1360[3]."

He was a hermit of the Auguſtin order in Leiceſter abbey. He wrote "Scholaſtic Lectures," in one book. *Pro noſtro tu ſententiam*, lib. i. "Sermons to the Common People," one book; and died a little before 1389.

On flat ſtones in the chancel:

"Henry Boulter, vicar of this church,
was buried March 13, 1697, ætatis 81."

"Here lieth the body of Jane Southernwood,
who departed this life April 19, 1725,
aged 59 years."

"Here lieth the body of the Rev.
Ebenezer Boyer, vicar of this pariſh,
who departed this life Nov. 21, 1729, aged 70."

"In memory of Mary, wife of the
Rev. Mr. Samuel Belton, vicar of Ratcliffe.
She departed this life April 27, 1778, aged 62."

"In memory of the Rev. Samuel Belton,
vicar of Ratcliffe and Barkby.
He departed this life Oct. 31, 1783, aged 70."

On flat ſtones in the North aile:

"Here lieth the body of Catharine,
third daughter of the late William and Mary Beck.
She departed this life April the 26th, 1743,
and the 53d of her age.
She was poſſeſſed of many virtues, which endeared her
to all her friends and acquaintance while living,
and made her loſs greatly to be lamented.
Part of her laſt words: 'She deſired to depart,
and to be with Chriſt, which is far better.'
She was buried in the grave of her kinſman
William Watts."

[Some inſcriptions for the family of Watts have been obliterated by time; as is alſo one formerly here for ——— Adcock, who died September 2, 1644.]

"Here lyeth interred the body of Mary,
the wife of William Beck, and daughter of
Captain Timothy Helmſley, of Dalby on the Woulds,
who departed this life Nov. 30, 1731, aged 73.
Alſo near this place lieth two of her daughters, viz.
Katharina and Margaret; both died in the month,"

"Here lies the body of William Beck
(a loving huſband and affectionate father)
who departed this life September the 25th, 1738,
and the 82d year of his age."

"Here lieth interred the body of
James Morriſon, gent. ſon of the Rev. James Morriſon,
both of Herlyſton, in the county of Lincoln,
and grandſon of John Welby, eſq. of
Denton Hall, in the ſaid county of Lincoln.
He departed this life January the 25th, 1745,
and the 44th year of his age.

He married Mary, ſecond daughter of the
late William Beck, by whom he left iſſue one ſon.
Near unto him lieth one of his children ſtill-born."

"Here lieth interred the body of Mary,
the wife of James Morriſon, gent.
She departed this life March 6, 1759, aged LXXII.
Bleſſed are thoſe in Jeſus dead,
Sweet their ſlumbers, ſoft their bed:
Silly we for ſuch to weep—
They're not dead, but gone to ſleep."

On a tablet:

"Mr. Jonathan Boulter, ſon of the Rev. Mr. Henry Boulter, formerly vicar of Ratcliffe, gave 20 guineas A. D. 1742, towards beautifying the church. He alſo bequeathed five pounds for the poor of this pariſh."

On another tablet is a long agreement, made by Samuel Belton, vicar, the pariſh officers, &c. relative to the incloſure of the common field.

Richard Kilbye, D. D. was born at Radcliffe on the Wreke; and, having paſſed his ſchool education, was elected fellow of Lincoln College, Oxon, Jan. 18, 1577. He took the degrees in arts and holy orders, and became a celebrated preacher. Dec. 10, 1590, he was elected rector of Lincoln College[4], took his degrees in divinity, having then been of about three years ſtanding; and was elected Regius profeſſor of Hebrew at Oxford in 1610[5]. He wrote a Comment on the Book of Exodus (collected from the Rabbins and Hebrew Interpreters) ſome time in the hands of Mr. Gilbert, a fellow of Lincoln College, but it was never publiſhed. He alſo continued Mercer's Notes on Geneſis, but was reſtrained from publiſhing them; was concerned in the tranſlation of the Bible by appointment of king James I, 1604; publiſhed a ſermon, preached in St. Mary's church there, 26 March, 1622, at the funeral of Thomas Hilliard, the king's profeſſor of Divinity, Oxon, 1613," 4to; and did other very laudable matters relating to learning. His glaſs ran to about the length of 60 years, when he returned again to duſt; and was buried Nov. 17, 1620, in the chancel of the collegiate church of All Saints[6] in Oxford. His epitaph was probably deſtroyed when the church was rebuilt[7].

The antient Roman road called *The Foſs way*[8] runs through the lordſhip of Radcliffe[9] on the Wreke; betwixt which and the river is a very remarkable eminence, ſituated about a mile and a half from Coſſington, and a mile from Radcliffe, near and upon the Eaſt ſide of the Foſs; which Mr. Carte (in MS.) thus deſcribes: "There is an antient funeral monument, in the manner of the Britons before the arrival of the Romans, at a village called Radcliffe, conſiſting of a mount of earth about 350 feet long, 120 broad, and 40 high. It is not to be ſuppoſed that this monument was raiſed to the memory of one ſingle perſon; but, rather, it is conjectured, to perpetuate the memory of a battle between the inhabitants of the iſland and the

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[1] Wharton, Angl. Sacra, vol. I. p. 778. Ware de Præſulibus, p. 93. Pitts would inſinuate that he was biſhop of Lincoln, becauſe Leiceſter is in his dioceſe. Tanner, Bibl. Brit. p. 613.

[2] Bale, Cent. VI. N° 14.

[3] Fuller's Worthies, Leiceſterſhire, p. 132. See alſo Pitts, p. 504; Tanner, Bibliotheca Britannica, p. 613.

[4] "As ſoon as Dr. Kilbye became rector of Lincoln College, beholding the library to lay neglected, as it had done moſt part of queen Elizabeth's reign, he reſtored it, and made eight new repoſitories for the books, four on one ſide, and as many on the other, and gave divers good books thereunto; which being done, others by his example gave alſo." Gutch, p. 248.

[5] Wood ſays he had a prebend at Lincoln; but he miſtakes him for another of the ſame name, whom Dr. Browne Willis ſuppoſes to have been rector of Lodington in Northamptonſhire.

[6] This church is a rectory, incorporated into one collegiate church with the college of Lincoln, in whom the patronage is veſted. Dr. Kilbye is enrolled amongſt the benefactors to it, by the gift of "£10. and a covered cup and plate of ſilver gilt." Peſhall, pp. 42. 44; and Wood, Athen. Oxon. vol. I. fol. 453.

[7] My friend Mr. Ellis has examined all the tombs that were not put up in the new church, but could find none for Dr. Kilbye.

[8] See the account of the Foſs road in vol. I. p. cliii.

[9] The cliff itſelf is well deſerving notice; whence the name of the town, *Radcliff*, being a cliff of red marle. Dr. Stukeley, as above, derives its name from the Roman *road*.

Belgian Britons." In another place Mr. Carte[1] ſays, "About four miles from hence (meaning Leiceſter) there is an uncommon tumulus, which I take to be the monument of a Daniſh king[2]. It is about a land's length on this ſide Radcliffe on the Wreke, between the Foſs road and the river. And whereas all tumuli which I have ſeen are of a round form, this is long, and agrees with the account which Olaus Wormius gives us of the ſepulchres of the moſt antient Daniſh kings[3]."

Dr. Stukeley ſays, "At Coſſington, juſt before I came to the river Wreke, is a vaſt barrow, 350 feet long, 120 broad, 40 high, or near it: it is very handſomely worked up on the ſides, and very ſteep. It ſeems to have loſt ſome of its length at both ends, eſpecially the Northern, a torrent running cloſe by. It ſtands exactly North and South, upon the very edge of the Ings; and in wet times it muſt be almoſt encompaſſed with water: they call it *Shipley hill*, and ſay a great Captain, called *Shipley*, was buried there. I doubt not but this is of great antiquity, and Celtic, and that the intent of it is rightly preſerved by the country people; but as to the name of him, I can ſay nothing. On the top are ſeveral oblong double trenches cut in the turf, where the lads and laſſes of the adjacent villages meet upon Eaſter-Monday yearly, to be merry with cakes and ale[4]. Near this place, at Radcliff, ſo called from the road, it ſeems that the Foſs-road paſſes over this brook; and, filling up its cavity, made it neceſſary to cut a new channel, that the road might run ſtrait, and, like the Roman *terminus*, give place to nothing. Having paſſed the river, it proceeds over the meadows: juſt beyond them is a large round tumulus, which I ſuppoſe Roman. Then the road goes ſtrait through Thurmaſton, and ends full upon the Eaſt gate of Leiceſter[5]."

A friend, who examined this hill in the ſpring of 1799, ſays, "Shipley Hill in ſome part agrees with your account; but it has been brought lower than it formerly was, by ploughing; for, my guide informs me that, every time it is ploughed, they plough round it, and always down. It does not appear likely that any part of it can be waſhed away, for it is a furlong at leaſt from the Wreke; but I believe that, in a large flood, it may reach the lower ſide. My guide told me, that, about ſeven years ago, the late Miſs *Orton*, the owner, took it into her head that ſhe would have it cut through, to make a diſcovery, if poſſible; and actually ſet a number of men to work for that purpoſe; but, finding gravel within it, and there being none in any other part of the pariſh, ſhe deſiſted from her ſcheme; but there were ſeveral hundreds of loads taken away: and, it being expected that Earl *Ferrers* might inſiſt on gravel being got there to mend the public roads, and ſhe not liking it, ſhe propoſed, if poſſible, to prevent it; but, after making holes for planting an orchard, finding it would not anſwer her purpoſe, ſhe carried off the trees, and left the holes open."

Another friend, who has alſo ſurveyed this hill in 1799, ſays. "The tumulus is ſituate on the right of the Foſs, going from Thurmaſton to Radcliff, at the diſtance of about 200 yards, and nearly the ſame from the river Wreke, but not (as Mr. Carte ſays) 'about a land's length from Radcliff.' It is half a mile from that village. This hill has, from the Foſs-road, ſomewhat the appearance of a church-yard banked-grave, except for its magnitude. It meaſures, at its baſe, 350 or 360 feet in length; on its ſummit 280; and, taking off the medium, about 24 feet bread. On the top are ſome ſmall patches of gorze. On the ſide towards the Wreke, near the centre, the earth of which it conſiſts has been taken away to the depth of 4 yards, and in length 26. From examining this ſunken part, I have my doubts of its being any thing more than a natural hill; for, here you may ſee regular ſtrata of blue marle, within a yard of the ſummit, reſembling that of a hill near it, which is ſeated by the ſide of the river; but, at the ſame time, I muſt allow that the form of *Shipley Hill*, on its ſurface, has much more the appearance of a work of labour than almoſt any thing I have ever ſeen of this ſort."

On ſubmitting the obſervations of Mr. Carte to Earl Ferrers, I have been honoured by his Lordſhip with the following incontrovertible facts:

"The hill is lately proved to be the wonderful work of *Nature*, not of Art; and has been produced by ſome uncommon ſurflux of the river Wreke. It was cut open a few years paſt, and found to contain *ſtrata* of *gravel* and *red marle*, evidently waſhed together by ſome extraordinary vortex of the river, or waters, making ſtrands round it; which are very perceptible. There are ſtrata of different ſorts of earth; firſt, ſoil; then, gravel; marle, red and white; ſome little blue marle; mixture of gravel, &c.; but all evidently appear to have been the work of Providence, not of man. This *hill* is cloſe to the river; and the appearance of channels waſhed by the water are ſeen in many places near it, which are now deep dales and uneven ground covered with graſs, but which the winter floods ſeldom reach.

"I have alſo another remark to make; which is, that the remains of an entrenchment, or *Roman encampment*, are *not* '*at Sex-hill*, where the Foſs is interſected by another road towards Barrow upon Soar;' but about a quarter, or half, a mile from Sexhill, on the right ſide of the Foſs-road towards *Willoughby*, and *in Nottinghamſhire*. The foregoing errors have crept into the writings of every one who has treated upon the ſubject; which induced me to be more particular in my deſcription of facts to you. I may here add another obſervation; which is, that every *map* of *Leiceſterſhire* is incorrect as to Sex-hill[6]; they having given above a *mile* ſpace between *Sex-hill houſe* and the *borders* of *Nottinghamſhire*; whereas the diſtance is not *fifty yards* from Sex-hill houſe to *a gate* on the *Foſs*; which gate is in *Willoughby* pariſh."

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[1] In his letter to Browne Willis, eſq. printed in the Leiceſterſhire Collections, p. 597.

[2] It was the rude cuſtom of thoſe Pagans, at the burial of their leaders and kings, to raiſe over their graves a large mount of earth, which ſerved the purpoſe of a ſepulchre.

[3] Sir William Dugdale, from whoſe Hiſtory of Warwickſhire, vol. I. p. 5. Mr. Carte cites theſe words of Olaus Wormius, enters very learnedly into the ſubject of tumuli in general.

[4] An old ſhepherd, ſtill living (1799), remembers theſe ſports; but they have long fallen into diſuſe.—Dr. Stukeley adds, "I obſerved upon the Foſs, all along, that in almoſt every pariſh were ſuch like tables, for the ſame purpoſe; and ſuch a one I formerly found at Rowldrich ſtones in Oxfordſhire."

[5] Stukeley's Itinerary, vol. I. p. 102.—"Not far from upper Shot-hill in Burton Bradſtock pariſh, Dorſet, and near the road between Dorcheſter and Bridport, is a vaſt barrow, called *Shipton* Hill. It ſtands on an eminence, and at a diſtance looks like a large boat, or hull of a ſhip, turned keel upwards. It is 749 feet long, 161 broad at the top, and 147 high, in a ſlant line. It ſeems to receive its name from its form, and is 250 feet longer than Silbury barrow in Wiltſhire." Hutchins's Dorſetſhire, vol. I p. 570. 2d edition.—Dr. Salmon (Survey of England, p. 618.) deſcribes a barrow of the ſame form, at Haltwiſel in Northumberland, upon an eminence above South Tyne. The country-people call it *Caſtle-Hill*; but, as it is in no defenſible ſhape, he ſuppoſes it made by the Danes as a memorial of victory. It bulges out on each ſide like a ſhip, is contracted at both ends, and is lower in the middle than at the ends. Mr. Vine deſcribes one of this form, but only 130 feet long, in Suſſex. Gent. Mag. vol. XXXVIII. p. 384. In vol. XXXIII. p. 396, he makes it 55 yards, or 165 feet long.—Wormius ſpeaks of ſuch ſhaped barrows, as appropriated to kings, and peculiar to the earlier age, when the dead were burned: "Regios tumulos ad magnitudinem & figuram *carinæ maximæ navis* ex iis quas poſſidebant fabricatos volunt." Mon. Dan. p. 42.—The epithet of *Ship*, in the name of theſe large barrows, is an evident alluſion to their *form*; conſequently, their bearing a name of ſome Daniſh or other hero is a vulgar error.

[6] "Seggeſwold is an hilly tract of country, now bare of wood, and called the Woulds, running from a place ſix miles North of Leiceſter, known by the name of Segs-hill, along rhe Foſs-road, for about 12 miles, towards Newark upon Trent. Here Ethelbald was ſlain in 755, either by the ſword of the Weſt Saxons, or by the rebellion of his own ſubjects." Carte's Hiſtory, p. 269, n. 6. p. 281. See alſo Wallis's Northumberland, vol. II. p. 268, 9. Segſhill, *Segedunum*; Horſley, Britannia Romana, 102. 136. *Dunum* ſignifies a flat country, the Downs. A flat country may be high, as in Dorſet and other counties.

RAKEDALE,

antiently called *Ragendale* [1], *Rakdale, Ragdale, Radgdale on the Willows*, and *Rekedale*, is a village on the North-eaſt border of the county, near Segs-hill and the Foſs-road; bounded by Hoby, Thruſſington, Dalby, and Shouldby; about 11 miles from Leiceſter, 5 from Melton, and 7 from Loughborough; and, in the eccleſiaſtical diviſion of the county, is within the deanry of Goſcote. The boundary of Rakedale next to Shouldby is made by a deep break or embankment.

It is ſuppoſed the name of this place is derived from a very remarkable break, or *Rake*, which forms a very deep *Dale*, beginning about a quarter of a mile above the village, through which it extends itſelf a conſiderable diſtance, till it gradually diminiſhes to ſo ſmall a breadth as only to allow the paſſage of a little brook, which runs to Hoby, and there falls into the river Wreke.

In the reign of Edward the Confeſſor, Ragendale, conſiſting of ſix ploughlands, and employing ſix ploughs, was valued at ſixteen pence; which, at the Conqueror's ſurvey, were worth twenty ſhillings, and were held by *Hugo* under *Robert de Buci*. One plough was then in the demeſne; and four ſocmen had another. The ſame Hugo held alſo two ploughlands in the manor of Wilghes; which, though waſte, were valued at twelve pence.

At the end of the enumeration of Hugo's property, the record ſtates, that thoſe who held thoſe lands in the time of king Edward might remove where they pleaſed, without alienating; except one *Seric*, who held three ploughlands in Ragendale, but could not remove elſewhere without parting with the land [2].

This place was by the Conqueror (with divers other lordſhips in this county) beſtowed on *Hugh Lupus* earl of *Cheſter*, his nephew; who gave it in marriage with *Geva* his daughter to *Geoffrey Ridell*; from whom it paſſed, with *Maud* their daughter and heir, to *Richard Baſſet*, juſtice of England under king Stephen; who had iſſue by her *Geoffrey* (who called himſelf *Ridell* after his mother), *Ralph*, and *William*. This manor came to Ralph by the grant of Geva his grandmother, and was confirmed to him and his heirs by Geoffrey his elder brother (as appears by a deed mentioned in Dunton Baſſett), to be held by knight's ſervice, of his manor of *Weldon* in Northamptonſhire.

"The deſcendants from this *Ralph*," ſays Mr. Burton, "were ſummoned to parliament as barons of the realm; had their chief ſeat at Drayton Baſſet, co. Stafford; and were all *Ralphs*; which makes the proofs of their deſcents and their matches very difficult. I have ſet down their genealogy [3] (with the other branches of that noble family) in Sapcote; as it was drawn by Robert Glover, Somerſet Herald, the moſt ſkilful genealogiſt of that age; but I ſhall not anſwer for the truth of every particular in it."

Rakedale is not noticed in the Teſta de Nevill, compiled about the year 1240; but, in the Itinerary of 1280, Rakedale, Wilghes, Radclive, Thurſtinton, and Houby, anſwered collectively as one vill.

Oct. 15, 1301, king Edward I. granted to *Ralph Baſſet* and his heirs liberty of free-warren in all their demeſne lands at Rakedale. "Hiis teſtibus; Joh̃e de Warennâ, comite Surrie; Adomaro de Valentiâ; Joh̃e de Sc̃o Joh̃e; Hugone le Diſpenſer; Joh̃e de Segrave; Amaneno de la Bret; Waltero de Bello-campo, ſeneſcallo hoſpitii noſtris; & aliis. Dat' per manum regis, apud Donpas, 15 die Octobris [4]."

In 1346, *Hugo de Meignell* (on the aid then granted for knighting Edward of Woodſtock, the king's eldeſt ſon) was aſſeſſed 13*s*. 4*d*. for a third part of one knight's fee in Rakedale and Wilghes, parcel of the fees of *Cheſter* and *Huntingdon* [5].

In 1389, *Ralph* lord *Baſſet* of *Drayton*, at his death, held the manors of Rakedale and Willows of the heir of *Ralph Baſſet* of *Weldon*, by knight's ſervice [6]. Dying without iſſue, he entailed theſe lordſhips, with all the lands whereof he was then ſeiſed in fee ſimple, upon his nephew ſir *Hugh Shirley*, of Staunton, knt. (ſon to his ſiſter *Iſabella*, who had married ſir *Thomas Shirley*) and to the heirs male of his body, on condition that he ſhould bear the name and arms of *Baſſet*; with remainder to *William de Stafford*, &c. brother of *Edmund* earl of *Stafford*. Hugh never obtained the quiet poſſeſſion of them; becauſe he would not conſent to change his name and arms (poſſibly deeming them more ancient and more reſpectable than thoſe of Baſſet); for which reaſon he was impleaded by the earl of *Stafford*, who claimed under an *old* entail made 1340 by Ralph lord Baſſet his grandfather; whereupon, great and long diſputes aroſe, between the ſaid earl of Stafford, ſir Hugh Shirley, and their heirs, which were not ended till 1423; when it was ſettled by Henry VI; the feoffees of the ſaid Ralph lord Baſſet then releaſing to ſir *Ralph Shirley*, knt. and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, all their title and intereſt in this manor, and thoſe of Willoughes, Radcliffe, Barrow upon Sore, Dunton, and Whatton, with ſeveral other manors in various counties [7].

[The preſent poſſeſſor earl *Ferrers* is deſcended from the above-mentioned *Iſabella* (ſiſter and heireſs of the laſt lord *Baſſet* of *Drayton*), who brought this eſtate by marriage to ſir *Thomas Shirley*, knight, temp. Ric. II.]

In 1402, *Joan* relict of *Ralph Baſſet* of *Drayton*, knight, died ſeiſed, for term of life, of a third part of the manors of Rakedale and Willoughes, both held of the heir of *Ralph Baſſet* of *Weldon* [8].

In a book of fifteenths and tenths granted by the laity in 1416, Rakedale and Willoughes were jointly rated at 19*s*. 6*d*.; and in the ſubſidy of 1445, at the ſame ſum; but an abatement was then made of 3*s*.

After the death of *Beatrix* relict of ſir *Hugh Shirley* in 1439, it was found that ſhe held no lands of the king's; but that ſir *Ralph Baſſet* of *Drayton*, knight, was ſeiſed of the manors of Rakedale, Willoughes, Radcliff ſuper Wreke, and Barrow ſuper Soram; and that *Ralph Shirley* was her next heir [9].

Ralph Shirley died in 1461, ſeiſed of the manors of Rakedale and Wilowes [10], then held by knight's ſervice of the manor of *Weldon* [11], co. Northampton.

In 1466, *Ralph Shirley*, eſq. died ſeiſed of the manors of Rakedale and Willoughes, both held of *Alianor* relict of *Humphrey Stafford*, knight; and *John* Shirley, eſq. was his ſon and heir [12].

Sir *Ralph Shirley* died Jan. 6, 1516-7, ſeiſed, *inter alia*, of the manors of Rakedale and Willoughes, &c. worth £25. and held of the heir of *Baſſet* of *Weldon*, but by what ſervice was not known; the manor of Radcliffe ſuper Wreke, worth £12. held of the king *in capite*, as of the caſtle of *Rockingham*; the manor of Staunton Harold, worth £12. held of the honour of *Tutbury*; the manors of Long Whatton, Dunton, &c. [13]

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[1] This name adds another inſtance to the obſervation in our verſion of Domeſday, vol. I. p. vii. on the orthography of the Norman ſcribes, "Ragendèle," as it is ſpelt in the ſurvey, being evidently the French pronunciation of Rakindale.

[2] "Hugo tenet de R[oberto de Buci] 6 carucatas terræ in Ragendele. Tempore regis Edwardi erant ibi 6 carucæ. In dominico eſt una: & 4 ſochmanni habent aliam. Ibi 30 acræ prati. Valuit 16 denarios; modò 20 ſolidos. Idem Hugo tenet 2 carucatas terræ in Wilghes. Vaſtæ ſunt; & tamen valent 12 denarios." Domeſday, fol. 234, b. 1.

[3] See the ſeal of Ralph lord Baſſet of Drayton, Plate LVII. fig. 1.; and a ſmall ſeal of ſir Ralph Baſſet, knt. fig. 2. from a drawing by Peter Le Neve. For the Pedigree of the Baſſetts, ſee Dugdale's Catalogue of Nobility.

[4] Cart. 29 Edw. I.

[5] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III.

[6] Eſch. 14 Ric. II. N° 9. Leic. See before, under Radcliffe, p. 381.

[7] Burton, MS.

[8] Eſch. 4 Hen. IV. N° 38. Leic.

[9] Eſch. 18 Hen. VI.

[10] Eſch. 6 Edw. IV. n. 15.

[11] See p. 388.

[12] Eſch. 6 Edw. IV. N° 18. Leic.

[13] Inq. at Leiceſter, 8 April, 9 Hen. VIII; Cole's Eſcheats, vol. IV. (Harl. MSS. 759.) p. 80.

A curious ſeal of the priory of Canwell, in red wax, affixed to a grant to ſir Ralph Shirley of the paſturage in Rakedale, Willoughes, Long Whatton, and Radclyff ſuper Wreke, is engraved in Plate LV. fig. 2.

In 1564, there were 8 families in Rakedale.

The only freeholder here in 1630 was, Sir *Henry Shirley*, baronet; who died 8 Feb. 1632-3, ſeiſed, *inter alia*, of the manor of Staunton Harold, value £20. a year, held of the honour of *Tutbury*; of the manors of Rakedale and Willoughes, each worth £10. a year, held under the honour of *Baſſet* of *Weldon*; and of the impropriate rectory of the church of Rakedale, worth 33*s*. 4*d*. a year, held of the king *in capite* by the 100th part of a knight's fee; the manor of Sileby, worth 40*s*. a year, but by what ſervice was unknown, and divers other lands in various counties. Sir *Charles* Shirley, his ſon and heir, was then nine years old [1].

In 1655, there was collected in Rakedale, for the poor Proteſtants in Piedmont, the ſum of 2*s*. 4*d*.

In 1722, *William Atterbury* and *John Paget*, inhabitants of Rakedale, occur in the freeholders book, for freeholds in other parts of the county.

Robert earl *Ferrers* is now the ſole proprietor of lands in this pariſh, which includes the lordſhip of Willoughes; and his lordſhip has lately purchaſed the land-tax of the pariſh. The two lordſhips of Rakedale and Willoughes (comprized in the pariſh of Rakedale) contain about 1430 acres of land, chiefly grazing; ſome part of which is of excellent quality. The pooreſt land is in the Woulds, which contain about 400 acres out of the above quantity.

The preſent earl became poſſeſſed of this pariſh and lands in fee, in conſequence of a recovery ſuffered by him and the late earl in May, 1781.

The old manſion-houſe at Rakedale, of which, by the liberality of the noble owner, a good view is given in Plate LVI, is at preſent inhabited by Mr. *Henton*, a ſubſtantial farmer, earl Ferrers's tenant.

Over the porch, which, with the Eaſt bow, was built about 1629, there ſtill remains a large coat of arms carved in ſtone, with the following 50 quarterings: (ſee Plate LVII. fig. 3.)

1. Paly of ſix, Or and Azure, a canton-Ermine; *Shirley*.
2. Azure, ſix bars gemells, a chief Or; *Meyſnill*.
3. Gules, a chevron Argent between three garbs Or; *Waldeſchef*.
4. Or, ſix eaglets Sable, a canton Ermine; *Baſing*.
5. Or, three piles Gules, a canton Ermine. *Baſſet de Drayton*, baro.
6. Or, three piles Gules, a canton Vaire, Argent and Azure; *Baſſet de Sapcote*, baro.
7. Or, three piles Gules, a bend Azure; *Ridel*, baro.
8. Argent, three bars Sable; *Buſy*, baro.
9. Gules, a lion rampant Or; *De Albineio*, comes.
10. Argent, three fleurs de lis between nine croſs croſſlet Sable, within a border Gules; *St. Hillary*.
11. Azure, three garbs Or; *Kiviliock*, comes.
12. Or, a lion rampant Gules; *Karleolienſis*, comes.
13. Azure, a wolf's head eraſed Argent; *Lupus*, comes *Ceſtriæ*.
14. Sable, an eagle diſplayed Or; *Algar*, comes *Leiceſtriæ*.
15. Azure, ſemé of croſs croſſlets, a lion rampant Or, coronée Gules; *Braoſe* (or *Brewoſe)* baro *de Brembre*.
16. Azure, three bars Vaire, Ermine and Gules; *Braoſe* (or *Brewoſe)* baro *de Gower*.
17. Gules, an eagle diſplayed Argent within a border Argent; *Totnes*.
18. Gules, two bendlets Or and Argent; *Milo* comes *Herefordiæ*.
19. Or, five fuſils in feſs Gules; *Newmarch*, baro.
20. Azure, a lion rampant Or; *Meredith*.
21. Argent, a chief indented Sable; *Bauent*.
22. Ermine, on a bend Azure, three lions heads eraſed Or; *Wiſtoneſton*.
23. Gules, two bars Or; *Harcourt*, comes.
24. Argent, two bars Gules; *Weſton*.
25. Gules, three ſtirrups with their leathers Or; *Eſcudamore*.
26. Or, a croſs patée, fitché at the foot, Gules; *Eſcudamore*.
27. Gules, three lions paſſant in pale Argent; *Giffard*, baro.
28. Or, two chevrons Azure; *Muſard* (or *Muzard)* baro.
29. Or, three piles Gules, a canton Ermine, charged with a griffin ſegreant Sable; *Baſſet de Brayleſford*.
30. Or, a cinquefoil Sable; *Brayleſford*.
31. Argent, two bars and a canton Sable, charged with a cinquefoil Or; *Twyford*.
32. Vaire, Argent and Sable, a canton Gules; *Staunton de Staunton Harold*.
33. Sable, a bend between ſix martlets Or; *Eccleſhall*.
34. Paly of ſix, Argent and Gules, a bend Azure, charged with three horſeſhoes Or; *Meignell*.
35. Argent, ſix lions rampant Sable, 3, 2, 1; *Savage*.
36. Vaire, Argent and Sable; *De la Warde*, baro.
37. Sable, a lion rampant Argent, armed and langued Gules; *Beauley*.
38. Or, fretty Gules; *Verdon*.
39. Argent, three wolves paſſant in pale Sable; *Lovet*.
40. Ermine, a border Sable bezanté; *Turvile*.
41. Argent, a croſs Gules voided of the field, between four croſs croſslets fitché Gules; *Billinge*.
42. Argent, a croſs engrailed Gules; *Drayton*.
43. Or, a chevron between three leopards' faces Azure; *Gemilis*.
44. Or, a chief Azure; *Lizures*.
45. Gules, an orle Vaire, Or and Azure; *Lindſey*.
46. Azure, a bend cotized between ſix martlets Or; *Prayers* (or *de Pratellis.)*
47. Argent, a chief indented Azure; *Crayneford*.
48. Per pale, Or and Azure, a chevron Ermine. *Jewell*.
49. Gules, two chevrons Ermine; *Dauncey*.
50. Sable, a chevron between ten croſſes patée Argent; *Paris* [2].

Creſt, On a wreath Or and Azure, the buſt of a Saracen, ſide-faced, and couped, proper; wreathed about the temples Argent and Azure, *Shirley*.

On one ſide is the coat of *Berkeley*, Gules, a chevron between ten croſſes patée, ſix above, and four below, Argent. Creſt, On a wreath a mitre Gules, garniſhed Or, charged with the paternal coat. On the other ſide, the coat of *Devereux*, Argent, a feſs Gules, in chief three torteauxes. Creſt, Out of a ducal coronet Or; a talbot's head Argent, eared Gules. This creſt is marked D. S.

On the ſides of the doorway, at the ſpringings of the arch, the creſts of *Shirley* and *Devereux* are repeated; Plate LVII. fig. 4, 5.

Over the parlour chimney, on a finely emblazoned ſhield carved on wood, are the eight following quarterings, as in Plate LV. fig. 3.

Quarterly, 1. *Shirley*; 2. *Braoſe* of *Gower*; 3 *Milo* earl of *Hereford*; 4. *Newmarch:* Impaling, Quarterly, 1. *Devereux*; 2. Argent, a croſs engrailed Gules, between four water-bougets Sable, *Bourchier*; 3. Quarterly, *France* and *England* within a border Argent, *Woodſtock* duke of *Glouceſter*; 4. Azure, a bend Argent, cottized Or, between ſix lions rampant of the ſecond; *Bohun* earl of *Hereford*. Over the coat is a double creſt, *Shirley* and *Devereux*; and under it this motto,

ÆTERNA PRÆPONO CADUCIS.

On the ornamented pillars, “ $\overset{\text{S.}}{\text{H. D.}}$ 1631.”

The arms of *Shirley* and *Devereux* are alſo carved in the oak wainſcot of the chamber over the parlour.

Towards the latter part of the reign of king Charles II, *Robert* firſt earl *Ferrers* built the largeſt bow to the old manſion, and made it a hunting-ſeat.

He alſo kept his hawks here: the ſtone trough upon which they were fed ſtill remaining in the room where they were kept.

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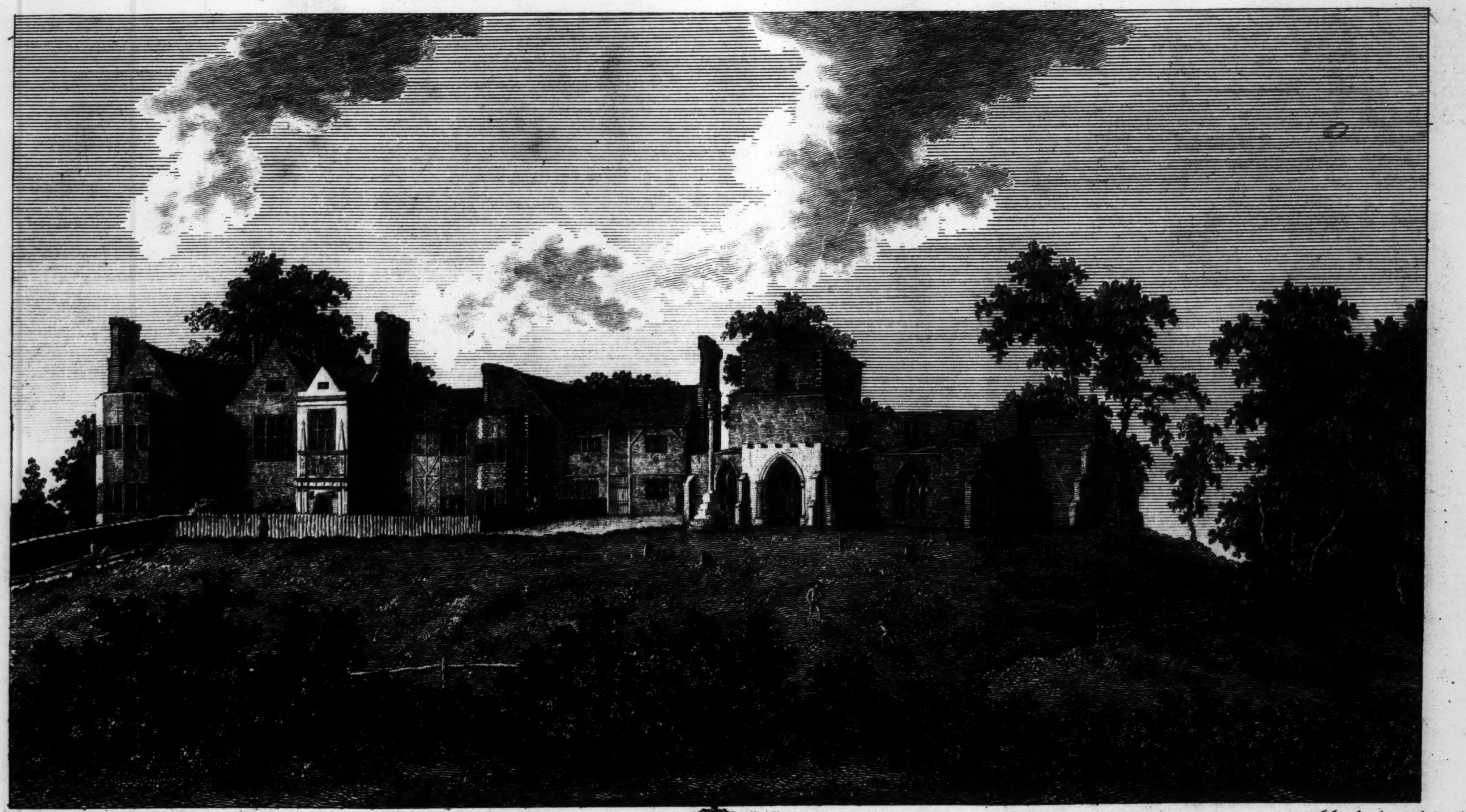
[1] Inq. at Leiceſter, 18 April, 1633; Cole's Eſcheats, vol. III. (Harl. MSS. 758.) p. 153.

[2] A coat of ſir *Thomas Shirley* of Botolph's Bridge, a younger brother of ſir *Henry Shirley* of Rakedale, with 50 quarterings, differing only in a few of the quarters from that here deſcribed, may be ſeen in Harl. MSS. 4028. p. 194.

The

RAKEDALE.

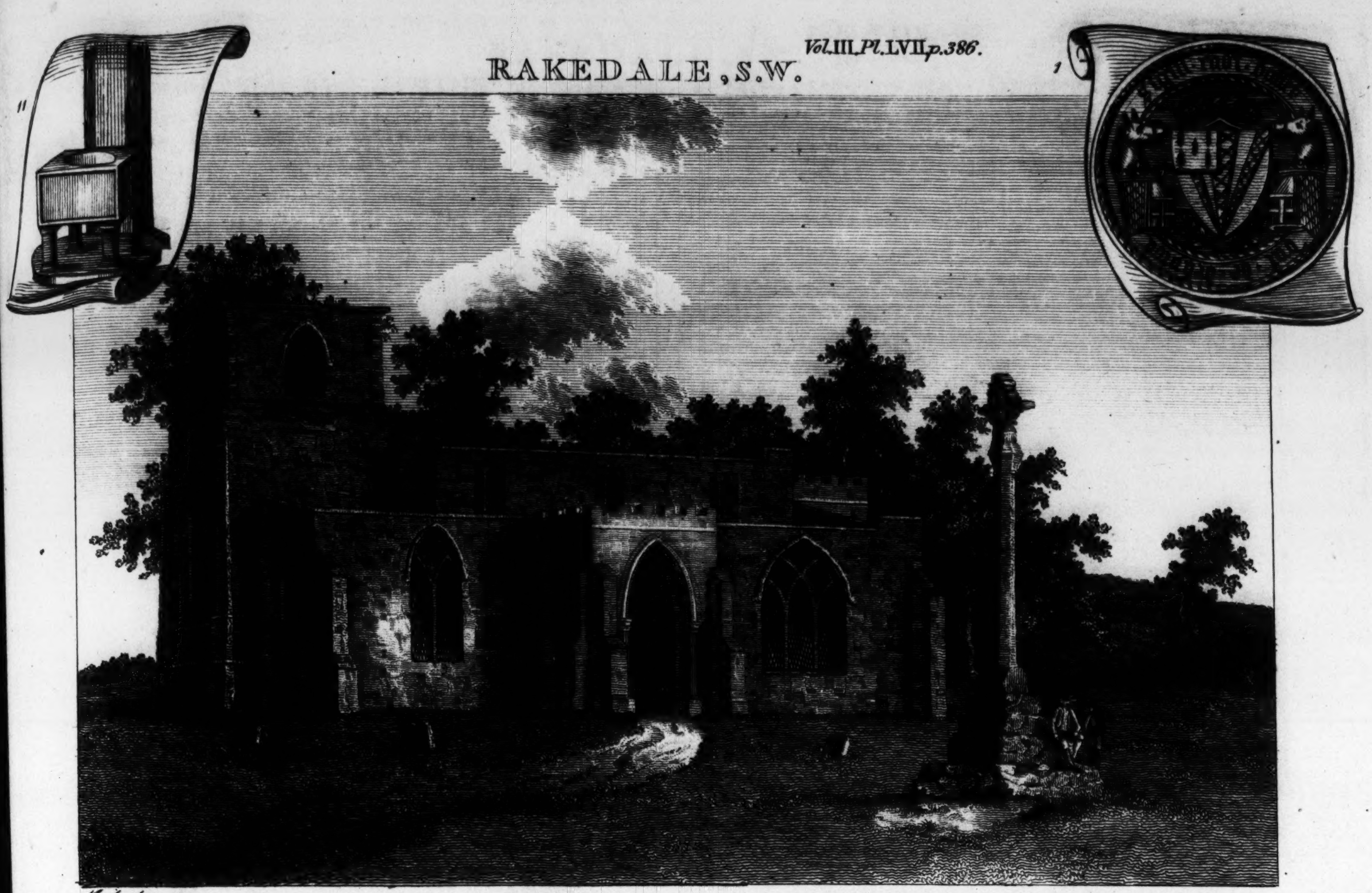


Malcolm del et ſc.

To the Right Hon.ble ROBERT SHIRLEY, Earl FERRERS, Viscount TAMWORTH, &c. &c.
this Plate, is with due Respect and Gratitude inscribed by J. Nichols.

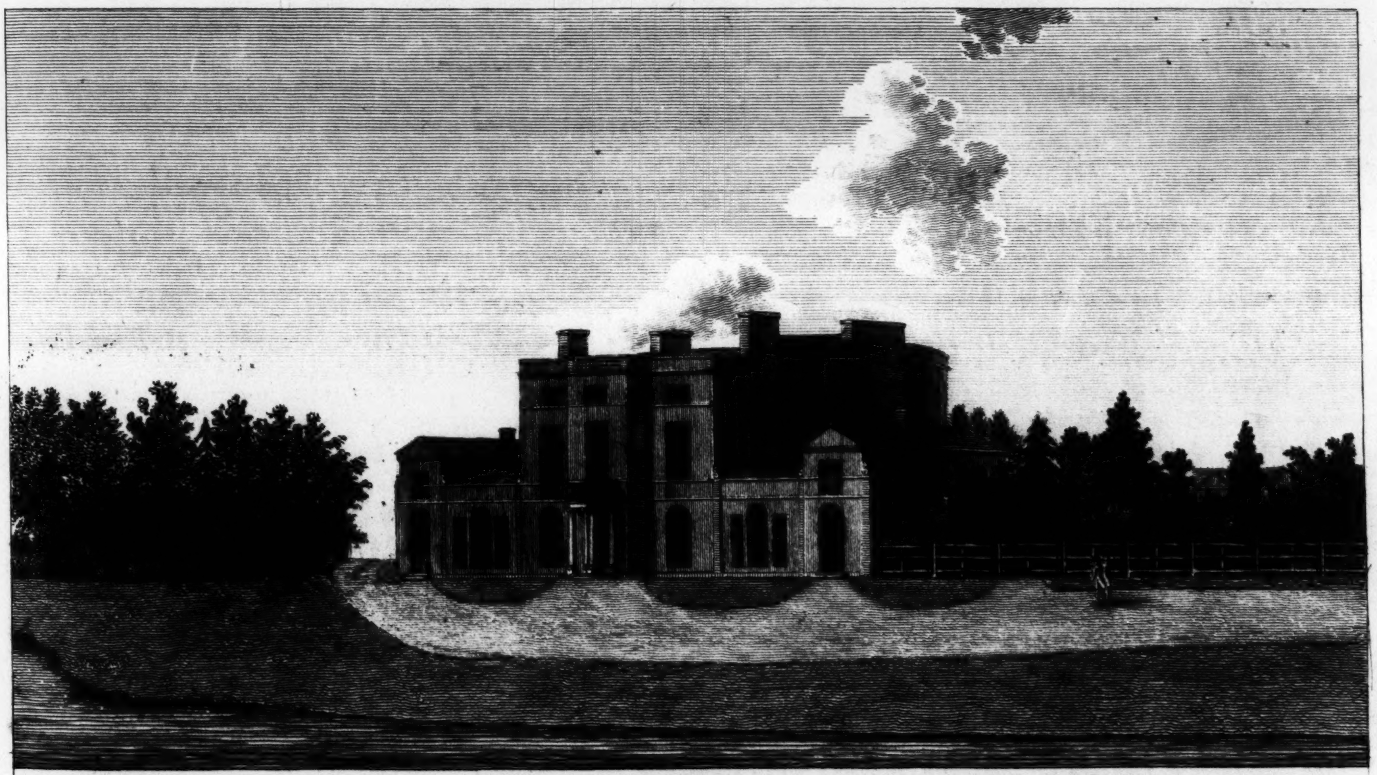
Vol. III. Pl. LVII. p. 386.

RAKEDALE, S.W.



Malcolm 1792

RAKEDALE HALL, 1799.



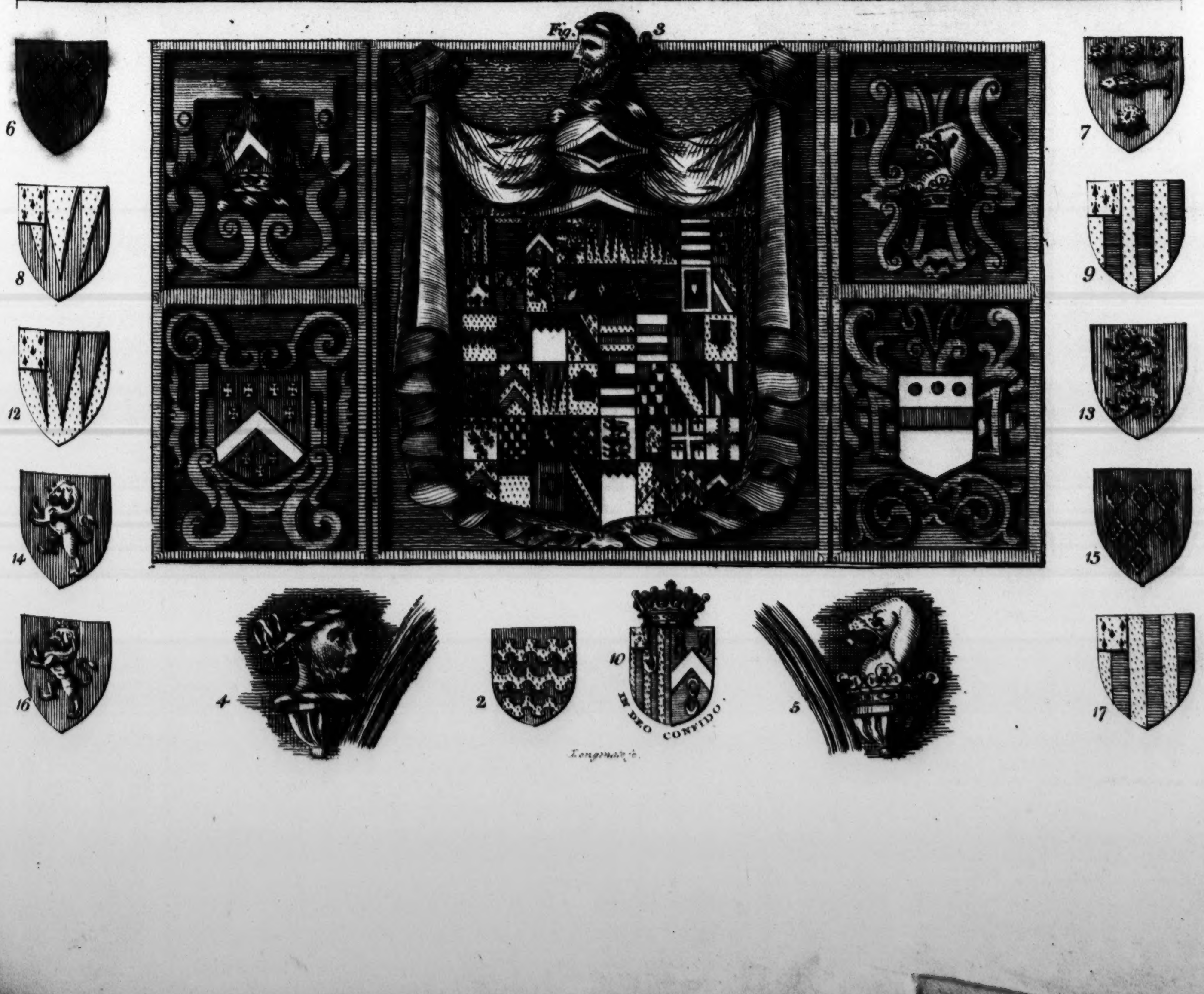


Fig. 3
D
6
7
8
9
12
13
14
15
16
4
2
10
IN DEO CONFIDO
5
17

Longmate sc.

The modern houſe, in which Earl Ferrers reſides when in this part of the county (and built entirely by himſelf in 1785), is alſo engraved in Plate LVII. It ſtands on an eminence, commanding a delightful proſpect; and the plantations are riſing rapidly to perfection. At the diſtance of two miles, the country in the front forms an extenſive valley, the Wreke running through it, whence gradually riſing into hill, it has the appearance of a grand amphitheatre; ſeated on which are Burrow hill, Billeſdon Coplow, Tilton on the hill, Quenby hall, Gaddeſby church, as principal objects. Melton Mowbray on the left, backed by Stapleford hall, with ſeveral intervening churches, have a good effect. Towards the right, the beautiful ſpire of Queneborow, and at the diſtance of about 11 miles Leiceſter is viſible, towards which the eye is guided by a number of intermediate villages, Croft hill, and other pleaſing objects[1]; and beyond which the view is very extenſive. The Weſt is finely bounded by the Foreſt hills, which appear in ſoft pictureſque colouring. It is ſuppoſed the extent of view from Eaſt to Weſt is upwards of 30 miles. The moſt diſtant object is probably near 20 miles off. At the ſame time the whole of the proſpect (except the foreſt) is a rich luxuriant country, chiefly conſiſting of paſture land,

> "with ev'ry mingled charm of hill and dale."

The pedigree of the *Shirleys* will be given under Staunton Harold; where an account may alſo be ſeen of the family portraits; a few very good copies of which, by H. Singleton, are at preſent in his lordſhip's town-reſidence. They are, a half-length of ſir Robert Shirley, bart. in armour (of whom a good plate by Baſire is here given by the noble owner, Pl. LVIII.); a half length of his ſon Robert firſt earl Ferrers in coronation-robes; and a head of the favourite earl of Eſſex (ſir Robert Shirley's grandfather by his mother's ſide), copied from a miniature (an original) in the poſſeſſion of the preſent earl Ferrers; who has added lately an elegant collection of cabinet pictures to thoſe he had placed in Rakedale houſe ſoon after it was built.

Money raiſed for the poor, of Rakedale	£.	s.	d.
for the year ending at Eaſter 1776,	4	12	6
Expended in county rates, &c.	4	6	6
——— on the poor, —	0	6	0
Rent of workhouſe and habitations,	0	0	0
Expended in litigations, —	0	6	0
Money raiſed for 1783, —	27	15	8
——— 1784, —	36	2	7
——— 1785, —	19	9	1
Medium of theſe three years,	27	15	9
——— of county expences,	6	11	8
——— of expences not relating to the poor; repairs of the church, roads, &c.	0	0	0
——— of nett annual expences,	21	4	1
——— of attending on magiſtrates,	0	0	0
——— of entertainments at meetings,	0	0	0
——— of law expences, —	0	0	0
——— of ſetting the poor to work,	0	0	0

The return made to the houſe of commons in 1786, in anſwer to an enquiry reſpecting the charitable donations in this pariſh, may be ſeen in vol. I. p. 52.

The CHURCH (ſee Plate LVII.)

dedicated to *All Saints*, conſiſts of a low tower (in which are two bells); a chancel, nave, and South aile.

The chancel and porch, both embattled, were rebuilt in 1787 with ſtone, in the Gothic ſtyle, by the preſent earl *Ferrers*; who alſo repaired and new-paved the church, and put up a new pulpit and pews.

Mr. Wyrley notices the following arms, fig. 6—9.

"Gules, ſeven maſcles voided and conjoined Or, *Quincy*."

"Gules, a fiſh naiant in feſs, three leopards' heads in chief, and one in baſe Or."

"An old monument in the window of one kneeling, who holdeth in his hand a banner, wherein is, Gules, three piles Or, a canton Ermine, *Baſſet de Rakedale*; his ſhield on his back, and in mail[2]." [Theſe arms are ſtill preſerved in a window of the North aile.]

"Paly of ſix, Or and Azure, a canton Ermine, *Shirley*."

At the Eaſt end of the chancel are the arms of the late Earl *Ferrers*; impaling, Azure, a chevron between three leaſhes; *Cotton* of Etwall, co. Derby; motto, IN DEO CONFIDO; fig. 10.

There are alſo two panes of glaſs with the arms of *Baſſet*, and two with thoſe of *Shirley*, in the aile and nave; and in ſome of the windows, are ſingle horſe-ſhoes Or, being the badge of *Ferrers*.

All theſe were put up by the preſent earl, after he had completed the new chancel.

The font is antient, and ſquare; ſee fig. 11.

The arms fig. 12—17 are in Radcliffe church; and have been deſcribed in p. 382.

This church was given by *Geva Ridell* to the priory of *Canwell*, co. Stafford, at its foundation; and in the Matriculus of 1220 is deſcribed as under the patronage of that priory; the rector, *Richard Baſſet*, paying to the prior three marks and a ſtone of wax *ab antiquo*[3].

In 1344, the procurations were 7*s.* 6¾*d.*; the rectory was taxed at 15 marks; and paid 2*s.* for Peter-pence. The then patron was *Ralph Baſſet*.

At the time of the appropriation of this church, an annual penſion of 13*s.* 4*d.* at Michaelmas was granted to the biſhop of *Lincoln*, "pro indempnitate epiſcopi, ratione appropriationis[4]."

In 1534-5, the procurations and ſynodals were 13*s.* 4*d.*; to the college of St. *Frideſwide* 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; the biſhop's penſion 13*s.* 4*d.*; and the value of the vicarage, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

In 1545, *John Beaumont*, of Gracedieu, eſq. obtained a licence of alienation from the king, to ſell to *Francis Shirley*, eſq. of Staunton Harold, the rectory and vicarage of Rakedale; which formerly belonged to the priory of *Canwell*, and afterwards to Cardinal *Wolſey*[5], who was attainted of high treaſon.

In 1609, ſir *George Shirley*, knight and baronet, held the rectory of Rakedale *in capite*.

In 1654, it was, by deſcent, the property of ſir *Robert Shirley*; and is now in like manner veſted in earl *Ferrers*.

In the king's books it is entered, among the diſcharged livings, as a curacy; which is erroneous, it being a peculiar. There are no procurations paid; nor is it under the biſhop's juriſdiction, the preſent earl Ferrers being the patron and viſitor. His lordſhip poſſeſſes ſome curious old deeds reſpecting this pariſh.

RECTORS.	PATRONS.
Richard Baſſet, 1220.	Prior and convent of Canwell.
Walter de Rokeſey, 1261.	
Thomas de Sengelton, 1274.	
John Marſhall[6], Aug. 12, reſigned Dec. 9, 1404.	Sir Thomas Aſton, knt.; and others.

Richard Weſt was ſtyled vicar in 1534.

Since that time, there have been no regular preſentations; but an officiating miniſter has been appointed by the *Shirley* family, to continue as curate during their pleaſure. The ſalary is alſo optional.

Mr. Rawlins was curate at the time of the Heraldic Viſitation in 1682.

The Rev. William Caſſon, the preſent curate, was appointed by Robert earl Ferrers (when lord Tamworth) in 1783.

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[1] Throſby, Excurſions, p. 439.

[2] Wyrley, MS.

[3] See the Introductory Volume, p. lx.

[4] This appears by the Epiſcopal Regiſter at Lincoln; and earl Ferrers is in poſſeſſion of all the deeds.

[5] Canwell priory was diſſolved 17 Hen. VIII; being given, with divers others, by Pope Clement VII, to Cardinal Wolſey, for the founding of the colleges at Chriſt Church and Ipſwich.

[6] "Joh' Marſhall, clericus, præſentatus per Thom' Aſton, mil', Joh' Leyre, Joh' Broune, & Joh' Outhorpe, capellanos, ad eccleſiam de Rakedale, Linc' diœc', 12 Aug. 1404; reſignavit 9 Dec. 1404." Reg. Beaufort.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

On flat ſtones in the aile:

1. "Here lieth the body of George Henton[1],
who departed this life the 22d of November, 1731,
in the 71ſt year of his age."

2. "*Memento mori.*
Here lieth interred the body of William Henton,
of Hoby, the ſon of George and Elizabeth Henton,
of this pariſh, deceaſed,
who departed this life the 1ſt of May,
ann. Dom. 1733, in the 32d year of his age."

3. "Here lie the remains of Mr. George Henton,
who departed this life the 23d day of January, 1767,
in the 68th year of his age."

4. "Here lieth interred the body of Jane the daughter of George Henton, gent.; by Jane his wife; who departed this life Feb. 2, 1779, aged 47 years."

In the church-yard remains a curious and perfect old croſs (as ſhewn conſpicuouſly in the view of the church, Pl. LVII.) the ſhaft of which is one ſolid ſtone.

When the chancel and porch were rebuilt, the ground in the church-yard was removed almoſt three feet deep, to make it level with the floor of the church; and in digging there were found, towards the extremity of the church-yard, a great number of bones laying all together, as if many bodies had been depoſited in one grave; the ſoil about them a pure ſand, and not the natural ſoil of the place, which is chiefly gravel and clay. A ſilver coin of Henry III. and two very antient medals, were alſo found in the church-yard; and between the croſs and the church, a large jaſper-bead, cut in angles, with a hole through it (Plate LV. fig. 4.) was diſcovered and taken up.

Fig. 5, a marine foſſil, or *cornua ammonis*, was found 13 yards deep, in ſinking a well, in 1789, on the ſummit where lord Ferrers has built his new houſe; and fig. 6. a freſh-water muſcle petrified, at 53 yards deep in the ſame well.

The whole depth of the well is 61 yards: the water came in upon ſtriking through a thick ſtratum of very fine ſand at 59 yards deep: till then the ſoil had varied very little from blue marle, except that near the bottom the blue marle had a mixture of ſand.

Fig. 7. is a remarkable ſtone, which has long been preſerved at the door of the old manſion-houſe at Rakedale; and is ſuppoſed to have formerly ſupported ſome image or holy-water veſſel in the church.

WILGHES,

called alſo *Willoughes*, a ſmall manor within the pariſh of Rakedale, is noticed in Domeſday, as containing two ploughlands, which then lay waſte, but were valued at twelve-pence. From that time to the preſent the owners have been the ſame with thoſe of Rakedale.

"This manor," ſays Mr. Burton in 1641, "ſome time belonging to the lord *Baſſet of Drayton*, is now the inheritance of ſir *Charles Shirley*, bart.; and is held by knight's ſervice of the manor of *Weldon* in Northamptonſhire, now the inheritance of ſir *Chriſtopher Hatton*, of Kirby in the ſaid county, of the order of the Bath, knight."

There ſtood a hamlet of the name of Willoughes in a field of about 37 acres, now called *The Townſhip*, in which the ſites of houſes are ſtill diſcernable; and a hill towards the South-weſt ſide of the cloſe is known by the inhabitants of Rakedale by the name of the *Chapel Hill*. Mr. Burton, however, makes no mention of this hamlet having had a chapel.

It is now (1800) the property of *Robert* earl *Ferrers*; but contains not a ſingle dwelling.

The ſide of this lordſhip which joins Thruſſington is ſeparated from it by a remarkably deep ditch.

ADDITIONS to HOBY (ſee p. 264.)

antiently called *Hobye*, *Houby*, *Howby*, and *Houtbeby*, is ten miles diſtant from Leiceſter, and ſix from Melton; bounded by Thruſſington, Shoby, Rakedale, Friſby, Rotherby, and Brokeſby; divided from the three laſt by the Wreke.

For "ſir Robert de *Horpedon*," near the bottom of p. 264, read "ſir Robert de *Grendon*)," being the ſame perſon who is mentioned at the top of the ſecond column of that page.

About the year 1785, the ſkeleton of a human body was diſcovered in digging for gravel at the edge of this lordſhip, oppoſite to a ſhepherd's cottage, and very near the boundary of Rakedale. The place was within about ten yards of the high road which leads from Hoby to Rakedale. Previous to the incloſure of Hoby this muſt have been a dreary and ſolitary ſpot; and conjecture prompts to believe that ſome traveller had been deſtroyed and buried by the inhuman perpetrator of the deed. When earl Ferrers went to ſee the gravel or rather ſand-pit (which it afterwards proved), only the ſkull was remaining; the labourers had either thrown the crumbling bones into the carts with the ſandy gravel (which they took to mend the road), or had diſpoſed of them otherwiſe. From the ſkull being rather of a ſmall ſize, he is inclined to believe it was that of a female. The appearance of the ſkull indicated its having lain there many years. Enquiries were made in the pariſh, if they remembered to have heard that any perſon was miſſing in that neighbourhood; but none of the inhabitants had a recollection of any circumſtance that could elucidate the above conjecture.

In the year 1791, ſir *George Robinſon*, bart. ſold the greateſt part of his property here, which he inherited from an heireſs of the *Villiers* family of Brookſby; viz. four farms; one of which, about 163 acres, was purchaſed by the preſent earl *Ferrers* (who has ſince alſo purchaſed the land-tax on this farm); another, tenanted by *William Willows*, was purchaſed by himſelf; a third, tenanted by *Thomas Henton*, purchaſed by himſelf; and the fourth, tenanted by *George Alſop*, was bought by *Peter Lafargue*, eſq. of ——— in Lincolnſhire.

Sir *George Robinſon* ſtill retains the manor, and a fiſhery on the Wreke; upon which river he has a mill, which is quite out of repair.

A part, called *Hoby New-fields*, is claimed as a ſeparate manor by *George Wrighte*, eſq. to whom Brookſby belongs, to which lordſhip it adjoins, and to which pariſh it belongs.

There is a mound in a flat meadow near the river, part of earl Ferrers's farm, which the inhabitants (for ſome unknown reaſon, if there ever was any) call *Robin Hood's Barn*: it appears to be one of thoſe mounds which the Romans threw up to mark their marches to the rear of their legions.

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[1] Mrs. Alice Stevens, wife of Mr. Edward Stevens, and daughter of Mr. George Henton of Rakedale, died in 1758, æt. 63. See vol. II. p. 420.

RERESBY,

a large and populous village, antiently called *Reriſby*, and now moſt uſually written *Rearſby*, is ſeated on the turnpike-road, ſeven miles from Leiceſter, eight from Melton, and ten from Loughborough; bounded partly, on the North and Eaſt, by the river Wreke, on the Weſt by Radcliffe, on the South by Queneborow, and on the Eaſt by Gaddeſby and Brokeſby; and, in the eccleſiaſtical diviſion of the county, is within the deanry of Goſcote.

In the time of king Edward the Confeſſor, *Alnod* held two ploughlands all but two oxgangs in Rereſbi, with ſac and ſoc. Two ploughs were then employed here; and it was valued at three ſhillings; but at the general ſurvey, when it was held by *Ingald* under *Robert de Buci*, was worth ten ſhillings. One plough was in the demeſne; and there were eight acres of meadow, and half a mill worth two ſhillings[1].

Two ploughlands all but one oxgang in Redreſbi, together with eight acres of meadow, were returned, at the general ſurvey, as parcel of the king's manor of Barrow[2].

Hugo Burdet held at the ſurvey, under the Counteſs *Judith*, two ploughlands and a half in Rereſbi; which had been valued at ten ſhillings, and were then worth twenty. One plough was in the demeſne; and a prieſt, with one villan and three bordars. There were two acres of meadow, and a mill of two ſhillings value[3].

This town was antiently divided between the *Neviles* and *Chamberlaines*.

In the reign of king John, *Ralph Chamberlain* was lord of this manor; in whoſe poſterity it continued till the reign of Henry VI.

On the aid granted to king Henry III. in 1235, towards the marrying of his ſiſter with the emperor of the Romans, *Hugo de Nevill* paid half a mark for a knight's fee in Rereſby; and, in the Teſta de Nevill, compiled about the year 1240, Rereſby-Chamberlein is deſcribed as conſiſting of four ploughlands; *Hugo de Nevill* held another ploughland; and *William Burdet* held alſo a fee and a half in Loſeby, Rereſby, &c.[4]

In 1247, the following legal proceſſes occur:

1. "Robertus de Folevill, Radulfus Camerarius, vic' Marneham, Johannes de Folevile, Radulfus de Folevile, Petrus de Segrave, & Aluredus de Rereſby, recuperaverunt ſeiſinam ſuam verſùs Hugonem de Nevill, de communiâ paſture ſue in XIV acris terre, quas ipſe incluſit in Rereſby; & quas dicunt eſſe ſeparalem ſuam, & ſeparalem omnium anteceſſorum ſuorum[5]."

2. "Walterus le Bret & Iſolda uxor ejus, qui tulere breve verſùs Radulfum Camerarium de Rereſby, de unâ virgatâ terre ibidem, unde idem Radulfus injuſtè, &c. diſſeiſivit Willielmum de Rereſby, fratrem predicte Iſolde, &c. Non eſt perſecutus. Ideò in miſericordiâ, &c."[6]

In the Itinerary of 1280, Rereſby, Sitheſton, and Gaddeſby, anſwered collectively as one vill.

In the reign of king Edward I. ſir *John Folvile*, knt. was ſeiſed of lands here. He had iſſue ſir *Philip de Folvile*, who died about 1307, ſeiſed of certain lands in the manors of Rereſby and Shouldby; and was father of *John* Folvile lord of Rereſby, who had iſſue *Euſtace* Folvile: but, the Folviles being about that time indicted for the murder of Roger Beler, their lands here were ſeized by the king; nor do we find that they were ever reſtored to them; for, this manor being granted to *Edmond of Woodſtock*, it was, after his attainder in 1330, given by the king to *Roger Mortimer* earl of *March*, for *Geoffrey* his younger ſon[7].

The Segrave Chartulary notices the following deeds:

1. A grant of *Ralph Chamberlayne* to *Stephen de Segrave*, of the homage of all the land which *Gilbert* the father of the ſaid Stephen held of the ſaid Ralph in Rereſby; namely, of one virgate of land which, with an additional toft, *William Butiler* held under Gilbert; to be held by the ſervice of 25*d.* a year.

2. Another grant from the ſaid *Ralph* to the ſaid *Stephen* of a virgate of land held by *Fegge*, and a toft held by *Seled*.

3. A grant of *Roger de Reriſby*, to the ſaid Stephen and his heirs, of the homage and ſervice of an annual pound of comin on New-year's day[8].

In 1325, it was found that *Stephen de Segrave*, deceaſed, and *Alice* his wife, held 14*s.* 8*d.* rent, ariſing out of divers free tenements in Gerendon, Reriſby, and Querndon, of the honour of *Winton*; but by what ſervice was unknown[9].

In the ſame year alſo it was found that *John de Segrave*, deceaſed, and *Chriſtian* his wife, held divers rents in Reriſby; and that *John* de Segrave (ſon and heir of Stephen de Segrave, couſin of the aforeſaid John de Segrave, ſenior) was his next heir[10].

In 1343, *Ralph Baſſet* of *Drayton* died ſeiſed of the third part of a knight's fee (which *Ralph Chamberleyn* held) in Rereſby, Othorpe, and Ilveſton[11].

In 1346, *Philip de Folvile* (on the aid then granted for knighting Edward of Woodſtock, the king's eldeſt ſon) was aſſeſſed 4*s.* for a tenth part of a knight's fee; *Ralph Chamberleyne*, 6*s.* 8*d.* for a ſixth part of a knight's fee; and *William de Nevil* 3*s.* 3*d.*; all parcel of the fees of *Cheſter* and *Huntingdon*[12].

In 1377, *John* ſon and heir of *Ralph Chamberleyne*, of Rereſby, releaſed all his right in all thoſe lands and tenements, &c. which had belonged to *Ralph* Chamberleyn his father and *Ralph* Chamberleyn his grandfather, in Rereſby and Thruſſington, to *Robert Folevile* parſon of Saxulby, and others, and to their heirs[13].

The poſſeſſions of the abbot and convent of St. *Mary de Pratis* at *Leiceſter* in this lordſhip are thus noticed in their Regiſter:

Dona diverſorum, ſicut patet per cartas ſubſequentes.

Edwardus rex, &c. Conceſſimus & licentiam dedimus Roberto Bryd, vicario de Queniboro, quòd ipſe IIII meſſuagia, III virgatas terre, & IIII acras & I rodam prati, cum pertinentiis, in Queniboro, Belgrave, & Rereſby, dare poſſit & aſſignare cuidam capellano divina ibidem celebraturo in perpetuum, &c.

Edwardus rex, &c. Conceſſimus & licentiam dedimus Willielmo de Aſton & Roberto filio Ricardi de Elmeleye, quòd ipſi VI meſſuagia, LX acras terre, duas acras prati, & tres ſolidates redditûs, cum pertinentiis, in Queniboro, Burſtal, & Rereſby, dare poſſint & aſſignare abbati & conventui Leyc', ut in cartâ.

Memorandum, quòd Robertus Bryd vicarius de Quenyboro dedit, conceſſit, & per cartam ſuam confirmavit, W. de Aſton & Roberto filio Ricardi de Elmeleye, duas dolas prati, cum pertinentiis, in Rereſby; quarum una continet IX rodas, & altera VI rodas, &c.; que valent per annum IX s̃.

Habemus ibi, ex perquiſito fratris Willielmi Charyte, & ex quietâ clamatione Ricardi Reynold & Roberti Stefhenez, totum jus ſuum & clameum quod habuerunt in omnibus terris illis & tenementis, &c. ut in cartis de Rereſby, que nuper habuerunt ex dono & feoffamento Johannis Stedeman de Markfeld South.

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[1] "Ingaldus tenet de R[oberto de Buci] in Rereſbi 2 carucatas terræ, 2 bovatas minus. Tempore Regis Edwardi erant 2 carucæ ibi. In dominico eſt una; & dimid' pars molini de 2 ſolidis, & 8 acræ prati. Valuit 3 ſolidos." Domeſday, fol. 234. b. 1.

[2] "In Redreſbi 2 carucatæ terræ, 1 bovatâ minus; & 8 acræ prati." Ibid. fol. 237. a.

[3] "Hugo Burdet tenet de Comitiſſâ [Judith] 2 carucatas terræ & dimidiam in Rereſbi. Ibi eſt 1 caruca in dominico; & preſbyter, cum 1 villano, & 3 bordariis; & molinum de 2 ſolidis; & 10 acræ prati. Valuit 10 ſolidos; modò 20 ſolidos." Ibid. fol. 236. a. 2.

[4] See before under Loſeby, p. 337.

[5] Placita 31 Hen. III. Rot. 16. in Recept. Scaccarii.

[6] Ibid. Rot. 24.

[7] Cart. 4 Edw. III. n. 74.

[8] Appendix to vol. I. p. 113.

[9] Eſch. 19 Edw. II. N° 91. Leic.

[10] Eſch. 19 Edw. II. N° 88. Leic.

[11] Eſch. 17 Edw. III. N° 59. Leic.

[12] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III.

[13] Cart. 51 Edw. III. N° 20.

Habemus ibi, per adquiſitionem fratris Willielmi Charyte, 1 meſſuagium, 1 croftum, 1 virgatam terre, que Robertus Stefhenez de Leyceſtriâ nuper tenuit; modò in tenurâ Johannis Noobul.

Capellanus cantarie de Quenyboro tenet duas dolas prati, que valent per annum ixs̄. vid̄.; & reddit xxs̄. Summa, xxixs̄. vid̄.

Reſolutiones; ſcilt, domino de Norfolk xviiid̄. pro 1 meſſuagio & virgatâ terre; & iis̄. vid̄. Johanni Kynull pro crofto.—Require terrarium de predictâ virgatâ in Rereſby in terrario fratris Willielmi Charyte[1]."

In the terrier referred to under Barkby, p. 45, Rereſby fills two pages.

In a book of fifteenths and tenths granted by the laity in 1416, Rereſby was rated at 2*l.* 9*s.* 0*d.*; and in the ſubſidy of 1445, at the ſame ſum; but an abatement was then made of 3*s.*

In the reign of king Henry VI. Chamberlayne's manor came to *Walter Keble*, who in 1446 could diſpend of old rent of aſſiſe 20*l.* yearly, beſides all charges[2].

In 1504, ... *Cotton* died ſeiſed of the manor of Rereſby called Cotton's manor; held of the king, as of his earldoms of *Cheſter* and *Huntingdon*, by the ſervice of a tenth part of one knight's fee[3].

Thomas Kebylt died 18 July, 1526, ſeiſed of a manor in Rereſby, called Chamberlayne's manor, held of *William Aſhby* by knight's ſervice; and *John* his ſon and heir was 12 years old[4].

In 1535, ... *Cotton* died ſeiſed of the manor of Rereſby; held of the king, as of his honour of *Huntingdon*, by knight's ſervice[5].

In 1545, *Thomas Laney* and his wife were cited, to ſhew cauſe why they held the manor of Rereſby[6].

John Keble died in 1557-8, ſeiſed of Chamberlayne's manor here[7]; leaving his two ſiſters, *Elizabeth* wife of *William Noble*, and *Joyce* wife of ——— *Clement*, his coheirs; on partition of whoſe eſtate, this was allotted to *Noble*.

Thomas Cotton was cited in 1565, to ſhew by what title he held Rereſby manor and certain lands there[8].

In 1585, *Henry Sacheverell*, eſq. died ſeiſed of a manor, or capital meſſuage, called Chamberlayne's manor; alſo of ten virgates and an half of land, meadow, and paſture, with the appurtenances, in Rereſby, belonging to the ſame manor; held of the queen, as of her honour of *Cheſter* and *Huntingdon*, by the ſervice of a moiety of a ſixth part of a knight's fee; he died June 2, 1584; and *Francis* Sacheverell, his ſon and heir, was then aged 10 years and upwards[9].

In 1595, Mr. Wyrley deſcribes Rereſby to be the habitation of ——— *Keble*, eſq.; and adds, "*Sacheverell*, *Keble*, and *Noble*, be in this town competitors."

In 1598, it was found that *William Watts*, gent. died ſeiſed of one meſſuage, three cloſes, and ſeven acres of land, in Rereſby; that they were held of the queen, as of her honour of *Cheſter* and *Huntingdon*; that he died 26 April laſt; and that *Thomas* Watts, his ſon and heir, was then aged 35 years[10].

In 1608, it was found that *George Noble*, gent. died ſeiſed of a quarter of the manor called *Chamberlayne's* manor in Rereſby, held of the king, as of the honour of *Cheſter* and *Huntingdon*, by the ſervice of a moiety of a ſixth part of a knight's fee[11].

The freeholders here in 1630 were, *Thomas Watts*, chief conſtable; *George Noble*, gent.; *George Hubbert*, gent; *Thomas Miller*; *William Moleſworth*, and *William Gilbert*.

John Richardſon, clerk, died Feb. 3, 1633, ſeiſed of one meſſuage, three virgates and three quarters of meadow land and paſture in Rereſby; and left, by *Alice* his wife, *William* his ſon and heir aged 13[12].

In 1655, there was collected in Rereſby, for the relief of the poor Proteſtants in Piedmont, the ſum of 2*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*

Caſtle Ward rents of Rereſby due, and paid at Michaelmas 1673, to ſir *Seymour Shirley*[13]:

John Noble (now Pochin, or Ruding)	£0	1	7¼
William Brett (now John King)	0	0	6
Mr. Thomas Laney	0	0	3
Nicholas Jeſſon	0	0	6
Jeſſon for Weſt Curts and 2 yard-lands	0	0	7½
Nicholas Milton (now George Elliott)	0	0	9
John Orton	0	4	7¼

The following apologetic note, on behalf of Mr. *Cotton* of Rereſby, was addreſſed to the Heralds who made the Viſitation of this county:

"Gentlemen, *Blythe Hall*, 30° *Martii*, 1682.

I have here incloſed you by my good friend (this bearer) Mr. Cotton, a draught of what will be proper to be entered by you; which when you have entered, he will ſubſcribe, and give you the uſual fee for a gentleman. As to the arms, he deſires a reſpite, conſidering he hath not as yet ſettled his eſtate, which he doth ere long reſolve to do, and then to have the grant of arms to reach to the perſon on whom he ſhall ſettle it, and to his deſcendants. I heartily wiſh you good ſucceſs in your buſineſs; reſting your affectionate friend, WILLIAM DUGDALE."

Thomas Noble, eſq. of the borough of Leiceſter, who died Feb. 8, 1743, deviſed his property at Rereſby to his friend *Rogers Ruding*, eſq. of Weſtcotes[14].

In 1722, ſixteen freeholders polled from this pariſh; and in 1775, we find 25 names.

In an act of parliament paſſed in 1761, for incloſing Rereſby-field, containing about 1600 acres, *William Pochin*, eſq. is deſcribed as lord of the manor, and proprietor of a conſiderable part of the lands, and of the whole of the ſoil of the waſte grounds, and poſſeſſing a conſiderable right of common; *John Orton*, clerk, patron and incumbent of the rectory, and entitled to all the great and ſmall tithes, and other rectorial dues, ariſing within the pariſh, and alſo in right of his church, and in his own right, entitled to part of the lands, paſture-grounds, and having a right of common; and *Rogers Ruding*, eſq. *John Kilby*, gent. *William Benſkin*, *Francis Allſopp*, and others, were the proprietors of the reſidue of the lands and right of common. An allotment was directed to be made to the lord of the manor, in full ſatisfaction for his right to the ſoil of the waſte grounds, and the public roads over the field, to be held in ſeveralty for ever, and diſcharged of all common and other right of any other of the perſons intereſted; and ſuch farther part of the waſte grounds as in the judgement of the Commiſſioners (incluſive of the aforeſaid allotment) ſhould be equal in value to Mr. Pochin's intereſt in the ſoil of the waſte grounds and public-roads: The allotment to Mr. Orton, as rector, in lieu of all the great and ſmall tithes, and other rectorial dues (except mortuaries and ſurplice-fees) ariſing out of the uninclosed lands, and the houſes and yards, homeſteads, gardens, and orchards (not exceeding one rood each) of the ſeveral proprietors of land in the fields, and from the reſpective owners and occupiers thereof reſpectively, ſuch parcel of the ſaid field as (quantity and quality conſidered) ſhould contain in the whole a full ſeventh part of all the unincloſed lands, in full compenſation of all the great and ſmall tithes of all the antient incloſures in Rearſby, belonging to proprietors of land, ground, or right of common in the ſaid field; and alſo, from all the homeſteads, gardens, and orchards, in Rearſby, containing in quantity more than one rood each, ſuch parcel of the unincloſed land of ſuch reſpective proprietors as (quantity and quality conſidered) ſhould be equal in value to one tenth part of the yearly rent or value of ſuch antient incloſures, homeſteads, gardens, and orchards, reſpectively; which ſaid ſeveral parcels of land, to be ſet out to the ſaid John Orton as rector, to be veſted in him and his ſucceſſors in lieu of all great and ſmall tithes, and other rectorial dues and payments aforeſaid (except as before excepted), and in full diſcharge thereof, and to be ſubject to the ſame ſort of taxes and payments as the aforeſaid great and ſmall tithes, and other rectorial

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[1] Charyte's Rentale, fol. cxxiii.
[2] Burton, MS.
[3] Eſch. 20 Hen. VII.
[4] Inq. at Leiceſter, 17 Hen. VIII; Cole's Eſcheats, vol. IV. (Harl. MSS. 759.) p. 180.
[5] Eſch. 27 Hen. VIII.
[6] Ibid. Record. 36 Hen. VIII. Rot. 34.
[7] Eſch. 5 & 6 Phil. & Mar. n. 35.
[8] Paſch. Record. 7 Eliz. Rot. 51.
[9] Eſch. at Leiceſter, 22 Aug. 27 Eliz.
[10] Eſch. at Leiceſter, 4 Oct. 40 Eliz.
[11] Eſch. at Leiceſter, 19 May, 6 Jac. I.
[12] Inq. at Leiceſter, 18 April, 10 Car. I.; Cole's Eſcheats, vol. II. (Harl. MSS. 757.) p. 330.
[13] Extracts from the book of Chief Rents belonging to ſir Robert Shirley.
[14] See his will hereafter under Skeffington.

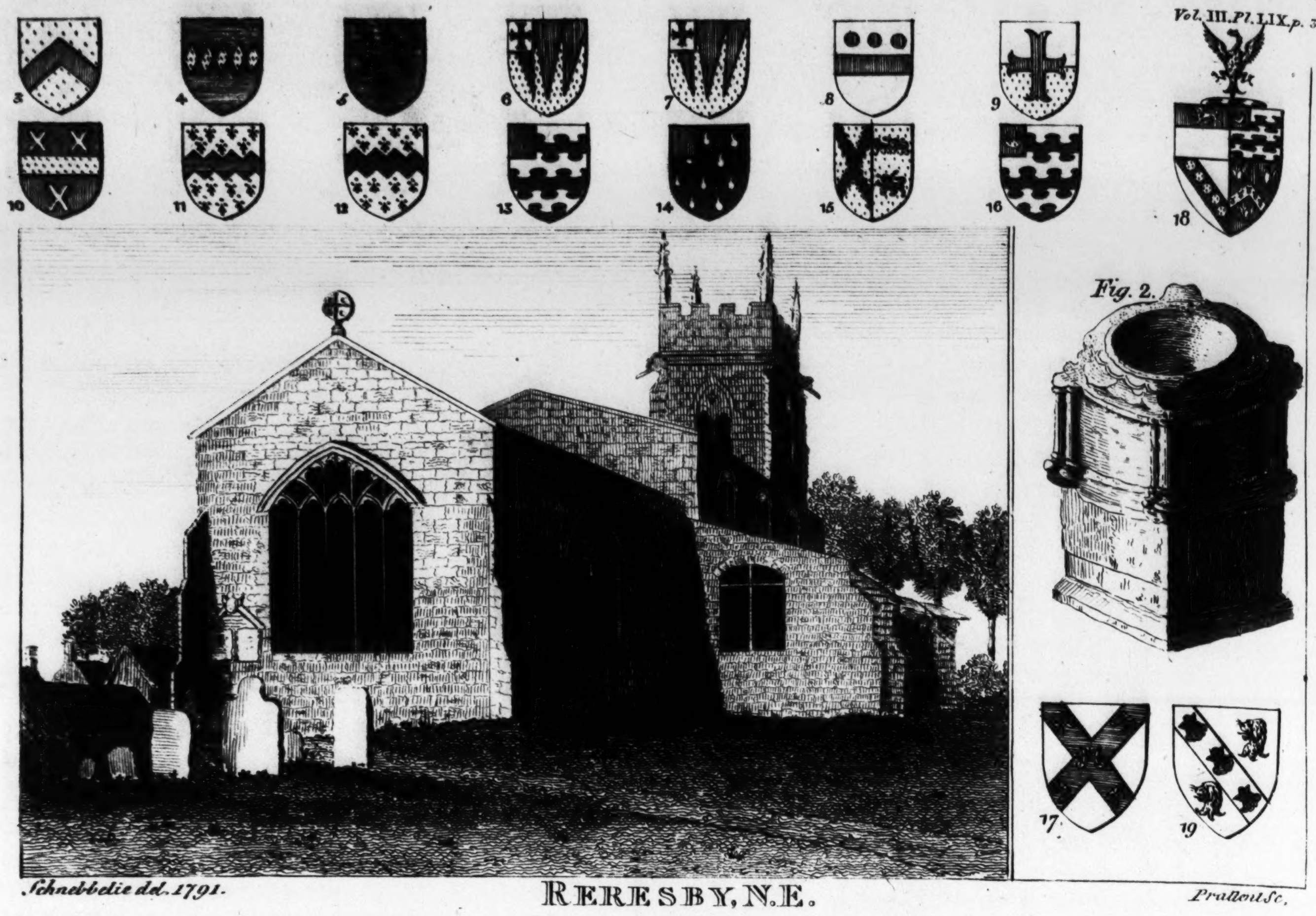
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Fig. 2.
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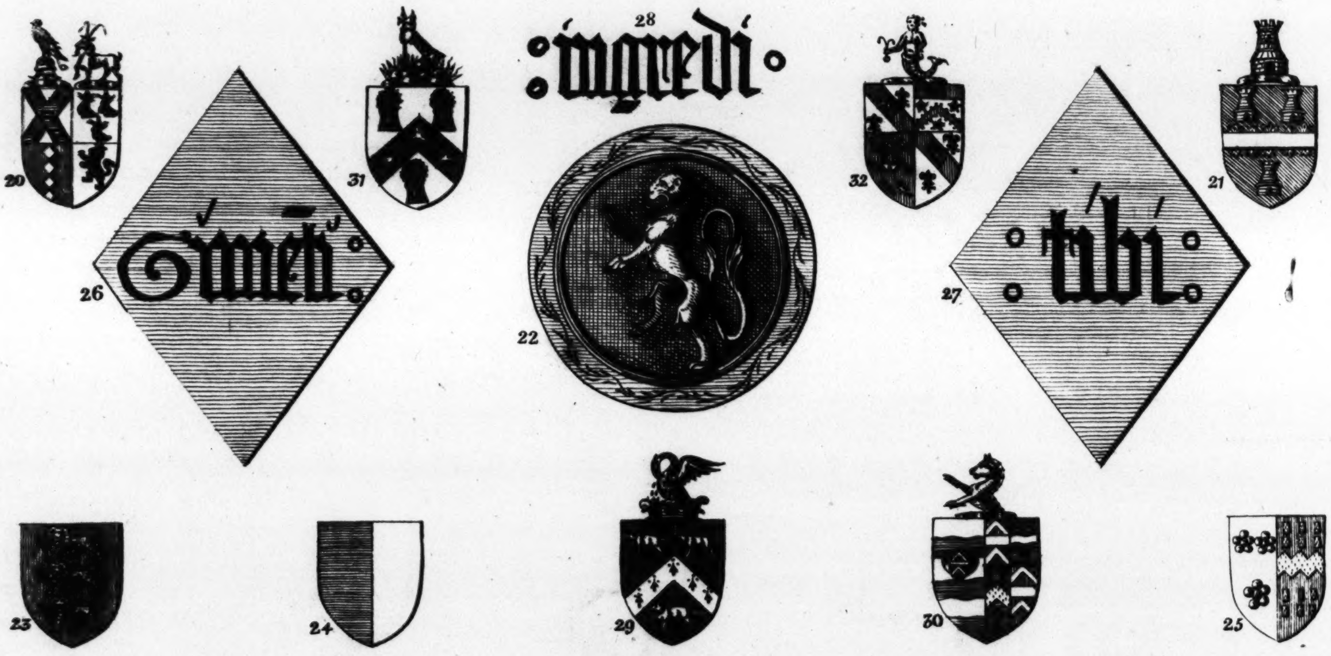
Schnebbelie del. 1791.

RERESBY, N.E.

Prattent Sc.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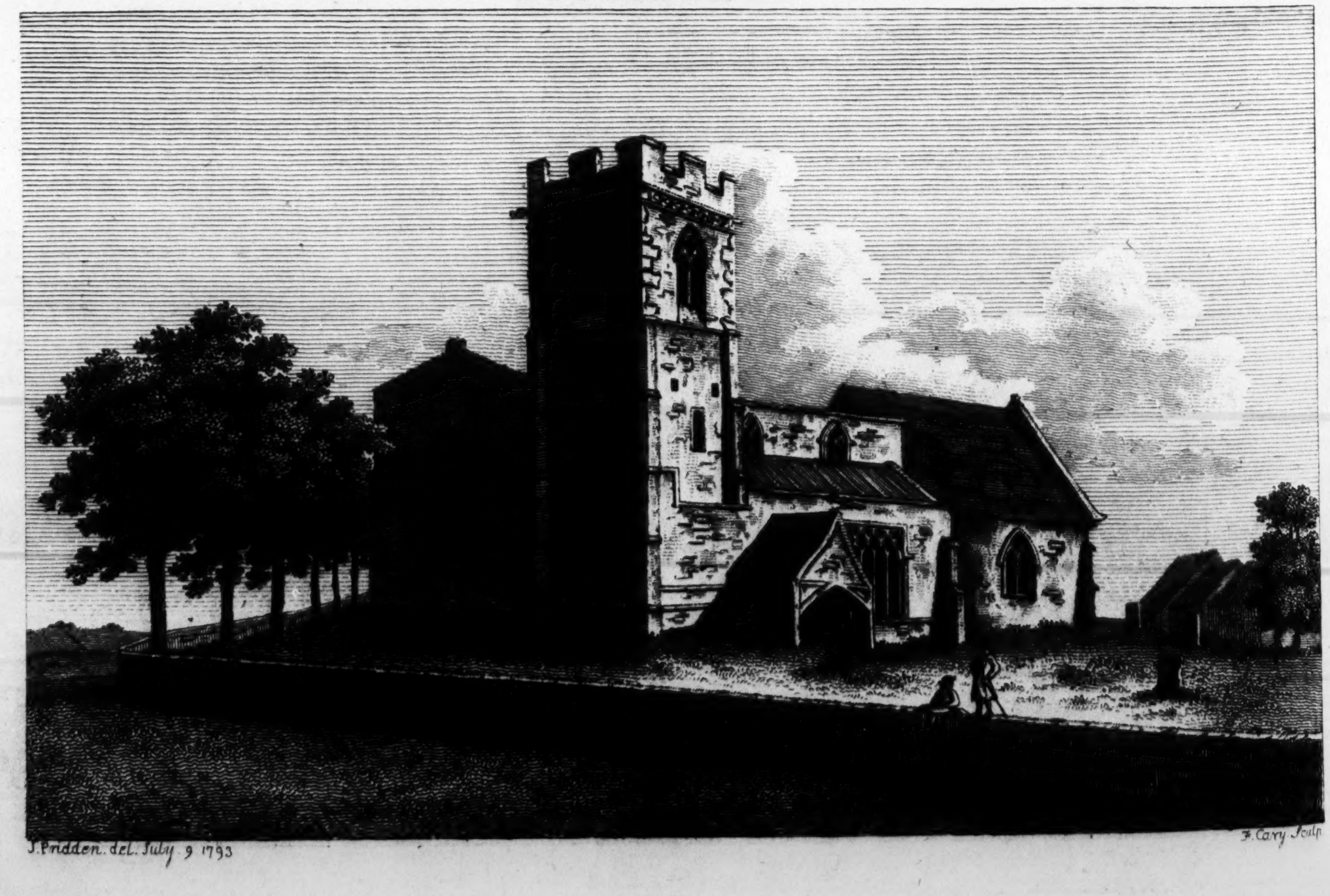
ROTHERBY, S.W.



J. Pridden. del. July 9 1793

J. Cary Sculp.

ties were then ſubject to, and no other; and the rector to have alſo ſuch parcels of the uninclosed land as (quantity and quality conſidered) ſhould, when incloſed, be of the full yearly value of 40*s.* (clear of the land-tax and all other payments) in lieu of the corn due or uſually paid to the clerk of the ſaid pariſh for the time being, as part of his ſalary or wages, by the occupiers of the lands and grounds in the ſaid fields. The reſidue of the uninclosed lands to be ſet out amongſt the ſeveral perſons who, at the time of making the diviſion, ſhould be entitled to land or other property, in proportion to their reſpective ſhares and intereſts therein (except the ſaid Mr. Pochin, as lord of the manor, in reſpect to his right and intereſt in and to the ſoil of the waſte grounds and public-roads; and Mr. Orton, as rector, in reſpect to his tithes and other rectorial dues and payments). And the commiſſioners were directed, in making ſuch their allotments of the meadow-ground in the ſaid field, to allot to the rector, as part of the ſeventh of the ſaid field, aforeſaid, certain tithe-pieces in the ſaid meadow, then belonging to the ſaid rectory, ſeverally called *Gooſe-holme* (containing about ten acres), and the three acres; and, in making their allotments to the ſaid William Pochin and John Kilby reſpectively, were to ſet out to and for them reſpectively as part of their allotments, the reſpective pieces of land in the field called *Blakemoor Spinneys*, belonging to them the ſaid William Pochin and John Kilby; and, in ſetting out the land to be allotted unto and for the ſaid John Orton as rector, as aforeſaid, in lieu of the land and ground in the ſaid field, then belonging to the ſaid rectory, were to have a due regard to the ſituation of the parſonage-houſe of the ſaid rectory.

This lordſhip, conſiſting principally of ſandy land, great part of which was antiently covered with broom, produces ſince the incloſure excellent barley, oats, and turnips.

The manor of Rereſby, with a conſiderable property in the lordſhip, was purchaſed from the *Nobles* by the late *William Pochin*, eſq. and is now, by his will, the property of his nephew and heir.

The other land-owners are, the Rev. *Thomas Orton* Mr. *Kilby*, and Mr. *Benſkin*.

In this pariſh are 64 families.

The Regiſter begins in 1713:

1713—1717—{ baptized 40.
{ buried 32.
1784—1789—{ baptized 71.
{ buried 27.

CHARITABLE DONATIONS, ON A TABLET.

Formerly has been purchaſed a cloſe, called *The Poors' Cloſe*; the rent to be applied to buy coals for the poor at Chriſtmas.

Mr. John Orton, late rector, gave £25; the intereſt to buy flax, to be ſpun and wove, to be diſtributed by the miniſter and churchwardens; and £10; the intereſt of which to be applied to learn poor children to read.

20*s.* a year given by Mrs. Faunt, paid out of the Dale cloſe belonging to William Pochin, eſq. to learn poor children to write and read.

Money raiſed for the poor of Rereſby,	£.	s.	d.
within the year ending at Eaſter 1776,	171	8	2
Expended in county rates, —	5	1	2
——— on the poor, —	166	7	0
Rent of workhouſe[1], &c. —	6	10	0
Expended in litigations, —	10	0	0
Money raiſed for 1783, —	145	18	5
——— 1784, —	149	16	9
——— 1785, —	122	9	2
Medium of theſe three years,	139	8	1
——— of county expences,	7	10	2
——— of expences not relating to the poor; repairs of the church, roads, &c.	0	0	0
——— of nett annual expences,	131	17	11
——— of attending on magiſtrates,	1	1	11
——— of entertainments, —	0	3	3
——— of law expences, —	0	5	10
——— of ſetting the poor to work,	0	0	0

The return made to the houſe of commons in 1786, in anſwer to an enquiry reſpecting the charitable donations in this pariſh, may be ſeen in vol. I. p. 52.

The CHURCH, (ſee Plate LIX.)

dedicated to St. *Michael*, conſiſts of a neat ſmall embattled tower (wherein are three bells) with pinnacles at the corners; a chancel; nave; and two ailes ſeparated by Gothic arches, over which are three clere-ſtory windows.

In the windows are ſome ſcraps of painted glaſs.

The font is ſquare and antient, lined with lead, fig. 2.

In the South wall of the chancel are three ſtone ſeats, and a piſcina.

The church is badly pewed.

Mr. Wyrley notices theſe arms[2]; now all gone:

Or, a chevron Gules. Lord *Stafford*.

Azure, five fuſils in feſs Or. *Percy*.

Azure, ſix lioncels rampant Or, armed and langued Gules. *Longſpé* earl of *Saliſbury*.

Or, three piles Gules; on a canton Argent a croſs formy Sable. *Baſſet*.

The ſame; but the croſs formy Azure.

Argent, a feſs Gules, in chief three torteaux. *Devereux*.

Party per feſs, Argent and Or, a croſs moline Gules. *Folvile*.

Gules, a feſs Or, between three ſaltires humetté Argent. *Boivile*.

Ermine, a chief indented Azure. *Nevile*.

Ermine, a chief indented Sable. *Nevile*.

Barry nebulé of ſix, Argent and Sable, a canton Gules. *Brokeſby*.

Sable guttée Argent, a canton Gules. *Danet*.

Or, a ſaltire engrailed Sable; *Botetort*; impaling, Or, three lions paſſant Azure. *Somery*.

In the Matriculus of 1220[3], one moiety of Rereſby is deſcribed to be under the patronage of *Ralph de Colevill*; the other moiety of *Ralph Chamberlain*, and afterwards of *Geoffrey Baſſet*. The monks of St. *Nicholas* of *Angiers* received *ab antiquo* two ſheaves from one ploughland of the fee of *Simon de Nevill*.

In 1334, the procurations were, 7*s.* 6¾*d.*; the rectory was taxed at 12 marks, and 2*s.* for Peter-pence.

In 1534-5, the procurations and ſynodals were, 13*s.* 4*d.*; and the value of the rectory £15. 16*s.* 8*d.*

Henry Sacheverell, eſq. being ſeiſed in fee of the fourth part of the advowſon in groſs of the church of Rereſby, Feb. 1, 12 Eliz. granted the ſame to *Henry* Sacheverell, of Rereſby, gent. and *Remigius Hunt*, gent. to the uſe of himſelf and *Gertrude* his wife, for their lives; the remainder in tail to the firſt, ſecond, third, fourth, fifth, ſixth, ſeventh, eighth, ninth, ſons of his body; remainder to him and his heirs in fee. Henry Sacheverell, eſq. had iſſue *Francis* Sacheverell; who was ſeiſed of the remainder of the fourth part of the ſaid advowſon in tail. Henry Sacheverell, eſq. and his wife Gertrude died; by which event, Francis Sacheverell was ſeiſed in tail of the fourth part of the ſaid advowſon; ſir *Robert Cotton*, knight, of two other parts; and *George Noble* of the other part. Levied a fine in the king's bench, Octav. S. Trin. 3 Jac. of the ſaid three other parts to the uſe of the ſaid Francis Sacheverell in fee; who preſented *Francis Squire* to the church in the time of king James; and afterwards, 12 Oct. 2 Car. I, he granted the next preſentation to *John Danvers*, gent.; and, the church becoming vacant by the death of Francis Squire, John Danvers brought a *Quare impedit* againſt the biſhop of *Lincoln* and *Thomas Archer*, gent.[4]

In 1650, the rectory was returned worth £60; and and the incumbent as "ſufficient."

In an advertiſement for ſale of the advowſon by auction, April 11, 1798, the rectorial-houſe is ſaid to be well ſituated in the village of Rereſby; conſiſting of a variety of good rooms, two large barns, ſtable, two gardens, with garden-houſe and ſummer-houſe; and the rectory, as compriſing ſeveral cloſes of rich arable, meadow, and paſture ground, allotted in lieu of tithes and glebe on the incloſure, and containing together 335 acres, 2 roods, and 4 perches; with a new-built brick-barn, ſtables, and granaries, ſtanding in the middle of the eſtate; alſo the tithes of about 24 acres of old incloſure, belonging to Mr. *Riley*, taken in kind; and ſeveral ſmall money payments, in lieu of tithes, iſſuing out of 23 or 24 cottages in Rereſby; the lands let to tenants at will at rents amounting together to £480. 19*s.* making, with the tithes and money payments, an income of nearly £500. a year; the outgoings, including the curate's ſtipend, not exceeding £66.; no hamlet within the pariſh, and only one church to ſerve; the incumbent nearly 72.

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[1] In 1776, fourteen perſons were in this workhouſe.

[2] Plate LIX. fig. 3—15.

[3] See the Introductory Volume, p. lix.

[4] William Browne's "Entering Clerk's Vade Mecum," p. 388.

The preſent value in the king's books, 17*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*

The epiſcopal procurations are 3*s.* 4*d.*; the archidiaconal, 11*s.* 0¾*d.*

RECTORS.	PATRONS.
Thomas Baſſet, 1224.	
Adam of Dorcheſter, 1235.	
William of Leiceſter, 1237.	Sir Rob. de Folvile, knt. and Ralph Chamberlain.
William Belton[1], D.D. 1420.	
Richard Bearſwoe, D.D. Dec. 5, 1503.	Thomas Kebyll, eſq.
John Carter, 1534.	
Peter Preſtland, Oct. 13, 1559.	Queen Elizabeth.
Thomas Mounteforth[2], in leg' bacalaur', 1562.	
William Whitaphe, B.D. died 1617.	
Francis Squire, 1618.	
Cleare Sacheverell[3], B.A. Nov. 27, 1633; ejected 1644; reſtored 1653.	The King.
William Grace, M.A. 1659.	
Cadwallader Jones[4], Nov. 2, 1660.	John Danvers, gent. *pro hâc vice.*
John Orton, M.A. Nov. 24, 1676; died 1715.	The King, *per pravitatem ſimoniæ.*
Joſeph Orton, Oct. 7, 1715.	Sim. Barwell, and John Ludlam, gent. *pro hâc vice.*
John Orton, M.A. 1730; died 1760.	Himſelf the patron.
John Orton[5], M.A. June 2, 1760; died Feb. 1791.	Thomas Boothby, eſq.
Thomas Orton, his brother, July 9, 1791; rector 1799.	Wells Orton, eſq. of Enfield.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

Mr. Wyrley notices here "a fine monument in form of this croſs[6], which is *Folvile's*."

Another, of *John Keble*, eſq. of Rereſbie, and *Anne* his wife, 1557; on which are graven, Barry, nebulé of ſix, Argent and Sable; on a canton Gules a creſcent Or, fig. 16.

And alſo a flat ſtone of alabaſter (which ſtill remains, though ſomewhat defaced) on which was the following arms and inſcription:

Arms: Argent, on a ſaltire Azure, five water-bougets Argent, *Sacheverell*, fig. 17.

"Here lieth the body of Henry Sacheverell[7], who died . . .
. . . . . 1581; and Gertrude[8] his wife . . . ."

In the chancel.

On a ſmall mural monument on the South ſide:

"THOMAS NOBLE, OF RERESBIE,
GENTLEMAN, SON OF GEOR
GE NOBLE, MARRIED FRANCES
HERRICK, DAUGHTER UNTO
ROBERT HERRICK, OF LEICES-
TER, GENTLEMAN. HEE DIED
THE 10 OF JULY, ANNO 1625.

DEATH NIPS THE FRUIT,
THE BLOSSOM, AND THE BUD:
HAPIE WHOSE LIFE
IN YOUTH AND AGE IS GOOD."

On flat ſtones:

Within the communion rails:

1. "Here lieth the body of John Orton,
Maſter of Arts, and rector of Rereſby;
who departed this life the 13th day of September, 1715,
in the 65th year of his age."

2. "Here lieth the body of Anne,
the wife of John Orton, rector of Rereſby.
She had iſſue by him only one ſon, John Orton;
and departed this life the 18th day of October, 1710,
in the 65th year of her age."

3. "Here lieth the body of John Orton, M.A.
rector of Rereſby.
He died the 2d day of May, 1760,
aged 72 years."

4. "Here lieth the body of Mary Orton,
wife of the late John Orton, rector of Rereſby.
She died the 14th day of May, 1762,
aged 72 years."

On other flat ſtones:

5. "Here lies Margaret, the ſecond wife
of Thomas Noble, of Leiceſter, gent.
She was the eldeſt daughter of Sir William Keyte,
of Everton, in the county of Glouceſter, bart.
She departed this life the 3d day of March, 1710,
in the 47th year of her age."

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[1] "17 Dec. 1420, D'ns Ep's commiſit vices ſuas mag'ro Will' Belton, S.T.B. rectori eccleſie de Rereſby, Linc' dioc', & Henr. Whytehed in ſacra theol. ſcolari, rectori S. Martini, Leyc', ad predicand' verbum Dei per totam dioc' Linc' in formâ communi, pro ſue voluntatis beneplacito duratur'."

[2] In the Certificate referred to under Allexton, p. 8, Mr. Mounteforth is thus deſcribed: "Preſbyter, non conjugatus; in jur' facult' doctus; reſidet; hoſpitalis; deget apud Aldwynkle; non licentiatus, nec prædicat; duo beneficia habet; & eſt pluralit' auctoritate regiâ." Thomas Mounteforth, chaplain, was preſented to the rectory of Aldwincle, 27 June, 1527, by Leonard Grey, in right of his wife, the counteſs of Worceſter. Bridges, vol. II. p. 210.

[3] Rymer, vol. XIX. p. 536. He was a deſcendant from an antient family; compounded for firſt fruits May 22, 1636; and was turned out about 1644 or 5, for no other crime than his loyalty; but lived to be reſtored with his royal maſter. Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, p. 366. He married Jane, widow of William Noone, gent. of Walton on the Woulds (who died July 31, 1633.)

[4] He was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge; where he gave £10. to the library; and his arms are entered among the benefactions in a MS folio volume blazoned in vellum.

[5] Mr. Orton was a gentleman of large poſſeſſions, extenſive charity, and univerſal benevolence. The following character was printed in the Leiceſter Journal, Feb. 18, 1791: "On Monday laſt died at Rearſby the Rev. Mr. Orton, rector of that place. His univerſal benevolence and extenſive charity are well known, and his loſs will be ſeverely felt by the many poor families who experienced his bounty; he may be literally ſaid to have fed the hungry, and cloathed the naked. His heart was ever open to the diſtreſs of others, and he was always happy in adminiſtering to their neceſſities."

[6] See Plate LV. 195.

[7] His grandſon Andrew Sacheverell's leaden coffin, weighing 2 *cwt.* was found in 1760, on digging a grave in the chancel for the then deceaſed rector; and ſold for £1. 8*s.* to buy the clerk a mourning coat. There was an inſcription on the coffin in raiſed black letters. From the information of Mr. Joſeph Moore of Syſton, who bought the coffin.

[8] "This Gertrude was the daughter of John Hunt of Newton." Wyrley, MS.

6. "Here lieth the body of Thomas Noble,
of the borough of Leiceſter, eſq.;
who departed this life the 3d day of May, 1730."

7. "George Hubbert, gent.
died Dec. 30, 1684, aged 46;
and Anne his wife, daughter of William Sacheverel,
of Barton, in the county of Nottingham,
died Dec. 17, 1725, aged 89."

On a monument againſt the North wall:

Arms: Quarterly; Argent, on a chief Gules, a lion paſſant Or, *Noble*; 2. Barry, nebulé of ſix, Argent and Sable, on a canton Gules a creſcent Or, *Keble*; 3. Argent, on a bend Sable, five bezants, *Palmer*; 4. Gules, a chevron Ermine between three eagles diſplayed Or. Creſt, an eagle diſplayed Or; fig. 18.

"Near this place lies interred the body of
Thomas Noble[1], ſon of Thomas Noble,
late of the borough of Leiceſter, eſq.
by Mary his firſt wife;
who departed this life the 8th day of February,
in the year of our Lord 1743,
and in the 48th year of his age."

"Mrs. Margaret Noble died Sept. 15, 1680, aged 20."

"Mrs. Barbara Noble died July 3, 1708, aged 50."

On a monument againſt the wall of the South aile:

"Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth Corbet,
daughter of William Watts, gent,
late of this place, by Mary his wife,
and relict of Delapool Corbet, gent.
late of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, London.
She departed this life May the 1ſt, 1784,
in the 80th year of her age.

Lo! here interr'd ſhe lies, who humbly gave
Her ſoul to God, her body to the grave:
A tender mother, and a loving wife,
Throughout her paſſage to a better life.
She dy'd to live, but humbly liv'd to die:
So God remov'd her, to complete her joy."

On flat ſtones in the nave:

1. "In memory of Robert, ſon of John Parlby;
who was born October the 8th, 1711;
and died January the 8th, 1747."

2. "Here lieth the body of Elizabeth,
the wife of Robert Parlby;
who departed this life the 29th of May, 1711,
in the 60th year of her age."

3. "Here lyeth the body of Robert Parlby,
who departed this life the 26th of December, 1720,
in the 71ſt year of his age."

4. "Here lieth the body of Mary Parlby,
eldeſt daughter of John Parlby, by Mary his wife;
who departed this life the 20th of November, 1722,
in the 16th year of her age."

5. "John Parlby died Aug. 29, 1734, aged 56."

6. "George Grove, gent. departed this life
May the 14th, 1724, in the 50th year of his age."

7. "In memory of William Woodhouſe, gent.
who died February the 24th, 1742-3, aged 74.
Dorothea his wife died Nov. 21, 1739, aged 57.
Dorothy their daughter died April 27, 1743, aged 26."

Againſt the end of the chancel, on the outſide:

Arms: . . . . on a bend Argent between two lions' heads eraſed Or, three eſcalop-ſhells Sable, fig. 19.

"Here
lieth the body of
Richard Benſkin,
gentleman,
who departed this life
Feb. the 10th, 1756,
aged 85 years."

"Near this place
lieth interred the body of
Sarah the wife of
Richard Benſkin, gent.
She departed this life
the 29th of Auguſt,
1741, aged 62 years."

There are many other upright ſtones to this family.

Mr. William Grace, who was alſo vicar of Shenſtone in Staffordſhire, was a ſerious, humble, grave perſon; well eſteemed by his pariſh, eſpecially major Hubbart and family, for the holineſs of his life and his edifying preaching. He had a great many children, who, with their parents, were reduced to great want. He was nearly related to archbiſhop Sheldon, to whom applications were made for his poor diſtreſſed family; but no relief could be obtained there, unleſs Mr. Grace would conform; which if he would yield to, great things were promiſed; but this moved him not to act againſt his conſcience. Some time after the archbiſhop recovered ſo much humanity, as to take ſome care of two of his children. Upon his ejectment, having a wife and 11 children, he was reduced to ſtraits, and for a maintenance took a farm of about £30. a year, preaching in his own houſe, for which he was ſoon apprehended by two juſtices, and, with many of his hearers, bound over, which was very chargeable. Not long after, he was ſent for by a party of horſe, and taken priſoner to Stafford; for what, he know not. Being unable to bear the charge of his impriſonment, he made his application to the deputy lieutenant, and was forced to give in bonds of £100. to appear when called. He was diſmiſſed after many hard ſpeeches, but no charge laid againſt him. After all which he was neceſſitated, by the five-mile act, to remove to a place where he lived at great charges, ſeparated from his relations, and his farm left to the management of ſervants, to his unſpeakable loſs. He died Nov. 10, 1699, aged more than 90[2]; his wife Joanna in 1668, aged 52. They were both buried at Shenſtone, co. Stafford; where a ſtone within a frame of wood, with the following epitaph, is placed to their memory in the entrance of the aile from the North door:

"Εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας, ἀμήν.
Quod reliquum eſt Gulielmi Grace[3], M. A.
hujuſce eccleſiæ ritu Anglicano olim
vicarii, hìc reconditur.
Juxta jacet Joanna Grace,
præfati Gulielmi conjux unica.
E' vivis exceſſit illa anno
à Chriſto nato MDCLXVIII,
ætatis ſuæ præter propter LII.
Nonagenarius ille & ultra deceſſit
tandem, & in fide Chriſti obdormivit,
VII idus Novembris, æræ Chriſtianæ MDCXCIX.
Job Grace[4], eccleſiæ cathedralis Lichfield theſaurarius,
ejuſdemque Gulielmi ex Joannâ filius,
hunc lapidem ſepulchralem paritèr ac inſcriptum
in memoriam parentum poſuit, ſacravit."

Upon the floor within the altar-rails of the church of Draughton, in Northamptonſhire.

"M. S. Hìc jacet Elizabetha, Maunſeli Courtman,
hujus eccleſiæ rectoris, uxor;
Thomæ Noble, de Rearеſby in agro Leiceſtrienſi, gen.
natu maxima.
Sanctis moribus fœmina, habilis ingenii
& ad omnem humanitatis rationem commodi;
in afflictos miſericors, in vicinos & amicos hoſpitalis,
omnibuſque bonis flebilis: obiit Auguſti 25to, 1698.
Hoc monumentum chariſſimæ
uxori poſuit mœrens conjux."

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[1] See the Pedigree of Noble hereafter, p. 461.

[2] Incumbent 58 years. Richard Smith, his clerk, alſo held his office 57 years.

[3] Robert Grace, ſuppoſed to be ſon of William, was living, vicar of Shenſtone, very old, in 1721. Saunders, p. 11.

[4] Inſtalled treaſurer at Lichfield, by Archbiſhop Sancroft's option, Auguſt 14, 1688. He held, from 1671 till 1719 the vicarage of Watford, co. Northampton; where he was buried, with this epitaph:

"Job Grace, late treaſurer of the cathedral church of Lichfield, prebendary of Lawley,
and 49 years miniſter of this pariſh. He died Oct. 2, 1719, in the 75th year of his age."

In the ſame church, on a mural monument at the Weſt end of the South aile, is this inſcription:

"P. S. Spe beatiſſimæ in Chriſto Reſurrectionis requieſcit
in pace ANNA GRACE, aſſiduæ pietatis exemplar;
parentibus ſupplex, amicis comis conſtanſque,
cæteriſque officioſa, amabilis.
Nata V° idus Aprilis, } anno Domini
Renata VIII° calendas Maii, } MDCLXXIIII.
Denata VIII° calendas Martii, anno Chriſti MDCCIX.

In memoriam filiæ chariſſimæ
mœſtiſſimus parens J. GRACE, A. M.
hujus eccleſiæ præpoſitus,
necnon Eccleſiæ Cathedralis de Lichfield Theſaurarius,
juxta facere voluit, deſignavit.
Juxta jacet JEMIMA GRACE,
trium annorum infantula."

I. Pedigree of SACHEVERELL, of HOPWELL, WIMESWOULD, and OLD HAYS.

Arms: Argent, on a ſaltire Argent, five water-bougets Or, Plate LIX. fig. 17. (Harl. MSS. 1113. 77.)

Sir Patrick Sacheverell, temp. Edw. I.=Joan, daughter of Robert le Vavaſor.

Sir Robert Sacheverell, knt. 15 Edw. I.

William Sacheverell, temp. Edw. III.=Iſabell Okeover.

Robert Sacheverell, of Hopwell, eſq.= . . . . dau. and heireſs of ſir Roger de Hopwell.

John Sacheverell, of Hopwell, temp. Hen. VI.=Anne, ſecond dau. and coheir of ſir Roger Leche, of Chatſworth.

1. Ralph Sacheverell, of Hopwell, died Aug 28, 1488[1].=Joan, dau. of John Curzon, of Kedleſton, eſq.
2. William Sacheverell, of Smiterton. (See p. 513.)

1. Sir Richard Sacheverell[2], knt. d. 1534, ſ. p. buried in the collegiate church in the Newark at Leiceſter.=Mary, dau. and heir of ſir Tho. Hungerford, and relict of Edward lord Haſtings, died before 1534, bur. in the Newark.
2. John Sacheverell, of Morley, Smalley, and Ridley, in right of his wife; killed at Boſworth-field in the life-time of his father 1485[3].=Joan, dau. and heir of Henry Stathum, of Morley; afterwards wife of William Zouch, of Bulwick, co. Northampt.
1. Mary.=Thomas Finderne, of Finderne, co. Derby.
    1. George Finderne.
    2. John Finderne.
    3. Robert Finderne.= . . . . a widow of . . . Sacheverell, of Nuneaton.
        Tho. Finderne, married Alice, dau. of Rich. Beaumont, of Coleorton.
2. . . . .=Richard Slorey, of Slorey-hall, juxta Geding, co. Nott.
    1. John Slorey[4], of Braunſton.
    2. Elizabeth.=Richard Nele, of Preſtwould[5].
    3. Jane.=Geo. Vincent, of Peckleton.

Margery, widow of ſir John Holford, of Holford, co. Cheſter, 1547[6]; firſt wife.=1. Sir Henry Sacheverell, of Morley, knt. born 1475; high-ſheriff of Derbyſhire 1531 and 1541; died July 22, 1558[7].=Iſabella, dau. of ſir John Montgomery, of Cubley, knt. ſecond wife.
2. John. } See p. 220.
3. Ralph, } See p. 220.
4. A daughter.

1. John Sacheverell, of Morley and Hopwell, died before his father.=Elizabeth, dau. of ſir Will. Pierpont of Holme, knt.
2. William Sacheverell[8], of Staunton, co. Derby, died Sept. 6, 1557[9].=Mary, dau. and heir of Clement Lowe of Denby, and Iſabel Strelley his wife.
3 Richard Sacheverell[10], of Barton.=Elizabeth, natural dau. of Henry lord Grey of Codnor.
    Henry[12], d. ſ. p. 1605; gave Barton to his couſin Ralph of Staunton.
    Elizabeth.
4. Robert.
5. Henry Sacheverell, of Kibworth and Sadington (ſee p. 220.)
6. Thomas Sacheverell.= . .
    1. Henry Sacheverell, a vintner in London.
Five daughters[11].

John Sacheverell, eſq. of Morley, born 1518; died at Bruſſels Oct. 23, 1593[13].=Katharine, dau. of ſir Anthony Fitzherbert, ch. Juſt. Common Pleas.
1. Ralph[14] Sacheverell, of Staunton, born 1532; died Sept. 1, 1605.=Emma, dau. of Will. Dethick, of Newhall, d. April 30, 1606.
2. Richard, a clerk.
3. Patrick[15], marr. Anne, dau. of ſir Hugh Overſall, of Hull, knt.
4. Margaret.=William Bonington.

Henry Sacheverell, of Morley and Hopwell, 1613; afterwards of Old Hays, co. Leiceſter; died 1620, æt. 73.=Joan, third dau. of ſir Humphrey Bradburne.
    Jacinth, and ſeveral other children. (See p. 509.)
1. William Sacheverell[16], of Barton, born 1555; died 1616.=Tabitha, dau. of James Spenſer, of Alvaſton; re-married to Thomas Harrington.
2. Anthony.
3. John.
4. John.
5. Thomas[17].
6. Ralph.
7. Henry.
8. Edmund.
1. Mary.=William Blackwell, of Alton, co. Derby.
2. Lucy.=Edward Abell, of Ticknall.
3. Jane.
4. Iſabell.
5. Milicent,=firſt, to Thomas Gell, eſq. of Hopton; ſecondly, to John Curzon, of Kedleſton, eſq.
6. Dorothy.
7. Ellen.=Everard Digby, of Holwell (ſee vol. II. p. 14.)

1. Ralph, died young.
2. Henry Sacheverell, of Barton and Morley, living 1662.=Joice, dau. and heir of Francis Mansfield, of Hugglescote Grange.
1. Milicent, ſecond wife.=Tho. Mansfield[18], of Weſt Leeke, eſq.
    Richard Mansfield.=Elizabeth, dau. of ſir Thomas Richardſon, and ſiſter to lord Richardſon.
        1. Milicent.
        2. Thomas.
        3. Elizabeth.
        4. John.
2. Frances, married to Sam. Harward.

1. Henry, died young.
2. William Sacheverell, of Barton and Morley, b. 1638; M.P. for Derbyſhire 1661—1680[19]; and for Nottinghamſhire 1690.=Mary, dau[20]. of William Staunton, of Staunton; died Aug. 6, 1674.
1. Katharine,=William Sitwell, of Reniſhaw, co. Derby, gent.[21]
    George Sitwell[22], eſq. died in 1730; buried at Barton.
2. Joice, married to J. Milward.

1. Henry, born 1660. } all died young.
2. William, } all died young.
3. Ralph, } all died young.
4. William, } all died young.
5. Robert[23], born 1669; M.P. for the borough of Nottingham 1698—1701; and 1705—1713; died Dec. 10, 1714.
1. Mary, } living 1674.
2. Elizabeth, } living 1674.
3. Joice, } living 1674.
5. Anne, } living 1674.
4. Catharine, died young.

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[1] Inq. 24 Oct. 4 Hen. VII.

[2] He poſſeſſed, *inter alia*, the manor of Wimeſwould; where ſee ſome account of him, p. 508.

[3] He lies buried in Morley church, under a fine thick and large ſlab of Derbyſhire marble. One of the ailes in that church is full of the monuments of the family, who have long flouriſhed there in great renown, this being their antient ſeat, and their houſe a large old building adjoining to the church. Wolley, MS Hiſtory of Derbyſhire; and ſee Thoroton's Nottinghamſhire, p. 50. A Sacheverell ſtands in the Magna Britannia as patron of Morley in 1738.

[4] Of whom hereafter, under Sparkenhoe.

[5] See before, p. 362.

[6] Sir Peter Leyceſter, p. 344.

[7] Inq. at Nottingham, 29 Oct. 5 & 6 Philip & Mary.

[8] De Willielmo Sacheverell, & uxore, occaſionatis ad oſtendendum quo titulo tenent manerium de Bylborough, in com. Nottingham; Mich. Rec. 29 Hen. VIII. Rot. 8.—This manor was afterwards granted by the king to ſir Nicholas Strelley, Mich. Rec. 35 Hen. VIII. Rot. 24. And Sept. 20, 1546, William Sacheverell and Henry Needham obtained a grant of the priory of Bentley at Harrow on the Hill, Middleſex, which they aliened the ſame year, Nov. 23, to Elizabeth Colte. Pat. 35 Hen. VIII. pars 12. & pars 28.

[9] Inq. 4 & 5 Philip & Mary.

[10] He was living in 1605; in which year he obtained a grant of lands in Nottinghamſhire. 6 Pars Original. 2 Jac. I. Rot. 2.

[11] 1. Elizabeth, wife of Ralph Fraunces, of Ticknall; 2. Catharine, wife of Thomas Babington; 3. Mary, wife of George Chaworth, had three ſons and three daughters, and died 1562; ſee their pedigree and epitaph in Thoroton, pp. 101. 259; 4. Joan, wife of John Booth, eſq. of Barrow, co. Derby, who died 8 June, 22 Hen. VIII.; 5. Barbara, married John Roiel; Thoroton, p. 93.

[12] See his epitaph in Thoroton, p. 51.

[13] See hereafter, p. 509.

[14] See their epitaphs in Thoroton, p. 52.

[15] He had a daughter Elizabeth, married to John Skelton, 1624.

[16] Anne Hubbert, daughter of William Sacheverell, died Dec. 17, 1725, aged 89. See p. 393.

[17] He married in London; and had a ſon William Sacheverell, and grandſon Leiceſter Sacheverell. He had alſo a daughter Mary, married to John Wright, of Swarkſton, co. Derby; whoſe ſon Thomas Wright, Aug. 25, 1662, was aged 42.

[18] His firſt wife was Joan, daughter of Thomas Paget, of Barwell, gent. See their epitaphs in Thoroton, p. 28.

[19] See p. 395.

[20] See her epitaph in Thoroton, p. 54.

[21] Born in 1630; in 1662 he had three ſons; 1. George, æt. 5; 2. Henry, 3. James, twins, æt. 3.

[22] Francis Sitwell, eſq. of Reniſhaw, was high-ſheriff of Derbyſhire 1735; and Edward Sacheverell Sitwell, eſq. of Morley, in 1779. Pilkington's Derbyſhire, vol. II. p. 23.

[23] See p. 395.

II. Pedigree of SACHEVERELL, of Reresby; entered at Leiceſter 23 March, 1681-2.

Arms: Quarterly, 1. *Sacheverell*; 2. Argent, three coneys ſejant Gules, playing on bag-pipes Or, *Hopwell*; 3. Gules, five fuſils conjoyned in pale Argent, *Statham*; 4. Argent, a lion rampant Sable, ducally crowned Or, charged on the ſhoulder with a creſcent, *Morley*. Creſt, a hawk's lure Azure, band and taſſeled Gules, thereon a bird cloſe Argent; ſecond creſt, a goat paſſant Argent, armed Sable. Motto, EN BON FOY, Plate LIX. fig. 20.

Henry Sacheverell[1], of Rereſby, ſecond ſon of Ralph Sacheverell, of Radcliffe upon Sore, co. Notts, a branch of the Sacheverells of Morley, co. Derby (ſee p. 220.) = ...

2. Ralph Sacheverell, of Rereſby. = ...

1. Henry Sacheverell[2], of Rereſby; died June 2, 1581. = Gertrude, dau. of John Hunt, of Lyndon, co. Rutland; and widow of Thomas Lany.

2. Baldwin Sacheverell.

Anne Sacheverell.

1. Francis Sacheverell, of Rereſby, born 1574; went over to Ireland, and died there. = Frances, dau. of Will. Gilbert, of Lockhoe[3], co. Derby, firſt wife.

1. Francis.
2. Henry.
3. Cleare, rector of Rereſby 1633.
4. William.

1. Dorothy, died unmarried.
2. Amie, married to Will. Whittaphe, who died rector of Rereſby, 1617.

1. Elizabeth, wife of . . . . Fernilaw, of Hoby.
2. Amie, wife of Will. Watts, of Thruſſington.
3. Catharine, wife of Robert Holcott, of Kelmarſh, co. Northampton.

2. George Sacheverell. = . . .

1. Henry.
2. Thomas.

3. Andrew Sacheverell, of Rereſby, died about 1658, æt. 74. = Iſabel, dau. of . . . . Baily, of Widmerpole, co. Nott. of the Baileys of Woburn, co. Bedford.

James Sacheverell, of Rereſby, æt. 58, 1681-2. = Mary, dau. of Geo. Burgoyne, of Quickſwood, Herts.

Thomas Sacheverell, only child, died about 1659, æt. 9.

⁂ The Parliamentary Speeches of Mr. William Sacheverell have been much noticed; particularly in 1678 on the parliament being diſſolved by proclamation; and more eſpecially in the Convention of 1689. On a diſpute relative to the charter of Nottingham, two different perſons having in 1682 been elected mayor by the contending parties, a riot enſued; for which fines were levied on ſeveral of the parties, the greateſt of which was 500 marks on this Mr. Sacheverell (Dering, p. 705.) See alſo, ib. p. 278, The Caſe of the Corporation of Nottingham, as it was truly ſtated by William Sacheverell, eſq. of Barton. Of his property at Chillewell, ſee Thoroton, p. 207.—Another William Sacheverell, eſq. governor of the Iſle of Man (and, like his relation the famous Dr. Henry Sacheverell, the intimate friend of Mr. Addiſon), publiſhed in 1702 an account of that Iſland; which he dedicated to his kinſman Robert Sacheverell, eſq. of Barton; "not only," he ſays, "as the head of my family, and for the perſonal eſteem I have for you, but as a teſtimony of my gratitude to the memory of your Father, to whoſe prudence and conduct, in my minority, I, in a great meaſure, owe my well-being.—Few," he goes on, "if any, underſtood the Conſtitution better, or how to diſtinguiſh between the factions and the buſineſs of the Nation. Thus no man was heard with greater attention in the Senate, either out of a ſenſe of his moderation in avoiding public employments, or his juſtice and fidelity in the execution of them, or his laying them down with greater honour and integrity than the reſt of mankind retain them: and this ſeems a peculiar addition to the happineſs of his life, in leaving a ſon, who ſo juſtly fills his ſtation, that with pride I ſubmit my papers to his cenſure and correction."

Pedigree of ORTON, of Rereſby. Entered at Leiceſter, Aug. 8, 1682, by JOHN ORTON.

Arms: Vert, a feſs flory and counterflory Argent, between three caſtles Argent. Creſt, a caſtle Argent; fig. 20.

Hugh Orton, of Leiceſter. = Anne, dau. of Henry Ferne, archdeacon of Leiceſter.

Samuel Orton, of Rereſby, died about 1643, æt. 60. = Audrey, dau. of . . . . . Fox, of Tower-hill, London.

1. John Orton, of Rereſby, died about 1675, æt. 50. = Sarah, dau. of Richard Ludlam, alderman and ſometime mayor of the Borough of Leiceſter. He married to his ſecond wife Frances, dau. of William Whittaphe, rector of Rereſby; and had iſſue William, living æt. 13, 1683.

2. Samuel Orton, of London, woollen-draper.
3. John Orton, of London.
4. Cordell Orton, died young.

1. Elizabeth, wife of Henry Stratford, of Bowden Parva.
2. Mary.
3. Anne, died young.

1. Samuel Orton, of Rereſby, died January 1681, æt. circa 33, ſ. p. = Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Pearman, of London, living 1682; remarried to . . . . . Bree, of Warwickſhire.

2. John Orton, M. A. rector of Rereſby, died Sept. 13, 1715, æt. 68. = Anne . . . . died Aug. 18, 1710, æt. 65.

3. Cordell, died young.

1. Elizabeth, living 1683, unmarried.
2. Sarah, d. young.

John Orton, M. A. rector of Rereſby, died May 2, 1760, æt. 72. = Mary, dau. of Thomas Boothby, of Marſton, eſq. died May 14, 1762, æt. 72.

1. Rev. John Orton[4], M.A. rector of Rereſby, died Feb. 1791. = Elizabeth, dau. of William Wells[5], eſq. of Thruſſington, high-ſheriff in 1729.

Wells Orton, only ſon, living at Enfield, Middleſex, 1800.

Elizabeth Orton[8], died at Rereſby unmarried 1797.

Two other daughters, lived to be women, and died within two days of each other of a fever.

2. Rev. Thomas Orton[6], rector of Brokeſby and Rereſby, born 1726; living 1800.

Anne Erpe[7], of Leiceſter, firſt wife. = 3. William Orton, alderman of Leiceſter, and a conſiderable hoſier in that town, died 1793. = Margaret, dau. of Philip Bamford, gent. by Elizabeth his wife, 2d wife; living at Leiceſter 1800, æt. 71.

1. Anne, marr. to the Rev. John Brown, rector of Hoby.
2. Margaret, marr. to the Rev. Benj. Cooper.

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[1] Harl. MSS. 1113. p. 8.

[2] He made his will May 15, 1581; and, dying in that year, was buried in the chancel of Rereſby church; where a monument was placed to his memory; ſee p. 392.

[3] See Pedigrees of this family; Harl. MSS. 5809. p. 44; and 6104, p. 18. b.

[4] To his widow, and to William Pochin, of Barkby, eſq. he gave the next preſentation of Rereſby rectory, to preſent the Rev. Thomas Haines, of Leiceſter, clerk. To his brother William, an annuity of £40. To Elizabeth, his only daughter, his meſſuages, cottages, cloſes, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, in Gaddeſby, Bareſby, South Croxton, &c. lately purchaſed of the Rev. Edward Stokes, of Blaby, clerk; 14 acres in Rereſby lordſhip, in the occupation of William Cooper; mill-cloſe in the ſame lordſhip, in the occupation of William Morley; eſtates at Hoby and Rotherby, held by Thomas Henton, and purchaſed of John Baſs; charged eſtates at Radcliffe on the Wreke with an annuity of £40. to Mrs. Sarah Readup for life; £30. *per annum* to Mary Dent, of Rereſby aforeſaid, for life; £20. *per annum* to Anne, widow of William Morley, late of Thruſſington; £10. to each man and woman ſervant that has lived a year with me. The reſidue and remainder, in truſt, to William Pochin and Thomas Haines, who are his executors with his wife. Will dated April 19, 1783. His wife and Haines died before him; and his only ſon his heir at law, who, on Mr. Pochin's renouncing, procured letters of adminiſtration, with will annexed: and poſſeſſed the perſonal and real eſtates, not diſpoſed to his daughter, and the advowſon, worth £400. *per annum*; all ſubject to the annuities and deficiences of perſonal.

[5] Mr. Wells died in 1739; and William his only ſon, who died ſ. p. in 1741, married Mary the eldeſt daughter of John Simons, eſq. of Belgrave; who, ſurviving him many years, quitted Thruſſington-hall, and reſided at Leiceſter in great hoſpitality. At her death, which happened in 1775, æt. 62, her jointure, which was very conſiderable, became the property of the preſent Mr. Wells Orton.

[6] See p. 392.

[7] A ſiſter of this lady was married to Mr. William Maſon, of Steward's Hay.

[8] She deviſed her property to her executor Mr. Charlton, of Chilwell in Nottinghamſhire.

ROTHERBY,

ROTHERBY,

antiently called *Rederby* and *Retherby*, ſtanding in a very low valley, on the ſide of the river Wreke, is 9 miles diſtant from Leiceſter 7 from Melton Mowbray, bounded by Friſby, Brokeſby, and Hoby, from which laſt it is ſeparated by the Wreke; and, in the eccleſiaſtical diviſion of the county, is within the deanry of Goſcote.

At the general ſurvey, Rotherby is noticed as a member of the king's manor of Barho; and contained three ploughlands all but two oxgangs; and three acres of meadow[1].

Rotherby was long ſince belonging to the antient family we now call *Bret*, whoſe anceſtors had their denomination from the word *Brito*, or *le Bret* (being originally Britains, as the word importeth to us), and were great benefactors to the priory of Chaucombe, in the county of Northampton; to which houſe one of them gave lands, by the name of "Robertus Brito primogenitus & hæres Radulphi Britonis de Rederby," and another by this "Willielmus le Bret de Rederby," [as by the ſaid Priory-book appeareth, and as I have been farther aſſured out of authentical records in the Tower, ſhewed unto me by my late courteous friend and kinſman, maſter Auguſtine Vincent, now Rouge-croix, officer of arms[2].] In the time of king Edward the Third, *Ralph Bret* held lands here of the honour of *Cheſter* and *Huntingdon*, whoſe heir enjoyeth the ſame at this day; and from whom is deſcended the right honourable lady *Anne*, counteſs of *Middleſex*, wife to *Lionel* lord *Cranfield* earl of *Middleſex*, and late lord high treaſurer of England; and *Henry Brett*, eſq. *Alexander* and *Arthur*, eſqrs. her brothers.

"Ego Radulfus Brito dedi & conceſſi eccleſie Apoſtolorum Petri & Pauli de Chaucombe, cum corpore meo ibidem ſepeliendo, duas virgatas terre, & unam virgatam terre & dimidiam in Roderbye[3]."

On the aid granted to king Henry III. in 1235, towards the marrying of his ſiſter with the emperor of the Romans, *Robert de Bret* paid one mark for half a knight's fee in Rotherby.

In the Teſta de Nevill compiled about the year 1240, Rotherby is deſcribed as conſiſting of two ploughlands.

In the Itinerary of 1280, Rotherby, Friſby, and Brokeſby, anſwered collectively as one vill.

"Sciant præſentes & futuri, quòd ego Robertus de Chaucumb, pro ſalute animæ meæ, & Hugonis de Chaucumb patris mei, & Amabilis matris meæ, & omnium anteceſſorum & ſucceſſorum meorum, conceſſi & præſenti cartâ meâ confirmavi, Deo & Beatæ Mariæ & eccleſiæ Sanctorum Apoſtolorum Petri & Pauli de Chaucumbe, & canonicis ibidem Deo ſervientibus & ſervituris, totam terram de Rotherbi, cum molendino & cum omnibus pertinentiis, quam Hugo de Chaucumbe pater meus eis dedit, in liberam & puram & perpetuam eleemoſinam; faciendo capitalibus dominis feodi illius forinſecum ſervitium. Et ſciendum eſt, quòd præfati canonici habent in excambium illius terræ, totam terram Willielmi de Chaucumbe in Appeltre, tali conventione mediante, ſcilicet, quòd ſi Willielmus de Chaucumbe obierit abſque hærede de muliere ſibi deſponſatâ, tunc revertetur prædicta terra de Rotherbi, ad præfatos canonicos, & prædicta terra de Appeltre ad hæredes prædicti Willielmi: et ſi habuerit hæredes de muliere ſibi deſponſatâ, tunc prædicti canonici habebunt & tenebunt prædictam terram de Appeltre in ſempiternum, ſicut carta quam habent de prædicto Willielmo teſtatur. Et ſi idem Willielmus obierit abſque hærede muliere ſibi deſponſatâ, tunc præfati canonici ponent ſe in ſeiſinam prædictæ terræ de Retherbi, abſque contradictione & reclamatione mei vel hæredum meorum. Et ego & hæredes mei predictam terram illis warantizabimus contra omnes homines. Hiis teſtibus; Simone de [Croppri, Hugone de Bereford, Fulcone Baſſet, Roberto de Limis (with ſeven more), et multis aliis[4].

Hugh de Chaucombe granted half the church of Rotherby, and a yard-land there, and 8 yard-lands in Seveſby, (confirmed by king Edward III.) to the priory of *Chaucombe*[5].

In 1274, on an *inquiſitio poſt mortem Roberti de Monte-alto*, it was found that *Thomas de Nevill* held the fourth part of a knight's fee in Leiceſter and Rotherby, late parcel of the poſſeſſions of ſir *Robert de Montalt*; out of which ſir *Robert* and his heirs ought to have wards, ſervices, and reliefs[6].

In 1343, *Ralph Baſſet* of *Drayton* died ſeiſed of the third part of a knight's fee (which *Ralph Bret* held) in Rotherby[7].

In 1346, *Ralph le Bret* (on the aid then granted for knighting Edward of Woodſtock, the king's eldeſt ſon) was aſſeſſed 4*s*. for a tenth part of a knight's fee; the prior of *Chaucombe* 10*s*. for a quarter of a knight's fee; both ſituated in Rotherby, and parcel of the fees of *Cheſter* and *Huntingdon*[8].

In 1394, it was found that *Thomas de Erdington*, knt. died ſeiſed of half a knight's fee in Rotherby, which *John Bret* held[9].

In 1486, ... *Keble* died ſeiſed of certain lands at Rotherby, Burton on the Woulds, Saxelby, and Queneborow, which were held of the Prince, as of the dutchy of *Lancaſter*, but by what ſervice was unknown[10].

In 1504, ... *Cotton* died ſeiſed of certain lands and tenements in Rotherby, Saxulby, and Queneborow, which were held of lord *Henry*, as of his honour of *Cheſter* and *Huntingdon*, but by what ſervice was unknown[11].

In 1545, it was found that *John Villiers*, knt. died ſeiſed of one meſſuage, four virgates and a half of land in Rotherby, held of the king *in capite* by knight's ſervice[12].

In 1621, ſir *Alexander Cave*, of Rotherby, knt. had a pardon for all and ſingular *Adulteries* and *Fornications*, and all and ſingular crimes and offences of Adultery and Fornication, by the ſaid Alexander committed with any woman or women before the date of theſe preſents, and all ſuits and proſecutions for them before eccleſiaſtical judges or commiſſioners, and in eccleſiaſtical courts, even though he had been, or ſhall be hereafter, convicted of, or condemned for, any of theſe crimes, excepting Inceſt, Rape, and Sodomy. The pardon extended alſo to his feloniouſly ſtealing and taking away three pieces of coined gold of the realm called *Unites* (each piece worth 22*s*.) from John Sarvin, gent.; and all concealments of the ſaid felony, together with the acceſſaries thereto, and their eſcape or eſcapes; though he were or ſhall be indicted, attainted, convicted, outlawed, condemned, and adjudged therefore; all forfeitures, corporeal puniſhments, impriſonments, ſuits, and actions, on account thereof—on condition of his appearing in court when required, though not bound by ſecurities ſo to do[13].

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[1] "In Redebi 3 carucatæ terræ, 2 bovatæ minus; & 3 acræ prati." Domeſday, fol. 237. a. 1.

[2] The words between hooks, after firſt altering "now Rouge-croix" to "now Windſor Herald," Mr. Burton has ſtruck out.

[3] The ſeal to this deed, near two inches broad, with a lion in the rundle (not in a ſhield) was in the poſſeſſion of ſir Robert Cotton, baronet; ſee Plate LIX. fig. 22.

[4] A round ſeal in yellow wax, inſcribed "+ SIGILL. ROBERTI DE CHAVCVMBA:" on the reverſe, a counter-ſeal, inſcribed, "+ SIGILLVM SECRETI." Madox, Form. Angl. p. 158. CCLXVI.

[5] Pat. 2 Edw. III. pars 2. m. 36.

[6] Eſch. 3 Edw. I. Nº 19. Leic.

[7] Eſch. 17 Edw. III. Nº 59. Leic.

[8] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III.

[9] Eſch. 18 Hen. II. Nº 15. Leic.

[10] Eſch. 2 Hen. VII.

[11] Eſch. 20 Hen. VII.

[12] Eſch. 16 April, 36 Hen. VIII.

[13] Pat. 18 Jac. I. p. 4. n. 7. Rymer, vol. XVII. p. 282.

In 1564, there were 13 families in Rotherby.

The freeholders here in 1630 were, *Sampſon Waſe*, gent. and *William Muſſon*.

"Nov. 5, 1654. By the concurrence [ſo my memorandum expreſſes it] of *Frances Wace*, widow and executrix of *Thomas* Wace, late of Rotherby, gent. deceaſed, *Sampſon* Wace his ſon and heir, and *Anne-Catharine* and *Emme* his daughters, in conſideration of £120. the capital meſſuage in Rotherby in the tenure of the *Waces*, the cloſe adjoining, and three yardlands and a half in the fields of Rotherby, were ſold to ſir *Thomas Hartopp*, of Burton Lazars, knt. and his heirs. This lordſhip has ſince been incloſed; but by whom, or at what time, I have not been informed: nor can I as yet give any farther account of the ſubſequent owners, ſeeing that it was for ſome time holden by *Shukburgh Aſhby*, in right of his wife, on whom it had been ſettled for jointure [1]."

In 1655, there was collected in Rotherby, for the relief of the poor Proteſtants in Piedmont, the ſum of *5l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

"Rotulus finium pro brevibus, &c. ſuper ſtatutum Stapuli, incipiens viceſimo-octavo die Octobris prox' poſt feſtum Sc̃i Mich̃is Arch̃i, 1680.

Leiceſt. Pro fine facto 12° die Julii de Waltero Plummer [2] de Whiteham in com' Suff' baronett', per conſ' breve versũs *Will'um Hartopp* de *Rothirby* in com' Leic' militem, & filium ejuſdem, de debito mille & ducentarum librarum habend', 2*l.* 10*s.*

In the church of Empingham in Rutland is an epitaph for *Mary*, daughter of *Robert Hopton*, of Witham in Somerſetſhire, ſecond ſiſter and coheir of *Ralph* lord *Hopton* of Stratton in Cornwall; who died in 1693, at the advanced age of 93, after having been married, firſt, to ſir *Henry Mackworth*, of Normanton, bart. ſecondly, to ſir *Thomas Hartopp* [3], knt. whom ſhe ſurvived.

Previous to the marriage of Charles Henton the younger with Anne Hartopp, articles were ſigned, Nov. 11, 1712, by Elizabeth Bennet, of the town of Nottingham, ſpinſter, Anne Hartopp, niece of the ſaid Elizabeth, and ſecond daughter of Thomas Hartopp, of Quorn, eſq. of the firſt part; Charles Henton the elder, of Bridgford on the Hill, co. Nottingham, and Charles Henton the younger, clerk, rector of Widmerpole, co. Notts, of the ſecond part; and Thomas Bennet, eſq. ſon and heir apparent of John Bennet, of Welby, eſq. and John Henton, of Newark upon Trent, of the third part. Portion £500.

In 1722, four freeholders polled from this pariſh; and in 1775 we find five names.

In Rotherby are now 16 families.

The lordſhip contains 900 acres, all old incloſure.

The hall-houſe, an old building, yet ſtanding, at the Eaſt end of the church-yard, was formerly inhabited by the *Bretts*, ſome time lords of this town; who removed into Northamptonſhire. It was afterwards purchaſed by the *Hartopps*, and then by the *Seamans*. *Dutton Seaman* [4], eſq. of the Inner Temple, died ſeiſed of it in 1720; whoſe only ſon *Dutton* Seaman, eſq. purchaſed, June 11, 1740, for £4000, the office of comptroller of the city of London [5]; which he held till his death, Sept. 15, 1785, when Rotherby-hall became the property of his ſon, *Dutton Seaman*, eſq.

The other principal landholders are, Mr. *Hudſon*, Mr. *Blower*, and Mr. *Mansfield* of Leiceſter.

"Here are about twelve dwellings, one of which is now occupied by Mr. Boultbee, ſeated, like that at Brookſby, low: it gives the air of a family-reſidence to paſſengers, and was occupied by the late unfortunate Captain Wilſon, when he ruſhed into the arms of death, after he had with reputation and honour ſerved his king and country [6]."

Near a tree at the church-porch appear at a diſtance two windings of the river.

Extracts from the Regiſter.

"George ſon of George and Iſabel Villiers, baptized June 18, 1561.

James Brett, gent. ſon of William and Alice Brett, baptized Feb. 3, 1564.

Margaret, daughter of William and Alice Brett, baptized April 21, 1566.

William, ſon of Thomas and Anne Brett, baptized Nov. 20, 1666.

Frances, daughter of Thomas and Anne Brett, baptized May 17, 1569.

George, ſon of Thomas and Anne Brett, baptized Nov. 6, 1571.

Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Anne Brett, baptized Feb. 14, 1573.

Thomas, ſon of Tho. and A. Brett, bapt. Jan. 27, 1579.

Mary, daughter of Thomas and Anne Brett, baptized July 12, 1583; buried Aug. 2, 1584.

Thomas Hunſton, eſq. and Mrs. Anne Cave, married June 29, 1590.

John, ſon of Alexander Cave, bapt. Sept. 12, 1596.

Alexander, ſon of William Brett, gent. baptized Sept. 1, 1597.

Anne, daughter of William Brett, gent. baptized Sept. 1, 1597. } twins.

William ſon of Alex. Cave, gent. bapt. June 25, 1598.

Katharine, daughter of Alexander Cave, gent. baptized Oct. 21, 1599.

Elizabeth, daughter of William Brett, gent. baptized May 20, 1600.

Martha, daughter of Alexander Cave, gent. baptized Dec. 19, 1602.

Sarah, daughter of William Brett, gent. baptized Jan. 23, 1602; buried Jan. 24, 1602.

Jerome, ſon of William Brett, gent. baptized Jan. 26, 1602. } twins.

Katharine, wife of William Brett, gent. buried Dec. 6, 1604.

Alexander, ſon of Alexander Cave, knight, baptized Dec. 9, 1604.

Brian, ſon of William Brett, gent. baptized Oct. 22, 1606; buried Oct. 22, 1606.

Elizabeth, wife of William Brett, gent. baptized Oct. 22, 1606.

Francis, ſon of James Brett, gent. bur. Nov. 24, 1610.

Joſhua Spongue, clerk, and Anne relict of Rich. Smith, clerk, late rector of Rotherby, married Jan. 8, 1615.

James Brett, gent. buried Aug. *ult.* 1616.

Kenelm Falkner, clerk, buried April 7, 1617.

Francis Foxley, of Bulwick, co. Northampton, gent. and Mrs. Frances Cave, married April 19, 1619.

George Aſhby, eſq. was patron of this church in 1622.

Samuel Hill, clerk, and Alice Gouge, widow, married Jan. 28, 1627.

Sir Alexander Cave, knt. buried July 29, 1638.

Dame Anne, wife of ſir Thomas Brooke, knight, buried Aug. 20, 1639.

Rebecca, daughter of ſir Thomas Brooke, knight, buried Aug. 18, 1642.

The troubleſome times now coming on, Mr. Francis Nedham, rector, writes,

"1643. Bellum! 1644. Bellum! 1645. Bellum! Interruption! Perſecution! .... Sequeſtration by John Muſſen, yeoman, and John Yates, taylor! 1649, 1650, 1651, 1652, 1653, 1654, Sequeſtration!—Thomas Silverwood intruder."

[By this laſt note, it ſhould ſeem that Mr. Nedham lived to be reſtored: if he did, he was either removed to ſome better preferment, or lived not the year out. He was a good man.—See more of him under Hoby.]

William, ſon of ſir William Hartopp, knight, and dame Agnes his wife, baptized July 8, 1665.

Dame Agnes, wife of ſir William Hartopp, knight, buried June 26, 1667.

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[1] Carte, MS.

[2] Walter Plomer, eſq. of the Inner Temple, created a baronet Jan. 2, 1660; now extinct.

[3] This ſir *Thomas* Hartopp, knt. was probably the elder brother of ſir *Edward* Hartopp, of Buckminſter, created a baronet in 1652 (ſee vol. II. p. 123); and who obtained, May 18, 1596, from Richard Lee, Clarenceux, the grant of the family arms, a chevron between three ounces, there called otters, (ſee MS. called Shirley, by P. Le Neve, Norroy, p. 41). Sir *Thomas* Hartopp, of Burton Lazars (ib. pp. 267. 285.) died before his ſecond wife *Arabella Bennet*.

[4] John Nourſe, of Woodeaton, co. Oxon, eſq. married Anne, daughter and coheireſs of William Sedley, of Northaw, Herts; by whom he had two ſons and four daughters; of whom the youngeſt, Mary, was married to Dutton Seaman, of Rotherby, eſq. whoſe only ſon Dutton, the comptroller of London, had three ſons and one daughter.

[5] To the honour of the Corporation of London, this reſpectable office was handſomely given in 1786 to Joſeph Buſhnan, eſq. who had for a conſiderable time tranſacted the buſineſs as Deputy Comptroller; and at Mr. Buſhnan's death, in 1797, the office was in the ſame manner beſtowed on Philip-Wyatt Crowther, eſq. who had for ſome years been City Solicitor; and the office of Solicitor given to the ſon of Mr. Buſhnan.

[6] Throſby's Excurſions, p. 375.

Agnes, daughter of William Young, eſq. and Dorothy his wife, baptized . . . . . . 1677.

Barbara, daughter of William Young, eſq. and Dorothy his wife, baptized April 1678.

Letitia, daughter of James Symonds, rector of Merſton in Suſſex, and Elizabeth his wife, baptized Jan. 21, 1679; buried Feb. 16, 1679.

Nele, ſon of Shukburgh Aſhby, gent. and Mary his wife, baptized April 16, 1694.

Edward, ſon of Shukburgh Aſhby, gent. and Mary his wife, baptized June 3, 1695.

William Baſs, of Melton Mowbray, clerk, and Elizabeth Jennings of Lichfield, married Jan. 18, 1703.

Baptiſms, 1579—1583, 9. 1786—1790, 16.
Burials, ————— 8. ————— 7.

	£.	s.	d.
Money raiſed for the poor within the year ending at Eaſter 1776,	7	16	6
Expended in county rates, &c.	3	10	0
———— on the poor, —	4	6	6
Rent of workhouſe and habitations,	1	9	6
Expended in litigations, —	0	0	0
Money raiſed for 1783, —	13	2	11
———————— 1784, —	12	13	10
———————— 1785, —	15	4	3
Medium of theſe three years,	13	13	8
———- of county expences,	4	10	11
———- of expences not relating to the poor; repairs of the church, roads, &c.	0	12	9
———- of nett annual expences,	8	10	0
———- of attending on magiſtrates,	0	12	0
———- of entertainments at meetings,	0	0	0
———- of law expences, —	0	3	4
———- of ſetting the poor to work,	0	0	0

The return made to the houſe of commons in 1786, in anſwer to an enquiry reſpecting the charitable donations in this pariſh, may be ſeen in vol. I. p. 53.

Charitable Benefactions.

On a blue ſlate againſt a pillar in the South aile:

"Mrs. *Catharine Gregory*[1], of Hoby in the county of Leiceſter, by her laſt will, dated June 12, 1723, (and proved at Leiceſter Sept. 16, 1727,) gave and deviſed to the miniſter and overſeers of Rotherby, and to their ſucceſſors, and unto her executors and truſtees, and their heirs for ever, all that cloſe in Rotherby aforeſaid, known by the name of *Waſe's Lammas Cloſe*, in truſt; that they apply the income thereof yearly for inſtructing the poor children of Rotherby in the Church Catechiſm, and alſo to find them books; and to have ſome of them, ſo inſtructed, put out to trades, as often as the rent will allow; and to let each child of the pariſh have a Bible when they leave ſchool.

"She alſo gave and deviſed to the miniſter and overſeers of the poor of Hoby, and to their ſucceſſors for ever, and to her executor and truſtees, and their heirs for ever, the ſum of £20. in truſt; that they put out the ſame, and apply the income thereof yearly to have the poor children of Hoby taught and provided for, in manner as the poor of Rotherby are above directed to be taught and provided for."

Laurence Seaman was born of mean parents in the town of Leiceſter, and educated at the expence of ſome charitable perſons, by whom he was ſent to Emanuel College, Cambridge. He very ſoon left that ſeminary, and taught a ſchool for a livelihood: ſo that his learning was acquired by himſelf; and yet even Wood owns him to have been a learned man. A ſermon accidentally preached at St. Martin's, Ludgate, procured him that lecture; and his reputation there brought him into Alhallows, Breadſtreet[2], and into the Aſſembly, where he appeared very active, and very ſkilful in managing controverſies in divinity. He was preſented to Bread-ſtreet in 1642, by archbiſhop Laud, then a priſoner in the Tower, by order of parliament. But Laud told the earl of Northumberland (whoſe chaplain Seaman was), that, out of reſpect to his lordſhip, he had, before the receipt of that order, deſigned him for that benefice. April 7, 1643, he became maſter of Peter-houſe, Cambridge, being then M. A. and acquitted himſelf with abundant honour; took the degree of D. D. April 9, 1645; and was vice-chancellor in 1653. He was well-ſtudied in the controverſy of church-government, which was the occaſion of his being ſent by the parliament with their commiſſioners when they treated with king Charles I. in the Iſle of Wight; where his majeſty took particular notice of the doctor's ſingular ability in the debates about church-government, which were afterwards printed in the collection of his majeſty's works. He retained the rectory of Allhallows till the Reſtoration; when he was ejected for Nonconformity, and retired to a private houſe, where he ſpent the remainder of his days in ſtudying the Scripture Prophecies. He was a great divine, thoroughly ſkilled in the original languages; always carrying about with him a ſmall Plantin Bible, without points, for his ordinary uſe. He died in London, Sept. 9, 1675; and left behind him a moſt valuable library (the firſt that was ſold in England by way of auction) which produced £700. He was a perſon of a moſt deep and piercing judgement in all points of controverſial divinity: nor was he leſs able to defend than to find out the truth. Among many inſtances of it, the following is remarkable: Upon the invitation of an honourable lady, who was the head of a noble family, and was often ſolicited by Romiſh prieſts to change her religion, he engaged two of the moſt able prieſts they could pick out in a diſpute, in the preſence of the lord and lady, for their ſatisfaction; and, by ſilencing them upon the head of Tranſubſtantiation, was inſtrumental to preſerve that whole family ſtedfaſt in the Proteſtant religion. He was a moſt excellent and profound caſuiſt. Scarce any divine in London was ſo much ſought to for reſolving caſes of conſcience as Dr. Seaman. He was moſt able and dextrous in expounding Scripture, both in the pulpit and in private diſcourſe, and gave the ſenſe of difficult paſſages with the greateſt perſpicuity, ſo that he might truly be called "an interpreter, one of a thouſand." Doctrinal light was the great beauty of his ſermons; but he took care to give the warmth of application alſo. He was a divine richly furniſhed with all the materials of didactical and practical divinity; and could, upon all occaſions, diſcourſe rationally upon any point without labour or heſitation. He was a perſon of great ſtability in the truth; not a reed ſhaken with the wind. He would not debauch his conſcience for preferment, but valued one truth of Chriſt above all the wealth of both the Indies. As a Chriſtian, he diſcovered the greateſt contentment with his eſtate, and the allotments of Providence. He was better pleaſed in being a real paſtor to one congregation, than a nominal paſtor to a thouſand. He was eminent in obſerving public providences, and in ſubmitting to them. He was deeply and tenderly ſenſible of the ſtate of Chriſt's church, and was ever inquiſitive how it fared with the people of God in foreign parts; not out of Athenian curioſity, but a public ſpirit. He was eminently open-hearted, and open-handed alſo to the poor, eſpecially the pious poor. He did "conſulere tam modeſtiæ quam inopiæ." He ever regarded the modeſty of a poor man who could not be clamorous; and in regard both to poor miniſters and private Chriſtians, was ready to every good work. He was induſtrious and indefatigable in his calling. Rarely did he allow himſelf any diverting recreation. The precious jewel of time, how did he eſteem it! he would not loſe the very filings thereof. Admirable was his prudence in his ſpeech and behaviour. He knew to whom he ſpoke, when to ſpeak, and how much to ſpeak. He knew how to benefit others by ſpeaking, without inſnaring himſelf. In him practical prudence was joined with intellectual. His wiſdom made not only his own face to ſhine, but by example and counſel he reflected much of the luſtre of it upon others. Few perſons were more frequently deſired to give advice in affairs of difficulty than he. His prudential reſervedneſs was by ſome accounted exceſſive ſeverity; but he ſometimes knew how to be chearful, though in a grave and Chriſtian way. His patience in his ſickneſs (conſidering his natural temper) was great even to admiration. In all his torments, he ſeldom groaned under them, but never grumbled againſt him that ſent them. He often complained to God, but never of him[3]. In the midſt of his tortures he admired free grace, and advanced that God who ſeemed ſo much to depreſs him. In the leſſon of patience he grew perfect in the ſchool of affliction.—His works are only a few Sermons before the long Parliament; a Sermon before the Lord Mayor, April 7, 1650, againſt Diviſions; Vindication of the Reformed Churches concerning Ordination, in Anſwer to Mr. Simpſon's Diatribe; and Notes on the Revelations, which he preſented to Lord Wharton, but they were not printed.

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[1] See before, under Hoby, p. 267.

[2] Not noticed there by Newcourt.

[3] Nonconformiſts Memorial, vol. I. p. 77.

The CHURCH (ſee Plate LIX.)

dedicated to *All Saints*, conſiſts of a ſmall ſtone embattled tower and ſteeple at the Weſt end of the South aile (in which are three bells); a South-weſt porch and a chancel, both covered with flat tiles; a nave and South aile, both leaded. There was formerly a North aile; but it is now down.

This church, as the tradition is, was built by the *Bretts*, ſome time lords of this town.

The bells have the following inſcriptions:

1. “Come, and pray!—1597.”
2. “Ave, Maria, gratia plena; Dominus tecum.”
3. “A. B. C. D. E. F.—1611.”

Burton notices theſe two coats of arms here:

Gules, three lions paſſant guardant in pale Or, *England*; fig. 23.

Per pale, Azure and Argent; fig. 24.

Both theſe are now gone: but in the Weſt window of the nave the following coat remains:

Argent, three cinquefoils Or; impaling, Gules, a feſs dancetté between twelve billets Or, *Brett*, fig. 25.

On ſome fragments of glaſs:
“Timenti : tib : ingredi :” fig. 26—28.

The font is round, large, and very antient; and has a ſmall ſtone kneeling ſtep.

In the South aile are a piſcina and a locker.

The ſeats in this church are open.

Here is a large King's arms, with this inſcription:

“The Rev. Paul Belcher rector.
Joſeph Barker churchwarden.
Henry Paget pariſh-clerk. } 1773.”
Henry Segrave painter.

In the Matriculus of 1220, Rotherby is deſcribed to be under the patronage of the prior of *Laund*. The then parſon was *Hombert*, paying to the prior two marks and an half, as of old[1].

In 1301, the prior of Laund preſented one rector to the church of Rotherby, and ſir John Segrave, knight, another; but ſir John Segrave revoked his preſentation, 11 kal. June.

In 1344, the procurations were 5*s.*; the rectory was taxed at 7 marks; and paid 12*d.* for Peter-pence. The prior of Laund was then the patron, and had a penſion of two marks and a half.

In 1534-5, the procurations and ſynodals were 9*s.* 6*d.*; the prior of *Laund's* penſion, 6*s.* 8*d.*; and the value of the rectory £18.

The patron of this church in 1612 was Mr. *George Aſhby*; in 1641, Mr. *William Lane*, citizen of London; afterwards Mr. *Barnard*, by marriage with a daughter of Lane.

In 1650, the rectory was returned worth £30; and the incumbent as “ſufficient, but a pluralitan.”

The preſent value in the king's books is 8*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*

The epiſcopal procurations are, 3*s.* 8*d.*; the archidiaconal, 8*s.* 6*d.*

The feaſt is held on the Sunday following All Saints Day.

RECTORS.	PATRONS.
Hombert, 1220.	**Prior and convent of Laund.**
William Prowedfote, 1534.	
William Thorpe[2], B. A. 1562.	
Richard Smith, 1607; buried Oct. 21, 1610.	
Samuel Hill[3], 1610.	
Francis Nedham, 1631.	
Francis Chamberlain[4], about 1640.	
Francis Needham[5], 1642.	
Gilbert Woodward[6], June 17, 1660.	**Rex, ad confirm' titulum.**
Edward Smith, M. A. 1667; buried July 28, 1682.	
John Reading, 168 . .	
John Steele, M. A. Dec. 10, 1691; died Dec. 31, 1715.	Thomas Noble, gent.
Thomas Pocklington[7], M. A. Jan. 14, 1715-16; died 1767.	Rob. Sherard, eſq. and Elizabeth his wife.
Paul Belcher, Oct. 20, 1768.	Thomas Segrave, gent. and his wife.
Henry Woodcock[8], LL. B. April 1782.	Samuel-Steele Perkins, eſq.
Paul Belcher, Sept. 13, 1775.	

William Walkwood was curate in 1612; Edward Cooper in 1621; Martin Silverwood in 1621.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

In the chancel.

On the floor is a plaſter ſtone; whereon is the figure of a prieſt, cut with a chiſſel, but now almoſt worn out; with this imperfect inſcription:

“Hic iacet corpus Will'i[9] . . . . .
. . . . p'pitiet' Deus. Amen.”

On another old ſtone:

1. “Hic jacet dn̄us Robertus Brett, miles[10].”

On other flat ſtones in the chancel-floor:

2. “HIC JACET EDWARDUS SMITH,
ARTIUM MAGISTER, HUJUS
ECCLESIÆ RECTOR; QUI OBIIT
VICESIMO-QUARTO
DIE JULII, ANNO DOM. 1682,
ANNOQUE ÆTATIS
SEXAGESIMO-
SECUNDO.”

3. Within the communion rails:
“John Steele, maſter of arts,
rector of Rotherby and Hoby,
died the 21ſt of December, 1715,
in the 59th year of his age.”

4. On a blue ſlate:
“Here lieth interred the body of Thomas Pocklington,
rector of this place upwards of 52 years,
and vicar of St. Mary's in Leiceſter;
who departed this life the 23d day of May, 1768,
in the 77th year of his age.”

5. “Here lieth the body of
Mehetabel, the wife of Thomas Pocklington;
who died April 12, 1744, aged 56.”

6. On an alabaſter ſlab:
“HEARE LYETH THE BODY OF WILLIAM RANDAL,
OF GADDSBY, WHO DYED THE 27TH DAY
OF JANUARY, ANNO DOMINI 1681.”

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[1] See the Introductory Volume, p. lix.

[2] In the Certificate referred to under Allexton, p. 8, Mr. Thorpe is thus deſcribed: “Preſbyter, non conjugatus; competenter doctus; non reſidet; non hoſpitalis; deget apud Atteſmore; non licentiatus, nec prædicat; duo beneficia habet.”

[3] Qu. if he was not alſo rector of Asfordby?

[4] He is noticed in Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, but without any particulars.

[5] He alſo is noticed by Mr. Walker, as “a very worthy man.” For more of him ſee under Hoby, p. 268.

[6] He would not agree to incloſe the lordſhip; whereupon he was removed to Wanlip, in exchange, with one Smith. Peck, MS. ex informatione viri reverendi Thomæ Pocklington.

[7] Vicar alſo of St. Mary's in Leiceſter by diſpenſation, in June, 1737. See vol. I. p. 476.

[8] Vicar alſo of Barkby; ſee p. 48.

[9] This is the tomb either of William Thorpe, or of his predeceſſor William Prowedfote.

[10] From St. Lo Kniveton's notes, taken in 1600.

7. "In memory of Martin Hartopp [1], eſq. M. D.
fellow of Merton Colledge, in Oxford, and
ſecond ſon of ſir William Hartopp and Agnes his wife;
who departed this life Feb. 24, 1722, ætat. 60.
William Hartopp, gent. buried March 2, 1722."

8. "In memory of the Rev. John Tombes,
who departed this life Feb. 27, 1770, aged 36."

9. "In memory of Elizabeth Tombes,
wife of the rev. John Tombes;
who departed this life May 9, 1786, aged 57 years."

Againſt the North ſide of the chancel wall, on a ſmall monument of white marble :

Sable, a chevron Ermine between three otters paſſant Argent, langued and unguled Gules. Creſt; out of a ducal coronet Or, a pelican vulnerating her breaſt Gules, *Hartopp*; fig. 29.

"Near this place lyes the body
of Thomas Hartopp, of Quorndon,
eſq. eldeſt ſon of ſir William Hartopp,
of Rotherby, by Agnes his wife [2], daughter of ſir Martin Lyſter; who died the
17th of September, 1727, aged 72 years."

On flat ſtones in the nave :

1. "Thomas Clayton was buried Feb. 3, 1680."

2. "Mrs. Lacey Flanders, buried 1698."

3. "In memory of Francis Birch,
died December 18, 1721, aged xxxix years.
Alſo Grace his wife.
She died September the 27th, 1757, aged 71 years."

4. "Beneath are depoſited the remains of
William Blower,
who departed this life the 16th day of Nov. 1788,
in the 63d year of his age."

On a braſs plate in the South aile :

"Here lyes interred the body of Dutton Seaman,
of the Inner Temple, London, eſq.;
who departed this life the 10th day of April, 1720,
anno ætatis ſuæ 53."

Againſt the wall an atchievement with theſe arms :

Barry, wavy of ſix, Argent and Azure, a creſcent for difference Or, *Seaman*; impaling, Quarterly; 1. and 4, Gules, a feſs between two chevrons Argent, *Charnell*; 2. Azure, a feſs wavy between three goats' heads eraſed Argent, *Sedley*; 3. Azure, a chevron between three covered cups Or, *Butler*. On an eſcutcheon of pretence *Charnells*. Creſt, a ſalient demi ſea-horſe Argent; fig. 30.

In the church-yard.

{ Thomas Wheelwright, June 28, 1758, aged 86.
{ Mudwin his wife, Dec. 5, 1728, aged 68.

{ William Baker, Dec. 27, 1729, aged 39.
{ Anne his wife, Oct. 8, 1754, aged 90.

{ Samuel Andrews, July 16, 1782, aged 75.
{ Catharine his wiſe, April 25, 1782, aged 72.

Pedigree of BRETT, of ROTHERBY.

Arms : Gules, a feſs dancetté between twelve billets Or; fig. 25.

William Brett, of Rotherby. = Anne, dau. of Anthony Beaumont, third ſon of William Beaumont, of Cole Orton.

1. Henry Brett, ſon and heir. = Margaret, dau. of Thomas Seames, of Glouceſter.
2. Arthur, æt. 27 1619.
3. Alexander, æt. 32.
Anne. = Lionel Cranfield earl of Middleſex, and lord high treaſurer of England.

George Brett, one year old in 1622.

Pedigree of WASE, of ROTHERBY.

Argent, on a chevron Sable, between three garbs Vert, banded Or, three orles of the field. Creſt, on a wreath, clouds proper, iſſuing rays Or; thereon an arm embowed in armour of the firſt, garniſhed Or, ſupporting a battle-axe Argent, headed Gules, garniſhed of the ſecond; fig. 31.

John Waſe, of London, merchant, temp. Hen. VI. = . . .

John Waſe, of Leiceſter, merchant of the Staple. = Alice, dau. and heir of John Baylie, of Rotherby, co. Leiceſter, relict of William Hill, merchant of Calais.

Richard Waſe, of Leiceſter, temp. Hen. VIII. = Elizabeth, dau. of George Merewell, of Throwley, co. Stafford, eſq.

Thomas Waſe, of Rotherby, temp. Hen. VIII. = Anne, dau. of Thomas Coleclough, co. Stafford.
Anne. = William Widder, of Staffordſhire.

1. Samſon Waſe, marr. Dec. 13, 1586, Margaret, daugh. of Eraſmus Wildman, of Beby.
2. Richard Waſe, marr. Margery, dau. of William Brokeſby, of Gaddeſby.
3. Edward,
4. John, both died ſ. p.
Alice.
Jane.
Dorothy, d. ſ. p.
5. Thomas, of Hickling, co. Nott. married Jane, dau. of Henry Ducket, of Dalby on the Woulds
Elizabeth, married Auguſtine Olyſe; and after to Thomas Armeſon, of Loughborough.
Margaret, married to Hen. Fox, of Great Wigſton.
Anne, married George Allen, of South Croxton.

Children of Samſon Waſe:
1. Thomas, born Dec. 20, 1598.
2. John, b. Oct. 1599.
Anne, born 1598.
Suſan, born July 22, 1602.
Thomas and Dorothy, ſ. p.

Katharine, only daughter.

Thomas.
Elizabeth.
Anne.

William.
Valentine.
George.
Margaret.
Anne.
Eleanor.

Pedigree of LANY, of LEICESTER and RERESBY.

Quarterly, 1. and 4. Argent, on a bend between two fleurs de lis Gules, a lion paſſant of the firſt; *Lany*. 2. Argent, a chevron engrailed, between three cinquefoils Gules; on a chief of the ſecond, a lion paſſant of the firſt; *Coke*. 3. Gules, a creſcent Ermine, within an orle of eight martlets Or. Creſt, a merman proper, tail Argent, fins and hair Or, tied round the temples with two ribbons Argent and Azure, holding in his hand a hawk's bell hung to two ſtrings Argent and Or; fig. 32.

. . . . . dau. of Aſlake, of Norfolk, ſecond wife. = John Lany, of Cratfield, co. Suffolk. = Katharine, dau. of . . . . . Yaxley, of Melleis, co. Suffolk.

Aſlake Lany, married and had iſſue.

1. John Lany, recorder of Ipſwich, co. Suff. married Mary, dau. of . . . . Pooley, of Badley Hall, co. Suffolk.
2. James Lany, of Berwick, married and had iſſue.
3. Thomas Lany, of the Newark. = Gertrude, dau. of John Hunt, of Lindon, co. Rutland; afterwards re-married to Henry Sacheverell, of Rereſby.
4. Benjamin, died ſ. p.

1. John Laney, married two wives.
2. Baſſebon Laney.
Other children.

1. A ſon.
2. Anne, married to . . . .

Tho. Lany, ſon and heir, æt. 33, 1619.

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[1] This gentleman (*Eſq.* and *M. D.* as he is here called) took the degree of A. M. June 19, 1688, and of B. M. Nov. 29, 1689; and was a perſon of good practice and ſkill in the ſcience which he profeſſed. He lived at Leiceſter, and was commonly known by the name of *The Whiſtling Doctor*.

[2] Agnes Liſter was ſir William Hartopp's firſt wife; his ſecond was Elizabeth, daughter of John lord Poulett of Hinton St. George; ſee vol. II. p. 267.

SAXULBY,

SAXULBY,

in antient writings called *Saxelby*, *Saxulbe*, and *Saxilby*, now pronounced *Soſilby* or *Sauſuby*, is a ſmall village, in a low but healthy ſituation, being almoſt wholly ſurrounded by hills; bounded by Wartnaby on the North; Asfordby on the South-eaſt; and Grimſton on the Weſt. It is about 5 miles Weſt-north-weſt from Melton Mowbray; and contains about 1100 acres.

In Domeſday book Saxulbie, containing one plough-land and five acres of meadow, is only noticed as a member of the royal manor of Rodolei [1].

In the Itinerary of 1280, Saxulby, Siwoldby, Dalby, and Asfordby, anſwered collectively as one vill.

The Knights Templars were formerly lords of this village as a member of the ſoke of Rothley; and, after their ſuppreſſion, it came to the Hoſpitallers, who held it till the time of their diſſolution [2].

The abbot and convent of *Croxton* had alſo conſiderable property here, the gift of divers benefactors.

" Habemus in Saxilbi, de dono Radulfi de Foleville, IIII bovatas terre, in puram eleemoſinam (quas Rogerus filius Radulfi tenuit, cum eodem Rogero, & totâ ſequelâ ſuâ); VII bovatas, quas Willielmus ad Petrum & Hugo filius Aylmeri tenuerunt, cum eiſdem Willielmo & Hugone, & totâ ſequelâ eorum.

Item Radulfus de Felaul [3], filius predicti Radulfi, confirmavit nobis unam virgatam terre in eadem villâ, ſecundum tenorem carte patris ſui.

Item Walterus de Folevile dedit nobis unam virgatam terre in eâdem villâ, cum ſeipſo & Johanne filio ſuo, qui ſeipſos huic eccleſie reddiderunt in puram eleemoſinam, ſalvâ forinſecâ domini regis, illam ſcilicet quam Willielmus filius Ricardi & Hugo filius tenuerunt.

Item Hugo filius Anketini dedit nobis ſervicium predicte virgate terre, in puram eleemoſinam; & reddit IIđ. recipiendos in die Paſche.

Item idem Hugo dedit nobis, in puram eleemoſinam, unam bovatam terre in eâdem villâ, illam ſcilicet, quam Walterus filius Leciline tenuit, excepto tofto.

Item Walterus filius Emme de Saxilby dedit, conceſſit, dimiſit, & quietum clamavit nobis per cirografum, totum jus & clameum, quod ipſe & heredes ſui habuerunt, vel habere potuerunt, in XII acris terre, & dimidiâ acrâ, & tribus ferthingis, in eâdem villâ; ut in homagiis, wardis, releviis, ſectis curie, ſerviciis, & conſuetudinibus & demandis, quas de XII acris predicti exigi potuerint, &c.; pro qua conceſſione, dimiſſione, quietâ clamatione, habuit, de dono noſtro, idem Walterus duas acras terre & dimidiam in eadem villâ.

Item Radulfus de Turvile, filius Hugonis de Thurvile, confirmavit nobis predictas XII acras & dimidiam, in puram & perpetuam eleemoſinam. Preterea dedit & confirmavit nobis, per eandem cartam, totum jus & clameum, quod ipſe vel heredes ſui habuerunt, vel habere potuerunt, in predictis terris, ut in homagiis, wardis, releviis, ſectis curie, ſerviciis forinſecis & non forinſecis, conſuetudinibus & demandis, quas in predictis terris exigi potuerint, &c.

Item dominus Robertus de Keriſby conceſſit & confirmavit nobis, per cirografum, IIII bovatas terre in Saxilby, cum pertinentiis; duas videlicet quas Rogerus filius Radulfi tenuit, cum totâ ſequelâ ejuſdem Rogeri; & duas bovatas quas Willielmus ad Petram & Hugo filius Ailmeri tenuerunt, cum totâ ſequelâ eorundem; benè & in pace, quietè & ſolutè, in liberam & perpetuam eleemoſinam; ita quod nec ipſe nec heredes ſui, ratione relevii, warde, eſchaete, ſecte curie, vel alicujus auxilii, ſivè cujuſlibet alterius conſuetudinis, in predictis IIII bovatis terre exigere potuerint; ſet de predictis omnibus quieti ſumus & immunes in perpetuum, ab omni ſervicio & ſeculari exactione, ſalvo forinſeco domini regis, ad tantam terram pertinente; ſalvo & viſu franciplegii tenentium noſtrorum in eadem villâ manentium. Et ſi contingat nos de predicto tenemento implacitari, predicti Robertus & heredes ſui predictum tenementum nobis warentizabunt & defendent in perpetuum.

Item ſciendum, quod Willielmus de Leche de Saxilby tenet de nobis X acras terre & tres ferthingos in eadem villâ, ſibi & heredibus ſuis, de A . . uxore ſuâ, filiâ Hugonis Ailmeri, exeuntibus, benè & in pace, reddendo inde nobis annuatim XIIđ. argenti ad tres terminos; ſcil' ad Purif' IIIIđ. ad Bapt' IIIIđ. ad Mich' IIIIđ. pro omni ſervicio, ſalvo forinſeco; ita quod non liceat dicto Waltero & heredibus ſuis dictam terram dare, vendere, invadiare, de nobis & ſucceſſoribus noſtris.

Item Beatrix, quondâm uxor Rogeri hominis noſtri, & heredes eorum de eiſdem procreati, tenent de nobis unam virgatam in eadem villâ, liberè, quietè, reddendo inde nobis XIIs̃. ſterlingorum, ad tres terminos; ſcilicet, ad Martini IIIIs̃. ad Purificat' IIIIs̃. ad Bapt' IIIIs̃. faciendo forinſeca ſervicia; ita quod non poſſint dare, ut ſupra, ſine ſpeciali licentiâ & aſſenſu noſtro; quod ſi fecerint, bene licebit nobis, in manu noſtra recipere, ſicut dominicum noſtrum.

Item Willielmus de Hotot & Alicia uxor ſua, & heredes eorum, tenent de nobis unam virgatam terre in eadem villâ, liberè, quietè, reddendo inde nobis XIIs̃. annuatim ad predictos terminos, & in eâdem forinſeca faciendo, &c. ut ſupra.

Item Willielmus Atte-ſtones, & Auwiſia uxor ſua, & heredes ſui de eiſdem procreati, tenent unam virgatam terre de nobis in eadem villâ, reddendo XIIs̃. ad eoſdem terminos, & in eâdem formâ.

Memorandum, redditûs noſtri in eâdem villâ XXXVIIs̃.

Thomas Levinz de Coſington tenet de nobis, ſibi & heredibus ſuis, unam virgatam terre in Saxilby, exceptis duabus ſelionibus, reddendo nobis annuatim XXs̃. argenti, ad III terminos.

Willielmus de Hotot, & Alicia uxor ſua, tenent de nobis, ſibi & heredibus ſuis, unam virgatam in Saxilby, pro homagio & ſervicio, reddendo nobis annuatim XIIs̃. ad III terminos.

Dominus Johannes de Berdefeld tenet de nobis, ſibi & heredibus ſuis, V acras terre cum holmo in territorio de Saxilby, reddendo nobis annuatim VIđ. ad Paſcha.

Hugo filius Willielmi Coci, de Saxilby, dedit nobis unum toftum; & remiſit nobis totum jus & clameum quod habuit in omnibus terris & tenementis, quas ipſe & pater ſuus Cocus aliquando tenuerunt de nobis in Saxilby. Eſt autem, inter cartas de Saxilby, quidam proceſſus dictorum tenementorum per predictum Willielmum Cocum alienatorum.

Vincentius de Grumſton, Juliana uxor ſua, & Hugo filius dicti Vincentii primogenitus, tenent de nobis unum toftum, cum edificio, in villâ de Saxilby, quod Willielmus Cocus quondam tenuit de nobis, excepto uno cotagio infra dictum toftum, quod tres filie predicti Willielmi Coci de nobis tenent, ad vitam earum, reddendo inde, nomine noſtro, predictis Vincentio, Juliane, & Hugoni, IIđ. per annum. Quod quidem cotagium bene licebit predictis Vincentio, Juliane, & Hugoni ingredi & de nobis tenere, cum eadem ſorores in fata deceſſerint, vel idem inhabitare ceſſaverint; reddendo nobis per annum IIIs̃. ad III terminos, & faciendo ſervicia inde debita & conſueta. Poſt finem vero dictorum Vincentii, Juliane, & Hugonis, predictum toftum ad nos revertetur.

Robertus de Sileby in Belgravo remiſit nobis totum jus & clamium, quod habuit in unâ virgatâ terre in Saxilby, quam Willielmus Cocus quondam de nobis tenuit. Remiſit & nobis totum jus & clamium quod habuit in 11s̃. annui redditûs exeuntibus de uno meſſuagio in Saxilby, quod quondam dimiſimus Vincentio de Grimeſton, Juliane uxori ſue, & Hugoni filio ſuo primogenito, ad terminum vite eorum, una cum reverſione dicti meſſuagii poſt deceſſum eorum [1]."

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[1] " Rex tenet Rodolei. Huic manerio pertinent ſubſequentia membra; (inter alia). In Saxelbie I carucata terræ, & 5 acræ prati." Domeſday, fol. 230. a. 2. b. 1.

[2] MS. Chetwynd.

[3] Sic.

In 1346, *John de Blewet* (on the aid then granted for knighting Edward of Woodſtock, the king's eldeſt ſon), was aſſeſſed 3*s*. 4*d*. for a twelfth part of one knight's fee in Saxulby; and the prior of the hoſpital of St. *John of Jeruſalem* in England, 20*s*. for half a knight's fee in Dalby and Saxulby; all parcel of the honour of *Leiceſter* [2].

According to tradition, the *Saxulbys* were poſſeſſed of this lordſhip; the laſt of which, ſir *Thomas Saxulby's* daughter, is ſaid to have been married to *Brokeſby*. And certain it is that *William Brokeſby*, younger ſon of *John Brokeſby* of Friſby, was lord of it in 1411 [3].

In 1361, it was found that *Henry Plantagenet* duke of *Lancaſter* died ſeiſed of one knight's fee in Stywaldeſby and Saxby, which *Hugh Turvile* held [4].

In a book of fifteenths and tenths granted by the laity in 1416, Saxulby was rated at 1*l*. 5*s*.; and, in the ſubſidy of 1445, at the ſame ſum; but an abatement was then made of 1*s*.

In 1486, it was found that .... *Keble* died ſeiſed of certain lands and tenements in Saxulby, held of the Prince of *Wales* [5].

In 1504, it was found that ..... *Cotton* died ſeiſed of certain lands and tenements in Saxulby, held of the lord *Henry* Prince of *Wales*, as of his earldom of *Cheſter* and *Huntingdon* [6].

In 1564, there were 15 families in Saxulby.

The tomb of *William Brokeſby*, eſq. (who died in 1523) and of his two wives, remains in Saxulby church.

To this William ſucceeded *Robert* Brokeſby, eſq. who was buried in the chancel 1531; and was ſucceeded by *Anthony* his ſon, who died in 1552.

Next to him were his two ſons; *Henry* (the only one mentioned in the Regiſter); and *Robert*, who in 1566 was cited, with others, to ſhew cauſe why the manor of Elveſton and other property, in the counties of Derby and Leiceſter, ſhould not not be ſeiſed into the queen's hands [7].

Robert died in 1615, after having ſurvived his ſons *Francis* and *Edward*, and grandſon *William*; "which laſt, dying without iſſue male in 1606, left only two daughters; one of which, *Winifred*, was married to *Francis Englefield*, eſq. eldeſt ſon of ſir *Francis Englefield*, of Wotton Baſſet, Notts, baronet; the other, *Mary*, married to *Thomas Bedingfield* [8]."

Mr. Englefield received the honour of knighthood from king James I. at Eaſt Hamſted, Aug. 12, 1622; in 1631, on the death of his father, ſucceeded him in title and eſtate; and in 1634 obtained the following indemnifying letter from king Charles I:

"CHARLES R.

Whereas our truſty and well-beloved ſir Francis Englefield, knight and baronet, being a recuſant, is thereby ſubject to our laws and ſtatutes in that caſe provided: theſe are to ſignify our royal will and pleaſure, that no perſon or perſons ſhall, at any time hereafter, ſue, proſecute, or implead, either by way of indictment, information, or otherwiſe, againſt the ſaid ſir Francis, for being a recuſant, or convicted by virtue of any of our laws or ſtatutes againſt Popiſh recuſants, till we ſhall ſignify our pleaſure to the contrary. Given under our ſignet, at our palace of Weſtminſter, December the 6th, in the 10th year of our reign."

By *Winifred* his wife he had one ſon, ſir *Francis*, his ſucceſſor; another ſon, who died at four years of age, and was buried at Saxulby; and three daughters; *Helen*, married to ſir *Charles Waldegrave*, bart. father of the firſt lord Waldegrave; *Mary*, to ſir *George Browne*, knight of the Bath; and *Catharine*, the wiſe of *William Turvile*, of Aſton Flamvile, in Leiceſterſhire, eſq. He died in May, 1665; and lies buried in Englefield church, in Berkſhire, under the North-eaſt window of a chapel ſituated on the North ſide of the chancel, with this inſcription:

"Here lieth the body of ſir Francis Englefield, bart.
He was buried, in May 1665, in the grave where
formerly ſir Edward Norris had been interred."

Dame *Winifred Englefield* his relict, who died June 5, 1672, in her 70th year, was buried with her anceſtors at Saxulby [9]. "She left a legacy to the poor tenants; the intereſt of which in 1730 amounted to £6.; to which in 1690 was added, Mrs. Anne Kirkby's benefaction of £4. to the poor of the ſaid pariſh. This ſum lying in the hands of Dr. Saunders, ſchool-maſter of Sadberg in Yorkſhire (ſome time rector of this place), and the intereſt not being regularly paid, it was at laſt added to the principal, which in 1731 amounted to £13. and then lay in the hands of Mr. John Love, rector of Over Broughton, Nottinghamſhire; and the intereſt, £1. 13*s*. was annually diſtributed on St. Thomas's feſtival [10]."

Sir *Francis Englefield*, the third baronet, married *Honora*, daughter of *Henry O'Bryan*, earl of *Thomond*, of Ireland; by whom he had no iſſue. His lady, ſurviving him, re-married to ſir *Robert Howard*, knt. ſixth ſon of *Thomas* the firſt earl of *Berkſhire*.

Sir *Thomas* Englefield, who ſucceeded to the title and Berkſhire eſtates, was the ſecond ſon of the firſt baronet; but, having been at law with his nephew ſir Francis, did not obtain the lordſhips of Saxulby and Shouldby, which were ſold by ſir Francis to that eminent lawyer, *Heneage Finch*, eſq. afterwards created baron *Guernſey* and earl of *Ailesford*; whoſe great grandſon *Heneage* earl of *Aylesford* at preſent poſſeſſes the lordſhips of Saxulby and Shouldby, and part of Grimſton.

In 1630, *Nathanael Nedham* was the only freeholder at Saxulby; and in 1654, *William Nedham* and captain *Clement Nedham* were ſeiſed of lands here.

In 1655, there was collected in Saxulby, for the relief of the poor Proteſtants in Piedmont, the ſum of 3*s*. 7*d*.

In 1680, the Rev. Robert Kirkby (ſome time rector of this place) bought an eſtate of the yearly value of £1. at Long Claxton in this county, and gave it for ever to the uſe of the poor of this pariſh by his laſt will and teſtament, which is to be found at the Archdeacon's Court at Leiceſter, where it was proved.

In 1722, three freeholders polled from Saxulby; and one from Shouldby. In 1775, the Rev. *John Jaques*, the rector, then reſident at Packington in Warwickſhire, was the only freeholder from Saxulby; and none appeared from Shouldby.

Before the incloſure, which took place in or about 1765, the whole of Saxulby was let for ſeven ſcore pounds a year; and now it produces as many hundreds. It produces plenty of wool, beef, and mutton; the employment of the inhabitants being almoſt wholly grazing. The land is in ſome parts gorſey.

The village ſtands in a hollow way, and contains about 20 houſes.

The Regiſter begins in 1538.

Near the beginning are 31 births in 20 years; burials the ſame; and 20 weddings.

"The brook Northward of the town abounds in great λιθόςρεα, *aſteriæ*, *brontiæ*, or *belemnites*, *marchaſites*, *cornua ammonis*, and here and there fragments of the *lapides anguini*, or ſnake-ſtones.

"In Saxulby field, as well as Abkettleby and Wartnaby quarries, I have frequently met with petrified ſhells of ſeveral ſorts, incorporated in a cruſtaceous, mouldering, gravelly ſtone (much in uſe hereabout). Theſe ſhells to me ſeem to be the relicks of the Deluge, unleſs there can be proved that there has been an inundation ſince; and their being petrified might be thus accounted for. On the ebb and receſs of the tide, all ſhell-fiſh naturally pant and gape after their native element, and their valves or lids being open received in ſlime or ſand, more or leſs; ſo, cloſing up

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[1] Peck MSS. 4935; è Codice MS. de Domeſday, fol. 7. b.
[2] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III.
[3] Eſch. 13 Hen. IV.
[4] Fin. 16 July, 35 Edw. III. m. 23.
[5] Eſch. 2 Hen. VII.
[6] Eſch. 20 Hen. VII.
[7] Mich. Record. 8 Eliz. Rot. 140.
[8] Burton, MS.
[9] See her epitaph, p. 404.
[10] Letter from the Rev. William Harris, B. A. of Jeſus college, Oxford, in 1730, to Mr. Peck.

SAXULBY, N.W.

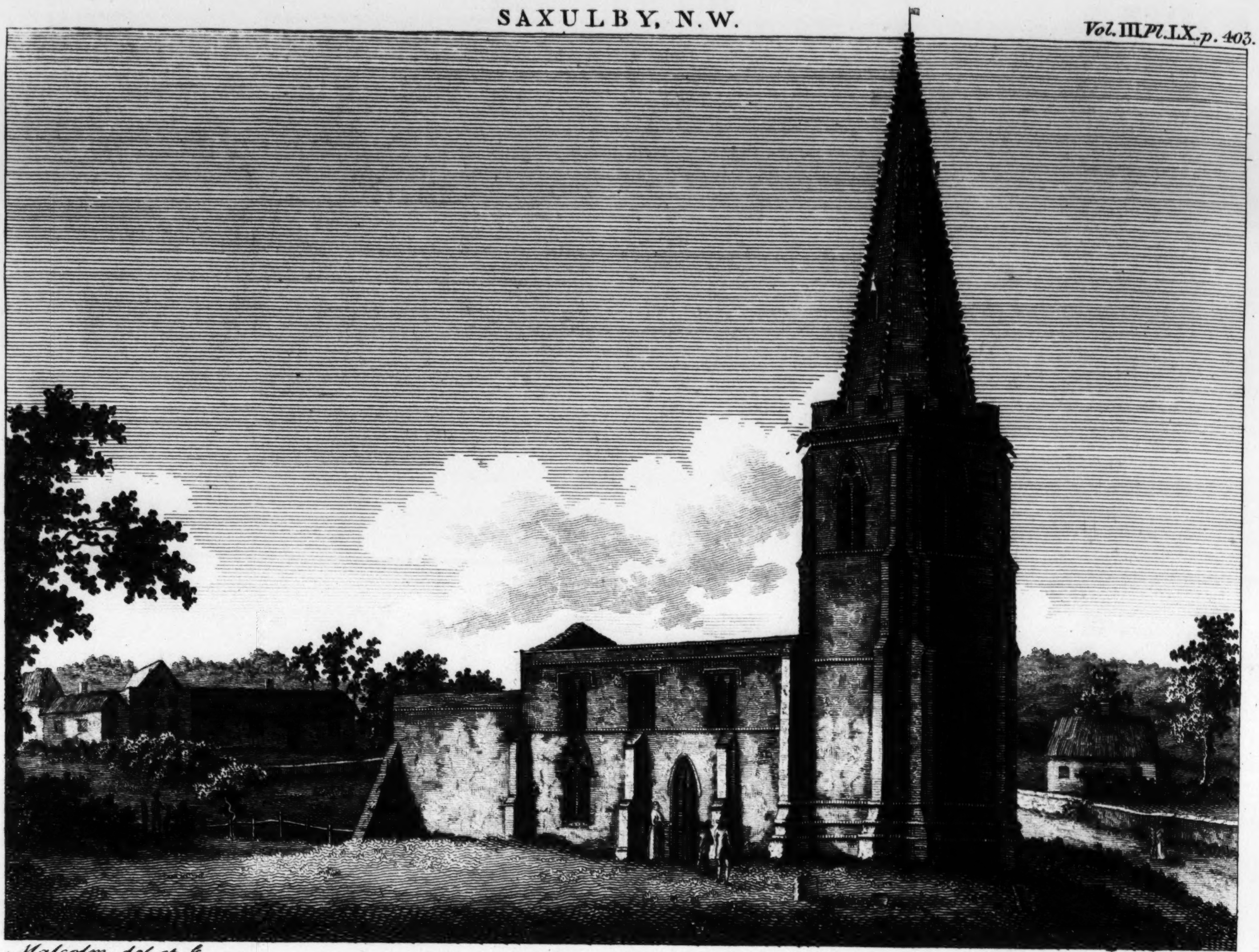

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Fig. 4.

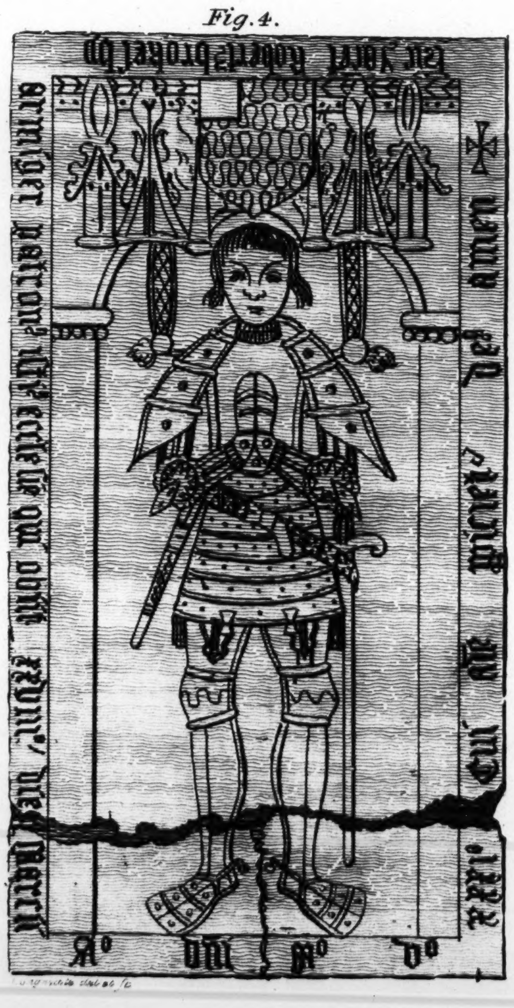
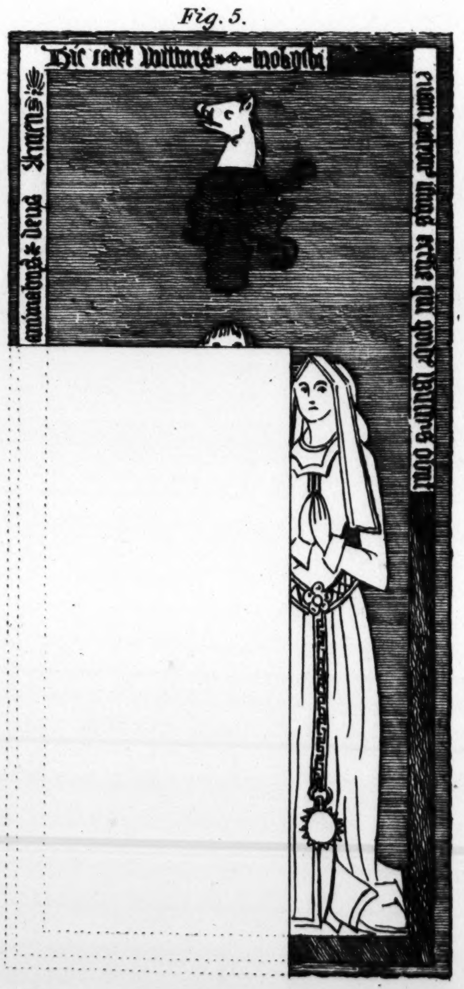
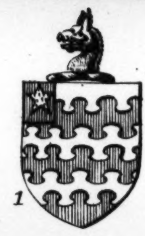


Fig. 5.





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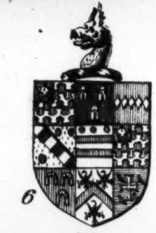

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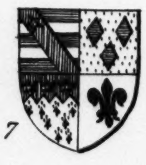

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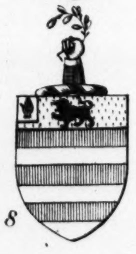

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Fig. 2.

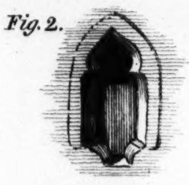
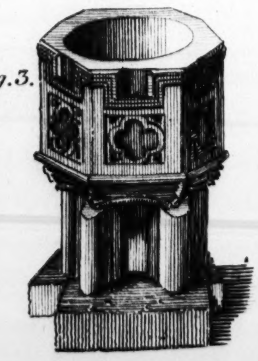


Fig. 3.



again, the ſun by degrees exhaled the moiſture from them and the ſand around them; and, by the aſſiſtance of the groſs ſaline particles of the ſea-water left behind by the ſun, the ſand within the ſhells was conſolidated, and, with the adjacent moulds of earth, ripened into an imperfect ſtone. The ſaline particles are in ſome eaſily diſcoverable; for, the ſhell being broke, they will ſhine like ſo much ſalt-petre. Some incurious, ſhort-ſighted moderns reſolve this into a *luſus naturæ* (not but that ſome teſtaceous bodies may be ſuch); but theſe thoughtleſs creatures do it purely to prevent the giving themſelves any farther trouble about the nature and production of theſe ſhells; which naturally put me in mind of Ariſtotle's Occult Qualities [1]."

Money raiſed for the poor of Saxulby	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
within the year ending at Eaſter 1776,	17	18	10	At Shouldby.	16	19	8
Expended in county rates, &c.	3	6	0	———	1	17	2
——— on the poor, &c. —	14	12	10	———	15	2	6
Rent of workhouſe and habitations,	0	0	0	———	4	0	0
Expended in litigations, —	0	0	0	———	0	0	0
Money raiſed for 1783, —	44	12	2	———	28	12	11
——— 1784, —	46	14	1	———	19	17	8
——— 1785, —	53	6	9	———	22	5	8
Medium of theſe three years,	48	4	4	———	23	12	1
——— of county expences,	4	17	4	———	0	0	0
——— of expences not relating to the poor; repairs of the church, roads, &c.	15	11	7	———	0	0	0
——— of nett annual expences,	27	15	5	———	23	12	1
——— of attending upon magiſtrates,	2	4	9	———	0	0	0
——— of entertainments at meetings,	0	0	0	———	0	0	0
——— of law expences, —	0	0	10	———	0	0	0
——— of ſetting the poor to work,	0	2	4	———	0	0	0

The return made to the houſe of commons in 1786, in anſwer to an enquiry reſpecting the charitable donations in Saxulby and Shouldby, may be ſeen in vol. I. p. 53.

The CHURCH (Plate LX.)

dedicated to St. *Peter*, is a ſmall, but decent building; and conſiſts of a nave, a chancel anſwering to the nave, and a South aile, all which are leaded. At the Weſt end of the nave is the ſteeple, a ſtone ſpire crocketed (part of the ſtone of which is very good, and part of a very periſhable nature); in the tower whereof, which is embattled, are three middling bells; the firſt and ſecond of which have nothing on them; but the tenor is inſcribed,

"Hec campana fiat Sancta Trinitate beata, 1695."

The wake is kept on the Sunday before Midſummer.

In the window over the high altar was formerly the coat of *Brokeſby* of Staunton; being, Barry, nebulé of ſix, Argent and Sable, a canton Gules, a mullet for difference; Plate LX. fig. 1. Theſe are now gone; but the ſame coat ſtill remains in the Eaſt window of the South aile; in which in 1730 was alſo the picture of the bleſſed Virgin weeping, now gone.

In this church is a ſmall piſcina, fig. 2; and an antient octagon font, fig. 3.

In 1220, *Ralph* . . . . was patron of the church; ſince which time the ſeveral lords of this and Shouldby manor have been ſucceſſively patrons.

In 1344, the procurations were 7*s.* 6½*d.*; the rectory was taxed at 12 marks; and paid 1*s.* 6*d.* for Peter-pence.

In 1534 the value of the rectory was £8.; the procurations and ſynodals, 11*s.* 1*s.*

In 1622, *Francis Englefield*, eſq. in right of his wife, was patron.

The value in the king's books is 9*l.*; patron the earl of *Aileſford*; certified value 66*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*

The preſent value is about £90.

RECTORS.	PATRONS.
. . . . 1220.	Ralph . . . .
Richard Brokeſby, 1534.	Robert Brokeſby, eſq.
Robert Jordain, who was buried Oct. 18, 1549.	Anthony Brokeſby, eſq.
Thomas Hewytt [2], 1562.	Henry Brokeſby, eſq.
James Oxnere, buried Oct. 6, 1605.	Robert Brokeſby, eſq.
Thomas North, buried Sept. 21, 1613.	
John Neale, buried Sept. 25, 1655.	Sir Francis Englefield, bart.
Thomas Gregory, buried Sept. 4, 1656.	
John Noon, buried Nov. 13, 1658.	
Robert Kirkby, 1660; buried Aug. 30, 1680.	
Thomas Bleay, 1680; buried Dec. 29, 1706.	Heneage lord Guernſey.
Samuel Sanders [3], A. M. 1707; quitted it 1709.	
John Love [4], Jan. 2, 1709; quitted it Feb. 28, 1727-8.	William Butt, gent.
Henry Howard, died 1728.	Heneage ſecond earl of Aileſford.
Thomas Taylor, 1731.	
Thomas Parker, Feb. 25, 1734; died 1764.	
John Jaques [5], M. A. July 19, 1764.	Heneage third earl of Aileſford.
John Jaques, May 31, 1793.	

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[1] Letter from the Rev. William Harris, B. A. of Jeſus college, Oxford, in 1730, to Mr. Peck.

[2] In the Certificate referred to under Allexton, p. 8, Mr. Hewytt is thus deſcribed: "Preſbyter, non conjugatus; mediocritèr doctus; reſidet; hoſpitalis; deget ibidem; non licentiatus, nec prædicat; nullum aliud habet."

[3] Afterwards D. D. head-maſter of Sadberg ſchool in Yorkſhire.

[4] Rector of Over Broughton, Nottinghamſhire.

[5] Of Corpus Chriſti college, Cambridge; M. A. 1764. He was preſented to the rectory of Great Packington, Bucks, in 1793.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

In the chancel:

On the North ſide is an antient altar-tomb of alabaſter, a figure in mail, with hands in the poſture of prayer, much defaced, Plate LX. fig. 4.

"Hic jacet Robert' Brokeſby,
armiger, patron' iſti' eccleſie, qui obiit xxviii° die Marcii,
a° dñi m°v°xxxi°;
cui' aĩe ꝑpiciet' de'. Amen."

On flat ſtones:

1. ". . . . .
ſon to Francis Englefield,
knight and baronett,
who being four years of . . . ."

2. "Here lieth the body of the
lady Winifred Englefield, daughter of
William Brokeſby, of Sholbey, eſq.
wife to ſir Francis Englefield, knt. and bart.
the true patron of this church,
who deceaſed on the 5th day of June, 1672,
in the 70th year of her age."

3. "Here lieth the body of Eleanor Kirkby,
who departed this life Sept. . . . A. D. 1669,
being 10 . . . [1] years of age."

4. "Here lieth the body of Mr. Thomas Bleay,
late rector of this church,
who departed this life on the 27th day of December,
anno Dom. 1706."

5. "Here lieth the body of Mrs. Elizabeth Parker,
the wife of Mr. Thomas Parker, rector of Saxulby.
She died March 30, 1743, aged 58.
Here alſo lieth the body of Mr. Thomas Parker,
rector of Saxulby.
He died March 15, 1764, aged 67 years."

In the nave, on flat ſtones:

1. "Here lieth the body of Robert Kirkby,
rector of Saxulby,
who departed this life Aug. 28, anno Dom. 1680,
in the 67th year of his age."

[And in the Pariſh-Regiſter is inſerted,
"1680. Viri verè ſinceri vitæque integerrimi M^ri Roberti Kirkby, hujus eccleſiæ annorum viginti ſpatio paſtoris pientiſſimi.

$$\left.\begin{matrix}\text{Anima}\\\text{Corpus}\end{matrix}\right\}\text{ in }\left\{\begin{matrix}\text{cœlo}\\\text{ſolo}\end{matrix}\right\}\text{ occluditur, die }\left\{\begin{matrix}28^{\circ}\\30^{\circ}\end{matrix}\right\}\text{Auguſti."]}$$

2. "Here lie the bodies of Sarah, John, and Winifred,
ſon and daughters of William Stevens, of
Shouldby, by Anne his wife.
Sarah was interred May the 18th, A. D. 1680,
in the 2d year of her age.
and John and Winifred were both interred April 9,
A. D. 1703, John in the 4th year of his age,
and Winifred in her ſecond."

3. "Here lieth interred the body of Mrs. Alice Stevens,
daughter of the late Mr. William Stevens, of
Shouldby, by Anne his wife.
She departed this life October the 14th,
in the year of our Lord 1752, aged 57."

4. "Here lieth the body of Mrs. Eleanor Stevens,
daughter of the late Mr. William Stevens, of
Shouldby, by Anne his wife.
She departed this life March the 24th,
in the year of our Lord 1746, aged 54."

In the South aile:

1. Upon a large flat ſtone, now partly covered with a pew, are three neat braſs figures, about three feet long: a man in mail, and his two wives, with hands in the poſture of prayer. Above their heads is the family creſt, a horſe's head. (See Plate LX. fig. 5.) The inſcription, as far as remains, is,

"Hic jacet Willm̄s Brokyſbi,
quondam patronus iſtius eccl'ie, qui quidē Willielmus obiit
. . . . Januarii, an° Dom.
mcccccc xx° tertio, ...
quorum animabus propitietur Deus. Amen."

2. "Here lie interred the earthly remains of Winifred,
the wife of Morris Cam, and daughter of
John and Elizabeth Stevens, of Shouldby.
She departed this life on the 13th day of March,
A. D. 1727, in the 43d year of her age."

3. "Here lieth the body of Mrs. Elizabeth Stevens,
the wife of John Stevens, gent.
who departed this life the 6th day of February, 1731,
aged 85."

4. "Here lieth the body of John Stevens,
of Shouldby, gent.
who departed this life the 27th day of February,
1731, aged 72."

5. "Here lieth interred the earthly remains
of Mr. Morris Cam [2],
who departed this life on the 4th day of May,
A. D. 1769, in the 81ſt year of his age."

On a monument againſt the South wall:
"Here lie interred within this aile the
earthly remains of William Stevens,
who departed this life July 23, A. D. 1684.
Likewiſe Eleanor his wife.
She departed June 17, 1688.
And alſo Anne [3], the wife of William Stevens,
ſon of the above-named Will. Stevens, of Shouldby.
She departed this life Auguſt the 26th, 1729,
in the 69th year of her age.
Alſo William Stevens,
huſband of the above-named Ann Stevens.
He died Auguſt the 28th, 1732, aged 77 years."

On another, near the above:
"To the memory of Mr. William Stevens, of
Shouldby, only ſon of the late
William Stevens by Anne his wife.
He died January the 25th, A. D. 1755, aged 57.
This ſtone is fixed here by the direction of
Mrs. Deborah Stevens, ſpinſter,
as a pledge of her affection, due to ſo kind a brother
and ſo ſincere a friend.
Mrs. Deborah Stevens departed this life Dec. 11, 1758,
in the 66th year of her age;
and gave by will £100.; the uſe thereof for
the ſchooling of poor children belonging to Grimſtone, Saxulby, and Shouldby."

On a ſmall braſs plate:
"Here lieth Captaine
Timothy Hemſley; and nere
him Katharine his wife,
daughter of John Morton,
of Sileby, eſq. He departed
this life the 4th day of January,
1690, aged 65 years."

In the South-eaſt corner of the church, on a ſtone in the floor:
"Beneath lie interred the remains of Will. Deverill,
ſon of John and Elizabeth Deverill,
who departed this life the 3d day of Auguſt, 1782,
aged 27 years.
In him were united
the dutiful ſon, the affectionate brother,
the ſincere friend, and the kind maſter."

In the church-yard:

"To the memory of Eſther,
ſecond wife of Jaſper Houghton.
She departed this life May 16, 1797, aged 34.
A dropſy terminated her life, after being tapped 21
times, from Auguſt the 21ſt, 1789, to April the
28th, 1797. The quantity of water taken
from her was 222 gallons; weighing
19 cwt. 2 qrs. 9 lb."

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[1] This is evidently 100 years of age, if not more; but the laſt figure is defaced.

[2] Mr. Maurice Cam, gent. occurs under Asfordby, p. 17, as patron of that rectory in 1726; and a Mary Cam was buried there in 1720, p. 18.

[3] For the hiſtory of this tomb, ſee p. 405.

SHOULDBY,

SHOULDBY,

antiently called *Seoldeſberie* and *Siwouldby*, was formerly an independent pariſh[1], including a conſiderable part of Saxulby, to which it is now conſidered as an hamlet; and at preſent contains but two houſes.

In the reign of Edward the Confeſſor, Seoldeſberie, containing eleven ploughlands, are valued at twenty ſhillings. At the general ſurvey it was held by *Ralph Carnot* under earl *Aubrey*; and was worth thirty ſhillings. The land was equal to eleven ploughs. One was in the demeſne; and four villans, and eight ſocmen, with two bordars, had nine ploughs. There was a meadow, five furlongs long, and three broad[2].

In 1297, it was found that *Edmund* earl of *Lancaſter*, the king's brother, deceaſed, held divers lands at Shouldby[3].

In 1346, *John de Folevile* (on the aid then granted for knighting Edward of Woodſtock, the king's eldeſt ſon) was aſſeſſed 3*s.* 4*d.* for a twelfth part of a knight's fee in Shouldby, parcel of the honour of *Leiceſter*[4].

In 1361, it was found that *Henry Plantagenet* duke of *Lancaſter*, deceaſed, was ſeiſed of one knight's fee in Stywaldeſby and Saxulby, held by *Hugh Turvile*[5].

Gilbert, ſon of *William de Bleby* and *Mary* his wife, gave to *Gilbert*, ſon of *Anketil de Houby*, a capital meſſuage and lands in Siwoldeby. Witneſs, John de Folvile and Henry de Nottingham, knights, Walter Blewit, &c.[6]

In the next age it came to the family of the *Brokeſbys*; *William* de Brokeſby, younger ſon of *John* de Brokeſby, of Friſby, being lord of it in 1411.

Brokeſby of *Shouldby* is mentioned by Leland[7] under the head of "Gentillmen of Leyreceſtreſhir that be there of moſt reputation."

The laſt heir male of this houſe was *William* Brokeſby, who died in 1606; leaving only two daughters; of whom, *Mary*, the eldeſt, married to ſir *Francis Englefield*, knt.; from which family it paſſed with Saxulby to the *Englefields*, and afterwards to the earl of *Aylesford*, as ſtated already under Saxulby.

Mrs. *Deborah Stevens*, of Shouldby, by her will in 1758, gave £100. towards the education of the poor children of Saxulby, Shouldby, and Grimſton.

The CHURCH,

dedicated to St. *Michael*, has long been wholly deſecrated; but a part of the wall is ſtill viſible in Mr. *Deverill's* houſe, where a curious pillar was ſtanding till very lately; and where there was a burial-place, as appeared by the bones of ſeveral bodies that were thrown up ſome years ſince, in ſinking a vault for a cellar. At the ſame time was taken up a ſtone in the ſhape of a coffin, which is ſince put upon the grave of Anne Stevens in Saxulby church.

In the Matriculus of 1220, Sywoldeby is deſcribed to be under the patronage of the prior and convent of *Laund*, the rector then paying to the prior 2*s.* a year as a penſion.

In 1344, the procurations paid for Siwouldby were, 5*s.*; the rectory was taxed at 6 marks, and paid 1*s.* for Peter-pence; and the prior of Laund had his penſion of 2*s.*

In the preceding account of the priory of Laund, no mention has occurred of this rectory; and probably it did not long remain their property; for in the epiſcopal regiſtry at Lincoln is an inſtrument (we know not of what date) for the uniting of this church with that of Asfordby. We find, however, a diſtinct rector of Siwouldby in 1424.

In Hilary Term, 32 Eliz. a *Quare Impedit* was brought in the Common Pleas, by *Bartholomew Brokeſby*, againſt the biſhop of *Lincoln* and *Wickham*, The caſe was, that *Robert* Brokeſby was ſeiſed of the manor of Shouldby in fee, to which the advowſon was appendant; and, the church being full, granted to *Humphrey* Brokeſby and the plaintiff, his two ſons, the next avoidance of the ſaid church. Afterwards the church became void. Humphrey, by deed, releaſed all his right, eſtate, and intereſt, which then he had of and in the advowſon of the church aforeſaid, for the ſaid avoidance. Bartholomew ſole preſented; and the defendants did diſturb him. The biſhop pleaded, that he claimed nothing but as ordinary. Wickham pleaded a leaſe made of the manor, with the appurtenances, by the ſaid Bartholomew, to one *Starkey*, for years, before the grant made, *ut ſupra*, to Humphrey and Bartholomew; which Starkey preſented him: upon which they were at iſſue, and found for the plaintiff, that the grant was before the leaſe. It was holden by the Court, that this releaſe was merely void; for here was not any intereſt to be releaſed, but a power to preſent, and an authority annexed to the perſon. And afterwards, by the award of the Court, the writ was abated.

Even ſo lately as 1636 a preſentation occurs of Philip Hutton, late M. A. to the rectory of Shouldby, alias Siwouldby, "per mortem vacantem, & ad noſtram preſentationem pleno jure, ſive alio quocunque modo ſpectantem[8];" though the rectory could then be no more than a ſinecure.

At preſent this lordſhip (which contains about 900 acres) is conſidered as a hamlet of Saxulby; to which church it pays a regular modus of £4. 13*s.* 4*d.*

RECTORS.	PATRONS.
William the chaplain, 1238. John Paſſelewe, 1242. Thomas Coſteyne, 1250.	Prior and convent of Laund.
John Baſyngham[9], 1379.	The King.
Thomas Maltby, exchanged with Walter Keſtevene[10], July 19, 1424.	Sir William Mountford[11], of Colſhill, knt.
...... Wickham, 1590.	...... Starkey.
Philip Hutton, 1636.	King Charles I.

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[1] "Shouldby is ſaid to have pariſhed to *Asfordby* (a corruption, I ſuppoſe, for *Eyesfordby*, taking its name from the river *Eye*, as well as *Eye-kettleby.) Wyfordby* alſo (vulgò Wiverby) near Stapleford, ſeems in like manner to have been denominated from the river Eye, on which it lies, and ſhould have been Eyefordby." Mr. Harris to Mr. Peck, 1730.

[2] "Idem [Radulfus Carnot] tenet 11 carucatas terræ in Seoldeſberie. Terra eſt 11 carucarum. In dominico eſt una; & 4 villani & 8 ſochmanni, cum 2 bordariis, habent 9 carucas. Pratum 5 quarentenarum longitudinis, & 3 quarentenarum latitudinis. Valuit 20 ſolidos; modò 30 ſolidos. Domeſday, fol. 231. b. 2.

[3] Eſch. 25 Edw. I. N° 51. Leic.

[4] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III.

[5] Fin. 35 Edw. III. m. 23. See more in Aſhby Magna.

[6] Harl. MSS. 7178.

[7] Vol. I. p. 23.

[8] Rymer, vol. XX. p. 138; from Pat. 12 Car. I.

[9] "19 kal. Dec. 1379, apud Madinſton, d'nus contulit d'no Joh'i Baſyngham de Melton, Linc' diœc', preſb', eccl' paroch' de Sywoldby, Linc' diœc', vacant', & ad collationem d'ni per lapſum temporis, jure ſibi in hâc parte legitimè devoluto ſpectant'." Reg. Sudbury, archiep. Cantuar. p. 143. a.

[10] "19 die (Julii, 1424,) d'nus expedivit negotium permutat' præſentat' fiendæ inter Walterum Keſteven, rectorem eccl' paroch' de Beeſby, Linc' diœc', ad præſentat' d'ni H. reg' Angl' veri patroni, & Thom' Maltby rectorem eccl' paroch' de Sywoldeby, ejuſdem diœc', ad præſent' Will'i Mompford de Colſell in Ardenâ, Cov' & Lych' diœc', veri patroni, &c." Reg. Chichele, archiep. Cantuar. fol. 241. a.

[11] Sir William Mountford, who died in 1452, was three times ſheriff of the counties of Warwick and Leiceſter; and in his time the fair ſpire ſteeple of Coleſhill church was newly built from the ground, as alſo the chancel. See Dugdale, vol, II. p. 101.

Pedigree of BROKESBY, of SHOULDBY.

From the Viſitation of 1619.

Arms: Quarterly of 6; 1. Barry nebulé of ſix, Argent and Gules, on a canton of the ſecond a mullet Or, *Brokeſby*; 2. Sable, three dovecotes Argent, *Sapcotes*; 3. Gules, five lozenges conjoined in feſs Argent, ...; 4. Or, a bend gobony Argent and Sable, between three torteaux, *Courtey*; 5. Argent, two bars Gules, and in chief three torteaux; 6. *Brokeſby*; 7. Gules, three arches Argent, the tops Or, *Arches*; 8. Argent, a chevron between three eagles diſplayed Gules, *Frauncis*; 9. Azure, a croſs flory between four martlets Argent, *Pleſington*. Creſt, on a wreath, a boar's head Gules, maned Or; Plate LX. fig. 6.

Brokeſby of *Staunton*; Barry nebulé of ſix, Argent and Sable, a canton Gules. Creſt as before; fig. 1.

John Brokeſby, of Sywoleſby, alias Shouldby, temp. Edw. III.

Bartholomew, of Friſby, 12 Hen. IV. and 7 Hen. V. died 27 Hen. VI. ſ. p.
Edmund, heir to his brother, æt. 10.
William Brokeſby, of Shouldby, 13 Hen. IV. =

Petronilla, wife of ſir Thomas Berkeley, of Wymondham, knt. died 1488.
Henry Brokeſby, of Shouldby, eſq. 24 Hen. VI. died 31 Hen. VI. = Editha, ſiſter of Rich. Bracebridge, of Kingſbury, co. Warwick, re-married to Tho. Entwiſſell, ſecond huſband.

Felicia, wife of Baldwin Bugg, of Thurleſton.
Anna, wife of . . . . Walcote, of Walcote.
Emma, dau. of . . . . Myles, of Derbyſhire. = William Brokeſby, died 17 Hen. VIII. = Elizabeth, dau. and coheir of . . . . Staunton.

1. Robert Brokeſby, of Shouldby, died 22 Hen. VIII. = Alice, dau. of John Shirley, of Staunton Harold.
2. Thomas.
3. Richard.
4. Bartholomew; of whom ſee the next pedigree.

1. Anthony Brokeſby, died 1552, æt. 66. = Anne, dau. and coheir of Tho. Sapcote, of Elton, co. Huntingd.
2. Richard Brokeſby, of Shouldby. = ...
Humphrey. Bartholomew.
Alice, wife of Laurence Sanders, of Harrington, co. Northampton.

1. Henry, died ſ. p.
Dorothy, dau. of . . . . Congreve, co. Stafford. = 2. Robert Brokeſby, of Shouldby, eſq. died 1615. = . . . dau. of John Beaumont, of Gracedieu, ſ. p.
3. Richard Brokeſby, of Shouldby. = Elizabeth, dau. of . . . Hutchinſon, of Colſton Baſſet, co. Nottingham.
4. Bartholomew Brokeſby, of Melton Mowbray. =
Richard Brokeſby, of Melton Mowbray. =

1. Edward Brokeſby, d. during his father's life. = Ellen, dau. of William lord Vaulx.
2. Francis, died ſ. p.
Thomas Brokeſby, of Nether Broughton. = Margaret, dau. of J. Walker, of Eperſton, co. Nott. relict of . . . . . . Wattes.
Francis Brokeſby, of Syſton, co. Linc. = ...
Anthony. Bartholo. William. Robert.
George Brokeſby, of Stapleford, aged 25, 1619. = Ellen, dau. of Edmund Goodwin, of Stapleford.

Will. Brokeſby, married Dorothy, dau. of Will. Wiſeman, of Brodokes, co. Eſſex, knt. died, before his grandfather, May 26, 1606.
Mary, married Tho. Thimbleby, of Ireham, co. Lincoln.
Tho. Brokeſby, of Nether Broughton, 1619. = Joan, dau. of Tho. Frank, of Broughton.
1. John
2. Anthony.
Elizabeth. Mary. Iſabella.
Mary, wife of Paul Abney, of Leiceſter.
Phil. Brokeſby, of Stapleford, aged 25, 1619. = Alice, dau. of Tho. Mitchell, of Coſton, co. Leic.

Winifred, eldeſt dau. and coheir, married Francis Englefield, eſq. ſon and heir of ſir Francis Englefield[1], of White Knights, near Reading, bart. who died in 1665; and his lady in 1672. = ...
Mary, ſecond dau. and coheir, wife of Thomas Bedingfield.
1. William, æt. 16.
2. John, æt. 14.
3. Richard, æt. 12.
4. Robert, æt. 4.
Frances. Elizabeth. Mary.
1. George Brokeſby, æt. 3.
2. Philip Brokeſby, æt. 2.

Sir Francis Englefield, bart. married Honora daughter of Henry O'Bryan, earl of Thomond in Ireland; but, having no iſſue, ſold the lordſhips of Saxulby, Shouldby, and Grimſtone; and the title, with the Berkſhire eſtates, paſſed to his uncle, ſir Thomas Englefield, bart.
Another ſon, died an infant.
Three daughters; ſee p. 402.

Pedigree of LEIGH, of ASFORDBY.

Arms: Quarterly of 4; 1. Azure, two bars Argent, on a bend Gules, a mullet Or, *Leigh*; 2. Or, three lozenges, 2. and 1. Azure; 3. Ermine, on a chief dancetté Gules, three Eaſtern crowns Or; 4. Argent, a fleur de lis Sable; fig. 7.

Bartholomew Brokeſby, fourth ſon of William Brokeſby, of Shouldby. = ...
William Brokeſby, ſon and heir. = ...
Francis Brokeſby.
Robert Brokeſby. = Bridget, of Bornock, co. Notts.

Gilbert Leigh, deſcended of the Leighs of Cheſhire; and, being a younger brother, dwelt at Aſfordby, co. Leic.

2. Bartholomew.
3. John.
4. William.
5. Martin.
1. Robert Leigh, of Aſfordby, married Margaret, dau. of Tho. Biſhop, of Friſby. =

1. Gilbert Leigh, of Aſfordby. = Elizabeth, dau. of William Gregory, of Aſfordby.
2. James Leigh, of Aſfordby. = Baſheba, dau. and heir of Robert Brokeſby, of Kilumpton, co. Notts.

1. Robert Leigh, æt. 20, 1619.
2. William.
3. Philip.
4. James.
Margery. Anne.
Mary. Elizabeth.
Robert Leigh, ſon and heir, æt. 3, 1619.

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[1] Arms: Barry of ſix, Gules and Argent, on a chief Or, a lion paſſant Azure. Creſt, on a wreath, an arm couped at the elbow, veſted per pale, Azure and Gules, holding a branch Proper.—Another creſt of the family is, a ſpread eagle, in pale, Azure and Gules; which latter is likewiſe on their tombs in Englefield church (of which ſee before, p. 217).

SEGRAVE,

SEGRAVE,

antiently called *Setgrave*, is placed by the Wreke; is 9 miles North from Leiceſter, and 8 miles Eaſt from Loughborough, ſituate amongſt hills; bounded by Thruſſington, Radcliffe, Sileby, Barrow, Walton, and the Foſs-way paſſeth by it next to Rakedale; is in the eccleſiaſtical diviſion of the county, and within the deanry of Goſcote.

"Segrave is ſited in a champain, at the edge of the Wolds, and more barren than the villages about it; yet no place likely yields a better air[1]."

It is very cold in the winter, but reputed healthy; and the roads very dirty, by reaſon of the cold ſtrong clay; inſomuch, that it has been ſaid, "if a perſon gets into Segrave road, he cannot eaſily get out again."

Henry de Ferrieres held, at the ſurvey, half a ploughland in Setgrave, which had been valued at ſix pence, but then was worth two ſhillings. One villan and one bordar had one plough; and there were four acres of [illegible]ow[2].

Robert held in [illegible]ve, under *Robert de Buci*, two ploughlands, which in the time of the Confeſſor had employed two ploughs, and were valued at twelve pence; but which at the ſurvey were worth five ſhillings. One plough was then in the demeſne; and there were three villans, with three bordars. There were ſeven acres of meadow[3].

Six ploughlands in Setgrave, with a meadow three furlongs long, and one and a half broad, were parcel of the king's manor of Rodolei[4]; and two ploughlands and ten acres of meadow here were parcel of his manor of Barhoo[5].

Sir *Gilbert Picott*, knight, had fair poſſeſſions in Leiceſterſhire; viz. Barrow, Segrave, Glen, &c. In 1220, his ſon *William* was one of the juſtices of gaol delivery in Warwickſhire and Leiceſterſhire. Picott's eſtate, about the middle of Henry the Third's time, deſcended, two parts of it to *Nundae* and *Ireis*, and the third part to *Nicholas Picott*, which came after to *Gilbert Patemon*, of which coparceners ſir *Henry Nundae* was chief, who had a ſon *William*, who had a daughter *Alice*, married to ſir *Thomas Boyvile*, unto whom ſhe brought a fair inheritance of lands in Leiceſterſhire; which Boyvile reſided at Stokefaſton, in the county of Leiceſter[6].

In the Teſta de Nevill, compiled about 1240, Segrave is not noticed; but, in the Itinerary of 1280, Segrave, Sileby, Coſſington, and Walton, anſwered collectively as one vill.

"This manor gave name and title of baron to that antient family of *Segrave*, who had here an antient caſtle[7], and bare antiently, Sable, three garbs Argent, tied Gules; as appeareth by an antient roll in vellum and in colours, made about the laſt year of the reign of king Henry the Third, late in the cuſtody of ſir Richard St. George, knt. Clarenceux King of Arms; for that other coat which after they did uſually bear, viz. Sable, a lion rampant Argent, coronné Or, I dare not affirm to be the coat of *Chaucombe*, whoſe heir-general they married; for that manuſcript which before I vouched in Dalby Magna[8], ſetteth down another coat borne by Chaucombe. But moſt certain it is, that the lion was moſt commonly borne by them after the time of king Henry III. as appeareth by the variation of that coat, with differences by the younger houſes. And moſt true likewiſe it is, that the garbs was their antient coat; for in many ſeals made in the time of king Edward I. and after, where they bear the lion of each ſide of the eſcutcheon, ſtandeth a garb, which I have very often ſeen[9]."

The firſt that aſſumed the ſurname of *Segrave* was *Gilbert* the ſon of *Hereward*, who reſided at this place in 1165; which he was certified to hold of *William* earl of *Warwick* by the fourth part of a knight's fee[10]; and who preſented a rector to the church of Segrave[11]. In 1192, he, together with Reginald Baſſet, executed the ſheriff's office for the counties of Warwick and Leiceſter under Hugh de Novant, at that time biſhop of Coventry; in which truſt he continued till 1194 incluſively; and, the three next enſuing years, for William de Aubeni, who then had the cuſtody of thoſe counties; and in 1198 he gave 400 marks to king *Richard* the Firſt, towards the maintenance of his wars.

To this Gilbert ſucceeded *Stephen de Segrave*, his ſon and heir; who became a perſon of great note in his time. In 1200-1, *William Fitz-Henry* agreed to pay the king half a mark, for a writ to cauſe this *Stephen* (who is ſtyled *Fitz Gilbert)* to reſtore to him one virgate of land, with the appurtenances, in Segrave, which was the land of *Thomas Fitz Gilbert*, then out-lawed; and to ſhew cauſe why he unjuſtly detained the ſame:

"Willielmus filius Henrici dat domino regi dimidiam marcam ſolvendam ad ſuum ſcaccarium, per ſic quod precipiatur Stephano filio Gilberti, quod juſtè & ſine dilatione reddat Willielmo filio Henrici unam virgatam terre, cum pertinentiis, in Segrave, que fuit Thome filii Gilberti, qui utlagatur? Et quare ei injuſtè detineat, ut dicitur? Et mandatum eſt vicecomiti, quod inde ſecuritatem capiat[12]."

In 1203, this Stephen was conſtable of the Tower of London; and, in 1215, ſtanding loyal to the king in the time of his war with the barons, obtained a grant of the lands of *Stephen de Gaunt*, lying in the counties of Lincoln and Leiceſter; and the next year following, of the manor of Kinton, co. Warwick; to hold to himſelf and his heirs, in fee-farm, paying £12. a year to the exchequer, at Eaſter and Michaelmas, by even portions. In 1218, on the death of earl *Simon de Montfort*, he had a grant of the cuſtody of all thoſe lands which belonged to the honour of *Leiceſter*, whereof the ſaid Simon died ſeiſed; and the ſame year was one of the king's juſtices in his court. In 1220 he was made governor of Sauvey caſtle; and in 1221 conſtituted ſheriff of Eſſex and Hertford; in which truſt he continued the two next enſuing years; in 1222 of Lincoln, for three parts of that year; and ſo till 1224 incluſively. In the latter year he was governor of the caſtle at Hertford; and, in 1226 a juſtice itinerant in the counties of Nottingham and Derby; in which employment, for thoſe and other counties, he continued for ſome time after. In 1228, being made ſheriff of Buckingham and Bedford ſhires, he ſo continued till 1234 incluſively; and in 1229 purchaſed the manor of Cotes of the daughters and heirs of *Stephen de Beauchamp*, to hold by the ſervice of one brache yearly; in which year being conſtituted ſheriff for the counties of Warwick and Leiceſter, as alſo for the county of Northampton, he ſo continued till 1233 incluſively. In 1229, he obtained the wapentake of Goſcote: "Henricus, Dei gratiâ, rex

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[1] Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy, ed. 1652, p. 261.

[2] "In Satgrave eſt dimidia carucata terræ. Ibi unus villanus, cum 1 bordario, habent 1 carucam, & 4 acras prati. Valuit 6 denarios; modò 2 ſolidos." Domeſday, fol. 233. a. 2.

[3] "Robertus tenet de R[oberto de Buci] 2 carucatas terræ in Segrave. Tempore regis Edwardi erant ibi 2 carucæ. In dominico eſt una; & 3 villani, cum 2 bordariis. Ibi 7 acræ prati. Valuit 12 denarios; modò 5 ſolidos." Ibid. fol. 234. b. 1.

[4] "In Setgrave 6 carucatæ terræ; & 3 quarentenæ prati in longitudine, & 1 quarentena & dimidia latitudinis." Ibid, fol. 230. a. 1.

[5] "In Setgrave 2 carucatæ terræ, & 10 acræ prati." Ibid. fol. 237. a.

[6] See more in Dugdale's Warwickſhire, 1730, fol. 977. b. 998. a. b.

[7] See Matthew Paris, ad ann. 1234.

[8] See before, p. 240.

[9] Burton, p. 243.

[10] Matthew Paris; Matthew Weſtminſter, 1234.

[11] See p. 414.

[12] Nov. Oblat. 2 John, m. 9.

Anglie, d̄nus Hibernie, &c. epiſcopis, abbatibus, prioribus, comitibus, baronibus, &c. ſalutem. Sciatis nos dediſſe dilecto & fideli noſtro Stephano de Segrave, & heredibus, totum wapentagium de Goſcote, cum pertinentiis, in com' Leic', habendum & tenendum ſibi & heredibus, reddendo annuatim 100 s̃. ad ſcaccarium noſtrum; ita tamen quod reſpondit vicecomiti Leiceſtrie de auxilio vicecomitis, & de eodem wapentagio pro omni ſervicio & exactione. Teſtibus; Huberto de Burgo comite Cantii & juſticiario Anglie, Philippo de Almacio, Nicholao de Stuttevile, Hug' de Spencer, Ricom' de Grey, Galfrido de Corvo, Galfrido de Chaucer, Ricardo filio Hugonis, Radulpho de Littleberge. Datum per manum venerabilis patris Rad̄i epiſcopi Ciceſtrenſis, cancellarii noſtri, apud Windſor, 25 Aprilis, anno regni noſtri decimo tertio." About this time he purchaſed from *Ranulph* earl of *Cheſter* and *Lincoln* all the lands which that earl had at Mountſorel without the caſtle; as alſo two carucates and a half lying at Segrave, which he and his anceſtors had formerly held, at the rent of £100. a year; and likewiſe the manor of Caludon, co. Warwick, for the ſervice of a ſore-ſpar hawk yearly. In 1231 he paid £100. fine to the king for the marriage of *Emma de Cauz*, the widow of *John* de Segrave, his eldeſt ſon, who then died; and in 1232 obtained a grant of the cuſtody of the caſtle and county of Northampton, as alſo of the counties of Bedford, Buckingham, Warwick, and Leiceſter, for term of his life; taking the whole profits of all thoſe counties for his ſupport in that ſervice; excepting the antient farms which had been uſually paid into the exchequer; with the increaſe which in king Henry the Second's time was anſwered for them: And, having been of the king's council for divers years, as alſo chief of the juſtices of the common-pleas court from 1217 to 1232; on the removal of *Hubert de Burgh* (that year) from that great office of juſtice of England, he was ſubſtituted therein; being then alſo made governor of the caſtles of Dover, Canterbury, Rocheſter, Windſor, Odyham, Hertford, Colcheſter, and the Tower of London; of all which Hubert formerly had the charge.

About this time he purchaſed from *Robert de Stotevile* the manor of Brinklow, co. Warwick; and from *Roger Bigot* earl of *Norfolk* certain lands lying in Segrave, of ten pounds a year value; built here a ſtately houſe; and obtained from *Margaret de Quincy* free liberty, for himſelf and his heirs, to carry annually 140 loads of wood from Charnwood foreſt to his manor-houſe of Segrave, and free pannage there for two hogs[1]: but, having incurred the hatred of the nobility in a popular inſurrection, his houſe was burnt to the ground, his goods deſtroyed, and his lands laid waſte. After which, 1233, he fell under the king's diſpleaſure; and, being ſummoned to court to give an account of his waſting the king's treaſure and other crimes he was charged with, took ſanctuary in the abbey of Leiceſter; notwithſtanding which, he made his peace; and, the next year, on paying 1000 marks, was reſtored to the king's favour, made his chief counſellor, and conſtituted juſtice of Cheſter; and, having thus felt the inconſtancy of Fortune, returned to his former profeſſion, and became a canon regular in the abbey of Leiceſter, where he died Nov. 9, 1241. He gave to the canons of that houſe a certain wood, called New Hay, lying near Stockingford, co. Warwick; and to the monks of Stoneley, co. Warwick, the manor of Bericote in that county; and to the monks of Combe a mill at Wykin. He had two wives; 1. *Roheſe*, daughter of *Thomas le Deſpenſer* (ſiſter to *Hugh*); 2. *Ida*, ſiſter of *Henry de Haſtings*, with whom he had in frank-marriage the manor of Brown's-over, co. Warwick.

In the time of this Stephen was compiled "The Red Book of the Lordſhip of Segrave," being an abſtract of the chartulary of the lands belonging to the honour of Segrave, and of the titles of deeds relative to their poſſeſſions in the counties of Leiceſterſhire, Derbyſhire, Warwickſhire, Northamptonſhire, Buckinghamſhire, Cambridgeſhire, &c. which (with ſeveral notes illuſtrating the pedigree) was formerly the property of Peter Le Neve, eſq. and is now preſerved in that grand and uſeful repoſitory of national records, the Britiſh Muſeum. From this MS. an abſtract of ſo much as relates to Leiceſterſhire has been tranſcribed in a preceding volume[2]. Amongſt the names of places in this lordſhip, which are noticed in the Chartulary, we find *Thurger's virgate*, and ſix butts *ſub fonte Pudewell*, *Muchelcroft*, *Twelford*, *curia Diaconi*, *Barlicroft*, *Little Berweſide*, *Lochaved lands*, and *Thornheya*. And of the earlier landholders here the following names are preſerved: *Ranulph* earl of *Cheſter*, *Margaret* counteſs of *Winton*, *Roger Bigot* earl of *Norfolk*, *Gilbert Pycot*, *Thurſtan*, *Swane* ſon of *Aylmer*, *William de Monte*, *Horvarus Bercarius*, *William Friday*, *John de Solum*, *Richard de Harcourt*, *Yvo* ſon of *Walklin de Rock*, *Thomas de Curſon*, *Hugo* ſon of *Thomas de Segrave*, and *William de Houby*.

To him ſucceeded *Gilbert* his ſecond ſon (*John* the eldeſt having died in his father's life-time); who, having married *Annabill* daughter and coheir of *Robert de Chaucomb*, obtained in 1231 a grant from *Simon de Montfort*, lord of Leiceſter, of the whole town of Kegworth, co. Leiceſter; and in 1233 procured from the king a grant in fee-farm, to himſelf and his heirs, of the manor of Newcaſtle under Lime, co. Stafford, with the advowſon of the church of Stoke, paying £20. a year rent; and, the ſame year, was made governor of Bolſover caſtle; in which truſt, and for other ſervices, he merited ſo well, that the king, on his father's death (which happened ſhortly after), acquitted him of his relief then due for the lands thereupon deſcended to him; and, the next enſuing year, 1242, made him juſtice of all foreſts South of Trent, and governor of Kenilworth caſtle; the king by his letters patent, dated at Windſor, 7 April, declaring, that he was to keep it only during the king's pleaſure, and not to deliver it into the hands of any one but the king himſelf, ſo long as he lived; and, if the king ſhould die during the cuſtody thereof, to yield it to queen Eleanor for the uſe of the king's heirs: but in caſe the ſame queen ſhould not come in perſon, that then he ſhould not deliver it to any, except to ſome of her uncles, to the uſe of the king's heirs, who were not in league with the king of France. And for the obſervance of theſe conditions he took an oath[3]. But, in [illegible]44, another governor was made. In 1248 he gave a fine to the king of 100 marks, that neither himſelf, nor his heirs, nor ſir *William Waſtneys*, knt. (who was a retainer to him), might be queſtioned for any treſpaſſes done in the foreſts during the time that he was juſtice; and in 1251 he was made one of the juſtices of Oyer and Terminer in the city of London, to hear and determine of all ſuch cauſes as had uſually been tried before the juſtices itinerant at the Tower of London. A benefactor he was likewiſe to the monks of Stoneley, as it ſeems; for, it appears that they granted to him and *Annabel* his wife, that one monk of their convent ſhould perpetually celebrate divine ſervice there for the health of the ſoul of *Stephen* his father, *Roheſe* his mother, and her the ſaid Annabill. In 1254, being appointed an embaſſador beyond ſea, with Roger Bigod earl Marſhal, he went into Gaſcoigne: but this journey haſtened his death; for, on his return towards England, with John de Pleſſets earl of Warwick, and others of the Engliſh nobility, having ſpecial letters of ſafe conduct from the king of France for their ſecure travelling through any of his territories, he was treacherouſly ſeized upon at Poictou, and caſt into cloſe priſon; which hard uſage ſo impaired his health, that, languiſhing with infirmities, he died ſhortly after; Annabel his wife ſurviving; who ratified the grants of her anceſtors to the canons of Chaucombe; and, of her own gift, beſtowed on them 100*s*. yearly rent iſſuing out of her lordſhips of Chaucombe and Dalby; and afterwards re-married to *Roger de Somery* baron of *Dudley*.

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[1] See Appendix to vol. II. p. 111.

[2] Ibid. p. 108—120; and the titles of ſuch deeds as more particularly relate to the pariſh of Segrave, pp. 111, 112.

[3] Dugdale, Warwickſhire, p. 161.

To this Gilbert ſucceeded *Nicholas de Segrave*, his ſon and heir; to whom *Alianore* the wife of *Robert Hovell* quit-claimed all her right in the manor of Alkmundbury, co. Huntingdon; which had been part of the poſſeſſions of *Stephen* de Segrave her father. In 1259 this Nicholas attended the king into France; but ſoon after proved himſelf an active rebel againſt him; for, the ſame year, taking part with the reſt of the barons, he was one of thoſe who conſtrained him to ſubmit to thoſe diſhonourable ordinances made at Oxford; and, in order to their after actings, planted divers ſchiſmatical perſons in church-livings: for which, and many ſacrilegious outrages, both himſelf and the reſt of his party were particularly excommunicated by the archbiſhop of Canterbury; and, in 1262, on an accord made betwixt the king and thoſe barons, received a ſpecial precept from the king, requiring him, in caſe he could not perſonally repair to court for ratifying the ſame agreement, that he ſhould ſend his ſeal for confirmation thereof. In 1263, on an inſurrection of the Welſh, wherein they waſted the lands of Roger lord Mortimer; amongſt other great men, he had ſummons to attend the king at Worceſter, on the feaſt of St. Peter ad Vincula, there to receive the order of knighthood, and thence to march with him, well fitted with horſe and arms. Whether he did ſo or not, is not known: but it is certain that, the next enſuing year, he was one of the ringleaders of thoſe who appeared in open hoſtility, and fortified Northampton againſt the king; for which his lands were ſeized; and, when the royal army took that town by aſſault (where many of his party were laid hold on), making his eſcape, he fled to London; where thoſe rebellious citizens, having raiſed a mighty power on the behalf of the barons, made him their general: whence he marched, with Gilbert de Clare and Henry de Haſtings, to the ſiege of the caſtle at Rocheſter; and ſo to Lewes; where the king being with his army, ready for battle, this Nicholas deſired that he might have the honour to make the firſt onſet; which he did with the Londoners, who were worſted in that encounter; though otherwiſe the day proved fatal to the king, he being there taken priſoner, with the prince and all the chief of his friends. After which, a parliament being called in the king's name, he was one of thoſe who had ſummons thereto[1], among ſuch of the nobility whereof their houſe of peers then conſiſted. But long they proſpered not in this their ſucceſs; for, within the compaſs of 16 months following, the prince, making his eſcape out of their hands, through the help of the lord Mortimer and ſome other, raiſing a powerful army, within a very ſhort time, utterly vanquiſhed them in the battle of Eveſham; where this Nicholas being wounded and taken priſoner, his lands were given to Edmund the king's ſon (afterwards earl of Lancaſter). Howbeit, after this, being admitted to compoſition (by virtue of the decree called *Dictum de Kenilworth*), on the undertaking of Geoffrey Genevill and ſome others, for his future fidelity, and that he ſhould ſtrictly obſerve the tenor of that decree, he obtained full pardon for his former actings, and a confirmation of his lands which had been ſeized thereupon; as alſo power to receive aid from all his tenants towards the raiſing of his fine; and, within four years after, had leave to attend prince Edward to the Holy Land; as alſo letters of protection, and ſome ſpecial immunities, by reaſon of that journey: whereupon he conſtituted John de Diggeby his attorney, to proſecute all ſuits for him in his abſence, as occaſion ſhould require. And, when that prince arrived to the crown, continuing in his favour, he attended him, in 1276, in that expedition then made into Wales, in which the caſtle of Rothelan was taken, and the Welſh ſubdued.

In 1277, we find this memorandum of his paying homage to the abbot of *Leiceſter*:

"Memorandum, quòd Nicholaus de Segrave fecit homagium đno Willielmo Schepiſhed abbati Leyc' in capitulo ejuſdem coram đnis Radulpho de London & Willielmo de Legâ, & multis aliis, VI° die ante Natalem Domini, anno Domini M°CCLXX°-ſeptimo, ut patet in libro Cronicarum, 2° fo.[2]"

The property which the abbot and convent of St. *Mary de Pratis* at *Leiceſter* poſſeſſed in Segrave is thus deſcribed in their Regiſter:

"Habemus in Segrave XX s̃. per annum, homagium & ſervicium, de heredibus Stefani de Segrave, pro totâ terrâ noſtrâ, ſerviciis liberorum, &c.; videlicet, pro manerio noſtro ibidem, cum VI carucatis terre & tribus bovatis que habuimus ex dono fundatoris noſtri, ut patet in cartâ originali fundationis noſtre.

Sciendum, quòd Stefanus de Seygrave dedit nobis in diverſis locis diverſas particulas terre & redditûs pro predictis manerio & terrâ; non tũ ad valorem, ut dicitur.

Memorandum, quòd, per unam cartam noſtram, dedimus & confirmavimus Stefano de Segrave & heredibus ſuis totam terram de Segrave, tenendam de nobis ad feodi firmam in perpetuum, ſolvendo nobis annuatim VII marcas, &c.

Item per aliam cartam noſtram conceſſimus eidem Stefano & confirmavimus, ſibi & heredibus ſuis, pro homagio & ſervicio ſuo, totam terram noſtram de Segrave, cum ſerviciis liberorum hominum & omnibus pertinentiis, &c.; tenend' de nobis ad feodi firmam, ſolvendo indè nobis annuatim, nomine firme, XX s̃. & faciendo homagium, ſicut patet in compoſitione inter nos & epiſcopum Lincolnienſem pro Knyton. Et poſſumus diſtringere tam infra villam quàm extra.

Et ſciendum, quòd pro hâc conceſſione & confirmatione dedit prefatus Stefanus nobis XIII s̃. IIII đ. in Newhay, quam Henricus de Lilburn annuatim prefato Stefano ſolvere ſolebat pro boſco Newhay, &c.

Item unam carucatam terre in Aleby; item VII s̃. in Kyrkby; & XVII s̃. in Melton; & unam virgatam terre in Humburſton; & unam virgatam in Odby; & homagium & ſervicium Willielmi de Leyvâ, & heredum ſuorum, unde II s̃. ei annuatim reddere ſolebat. Et inſuper dedit nobis, ad negotia domûs, XL marcas, ut in cartâ III^{a}.

Item per aliam cartam noſtram reddidimus ei, & quietè-clamavimus đno Stefano de Segrave, & heredibus ſuis, terras & redditus que de eodem Stefano aliquando tenuimus in villâ de Aleby, & Mealton, & Kyrkby, de dono ipſius; ſcilt, pro eſcambio cujuſdam redditûs in Segrave, ut ſuperiùs dicitur; &, in recompenſationem iſtius quiete clamationis, perquiſivit nobis idem Stefanus VI virgatis terre, cum pertinentiis, in villâ de Hungerton, &c. ut in cartâ IIII^{a}[3]."

In 1287, the above-mentioned Nicholas de Segrave was employed into Ireland in the king's ſervice; in 1291, into Scotland; and, July 24, 1292, obtained a charter for free-warren in all his demeſne lands at Cold Overton, Segrave, Sileby, Cotes, and Ditheſworth, co. Leiceſter; and Chaucombe, co. Northampton; as alſo for a market at Mountſorell. But in 1295 he departed this life; when it was found that he held the third part of the manor of Segrave, together with two carucates of land, and the appurtenances there, of the king *in capite*, by the ſcutage of one quarter of a knight's fee; and that he held the two other parts of the ſaid manor, together with four carucates of land, with the appurtenances, in the ſame town, of the abbot and convent of *Leiceſter*, by paying thence 20*s.* a year: that 12 virgates of land in the ſame town were held of the aforeſaid *Nicholas* in villanage; that the ſaid *Nickolas* held the ſaid 12 virgates of land of the aforeſaid abbot and convent by the aforeſaid ſervice; and that *John de Segrave* was then his ſon and heir, aged 30[4].

Gilbert Segrave, a younger ſon of this Nicholas, mentioned by Leland[5] and Bale[6], who was brought up in Oxford, and became an acute philoſopher, had a diſpenſation to hold ſeveral livings in 1291; was preſented by his father, to the living of Kegworth, being then ſubdean of Lincoln, Nov. 1292; inſtalled to the church of Aylſton 1292; rector of Fenny Stanton, co. Huntingdon; prebendary of Melton in the church of Lincoln 1296, and of St. Martin's there till 1302; warden of St. Sepulchre's chapel in the church of York 1303;

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[1] Clauſ. Rot. 49 Hen. III. m. 11. in dorſo.

[2] Charyte's Rentale, fol. cxxix.

[3] Ibid.

[4] Eſch. 24 Edw. I. N° 54. Leic.

[5] Leland, Collectanea, vol. I. p. 327. vol. IV. p. 290.

[6] Bale, vol. II. Cent. 12. fol. 100.

archdeacon of Oxford 1303; reſigned the church of Pen, co. Bucks, 1309; precentor of St. Paul's and biſhop of London 1313; and died Dec. 18, 1316. He wrote "Quæſtiones & Quodlibeta[1]."

In 1270, *John de Segrave* (his father then living, and by his conſent,) married *Chriſtiana* the daughter of ſir *Hugh de Pleſſets*, knt. ſon of *John* earl of *Warwick*; and had with her, in frank marriage, the manor of Stodeſdon; *John* the ſon of the ſaid Hugh at that time alſo taking to wiſe *Annabel* the daughter of the ſaid Nicholas, giving her, in frank marriage, the manor of Burton-Hanred. Having been taken priſoner in the wars of Scotland, in 1281, he obtained from the king, in conſideration of his ſervices there, the ſum of £1000. towards the payment of his ranſom; deducting only ſo much as upon account was due to the king, upon any moneys by him received, ſince the time he had been warden of the foreſts beyond Trent, and conſtable of Nottingham caſtle; and in 1285 attended the king in his expedition into Wales. In 1291 he accompanied his father into Scotland; being the time when the competitors for that kingdom ſubmitted the determination of their diſpute to king Edward, who ſtayed then in Northumberland for that purpoſe; and in 1296 was conſtable of the Engliſh army then in Scotland. In 1297, he was, by indenture, retained to ſerve Roger le Bigod earl of Norfolk with ſix knights, himſelf accounted, as well in the time of peace as war, for the term of his whole life, in England, Wales, and Scotland; viz. in times of peace, with ſix horſes, as long as the earl ſhould think fit; taking touche of court for himſelf and his knights; and, for his eſquires, hay and oats, as alſo livery for ſix more horſes, and wages for ſix grooms and their horſes; likewiſe, for himſelf, two robes yearly, as well in times of peace as war, as for a banneret; and, for his five knights, the like robes as for his other batchelors, viz. two yearly. Moreover, he was by theſe covenants obliged to bring with him, in time of war, his five knights, with 20 horſes; and, in conſideration thereof, to receive for himſelf and his company, with all thoſe horſes, 40*s*. a day; but, if he ſhould bring no more than ſix horſes, then 32*s*. a day; it being likewiſe agreed that the horſes ſhould be prized, to the end that allowance might be made, in caſe any of them ſhould happen to be loſt in the ſervice. For the performance of which agreement, he had a grant from that earl of the manor of Lodene, co. Norfolk. In 1297, he had ſummons to be at London on the octaves of St. John Baptiſt, to attend the king in his expedition beyond ſea; and, the ſame year, in the month of October, to be at Newcaſtle upon Tine, on the day of St. Nicholas; thence to attend prince Edward, the king's lieutenant, in his wars againſt the Scots. In 1298, he had ſummons to be at Carliſle on Whitſun eve, well fitted with horſe and arms, to attend the king into Scotland; in which expedition the Engliſh obtained that great victory at Faukirke; and in 1300 was again in thoſe Scottiſh wars; in which year he procured a charter for free-warren in all his demeſne lands at North Newenton, co. Oxford, and Lodene, co. Norfolk. This John was one of the barons who ſigned the famous Barons' Letter to the Pope, anno 1300[2]. In 1301, he obtained licence to make a caſtle at his manor-houſe of Bretteby, co. Derby; and in 1302 was conſtituted governor of Berwick upon Tweed, as alſo warden of Scotland; in which year, riding out of that garriſon with a ſmall party, he was wounded in a ſkirmiſh by an ambuſcado of the Scots, and taken priſoner. About this time he had another charter for free-warren in all his demeſne lands at Alkmundbury, co. Huntingdon; and, the next enſuing year, the king marching into Scotland with great forces, he again attended him thither, and was at the ſiege of Caerlaverok. At this time the king, being victorious there, marched through the whole realm, all places of ſtrength yielding to him; whence making a triumphant return, he left this John de Segrave behind him as lieutenant there. In 1305, he received £100. agreeably to a contract made at Berwick upon Tweed, during the king's wars in Scotland, in payment for 30 men at arms, "quos habuit ex recenſione propriâ, pro cuſtodiâ Landomen' & partium adjacentium," from Auguſt 20, 1304, to Jan. 14, 1304-5[3]. In 1304, he obtained licence to fortify his manor-houſe at Caludon, co. Warwick, with a moat, and to wall and embattle it with lime and ſtone; and in 1305 had farther ſummons to attend the king at Carliſle, well fitted with horſe and arms; thence to march with him into Scotland againſt Robert Brus, then in arms, and aſſuming the title of king in that realm. And, as his employments of power and truſt under king Edward the Firſt were thus great and remarkable; ſo were they no leſs eminent and honourable in the time of his ſon and ſucceſſor king Edward the Second; for, in the firſt year of his reign, he was conſtituted juſtice of all the foreſts from Trent Northwards, as alſo governor of Nottingham caſtle; and in 1308 again made warden of all Scotland. In 1310, he had a grant of the juſticeſhip of the foreſts beyond Trent, and government of Nottingham caſtle, for life; and in 1311 was again in the Scottiſh wars; but in 1313, attending the king into that realm, was taken priſoner in the unfortunate battle of Bannockſburne, where the Engliſh loſt the day: for whoſe redemption, above a twelvemonth after, one Thomas de Moram, a Scot, then priſoner in the Tower of London, and divers others of that nation, detained in ſundry parts of this realm, were delivered to *Stephen* de Segrave, ſon and heir of this John, by the king's appointment, to be given in exchange for him.

In 1315, "Johannes de Segrave fecit litteram attorn' Nicolao ballivo de Penne, ad ponendum Gilbertum de Aremlegh etiam in ſeiſinam meſſuagii in London'; datum apud Karliol. 8 Edw. II." In the ſame year, he had another ſummons to fit himſelf with horſe and arms, and to be at Newcaſtle upon Tine, thence to march into Scotland; and in 1316 obtained licence for a market every week, on the Thurſday, at his manor of Fenny Stanton, co. Huntingdon; as alſo for one fair every year, on the eve and day of the Apoſtles Peter and Paul, and ſix days following. In 1317, in conſideration of his great ſervices, and in recompence of his impriſonment in Scotland, he obtained the grant of 1000*l*.; and in 1319 had licence for a market every week, upon the Tueſday, at Alſpath, co. Warwick; and a fair yearly upon the eve and day of St. Lawrence, and ſix days following. In 1325, the king having conceived ſome diſpleaſure towards him, for the eſcape of Roger lord Mortimer out of the Tower of London, ſent him (together with Edmund earl of Kent, and ſome others) into Gaſcoigne, under colour of defending thoſe parts; where there being a great mortality, he departed this life, leaving *John* his grandchild his *conſanguineus* and next heir (*Stephen* his eldeſt ſon dying a little before him) having had ſummons to parliament from 1296 to that year.

By the inquiſition taken after his death, it was found that *John de Segrave*, deceaſed, and *Chriſtiana* his wife, held two parts of the manor of Segrave, of the abbot and convent of *Leiceſter*, by the ſervice of 20*s*. a year, to be paid at the feaſt of St. Michael; alſo the third part of the manor of Segrave aforeſaid, of the earl of *Cheſter*, by the ſervice of a quarter of a knight's fee; "quæ quidem duæ partes et tertia pars tenentur in uno manerio et indiviſo;" the advowſon of the church of Segrave, worth 20 marks; and that *John de Segrave* (ſon and heir of *Stephen*[4] *de Segrave*) was his next heir[5].

Nicholas de Segrave, brother to the abovementioned John, was in the ſervice of king Edward I. in Gaſcoigne; and in 1297 had ſummons to attend his prince at Newcaſtle upon Tine, to march againſt the Scots; as alſo, the next enſuing year, to be at Carliſle, well appointed with horſe and arms, in order to another expedition deſigned for Scotland; at which time he was in the battle of Faulkirk, where the Engliſh were victorious. In 1305 this Nicholas, whom Matthew Weſtminſter calls *unus de præſtantioribus militibus de regno*, being charged with treaſon by ſir John de Cromwell, knt. in defence of his innocence, challenged Cromwell to a duel: but, that not being permitted, he went beyond ſea, without licence, to purſue him; at which the king took ſuch offence, that he commanded juſtice ſhould be done againſt him. Whereupon, after three days' conſultation, the judges declared that he deſerved death, and that all his goods ſhould be confiſcated; yet added that, in regard of his noble deſcent, as alſo in reſpect that he went not out of England in affront to the king, but to be revenged on his accuſer, he might do well to pardon him. To whom the king anſwered: "It is in my power to extend mercy as I pleaſe. Who hath ſubmitted to my clemency, and ſuffered for it? Let your ſentence be recorded; and it ſhall ſtand for law." Hereupon, he was committed to priſon, for a terror to other offenders in the like kind; but, after few days, divers of the nobility interceding for him; thirty of his peers alſo, girt with ſwords, offering to be bound, body and goods, that he ſhould be forthcoming whenſoever the king ſhould require; he was ſet at liberty, and reſtored to his poſſeſſions. On this his flight, to go beyond ſea to fight with Cromwell in the court of France, endeavouring to take ſhipping at Dover; and, being there withſtood by the conſtable of that caſtle, he got to another haven, and ſailed over; for which, on his return, he was ſeized on at Dover, and brought to trial (as before obſerved). But after this, 1306, he had another ſummons to be at Carliſle on the quindenes of St. John's Nativity; then to attend the king in his expedition againſt Robert Brus; and in 1310 was conſtituted governor of the caſtle at Northampton, and *vicecomes mareſcallus* of England. In 1310 he obtained licence to make a caſtle of his manor-houſe at Barton-Segrave, co. Northampton; and was the ſame year again in the Scottiſh wars. On this grant of the marſhalſhip to him, *William le Mareſchall* much ſtomaching the matter, both of them, by their friends and allies, raiſed ſtrong parties, and reſolved to come with them, in that ſort attended, to the parliament, which was to begin at London, upon Sunday next after the feaſt of St. Lawrence in 1311. But the king, being advertiſed thereof, prohibited them ſo to do, upon pain of forfeiture of all they had; commanding them, by his ſpecial precepts, that they ſhould not dare to come with weapons, or in any other ſort than had been uſual in the time of king Edward his father. This Nicholas de Segrave had ſummons to parliament, amongſt the barons, from 1302 to 1321 incluſive; and departed this life in 1322, being then ſeiſed of the manor of Peſinhale, co. Suffolk, Heydon, co. Eſſex, of the ſite of the caſtle of Barton, co. Northampton (which he had by the gift of Nicholas his father), as alſo of the manor of Weſton in that county; leaving iſſue *Maud* his daughter and heir, then married to *Edmund de Bohun*, 30 years of age.

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[1] Godwin, Catalogue of Biſhops, p. 148; and alſo Reg. Dec. & Cap. Wigorn. fol. 41. See Fuller, p. 128; Tanner, Bibl. Brit. 663.

[2] His ſeal is here given, Plate LXI. fig. 1. from a copy of it in the College of Arms.

[3] From an original MS accompt of the king's expences, during the war in Scotland, annis regni 31° & 32°, in my poſſeſſion.

[4] So Dugdale, Bar. Angl vol. I. p. 675; but the Pedigrees in the College of Arms make this *Nicholas*, not *Stephen*.

[5] Eſch. 18 Edw. II. N° 88. Leic.

Stephen his nephew, who died the ſame year with his father (as already intimated) was in 1306 with *John* his father in the wars of Scotland: but in 1319 took part with Thomas earl of Lancaſter; yet, ſubmitting himſelf, had his pardon; and the ſame year, in conſideration of his good and faithful ſervices, obtained a grant of the hundred of Stodeſden, co. . . . . to hold for life; paying yearly to the king's exchequer, by the hands of the ſheriff, the antient farm thereof. In 1323 he was made conſtable of the Tower of London; and in 1325 accompanied his father, under the command of Edmund earl of Kent, into Gaſcoigne. Soon after which he died; whereupon the manor of Caludon, co. Warwick, with certain other lands, was aſſigned to *Alice* his wife for her dowry.

John de Segrave, ſon to the laſt-mentioned Stephen, but heir to his grandfather, was ſent into Gaſcoigne in 1325 with his father; and in 1327, arriving to his full age, had livery of his lands of his inheritance, doing his homage. In which year, being employed into Scotland, upon the king's ſpecial ſervice, his debts due to the exchequer were reſpited. About 1330, by marriage with *Margaret*, daughter and heir to *Thomas of Brotherton*, marſhal of England (ſecond ſon to king Edward the Firſt) he added no ſmall honour to his family. In 1341 he was by indenture retained to ſerve the king, with 40 men at arms, whereof eight to be knights, and the reſt eſquires; as alſo with 40 archers, under ſeveral banners; all which were to continue in the marches of Scotland, from the month of April, until Martinmaſs next enſuing, and to receive the wages of war accuſtomed. In 1343 he ſerved the king in his wars of France, with 40 men at arms, and 40 archers; and the ſame year was in that expedition made into Scotland. Likewiſe, in 1345, he was again retained, by indenture, to ſerve the king for one quarter of that year, in his wars of France, with 40 men at arms, whereof one banneret; beſides himſelf, eight knights, the reſt eſquires and men at arms. In 1346, he received a command to fit himſelf with horſe and arms, and to repair to Portſmouth upon the feaſt of St. Lawrence, thence to attend the king, with all the power he could make, into France; and, on the aid granted for knighting Edward of Woodſtock, the king's eldeſt ſon, in that year, was aſſeſſed 10*s*. for a quarter of one knight's fee in Segrave, parcel of the fee of *Cheſter* and *Huntingdon*[1]. Having been ſummoned to parliament from 1337 till 1352 incluſive, he departed this life upon Tueſday in Eaſter-week, 1352. The inquiſition taken after his death runs thus:

"Johannes de Segrave tenet manerium de Segrave, Sileby, Mountſorel, Dalby-Chaucombe, & Overton, & 30 meſſuagia, & 30 yardlands, & 100 ſolidos redditûs, cum pertinentiis, in South Thurnby, Cotes, Thurnby, Smytheſby, Wymondham, Hoby, Thorpe Setchfeild, Twyford, Thurmaſton, Thorpe Buſherd, & Melton, & advocationes eccleſiarum de Segrave, Sileby, & Kegworth. Et dicunt quod predicta maneria, meſſuagia, terre, redditus, & advocationes predicte, tenentur de Edwardo principe Wallie, de ducatu Lancaſtrie, de abbate Leiceſtrie, Johanne de Mowbray, & domino de Roſſe, & aliis diverſis dominis, per ſervitia diverſa, & non de rege, & valent dicta maneria, meſſuagia, terre, redditus, &c. per annum in omnibus exitibus 100 libras[2]."

By the lady *Margaret*, who, after the death of her niece *Joan* counteſs of *Suffolk*, had the whole of her father's inheritance, he had iſſue, 1. *Elizabeth*, his daughter and heir, at that time married to *John* the ſon of *John* lord *Mowbray*, to whom ſhe brought an ample fortune; and, 2. *Anne*, lady abbeſs of Barking in Eſſex[3].

Margaret lady *Segrave* was afterwards re-married to ſir *Walter Manny*, knight of the Garter; who, at his death in 1372, held the manor of Segrave, of the abbot of *Leiceſter*, by the ſervice of 20*s*. a year[4]. This ſir Walter founded a chapel of the order of Carthuſians, and built there a monaſtery for the health of king Edward III. and his wife dame Margaret; and was there buried; his obſequies being performed with great ſolemnity; king Edward and all his children, with the great prelates and barons of the realm, being preſent. *Thomas* Manny, his only ſon by the lady Margaret, was drowned when young in a well at Deptford; and *Anne*, their only daughter, was married to *John Haſtings* earl of *Pembroke*.

In 1377, at the coronation of Richard II, *Margaret* lady *Segrave* exhibited her petition for the Marchalſy of England to be executed by her deputy; urging the example of *Gilbert Marſhall*, who performed the ſame office at the coronation of king Henry II; but the Marſhalſy being, by the death of her father without iſſue male, in the hands of the king, to diſpoſe of at pleaſure, and the time before the coronation too ſhort to determine the matter, Henry lord Percy was appointed by the king to execute the ſaid office till a final determination could be made therein. This lady married, thirdly, ſir *Thomas de Erdington*, who died in 1395, ſeiſed of a quarter of one knight's fee in Segrave, which *Margaret* counteſs of *Norfolk* held; and *Thomas*, ſon of the ſaid *Thomas* and *Margaret*, was his next

[1] Rot. Aux 20 Edw. III.

[2] Eſch. 27 Edw. III. N° 69. Leic.

[3] See the regular deſcent of the family of Mowbray, under Cold Overton, vol. II. p. 138.

[4] Eſch. 46 Edw. III. N° 38 Leic.

heir [1]. In a deed dated 26 Sept. . . . . . Ric. II. ſhe writes in her ſtyle, "*Margaret Marſhal counteſs of Norfolk*" (as heir to her father) and "*lady of Segrave*;" and afterwards was (for the greatneſs of her birth, her large revenues and wealth) created *dutcheſs of Norfolk*, for term of her life, 29 Sept. 1397; and her grandſon was at the ſame time created *duke of Norfolk*. She died March 24, 1399, having outlived her third huſband; and was interred in the Friers Minors [2] (vulgarly called the Minories) in London. Her ſeal (Plate LXI. fig. 2.) ſhews her arms, ſupported by an angel, Gules, three lions paſſant guardant Or, a file of five points Argent, between two collateral eſcutcheons; that on the dexter ſide charged with the coat of her firſt huſband *John* lord *Segrave*; Sable, a lion rampant Argent, crowned Or; and that on the ſiniſter the arms of *Walter de Manny*, her ſecond huſband, Or, three chevronels Sable [3].

Thomas Mowbray duke of *Norfolk* died of the peſtilence, at Venice, the Monday before Michaelmas-day 1399, ſeiſed *(inter alia)* of the manor of Segrave; alſo of the advowſon of the church of Segrave, value £10. [4]; and in the ſame year it was alſo found that *Margaret* dutcheſs of *Norfolk* (daughter and heir of *Thomas de Brotherton* earl of *Norfolk*, and grandmother of *Thomas Mowbray* late duke of *Norfolk)* died ſeiſed of this manor [5].

In 1406, *Thomas Mowbray* earl *Marſhal* (ſon of the laſt duke of *Norfolk*, but uſing no other titles than thoſe of Earl *Marſhal*, *Nottingham*, lord of *Mowbray*, *Segrave*, and *Gower)* was beheaded at York for rebellion; but died ſeiſed of the manor of Segrave [6].

In a book of fifteenths and tenths granted by the laity in 1416, Segrave was rated at £2. 6*s.*; and in the ſubſidy of 1445, at the ſame ſum; but an abatement was then made of 4*s.* 4*d.*

In 1424, *Elizabeth* (widow of *Thomas Mowbray* duke of *Norfolk)* died ſeiſed of the advowſon of Segrave [7].

In 1437, it was found that *Conſtance* widow of *Thomas Mowbray* earl *Marſhal* died ſeiſed of the manor of Segrave; and that it extended itſelf into the towns and hamlets of Segrave, Cotes, Walton, Dalby Parva, Wymondeſwold, Houby, Thurmaſton, Thorp Buſard, Burton, Twyford, Thorp Sachvile, Smitheſby, Burton on the Woulds, Howes, Grimſton, Thruſſington, Rereſby, Markfield, Mountſorell, Burough, and Radcliffe upon Wreke, all in the ſame county [8].

In 1461, *John Mowbray* duke of *Norfolk* died ſeiſed of the manor of Segrave, held of the abbot of *Leiceſter*, by the rent of 20*s.* a year; and had granted to *Richard Coupland* an annuity of 6*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* for term of life [9].

By his ſon and ſucceſſor, *John* duke of *Norfolk*, *William Haſtings*, eſq. was that year appointed ſteward of his manors of Melton Mowbray and Segrave:

"Johannes dux Norff', comes Mareſcallus & de Nottingham, Mareſcallus Anglie, dominus de Mowbray, de Segrave, & de Gower, omnibus ad quos hoc preſens ſcriptum pervenerit, ſalutem in Domino. Sciatis nos prefatum ducem de fidelitate, circumſpectione, & induſtriâ dilecti nobis Willi Haſtings, armigeri, plenius confidentes, ordinâſſe & conſtituiſſe ipſum Willm ſeneſcallum dominicorum meorum de Melton Mowbray & Segrave, in com' Leyceſtr', ad terminum vite dicti Willi, &c. Dat' in hoſpitio noſtro London', anno regni regis Edwardi Quarti poſt Conqueſtum Anglie primo. J. NORFF [10]."

In 1469, we find the following deed:

"*John* duke of *Norff.* erle *Marſhall*, of *Suſſex*, *Surrey*, and of *Nottyngham*, *Marſhall* of *Inglande*, lorde *Mowbray* of *Segrave*, *Bromfelde*, and *Yalle*. To al our frends, ſervaunts, and other Cryſtyne people, gretyng. Wher John Paſton, eſquier, and other diṽrs pſones, forſeble hath kepte the manore of Caſtre contrary to our will and pleaſer; and afterwarde by his lowly labour and gret meaneſs to us maade, the ſeide John Paſton hathe maade deliṽance of the ſeide manoir to ſoch pſons as we have aſſuignede; and he and his ſeide ſelouſhip, by our lycence, to departe oute of the ſame: Wherfor we pray, wil, and charge you, and eṽy ſet of you, that ye ne vexte, trouble, manaſe, ne greve, the forſeid pſones, nor eny of them, for the kepyng of the ſeide mane' contrary to the kyng our ſoṽeynge lordes lawyes; for we have takyne them in our ſafe garde. Yeven under our ſuignet and ſingmanuel the xxvj^{ti} day of Septembr', the ixth yer of kynge Edward iiii^{t}. [11]" NORFF. (L. S.)

A petition from the duke of *Norfolk* to the king in 1474-5, ſoliciting liberty to borrow money on his landed property at Segrave and other places, towards the expence of attending his royal maſter in his wars, is already printed under Cold Overton [12].

In 1475, *John Mowbray* duke of *Norfolk* died ſeiſed of the manor of Segrave [13]; and, the ſame year, on the marriage of *Richard of Shrewſbury*, duke of *York* and *Norfolk*, and earl *Marſhal*, to *Anne* daughter of *John* late duke of *Norfolk*, this manor was ſettled on *Elizabeth* widow of John the late duke [14].

In 1483, ſir *Robert Harington* had the ſtewardſhip of the manor of Segrave [15].

From the family of *Mowbray*, this lordſhip deſcended to *William* lord viſcount *Berkeley*, as grandſon and heir to *James* lord *Berkeley*, who had married the lady *Iſabel*, daughter to *Thomas* duke of *Norfolk*. He was created earl of *Nottingham* in 1483, and earl *Marſhal* in 1489; and from him the lordſhip of Segrave deſcended to *Charles* lord *Berkeley*, who was owner of it in 1641 [16].

Henry Dyſon, gent. poſſeſſed this manor at his death in 1707; and it was afterwards purchaſed by *Leonard Foſbrooke*, eſq. of Shardlow, co. Derby, who alſo purchaſed the manor of Ravenſton in this county; and whoſe ſon *Leonard* Foſbrooke, eſq. is the preſent owner.

In an act paſſed in 1760, for dividing the open fields within the lordſhip and liberty of Segrave, known by the ſeveral manors of Brick-field, Anſley-field, Averfield, and Wiches-field, and ſeveral commons, called the Hills, the Plains, the Woulds, the Gorſe, the Plebbs, and Walring Leys; *Leonard Foſbrooke*, eſq. is deſcribed as lord of the manor, and the Rev. *Richard Benſkin*, as rector and impropriator, entitled to certain glebe lands, added to all the rectorial or vicarial tithes, except tithes of hay from ground called the Hades and Stades, for which a modus of 3*d.* for every yard-land had time immemorially been paid. Mr. Foſbrooke was alſo principal proprietor, and, together with *Thomas Fiſher*, *John Woodroffe*, and others, entitled to the ſaid common fields. The rector's allotment was made to him in lieu of all glebe and tithes, and other intereſts, except only the church-yard, houſe, barns, out-houſes, gardens, orchard, and homeſtead, burial-fees, and ſurplice-fees of every ſort; and the rector's portion to be ſubject to the repairs of the chancel, and all ſuch taxes and payments as his glebe or tithes were before ſubject to. Good public roads were directed to be made, from Walton, through Segrave, to Thruſſington; and from Barrow, through Segrave, to Sex-hills.

The fields are moſtly a ſtrong coldiſh clay, containing, by ſtatute meaſure, 2230 acres, 3 roods, 29 perches, according to an account taken from the award.

Lime-ſtone is found here, of nearly the ſame quality as that at Barrow, it being an adjoining lordſhip; but none is worked at preſent.

Segrave contains about 65 houſes; and the ſite of the caſtle, as mentioned by Mr. Burton, is ſtill viſible.

Nicholas Segrave, of Leiceſter, bred up an otter tame [17].

A very ingenious clock-maker, of the name of *Bird*, an inhabitant of Segrave, died about the year 1774.

Thomas Ward, of this village, died Oct. 20, 1795, after having been married about 63 years; and his wife *Sarah* died Oct. 20, 1798. This remarkable

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[1] Eſch. 18 Ric. II. N° 18. Leic.

[2] This appears in the Regiſter of the ſaid Friers Minors, fol. 1. b. So ſaith Brooke, York Herald, p. 256, and Weever, p. 413; yet Stow erroneouſly ſays ſhe was interred at the Charter-houſe with her ſecond huſband. Neither of theſe writers ſeem to have been aware that ſhe had a third huſband.

[3] Her arms, with thoſe of her firſt huſband, were in Mountſoreil chapel. See before, p. 91; and Sandford, pp. 122. 207.

[4] Eſch. 1 Hen. IV. N° 71. Leic.

[5] Eſch. 1 Hen. IV. N° 72. Leic.

[6] Eſch. 8 Hen. IV. N° 76. Leic.

[7] Eſch. 3 Hen. VI. N° 25. Leic.

[8] Eſch. 16 Hen. VI. N° 60. Leic.

[9] Eſch. 1 Edw. IV. N° 46. Leic.

[10] See his ſignature and ſeal in Plate LXI. fig. 3; from Harl. MSS. 5804. p. 108. b.

[11] See the ſeal, fig. 4, from the original, in Mr. Brooke's Aſpilogia, p. 35.

[12] See vol. II. p. 138.

[13] Eſch. 17 Edw. IV. N° 58. Leic.

[14] Rot. Parl. (17 Edw. IV.) vol. VI. pp. 168, 169.

[15] See vol. II. p. 139.

[16] MS. Burton.

[17] Walton's Angler, 1775, 8vo, p. 50.

Fig. 1.

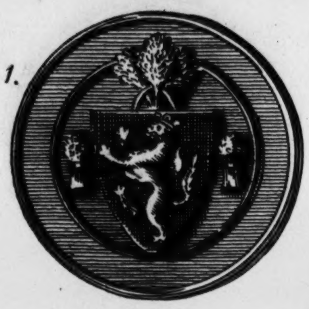


Fig. 3.

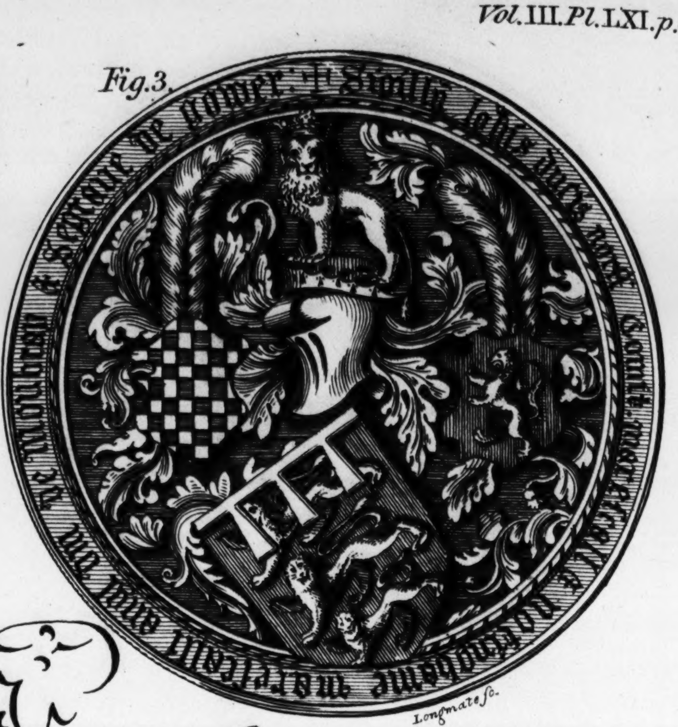

Longmate sc.

Fig. 2.

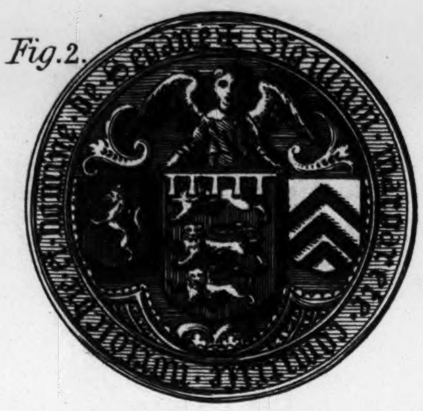
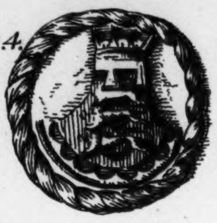


Fig. 4.



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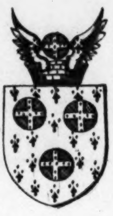
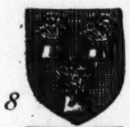


Norff

SEGRAVE. N.W.

8



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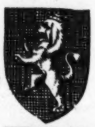
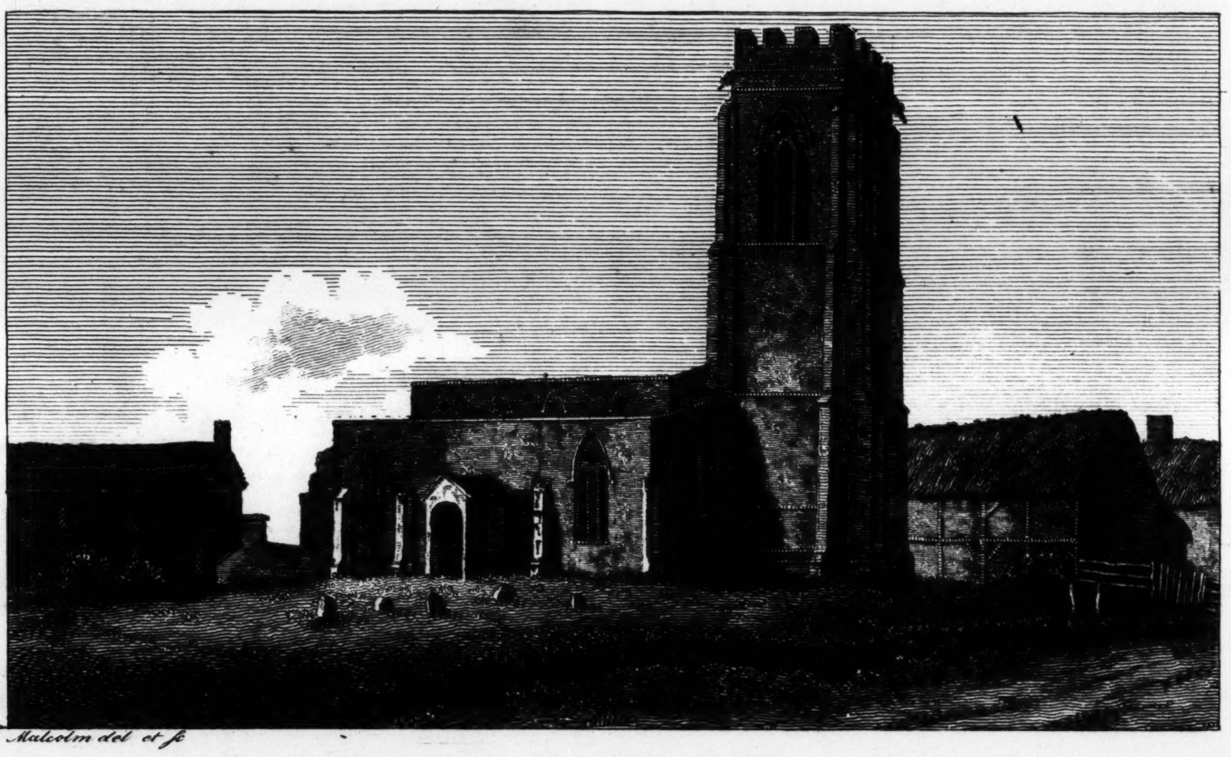
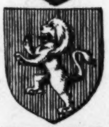



Malcolm del et sc

5



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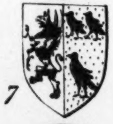

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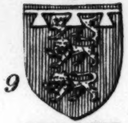

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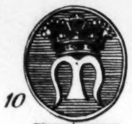

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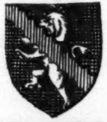

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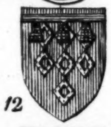

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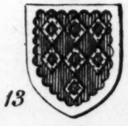

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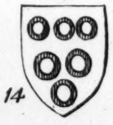

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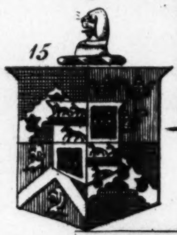

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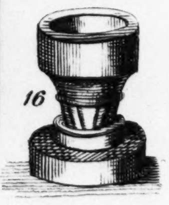
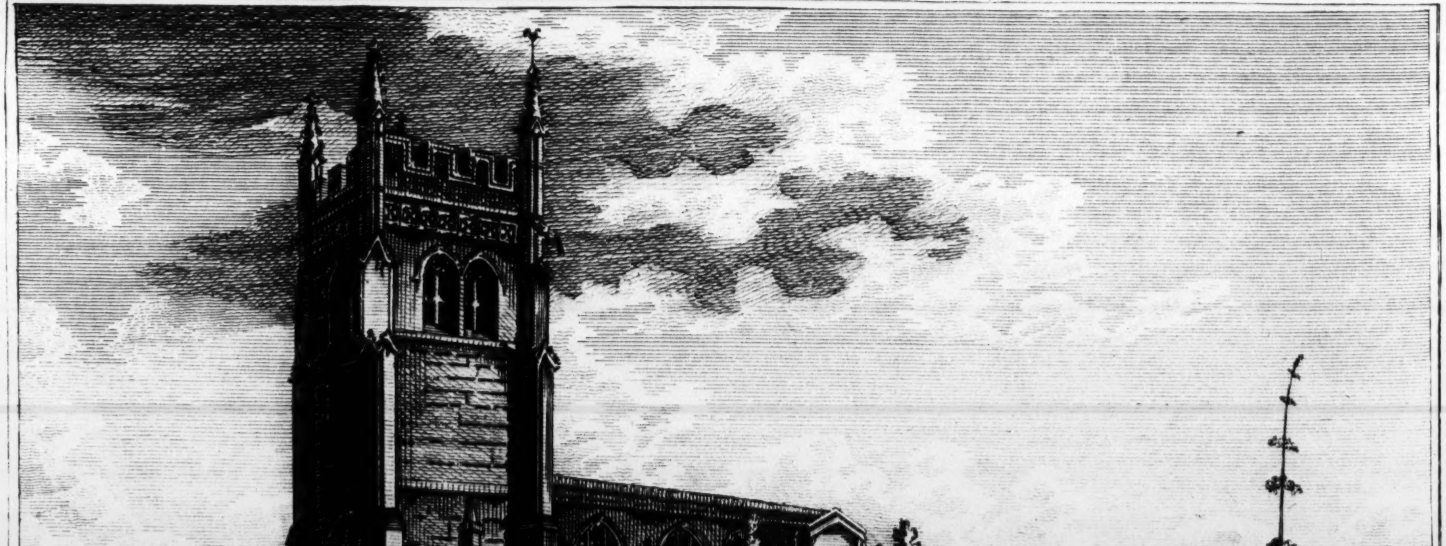


SILEBY, S.W.



Drawn June 17, 1791.

Longmate del. & sc.

couple enjoyed extraordinary good health, and brought up ſeveral children.

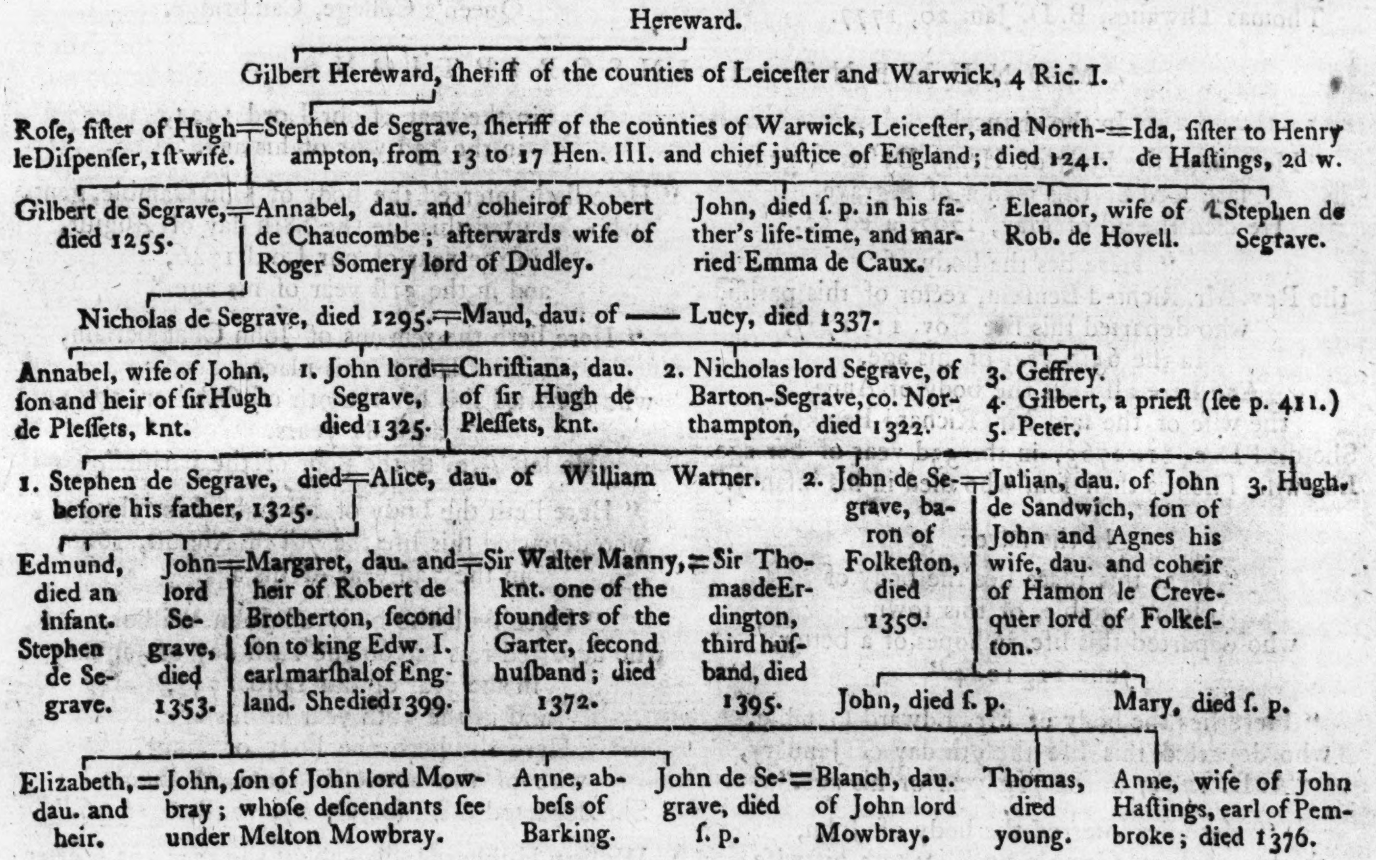
There are alſo living inſtances of longevity; *John Tomlinſon*, aged 71, has a mother at the age of 92.

	£.	s.	d.
Money raiſed for the poor within the year ending at Eaſter 1776, —	70	1	0
Expended in county rates, &c.	3	6	0
——— on the poor, —	66	15	0
Rent of workhouſe and habitations,	0	10	0
Expended in litigations, —	0	0	0
Money raiſed for 1783, —	101	17	0
——— 1784, —	109	13	4
——— 1785, —	109	13	4
Medium of theſe three years,	107	1	2
——— of county expences,	6	13	6
——— of expences not relating to the poor; repairs of the church, roads, &c.	0	0	0
——— of nett annual expences,	100	7	8
——— of attending on magiſtrates,	7	10	11
——— of entertainments at meetings,	0	14	2
——— of law expences, —	0	7	4
——— of ſetting the poor to work,	0	0	0

The return made to the houſe of commons in 1786, in anſwer to an enquiry reſpecting the charitable donations in this pariſh, may be ſeen in vol. I. p. 53.

George Berkeley, of Chriſt Church, a younger ſon of *George* lord (afterwards earl of) *Berkeley*, was created M. A. July 19, 1669; rector of Cranford, Middleſex, April 8, 1686; inſtalled prebendary of Weſtminſter June 13, 1687; and died in October 1694; having married, March 4, 1689, Jane daughter of George Cole, of Devonſhire, eſq. by whom he left iſſue Elizabeth his only child, baptized March 21, 1691; and who, having married John Brome, of Tuppenden in Kent, eſq. died April 8, 1730, and was buried at Farnborough[1]. Previous to his accepting Cranford, he had ſome benefice in Leiceſterſhire, which Wood[2] ſuppoſes to be Segrave (though we find no room for him in the liſt of rectors); and, at the requeſt of Thomas Wilſon, eſq. of Keythorpe, high-ſheriff of the county, publiſhed a ſermon on Matthew vii. 12. preached at the Aſſizes at Leiceſter July 22, 1686, before the right honourable ſir Edward Atkins, lord chief baron, and ſir Chriſtopher Milton[3], baron of the Exchequer.

Pedigree of SEGRAVE. From the Chetwynd MS.



Hereward.

Gilbert Hereward, ſheriff of the counties of Leiceſter and Warwick, 4 Ric. I.

Roſe, ſiſter of Hugh le Diſpenſer, 1ſt wife. = Stephen de Segrave, ſheriff of the counties of Warwick, Leiceſter, and Northampton, from 13 to 17 Hen. III. and chief juſtice of England; died 1241. = Ida, ſiſter to Henry de Haſtings, 2d w.

Gilbert de Segrave, died 1255. = Annabel, dau. and coheir of Robert de Chaucombe; afterwards wife of Roger Somery lord of Dudley.

John, died ſ. p. in his father's life-time, and married Emma de Caux.

Eleanor, wife of Rob. de Hovell.

Stephen de Segrave.

Nicholas de Segrave, died 1295. = Maud, dau. of —— Lucy, died 1337.

Annabel, wife of John, ſon and heir of ſir Hugh de Pleſſets, knt.

1. John lord Segrave, died 1325. = Chriſtiana, dau. of ſir Hugh de Pleſſets, knt.

2. Nicholas lord Segrave, of Barton-Segrave, co. Northampton, died 1322.

3. Geffrey.

4. Gilbert, a prieſt (ſee p. 411.)

5. Peter.

1. Stephen de Segrave, died before his father, 1325. = Alice, dau. of William Warner.

2. John de Segrave, baron of Folkeſton, died 1350. = Julian, dau. of John de Sandwich, ſon of John and Agnes his wife, dau. and coheir of Hamon le Crevequer lord of Folkeſton.

3. Hugh.

Edmund, died an infant.

Stephen de Segrave.

John lord Segrave, died 1353. = Margaret, dau. and heir of Robert de Brotherton, ſecond ſon to king Edw. I. earl marſhal of England. She died 1399. = Sir Walter Manny, knt. one of the founders of the Garter, ſecond huſband; died 1372. = Sir Thomas de Erdington, third huſband, died 1395.

John, died ſ. p.

Mary, died ſ. p.

Elizabeth, dau. and heir. = John, ſon of John lord Mowbray; whoſe deſcendants ſee under Melton Mowbray.

Anne, abbeſs of Barking.

John de Segrave, died ſ. p. = Blanch, dau. of John lord Mowbray.

Thomas, died young.

Anne, wife of John Haſtings, earl of Pembroke; died 1376.

The CHURCH, (ſee Plate LXI.)

dedicated to *All Saints*, is a good building, not large, but ſufficient for the ſize of the village. It conſiſts of a tower, in which are three bells; a ſpire, chancel, nave, and two ailes.

Mr. Burton deſcribes theſe arms here, fig. 5—8.

In the Eaſt window of the chancel.

Gules, a lion rampant Argent, *Mowbray*.

Sable, a lion rampant Argent, crowned Or, *Chaucombe*, alias *Segrave*.

Barry of ten, Sable and Argent, over all a griffin ſegreant; impaling, Or, three ravens Sable; *Corbet*.

In the North window of the church.

Sable, three garbs Argent, banded Gules, *Segrave* antient.

Mowbray repeated.

In 1650, the rectory was returned worth £100; and the incumbent "ſufficient, but a pluralitan."

In 1774, an act was paſſed, for confirming an agreement between *William* earl of *Radnor*, and the Preſident and Fellows of the College of St. *Margaret* and St. *Bernard*, commonly called *Queen's College* in Cambridge, for an exchange of the advowſon of Segrave for that of Great Chiverell in Wiltſhire; by which the right of patronage to Segrave was ſecured in perpetuity to that college.

The preſent value in the king's books is £19. 8s. 11½d.; certified value £270.

The epiſcopal procurations are, 5s. 4d.; the archidiaconal, 11s. 0½d.

The feaſt is kept on the Sunday after *All Saints* day.

The parſonage-houſe has been lately rebuilt, and is a comfortable habitation. It is at preſent in the occupation of the curate, the Rev. *William Lewin*, who alſo farms the glebe-land.

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[1] Thorpe's Cuſtumale Roffenſe.

[2] Faſti, vol. II. p. 179.

[3] As it is not generally known that the baron of the Exchequer was a brother of the famous Poet; it may not be impertinent to annex here a ſhort Pedigree from the MSS. of Peter le Neve:

John Milton, of London, a ſcrivener. = ...

1. John Milton, of London, who wrote Paradiſe Loſt.

2. Chriſtopher Milton, eſq. of Ruſhmere, Suffolk, one of the barons of the Exchequer, knighted at Whitehall April 25, 1686. He was a lawyer, and not a conſiderable one; but, being a Papiſt, was promoted by king James II, April 24, 1686, to be a baron of the Exchequer; and next day was knighted at Greenwich. He was buried at St Nicholas's church, Ipſwich. = Thomaſine, dau. of William Webber, of London; died before her huſband was made a baronet; and was buried in St. Nicholas's pariſh, Ipſwich.

Thomas Milton, eſq. clerk of the crown in Chancery. = Martha, daughter of Charles Fleetwood, of Northampton; re-married to Will. Coward, M. D. of London and Ipſwich.

RECTORS.	PATRONS.
Magiſter Dealthia, about 1180.	
Henry de Colvill, 1237.	———
Henry de Tonvill, 1247.	
Reginald de Garcy, promoted to a ſuffragan biſhopric in 1274.	Robert abbot of Garendon, deputed by Nicholas lord Segrave.
James de Segrave[1], 1274.	
Gilbert de Segrave[2].	—
William Curteys[3], 1384.	
William de Nenton[4], 1504.	
George Savage[5], LL. D.; died 1602.	
Thomas Cooper[6], B. D. 1602; died 1630.	George lord Berkeley.
Robert Burton[7], 1630; died Jan. 13, 1639.	
Maurice Berkeley[8], 1640.	Charles lord Berkeley.
. . . . . . Wilſon.	
Robert Reding[9], 1659.	
Thomas Audley, Dec. 10, 1660.	George lord Berkeley, *pleno jure.*
Joſeph Franks, May 3, 1676.	John Moore, gent.
Ambroſe Kipling.	
John Rogers[10], March 2, 1681; died 1715.	George earl of Berkeley.
George Berkeley, M. A. 1686.	
Thomas Thwaites, Oct. 27, 1715.	Sarah Rogers, widow.
Thomas Horton, Nov. 20, 1721.	Richard Benſkin, gent.
Thomas Royle, Feb. 22, 1724.	
Richard Benſkin, May 28, 1727; died 1767.	
John Benſkin, April 21, 1768; died 1776.	On his own petition, being patron.
Thomas Thwaites, B. D. Jan. 20, 1777.	Queen's College, Cambridge.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

In the chancel:

"Here lieth the body of Henry Dyſon[11], gent.
late lord of this manor of Segrave.
He died the 3d of May, 1707, aged 52."

"Here lies the body of
the Rev. Mr. Richard Benſkin, rector of this pariſh,
who departed this life Nov. 11, 1767,
in the 65th year of his age.
And here alſo lies the body of Anne,
the wife of the ſaid Mr. Richard Benſkin.
She died Dec. 11, 1763, in the 53d year of her age.
Likewiſe Thomas their ſon, who died in his infancy."

In the nave:

"Near this place lies the body of
John Gamble, of this town,
who departed this life, in hopes of a better,
June 11, 1684."

"Here lies the body of Mr. Edward Gamble,
who departed this life the 9th day of January,
A. D. 1703, in the 71ſt year of his age."

"Here lies interred the body of John,
the ſon of John Gamble by Elizabeth his wife,
who departed this life the 4th day of December,
in the year of our Lord 1730,
in the 7th year of his age."

"Here lieth interred the body of Mr. John Gamble,
who departed this life the 23d of January,
in the year of our Lord 1734,
in the 53d year of his age."

"Here lieth interred the body of John Gamble, gent.
who departed this life the 28th day of Auguſt,
in the year of our Lord 1746,
and in the 51ſt year of his age."

"Here lieth the remains of John Chamberlain,
late of this place,
who departed this life the 9th of October, 1784,
aged 85 years.
He left £50. to the poor of the pariſh."

"Here lieth the body of Nicholas Houghton,
who departed this life the 7th of Auguſt, 1696,
in the 73d year of his age."

"Here lieth the body of John Wilbor,
who departed this life on the 24th day of January,
in the year of our Lord 1737,
and in the 50th year of his age.
Here alſo lieth the body of Anne,
wife of the abovefaid John Wilbor.
She departed this life July 27, 1758, aged 76."

William Hubbard[12] died about the year 1774, after he had been clerk of the pariſh 52 years.

John Hickling, of Loughborough, by will, gave ten ſhillings yearly to the poor of this pariſh for ever. Bartholomew Hickling, of Loughborough, brother to the afore-named John, gave by will a Bible yearly.

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[1] "Jacobus de Segrave, ſubdiaconus, præſentatus per Robertum abbatem Garendon, habentem ſpecialem poteſtatem a domino Nicholao de Segrave preſentandi vice ipſius ad eccleſias de ſuo patronatu vacantes, ad eccleſiam de Segrave; que dicebatur vacare per hoc, quòd Reginaldus de Garcy, ultimus rector ejuſdem, in epiſcopatum agentem dicitur aſſumptus, factâ prius inquiſitione per S. archidiaconum Leyceſtrie, ad dictam eccleſiam eſt admiſſus, 7 id' Mart', Pont' 17." Reg. Graveſend.

[2] See vol. II. p. 111.

[3] William Curteys, rector of Segrave, was inſtituted to the rectory of Bradford Peverel in Dorſetſhire, May 29, 1384; which he exchanged in September 1384, with John Beſt, rector of Blechyngdon, dioceſe of Chicheſter. Hutchins, ed. 2. vol. II. p. 142.

[4] Cole's Entries.

[5] George Savage, LL. D. in his will, dated May 24, 1600, and proved Oct. 8, 1602 (in which year he died), ſtyles himſelf "Archdeacon of Glouceſter, and parſon of Segrave, co. Leiceſter;" in the chancel of which church he appointed to be buried, near the body of his wife, though there is no memorial of him there. He held the rectory of Lanthony, co. Glouceſter, 1574. Willis's Cathedrals, vol. II. p. 732.—In one of the modern Regiſters of Segrave is this entry: "G. Segrave ſep. fuerat 16 die Julii, 1602, uti dicitur apud oppidanos, 1736."

[6] Of Trinity College, Oxford; and a benefactor to that college in 1630.

[7] The celebrated Author of the Anatomy of Melancholy; of whom ſee p. 415.

[8] He is noticed by Walker, p. 203, as having been ſequeſtered.

[9] His name occurs in the liſt of Puritan Divines who preſented an Humble Repreſentation to the Houſe of Commons in 1659.

[10] Fellow of St. John's college, Oxford; and archdeacon of Leiceſter. See his epitaph at Leiceſter, vol. I. p. 317.

[11] He married Katharine, daughter of John Heyrick, of Leiceſter, gent. (ſee vol. II. p. 629.) who, after his death, was again married to —— Savage, of Yorkſhire, clerk.

[12] This man, being rather apt to chatter, was once brought before a certain magiſtrate in the neighbourhood, to anſwer to ſome trifling matter laid to his charge. The juſtice, rather vexed at him on ſome account about what had paſſed, in the heat perhaps of paſſion, called Hubbard a raſcal; and told him, "people ſaid he was a conjuror." Whereupon Hubbard replied, "he could not help what people ſaid; for they ſaid things of his worſhip as well as him." "Aye, you raſcal," ſays his worſhip, "what do they ſay of me?" "Sir," ſays Hubbard, "they ſay you are no conjuror!"

ROBERT BURTON, known otherwiſe to ſcholars by the name of *Democritus junior*, was the ſecond ſon of Ralph Burton, eſq. of Lindley, co. Leiceſter, by Dorothy daughter of William Faunt, eſq. of Foſton, and younger brother to William the Leiceſterſhire Hiſtorian. He was born at Lindley[1] Feb. 8, 1576; educated at the free ſchool of Sutton Coldfield; and admitted, in the long vacation of 1593, a commoner of Brazen-noſe College, where he made a conſiderable progreſs in Logic and Philoſophy. He was elected ſtudent of Chriſt Church in 1599; and, for form's ſake, was put under the tuition of Dr. John Bancroft, afterwards biſhop of Oxford. He took the degree of B. D, 1614; was in that year admitted to the reading of the Sentences; and, 29 Nov. 1616, was preſented, by the dean and chapter of Chriſt Church, to the vicarage of St. Thomas in the Weſt ſuburbs of Oxford (to the pariſhioners whereof he always gave the ſacrament in wafers); which, with the rectory of Segrave, given to him about 1630 by George lord Berkeley, he kept with much ado till his death, which happened at Chriſt Church, Jan. 25, 1639-40.

In 1621, he publiſhed in 4to, "The Anatomy of Melancholy: What it is; with all the kinds, cauſes, ſymptomes, prognoſtickes, and ſeverall cures of it. In three maine partitions; with their ſeverall ſections, members, and ſubſections. Philoſophically, medicinally, hiſtorically, opened and cut up. By Democritus Junior. With a ſatyricall Preface, conducing to the following Diſcourſe. Macrob. *Omne meum, nihil meum.*" This edition was inſcribed, "Honoratiſſimo Domino non minùs virtute ſuâ quàm generis ſplendore, illuſtriſſimo Georgio Berkleio [militi de Balneo[2]] baroni de Berkley, Mowbrey, Segrave, D^{o} de Bruſe & Gour, Domino ſuo multis nominibus obſervando." The concluſion is dated "From my ſtudy in Chriſt Church, Oxon, Dec. 5, 1620." In the Preface he thus apologizes: "It was not my intent to proſtitute my Muſe in Engliſh, or to divulge *ſecreta Minervæ*, but to have expoſed this more contract in Latin, if I could have got it printed. Any ſcurrile pamphlet is welcome to our mercenary ſtationers in Engliſh; but in Latin they will not deal."—"I have lived," he ſays, "a ſilent, ſedentary, ſolitary, private life, *mihi & Muſis*, in the Univerſity, as long almoſt as Xenocrates in Athens, *ad ſenectam ferè*, to learn wiſdom as he did, penned up moſt part in my ſtudy; for, I have been brought up a ſtudent in the moſt flouriſhing college[3] of Europe *(auguſtiſſimo collegio)*; and can brag, with Jovius[4], almoſt, *In eâ luce domicilii Vaticani, totius orbis celeberrimi, per* 37 *annos multa opportunaque didici*; for 20 years[5] I have continued (having the uſe of as good libraries as ever he had) a ſcholar; and would be therefore loth, either by living as a drone, to be an unprofitable or unworthy member of ſo learned and noble a ſociety, or to write that which ſhould be any way diſhonourable to ſuch a royal and ample foundation. Something I have done, though by profeſſion a Divine, yet, *turbine raptus ingenii*, as he ſaid, out of a running wit, an unconſtant, unſettled mind, I had a great deſire (not able to attain to a ſuperficial ſkill in any) to have ſome ſmattering in all, to be *aliquis in omnibus, nullus in ſingulis*; which Plato commends; out of him Lipſius approves and furthers, 'as fit to be imprinted in all curious wits, not be a ſlave of one ſcience, or dwell altogether in one ſubject, as moſt do; but to rove abroad, *centum puer artium*; to have an oar in every man's boat; to taſte of every diſh, and to ſip of every cup;' which, ſaith Montaigne, was well performed by Ariſtotle and his learned countryman Adrian Turnebus. This roving humour (though not with like ſucceſs) I have ever had; and, like a ranging ſpaniel that barks at every bird he ſees, leaving his game, I have followed all ſaving that which I ſhould; and may juſtly complain, and truly, *Qui ubique eſt, nuſquam eſt* (which Geſner did in modeſty), that I have read many books, but to little purpoſe, for want of good method. I have confuſedly tumbled over divers authors in our libraries, with ſmall profit, for want of art, order, memory, judgement. I never travelled but in map or card, in which my unconfined thoughts have freely expatiated, as having ever been eſpecially delighted with the ſtudy of Coſmography. Saturn was lord of my geniture, culminating, &c.; and Mars principal ſignificator of manners, in partile conjunction with mine aſcendant; both fortunate in their houſes, &c. I am not poor, I am not rich; *nihil eſt, nihil deeſt*; I have little, I want nothing: all my treaſure is in Minerva's tower. Greater preferment[6] as I could never get, ſo am I not in debt for it: I have a competency *(laus Deo!)* from my noble and munificent patrons, though I ſtill live a collegiate ſtudent, as Democritus in his garden, and lead a monaſtic life, *ipſe mihi theatrum*, ſequeſtered from the tumults and troubles of the world; *&, tanquam in ſpecula poſitus* (as he ſaid), in ſome high place above you all, like *Stoïcus ſapiens, omnia ſæcula præterita præſentiaque videns uno velut intuitu*, I hear and ſee what is done abroad; how others run, ride, turmoil, and macerate themſelves in court and country; far from thoſe wrangling law-ſuits, *aulæ vanitatem, fori ambitionem, ridere mecum ſoleo.* I laugh at all, only ſecure leſt my ſuits go amiſs, my ſhips periſh, corn and cattle miſcarry, trade decay: I have no wife nor children, good or bad, to provide for. A mere ſpectator of other men's fortunes and adventures, and how they act their parts, which methinks are diverſely preſented unto me, as from a common theatre or ſcene. I hear new news every day, and thoſe ordinary rumors of war, plagues, fires, and inundations, thefts, murders, maſſacres, meteors, comets, ſpectres, prodigies, apparitions, of towns taken, cities beſieged, in France, Germany, Turkey, Perſia, Poland, &c. daily muſters and preparations, and ſuch like, which theſe tempeſtuous times afford, battles fought, ſo many men ſlain, monomachies, ſhipwrecks, piracies, ſea-fights, peace, leagues, ſtratagems, and freſh alarms. A vaſt confuſion of vows, wiſhes, actions, edicts, petitions, law-ſuits, pleas, laws, proclamations, complaints, grievances, are daily brought to our ears. New books every day, pamphlets, currantoes, ſtories, whole catalogues of volumes of all ſorts, new paradoxes, opinions, ſchiſms, hereſies, controverſies in philoſophy, religion, &c. Now come tidings of weddings, maſkings, mummeries, entertainments, jubilies, embaſſies, tilts and tournaments, trophies, triumphs, revels, ſports, plays. Then again, as in a new-ſhifted ſcene, treaſons, cheating tricks, robberies, enormous villainies in all kinds, funerals, burials, deaths of princes, new diſcoveries, expeditions; now comical, then tragical matters. To-day we hear of new lords and officers created, to-morrow of ſome great men depoſed, and then again of freſh honours conferred; one is let looſe, another impriſoned; one purchaſeth, another breaketh; he thrives, his neighbour turns bankrupt; now plenty, then again dearth and famine; one runs, another rides, wrangles, laughs, weeps, &c. Thus I daily hear, and ſuch like, both private and public news, amidſt the gallantry and miſery of the world; jollity, pride, perplexities, and cares, ſimplicity and villainy; ſubtlety, knavery, candour, and integrity, mutually mixed and offering themſelves, I rub on *privus privatus*; as I have ſtill lived, ſo I now continue, *ſtatu quo priùs*, left to a ſolitary life, and mine own domeſtic diſcontents; ſaving that ſometimes, *nè quid mentiar*, as Diogenes went into the city, and Democritus to the haven, to ſee faſhions, I did, for my recreation, now and then walk abroad, look into the world, and could not chooſe but make ſome little obſervation, *non tam ſagax obſervator, ac ſimplex recitator*, not as they did, to ſcoff or laugh at all, but with a mixed paſſion:

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[1] There is a tradition at Falde, that he was born at that village; and the houſe is ſhewn to travellers; but he ſays himſelf that he was born at Lindley; and that the houſe at Falde, the antient patrimony of the family, was his elder brother William's. At the Heraldic Viſitation in 1619, the father reſided at Lindley, and William Burton at Falde.

[2] Theſe three words were added after the firſt edition.

[3] Chriſt Church in Oxford.

[4] Keeper of our college library, lately revived by Otho Nicholſon, eſq.; of whom ſee Gutch's Hiſtory and Antiquities of Colleges and Halls in Oxford, p. 458.

[5] This, in ſubſequent editions, was altered to "30 years."

[6] In the firſt edition this ſtood, "Preferment I could never get, although my friends prudence, care, alacrity, and bounty, was never wanting to do me good," &c.

Bilem ſæpè, jocum veſtri movère tumultus.

I did ſometime laugh and ſcoff with Lucian, and ſatirically tax with Menippus, lament with Heraclitus; ſometimes again I was *petulanti ſplene chachinno*, and then *urere bilis jecur*, I was much moved to ſee that abuſe which I could not amend.—Concerning myſelf I can peradventure affirm, with Marius in Salluſt, 'that what others hear or read of I felt, and practiſed myſelf:' they get their knowledge by books, I mine by melancholy. *Experto crede Roberto.* Something I can ſpeak out of experience.—To do myſelf good, I turned over ſuch phyſicians as our libraries would afford, or my private friends[1] impart. I am *aquæ potor*, drink no wine[2] at all, which ſo much improves our modern wits; a looſe, plain writer; and as free, as looſe.—There be many other ſubjects, I do eaſily grant, both in humanity and divinity, fit to be treated of; of which had I written *ad oſtentationem* only, to ſhew myſelf, I ſhould have rather choſen, and in which as I have been more converſant, I could have more willingly luxuriated, and better ſatisfied myſelf and others; but that at this time I was fatally driven upon this rock of Melancholy, and carried away by this bye-ſtream, which, as a rillet, is deducted from the main channel of my ſtudies, in which I have pleaſed and buſied myſelf at idle hours, as a ſubject moſt neceſſary and commodious. Not that I prefer it before Divinity, which I do acknowledge to be the queen of profeſſions, and to which all the reſt are as handmaids; but that in Divinity I ſaw no ſuch great need; for, had I written, poſitively there be ſo many books in that kind, ſo many commentators, treatiſes, pamphlets, expoſitions, ſermons, that whole teams of oxen cannot draw them; and, had I been as forward and ambitious as ſome others, I might have haply printed a ſermon at Paul's Croſs, a ſermon in St. Mary's in Oxford, a ſermon in Chriſt Church, or a ſermon before the right honourable, right reverend, a ſermon before the right worſhipful, a ſermon in Latin, in Engliſh, a ſermon with a name, a ſermon without, a ſermon, a ſermon, &c.: but I have been ever as deſirous to ſuppreſs my labours in this kind, as others have been to preſs and publiſh theirs."

On the ſubject of books he ſays, "How much are all we bound, that are ſcholars, to thoſe munificent Ptolomies, bountiful Mæcenaſes, heroical patrons, divine ſpirits—*qui nobis hæc otia fecerunt, namque erit ille mihi ſemper Deus*—that have provided for us ſo many well-furniſhed libraries, as well in our public academies in moſt cities, as in our private colleges. How ſhall I remember Sir Thomas Bodley[3] amongſt the reſt, Otho Nicholſon[4], and the right reverend John Williams lord biſhop of Lincoln, (with many other pious acts,) who, beſides that at St. John's college in Cambridge, that in Weſtminſter, is *in fieri* with a library at Lincoln (a noble precedent for all corporate towns and cities to imitate!); *Oh! quàm te memorem, vir illuſtriſſime, quibus elogiis?*"

He ſtrongly recommends an attention to repairing canals; and the rivers Wye, Trent, Ouſe, Thamiſis at Oxford (the defect of which we feel in the mean time), as the river of Lee from Ware to London. Biſhop Atwater of old, or, as ſome will, Henry I. made a channel from Trent to Lincoln navigable; which now, ſaith Mr. Camden, is decayed; and much mention is made of anchors, and ſuch like monuments, found about old Verulam; good ſhips have formerly come to Exeter, and many ſuch places, whoſe channels, havens, ports, are now barred and rejected. We contemn this benefit of carriage by waters; and are therefore compelled in the inner parts of this iſland, becauſe portage is ſo dear, to eat up our commodities ourſelves, and live like ſo many boars in a ſty, for want of vent and utterance.

He has an expreſs chapter on "Simples purging Melancholy," in which ſenna, aloes, and that moſt renowned plant hellebore, have a diſtinguiſhed place. He recommends the planting of olives[5], mulberries[6], vines, and firs; mentions cherries, artichokes, potatoes, and "divine, rare, ſuperexcellent tobacco, a ſovereign remedy for all diſeaſes," as proſpering well in our gardens in his days; and praiſes the famous garden then *in fieri* at Oxford at the coſt and charges of the earl of Danby."—"Tobacco," he elſewhere ſays, "goes far beyond all the panaceas, potable gold, and philoſophers' ſtones, a ſovereign remedy to all diſeaſes: a good vomit, I confeſs, a virtuous herb, if it be well qualified, opportunely taken, and medicinally uſed; but, as it is commonly abuſed by moſt men, which take it as tinkers do ale, 'tis a plague, a miſchief, a violent purger of goods, lands, health, helliſh, deviliſh, and damned Tobacco, the ruin and overthrow of body and ſoul."

In "A Digreſſion on Air," he obſerves, "In all particular provinces we ſee it confirmed by experience, as the air is, ſo are the inhabitants; dull, heavy, witty, ſubtle, neat, cleanly, clowniſh, ſick, and ſound. In Perigort in France the air is ſubtle, healthful, ſeldom any plague or contagious diſeaſe, but hilly and barren; the men ſound, nimble, and luſty: but in ſome parts of Quienne, full of moors and marſhes, the people dull, heavy, and ſubject to many infirmities. Who ſees not a great difference betwixt Surrey, Suſſex, and Romney Marſh, the Woulds in Lincolnſhire, and the Fens? He, therefore, that loves his health, if his ability will give him leave, muſt often ſhift places, and make choice of ſuch as are wholeſome, pleaſant, and convenient. There is nothing better than change of air in this malady, and generally, for health, to wander up and down, as thoſe *Tartari Zamolhenſes*, that live in hordes, and take opportunity of times, places, ſeaſons. The kings of Perſia had their ſummer and winter houſes; in winter at Sardis, in ſummer at Suſa; now at Perſepolis, then at Paſargada. Cyrus lived ſeven cold months at Babylon, three at Suſa, two at Ecbatana, ſaith Xenophon; and had by that means a perpetual ſpring. The Great Turk ſojourns ſometimes at Conſtantinople, ſometimes at Adrianople, &c. The kings of Spain move their Eſcurial in heat of ſummer; Madrid for an wholeſome ſeat, Villadolid a pleaſant ſite, &c.; variety of *ſeceſſus*, as all princes and great men have; and their ſeveral progreſſes to this purpoſe. Lucullus the Roman had his houſe at Rome, at Baiæ, &c. When Cnæus Pompeius, Marcus Cicero, (ſaith Plutarch,) and many noblemen, in the ſummer came to ſee him; at ſupper Pompeius jeſted with him, that it was an elegant and pleaſant village, full of windows, galleries, and all offices fit for a ſummer-houſe, but, in his judgement, very unfit for winter. Lucullus made anſwer, that the lord of the houſe had wit like a crane, that changeth her country with the ſeaſon; he had other houſes furniſhed and built for that purpoſe, all out as commodious as this. So Tully had his Tuſculane, Plinius his Lauretan village, &c.; every gentleman of any faſhion in our times hath the like. The biſhop of Exeter[7] had 14 ſeveral houſes, all furniſhed, in times paſt. In Italy, though they bide in cities in winter (which is more gentleman-like), all the ſummer they come abroad to their country-houſes, to recreate themſelves. Our gentry in England live moſt part in the country (except it be ſome few caſtles), building ſtill in bottoms, ſaith Jovius[8], or near woods, *corona arborum virentium*; you ſhall know a village by a tuft of trees at or about it, to avoid thoſe ſtrong winds wherewith the iſland is infeſted, and cold winter blaſts. Some diſcommend moated houſes as unwholeſome: ſo Camden ſaith of Ewelme[9], that it was therefore unfrequented, *ob ſtagni vicini halitus*, and all ſuch places as be near lakes or rivers. But I am of opinion that theſe inconveniences will be mitigated, or eaſily corrected by good fires, as Leander Albertus reports of Venice, that *graveolentia* and fog of the moors are ſufficiently qualified by thoſe innumerable ſmokes. Nay more, Thomas Philol. Ravennas, a great phyſician, contends that the Venetians are generally longer-lived than any city in Europe, and live many of them 120 years. But it is not water ſimply that ſo much offends, as the ſlime and noiſome ſmells that accompany ſuch overflowed places, which is but at ſome few ſeaſons after a flood, and is ſufficiently recompenſed with ſweet ſmells and aſpects in ſummer, *Ver pinget vario gemmantia prata colore*, and many other commodities of pleaſure and profit; or elſe may be corrected by the ſite, if it be ſomewhat remote from the water, as Lindley, Orton ſuper Montem[1], Drayton[2], or, a little more elevated, though nearer, as Caucut[3], as Amington[4], Poleſworth[5], Weddington[6], (to inſiſt in ſuch places beſt to me known, upon the river of Anker in Warwickſhire, Swarkſton[7] and Drakelow upon Trent[8]); or, howſoever they be unſeaſonable in winter, or at ſome times, they have their good uſe in ſummer. If ſo be that their means be ſo ſlender as they may not admit of any ſuch variety, but muſt determine once for all, and make one houſe ſerve for each ſeaſon, I know no men that have given better rules in this behalf, than our huſbandry writers. Cato and Columella preſcribe a good houſe to ſtand by a navigable river, good highways, near ſome city, and in a good ſoil; but that is more for commodity than health. The beſt ſoil commonly yields the worſt air: a dry ſandy plot is the fitteſt to build upon, and ſuch as is rather hilly than plane, full of downs, a Cotſwold country, as being moſt commodious for hawking, hunting, wood, waters, and all manner of pleaſures. Perigort in France is barren, yet, by reaſon of the excellency of the air, and ſuch pleaſures that it affords, much inhabited by the nobility; as are Noremberg in Germany, Toledo in Spain. Our countryman Tuſſer will tell us ſo much, that the field one is for profit, the woodland for pleaſure and health; the one commonly a deep clay, therefore noiſome in winter, and ſubject to bad highways; the other a dry ſand. Proviſion may be had elſewhere, and our towns are generally bigger in the woodland than the field one, more frequent and populous, and gentlemen more delight to dwell in ſuch places. Sutton Coldfield in Warwickſhire (where I was once a grammar ſcholar) may be a ſufficient witneſs, which ſtands, as Camden notes, *loco ingrato & ſterili*, but in an excellent air, and full of all manner of pleaſures. Wadley[9] in Berkſhire is ſituate in a vale, though not ſo fertile a ſoil as ſome vales afford, yet a moſt commodious ſite, wholeſome, in a delicious air, a rich and pleaſant ſeat. So Segrave in Leiceſterſhire [which town I am now bound to remember; for, I am now incumbent of that rectory; preſented thereto by my right honourable patron the Lord Berkeley[10];] is ſited in a champaign, at the edge of the Woulds, and more barren than the villages about it; yet no place likely yields a bettet air. And that fair houſe, Wollerton[11] in Nottinghamſhire, is much to be commended, though the tract be ſandy and barren about it, for making choice of ſuch a place. Conſtantine[12] praiſeth mountains, hilly, ſteep places, above the reſt by the ſea-ſide, and ſuch as look toward the North upon ſome great river; as Formack[13] in Derbyſhire on the Trent, environed with hills, open only to the North, like Mount Edgemond in Cornwall, which Mr. Carew[14] ſo much admires for an excellent ſeat; ſuch as is the general ſite of Bohemia; *ſerenat Boreas*, the North wind clarifies. But near lakes or marſhes, in holes, obſcure places, or to the South and Weſt, he utterly diſproves: thoſe winds are unwholeſome, putrifying, and make men ſubject to diſeaſes. The beſt building for health, according to him, is in high places, and in an excellent proſpect, like that of Cuddeſdon in Oxfordſhire (which place I muſt, *honoris ergò*, mention) is lately and fairly built[15] in a good air, good proſpect, good ſoil, both for profit and pleaſure, not ſo eaſily to be matched."—And, ſpeaking of extenſive proſpects, he ſays, "With us thoſe of the beſt note are, Glaſſonbury tower; Bever caſtle; Redway grange; Walſby in Lincolnſhire, where I received a real kindneſs by the munificence of the right honourable my noble lady and patroneſs, the lady Frances counteſs dowager of Exeter: And two amongſt the reſt, which I may not omit for vicinity's ſake, Oldbury in the confines of Warwickſhire, where I have often looked about me with great delight; at the foot of which hill I was born;" [in the margin is added, "at Lindley in Leiceſterſhire, the poſſeſſion and dwelling-place of Ralph Burton, eſq. my late-deceaſed father;" who died March 17, 1619-20;] "and Hanbury in Staffordſhire, contiguous to which is Falde, a pleaſant village, and an antient patrimony belonging to our family, now in the poſſeſſion of my elder brother William Burton, eſq."—Dr. Plot, conſidering this article of Robert Burton, calls him "the obſerving Mr. Burton;" and quotes him twice[16].

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[1] Mr. John Ray, our Protobib. Oxon. Mr. Hopper, Mr. Guthridge, &c.—Thomas Hopper was fellow of New College, practiſed phyſic in Oxford, left 500 books to his college library, and died in 1623. Gutch, ubi ſupra, p. 205.

[2] This he elſewhere particularly repeats.

[3] Founder of our public library in Oxon.

[4] Ours in Chriſt Church, Oxon.

[5] Cardan, he ſays, exhorts Edward VI to plant olives, and is fully perſuaded they would proſper in this iſland.

[6] "Mulberry-leaves in the plains of Granada, he ſays, yield 30,000 crowns a year to the king of Spain's coffers."

[7] Godwin, vita Jo. Voyſye, al. Harman. He was biſhop of Exeter in 1520; reſigned in 1549: and in 1553 was reſtored.

[8] Deſcript. Brit.

[9] In Oxfordſhire.

In the chapter intituled, "Exerciſe rectified both of Body and Mind," he ſays: "But the moſt pleaſing of all outward paſtimes is *deambulatio per amœna loca*, to make a pretty progreſs, a merry journey now and then with ſome good companions, to viſit friends, to ſee cities, caſtles, towns;

Viſere ſæpè amnes nitidos, peramœnaque Tempe;
Et placidas ſummis ſectari in montibus auras;

—to walk amongſt orchards, gardens, bowers, and artificial wilderneſſes, green thickets, arches, groves, rillets, fountains, and ſuch like pleaſant places, like that Antiochean Daphne, brooks, pools, fiſh-ponds, betwixt wood and water, in a fair meadow, by a riverſide, to diſport in ſome pleaſant plain park, to run up a ſteep hill, or ſit in a ſhady ſeat, muſt needs be a delectable recreation. To take a boat in a pleaſant evening, and with muſic to row upon the waters. To ſee ſome pageant or ſight go by, as at coronations, weddings, and ſuch like ſolemnities; to ſee an embaſſador or a prince met, received, entertained, with maſks, ſhews, fireworks, &c. The country has its recreations, May-games, feaſts, wakes, and merry meetings. All ſeaſons, almoſt all places, have their ſeveral paſtimes; ſome in ſummer, ſome in winter; ſome abroad, ſome within. The ordinary recreations which we have in winter, and in moſt ſolitary times buſy our minds with, are cards, tables, and dice, ſhovel-board, cheſſe-play, the philoſophers game, ſmall trunks, ſhuttle cock, billiards, muſic, maſques, ſinging, dancing, ulegames, frolicks, jeſts, riddles, catches, purpoſes, queſtions and commands, merry tales of errant knights, queens, lovers, lords, ladies, giants, dwarfs, thieves, cheaters, witches, fairies, goblins, friers, &c. Dancing, maſquing, mumming, ſtage-plays, howſoever they be heavily cenſured by ſome ſevere Catos, yet, if opportunely and ſoberly uſed, may juſtly be approved; to read, walk, and ſee maps and pictures, ſtatues, old coins of ſeveral ſorts, in a fair gallery, artificial works, &c. Whoſoever he is, therefore, that is overrun with ſolitarineſs, or carried away with a *pleaſing Melancholy* and vain conceits, I can preſcribe him no better than this of ſtudy, to compoſe himſelf to the learning of ſome art or ſcience. Provided always that his malady proceed not from overmuch ſtudy; for, in ſuch caſes, he adds fuel to the fire. Let him take heed he do not overſtretch his wits, and make a ſkeleton of himſelf; or ſuch inamoratoes as read nothing but play-books, idle poems, jeſts, "Amadis de Gaul," the "Knight of the Sun," the "Seven Champions," "Palmerio de Oliva," "Huon of Bourdeaux," &c.: ſuch many times prove in the end as mad as Don Quixote. Study is only preſcribed to thoſe that are otherwiſe idle, troubled in mind, or carried headlong with vain thoughts and imaginations, to diſtract their cogitations (although variety of ſtudy, or ſome ſerious ſubject, would do the former no harm), and divert their continual meditations another way. Nothing in this caſe better than ſtudy. Let them learn ſomething without book, tranſcribe, tranſlate, &c. Read the Scriptures; which Hyperius holds available of itſelf: the mind is erected thereby from all worldly cares, and hath much quiet and tranquillity; for, it is the beſt *nepenthe*, ſureſt cordial, ſweeteſt alterative, preſenteſt diverter; for neither, as Chryſoſtome well adds, "thoſe boughs and leaves of trees, which are plaſhed for cattle to ſtand under in the heat of the day in ſummer, ſo much refreſh them with their acceptable ſhade, as the reading of the Scripture doth recreate and comfort a diſtreſſed ſoul in ſorrow and affliction."—"For women; inſtead of laborious ſtudies, they have curious needle-works, cut-works, ſpinning, bone-lace, and many pretty devices of their own making, to adorn their houſes, cuſhions, carpets, chairs, ſtools, confections, diſtillations, &c. which they ſhew to ſtrangers. This they have to buſy themſelves about; houſhold offices, &c.; neat gardens full of exotic, verſicolour (diverſly varied), ſweet-ſmelling, flowers and plants in all kinds, which they are moſt ambitious to get, curious to preſerve and keep, proud to poſſeſs, and much many times brag of. Their merry meetings and frequent viſitations, mutual invitations in good towns, I voluntarily omit; which are ſo much in uſe; goſſiping among the meaner ſort, &c. Old folks have their beads; an excellent invention to keep them from idleneſs that are by nature melancholy and paſt all affairs, to ſay ſo many Pater-noſters, Ave Maries, Creeds, if it were not profane and ſuperſtitious. In a word, body and mind muſt be exerciſed, not one, but both, and that in a mediocrity: otherwiſe, it will be a great inconvenience. If the body be over-tired, it tires the mind."—He winds up his ſyſtem of ſtudious recreation with a recommendation of the ſciences of aſtronomy, geography, and topography, botany, &c.; "to ſee a well-cut herbal, herbs, trees, flowers, plants, expreſſed in their proper colours to the life," &c.

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[1] The poſſeſſion of Robert Bradſhaw, eſq.

[2] The ſeat of George Purefoy, eſq.

[3] Caldecote, then the poſſeſſion of William Purefoy, eſq. afterwards ſir Nathan Wrighte's, and now (1800) Mr. Saliſbury's.

[4] The ſeat of ſir John Reppington, knt.

[5] Sir Henry Goodiere's, lately deceaſed.

[6] The dwelling-houſe of Humphrey Adderley, eſq.

[7] Sir John Harpur's, lately deceaſed.

[8] Sir George Greſeley's, knt.

[9] The ſeat of George Purefoy, eſq.

[10] George lord Berkeley, who was of Chriſt Church, and probably had been under the tuition of Mr. Burton, preſented him to the rectory of Segrave after 1628, in which year the third edition of the Anatomy was publiſhed.

[11] Sir Francis Willoughby's.

[12] Lib. ii. cap. de Agriculturâ.

[13] The dwelling of ſir Thomas Burdet, knight and baronet.

[14] In his Survey of Cornwall, book 2.

[15] By John Bancroft, D.D. my *quondam* tutor in Chriſt Church, Oxford; now the right reverend lord biſhop of Oxford; who built this houſe for himſelf and his ſucceſſors.

[16] Staffordſhire, p. 39.

A third edition, 1628, "corrected and augmented by the Author," has this motto: "*Omne tulit punctum qui miſcuit utile dulci.*" The frontiſpiece, engraved by C. Le Blond, gives an indifferent likeneſs of the Author; and the ſides of it are illuſtrated with expreſſive figures of the effects of Melancholy from Love, Hypocondriaſm, Superſtition, and Madneſs. At top Democritus is emblematically repreſented; and the corners are filled with emblems of Jealouſy and Solitude, and the herbs Borage and Hellebore.

In a preface to the fourth [1] edition, 1632, he ſays, "As I have been honoured by ſome worthy men, ſo have I been vilified by others. The firſt, ſecond, and third editions were ſuddenly gone, eagerly read, and, as I have ſaid, not ſo much approved by ſome, as ſcornfully rejected by others."

A fifth edition appeared in 1638; Mr. Burton died in 1639; and in 1652 a ſixth edition was publiſhed, with this advertiſement from his bookſeller, Henry Cripps [2]: "Be pleaſed to know (courteous Reader) that, ſince the laſt impreſſion of this book, the ingenious Author of it is deceaſed; leaving a copy of it exactly corrected, with ſeveral conſiderable additions by his own hand. This copy he committed to my care and cuſtody, with directions to have thoſe additions in the next edition; which, in order to his command, and the public good, is faithfully performed in this laſt impreſſion. H. C."—In the preface to this edition the Author ſays, "One main fault is, I have not reviſed the copy, and amended the ſtyle, which now flows remiſſly, as it was at firſt conceived; but my leiſure would not permit: I confeſs it is neither as I would, nor as it ſhould be.

"Cùm relego, ſcripſiſſe pudet; quia plurima cerno,
Me quoque quæ fuerant judice digna lini [3]."
(When I peruſe this tract which I have writ,
I am abaſh'd, and much I hold unfit.)

—*Et quod graviſſimum*, in the matter itſelf, many things I diſallow at this preſent; which when I writ, *non eadem eſt ætas, non mens.* I would willingly retract much, &c.; but it is too late: I can only crave pardon for what is amiſs. The laſt and greateſt exception is, that I, being a Divine, have meddled with Phyſic [4]. Some things are here altered, expunged in this *ſixth* edition, others amended, much added, becauſe many good authors in all kinds are come to my hands ſince. But I am now reſolved never to put this treatiſe out again. *Nè quid nimis:* I will not hereafter add, alter, or retract what I have done."

Mr. William Burton, in his Hiſtory of Leiceſterſhire, under Segrave, ſays, "The late rector of this church was my brother Robert Burton, bachelor of divinity, and author of The Anatomy of Melancholy; who died in Chriſt Church, in Oxford, 25 Jan. 1639; having almoſt paſſed his climacterical year of 63, wanting but 14 days; and is buried in the cathedral church, cloſe to the monument of St. Frideſwide;" and, under Foſton, concludes his account of Anthony Faunt by obſerving, that "he fell into ſo great a paſſion of Melancholy, that within a ſhort time after he died, in the year 1588. What the force, power, and effect of melancholy are, I refer the reader to the Anatomy of Melancholy, penned by my brother."

Wood obſerves, "Mr. Burton was an exact mathematician, a curious calculator of Nativities, a general-read ſcholar, a thorough-paced philologiſt, and one that underſtood the ſurveying of lands well. As he was by many accounted a ſevere ſtudent, a devourer of Authors, a melancholy and humourous perſon; ſo by others, who knew him well, a perſon of great honeſty, plain dealing, and charity. I have heard ſome of the Antients of Chriſt Church often ſay, that his company was very merry, facile, and juvenile; and no man in his time did ſurpaſs him, for his ready and dextrous interlarding his common diſcourſe with verſes from the Poets, or ſentences from the Claſſical Authors; which, being then all the faſhion in the Univerſity, made his company more acceptable. He died, in his chamber in Chriſt Church, at or very near that time which he had ſome years before predicted from the calculation of his own nativity: which being exact, the ſtudents did not forbear to whiſper among themſelves, that, rather than there ſhould be a miſtake in the calculation, he ſent up his ſoul to Heaven through a ſlip about his neck. His body was afterwards with due ſolemnity buried, near that of Dr. Robert Wilſon, in the North aile which joins next to the choir of the cathedral of Chriſt Church, Jan. 27, 1639. Over his grave was ſoon after erected a comely monument on the upper pillar of the ſaid aile, with his effigies, in gown, ruff, and beard, painted to the life; as engraved in Plate LXII. At top, Azure, on a bend Or between three talbots' heads Or, a creſcent Gules; and under the buſt this inſcription, made by himſelf; all put up by the care of his brother William:

"PAVCIS NOTVS, PAVCIORIBVS IGNOTVS,
HIC IACET
DEMOCRITVS IVNIOR;
CVI VITAM DEDIT, ET MORTEM [5],
MELANCHOLIA.
OBIIT VIII ID. [6] IAN. A. C. MDCXXXIX."

On the left ſide is a celeſtial globe; and on the right the calculation of his nativity, as given in the Plate.

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[1] I have not been able to meet with the ſecond edition, 1624, (from which Mr. T. Warton quoted), nor with thoſe of 1632, 1634, or 1638. That of 1621 has been lent me by Mr. Gilchriſt of Stamford; that of 1628 is in the Bodleian Library; thoſe of 1652 and 1660 are in the Britiſh Muſeum; and 1676 at Sion College.

[2] The firſt edition was printed, for Henry Cripps, by John Lichfield and James Short.

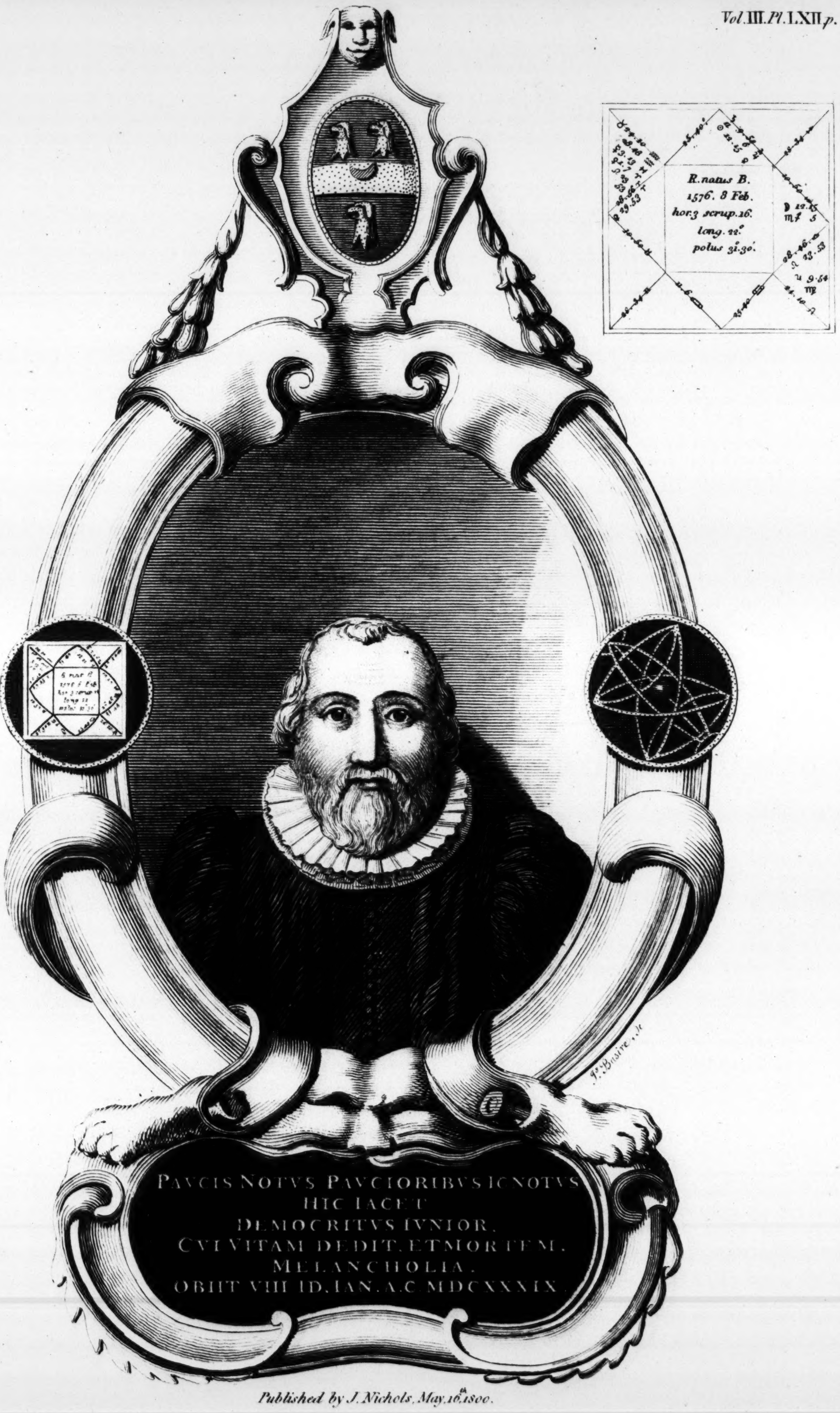
[3] Ovid. de Pont. Eleg. I. 6.

[4] He elſewhere calls himſelf "by profeſſion a Divine, by inclination a Phyſician; having taken ſome pains in the theory of Phyſic, not with an intent to practiſe, but to ſatisfy himſelf."

[5] It has been ſuggeſted that the expreſſion in this line ſeems to favour Wood's ſuppoſition.

[6] So the monument; but it ſhould certainly have been "VIII cal. Jan." which anſwers to Jan. 25.

Mr.


PAVCIS NOTVS PAVCIORIBVS IGNOTVS
HIC IACET
DEMOCRITVS IVNIOR,
CVI VITAM DEDIT ET MORTEM
MELANCHOLIA.
OBIIT VIII ID. IAN. A.C. MDCXXXIX.
Jo. Basire sc.
R. natus B.
1576. 8 Feb.
hor. 3 scrup. 16.
long. 22°
polus 51. 30.

Published by J. Nichols, May 16th 1800.

Mr. Burton left behind him a very choice library of books; many of which he bequeathed to the library of Bodley; and in the titles of ſeveral added to his ſurname *Lindliacus Leyceſtrenſis*.

Dr. Accepted Frewen, Vice-Chancellor of Oxford, in a letter to Abp. Laud, ſays, "On Saturday Jan. 25, died Mr. Robert Burton of Chriſt Church, who hath given £5. *per annum* for ever to the Univerſity Library, beſides a conſiderable number of books to be taken out of his ſtudy; and, becauſe a benefactor[1] to the Univerſity, I was preſent at his funeral[2]."

In the Catalogue of Benefactors to the Bodleian Library, vol. I. p. 538, is this entry: "1641, Robertus Burton, SS. Theologiæ baccalaureus, & olim Ædis Chriſti alumnus, moriens, legavit centum libras; quibus perquiſitus eſt annuus redditus quinque librarum ad cremendum libros in uſum bibliothecæ in perpetuum. Item ex libris ſuis quicquid in Bodleïanâ noſtrâ deſiderabatur in his."—Then follows a liſt of them, occupying eight folio pages; and at the end, "Porrò comœdiarum, tragœdiarum, & ſchediſmatum, idiomate vernaculo, aliquot centurias, quas propter multitudinem non adjicimus."

"Being ſo curious and diligent in collecting ludicrous and merry little pieces, it is no wonder that he procured likewiſe Dr. Borde's 'Right pleaſant and merry hiſtory of the Mylner of Abington.' As I remember, 'twas his copy that Mr. Wood made uſe of. I have ſeen it, if I am not much miſtaken, with Thomas Newton's notes. It is probable Dr. Borde took the hint of this merry piece from Chaucer's Reve's Tale, with which it ought by ſuch as have opportunity to be compared, to ſee whether it be not, in great meaſure, the ſame. If they ſhould prove ſo, it will then perhaps be deemed that there is a miſtake in Abington for Trumpington. It is certain that, in the ſaid Reve's Tale, we have an account of the Mylner of Trumpington, Iris his wife, and fair daughter, and two poor ſcholars of Cambridge. But if, after all, Abington, and not Trumpington, be the true reading in Borde; at the ſame time, methinks, for two poor ſcholars of Cambridge ſhould be read two poor ſcholars of Oxford, the ſituation of Oxford being more agreeable to the mill of Abington than Cambridge[3]."

Burton's book (as he ſays himſelf) is for the greateſt part a cento, though a very ingenious one. The quotations, which abound in every page, are pertinent; but, if the author had made freer uſe of his invention, and leſs of his Common-place book, his work, perhaps, would have been more valuable. However, he generally avoids the affected language, and ridiculous metaphors, ſo common in that age.

Wood ſays, "Mr. Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy was printed ſeveral times to the great profit of the bookſeller, who got an eſtate by it;" and adds, "it is a book ſo full of variety of reading, that gentlemen who have loſt their time, and are put to a puſh for invention, may furniſh themſelves with matter for common or ſcholaſtical diſcourſe and writing. Several Authors have unmercifully ſtolen matter from the ſaid book without any acknowledgement, particularly one *William Greenwood*, in his book intituled, "A Deſcription of the Paſſion of Love, 1657," 8vo; who, as others of the like humours do, ſometimes takes his quotations without the leaſt mention of *Democritus junior*."

Biſhop Kennett, in his "Regiſter and Chronicle," p. 320, ſays, "This author is ſaid to have laboured long in the writing of this book, to ſuppreſs his own melancholy, and yet did but improve it; and ſome readers have found the ſame effect. In an interval of vapours, he would be extremely pleaſant, and raiſe laughter in any company; yet I have heard that nothing elſe could make him laugh, but going down to the bridge-foot in Oxford, and hearing the bargemen ſcold and ſtorm and ſwear at one another, at which he would ſet his hands to his ſides, and laugh moſt profuſely; yet in his college and chamber ſo mute and mopiſh, that he was ſuſpected to be *felo de ſe*."

Archbiſhop Herring, in his 42d letter to Mr. Duncombe, refers to a paſſage in this work, with the following eulogium: "I mention the author to you as the pleaſanteſt, the moſt learned, and the moſt full of ſterling ſenſe. The wits of queen Anne's reign, and the beginning of George the Firſt's, were not a little beholden to him."

"Burton's Anatomy," Dr. Johnſon ſaid, "was the only book that ever took him out of bed two hours ſooner than he wiſhed to riſe[4]."—Again, "Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy is a valuable book. It is, perhaps, overloaded with quotations. But there is great ſpirit and great power in what Burton ſays, when he writes from his own mind[5]."

Dr. Feriar, in "Memoirs of the Literary and Philoſophical Society of Mancheſter, 1793," and in "Illuſtrations of Sterne, 1799," has detected in this book the ſource of many of Sterne's moſt admired writings. And Mr. Thomas Warton, when commenting on Milton's ſmaller poems, p. 93, obſerves, at the end of *Il Penſeroſo*, "It will be no detraction from the powers of Milton's original genius and invention, to remark, that he ſeems to have borrowed the ſubject of *L'Allegro* and *Il Penſeroſo*, together with ſome particular thoughts, expreſſions, and rhymes, more eſpecially the idea of a contraſt between theſe two diſpoſitions, from a forgotten poem prefixed to the firſt edition of Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy." As to the very elaborate work to which theſe viſionary verſes are no unſuitable introduction, the writer's variety of learning, his quotations from ſcarce and curious books, his pedantry ſparkling with rude wit and ſhapeleſs elegance, miſcellaneous matter, intermixture of agreeable tales and illuſtrations, and perhaps, above all, the ſingularities of his feelings cloathed in an uncommon quaintneſs of ſtyle, have contributed to render it, even to modern readers, a valuable repoſitory of amuſement and information." On Burton's work and Milton's imitations Mr. Warton enlarges conſiderably in pp. 93, 94, 95; to which the reader is referred.

In Camden's Inſignia, 1624, are the following lines:

In laudem Aſchami Sylvæ Camdeni, Lond. 1590,
Epiſtolis Aſchami præfixa.

Aſchamum habet ille.

"*Marmore de Pario ſtatuas ſi ponere poſſem,*
Pingere vel vultus, vivoque referre colore;
Ducere ſi poſſem referentes ære figuras,
Sive viros meritos cœlo ſtelliſque beare;
Camdenum ſtatuæ, color, æs, marmorque referrent;" &c.

IN laudem Aſchami Camdenus talia quondam
Scripſit, & in laudes ſic ego (Clare) tuas;
Idque ex ore tuo; verbis & verſibus iiſdem
Te canto, tua quêis Muſa beavit eum.
Dignior & multò es Parium quem marmor honeſtet,
Quem pictor, Muſæ, & quiſque poeta canat,
Sydera quem donent cœleſti ſede, Lycæi
Quem Myſta æternis percolat officiis."

ROB. BURTON, S. T. B. ex Æde Chr.

In "Death Repeal'd by a thankfull Memoriall ſent from Chriſt Church in Oxford, celebrating the noble Deſerts of the Right Honourable Paule late Lord Viſcount Bayning of Sudbury, who changed his earthly honours June the 11, 1638," printed at Oxford, 1638, 4to, is this ſhort poem:

"In Obitum illuſtriſſimi Vicecomitis Bayning.

Quid voveat dulci nutricula majus Alumno,
Quàm bona fortunæ, corporis, atque animi?
En, hæc Heröe hoc ſimul omnia: quid petat ultra?
Quid potius? Cœlum; quod novus hoſpes habet."

ROB. BURTON, of Ch. Ch.

Thus quaintly Engliſhed:

"Can Nurſe chooſe in her ſweet Babe more to find,
Than goods of fortune, body, and of mind?
Lo, here at once all this: what greater bliſs
Canſt hope or wiſh? Heaven: why, there he is."

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[1] He was a contributor to the two painted windows at Chriſt Church. Gutch, p. 463.

[2] See Laud's Chancellorſhip of Oxford, folio, p. 184.

[3] Hearne's Preface to Benedictus Abbas Petroburg. pp. lv. lvi.

[4] Boſwell's Life of Dr. Johnſon, 8vo, vol. I. p. 580.

[5] Ibid. p. 325.

SILEBY,

in antient writings called *Sigleſbie*, *Siglebie*, *Silby*, and *Salby*, is a pleaſant village on the borders of the Soar; bounded on the Eaſt by Segrave; on the Weſt by Mountſorell; on the North by Barrow upon Soar; and on the South by Coſſington. It is 7 miles diſtant from Leiceſter, and 6 miles South-Eaſt from Loughborough; and, in the eccleſiaſtical diviſion of the county, is within the deanry of Goſcote. The extent of the lordſhip from Eaſt to Weſt is a mile and a half; from North to South nearly two miles; and it contains about 2139 acres.

Hugo de Grenteſmainell had thirteen burgeſſes in the town of Leiceſter, who belonged to Sigleſbie [1]; and under him *Ernald* held, at the ſurvey, eight ploughlands and a half in Siglebi; which, in the reign of Edward the Confeſſor, had been valued at ſixty ſhillings, but were then worth one hundred and two. The land was equal to five ploughs. In the demeſne were three ploughs and five bondmen; and eighteen villans, with four ſocmen and four bordars, had ſix ploughs. There were ſixty acres of meadow, and two mills of thirty ſhillings value [2].

Two ploughlands and two oxgangs of land, and ten acres of meadow, in Seglebi, were parcel of the king's manor of Rodolei [3]; and one ploughland there was parcel of his manor of Barhoo [4].

"Juratores dicunt quod Sileby eſt de terrâ Normannorum, & fuit Ric̃i de Harecourt tempore regis qui nunc eſt [5]; & Gilbertus de Segrave eam tenet de dono dñi regis; & valet per annum xx libras. Item Syleby & Burſtel ſunt de terrâ Normannorum, & date fuerunt Simoni de Monteforti; pret' 30 libr' [6]." When the French ſeized upon Normandy, the eſtates of the Engliſh in that country were taken from them, and given away to others. The Engliſh made repriſals in the ſame way; which, veſting in the crown by way of eſcheat, under the name of "Terræ Normannorum," were granted away generally under this condition, "quouſque rectis hæredibus reddiderimus per pacem [7]."

This manor, the antient inheritance of the earls of *Leiceſter*, came by partition to *Simon Montfort*; and in 1238-9, an agreement was made between the ſaid earl on the one part, and Stephen de Segrave on the other part; that the ſaid Stephen, for him and his heirs, ſhould releaſe to the ſaid earl and his heirs all his right to the towns of Thornton and Bagworth; the ſaid earl ſatisfying Simon Pipard for his dues as to the third part of one knight's fee in Thornton, which the ſaid Stephen was before obliged to him, as chief lord: and that the ſaid earl and his heirs ſhould, in exchange, give to the ſaid Stephen and his heirs the town of Sileby, with the advowſon of the church there, as alſo all thoſe lands in Thirneby which were once the lands of Richard the ſon of Robert de Harecourt, and warrant the ſame to them the foreſaid Stephen de Segrave and his heirs: or, if the heirs of the above Richard de Harecourt ſhould at any time recover the lands of the ſaid Richard, that then the ſaid earl ſhould reſtore to the ſaid Stephen de Segrave £15. in Bagworth, and the foreſaid lands in Thornton, in the ſame ſtate as he firſt had them; provided that, if the ſaid earl or his heirs ſhould have laid out any thing in repairs or other charges on the premiſſes, that the ſame ſhould firſt be reſtored by the ſaid Stephen and his heirs: or, if the lands of the ſaid earl ſhould at any time be taken into the hands of the king or his heirs, and he the king or his heirs ſhould be minded to reſtore to the heirs of Richard de Harecourt aforeſaid their lands at Sileby and Thirneby, that the king or his heirs ſhould then firſt reſtore Thornton, and £15. lands in Bagworth, to the above Stephen de Segrave and his heirs. March 22, 1238-9, king Henry III. by an inſpeximus under the broad ſeal, confirmed this agreement, and in particular that clauſe, wherein it is ſaid, 'or if the lands of the ſaid earl ſhould at any time fall into the king's hands,' &c.

In the Itinerary of 1280, Sileby, Walton, Segrave, and Coſſington, anſwered collectively as one vill.

Robert Boſſu earl of *Leiceſter* gave to the abbey of St. *Ebrulf* in Normandy the tithes of his demeſne here [8].

Though it does not appear by Charyte's Rentale that the abbot and convent of *St. Mary de Pratis* had any property here; yet in the terrier referred to under Barkby, p. 45, Sileby fills five pages.

July 14, 1292, king Edward I. granted to *Nicholas de Segrave*, ſenior, and his heirs, liberty of free-warren in all their demeſne lands at Sileby [9].

In 1296, it was found that *Nicholas de Segrave*, deceaſed, held nine carucates of land in Sileby, by doing ſuit at the earl of *Leiceſter's* court; and that *John de Segrave*, his ſon and heir, was then aged 30 [10].

In 1297, *Edmund* earl of *Lancaſter*, the king's brother, held, at his deceaſe, divers lands at Sileby [11].

In 1325, it was found that *Stephen de Segrave*, deceaſed, and *Alice* his wife, held £4. 9*s.* 1½*d.* rent of divers free tenants in Sileby, of *John de Segrave*; but by what ſervices they knew not [12].

In the ſame year, it was found that *John de Segrave*, deceaſed, and *Chriſtian* his wife, held the town of Sileby; alſo the advowſon of the church of Sileby, worth £20.; and that *John de Segrave* (ſon and heir of Stephen de Segrave, couſin of the aforeſaid John de Segrave, ſenior) is his next heir [13].

In 1346, *John de Segrave* (on the aid then granted for knighting Edward of Woodſtock, the king's eldeſt ſon) was aſſeiſed 10*s.* for a quarter of one knight's fee in Sileby and Thurneby, parcel of the honour of *Leiceſter* [14].

In 1353, *John de Segrave* died ſeiſed of the manor of Sileby, with the advowſon of the church [15].

In 1361, *Henry Plantagenet*, duke of *Lancaſter*, died ſeiſed of one knight's fee in Sileby and Thurnby, which *John de Segrave* held [16].

In 1372, Sir *Walter de Manny*, knight of the Garter, held the manor of Sileby of the duke of *Lancaſter*, by the ſervice of ſuit of court at his caſtle of *Leiceſter*; and it was then found that the manors of Sileby, Thurnby, and Houghton, were held of the dutchy of *Lancaſter* by the ſervice of one knight's fee [17].

From the *Segraves* this lordſhip paſſed, by marriage, to the *Mowbrays*; and afterwards, in like manner, from them to the *Berkeleys*; and in the Harleian MS. 5138, Sileby is noticed as belonging to the honour of *Tutbury*.

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[1] "Hugo de Grenteſmainell habet in Ledeceſtre 13 burgenſes pertinentes ad Sigleſbie." Domeſday, fol. 230. a. 1.

[2] "Ernaldus tenet de H[ugone] in Siglebi 8 carucatas terræ & dimidiam. Terra eſt 5 carucarum. In dominico ſunt 3 carucæ, & 4 ſervi; & 18 villani, cum 4 ſochmanni & 4 bordariis, habent 6 carucas. Ibi 2 molini de 30 ſolidis; & 60 acræ prati. Valuit 60 ſolidos; modò 110 ſolidos." Ibid. fol. 233. a. 1.

[3] "In Seglebi 2 carucatæ terræ & 2 bovatæ; & 16 acræ prati." Ibid. fol. 230. a. 1.

[4] "In Siglebi 1 carucata terræ." Ibid. fol. 237. a. 1.

[5] Margaret counteſs of Winton paid 80 marks into the Exchequer, "pro habendâ conceſſione domini regis de terris Normannorum quæ ſunt de feodo ſuo & ſunt in manu ſuâ, vel de illis terris quas alii tenent per ipſam comitiſſam de eiſdem terris Normannorum quæ ſunt de feodo ſuo, habendis & tenendis eidem comitiſſæ totâ vitâ ſuâ, & Rogero de Quincy filio & hæredi ſuo poſt mortem ejus, niſi rex reddiderit terras illas hæredibus earundem terrarum per pacem." Rot. Mag. 13 Hen. III. Warw. & Leic. Madox, Hiſtory of the Exchequer, p. 207.—See alſo under Stapleford, vol. II. p. 332.

[6] Placita 31 Hen. III. in receptu Scaccarii, Rot. 32. MS. Roper.

[7] Cart. 23 Hen. III. n. 5.

[8] Vet. Rot. in Bibl. Cott.

[9] Cart. 20 Edw. I. N° 17.

[10] Eſch. 24 Edw. I. N° 54. Leic.

[11] Eſch. 25 Edw. I. N° 51. Leic.

[12] Eſch. 19 Edw. II. N° 91. Leic.

[13] Eſch. 19 Edw. II. N° 88. Leic.

[14] Rot. Aug. 20 Edw. III.

[15] Eſch. 27 Edw. III. N° 69. Leic.

[16] Fin. 35 Edw. III. m. 23; and ſee more under Aſhby Magna.

[17] Eſch. 46 Edw. III. N° 38. Leic.

In 1399, *Thomas Mowbray*, duke of *Norfolk*, died ſeiſed of the manor of Sileby; and alſo of the advowſon of the church of Sileby, value 20 marks[1]; and in the ſame year, it was found that *Margaret*, late dutcheſs of *Norfolk*, was ſeiſed of the manor of Sileby[2].

In 1406, *Thomas Mowbray*, earl *Marſhal*, died ſeiſed of the manor of Sileby[3].

In a book of fifteenths and tenths granted by the laity in 1416, Sileby was rated at £2. 15*s.*; and, in the ſubſidy of 1445, at the ſame ſum, but an abatement was then made of 1*s.*

In 1432, *John* duke of *Norfolk* died ſeiſed of the manor of Sileby, together with the advowſon of the church there[4].

In the marriage ſettlement of king Henry VI. in 1444, he gives to his intended conſort the bailiwick of Belgrave and Sileby[5].

In 1444, it was found that *William de Ferrers* of *Groby*, knt. died ſeiſed of a quarter of one knight's fee in Sileby, which the prior of *Chaucomb* held[6].

In 1564, there were 78 families in Sileby.

Aug. 21, 1585, it was found that *Henry Sacheverell*, eſq. died ſeiſed of a moiety of divers lands, tenements, and hereditaments, in Sileby; and that they were held of the queen, as of her honour of *Leiceſter*, by the ſervice of a quarter of one knight's fee[7].

This manor came from the *Mowbrays* by deſcent to *George* lord *Berkeley*; from whom we find, 24 May, 1567, a leaſe to *Thomas Babington*, of the mills and water-courſes at Sileby.

In 1586, *Henry* lord *Berkeley* gave this manor to *George Shirley*, eſq. of Staunton, in frank marriage with *Frances* his daughter; and an indenture of ſale of this manor occurs, 20 Oct. 1587, by *George* lord *Berkeley*, to *George Shirley*, eſq.

"On the Eaſt ſide of the river Soare ſtandeth Soylbi, which from the lord Segrave to the lord Barkley deſcended, who gave this Soylbie in marriage with his daughter to *George Shirley*, eſq. an honourable gentleman, and of great poſſeſſions in thoſe counties[8]."

The freeholders here in 1630 were, *George Barnard*, *Hugh King*, *John Gibſon*, and *John Dawſon*.

"Sir *Charles Shirley*, of Staunton, bart. is now (1641) lord of the manor; but moſt of the lands were ſold to inferior purchaſers not long ſince[9]."

In 1645, *Joſeph Smith*, of Sileby, clerk, was fined £600. by the Committee of Sequeſtrations.

In 1722, 39 freeholders polled from this pariſh.

In an act paſſed in 1759, for incloſing the ſeveral open fields of Sileby, conſiſting, by eſtimation, of 2200 acres, or thereabouts, *William Pochin*, eſq. is deſcribed as impropriator and patron of the vicarage, and entitled to all the great and ſmall tithes, and to glebe and other land; and the Rev. *Ralph Heathcote*, clerk, as vicar and incumbent of the ſaid pariſh; and the ſaid *William Pochin*, the ſaid *Ralph Heathcote* in right of his vicarage, *Thomas Wallis*, *James-More Molyneux*, *Thomas King*, eſquires, and ſeveral other perſons, were the proprietors of the reſidue of the lands in the ſaid fields and meadows, and, with others, were entitled to a right of common therein and upon the ſaid paſture grounds. The allotment to the ſaid William Pochin of ſuch parcel or parcels of land as ſhall be equal to the glebe lands belonging to him in the ſaid fields and meadows and grounds, and alſo in lieu of all the great and ſmall tithes in the ſaid fields, and the houſes, yards, gardens, and orchards of the ſeveral proprietors thereof, and alſo in lieu of all Eaſter-offerings and other dues whatſoever, of and from ſuch proprietors only (mortuaries excepted) belonging to Mr. Pochin as impropriator of the rectory of Sileby, ſuch land as ſhould contain in the whole one ſeventh part, and no more, in the ſaid fields, as was ſubject to the payment of great and ſmall tithes, and ſuch parcel of land of ſuch parts of the ſaid fields, as were ſubject only to the payment of ſmall tithes (the ſaid parts conſiſting only of 187 acres, or thereabouts, of meadow ground) as ſhould be equal in value to two acres thereof upon an average of the whole: and the allotment of the reſidue to the ſeveral perſons who, at the time of making ſuch diviſion, ſhould be entitled to lands, right of common, or other property therein, in proportion to their ſhares, intereſts, and right of common (except as to ſuch part of the property of the ſaid Mr. Pochin for which allotments ſhall be made in manner hereinbefore directed); and an allotment to Mr. Pochin of ſuch land as ſhould be equal in value to the great and ſmall tithes of ſuch antient incloſures (not being yards, gardens, or orchards). Nothing in this act contained to prejudice the right of the vicar, or his ſucceſſors, to any ſurplice-fees, dues, or duties, which were taken by the ſaid vicar: And the allotments to be made to the vicar in lieu of lands belonging to the ſaid vicarage to be incloſed at the expence of the proprietors of the other allotments, in proportion to their properties; and ſuch fences for ever thereafter to be maintained by the vicar and his ſucceſſors.

The manor is now the property of earl *Ferrers*; with whom it has been cuſtomary to call a court once in three years: but Mr. *Pochin* of Barkby is the principal land-owner. Since the incloſure there are many ſmall freeholders.

There have been formerly two antient manſion-houſes at Sileby; one belonging to the *Sherard* family; and now in the tenure of Mr. *Ward*, a farmer; the other, belonging to the *Pochins*, is demoliſhed.

Mr. *Thomas King* has a tolerable houſe here, which he inherited from his father. The other inhabitants are chiefly farmers and frame-work knitters.

The village is ſituated in a deep ſoil, and the roads round it were till lately very indifferent; but are now generally much improved.

The Rev. George Staveley (who died in 1714) ſettled £4. a year for teaching 8 poor children of this place[10]; to which a private gentleman added 50*s.* a year, and another perſon 6*s.* A third gave 5*s.* a year to buy books, and a gentleman of Loughborough two annual Bibles.

There are three large ſchools beſide the free-ſchool.

Houſes 204, inhabitants 978[11], and teams 19.

There are three Diſſenting meeting-houſes.

The oldeſt ſtanding is that of the Quakers; but, as there are none of that ſect living in the village, it is now converted into a blackſmith's houſe and ſhop; the burial-ground into a yard and garden.

The ſecond belongs to a congregation of General Baptiſts, of which the Rev. Edward Pyke is the miniſter, to whom I am obliged for ſome uſeful information.

And the third to the people called Methodiſts, connected with the late Mr. John Weſley.

	£.	s.	d.
Money raiſed for the poor[12] of Sileby, within the year ending at Eaſter 1776,	233	3	2
Expended in county rates, &c.	7	14	0
———— on the poor, —	225	9	2
Rent of workhouſe and habitations,	11	5	10
Expended in litigations, —	3	6	4
Money raiſed for 1783, —	312	19	7
———————— 1784, —	330	10	6
———————— 1785, —	275	8	9
Medium of theſe three years,	306	6	3
———— of county expences, —	9	12	2
———— expences not relating to the poor; repairs of the church, roads, &c.	11	13	8
———— of nett annual expences,	285	0	5
———— of attending on magiſtrates,	5	6	6
———— of entertainments at meetings,	0	7	10
———— of law expences, —	10	2	6
———— of ſetting the poor to work,	8	1	10

The return made to the houſe of commons in 1786, in anſwer to an enquiry reſpecting the charitable donations in this pariſh, may be ſeen in vol. I. p. 53.

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[1] Eſch. 1 Hen. IV. N° 71. Leic.
[2] Eſch. 1 Hen. IV. N° 72. Leic.
[3] Eſch. 8 Hen. IV. N° 76. Leic.
[4] Eſch. 11 Hen. VI. N° 43. Leic.
[5] Rot. Parl. vol. V. p. 118.
[6] Eſch. 23 Hen. VI.
[7] Eſch. 27 Eliz.
[8] Wyrley, MS.
[9] Burton, MS.
[10] The ſchoolmaſter's ſalary is now 6*l.* 10*s.*

[11] From an actual eunmeration of the inhabitants made in 1793. J. D.

[12] The expences of the poor for 1797 and 1798 have amounted on an average to £550. *per annum*. In the years 1795 and 1796, when corn was dear, the expences were above £700. *per annum*.—Mr. Ward, one of the principal farmers, informed me, that in 1795 the aſſeſſments paid from his farm, for the relief of the poor, exceeded the ſums collected in the whole pariſh for that purpoſe 35 years before! J. D.

The CHURCH (Plate LXI.)

dedicated to the *Nativity of the Bleſſed Virgin Mary*, is built of ſtone, and ornamented with a great deal of carved work; outſide dimenſions, 38 yards by 18.

The height of the tower is 84 feet. It contains five heavy but melodious bells, the largeſt whereof is 28 hundred weight; the key is E flat. They are allowed by judges to be an excellent ring of bells, and are rung by the inhabitants to aſtoniſhment. There is alſo a ſett of chimes.

The nave and two ailes are each about 65 feet long, ſeparated by five arches, over which are clereſtory windows; the whole ſupported by handſomely carved pillars.

The roofs that cover the ailes are flat and low; but the nave is very lofty and magnificent, with a carved oak roof; and on the projecting ſtones which ſupport the roof are the repreſentations of men's faces diſtorted to a frightful appearance.

The chancel is ſpacious, with a fine aſcent of three ſteps to the communion-table; and is divided from the nave by carved work in wood, much decayed through age.

At the lower end of the building are the veſtry, belfry, and ſchool, which all formerly lay open.

Mr. Burton obſerved here in the North-eaſt window:

Gules, three lions paſſant guardant in pale Or, a label of three points Argent, *Thomas de Brotherton* earl of *Norfolk*; fig. 9—14.

In a round piece of azure glaſs, 𝔐 crowned Or.

In a South window:

Sable, a lion rampant Argent, crowned Or, debruiſed with a bend engrailed Gules, *Segrave*.

Gules, ſeven maſcles voided and conjoined Or; 3. 3. and 1. a label of three points Azure charged with nine horſe-ſhoes Argent, *Ferrers*.

Gules, ſeven maſcles voided and conjoined Or; 3. 3. and 1. within a border engrailed Argent, *Ferrers*.

In a North window of the chancel:

Argent, ſix annulets Gules; 3. 2. and 1. *Pleſſey*.

"Theſe," adds Mr. Burton, "are all which I found there ſtanding in 1609; the Eaſt window of the chancel being great and large, almoſt broken down, and moſt of the windows of the church exceedingly defaced."

On an atchievement on a pillar in the nave, fig. 15.

Quarterly, 1. and 4. Sable, on a chevron engrailed Argent, three eſcallops Sable, *King*; 2. Gules, three ducal crowns Or, ...; 3. Gules, a chevron between three lions heads eraſed Argent, *Monke*; on an eſcocheon of pretence quarterly 1. and 4; Argent, a feſs between three aſſes Sable, *Aſcough*; 2. and 3. Sable, a feſs Vaire, Or and Azure between three fleur de lis within a border of the ſecond. Creſt, a talbot's head couped Sable, collared Or.

The font is neat, but modern, fig. 16.

In the Matriculus of 1220, Sileby is deſcribed to be under the patronage of *Richard de Harcourt*; the rector . . . .; and the monks of St. *Ebrulph* had the tithes of ſix virgates of land there of old time [1].

Sir *John de Segrave*, knt. as patron of Sileby, preſented to the rectory 15 kal. Maii, 1318.

The church of Sileby was firſt appropriated to the abbey of St. *Ebrulph* in Normandy; which abbey being among the abbeys alien ſuppreſſed by king Henry the Fifth, *John* duke of *Norfolk* did, by patent from king Henry VI. and by authority of the church, appropriate this ſame thing to the houſe of St. *Mary*, of the order of Carthuſians, in *Epworth* in the Iſle of Axholme, co. Lincoln [2].

In the time of Marmaduke Lumley biſhop of Lincoln (1450), at the petition of the abbot of *Leiceſter*, on the behalf of the prior and convent of St. Mary's in the Iſle of Axholme, the ſaid abbot, being patron, obtained a grant for the appropriation thereof to the prior; building an houſe for the vicar South of the rectory, to be repaired by the vicar; and paying yearly 13 marks in money to the vicar, and no tithes or oblations; and 20 pence to the poor [3].

In an authentic copy of the endowment of the vicarage of Sileby is recited a bull from pope Nicholas V. allowing the rectory of Sileby to be annexed to the monaſtery of St. *Mary* in the iſle of *Axholme*; alſo a patent of king Henry VI. granting permiſſion to *John* duke of *Norfolk*, patron of Sileby, to aſſign the rectory to the monaſtery above-mentioned, which had been founded by that duke's grand-father, but had an income inſufficient to maintain, and a houſe too ſmall to accommodate, the monks then flocking to it *(tunc ibi præter ſolitum confluentes.)* The profits of the rectory (ſtated as not exceeding £20. a year) were aſſigned and annexed to the monaſtery, on condition that it ſhould pay 13 marks yearly to the vicar, and 20 pence (*denarii*) to the poor, and alſo build a manſe for the reſidence of the vicar.

The buſineſs of the annexation was done at the Abbey of Leiceſter, by John Pomerey, then abbot, on the 11th of Auguſt, A. D. 1450, the 14th year of Indiction, and 4th of pope Nicholas V. "There is now (1641) only a ſtipendiary curate. There is or was (as I have heard) two yard-lands of glebe-land belonging to this church [4]."

May 20, 1646. By virtue of an order of both houſes of parliament of the 2d of May inſtant, it is ordered that the yearly ſum of £50. out of the impropriate rectory of Sileby, in the county of Leiceſter, ſequeſtered from Joſeph Smith, clerk, delinquent, be paid for increaſe of the maintenance of ſuch miniſter as ſhall, by order of this committee, be appointed to officiate the cure of the church of Sileby aforeſaid, the vicarage thereof being under £10. *per annum*; and the ſequeſtrators of the premiſes are required to pay the ſame accordingly, at ſuch times and ſeaſons of the year as the ſame is due and payable.

Sept. 25, 1646. Whereas this committee have, by their order of the 20th of May laſt, ordered that the yearly ſum of £50. ſhould be paid out of the profits of the impropriate rectory of Sileby, in the county of Leiceſter, ſequeſtered from Joſeph Smith, for increaſe of the maintenance of ſuch miniſter as this committee ſhould appoint to officiate the cure of the pariſh-church of Sileby aforeſaid, the vicarage thereof being under £10. *per annum*: it is ordered that the ſaid yearly ſum of £50. ſhall be allowed and paid to Mr. Richard Yorke, the now miniſter of the ſaid church, for the better increaſe of his maintenance, for his officiating there. And the ſequeſtrators of the premiſſes are required to allow and pay the ſame unto him accordingly, at ſuch times and ſeaſons of the year as the ſaid profit ſhall grow due and payable.

Oct. 30, 1650. Whereas this committee have, the 20th of May, 1646, granted the yearly ſum of £50. out of the profits of the impropriate rectory of Sileby, in the county of Leiceſter, ſequeſtered from Joſeph Smith, for increaſe of the maintenance of the miniſter that this committee ſhould approve of to officiate the cure of the pariſh-church of Sileby aforeſaid; and have, ſince the 25th of September, 1646, ſettled the ſame upon Richard Hooke, who hath ſince relinquiſhed the ſaid church: it is ordered, that the ſaid £50. a year be continued and paid unto Mr. Leonard Curtis, hereby conſtituted miniſter of the ſaid church: and committees for ſequeſtration in the ſaid county are required to pay the ſame accordingly, together with all arrears thereof ſince the 25th of March laſt, according to the act of parliament in that behalf.

In 1650, Sileby was returned as an impropriation; worth £120. The curate had then a ſtipend of £10; and was "ſufficient."

May 9, 1651. Whereas this committee have, the 20th of May, 1646, granted the yearly ſum of £50. out of the profits of the impropriate rectory of Sileby, in the county of Leiceſter, ſequeſtered from Joſeph Smith, for increaſe of the maintenance of ſuch miniſter as this committee ſhould approve of to officiate the cure of the church of Sileby aforeſaid; and have ſince (viz.) the 30th of October laſt, ſettled the ſame upon Leonard Curtis, a godly and orthodox divine: for that this committee are now informed that the ſaid impropriation is made over to the lady Grantham; it is ordered, that £30. a year part of the ſaid £50. a year, be continued to the ſaid Mr. Curtis: and the ſaid lady Grantham is hereby required to pay the ſame unto him accordingly, at ſuch times and ſeaſons of the year as the ſaid profits ſhall grow due and payable.

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[1] See the Introductory Volume, p. lx.

[2] Pat. 26 Hen. VI. p. 1. m. 18. pro rectoriâ de Sileby appropriandâ.

[3] Wadlandi MS nota in locum; è magno libro pergameneo in Regiſtro Lincolnienſi.

[4] Burton, MS.

GILBERT MILLINGTON, JAMES TEMPLE,
WILLIAM CAWLEY, WILLIAM HAY [1].

In 1727, the following letters were addreſſed by the vicar and inhabitants to the patron of the vicarage:

To Thomas Pochin, of Barkby, eſq.

"Sir, we, the miniſter, churchwardens, and other inhabitants, of the pariſh of Sileby, in the county of Leiceſter, are now fully aſſured, and make bold to acquaint you, that our vicarage is endowed not only with the yearly ſum of thirteen marks in money, but alſo with a convenient manſe or dwelling-houſe, to be repaired by the vicar after the firſt building of the ſaid manſe out of the rectorial profits of Sileby aforeſaid; and that the ſaid manſe is mentioned in the very ſame clauſe of the endowment where the marks are, and with the ſame force.

"Since then this affair has been brought to light amongſt us but lately, and (as we have reaſon to think) you have been as much ignorant of the wrong done as ourſelves; ſince it does not appear that ſuch a manſe was ever built by any of your predeceſſors from the firſt appropriating of the rectorial profits to this day; and ſince you are the preſent poſſeſſor of the ſaid rectorial profits, out of which the ſaid manſe ought to be firſt built; therefore we are willing to hope, and now beg leave to make it our humble requeſt to you, that you will be pleaſed to provide ſuch a manſe as the endowment mentions, with the ſame juſtice and readineſs as you pay the thirteen marks mentioned alſo in the ſaid endowment, together with a convenient manſe, &c.

"We have incloſed, verbatim, the clauſe in which the marks and manſe are mentioned together, and confirmed to the vicarage; towards the latter end of which clauſe you will find alſo a reſerve, out of the ſaid rectorial profits, of 20 *denarii*, to be diſtributed yearly amongſt ſuch poor pariſhioners of Sileby aforeſaid as are moſt needy; the neglect of which alſo we deſire and hope you will be pleaſed to rectify.

"If it will be any farther ſatisfaction, you, or any proper perſon deputed by you, may have the peruſal of the whole endowment; from whence will appear moſt clearly the reaſonableneſs and juſtice of theſe our joint requeſts and expectations. In the ſpeedy and amicable anſwering of which you will very much oblige, Sir, your humble ſervants,

S. Sherwin, vicar of Sileby.
Matthew Pearſon, }
John Kendall, } Churchwardens.
John Wooldridge, }
Elizabeth Pochin,
Elizabeth King,
John Church, &c. &c. &c.
Sileby, Leiceſterſhire, Aug. 22, 1727."

"Sir; your tenant Barradal told us that you ſaid you had not a copy of your endowment, which, indeed, I thought you had. He told us likewiſe to this effect; that, if we could make it appear that we had a right to a vicarage-houſe, you would provide one for us. The endowment ſhews our right. I am, Sir, your humble ſervant, S. SHERWIN.
Syleby, Aug. 22, 1727.

"Idcircò, vocatis vocandis, ac ſervatis ſervandis, prefatam eccleſiam parochialem de Syleby, cum ſuis juribus & pertinentiis univerſis, (ſalvâ & reſervatâ congruâ portione ad ſummam tredecim marcarum legalis monete Anglie, quam ordinamus perſolvi annuatim in pecuniâ numeratâ de fructibus, redditibus, & proventibus ejuſdem parochialis eccleſie, vicario perpetuo inibi inſtituendo, qui curam animarum gerat ibidem; quam quidem ſummam, unâ cum manſo congruente, per vicarium poſt primariam edificationem ejuſdem manſi reparando, pronunciamus, decernimus, & declaramus congruam, unde valeat congruè ſuſtentari, oneraque ſibi incumbentia ſupporare, etiam quatenùs poteſtas noſtra ſuppetit; reſervatâ & aliâ congruâ portione viginti denariorum de eiſdem fructibus, redditibus, & proventibus, inter pauperes parochianos dicte eccleſie maximè indigentes annuatim diſtribuendâ;) prefatis priori & conventui qui modò ſunt, ipſorumque ſucceſſoribus futuris, ac dicte ipſorum domui, auctoritate Apoſtolicâ unimus, incorporamus, & annectimus, ac eam, cum ſuis juribus & pertinentiis univerſis (ſalvis ſuprà reſervatis), in ipſorum prioris & conventûs eorumque ſucceſſorum proprios uſus perpetuò poſſidendam & tenendam auctoritate prefatâ concedimus."

In the king's books Sileby is entered as a diſcharged living, value "in pecuniâ, cum manſ', communibus annis, £8. 15*s*.. 5*d*; clear yearly value £10. 9*s*. 6*d*. The epiſcopal procurations are, for the rectory 4*s*.; the vicarage 1*s*. 4*d*.

A penſion of 3*s*. 4*d*. is payable to the biſhop of *Lincoln* at Michaelmas.

No account remains of the manſe mentioned in the endowment; nor was there any reſidence appropriated for the vicar, till the year 1722; when, the vicarage being augmented by £200. from queen's Anne's bounty, and £227. private contributions, of which the inhabitants gave £28. 14*s*. a houſe was purchaſed, and lands then lying in the open fields; for which an allotment of about 19 acres was made at the incloſure [2].

On a pillar in the nave is a table of donations:

"Mr. William Lane, citizen of London, gave out of ſome land lying in the lordſhip of Barrow 20*s*. to the miniſter, and 20*s*. each to five of the pooreſt town-born men yearly for ever. [N. B. This donation has lately produced nearly the ſum of £3. each a year.]

Mr. Bernard, of Sileby, gave out of the water-mill ſtanding in the lordſhip of Sileby 20*s*. to the miniſter, and 20*s*. each to five poor widows yearly for ever.

Mr. Thomas Oſwin, of Sileby, gave out of ſome land lying in the lordſhip of Sileby 10*s*. to the vicar, and 10*s*. each to four of the pooreſt inhabitants yearly for ever.

Mr. John Martin gave £10. for the uſe of the poor.

Mr. Thomas Oſwin, junior, gave to the poor 5*s*. yearly for books.

Mr. Bartholomew Hickling, of Loughborough, gave a Bible yearly to the poor.

Mr. Thomas Oſwin, of Sileby, gave an half-acre of meadow lying in the lordſhip of Sileby, for the uſe of the poor.

Mr. John Gibſon, of Sileby, gave the intereſt of £6. for the education of one poor child.

Mr. Ruſted gave, out of the impropriated tithes of Bredon, the yearly ſum of £10. to be paid to the vicar.

The Rev. Mr. William Staveley, late rector of Coſſington, gave to the free-ſchool £4. yearly for ever.

The ſaid Mr. Staveley gave the overplus of that money which he ſettled for charitable uſes, to the vicar yearly for ever.

George Pochin, of Barkby, eſq. gave the ſum of £50. for the uſe of the poor yearly for ever."

VICARS.	PATRONS.
Reginald de Sancto Leodegar, 1239.	Sir Richard de Harecourt.
Edmund la Zouch, 1287.	
Anthony Berridge, M. A. May 11, 1639 [3].	} The King.
Richard Benſkin [4], M. A. May 4, 1639; ejected.	
William Thornborough, about 1642; ſequeſtered.	
Joſeph Smith, ſequeſtered 1646.	

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[1] From the original minute-books of the Committee of Sequeſtrators, preſerved in the Bodleian Library.

[2] From the information of the Rev. John Dudley, the preſent vicar, to whom I am obliged for ſeveral valuable communications.

[3] Rymer, vol. XX. p. 390.

[4] He had been preſented by the king to the vicarage of Humberſton in 1632; ſee before, p. 275; and was alſo rector of Wanlip. Walker ſays he was murthered.

VICARS.	PATRONS.
Richard Yorke, Sept. 25, 1646.	
Richard Hicks, 164..	
Leonard Curtis, 1650.	
Theophilus Lilly, died 1687.	
William Bentley, Nov. 1, 1704.	The Queen, by lapſe.
Samuel Sherwin [1], March 8, 1707; died March 21, 1730.	Thomas Pochin, eſq.
Ralph Heathcote [2], M. A. July 14, 1730; died June 9, 1765.	Thomas Pochin, junior, eſq.
Ralph Heathcote [3], D. D. Nov. 21, 1765; died May 28, 1795.	William Pochin, eſq.
John Dudley, M. A. Oct. 30, 1795.	

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

In the chancel floor:

1. "Here lieth the body of Theophilus Barnard, eſq.
who departed this life the 28th day of March,
in the year of our Lord God 1688."

2. "Hic jacet Maria Reading, filia Georgii Sherard,
armigeri, uxor Johannis Reading,
clerici, eccleſiæ de Rotherbie nuper rectoris,
obiit 18 die Julii, anno Dom. 1696."

3. "Here lieth the body of George Pochin,
ſon of Joſeph Pochin, gent.
who departed this life Oct. 25, ... aged 2 years."

4. "Here lieth the body of Bithiah Pochin,
daughter of Major Joſeph Pochin,
who departed this life April the 8th,
in the 7th year of her age, 1714."

5. "Here lieth the body of Colonel Joſeph Pochin,
who died Sept. 26, 1721, aged 67."

6. "SAMUEL SHERWIN,
hujuſce nuper eccleſiæ vicarius,
obiit Martii die primo, anno Salutis 1730.
Accumbunt ſiniſtræ filii quatuor filiæque duæ,
è Bithiâ conjuge;
quæ infeliciter ſuperſtes, memoriale hoc depoſuit,
amans, grata, lugens."

7. "Here lieth the body of Mrs. Barbara Spence,
daughter of the late Rev. Abraham Spence,
rector of Market Boſworth,
who departed this life Nov. 25, A. D. 1734, aged 71."

In the North aile:

"Here lieth the body of the Rev. Mr. John Bowes,
ſome time curate of this pariſh.
He died 27 Feb. 1755, aged about 44 years."

"Here lieth the body of Mr. Thomas Carter,
ſecond ſon of Mr. Thomas Carter,
late of the Newark in Leiceſter,
who died the 26th day of October, 1773, aged 47.
He was an honeſt, humane, and generous man."

"Hic ſita eſt Maria Heathcote, Simonis Ockley,
linguæ Arabiæ nuper apud Cantabrigienſes profeſſoris,
filia natu maxima;
Radulphi Heathcote, hujuſce eccleſiæ vicarii,
amantiſſima nec minùs amata conjux.
Filios tres filiaſque quatuor
feliciſſimi pignora conjugii reliquit ſuperſtites.
Obiit Januarii die triceſimo, anno Dom. 1737, æt. 39."

"Hic ſitus eſt Radulphus Heathcote,
magiſter artium Cantabrigienſis,
hujus eccleſiæ vicarius,
et rector de Morton, in agro Derbienſi.
Vivunt etiamnum liberi ſeptem,
quos uxor Maria peperit,
optimum lugentes et parentem et virum.
Morbo doloribuſque confectus requievit tandem in pace
Junii die nono, anno Dom. 1765, ætatis 68."

"Here lieth the body of Mary Heathcote,
who died the 8th of January, 1780, aged 48 years.
She was a woman of integrity, generoſity, and
all Chriſtian virtues."

In the South aile:

"HERE LIETH INTERRED THE BODY OF
JOHN MORTON [4], ESQ. WHO
DEPARTED THIS LIFE IN AUGUST, IN THE 4..
YEAR OF HIS AGE, A. D. 1670."

"Here lieth the body of Mrs. Catharine Parkyns,
ſpinſter, 1670."

"Here lieth the body of John Shaw, gent.
who died Nov. the 8th, 1708."

"Here lieth the body of Mrs. Catharine Collingwood,
wife of Henry Collingwood,
now living in Quorndon, eſq. and daughter of
George Morton, late of Quorndon, eſq. next interred.
She departed this life the 18th day of March,
1709-10, in the 23d year of her age."

"Here lieth interred the body of Henry Dyſon,
who departed this life the 29th day of April,
in the 43d year of his age, A. D. 1714."

"Here lieth Mary, daughter of Thomas Herrick,
of the borough of Leiceſter, gent. by Martha his wife,
who died Jan. 29, 1721."

"Here lieth the body of Thomas King,
of Sileby, gent. who departed this life July the 12th,
anno ætatis 69, annoque Domini 1712."

"In a vault beneath this ſtone lies the body of
Mrs. Mary King.
She died 30 Oct. 1743, in the 30th year of her age."

"Alſo the body of Mrs. Catharine King, ſpinſter,
who departed this life on the 17th day of July,
in the 63d year of her age, and of our Lord 1766."

"Here lie the remains of Thomas King, eſq.
who died the 5th day of October, 1780, aged 46."

"Here alſo lieth the body of Elizabeth King,
relict of Thomas King, and daughter of
William Oſwin, of Coſſington, gent.
She departed this life January 23, 1734, aged 62."

"Here lieth the body of John Chamberlain,
the huſband of Jane Chamberlain,
who departed this life the 28th day of Auguſt,
in the 77th year of his age, and of our Lord 1707."

"Here lies the body of Jane,
the wife of John Chamberlain abovesaid,
who departed this life May 17, 1715, aged 67."

"Here lieth interred the body of John Chamberlain,
who departed this life May the 20th,
in the year of our Lord 1754, aged 53 years."

"Here lieth the body of Robert,
ſon of Robert and Elizabeth Bird,
who died Feb. 25, 1750, aged 5 months."

"Here lieth the body of Anne, the
daughter of Robert Bird, gent. by Elizabeth his wife,
who departed this life Jan. 15, aged 18 months."

In the nave:

"Here lieth the body of Mr. John Charnells,
who departed this life on December 30, 1728,
in the 77th year of his age."

"Here alſo lieth interred the body of
Mrs. Elizabeth Hall, wife of Mr. Thomas Hall,
and relict of Mr. John Charnells.

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[1] "Mr. Sherwin, vicar of Sileby, having a law-ſuit with his brother, went to prayers, took leave of his family, told them he hoped they ſhould all meet and be happy in another world; and then retired from them, and hanged himſelf." Peck, MS.

[2] Rector alſo of Moreton, Derbyſhire, by diſpenſation, dated June 3, 1739. His ſucceſſor at Morton (Benjamin Burrow, M. A.) was inſtituted in November 1765.

[3] Of whom ſee ſome hiſtorical particulars, pp. 425—428.

[4] Elizabeth, daughter of William King of Sileby, was married to John Morton of Quorndon, and ſon of Nicholas Morton of Boſworth; and in 1619 had a ſon William, 30 years old, married to Judith Chedlow of Coventry.

She departed this life the 2d day of January,
A. D. 1754, in the 77th year of her age."

"Here lieth interred the body of Elizabeth,
the wife of Mr. John Canner.
She departed this life July 8, 1769, aged 57."

"Here lies interred the body of John Canner,
who departed this life Nov. 21, 1779, aged 64."

"Here lieth the body of John Church, gent.
who departed this life July 28, A. D. 1731,
in the 61ſt year of his age."

"Here lie the bodies of
Thomas Parſons and Suſannah his wife.
She departed January the 29th, 1736, aged 84.
He departed the 27th of December, 1739, aged 79.
Here alſo lie the bodies of Thomas Parſons,
and Mary his wife, ſon of the aboveſaid.
He departed this life March 7, 1747, aged 57.
She died Auguſt 10, 1761, aged 62."

"Here lie the remains of Elizabeth,
the wife of Thomas Parſons.
She departed this life January 30, 1765,
in the 35th year of her age.
Alſo near this place lie the remains of Thomas Parſons,
who departed this life April 5, 1772, in his 46th year."

"Here lieth Martha Sing, wife of
John Sing, ſchoolmaſter of this pariſh,
who died the 14th of June, 1771, aged 59 years."

"Beneath lie the mortal remains of John Sing.
He departed this life Aug. 31, 1786, aged 74 years."

On a mural tablet at the Weſt end of the North aile:
"Depoſited below the mortal part of John Prior,
who died 27 June, 1793, in the 64th year of his age."

In the church-yard:

"Here lieth the body of Thomas Barradell,
who was clerk of this pariſh 35 years,
who departed this life Nov. 3, 1707, in his 63d year."

"Here lieth interred the bodies of
Edward Barradell and Mary his wife:
$\text{viz.}\left\{\begin{matrix}\text{he}\\ \text{ſhe}\end{matrix}\right\}\text{ died }\left\{\begin{matrix}\text{March 15,}\\ \text{May 30,}\end{matrix}\right\}\text{ 1759, aged }\left\{\begin{matrix}\text{74.}\\ \text{75.}\end{matrix}\right.$"
For fifty-two revolving years
Devoutly he attended prayers;
With mellow voice and ſolemn knell
He ſung the Pſalms, and toll'd the bell.
But cruel Death ſpoil'd his laſt ſtave,
And ſent the Sexton to his grave:
And his dear wife, loving and kind,
Stay'd but a little while behind."

"Here lieth the body of John Noon, gent.
of Mountſorrel, who died 15 Jan. 1745, aged 64.
Alſo Anne Noon his wife,
who died June 28, 1724, aged 34."

Elizabeth Lilly died Jan. 12, 1721, aged 69.
Philippa, daughter of Theophilus Lilly, and wife of Rich. Gilbert, died 23 Oct. 1739, in her 83d year.
Richard Bird, May 2, 1792, aged 78.
Anne Bird, Oct. 28, 1792, aged 78.

On a ſtone in Long Whatton church-yard:
"William Allt, late of Kegworth, who was miniſter of the Goſpel for upwards of 30 years; of which, the latter part of his time, he was paſtor of his own chapel in Sileby, in the county of Leiceſter; who departed this life Auguſt 4, 1779, aged 60 years.

Here lies the body of William Allt:
Some ſay he was without a fault;
And others ſay, there's none had more;
But he ſays, 'Jeſus has paid my ſcore:'
So, be they many, or be they few,
They're all forgiven; and this is true."

Some Account of RALPH HEATHCOTE, D. D. written in 1789 by himſelf.

Fugio ne fugarer—"I fly leſt I ſhould be driven away," ſaid an Univerſity Profeſſor upon a critical emergency[1]; and I write this account of myſelf, leſt others ſhould relate of me what may not belong to me. Nor muſt it be imputed to vanity[2], that I ſuppoſe any attention will be paid to my memory; the privilege of being recorded after death, whatever the value of it, is now become an appendage of authorſhip; inſomuch that the moſt inſignificant accounts of the moſt inſignificant men are hence deemed objects of amuſement to the publick.

My family is of Cheſterfield, in Derbyſhire; and, for a family in middle life, antient and reſpectable. There is extant among our records a will, ſigned by a perſon of both my names, a conſiderable tradeſman, and alderman of that town, who therein provides decently for five ſons and four daughters[3]: it is dated anno 1502. The landed property of the Houſe was afterwards much increaſed, but waſted (the greateſt part of it) by an eldeſt ſon, a fine gentleman of the times; who, in the civil wars of the laſt century, while his family continued loyal[4], became a Cromwellian; and, as tradition reports, contrived to get his father proſcribed and impriſoned, for the ſake of prematurely poſſeſſing it. What little remained of this ſaid property was inherited by my great-grand-father, a younger ſon, and tranſmitted down through my grandfather and father to me. Theſe were all of both my names; men liberally educated at Cambridge, who had decent preferment in the church, and were eſteemed for their good ſenſe, probity, and learning, by all who knew them.

I was born the 19th of December (O. S.) in 1721, at Barrow upon Soar, in the county of Leiceſter, where my father, then very young, was only a curate[5]; for alas, good man! by marrying a daughter of Simon Ockley, Arabic Profeſſor at Cambridge, while attending his lectures, he had provided for himſelf a family before he had provided where-withal to maintain it. I ſpent the firſt fourteen years of my life at home with my father, who grounded me in Latin and Greek: and was then, April 1736, removed to the public-ſchool of Cheſterfield aforeſaid; where I continued five years under the Rev. William Burrow, a very ingenious as well as humane perſon, and who was more than ordinarily ſkilled in the Greek. He had too (let me obſerve it), by his manner of commenting and expatiating upon our leſſons, the art of opening the underſtanding, and teaching the uſe and exerciſe of it, while he ſeemed to be only teaching the languages, beyond any man I ever knew.

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[1] Peter Baro; Athen. Oxon.

[2] The hint was ſuggeſted to me, ſome very ſhort time ago, by the following paſſage, from a work entitled, "The Life of John Buncle, eſq." vol. II. p. 249. 256. "It is not the opinion of the Socinians that Chriſt was a mere man. It is plain from this aſſertion, that the Rev. Dr. Heathcote, in his "Remarks on the True and Candid Diſquiſitions," knows nothing of them. Yet unfriendly as he hath been in his account of the Socinians, you are not thence to conclude that he belongs to the Orthodox party. He is far from it; and therefore I recommend to your peruſal, not only what he has written upon the "Free and Candid Diſquiſitions," and his finer "Boyle Lecture Sermons" on the Being of a God, but alſo his "Curſory Animadverſions upon the Controverſy concerning the Miraculous Powers," and his "Remarks on Chapman's Charge." They are three excellent pamphlets." Now, it is very certain, that Dr. Heathcote never wrote any "Remarks on the Free and Candid Diſquiſitions," nor even knew that ſuch "Remarks" were written.

[3] "And if," ſays he, "any of my ſonnes wyll be a prieſt, I wyll that he be ſent to the ſchole till he is able; and then his part of land to be divided among the other."

[4] In my poſſeſſion is a receipt to his father for two pounds lent to king Charles I. dated 21 Feb. 1626. in form following:—"Scarſdale, in com. Derbie. Received the day and year above written of Godfrey Heathcote, of Cheſterfield, in the county of Derbie, gent. the ſome of two pounds, which the ſayd Godfrey Heathcote hath lent unto the kinge's moſt excellente Majeſtie; I ſay, received to his Majeſtie's uſe the ſayd ſome of £2. 0. 0. by me, Adam Eyre, collector."—Theſe royal loans were one of the four things remonſtrated againſt in the "Petition of Right" preſented to Charles I. May 1628; and for oppoſing which ſir Thomas Wentworth, afterwards earl of Strafford, had been committed a priſoner to the Marſhalſea by the Lords of the Council. Strafford's Life, at the End of his Letters, in 2 vols. folio.

[5] Ralph Heathcote, of Jeſus College, Cambridge, B. A. 1717; curate of Barrow 1721; M. A. 1728; was preſented to the vicarage of Sileby in 1730; to the curacy of Preſtwould 1746; and held alſo the rectory of Morton, co. Derby. By his wife Mary he had four ſons. She died Jan. 30, 1737; and he June 9, 1768, æt. 68. For their epitaphs, ſee pp. 76. 424.

April 1741, I was admitted of Jeſus College in Cambridge. I was admitted a ſizar for the ſake of œconomy, as we were a numerous tribe at home, *et fruges conſumere nati*; yet œconomy, in reality, was little concerned, the difference between ſizar and penſioner, either as to expence or manner of living, being (in our ſociety at leaſt) next to nothing. I took the degree of A. B. in Jan. 1745; and, after continuing in college till the commencement following, I went into the country, and became a divine ſoon after. March 1748, I undertook the cure of St. Margaret's church, in Leiceſter, the ſtipend and perquiſites of which were not leſs than £50. *per annum*; and the year after was preſented to Barkby, a ſmall vicarage in the neighbourhood, but which, with my curacy, made me *well to live*, as the ſaying is. July 1748, I took the degree of A. M. and at the ſame time withdrew my name from college, having only a diſtant as well as uncertain proſpect of a fellowſhip, and being in truth of an humour no ways ſuited to ſuch ſituations and connections. I had, beſides, another fellowſhip in view; and, Auguſt 1750, was married to Miſs Margaret[1] Mompeſſon, a Nottinghamſhire gentlewoman of good family, whoſe fortune made me, in my own eſtimation, independent, and with whom I have lived very happily to this hour.

But to go back a little. In 1746 I printed at Cambridge, and publiſhed, a ſmall Latin work, of ſeventy-two pages, in 8vo, entitled, "Hiſtoria Aſtronomiæ, ſive de Ortu et Progreſſu Aſtronomiæ;" which, though it cannot well be conſidered otherwiſe than as a juvenile production, was yet kindly received by the Univerſity[2], and laid the foundation of that little merit I have ſince acquired in the world of letters. It was then imagined, and indeed the Profeſſor Rutherforth noticed it in his public ſpeech to me at my Doctor's degree, that I undertook this work in order to make amends for ſome defect of character when I took my firſt degree in Arts; and when although I was not without honour, yet I was not diſtinguiſhed in the manner that was expected from me. How far this might be the caſe, I cannot pretend to ſay. Whether my taſte or prejudices for the Claſſics, with whom I had been long and intimately converſant (being in my twentieth year before I left ſchool), had any ways indiſpoſed me for mathematical and phyſical attainments, or whether becauſe no encouragement was given to them in college[3], certain it is, that I had no impulſe towards academical learning, nor then could bring myſelf to apply at all to it. What I have known in this way, which however has not been to any mathematical depth, was acquired afterwards.

The Middletonian Controverſy upon the Miraculous Powers, &c. being not yet ended, though indeed Dr. Middleton himſelf was dead, I was moved to enter the liſts, and in 1752 publiſhed two pieces; one intituled, "Curſory Animadverſions upon the Controverſy in General;" the other, "Remarks upon a Charge by Dr. Chapman." It will hardly be credited what diffidence I felt when I began the former piece; and ſtill leſs, when I mention the cauſe of this diffidence. But it is a real matter of fact, that, though I had gone through a ſchool and a college, and had produced a Latin work, which, notwithſtanding many miſtakes and overſights, had been applauded even for its language, I could not yet expreſs myſelf tolerably in Engliſh; but, after I had ſtepped into my twenty-ninth year, had the *writing* part of my native tongue almoſt entirely to acquire. I mention this chiefly to note, what I take to be a great defect in moſt of the grammar-ſchools, viz. a total neglect to cultivate our own language: as if the learning of Latin would teach boys not only to *ſpell*, as the vulgar imagine, but alſo to *write*, Engliſh.—In 1753 I publiſhed "A Letter to the Rev. Thomas Fothergill, A. M. Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, relating to his Sermon preached before that Univerſity 30th Jan. 1753, upon the Reaſonableneſs and Uſes of commemorating King Charles's Martyrdom:" a ſlight production; yet ſufficient, perhaps, to ſhew, that there is neither reaſon nor uſe in any ſuch commemoration.

Upon the publication of my firſt Middletonian pamphlet, my bookſeller tranſmitted the compliments of Dr. Warburton to the unknown author; for I had not yet courage enough to ſet my name to my Engliſh productions. I was greatly ſurpriſed; but ſoon after perceived that, Warburton's ſtate of authorſhip being a ſtate of war, it was his cuſtom to be particularly attentive to all young authors of forward aſpiring ſpirit, in hopes of enliſting them afterwards into his ſervice. Accordingly, when my ſecond pamphlet came out, he learned my name, and ſent me not only his compliments, but the offer alſo of his aſſiſtant preacher's place at Lincoln's Inn Chapel, with the ſtipend of half-a-guinea for each ſermon. The ſtipend, to be ſure, was paltry, but the offer and the place were very agreeable to me; for I had ſome time before formed a ſcheme of living in London, in order to aſſociate and converſe with *literati*, and more effectually to gratify my humour, which, partly from the love of letters, but chiefly from ill health, was grown more retired and ſtudious. I removed to town June 1753, and ſoon found my way into a Society of Gentlemen, who met once a week to drink coffee, and to talk *learnedly* for three or four hours. This ſociety, as it was called, conſiſted of Dr. Jortin, Dr. Birch, Mr. Wetſtein, Mr. De Miſſy, Dr. Maty, and one or two more; and it flouriſhed till the death of Birch in 1766, though it was weakened by the departure of Jortin to Kenſington in 1762.

The works of lord Bolingbroke were publiſhed in 1754; and as all were ready to ſhew their zeal (not forgetting their parts and learning) againſt heterodoxy and irreligion, ſo in 1755 I alſo publiſhed what I called "A Sketch of Lord Bolingbroke's Philoſophy;" though indeed my object was, to vindicate the moral attributes of the Deity, where lord Bolingbroke was chiefly original, other matters being only touched occaſionally. The latter end of this year, came out "The Uſe of Reaſon aſſerted in Matters of Religion, in anſwer to a Sermon preached by Dr. Patten[4], at Oxford, 13 July, 1755;" and, the year after, a Defence of this againſt Dr. Patten, who had replied. Theſe were favourably received by the public; yet, when the heat of controverſy was over, I could not look into them myſelf without diſguſt and pain. The ſpleen of Middleton, and the petulancy of Warburton, who were then the writers in vogue, had too much infected me, as they had other young ſcribblers; though I never had the honour to be of what Hume, in his Life, calls the Warburtonian School[5]. The ſubſtance, however, of theſe two pieces, purged entirely from all that ferment which uſually agitates theological controverſy, came forth in my "Concio ad Clerum," preached at Cambridge for my Doctor in Divinity's degree, July 4, 1759.

Between the two pieces on the Uſe of Reaſon and the Defence of the ſame, I publiſhed, at the requeſt of the ſheriff and grand jury, an Aſſize Sermon[1], preached at Leiceſter, Aug. 12, 1756.

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[1] She died much and juſtly lamented the 12th of April 1790, aged 66. Her great-grand-father, Mr. Mompeſſon, rector of Eyam in Derbyſhire, is mentioned with honour by Mr. Howard, for "not quitting his pariſhioners under the dreadful calamity of the plague in 1665." Account of Lazarettos, p. 24. See alſo three letters from him in Seward's Anecdotes, vol. II. p. 27.

[2] "R. Heathcote, A. B. of Jeſus College, Cambridge, in 1746, publiſhed The Hiſtory of Aſtronomy, a ſmall 8vo, in Latin, of 82 pages; an ingenious performance," &c. Long's Aſtronomy, vol. II. p. 648.

[3] Fifteen Lectures in Watts's Logic were all I ever received from my tutors.

[4] [Dr. Thomas Patten (who died in 1790) was a leader of the Hutchinſonian ſect; and, agreeably to his principles and profeſſions, called his ſermon "St. Peter's Chriſtian Apology;" and which, in anſwer to "The Uſe of Reaſon," he ſays, "is farther illuſtrated and maintained againſt the objections and miſrepreſentations of Mr. Heathcote."—Dr. Horne alſo (afterwards biſhop) publiſhed that year "An Apology for certain Gentlemen in the Univerſity of Oxford aſperſed in a late anonymous Pamphlet ["A Word to the Hutchinſonians"], with a ſhort Poſtſcript concerning another Pamphlet lately publiſhed by the Rev. Mr. Heathcote. On this ſubject, ſee a controverſy in Gent. Mag. vol. LXV. pp. 532. 569. 931. 984; vol. LXVI. pp. 203. 642. 720.]

[5] [What Pliny ſays of pleaders at the bar may be ſaid of controverſialiſts in general—"Multum malitiæ, quamvis nolint addiſcunt." Epiſt. iii.]

In 1763, 4, 5, I preached the Boylean Lectures, in St. James's church, Weſtminſter, by the appointment of Secker archbiſhop of Canterbury, and the duke of Devonſhire, who were the truſtees. This appointment was very *à-propos* to me; for the matter was a good deal of it prepared in my pieces againſt Bolingbroke and Patten; ſo that I had nothing to do but to mould it into the form of Lectures. They conſiſted of twenty-four; two of which, making one diſcourſe upon the Being of God, I publiſhed, by way of ſpecimen, in 1763. A ſecond edition was printed the ſame year.

In 1765, upon the death of my father, I ſucceeded to Sileby, another ſmall vicarage in the county of Leiceſter; in 1766 was preſented to the rectory of Sawtry-All-Saints, in Huntingdonſhire; and, in 1768, to a prebend in the collegiate church of Southwell. Theſe, in ſo ſhort a compaſs, may look pompous; but their clear annual income, when curates were paid and all expences deducted, did not amount to more than 150*l.* In 1771, I publiſhed "The Irenarch; or, Juſtice of the Peace's Manual;" and qualified myſelf for acting in October that year. I qualified ſoon after for the liberty of Southwell and Scrooby, in Nottinghamſhire; yet, as ſtrange as it may ſeem, nothing could be more averſe from my temper and way of life. But I was in both the commiſſions of the peace, and teazed into it. The fates ſeem to have ſet themſelves againſt my natural humour; for I had but juſt done with the education of my eldeſt ſon Ralph Heathcote, upon which I beſtowed five or ſix years in a manner, intereſting it is true, but certainly not agreeable, to myſelf[2].

In 1774 was publiſhed the ſecond edition of "The Irenarch," with a large Dedication to Lord Mansfield. This Dedication contains much miſcellaneous matter relating to laws, policy, and manners, and was at the ſame time written with a view to oppoſe and check that outrageous, indiſcriminate, and boundleſs invective which had been repeatedly levelled at this illuſtrious perſon. But the publick was diſpoſed, perverſely as I imagined, to miſunderſtand me; they conceived that, inſtead of defending, I meant to inſult and abuſe lord Mansfield; and this, as ſhould ſeem, becauſe, writing under a feigned character, I did, by way of enlivening my piece, treat the noble Lord with a certain familiarity and gaiety of ſpirit. Upon this, in 1781, I publiſhed a third edition of "The Irenarch," ſetting my name at full length, and frankly avowing my real purpoſe.

In the ſummer of 1785 we left London altogether, and divided our rural abode between Southwell and Sileby, though Southwell of late has had the greateſt ſhare of us. I became vicar-general of this church from November 1788. The authority of vicar-general extends to 28 towns, the Peculiar of Southwell, over which he exerciſes epiſcopal authority, except ordination and confirmation. But the great object of my employment is the adminiſtration of juſtice; and object enough at my time of life. I have nearly reached the age of man; yet (I thank God) am tolerably free from infirmities, bating that general invalid habit which has attended me from my birth, and which certainly has not been mended by a ſtudious and ſedentary life. Far from preſuming, however, I do not reckon upon any long continuance; contented and reſigned, I enjoy myſelf reaſonably well; cultivating in the mean time, and careful to preſerve, what I call the true tone of ſpirit and temper, "neither to wiſh, nor fear to die"—ſummum nec metuas diem, nec optes[3].

Stet quicunque volet potens
Aulæ culminæ lubrico:
Me dulcis ſaturet quies.
Obſcuro poſitus loco.
Nullis nota Quiritibus
Ætas per tacitum fluat.
Sic cum tranſierint mei
Nullo cum ſtrepitu dies,
Plebeius moriar ſenex[4]."

To this curious and well-drawn account a few particulars may not improperly be added.

At the requeſt of Mr. Whiſton, Dr. Heathcote wrote the Life of Dr. Thomas Burnet, the learned maſter of the Charter-houſe, prefixed to the edition of his works, in two volumes, 8vo, 1759; and in 1761, on the recommendation of Dr. Jortin, was one of the original writers engaged in the compilation of the "Biographical Dictionary;" eleven volumes of which were completed in 1764, and a twelfth added in 1767. The articles, Simon Ockley, Dr. Robert James, Queen Elizabeth, Madame de Maintenon, Dr. Thomas Burnet, Dr. Jortin, &c. belong particularly to him. He had alſo a conſiderable ſum from the bookſellers for ſeveral new articles in the edition of 1784; and in a letter to a friend in 1791, ſpeaking of the ſame work, he ſays, "Methinks I ſhould like to correct it for another edition; ſuch an employment would ſuit my time of life."

He publiſhed in 1767 "A Letter to the Honourable Horace Walpole, concerning the Diſpute between Mr. Hume and Mr. Rouſſeau," 12mo; which, in ſome of the Reviews, was ſuppoſed to be by Mr. Walpole himſelf.

In 1775, he was the author of "Memoirs of the late conteſted Election for the County of Leiceſter: or, a new Triumphal Arch erected in honour of Victory obtained from that Conteſt by the True Old Intereſt. By a Freeholder of Leiceſter[5]." This little tract was printed apparently to amuſe and divert a few friends, and without any determined purpoſe of being publiſhed; but getting abroad, and coming to be univerſally known of by a pamphlet publiſhed againſt it by the Rev. Mr. Greenaway, Dr. Heathcote judged it expedient to ſend it forth at large. He prefixed, however, an advertiſement, by way of apology for ſo doing; ſtating "that the Memoirs, drawn up as ſoon as the conteſt they treat of was ended, were deſigned, partly by way of repriſal upon the conquerors, who had ſhewn an intemperance in their rejoicings, which was thought to border upon inſult; and partly to amuſe and divert the conquered, by retorting a little mirth and pleaſantry upon their adverſaries. Some copies, accordingly, were diſtributed amongſt individuals, but without any determined purpoſe to publiſh them: and if ſuch purpoſe was ever in deliberation at all, it was very ſoon laid aſide; and they were left to depart ſilently into that non-entity, from which indeed they had ſcarcely emerged. Unluckily, however, they have become an object of attention to the public: many have enquired with eagerneſs after them; and ſome have affected to ſpeak of them, even ſeriouſly. Hence it was deemed neceſſary to ſend them forth at large; leſt, from not being ſufficiently known, they ſhould paſs for ſomething, which they are not; ſhould, perhaps, be imagined to breathe a ſpirit unrelenting and vindictive, while they are really little more than a *jeu d'eſprit*: a mere ſally and ſport of wit, rather calculated to make ridiculous electioneering in general, than to ſerve the purpoſe of any particular electors.—The Compiler had much rather be eſteemed an honeſt and

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[[1] This was publiſhed under the title of "Religion and Morality eſſential to Society;" and inſcribed of courſe to his friend and patron, William Pochin, eſq. then high-ſheriff, and to the grand jury of the county; and a new edition of it (prepared for the preſs in 1781) contains an appropriate compliment to Mr. Pochin, who was then member for the county.]

[2] He went to Chriſt Church, Oxford, and is now the King's miniſter at Cologne and Heſſe Caſſel. I trained alſo my younger ſon Godfrey Heathcote, who likewiſe went to Chriſt Church, and is now in orders. Theſe were all the children I have had.

[3] Martial x. 47.

[4] Senec. Thyeſt. Act 2.

[5] Two anſwers to this pamplet were publiſhed the ſame year; one by Mr. Greenaway, the other by Dr. Parry (ſee vol. II. pp. 121. 504). The late Rev. Mr. Dickinſon of Somerby alſo, ſpeaking of Dr. Heathcote and his pamphlet, in a MS note, obſerves, "This gentleman, though undoubtedly a learned man, was pleaſed to ſtigmatize the whole county of Leiceſter as Bœotians; adding, when in a ſtrange country, he was aſhamed to own himſelf a Leiceſterſhire man; and all this owing to his friend Mr. Pochin of Barkby loſing his election for the county of Leiceſter in the year 1775; a gentleman of a moſt unblemiſhed character; and who was ſorry to find his clerical advocate endeavouring, as much as in him lay, to ſet the county again in a flame, when all were ſo deſirous that every thing ſhould be buried in oblivion."

humane man, than either a wit or a ſcholar: he wiſhes to be believed when he declares, that he hath a perfect good-will and kindneſs towards all men; that nothing merely notional, no difference of opinion in either politics or religion, can deſtroy one grain of his affectionate regard for the well-meaning of all perſuaſions and parties; that, how ready ſoever he may be to ridicule the abſurd, and chaſtiſe the inſolent, he is equally ready to ſerve all men whatever; and that he would deem it a ſeverer reproach, than the petulant tongue of Slander hath ever caſt upon him, if he could juſtly be charged with neglecting this ſervice, when it was in his power to perform it."

In 1777 he made a trip to Holland, in company with his worthy friend Iſaac Reed, eſq. of Staple Inn.

His Irenarch, the Dedication, and the Notes, are now all ſcattered up and down, but without alteration, in "Sylva, or the Wood; being a Collection of Anecdotes, Diſſertations, Characters, Apophthegms, Original Letters, Bon Mots, and other Little Things[1];" and are, indeed, much properer for ſuch a miſcellaneous collection, as being no ways connected with one another. The firſt volume of Sylva was publiſhed in 1786; and a ſecond edition in 1788[2].

He uſed to ſay, and it was true, that he had materials for half a dozen ſuch volumes in his commonplace book; and actually began in 1789 to print a volume of "Miſcellanies;" including, 1. "The Irenarch;" 2. "Miſcellaneous Reflections upon Laws, Policy, Manners, &c. &c. in a Dedication to Lord Mansfield;" 3. "Morality and Religion eſſential to Society," (the Aſſize Sermon of 1756); 4. "A Diſcourſe upon the Being of a God; againſt Atheiſts (the Boylean Lecture); 5. "Fidei Fundamentum Ratio" (the Concio and Clerum of 1759); 6. "An Account of Simon Ockley;" 7. "Some Account of R. H. D. D. 1789" (the Memoirs here tranſcribed). The copies of this volume are in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Payne; and, it is hoped, will not longer be withheld from the publick.

Feb. 10, 1791, the Author of the preſent Work was favoured with the following ſhort but kind note:

"Dr. Heathcote is juſt now favoured with Mr. Nichols's addreſs; and wiſhes him ſucceſs. The countenance of a man of ſeventy, and who will probably be no more ere the Hiſtory of Leiceſterſhire appears, can avail but little. Dr. Heathcote knows nothing particular of the pariſh of Sileby: he is little there, Southwell being his place of conſtant reſidence: however, he will deliver Mr. Nichols's queries to his curate. Dr. Heathcote had a correſpondence ſome years ago on the ſubject of this publication: he has ſent it as underwritten to Mr. Nichols[3]."

On the North ſide of the church-yard of the cathedral at Southwell, a tomb placed over Mrs. Heathcote is thus inſcribed:

"Deſuerunt eſſe mortales
RADULPHUS HEATHCOTE, S. T. P.
hujus Eccleſiæ Prebendarius;
et uxor ejus MARGARETTA:
Hæc 12° Aprilis, 1790, ætat. 67;
Ille 28 Maii, 1795, ætat. 74.
ΑΛΛΗΛΟΥΣ ΕΦΙΛΗΣΑΝ ΣΥΓΗ. *Theocritus.*"

Under a ſtone by the ſide of the above are depoſited the remains of Dr. Heathcote, with the following inſcription: "RADULPHUS HEATHCOTE, S. T. P."

PEDIGREE of HEATHCOTE, of CHESTERFIELD and SILEBY.

Arms: Ermine, three pomels, each charged with a croſs Or. Creſt, a mural coronet Azure, ſurmounted with a pomey charged with a croſs Or, between two wings diſplayed, Ermine; Plate LXI. fig 17.

Godfrey Heathcote[4], of Cheſterfield, gent. impriſoned for his loyalty in the civil wars. = ...

1. . . . . . Heathcote, a Cromwellian, waſted much of the family property.
2. Ralph Heathcote, rector of Staveley, co. Derby, 1661; = ... died about 1714.

Ralph Heathcote, fellow of Chriſt's College by a mandamus of king James II; rector of Staveley, and of Morton[5], co. Derby, died 1738, æt. 74. = Elizabeth . . . . . died 1747, æt. 86.

Ralph Heathcote, M. A. rector of Morton, co. Derby, and vicar of Sileby. co. Leiceſter, of Jeſus Coll. Cambr. d. June 9, 1765, æt. 68. = Mary, dau. of Simon Ockley, Arabic profeſſor at Cambridge, died Jan. 30, 1737, æt. 39.

Godfrey Heathcote, of Cheſterfield, attorney at law, clerk of the peace for Derbyſhire 14 years; died 1773, æt. 72. = Dorothy, dau. of James Cooke, rector of Burlington, d. 1766, æt. 65.
A ſon, who died young.

1. Ralph Heathcote, D. D. of Jeſus Coll. Cambridge, vicar of Sileby, co. Leic. rector of Sawtry All Saints, co. Hunt. and prebendary of Southwell; died May 28, 1795, æt. 74. = Margaret Mompeſſon, died April 12, 1790; æt. 66.
2. Charles, born Jan. 14, 1725; died 17 . .
3. Godfrey, marr. Sarah Chambers, of Derby, died 1773; ſhe died 17 . .
4. Rev. Edward Heathcote, M. A. of St. John's Coll. Camb. living 1800. = A coheir of . . . . Hacker, eſq. living 1800.

Elizabeth, unmarr. 1800.
Mary, died unmarr. Jan. 8, 1780, æt. 48.
Grace, living unmarried 1800.
Dorothy, married 1766 Anthony Lax, of Cheſterfield, attorney at law, and clerk of the peace for the county of Derby, who took the name of Maynard in 1784; both living 1800.
No iſſue.

Children of Ralph Heathcote and Margaret Mompeſſon:
1. Catharine. = Whelpdale, dead.
2. Mary. = Armſtrong.
3. . . . . = Hunt.

Children of Rev. Edward Heathcote:
1. Charles Heathcote[6], living 1800.
2. Rev. Edw. Heathcote, B. A. of St. John's Cambridge. = Jane Cock, of Cheſterfield.
Iſſue.
Several other children.

1. Ralph Heathcote, eſq. his Majeſty's Miniſter Plenipotentiary at Cologne and Heſſe Caſſel. = A German lady.
Ralph, 1800.

2. Rev. Godfrey Heathcote, of Southwell. = Anne Sharpe[7], of Bury St. Edmonds.
1. Godfrey.
2. Ralph.
3. Joſeph-Chappel.
4. Anne.
5. Ockley.
6. Margaret.
7. Edward.
8. William.
9. Elizabeth-Frances.

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[1] "This work," the Author ſays, "is not ſo much intended for the mere illiterate Engliſh reader, as for men who have been liberally trained, and are not unacquainted with languages; men who may wiſh to have ſome *pabulum mentis*, or mental fodder, always at hand, but whoſe profeſſions and ſituations in life do not permit leiſure to turn over volumes."

[2] "Our work having met with a far better reception, than the now prevailing taſte for books and reading gave any reaſon to expect; it hath ſeemed good unto us to reviſe and reprint it. We have ſaid in the title-page, that it is enlarged and corrected: enlarged it is, in the Text as well as Notes; but the corrections extend no farther than to the language, unleſs the tranſpoſition of an article or two, and the inſertion or omiſſion of here and there a ſentence, may be called ſuch. Nothing fundamental, nothing reſpecting doctrine, notions, or ſentiment, is changed in the leaſt. In ſhort, we have endeavoured, by a few additions, to be a little more uſeful and a little more entertaining; yet are far from being elated, or ſanguine in our expectations."

[3] See this correſpondence at the beginning of the preſent volume.

[4] Of this family was Mr. Gilbert Heathcote, alderman of Cheſterfield; whoſe eldeſt ſon, Gilbert, was created a baronet, June 17, 1732-3; and whoſe third ſon, Samuel, was alſo created a baronet Aug. 16, 1733.

[5] He kept a regular diary of the principal occurrences in his pariſh.

[6] He publiſhed in 1794 an octavo pamphlet, intituled, "Obſervations on the Corporation and Teſt Acts, in a Letter to a Friend; wherein is fully proved that no Diſſenter from the Eſtabliſhed Church can be admitted into any Office where the Teſt is required by Law as a Qualification, ſuch Diſſenter being inadmiſſible, though he demand the Sacrament, on any occaſion whatever. To which is prefixed, a ſhort Addreſs to the junior Council of the Town and County of the Town of Nottingham. By Charles Heathcote, Gentleman."

[7] This lady's father was reader of one of the churches in Bury upwards of 40 years.

SKEF-

SKEFFINGTON,

"pulchra ſedes Scevingtorum[1]," antiently called *Sciftitone*, and oftentimes written *Skeffintone*, *Skeftington*, *Skeſtington*, and *Skevington*, from the Saxon words ꞅceap, a ſheep, and ꞇon, a town, is a ſmall village, ſeated on a fine eminence, cloſe by and South of the turnpike road leading from Uppingham to Leiceſter; diſtant from the county town about ten miles, and from Uppingham about nine. Its ſituation is pleaſant, dry, and healthy. It is bounded on the Eaſt by Tugby, on the South by Rolleſton, on the Weſt by Billeſdon, on the North by Tilton, and on the North-eaſt by a ſmall part of Lodington; and, in the eccleſiaſtical diviſion of the county, is within the deanry of Goſcote.

At the general ſurvey, Sciftitone is noticed as a member of the royal manor of Rodolei; containing twelve ploughlands; a mill of twelve pence value; and a wood, three furlongs long, and one broad[2].

Odo de Scevington was owner of the manor of Dolce in Kent in 1231[3].

In 1247, "De Serjantiis, Juratores dicunt, quòd *Robertus* filius *David* tenet per ſerjantiam eundi nuncius domini regis per totum infra Angliam ad cuſtum ſuum, & extra Angliam ad cuſtum domini regis; & valet per annum viii lī. x s̃."[4]

In the Teſta de Nevill, compiled about the year 1240, Sceftinton David' is deſcribed as conſiſting of one ploughland and a half; and in the ſame authentic record we find the following curious entries relative to the grand ſergeancy of this lordſhip:

"David de Scheftinton tenet in Scheftinton & in Merdefeld Wargnag', iv carucatas & i virgatam; & valet terra illa li s̃. Et debet eſſe nuncius dñi regis.

"De Serjantiis arrentatis per Robertum Paſſelewe tempore Henrici regis filii regis Johannis.

"In villâ de Sceftinton ſunt 15 virgate terre de ſerjantiâ dñi regis, de feodo Rob̄ti filii David; & heredes pro dictâ terrâ debent domino regi unum nuncium ad cuſtum eorum per xl dies infra Angliam; unde heredes dicti Roberti filii David habent in dominico viii virgatas terre & unam bovatam." Theſe heirs, it appears, were, "Magiſter Godefridus de Lucteburgh, Thomas de Thokeby, & Barth̄us Picout."

"Item prior de Landâ tenet 3 bovatas & 5 acras.

Item Chriſtiana que fuit uxor Joħis de Mardefeld tenet 1 virgatam.

Item Stephanus Jocelin 1 bovatam.

Item Willielmus de Buodon 1 bovatam.

Item abbas de Croxton 2 bovatas, 22 acras & dim'.

Item Petrus ad Fontem dim' acram.

Item Nicolaus Baret 3 rodas.

Item Robertus de Ilmeſton 3 rodas.

Pretium cujuſlibet virgate, 10s̃.; pretium cujuſlibet acre, 5 denarii[5]."

In 1257, when Alan de Swineford was ſheriff of the county, a ſurvey was taken of Skeftington, by twelve good men of the vill; who declared upon oath, that a virgate of land there was equal to the maintenance of four oxen, two *averiæ*, and two cows with their calves, 30 ſheep with their lambs, one ſow with her litter, and five geeſe with a gander and their brood, till the feaſt of St. Martin[6].

In 1273, it was found that *Agnes*, daughter of *Robert*, ſon of *David de Skeffington*, died ſeiſed of one meſſuage, one bovate and the fourth part of one bovate of land (value 10*s.* a year), at Skeffington, held of the king *in capite*, by the ſervice of an eighth part of one meſſenger when the king went into Wales; and that *Margery* ſiſter of the aforeſaid Agnes, and *Amicia* her niece, were her next heirs, and both of full age. Her arms were, Or, a lion rampant Vert[7].

In the ſame year, *John* lord of *Verdun*, at his death, held of the king *in capite*, the manors of Cotteſbach, Newbold, Skeffington, Tugby, Halſted, Belton, Gracedieu, Sharnford, Bocardeſcote, Sutton, Naneby, Barlſton, and Alveton[8], with their ſeveral honours and members; and *Theobald de* Verdun, his next heir, was then aged 22 years and upwards[9]. This Theobald was afterwards conſtable of Ireland; and poſſeſſed the advowſon of Skeffington in 1301, 1310, and 1312.

In the Itinerary of 1280, Skeffington and Tugby anſwered collectively as one vill; and, when ſcutage was paid after the rate of three marks, each virgate of land of the fee of Verdun paid 1*d.*[10]

The abbot and convent of St. *Mary de Pratis* at *Leiceſter* poſſeſſed ſome property in this pariſh; which is thus deſcribed in their Regiſter:

"Habemus in Skeyfyngton, ex dono & feoffamento Willielmi Aſton, redditum ſubſcriptum, ſicut patet in cartâ primâ ii libri de Chartwary.

Willielmus Hawkyn tenet 1 meſſuagium, 1 croftum, iii tofta, & ii virgatas terre; & reddit xxvi s̃. viii đ.

Willielmus Buttelarius tenet liberè unum meſſuagium & dimidiam virgatam terre, nuper Joħis Cubley; reddens iiii đ.

Johannes Cubley tenet liberè unum meſſuagium, nuper Thome Cubley; reddens xii đ.

Prior de Landâ tenet liberè 1 toftum juxta placeam terre ſuper le Grene, ubi ſolebat eſſe ſitus manerii; reddens xiiii đ. & homagium, ſicut patet per finalem concordiam.

Heres Willielmi Peyton tenet liberè redditum xii đ.

Require terrarium predicte virgate terre in terrario fratris Wiłłi Charite. Summa levabilis, xxx s̃.

Memorandum, quòd omnia predicta meſſuagia, terre, & redditus, recuperata fuerunt per placitum, in curiâ domini regis, apud Eboracum, in octavis Purificationis beate Marie, anno regni regis Edwardi Tertii xii°, &c. Unde habemus finem levatum, &c. ut patet in finali concordiâ. Et habemus cartam domini regis Edwardi de mortizatione predictorum, &c."[11]

In the terrier of their poſſeſſions, referred to under Barkby, p. 45, Skeffington fills two pages.

The abbot and convent of *Croxton* alſo poſſeſſed here a conſiderable ſhare of the lordſhip. They had a meadow in Wariniſholm, and two ſelions; three acres in Crotlindeſwong; a meadow under Randulſwode; two ſelions in Brentingſwolde; and a moiety of the North meadow; all which, together with ſix ſelions in Skeffington field, were given by *Robert* the ſon of *David*, together with his body.

Robert de Mardefeld gave ſix acres, and *John* ſon of *Simon* one toft; all in pure alms, and parcel of the fee of *Robert* the ſon of *David*.

They had alſo Andreſland, being three acres and a half, given to them by *John* the ſon of the ſaid *Robert*, together with his body.

William de Wytheland gave a bovate of land in the fee of *Milo de Mardefeld*.

Their other poſſeſſions here will be ſeen by the following extracts from their original Regiſter:

"Habemus, de dono Roberti filii Philppi, v acras terre & ii ſeliones, & totum pratum quod habuit apud Brokeſheved, cum forerâ arabili, & totum jus & clameum quod ipſe & heredes ſui habuerunt in aſſarto de Herteſſilig, in puram eleemoſinam.

Item habemus, de dono ejuſdem Roberti filii Philippi de Markefeud, totum pratum ſuum quod habuit in Depedale-more, in puram eleemoſinam; item, de dono ejuſdem, ii rodas, in puram eleemoſinam.

Item habemus, de dono Milonis filii Milonis, unum toftum in eâdem villâ, quod Willielmus de Carleton

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[1] Wyrley, MS.

[2] "In Sciftitone 12 carucatæ terræ, & molinum de 12 denariis. Silva 3 quarentenarum longitudinis, & 2 quarentenarum latitudinis." Domeſday, fol. 230 b. 1.

[3] Eſch. 15 Hen. III.

[4] Placita 31 Hen. III. in Receptu Scaccarii.

[5] See the Introductory Volume, pp. xlix. li.

[6] See the Appendix to vol. II. p. 87; where the names of the jury are preſerved.

[7] Eſch. 2 Edw. I. N° 20. Leic.

[8] Alveton was the chief ſeat of Verdon's barony in Staffordſhire.

[9] Eſch. 2 Edw. I. N° 34. Leic.

[10] See Appendix to vol. II. p. 87.

[11] Charyte's Rentale, fol. cxxix.

tenuit, cum libero introïtu & exitu, (& jacet juxta toftum Roberti Blundi,) in puram eleemoſinam.

Item habemus, de dono ejuſdem, unam bovatam terre, in puram & perpetuam eleemoſinam, reddendo ſibi & heredibus ſuis annuatim xiiđ.; quem quidem redditum Henricus de Sc̄o Petro, filius Milonis de Markefeud, nobis remiſit & quietum-clamavit in puram eleemoſinam.

Item habemus, de dono Johannis filii Ricardi, iii ſeliones, in puram eleemoſinam; quas habuit de dono predicti Willielmi.

Item habemus, de dono Willielmi filii Ricardi de Garthorp, majorem locum prati ſui ex utrâque parte de Lundeſbrock, in puram eleemoſinam.

Item, de dono ejuſdem Willielmi, dimidiam acram terre, cum prato adjacente, ſuper Hotun; & dimidiam acram terre à Toldeford; & dimidiam acram in Eſkelund; in puram eleemoſinam.

Item, de eodem Willielmo, viii ſeliones terre, in puram eleemoſinam.

Item habemus, de dono Johannis de Hertiſhorn, homagium & ſervicium Willielmi de Garthorp, in puram eleemoſinam.

Item idem Willielmus de Garthorp reddidit & renunciavit nobis totum tenementum ſuum quod de nobis aliquando tenuit in Skeſtington, cum omnibus pertinentiis, tam infra villam quàm extra, in ſerviciis & homagiis, conſuetudinibus accidentibus, liberorum hominum qui de eodem tenuerunt; & in perpetuum quietum-clamavit de ſe & heredibus ſuis; nichil ſibi retinens, neque in tenemento, neque in homagio vel ſervicio, vel alicujus juris vel clamei vendicatione; habendum & tenendum nobis benè & in pace, liberè & quietè, abſque omni vexatione & calumniâ juris per reclamationem ſui vel heredum ſuorum. Et, nè iſta redditio & tenementi renunciatio, cum pertinentiis, &c. proceſſu temporis cedere poſſit à memoriâ, preſens ſcriptum, &c.

Item Thomas de Kaythorp & Amicia ſponſa ſua reddiderunt & renunciaverunt nobis totum tenementum quod de nobis tenuerunt aliquando in Skeſtington.

Item dicta Amicia confirmavit nobis, in liberâ viduitate ſuâ, dictam redditionem; & renunciavit & dedit nobis totum jus & clameum quod ſibi & heredibus ſuis de dicto tenemento hereditariè poſſet accidere.

Item habemus, de dono Ricardi de Hertiſhorn, cum corpore ſuo, annuum redditum xiiđ. in puram eleemoſinam, recipiend' annuatim ad feſtum Sc̄i Michaelis, de tofto quod Johannes Dareth tenuit, per manum ejuſdem Johannis, vel eorum qui dictum toftum tenuerint; ita quòd liceat nobis dictum toftum diſtringere pro predicto redditu.

Item Johannes de Hertiſhorn, filius ejuſdem Ricardi, dictam donationem nobis confirmavit in puram eleemoſinam; warrantizabunt ipſe & heredes ſui, &c. Et remiſit & quietum-clamavit nobis annuum redditum xiiđ. quem eidem reddere ſolebamus, de uno tofto quod jacet juxta toftum quod Robertus filius perſone tenuit. Dedit etiam nobis, per aliam cartam, unum toftum, cum edificiis & pertinentiis, quod Robertus Blund tenuit, in puram eleemoſinam.

Item habemus, de dono Johannis filii Simonis, unum toftum, cum pertinentiis, in puram eleemoſinam; quod Yvo Molendinarius aliquando tenuit. Item tres ſeliones, cum pertinentiis, in puram eleemoſinam. Item, totum pratum quod habuit juxta Rolinſton Broc, in puram eleemoſinam. Item duo tofta in puram eleemoſinam, que jacent inter capitale meſſuagium Roberti David & toftum quod fuit Will̄i Wytelunt.

Item, de dono ejuſdem, xv ſeliones, cum pertinentiis, in puram eleemoſinam.

Item totam placeam & partem, cum pertinentiis, que fuit quondam Willielmi de Garthorp, ad Fayrewellecroft; & totam partem quam habuit de terrâ Herberti in Fayrwelle-hill, cum pertinentiis, in puram eleemoſinam.

Item, de dono ejuſdem, ii placeas prati; ſcil̄t, unam ſuper Flintideles, & aliam ex oppoſito de Tilton-Litelhayche; & tres ſeliones; in puram eleemoſinam. Item, dimidiam acram terre in Brocholes, in puram eleemoſinam.

Item confirmavit nobis totum jus & clameum quod habuit in muro levato circa croftum noſtrum.

Item confirmavit nobis ii placeas prati, quas habemus de dono Simonis filii ſui, in puram eleemoſinam.

Item habemus iiii ſeliones in eſcambio, de Galfrido filio ejuſdem Johannis, juxta molendinum noſtrum ventriticum.

Item habemus pratum excambiatum cum Stephano filio Willielmi, & Robertus filius David idem confirmavit nobis in puram eleemoſinam, quod jacet circa Andriſlund.

Item habemus, de dono Thome filii Ade, dimidiam acram & ii particulas prati, in puram eleemoſinam.

Item habemus, de dono Ricardi filii Rogeri de Specton, dimidiam acram terre, reddendo annuatim iđ. pro omni ſervicio & exactione, ſcutagio & demandâ.

Item habemus, de dono Henrici de Billeſdon, totam quarteram unius ſelionis in territorio de Billeſdon; & plenariam licentiam eundi ad eandem & redeundi, & lapides cariandi; in puram eleemoſinam.

Item habemus, de dono Willielmi filii Galfridi, totum pratum quod habuit in Swanilpol & in Liteldale, cum pertinentiis, in puram eleemoſinam.

Item habemus, de dono Willielmi Fraunceys, vi rodas terre, & dimidiam acram; & duos ſeliones; & totum pratum quod habuit in Rollinſtoñ-broc.

Item, de eodem Will̄o, totam partem terre quam habuit in Longedale-lund, in puram eleemoſinam.

Item habemus, de dono Willielmi filii Willielmi Fraunceys, ii ſeliones terre arabilis, cum pertinentiis.

Item habemus, de dono Henrici Lofty, dimidiam acram terre, cum pertinentiis, in puram eleemoſinam.

Item habemus, de dono Johannis filii Yvonis, iiii acras terre, cum paſturâ pertinente.

Item habemus, de dono Willielmi filii Johannis de Carleton, unam bovatam terre, cum tofto quod jacet juxta toftum Roberti Blundi, in perpetuam eleemoſinam, reddendo annuatim iis̄. viđ.; quam quidem bovatam terre, cum tofto, Milo filius Milonis de Markefeud nobis dedit, ut ſuprà intitulatur.

Item habemus, de dono Henrici filii Emme, totam terram quam habuit in Haldeyniſbroch.

Item habemus, de dono Ricardi de Glen, quandam culturam terre, cum pertinentiis, in campo de Halſted.

Item Joh̄es de Queneby & Yſouda uxor ſua eandem culturam nobis confirmaverunt in puram eleemoſinam.

Item habemus, de dono Stephani filii Gocelini, ix ſeliones, cum pertinentiis, per duas cartas.

Item habemus in Skeſtington, de dono Gervaſii filii Willielmi Clerici, unam rodam terre arabilis in puram eleemoſinam.

Item habemus, de dono ejuſdem Gervaſii, unam bovatam terre, reddendo heredibus Roberti David iiis̄. iiiđ. pro omni ſervicio. Hanc donationem confirmavit nobis Robertus predictus filius David, & remiſit nobis predictum annuum redditum, in puram eleemoſinam. Dedit etiam nobis totam terram que jacet inter Horſpol-gate & Humberſtoniſholm, & inter viam que vocatur Stotgate & aliam viam que vocatur Stainſgate, que pertinet ad illam bovatam quam Stephanus Garray tenuit; quam terram Johannes filius ejuſdem Roberti habuit de dono ſuo, & eandem p̄dco Roberto patri renunciavit; in puram eleemoſinam.

Item habemus, de dono ejuſdem Roberti, unum croftum quod dicitur Tippiſcroft, cum pertinentiis, unam partem prati ſubtùs boſcum Ranulfi; & paſturam que pertinet ad iiii virgatas terre de dominico ſuo; & unum toftum quod Robertus Blundus tenet.

Item habemus, de dono ejuſdem, unam culturam terre arabilis que vocatur Crokiſlundeſwong, in puram eleemoſinam; & totum pratum quod vocatur Warmiſholm; & ii ſeliones qui abuttant ſuper Lundiſbroc; & medietatem totius prati quod vocatur Northmedewe; in puram eleemoſinam. Item Agnes filia ejus dictam medietatem prati nobis confirmavit in puram eleemoſinam; & Beatrix ſoror ejus ſimilitèr eandem nobis confirmavit in puram eleemoſinam.

Item habemus, de dono Johannis filii predicti Roberti, totum boſcum ſuum quod vocatur Endriſlund, quem habuit de dono dicti Roberti patris ſui, in puram eleemoſinam. Item predictus Robertus dictum boſcum nobis confirmavit in puram eleemoſinam.

Item habemus, de dono ejuſdem Roberti, ſex ſeliones terre, cum corpore ſuo, in perpetuam eleemoſinam. Hec omnia predicta dedit & confirmavit nobis predictus Robertus, in magnâ confirmatione ſuâ.

Confirmavit etiam nobis, in eadem confirmatione, duo tofta que habemus de dono Johannis filii Simonis, & ſex acras terre quas habemus de dono Roberti filii

Philippi, & quicquid habemus de dono Johannis filii ejus de feodo ſuo. Remiſit etiam nobis totum jus & clameum quod ipſe vel heredes ſui habuerunt, vel habere poterunt, in omnibus predictis terris, pratis, paſturis, & omnibus ſerviciis forinſecis, & aliis ſerviciis & ſectis, exactionibuſque, à quocunque vivente exigi poterunt, & quicquid habemus de feodo ſuo, in liberam & perpetuam eleemoſinam. Warentizabit, &c.

Item habemus, de dono Johannis predicti, filii ejuſdem Roberti, dimidiam acram terre, cum pratis adjacentibus, in puram eleemoſinam; quam habuit de dono Beatricis ſororis ſue.

Agnes, Sara, & Margeria, filie predicti Roberti David, confirmaverunt nobis omnes terras & tenementa quas habemus de dono dicti Roberti patris earundem, & de dono predicti Johannis fratris earum, & de dono Thome de Tokeby & Bartholomei Picoth [1], & de dono omnium aliorum qui fuerunt de feodo predicti Roberti, cum paſturâ unius carucate terre; & remiſerunt nobis totum jus & clameum quod habuerunt in predictis terris & tenementis, & paſturis; in liberam, puram, & perpetuam eleemoſinam.

Item habemus, de dono predicti Agnetis, in liberâ poteſtate & viduitate ſuâ, totam portionem prati ſui in Normedewe, & totam portionem ſuam quam habuit in II culturis, ſcilt, Stretewong & Brendalehil.

Item habemus, de dono Agnetis, in puram eleemoſinam, totam portionem terre ſue, cum prato, in Litilhae, & in Thornil-hill, & in Endris, & in Mambuſkes, cum prato & paſturâ; & II ſeliones ſuper Schortoft, propter victum ſuum & veſtitum.

Item habemus, de dono ejuſdem Agnetis, in puram eleemoſinam, totam portionem prati ſui in Lundiſbroc, que valet per annum VIIIs̄.; ſcilicet, ad inveniendam pitanciam conventui in die anniverſarii ſui.

Item habemus, de dono predicte Sare, in liberâ poteſtate & viduitate ſuâ, totum pratum quod habuit in Modiniſholm & Rodeburge, in puram eleemoſinam.

Item habemus, de dono predicti Thome de Tokeby, aſſenſu predicte uxoris ſue, totam partem illorum in Northmedewe, in puram eleemoſinam; & quinque rodas terre in Strete-wong; & alias quinque rodas terre, que abuttant ſuper magnam ſtratam versùs Tilton. Item unam acram terre & totam partem quam habuerunt in Houme, in puram eleemoſinam. Item unam acram in Litilhae. Item totam terram ſuam in Wyothebrocke, in puram eleemoſinam.

Item habemus, de dono Bartholomei Picoth & Margerie uxoris ſue, quinque rodas terre in Stretewong, que abuttant ſuper magnam ſtratam versùs Tilton. Item totam portionem earundem in Northmedewe. Item unam acram terre & dimidiam in Litilhae, in puram eleemoſinam.

Item habemus, de dono Walteri de Hugeford & Matildis uxoris ſue, totam terram, cum capitali meſſuagio, quam cepit in maritagio cum predictâ Matildâ; & totam terram quam habet de adquiſito de heredibus Helye de Halſtede, ſive de aliis; warda & relevia; & quicquid juris vel clamei ad ipſos pertinuit, tam in dominicis quàm in redditibus, in boſco & plano, & pratis & paſturis, viis & ſemitis, & omnibus communiis, & libertatibus, & aiſiamentis, ſine ullo retenemento; reddendo eiſdem & heredibus eorum VIII marcas argenti, ad feſtum Sc̄i Michaelis, apud abbathiam noſtram, pro omni ſervicio & exactione ad ipſos pertinentibus, ſalvo forinſeco; warentizabunt nobis per predictum ſervicium, &c. Item Willielmus Pantulf, qui dictas terras & tenementa dedit predicto Waltero, confirmavit nobis dictam donationem.

Item predicte terre & tenementa, quas predicti Walterus & Matilda nobis dederunt, ſicut predictum eſt, chirographantur in curiâ domini regis in hunc modum; ſcilt, quòd predicti Walterus & Matilda recognoverunt totam predictam terram, cum pertinentiis, ſcilt, VIII virgatas terre, cum pertinentiis, eſſe jus noſtrum & eccleſie noſtre, habendam & tenendam nobis & ſucceſſoribus noſtris de predictis Waltero & Matildâ, & heredibus ipſius Matilde, in perpetuum; reddendo indè annuatim VIII marcas argenti, ad feſtum Sc̄i Michaelis, pro omni ſervicio ad predictos Walterum & Matildam, vel heredes ipſius Matilde, pertinente; & faciendo capitalibus dominis feodi illius forinſecum ſervicium quod ad terram illam pertineat, pro omnibus ſerviciis & exactionibus. Warentizabunt predicti Walterus & Matilda, vel heredes ipſius Matilde, nobis & ſucceſſoribus noſtris, totam predictam terram, cum pertinentiis, & per predictum ſervicium adquietabunt & defendent contra omnes gentes in perpetuum.

Item dominus Johannes de Verdun confirmavit nobis predictas VIII virgatas terre, cum capitali meſſuagio, & toſtis & croſtis, & aliis pertinentiis ſuis; & inſuper IIII virgatas terre in Scarneford, cum toſtis & croſtis & aliis pertinentiis ſuis, quas habemus de dono Ogeri de Sproxton, cum corpore ſuo; tenendas & habendas nobis in perpetuâ eleemoſinâ, reddendo annuatim ſibi & heredibus ſuis VIs̄. argenti, videlt, ad Michaelis feſtum IIIs̄. & ad Paſcha IIIs̄. pro omnimodo ſervicio, exactione, conſuetudine, & demandâ, ſalvo forinſeco ſervicio quantum ad terram illam pertineat; ita quòd nos quieti ſimus de ſectis curie & viſu franciplegii in perpetuum; ſalvo ſibi & heredibus ſuis viſu franciplegii omni tempore tenentium noſtrorum, tam liberè tenentium, quàm villanorum, bis in anno, in eodem feodo manentium. Et, ſi de cetero aliquam terram nobis appropriemus, vel removeamus tenentes noſtros, liberos vel villanos, de tenementis ſuis, faciemus ſectam curie bis in anno, ſicut & ipſi tenentes facere conſueverunt.

Item idem Johannes confirmavit nobis cartâ ſuâ, quòd poſſumus includere croftum noſtrum, cum capitali meſſuagio noſtro, muro vel foſſato; ſalvo jure liberè tenentium undique exiſtentium.

Item omnes liberè tenentes ejuſdem ville incluſionem ejuſdem crofti nobis cartâ ſuâ conceſſerunt; ſet quedam ſigilla eorum non ſunt appoſita predicte carte.

Habemus, de dono Johannis filii Ranulfi de Fryſeby, & Amicie ſponſe ſue de Skeſtington, plures terras, prata, & paſturas, unam virgatam terre, & unum toftum, in Skeſtington, in liberam, puram, & perpetuam eleemoſinam; per duas cartas.

Item confirmaverunt nobis & quietum-clamaverunt omnes terras & tenuras, cum pertinentiis, quas habemus de dono & confirmatione Agnetis filie Roberti David, in Skeſtington; & de dono & conceſſione Thome de Tokeby & Sare ſponſe ſue, & Bartholomei Picoth & Marjorie ſponſe ſue, & Roberti David de Skeſtington; & remiſerunt nobis totum jus & clameum quod habuerunt in predictis terris & tenementis; in liberam, puram, & perpetuam eleemoſinam.

Item habemus, de eiſdem Johanne & Amiciâ, unam culturam terre, cum forerâ unâ adjacente; & unam rodam terre, in perpetuum excambium, pro uno tofto in Skeſtington, cum edificiis.

Item iidem Johannes & Amicia tenent de nobis unum toftum, cum edificiis, in Skeſtington, ad terminum vite; reddendo nobis annuatim unam libram cumini pro omnibus ſerviciis, ſalvo forinſeco.

Item Johannes de Fryſeby remiſit nobis totum jus & clameum quod habuit in unâ placeâ prati, & in unâ rodâ terre, & in duabus dimidiis rodis terre, in Skeſtington.

Habemus, de dono Willielmi filii Ricardi de Marnham, omnes terras & tenementa, cum pertinentiis, que ſe contingebant hereditario jure in villâ & territorio de Skeſtington; ſcilt, VII acras, unum toftum, & unam domum, in Skeſtington; & quicquid juris vel clamei ſibi, &c.; in liberam, puram, & perpetuam eleemoſinam.

Idem Willielmus confirmavit & quietum-clamavit nobis omnes terras & tenuras quas habemus de dono Johannis filii Ranulfi de Fryſeby & Amicie ſponſe ſue, Agnetis filie Roberti David de Skeſtington, Thome de Tokeby & Sare ſponſe ſue, Bartholomei Putoth & Marjorie ſponſe ſue, & Roberti David, in villâ & territorio de Skeſtington, in liberam, puram, & perpetuam eleemoſinam.

Liberi homines de Skeſtington remiſerunt nobis & quietum-clamaverunt totum jus & clameum quod habuerunt ratione communitatis, in placeis illis quas dudum incluſeramus muris & foſſatis continuatis manſo noſtro . . . . in villâ de Skeſtington. Conceſſerunt etiam nobis, ut liceat nobis, ubi fuerint foſſata in fundo eorundem feoffatorum, muros conſtruere; & in illâ placeâ que jacet coram P...... murum conſtruere, &c.

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[1] This name is ſometimes written *Putoth*; but is evidently the ſame which in the Teſta de Nevill is called *Picout*, one of the heirs of *Robert* ſon of *David*.

Habemus, de dono Willielmi Fraunceys de Skeſtington, unam culturam terre in territorio de Skeſtington; ſcilt, VI ſeliones & unam foreram, cum quibuſdam capitibus prati, & unam placeam prati; & unam rodam terre, cum quodam holmo prati; & duas rodas terre, cum II ſuathis prati; in Skeſtington; & inſuper confirmavit nobis, & quietum-clamavit, unum toftum in Skeſtington; in liberam, puram, & perpetuam eleemoſinam.

Habemus, de dono Johannis filii Galfridi, molendinum de Skeſtington, unam acram & tres rodas terre, quas habuit de Willielmo filio Galfridi, fratre ſuo; & indè non habemus cartam feoffamenti, ſet veteres cartas de perquiſitione predicti Willielmi.

Item Walterus filius Willielmi de Hugeford confirmavit nobis & conceſſit, in liberam, puram, & perpetuam eleemoſinam, omnes terras & tenementa que habemus, de dono & conceſſione Walteri Hugeford & Matilde uxoris ſue, in villâ & territorio de Skeſtington. Et remiſit nobis octo marcatas annui redditûs, quas pro dictis tenementis & terris eidem ſolvere ſolebamus, de ſe & heredibus & aſſignatis, vel heredibus aſſignatorum, in perpetuum. Remiſit etiam nobis dictum redditum per unum ſcriptum ad terminum XL annorum.

Item Willielmus Fraunceys remiſit, pro ſe & heredibus ſuis, totum jus & clameum quod habuit in omnibus terris & tenementis ſuis, & que unquam fuerunt anteceſſorum. Warentizabit, &c.

Item Thomas Randolf remiſit nobis totum jus & clameum quod habuit in omnibus terris & tenementis que habemus de dono anteceſſorum; & warantizabit nos de ſectâ hundredi de Goſecot versùs Johannem de Segrave & omnes alios.

Item Willielmus, filius Galfridi de Skeſtington, remiſit & quietum-clamavit nobis totum jus & clameum (per tres cartas) quod habuit in omnibus terris & tenementis quas habemus in Skeſtington & Tilton. Warentizabit & unam placeam, &c. [1]"

The prior of *Laund* had alſo two yard-lands in the pariſh of Skeffington [2].

This village gave name to the *Skevingtons*, an antient and noble family, who have continued owners thereof for ſeveral centuries; and they have produced many men of note and abilities, who have repeatedly by their lives adorned the hiſtoric page. Few families in the kingdom can boaſt of more antient and honourable deſcent, or have more eminently diſtinguiſhed themſelves on all occaſions.

Sir *William Skeffington* has an original grant of king Henry III; with the great ſeal in Plate LXV. fig. 1.

John de Skeffington is witneſs to a deed relative to lands in Potters Marſton, 1267.

Simon Skeffington lived at Skeffington in the reign of king Edward I. and was father of *Geoffrey*, and *John* of Tatton; and in 1303, that monarch granted to *Geoffrey de Skeffington* and his heirs liberty of free-warren in all their demeſne lands at Skeffington. "Hiis teſtibus; Johanne de Warennâ comite Surrie, Thomâ comite Lancaſtrie, Radulpho de Monte-Hermero comite Glouceſtrie & Hertfordie, Humfrido de Bohun comite Herefordie & Eſſexie, Guidone de Bellocampo comite Warwicie, Johanne de Britanniâ juniori, Hugone le Diſpenſer, Roberto filio Rogeri, Roberto de la Warde ſeneſcallo hoſpitii noſtri, & aliis. Dat', per manum noſtram, apud Dunde, 16° die Octobris [3]."

In 1304, it was found that *Nicholas de Lutterworth* (who married *Gundreda)* held, at his death, one cottage, and two virgates and a quarter of land, with 3*s*. a year rent, in Skeftington, (as the inheritance of the aforeſaid Gundreda, late his wife, deceaſed,) of the king *in capite*, by the ſervice of finding a man, for the ſpace of 40 days, to carry the king's writs in time of war; and that *Thomas* [*de Lutterworth*] was the ſon and heir of the aforeſaid *Gundreda* [4].

In 1305, *Avicia* (wife of *John Randolf)* held, at her death, one meſſuage, half a virgate of land, and 18*s*. rent in Skeftington, of the king, by the ſervice of finding a man to carry the king's writs, for the ſpace of 40 days, in time of war, at her own expence. *William Marnham* of Skeftington was her ſon and heir [5].

In 1308, it was found that it would not be prejudicial to the king, nor to any other perſon, if permiſſion were granted to *David de Scevington* to exchange five marks of annual rent, with the appurtenance, in Halſted and Skeffington, for other lands [6].

In 1308, *Amice Randolph* died ſeiſed of one meſſuage, half a virgate of land, and 8*d*. rent, in Skeffington, held of the king *in capite*, by the ſervice of finding a meſſenger to carry the king's briefs in time of war, at her own charge [7].

In 1316, *Theobald de Verdun* held, at his death, two views of frankpledge at Skeftyngton (value 4*s*. a year); as alſo the advowſon of the church there (value 12 marks) [8].

In 1346, *Geoffrey de Skeffington* (on the aid then granted for knighting Edward of Woodſtock, the king's eldeſt ſon,) was aſſeſſed 4*s*. for a tenth part of a knight's fee, parcel of the fee of *Verdon* [9].

Geoffrey was father of *Thomas*; and in 1355, it was found that it would be no damage to the king, nor any other, if leave were given to *Thomas de Skeffington* to give two meſſuages, two yard-lands, the fourth part of a yard-land, and 3*s*. rent, with the appurtenances, in Skeffington, to *Ernald de Skeffington* and *Katharine* his wife; and that they were held of the king *in capite* by grand ſerjeancy; viz. by contributing, with divers other perſons holding two virgates of land there, to find a meſſenger, to carry the king's writs and warrants to his army, in the time of war, by the ſpace of 40 days, at the proper coſt of the tenant [10].

In 1356, it was found that it would be of no damage to the king, nor any other, if leave were given to ſir *John de Crophull*, knt. and *Margaret* his wife, to enfeoff *Ralph* de Crophull parſon of Cotingham, and *Richard de Makkeley* clerk, in the advowſon of the church of Skeffington [11].

In 1369, it was found that *Geoffrey de Skeffington* died ſeiſed of one meſſuage and one virgate of land, with the appurtenances, in Skeffington; that *John* de Skeffington was his ſon and heir; and alſo that *Adam Nicholas* had entered upon two meſſuages, two virgates and a quarter of land, and 3*s*. rent, in Skeffington; which were held of the king *in capite* [12].

In 1389, *William Bardolf* of Wirmgey, knt. died ſeiſed of one knight's fee and an half in Billeſdon, Rolleſton, and Skeffington, which *Simon* ......, *John Noveray*, and *William Dalby*, held [13].

The family of *Ravenſcroft* of Flintſhire quarters the coat of *Skeffington* from about the time of Henry IV. when *Hugh* Ravenſcroft married the daughter and heir of *Ralph Holland* by *Roſe* his wife, daughter and heir of *John* Skevington, of Bretton, co. Flint, ſon of *William* Skevington [14].

In a book of fifteenths and tenths granted by the laity in 1416, Skeffington was rated at 1*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*.; and, in the ſubſidy of 1445, at the ſame ſum; but an abatement was then made of 1*s*. 6*d*.

In 1435, *Agnes* wife of *John Aleſbury*, eſq. died ſeiſed of 40*s*. rent, and of the view of frankpledge, in Skeffington, and of the advowſon of the church [15].

John Skeffington, eſq. who was reſident at Skeffington at that period, added greatly to the property of the family, by his marriage with *Margaret* daughter and heir of *William Ouldbeif* and *Maud* his wife; which Maud was daughter and heir of *Brian Deane*.

Their ſon *Thomas Skeffington*, eſq. who was living in 1460, and, with his wife *Mary*, was buried at Skeffington, had three ſons; *William*, *John* (who became an alderman and ſheriff of London, and of whom hereafter), and *Thomas*.

William, the eldeſt ſon, was honoured with knighthood by king Henry VII; in the 24th year of whoſe reign he was ſheriff of the counties of Leiceſter and Warwick, which office he alſo executed in the 7th and 13th of Henry VIII. In 1523, the demeſnes of the manor of Datchurſt in Kent, which had fallen to the Crown by the attainder of Edmund Stafford duke of Buckingham, were given to ſir William Skeffington; who, in 1529, was appointed the king's commiſſioner to Ireland, where he arrived in Auguſt, with inſtructions (among others) to find out a means to reſtrain the exactions of the ſoldiers; to call a parliament; and to provide that the poſſeſſions of the clergy might be ſubject to bear their part of the public charge. This commiſſion he diſcharged with ſo much care and fidelity, that he made way to thoſe preferments which he ſoon after enjoyed; for, in 1530, he was appointed maſter of the ordnance in England; and from that office made lord deputy to Henry Fitz-Roy, baſe ſon of king Henry VIII, duke of Richmond, lord lieutenant of Ireland, June 22, the ſame year, on which account the Iriſh uſually called him *The Gunner*. The king fixed his choice upon him, as the fitteſt perſon to curb the inſolences of O'Neile, O'Connor, and O'More; and, repairing to his poſt, he was received in a ſolemn proceſſion near St. Mary's Abbey, with great applauſe of the citizens, who conſidered him as their deliverer from the frequent incurſions of thoſe Iriſh chiefs upon the Engliſh pale. Accordingly, collecting his forces, he marched into the territory of Leix (now the Queen's County) againſt O'More and O'Connor, whom, by ſlight but frequent ſkirmiſhes, and driving away their cattle, he eaſily ſubdued. But, before the end of that year, private animoſities aroſe between him and the earl of Kildare, which ſoon increaſed to an open hoſtility: however, he neglected not the ſervice of the publick; but in 1531, accompanied by that nobleman, made an inroad into Ulſter, and, having taken and demoliſhed O'Neile's caſtle of Kinnard, deſtroyed the neighbouring territories, and burned the villages, thereby terrified Hugh O'Donnell, lord of Tyrconnel, into a ſubmiſſion, and (6 May) received at Drogheda his bond of fidelity to the king, by his delegates Conatius O'Fraghill, abbot of Derry, and Richard O'Greyhan of Drogheda, who entered into indentures for his preſervation of the peace, ſir Hugh himſeif being detained by ſickneſs from performing it in perſon. After this, the enmity between him and the earl of Kildare grew to that height, that ſir William, by letters and meſſengers to England, charged him with many heinous crimes; which the earl retorted by the ſame methods, endeavouring to prove his adminiſtration corrupt, and by that means effect his removal from the government. The event for a time favoured his proceedings; for, going to England about Eaſter 1532, he not only procured ſir William to be recalled, but himſelf to ſupply his place; and, returning to Dublin in Auguſt, received the ſword from him, which contributed ſtill more to enflame the contention, and to keep it alive until the year 1534; when the earl being ſent for into England, to anſwer the charges of his enemies againſt his government of the kingdom, and leaving his ſon deputy, who entered into open rebellion, ſir William Skeffington was thought the moſt proper perſon to ſuppreſs it, as he had done others, and to that end, July 30, was made lord deputy of Ireland. He landed at Dublin, October 11, with a well-furniſhed army; was received by the mayor and citizens with great joy, to whom he delivered the king's letters of thanks for their approved fidelity; and, receiving the ſword from the lord chancellor Trimleſton, inſtantly proclaimed Fitz-Gerald a traitor, and, October 28, marched to raiſe the ſiege of Drogheda, then inveſted by him; who flying, upon his aprpoach, to muſter an army in Connaught, he again proclaimed him a traitor, November 4, at the High Croſs, and returned to Dublin; where he prepared for the ſiege of the caſtle of Maynooth, which he undertook March 15 following, and had it ſurrendered in April; and afterwards ſo broke and ſcattered Fitz-Gerald's forces, that he could never collect any conſiderable army; but being ſoon forced to ſubmit, was ſent to England by ſir William, and executed there. This important ſervice being over, he prepared, in order to diſtract and diſperſe the rebels, for an expedition in Ulſter; but no ſooner had Con O'Neile intelligence of his deſign, than he deſired a parley; which being granted, and a day appointed, they met at Drogheda, and on certain conditions concluded a treaty, which (July 26) was ratified, and O'Neile received into favour. After this, his age and infirmities obliged him to ſolicit the king's licence to return to England; but his ſervices were too conſiderable, and his preſence too neceſſary in Ireland, to permit his majeſty to comply with his requeſt; who, in his anſwer, "thanked him for the taking of Fitz-Gerald; and told him, that he muſt continue in his government, notwithſtanding his age and ſickneſs[1]." He obeyed his ſovereign's commands; and died lord deputy the latter end of December, 1535, leaving the character of a worthy governor; and, among all the virtues he poſſeſſed, "very juſt of his word and promiſe." He was honourably buried, according to his dignity, in St. Patrick's church in Dublin; though afterwards a monument was erected for him at Skeffington; ſince demoliſhed by the impiety of the laſt age[2].

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[1] Peck, MS. 4935; è Cod. MS. in 4to, apud Belvoir, fol. 30. a.

[2] Cart. 4 Edw. III. n. 6. per Inſpex.

[3] Cart. 31 Edw. I. n 3.

[4] Eſch. 33 Edw. I. N° 29. Leic.

[5] Eſch. 34 Edw. I. N° 34. Leic.

[6] Eſch. 2 Edw. II. No. 92. in Turr. London.

[7] Eſch. 2 Edw. II; ex Libro de Lovel.

[8] Eſch. 10 Edw. II. N° 39. 71. Leic.

[9] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III.

[10] Inq. ad quod dampnum, 29 Edw. III. N° 14. Leic.

[11] Inq. ad quod dampnum, 30 Edw. III. N° 12. Leic.

[12] Eſch. 43 Edw. III. pars 2. N° 9.

[13] Eſch. 13 Ric. II. N° 6. Leic.

[14] MSS. in the College of Arms, A. 20. 45. b.

[15] Eſch. 14 Hen. VI. N° 32. Leic.

Sir William Skeffington was twice married; and, by his firſt wife, *Margaret* daughter of *Everard Digby*, eſq. of Tilton, had a ſon *Thomas*, who ſucceeded him at Skeffington; and by his ſecond wife, *Anne* daughter of ſir *John Digby*, knt. of Kettleby, had two ſons; 1. *John*, who was of London, and a knight, but died ſ. p.; 2. *Thomas* junior, whoſe lineal deſcendant, on failure of heirs male of the elder branch, ſucceeded to the property in Kent.

Sir William's will is here annexed, from a copy in the poſſeſſion of Thomas Selleck Brome, eſq.

"In the name of God, Amen. The firſt day of June, in the yeare of our Lord God 1522, I, ſir William Skevington, of Skevington, in the biſhoprick of Lincolne, knight, beinge of whole minde and good memory, make and ordaine this my teſtament and laſt will, under this forme following: Firſt, I bequeath my ſoule to Almighty God, and to the bleſſed Virgin our Lady St. Mary, and to the Holy Company in Heaven; and my body to be buried in the pariſh church of Skevington aforeſaid, before the bleſſed Trinitie, or elſe where it ſhall pleaſe th'Almighty. Alſo I bequeath to the altar, for my tithes and oblac̄ons forgotten, in diſcharging of my conſcience, x s̃.; and to the pariſh church of Skevington aforſaid, x s̃.; and to the cathedral church of Lincolne, iii s̃. iiii đ.; and to the church of Bylleſdon, vi s̃. viii đ.; and to the church of Tylton, iii s̃. iiii đ.; and to the church of Tougby, iii s̃. iiii đ.; and to the chapel of St. John of Roulſton, iii s̃. iiii đ.; and to every of the houſes of Freẽrs in Leiceſter, x s̃.; to be paide to them ſo ſoone as it is known that I am departed this world, that they may ſing their Trentals for my ſoule immediately: and xl đ. to our Lady of Grace of Forthington; and xl đ. to the prieſt of the place; and xx đ. to the autar, to pray for my ſoule; and the ſaid x s̃. to have a Trentall poore. Item, I will that a prieſt be found of my goods the ſpace of five years, to wait of my wife, and to ſing at Skevington for my ſoule, my wive's ſoule, and my father's ſoule and my mother's, John[3] Skevington and Jeſſe Ingwardby, my Lord Marqueſſe[4], and all the ſollis that I ſtand charged for, and am bound to pray for; and he to have vi l. for his ſallary; and ev̄ry ſecond yeare iii yards of black cloath for his gowne, price of a yard xl đ.; and if it fortunes John Tayler, my chaplin, that goeth with me in this journey of warre[5], to over-live me, then I will that at what hour he be better bene-fitted, that he have the ſaid ſtipend and wages the ſaid yeare if he be ſo contented. And more for myſelfe I do not aſke nor command, but vi ł. in pence to be dealt to poore people in the next towns adjoining to Skevington, to them that moſt needs have, as ſhall be thought by my executors, to be dealt all on one Friday, about x of the clocke the ſame day; and the prieſts of every of the ſaid townes to have iiii đ. to ſay maſſe of rem̃bring for my ſoule the ſame day; and the poore people to be warned to heare the ſaid maſſes: and further I will not charge, but as my wife and mine eldeſt ſon will vouchſafe to do of their charitie. Further, it is my will, that my wife ſhall peaceably enjoy all my lands in Byllesdon, Roulſton, Laughton, and Keythorp, Leyre and Frolleſworth, during her life. And alſo I will that my ſaid wife have my manor at Skevington, with the appurtenances, with all the lands, tenements, woods, paſtures, and leaſows, with milne and other commodities within the town and fields of Skevington, making no waſt, but ſuficient firewood, building timber, and for hedging, and ſale of underwood, at all times as ſhall be to her moſt ꝓfitable, and ſhe this to enjoy as long as ſhe keepeth herſelfe ſole and unmarried: and if it fortune her to marry, then I will that my eldeſt ſonne, upon a loving and gentle warning, by the ſpace of a yeare if ſhe ſo long require time of him, give her knowledge to amove from the ſaid manor, he to enter in the ſame: provided always, that he ſhall not amove her, nor make entry himſelfe into the ſaid mannor, nor in no ꝑcel thereof, till ſuch time as he ſhall finde her ſufficient ſureties, by ſuch bond as ſhe my feefee and mine executors ſhall thinke good and lawfull ſureties, that he will truly pay, at two times in the yeare, to her during her life, for the ſaid manor of Skeffington, with the appurtenances, and the lands, meddows, paſtures, leaſues, woods, milnes, with other commodities, within the ſaid towne and fields, xx ł. of lawfull moneys of England, in manner and forme followinge; that is to ſay, yearly at the feaſt of Michaell the Archangell x ł. and at the feaſt of Peace[1], x ł. Item, I will that my ſaid ſon and heir ſhall have all the lands that moveth by my daughter his wife immediately after my diſeaſe. Item, I will that all my lands, with the manor and the advowſon of the church of Shelton, with the appurtenances, and with all the woods in the ſame towne and fields to my ſaid manor belonginge; and all my ſaid woods, with paſtures, leaſues, and meddows, with their appurtenances, lying within the townes and fields of Deyn, Hargrafe, Swynneſhed, and Pertenall; and all my mannor of Dachehurſt, in the county of Kent, and with all my purchaſed lands in Comley, Foxton, Lovnam, Kulby, Ilverſton, and the windmill of Laughton, and my lands in Moche Bowdon; I will that all the yearly rents and revenues of them ſhall be received by mine executors, and by them to be imployed to the performance of this my laſt will and teſtament; that is to ſay, firſt, for payment of my debts, whoſoever rightfully clayme any of me; and alſo my children to be married of the revenues of the ſame; and that every daughter of mine to have to her marriage c ł. if mar̃iage take not till two of them of Antony Colly to be mar̃ied to one of my ſaid daughters, which God ſhall ordaine; and another to Robert Calgrave; which wardes I ordained to that intent: and if either of the ſaid wardes, or both, refuſe to marry my ſaid daughter or daughters, then I will that my ſaid executors or ſupervisors of this my will ſhall intend him or them that ſo refuſeth other marriages accordinge to the law, where the beſt advantage may be taken; and that ſumme of money which groweth of him or them to be put to the ſume aforſaid; and if the marriages take effect of one or both, then the marriage or marriages diſcharge the ſaid daughter or daughters of the ſaid ſume of a c ł. afore to every of them aſſyñd. And alſo I will that my goods and debts to me owinge to the performance of my debts and legacies, that mine executors ſhall and receive iiii c marc', which I ſhall or I paſſe or take the ſea expreſſe in a bill, and written and aſſyned with mine owne hand, to my ſaid wife, when and whereof the ſaid ſume ſhall be levied; and then I doubt not, by God's grace, ſeeing the aſſured loſe both of my ſaid wife and my ſonne, but what it ſhall pleaſe God to ordaine for me, there ſhall be ſufficient and enough for the diſcharge of my conſcience, and ſafeguard of my ſoule. Item, I will that my ſaid executors and ſupervisors agree as well as they can with my cozen William Aſheby for the marriage of Anne Aſheby, daughter of George Aſheby, late of Quenby, who I doubt not they will finde reaſonable according to his worſhip and promiſe, with the help of ſir John Digeby and Ralph Skevington, in whom both he and I putt ourſelves in them to be ordered; and what ſumme or ſumms of money they agree upon, I will that my executors of ſuch my goods and lands above aſſyñd, content and pay with ſuch ꝓfitt as ſhall grow upon the revenews as ſhall grow by the ſaid bargaine. And if good fortune life in Thomas Skeffington my younger ſonne and the ſaid Anne, then I will that, God being pleaſed, y^t^ marriage be ſolemnized between them two; and if it fortune the ſaid Thomas to dye, as God defend, afore marriage had; and then if it fortune my wife to be with child, and it be ſon, and given of God to have life; then I will that the ſaid marriage of the ſaid Anne ſhall take effect in him; and elſe my ſaid executours and ſupervisors make the beſt bargaine that they can for the marriage of the ſaid Anne[2]; and the profitt that cometh thereof to be towards the performance of this my will. And I will that Anthony my ſon have yearly to his exhibuſion, to ſuch time as he be benifitted, vi ł. xiii s̃. iiii đ.; and when he hath his firſt promocõn, that then I will the ſaid ſumme to ſurſeace, and from that time to be paid to my executor. And as for Leynard and Matthew my ſonnes, as their demainure is to be ordered by their mother and eldeſt brother, I remitt to their diſcreſſions for their helpe and ſucker as they ſhall ſee cauſe. And further, when my will is fully performed in every thinge in the ſame as I have intended, then I will that my lands in Bedfordſhire and Huntington, afore aſſin'd for the performance of my will, my wife to have it if ſhe live ſole and unmarried during her life, for her refreſhing, and for the ſakes of my ſaid children: and if it fortune that ſhe marrie, then I will my ſaid ſonne pay unto her yearly vi ł. iii s̃. iiii đ. finding to her ſufficient ſurtie for payment of the ſame; and that done, he to enter into all the lands in the ſaid both ſhires as in his owne poſſeſſion. And I will my ſaid ſonne have the manner in Dachehurſt, in ſuch manner as the king hath given it to me; and further I will that all my purchaſed lands afore aſſign'd in my will, that Thomas Skevington, my younger ſon, to have it to him and to his heirs; and if it fortune him to dye without iſſue, as God forbid, that then I will, if my wife be with childe, and it be a ſon, that then he ſhall have my ſaid purchaſed lands to him and to his heir; and if he fortune to die without iſſue, then I will my ſaid wife have all my ſaid purchaſed lands during her life; and after her deceaſe, to remain to Thomas Skevinton my eldeſt ſonne, to him and to his heirs for ever. I will my eldeſt ſon ſhall have ther[3] gobletts and my gowne of tauney velvett furred with booge, and a black damaſk gowne lyned with ſarſenett; and I will that a baſon and an ewer of ſylver, with two[3] . . . . coppis double gilded, to be of my gifts as heir-lomes, to remaine to my manor of Skevington for ever; and then to be delivered at the end of my wife's life to my eldeſt ſonne, or to the uſe of his heirs. Item, I will that my brother Thomas have my black gowne bound with velvett and furred with bogy. And I will my cozen William Dunham have my black puck-gowne furred with boge. And all my other goods I give to my welbeloved wife, to do with all at her pleaſure, and for the welth of my ſoule, as ſhe thinketh beſt; whom I ordayne and conſtitute my executrix; and my brother Thomas Skevington, and ſir Rowland Digby, prieſt, and Anthony Skevington my ſonne, my executors with her, for the performance of this my laſt will; and ſir John Digby and Thomas Skevington my eldeſt ſonne, my ſupervisors of the ſame. And further, I will that all ꝑſons that be or hath been entitled by feſſeement by me or by any of my anceſtors, by truſt, uſe, or otherwiſe, that they ſtand and be feſſeed from henceforth to the uſe and uſes of true ꝑformance of this my laſt will. Written at Skevington aforſaid, the 6th day of June, the xiiiith yeare of the reign of king Henry the VIIIth. Theſe witneſſes; my brother Thomas Skevington, Thomas Skevington my eldeſt ſonne, Antony Skevington, William Dunham, and George Scott, with others. And to the teſt of the ſame I have ſubſcribed this my preſent and laſt will with my owne hand, and ſett to my ſeale, the day and yeare above written."

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[1] "Lord Herbert of Cherbury, in his Life of King Henry VIII. ſtates, that, Skeffington being old, weak, and ſlow in all his enterprizes, the lord Leonard Grey, brother to the marquis of Dorſet, was authorized, July 22, 1535, to execute the place of Deputy Lieutenant of Ireland, to the no little grief and diſcontentment of Skeffington." Kennett's Complete Hiſtory of England, vol. I. p. 182.

[2] Borlaſe's Reduction of Ireland, p. 103.

[3] John was the eldeſt ſon of his ſecond wife; and Jeſſe a daughter of the firſt wife. By the manner in which they are mentioned in the will, the compiler of the pedigree in Mr. Shaw's Staffordſhire ſuppoſed them to be ſir William's father and mother.

[4] Probably Thomas marquis of Dorſet (father to him in note 1.) who died in 1494.

[5] This was an expedition to France, undertaken in June, 1522, under the command of the earl of Surrey.

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[1] So the tranſcript; probably a corruption for *Paſch'*.

[2] Anne Aſhby was married to George Skeffington, and died ſ. p. 1536.

[3] Sic in MS.

Sir *John Skeffington*, knt. alderman of London, and merchant of the Staple at Calais, in his laſt will, dated Dec. 31, 1524, gave one third of his property, according to the laudable cuſtom of the city of London, to his dear wife Elizabeth; another third *only* to his ſon William; and, his daughter Elizabeth being already honourably provided for in marriage, the other third he bequeaths in a great variety of legacies to relations, friends, apprentices, and ſervants; and directs a tomb to be placed in the church of the Crutched Friers, with the effigies of himſelf, wife, and children; gives divers ſums of money to that and other churches; particularly to St. Michael in Cornhill, where he was ſome time a pariſhioner; to the pariſh church of Skeffington, where he was born, a veſtment with all the appurtenances, to be ſet on the croſs there, value £6. 13*s*. 4*d*.; and a white veſtment to the church of our Lady of Bradley, value 53*s*. 4*d*.; legacies to Chriſtopher Skeffington [1], pariſh prieſt of St. Mary Woolnoth; to his brother Thomas and his children; to his ſiſter Ellyn, ſiſter Zouch, ſiſter Grafford, ſiſter Weſtcott, and his ſiſter the wife of Fulc; his nephews, Thomas, Matthew, and Leonard; niece Colley, &c.; and makes his friend Benjamin Digby and others executors; and his brother ſir William overſeer and ſupervisor of his will. He died July 10, 1525, ſeiſed of the manor of Fiſher-wicke; and of divers lands, &c. in the city of London, and counties of Middleſex and York [2]; leaving *William* [3] his ſon and heir, who in 1529 appears to have been 13 years old. The will was proved Dec. 21, 1525 [4].

The manor of Skevington was part of the poſſeſſions of *Croxton* abbey; and was granted, in 1539, to *Thomas* earl of *Rutland* and *Eleanor* his wife in fee [5].

In 1564, there were 13 families in Skeffington.

Leland, in his Itinerary, ſays, "Skefington lay upward a mile and more from Noſeley, wher roſe the name of the *Skefingtons* [6];" and he afterwards mentions the name of *Schefinton* under the head of "Gentlemen of Leyrceſterſhir that be there of moſt reputation [7]."

Thomas Skeffington, eſq. the lord deputy's eldeſt ſon, married *Margaret*, daughter and heir of *Edmund Stanhope*, of Weſt-Markham, co. Nottingham, eſq.; and, by various inquiſitions, it appears that ſhe died Jan. 1, 1539, ſeiſed of one third of the manor of Weſt Markham, worth 20*s*.; and of lands in Little Darlington and Ryton; which came to her huſband by the courteſy and law of England [8]. The huſband's will bears date June 28, 1542; and he died June 29, 1543. They were both buried at Skeffington. His land was Skeffington, where he poſſeſſed the manor; and hers, beſides Markham, the manor of Stoke Rochford, Lincolnſhire; with 2000 acres of arable, 100 of paſture, 300 of wood, 200 of meadow, and 200 of ruſhes and furze, in Stoke Rochford, South Stoke, Obthorpe, and Eſton [9].

William Skeffington, eſq. their ſon, who was heir to both, and was more than 21 years old at the death of his mother, married *Mary*, daughter of ſir *Thomas Cave*. He died Sept. 22, 1571; and was buried at Skeffington; leaving *Thomas* his ſon and heir, who, being then of full age, poſſeſſed the manor of Arley in Warwickſhire (which probably came with Stoke from the Rochfords); and ſucceeded alſo to the property at Skeffington. He was high-ſheriff of Leiceſterſhire in the 18th and 41ſt of Elizabeth; married *Iſabella* youngeſt daughter of Sir *John Byron* of Newſted, co. Nottingham, knt.; and died in 1600; when it was found that he was ſeiſed of 7 meſſuages, 200 acres of land, 100 acres of paſture, and 15 acres of wood, in Skeffington, late parcel of the poſſeſſions of the late-diſſolved monaſtery of *Croxton*, held of the queen *in capite*, by the ſervice of an 100th part of a knight's fee; alſo of two other meſſuages, 63 acres of land, 30 acres of meadow, 7 acres of paſture, and two acres of wood, in Skeffington aforeſaid, late parcel of the poſſeſſions of the late-diſſolved monaſtery of St. *Mary de Pratis*, *Leiceſter*, held of the queen *in capite*, by the ſervice of a 20th part of a knight's fee, and the rent of 15*s*. 1½*d*. a year; that he died 11 May laſt; and that *William* Skeffington, eſq. his ſon and heir, was then aged 21 years, 8 months, and upwards [10].

About this period Mr. Camden ſays, "Skeffington, quæ ut claræ familiæ nomen impertiit, ita viciſſim ab illâ claritatem accepit [11]."

In 1588, the memorable æra of the defeat of the Spaniſh Armada, *Thomas Skeffington* [12], eſq. of Belgrave, was ſheriff for Leiceſterſhire; and ſummoned together all perſons between the age of 18 and 50 years (to the number of 12,530) able to bear arms; 2000 of the prime of which were ſent to Tilbury camp, the reſt were ſent home furniſhed with various miſſile weapons, and directed to rendezvous on the firſt news of the Spaniards ſetting foot on Engliſh ground [13].

William Skeffington, eſq. was knighted at Theobalds April 23, 1603; and in 1605, it was found that he died ſeiſed of the property at Skeffington which is laſt deſcribed; and alſo of 8 meſſuages, 140 acres of land, 77 acres of meadow, 81 acres of paſture, three acres and an half of wood, and the rent of three ducks *(trium ducarum)* and three capons, in Skeffington, parcel of the poſſeſſions of the late-diſſolved monaſtery of *Laund*; held of the king *in capite*, by the ſervice of a 20th part of a knight's fee; and alſo the demeſnes of the manor of Datchurch in Kent, the reverſion of which was the king's; that he died the 19th of December then laſt paſt; and that *John* Skeffington, his brother and heir, was then aged 15 years, 10 months, and two days [14].

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[1] Not noticed by Newcourt.

[2] Inq. at Stafford, Oct. 5, and at York Oct. 21, 21 Hen. VIII; Cole's Eſcheats, vol. I. (Harl. MSS. 756.) pp. 29. 93. Before 14 Oct. 1523, when he was ſtyled "a knight and alderman," he had been poſſeſſed of lands in Staffordſhire, Middleſex, and London, out of which he had granted an annuity to the duke of Norfolk, as appears by the duke's parchment diſcharge, in Mr. Brome's hands; though, 20 Nov. 1520, the lord Berners, in a Statute-Staple, ſtyles him only "John Skevington, merchant of the Staple of the town of Calais."

[3] The will of this William Skeffington (who was of White Ladies in Shropſhire) is very ſhort. It is dated May 30, 1551. Gives £20. to eldeſt ſon John; £40. each to his other children not married; reſidue of goods to wife Johan, executrix, together with brother Richard Leveſon, eſq. and ſaid ſon John. The Index-book mentions it was proved by the two former at Newport the ſame year, 1551; and calls the teſtator of the pariſh of Tong, in which White Ladies is ſituated. Mr. Shaw mentions his death, from ſome inquiſition, as on the 31ſt of May.

[4] This will, which is long and curious, may be ſeen in the Prerogative Office in London.

[5] From the original grant in the Augmentation-office. [6] Vol. I. p. 16. [7] Ibid. p. 23. [8] Thoroton, p. 385.

[9] Inq. at Sleford, 27 Auguſt, and at Boſworth, 2 October, 35 Hen. VIII; and alſo at Ragenhill, co. Notts, 3 Aug. 36 Hen. VIII; Cole's Eſcheats, vol. V. (Harl. MSS. 760.) pp. 5. 356.

[10] Eſch. 1 Oct. 42 Eliz. [11] Britannia, p. 290.

[12] This Thomas Skeffington was probably a deſcendant from Thomas, brother to the lord deputy and the ſheriff of London, and whom the latter's will mentions to have children.

[13] George Morris was mayor of Leiceſter at the defeat of this armament, and had the honour to entertain all the nobility and prime gentlemen of the county; amongſt others were Henry earl of Huntingdon, lord lieutenant of the county; Walter Haſtings, of Kirby, his brother, and major-general, who commanded the 2000 choſen Leiceſterſhire men; and *Thomas Skeffington*, of Belgrave, eſq. who was then high-ſheriff of the county. Corporation Papers.

[14] Eſch. 25 Jan. 3 Jac. I. Cole's Eſcheats, vol. IV. (Harl. MSS. 759.) p. 196.

"Sir William Skeffington," ſays Mr. Burton, "deceaſed without iſſue; a knight of good eſtate and worth, but too much poſſeſſed with an Italian humour *(la geloſia)*; who ſo much diſliked that licentious ſaying of Ovid to his wife:

"Non ego, quòd pecces quia ſis formoſa, recuſo;
Sed nè ſit miſero ſcire neceſſe mihi [1];"
(A little ſcape, ſith you are fayre, may well be borne;
But act it ſo,
I may not know
That I do weare the horne);

—that he would not vouchſafe his wife *(Catharine*, daughter of ſir *Richard Chetwode*, of Warkworth, co. Northampton, knt.) ſcarce to ſee or to be ſeen, to converſe or be converſed withall, though ſhe was a lady of many worthy parts, well qualified, and of great deſert. But, had he conſidered another ſaying of the ſame poet,

"Cui peccare licet, peccat minùs: ipſa poteſtas
Semina nequitiæ languidiora facit."
(He that may ſinne ſinnes leaſt: the pow'r to ſinne
Makes one leſs able ever to beginne.);

—and, a little after,

"Nitimus in vetitum ſemper, cupimuſque vetita."
(We ſtrive for things forbidden, and covet that's denied);

—or, had he read the Antidote to that humour, penned by that witty Mantuan, Leuantino da Guidicciolo [2]; he would ſurely ſomewhat have been mollified: but I liſt not to cenſure him; but, with Arioſto, ſay,

"Ne la ſcuſa accetto che fuiſſe amore,
State cagione di coſi grieue errore [3]."
(The excuſe hereof I muſt approve,
When of this errour the cauſe was love)."

[So far we uſe the words of Mr. Burton.]

Sir William Skeffington was ſucceeded at Skeffington by his only brother, *John* Skeffington, eſq. who was unfortunately killed Nov. 4, 1613 [4], by Michael Bray, who had married his brother's widow [5], and was alſo ſlain at the ſame time [6]. By an inquiſition taken after his death, it appeared that the manor of Datchurſt, with its appurtenances, in Kent, had been entailed in fee on ſir William Skeffington and his heirs male, by letters patent dated 7 March, 13 Hen. VIII; and it paſſed accordingly to *John* Skeffington, eſq. (ſon and heir of *Thomas* Skeffington, junior, ſon of the lord deputy) who was then 40 years old. The property at Skeffington paſſed, under an entail of their brother ſir William, to his four ſiſters and coheireſſes.

1. *Mary*, wife of *William St. Andrew* [7], eſq. of Gotham, co. Nottingham; who dying before her brother John, her ſon *John St. Andrew*, eſq. inherited her portion of the eſtate.

2. *Elizabeth*, the wife of *William Jettour*, or *Jetter*; who died without iſſue.

3. *Catharine*, wife of *William Brome*, of Woodlow, co. Warwick, from whom the preſent baronet derives his deſcent.

4. *Urſula*, married to *John Skeffington* [8], eſq. of Fiſherwick, co. Stafford, and, in right of his wife, of Skeffington alſo; knighted by king James I. at Tamworth [9], Aug. 19, 1624; and baronet in 1635 on the death of his father, being the ſecond of the family who enjoyed that dignity. On the breaking out of the civil war, his loyalty was evident, from his being placed, in 1641, in the commiſſion of array for this county [10]; and in 1645 he was fined, with *William* his ſon, 1161*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* He died in November 1651; and was buried at Skeffington. He was author of "The Hero of Lorenzo," a tranſlation from the Spaniſh of Gratian; and of ſome other publications; and celebrated for his great learning and knowledge of ſeveral languages; in all of which he excelled, as well as in mental qualifications and virtues.

His only ſurviving ſon ſir *William*, the third baronet, dying unmarried in April 1652; dame *Urſula* Skeffington, relict of the ſecond baronet, by deed and fine, levied by herſelf and Mr. Skeffington, with other parties, in 1654, conveyed the reverſion of a moiety of the manor of Skeffington to her kinſman *William Skeffington*, eſq. of Tunbridge in Kent.

In 1655, there was collected in Skeffington, Loſeby, and Newton, for the relief of the poor Proteſtants in Piedmont, the ſum of 17*s.* 7*d.*

Dame *Urſula Skeffington* died in July 1658; and, deviſing her ſhare of the Arley eſtate to her nephew and executor *Thomas Brome*, eſq. deſired to be buried near her "late dear huſband, and dearly-beloved ſon ſir William." At the ſame time *William Skeffington*, eſq. ſtyled in her will "her loving couſin of Tunbridge," became poſſeſſed of Skeffington [11] under the above-mentioned ſettlement; and at the Reſtoration of king Charles II. (his eſtate being then worth at leaſt £1000. a year) was one of the intended knights of the Royal Oak [12].

In the year 1665 the plague raged at Skeffington ſo violently, that many of the inhabitants quitted the village, retired to the wood, and built huts to reſide in; and different parts of the wood (which is about a mile North of the town) are now called by the names of their different inhabitants at that time. The diſtemper is ſaid to have been brought hither by two or three perſons who left London to avoid the contagion.

Among the papers in ſir *W. C. F. Skeffington's* poſſeſſion, is a pardon under the great ſeal from Charles II. to *Roger Twiſden*, *Edward Dering*, knights and baronets, and *John Skeffington* [13], eſq. of all and every their breaches of truſt, great and ſmall, treaſons, rebellions, inſurrections, ſeditions, commotions, conſpiracies, and miſpriſions; and of all homicides, felonies, and other offences committed by them, either ſeparately or jointly; dated at Nottingham, Sept. 18, 1666.

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[1] Ovid.

[2] "Antidoto della Geloſia diſtinto in doi libri: per Leuantino da Guidicciolo Mantouano. In Vinezia, appreſſo Franceſco Rampazetto, 1565, 8vo.

[3] Arioſto, Orlando Furioſo, Canto 32.

[4] "Obiit plenæ ætatis, & ante liberationem proſecutam ex manibus domini regis, 4° Novembris ultimò præteriti, ſine hærede maſculo de corpore ſuo procreato." Inq. at Eaſt Greenwich, 29 June, 12 Jac.; Cole's Eſcheats, vol. V. (Harl. MSS. 760.) p. 370.

[5] She was living in 1650, and enjoyed a jointure, under the name of "Old Lady Skeffington." Shaw's Staffordſhire, vol. I. p. 372; where a farther account of the Fiſherwick family may be ſeen.

[6] The particulars of this unhappy rencontre have been already given, under Billeſdon, in vol. II. p. 434.

[7] His ſecond wife was Mary, daughter of Edmund Pilkinton; his third, Elizabeth, relict of . . . . . Fox, and daughter of . . . . . Wedgwood of Haracles, co. Stafford. Thoroton, p. 19.

[8] Whoſe father, ſir William Skeffington, was created a baronet May 8, 1627; and whoſe nephew ſir John Skeffington, on his marriage with Mary, daughter and heir of ſir John Clotworthy, baron of Antrim and viſcount Maſſareene, acquired thoſe noble titles by royal patent, dated 21 Nov. 1660, in default of iſſue male of the then lord. See hereafter, p. 449.

[9] Richard Skeffington, eſq. of Fiſherwick, was knighted two days after at Baſtwell-hall (probably either Ruſhall, Mr. Leigh's ſeat, near Walſall, and about 13 miles from Tamworth, or Balſhall, the ſeat of Robert Sidney earl of Leiceſter, which was in the king's road to Warwick, where we find him on the 27th). This royal viſit is not recorded in the Tamworth regiſter; but one, exactly five years before, is thus noticed: "Aug. 1619, the 18th day, James owre noble kinge and that worthey prince Charles came to Tamworth. The kinge lodged at the caſtell; and the prince at the Mothall. Mr. Thomas Aſhley and Mr. John Sharp, then belieffes, gave royall entertainment." On the 20th ſir Philip Eaton was knighted at Tamworth; and the next day the king reached Warwick.

[10] It is ſaid, that the farmers, who lived at Skeffington about this period, almoſt wholly exiſted from his bounty. They went regularly to dinner at the hall every day; and the poor as regularly attended at a certain hour alſo in a cloſe near, and were there ſerved, in a ring, with the remnants of the plenteous board.

[11] William Skeffington, eſq. and Elizabeth his wife reſided before this on St. Mary hill at Nottingham. Thoroton, p. 498.

[12] See vol. I. p. xlvii.

[13] Unleſs the pardon had a retroſpect to *John Skeffington* of Tunbridge, who died in 1661, we cannot aſcertain to what *John* this refers; and are equally at a loſs for *Alice Skeffington*, widow; againſt whom a commiſſion of lunacy was iſſued in 1581, when the verdict was *non eſt lunatica.* She at that time poſſeſſed a meſſuage and garden at Black Friers; and, after the death of William Humberſton (15 Dec. 1574), the manor of Dunwich in Suffolk. Cole's Eſcheats, vol. III. (Harl. MSS. 758.) p. 111,

In the Heraldic Viſitation of Leiceſterſhire, Sept. 8, 1682, Mr. *William* Skeffington, of Skeffington and Tunbridge, cauſed his pedigree to be very briefly entered [1]; which is here a little enlarged;

1. Thomas Skeffington [2], junior, (a younger ſon of ſir William Skeffington, the lord-deputy of Ireland, by his ſecond wife) captain of Nottingham caſtle. = Rachel, dau. of Robert Heſilrige, eſq.

William St. Andrew, of Gotham, co. Nott. eſq. died Nov. 25, 1624, æt. 46; buried at Gotham. = Mary, dau. of Thomas Skeffington, eſq. died Mar. 15, 1605, æt. 27.

John Skeffington, born 1574; and, as couſin and heir-male to John Skeffington, who was killed in 1613, inherited the property at Datchurch in Kent, which the king's patent had ſettled on the heirs male of ſir William, with remainder to the Crown [3]. = Anne, dau. of Thomas Galland.

John St. Andrew, eſq. æt. 13, 1614; died Jan. 14, 1625. = Elizabeth, dau. of John Bainbridge, of Lockington.

Barbara, married Will. Bainbridge, brother of Elizabeth; died April 5, 1623.

1. John Skeffington, died in December 1645 [4]. = . . .

John Skeffington, eſq. died Apr. 27, 1661; deviſed his eſtates to his uncle Francis and niece Elizabeth Lemming [7].

2. Thomas, died ſ. p.
3. Francis Skeffington, eſq. a captain in king Charles the Firſt's troops (deviſee of his nephew John.) He married Anne, dau. of Michael Chambers, of King's Sutton, gent. and died April 30, 1684, æt. 77.
4. Matthew, died ſ. p.

Mary, married William Danvers, of Adderbury, in Oxfordſhire.

Suſanna.

5. William Skeffington, eſq. of Tunbridge and Skeffington, by deed and fine acknowledged by the lady Skeffington after the deaths of ſir John and ſir William his ſon of Fiſherwick; æt. 72 years and 9 months in 1682. He was ſecond couſin to his wife's great grandfather; and died early in April 1692. = Elizabeth, 2nd dau. and coheir; and widow of ſir Fran. Thornhagh [5], of Fenton, co. Nott. died Jan. 11, 1676.

1. Mary. = Gervaſe Pigot [6], eſq.

3. Barbara. = Sir Oliver St. John, bart.

Francis Skeffington, eſq. of Tunbridge, died ſ. p. April 30, 1684, æt. 77; and gave by will £200. to purchaſe an annuity to provide 12 four-penny loaves of wheaten bread weekly to the poor of Tunbridge for ever. His relatives and friends, after one or more ſuits at law, agreed to divide his Kentiſh eſtate amongſt them; after which, it was gradually ſold in ſeveral parcels to different perſons [8].

On the death of William Skeffington, eſq. which happened in 1692, Skeffington went by his will, dated in 1687, to *Thomas Brome*, eſq. (grandſon of *William Brome*, eſq. and *Catharine Skeffington* [9] his wife); who in conſequence aſſumed the name of *Skeffington*, or, as he choſe to ſtyle himſelf, *Skeffington*, alias *Brome*. He married *Elizabeth*, only ſurviving daughter by the ſecond venter of ſir *John Dugdale*, Norroy king of Arms; by whom he had one ſon; *Thomas*, born Sept. 10, 1696; and two daughters; 1. *Elizabeth*, married to *William Farrell*, eſq. of Cheſter (grandfather of the preſent baronet, ſir *William-Charles-Farrell Skeffington*); 2. *Bridget*, married to ſir *Thomas Peyton*, bart.

It appears by letters [10] amongſt the preſent Mr. Brome's papers, that John lord viſcount Maſſareene lived to advance pretenſions (but ſoon dropped them) to Skeffington, in prejudice to *Thomas Brome* the deviſee, on the death of William Skeffington, in 1692; Mr. Danvers [11] alſo entered a caveat on that occaſion.

By an act paſſed in 1710, "for ſale of timber upon the eſtate of *Thomas Skeffington* eſq. an infant, for payment of his father's debts," it appears that Thomas Skeffington, alias Brome, eſq. deceaſed, by his laſt will, dated April 30, 1709, deviſed to his brother and executor *Charles Brome*, all that ground called *Warner's Holme*, and other the lands, meadows, and grounds, then or late in the poſſeſſion of his mother or her tenants, with their appurtenances, in truſt, by leaſing, mortgage, or ſale, to raiſe money for payment of all his juſt debts, and to apply the remainder thereof to his ſon; and in caſe of his ſon's death without iſſue, he gave the manor of Skeffington, with all his meſſuages, cottages, mills, lands, tenements, hereditaments, rents, and ſervices whatſoever, with their appurtenances, in Skeffington, together with the advowſon of the pariſh church, to his brothers Charles Brome and William Brome. And it appearing that the debts amounted to £3000. and the land deviſed to be ſold would not produce more than 1600*l.* and there being then in the ſaid woods a conſiderable quantity of timber, of which much was decaying; the guardians of Thomas Skeffington the ſon, an infant of the age of 14, applied for and obtained this act, to prevent the increaſe of debts, and for preſerving the inheritance, and ſpeedier payment of the creditors[1].

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[1] "This account was exhibited to the Officers of Arms, at Leiceſter, Sept. 8, 1682, on behalf of Mr. William Skeffington, of Skeffington, my maſter, by me Kenelme Robinſon." See the Viſitation of that year in the College of Arms.

[2] Deſigned in marriage by his father for Anne, daughter of George Aſhby, eſq. of Quenby.

[3] See p. 433.

[4] This poſſibly may be the "ſir John Skeffington of Fiſherwicke, deceaſed," for whoſe debt of 40*l.* an acquittance occurs, dated Oct. 9, 1646 (written and atteſted by John Waybred, rector of Skeffington, the intimate of lady Urſula, and confidential over-looker of all her Skeffington affairs) to Mr. Thomas Brome, nephew, and afterwards executor to lady Urſula, and who appears to have managed all her concerns in widowhood. An inventory alſo appears, among Mr. Brome's papers, of "the goods of ſir John Skeffington, knight, taken Sept. 8, 1646," but containing nothing particular, being merely a valuation of live and dead ſtock, and goods (at Fiſherwicke-hall certainly, as it ſpecifies ſir *William's* chamber) at the prices of the times; 4*l.* for a cow, a horſe leſs, &c. The receipt runs thus: "October 9, 1646. Received by mee George Shittlewood, of Scalford, in co. Leiceſter, gent. fourty pounds of goods, &c. of Mr. Thomas Brome, being the laſt payment, in full ſatisfaction for the debt of ſir John Skeffington, of Fiſherwicke, deceaſed, to Mr. Richard Biddle, of Goldſmith Graunge, deceaſed. I ſay received, &c. George Shuttlewood." Seal, Ermine, three bows ſtringed, palewiſe *. "In the preſence of John Waybred, Chriſtopher Coles." Lady Urſula gives a legacy to her couſin Francis Bowden, gent. I ſee no trace of him in any pedigree I have met with. S. P. W.

[5] A valiant man, and colonel of horſe for the Parliament. He loſt his life by a Scotch lance, as it is ſaid, at the battle begun near Preſton in Lancaſhire, between duke Hamilton and that party. Thoroton, p. 415. Sir Francis Thornhaugh had two ſons; John, who ſucceeded him at Fenton; and Andrew, who, having purchaſed other ſhares of Arley, held court there May 10, 1723, jointly with Gerald lord Kinſale, whoſe maternal grandfather, Anthony Sadleir, gent. had purchaſed Oliver St. John's ſhare, with the manor-houſe, in 1665. Thomas's Dugdale, vol. I. p. 105.

[6] Mary Pigot, heir to her mother, was the firſt wife of Robert Burdet, eſq. eldeſt ſon of ſir Francis, and afterwards himſelf a baronet (ſee p. 352). Her daughter and heir Elizabeth was married to Charles Jennens, of the Middle Temple, and of Gopſal (where ſee the Jennens Pedigree). It is remarkable that ſir Robert ſhould have married two deſcendants from the ſiſters of John Skeffington who was killed in 1613. See p. 450.

[7] Thorpe's Regiſtrum Roffenſe, p. 858.

[8] Haſted, vol. II. p. 334. By this ſtatement it ſeems probable that they muſt have been enabled to ſell in conſequence of the Crown's remainder being extinguiſhed by the then Legiſlature, at the ſame time they ſold the manor, after the death of king Charles I; for Mr. Haſted ſays, that only the demeſnes of the manor were given in tail to the lord-deputy, but that the manor itſelf remained in the Crown till the above parliamentary ſale.

[9] "Robert Brome, ſon and heir of William by the coheir Katharine, left a ſon Robert, who (or his father) ſeems to have ſpent and ſold Woodlow, as the ſon become a boarder with his ſiſter-in-law Bridget, 1689, at Croxall, where he was buried the next year. He had a ſiſter Lettice, who ſoon after his death, 25 Oct. 1690, writes from Warwick to aunt Bridget Brome, ſigning Lettice Edes, ſpeaks of her huſband's wants, and appears to be her father's ſole then-ſurviving child, as ſhe claims a £50. legacy of dame Urſula to the children, generally, of Robert Brome, eſq. as then become due to herſelf. It is ſtrange enough that Dugdale, who mentions the elder Robert, then of Woodlow, the immediate iſſue of the Skeffington coheir, and quotes very particularly his curious old grants to Richard coquus de Woodlow, &c. ſhould afterwards, when he draws out the Brome pedigree in Badeſly-Clinton, break off (though plenty of room on his page) within two generations of Robert, and break off with a Reginald, married (enough to have reminded him) to a daughter of the prior Thomas of that very Skeffington houſe. But in Arley he is worſe than ſhort and defective as to the Skeffingtons; for he has left it printed, that the poſterity, inſtead of ſiſter's poſterity, of William (he who died 1605) do ſtill enjoy it" (Arley). As to Dr. Thomas's continuation of the Arley article, 'tis a moſt curious piece-work, beginning with a blundering pariſh-clerk tale of four coheirs (two of them really thoſe of John St. Andrew, and grand-daughter to one of the coheirs in queſtion), but inſenſibly ſliding on into a poſterior part of the hiſtory, well ſupported in appearance by dates and circumſtances, ſo as to give a falſe credit to the total of the narrative; but all along without quoting one voucher. It is far the worſt blot I know on the Doctor's book, which is moſt carefully printed from the old edition, ſo much ſo that I have obſerved but a ſingle inſtance of a wrong note-figure or two; and I think he has great merit in the pains that accuracy muſt have coſt, when additions and alterations were to be tacked on. S. P. W.

[10] He wrote one to Bridget, widow of Thomas, Jan. 31, 1692-3, requiring ſight of ſettlements.

[11] This muſt have been John Danvers, ſon of Francis Danvers, of Adderbury, co. Oxon, who married Mary, eldeſt ſiſter of William Skeffington (his mother being mentioned with him in ſpeaking of the caveat); who, writing to his kinſman Thomas Brome, from London, 18 Oct. 1677, ſends reſpects "to my uncle Skeffington."—There had been an earlier connexion between the families of Skeffington and Danvers; Elizabeth, the only ſiſter of ſir William Skeffington, the firſt baronet, having been married to Francis Danvers, eſq. of Swithland, who died in 1631. Mr. Brome has a bond, 4 Feb. 1621, from John Skeffington, of Skeffington, eſq. (lady Urſula's huſband, in his father's life) to "Elizabeth Danvers, of Switland, gentlewoman, payable at the houſe of Francis Danvers, eſq. in Swithland."

* See Plate LXIV. fig. 1.

The laſt-mentioned Mr. Skeffington died, unmarried, May 18, 1729; leaving two ſiſters his coheirs; and by indenture tripartite, 10 and 11 March, 1739, between ſir *Thomas Peyton*, bart. and dame *Bridget* his wife, who was ſiſter and one of the coheirs and alſo deviſee of the real eſtate of *Thomas Skeffington* the younger, eſq. who was ſon and heir of *Thomas Skeffington*, aliàs *Brome*, eſq. and who (i. e. dame Bridget) was alſo deviſee of the real eſtate of *Elizabeth Hyde*, widow and relict of *William* Hyde, eſq. (and who was formerly the widow and relict of the ſaid Thomas Skeffington, aliàs Brome,) of the firſt part; *Anne Beaumont*, *Arabella Beaumont*, *Chriſtiana Beaumont*, and *William Buſby*, executors of the laſt will and teſtament of ſir *George Beaumont*, bart. of the ſecond part; and *Thomas Noble*, eſq. ſon and heir and alſo executor of *Thomas Noble*, eſq. deceaſed, of the third part; reciting that, by a decree of the court of Chancery, made Dec. 8, 1718, in a cauſe dependent between *Martin Hartopp* and *John Brome*, and other creditors of the ſaid Thomas Skeffington, aliàs Brome, the father, plaintiffs, and the ſaid William Hyde and Elizabeth his then wife, Thomas Skeffington the younger, the ſaid ſir George Beaumont, Matthew Johnſon, eſq. the ſaid Thomas Noble, deceaſed, and others, defendants; it was, amongſt other things, decreed, that Mr. Lovilond, then one of the maſters of the ſaid court, ſhould examine and certify whether all the lands charged by the will of the ſaid Thomas Skeffington, aliàs Brome, the father, with the payment of his debts, were comprized in a ſettlement mentioned in the ſaid decree to bear date 26 Dec. 1657; and whether the ſaid teſtator Thomas Skeffington the father, or any in truſt for him, was not, at his death, ſeiſed in fee of other lands beſides thoſe charged by his will for payment of his debts: And, if it ſhould appear that there were any lands charged by the ſaid will with the payment of debts which were not comprized in the ſaid ſettlement, or that the ſaid teſtator, or any in truſt for him, was, at his death, ſeiſed in fee of other lands beſides thoſe charged by the will; it was farther ordered and decreed the ſaid ſeveral lands ſhould be ſold to the beſt purchaſer that could be got to be allowed by the maſter, and that all parties ſhould join; and the money ariſing by the ſaid ſale ſhould be brought before the ſaid maſter, and applied in diſcharge of the ſaid teſtator's debts: And farther reciting, that, by a report made in the ſaid cauſe by the ſaid Mr. Lovibond, bearing date 2 March, 1725, the ſaid Mr. Lovibond certified that he had been attended by the ſolicitors on all ſides, and, in their preſence, looked into a propoſal brought before him by the ſaid Thomas Noble the father, for the timber and wood and underwood ſtanding in the two woods in queſtion, called *The Great Wood* and *Eagles Wood*, and alſo the inheritance of the wood-ground on which the woods grew, being part of the eſtate directed by the ſaid order to be ſold by the ſaid maſter; by which ſaid propoſal, the ſaid Mr. Noble the father offered and bid for the purchaſe of the ſaid eſtate and premiſſes, having a good title made to him thereto, free from incumbrances, the ſum of £1000.; which ſaid report was afterwards confirmed by two ſeveral orders of court, bearing date reſpectively March 11, 1725, and July 20, 1727: And reciting, that, by another order of the ſaid court, made in the ſaid cauſe, March 23, 1736, it was ordered that the ſaid Thomas Noble the ſon ſhould depoſit £100. part of the purchaſe-money of £1000. into the Bank, in the name and with the privity of the accomptant-general of the ſaid court, to be placed to his account in the ſaid cauſe, ſubject to the farther order of the ſaid court, and that the ſaid Mr. Noble ſhould forthwith complete the ſaid purchaſe; which ſaid ſum of £100. the ſaid Thomas Noble did accordingly pay into the Bank of England, as appears by the accomptant-general's certificate, dated June 10, 1737: And farther reciting, that Richard Edwards, eſq. the maſter who ſucceeded the ſaid Mr. Lovibond, by a report made in the ſaid cauſe June 10, 1737, certified that he found that the ſaid teſtator Thomas Skeffington, aliàs Brome, died ſeiſed in fee ſimple of the ſaid two woods called Great Wood and Eagles Wood; which ſaid laſt-mentioned report, by two ſeveral orders of the ſaid court, bearing date reſpectively June 16, and July 23, 1737, was abſolutely confirmed: And reciting the ſaid two woods called Great Wood and Eagles Wood are the lands intended to be conveyed: And reciting, that, by another order of the ſaid court, made in the ſaid cauſe, Nov. 20, 1739, it was ordered that the ſaid Thomas Noble the ſon ſhould forthwith pay the ſum of £900. the reſidue of his purchaſe-money, into the Bank, in the name and with the privity of the accomptant-general of the ſaid court, to be placed to the ſaid account and to the credit of the ſaid cauſe, ſubject to the farther order of the ſaid court; which ſaid ſum of £900. the ſaid Thomas Noble the ſon hath paid accordingly, as appears by the accomptant-general's certificate dated Dec. 21, 1739: the indenture farther witneſſed, that, in conſideration of the ſaid two ſeveral ſums of £100. and £900. ſo paid into the ſaid Bank by the ſaid Thomas Noble the ſon in full for the abſolute purchaſe, as well of the timber-wood and underwood mentioned in the ſaid ſeveral reports, as of the fee ſimple and inheritance of the ſaid woods, and wood-grounds, and ground and ſoil thereof, and of five ſhillings to the ſaid ſir Thomas Peyton and dame Bridget his wife, they grant, bargain, ſell, releaſe, aſſign, and confirm, unto the ſaid Thomas Noble, the ſaid two woods called The Great Wood and Eagles Wood lying in Skeffington in the county of Leiceſter, to hold to him, his heirs and aſſigns for ever. Sir *George Beaumont* having been the ſurviving truſtee under the act of 1710, his daughters, *Anne*, *Arabella*, and *Chriſtiana*, with Mr. *Buſby*, his executors, joined in conveying the ſame to Mr. Noble and his heirs.

On the death of Mr. Noble the younger, a new difficulty aroſe concerning the lands ſo conveyed. Sept. 18, 1737, he had made his will in writing, duly executed and atteſted, according to the ſtatute of frauds, 29 Car. II; and thereby, after a bequeſt of his horſes and hounds and a few pecuniary legacies, deviſed *in his verbis*: viz. "Alſo I give, deviſe, and bequeath, unto my friend Rogers Ruding, ſon of Walter Ruding, for ever, all and ſingular my manors, meſſuages, cottages, cloſes, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, ſituate and being in Rereſby, &c. and alſo elſewhere in the county of Leiceſter; and alſo all my meſſuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, in Milehay and elſewhere in the county of Derby; and all other my meſſuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments whatſoever, charged and chargeable with the payment of my debts and the legacies herein by me given; and I do give and bequeath unto the ſaid Rogers Ruding all and ſingular my houſehold goods, chattels, and perſonal eſtates whatſoever and whereſoever (except my horſes and hounds); and I do hereby nominate, conſtitute, and appoint, the ſaid Rogers Ruding ſole executor of this my laſt will and teſtament;" &c.—After the making and executing of the above-mentioned leaſe and releaſe, Mr. Noble died, Feb. 8, 1743, without revoking or altering his will; which led to a doubt in law, whether the property at Skeffington, which had been acquired ſubſequent to the date of the will, devolved to Mr. *Ruding* the deviſee; or to *Mary* the wife of *Thomas Jordaine*, the only ſurviving ſiſter and heir of Mr. Noble. The determination was in the favour of Mr. Ruding.

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[1] From the act of parliament which was paſſed on the occaſion in the 8th of queen Anne.

In 1722, four freeholders polled from this pariſh; and in 1775, we find the ſame number.

The lordſhip contains between 1200 and 1500 acres of good grazing land; ſome part of which is old incloſure; but by far the greater portion was incloſed under an act paſſed in 1772; which deſcribes *William Farrell*, eſq. as lord of the manor, patron of the rectory, a proprietor of a very conſiderable part of the open fields, and entitled to right of common; the Rev. *James Daſhwood*, as rector, entitled to all the tithes in kind, both great and ſmall, ariſing from the ſaid fields, and from the gardens, orchards, and homeſteads, for which no modus or compoſition was then paid or payable, to a part of the ſaid fields, and to right of common; and *John Hewett*, eſq. *William Brown* gent. and *Bartin Green*, as the proprietors of all the reſidue of the ſaid fields and commonable places, except a piece of land about one acre, called *Allen's Cloſe*. Three acres are directed to be ſet out for repair of roads; and an equivalent to the rector for his glebe; with two fifteenths of the common field, and a proper compenſation for tithes of old incloſures, in lieu of all tithes and payments; and the rector to be exempt from the uſual cuſtom of finding a bull and a boar for the uſe of the pariſh. The commiſſioners are empowered to ſet out the public roads, but not to alter the turnpike road from Leiceſter to Uppingham.

Within the lordſhip are five woods; *Brome's wood*, ſuppoſed to contain about 25 acres; *Great wood* about 19 acres, *Eagland wood* 10, *Hoothill wood* 15, and *Many buſh wood* 9.

There is alſo a cloſe called *The Wood-cloſe* in this lordſhip, ſuppoſed to be the ſame which is mentioned in p. 442. as *Grange-wood cloſe*. It joins Lodington lordſhip, and contains about 24 acres. There remain no marks nor tradition of any buildings ever being upon the ſpot.

The town at this time contains only 27 houſes, beſides the hall, and one lodge-houſe in a diſtant part of the lordſhip. Within the laſt 30 years, 21 houſes have been pulled down in the village; amongſt which was an antient manſion, ſome time inhabited by the Rev. Thomas Metcalfe, vicar of Tilton 1738—1769, which was pulled down within theſe 20 years, by ſir William's orders, to enlarge the proſpect from the hall, and to render the pleaſure-grounds adjoining more extenſive and complete. In the windows of the drawing-room of this houſe was painted the ſymbol or rebus of *Skeffington*, or *Skeav-in-ton*, a ſheaf on a tun[1].

A chief rent is paid annually to a court called *Moody Buſh Court*[2]; but the manor and the principal part of the lordſhip is now in the poſſeſſion of ſir *William-Charles-Farrell Skeffington*, bart. There are four other proprietors of lands within the pariſh; one of whom, —— *Foljambe*, eſq. reſides in Yorkſhire.

The lands in general are hilly, the ſoil exceedingly rich; feeding ſome of the fineſt ſheep and oxen the kingdom can boaſt of. The air is dry, clear, and exceedingly healthy; and the inhabitants in general live to great ages. There for many miles is a very beautiful range of woods, interſected by fertile paſtures of great dimenſions; which, running alternately wood and paſture, render the face of the country beautiful and pleaſing, and a reſidence in point of ſituation truly advantageous and deſirable. Some contend that the ground near Skeffington-hall is the higheſt in the county. The Foreſt hills, however, and the magnificent mountains of Bardon, Bredon, and Belvoir, muſt undoubtedly be excepted.

"By the ſide of the road leading from Skeffington to Tilton, in the firſt cloſe after quitting the turnpike-road which leads to Leiceſter, is a large and very deep gravel-pit, the upper ſtrata of which are ſand; the uppermoſt layer being fineſt, and each ſtratum in the deſcent gradually increaſing in coarſeneſs till it becomes a good and ſtrong gravel. The ſides of this pit, for about two thirds of the way round, riſing 20 feet or more perpendicular, render it a ſafe aſylum for the Sand-martins, who frequent it in large flights. In the ſandy ſtrata they have formed a great number of holes; in which, as the Verſifier of the Pſalms ſays on another occaſion,

'Securely there they build; and there
Securely hatch their young.'

The laſt time I ſaw this gravel-pit in ſummer, numbers of theſe martins were continually flying to and fro, buſily employed, ſome in forming holes, ſome in lining them with ſoft materials for neſts, and ſome in feeding their young. Notwithſtanding ſeveral men with carts and horſes, getting and loading of gravel, were making a perpetual noiſe below them, theſe birds, who are only viſitors for a few months in a year[3], regardleſs of it, purſued their avocations with unremitting ardour; while other birds, who are always with us, are ſo ſhy in theſe works, as generally to chuſe the moſt unfrequented ſpots in breeding-time for their habitations, and often to quit them on the approach of man; and not only leave their eggs, but even their offspring, to periſh. This is wonderful; but how to account for it I know not, unleſs that theſe birds, with others of the houſe-kind, and ſwallows, being ſuperſtitiouſly held more ſacred, are ſeldomer diſturbed, and therefore have leſs fears[4]."

In 1790 the altar-piece of St. Martin's church in Leiceſter was ornamented with a beautiful painting, preſented to that pariſh by ſir W. C. F. Skeffington. The ſubject is the Aſcenſion of our Saviour, who is repreſented with the banner of the croſs, and is ſurrounded by Cherubim. The principal figure is delineated with grace, and the countenance finely deſcriptive of mildneſs of character. The aſtoniſhed ſoldiers in the fore-ground are well grouped, and the Cherubim beautifully coloured, and happily diſpoſed in the upper part of the picture; which was painted by Franciſco Vanni[5].

On the 29th of Auguſt, 1794, a circumſtance occurred ſo highly honourable to ſir William Skeffington, and to the county of Leiceſter at large, that the inſertion of it at large in the note below can ſcarcely be called a digreſſion[6].

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[1] So *Langton* in Gartre Hundred, vol. II. p. 674; but Skeffington is more appropriate. See Plate LXIV. fig. 2.

[2] Of this court, to which ſeveral other townſhips in Eaſt Goſcote pay a chief rent, ſee hereafter under Syſton.

[3] On the ſubject of birds, it may here be remarked, that the Nightingale doth not migrate far North; but, what is more extraordinary, is a ſtranger to Devon and Cornwall, where myrtles grow to the tops of cottages. A reſpectable friend informs me, that about 30 years ſince he ſaw the bearded Manica actually ſhot near Melton Mowbray.

[4] Letter from Mr. John Tailby.

[5] This artiſt, who was born at Siena in Tuſcany in 1563, was a diſciple of Arcangelo Salimbeni (his godfather); and afterwards of Frederico Zucchero. He quitted the manner he had learned from them, to follow that of Barocci; whom he imitated in his choice of religious ſubjects, as well as in his manner of painting. The moſt conſiderable works of this maſter are in the ſeveral churches of Siena, and are much commended, both for beauty of colouring, and correctneſs of deſign. He died in 1610, having been knighted by pope Clement VIII. for his famous piece of the fall of Simon Magus in the Vatican.

[6] On this memorable day the Leiceſterſhire Volunteer Cavalry received their ſtandards in form; a ceremony as intereſting and ſplendid, as the occaſion was momentous and glorious; the appearance of 300 reſpectable neighbours, voluntarily ſtanding forth in defence of their country, attended by the civil power of the county and town, as if uniting themſelves in ſupport of each other; honoured by the preſence and reſpect of the neighbouring nobility and gentry; ſurrounded by a numerous concourſe of their fellow-countrymen; and crowned with the approbation and ſmiles of the principal beauties in Leiceſterſhire, who ſeemed

To the elegant pencil of the juſtly celebrated Miſs Linwood, and to the liberality of ſir William Skeffington, my readers are indebted for the annexed view (Plate LXIII.) of Skeffington Hall[*], the antient reſidence of the family; the South ſide of it caſtellated. Surrounding this houſe are beautiful pleaſure-grounds; the priſtine elegance of which is not only reſtored, but very much improved, by the preſent owner; who has made very conſiderable additions and alterations, both with reſpect to the manſion, and the grounds about it. In the latter, judgement and taſte are conſpicuous to a common obſerver: old buildings, which were offenſive to the eye have been removed; and fence walls, near the dwelling, taken down; and in their place we now behold fine verdure and trees of ornament, ſeemingly governed, in their growth, by the guidance of improved nature. The views ſeen in the walks near the dwelling are various and extenſive; but they want the aid of water to enrich them. With the naked eye may be ſeen, over a fertile vale, the field of Naſeby, memorable for the overthrow of Charles the Firſt's army. The beautiful churches of Norton and Galby, in ſome points of view, are pretty objects; as are alſo Quenby, Billeſdon coppice, and Skeffington and Lodington woods, whence much fine timber is taken for the uſe of the Britiſh navy.

The rooms in this truly venerable manſion are numerous, ſpacious, and convenient; elegantly decorated with a variety of excellent paintings, by the firſt and moſt celebrated maſters of the antient and modern ſchools; the chief of which have been collected by the preſent owner, who is a judge and an admirer of the arts, and a patronizer of artiſts.

The great Drawing-room contains two pictures of value, which are unique; Our Saviour bleſſing the children, by Le Seur; and Moſes trampling on the crown of Pharaoh, by Rembrandt.

Other pictures in this room are; two ovals, repreſenting Muſic and Dancing, taken from the figures at Herculaneum; they were painted by Allen, when at Naples. The Earl of Holland, by Dobſon.. The enchanted palace, an Italian copy, after Claude Lorraine. Two Bacchanalian women, by Carlo Cignani. Two Flower-pieces, by Giovanni Ferrari; and two Landſcapes on copper, by Brueghel. A drawing in water colours, Our Saviour and the Woman at the well, Italian. A Magdalen, on copper, after Guido Rhedi. A Magdalen with a ſkull, by Coſtanza, of Rome, very capital. A portrait of his Majeſty. The enchanted palace, an Italian copy, after Claude Lorraine. A portrait of the Princeſs Elizabeth, afterwards Queen of England; and one of the Earl of Strafford. David with Goliah's head by Cero Ferri; and Fruit and Birds, by Boddani. An

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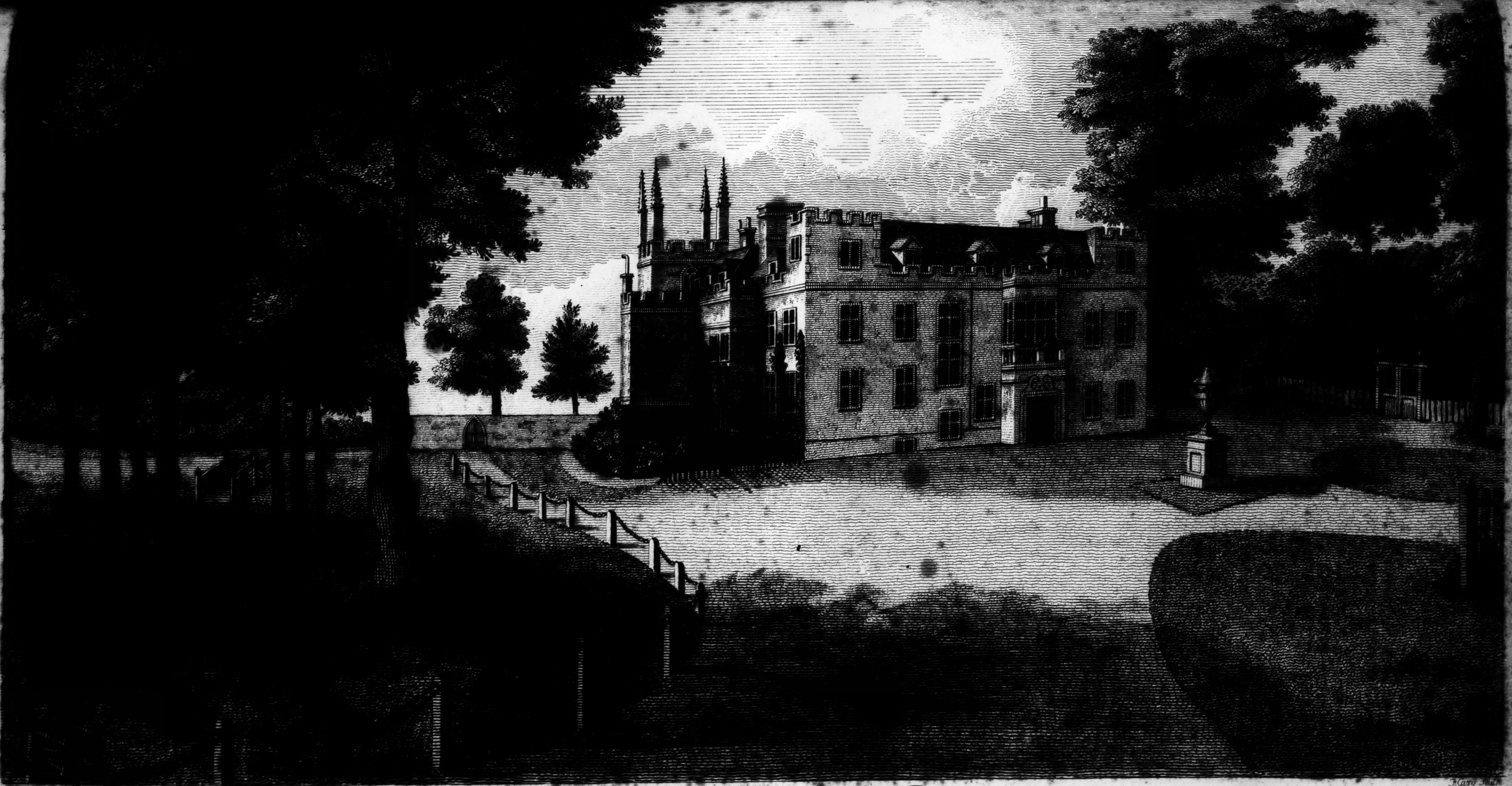
ſeemed to look up to them as to the "manly hearts who guard the fair!"—Early in the morning an officer's guard, under the command of captain-lieutenant Burnaby, mounted guard at head-quarters, and attended the perſon of the colonel (ſir William Skeffington) through the day. At eleven o'clock the troops aſſembled, from their different alarm-poſts, and formed a hollow ſquare in the market-place; after which, an officer's guard, from the colonel's troop, conducted Miſs Linwood, attended by Mr. Hungerford (who repreſented the lord-lieutenant of the county) and a ſplendid aſſemblage of ladies and gentlemen of the county and town, to head-quarters, with the truly elegant banner, which that lady, whoſe unequalled genius alone could produce it, had, to her infinite honour, wrought, as her patriotic donation to the corps, and which was afterwards, at her deſire, preſented by lady Skeffington. The Leiceſter troop, under the command of captain Heyrick, then conducted the mayor and corporation from the Guildhall, in their formalities, to the market-place, where they were received by the colonel, and ſaluted as they paſſed the line. The royal banner, which was extremely elegant, and the donation of lady Charlotte Curzon, daughter of the late gallant earl Howe, was then diſplayed to the troops, and afterwards preſented by her ladyſhip to the colonel, eſcorted by the high-ſheriff and the earl of Moira; at the ſame time, lady Skeffington, attended by Mr. Hungerford and the mayor of Leiceſter, diſplayed the provincial banner, given by Miſs Linwood. The preſenting ladies were attended by a train of ladies and gentlemen *en uniforme*. After paſſing in front of the line, the banners were preſented to the colonel, who delivered them to the ſenior cornets, accompanied by a manly and appropriate ſpeech. On the ſtandards being received, they were ſaluted by the troops. The colonel then, with animation and dignity highly becoming his character and rank, thus addreſſed the corps, on preſenting the royal ſtandard: "Gentlemen, I have the honour to preſent this royal ſtandard to the corps, being the gift of lady Charlotte Curzon, as a teſtimony of her loyalty to her Sovereign, her zeal for the glorious cauſe we are engaged in, and her ſingular regard for the honour and welfare of the loyal corps of Leiceſterſhire volunteer cavalry.—Under the influence of the donative of the daughter of the victorious earl Howe, I am confident that, whenever occaſion offers, it will incite you to valorous deeds; to the honour of the donor, and the eſteem of your country; remembering that it is to be valiantly defended, and never yielded but with life. Long live the King!"—On preſenting the provincial ſtandard, he ſaid, "Gentlemen, impreſſed with an unalterable loyalty for her Sovereign and attachment to her country, lady Skeffington experiences an heartfelt ſatisfaction in the opportunity of this public declaration of her ſentiments. The preſentation of the provincial ſtandard ſhe eſteems not only as an appropriate duty, but alſo as an honour which ſhe ever muſt remember with ſenſations as animating as the memorable cauſe we ſo glorioully are engaged in. She warmly participates in the approbation excited by Miſs Linwood, to whoſe ingenuity and loyalty we are indebted for a ſtandard, which ever, in point of work, muſt be eminently conſpicuous. Lady Skeffington, maintaining a ſtedfaſt eſteem for the ſpirited and gallant corps of Leiceſterſhire cavalry, ardently hopes an unvarying proſperity may happily diſtinguiſh our patriotic regiment, for whoſe welfare ſhe ever muſt retain the moſt anxious regard. Sincerely wiſhing each individual yeoman every ſucceſs which valour muſt deſerve, ſhe exhorts you to remember that this ſtandard, the Inſignia of Honour, like Honour, ſhould be yielded but with life."—After the ceremony of preſentation was concluded: "Gentlemen, the gratification I experience at the glorious ſight of my countrymen aſſembled here, is not to be deſcribed; confident I am there is not a breaſt but which glows with an animation equal to my own. The circumſtance moſt ſenſibly felt by me on this memorable occaſion is, having the honour of being appointed by our gracious Sovereign to the command of a corps of ſuch honourable and patriotic gentlemen, which I ſhall ever eſteem the moſt elevated ſtation of my life; and this day will be a memorial to remind your country of the affection you bear it, by ſtanding forth in defence of every thing human-nature holds moſt valuable; and at a time when you were looked up to for its defence. Since then, gentlemen, we give a proof that the ſame heroic ardor glows in our veins which did in our valiant anceſtors, let us emulate them who ſo bravely fought and bled in defence of a conſtitution which is the pride and envy of the world; and let us, by their bright example, be ſtimulated to the laſt drop of our blood, in defending our beneficent King, our Religion, our Country, and its Laws. Long live the King! and may proſperity, uninterrupted, await every part of his Majeſty's dominions!"—After this, as well as after the preſentation, the band played "God ſave the King!" the officers ſaluting, and the regiment pointing their ſwords towards the ſtandards. Then the colonel proceeded: "Gentlemen, I cannot quit the inſpiring ſubject without taking the liberty to intimate, that thanks are too deficient for your late worthy repreſentative in parliament Mr. Hungerford, who ſo long in his ſenatorial capacity conferred honour on the ſtation you were pleaſed to call him to, and who retired from the arduous taſk to enjoy his well-earned reward, the approbation of a grateful county. How then, Gentlemen, can we ſufficiently acknowledge our obligations to him, who, on the inſtant this glorious undertaking was deviſed, flew with a zeal that kept pace with his former acts, and never quitted the enterprize till, by his ſedulous and attentive care, the meritorious cauſe we are engaged in was accompliſhed! Thanks are his due; but let us do more; permit the remembrance of his attachment to the King and Country, and the ſervice he has rendered the cauſe, to be engraven indelibly on our hearts."—After the chaplain (the Rev. Thomas Greſley, B. A.) had very ſolemnly conſecrated the banners, the troops marched off to the Abbey Meadow, where they went through their exerciſe, to the approbation of the colonel, and the admiration of a great concourſe of ſpectators. From the field the troops were marched again to the market-place, where the banners were delivered into the hands of the colonel. The day concluded with a ball and ſupper given by the corps, which was numerouſly attended by the nobility and gentry of the county and town, amongſt whom were the counteſs of Denbigh, lord and lady Curzon, lady Charlotte Curzon, lady Skeffington, lady Bromley, the hon. Miſs Curzons, ſir Charles Cave, ſir John Palmer, ſir Charles and lady Hudſon, Mr. and Mrs. Winſtanley, Mr. and Mrs. Packe, Archdeacon Burnaby, &c. &c. The rooms (by requeſt of the corps) were ornamented under the direction of Miſs Linwood; the decorations of which were in a ſtyle of elegance peculiar to herſelf, whoſe loyalty and taſte throughout this occaſion reflect equal honour on herſelf and the corps. The horſe-guards blue, quartered in this town, under the command of quarter-maſter Rutledge, very politely offered their ſervices to keep the ground clear of intruſion, which they executed much to their credit. The utmoſt unanimity and ſatiſfaction prevailed the whole day; and Leiceſterſhire ſeemed to have but one heart.

[*] A ſmaller view is alſo given in Plate LXIV.

admirable



[illegible]wood del. J. Cary sculp.

SKEFFINGTON HALL, *the Seat of Sir William Charles Farrell Skeffington Bar.t*
To whom this Plate is respectfully inscribed by his much obliged humble Servant J. Nichols.

admirable portrait of Pope Paul III, by Titian. Here is alſo a curious inlaid Florentine table, repreſenting landſcapes, fruit and flowers, and a variety of figures and devices, of exquiſite workmanſhip; ſuppoſed to be the fineſt of the kind ever brought to England.

There is a record in the family, deſcriptive of this drawing room; which meaſures 32 feet in length, 23 in breadth; and is ſaid to have been floored and wainſcoted by one oak, which grew in Skeffington wood. Whether this be an actual circumſtance or not, the report of the country is ſo prevalent, that ſtrangers and travellers, paſſing, frequently requeſt permiſſion to ſee this extraordinary room; no board of which hath a joint in it. The above relation merits the greateſt credit, having been handed down by poſterity for near 200 years; and the floor remains at this time perfect and entire.

The Great Hall.——A Magdalen, kneeling, as large as life; ſhe is reading, with one hand on a human ſkull, the other ſupports her head, by M. R. Parmegiano. A landſcape, with geeſe and ducks, and a ſpaniel, by Wenix; and a greyhound and dead game, its companion, by Curene. A hare, by Fyte. Spot, a favourite hunter, is by Sartorius. A door-piece of fruit and flowers, by Michael Angelo de Carravaggio, has great merit. Here alſo is a highly finiſhed picture of a China vaſe, by John Van Heck; and a large picture, repreſenting the Four Elements, by Jordaëns of Antwerp.

Dining Parlour.——A Flemiſh ball, by Gonzales. A portrait of Charles the Second, and one of General Monk, by Sir Godfrey Kneller. Venus returning from hunting, wounded, by Luca Giordano. The Baſilica of Antonius, now the Cuſtom-houſe, at Rome: the Temple of Fortuna Virilis; the Mauſoleum of Hadrian; and the Medicean vaſe, by Hardinge. Vandieſt's landſcape, with a man fiſhing, is in his beſt ſtyle. Some birds, by Bogdani, are beautiful: ſo are a ſpaniel dog, and a dead rabbit by the ſame hand. A view of a palace belonging to the King of Naples, by Marieſchi. The Engliſh and French fleets engaging off Cape Logos, by Peters. An owl and other birds, by Bogdani; and a very highly finiſhed fruit and flower-piece, by Marellius, date 1636.

In the Breakfaſt Room.—— Four portraits of Ladies, repreſenting the Seaſons, by Morland. Four bunches of grapes, by Mrs. Wright. A ſmall piece, of a girl as Columbine; and a boy piping, by Laraiſé; and two ſmall pictures of Bacchanalian Boys, by Coypel. A head of a lady by Blomart; and its companion, that of an old man, by Vandyke. Fruit, and a ſhell goblet, by Deheem; and a very beautiful picture of flowers, by the Velvet Brueghel. A ſketch of a lady with flowers, by Caſali. Allen has given a fine copy from that famous picture in the Florentine Gallery, by Raphael, the Madona della Sedia. Diana and Endymion, by Geminiani; Bacchus and Ariadne, its companion, by the ſame hand. Our Saviour and the woman at the well (on copper), by Annibal Carrachi. The Wiſe Men's offering, after Reubens, by Van Harp. A landſcape, by Van Uden, and the figures by Teniers. A ſtag-hunting, by Wyke; a favourite horſe, by Boultbee; a highly finiſhed landſcape, by Bott and Bodwin; and a fine portrait of a foreign lady, on a pannel. In this room is a curious old carved chimney piece, in the middle of which are the arms of the family, with 30 quarterings.

Library.——Two landſcapes, by Dietriche, painter to the King of France. Two oval pictures of ruins in Rome, by Hardinge. The adoration of the ſhepherds, by Luca Giordano. St. Anne teaching the Virgin Mary, by Jouvenet. A Head of King Charles the Firſt, by Vandyke. A boy at ſtudy, by Flint.

Sir William's Dreſſing-Room.——A landſcape, by Lambert. A ſmall piece, of a pointer and a pheaſant, by Roper. A hare ſitting, by Denner. Two landſcapes, Morning and Evening, by Williams of Shrewſbury. Two landſcapes of views on the Rhine, by Griffier. A Dutch merry-making, after Teniers, by Van Helmont; and a freſh gale, by Monamy.

Great Stair-caſe.——A portrait of Henry VIII. by Hans Holbein; on which are theſe complimentary lines:

> "Si talis pictâ prodit ſub imagine princeps
> Quale putas verum corpus habere decus;
> Mens divina latet tanti ſub corpore regis.
> Numinis huic forma effigieſque Dei."

A whole length of King Charles the Firſt, by old Stone. A whole length of James the Firſt, and one of his Queen, by Vanſomer. King William III. by ſir Godfrey Kneller. Queen Anne, by Vandyke. A boar-hunting, by De Vos. Love, Wine, and Plenty. A large picture of fruit and flowers, by Carlo Saracino. A portrait of a man about to drink, by Chriſtopher Pierſon; and a ruin, by James. Theſe pictures were given to the Howard family, in whoſe poſſeſſion they continued till 1730. They were bequeathed (with many others) by the Counteſs of Suffolk to her niece, Viſcounteſs Torrington; and were part of the noble collection in the famous Gallery at Audley end.

Crimſon Bed-chamber.——A view of St. Mark's at Venice, by Marieſchi. A ſhepherd driving ſheep and goats, by Roſa Tivoli. Portrait of a lady, by Cornelius Janſen. Abraham putting forth Hagar and Iſhmael, by Taſſeart. Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, by Paul Veroneſe. Portraits of the Earl of Pembroke and the late King of Pruſſia.

Chintz Bed-room.——A large piece of Charles the Firſt, his Queen, the Prince of Wales, and James Duke of York, by old Stone, after Vandyke. An army paſſing over a ford; and a battle-piece, by Parocelle. A camp by Hemſkirk. The entrance of the Dardanelles, by old Griffier; and a landſcape, with cattle and figures, by Hayman.

Another Bed-chamber.——The Virgin and Child, by Migniard. A peaſant going to market, by Sebaſtian Ricci. Ducks and birds, by Bogdani. The miſer, by Hanneman. A large and highly finiſhed picture of fruit and flowers, by Segers; an unique. A landſcape, by Ferg; and a capital head of a Burgomaſter, by the famous Miervelt.

Lady Skeffington's Dreſſing-room —— Is adorned with ſome beautiful diſplays of art. An Italian ſeaport has much merit, by Vendercable. But two oval pieces of flowers, by Baptiſta, are capital; the landſcapes are by Paterre. Adoration of the Magi, by Paul Veroneſe; Our Saviour, its companion, by the ſame hand. Here are alſo five very capital Italian paintings, of birds, in water colours, done at Venice, on vellum; moſt elaborately finiſhed: they have been painted 100 years, and are in the higheſt preſervation. A nun at devotion, by Scalken. A beautiful ſmall Landſcape and figures, by Ferg. Four landſcapes, by Waldgrave; and two ſmall, by ditto. Views on the Rhine, have much merit.

In the Back Stair-caſe, are ſeveral good portraits. Suſannah and the Elders, by Genaro; and a flower-piece, by Michael Angelo da Carravaggio, have merit.

Among many other pieces not mentioned above, is a very fine Crucifixion, by Coypel. A capital Italian copy of St. Peter, after Guido. The return of the Prodigal Son, by Franciſco Baſſen.

	£.	s.	d.
Money raiſed for the poor within the year ending at Eaſter 1776,	68	16	10
Expended in county rates, &c.	6	18	6
———— on the poor, —	60	2	8
Rent of workhouſe and habitations,	7	18	6
Expended in litigations, —	0	0	0
Money raiſed for 1783, —	48	0	5
———————— 1784, —	53	0	0
———————— 1785, —	46	19	4
Medium of theſe three years,	49	6	7
———— of county expences,	6	17	10
———— of expences not relating to the poor; repairs of the church, roads, &c.	0	18	10
———— of nett annual expences,	41	9	11
———— of attending on magiſtrates,	1	7	10
———— of entertainments at meetings,	0	0	0
———— of law expences, —	0	0	0
———— of ſetting the poor to work,	0	0	0

The return made to the houſe of commons in 1786, in anſwer to an enquiry reſpecting the charitable donations in this pariſh, may be ſeen in vol. I. p. 54.

The CHURCH, (ſee Plate LXIV.)

dedicated to St. *Thomas à Becket*[1], is built with ſtone, and conſiſts of a beautiful tower with an handſome turret upon each angle (in which are five good muſical bells, given by the anceſtors of the preſent family of *Skeffington*, nearly 200 years ago, as their inſcriptions teſtify), ſeparated from the nave by an open, lofty, pointed arch; a North and South aile, ſeparated from the nave by four pointed arches upon Gothic pillars, over which are as many clereſtory windows.

The chancel is open to the nave by a pointed arch; on the South ſide of which the rood-loft remains perfectly entire.

At the end of the North aile is a ſmall chapel, the burial-place of the Skeffington family; which is ſeparated from the aile by an arch open at the top and iron balluſtrades at the bottom. An entrance into this chapel from the chancel is ſeparated in a ſimilar manner.

In the South wall of the chancel is a curious piſcina, with an eſcaloped baſon, Plate LXV. fig. 2; and in the North chapel is a very ſmall water-ſtoup, with a pointed arch.

In the Eaſt window of the chancel are ſome mutilated figures in painted glaſs.

In the firſt compartment, a man kneeling before an altar, on which lies a book open; and behind him another in the ſame attitude.

The ſecond compartment appears like the Virgin Mary, with an illegible inſcription under her feet.

Third compartment; a perſon with two fleurs de lis on his garment.

The old font, fig. 3, is plain, and octagon.

Mr. Burton notices theſe arms here:

Barry of ſix, Or and Azure, an eſcocheon Argent; on a chief of the firſt, three pallets between two gyronnies dexter and ſiniſter of the ſecond, *Mortimer* Earl of *March*; fig. 4.

Quarterly; 1. and 4. *France* antient, with a label of three points Argent, charged with nine torteauxes; 2. and 3. Gules, three lions paſſant guardant in pale Or, *Richard* Duke of *York*; impaling, Gules, a ſaltire Argent, *Cecilia* youngeſt daughter of *Ralph Nevile* Earl of *Weſtmoreland*, by his lady *Joan Beaufort*; fig. 5.

Argent, a chevron Sable, between three gilliflowers proper, *Pace*; fig. 6; under which is written,

"Orate pro Thoma Pace, quondam epiſcopi Bangor'."

Here are two pieces of communion-plate; on each, "Ex dono dominæ Katharinæ Skeffington."

In the Matriculus of 1220[2], Skeffington is deſcribed to be under the patronage of *John de Verdun*; the rector *Robert* paying to the church of Role [Rothley] 10*s*. *ab antiquo*.

In 1344, the procurations were, 7*s*. 6¾*d*.; the rectory was taxed at twenty marks, and paid 12*s*. 6*d*. for Peterpence. The heir of *Theobald de Verdun* was patron.

In 1534, the procurations and ſynodals were 10*s*. 7*d*.; and the value of the rectory £12.

In 1622, maſter *Heron*, a citizen of London, was patron; and in 1641, ſir *John Skeffington*, bart.

In 1650, the rectory was returned worth £100; and the incumbent as "ſufficient, but a pluralitan, and non-reſident."

"Nov. 24, 1715. Leic. Whereas *George Brome*, clerk, plaintiff, did, in Eaſter term, in the 11th year of the reign of her late majeſty queen Anne, exhibit his Engliſh bill in this Court againſt *Richard Bearne* and others, defendants; thereby ſetting forth, that the plaintiff was, and for 9 or 10 years then laſt paſt had been, rector and parſon of the rectory and pariſh-church of Skeffington, in the county of Leiceſter, and thereby entitled to all tithes of corn, grain, and hay, and all other tithes and dues belonging to the ſaid rectory, from time to time coming, growing, and renewing, within the ſaid pariſh and the titheable places thereof; and to all compoſitions, moduſes, and ſums of money payable in lieu of tithes; and to all oblations, obventions, and Eaſter-dues; and to all ſmall tithes, of what kind or nature ſoever, growing, ariſing, or happening, within the ſaid pariſh; that the defendant, for divers years laſt paſt, had held and occupied a cloſe called *The Grange Wood*, or *The Wood Cloſe*[3], containing about 30 acres, lying within the ſaid pariſh of Skeffington; and had ſometimes mowed the ſame, and carried away the hay, without ſetting forth any tithes; and, other years, had plowed and ſown the ſame, or ſome part thereof, with corn, and had alſo cut and carried away the corn, without ſetting forth the tithe thereof; and, other years, had depaſtured the ſaid cloſe with barren and unprofitable cattle which afforded no tithe in kind, for which he ought to have paid the plaintiff tithe-herbage at 2*s*. in the pound; which tithes the defendant had withheld, at firſt promiſing to account with the plaintiff for the ſame, not pretending the ſaid ground to be tithe-free, but now pretends that the ſame is exempted from payment of tithes by reaſon of ſome modus or compoſition paid in lieu thereof, whereas he well knows the contrary, and that tithes in kind have conſtantly been paid for the ſame, till of late that he the ſaid defendant hath had the poſſeſſion thereof, and refuſed to pay any tithes for the ſame, and intends to deprive the plaintiff thereof: wherefore, that the defendant might anſwer to the premiſſes, and particularly ſet forth how long he hath held and occupied the ſame cloſe, and when he entered on the ſame, and in what manner he hath ſince yearly occupied it, and, when mowed, how many loads of hay he had therefrom, and what each load of hay was worth, and, when depaſtured, might ſet forth with what cattle, and whether they afforded any tithe in kind, and what the yearly value of the ſaid cloſe is, and the herbage thereof, and, when plowed and ſowed, might ſet forth with what corn, and what increaſe the ſame produced, and, if the ſame was not all ploughed, how the profits of the reſt were taken, and may for the whole time ſet forth in what particular manner the profits of the ſaid cloſe were yearly taken, and what tithes the ſame did yearly produce, and the value thereof, (the plaintiff waving all penalties, and contenting himſelf with the ſingle values of the ſaid tithes); and that the defendant may ſet forth how, and by whom, the ſaid cloſe was occupied before he came in poſſeſſion thereof; and whether tithes in kind were not paid for the ſame by the former occupiers thereof, and by whom; and that the defendant might be compelled to account for, and pay the plaintiff, the tithes of the ſaid cloſe during the time he hath held the ſame; and, that the plaintiff might be relieved in the premiſſes, he prayed proceſs againſt the ſaid defendant: Wherewith the defendant being duly ſerved, appeared and anſwered; and thereby ſaid, that he believed the plaintiff was and had been rector of the pariſh and pariſh-church of Skeffington about 10 years then laſt paſt (as in the bill was ſet forth), and thereby entitled to all tithes and dues belonging to the ſaid rectory, from time to time coming, growing, and renewing, within the ſaid pariſh and the tithable places thereof, and to all compoſitions, moduſes, and ſums of money, payable in lieu of any tithes, and to all oblations, obventions, and Eaſter-dues, and to all ſmall tithes, of what nature or kind ſoever, growing, ariſing, or happening in the ſaid pariſh, as in the bill ſet forth; ſaid that he had, ever ſince the 29th of September, 1704, rented a cloſe called *Grange Wood Cloſe*, containing, by eſtimation, 24 acres, together with other cloſes now in his poſſeſſion, lying in the pariſh of Skeffington, and belonging to *John Thornhagh*, eſq.; and that all the ſame time he had conſtantly eaten and depaſtured the ſaid cloſe with cattle, *viz.* horſes, mares, cows, calves, and ſheep; but denied he ever carried away any graſs or hay mowed in the ſaid cloſe, or that the ſame was ever plowed or ſowed with corn, ſince he was occupier thereof; confeſſed he never ſet forth tithes in kind for the ſaid cloſe, but ſaid he had conſtantly paid to the plaintiff yearly a modus, compoſition, or rate of £10. in lieu of tithes of the ſaid cloſe and other incloſures of the ſaid John Thornhagh in Skeffington aforeſaid; ſaid, he had heard and believed that part of the lordſhip of Skeffington was incloſed about 150 years ſince; upon which the then rector and the proprietors of the ſaid incloſure made

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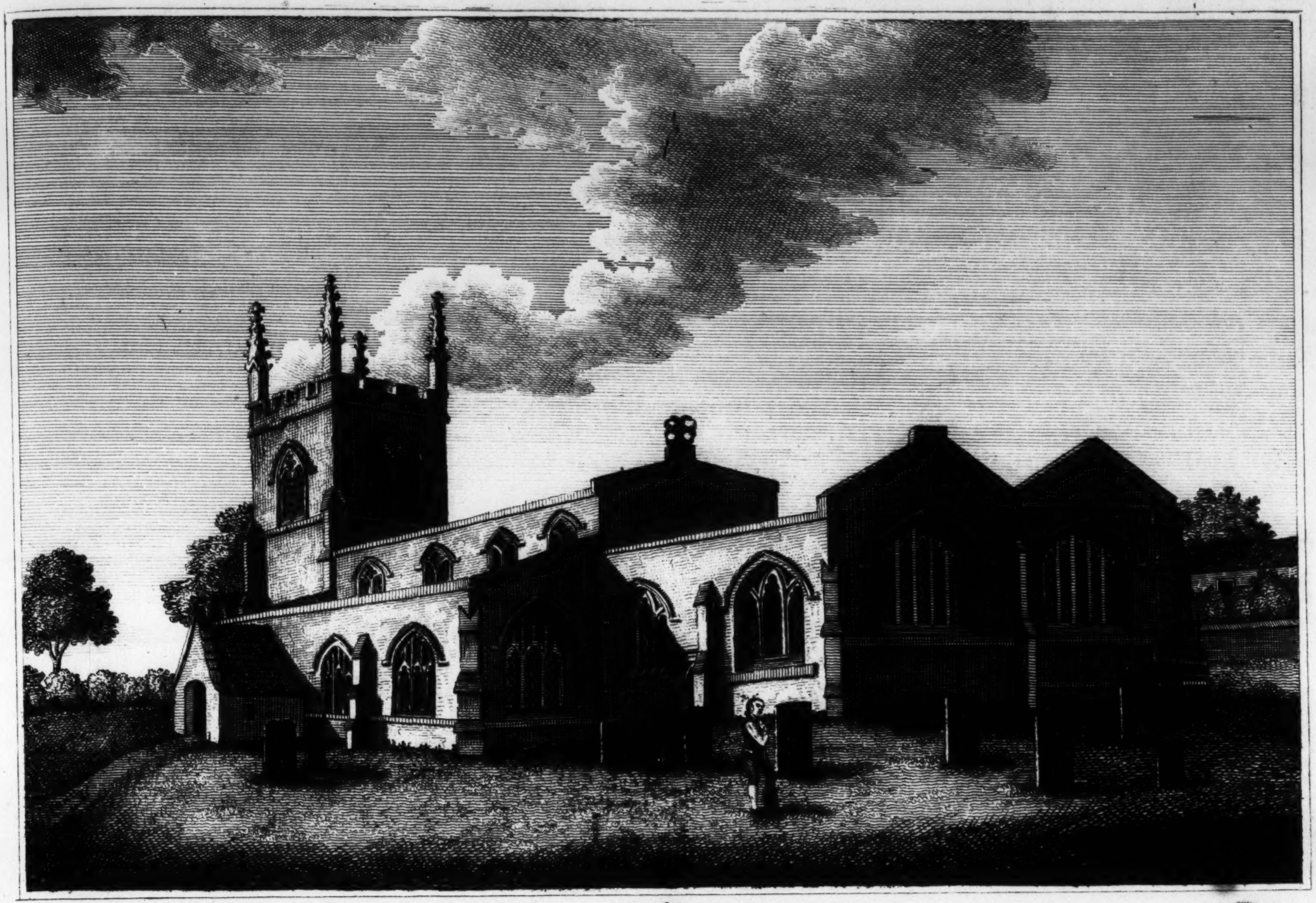
[1] The wake, or feaſt, is kept in this pariſh at Chriſtmas.

[2] See the Introductory Volume, p. lx.

[3] See p 439.

SKEFFINGTON, S.E.



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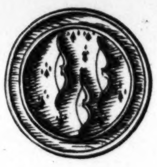

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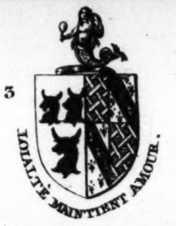

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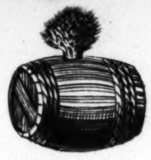
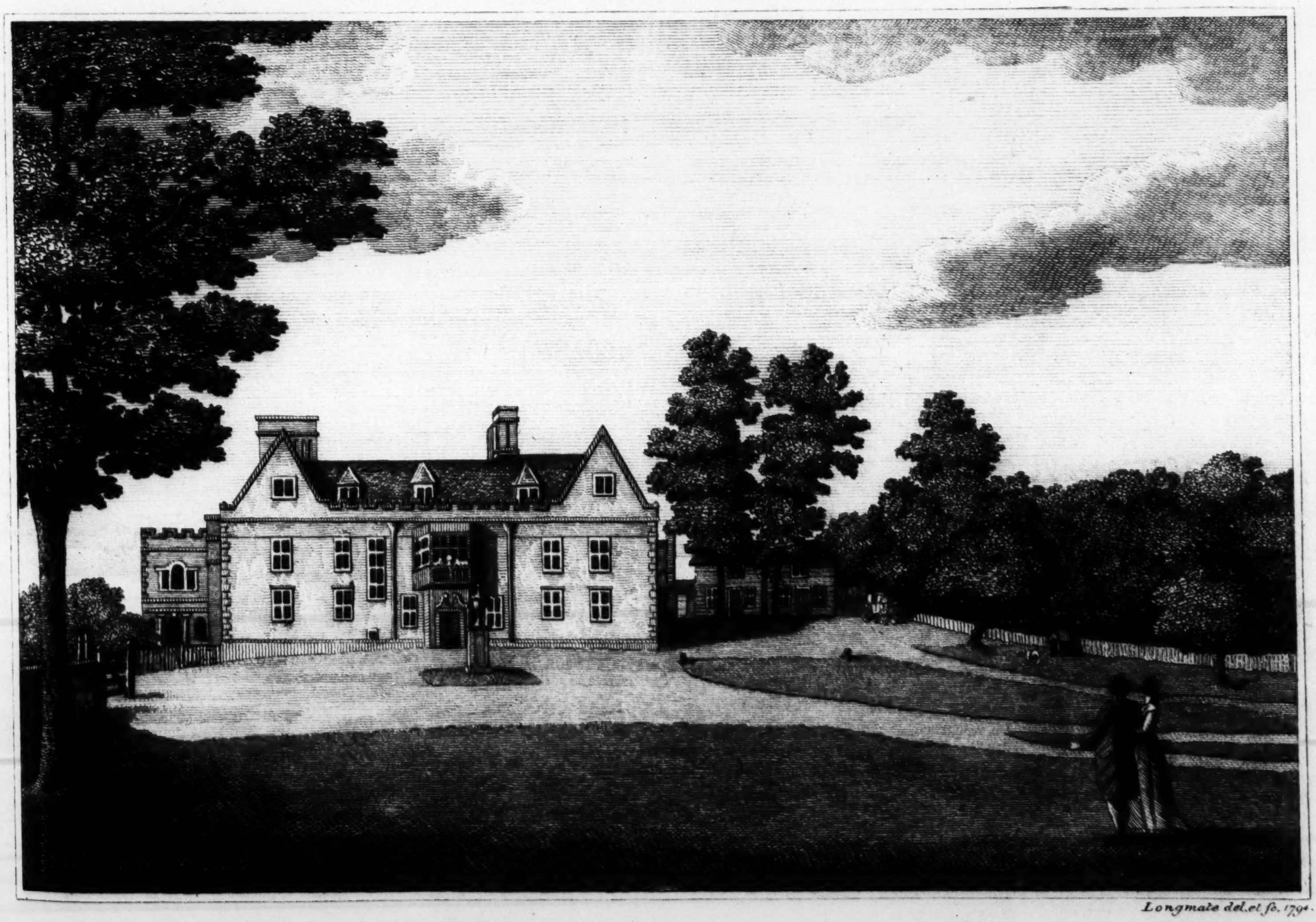
2



SKEFFINGTON HALL.



Longmate del. et ſc. 1791.

ſome agreement, that a compoſition or modus of £40. *per annum* ſhould for ever after be paid by the proprietors of the ſaid incloſure in lieu and full diſcharge of all tithes that might ariſe or grow due from the ſame; that the defendant had conſtantly paid the plaintiff the yearly ſum of £10. being the fourth part of the modus or compoſition of £40. ever ſince he came into poſſeſſion of the ſaid cloſes, being the fourth part of the ſaid incloſure of the ſaid lordſhip, in lieu and full ſatisfaction of the tithes of the ſaid Grange Wood Cloſe and the reſt of the cloſes in Skeffington in defendant's poſſeſſion; and that the plaintiff accepted the ſame as ſuch, and gave the defendant receipts for the ſame, which he ſet forth *verbatim* in his anſwer; denied that he ever heard of any tithes in kind paid to any rector of Skeffington for the ſaid Grange Wood Cloſe by any former occupier thereof, except once by *George Smith* to Mr. *Nathanael Butteris*, heretofore rector there; and had heard and believed that Mr. Butteris, being ſatisfied that no tithes were due for the ſame, returned the money to the ſaid Smith; and that no tithes in kind, or any other ſatisfaction for the ſame, had at any time been paid or made to the rector of Skeffington for the ſaid cloſe, than by payment of the ſaid £10. *per annum*; ſaid that, the tithes of the ſaid Grange Wood Cloſe being included in the ſaid compoſition of £10. *per annum*, as he always believed, and doubted not but to prove, he never kept any particular account, nor could he ſet forth with what cattle the ſaid cloſe was depaſtured in every or any years ſince he had the poſſeſſion thereof, nor whether ſuch cattle afforded any tithe in kind, not what the tithe-herbage thereof amounted unto, nor in what particular manner the ſaid cloſe was every year occupied, nor what tithes the ſame would have produced had there been no modus paid for the ſame; ſaid, that the ſame Grange Wood Cloſe was occupied by *William Ireland* immediately before the defendant, and that the ſame was of the yearly value of £.10, or thereabouts; and that he had known the pariſh of Skeffington about 12 years, and during that time the ſaid cloſe had been reputed part of the old incloſure, and exempted from tithes, as the old incloſure was; and denied combination, and concluded with the general traverſe: To which anſwer the plaintiff replied, and the defendant rejoined; and, iſſue being joined, divers witneſſes were examined on both ſides; and, their depoſitions being duly publiſhed, and the cauſe ſet down in the paper of cauſes, the ſame came on this day to be heard in the Exchequer-chamber at Weſtminſter, before the right honourable ſir Thomas Bury, knt. Mr. Baron Price, and ſir James Mountagu, knt. three of the barons of this Court; where, upon opening of the plaintiff's bill by Mr. Fitzherbert, of counſel with him, and of the defendant's anſwer by Mr. Gilby, of counſel with the defendant; and hearing of Mr. Etrick and the ſaid Mr. Fitzherbert, of counſel with the plaintiff, and Mr. Serjeant Stevens, Mr. Carter, and Mr. Gilby, of counſel with the defendant; and reading ſeveral receipts under the rector's hand to the ſaid defendant for the ſaid compoſition of the ſaid Grange Wood Cloſe, dated as follows; *viz.* one dated the 26th of April, 1706; another dated the 31ſt of March, 1707; and another dated the 17th of December, 1707; and on reading the depoſitions of ſeveral witneſſes on both ſides, and on debate of the matter: It is thereupon, this day, ordered by the Court, that it be referred to a trial at law upon the following iſſue; *viz.* 'Whether Grange Wood Cloſe is part of the antient incloſure in Skeffington, for which the £40. *per annum* compoſition has been paid in lieu of tithes of ſuch incloſure; or not?' to be tried in a feigned action to be brought by the plaintiff againſt the ſaid defendant in the office of pleas of this Court; to which the defendant is forthwith to cauſe an appearance to be entered, and name an attorney, and plead to iſſue, ſo that the ſame may be tried at the next Lent aſſizes to be holden for the county of Leiceſter; and the depoſitions of ſuch witneſſes examined in this cauſe as ſhall be dead or unable to travel are to be made uſe of at the ſaid trial; and the equity is referred to the Court, until after ſuch trial ſhall be had; and in the mean time this cauſe is to be continued in the paper of cauſes to be farther heard upon the equity reſerved, after the ſaid trial ſhall be had as aforeſaid."

The preſent value in the king's books is 12*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*

The epiſcopal procurations are, 5*s.*; the archidiaconal, 10*s.* 7*d.*

RECTORS.	PATRONS.
Robert .... 1220.	John de Verdun.
Lawrence Lumbord, 1223.	Sir Nicholas de Verdun, knt.
John de Luchterworth, 1243.	Lady Roeſia de Verdun.
Robert de Brokardeſton, 1278.	
.... 1301. 1310. 1312.	Sir Theobald de Verdun, conſtable of Ireland.
John Hampnall, 1534.	
Robert Ruſhet, 1591.	
John Waybred, 1637—1666.	Sir John Skeffington, bart.
William Danvers, Aug. 30, 1667.	} William Skeffington, eſq. of Tunbridge.
Nathanael Buttris, May 27, 1674.	
George Brome, Dec. 26, 1699; died 1726-7.	Thomas Skeffington, *alias* Brome, eſq.
Paul Southworth, April 10, 1727.	Thomas Skeffington, eſq.
James Daſhwood[1], M. A. June 20, 1768.	Sir Thomas Peyton, bart.
James Daſhwood, Sept. 10, 1771.	William Farrel, eſq.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

On the floor of the chapel at the North ſide of the chancel, near the Eaſt wall, on the South ſide of an alabaſter ſtone, are inſculptured the effigies of a man and woman (now almoſt worn out); round the ledge in 1740 Mr. Smyth found this inſcription:

"Orate ꝓ aĩab's Thome Skevinton, armigeri, et Mariæ uxoris ejus;
qui quidem Thomas obiit vigeſimo ....
.... aĩab' ꝓpicietur deus. Amen."

At top of this ſtone are theſe coats: 1. Argent, three bulls heads eraſed Sable, *Skeffington*; 2. Argent, three Corniſh choughs Sable, *Jenney*; 3. Azure, a bend cottiſed between ſix mullets Or, *Ouldbeif*; Plate LXV. fig. 7—9.

Cloſe by the laſt, on another alabaſter ſtone, is inſculptured a man in armour and his wife, both in prayer; at his feet five ſons, at hers ſix daughters; fig. 10. Round the ledge is this inſcription:

✠ "Hic jacent Thomas Skeffington,
armiger, et Margareta uxor ejus; qui quidem Thomas obiit
xxix° die Julii, anno Domini
M°D°XLIII°; et Margareta obiit xii° Januarii,
año dñi M°D°XXXIX°: quorũ animæ in fidelium cœtu æterna
pace quieſcant. Sit laus Deo ꝓ vivis et defunctis."

Over head, on her ſide: Quarterly; 1. *Skeffington*; 2. *Ouldbeif*; 3. Ermine; on a chief indented Gules, three eſcalops Or, *Child*; 4. *Jenney*; impaling Azure, a fleur de lis Argent, *Digby*.

On his the ſame four; impaling, 1. Quarterly Or and Gules, within a border Sable, bezanté, *Rochford*; 2. Gules, an eagle diſplayed Or, *Liſley*; 3. Sable, three garbs Argent, *Cambridge*; 4. Azure, on a bend Or, an annulet Gules, *Deane*.

---

[1] Chaplain to Lord Rous.

Mr. Wyrley notices this laſt; and alſo three others, not now to be found, which he thus deſcribes:

1. *William Skeffington*; impaling, 1. and 4. Azure, fretty Argent, *Cave*; 2. and 3. Ermine, on a bend Sable, three whales' heads eraſed Or, *Whalley*; motto, LOIALTE MAINTIENT AMOUR[1]; Plate LXIV. fig. 3.

2. *William Skeffington*, abſque differentiâ.

3. *Leonard Skeffington*, ſine differentiâ.

Within an arch[2] of the North wall of this chapel, is a ſmall monument of alabaſter (Plate LXV. fig. 11), within a circle or arch of ſtone, bearing this inſcription:

MONUMENTUM . WILHELMI . SKEFFINGTON . ARMIGERI . ET . MARIÆ . UXORIS . EJUS . QUI . QUIDEM . WILHELMUS . OBIIT . VICESIMO . SECUNDO . DIE . SEPTEMBRIS . AN O . D. 1571 . ET . MARIA . OBIIT . SEPTIMO . DIE . SEPTEMBRIS . AN. D. 1558.

Arms above, in an eſcutcheon of ſixteen coats, fig. 12:

1. *Skeffington*.
2. *Ouldbeif*.
3. Quarterly, Ermine and Gules, *Stanhope*, of *Stoke Rochford*, co. Lincoln.
4. Vert, three hounds courant in pale Or, *Maulovell*, of *Rampton*, Notts.
5. *Deane*.
6. *Skeffington*.
7. *Maulovell*.
8. *Stanhope*.
9. *Rochford*.
10. *Liſley*.
11. *Jenney*.
12. Argent, a feſs dancetté between three creſcents Gules, *Doyle*.
13. Sable, three garbs Argent, *Cambridge*.
14. *Deane*.
15. *Child*.
16. Or, a pale Azure, and a chief Vert, *Colſhell*.

Creſt, A mermaid proper, finned, crined; in her right hand a mirror, in her left a comb; all Or.

On the ſides:

Cave, fig. 13.

Quarterly, 1. and 4, *Cave*; 2. and 3, *Whalley*, fig. 14.

Againſt the South wall, near the Eaſt end, a curious and elegant free-ſtone tomb, inlaid with black marble; thereon, at each corner, a round pilaſter of black marble; at top, pediment, &c.; two perſons kneeling on cuſhions (the man in armour) fronting each other; their heads elated and raiſed up in devotion; between them an altar-tomb, with their books open laid thereon; behind him the figures of two ſons, of her four daughters, all kneeling; at the Weſt end three other children, lying ſideways, in ſwaddling-cloaths; fig. 15.

On a large ſquare of black marble, between the pilaſters, is the following inſcription:

"MEMORIÆ SACRUM.
HIC JACENT IN CONJUGALI TUMULO (QUI QUONDĀ THALAMO)
THOMAS SKEFFINGTŌ, DE SKEFFINGTŌ, ARMIGER, ET ISABELLA
UXOR EJUS; QUI QUIDĒ THOMAS, ORTUS EX VETUSTÂ STIRPE
EQUITUM (UT TESTANTUR INDICES HONORARII), PRUDENS,
ANIMOSUS, FACUNDUS, EGREGIE HOSPITALIS, CLARUIT USQ;
AD ILLĀ CALIGINĒ, QUÂ MORIENS, AN° 1600, COMMUTAVIT
VIRTUTĒ PRO GLORIÂ NON MUTANDÂ. ISABELLA SUPERSTES
UXOR, ET FILIA JOHANNIS BIRON EQUITIS, CLARISS^Æ^ FAMILIÆ DE NEWSTEDD,
IN COMITATU NOTTINGHĀ (POST VIDUITATĒ SUPRA
VIGINTI ANNOS SANCTÈ ET LAUDABILITER ACTĀ) MORIBUNDA
HOC MONUMENTŪ ERIGENDŪ RELIQUIT JOHANNI SKEFFINGTŌ
EQUITI ET GENERO SUO, ET ROGERO COLLY FAMULO
(EXECUTORIBUS SUIS). PROLĒ HABUERUNT DICTI THOMAS
ET ISABELLA NUMEROSĀ, SED NON ADEÒ FŒLICEM; WILL'MUM
EQUITĒ, ET JOHANNĒ LONDINI IMMANITER CÆSŪ: QUORUM
(SINE PROLE) MORTE DEVOLUTA ET LAPSA HÆREDITAS SORORIB.
VIZ. JOANNI SAINCT. ANDREW NATO EX MARIÂ PRIMOGENITÂ;
ELIZABETHÆ, NUPTÆ WILL'MO JETTER ARMIGERO; CATHARINÆ,
NUPTÆ WILL'MO BROME ARMIGERO; ET URSULÆ, NUPTÆ
JOHANNI SKEFFINGTŌ EQUITI, ET HÆREDI SUI PATRIS,
WILL'MI SKEFFINGTŌ DE FISHERWIC, BARONETTI; REDIVIVO
NOMINI PARTIM RESTITUTA EST IN HOC ULTIMO CONNUBIO.
HABUERUNT ET ALIOS SEX, HANC LUCĒ PER INFANTIĀ RELINQUENTES; VIZ. BRIGITTĀ, ISABELLĀ, ANNĀ, ALICIĀ, HELEONORĀ,
ET THOMĀ, HIC QUIETE EXPECTANTES RESURRECTIONEM."

An atchievement at top of thirteen coats[3], fig. 16.

1. *Skeffington*; 2. *Ouldbeif*; 3. *Stanhope*; 4. *Maulovell*; 5. Ermine, a bend Azure, *Ingliſh*; 6. *Rochford*; 7. *Liſley*; 8. *Jenney*; 9. *Doyle*; 10. *Cambridge*; 11. *Deane*; 12. *Child*; 13. *Colſhell*. Creſt as before.

Below, the ſame thirteen quarterings; impaling, Quarterly, 1. and 4, Argent, three bendlets enhanced Gules, *Byron*; 2. and 3, Argent, on a bend Sable, three annulets Or; in chief a croſs croſslet fitché Azure; fig. 17.

Above the arch in the North wall is a monument (fig. 18.) of ſtone painted, with pediment and architrave; on the ſides two angels holding up curtains for ſhewing the inſcriptions, in two ſquare frames in the middle of grey marble, thus:

1. "Sub hoc monumento, memoriæ
ſacro, conduntur JOHANNIS SKEFFINGTON, de FISHERWICKE, equitis aurati &
baronetti, URSULÆ uxoris, & GUILIELMI filii eorundem unici, reliquiæ;
qui quidem JOHANNES (filius WILLIELMI
SKEFFINGTON de FISHERWICKE natu
maximus, ſex linguarum, viz.
ANGLICÆ, LATINÆ, GRÆCÆ, GALLICÆ,
ITALICÆ, HISPANICÆ, peritus; necnon in omnimodâ ſcientiâ laudabili egregiè doctus), anno ætatis
ſuæ ſexageſimo-ſeptimo, annoque
Dñi MDCLI, menſe Novembris,
corruptibile corporis depoſuit
monumentum. Predictus autē
GUILIELMUS, non minùs virtutibus, quàm origine clarus,
viceſimum-ſextum ætatis annum agens, menſe Aprilis, anno
MDCLII, obiit cœlebs."

2. "URSULA demùm, THOMÆ SKEFFINGTON de SKEFFINGTON, armigeri, &
ISABELLÆ uxoris ejus, filiæ JOHANNIS
BYRON de NEWSTED, in com. NOTTINGAMIÆ, equitis aurati, natu
minima, (fratre ſeniore ſine
prole, juniore cœlibe, defunctis),
paternæ hæreditatis cohæres;
ſuperſtes uxor JOHANNIS, & mater
WILLIELMI, poſt viduitatem &
orbitatem ſuprà ſex annos
patientèr actam, ceſſit fato, año
ætatis ſuæ LXV, menſe Julii,
annoque Dñi MDCLVIII.
Et, dum adhuc in vivis
eſſet, hoc memoriale THOMÆ
BROME armigero, nepoti
& executori ſuo, reliquit
erigendum."

---

[1] This was the lord deputy's monument.

[2] A ſimilar arch is in the ſame wall, near this; but no tomb or monument within it.

[3] Theſe quarterings are marſhaled differently from the Viſitation of 1619; but they are ſo on the tomb.

Againſt

SKEFFINGTON MONUMENTS, &c.

Vol. III Pl. LXV. p. 444.

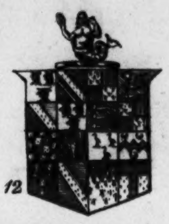

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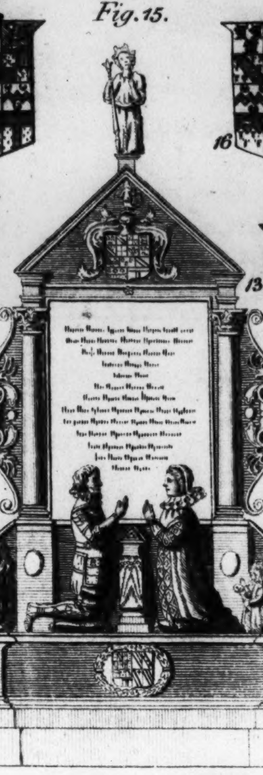
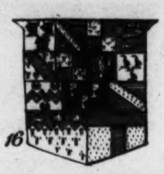
Fig. 15.

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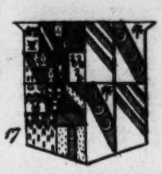
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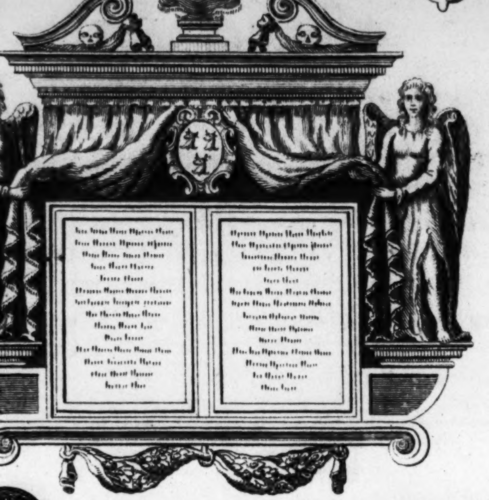
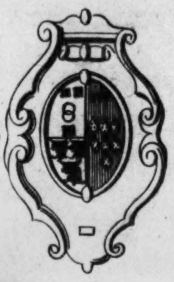
Fig. 18.

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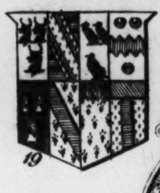
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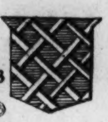
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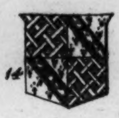
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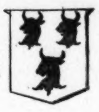
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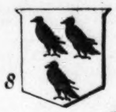
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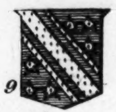
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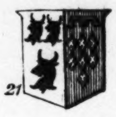
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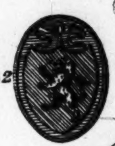
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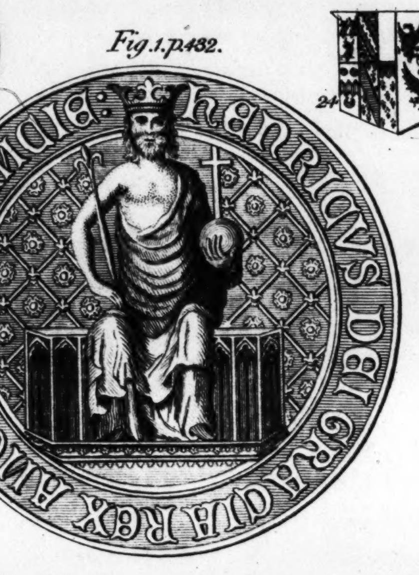
Fig. 1. p. 482.


HENRICUS DEI GRACIA REX ANGLIE ET FRANCIE

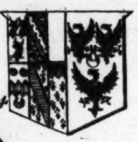

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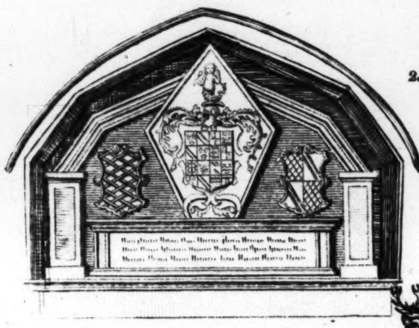
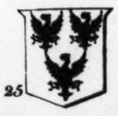
Fig. 11.

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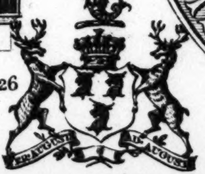
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Fig. 1 is a Seal to an old Deed in the possession of Sir Wm. Skeffington Bart.

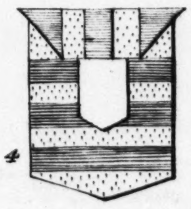
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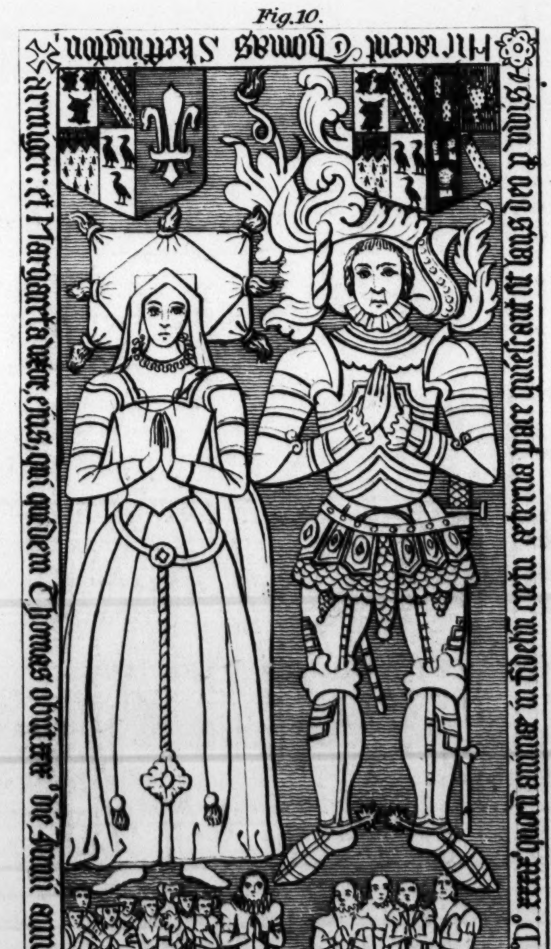
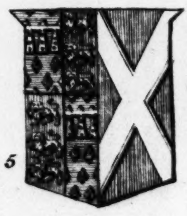
Fig. 10.


Hic iacent Thomas Skeffington
M.D. xxv et Margareta obiit xii Januarii

Longmate del. et sculp. 1794.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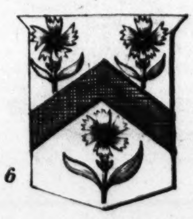
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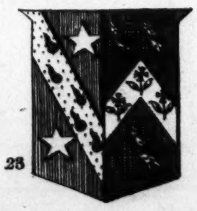
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Fig. 2.

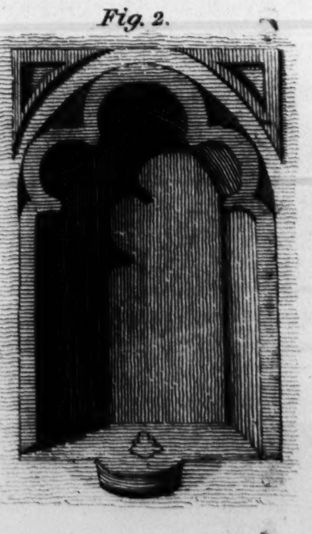
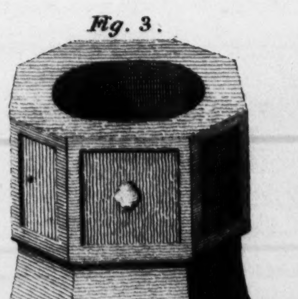


Fig. 3.



Againſt the South wall, an handſome monument of black and white marble, with pediment, between two pilaſters voluted, has this inſcription :

"Gulielmus Skeffington,
iſtius familiæ legitimus hæres
maſculus ; ſed, orbatus de maximâ parte
hæreditatis per alienationem cujuſdam
Gulielmi Skeffington, militis,
tantummodò fruebatur, ut hæres
maſculus, manerio de Datchurch
in comitatu Kanciæ; quod manerium
Rex Henricus Octavus dedit domino
Gulielmo Skeffington militi, pro-
avo iſtius Gulielmi, & tunc Deputaio
Regis in Regno ſuo Hiberniæ, &
hæredibus maſculis de corpore illius
Gulielmi ; &, reverſione indè Domino
Regi ſpectante, eâ ratione ſtatus
iſte talliatus per finem non reciſus,
deſcendebat iſti Gulielmo; & poſ-
tea domina Ursula Skeffington,
una ſororum & cohæredum illius
Gulielmi qui primus alienavit,
in viduitate ſuâ reſtituit dimi-
diam partem hujus manerii iſti
Gulielmo, qui erexit hoc monumentum
anno ſeptuageſimo-nono ætatis ſuæ,
annoque Dom. 1687."

Arms above; an atchievement of eight coats, 1. *Skevington* ; 2. *Ouldbeif* ; 3. *Jenney* ; 4. *Doyle* ; 5. *Cambridge* ; 6. *Engliſh* ; 7. *Child* ; 8. *Colſell* ; fig. 19.

[John Skeffington, eſq. (who was killed Nov. 4, 1613) was buried here Dec. 21 ; but has no monument [1].]

On the floor of the chapel, towards the South, a black ſtone, round which a border of free-ſtone, thus:

"Here lieth the body of Elizabeth,
2d daughter and coheire to John St. Andrew,
of Gothã, in com. Nott, eſq.;
firſt the wife of Francis Thornhavgh,
of Fenton, eſq.; and after to
William Skeffington, of this town, eſq.
She died IAN. XI. 1676."

In the middle, two annulets Gules, linked in feſs between three croſs patées Sable, *Thornhagh* ; under it *Skeffington* ; impaling, Gules, ſeven maſcles conjoined, 3, 3, 1, Or ; in chief a label of three points Azure, *St. Andrew* ; fig. 20. At the bottom, *Skeffington*, impaling *St. Andrew* ; fig. 21.

Even with the laſt, on a curious grey ſtone :

"Here lyeth the body of
Thomas Skeffington, aliàs Brome, eſq. ;
who departed this life the 25th day of December,
in the forty-ſixth year of his age,
in the year of our Lord 1709."

At the bottom of the laſt, on another grey ſtone :

"In memory of Thomas Skeffington,
of Skeffington, eſq.;
who died May the 18th, 1729, aged 32 years."

On a neat marble monument againſt the Eaſt wall ; arms, Vert, a lion rampant Or, fig. 22 :

"Sacred to the memory of William Farrell, eſq.
who departed this life, at Cheſter,
on Sunday the 6th of April, 1777,
in the 62d year of his age;
and lies interred under the ſtone near this monument."

In the chancel, within the communion-rails, againſt the North wall, a large free-ſtone [2] affixed, framed in wood ; whereon is this inſcription :

"Eccleſiæ Anglicanæ filius,
parochiæ parens, Johannes Waybred, hìc jacet.
Prævaleus ſchiſma probavit filium,
Graſſata peſtis agnoſcit parentem.
Cura illi animarum & corporum fuit;
Fideliſſimus utrinque paſtor, & mente & manu ;
Notiſſimus pietate, obſcurus nomine.
Velavit faciem Moses Evangelicus,
Conſcientiæ litavit, famam poſthabuit.
Reverita eſt ſacrum pectus Triumphans Rebellio,
Non animo movit victa, non loco conſcia,
Scilicet armata eſt pietas, inermis nequitia.
Summis, qui togam ornant, honoribus undique par,
Virtus meruit, animus tempſit.
Sapite, poſteri ! & ſile, injurioſum marmor !
Virtus, quæ titulis claret,
Emendicatis fulget honoribus :
Ipſe ſibi eſt Titulus, & Mausolæum.

Obiit undecimo die
menſis Martii,
A° D^ni 1666.

In piam memoriam
dilectiſſimi mariti
poſuit chariſſima
conjux, Anna Waybred."

On a flat ſtone within the rails of the altar :

"H. S. E.
Rev. Georgius Brome, A. M. hujus eccleſiæ rector.
Ob. 5° die Feb. ann. Dom. 1726-7, ætat. 52."

[Chriſtopher Carter, limner [3], was buried here Feb. 25, 1645 ; but has no epitaph.]

In the nave.

"Here lieth the body of John Reeve, gent.
who departed this life April 23, 1719, aged 52."

"Here alſo lieth the body of Mary Reeve,
the wife of John Reeve.
She departed this life Dec. 27, 1722, aged 54."

"Here lieth interred the body of Richard Bearn,
alderman of Nottingham, and twice mayor [4].
He died June 2, 1732, aged 73 years.
Alſo on his right ſide lieth Elizabeth his wife.
She died March 23, 1744-5.
Alſo Suſanna Bearn, July 20, 1764, aged 73."

"Beneath this ſtone are depoſited
the remains of Richard Bearn.
He departed this life the 12th day of December,
1780, aged 83 years."

"In memory of Catharine, wife of Richard Barrett.
She died the 13th day of July, 1779,
in the 74th year of her age."

"Alſo in memory of the ſaid Richard Barrett.
He died the 25th day of June, 1784,
aged 78 years."

"Beneath lie the remains of William Sikes,
ſon of Robert and Jane Sikes.
He departed this life July 26, 1786,
aged 33 years."

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[1] Nov. 9, 1613, Francis Phippes, of Coventry, writes to William Skeffington, eſq. Fiſherwick *(inter alia)* "I met your man at Arley—I have loſt a worthy friend—but if houſe and name may be continued by her means, &c." evidently meaning Urſula's means. On the 18th of December and 1ſt of January following, her mother Iſabel, and her ſiſter Katharine Brome, write to diſſuade her marrying a gentleman un-named ; and Urſula returns an anſwer, acquieſcing, and ſaying, that as "Mr. Palmer" had repreſented himſelf what he was not, ſhe would return his ring. And on the 8th of January, 1613, ſhe and John Skeffington, eſq. of Fiſherwick, were married at St. Michael's in Lichfield.—Sir John, in an account of his eſtates, and the large debts and incumbrances thereon, given to a friend, Mr. Skelton, ſubſequent to the 23d of April, 1651 (that being the date of a bond therein enumerated), deſcribes his wife's eſtate "A moytie of the manor of Skeffington, with four yard-land in Rolſton, and the lands in Bileſdon and Lawton, and the fourth part of Arley in Warwickſhire, worth £700. *per annum*. Out of all which the old lady Skeffington hath for the preſent during life £140. *per annum*." He makes his whole then revenue £1280. *per annum* ; to be increaſed, after the expiration of a 10 years leaſe and the ſaid old lady's death, to £1600.

[2] This freeſtone is covered with a thick coat of paint, or varniſh, of a greeniſh caſt ; and is peeled off in various places. On this coat the words are painted black ; and, where the varniſh is gone, ſeveral words, having penetrated through the coating, appear faintly on the freeſtone, though not chiſſelled.

[3] Pariſh Regiſter.

[4] In 1719 and 1725.

The earlieſt Regiſter[1] of Skeffington begins in 1591, when Robert Ruſhet ſigns rector till 1636[2].

John Waybred ſigns rector from 1637 to 1666.

The deſcent of the noble family of *Skeffington* earl of *Maſſareene* may be ſeen in the pedigree given in p. 449; and more minutely in Mr. Shaw's Hiſtory of Staffordſhire[3]. The following notices relate more generally to the family at large:

"At this place was born the moſt reverend father *Thomas Skevington*, biſhop of *Bangor*, conſecrated 17 June, 1509; who was not deſcended of the family of *Skevington*, his right name being *Pace*, as it appeareth by a window in this church, which he cauſed to be made, with his picture, arms, and a ſubſcription therein, here ſet down; yet after he was called *Skevington*, for that (as it ſhould ſeem) he had, before his epiſcopal dignity, entered into ſome religious order, and ſo forſook his paternal name, and aſſumed the name of the place of his birth, as the manner and uſe was in thoſe times, of which I have ſpoken more beneath in Willoughby; and ſo by the name of *Skevington* is he called by the right reverend Biſhop Godwin in his Catalogue of Biſhops; and in a very fair glaſs window in Merevale church, co. Warwick (which I have ſeen); not the abbey-church, but that which is now the paroclie church, and antiently was ſome oratory, a very old antique piece of work; the which ſaid window was made by the ſaid Thomas Skevington, and in the nether part thereof is written,

"Orate pro anima Thome Skeffington, epiſcopi Bangor;"

and his arms impaled with the arms of the ſee of *Bangor* in this manner; Gules, a bend Argent, guttée Sable, between two mullets Argent, impaled with, Sable, on a chevron between three birds Argent, three gilliflowers Proper, in chief three annulets Or[4]; which differ in the charge from thoſe in this church. He was exceeding well learned, wiſe, and religious; and was as great a benefactor to his church as any of his predeceſſors who had gone before him. He built all the cathedral church of Bangor[5] from the quire downwards to the Weſt end, and the fine tower-ſteeple, which was not fully perfected when he died, but after finiſhed by his executors, though not to that height he had intended[6]." Wood tells us, that Bp. Skevington became, when young, profeſſed in the monaſtery of Ciſtertians at Merevale; inſtructed in theological and other learning in St. Bernard's college, originally built for Ciſtertians in the North ſuburb of Oxford (being now St. John's college), to which place he bequeathed £20. towards its reparation. He was afterwards made abbot of Waverley, a houſe of that order in Surrey; and, June 17, 1509, conſecrated biſhop of Bangor; where, after he had ſate ſeveral years, much commended for the auſtere courſe of his life and great charity, he ſubmitted to the ſtroke of death, in the month of June or thereabouts, in 1533; whereupon his heart was buried in the cathedral church of Bangor before the picture of St. Daniel (whereon a ſtone was ſoon after laid, with an inſcription ſhewing that it was the heart of Thomas late biſhop of that dioceſe), and his body in the choir of the monaſtery of Beaulieu in Hampſhire, under a tomb which he had erected near the place where the Goſpel uſed to be read[7].

Sir *John Skevington*, knight, merchant-taylor, and ſheriff of London 1520, was buried in the church belonging to the priory of the Crouched Fryers near Aldgate[8]; but no monument for him remains.

Elizabeth his wife was buried in Tonge church, Salop; with the following inſcription on a braſs plate in the Eaſt wall of the chancel:

Arms: 1. *Skeffington*; 2. *Ouldbeif*; 3. . . . . ; 4. *Doyle*; 5. *Ingliſh*; 6. *Child*: Impaling, Sable, three eaglets diſplayed Argent, a creſcent for difference, *Peche*; fig. 24.

"Here under lyeth interred the body of dame Elizabeth
Danſey, deſcended of the houſe and family of the Peches,
firſt married to ſir John Skeffington, knighte,
ſome time ſheriffe of London; and after married
to ſir John Danſey, knt. Obiit anno Domini 1549.
Though vertues rare did in this wight abounde,
And welthe at will this worthie ladie did poſſeſſe,
Yet nothinge in the ende her praiſe did more reſounde
Then faith in Jeſus Chriſt, with ſober godlineſſe:
An eye to blind, and lim to lame, ſhe was,
To poore a friend of kynne in eche degree,
Both honoured and beloved too, ſo thus doth vertue pas,
To place appointed by the Lorde, where bleſſed it ſhall be."

Near the above, and with the ſame arms:

"Hereunder lyeth the bodye of William Skeffington, late of the White Ladyes, eſquire, ſonne and heyre of ſir John Skeffington, ſome time ſheriffe of London, knighte. Obiit anno Dñi 1550.
An eſquire he was rite hardye to the fealde,
And faithfull to his prynce in quiett time of peace;
But when his courſe on earthe he had fullylde,
The Lorde of worldly woes did him releaſe,
And to his kingdome then his ſoul did call;
His bodye to duſt returned, from whence it came,
Whiche rayſe againe God will to joy celeſtial,
Whoſe bodye and ſoule ſhall ever praiſe his name."

Margaret, daughter of ſir William Skeffington the lord deputy, married *George Kingston*; who died in 1545; and was buried at Rothley in Leiceſterſhire[9].

George Skeffington[10], merchant of the Staple, buried at St. Stephen's, Coleman-ſtreet, with this epitaph:

"Georgius, heu! quondam jacet hic Skeffingtonus humatus,
Mercator Stapulæ clarus in urbe fuit,
Quæ ſpes divitiis bona quam fallacia mundi,
Quam ſubito pereunt, que valuere, vide!"

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[1] It appears by the Regiſter, that the tradition noticed in p. 436. of the plague being once at this town, is true; as there are no leſs than 41 entries of burials from July 27 to November 16 incluſive in 1665. At the end of the firſt four or five of theſe entries, it is added, "ſuppoſed to have died of the plague;" and after each of the other remaining 36 or 37, it is added, "died of the plague."—An older Regiſter, beginning in 1568, has long been kept in the church coffer; which, on examination, turns out to be the Regiſter of *Thokeby*, or Tugby, the adjoining pariſh; though it has time out of mind been ſuppoſed to belong to Skeffington. See hereafter, p. 482.

[2] William Briſbie, who ſigns vicar, in 1636, on a looſe parchment in Skeffington Regiſter, to a Certificate relating to entries at Tugby, was probably at that time the officiating miniſter alſo at Skeffington.

[3] Vol. I. p. 365.

[4] Plate LXV. fig. 23.

[5] He re-built the biſhop's palace at Bangor, as appears by an inſcription in the church-porch; and alſo the body of the whole church from the choir to the Weſt end, except the ſide-ailes, which were partly ſtanding; and then began to build the tower: but, dying ſoon after it was begun, in or about the year 1533, he left it to his ſucceſſors to finiſh; who neglected building it ſo high as he deſigned. On the tower is this inſcription: "Thomas Skevington epiſcopus Bangoriæ hoc campanile & hanc eccleſiam fieri fecit, anno partûs Virginei MDXXXII;" and on the porch over the Biſhop's palace this inſcription: "Tho. Skefington epiſcopus Bangor' fecit."

[6] Burton, MS.

[7] Athen. Oxon. vol. II. p. 669.

[8] Strype's Stow, Book II. p. 74.—By an inquiſition taken at Stafford, 5 Oct. 21 Hen. VIII, it appears that his will (ſee p. 435.) bears date 31 Dec. 1524; and that he died ſeiſed of the manor of Fiſherwick, held under the Bp. of Cheſter, worth £20. a year; 10 meſſuages, 100 acres of arable, 40 of meadow, 100 of paſture, and 40 of furze and heath, in Walſall, Gorſecote, Bloxwych, Ruſhall, and Penne, held of the king as parcel of the manor of Walſall. By another inquiſition, taken 30 Oct. at York Caſtle, it farther appeared that he poſſeſſed the manor of Ryngburgh, aliàs Lyngborough, in Holderneſs, and lands in Long Newton and Grymſton; held under the lord Ros. Cole's Eſcheats, vol. I. (Harl. MSS. 756.) pp. 29. 93.

[9] See under that pariſh.

[10] Probably the George mentioned in the Pedigree, p. 449, as having married Goditha Roſs. Amongſt the papers of Mr. Selleck Brome (p. 450.) are ſeveral half-yearly receipts from Michaelmas 1605 to Lady-day 1612, given by Devereux Aſton, of Onlip, gent. to William Skeffington, of Fiſherwick, eſq. for an annuity granted by him to the ſaid Devereux, during the life of Goditha his wife; on one of which receipts ſir William the firſt baronet (who was no great clerk) has indorſed "my ante Aſſon's aquittans" A receipt occurs, amongſt the ſame papers, 28 Jan. 1597, by John Jackſon, parſon of St. Olave's in Great Wood-ſtreet, to Mr. John and Mr. James Shangton, executors of Mr. Richard Shangton of the ſame pariſh, late deceaſed, for a legacy of a gown, and 40*s*.

Aſt qui terram olim vano fragilem pede preſſit,
Æterna hic petit firmior aſtra fide.
Obiit an. Dom. 1581, die 1 Julii, anno vero ætatis ſuæ 43."

In Hornſey [1] church, Middleſex, on a ſmall braſs;

"Jeſu Chryſt, Marye's Sonn,
Have mercy on the ſoul of John Skevington,
An ancient familie reſyding at Brumfield neare adjoyning [2]."

In St. Michael's church, Lichfield:
Upon a ſmall monument in the South wall:

"Here lyeth the body of John Skeffyngton,
of Fiſherwick, eſq. and
Alice his wife, daughter of ſir Thomas Cave,
of Stanford, knight; which John
dyed the 7th day of November, 1604, and
had yſſue William and Elizabeth.
Mrs. Alice Skeffington dyed the 17th of Auguſt, 1617."

On another ſmall monument in the oppoſite wall:

"Here lyeth the body of James Skeffington,
of Hornſie, in the county of Midilſexe, eſq.
ſecond brother of John Skeffington, of Fiſherwick,
who died Auguſt 20, 1608, having not iſſue."

Under a monument fixed againſt the South wall of Mercer's chapel in St. Michael's church, Coventry:

"An elegiacall epitaph, made upon the death of that mirror of women, Anne Newdigate lady Skeffington, wife to that true moaning turtle ſir Richard Skeffington, knt. and conſecrated to her eternal memorie by the unfeigned lover of her virtues, William Bulſtrode, knight.

Virtue humble, beauty chaſte, pious wit,
Huſband's honour, women's glory, ſweetlye knit,
And all comprifed faireIye in this one,
Sad Fate hath here inſhrined with this ſtone.
Virtue, triumph, for thou haſt won the prize;
Beautie, teach women to be chaſte and wiſe;
Make her your patterne of a virtuous life,
Who liv'd and died a fair unſpotted wife.
She was the mirror of her age and days,
And now the ſubject of tranſcendent praiſe.
O, what a harmonie man's life would be,
Were women all but near ſo good as ſhe!
Her life were ſuch as fear'd no ſting of death,
But dar'd him by ſo ſtrong undoubting faith,
As that he did but mildly ſteal unto her,
And gentlye whiſper'd, as he meant to woe her;
And ſhe as gentlye yielded ſtrait to goe,
Before 'twas knowne if ſhe were dead or no.
Nor is ſhe dead: her ſoule to heaven ſtept;
The reſt ſtayes here 'till it awhile hath ſlept.
And her fame here ſtill lives, and ſtill ſhall wake,
Till all good memorie ſhall earth forſake.
Thrice bleſſed ſoule, weel'e not our grief belye,
We wayle not thee, but our own deſtinye.
Yet in our loſs of thee this our glorye,
That 'tis thy happineſs that makes us ſorye. W. B.
Obiit Maii 21, ætatis ſuæ 29, anno Dñi 1637."

On monuments at Broxbourn, in Hertfordſhire:

1. "To the memory of ſir Richard Skevington, baronet [3], deſcended of the ancient family of the Skevingtons, of Skevington, in the county of Leiceſter, and of Fiſherwick, in Staffordſhire, is this monument erected; who having, to the joy of his parents, ſpent his youth in the ſtudy of liberal arts, and at a fit age taken to wife Anne, the youngeſt daughter of ſir John Newdigate, of Arbury in the county of Warwick, knt.; and being remarkable for that piety, which is alſo peaceable, was, in a time that needed, choſe to ſerve for the county of Stafford, for one of their knights in parliament; but, alas! here his quiet ſpirit met with ſo many, ſo juſt occaſions of ſorrow for the diviſions in church and ſtate, and for the ſad effects thereof, as turned his employment into ſuch a burthen, as cauſed him to retire to this place for eaſe, where his God, the God of peace, appointed him to reſt from his labours. He died the ſecond day of June, 1647, leaving five children and a world of friends to mourn their loſs."

2. "Near to this place lie buried the bodies of John Bayly, of Hoddeſdon, eſq. and Lettice his wife, daughter of ſir William Skevington, of Fiſherwick, in the county of Stafford, knt. and bart. by whom he had iſſue two ſons and three daughters; John his eldeſt ſon died before him; Elizabeth his eldeſt daughter was married to William Lenthal, of Lincoln's Inn, eſq.; and Lettice his ſecond to William Drake, of Collington, in the county of Devon, eſq.; Suſanna, his youngeſt daughter, was married to Nicholas Baker, gent. Richard, his ſurviving ſon and heir, dedicates this monument to the memory of his good father, who was a man of primitive piety, and ſevere only to himſelf.
He changed this life for a better April 26, 1659, aged 63.
And Lettice his dear wife died Aug. 29, 1658.

Reader, think of him, and of thy Saviour's death;
This world's deceit; hell's horrors; heaven's glory;
That time is not re-callable; thy breath
May ſtop this moment; meditate the ſtory
Of thy paſt actions, faſt, repent, and pray,
Prepare thyſelf thus for the judgment day."

In St. Chad's church, Lichfield, againſt the South wall of the chancel:

"Neere unto this place lyeth the body of
Elizabeth Biddulph, wife of Michael Biddulph,
of Elmhurſt, in this pariſh, eſq.
who had iſſue ten ſons and four daughters.
She was the eldeſt daughter of ſir William Skeffington,
of Fiſherwick, in the county of Stafford, bart.
She departed this life Aug. 30, 1657, ætatis ſuæ 69.
Here alſo lyeth buried the body of the
ſaid Michael Biddulph, eſq.
He departed this life Jan. 28, 1657, ætatis ſuæ 80."

On the South ſide of the chancel at Tunbridge, in Kent, on a grave-ſtone of black marble:

"To the memory of John Skeffington, eſq.
ſonn and heir apparent of John Skeffington, eſq. deceaſed.
He died the 27th of Aprill, 1661;
and was here interred the ſecond day of May following,
in the 24th year of his age.
His father died in December 1645,
and lies buried near this place."

"Here lyeth the body of Matthias Hickeringill, eſq.
He married Mrs. Elizabeth Leming,
niece and heireſs of the ſaid John Skeffington, eſq.
He departed this life the 10th day of November, 1743,
aged 68 years."

On another grave-ſtone of black marble:

"H. I. Franciſcus Skeffington, armiger,
ex illuſtri & perantiquâ familiâ oriundus; nec ipſe degener,
ſub ſereniſſimi Caroli I. vexillis diù merens,
regi in adverſiſſimâ fortunâ ſemper fidelis;
&, poſt ultimos conatus pro redimendo captivo rege
expugnatu Colceſtriæ, captus ipſe, libertatem adeptus,
& diutinâ pace degens omnibus (dum vixit) beneficus,
egenis præcipuè; quibus hebdomadariam eleemoſynam
plenâ manu in perpetuum, moriens, legavit.
Tandem, propè octogenarius, placidè obdormivit,
menſe Aprilis, die 30°, anno Domini 1684.
In cujus memoriam hoc marmor poſuit
conjux chariſſima, ſub eodem (cùm Deo placuerit)
ſuas ipſius reliquias repoſitura."

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[1] In the Eaſt croſs aile at Hornſey, on a little ſtone, is a neat braſs plate for a child in ſwaddling cloaths of the Skevington family. Gough's Sepulchral Monuments, vol. II. pp. cxxiii. cccvi.

[2] Weever, p. 534.

[3] This is clearly a miſtake of the monument-maker, as Mr. Shaw has very rightly obſerved, in his Hiſtory of Staffordſhire, vol. I. p. 366. Sir Richard Skeffington (who died a *knight* in 1647) was a younger ſon of ſir William the firſt baronet, who died in 1647; brother to ſir John the ſecond baronet, who died in 1651; uncle to ſir William the third baronet, who died in 1652; and father to ſir John the fourth baronet and firſt viſcount Maſſareene.

I. The

I. The GENEALOGY of the Family of SKEVINGTON, or SKEFFINGTON[1];

taken by ſir THOMAS CAVE, from the Viſitation Book for the county of Leiceſter, as entered by Sampſon Lennard Bluemantle, and Auguſtin Vincent Rougecroix, 1619.

Sir Geffrey de Skeffington, of Skeffington, co. Leic. knt. 5 Hen. III.=

Sir Simon Skeffington, knt.=

Sir John Skeffington, knt. 31 Edw. I.=Petronella.

Sir Robert Skeffington, knt.=

Sir Geffrey Skeffington, knt. 21 Edw. III.=Mabell, dau. of ſir John Folvile, of Aſhby Folvile, co. Leiceſter, knt.

William de Skeffington, died 29 Edw. III.=

Sir Robert Skeffington, knt.=

Richard Skeffington, of Skeffington, co. Leiceſter.=Iſabella.

John Skeffington, 8 Hen. V. father of Thomas Skeffington, diſtinguiſhed by an aſteriſk * in the ſecond pedigree.=Margaret, dau. and heir of William Ouldbeiſ.

II. As the pedigree of the family of Skeffington given by Mr. Lodge in the Iriſh Peerage differs in many places from the Viſitation Book of Leiceſterſhire of 1619; I have tranſcribed his copy of the Genealogy. T. CAVE.

Simon Skeffington, of Skeffington, living temp. Edw. I.=Gundreda, widow 25 Edw. I.

Geffrey Skeffington, of Skeffington, ſucceeded his father; and in 1303 obtained a licence of free-warren here; and 20 Edw. II. was ſeiſed of lands in Billeſdon.= | John Skeffington, of Tatton, co. Cheſter.

Thomas Skeffington[2].= . . . . .

John Skeffington, ſon and heir.= . . . . . .

William Skeffington, in 1429 was found to have held the manor of Coſshale[3], co. Nott. of king Hen. V. as of the honour of Peverel[4].=Joan, dau. of Hugh Willoughby, eſq. | Margaret, married to William Stockden, lord of Burrow, co. Leic.; both lying buried in that church[5]. William died 1470.

1. Humphry Skeffington[6], died May 23, 1433, ſ. p. æt. 25. | 2. Hugh Skeffington, brother and heir to Humphry, 11 Hen. VI. and then under age[7]; [he was 21 in 13 Hen. VI.]= . . . .

Robert Skeffington, tenant in recovery of manor of Coſſale, 15 Hen. VII.= . . . . . .

* Thomas Skeffington, who, in 1460, was witneſs to a deed, whereby ſir John Popham, knt. gave the manor of Rolleſton, co. Leiceſter, to John Seaman, prior of the Carthuſians of London.=Mary.

Margaret, dau. of Everard Digby, eſq. of Tilton, 1ſt wife.=1. Sir William Skeffington, knighted by king Hen. VII. He was ſheriff of Warwickſhire and Leiceſterſhire 24th Hen. VII. and 7th and 13th of Hen. VIII. and afterwards was by that king made commiſſioner in Ireland, to ſettle the army, parliament, &c. He died lord-deputy of Ireland, Dec. 21, 1534.=Anne, dau. of ſir John Digby, of Kettleby, kt. 2d wife. | 2. Sir John Skeffington, knt. (See Pedigree III.) | 3. Thomas, executor to ſir William.

1. John, of London, knt. died ſ. p. 2. Thomas junior, (ſee his deſcendants in p. 437.) | 1. Catharine, married Anthony Colley. 2. Iſabel. 3. Anne.

1. Tho. Skeffington, died July 29, 1543; buried at Skeffington in 1539.=Margaret, dau. and heir of Edmond Stanhope, of Weſt Markham, co. Nott. by Alice, dau. of ſir Edward Darrell, died Jan. 1, 1539; buried at Skeffington. | 2. Anthony, a prieſt, one of his father's executors. 3. Leonard[8], died ſ. p. 4. Matthew. | 1. Joan, a nun at Sempringham. 2. Joice, marr. to —— Ingwardby, of Kibworth; died ſ. p. 3. Margaret, marr. firſt, to —— Overay, afterwards to G. Kingſton.

William Skeffington, ſon and heir, aged 21 in 1539. He was ſheriff of Leiceſterſhire in 1560; died Sept. 22, 1571; buried at Skeffington.=Mary, dau. of ſir Thomas Cave, of Stanford, knt. by his wife Elizabeth, dau. and coheir of ſir John D'Anvers, of Waterſtoke, co. Oxon, knt.; died Sept. 7, 1558; buried at Skeffington. | Anthony. Edward[9]. George. Francis[9]. | Eight daughters[10].

1. Thomas Skeffington, of Skeffington, completed his full age in 1571, and became poſſeſſed of Areley, co. Warwick. He was ſheriff of Leiceſterſhire in 18, 30, and 41 Elizabeth; died May 11, buried May 24, 1600[11].=Iſabella, dau. of ſir John Byron, of Newſted, co. Nott. knight, died 1624. | 2. Henry.

1. Sir William Skeffington, died Dec. 19, 1605, ſ. p.; 1ſt huſb.=Catharine, Chetwode.=Michael Bray, ſecond huſband; killed Nov. 4, 1613. | 2. John Skeffington, eſq. killed by Michael Bray, Nov. 4, 1613; died unmarr. | Mary. Elizabeth. Catharine. Urſula. } coheirs to their two brothers. (See Pedigree IV.) | Two ſons and five daughters; died young.

1. Richard Bray. 2. Giles. 3. Elizabeth. 4. Anne.

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[1] It ſeems to be almoſt impoſſible to aſcertain the early part of this pedigree. The beginning of it for many deſcents varies very much from Mr. Lodge's pedigree of the Skeffingtons in the Iriſh Peerage, 1754, vol. III. p. 55, under the title of lord viſcount Maſſareene, to Thomas Skeffington, diſtinguiſhed by an aſteriſk; from whence it agrees in general.

[2] Between this Thomas and his ſon John, temp. Edw. III. and Ric. II. the Iriſh Peerage interpolates three generations.

[3] Or Coſſal, or Coteſhall, a town of two fees, of which one formerly belonged to a family of the ſame name; the other paſſed by marriage to the Willoughbys from Mortein; and thence ſeemingly to the Skevingtons by the match with Joan Willoughby above. Thoroton, p. 228. [4] Eſch. 7 Hen. VI. n. 12. Notts. [5] See vol. II. p. 519. [6] Eſch. 13 Hen. VI. n. 14.

[7] Fin. 11 Hen. VI. m. 9. [8] The Iriſh Peerage erroneouſly makes this Leonard the anceſtor of the Maſſareene family.

[9] Theſe poſſibly are the Edward and Francis who are put in Mr. Shaw's Pedigree (by a dotted line however) as of the Fiſherwick branch; ſuppoſing them ſo from finding their children in a Lichfield Regiſter; as alſo (ſince Mr. Shaw publiſhed) "Edward Skevington and Elizabeth Pears married (at St. Mary's) 8 Nov. 1601." Francis Skeffington witneſſes William Bowyer's marriage articles with Heſter Skeffington, of Fiſherwick, 4 Nov. 1609. Alſo, with Francis Danvers and Francis Bowyer, a bond from Heſter's father to her huſband, 13 ſame November.

[10] 1. Alice, married to —— Bell, a prieſt; 2. Joice, married to Thomas Beudyſhe, of Barrington, co. Cambridge; 3. Mary, married to —— Exilby; 4. Elizabeth, married to —— Monke; 5. Dorothy, married to Thomas Hunt, of Aſton ſupra Trent; 6. Katharine, married to George Pochin; 7. Anne, married to Thomas Ludford; 8. Iſabella, married to Robert Belgrave, of Kibworth.—It muſt have been this Thomas Skeffington, of Skeffington, whoſe daughter Elizabeth was married, according to Dugdale's Warwickſhire, in art. *Baddeſly-Clinton*, to Reginald Brome of Woodlow. A MS pedigree, quoted by Mr. Shaw by the term "Caldwell MS." has an appearance as if Reginald Brome's wife (but it is full of miſtaken names) was daughter to the ſucceeding couple, William and Mary Skeffington.

[11] Pariſh Regiſter; where the burials of four of his children are entered, John, Oct. 25, 1590; Thomas, June 30, 1591; Ellinor, Aug. 12, 1592; Iſabel, July 20, 1593. Three other daughters died young, Bridget, Anne, and Alice.

III. Pedigree

III. Pedigree of SKEFFINGTON Earl of MASSAREENE.

1. Sir John Skeffington, knt. (brother to ſir William Skeffington the lord-deputy of Ireland) was an alderman of London; ſheriff 1520-21; died July 10, 1525, leaving William his ſon and heir, æt. 9[1]. = Elizabeth Peche[2], re-married to ſir John Danſey, knt. died 1549; buried at Tonge.

William Skeffington, eſq. of White Ladies and of Fiſherwick, died 1551, æt. 35; buried at Tonge. = Joan, dau. of James Leveſon, eſq.; marr. ſecondly to Will. Fowke, gent.; thirdly, to Edw. Gifford, eſq. She died in 1572.

Elizabeth, bur. at Tatenhill, 19 Nov. 1584. = Sir George Griffith, of Wichenore and Tatenhill, co. Staff. knt. died 1559.

1. John Skeffington, eſq. of Fiſherwick; died Nov. 7, 1604. = Alicia, dau. of ſir Tho. Cave, of Stanford, co. Northampton; d. 1617.

2. James Skeffington, eſq. of Hornſey, marr. firſt Elizabeth . . . .; and afterwards . . . . dau. of . . Bradley, of London, and relict of William Cockeran, of Hampſtead, Middleſex; died ſ. p.

3. Geo. Skeffington, marr. Goditha, dau. of Tho. Roſs, of Lutterworth.

4. Rich. Skeffington[3], eſq. of London, in the commiſſion of the peace for Eſſex; marr. Goditha; d. Dec. 10, 1597; leaving his brother John his heir.

5. T. Skeffington, LL.D.

Elizabeth, = . . . Fowke, of Aſton, co. Staff.

Urſula.

Mary, = Will. Cumberford[4].

Other children.

Walter Griffith, eſq. bo. 1535; bur. at Tatenhill, 2 Feb. 1573. = Katharine, dau. of Edward Blount.

Elizabeth. Dorothy. Anne.

Sir Henry Griffith, knt. ætat. 12, 1569. = Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Throgmorton.

William Skeffington, eſq. of Fiſherwick, co. Stafford, created a baronet May 8, 1627; died Sept. 16, 1635. = Elizabeth, dau. of Richard Dering, of Pluckley, Kent.

Elizabeth, wife of Fran. Danvers, of Swithland, co. Leiceſter.

1. Ralph, bur. at Tatenhill, 12 July, 1592.

2. Walter, died ſ. p.

3. Francis.

1. Sir Hen. Griffith, b. at Agnes Burton 1603; created a baronet June 7, 1627; ſuffered ſeverely by ſequeſtration in the civil wars; d. 165..., ſ. p. = Margaret, dau. of ſir Francis Wortley, bart. and heir to Francis her brother, 3d wife[5]; marr. articles 10 May, 1633.

Worthy, b. 20 Jan. 1630; baptized at Tamworth 28 Jan.; died an infant.

A daughter unbaptized, buried at Tatenhill, 27 Oct. 1640.

Another daughter, died an infant, bur. at Tatenhill 1641.

Frances, heir to her brother. = Sir Matth. Boynton, bart. died 1646.

Catharine, } died unmarried.
Margaret, }

1. Sir John Skeffington, ſecond bart. born 1584; knighted 1624; died in Nov. 1651, æt 67; bur. at Skeffington. = Urſula, ſiſter and coheir of John Skeffington, eſq. of Skeffington.

2. Sir Richard Skeffington, knt. (a man of great worth and eſteem) M. P. for the county of Stafford; died June 2, 1647. = Anne, dau. of ſir John Newdigate, of Arbury, co. Warw. bart. died May 21, 1637, æt. 29; and was buried in the church of St. Michael at Coventry.

Elizabeth, = Mich. Biddulph[6], eſq.

Cecilia, = Edward Mytton[7], eſq.

Mary, = Richard Pyott, eſq.

Alice, = Alexander Walthall.

Heſter, = Sir Will. Bowyer, knt.

Lettice[8], = John Bayley, eſq.

Sir William Skeffington[9], third baronet, died in London, April 1, 1652, æt. 26, ſ. p.

Sir John Skeffington, fourth baronet; firſt viſcount Maſſareene, by his marriage with the heireſs; died 22 June, 1695. = Mary, dau. and heir of ſir John Clotworthy, knt. of Antrim, lord viſcount Maſſareene; this honour and the barony of Lough Neagh being, in default of iſſue male of her father, entailed on ſir John Skeffington, bart. and her iſſue male by him, by patent dated 21 Nov. 1660, 12 Charles II.

2. Richard Skeffington.

3. William Skeffington.

Elizabeth, married to William Ferrar, eſq.

Mary, married to William Bunbury.

Anne, died unmarried.

1. John Skeffington, baptized Nov. 13, 1663; died an infant.

2. John Skeffington, baptized Dec. 9, 1666; alſo died an infant.

3. Clotworthy Skeffington, ſecond viſc. Maſſareene, died at Antrim in 1713. = Rachel, dau. of ſir Edw Hungerford, K. B. of Farley Hungerford caſtle, co. Somerſet, 1684.

1. Mary, wife of ſir Charles Houghton, of Houghton Tower, co. Lanc. bart.

2. Margaret, wife of ſir George St. George.

3. Anne, died young.

4. Frances.

1. Edward, buried at St. Michael's in Lichfield 11 Jan. 1694.

3. Hale Skeffington, died a bachelor.

2. Clotworthy, third viſcount Maſſareene, married 1713; died Feb. 11, 1738, and was buried at Antrim. = Lady Catharine Chicheſter, dau. of Arthur earl of Donegal, died July 11, 1749, and is buried at Antrim.

4. John Skeffington, of Darvock, co. Antrim, for which county he was high-ſheriff in 1728; and afterwards repreſented it in parliament for ſeveral years. He died unmarried in 1741.

1. Jane, wife of ſir Hans Hamilton, of Hamilton's Bawn, co. Armagh, bart.

2. Rachel, married Randal earl of Antrim; and after his death married again, in 1728, to Robert Hawkins Magill, of Gill-Hall, co. Downe, eſq. and died in 1739.

3. Frances-Diana.

4. Mary, wife of Edward Smith, D. D. and biſhop of Downe and Connor 1716.

Anne, eldeſt dau. of Dr. Rich. Daniel dean of Downe, who died March 24, 1740, ſ. p. = 1. Clotworthy, fourth viſcount Maſſareene, made a privy counſellor in 1746, and created LL. D. at Dublin in 1751; raiſed to the dignity of an earl June 28, 1756; died Sept. 1757[10]. = Elizabeth, ſole dau. of Hen. Eyre, of the county of Derby, eſq. 1741.

2. Arthur Skeffington, captain in the royal carbineers, knight of the ſhire of Antrim in 1741, on the death of his uncle John of Darvock. He died Apr. 8, 1747, ſ. p. and is buried under a flat ſtone in the church of St. Mary, Dublin.

3. John Skeffington, A. M. rector of Clonmarney, in the dioceſe of Derry 1745, and vicar of the united vicarages of Ballywillin and Ballyraſheen in the dioceſe of Downe; died 1753.

4. Hungerford Skeffington, choſen member for the town of Antrim in 1751; died 1768.

5. Hugh Skeffington, knight for Antrim county in 1747, and a cornet of dragoons in 1748.

1. Catharine, married Jan. 3, 1739, to Arth. Mohun, viſc. Doneraile, died April 3, 1751, buried in St. Mary's church, Dublin.

2. Rachel.

1. Clotworthy, ſecond earl of Maſſareene[11], born in Dublin Jan. 28, 1742.

2. Henry Skeffington, lieutenant colonel of the ſecond regiment of horſe, and M. P. for the borough of Belfaſt.

3. William-John Skeffington, captain of the firſt regiment of horſe, M. P. for the borough of Antrim, and married July 14, 1784, to Miſs Carter.

4. Chicheſter Skeffington, alſo M. P. for the borough of Antrim.

5. Alexander Skeffington, baptized January 13, 1751; died young.

1. Elizabeth, married May 31, 1765, to Robert Clements, eſq. created baron Leitrim[12] in 1785.

2. Catharine, baptized July 15, 1752, who in June 1784 became the ſecond wife of Francis Matthew, baron Landaff[13]; d. Feb. 9, 1796, ſ. p.

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[1] Inq. at Stafford, Oct. 5, and at York Oct. 21, 21 Hen. VIII; Cole's Eſcheats, vol. I. (Harl. MSS. 756.) pp. 29. 93.

[2] Arms: Or, three eaglets diſplayed Sable; Plate LXV. fig. 25.

[3] He died ſeiſed of a capital meſſuage at Weſt Ham. Inq. at Stratford Laughton, 4 July, 40 Eliz. Cole's Eſcheats, IV. 209.

[4] Son and heir of Thomas Cumberford, eſq. of Wiggenton, Cumberford, and Wedneſbury, co. Stafford, was 40 years old, when his father died, 20 Dec. 1597. Inq. at Shenſton, 7 April, 40 Eliz. Cole's Eſcheats, vol. IV. (Harl. MSS. 759.) p. 205.

[5] Sir Henry's firſt wife was Elizabeth, daughter and heir of ſir Henry Willoughby, of Riſley, co. Derby, bart. (marriage articles, 2 April, 1620); the ſecond, Dorothy, daughter of ſir Henry Billingham.

[6] See p. 447.

[7] He died Feb. 19, 1637, ſeiſed of the manor of Bolington, co. Stafford. Cole, vol. V. p. 227.

[8] See p. 447.

[9] He died at Dr. Champion's houſe in *Shoe*-lane, on Thurſday, April 1, at ſix in the evening; and was brought to Skeffington, and buried April 7. Reg.

[10] Suddenly, as he was fowling, near the town of Antrim; and was buried in the family-vault there.

[11] He beareth the family coat, viz. Pearl, three bulls' heads eraſed, Diamond, armed Topaz. Supporters, two ſtags Diamond, attired and unguled Topaz, each gorged with a chaplet of white roſes barbed and ſeeded proper. Creſt, on a wreath a mairmaid with comb and mirrour, all proper. Motto, PER ANGUSTA AD AUGUSTA; fig. 26.

[12] Advanced to the dignity of viſcount Leitrim, Dec. 20, 1793, and earl Leitrim Oct. 6, 1795.

[13] Advanced to the dignity of viſcount Landaff, Dec. 20, 1793, and earl Landaff in November 1797.

IV. Pedigree of the preſent Family of SKEFFINGTON, of SKEFFINGTON, 1800.

Thomas Skeffington, ſon of Wm. Skeffington, of Skeffington, eſq. and great grandſon of ſir William the lord-deputy, d. May 11, 1600. = Iſabella, youngeſt dau. of ſir John Byron, of Newſted, co. Nott. knt. bur. at Skeffington May 31, 1624.

Sir Will. Dugdale, knt. Garter King of Arms, b. Sept. 12, 1605; d. Feb. 10, 168[illegible], and buried at Shuſtock, c. Warw. = Margery, dau. of John Huntbache of Seawall, co. Staff. gent. died Dec. 18, 1681.

1. Mary, married to William St. Andrew, of Gotham, co. Nott. eſq. (See their iſſue, p. 437.)

2. Elizabeth, marr. William Jetter, eſq. ſhe died before 13 Oct. 1637; he before 27 January 1636.

4. Urſula, dau. and coheir, baptized at Skeffington May 6, 1593; marr. Jan. 8, 1613-14; died July 1658, æt. 65, bur. at Skeffington. = Sir John Skeffington, of Fiſherwick, co. Staff. bart. died Nov. 1651, æt. 67, at Fiſherwick, buried at Skeffington the 20th of that month.

William Brome, of Woodlow, co. Warw. eſq. living 1620. = 3. Catharine, dau. and coheir; remarried ſoon after 16 Aug. 1622, to Rob. Barford, eſq.

1. Sir William Skeffington, of Skeffington, knt. æt. 21, 1600, died Dec. 19, 1605, ſ. p. firſt huſband. = Catharine, dau. of ſir Rich. Chetwode, of Woodhull, co. Bedford. = Michael Bray, killed in Gray's Inn, by John Skeffington, in 1613, ſecond huſband.

2. John Skeffington, eſq. killed by Bray, 1613; unmarried.

Six other children, all died infants.

Mary Baker, died [illegible] 9, 16[illegible] buried at Windſor, firſt wife. = Sir John Dugdale, knt. Norroy King of Arms, æt. 52, 1682; died at Coventry Aug. 1700; buried at Shuſtock; will dated March 7, 1698; proved Nov. 12, 1700, by dame Elizabeth his relict. = Elizabeth, dau. and at length ſole heir of Tho. Pigeon, alderman of the city of Coventry; living 1700.

(See his brother's deſcendants; from whom the preſent earl of Maſſareene, in Pedigree III.)

1. Robert Brome, æt. 11, 1619.
2. George, ſ. p.

3. Tho. Brome[1], (afterwards of Croxall, co. Derby, eſq.) æt. 6, 1619. = Bridget, dau. of Tho. Greſley, and ſiſter of ſir Tho. Greſley, of Drakelow, co. Derby, bart died 1713.

4. John, æt. 1, 1619.

Anna[2], æt. 8, 1619.

5. Skeffington Brome, died in 1694, æt. 73. = Elizabeth Capp.

Three ſons and three daughters.

Mary, married Anth. Townſhend, of Hern, co. Denbigh, eſq. living the 7th of March, 1698.

Will. Dugdale, of Blythe hall, co. Warwick, eſq. only ſon and heir, died Feb. 19, 1714-15, bur. at Shuſtock. = Judith, youngeſt dau. of John Gough, eſq. of Oldfallings, and ſiſter of ſir Hen. Gough, of Perry Hall, co. Staff. knt.

Jane, born July 11, and died Aug. 10, 1677.

William Hyde, of Langtoft, co. Linc. eſq. ſecond huſband. = Elizabeth, only ſurviving dau. of ſir John by his ſecond wife, æt. 10. = 1. Thomas Skeffington, alias Brome, of Skeffington, co. Leic. eſq. married Dec. 1, 1693; d. Dec. 25, 1709, æt. 46, firſt huſb.

2. Richard, b. 1664.
3. William, 1687—1709.
5. John.
6. George, rector of of Skeffington.

1. Bridget Brome,
2. Catharine, bapt. 10 July, 1961.
3. Frances.
4. Mary, third wife of ſir Robert Burdet, bart. of Bramcote, co. Warw. died ſ. p.; buried at Formarke July 14, 1742.

4. Charles Brome, executor to his brother Thomas in 1709. = . . . Pole.

Tho. Brome. = Eliz. dau. and coh. of J. Selleck, of Stapenhill, co. Derb. eſq.

Thomas Selleck Brome, of the Mount, in Colwich, co. Stafford; living 1800. = Katharine, only child of Edmund Wace Patteſon.

Henry-Selleck. Katharine. Louiſa.

William, died ſingle.

Elizabeth. Iſabel.

Judith. = . . . Bickley.

A dau. or grand-dau. married Aſtley of Hallaton, in Kingſbury pariſh, co. Warw. a deſcendant of whom, Francis-Dugdale Aſtley, is now poſſeſſed of an eſtate at Everley, Wilts, from the late ſir J. Aſtley, bart.

John Dugdale, ſon and heir, Mowbray Herald Extraordinary, married; but died ſ. p 1749.

Jane. = Richard Geaſt, eſq.

1. Dugdale Geaſt, d. young.
2. Richard Geaſt, eſq. (now Dugdale), of Blythe Hall, married Penelope-Bate Stratford[3].
3. Henry.

Anne Chriſtiana, dau. of John Dodd, of Bracton, co. Cheſter, eſq. 2nd wife. = William Farrell, of Cheſter, eſq. collector of the cuſtoms, born in College Green, Dublin, Jan. 17, O. S. 1689. = Elizabeth, dau. and coheir, b. at Skeffington the 8th, and bapt. the 20th of Aug. 1695; died at Cheſter.

Tho. Skeffington, of Skeffington, eſq. born at Skeffington the 10th, and bapt. the 20th of Sept. 1696; d. ſ. p. May 18, 1729, æt. 32.

Sir Thomas Peyton, of Emneth, co. Norf. bart. married at —— 1732; died at Emneth aforeſaid, July 17th, 1771, and was buried at Doddington, co. Cambridge. = Bridget, dau. and coheir, b. at Skeffington, Aug. 18, and bapt. Sept. 8, 1697, d. 1762. She left her eſtate to her nephew W. Farrell, eſq. for life; remainder to his ſon and heir W. C. Farrell, and his heirs for ever.

1. Anne-Chriſtiana-Mary Farrell.

2. Suſanna. = Thomas Cotgrave, ſon of Jonathan Cotgrave, of the city of Cheſter, gent.

3. Thomaſine, died an infant.

4. Frances. = John Worthington, eldeſt ſon of Burdet Worthington, of Aſhton Hayes, eſq. co. Cheſter.

1. William, 3. Thomas, and Elizabeth, died infants.

Mary, ſole child and heir of Richard Arnold, eſq. late deputy-ſecretary at war in England, and ſecretary at war in Scotland, firſt wife; married at St. Paul's, Deptford; died in 1745, and was buried at Sunning Hill, Berks. = William Farrell, of Skeffington, and Sunning Hill, Berks, eſq. lieutenant of grenadiers in the Second or Coldſtream regiment of foot-guards, born in the city of Cheſter, and died there the 6th of April, 1777, aged 62, and was buried at Skeffington. = Elizabeth, only child of Walter Gibbons, of Lincoln's Inn, a conveyancer, and relict of William Dent, of the ſame profeſſion and Inn, ſecond wife; died in Auguſt 1769, and was buried at Sunning Hill, Berks.

1. William.
2. Jonathan.
3. John, d. an infant.
4. Thomas.
5. Charles.

1. Anne-Chriſtiana-Mary Cotgrave.
2. Frances, d. an inf.
3. Suſanna.

1. William-Henry Worthington.
2. John-Cotton Worthington.

Thomas, died æt. about 3 years; Robert, died æt. about 3 months; both buried at Sunning Hill, Berks.

William-Charles Farrell, only ſurviving ſon, born in Jermyn-ſtreet, St. James's, June 24, 1742, late captain in the firſt regiment of foot-guards, and lieutenant-colonel in the army; and one of the eſquires to His Royal Highneſs Prince Frederick, Duke of York, &c. at the Inſtallation of the Knights of the Moſt Honourable Order of the Bath in 1772; took the ſurname of Skeffington and the arms, by the King's warrant, dated June 12, 1772; and his Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to re-inſtate him with the honours of the family, and accordingly created him a baronet of Great Britain June 10, 1786. = Catharine-Joſepha, eldeſt dau. of Michael Hubbart, of the Iſland of Teneriff, born at Laguna in the aforeſaid Iſland; married at St. Peter-le-Poor, London, Dec. 9, 1765.

Walter-Edward Farrell, only child, in holy orders, born June 5, 1750, in the pariſh of St. Andrew, Holborn. = Jane, dau. and coheir of —— Reeve, of Skeffington, gent. married at St. Andrew's, Holborn, Nov. 24, 1770.

1. Charles-Thomas-Farrell Skeffington, born in Duke-ſtreet, St. James's, died æt. 4; buried at St. Anne's, Soho, London.

2. Lumley-St. George Skeffington, born in the pariſh of St. Pancras, Middleſex, March 23, 1771.

Anne Farrell, born Sept. 16, 1771, at Highgate, Middleſex.

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[1] Executor to Dame Urſula Skeffington his aunt; living ſome time after her deceaſe at Fiſherwick, afterwards at Croxall; buried in Croxall chancel Dec. 1, 1687; as was alſo his wife, March 3, 1713. Shaw's Staffordſhire, vol. I. p. 373.

[2] Perhaps the niece Glover, to whom, or children, lady Urſula bequeathed 40*l*.

[3] Of whom ſee before, under Preſtwould, p. 362.

SYSTON,

antiently called *Siteſtone*, *Sidelton*, *Sireſtone*, *Siſon*, and *Sayſton*, is ſituated on the turnpike-road to Melton, five miles from Leiceſter; bounded by Wanlip, Coſſington, Kereſby, Queneborow, Barkby, and Thurmaſton; and, in the eccleſiaſtical diviſion of the county, is within the deanry of Goſcote.

In the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor, this lordſhip, conſiſting of nine ploughlands, was valued at thirty ſhillings; and, at the general ſurvey, was worth forty ſhillings, being then held by *Suain* under *Hugo de Grenteſmainell*. The land was equal to ſix ploughs. One was in the demeſne; and ſeventeen villans, with a prieſt, and one bordar, and eleven ſocmen, had ſix ploughs. There were thirty acres of meadow, and a mill of eight ſhillings value [1].

This lordſhip came afterwards to *Robert de Tibovill*, a Norman; by whom it was forfeited to the crown [2].

In 1204, king John directed his precept to the ſheriff of Leiceſter, to give *Thomas Baſſet* poſſeſſion of the manor of *Sidelton* (ſometime belonging to *Robert de Tibovill*): "Rex vicecomiti Leiceſtrie. Precipimus tibi, quòd ſtatim, viſis literis noſtris iſtis, habere facias Thomam Baſſet manerium de Sidelton, quondam Roberti de Tibovill, quoniam illud ei conceſſimus; ita quòd indè reſpondeat nobis, ſi voluerimus. Et nobis ſcire facias quantum valeat extenſum. Teſte J. Norwic' epiſcopo, apud Nott', xxIIII die Auguſti, per eundem [3]."

March 15, 1217-18, king Henry III. by his precept commanded the ſheriff of Leiceſter to give *Saer* earl of *Winton* full ſeiſin of *Robert de Tybbovill's* lands in Sireſton, Clipſton, and Staunton, notwithſtanding the ſame were then in the hands of the king's eſcheator: "Rex vicecomiti Leiceſtrie ſalutem. Precipimus tibi, quòd ſine dilatione habere facias dilecto & fideli noſtro S. comiti Wintonienſi plenam ſeiſinam de terrâ que fuit Roberti de Tybbovill in Sireſton, Clipſton, & Stanton [infra Bardon], que eſt de feodo ſuo, non obſtante eo quòd terra illa capta eſt in manum noſtram per eſcaetores noſtros. Teſte comite [viz. Willielmo Mareſcallo comite Pemb', regis gubernatore], apud Wigorn', xv die Martii [4]."

In the Teſta de Nevill, compiled about the year 1240, we are told, "Sydeſton eſt terra Normannorum, in manu comitis Winton'; pretium 30 libr'." [5]

In 1270, *Roger de Quinci* earl of *Winton* died ſeiſed of the advowſon of the church of Syſton, value 40 marks a year [6]; and the village was ſoon after divided amongſt ſeveral proprietors.

In the Itinerary of 1280, Syſton, Gaddeſby, and Rereſby, anſwered collectively as one vill.

In 1313, *John Fitz-Peter* of Glenfield held half a quarter of a knight's fee in Sitheſtone of *Alan la Zouch*, deceaſed [7].

In 1316, it was found that it would be no loſs, if the king granted *William de Ferrars* leave to enfeoff *Mordac Meneteth* in the manor of Groby, with the appurtenances, and in the advowſon of the church of Sitheſton; and that the ſaid manor and advowſon were held of the king *in capite*, by the ſervice of half a knight's fee [8].

In 1328, ſir *Robert Holland*, at his death, held, as of the right and inheritance of *Maud* his wife, half a quarter of a knight's fee, with the appurtenances, in Syſton, (value 100*s*.) which *John* ſon of *Peter de Glenfield* held [9].

In 1343, *Henry de Ferrers* died ſeiſed of the twentieth part of a knight's fee, with the appurtenances, in Sitheſton, which *Nicholas de Glenfield* held; alſo the twentieth part of a knight's fee in Sitheſton, which *Ralph de Nevill* held [10].

In 1346, *Ralph de Nevil* (on the aid then granted for knighting Edward of Woodſtock, the king's eldeſt ſon,) was aſſeſſed 3*s*. 4*d*. for a twelfth part of a knight's fee, held of the heirs of *Ros*, then within age, and a ward of the king; *John de Saunderſted* [11], 20*d*. for a twentieth part of a knight's fee; *John Walſhe* and *Nicholas Glenfield* 4*s*. 8*d*. for a tenth part and a fortieth part of a knight's fee; the prior of *Ulveſcroft* 16*d*. for a thirtieth part of a knight's fee; and *Robert de Sitheſton* the capellan [or chantry-prieſt], 12*d*. for a fortieth part of a knight's fee; all ſituated in Sitheſton, and parcel of the honour of *Winton* [12].

In 1352, *John* (ſon of *Nicholas*) *de Glenfield* held, at his death, certain tenements in Sitheſton, of *Robert de Holand*, by knight's ſervice [13].

In 1358, *Maud de Holand* (under whom lands were held by *Nicholas* father of *John de Glenfield*, which *Nicholas* was then deceaſed) held 10 meſſuages and 10 virgates of land in Sitheſton, by knight's ſervice [14].

On St. Lawrence's day 1362, *Henry Pipe*, of Pipe, co. Warwick, died ſeiſed of Syſton and Staunton. Iſſue; *John*, a poſthume, and afterward canon regular of Ouſton; and *Margery*, who died ſ. p.; both wards to *John* duke of *Lancaſter* in reſpect of Morton Daubeny, held of the honour of *Leiceſter*, and by him granted to *John Stafford* his clerk; who, to prevent John Pipe ſucceeding to his paternal inheritance (his mother *Maud de Caſtelio* being with child of him, before her marriage with Pipe, by one Boote, her huſband's father's ſervant; which killed Henry with grief before the child was born) made him a canon regular as above; and procured a grant, from *Margery* daughter by a firſt wife *Ingrith*, to *Peter Banaſter* a prieſt, and others, of all her inheritance, to the uſe of the ſaid John Stafford and his heirs; then paſſed it away to *William Paylington*, vicar of Radway, and others, to the uſe of the abbot of *Stoneleigh*; which feoffees, 52 Edw. III, under licence of the king and ſir *John de Botetourt* chief lord of the fee, granted it to *Thomas Pipe*, then abbot of Stoneleigh, and his ſucceſſors for ever; whoſe ſucceſſors, for 200 marks, ſold it to *Thomas Beauchamp* earl of *Warwick*; and ſo it came, *inter alia*, to the crown, with the earl's eſtate, 3 Hen. VII. [15]

In 1370, *Baldwin Fitz-Piers* of Glenfield granted all his right in all his lands at Sitheſton to *Robert de Swillington* his uncle, and his heirs [16].

In 1371, *William de Ferrers of Groby* died ſeiſed of two virgates of land in Sitheſton, which *John Stafford* held; alſo ten virgates of land there, which the tenants of *William Maunſell* held [17].

In 1387, *Henry de Ferrars of Groby*, knight, died ſeiſed of two virgates of land in Sitheſton, (ſometime the lands of *John de Stafford*, clerk, but then the prior of *Ulveſcroft's*), by the twentieth part of a knight's fee; alſo ten virgates of land in Sitheſton, by the twentieth part of a knight's fee, which *William Maunſell* held; alſo lands in Sitheſton, value £10 [18].

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[1] "Suain tenet de H[ugone] in Siteſtone 9 carucatas terræ. Terra eſt 6 carucarum. In dominico eſt una; & 17 villani, cum preſbytero & 11 ſochmannis, habent 6 carucas. Ibi molinum de 8 ſolidis, & 30 acræ prati. Valuit 30 ſolidos; modò 40 ſolidos." Domeſday, fol. 232. b. 1.

[2] On the lands of the Normans ſee before, under Sileby, p. 420.

[3] Clauſ. 6 Johan. m. 18.

[4] Clauſ. 2 Hen. III. m. 9.

[5] Vol. I. p. lix.

[6] Eſch. 55 Hen. III. N° 36. Leic.

[7] Eſch. 7 Edw. II. N° 36. Leic.

[8] Inq. ad quod dampnum, 10 Edw. II. N° 94. Leic.

[9] Eſch. 2 Edw. III. N° 54. Leic.

[10] Eſch. 17 Edw. III. N° 57. Leic.

[11] Who married Margaret, daughter of ſir Henry de Harecourt, and widow of John de Pipe. Her grandſon, Henry de Pipe, died ſeiſed of Sitheſton, 36 Edw. III. Dugdale, Warw. in Pipe.

[12] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III.

[13] Eſch. 26 Edw. III. N° 41. Leic.

[14] Eſch. 32 Edw. III. N° 1. Leic.

[15] Sir T. Cave, MS. from Wadland's MS notes. See alſo more fully in Dugdale's Warwickſhire, vol. II. p. 892.

[16] Clauſ. 44 Edw. III. m. 16.

[17] Eſch. 45 Edw. III N° 22. Leic.

[18] Eſch. 11 Ric. II. N° 26. Leic.

Welſh's lands deſcended to his ſon ſir *Thomas Welſh* of Wanlip; who, Nov. 29, 1392, obtained from king Richard II. liberty of free-warren in all his demeſne lands at Sitheſton [1].

In 1393, *Joan*, late wife of *Henry de Ferrers* of *Groby*, knight, deceaſed, poſſeſſed, for term of life, in dower, a twentieth part of a knight's fee in Sitheſton, of *William de Ferrers*, as of his manor of Groby [2].

In a book of fifteenths and tenths granted by the laity in 1416, Syſton was rated at 2*l.* 16*s.* 0*d.*; and, in the ſubſidy of 1445, at the ſame ſum: but an abatement was then made of 3*s.*

In 1422, *Maud* wife of *John Lovel*, knight, deceaſed, was ſeiſed of half a quarter of a knight's fee in Sitheſton, which *John* ſon of *Peter de Glenfield* lately held [3].

In 1444, *William de Ferrers* of *Groby*, knight, died ſeiſed of two virgates of land in Sitheſton, which the prior of *Ulveſcroft* held, by the ſervice of a twentieth part of a knight's fee, late the lands of *John de Stafford*, clerk; alſo of ten virgates of land in Sitheſton, which the tenants, late *William Maunſell's*, held, by the ſervice of a twentieth part of a knight's fee; alſo of land worth £10. in Sitheſton, which the heirs of *Roger de la Zouch* held, by the ſervice of a knight's fee [4].

In 1454, *William Lovel*, knight, died ſeiſed of half a quarter of a knight's fee in Sitheſton, which *John* ſon of *Peter de Glenfield* held [5].

In 1457, *Edward de Grey*, knight, lord *Ferrers of Groby*, died ſeiſed of two virgates of land in Sitheſton, late the lands of *John Stafford*, clerk, which the prior of *Ulveſcroft* held of the ſame Edward, by the ſervice of a twentieth part of a knight's fee; alſo of ten virgates of land in Sitherſton, which the tenants of *William Maunſell's* lands and tenements held of the ſame Edward, by the ſervice of a twentieth part of a knight's fee; alſo of £10. rent in Sitheſton, which the heirs of *Roger de la Zouch* held of the ſame Edward, by the ſervice of one knight's fee [6].

In 1463, *Thomas Walſhe*, of Onlep, eſq. died ſeiſed of 8 meſſuages, 100 acres of land, and 60 acres of meadow, in Sireſton [7].

In 1512, ... *Malory* died ſeiſed of lands and tenements in Syſton, held of the king, but by what ſervice was not known [8].

Glenfield's intereſt here, which was the moſt conſiderable, paſſed with an heir female to the *Fulleſhurſts* of Fulleſhurſt, co. Cheſter, about the time of king Richard II; and remained in that family till the time of king Henry VIII, when ſir *Richard Fulleſhurſt* paſſed away his lands here, by the name of the manor of Siſon, to *Richard Sneyd*, of Bradwall, co. Stafford, his kinſman; whoſe ſon, ſir *William* Sneyd, knight, died ſeiſed of it in 1592.

"28° die Novembris, anno 13° reginæ Elizabethæ. Leic'. Whereas two meſſuages and one yard and an half of arable land, with the appurtenances, in Syſton, in the county of Leiceſter, late in the tenure of *John Worral*, and before granted to one *Richard* Worral father of the ſame John, and to the ſame John his ſon, and *Anne* Worral then wife to the ſaid Richard, for their lives, by copy of court-roll, of long time have been, and yet are, in the hands and poſſeſſion of our ſovereign lady the queen's majeſty that now is, as by many records of this Court more plainly may appear: It is ordered this day, by this Court, that an injunction be directed out, under the ſeal of this Court, unto *Henry Martin*, *John Woodcock*, *Thomas Copland*, and *Thomas Jewyn*, who (as this Court is informed) do at this preſent occupy the premiſſes; commanding them and every of them, and all theirs, immediately upon the receipt thereof, to avoid from the poſſeſſion of the ſaid two meſſuages, and other the premiſſes; and that neither they nor any of them, nor any other for them, or in any of their names, nor in the name of any other man, do from henceforth intermeddle with or occupy the ſame, or any part thereof; but that they and every of them do permit and ſuffer the aforeſaid John Worrall, the queen's highneſs's farmer of the premiſſes, and his aſſigns, quietly and peaceably to have, hold, occupy, and enjoy, the ſaid two meſſuages, and one yard and half of arable land, and every part and parcel thereof, without moleſtation, trouble, or vexation of the ſaid Henry Martyn, John Woodcock, Thomas Copland, and Thomas Jewyn, or any of them, or any other, for or in any of their names, or by any of their procurement; and that upon pain of every of them one hundred pounds."

In 1559, *George Belgrave* died ſeiſed of the manor of Syſton, held of the Queen, as of the honour of *Leiceſter*, by the ſervice of an hundredth part of a knight's fee [9]; and in 1572, *Ambroſe* Belgrave in like manner died ſeiſed of it [10].

In 1564, there were 55 families in Syſton.

William Tilley of Syſton died ſuddenly, in a new-incloſed field near Hoton chapel, Jan. 30, 1575; and was buried at Hoton [11].

In 1589, ſir *Walter Aſton*, knt. died ſeiſed of certain lands and tenements in Syſton and Burſtall [12].

In 1593, certain lands and tenements at Syſton were demiſed by the crown to *Thomas Stretton* [13].

In 1594, certain lands and tenements at Syſton were demiſed by the crown to *Thomas Stretton*.

Mr. Wyrley, in 1595, ſays, "Syſon is ſeated in the meadows joining to the Sore; which in time paſt belonged to the lords *Ferrers* of *Groby*."

Francis Woodcock died in June 1604, ſeiſed of one virgate and a half of land in Syſton, aliàs Sytheſton, held of the king *in capite*, as of the honour of *Leiceſter*; alſo of a cottage and half a virgate of land in Siſton, held of the king *in capite*, as of his honour of *Hampton-court*; and *Francis Woodcock*, his ſon and heir, was aged 2 years and 10 months [14].

In 1609, *Francis Brown* held the manor of Syſton of the king, as of the honour of *Hampton-court*. Other landholders here under the ſame tenure were, *Robert Adcock*, *Elizabeth Choue* widow, *William Fletcher*, *Richard Fowkes*, *Francis Martin*, *Robert* and *William Patchet*, ——— *Pollard*, *William Rodeley*, *Richard Skinner*, *Richard Wilſon*, and *Francis Woodcock*.

The freeholders here in 1630 were, *Nicholas Fletcher*, *John Pollard*, *Robert Adcock* junior, *Richard Fowkes*, *John Lacer*, *William Lewin*, *Thomas North*.

Robert Watts, clerk, died 17 June, 1633, ſeiſed of a meſſuage and half a virgate of land at Syſton, with lands at Thurmaſton, &c. parcel of the monaſtery of Garradon [15]. By his wife *Sarah* he had two ſons, *Robert* and *Joſeph*.

In 1641, *Henry Grey* earl of *Stanford* was lord of this manor [16].

Jan. 10, 1651, *Thomas Roadley* ſenior ſettled a meſſuage, 2 yard-lands and a quarter, on his ſon *Thomas's* marriage with *Mary Whiteing*; and about the ſame time *Robert Adcock* ſettled a houſe and half a yardland there on the marriage of his ſon *Robert* to *Anne Cookeſon* [17].

In 1655, there was collected in Syſton, for the relief of the poor Proteſtants in Piedmont, the ſum of 1*l.* 2*s.* 0*d.*

In 1722, 73 freeholders polled from this pariſh; and in 1775, we find 102 names.

In 1776, there were 14 perſons in the workhouſe.

The act of parliament, which paſſed in 1777, for dividing ſeveral open fields in the pariſhes of Syſton and Barkby, having been already epitomized in the preſent volume [18]; it will be ſufficient to repeat that *George Henry* earl of *Stamford* is therein deſcribed as lord of the manor of Winton, and alſo of the manor of Syſton; *John-Whattoffe Cleever* and his brother *Richard* Cleever as leſſees of the great and ſmall tithes under the Univerſity of *Oxford*; and *John-Dawes Roſs* as vicar of Syſton. Lands of the yearly value of £10. were allotted to truſtees, for augmenting the ſtipend to the vicar or reſident curate, and for payment of a ſchoolmaſter; and particular proviſion made, that, if any land in the pariſh of Barkby ſhould be allotted in lieu of tithes or right of common in Syſton, ſuch land ſhould for ever thereafter be deemed to be in the pariſh of Syſton, and contributory to that pariſh in every reſpect, in the ſame manner as the land in lieu whereof it might be allotted.

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[1] Cart. 15 Ric. II. n. 35.

[2] Eſch. 17 Ric. II. N° 24. Leic.

[3] Eſch. 1 Hen. VI. N° 51. Leic.

[4] Eſch. 23 Hen. VI.

[5] Eſch. 33 Hen. VI. N° 28. Leic.

[6] Eſch. 36 Hen. VI.

[7] Eſch. 3 Edw. IV. N° 13, Leic.

[8] Eſch. 4 Hen. VIII.

[9] Eſch. 1 Eliz.

[10] Eſch. 14 Eliz.

[11] See before, p. 357.

[12] Eſch. Aug. 18, 31 Eliz.

[13] Eſch. at Leiceſter, 17 Dec. 5 Jac. I.

[14] Leaſes in the Augmentation Office.

[15] Cole's Eſcheats, vol. II. (Harl. MSS. 757.) p. 312.

[16] Burton, MS.

[17] Palmer's MS Caſes, pp. 199. 362. 384.

[18] See before, under Barkby, p. 46.

On completing the navigation of the Wreke from Melton Mowbray to its junction with the Soar, *Lewin bridge*[1], which till that time had long ſtood decrepid on its worn-out ſtumps, was repaired and enlarged by the Melton Company, and rendered capable of admitting boats loaded with coal and other mercantile goods to paſs and repaſs with ſafety under the bridge.

In 1797, the commiſſioners of the turnpike-road leading from Leiceſter to Melton Mowbray gave orders to their ſurveyor, Mr. Bown of Leiceſter, to erect a bridge (which conſiſts of three arches) over the brook at the entrance of Syſton; which, by his direction, was begun at the commencement of the wheat-harveſt in the ſame year, and finiſhed in nine days by three bricklayers and ſix labourers. The quantity of materials uſed in the bridge was 25,000 bricks, and about 150 tons weight of ſtone. Since its erection it has been called "The Nins Days Wonder."

The village of Syſton is one of the moſt populous in the county, containing about 300 houſes.

The lordſhip contains about 1800 acres; and the principal inhabitants are reputable graziers. The earl of *Stamford* is lord of the manor. Mr. Alderman *Oldham* of Leiceſter, Mr. *Cleaver*, Mr. *Adcock*, and Mr. *Moore*, have alſo conſiderable property here.

In this town is a well called *St. John's*; and in the lordſhip is a place called *Mowdebuſh-hill*, on which ſtands a ſtone with "Mowdebuſs-hill" inſerted thereon. The late ſir *John Danvers* held a court, generally at Mountſorel, called Mowde-buſh court. The ſame day he held the court, his lawyer and his ſteward went to this hill, and, after ſome little ceremony, dug up a piece of turf from it, and took it to the houſe where ſir John held his court; which, like other old cuſtoms of this nature, ended in a convivial dinner.

Extracts from the Regiſter, which commences 1594;
Hugh Roberts, M. A. of the Univerſity of Oxford, then vicar; who alſo appears vicar in 1604.

"Memorandum, that, Friday the 4th of April, 1595, William Scampton, then parſon of Stoney Staunton, once vicar of Syſton, and Hugh Roberts, who next ſucceeded the ſaid Scampton in the ſaid vicarage; in conſideration that the ſaid vicarage-houſe was in ruin and decay, the above-named Scampton and Roberts, for the avoiding of trouble and law, were contented to compromiſe the cauſe, and the determining thereof, to the vicar of Barkby, Goodman Pickards, and Goodman North, who arbitrated that Scampton ſhould give unto the incumbent Roberts 20*s.* and the hovel, and the pales about the garden, and the gates, to be converted to his own uſe, as he thought beſt: to which arbitrament, foraſmuch as both had bound themſelves to the order that ſhould be made by the ſaid arbitrators, they condeſcended and agreed.

1596. April 25, Douſe, daughter of Hugh Roberts and Lettice, baptized.

1596. Church-porch ſlated and repaired.

1597. Seats in the church repaired; alſo the clock.

1597. Paid to the armour-dreſſer 3*s.* 4*d.*

Paid for a ſcabbard for the town-ſword 7*s.*

1598. Paid for a teaſter that is over the miniſter's pew, 11*s.*

1598. Steeple plaiſtered.

1599. Paid to Peter Pollard, for helping to drive away the town-bull that was ſold, 1*d.*

Paid for a bull, 30*s.*

Paid for another bull, 40*s.* 6*d.*

1600. Nicholas Lewin the elder, of the Flat-end, gave to the uſe of the church 6*s.* 8*d.*; and William the ſon of Richard Bowier gave 3*s.* to the aforeſaid uſe; which ſums were laid out on the cover that is above the pulpit; which cover coſt 5*s.* 10*d.*; the iron about it 2*s.* 2*d.* and the painting 2*s.*; ſo that it ſtood in 4*d.* more than the legators gave; which 4*d.* the vicar paid.

1600. Paid to Thomas Pollard, for moving the bull-hooke, 12*d.*

1601. Old Julian Rivett, widow, bequeathed, by will, 12*d.* upon the church; which was beſtowed upon painting the church-porch and oiling of the ſame.

All the hay was inned out of Syſton great meadow on the Wedneſday before St. James.

1601. Spent at Leiceſter, when we were ſummoned to appear at the court, for that ſome of the prieſts had wrought on St. Bartholomew's day, 8*d.*

1602. Paid to the lord Morden's players, becauſe they ſhould not play in the church, 12*d.*

1602. Harveſt late; barley not got in before St. Matthew's day; and on that day no peaſe nor beans were got in in Syſon.

1603. A pound of good hops ſold for 2*s.* 8*d.*; a ſtrike of malt 17*d.*; a ſtrike of wheat 2*s.* 4*d.*

1604. Iſabel Browne, of Loughborough, widow, gave, towards repairing the church of Syſton, 10*s.*

1605. Nicholas Lewin, of the Flattern, gave, by will, towards the repairing of Lewin-bridge[1], 6*s.* 8*d.*

1605. Paid for the entertaining of a counſellor in the cauſe[3] againſt ſir George Bellgrave, 10*s.*

1606. Grinding was ſo ſcant, either by water or wind, that, at the feaſt of St. Luke, the people came from Hinckley to Syſton, to grind their corn.

1607. Froſt ſo hard and continued, that men could not ſet forth their ploughs till after Valentine's day.

Richard Bouier the elder beſtowed upon the church 12*d.*

1609. Upon Wedneſday after later Lady there was a very great land-flood, that entered into many barns, and did much harm among corn and hay.

The ſickneſs of the plague began at Thomas Penford's houſe, where died only four; and, by God's great mercy, went no farther, though the ſeaſon was very hot. The firſt that died was buried the 14th of May. At Loughborough 500 people died of the plague.

1610. December 12, through the overſight of a plumber that was mending the leads, and for that purpoſe had made his fire in the lower loft of the ſteeple, the loft in the night was ſet on fire; but the fire was put out without doing much harm.

1611. Paid to the relief of the town of Loughborough when it was viſited, 26*s.* 8*d.*

1612. The painter, for drawing the king's arms, 15*s.*

1614. Steven Cooke gave to the church 3*s.*

1617. The water-mills of Syſton were repaired.

April 13, was broken the fourth[2] bell, which coſt £7. caſting.

Nov. 12, was burſt the foure[2] bell, which coſt the town for caſting 13*l.* 10*s.*

1617. Given to Mr. Green the preacher, 2*s.*

1624. Edward Burbage, of Radcliffe, bequeathed 5*s.* to the church, and 5*s.* to the poor of Syſton.

1626. Given to Mr. Hodges, that preached the 22d of January, 5*s.*

1627. Paid to Mr. Hardinge, that preached, 3*s.*

1650. King's arms in the church defaced.

First five years, baptized	44	increaſed		
buried	46		baptiſms	74
Laſt five years, baptized	118		burials	71
buried	117			

The names of all the books that belong to the pariſh-church, taken the 6th day of Februarie, 1602; viz.

"Juell againſt Hardinge," in folio.
"Eraſmus's Paraphraſe on the Evangeliſts," } folio.
——— Epiſtles." }
"Bullinge's Decades," a large quarto.
"Hemengius upon the Goſpels," quarto.

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[1] Lewin-bridge is near a mile from Syſton, in the road to Radcliffe; and its name is a ſtrong proof of its antiquity. Lewin was a conſiderable land-holder in this neighbourhood in the reign of William the Conqueror.

[2] Qu. fourth, or fore? It is written the *for*-bell in the original. Perhaps, ſynonymous with *great* or *principal*.

[3] What this cauſe was, does not appear.

Collections gathered in our church of Syſton.

1601-2, March 21. For Waltham on the Woldes, 4*s.*

——— July 25. For Earl's Shilton, 2*s.* 6*d.*

1603. For Melton, for certain houſes burnt there, 3*d.*

1605, May 5. For Nether Seale, that had ſuſtained loſs by fire, 2*s.* 2*d.*

—— July 14. For William Archer, of Melton, who had loſs by fire, 5*s.*

—— Oct. 20. For Bridget Palmer, widow, of Carleton, co. Northampton, who had ſuſtained loſs by fire, 2*s.* 1*d.*

1606. For Chriſtian Sugar of Earl's Shilton, that had ſuſtained loſs by fire, 11*d.*

—— For a poor man of the Old Hoſpital, 2*s.* 4*d.*

—— March 15. For Wilſon of Cuſſinton, who had ſuſtained loſs by fire, 5*s.* 8*d.*

1607, May 17. For Goodwife Oſwine, of Mountſorell, for her impotent huſband that lay ſick, 1*s.* 4*d.*

—— June 7. For Thomas Norman of Gadſbie, who had loſt a cow, 16*s.* 2*d.*

1607-8. A collection for inhabitants of Melton, for loſs received by fire, ...

1608, June 19. For Mr. Halton, a preacher under the ſeal of the biſhop of London, 3*s.* 6*d.*

—— June 26. For old Watts of Barkby, 4*s.* 2*d.*

—— July 3. For old Kington of Mountſorell, 1*s.* 9*d.*

1609. For one Hericke of Coſſington, April 23, 4*s.* 4½*d.*

1612-13. For Shilton, that had ſuffered loſs by fire, 4*s.* 4*d.*

	£.	s.	d.
Money raiſed for the poor, within the year ending at Eaſter 1776, —	126	19	3
Expended in county rates, &c.	3	14	8
——— on the poor, —	123	4	7
Rent of workhouſe and habitations,	9	3	6
Expended in litigations, —	23	4	7
Money raiſed for 1783, —	276	0	7
——— 1784, —	228	11	1
——— 1785, —	208	6	0
Medium of theſe three years,	237	12	6
——— of county-expences,	20	0	4
——— of expences not relating to the poor, repairs of churches, roads, &c.	0	0	0
——— of nett annual expences,	217	12	2
——— of attending on magiſtrates,	2	5	11
——— of entertainments at meetings,	0	14	2
——— of law expences, —	13	7	5
——— of ſetting the poor to work,	1	1	3

In 1798, ſir John Palmer, bart. of Carlton in Northamptonſhire, cauſed to be paid into the hands of the vicar and overſeers of the pariſh of Syſton the ſum of £30. being a legacy of his late ſiſter, Mrs. Catharine Palmer, of Carlton in Northamptonſhire, to the town of Syſton; the intereſt of which ſum (together with other ſimilar donations) is diſtributed amongſt the poor houſe-keepers of Syſton annually on St. Thomas's day.

The return made to the houſe of commons in 1786, in anſwer to an enquiry reſpecting the charitable donations in this pariſh, may be ſeen in vol. I. p. 54.

The CHURCH, (ſee Plate LXVI.)

dedicated to St. *Peter*, conſiſts of a ſtout tower (in which are ſix bells); chancel, nave, and two ailes. The nave and chancel are ſeparated by a ſkreen. The pillars which ſupport the roof of the middle aile are very handſome; but the windows in the church are too ſmall, which gives it a very gloomy appearance; and the pews are bad.

A paſſage to the rood-loft ſtill remains.

The font is antient and decagon; lined with variegated lead, and ſupported by four pillars.

Mr Wyrley noticed in this church theſe arms, not now to be found, fig. 1—6.

In the Eaſt window of the church:

Gules, ſeven maſcles voided Or, a label of three points Azure, charged with nine horſe-ſhoes Argent, *Ferrers* of *Groby.*

Vaire, Or and Gules, *Ferrers* earl of *Derby.*

"A fair glaſs monument, that is wrought in mail; and on his mantle, Gules, ſeven maſcles voided Or."

In a South window:

Or, three chevrons Gules, *Clare* earl of *Glouceſter.*

In the South-weſt window:

Quarterly, 1. and 4. Azure, a bend Or, *Scrope*; 2. and 3. Gules, a ſaltire Argent, *Nevile* of *Raby*; impaling, Azure, ſemé de fleurs de lis, a lion rampant Or, *Beaumont.*

Ermine, a croſs patée Gules.

The arms of *Keble*, fig. 7, Barry nebulé of ſix, Argent and Sable, a canton Gules, are ſtill in one of the windows.

In the Matriculus of 1220[1], Syſton is deſcribed to be under the patronage of *Robert de Theobaldvile*; the then rector Gilbert Malore, who had been inſtituted by Hugh biſhop of Lincoln.

In 1344, the procurations were, 7*s.* 6¾*d.*; the rectory was taxed at 18 marks, and paid 2*s.* 6*d.* for Peter-pence.

The then patron was the prior of *Ulveſcroft*; and to this priory the rectory was then appropriated.

The priory of *Ulveſcroft* had the rectory, the latter being of the annual value of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* and, at the time of the diſſolution, in the hands of *John Porter*, by virtue of a conventual leaſe[2].

A chantry was founded here by *William Grendall*, prieſt, for one prieſt, to ſing maſs and other divine ſervice, within a chapel of our Lady, in the ſaid pariſh-church. This chantry was yearly worth, in lands and tenements, 3*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*[3]

In 1534-5, the procurations and ſynodals were, 13*s.* 4*d.*; the value of the vicarage, 7*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; and John Benſkin, the chantry-prieſt, had 3*l.* 9*s.* a year.

"In 1553, the chancellor, fellows, and ſcholars of the *Univerſity of Oxford* had a grant of the impropriate rectories and advowſons of Syſton in the county of Leiceſter; and of South Petherwin, in the county of Cornwall; and Home Coletrayne, with the chapelry of Newton Alroche, in the county of Cumberland[4].

The *Benſkins* antiently were tenants to the Univerſity of Oxford for the rectory of Syſton.

1596, Ales Benſkin, widow, farmer of the rectory of Syſon, paid to the churchwardens one quarter of barley, due to the pariſh from the rectory, which was ſold for 33*s.* 4*d.*

1598. The ſame payment was made by Ales Benſkin, and ſold for 10*s.* 8*d.*

In 1627, Edward Smith was farmer of the rectory.

In 1650, Syſton was returned as an impropriation; the rectory worth £120; the vicar's ſtipend of money £20; and the incumbent "ſufficient."

On renewing the leaſe, on payment of £278. fine and taxes, the Univerſity, 17 March, 1655, demiſed the rectory to *Amy* Benſkin for 21 years, commencing after the expiration of a former leaſe, from Lady-day 1661, under the rent of 61*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; which rectory was worth £200. a year over and above the rent.

This intereſt was aſſigned by Amy Benſkin to her ſon *Samuel*; which, by his laſt will, he deviſed to his wife *Mary* and their two ſons *Edward* and *Charles*, the latter of whom died an infant[5].

In 1798, the vicarage-houſe of Syſton was wholly taken down and rebuilt at the expence of £300. (excluſive of the old materials.) The vice-chancellor, maſter, and ſcholars of the univerſity of Oxford, upon an application to them from the preſent vicar, preſented him with £100. towards defraying the expence.

In the king's books, Syſton is entered as a diſcharged living, worth, "in pecuniâ, cum exit', manſ', & aliis proficuis, 7*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*; cum terrâ pro reparatione eccleſiæ;" clear yearly value, 47*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*

The epiſcopal procurations are, for the rectory 2*s.* 7*d.*; the vicarage 18*s.* 8*d.*; the archidiaconal, 11*s.* 1*d.*

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[1] See the Introductory Volume, p. lix.

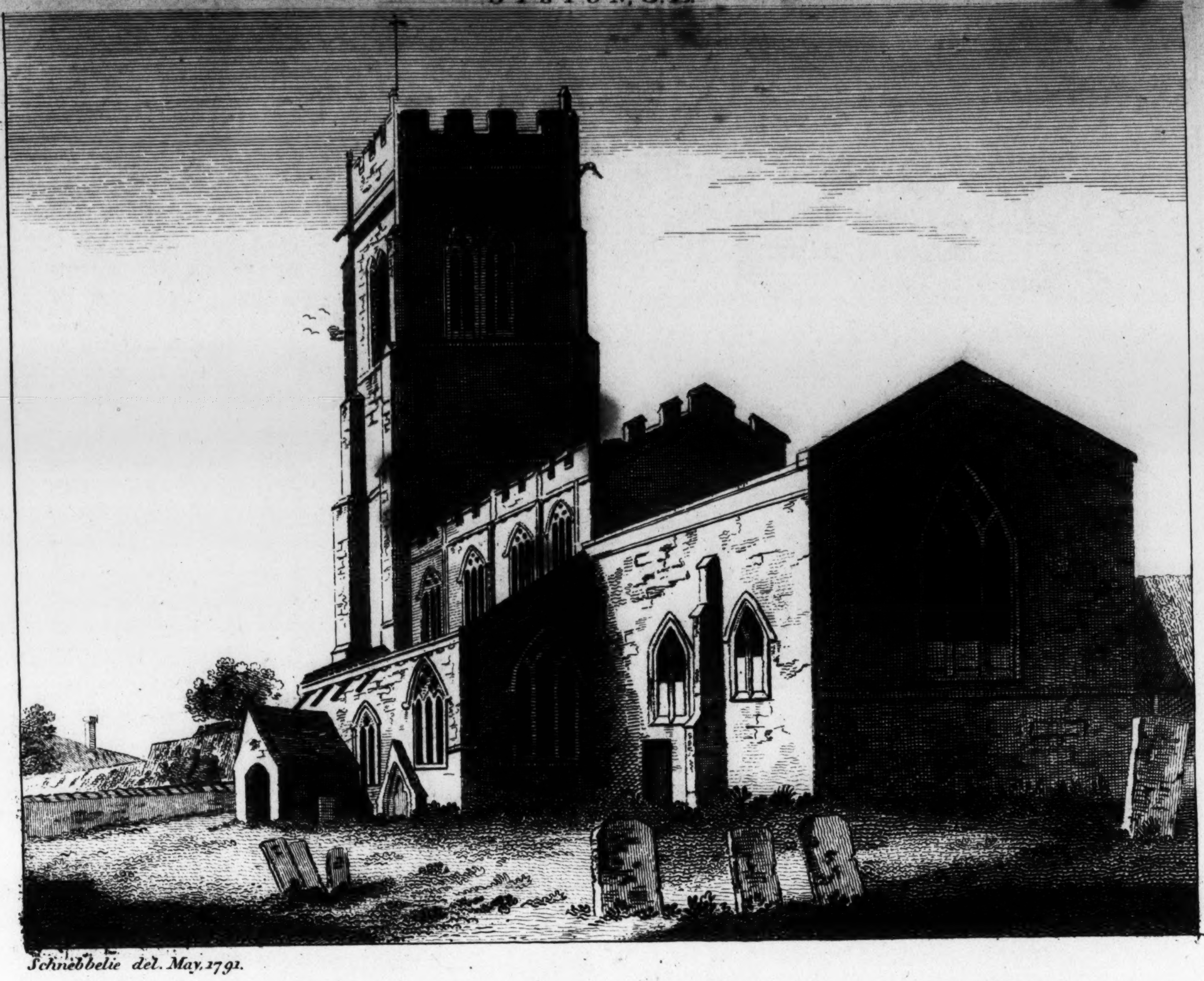
[2] Miniſters Accompts in the Augmentation Office, 31 Hen. VIII.

[3] Certif. Coll. & Cantar. Offic. Augment.

[4] Wood, Hiſt. & Antiq. Univ. Oxon. I. 274; & 4 Pars Original. 1 Mariæ, Rot. 16.

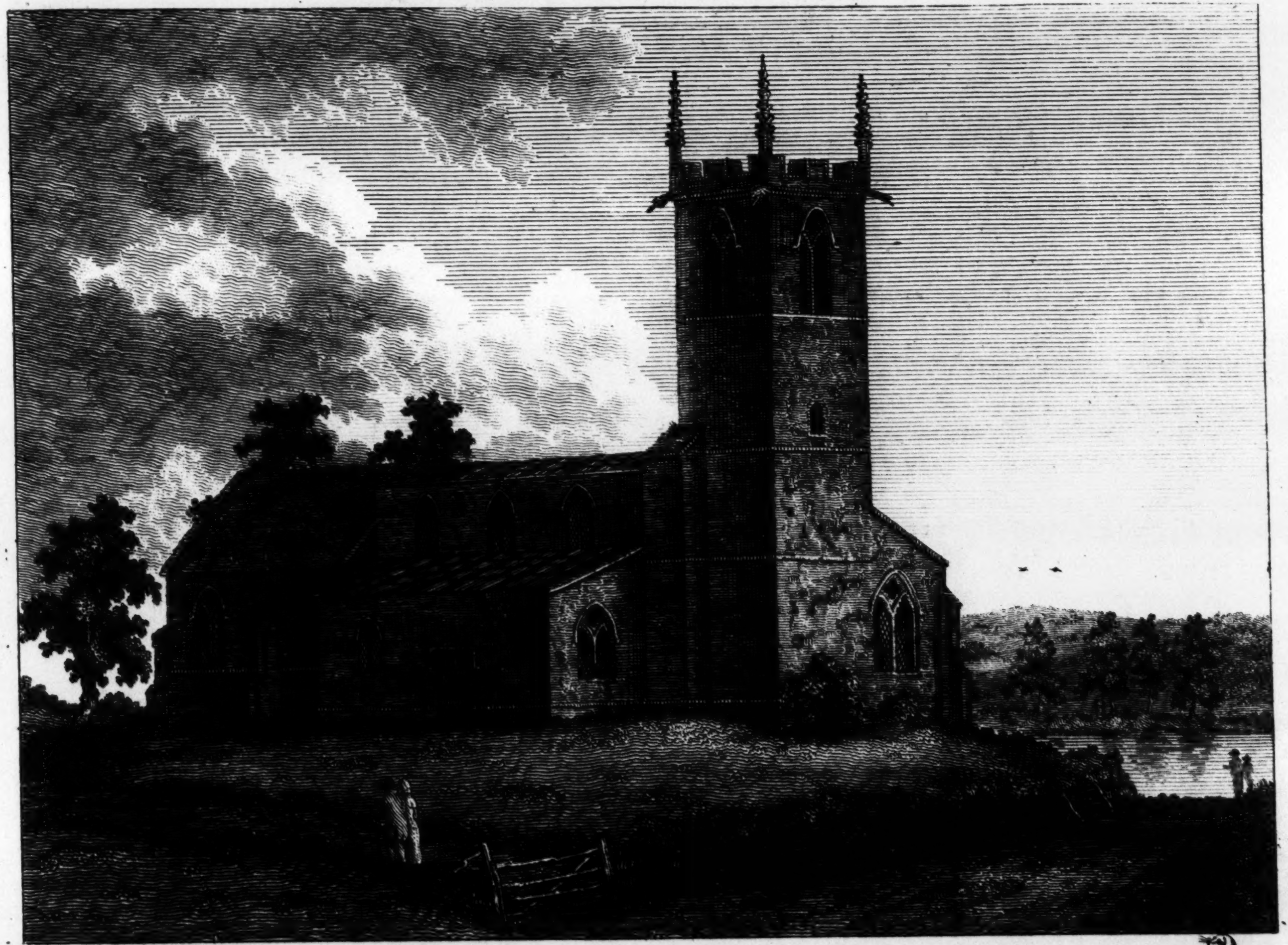
[5] Palmer's MS Caſes, pp. 218—222. 387.

SYSTON, S.E.



Schnebbelie del. May. 1791.

THRUSSINGTON, N.W.



Drawn 1792

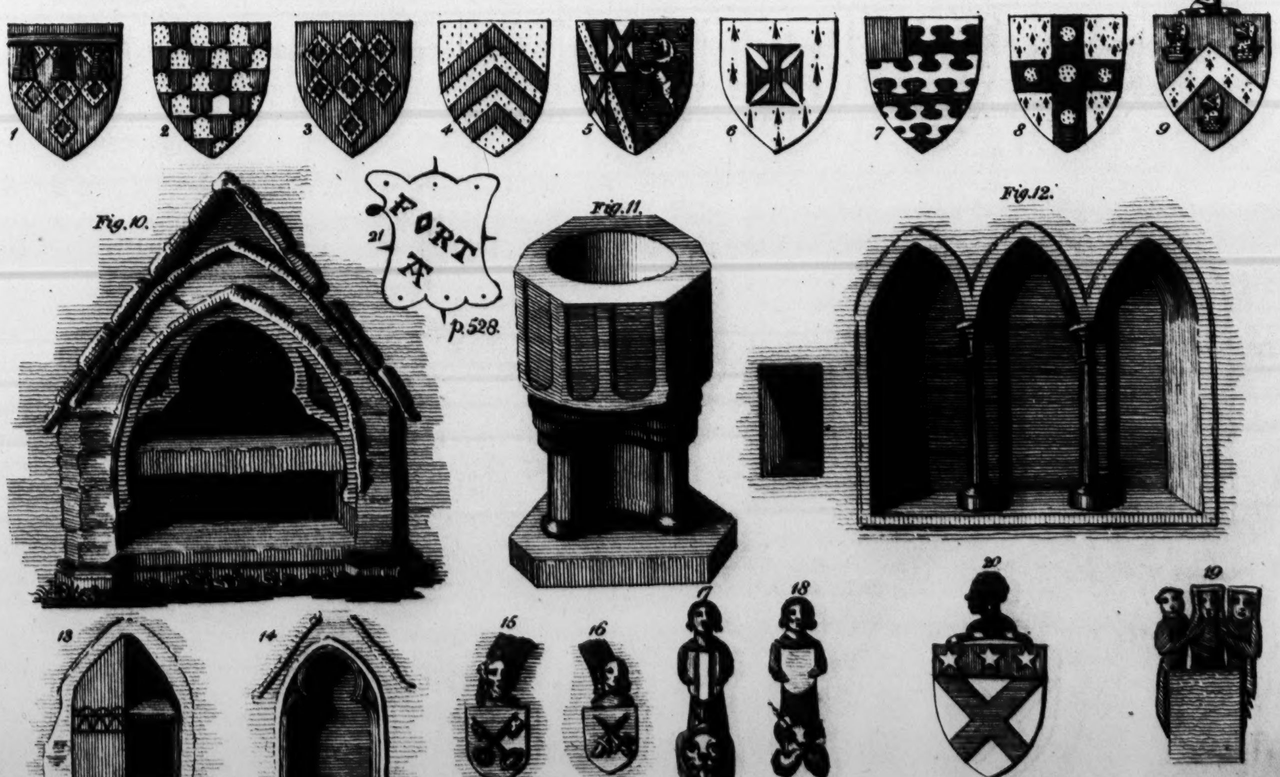

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Fig. 10.
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PORT A
p. 528
Fig. 11.
Fig. 12.
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Longmate del & sc

RECTORS.	PATRONS.
Robert the clerk, nephew of Stephen de Belgrave, 1219.	The earl of Winton's proctor.
Gilbert Malore, 1220.	Robert de Theobaldvile.
William Malore, 1230.	Margaret counteſs of Winton.
R. de Mulent [1], reſigned 1258.	
Brian de Whatton [2], ſubdean, 1258.	
Rober Bertram [3], 1473.	
John Parſons, 1534.	

VICARS.	
Gilbert Sturges [4], 1562.	
William Scampton, about 1594 [5].	
Hugh Roberts, 1595.	
John Pritchard, Nov. 7, 1646.	Parliamentary Sequeſtrators.
Daniel Parry, March 16, 1660.	Cancellarius, magiſtri, & ſcholares Univerſitatis Oxon'.
Richard Langmead, Nov. 5, 1672.	
Thomas Davis, Dec. 22, 1697.	
William Heſketh, B. A. Aug. 25, 1709—1717.	
John Abney, March 14, 1717; died in 1744, aged 53.	
Gerrard Andrewes [6], M. A. Dec. 25, 1744; died 1764.	
John-Dawes Roſs [7], M. A. April 13, 1764; the preſent vicar.	

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

In the chancel.

On flat monumental ſtones:

1. "Hoc ſaxum ſignat
Gulielmum Heſketh, A. B.
& hujus eccleſiæ paſtorem;
ubi, per novem annos, Magiſtro ſuo Dño Jeſu Chriſto
cum æquabili & humillimâ pietate,
rerum divinarum debitâ adminiſtratione,
concionibus aſſiduis, & exemplo vitæ,
fidelitèr famulatus eſt.
Quod ſpectat ad omnia vitæ officia,
vixit honeſtè, utilitèr, peramantèr,
nemini moleſtus, omnibus charus;
erat enim ingenio miti & ſuaviſſimo.
Viduam cum duobus filiis admodùm tenellis
poſt ſe reliquit, externis rebus ſic ſatìs beatum,
ſed intùs & animo miſerè mœrentem,
quippe erat deſideratiſſimus & maritus & pater.
Obiit 22º Januarii, A. D. 1717, ætatis ſuæ 35."

2. "John Abney, vicar, died in 1744, aged 53."

On an eſcutcheon, Ermine, a croſs Sable, two bezants, *Abney*, Plate LXVI. fig. 9.

3. "Here lieth Anne,
the wife of John-Whattoff Cleever, gent.
who departed this life the 15th day of April, 1787,
aged 65 years.

A woman that feareth the Lord, ſhe ſhall be praiſed.
Proverbs xxxi. 30."

In the nave.

1. "Here lieth Mary, the wife of Mr. Thomas Fletcher.
She departed this life May 20,
in the year of our Lord 1743,
and the 70th year of her age."

2. "Here lieth Mr. Thomas Fletcher.
He departed this life the 19th of September,
in the year of our Lord 1759,
and in the 76th year of his age.
I come, I wait, I hear, I pray:
Thy footſteps, Lord, I trace:
I joy to think this is the way
To ſee my Saviour's face."

3. "Here lieth Mr. Thomas-Fletcher Kendall,
ſon of Mr. John Kendall, by Mary his wife.
He departed this life the 27th day of Auguſt,
in the year of our Lord 1772,
and the 38th year of his age.
With deepeſt thoughts, ſpectator, view thy fate:
Thus mortals paſs to an immortal ſtate.
Thro' Death's dark vale, we hope, he found the way
To the bright regions of eternal day."

In the church-yard:

"Here lieth interred the body of William Needham,
who departed this life Jan. 26, anno Dom. 1728-9,
in the 79th year of his age.

Need, I confeſs, began my name; but that was but a ſham;
For, this world's pelf I wanted not, until I loſt my *ham*.
What I gave I have,
What I ſpent I had,
What I left I loſt by not giving it."

"Here lie the remains of Benjamin Scattergood
and Ann his wife.
She died Oct. 9, 1787, aged 50 years.
He died July 7, 1791, aged 59 years.
Death's ſteps are ſure; and yet no noiſe he makes;
He ſtands unſeen, and yet he ſurely takes;
Know, Reader, know, as ſure as thou haſt breath,
Thou ſubject art unto the ſtrokes of Death:
But if thou die to Sin, that Grace may reign,
Tho' Sin brings Death; yet Death will be thy gain."

"Here lie the remains of William Warren, carpenter.
He died June the 4th, 1746, aged 73 years.
Tho' ſudden death [8] his tender frame deſtroy'd,
In ſome ſoft dream or extacy of joy
May he ſleep out the ſabbath of the tomb,
And wake in raptures in a life to come."

"My ſun is ſet.
Sacred to the memory of Mary, the
wife of John Sheffield.
She departed this life the 21ſt of Auguſt, 1782,
aged 21 years.
Can Beauty? No! nor youth's more powerful art,
For one ſhort moment ſtop Death's fatal dart?
An inſtance here, juſt gave her infant [9] light,
Then calmly ſunk into the ſhades of night."

Fig. 10. is an arch on the outſide of the church.

Fig. 11. the old font.

Fig. 12. the ſtalls and piſcina on the North ſide of the chancel.

Fig. 13. a locker on the North ſide of the chancel.

Fig. 14. a piſcina in the South aile.

Fig. 15. and 16. carvings on the ſpring of an arch on the tower over the Weſt door.

Fig. 17. and 18. beams in the body of the church.

Fig. 19. a carving on the South-weſt buttreſs of the tower.

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[1] Roger de Longſpee, biſhop of Coventry, 1257—1287.

[2] "Brianus de Whatton, ſubdecanus, præſentatus per dominum R. de Quincy, comitem Wyntonienſem, ad eccleſiam de Sitheſton, vacatam per promotionem d'ni R. de Mulent ad epiſcopatum Coventr', diſpenſatus pro tribus beneficiis à Papâ." Reg. Graveſend, Pont. 1.

[3] See under Belgrave, p. 174; where he occurs as witneſs to a deed.

[4] In the Certificate referred to under Allexton, p. 8, Mr. Sturges is thus deſcribed: "Preſbyter, non conjugatus; mediocritèr doctus; reſidet; hoſpitalis; deget ibidem; non licentiatus, nec prædicat: nullum aliud habet."

[5] Afterwards rector of Stony Staunton.

[6] See p. 456.

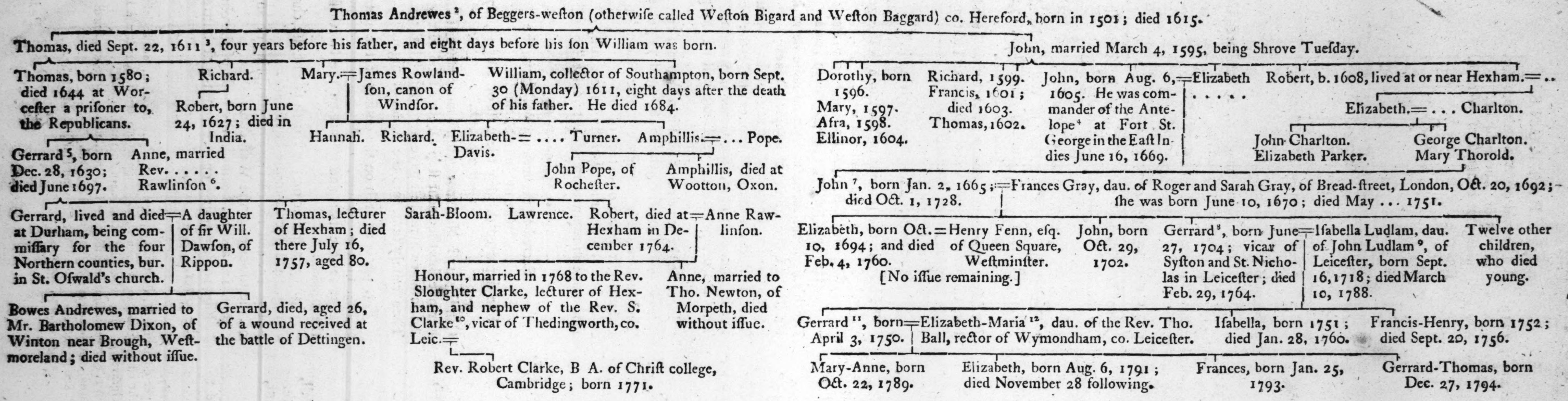
[7] Of Edmund Hall, A. M. 1767.

[8] He was killed by the fall of a load of wood.

[9] She died in child-bed.

Pedigree

Pedigree of ANDREWES[1].


Thomas Andrewes[2], of Beggers-weſton (otherwiſe called Weſton Bigard and Weſton Baggard) co. Hereford, born in 1501; died 1615.
Thomas, died Sept. 22, 1611[3], four years before his father, and eight days before his ſon William was born.
John, married March 4, 1595, being Shrove Tueſday.
Thomas, born 1580; died 1644 at Worceſter a priſoner to, the Republicans.
Richard.
Robert, born June 24, 1627; died in India.
Mary.=James Rowlandſon, canon of Windſor.
William, collector of Southampton, born Sept. 30 (Monday) 1611, eight days after the death of his father. He died 1684.
Hannah.
Richard.
Elizabeth-=.... Turner.
Davis.
Amphillis.=...Pope.
John Pope, of Rocheſter.
Amphillis, died at Wootton, Oxon.
Gerrard[5], born Dec. 28, 1630; died June 1697.
Anne, married Rev. ..... Rawlinſon[6].
Gerrard, lived and died at Durham, being commiſſary for the four Northern counties, bur. in St. Oſwald's church.=A daughter of ſir Will. Dawſon, of Rippon.
Thomas, lecturer of Hexham; died there July 16, 1757, aged 80.
Sarah-Bloom.
Lawrence.
Robert, died at Hexham in December 1764.=Anne Rawlinſon.
Bowes Andrewes, married to Mr. Bartholomew Dixon, of Winton near Brough, Weſtmoreland; died without iſſue.
Gerrard, died, aged 26, of a wound received at the battle of Dettingen.
Honour, married in 1768 to the Rev. Sloughter Clarke, lecturer of Hexham, and nephew of the Rev. S. Clarke[10], vicar of Thedingworth, co. Leic.=
Anne, married to Tho. Newton, of Morpeth, died without iſſue.
Rev. Robert Clarke, B A. of Chriſt college, Cambridge; born 1771.
Dorothy, born 1596.
Mary, 1597.
Afra, 1598.
Ellinor, 1604.
Richard, 1599.
Francis, 1601; died 1603.
Thomas, 1602.
John, born Aug. 6, 1605. He was commander of the Antelope[4] at Fort St. George in the Eaſt Indies June 16, 1669.=Elizabeth .....
Robert, b. 1608, lived at or near Hexham.=..
Elizabeth.=... Charlton.
John Charlton.
Elizabeth Parker.
George Charlton.
Mary Thorold.
John[7], born Jan. 2, 1665; died Oct. 1, 1728.=Frances Gray, dau. of Roger and Sarah Gray, of Bread-ſtreet, London, Oct. 20, 1692; ſhe was born June 10, 1670; died May ... 1751.
Elizabeth, born Oct. 10, 1694; and died Feb. 4, 1760.=Henry Fenn, eſq. of Queen Square, Weſtminſter.
[No iſſue remaining.]
John, born Oct. 29, 1702.
Gerrard[8], born June 27, 1704; vicar of Syſton and St. Nicholas in Leiceſter; died Feb. 29, 1764.=Iſabella Ludlam, dau. of John Ludlam[9], of Leiceſter, born Sept. 16, 1718; died March 10, 1788.
Twelve other children, who died young.
Gerrard[11], born April 3, 1750.=Elizabeth-Maria[12], dau. of the Rev. Tho. Ball, rector of Wymondham, co. Leiceſter.
Iſabella, born 1751; died Jan. 28, 1760.
Francis-Henry, born 1752; died Sept. 20, 1756.
Mary-Anne, born Oct. 22, 1789.
Elizabeth, born Aug. 6, 1791; died November 28 following.
Frances, born Jan. 25, 1793.
Gerrard-Thomas, born Dec. 27, 1794.

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[1] In a window of Little St. Bartholomew's church in Weſt Smithfield, over the door, in the paſſage into the church, are the arms and creſt painted in glaſs, with the inſcription of "Mr. Henrie Andrewes, alderman of London, 1636;" Argent, a ſaltire Azure; on a chief Gules three mullets Or. Creſt, a Moor's head in profile; Plate LXVI. fig. 20. He died, in Walbrook, Aug. 13, 1638.

[2] This gentleman danced, in company with five other gentlemen, at a maſque before king James I, in the year 1609, at the age of 108, being the youngeſt of the company.

[3] His death appears from a leaf torn from an old Bible, now in the poſſeſſion of the Rev. Gerrard Andrewes, containing the deſcendants of John married in 1595; in which leaf it is written, "William my nephew was born the laſt day of September 1611, being Monday, betwixt 4 and 5 in the morning. Thomas his father died on the 32d of the ſame September, 1611, at night."

[4] Mr. Andrewes has now in his poſſeſſion two letters from John, commander of the Antelope, to his wife Elizabeth; one not dated, ſeemingly prior to his ſailing, directed to his houſe at Bromley, near Bow-bridge; the other from Fort St. George, dated June 16, 1669. He died when abroad, and was buried at Surat.

[5] He was educated by the duke of Beaufort with his ſiſter Anne, and well provided for in the Cuſtoms.

[6] Whoſe father, as well as Miſs Andrewes, loſt their eſtates in the great rebellion. The duke of Beaufort gave Miſs Andrewes £500. to her portion, with a ſilver cup, which in 1785 was in the poſſeſſion of Mrs. Dixon; who then communicated theſe particulars of Gerrard and his ſiſter Anne, having heard them from her father.

[7] This John was in the law, and it is believed was city ſolicitor. He once lived in Bartholomew-lane; and his name is now up, or was lately, as churchwarden in St. Bartholomew's church.

[8] Mr. Andrewes was admitted in 1719 a king's ſcholar at Weſtminſter ſchool, which he left in 1725; and, though elected from the foundation there to Trinity College, Cambridge, he entered of Baliol College, Oxford, where he became M. A. Dec. 5, 1738; was preſented in 1744 by the Univerſity of Oxford to the vicarage of Syſton; and by the Lord Chancellor to the vicarage of St. Nicholas in 174.. He died Feb. 29, 1764, in his 60th year; and was buried in the church of St. Nicholas *. As a Divine, he alike captivated in the deſk and pulpit. Poſſeſſing a very harmonious voice, he read with an energy juſt and influencing; taught with a conciſeneſs pertinently perſuaſive, and intelligible to a general auditory; and was long conſidered as one of the brighteſt ornaments of the clerical profeſſion. He alſo filled with diſtinguiſhed credit the office of maſter of the free-ſchool of the town of Leiceſter; which, under his ſuperintendance, was a ſeminary of great repute; not only the ſons of the firſt families in theſe parts were placed under his care, but numbers from much greater diſtances alſo received the rudiments of an education that reflect honour on his abilities. Amongſt theſe was the preſent earl of Stamford; and, not to mention many others, the late Dr. Halifax biſhop of St. Aſaph, and Dr. Farmer the late worthy maſter of Emanuel College, Cambridge, were contemporaries under his inſtruction. Cheerful in his deportment, and deſtitute of tyranny, his ſchool was a ſcene of lively obedience. Beloved by the boys for his free and gentle treatment, his precepts were readily received, and the taſk diſpatched with alacrity.

[9] Whoſe brother (ſir George Ludlam) was chamberlain of London 1718—1727.

[10] See his epitaph in vol. II. p. 829.

[11] Admitted a ſcholar at Weſtminſter in 1764; elected thence to Trinity College, Cambridge, 1769; B. A. 1773; M. A. 1776. From 1772 to 1784 he was one of the aſſiſtants at Weſtminſter-ſchool; was preſented, in 1788, by lord Boringdon, to the rectory of Zeal Monachorum in Devonſhire; and choſen in the years 1791 and 1799 by the Governors of the Magdalen and Foundling Hoſpitals alternate evening-preacher at thoſe excellent inſtitutions, It is remarkable that Mr. Andrewes's father was one of fifteen children, and his mother one of ſeventeen; yet he is the only male remaining from both grandfathers.

[12] Of whom ſee ſome memoirs, vol. II. p. 890.

* His epitaph will be printed with the account of that church.

THRUSSINGTON,

in old records written *Turſtanetone*, *Thurſtanton*, and *Thirſtaton*, is ſituated near the Foſs-road, 8 miles from Leiceſter, 7 from Melton Mowbray, and 7 from Loughborough; bounded by Radcliffe, Segrave, Hoby, Brookſby, and Rereſby, from which two laſt places it is ſeparated by the river Wreke. In the eccleſiaſtical diviſion of the county, it is within the deanry of Goſcote.

In the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor, Turſtanetone, conſiſting of twelve ploughlands, was valued at twenty ſhillings. At the general ſurvey, it was worth four pounds; and was then held by *Guido de Reinbudcurt* immediately under the king. Two ploughs were in the demeſne; and thirty ſocmen, with four villans and three bordars, had eleven ploughs. There were ſixteen acres of meadow, and a mill of eight ſhillings value [1].

On the aid granted to king Henry III. in 1235, towards the marrying of his ſiſter with the emperor of the Romans, *Thomas de Wappinburg* paid one mark for half a fee in Thruſſington, and *Gilbert de Houby* two marks for one fee.

In 1247, "Diverſi homines ſummoniti fuerunt ad reſpondendum Roberto de Nottingham de placito, quòd faciant ei ſectam ad curiam ſuam de Thurſtanton, quam eis facere debent & ſolent; & quòd Thomas de Wappenbirg defunctus fuit capitalis dominus illius feodi, & de Thurcaſton [2]."

The ſame year, "Radulphus & Jordanus, filii & heredes Simonis Gumer, recuperaverunt ſeiſinam ſuam verſus Robertum filium Willielmi le Ram de unâ acrâ terre in Barneſby, per defaltationem, &c.; & ſi Thomas de Wappenburg frater Margerie uxoris Gerardi Duredent, Alicia uxor Roberti Revel, & Agnes uxor Radulphi de Quenby, fuerunt ſeiſiti, &c. de LXIVs̃. VIIId̄. redditu, cum pertinentiis, in Ratclive & Thurſtanton, die quo obiit; unde Ricardus Scharpe VIs̃. & VIs̃. &c. Et Ricardus & alii veniunt, & dicunt quòd non debent ad hoc breve reſpondere, quia dicunt quòd Robertus Revel & Alicia uxor ejus, participes ſui, non ſequuntur cum eis ideò ſummonitis, quòd ſint, à die Paſche, in xv dies, apud Warw', ad ſequendum cum participibus ſuis, ſi voluerint. Et breve remaneat penès vicecomitem [3]."

In the Itinerary of 1280, Thruſſington, Hoby, Rakedale, Wilghes, and Radclive, anſwered collectively as one vill.

In 1301, *Henry de Nottingham* held a knight's fee in Thurſtinton and Radclive of the heirs of *Thomas de Wappenburg*, and of *Thomas de Waſſingle*, *Richard de Beyvill*, and *William de Ryvell*; and the ſaid Thomas, Richard, and William, held the ſame of *Roger de Mowbray*, deceaſed [4].

In 1325, it was found that *John de Segrave*, deceaſed, and *Chriſtian* his wife, held divers rents in Thurſtington; and that *John* de Segrave (ſon and heir of *Stephen* de Segrave, couſin of the aforeſaid John de Segrave ſenior) was his next heir [5]. In the ſame year it appeared that *Roger Beler*, deceaſed, and *Alice* his wife, held 10 marks rent of *Henry de Nottingham* for certain tenements in Thurſtington of *Walter de Wappenburg*; but by what ſervices was not known [6].

It appears by the Segrave Chartulary, and by an inquiſition taken in 1326, that Thruſtanton, otherwiſe Thurſyngton, was then a member of Segrave; and that *Richard* the ſon of *Thomas de Wapyngburg* had conveyed to *Gilbert de Segrave* and his heirs a virgate of land in Thurſtanton, which *Alice de Nubton* had held, with a toft and croft, meadow and paſture, and too *cultoriæ*, one abutting on *Threhowes*, another called *Lambertonhow*, with a toft and croft lately *Germund's* at the head of the bridge, with the *gaer* near the toft of *Nicholas* the ſon of *Godwin*, to be held of the ſaid Richard and his heirs by homage and a pound of cumin, at Eaſter, in lieu of all ſervices.

Another conveyance occurs, from *Walkelin de Aclee* to *Henry de Nottingham* and his heirs, of all that land in Thurſtanton which *Thomas* ſon of *Peter of Rereſby* held of *Gilbert de Segrave*, and a meſſuage late *William the Miller's*, and of one croft, with two acres and a half, in Thurſtanton, late in the tenure of *Thomas* ſon of *Geremand*, and all that he poſſeſſed in Thurſtanton, to be held on payment to the ſaid Walkelin and his heirs of 1*d.* yearly at Eaſter; to the heirs of *Gilbert de Segrave* of 5*d.* a year at four payments; and to the heirs of *Henry de Segrave* of 12*d.* and a pair of white gloves for all ſervices [7].

In 1327, *Henry de Nottingham*, at his death, held a third part of the manor of Thurſtanton of *John de Clervaus* by the ſervice of half a knight's fee and five marks rent; and two parts of the manor were then held of the heir of *Roger Beler*, within age and in wardſhip of the king, by the ſervice of half a knight's fee, and 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* rent [8].

In 1346, *Henry de Nottingham* (on the aid then granted for knighting Edward of Woodſtock, the king's eldeſt ſon) was aſſeſſed 10*s.* for a quarter of a knight's fee in Thruſſington, Radcliffe, and Hoby, parcel of the fees of *Cheſter* and *Huntingdon*; and the prior of *Sempringham* the like ſum for a ſimilar portion of a knight's fee in Thruſſington, held of the lord *Segrave* [9].

In 1349, *Thomas Wake de Lydell* held, at his death, one knight's fee, with the appurtenances, in Thurſtinton [10]; and in 1352, *John* [*Plantagenet*] earl of *Kent*, at his death, held a knight's fee, with the appurtenances, in Thurſtinton, late parcel of the poſſeſſions of *Thomas Wake de Lydell*; all which the relict of *Henry de Nottingham* held [11].

In 1361, *John de Mowbray*, of the Iſle of *Axeholme*, died ſeiſed of the moiety of a knight's fee in Thurſtington, which the prior of *Sempringham* held; of a quarter of a knight's fee in Queniborough and Thurſtington, which the maſter of [the hoſpital of] St. *John of Leiceſter* held; alſo a knight's fee in Thurſtington and Radclive, which *Thomas de Wake* held [12].

In 1377, *John* ſon and heir of *Ralph Chamberleyne* of Rereſby releaſed his right in all the lands and tenements, &c. which were *Ralph* Chamberleyn his father's, and *Ralph* Chamberleyn his grandfather's, in Thurſtington, to *Robert Folevile*, parſon of Saxulby, and others, and to their heirs [13].

In 1380, *Roger Beler*, at his death, held 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* rent, with the appurtenances, in Thurſington; which town was held of the aforeſaid Roger, by the ſervice of the rent aforeſaid; alſo the rent of *Walter Wappenburgh* [14].

In 1390, *Ralph Baſſet* of *Drayton*, knt. held, at his death, one meſſuage and 12 acres of land, with the appurtenances, in Thurſington, of *Catharine de Nottingham*, lady of *Thurſington*, by the ſervice of 2*s.* a year [15].

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[1] "Wido de Reinbudcurt tenet de Rege 18 carucatas terræ in Turſtanetone. Terra eſt 12 carucarum. In dominico ſunt 2 carucæ; & 30 ſochmanni, cum 4 villanis & 3 bordariis, habent 11 carucas. Ibi molinum de 8 ſolidis, & 16 acræ prati. Valuit 20 ſolidos; modò 4 libras." Domeſday, fol. 235. a. 1.

[2] Plac. 31 Hen. III. in Recept. Scaccarii, Rot. 17.

[3] Ibid. Rot. 24.

[4] Eſch. 29 Edw. I. N° 47. Leic.

[5] Eſch. 19 Edw. II. N° 88. Leic.

[6] Eſch. 19 Edw. II. N° 88. Leic.

[7] See the Appendix to vol. II. p. 112.

[8] Eſch. 1 Edw. III. N° 32. Leic.

[9] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III.

[10] Eſch. 23 Edw. III. pars 1, N° 75.

[11] Eſch. 26 Edw. III. N° 54. Leic.

[12] Eſch. 35 Edw. III. pars 2. N° 10.

[13] Cart. 51 Edw. III. m. 20.

[14] Eſch. 4 Ric. II. N° 14. Leic.

[15] Eſch. 14 Ric. II. N° 9. Leic.

In 1391, *Mary* wife of *Roger Beler* (firſt married to *John Seintclere*) died ſeiſed of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* rent in Thurſington, held of *Walter de Wappenburg's* heir [1].

In 1399, it was found that *Thomas Mowbray*, late duke of *Norfolk*, died ſeiſed of one knight's fee, with the appurtenances, in Thruſſington and Radcliffe [2].

In a book of fifteenths and tenths granted by the laity in 1416, Thruſſington was rated at 1*l.* 1*s.*; and in the ſubſidy of 1445 at the ſame ſum, but an abatement was then made of 2*s.*

In 1420, *Robert Swillington* died ſeiſed of a yearly rent of ten marks, ariſing out of the tenements late of *Henry Nottingham's* in Thurſington, held of the heir of *Walter Wappenburg* [3].

In 1422, *John Burdet*, eſq. was lord of this manor [4].

In 1454, *Thomas Walſhe* junior releaſed to *Robert Crombwell* lord *Crombwell*, and his heirs, all his right in the manor of Thruſſington [5].

In 1455, *Thomas Walſhe* of Onelepe (couſin and heir of *Thomas* Walſhe, ſon and heir of ſir *Thomas* Walſhe, knt. ſon of *Richard*, brother of the aforeſaid *Thomas*, ſon of the aforeſaid ſir *Thomas* Walſhe, knt.) releaſed all his right in this manor to *William* biſhop of *Winton*, *William Grey*, and others [6].

In 1461, it was found that *John Mowbray* duke of *Norfolk* died ſeiſed of half a knight's fee in Thruſſington, which the prior of *Sempringham* held; of a quarter of a knight's fee in Queneborow and Thruſſington, which the maſter of the hoſpital of *St. John* in *Leiceſter* held; alſo of one knight's fee in Thruſſington and Radcliffe, held by *Ralph Crumbwell's* heir [7].

In 1500, the lordſhip of Thruſſington was the inheritance of *Thomas Keble* [8], ſerjeant at law; and, in 1534, *Margaret* lady *Egerton* [9] died ſeiſed of it, and of ſeveral lands in Radcliffe, Barkby, Stretton Magna, Barkby-thorpe, Overton-Saucy, Overton-Quatermarſh, Evington, Knighton, and Scraptoft; leaving *William Egerton*, her ſon and heir, then 22 years of age [10].

The priory of *Gracedieu* had lands here, under leaſe to ſeveral perſons, the time of the diſſolution [11].

In 1553 the manor of Oxdale and rectory of Thurſtanton were granted to *Humphrey Coningſby*, a deſcendant from lord Coningſby, of Coningſby in Shropſhire, who was killed in the barons' war, at the battle of Cheſterfield, in 1267 [12].

In 1564, there were 26 families in Thruſſington; and in that year *John Hybbot* and his wife were cited, to ſhew by what title they held the manor of Oxdale, with the rectory and advowſon of Thurſtanton [13].

In 1580, *Thomas Connigſby* was cited in like manner, to ſhew by what title he held that manor and advowſon [14]; and in 1591 he was knighted by queen Elizabeth.

Mr. Wyrley about this period, ſays, "Thruſſington is a village near the Wreke, where is a ſtone bridge to paſs the water; but no curioſity in the church."

Fitzwilliam Coningsby, eſq. ſon of ſir Thomas, was lord of the manor of Oxdale, and patron of the vicarage in 1641 [15].

"April 20, 1649. By virtue of an order of both Houſes of Parliament of the 2d of May, 1646, it is ordered, that the yearly ſum of £20. iſſuing out of the impropriate rectory of Thruſſington, in the county of Leiceſter, ſequeſtered from Mr. —— Hodges, delinquent, and the further yearly ſum of £16. iſſuing out of the parſonage of Gaddeſby. in the ſaid county, from the ſaid Mr. Hodges likewiſe ſequeſtered, both of which are yet undiſpoſed of, be allowed and paid to and for increaſe of the maintenance of Thomas Salter, miniſter of Shakerſton in the ſaid county, his preſent maintenance being but £50. a year; and the ſequeſtrators of the premiſſes are required to pay the ſame accordingly, at ſuch times of the year as the ſaid ſeveral ſums ſhall grow due and payable.

"Feb. 10, 1652. Whereas this Committee have, the 28th of November, 1649, granted the yearly ſum of £20. iſſuing out of the impropriate rectory of Thruſſington, in the county of Leiceſter, ſequeſtered from Mr. *William Coningsby*, and Mr. *Thomas Smith*, or one of them, and the further ſum of £16. iſſuing out of the parſonage of Gaddeſby, in the ſaid county, ſequeſtered from the ſaid Mr. Coningſby and Mr. Smith, or one of them, for increaſe of the maintenance of the miniſter of the pariſh church of Shakerſton, in the ſaid county; it is ordered, that the ſaid yearly ſum of £20. and £16. be from henceforth continued and paid unto Mr. Samuel Olderſhaw, this day ſettled miniſter of the ſaid church; which the commiſſioners for ſequeſtrations in the ſaid county are required to pay unto him the ſaid Mr. Olderſhaw from time to time, according to the act of parliament [16]."

In 1655, there was collected in Thruſſington, for the relief of poor Proteſtants in Piedmont, 10*s.* 10*d.*

Thruſſington Grange is ſituated near the Foſs-road at ſome diſtance from the village; and when Oliver Cromwell with his army took the Foſs to Newark in his road to Lincolnſhire, which goes ſtraight forward in a line not far from the Grange Houſe, where *John Danvers*, eſq. a younger brother of the Swithland family, lived at that time with his two daughters, Dorothy and Suſanna, who were afterwards his coheireſſes; this ſo alarmed the old gentleman, that he in a great hurry hid a jug of gold upon a bank of the canal. Whether his memory was treacherous, and he forgot to take it up, or he died in the interim, family tradition doth not mention; but it was found many years afterwards by a ſhepherd (one *Baſſon*) ſitting on the bank tending his ſheep, when the edges of the veſſel appeared that contained the caſh. This raiſed that family all at once to ſome little eminence; but it has dwindled again almoſt to its priſtine ſtate, for want of knowing what money meant, and its true worth. This information I had from the family, which may be depended upon.

The above-mentioned ladies (who were afterwards the wives of two brothers of the *Hacket* family; and one of them (*Dorothy*) remarried to Dean Addiſon) having been on a viſit at the village, and ſtaying a little too late, were loſt on the Woulds, and at length regained their path to the Grange on hearing the great bell of Hoby ring at eight o'clock; in commemoration of which, they jointly ſettled, from each of their fortunes, a piece of land containing about 4 or 5 acres, in a meadow on Thruſſington lordſhip, appointing the ſaid bell to be rung at the ſame hour to the end of time; and made the vicar of Thruſſington and rector of Hoby truſtees and guardians of the performance [17]. On the incloſure of Thruſſington field, a proportionate quantity of land was allotted to the rector of Hoby, as near as conveniently might be to the ring fence of his own pariſh. This laudable cuſtom is ſtill obſerved; and is not only an amuſement to the neighbourhood; but, in a moral and Chriſtian ſenſe, it may happen to the hearer to be of uſe as a *memento mori*, as well as a temporary one [18]."

Thomas Coningſby, eſq. after having diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the battles of the Boyne and Ahgrim, was created by king William baron *Coningsby* of *Clanbraſil* in Ireland, and by king George I. in 1719 baron Coningſby of Coningſby in Lincolnſhire, and in 1719 earl, with remainder to his eldeſt daughter *Margaret* and her heirs male. She ſucceeded to the title on her father's deceaſe in 1729; and reſided till her death at the family manſion of Hampton-court in Herefordſhire. She married ſir *Michael Newton*, K. B. by whom ſhe had one ſon, *John*; who dying an infant, the title became extinct. On the deceaſe of lady *Margaret*, the eſtate at Thruſſington devolved to her ſiſter lady *Frances*, relict of ſir *Charles-Hanbury Williams*, K. B. by whom ſhe had two daughters; the elder of whom was married to *William-Anne-Holles Capel* earl of *Eſſex*; to whoſe ſon *George Capel Coningſby* viſcount *Malden* (now earl of *Eſſex*) the eſtate devolved on her ladyſhip's death in 1779.

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[1] Eſch. 13 Ric. II. pars 1, N° 5.
[2] Eſch. 1 Hen. IV. N° 71. Leic.
[3] Eſch. 8 Hen. V. N° 71. Leic.
[4] Eſch. 1 Hen. VI. N° 22. Leic.
[5] Clauſ. 33 Hen. VI. m. 4.
[6] Clauſ. 34 Hen. VI.
[7] Eſch. 1 Edw. IV. N° 46. Leic.
[8] Eſch. 16 Hen. VII. n. 41.
[9] Of this lady ſee before, under Humberſton, p. 272.
[10] Eſch. 26 Hen. VIII.
[11] Bailiffs Accounts, 31 Hen. VIII. in the Augmentation Office.
[12] 7 Pars Originalia 7 Edw. VI. Rot. 58.
[13] Mich. Rec. 6 Eliz. Rot. 180.
[14] Hil. Rec. 20 Eliz. Rot. 84.
[15] Burton, MS.
[16] From the Original minute-books of the Committee of Sequeſtrations, preſerved in the Bodleian Library.
[17] See before, under South Croxton, p. 238.
[18] From the information of the Rev. Philip ~~Herbert~~, vicar of South Croxton.

Hacket

an

The following extract from a deed relating to ſome lands in this pariſh may be uſeful to Poſterity :

To all perſons to whom theſe preſents, *Thomas Ayre*, of the borough of Leiceſter, in the county of Leiceſter, gent. *Edward Hood*, of the ſaid borough, gent. *William Hammond*, of the ſaid borough, gent. *Humphrey* ———, gent. *William Fox*, of the ſaid borough, clerk, *John Kilby*, of the ſaid borough, clerk, *John Alleyne*, of Loughborough, in the ſaid county of Leiceſter, clerk, *Richard Hill*, of Thurcaſton, in the ſaid county of Leiceſter, clerk, *John Goodwin*, of Market Boſworth, in the ſaid county of Leiceſter, clerk, *William Babington*, of Coſſington, in the ſaid county of Leiceſter, clerk, and *John Clark*, of Hinckley, in the ſaid county of Leiceſter, clerk, the ſurviving truſtees named in a certain indenture tripartite, bearing date the 23d day of May, in the 10th year of the reign of his preſent Majeſty King George, annoque Domini 1724; and made between the right honourable and truly noble lord *Thomas* earl *Coningſby*, of the firſt part; the ſaid ſeveral truſtees herein-before named, and alſo *John Ludlam*, in the ſaid recited indenture named, and ſince deceaſed, of the ſecond part; and *Samuel Carte*, of the ſaid borough of Leiceſter, clerk, vicar of the pariſh and pariſh church of St. Martin in the ſaid borough of Leiceſter, of the third part; ſeverally and jointly ſend greeting: Whereas in and by the ſaid recited tripartite indenture, the ſaid Thomas earl Coningſby, for the conſiderations therein mentioned, did grant, bargain, and ſell, unto the ſaid truſtees, their heirs and aſſigns, for ever, one annuity or rent-charge of 12*l.* 12*s.* of good and lawful money of Great Britain, to be yearly iſſuing out of the manor of Thruſſington, in the county of Leiceſter aforeſaid, and the lands of him the ſaid Thomas earl Coningſby belonging to the ſaid manor, ſituate, lying, and being in the pariſh of Thruſſington aforeſaid, and to be paid to them the ſaid truſtees, their heirs and aſſigns, yearly and every year, by two even and equal portions, at or in the vicarage-houſe belonging to the vicar of the pariſh or pariſh church of St. Martin aforeſaid; that is to ſay, on the 26th day of May and 26th day of November yearly, and every year, without deduction or abatement for any cauſe, matter, or occaſion whatſoever; to hold the ſame to the ſaid truſtees, their heirs and aſſigns, for ever, ſubject to the truſts and conditions, and for the intents and purpoſes in the ſaid recited indenture afterwards mentioned and declared concerning the ſame; and particularly, in truſt, to permit the ſaid Samuel Carte, during ſuch time as he ſhall continue vicar of the ſaid pariſh and pariſh church, to receive the ſame as it ſhall become due, upon a certain condition, and to a certain intent and purpoſe, that he, the ſaid Samuel Carte, ſhould preach certain ſermons upon a certain ſubject, at or on certain days or times in the year, in the ſaid recited indenture particularly mentioned and appointed for or concerning the ſame; with power in the ſaid truſtees, their heirs and aſſigns, to enter and diſtrain for the ſaid annuity and rent-charge, or for any arrears thereof," &c. [1]

In an act paſſed 1789, for incloſing, within the pariſh of Thruſſington, otherwiſe Thurſtanton, otherwiſe Truſſington, ſeveral open common fields, containing about 47 yard-lands, and five ſmall freehold eſtates containing together about 8 acres of land, *George-Capel Coningſby*, commonly called lord viſcount *Malden*, *John Orton*, clerk, and *Joſeph Noble*, eſq. or ſome or one of them, are deſcribed as lords or lord of the manors or manor of which the ſaid lands and grounds are part or parcel; the ſaid lord viſcount Malden, as owner and impropriator of the tithes of corn and hay, and all other great tithes ariſing upon the lands intended to be divided and incloſed, except the tithe-hay of ſome antient home-cloſes, and as patron of the vicarage and pariſh church of Thruſſington; the Rev. *William Caſſon*, clerk, as vicar, intitled to certain glebe-lands and common right, and to the ſmall tithes of wool, lamb, and pigs, to all other ſmall tithes ariſing within the ſaid pariſh, and to the tithe-hay in ſome of the antient home-cloſes; and the ſaid lord viſcount Malden, and *Robert* earl *Ferrers*, the ſaid John Orton, Joſeph Noble, and others, as the owners and proprietors, in different proportions, of the reſidue of the ſaid open common fields and commons, and of the old incloſures to be divided. In this act ſuch incloſures in Thruſſington as lye within the manor of Radcliffe on the Wreke are excepted, as having been incloſed in 1774 with the reſt of that manor; but all other old incloſures are directed, for the convenience of allotment, to be thrown into hotchpot, and allotted with the open land. A compenſation is directed to the lord of the manor for his right of ſoil; four acres for the repair of roads; and an equivalent to the vicar for his glebe. One ſeventh of the remainder to be allotted to the impropriator and vicar (out of which four ſevenths to the impropriator, and two ſevenths to the vicar), in lieu of all great and ſmall tithes and other payments, except mortuaries, Eaſter-offerings, and ſurplice-fees: but lands ſubject to a modus for tithes ſtill to continue ſo; and old incloſures, for which allotments in land cannot be made, to remain ſubject to tithes.

Robert earl *Ferrers* has a ſmall property in this lordſhip, which has been in his family near 400 years. He has alſo court-rolls for this manor.

The village conſiſts of 80 dwellings; one of which is the vicarage. Many of the houſes are of brick, and look well; and commendable in the higheſt degree is the ſpirit of the proprietors of this lordſhip for the improvement of the roads. The village is remarkably clean; the roads through it broad, round, and made, at a very conſiderable expence, of fine gravel, which ſets well.

There have been two terrible fires in the preſent clerk's time, who has been in the office 50 years, and is now aged 83. The firſt, which burnt down about 12 or 13 dwellings (with the vicarage-houſe), excluſive of outhouſes, &c. was occaſioned by a kid or two of gorze lying near the fire, where a woman was dreſſing a man's breakfaſt. The ſecond, which was on the 11th of April, 1785, was occaſioned by a careleſs fellow burning weeds, and roaſting eggs in them, during his maſter's abſence. The fire caught a bean-hovel; and, being a dry time, it ſoon burned down 13 houſes, beſides barns, &c. [2].

Fifteen children are educated in this town, in a ſchool founded and endowed in 1640 by *Thomas Hayne*, ſon of *Robert Hayne*, of this pariſh. This worthy benefactor, after having received his earlier education at Leiceſter, was in 1599 matriculated, at the age of 17, at Lincoln College, Oxford; where, being under the tuition of a noted and careful tutor, he obtained great knowledge in philoſophy, and the more as he was taken off from various recreations and rambles by a lameneſs in his legs from his cradle. In 1604 he became B. A. and an uſher of the pariſh ſchool of St. Laurence Pountney, London, erected by the Merchant-taylors; afterwards M. A. and uſher at Chriſt's Hoſpital. He was a noted critic, and excellent linguiſt, and a ſolid divine, beloved of learned men, and particularly reſpected by Selden. He died July 27, 1645, and was buried in Chriſt Church, London. A monument was erected over his grave, about the middle of the church, on the North ſide, with a large inſcription, in which he was ſtyled "Antiquitatis acerrimus inveſtigator, antiquitatem præmaturavit ſuam. Publicis privatiſque ſtudiis ſeſe totum communi bono cœlebem devovit. Pacis eccleſiæ Irenicus pacificus jure cenſendus," &c. This monument was demoliſhed, with the church itſelf, in the fire of London; but in the library at Leiceſter is the following inſcription to his memory:

"M. S. Thomas Hayne, qui inter eruditos & optimos nominari meruit, Thruſſingtona hujus agri Leiceſtrienſis oriundus, in coll. Linc. apud Oxon. A. M. patriam & hanc villam pecuniâ & redditibus quotannis in egenos erogandâ devinxit: & præter multa piæ liberalitatis teſtimonia paſſim collata, Bibliothecam hanc ſupellectile libraria munificè adornavit. Diem obiit Julii 27, Chr. 1645, ætat. 64."

To that library he gave all his books, except ſome few to the library at Weſtminſter. He gave alſo 400*l.* to be beſtowed in buying lands or houſes, in or near Leiceſter, of the yearly value of 24*l.* for ever, for the maintenance of a ſchool-maſter in Thruſſington, or ſome town near thereto, to teach ten poor children, &c. and for the maintenance of two poor ſcholars in Lincoln college, to come from the free-ſchool at Leiceſter; or, in defect of that, from the ſchool at Melton, &c. The ſchool-maſter to have 12*l.* yearly, and the two ſcholars 7*l.* yearly, &c. In the ſaid will are ſeveral other acts of charity. His works are, 1. "Grammatices Latinæ Compendium, an. 1637, &c. Lond. 1649," 8vo. To which are added two Appendices. 2. "Linguarum cognatio: ſeu de linguis in genere, & de variarum linguarum harmoniâ, diſſertatio. Lond. 1639," 8vo. 3. "Pax in terrâ; ſeu tractatus de pace eccleſiaſticâ, &c. Lond. 1639," 8vo. 4. "The equal ways of God, in rectifying the unequal ways of man. Lond. 1639," 8vo. 5. "General View of the Holy Scriptures: or, the Times, Places, and Perſons, of Holy Scripture, &c. Lond. 1640," folio. 6. "Life and Death of Dr. Martin Luther. Lond. 1641," 4to.

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[1] From the MSS. of the Rev. Samuel Carte, vicar of St. Martin's.

[2] See Throſby's Excurſions, p. 252.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Money raiſed for the poor, within the year ending at Eaſter 1776,	77	19	0
Expended in county rates, &c.	10	9	1
———— on the poor, —	67	9	11
Rent of workhouſe and habitations,	4	16	6
Expended in litigations, —	0	0	3
Money raiſed for 1783,	136	17	0
———————— 1784, —	136	17	0
———————— 1785, —	168	3	0
Medium of theſe three years,	147	5	8
————- of county expences,	4	12	2
————- of expences not relating to the poor; repairs of churches, roads, &c.	0	0	0
————- of nett annual expences,	142	13	6
————- of attending on magiſtrates,	0	8	10
————- of entertainments at meetings,	0	12	4
————- of law expences, —	1	7	8
————- of ſetting the poor to work,	0	0	0

The return made to the houſe of commons in 1786, in anſwer to an enquiry reſpecting the charitable donations in this pariſh, may be ſeen in vol. I. p. 55.

The CHURCH (ſee Plate LXVI.)

dedicated to *The Holy Trinity*, conſiſts of a light tower (in which are three bells); a nave, chancel, and two ailes.

In the South wall within the rails is a piſcina.

In the Matriculus of 1220, Thurſtaneſtoune is deſcribed to be under the patronage of the prior of *Sempringham*, who held two bovates of land in the townſhip belonging to the church; and, under the ſanction of the judges delegate, the prior paid tithes for his land, notwithſtanding the uſual privilege of exemption for religious houſes[1].

The vicarage of Thruſſington was ordained Nov. 19, 1318[2]; when the prior-general of the order of *Sempringham* held the ſame to his own uſe.

In 1344, the procurations were, 7*s.* 6¾*d.*; the rectory was taxed at 20 marks, and paid 2*s.* for Peterpence. The prior of *Sempringham* then held it.

In 1534-5, the value of the vicarage was, 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

In 1650, Thruſſington was returned as an impropriation; the rectory worth £80. the vicarage £13; and the incumbent as "negligent."

In the king's books, Thruſſington is entered as a diſcharged living, worth "in decimis majoribus & minutis, cum manſo, & terr' gleb'," £6; clear yearly value 32*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* Epiſcopal procurations, for the rectory 2*s.* 8*d.*; the vicarage 1*s.* 8*d.*; archidiaconal 3*s.* 6*d.*

The earl of *Eſſex* is now the patron.

RECTORS.

Richard de Saltfletby, clerk, 1223.
Ralph de Sempringham, ſubdean, 1231.
Hugo de Suth Gimſley, 1237.

VICARS.

John Taylor, 1534.
. . . . 1657.
Samuel Webſter, Sept. 2, 1668.
Edward Fiſher, July 2, 1670.
Simon Shipman, Aug. 18, 1692.
Samuel Wentworth, Dec. 1, 1704.
Michael Baynton, Sept. 26, 1715.
John Weſtmorland, April 28, 1720.
John Baker, Sept. 27, 1761.
William Caſſon[3], M. A. July 22, 1778; the preſent vicar, 1800.

PATRONS.

Magiſter ordinis, & prior & conventus, de Sempringham.

Lambeth Preſentations.

Richard Orton, eſq.

Thomas Coningſby, lord Clanbraſil.

Thomas earl Coningſby.
Margaret counteſs Coningſby.
Lady Frances Coningſby.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

Within the rails in the chancel:

"Under this ſtone lies interred the remains of
Mrs. Martha North,
who, for piety towards God,
a dutiful regard for her parents,
charity towards her neighbours, for
prudence, humanity, modeſty, and ſanctity of manners,
was not eaſy to be equalled.
After a lingering and painful illneſs,
which ſhe bore with wonderful patience and reſignation,
ſhe obtained her wiſhed-for diſſolution
the 15th day of February, 1741,
in the 24th year of her age."

"Here lieth the body of George North,
who departed this life the 17th day of October,
in the year of our Lord 1723,
in the 38th year of his age."

"Here lies the body of Mr. William Lamb,
who was born at Foulthorpe, in the pariſh of Grindon,
near Stockton, in the biſhoprick of Durham.
He departed this life the 7th day of March, 1758,
aged 71 years.

"Here alſo lieth the body of Anne,
the wife of William Lamb.
She departed this life the 22d day of November, 1764,
in the 76th year of her age."

In the chancel, without the rails:

"Here lieth interred the body of
William Parker Sibſon[4],
who departed this life May the 7th, 1769,
in the 66th year of his age."

"Here lie the remains of Anne,
relict of William Parker Sibſon.
She departed this life the 29th of November, 1778,
aged 68 years."

"Here lieth the body of Ann,
the daughter of William and Ann Sibſon,
who departed this life February 7, 1750,
in the 13th year of her age[5]."

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[1] See the Introductory Volume, p. lx.

[2] Reg. Dalderby, Pont. 19.

[3] Preſented alſo to the living of Norton by Twycroſs in June 1796.

[4] Dying rather ſuddenly, and never being either cold or ſtiff, he was kept above ground as long as was decent; and, after he was put into the grave, it was not filled up for ſeveral days; and a watchman was kept in the church.

[5] A continuation of the epitaphs at Thruſſington will be given in a future page.

On flat ſtones in the North aile:
"Here lieth the body of William Wells, eſq.
who died December 3, 1741."

"In memory of William Wells, eſq. of Thruſſington,
who died March 20, 1739, aged 67 years;
and of Mary his wife, daughter of
Francis Needham, eſq. of Gaddeſby, in this county,
who died Sept. 15, 1730, aged 61.
Alſo of Frances Wells, their daughter,
who died April 8, 1746, aged 47 years."

"Here lieth the body of Mr. John Haynes,
the ſon of Mr. Robert Haynes, citizen of London,
who deceaſed June the 24th, in the 30th year
of his age, A. D. 1710."

"In memory of Mr. Robert Haynes,
who departed June 30, aged 74,
anno Domini 1725."

"Here lieth the body of Thomas Storer[1],
ſon of Benjamin Storer, and
grandſon of Thomas Storer, gent.
He departed this liſe the 23d day of June, 1761,
aged 40 years."

In the North aile:
"Here lieth the body of William Storer, of London,
ſon of Thomas Storer, gent.
who deceaſed the 12th day of June, A. D. 1705,
in the 42d year of his age."

"Here lieth the body of William Storer,
ſon of Benjamin Storer, gent. by Mary his wife.
He died March 15, 1752, aged 26 years.
By his right ſide lieth his father,
who died March the 9th, 1740, aged 58 years."

On a ſmall monument, North wall, near the Weſt end:
"In a vault below lies the body of John Wells,
citizen and draper of London,
who died May the 6th, 1725, aged 82.
And alſo of Anne his wife,
daughter to James Hales, of Kent, gent.
who died May the 20th, 1718, aged 57 years."

There are ſeveral inſcriptions in the church-yard, particularly for the family of *Lewin*.

Pedigree of NOBLE, of Thrussington and Reresby. (From the Viſitation of 1619.)

Arms: Quarterly; 1. Argent, on a chief Gules, a lion paſſant Or; *Noble*. 2. Barry nebulé, Argent and Sable, on a canton Gules a creſcent Or; *Keble*. 3. Argent, on a bend Sable five bezants; *Palmer*. 4. Gules, a chevron Ermine between three eagles diſplayed Or; *Eaton* of Warwickſhire. Creſt, an eagle diſplayed Or.

William Noble, of Thruſſington.=Elizabeth, ſiſter and coheir of John Keble, of Bereſby.

1. George Noble, of Rereſby.=Katharine, dau. of Henry Hood, of Boſton, co. Lincoln.
2. Thomas Noble, of Thruſſington.= . . . . dau. of William Webſter, of Thruſſington.

2. George, ſ. p.
1. Thomas Noble, of Rereſby, died July 10, 1625, æt. 51.=Frances, dau. of Robert Heyrick, thrice mayor of Leiceſter; and M. P. for that borough in 1588.
1. Anne, wife of Thomas Watts, of Grimſton.
2. Margaret, wife of Will. Watts, of Radcliffe.
3. Mary, wife of Rich. Watts, of Caſſon, co. Bedford.
4. Elizabeth, ſecond wife of the Rev. Thomas Sacheverell, confrater of Wigſton's Hoſpital at Leiceſter[2], died 1640, ſ. p.
1. William Noble, died ſ. p
2. George Noble, ſon and heir.=Elizabeth, dau. of . . . . Kenning, of Nottinghamſhire.
Iſſue.

1. George Noble, gent. born 1605; living 1652.=Elizabeth, dau. of Edward Barwell, rector of Kegworth.
2. Thomas, born 1608.
3. William, born 1611.
5. Robert, born 1613.
6. Joſeph, born 1616.
4. Francis Noble, gent. born 1612; twice mayor of Leiceſter; died 13 Dec. 1689.=Mary . . . ., died Aug. 25, 1675, æt. 62.
Catharine, b. 1607.
Margaret, b. 1618.

Thomas Noble, born 1631; died 16 . . .= . . .
1. Frances.
2. Suſanna.
3. Margaret.
4. Elizabeth.
5. Catharine.
6. Anne.
Thomas, only ſon, died Dec. 6, 1653, æt. 3.

Mary Harvey, of Lincolnſhire, firſt wife.=1. Thomas Noble, eſq. of the Borough of Leiceſter, and M.P. for that borough in 1714; died May 3, 1730, æt. 74.=Margaret, eldeſt dau. of ſir William Keyte, bart. of Everton, co. Glouceſter, ſecond wife, died in 1710, æt. 40.
2. George Noble, eſq. of Leiceſter.=Anne Brewſter.
3. Another ſon.
George , died ſ. p.=Katharine.
1. Margaret Noble, died Sept. 15, 1680, æt. 20.
2. Elizabeth[3], married to the Rev. Maunſel Courtman, rector of Draughton, co. Northamp. d. Aug. 25, 1698.
3. Barbara Noble, died July 3, 1708, æt. 50.

1. Thomas Noble, eſq. died Feb. 8, 1743, unmarried, of a fall from his horſe, in Rereſby town, æt. 48; deviſed his eſtates to Rogers Ruding, eſq. of Weſt Cotes.
2. Mary, born in 1694, marr. Thomas Jordaine, town-clerk of Leiceſter, and died ſ. p. about 1775; deviſed her property to Mr. Chriſt. Noble.
3. Martha, firſt wife of Tho. Heyrick[5], eſq. of Leiceſter, town-clerk, died ſ. p.
4. William, only child, died unmarried.
1. George, a wine merchant at Swanſea, d. ſ. p.
2. Chriſtopher, a wine merchant, died ſ. p. at Leiceſter about 1790.
3. Suſannah, married Will. Dillingham, eſq. a famous apothecary in Red Lion Square, London.
4. Anne, married to the Rev. . . . . White, of Suffolk, and died ſ. p.
Anne[6], married March 18, 1746, to Will. Ord[7], eſq. of Tenham, Northumberland; living 1800.

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[1] Of this family was-Anthony Morris Storer, eſq. of Purley, co. Berks, who died July 5, 1799, at Briſtol Hot Wells, of a deep decline; a man whoſe ſingular felicity it was to excel in every thing he ſet his heart and hand to, and who deſerved, in a certain degree, if any one ever did ſince the days of Crichton, the epithet of *Admirable*. He was the beſt dancer, the beſt ſkaiter, of his time, and beat all his competitors in gymnaſtic honours. He excelled too as a muſician, and a diſputant, and very early as a Latin poet. In ſhort, whatſoever he undertook he did it *con amore*, and as perfectly as if it were his only accompliſhment. *Quod volebat, valdè volebat*. He was polite in his converſation, elegant in his manners, and amuſing in a high degree, or otherwiſe in tne extreme, as he felt himſelf, and his company. His father, Thomas, died in Jamaica, July 21, 1793, at the age of 76 years, of the ſame complaint as his ſon, having lived 23 years longer; and left him a large Jamaica eſtate; to which the ſon added £5000. a year in Berkſhire. He left the moſt valuable of his very curious books to Eton College; and his fortune, a good £8000. a year, to his nephew, who is in the navy; and, in default of iſſue, to his niece, who muſt take his name if ſhe takes his eſtate." See farther particulars in Gent. Mag. vol. LXIX. p. 626.

[2] Of him, and his children by a former wife, ſee before, p. 220.

[3] Mrs. Corbett, a millener in Taviſtock-ſtreet about 40 years ago, was daughter of a daughter; or ſhe might be of the laſt-named ſon. She left a daughter, who married —— Riley; of Rereſby.

[4] On the death of this George's widow Katharine, an eſtate of his at Rereſby became Mrs. Riley's.

[5] He reſigned this office in 1764; and died in 1766, æt. 63. See before, p. 148.

[6] To this lady (who at her marriage had a fortune of £20,000), Mr. Pickering deviſed the Langton eſtate; and one of her younger ſons, the Rev. James Ord, now reſides there. See vol. II. p. 662.

[7] Brother to Robert Ord, eſq. M. P. for Morpeth.

TILTON,

antiently called *Tilton ſuper montem*, and ſtill frequently *Tilton upon the Hill*, is ſeated on an eminence, riſing for a conſiderable way gradually on all ſides, about 10 miles from Leiceſter, and nearly the ſame diſtance from Melton Mowbray and Uppingham. It is bounded by Lodington, Skeffington, Billeſdon, Cold Newton, its own hamlet of Halſtead, and by Laund; and, in the eccleſiaſtical diviſion of the county, is within the deanry of Goſcote.

"Eye, ebullans juxta Tilton ſuper montem, antiquam Digbiorum familiæ ſedem, delatabat inter Norton & Lodington; & ſic, feſtinans ad Allexton, cucurrit Stokerſton, &c."[1]

Two ploughlands in Tiletone, with five acres of woodland, were of antient demeſne[2], as part of the royal manor of Rodolei[3].

One ploughland held in the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor by *Getda* was then worth ten ſhillings; and, at the general ſurvey, continued of the ſame value. This is called, in Domeſday-book, eleemoſinary land of *St. Mary of Southwell*; and was held, under the archbiſhop of *York*, by *Hugh*, whoſe undertenant was *Friendai*. There was one plough on this land; with four villans and two bordars[4].

In the Confeſſor's reign, *Ælmar* held three ploughlands in Tiletone, with ſoc and ſac, then valued at twenty ſhillings. The value continued the ſame at the general ſurvey, when *Robert Diſpenſer* poſſeſſed the lordſhip. Two ploughs were then in the demeſne; and thirteen villans, with a prieſt and one bordar, had three ploughs. There were eight acres of meadow[5].

The family of *Digby*, deſcended immediately from the above-mentioned *Ælmar*, aſſuming the name of the village, were not unfrequently ſtyled *Diggeby de Tilton*, and ſometimes *Tilton* only[6].

In the reign of king Henry II. ſir *John de Tilton* gave lands at Billeſdon and Kirkby Beler to the lepers of St. *Lazarus* of *Jeruſalem*; which the king confirmed to the brethren of *Burton Lazars*.

In 1234, it was found that lands at Billeſdon had been conveyed to *Robert de Diggeby*, whoſe heir then held them[7]; on the aid granted to king Henry III. in 1235, towards the marrying of his ſiſter with the emperor of the Romans, one mark was paid for a fee at Tilton, held by *Robert de Diggeby* under the fee of *William de Beauchamp*[8]; in the Teſta de Nevill, compiled about the year 1240, Tilton-Diggeby is deſcribed as conſiſting of three ploughlands; and *Anne*, relict of *Robert de Diggeby*, held half a fee in Tilton under *William de Beauchamp*[9].

It has been frequently ſtated that this family removed to Digby in Lincolnſhire in 1256, and thence aſſumed their name; but we find, by the above extracts, that they uſed the name much earlier.

"Dykeby, as far as can be conjectid, cummith by lineal deſcent owt of the towne of Dikeby, a village yn Lincolnſhire, wher as yet the heir of the eldeſt houſe of the Dikebyes hath a x *li.* land by the yere. As far as I can lerne, the eldeſt place that the Dikebyes of Lincolnſhir had in Leirceſterſhire was at Tilton, not far from Shevingtunne[10]."

Certain it is, that ſir *John Digby*, of Tilton, was of great account in the time of king Edward the Firſt and Second, ſerving both thoſe monarchs in their wars in Scotland and elſewhere, as by the Roll already printed in a former volume will appear. This John Digby, in the 11th, 12th, 14th, 15th, 32d, and 33d years of Edward I. was a commiſſioner for the gaol-delivery at Warwick; and lies buried in the church at Tilton[11].

In the Itinerary of 1280, Tilton, Halleſted, and Watebergh, anſwered collectively as one vill.

In 1314, the prior and convent of *Laund* had a manor and other property here[12].

The abbot and convent of *Croxton* had alſo ſome property in this lordſhip:

"Habemus in Tilton, de dono Walteri filii Johannis clerici, quondam vicarii de Croxton, cum corpore ſuo, totam terram quam tenuit de nobis in Tilton, per ſervicium viii đ. cum aſſartis, pratis, & paſturis, & aliis pertinentiis; & duas partes unius tofti quod pertinuit ad dictam terram, cum ii ſelionibus, in puram eleemoſinam; ad inveniendum unam lampadem coram altare beate Virginis in eccleſiâ noſtrâ conventuali, ad omnes miſſas, in feſtis duplicibus, & in cotidianâ miſſâ ejuſdem Virginis, accendendam. Hanc verò terram, cum tofto & crofto, & terris cultis & incultis, pratis & paſcuis, *Willielmus de Kibworth*, manens in Tilton, tenet de nobis; reddendo nobis vii s̄. ad duos terminos; ſcil. ad Mich' iii s̄. vi đ. & ad Pent' iii s̄. vi đ. pro omni ſervicio, conſuetudine, & demandâ, ſalvo forinſeco. Ita quod idem Willielmus & heredes ſui levantes & cubantes ſint in dicto tenemento; nec licebit eis dictam terram dare, vendere, invadiare, alienare, ſine licentiâ noſtrâ.

Habuimus in Tilton, de dono regis Henrici Tertii xxvi đ. annui redditûs; ſed jam crevit uſque ad ſummam viii s̄. & vi đ. ex perquiſitione tenementi quod habemus de dono Walteri filii Johannis; prout continetur in veteri regiſtro; ſolvendam ad Pentecoſten & ad feſtum Sancti Michaelis[13]."

In 1315, it was found that *John de Digby* held a moiety of one knight's fee, with the appurtenances, in Tilton, of *Guy de Beauchamp* earl of *Warwick*, deceaſed; and that John de Digby aforeſaid held a moiety of the manor of Tilton aforeſaid of *Guy de Beauchamp* aforeſaid, by the ſervice of a moiety of a knight's fee[14].

In 1346, *John de Digby* (on the aid then granted for knighting Edward of Woodſtock, the king's eldeſt ſon) was aſſeſſed 6*s.* 8*d.* for a ſixth part of one knight's fee in Tilton, parcel of the honour of *Warwick*[15].

Among the ſums borrowed by Richard II. in 1382, for the war with France, and ordered to be repaid, William Dalby of Tilton, and William vicar of the ſaid church, appear to have lent £10.[16]

Thomas Coleman, prior of the houſe and church *de la Laund* in this county, granted a rent charge in 1400, out of the manors of Tilton and Lodington, to Thomas Briggs, clerk, for life[17]. Perhaps he might be a feoffee of Digby's manor.

In a book of fifteenths and tenths granted by the laity in 1416, Tilton was rated at £3. 3*s.*; and in the ſubſidy of 1445 at the ſame ſum, but an abatement was then made of 13*s.*; Halſted £1. 17*s.* and 5*s.* abated; Whadborow 5*s.* 6*d.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* abated.

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[1] Wyrley, MS.

[2] One privilege enjoyed by the *homines de antiquo dominico* was the not being liable to contribute to the expence of ſending knights to parliament. Stat. 5 Edw. II. cap. 31.

[3] "In Tiletone 2 carucatæ terræ, & 4 acræ prati, & 5 acræ ſilvæ." Domeſday. fol. 230. b. 1.

[4] "Hugo tenet de Archiepiſcopo in Tillinton 1 carucatam terræ, & Friendai de eo. Ibi eſt una caruca, cum 4 villanis & 2 bordariis. Valuit, & valet, 2 ſolidos. Hæc terra eſt de eleemoſinâ S. Mariæ de Sudwell. Getda tenuit tempore regis Edwardi." Ibid. fol. 230. b. 2.

[5] "Idem [Robertus Diſpenſator] tenet 3 carucatas terræ in Tiletone. In dominico ſunt ibi 2 carucæ; & 13 villani, cum preſbytero & 1 bordario, habent 3 carucas. Ibi 8 acræ prati. Valuit, & valet, 20 ſolidos. Has terras tenuit Ælmarus cum ſacâ & ſocâ." Ibid. fol. 235. a. 1.

[6] Liber Ruber, fol. 99. b.

[7] See before, vol. II. pp. 133; from Rot. 20 Hen. III.

[8] Vol. I. p. lii. from the Teſta de Nevill, p. iii.

[9] Ibid. p. liv.

[10] Leland, vol. IV. p. 29.

[11] See p. 464.

[12] Pat. 7 Edw. II. p. 1. m. 10. de terris in Tilton, Friſby, &c.

[13] Peck, MS. 4935; ex cod. MS. in 4to apud Belvoir, fol. 33. a.

[14] Eſch. 9 Edw. II. N° 71. Leic.

[15] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III.

[16] William Dalby de Tilton & Will's vicarius eccleſiæ de Tilton de decem libris. Rymer, Fœd. vol. VII. p. 342.

[17] Clauſ. 10 Hen. IV., m. 2.

Richard Digby, eſq. a collateral branch of this family, whoſe name does not appear in the pedigrees, died in 1379, and was buried in the church of Dry Stoke, under an alabaſter monument; as was alſo his wife *Agnes*, who ſurvived him but a few days [1].

The manor of Dryſtoke became, after this event, the property of *Robert Digby*[2], of Tilton; who dying before the year 1413, left it to his ſon *Simon*, who is ſtyled "of Tilton and Dryſtoke;" and died before the year 1418, leaving a ſon *Everard*, who acquired the additional name of *Greenleaf*.

This *Everard* (who was not a knight as ſome make him[3]) married *Agnes*, daughter of *John Clarke*, eſq. of Whiſſendine; and poſſeſſed the lordſhips of Tilton and Digby, and the manor of Dryſtoke. In 1434, the king's commiſſioners returned him one of the gentry of the county of Huntingdon; from 1447 till his death he was member of parliament for the county of Rutland, and ſheriff in 1459; but, March 29, 1461, he, with three of his brethren, loſt their lives in Towton field, in the county of York, fighting againſt king Edward IV, on the part of his unfortunate predeceſſor.

"At Palmeſunday feld *Digeby*, the beſt of that ſtok, namid *Everard* as I remember, was ſlayne *civili bello* betwixt Henry and Edward; and the landes of hym was attainted, but afterwards reſtored. This Dikeby had by heire-general, as by his wife as I remember, a manor and a place as it caullid Stoke by Ludington the biſhop of Lincoln's palace in Rutheland-ſhire, the which afore longged to one Clarke[4]."

In 1461, it was found that *Everard* Digby, eſq. at the time of his attainder was ſeiſed of the manor of Tilton; alſo of 14 meſſuages, four tofts, 24 virgates of land, 24 acres of meadow, two acres of paſture, 30 acres of wood, and 10*s*. rent of Tilton[5].

Feb. 1, 1461-2, king Edward IV. granted the manor of Tilton, with the advowſon of the church there, (then lately forfeited) to ſir *Walter Devereux*, knt. and his heirs: "Rex, &c. conceſſimus Waltero Devereux, militi, manerium de Tilton in com' Leic', cum advocatione eccleſie ejuſdem, & cum omnibus aliis membris & pertinentiis, dicto manerio pertinentibus, annui valoris 20 librarum; quod nuper fuit Everardi Digby, arm', & nunc in manibus noſtris, virtute actus foriſfacture in parliamento noſtro apud Weſtm', 4 die Novemb', devenire devenit; habendum & tenendum dictum manerium, &c. dicto Waltero, & heredibus ſuis maſculis de corpore ſuo legitime procreatis imperpetuum, per fidelitatem tantum. Teſte rege, apud Weſtm', 20° die Feb.[6] By a new grant, March 3, 1465-6, of the forfeited poſſeſſions of *Everard Digby*, eſq. were confirmed to ſir *Walter Devereux*, knight, viz. "manerium de Tilton, cum pertinentiis, in com' Leic', 14 meſſuagia, 4 toſta, 28 virgatas terre, 24 acras prati, 2 acras paſture, 30 acras boſci, & 10s. redditûs in Tilton predicta. Teſte rege, apud Weſtm', 3 die Martii[7]." And in an act of reſumption, 1468, proviſion is made that it ſhall not be prejudicial to ſir *Walter Devereux*, knight, lord *Ferrers*, in reſpect to the manor of Tilton, with the appurtenances; nor to 14 meſſuages, 4 tofts, 24 yards of land, 80 acres of meadow, 2 acres of paſture, 30 acres of wood, and 10 ſhillings of rent, with the appurtenance, in Tilton aforeſaid; and of 3 meſſuages, 8 tofts, 10 yards of land, 10 acres of meadow, and 20 ſhillings of rent, with the appurtenance, in Billeſdon; nor to a toft, 2 yards of land, with the appurtenances, in Halſtede[8].

Sir William Dugdale ſuggeſts a doubt, whether the grant to ſir Walter Devereux ever took place; or, if it did, in which way it came back to the Digbys; for, to them, he ſays, it afterwards belonged[9]. But we are to recollect that the ſeven ſons of the laſt-mentioned Everard fought valiantly in Boſworth field againſt Richard III; and ſeveral of them are accordingly noticed by Mr. Burton as having been "graced and rewarded by king Henry VII."

Sir *Simon* Digby, knight, the ſecond brother, was knighted in 1477 by Edward IV, who gave him the foreſterſhip of Thornewood foreſt; but, for his ſervices in Boſworth-field, was made by king Henry VII, in 1485, ſteward of the lordſhips of Uppingham, Preſton, Barrowden, Eſenden, and Greetham in Rutland. In 1486 he commanded at the battle of Stoke; and in 1487 the king gave him the manor of Raviſbury in Mitcham, Surrey, with all the lands in Mitcham, Morden, and Merton, belonging to it; in 1488 appointed him comptroller of the petty cuſtoms in the port of London, and confirmed to him the foreſterſhip of Thornewood; and in 1495 gave him the manors of Finbrorough and Cantlewes, co. Suffolk; and of Coleſhill, co. Warwick (which has ſince been the principal reſidence of this branch of the family, from which the preſent earl Digby derives his deſcent.) He was ſheriff of the counties of Leiceſter and Warwick, 1509 and 1517; and dying Feb. 27, 1519, was buried at Coleſhill.

Sir *John* Digby, the third brother, was alſo knighted for his ſervices in Boſworth-field; appointed knight-marſhal of king Henry VII's houſehold; ſheriff of Warwick and Leiceſter 1515; of Rutland 1491, 1517, and 1523; was in the Low Country wars 1511, and at the battles of Therouenne and Tournay; he was alſo captain of Calais; and dying 25 Henry VIII, was buried at Melton, where he has an epitaph[10].

Sir *Thomas* Digby, knight, the ſixth brother, was eſquire of the body to king Henry VII; bailiff of Oulney, co. Buckingham; and commander of Yardly Chace and Round Hey, 1492.

To ſir *Everard*[11] Digby, the eldeſt ſon, who was alſo called *Greenleaf*, the lordſhips of Tilton and Dryſtoke were reſtored; and he was made ſteward of Okeham and Uppingham, and high ranger of the foreſt of Lyefield, co. Rutland. This Everard was progenitor to the families of Dryſtoke in the county of Rutland, and Sandon in the county of Stafford. He was ſheriff of the former county in 1486 and 1499. He died Jan. 16, 1508-9; and was buried under a tomb in the church of Tilton[12].

He had iſſue, by *Jaquetta*, daughter and coheir to ſir *John Ellys*, of Devonſhire, ſeven ſons and four daughters; all living 1509. Jaquetta lies buried in the church of Dryſtoke, with an inſcription already noticed[13]. His will is here annexed, as "a curious proof of the ſimplicity of the manners of the times," from a copy tranſcribed by Mr. Pennant; who was "favoured by the friendſhip of his worthy neighbour Watkin Williams, eſq. with the uſe of the famous genealogy of the Digbys of Tilton[14].

"In

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[1] See their epitaph, vol. II. p. 262.

[2] See vol. II. pp. 255. 887.

[3] Vol. II. p. 262.

[4] Leland, vol. IV. p. 29.

[5] Eſch. 1 Edw. IV. N° 7. Leic.

[6] Dugdale, Bar. Angl. vol. II. p. 177; from Pat. 1 Edw. IV. pars 1. m. 1.

[7] Pat. 5 Edw. IV. pars 2. m. 3.

[8] See under Billeſdon, vol. II. p. 434.

[9] Bar. Ang. vol. II. p. 177.

[10] Of whom, ſee more particularly vol. II. p. 262; and his epitaph at Melton Mowbray, ib. p. 255.

[11] This ſir Everard is omitted in ſome pedigrees; as he is by Mr. Wright, in his Hiſtory of Rutlandſhire, and other copiers from him: but their miſtake (occaſioned by the name incurring thrice in ſucceſſion) is evident, if it be conſidered that (ſuppoſing him to be omitted) there would be the ſpace of 80 years between the deaths of father and ſon; viz. Everard, killed at Towton 1461; and ſir Everard, who died in 1540.

[12] See his epitaph, p. 472.

[13] See vol. II. p. 262.

[14] Sir Joſeph Ayloffe, bart. exhibited at the Society of Antiquaries, 1766, a very curious pedigree of this family, from the time of Henry I. to 9 Charles I, 1634, in a large folio book on vellum, finely illuminated. The ſeries of deſcents were followed by the arms and creſts properly blazoned, and theſe by curious drawings of the ſeveral monuments of the family, and the portraits and arms in the windows of Tilton and other churches; laſt of all were the muniments, deeds, and charters, copied in the hand-writing of the originals, with draughts of the ſeals. This elegant MS. is intituled, "Digbiorum, ab antiquo loco qui dicebatur Digby in agro Lincolnienſi denominatorum, antiquiſſimæ equeſtris familiæ genealogia & proſapia; e quâ, regnante Henrico 1° Anglorum rege, floruit vir ſtrenuus Everardus de Tilton in comitatu Leiceſtriæ, & de Digby in comitatu predicto; e quo illuſtris Kenelmus Digby de Tilton predicto eques auratus, hujus familiæ claritate ſanguinis conſummatiſſimus, originem traxit. Omnia ex publicis regni archivis & privatis ejuſdem familiæ archetypis, eccleſiis, monumentis hiſtoricis, monaſteriorum & rotulis

annorum

"In the name of God, Amen. The XVI day of the moneth of January, the yere of our Lord God a thouſand fyve hundred and VIIIth, I Everode Dygby, of Stoke Dry, in the countie of Rutland, of the dioceſe of Lincoln, ſeke in body and hole in mynde, make my teſtament and laſt will in this fourme following. Fyrſt, I bequeth my ſoul to God Allmyghty, our bleſſed lady Seynt Mary, and all the ſeynts of heven. My body to be buryed in the pariſhe churche of Seynt Peter at Tilton, before the ymage of the bleſſed Trinitie, at o^{r} Lady autther. Item, I bequeth to reparacōn of the ſaid church, for my buriall ther, vi *s.* viii *d.* Item, I bequeth to the ſaid church a webe of land, whiche the churchmaſters of the ſaid churche have in their kepyng. Item, I bequeth to the high aut^{r} of the pariſh church of Stokedry, for tithes by me forgotten, ij *s.* Item, I bequeth to the reparacōns of the ſaid churche of Stokedry vi *s.* viij *d.* Item. I biqueth to the cathedrall churche of Linc' ij *s.* Item, I biqueth to John Dygby, my ſon, all my rents, lands, and tenementes, whiche I have purchaſed, by dede or by copyhold, in the townes and fields of Vpingħm, Preſton, Pyſbroke, and Eſynden, to have and to hold, to hym and his aſſigneys, duryng the terme of his lyff; and after his deceaſe, I will that the ſaid rentes, londes, and tenementes, ſhall remayne to Everod Dygby, my eldeſt ſonne, and to his heyres and aſſignes for ever. Item, I biqueth to Alice, my daughter, all my rentes, landes, and tenementes, wth all proufetts and com̄odities to them belongyng, whiche I have purchaſed, by dede or by copy, in the townes and felds of Hareborow, Bowden, and Foxton, to have and to holde to hyr, hyr heyres and aſſigneyes for ever. Item, I biqueth to the foreſaid John Dygby, my ſon, ij geldyngs, iij maires for his ploughe, with all barnes and other thynges to it belongyng, and alſo a pair of cart wheles unſhode. Item, I biqueth to my foreſaid doughter Alice, a fetherbed, a matras, a bolſter of fethures, with pillowes, blanketts, ſhetys, coverletts, and cov̄yng, with all the hangying of rede ſay pertenyng to the bed whiche I now ly in. Item, I biqueth to Elyn, my dowght^{r}, lxxx *l.* of gode and lawfull money, to be payed to hir by my ſone Everode, within the ſpace of iii yeres next following aft^{r} my deceaſe, if ſhe within that tyme be maryed; and if ſhe be not maried within iij yeres next after my deceaſe, then I will that my ſone Everad ſhall delyv' hir 10 *l.* in gode money; and the reſidue of the lxxx *l.* I will be put into ſtock, and be occupyed by my ſaid ſonne Everad to hir uſe and proufitt, untill the tyme that ſhe be maryed, and then to be delyvered to hir: and if ſhe deceaſe before that ſhe be maryed, then I will that the ſaid reſidew of lxxx *l.* beſids the x *l.* paid to her, be gyven and payed to the fynding of a preſte to ſyng for my ſoul, as long as the money will extend to, after the diſcrecion of my execut^{r}. Item, I biqueth to my ſaid dought^{r} Elyn, a fetherbed, a matras, a ſparver w^{t} hangynge, blankette, ſhetis, and coverlitts, and other things to it belongyng, as it lies in the chamber called the Norcery, with^{n} my place of Stoke biforſaid. Item, I bequeth to Everad my ſone, and Alice my daughter, iiij pair of my beſt and fineſt ſhetis, to be devided equallie betwixt them. Item, I biqueth to my ſaid daughter Elyn, the next beſt pair of ſhetis that I have, and other v pair of flexyn ſhetys, and ij pair of hardyn ſhetis. Item, I bequeth to my daughter Alice aforſaid, x other pair of flexyn ſhetis, and ii pair of harden ſhetis. Item, I bequeth to my daughter Kateryn, nunne at Sem̃pingħm, xx *s.* in money, and a pair of flexyn ſhete, and a white ſparvar. Item, I bequeth to Darnegold, my daughter, ij kyne and 12 ewes. Item, I bequeth to my ſonne Everad Dygby, my gretteſt bras pot, to be kept for a ſtandard of that hows, and the next bras pott and two little bras pottes, and half a garnyſh of pewter veſſell, with all other ledy fattys, tubbys, and bolles w^{t}in my hows, and my gretteſt bras pane, wth two other leſſer pannes: and all other my braſs pottes, panes, and pewt^{r} veſſel, I will be devided betwene John Dygby my ſonne, and Alice and Elyn my doughters. Item, I bequeth to my ſaid ſonne Everod, a plough, w^{t} all harnes perteyning to it, and ſix of my plough horſes, for his ſaid plough, and my waynes, and viij of my beſt oxen, w^{t} all thinges pertenyng to the ſame waynes, and ſix of my beſt keyn, and lx of my beſt ſhepe. Item, I will that the reſidew of all my ſhepe, keyn, calves, and oxen, not by me biqueſted, divided bitwen John Dygby my ſonne, and Alice and Elyn my forſaid doughters, equally. Item, I biqueth to Rowland of Lee, my ſuſters ſonne, ij keyn and a young black ſter, and vj ewes. Item, I biqueth to Everard Aſhby, my godſon, iiij of my beſt calves which be goyng in Tylton fields. Item, I biqueth to Margaret Kynton, my s̃ṽnte, a matras, a gode coverlitt, a bras pott, a pair of flexyn ſhete, a kow, and vj ewes, and xiij *s.* iiij *d.* in money, for hir wages. Item, I biqueth to Elyn Hall, my s̃ṽnte at Tylton, a kow and xl *s.* in money. Item, I biqueth to the pariſhe church of Skevyngton vj *s.* viij *d.* Item, To the pariſhe churche of Vpingħm x *s.* Item, To the pariſhe churche of Lidington iij *s.* iiij *d.* Item, To the abbot of Wolſton vj *s.* viij *d.* and every chalon of his hous viij *d.* if they be at my buriall. Item, I gyve to the cōvent there, to have *Placebo* and *Dirige* ſong in their church for my ſoul, x *s.* Item, I biqueth to ſir Robert Kyrkby, chalon ther, to p̃y for my ſoul, xx *s.* Item, I will that my executo^{r} doe fynde an able preſt, to ſyng for my ſoull, and the ſoulles of my father and mother, and all Chriſten ſoules, by the ſpace of iij yere next following after my deceaſe, in pariſhe church of Tylton. The reſidue of all my rentes, londes, and tenementes, dettes, and all other my godes moveable and unmoveable, I give and biqueth them to Everad Dygby, my eldeſt ſonne and myn heyre, whom I ordeyne and make my ſole executor, to pay therewith my dette, and to diſpoſe the reſidew thereof att his diſcretion, for the helth of my ſoulle and my friendes. Thyes beryng witneſs, Mr. Thomas Dalyſon ꝑſon of Stokedry, William Skevyngton, Everod Darby, and John Dalyſon, gentilmen, ſir Robart Kyrkby chalon of Wolſton, and ſir Thomas North'mpton chalon of Laund, of the diociſe of Lincoln above reherſed [1]."

His eldeſt ſon and heir, ſir *Everard Digby* of Tilton, is mentioned by Leland [2] under the head of "Gentlemen of Leyrceſterſhir that be there of moſt reputation." He ſerved the office of ſheriff for the county of Rutin 1513, 1518, 1528, and 1532, and for Leiceſter and Warwick, in 1521; continued to uſe the name of *Greenleaf*; and, in 1523 was captain of the right wing of the Engliſh army under the duke of Suffolk in France. He married *Mary* daughter to ſir *John Heydon*; and dying in 1540, was buried in a chapel on the South ſide of the chancel of Dryſtoke church, under a handſome tomb, ſupporting the figure of an armed knight [3].

In 1564, there were 28 families in Tilton; in Halſted 16 families; in South Markfield 6 families; and in Whadborow, one family.

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annorum vetuſtiſſimis, aliiſque reverendæ antiquitatis & indubitatæ veritatis rebus maximo labore & fide oculata depromuntur, & ad perpetuam rei memoriam hoc ordine deſcribi curantur. Anno Incarnationis Dominicæ MDCXXXIIII." This noble MS. which ſir Kenelm cauſed to be collected at the expence of 1500*l.* out of public hiſtories, private memorials, and records in the Tower, relating to the Digby family in all its branches, as his ſon John informed Wood, "conſiſts of 589 vellum leaves; the firſt 165 ornamented with the coats of arms of the family and its allies, and of all the tombs of the Digbys then extant, illuminated in the richeſt and moſt exquiſite manner. The reſt of the book is compoſed of grants, wills, and variety of other pieces, ſerving to illuſtrate the hiſtory of the family; drawn from the moſt authentic records, as the title ſets forth." Pennant's Journey from Cheſter, p. 328.—No ſmall pains have been taken to obtain a ſight of this ſplendid pedigree, for the uſe both of the preſent work, and the Hiſtory of Dorſetſhire, where the ennobled branch of the Digbys makes ſo conſpicuous a figure. But all my efforts have been ineffectual; as applications to the preſent owner from friends of the higheſt reſpectability have been peremptorily refuſed. Numerous as the plates already are in theſe volumes, and conſiderable as has been the expence; I ſhould not have ſcrupled adding the monuments of the *Digbys* of Leiceſterſhire and Rutland to the embelliſhments of the pariſh of Tilton.

[1] The original has the ſeals of Dalyſon, Skeffington, Darby, Kirkby, and Northampton; and the probate bears date at Lambeth, 12 Feb. 1508-9.

[2] Vol. I. p. 23.

[3] See the inſcription in vol. II. p. 262.

Kenelm Digby, the next owner of Dryſtoke and Tilton (by ſome erroneouſly ſtyled a knight), was ſheriff of the county of Rutland for the years 1541, 1549, 1554, 1561, 1567, and 1585, and repreſentative thereof in parliament from 1547 to 1572. He married *Anne*, daughter to ſir *Anthony Cope*, of Hanwell, in the county of Oxford, knight, vice-chamberlain to queen Catharine, wife of Henry VIII; and deceaſing in 1590, was buried in the chancel of Dryſtoke, adjoining to the partition-wall of the chapel where his father lay [1].

Their iſſue were three ſons and one daughter: *Everard*; *Anthony* of Aſton, who died childleſs; *John* of Seaton, both in Rutlandſhire; and *Anne*, married in April, 1567, to ſir *Edward Watſon*, of Rockingham-caſtle; and ſhe deceaſing February 17, 1611, was mother of *Lewis* the firſt lord *Rockingham*.

Everard, the eldeſt ſon, being educated in St. John's College, Cambridge, took the degree of M. A. and was fellow of that houſe; a perſon of learning, and publiſhed ſeveral books on various ſubjects. He died at Dryſtoke in or about the year 1592; having iſſue, by *Mary* [2], daughter and coheir to *Francis Nele*, of Preſtwould, eſq. three ſons and two daughters; ſir *Everard*, his heir; *George*; *John*; *Mary*, married to ſir *Robert Wright*, otherwiſe *Reeve*, of Thwaite, in the aforeſaid county; and *Elizabeth*. *George*, the ſecond ſon, was ſeated at Sandon; and his only ſurviving child, *Jane*, was firſt married to *Charles* the fourth lord *Gerard*, of Gerard's Bromley, and had an only ſon *Digby*, the fifth lord; 2dly, to ſir *Edward Hungerford*; and died in November, 1603 [3].

Sir *Everard Digby*, the eldeſt ſon, born in 1581, was knighted by king James I, at Belvoir, April 23, 1603. He was one of the moſt beautiful men of his time, and, by the accompliſhments of his mind, reputed one of the fineſt gentlemen in England.

"To him *Maria*, daughter and ſole heireſs of *William Mulſho* [4], eſq. of Gothurſt, Bucks, reſigned herſelf and great fortune; but,

Eumenides tenuere faces de funere raptas:
Eumenides ſtravere torum.

She had not been married three years before her huſband was ſnatched from her by an ignominious and merited death, for his deep concern in the plot, which, thanks to the charity of the times, is execrated by each religion. It is very probable, that a mind ſo tinctured with bigotry as his was, ſoon devoted itſelf to the moſt deſperate reſolutions for the reſtoration of the antient church. He foreſaw the certain conſequences of ill ſucceſs, and, preparing againſt the event, took every method to preſerve his infant ſon from ſuffering from the fault of the father. Before he committed any acts of treaſon, he ſecured to his heirs his eſtates in ſuch a manner as to put it out of the power of the crown to profit by their confiſcation [5]."

"Before any treaſon by him committed," Mr. Burton obſerves, "he conveyed this manor to his ſon and heir in tail; concerning the wardſhip of which heir, a queſtion after came in 7 Jac. Whether it belonged to the king or no? The caſe is ſet down by my lord Coke, in this manner:

"Sir Everard Digby, ſeiſed of the manner of Dryſtoke in the county of Rutland, and of the manor of Tilton in the county of Leiceſter, held of the king by knight's ſervice, by act executed in his life-time, and before any treaſon by him committed, conveyed the ſaid manors to the uſe of himſelf for life, and after to the uſe of his ſon and heir apparent in tail, with divers remainders over to his other children. And after the ſaid ſir Everard Digby was attainted and executed for the ſaid Powder-treaſon, committed after the ſaid conveyance made, his eldeſt ſon then being within age. The queſtion was, whether the wardſhip of the body of the heir, or of the third part of the ſaid manors, ſhould be in the king, by force of the Statutes of 32 and 34 of Henry VIII. And it was reſolved, by the two chief juſtices, the chief baron, and the whole court of wards, that the king ſhould not have the wardſhip of the body, or firſt ſeiſin, but where there was an heir-general or ſpecial, which here was not, by reaſon of the attainder and corruption of the blood thereby: for the Statutes of 32 and 34 of Henry VIII. give wardſhip and firſt ſeiſin to the king where there is no deſcent; as, if the king's tenant conveys his land for advancement of his wife or preferment of his children, or payment of his debts, but doth not give wardſhip or *primer ſeiſin* where there is neither heir-general or ſpecial; becauſe the wardſhip or firſt ſeiſin ought to be of land of ſome anceſtor whoſe heir he is. And the words in the writ of *Diem clauſit extremum*, or *Mandamus*, as well before as after the ſaid Statutes, are, *Et quis propinquior eſt*; and alſo livery ought to be ſued in the name of the heir. But it was agreed, that (in ſome caſe) the king ſhould have wardſhip and firſt ſeiſin of the ſon and heir, although that the father were attainted of treaſon, and the blood corrupted thereby. As, if tenant in tail by knight's ſervice of the grant of the king be attainted of treaſon before the Statute of 26 Henry VIII. and die, his heir within age, in this caſe, though the blood be corrupt, yet for that by force of the Statute of Weſtminſter, 2. cap. 1. *De donis conditionalibus*, the land (notwithſtanding the attainder) doth deſcend to the heir, he ſhall be in ward to the king; for that in this caſe he is an eſpecial heir, that is proved by Holland earl of Kent's Caſe in 7 Henry IV. where the caſe was, that king Richard II. by his letters patents granted divers manors unto Thomas Holland earl of Kent, to him and the heirs of his body begotten. After, this Thomas Holland making an inſurrection againſt king Henry IV. was in the ſame ſlain without judgement. Edward his ſon and heir (within age, but after his deceaſe) was by parliament attainted of high treaſon; by which act all his lands in fee ſimple only, and no other, were enacted to be forfeit; by force whereof the king ſeized all the ſaid manors, and were in the king's hands during the nonage of the ſaid Edward the ſon. After the ſaid Edward, at his full age, ſued out of the Chancery a writ of *Mandamus*, by which the ſaid gift and tenure, and that he the ſaid Edward was heir by form of the ſaid gift, was then found; and thereupon the ſaid Edward came into the Chancery, and prayed to have liberty. And there it was reſolved by all the juſtices, Norton, Tremaine, Huls, Hankford, and Thirming, that in this caſe the ſon ſhould be in ward; and although that the king have made ſeizure as a forfeiture for treaſon: yet, when the king is in poſſeſſion, the law will adjudge him in by reaſon of the wardſhip; for becauſe that is his beſt right, for the law doth more reſpect a little eſtate (during the minority of the heir by right) than a great eſtate in fee ſimple by wrong [6]."

Being drawn by a falſe notion of religion, inſpired by his unhappy education under popiſh prieſts after his father's death, as Camden ſays, into the popiſh plot, was much pitied for that it was his ill fortune

[1] See the inſcription in vol. II. p. 262.

[2] Of whom, ſee p. 467.

[3] "This accompliſhed lady," ſays Dr. Plot, in his Natural Hiſtory of Staffordſhire, "by her moſt exquiſite ſagacity, and perſpicacious inſight into the moſt hidden receſſes of Nature, firſt diſcovered the reſtorative virtues of the well in Willoughbridge Park (where no leſs than threeſcore ſprings lie within the ſpace of ten yards ſquare), and, at her charitable expence, incloſed ſeveral of the ſprings with ſquared ſtone, to preſerve them pure and fit, both for bathing and drinking; and divers apartments were built for lodging the poorer ſort of diſeaſed impotent people; ſo that 'tis hard to determine whether the world ſtands more indebted to her ladyſhip's philoſophical or theological virtues; whether to her knowledge as firſt finder, or her piety as founder of thoſe ſanative wells."

[4] William Mulſho, ob. 20 Oct. 44 Eliz. ſeiſed of the manors and advowſons of Gothurſt and Stoke = Alice, ob. 20 June,
Golding; Inq. 1 Nov. 19 Jac. Cole's Eſcheats, vol. V. (Harl. MSS. 760.) p. 427. 44 Eliz.

Mary, dau. and heir. æt. 39 ann. = Everard Digby, ſon and heir of Everard Digby, of Stokedry, ob. 6 Feb. 3 Jac.

Kenelm.

[5] Pennant, p. 327.

[6] Coke's Reports, Part VIII. fol. 165. b.

to ſuffer for it, being convicted the 27th of January, 1605-6, and executed the 30th at the Weſt end of St. Paul's church, æt. 24. A paper of his, written in the Tower, was printed at the end of the proceedings of the popiſh plot 1678. Wood's ſilly ſtory of his giving the executioner the lie after his heart was plucked out is well confuted in the Biographia Britannica [1].

Lord Clarendon ſays, "He was a perſon very eminent and notorious throughout the whole courſe of his life, from his cradle to his grave; of an antient family and noble extraction, inhabited a fair and plentiful fortune, notwithſtanding the attainder of his father. He was a man of a very extraordinary perſon and preſence, which drew the eyes of all men upon him, which were more fixed by a wonderful graceful behaviour, a flowing courteſy and civility, and ſuch a volubility of language, as ſurprized and delighted; and though in another man it might have appeared to have ſomewhat of affectation, it was marvellouſly graceful in him, and ſeemed natural to his ſize, the mould of his perſon, to the gravity of his voice and delivery. He had a fair reputation in arms, of which he gave an early teſtimony in his youth, in ſome encounters in Spain [2] and Italy, and afterwards in an action in the Mediterranean. In a word, he had all the advantages that Nature and Art and an excellent education could give him; which, with a great confidence and preſence of mind, buoyed him up againſt all thoſe prejudices and diſadvantages, which would have ſuppreſſed and ſunk any other man, but never clouded or eclipſed him, from appearing in the beſt places and the beſt company, and with the beſt eſtimation and ſatisfaction [3]."

He left two ſons, ſir *Kenelm* and *John Digby*, knights; the latter of whom very readily ſerved king Charles I. in whoſe army he was a colonel, and a major-general in the Weſtern parts of England, and was killed in his majeſty's ſervice. In the perſon of ſir *Kenelm*, the family emerged from its misfortunes, and was reſtored to its former honours, by the uncommon merits of the ſucceſſor. He was ſeated at Gothurſt, his mother's inheritance, where he was born June 11, 1603; and about 1618 (ſays Anthony Wood) was ſent to Glouceſter Hall, Oxford, after he had been trained up, under the direction of abp. Laud, then dean of Glouceſter, in the Proteſtant religion (which, in 1636, he left for that of Rome), and committed to the care of Mr. Thomas Allen, one of the moſt learned men of thoſe times, who, diſcerning the natural ſtrength of his faculties, directed him in the right method of applying his wonderful capacity, which he frequently compared to that of the celebrated wit of Italy, Picus de Mirandula, by ſaying, that "he was the Mirandula of his age." He continued there a gentleman commoner above two years; and then travelling for a time in France, Spain, and Italy, received the honour of knighthood at his return, Oct. 28, 1623, from the king at Hinchingbroke. In the beginning of king Charles's reign, he was made a gentleman of the bedchamber; was a commiſſioner of the navy; and ſome diſputes having happened with the Venetians, in the Mediterranean, by which the Engliſh trade ſuffered, as well as by the depredations of the Algerines, he was appointed, in 1628, commander of a ſmall ſquadron deſtined to the Levant (at which time he was ſtyled "à ſecretiori Conclavi ad Carolum I. et in rebus maritimis adminiſtrator præcipuus"), and acquired great honour by his gallant behaviour at Algier, in taking ſeveral armed veſſels, redeeming many Engliſh ſlaves, and, June 16, by bearing up ſo bravely, in the reſolute attack of the Venetian fleet, with a very inferior force, in the Bay of Scanderoon, whereby he brought the Venetians alſo to reaſon. When the civil wars broke out, he ſhewed himſelf active for the king; and in 1639, with the abbot Walter Montagu, was employed by the queen to prevail with the Roman Catholicks for a liberal contribution to raiſe forces againſt the Scots; for which, and other ſervices, he was impriſoned by the parliament, in Wincheſter houſe, London, until releaſed Auguſt 3, 1643, upon certain conditions, at the interceſſion of the queen-dowager of France, who wrote a letter with her own hand in his favour; whereupon he retired to that kingdom; but returning afterwards to England, in order to compound for his eſtate, he was (notwithſtanding his compoſition) voted by the parliament, to depart the Commonwealth, and not return without leave, under pain of death and confiſcation of his eſtate; and during his exile, being chancellor to Henrietta-Maria, the queen-mother of England, ſhe ſent him her envoy from France to pope Innocent X; after which he is ſaid to temporize with Cromwell, and promote his intereſts. This Magazine of all Arts, or (as Edward Leigh, in his Treatiſe of Religion and Learning, p. 180, calls him) "the Ornament of England," wrote ſeveral learned books [4]; was a great benefactor to the Bodleian library, by preſenting to it, in 1633, a large collection of MSS; recovered the reputation of his family, and rendered it famous through the Chriſtian world. He returned to England in 1661; was appointed one of the council on the firſt ſettlement of the Royal Society; and formed a kind of literary ſociety at his houſe in Covent Garden, where, four years after, he died of the ſtone, June 11, 1665, æt. 62; and was buried in a vault, built at his own charge, under the Eaſt end of the South aile of Chriſt church, within Newgate, London, with his wife *Venetia*, daughter and coheir to ſir *Edward Stanley*; to whoſe memory he had erected a ſtately altar-monument of black marble, with her buſt of copper, thus inſcribed:

> "Inſig. præclariſſ. dominæ D. Venetiæ Digby,
> è familiâ Stanleyorum, co. Darbiæ, ex parte
> patris; et Perciorum, co. Northumbriæ,
> materno jure; aliiſque quamplurimis Chriſtian.
> orbis principibus oriundæ."

The year after his burial the monument was defaced, when the church itſelf was burnt in the great fire; and the following lines were compoſed by way of epitaph:

> "Under this tomb the matchleſs Digby lies,
> Digby the great, the valiant, and the wiſe;
> This age's wonder for his noble parts,
> Skill'd in ſix tongues, and learn'd in all the arts;
> Born on the day he died, th' eleventh of June,
> And that day bravely fought at Scanderoon;
> It's rare that one and the ſame day ſhould be
> His day of birth, of death, of victory. R. FERRAR."

Sir Kenelm had four ſons; ſir *Kenelm*, *John*, *George*, and *Edward*; and a daughter *Margery*, married to *Edward Dudley*, of Clopton, co. Northampton, eſq.

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[1] Sir Everard Digby lent 1500*l.* to the Powder plot; and after the diſcovery, the conſpirators got down to Dunchurch in Warwickſhire, ſir Everard's ſeat. Oldmixon's Hiſtory of the Stuarts, p. 26.—Religion was the only motive of his engagement in the plot, as he acknowledged at his trial; to introduce which, he reſolved to hazard his life and eſtate; proteſting, that if he had thought there had been the leaſt ſin in the plot, he would not have been of it for all the world; and the reaſon why he kept it ſecret was, becauſe they who were beſt able to judge of the lawfulneſs of it had been acquainted with it, and given way unto it; and therefore, afterwards, he calls it the beſt cauſe.

[2] Amongſt the rare pamphlets in the Britiſh Muſeum (31. N° 9.) is one, intituled, "Sir Kenelme Digby's Honour maintained by a moſt courageous Combat, which he fought with the Lord Mount le Ros, who by baſe and ſlanderous words reviled our King; printed at London, for T. B. 1641."

[3] Clarendon, vol. I. p. 33.

[4] The principal of his many writings are thoſe relative to the philoſophy of bodies, which, for thoſe times, he very well underſtood; though his notions were in general new, and his proofs extraordinary. His pieces on this ſubject are intituled, "A Treatiſe of the Nature of Bodies, Paris, 1644," fol. Lond. 1658, 1665, and 1669, 4to; "A Treatiſe declaring the Operations and Nature of Man's Soul, out of which the Immortality of Reaſonable Souls is evinced, Paris, 1644," fol. Lond. 1645, 1657, 1669, 4to; "Inſtitutionum Peripateticarum, lib. V. Paris, 1651," fol. He vindicated his return to the religion of his father in ſome "Letters to Lord George Digby, London, 1651," 8vo; and "A Conference with a Lady about choice of Religion, Paris, 1638," Lond. 1651, 8vo. In his exile he wrote "Obſervations on ſir Thomas Browne's Religio Medici, Lond. 1643," 8vo; and "Obſervations on Spenſer's Fairy Queen, b. II. ch. ix. ſt. 22, Lond. 1644," 8vo. His "Treatiſe on the Cure of Gunſhot Wounds by the Powder of Sympathy, a Speech in French at Montpelier," was printed at London, 1558, 8vo, and with the "Treatiſe on Bodies 1669." His "Diſſertation on the Vegetation of Plants," 1661, 8vo, 1660, 4to.

The following lines on Venetia are by Lord Digby:

"Fair broken model of perfection, reſt;
Reſt here incloſed in a marble neſt;
And in thy beauty's ſweets embalm'd remain
Free from corruption, as it was from ſtain,
Till that laſt glorious marriage-day, inviting,
Which calls bleſt matters to their forms uniting,
Shall thence to Heaven on angels wings unfolded
Return thy body, where it ſure was moulded,
And that metamorphoſe day to creatures, (when
By Nature coarſely kneaded, men
Shall be transform'd to perfect ſhape, unknown
I doubt our ſouls will ſcarce our bodies own)
Can nothing add to thine; it ſtill ſhall find
The ſame divineneſs that it left behind
When in thy ſleep it ſtole out of thy breaſt,
To ſee whether it or Paradiſe was beſt,
And ſtill doth doubt Heaven ſcarce a bliſs would be,
Were it not ſure even there to dwell in thee."

Kenelm, the elder ſon, a young gentleman of great hopes, appeared for the king, July 7, 1648, with the duke of Buckingham and others, under the earl of Holland, near Kingſton in Surrey; but, being attacked before they could well form, they were obliged to retreat; and being ſurprized at St. Neot's in Huntingdonſhire, by colonel Adrian Scrope's regiment of horſe, were, after a gallant defence, totally routed, and he was killed on the ſpot[1].

John Digby, eſq. his brother, ſucceeded at Gothurſt; and married, firſt, *Catharine*, eldeſt ſurviving daughter to *Henry*, earl of *Arundel*, *Norfolk*, and *Surrey*, ſiſter of *Thomas Howard*, reſtored to the dukedom of *Norfolk*; and 2dly, *Margaret*, fourth daughter to ſir *Edward Longueville*, of Wolverton, co. Bucks, by *Margaret*, daughter to ſir *Thomas Temple*, of Stow, baronets, and by her had two daughters.

The eldeſt, *Margaret-Maria*, married to ſir *John Conway*, of Boddruddan in Flintſhire; the younger, *Charlotta*, married to *Richard Moſtyn*, of Penbedw, in the ſame county, eſq.

"Theſe two gentlemen, in 1704, ſold the manor of Gothurſt, with Stoke Goldington, and the advowſon of both the churches, to *George Wrighte*, eſq. ſon of the lord keeper ſir *Nathan Wrighte*, in whoſe poſterity it ſtill remains. By the preceding owners, the reliques of ſir Kenelm's collection came into my country; but the leaving behind the two beautiful buſts of lady Venetia impreſſes no favourable idea of their taſte.

Some portraits, belonging to the former poſſeſſors, ſtill keep a place in the houſe. In the parlour is a full-length of old Mr. Digby, father to the unhappy ſir Everard. He is repreſented in a cloſe black dreſs, a laced turnover ruff, and with lace at his wriſt: his hair black, his beard round, with one hand on his ſword.

His lady, *Mary*, daughter of *Francis Nele*, eſq. of Preſtwould and Keythorpe in Leiceſterſhire, and widow to the Staffordſhire antiquary, *Sampſon Erdeſwick*[2]. Her dreſs is black, pinked with red; has a high fore-top adorned with jewels, a thin upright ruff, round kerchief, a farthingale, with gloves in her hand.

Their ſon, the victim to bigotry, is here at full-length, in a black mantle and veſt, the ſleeves ſlaſhed, and pinked with white, large turnover, and turn-ups at his wriſts: one hand holds his gloves; the other is gracefully folded in his mantle.

A remarkable portrait of a young man of large ſize, in a quilled ruff, white jacket, black cloak, purple hoſe, flowered belt, a bonnet with a white feather in it, flowered belt, with one hand on his ſword. Above him, in a tablet, is repreſented a lady, in a moſt ſupplicatory attitude, with a lute in one hand, and a purſe in the other, offering it to him. He ſtands by her, with averted look, one hand on his breaſt, and with an air which ſhews his rejection of her addreſſes, and horror at the infamy of mercenary love; and as if uttering to her the words inſcribed near to him, HIS MAJORA[3].

This is a portrait of the famous ſir Kenelm, in his youthful days; that prodigy of learning, credulity, valour, and romance, whoſe merits, although mixed with many foibles, entirely obliterated every attention to the memory of his father's infamy. The circumſtance of the lady painted along with him, is a ſtrong confirmation of the truth of the ſtory related by Lloyd, that an Italian prince, who was childleſs, earneſtly wiſhed that his princeſs might become a mother by ſir Kenelm, whom he eſteemed as a juſt model of perfection. It is probable that the princeſs would not have diſobeyed the commands of her lord: but whether the painting alludes to our knight's cruelty on this occaſion, or whether it might not deſcribe the adventure of the Spaniſh lady, recorded in an elegant old ballad[4], I will not pretend to determine.

In the long room above ſtairs is the picture of his beloved wife *Venetia-Anaſtaſia Stanley*, in a Roman habit, with curled locks. In one hand is a ſerpent; the other is on a pair of white doves. She is painted at Windſor in the ſame emblematic manner, but in a different dreſs, and with accompaniments explanatory of the emblems. The doves ſhew her innocency; the ſerpent, which ſhe handles with impunity, ſhews her triumph over the envenomed tongues of the times[5]. We know not the particulars of the ſtory. Lord Clarendon muſt allude to her exculpation of the charge, whatſoever it was, when he mentions her as "a lady of extraordinary beauty, of as extraordinary fame[6]." In the ſame picture is a genius about to place a wreath on her head. Beneath her is a Cupid, proſtrate: and behind him is Calumny, with two faces, flung down and bound; a beautiful compliment on her victory over Malevolence. Her hair in this picture i light, and differs in colour from that in the other. have heard, from a deſcendant of her's, that ſhe affected different hair-dreſſes, and different-coloured eye-brows, to ſee which beſt became her.

Sir Kenelm was ſo enamoured with her beauty, that he was ſaid to have attempted to exalt her charms, and preſerve her health, by a variety of whimſical experiments. Among others, that of feeding her with capons fed with the fleſh of vipers[7]; and that, to improve her complexion, he was perpetually inventing new coſmetics. Probably ſhe fell a victim to theſe arts; for ſhe was found dead in bed May 1, 1633, in the 33d year of her age[8].

Both the pictures are the performances of Vandyck. In this at Gothurſt are two of her ſons, of a boyiſh age, and in the dreſs of the times.

Here are, beſides, two moſt beautiful buſts of the ſame lady in braſs; whether by Le Soeur or Fanelli, I am not certain. One is in the dreſs of the times: an elegant laced handkerchief falls over her ſhoulders, leaving her neck bare. Her hair is curled, braided, twiſted, and formed on the hind part of her head into a circle; beneath which fall elegant locks[1]. On this buſt is inſcribed,

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[1] Edmondſon confounds him, as to his death, with his uncle John.

[2] Mr. Erdeſwick was her ſecond huſband; ſhe had afterwards a third, Thomas Digby. See p. 473.

[3] "This portrait is inſcribed on the back John Digby; but, from the romantic circumſtance attending it, and the likeneſs to other pictures of ſir Kenelm, I cannot help ſuppoſing it to be his."

[4] Antient Songs and Ballads, vol. II. p. 231.

[5] Mr. Skinner has a ſmall portrait of her, in which ſhe is repreſented as treading on Envy and Malice; and is unhurt by a ſerpent that twines round her arm. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. II. 2d edit. p. 102.

[6] Clarendon, vol. I. p. 34.

[7] "I am told, that the great ſnail or *Pomatia* (Brit. Zool. vol. IV. N° 128.) is found in the neighbouring woods, which is its moſt Southern reſidence in this iſland. It is of exotic origin. Tradition ſays, it was introduced by ſir Kenelm, as a medicine for the uſe of his lady."

[8] An engraving of her monument, communicated by Mr. Pennant from his neighbour's famous Pedigree of the Digbys, may be ſeen in the Antiquarian Repertory, vol. II. p. 195. The epitaph was in theſe words:

"Mem. Sacrum.
Venetiæ
Edwardi Stanley equitis honoratiſſ. Ord.
Balnei (filii Thomæ, Edwardi comitis Derbiæ
filii) filiæ ac cohæredi, ex Luciâ Thomæ
comitis Northumbriæ filiâ et cohærede:
poſuit
Kenelmus Digby eques auratus,
cui quatuor peperit filios:
Kenelmum nat. VI Octobr. MDCXXV.
Joannem nat. XXIX Decemb. MDCXXVII.
Everardum (in cunis mortuum) nat. XII Jan. MDCXXIX.
Georgium nat. XVII Jan. MDCXXXII.
Nata eſt Decemb. XIX. MDC. Denata Maii I. MDCXXXIII.
Quin lex eadem monet omnes
Gemitum dare ſorte ſub unâ
Cognataque funera nobis
Aliena in morte dolere."

"Uxorem vivam amare voluptas; defunctam, religio."

The other is *à l'antique*. The head is dreſſed in the ſame manner, only bound in a fillet: the drapery covers her breaſt; but ſo artificially, as not to deſtroy the elegancy of the form.

I know of no perſons who are painted in greater variety of forms and places, than this illuſtrious pair: poſſibly becauſe they were the fineſt ſubjects of the times. Mr. Walpole is in poſſeſſion of ſeveral moſt exquiſite miniatures of the lady, by Oliver, bought from the heirs of Boddrudan and Pembedw, at a very high price. The moſt valuable is one in a gold caſe, where ſhe is painted in company with her huſband. There is another, ſaid to be painted after ſhe was dead; and four others, in water-colours. The ſame gentleman is in poſſeſſion of a beautiful miniature of her mother, lady Lucy Percy, purchaſed at the ſame time. She is dreſſed like a citizen's wife, and with dark hair[2]."

In 1624, a recovery of the manor of Tilton was ſuffered by ſir *Kenelm Digby*, knt. to the uſe of himſelf and his heirs for ever; and, Dec. 6, 1639, the ſaid ſir Kenelm, in conſideration of £10,000, granted, bargained, and ſold to *Daniel*, *Eliab*, *Michael*, and *Matthew Harvey*, of London, merchants, and their heirs, the ſaid manor, *inter alia*, and levied a fine to their uſe.

April 29, 1679, by indentures of leaſe and releaſe between *Edward Harvey*, of Combe Neville, in the county of Surrey, eſq. ſon and heir of ſir *Daniel* Harvey, knt. deceaſed, ſir *Eliab* Harvey, knt. *Elizabeth* Harvey eldeſt daughter of ſir Eliab, and others, the ſaid Edward Harvey, in conſideration of a marriage to be had between ſaid Edward and Elizabeth, granted and releaſed the ſaid manor to truſtees, to the intent that one or more common recoveries might be had thereof to the uſe of the ſaid Edward for life, and his firſt and other ſons in ſtrict ſettlement, with divers remainders over, with remainder to the right heirs of ſaid Edward Harvey.

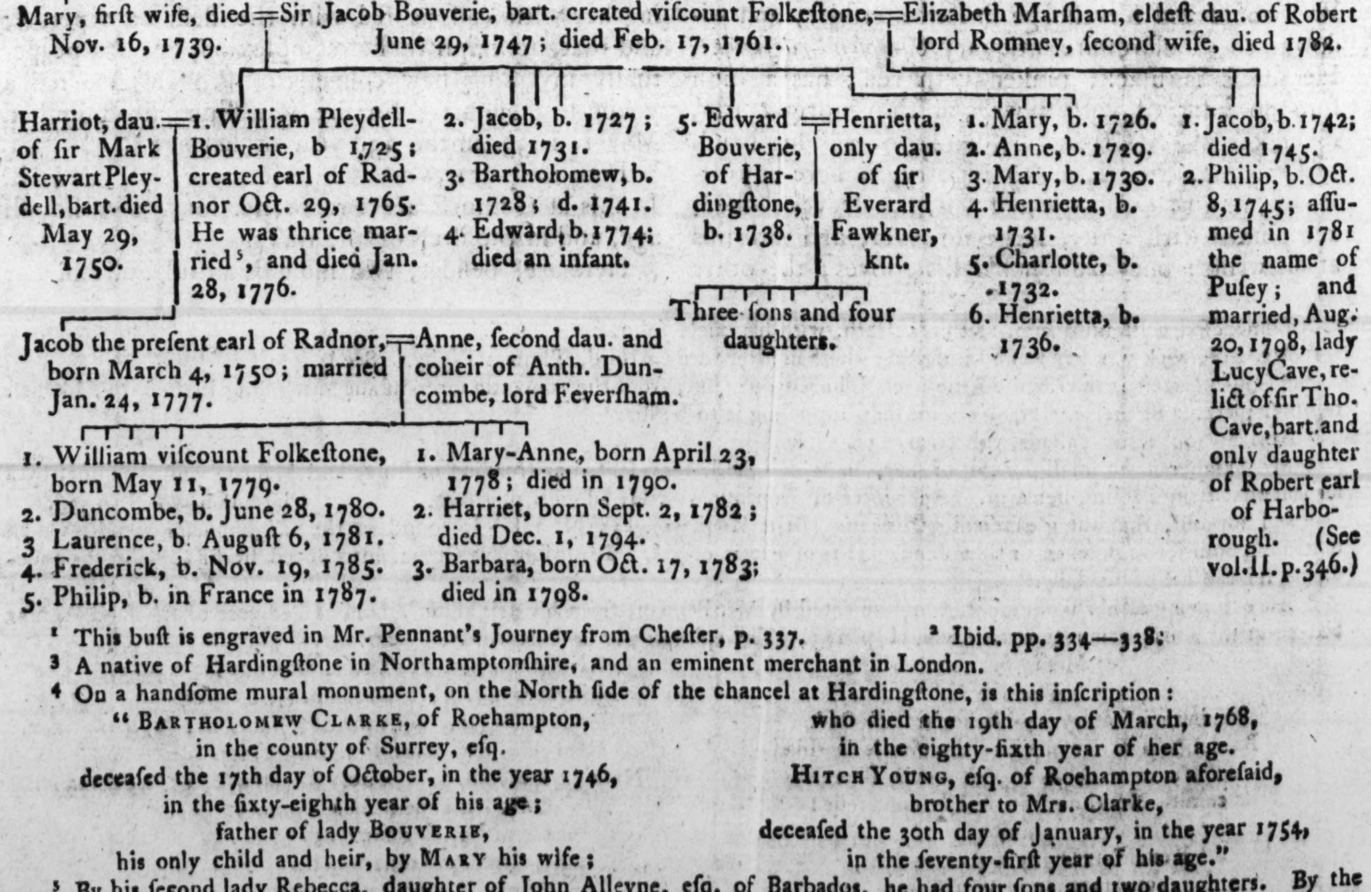
In 1715, by indentures between the ſaid Edward Harvey, and divers other perſons, in conſideration of a marriage to be had between *Michael* Harvey, only ſon and heir apparent of the ſaid Edward Harvey, with *Rebecca*, daughter of ſir *John Wolſtenbolme*, bart. and of her marriage portion, the ſaid Edward and Michael granted and releaſed, *inter alia*, the ſaid manor to truſtees, in truſt for the ſaid Michael for life; remainder to ſaid Rebecca, remainder to firſt and other ſons, with divers remainders over, remainder to ſaid Michael, his heirs and aſſigns.

In 1738, the ſaid Michael Harvey ſuffered a recovery of his eſtate tail in this manor.

In 1742, the ſaid Michael having no iſſue by hi wife Rebecca, who was ſtill living, and of the age of 55 years, having contracted for the ſale of this manor with *Bartholomew Clarke*[3], of Roehampton, co. Surrey, eſq. for £28,800. for the ſatisfaction of the ſaid Bartholomew Clarke, "who was unwilling to proceed in and complete the ſaid purchaſe from the apprehenſion of the poſſibility of there being iſſue male between the ſaid Michael Harvey and Rebecca his wife," procured an act "for veſting the ſettled eſtate of Michael Harvey eſq. in the county of Leiceſter, in truſtees to be ſold, and for applying the money ariſing by ſuch ſale for diſcharging the incumbrances affecting his eſtate in the county of Surrey, and for ſettling that eſtate in lieu of the Leiceſterſhire eſtate."

In purſuance of this act, the ſaid manor, with almoſt the whole of the lands therein, was ſhortly after conveyed to Mr. Clarke; whoſe widow died poſſeſſed of them in 1768; when they paſſed to *William* earl of *Radnor* (eldeſt ſon of *Jacob* viſcount *Folkeſtone*, by *Mary* daughter and ſole heir of the ſaid Mr. Clarke), whoſe ſon *Jacob* earl of Radnor is the preſent owner.

Pedigree of CLARKE, of TILTON.



Bartholomew Clarke, of Hardingſtone, co Northampton, died 1667.= . . . . .

John Clarke, of Hardingſtone.=Elizabeth, dau. of . . . . Johnſon, of Grendon, co. Northampton.

Dorothy.=John Wale, of Leiceſterſhire.

1. John Clarke, died ſ. p.=Roſe, dau. of Richard Newcome.

Elizabeth, wife of John Murray, of Northampton.

2. Joſeph Clarke, died ſ. p. m.=Mary, dau. of John Eyle.

3. Bartholomew Clarke, of London, merchant, purchaſed the manor of Tilton on the Hill, died Oct. 17, 1746, æt. 68[4].=Mary, ſiſter and ſole heir of Hitch Young, of Roehampton, Surrey, died March 1768, æt. 86.

4. Benjamin Clarke, of Hardingſtone.=Suſanna, dau. of John Eyle.

Mary, youngeſt daughter.=John Heycock, of Eaſt Norton. [See under Eaſt Norton.]

Elizabeth, wife of James Foſbury.

Anne, wife of the Rev. Cha. Kilpin.

Alice, Rebecca, } died inn.

Mary, firſt wife, died Nov. 16, 1739.=Sir Jacob Bouverie, bart. created viſcount Folkeſtone, June 29, 1747; died Feb. 17, 1761.=Elizabeth Marſham, eldeſt dau. of Robert lord Romney, ſecond wife, died 1782.

Harriot, dau. of ſir Mark Stewart Pleydell, bart. died May 29, 1750.=1. William Pleydell-Bouverie, b 1725; created earl of Radnor Oct. 29, 1765. He was thrice married[5], and died Jan. 28, 1776.

2. Jacob, b. 1727; died 1731.
3. Bartholomew, b. 1728; d. 1741.
4. Edward, b. 1774; died an infant.

5. Edward Bouverie, of Hardingſtone, b. 1738.=Henrietta, only dau. of ſir Everard Fawkner, knt.

Three ſons and four daughters.

1. Mary, b. 1726.
2. Anne, b. 1729.
3. Mary, b. 1730.
4. Henrietta, b. 1731.
5. Charlotte, b. 1732.
6. Henrietta, b. 1736.

1. Jacob, b. 1742; died 1745.
2. Philip, b. Oct. 8, 1745; aſſumed in 1781 the name of Puſey; and married, Aug. 20, 1798, lady Lucy Cave, relict of ſir Tho. Cave, bart. and only daughter of Robert earl of Harborough. (See vol. II. p. 346.)

Jacob the preſent earl of Radnor, born March 4, 1750; married Jan. 24, 1777.=Anne, ſecond dau. and coheir of Anth. Duncombe, lord Feverſham.

1. William viſcount Folkeſtone, born May 11, 1779.
2. Duncombe, b. June 28, 1780.
3. Laurence, b. Auguſt 6, 1781.
4. Frederick, b. Nov. 19, 1785.
5. Philip, b. in France in 1787.

1. Mary-Anne, born April 23, 1778; died in 1790.
2. Harriet, born Sept. 2, 1782; died Dec. 1, 1794.
3. Barbara, born Oct. 17, 1783; died in 1798.

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[1] This buſt is engraved in Mr. Pennant's Journey from Cheſter, p. 337.

[2] Ibid. pp. 334—338.

[3] A native of Hardingſtone in Northamptonſhire, and an eminent merchant in London.

[4] On a handſome mural monument, on the North ſide of the chancel at Hardingſtone, is this inſcription:

"BARTHOLOMEW CLARKE, of Roehampton,
in the county of Surrey, eſq.
deceaſed the 17th day of October, in the year 1746,
in the ſixty-eighth year of his age;
father of lady BOUVERIE,
his only child and heir, by MARY his wife;
who died the 19th day of March, 1768,
in the eighty-ſixth year of her age.
HITCH YOUNG, eſq. of Roehampton aforeſaid,
brother to Mrs. Clarke,
deceaſed the 30th day of January, in the year 1754,
in the ſeventy-firſt year of his age."

[5] By his ſecond lady Rebecca, daughter of John Alleyne, eſq. of Barbados, he had four ſons and two daughters. By the third lady, Anne, relict of Anthony Duncombe lord Feverſham (ſee before, under Old Dalby, p. 255.) he had two daughters.

The lordſhip of Tilton is old incloſure, ſuppoſed to have been incloſed about 200 years; a great part of it is very rich grazing land both for ſheep and oxen, eſpecially on the Weſt and South parts; and on the Eaſt, about Houbank Hill, the land is indifferent, and very cold; inſomuch that I am aſſured, by a reſpectable grazier of the place, that ſnows frequently lie longer upon this land than in the coldeſt North parts of Yorkſhire.

In the town-ſtreet is a fine ſpring, which is the head of the brook which paſſes between Lodington and Eaſt Norton; and, after paſſing by Allexton, divides the counties of Leiceſter and Rutland from that place to Caldecot; a little below which it empties itſelf into the river Welland, near Rockingham.

"Near unto this town, and almoſt oppoſite to Burrow, about two miles and a half diſtant thence, ſtandeth a very high ſteep hill, called by the country people (as it ſhould ſeem by the near ſide) *Robin a Tiptoe*; upon the very top whereof hath been ſome old Roman fortifications, as well may be perceived by the deep trenches and ramparts very eminent upon the South and Weſt ſides, the North and Eaſt ſides being more level, being naturally well fortified of all parts by the almoſt precipitate ſteepneſs of the hill, which no doubt was a member belonging to *Vernometum*, or Burrow[1]; of the right ſtation of which I was truly aſcertained by him that viewed it, my learned friend, and true lover of antiquities, Mr. *William Beverege*[2], bachelor of divinity, and late paſtor of the church of Barrow upon Sore; from whom I muſt thankfully acknowledge to have received much light and ſatisfaction by his many and judicious notes to me imparted[3]."

Mr. Tailby, who examined this place in 1799, ſays, "*Houback* or *Houbank Hill*, q. d. *Highback* or *Highbank Hill*, alſo called *Robin a Tiptoes*, *Tilton Hill*, *Burrow Hill*, and even by the more noble title of *Erd-burrow*, is ſeated near the South-eaſt extremity of the lordſhip of Tilton, about a mile South of Whadborough. It is a large eminence, and, in ſeveral points of view, a long way viſible (ſome ſay it may be ſeen on the Lincolnſhire coaſt). It has a ſteepiſh aſcent on all ſides for a quarter of a mile or more. On the top is a level ſurface, encompaſſed (if I remember right) with a ſingle ditch and low embankment, ſuppoſed to have been a work of the Romans; but, by its nearneſs to Sauvey Caſtle, I ſhould conjecture it was connected with that fortreſs. Perhaps both conjectures may be true. On the very ſummit of the hill long ago were planted three trees (aſh I believe) which towered high, and threw their branches far and wide. Two of them are now no more, and the other is faſt going to decay. Theſe trees might be ſeen at a great diſtance, and were diſtinguiſhed miles round by the name of *Tilton Three Trees*."

The late earl of Radnor took conſiderable pains to have their places ſupplied with young trees; which have been fenced and taken care of, ſo that probably this place will continue a land-mark for many years to come.

The following information reſpecting the huſbandry of theſe parts was communicated to Mr. Young by Mr. *Ayre*, a conſiderable gentleman grazier:

"In this neighbourhood farms riſe from £40. to £500. a year: but the whole country, on a medium, not more than £100. a year. The ſoil is various, chiefly rich clay; ſome red loams, and loamy gravels. The incloſures let at 14*s.* an acre; old ones at 16*s.* The huſbandry of the open fields (of which there are but few) is much the ſame as that already deſcribed at Quenby Hall. When they break up paſture-land, it is in the paring and burning way, which coſts about 24*s.* an acre; they ſow turnips on it, of which they get great crops; and then oats and barley, all of which are exceedingly good. The application of their graſs is principally to grazing; their cloſes riſe from 30 to 60 acres. They turn their ſtock in, in April or May; and ſeldom change it to any other. The only breed of cattle approved is the long-horned, which they find from long experience will fat better, are hardier, and more profitable: the difference in the hide alone of a long or ſhort-horned beaſt is 15*s.* and in winter they can keep 40 of the former to 30 of the latter. The average quantity of milk given by their cows, three gallons a day; but there are few dairies. The total product £5. a head: the winter food, hay alone. Their ſwine fat on an average to 16 ſcore. The flocks of ſheep are various; ſome perſons have above 1000. The average fleece 8 lb. Mr. Ayre, as well as his father and grandfather, all very attentive graziers, have ever obſerved, that the rot of ſheep has been owing to land uſually wet from ſprings or otherwiſe. In the ſtocking of farms, they reckon that £1000. is neceſſary to hire a farm of £300. a year; but in dear times it will take £1200." —Mr. Young adds, "I ſhall here obſerve upon the Leiceſterſhire grazing in general, that leſs is made of their rich paſtures than might be, on various accounts. Firſt, from the manner in which they lay; which is the high ridge and furrow way; the latter are generally waſte ground, unleſs drained, which is not very commonly done. Mr. Ayre, however, is very attentive to this part of huſbandry, for he drains well, and eſpecially ſome boggy pieces, which uſed to be of little value, but are now quite reclaimed, and more uſeful in a dry ſeaſon than any of his lands. Secondly, the innumerable ant-hills that occupy a very great proportion of the ſurface. Thirdly, the ſuffering weeds to grow in ſuch abundance, thiſtles, nettles, &c. Mr. Ayre, in theſe particulars alſo, is much more attentive than common among them; and has found from experience, that cutting the thiſtle into the ground, with what is called a ſpud, effectually kills them, as appears very clearly in ſeveral of his fields. Theſe circumſtances lower the value of grazing lands much; if all waſte ſpots, and all the growth of ſuch rubbiſh, could be ſeen together in one part of each field, I ſhould apprehend, the farmers would be frightened at the idea of paying rent for ſuch crops. But there is another circumſtance of much importance, and which operates ſtrongly throughout all this country. It is the want of ſome arable land to each farm, and of knowing what to do with it if they had it. The landlords in general will not allow an inch to be ploughed; but ſuch a reſtriction is abſurd, and works againſt their own profit as well as the tenants. We have found, that theſe graziers are all forced to ſell their beaſts at Michaelmas, the cheapeſt time of the year, whether they are fat or not, for want of winter-keeping; and are forced to buy turnips for their ſheep near a hundred miles off. They buy-in their cattle in February and March, and are obliged to fodder them at a great expence with hay till the graſs is ready. Theſe circumſtances ſpeak for themſelves too ſtrongly for the caſe to be doubted of a moment. They certainly ought to be allowed to plough a ſmall proportion of their farms. "But then," ſay the landlords, "begins our danger—we ſhall have our graſs converted to arable, and the heart ploughed out—whereas they cannot damage graſs." There can be no object in letting a farm but permanent profit: this is their motive for keeping all in graſs; but the tenants would undoubtedly give more rent, were they allowed to plough a part, than ever they would for all in graſs. Reſpecting the huſbandry into which they throw the land, I entirely agree with the landlords, that the eſtate would ſuffer if they were left to themſelves. They would ſoon ſee crops of turnips on clays, which is actually the caſe about Quenby; but there cannot be more pernicious management. As arable lands in this country ſhould be abſolutely more ſubſervient to the grazing buſineſs— I ſhould adviſe the landlords to allow of no more land being broken up than was neceſſary to turn that to the moſt profit; which would be of courſe in the raiſing winter-food for their cattle; but, as the culture of turnips is quite unadviſeable on this ſoil, the tenants muſt be confined to cabbages. The want of winter-food is ſo great here, that I am fully of opinion they would cultivate this plant were they allowed. However, if they refuſed it, they ſhould by all means be left in their preſent ſituation—or rather with as great a riſe of rent as any would give for leave to plough for turnips or ſtraw alone. For ſuch blind obſtinacy cannot be too ſeverely puniſhed. The general practice of breaking-up rich graſs-land, is the ſeeing too often the arable land ſo gained kept in tillage till it is quite out of heart, and then perhaps laid down again, as it is called, with clover and ray-graſs: the conſequence of which is a crop of trumpery of all ſorts. Tenants ought never to be allowed to break up graſs, but under minute reſtrictions; the propriety of the meaſure is then indubitable in numerous inſtances. In the method I have juſt ſtated, the new lays would maintain much more and larger ſtock than the old graſs: the ſweet and fattening nature of the white clover is well known in this country; there is no grazier here that would not truſt to it for fattening a beaſt ſooner than an old lay. For the richneſs of this ſoil brings it forward in ſuch a luxuriance of growth, that it yields a noble bite for the largeſt of cattle. Upon the whole, I cannot but recommend to the landlords of this country to allow their tenants of graſs-farms the liberty of ploughing a ſmall proportion of their paſtures for the purpoſe of raiſing a ſupply of winter-food for their ſtock: the profit of their buſineſs will thereby be much greater; and the tillage under proper management will be the means of bringing the whole country into a much ſuperior grazing one to what it is at preſent, not only in utility, but alſo beauty [1]."

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[1] See vol. II. p. 525.

[2] His name I find ſo written in Florentius Vigornienſis, fol. 403; who there ſpeaketh of an iſle (ſo called) lying in the middle of Severn, not far from Worceſter.

[3] Burton, MS.

In a wood on this lordſhip, belonging to lord Radnor, is an oak of as great ſize, and of as beautiful form, as probably can be found within the county.

In June 1771, the Rev. *Edward Brombead*, rector of Reepham, married *Catharine*, only daughter and heireſs of Mr. *Ayre* of Tilton and Gaddeſby.

In 1719, three freeholders polled from Tilton; *Moſes Alſop* for a freehold at Smeeton, *John Ball* for one at Burton, and *Nicholas Heycock* for one at Froleſworth. The ſame three names occur in 1722; but in 1775 no name appears.

	£.	s.	d.	Halſted.			Whadborough.		
Money raiſed for the poor of Tilton within the year ending at Eaſter 1776,	31	10	0	£23	6	1	£1	11	4
Expended in county rates, &c.	3	12	0	3	12	0	0	5	4
———— on the poor,	28	10	0	21	14	1	1	6	0
Rent of workhouſe and habitation,	5	8	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
Expended in litigations,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Money raiſed for 1783,	62	10	8	40	12	1	1	6	0
———— 1784,	42	18	0	57	15	6	1	6	0
———— 1785,	19	11	1	45	11	5	1	6	0
Medium of theſe three years,	41	13	3	47	19	0	1	6	0
———— of county expences,	6	18	0	6	19	3	1	3	0
———— of expences not relating to the poor; repairs of churches, roads, &c.	2	12	6	0	6	0	0	0	0
———— of nett annual expences,	32	2	9	40	13	9	0	3	0
———— of attending on magiſtrates,	0	2	2	2	3	2	0	0	0
———— of entertainments at meetings,	0	9	0	0	7	6	0	0	0
———— of law expences,	0	3	10	1	17	9	0	0	0
———— of ſetting the poor to work,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

The return made to the houſe of commons in 1786, in anſwer to an enquiry reſpecting the charitable donations in this pariſh, may be ſeen in vol. I. p. 55, 56; and the return from Halſted, in p. 46.

The CHURCH,

dedicated to St. *Peter*, is a coſtly and elegant ſtructure, and conſiſts of an embattled tower (in which are four bells); a handſome ſpire, with eight open windows; over each of which is a ſmall but neat ſtone-croſs; a chancel, nave, North and South aile, both ſeparated by five handſome arches, over each of which is a large and elegant clereſtory window. South porch, North porch, and door-way into the North aile, and South-door into the chancel, which is ſeparated from the nave by a ſcreen of wood.

Over the ſcreen is a fine painting of the Decalogue, in gold letters upon a black ground, upon two tables, on each ſide of which are well-painted four Corinthian pillars, with curious feathered capitals. Theſe pillars, being well ſhaded, have a very natural and deceptive appearance. On the North ſide the pillars ſtands Moſes with the Tables in his hands; and on the South is Aaron in his prieſtly veſtments, with the cenſer in his left, and the budded rod in his right hand; above the Commandments are the Royal Arms; the whole piece is painted brown, and extremely well executed for a country church, and performance, it being the work of a farmer in the neighbourhood.

In the chancel are three ſtone ſeats; Plate LXVII. fig. 3; a piſcina, fig. 4; and a locker.

Near the Eaſt end of the South aile, behind the tomb of Everard Digby, is an arch in the wall; and at the foot of the tomb a ſtone ſeat, with a pointed arch; adjoining which, near the Eaſt end of the aile, is a curious double piſcina; or rather a piſcina and water-ſtoup, as the Weſt part has no baſon, the Eaſt part an eſcalloped one.

A modern deal gallery for the choir at the Weſt end of the nave, blocks up in part a pointed arch between the nave and tower.

In this church is alſo an old ſquare font, on round cluſtered pillars, fig. 5; and the arms of *Digby* remain carved in wood on the back part of an old ſeat.

The priory of *Laund* had the church of Tilton, with its chapels, and ten yard-lands, and the meadows called *Hereſmore*, of the gift of *Everard* and *Waleran*, which were confirmed by king Henry II. [2]

In the Matriculus of 1220, Tilton is deſcribed to be under the patronage of the prior of *Laund*, who held it to his own uſe; and had the chapels of Whatberge and Merdefelde, which were to be ſerved three times in a week from the mother church. *Henry* was then the vicar [3].

In 1344, the procurations for Tilton, Whatbergh, and Mardefeld, were 7*s.* 6½*d.*; the rectory was taxed at 32 marks, and paid 5*s.* for Peter-pence.

In 1534-5, the procurations and ſynodals were 3*s.* the value of the rectory £12.; and a penſion of 13*s.* 4*d.* was paid to the abbot of *Ouſton*.

In 1650, Tilton was returned as an impropriation, the rectory worth 100*l.* the vicarage worth 40*l.*; and the incumbent as "no preacher, and a pluralitan."

In 1641, the patrons were the heirs of Mr. *Auguſtin Nicolls* for two turns; and Mr. *Dalſton* for the third.

This patronage was afterwards alternately in the *Noels* and another family.

"Feb. 10, 1645-6. Referred Thomas Silverwood, miniſter to the aſſembly, to the church of Tilton.

"April 9, 1647. Whereas the vicarage of the pariſh church of Tilton, in the county of Leiceſter, is and ſtandeth ſequeſtered, by the Committee of Parliament for the ſaid county, from Dr. Manwaringe, for his delinquency; it is ordered, that the ſaid vicarage ſhall ſtand ſequeſtered from henceforth to the uſe of Thomas Silverwood, a godly and orthodox divine, and appointed to officiate the ſaid cure by the ſaid

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[1] Young's Eaſtern Tour.

[2] Cart. 4 Edw. III. n. 3. per Inſpeximus.

[3] See the Introductory Volume, p. lx.

Committee

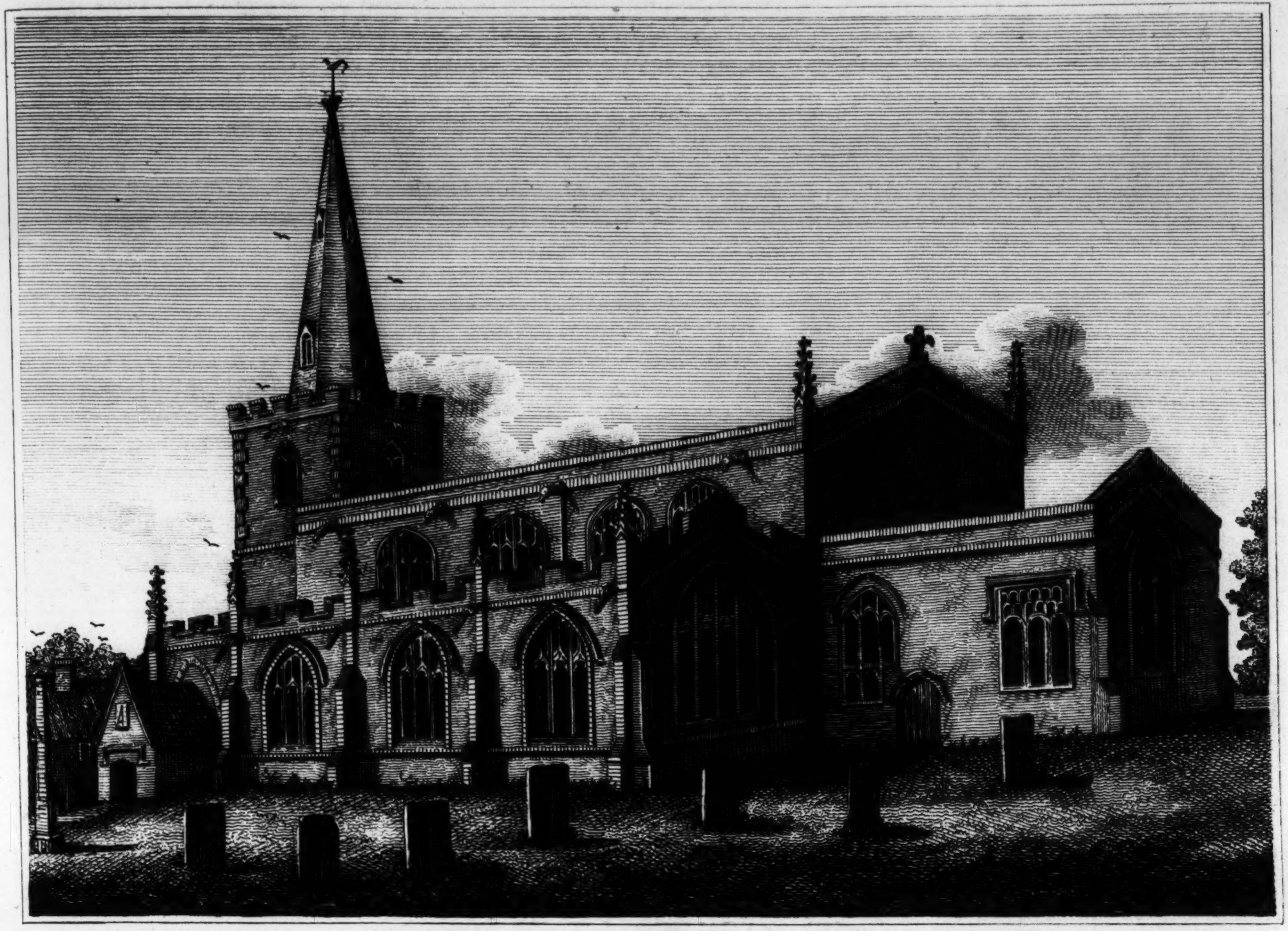
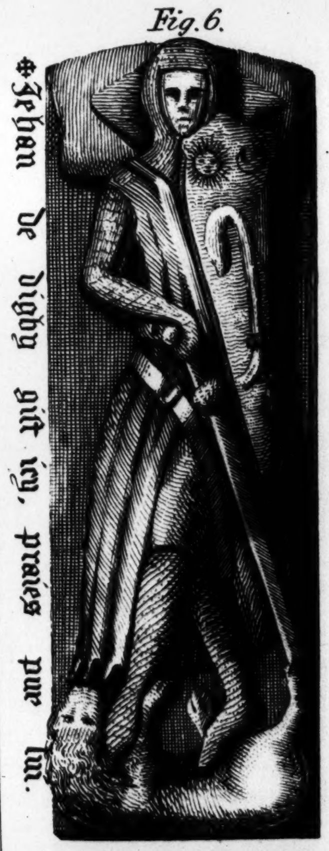


Fig. 6.


✠ Jehan de Digby gist icy, praies pur lui.

11

Fig. 10.

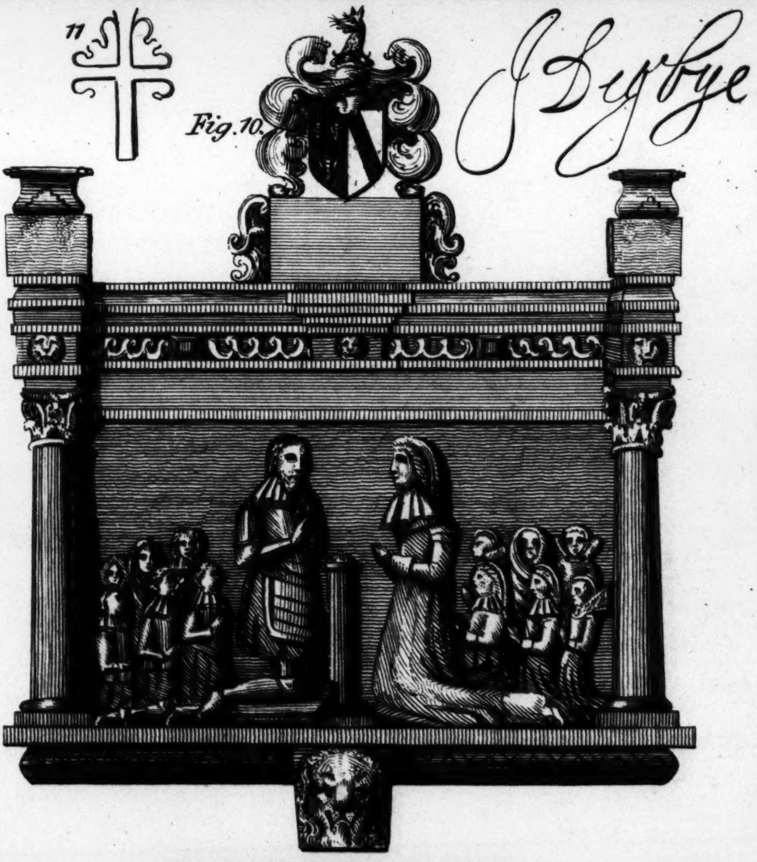


Fig. 7.

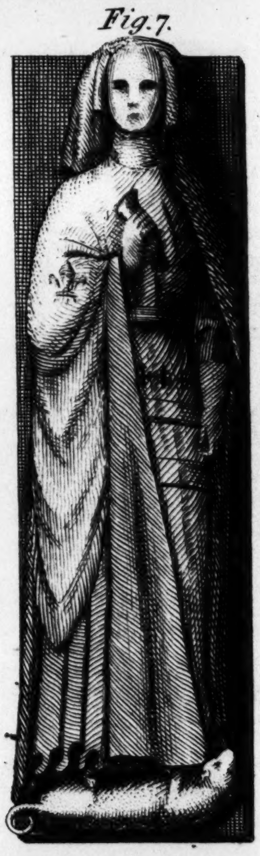
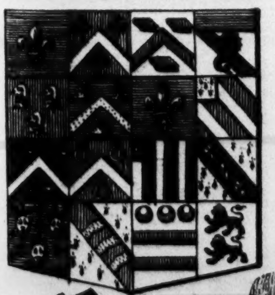


Fig. 1



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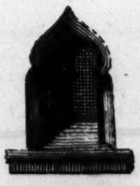
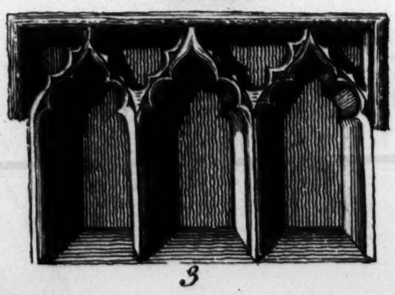




3

5

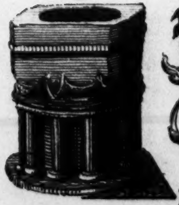
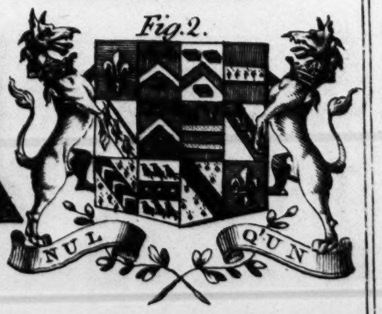


Fig. 2.



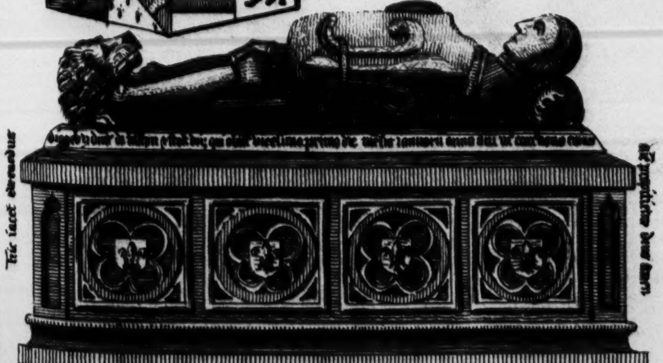

Hic iacet dominus

Fig. 8.

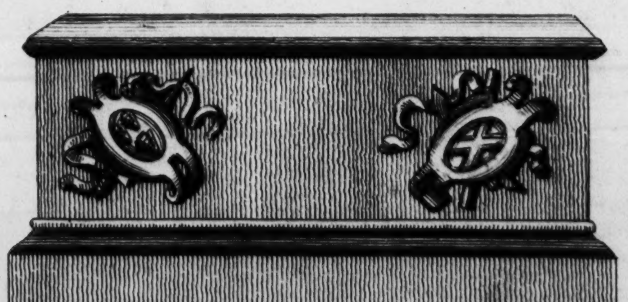


Fig. 9.

Longmate del. & sc. 1792.

Committee of Parliament for the ſaid county; and that he do forthwith officiate the cure of the ſaid church as vicar, and preach diligently to the pariſhoners there; and that he ſhall have for his pains therein the vicarage-houſe and glebe-lands, and all the tithes, rents, duties, and profits whatſoever, of the ſaid vicarage, till further order ſhall be taken in the premiſſes. And all perſon and perſons are required quietly to permit the ſaid Mr. Silverwood to officiate the ſaid cure; and to enter, poſſeſs, and enjoy the ſaid houſe and glebe-lands; and to have, receive, and take to his own uſe, all the tithes, rents, duties, and profits whatſoever, of the ſaid vicarage, as they will anſwer the contrary at their peril. And it is further ordered, that the Committee of Parliament for the ſaid county do, and they are hereby deſired to examine what tithes or profits of the ſaid vicarage are remaining in the hands of the ſequeſtrators of the ſaid vicarage, or any of the pariſhioners of the ſaid pariſh, which have accrued ſince the ſaid ſequeſtrations; and to ſee the dilapidations of the ſaid vicarage-houſe be repaired therewith; and that the ſurplus thereof be paid to the ſaid Mr. Silverwood, for his further encouragement [1]."

In a cauſe in the Exchequer, in Trinity Term, 3 George I, *John Smith*, clerk, plaintiff, againſt *John Freeman*, *William Brookſby*, *William Holwell*, *Thomas Bennett*, *Samuel Hall*, *Richard Butler*, and *Richard Burton*, defendants; the bill ſtated, that the plaintiff, being in the year 1713 inſtituted, &c. into the vicarage of Tilton, in the county of Leiceſter, was thereby entitled to all ſmall tithes and dues ariſing therein, and in the titheable places thereof (Whadborough excepted); that the defendants had been inhabitants and occupiers of lands there, and had depaſtured ſheep and ewes, and had lambs and wool; that they alſo had cows, which had milk and calves; that they had bullocks and other young beaſts, and had agiſted ſeveral flocks of ſheep, and barren and unprofitable cattle, and made great profit thereby; but had refuſed to pay the tithes thereof. The defendants *Freeman* and *Brookſby* admitted, that the plaintiff was vicar of Tilton, and entitled to receive ſmall tithes; but denied that either he or his predeceſſors had a right to ſuch tithes as he claimed by the bill. They alſo admitted, that from the time of the plaintiff's induction they had ſeveral calves, and had fed divers young improving beaſts; but denied that they had any other titheable matters, or that they had refuſed to pay the plaintiff his tithes according to the uſage and immemorial cuſtom of paying tithes in the ſaid pariſh; for that, time out of mind, there had been a cuſtom, that on Candlemas-day yearly the vicar ſhall count the ſheep in the pariſh; and that, on the tithing-day, which is always by the like cuſtom upon the third of May, the vicar ſhall have tithes of all lambs fallen, as follows, viz. for any number under ſeven, one halfpenny apiece; if ten lambs, then one lamb; and, if ſeven, eight, or nine lambs, then he is alſo to have one lamb; but in ſuch caſe he is to give one halfpenny apiece to the owner for the number it wants to make up ten; that alſo, for ſheep bought in and ſold out between Candlemas and clipping-day, he is to have one halfpenny, in lieu of tithe-wool, for each ſheep; but, for the wool of ſheep wintered in the pariſh, and not ſold before tithing-day, he is to have, if ten fleeces, one fleece; if ſeven, eight, or nine, one fleece, paying the owner one halfpenny apiece for the number of fleeces wanting to make up ten fleeces; that no tithe of milk or of calves had ever been paid in kind, unleſs the occupiers of lands had ten calves in one year, and in ſuch caſe the vicar was to have one, but otherwiſe he was to be paid twopence-halfpenny for each new milch-cow, and for a ſtrapper one penny. They farther ſaid, that *John Noel*, eſq. was impropriator of the great tithes; and that all the tithe of hay (except of the homeſteads), and all the tithe-corn, belonged to him. They farther inſiſted, that no tithe ought to be paid for any cattle fed on the ediſh or after-graſs of grounds that had paid tithe, either of hay or corn, to the impropriator; and that, ſince the plaintiff had been vicar, they had conſtantly paid their tithes of corn and hay to the impropriator. And by a farther anſwer they ſet forth the quantities and values. The defendant Freeman ſet forth his quantities, and put in nearly the ſame anſwer as to the moduſes. The plaintiff replied; the defendants rejoined; and witneſſes were examined; and upon reading the proof, and upon full debate, It is ordered by the Court, that the defendants do forthwith go to an account, before the deputy-remembrancer, for all the titheable matters and things by them reſpectively had, &c. within the ſaid pariſh of Tilton, and the titheable places thereof during the years in the bill charged.

Tho. Bury, Ro. Price,
Ja. Montague, F. Page.

The preſent value in the king's books, "in decimis majoribus & minoribus, cum exit' manſ', communibus annis," is £12. 16*s*. 8*d*.; certified value £120.

The epiſcopal procurations are, for the rectory 3*s*.; the vicarage, 2*s*. 4*d*.; and the archidiaconal, 3*s*. 6d.

The pariſh-clerk, *John Friſby*, is now (1799) in the 84th year of his age; and has been clerk here more than 50 years.

VICARS.	PATRONS.
Henry, 1220.	Prior and convent of Laund.
Matthew the chaplain, 1238.	
Reginald de Sculthorpe, 1269.	
John de Wartnochebi, 1272.	
Richard de Lodington, 1273.	
Ralph vicar of Weſton, co. Northampton, 1279.	
William, 1382.	
William Huddleſton [2], 1534; living 1561.	
Thomas Bayle [3].	
Dr. Mainwaring, ſequeſtered 1647.	
Thomas Silverwood, 1647.	Parliamentary Sequeſtrators.
John Gray, April 29, 1629.	Sir William Dalſton, *pro hâc vice*.
John Smith, 1681; died Aug. 9, 1712.	
John Smith, Feb. 4, 1712-3.	John Smith, *pro hâc vice*.
Thomas Metcalfe, April 14, 1733.	Sir George Dalſton, knt.
Robert Lambert, Dec. 18, 1769.	Thomas Noel, eſq.
Benjamin Barnard, Jan. 21, 1789.	The Biſhop of Lincoln, *per lapſum*.
Charles Wildbore, April 26, 1796.	George Graves, clerk.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

Under the fourth arch (from the Weſt) which ſeparates the nave from the South aile, lies a man in freeſtone in complete armour, croſs-legged, and at his feet a lion; a large ſhield upon his left arm, on which is a large fleur de lis, on the ſiniſter chief a half-moon, dexter chief (the ſun) obliterated; on his left ſide a ſword, his left hand holding the ſcabbard, and his right in the act of drawing his ſword. Plate LXVII. fig. 6.

This monument Mr. Wyrley thus notices:

"Imago hominis, cum crure ſuper crurem, hac inſcriptione:

✠ Jehan de Digby giſt icy, praies pur lui."

"Et hoc ſcuto quoque ſuper brachium."

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[1] From the original Minute-books of the Committee of Sequeſtrations, preſerved in the Bodleian Library.

[2] In the Certificate referred to under Allexton, p 8, Mr. Huddleſton is thus deſcribed: "Preſbyter, non conjugatus, mediocritèr doctus; reſidet; hoſpitalis; deget ibidem; non licentiatus, nec prædicat; duo beneficia habet."

[3] See his epitaph at Knoſſington, vol. II. p. 658.

Azure, a fleur de lis, Argent, with a ſun and moon.

Under the third arch (from the Weſt) which ſeparates the nave from the South aile, lies a woman in free-ſtone, largely proportioned, in long, looſe, and flowing robes; her hands joined upon her breaſt in prayer; her left arm broken off; at her feet a lap-dog; her features quite mutilated; fig. 7.

This Mr. Wyrley alſo thus notices:

"Mauſoleum quoddam dominæ, cujus toga ornatur his notis gentilitiis ut hic notavi: [On the upper garment fleurs de lis; on the inner, Or, two bars; three croſslets in chief, Gules; *Harcourt*.]

Both theſe monuments, which are of the beginning of the fourteenth century [1], are very large; and the inſcriptions on their ledges are hid by pews placed againſt them.

In the South wall, near the Eaſt end of the South aile, on an altar-tomb (on which, in front, the arms of *Digby* are four times repeated), lies a man in armour; on his ſhield a large fleur de lis; ſhort coat of mail; much hair upon his head, which appears to be curled inwards; his hands upon his breaſt in a ſupplicating poſture; and his feet reſting againſt a lion, fig. 8. The whole figure appears to be a white compoſition-ſtone. Round the ledge is inſcribed in high-raiſed letters:

"Hic jacet Everardus
Diggeby [2], dñs de Tilton et ſtok dri, qui obiit
viceſimo primo die menſis Januarii, anno Dñi M°CCCCC
nono; cujus a'i'e propitietur Deus. Amen."

A plain tomb in the middle of the chancel floor, with a cover of blue marble, which never ſeems to have had an inſcription, has been generally ſuppoſed to be the tomb of ſir *Everard Digby*, who was executed for the Gun-powder Treaſon Plot [3]; but is really, as appears by the arms, the monument of *William Nicolls*, eſq. and *Joice Gifford* his wife; three pheons quarterly, and a ſaltire engrailed Or; fig. 9.

In the chancel, againſt the North wall, a ſmall old monument of alabaſter, for *Auguſtin Nicolls*, eſq. with two Corinthian pilaſters of black marble; in the middle a gentleman and lady kneeling before a circular pillar, the hands cloſed in a poſture of devotion; behind them ſix ſons and as many daughters, all in the ſame poſture, fig. 10.

At the top, on a ſmall ſquare black tablet (which has for many years been defaced) the three concluding words alone remain legible:

. . . . . . MORTALES PARTES DEPOSUIT.

The arms: Sable, three pheons in pale, Argent, *Nicolls*; impaling, Argent, a bend Sable.

On the North ſide of the chancel floor:

"Underneath this ſtone
lies interred the body of the
Rev. THOMAS CLULOW,
who was a native of
STAFFORDSHIRE, where he
received a claſſical education;
but, after ſome embarraſſment,
he was conducted to this place;
where he was CURATE
and ſchoolmaſter four years.
He departed this life
the twenty-fourth day of
January, one thouſand ſeven
hundred and ninety-ſeven,
AGED 32 YEARS."

In the nave, near the pulpit, on a flat blue ſtone:

"Sub hoc lapide depo-
ſitum eſt corpus rev^{di}
Johañ Smith, hujus
eccleſiæ vic$^{r's}$ añ 39. Obiit
nono die Auguſti, 1712.
Hic etiam depoſitum
eſt corpus Elizabethæ
Smith, uxor' chariſſimæ
Johañ Smith prædicti.
Obiit ſecundo die
Martii 1717.
Juxta etiam depoſitũ
eſt corpus Georgii Smith,
filius Johañ
& Elizab. Smith, predict.
obiit primo die Feb. 1675.
Et corpus etiam Su-
ſannæ Smith, filiæ
Johan. & Eliz. Smith, predict.
Obiit decimo quarto
die Feb. 1698."

Tempora mutantur,
& nos mutamur in illis.

In the South aile:

1. "Here lieth the body of John Heycock,
who departed this life January the 28th,
anno Dom. 1721, æt. 83."

2. "Here lieth interred the body of
Ann, the wife of Nicholas Heycock,
who departed this life March 22, anno Dom. 1747,
in the 64th year of her age.
Here alſo lieth interred Nicholas Heycock,
who departed this life the eighth day of Auguſt,
in the year of our Lord 1763,
in the eighty-fourth year of his age."

3. "Beneath are depoſited
the remains of Anne Heycock.
She departed this life July 22, 1788,
aged 77 years."

"In memory of George Sharrard,
ſon of William and Anne Sharrard,
of Knoſton, in the county of Leiceſter.
He departed this life March the 11,
anno Domini 1731-2, aged 37 years."

"Beneath are depoſited the remains of Anne Heycock.
She departed this life July 22, 1788,
aged 77 years."

In the church-yard:

John Scarborow, of Mareſield, died Jan. 29, 1760, aged 72.
John Scarborow, died March 5, 1761, aged 77.
Iſabella his wife, died Feb. 14, 1760, aged 67.
John Hollin, died Aug. 19, 1772, aged 83.
Hannah his wife, died Jan. 4, 1768, aged 73.
Anne Bennett, died March 20, 1731, aged 74.
John Beeſton, died April 21, 1756, aged 75.
Anne Freeman, died June 5, 1773, aged 86.
Thomas Freeman, died Aug. 22, 1790, aged 58.
Margaret Freeman, died May 7, 1772, aged 79.
Edward Fiſher, of Mareſield, died Feb. 8, 1768, aged 78.
Thomas Green, died Aug. 9, 1785, aged 82.
Mary Coward, wife of Thomas Coward, died Feb. 3, 1793, aged aged 87.
William Coward, died Feb. 2, 1747, aged 40.
William Coward, died Oct. 19, 1772, aged 72.
Martha, relict of William Coward, died Aug. 6, 1779, aged 75.
John Tyers, died Nov. 30, 1775, aged 72.
John Needham, died Sept. 3, 1785, aged 72.

In the church-yard is an old croſs; the ſhaft 9 feet 8 inches long; the baſe placed on an old tomb; on which a large croſs has formerly been traced, the top of which only is now viſible, fig. 11.

The following coat of the Digbys, Plate LXVII. fig. 1. is from Harl. MSS. 1364.

1. Azure, a fleur de lis Argent, *Digby*. 2. Gules, a chevron between three croſs croſslets fitchée Argent, *Pakeman*. 3. Argent, a chevron between three books Gules, *Clarke*. 4. Or, a dolphin haurient, embowed Azure, over all a bend Sable; a chief Azure, *Ellis*. 5. Gules, three hounds' heads eraſed Argent, collared Or, *Nele*. 6. Azure, a chevron Argent, between

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[1] Sir John Digby died about 1269; and his wife Arabella Harcourt near the ſame time.

[2] See his curious will, p. 464.

[3] See in Gent. Mag. vol. LXIII. p. 391. a letter from Mr. W. M[etcalfe] of Beverley; whoſe father was more than 36 years vicar of Tilton, and rented an antient houſe of the *Skevingtons*, a mile from Tilton. See p. 439.

three cheſsrooks Or, *Rooker*. 7. Azure, a fleur de lis Ermine, *Palmer*. 8. Bendy of ſix, Or and Sable, a canton Ermine, *Biſhopſton*. 9. Sable, a chevron between three bugle-horns Argent, *Slorey*. 10. Sable, a chevron between three rings Argent, *Nanfan*. 11. Paly of ſix, Argent and Sable, on a canton Sable, a roſe Argent. 12. Ermine, on a bend Sable, three goats' heads eraſed Argent, armed Or, *Mulſho*. 13. Azure, ſemi of croſs croſslets, three leopards' faces jeſſe de fleur de lis Argent, *Nevile*. 14. Ermine, on a bend Gules, three bends wavy Or, *Gotham*. 15. Argent, two bars, and in chief three creſcents Gules, *Nowers*. 16. Argent, two lions paſſant in pale Gules, *Stoke Goldington*.

And the following (fig. 2.) from the ſame MS. 1. *Digby*. 2. *Pakeman*. 3. *Clarke*. 4. Gules, a feſs Ermine, *Wallis*. 5. Argent, on a bend Gules, three martlets Or, *Danvers* of *Swithland*. 6. Azure, a chevron Argent, between three rowels Or, *Danvers*. 7. Gules, two bars, and in chief two ſtags' heads caboſhed Or, *Chinaucheſall*. 8. Argent, on a bend Azure, three ſtags' heads caboſhed Argent, *De la Bech*. 9. Ermine, on a bend Sable, three chevrons Or, *Bruley*. 10. Argent, on a feſs Sable, between ſix martlets Sable, three mullets Argent, *Parry*. 11. Ermine, a bend Sable, *Attemore*. 12. *Digby*. Supporters, two herald tigers Azure, ducally gorged Or. Motto, NUL Q'UN.

I. Pedigree of DIGBY, of TILTON.

Ælmar held lands in Tilton, in the reign of William the Conqueror, 1086.=

Sir John de Tilton. Sir Everard Digby, of Tilton, temp. Hen. I. & Stephen.=Amicia Bretton.

William lord of Digby.= Chriſtiana.

1. Walter, of Digby and of Tilton, a monk, temp. Hen. II. 2. Robert of Digby, and of Tilton after the death of his brother Walter, temp. Hen. II. & Ric. I. died before 1224.=Anne, dau. of . . . . Herle, co. Lincoln; living 1240.

1. Robert Digby, of Digby, 1260.=Ida, dau. of John Fitzherbert. 2. Thomas.

1. Sir John Digby, died 1269.=Arabella, dau. of ſir Will. Harcourt. 2. Nicholas. 3. Hugh. 4. William, a clerk.

1. Sir John Digby, of Tilton, 1271 and 1299.= . . . . . Wake. 2. William Digby, of Brantwell, co. Lincoln.

1. Robert.=Sibella. 2. John Digby, living 1339.=Elizabeth, dau. of ſir William Oſevill.

John, 1315. Elizabeth, 1339. 1. Robert Digby, died before 1403.=Catharine, dau. of Simon Pakeman (and ſiſter and coheir of Henry Pakeman) of Kirby, 1391.

1. Simon Digby, of Tilton, co. Leiceſter, and Dryſtoke, co. Rutland, died before 1422.=Joan, dau. of ſir James Beler. 2. Robert Digby, died young. 1. Catharine. 2. Joan.

1. Sir Everard Digby, alias Greenleaf, ſheriff and repreſentative of Rutland temp. Hen. VI. ſlain at Towton 1461.=Anne, dau. of ſir Francis Clarke, of Whiſſendine. Three, ſons ſlain at Towton.

1. Everard Digby, eſq. alias Greenleaf, of Tilton and Dryſtoke, died 1509.=Jaquetta Ellis, died 1483. 2. John Digby, of Preſton.= . . . dau. of . . . . Lee. Robert Hunt, of Lyndon, co. Rutland.=Dervorguilla. Margaret, firſt wife.=Sir William Skeffington, knt. lord deputy of Ireland.=Anne, dau. of ſir John Digby, of Kettleby, ſecond wife. [See p. 448].

Francis Digby, died ſ. p. Chriſtopher Tamworth, of Leake,=Margaret.

1. Sir Everard Digby, of Dryſtoke.=Margaret, dau. of ſir John Haydon, of Norfolk, knt. 2. Simon Digby; ſee Ped. II. 3. Sir John Digby, of Eye Kettleby; ſee his iſſue, vol. II. p. 261. 4. Lebbæus Digby, of Luffenham; ſee Ped. III. 5. Rowland Digby; ſee his iſſue, vol. II. p. 261. 6. Thomas Digby; ſee Pedigree IV. 7. Benjamin Digby; ſee Pedigree V. 1. Alice. 2. Ellen. 3. Catharine, a nun at Sempringham. 4. Darnegold, married Robert Hunt, of Lyndon, co. Rutl.

1. Kenelm Digby, of Dryſtoke.=Anne, dau. of ſir Anth. Cope, of Hanwell, co. Oxon. knt. 2. Anthony Digby, of Aſton, a gentleman penſioner to queen Elizabeth. Katharine.=Anthony Meers, of Kinton, co. Linc.

1. Everard Digby, of Dryſtoke, died about 1592.=Mary, dau. and heir of Francis Nele, of Keythorpe, b. 1513; living 1632.=Sampſon Erdeſwick, of Sandon, co. Staff. ſecond huſband.=Thomas Digby, third huſb. [See Pedigree IV.] 2. Anthony Digby, of Aſton, co. Rutland, d. ſ. p. 4. James Digby, of Luffenham, co. Rutland. Thomaſina.=3. John Digby, of Seaton, co. Rutl. 1618.= . . . dau. of . . . . Palmer, of Leiceſterſhire. Margaret, marr. to Edw. Dudley, of Clopton, co. Northampton. Anne, marr. Edw. Watſon, of Rockingham Caſtle, co. Northampt. by whom ſhe had Lewis lord Rockingham. Four daughters.

1. Kenelm Digby, æt. 20, 1618. 2. James. Urſula. Mary. Elizabeth. Anne, married Tho. Swinglehurſt, of Seaton, co. Rutl.

1. Everard Digby, "de altâ proditione attinctus anno 1605, quia nefandiſſimis illis incendiariis ad principem et patriam uno tartarei fulminis ictu tollendum horrenda conſilia ſcelerate ſociavit."=Mary, only dau, and heir of William Mulſho, of Gothurſt, co. Bucks. 2. George Digby, of Sandon, co. Staff. marr. Mary, dau. of ſir Walter Chetwynd, of Ingeſtre, co. Stafford, knt.= 3. John. 1. Mary, married to ſir Rob. Wright, alias Reeve, of Thwaite, co. Stafford, knt. 2. Elizabeth.

1. Sir Kenelm Digby, of Gothurſt, co. Bucks, knt. died 1665, æt. 62.=Venetia Anaſtaſia, dau. and coheir of ſir Edw. Stanley, of Tongue Caſtle, co. Salop; died 1633, æt. 33. 2. Sir John Digby[1], knt. major-gen. in the king's army in the Weſt; killed at the battle of Longport in Somerſetſhire, July 9, 1645. Jane, married firſt to Charles lord Gerard; ſecondly, to Mr. Edward Hungerford; and died 1603.

1. Kenelm Digby, b. 1611; killed at, St. Neot's in fighting for the king, July 9, 1648; died ſ. p. Catharine, eldeſt ſurviving daughter of Henry earl of Arundel, firſt wife.=2. John Digby, eſq. of Gothurſt.=Margaret, fourth dau. of Edw. Longueville, eſq. of Wolverton, co. Bucks, ſecond wife. 3. George, 4. Edward, both died young. Margery,=Edw. Dudley, of Clopton, co. Northampton.

1. Margaret-Maria.=Sir John Conway, of Bodrythem, co. Flint.
2. Charlotta-Theophila[2], b. 1671.=Ri[illegible]. Moſtyn, eſq. of Penbeddw, co. Flint, died March 17, 1693-4; leaving two daughters, Bridget and Charlotte.

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[1] He was long bred a ſoldier in the Spaniſh army, owing his accompliſhments to hardſhips; and, on the interceſſion of the queen, was reſtored, with his brother Kenelm, to what their father had forfeited. He commanded a Tertia of the king's army, which he raiſed in Somerſetſhire, with great vigilance, activity, and courage, ſpending £25,000. from the time of waiting on his majeſty at Nottingham, and putting the commiſſion of array in execution in Somerſetſhire, till 1645, where he received his death wound in a gallant action at Longport.

[2] See her epitaph, p. 475.

Pedigree II.]

Simon [1] Digby, ſon of Everard and Jaquetta, anceſtor of the preſent lord Digby, lieutenant of the Tower, died 1519; buried at Coleſhill, co. Warwick. = Alice, dau. of John Walleys.

1. Reginald Digby, ſheriff of Leiceſter 26 and 36 Hen. VIII. died 1549, and buried at Coleſhill. = Anne, dau. and coheir of John D'Anvers, co. Oxford.
2. Thomas Digby, of Mansfield Wodehouſe, co. Nott.
3. William.
1. Agnes. = William Tracy, eſq.
2. Grace. = ... Strelley.
3. Alice, = Robert Clifton, eſq.; died 1540, and buried at Coleſhill.
4. Catharine. = Anthony Worth, eſq.

1. John Digby, died Nov. 15, 1558. = Anne, eldeſt dau. of ſir George Throgmorton, of Coughton, co. Warwick, died 155 . .
2. Ambroſe, died ſ. p.
1. Anne. = Ralph Brome, eſq. of Wodlow, co. Warwick.
2. Margaret.
Two other daughters.

1. Sir George Digby, knighted at the ſiege of Zutphen; died Feb. 4, 1586; buried at Coleſhill. = Abigail, dau. of ſir Anthony Heveningham, co. Norfolk.
2. Simon.
3. Reginald.
Agnes. = ... Villiers.

1. George Digby, died young.
2. Sir Robert [2] Digby, anceſtor to the preſent lord, died 1618; buried at Coleſhill. = Lettice, dau. and coheir of Gerald lord Offaley, ſon and heir of Gerald earl of Kildare, created baroneſs Offaley in her own right; died 1658.
3. Philip, d. ſ. p.
4. John [3] earl of Briſtol, born 1580; died at Paris, Jan. 16, 1652-3. = Beatrix, dau. of Charles Walcot, of Walcot, co. Salop, eſq. widow of ſir John Dive, of Bromham, co. Bedford.
Elizabeth. = Sir Baldwin Wake, bart.

1. Sarah, 2d dau. of Richard Boyle, earl of Cork, died 1633; buried at Dublin. = 1. Robert [4] lord Digby, baron of Geaſhill, 1620; died 1642. = 2. Elizabeth, dau. of ſir Tho. Altham, of Oxhey, co. Herts, died 1662.
2. George.
3. Gerald.
4. John
5. Simon.
6. Eſſex Digby, dean of Caſhel 1661; bp. of Dromore 1670; died 1683; buried at Dromore. = Thomſin, dau. of ſir William Gilbert.
7. Philip, m. Margaret, dau. of . . Forth.
1. Lettice. = Sir Rob. Langford.
2. Mabel. = 1. Gerald Fitzgerald, eſq.; 2. Donogh Obrian Arragh.
3. Abigail, died young. [These daughters omitted by Edmondſon.]
1. Geo. Digby [5], earl of Briſtol, born 1612; d. 1676, æt. 64; bur. at Chelſea. = Anne, 2d dau. of Fran. Ruſſel, earl of Bedford, died 1696, bur. at Cheneys.
2. Sir John Digby [6], born 1617; died in France unmarried.
1. Abigail. = Geo. Freke, ſon and heir of John Freke, of Shrowton, co. Dorſet, eſq. died 1648.
2. Mary. = Arthur Chicheſter, lord Donegal in Ireland.

Kildare, 2d lord Digby, died 1661, buried in St. Patrick's, Dublin. = Mary [7], dau. of Robert Gardiner, of London, eſq. died 1692; buried at Coleſhill.
1. Lettice, died 1656; buried at Coleſhill; married William Dilke, eſq. of Maxſtoke-caſtle.
2. Catharine, died ſingle 1661.
3. Catharine,
4. Mary, } died young.
1. Robert Digby. = . . . Spencer.
2. William Digby. = Anne Newcomen.
Two daughters.
3. Simon Digby, biſhop of Limerick 1678, and Elphin 1690; died 1720. = Elizabeth, dau. of Warner Weſtenra, eſq.
Alice, dau. and heir of Robert Bourne, of Blackhall, co. Eſſex, eſq. firſt wife, d 1656. = 1. John Digby [8], earl of Briſtol, died 1698; buried at Sherborn. = Rachel, dau. of Hugh Windham, knt. juſtice of the Common Pleas, ſecond wife, d. 1708.
2. Francis, killed in the Dutch wars 1672; buried at Cheyneys.
1. Diana. = Baron Moll in Flanders.
2. Anne. = Rob. Spencer, earl of Sunderland.

1. Robert, born and died 1652.
2. Robert, third lord Digby, b. 1654; died unmarried in 1677, æt. 24; buried at Coleſhill.
3. Simon [9], 4th lord Digby, died 1685; buried at Coleſhill. = Frances, dau. of Edward Noel, earl of Gainſborough, died 1684, æt. 23.
4. William [10], fifth lord Digby, died 1752, æt. 92; buried at Sherborn. = Jane, 2d dau. of Edward Noel earl of Gainſborough; died 1733.
1. Elizabeth,
2. Mary,
3. Letitia, all died young.
1. Robert,
2. Simon,
3. Henry,
5. Weſtenra,
7. Eſſex,
8. Gilbert. } died young or unmarried.
4. John, of Landanſtown, eſq.
6. William, rector of Akaſhere, dioc. Elphin. = ...
Simon. Anne.
9. Benjamin, vicar of Geaſhill. = ...
Three ſons and one daughter.
1. Thomaſine.
3. Lettice.
4. Margaret.
2. Elizabeth. = Dr. Marſh, dean of Kildare.
Jeremy.
Arabella-Frances.
5. Abigail. = Joſeph Graves.
6. Mary. = Edward Birtles.
7. Jane. = Patrick French.
8. Rebecca. = John King.

Frances, d. 1729 = James Scudamore, viſcount Sligo, of Ireland, died 1729, æt. 45.
1. John Digby, eſq. died ſ. p. 1747; buried at Sherborn.
2. Robert [11] Digby, eſq. died ſ. p. 1726; buried at Sherborn, aged 34.
3 Edward Digby, eſq. died 1746; bur. at Coleſhill. = Charlotte, dau. of ſir Stephen Fox, knt.
4. Wriotheſley Digby, LL.D. died 1767; buried at Mereden, co. Warwick. = Mary, dau. of John Cotes, eſq. of Woodcote, co. Salop.
1. Mary [11], died 1729, aged 39, buried at Sherborn.
2. Elizabeth, d. 1730. = Sir John Dolben, D. D. bart. fellow of All Souls.
3. Rachel, died young.
4. Jane, died young.
5. Juliana. = Herbert Mackworth, of Neath, in Glamorganſhire, eſq.
6. Catharine, died ſingle.
7. Frances. = James Cotes,
8. Jane, died ſingle.

1. Henry, duke of Beaufort, died 1744. = Frances, d. 1749. = 2. Sir James Scudamore.
A daughter.
1. Wriotheſley, b. 1649.
2. Kenelm, b. 1754.
3. Noel, b. 1756.
1. Mary, died young, 1750.
2. Frances, born 1752.
3. Elizabeth, b. 1758; married 1786 William Mills, eſq.
4. Jane, born 1760.

1. Edward, ſixth lord Digby, died ſ. p. 1757; buried at Coleſhill.
3. Robert, an admiral in the Navy; born 1732; married 1784 Mrs. Janney, eldeſt dau. of Andrew Elliott, eſq lieutenant-governor of New York.
Elizabeth, dau. of Charles Fielding, brother to Baſil earl of Denbigh, firſt wife. = 2. Henry, ſeventh lord Digby, married in 1763; created an Engliſh peer in 1765; and earl 1790; died Sept. 25, 1793. = Mary, dau. of John Knowles, eſq. of Canterbury, 2d wife.
Edward, born 1764; died an infant.
4. William, b. 1733; LL. D. canon of Chriſt Church and vicar of Coleſhill; dean of Durham 1777; died 1788 = Charlotte, dau. of Joſeph Cox, eſq.
Lucy, dau. of Stephen earl of Ilcheſter, firſt wife. = 5. Stephen, capt. in the 5th regiment of foot; married 1771. = Charlotte-Margaret, dau. of ſir Robert Gunning, 2d wife.
1. Stephen-Charles.
2. Stephen-Thomas.
6. Charles, b. 1741; rector of Kilmington, co. Somerſet. = . . . Melyar, of Caſtle-lacey.
Iſſue.
Charlotte, b. 1733; died ſingle 1753.

1. Charlotte, b. 1772; married to William Winefield, eſq.
2. Edward, the ſecond earl Digby, b. 1773; at preſent unmarried.
3. Robert, born 1775.
4. Stephen, born 1776; died 1795.
1. Henry. [d. 1793.
2. William-Sheffield,
3. Charlotte.
4. Sophia, = 1784 to ſir John Sheffield, of Normanby, bt.
5. Juliana.
6. Maria, = 1794 Thomas earl of Ilcheſter.
7. Caroline. = 1791 Thomas Neave, eſq.
8. A ſon, born 1786.

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[1] See Pedigree I. p. 473.

[2] He was educated at Oxford, knighted at Dublin by the earl of Eſſex, 1596; repreſented Athy, co. Kildare; and was of the council for the province of Munſter 1615. His lady, who was created baroneſs of Offaley in her own right, gallantly defended her caſtle of Geaſhill againſt the Iriſh rebels 1642, and retired to Coleſhill, where ſhe died and was buried.

[3] Gentleman of the privy-chamber and carver to James I. 1605; ambaſſador to Spain 1611, 1612; created baron Digby of Sherborn by patent 25 Nov. 1618; ambaſſador in the Low Countries and to the Empire 1620; in Spain 1622, and the ſame year created earl of Briſtol. He owed his promotion to the good account he gave of the Popiſh plot to ſeize the princeſs Elizabeth; being ſoon after created baron Digby of Sherborn, 25 Nov. 16 Jac. I. He made a great figure in the reigns of James I. and Charles I. and ſuffered greatly in his perſon and fortune during the civil war. He was twice ſent ambaſſador to Spain, 1617 and 1622, to treat of the match between prince Charles and the infanta Maria. His ſignature in Plate LXVII. is from a receipt given by him, whilſt vice-chamberlain of his majeſty's houſhold, 22 Oct. 1619, for 4000*l.* part of 20,000*l.* which his majeſty was pleaſed to allow him for defraying the charge of his ambaſſage, who for his majeſty's ſpecial favour and ſpecial appointment, was to take an extraordinary ambaſſage into Spain; without priſe or accompt, and over and above the ordinary allowance of 6*l.* *per* day during the time of his ambaſſage. Dugdale ſays, that he had the grant of Sherborn to make him amends for his embaſſy into Spain, the charges of which amounted to £13,000. and it was confirmed to him by act of parliament. His difference with the duke of Buckingham, and their mutual impeachment of each other, may be ſeen in the hiſtory of theſe times. "He worſted (ſays Wood) before the Engliſh parliament the greateſt minion the folly, love, or wiſdom of any king ſince the Conqueſt ever bred in this nation; and through a prodigious dexterity became the confidant both of James I. and Charles I." He ſided at firſt with the parliament; but, ſeeing their deſigns, ſoon quitted them for the king. He died in voluntary exile at Paris, and was buried there in a garden, purchaſed by ſir Richard Browne, clerk of the council, as a Proteſtant burial-ground. See more of him in Dugdale's Baronage, tom. II. p. 436, and in Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. II. pp. 163—165.

[4] He was governor of King's County 1627, and was a leading man in the Iriſh houſe of peers.

[5] He diſtinguiſhed himſelf greatly in the reigns of Charles I. and II. having early renounced the parliament party, on the impeachment of the earl of Strafford, for which he was forced to quit the kingdom, 1648, till the Reſtoration; after which his change of religion incapacitated him from other offices than high-ſteward of Oxford, though he had before filled the office of ſecretary of ſtate, and lieutenant-general of the counties North of Trent. See more of him, Athen. Oxon. vol. II. pp. 579—581.

[6] General of horſe in lord Hopton's army; and, after the ruin of the royal cauſe, a ſecular prieſt at Pontoiſe in France, and died after the Reſtoration. Athen. Oxon. vol. II. p. 165.

[7] Her epitaph at Coleſhill, compoſed by biſhop Hough, may be ſeen in Archdall, vol. VI. p. 292.

[8] He died without iſſue, and was buried at Sherborn, where ſee his epitaph in Hutchins's Dorſetſhire. On his death, the title of baron of Sherborn and earl of Briſtol became extinct; and his eſtate deſcended to his kinſman William lord Digby, baron of Geaſhill in Ireland.

[9] He was a liberal benefactor to the poor of Coleſhill. His and his lady's characters may be ſeen in their funeral ſermons by Mr. Kettlewell, then vicar of Coleſhill, among his Works.

[10] He ſucceeded to the eſtate of John the laſt earl of Briſtol, and was a nobleman of great honour, virtue, and piety. In 1689 he repreſented the county of Warwick, when he was attainted by king James's parliament. He died 1752, æt. 92, full of days and full of honour.

[11] On theſe two Mr. Pope wrote the beautiful verſes inſcribed on their monument in Sherborn church, and printed in his Works.

III. Pedigree of DIGBY, of Cotes and Luffenham.

Lebbeus Digby, of Cotes. = ... dau. of . . . . Hutt, of Luffenham.

Thomas Digby, of Cotes; died at Uppingham. = Anne, relict of . . . . Greene, of Uppingham.

Anne, dau. and coheir. = John Burton, of Stockerſton. | Margaret, dau. and coheir. = Ferdinando Caldecott, of Ketton, co. Rutland.

Sir Thomas Burton, of Stockerſton, knt. and bart. (ſee vol. II. p. 820.)

IV. Pedigree of DIGBY, of Oulney.

Thomas Digby, of Oulney, co. Bucks, eſquire of the body to king Henry VII. = Dorothy, dau. of Tho. Oxenbrigg, knt.

John Digby, of Oulney, 27 H. VIII. = Elizabeth, dau. of . . . Beke. | Catharine. = John Fiſher, of Packington, co. Warwick. = Simon Whallar, 2d huſb. | 2. Simon. | 3. Everard. | 4. Lebbeus[1], ſon and heir of . . Derbey, of Gaddeſby[2]. = Anne Digby. | Elizabeth, wife of Anthony St. Leger, of Bottesford. | Bridget.

Everard Digby. = Alice, dau. of . . . . . Fulburn. | 1. Sir Clement Fiſher, of Packington, knt. = ... Repington. | 2. Thomas. | Anne. = Edward Eaton, of Gaddeſby in right of his wife.

Sir Robert Fiſher, knt. and bart. | Simon Eaton. = Mary, dau. of Thomas Aſhby, of Loſeby.

Mary, dau. and heir, married to Henry Pilkington, of Gaddeſby in right of his wife.

Thomas Digby, 3d huſb. 1628. = Mary, dau. and coheir of Francis Nele, of Keythorpe. | John Digby, of St. Julian's, co. Hertford. = Mary, dau. of Alexander Zinzaro. | Anne.

Everard Digby. | 1. Elizabeth. | 2. Abigail. | 3. Alice.

[1] He had a younger brother, Everard Derbey, of Walton on the Woulds.

[2] See hereafter under Gaddeſby.

V. Pedigree of DIGBY, of London and Garendon.

Benjamin Digby, of London. =

Henry Digby, of Garendon. = Margaret, dau. of . . . . Trice, of London.

1. Thomas Digby, of Bachley, co. Norfolk. = Joan, dau. and heir of Thomas Aylward, of Bachley. | 2. Jaſper. | 3. Henry. | 4. John. | 5. Andrew. | 6. Benjamin. | 7. Edward.

1. Elizabeth. = ... Wildbore, of Paſton, co. Eſſex. Nottwards
2. Catharine.
3. Dorothy.
4. Margaret. = John Barwick, of London.
5. Elianor. = . . . Mountſteven, of Peterborough.
6. Katharine, wife of William Worſhip.

John Digby. | 1. Margaret. | 2. Elizabeth. | 3. Elianor. | 4. Philippa.

Pedigree of CHAMBERLAINE, of Tilton.

(Signed at Leiceſter, Aug. 3, 1683, by Francis Nedham, in the behalf of his uncle Francis Chamberlaine.)

. . . . . Chamberlaine. = ...

William Chamberlaine, of Tilton. = Bridget, dau. of . . . . Fitzwilliams.

1. Francis Chamberlaine, of Tilton, æt. 83, 1683.
2. Will. Chamberlaine, D. D. prebendary of Windſor, died about 1670 unmarried.
3. Geo. Chamberlaine, D. D. vice-maſter of Trinity Coll. Cambridge, æt. 80 in 1683.
4. Martin,
5. Bryan, died unmarried.

1. Elizabeth. = John Armſtrong, of Wyſall, Notts.
2. Dorothy. = Francis Needham[2], of Gaddeſby, who died in Auguſt 1655, æt. 63; and ſhe in Oct. 1682.
3. Joyce. = Richard Pauly, of Scraptoft.
4. Sarah, } died unmarried.
5. Frizwid, } died unmarried.
6. Mary, living unmarried 1683.

The following inſcriptions in the church of Nannerch, co. Flint, are referred to in p. 473.

On a marble monument.

"M. S.
Charlotta Theophila,
filia è duabus natu minor & cohæres
Johannis Digby, de Gothurſt, in com. Bucks, arm.
illuſtriſſimi Kenelmi Digby, equitis, filii & hæredis.
Nupta eſt, anno 1687, Ricardo Mostyn, Rogeri Mostyn,
de Moſtyn equit' & bar^ti filio natu minimo.
Ingenio non minus quam formâ fœlix.
In omnes benignitate, in amicos fide, in paupéres beneficentiâ,
in Deum pietate ſpectabilis.
Uxor non magis amata quam amans;
ei ſua omnia lubens dedit cui ſe tradiderat.
Liberos ſuos ſeverè ſimul & ingenuè educavit.
Non blanda magis quàm prudens mater.
Quam ſibi immaturis abreptam dolent.
Brigitta et Charlotta filiæ ſolæ jam ſuperſtites.
Nata eſt an° 1671; obiit Mar. 17, 1693-4.
Optimæ et chariſſimæ conjugi
R. Mostyn P."

On a marble grave-ſtone at the foot of the monument:

"Here lieth the body of Charlotta Theophila (the wife of Richard Mostyn of Penbedw) daughter and coheir of John Digby, of Gothurſt, in com. Bucks (by Margaret his wife, daughter of ſir Edward Longueville, bart.) ſon and heir of ſir Kenelm Digby, knt. by Venetia his wife, daughter and coheir of ſir Edward Stanley, Knight of the Bath (ſon of Thomas; ſon of Edward earle of Derby), by Lucy his wife, daughter and coheir of Thomas earle of Northumberland. She departed this life March 17, 1693-4."

HALSTED,

HALSTED.

At the time of the general ſurvey Elſtede is noticed as a member of the royal manor of Rodelei, containing three ploughlands, all but two oxgangs; one acre of meadow; and a wood, a furlong broad, and the ſame wide[1].

In 1346, the abbot of St. *James* without *Northampton* (on the aid then granted for knighting Edward of Woodſtock, the king's eldeſt ſon) was aſſeſſed 4*s.* for a tenth part of one knight's fee in Halſted, parcel of the honour of *Warwick*[2].

In 1461, it was found that *Everard Digby*, attainted of high-treaſon, was ſeiſed of one meſſuage, one toſt, and two virgates of land, in Halſted[3].

March 3, 1465-6, king Edward IV. granted one toft and two virgates of land, with the appurtenances, in Halſted (late parcel of the forfeited poſſeſſions of Everard Digby, eſq.) to ſir *Walter Devereux*, knt.[4]

The greateſt part of the town formerly belonged to the priory of *Laund*; and, after the diſſolution, was (with the ſaid priory) in 1539 granted by king Henry VIII, by the name of the manor of Halſted, to *Thomas* lord *Cromwell*, afterwards earl of *Eſſex*; whoſe ſon and heir *Gregory*, created lord *Cromwell* in the life-time of his father[5], died ſeiſed of it in 1551[6].

Chriſtopher Tamworth died April 19, 1569[7]; and at an inquiſition taken at Harborough, June 6, 1604, it was found that *Colby Tamworth* died ſeiſed of the manor of Halſted; alſo eight meſſuages, ſix cottages, four tofts, one windmill, 10 gardens, 1000 acres of land, 100 acres of meadow, 20 acres of wood, and 100 acres of heath and gorze, in Halſted, Tilton, and South Mardefield; alſo of a free-warren in Halſted and Tilton, and a view of frankpledge in Halſted; and of the parſonages of Halſted, Tilton, and South Mardefield; and of the advowſon of the vicarages of Halſted and Tilton; that they were held of the king *in capite*, by the ſervice of one knight's fee; that he died Oct. 16, 1603; and that *Bridget* then aged 17 years, *Elizabeth* aged 15, and *Katharine* aged 12 years, were his ſiſters and next heirs[8].

Chriſtopher Tamworth, eſq. of Gray's Inn (third ſon of Chriſtopher Tamworth of Halſted), who died Sept. 19, 1624, æt. 70, was a conſiderable benefactor to the poor; and, among other legacies, gave "to the poor people of the pariſhes of Halſted, Tilton, Mardefeld, and Whadborough, where he was born, 20 marks[9]."

Two thirds of the property of the *Tamworths* in this place appears to have been purchaſed by ſir *Auguſtin Nicolls*, the learned Judge thus characterized by Dr. Fuller:

"Sir Auguſtin Nicolls was bred in the ſtudy of the Common Law; wherein he attained to ſuch knowledge, that queen Elizabeth made him a, King James his own, Serjeant; whence he was *freely* preferred one of the Judges of the Common Pleas; I ſay freely, king James commonly calling him 'the Judge that would give no money.' Not to ſpeak of his moral qualifications, and ſubordinate abilities; he was renowned for his ſpecial judiciary endowments; patience to hear both parties all they could ſay, a happy memory, a ſingular ſagacity to ſearch into the material circumſtances, exemplary integrity, even to the rejection of gratuities after judgement given. His forbearing to travel on the Lord's-day wrought a reformation on ſome of his own order. He loved plain and profitable preaching, being wont to ſay, "I know not what you call Puritanical Sermons, but they come neareſt to my conſcience." The ſpeech of Cæſar is commonly known, "Oportet Imperatori ſtantem mori;" which biſhop Jewell altered, and applied to himſelf, "Decet Epiſcopum concionantem mori." Of this man it may be ſaid, "Judex mortuus eſt jura dans;" dying in his calling, as he went the Northern circuit; and hath a fair monument in Kendall church in Weſtmoreland[10]."

In 1611, a writ was directed to *Auguſtin Nicolls*, *Anthony Shugborough*, and *John Smith*, gentlemen, concerning lands in Leiceſterſhire[11].

Sir *Auguſtin Nicolls* died Aug. 3, 1616, ſeiſed of two thirds of the manor of Halſted, and of two thirds of all the meſſuages, lands, and tenements, belonging to the manor; held of the king *in capite* by knight's ſervice[12]; and *Francis Nicolls*, ſon of his elder brother *Francis*, was his nephew and next heir[13]. Sir Auguſtin, having purchaſed the manor and advowſon of Broughton in Northamptonſhire, preſented Samuel Bolton, M. A. of Brazen-noſe college, Oxford, about 1609, to that rectory; where he died Dec. 17, 1631; and two years after his death were publiſhed the "Funeral Notes" which he had delivered on his patron.

William Nicolls, eſq. third ſon of *Francis* of Hardwiche, was owner of two thirds of the manor of Halſted in 1619. By *Joice Gifford* his wife he had three ſons, *Auguſtin*, *William*, and *Francis*; and one daughter.

In 1630 the only freeholder here was Mrs. *Nicolls*.

Auguſtin Nicolls, eſq. died 8 Feb. 1638-9, ſeiſed of two thirds of the manor of Halſted, with divers lands in that lordſhip, and alſo in Tilton, South Marefield, and Whadborough; and two thirds of the advowſon of the vicarage of Tilton and Halſted; all lately the property of *John Tamworth*, eſq. and held of the king *in capite* by the fortieth part of a knight's fee[14].

The lord of the other third part was then ſir *George Dalſton*, knt. in right of his wife, daughter and coheir of *John Tamworth*, eſq. late lord of the whole manor.

In 1655, there was collected, in Tilton, Halſted, and South Markfield, for the relief of the poor Proteſtants in Piedmont, the ſum of £1. 4*s.* 4*d.*

The manor of Halſted continues to be divided in three equal parts: one, it is believed, belonging to the late earl of *Gainſborough* (now to his nephew *Gerard-Noel Edwards*, eſq.) one part to —— *Greaves*, eſq. of Ingleby, co. Derby; and the other part, to *Holding Shuttleworth*, eſq. of Aſton, co. Derby. The late earl of Gainſborough, however, received the whole manerial dues[15].

The hamlet at preſent contains about 30 dwellings.

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[1] "In Elſtede 3 carucatæ terræ, 2 bovatæ minus; & 1 acra prati. Silva 1 quarentenæ longitudinis, & alia latitudinis." Domeſday, fol. 230. b. 1.

[2] Pat. 5 Edw. IV. pars 2. m. 13.

[3] MS. Chetwynd; from Rot. 5 Edw. VI. n. 13.

[4] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III.

[5] See what has been ſaid on this ſubject, and both their portraits, under Laund, p. 323. The name of Gregory lord Cromwell, I ſince find, is entered in a liſt of peers in the life-time of his father, in an antient book in the Heralds' Office, marked H. 13; and in the Appendix to vol. II. of Biſhop Burnet's Hiſtory of the Reformation, p. 382, William Fulman, rector of Hampton Meyſey in Glouceſterſhire, obſerves, that it was not neceſſary to reſtore the lord Cromwell in blood, for he was made a baron when his father was made an earl, ſo that his blood was not contaminated by his father's attainder.

[6] Eſch. 1 Edw. VI. N° 7. Leic.

[7] Eſch. 10 Eliz.

[8] Eſch. 2 Jac. I.

[9] Will of Chriſtopher Tamworth, eſq. See under the Newark and St. Martin's.

[10] Worthies, Northamptonſhire, p. 288.

[11] 2 Pars Originalia 8 Jac. I. Rot. 54.

[12] Eſch. 14 Jac. I. m. 66. p. 3.

[13] Athen. Oxon. vol. I. p. 561.

[14] Inq. at Hinckley, 21 Aug. 15 Car. I; Cole's Eſcheats, vol. VI. (Harl. MSS. 410.) p. 20.

[15] Mr. Tailby, in a ſecond letter on Robin a Tiptoes (p. 469.) April 7, 1800, adds, "Six or ſeven young trees ſeem, after many contending ſtruggles with the boiſterous winds, now almoſt to bid defiance to their power; though here it is ſometimes exerted with redoubled fury. Snow, it is ſaid, has been known to lay as long upon this hill, in the ſpring, as in the coldeſt Northern parts of Yorkſhire. For my own part, I know it always lays or falls much deeper there, or thereabouts, than it does at Slawſton and its vicinity. Of the three old trees upon this hill in my memory, only one now remains, which appears to have braved the tempeſt for a century or more."

Pedigree

Pedigree of TAMWORTH. (From Harl. MSS. 1429. 23. and Vincent's Lincoln, 150. p. 137.)

Arms: Quarterly, 1. Argent, a feſs dauncetté, between three cocks heads eraſed Sable, armed, creſted, and jalloped Gules a creſcent for difference; *Tamworth*. 2. Argent, a chevron between 3 garbs Sable, *Darby*. 3. Argent, a chief Gules ſurmounted by a bend Azure, *Leake*. 4. Gules, three garbs Argent, within a border Sable bezanty, *Clement*. 5. Sable a chevron between three church bells Argent, *Bell*. 6. Azure, ſemé of fleur de lis and a lion rampant guardant Argent, *Holland*. 7. Gules, two eſtoiles Or, and a canton Argent, *Leverton*. 8. Ermine, a feſs Azure, fretty Or, *Dandelewe*. 9. Bendy of ſix Azure and Argent, a ſword in feſs, point towards the ſiniſter, between two lions counterpaſſant guardant Or, *Delaronges*. 10. Sable three bars Argent, the middle bar charged with three martlets Vert; on a canton Argent a ſaltire Sable, *Finch*. Impaling, 1. Gules, a croſs couped, checky, Argent and Azure, between ſemé of bezants, *Walſingham*. 2. Ermine, on a chief indented Sable, an annulet between two trefoils Argent, *Bain*. 3. Gules, a chevron Argent; in chief a croſs croſslet fitché between two garbs, in baſe a garb between two croſs croſslets fitché, Or, *Roiton*. 4. Sable, a chevron between three rams heads couped Argent, *Ramſay*. 5. Sable, on a bend Argent, a bendlet wavy Sable; in the ſiniſter chief point a croſs croſslet fitché Argent, *Writtell*. 6. as 1. Creſt, a cock Gules, combed, wattled, and legged Or; Plate LXX. fig. 11.

Sir Nicholas Tamworth, knt. was lord of Tamworth in the time of king John. He had iſſue,

Sir Giles Tamworth, who was at the ſiege of Acres with king Richard I. had two wives: the firſt called Grace, the daughter of Babthorp, and by her had no iſſue; and his ſecond wife was Elizabeth, daughter of viſcount Tovares, by whom he had iſſue one ſon and one daughter.

Nicholas Tamworth, ſon and heir of ſir Giles Tamworth, knt. married the daughter of —— Darby, of Leverton, co. Lincoln.

Roſa Tamworth, dau. of ſir Giles Tamworth, married to William Kyme, lord of Kyme, of whom the earls of Angus, called Umfravills, and the lord Talboys are deſcended.

Nicholas Tamworth, ſon and heir, married Agnes daughter of ſir Lambard Buſſy, knight, lord of Hagham, in the county of Lincoln; he had iſſue one ſon and one daughter.

Sir Thomas Tamworth, knt. married Elizabeth, daughter of Thymoldby of Poultam, co. Lincoln; and had iſſue,

Maud, daughter of Nicholas Tamworth, and ſiſter to ſir Thomas Tamworth, knt. was married to ſir John Rochford, knt. of whom the lords Sheffield and Deware are deſcended.

Nicholas Tamworth, eſq. ſon and heir of ſir John Tamworth, knt. married to his firſt wife Anne, daughter of Gilbert lord Avſley, and had iſſue; and after he married the daughter of lord Cantelupe, by whom he had no iſſue.

Sir Nicholas Tamworth, knt. ſon and heir of the laſt Nicholas, married to his firſt wife the daughter of the lord Willoughby, and by her had iſſue; and after, he married Jane, daughter of —— Cromwell, and by her had no iſſue.

Sir John Tamworth, ſon and heir of ſir Nicholas, married the daughter and heir of ſir Simon Leake, knt. lord of Leake in the county of Lincoln, and had iſſue,

John Tamworth eſq. who married Elizabeth, daughter of John Kyme, of Sleford, deſcended of the lord Kyme.

John Tamworth, ſon and heir of John, married Iſabel, daughter of John Ayſcough, and had iſſue,

John Tamworth, that married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of ſir John Clement, knt. and had iſſue. This ſir John Clement was ſon of William Clement, who married Cecilia, daughter and one of the heirs of William Leverton. This ſir Clement was the ſon of John Clement, who married Joanna, daughter and one of the heirs of Gilbert Bell, of Boſton; which Bell had married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Richard Holland; and this Richard Holland was lineally deſcended of ſir Ralph Holland, knt. who lived in the time of king William the Conqueror. Of the younger houſe of theſe Hollands, which was of Swinſtead, was deſcended Thomas Holland earl of Kent, and Holland duke of Exeter, and the earls of Huntingdon, and alſo the moſt part of the nobility of this realm, as by deſcent it doth plainly appear.

Thomas Tamworth, ſon and heir of John Tamworth and his wife Elizabeth Clement, had iſſue John Tamworth, that married to his firſt wife Grace, daughter of Robert Cowton, of Brough; of whom is deſcended Chriſtopher Tamworth, as hereafter ſhall appear; and after, he married Katharine, daughter and heir of —— Dandelewe; by whom he had iſſue, 1. William, who died 1521; 2. Thomas, of whom hereafter; and 3. Chriſtopher, a prieſt, who died 1545[1].

John Tamworth, eſq. ſon and heir of John and of Grace Cowton, married Iſabel, daughter of John Barton, of Holme, in the county of Nottingham, and had iſſue,

John Tamworth, eſq. that married Anne, daughter of John Meeres, of Kirton in Holland in Lincolnſhire, and had iſſue,

Chriſtopher Tamworth, of Leake, Ryall, and Halſted, in com. Lincoln, Leic. and Rutland; died 13 Dec. 1571.

The ſaid Chriſtopher Tamworth, eſq. married Margaret, daughter and heir of John Digby, of Preſton, in the county of Rutland; and had iſſue John, Henry, and Chriſtopher, Elizabeth and Dorothy.

Thomas Tamworth, ſecond ſon of John Tamworth, begotten of his ſecond wife, which was Katharine Dandelewe, married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Philip Delaronges, who married Elizabeth, daughter and one of the heirs of James Finch, and ſiſter to the counteſs of Kent.

This Thomas Tamworth[2], eſq. had iſſue one ſon, John Tamworth[3], eſq. of the privy chamber to the queen's majeſty. He married Chriſtiana, daughter of William Walſingham, of Kent; and died April 19, 1569.

John[4] Tamworth, eſq. ſon and heir of Chriſtopher and Margaret, married Dorothy, daughter and heir of Thomas Colby, of Suffolk (who was afterwards re-married to ſir Francis Willoughby, knight); had two ſons, Colby and Arthur, who both died ſ. p.; and three daughters, Bridget, Dorothy, and Elizabeth (married to —— Pecke, of Loddington.)

On a white ſtone-tomb in the chancel St. Botolph, Alderſgate, adorned with ſeveral coats of arms, &c.; amongſt which were, *Tamworth*, impaling, Argent, three bars Sable, on each of the firſt a mullet in bend of the ſecond, *Thymoldby*; fig. 12; and *Tamworth*, impaling Sable, a fleur de lis Argent, *Digby*; fig. 13.

"Mortua Tamworthi ſpectas monumenta, viator?
  Quin potiùs vivus, diſce, quis ille fuit.
Si proavos quæras, generoſo ſanguine ductus,
  Uſque per innumeros invenietur avos.
Si mores, dicam mores? nec amantior æqui,
  Nec patriæ quiſquam, nec probitatis erat.
Si quæ conditio (ſi quid ſit laudis in illâ),
  Vita ſub illuſtri principe clara fuit.
Et ſi principibus laus eſt placuiſſe probatis,
  Laudibus hæc pars eſt annumeranda ſuis.
Jam volucris ſua luſtra novem tranſegerat ætas,
  Quum Mors hunc ſævâ falce cruenta metat.
Hæc ſatis, hoſpes; abi, nec vivere differ in horas,
  Quæ ſua pars hodie, cras tua forſan erit.
Obiit 19° die Aprilis, 1569."

2. On a ſpacious old tomb on the North ſide the communion-table of the ſame church:

"Here lyeth the body of Chriſtopher Tamworth[5],
of Graye's Inne, Holborn,
in the county of Middleſex, eſq.
third ſon of Chriſtopher Tamworth, of Halſted,

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[1] Precentor of the church of Lincoln 1538; and in the ſame year prebendary of St. Martin's in that cathedral, which in 1544 he exchanged for Dunham; and died in 1545. See his epitaph in Willis's Cathedrals, vol. II. p. 86.

[2] Thomas Tamworth, who died about 1504, held the manor of Sandon in Eſſex of the king, as of his caſtle of Dover.

[3] John Tamworth, eſq. purchaſed in 1562 the joint manors of Honeylands and Pentriches in the pariſhes of Enfield and Cheſhunt. He had licence, 1 July, 1564, to alienate Sandon-hall manor; and in 1565 he ſettled the manor of Wendon, in the pariſh of Fulham, on his wife Chriſtiana. Morant's Eſſex, vol. II. p. 26; and ſee Lyſons' Environs of London.

[4] John Tamworth, eſq. late one of the queen's majeſty's moſt honourable privy chamber, departed, at his houſe at Fulham, on Tueſday the 19th of April, 1569; and was buried in the pariſh church of St. Botolph at Alderſgate in London, the 15th of the ſaid month. The ſaid John Tamworth married Chryſtyan, the daughter of William Walſingham; and by her had iſſue a daughter that died young. The executors to the ſaid John Tamworth are theſe: Sir Walter Mildmay, knt. one of the queen's moſt honourable privy chamber; Kellam Digby, of Stokedry, in the county of Rutland, eſq.; Chriſtopher Tamworth, of Tilton, in the county of Leiceſter, eſq.; and Edmund Dennyng, gent. The mourners at the ſaid funeral were theſe: Chriſtopher Tamworth, eſq.; Henry Sackford, one of the queen's majeſty's privy chamber, eſq.; Thomas Sydney, of Lynne, in the county of Norfolk, eſq. The officers at arms that were at the ſaid funeral were theſe: Robert Cooke, eſq. alias Clarenceux king of arms; Edward Atkinſon, alias Somerſet Herald of arms; and William Dethyke, alias Rougecroſs purſuivant at arms. In witneſs, &c. Certificate in the Heralds College, I. 5. p. 196. b.

[5] See ſome former notice of this gentleman, vol. II. p. 624.

in the county of Leiceſter, eſq.
who died the 19th of September, 1624,
being of the age of threeſcore and ten yeeres[1].

"He having dealt kindly and liberally with his wife, and many of his kindred and friends, and to the poor of divers pariſhes, hath alſo by his will given £20. of current money of England, to the dean and prebends of the college of St. Peter's, of the city of Weſtminſter, in the county of Middleſex, to be employed by them about the reparations of the ſaid pariſh-church of St. Peter's. And 400 marks, to the intent that with that money there ſhould be twenty marks worth of lands of inheritance of yearly rent to be purchaſed, whereby there may be one in holy orders maintained, to ſay divine ſervice, ſuch as the Church of England ſhall allow of, every work-day in the year, twice perpetually, viz. at or about nine of the clock in the morning, and at or about three of the clock in the afternoon, in the pariſh of St. Botolph without Alderſgate.

"And £400. to the end and intent that there ſhould be £20. of lands, of annual revenue of inheritance by the year bought with it, to allow perpetually to ſix poor men, and four poor widows paſt labour, dwelling and inhabiting within the pariſh of Botolph aforeſaid, 40 ſhillings a year apiece, to be paid quarterly, with this limitation, that the ſaid poor people ſhall be bound to repair every work-day in the year, twice a day, to hear divine ſervice in the pariſh-church aforeſaid, at the hours and terms aforeſaid.

"And 200 marks more, to purchaſe lands of inheritance[2], of the annual value by the year of £6. 3*s.* 4*d.* for the maintenance of one within holy orders, to ſay divine ſervice as aforeſaid, every work-day in the week twice, through the whole year perpetually, in the pariſh-church of St. Martin in Leiceſter, at the hours and times afore-mentioned.

"All which ſums of money he willed ſhould be actually and really delivered into the hands and poſſeſſion of the dean and prebends of Weſtminſter aforeſaid within twenty days next after his death, for the performance and uſe afore-mentioned within the ſpace and time of two years at the uppermoſt after his death.

"And having made Audrey, one of the daughters of Charles Allayne[3], of the Mote, in the county of Kent, eſq. ſon and heir of ſir Chriſtopher Allayne, knt. his dear and loving wife, his full executrix; ſhe faithfully performed the ſame, according to the truſt repoſed in her huſband's will; and, in remembrance of him, hath at her own coſt and charges erected this monument."

The above inſcriptions are no longer to be found in St. Botolph's church; but the following one is placed on a mural tablet againſt the South wall:

"Here lieth the body of CHRISTOPHER TAMWORTH, of Gray's Inn, in the county of Middleſex, eſq. who dieth the 19th of Sept. 1624, aged 70 years; and by will, bearing date the 28th April, 1624, gave to the poor of this pariſh at his death 20 marks. Alſo £33. 6*s.* 8*d.* per ann. for the following purpoſes; for a perſon in holy orders to ſay divine ſervice every working-day in the year in the church of St. Botolph, 20 marks yearly; to 6 poor men, of this pariſh, who are paſt their labour, during their lives; and to 4 poor widows of this pariſh, during their lives or widowhood, 40*s.* apiece yearly, payable quarterly, upon condition that they all ſhall attend the daily ſervice in the church of St. Botolph.

AS FLOWERS FADE WHEN THEY FRESH BEE;
THE TIME WILL COME THAT SO SHALL WEE."

Beneath, a weeping boy reclines on a Death's head with his right hand, and holding an hour-glaſs in his left; behind him ſome fading flowers, &c.

In the chancel of Weekley church, co. Northampton,

"Here lyeth buried Dorothy,
one of the daughters of Chriſtopher Tamworth,
of Halſted, in the county of Leiceſter, eſq.
who was firſt married to Thomas Cotton,
of Connington, in the county of Huntingdon, eſq.
by whom ſhe had iſſue four ſons[4] and three daughters.
The ſons died without iſſue.
The ſecond daughter Frances was married to
ſir Edward Mountague, Knight of the Bath at the
Coronation of king James,
now lord Mountague of Boughton:
She lived a godly life, and made a faithful end;
departing this world the 7th of January, 1623,
being 70 years of age."

In a lozenge at top the arms and creſt of *Tamworth.*

At Hardwick in Northamptonſhire.

On a braſs tablet on a flat ſtone in the South aile:

Arms: Sable, three pheons Argent, fig. 14.

"Hic jacet Gulielmus Nicolls, generoſus,
pater Thomæ Nicolls, armigeri, defuncti,
qui obiit ſeptimo die Septembris,
anno regni ſereniſſimæ Elizabethæ reginæ 17°,
anno ætatis ſuæ 96.
Figulus ex eodem luto fracti vaſis fecit vas aliud,
ſicut placuit in oculis ejus."

On a braſs tablet in a free-ſtone on the ground in the chancel, *Nicolls*; impaling, 1. *Seymour*, two wings conjoined in leure Or. 2. Vaire Argent and Azure. 3. Argent, three demi-lions rampant Gules. 4. Per bend Argent and Gules, three roſes counterchanged. 5. Argent, on a bend Gules, three leopards faces Or. 6. As the firſt; fig. 15. Beneath is this inſcription:

"Shee that of long her countries love poſſeſt,
Lived in God's feare, in Chriſt her truſt repoſed;
And died at laſt his ſervant true profeſt,
Lyes with her body here in earth encloſed:
Retayning that which Death cannot diſſever,
A bleſſed ſoule, and lyving name for ever.
Anne Nicholls, wife of Francis Nicholls, gent.
died the 13th daye of November,
in the 32d yeare of the raigne of queene Elizabeth,
in the 37th year of her age, 1591."

On the South ſide of the chancel is a ſmall mural alabaſter monument, with the arms of *Nicolls* at top; and on a braſs plate under them the portrait of a man in armour, and his wife, in the habit of the times; behind the man a ſon, a daughter behind the woman, and this inſcription on a tablet of alabaſter below:

"HIC JACET FRANCISCUS NICHOLLS,
FILIUS ET FRATER NATU MAXIMUS
THOMÆ NICHOLLS, ARMIGERI,
ET AUGUSTINI NICHOLLS, MILITIS,
QUI, POST VARIOS CASUS ET CONTRARIAS CONDITIONES
VITÆ HUJUS VANÆ ET MISERRIMÆ,
PORTUM TANDEM IN SINCERA ET VERA FIDE CHRISTI
PIE ET PERPLACIDE OBTINUIT.
DUXIT UXORI ANNAM COGNOMINE SEMORE,
E QUA TANTUM GENUIT MARIAM ET FRANCISCUM,
FILIAM PIETATE, CHARITATE,
ET VIRGINITATE SPECIOSAM,
ANNORUM NOVENDECIM JUXTA SE QUOQUE SEPULTAM,
ET FILIUM HORUM OMNIUM MOESTISSIMUM SUPERSTITEM, OBIIT I° DIE APRILIS, 1604, ET ÆTATIS SUÆ 47.
QUI FRANCISCUS, POSTEA BARONETTUS DE HARDWICK,
OBIIT 4° DIE MARTIS, ANNO D'NI 1641."

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[1] Mr. Chriſtopher Tamworth, of Gray's Inn, gent. ſon of Chriſtopher Tamworth, of Halſted, in the county of Leiceſter, eſq. and Margery his wife, daughter of John Digby, of Preſton, in the county of Lincoln, eſq. departed this life at the lady Waller's houſe in the Strand, in the pariſh of St. Martin's in the fields, on the 26th of September, 1624, being Sunday, and was buried on Monday night following in the church of St. Botolph at Alderſgate. He married Audrey, daughter of Charles Alleyn, of the Mote in the county of Kent, eſq. by whom he had two ſons, Henry and Waller, both died young, before the death of their father. He left for his only executrix the aforeſaid Audrey his wife. This certificate was taken by me William Penſon, Lancaſter Herald, on the ſecond day of October, in the year aforeſaid; and the truth thereof teſtified by the aforeſaid Audrey his wife by the ſubſcription of her name. Funeral Certificate in the Heralds Office, I. 22. p. 108.

[2] The eſtate purchaſed lies at Whetſtone in Leiceſterſhire. The rents are paid by the Corporation to the vicar of St. Martin's.

[3] Theſe *Allaynes*, or *Alleynes*, had the manor of Greſley too in com. Derb. (bought in again of late from their repreſentatives by the Greſley family of Drakelow.) Mrs. Andrew Tamworth, widow, of Church Greſley, was buried "(there)" 24 Jan. 1656.

[4] The Cotton Pedigree (vol. II. p. 834.) notices but three ſons; and in that pedigree *Frances* is by miſtake ſaid to be the wife of Mr. Mulſho, inſtead of Mr. Montague.

At Faxton in Northamptonſhire, under a ſtone dial over the gate of an antient manor-houſe, formerly the reſidence of the *Nicolls* family, is this inſcription:

"MDCXXV, anno primo Caroli primi.
Ne diſpar quid diſpliceat;
nam trium conſanguineorum, tribus ac regnantibus,
hoc exiguum opus eſt."

On the other ſide of the gate, fronting the houſe:

"Tres ſucceſſivi poſſeſſores,
Anna, Auguſtinus, & Franciſcus:
Tribus principibus invicem ſuccedentibus,
Elizabetha, Jacobo, & Carolo."

In the Eaſt window of the church are the arms of *Nicolls*; impaling, Gules, three pair of hands conjoined Argent; fig. 16; and this inſcription adjoining:

"Cujus inſignia hæc loca tenent,
is conſecratione hujus capellæ eadem inſignivit."

On a tablet of wood near the altar, under theſe arms; Gules, three pair of hands conjoined Argent; impaling, Argent, a bend between two mullets Sable, *Pell*; fig. 17.

"Here lyeth the body of
Anne B . . . . . . mother of Judge Nicolls,
who, the . . . . day of February,
in the 82d yeare of her age;
. . . . a crowne of glory . . . when in the way of
Righteouſneſs."

On a tomb of black and white marble, between the two middle arches of the church, is the figure of a Judge in his robes, kneeling before a deſk with a book on it. On the right hand is the ſtatue of Juſtice, and on the left that of Wiſdom. In a ſmall compartment above, containing the arms of *Nicolls*, with a creſcent for difference; creſt, a wolf's head eraſed Sable, fig. 19; between the figures of Fortitude and Charity, and over the arms a ſmall pyramid:

"What marks in God's law for a Judge requir'd,
What parts in great men of the beſt admir'd;
What gifts of Nature in a private man,
What ſigns of grace in a true Chriſtian;
This ſhadow would decypher if it could,
Yet what but Nature, Love, and Beauty ſhould."

On a black marble tablet [1], under the Judge's figure:

"To the moſt religious and renowned memory of ſir Auguſtine Nicolls, knt. late of Faxton in Northamptonſhire [here buried]: who was ſecond ſonne of Thomas Nicolls, eſq. of the ſame county. He was ſtudent of the laws in the Middle Temple, London; became reader there in the laſt year of Queen Elizabeth, of whom he received his writ of ſerjeant at the law the Michaelmas term imediately followinge; afterwards ſerjeant to Prince Henry of famous memory and the Queen his mother; then one of his Majeſties juſtices of his court of Common Pleas, and keeper of the great ſeal to the moſt illuſtrious and mighty Prince Charles: who, having laboured in the high and painful calling of a moſt reverend and juſt Judge for the ſpace of four years, fell under the heavy burthen of it [here at Kendall], ſitting then Juſtice of aſſiſe; and, coming to give judgement upon others, by his comfortable and Chriſtian departure received (we aſſuredly believe) his judgement with mercy, in the yeare of our Lord 1616, the third day of Auguſt, in the 14th yeare of the reigne of our ſovereign lord king James, and the 57th yeare of his age."

Under the figure of Wiſdom:

"One of the Cardinal Virtues is his name,
The four too few to comprehend his fame:
Which now are but his ſhadow's weak ſupporters,
More then muſt be his ſubſtance true reporters."

Under Juſtice:

"Weak Muſe, that would decypher out ſuch joyes,
That now are endleſs, by paſt fading toyes;
Virtue's his proper and peculiar tombe,
Outlaſting marble, living till day's dome."

Below the great tablet:

"This monument was new adorned by ſir Edward Nicolls, bart. anno Dñi 1705."

Before the Judge are the arms of *Nicolls*; impaling *Pell*; fig. 18. Behind, *Nicolls*, with a creſcent for difference; impaling, Gules, on a feſs between three maſcles Or, three eſcalops of the field, within a bordure engrailed of the ſecond, ſemé de torteaux; fig. 19. At the bottom, the arms of *Nicolls* ſingle.

On a mural tablet, in the North tranſept of the Abbey-church, Bath:

"Hic ſepelitur corpus Mariæ Nicolls,
uxoris Auguſtini Nicolls, de Faxton, in
agro North'ton, militis, unius juſticiari-
orum dñi regis de banco, quæ
ſalutem hic quærendo mortem invenit 4° Maii,
1614, annoque regis Jacobi 12°.
Mors hominem ubique expectat.
Ubique etiam expectet eam homo.
Ad vocem tubæ reſurgent mortui.
Anima moritur per culpam, & reſurget per gratiam:
Corpus moritur ut per pœnam, & reſurget per gratiam."

On a tablet of wood near the altar at Faxton, the arms of *Nicolls*; impaling, Or, three Gules barbed and ſeeded proper, fig. 20; and this inſcription:

"Here lyeth the body of Mary Nicolls,
late wife of Francis Nicolls, of Faxton, eſq.
who dyed the 10th day of July,
in the 47th yeare of her age; 1634 of Grace."

Againſt the North wall of the chancel, on a black marble tablet in a compartment of alabaſter:

"M. S.
EDVARDI NICOLLS, baroneti,
ab illuſtri Seimororum ſtirpe oriundi,
corpus lapide vicino clauditur:
cujus domus dum vixit univerſis,
pectus bonis & literatis, arca egenis ſemper patuit.
In quo præter cæteras virtutes ſuas,
Auguſtini patrui religio probitaſque,
Franciſci patris in homines ſuas humanitas,
tanquam domeſticæ & hereditariæ reſplenduere.
Uxores habuit duas;
1m, JUDITHAM ROLANDI ST. JOHN equitis filiam;
quæ 7 filias ipſi peperit.
2m, JANAM STEPHANI SOAMES equitis filiam 8m;
ex quâ ſuſcepit filiolum unicum EDVARDUM,
filiaſque duas SUSANNAM & JANAM,
quos ejuſdem tutelæ moriens reliquit.
Vixit annos 63, menſes 4. Obiit Febr. 28°, 1682°.
Chariſſimo conjugi uxor mœrens H. M. P."

SOUTH MARKFIELD,

formerly written *Mardefeld* and *Mardefeud*, a hamlet of Tilton, ſituate within the hundred of Framland, was, at the time of the general ſurvey, a member of the royal manor of Rodelei; and, under the name of *altera Merdefelde* (to diſtinguiſh it from *North Merdefelde* in the pariſh of Ouſton) is ſtated to contain three ploughlands and eight acres of meadow [2].

The hiſtory of North Markfield has been already given in a former volume [3]; where ſome particulars of *South Markfield* have alſo been introduced, it having been at the time extremely difficult to ſeparate the few notices which occurred relative to the two hamlets.

In 1300, it was found that *Agnes*, wife of *John*, ſon of *John de St. Pierre*, deceaſed, held certain lands at Mardefield [4].

In 1310, it was found that South Mardefelde had been given by king Henry III. to the *Knights Templars*, from whom it came to the *Knights Hoſpitallers* of St. *John of Jeruſalem*; and alſo that *John de St. Pierre* held at his death certain tenements in that lordſhip of the king *in capite*, by the ſergeancy of carrying, together with his partners, at their own expence, the king's writs, for the ſpace of forty days, upon the king's ſummons, "per ſervitium portandi, propriis cuſtis, brevia domini regis per quadraginta dies ad ſummonitionem regis, in Angliâ;" which ſergeancy was rented at 15*s.*[1]; and that *Baldwin de Scheſtinton's* ſerjeancy, for which he ought to carry the king's writs as above, was alienated; that *Henry de Mardefield* held ſix bovates of land in Mardefield aforeſaid (which was worth 30*s.* and for which he had paid a fine of 10*s.*) by the ſerjeancy aforeſaid; and theſe two did the ſervice of the twelfth part of a knight's fee; and alſo that *Agnes de St. Pierre*, ſenior, one of the daughters and coheirs of *John de St. Pierre* aforeſaid, was then aged 8 years; *Alice* de St. Pierre, another daughter, was aged 4 years; and *Agnes* de St. Pierre, junior, a third daughter, was aged 2 years[2].

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[1] The ſame inſcription, with the addition of the five words here printed in hooks, was alſo placed on an alabaſter tomb againſt the Weſt wall of the North aile of Kendal church. See Dugdale's Weſtmorland, in the College of Arms, fol. 10. b.

[2] Domeſday, fol. 230. b. 1.

[3] See vol. II. p. 765.

[4] Eſch. 28 Edw. I. N° 7. Leic.

This *Agnes* appears to have been married to *Adam de Colſton*, who elſewhere is called *Clifton*[3].

In 1327, it was found that *Agnes de St. Pierre*, deceaſed, held the third part of one meſſuage, and the third part of two virgates of land, with the appurtenances, containing 10 acres of land, in South Merdefield, of the king *in capite*, by the ſervice of 3*s.* 4*d.* a year, payable to the ſheriff of Leiceſter; and that *Alice*, ſiſter of the ſame Agnes, was her next heir[4].

In 1333, it was found that it would be no damage to the king, or any other, if leave was given to *Agnes* daughter of *John de St. Pierre*, to give one meſſuage and 25 acres and a half of land, with the appurtenances, in South Merdefield, to *Alice Boye*, of Wymundham; and that the ſame Agnes might alſo give the moiety of one meſſuage and 40 acres of land, with the appurtenances, in the ſame town, to . . . . .[5]; and that the aforeſaid meſſuage and 26 acres and a half of land were held of the king *in capite* by the ſervice of 3*s.* 4*d.* a year, to be paid into the king's exchequer; and the aforeſaid moiety of one meſſuage and 10 acres of land were held of the king *in capite*, by the ſervice of . . . . a year, to be paid into the king's exchequer[6].

In 1364, certain lands, tenements, rents, and ſervices in South Mardefeld, parcel of the manor of Rothley, which had been purchaſed from *William de Knoſſington*, rector of Barrow, were given to *Ouſton* abbey, by *William de Burgh*, rector of Babbeworth[7].

In 1365, it was found that *Adam de Colſton* was ſeiſed of one meſſuage and 60 acres of land, with the appurtenances, in Mardfield, held of the king *in capite*, by grand ſergeancy, and the ſervice of 5*s.* 4*d.* to be paid into the exchequer by the ſheriff of Leiceſter[8].

In 1425, *Thomas Williamſon* and *Agnes* his wife, having lately purchaſed to themſelves and their heirs two meſſuages and ſix bovates of land in South Mardefield, of *William Palmer*, of Kayham, without the king's licence, were pardoned of their ſo doing[9].

In 1592, it was found that ſir *James Harrington*, knt. died ſeiſed of certain lands in Markfield[10].

In 1565, *Chriſtopher Tamworth*, eſq. was exonerated of 53*s.* 4*d.* for the tithe of Mardefield, by him alledged to be part of the manor of Halſted and Tilton[11]. He died in 1569 ſeiſed of land in South Markfield[12].

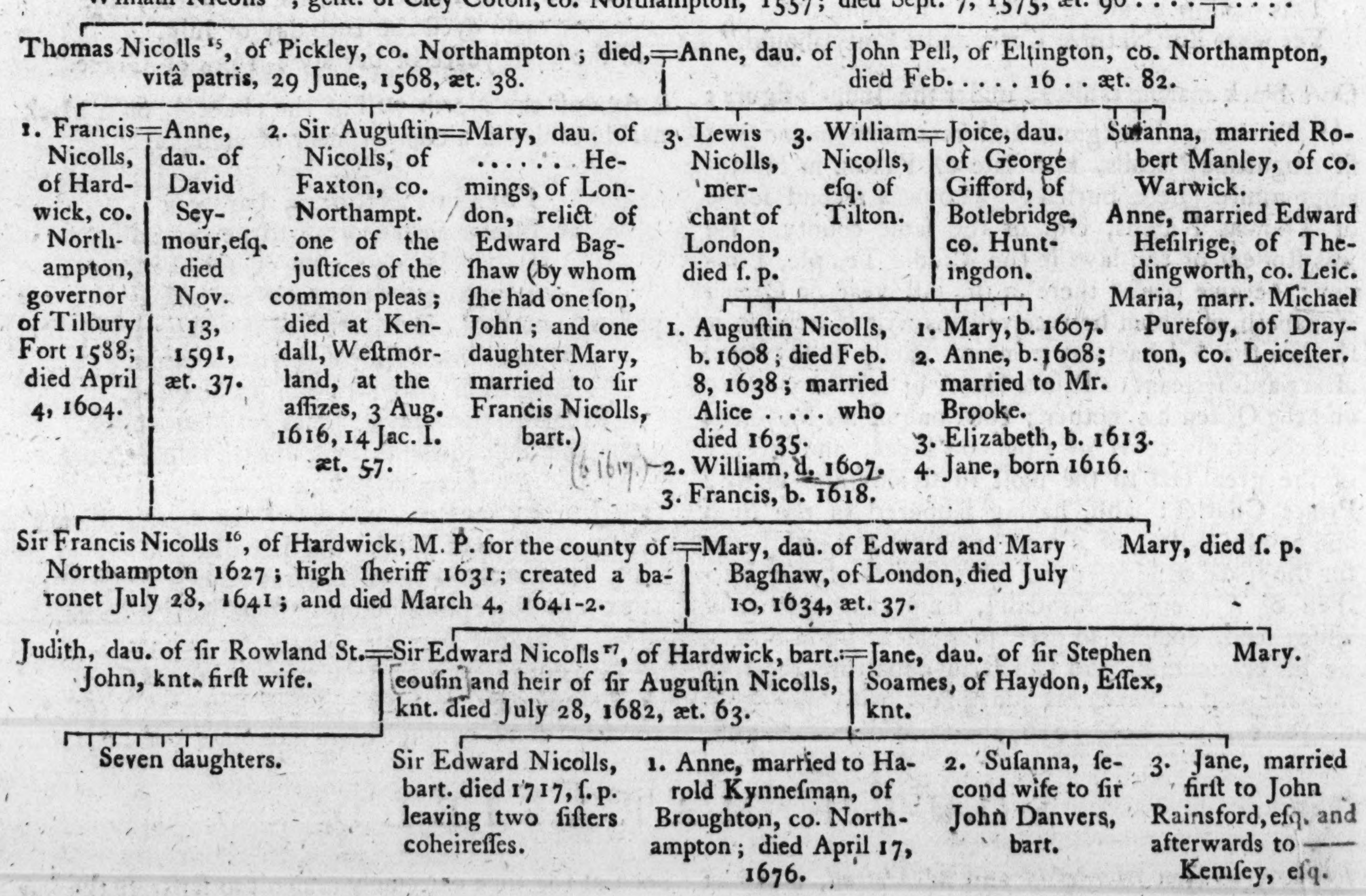
June 6, 1604, it was found that *Colby Tamworth* died ſeiſed of divers matters in South Merdefield[13].

Thomas Cooper Hincks, eſq. is the preſent owner of the manor; and the hamlet contains three or four well-built houſes, inhabited by reſpectable families; and in the few cloſes belonging to the lordſhip are alſo ſome ſhepherds' cots.

The chapel (where formerly ſervice was performed three days in the week) has long been deſecrated.

WHADBOROUGH, a hamlet partly in this pariſh, has been already deſcribed in p. 332.

Pedigree of NICOLLS, of TILTON; and of HARDWICK, co. Northampton.



William Nicolls[14], gent. of Cley Coton, co. Northampton, 1557; died Sept. 7, 1575, æt. 96 . . . . = ...

Thomas Nicolls[15], of Pickley, co. Northampton; died, vitâ patris, 29 June, 1568, æt. 38. = Anne, dau. of John Pell, of Eltington, co. Northampton, died Feb. . . . . 16 . . æt. 82.

1. Francis Nicolls, of Hardwick, co. Northampton, governor of Tilbury Fort 1588; died April 4, 1604. = Anne, dau. of David Seymour, eſq. died Nov. 13, 1591, æt. 37.

2. Sir Auguſtin Nicolls, of Faxton, co. Northampt. one of the juſtices of the common pleas; died at Kendall, Weſtmorland, at the aſſizes, 3 Aug. 1616, 14 Jac. I. æt. 57. = Mary, dau. of . . . . . . Hemings, of London, relict of Edward Bagſhaw (by whom ſhe had one ſon, John; and one daughter Mary, married to ſir Francis Nicolls, bart.)

3. Lewis Nicolls, merchant of London, died ſ. p.

3. William Nicolls, eſq. of Tilton. = Joice, dau. of George Gifford, of Botlebridge, co. Huntingdon.

Suſanna, married Robert Manley, of co. Warwick.
Anne, married Edward Heſilrige, of Thedingworth, co. Leic.
Maria, marr. Michael Purefoy, of Drayton, co. Leiceſter.

1. Auguſtin Nicolls, b. 1608; died Feb. 8, 1638; married Alice . . . . who died 1635.
(b 1619.) 2. William, d. 1607.
3. Francis, b. 1618.

1. Mary, b. 1607.
2. Anne, b. 1608; married to Mr. Brooke.
3. Elizabeth, b. 1613.
4. Jane, born 1616.

Sir Francis Nicolls[16], of Hardwick, M. P. for the county of Northampton 1627; high ſheriff 1631; created a baronet July 28, 1641; and died March 4, 1641-2. = Mary, dau. of Edward and Mary Bagſhaw, of London, died July 10, 1634, æt. 37.

Mary, died ſ. p.

Judith, dau. of ſir Rowland St. John, knt. firſt wife. = Sir Edward Nicolls[17], of Hardwick, bart. couſin & nephew and heir of ſir Auguſtin Nicolls, knt. died July 28, 1682, æt. 63. = Jane, dau. of ſir Stephen Soames, of Haydon, Eſſex, knt.

Mary.

Seven daughters.

Sir Edward Nicolls, bart. died 1717, ſ. p. leaving two ſiſters coheireſſes.

1. Anne, married to Harold Kynneſman, of Broughton, co. Northampton; died April 17, 1676.

2. Suſanna, ſecond wife to ſir John Danvers, bart.

3. Jane, married firſt to John Rainsford, eſq. and afterwards to —— Kemſey, eſq.

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[1] To be yearly paid into the king's exchequer, for all ſervices. Lib. de Lovel.

[2] Eſch. 4 Edw. II. N° 20. Leic.

[3] See vol. II. p. 765.

[4] Eſch. 1 Edw. III. N° 19. Leic.

[5] The Record is blank; but I preſume it ſhould be to Alice Boye aforeſaid. F. PECK.

[6] Ad quod dampnum, N° 62. Leic.

[7] See vol. II. p. 765.

[8] Eſch. 39 Hen. III; ex Libro de Lovel.

[9] Pat. 4 Hen. VI. pars 2. m. 20.

[10] Eſch. 31 Aug. 34 Eliz.

[11] Mich. Rec. 7 Eliz. Rot. 31.

[12] Eſch. 11 Eliz.

[13] Eſch. 2 Jac. I. See the particulars before under Halſted, p. 476.

[14] He died poſſeſſed of a meſſuage and lands at Clipſton in Northamptonſhire.

[15] He poſſeſſed, at his death, the manor of Clay Coton, which had been ſettled on him by his father; and alſo the manor of Hardwick, and the advowſon of Great Houghton, all in the county of Northampton; and which he left to his ſon Francis, then a minor, 15 years old.

[16] A Samuel Nicolls (of this family) was admitted of Gray's Inn, May 24, 1648.

[17] The vicarages of All Saints in Northampton, Guilſborough, Moulton, Oundle, Piſford, and Rothwell, received each an augmentation of £30. a year by the will of ſir Edward Nicolls; who gave alſo £10. a year for prayers twice a week at Oundle. He poſſeſſed ſome property at Sulby and at Brixworth.

TUGBY,

TUGBY,

antiently called *Tokeby* and *Thokeby*, is ſituated on a dry gravelly eminence on the South ſide of the turnpike-road leading from Uppingham to Leiceſter. From the latter place it is diſtant twelve miles; from the former ſeven. The lordſhip is bounded by its own hamlets of Eaſt Norton and Keythorpe; Goadby, Rolleſton, Skeffington, and Lodington; and, in the eccleſiaſtical diviſion of the county, is within the deanry of Goſcote.

Mr. Wyrley, under Tugby, ſays, "Hic ebullit fluvius qui ad Godebie, & inter Noſley & Halughton, inter Tur Langton & Stanton, ad Glowſton, & inter Langton & Cranhow, & ſic in Weland, currit."

At the time of the general ſurvey, Tochebi was returned as a member of the royal manor of Rodolei, containing ſix ploughlands, two acres of meadow, and a wood two furlongs long, and one broad[1].

The family of *Verdun* became poſſeſſed of the fee of Tugby very ſoon after the Conqueſt; for, in the reign of king Henry II, *Bertram de Verdun* gave the church and all his demeſne lands here to the abbey of *Croxden* in Staffordſhire, which was of his foundation[2].

From *Thomas* the ſon of Bertram we ſoon after find the following grant:

"Thomas de Verdun omnibus hominibus ſuis Francis & Anglis. Sciatis me dediſſe Henrico de Thokebeâ in feodo & hereditate, pro homagio & ſervicio ſuo, unam virgatam terre in Thokebi, quam Simon & Ailmerus tenuerunt, &c.; iſtam predictam terram dedi predicto Henrico & heredibus ſuis liberè, & quietè, & ſolutè, in boſco, in plano & pratis, in paſcuis, in aquis, in viis, in ſervitiis, & in omnibus libertatibus, per prenominatum ſervicium. Teſtibus; Ernaldo Seneſcallo, Will̄o Fitun, Normano Pantulf, Rad̄o de Biſegiâ, Henrico Manſell, Nich̄o de Edun, Rob̄to de Champayne, Adâ de Aldirletâ, Milone de Verdun, Eliâ de Belleton, Eliâ clerico de Lucterordiâ, & pluribus aliis[3]."

Tugby is not noticed in the Teſta de Nevill, compiled about the year 1240; but Caythorp is therein deſcribed as conſiſting of two ploughlands.

In 1273, *John* lord *de Verdun* died ſeiſed of the manor of Thokeby, co. Leiceſter, and of the manor of Coteſbeche in the ſame county; and *Theobald de* Verdun, next heir of the ſaid John, was then aged 22 and more[4].

In 1274, it was found that *John de Nevill*, who was outlawed, had given to *Theobald* his ſon two mills in Tokeby, one whereof was a water-mill, and the other a wind-mill[5].

The lordſhip of Tugby was afterwards divided among ſeveral partitioners; *Thomas de Chaworth*, *John de Brabazon*, and *William de Sauſton*, being ſeiſed of lands here in the time of king Edward III.

In the Itinerary of 1280, Tugby and Skeffington anſwered collectively as one vill.

In 1346, the abbot of *Croxden* (on the aid then granted for knighting Edward of Woodſtock, the king's eldeſt ſon) was aſſeſſed 3*s.* 4*d.* for a twelfth part of one knight's fee in Tokeby; and *William Sauſton* and *Thomas de Chaworth* the ſame ſum for a like portion of a knight's fee; both parcel of the fee of *Verdun*[6].

In a book of fifteenths and tenths granted by the laity in 1416, Tugby was rated at 2*l.* 2*s.* 0*d.*; and in the ſubſidy of 1445, at the ſame ſum; but an abatement was then made of 4*s.*; Keythorpe at 1*l.* 10*s.*; and 10*s.* abated; Eaſt Norton at 1*l.* 8*s.* 0*d.*; and 4*s.* abated.

May 1, 1448, king Henry VI. granted to *Thomas Palmer*, eſq. and his heirs liberty of free-warren in all their demeſne lands at Tokeby[7].

"This bill, made the firſt day of April, in the 38th year of the reign of our ſovereign lord Henry the Eighth, by the grace of God, king of England and of France, defender of the faith, lord of Ireland, and in earth ſupreme head of the church of England, witneſſeth that I Edward North, eſq. treaſurer of the revenues of the augmentations of our ſovereign lord the king's crown, have received of *Rowland Shakelady*, gentleman, the ſum of £100. ſterling, in part of payment of £390. due to the king's highneſs for the gift, grant, and clear purchaſe of the manor of Tugby, with the appurtenances, in the county of Leiceſter, and the chapel or parſonage of Eaſt Norton, with all meſſuages, houſes, barns, tithes, oblations, and profits thereto belonging, with their appurtenances, in the county of Leiceſter; which manor, chapel, and parſonage, late belonged and appertained to the late monaſtery of Croxton, in the county of Stafford, now diſſolved; and all other meſſuages, lands, tenements, rents, and reverſions, ſervices, and hereditaments, in Tugby, Eaſt Norton, Burton Overy, and Mountſorell, belonging to the ſame late monaſtery; which ſaid ſum of £100. ſterling was due to the king's highneſs at the feaſt of Eaſter laſt paſt, being in the year of our Lord God 1540, as by a recognizance in that behalf made and acknowledged before the right worſhipful ſir Richard Rich, knight, chancellor of the ſaid court of augmentation of the revenues of our ſaid ſovereign lord the king's crown, bearing date the 10th day of September, in the ſaid 31ſt year of our ſovereign lord's reign; whereunto the ſaid Rowland Shakelady, with others, ſtand bounden, as by the ſame recognizance more plainly appeareth. In witneſs whereof, I have ſealed and ſubſcribed this bill with mine own hand the day and year firſt above-written,

(The ſeal gone.) E. NORTH[8]."

"This bill, made the 29th day of June, in the 34th year of the reign of our ſovereign lord king Henry the Eighth, witneſſeth that I ſir Edward North, knight, treaſurer of the augmentations, have received of Rowland Shakelady, of London, gent. (by the hands of *Richard Nele*, eſq. the ſum of £$^{\text{xx}}_{\text{iiii}}$X. ſterling, to the uſe of the king's highneſs, in full payment of the ſum of £ccc$^{\text{xx}}_{\text{iiii}}$x. for the gift, grant, and clear purchaſe of the manor of Tugby, with the appurtenances, in the county of Leiceſter; and the chapel or parſonage of Eaſt Norton, with appurtenances, which pertained to the late monaſtery of Croxden, in the county of Stafford, now diſſolved; which ſaid ſum of £$^{\text{xxx}}_{\text{iiii}}$X. ſterling was due at the feaſt of Eaſter laſt paſt, viz. anno Dn̄i M°D°XLII°, as by a recognizance thereof made more plainly may and ſhall appear. In witneſs whereof, hereunto I have ſet my ſeal, and ſubſcribed my name, the day and year firſt above-written. E. NORTH[9]."

This manor came, by purchaſe, to *Richard Nele*, knt. lord of Keythorpe and Preſtwould, one of the juſtices of the common pleas under king Edward IV; and in 1559, it was found that *Richard Nele* died in 1558, ſeiſed of the manor and rectory of Tugby, held of the queen by the ſervice of a twentieth part of a knight's fee; and alſo that *Francis* Nele, eſq. died in 1559, ſeiſed of the manor of Tugby; as alſo of the parſonage of Tugby, and of the advowſon of the vicarage of the church there; and that they were held as above[10].

The heirs general of *Nele*, being married to *Digby* and *Mackworth* (as may be ſeen in the deſcent ſet down in Preſtwould), ſhared this and the reſt of his eſtates.

In 1564, there were 28 families in Tugby.

Henry Skipwith, eſq. of Keythorpe and Tugby, was one of the repreſentatives in parliament for the borough of Leiceſter in 1585 and 1586; and died

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[1] "In Tochebi 6 carucatæ terræ, & 10 acræ prati. Silva 2 quarentenarum longitudinis, & 1 quarentenæ latitudinis." Domeſday, fol. 230. b. 1.

[2] Seal; himſelf on horſeback, brandiſhing his ſword, about two inches broad (penès Rob. Cotton, bart.) Plate LXVIII. fig. 1.

[3] Cart. Antiq. Lit. Ric. II. n. 26. See this ſeal alſo, fig. 2. from Harl. MSS. 5804. p. 106. b.

[4] Eſch. 2 Edw. I. N° 34. Leic.

[5] Eſch. 3 Edw. I. N° 64. Leic.

[6] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III.

[7] Cart. 26 Hen. VI. N° 4.

[8] From the Original, a long ſcript of parchment, in my hands, 1730. F. Peck.

[9] From the Original, a long narrow ſcript of parchment, in the hands of me, F. Peck, 1730.

[10] Eſch. 1 Eliz.

Aug. 15, 1588. He was father of ſir *William* Skipwith, of Cotes, knt. and of *Henry* Skipwith[1], of Tugby, gent. who afterwards married *Joan* the daughter of *Leonard Aſton*, of Longdon in Staffordſhire; and ſettled at Knight Thorpe near Loughborough.

One moiety of this lordſhip was held, about 1610, by *Mary Digby*; the other by *Henry Hall*, from whom it came, by marriage, to *Thomas Mackworth*, eſq.

The freeholders at Tugby in 1630 were *Richard Browne*, and *Richard Weſſon*; and at Eaſt Norton *James Oliver*, gent.

Sir *Henry Mackworth* died Aug. 24, 1640, ſeiſed of the manor of Tugby, worth £29; with lands at Tugby, Miſterton, and Burton Overy; and alſo of the rectory and advowſon of Tugby, held of the king *in capite* by the 20th part of a knight's fee. By *Mary* his wife he left *Thomas* his ſon and heir, æt. 16, 1 May; 2. *Robert*; 3. *Henry*; 4. *Edward*; 5. *Guſtavus*; and two daughters, *Margaret* and *Graia*[2].

In 1655, there was collected in Tugby and Keythorpe, for the relief of the poor Proteſtants in Piedmont, the ſum of 16*s.* 2*d.*; and at Eaſt Norton 18*s.* 9*d*.

In 1722, 11 freeholders polled from Tugby; and in 1775, we find 14 names.

The *Wilſons* (of whom ſee under Keythorpe) have long been the principal landholders here.

Robert Wilſon died owner of it in 1739; and his brother *James* in 1746.

In an act paſſed in 1784, for dividing ſeveral open fields, called Tugby fields, and Tugby paſtures or buſhes, containing about 1150 acres, the King is deſcribed as patron of the vicarage; the rev. *Charles Allen*, clerk, as vicar, entitled to all vicarial tithes, except of the field called *The Hall Field*, or by ſome ſuch name, of about 170 acres, ſaid to have been formerly parcel of the demeſne or hall-lands of the abbey of *Croxden* in Staffordſhire, to which the vicarage of Tugby belonged; alſo to certain parcels of glebe-land, being about 16 acres, and to a right of common; reputed alſo to be entitled to all vicarial tithes from all the lands of *William Wilſon*, eſq. within the townſhip or chapelry of Eaſt Norton, except from a certain piece of land in the ſaid chapelry called *Ramſhill*, or *Ramſwood*, or by ſome ſuch name, about 71 acres, the property of Mr. Wilſon, and reputed to have been allotted, on the incloſure of the open lands in the ſaid townſhip or chapelry, for the impropriator's glebe there; alſo to a modus of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* a year, payable by Mr. Wilſon, and ſir John Palmer, bart. (in different proportions) in lieu of the vicarial tithes ariſing from all the lands within the lordſhip or chapelry of Keythorpe, their reſpective property; and alſo to certain perſonal payments from the inhabitants of the ſaid chapelry of Keythorpe, called Eaſter dues, chryſomes, holy loaves, and mortuaries, amounting to about 7*s.* a year. The ſaid Mr. Wilſon and *Archdale-Wilſon Taylor*, eſq. as impropriators of the impropriate rectory of Tugby, were entitled as follows; Mr. Wilſon, to all the impropriate tithes and payments, and to ſundry chief, quit, fee-farm, or other rents or payments, ariſing from certain lands in Tugby; Mr. Taylor, to all the impropriate tithes and payments, and to ſundry chief, quit, fee-farm, mill, or other rents or payments, ariſing from certain other lands in Tugby; and the ſeveral proprietors of the remainder of the lands in the ſaid townſhip were ſeverally entitled to all or the greateſt part of the impropriate tithes ariſing from their ſaid reſpective lands. Mr. Wilſon and Mr. Taylor as entitled alſo, in different proportions, to the whole of *The Hall Field* aforeſaid, except about four acres belonging to *John Abby*, and ſubject to the providing bulls and boars for the inhabitants of Tugby; and, with *Samuel Darker*, entitled to the whole of Tugby paſtures, or buſhes, in different proportions, ſubject to a right of common thereon by the owners of, and perſons intereſted in, the open fields, meadows, &c.; and the ſaid Mr. Wilſon, Mr. Taylor, ſir John Palmer, John Abby, Samuel Darker, and others, were owners and proprietors of the remainder of the ſaid fields, and right of common, and of ſeveral of the houſes, yards, gardens, orchards, homeſteads, and antient incloſures, within the townſhip of Tugby. A compenſation to be ſet out to the vicar for his glebe; with an allotment to the annual value of 50*l.* 10*s.* in lieu of all vicarial tithes and payments, in Tugby; and ſuch farther ſums as ſhould be equal to 1*s.* 6*d.* an acre in lieu of vicarial tithes from every acre of land in the chapelry of Eaſt Norton belonging to Mr. Wilſon, except the incloſed land called *Ramſwood*; together with a portion of the annual value of 7*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* in lieu of all moduſes and dues within the chapelry of Keythorpe. Three acres to be ſet out for the repair of roads; and a full equivalent to Mr. Wilſon and Mr. Taylor for all their right to impropriate tithes, and in diſcharge of all manner of chief, quit, fee-farm, mill, or other rents and payments of a ſimilar nature. An allotment to the annual value of ten pounds to be ſet out to the vicar, churchwardens, and overſeers, in truſt, to pay the pariſh clerk 20*s.* in lieu of the rent of an acre of land he formerly enjoyed; and the remainder in apprenticing the children of inhabitants not receiving alms, or otherwiſe at their diſcretion. *Tugby Buſhes* to be allotted to Mr. Wilſon and Mr. Taylor; and ſurplice-fees reſerved to the vicar.

Tugby was the firſt lordſhip in this part of the country (if not in Leiceſterſhire) where the public roads were formed only 40 feet wide, and bounded on each ſide by quickſet hedges, and without gates croſſing them; and ſurveyors appointed by the commiſſioners, to ſee that they were completely repaired in three years: an excellent plan, now generally adopted; a clauſe being inſerted in the acts for that purpoſe.

The glebe, ſince the incloſure, amounts to 126 acres, and adjoins the parſonage-houſe.

The right to the manor is at preſent claimed both by Mr. *Wilſon* and ſir *William Skeffington*.

The village contains about 50 dwellings; and, taking in the poors' cottages, ſuppoſing five in a houſe, the number of inhabitants will be 150, young and old.

Mr. Throſby obſerves of it, "that, in the winter-ſeaſon, this part of the county is not the moſt pleaſant in appearance; but that the ſpring preſents an agreeable contraſt. The hills, which hereabouts abound, and they are favourable to a retention of the ſnow, look delightful, cloathed with verdure, and cattle grazing and the hanging woods which adorn ſome of the ſummits are beauteous with foliage. The little church of Lodington peeping through a grove is a pretty object[3]."

The earlieſt Regiſter at Tugby commences in 1568; and from that period to 1620 is only a fair tranſcript of the older copy of it already noticed under Skeffington as having been preſerved in their church cheſt. It contains, among others, the following entries:

" Regiſtrum for weddings, chriſtenings, and buryings, anno Dñi MDLXVIII, anno regni reginæ Elizabethæ x°.

Weddings.

1576. Everarde Digby and Mary Neell, Feb. 4.
1577. Edward Aſkewe and Urſula Skipwith.
1578. John Smythe and Margaret Ithell, April 1.
1582. Walter Deſberoe, eſq. and Catharine Skipwith.
1587. Harry Smyth, eſq. and Anne Skipwith, Oct. 3.
1593. The right worſhipful Sampſon Eardeſwicke. eſq. and Mrs. Mary Digby, April 24.
—— Mr. John Woodward and Mrs. Dorothy Skipwith, Oct. 1.
1597. Henry Skipwith and Jane Aſton, Sept. 8.
1611. William Elwood, *aliter* Garret, and Anne Rothely, Nov. 2.
1619. Everard Percevall and Jane Carleton, Nov. 27.

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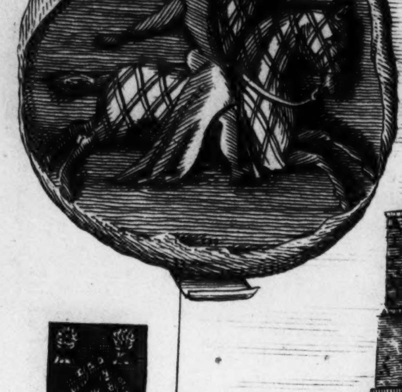
[1] Sir Edward Aſton, of Tixhall, co. Stafford, 21 Eliz. bought the reverſion of Blithe, co. Warwick; and, by his laſt will and teſtament, diſpoſed thereof unto *Henry Skipwith*, of Tugby, co. Leiceſter, gent. and *Joan* his wife, and the heirs of their two bodies, the ſaid Joan having been his concubine; but of them did ſir *Walter* Aſton, knight of the Bath, ſon and heir to the ſaid ſir Edward, purchaſe it again, 5 Jac.; which ſir Walter, afterwards lord Aſton of Forfar in Scotland, ſold it, 1 Car. to ſir William Dugdale; [whoſe repreſentative, Richard Dugdale, eſq. is now the owner, 1799]. Warwickſhire, ed. Thomas, vol. II. p. 1049.

[2] Inq. at Melton Mowbray, 1 Oct. 16 Car.; Cole's Eſcheats, vol. VII. (Harl. MSS. 4611.) p. 151.

[3] Excurſions, p. 326.

Vol. III. Pl. LXVIII. p. 483.

TUGBY, S.E.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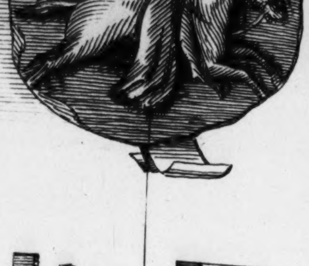
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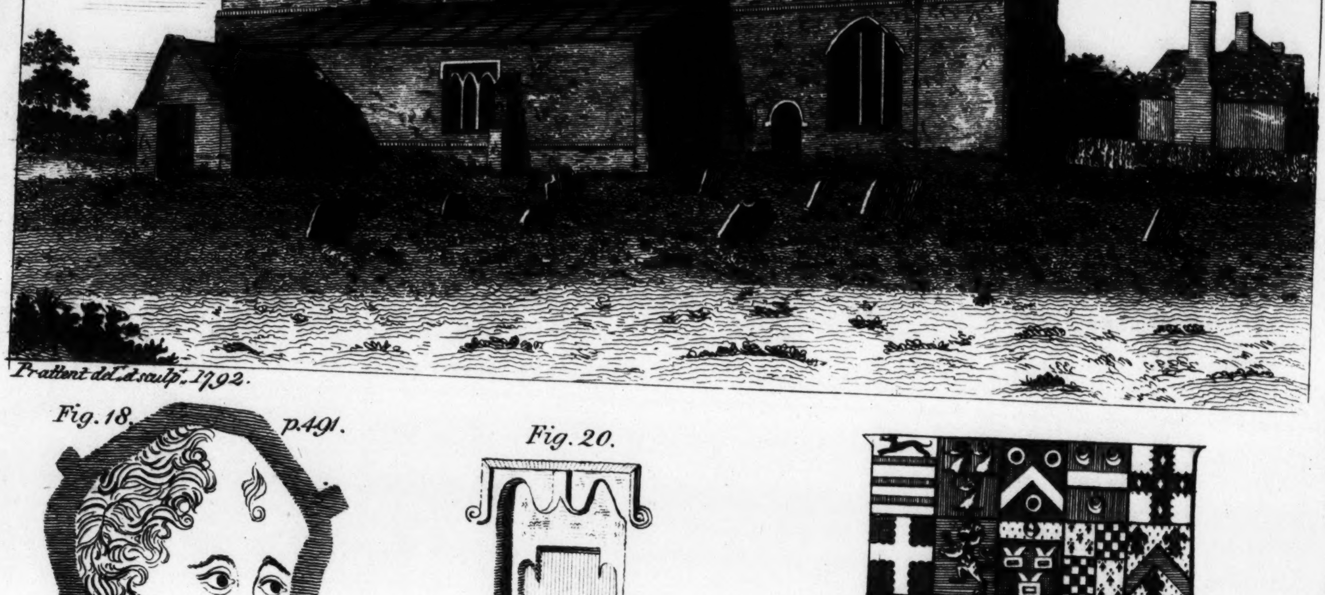
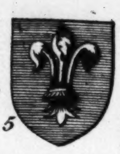

Prattent del. & sculp. 1792.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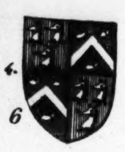
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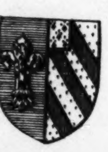
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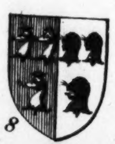
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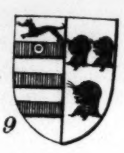
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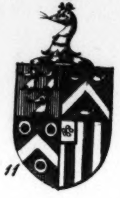
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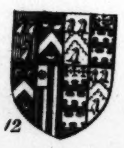
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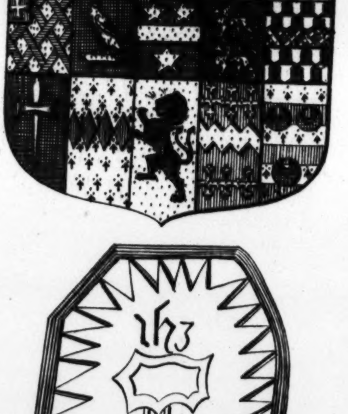
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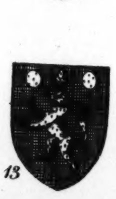
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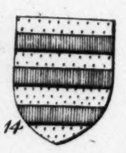
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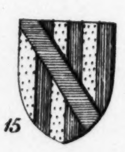
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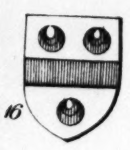
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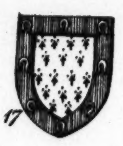
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Fig. 18. p. 491.

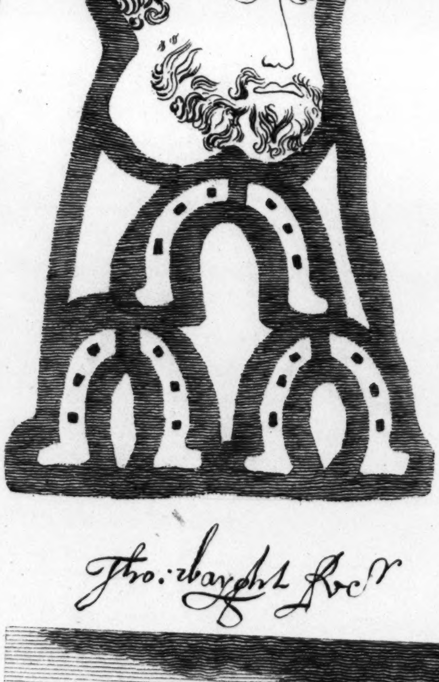

Thro: baught Rec^r

Fig. 20.

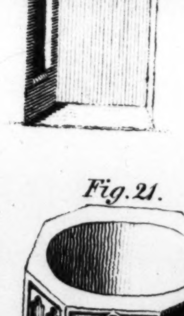


Fig. 21.

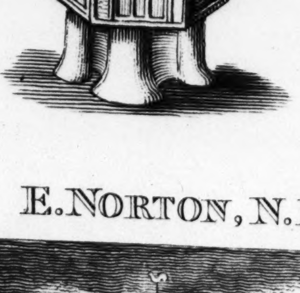
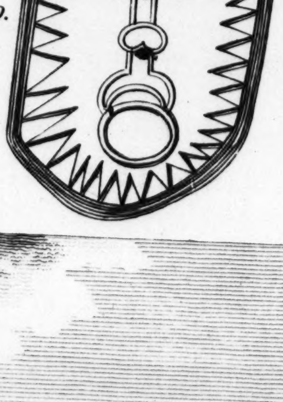
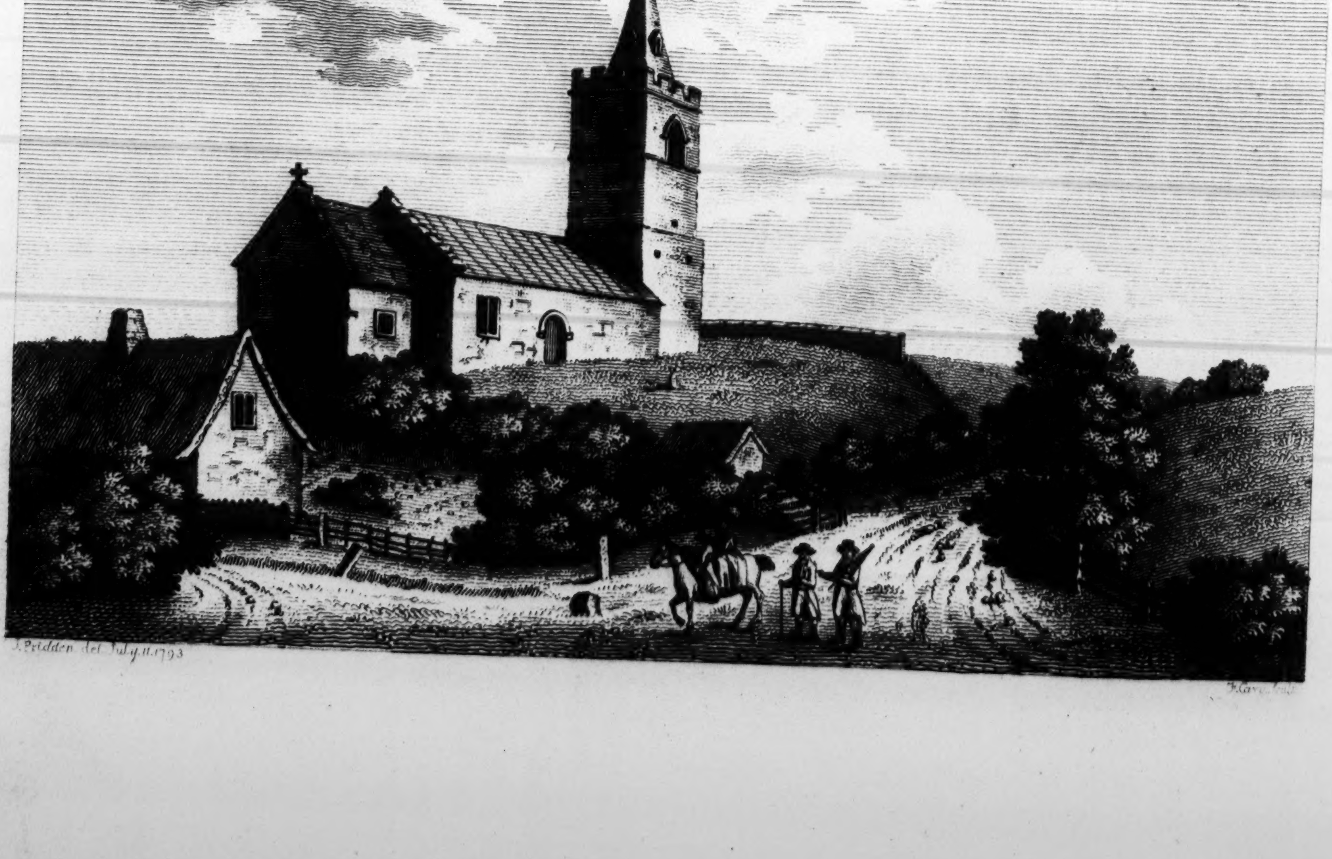


Fig. 19.



E. NORTON, N.E.


J. Pridden del. July 11. 1793

F. Cary sculp.

Chriſtenings.

1568. Jane Olyver, Feb. 8.

1573. Harry Skipwith, Oct. 16.

1575. Neell Ithell, ſon of Mr. Jeffrey Ithell, Feb. 19.

1576. Urſula daughter of William Newton, May 20.

—— Jane dau. of Mr. Gefferaye Ithell, Jan. 31.

—— Edward ſon of Edmond Olyver, Feb. 10.

1577. Iſabell daughter of Mr. Gefferaye Ithell, bapt. Feb. 27.

1579. Katharine, daughter of Edmond Oliver, Dec. 10.

1580. Two ſons of Thomas Walker, both named John, bapt. May 13.

1580. George ſon of Edward Aſkew, eſq. Sept. 15.

1583. Margaret, daughter of Laneyllott Goodryche, Oct. 14.

—— Anne, daughter of Edmond Olyver, Oct. 26.

1584. Everard ſon of Edward Aſkew, eſq. Feb. 23.

1586. Ales, daughter of Edmond Olyver, April 1.

—— Elizabeth, dau. of Everard Digby, eſq. Sept. 12.

1587. Jane, daughter of Tho. Freeſtone, Apr. 30.

1594. William, ſon of John Berridge, March 23.

1598. Jane, daughter of Henry Skipwith, Aug. 11.

1600. John, ſon of John Berridge, Jan. 5.

1601. Urſula, daughter of William Olyver, Nov. 4.

1603. Margaret, daughter of William Olyver, Aug. 14.

1604. William, ſon of William Olyver, Jan. 27.

1607. Edmond and Grace, ſon and daughter of William Olyver, April 3.

—— Elizabeth, dau. of Robert Reves, eſq. April 17.

1608. Henry, ſon of William Olyver, March 10.

—— Marmaduke, ſon of Marmaduke Moore, gent. bapt. June 11.

1611. John, ſon of William Olyver, Nov. 21.

1617. Olyver, ſon of Mr. Olyver Dyxſon, June 3.

1619. William, ſon of Tho. Jones, a ſinger, Jan. 6.

1622. Conſtantine, ſon of Everard Perſivall, Dec. 1.

—— Frances, daughter of Mr. Oliver Dixon, bapt. Dec. 1.

Burials.

1569. Frances Skipwyth, Dec. 20.

1576. Mr. Thomas Neell, ſon of Mr. Francis Neell, buried Aug. 2.

1579. Mr. James Lax, vicar of Tugby, March 10.

1588. Geffraye Ithell, ſon of Mr. Geffraye Ithell, buried April 27, 1588.

1588. The right worſhipful Mr. Harry Skipwith, eſq. Aug. 15.

—— Mrs. Ales Skipwith, daughter of the right worſhipful Harry Skipwith, eſq. March 11.

1590. William Goodburne, ſervant to the right worſhipful Mrs. Skipwith, Jan. 12.

1593. Urſula, wife of Edmond Olyver, Nov. 16.

1598. The right worſhipful Mrs. Jane Skipwith, May 11.

—— Mr. Jeffrey Ithell, March 11.

1599. Katharine, wife of Edw. Aſcough, eſq. Mar. 5.

1600. William Johnſon, a poor man, brought to our town the night before from Goadby, Jan, 3.

1602. Old Joan Goodriche, ſuppoſed to be 100 years of age, or above, Oct. 18.

1606. John Leyveret, *aliter* Leveroche, Dec. 9.

1608. Anne wife of Marmaduke Moore, gent. June 10.

—— John Favors, *aliter* Fathers, buried, Dec. 26, being found dead in the field the ſame day in the morning. He was a poor gathering man.

—— Lawrence Carter buried, Jan. 30, being found dead in our field.

1611. Edmond Olyver, Nov. 21.

1617. Grace, wife of Mr. James Olyver, March 7.

1619. William Olyver, Jan. 27.

1718. Mr. Thomas Robinſon, vicar, Dec. 25.

Baptiſms, 1568—1572, 32——1786—1790, 26[1].

Burials, ———————— 31———————— 10.

On an average, chriſtenings about 6 in the year; buryings 3; marriages 2.

	Tugby.			(Keythorpe, no poor.)	Eaſt Norton.		
	£.	*s.*	*d.*		£.	*s.*	*d.*
Money raiſed for the poor within the year ending at Eaſter 1776, —	23	3	2	————	35	9	1
Expended in county rates, &c.	6	5	8	————	6	13	10
———— on the poor, —	16	17	6	————	28	15	8
Rent of workhouſe and habitations,	2	0	0	————	6	9	0
Expended in litigations, —	0	0	0	————	1	5	4
Money raiſed for 1783, —	66	3	4	————	50	2	0
———————— 1784, —	66	3	4	————	31	9	1
———————— 1785, —	33	0	10	————	50	19	6
Medium of theſe three years,	55	2	6	————	44	3	6
——— of county expences,	4	15	5	————	6	7	7
——— of expences not relating to the poor; repairs of the church, roads, &c.	0	0	0	————	6	11	1
——— of nett annual expences,	50	7	1	————	31	4	10
——— of attending on magiſtrates,	0	1	6	————	1	10	4
——— of entertainments at meetings,	0	6	0	————	0	5	4
——— of law expences, —	0	3	4	————	0	2	10
——— of ſetting the poor to work,	0	0	0	————	0	0	0

The return made to the houſe of commons in 1786, in anſwer to an enquiry reſpecting the charitable donations in this pariſh, may be ſeen in vol. I. p. 56.

The CHURCH, (ſee Plate LXVIII.)

dedicated to St. *Thomas à Becket*, conſiſts of an ordinary low tower (the lower part of which, were it not for the ſtone heads under the parapet, might be ſuppoſed more antient than the upper part), in which are four bells; a large chancel, nave, and South aile, ſeparated by three pointed arches, over which are as many clereſtory windows, and the ſame number in the North wall of the nave.

To the church is a South porch (the church door having an antient, curious, and ſtrong lock upon it), North door into the nave, and a South door into the chancel, in which is a large double baſs viol in a caſe, and a large church coffer whereon is cut the date, "1614. E. M."

Mr. Burton deſcribes theſe arms here, fig. 3—7.

1. Sable, a chevron Or, fretty Gules, between three garbs Argent, *Preſtwould*.

2. Or, on a bend Azure three fleurs de lis Argent, *Poutrell*.

3. Azure, a fleur de lis Argent, *Digby*.

4. Quarterly; 1. and 4. Gules, three greyhounds' heads eraſed Argent, *Nele*; 2. and 3. Sable, a chevron between three bugle horns Argent, 2. 1; ſtringed Or, *Slorey*.

5. Azure, a fleur de lis Ermine, *Palmer* of *Holt*; impaling, Or, three bends Sable, a canton Ermine, *Biſhopſton*.

Here are ſtill a few fragments of painted glaſs.

The church is well glazed, and floored with Ketton ſtone.

The font is old, and octagon.

The ſeats are alſo antient.

In the Matriculus of 1220[2], Tugby is deſcribed to be under the patronage of the abbot of *Croxden*, who held it to his own uſe. It had a chapel at Norton, with a reſident chaplain from the mother church; and having all ſacramental and parochial privileges, paying 18*d.* for ſynodals. It had alſo a chapel at Keythorpe, which was to be ſerved three days in a week.

In 1224, this church was appropriated to the abbey of *Croxden* by *Hugh de Wells*, then biſhop of *Lincoln*.

In 1344, the procurations for Tokeby, Norton, and Keythorpe, were, 7*s.* 6½*d.* The church was taxed at 35 marks, and paid 1*s.* 6*d.* for Peter pence; and the abbot of *Croxden* then held it to his own uſe.

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[1] Of this number, one man had five children within the year.

[2] See the Introductory Volume, p. lx.

In 1534-5, the procurations and ſynodals were 3*s.* 6*d.*; and the value of the vicarage, £8.

In 1650, Tugby was returned as an impropriation; the rectory worth £70. the vicarage £40.; and the incumbent as "no preacher."

The clear yearly value in 1716 was £73.

The preſent value in the king's books, "in decimis majoribus & minoribus, cum manſo & terr' gleb', communibus annis," is 11*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*; certified value, £100.

The epiſcopal procurations are, for the rectory 3*s.*; for the vicarage 1*s.* 8*d.*; the archidiaconal 11*s.* 0¾*d.*

Cut on a ſtone placed on the front of the vicarage-houſe:

J. P.
1720.

VICARS.	PATRONS.
Thomas de Gnouſhal, 1224.	Abbot and convent of Croxden.
John de Chebbeley, 1238.	
Symon de Billeſdon, 1244.	
Thomas de Houton, 1265.	
Richard de Bolebrige, 1273.	
William Hawberk reſigned 1494.	
Thomas Flanderkin, Oct. 12, 1494.	
John Henley, 1534.	
James Laxe[1], 1562; buried here March 10, 1579-80.	
Richard Hill, 1652.	John Robinſon.
Thomas Robinſon, Jan. 22, 1677; died 1718.	
Joſeph Peppin[2], M. A. Feb. 6, 1718; died 1761.	The king.
Joſeph Trigg, LL.B. Feb. 1762.	
Thomas Middleton, Jan. 20, 1763; died Nov. 1773.	
Charles Allen[3], M. A. Feb. 10, 1774; died Oct. 25, 1795.	
William Gill[4], M. A. Nov. 17, 1795.	

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

In the chancel.

Within the communion rails, againſt the South wall, is a handſome monument of alabaſter; and between two pillars voluted a ſquare of black marble, with this inſcription in letters of gold:

"NERE TO THIS PLACE LIETH THE BODIES OF HENRY SKIPWITH, OF KEYTHORPE,
ESQ^{r}, AND JANE HIS WIFE, DAUGHTER TO FRANCIS HALL, OF GRANTHAM, ESQ^{r},
AND CONTROULLER OF CALLICE; WHICH JANE WAS WIDDOWE OF FRANCIS NEALE,
OF KEYTHORPE AFORESAID; BY WHOM SHE HAD TWO SONS AND ONE DAUGHTER; VIZ.
GEORGE NEALE, WHO DIED YONGE; THOMAS NEALE DIED AT THE AGE OF 18; AND
MARIE NEELE, BEING THEN COHEIR WITH A DAUGHTER HER FATHER HAD BY A FORMER
WIFE, MARRIED EVERARD DIGBY, OF STOAKE-DRIE, IN COM̄ RUTLAND,
ESQ^{r}; SECONDLY, SHE MARRIED SAMPSON ERDESWEEK, OF SANDON, IN
COM̄ STAFF. ESQ^{r}; THIRDLY, SHE MARRIED THOMAS DIGBY, ESQ^{r}. THE AFORESAID
HENRY SKIPWITH, THE 5th SONE OF Sr WILLIAM SKIPWITH, OF ORMSBY, IN COM̄
LINCOLN, K^{nt}, WAS SERVANT TO QUEENE ELIZABETH BEFORE HER CORONATION,
AND WAS A QUERRY OF HER HOBBY-STABLE DURING HIS LIFE. HE HAD
ISSUE BY JANE 4 SONS AND 9 DAUGHTERS; VIZ. Sr WILLIAM SKIPWITH, OF
COATES, IN THIS COUNTY, K^{nt}. HE MARRIED MARGARET, DAUGH^{r} OF ROGER
CAVE, OF STANFORD, ESQ^{r}; SECONDLY, HE MARRIED JANE, DAUGH^{r} OF JOHN ROBERTS,
ESQ^{r}; FRANCIS DIED IN CAMBRIDGE; HENRY MARRIED JANE, DAUGH^{r}
OF LEONARD ASTON, OF LONGDON, IN COM̄ STAFF. ESQ^{r}; HE CAUSED THIS
MONUMENT TO BE ERECTED, AT HIS OWNE CHARGES, IN A THANKFULL
REMEMBRANCE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF THE GOODNESS, AND RELIGIOUS
EDUCATION, THAT HIS FATHER AND MOTHER BESTOWED OF HIM;
GEORGE WAS SLAIN, AT BUMBLE-LEGAR, IN HIS AGE OF 24; URSULA
SKIPWITH MARRIED EDWARD ASKEW, OF NUNS-COTTAM, IN COM̄ LINCOLN,
ESQ^{r}; KATHERIN SKIPWITH, MARRIED Sr WALTER ASKEW, OF BLIBROWGH,
IN COM̄ LINC', K^{nt}; ANNE, MARRIED HENRY SMITH, OF WITHCOCK, IN
THIS COUNTY, ESQ^{r}; ALICE DIED UNMARRIED; JANE, MARRIED TO S^{r}
WILLIAM SAMUELL, OF UPTON, IN COM̄ NORTHAMPT. KNI^{t}; BRIDGIT
MARRIED WALTER ASKEW, UNKLE TO Sr WALTER AFORESAID; DOROTHY
MARRIED JOHN WOODWARD, OF BUTLERS-MARSON. IN COM̄ WARR',
ESQ^{r}; ELIZABETH MARRIED THOMAS HARRINGTON, OF SOUTH-WITHAM, NOW OF
BOOTHBY, IN COM̄ LINCOLN, ESQ^{r}; MARGARET MARRIED Sr MATHEW SANDERS,
OF SHANKTON, KNI^{t}. THESE ARE Y^{e} ISSUE OF Y^{e} SAID HENRY AND JANE HIS WIFE;
W^{ch} HENRY DIED Y^{e} 15th OF AUGUST, 1588; AND JANE DIED Y^{e} 11th OF MAY, 1598.

In ſeveral ſmall pieces of black marble round the inſcription, are theſe names, in letters of gold,

1. GEORGE NEALE DIED YUNGE.
2. THOMAS NEALE DIED UNMARRIED.
3. MARIE NEELE HAD BY Mr DIGBY 14 CHILDREN, AND BY Mr ERDESWICK.
4. Sr WILLIAM SKIPWITH HAD 8 CHILDREN.
5. FRANCIS DIED UNMARRIED.
6. HENRY HAD 2 SONS AND 1 DAUGHTER.
7. GEORGE DIED UNMARRIED.
8. URSULA SKIPWITH HAD 10 CHILDREN.
9. KATHARINE SKIPWITH HAD 6 CHILDREN.
10. ANNE SKIPWITH HAD 15 CHILDREN.
11. ALICE DIED UNMARRIED.
12. JANE HAD 13 CHILDREN.
13. BRIDGET HAD 7 CHILDREN.
14. DOROTHY HAD 3 CHILDREN.
15. ELIZABETH HAD 1, WHEREOF SHE DIED.
16. MARGARET HAD 5 CHILDREN.

At the top, *Nele*; impaling, Argent, three talbots' heads eraſed Sable, *Hall*; Plate LXVIII. fig. 8.

At the bottom of the monument, upon a very prominent convex oval ſhield of black marble, which apparently was never painted, is, Argent, three bars Azure; on the firſt bar an annulet; in chief a greyhound courant Sable, *Skipwith*; impaling *Hall*; fig. 9.

Within the arch of the monument is the following atchievement of 20 coats, the colours much defaced; fig. 10.

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[1] In the Certificate referred to under Allexton, p. 8, Mr. Laxe is thus deſcribed: "Preſbyter, non conjugatus; mediocriter doctus; reſidet; hoſpitalis; deget ibidem; non licentiatus, nec prædicat; nullum aliud habet."

[2] Alſo rector of Staunton Wyvile, by diſpenſation dated April 6, 1736.

[3] Of Emanuel college, Cambridge; B. A. 1736; M. A. 1765; rector of Tugby, co. Leiceſter, and of Sutton Bonington, co. Nottingham. A ſon of his is now an eminent ſurgeon at Market Harborough; and a daughter was married, Nov. 27, 1790, to Francis Chambre, eſq. attorney at law, of Oſweſtry.

[4] Mr. Gill reſides at Wilford, co. Notts, where he keeps a ſchool.

1. *Skipwith.*
2. *Nele.*
3. Sable, a chevron between three annulets Argent.
4. Gules, a feſs between three creſcents Argent.
5. Argent, on a croſs engrailed Sable, five maſcles Or; *Arches.*
6. Sable, a croſs engrailed Argent; *De la Lind.*
7. Azure, a lion rampant Ermine; *Ormeſby.*
8. Sable, three cheſsrooks Argent, a chief Or; a creſcent for difference; *Ormeſby.*
9. Quarterly, Ermine and Checky, Argent and Gules; *Gybthorpe.*
10. Or, a chevron Gules between three fleurs de lis Vert; *Hiltoft.*
11. Or, fretty Azure; on a canton Gules a croſs moline Argent; *Mumby,* or *Willoughby.*
12. Sable, a falcon ſitting on the trunk of a tree Or; *Le Muer.*
13. Sable, a feſs between three mullets Or; *Dymock.*
14. Sable, two lions paſſant in pale Ermine, ducally crowned Or; *Heronville.*
15. Vaire, Argent and Sable, a feſs Gules, fretty Or; *Marmion.*
16. Sable, a ſword erect, with point downwards Proper; *Kilpeck.*
17. Ermine, four fuſils conjoined in feſs Gules; *Hebden.*
18. Or, a lion rampant queué fourché Sable; *Welles.*
19. Gules, a feſs dancetté between ſix croſs croſslets Or; *Engayne.*
20. Barry of ſix, Ermine and Gules; over all three creſcents Sable; *Waterton.*

Oppoſite to the laſt, againſt the North wall, a tomb of free-ſtone; thereon ſix pillars, fluted and voluted, ſupporting pediments, crowned at top; with three pedeſtals, each with a ball at the top; and this inſcription:

"1574.
NON OMNES QUIDEM DORMIEMUS;
OMNES TAMEN IMMUTABIMUR. 1 *Cor.* 15.
RICHARDI NELI, QUI FLORUIT ARMIGER OLIM, A. D'NI
CORPUS, INOPS ANIMÆ, SAXEA CLAUSTRA TEGUNT. 1558.
FRANCISCUS PATRIS SEQUITUR MOX FUNERA GNATUS; 2d NO-
PER QUEM VIVEBAT, MORTIS HABETQUE DUCEM. VEMBER,
SÆVA MANENS OMNES MORS VICTRIX VINCITUR ILLIS 1559.
OMNIBUS IMMUNIS VIVIT UTERQUE MALIS.
VITA EST JANUA MORTIS; MORS EST JANUA VITÆ.

In front of the tomb:

LO! RICHARD NEELL IN FATALL TOMBE IS LAID; 1558.
AND THUS TO GOD HIS SOULE THE SQUIRE HATHE PAID.
TO FATHER'S FATES I FRANCIS ANONE DID HYE, 2 NOVE-
BY WHOM HE LYVED, OF HIM HE LEARNES TO DYE. MB. 1559.
DEATHE CONQUERS ALL, AND YET IS OVERTHROWNE.
THESE LIVE AND REST, THERE CARE IS OVERBLOWNE.
AS FRANCIS WILL'D HIS WIFE THIS WORKE TO FRAME,
SO HENRY SKIPWITH HATH PERFORM'D THE SAME; APRIL
WHO MARRIED JANE, SOMETIME TO FRANCIS WYFE, 1574.
BOTH LIVING NOWE: GOD GRAUNT THEM HAPPIE LIFE!"

On the tablet of the monument, on one ſhield: Quarterly, 1. *Nele*; 2. *Slorey*; 3. Sable, a chevron between three annulets Argent; 4. Paly of ſix, Argent and Sable; on a canton a cinquefoil pierced Argent. Creſt, on a cloſed helmet a wreath, on which is a greyhound's head eraſed Argent, collared Or, fig. 11.

Above the inſcription the ſame four coats; impaling, 1. and 4. A chevron engrailed between three ravens' heads . . . . .; 2. and 3, Barry, nebulé, Argent and Sable; in chief three croſs croſslets . . . . ., fig. 12.

On the pedeſtals: 1. *Preſtwould.*—2. Quarterly, 1. a bend; 2. and 3. Sable, a chevron between three annulets Argent; 4. Paly of ſix, Argent and Sable; on a canton a cinquefoil Argent.—3. *Poutrell.*—4. *Palmer* of *Holt.* 5. *Nele*; impaling, Or, three heads Sable, a canton Ermine, *Biſhopton.*—There do not appear to have been any arms on the ſixth pedeſtal.

Below this ſhield, and ſurrounding the inſcription, are ſeveral ſingle ſhields, probably intended for repeating the above 20 coats, only two of which are now viſible; and to all appearance the others never had the charges placed upon them. The two at preſent viſible are, 1. *Nele*; 2. *Skipwith.*

Againſt the North wall, at the lower end, a neat monument of grey marble, raiſed on an half tombſtone, with pilaſters, pediment, and urn at top; and in the middle this inſcription:

"In the vault beneath are depoſited the remains
of Thomas Wilſon, of Keythorpe, eſq. deſcended
from the Wilſons of Didlington, in the county
of Norfolk. He died January the 15th, 1699,
aged 63 years.
Alſo the remains of Anne his wife,
daughter
of Chriſtopher Packe, eſq. of Cotes, in this
county, ſometime lord mayor of London.
She died Dec. the 2d, 1722, aged 80 years.
They had nine ſons, and one daughter; viz.
Thomas, Chriſtopher, Robert, Catharine,
Charles, Edward, Joſeph, John, William,
and James; of whom the following are depoſited
in the ſame vault; viz. Robert Wilſon,
of Keythorpe, eſq. who died April the 30th, 1739,
aged 74 years.
Joſeph Wilſon, of the city of London, eſq.
who died Dec. 4, 1720, aged 50 years.
James Wilſon, of Allexton, eſq. who died
May the 9th, 1746, aged 70 years.
Alſo the aforeſaid Catharine, relict of
Charles Parker, late of Peterborough, eſq.
She died July the 2d, 1747, aged 81 years.
This monument was erected by the order of
the aboveſaid Robert and James Wilſon, eſqrs."

Arms hereon, twice, only *Wilſon*; Sable, a wolf ſaliant Or; in chief a fleur de lis of the laſt, between two bezants; fig. 13.

On the floor, on a grey ſtone:

"Here lyeth the body of THOMAS WILSON,
of KEYTHORPE, eſq.
who departed this life Jan. 15, 1699,
in the 64th year of his age."

On a flat ſtone in the nave:

"Here lieth interred
the body of
John Collins, who
departed this life the
11th of June, 1720,
in the 63d year of his age.

"Here lieth interred
the body of Roſe,
the wife of John Collins;
who departed this life
Feb. 4, 1731-2,
in the 77th year of her age."

On a Swithland ſtone at the Weſt end:

"Beneath lie the remains of Samuel Darker [1].
He died July 23, 1796, in the 54th year of his age."

On a mural tablet in the aile:

"In this aile lyes the body of Frances, daughter
of Edward Brudenell, eſq. and Elizabeth his wife,
of Barton Seagrave, in the county of Northampton,
and wiſe of Joſeph Peppin, vicar of this church.

---

[1] Samuel Darker left by will the ſum of ſeventy pounds for the purpoſes of erecting a gallery for the choir at the Weſt end of the nave over the place of his depoſit, and for putting up a church-clock, the dial-plate of which he ordered to be placed over the gallery.

She was an affectionate wife, a tender parent,
a ſincere friend, and a true Chriſtian.
A general love attended her in her life;
A general ſorrow waited on her to her grave.
She died Jan. 28, 1750, aged 46.
By Frances his wife lyes Joſeph Peppin,
vicar of this church 43 years,
and rector of Staunton Wivel 25 years.
He died Sept. 8, 1761, aged 67.
Alſo their ſon Edmond Peppin [1], clerk,
died July 13, 1761, aged 35."

On another ſmall mural tablet in the aile:

"To the memory of
the Rev. Charles Allen, M. A.
rector of St. Anne's, Sutton Bonnington,
Nottinghamſhire, 40 } years.
vicar of Tugby 21 }
Born at Thurcaſton, in this county,
April 28, 1715; died Oct. 25, 1795.
Qualis erat ſuprema dies indicabit."

On a Swithland ſtone in the floor of the aile:
"Here lieth the body of John-Heycock Dawſon,
who died March 13, 1780, aged 71 years."

On upright ſtones in the church-yard:
Valentine Ogden died April 25, 1719, aged 59.
Elizabeth, daughter of Valentine Ogden, died Dec. 28, 1785, aged 87.

"Beneath are depoſited the remains of
William Ogden, who bore the loſs of ſight and
other afflictions with fortitude and Chriſtian patience.
He died the 1ſt of April, 1789, aged 68 years."

Mary, relict of Wm. Ogden, Oct. 17, 1791, aged 84.

BENEFACTIONS to the poor of Tugby:—John Leverack, of Tugby, gave £10; Thomas Talles, clerk, £10; Richard Vittle, of Melton Mowbray, £10; John Collin, late of Eaſt Norton, £10; Catharine Parker, £5; James Wilſon, eſq. £20. The intereſt to be yearly diſtributed at Chriſtmas by the miniſter and churchwardens.—Three poor widows are now relieved by theſe benefactions.

KEYTHORPE,

a hamlet of Tugby, about a mile South therefrom, and about two from Hallaton, is bounded by Glooſton, Goadby, Hallaton, and Tugby.

In the time of king Edward the Confeſſor, *Archil* held a manor in Caitorp, with ſac and ſoc, then valued at four ſhillings; which, at the general ſurvey, was worth twelve ſhillings, and was then held by *Oſbern* under the archbiſhop of *York*. One ploughland was in the demeſne, with one bondman; and one foreigner, with two villans and two bordars, had one plough. There were forty acres of meadow [2].

Another manor here was held, at the ſurvey, by *Norman*, under *Goisfrid Anſelin*, conſiſting of one ploughland, which, in the time of the Confeſſor, employed one plough, and was valued at five ſhillings; and at the ſurvey was worth ſix ſhillings; and one ſocman, with two villans and one bordar, had one plough there. There were ten acres of wood [3].

This manor was early poſſeſſed of the lords *Verdun* of Aulton, co. Stafford; and from them came to *Roger le Brabazon*, to whom king Edward I, Sept. 23, 1300, granted liberty of free-warren in all his demeſne lands at Muſele, Gormandele, and Caythorpe [4].

"Memorand', quòd decimo die Auguſti, anno Dñi miłło-trecenteſimo-ſeptimo, apud Grobie, d̄nus Wiłłus archiep̄us Ebor' recepit homagium & fidelitatem d̄ni Wiłłi de Sauſton [probably Slauſton] pro terris quas clamat tenere in Caythorpe, in com' Leiceſtr'; qui ibi recognovit, auctoritate juramenti preſtiti, ſe tenere à d̄no tres virgatas terre in Caythorpe. Et dicit quòd quicquid tenet eſt per homagium & ſcutagium, quando currit, ſecundùm quantitatem ten'. Preſentibus, &c." [5]

15 kal. May, 1309, *John de Tilton* paid homage, *apud templum de Wytberne*, to the archbiſhop for a meſſuage and two carucates at Keythorpe, held of him by knight's ſervice [6].

9 kal. May, 1309, *Margaret* the widow of ſir *William de Sauſton*, knt. deceaſed, paid homage to the archbiſhop, at Weſton near Baldock, for lands which ſhe claimed to hold of him in Caythorpe. Whether ſhe had a right to hold more or not, ſhe declared, on her oath, ſhe knew not [7].

In 1329, *Thomas Bardolf* died ſeiſed of half a knight's fee in Keithorp, which *Alice Davis* and others held [8].

In 1334, *Margery* (wife of *John de Tilton*) held, at her death, a third part of two carucates of land, and 8*s*. rent, in dower, (being of the inheritance of *Roger* ſon and heir of *Roger Beler*), in Keythorp; and the ſaid two carucates were held of the archbiſhop of *York*, by the ſervice of a twentieth part of a knight's fee [9].

In 1337, it was found that *Alice David*, deceaſed, held 20*s*. rent, two parts of a meſſuage, and 60 acres of land, with the appurtenances, in Keythorp, of *Roger* ſon and heir of *Roger Beler*; which Roger held of *John Bardolf*, by the ſervice of 3*s*. a year [10].

In 1346, *William de Sauſton* and *William de Tilton* (on the aid then granted for knighting Edward of Woodſtock, the king's eldeſt ſon,) were aſſeſſed 2*s*. for a twentieth part of one knight's fee in Keythorp, parcel of the fee of the archbiſhop of *York* [11].

In 1389, *William Bardolf*, of *Wirmgey*, knt. held, at his death, the moiety of a knight's fee in Keythorp, which *William Gower* [12] parſon of Haloughton, *Robert Simkinſon*, and *Idonea de Kaythorpe*, held [13].

In 1418, it was found that *Thomas Normanby*, late rector of Halughton, was ſeiſed of one meſſuage and one carucate of land, with the appurtenances, in Caythorp; that he gave the ſame to *John Holt*, knt. and *John Biſhopeſtre*; and that they were held of the archbiſhop of *York*, as of the right of his church [14].

In 1443, it was found that *William Babthorpe*, deceaſed, held no lands of the king *in capite*; but that one *John Biſhopeſtre*, a capellan, was ſeiſed of three meſſuages and ſix virgates of land, with the appurtenances, in Keythorp; and, in 1420, gave the ſame to *William Babthorp* and *John Marſhal*; who accordingly became ſeiſed thereof, and held the ſame of the lord archbiſhop of *York* [15].

May 1, 1448, king Henry VI. granted to *Thomas Palmer*, eſq. and his heirs, leave to incloſe and impark 300 acres of land and wood in Holt, or Keythorpe; as alſo liberty of free-warren in all their demeſne lands [16].

"In the reign of king Edward IV. this manor was the inheritance of ſir *Richard Nele*, knt. one of the juſtices of the common pleas; and, on the death of *Francis* Nele, in 1559, it paſſed to *Henry Skipwith*, eſq. who married his widow; and afterwards, by deſcent from the heirs general of *Nele*, one moiety of this lordſhip came to *Digby* of Dryſtoke, who in 1641 had aliened it; the other moiety to *Hall*, and from him by deſcent to *Mackworth* [17]."

Sir *Henry Mackworth* died, Aug. 24, 1640, ſeiſed of the manor of Keythorpe, worth £4. held of the king, as of the hundred of Gartre, by fealty and ſuit of court; alſo of 30 acres of meadow, 420 of paſture, 30 of wood, &c. in Keythorpe, called *Reywell lands*, held under the manor of Haloughton, for 6*s.* 8*d.*[1]

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[1] Three white ſtones in the floor of the nave mark the depoſit of Joſeph Peppin, Frances his wife, and Edmund their ſon.

[2] "Oſbernus tenet de Archiepiſcopo in Caitorp 2 carucatas terræ. In dominico habet 1 carucam, cum 1 ſervo; & 1 francigena, cum 2 villanis & 2 bordariis, habent 1 carucam. Ibi 40 acræ nemoris. Valuit 4 ſolidos; modò 12 ſolidos. Archil tenuit cum ſacâ & ſocâ." Domeſday, fol. 230. b. 2.

[3] "Normannus tenet de G[oisfrido] in Cheitorp 1 carucatam terræ. Ibi fuit 1 caruca tempore regis Edwardi. Ibi 1 ſochmannus, cum 2 villanis & 2 bordariis, habent 1 carucam. Ibi 10 acræ ſilvæ. Valuit 5 ſolidos; modò 6 ſolidos." Ibid. fol. 235. a. 1.

[4] Cart. 28 Edw. I. n. 6; 8, alio exemp.

[5] Harl. MSS. 358, fol. 100: è Regiſtro W. Grenefeld.

[6] Ib. p. 110. a.

[7] Ib. p. 110. b.

[8] Eſch. 3 Edw. III. N° 66. Leic.

[9] Eſch. 8 Edw. III. N° 39. Leic.; 89, alio exemp.

[10] Eſch. 11 Edw. III. N° 4. Leic.

[11] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III.

[12] William Gower and Thomas Normanby may be added to the liſt of rectors, vol. II. p. 603.

[13] Eſch. 13 Ric. II. N° 6. Leic.

[14] Eſch. 6 Hen. V. N° 43. Leic.

[15] Eſch. 22 Hen. VI. N° 3. Leic.

[16] Cart. 26 Hen. VI. N° 4.

[17] Burton, MS.

Thomas Wayte[2], eſq. (who died in 1642) is ſuppoſed to have been the purchaſer of the *Digby* moiety.

Thomas Wilſon, eſq. of Keythorpe, high-ſheriff in 1684-5, died owner of this lordſhip in 1699; and his numerous family are deſcribed in his epitaph, p. 485.

The death of Mr. *Edward Wilſon*, one of his younger ſons, in 1694, in a duel with Mr. Law, melancholy as it was at the time, proved eventually the ſource of conſiderable wealth to the family; and the ſtory is too intereſting to be ſuppreſſed.—"This Mr. Wilſon was the wonder of the time he lived in; from low circumſtances [or rather from the moderate fortune of a gentleman's younger ſon] he was on a ſudden exalted to a very high pitch. For gay dreſs, a ſplendid equipage, and vaſt expence, he exceeded all the Court. How he was ſupported, few (very few indeed) truly knew; and thoſe who have undertaken to account for it, have only done it from the darkneſs and uncertainty of conjecture. But, in the midſt of gaiety, he fell by the hand of the then private Mr. Law, and not very fairly neither[3]."—The particulars are thus related:

"In London, Mr. Law's ſuperior beauty of perſon, ready wit, and engaging manner, aſſiſted by proper commendations, and aided by that propenſity to deep play for which he was always noted, procured him admiſſion into ſome of the firſt circles, and particularly attracted the attention of the ladies, among whom he had the reputation of being extremely fortunate. This ſucceſs in affairs of gallantry was, however, attended with very diſagreeable conſequences; involving him in an unhappy quarrel with Mr. Wilſon, a gentleman renowned for a ſimilar pre-eminence in perſonal endowments, which produced a hoſtile meeting between the parties. In this encounter, Mr. Law had the good fortune to come off conqueror, laying his antagoniſt dead upon the ſpot, where they fought[4]."

For this offence, Mr. Law was tried at the Old Bailey; ſentence of death was paſſed on him April 20, 1694; and in the proceedings publiſhed by authority the ſtatement is thus given[5]:

"*John Law*, of St. Giles's in the Fields, gent. was arraigned upon an indictment of murder, for killing *Edward Wilſon*, gent. commonly called *Beau Wilſon*; a perſon which, by the common report of fame, kept a coach and ſix horſes, maintained his family in great ſplendour and grandeur; being full of money; no one complaining of his being their debtor: yet from whence, or by what hand, he had the effects which cauſed him to appear in ſo great an equipage, is hard to be determined. The matter of fact was this. There was ſome difference happened to ariſe between Mr. Law and the deceaſed concerning a woman, one Mrs. Lawrence, who was acquainted with Mr. Law; upon which, on the 9th of April inſtant, they met in Bloomſbury-ſquare, and there fought a duel; in which Mr. Wilſon was killed. It was made appear alſo that they had met ſeveral times before, but had not opportunity to fight; beſides, that there were ſeveral letters ſent by Mr. Law, or given to Mr. Wilſon by him; which letters were very full of invectives, and cautions to Mr. Wilſon to beware, for there was a deſign of evil againſt him; and there were two letters ſent by Mr. Wilſon, one to Mr. Law, and the other to Mrs. Lawrence. Mr. Wilſon's man, one Mr. Smith, ſwore that Mr. Law came to his maſter's houſe a little before the fact was done, and drank a pint of ſack in the parlour; after which, he heard his maſter ſay that he was much ſurprized with ſomething that Mr. Law had told him. One Captain Wightman, a perſon of good information, gave account of the whole matter; and ſaid that he was a familiar friend of Mr. Wilſon; and was with him and Mr. Law at the Fountain Tavern in the Strand; and, after they had ſtayed a little while there, Mr. Law went away. After which, Mr. Wilſon and Captain Wightman took coach, and were driven towards Bloomſbury; whereupon, Mr. Wilſon ſtepped out of the coach into the Square, where Mr. Law met him; and, before they came near togeether, Mr. Wilſon drew his ſword, and ſtood upon his guard. Upon which, Mr. Law immediately drew his ſword; and they both paſſed together, making but one paſs, by which Mr. Wilſon received a mortal wound on the lower part of the ſtomach, of the depth of two inches, of which he inſtantly died. This was the ſum of the evidence for the King. The letters were read in Court, which were full of aggravations on both parts, without any name ſubſcribed to them. There were other witneſſes that ſaw the duel fought; who all agreed in their depoſitions, that they drew their ſwords, and paſſed at each other, and preſently Mr. Wilſon was killed. Mr. Law, in his defence, declared that Mr. Wilſon and he had been together ſeveral times before the duel was fought; and never any quarrel was betwixt them till they met at the Fountain Tavern; which was occaſioned about the letters; and that his meeting with Mr. Wilſon in Bloomſbury was merely an accidental thing; Mr. Wilſon drawing his ſword upon him firſt, upon which he was forced to ſtand in his own defence. That the misfortune did ariſe only from a ſudden heat of paſſion, and not from any prepenſe malice. The Court acquainted the jury, that, if they found that Mr. Law and Mr. Wilſon did make an agreement to fight, though Mr. Wilſon drew firſt, that Mr. Law killed him, he was (by the conſtruction of the law) guilty of murder; for, if two men ſuddenly quarrel, and one kill the other, this would be but manſlaughter: but this caſe ſeemed to be otherwiſe; for, this was a continual quarrel, carried on betwixt them for ſome time before: therefore muſt be accounted a malicious quarrel, and a deſign of murder in the perſon that killed the other: likewiſe that it was ſo in all caſes. The trial laſted long; and the priſoner had perſons of good quality, who gave a fair account of his life in general, and that he was not given to quarreling, nor a perſon of an ill behaviour. The jury, having conſidered of a verdict very ſeriouſly, found that Mr. Law was guilty of murder."—It appears, however, that he received a pardon from the Crown; but that he was detained in priſon, on an appeal[6] from the relations of Mr. Wilſon; whence, in about eight months, he found means to make his eſcape; on which occaſion the following advertiſement was publiſhed in the London Gazette of Jan. 3—7, 1694-5: "Captain J. Lawe, aged 26, a Scotchman, lately a priſoner in the king's bench for murther, a black lean man, about ſix feet high, large pock-holes in his face, big high noſe, ſpeech broad and loud, had made his eſcape from the ſaid priſon. Whoever ſecures him ſo as to be delivered in the ſaid priſon, ſhall have £50. paid immediately by the marſhal of the ſaid king's bench." This advertiſement proved ineffectual; Mr. Law getting clear off; and it was probably about this time that he firſt viſited the continent. The deſcription indeed, conveying no favourable idea of his perſon, and differing from his real portrait, ſeems to have been drawn up to facilitate his eſcape.

The intermediate adventures of Mr. Law (who afterwards projected the *Miſſiſſippi* ſcheme in France) are foreign to our purpoſe. But in 1721, having found means to pacify the ſurviving relations of Mr. Wilſon, by the payment, it is ſaid, of not leſs than £100,000. and "receiving an invitation from the Britiſh Miniſtry to return to his native country, he embarked on board the Baltic ſquadron, commanded by ſir John Norris, being accommodated in that admiral's own ſhip. Landing at the Nore, Oct 20, 1721, he proceeeded to London; was preſented to king George I. by ſir John; and took a houſe in Conduit-ſtreet, where he was daily viſited by numbers of perſons of the firſt quality and diſtinction. The favourable manner in which Mr. Law was received, occaſioned no ſmall umbrage to the antiminiſterialiſt party, and was judged of importance ſufficient to occupy the attention of Parliament: for, when the Houſe of Lords met on the 26th of October, earl Coningſby repreſented to that auguſt aſſembly how dangerous it might be, on ſeveral accounts, to entertain and countenance ſuch a man as Mr. Law, and deſired that a day might be appointed for taking this matter into conſideration. Their Lordſhips having appointed the 9th of November for the diſcuſſion of this buſineſs, earl Coningſby on that day reſumed his argument; ſaying that, for his part, he could not but entertain great jeaſouſy of a perſon who had done ſo much miſchief in a neighbouring kingdom, and who, being ſo immenſely rich as he was reported to be, might do a great deal more hurt here, by tampering with many who were grown deſperate by being involved in the calamity occaſioned by the fatal imitation of his pernicious projects; that this perſon was the more dangerous, in that he had renounced not only his natural affection to his country, and his allegiance to his lawful Sovereign, by being naturalized in France, and openly countenancing the Pretender's friends; but, which was worſt of all, and weighed moſt with him, that he had renounced his God by turning Roman Catholic; concluding that their lordſhips ought to enquire whether ſir John Norris had orders to bring him over. To this laſt part of the earl's ſpeech, lord Carteret anſwered, in ſubſtance, that Mr. Law had many years ago the misfortune to kill a gentleman in a duel; but that, having at laſt received the benefit of the King's clemency, and the appeal lodged by the relations of the deceaſed being taken off, he was come over to plead his majeſty's moſt gracious pardon; that there was no law to keep an Engliſhman out of his own country; and, as Mr. Law was a ſubject of Great Britain, it was not even in the King's power to hinder him from coming home, if he thought fit. To this lord Trevor replied, that Mr. Law was indeed a ſubject of Great Britain, and therefore, as ſuch, had an undoubted right to come into the kingdom; but that the circumſtance of a perſon of his character being brought on board of an Engliſh Admiral, and at this juncture, might deſerve the conſideration of the Houſe. Earl Cowper ſpoke much to the ſame effect; but the matter was ſuffered to drop; and Mr. Law, on the 28th of November following (being the laſt day of term) pleaded, at the bar of the King's Bench, on his knees, his Majeſty's pardon for the murder of Edward Wilſon, eſq. in 1694, being attended, on this occaſion, by the duke of Argyle, the earl of Hay, and ſeveral other friends; each of the judges being preſented with a pair of white gloves [1]."

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[1] Inq. 1 Oct. 16 Car. I. Cole's Eſcheats, vol. VII. (Harl. MSS. 411), p. 151.—See before, under Tugby, p. 482.

[2] The famous "Receavour." See his epitaph, p. 488; and his hand-writing in Plate LXVIII.

[3] London Journal, Dec. 3, 1721.

[4] "The particular occaſion of the quarrel is variouſly ſtated: ſome ſay that it aroſe from the preference ſhewn to Mr. Law by Miſs Elizabeth Villiers, ſiſter of the firſt earl of Jerſey (afterwards counteſs of Orkney); a lady whoſe wit and accompliſhments, though unaccompanied with perſonal charms, had power to make an impreſſion in the cold breaſt of king William III." Wood's Hiſtory of Cramond, 1794, p. 164.

[5] From the Proceedings of the King and Queen's Commiſſioners at the juſtice-hall in the Old Bailey; being the 18th, 19th, and 20th days of April, 1694; and in the 6th year of their Majeſties' reign.

[6] If a man be acquitted on an indictment for murder, or found guilty, and pardoned by the king; ſtill he ought not (in ſtrictneſs) to go at large, but be impriſoned or let to bail till the year and day be paſt, by virtue of Stat. 3 Hen. VII. c. 1; in order to be forthcoming to anſwer an appeal for the ſame felony. Tomlins, Law Dictionary, art. *Appeal*.

The lordſhip of Keythorpe is old incloſure, and excellent grazing land. Major *Wilſon* (whoſe genealogy will be found in a future page of this volume) is the greateſt proprietor; and ſir *John Palmer*, bart. owns the reſidue of the lordſhip [2]. The Major's land is wholly occupied by Mr. *Joſeph Heycock*, a very opulent grazier, who reſides in the manor-houſe, which is now the only houſe in the lordſhip; a neat and commodious dwelling, but much ſmaller than the original manſion.

Oppoſite, and about 100 yards to the North, cloſe by the public road which leads from the manor-houſe to Tugby, is a level ſquare of ground, containing about half an acre, round which a deep and wide ditch, foſs, or moat, has, it is evident, formerly been carried. It is now four or five yards in the inner ſlope, and appears at the preſent bottom of the ditch about the ſame width, though it is certainly much filled up, being completely dry and ſwarded up ſince its original formation. What was its primitive uſe cannot now be aſcertained, unleſs, centuries back, the manſion-houſe ſtood upon this ſpot. Tradition is ſilent on the ſubject.

The CHAPEL

of Keythorpe was given, by *Bertram Verdun*, to the abbey of *Croxden*, co. Stafford [3]; but in 1641, as Mr. Burton ſtates, was "decayed and gone." No ruins of it now remain, nor can even the ſite be traced.

At South Witham, co. Lincoln, on a braſs plate:

"Here lyeth buryed Elizabeth, wife to
Thomas Harrington, of South Witham, eſq.
and one of the daughters of Henry Skipwith,
of Keythorpe, in the county of Leiceſter, eſq.;
who dyed the x of Februarye, 1597."

On a mural monument on the North wall of the old church of St. James, Clerkenwell, near the altar: Arms: Quarterly: 1. and 4. Argent, a croſs between three roſes Gules, ſeeded Or, with a martlet for difference; 2. and 3. Argent, a feſs Gules between three garbs Sable, a mullet for difference; impaling, Argent, a chevron between three bugle-horns ſtringed Sable; *Wayte*; Plate LXVIII. fig. 22.

"Elizabeth, the wife of Samuel Trotman,
of the Inner Temple, eſq. ſonne of Fiche Trotman,
of Cam in the county of Glouceſter,
daughter of Thomas Wayte, of Keythorpe
in the county of Leiceſter, by Barbara his wife,
daughter of Edmund Hunt, of Norfolk, eſq.
religiouſly departed this life, in child-birth
of her only child, Elizabeth, 8 Auguſt, 1640;
and her daughter alſo died in the ſame month;
and whoſe corps lye
by the body of her mother, Barbara Wayte,
under the marble neere the communion-table,
expecting a joyful reſurrection."

On an adjoining mural monument, with *Wayte's* arms:

"THOMAS WAYTE, OF KEYTHORPE IN THE
COUNTY OF LEICESTER, ESQ. RECEAVOUR FOR
HIS MAJESTIE IN THE COUNTIES OF WARWICK
AND LEICESTER, DEPARTED THIS LIFE 2 JULY,
1642; AND LYETH BURIED, WITH THE
BODIES OF BARBARA HIS WIFE,
DAUGHTER OF EDMUND HUNT, OF
NORFOLK, ESQ. AND ELIZABETH HIS
DAUGHTER, WIFE OF SAMUEL
TROTMAN, OF THE INNER TEMPLE, ESQ.
UNDER THE MARBLE NEAR THIS PLACE.
Hither no teares, but garlands bring,
To crowne this good Receavour's duſt;
Who gave accompt to God and King,
And lives, rewarded, with the juſt.
So to his faith and office both gave reſt;
The King, his quittance; God, *Quietus eſt*."

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[1] Hiſtory of Cramond, p. 236; from the Parliamentary Regiſter, &c.—A few lines will cloſe the hiſtory of Mr. Law, who continued to reſide ſome years in England. He had received intelligence of the confiſcation of his whole property in France; but, being conſcious of the rectitude of his conduct in the management of the finances, and that the balance would, upon examination, be found conſiderably in his favour, he had good reaſon to flatter himſelf with the hopes of receiving a large ſum, eſpecially as the Regent always profeſſed a more than ordinary regard for him, and continued punctually to remit his official ſalary of 20,000 livres a year. But the death of his Royal Highneſs, Dec. 2, 1723, was a fatal blow to the hopes of Mr. Law; who, in a memorial to the duke of Bourbon, dated Oct. 15, 1724, ſtates himſelf as "bankrupt, not only in France, but alſo in other countries;" and "his children, courted by the moſt conſiderable families in France, as deſtitute of fortune and eſtabliſhment."—"I had it in my power," he ſays, "to have ſettled my daughter in marriage in the firſt houſes in Italy, Germany, and England; but I refuſed all offers of that nature, thinking it inconſiſtent with my duty to, and my affection for, the ſtate in whoſe ſervice I had the honour to be engaged." He bad a final adieu to Britain in 1725; and fixed his reſidence at Venice; where he concluded the chequered courſe of his life, in a ſtate but little removed from indigence, March 21, 1729, in his 58th year; and was buried in one of the churches of that city, where a monument to his memory is ſtill to be ſeen. Ibid. p. 245.

[2] Sir John Palmer, bart. and Major Wilſon pay annually a chief rent of 3*s.* 8*d.* to the Gartre court (held at Tur Langton) for the lordſhip of Keythorpe. See vol. II. p. 673.

[3] Cart. Antiq. Lit. R. n. 16; & Eſch. 6 Hen. V. n. 43.

EAST NORTON,

a hamlet of Tugby, is a ſmall village, ſtanding in a low ſituation on the North and South ſide of the turnpike road leading from Uppingham to Leiceſter, on the edge of the county towards Rutland. From Uppingham it is diſtant five miles and a half, and from Leiceſter thirteen and a half. It is bounded by Allexton, Hallaton, Keythorpe, Tugby, Lodington, and a ſmall part of Belton, co. Rutland. It is ſituate but a very ſmall diſtance South of the brook which riſes in Tilton ſtreet.

A great part of this town belonged antiently to *Richard Baſſet* and *Maud Ridel* his wife[1]; who gave five virgates of land here to the priory of *Laund*, founded by them; which lands were held of the fee of *Mowbray*, by the ſervice of a fourth part of a knight's fee[2].

On the aid granted to king Henry III. in 1235, towards the marrying of his ſiſter with the emperor of the Romans, half a mark was paid for a fourth part of a fee held at Norton by *Alan Coſtein*[3].

In 1303, it was found that the prior of *Laund* held a quarter of a knight's fee in Lodington and Eaſt Norton of *Robert de Tateſhale*, deceaſed[4].

The property of the abbot and convent of St. *Mary de Pratis* here is thus ſtated in their Regiſter:

"Norton eſt de parochiâ de Tokeby; habens capellam, que ſecundùm matriculum epiſcopi conſuevit habere capellanum reſidentem per matricem eccleſiam; & habet omnia ſacramenta & jura parochialia, &c.

Habemus in Nortonâ, ex dono & confirmatione Hugonis de Burton, unam virgatam terre, cum pertinentiis; illam, ſcilicet, quam pater ſuus nobis dedit, cum corpore ſuo, &c. ut in primâ cartâ II libri de Chartwary.

Habemus confirmationem ejuſdem virgate terre per Gaufridum le Salvag' & Robertum filium Galfridi de Thorp, ſicut patet in cartâ II^a^ & III^a^ ſecundi libri de Chartwary.

Memorandum, quòd nos conceſſimus, & per cartam noſtram confirmavimus, Hugoni filio Hugonis de Burton, unam virgatam terre in Norton; ſcilt, illam quam pater predicti Hugonis nobis, cum corpore ſuo, dedit, &c. reddendo nobis annuatim v s̄. &c.; ita quidem quòd predicta virgata terre, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, quieta & integra poſt mortem predicti Hugonis nobis & eccleſie noſtre remanebit, &c.

Memorandum, quòd nos remiſimus, pro nobis & ſucceſſoribus noſtris, Hugoni de Burton, unam virgatam terre, quam habemus in Norton, cum pertinentiis ſuis, in eſcambium pro unâ culturâ juxta villam de Bilſdon que vocatur Biſſopeſcroft, cum uno tofto quod eſt juxta illam culturam, & pro redditu II s̄. in eâdem villâ de Bilſdon per manum Roberti filii Reginaldi hominis ſui recipiend', &c. ut in cartâ vel conventione IX^a^ inter cartas de Bilſdon[5]."

In 1310, *Edward-Latimer Bochard* died ſeiſed (together with *Margaret* his wife then living) of the manor of Norton, held of the earl of *Warwick*[6].

In 1315, *Thomas le Latymer* and *Nicholas le Latymer* held a third part of the manor of Eaſt Norton of *Guy de Beauchamp*, earl of *Warwick*, deceaſed, by the ſervice of three quarters of a knight's fee[7].

In 1324, *Nicholas le Latymer* died ſeiſed of 6*s.* rent ariſing out of certain freeholds and view of frank-pledge in Eaſt Norton of *Thomas de Beauchamp*, by the ſervice of half a quarter of a knight's fee; and *John* le Latymer was his ſon and next heir[8].

In 1345, *John* ſon of *Hugh Nele* of Eaſt Norton releaſed all his right in all his lands in Eaſt Norton to *Robert Huberd* of Eaſt Norton aforeſaid[9].

In 1346, *Robert le Bruſter* (on the aid then granted for knighting Edward of Woodſtock, the king's eldeſt ſon,) was aſſeſſed 6*s.* 8*d.* for a ſixth part of a knight's fee; and *Geoffrey Bene* the ſame ſum for another ſixth part; both in Eaſt Norton, and parcel of the fee of *Huntingdon*[10].

In 1350, it was found that *Warine* ſon of *Thomas le Latymer* of Braybrok [which Warine died in 1349] held a moiety and a third part of a knight's fee in Eaſt Norton, of *Thomas de Beauchamp* earl of *Warwick*[11].

In 1361, *John de Mowbray* of the iſle of *Axeholme* died ſeiſed of a quarter of a knight's fee in Norton and Somerby, which the prior of *Laund* held; alſo one knight's fee in Norton and Withecok, which *John de Norton* held[12].

In 1382, *Thomas de Burton*, knt. died ſeiſed of 16*s.* in Norton, ariſing out of one meſſuage and four virgates of land there, which *Roger Parmonter* held of the aforeſaid Thomas for the term of his life; which meſſuage, &c. were held of *Roger Bene*, by the ſervice of 9*d.* a year[13].

In 1401, *Anne* (the wife of *Thomas-Latymer Bochard*) held, at her death, the manor of Norton for term of life, of the earl of *Warwick*[14].

In 1421, *Margaret* wife of *Edward Latymer*, deceaſed, was ſeiſed of the manor of Eaſt Norton, held of the earl of *Warwick*[15].

In 1461, *John Mowbray* duke of *Norfolk* died ſeiſed of a quarter of one knight's fee in Norton and Somerby, which the prior of *Laund* held; alſo of half a knight's fee in Norton and Withecok which *John de Norton* held[16].

The manor of Eaſt Norton, which belonged to the priory of *Laund*, was given by king Henry VIII. to *Gregory* lord *Cromwell* and *Elizabeth* his wife, and to the longer liver of them, during the king's pleaſure; being at that time valued, all charges deducted, at 8*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* a year[17].

In 1545, ... *Elrington* granted to *Thomas Oliver* a meſſuage and certain lands here.

In 1559, *Francis Nele*, eſq. died ſeiſed of certain lands in Eaſt Norton, with the advowſon of the chapel there, held of the queen *in capite*[18].

"In 1570, *Thomas Oliver* died ſeiſed of a capital meſſuage in Eaſt Norton, and certain lands thereto belonging, leaving *Richard Oliver*, his ſon and heir, of the age of 22 years. Of this family (as I have heard) was that curious artiſan in limning[19], Mr. *Iſaac Oliver*,

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[1] Cart. 4 Edw. III. n. 5. per Inſpex.

[2] Eſch. 35 Edw. III. p. 2. n. 10.

[3] Vol. I. p. l.

[4] Eſch. 31 Edw. I. N° 30. Leic.

[5] Charyte's Rentale, fol. cxiii.

[6] Eſch. 12 Hen. IV. N° 14. Leic.

[7] Eſch. 9 Edw. II. N° 71. Leic.

[8] Eſch. 18 Edw. II. N° 80. Leic.

[9] Clauſ. 19 Edw. III. pars 2. m. 20.

[10] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III.

[11] Eſch. 24 Edw. III. N° 23. Leic.—See more in Gumley, 23 Edw. III.

[12] Eſch. 35 Edw. III. pars 2. N° 10.

[13] Eſch. 6 Ric. II. N° 19. Leic.

[14] Eſch. 3 Hen. IV. N° 30. Leic.

[15] Eſch. 3 Hen. V. N° 57. Leic.

[16] Eſch. 1 Edw. IV. N° 46. Leic.

[17] Magna Britannia, p. 1364.

[18] Eſch. 1 Eliz.

[19] "Of this art of painting, as alſo of carving and building, Giovanni Paolo Lomazzo, a Milanois, hath written a large diſcourſe in Italian, privileged by pope Gregory XIII. in whoſe time *(a)* it came firſt forth; which book, in 1598, was tranſlated almoſt all by Mr. Richard Heydock, a fellow of New College in Oxford; and then and there printed at his coſt; at the latter end whereof he ſetteth down a Catalogue of the names of all the famous painters, carvers, and architects, both antient and modern, whoſe works are vouched in the ſaid book; amongſt which he much commendeth his maſter Gaudentio Ferrato di Valdagio, a Milanois, Titiano Vercellino, Leonardo Vincenzo, Polydoro Cabdara di Carvagio, Franceſco Mazzolino, Jacomo Baſſano; but chiefly Michael Angelo Bonarota and Raphael de Urbino *(b)*, two admirable painters, calling them the fathers and maſters of painting; out of whoſe ſchool (ſaith he) almoſt all the famous painters of Italy have attained to the worth of their fame. Their works are famous in Italy; for ſcarce is there any city of note which doth not ſhew ſome piece of their admired handy-work, eſpecially Rome, in the pope's Palace in the Vatican, in his Belvedere, and upon their tombs in St. Peter's church adjoining, and in many other churches, monaſteries, and palaces in that city, as they that were *oculati teſtes* in the year of Jubilee 1600 have related to me. This art of painting is a delightful and pleaſing ſkill, which, by Lomazzo *(c)*, is defined to be an art,

(a) Gregory XIII. began to ſit in 1572; and died in 1585.

(b) Both commended by Arioſto, 13th Canto of Orlando Furioſo.

(c) Lib. 1. cap. 1.

Oliver, whoſe divers pieces in very ſmall models, drawn ſo exactly to the life, do ſet forth his ever-living praiſe[1]; whoſe maſter in that art, and in the ſame kind, was Mr. *Nicholas Hilliard*[2], an excellent drawer, deſcended of an antient family in Yorkſhire, who about the middle of queen Elizabeth's reign was the firſt (that ever I heard) that drew pictures in ſuch ſmall proportions, admired even by ſtrangers; who left another expert ſcholler, Mr. *Rowland Lockey* (one whom I knew very well when he dwelt in Fleet-ſtreet), who was both ſkilful in limning, and in oil-works and perſpectives; at whoſe houſe I once ſaw a neat piece in oil, containing in one table the picture of ſir John More, a judge of the king's bench, temp. Henry VIII. and of his wife; and of ſir Thomas More, lord chancellor, his ſon, and his wife; and of all the lineal heirs male deſcended from them; together with each man's wife, unto that preſent year living[3]."

In 1609, *Mary Digby* held the manor of Eaſt Norton of the king as of his honour of Hampton-court; and at the ſame time *Richard Oliver* held a meſſuage and tenements in Haloughton and Eaſt Norton *in capite*, and more lands under the king in ſocage.

The lord of this manor, in 1641 was *Mountjoy Blunt*, earl of *Newport*[4]; and in 1652 the lordſhip was incloſed by conſent of parties.

An indenture quadripartite, made Dec. 17, 1653, between *Richard Roberts*, of Thorpe Langton, eſq.; the ſon of ſir *Richard Roberts*, knt. and dame *Elizabeth* his wife; *Thomas Carlton*, citizen and mercer of London; *Suſanna Roberts*, widow, late wife of *Thomas* Roberts, eſq. deceaſed, father of Richard Roberts; and *John Hales*, of Stagnoe, in the pariſh of Paul's Walden, Herts; ſettles, to the uſe of Mr. Roberts, and as portions for younger children, all that the manor of Eaſt Norton, with the rights, members, and appurtenances thereof, in the county of Leiceſter; and all that the chapel impropriate of Eaſt Norton, in the ſaid county of Leiceſter, and all the glebe-lands and tithes of corn and grain thereunto belonging; and all and ſingular other the meſſuages, farms, cottages, cloſes, lands, tenements, and hereditaments whatſoever, of him the ſaid Richard Roberts, in Eaſt Norton, Lodington, and Tugby, and every or any

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which, with proportionable lines and colours anſwerable to life, by obſerving the perſpective life, doth ſo imitate the nature of corporal things, that it not only repreſenteth the thickneſs and roundneſs thereof upon a flat, but alſo their actions and geſtures; expreſſing moreover divers affections and paſſions of the mind. And farther ſaith, that it is an informer of the memory, underſtanding, and will, and a ſign and figure invented to repreſent all things both natural and artificial. It is ſo delightful, that even the chiefeſt princes have been exceedingly taken with it, as Nero (d), Alexander (e), Severus, Theodoſius (f), Valentinian the Firſt, Roman emperors. Of later times, Francis king of France (g), Renate king of Naples and Sicily, and Charles duke of Savoy (as Lomazzo ſaith). In my younger years I was much delighted herewith; and, for my farther content, got together certain pieces of Albert Durer, Lucas of Holland, Hans Sibilebeme; of later maſters, H. Goltzius, Peter Reuben knight, Philip de Galle, John, Hierome, and Anthony of Virix, and others; which I keep yet.

The famous German painters were, Albert Durer of Norimberge, Hans Holben, Lucas of Holland, Hans Sibilebeme, Hubert Goltzius, Peter Reuben knight, Anthony Vandike, knighted by king Charles, with a yearly penſion out of the Exchequer, Philip de Galle, John, Hierome, and Anthony of Virix, John de Bruges, Martin de Vos, John Stradane.

Of our own country the moſt famous are John de Critz (h), Mr. Greneborough (i), Mr. Peake (k), Mr. Lockie (l), Mr. Bettes (m) and Mr. Shute (n). Amongſt which I cannot let paſs unremembered the worthy and exceedingly deſerving lady, Margaret (o) ſole daughter of ſir John King, knight, lord of the manor of Nether Whitacre, co. Warwick, now wife of ſir Gerard Lowther, knight, chief juſtice of the common pleas in Ireland; whoſe excellent ſkill is ſuch in this kind, that, not having been a practitioner in the ſcience yet fully five years, ſhe can draw any proportion to the life, either of perſonage, landſcape, or ſtory, or any other thing; who doth ſo much the more challenge all commendation, for that ſhe being of young years, not many above 20; and of ſo rare preſence, feature, perſonage, and beauty; yet giveth way to this her natural genius; whoſe ſkill (no doubt) in ſhort time will come to rare perfection. What I have written is not upon report; myſelf having been in her preſence, and viewed many of her fine and well-wrought pieces.

Of this art have written alſo Leonardo Vincenzo; and of carving, Albert Durer (p), Juſtus Ammanus (q) of Zurich, and Gualterio Florentius, who alſo hath written the lives of the chiefeſt painters in Italy; of the lives alſo of whom Georgio Vaſario Aretino hath written a large diſcourſe.

Carving and painting are both contained under one and the ſelf-ſame art. The chiefeſt of our countrymen which are deemed carvers, in marble, ſtone, alabaſter, and wood, are, Mr. Cooke of Weſtminſter (r); and Gerard Holmond (s), long ſince deceaſed, leaving Elias Almaunza (t), and Samuel Helmutz (u) a painter, Mr. Gerard Chriſmas (x), Mr. Stone (y), Mr. Henſtall (z), Mr. Galover (aa), and my countryman Mr. Hugh Hill of Aſhby de la Zouch and his ſons (bb), and many other excellent artizans unknown to me." Burton, MS.

[1] "Hitherto," ſays Lord Orford, "we have been obliged to owe to other countries the beſt performances exhibited here in painting. But in the branch (miniature) in which Oliver excelled, we may challenge any nations to ſhew a greater maſter, if perhaps we except a few of the ſmaller works of Holbein. Don Julio Clovio, the celebrated limner, whoſe neatneſs and taſte in groteſque were exquiſite, cannot be compared with Iſaac Oliver, becauſe Clovio never painted portraits, and the latter little elſe. Petitot, whoſe enamels have exceeding merit, perhaps owed a little of the beauty of his works to the happy nature of the compoſition: we ourſelves have nobody to put in competition with Oliver, except it be our own Cooper, who, though living in an age of freer pencil, and under the auſpices of Vandyke, ſcarce compenſated, by the boldneſs of his expreſſion, for the touch of nature and delicate fidelity of the elder maſter. Oliver's ſon, Peter, alone approached to the perfection of his father. Of the family of Iſaac Oliver I find no certain account; nor is it of any importance; he was a genius; and they tranſmit more honour by blood than they can receive. He died at his houſe in the Black Friers, London, in 1617, aged 61, or 62. He was buried in St. Anne's church in that pariſh; where his ſon erected a monument to his memory, with his buſt in marble; which were deſtroyed in the great fire of 1666. By his will, proved in October, and executed in the preceding June, he bequeathed to his wife the third part of his effects, and the leaſe of his houſe in Black Friers; excepting only to his eldeſt ſon, Peter, all his drawings, limnings, hiſtorical or otherwiſe, finiſhed or unfiniſhed, of his own handy-works; or, in caſe of Peter's death, to any of his other ſons that ſhould follow his profeſſion. All the other two parts of his eſtate to be ſold, and equally divided between his ſons and a daughter.—"Miniature," adds the noble Writer, "makes a great figure in this reign [that of James I.] by Peter Oliver, the eldeſt ſon of Iſaac Oliver, and worthy of being compared with his father. In ſome reſpects the ſon even appears the greater maſter, as he did not confine his talent to ſingle heads.—The fineſt work of Peter Oliver, in my opinion, is the head of his own wife, in the cabinet of the dutcheſs of Rutland: it is life itſelf. I doubt whether his father ever excelled this piece." For farther particulars of theſe eminent artiſts, father and ſon, the reader is referred to the late ſplendid edition of Lord Orford's Works, in five volumes quarto, 1798, vol. III. pp. 130—134; pp. 155—157.— The portraits of both, from well-preſerved paintings by themſelves, are here given in Plate LXIX. from the original plates engraved for that valuable publication by the eſpecial favour of Meſſrs. Robinſons, proprietors of the work.

[2] Nicholas Hilliard was limner, jeweller, and goldſmith, to queen Elizabeth, and afterwards to king James; from whom he had an eſpecial patent that no other perſon ſhould, for twelve years, "invent, make, grave, and imprint any pictures of our image, or our royal family."—For a good portrait and a farther account of Hilliard, ſee Lord Orford's Works, vol. III. p. 127; and ſee ſir John Harrington's opinion of him in his annotations upon the 33d canto of Orlando Furioſo.

[3] A picture like this has been twice engraved; but ſuppoſed to be Holbein's by Granger, vol. I. p. 104; and ſee Bromley's Catalogue, p. 17.

[4] Burton, MS.

(d) Suetonius. (e) Lampridius. (f) S. Aurelius Victor. (g) Favin's Theatre of Honour, Engliſh edit. fol. 549.

(h) Of John de Critz, ſee Lord Orford's Works, vol. III. p. 244.

(i) Mr. *Greenbury* is mentioned in the Catalogue of the King's Collection, p. 173, for copying two pictures of Albert Durer by the direction of the lord Marſhall. Probably he was one of the lord Arundel's painters. Ibid. p. 247.

(k) Of Robert Peake, knighted at Oxford 1645, ſee ibid. p. 154. He is mentioned by Meres in his ſecond part of "Wit's Commonwealth, Lond. 1598," 4to.

(l) Whom Lord Orford calls *Nicholas Lockie*; ibid. p. 135. See alſo Meres. Mr. Burton (who often viſited him) calls him *Rowland*.

(m) Thomas and John Bettes are juſt mentioned by Meres. (n) So is John Shute; of whom ſee alſo Lord Orford, ibid. p. 135.

(o) This accompliſhed lady ſeems to have eſcaped the notice of Lord Orford.

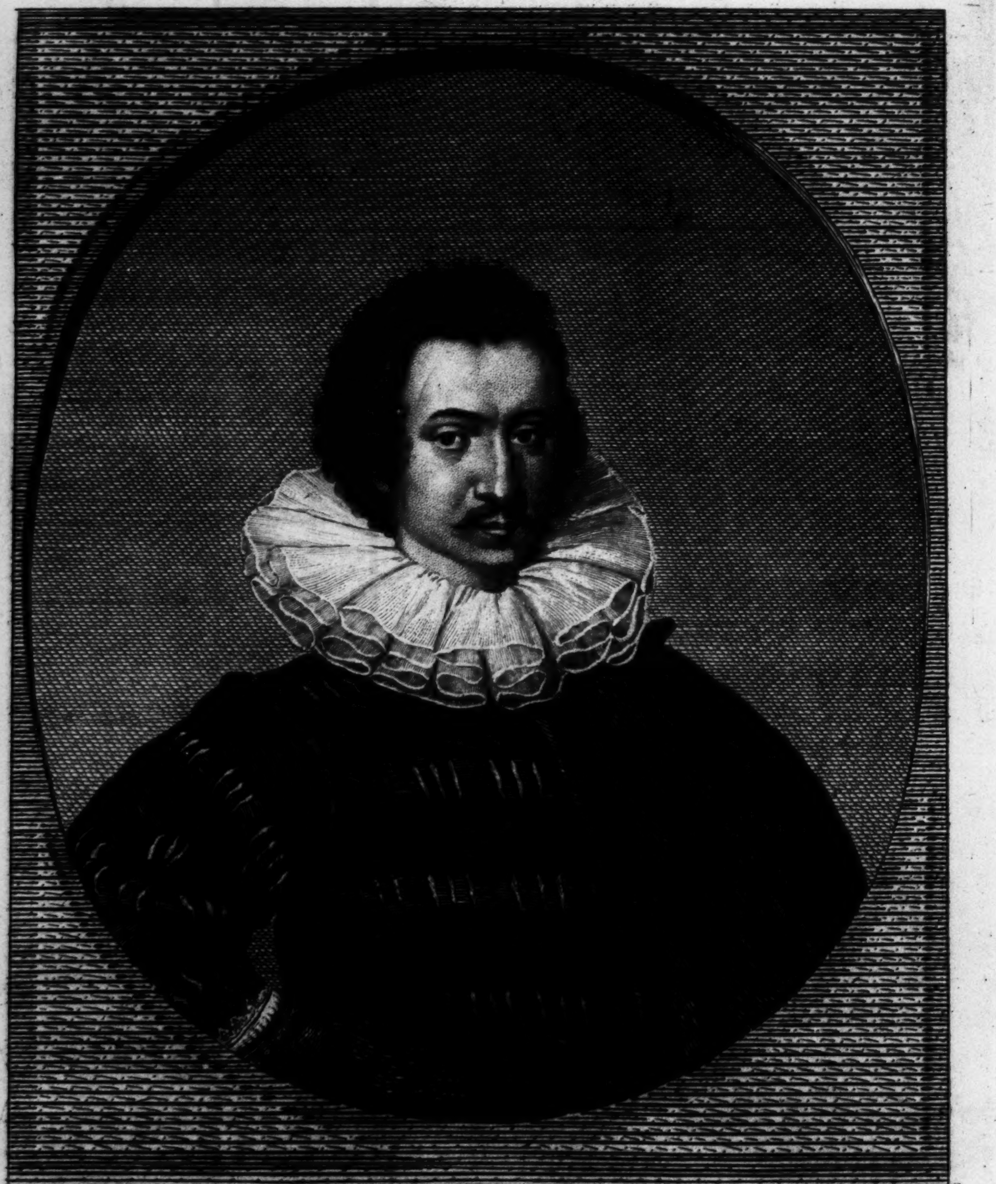
(p) "De ſymmetriâ partium in certis formis humanorum corporum; & de varietate figurarum & flexuris partium, & geſtibus imaginum. Noremberg, 1534," fol.

(q) "Juſti Ammani Tigurini Enchiridion artis pingendi, fingendi, & ſculpendi, Francofurti, 1578," fol.

(r) Humphrey Cooke was maſter carpenter employed in the time of Henry VII. in the new buildings at the Savoy. Robert Cooke, Clarenceux in that reign, was a painter. Of both, ſee Lord Orford, ibid. p. 87. (s) (t) (u) (x) (aa) (bb) Not mentioned by Lord Orford.

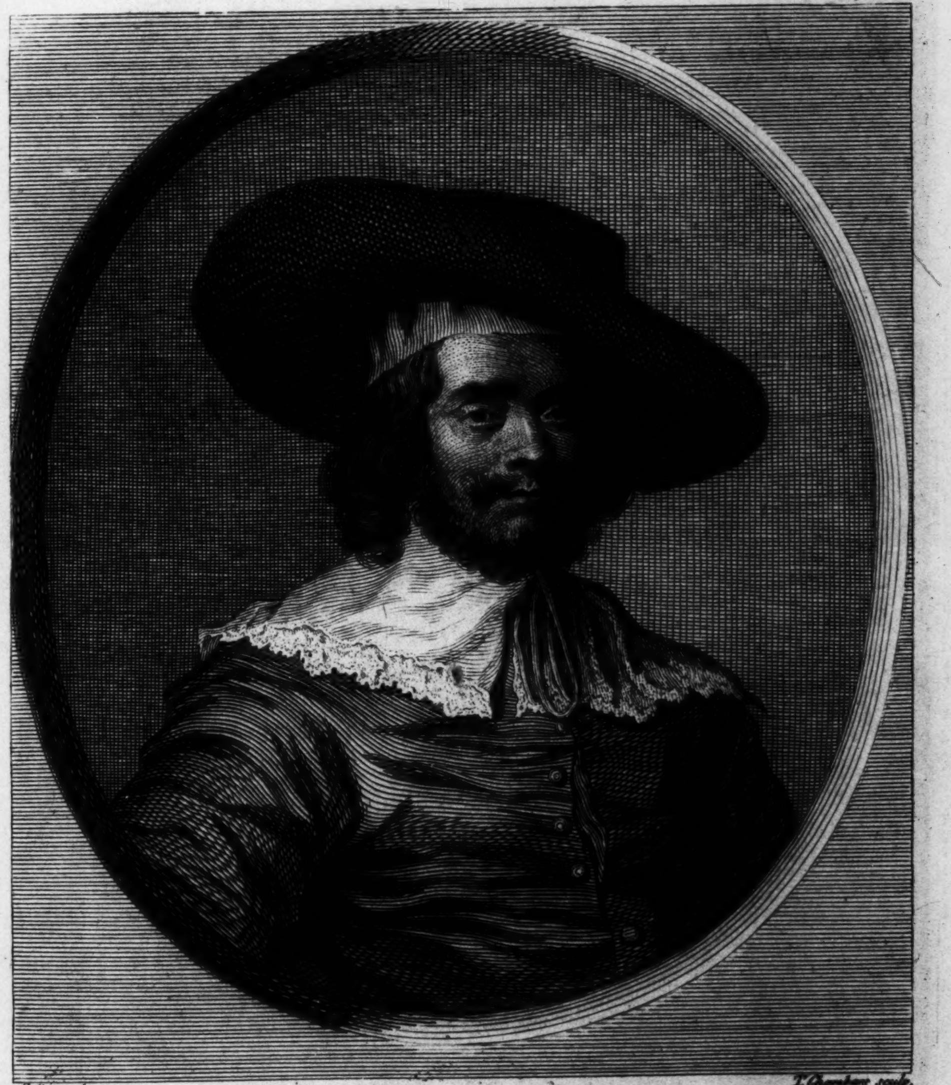
(z) Of him ſee Lord Orford, ibid. p. 173. (y) Nicholas, or his eldeſt ſon Henry, known by the name of *Old Stone*. Ibid. p. 170.

Pl.LXIX. p.290.



Isaac Oliver pinxt. — I. Miller Sculp

Isaac Oliver.



Se ipso pinx. — T. Chambars sculp.

PETER OLIVER.

of them, in the ſaid county of Leiceſter; and all the ſtate, right, title, intereſt, claim, and demand whatſoever, of him the ſaid Richard Roberts, of, in, and unto the ſaid manor and premiſſes, and every or any part or parcel thereof; and the reverſion and reverſions, remainder and remainders, together with the rents and profits of the premiſſes, and of every part and parcel thereof; except, and out of theſe preſents always foreprifed and reſerved, all that the capital meſſuage and the ſite of the ſaid manor of Eaſt Norton, with the court-yards, orchards, gardens, houſes, edifices, buildings, barns, ſtables, and outhouſes, thereunto belonging, now or late in the tenure or occupation of Richard Roberts, gent. or his aſſigns; and all that cottage or tenement and cloſe thereunto belonging, or therewith uſed, called *Braunſton-cloſe*, with their appurtenances, now or late in the tenure or occupation of *T. S.* or his aſſigns; and all thoſe ſeveral cloſes or new-incloſed grounds, now commonly called *Buckwell Cloſe*, *Okeholme Cloſe*, and *New Cloſe*, *High Meadow Cloſe*, *Breach Field*, and *Peaſeland Cloſe*, with their and every of their appurtenances."

The eldeſt ſon *Richard* was to have £30. a year till he was 15; and afterwards £100. a year till he was 21. There was another ſon, *Thomas*; and two daughters, *Frances* and *Suſanna*.

In 1722, 9 freeholders polled from Eaſt Norton; and 16 in 1775.

The late *Henry Dummer*, eſq. was lord of this manor; which is now the property of his widow, ſince married to *Nathanael Dance*, eſq. the celebrated painter. The other land-owners are, the earl of *Denbigh*; *Thomas Babington*, eſq. of Rothley; and the heirs of the late *Shukburgh Aſhby*, eſq. of Quenby. Mr. *John Heycock*, a wealthy grazier, is the principal inhabitant. The village contains about 15 dwelling-houſes; and the lordſhip, part of which is good feeding land, and part indifferent, is chiefly grazed; very little in tillage: which is the caſe alſo in the lordſhips of Skeffington and Tilton.

Eaſt Norton oldeſt regiſter was taken away ſome years ſince by ſome of the former vicars; and no one now can tell where it may be found. The preſent one is not 20 years ſtanding [1].

Baptiſms, 1786—1790, 17; burials, 10.

The CHAPEL, (ſee Plate LXVIII.)

dedicated to *All Saints*, conſiſts of a tower (in which are three bells); a neat ſpire; a nave and chancel, ſeparated by a thick partition-wall, in which is a ſmall arched door-way, a ſmall porch, and North door.

The North wall of the nave is much out of the perpendicular.

In this chapel were formerly theſe arms, fig. 14—17.

Or, three bars Gules; *Moulton*.

Paly of ſix, Or and Gules, a bend Argent; *Draycott*.

Argent, a feſs between three creſcents Gules; *Ogle*.

Ermine, a border Gules, charged with eight horſeſhoes Or; *Montgomery*.

In the South window is an old portrait, with the horſe-ſhoes, engraved in fig. 18; and in the Eaſt window the chalice, fig. 19.

The piſcina is ſhewn in fig. 20; and the antient octagon font in fig. 21.

The ſeats in this chapel are in general antient and open; with old carvings on them. On one is carved a woman's head, attired as a nun; on another is ſomething like a rabbit; on a third is a bear ſitting, with a ſtaff between its fore-paws; and on another a ſquirrel ſitting and holding a nut between the feet, as if going to crack it.

On the wall within the chapel:

"John Featherſtone churchwarden, 1775."

On a table of benefactions near the Weſt end of the North wall:

"Richard Freeſton, late of Eaſt Norton, gent. gave £10. to be placed out by the miniſter and churchwardens for the poor of this pariſh; and the intereſt to be paid on the 5th of November yearly for ever.

In the year 1651, Mr. Richard Roberts, Ralph Holman, Richard Freeſtone, and George Bruſhfield, freeholders, of this pariſh, left twelve acres and twelve perches of land for a cow-paſture for the uſe and benefit of the poor of Eaſt Norton for ever.

{ Philip Woodcock, churchwarden, 1794.
{ J. Burton, painter, Somerby."

In this chapel, which was given by *Bertram Verdun* to the abbey of *Croxden*, co. Stafford, at its foundation, divine ſervice is performed every Sunday.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

On a flat ſtone in the chancel:

"Here lieth the body of William Godfrey,
who departed this life Nov. 25, 1717,
in the 72d year of his age."

On a large alabaſter in the nave, whereon no arms are perceptible; but the figure of a man with his head reſting on a cuſhion may yet be traced:

"Orate pro animabus . . . .
anno Dñi mill'o CCCCC . . . . et Johanna obiit
. . . . . anno Domini mill'o quinteſimo . . . ."

On a flat ſtone in the nave:

"Here lieth the body of Mary
the wife of John Heycock,
youngeſt daughter of Benjamin Clarke [2],
of Hardingſtone, in the county of Northampton, eſq.;
who departed this life the 12th day of January, 1753,
in the 39th year of her age.
Here alſo lieth Anne,
the third daughter of John and Mary Heycock,
who departed this life the 16th day of November, 1750,
in the 3d year of her age.
Alſo Elizabeth, 2d wife of John Heycock.
She died the 16th day of July, 1759,
in the 38th year of her age.
And alſo Suſanna,
2d daughter of John and Mary Heycock.
She died the 21ſt day of July, 1766,
in the 19th year of her age."

The ſame names and dates have ſince been repeated, in nearly the ſame words, on a mural tablet of white marble againſt the partition-wall between the nave and chancel.

In the chapel-yard:

"Here lie interred the bodies of William and Joyce Hardyman. He departed this life the 21ſt of November, 1770, in the 69th year of his age. She died the 9th day of December, 1779, aged 76 years."

In memory of Urſula the wife of John Page [3], who died June 9, 1764, aged 67.

Everard Perſevall died April 6, 1728, aged 71.

Richard Elliott, July 11, 1788, aged 64.

On an altar-tomb:

"M. S.
dilectiſſimæ conjugis Elizabethæ Shaw,
filiæ Richardi Freeſton, hujus parochiæ, gen.
Quæ ſtirpe honeſtam . . . . rebus,
. . . . dotibus.
Obiit 6 Septembris, anno Dñi
. . . .
rector de Barton Seagrave,
in agro Northamptonienſi."

Another altar-tomb adjoins the laſt; but has no inſcription legible; and another nearly ſunk in the ground cloſe by.

In the church-yard of Iſlington in Middleſex is a tomb-ſtone in memory of John Page of Norton, who died Nov. 9, 1758, aged 26.

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[1] From the information of the rev. William Fenwicke, ſon of the late rev. John Fenwicke, rector of Hallaton, the preſent curate at Tugby and Eaſt Norton.

[2] Of this family ſee before, under Tilton, p. 468.

[3] Many of this family occur in the early part of the Tugby Regiſter.

TWYFORD,

antiently called *Taivorde*, probably derived its name from its ſituation; a conſiderable ſtream (called *The Eye*) running through the village, over which is now a handſome bridge built of brick, of three arches[1], with a good parapet wall and ſtrong ſtone coping, well ſecured with iron and lead. Probably, before the bridge was built, the town might be entered by two fords; which gave riſe to its preſent name, *Twiford*. It is ten miles diſtant from Leiceſter; bounded by North and South Mardefield, Ouſton, Loſeby, South Croxton, its own hamlet of Thorpe Sachvile, and Burrow; and, in the eccleſiaſtical diviſion of the county, is within the deanry of Goſcote. "Twyford prædicto rivulo [Eye] irrigatur proximè[2]."

At the general ſurvey, Taivorde, containing four ploughlands and a half, and eight acres of meadow, is noticed as a member of the royal manor of Rodoleih[3].

In the time of king Henry II. (from 1154 to 1189) *Robert de Twyford* was lord of this village; and from him it deſcended to *Julian* his daughter and heir, mother of *Robert Martinwaſt*.

It was ſoon afterwards the inheritance of the *Sacheviles*; for, in 1207, we find that *Robert de Secheville*[4] claimed the right of preſentation to the rectory.

On the aid granted to king Henry III, in 1253, towards the marrying of his ſiſter with the emperor of the Romans, 9*s*. 4*d*. was paid by *Ralph de Torp* for half a fee held by him at Twyford under *Peverel*[5].

In the Teſta de Nevill, compiled about the year 1240, Thorpe and Twyford are deſcribed as conſiſting of two ploughlands.

"In Twyford & Thorp dim' feodũ quod Radus de Secchevill tenet de Willmo de Bruere."

In the Itinerary of 1280, Twyford and Thorpe anſwered collectively as one vill.

The poſſeſſions of *Croxton* abbey at Twyford are thus deſcribed in one of the regiſters of that religious houſe:

"Habemus in Twyford, de dono Johannis le Dyve, unum meſſuagium & unum croftum, que Humfridus de Eſton de nobis tenet, reddendo annuatim veſtiario de Croxton 2ś. ad duos terminos. Et idem Humfridus obligavit ſe in 4d. annui redditûs eidem veſtiario ſolvendis, per cirograffum.

Habemus in Twyford, de dono regis Henrici, 48ś. annui redditûs, recipiendos de terrâ quam Johannes le Megre tenuit, ad Paſcha & ad Mich'[6]."

Ralph Pipard (who in 1274 ſucceeded his uncle Ralph Fitz-Nicholas in the manor of Stretton Baſkervile in Warwickſhire; and had lands alſo in the counties of Nottingham, Derby, Oxford, and Berks), was in 1290 a ſuitor to king Edward I, for the *regales libertates*[7] appendant to the manor of Twyford, as parcel of the king's manor of Rothley; which he appears to have ſome time before enjoyed at an annual rent of ſix marks. But let us take his own ſtatement:

"Radus Pypard, qui uſus fuit regalibus libertatibus in manerio de Twyford, poſt feoffamentum regis H. ſucceſſori ſuo inde fc̃m, & cujus libertas ſeyſ' fuit in manum Domini regis pro causâ quam ignorat, optulit ad Scaccarium reddere annuatim ſex marcas pro eiſdem libertatibus integraliter habend' ibidem tam de parte Johis Giffard per avunculum ipſius feoffati ibidem, cujus libertas fuit in man' dñi regis pro eo q̄d alium titulum inde non habet quam feoffamentum predictum pro parte ſuâ quam prius habuit per regem, petit q̄d rex velit ei priſtinum ſtatum concedere abſque redditu, vel totum ei admittere pro redditu ſupradicto.

"Conceſſum eſt per regem, quod ille qui plus habet de terrâ plus ſolvat de redditu pro portione ſuâ, ſi poſſint concordare; abſque vicecomes habeat libertatem, & reſpondeat de dño regi de firma.

"Idem Rads dicit quod, occaſione cujuſdam mandati quod detulit ad Scaccarium a rege in Vaſconiâ non fuit ei permiſſum habere ſeyſinam regalium libertatum in manerio predicto, pro quibus habendis ſibi & [ſucceſſori]bus & heredibus ſuis integraliter finem fecit ad Scaccarium, & coram juſtic', & dictas libertates arentavit ad ſex marcas annuas; unde petit quo ex quo dictas libertates hucuſque non habuit, ſicut Johes Giffard coram rege recognovit, q̄d de fine predicto & redditu predicto uſque ad ſeiſinam quam inde recepturus eſt per novam conceſſionem regis, ut predictum eſt, ſit quietus.

"Conceſſum eſt per conſilium, quod ſic fiat; & baronibus de Scaccario mandetur in forma predicta[8]."

In 1300, *Edmund* earl of *Cornwall* died ſeiſed of divers lands at Twyford[9].

In 1301, the above-named Ralph Pipard levied a fine of his manor of Stratton juxta Hynkle to ſir John de Twyford[10], knt. of Kirk Langley in Derbyſhire; and died in 1310, leaving *John* Pipard his ſon and heir.

In 1303, it was found that *Thomas de Nevile* died ſeiſed of certain tenements in Twyford, held of the king *in capite*, as an appurtenance of the manor of Okeham, co. Rutland; which manor *Margaret* counteſs of *Cornwall* held wholly in dower, by homage; and that *Theobald*, ſon of *Peter de Nevile*, couſin of the aforeſaid Thomas, ſon of *Robert*, brother of the aforeſaid Peter, was the next heir of the ſaid Thomas[11].

Nov. 21, 1304, king Edward I. (although, upon the death of *Thomas de Nevil*, who held of him *in capite*, he had, according to cuſtom, cauſed all his lands to be ſeized into his hands; and, although he might yet retain one meſſuage and 37 acres of meadow, with their appurtenances, in Twyford, (all which the ſaid Thomas was poſſeſſed of at his death) as an eſcheat; yet), at the requeſt of William de Bereford, granted the ſame to *John de Nevil*, couſin of the above Thomas, and to his heirs for ever: "Rex archiepiſcopis, &c. ſalutem. Sciatis nos, per mortem Thome de Nevil' defuncti, qui de nobis tenuit in capite omnes terras & tenementa que fuerunt ejuſdem Thome die quo obiit, prout moris eſt, capi fecerimus in manum noſtram: Nos, licèt unum meſſuagium, xxxvii acras prati, cum pertinentiis, in Twyford, in com' Leic', que dictus Thomas tenuit de nobis in capite die predicto, & que per mortem ejuſdem Thome adhuc in manu noſtrâ exiſtunt, poſſemus, tanquam eſcaetam noſtram, quibuſdam rationibus, in manibus noſtris retinere: Volentes tamen Johanni de Nevill conſanguineo predicti Thome (ad requiſitionem dilecti & fidelis noſtri Willielmi de Bereford) gratiam facere in hâc parte, dedimus eidem Johanni & conceſſimus, pro nobis & heredibus noſtris, quantum in nobis eſt, dicta meſſuagium, terram, & pratum, cum pertinentiis, que de nobis tenentur in capite, ſicut predictum; habenda & tenenda eidem Johanni & heredibus ſuis de nobis & heredibus noſtris per ſervitia indè debita & conſueta in perpetuum. Hiis teſtibus; venerabili patre Waltero Covent' & Lichf' epiſcopo, Henrico de Lacey comite Linc', Johanne de Britanniâ juniore, Amaneno de la Bret, Hugone de Veer, Willielmo le Vavaſur, Willielmo le Richer, Roberto de la Warde ſeneſcallo hoſpitii noſtri, & aliis. Dat' per manum noſtram, apud Bruſtwyk, xxi die Novemb' [1]."

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[1] Over the centre-arch, on the Eaſt ſide of the bridge, is the builder's name, and date of the year when built; "John Lewin, 1783."

[2] Wyrley, MS.

[3] "In Taivorde 4 carucatæ terræ & dimidia; & 8 acræ prati." Domeſday, fol. 230. b. 1.

[4] "Robertus de Sechevill debet 1 marcam, quòd xxiiii milites ſint coram rege, parati ſacramentum recognoſcere, quis advocatus præſentavit ultimam perſonam ad eccleſiam de Twiford." Madox, Hiſtory of the Exchequer, ex Mag. Rot. 8 John, Rot. 1. b. Warw. & Leic.

[5] Vol. I. p. liii; from the Teſta de Nevill.

[6] Peck, MSS. 4935; ex MS. in 4to apud Belvoir, fol. 39. a.

[7] *Libertas* in a forenſic ſenſe (and we ſcarcely meet with it in any of our Anglo-Saxon documents) ſignified, not general or natural liberty, but exemptions from ſome particular burden or inconvenience, to which others not ſo privileged were legally and uſually obnoxious. It is defined by Bracton, therefore, *evacuatio ſervitutis*. The liberty of a city or burg conſiſted in the lord having either the ſame mulcts or forfeitures, &c. to his own uſe. Theſe *de jure* belonged to the crown, and were transferred by grant, and excluded the king's bailiffs and reeves from intermeddling within the liberty to demand mulcts, &c. The liberty was to the lord for his men and tenants, who were his *liberi homines*, being protected by him from the ſheriffs and bailiffs of the king.—The church of Durham had a grant of "omnes libertates quæ ad coronam pertinent," Mon. Angl. vol. I. p. 42. Ruſſell, MS Notes on Spelman's Gloſſary.

[8] Petitiones in Parliamento, 28 Edw. I; Rot. Parl. vol. I. p. 49.

[9] Eſch. 28 Edw. I. N° 45. Leic.

[10] The Twyfords continued their reſidence at Stratton till the reign of Henry VII. Dugdale, Warwickſhire, vol. I. p. 51.

[11] Eſch. 31 Edw. I. N° 30. Leic.

In 1325, it was found that *Stephen de Segrave*, deceaſed, and *Alice* his wife, held *9l. 16s. 2d.* rent, ariſing out of divers tenements in Twyford and Thorpe Sachevill, of *Thomas de Wake*, by the ſervice of one pair of gilt ſpurs, or by the ſervice of a knight's fee; and that *John* de Segrave was his ſon and heir [2].

In 1333, it was found that three bovates of land, with the appurtenances, which *Thomas de Nevyll* died ſeiſed of, in Twyford, were not held of the king, but of *Hugh de Andele* and *Margaret* his wife, as of the manor of Okeham, by the ſervice of ſuit of court at the court of the ſaid Hugh [3].

In 1346, *John de Segrave* and *Robert Maule* (on the aid then granted for knighting Edward of Woodſtock, the king's eldeſt ſon) were aſſeſſed 10*s.* for a quarter of one knight's fee; the abbot of *Valdey* [*de Valle Dei*] and the abbot of *Ouſton* the ſame ſum, for a like portion of a knight's fee; both ſituated in Twyford and Thorpe, and parcel of the fee of *Sachvile* [4].

In 1353, *John de Segrave* died ſeiſed of lands in Twyford [5].

In 1391, *Robert de Swillington*, knt. died ſeiſed of the advowſon of the church of Twyford [6]; and in the ſame year the abbot and convent of *Ouſton* had a grant of a tenement in Twyford [7].

It ſhould ſeem that the greateſt part of Sachvile's lands, both here and at Thorpe, came afterwards to the *Belers*; and from them to the *Swillingtons*; for, in 1391, ſir *Roger* Swillington, knt. died ſeiſed of ſeveral lands here, with the advowſon of the church, in right of *Mary* his wife, daughter and coheir of ſir *Roger Beler*, of Kirkby, knt. [8]

In 1399, it was found that *Thomas Mowbray*, late duke of *Norfolk*, died ſeiſed of certain lands in Twyford; and alſo that *Margaret* late ducheſs of *Norfolk* was ſeiſed of lands there [9].

In 1406, *Thomas Mowbray* earl *Mareſcal* died ſeiſed of certain meſſuages, lands, and rents, in Twyford [10].

In a book of fifteenths and tenths granted by the laity in 1416, Twyford was rated at *2l. 12s. 0d.*; and in the ſubſidy of 1445, at the ſame ſum; but an abatement was then made of *2s.*; Thorpe Sachvile, at *1l. 11s. 6d.*; and *2s. 11d.* abated.

In 1461, *John Mowbray* duke of *Norfolk* died ſeiſed of Twyford as an hamlet of his manor of Dalby Chaucombe [11].

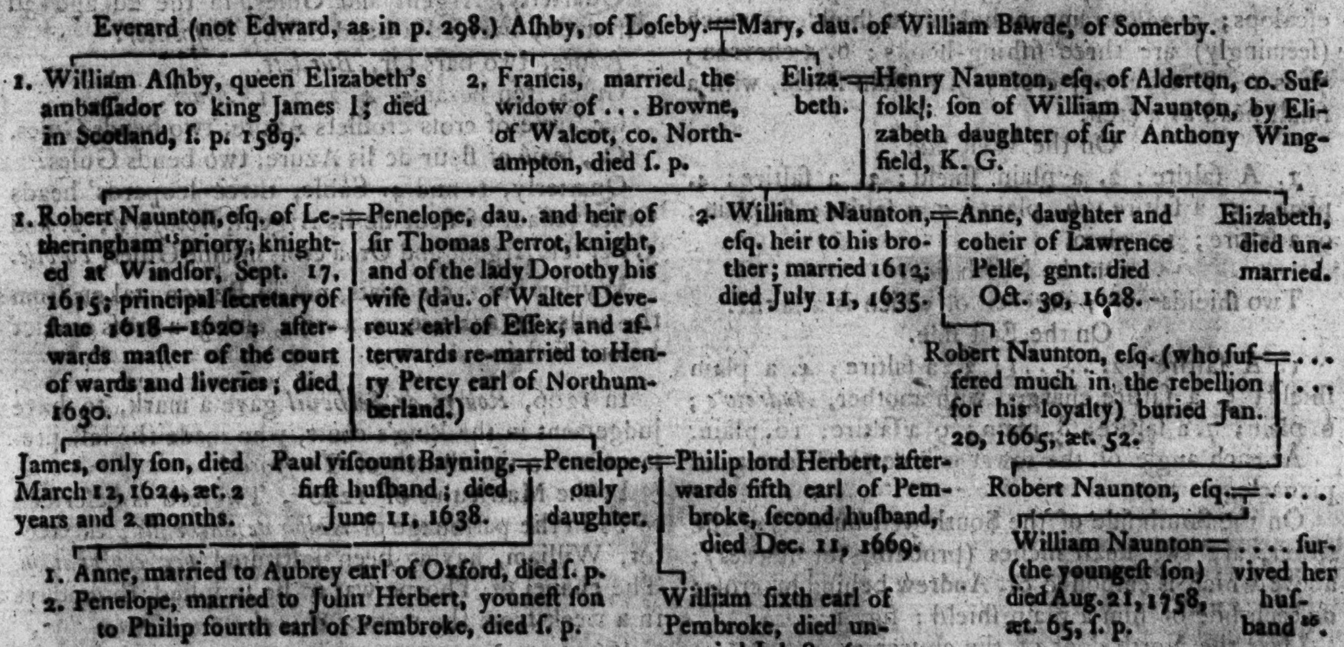
In 1564, there were 26 families in Twyford, and 15 in Thorpe Sachvile.

The lords of *Okeham* had a court in their caſtle of Okeham, unto which ſeveral towns in Leiceſterſhire, as Twyford and Thorpe Sachvile, owed ſuit and ſervice [12].

The abbot and convent of *Ouſton* had divers lands and tenements in Twyford, demiſed to different tenants at the yearly rent of *26s. 10½d.* Theſe lands were ſurrendered to king James I, June 19, 1611 [13].

"The late lord of this manor was ſir *Robert Naunton*, knight, maſter of the court of wards [14]."

The connexion of this able ſtateſman with Leiceſterſhire will appear by the following ſhort pedigree:



Everard (not Edward, as in p. 298.) Aſhby, of Loſeby. = Mary, dau. of William Bawde, of Somerby.

1. William Aſhby, queen Elizabeth's ambaſſador to king James I; died in Scotland, ſ. p. 1589.

2. Francis, married the widow of . . . Browne, of Walcot, co. Northampton, died ſ. p.

Elizabeth. = Henry Naunton, eſq. of Alderton, co. Suffolk; ſon of William Naunton, by Elizabeth daughter of ſir Anthony Wingfield, K. G.

1. Robert Naunton, eſq. of Letheringham [15] priory; knighted at Windſor, Sept. 17, 1615; principal ſecretary of ſtate 1618—1620; afterwards maſter of the court of wards and liveries; died 1630. = Penelope, dau. and heir of ſir Thomas Perrot, knight, and of the lady Dorothy his wife (dau. of Walter Devereux earl of Eſſex, and afterwards re-married to Henry Percy earl of Northumberland.)

2. William Naunton, eſq. heir to his brother; married 1612; died July 11, 1635. = Anne, daughter and coheir of Lawrence Pelle, gent. died Oct. 30, 1628.

Elizabeth, died unmarried.

James, only ſon, died March 12, 1624, æt. 2 years and 2 months.

Paul viſcount Bayning, firſt huſband; died June 11, 1638. = Penelope, only daughter. = Philip lord Herbert, afterwards fifth earl of Pembroke, ſecond huſband, died Dec. 11, 1669.

1. Anne, married to Aubrey earl of Oxford, died ſ. p.
2. Penelope, married to John Herbert, youneſt ſon to Philip fourth earl of Pembroke, died ſ. p.

William ſixth earl of Pembroke, died unmarried July 8, 1674.

Robert Naunton, eſq. (who ſuffered much in the rebellion for his loyalty) buried Jan. 20, 1665, æt. 52. = . . .

Robert Naunton, eſq. = ...

William Naunton (the youngeſt ſon) died Aug. 21, 1758, æt. 65, ſ. p. = . . . ſurvived her huſband [16].

The freeholders at Twyford in 1630 were, *William Tyers*, *John Reeve*, *John Day*, *Richard Reeve*, *John Hollowell*, and *William Lowth*; at Thorpe Sachvile, *John Cave*, gent. *Richard Chiſsledine*, *Robert Scarborough*, *William Bareſby*, *John Brittaine*, *George Williamſon*, and *Robert Duckett*.

In 1655, there was collected in Twyford, for the relief of the poor Proteſtants in Piedmont, the ſum of *1l. 0s. 6d.*

In 1719, 23 freeholders polled from Twyford, and 8 from Thorpe Sachvile.

In 1722, 25 freeholders polled from Twyford, and 8 from Thorpe Sachvile; and in 1775, we find 16 names from Twyford, and 6 from Thorpe Sachvile.

William Aſhby, eſq. of Twyford and Thorpe, and afterwards of Leiceſter, built a very good houſe at Thorpe, which he gave up to his eldeſt ſon; but which has ſtood empty and been going to ruin between 30 and 40 years. The laſt owner of Thorpe Sachvile gave to the Rev. George Aſhby the fine Roman key engraved under Burrow [17]. The father alſo built another excellent houſe, Barwell rectory, for another ſon.

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[1] Cart. 33 Edw. I. N° 78.
[2] Eſch. 19 Edw. II. N° 91. Leic.
[3] Eſch. 7 Edw. III. N° 53. Leic.
[4] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III.
[5] Eſch. 27 Edw. III. N° 69 Leic.
[6] Eſch. 15 Ric. II. pars 1, N° 62.
[7] Pat. 15 Ric. II. pars 2. m. 31. pro ten. in Twyford.
[8] Chetwynd MS.
[9] Eſch. 1 Hen. IV. N° 71. Leic.
[10] Eſch. 8 Hen. IV. N° 76. Leic.
[11] Eſch. 1 Edw. VI. N° 46. Leic.
[12] Wright's Rutland, p. 104; Magna Britannia, vol. IV. p. 519.
[13] See vol. I. p. cxl.
[14] Burton, MS. 1641.
[15] Some account of ſir Robert Naunton, with the epitaphs on his family, will be found amongſt the Additions to this Volume.
[16] A widow Naunton with a portion of £20,000. (perhaps this lady) was married in 1761 to Captain William S rrac.
[17] See vol. II. p. 525.

The caſe of Mrs. *Mary Beaumont*, of High Twyford, who was cured of an obſtinate paralytic diſorder by electricity, was publiſhed in 1760[1].

In an act paſſed in 1796, for dividing the open fields in the lordſhip or liberties of Twyford, containing about 900 acres, *Nathanael Aſhby*, eſq. is deſcribed as lord of the manor, and entitled to ſundry ſmall chief, quit, fee-farm, or other rents, for certain lands within the manor, belonging to proprietors of lands in the open fields: *William Latham*, eſq. in right of *Mary-Elizabeth* his wife, ſir *Thomas Huſſey Apreece*, bart. in right of dame *Dorothea* his wife, *William Fabling*, *Andrew Peake*, and *John Woodroffe*, gentlemen, as entitled, in different proportions, to the tithes of grain in the whole lordſhip, and to the tithes of hay in part, and to a modus called *Hay Silver* in the remainder, except only of the antient incloſures within the ring of the town: The Rev. *Thomas Clarke*, as vicar, entitled to the ſcrap, or firſt math, for two out of three years, of a piece of meadow land containing about ſix roods, with a right of common for two cows in the open fields, and to an antient incloſure of about one acre within the ring of the town, and alſo to the tithe of hay from all the antient incloſures within the ring of the town; and to all other vicarial tithes, mortuaries, Eaſter-offerings, and ſurplice-fees: And the ſaid Nathanael Aſhby, together with the ſaid William Latham and ſir Thomas Huſſey Apreece in right of their reſpective wives, the ſaid William Fabling, Andrew Peake, and John Woodroffe, together with *William Reeve*, eſq. *Robert-George Robinſon*, eſq. *William Oldham*, and others, as owners of the open fields, and of nearly all the houſes, yards, gardens, orchards, homeſteads, and antient incloſures. An allotment is decreed to Mr. Nathanael Aſhby, proportionate to his intereſt, as lord of the manor, in the waſte lands, and a compoſition for his chief, quit, fee-farm, and other tithe rents, equal in amount to ſuch payments to be let on a leaſe for 21 years; two acres, for getting ſtone, gravel, &c. for repair of roads; a compoſition to the vicar for his ſwap and common right; and to Mr. Latham, ſir Thomas Huſſey Apreece, William Fabling, Andrew Peake, John Woodroffe, and the vicar, a compoſition for tithes and all other dues (Eaſter-offerings and ſurplice-fees excepted) equal to two elevenths of all the land to be incloſed which had ever been known to be broke up, and alſo of all the lands then uſed as balks and heads or other turnings for the plough; one eighth part from the other land to be incloſed, and one eighth in reſpect to the right of thoſe poſſeſſing antient incloſures; the reſidue according to the proportions of the ſeveral owners. Tithes not compounded for were reſerved to the vicar; and intakes and other manerial rights ſecured to the lord of the manor.

The lordſhip of Twyford is indifferent and cold land.

The CHURCH (ſee Plate LXX.)

dedicated to St. *Andrew* (though they have kept their wake, for ſome few years paſt, annually on Trinity-Sunday), conſiſts of a handſome embattled tower (in which are three bells); a new-built chancel, nave, and North aile, ſeparated by four ſemicircular arches upon round pillars, over which are two clereſtory windows.

Juſt below the battlements of the tower are the following ſhields, emboſſed on the ſtones:

On the South ſide.

1. A ſaltire; 2. ….. ; 3. a lion rampant; 4. two eſcalops; 5. a lion rampant holding a ſhield, on which (ſeemingly) are three fiſhing-hooks; 6. a chevron; 7. as 1; 8. a Calvary-croſs; 9. a plain ſhield, with a ſmall head as a creſt.

On the Weſt ſide.

1. A ſaltire; 2. a plain ſhield; 3. a ſaltire; 4. plain; 5. a ſaltire; 6. plain; 7. a ſaltire; 8. plain; 9. a ſaltire; 10. plain.

On the North ſide.

Two ſhields only; on each of which is a ſaltire.

On the Eaſt ſide.

1. A ſaltire; 2. ……; 3. a ſaltire; 4. a plain ſhield; 5. a ſaltire charged with another, *Andrew's*; 6. plain; 7. a ſaltire; 8. plain; 9. a ſaltire; 10. plain.

At each angle of the tower is a notched turret, or pinnacle.

On the South ſide of the South-weſt buttreſs of the tower, are two ſmall niches (probably for ſtatues); above which is emboſſed St. Andrew behind his croſs; on each ſide of him a plain ſhield; fig. 1.

Over the North door of the church:

John Keſten,
churchwarden,
1777.

The font is antient, ſquare, and indented at each angle; fig. 1.

The pulpit is of oak, modern and handſome, with

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in front, ſurrounded by a glory of inlaid wood; the ſeats in general are old, open, and much out of repair.

At the Weſt end of the nave is a mean old gallery for the choir, with open balluſtrades in front; above and at the back of which are the royal arms, very indifferently painted.

"In the nave is a poor-man's box, with three haſps and ſtaples for three locks. On it is the date "1618." The clerk told me, he never remembered but one ſolitary half-crown being put into it; and that by a gentleman who, many years ago, accompanied Mr. Aſhby of Thorpe to this church for public worſhip.

Mr. Burton deſcribes theſe arms here, fig. 3—9.

Gules, three ducal crowns Or, *St. Edmund*.

Quarterly, Argent and Gules, in the 2d and 3d a frett Or, over all a bend Sable, *Deſpencer*.

Azure, two bars Or, *Burdett*.

Gules, ten bezants, 4, 2, 3, 1, *Zouch*.

Or, ſemé of croſs croſſlets Azure, two bends Gules.

Or, ſemé of fleur de lis Azure, two bends Gules.

Quarterly, 1. and 4. Sable, three leopards' heads Gules jeſſant of fleur de lis Argent, *Woodford*; 2. and 3. Per feſs Argent and Or, a croſs moline Gules, *Folvile*.

Wyrley has three coats, not in Burton, taken from the bells: 1. a ſaltire, 2. a croſs, and 3. a croſs croſſlet botoné fitché.

In 1206, *Robert de Sechevil* gave a mark, to have judgement in the king's court, who made the laſt preſentation to the church of Twyford?

In the Matriculus of 1220[2], Twyford is deſcribed to be in the patronage of *Ralph de Sachevile*; the rector, William, having been inſtituted *per concordiam*. The chapel of Thorpe was to be ſupplied three days in a week from the mother church.

In 1344, the procurations were, 7*s.* 6¼*d.*; and the rectory was taxed at 25 marks, and paid 2*s.* 6*d.* for Peter-pence.

Twyford was endowed, in 1415, by *Philip de Repingdon*, biſhop of *Lincoln*, and appropriated to the prior and convent of *Kirkby ſuper Wretheck*[3].

The rectory of Twyford, with tithes in Thorpe, were leaſed, by the prior and convent of *Kirkby Beler*, in 1509, to *William Tyer* and *Margaret* his wife, at the yearly rent of £7.[4]

In 1534-5, the ſynodals were 3*s.* 6*d.*; ſir *John Coke* had a penſion from it of 2*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; and the vicarage was worth £8. In 1650, Twyford was returned as an impropriation; the rectory worth £100.; the vicarage £10.; and the incumbent as "negligent."

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[1] Atteſted by Mr. Joſeph Hornblower of Birmingham, in Gent. Mag. vol. XXX. p. 477.

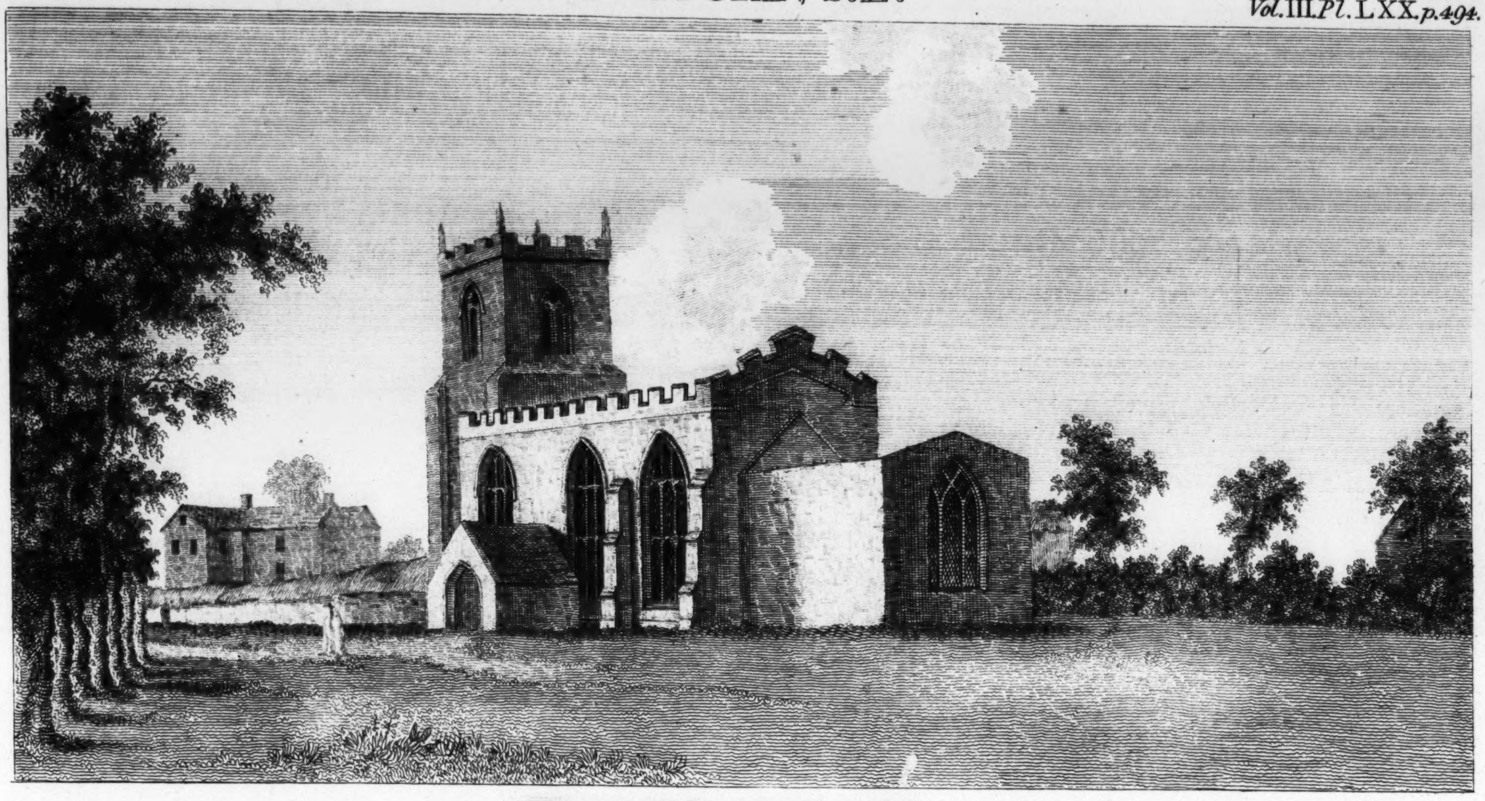
[2] See the Introductory Volume, p. lx.

[3] The endowment of the vicarage will be found in a ſubſequent page, amongſt the Additions to Eaſt Goſcote.—An act of endowment by the biſhop might be made either in the act of appropriation, or by a ſubſequent act, and a ſeparate inſtrument; ſo that, in ſearching for endowments in the Regiſtries of Biſhops, or the Court of Augmentations, &c. you are not to neglect the acts of appropriation, nor deſpair of finding the endowment, becauſe you find not a ſeparate act or inſtrument of endowment. Gibſon's Codex Eccl. *p.* 753.

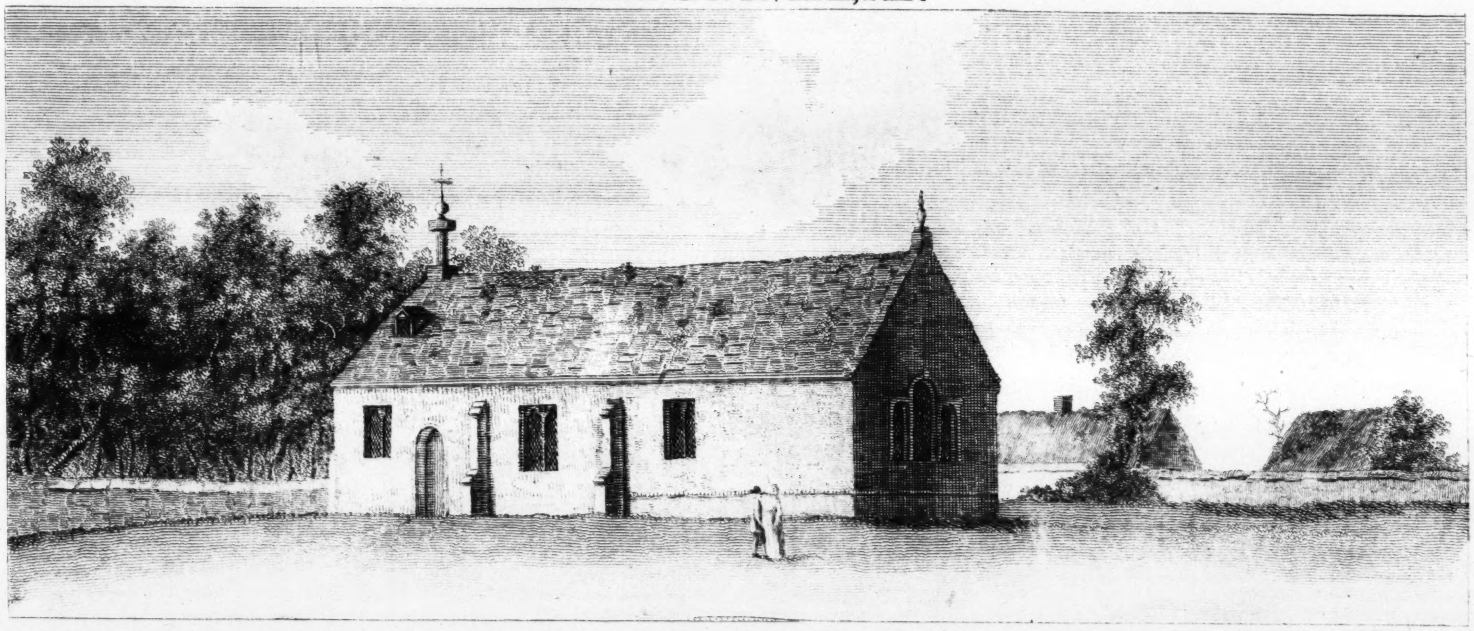
[4] Bailiff's Accompts in the Augmentation Office.

TWYFORD, S.E.

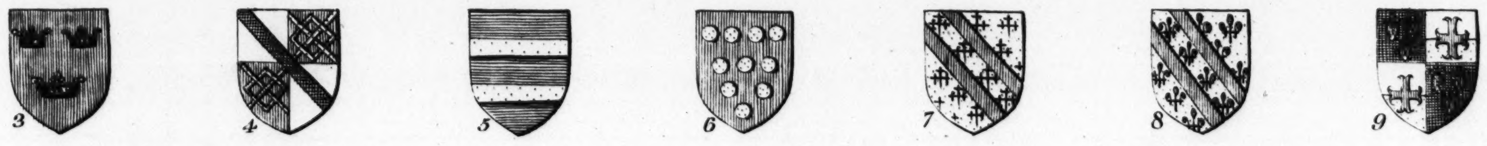
Vol. III. Pl. LXX. p. 494.

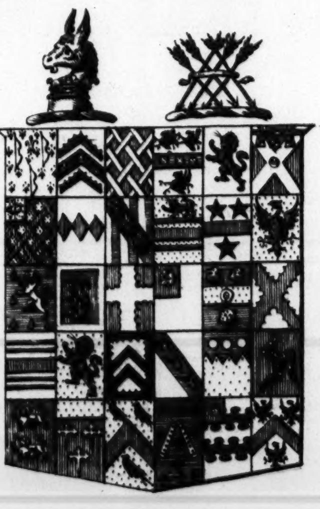


TRORPE SACHVILE, S.E.



I. P. Malcolm sc. 1792.





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p. 556.

Fig. 1.

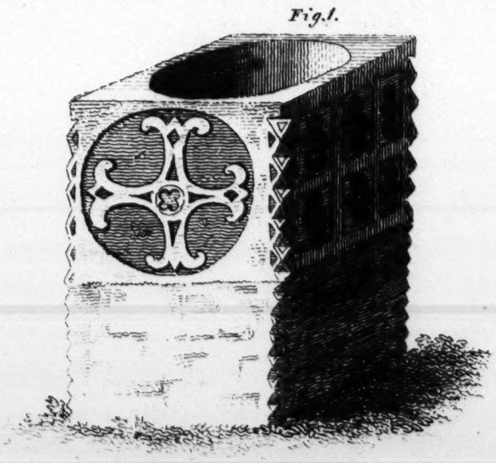


Fig. 30. p. 539.

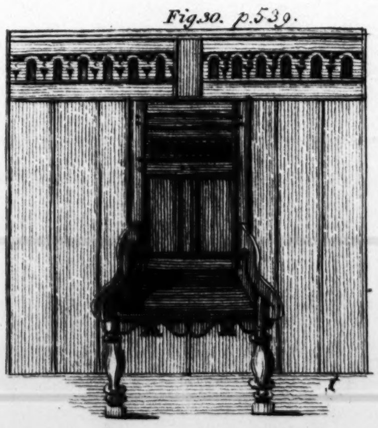
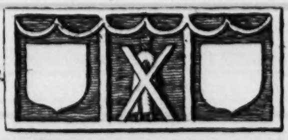
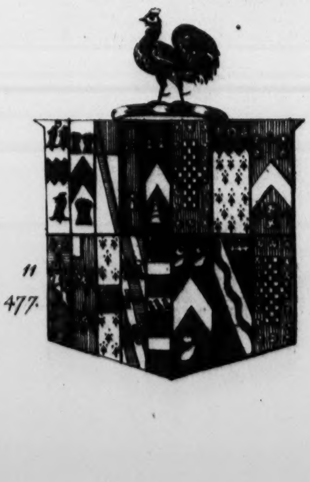


Fig. 2.





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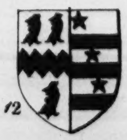
p. 477.



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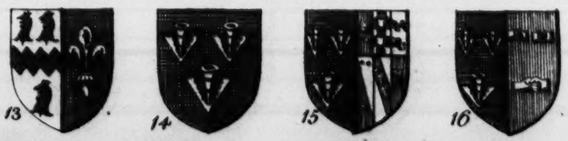

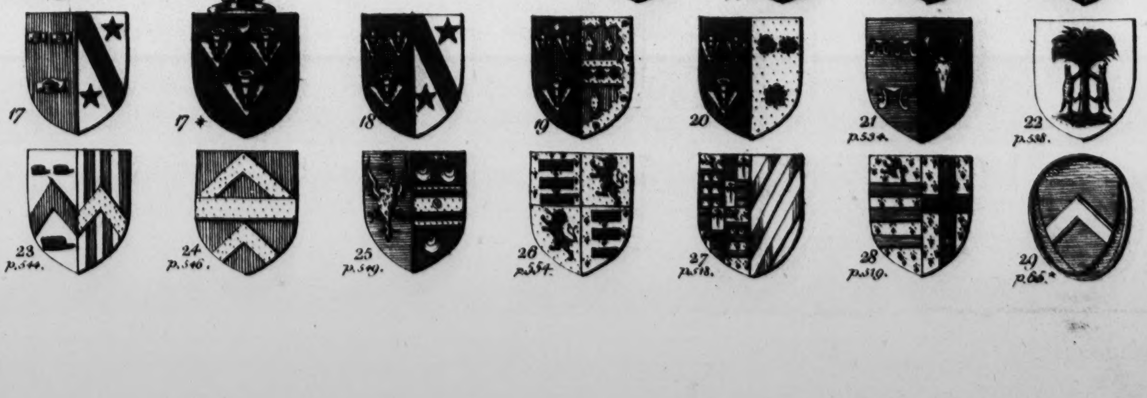
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21
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22
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29
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RECTORS.	PATRONS.
William ...... 1207.	Ralph de Sachvile.
John de Sutton [1], 1298.	
Ralph de Sachvile, 7 kal. Sept. 1314.	
Ralph de Sachvile, 1350.	
VICARS.	
Walter Gerald, 1415.	Prior and convent of Kirkby Wretheck.
William Mounceaux, Feb. 18, 1452.	
John Dayne [2], 15..	
John Nathull, 1534.	Ralph de Sachevile.
John Day [3], 1562.	
Nathanael Goche, 1631.	
Robert Scarborough, 1660.	
James Wright, Aug. 5, 1662.	The King, *per lapſum, ad corroborand'*.
Robert Segrave, June 2, 1687.	William Pike, gent.
Michael Broughton, May 31, 1720; died 1731.	George Aſhby, eſq.
Samuel Mott [4], Feb. 22, 17 9.	John Aſhby, eſq. of the Lynches, Shropſhire.
Joſeph Juxon [5], March 20, 1731-2; died Oct. 15, 1757.	Waring Aſhby, eſq.
George Aſhby, B. D. Nov. 7, 1759.	George Aſhby, eſq.
Thomas Clarke, Jan. 17, 1769; the preſent vicar.	Shukburgh Aſhby, eſq. [6

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

In the chancel.

On flat ſtones within the altar-rails:

"Here lieth the body of Frances, wife of William Aſhby, eſq. who died Dec. 14, 1729, aged 33."

"Here lieth the body of Frances, the daughter of William Aſhby, eſq. who died June 21, 1738, aged 22."

On other flat ſtones in the chancel:

"Here lieth the body of William Aſhby, gent. who departed this life March 26, 1702."

"Here lieth the body of Mary Aſhby, widow, who died March 3, 1723, aged 70."

"Here lieth the body of Mary Aſhby, ſpinſter, who died March 26, 1744, aged 63."

In the nave.

"Here lieth interred the body of
William Aſhby, the ſon of William Aſhby,
of Thorpe-Satchvile, eſq. by Frances his wife;
who departed this life the 7th of February, 1747,
aged 9 months."

"Here lieth the body of Richard Pakeman, gent.
who departed this life the 10th day of May,
anno Domini 1702."

"Here lieth the body of Elizabeth Barſby,
the wife of William Barſby, gent.;
who departed this life the 29th day of October, 1711."

In the North aile:

"Beneath lies the body of John Williamſon,
from Thorp, who departed this life May 27,
anno Domini 1755, aged 60 years.
Alſo Mary, wife of the above,
died Aug. 31, anno Domini 1774, aged 74 years.
Both in their grave their mould'ring duſt remain,
Till Chriſt ſhall call them for to riſe again."

"Here lieth interred the body of Mary, the wife
of Chriſtopher Williamſon, gent. of Thorpe-Satchvile.
She died February the 27th, 1757, aged 68 years."

"Here lies interred the body of
Chriſtopher Williamſon, gent. of Thorpe-Satchvile.
He departed this life the 8th day of June,
anno Domini 1759, aged 73 years."

"Beneath lies interred the body of
Joſeph Williamſon, gent. late of Gaddeſby,
ſon of Chriſtopher Williamſon, gent.
late of Thorpe-Satchvile.
He departed this life the 13th of June,
1788, aged 70 years."

In the church yard.

On the South-eaſt ſide, at the top of an upright Swithland ſtone, in a hollow circle painted green, is ſculptured a tomb, painted black, with a green cover; on the front of which is cut the word MOLE. The tomb is ſurmounted by an urn painted brown; the colours ſymbolical; the green ſignifying the graſs land, under which the mole generally burrows; the brown denoting the colour of the earth, in which the mole works, and from which it ſubſiſts; the tomb painted black, as in mourning for the deceaſed; the mole in its proper colour, black, ſhining, and inclining to a lead colour. Below the emblems is inſcribed:

"To the memory of Thomas Holland [6],
who departed this life July 4, 1786, aged 61 years."

Thomas Phipps, 16 Sept. 1767, aged 72.
Elizabeth Phipps, 11 July, 1785, aged 80.
{Richard Phipps, 1 Nov. 1767, aged 82.
{Anne Phipps, 23 Dec. 1759, aged 75.
Job Phipps, Nov. 23, 1737, aged 86.
Elizabeth Phipps, June 12, 1732, aged 76.
Neall Cobley, 22 June, 1785, aged 78.
Sarah Cobley, 9 Sept. 1782, aged 78.
John Goodman, 10 Feb. 1779, aged 82.
Mary his wife, July 1, 1790, aged 92.
Andrew Peak, March 2, 1738, aged 67.
Elizabeth Peak, his wife, Jan. 15, 1748, aged 72.
Andrew Peak, March 11, 1781, aged 74.
Mary his wife, Oct. 28, 1781, aged 75.
Thomas Peak, Dec. 16, 1792, aged 57.
Sarah, his wife, Dec. 5, 1772, aged 37.
Elizabeth, widow of William Bowley, of Rempſton, co. Notts, Oct. 13, 1766, aged 75.
John Pick, 1 Oct. 1793, aged 74.
William Berridge, May 5, 1757, aged 85.
Mary, wife of George Henton ſenior, of Thorpe Sachvile, Aug. 15, 1790, aged 55.
Anne, daughter of George and Mary Henton, July 12, 1782, aged 16.
Jonathan Ward, 2 Oct. 1793, aged 77.
Anne his wife, July 30, 1785, aged 58.

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[1] A diſpenſation was granted to him, in 1298, to follow his ſtudies for ſeven years. Harl. MSS. 6951. p. 87.

[2] Reg. Cranmer, fol. 405.

[3] In the Certificate referred to under Allexton, p 8, Mr. Day is thus deſcribed: "Preſbyter, non conjugatus; ſatis doctus; reſidet; hoſpitalis; deget ibidem; non licentiatus, nec prædicat: nullum aliud habet."

[4] This name occurs as vicar in the books of the Firſt Fruits Office; yet, in the archdeacon's authority for inducting Mr. Juxon, dated March 10, 1731-2, the living is ſtated to be vacant by the death of Michael Broughton, clerk, the laſt incumbent.

[5] Joſeph Juxon was inducted into the vicarage of Twyford, on the 20th of March, 1731-2, by Gregory Henſon, vic. de Somerby.—In his time the vicarage was united to that of Hungerton. See before, p. 284; where his Sermon at Twyford, on Witchcraft, has alſo been noticed.

[6] He was a mole-catcher; and particularly deſired, before his death, that a mole ſhould be ſculptured on his tomb.

THORPE SACHEVILE,

ſo denominated from *Sachevile*, an antient town at Normandy[1], ſometime called *Sicca-Villa*, and alſo *Thorpe Buſard*, and *Thorpe in the Clots*, is a hamlet within the pariſh of Twyford; bounded by Aſhby Folvile, Burrow, and Twyford.

The abbot and convent of *Vaudey* (or *Valle Dei*), co. Lincoln, held lands in Thorp Sachevile, which were confirmed to them by king Richard I.[2]

In 1300, *Edmund* earl of *Cornwall* died ſeiſed of divers lands in Thorpe[3].

"Abbas de Valle Dei optulit ſe quarto die versùs Gunnoram de Sechvile, de placito quare idem abbas ſuperoneravit commune paſture ipſius Gunnore in Thorpe. Et Gunnora non venit primo die, nec ſecundo, nec tertio, nec quarto, niſi ad horam meridianam; & fuit querens; & abbas preciſè cepit ſe ad defalta; & Gunnora non poteſt ſanare defaltum. Et ideò conſideratum eſt, quòd predictus abbas eat ſine die; & Gunnora in miſericordiâ per plegium Willielmi le Venour de Thorpe[4]."

In 1325, it was found that *Stephen de Segrave*, deceaſed, and *Alice* his wife, held 9*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.* rent, ariſing out of divers tenements in Twyford and Thorpe Sachevile, of *Thomas de Wake*, by the ſervice of a pair of gilt ſpurs, or by the ſervice of a quarter of a knight's fee; and that *John* de Segrave was his ſon and heir[5].

In the ſame year, it was found that *Roger Beler*, deceaſed, and *Alice* his wife, held certain lands and tenements in Thorpe Sachevile, of the lord of *Ocham*, by the ſervice of 1*d.* a year[6].

In 1353, *John de Segrave* died ſeiſed of lands in Thorpe Buſard, otherwiſe called Thorpe Sachevile[7].

In 1380, *Roger Beler* died ſeiſed of a certain meſſuage and four virgates of land in Thorpe Sachevile, held of the lord *Segrave*[8].

In 1391, *Robert de Swillington*, knt. died ſeiſed of a certain meſſuage and four virgates of land in Thorpe Sachevile (with the advowſon of the church of Twyford, in which pariſh it lies), in right of his wife *Mary*, daughter of ſir *Roger Beler*, knight, and held under the lord *Segrave*[9].

In 1399, it was found that *Thomas Mowbray* late duke of *Norfolk* died ſeiſed of certain lands in Thorpe Buſard and Thorpe Sachevile; and that, in the ſame year, *Margaret* late ducheſs of *Norfolk* alſo died ſeiſed of lands in thoſe places[10].

In 1406, *Thomas Mowbray* earl *Mareſcal* died ſeiſed of certain meſſuages, lands, and rents, in Thorpe Buſard, and Thorpe Sachvile[11].

In 1420, *Robert Swillington* died ſeiſed of one meſſuage in Thorpe Sacheville, held of the lord of Okeham[12].

In 1444, it was found that *Anne Chiſelden* died ſeiſed of one meſſuage, nine virgates of land, and one croft, with the appurtenances, in Thorpe Sachevile; and that *John Danſey* and *Margaret* his wife had held the ſame for life[13].

In 1461, *John Mowbray* duke of *Norfolk* died ſeiſed of Thorpe Sachvile, as a hamlet of his manor of Dalby Chaucombe[14].

Thorp Sachvile rectory belonged to the priory of *Kirkby Beler* at the diſſolution. It was then under leaſe, at the rent of 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to *John Eton*, of Thurmaſton; conſiſting of tithes in Thorp and Sechfild[15].

In 1569, *Jaſper Skarborough* and *Richard Skarborough* were cited, to ſhew by what title they held Colley Grange in Thorpe Sedgefelde[16].

Frances Aſhby, widow, is the preſent lady of this manor, 1800.

Thorpe Sachvile hath a neat chapel, dedicated to *St. Michael*; with nave and chancel; a ſmall locker on the North ſide of the altar; and is neatly pewed. (See Plate LXX.)

Mr. Wyrley, in 1595, ſays,

"Thorpe Sachvile nullum gentilitii ſcutum habet."

At the Weſt end:

"This chapel was beautified, regularly pewed, and the chancel re-built, A. D. 1753."

The clear yearly value of this chapel is 29*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*

Thorpe Sachevile, with Twyford, both united to Hungerton in favour of Mr. Juxon (who held Eaſtwell) were worth to Mr. Aſhby £60. a year, or a trifle more. Each had prayers and a ſermon every Sunday; and he kept them till he could not get a curate to do the duty for the whole.

Here are no monumental inſcriptions.

	Twyford.			Thorpe Sachvile.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Money raiſed for the poor, within the year ending at Eaſter 1776,	47	17	5	20	17	9
Expended in county rates, &c.	3	3	4	4	2	8
——— on the poor, —	44	14	1	16	15	1
Rent of workhouſe and habitations,	6	13	0	0	0	0
Expended in litigations, —	0	0	0	0	0	0
Money raiſed for 1783, —	87	2	6	12	11	8
——— 1784, —	86	15	0	15	12	1
——— 1785, —	99	0	9	26	3	1
Medium of theſe three years,	90	19	5	18	2	3
——— of county expences,	6	5	10	5	15	5
——— of expences not relating to the poor; repairs of the church, roads, &c.	0	0	0	0	0	0
——— of nett annual expences,	84	13	7	12	6	10
——— of attending on magiſtrates,	1	8	3	0	7	0
——— of entertainments at meetings,	0	0	9	0	0	0
——— of law expences, —	0	1	8	0	3	0
——— of ſetting the poor to work,	0	0	0			

The return made to the houſe of commons in 1786, in anſwer to an enquiry reſpecting the charitable donations in Twyford and Thorpe Sachevile, may be ſeen in vol. I. pp. 57, 58.

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[1] See Gemeticenſis, cap. 38, fol. 386. edit. Camden.

[2] Cart. Antiq. Lit. W. n. 6.

[3] Eſch. 28 Edw. I. N° 45. Leic.

[4] Placita, ann. 31 Hen. III. in Recept. Scaccarii, Rot. 7.

[5] Eſch. 19 Edw. III. N° 91. Leic.

[6] Ibid. N° 98. Leic.

[7] Eſch. 27 Edw. III. N° 69. Leic.

[8] Eſch. 4 Ric. II. N° 14. Leic.

[9] Eſch. 15 Ric. II. pars 1, N° 61. & N° 62.

[10] Eſch. 1 Hen. IV. N° 71. & 72. Leic.

[11] Eſch. 8 Hen. IV. N° 76. Leic.

[12] Eſch. 8 Hen. V. N° 71. Leic.

[13] Eſch. 23 Hen. VI.

[14] Eſch. 1 Edw. IV. N° 46. Leic.

[15] Records in the Augmentation Office.

[16] Paſch. Rec. 11 Eliz. Rot. 91.

WALTON ON THE WOULDS,

a ſmall village in a healthy air, three miles from Loughborough, is bounded by Segrave, Barrow, Preſtwould, and Burton; and, in the eccleſiaſtical diviſion of the county, is within the deanry of Goſcote.

There are many places of the name of *Walton* in the kingdom; and two others in this county, *Walton upon Trent*, or *Iſley Walton*, a chapelry to Kegworth; and Walton, a chapelry to Kimcote. The ſenſe of the word is the ƿealꝺ, or wood town [1].

In the reign of Edward the Confeſſor, ſeven ploughlands in Waletone were held firſt by *Harding* and his homagers, and afterwards by earl *Aubrey*; and were then valued at thirty-two pence. At the general ſurvey, being worth thirty ſhillings, they were held by *Ralph Carnot*. One plough was in the demeſne; and ſeven ſocmen, with two villans and two bordars, had four ploughs. There were thirty acres of meadow [2].

Another manor here, which had been worth ten ſhillings in the time of the Confeſſor, and at the ſurvey was worth twenty-five ſhillings, were held by a *Norman*. This land was equal to two ploughs; which ten ſocmen actually employed. There was a meadow one furlong, and one broad [3].

Who this earl Aubrey was, ſir William Dugdale could not aſcertain. He had property in Wiltſhire in the time of the Confeſſor, which ſhews that he was an Engliſhman; but we know not whence he derived his title [4]. In Leiceſterſhire he had ſixteen manors [5]; and, if I miſtake not the meaning of the clauſe which concludes their enumeration, poſſeſſed his property in this county in the reign of the Confeſſor, and continued to hold it for ſome time after the Conqueſt. "*Harding*," ſays the record, "with his homagers, held all theſe lands. Afterwards earl *Aubrey* held them. Now they are in the hands of the King."

In this town were very antiently two manors; one of which belonged to the *Turviles* of Normanton Turvile (deſcendants of the *Norman* who held it at the Conqueſt); and continued in that name and family till the laſt age.

The other manor was, in the time of king Henry II, the inheritance of *Geoffrey Malory*, father to *Ankctill* Malory of Kirby.

Walton is not noticed in the Teſta de Nevill, compiled about the year 1240; but in the Itinerary of 1280, Walton, Segrave, Sileby, and Coſſington, anſwered collectively as one vill.

In 1325, it was found that *John de Segrave* and *Chriſtiana* his wife held 11*s*. rent in Walton; and that *John* de Segrave (ſon and heir of *Stephen* de Segrave, couſin of the aforeſaid John de Segrave ſenior,) was his next heir [6].

17 Nov. 1335, king Edward III. granted to *John Malorie* and his heirs liberty of free-warren in all their demeſne lands at Walton, and alſo of Tachebroke and Bolley, co. Warwick: "Hiis teſtibus; J. Cantuar' archiepiſcopo, cancellario noſtro; H. epiſcopo Lincoln', theſaurario noſtro; Johanne de Eltham comite Cornubie, fratre noſtro chariſſimo; Johanne de Bohun, comite Heref' & Eſſex'; Henrico de Percy; Willielmo de Monte-acuto; Radulpho de Nevil, ſeneſcallo hoſpitii noſtri; & aliis. Dat' per manum noſtram, apud Novum Caſtrum ſuper Tynam, xvii° die Novembris [7]." This John Malory had licence, in 1336, to amortize one meſſuage, with the appurtenaces, lying within the lordſhip of Tachebroke, for maintenance of a prieſt, to ſing maſs daily in the chapel of St. James, in that town, for the health of his ſoul, and the ſouls of *Margery* his wife, and all the faithful deceaſed [8].

July 20, 1336, king Edward III. granted divers lands at Walton, as alſo the advowſon of the church there, late parcel of the poſſeſſions of *Hugh le Diſpenſer* earl of *Winton*, to *Henry* lord *Beaumont* and *Alice* his wife [9].

In 1340, it was found that *Henry de Beaumont* earl of *Boghan* died ſeiſed of the hamlet of Walton, as a member of Loughborough; and alſo of the advowſon of the church of Walton [10].

In 1346, *John Malore* (on the aid then granted for knighting Edward of Woodſtock, the king's eldeſt ſon) was aſſeſſed 10*s*. for a quarter of one knight's fee in Walton, parcel of the honour of *Leiceſter*; and *Ralph Turvile* 5*s*. for an eighth part of one knight's fee there, parcel alſo of the fee of *Leiceſter* [11].

"In 1389, *William Malory* of Walton, making his laſt will, did recite in the ſame, that he had enfeoffed ſir *Ankitel Malory*, knt. *Hugh Willoughby*, clerk, *Robert Martel*, and *John Slorey* of Sleford, of his manor of Walton on the Woulds; and of all his lands at Burton on the Woulds, Wimeſwould, and Saxulby, co. Leiceſter; and of the manor of Tachebroke Malory, Botteley, and Whitmaſh, co. Warwick; to the intent that they ſhould perform the ſaid will and teſtament of the ſaid William Malory; to which he affixed his ſeal of arms, which I have [12]."

"In 1398, *Richard Tourvile*, of Normanton Turvile, did enfeoff *Simon Bache*, clerk, *William Danet*, *William Palmer*, *Geffry Criſp*, chaplain, and *Henry Tourvile*, of his manors of Normanton Turvile, Walton upon the Woulds, and of all his lands in Burton upon the Woulds, Thurleſton, and Woodhouſe, in truſtees; whereto are witneſſes, Robert Moton, Laurence Truſſell, Robert Langham, Reginald [illegible]am, and Nicholas Rugeley; which deed I likewiſe have [13]."

In 1413, *Henry de Beaumont*, knt. died ſeiſed of the advowſon of the church of Walton ſuper Wolds, value 100*s*. a year [14].

In 1415, *William* lord *Zouch* died ſeiſed of a virgate and an half of land in Walton, held of *Ralph Horne* [15].

In a book of fifteenths and tenths granted by the laity in 1416, Walton was rated at 1*l*. 16*s*. 0*d*.; and in the ſubſidy of 1445, at the ſame ſum; but an abatement was then made of 4*s*. 4*d*.

In 1419, *John Mowbray*, of Newbold Ryvell, eſq. *John Mowbray*, of Walton, eſq. *William Repyngdon*, rector of Kibworth, and *William Heynes*, rector of Cleybrook, joined in a conveyance of two parts of the manor of Sadington to *William Malory*, eſq. and *Margaret* his wife [16].

In 1420, *John Malory*, ſon of *Richard* Malory, of Walton, was ſeiſed of lands in Friſby, &c. [17]

An indenture, between *Laurence Sherard*, eſq. of Stapleford, and *John Malory*, of Walton on the Woulds, relative to the marriage of their children, *Anthony Malory* and *Anne Sherard*, dated April 14, 1439, and conditioning, among other things, that John Malory ſhould give to his ſon the manor of Walton, with his purchaſed land, has been printed under Stapleford [1].

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[1] A part of this compound is alſo found in Waltham. See vol. II. p. 379.

[2] "Idem [Radulfus Carnot] tenet 7 carucatas terræ in Waletone. In dominico eſt una caruca; & 7 ſochmanni, cum 2 bordariis, habent 4 carucas. Ibi 30 acræ prati. Valuit 32 denarios; modò 30 ſolidos. Has terras tenuit omnes Harding cum hominibus ſuis; & Albericus comes poſtea habuit. Modò ſunt in manu Regis.." Domeſday, fol. 231. b. 2.

[3] "Normannus tenet 4 carucatas terræ & dimidiam in Waletone. Terra eſt 2 carucarum. Pratum 1 quarentenæ longitudinis, & unius quarentenæ latitudinis. Valuit 10 ſolidos; modò 25 ſolidos." Ibid.

[4] See vol. I. p. li; and Dugdale, Bar. Angl. vol. I. p. 188.

[5] Knaptoft, Sapcote, Hinckley, Sibbeſdon, Shenton, Shereſby, Crebre (a ſmall manor between Broughton Aſtley and Sutton), Drayton, Bitteſwell, Swinford, Kilworth (Tivlingorde), Barkby-thorpe, Wanlip, Shouldby, and two manors in Walton.

[6] Eſch. 19 Edw. II. N° 88. Leic.

[7] Cart. 9 Edw. III. N° 10.

[8] Dugdale, Warwickſhire, vol. I. p. 486.

[9] Pat. 10 Edw. III. pars 2. m. 2.

[10] Eſch. 14 Edw. III. N° 24. Leic.

[11] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III.

[12] Burton, MS.

[13] Ibid.

[14] Eſch. 1 Hen. V. N° 45. Leic.

[15] Eſch. 3 Hen. V. N° 9. & 46. Leic.

[16] From the original deed in my poſſeſſion.

[17] Clauſ. 7 Hen. ~~IV.~~ V m. 8.

In 1425, *Elizabeth* (wife of *William la Zouch*, knt.) died ſeiſed, in dower, of a third part of a meſſuage and half a virgate of land, with the appurtenances, in Walton, held of the heir of the earl of *Winton* [2].

In 1432, *John Malory*, of Walton, gent. held a manor in Herburbury, co. Warwick, by the fourth part of a knight's fee [3]; and in 1440 he held lands in Whitmaſh in that county, which had deſcended to him from *William* Malory his grandfather [4].

In 1463, *William Beaumont* viſcount *Beaumont*, attainted of high treaſon, poſſeſſed the manor of Walton on the Woulds [5].

Oct. 26, 1464, king Edward IV. granted the advowſon of the church of Walton ſuper le Wold (parcel of the poſſeſſions of *Katharine* dutcheſs of *Norfolk*) to *William Haſtings*, his chamberlain [6].

9 Aug. 1467, king Edward IV. re-granted the advowſon of the church of Walton ſuper le Wold to *William Haſtings*, to hold of the king and his heirs by homage only, in lieu of all ſervice [7].

In 1469 and 1470, it was found that, before the death of *John Mallory*, eſq. (at that time deceaſed), one *Richard Bradmere*, rector of the church of Walton on the Woulds, *John Hickling* of Loughborough, *John Kent* of Kereby, &c. were ſeiſed of the whole manor of Walton on the Woulds, and of one meſſuage, four virgates of land, and a dovecote there; that, being ſo ſeiſed thereof, they by writing demiſed the ſame to the beforenamed *John Mallory*; that the ſaid manor and lands were held of the king as of the honour of *Leiceſter*; and that *John* Mallory junior was his ſon and heir [8].

In 1483, *William* lord *Haſtings* died ſeiſed of the advowſon of the church of Walton on the Woulds, held of the king [9].

In 1512, *John Mallory* died ſeiſed of certain lands and tenements in Walton, parcel of the manor of South Croxton [10].

In 1563, we find a writ, "De manu Reginæ amovend' de maneriis de Aſton Flamvell, Walton ſuper le Wolde, & aliis; & Franciſco Hynde, armigero, liberand' [11];" and in 1570, "De brevi directo eſcaetori, de manu Regine amovend' de manerio de Walton ſuper le Wolde, & aliis terris; & Henrico Turvile, armigero, liberand' [12]."

In 1564, there were 36 families in Walton.

At an inquiſition taken at Leiceſter, 8 April, 1592, it was found that . . . . . *Blount* died ſeiſed of one meſſuage, with the appurtenances, in Walton, held of the queen *in capite*; that he died the 6th of March laſt paſt; and that *Robert* Blount, his ſon and heir, was, the 22d of May then laſt paſt, aged 17 years [13].

In 1609, *Robert Blount*, *Henry* ſon of *Lebbeus Derby*, and . . . . *Malory*, held lands *in capite* at Walton ſuper les Woldes.

"*Anne Malory*, the heir-general, was married to *Godfrey Somerſall*; whoſe ſole daughter and heir *Urſula* was married to *William Siſon*, whoſe grandchild *John* Siſon aliened this manor to Mr. *George Savage* [14], of this town; who in 1641 was alſo lord of the Turvile manor, partly by his own purchaſe, and partly by intermarriage of his father; Mr. *Tourvile* of Aſton (who bore Argent, a lion rampant Sable) having given that manor, with his daughter in marriage, to the Rev. *George Savage*, archdeacon of Glouceſter, and younger ſon to *Chriſtopher* Savage, of Elmeley caſtle, co. Worceſter, eſq.; by whom he had iſſue the above-mentioned *George* [15]."

In 1615, *Robert Noone*, gent. obtained from the crown, by purchaſe, a court-leet at Walton; which was afterwards in the hands of his ſon *Robert* Noone, gent. [16].

The freeholders here in 1630 were, *George Savage*, eſq. and *William Noone*.

William Noone, died July 31, 1633. = Jane . . . . . ; remarried to Clere Sacheverell, rector of Rereſby.

George, ſon and heir; died under age, June 28, 1634.
1. Mary, daughter and coheireſs to her brother, æt. 7 years 6 months, June 28, 1634.
2. Joice, daughter and coheireſs, æt. 4.

Mr. Noone [17] was ſeiſed of court-leet and frankpledge in Walton, held of the king *in capite*, worth 2*s.*; 2 meſſuages and 9 virgates of land in Walton, and 4 cottages there, held of the king, as of the honour of *Leiceſter*, in free ſocage, worth 40*s.*; 4 cottages, &c. in Barrow ſuper Sore; a meadow called *The Holme Cloſe*; 2 cloſes in a place called *The Acres*, 20 acres of paſture there, and 2 acres and a half more in Barrow hades; all theſe were worth 20*s.* and (except one cottage in *Nuttons*, held of the manor of Barrow), were held *in capite* of the king by knight's ſervice.

In 1655, there was collected in Walton, for the relief of the poor Proteſtants in Piedmont, the ſum of 1*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.*

In 1722, nine freeholders polled from this pariſh; and in 1775 we find the ſame number of names.

The open field in 1790 was very extenſive, about five miles in length, but not very wide, in general about three quarters of a mile. In an act paſſed in 1792, for incloſing this open field, reputed to be 52½ yard-lands, and to contain upwards of 1500 acres, *Elizabeth Bainbrigge*, of Woodborow, co. Nottingham, ſpinſter, is deſcribed as lady of the manor; and the Rev. *Philip Storey*, as rector, entitled to two yard-lands of glebe and common right, and to all manner of tithes both great and ſmall; and the ſaid Mrs. Bainbrigge, *George Pochin*, *John Noone*, and *Francis Bunell Maſſingberd*, eſqrs. the Rev. *William Midleton*, *John Shuttlewood*, *Daniel Woodroffe*, *Thomas Shuttlewood*, *John Chawner*, *William Hall*, *Joſeph Mee*, and others, as owners of the reſidue of the ſaid open fields. To the lady of the manor an equivalent is directed for the right of ſoil, and to the rector for his glebe and common right; the reſidue to be proportionably divided amongſt the ſeveral proprietors; the glebe and tithes allotments to be fenced without any charge to the rector, but his allotment to be ſubject to the ſame taxes as heretofore; and ſatisfaction to be made for tithes of lands then incloſed, the owners whereof had not land ſufficient in the open field. And whereas the whole of the incloſed glebe-land belonging to the rectory, excluſive of the parſonage-houſe, barns, ſtables, out-buildings, yards, and gardens, and the church-yard, conſiſted of a ſmall pingle, of about two roods, and a cloſe called *Sheepgate Cloſe*, of about two acres, both lying at a diſtance from the houſe, and from each other, it is provided that the rector may exchange thoſe ſmall parcels of land for any other old incloſures, lands, or hereditaments, within the pariſh, of equal value.

The manor and other property here of Mrs. Bainbrigge ſhe gave by will to the wife of Mr. *Penlees* of Stoke Newington in Middleſex; and the perpetual advowſon to the Rev. *Philip Storey*, the preſent rector, who is brother to Mrs. Penlees.

The late *George Pochin*, eſq. had alſo property here; as have *John Noone*, eſq. and a few ſmall freeholders.

The lordſhip conſiſts of ſeveral ſorts of ſoil, a great part of which is of a cold nature, but bears large crops of grain. Some part of it abounds with limeſtone, of the ſame quality as that dug up at Barrow, and ſo much admired for its excellence in waterworks; but very little, if any, is got up here at this

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[1] Vol. II. p. 348.

[2] Eſch. 4 Hen. VI. N° 7. Leic.

[3] Dugdale's Warwickſhire, vol. I. p. 355; ex Rot. penes Rememb. Regis in Scaceario.

[4] Dugdale's Warwickſhire, vol. II. p. 365.

[5] Eſch. 3 Edw. IV. N° 30. Leic.

[6] Pat. 4 Edw. IV. pars 2. m. 18.

[7] Pat. 7 Edw. IV. pars 1.

[8] Eſch. 9. & 10. Edw. IV. N° 17. Leic.

[9] Eſch. 1 Ric. III. N° 32. Leic.

[10] Eſch. 4 Hen. VIII.

[11] Trin. Record. 6 Eliz. Rot. 5.

[12] Trin. Record. 12 Eliz. Rot. 15.

[13] Eſch. 34 Eliz.

[14] Burton, MS.

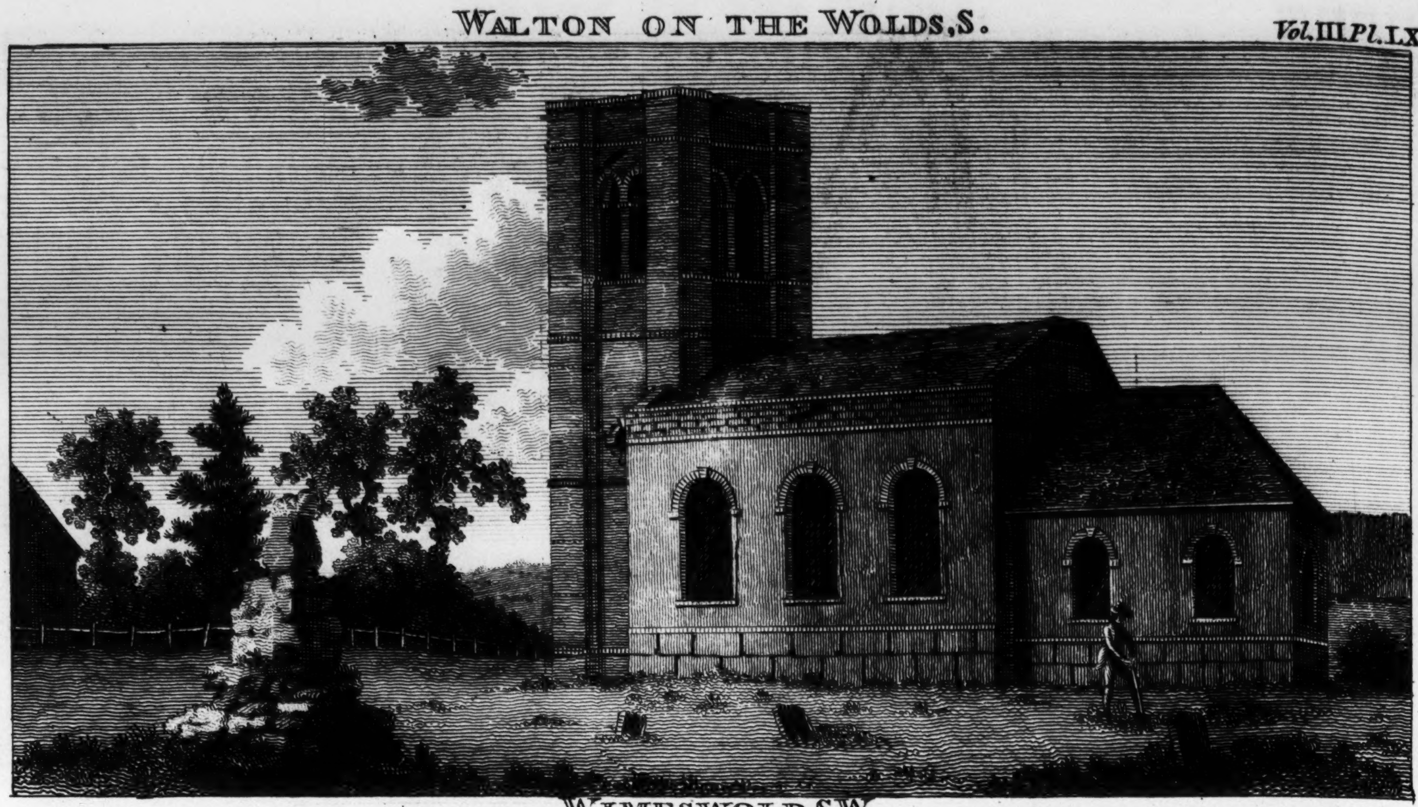
[15] Ibid.

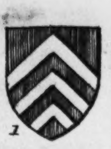
[16] 5 Pars Original. 12 Jac. I. Rot. 163.

[17] Inq. 10 Car. I.; Cole's Eſcheats, vol. V. (Harl. MSS. 760.) p. 163.—"This court-leet which Mr. Noone hath, is nothing belonging to the manor; but Robert Noone, this man's father that now lives, bought it of the king, to make himſelf great in the town." This note is by George Savage; of whom ſee above. Mr. Noone's arms were, Or, on a croſs engrailed Vert, a creſcent Or; Plate LXXI. fig. 9.

time

WALTON ON THE WOLDS, S.

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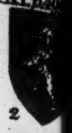
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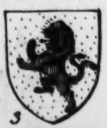
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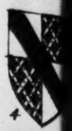
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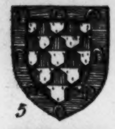
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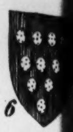
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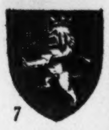
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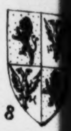
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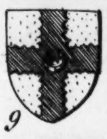
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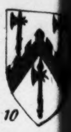
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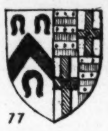
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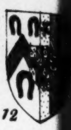
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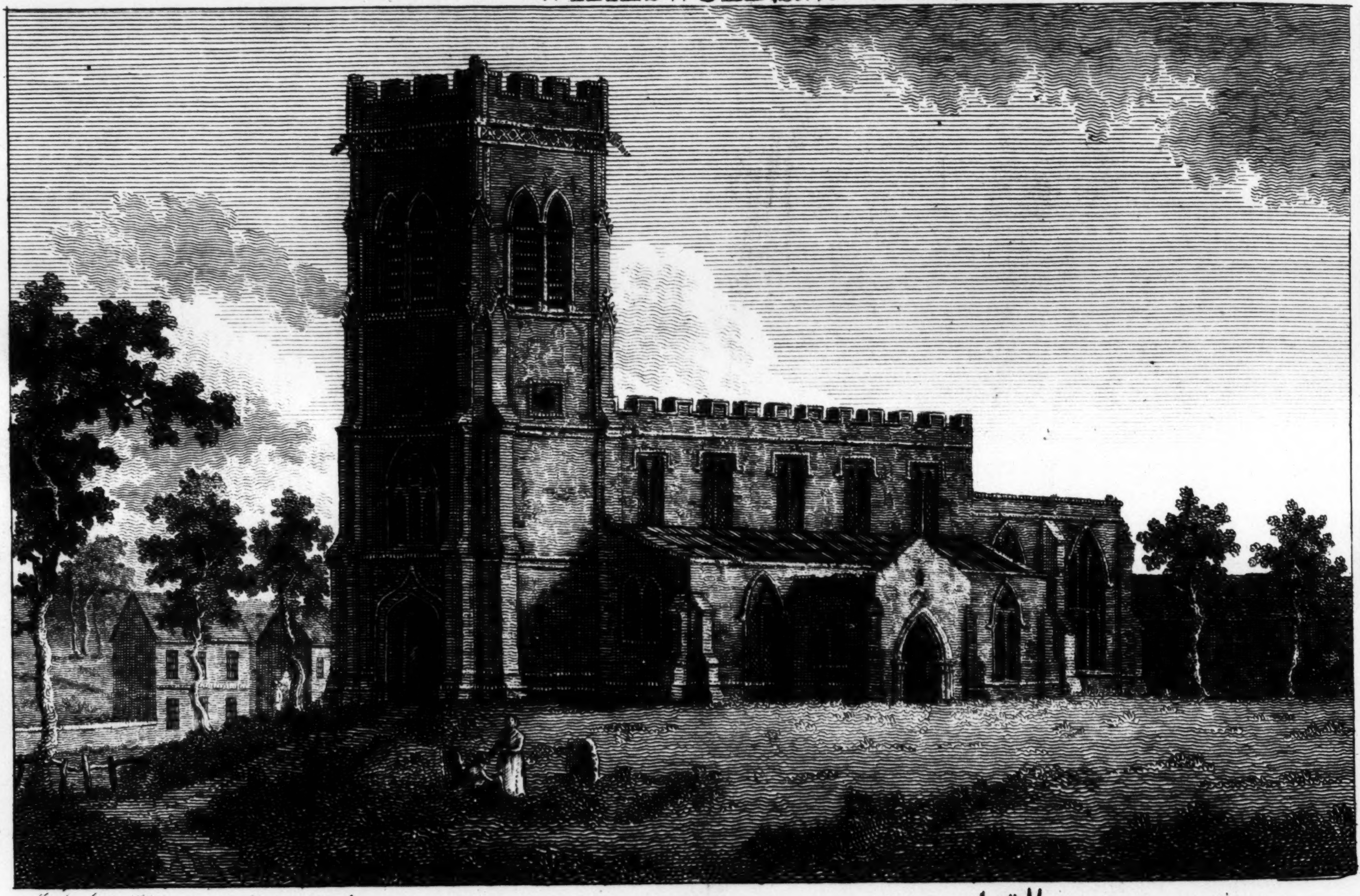
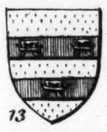
WIMESWOLD, S.W.

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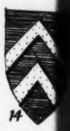
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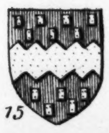
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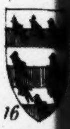
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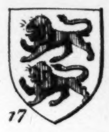
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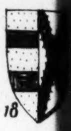
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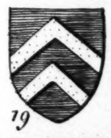
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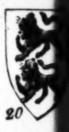
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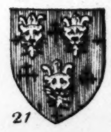
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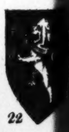
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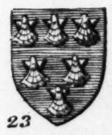
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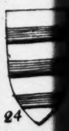
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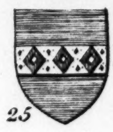
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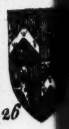
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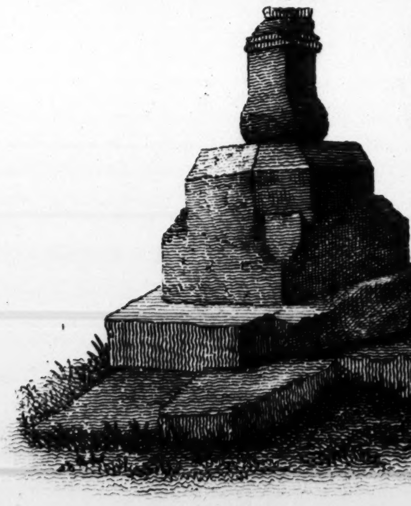
Fig. 28.



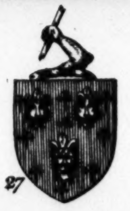

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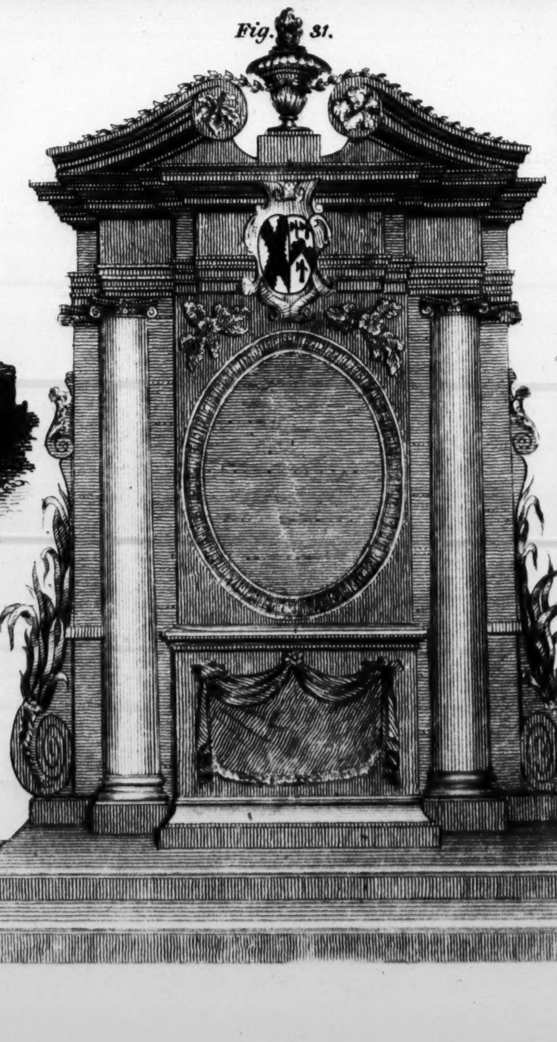
Fig. 31.



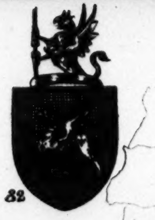

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Fig. 29.

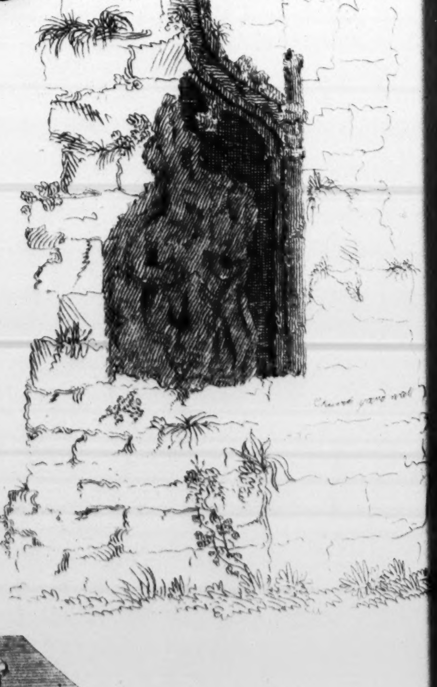
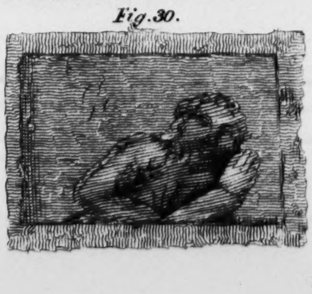


Fig. 30.



time, the attention of the inhabitants being principally taken up with huſbandry.

	£.	s.	d.
Money raiſed for the poor within the year ending at Eaſter 1776,	22	17	3
Expended in county rates, &c.	4	14	8
——— on the poor, —	18	2	7
Rent of workhouſe and habitations,	0	12	0
Expended in litigations, . —	0	0	0
Money raiſed for 1783, —	56	16	6
——— 1784, —	59	8	4
——— 1785, —	55	5	5
Medium of theſe three years,	57	3	5
Medium of county expences,	0	0	0
——— of expences not relating to the poor, repairs of church, roads, &c.	0	2	6
——— of nett annual expences,	57	0	11
——— of attending on magiſtrates,	1	14	11
——— of entertainments at meetings,	0	7	2
——— of law expences, —	1	5	8
——— of ſetting the poor to work,	0	0	0

The return made to the houſe of commons in 1786; in anſwer to an enquiry reſpecting the charitable donations in this pariſh, may be ſeen in vol. I. p. 58.

The CHURCH (Plate LXXI.)

dedicated to St. *Bartholomew*, is a neat little edifice, built of brick.

By a brief, dated March 29, 1736, it appeared "that this church and ſteeple, by reaſon of its great antiquity, was become ſo ruinous and decayed, by the general decay of the timber, and the bulging out and mouldering away of the walls thereof, that the ſaid church (notwithſtanding its having been ſupported and upheld by props for many years) was in ſuch danger of falling, that the pariſhioners could not aſſemble therein for the public worſhip of Almighty God, without manifeſt hazard of their lives; and, not being capable of being any longer repaired, muſt be wholly taken down and rebuilt, the charge of which, upon a moderate computation, would amount to £1300."

The preſent church was accordingly rebuilt in 1739; and conſiſts of a ſmall tower; a nave and chancel; with a gallery at the Weſt end for the ſingers.

In the church Mr. Burton deſcribes theſe arms, fig. 1—7.

In the Eaſt window of the chancel:

Gules, three chevrons Vaire, *Turvile.*

Azure, ſemè de fleurs de lis, a lion rampant Or, *Beaumont.*

Or, a lion rampant, queue fourche Gules, *Malory.*

In the South-eaſt window:

Quarterly, Argent and Gules, fretty Or, a bend Sable, *Diſpenſer.*

Malory repeated.

In a South window:

Vaire, Or and Gules, a border Azure, charged with horſe-ſhoes Argent, *Ferrers.*

Gules, ten bezants, *Zouch.*

In the North-eaſt window:

Malory repeated.

Sable, a lion rampant Argent, crowned Or, *Segrave.*

In the Matriculus of 1220[1], Walton is deſcribed to be under the patronage of *Ralph de Turvile*; the rector . . . .; and there were then two vicars, who received the whole profits of the church.

"Nicolaus de Turvile preſentat ad eccleſiam de Walton de Wauz, quam preſentationem idem Nicolaus recuperâſſet in curiâ domini regis[2]."

In 1344, the procurations were 7*s.* 6¾*d.*; the rectory was taxed at 17 marks; and paid 2*s.* for Peterpence. The then patron was the heir of *Henry* lord *Beaumont.*

In 1534-5, the procurations and ſynodals were 11*s.* 1*d.*; and the value of the rectory, 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

In 1650, the rectory was returned worth £60; and the incumbent as "ſufficient, but negligent."

The preſent value in the king's books is £15.

The epiſcopal procurations are, for the rectory 2*s.* 4*d.* the vicarage 1*s.* 8*d.*; the archidiaconal, 7*s.*

The rectory, ſince the incloſure, is valued at about £300; and the perpetual advowſon is now the property of Mr. *Storey*, the preſent rector.

RECTORS.	PATRONS.
Hugh Diſpenſer, 1221.	Sir Hugh Diſpenſer, knt. as guardian of Henry Malore.
Robert de Waleton[3], 1238.	
Hugh de Staunford[4], reſigned 1248.	
Robert de Blaby, chaplain, 1249.	Hugo de Turvile, *laicus.*
Nicholas the preſbyter, 1263.	
William de Den, 1269.	Nicholas de Turvile.
Ralph de Hauberg, 1277.	
William de Lyndwode[5], utriuſque juris doctor; reſigned 1409.	The lord Henry de Beaumont.
Richard Bradmere, 1409.	
Thomas Bonde, chaplain, 26 March, 1410.	
Ralph Howett, 1534.	
Harold Pagett[6], 1562.	
Robert Blunt, buried March 26, 1633.	
Edward Blunt[7], M. A. 1633; buried Feb. 2, 1653.	
Samuel Blunt, 1653—1664.	
John Beveridge, inducted March 3, 1664.	Robert Blunt, clerk.
William Colboune, Nov. 6, 1684.	Henry Haſtings, gent.
Thomas Pope, March 23, 1687; died 1728.	The king.
John Bainbrigge, June 2, 1729.	Robert Witmel, eſq.
Thomas Green[8], July 5, 1758; died 1776.	Philip-Harley Bainbrigge, eſq.
Philip Storey, May 27, 1776, the preſent rector 1800.	John-Lacock Storey, eſq.

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[1] See the Introductory Volume, p. lx.

[2] In archivis eccleſie de Linc. apud Linc. de anno 12° Ricardi de Graveſend epiſcopi, annò Domini 1269.

[3] "Craſtinâ Aſſumptionis Beatæ Virginis, auctoritate concilii, conſolidata eſt vicaria quam Robertus de Waleton tenuit in eccleſiâ de Waleton, cum perſonatu ejuſdem eccleſiæ." Reg. Groſſeteſte, Pont. 4.

[4] He was preſented the ſame year to the rectory of Thurcaſton.

[5] William de Lindwode, rector of Walton on the Woulds, obtained a prebend of Saliſbury in 1411, and the rectory of All Saints, Bread-ſtreet, in 1418. See Newcourt; and Tanner, Bibl. Brit.

[6] In the Certificate referred to under Allexton, p. 8, Mr. Pagett is thus deſcribed: "Preſbyter, non conjugatus; mediocritèr doctus; reſidet; hoſpitalis; ſtudet apud Oxon.; non licentiatus, nec prædicat; nullum aliud habet."

[7] Rector alſo of St. Margaret, Leiceſter. In the civil war, he was plundered of eight or more horſes. Walker, p. 203.

[8] Vicar alſo of Wimeſwould 48 years; ſee his epitaph, p. 502. He publiſhed "An Eſſay on Oeconomy;" ſome Eſſays on practical divinity; and two ſermons; 1. "Inſtitutions for the Poor;" 2. "On the New Style, 1754." He left one ſon, the late Woodwardian Profeſſor at Cambridge (ſee before, under Barrow, p. 82.) and two daughters; the youngeſt of whom is married to the Rev. Nathanael Bramley, who is now maſter of the ſchool at Barrow.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

Mr. Wyrley found here a monument thus inſcribed;
"Hic jacent Joh'es Malori et Cecilia uxor ejus, MCCCCXC."
Arms: Quarterly, 1. and 4. *Malory*; 2. and 3. . . . . a ſpread eagle . . . . . .; fig. 8.

In the South ſide of the chancel was formerly this monument, not replaced in the new church:

"ANNO GR. CIƆIƆCXXXIV, ST. ANG.
PRID. KAL. FEB.
JACOBUS ALDRIDGE, GENEROS',
PLENUS DIERUM,
DEBITUM NATURÆ SOLVIT;
REDDENS
SPIRITUM PATRI SPIRITUUM,
MATRI OMNIUM PULVEREM;
QUI,
MORTIS TROPHÆUM,
VITÆ PIGNUS,
H. S. E.

Thou living man, look here, and ſee
Thy tranſitory ſtate in mee.
Death conquers wit, wealth, beauty, ſtrength;
And who lives long'ſt, muſt die at length.
Then, dying man, thy killer kill;
Will that is good: and do thy will,
And ſtrive to live devoyd of ſtrife:
So paſs by death to endleſs life.
Work none unreſt to harmleſs duſt,
That waits for glory with the juſt.
Eccl. xxxix.
Heri mihi; hodiè tibi."

In the chancel.

On a monument againſt the South wall:

Argent, a chevron ſuper-embattled between three battle-axes Sable, *Bainbrigge*; fig. 10.

"Near this place lie the remains of
the rev. Mr. John Bainbrigge,
late rector of this pariſh;
who departed this life May 29, 1758,
in the 68th year of his age.
He was the younger ſon of
John Bainbrigge, eſq.
of Lockington in this county.
Here alſo are interred the bodies of
Hannah his wife and
Hannah his daughter (an infant),
who both died A. D. 1740.
This monument was erected
by the order of Philip Harley Bainbrigge, eſq.
and his ſiſters Mary and Elizabeth Bainbrigge,
in memory of their uncle."

In the floor:

"Here lieth the body of Elizabeth,
wife of Thomas Pope rector of this pariſh;
who departed this life March 19, 1695, aged 43."

"Here lieth the body of
Thomas Pope, rector of this pariſh;
who departed this life Jan. 19, 1728, aged 68."

"Near this place lye the bodies of
Iſaac Blunt, gent. and Suſannah his wife;
by whom he had three ſons,
William, Thomas, and Jeamſon.
She departed this life the 3d day of Auguſt,
in the 29th year of her age, A. D. 1729.
He departed this life the 23d day of Auguſt,
A. D. 1729, in the 34th year of his age."

"The rev. Thomas Green, M. A.
rector of this pariſh 18 years,
and vicar of Wymeſwould 48 years,
died June 28, 1776, aged 72.
Anne his wife died Oct. 21, 1773, aged 62.
Quales fuerunt, poſtremus dies indicabit."

In the nave.

On a monument in the South wall:

Argent, a chevron between three horſe-ſhoes Sable, *Pochin*; impaling, Quarterly, 1. and 4. Barry of ſix, Ermine and Gules, *Trollope*; 2. and 3. Or, a croſs Vert, *Huſſey*; fig. 11.

"Near this place lyes Mary wife of Thomas Pochin,
formerly of Walton, but late of Barkby, eſq.
She was the eldeſt daughter of ſir Charles Huſſey,
of Caythorpe, in the county of Lincoln, bart.
She dyed Aug. 1, 1697,
in the 44th year of her age.
In memory of an indulgent mother,
Thomas Pochin, of Barkby, eſq. her eldeſt ſon,
cauſed this monument to be erected."

In the floor:

"This ſtone is to the memory of George Pochin,
late of Loughborough, co. Leiceſter, eſq. deceaſed;
youngeſt ſon of Thomas Pochin,
of Barkby, in the ſaid county, eſq. deceaſed,
by Mary his wife, alſo deceaſed;
who was the eldeſt daughter of ſir Charles Huſſey,
of Caythorpe, in the county of Lincoln, baronet.
He died, in the commiſſion of the peace
for the ſaid county of Leiceſter,
the 26th day of November, 1756,
after a ſeries of above 20 years' impartial diſcharge
of his duty in that office;
aged 70 years."

On another monument in the South wall:

Pochin; impaling, Or, a croſs ſquare pierced between four cinquefoils, and a cinquefoil in the centre, all Vert; on an eſcutcheon of pretence the ſame arms as the woman's; fig. 12.

"Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth,
wife of William Pochin, of Loughborough, gent.
who departed this life Nov. 14, 1780, aged 63.
Whoſe amiable virtues, in the ſeveral characters of
a Wife, Parent, and Friend,
moſt juſtly rendered her in death lamented,
as in life beloved.
Bleſſed are the dead which die in the Lord."

"Alſo to the memory of William Pochin,
of Loughborough, gent.
who was a loving huſband and a faithful friend.
He departed this life Dec. 25, 1794, aged 75 years,
in hopes of a joyful reſurrection."

"Here lieth the body of Elizabeth,
relict of Luke Steward, of this pariſh.
She departed this life July 30, A. D. 1732,
aged about 80."

In the church-yard:

"Katharine, wife of John Shuttlewood,
relict of Samuel Bonnet, of Whitwick,
died Oct. 11, 1781, aged 41."

James Glover died Sept. 14, 1789, æt. 85.
William Hall died Dec. 5, 1794, æt. 79.
Richard Meſon died July 27, 1766, æt. 76.

There is a ſtout fragment of a croſs in the church-yard; which, by its appearance, ſeems to be of great antiquity. This is ſlightly ſhewn in the view of the church, Plate LXXI; and more fully at the bottom of the ſame plate, fig. 28.

Fixed within the wall of the church-yard are the remains of a handſome niche and a mutilated figure; fig. 29.

Pedigree

Pedigree of MALORY, of Walton on the Woulds.

Geoffrey Malory, temp. Hen. II. = ...

Henry Malory, of Walton, 1196. =

Richard Malory, knt. lord of Walton ſur le Woulds, and Kirby, co. Leiceſter, and of Tachbroke Malory, and Boteley, co. Warwick, 1246. = . . .

William Malory, 1293. = . . .

Reginald Malory, knt. 1321. = . . .

John Malory, of Walton, 1352. = Margery, 1337.

William Malory, will dated 1382. = . . .

Richard Malory, 1389. = . . .

John Malory, 1429 and 1440. = Anne, dau. of Thomas Hubard.

Anthony Malory, married 1430; living 1452. = Anne, dau. of Lawrence Sherard, of Stapleford.

John Malory[1], died 1490. = Cecilia[1], dau. of John Cotton, of Ridware, co. Stafford; died 1495.

John Malory, ſlain at Terouenne, or Tournay, 1512. = ... dau. of William Aſhby, of Quenby.

1. Agnes, inherited the manor of Walton. = Geoffrey Somerſall, of Somerſall hall, co. Derby; held courts baron in right of his wife[2].

2. Margaret, married Thomas Stokes, of whom Adam is deſcended.

3. Katharine, married . . . . . Colſon, of Corby, co. Linc.

4. Eleanor, married . . . . Muſſendyne, and had iſſue.

5. Elizabeth, married John Brier.

William Syſton, of Walton on the Woulds, 1563; held courts baron in right of his wife; and died 1590[3]. = Urſula, dau. and heir, had the manor, and died 1595[3].

Mary, wife of . . . . Darby, *exhæredata*[4].

1. Godfrey Syſton, ſon and heir, died 1612[5]. = Margaret, dau. of . . . . Bramole, of the More.

2. Thomas.
3. Anthony.
4. Everard.

1. Mary.
2. Grace.
3. Anne.

John Syſton, ſon and heir, ſold the manor to George Savage, of Walton; and died 1627[6].

Pedigree of SAVAGE, of Walton on the Woulds.

Chriſtopher Savage, eſquire of the body to Henry VIII. deſcended from a younger branch of Savage earl of Beven, purchaſed an eſtate at Elmley caſtle, in Worceſterſhire, 1545. = . . .

Sir William Turvile, of Aſton Flamvile, died 1549. = Joan Warburton.

George Turvile, of Aſton, eſq. died 1552. = Anne Locke.

1. Francis. = Anne[7], dau. of . . . Sheldon, eſq.

1. William, temp. Eliz. purchaſed the college chauntry and manor of Elmley caſtle, died 1616. = Anne, dau. and heir of John Knotsford, of Great Malvern.

2. Walter.

1. Sir John, died ſ. p. = Dorothy, dau. of ſir Hen Poole.

2. Mary. = Sir Thomas Eſtcourt.

3. Giles, high ſheriff of Worceſterſhire 1626; died 1631. = Catharine, dau. of Richard Daſton.

Iſſue[10].

2. George, archdeacon of Glouceſter; he lived at Segrave[8]; and had the manor-houſe or capital meſſuage of Walton, &c. which was Turvile's by purchaſe, and ſomewhat in conſideration of his wife's portion. = Anne; her portion was allowed out of price at the land at Walton.

Henry Turvile, of Aſton; he ſold the manor, &c. of Walton to George Savage, of Segrave; died 1615-16. = Margaret Hinde, died 1669.

George Turvile, of Aſton, died 1649[9].

Mary, dau. of William Tracy, of Todington-houſe in Glouceſterſh. = George Savage, of Walton; he bought the manor of Walton on the Woulds, which was Malory's, of John Siſton; and ſo became lord of both manors, viz. Malory's and Turvile's.

Pedigree of NEVILL, of Wimeswould[11].

Stephen de Nevill, lord of the manor of Wimeſwould, died 1277. = . . .

Sir Hugo de Nevill, knt. 1334. = Ida, died 1360.

Sir John de Nevile, knt. of Wimeſwould, 1346. = . . .

Sir Henry Nevile, knt. of Preſtwould and Cotes, 1407. = Joan, dau. and heir of ſir Walter Goteham, knt.

Sir Robert Nevile, knt. died 1431. = Joan died 1426.

Sir Ralph Nevile, knt.

Sir Robert Nevile, knt. 1435.

Sir Robert Nevile, knt. ſold Preſtwould, Cotes, and Walton, 1442. = . . .

Robert Nevile, of Goteham, eſq. = . . .

Michael Nevile. = . . .

Francis Nevile, of Goteham, living 1619.

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[1] From the inſcription on the tomb.
[2] Court Rolls.
[3] Ibid. and Pariſh Regiſter.
[4] The tradition of a very old man.
[5] Pariſh Regiſter.
[6] Ibid.
[7] Re-married to Richard Daſton, of Wirmington, co. Glouceſter.
[8] See ſome account of him under Segrave, p. 414.
[9] See vol. II. p. 465.
[10] See them in Naſh's Worceſterſhire, vol. I. p. 384.
[11] This pedigree is from the Chetwynd MSS.; and copied thither from Mr. Erdeſwick's Collectanea.

WIMESWOULD[1],

in antient writings called *Wimundewalle*, *Wymeſwold*, *Wimundeſwold*, *Wymſwald*, *Wymundeſwald*, *Wymundawant*, *Wimundewold*, *Wymunſwoule*, and *Wimundewald*, is a large village on the Weſt borders of the county, ſtanding upon the confines of Nottinghamſhire, loftily elevated upon the Woulds, in a pleaſing and delightful air. It is five miles Eaſt from Loughborough; bounded by Dalby on the Woulds, Burton on the Woulds, Preſtwould, Hoton, and Willoughby (which laſt place is in the county of Nottingham); and, in the eccleſiaſtical diviſion of the county, is within the deanry of Goſcote.

We have the authority of Domeſday Book for ſtating, that two brothers once held this land as two manors; but that one of them bought the other's part, and made one manor of the two, in the time of king Edward the Confeſſor. It contained nine ploughlands and five oxgangs; and was then worth twenty ſhillings. At the general ſurvey, it was worth one hundred ſhillings, and was then held by *Robert* and *Serlo* under *Hugo de Grenteſinainell*. The land was equal to ſix ploughs. In the demeſne were two ploughs, with one bondman; and forty villans and four ſocmen, with four bordars and nine foreigners rendering ſervice, had ten ploughlands among them all. There were fifteen acres of meadow[2].

March 21, 1205-6, king John ſignified to the ſheriff of Leiceſter, that whereas *William Fitz Warin* had ſhewed that *Michael le Clerc*, uncle of the ſaid William, haven given him a virgate of land in Wimeſwould of the fee of *William de Goiz*, then in the wardſhip of *Peter de Aſlacton*; the ſaid Peter would not, however, admit him to take poſſeſſion thereof, without the precept of the king, or of his juſtices, for that the above William de Goiz held of the king *in capite*; and ordered, that if the aforeſaid Michael did give any ſuch land to the ſaid William his nephew, that then the ſaid ſheriff ſhould forthwith, reſerving his ſervice, give him full ſeiſin thereof. "Teſte, G. filio Petri, apud Windleſhore, XXI die Martii[3]."

Robert Fitz Ranulf, lord of Alfreton, co. Derby, was ſeiſed of this manor in the time of king Henry II; and, having then founded the priory *De Bello Capite* (or *Beauchief*) as an expiation for the murder of Thomas Becket archbiſhop of Canterbury, in which he was concerned, gave the church here, with 4 bovates and 2 tofts, to the ſaid priory[4]; to which *Thomas* the ſon of *William de Chaworth* (deſcended from the coheir of Fitz-Ranulf) added certain lands; and alſo obtained, in 1256, a charter of free-warren for his lands here[5].

"This lordſhip was afterwards divided into three manors; the one belonging to the abbey of *Beauchief*; the ſecond to *Nevill*; for, I find that in 1277 *Stephen de Nevill* died ſeiſed of a manor here[6]; from whom it came to one *Odeby*; and by the heir-general of him, by two daughters married to *Bocland* and *Coulſon*, it came unto them; the demeſnes of which manors (as I have heard) were 24 yard-lands. The third manor belonged to the *Willoughbys*[7]."

On the aid granted to king Henry III, in 1235, for marrying his ſiſter to the king of the Romans, two marks were paid for one fee, which *Ralph de Jors* held of the fee of *Tikehull*.

In the Teſta de Nevill, about 1240, Wimeſwould is deſcribed as conſiſting of two ploughlands and a half. *Ranulph de Jors*, at this time, held 32 virgates of land in Wymondeſwould and Houton in ſerjeanty[8].

In the latter end of the reign of king Henry III, *John de Nevill* of Wimeſwould was witneſs to a deed, whereby *William de Bois* did enfeoff *Milicent de Cantilupe* of all his lands in the county of Leiceſter[9].

In 1275, it appeared that *Peter* the baſtard, of Wymeſwould, deceaſed, was firſt enfeoffed by *William Fitz Warin* of one meſſuage in Wymundwould, paying thence 16*d*. yearly to *Stephen de Nevill* the chief lord of that fee, and doing foreign ſervice and ſuit of court to the ſaid Stephen; that afterwards the ſame Peter the baſtard obtained one virgate of land and two meſſuages in Wymundwold aforeſaid of *Peter* de Nevill, paying to the ſaid Peter one roſe-flower and foreign ſervice; that he obtained farther of Stephen de Nevill one bovate of land there; and that *John* was the ſon of the aforeſaid Peter the baſtard[10].

In 1276, it appeared that *Stephen de Nevill*, without any charter or other inſtrument, had given one bovate of land, with the appurtenances, in Wymundwold, to *Peter* the baſtard, for his maintenance; and that the ſaid Peter held not that land of the king *in capite*, but of the aforeſaid Stephen, and that without doing him any ſervice for it[11].

In the Itinerary of 1280, Wimeſwould anſwered *pro villâ integrâ*.

In 1297, *Edmund* earl of *Lancaſter*, the king's brother, at his death, held divers lands at Wymondwould[12].

In 1308, *John Bardolf* held, at his death, a croft and a toft, and 5 acres of land, in Wymundwold, of the maſter of the Hoſpital of *St. John of Jeruſalem*, by the ſervice of 2*s*. a year; and *John* Bardolf, his ſon and heir, was then aged 7[13].

In 1315, it was found that *William de Nevill* and *Margaret* his wife held certain lands and tenements in Wymundſwold, of *John Haclut* and *Alice* his wife, by the ſervice of a ſixth part of a knight's fee; alſo three virgates of land in Wymundſwold aforeſaid, of the honour of *Tikehull*, of *Roger de St. Andrew* and *Maud* his wife, by the ſervice of a thirteenth part of a knight's fee; and that *John* de Neville was his ſon and heir[14].

In 1328, it was found that it would be no loſs to the king, nor any other, if the king give leave to *Simon de Joyce* of Wimeſwold to enfeoff *Richard de Wyloughby* and *Iſabel* his wife in one meſſuage and one carucate of land, with the appurtenances, in Wymundwold and Houton; and that the premiſſes were held of the king by grand ſerjeancy; to wit, by the ſervice of finding the king in his army in Wales, by the ſpace of 40 days, with one horſe, *cum capifero, pretium* vs̃. *& unum ſaccum cum prec'*, at their own expence[15].

In 1329, *Robert Poutrell* of Preſtwould, at his death, held certain lands and tenements in Wymundwold, of *William Bigge* of Stanford, co. Notts, by the ſervice of a tenth part of a knight's fee[16].

In the ſame year, *Simon de Jorce* gave to *Richard*

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[1] "Wymund filius regis Witlafiii," occurs in Ingulphus, ſub ann. 870; from whom probably *Wymondwold* and *Wimondham*, both in this county, were ſo named; for, *Wimondham* is nothing but *Wimond-ham*, or *town*; and *Wimeſ-would* is nothing but *Wimond's-town* on the *Woulds*, or hills, ſo called to diſtinguiſh it from Wimond-ham, from *ham* the diminutive of hamlet *(oppidulum)*." F. P.

[2] "Robertus & Serlo tenent de H[ugone de Grenteſmainell] 9 carucatas terræ & 5 bovatas in Wimundeſwalle. Terra eſt 6 carucarum. In dominico ſunt 2 carucæ, cum 1 ſervo; & 40 villani & 4 ſochmanni, cum 4 bordariis & 9 francigenis ſervientibus, habent 10 carucas inter omnia. Ibi 15 acræ prati. Valuit 20 ſolidos; modò 100 ſolidos. Hanc terram tenuerunt 2 fratres pro 2 maneriis; & poſtea emit alter ab altero partem ſuam, & fecit unum manerium de duobus, tempore regis Edwardi." Domeſday, fol. 232. b. 2. 233. a. 1.

[3] Clauſ. 7 Johan. m. 1.

[4] Pat. 9 Edw. II. p. 1. m. 3.

[5] Cart. 41 Hen. III. m. 3.

[6] Eſch. 5 Edw. I. n. 39.

[7] Burton, MS.

[8] See before, under Hoton, p. 372.

[9] See, under Thorpe Ernald, vol. II. p. 367.

[10] Eſch. 4 Edw. I. N° 36. Leic.

[11] Eſch. 5 Edw. I. N° 39. Leic.—See more of Stephen de Nevill in Allexton.

[12] Eſch. 25 Edw. I. N° 51. Leic.

[13] Eſch. 2 Edw. II. N° 25. Leic.

[14] Eſch. 19 Edw. II. N° 36. Leic.

[15] Inq. ad quod dampnum, 22 Edw. III. N° 86. Leic.

[16] Eſch. 3 Edw. III. N° 62. Leic.

de Willoughby and *Iſabel* his wife one meſſuage and one carucate of land in his manor, held of the king by ſerjeanty; viz. by the ſervice of finding a horſe, capariſoned with ſaddle and lance, for the ſpace of 40 days, at the tenant's proper coſts, in the king's army in Wales[1].

The Segrave Chartulary notices a grant of *Roger de Sidenhale* to *Amicia* his ſiſter, and her heirs, of four bovates of land in Wymondeſwold (which *Geoffrey* the *Norman* and *Hugo* ſon of *Thedric* held under her), on payment of 2*d.* a year, for all ſervices, except foreign ſervice. Theſe bovates were afterwards, on the ſame terms, aſſigned by *Amicia* to *Stephen de Segrave* and his heirs, two of them then being employed by Hugo Thedric and his ſon Geoffrey, one by *Geoffrey Cruſe*, and the other by *Adam Broun*. She alſo made over a toft and croft held by *Peter Dod*.

Maurice le Botyler alſo conveyed to the ſaid Stephen one knight's fee in Wymeſwould and elſewhere; from which he had the ſervice of half a knight's fee from *Ralph Wyleby*, and, of the gift of *John D'Aencourt*, another half fee, with the homage and ſervice of the ſaid Ralph and John, in lieu of all other ſervices[2].

Feb. 10, 1337-8, king Edward III. granted to *Richard de Willoughby*[3], and his heirs, liberty to hold a weekly market on Wedneſdays, and a yearly fair on the eve and day of Saints Peter and Paul, at their manor of Wymundwold. "Hiis teſtibus; Johanne archiepiſcopo, Ricardo Lincolnienſi, Roberto Ciceſtrienſi epiſcopo cancellario noſtro, Johanne de Warennâ comite Surrie, Henrico de Lancaſtriâ comite Derbie, Willielmo de Clynton comite Huntingdon', Thomâ de Wake de Lydel, Henrico de Ferrariis, Johanne Darcye le Coſyn ſeneſcallo hoſpitii noſtri, & aliis. Dat', per manum noſtram, apud Weſtm', x Feb.[4]"

In 1346, *Richard de Willoughby* (on the aid then granted for knighting Edward of Woodſtock, the king's eldeſt ſon,) was aſſeſſed 2*s.* for a fortieth part of a knight's fee in Wimondſwould; *Robert Poutrell* 4*s.* for a tenth part of a knight's fee in Wimondſwould; *John de Nevill* 10*s.* for a quarter of a knight's fee in Preſtwould, Wymondſwould, Burton, and Cotes; and the prior of *Beauchief* 10*s.* for a quarter of a knight's fee in Wymondeſwould; all parcel of the honour of *Leiceſter*[5].

In 1353, *John de Segrave* held, at his death, lands at Wymeſwould[6].

16 July, 1361, *Henry Plantagenet* duke of *Lancaſter* died ſeiſed of one knight's fee in Wymondeſwould, Burton, and Preſtwould, which *Thomas de Chaworth* held; alſo of one knight's fee in Wymondſwould, Burton, Preſtwould, and Cotes, which *John de Segrave* held[7].

In 1362, *Richard de Willoughby* ſenior, at his death, held one meſſuage, two carucates of land, 100*s.* rent of aſſize, one dovecote, four acres of meadow upon the Woulds, and one windmill, at Wymondeſwould, of lady *Philippa* queen of *England*, by the ſervice of one pair of gloves; and ſir *Richard* de Willoughby, knt. was his ſon and heir[8].

"Sir *Francis Willoughby*, of Wollaton, co. Notts, lineally deſcended from the ſaid ſir Richard Willoughby, aliened their manor at Wimeſwould, the demeſnes whereof were 12 yard-lands, to *William Ballard*, gent. ſon of one of the coheirs of *Odeby*[9]."

In 1399, *Thomas Mowbray* late duke of *Norfolk* held certain lands in Wymondſwould[10]; and in the ſame year *Margaret* late dutcheſs of *Norfolk* was alſo ſeiſed of certain lands here[11].

In 1416, *Thomas Mowbray* duke earl *Mareſcal* died ſeiſed of certain meſſuages, lands, and rents, in Wymondeſwould[12]. In a book of fifteenths and tenths granted that year by the laity, Wimeſwould was rated at 4*l.* 5*s.*; and in the ſubſidy of 1445, at the ſame ſum; but an abatement was then made of 3*s.*

In 1432, *John* duke of *Norfolk* died ſeiſed of a moiety of a knight's fee in Wymondeſwould, parcel of the manor of Sileby; which *Hugh de Willoughby*, knt. then held; alſo a moiety of a knight's fee in the ſame town, parcel of the ſame manor; which the heir of *John* Nevil, knt. held[13].

In 1461, *John Mowbray* duke of *Norfolk* died ſeiſed of a knight's fee in Wymondeſwould, which *Richard Wylughby* and the heir of *John de Ayncourt* held[14].

Sir *Richard Sacheverell*, knight, ſon of *Ralph* Sacheverell, and ſome time privy counſellor to king Henry VIII, died lord of this manor in 1534; which he inherited from his father; and, having no children, bequeathed it to his nephew *Ralph*[15].

"*Thomas Tooley* was formerly lord here, who bore for armoury, Argent, 3 cinquefoils Sable. But much of this village did belong to the abbey of Becheſſe in Derbyſhire[16]."

The temporal eſtate here of the abbot and convent of *Beauchief* in 1535 is thus ſtated by the late Rev. Dr. Pegge, in his MS Hiſtory of the Abbey:

"Rents *per annum*, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Thence paid quit-rent		£.	*s.*	*d.*
To prior of Shene	—	1	0	0
To William Homerſton, bailiff,		1	0	0
To Thomas Brokeſby, auditor,		0	13	4

Thomas Homerſton held 1 tenement, with land, meadow, paſture, in the town and fields of Wymeſwould, by leaſe for 80 years, dated Michaelmas 1511; rent 24*s.*

He held 1 tenement, with certain parcels of land, late in the hold of John Firamyk, in Wymeſwold, by leaſe for 80 years, dated Michaelmas 1510; rent 19*s.* 10*d.*

Roger Fox and John Fox held 3 meſſuages, and land to the ſame meſſuages pertaining, in the fields and town of Wimeſwould, by leaſe for 72 years dated Pentecoſt 1526; rent 22*s.*

John Fox held 1 toft, 1 oxgang of land, in the town and fields of Wymeſwold, late in the hold of Thomas Fox, by leaſe for 90 years, dated Pentecoſt 1508; rent 6*s.* 8*d.*

William Leake held the ſite of the manor of Wymeſwold, with the tenth of hay, and all its appurtenances, except 2 tithe-barns, with certain land, &c. by leaſe for 60 years, dated Aug. 20, 1491; rent 53*s.*

William Walterſon held all the lands and tenements which Richard Walterſon late did hold in Wymeſwold, granted to him and his heirs for ever; dated St. Barnaby, 10 Hen. IV; rent, 13*s.* 4*d.* and all ſervice and cuſtoms to the chief lord of the right accuſtomed[17].

The canons had a manor here, as above; and moreover abbot William granted a leaſe of a toft and croft, and their edifices, in Wymeſwold, to Robert Ladde, clerico de Burton[18], pro homagio & ſervicio, for 4*s.* rent, pro omnibus aliis ſerviciis, ſalvis forinſeco ſervicio & ſectis curiarum noſtrarum[19]."

Lands in Wimeſwould and Kegworth were ſet to *WIlliam Kinder* and *Roger Hagarth*, by queen Elizabeth for 21 years, at the rent of 1*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* in 1584[20].

In 1564, there were 79 families in Wimeſwould.

In 1568, certain lands in Wimeſwould, and a feoffment which had been granted for an obit in that churh, of the annual rent of 57*s.* 3*d.* were leaſed to —— *Cope* for 21 years[21].

In 1589, *Henry Skipwith*, eſq. died ſeiſed of divers lands and tenements in Wymondeſwould; of one meſſuage and divers lands and tenements there; and alſo of divers lands and tenements called "Wymondſwould Lands," lately bought of *Edward*[22] late earl of *Leiceſter*, and *William Raven*; and they were held of the queen in ſocage[23].

In 1609, *Edward Ballard* held the manor of

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[1] Eſch. 2 Edw. III. n. 86.

[2] Appendix to vol. II. p. 118.

[3] Who bore, Or, on two bars Gules, three water-bougets Argent; Plate LXXI. fig. 13.

[4] Cart. 12 Edw. III. N° 44.

[5] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III.

[6] Eſch. 27 Edw. III. N° 69. Leic.

[7] Fin. 35 Edw. III. m. 23.—See more in Aſhby Magna.

[8] Eſch. 36 Edw. III. pars 2. N° 81.

[9] Burton, MS.

[10] Eſch. 1 Hen. IV. N° 71. Leic.

[11] Ibid. N° 72. Leic.

[12] Eſch. 8 Hen. IV. N° 76. Leic.

[13] Eſch. 11 Hen. VI. N° 43. Leic.

[14] Eſch. 1 Edw. IV. N° 46. Leic.

[15] See ſome account of the Sacheverell family in p. 508.

[16] Wyrley, MS.

[17] Communicated by Dr. Pegge, from a Rental of 31 Hen. VIII.

[18] Near Wimeſwould.

[19] Chartulary, fol. 39. b.

[20] Leaſes in the Augmentation Office.

[21] Ibid.

[22] Rectiùs *Robert*.

[23] Eſch. 3 April, 31 Eliz.

Wimeſwould in ſocage; and *Edward Blount* at the ſame time held lands here *in capite*.

The freeholders at Wimeſwould in 1630 were, *William Ballaud* junior, gent. *William Blount*, *Thomas Fox*, and *John Franke*.

In 1655, there was collected in Wimeſwould, for the relief of the poor Proteſtants in Piedmont, the ſum of 1 *l.* 18 *s.* 0 *d.*

In 1722, 42 freeholders polled from this pariſh; and in 1775 we find 57 names.

In an act paſſed in 1757, for dividing ſeveral commons, or waſtes, &c. within the manor of Wimeſwould, belonging to *Thomas Alſopp*, gent.; *John Davys*, gent.; the maſter, fellows, and ſcholars of *Trinity College, Cambridge*; *Charles-James Packe*, eſq. *Joſeph Hickſon*, *Suſanna Hickſon*, *Anne Thompſon*, *William Burrows*, *John Burrows*, and others, owners of lands, and of an extenſive right to depaſture beaſts, ſheep, and commonable cattle, by accuſtomed ſtints or proportions; Thomas Alſopp and John Davys are deſcribed as lords of the manor; the maſter, fellows, and ſcholars of Trinity college, as poſſeſſed of the rectory in proportions; and the Rev. *Thomas Green*, as vicar. One eighth of the whole was allotted to the College, as impropriators; and 60 ſtatute acres, of the yearly value of £30. or upwards, to Mr. Green as vicar, in lieu of all vicarial tithes, ſurplice-fees excepted; and proviſion made for public roads, 50 yards broad at the leaſt, for the great roads through the lordſhip, called *Melton* and *The Vale Roads*; and an indemnification to the owners of lands in *Burton* and *Thorpe*, who might be injured by ſuch lands being made through their incloſures.

Wimeſwould contains 170 houſes, and 1050 inhabitants, whoſe chief employment is huſbandry; the lordſhip containing upwards of 3000 acres. The ſoil here, as in moſt other places, is different. Some part about the town, eſpecially on the Weſt ſide, is very good mixed ſoil, worth 30 or 40 ſhillings *per* acre. The land on the other ſide is a ſtrong clay, and is very good for the produce of wheat and beans; but, about a mile from the town, it is very cold, being parcel ſtill conſiderably higher than the town.

The commiſſioners who were employed, at the time of incloſing the lordſhip, for the admeaſurement of the ſeveral lands, could not make the new allotments correſpond with one another, having 7 acres left, which they could not diſpoſe of; which ſtill remains let for the benefit of the highways.

Several very reſpectable farmers and graziers in this town occupy conſiderable eſtates of their own property.

Here was a manſion-houſe by the ſide of a ſtreet called *The Brook Street*, which was the reſidence of —— *Oakover*, eſq. But, about the year 1750, it was ſold, together with a large quantity of land, to different people; ſince which, the hall has been pulled down, and the materials carried away.

There does not appear to be a great increaſe in the number of inhabitants; for, by the firſt accounts of the Regiſter, which was in 1650, there appear to have been, on an average, 14 baptiſms annually; and of the laſt three years the average is 15.

It is commonly believed in this town, that, about 80 or 100 years ago, here were ſeveral witches; of whom the old inhabitants relate ſtrange ſtories.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Money raiſed for the poor, within the year ending at Eaſter 1776, —	111	2	3
Expended in county rates, &c.	7	9	3
——— on the poor, —	103	13	0
Rent of workhouſe and habitations,	4	6	1
Expended in litigations, —	0	0	0
Money raiſed for 1783, —	149	5	0
——— 1784, —	118	3	5
——— 1785, —	140	5	0
Medium of theſe three years,	135	17	9
——— of county expences,	7	19	7
——— of expences not relating to the poor; repairs of the church, roads, &c.	0	0	0
——— of nett annual expences,	127	18	2
——— of attending on magiſtrates,	1	3	2
——— of entertainments at meetings,	0	15	0
——— of law expences, —	3	13	4
——— of ſetting the poor to work,	1	6	2

The return made to the houſe of commons in 1786, in anſwer to the enquiry reſpecting the charitable donations in this pariſh, may be ſeen in vol. I. p. 58.

In the church is this table of benefactions:

"There are 66 acres of land in the lordſhips of Wimeſwould and Burton, veſted in the hands of truſtees; the rents and profits thereof to be diſpoſed of moſt for the commonwealth of the pooreſt inhabitants of the pariſh of Wimeſwould, or as the truſtees ſhall think fit and convenient."

Over the ſchool-door is this inſcription:

"In memory of the late Mr. Joſeph Thompſon, who died the 29th of April, anno Domini 1733, in the 83d year of his age. He endowed this ſchool with £100. towards teaching 10 boys.

GLORIA SOLI DEO."

The CHURCH (See Plate LXXI.),

dedicated to St. *Mary*, is a large building, and conſiſts of a ſtout embattled tower (in which hang ſix bells), an embattled nave, a chancel ſeparated from the nave by a neat ſcreen, and two ailes ſeparated by five arches with as many clereſtory windows; a North and South porch, the latter of which has been newly built.

In the tower of the church is the fragment ſhewn in fig. 30.

The pews are open ones; and, notwithſtanding they are generally old, yet, the church having been lately cleaned, whitewaſhed, and beautified, and a gallery built for the ſingers, it is remarkably decent; and the inhabitants have of late years laid out conſiderable ſums for theſe purpoſes. Among other things, it was thought neceſſary to have a great part of the top of the ſpire taken down; which was done, and re-built at a conſiderable expence. This had not continued many years, before, July 2, 1783, between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a violent ſtorm of thunder and lightning came on; when the lightning ſtruck the weathercock, which paſſed with great violence down the ſpire, and paſſed along a door which goes out of the belfry into the ſingers' gallery into the church; which door it ſhattered, and went out at the chancel window. It alſo broke ſeveral ſplinters of the belfry-door into the church-yard; but it was not obſerved that it made any hole in the ground. The ſpire was ſo much ſhattered, that it was dangerous to paſs by; and was therefore taken down, and has not been ſince re-built. The bells [1] did not receive any damage.

In a window was written, "Orate pro anima Johannis Dounham [2], abbatis de Beaucheſſe."

Mr. Burton deſcribes theſe arms at Wymeſwould; Plate LXXI. fig. 14—24:

In the Eaſt window of the chancel:

Azure, two chevrons Or; *Robert Fitz Ranulph.* 19

Gules, billetté, a feſs dancetté Or; *Brett.*

Barry of ſix, Argent and Gules, eight martlets Sable; *Valance.*

Argent, two lions paſſant in pale Gules; *Strange.*

In a South window of the chancel:

Willoughby; impaling, Argent, on a ſaltire engrailed Sable, five annulets Or; *Leake.*

In a North window of the chancel:

Fitz Ranulph.

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[1] At that time there were but four bells. There are now ſix, caſt by Oſborn in 1795.

[2] Abbot from 1458; but was depoſed, 27 Feb. 1461-2, for perjuries, waſting the convent's goods, incontinence, rebellion, or contumacy, and many other notorious crimes, proved againſt him, as the viſitors aſſert, not by malevolent or ſlanderous perſons, but by the teſtimony of grave men worthy of all credit. He was afterwards, along with ſeven monks his accomplices, excommunicated. Mr. Francis Peck's MSS. in the Britiſh Muſeum; and Dr. Pegge's MS Hiſtory of Beauchief Abbey, where this buſineſs is detailed at length, in the Appendix, N° XXVII.

Strange.

nevill Gules, ſemé of croſs croſſlets fitché, three leopards' faces jeſſant de fleurs de lis Argent; *Nevill.*

In a North window of the church:

Sable, a lion rampant Argent, collared Gules; 22 *Waſtneis.*

Azure, ſix eſcalops Argent, 3, 2, 1; *Freſchevile.*

Argent, three bars Azure; *Cyfrewaſt.*

Azure, on a feſs Ermine, three maſcles voided Gules.

Quarterly; 1. and 4. Gules, a chevron Ermine between ten cinquefoils Argent, *Berkeley*; 2. and 3. Gules, a lion rampant Ermine, crowned Or, *Hamline.*

In Wimeſwould church is this coat: Gules, three libbets' heads with feathers in their tops Argent between ſeven croſſes Argent; and they call them *Nevill's* arms, who was lord of this town; but q. if they were not *Wymeſwould's*, with the heireſs of which houſe Nevill might marry; for, it appears that Nevill gave it, by a ſeal to a deed dated 12 Ric. II; viz. "Charta Henrici Nevill, chevalier, & Jacome uxoris ejus, apud Thorpe. Teſte Joh. Nevill de Wymeſwould, chevalier." The creſt is, an arm holding a broken truncheon [1]; fig. 27.

The font is ſmall, and modern.

In the Matriculus of 1220 [2], Wimeſwould is deſcribed to be under the patronage of the earl of *Winton*; the abbot of *Beauchief* having the church *in proprios uſus*, of the gift of Robert ſon of Ralph [rather of Ranulph [3]], by the confirmation of Hugh [4] biſhop of Lincoln, as it is ſaid, for 35 years paſt; and it was the cuſtom to produce yearly their *inſtrumenta* at Lammasday, or the firſt of Auguſt *(citra feſtum beati Petri ad Vincula)*. The vicar, John, inſtituted by B. [5] formerly archdeacon, received, in right of the vicarage, all the profits of the church, except great and ſmall tithes, and mortuaries; and paid to the rector a pound of incenſe by authority of the archdeacon. The alien priory of St. Ebrulph received *ab antiquo* two ſheaves of the tithes of twelve virgates of land and a half.

The following account of this rectory was communicated in 1791, by the late Dr. Pegge, from his MS Hiſtory of Beauchief Abbey:

"This church was originally given to the Abbey by *Robert Fitz Ranulf* the founder.

The great family of *De Quincy*, earls of *Wincheſter*, are ſaid to have been patrons of this church in 1220; but could, I think, have been ſo only as leſſees to the Abbey; ſince it follows immediately in the Matriculus, "Abbas de Bello-capite habens eam in proprios uſus, de dono Roberti filii Radulfi," &c.; the leaſe, or term, being probably granted to the Earl for the purpoſe of obtaining his aſſiſtance and protection on occaſion, as was cuſtomary with the religious houſes.

Robert Putrell ſet up ſome claim to this church, but acknowledged the advowſon to be the right of our founder; and ſo quit-claimed all his intereſt to the Abbey [6]. Putrell lived about the time of the founder, *Adam*, abbat of *Welbec*, being a witneſs to this inſtrument, as well as to one of the founder's. One *Robert* Putrell had a property in Wymeſwould in 1329 [7]; but muſt be a different perſon.

The ſame was done by *William Jorz*, and in the ſame words; only here is added, "The canons 'conceſſerunt mihi ſpirituale beneficium in extremis vitæ meæ, ſicut uni canonicorum noſtrorum' [8]." This was an eaſy way which the religious houſes had of getting rid of claims, and in this age of devotion was often practiſed with ſucceſs. One may judge this claimant to be of the ſame age with Robert Poutrell, on account of the abbot of Welbec's atteſting the deed. There is a *William Jorz* in Thoroton's Hiſtory of Nottinghamſhire; but he is too late again in time, as he flouriſhed in 1320.

A vicarage was ordained here early [9]; probably by *Hugh the Burgundian*, biſhop of *Lincoln*, who ſat from 1186 to 1200; and one *John* had been inſtituted to it, in 1220, by *Reginald* [10] late archdeacon of *Leiceſter*. The vicar was to receive the whole profits of the benefice, except tithes of corn, ſmall tithes, and the principal legacies [11], and paying alſo to the rector, or parſon, a pound of incenſe yearly. It ſhould ſeem that the vicar, by this ordination, had but a ſcanty allowance, the lot of many others beſides: however, there was a pretty good glebe.

As the churches conferred on the convent by the founder, were ſome of them full at the time, ſo that the houſe could not immediately receive any emolument from them; Fitz Ranulf was ſo conſiderate, as to give the canons his demeſne [12], 'to be held till all the churches on his eſtate ſhould become void, for their eaſe;' and he gave them afterwards two bovates of land here at Wymeſwould for a releaſe [13].

Thomas and *John* were chaplains here [14], employed, I conceive, by the convent, to ſupply the cure, before the vicarage was eſtabliſhed.

In 1291, the value of the rectory was 38 marks and one penny; ſo that this was far the beſt of all the convent's preſent benefices.

In 1344, the procurations were, 7*s.* 6¾*d.*; the rectory was taxed at 100 marks, and paid 4*s.* for Peter-pence.

In 1478, *frater Ric. Holynbrige*, canon of *Beauchief*, was vicar here [15], though Wymeſwould lay at ſo great a diſtance from the Abbey.

Tho. Homerſtor [l. *Homerſtone*], of Wymeſwould, held the tenth of all grain, wool, and lamb, with rents temporal in the town and fields there, and 2 tithe-barns and other, by leaſe for 27 years, dated Invention of the Croſs (3 May), 1510; rent 26*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* [16]

In 1535, this rectory was let to Thomas Homerſton; *viz.* glebe, and all other profits, at £20. *per annum.* Synodals and procurations were 16*s.* 4*d.* The vicarage was at that period valued at £8.

The king ſettled this rectory, with the manor, on his new foundation of *Trinity college, Cambridge* [17]."

Queen Mary, in 1553, granted the rectory and advowſon of Heverſham, in Weſtmorland, to *Trinity College* in Cambridge [18], in exchange for the church of Wymeſwould, co. Leiceſter, late belonging to the monaſtery of Beauchief, co. Derby; except the corn-tithes of Croſthwaite, which king Edward VI. in 1550 had granted to *John Southcoat* [19] and *Henry Chinerton* [20].

In 1650, Wymeſwould was returned as an impropriation; the rectory worth £120, the vicarage £16; and the incumbent as "weak."

In the king's books Wimeſwould is entered as a diſcharged living, worth, "in decimis majoribus & minoribus, cum manſ' & terr' gleb'," £9; clear yearly value 30*l.* 2*s.* The epiſcopal procurations are, for the rectory 6*s.* 8*d.* for the vicarage 2*s.*

The vicarage in 1734 was augmented with Queen Anne's bounty; and is now worth £120. a year.

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[1] Gaſcoigne, MS Note.

[2] See the Introductory Volume, p. lix.

[3] A miſtake very common; as ſhewn in the Hiſtory of Beauchief Abbey.

[4] Probably Hugh the Burgundian.

[5] As there was no archdeacon there at that time whoſe name ſo began, B. muſt have been miſread by the learned Antiquary, or his correſpondent, for R. i. e. Reginald. See Browne Willis's Survey of Cathedrals, vol. II. p. 112. Mr. Burton's errors in his Latin extracts are numerous.

[6] Chartulary, fol. 36. b.

[7] Appendix to Beauchief Abbey, N° III.

[8] Chartulary, fol. 38. b.

[9] In conſequence, I ſuppoſe, of the Lateran Council, A. D. 1179.

[10] See note (5) above.

[11] Mortuaries.

[12] See before, p. 502.

[13] Chartulary, fol. 7.

[14] Deed without date.

[15] Appendix to Beauchief Abbey, N° IV.

[16] Rental, 31 Hen. VIII.

[17] "Terræ conceſſæ in diverſis comitat. Angliæ Collegio S. Trinitatis de Cantabrigiâ." 1 Pars Original. 38 Hen. VIII. Rot. 109; & 3 Pars Original. ejuſdem anni, Rot. 40.

[18] "Collegio Trinitatis in Cantabrigiâ, rectoria de Everſham, & alia, conceſſa in com. Cantabrigiæ, Weſtmorlandiæ, & Eboraci." 3 Pars Original. 1 Mariæ, Rot. 27.

[19] 2 Pars Original. 3 Edw. VI. Rot. 37.

[20] So Nicholſon and Bourne's Hiſtory of Weſtmorland and Cumberland, vol. I. p. 195; citing Dugdale's MS.

RECTORS.	PATRONS.
Henry de Rottenham, 1286.	Abbot and convent of Beauchief.
…… 11 kal. Junii, 1302.	
Richard Holynbrigge, 1478.	
Dr. Worth, 1534.	
Thomas Woodcocke[1], M. A. 1562.	Trinity college, Cambridge.
Peter Rathbone, 1597—1618.	
Nicholas Fiſher, 1618—1637.	
George Chamberlain, 1637—1638.	
Richard Palmer, 1638—1655.	
William Shuttlewood, 1656.	
John Orme, M. A. July 8, 1681; died 1700.	
Edward Moiſes[2], M. A. Sept. 12, 1701; inducted a ſecond time Aug. 10, 1713; reſigned 1728[3].	
Thomas Green, M. A. Aug. 22, 1728; died 1776[4].	
Abraham Jobſon[5], M. A. Nov. 6, 1776, the preſent vicar, 1800.	

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

In the chancel.

On a monument of white marble on the South ſide, incloſed with iron rails; fig. 31.

Arms: Argent, on a ſaltire engrailed Sable, nine annulets Or, *Leeke*; impaling *Bainbrigge*.

"Hìc ſitus eſt
GULIELMUS LEEKE[6],
armiger, ſerviens ad legem;
qui, ampliores honores meruiſſe
contentus, non modò non ambivit,
ſed etiam ultrò ſibi oblatos
conſtanti animo recuſavit.
Antiquo genere, ſpectatâ fide, incorruptâ probitate,
eximiâ legum ſcientiâ ac cultu,
satìs illuſtris,
ille univerſi juris Anglicani ſacraria reſervare,
atque intimos ſenſus ex publicis ſenatûs-conſultis,
ex judicum decretis ſolennibus, ac longo rerum uſu,
eruere (ſi quis alius) pulchrè nôrat.
Clientibus ſummis, infimis, judicio acri, operâ fideli,
optatiſſimus ſemper adfuit patronus;
in quo conciliandæ inter litigantes pacis,
& de omnibus benè merendi, ſtudium
enituit maximum.
Hinc, tam principi quàm populo charus,
ad celſiorem dignitatis gradum ſibi aditum,
omninò invitus, aperuit;
in alta enim Purpuratorum Judicum ſubſellia
â CAROLO II. evectus, munere ſe
tam præclaro ſtatim abdicavit;
moderationis planè ſingularis
rarum exemplum.
Ut, quia fortunâ minimè pendens,
nihil indè unquam ſperâſſet,
nihil itidem timeret.
Obiit 7° Idûs Octob. 1687,
anno ætatis 57.
Uxor Catharina et unica filia,
memores mœſtæque,
hoc marmor poſuere."

On another ſtone within the rails:

"Here lieth interred the body of Mrs.
Matilda, the daughter of Mr.
Gervas Bainbrigg,
of Lockington, in the
county of Leiceſter;
who died the 18th of ……… 1693,
in the 26th year of her age."

On a flat ſtone within the rails of the altar:

Arms of *Bainbrigge* ſingle.

"Here lieth interred the body of
Henry Bainbrigg, ſon of William Bainbrigg, eſq.
of Lockington, in the county of Leiceſter;
who departed this life the 15th of December,
in the year of our Lord 1700,
in the 51ſt year of his age.
He married Mrs. Hannah Welby,
ſiſter to William Welby, eſq.
of Denton, in the county of Lincoln;
by whom he had no iſſue.
His ſecond wife was Mrs. Elizabeth Nelthorp,
daughter of James Nelthorp, of London, eſq.;
by whom he had 5 ſons and 2 daughters.
Here alſo lies interred the body of
William Bainbrigg, eſq.
ſon of the aboveſaid Henry Bainbrigg;
who departed this life on the 13th day of April,
in the year of our Lord 1731,
in the 51ſt year of his age.
He married Mrs. Mary Hart,
relict of Daniel Hart of London, gent.;
by whom he had iſſue three ſons.
Mr. John Bainbrigg,
youngeſt ſon of the above Henry,
died Sept. 26, 1750, aged 58."

In the floor of the chancel:

"Here lieth interred the body of
Mr. John Orme, late vicar of this pariſh.
He died December 8, anno Domini 1700,
in the 46th year of his age."

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[1] In the Certificate referred to under Allexton, p. 8, Mr. Woodcocke is thus deſcribed: "Preſbyter, non conjugatus; doctus; reſidet; hoſpitalis; deget ibidem; vicarius ſine cur': nullum aliud habet."

[2] Of Trinity College, Cambridge; B. A. 1695; M. A. 1701.—Mem. that the ſaid Edward Moiſes was again inducted into the ſaid vicarage, to prevent its lapſing on his acceptance of Wyſall [Notts], on the 17th of Auguſt, 1713, by the Rev. Mr. Benjamin Bewick, vicar of Barrow upon the Soar. Pariſh Regiſter.

[3] Edward Moiſes, rector of Keyworth, co. Nottingham, was ſon of the rector of Wimeſwould; and was alſo of Trinity college, Cambridge; B. A. 1739; M. A. 1742. He publiſhed an Aſſize Sermon 1736; died in 1751, aged 76; and is remembered on a ſtone near the altar in the chancel of Keyworth church.

[4] Rector alſo of Walton on the Woulds; where ſee an account of him, p. 499; and his epitaph, p. 500.

[5] Rector alſo of Belton, co. Rutland; and curate of March in the Iſle of Ely, where he reſides.

[6] Serjeant Leake married Catharine ſiſter of Henry Bainbrigge, eſq. of Huggleſcote Grange, in this county; who, before he poſſeſſed Huggleſcote, reſided at Wimeſwould; and whoſe family was of conſiderable antiquity at Lockington, where their pedigree will be given. A ſir Henry Bainbrigge, in this Henry's time, viz. in 1669, gave £200. to Bridewell Hoſpital, as appears in the tables of benefactions preſerved in golden letters there. By Stat. 4 Geo. I. c. 14, it appears that a William Bainbrigge, eſq. at his own charges having erected the South gallery of the old pariſh-church of St. Giles in the Fields, and given the profits thereof to the uſe of the poor; in order that his charitable intention might not be fruſtrated, it was enacted, that, when the church ſhould be re-built, a South gallery ſhould be built for the ſame purpoſes; which was done accordingly. The learned Dr. John Bainbrigge (of whom ſee hereafter under Aſhby de la Zouch) was of this family. He was the ſon of Robert Bainbrigge by Anne his wife, one of the daughters of Richard Everard of Shenton, a family which will alſo be particularly noticed hereafter. Of a more antient part of the family of the Bainbrigges was Chriſtopher Bainbrigge, archbiſhop of York and cardinal prieſt of the Roman church, born in the preceding century, about 1450, at Hilton near Appleby in Weſtmorland, and whoſe hiſtory is ſet forth in Biographia Britannica, vol. I. p. 463; and ſee alſo Fuller's Worthies, Weſtmorland, p. 136. Camden, p. 807, and Additions, p. 813, make very honourable mention of Reginald Bainbrigge, of Appleby in Weſtmorland, as a learned gentleman and a great antiquary. The name of *Bainbrigge* poſſibly might have been taken from a bridge in Richmondſhire (ſee Camden's Britannia, p. 759.) called *Baint-brigg*.

"Here

✠

"Here lieth the body of Elizabeth,
the wife to Hugh Blunt;
who departed this life, in the 71ſt year of her age,
December 9, anno Domini 1702.
Requieſcat in pace!"

Another flat ſtone for a Blunt, hid by a pew.

"Joſeph Bayley, of ——— Hall in Yorkſhire,
died March 6, 1709.
Requieſcat in pace!"

In the North aile.

"Here lieth the body of William Fox,
who departed this life on the 21ſt of April,
in the year of our Lord 1725,
and in the 35th year of his age.
Here alſo lieth the body of Anne Fox,
the wife of the abovesaid William Fox.
She died Auguſt 6,
in the year of our Lord 1741,
aged about 56."

"Here lieth the body of Thomas Fox,
who departed this life the 9th day of July,
in the year of our Lord 1743,
and the 34th year of his age.
Near this place alſo lie the bodies of
Thomas and Elizabeth,
children of Thomas and Elizabeth Fox;
who both died in the year 1744;
Thomas July 6, in the 1ſt year of his age;
and Elizabeth Auguſt 13, in her 4th year."

"Here lieth the body of Anne,
daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Fox;
who departed this life May 20,
in the year of our Lord 1743,
and the 6th year of her age."

"Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth Fox,
relict of the late Mr. Thomas Fox.
She departed this life April 3, 1777,
in the 63d year of her age."

In the South aile;

"Here lieth the body of Elizabeth, the daughter of
James Willimott by Anne his wife.
She departed this life Dec. 1, 1773,
in the 17th year of her age."

"To the memory of James Willimott,
who departed this life September 2, 1780,
in the 54th year of his age."

"Alſo to the memory of Anne,
the wife of James Willimott,
and relict of William Fox, butcher.
She departed this life Dec. 3, 1786,
aged 70 years."

In the nave.

"Beneath this ſtone lie depoſited
the remains of William Fiſher, gent.
lord of this manor [1]; who departed this
life the 2d day of February, 1797,
aged 67 years.
Reader, the man, whoſe duſt lies ſleeping here,
Was honeſt, good, religious, and ſincere;
A loving huſband, father, and kind friend,
And always mindful of his latter end.
Follow his ſteps, which now lies here at reſt,
That you with him hereafter may be bleſt."

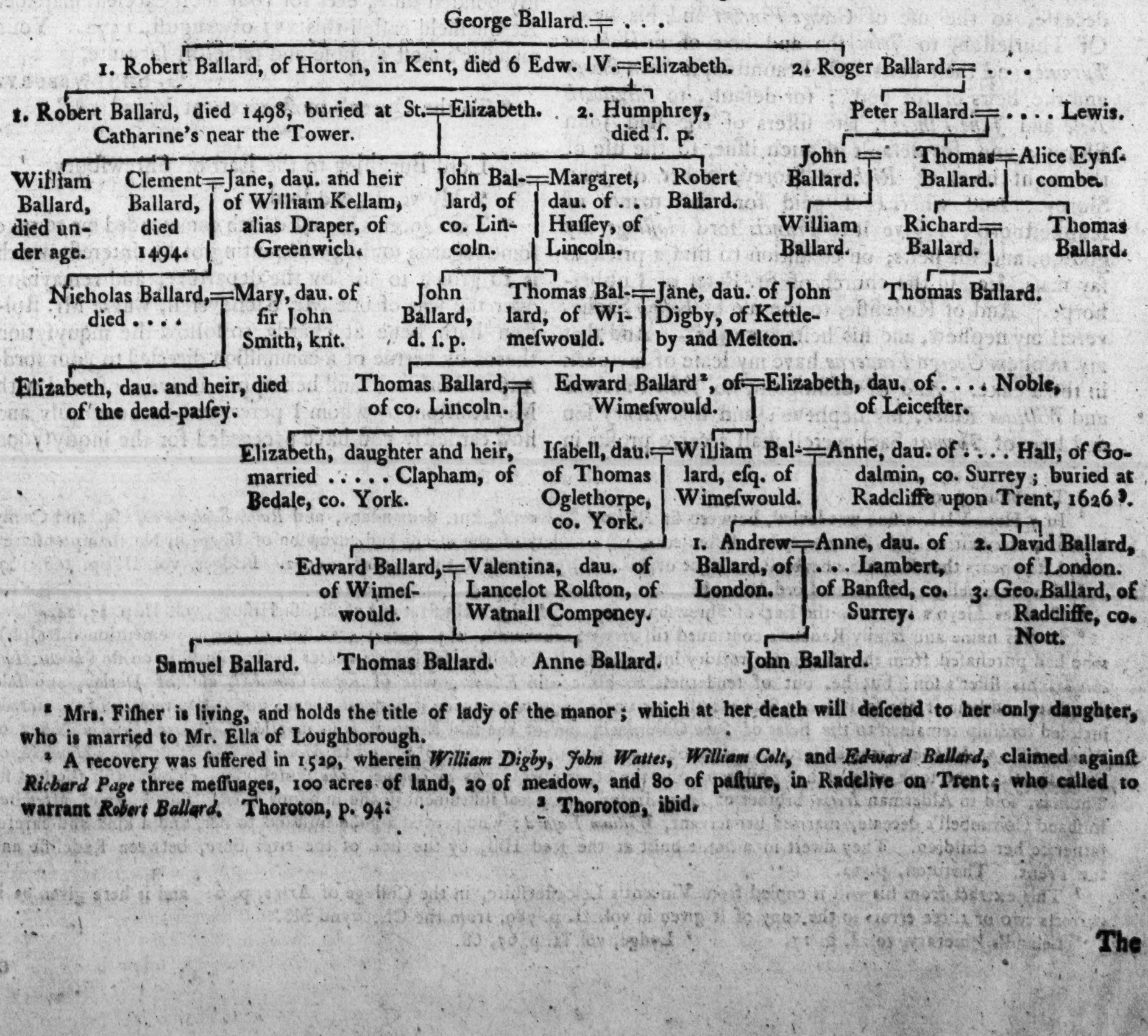
In the church-yard.

"In memory of Thomas Bennett,
who, after a life of benignity,
ſtrict temperance, and chaſtity,
reſigned his immortal ſoul, Jan. 7, 1786,
aged 93 years."

Richard Tyers, Sept. 21, 1784, aged 72.
William Lambert, March 3, 1797, aged 73.
{John Burrows, Oct. 12, 1739, aged 76.
{Elizabeth Burrows, July 21, 1793, aged 78.

Pedigree of BALLARD, of WIMESWOULD.

Arms: Sable, a griffin paſſant Ermine, ducally gorged Or. Creſt, a demi-griffin Ermine, ſupporting a broken tilting-ſpear proper; Plate LXXI. fig. 32.


George Ballard. = . . .
1. Robert Ballard, of Horton, in Kent, died 6 Edw. IV. = Elizabeth.
2. Roger Ballard. = . . .
1. Robert Ballard, died 1498, buried at St. Catharine's near the Tower. = Elizabeth.
2. Humphrey, died ſ. p.
Peter Ballard. = ... Lewis.
William Ballard, died under age.
Clement Ballard, died 1494. = Jane, dau. and heir of William Kellam, alias Draper, of Greenwich.
John Ballard, of co. Lincoln. = Margaret, dau. of . . Huſſey, of Lincoln.
Robert Ballard.
John Ballard. =
Thomas Ballard. = Alice Eynſcombe.
William Ballard.
Richard Ballard. =
Thomas Ballard.
Thomas Ballard.
Nicholas Ballard, died . . . . = Mary, dau. of ſir John Smith, knt.
John Ballard, d. ſ. p.
Thomas Ballard, of Wimeſwould. = Jane, dau. of John Digby, of Kettleby and Melton.
Elizabeth, dau. and heir, died of the dead-palſey.
Thomas Ballard, of co. Lincoln. =
Edward Ballard [2], of Wimeſwould. = Elizabeth, dau. of . . . . Noble, of Leiceſter.
Elizabeth, daughter and heir, married . . . . . Clapham, of Bedale, co. York.
Iſabell, dau. of Thomas Oglethorpe, co. York. = William Ballard, eſq. of Wimeſwould. = Anne, dau. of . . . . Hall, of Godalmin, co. Surrey; buried at Radcliffe upon Trent, 1626 [3].
1. Andrew Ballard, of London. = Anne, dau. of . . . Lambert, of Banſted, co. Surrey.
2. David Ballard, of London.
3. Geo. Ballard, of Radcliffe, co. Nott.
Edward Ballard, of Wimeſwould. = Valentina, dau. of Lancelot Rolſton, of Watnall Componey.
Samuel Ballard.
Thomas Ballard.
Anne Ballard.
John Ballard.

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[1] Mrs. Fiſher is living, and holds the title of lady of the manor; which at her death will deſcend to her only daughter, who is married to Mr. Ella of Loughborough.

[2] A recovery was ſuffered in 1529, wherein *William Digby*, *John Wattes*, *William Colt*, and *Edward Ballard*, claimed againſt *Richard Page* three meſſuages, 100 acres of land, 20 of meadow, and 80 of paſture, in Radclive on Trent; who called to warrant *Robert Ballard*. Thoroton, p. 94.

[3] Thoroton, ibid.

The family of SACHEVERELL, as may be ſeen in the Pedigrees printed in pp. 220. 394. 395. have been of ſo great antiquity in counties of Derby, Nottingham, Leiceſter, Warwick, and Dorſet, that ſome hiſtorical account of them may not be unacceptable.

In Thoroton's Nottinghamſhire, we find, in 1509, *Henry Sacheverell*, knight, and *Ralph* Sacheverell, with ſome other gentlemen, claim againſt *Anthony Babington* two meſſuages, 160 acres of land, 20 of meadow, 10 of paſture, and 15*s.* 8*d.* rent, with the appurtenances, in Kingſton and Ratcliff upon Sore [1].

After the attainder of *Humphry* duke of *Buckingham*, 5 Hen. VIII, the manor of Ratcliff on Sore came to ſir *Richard* Sacheverell [2], knight, who is thus mentioned in the Viſitation: "Ricardus Sacheverel, miles, à ſecretis [3] Hen. VIII. duxit Mariam dominam Hungreford, relictam Edwardi domini Haſtinges." He was, with others, "put ynto the Kyng's Bench, and like to be in great danger, for reteyning of ſervants at the reverence of God—Here is gret troble betwix the lord M'kes [4] and the lord Haſtings and ſir Richard Sacheverell. Both parties ſtand bound to appear in the Star-chamber; and, as they ſay, ſhall be bound to be of good abeyring. My lord Haſtings and ſir Richard Sacheverell be here examined becauſe they had ſo many yn a livre at the metyn of the Scottiſh queene. I hard my lord Cardinal command them to bring up every man's name, wyche was with them in their lyvre. At the ſame time, Anthony Babington hathe put up to the council upon the ſaid ſir Richard grete bill of complaint, and alſo taken ſurety of him [5]."

The number of retainers was expreſſed in the licence for keeping them; and all who exceeded became liable to very heavy penalties.

Sir Richard Sacheverell, by his will, dated March 29, 1534, gave to his nephew ſir *Henry* all that he had of his father, &c. "And whereas I have enfeoffed Francis lord Talbot, John Villers, knt. Roger Ratcliffe, eſq. John Harington, eſq. John Conſtable, eſq. Thomas Harvey, eſq. and John Fowler, gent. with others, of my manors of Sadington, Lubbeſthorp, Braunſton, Sapcote, Stony Staunton, Congeſton, Broughton, Sutton, Thurleſton, Shulton, Ibſtock, Wigeſton, Wimeſwould, Counteſthorpe, co. Leiceſter, and Radcliffe ſuper Sore, co. Notts; I will ſtand ſeiſed to me for life: After, of my manors of Sapcote, Congeſton, and Stony Stanton, with the advowſons, and of the chantry of Sapcote, after my deceaſe, to the uſe of *George Vincent* and his heirs. Of Thurleſton, to *John* ſon and heir of ſir *William Turvile*, and their heirs. Of Braunſton, to *John Slorey* and the heirs of his body; for default, to *Elizabeth Nele* and *Jane Vincent*, late ſiſters of the ſaid John Slorey; and, for default of ſuch iſſue, to the uſe of the right heirs of *Richard* Slorey, father of John Slorey. And whereas I paid for the manor of Lubbeſthorp; I give it to *Francis* lord *Haſtings* my godſon, and his heirs, on condition to find a prieſt to ſay maſs, &c. in the church of St. Peter of Lubbeſhorpe. And of Radcliffe, to the uſe of *Ralph* Sacheverell my nephew, and his heirs for ever [6]. And that my nephew *George Fynderne* have my leaſe of my park in the Peake. And of Sadington, to *John Finderne* and *William Rider*, my nephews; and that *Henry* ſon and heir of *Thomas* Sacheverell ſhall receive profits in Sadington, &c. I will that Ralf Sacheverell, George Vincent, and George Villers, be my executors; and Henry Norris overſeer [7]." He was buried in the collegiate church of St. Mary in the Newark at Leiceſter; where, "under a pillar in a chapelle of the South croſs iſle lyeth the lady Hungreford, and Sacheverell her ſecond huſband [8]."

John Sacheverell, a younger brother of ſir Richard, was killed in Boſworth-field, leaving a ſon *Henry*; who, as ſtated above, came into poſſeſſion of the antient inheritance of the family under his uncle's will. Henry died in 1558; and (his eldeſt ſon being dead before him) was ſucceeded by his grandſon *John*, who figures in the following State Letters:

George Earl of Shrewſbury to Queen Elizabeth.

"May it plees your Majeſtie,

"I reſevyd lately yoʳ highnes' lettars that I ſhuld ſee an indeferent jury impaneled for your majeſtie, in the counte of Darbe, to enquere of jhone Sacheverell fugetyve; whereapon I gave knolege to the ſherryff of that ſhyre of tyme and plaſe, whyche I thought meteſt for that mattar; and with myche adoo the ſheryff at length mett me, wher we hadde ſum talk, of his parte, more ſtout and froward than in that mattar was requyſyte. He wold uſe no conference with me to the ende your majeſtie wrytt; nethar wold he forbere orr impanell anny man of my moſyon, but departed, ſayeng he wold doo as he thought mete; and ſo he did mak and retorne a jure as him ſelf lyked beſte, without my aſſent. The jure indede are very honeſt and dyſkreet men; but for that I did well to perſeve Sacheverell and his frends bare ſych rule with that jury, and they wer ſo ner Norbury, and Sacheverell and his frends (and ſondry wees in ther danger) as gret favor was lyke to be ſhewid to the fugetyve, I thought nott meteſt to proſed theren untill your majeſtie were advarteſed, and your pleſure fordar knowne; for lothe I wold be that anny notoryus offendar, or contemtuous perſon ageynſt your majeſtie, ſhuld have anny favor where I have to doo; the exampull thereof myght perhaps brede ovarmuche boldnes in the lyke, or grettar offences. Mr. Rolſton can report to your majeſtie the furdar ſercomſtances and handleng of this mattar; and therfore I ſees to trobull your majeſtie, prayeng to God, accordeng to my bonden dute, ever for your moſt excelent majeſtie. At Sheffield caſtell this XVI of Auguſt, 1572. Your majeſtie's moſt humble and fethefull ſarvante,

G. SHREWSBURY.

"To the Queen's moſt excellent Majeſtie [9]."

Lord Burghley to the Earl of Shrewſbury.

"My very good lord,

"The Queen's Majeſtie hath commanded me to take ſome regarde to the proſequuting of hir intereſt, which is to growe to hir by the departure, and remayning over the ſeas of one Mr. Sacheverell, where Mr. Rolſton hath bene at chardg to follow the inquyſytion therof by vertue of a commiſſion directed to your lordſhip and others; and hereuppon I have conferred with Mr. Rolſton, by whom I perceave how honorably and how earneſtly you have proceeded for the inquyſytion of the truth; whereof hir majeſtie is alſo pryve, and doth acceptably accompt the ſame to be the rather doone uppon hir letter wrytten unto yow: and lykewiſe hir majeſtie is informed in whom the fault is that the matter hath not better ſucceeded; wherof I'm ſory that he ſhuld ſo overſee himſelf for any parciall reſpect to forbeare to receave your lordſhip's adviſe, as he was ſpecially commanded; I meane ſir Jhon Zouch, to whom I have preſently written by hir majeſtie's cōmandement, hopyng that uppon this admonition he wold have better regard to that which ought to furder hir majeſtie's ſervice. And ſo I pray your lordſhip to let me underſtand how yow ſhall fynd his doyngs; for not long he wrote to me that he douted that Mr. Rolſton wold complayne of hym; and therfor only required that he might not be miſlyked untill he wer hard to anſwer, pretendyng that he had no intent any wiſe to hynder her majeſtie's ſervice. To which letter I made him anſwer (as I remembre, when her majeſtie was at Kennellworth), that I had not hard of any manner of complaynt, and therfor could not tell what otherwiſe to anſwer; but to aſſure hym, that untill I ſhould ſee both Mr. Rolſton and his anſwer, I cold not juſtly miſlyk of hym; and for this purpoos I do now wryte to hym, and that partly by the queen's majeſtie's commandment, with ſome part of my owne advyſe. And for the matter, having here conferred with Mr. Sollicitor Generall thereupon, it is by us thought mete, and ſo I thynk your lordſhip will allow, that after ſir Jhon Zouch ſhall have made your lordſhip ſome better anſwer for a more indifferent jury, if yow lyke thereof, to procede, by vertew of your commiſſion, to charge the ſayd jury; and for it wer right for the queen's majeſtie to have ſome perſon of lerning to gyve the evidence to the jury to prove the covỹ, we have here thought that Mr. Roodes, though he be in commiſſion, may forbeare to ſitt in commiſſion, and to ſerve the queen's majeſtie as in place of hir lerned conſellor; whych I dout not but he will do, if your lordſhip ſhall have none metar, and will ſo requyre him. And if it happe that ether the ſhyrryve will not impanell an indifferent jury, or that your lordſhip ſhall ſe cauſe to dout of ther fyndyng of the truth to prove the covỹ, then may your lordſhip forbeare to procede, and chardg the partyes that pretend any intereſt in the land by conveyance, to appear the firſt day of Michelmas term in the Exchequer, wher the matter may be hard, and ordred as it ſhall be convenient. I have delivered to this berer my letter to the ſhyrryve, whō I have commanded to wayt on your lordſhip whan you ſhall ſend for hym. From Woodſtock, Sept. 5, 1572 [1]."

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[1] Thoroton, p. 9.

[2] In 7 Hen. VIII. a fine was levied, between ſir *Richard Sacheverell*, knt. demandant, and *Ralph Sacheverell*, eſq. and Cecily his wife, the heir of *John Durance*, eſq. deforcients, of a moiety of the manor and advowſon of Iſham in Northamptonſhire; where it appears that Ralph Sacheverell (in right of his wife) preſented to this rectory in 1502. Bridges, vol. II. pp. 108, 109.

[3] Privy counſellor.

[4] Lord Marquis.

[5] Thomas Aleyn's Letter to the Earl of Shrewſbury, 1517. Lodge's Illuſtrations of Britiſh Hiſtory, vol. II. p. 23, 24.

[6] In this name and family Radcliffe continued till *Henry* Sacheverell, eſq. (great grandſon of the abovementioned Ralph), who had purchaſed from the Crown the rectory impropriate of Radcliffe, ſettled his eſtates in that lordſhip on ſir *Thomas Hutchinſon*, his ſiſter's ſon; but he, out of tenderneſs to his couſin *Eleanor*, wife of *Roger Columbell*, eſq. of Derley, and ſole daughter and heir of the ſaid Henry Sacheverell, his uncle, agreed to divide it between them; and ſo one moiety of this fertile incloſed lordſhip remained to the heirs of *John* Columbell, ſon of the ſaid Eleanor, who married *Catharine Hickman*, ſiſter of *Thomas-Windſor Hickman* (created lord Windſor 1660, and earl of Plymouth 1682) and to *Marianna* wife of ſir *Henry Hunlocke*, of Wimeſwould, who took care of her children; and the other moiety was by colonel *John* Hutchinſon, eldeſt ſon of the ſaid ſir Thomas, ſold to Alderman *Ireton*, brother of *Henry* Ireton, the great inſtrument in the unhappy wars. This Eleanor, after her huſband Columbell's deceaſe, married her ſervant, *William Haſard*; who proved a good huſband to her, and a kind and careful father to her children. They dwelt in a houſe built at the Red Hill, by the ſide of the river Sore, between Radcliffe and the Trent. Thoroton, p. 12.

[7] This extract from his will is copied from Vincent's Leiceſterſhire, in the College of Arms, p. 6; and is here given as it corrects two or three errors in the copy of it given in vol. II. p. 789, from the Chetwynd MS.

[8] Leland's Itinerary, vol. I. p. 17.

[9] Lodge, vol. II. p. 67, 68.

John Sacheverell, eſq. (who had been admitted of Gray's Inn 1534) died at Bruſſels, 23 Oct. 1592, ſeiſed of the manor of Sadington, then worth £20. and divers lands in Wigſton, Weſterby, and Mouſley; and *Henry*, his ſon and heir, then of Gray's Inn, (admitted there 1568) was aged 40.—Mem. that the ſaid John Sacheverell forfeited the revenue of his lands for going and remaining beyond the ſeas, contrary to Stat. 13 & 19 Eliz.; and that Henry his ſon had by patent, dated 20 Jan. 18 Eliz. the leaſe thereof during his father's life, at £200. a year, paid into the Exchequer [2]. In 1602, this Henry obtained, for himſelf and others, a grant of divers lands in Derbyſhire [3]; and afterwards fixed his abode at Old Hays, in the pariſh of Ratby, in Leiceſterſhire.

Joan, third dau. of ſir Humphry Bradbourne. = Henry Sacheverell, eſq. ſon and heir of John Sacheverell, of Morley and Hopwell [4], co. Derby; died at Old Hays, Aug. 14, 1620, æt. 73; and was buried at Ratby [5]. = Elizabeth Keyes.

1. Jacinth Sacheverell [6], of Morley, high-ſheriff of Derbyſhire in 1622; d. Jan. 22, 1656, æt. 79. = Elizabeth, dau. of ſir Rich. Harpur, of Little-over, co. Derby, died March 22, 1656.
2. Jonathan.
3. Victrian.
4. Omphale.
5. Abigail.
6. Jane.
3. Manfrede Sacheverell, eldeſt natural ſon, died 1615.
1. Ferdinando Sacheverell [7], died Jan. 10, 1628-9. = Lucy, dau. of ſir Hen. Haſtings, of Leiceſter Abbey; re-married to — Pinchbeck.
2. Valence Sacheverell, of Newhall, co. Warwick. = Anne, dau. of ſir Geo. Devereux, knt.
4. William.
5. Frances.

1. Henry Sacheverell, born 1625; died ſ. p.
2. Ferdinando [8] Sacheverell, of Old Hays.
Lucy, firſt married to . . . Danett. = George Sacheverell [9], b. 1663; reſided ſome time at Nottingham; afterwards of Newhall; and of Callow in Derbyſhire; high-ſheriff for the latter county 1709; died 1715. = Mary Watſon; afterwards married, ſecondly, to Henry Sacheverell, D. D; and, thirdly, to Charles Chambers, gent. She died Sept. 6, 1739; æt 75; and her third huſband May 20, 1749, æt. 88.

1. Henry Sacheverell, of Morley, marr. Nov. 20, 1638, at Tottenham, Middleſex, Anne dau. of ſir John Coke, knt. principal ſecretary of ſtate; afterwards wife of Hen. Danvers; died ſ.p.
2. Ralph.
3. Richard.
4. Dorothy.

John

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[1] Lodge's Illuſtrations of Britiſh Hiſtory, vol. II. p. 73, 74.

[2] Inq. at Loughborough, 1 April, 38 Eliz.; Cole's Eſcheats, vol. I. (Harl. MS. 756.) p. 243.—A ſimilar inquiſition on his Derbyſhire eſtates had been taken, 36 Eliz. pars 2.

[3] 3 Pars Original. 44 Eliz. Rot. 181.

[4] The lordſhip of Hopwell, which originally came into the family of Sacheverell by marriage with an heireſs (ſee before, p. 394.) was deviſed by Jacinth Sacheverell to Henry Keyes of Hopwell; whoſe ſon Henry Keyes, eſq. counſellor at law, afterwards enjoyed it; married a Bellaſis out of Yorkſhire; and was high-ſheriff of Derbyſhire in 1678. Mr. Wolley's MS. deſcribes the antient manſion as "old, loftily ſituated, with a noble proſpect from the middle of the lordſhip, and well watered with curious ſprings almoſt at the height of the hill;" but this houſe has lately given place to an elegant modern building.

[5] Where ſee his epitaph. See alſo his Funeral Certificate, taken by Richard Jury and Samuel Kirke, deputies appointed for that purpoſe, in the Heralds College, M. XI. 110

[6] At the Eaſt end of the North aile of Morley church ſtands a very fair monument of alabaſter, with the portraitures of Jacinth Sacheverell, eſq. and Elizabeth his wife lying thereon; and this epitaph:

"D. O. M. P. S.

Hic jacent corpora, non item ſpes, JACINTHI SACHEVERELL, de Morley, in com. Derb. armigeri; et ELIZABETHÆ, tam in morte, quàm in vitâ ſociæ: quam quidem ELIZABETHAM, RICHARDI HARPUR, de Litle-over in eodem comitatu militis filiam, ille uxorem ſibi ducens, ſimul et felicitatem, amoris mutui tam pignoris quàm fructus, ex eâ ſuſcepit filios tres, HENRICUM, RADULPHUM, et RICARDUM, filiam unicam DOROTHEAM. Ipſe dierum, divitiarum, ac famæ ſatur, annos numerans LXXIX, fatis cedens, huc receſſit xxii° Januarii, 1656. Poſtea vitæ impatiens, unà et viduitatis, ſecundum morte conjugium expetiit, ſimul obtinuitque Martii xii° prox. ſequente."—He died ſeiſed of lands in Ratby and in Hopwell; Cole's Eſcheats, vol. I. (Harl. MSS. 756.) ex Libro Petitionum, 8, fol. 25; and ſee Harl. MSS. 5809. p. 70.

[7] He died ſeiſed of a moiety of the manor of Hambleton, and of lands at Ratby and Great Wigſton. Inq. 24 March, 4 Car. I.

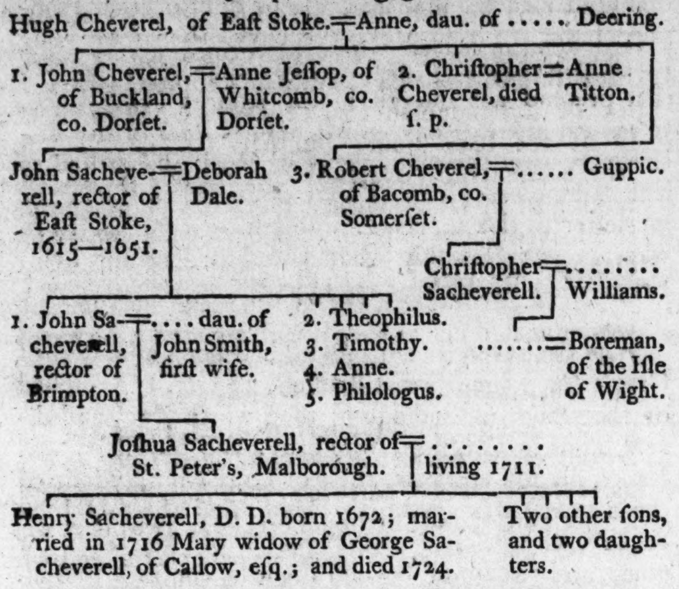
[8] It appears by the Regiſter of Kirkby Muxloe, that Mr. Ferdinand Sacheverell, of Old Hays, married Mrs. Suſannah Feryman, at Kirby Muxloe, Oct. 2, 1656.

[9] He died May 13, 1715, æt. 83; and was buried at Sutton; where the following epitaph is placed to his memory:

"H. S.
GEORGIUS SACHEVERELL, armiger,
de Novâ Aulâ in agro Warwicenſi,
VAL. SACHEVERELL, armigeri, de Morley
in agro Derbienſi, filius natu maximus,
ex ANNA uxore, GEO. DEVEREUX, militis, filiâ;
qui,
eximiis ingenii dotibus inſtructus,
collegio Orielienſi apud Oxonienſes,
deindè Hoſpitio Graienſi, inſtitutus,
proſapiam, animum, ſodalitia,
politioribus literis,
urbanitate perhumanâ,
ſeveriori diſciplinâ,
ornavit, auxit, cohoneſtavit.
Graſſante rabie civili,
otio haud ignobili diliteſcere voluit,
Muſaſque potiùs quàm caſtra ſequi;
in quibus excolendis ita diligentèr ſeſe exercuit,
ut generis & fortunæ ſuæ dignitatem

multiplici

John Sacheverell, rector of Eaſt Stoke and Langton Matravers in Dorſetſhire, and ſome time miniſter of Stoke under Hamden in Somerſetſhire, a man of great reputation, is ſtated to have been a deſcendant from this antient family. But he was the firſt of *his* family who wrote the name *Sacheverell*; his grandfather being a *Cheverell* of Eaſt Stoke, deſcended from anceſtors ſo called for at leaſt *ſix* preceding generations[1].


Hugh Cheverel, of Eaſt Stoke.=Anne, dau. of ..... Deering.
1. John Cheverel, of Buckland, co. Dorſet.=Anne Jeſſop, of Whitcomb, co. Dorſet.
2. Chriſtopher Cheverel, died ſ. p.=Anne Titton.
John Sacheverell, rector of Eaſt Stoke, 1615—1651.=Deborah Dale.
3. Robert Cheverel, of Bacomb, co. Somerſet.=...... Guppic.
Chriſtopher Sacheverell.=........ Williams.
1. John Sacheverell, rector of Brimpton.=.... dau. of John Smith, firſt wife.
2. Theophilus.
3. Timothy.
4. Anne.
5. Philologus.
.......=Boreman, of the Iſle of Wight.
Joſhua Sacheverell, rector of St. Peter's, Malborough.=........ living 1711.
Henry Sacheverell, D. D. born 1672; married in 1716 Mary widow of George Sacheverell, of Callow, eſq.; and died 1724.
Two other ſons, and two daughters.

John Sacheverell obtained the rectory of Eaſt Stoke in 1615; Langton Matravers in 1644; and died April 25, 1651. He had four ſons; three of whom, *John*, *Timothy*, and *Philologus*, were bred miniſters at Oxford; though it does not appear that either of them ever took an academical degree; and it is remarkable that all the three were ſilenced on Bartholomew-day 1662.

Mr. *John* Sacheverell, whoſe memory is precious in the Weſt of England, was educated at St. John's college, Oxford; and was preſented by the biſhop of Wincheſter to the rectory of Rimpton in Somerſetſhire, which he quitted before the Reſtoration of Charles II. and afterwards obtained the chapelry of Wincanton in the ſame county. He had there but £30. *per annum* certain allowance, with a promiſe of £30. more from London; of which augmentation he received only one half year. His pains in this place were very great; he had conſiderable ſucceſs in his miniſtry; and his converſation was unblameable and exemplary. He was three times married. By his firſt wife (who was the daughter of *John Smith*, one of the Regicides) he had only one child, *Joſhua*; of whom hereafter. By the ſecond, who was daughter of *William Harvey*, of Langton in Purbeck, he had two other ſons, *Benjamin*[2] and *Samuel* (educated under Dr. Olliffe, rector of Dunton, Berks; and three years a ſtudent in Pembroke college, under Dr. Hall); and one daughter. The third wife (who ſurvived him, and by whom he had no child) was daughter to counſellor *Huſſey* of Shafteſbury, and widow of Mr. *Henry Derby*, an attorney. She brought him a copyhold eſtate of £60. a year at Stalbridge; which he returned to her two daughters by the former huſband, leaving his library to his ſon Joſhua, and 12*d*. only to each of his other children. He conſtantly roſe early, and ſpent the morning in his ſtudy, and the afternoon in viſiting his flock, and diſcourſing with them about religious matters, till the Saturday, which was entirely ſpent in preparing for the Sabbath. That day was uſually thus employed: he began his public worſhip with a ſhort prayer in the morning; then read a pſalm and a chapter, and briefly expounded them; and, after ſinging a pſalm, he prayed and preached for about an hour and a quarter. In the afternoon he began at one, himſelf repeating his morning ſermon, and examined young people as to what they had remembered; then prayed and preached for about an hour and a half; and afterwards the repetition of the evening ſermon, and examination of young ones about it, concluded the public ſervice. On the day of king Charles the Second's coronation he preached a ſermon upon 1 Sam. xii. 24, 25. *But if ye do wickedly, ye ſhall be conſumed, both you and your king*. The obſervation which he chiefly inſiſted on was this: That wicked men continuing in their wicked actions are the greateſt traitors to the king and ſtate wherein they live. Several went out of the church in the midſt of the ſermon; and the rabble got together, and in the market-houſe impanneled a jury from among themſelves, repreſented a formal trial of the preacher, and afterwards drew him in effigy, with a book in his hand, which they called his catechiſm, upon an hurdle, through the town, to the top of an hill, where a great bonfire was prepared. The effigy was hanged upon a pole, in order to be burnt; but the wind driving the flames away, the effigy remained untouched, and was ſhot at by ſeveral with great fury; and at length fell into the flames, where it was conſumed. It was the obſervation of many in thoſe parts, that ſeveral who were moſt active in this frantic diverſion, accompanied with much profaneneſs and debauchery, had ſome remarkable calamity that befel them ſoon after, and ſome of them died very miſerably; an account whereof was then publiſhed in one of the books of prodigies. A little after he was indicted at the aſſizes, for continuing the exerciſe of his miniſtry without reading the Common Prayer. When he was allowed to ſpeak for himſelf, he declared, that, if he had been required by authority to read the Common Prayer, he would either have done it, or immediately have quitted the living. He behaved himſelf ſo well, that the judge expreſſed himſelf to this effect to thoſe who were about him: "Have you no other man then in your county to ſingle out for a pattern of your ſeverity?" Upon hearing all matters, the jury brought him in not guilty; and he was acquitted. After being ſilenced by the Bartholomew Act, he retired to Stalbridge, where he had an eſtate in right of his wife. Being afterwards taken at a meeting in Shafteſbury, Mr. Hallet, Mr. Ince, and ſome other miniſters, he and they were ſent together to Dorcheſter gaol, where he remained three years. In this impriſonment he and the reſt of them took it by turns to preach out of a window to a conſiderable number of people that ſtood to hear on the other ſide of the river. In this confinement he contracted ſuch an indiſpoſition, that of a very chearful active perſon, he become very melancholy, and ſoon after ended his days. He died in his chair, ſpeaking to thoſe about him with great vehemence and affection of the great work of redemption. He wrote in the title-page of all his books, "To me to live is Chriſt, to die is gain;" which was alſo en-

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multiplici ſcientiarum omnium notitiâ inſigniret.
Geminâ felix conjuge;
alterâ LUCIA DANET;
alterâ MARIA WILSON,
quam reliquit viduam:
ſed nullâ ex utrâque prole ſuperſtite.
Societatis Suttonienſis
æquiſſimus, paritèr ac juſtiſſimus, juſtitiarius;

ubi, per longum provecti ævi ſpatium,
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text{Pietatis}\\ \text{Conſtantiæ}\\ \text{Benignitatis}\\ \text{Munificentiæ}\end{array}\right\}$ erga $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{Deum,}\\ \text{eccleſiam,}\\ \text{amicos,}\\ \text{pauperes,}\end{array}\right.$
illuſtre emicuit exemplum.
Obiit Maii 18, anno $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{Salutis humanæ 1715,}\\ \text{ætatis ſuæ 83."}\end{array}\right.$

—By his laſt will, Newhall, with an undivided moiety of the lordſhip of Callow, were deviſed to his great nephew Charles-Chadwick Sacheverell, eſq. of Maveſyn Ridware, in Staffordſhire; who was born Feb. 1, 1705; and educated at Chriſt College in Cambridge. On the death of his great uncle he aſſumed the name and arms of *Sacheverell* only; went to reſide at Newhall in 1729; and in 1742 was married to Anna-Maria *, eldeſt daughter and co-heir of William Brearley, gent. of Handſworth, in the county of Stafford. In 1756 he ſucceeded his father at Maveſyn Ridware, and was in the commiſſion of peace for the county of Stafford; but died without iſſue, July 31, 1779, at Newhall, and was buried in the vault at the Weſt end of the South aile in Sutton church. Shaw's Staffordſhire, vol. I. p. 184.

[1] See Hutchins's Dorſetſhire, ſecond edition, vol. I. p. 251.

[2] A letter from this Benjamin to his nephew was publiſhed in 1711, under the title of "Sacheverell againſt Sacheverell;" in which he coarſely tells him, "The wife of your brother Thomas borrowed ſix pounds of your uncle Samuel, to defray the charges of your brother Thomas's tranſportation."

* She died at Handſworth, ... January, 1795, aged ..., and was there buried; having bequeathed her large property (ſaid to be not leſs than £100,000.) to the late ſir Robert Lawley, bart. though it does not appear that he was any way connected with her in blood. Shaw, ubi ſupra.

graven upon his tomb-ſtone. Mr. Bangor, who was a fellow ſufferer with him, preached his funeral ſermon, from Rom. viii. 22, 23.

The patron of Tarrant Hinton rectory had ſo extraordinary a reſpect for Mr. *Timothy* Sacheverell, that, finding he could not conform, he freely told him that, if he thought it lawful to hold this parſonage, and act by proxy, in order to receive the profits, he ſhould readily have it; which however he refuſed. He then told him, none ſhould be preſented to the living but one that he recommended. He accordingly recommended Mr. Joſeph Tindal (a worthy man, brother-in-law to biſhop Fowler), who enjoyed it to his dying day. Between the Reſtoration and Bartholomew-day, Mr. Sacheverell was put down firſt in a liſt that contained the names of ſeveral who were to be ſent to priſon; but ſir Gerard Napier, being in the chair at the ſeſſions, and having a reſpect for him, refuſed to ſet his hand to the commitment; and ſo they all eſcaped for that time. Soon after Bartholomew day, he was cited to the ſpiritual court at Blandford, whither many people came, in hope of ſomething like a public diſputation; at leaſt, expecting to hear him very ſeverely reprimanded: but the chancellor told him, "that he did not ſend for him to diſpute with him, knowing him to be a perſon of great worth, temper, and learning; but only deſired him to weigh all matters calmly and without prejudice, and then left him to do as God ſhould direct him." Whereupon, as ſoon as he had in form admoniſhed him, he was diſmiſſed. Not long after, ſeveral troopers of the militia ruſhed ſuddenly into his houſe one morning whilſt he was at prayer with his family. One of them came and held his piſtol at his back, commanding him, in the king's name, immediately to ſtand up; but he ſtill continued praying. However, he ſoon concluded; and with great preſence of mind aſked the trooper, "how he durſt thus pretend in the king's name to interrupt him, while he and his family were preſenting their petitions to the King of kings?" He continued at Tarrant Hinton after his ejectment, till the five-mile act came out, preaching to a ſelect number. He afterwards removed to Winterburn, where he opened his houſe to all comers, and preached to them after the public worſhip was over. This he continued till the indulgence in 1672. He was then going to fit up an out-houſe for a place of worſhip; but there happened at that time a fire in his houſe, which conſumed all his books, papers, manuſcripts, and ſermon-notes, and almoſt every thing belonging to him. There were many things that gave ground of ſuſpicion that this fire was kindled by ſome ill-deſigning perſons, to prevent the opening of a public meeting-houſe in the town. This occaſioned his removal with his family to Enford in Wiltſhire; and thence to the Devizes, where his wife kept a boarding-ſchool for young ladies, by which they lived very comfortably; and here he preached *gratis* as long as he lived. It was often a requeſt to God in his prayer, "That thoſe might be ſuffered to preach who looked upon their work to be ſufficient wages." Mr. Johnſon, the public miniſter there at his firſt coming, preached againſt him; though he was generally his hearer, and preached only out of church-hours. One of his texts was, 1 Kings xviii. 21, *If the Lord be God, follow him.* One of Mr. Sacheverell's hearers preſſed him to anſwer Mr. Johnſon publicly; but he replied, "he knew better things:" which being ſo reported, ſo ſoftened Mr. Johnſon's temper in a little time, that he conceived a great reſpect for him, and carried it very civilly to him ever. His principles were very moderate. The renouncing the Covenant was the main thing he ſtuck at in conformity. He had great comfort in his laſt ſickneſs; rejoicing to think he was going to the *Marriage-ſupper of the Lamb.* He died in 1680.

Mr. *Philologus* Sacheverell, who was ſupported at Oxford by his half-brother, obtained the vicarage of Eaſtwood in Eſſex; where he formed a very intimate friendſhip with the Rev. William Clopton, M. A. rector of Rettenden in that county. They were both ill at the ſame time; but Mr. Clopton died firſt. Mr. Sacheverell, overhearing ſome one in his room talking of it, ſaid, "Then there is a good man gone to Heaven;" and, laying himſelf down, died immediately; and they were both buried in the ſame grave.

Joſhua Sacheverell, ſon of the rector of Wincanton, was educated firſt at King's College, and afterwards at Catharine Hall, Cambridge; at which laſt place he took the degree of B. A. 1667. He was a very worthy clergyman, and obtained the rectory of St. Peter's at Marlborough[1]; where he had five children; *Henry*, to whoſe name the violence of party has given more than a temporary celebrity, and of whom hereafter; two other ſons[2]; and two daughters. All poſſible care was taken by him in their education, as far as his circumſtances, which were very ſcanty[3], would permit. He put one of them apprentice to a mercer in London, and another clerk to an attorney at Beconsfield[4]; not then deſigning his ſon Henry for a ſcholar, fearing his inability of going through the charge of an academical ſtudy; but, there being ſomething which remarkably diſtinguiſhed both the parts and hopes of the Doctor from his brothers, his father was prevailed upon, by the entreaty and pecuniary aſſiſtance of his friends, to let him ſtay at ſchool ſo long as to be qualified for the Univerſity; which was accordingly done. His principal benefactor in this good work was Mr. Edward Herſt, an apothecary of Marlborough, who was his godfather, and adopted him as his ſon; and whoſe widow put him afterwards to Magdalen college, Oxford, where he became demy in 1687, at the age of 15. Young Sacheverell ſoon diſtinguiſhed himſelf by a regular obſervation of the duties of the houſe, by his compoſitions, good manners, and genteel behaviour; qualifications which recommended him to the particular notice of Dr. Hough, afterwards biſhop of Litchfield, who, when preſident of that college, had a very great eſteem for him, and greatly aſſiſted his advancement in life. As a public tutor, he had afterwards the care of the education of moſt of the young gentlemen of quality and fortune that were admitted of the college; and in that ſtation trained many perſons eminent for their learning and abilities; and, amongſt others, Mr. Holdiſworth, whoſe "Muſcipula" and "Diſſertation on Virgil" have been ſo deſervedly eſteemed. He was contemporary and chamber-fellow with Mr. Addiſon, and one of his chief intimates. Mr. Addiſon's "Account of the greateſt Engliſh Poets," dated April 4, 1694, in a Farewell Poem to the Muſes on his intending to enter into holy orders, was inſcribed "to Mr. Henry Sacheverell," his then deareſt friend and colleague. Much has been ſaid by Sacheverell's enemies of ingratitude to his relations, and of turbulent behaviour at Oxford; but theſe appear to have been groundleſs calumnies, circulated only by the ſpirit of party[5]. In younger life he wrote ſome excellent Latin poems. Beſides ſeveral in the ſecond and third volumes of the "Muſæ Anglicanæ," aſcribed to his pupils, there is a good one of ſome length in the ſecond volume, under his own name, tranſcribed from the Oxford collection, on queen Mary's death, 1695; and a tranſlation of his from Virgil's Georgics is in the third volume of Miſcellany Poems, 1693. He took the degree of M. A. May 16, 1696; B. D. Feb. 4, 1707; D. D. July 1, 1708. His firſt preferment was Cannock, or Cank, in the county of Stafford. He was appointed preacher of St. Saviour's, Southwark, in 1705; and, while in that ſtation, printed "The Nature, Obligation, and Meaſures of Conſcience, delivered in a Sermon preached at Leiceſter, at the Aſſizes held there, July 25, 1706, from Acts xxiii. 1. By Henry Sacheverell, M. A. Fellow of Magdalen College. Publiſhed at the Requeſt of the Gentlemen of the Grand Jury," 4to. He printed alſo a famous ſermon, preached at the aſſizes at Derby [1], Aug. 13, 1709, from 1 Tim. v. 2. intituled, "The Communication of Sin;" in which the Society for Reformation of Manners is roughly treated; and another, preached at St. Paul's, November 5, the ſame year, before the lord-mayor and corporation of London, from 2 Corinth. xi. 26. intituled, "The Perils of falſe Brethren both in Church and State" (dedicated to ſir Samuel Garrard, bart. lord-mayor); in which he was ſuppoſed to point at lord Godolphin [2]; and to this circumſtance, as much as to the doctrines contained in his ſermons, he was indebted for his proſecution, and eventually for his preferment. Being impeached by the Houſe of Commons, his trial began Feb. 27, 1709-10; and continued until the 23d of March; when he was ſentenced to a ſuſpenſion from preaching for three years, and his two ſermons ordered to be burnt. "The Miniſters," ſays Swift, "in this impeachment, proceeded as much as poſſible againſt common law; which the long-robe part of the managers knew was, in an hundred inſtances, directly contrary to all their poſitions, and were ſufficiently warned of it beforehand [3]." This ridiculous proſecution, however, which overthrew the Miniſtry, and laid the foundation of his fortune, is a ſtriking example of the folly and madneſs of party, which could exalt an obſcure individual, poſſeſſed of but moderate talents, to a height of popularity that the preſent times behold with wonder and aſtoniſhment. To ſir Simon Harcourt, who was counſel for him, he preſented a ſilver baſon gilt, with an elegant inſcription, written probably by his friend Dr. Atterbury [4]. In the beginning of May 1710, Dr. Sacheverell entered upon a kind of triumphal progreſs through ſeveral of the midland counties; during which period he was magnificently entertained at Oxford by the Univerſity, and received in the other great towns he paſſed through with loud acclamations and joyful congratulations upon his deliverance. At Worceſter particularly he made a magnificent entry on the 14th of July [5]; and during this journey was collated to a living in Wales, near Shrewſbury. His ſituation in 1711 is thus deſcribed by Dr. Swift, in a letter to Stella, Aug. 24: "And Sacheverell will be the new biſhop? He would be glad of an addition of £200. a year to what he has; and that is more than they will grant him for ought I ſee. He hates the new Miniſtry intolerably; and they hate him, and pretend to deſpiſe him too. They will not allow him to have been the occaſion of the late change; at leaſt ſome of them will not: but my Lord Keeper owned it to me the other day." Again, Jan. 22, 1711-12, "Did I tell you that Sacheverell has deſired mightily to come and ſee me; but I have put it off: he has heard that I have ſpoken to the ſecretary in behalf of a brother whom he maintains, and who deſires an employment. T'other day, at the Court of Requeſts, Dr. Yalden ſaluted me by name; Sacheverell, who was juſt by, came up to me, and made many acknowledgements and compliments. Laſt night, I deſired Lord Treaſurer to do ſomething for that brother of Sacheverell's: he ſaid, he never knew he had a brother; but thanked me for telling him, and immediately put his name in his table-book. I will let Sacheverell know this, that he may take his meaſures accordingly: but he ſhall be none of my acquaintance." In 1713, his reputation was ſo high, that he was enabled to ſell his firſt ſermon, preached at St. Saviour's on Palm Sunday after his ſentence expired, intituled, "The Chriſtian Triumph; or the Duty of praying for our Enemies," from Luke xxiii. 34. for a conſiderable ſum. Swift, in his Journal to Stella, April 2, 1713, ſays, "I did not get to Lord Treaſurer's till ſix; where I found Dr. Sacheverell, who told us that the bookſeller had given him £100. for his ſermon, preached laſt Sunday; and intended to print 30,000. I believe he will be confoundedly bit, and will hardly ſell above half." It appears, however, that 40,000 copies of it were ſold. In three weeks after his ſuſpenſion, the valuable rectory of St. Andrew's, Holborn, was given him by the queen, April 13, 1713; and, on the 29th of May, the Commons, to ſhew their opinion of him, deſired him to preach before them at St. Margaret's; which he did, from 1 Peter ii. 16; and publiſhed it, under the title of "Falſe Notions of Liberty, Religion, and Government, deſtructive of both." On the Sunday before the coronation of king George I. he preached a ſermon at Sutton near Birmingham, for which he is ſeverely cenſured in Tindal's Continuation of Rapin. A conſiderable eſtate at Callow in Derbyſhire was left him in 1715 by his kinſman George Sacheverell, eſq. whoſe widow the Doctor married in June 1716. In 1715-16, he prefixed a dedication to "Fifteen Diſcourſes, occaſionally

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[1] Biſſet ſtyles him a Dean; and ſays that, for his adherence to the Eſtabliſhed Church, he was diſinherited by his father, who "ſettled his paternal eſtate on a more ſanctified ſon." But this is flatly contradicted in a letter to Dr. Sacheverell from his uncle Benjamin, who ſays that the grandfather never had any paternal eſtate.

[2] The letter to Dr. Sacheverell from his uncle in 1711 mentions his brother *Thomas* and ſiſter *Suſanna.*

[3] His widow was afterwards, on the recommendation of Bp. Burnet, admitted on the foundation at Saliſbury eſtabliſhed by Bp. Ward for clergymen's widows, each being allowed for their maintenance £30. a year.

[4] The attorney's clerkſhip being expired, he lived extravagantly, went abroad, and died beyond ſea. His other brother, being likewiſe out of his time, died before his friends could accompliſh ſuch a ſettlement in the world for him as was intended. One of his ſiſters died young; and the other in 1711 was living very reputably with a relation in the city of Worceſter.

[5] Amongſt other things, it was given out, that "the name of *Sacheverell* did not properly belong, but was aſſumed by him, with a deſign to inſinuate himſelf into the favour of George Sacheverell, eſq. of Derby, not being in the leaſt akin to him; that his pride and arrogance were ſo great, that he would not in the leaſt aſſiſt his mother, nor hardly own her, ſhe being then in an almſhouſe; and that he denied an own brother then in London, on account of his poverty, and being of ſome mean trade." Such ridiculous accuſations would not here be mentioned, but with a view to furniſh the curious reader, or at leaſt ſome

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ſome future biographer, with ample materials for refuting thoſe calumnious reports, by referring to a tract where the ſubject is enlarged on with the utmoſt pleaſantry. See "A Vindication of the Rev. Dr. Sacheverell, from the falſe, malicious, and ſcandalous Aſperſions caſt upon him in a late infamous Pamphlet, intituled, The Modern Fanatick, 1710;" re-printed in a complete edition of Dr. King's Works, 1776, vol. II. p. 179. The facts on which the Vindicator formed his arguments were evidently ſupplied by Dr. Sacheverell; to whom the whole pamphlet has by ſome been attributed.

[1] In a dedication of this Sermon to George Sacheverell, eſq. of Callow, then high ſheriff, he ſays, "As I am obliged by the relation I have the honour to bear to your family, may a double portion of divine favour reſt on you (Mr. High Sheriff)! whoſe commands I was very ready to execute in that office, ſince you thought neither the advancement of your years, ſo generouſly expended for the good of your Country, nor the great trouble attending this poſt, ſufficient to exempt you from ſhewing that ſteady loyalty and zeal to ſerve her Majeſty and the Government, for which you have been ſo remarkably diſtinguiſhed."

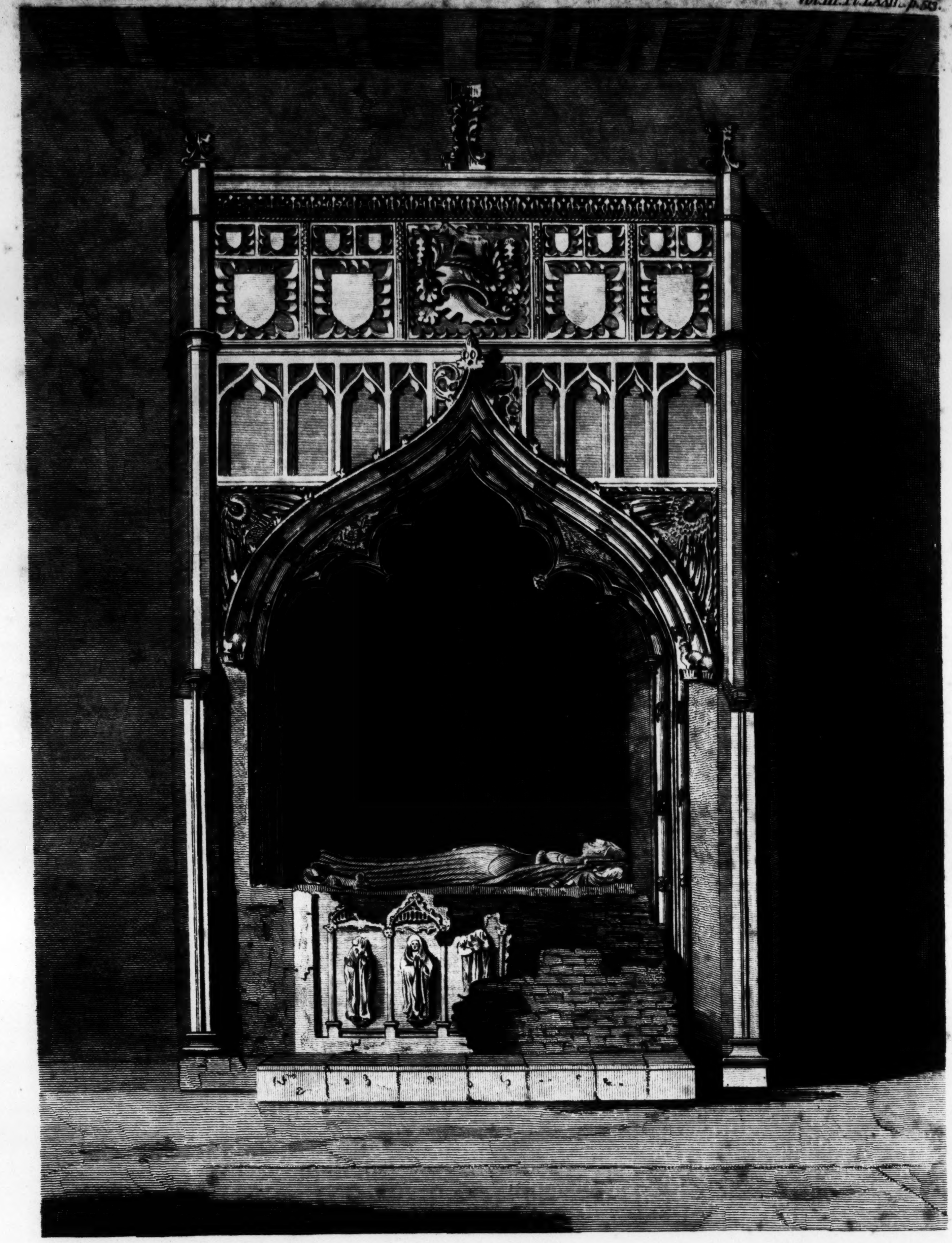
[2] "The famous Trial of Dr. Sacheverell aroſe from a fooliſh paſſionate pique of the earl of Godolphin, whom this Divine was ſuppoſed, in a ſermon, to have reflected on under the name of *Volpone*, as my lord Somers, a few months after, confeſſed to me; and at the ſame time that he had earneſtly and in vain endeavoured to diſſuade the earl from that attempt." Swift, vol. XV. p. 17.—The Dean, in another place, obſerves that the earl of Godolphin became a thorough convict by a perfect trifle; taking fire at a nick-name, delivered by Dr. Sacheverell, with great indiſcretion, from the pulpit, which he applied to himſelf."

[3] Vol. VIII. pp. 115. 186.

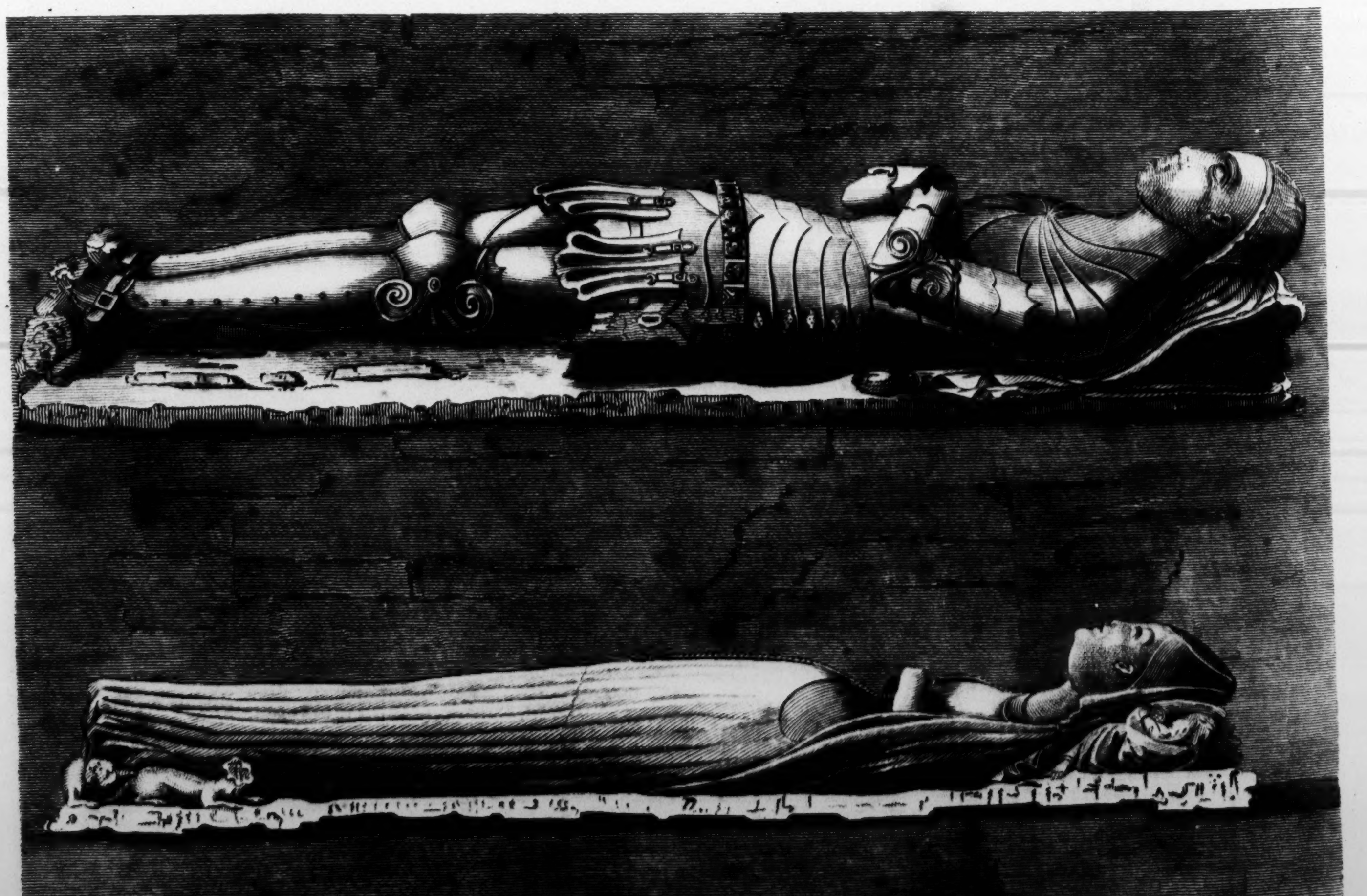
[4] "Viro honoratiſſimo,
univerſi juris oraculo,
eccleſiæ & regni præſidio & ornamento,
Simoni Harcourt, equiti aurato,
Magnæ Britanniæ Sigilli Magni Cuſtodi,
et ſereniſſimæ reginæ è ſecretioribus conſiliis;
ob cauſam meam, coram ſupremo ſenatu,
in aulâ Weſtmonaſterienſi,
nervoſâ cum facundiâ,
& ſubactâ legum ſcientiâ,
benignè & conſtanter defenſam;
ob priſcam eccleſiæ doctrinam,
inviolandam legum vim,
piam ſubditorum fidem,
et ſacroſancta legum jura,
contra nefarios perduellium impetus
feliciter vindicata;
votivum hoc Munuſculum
gratitudinis ergo
D. D. D.
Henricus Sacheverell, S. T. P.
anno Salutis MDCCX."

[5] This appears by a printed folio half-ſheet, intituled "The Worceſter Triumph; a true account of Dr. Sacheverell's Entrance and Reception in that City." It appears alſo that the triumph would have been far more extenſively celebrated, had not a circular letter been previouſly diſperſed by Bp. Lloyd to the clergy and churchwardens throughout the dioceſe.

delivered



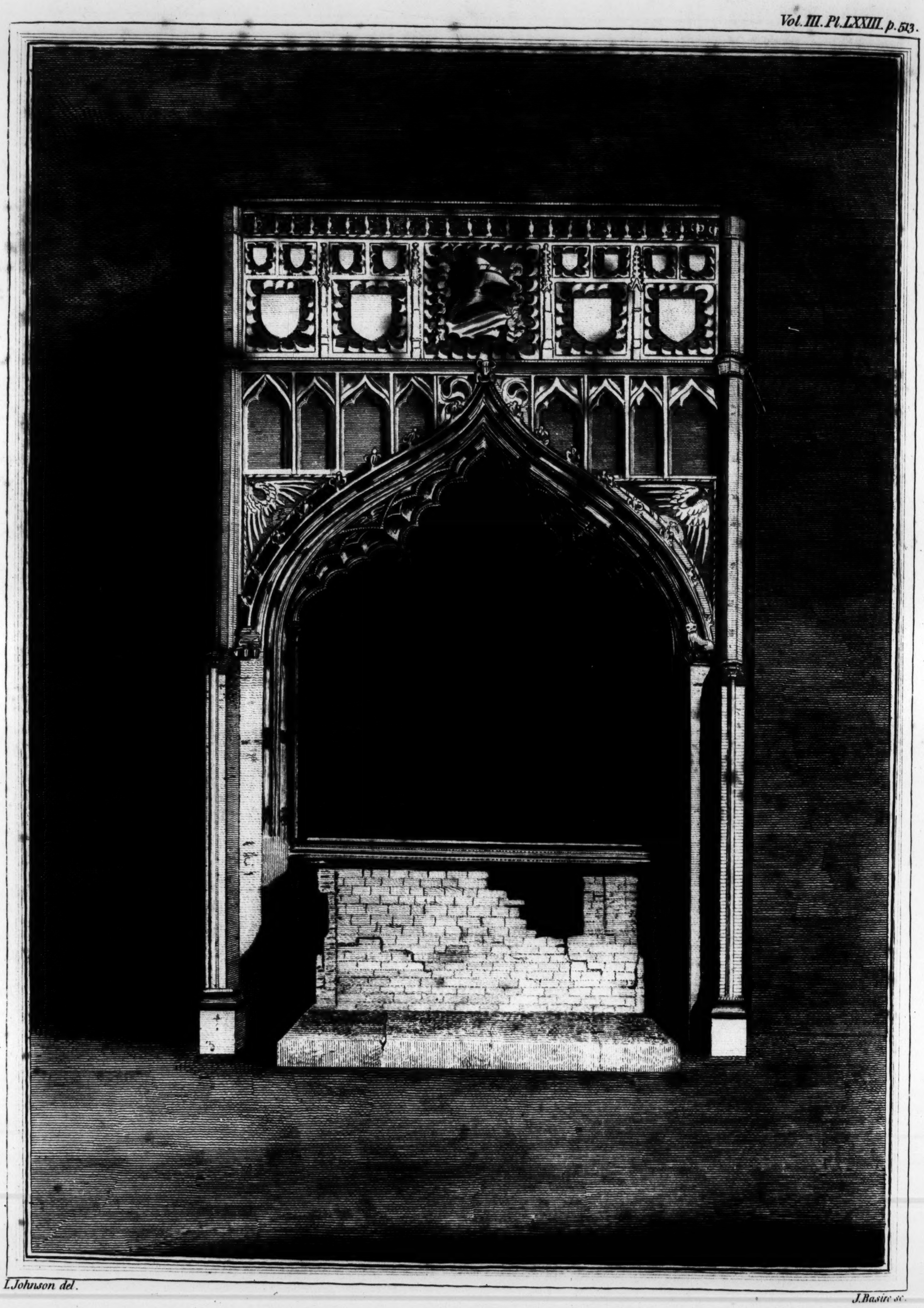
Monument and Figures on the S. side of Letheringham Church.



L. Johnson del.

J. Basire sc.

Vol. III. Pl. LXXIII. p. 513.



I. Johnson del.

J. Basire sc.

Monument on the N. side of Letheringham Church.

delivered before the Univerſity of Oxford, by W. Adams, M. A. late Student of Chriſt Church, and rector of Staunton upon Wye, in Oxfordſhire;" after which, we hear little of him, except by quarrels with his pariſhioners. On Sunday Jan. 1718-19, he publicly turned the celebrated Mr. Whiſton (with whom he had had a controverſy in 1713-14) out of a ſeat in his church of St. Andrew; the particulars of which were ſtated in a pamphlet by Mr. Whiſton in 1719. He died, after a long indiſpoſition, June 5, 1724, at his houſe in Highgate; and was privately interred on the 11th in the vault of St. Andrew's church (whence his leaden coffin was a few years after ſtolen). By his laſt will, he bequeathed to Bp. Atterbury, then in exile, who was ſuppoſed to have penned for him the defence he made before the houſe of peers[1], the ſum of £500. By the epitaph tranſcribed below[2], which was written by Dr. Sacheverell, and reviſed by Biſhop Atterbury, it will appear that he forbad the placing of any inſcription on his own tomb; but in the burial-ground of St. George's, Bloomſbury, behind the Foundling Hoſpital, is the following inſcription for his widow:

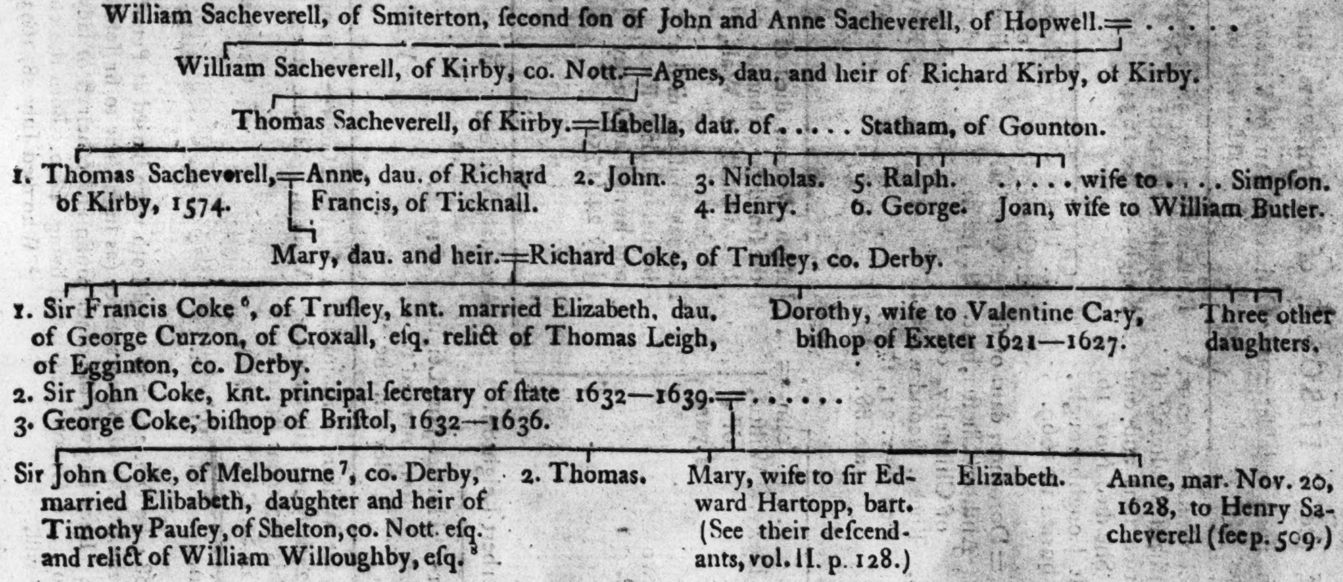
"Here lies the body of
Mary, wife of Charles Chambers, gent.
widow of Henry Sacheverell, D. D.
late rector of St. Andrew's, Holborn;
whoſe firſt huſband was
George Sacheverell, of New-hall,
in the county of Warwick, eſq.
She died September the 6th, 1739,
aged 75 years.
And alſo the above
Charles Chambers.
He died 20 May, 1749,
aged 88 years."

The dutcheſs of Marlborough deſcribes Sacheverell as "an ignorant impudent incendiary; a man who was thoſe ſcorn even of the who made uſe of him as a tool[3]." And Biſhop Burnet ſays, "He was a bold inſolent man, with a very ſmall meaſure of religion, virtue, learning, or good ſenſe; but he reſolved to force himſelf into popularity and preferment, by the moſt petulant railings at Diſſenters and Low-church men, in ſeveral ſermons and libels, wrote without chaſteneſs of ſtyle, or liveling of expreſſion[4]."

There is a good portrait of him by T. Gibſon, engraved by M. Vander Gucht.

The ſermons publiſhed by him, beſides thoſe already mentioned, are, 1. "The Political Union. Prov. viii. 15. 1702." 2. "A Defence of her Majeſty's Title to the Crown, preached before the Univerſity of Oxford, June 10, 1702; 2 Chron. vi. 34, 35." 3. "The Nature and Miſchief of Prejudice and Partiality; an Aſſize Sermon; 1 Tim. v. 21. 1704." 4. "The Nature, Guilt, and Danger of preſumptuous Sins, preached at St. Mary's, Oxford, Sept. 14, 1707; Numb. xv. 30. 31." "A Sermon preached Jan. 31, 1714-15, by Henry Sacheverell, D. D. rector of St. Andrew's, Holborn, as it was taken in ſhort-hand by one of his pariſhioners: To which is added a Poſtſcript, containing Notes on another Sermon, printed on the 20th of the ſame month, 1715."

Pedigree of SACHEVERELL, of Smiterton and Ibwell, co. Nott[5].



William Sacheverell, of Smiterton, ſecond ſon of John and Anne Sacheverell, of Hopwell. = ...

William Sacheverell, of Kirby, co. Nott. = Agnes, dau. and heir of Richard Kirby, of Kirby.

Thomas Sacheverell, of Kirby. = Iſabella, dau. of . . . . . Statham, of Gounton.

1. Thomas Sacheverell, of Kirby, 1574. = Anne, dau. of Richard Francis, of Ticknall.
2. John.
3. Nicholas.
4. Henry.
5. Ralph.
6. George.
. . . . . wife to . . . . Simpſon.
Joan, wife to William Butler.

Mary, dau. and heir. = Richard Coke, of Truſley, co. Derby.

1. Sir Francis Coke[6], of Truſley, knt. married Elizabeth, dau. of George Curzon, of Croxall, eſq. relict of Thomas Leigh, of Egginton, co. Derby.
2. Sir John Coke, knt. principal ſecretary of ſtate 1632—1639. = ...
3. George Coke, biſhop of Briſtol, 1632—1636.
Dorothy, wife to Valentine Cary, biſhop of Exeter 1621—1627.
Three other daughters.

Sir John Coke, of Melbourne[7], co. Derby, married Elibabeth, daughter and heir of Timothy Pauſey, of Shelton, co. Nott. eſq. and relict of William Willoughby, eſq.[8]
2. Thomas.
Mary, wife to ſir Edward Hartopp, bart. (See their deſcendants, vol. II. p. 128.)
Elizabeth.
Anne, mar. Nov. 20, 1628, to Henry Sacheverell (ſee p. 509.)

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[1] This ſpeech (printed in Bp. Atterbury's Epiſtolary Correſpondence, 1799, vol. IV. p. 258.) was thus originally addreſſed:
"To the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled.
"May it pleaſe your Lordſhips; it has been my hard fortune to be miſunderſtood, at a time when I endeavoured to expreſs myſelf with the utmoſt plainneſs; even the defence I made at your lordſhips' bar, in hopes of clearing the innocence of my heart, hath been grievouſly miſrepreſented. For which reaſon I have humbly preſumed to offer it in this manner to your lordſhips' peruſal. My lords, theſe are the very words I ſpoke to your lordſhips. I hope they are ſo plain and expreſs, as not to be capable of any miſconſtruction: and may I ſo find mercy at the hands of God, as they are in every reſpect entirely agreeable to my thoughts and principles! I am, my lords, your lordſhips' moſt obedient and moſt dutiful ſervant, Henry Sacheverell."
The ſpeech was tranſlated into Latin, and publiſhed, in 1710, "in uſum exterorum."

[2] "M. S.
THOMÆ COLLINS, S. T. B.
ſcholæ Magdalenenſis per quinquaginta fere annos
archididaſcali:
ubi literarum adeo feliciter
rudimenta tradidit, incrementa excoluit,
ut ſparſos ubique per academiam
florentiſſimos in omnibus diſciplinis
alumnos jactaret ſuos:
quippe qui ad efformandos Tyronum animos, moreſque,
apprimè peritus,
Atticos lepores et elegantias
Romanâ gravitate, et ſimplici dictionis puritate,
ſubacto non ſine judicio temperare nôſſet:
in roſtris, tam theologicis, quam philoſophicis,
ita nervoſus et acutus,
ut dubium ſit, utrum conſummatiſſimus
concionandi atque diſputandi artifex
rerum pondere et doctrinâ,
an eloquentiæ ſublimitate et illecebris,
ſibique peculiari quâdam ſtyli venuſtate
mentes auditorum facilius conciliaverit.
Qui politiſſimi licet ingenii acumine præſtans
utpote innocuos uſque ſales ſermonibus miſcens Socraticis,
critici tamen ſeveritatem
æquioris manſuetudine Judicis leniit et caſtigavit,
alienis erroribus potiùs indulgens quàm ſuis.
Unde factum, ut
plurima à ſe conſcripta, luce digniſſima,
nimiâ, et in poſteros injurioſâ, modeſtiâ,
flammis devoverit;
bonis eruditiſque omnibus adeò charus,
ut præpropero fato (octogenarius licet)
abripi videretur,
10° die Februarii, anno 1722-3.

Sepulchrale hoc Elogium
HENRICUS SACHEVERELL, S. T. P. ſcripſit,
et ipſe fermè moribundus,
nec poſtea quidquam ſcripturus.
Iſtos nimirum honores dulciſſimo amico
perſolutos voluit;
quibus in ſupremis tabulis
interdixit ſibi."

[3] Account, &c. p. 247.

[4] Hiſtory, vol. III. p. 277.

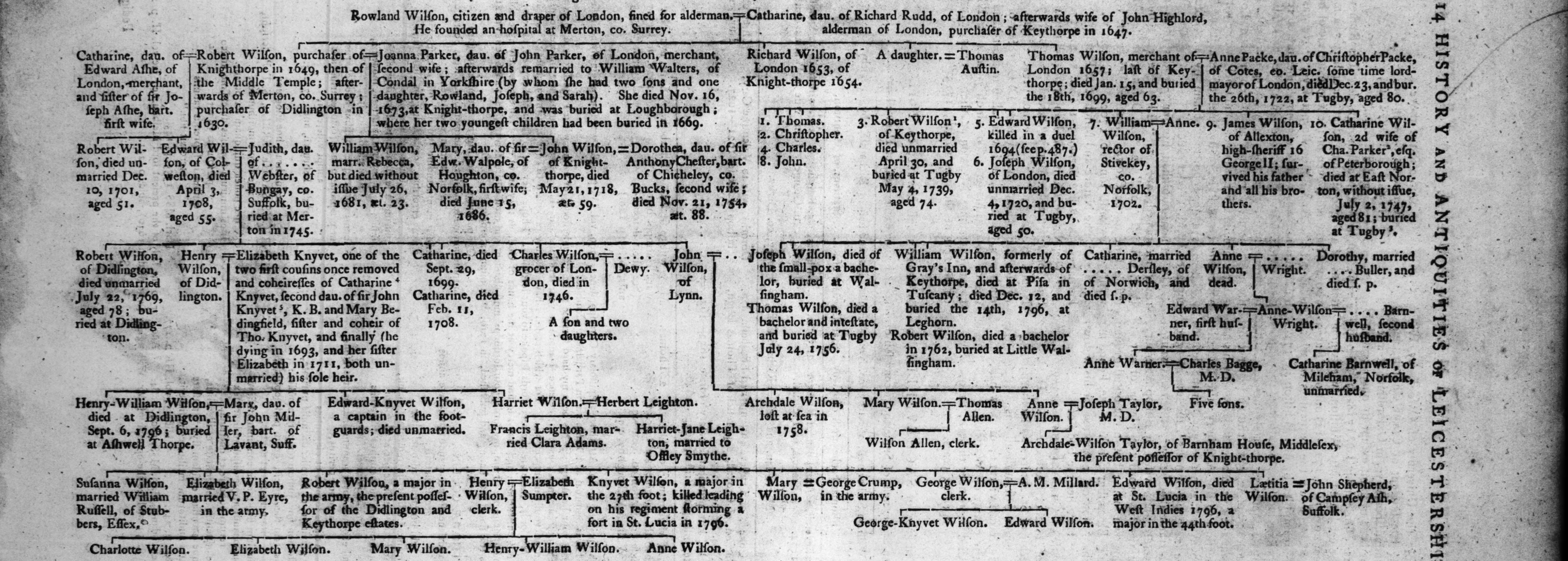
[5] Harl. MSS. 1555. p. 143.

[6] See their deſcendants, Harl. MSS. 5809. p. 84.

[7] Anceſtor to the lady of the preſent lord Melbourne; ſee vol. II. p. 246.

[8] Thoroton, p. 5; and ſee the epitaph of Mr. Willoughby (who died in 1630), ibid. p. 251.

Pedigree of the WILSONS, of KEYTHORPE and DIDLINGTON.



Rowland Wilſon, citizen and draper of London, fined for alderman. He founded an hoſpital at Merton, co. Surrey. = Catharine, dau. of Richard Rudd, of London; afterwards wife of John Highlord, alderman of London, purchaſer of Keythorpe in 1647.

Catharine, dau. of Edward Aſhe, of London, merchant, and ſiſter of ſir Joſeph Aſhe, bart. firſt wife. = Robert Wilſon, purchaſer of Knighthorpe in 1649, then of the Middle Temple; afterwards of Merton, co. Surrey; purchaſer of Didlington in 1630. = Joanna Parker, dau. of John Parker, of London, merchant, ſecond wife; afterwards remarried to William Walters, of Condal in Yorkſhire (by whom ſhe had two ſons and one daughter, Rowland, Joſeph, and Sarah). She died Nov. 16, 1673, at Knight-thorpe, and was buried at Loughborough; where her two youngeſt children had been buried in 1669.

Richard Wilſon, of London 1653, of Knight-thorpe 1654.

A daughter. = Thomas Auſtin.

Thomas Wilſon, merchant of London 1657; laſt of Keythorpe; died Jan. 15, and buried the 18th, 1699, aged 63. = Anne Packe, dau. of Chriſtopher Packe, of Cotes, co. Leic. ſome time lord-mayor of London, died Dec. 23, and bur. the 26th, 1722, at Tugby, aged 80.

Robert Wilſon, died unmarried Dec. 10, 1701, aged 51.

Edward Wilſon, of Colweſton, died April 3, 1708, aged 55. = Judith, dau. of . . . . Webſter, of Bungay, co. Suffolk, buried at Merton in 1745.

William Wilſon, marr. Rebecca, but died without iſſue July 26, 1681, æt. 23.

Mary, dau. of ſir Edw. Walpole, of Houghton, co. Norfolk, firſt wife; died June 15, 1686. = John Wilſon, of Knight-thorpe, died May 21, 1718, æt. 59. = Dorothea, dau. of ſir Anthony Cheſter, bart. of Chicheley, co. Bucks, ſecond wife; died Nov. 21, 1754, æt. 88.

1. Thomas.
2. Chriſtopher.
4. Charles.
8. John.

3. Robert Wilſon[1], of Keythorpe, died unmarried April 30, and buried at Tugby May 4, 1739, aged 74.

5. Edward Wilſon, killed in a duel 1694 (ſee p. 487.)

6. Joſeph Wilſon, of London, died unmarried Dec. 4, 1720, and buried at Tugby, aged 50.

7. William Wilſon, rector of Stivekey, co. Norfolk, 1702. = Anne.

9. James Wilſon, of Allexton, high-ſheriff 16 George II; ſurvived his father and all his brothers.

10. Catharine Wilſon, 2d wife of Cha. Parker[2], eſq. of Peterborough; died at Eaſt Norton, without iſſue, July 2, 1747, aged 81; buried at Tugby[3].

Robert Wilſon, of Didlington, died unmarried July 22, 1769, aged 78; buried at Didlington.

Henry Wilſon, of Didlington. = Elizabeth Knyvet, one of the two firſt couſins once removed and coheireſſes of Catharine[4] Knyvet, ſecond dau. of ſir John Knyvet[5], K. B. and Mary Bedingfield, ſiſter and coheir of Tho. Knyvet, and finally (he dying in 1693, and her ſiſter Elizabeth in 1711, both unmarried) his ſole heir.

Catharine, died Sept. 29, 1699.
Catharine, died Feb. 11, 1708.

Charles Wilſon, grocer of London, died in 1746. = ... Dewy.

A ſon and two daughters.

John Wilſon, of Lynn. = . .

Joſeph Wilſon, died of the ſmall-pox a bachelor, buried at Walſingham.
Thomas Wilſon, died a bachelor and inteſtate, and buried at Tugby July 24, 1756.

William Wilſon, formerly of Gray's Inn, and afterwards of Keythorpe, died at Piſa in Tuſcany; died Dec. 12, and buried the 14th, 1796, at Leghorn.
Robert Wilſon, died a bachelor in 1762, buried at Little Walſingham.

Catharine, married . . . . . Derſley, of of Norwich, and died ſ. p.

Anne Wilſon, dead. = ... Wright.

Dorothy, married . . . . Buller, and died ſ. p.

Edward Warner, firſt huſband. = Anne-Wilſon Wright. = ... Barnwell, ſecond huſband.

Anne Warner. = Charles Bagge, M. D.

Five ſons.

Catharine Barnwell, of Mileham, Norfolk, unmarried.

Henry-William Wilſon, died at Didlington, Sept. 6, 1796; buried at Aſhwell Thorpe. = Mary, dau. of ſir John Miller, bart. of Lavant, Suff.

Edward-Knyvet Wilſon, a captain in the foot-guards; died unmarried.

Harriet Wilſon. = Herbert Leighton.

Francis Leighton, married Clara Adams.

Harriet-Jane Leighton, married to Offley Smythe.

Archdale Wilſon, loſt at ſea in 1758.

Mary Wilſon. = Thomas Allen.

Wilſon Allen, clerk.

Anne Wilſon. = Joſeph Taylor, M. D.

Archdale-Wilſon Taylor, of Barnham Houſe, Middleſex, the preſent poſſeſſor of Knight-thorpe.

Suſanna Wilſon, married William Ruſſell, of Stubbers, Eſſex.

Elizabeth Wilſon, married V. P. Eyre, in the army.

Robert Wilſon, a major in the army, the preſent poſſeſſor of the Didlington and Keythorpe eſtates.

Henry Wilſon, clerk. = Elizabeth Sumpter.

Charlotte Wilſon. Elizabeth Wilſon. Mary Wilſon. Henry-William Wilſon. Anne Wilſon.

Knyvet Wilſon, a major in the 27th foot; killed leading on his regiment ſtorming a fort in St. Lucia in 1796.

Mary Wilſon, = George Crump, in the army.

George Wilſon, clerk. = A. M. Millard.

George-Knyvet Wilſon. Edward Wilſon.

Edward Wilſon, died at St. Lucia in the Weſt Indies 1796, a major in the 44th foot.

Lætitia Wilſon. = John Shepherd, of Campſey Aſh, Suffolk.

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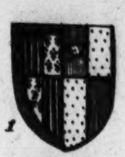
[1] See his benefactions to Tugby, vol. I. p. 56.

[2] Mr. Parker's firſt wife died Sept. 21, 1708; he Feb. 25, 1730; and both were buried at Peterborough.

[3] See her benefactions to Tugby, vol. I. p. 56.

[4] Who in 1717 married Richard Bokenham, of Market Weſton, Suffolk; and aſſerted her right to the barony of Berners in fee (as lineal heir to ſir John Bourchier, knight of the Garter, firſt lord Berners, who died in 1532) which was allowed in 1720. She died in December 1743, æt. 89, and was buried by her huſband in the chancel of Market Weſton. Lucy Knyvet, the other couſin and coheireſs of lady Berners, was married firſt to Thomas Holt, by whom ſhe had one daughter; and ſecondly to John Field, of Reading, by whom ſhe had two daughters, Lucy and Catharine, one of whom was married to . . . . Greaves, and is ſtill living, 1800. Both the coheireſſes having ſurviving iſſue, the barony is now in abeyance. See Blomefield's Norfolk, vol. III. p. 105. The family eſtate of Aſhwell Thorpe, co. Norfolk, came to the Wilſons under lady Berners' will.

[5] Who died July 28, 1693; and his widow April 18, 1713, æt. 80.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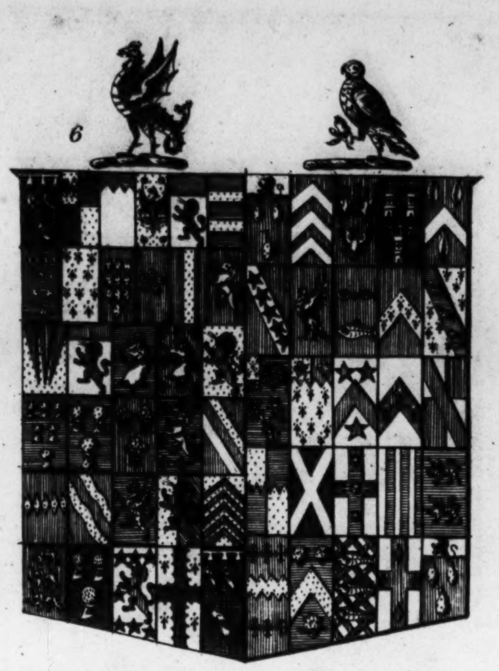
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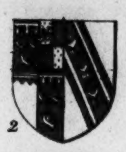
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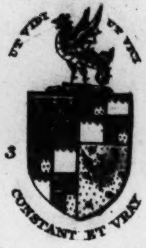
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UT VIDI UT VIXI
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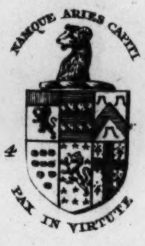
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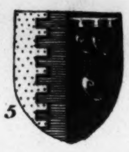
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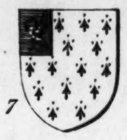
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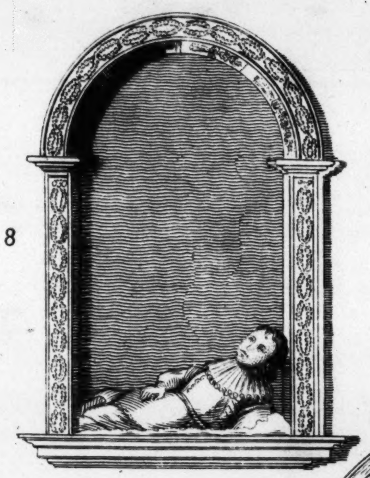
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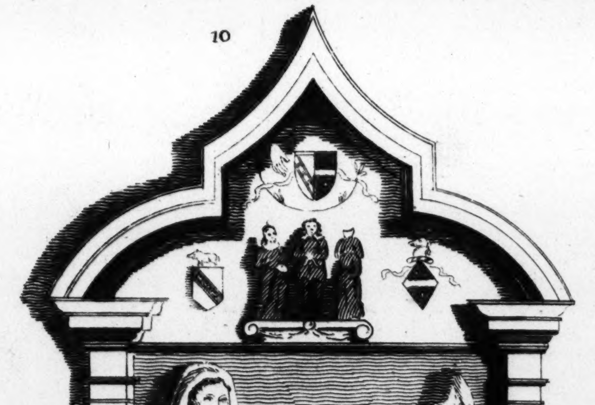
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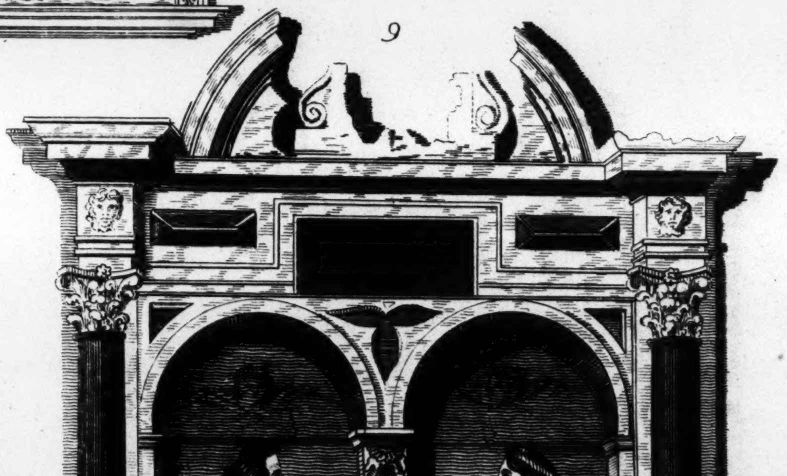

9

DEFVNCTVS AD SVOS.

PARCITE LACRYMVLIS. LACRYMARVM EX VALLE REDE
QVI PECCATA MIHI, ET LACRYMAS ABSTERSIT IESVS.
NEC MORIOR, DVCE SED CHRISTO, DE MORTE TRIVMPH
NON IACET HÍC TOTVS, SVPEREST NAVNTONIVS
PARTE SVI MELIORE MANENS SVPER ASTRA PERENNIS.
FÆLICESQ; ANIMAS, NON INFERIORA SECVTVS,
MILES VT EMERITVS SVPERÂ COMITATVR IN AVLÂ.
HOS ETIAM CINERES, PATRIIS QVOS CREDIDIT VRN
DEPOSITOS, QVIN-IMMO SATOS, SATOR OPTIMVS, IDE
MAXIMVS EXVTOS MORTALI FÆCE SVBINDE
ASSERET, ÆTERNOSQ; LVTO MELIORE RENATOS
RESTITVET, GAVDENTI ANIMÆ, CÆLOQ; BEABIT.
SIC SOLET ILLE SVOS. SIC VOS QVOQ; TEMPORE VEST
COLLIGET ILLE SVIS MEMORI PIETATE COLENDVS.
ERGO VICEM NEC FLETE MEAM, NEC PLANGITE VESTR
GAVDIA SED GAVDETE MEA, ET COGNOSCITE VESTRA. F

EIVSDEM VOTVM.

EN CINIS IN CINEREM, INQ; SOLVM GENTILE REMIGRO,
QVO FVERAM NATVS, REFEROR DENATVS EÔDEM.
QVAQ; RENATVS ERAM, SACRO RENOVANTE LAVACRO
CONDOR IN HÂC ITIDEM, CONNATVRALE SEPVLCRVM
HÍC INTER PROAVOS GENIALI NACTVS IN ÆDE.
VNDE NOVVS DEMVM CVM PATRIBVS VSQ; RENASCAR
VIRIBVS EX CINERE HÔC, VERÆ AD PRIMORDIA VITÆ.
HÆC, FATEOR, MISERANTE DEO, NIL TALE MERENTI

DEFVNCTVS AD SVOS

PARCITE LACRYMVLIS. LACRYMARVM EX VALLE REDEMPTO
QVI PECCATA MIHI, ET LACRYMAS ABSTERSIT IESVS.
NEC MORIOR, DVCE SED CHRISTO, DE MORTE TRIVMPHO.
NON IACET HÌC TOTVS. SVPEREST NAVNTONIVS IPSE,
PARTE SVI MELIORE MANENS SVPER ASTRA PERENNIS.
FÆLICESQ. ANIMAS, NON INFERIORA SECVTVS,
MILES VT EMERITVS SVPERÂ COMITATVR IN AVLÂ.
HOS ETIAM CINERES, PATRIIS QVOS CREDIDIT VRNIS
DEPOSITOS, QVIN-IMMÒ SATOS, SATOR OPTIMVS, IDEM ET
MAXIMVS EXVTOS MORTALI FÆCE SVBINDE
ASSERET, ÆTERNOSQ. LVTO MELIORE RENATOS
RESTITVET, GAVDENTI ANIMÆ, CÆLOQ. BEABIT.
SIC SOLET ILLE SVOS. SIC VOS QVOQ. TEMPORE VESTRO
COLLIGET ILLE SVIS MEMORI PIETATE COLENDVS.
ERGO VICEM NEC FLETE MEAM, NEC PLANGITE VESTRAM:
GAVDIA SED GAVDETE MEA, ET COGNOSCITE VESTRA. R.N.

EIVSDEM VOTVM.

EN CINIS IN CINEREM, INQ. SOLVM GENTILE REMIGRO,
QVO FVERAM NATVS, REFEROR DENATVS EÔDEM.
QVAQ. RENATVS ERAM, SACRO RENOVANTE LAVACRO
CONDOR IN HÂC ITIDEM, CONNATVRALE SEPVLCRVM
HÌC INTER PROAVOS GENIALI NACTVS IN ÆDE.
VNDE NOVVS DEMVM CVM PATRIBVS VSQ. RENASCAR

Depositos, qvin-immo satos, Sator Optimvs, idem
Maximvs exvtos mortali fæce svbinde
Asseret, Æternosq; lvto meliore renatos
Restitvet, gavdenti animæ, Cæloq; beabit.
Sic solet ille svos. sic vos qvoq; tempore vestro
Colliget ille svis memori pietate colendvs.
Ergo vicem nec flete meam, nec plangite vestram
Gavdia sed gavdete mea, et cognoscite vestra. R.N.

Eivsdem votvm.

En cinis in cinerem, inq; solvm gentile remigro,
Qvo fveram natvs, referor denatvs eôdem.
Qvaq; renatvs eram, sacro renovante lavacro
Condor in hâc itidem, coñatvrale sepvlcrvm
Hîc inter proavos geniali nactvs in æde.
Vnde novvs demvm cvm patribvs vsq; renascar
Virbivs ex cinere hôc, vera ad primordia vitæ.
Hæc, fateor, miserante Deo, nil tale merenti
Svnt indvlta mihi, svnt consignata fideli
Credenti ex animo; Vos hvnc, mea cvra, nepotes
Hvnc mecvm celebrate Devm; vos illivs aras
Lavdibvs accvmvlate; illi mea solvite vota
Pro vobis concepta; Hvic namq; ego mèq; meosq;
Hvic mea consecravi; Hvic vos, hvic vestrâ dicavi.
Hic, mihi fas spondere, aderit certissimvs vnvs
Antiqvæ vindex domvi, confidite tantvm
Fortiter ingenvi, et fido servite fideles.
Sic erit hâc aliqvis recidivâ ex gente svperstes
Illivs avgvstvm sanctè qvi Nomen honoret
Hîc propter patrios cineres hâc æde repostos.
Dvm patrij cineres sperata ad gavdia lvcis
Plena reviviscent, vegeti, lætiq; resvrgent.

Depositos, qvin-immo satos, Sator optimvs idem et
Maximvs exvtos mortali face svbinde
Asseret, æternosq; lvto meliore renatos
Restitvet, gavdenti animæ, Cæloq; beabit.
Sic solet ille svos. sic vos qvoq; tempore vestro
Colliget ille svis memori pietate colendvs.
Ergo vicem nec flete meam, nec plangite vestram:
Gavdia sed gavdete mea, et cognoscite vestra. R.N.

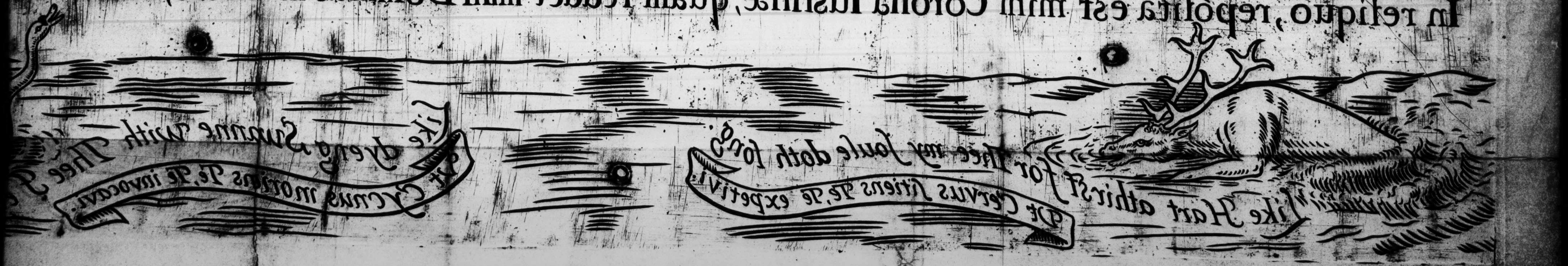
Eivsdem votvm.

En cinis in cinerem, inq; solvm gentile remigro,
Qvo fveram natvs, referor denatvs eôdem.
Qvaq; renatvs eram, sacro renovante lavacro
Condor in hâc itidem, connatvrale sepvlcrvm
Hîc inter proavos geniali nactvs in æde.
Vnde novvs demvm cvm patribvs vsq; renascar
Viribvs ex cinere hôc, veræ ad primordia vitæ.
Hæc, fateor, miserante Deo, nil tale merenti
Svnt indvlta mihi, svnt consignata fideli
Credenti ex animo; Vos hvnc, mea cvra, nepotes
Hvnc mecvm celebrate Devm; vos illivs aras
Lavdibvs accvmvlate; illi mea solvite vota
Pro vobis concepta; Hvic namq; ego mèq; meosq;
Hvic mea consecravi; Hvic vos, Hvic vestrâ dicavi.
Hic, mihi fas spondere, aderit certissimvs vnvs
Antiqvæ vindex domvi, confidite tantvm
Fortiter ingenvi, et fido servite fideles.
Sic erit hâc aliqvis recidivâ ex gente svperstes
Illivs avgvstvm sanctè qvi Nomen honoret
Hîc propter patrios cineres hâc æde repostos.
Dvm patrij cineres speratæ ad gavdia lvcis
Plena reviviscent, vegeti, lætiq; resvrgent.
Agnoscentq; svos in sedibvs hisce nepotes

VIRBIUS EX CINERE HOC VERAE AD

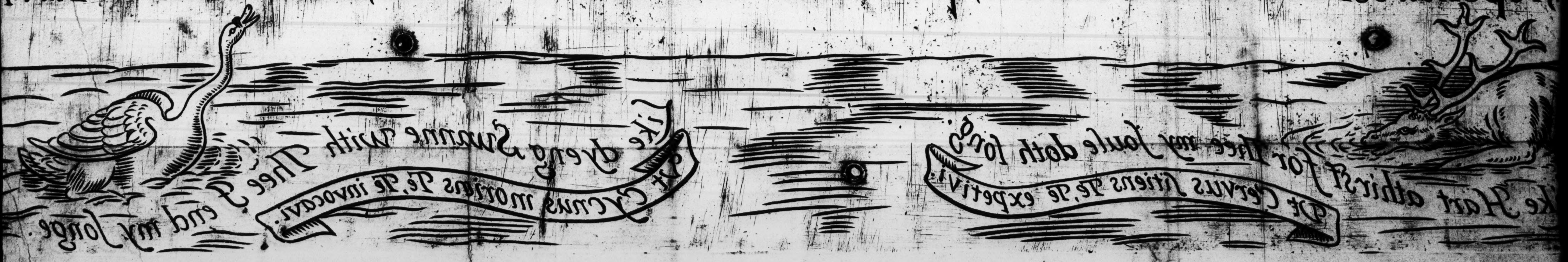
HAEC, FATEOR, MISERANTE DEO, NIL TALE MERENTI
SUNT INDULTA MIHI, SUNT CONSIGNATA FIDELI
CREDENTI EX ANIMO; VOS HUNC, MEA CURA, NEPOTES
HUNC MECUM CELEBRATE DEUM; VOS ILLIUS ARAS
LAUDIBUS ACCUMULATE; ILLI MEA SOLVITE VOTA
PRO VOBIS CONCEPTA; HUIC NAMQ, EGO MEQ, MEOSQ,
HUIC MEA CONSECRAVI; HUIC VOS, HUIC VESTRA DICAVI.
HIC, MIHI FAS SPONDERE, ADERIT CERTISSIMUS UNUS
ANTIQUAE VINDEX DOMUI, CONFIDITE TANTUM
FORTITER INGENUI, ET FIDO SERVITE FIDELES.
SIC ERIT HÂC ALIQUIS RECIDIVÂ EX GENTE SUPERSTES
ILLIUS AUGUSTUM SANCTÉ QUI NOMEN HONORET
HIC PROPTER PATRIOS CINERES HÂC AEDE REPOSTOS.
DUM PATRIJ CINERES SPERATAE AD GAUDIA LUCIS
PLENA REVIVISCENT, VEGETI, LAETIQ, RESURGENT.
AGNOSCENTQ, SUOS IN SEDIBUS HISCE NEPOTES.
NUMEN ADORÂNTES CASTÉ PER SAECULA SACRUM.
ANNUE, SANCTE PATER, FIENT HAEC OMNIA, FIENT. R.N

Sic pſalmum dicam Nomini tuo in ſaeculum ſaeculi, ut reddam vota mea de die in diem
Ego autem et domus mea ſerviemus Domino. Joſua. 24. 15.
Et anima mea illi vivet, et ſemen meum ſerviet ipſi. Pſal: 22. 31.
Scio enim quod Redemptor meus vivit, et in noviſſimo die de terrâ ſurrecturus
rurſum circumdabor pelle meâ Et in carne meâ videbo Deum Quem viſurus ſum ego
oculi mei conſpecturi ſunt. Job. 19: 25. 26. 27.
In reliquo, repoſita eſt mihi Corona Iuſtitiae, quam reddet mihi Dominus in illâ die, iuſtus Iud


Like dying Swanne with Thee I
Ut Cygnus moriens Te, Te invocavi.
Like Hart athirst for Thee my soule doth long
Ut Cervus sitiens Te, Te expetivi.

SVNT INDVLTA MIHI, SVNT CONSIGNATA FIDELI
CREDENTI EX ANIMO; VOS HVNC, MEA CVRA, NEPOTES
HVNC MECVM CELEBRATE DEVM; VOS ILLIVS ARAS
LAVDIBVS ACCVMVLATE; ILLI MEA SOLVITE VOTA
PRO VOBIS CONCEPTA; HVIC NAMQ EGO MEQ MEOSQ,
HVIC MEA CONSECRAVI, HVIC VOS, HVIC VESTRA DICAVI.
HIC MIHI FAS SPONDERE, ADERIT CERTISSIMVS VNVS
ANTIQVÆ VINDEX DOMVI, CONFIDITE TANTVM
FORTITER INGENVI, ET FIDO SERVITE FIDELES.
SIC ERIT HÂC ALIQVIS RECIDIVÂ EX GENTE SVPERSTES
ILLIVS AVGVSTVM SANCTÈ QVI NOMEN HONORET
HIC PROPTER PATRIOS CINERES HÂC ÆDE REPOSTOS.
DVM PATRIJ CINERES SPERATÆ AD GAVDIA LVCIS
PLENA REVIVISCENT, VEGETI, LÆTIQ RESVRGENT.
AGNOSCENTQ SVOS IN SEDIBVS HISCE NEPOTES.
NVMEN ADORANTES CASTÈ PER SÆCVLA SACRVM.
ANNVE, SANCTE PATER, FIENT HÆC OMNIA, FIENT. R. N.

m dicam Nomini tuo in ſæculum ſæculi, ut reddam vota mea de die in diem. Ps. 61.9.
m et domus mea ſerviemus Domino. Joſua. 24.15.
mea illi vivet, et ſemen meum ſerviet ipſi. Psal. 21. 31.
n quod Redemptor meus vivit, et in noviſſimo die de terrâ ſurrecturus ſum. Et
rcumdabor pelle meâ, Et in carne meâ videbo Deum. Quem viſurus ſum ego ipſe, et
conſpecturi ſunt. Job. 19: 25. 26. 27.
, repoſita eſt mihi Corona Iuſtitiæ, quam reddet mihi Dominus in illâ die, iuſtus Iudex. 2. Tim: 4


Like dying Swanne with Thee I end my ſonge
Ut Cygnus moriens Te, Te invocavi.
Like Hart athirſt for Thee my ſoule doth longe
Ut Cervus ſitiens Te, Te expetivi.

The family of Naunton is of very great antiquity in the county of Suffolk. The name occurs in deeds ſo early as the year 951; and in 1190 their lands were "worth above 700 marks a year." The earlieſt pedigree of them that I have met with begins with ſir *Henry de Naunton*, knt. a man of very great poſſeſſions (as Roger Awſten reporteth) in the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I.[1] "Some avouch," ſays Dr. Fuller[2], "that this family were here before, others that they came in with, the Conqueror; who rewarded the chief of that name for his ſervice with a great inheritrix given him in marriage. For a long time they were patrons of Alderton in this county."

Robert Naunton, eſq. (of whom it is principally intended here to ſpeak) was the ſon of *Henry* Naunton, eſq. of Alderton and *Elizabeth Aſhby* his wife. He was admitted a fellow commoner of Trinity college, Cambridge; and was afterwards choſen a fellow of Trinity hall. He addicted himſelf from his youth to ſuch ſtudies as tended to accompliſh him for public employment; and, when his uncle, William Aſhby, eſq. of Loſeby, was ſent ambaſſador from queen Elizabeth into Scotland in the year 1589[3], he attended him thither, probably in the office of ſecretary; and was ſometimes ſent by him on affairs of truſt and importance to the court of England, where he was in July that year, diſcontented with his unſucceſsful dependance on courtiers, and reſolved to haſten back to his uncle; to whom he returned in the beginning of the month following, and continued with him till his death, which happened in January 1589-90; ſoon after which event, Mr. Naunton returned to Cambridge, where we find him M. A. and public orator in 1594. He was ſent to France in 1595-6 by the earl of Eſſex, whom he frequently calls his patron. In November 1596, he was at the Hague, as a travelling tutor through North Holland to Mr. Vernon, a young gentleman committed to his care by the earl of Eſſex; and proceeded thence to Rouen; where he was ſoon far from being ſatisfied with his ſituation. "My ſole contentment with myſelf," he ſays, "is my conſtancy of devotion to your Lordſhip. For other contentments in this courſe, I find them ſo ſmall, as I were loth your Lordſhip ſhould be thought too much beholden for my cauſe, eſpecially where I find ſo ſmall means or likelihood of bettering, or enabling myſelf to do your Lordſhip ſervice. It were to ſmall purpoſe now to alledge what I have abiden, and how much more than ever I durſt have promiſed of myſelf, in all kinds of patience both in mind and body. It ſhall be ſufficient if I may, without accuſing any other, excuſe mine own weakneſs, that can endure this life no longer. The beſt allowance of credit I can have here is but in nature of betwixt a pedagogue[4] and a ſpy, both trades I know not whether more odious or baſe, as well in their eyes with whom I live, as in mine own." During this and the following year his correſpondence with the earl of Eſſex was frequent and highly intereſting[5]; and the opinion which his patron entertained of him may be collected from the following billet: "If my leiſure were as great as is my affection to you, I would ſend you as many anſwers as I receive letters from you: but I am in a place where I am tied to infinite attendance, and am tied to entertain many buſineſſes, and have a fortune of great exerciſe; and therefore I am ſure you will not look for many compliments from me; and for directions, you need them not. The Queen is every day more and more pleaſed with your letters, and doth promiſe your ſkill reſt. I do truly proteſt, that I read no man's writing with more contentment, nor ever ſaw any man ſo much and ſo faſt by any ſuch like improve himſelf. Therefore let the pains you have taken, and incommodities you daily ſuffer, not diſcourage you; for, as your own increaſe in ſufficiency doth make you amends, ſo I doubt not but you ſhall ſee you have made yourſelf a way to good employment and good fortune. I hope ſtrongly of her majeſty's gracious diſpoſition towards you; but promiſe for myſelf to be your moſt affectionate and conſtant friend, Essex."

In a letter dated Nov. 30, 1597, he repeats his earneſt deſire of departing from Paris, but whither he could not preſume to ſay without the earl's approbation. He had now, he ſaid, but one year left of his three, to ſpend in the reſt of France, and in Italy and Germany. This was all the free years of his life to come, that he could expect to diſpoſe of at his own diſcretion with his father's bleſſing; and he ſhould deſire to huſband it the beſt he could, if he knew how, ſo as at his return he might moſt ſatisfy the earl and his father; for, other ſatisfaction of his own apart he could have none, he could expect none, he could affect none. His own greateſt inclination was, to enlarge himſelf a little after this mewing up, and to inform himſelf what he could in ſo ſhort a time in the knowledge of the languages, and the principal places of France and Italy; and then to return homewards through Germany, if the paſſage ſhould be free for Engliſhmen. The earl's former directions had ſo inured him, as he could not now promiſe himſelf in any ſort to improve his travels without his lordſhip's preſcription and allowance of his courſe. He deſired no more commendations to the great men in France, which, he ſaw, did but breed ſuſpicions and jealouſies. He deſired much leſs the countenance and opinion of an employed man. He only requeſted his lordſhip's atteſtation, as it were, by way of recommendation for a ſafe conduct, to grace himſelf with the reputation of an honeſt poor man, in caſe he ſhould fall into any queſtion in Italy or Germany, where he was told that ſuch commendations were of moſt uſe, and likewiſe expected of courſe. Whatever gleanings he might gather in this ſcattered harveſt, were already conſecrated to his lordſhip's altar; and, if he might in his way perform any acceptable ſervice to his lordſhip, he ſhould take it for one of the principal bleſſings that could befal him, and for a like principal encouragement to be commanded by his lordſhip. It was too late for him now to proteſt how much he was aſhamed of himſelf, to think how far he ſtrayed from the firſt intent and drift of his travel, which was only to have prepared and qualified himſelf ſo, as he might have done his lordſhip ſervice at his return. He thought then to have played the Pythagorean for the three years of his ſtay abroad, to have heard and ſeen what he could, and ſaid nothing. But it pleaſed his lordſhip to vouchſafe him ſuch commendations and favours at his firſt coming out, "as my devotions," ſays he, "grew impatient to coop themſelves up for ſo long a time as my ſufficiency would aſk to breed in. This ὕϛερον ϖρότερον is allowed for a figure poetical, but not practical, where too forward zeals, outflying ability, may prove the highway to a break-neck precipitation. I muſt now labour to temper theſe zeals ſo, as they may be more *ſecundùm ſcientiam*. Increaſe of knowledge and experience cannot diminiſh them, but may perfect them. Having found already how little I can *ſcribendo proficere*, I muſt now turn over a new leaf, that I may learn another day *proficiendo ſcribere, an non ſcribere?*" The earl of Eſſex ſeems, after all, not to have had intereſt enough to advance him to any civil poſt; for which reaſon it is probable, that, after his lordſhip's diſgrace, he again returned to Trinity hall; and was proctor of the Univerſity in 1601; an office which, according to the old circle, returned not to that college but once in 44 years. However, he was afterwards again called forth into the world under the immediate patronage of the favourite Villiers; being made, firſt, a maſter of the requeſts, and then a ſurveyor of the court of wards. He was knighted at

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[1] Harl. MSS. 1174. p. 75. b.

[2] Worthies, in Suffolk, p. 64.

[3] Letter of Mr. Naunton, July 6, 1589, among the original MSS. of William Aſhby, eſq. which in 1754 were in the poſſeſſion of the Hon. Philip Yorke.

[4] Becauſe he had Mr. Vernon under his care.

[5] Many of theſe letters are preſerved by Dr. Birch, in his "Memoirs of Queen Elizabeth;" and in the Harleian Catalogue, 288. 127. 128. pp. 245—251, are two letters from him to the earl of Eſſex; the one from Calais, Jan. 26, O. S. 1597, "reciting the affairs of France, where, through the king's negligence, or miſmanagement, all things grew worſe and worſe; ſo that divers perſons avowed, that England had never a fitter time to think of recovering its antient rights in France;" the other from Paris, Feb. 15, O. S. 1597, "concerning the peace pretended to be making between the kings of Spain and France."

Windſor, Sept. 17, 1615; and afterwards ſworn ſecretary of ſtate to king James, on Thurſday Jan. 8, 1617-18; "which place," ſays Fuller, "he diſcharged with great ability and dexterity. And I hope it will be no offence here to inſert a pleaſant paſſage. One Mr. Wiemark, a wealthy man, great novilant, and conſtant Paul's-walker[1], hearing the news that day [Oct. 29, 1618,] of the beheading of ſir Walter Raleigh; 'His head,' ſaid he, 'would do very well on the ſhoulders of ſir Robert Naunton, ſecretary of ſtate.' Theſe words were reported, and Wiemark ſummoned to the privy council; where he pleaded for himſelf, that he intended no diſreſpect to Mr. Secretary, whoſe known worth was above all detraction; only he ſpoke in reference to an old proverb, *Two heads are better than one*; and ſo for the preſent he was diſmiſſed. Not long after, when rich men were called on for a contribution to St. Paul's, Wiemark at the council-table ſubſcribed £100.; but Mr. Secretary told him *two* hundred were better than *one*; which, betwixt fear and charity, Wiemark was fain to ſubſcribe[2]." In the Britiſh Muſeum[3] is a letter of his to the lords commiſſioners for cauſes marſhall, Jan. 29, 1617-18, ſhewing the king's pleaſure, "that divers lords and gentlemen ſhould put themſelves in order to run at tilt, againſt the 24th of March enſuing." In the ſame collection are preſerved ſeven letters of his to the marquis of Buckingham[4], on public buſineſs, between 1619 and 1622, moſt of them written "in Secretary Calvert's abſence." In one of theſe, dated Whitehall, May 8, 1620, he thus ſpeaks of himſelf: "I ſhall be forced to take phyſick to-morrow, which I have had a deſire and cauſe to do long ſince; but I proteſt I have not had a free day for it theſe two years. I am not querulous; though, God knows, I ſuffer in my health and otherwiſe, having neglected all other things in reſpect to my true zeal to his Majeſty's ſervice, and to make good your Lordſhip's noble undertaking for me, to the beſt of my poor abilities. What I have been capable of I have done without grumbling, or craving the ſpur, not in eye-ſervice, nor as a man-pleaſer; and I am not yet ſo weary of ſerving his Majeſty and your Lordſhip, as that I would accelerate mine end by too much neglecting my health, as long as I ſhall have any ſtrength of nature left." Jan. 14, 1620-21, the king went to Theobalds; on which day he reproved Naunton the ſecretary, and ſuſpended him from the ſecretary's function, becauſe (as 'tis ſaid) he conſulted with the French ambaſſador about the marriage of the princeſs Henrietta, the French king's ſiſter, without conſulting the king[5]; and in a few days after he was confined to his houſe[6], Jan. 20, for giving ſome ſharp anſwer to the count of Gondemar, the ſubtle Spaniſh ambaſſador, being in diſcourſe with him, and afterwards refuſing to ſubmit to him[7]. He preſerved his office, however, though in imminent danger of loſing it, as appears by the following letter:

"To the right honourable my ſingular good Lord,
my Lord Marquis Buckingham, Lord High Admiral of England. To his Lordſhip's own hands.

"My good Lord; I muſt begin with my dueſt thanks for your Lordſhip's ſo noble care of me, and thoſe your comfortable profeſſions and promiſes; whereupon, next after God and his Majeſty, I will ſolely rely. And will as unviolably perform what I have reciprocally promiſed your Lordſhip, as I do aſſuredly promiſe myſelf what your Lordſhip hath undertaken for me and mine, whereof I know your Lordſhip will admit no doubt. The world cannot take this from me, which I ſhall carry with me to my grave, that I have been always conſtantly true to my avowed friends; yea more true to my dead friends, how unfortunate ſoever to themſelves and me, than many know how to be to their beſt deſerving ones alive; which quality I muſt price it the higher in myſelf, the dearer it hath coſt me in my fortunes. Now the world knows, that which I muſt ever acknowledge, your Lordſhip hath already, and are likelieſt ſtill hereafter to deſerve more of me and mine, than all my friends put together ever could. Do (my dear Lord) give me leave to crave a little reſpite before I write the letter I promiſed; which I know your Lordſhip will, in your tender care of me and mine, give way unto, when you ſhall have read this that follows; yea, and would not forgive it me, if I ſhould ere have omitted to preſent it you in time, before it was too late. My Lord, when there was a rumour ſpread, about this time twelvemonths, that my place ſhould be taken from me, my wife, being then great with child, miſcarried of a ſon; which how near it ſits us both to this day, God beſt knows. She is a woman, and a woman naturally ſubject to ſtronger apprehenſions than I could wiſh; weak ſome ways, as all mankind is; fearful and miſtruſtful enough, which ſhe accounts a woman's wiſdom. She is now greater of the like burthen than ever ſhe was of any before, and looks her betwixt this and All Saints at the furtheſt; but I doubt and fear that ſhe will again come before her time, ſpecially if ſhe ſhall apprehend the loſs of my place; whereof ſhe would have grown a little jealous, ſince your Lordſhip's late ſpeech with me, if I had not given her all the beſt hopes and comforts which in diſcretion I can. I am now grown in years, and cannot expect many children. It is come upon me beyond mine expectation, that ſhe hath conceived again ſince her laſt ſo dangerous miſcarrying. My ſweet Lord, put me not to this deſperate trial where the preſent neceſſity is no greater, which may prove more to me than an Abraham's ſacrifice, in hazarding an Iſaac and a Sarah both under one. Thoſe children God ſhall vouchſafe to give us may in time prove none of the unfaithfulleſt to your own happy poſterity. Sir Edward Conway is my noble friend, and a gentleman. If I know him ſo right as I think I do, he will not find it in the honour of his own heart to affect ſucceeding me ſo eaſily, to the extirpation of my poſterity, which muſt be far dearer to me than this fagg end of my life. Let me but ſee her paſt the danger of this childbed, before ſhe ſhall know of my parting with my place; and I will write, and do, and endure, whatſoever your Lordſhip ſhall be pleaſed to direct me; and will be bounden to you for your loving directions, which I know they will be carefully and adviſedly bent to my moſt good, which I reſt aſſured your Lordſhip will now take to heart, more than it is, or can be, by your Lordſhip's moſt devoted and obliged humble ſervant,

Charing Croſs, 7^{bris} 23°, 1622. ROBERT NAUNTON."

This requeſt was ſo far complied with, that he was continued in the office of ſecretary till the January following[8]; in which month was born his only ſon, whom, in compliment to the king, he called *James*.

In July 1623, he was appointed maſter of the court of wards and liveries; for which he thus expreſſes his grateful thanks:

"Moſt gracious and moſt redoubted Sovereign
Lord and Maſter;

"The moſt comfortable aſſurance of your Majeſty's wonted grace and favour, which I had formerly received from you, by the faithful intimacions of my noble Lord Admiral, and my Lord of Carliſle, your Majeſty hath this day confirmed, with an apparent badge of your princely bounty, under your great ſeal. My entire and true thankfulneſs unto God and your Majeſty I ſhall be humbly ambitious to ſeal with my beſt blood, whenſoever your ſervice ſhall ſo occaſion me. Meanwhile, I will pay my daily vows to his Divine Majeſty for his heavenly retribution upon you and yours; and will uſe my beſt endeavours to aſſure your Majeſty, that it hath not employed any portion of your incomparable goodneſs upon any man more faithfully devoted to ſerve, honour, and obey you, and to ſhield the true greatneſs, honour, and univerſal happineſs of you and yours, than is, and ever will be,

Your Majeſty's moſt faithful, and moſt obliged
ſervant,

Charing Croſs, July 16, 1623. ROBERT NAUNTON[9]."

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[1] The inſide of St. Paul's church was at that period a faſhionable public walk. See vol. II. p. 629.

[2] Worthies, in Suffolk, p. 64.

[3] Harl. MSS. 1107. 70.

[4] Ibid. 1581. 22. pp. 103—114.

[5] Camden's Annals, in the Complete Hiſtory of England, vol. I. p. 656.

[6] Sir Robert Naunton, a gentleman of known honeſty and integrity, was commanded from court, and Conway was put in his place. Wilſon's Life of King James I; ib. p. 726.

[7] Dr. Birch, MS.

[8] The patent of his ſucceſſor, ſir Edward Conway, was dated Jan. 30, 1622-3.

[9] Harl. MSS. 1581. 23. p. 115. See his hand-writing, Plate XVIII. 13.

This honourable ſituation ſir Robert reſigned in March 1634-5; and died in the ſame month, on Good Friday.—"He was a man of conſiderable learning, and well qualified for political affairs; and his letters contain many curious facts and juſt obſervations on the characters of perſons and parties, but obſcured by an affectation of ſtyle leſs frequent under the reign of Queen Elizabeth than her immediate ſucceſſors [1]."

His moſt excellent piece, called "Fragmenta Regalia, or Obſervations on the late Queen Elizabeth, her Times and Favourites," ſet forth ſince his death, was a fruit of his younger years; yet was in ſuch high eſteem, as an authentic collection of curious remarks, by the generality of men of place and buſineſs, that it was the conſtant practice of divers clerks, in parliament and term time, to tranſcribe copies of it for the uſe and ſervice of the lovers of Antiquity and State Hiſtory; and theſe copies had the honour afterwards of being treaſured up amongſt their choiceſt MSS. It was alſo printed, after his death, in 4to, 1641, 1642, 164..; and in 12mo, 1694, together with Walſingham's "Arcana Aulica."

Sir Robert Naunton's principal reſidence was at Letheringham in Suffolk, a ſmall priory of Black Canons, founded by William de Boyvile, valued at £26. a year; which was granted in 1553 by king Edward VI. to *Elizabeth* Naunton, third daughter to ſir *Anthony Wingfield*, K. G. and wife to *William* Naunton, eſq.

In the priory church, which after the diſſolution was made parochial, were many monuments of the families of *Boivile* and *Wingfield*; and in the windows many portraits and matches.

Sir Robert Naunton, removing from the paternal reſidence at Alderton, converted the priory houſe, well ſituated, into a good manſion; in which he formed a noble gallery, and adorned it with ſeveral valuable pictures.

His only ſon, *James*, died an infant in 1624; and his only daughter, *Penelope*, was married, firſt to Paul viſcount Bayning, and afterwards to Philip lord Herbert, afterwards fifth earl of Pembroke. He was ſucceeded in his eſtate at Letheringham by his brother William Naunton, eſq.; by whoſe male deſcendants it continued to be inhabited till the year 1758, when Mr. *William* Naunton, the laſt of the name (his elder brother *Robert* dying unmarried), left it to his widow for life, and afterward to his next heir. On the death of the widow, ſoon after 1761, in which year ſhe married to her ſecond huſband captain William Sirrac, of the 57th regiment [2]; the eſtate, valued at £1000. *per ann.* and more, devolved to *William Leman*, eſq. who was forced to maintain his right by a tedious and expenſive lawſuit againſt claimants who pretended deſcent from ſome Nauntons that had migrated into Normandy about 80 years before. His daughter was married to Mr. *Read.*

"The handſome old houſe, of which the South wing with the hall and gallery remained, was pulled down about the year 1770; and the fine collection of portraits which it contained are now probably in the poſſeſſion of the Leman family. About the ſame time, the adjoining church was ſuffered to run to ruin; the painted glaſs, conſiſting of figures and arms, taken down and diſperſed about; and all the antient and curious monuments of various kinds, for the *Boyviles*, *Wingfields*, and *Nauntons* (among which was a moſt ſumptuous one for the famous ſir Robert Naunton and his lady [3]; and one for ſir Anthony Wingfield [4], whoſe epitaph was thought of conſequence in a late conteſt for the great chamberlainſhip of England) were effaced and deſtroyed. Mere neglect and expoſure to the weather for a few years by the fall of the roof could not have reduced them to that ſtate of complete deſolation in which they appeared in autumn 1780. In 1768 (and perhaps later) they were in a good, though not in ſo clean a condition as they deſerved. Perhaps it was for the intereſt of ſome of the parties who lately diſputed the eſtate to deſtroy every record preſerved in this place: but how the dilapidation of this ſacred edifice came to be permitted by the higher eccleſiaſtical powers is a queſtion not eaſily reſolved [5]."

Such were the judicious obſervations of a late firſt-rate Antiquary in 1780; and ſuch were the feelings of the author of this article on ſeveral repeated viſits in that neighbourhood from 1785 to 1789; in which latter year the pariſhioners of Letheringham being under the neceſſity, by direction of the ordinary, to put their deſecrated church into decent order, and chooſing to re-build it, though it might have been repaired at leſs coſt, ſold the whole of the fabric, monuments and all, to the contractor for building the church; who beat the fine ſeries of the monuments of the *Boiviles*, *Wingfields*, *Nauntons*, &c. to powder; and ſold as much at 3*s.* a pound (nearly ſix hundred weight) for tarras as came to eighty guineas.

Two beautiful views of the Wingfield monuments in their ſtate of dilapidation, the more to be lamented as it was not the effect of time alone, were faithfully engraved by Mr. Baſire junior, from the delicate and correct drawings of Mr. Johnſon of Woodbridge, for the ſecond volume of Mr. Gough's truly ſplendid publication of the "Sepulchral Monuments in Great Britain;" by whoſe permiſſion they are here ſubjoined as Plates LXXII. LXXIII. of the preſent volume.

A few braſſes from the ruins, worked off in the ſame elegant volume, and that which faces p. *516, the publiſher of the preſent Work rejoices at having reſcued from the melting-pot [6].

Of the fragments that could be reſcued from the wreck, a pyramid [7] was erected by the Rev. William Clubbe [8], LL. B. in the garden of his vicarage at Brandeſton in the ſame county, with theſe inſcriptions:

1. "*FUIMUS.*
INDIGNANT READER!
THESE MONUMENTAL REMAINS
ARE NOT
(AS THOU MAYEST SUPPOSE)
THE RUINS OF TIME,
BUT
WERE DESTROYED IN AN IRRUPTION OF THE GOTHS;
SO LATE IN THE CHRISTIAN ÆRA
AS THE YEAR 1789.
CREDITE, POSTERI!!!"

2. "Undique collectis membris—
Abi, Lector!
Et, ſi nomen perenne cures,
Quæras aliundè:
Marmori famam credere
Quàm fallax vanumque ſit
Hinc collige."

3. "Who ſees with equal eye, as God of all,
The hero periſh, or the ſparrow fall."

4. "M. S.
Antiquiſ^{mae} Famil^{ae}
Reſtitutum
(Quoad reſtitui potuit)
A° Dom. 1789.
Quicunque ſis,
Hos hortos poſthâc colituruſ,
Vive memor mortuorum;
Neu ſinas
Haſce Relliquias
Iterùm in ruinam labi:
Hâc conditione, valeas!"

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[1] This is the remark of Dr. Birch; in whoſe "Memoirs of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth" ſeveral of ſir Robert Naunton's letters on public occaſions are preſerved.

[2] See before, p. 493.

[3] See the epitaph, and an engraving of the monument, p. *516.

[4] See alſo this monument and epitaph, ibid.

[5] Gough's Camden, 1789, vol. II. p. 86; and Sepulchral Monuments, vol. II. p. 27.

[6] The font at Letheringham, with ſome others in the county of Suffolk, may be ſeen in the Archæologia, vol. X. from finiſhed drawings by Mr. Johnſon, which were communicated to the Society of Antiquaries by J. Nichols.

[7] Of this pyramid I have three beautiful drawings by Mr. Johnſon, which may be engraved at ſome future opportunity.

[8] Son of the Rev. John Clubbe, the facetious author of the Hiſtory and Antiquities of Wheatfield; and himſelf not unknown in the literary world.

As many of the epitaphs of the Nauntons as can at this diſtance of time be recovered ſhall be tranſcribed from a MS volume of Church Notes in Suffolk, taken in 1662 by Mr. Borret, now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Gough; from Mr. Gough's own notes taken in 1784; from thoſe of William Latham, eſq. (the Hiſtorian of Cheſhire) taken in 1768; and from the obſervations of Mr. Pridden and myſelf in 1787.

1. On a graveſtone in the chancel, with the effigies of two ladies; and the following eſcutcheons:

1. *Knightley*; impaling Quarterly, Gules and Or, in the firſt quarter a mullet Argent, *Vere*; Plate LXXIV. fig. 1. 2. Quarterly, 1. and 4. Sable, three martlets Argent, with a label of three points for difference, *Naunton*; 2. Quarterly of four; in the firſt quarter a lion paſſant Gules, *Boivile*; 3. Argent, a chief indented Azure, *Glanvil*; impaling, Argent, on a bend cottized Sable, three pair of wings conjoined in lure Argent, *Wingfield*; fig. 2.

"Here lieth Dame Urſula Knightley,
the wife of ſir Edmund Knightley, knt.
one of the coheirs of John earl of Oxford;
and Elizabeth Naunton, ſometime
patron of this church, wife to William
Naunton, eſq. daughter to ſir Anthony
Wingfield [1], knight of the Garter, and to
Elizabeth another of the coheirs of John
earl of Oxford, and ſiſter to the aforeſaid
Urſula. Which Urſula deceaſed in the year
of our Lord 1557; and Elizabeth in the year 1592."

2. On a monument againſt the South wall of the church, three eſcocheons, inlaid with braſs:

1. Quarterly: 1. *Naunton*; 2. *Boivile*; 3. *Glanvil*; 4. Or, an eagle diſplayed Gules, between ſix torteauxes, *Warren*. Creſt, a baſiliſk proper. Mottoes, *Ut vidi, ut vici*. Below, *Conſtant et vray* [2].

2. *Naunton*; impaling, Argent, a lion rampant Sable, a chief Gules, *Aſhby* of *Loſeby*.

3. Quarterly of ſix [3]. 1. *Aſhby* of *Loſeby*; 2. Azure, two bars Or, each charged with three martlets Sable, *Burdet*. 3. Argent, a chevron Azure, between three ſtaples Sable, *Illingworth*. 4. Nine torteauxes. 5. A lion rampant between twelve mullets. 6. Argent, a croſs engrailed Sable, between four Ermine ſpots. Creſt, a ram's head couped. Mottoes: Above the ſhield, *Namque Aries capiti*. Below, *Pax in Virtute*.

"Here lyeth Henry Naunton [4],
late patron of this church,
and Triſtram Naunton (both ſonnes of
William Naunton, eſq. and Elizabeth his wife),
and Elizabeth, wife to the ſaid Henry,
daughter of Everard Aſheby, eſq.; and Elizabeth
daughter to the foreſayd Henry and Elizabeth [5].

Patruus ignotus, Genetrix vix nota, ſororque,
Occumbunt. Sequeris tu, mihi ſancte Pater.
Chara domus, terras fugitis, neque ſic fugitis me;
Vos ſequar in cœlos, queîs ſine terra gravis.

Patri, patruo, matri, ſororculæque chariſſimis,
Poſui flevique Robertus Naunton, A. Dñi 1606."

3. On a mural monument againſt the South wall, the arms of *Naunton*, with divers quarterings; and the figure of a little boy, in a ruff and laced frock, recumbent, his right hand croſſed on his waiſt; fig. 8;

"Here reſts the corps of James Naunton, eſq. ſonne
of ſir Robt Naunton, knight (principal ſecretarie of
ſtate and maſter of the wards to o^{r} ſovarain lord king
James) and of Penelope his wife, daughter and ſole heir of
ſir Thomas Perrot, knt. by the lady Dorothie his wife,
after counteſſe of Northumberland, daughter of
Walter earle of Eſſex by the lady Letice his wife,
after counteſſe of Leceſter.
He lived two years and two moneths, and deceaſed
the 12th of March, in the yeare of our Lord 1624,
and here ſleeps with his fathers.

Here lyes the boy, whoſe infancy was ſuch
As promiſed more than's parents durſt deſire;
Yea, frighted them by promiſing too much
For earth to harbour long, as reaching higher
At thoſe perfections which he now enjoys
With his beſt Father—Father of us all!—
That own'd him from his cradle, and now joys
In his aſſumption cœleſtiall.
Stoop, Duſt and Aſhes; Oh! let heart and voyce
Of men and angels bleſſe the God of Gods,
That gives his grace in croſſes to rejoice;
Gain out of loſs! comfort out of his rods!
He gave his onely Sonne for us; and ſhall
Not this of ours be rendred at his call?
Adieu, God's darling! goe, poſſeſſe that crown,
That putts thy Godfather's diadems down.
The Lord hath given, and the Lord hath taken;
bleſſed be the name of the Lord!
Unico filiolo mnemoſynum poſui Robertus Nantonus."

4. On a grave-ſtone in the chancel:

"Here lyes the body of Anne Naunton,
wife of William Naunton, eſquire, who
deceaſed upon the 30th of October, 1628.
Nauntonam cœlo charam terriſque repoſcunt
Utraque: Cœlum animam, terra cadaver habet.
Chara vale ſoror Anna, Deo dilecta, ſuiſque!
Fleta jaces nobis, læta reſurge Deo.
Heaven's and Earth's love have ſhar'd Anne Naunton by repriſe:
Heaven hath her ſoule; Earth ſeized her corps, and here it lyes.
Adieu, dear ſiſter Anne, belov'd of God and his;
Th' art ſown to-night in teares, to-morrow riſe in bliſſe.
Dilectiſſ^{mae} ſorori mœrens repoſuit
Robertus de Naunton miles."

5. Againſt the North wall was a large and handſome monument for ſir Robert Naunton and his lady; his figure in armour, a piked beard and whiſkers, his head on a great book, on the top of which was,

"Omnis caro fænum; verbum autem D'ni in æternum."
Pſalm xl. 6.

His lady in a mantle and hair; at her head Latin and Greek texts; from Pſalm xvii. 16. Apoc. xiv. 13. &c.

"Here lye
Sir ROBERT NAUNTON,
knight, ſomtime principal ſecretarie, and
after maſter of the
wards, and councellor
of ſtate to our late
king James, of happy
memorie, and to our now
ſouerain lord king
Charles; and
Dame Penelope his wife,
ſole daughter and heire of
ſir Thomas Perrot, knight;
and of the lady Dorothie his
wife, after counteſſe of
Northumberland, wch ladie
Dorothie was daughter
of Walter earl of Eſſex;
and of the ladie Lettice his
wife, firſt counteſſe of
Eſſex, and after of Leiceſter."

On the top of the monument, VENI, D'NE JESU.

There was alſo at the top a great eſcutcheon of *Naunton*, with all his quarterings; impaling *Perrot*, with all his quarterings (fig. 6.) as follow:

1. *Naunton*.—2. *Boivile*.—3. *Glanvil*.
4. Or, an eagle diſplayed Gu. between ſix torteauxes.
5. Argent, a lion rampant Sable, a chief Gules; *Aſhby* of *Loſeby*.
6. Azure, two bars Or; *Burdet*.
7. Azure, ten bezants; 4, 3, 2, 1; *Zouch*, baron.
8. Ermine; *Conan* duke of *Bretagne*.
9. Gules, ten maſcles conjoined Or, 3.3.3.4. *Rohan*, earl.
10. Gules, a cinquefoil Ermine; *Mellent*, earl.
11. Gules, a pale Or; *Grenteſmainell*, earl.
12. Gules, a lion rampant Argent, crowned Or; *Randal de Gernons*, fourth earl of *Cheſter*.

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[1] Vice-chamberlain and captain of the guard to king Henry VIII; and comptroller of the houſhold to king Edward VI.

[2] Plate LXXIV. fig. 3.

[3] Ibid. fig. 4.

[4] In the chancel of Otley church, Suffolk, againſt the wall on the North ſide, is a monument for "John Goſnold, eſq. third ſon of Robert Goſnold and of Urſula his wife, deſcended of the families of Naunton and Wingfield [daughter to William Naunton]. He was gentleman-uſher to queen Elizabeth and king James, and of the privy chamber to king Charles the Firſt. He married Winifred, daughter of Walter Windſor, third ſon of William lord Windſor, and of Margaret his wife, daughter of ſir Jeffrey Poole, knt. ſon of ſir Richard Poole and the lady Margaret counteſs of Saliſbury his wife, daughter of the right noble prince George duke of Clarence, brother to king Edward the Fourth. He died anno 1628, aged 60 years; and had iſſue, Robert his ſon and heir, four other ſons, and three daughters." Amongſt ſeveral other coats on this monument is that of *Goſnold*, Per pale embattled, Or and Azure, impaling *Naunton*; fig. 5.

[5] This epitaph is given very imperfectly by Mr. Weever, p. 756.

13. Or, three piles in point Gules; *John (le Scott)* fourth earl of *Cheſter*.

14. Argent, a lion rampant Azure, a chief Gules; *Waltheof* earl of *Northumberland*.

15. Azure, a wolf's head eraſed Argent; *Lupus* earl of *Cheſter*.

16. Gules, cruſuly of croſs croſslets Or, a wolf's head eraſed Argent; *Richard* ſecond earl of *Cheſter*.

17. Or, a lion rampant Gules, double queué Or; *Randolph de Meſchines*, third earl of *Cheſter*.

18. Azure, ſix garbs Or; 3. 2. 1; *Hugh Keviliock*, fifth earl of *Cheſter*.

19. Az. three garbs Or; *Blundevile* ſixth earl of *Cheſter*.

20. Gules, three fleurs de lis Or.

21. Azure, cruſuly of croſs croſslets Or, a lion rampant Argent, crowned Or; *Brews*.

22. Gules, two bends, the uppermoſt Or, the under one Argent; Earl of *Hereford*.

23. Gules, five lozenges in feſs Or; *Newmarch*.

24. Gules, two bends wavy Or; *Brewer*.

25. Azure, a griffin ſegreant Or.

26. Party per pale, Or and Vert, a lion rampant Gules, armed and langued Azure; *Marſhall*.

27. Or, five chevronels Gules; *Strongbow*.

28. Gules, three lions paſſant in pale Argent; *Gifford*.

29. Sable, three garbs Argent; *Mac Mauro*.

30. Arg. ſemé of mullets Sable, a lion rampant Gules.

31. Argent, a croſs engrailed Sable, between four Ermine ſpots.

32. *Naunton*, as 1.

The quarterings of *Perrot* in the impalement are,

1. Gules, three pears pendant Or; on a chief Argent a demi lion iſſuant Sable, *Perrot*.

2. Gules, three chevronels Argent.

3. Gules, three eaglets diſplayed Argent.

4. Sable, three caſtles triple-towered Argent.

5. Gules, a chevron between three holly leaves Arg.

6. Gules, on a bend Argent, five mullets Sable.

7. Gules, a falcon riſing Argent.

8. Gules, three ſalmons naiant Argent.

9. Gules, a chevron Ermine.

10. Ermine, on a bend Azure, three martlets Or.

11. Az. ſix lioncels rampant Arg. a canton Ermine.

12. Ermine, on a chief dancetté per pale Or and Gules, two roſes counterchanged.

13. Argent, a chevron between three mullets Gules.

14. Argent, on a chevron Gules, three fleurs de lis Or.

15. Quarterly, Argent and Gules, a bend of the ſecond.

16. Quarterly, per feſs indented, Or and Azure.

17. Sable, a ſaltire Argent.

18. Argent, on a croſs Azure five eſcallops Or.

19. Paly of ſix, Argent and Azure.

20. Azure, two lions paſſant Or.

21. Gules, a feſs dancetté between ſix croſs crofflets Or.

22. Azure, a chevron between three leopards' faces Or.

23. Az. fretty Gules, three lucies naiant in pale Arg.

24. Argent, on a croſs Gules four fuſils Argent, each charged with three bends wavy Azure.

25. *Perrot*, as 1.

Naunton's creſt, a baſiliſk proper; *Perrot's*, a parrot proper, holding in his claw a pear Or, with two leaves Vert.

On different parts of the monument the coat of *Naunton* was repeated 20 times; impaling as follows:

1. Argent, a chevron, and on a chief Azure three martlets Argent.

2. Quarterly, Gules and Or, in the firſt a mullet Argent.

3. Quarterly, Or and Sable, a lion paſſant, quarterly Gules and Argent; a chief indented Azure.

4. Gules, a bend between ſix croſſes fitchée Argent.

5. Quarterly, Azure and Gules, a croſs engrailed Ermine; *Beveridge*.

6. Gules, three bucks' heads caboſhed, Argent.

7. Quarterly, 1. and 4. *Naunton*; 2. *Boivile*; 3. *Glanvil*; impaling, Quarterly, 1. and 4. Gules and Arg. an eſcalop Or; 2. and 3. Gules, a lion rampant Arg.

8. *Boivile*, *Glanvil*, and *Warren*, with an eſcocheon of pretence of *Vere*, and his quarterings.

9. Or, an eagle diſplayed between ſix torteaux.

10. *Aſhby*, quarterly of ſix.

11. *Perrot*, with his quarterings.

12. Sab. a goat paſſ. between three trefoils ſlipped Arg.

13. Gules, three cups Argent.

14. Azure, three chevrons Or.

15. Gules, three fleurs de lis Or.

16. Gules, a chief Arg.; over all a lion rampant Or.

17. Sable, two ſwords proper, in ſaltire, between three fleurs de lis Or.

18. Argent, ſix martlets Sable.

19. Argent, three cinquefoils Gules.

20. Sable, a lion rampant, crowned Argent.

There were alſo theſe 20 coats impaling *Naunton*.

1. Arg. on three chevrons Gules, nine fleurs de lis Arg.

2. Ermine, on a chevron Sable, three creſcents Or.

3. Sable, a demi-lion rampant Argent.

4. Sable, a ſtar Or, between two flaunches Ermine.

5. Argent, on a chief Vert, two mullets Or.

6. Argent, ſemé of croſs croſslets, and three fleurs de lis Sable.

7. Ermine, a bend chequé Argent and Sable; in the ſiniſter chief an eagle diſplayed.

8. Quarterly, Or and Gules, a border Sable, charged with eſcalop ſhells Argent.

9. Sable, a croſs engrailed Or, in the firſt quarter a mullet Argent.

10. Sable, a bend between ſix billets Argent.

11. Argent, a fret Azure.

12. Argent, on a chevron per pale, Azure and Gules, three eſcalops Argent.

13. Argent, a feſs between three elm leaves Gules.

14. Argent, a chief Gules, over all a lion rampant Gules, crowned Or.

15. Gules, a fret Or.

16. Quarterly; 1. and 4. a bend engrailed between two cottiſes Or; 2. and 3. a chevron between three croſſes fitché Azure.

17. Party per pale indented, Or and Azure; on the firſt and third a pale lozengy Azure.

18. Arg. a feſs nebulé between three mullets Sable.

19. Argent, on a chevron between three martlets Sable, three cinquefoils Or.

20. Parted per pale crenelle, Or and Azure.

On the ſide:

"Cum patribus dormit patrias Nauntonus ad aras.
Laudari hic non vult; laus ſit honoſque Deo!
ΟΥΚ ΑΠΕΘΑΝΕΝ, ΑΛΛΑ ΚΑΘΕΥΔΕΙ. Luc. viii. 52."

"In peace down here I lye, with father's mine to ſleep;
Our bones, thou Lord moſt High, haſt number'd, and doſt keep."

On a large braſs plate, originally fixed in the wall, but which, after the demolition of the church, accompanied the ſale of the old materials, and is now in my poſſeſſion; and from which, to perpetuate the memory of the illuſtrious ſtateſman whoſe merit it ſtill records, impreſſions are here rolled off in Plate LXXV.

"DEFVNCTVS AD SVOS.

PARCITE LACRYMVLIS LACRYMARVM EX VALLE REDEMPTO;
QVI PECCATA MIHI ET LACRYMAS ABSTERSIT, IESVS:
NEC MORIOR; DVCE SED CHRISTO, DE MORTE TRIVMPHO.
NON IACET HIC TOTVS, SVPEREST NAVNTONIVS IPSE,
PARTE SVI MELIORE MANENS SVPER ASTRA PERENNIS.
FÆLICIESQVE ANIMAS, NON INFERIORA SECVTVS,
MILES VT EMERITVS, SVPERA COMITATVR IN AVLA.
HOS ETIAM CINERES, PATRIIS QVOS CREDIDIT VRNIS,
DEPOSITOS, QVIN-IMMÒ SATOS, SATOR OPTIMVS, IDEM ET
MAXIMVS EXVTOS MORTALI FÆCE SVBINDE
ASSERET, ÆTERNOSQVE LVTO MELIORE RENATOS
RESTITVET GAVDENTI ANIMÆ, CŒLOQVE BEABIT.
SIC SOLET ILLE SVOS; SIC VOS QVOQVE TEMPORE VESTRO
COLLIGET ILLE SVIS MEMORI PIETATE COLENDVS.
ERGO VICEM NEC FLETE MEAM, NEC PLANGITE VESTRAM;
GAVDIA SED GAVDETE MEA, ET COGNOSCITE VESTRA. R. N.

'EJUSDEM VOTUM.

EN, CINIS IN CINEREM, INQVE SOLVM GENTILE REMIGRO;
QVÔ FVERAM NATVS, REFEROR DENATVS EÔDEM.
QVAQVE RENATVS ERAM, SACRO RENOVANTE LAVACRO,
CONDOR IN HAC ITIDEM, CONNATVRALE SEPVLCRVM.
HIC INTER PROAVOS GENIALI NACTVS IN ÆDE;
VNDE NOVOS DEMVM CVM PATRIBVS VSQVE RENASCAR
VIRIBVS EX CINERE HOC, VERÆ AD PRIMORDIA VITÆ.
HÆC FATEOR; MISERANTE DEO, NIL TALE MERENTI
SVNT INDVLTA MIHI, SVNT CONSIGNATA FIDELI
CREDENTI EX ANIMO; VOS HVNC, MEA CVRA, NEPOTES,
HVNC MECVM CELEBRATE DEVM; VOS ILLIVS ARAS
LAVDIBVS ACCVMVLATE; ILLI MEA SOLVITE VOTA
PRO VOBIS CONCEPTA; HVIC NAMQVE EGO MEQVE MEOSQVE,
HVIC MEA, CONSECRAVI; HVIC VOS, HVIC VESTRA, DICAVI.
HIC MIHI FAS SPONDERE; ADERIT CERTISSIMVS VNVS
ANTIQVÆ VINDEX DOMVI: CONFIDITE TANTVM
FORTITER, INGENVI; ET FIDÒ SERVITE, FIDELES;
SIC ERIT HAC ALIQVIS RECIDIVA EX GEN[illegible] SVPERSTES,

ILLIVS AVGVSTVM SANCTE QVI NOMEN HONORET,
HIC PROPTER PATRIOS CINERES HAC ÆDE REPOSTOS,
DVM PATRII CINERES SPERATÆ AD GAVDIA LVCIS
PLENA REVIVISCENT, VEGETI LÆTIQVE RESVRGENT,
AGNOSCENTQVE SVOS IN SEDIBVS HISCE NEPOTES,
NVMEN ADORANTES CASTE PER SÆCVLA SACRVM.
ANNVE, SANCTE PATER, FIENT HÆC OMNIA, FIENT! R.N."

"Sic pſalmum dicam Nomini tuo in ſæculum ſæculi, ut reddam vota mea de die in diem." Pſalm lxi. 9.

"Ego autem & domus mea ſerviemus Domino." Joſua xxiv. 15.

"Et anima mea illi vivet, & ſemen meum ſerviet ipſi." Pſ. xxi. 31.

"Scio enim quòd Redemptor meus vivit, & in noviſſimo die de terrâ ſurrecturus ſum. Et rurſum circundabor pelle meâ; & in carne meâ videbo Deum, quem viſurus ſum ego ipſe, & oculi mei conſpecturi ſunt." Job xix. 25, 26, 27.

"In reliquo, repoſita eſt mihi corona Juſtitiæ, quam reddet mihi Dominus in illâ die juſtus Judex." 2 Tim. iv. 8.

"Like Hart athirſt, for thee my ſoul doth long;
Like dying Swan, with thee I end my ſong.
Ut Cervus ſitiens te, te expetivi,
Ut Cygnus moriens te, te invocavi."

6. On a monument againſt the South wall, with figures of a man and his wife, and five ſons and five daughters kneeling under them; all which, with the inſcription, were in 1787 reduced to the broken ſtate in which they are correctly ſhewn in fig. 9. Over their heads, *When Chriſt, who is our Life, ſhall appear, then ſhall we alſo appear with him in glory.* Coloſſ. iii. 4.

Arms of *Naunton*, with 16 quarterings; impaling *Pelle*[1].

"Here lieth interred the corpſe of William
Naunton, eſq. brother and heire to ſir Robert
Naunton, ſometime one of his majeſty's
juſtices of the peace for this countie, and
patrone of this chappell, who departed
this life this 11th day of July, anno Dñi 1635; and of
Anne his wife, one of the daughters
and heirs of Laurence Pelle, gent.[2] who
departed this life the firſt day of
November, 1628; which ſaid
William and Anne were married the 6th of
Februarie, 1612; and had iſſue five ſonns
and five daughters.
Robertus Naunton, arm', filius primogenitus,
hoc monumentum poſuit, anno Dom. 1639."

7. On a monument againſt the South wall of the chancel[3]; which, with the inſcription, was reduced to the mutilated ſtate in which it is here correctly ſhewn (fig. 10.) Arms: *Wingfield*; impaling, Sable, a bend engrailed between three chaplets Argent, *Deane*. Each coat is repeated ſingle; *Deane's* in a lozenge. Creſt, a boar's head couped Sable, muzzled Or.

"Qui ortus ex antiquâ clariſſimâque familiâ,
tot fortiſſimorũ equitum proventu
per multa ſæcula feliciſſimâ,
& Georgianæ periſcelidis inſignibus
bis nobilitatâ,
ANTONIUS WINGFIELD, Baronettus[4],
animi magnitudine, ſplendore morum,
& omnibus mentis generoſæ dotibus,
tanto generi nequaquam impar,
in ipſo ætatis flore, celeri nimis
extinctus fato,
ſummum ſui apud omnes relinquens deſiderium.
Cujus benignitatem pauperes,
nobiliores amicitiam gratiſſimam,
hoſpitalitatẽ omnes experti ſunt;
hic ſecundum Chriſti Redemptoris
adventum expectat.
Obiit, anno ætatis ſuæ 33°, 31 Julii, 1638,
Suffolciæ vicecomes decimus-tertius, ex eâdem
familiâ hæres qui illum magiſtratum in eodem
comitatu geſſerunt; ſuſceptis ex chariſſimâ
conjuge Annâ, fœminâ ſelectiſſimâ, Johannis
Deane, equitis aurati, filiâ primogenitâ
(quam ſuperſtitem reliquit) ſeptẽ liberis,
quorum duos infantes amiſit; vivis adhuc
tribus filiis, Richardo, Antonio, & Johanne;
filiabus binis, Annâ & Elizabethâ.
Hoc viro dilectiſſimo amoris monumentum
poſuit conjux mœſtiſſima."

8. On a graveſtone in the chancel:

"Here lyeth the body of Henry Naunton,
third ſon of William Naunton, of Lea-
thringham, eſq.; who died the 11th of
September, anno Dñi 1646, & anno ætatis 23."

In the church-yard:

1. "Robert Naunton[5], eſq. buried here the 30th day of January, anno Domini 1665, aged 52 years."

2. "Here lyeth interred the body of William Naunton, eſq. youngeſt ſon of Robert Naunton, eſq. of Letheringham Abbey in this pariſh; who departed this life the 21ſt day of Auguſt, in the year of our Lord 1758, in the 65th year of his age."

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[1] Ermine, on a canton Azure, a pelican Or; fig. 7.

[2] Of Kettleborough.

[3] Funeral Certificate in the College of Arms, I. 24. p. 119. b.

[4] Anthony Wingfield, eſq. removing from Letheringham to Godyon in Hoo, was created a baronet May 17, 1627. He afterwards removed to Eaſton, where he had built a ſeat, which in the reign of king William III. was purchaſed by the earl of Rochford. Kirby's Suffolk Traveller, p. 99.

[5] It appears by the Viſitation of Suffolk, 1664, (in the College of Arms, D. 22. p. 95. b.) that this Robert Naunton, eſq. was three times married; and had children by each wife. By the firſt, Mary daughter and coheir of Arthur Cooke of Tharrington, he had one daughter, Theophila, married to John Leman (whoſe deſcendants at preſent enjoy the eſtates at Letheringham). By the ſecond, Jane daughter of Robert Spencer of Rendleſham, he had a ſon Robert, and a daughter Jane. By the third, Barbara daughter of Talmach Caſtle, he had four children, Charles, Eleanor, Anne, and Elizabeth.

P. 452. Pedigree of HODGES, of SYSTON.

Arms: Gules, a chevron Ermine, between three talbots heads Or, each iſſuing out of a mural coronet Azure. Creſt, a talbot's head Argent guttée de ſang, gorged with a collar Gules, rimmed and ringed Or, charged with three bezants; Plate LXVI. fig. 9.

Thomas Hodges, of Dorſetſhire. = Dorothy, daughter of Michael Poulteney, eſq. of Miſterton, grandfather to ſir John Poulteney, knt.

1. Francis Hodges, of Burton Overy. = Anne, daughter of William Warde, of Knighton.

1. Francis Hodges, of Syſton, ſon and heir, æt. 31, 1619. = Martha, daughter of Thomas Tokeby, of Carliſle.
2. Thomas.
Phœbe. = Tutho Thornton, of Newton Harcourt.
Anne. = Stephen Moye, of Coventry.

Thomas Hodges, ſon and heir, one year and a half old, 1619.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS IN FRAMLAND HUNDRED.

P. 13. Thomas Hilliard, gent. paid £10. in 1705 for the rectory of Abkettleby, as part of the jointure of the dowager Queen Catharine.

P. 18. In 1367, *Geoffrey de Sutton*, vicar of Plungar, releaſed to *John* the ſon of *Thomas Drapur* of Barkſton, and *Emma* his wife, and to their heirs for ever, all his lands and tenements, with their appurtenances, in Barkſton and Redmile. Teſtibus; Willo Schaveney de Barxton, Roberto fil' Johis, Roberto fil' ejuſdem Roberti, Willo de Denton & Robto de Cryche de eadem, & aliis. Dat' apud Barxton, in die Jovis prox' ante feſtum Sci Andree Apoſtoli, dñi regni regis Edwardi Tertii poſt Conqueſtum xl.° primo [1]."

P. 22. l. 17. Mr. Burton's MS copy, for "where I dwell," reads "where I lately dwelt."

P. 23, notes 11. and 12. read, "See Plate II. figures 17. and 21."

P. 27. In the Roſs pedigree, the wife of John fifth lord Ros ſhould be *Mary* inſtead of *Margaret*; and the wife of William ſixth lord Ros, *Margaret* inſtead of *Mary*: compare p. 35, note 13.

P. 32. a. l. 14. r. "Talington, co. Lincoln."

Ibid. l. 64. r. "upon the middle battlement of the North ſide of Stoke Albany church;" and add, "Over a large arched door-way of an antient farmhouſe at Stoke Albany are alſo the arms of *Ros*, emboſſed on ſtone, with another ſhield ſo much damaged that the charges cannot be diſtinguiſhed. On a buttreſs of the ſame houſe is a cypher of ſome of the *Ros* family, ſurmounted by a crown; and near it, on the ſame buttreſs, i.h̄.c.; both well emboſſed on the ſtones. The door-way is large, with ſtone heads at the ſpringing of the arches.

P. 49. "We need not croſs the ſea for examples of this kind; we have too many (God wot) at home. King James a great while was loth to believe there were witches: but that which happened to my lord Francis of Rutland's children convinced him; who were bewitched by an old woman that was ſervant at Belvoir caſtle; but, being diſpleaſed, ſhe contracted with the devil (who converſed with her in form of a cat, whom ſhe called *Rutterkin*), to make away with thoſe children, out of mere malignity and thirſt of revenge. But, ſince the beginning of theſe unnatural wars, there may be a cloud of witneſſes produced for the proof of this black tenet; for, within the compaſs of two years, near upon 300 witches were arraigned, and the major part executed in Eſſex and Suffolk only. Scotland ſwarms with them now more than ever, and perſons of good quality executed daily [2]."

P. 59. In 1676, when a bill paſſed with an oath in it to this effect, "I A. B. do declare, that it is not lawful, upon any pretence whatever, to take up arms againſt the king, &c." the earl of Rutland voted againſt it by proxy, as did ſeveral other peers.

P. 77. In a writ of ſummons to a parliament, bearing date at Wodeſtoke 49 Hen. III. amongſt the religious prelates of Leiceſterſhire, the prior of Belvoir is inſerted; viz. "abbati de Leiceſtr', priori de Belvoir, priori de Landâ, priori de Oſolveſton, & abbati de Croxton [3]."

Mr. Burton adds, "At this town was born *John de Bever*, ſo called of his birth-place here, whom Leland termeth by the two conceited names, *Caſtoreus* and *Fiberius*, both derivatites from the Latin name of the beaſt called a *Bever*. He was a monk of the abbey of Weſtminſter, where he wrote an hiſtory from Brute to the year 1306, anno 35 of king Edward I. which he called "Chronicorum Editio;" and another book of "Acts," done in his own houſe of Weſtminſter. He lived in the reign of king Edward I. and king Edward II. as Bale [4] writeth. This man took great pains in the finding out of the Antiquities of that famous king Arthur (upon whoſe authority for the ſame Leland much relieth, both in his "Aſſertio pro rege Arthuro" and in his "Cygnea Cantio"); to which it ſeems he was ſo much affected, that (as I find) he penned the feigned ſtory of Arthur King of Great Britain and of the Knights of the Round Table, whereof I once ſaw an old manuſcript, much differing in phraſe from that which is now current in print [5]; a work, in my conceit, of ſmall pleaſure and leſs profit, of which kind infinite are now a-days extant, as the ſtory of Amadis of Gaul [6], Don Roſiclere, or Donzel del Phebo, both firſt written in Spaniſh, afterwards tranſlated into French, Palmerin de Oliva, Palmudos, Primaleon, in many parts written in Italian. Of later times, Don Quixote, and [Gulman d'] Alfarache in Spaniſh, and infinite more of the ſame ſtrain, ariſing out of the phantaſtical brains of idle monks and cloiſtered friers, whoſe ſtupend fictions and hyperbolical narrations, beyond all likelihood or ſhew of probability, ſavouring of no kind of learning or invention (other than perhaps ſome few quaint lines and wanton ſpeeches), do beſot and gull idle and illiterate readers with fooliſh chimeras and illuſive conceits; ſo that it were to be wiſhed they were moſt of them fired; for that they better not the reader, but cauſe much [7] diſtraction and loſs of time, which in more profitable ſtudies might be better ſpent.

"But hereby I do not take upon me to cenſure all feigned ſtories; for I muſt juſtly and truly acknowledge that there are many worthily and learnedly penned, whoſe mythology, well conſidered, will afford variety of profit and content. As that excellent Hiſtory of Orlando Inamorato, penned by that noble and ingenious Matheo Maria Boiardo count di Scandiano in Lombardy, ſuccenturiated by like learned in each point Ludovico Arioſto, and by him called Orlando Furioſo, the Decamerone of Giovani Boccaccio, caſtrated by the Council of Trent, for that he jerked too free at the pleaſant recreations of thoſe holy fathers. The Hecatomithi of Giovanni Bapt. Giraldo Cinthio; and of our countrymen, Geffrey Chaucer's Hiſtories and Tales, ſir Philip Sidney's Arcadia, Mr. Edmund Spenſer's Fairy Queen, Joſeph Barclay's Argenis, and Guy of Warwick, penned by Mr. Samuel Verſtegan, alias Rowlandes, and divers others of the ſame ſort."

P. 89. In 1582, the tithes and manerial demeſnes of Bottesford, worth 37*s*. 8*d*.; and the tithes of Plungar, worth 5*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*.; were demiſed to *John Packinton*; and in 1581, a meſſuage at Bottesford, worth 47*s*. 4*d*. rent, to ſir *Henry Cobham*, knt. [8]

P. 95. "Dr. Stukeley ſhewed the Society of Antiquaries, in 1726, the braſs matrix of a ſeal, circumſcribed "Sigillum capelle Sci Jacobi in villa de Bottlesforth;" perhaps Bottesford in Leiceſterſhire, the birth-place of the duke of Rutland's family [9]."

P. 104. Eaſtthorpe is not noticed in Mr. Burton's printed book; but in his MS. he calls it "a village belonging to Bottesford, ſome time the inheritance of the lords *Ros*, now (1636) belonging to the earl of *Rutland*, ſaving one freehold in the ſame. The Hoſpital of St. *John of Jeruſalem* had ſome lands in this town, as appeareth by the Rental mentioned in Old Dalby [10].

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[1] From the original deed in my poſſeſſion.

[2] Howell's Letters to Sir Edward Spencer, 1647; and Harl. MSS. 4275. 119.

[3] Burton, MS.

[4] Cent. 4. p. 361.

[5] Of the ſame opinion is Dr. Hakewell in his "Apology of the Power and Providence of God," fol. 32. edit. 2; and Dr. Key in his Antiquit. Cantabr. fol. 53.

[6] Of his hiſtory I had three large parts in Spaniſh, in folio, taken at the ſack of Calais 1596.

[7] Favin, Theatre of Honour, 2d part, p. 419.

[8] Leaſes in the Augmentation Office.

[9] Minutes of the Society of Antiquaries.

[10] See before, p. 245.

P. 105. "*William Menitdurand* was ſeiſed of the manor of Normanton; and, after revolting from the king's allegiance, returned into Normandy; after whoſe departure, king John granted it to *William de Colvile* for 20 marks and a palfrey[1].

P. 108. Add to the rectors of Braunſton,
Timothy Nicholſon[2], A. M. 6 March, 1637.
Thomas Hirſt[3], M. A. 3 Dec. 1638.

P. 123. The new-houſe of ſir William Manners at Buckminſter is now completed. And it would be injuſtice to living merit, were we not to notice, with due praiſe, an elegant collection of poems by Lady Manners; of which a ſpecimen ſhall here be given, as appropriate to the Hiſtory of the County:

"WRITTEN ON LEICESTER ABBEY.

Hail venerable walls! whoſe lonely round
Still ſhows the ſtranger what you once have been,
Though now with tufts of flowering elder crown'd,
And vivid ivy's never-fading green.

Thy priſtine glories are for ever fled,
Fled the unbounded power that once was thine;
Nor ever more ſhall rapt Devotion tread
With votive offerings round thy hallow'd ſhrine.

But where the cloiſter'd train, with Anthems clear,
In long proceſſion ſwept the vaulted aile,
Where pale Repentance dropp'd the pious tear,
And Faith 'midſt dying agonies could ſmile;

Nought now but bleating flocks are ſeen to ſtray,
Or browzing oxen from the ploughſhare led;
Or the rude peaſant, who at cloſe of day
Regardleſs paſſes o'er the ſilent dead.

The nightly bat amid the ruins flits;
The clamorous daw here builds her airy neſt;
While with diſcordant notes the ſcreech-owl ſits,
Foreboding woes to Superſtition's breaſt.

Can the reflective mind unmov'd remain,
Where every view invites the moral lay;
And kindly warns the arrogant and vain
Their boaſted honours muſt alike decay?

Methinks, as o'er theſe graſs-grown tombs I tread,
New ſhadowy forms in ſolemn order riſe;
The Warrior here erects his creſted head;
And here the Stateſman meets my wondering eyes.

For not alone the undiſtinguiſh'd crowd
Of Monks in this forſaken ſcene are laid;
Here too the children of Ambition bow'd,
And Death's inevitable tribute paid.

Tir'd with contention and the din of arms,
Here Leiceſter's earl[4], once turbulent and bold,
Sought in monaſtic gloom thoſe purer charms
Which camps or palaces could ne'er unfold.

Oft on the banks of Soar[5] he penſive trod,
And ſwell'd the rapid current with his tears,
While he beſought a long-neglected God
To blot the errors of his former years.

Rais'd by his care the ſculptur'd arches bend;
The maſſive columns form the lengthen'd aile;
In Gothic ſtate the lofty towers aſcend,
And proudly crown the conſecrated pile.

Though in thoſe ruder ages bigot zeal
Too oft miſled the viſionary mind,
And round Religion threw a gloomy veil,
Condemning joys which Providence deſign'd:

Yet far more happy for the human race
Thoſe rigid laws that deem'd all pleaſures crimes,
Than the licentious precepts which debaſe
The falſe Philoſophy of modern times.

Within theſe hoſpitable walls conceal'd,
Unhappy Segrave[6] ſhunn'd the barons' hate;
And in ſome cell obſcure his eyes he ſeal'd,
Who uncontroul'd had rul'd the king and ſtate.

A more illuſtrious mourner yet behold!
Lo, haughty Wolſey[7]! humbled to the duſt!
Hear him his fortune's ſad reverſe unfold!
And rue the hour he plac'd in Kings his truſt!

How chang'd from him, who, inſolent and proud,
The dazzling pomp of Majeſty outſhone!
Amid whoſe ſuite attendant nobles bow'd,
Rais'd by his ſmiles, or by his frowns undone!

From him, who, foremoſt in the glitt'ring train,
At Guiſnes and Bruges boundleſs power diſplay'd;
Where rival Kings his favour ſought to gain,
And more than princely honours to him paid.

No more by vain proſperity miſled,
To brighter objects here he turn'd his mind;
With reſignation bow'd his hoary head,
And, dying, own'd his cup of ſorrow kind.

Who, then, ſince ſuch the end of human power,
Would waſte in courts the vigour of their prime?
Or loſe one ſhort ineſtimable hour,
That fills the leſſening meaſure of their time?

Since wealth and grandeur in poſſeſſion cloy,
And oft with unſuſpected ſwiftneſs part,
With wiſer aim, O Man! thy thoughts employ
To cultivate the mind, to mend the heart.

With awful wonder mark yon vaulted ſky;
Obſerve thoſe ponderous planets how they roll;
The vaſt expanſe of endleſs ſpace deſcry,
And trembling to its Maker lift thy ſoul:

Turn, then, to ſublunary ſcenes thine eyes,
Behold what trifles mortals toil to gain;
And aſk thy mind if thoſe they greateſt prize
Can merit aught but pity and diſdain."

P. 129. Mr. Burton, in 1636, ſays, "This manor now belongeth to ſir *Edward Hartopp*, bart. by the ſame conveyance as Buckminſter."

Ibid. In 1568, certain lands and tenements at Sewſterne, worth 13*s.* 4*d.* were demiſed for 21 years to —— *Cope*; in 1578, other lands, worth 22*s.* to *John Place*; in 1582, tenements and lands in Sewſterne, worth 36*s.* and other lands at Buckminſter and Sewſterne, worth 21*s.* 8*d.* to *Charles Sledd*; in 1587, lands and tenements, parcel of the manor of Buckminſter and Sewſterne, to *Thomas Keyes*; and in 1589, a court-baron at Backminſter and Sewſterne, worth £11. 3*s.* 4*d.* to *Thomas Beverley* and others[8].

P. 133. In 1595, a capital meſſuage, with ſeveral cottages and lands in Claxton, parcel of the manor, of the yearly rent of £18. 3*s.* 8*d.* were granted to *Nicholas Seyneberde*; and, July 15, 1612, lands and tenements in Claxton, late parcel of the priory of *Belvoir*, to the annual value of 36*s.* 8*d.* were paſſed in fee ſimple to *Richard Chamberleyne*, eſq.

P. 135. In 1226, Ernald vicar of Claxton, and in 1366 William Warner, alſo vicar, was admitted *in fraternitatem* at Belvoir priory[9].

In 1705, John Moore paid £18. 0*s.* 3*d.* for the rectory of Claxton, parcel of the jointure of the dowager queen Catharine.

P. 142. The pedigree of the Frewens will be illuſtrated by the following ſeries of epitaphs[10]:

On a flat ſtone in the chancel of Northiam church:
"John Frewen rector, ob. 1628."

On a flat ſtone in the nave:
"Thankfull F. 1656."

On painted glaſs in the Eaſt window of the North aile, are the following verſes, composed by Dr. Humphreys[11]:
"Acceptus Frewen, Coll. Magdal. Præſes, & idem
Litchfield & Covent. Præſul, poſt Eborac. Archè . . ."

In the church-yard:
"Hic requieſcit in ſpe felicis reſurrectionis
Thomas Frewen, Joan. F. Joan. N.
hujus eccleſiæ de Northiam, cui integro
penè ſeculo præfuerunt, poſt eorum
patremque rector. Obiit 25 Jan. anno Dñi
1676-7, ætatis ſuæ 47.
Maria uxor mœſtiſſima mœrens poſuit.
Reſurgam."

On a marble monument affixed to the North wall of the chancel, in the centre of the top, is this coat: Quarterly, 1. and 4. *Frewen*; 2. Quarterly, 1. and 4. Azure, three whales' heads couped Or, 2. and 1.; 2. and 3. Argent, a croſs croſſlet fitchy; impaling, Argent, three bends ſiniſter[12].

"Near this place lye interred the bodies of ſir Edward Frewen, of Brickwall in this pariſh, and dame Selina his wife, daughter of John Godſchall, of Eaſt

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[1] Burton, MS.
[2] Rymer, vol. XX. p. 205; from Pat. 13 Car. I.
[3] Pat. 14 Car. I.
[4] Robert Boſſu earl of Leiceſter, the founder of this abbey, who became a regular canon here, and died and was buried in this abbey in 1168. See vol. I. p. 254.
[5] The name of a river at Leiceſter.
[6] The miniſter of Henry III. who alſo became a regular canon of this houſe, and died here in 1241. See vol. I. p. 261; and vol. III. p. 408.
[7] Wolſey alſo died at this abbey. See his portrait, and ſome affecting particulars of the laſt hours of his life, vol. I. p. 272.
[8] Leaſes in the Augmentation Office.
[9] Appendix, p. 24.
[10] Sir William Burrell's Collections for Suſſex, in the Britiſh Muſeum, 5697; Monumental Inſcriptions; p. 170.
[11] Le Neve's Life of the Archbiſhops, vol. I. part 2. p. 139.
[12] Plate LXX. fig. 27.

Shene, in the county of Surrey, eſq. She departed this life ſuddenly, at Hawkurſt in Kent, November 25, 1714, aged 54 years. He at Brickwall, after a long illneſs, Oct. 8, A. D. 1723, in the 62d year of his age. They had iſſue 3 ſons and 2 daughters; whereof Jane the eldeſt married William Ives, eſq. of Braden in Northamptonſhire, eſq. and is ſince deceaſed without iſſue; and Selina the youngeſt, now the wife of John Turner, of Cold Overton-hall in Leiceſterſhire, eſq. Of the ſons, John and Edward died in their minority; and Thomas Frewen, eſq. the only ſurvivor, who married Martha, only daughter of Henry Turner, eſq. ſerjeant-at-law, cauſed this monument to be erected in memory of the beſt of parents, A. D. 1727.

"In the ſame vault lye alſo the remains of Stephen Frewen, eſq. grandfather of the ſaid ſir Edward Frewen, who was buried Sept. 16, 1679. May Poſterity imitate their good example; and may they all receive the reward of the Righteous at the laſt day!"

On a monument of white and veined marble, affixed to the North aile of the chancel, at the top whereof in the centre is this coat; Ermine, three bars Azure, in chief a demi-lion Gules; impaling, Ermine, a croſs Sable, charged with five fer de moulin Argent[1].

"Reader, if you regard truth and ſincerity, and deteſt flattery, approach this monument with reverence and regret. It is ſacred to the valuable memory of Thomas Frewen, late of Brickwall, eſq. who merited from all men the deſireable character of a faithful friend, a juſt and worthy gentleman, exact in the diſcharge of his duty as an affectionate huſband and tender parent. He left iſſue ſurviving, only one ſon, Thomas Frewen, eſq. who erected this marble in memorial of the beſt of fathers. He departed this life on April the third, 1738, in the 51ſt year of his age.

"Thomas Frewen, eſq. grandfather of the ſaid Thomas Frewen, died on September the eighth, 1702, in the 72d year of his age; and lies interred at Putney in the county of Surrey, together with his late wife dame Jane Wymondeſold, relict of ſir Daws Wymondeſold, knt. and daughter of ſir Robert Cooke, of Hynam in Glouceſterſhire. She died June the 20th, 1718, ætat. 70 years."

On a flat ſtone in the chancel:

"Hic ſitus eſt vir reverendus Thankfull Frewen,
hujus eccleſiæ (poſt patrem, avum, proavumque)
per quinquaginta ſex annos rector ſanctiſſimus
& doctiſſimus; pietatis erga Deum, amoris erga
ſuos & proximos, atque charitatis erga egenos,
perilluſtre exemplum: munere ad amuſſim
præſtando, literaria opera, & annis confectus,
obiit 2do Septembris, 1749, anno ætatis 81mo.
Etiam hic depoſitæ ſunt reliquiæ Saræ,
conjugis chariſſimæ Lucæ Spencer, de Cranbrook,
generoſi, quæ obiit 4to Auguſti, 1734, anno
ætatis ſuæ 62do."

On a flat grave-ſtone in Fairleigh church, Suſſex:

"P. M. S.
Reverendi viri
Stephani Frewen, A. M.
hujuſce eccleſiæ
fidi & ſeduli per xxv annos vicarii,
necnon
Annæ dilectiſſimæ conjugis,
ex antiquo Daviſiorum ſtemmate
Londini oriundæ.
Obiit { Ille Junii 18°, A. D. 1726, ætat. 49°.
Illa Dec. 24, A. D. 1705, ætat. 37°.
Maria filia unica & hæres
parentibus optimè meritis
H. M. M. P."

P. 144. The petrified ſhell-fiſh is the *helmintholithus*, Gryphites of Linnæus, Syſt. Naturæ. It is an oyſter not found recent; and will be more particularly deſcribed in the Natural Hiſtory.

P. 145. On the 29th of June, 1611, a virgate of land, with an adjoining cloſe in Coſton, let to *William Loſſe* at 6*s*. a year; another virgate, with a tenement, &c. to *Robert Ewares*, at 18*s*.[2] late parcel of the priory of Tutbury, were ſurrendered to the king.

Ibid. Sept. 23, 1366, Robert de Braybroke (ſon of ſir Gerard Braybroke, knt. of Braybroke caſtle, co. Northampton) held the rectory of Coſton, then called Colyſton, and taxed at eleven marks, with the reverſion of a prebend in the church of York[3]; which he obtained the ſame year, Nov. 9, on the death of Robert de Walkington[4]. He had before this the rectory of Hinton near Cambridge, which he extorted from the fellows of Peter-houſe, by virtue of the pope's proviſo, about 1360; and in 1379 (being then prebendary of All Saints in the church of Lincoln) exchanged the ſame for the rectory of Girton; and that too, a little after, for Horſeman in the dioceſe of Lincoln. He was made prebendary of Fridaythorp, in the church of York, Nov. 11, 1366; and after that of Lichfield. He exchanged the prebend at York for the archdeaconry of Cornwall, and the prebendary of Combe Prima in the church of Wells, March 3, 1377. In like manner he exchanged the archdeaconry of Cornwall for the rectory of Bideford July 26, 1381. From a canon reſidentiary he was confirmed dean of Sarum by the biſhop Feb. 28, 1380. He was promoted to the ſee of London by the bull of pope Urban, Sept. 9, 1381; was conſecrated at Lambeth on the 5th of January following, and received his ſpirituals the next day, but his temporals on the 17th of December before. In September, 1382, he was made lord chancellor, but (through the reſentment of John of Gaunt) held not that place above half a year. In 1386 he ordained that the days of the Converſion and Commemoration of St. Paul ſhould be celebrated throughout his dioceſe equally with the higheſt feſtivals. In 1390, he united and incorporated ſeveral chantries in the church of St. Paul, by reaſon of the incompetency of their revenues. In 1393 he decreed, that all the clergy of his dioceſe, in their prieſtly ornaments, ſhould every year be preſent in St. Paul's church in proceſſion on the days of the Converſion and Commemoration of St. Paul. In this church an ill cuſtom for many years paſt had prevailed, which was this: The canons reſidentiary would admit no canon to reſidence, unleſs he would expend 1000, 800, or 700 marks, in the firſt year after his admiſſion, in eating and drinking, and other exceſſive and ſuperfluous expences. This cuſtom the biſhop had in vain for ſome time attempted to remedy. At laſt, this matter, by conſent of the biſhop and reſidentiaries, being referred to the king, he interpoſed his ſentence April 16, 1399, whereby he enjoined, that for the future the reſidence in the church of St. Paul ſhould be obſerved according to the form of the ſtatutes and uſe of the church of Sarum. Authors differ much about the time of his death; but, according to the trueſt account, which appears by his epitaph, he died Aug. 27, 1405, and was buried in St. Paul's church; where, in the middle of the Lady[5] chapel, on a ſlab under a rich canopy, was placed a braſs figure of him, habited *in pontificalibus*, the hem and facing richly embroidered; his right hand in a poſture of benediction, his left holding his croſier. On two of the prior ſhields *London*, and ſix maſcles voided.

Round the ledge of the ſlab was this inſcriptio

"Orate pro anima Roberti Braybroke,
quondam epiſcopi iſtius eccleſie; cujus corpus hic tumulatur;
qui obiit viceſimo ſeptimo die
menſis Auguſti, anno gratie milleſimo
quadraginteſimo quinto; cujus anime et omnium fidelium,
propitietur Deus. Amen."

"After this church was laid waſte by that dreadful fire in 1666," ſays Mr. Newcourt, "there was a body dug up in the place where this biſhop was buried, whole and uncorrupt, as if it had been lately buried. I ſaw it myſelf, and handled it[6]; it was very light, and had hair on the face, and was probably the body of this very biſhop, which is now immured in the new buildings of the church. One thing more of mine own obſervation I cannot omit, which is this: though theſe ſculptures in braſs were by ſacrilegious hands torn away from all the tombs in the church; yet this alone, which was one of the coſtlieſt, having the biſhop's effigies in braſs at length engraven upon it in his epiſcopal habit, and his epitaph in braſs likewiſe inſcribed about it[1], was left untouched, till it was buried in the ruins by that dreadful fire, notwithſtanding it was the moſt conſpicuous of any; the lord-mayor and his brethren, and the greateſt part of the congregation paſſing over it every Sunday as they came to hear ſermons there, after it was made a preaching-place for the ſaints of thoſe times, who entered not in at the door, but, like thieves and robbers, came in at the window, where they had made one[2].

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[1] Plate LXX. fig. 28.

[2] See vol. I. p. cxli.

[3] Reg. Langham, archiep. Cantuar.

[4] Willis, Cathedrals, vol. p. 132.

[5] So Godwin, p. 186. In the choir, Dugdale.

[6] A very ridiculous and groſsly indecent ſtory relative to this diſcovery is inſerted in the Antiquarian Repertory, vol. II. p. 57.

P. 149. Samuel Beilby, D. D. rector of Folkton in Yorkſhire, and vicar of Croxton Kyriel, was chaplain to the late duke of Rutland. He married a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Raſtall, prebendary of Normanton, who was niece to ſir Richard Heron, bart. Dr. Beilby publiſhed three ſingle Sermons, which were well adapted to their reſpective occaſions: 1. "A Sermon preached in the cathedral at York, July 29, 1781, at the Aſſizes," 8vo. 2. "On Religious Toleration, preached in the Church of Bewneſs, upon Windermere, Weſtmoreland, 1790," 4to. 3. "A Sermon, preached in the Church of Croxton Kyriel, Leiceſterſhire, March 15, 1795," 4to.

P. 152. Mr. Burton corrects, "At what time (as it is reported by Ralph de Coggeſhall and Ralph Niger) as king John came from Swineſted Abbey in Lincolnſhire (viſited with ſickneſs) unto the caſtle of Newarke, where he died; the abbot of this houſe, being very expert in phyſick, was then phyſician to the king; who cauſed the king's dead body to be embalmed, and ſo to be conveyed to Worceſter, according to his deſire, there to be interred near St. Wolſtan. The bowels of the king he buried in this abbey, to which this king had been before a benefactor, having before given to this houſe lands to the yearly value of £10.—It is obſerved, by Matthew of Weſtminſter[3], that the king died ſo hateful to his nobles, ſo deſtitute of treaſure, friends, and attendants, and that he had not left him ſo much ground in peace as would ſerve for his burial; that not without miſcauſe he was called *John without land*. The like is reported of king William the Conqueror by William of Poictiers, archdeacon of Luxow in France, in a little fragment[4] of the life of the ſaid king (ſet forth, amongſt others, by Mr. Camden in 1603), that after the ſaid king was departed at Roan in Normandy, no ſooner breath was gone from him, but that he was forſaken of all, as well his nobility as his own ſervants, his treaſure ſtolen away, his body being left almoſt naked in the middle of the floor, inſomuch that the author falleth into this apoſtrophe: *Cernite, precor, omnes qualis eſt mundana fides.* And when the corpſe was to be buried in the abbey of Caen, the place was challenged by one Aſceline[5], as wrongfully and violently taken from his anceſtors, for which compoſition was firſt made before the funeral could be ſolemnized; whereupon the ſaid author concludeth, that he that but a little before was ſo potent and warlike, and feared in ſo many places, was now forſaken of all, and left naked on the ground; he that erſt was maſter of ſo much treaſure, was for his funeral beholden to other mens' purſes; and he that was governor ſo lately over ſo many countries and cities, wanted at his death a free piece of ground for his body to be buried in. And laſtly, his reſtleſs bones, which ſo hardly had obtained entombing, did, about 500 years after, unluckily leave it again; for Monſieur Peter de Martigny, abbot of Caen and biſhop of Caſtres, out of a curious deſire of ſatisfaction, cauſed his tomb to be broken open, where he found upon a wall within the vault an epitaph in a plate of braſs[6]. And after that, in the year 1652, when admiral Chaſtillion, conducting the remnant of thoſe that eſcaped at the battle of Dreux, took the city of Caen, certain rude ſoldiers did beat down and utterly deface that noble monument of that renowned Conqueror; and when they could find no treaſure (which they falſely ſurmiſed had been laid up there) they pulled up the bones, and ſpitefully threw them away.

"Abbot of this houſe was *William de Houghton*, a learned doctor in divinity, who beſtowed much coſt in the repair of his houſe, and eſpecially of the library, to which he gave many books; amongſt the reſt he gave a large Bible, in nine volumes, very fair written in vellum, and learnedly gloſſed on by Solomon archdeacon of Leiceſter; for which Bible he paid fifty marks ſterling. He died in the ſecond year of king Edward the Firſt, 1274, and was here buried; as I find in a little old fragment: which alſo is briefly remembered by John Stowe, in his Annals of the beginning of king Edward the Firſt's reign."

P. 154. Pope Nicholas's Valor ſtates, that "Eccleſia de Lound eſt abbatis de Croxton; & nullum aliud habet beneficium eccleſiaſticum; VII marc'. Hence it appears that Lound was then their only benefice. Others, as we have ſhewn, were afterwards added to it.

P. 157. See in vol. I. p. lxxxiii. the revenues and expenditure of Croxton abbey.

Ibid. William was abbot here before 1190.

Euſtace was elected abbot in 1241[7].

P. 167. Under Eaſtwell, Mr. Burton adds, "It ſhould ſeem that there is another manor here; for that 1 Jac. *Roger* earl of *Rutland* aliened a manor here to *John Woring*."

Ibid. Several meſſuages or tenements, a capital meſſuage or manor-houſe, cottage, mill, and lands, with their appurtenances, in the counties of Derby and Leiceſter, the property of *Rowland Eyre*, eſq. (who had been declared a traitor by the then uſurping powers) were ſold to the Earl of *Rutland*, 9 May, 1653, for 5392*l.* 15*s.* 8½*d.*[8]

P. 177. The following letter has been found, among ſome looſe papers of Mr. Burton, ſince the articles on Edmondthorpe and Withcote were printed:

"To the worſhipful and his much reſpected friend
William Burton, eſq. at Lindley, give theſe.

"Worthy Sir, your titles put me to the bluſh; it were my happineſs to deſerve the leaſt of them; but it is your pleaſure to ſtyle me what I ſhould be. I have made bold to interline your note, to ſhew the houſe from whence I come; concerning which place may it pleaſe you farther to know that there is therein as beautiful a little church as I have ſeen, built alſo by mine anceſtors, as I have heard. The probability grows by the reſemblance with the other buildings, as alſo by the windows being all alike enriched with large proportions of all the Apoſtles and ſome of the Prophets; and under every of them the ſeveral pictures and arms, in coloured glaſs, of my great grandfathers William Smith and Roger Ratcliffe, and of my great grandmother Aſhby, wife unto them both; and alſo of my grandfather John Smith, and Dorothy his wife, my grandmother, with their ſeveral coats; wherein my great grandfather Smith and his wife are ranked in the firſt place. They are the richeſt and faireſt windows for ſuch proportions and ornaments that ever I ſaw; their ſeveral coats are alſo engraven in ſtone at the upper end of the chancel; where are alſo monuments of all the ſaid parties, but plain; and alſo of Ambroſe Smith, eſq. whoſe heir is now owner thereof. The roof alſo of all the ſaid church is, and always has been, very finely painted. I have returned this incloſed note, together with the pedigree, becauſe, if I miſtake not, the ſeveral coats added unto Aſhby's coat are not in both alike, whereby I cannot underſtand the ſeveral coats, which I intreat may be more fully explained to my underſtanding; and if you pleaſe to keep the pedigree any longer you may. I find in your book, fol. 183. and 185. that Aſhby married Elizabeth, the daughter and heir of Burdet of Loſeby, by whom he had Loſeby; the which Burdet, in this your note, I find to be John Burdet; and in your book, fol. 141. I find that John Burdet, knight, had iſſue Elizabeth his daughter and heir, who, 7 Henry V, married ſir Humphrey Stafford, knight, and there that pedigree ends; ſo that I do not find the pedigree of Burdet to be drawn to match with Aſhby, which, as it ſeems, fol. 185, was temp. Edward IV. I find alſo, fol. 185, that Burdet of Loſeby married the daughter and heir of Roger le Zouch; but yet I cannot find in the pedigree of the Zouches, fol. 19, that the line is drawn down ſo far as to match with the Burdets; both which (if you pleaſe) I deſire may be done, or elſe it may ſtand as a bar and objection againſt the deriving of our pedigree from thoſe families. If you think it requiſite to have my wife's father's coat, with the ſeveral coats annexed thereunto, I will ſend it to you in London. I have ſent you a ſmall remembrance, preſuming to be ſtill troubleſome unto you, relying upon your love and kindneſs herein; whom you ſhall ever find, Yours, and yours ready to requite, ROGER SMITH.

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[1] See Dugdale's St. Paul's, p. 84 (where a repreſentation of it is given); and Gough's Sepulchral Monuments, vol. II. p. 15.

[2] Newcourt, vol. I. p. 20.

[3] Flores Hiſtor. fol. 78. col. a. lib. 2.

[4] Fragmentum de Willielmo Conqueſtore, fol. 33.

[5] William de Malmeſbury, 63. b; Eadmerus, lib. 1. Nov. 13; William de Newburgh, lib. 1. cap. 2.

[6] Andrew Thevet, in his Coſmography, writing of Caen. See the detail of all theſe ſeveral openings, in Ducarel's Anglo-Norman Antiquities, p. 51—56, fol. edit.

[7] Reg. Groſſeteſte, Pont. 7.

[8] From a MS. in the Bodleian Library, intituled "Purchaſers, &c. of the Eſtates of the Royaliſts, in the years 1651—1654."

Edmondthorpe, Oct. 16, 1632.

"I cannot but approve exceeding well of what you have ſaid concerning Edmondthorpe, as alſo of your intentions for Withcock; whereof when you ſhall treat, my deſire is, in your diſcourſe of our family as in your judgement you ſhall think beſt, that you would be pleaſed to ſet forth in particular the deſcent of Aſhby from Burdet, and Burdet from Zouch, &c."

The articles on Edmondthorpe and Withcote, above alluded to, ſhall be tranſcribed from the hand-writing of Mr. Burton.

"The now lord of the manor of Edmondthorpe is the grave and religious ſir *Roger Smith*, knt. one of the juſtices of this county, whoſe worthy parts are adorned with the worth of his deſcent; whoſe great grandfather *William* Smith, alias *Heriz*, of Withcock, in this county, eſq. married *Katharine*, the daughter of *William Aſhby*, of Loſeby in this county, eſq. whoſe anceſtor married with the heir-general of *John Burdet*, of Loſeby, eſq. who married *Elizabeth*, ſole daughter and heir of ſir *Roger Zouch*, of Lubbeſthorpe in this county, knt. whoſe lineal anceſtor *Alan* viſcount of *Rohan* in Little Brittaine in France, married *Conſtance*, daughter of *Conan* duke of *Brittaine*, by *Maud* his wife, daughter of *Henry* the firſt king of England, as will appear in the pedigree of *Zouch* in Aſhby-la-Zouch and Lubbeſthorpe.

"The firſt wife of the ſaid ſir Roger Smith was *Jane* eldeſt daughter of ſir *Edward Heron*, that learned lawyer, and one of the barons of the Exchequer; by whom he had iſſue two daughters, *Aletheia* and *Jane*; and one ſon named *Edward*, who married the eldeſt daughter of ſir *Edward Heron*, knight of the Bath, whoſe mother was *Anne*, daughter of ſir *Henry Cobham*, knt. brother to the lord Cobham lord chamberlain, and lord-warden of the cinque-ports, and father of the now lord Cobham. His ſecond wife was *Anne* daughter of *Thomas Goodman*, of Goodman's place in the Minories, eſq. by whom he had iſſue divers ſons and daughters. His eldeſt daughter *Anna* married ſir *John Norwich*, of Brampton, in the county of Northampton, knight and baronet, of an antient and noble family, whoſe antient name was *Bigot* earl of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* temp. Henry I. and by ſome called earl of *Norwich*, from whence the name is come, as appears by his evidences. His ſaid ſon *Edward Smith* had iſſue two ſons. The eldeſt, *Roger*, died in his minority; and the younger ſurviving, named *Edward*, is a gentleman of great hopes both for virtue and other endowments, and is yet unmarried.

"This manor is entire; and hath been incloſed in part many hundred years, and the reſidue above 80 years, without decaying the farms. It hath a court leet, free warren, clerk of the market, waifes, ſtrays, and felons goods by charter. The ſoil is exceeding good, and well wooded; and in it the ſaid ſir Roger Smith hath built a very fair and large houſe of brick and ſtone, with all other accommodations anſwerable thereunto."

P. 177. On the death of *Edmund Smith*, eſq. the manſion-houſe and eſtate at Edmondthorpe were ſold to the late Mr. Pochin for £22,500. by the late Mr. *Thomas* Smith[1], who was generally believed to have made away with the greater part of the property before he came into poſſeſſion of the eſtate.

P. 178. l. 4. After "admiration of them," Mr. Burton's MS. adds, "Contrary to the humour of that famous pope and excellent Antiquary, pope Sixtus Quintus, who began his papacy in the year 1584, and who ſpent infinite treaſure in reſtoring decayed Antiquities, as Alfonſo Ciacconio[2], Antonio Cicarella[3], and Jo. Bapt. de Cavalleriis[4], report of him. And as Pirrho Ligorio[5] (who was an agent in the performance of moſt of them) ſays of him, that in his time (which was in continuance about ſix years), he performed more rare works[6] than any one than had gone before him had; and had he lived but any reaſonable time longer, he would have done more than all his predeceſſors put together; witneſs thoſe huge pyramids, obeliſks, columns, churches, chapels, fountains, and many other worthy things now extant in Rome by him erected and reſtored. The true proportion of which Giov. Franciſco Bordini[7] cauſed curiouſly to be cut in copper, and printed at Rome 1588 (which book I have); and are at large deſcribed by Giov. Pinadello[8], in his Numeri Quinarii."

Ibid. l. 25. For "in the remembrance of him," r. "for the monument of him;" and in the two laſt lines read thus; "That if one take away a coat armour which hangeth over a tomb in a church, the indictment muſt be, *bona executorum* of the dead man; but, if a grave-ſtone be taken away, the indictment muſt be *bona eccleſiæ*."

P. 184. Dorothy, daughter of Ambroſe Smith, was married, thirdly, to viſcount Kilmurry; and fourthly, to the earl of Kelly, privy counſellor. Her ſiſter Iſabella was married to —— Lewys, a lawyer.

P. 188. Under Garthorpe, Mr. Burton adds, "It ſhould ſeem that there be two manors within this town; that of *Woodford*, which deſcended to *John Morton*, father of *Mary*, married to *Francis Smith*, who died 6 Eliz. ſeiſed thereof: the other, whereof in 23 Henry VIII. *Edward Watſon* died ſeiſed."

P. 213. To the rectors of Harby add,

John Barbour, 1420[9].

Richard Johnſon, M. A. May 21, 1638[10].

Thomas *Daffye* (not Dalby) 1647.

John Major, 1703, was M. A. and rector alſo of Tollerton, co. Nottingham.

Dr. Stanley was inſtituted May 10, 1798, on his own petition; and had a diſpenſation to hold with it the rectory of Stubton, co. Lincoln.

P. 214. "From ſir John Leke," ſays Burton, "deſcended ſir *Francis* Leke, baron *Deincourt*, now living, 1636."

P. 215. In the Teſta de Nevill, under the head of "Terra Normannorum," is this entry: "Item abbas de Leyc' tenet advocationem eccleſie de Harſtan; & non poteſt inquiri per quem habuit advocationem[11]."

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[1] Who died in November 1797. See under Huſbands Boſworth, vol. II. p. 471.

[2] Alfonſo Ciacconio, and Antonio Cicarella, in their Lives of Sextus V. Alfonſo Ciacconio was a Spaniſh Dominican frier, and patriarch of Alexandria, who wrote the Lives of the Popes and Cardinals, 1601; reprinted at Rome 1676, 4 vols. fol. with a Continuation of the Hiſtory of Trajan's war with the Dacians, and an Illuſtration of the column erected on that occaſion; and "Bibliotheca Scriptorum uſque ann. 1583." He died 1599, aged 59.

[3] Cicarella in 1600 completed, as far as Clement VIII, the Lives of the Popes; which Baptiſt Platina had compiled as far as Paul II; and Onuphrius Panvinius had continued to Pius V.

[4] Effigies Pontificum Romanorum, in eiſdem vitis & inſignibus, Romæ, 1545, 8vo.

[5] Deſcrittione de Roma.

[6] 1586. He removed an obeliſk out of one ſolid ſtone, 107 feet long, weighing 956,148 pounds, from Circa Neronis to the Vatican Piazza; for performance of which he had about 50 cranes and ſuch like engines; wherein by the ſpace of a whole year he had daily labouring 907 men and 70 horſes. The whole expence came to 37,965 crowns; as M. Funccius ſetteth down, in his Auctuarium to his Commentaries upon his Chronology, & Dominico Fontana (who was an agent in the erection) writeth.

[7] De rebus præclarè a Sixto V. Pont. Max. Jo. Fran. Bordini liber. Romæ, 1588, fol.

[8] Invicti Quinarii Numeri Series, quæ ſummatim a ſuperioribus Pontificibus et maximè a Sexto V. res preclarè quadriennio geſtas annuntiat; Romæ, 1598. 4to.

[9] Peck, from a MS. at Belvoir.

[10] Pat. 14 Car. I.

[11] Vol. I. p. xlviii.

P. 222. In 1247, there was a ſuit between William Beler and the prior of Kirkby, concerning ſome cuſtoms and ſervices claimed by the ſaid William from the prior for a free tenement held by him in Kirkby[1].

P. 230. " Mr. Burton adds, " Clemens Reynerus, in his Apoſtolitas Benedictinorum in Angliâ, fol. 210, will have this priory to be of the order of Cluniacs; and to be founded temp. Henry II. But both he and Mr. Speed are miſtaken in the time of the foundation; for it ſhould be temp. Edward II."

P. 231. Lands in Aſfordby, parcel of the priory of Kirkby Beler, were granted, June 23, 1609, to *William Silverwood*, yeoman; and a tenement and lands of that priory in Leiceſter, demiſed in 1596 to *William Kempe* for 32 years, was granted, July 15, 1602, to *William Chamberlayne*.

P. 232. Lands in Aſfordby, parcel of the priory of Kirkby, which had been demiſed to divers perſons at the annual rent of 36*s*. 8*d*. were paſſed away in fee-ſimple to *William Silverwood*, yeoman, June 23, 1609; and certain lands and tenements in Leiceſter, parcel of the priory of Kirkby Beler, which had been demiſed in 1596 for 30 years to *William Kempe* at a rent of 13*s*. 4*d*. were paſſed away in fee-ſimple to *Richard Chamberlayne*, July 15, 1612.

P. 233. note 1. Mr. Burton adds, " Whoſe life is at large ſet down by the lord Coke, in his Preface to his Commentaries upon the ſaid Mr. Thomas Littleton's Tenures;" and at the end of the note, " As Mr. John Perkins ſaith, in his chapter of Tenant by the courteſy of England; who was alſo a fellow of the Inner Temple, and wrote a little treatiſe of certain titles of the common law, wittily and learnedly compoſed, wherein (as Mr. Fulbeck ſaith) be many commendable things, delivered by a ready wit and pleaſant method, many excellent caſes, ſhewing great reading and good experience; but expreſſing more ſharpneſs of wit than depth of judgement[2]; which treatiſe was firſt publiſhed 1530, 22 Henry VIII. (as John Bale[3] writeth in his Eleventh Century, who lived alſo in the ſame time). It was afterwards corrected and reprinted in London, by William Middleton, 1541, 33 Henry VIII. as appeareth by the title of the book, one of which edition I now have. He died 1545, 37 Henry VIII. Littleton's Tenures by ſome is conceived to be firſt ſet forth about 24 Henry VIII; to be printed at Roan in France, at the inſtance of Richard Pinſon, printer to king Henry VIII; but, ſaving their favour, I take it to be firſt publiſhed in the reign of king Henry VII. and put forth by Richard Littleton, of Pileton, co. Stafford, a learned apprentice of the lawes, younger ſon to ſir Thomas Littleton the author (which Richard Littleton died 9 Henry VIII.) for theſe two reaſons. Firſt, for that the book being ſo learned and judicious a piece of work, and dedicated to him by his ſiſter, he would in no ſort neglect or detract time of the publiſhing, but with all ſpeed and conveniency communicate it to others for general good, and this at his own coſt; for it is not probable that Pinſon would be at the charge of the printing it in France, not knowing what the event and iſſue would be in the ſale of them at home. Next, for that this Pinſon (who is ſaid to procure it to be firſt printed at Roan by William le Taileur, for it was written in French) was printer to king Henry VII. and died in the beginning of the reign of king Henry VIII; whom in that place ſucceeded Robert Redman, whoſe dwelling and printing-houſe was at the George in Fleet-ſtreet; for confirmation hereof I have an Abridgement of the Statutes, printed 1499, 15 Henry VII. by Richard Pinſon the king's printer; and have ſeen divers books printed in the beginning of king Henry VIII. by Robert Redman; and have two books now in my cuſtody: " Articuli ad novas Narrationes," and " Diverſitates Curiarum cum Juriſdict." printed by Robert Redman, 1528, 20 Henry VIII; by which it is moſt evident, that Littleton's Tenures muſt then be extant before 24 Henry VIII. For the reaſon produced, that, had it been in print before, it is likely it would have been vouched either in argument, or by ſome writers, that is no argument; for it is a general noted obſervation, that preſent times never yielded reſpect, but ſucceeding ages that gave and enlarged the credit of the author, as hath long ſince been affirmed by the poet;

'Rara coronato plauſere theatra Menandro:
Et ſua riſerunt ſæcula Mæonidem[4].'
Menander being crown'd, few did applaud the ſtage,
And Homer himſelf was laugh'd at in his age.

And a little after,

'Nam poſt fata venit gloria.'
For after Death doth Honour come."

P. 237. To note 4, Mr. Burton adds, " John Chifflet[5], in his Inſignia Gentilitium Equitum Ordinis Aurei Velleris," printed at Antwerp, 1632, 4to, p. 155, maketh the field " Gules, and the teeth Argent;" and on Stephen Bathor he remarks, " whoſe picture I have, well cut, in a little medayle."

P. 239. Melton was a market-town in 1078, as appeareth by the grant of *Godfrey de Wirce*, printed in the Appendix to vol. I. p. 125.

P. 240. In 1240, *John de Fontibus* poſſeſſed lands to the value of 20 marks at Melton, which *John Fitzwilliam* and *William Orgar* held.

P. 246. In 1572, the rectory of Melton Mowbray was demiſed to *Humphrey Adderley*, at a rent of £16. 1*s*. 3*d*.; in 1592, three meſſuages, with certain lands and tenements, yielding £4. 7*s*. 8*d*. rent, parcel of the manor of Melton, were granted to *Edmund Power* for a term of 31 years; and in 1595 lands and tenements there, to the yearly value of 33*s*. 4*d*. to *Ellen Pynne*[6].

P. 250. " In tempore domini Oliveri Sutton, quondam Lincolnienſis epiſcopi, qui cœpit preeſſe ecclesie cathedrali beate Marie Virginis Lincolnie A. D. 1279.

Melton Mowbray vic'.

Ordinantes, & ordinando tenore preſentium ſtatuentes, quòd in dictâ eccleſiâ de Melton ſit perpetua vicaria; dictique prior & conventus, ac eorum ſucceſſores futuris temporibus ſucceſſivè, poſt mortem Richardi de Hetham nunc vicarii ejuſdem eccleſie de Melton, preſbyterum idoneum nobis & ſucceſſoribus canonicè preſentent, inſtituend' pro perpetuo in eâdem vicariâ, qui duos capellanos, unum diaconum, & unum ſubdiaconum, competentes & honeſtos, ipſius vicarii ſumptibus exhibendos, ſecum continuò habeat reſidentes, ad divina obſequia in eâdem perpetuò ſuſtinenda. Habeant autem dicti prior & conventus integrè & pacificè totam terram pertinentem ad eccleſiam de Melton, cum pratis, paſcuis, & paſturis, & omnibus aliis ad dictam terram eccleſie pertinentibus. Percipiant & iidem prior & conventus totam decimam garbarum & feni, & totam decimam agnorum, & mortuaria in vivis animalibus ac pecoribus conſiſtentia, & triginta ſolidos annuos de abbate & conventu de Gerweden, quos eccleſia de Melton conſueverat ab eiſdem percipere nomine decimarum. Et vicarius, qui pro tempore fuerit, percipiet totum altaragium dicte eccleſie de Melton; ſcilicet, totam decimam lane, omneſque alias minutas decimas, oblationes, & obventiones undecunque ad dictam eccleſiam nomine altaragii pertinentes (exceptis decimâ agnorum, & mortuariis conſiſtentibus in vivis pecoribus, ut ſuperiùs eſt expreſſum); & habebit manſum prope eccleſiam ab omni onere & ſervitio liberum & quietum, quod nunc vicarius ipſius eccleſie & ſui predeceſſores habebant ſecundùm domini Henrici ordinationem predictam. Suſtinebunt autem dicti prior & conventus onera reficiendi, reparandi, ac de novo conſtruendi, cancellum dicte eccleſie, cùm neceſſe fuerit; & alia omnia onera extraordinaria. Ad hec, pro recompen-

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[1] Harl. MSS. 7178. [2] Fulbeck, p. 28. [3] Bale, Deſcript. Britann. Cent. XI. fol. 74. [4] Martial, Lib. V. 10.

[5] Of this book I have a MS copy, beautifully tricked, under the title of " Inſignia Gentilitia Equitum Ordinis Aurei Velleris, Fecialium verbis enuntiata. A. Johanne Jacobo Chiffletio, Philippi IV. Catholici Regis & ſereniſſimæ Principis Iſabellæ Claræ Eugeniæ Hiſpaniarum Infantis, Medici à cubiculis, Ordinario; Latinè & Gallicè producta. Le Blazon des Armories de tout les Chevaliers del ordre de la Toiſon d'or depuis le primeur inſtitution (1429) juſques à preſent 1632. Antwerpiæ, ex officinâ Plantinianâ Balthaſari Moreti, 1634. Effigiata & ſic delineata, cum Eulogiis Equitum, labore & pœnâ Will'mi Burton, de Lindley, com. Leic. an. 1640, æt. 65, ſive ſpeculari." J. N.

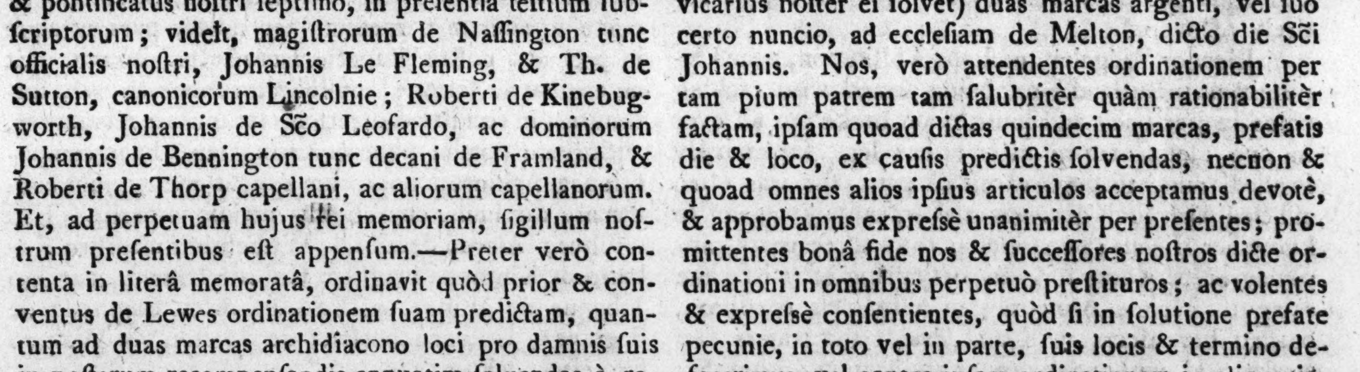
[6] Leaſes in the Augmentation Office.

ſatione damnorum que ex dictâ appropriatione ac noſtrâ ordinatione contingere poſſent in hâc parte, ordinamus & ſtatuimus quòd dicti prior & conventus ſolvant annuatim in perpetuum, in ſignum reverentie & honoris, & in conſervationem indemnitatis de dictis bonis eccleſiaſticis ſuis uſibus aſſignatis, treſdecim marcas argenti eccleſie noſtre Lincolnie, in ipsâ eccleſiâ, per ſuum proprium nuncium, ſacriſte ejuſdem loci tradend', die Nativitatis beati Johannis Baptiſte, in uſus vicariorum ac clericorum miniſtrantium in ipsâ eccleſiâ convertend', prout ſuper hoc duximus ordinandum; ita quòd ſolvant perpetuò annuatim archidiacono loci qui pro tempore fuerit, pro damnis ſuis in poſterum recompenſandis, preter annuam procurationem (quam vicarius ei ſolvet), duas marcas argenti, vel ſuo certo nuncio ad eccleſiam de Melton, dicto die Sancti Johannis. Vicarius autem qui pro tempore fuerit, ac ipſa vicaria, ſuſtinebit omnia onera ordinaria, debita, & conſueta, dictam eccleſiam de Melton contingentia, inveniendi, reficiendi, & reparandi libros, veſtimenta, calices & alia vaſa, ceteraque omnia ornamenta eccleſie in eccleſiâ memoratâ. Hec autem ordinamus & ſtatuimus, & perpetuò manere volumus illibata, ſalvis in omnibus epiſcopali & Lincolnie èccleſie dignitate, & nobis ac ſucceſſoribus noſtris auctoritate & poteſtate interpretandi & declarandi, ſi quid dubium ſupra dictam ordinationem perſonatûs & vicarie forſan emiſerit in futurum, & compellandi dictos priorem & conventum, ac vicarium, ſuoſque ſucceſſores, ad plenam obſervationem hujus noſtre ordinationis, interpretationis, & declarationis ejuſdem, ſi quà fieri contingat, de plano & abſque judiciali, per ſequeſtrationem & ſubtractionem fructuum & proventuum dicte eccleſie de Melton, aliiſque modis quibus nobis viſum fuerit expedire. Acta ſunt hec apud Lidington, 19 kal. Septembris, A. D. 1286, & pontificatûs noſtri ſeptimo, in preſentiâ teſtium ſubſcriptorum; videlt, magiſtrorum de Naſſington tunc officialis noſtri, Johannis Le Fleming, & Th. de Sutton, canonicorum Lincolnie; Roberti de Kinebugworth, Johannis de Sc̄o Leofardo, ac dominorum Johannis de Bennington tunc decani de Framland, & Roberti de Thorp capellani, ac aliorum capellanorum. Et, ad perpetuam hujus rei memoriam, ſigillum noſtrum preſentibus eſt appenſum.—Preter verò contenta in literâ memoratâ, ordinavit quòd prior & conventus de Lewes ordinationem ſuam predictam, quantum ad duas marcas archidiacono loci pro damnis ſuis in poſterum recompenſandis annuatim ſolvendas à religioſis memoratis, per literam ſuam patentem ratificarent; quod expreſſiùs conceſſerunt. Deindè, altercato aliquandiù ſuper juramento canonice obedientie à priore predicto ratione prefate eccleſie preſtando, priore aſſerente ſecum ſuper preſtationem hujus juramenti eſſe per ſedem Apoſtolicam diſpenſatum, tandem, poſt varia, idem prior juravit pro eccleſiâ de Melton, predicto epiſcopo & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, & officialibus ejuſdem, canonicam obedientiam in formâ conſuetâ, proteſtatione premiſſâ, quòd ſi ante feſtum Omnium Sanctorum proximè ſequens poſſet docere per privilegium ſedis Apoſtolice ſe ad peractionem hujus juramenti non teneri, per dictum juramentum nullatenùs arctarentur, ſed pro non preſtito habetur, alioquin juramentum hujus robur habet perpetue firmitatis. Poſtmodum ſcriptum fuit officiali archidiaconi Leiceſtrie ſub hâc formâ:—O. permiſſione divinâ, Lincolnienſis epiſcopus, dilecto in Chriſto filio officiali archidiaconi Leiceſtrie ſalutem. Quia eccleſiam de Melton Mowbray, vacantem, religioſis viris priori & conventui de Lewes, ejuſdem eccleſie patronis, caritatis intuitu conceſſimus, in uſus ſuos proprios perpetuò poſſidendam, ſalvâ portione vicarie in eâ antiquitùs ordinatâ: Vobis mandamus quatenùs eoſdem religioſos in corporali poſſeſſione dicte eccleſie inducatis, ſeu faciatis induci. Vale. Dat', apud Lidington, 19 kalend. Septembris, pontificatûs noſtri anno ſeptimo.

Sequitur ratificatio prioris & conventûs in dorſo rotuli:—Univerſis ſancte matris eccleſie filiis, ad quos preſentes litere pervenerint, frater Johannes prior humilis Lewen', & ejuſdem loci conventus, ſalutem in Domino. Noverit univerſitas veſtra, quòd cùm venerabilis pater dominus Oliverus, Dei gratiâ, Lincolnienſis, eccleſiam de Melton Mowbray nobis noſtriſque ſucceſſoribus, caritatis intuitu, in proprios uſus perpetuò poſſidendam, pro ſuâ gratiâ conceſſiſſet; ac, inter cetera, juxta lubentiam noſtram quam ei ſuper hoc liberantèr fecimus, tempore ordinationis hujus ordinâſſet, quòd nos, pro recompenſatione damnorum que ex dictâ appropriatione ac ſuâ ordinatione contingere poſſent in hâc parte, in perpetuum ſolvamus annuatim, in ſignum reverentie & honoris, & conſervationem indemnitatis, de dictis bonis eccleſiaſticis noſtris uſibus aſſignatis, treſdecim marcas argenti matrici eccleſie Lincolnie, in ipsâ eccleſiâ, per proprium nuncium, ſacriſte ejuſdem loci tradendas, die Nativitatis Sc̄i Johannis Baptiſte, in uſus vicariorum & clericorum miniſtrantium in ipsâ eccleſiâ convertendas, prout dictus patèr ſuper hoc duxèrit ordinandum; ita quòd ſolvamus perpetuò annuatim archidiacono loci qui pro tempore fuerit, pro damnis ſuis in poſterum recompenſandis, preter annuam procurationem (quam vicarius noſter ei ſolvet) duas marcas argenti, vel ſuo certo nuncio, ad eccleſiam de Melton, dicto die Sc̄i Johannis. Nos, verò attendentes ordinationem per tam pium patrem tam ſalubritèr quàm rationabilitèr factam, ipſam quoad dictas quindecim marcas, prefatis die & loco, ex cauſis predictis ſolvendas, necnon & quoad omnes alios ipſius articulos acceptamus devotè, & approbamus expreſsè unanimitèr per preſentes; promittentes bonâ fide nos & ſucceſſores noſtros dicte ordinationi in omnibus perpetuò preſtituros; ac volentes & expreſsè conſentientes, quòd ſi in ſolutione prefate pecunie, in toto vel in parte, ſuis locis & termino defecerimus, vel contra ipſam ordinationem in aliquo invenerimus modo quovis, dictus pater & ſui ſucceſſores de plano & ſine ſtrepitu judiciali, per ſequeſtrationem & ſubtractionem fructuum & proventuum eccleſie de Melton, ad ipſius ordinationis obſervationem nos & ſucceſſores noſtros liberè poſſint compellere, aliiſque modis quibus eis viſum fuerit expedire. In cujus rei teſtimonium, ſigillum noſtrum commune preſentibus eſt appenſum. Dat', in capitulo noſtro apud Lewes, die Dominicâ proximâ poſt feſtum Sancti Dionyſii, A. D. 1286.—Iſta verò ratificatio, & ſubmiſſio prioris & conventûs de Lewes ex aliâ parte rotuli conſcripta, miſſe fuerunt 7 kal. Novembris, anno 7°, per magiſtrum Durandum, ut ibidem per decanū & capitulum ejuſdem in theſauro ſalvo cuſtodirentur."

P. 252. Add to the vicars,
“ Richard Hetham, 1286.”

P. 259. Add this Pedigree of SHIPWARD, of MELTON MOWBRAY, 1619. (Harl. MSS. 1180.)


George Shipward, of the Foreſt of Dene, co. Glouceſter. = . . .
Other ſons and daughters.
. . . . 1ſt wi. = 2. Maurice Shipward, of Alleſton, co. Glouc. = Margaret, dau. of John Raglin, 2d w.
Walter Shipward, of Melton Mowbray, co. Leic. = Urſula, dau. of Laurence Savage, brother to John Savage, of Cheſter, knt.
3. William Shipward, of Mangoteſfeild, co. Glouceſter, 3d ſon.
Mary, dau. and heir. = Richard Houghton, of Eaſt Harting, co. Suſſex.
Maurice, 1ſt ſon.
Anne, married to John Hutchin, of Wyfordby.
Iſabel, married to Robert Leigh, of Claxton.
Henry Shipward, eldeſt ſon and heir 1619. = Mary, dau. of Anthony Docwra, of Rudfen, co. Warwick.
2. Chriſtopher.
4. Matthew.
3. George Shipward, of Cold Overton. = Barbara, dau. of Robert Hutchin, of Rutland.
Katharine.
1. Thomas Shipward, æt. 34, 1619.
2. Maurice.
3. John.

P. 261. l. 2. Read “ Everard,” not “ *Sir* Everard.”

P. 262. l. 7. For “ creſcents,” r. “ croſs croſslets.”

P. 264. In the vault of Eltham church, Kent:
“ Sir Charles Hudſon, bart. died 22 Oct. 1773, aged 49 years.
“ Deborah lady Hudſon, relict of ſir Charles Hudſon, bart. died Jan. 1, 1780, aged 55 years.”

P. 267. In 1581, lands in Burton Lazar, alias Spytle,

tle, parcel of the manor of Melton Mowbray, were demiſed for 21 years to *Francis Alforde*[1].

Ibid. In the Pedigree, for "Rev. *Robert* Hacker," read "Rev. *Charles* Hacker, rector of Widmerpole, co. Notts, married in 1712[2]."

Ibid. Lady Mary Howe died April 9, 1800. She was to have been married (had ſhe lived four days longer) to the earl of Morton.

P. 267. The following are the cures which are noticed as having been effected by the waters of Burton:

"At Melton Mowbray, Sarah Ward, a girl of about 12 years old, had 10 years laboured under a moſt inveterate ſcurvy and ſcalded head, one entire ſcab, her body blotched (being pronounced incurable) came to bathe in and drink the water, which, without any other application, in about three months wrought an entire cure, her ſkin quite clear and ſound, and ſhe in perfect health.

"Mary Sanſum, of the ſame place, 16 years of age, from eight years old had been afflicted with a virulent ſcurvy and inſufferable ſharp humour in her blood; from bathing about nine times and drinking the water is entirely recovered.

"A child, about five years old at Leiceſter, firſt ſeized with a ſore like a ring-room on her cheek, ſoon ſpread all over her body, full of blotches and ſores; ſhe could neither ſtand nor ſit eaſy; and had ſo continued ſome time, her parent ineffectually applying every where for relief; at length, by bathing and drinking the water about two months, is entirely cured.

"One Doubleday, a lad about 12 years of age, of Great Clawſon, in Leiceſterſhire, from a hooping-cough was afflicted with a large ſwelling on his throat, which impoſthumated, and had a continual diſcharge for two years and a half, that he was obliged conſtantly to wear double cloth over it: upon bathing and drinking the waters about three weeks, he entirely recovered.

"Eleanor Ridgeley, of Long Lidlington, near Uppingham in Rutlandſhire, being ſeized with racking pains in her back and loins, ſoon broke out all over in one almoſt entire ulcer; her legs ſurprizingly ſwelled, and, through exceſs of pain, ſhe was often afflicted with ſuch dizzineſs and inſenſibility as not to know her friends; continuing thus three years, applying every where for, but deſpairing of relief; ſhe came to Melton Mowbray in a helpleſs condition, bathed her ulcers with and drank the waters five weeks, and, without any other application during that time, ſhe voided many conſiderable ſized ſtones, her ulcers healed, ſhe recovered her ſtrength, and is now perfectly ſound and well; and has, as a moſt extraordinary object, been viſited by many of the phyſical faculty. However incredible this relation may ſeem, her caſe is well known in her neighbourhood, and ſhe wholly attributes her cure to Burton waters.

"Mrs. Wilcox, of Ouſton in Leiceſterſhire, a gentlewoman near 70, had a wonderful cure from the waters[3]."

Ibid. The cure of diſtempered cattle was an invaluable circumſtance; but it is not eaſy to ſay to what it was owing; hardly to any inherent ſanctity having continued ſo long on the grounds; or to any known natural properties; as the ſame ſalubrity was obſerved in other ſmall ſpots, where nothing particular was ever pretended to. In Stone-pit Cloſe, in Cold Newton lordſhip, a common road, open on both ſides, runs through the whole length; and droves of cattle paſſed through in conſiderable numbers; and the tenant aſſured me that he frequently got out of bed to hinder the travellers from mixing with his cows, or ſlabbering over the graſs. The reaſon of his giving himſelf this trouble was, his knowing that they were diſtempered from being drove at ſuch an unſeaſonable hour; which was done to avoid the penalty for moving their cattle in that condition. The tenant alſo added, that the cattle died in all the contiguous cloſes round, which were only ſeparated by an hedge. And his relation cannot be doubted, as he would hardly tell a lie to his landlord of his having eſcaped the general loſs; when ſaying the contrary was more likely to be beneficial to him. G. A.

P. 272. l. 41, 42. r. "Lev. xiii. 44. Numb. v. 1."

P. 273. In the reign of king Henry III. the following compoſition was entered into between the monks of Kirkby and the brethren of St. Lazar of Burton, concerning the tithes of Melton mills, by the mutual oath of the parties litigant;

"Univerſis ſancte matris eccleſie filiis tam preſentibus quam futuris, W. dictus abbas de Stanleiâ, & W. & J. de Kenilworth & de Coventriâ priores, ſalutem in vero ſalutari. Noverit univerſitas veſtra, quòd cauſa quæ vertebatur inter priorem & monachos de Kirkebi ex unâ parte, & fratres S. Lazari de Burtonâ ex aliâ parte, ſuper decimas duorum molendinorum de Meltonâ, nobis à ſummo pontifice delegata, amicabili compoſitione hunc finem ſortita eſt; videlicet, quòd predicti fratres S. Lazari ad feſtum S. Laurentii, dimidiam marcam argenti predictis priori & monachis de Kirkebi in perpetuum abſque contradictione annuatim perſolvent. Hanc autem compoſitionem firmitèr in perpetuum tenendam, pars utraque in preſentiâ noſtrâ, inſpectis ſacroſanctis, juravit. Et nè ea quæ auctoritate apoſtolicâ, ratione previâ, ſtatuuntur, in recidive contentionis ſcrupulum relabantur, auctoritate domini pape quâ fungimur, hanc compoſitionem ſigillorum noſtrorum appoſitione dignum confirmare duximus, cum ſigillis utriuſque partis. Hiis teſtibus; Alardo decano de Withebroc, magiſtro Roberto de Kintona, magiſtro Ric. de Limeſi, magiſtro Johanne de Winewich, Radulfo Beler, Stephano de Segrave[4], Guidone perſonâ de Melton, & Waltero filio ejus; with five more[5]."

Another compoſition of the brethren of Burton St. Lazarus, about the tithes of Dalby, may be ſeen under the pariſh of Dalby Chaucombe[6].

Commiſſio ubi dominus eſt conſervator privilegiorum fratribus hoſpitalis Sancti Lazari Jeruſalem de Burton, a ſede apoſtolicâ indult'. Dat. apud Lameth, 20 die menſis Maii, 1382[7].

Georgius Sutton, miles, magiſter de Burton Lazari, ordinis militie Sc̄i Lazari Jerl̄m in Angliâ, & ejus loci confratres, abſolvebant Tho. de Winington & Elen' uxorem ejus, ab omnibus pecatis ſuis, niſi talia ſint ſuper quibus ſedes apoſtolicâ ſit conſulend'. Dat. 1491[8].

P. 279. Mr. Burton ſays, "In 39 Eliz. *Edward Pate* was ſeiſed of this manor; which came after to the lord *Scrope*.

P. 283. Enlarge the three firſt lines of the Pedigree thus:

Edward Pate, of Eyekettleby, one of the maſters of the mint to king Henry VIII; died 1593, æt. 90.=Catharine ....

1. Henry, died an infant.	2. Edward Pate, of Eyekettleby and Siſonby, died 1597, &c. (as printed.)=	.... dau. of John Buſſy, of Haydon.	3. Henry.	4. John, (as printed.)	Elizabeth. Dorothy. Mary.	Urſula. Margaret. Frances.

Edward, not *Edmond*, Pate married Anne Skipwith.

P. 284. Mr. Burton adds, "About the latter end of the reign of king Henry III. *Ada de Sallawe*, daughter and heir of *Roger* de Sallawe, gave lands at Welby in frank-almoigne to the abbey of *Gerenden*; whereto are witneſſes, Simon de Perereis of Sextenby, William de Boivile, William Fitz Neel, Robert de Herevile. And to the ſame abbey, about the ſame time, *Nigell de Aleby* releaſed all his right in certain toſts adjoining to the toſts of Sallawe; witneſſes, William de Perereis, Thomas de Sextenby, Henry Pontrell, Robert de Herevile, Hue de Boivile. Alſo *Robert de Herevile* gave lands here to the abbey of Gerendon, whereto *Annabell* the widow of the ſaid Robert releaſed all her right and claim; for which releaſe the abbot and convent gave her a quarter of wheat and a buſhel of beans; witneſſes, Gilbert de Oleby, John de Geywode, John de Boivile, and William his ſon.

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[1] Leaſes in the Augmentation Office.

[2] See before, p. 397; where, for *Henton* ſenior and junior, read *Hacker*.

[3] The original publication adds, "Theſe facts are with great integrity very truly related; as might many more, were it not inconvenient to expoſe the misfortunes of thoſe who labour under afflictions. It is excellent in the ſcurvy and all other ſcabious and cutaneous diſorders; alſo for the rheumatiſm; it braces up and invigorates all weakly perſons, rendering them leſs liable to colds and diſorders. The inhabitants of Burton will uſe their endeavours to accommodate gentry in the village, and they may be ſupplied with every neceſſary from Melton Mowbray."

[4] It has the letters CIROGRAPHVM cut through indentwiſe, neatly written.

[5] Stephanus de Segrave reddit compotum de c & xxx marcis ad auxilium werræ regis Ricardi; Magn. Rot. Pip. 7 Joh. Rot. 3. a. Stephanus de Segrave reddit compotum de firmâ comitatuum de Eſſex & Hertford; Rot. Pip. 6 Hen. III.

[6] Vol. III. p. 241.

[7] Reg. Courteney, fol. 13. b.

[8] Harl. MSS. 2077. p. 41.

P. 296. June 19, 1601, lands in Plungar, late belonging to the priory of Belvoir, and let to divers tenants at a rent of 19*s.* 5½*d.* were ſurrendered to the king; as were alſo lands in Redmile, of 30*s.* rent.

P. 302. See in the Appendix to vol. II. p. 14, an agreement, in 1242, for celebrating the anniverſary of Robert de Redmile in Belvoir priory.

P. 304. Mr. Burton adds, "In 37 Edward III. *Andrew Luttrell*, of Irnham, in the county of Lincoln, gave this manor to the abbey of *Croxton*, founded by one of his anceſtors; and it is now (1636) the inheritance of *John* earl of *Rutland*. There was alſo in this town another manor, which belonged to the priory of *Drax* in Yorkſhire; which, together with the impropriation and advowſon of the vicarage, in 33 Henry VIII. was granted to *Thomas Manners* earl of *Rutland*; and now belongs to the ſaid John earl of Rutland. The church was appropriated to the priory of Drax."

P. 319. *William Green*, gentleman, was lord of the manor of Somerby in 1636.

P. 320. An order from the Houſe of Peers occurs, March 27, 1648, for Daniel Trigg, M. A. to be inducted to the vicarage of Somerby, void by death, *ſalvo jure cujuſcunque*; William Green, gent. patron[1].

P. 328. note, l. 5. Mr. Burton corrects "race*n*ous" to "race*m*ous;" and after "abide," l. 21, adds, "And whereas that unfortunate *Richard Grey* earl of *Kent* (who died without iſſue 1523, 15 Henry VIII.) had before in a vain and prodigal humour greatly waſted his eſtate, not leaving ſufficient livelihood to maintain the poſt and dignity of an earl; the ſaid title of earl, upon juſt conſideration thereof had, was waived and diſcontinued by ſir *Henry* Grey, of Wreſt, knight (brother to the ſaid Richard, and heir of *George* earl of Kent his father), and by his ſon *Henry* Grey alſo, until the year 1571, it pleaſed that renowned queen of famous memory queen Elizabeth, out of her princely favour and bounty, and upon notice taken of the worthineſs of that moſt noble and antient houſe, and the former diaſtrous acts of the ſaid earl Richard, advanced *Reginald* Grey, eſq. ſon and heir of the ſaid laſt Henry, to the title and earldom of *Kent*, reſtoring unto him divers manors and goodly poſſeſſions, for the maintenance and ſupport of that antient earldom; which ſaid earldom of Kent is now deſcended unto the right honourable *Anthony* Grey, now earl of Kent, ſon and heir of *George* Grey, ſon and heir of *Anthony*, younger ſon of the firſt-named *George* Grey earl of Kent; which ſaid *Anthony* earl of Kent married *Magdalen*, daughter of *William Purefey*, of Caldecote, co. Warwick, eſq. ſon and heir of *Michael* Purefey, eſq. and *Joice* his wife, daughter and coheir of *John Herdwike*, eſq. ſome time lord of the manors of Herdwike, co. Warwick, and Lindley, co. Leiceſter; by whom he hath iſſue *Henry* Grey lord *Ruthin*, and many others."

P. 331. Mr. Burton ſays, "Within the town of Stapleford, ſtanding on the Eaſt ſide of the county, upon the confines of Rutland, were two manors; the one belonging to *William de Ferrers* earl of *Derby*; the other to the antient family of *Hawberk*;" and obſerves, that "*William* lord *Sherard*, who, for his good ſervice to king James and king Charles, was created baron *Sherard* of *Letrim*, married the right noble and learned lady, and true lover of Antiquities, *Abigail*, daughter and coheir of *Cecil Cave*, eſq."

P. 336. It would be highly culpable not to record in this hiſtory the death of one of its moſt munificent benefactors, Robert earl of Harborough; which happened at Stapleford, April 21, 1799. His lordſhip (as we have before ſtated) was in holy orders when he ſucceeded to the earldom, and reſigned his church preferments in 1773. Notwithſtanding, dignities ſeem not to have warped his mind from that divine profeſſion in which he was educated; he erected a church at Stapleford about 1789; alſo one at Saxby; and another at Teigh, in Rutland. His lordſhip generally reſided at Stapleford, in the midſt of a numerous and reſpectable tenantry, whom it was his greateſt delight to make happy; and the whole tenor of his life was dignified by great ſuavity of diſpoſition and a heart of univerſal benevolence.

Ibid. Lady Lucy Cave was re-married, Aug. 29, 1798, to the hon. Philip Puſey (ſee vol. III. p. 468.)

P. 356. Mr. Burton adds, "*Catharine*, the grandchild and heir of ſir *Lawrence Taillard*, was married to *Robert Brudenell*, of Deene, eſq. who brought to her huſband divers manors in the counties of Huntingdon, Bedford, and Cambridge; whoſe ſon *Thomas* lord Brudenell now (1636) enjoyeth the ſame. The heir of *Richard Reynes*, partly by agreement and partly by purchaſe, came to the poſſeſſion of Clifton Reynes;" and, inſtead of the firſt note in p. 338, he thus reads: "This coat is ſet up for *Reines*; but in the reign of king Henry VII. it was borne by ſir *Hugh de Tatteſhall*, as it appeareth in an old roll of vellum and in colours, made about the latter end of the ſaid king Henry VII's time; which roll was ſome time my very good friend's Mr. Sampſon Erdeſwick, of Sandon, co. Stafford, and is now in the cuſtody of ſir *Henry St. George*, knt. Norroy king of arms; which roll, with many others, to the number of 24, made for moſt of them temp. Henry III. Edward I. and Edward II. and ſome temp. Edward III. and Richard II. and one temp. Henry VI. I copied out of the originals at my firſt coming to the Temple, and after reduced them into ordinaries, and by characters diſtinguiſhed every ſcocheon to his proper roll. At which time alſo I began a collection of church-notes in ſeveral counties, which now is grown to a great volume."

P. 368. Mr. Burton adds, "The firſt *Ernald de Bois* was a benefactor to Kenelworth priory, co. Warwick, temp. Stephen; and gave them two hides of land in Newton, as it appeareth in the Leiger-book; to which grant are witneſſes, Robert earl of Leiceſter (whom he there calls *dominus meus*), Richard abbot of Leiceſter, and William de Charneles. The fourth *Ernald*, who died in 1255, was one of the chief foreſters in the land; and was buried at Billeſden abbey."

P. 375. In 1564, *Mary*, daughter and heir of *John Morton*, ſon and heir of *Thomas Morton* and *Margaret* his wife, daughter and heir of *Woodford*, being the widow of *Francis Smith*, died ſeiſed of the manor of Brentingby.

P. 381. June 19, 1611, lands at Waltham, late belonging to the priory of *Belvoir*, of the yearly rent of 5*s.* were ſurrendered to the king.

P. 385. On a neat braſs chandelier in the nave of Waltham church:

"The gift of William Love, 1741."

On the wall of the North ſide of the nave:

"James Clarke, churchwarden.
Thomas Truckler, pariſh-clerk.
Henry Seagrave, painter, 1778."

At the Weſt end of the North aile is a fire-place.

The following epitaph on the tomb-ſtone of William Eaſt, in Waltham church-yard, was compoſed for himſelf when on his death-bed[2]:

"Reader, believe, and come to Chriſt betimes:
His pow'rful blood prevails for fouleſt crimes.
Eternal life and grace by him is giv'n:
No way canſt thou but by him get to Heav'n.

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[1] Journals of the Houſe of Lords, vol. X. p. 161.

[2] Copied from a ſtrange rhapſodical publication, intituled, "The Spiritual Gamut, or Rudiments of True Muſic; being a faithful Relation how William Eaſt, of Waltham in Leiceſterſhire, who was a man well ſkilled in the Muſic of this World, learned alſo to ſing the Song of Moſes, and the Song of the Lamb. Taken from his own Mouth. With the Particulars of his Life and Death. To which are added, Two Poems; one, on his Converſion; the other, on his Death; both ſet to Muſic (for Four Voices) by Mr. Keark, of Kibbeth [Kibworth], Leiceſterſhire.

Therefore lay hold of Chriſt, and view him well:
By his redeeming love we're ſnatch'd from hell.
Thus, by that great divine God-man[1], a race
Are brought to heav'n to ſee our Maker's face;
And there to join the ſaints, with praiſes ſing,
To glorify the Lord, our heav'nly King.
Who would but change all this world can afford
For endleſs joys with Jeſus Chriſt the Lord?"

In the chancel of Heckington church, co. Lincoln, on a black marble ſlab:

"Here lyeth the body of Anne Taylor,
the wife of William Taylor, gent.
who departed this life the 21ſt day of July, 1714,
in the 63d year of her age.
By him ſhe had iſſue five ſons and one daughter.
She was daughter of Mr. Richard Noble and
Bridget his wife, of Waltham,
in the county of Leiceſter."

On another black ſlab is a Latin epitaph for her huſband, who died May 2, 1723, æt. 73; and a third for their ſon Anthony, March 5, 1713, æt. 32.

P. 386. Dr. Raſtall was originally of Jeſus college, Cambridge; which he exchanged for Peter-houſe for a lay-fellowſhip; but afterwards returned to Jeſus college. Mrs. Beilby was *niece*, not *daughter*, to Dr. Raſtall; and the ſurgeon at Newark was *Timothy*, not *Thomas*.

P. 387. Mr. Burton has left ſeveral memoranda concerning Withcote; which ſhall here be conſolidated:

"The lordſhip of Withcock is in the hundred of Framland, upon the edge of Rutlandſhire.

"In this town were antiently two manors; the one, *The King's* manor; the other, *Aſhby's* manor; and in 21 Henry IV. the king granted his manor to *John Dounton* for term of his life; Aſhby's manor in 8 Henry VII. was granted by *William Aſhby*, of Loſeby, eſq. (whoſe anceſtor *Richard Aſhby*, married *Elizabeth*, ſole daughter and heir of *John Burdet*, of Loſeby, eſq.) to *William Smith*, alias Heriz, eſq. and *Katharine* Aſhby his daughter in marriage.

"The ſaid William Smith, alias Heriz, is deſcended of the antient family of Heriz, of Wiverton, in the county of Nottingham; whoſe anceſtor alſo married *Maud*, the daughter of *Ralph* lord *Baſſet* of *Drayton*, in the time of king Edward II; from which family alſo is deſcended the earl of *Kingston upon Hull* and the viſcount *Chaworth*. He had iſſue by the ſaid Katharine his wife, one ſon named *John Smith*, alias *Heriz*; and three daughters; one of them married into the great family of *Booth* of Cheſhire; another married *Chapham* of Claphall in Yorkſhire; and the third married *Porter* of Lincolnſhire.

"His ſaid ſon, John Smith, alias Heriz, married *Dorothy*, one of the daughters of *Richard Cave*, of Stanford in the county of Northampton, eſq. a very great antient family, which originally came from *Cave* of Cave in the ſaid county of York, whereof they were owners in the time of William the Conqueror, and of which family there have been very many knights. This John Smith, alias Heriz, had many children by the ſaid Dorothy his wife (whoſe ſecond huſband was ſir *Henry Poole*, knight of Rhodes). His eldeſt ſon, *Roger Smith*, eſq. married the daughter of ſir *Thomas Griffin*, of Dingley in the ſaid county of Northampton, knt. a very great and antient family, by whom he had two daughters; the one married *Stourton*, deſcended of the family of lord Stourton; the other married to *Norwich*, of Brampton in the ſaid county of Northampton, a very noble and antient family. He had alſo (amongſt others) two ſons, *Eraſmus* Smith and *Ambroſe* Smith, eſqrs. The ſaid Eraſmus married *Anne Byard*, daughter of —— Byard of Clawſton (this family had its original in the county of Derby, and their habitation is called antiently after their name); and by her was father of that worthy gentleman, ſir *Roger* Smith, knight, lord of the manor of Edmondthorpe in this county, and of *Henry* Smith, deceaſed, that famous, pious, learned, and eloquent Divine. His ſecond wife was *Margaret*, relict of *Roger Cave* of Stanford aforeſaid, eſq. and ſiſter to that moſt renowned counſellor of ſtate, *William Cecil* lord *Burleigh*, lord treaſurer of England. And the ſaid Ambroſe Smith had iſſue ſir *William Smith*, knt. late of Laund abbey; and *Henry* Smith of Withcote; which Henry married the ſiſter of ſir *William Skipwith*, of Cotes, in this county, knt. from whom is lineally deſcended *Henry* Smith, eſq. now (1641) lord of the ſaid manor, patron of the ſaid church, and knight of the parliament for this ſhire; who in 1633 was a ward of the king's; and of whom an account has been already given. His wife was the daughter of *Cornelius* (not *Charles Holland*).

"In the old houſe here (as I have heard) ſtand the arms of *Heriz*, the three hedgehogs Or, in a field Azure; which houſe the ſaid William began, it being a very fair and ſtately work, built of aſhler ſtone, caſtle-like; which was after finiſhed by Roger Ratcliffe, eſq. gentleman of the privy chamber to king Henry VIII. (deſcended out of the ſame family that the earl of *Suſſex* iſſued) who married Katharine, widow of the above-named William Smith. This houſe is much commended by Leland in his Itinerary[2]. The other manor was alſo purchaſed of the king; ſo that at this time (1641) the lord of both theſe manors is the above-named *Henry Smith*, eſq.

"Here is a very beautiful little church, the fabrick of which was built by the afore-named William Smith and Roger Ratcliffe, and finiſhed by their heirs, as may well appear by the like reſemblance to the building of the houſe, curiouſly wrought with ſtained and coloured glaſs, expreſſing the portraitures of the Prophets, Apoſtles, and Saints; and at the bottom of each of them are the portraits or arms of the ſaid William Smith, Roger Ratcliffe, and of Katharine widow to them both; and of John Smith (ſon and heir of the ſaid William Smith) and Dorothy his wife; which ſaid ſcocheons of arms are alſo cut in ſtone, and graven at the upper end of the chancel; where alſo are the monuments of all the parties, as alſo of Ambroſe Smith, eſq. great grandfather to Henry Smith, now lord of the ſaid manor." [See p. 520.]

P. 393. W. de Daventry, M. A. in 1366, held Withcote, then taxed at 8 marks and a half, together with the Præpoſitura collegii Scolarium Beate Marie, Oxon[3].

P. 394. In an act of reſumption, 1467-8, a proviſo is enterd, "that it ſhall not be prejucial unto our well-beloved ſervant *Edmund Tankerd*, gentleman, cook for our Halle place, and *Robert Wilſon*, yeoman of our larder, of or for a grant to them made, by our letters patents, of the manor of Withecok, otherwiſe called Whitecok, in the county of Leiceſter, and a place or piece of land called Sawage, otherwiſe called Savage, in Whitecote, otherwiſe called Whitecok, in the ſaid county, for term of 60 years, yielding yearly therefore unto us £3. as in our letters is expreſſed more at large[4]."

P. 403. note 1. for "Brunſwick," r. "Berwick."

P. 405. b. l. 48. read "19*l*. 03*s*. 6*d*."

P. 413. Pedigree of Berkeley, laſt deſcent: "Elizabeth, daughter of ſir William Wynne, of Woodcott, in Surrey, muſt have been the ſecond wife of ſir Henry Berkeley, of Wymondham; as after his deceaſe ſhe was married to ſir Hugh Wyndham, one of the juſtices of the Common Pleas[5].

Ibid. "The principal houſe of the *Delalaundes* was North Witham in Lincolnſhire, upon or by Witham water. The place is auncient, fair, and ſtrange, and hath goodly commodities aboute it. The daughter and heyre of Delalaunde was wedded to one Berkeley, a knight of [Wimundham in] Leyrceſterſhire [at the egge of Ruthelande]. One of the Barkelys dying without iſſue male, lefte his owne inheritaunce to an heire male deſcending from a younger brother of his name, and ſo it is ſtil in the name. And the Delalaundes lande went to a daughter of Barkelys, as entalid to the heir generale[6]."

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[1] The word God-head for God-man is deſignedly altered, being a miſtake in the engraver's copy.

[2] Leland's deſcription of it may be ſeen in vol. II. p. 387.

[3] Reg. Langham.

[4] Rot. Parl. vol. V. p. 594.

[5] See Hutchins's Dorſetſhire, vol. II. p. 324. col. b.

[6] Leland's Itinerary, vol. VI. p. 68.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS IN GARTRE HUNDRED.

P. 435. b. l. 33. read " 489 perſons."

P. 438. a. l. 4. ſtrike out *Haloughton*.

P. 444. In the church of Waſhington, Suſſex, on the South ſide of the communion-table:

" In piam memoriam Johannis
Fortrie, A. M. è coll. Mag. apud Oxon.
ſocii, & hujus eccleſiæ 36 annos
paſtoris fideliſſimi. Obiit Maii 24, 1706, ætat. 64.
Necnon utriuſque Elizabethæ uxoris &
filiæ; quarum altera obiit Feb. 11, 1717;
altera Maii 29, 1698, ætat. 18."

On a monument of black and white marble affixed to the South wall of the chancel:

" In piam memoriam Annæ Fortrie,
Johannis Fortrie hujus eccleſiæ vicarii uxoris;
quam pietas, morum ſuavitas, & amor conjugalis,
omnibus, præcipuè ſuis, charam reddidêre.
Obiit Maii 3, 1733, ætat. 52.
Hoc poſuit mœrens maritus.
Juxta uxorem conquieſcit Johannes Fortrie, [M. A.]
paſtor fide ac vitâ integer, aſſiduus, gravis, prudens.
Plura quidem ſi tabella admiſiſſet,
plurima piè voluit Anna Fortrie.
Obiit Martii nono, A. D. 1752, ætat. 73."

P. 447. In the church of Langar, co. Nottingham, on the North ſide of a fair tomb, is this inſcription:

" The right honourable and noble lord, Thomas Lord Scroope, baron of Bolton, Maſham, and Upſhall, of the moſt noble order of the Garter, knight, Lord Warden of the Weſt Marſhes, ſteward of Richmond and Richmondſhire, and bow-bearer of all his Majeſty's parks, foreſts, and chaſes, within the ſame, lyeth here buried; and died the 2d day of September, anno Dom. 1609."

On the South ſide:

" The right honourable Thomas Lord Scroope, &c. married the right honourable Lady Philadelphia, daughter to the right honourable Lord Henry Carie, baron of Hunſdon, lord chamberlain to our late Queen Elizabeth her Majeſty's houſhold; who died the 3d of February, 1627; and had iſſue only one ſon, Emanuel Scroope."

At the feet of the tomb:

" Emanuel Scroope, ſon and heir of the right honourable Thomas lord Scroope, and of the right honourable Philadelphia his wife, was, after his father's deceaſe, lord Scroope, and then earl of Sunderland."

Emanuel, the laſt lord *Scroope*, created earl of *Sunderland* in 1627, married *Elizabeth*, daughter of *John* earl of *Rutland*; but, having no iſſue by her, he ſettled the manor of Langar and the reſt of his eſtate on his natural iſſue which he had by *Martha Janes* (living 1672); of which, his only ſon, *John*, died unmarried July 31, 1646, aged about 20 years; but his three daughters, who by that means divided the whole inheritance amongſt them, were living Oct. 2, 1672.—*Mary* the eldeſt was firſt married to *Henry Cary* lord *Lepington*, eldeſt ſon and heir of the earl of *Monmouth*; but, he leaving her a widow, without children, ſhe afterwards became the wife of *Charles* lord *St. John* of Baſing, eldeſt ſon and heir of *John* marquis of *Wincheſter*, and in 1689 created duke of *Bolton*. *Elizabeth*, the ſecond daughter, was wife of *Thomas* earl *Rivers*. And *Annabella*, the third daughter, was married to *John Howe*, ſecond ſon of ſir *John* Howe, of Compton in Glouceſterſhire, baronet; to whoſe portion, on the diviſion, the manor of Langar was aſſigned. King Charles II, by his letters regiſtered in the Office of Arms, bearing date June 1, 1663, in the 15th year of his reign, in conſideration of the good and acceptable ſervice done and performed by John Howe, of Langar, eſq. her huſband; and, for a mark of his eſpecial grace and royal favour, granted and ordained that ſhe the ſaid Annabella ſhould be had, taken, and eſteemed, as the daughter of an earl of this kingdom of England; and that, for and during her natural life, ſhe have, hold, uſe, take, and enjoy, the ſtyle, place, degree, precedency, and privileges thereof, in as full and ample manner as if ſhe had been the legitimate daughter of Emanuel late earl of Sunderland, with a precept of obedience to all and every of his majeſty's ſubjects; after which, ſhe was uſually ſtyled " The Right Honourable Lady Annabella Howe."

Thus far principally from Thoroton.

This lady ſurvived her huſband; and, dying in 1703, was buried at Stowell in Glouceſterſhire; where a plain marble is thus inſcribed:

" In memory of
the truly pious the Lady Annabella Howe,
one of the daughters
of Emmanuel Lord Scrope earl of Sunderland,
the widow of John-Grubham-Howe of Compton,
and the moſt indulgent mother
of John Grubham Howe, of Stowell,
in the county of Glouceſter.
She died the 20th of March, 1703-4.
Quem ſemper acerbum,
ſemper honoratum . . . . *habebo.*"

She had four ſons and five daughters; whereof, *Bridget* was married to *John Bennet* lord *Oſulſton*; *Elizabeth* to ſir *John Guiſe*, of Rendcombe, co. Glouceſter, baronet; and *Diana* to ſir *Francis Molineux*, of Tiverſall in Nottinghamſhire, baronet: but of the two others we find no account. The ſons were *Scrope*, *John*, *Charles*, and *Emanuel*.—*Scrope Howe* was born in 1648; and ſerved in ſeveral parliaments as knight of the ſhire for the county of Nottingham, in the reign of king Charles II. (by whom he was knighted), and in ſeveral parliaments afterwards. He concerted with the earl of Devonſhire the means of bringing the Prince of Orange into England; and, on his landing, united with the earl of Nottingham in a declaration of their principles, Nov. 22, 1688—*We own it rebellion to reſiſt a king that governs by law; but he was always accounted a tyrant that made his will the law; and to reſiſt ſuch a one we juſtly eſteem no rebellion, but a neceſſary and juſt defence.* He was one of the grooms of the bed-chamber to king William; and was created baron of Clenawly, in the county of Fermanagh, and lord viſcount *Howe*, of the kingdom of Ireland, by patent dated May 6, 1701. He died Jan. 16, 1712-13, having been twice married. By his firſt wife, lady *Anne*, daughter of *John* eighth earl of *Rutland*, he had iſſue one ſon, *John-Scrope* Howe, and two daughters. By his ſecond wife, *Juliana* daughter of *William* lord *Allington*, he had *Emanuel-Scrope* lord viſcount Howe, and three daughters. Which Emanuel-Scrope lord viſcount Howe was appointed governor of Barbadoes in 1732, and died there in 1735; leaving iſſue by his lady, *Mary-Sophia-Charlotte*, daughter of the baron *Kilmanſegg*, three ſons; *George-Auguſtus*, *Richard*, and *William*; beſides ſix daughters. George Auguſtus ſucceeded his father; but, being killed July 6, 1758, near Ticonderoga, in North America, the honours and eſtate devolved on his brother Richard, the late gallant admiral, who in 1782 was created an Engliſh viſcount; in 1788 an Engliſh earl; and died, full of years and honour, Aug. 5, 1799[1].—*John* Howe, ſecond ſon of the beforementioned John Howe and lady Annabella, ſerved in ſeveral parliaments for the county of Glouceſter, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf very remarkably by his ſpeeches in the Houſe of Commons, which ſhewed his extenſive knowledge in the laws, and averſion to unconſtitutional meaſures. It is ſaid, that, when the Partition-treaty was under conſideration of that houſe, he expreſſed his ſentiments of it in ſuch terms, that king William declared that, if it were not for diſparity of their rank, he would demand ſatisfaction with the ſword. In the reign of queen Anne, he was ſworn of the privy council, conſtituted vice-admiral of the county of Glouceſter, and paymaſter-general of her majeſty's guards and garriſons; which laſt place he enjoyed till after the acceſſion of king George I. He married *Mary*, daughter and coheireſs of *Humphrey Baſkerville*, of Pentryllos in Herefordſhire, eſq. and widow of ſir *Edward Morgan*, of Llanternam in Monmouthſhire, baronet; and, dying in 1721, left iſſue by her his ſon and heir *John* Howe, of Stowell, eſq.; who, on the deceaſe of ſir Richard Howe, of Compton in Glouceſterſhire, and Wiſhford in Wiltſhire, baronet, in 1730, without iſſue, ſucceeded to thoſe eſtates, and was ſeveral times elected one of the knights of the ſhire for the county of Wilts. May 12, 1741, he was created lord *Chedworth*, baron of Chedworth in Glouceſterſhire. He married *Dorothy*, eldeſt daughter of *Henry-Frederick Thynne*, eſq. by whom he had ſeveral children; and, dying in April, 1742, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon, *John Thynne*; who, dying ſ. p. in 1762, was ſucceeded by his next brother *Frederick-Henry*; and, he dying in 1781 unmarried, the title devolved on his nephew *John*, the preſent lord *Chedworth*.

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[1] See vol. II. p. 267; and Gent. Mag. vol. LXIX. p. 805.

P. 453. Within the rails at Yaxley, co. Huntingdon, is a ſlab for Mary the relict of William Dent of Blaſton, co. Leiceſter, daughter of William and Suſanna Nicholls; who died Aug. 23, 1781, aged 76.

P. 459. Add to note 2. Dr. Johnſon's remark, that *Worth* is derived ƿoꞃð, a court or farm; or ƿoꞃðiᵹ, a ſtreet or road.

P. 461. Read "*Alice*, daughter and heir of *William Lee*, of Statfold,=Reginald Archer, of Tamworth" (olim Toneworth.)—Ibid. r. "William Ingwardby, of Willeſley" (olim Wiveleſley).

If Alice de la Lee *had* iſſue by Stoke, which is quite contrary to Dugdale, Warwickſhire (ſee it, particularly Thomas's, in Merton Bagot and Umberſlade, and Shaw in Statfold), it muſt be from her deſcendants that ſir John Stanley purchaſed Statfold, or ſuch part of it as might not deſcend from his great grandfather ſir Richard Stafford. This point (who ſold to him) wants aſcertaining. A pedigree of the *Abney* family ſays, *John Abney* was lord of Willeſley by marriage with Ingwarby in 1417, agreeing cloſely in time with the match, in this page, of Stoke and Ingwarſby.—Stoke might get *ſome part* of Willeſley, and afterwards ſell, as has been printed in the laſt deſcent, to Abney. Nicholas de Ingwardeby & Cecilia ux' had three virgates and other parcels in Wyveleſleye from William de Rydewar lord of Seile (of which thoſe parts of Wyveleſley were then and afterwards held), not long, it is believed, after 1200. (Second article of ſir Thomas de Rydware's Seile Chartulary.)

There is an uncommon ſeries of longevity in the above Abney pedigree. George, James, and ſir Edward (baron Abney's father) attained 94, 93, and very near 97. Sir Thomas, the lord-mayor, younger brother to ſir Edward, was 84.

P. 464. The following extracts have been communicated by Mr. Thomas Sharp of Coventry, from a folio Miſſal, *ſecundùm uſum Sariſbur.* printed at Rouen by Martin Morin, 1510: which was purchaſed, a few years ſince, at Douay, with many other Miſſals, ſome of which, beſide the one above-cited, had belonged to the Forteſcue family.—The extract, No. I. is written on the back-ſide of the title-page. Mr. Sharp ſays, "I could not be poſitive that the form of prayer is in the hand-writing of ſir Adrian; yet it is very probable. The words in Italics are daſhed through with a pen; a circumſtance which favours my conjecture. No. II. is at the foot of the calendar for June, and is referred to from the 14th day; the writing, I have little doubt, ſir Adrian's. No. III. is written in the margin of calendar for July againſt the 28th day. There are ſome other memoranda; but theſe I conceived moſt likely to be intereſting:

No. I. Liber p̱tinet Adriano Forteſcū, militi.

(See Plate LXVI. fig. 21.)

"An order and forme of byddyng of bedys by the kyng's com̃aundement, a° D^{ni} 1636.

Ye ſhall p̃y for the hole congregac̃on of Chriſt's chirche, and eſpecially for this chirche of england; wherein firſt I com̃end *to yoʳ devoute p'yers the kyng's moſt excellent majeſtie, ſupreme hede im̃ediately under god of the ſp'rualti and te'poralitie of the ſame* chirche, and the moſt noble and vertuouſe lady quene Jane, his moſt lawfull wyfe.

S̃condly, ye ſchal p̃y for the clergye and lords tẽporall and com̃ons of this realme; beſechyng almighty god to gyfe ev̄y of them, in his degre, grace to uſe themſelfs in ſuch wiſe as may be to his contentac̃on, the king's honor, and the weel of the realme.

Thirdely, ye ſchal p̃y for the ſouls that be depted, abydyng the m̃cye of almighty god; that it may pleaſe hym the rather, at the contẽplac̃on of oʳ p̃yers, to g̃nt them the fruyc̃on of his p̃ſence.

God ſave the kyng!"

No. II. "Hâc die lune, anno d̃ni $M^{mo}v^{cmo}$xviij. Anna uxor Adriani Forteſcu, milit', ap̃d Stonor in com̃ Oxoñ; & ſepulta eſt in eccliâ p̃orat' de Byſham in com̃ Berk̃, a° Rg̃' henrici octavi decimâ, lrâ dm̃icale C."

No. III. "Obĩt J. Forteſcu, milit̃, patr̃ Adr̃, a° Rg̃' h. vij. xv°."

P. 468. Knightley Holled, D. D. nearly 40 years rector of Badby in Northamptonſhire, died there, in January 1795, æt. 87. He was of Baliol college, Oxford; M. A. 1766; B. and D. D. the ſame year[1].

Ibid. Add to note 1, "See Turner's epitaph, p. 485."

Ibid. Add to note 14, "Mr. Rogers publiſhed a ſmall humourous book of poems, tranſlations, and imitations; with his portrait prefixed."

P. 482. On a neat altar-tomb in the South-weſt part of the church-yard of St. Mary in Arden:

"IN A VAULT UNDERNEATH THIS TOMB
LIE THE REMAINS OF
THOMAS RATTEN, GENT.;
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE
THE XXXth DAY OF OCTOBER, MDCCXCVII,
AGED LXXIV YEARS."

Adjoining the altar rails in the church of St. Nicholas, in Little Bowden, is the following inſcription, on a flat ſtone on the pavement:

"Hic jacet corpus Johannis
Wotton, hujus eccleſiæ
rectoris, & lectoris de Market-
Harborough, per annos 31.
Obiit 9^{bris} die 21°,
anno { ætatis ſuæ 62,
Salutis 1725."

On an upright ſtone in Lower Tooting church-yard:

"In memory of Edward-Eamer Scott,
ſon of Thomas and Sarah Scott,
late of this pariſh,
and now of Market Harborough,
in the county of Leiceſter;
who departed this life May 21, 1793,
aged 20 months.
Clark ſculpſit, Market Harborough."

P. 489. In the year 1310, it appears that a fine of £30. was laid on the town of Harborough, for an offence reſpecting the public meaſures then in uſe[2].

P. 493. Robert de Haverberg, ſubdeacon, in 1229 was inſtituted to the third part of the church of Clipſton, in the county of Northampton, on the preſentation of Robert the ſon of Ada de Clipſton the patron[3].

Robert Michel de Haverberga and John Bale were in 1401 patrons of the church of Little Bowden, in the county of Northampton[4].

Ibid. b. l. 55. John Prior died in "1531[5]."

P. 497. Add to the miniſters of Harborough;

James Wright, B. A. recommended by the inhabitants of Harborough for ſchoolmaſter, 4 April, 1649[6].

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[1] Gent. Mag. vol. LXV. p. 174.

[2] "De villatâ de Haverberg, pro tranſgreſſione menſurarum, 30*s*." Wardrobe Account, 28 Edw. I. p. 2.

[3] Bridges's Northamptonſhire, vol. II. p. 20.

[4] Ibid. vol. II. p. 6.

[5] Eſch. 23 Hen. VIII.

[6] Repertory Reynardſon, p. 503. b.

Ibid. A letter of attorney in the town-cheſt, bearing date the laſt day of September, the 15th year of the reign of Edward IV. *poſt Conq.* A. D. 1476, mentions lands lying in the fieldes of Harborowe, &c.

Everard Dygby, of Stoke-Dry, co. Rutland, amongſt other bequeſts, in his laſt will, gave to his daughter *Alice* all his rentes, landes, and tenementes, with all proufettes and commodities to them belonging; which he had purchaſed by dede, or by copye, in the townes and feldes of Hareborow, Bowden, and Foxton; to have and to hold to hyr heyres and aſſigneyes for ever. The will is dated 1508[1].

By four leaſes in the town-cheſt, bearing the ſeveral dates of 1609, 1611, 1616, and 1618, it appears that Robert Smyth, of London, gent. was, with others, a feoffee, or truſtee, of the town and charity lands of Market Harborough.

P. 498. Mr. Burton's account of Mr. Smith and his charities is worth tranſcribing: "I cannot in ſilence let paſs unremembered the good and charitable acts of a late worthy benefactor to this town, one Robert Smith, born here; being ſon of William Smith, a poor taylor; who, about the age of 15 years, coming to London, was entertained in the ſervice of the under-chamberlain of the city, into which office, after certain years paſſed, his maſter deceaſing, he ſucceeded. In which office he thus being; having by his good endeavours got a good eſtate, he began to look back to his native place. And firſt he ſent ten pounds to the town of Harborough, to be diſtributed amongſt the poor inhabitants of five neighbouring pariſhes, by way of ſatisfaction for the corn he had gleaned and gathered out of thoſe ſeveral fields whilſt he lived there a poor boy. Afterwards, in the year of our Lord 1614, he gave to the Chamber of London £750. for yearly payment for ever of the ſum of 46*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to theſe uſes; viz. firſt, to a lecturer at Harborough 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* yearly; alſo to the ſchoolmaſter there ten pounds yearly, for the free teaching of fifteen poor ſcholars. Alſo forty-ſix ſhillings and eight pence yearly, to buy ſeven ſmall Bibles; whereof ſix every year, immediately before Eaſter, are to be diſtributed by the miniſter and ſchoolmaſter to ſix poor children; the other odd Bible is yearly given to the church, for the benefit of ſtrangers; for whom likewiſe he formerly ſet up four convenient pews and certain other ſeats in the church, and beſtowed money in pavement of the church, to the coſt and charges of twenty pounds or more. Alſo, to be allowed yearly towards the reparation of the ſchool, forty ſhillings. Alſo, weekly throughout the year, eighteen pence, to be diſburſed in good wheat bread, and upon the Sabbath-day to be divided with the advantage amongſt 21 poor people of the town. Alſo to the churchwarden yearly five ſhillings a year, to ſee the bread thus weekly equally to be diſtributed. Alſo to the clerk of the church five ſhillings and four pence yearly, for to look to, deliver, and receive again, the ſaid Bibles from the ſtrangers; which in the year 1628 were 24 Bibles; every year to increaſe one. Laſtly, he nominated the dean and prebendaries of Chriſtchurch in Oxford chief viſitors; to whom he hath given the nomination of the lecturer; who, by his requeſt, are to viſit, once in four or five years, the ſaid ſchool; for which end, he hath appointed twenty ſhillings yearly to be reſerved and to be paid to them on the day of their ſaid viſitation; provided always, if the ſaid dean and prebendaries ſhall refuſe or neglect to make viſitations accordingly, that then that money, for them ſo reſerved, ſhall be diſtributed amongſt the poor inhabitants of the town. All which particulars caſt together make the ſubſtance of 46*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Beſides all this, he formerly gave unto the church one of the largeſt great Bibles, together with certain ſmall Bibles; and alſo the Book of Martyrs, in two large volumes; and alſo the Works of Biſhop Jewell. All which things were done, ſettled, and performed, in his life-time, and long before his death. The truth and certainty whereof was teſtified and aſcertained to me under the hand-writing of Mr. Edward Terry, miniſter and receiver, and Mr. John Orpin, miniſter and ſchoolmaſter, at Harborough, 6 March, 1628."

P. 449. The return made by the conſtables to the lords lieutenants and magiſtrates of the county of Leiceſter, in May 1798, of the number of men between the ages of fifteen and ſixty in the town of Market Harborough capable of carrying arms, was 405.

P. 503. Dr. John Moore publiſhed a ſermon preached before the Lord Mayor, and the Court of Aldermen, at Guildhall chapel, May 28, 1682, in the mayoralty of his countryman ſir John Moore.

P. 504. The foſſil body dug at Harborough is evidently calcareous, fermenting with acids, but is mixed with a portion of argil. It is extremely abſorbent, adhering to the tongue, like the pureſt tobacco-pipe earth. The more cruſtaceous part is ſperry. The ſhape of the lump ſent does not allow room for conjecture, if it were ever an organiſed body; of which however it has ſome appearance.

P. 505. "True News from Harborough in Leiceſterſhire; declaring how the earl of Stamford met with prince Rupert as he was plundering the ſaid town, and taking away their horſes, with other inſufferable oppreſſions; alſo how the ſaid earl of Stamford fell upon them, killed ſome, took others priſoners, and prince Rupert himſelf eſcaped very narrowly. Likewiſe the true proceedings of the parliament's forces in theſe parts againſt the evil-affected party and malignant ſpirits of the kingdom; 1642[2].

"Prince Rupert, the ſecond ſon to the lady Elizabeth, the king's majeſty's only ſiſter, hath (if report ſpeak truth) ſince his laſt coming and abode in England, done many outrages, plundered many towns, deſtroyed much corn, with many other inſufferable injuries and oppreſſions, which have been by him heaped on the poor ſubjects that ſtood well-affected to the Parliament. And, leſt any ſhould make queſtion of the truth of this relation, ye know that an attempt of the ſame nature was by the ſaid prince Rupert and his followers put in execution on Monday laſt the 12th of September, at a place called Harborough in Leiceſterſhire, the inhabitants of the town, it appears, being well-affected to the king and parliament; for which cauſe the ſaid prince Rupert came againſt them with eighteen hundred horſe, and ſome ſmall number of foot, and fell upon them, plundering of their houſes, taking away their arms, ſeizing upon their horſes, throwing their hay about, and trampling it under feet with their horſes, and doing miſchief without controul, the town not being able to make any reſiſtance without aid from ſome other place, which for the preſent was not afforded unto them.

"During the time that prince Rupert was putting the town to this extreme trouble and diſtraction, the noble earl of Stamford had received intelligence of this proceeding, he being upon a march only with eight hundred horſe; whereupon, knowing that prince Rupert would never adventure upon ſuch a deſign, if his ſtrength were not anſwerable; and withal conſidering the great damage that he might ſuſtain if he ſhould go againſt him, being ſo weak and unprepared; wherefore he drew up his men into a ſmall front, with a loud voice immediately declaring what information he had newly received from Harborough; and alſo declared unto them the number of the forces that accompanied the ſaid prince Rupert; and with many expreſſions ſetting forth the earneſt deſire he had to go up to aſſiſt them; but withal was very loth to adventure his ſmall forces againſt ſo great odds; and he for the preſent not knowing how to gain ſtrength to ſuppreſs them, his forces being diſperſed through the country upon ſeveral urgent and neceſſary occaſions for the maintaining of the peace of the kingdom. Wherefore the ſaid earl demanded of them whether they were willing to go on or retreat; withal telling them, that, if they did go on, they muſt reſolve to fight it out to the uttermoſt, and to ſtand againſt a double oppoſition for this number.

"Notwithſtanding all this, and theſe difficulties, and the imminent danger, they with a general ſhout cried, 'On! on!' Which the good earl perceiving, with a great deal of joy encouraged them, telling them, that himſelf in perſon would lead them on and bring them off, and not forſake them ſo long as he had either breath or one drop of blood in his veins.

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[1] See before, p. 464.

[2] From a quarto pamphlet, printed at London, for J. Upton, Sept. 17, 1642.

"Thus with confidence and courage they preſently marched forward, ſinging of pſalms till they were within the ſight of Harborough, where they might plainly perceive the prince with all his forces marching out of the ſaid town, very confidently and ſecurely, without the leaſt ſuſpicion of being oppoſed, with their prize of arms and horſe which they had taken from the town; which the earl of Stamford ſeeing, made a ſtand under a wood ſide, which ſheltered him and his companions from the ſight of the prince's forces; which having done, he ſent forth a ſcout privately to the town, to command them to put themſelves into the beſt poſture of defence that they could, to keep them from retreating back to the town, which was accordingly effected; in which time the prince had recovered the bottom of the hill, where the earl of Stamford had placed his men, only two troops which he had ſent through the wood to come on the rear of the prince's troops, and conſequently to get between him and the town. As ſoon as the prince ſaw himſelf ſo ſuddenly encompaſſed, he endeavoured to retreat again to the town; but, finding that there was no ſecurity, and ſeeing that the earl of Stamford preſſed ſo hard upon him, and charged ſo hotly againſt him, the prince with his horſe made up to the wood ſide, endeavouring to gain the wind; but was immediately prevented, and beaten back upon the river, by which means his troops were diſordered; for the other two troops of horſe which the earl of Stamford had ſent to get between the prince's forces and the town, together with the inhabitants of the town on the one ſide, and the earl of Stamford with his troops on the other ſide, purſued them ſo cloſely, that moſt of the prince's foot were forced to take the river, thirty were ſlain, many priſoners were taken, and the prince himſelf enforced to fly for the ſafety of his perſon, and leave his rich prize behind him, otherwiſe the earl of Stamford had taken order for his forthcoming.

"This victory being thus obtained, they marched back again to the town, where they were joyfully entertained by the inhabitants, bringing back with them the pillage alſo which prince Rupert's forces had taken from them. There is a troop of horſe quartered there, for the ſafeguard and future ſecurity of the town againſt other ſuch attempts of the Cavaliers. The town is now in a good poſture of defence, being a rich town for trading, and well affected to the king and parliament, the defence of the Proteſtant religion, and the liberty of the ſubject. Haſtings plays leſs in ſight ſince the arrival of the earl of Stamford.

"This is the truth of the proceedings of note in our county. So I reſt, your friend to be commanded,

Harborough, Sept. 14. Andrew Chapman."

P. 506. Add the following letter from the committee with the Parliamentary Army at Naſeby in 1645.

"For the honourable William Lenthall, eſq. Speaker of the Houſe of Commons.

"Sir, This morning, by day-break, we marched out of Guilſborow after the enemy. After an hour's march, we diſcovered their horſe drawn up at Sybbertoft, three miles this ſide Harborough. An hour after their foot appeared; this was about eight in the morning. By ten, we were diſpoſed into a battalia on both ſides. Both ſides with mighty ſhouts expreſſed a hearty deſire of fighting. Having for our parts recommended our cauſe to God's protection, and received the word, which was 'God our Strength,' theirs 'Queen Mary;' our Forlorn Hope began the play, whiles both ſides laboured for the hill and wind, which in concluſion was as it were equally divided; our Forlorn Hope gave back, and their right wing of horſe fell upon our left with ſuch gallantry, that ours were immediately routed. Above a thouſand ran along with them: but ſuch was the courage and diligence of the right wing, backed with the foot, that they not only beat back the enemy from their train, but fell-in with their foot, and, after two hours diſpute, won all the field-pieces (of which ſome are cannon), moſt of their baggage, mortar-pieces, boats, nine thouſand arms, much powder and match, &c. and nigh four thouſand priſoners. Their number was about twelve thouſand; ſome ſix hundred ſlain, many commanders of note. Of ours, not above one hundred. Our horſe are ſtill in purſuit, and have taken many of theirs. The ſtandard is ours; the king's waggon, and many ladies. God Almighty give us thankful hearts for this great victory, the moſt abſolute as yet obtained. The general, lieutenant-general Cromwell, and major-general Skippon (who is ſhot in the ſide, but not dangerous), did beyond expreſſion gallantly; ſo did all our other commanders and ſoldiers: we have loſt but two captains. Though this come late, be pleaſed to accept it from

Your honour's moſt humble ſervants,

Naezby, where the fight was, Har. Leighton,
this Saturday, 14 June, 1645. Tho. Herbert.

"Captain Potter is dangerouſly wounded, but hopes of his recovery; ſo is captain Cooke."

The preceding letter is copied from the Journals of the Houſe of Lords; where is alſo preſerved a long liſt of "perſons who were taken at Nazeby-field;" with "the names of his majeſty's houſhold ſervants now in the marſhal's cuſtody;" and the following

P. S. "There were many taken laſt night late near Leiceſter, and ſent to Rockingham Caſtle, moſt of the duke of York's life-guard; and then the colours of that regiment were taken: ſir John Norwich took colonel Nevile priſoner." A day of public thankſgiving was ordered; and Mr. Marſhall and Mr. Vynes preached before the parliament at Chriſt Church[1].

Ibid. An intelligent friend obſerves, "In your account of Harborough, you have followed king Charles to Naſeby; but have omitted the King's terrible dream at Daventry, a few days before the fight, which is ſo admirably told by Mr. Savage, a gentleman reſident at Southwell during the whole of the tranſactions[2], which he relates in a MS hiſtory, dated 1671 and 1702, intituled, *Coritani Lacrymantes*, printed at the end of Mr. Raſtall's Hiſtory of Southwell, p. 430—432; that I believe that moſt people who read it would make no difficulty to believe that the apparition was real, as not only the King, but the two chamberlains in the next room, were ſatisfied that it was ſo; for, they heard a noiſe. But cannot a ghoſt come without making a noiſe? if he is not the yard-dog dragging his chain up ſtairs. This muſt have been a night of much diſtreſs, and very likely to have been paſſed in much anxiety. The true and ſimple fact is, that, whilſt at Daventry, the King and all his army were much at their eaſe and in high ſpirits, and thought ſcorn of Fairfax and all his proceedings. The King, after a council of war, in which the gallantry or raſhneſs of prince Rupert had forced him to conſent to give battle, when he himſelf was diſpoſed to comply with the wiſhes of part of his army, and march Northward, may be ſuppoſed to have fallen aſleep under the greateſt anxiety of mind; and, as his conſenting to the fate of Strafford was ever uppermoſt in his mind, even to the laſt moments of his life (witneſs his ſpeech on the ſcaffold), no wonder that he thought that great man appeared to him, and perhaps upbraided him, and that he endeavoured to make ſome apologies for his behaviour; and this attempt to ſpeak in his ſleep, as is common to perſons in that condition, the inarticulate diſagreeable noiſe was heard by his attendants. The whole account deſerves to be recorded, as it leads to an eaſy explanation of what appeared to Cæſar, Brutus, and others, when all were under the ſtrongeſt perturbations of ſpirits, as their fortunes and lives depended upon the event. You mention that the King's enemies had two pieces of cannon, and with one of them ſhot where they were informed the king was. Why not? The two armies did not come there to hold a talk, like a lad and a laſs, as Homer deſcribes, under a tree, or a rock; and, had their aim ſuceeeded, would it not have been better for the lives and fortunes of many brave and worthy men, and even for the King himſelf, who never enjoyed a ſingle moment of happineſs or eaſe afterwards? Surely, death in the bed of honour muſt be preferable to a royal or even gallant mind, than to be long confined by inſurgents, and at laſt cut off by a mock ſhow of juſtice and trial. Would it not have been happy for the king of France, his wife, and ſiſter, to have all been knocked on the head the firſt moment the mob broke into Verſailles, than to go through the ſcene of ſufferings which followed? As they had but two cannon, it was much to employ half for this particular purpoſe; and that they were bad markſmen is plain, as neither the King, nor any body near his perſon, is ſaid to have been hurt; which I believe is ſeldom omitted. But they publiſhed his private letters: was it not natural for them ſo to do in their own juſtification? I never ſaw the letters: but, if I am right, they only publiſhed the political parts, and not the amatorious or uxorious, if any ſuch there were; and have not the French, or would they not, do the ſame? But the King's enemies' horſe, in the purſuit, ſlaſhed above 100 women of quality: who can anſwer for what common ſoldiers, whilſt hot in action, and in revenge for like former injuries, may do? One would think that the ladies formed two rows for the horſemen to ride between; and we certainly never heard the name of any one lady or gentlewoman killed. Lord Clarendon, indeed, mentions this ſtory; but he only copies, without naming, Ryves, who was a political writer, and publiſhed on the ſpur of the occaſion [1]. In lord Clarendon's opinion, the King is never to be blamed; the loſs of the battle is charged on lord Carneworth, who turned the King's horſe about; but that he did nothing wrong is certain, from his never being called to any account for it; and the fact is, that he continued faithful and active in the King's ſervice, and that the battle was completely loſt before, as Fairfax's men had cleared the field of the Royaliſts, and were now come up in regular order, horſe, foot, and cannon, to the King and his body of horſe in reſerve. In ſuch circumſtances, the conſequence was certain; and, if the King, in a fit of deſpair, had a mind to throw himſelf among the enemy, and get knocked on the head (which, by-the-bye, would have been a fortunate circumſtance for himſelf and many others that ſuffered in their lives and fortunes afterwards), that was no reaſon why that ſmall body of horſe ſhould follow his Majeſty to their own certain deſtruction. If the body of horſe was conſiderably large, why did not the King bring it into action before, and charge the flank of Fairfax's infantry, when Rupert had bruſhed away their wing of horſe? If it were only a ſmall body of reſerve, or for the protection of the King's perſon, what could that do againſt an army fluſhed with victory, and drawn up in regular battalia? Lord Clarendon talks, I think, of the King's having done every thing that could be expected from a general, or a common ſoldier. But nothing of this appears; whereas we hear of particular acts of both kinds done by Fairfax, Cromwell, Ireton, Skippon, &c. &c.; and his lordſhip certainly talks abſurdly of lord Carneworth, who only acted as became a good ſubject; and in the ſet of prints the loſs of the battle is imputed to him."

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[1] Journals of the Houſe of Lords, vol. VII. p. 436.

[2] "The armie, conſiſting off leſs than 5000 foot, and about as many horſe, were ordered to Daintree, whither the king went with a thorough reſolution of fighting. The next day, however, to the ſurpriſe of prince Rupert and all the reſt of the armie, this deſign was given up; and the former one off going to the North reſumed. The occaſion off this alteration was ſaid to be preſages off ill fortune which the king received, and which were related to me by a perſon off Newark, att that time in his majeſtie's horſe. About two hours after the king had retired to reſt, ſome off his attendants, hearing an uncommon noiſe in his chamber, went into it; where they found his majeſtie ſetting up in his bed, and much agitated; but nothing which could have produced the noiſe they fancied they heard. The king, in a trembling, enquired after the cauſe of their alarm, and told them how much he had been agitated in a dream, by thinking he ſaw the apparition of lord Strafford; who, after upbraiding him with unkindneſs, told him that he was come to return him good for evil; and that he adviſed him by no means to fight the Parliament armie that was at that time quartered at Northampton, for in it was one whom the king ſhould never conquer by arms. Prince Rupert, in whom courage was the predominant qualitie, rated the king out off his approbation the next day, and a reſolution was again taken to meet the enemie. The next night, however, the apparition appeared to him a ſecond time, but with looks of anger aſſured him that would be the laſt advice he ſhould be permitted to give him; but that, if he kept his reſolution off fighting, he was undone. If his majeſtie had taken the advice of the friendly ghoſt, and marched Northward the next day, where the parliament had few Engliſh forces, and where the Scots were becoming very diſcontented, his affairs might probably ſtill have had a proſperous iſſue; or if he had marched immediately into the Weſt to join the lord Goringe, who had there a good bodie of horſe, he might afterwards have fought on more equal terms. But the king fluctuating between the apprehenſions of his imagination and the reproaches of his courage, remained another whole day at Daintree in a ſtate off inactivitie. At length the former got the better, and on the 13th off June he determined to march Northward the next day. Att night word was brought him that the enemie were within eight miles. Still, however, keeping his reſolution, they marched the next morning; but had not got far before the armie under Fairfax were upon their rear. There was now no alternative. The king made a judicious diſpoſition off his little force; but was beat by the intemperate purſuit off a part of the enemies left wing by prince Rupert. This was called the battle of Naſeby, fought on the 14th of June, 1645, which put the finiſhing ſtroke to the king's affairs. After this he never could get together an armie fit to look the enemie in the face. He was often heard to ſay that he wiſhed he had taken the *warning*, and not fought at Naſeby; the meaning of which nobody knew but thoſe to whom he told this appearance at Daintree; and they were all of them afterwards charged to conceal it."

P. 518. b. l. 36. for *Inchcliffe* read *Inchley*.

P. 519. In the Pedigree of Norwich, near the bottom, read, "2. Mary, daughter of ſir Henry Atkins, of Cheſhunt, Herts, relict of William Halford, eſq. of Welham, married Sept. 21, 1652;" and, ſix lines lower, read, "2. Elizabeth, married to Thomas Atkins, eſq. of Bedwell Park; ſee p. 864."

P. 523. b. l. 9. from the bottom, read "*a* foſs."

Ibid. Add, "Burton ſays, Preſtgrave was, in the time of king Edward III. a great village ſtanding on the confines of Northampton and Rutland ſhires."

P. 524. Mr. Burton thus enlarges his remarks on Burrow-hill: "At this day it is arable land, and in nothing ſo famous as in this, that the young men dwelling near thereto were wont yearly to recreate themſelves with ſports and ſeveral exerciſes in this place, which had been ſo accuſtomed of antient times, yearly on the Monday next after Whitſunday, as Leland ſaith in his Itinerary. This exerciſe, or *ars gymnaſtica*, is ſo much approved of by Galen, that antient phyſician, that he wrote a little tract (dedicated to one Thraſybulus) in praiſe and commendation thereof, ſhewing the benefit thereof; that in a ſound body it begetteth a good habit, increaſeth ſtrength, and preſerveth health; and that it was in ſuch eſteem in antient times (as Plato and Ariſtotle affirm), that that counrry was thought not to be fully perfect, or rightly governed, wherein this *ars gymnaſtica*, or art of exerciſing, was wanting. The ſame Galen affirmeth it not to be found out in Homer's time, but a little before the time of Plato; yet it appeareth by Homer, in 2 and 23 Iliads, and 8 and 23 Odyſſeas, that there were in theſe times certain exerciſes, as wreſtling, running, ſhooting, caſting of darts, coiting, and ſuch like. What exerciſes and places for ſeveral exerciſes were in the Romans' times, appeareth by Vitruvius, Pliny, Celſus, and many others; amongſt the Jews, by Joſephus; and, amongſt the Grecians, by Plato, Athenæus, Laertius, and others. But whoſo is deſirous to be farther aſcertained of the dignity and worth of this art, let him read a learned treatiſe on this ſubject, written by that famous doctor in phyſic, and profeſſor in Padua in Italy, Hieronymus Mercurialis; who, in ſix books, hath ſet down the kinds of all the antient exerciſes, the places, manners, faſhions, and faculties, and whatſoever doth belong to man's body; which he dedicated to Maximilian the ſecond emperor. Printed at Venice, 1573."

P. 533. Mr. Thomas Burdett, of Burton Overy, was fined £50. April 16, 1646, for appearing at Leiceſter when the king's forces held it.

Ibid. Mr. John More, a native of Burton Overy, was of Peter-houſe, Cambridge; an excellent ſcholar, and a good preacher. When he left the Univerſity, he ſettled at Bedford, and thence removed in 1645 to the vicarage of Clavering in Eſſex, where he had an eſtate. He was a man of an humble ſpirit, and of a blameleſs converſation; and died in 1673, aged about 70.

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[1] For publiſhing the Letters, ſee Oldmixon's Clarendon and Whitelocke compared, p. 200. For ſlaſhing the women, p. 202.

P. 540. Mr. Burton adds, "At this place was born (as I have been credibly informed) that famous arch-pirate of theſe latter times, Captain Ward, that ſo much infeſted the Mediterranean and Levant ſeas; who, from a very mean and ſmall veſſel, became to be maſter of many tall ſhips; and, being armed for thoſe enterprizes, ſeated himſelf firſt at Algiere upon the ſea-coaſt of Africk, within and not far diſtant from the Streights of Gibraltar, a great and ſtrong city, fortified by Art and Nature, ſtanding upon a promontory iſſuing into the ſea, whereby it hath many (and thoſe ſafe) havens; amongſt the reſt, three are of more ſpecial note, the middlemoſt made partly by Art, the plot of which city is to be ſeen in Brune his ſecond part of the Theatre of Cities, 59th map; afterwards at Tunis, a great city, ſomewhat higher upon the ſame coaſt, and almoſt oppoſite to Rome, a place exceedingly ſtrong and fortified with new works, ſtanding ſomewhat more into the land, ſo that it yieldeth but one, and that a ſecure, harbour for ſhips; the plott whereof alſo is to be ſeen in the ſame ſecond part of the Theatre of Cities, the 57th and 58th maps. Theſe ſecure harbours and the commodious ſite fit for ſuch profeſſors gave ſeat heretofore to divers of the ſame condition; as Charidemus, who from a pirate came to that height of power, that he durſt and did encounter with the Mooriſh kings of Barbary; at laſt, oppoſing the Spaniards, was by them ſlain in the time of Ferdinand king of Spain. After him ſucceeded his brother Hariademus Barbaroſſa, from the ſame ſtate, to be king of Algiere and Tunis; and was ſo well affected by Solyman the Turkiſh emperor, that he made him one of his baſſaes, and his chief admiral; who dying in 1547, there ſtart up two other brothers, as famous pirates as they, viz. Dragutes and Sala, both ſo potent and ſtrong, that by their aſſiſtance the ſaid emperor Solyman won the great city of Tripoli in Syria, 1551. At each of theſe two cities, the ſaid captain Ward built a ſtrong caſtle, whither he brought his prizes, which he took chiefly from the Spaniſh and Italian merchants; and, having gotten to an exceeding height of riches, made means to king James for a pardon, and licence to plant himſelf in England, Wales, or Ireland; but, being ſtrongly oppoſed therein by the great duke of Tuſcany (who not long before had entered into a treaty of marriage for one of his daughters with prince Henry, and to the ſame end had ſent to him divers rich and rare gifts), for that he had taken a great ſhip of the duke's richly laden, out or near his haven of Ligorno, could not provide therein. But, ſtill continuing in his former courſe, and keeping at each of his caſtles a lady; the one of them, being poſſeſſed that he was more affectionate and bountiful to the other than to her, gave him a fire, whereof he died about 20 years ſince."

P. 544. Add to note 2: "And to Mr. Nathanael Carpenter's ſecond book of Geography, cap. 15."

P. 550. The Rev. Charles Palmer (who died 1717) had two daughters; 1. *Frances*, (married to the Rev. . . . . . . *Dickinſon*), who was left a widow extremely young (p. 710), and died at Belton in Rutland in 1799, in her 100th year; 2. *Elizabeth*, died unmarried.

P. 551. Mr. Burton ſays, "The abbey of *Creke* was of the order of canons regular of the order of St. Auguſtine, and was of the foundation of one of the kings[1] of this land, and ſtood in the North part of the ſhire, not many miles from Lynne; which abbey, together with all the manors, lands, and tenements, thereunto belonging, in 22 Hen. VII, by reaſon that the abbot and whole convent then died of ſome infection or epidemical diſeaſe, eſcheated to the king, and was never after reſtored; a preſage (as ſome have obſerved) of the ruin and ſubverſion of all other monaſteries not long after to ſucceed."—The abbot was Giles S*hev*ington [2].

P. 553. a. l. 9. bott. r. "blue ſtone;" ſee note 1.

P. 556. Mr. Burton adds, under Evington, "At this town, as it appears, by the priory-book of Burton, and Matthew Paris, p. 117, William earl Ferrers and Derby, being ſick of the gout, and carried in a litter, through the negligence of the driver fell out of the ſame; by which he was ſo hurt, that within a ſhort while he died, 9 kal. April, 1254; and was buried at Merevale abbey in Warwickſhire, founded by his anceſtors."

P. 558. note, l. 5. after "viſcount Mansfield," add, "and earl of Newcaſtle upon Tine;" and, next line, read "the firſt William earl of Devonſhire."

P. 561. Mr. Burton adds, "About the time of king John, one *Simon* was lord of this manor; who in all his deeds ſtyled himſelf *baro de Foxton* (and at this time, as I have been informed, there is a place called *The Baronage*) for that he perhaps was ſeiſed of an entire barony, the extent whereof you ſhall ſee more at large in Sapcote."

P. 562. l. 18. Mr. Burton corrects, "who making equal partition of the manor, each ſtyled themſelves lord of a manor, as heretofore was uſual, and good in law, as I have ſpoke in Drayton.—Sir *William Burton*, owner of *Middleton's* manor, ſate juſtice of the king's bench from 17 Edw. III. to 36 Edw. III; in the which year he was made chief juſtice of the common pleas in Ireland; which place he held till his death. He had been before employed in ſome buſineſs for Ireland, viz. in the year 1345; at which time, as it appeareth by the Annals of Ireland ſet forth by the lord William Howard of Naworth caſtle, and printed with Mr. Camden's Britannia, he, by virtue of two writs to him directed, arreſted Maurice Fitz-Thomas earl of Kildare, and committed him to the caſtle of Dublin. Sir *William Burton* died 49 Edw. III; leaving iſſue by *Eleanor* his wife ſir *Thomas* Burton, knt. who died 8 Ric. II; leaving iſſue *Thomas* de Burton, of the age of 16 years; who in the reign of king Henry IV. aliened this manor to *Thomas Derbey*. The now lord of this manor [1636] is my very good friend, *Thomas Chapman*, eſq. one of the benchers, and reader, of the Inner Temple, in London, claiming from Derbey by deſcent. *Latimer's* manor, by an heir-general, came to *Griffin* of Dingley."

P. 570. a. 7. for "his" r. "her;" and b. 4. r. "Nov. 10;" and note 4. r. "late of Leiceſter, now of Bedford."

P. 571. The following judicial proceedings in the Exchequer occur relative to the rectory of Galby:

"Nov. 15, 1653. Hartopp, knt. againſt Tookey, clerk, and another. The bill ſet forth, that, whereas Matthew then late biſhop of Ely was, in right of his ſaid biſhopric of Ely, lawfully ſeiſed, to him and his ſucceſſors, of a yearly penſion of three pounds ſix ſhillings and eight pence iſſuing out of the rectory of Galby, in the county of Leiceſter; and that he, by indenture dated the 14th of December, in the 14th year of the late king Charles, did demiſe to the plaintiff the aforeſaid penſion for three lives, by virtue whereof the plaintiff was ſeiſed, and for divers years received the ſame of the then rector T. Tookey, the defendant's father; that afterwards, the lands and poſſeſſions of the late biſhop being by ordinances of parliament veſted and ſettled in certain truſtees to be ſold, the inheritance of the ſaid annual penſion was purchaſed by ſome friends of the ſaid plaintiff for him; that nevertheleſs the ſaid penſion, for 13 years paſt, had been in arrear and unpaid by the ſaid defendant Tookey's father and himſelf, the ſaid plaintiff not knowing of whom to demand the ſame, the aforeſaid T. Tookey having the perpetual donation of the ſaid rectory, and having made ſeveral conveyances thereof to the defendant Whalley's late huſband, who claimed a title thereto: the bill therefore prayed a diſcovery and payment of the ſaid penſion and the arrears thereof. The defendant Tookey anſwered; and confeſſed, that he was then rector there; but that, in caſe the ſaid plaintiff had a right to receive the ſaid penſion, he was not liable to pay the ſame, nor any arrears thereof, for any longer time than he was rector there. The plaintiff replied; and the cauſe deſcended to iſſue; and witneſſes were examined. The cauſe came on to be heard this day. And the Court declared, ordered, and decreed, that the ſaid rectory, in whoſe hands ſoever the ſame is and remaineth, is liable to the payment of the ſaid penſion, and of the arrears thereof; and that the ſaid defendant Tookey, now rector of the ſaid rectory, ſhall pay and ſatisfy to the plaintiff, for the arrears of the aforeſaid penſion due and incurred at the time of exhibiting this bill, the ſum of twenty pounds, with five pounds for his coſts; and that the ſaid defendant ſhall likewiſe pay and ſatisfy to the ſaid plaintiff for the future, as the ſame ſhall grow due and payable, during the time as he ſhall continue rector of the ſaid rectory."

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[1] Henry III. anno regni 15.

[2] Q. S*kev*ington? Parkins gives it S*her*ington; and ſays, an abbot of the name of *William* occurs in a fine 31 Hen. VIII. by whom it ſhould ſeem the houſe was reſtored. Hiſtory of Norfolk, vol. III. p. 376.

"May 15, 1732. Wragg againſt Whalley. The plaintiff, as rector and patron of the rectory of Galby, in the county of Leiceſter, ſtated that, ſoon after the death of his father, his predeceſſor, on the 16th of October, 1727, he was inducted into the ſaid rectory, and became entitled to the revenues and profits thereof, and particularly to a certain penſion of two marks and a half, iſſuing out of the rectory of Norton by Galby, and payable at Eaſter yearly; that his predeceſſors, in right of the ſaid rectory, had been entitled to a manſion-houſe, with certain outhouſes and buildings, and to a yard, gardens, orchards, a home-cloſe of about two acres, and, for time out of mind, to divers other parcels of land and common, in the fields and precincts of Galby and Norton, for all manner of cattle, and to have and uſe a free and uncontrouled liberty, way, or paſſage, to and from each and every piece and parcel of the ſaid field-lands, for themſelves, their ſervants, their horſes, carts, and carriages, to ſtock, dreſs, ſow, plough, and manure, and to bring home the crops therefrom; that his father, for all the time that he was rector, was well entitled to the ſaid penſion, and had power to demiſe the ſame to him; that he is now become entitled to the profits of the ſaid rectory ſince his death, and ſo to the ſaid glebe-lands, and to the tithes and dues in the ſaid pariſh, or to ſome payment in lieu thereof; that, for time beyond the memory of man, all the ſaid fields in Galby and Norton were common and open until 1614; that about that time they were incloſed and allotted; that two allotments were then made to the then rector; one in Galby, next to the home-cloſe, of about 13 acres, called The Parſonage Home Cloſe, for the uſe of the rectors, in lieu of their glebe-lands in Galby fields; and the other in Norton, 29 acres, called Galby Parſonage Cloſe, in lieu of the glebe-lands in Norton fields; that the defendant's grandfather and the then rector came to ſome agreement for the payment of fifteen pounds twelve ſhillings and eight pence, in lieu of the tithes of the other incloſed grounds, as named in the bill; and that the two Pike Cloſes were allotted in lieu of the tithes of the other part of the ſaid incloſures. The bill therefore prayed a full diſcovery, and relief in the premiſſes. The defendants anſwered. And the defendant Whalley admitted that the plaintiff was rector, as in the bill ſtated, and entitled to the tithes thereof, but denied that he was entitled to the penſion. He ſaid, that he believed the plaintiff was entitled to the manſion-houſe, &c. as ſtated in the bill, and had a right of way before the incloſures; but he inſiſted, that he and his anceſtors had, for 200 years paſt, been, and that he now is, ſeiſed of the rectory of Norton, and of the advowſon of the vicarage of Norton, and the impropriate tithes thereof; and he denied that the vicar there had a right to any kind of tithes whatever, the dues belonging to the ſaid vicarage conſiſting only in certain pecuniary payments. He farther ſtated, that the Pike Cloſes belonged to the church of Galby, and had been time out of mind enjoyed by the plaintiff's predeceſſors, in lieu of the tithes of his lands in Galby; and that, as the ſaid Pike Cloſes are, by indentures of the 5th and 6th of January, 1699, declared to be a modus or compoſition for ſuch his ſaid lands, he apprehended the ſame to be a good modus or compoſition for the tithes of thoſe lands; and therefore did, and ſtill does, refuſe to pay the ſame; and he ſaid that the rector of Galby, for time beyond memory, had not only enjoyed the ſaid Pike Cloſes in lieu of the tithes of ſuch his ſaid lands, but alſo a money-payment of fifteen pounds twelve ſhillings and eight pence, in lieu of the tithes of the reſt of his (the defendant's) lands in Galby, as in the bill is mentioned. The other defendants put in their anſwers. The plaintiff replied to the defendants Whalley, Warner, Warner, and Dalby; and they rejoined, and witneſſes were examined on their behalf, as well as on the plaintiff's; and the cauſe came on to be heard: and, upon hearing counſel for all parties, and reading ſeveral proofs in the cauſe, and an indenture, ſigned W. Whalley, dated the 6th of January, in the 11th year of William III; and, on full debate, the Court ordered the injunction, formerly granted in this cauſe, to be diſſolved, and the bill to be diſmiſſed with coſts."

P. 574. l. 32. read "*Martell*, erroneouſly written in ſome records *Marcell*, was here of great antiquity."

Ibid. In 1294, *William Gilmeyn*, of Great Glen, had licenſe to grant to the abbot and convent of *Alenceſter* in Warwickſhire, a meſſuage and two virgates of land in Glen, which were then held by *William de Irees* by the payment of 5*s.* a year to the ſaid William; who were bound to pay 10*s.* a year to the manor of Newton Harcourt[1].

P. 575. In 1581, lands and tenements, parcel of the manor of Great Glen, demiſed in ſeveral parcels to the annual amount of £5. 15*s.* 4*d.* was leaſed by the Crown, for 21 years, to *Robert Cole*, alias *Plume*; in 1582, other lands there, parcel of the manor, rented at £17. 4*s.* 9*d.* were leaſed to *Henry Foxwell*; and in 1583 lands in Glen were granted to *Joſeph Lupo*[2].

P. 576. Mr. Burton, in noticing the arms in the North-eaſt window of Glen church, obſerves, "that in 1628 all the other windows were broken and defaced."

P. 579. Mr. Burton adds, "At this town (as the tradition goeth) was the ſeat of *Edric de Stretton*, by ſome writers called *Streone* (that is, treacherous or covetous,) ſometime a duke of *Merchland* [Mercia]; for confirmation whereof, when Mr. *Charles Browne*, father of Mr. *John* Browne, now lord of this manor, about 30 years ſince, began the foundation of his new houſe near the church, there was found, deep in the ground, the ruins of an antient building of ſtone, of a great bigneſs and proportion, which extended to a great plot of ground. This Edric was ſon of one Egelric, a man of mean birth and parentage; and, as Matthew of Weſtminſter[3] ſays of this Edric, he was a bad man, the ſcum of the people, the diſgrace of the country, two-tongued, crafty, a ſower of diſſention, a deep diſſembler and counterfeit; who, being ſent to mediate a peace with the enemy, more hotly kindled the war. This man, through his cunning and ſubtle behaviour, ſo won himſelf into credit with king Etheldred, that, in the year 1003, the king gave him his daughter Edina in marriage, and created him duke of Merchland, who thereby grew to ſuch an height of pride, that he could not endure a companion in the ſame country; for, in the year 1006[4], having invited Athelſtan[5], another duke of Merchland (a man of great power and eſteem) to a feaſt; which being ended, he took him a hunting, where in the woods he cauſed him treacherouſly to be ſlain by Godwin Porkhund, a wicked fellow of Shrewſbury; in revenge whereof the king cauſed the eyes of Wulſage and Wecgate, his two ſons, to be pulled out; and he himſelf not long after felt a juſt requital[6]; for, falling into braving words with king Canute, he was, by his command, in the year 1017, preſently ſtrangled, and flung out of a window into the Thames. The name of *Stretton* continued in this town long after; for, in the North windows of the church, I have ſeen under the pictures of men in the old glaſs theſe Saxon names written, viz. *Edredus de Stretton*, and *Oſbertus de Stretton*. And at this preſent (1636) there is yet remaining one freeholder and ſome others of that name, but of yeoman rank."

P. 586. b. l. 11. from bott. after "old croſs," add, "the baſe of which now only remains in the church-yard, nearly fronting the porch."

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[1] Appendix to vol. I. p. 18; ex Inq. ad quod dampn. 22 Edw. I. N° 124. Leic.

[2] Leaſes in the Augmentation Office.

[3] Flor. Hiſt. lib. 1. fol. 296.

[4] Ibid. fol. 297.

[5] Florentius Wigorn, fol. 372. calleth him Alfhelme.

[6] Matth. Weſtminſter, lib. 1. p. 309; Roger de Hoveden, Annal. pars prior, fol. 250. b. Ingulph. 507.

P. 588. Mr. Burton, under his account of the lords *De la Warre* at Harby, adds, "The family of *Griffin* had a large inheritance with the heir of *Latimer* lord of Braybrook caſtle; but was much enlarged by *Edward* Griffin, attorney-general to queen Mary, who ſucceeded his elder brother ſir *Thomas* Griffin in all his whole eſtate; whoſe great grandchild ſir *Edward* Griffin, knt. is now (1636) his lineal heir by deſcent; who married the daughter of ſir *William Uvedall*, knt. of Wickham in Hampſhire, and treaſurer of the king's privy chamber; the which ſir William (if I might ſpeak without imputation) I could ſay, as the Frenchmen did of Monſieur Semieres (agent for the treaty of marriage between queen Elizabeth and Monſieur Francis duke of Alençon and Anjou, brother to the French king) that abſolutely he is one of the fineſt courtiers for figure and perſonage in the whole court."

Ibid. Dec. 12, 1599, ſir *Edward Griffin* demiſed the manor of Gumley to ſir *Thomas Morriſon*, ſir *William Morriſon*, and *Valentine Brown*, eſq. in truſt, to the uſe of himſelf and *Lucy* his wife for their lives; remainder to ſir *Thomas Griffin*; which demiſe, Jan. 31, 1608-9, was transferred by ſir Thomas Griffin to *William Horton*, of Gumley, gent. his heirs and aſſigns. This William was ſucceeded by his ſon *John*; who, in April 1630, was married to *Margery Caſlin*; and in 1658 had two ſons living; *Thomas* Horton, of Harborough; and *John* Horton, of Sadington.

John Horton had two ſons; *John* and *Andrew*, who ſucceſſively inherited Gumley.

John died in 1701. *Andrew*, who married *Elizabeth Fiſh*, daughter of *Thomaſine* Fiſh, widow, had one daughter, *Frances*, who died in 1712. He and his wife both died in 1721. By his laſt will, dated Oct. 30, 1719, he left his property at Gumley to his ſon, *John* Horton, of Kettering, gent. who in 1707 had purchaſed the manor from *Henry Morley*, and whoſe wife *Margaret* (daughter of *John Bridges*, eſq.) died of the ſmall-pox at Barton Segrave, her native town, Dec. 1, 1714, æt. 38[1]; leaving three daughters, 1. *Elizabeth*; 2. *Margaret*, married to her couſin *John Bridges*[2], eſq.; 3. *Anne*, married to Mr. *John Aldwinckle*.

6 Oct. 1660, *Francis Fiſh*, gent. and *Mary* his wife conveyed lands at Gumley to *Thomas Oneby*, who had married their daughter *Elizabeth*; 17 Oct. 1662, ſome lands at Gumley were purchaſed by *Samuel Marſhall*, clerk; which were again ſold, in 1686, by *John* Marſhall, M.D. to *Henry Haſtings*, eſq. from whom they were re-purchaſed by *Andrew Horton*; and in 1667, Thomas Oneby conveyed the ſame to *John* Oneby; who, June 10, 1680, mortgaged a yard-land there to his relation *Nathan Wrighte*, eſq.

In 1695, *James Horton*, of London, tallow-chandler, and *Mary* his wife, ſold lands to *Andrew* Horton.

Ibid. "London, April 7, 1708. We are informed that a gentleman of good eſtate, formerly bound for lord *Griffin* for the payment of £5000. was lately arreſted, and is ſtill in cuſtody."—"April 16. The record relating to the outlawry is ordered to be copied."—"May 17. On Saturday laſt, the lord Griffin was brought to the Queen's bench bar; where his outlawry was read againſt him in Latin. He ſaid, in his defence, that he was neither in arms nor in council with the enemy; and was forced upon the expedition merely againſt his inclination by the French court; he expreſſing his diſlike of it as a raſh attempt, and of dangerous conſequence; however, he was fain to comply with it. That he had nothing farther to ſay, but to throw himſelf at the queen's feet for mercy, and hoped the favour of the court. He was remanded by water to the Tower."—"June 16. On Monday, an order was ſent to the ſheriff for the beheading of the lord Griffin (commonly ſo called) this day on Tower-hill. For that purpoſe a ſcaffold was erected there yeſterday; and two companies of grenadiers are appointed to keep guard till execution ſhall be over."—"June 30. The laſt council-day, the lord Griffin was reprieved for a month; and the reprieve was ſent to the Tower laſt Monday[3]."

P. 589. In 1736, there were in the lordſhip of Gumley 5700 trees planted out for timber, 1000 of them being then ten inches in the ſquare; and it was computed by men of ſound judgement, that they would in 40 years time be worth £5500. The eſtate conſiſted, *inter alia*, of the manor and royalties of Gumley and Foxton (within one mile of Northamptonſhire and two from Market Harborough) with court-leet and court-baron, eſtrays, deodands; and alſo of chief rents iſſuing out of the ſeveral towns of Gumley, Foxton, Eaſt Langton, Weſt Langton, Thorpe Langton, and Smeeton, amounting in the whole to above £3. a year.

A very good new-built houſe, ſix rooms on a floor, called Gumley hall; the hall, two parlours, and a breakfaſt-room, all wainſcoted, as were ſeveral of the chambers; with very good offices, ſtable, two barns, coach-houſe, a double dove-houſe, two gardens planted with the choiceſt wall-fruit, a large orchard planted with the beſt of fruit, then in perfection; a cloſe called Fellow's cloſe, and a meadow called Longcroft, adjoining to the gardens, about ſeven acres; all then lately let to the hon. Mr. *Berkeley* at £25. a year.

Two ſubſtantial farm-houſes, ſeveral cloſes, and eleven yard-lands in the open-field. The wood called the Great Wood, about 20 acres, planted with oak, and in hand; the underwood in which, *communibus annis*, ſold for £12. Divers coppices or ſpinnies planted with aſh, elm, abeles, containing about five acres; which, in poles for coopers, &c. produced yearly £6. About 18 fiſh-ponds, with ſluices, well ſtocked with large carp, tench, perch, &c. lying one under another, which might be drained and filled again at pleaſure, and which coſt about £150. making.

There were two annuities of £20. *per annum* each, iſſuing out of ſome few of the cloſes and Great Wood only, to two ſchools, for which cloſes and wood the owner was not charged to the land-tax, but deducted it with one of the ſchool-maſters; of which ſchool, viz. that at Pighteſley near Kettering, the owner of the eſtate was patron, an advantage to the proprietor; and alſo a modus of £17. 6*s.* *per annum*, in lieu of tithes, for all the incloſures, (about £2.) to Merton College. The ſchool-maſter of Pighteſley had a very good houſe and cloſe adjoining, where he taught ſchool, in the gift of the owner of this eſtate, beſides the £20; ſo that the whole was worth £26. beſides 40*s.* for teaching every out-town boy [1].—The lordſhip of Gumley was purchaſed, in 1741, by *Joſeph Cradock*, eſq. from Mr. John Aldwinckle, who married the youngeſt daughter and coheireſs of Mr. *John Horton*.

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[1] See her epitaph in Bridges's Northamptonſhire, vol. II. p. 221.

[2] I gladly embrace this opportunity of ſetting right an inadvertency in the "Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer," pp. 145. 557. The purchaſer of the eſtate at Burton Segrave was *John Bridges*, eldeſt ſon of colonel *John* Bridges, of Alceſter, co. Warwick; who dying Jan. 5, 1712-13, æt. 71, (ſee his epitaph in the Hiſtory of Northamptonſhire, vol. II. p. 221.) was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon *John*, the original collector of the materials for the Hiſtory of his native county; and he dying without iſſue March 16, 1723-4, (ſee his epitaph, ib. vol. I. p. vi.) was ſucceeded by his brother *William* Bridges, eſq. of the Stamp Office; and he, 1743, by his only ſon *John*; whoſe merits the following epitaph at Burton Segrave, never before printed, will record:

"On the South ſide, before the entrance into the chancel, is a dormitory or chapel for the Bridges family; and there, againſt the Eaſt wall, is a neat monument of grey and variegated marble, adorned with archetrave, cherubs' heads, and urn at top, with this inſcription:

Arms: Azure, three water-bougets, 2. 1. Or; *Bridges*; impaling, Sable, a duck's head caboſhed Argent; *Horton*. (Pl. LXX, fig. 21.)

"Infra hunc fornicem ſepulchralem,
cineres ſuos deponi voluit
JOHANNES BRIDGES armiger,
GULIELMI armigeri filius unicus,
JOHANNIS viri ſummâ laude digni,
rerumque reconditarum indagatoris ſtudioſiſſimi
(poſt patris mortem)
patruelis hæres.
Matrem ſortitus eſt ex antiquâ de HART ſtirpe
apud Brill in agro Buckingamiæ olim commorante.
Uxorem duxit MARGARETAM conſobrinam,
filiam JOHANNIS & MARGARETÆ HORTON,
quæ de natis fuerat JOHANNIS BRIDGES armigeri,
qui primus ſuæ Gentis
in hoc vico ruſtico ſedes collocavit.
In triceſimo quarto ſuæ ætatis anno,
Patruis, quæ reliquæ fuerant, bonis ſucceſſit;
ſed iis parum diu potitus eſt,
patri vix ſemianno ſuperſtes.
Nam eodem anno febre correptus acutâ,
ſine liberis mortem præmaturam obiit;
dignus tamen
(ſi hodierna exoptanda eſſet vita)
diuturniori ejus curriculo.
Quippe qui propter pectoris integritatem,
morum urbanitatem,
et placidiſſimum ingenii obſequium,
in quo præ cæteris enituit, & ſpectatus fuit,
et ſibi ſuiſque vixit utilis,
et ab omnibus deſideratus obiit,
decimo ſexto die Julii 1741.
In memoriam chariſſimi conjugis,
cui ſe optima & plurima debere fatetur,
lapidem hunc ſepulchralem poni curavit
Conjux amantiſſima."

[3] From a Newſpaper of the year 1708, in my collection, printed by John Morphew, intituled, "The Supplement."

P. 592. There is at Audley inn a capital pedigree of "the antient family of the Griffins of Gormandlee, co. Leiceſter;" with whole lengths in armour and robes of Hubert de Burgo earl of Kent, Robert Tregoze baron of Ewias, Roger de la Warr baron of Wichinton; Warin Latimer baron of Danby at the head, and Griffin on horſeback in armour; ſeals, deeds, and arms; at leaſt ten feet long.

P. 593. Mr. Burton adds, "There is a tradition about this town of Haloughton, that it hath been accounted many years ago a place of ſpecial holineſs (the etymon of the name importing as much as *Holy-town* [2]); ſo as ſick folks did uſe to flock thither to die, as faſt as mad men to Anticyræ to be cured; and the great charnel houſe, vaulted under the church, was perhaps founded for the entertainment of thoſe gueſts." Mr. Burton's obſervations, however, have no foundation.

P. 597. *John Dent*, of Southwark, Surrey, brother to *John Dent*, of Halloughton, died ſeiſed of 200 acres at Melton Mowbray [3].

P. 600. In 1586, *The Newtes Paſture*, in Hallaton, parcel of the manor, was demiſed to *Thomas Carre*, *Thomas Skevington*, and others, at a rent of 16*s* [4].

P. 602. Thomas fourth ſon of the late Thomas Vowe, eſq. died ſ. p. in October 1798; and John (ſixth ſon) married Martha daughter of Mr. Henry Ward, of Gainſborough, co. Lincoln, July 6, 1798.

P. 604. Mr. Fenwick publiſhed "A Sermon preached at Leiceſter, July 14, 1736, at the Triennial Viſitation of Richard Biſhop of Lincoln;" and "A Sermon preached in the pariſh church of Hallaton, Oct. 31, 1736, on occaſion of the Small-pox breaking out there." He was ſome time fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge; B. A. there 1708; M. A. 1712; B. D. 1720; and publiſhed, "Thoughts on the Hebrew Titles of the Pſalms, and on ſome of thoſe in the Septuagint; endeavouring to diſcover the meaning, and point out the uſe of them; 1749," 8vo.

P. 604. a. l. 61. r. "near 30 years."

P. 607. In October, 1799, as a boy was nutting in Holyoke wood, his feet ſlipped into a ditch, and ſtruck againſt a glaſs urn, containing 230 ſilver coins of Gratian, Julian, Theodoſius, Arcadius, &c. many of which were in high preſervation.

P. 609. Half the lordſhip was incloſed before 1730.

P. 610. a. l. ult. r. "of *her* age."

P. 611. The note upon *villans* Mr. Burton had conſiderably enlarged. After "his lord," line 6, he adds, "Of this kind there were two ſorts, villans regardant and villans in groſs. Villans regardant were where a man was ſeiſed of a manor to which a villan was regardant; and he that is ſeiſed of the manor, or they whoſe eſtate he hath in the ſame manor, have been ſeiſed of the ſaid villan and of his anceſtors, as villans regardants to the ſaid manor, time out of mind. Villan in groſs is where a villan regardant is granted from a manor to another: theſe villans in groſs are called in the civil law *vernæ*; the villans regardants, called *adſcriptitii glebæ*, or *agri conſiti*, ſo often mentioned in Juſtinian's Digeſts and Code." And, after "any man," l. 12, "Theſe villans and bondmen are now almoſt quite extinguiſhed through the realm; but when they ſhould be manumitted I cannot certainly ſay. That learned ſir Thomas Smith, LL. D. and ſecretary of ſtate to that renowned queen Elizabeth, 1565, in his book of the Commonwealth of England, cap. 10, delivereth his opinion hereof in theſe words: 'Since the light of the Chriſtian religion maketh us all in Chriſt brethren, and in reſpect of God and Chriſt *conſervos*; men began to have conſcience to hold in captivity and ſuch extreme bondage him whom they muſt acknowledge to be their brother, and a Chriſtian, who looketh in Chriſt and by Chriſt to have equal portion with them in the Goſpel and ſalvation. Upon this ſcruple, in continuance of time, and by long ſucceſſion, the holy fathers, monks and friers, in their confeſſions, and eſpecially at the time of extreme and deadly ſickneſs, burdened the conſciences of them whom they had under their hands; ſo that temporal men, by little and little, by reaſon of that terror in their conſciences, were glad to manumit all their villans. But the ſaid holy fathers, with the abbots and priors, did not in like ſort by theirs; for they had alſo conſcience to impoveriſh and deſpoil the church ſo much as to manumit ſuch as were bound to their churches, or to the manors which the church had gotten; and ſo kept theirs ſtill. The ſame did the biſhops alſo; till at the laſt, and now of late ſome biſhops (to make a piece of money) manumitted theirs, partly for argent, partly for ſlaunders, that they ſeemed more cruel than the temporalty: after, the monaſteries coming into temporal men's hands, have been the occaſion that now they be almoſt all manumitted.' Thus far ſir Thomas Smith. And moſt probable it is that for money they were all manumitted. Leland, in his Itinerary, in Wiltſhire, giveth an inſtance in the ſame kind; ſpeaking of the manor of Coſham, co. Wilts, ſome time belonging to the earl of Cornwall, who had here a manſion-place, where, for his pleaſure, he ſometimes lay; in which manor all the inhabitants were bondmen, who, on a time greatly lamenting their miſerable eſtate, were overheard by the ſaid earl, who, commiſerating their condition of life, for a ſum of money, manumitted them all, and gave them this manor to hold by copy of court-roll and payment of a yearly chief rent." And, l. 16. after "bought by Crouch," he reads, "and thereof made a leaſe for years to his ſervant, who entered; and, upon an agreement made by Crouch," &c.

P. 612. Mr. Burton adds, "At this town was born that learned Doctor in Divinity *William de Houghton*, who was alſo abbot of the monaſtery of Croxton in this county. He beſtowed much coſt upon his houſe; and eſpecially upon the library, to which he gave a great Bible in nine volumes, very fairly written in vellum, and learnedly gloſſed upon by Solomon archdeacon of Leiceſter, for which Bible be paid £50. ſterling. He died in 1274, and was buried at Croxton, as I find in a little old fragment; which alſo is briefly remembered by John Stowe, in his Annals, at the very beginning of the reign of king Edward I."

Ibid. The lands and tenements in Houghton, belonging to the Carthuſian priory near Coventry, were let by them, March 2, 1537-8, to *John Allen*, for 60 years, for 63*s.* 1½*d.* rent. This leaſe was ſurrendered to king James I, June 19, 1611.

P. 616. *Mary Hericke's* anagram on his tomb was,

Make ye rickes.

P. 618. William Herick, of Gray's Inn, gent. eldeſt ſon and heir of Tobias Herick of Houghton, only ſon and heir of Robert Herick, eſq. of Leiceſter, died, at his chambers in Gray's Inn, March 20, 1635, being a bachelor; and was interred with eſcocheons in the pariſh church of St. Andrew in Holborn, leaving three brothers, John his next heir, Francis, and Tobias [5].

P. 629. b. l. 48. r. "B. A. 1719."

P. 632. Nicholas Herrick, of London, merchant, reſided in Colman-ſtreet ward in 1634, when he entered his pedigree. His ſiſter *Mercie* was married to *John Wingfield*, of Brantham, Suffolk, ſon of *Humphrey Wingfield* (who died in 1612) by *Anne*, daughter of ſir *John Breauſe*, of Little Wenham, Suffolk.

P. 633. Mr. Cotton, in his Angler, mentions Robert Herrick as author of a Piſcatory Eclogue; and the late Dr. Farmer obſerves, in a MS note, that Robert Herrick's print was "extremely like the late Mr. Samuel Heyrick of Leiceſter."

P. 636. a. l. 42. r. "and died in 1640."

P. 639. The gold coin of *Julianus* was engraved from a drawing found amongſt ſir Thomas Cave's MSS. His names FL. CL. occur on moſt of his coins, and P. P. or P. F. following his name; but PFP is probably a falſe reading.

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[1] This appears from the particulars offered in 1736 for public inſpection by Mr. Aldwinckle.

[2] Leland, in his Itinerary, calleth it *Halydon*; that is, *Holy hill*, the town ſtanding on the declive of a hill.

[3] Inq. 5 Sept. 38 Eliz. Cole's Eſcheats, vol. I. Harl. MSS. 756.

[4] Leaſes in the Augmentation Office.

[5] From the Funeral Certificate, ſigned by Francis Heyrick, in the College of Arms, I 24. p. 30.

P. 641. In 1645, Mr. Hunt, parſon of Kibworth, was fined £150. for delinquency.

P. 642. The following epitaph has been placed at Kibworth ſince the account of that pariſh was printed:

“Conſoled in approaching Death by Faith,
Scripture, and the hope of advancement to life eternal,
on September the 2d, 1797, died Elizabeth,
the daughter of George Foxton, of Kibworth, gent.
and wife of the Rev. Thomas Thomas, B.D.
rector of Iſham.

O Grief! allow, that Death nor tomb profound
Can duſt reviving lock in charnel-ground;
When Jah commands the clay-cold form ariſe,
And, ſpirit-like, aſcend to Sion ſkies;
No grievance more to feel, nor fancied gloom,
But raptures that confeſs a glorious doom;
When Saint becomes, in ſoul-embodying frame,
A monument of praiſe to Shiloh's name[1].”

P. 643. In the church-yard of Caldecote, Rutland:

“William Peters, ſon of William and Anne Peters,
of Kibworth, died July 5, 1789, aged 12.
Katharine Peters, their daughter,
died Aug. 10, 1791, aged 18.”

P. 645. l. 28. r. “deacuaret;” l. 38. r. “Heydon, com. Eſſex;” l. 53. r. “Farneham, com. Bucks;” and, after “teneret,” l. 40, add, “& inveniat unam cirothecam pro manu dextrâ.”—The manner of the coronation of king Henry III. ſee in Matthew Paris, p. 563.—The like claims were made, and ſervices performed, at the coronation of king Henry IV.[2]; and at every ſucceeding one, to that of his preſent Majeſty.

P. 652. Dr. David Jennings was born May 18, 1691, and received his grammar learning at a free-ſchool at Kibworth. About 1709 he came to London, and entered into a courſe of academical ſtudies under the tuition of the Rev. Dr. Chauncey, and finiſhed them under Dr. Ridgley and Mr. Eames. He preached his firſt ſermon at Batterſea May 23, 1714; and in March following was choſen one of the lecturers at an evening lecture then carried on at Rotherhithe. In June 1716, he was choſen aſſiſtant to the Rev. Mr. Foxon. May 19, 1718, choſen, and July 25 ordained paſtor, in the room of the Rev. Mr. Simmons, deceaſed, and ſucceeded by William Ford, jun. his aſſiſtant and co-paſtor. In 1719, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. William Cox, of Wapping, timber-merchant, who died in child-bed within the year. May 19, 1724, he married Sarah, daughter of Mr. Joſeph Collins, of Hackney, by whom he left two ſons, Joſeph and David. On the deceaſe of the Rev. Daniel Neal in 1743, he was choſen a truſtee of Mr. Coward's large charities; and in Auguſt that year ſucceeded the Rev. Mr. Hubbard as one of Mr. Coward's lecturers at Little St. Helen's. He ſucceeded Mr. John Eames in 1744 as divinity profeſſor in the Diſſenting academy at Hoxton, then chiefly ſupported by Mr. Coward's charity; and in May 1749 the Univerſity of St. Andrew's in Scotland honoured him with the degree of D. D. He publiſhed Sermons to Young People, 1730, dedicated to his Congregation; republiſhed 1743, 12mo; ſeveral Sermons among thoſe preached at Berry-ſtreet by different miniſters on the principal heads of the Chriſtian Religion 1733; and publiſhed 1737; a Tranſlation of Profeſſor Franck's Letter on the moſt uſeful way of preaching, and a Preface, containing ſome account of the profeſſor, 1736, with two Diſcourſes of Mr. John Jennings on preaching Chriſt, and on experimental preaching. He printed an Ordination Sermon at St. Ive's in Huntingdonſhire, from 2 Cor. iv. 5. 1742, 8vo, with a Charge by Dr. Doddridge; a Sermon at the Funeral of David Neale, 1 Cor. xv. 22. 1743; a Sermon on the Rebellion, preached in the Meeting at New Broad-ſtreet, 1746; a Sermon before the Society for Reformation of Manners, at Salters Hall, 1746, 8vo; an Introduction to the Uſe of the Globes and Orrery, with an Appendix, attempting to explain the Moſaic account of the Creation, printed 1739, but not publiſhed till 1747; an Abridgement of the Life of the Rev. Dr. Cotton Mather, publiſhed 1744; a Funeral Sermon, Heb. xi. 4. 1749; a Charge at the Ordination of the Rev. William Ford, jun. 1752, annexed to a Sermon by William Ford, ſen. and a Charge by Dr. Savage; a Sermon, 1752, 12mo; The Scripture Teſtimony examined and confirmed by plain Arguments; or, an Appeal to Common Senſe, for the Truth of the Holy Scriptures, in two Diſcourſes, 1755, 12mo; a funeral Sermon for the Rev. Timothy Jollie, from Phil. i. 23. 1757, 8vo; a Sermon on Proverbs xxii. 6. 17.., 8vo. He was alſo author of “An Introduction to the Knowledge of Medals,” which was printed after his death, by Baſkerville, at Birmingham, 1775, 8vo. Beſides theſe he was author of an anonymous piece, written with great ſmartneſs, in vindication of the Scripture Doctrine of Original Sin, printed in 1740. He enjoyed a very good ſtate of health till within two years of his death, when he was ſeized with epileptic fits, which frequently returned, and conſiderably weakened him, till they carried him off Sept. 15, 1762. With a ſtrong conſtitution, he poſſeſſed a comely perſon, quick apprehenſion, acute judgement, lively imagination, and happy memory, a temper eaſy and chearful, but warm aud ſanguine. A funeral Sermon on Dr. Jennings, by the Rev. Samuel Morton Savage, with an Oration at his Interment by the Rev. William Ford, appeared in 1762.

P. 663. By an agreement preſerved at Oxford, dated Oct. 30, 1645, it appears “that *Elias Strelley*, of Weſt Langton, in the county of Leiceſter, gent. had there an eſtate for his life, amongſt other things, of and in theſe three cloſes following, that is to ſay, *The Home Cloſe, The Orchard Penne, and the Cloſe above it*, in Weſt Langton, without impeachment of waſte; in and about which cloſes, and the hedges and ditches, mounds, and free-boards thereof, there were then divers aſh-trees growing. And the ſaid Elias Strelley, for conſideration of £3. of good and lawful money of England, paid by his ſon and heir Henry Strelley, covenanted, that he would not, during the natural life of the ſaid Elias, fell, cut down, girdle, lop, top, plaſh, or ſpread, any aſh-trees whatſoever, in any of the ſaid recited cloſes, or the hedges, ditches, mounds, fences, or free-boards of the ſame, but would let the ſame grow, ſtand, and increaſe, for the only uſe and benefit of the ſaid Henry Strelley, his heirs and aſſigns, without any manner of ſpoil, waſte, or deſtruction[3].”

“March 27, 1650. A brief collection of four yard-land; land arable, meadow, and paſture, with the appurtenances, of the inheritance of Nicholas Strelley, extracted forth of his Boundary book; viz.

Imprimis, one meſſuage, 50 acres of arable land, 28 acres of paſture and mowing ground; ſeven cloſings, containing 10 acres, and 12 acres of meadow.

A particular valuation hereof as followeth:

My homeſtead, valued at	£120	0	0
The Seven cloſing, valued at	300	0	0
The fifteen acres adjoining, to be incloſed, valued at	300	0	0
Twelve acres of meadow at £12.	240	0	0
There are 63 acres ſtill remaining, valued at £30. *per annum*, which amounts to £600. or take it thus, valued at £10. *per* acre, and it amounts to	630	0	0
Amounts, according to this valuation,	1590	0	0

Memorandum, that the greateſt part of the arable land, meadow, and paſture, with the appurtenances, do lie in very good ſort, by wongs and great pieces throughout in quantity; and as concerning quality, the prime ſoil in Leiceſterſhire. NICH. STRELLEY.

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[1] The Gentleman who communicated this epitaph obſerves: “There is, perhaps, nothing more deſireable in the compoſition of an epitaph, than the ſimplicity which ſpeaks to the heart; nay (as the Poet beautifully ſays), ‘Uncouth rhymes, with ſhapeleſs ſculpture deck'd,’ to the feeling mind will be more affecting, than the moſt laboured production of the chiſſel or the Muſe. Nevertheleſs, the ſublime may be admitted, as in the preſent inſtance, in a manner that may equally do juſtice to the ſubject, and credit to the genius of the compoſer.”

[2] Crompton's Juriſdiction of Courts, p. 84.

[3] From a long quarto MS. in Dr. Rawlinſon's Collection, unnumbered, but lettered on the back, “Strelley's MS. of things in Leiceſterſhire, flagrante bello civili.”

Wheat-field, 1652. One headland, and the fellow and hades upon Little hill, containing one acre.

Half acre land, with the hades on the ſame furlong.

Fallow. Two half-acre leys ſhuting upon Purgate, being one diſtance from the other; five leyes ſhuting Eaſt and Weſt, near unto Lord's cloſe, containing three acres: in the whole five acres and a half, valued at £15. an acre, £82 10 0

Wheat. The dole of meadow in the Weſt Moor, containing three acres; two old rood leys near unto Lord's cloſe, ſhuting Eaſt and Weſt; four half rood leys in Croſour cloſe, next the Barons cloſe; two rood leys together on the ſame furlong.

Peas. Two rood leys together in Round-hill cloſe.

Fallow. Two old rood leys beyond the Spinage, Hopkins, lately Weſt. Item, one half rood land on the Weſt ſide Rundles. In the whole ſix acres and half a rood at £15. an acre, £90 0 0

So that there is in Mr. Staveley's cloſing of my ground 11 acres and a half, to be valued at £15. an acre, it comes to, beſides the half rood in Rundles, £165 0 0

Item, my homeſtead, 100 0 0

Item, Seven cloſing, valued at twelve acres, the price 260 0 0

Item, 32 lands, with the Barons gate, containing ſeven acres and one rood, at £11. an acre, £79 5 0

Mem. my homeſtead Seven cloſing:

Thirty and two lands, with the gate, containing 20 acres, as before prized, it comes in the whole to 439 5 0

So that this comes to in all [1] 604 5 0

P. 665. note 2. l. 1. for "Cayne," r. "Eayre."

P. 666. "To the honourable the committee at Leiceſter, the petition of the pariſhioners of Church Langton in the ſaid county, humbly ſheweth, That your petitioners are deſtitute of preaching, of prayer, and the adminiſtration of the ſacraments, the outward means of their ſalvation; that *Clement Breton*, D. D. their miniſter, is of exemplary godly life and converſation, and hath demeaned himſelf ſoberly and quietly among them; that he did duly preach unto your petitioners while he did abide with them; and the cure was never more ſufficiently diſcharged in their memories than under his miniſtry. Wherefore, the premiſſes conſidered, your petitioners humbly pray that he, preaching twice every Lord's day unto your petitioners, and obſerving all other orders which ſhall be enjoined him in the exerciſe of his function, may continue their miniſter, and go on in the diſcharge of his miniſterial office, and your petitioners in the public worſhip of God and their Chriſtian profeſſion[2]."

P. 668. On the floor of Langton church, on a free ſtone under the North wall, is the following epitaph:

"HERE LYETH THE BODY OF SARAH ROBERTS,
THE WIFE OF THOMAS ROBERTS, ESQ.
THE SON OF SIR RICHARD ROBERTS,
WHO DECEASED SEPT. 29TH, 1678."

Ibid. Note 3. l. 2. for "before," r. "below."

P. 672. In 1393, *John de Carvaile* gave to *John Normanville* lands and tenements in Turlangton, which he poſſeſſed by the feoffment of *Thomas de Normanville*, father of the ſaid John.

P. 673. In the ſums paid by the ſeveral towns which pay chief rents unto the Gartre hundred court, 4*d*. is included in each article for the receipt.

Ibid. "In the name of God, Amen. The eighth day of February, in the 19th year of the reign of our ſovereign lord Charles, by the grace of God of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. annoque Domini 1643, I *Thomas Smith*, alias *Moor*, of Tur Langton in the county of Leiceſter, yeoman, being ſick of body, but of good and perfect memory (thanks be to Almighty God), calling to mind this uncertain and tranſitory life, and the certainty of death, do make and ordain this my laſt will and teſtament, in manner and form following: viz. Firſt and principally, I commend my ſoul into the hands of Almighty God my Maker, hoping ſtedfaſtly, and believing, through the precious bloodſhed, death, and paſſion of my bleſſed Lord, Saviour, and Redeemer, Jeſus Chriſt, and by his only merits, to have remiſſion of my ſins, and to enjoy everlaſting life; and my body I commit to the earth, to be interred in decent and Chriſtian burial, at the diſcretion of my executors hereafter named: and as touching all my moneys, debts, goods, chattles, houſhold ſtuff whatſoever, I do give and bequeath unto Grace my loving wife all my houſhold ſtuff whatſoever, and £50. of lawful Engliſh money, to be paid unto her within one month next coming after my deceaſe by my executors hereafter named: Item, I give to Mr. Samuel Smith £5 to be deducted and allowed him out of the ſum of £30. which he oweth me upon bond, dated the 5th of October, 1643; Item, I give to Anne his wife £5. more, to be paid her out of the ſaid ſum; and the other £20. remaining of the ſaid bond, I give to Grace my wife; Item, I give unto Alice Smyth, the daughter of Anne Smyth, £10. to be paid her within one year next after my deceaſe; Item, I give and bequeath to Samuel, the ſone of the aforenamed Samuel Smyth, 20*s*; Item, I give and bequeath unto Thomas Smyth, my grand-child, £70. of lawful money of England, to be paid him by my executors when he ſhall accompliſh and come to his full age, one and twenty years: And if it happen my ſaid grand-child Thomas Smyth do deceaſe before he accompliſh his ſaid age of one and twenty years, then my will is that the ſaid £70. ſhall be equally divided between my three executors. Item, I give, deviſe, and bequeath unto the aforenamed Thomas Smyth, my grand-child, one pair of malt quarnes, one garner, all my carts, cart-gears, ploughs, plough-gears, harrows, harrow-gears, hovel-timber, and all other timber about the yard and homeſtead, to be ſafely kept and laid up for him until he accompliſh his ſaid years of one and twenty, and then to be delivered unto him: And if it happen my ſaid grand-child Thomas Smyth to die before he accompliſh the ſaid age of one and twenty years, then my will is alſo that all the above-mentioned carts, cart-gears, and other the above-named goods, ſhall be parted and equally divided amongſt my ſaid executors. Item, I give and bequeath unto my couſin Thomas Coleman, of Stretton, £5.; Item, I give unto William Coleman, of Stretton, £5.; Item, I give to George Coleman, of Stretton, £5.; Item, I give to John Andrewes, of Illſton, £5.; Item, I give to George Andrewes, of Illſton, 50*s*.; Item, I give to Thomas Gilbert, my godſon, 10*s*.; Item, I give to Margaret Smyth £5.; Item, I give and bequeath unto Robert Coleman, of Tur Langton, 20*s*.; Item, I give to William Watts, my godſon, 5*s*.; Item, I give to Thomas Burges, 5*s*.; Item, I give to my three tenants, viz. Vaile, Brewing, and Cobley, 5*s*. apiece; Item, I give to William Buzzard, my ſervant, 5*s*.; Item, I give to my maid ſervant, Dorothy Browne, 5*s*.; I give to Elizabeth Chapman, 5*s*.; Item, I give to the poor ſort of people of Weſt Langton 15*s*.; Item, I give to the poorer ſort of people of Eaſt Langton townſhip 15*s*.: And my will is, that all the ſaid ſums and legacies by me heretofore given, and not limited hereby, ſhall be paid within one year next coming after my deceaſe. Item, I give to my ſiſter Andrewes one cow and a calf; Item, I give to my eldeſt daughter, Elizabeth Strelley, £40. and one cow; Item, I give unto her three daughters, Grace, Dorothy, and Elizabeth, £70. 10*s*. to be equally parted amongſt them, and to be paid them within one year next after my deceaſe. Item, I give to my ſecond daughter, Jane Coleman, £40.; Item, I give to her two children, William and Joan, £47. to be equally parted amongſt them, and paid within a year after my deceaſe; Item, I give to my youngeſt daughter, Anne Halford, £40.; and to her two children John and Joan, £47. to be equally parted between them, and to be paid within one year next after my deceaſe; Item, I give and bequeath to my ſon-in-law, Nicholas Strelley, £80. of lawful Engliſh money, one black four year old colt, and one grey colt of two years old, one horſe-foal, three yearly calves, 30 todds of my wool, to be waighed out of my wool; Item, I give and bequeath to my ſon-in-law, Henry Coleman, £80. of lawful Engliſh money, one bay mare, one bay colt, one mare-foal, two yearling calves, and all the reſt of my wool; only the ſaid Henry paying out of his part £10. when the ſaid wool is ſold, unto Grace my wife. Item, I give and bequeath unto Nicholas Strelley and Henry Coleman three cows and four rams which are in Noſeley Cloſe, to be equally parted between them; Item, I give and bequeath to my ſon-in-law, Richard Halford, my beſt bay horſe, and £80. of lawful Engliſh money. All the reſt of my goods, cattle, chattels, and debts, hereby not given nor bequeathed (my debts, legacies, and funeral being fully paid and diſcharged) I give and bequeath unto my ſaid three ſons-in-law, viz. Nicholas Strelley, Richard Halford, and Henry Coleman, whom I make my full and ſole executors of this my laſt will and teſtament. In witneſs whereof I have hereunto ſet my hand and ſeal. Dated the day and year firſt above written. Thomas Smith.

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[1] From a long quarto MS. in Dr. Rawlinſon's Collection, unnumbered, but lettered on the back, "Strelley's MS. of things in Leiceſterſhire, flagrante bello civili."

[2] Ibid.

"Read, ſealed, and publiſhed, in the preſence of us,
John Dillingham,
John Freere,
Leonard Coleman."

The inventory of all the goods, cattle, chattels, credits, and debts, of Thomas Smyth, alias Moore, late of Tur Langton, in the county of Leiceſter, yeoman, deceaſed; taken and praiſed the firſt day of April, anno Domini 1645, annoque 21° Caroli nunc regis Angliæ, &c. by John Freere, Leonard Coleman the elder, and Thomas Burges, as followeth:

Imprimis, eight ſcore and ten ſheep,	£60	0	0
Item, eleven horſe kind	40	0	0
Item, nineteen kine and five yearling calves,	45	0	0
Item, ſix hogs, one ſow, and four pigs,	5	0	0
Item, in barley, peas, and wheat	80	0	0
Item, in hay,	30	0	0
Item, in wool,	50	0	0
Item, carts, ploughs, harrows, and cart-gear,	10	0	0
Item, hovel, timber, and all other wood and timber,	5	0	0
Item, the malt-quearns and garner,	2	0	0
Item, in houſhold ſtuffe and goods within doors,	30	0	0
Item, his apparel, and money in his purſe,	20	0	0
Item, debts good and deſperate, due and owing to the defunct,	500	0	0
Item, things omitted and forgotten	2	0	0

John Freere. Thomas Burges.

P. 674. Mr. Burton's MS. thus deſcribes two rectors of Langton: "In the 26th of king Henry the Eighth, the rector of this church was Polydore Vergil, an Italian (as I found by an inquiſition then taken of the value of all the churches in this county, and the incumbents then living, lately by me copied out of the original). This Polydore Vergil was born in the city of Urbine in Italy; ſon of George Vergil, great grandchild to Anthony Vergil, doctor in phyſic and philoſophy, reader in the univerſity of Paris. Being yet but young, he ſhewed many fruits of his rare wit, inſomuch that Guido Ubaldo, then duke of Venice, a learned prince, and a great Mæcenas of learned men, took notice of him, and allowed him a large exhibition; to which duke he dedicated his Adages, firſt printed in Venice, 1498; which work he calleth his *primitiæ*; which after was re-printed, 1519, and by him then dedicated to Richard Pace, ſecretary of ſtate to king Henry VIII. He afterwards ſet forth his book "De Inventoribus Rerum" (a work, as he ſaith, begun and finiſhed in the ſpace of nine months), printed at Urbine 1499; written to Luigi Odaſſio, ſome time ſchoolmaſter to the ſaid duke Guido Ubaldo. Duke Guido, perceiving the great knowledge and learning of Polydore, and intending farther to advance him, procured of Pope Alexander VI. (whoſe captain-general he was of all the forces belonging to the church) that he might be ſent into England, there to gather the Pope's treaſure of Peter-pence; which the rather he endeavoured, for that he was in a great league of amity with king Henry the Seventh, formerly commenced in the time of his exile (if ſo I may term it), when he was but earl of Richmond; for teſtimony of which, he was after by him elected into the order of the Garter. Upon the firſt coming of Polydore, king Henry VII. impoſed on him the penning of the Engliſh hiſtory, from the firſt beginning to that preſent time; wherein, as himſelf ſaith, he ſpent twelve years' labour together, but yet finiſhed it not; after ſome diſcontinuance, he ſet upon it again, and performed it in 1533, in the 25th year of king Henry VIII; to whom he then made dedication of the ſame; a work of great labour and like reading, but much carped at by John Druſe (who wrote a book againſt him), Jo. Leland, Richard White, Jo. Lewis, Humphrey Lluid, and others; not, as I conceive, for any juſt cauſe, but for that he, being an alien, ſhould be graced with ſuch a matter of charge, which moſt properly had belonged to a native of the land. The chief matters they charge him with are; firſt, for that, having taken the ſubſtance of the beginning of his hiſtory all out of the works of Geoffrey of Monmouth, yet unthankfully (imitating therein William of Newborough) laſhing at him; next, for that in many places he pincheth ſomewhat ſmartly upon the antiquity of Britain; thirdly, for that he doth ſeem ſeverely to cenſure ſome of thoſe kings which he treateth of; laſtly, that, having gotten many old manuſcripts together, by whoſe help he compiled his book, after his concluſion of the ſame, he ſet fire on them all. To which allegations if I might be admitted to ſpeak, I ſhould clear him from all. For the firſt and ſecond, it is well obſerved by many of great reading and judgement, that Geoffrey of Monmouth hath ſomewhat hyperbolically extolled the praiſe and antiquity of the Britons, and interlaced many paſſages of his own device, and drawn down a ſeries of deſcents, but with what truth the juſt and true chronology of time, upon good examination, will ſoon diſcover; ſo that Polydore doth not upon the matter impeach the antiquity of Britain, but the fabulous inventions of the ſaid Geoffrey. To the third, thoſe Princes which oppoſed the Pope's proceedings are indeed by him cenſured, thoſe that gave way are applauded; but that is to be attributed to the time, and to the circumſtance, as whoſe agent he was; yet whoever ſhall peruſe what he hath written ſhall find, that many things he did not approve, though inſtituted by the Pope's authority, but held them impertinent and novel; as the inhibiting of marriage to ſpiritual men, the ordination of feſtival days, examinations, kneeling to pictures, creation of cardinals and religious orders, and ſuch like. Laſtly, for his deſtroying of manuſcripts, I could never yet be drawn to believe it; neither is it probable, for that, unleſs he had had all the copies of each kind together, that by one act they might all have finally periſhed, he would never have attempted ſuch an enterprize; and certain it is, by Leland's Collectanea, that almoſt in every abbey (himſelf ſetting down a catalogue of all manuſcripts which he ſaw in each place) there was variety and ſtore of copies, not only of the chiefeſt writers, but almoſt of the meaneſt chronologers and hiſtorians. But, whatſoever they have ſaid, this I may truly ſay, and can make good: He was a man of ſingular invention, good judgement, and great reading, and a true lover of antiquities. Amongſt the rewards which he received from king Henry VII. and king Henry VIII. he had a rich parſonage in Somerſetſhire (as I have heard), and this of Church Langton, and one of the archdeaconries of Wells; to which church he was a benefactor, in beautifying the choir of the cathedral church of Wells with fair arras hangings (which are there at this day, 1636); wherein, in many eſcocheons, are his arms; *viz.* Argent, a laurel-tree Vert, ſupported with two crocodiles Proper [1]; over which, in a winding label, a ſcroll is written,

Hæc Polydori ſunt munera Vergilii;

underneath, in a ſtrait ſcroll,

Sum laurus virtutis honos pergrata triumphis.

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[1] Plate LXX. fig. 22.

What other places he had I know not, though I have made much enquiry, and ſent of purpoſe to Wells for farther ſatisfaction; but there could learn nothing. Where he died, for certain is not known; though Bale (upon report), in his thirteenth century, fol. 130, ſetteth down that he died, at Urbine, an aged man, 1555. He wrote many other books mentioned by Bale in the ſame place.

"I cannot let paſs here unremembered that conſtant profeſſor of the Goſpel, *Laurence Saunders*, ſometime rector alſo of this church; who was firſt ſon of Thomas Saunders, of Sibbertoft, co. Northampton, eſq. and brother to ſir Edward Saunders, knight, chief baron of the exchequer; who was firſt a ſcholar at Eaton college; after in King's college in Cambridge, where, after he was maſter of arts, he was choſen reader at Fotheringay college, co. Northampton; which not long after being ſuppreſſed, he was made lecturer in the minſter at Lichfield; from whence departing, he was preſented to this church; and ſhortly after was preſented to the church of Allhallows in Bread-ſtreet in London, where he was, for his conſtancy in religion, condemned to die; and was buried at Coventry, 8 Feb. 1555, 3 Mary. He is compared by Fox, in his Book of Acts and Monuments (who wrote the hiſtory of him, beginning page 1420,) to St. Laurence, that antient and conſtant Roman martyr; firſt, for the manner of the torture, the one on the gridiron, the other with lingering green wood; next, for his ſtedfaſtneſs and conſtancy to his laſt breath, being the ſecond that ſuffered for that cauſe in the hands of queen Mary."

P. 667. Oct. 2, 1307. William Greenfeld archbiſhop of York received homage, at Wotton, of Walter Baude, for lands at Lubbenham; and acknowledged that the ſaid ſervice was owing for half a knight's fee; and that for the other fee Peter de Wotton's daughter was anſwerable to the archbiſhop; and that homage, wardſhip, relief, and ſcutage, were due whenever they ſhould be claimed. On the 6 kal. Nov. following the archbiſhop received in the choir of the church of Weſtminſter the homage above ſpecified to be due from Peter de Wotton's daughter, for lands at Lobenham [1].

P. *693. In St. Botolph's church-yard, Cambridge:

"Here lieth the body of Philip Bliſs,
who died the 7th day of October, 1664.
Here lieth he who fear'd not death,
But willingly gave up his breath."

P. 698. ——— Wood, of Lubbenham, married lady Patience Grey.—Lubbenham Lodge farm conſiſts of a farm-houſe and extenſive out-buildings, 340 acres, 3 roods, 13 perches of land; about 100 acres of which are arable, the remainder paſture; and is now held of *John Johnſon*, eſq.

P. 704. Mr. Burton adds to the note, "Appropriations were ſo called, as ſome take it, for that theſe eccleſiaſtical benefices, which originally, and in their own nature, were *juris divini et in patrimonio nullius*, were made and granted to the proper and perpetual uſe of ſome religious order; by others, becauſe whereas perſons ordinarily be not accounted *domini* but *uſufructuarii*, having no right of fee-ſimple, as appeareth by Littleton, cap. de Diſcontinuance; theſe, by reaſon of their perpetuity, are accounted owners of the fee-ſimple, and therefore are called *proprietarii*. It appeareth by the reſolutions in Grendon's Caſe, Mich. 18 and 19 Eliz. in Plowden's Commentaries, fol. 497; that none was capable of an appropriation, but only a body corporate or politic ſpiritual, which had ſucceſſion, and which could miniſter ſacraments and ſacramental rights; and therefore lord Dyer, in his arguments in the ſaid caſe, ſays, that it was an abſurd thing to appropriate churches to nunneries, which could not miniſter ſacraments, nor ſay divine ſervice to the pariſhioners, but only under pretence of hoſpitality, and the maintenance thereof (when as indeed it was to the utter ruin of hoſpitality in the pariſh where chiefly it ought to be kept, and from whence all the profits do ariſe); and for the ſupply of theſe defects a vicar was appointed, who was deputy to theſe religious men, who commonly had but ſome ſmall penſion, and the houſe the chief revenue. But of theſe appropriations, and of the inſatiate greedineſs of theſe wolves in ſheeps' cloathing, theſe abbots, priors, and other religious orders, that learned and religious gentleman, Mr. Thomas Ryves, LL. D. hath lately written a treatiſe [2], ſhewing, that not only in equity and conſcience, but alſo by the canon law, and by the common law and ſtatute law of this realm, and likewiſe of Ireland (for which he chiefly intended his diſcourſe), the parochial miniſter of the church ought, out of the annual tithes and other profits, to be ſufficiently provided for, notwithſtanding the impropriations. But why do men ſpeak to the belly that hath no ears? Or rather, why do men not ſerve God, but their own bellies? yea, ſerve their own bellies with that which was given for the only ſervice of God.

"*Sic ſuccus pecori, ſic lac ſubducitur agnis.*"

P. 705. In the pew belonging to the lord of the manor, in Lubbenham church, is fixed an antient chair of Engliſh oak, as ſhewn in Plate LXX. fig. 30. This pew is in the South ſide of the nave, on the right hand of the entrance into the chancel; it is wainſcoted with oak, correſponding with the chair in point of materials and workmanſhip, and is undoubtedly of the ſame age, which is probably about 200 years. The back part of the chair forms part of the wainſcot againſt the South wall of the nave fronting the South ſide of the pulpit. The reaſon of its erection is not known; but it might perhaps have been placed for the eaſe of an infirm, or, out of oſtentation, of a proud lord of the manor. Tradition ſays it was occupied by that unfortunate monarch, king Charles I. a few days previous to the fatal battle of Naſeby; and this tradition appears to have ſome probability, conſidering that Monarch's attachment to Religion, and his temporary reſidence at Lubbenham manor-houſe [3] during his harraſſing troubles preceding the aforeſaid battle. The appearance of the chair, though apparently perfectly ſound, indicates its erection at or before that period. But it could hardly have been placed here merely on the account of its royal, though ſuffering occupier, as his viſit was probably unexpected, and undoubtedly his ſtay but ſhort. But, ſhould this have been the caſe, the pew was alſo wainſcoted upon the ſame occaſion, it being of one piece, as it were, with the chair itſelf. J. T.

P. 716. An annual cuſtom prevailed at Medbourn, diſcontinued but about 8 or 10 years, of ſtrewing new hay along the ailes of the church on the laſt Sunday in June or firſt of July. A bit of ground in the meadow was appropriated for producing the hay: the overplus produce was the property of the pariſh clerk. The reaſon aſſigned for diſcontinuing the cuſtom was, a young woman ſwooning during divine ſervice, ſuppoſed from the ſmell of the hay which then happened to be ſtrewed in the church. Whether the bit of land in the meadow was left by ſome perſon in conſideration of the clerk performing the above annual cuſtom, or whether it was conſidered as an offering to God of the firſt fruits of the enſuing and approaching crop, we know not.

To the profeſſions, trades, &c. add, "butchers 2." there being that number at Medbourn at the time. J. T.

P. 717. a. l. 3, 4. r. "Medbourne-lime."

Ibid. The additional article of Mr. Burton on Medbourne has been ſo conſiderably contracted in Mr. Chetwynd's tranſcript, that I hope to ſtand excuſed for reprinting it in our Author's own words: "This town," he ſays, "ſtandeth low, near to the river of Welland. At this preſent it is a large village, full of many houſes, and hath been heretofore of great fame and antiquity, and in the Romans' time; for moſt aſſuredly there had been an old Roman ſtation, but what name it ſhould then bear is now quite forgotten. It is about eight miles diſtant full South from *Vernometum*, that antient Roman ſtation, now called Burrow (of which I have ſpoken before); ſo that I ſhould gueſs it to be a member thereof, planted here upon the edge of the meadows and banks of the river, for the quitting of the country of the ſudden excurſions of the barbarous then lurking thereabout; for, the North-eaſt part of Northamptonſhire bordering hereon was either woody, mariſhe, or fenny; a fit harbour and receptacle for ſuch people. For proof of the antiquity hereof, the antient Roman coins and medals here found, in all the three[1] fields of the town, both in gold, ſilver, and copper, will give ſufficient teſtimony. I went thither of myſelf to view the place and ſite thereof; but I could find no ſhew of any fort, bulwarks, rampart, trench, or building; where I was fully aſcertained of the continual diſcovery of theſe coins, eſpecially of the copper ſort, which are ſo abundant, that the ſwine do uſually root them up in the fields, and are therefore there commonly called *Hog-pence*; and this by the relation of my worthy friends, the grave and learned Mr. Doctor Hill, late rector of the church there, and Mr. John Payne, an old man and an antient inhabitant there, who ſaid that he had in his poſſeſſion ſeveral in ſilver, of Veſpatian, Domitian, and Antonine; and gave me ſome copper pieces of Carauſius, Allectus, Conſtantius Chlorus, and Helena his wife, and of Conſtantine the Great her ſon, and of the later emperors; and I have one of Tiberius found there of ſilver.

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[1] Et debet homagium, wardum, relevium, & ſcutagium, quando currit.

[2] The poor Vicar's Plea, printed by John Bill, 4to, 1624.

[3] See vol. II. p. 699.

"At this place alſo was ſometimes (as it is reported by the inhabitants, and as I have ſeen verified in an old manuſcript) an antient monaſtery, founded by one of the Saxon kings of Mercia, wherein had been a ſanctuary, which was a place privileged by the king, for the ſafeguard of the life of an offender, grounded upon the law of mercy, and upon the great reverence and devotion which the king had to the place whereto he granted the privilege. Theſe ſanctuaries, called in the Saxon tongue ꝼꞃıð-ꞅꞇole, that is, the ſeat of peace[2], ſeem to have their beginning from the cities of refuge appointed by Moſes[3] for the ſafeguard of the lives of thoſe that by caſualty had ſlain a man. Polydore Vergil, in his book De Inventoribus rerum[4], voucheth, out of Servius, writing upon the eighth book of Virgil's Æneids, that the progeny of Hercules, fearing that they ſhould be proſecuted by them to whom Hercules before had offered violence, firſt built a ſanctuary or temple of mercy at Athens, from whence none ſhould be drawn by force. After Romulus, as Livy[5] and Dio write, built one at Rome in imitation of that at Athens: the emperors alſo of Rome long after made the places of their ſtatues, and their temples and churches, places of refuge, as appeareth by Codex, lib. 1. tit. 15. *De iis qui ad ſtatuas confugiunt*; and Codex, lib. 1. tit. 12. *De iis qui ad eccleſias confugiunt*. The antient kings of this land did ſo much approve of theſe ſanctuaries, that they granted to them their protections for treaſon, murder, manſlaughter, rape, felony, and for what fault ſoever that ſhould endanger the life; from whence no man might forceably be drawn to the uſual trial of law; and if any perſon ſhould expel any one from thence, if he were a lay-man, he ſhould be excommunicate; if religious, he was made irregular; and in the Regiſter is a writ to reſtore one to a ſanctuary taken thence, 3 Edward III. Coron. fol. 313. Some places, as Weſtminſter, preſcribed to have protection for debt, accompt, and other cauſes which were not felony; but, 29 Aſſ. pl. 34. it was adjudged otherwiſe; yet ſir Robert Brooke, in his Abridgement, tit. Sanctuary, pl. 11. putteth the caſe, that if one being in execution for debt eſcape and take ſanctuary, that he ſhall enjoy the privilege (and that for a ſlender reaſon); for, ſays he, it may be that by long impriſonment his life was in jeopardy. The great liberty and freedom of theſe places gave encouragement to ſome ill-diſpoſed perſons to proceed in their villanies and naughtineſs; inſomuch that Polydore Vergil, in the ſaid book and chapter above-named, ſays, that in this land there was, by reaſon of theſe places, ſuch freedom for all offences, were they never ſo capital, that the kings ſeemed rather to imitate the Athenians and Romulus than Moſes in the right ordinance of them. But after, the abuſes growing ſo great, they were abridged by act of parliament, 32 Henry VIII. c. 12. and reduced to the firſt inſtitution of Moſes. And whereas there were many ſanctuaries of great antiquity in this land, as, namely, at Culnham by Abingdon near Oxford, founded by Kenulfus king of Mercia anno Dom. 780; Crowland, co. Lincoln, by Witlafe king of Mercia 833; Weſtminſter, by king Edgar anno 968; Battaile in Suſſex, by king William the Conqueror, anno 1067; St. Martin le Grand in London, by Engelricus and Edward, two brothers, an. 1056; and divers others in every ſhire found[6]; yet, by the ſaid act of 32 Henry VIII. they were ſuppreſſed, and reduced to theſe places; viz. Wells in Somerſetſhire, Weſtminſter, Mancheſter, Northampton, York, Norwich, Derby, and Launceſton in Cornwall; and by the ſtatute of 27 Henry VIII. c. 19. divers ordinances were made for the demeanour of theſe ſanctuary men; as, that they muſt upon their upper garment wear a badge; muſt carry no ſword or weapon; muſt not be out of their lodging before ſun-riſing, nor after ſun-ſetting; nor ſhould make reſiſtance to their governors; that their governors ſhould end and determine all differences between them and others, ariſing upon any contract, covenant, debt, treſpaſs, or otherwiſe. And by the ſaid ſtatute of 32 Henry VIII. the governor daily ſhould call all the ſaid privileged perſons before them; and, upon three days default of appearance, ſhould forfeit their privilege; if any committed any felony, ſhould loſe his privilege. But all theſe ſtatutes are repealed by parliament, 1 Jac. c. 25. Whoſo is deſirous to be farther aſcertained of all the learning concerning ſanctuaries, let him read Juſtice Stamford's book of the Pleas of the Crown, lib. 2. c. 38. 39. This monaſtery and ſanctuary of Medbourne was, in the reign of king Etheldred, a Saxon king, anno 1010, by the barbarous cruelty of the ſavage Danes, utterly conſumed by fire, who for a long time before had domineered and tyranniſed in this land. They began firſt to ſet foot here, as William of Malmeſbury[7] and Henry of Huntingdon[8], anno 787; and, by petty incurſions and invaſions, continued ſo till the time of king Egbert the firſt monarch of England, and ſomewhat after, waſting and ſpoiling the land; until by the worthy valour of king Alfred[9], Edward ſenior, Athelſtan, and king Edgar, by the ſpace of 50 years, they were ſuppreſſed and driven back. But after, in the reign of king Etheldred, they began again with their fleet to invade the ſame; and, being landed, ſo ſpoiled and waſted the land, that the king was forced to impoſe a yearly tribute of 12*d.* upon every hide of land, which was afterwards commonly called *Danegeld*; but this not ſerving their turns, the Danes ſtill more increaſing, the king was forced to a new compoſition of the yearly value of £10,000. which they yearly ſo enhanced, as that in a ſhort time they brought it to £40,000.; ſo that at length, what by the ſpoil of the Danes and their yearly tributes, the realm was quite exhauſted of all money and treaſure[10]. Some, ſetting down the miſeries of theſe times, report, that, beſides the extortion of the ſaid tributes, the Danes ſo inſulted over the poor Engliſh, keeping them in ſuch ſubjection, that they compelled the poor huſbandmen to till the land, and do all manner of toil and huſbandry, they enjoying the fruits of their labours; and at their pleaſures abuſing their wives, daughters, and maid-ſervants. King Etheldred, being grieved and weary with this tyrannical dealing over his poor diſtreſſed ſubjects, determined by policy to make an end of theſe miſeries, and therefore made command throughout the realm[11], that, on a certain day, every maſter of an houſhold, ruler, or other officer, ſhould kill every Dane within their liberties, which at one hour was put in execution, 13 Nov. anno 1002, the night after the ſolemnity of their drunken feaſt of St. Martin. But the Danes in Denmark, hearing of this bloody meaſure, were ſo enraged, that, the next year following, their king Swene came in perſon with a huge and mighty fleet of ſhips, and firſt landed in Norfolk, rifling and burning all before him; after he came to Sandwich; from thence to Canterbury, which, after twenty days defence, having ſurprized by the treachery of a deacon, he ſhewed moſt horrible cruelty againſt the inhabitants, ſparing neither man, woman, nor child, ſlaying the whole multitude by nines, ſparing only every tenth man, ſo that for 804[1] that eſcaped, 7237 were ſlain; of all the monks only four remained alive. Alphege the archbiſhop was by Turkill the Dane moſt cruelly murdered. Swene, following ſtill this tyrannous courſe, was ſo fearful to the inhabitants, that whereſoever he came, they ſubmitted themſelves to his mercy; he ſtill continuing his fury in ſuch a violent manner, that he ſpoiled and waſted 17 ſhires together, of which number this county was one; which king Etheldred perceiving, and ſeeing how deſperate the caſe ſtood, and himſelf deſtitute of all means of reſiſtance, fled into Normandy, with his wife, children, and friends; after which departure, though both he himſelf returned, and put Canutus (the next king of the Danes, and ſon of Swene) to flight; and Edmund Ironſide his ſon alſo fought many great battles with them; yet the Danes ſo mightily prevailed upon them, that three of them in ſucceſſion, Canutus, Herald, and Hardicanutus, reigned here kings of this land almoſt 30 years. But after the deceaſe of Hardicanutus, the nobility and commons joined ſo cloſe to king Edward the Confeſſor, their ſovereign and liege king, that all the Danes by him were for ever expulſed; and that great name of Lord Dane, which before had been a word of great honour and terror, came after to a name of diſdain and reproof, and continueth yet in the North parts, being turned to *Lourdaine*. Beſides, ever after the common people, in joy of that deliverance, have celebrated the annual day of king Hardicanutus' death with ſports and paſtimes in the ſtreets, calling it to this our time Hock-Tueſday; that is, as Mr. Lambert interpreteth it, *Huckes-Tueſday*, the ſkinning or marking Tueſday; which is yet uſed in Oxford, and in many places in the South parts."

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[1] Only in the field towards Slauſton, as Mr. Tailby has already noticed.

[2] See a part of the Jewiſh Talmud, called Maccalf, tranſlated by John Keck of Breme 1629; wherein the manner and nature of theſe ſanctuaries are moſt fully ſet down.

[3] Exodus xxi. 13: Joſephus, Antiq. lib. 4.

[4] Lib. 3. cap. 12. fol. 33.

[5] Livy, lib. 1; Dio, lib. 2.

[6] Ingulphus, fol. 487.

[7] P. 20.

[8] P. 198.

[9] Ethelwerdus, p. 480.

[10] William de Malmeſbury, p. 35; Roger de Hoveden, p. 245; William de Newburgh; Marianus Scotus.

[11] Henry de Huntingdon, lib. 6. p. 606; Florentius Wigorn. p. 370.

P. 717. b. l. 34. read, "which are now perfect."

Ibid. Mr. Aſhby obſerves on this paſſage, "The track of *Via Devana* might eaſily be tricked out on the map of this hundred; and its continuance beyond Leiceſter, with a ſlight ſketch of its commencement, from Colcheſter to Medbourne, and from Leiceſterſhire to Cheſter. The account ſeems very good. How far the writer is indebted to *Charles* Maſon, D.D. Woodwardian profeſſor (whom you call here and in a former volume *Chriſtopher*), I cannot tell; but I know that he had the examination of the Doctor's papers in Sir Iſaac Pennington's poſſeſſion; and ſo had the Rev. Stebbing Shaw, whom I informed where they were. Dr. Maſon prided himſelf much on his diſcovery of this road, and told me that, if you lay a ruler down on a large map of England, all the large towns along the road-ſide would be found to be within two, three, or four miles of it, and not directly on it. The ſame I have noticed to be the caſe of the Foſs at Belgrave and Leiceſter; and there can be no doubt that all theſe great towns had two roads from them to the great roads. The mention of the Foſs reminds me, that in vol. I. p. cxlvii. the writer begins his account of Richard's deſcription *A Præſidio*, &c. Whether this word ever was in Richard, we cannot now tell; but certainly no ſuch word is there now at p. 39, and therefore ſhould not have been inſerted without ſaying that it was a ſupplement, &c. as nothing of this kind has been hinted, it is plain that the writer blindly followed Dr. Stukeley's account of Richard, and not Richard himſelf. This and two or three other ſimilar inſtances of Dr. Stukeley's boldneſs Dr. Ch. Maſon has noticed in his copy of that work that I bought at the Doctor's ſale. This is the more deſerving obſervation, becauſe it ſeems not to be certain that Warwick was *Præſidium*. See a long note on the word and place in Dr. Thomas's edition of Dugdale's Warwickſhire, in whoſe map the Foſs goes along two or three miles diſtant from Warwick; ſo that, though it is highly probable that there was a Roman ſtation there, or thereabouts; yet we have not proper authority to ſay that it was *Præſidium*."

P. 718. a. l. 20. read, "for any *now in* uſe for."

P. 720. In 1422, *Henry Hoby* died ſeiſed of the advowſon of Medbourn.—It ſhould be added, in the valuation of the rectory, that Mr. Toddington, immediately on being poſſeſſed of the rectory, ſet aſide the Holt modus, it is believed, without any law-ſuit; but only council's opinion; thereby doubling the living, or nearly.

P. 721. a. l. 12. r. "lands that pay *Belvoir* tithe."

P. 722. On Sunday June 3, 1779, *John Watkins*, eſq. of Tatten Forge, Herefordſhire, iron-founder, aged 64 years, was buried in a vault made for that purpoſe, at the Eaſt end of the South aile of Medbourn church. He had boarded at Medbourn for about ſix weeks before, for the conveniency of Holt ſpa-water; which had been recommended to him for the benefit of his health, but proved ineffectual. There has been no ſtone erected to perpetuate his memory. A ſilver or plated breaſt-plate was placed on his coffin (which was covered with black cloth) inſcribed with his name, date, place of abode, and age.

P. 723. a. l. 10. for "exceed," r. "excelled."

P. 726. Sir *John Nevil*, knight, was appointed by the king's writ, Jan. 30, 1534-5, to take the eccleſiaſtical ſurvey of the county of Leiceſter.

P. 730. Thomas Smyth, high ſheriff 1606, died "1636-7:" ſee his monument, p. 730.

Ibid. Frances Taſburgh died in "1724;" and Coſmas, eldeſt ſon of the preſent Coſmas Nevill, eſq. died July 29, 1798, aged 7 years and 10 months.

P. 740. Mr. Burton adds, "That this Roger was ſon and heir of ſir Ankitell de Martivall will appear by the following deed, now in my cuſtody:

"Sciant preſentes & futuri, quòd nos Rogerus de Martivallis, filius & heres quondam domini Anketini de Martivallis domini de Noveſle, epiſcopus Sarum, dedimus ac confirmavimus magiſtro Ricardo de Stretton canonico eccleſie Lincolnie, dominis Hugoni de Knoffington canonico eccleſie Sarum, & Waltero de Thorpe rectori eccleſie de Aſhby Folevill, 4 ſeliones in Haloughton, unà cum advocatione medietatis eccleſie ejuſdem ville, cujus medietatis dominus Thomas de Geithull, clericus, ad noſtram præſentationem nunc rector exiſtit; necnon unum toſtum, cum pertinentiis, in Gilden Morton, unà cum advocatione eccleſiæ ejuſdem ville; que quidem toſtum, 4 ſeliones, & advocationes predicta, fuerunt quondam dicti domini Anketini patris noſtri, & ad nos poſt ejus deceſſum jure hereditario deſcendebant. Dedimus inſuper predictis magiſtro Ricardo, Hugoni, & Waltero, duas virgatas terræ, cum pertinentiis, in Gilden Morton predictâ; quas quidem duas virgatas terre penès nos retenuimus tempore donationis jamdudum per nos facte Anketino de Martivallis filio domini Henrici Hybaud nepoti noſtro, & Margerie uxori ejus, de ceteris tenementis que tunc habuimus in Gilden Morton; habendas & tenendas dictis Ricardo, Hugoni, & Waltero, &c. Hiis teſtibus; Willielmo de Sauſton de Keythorpe, Johanne de Glenton de Haloughton, Ricardo Burdet de Gilden Morton, Willielmo Janumulle de Wellen. Dat' apud Noveſle, 3 Edw. III."[2]

P. 746. In the Hiſtory of Independency, ſir Arthur Heſelrige is ſtyled, "a man too ignorant to command, and inſolent to obey." We find, however, that in 1645 he had intereſt enough in Leiceſterſhire to diſtribute with ſucceſs the following circular letter:

"Gentlemen and neighbours, the earl of Kent being called to the Lords' houſe upon the death of his father, you are, upon Thurſday the 20th of this inſtant

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[1] Roger de Hoveden, fol. 246. b.

[2] See before, under Hallaton, vol. II. p. 597; and the ſeal (which ſhould have been circumſcribed ROBERTUS, DEI GRATIA, SARESBURIENSIS EP'US), Plate CIII. fig. 20.

November, being the county court-day, to make choice of another knight for this ſhire. The truſt is great; and if you apprehend I have been faithful to you, I intreat ſuch a companion may be added to me as will *draw in the yoke*, and not hinder: I move to you Mr. Henry Smith, of Withcocke, and moſt earneſtly deſire your appearance at Leiceſter upon the day; where to ſee you will rejoice my heart. I am confident you will not fail in a buſineſs that ſo much concerns yourſelves, your poſterities, the kingdom, and your loving neighbour and ſervant,

Leiceſter, November 10, 1645. ART. HESILRIGE."

P. 747. The following particulars were publiſhed Dec. 24, 1659, under the title of "The advance of ſir Arthur Heſilrige from the garriſon of Portſmouth toward the city of London; and his letter to the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common council. Alſo the number both of horſe and foot; the names of the regiments revolted from the army; together with the Iſle of Wight, and moſt of the caſtles thereabouts. Likewiſe the anſwer agreed upon by the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common council, at Guildhall yeſterday; and the names of the commiſſioners ſent to ſir Arthur Heſilrige and vice-admiral Lawſon, to communicate the ſenſe of the City.—The great hand of Providence having in a moſt high and wonderful manner appeared in the iſſue of theſe late changes, overturnings, and confuſions; and, in the midſt of our great fears, dangers, and calamities, miraculouſly to work and point out a ſignal deliverance for theſe diſtracted, languiſhing, and woful afflicted nations; by raiſing up ſome noble and faithful patriots, true-ſpirited Engliſhmen, and renowned aſſerters of the people's rights, liberties, and freedoms, ſtanding up in this great day of England's trial and trouble, even in the very gap and gulph of deſolation, threatening the inevitable ruin of many thouſands, who deſired nothing more than a true ſettlement of the public peace upon a firm baſis and irremoveable foundation, of truth and righteouſneſs, and to preſerve a good conſcience, in caſting off thoſe ignominious reproaches of breach of faith to their repreſentatives; and thereupon divers honourable members of parliament, being ſpirited to ſtand firm for the intereſt of this commonwealth (being warranted in their preſent actings by eſpecial commiſſion and authority from the council of ſtate), unanimouſly declared their reſolution and concurrence to hazard *all*, even lives and fortunes, for reſtoring of the parliament and people to their antient rights and undoubted freedoms. In purſuance whereof, it pleaſed God to raiſe up deliverers, both by ſea and land; having, by admirable providence, put an opportunity in the hands of general Monck, a moſt able and experienced commander of the parliament's army; vice-admiral Lawſon, commander in chief of the fleet under his immediate conduct; and colonel Whetham, governor of Portſmouth; whoſe actions and undertakings have been ſo honeſt and honourable, as that they have given an abſolute check to the exorbitances of ſuch who have betrayed their truſt, and walked contrary to the light of knowledge, in theſe late and glorious diſpenſations, and ſo to become inſtruments of ſome men's ambitions, by making the good people of England their enemies, and expoſing the nation again to the hazard of a new war and inteſtine troubles. But, bleſſed be God! theſe clouds are extinguiſhing, and the black vizards of theſe dark and obſcure tyrannical ſtreams begin to run and center in their proper current: for, not only colonel Rich's regiment of horſe have deſerted the army, and returned to their former duty of obedience to the parliament, but alſo ſome of colonel Berry's regiment of horſe, in all nine troops; and ſeveral companies of colonel Lago's regiment of foot are gone into Portſmouth, marching with drums beating and colours flying, where they declared for the parliament, and their reſolutions (by the help of God) to ſtand by and aſſiſt them with their lives and fortunes, and to hazard all that is near and dear to them in the defence of the parliament, and the ſecurity, ſervice, and peace of this commonwealth.

"Upon the coming in of the ſaid nine troops and five companies of foot, ſir Arthur Heſilrige, colonel Morley, colonel Walton, and colonel Whetham (the governor), ſent out a party of horſe and foot, to make a diſcovery of the remainder part of the army; and, having good intelligence amongſt them, and of their motion, upon their approach near, it pleaſed God the whole party came in, ſome few officers only excepted; ſo that the ſiege was raiſed, and the town at liberty, without a drop of blood. The town is very ſtrong, and the ſoldiery unanimous; ſir Arthur and colonel Morley having behaved themſelves very gallantly. This Weſtern brigade being ſo providentially reduced to the obedience of parliament; it is ſaid that ſeveral regiments of horſe and foot are upon their march from Portſmouth towards London, under the conduct of ſir Arthur Heſilrige and other faithful commanders; and that there are four troops of horſe, and four companies of foot, raiſed in the Iſle of Wight, for the ſervice of the parliament. Beſides, it is aſcertained that two troops of horſe and two companies of foot in the ſaid iſland have alſo revolted from the army; and likewiſe Cariſbrook caſtle, Hurſt caſtle, and all the reſt of the caſtles thereabouts, except Cowes caſtle, which is blocked up, and a ſpeedy reducement thereof is ſuddenly expected. For the carrying on of this great work ſo happily begun, and for a timely deliverance of theſe almoſt deſtroyed nations, it is the duty of every Engliſhman to aſſiſt; that poſterity may be happy under a ſucceſſion of parliamentary authority, derived from a civil rather than a military foundation, from whence floweth nothing but unlimited and arbitrary ſtreams. In order whereunto, a letter hath been ſent from ſir Arthur Heſilrige, and the reſt of the parliament's commiſſioners at Portſmouth, to the right honourable the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common council of the city of London, deſiring them to contribute their aid and aſſiſtance, for reſtoring of the parliament, and ſettling the antient rights, charters, liberties, and fundamental privileges of theſe nations. In purſuance whereof, vice-admiral Lawſon hath alſo repreſented to his lordſhip the ſtate of affairs with the fleet; importing that they were reſolved (through the Lord's aſſiſtance) to ſtand to their declaration, and, with the hazard of their lives and fortunes, to endeavour the re-eſtabliſhment of the parliament, interrupted the 13th of October, 1659, to the exerciſe of their truſt; not doubting but to find the aſſiſtance and concurrence both of them and others in this undertaking and reſolution; and, in confidence of their compliance herein, he aſſures them of all aſſiſtance for the advancement of the trade, freedom, and ſafety of the city in particular, and of the nation in general. Hereupon the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common council, aſſembled at Guildhall, London, on Thurſday the 22d day of this inſtant December; where, after reading of the ſaid letters, a Committee of Safety was choſen; who are forthwith to conſider thereof, and to return an anſwer unto vice-admiral Lawſon; as alſo unto that which came from the commiſſioners at Portſmouth. The ſaid committee is alſo appointed to conſider of ſettling the militia of the city, to the end that the peace and ſafety thereof may be inviolably preſerved, and the exorbitances of all perſons whatſoever (for the future) prevented. Which will be the only means (under God) to prevent confuſions and deſolations, the ſad companions of civil diſcords, and to eſtabliſh peace and truth throughout her confines, by putting a check to ſuch ambitious and inſolent ſpirits, who thirſted after the treaſure of her pavilions, and fain would have made her habitable places even as ſo many thrones.

"Guildhall, London, Dec. 23, 1659. This day the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common council, reſumed the debate of ſettling the militia of the city; and reſolved upon ſeveral officers of approved truſt and fidelity, there being a ſingular choice, by free election, of ſuch gentlemen and perſons of quality as do, and with God's aſſiſtance will always, adhere to their former principles and declarations, in the uſe of all lawful means for the maintenance of the true reformed Proteſtant religion, the ſupport of a ſettled lawful magiſtracy, the preſervation of a learned pious miniſtry, the reſtoring of the antient fundamental laws of the nation, and the juſt rights, properties, and liberties of the people.

"Dec. 23, afternoon. The revolt of the Army forces in the Weſtern parts is not only ratified by ſundry teſtimonies from very good hands; but alſo a confirmation of the advance of ſir Arthur Heſilrige from Portſmouth, on Wedneſday laſt, with about five thouſand horſe and foot, leaving only 400 in the garriſon. They began their march about 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and quartered that night at Petersfield. The next morning they began their march again, intending to quarter at Gilford on Friday night; but, whether the inclemency of the ſeaſon or the ſhortneſs of time impedes them, a few hours will prove the only reſolve. In the mean time, no ſmall expectations, but as high conjectures, what event theſe ſtrange mutations will produce: ſince that the ſpirits of men are extremely diſſatisfied and elevated, and poſſibly cannot be allayed, without a reſtoration of their long-loſt trade, liberties, and freedoms: With which God, of his infinite mercy, crown theſe nations!

"P. S. "Through many dilatory expreſſions and ſpeeches by ſome few perſons, the honourable court of aldermen and common council of the city of London could not proceed to the nomination of officers for the militia that night; but reſolved to meet this preſent Saturday, and proceed to the election of colonels and other officers. A report being made alſo of the ſenſe and ſubſtance of the letters ſent from ſir Arthur Heſilrige and vice-admiral Lawſon; the ſaid Court reſolved upon an anſwer to be returned; declaring *their cordial affections to preſerve the peace and ſafety of theſe nations, and to acquieſce in ſuch things as may be conſiſtent with the glory of God, and the rights, privileges, and properties of the people.* In purſuance whereof, commiſſioners were choſen to repreſent the ſenſe of the city; the names whereof are as followeth:

To ſir Arthur Heſilrige, { Alderman Tompſon, Colonel Bromfield, Mr. Beard.

To vice-admiral Lawſon, { Alderman Fowk, Mr. William Bateman, Mr. Jolley, merchant.

For Whitehall, { Alerman Bateman, Mr. Vincent, Mr. Rich. Foord, merchant."

P. 751. Mr. Burton, in 1636, ſays, "The pariſh-church is now deſtroyed and gone; the collegiate church is there ſtanding. The town alſo is quite ruinated and extinct; the manor-houſe only remaining."

P. 753. John Baſſet, M. A. was preſented, 2 Nov. 1638, "ad rectoriam ſive capellam de Noſeley[1];" patron, the King, by lapſe.

P. 756. *Edward Heſilrige*, who married *Anne*, daughter of *Thomas Nicolls*, and ſiſter of ſir Auguſtine Nicolls, had a ſon *Edward*, who married *Frances* daughter and heir of *William Brocas* of Thedingworth (ſee p. 832); by whom he had a ſon *Bertin*, killed in a duel in April 1630 by John Hurſt, a ſtudent in the Temple; and one daughter, *Frances*, married to *Walter Chetwynd*.

P. 758. On the 22d of April, 1300, king Edward I. was at Ouſton abbey, in his road from Northampton to Pighteſley, Rockingham, and Stamford; and made an offering of 7*s.* at the great altar of the pariſh-church.

On the ſame day we find the following payment: "Radulpho de Aſhton, valletto rectoris eccleſie de Haſhton, ven' ad mandatum regis uſque Sanctum Albanum cum duobus falcon' & tribus leporar' ejuſdem domini ſui, & redeunti ad eundem per preceptum regis, pro vadiis & expenſis ſuis duorum garcionum & duorum equorum ſuorum, per 13 dies, menſe April', videlt, per 10 dies morando in cur', & per tres dies redeundo ad partes ſuas, percip' per diem 12đ.—quia non comedit in curiâ regis, nec aliquam percepit liber' de eodem, 13s̃.—Eidem, pro puturâ dictorum falcon' & leporar' per idem tempus, cuilibet falconi per diem ob̄. & cuilibet leporar' per diem ob̄. 2s̃. 8đ. ob̄. per manus proprias, apud Oveſton, 22 die Aprilis. Summa, 25s̃. 8½đ." At the ſame time the lady de Vallibus, in the queen's name, gave to John le Feroun de Anet, a poor man *de partibus tranſmarinis*, 2*s.* by the hands of ſir William de Melton[2].

P. 769. After 55, add, "*Geraldine*, the third ſon, died without iſſue;" and, l. 60, read, "The heir of this houſe, 1636, is ſir *John* Curzon, knight, living at Kettleſton; who married *Patience*, daughter of ſir *John Crane*, knight, late one of the king's ſerjeants at law.

"All the manors in Pickwell came (as it ſhould ſeem) by purchaſe to Curzon; for, in the reign of king Henry VIII, *Thomas* Curzon of Croxhall allotted this manor, with the advowſon of the church, to *Richard Cave*, lineal anceſtor to *William Cave*, eſq. late lord of the whole manor, and patron of the church.

"This manor (with the advowſon) was lately purchaſed of the ſaid William Cave by the relict of *Baptiſt Hickes* viſcount *Campden*, for her grandchild Mr. *Henry Noel*, ſecond ſon to *Edward* lord *Noel*."

P. 775. l. 40. Mr. Burton corrects, "One of theſe manors (I take it to be that which belonged to the abbey of *Valdy*) came by purchaſe to that good, wiſe, and worthy ſtateſman, ſir *Walter Mildmay*, knt.; who, for his very eminent and well-deſerving parts, was by king Henry VIII. created ſurveyor of the Augmentation-court; afterwards graced with the order of knighthood by king Edward VI; and by queen Elizabeth firſt made one of her council of ſtate, afterwards chancellor and ſubtreaſurer of the Exchequer. In the year 1584, he finiſhed the college of Emanuel in Cambridge; endowing it with large revenues for a maſter and 62 ſtudents; and died in 1589; leaving his inheritance to deſcend to his ſon and heir ſir *Anthony* Mildmay, knight, a gentleman of an high and noble ſpirit; who, not many years after, departing this life, left iſſue his only daughter and heir, *Mary* late counteſs dowager of *Weſtmorland*, the relict of the right honourable *Francis Fane* late earl of *Weſtmorland*; a lady adorned with many ornaments of grace and nature, a great lover of learning and arts, but chiefly ſtudious in phyſic and philoſophy; whoſe worthineſs I am unfit to tell, when (as I may truly ſay with ſir Philip Sydney) in her each parts more pens may dwell.

P. 779. John Warde occurs rector in 1458.

P. 788. Samuel Bold, vicar of Naſeby, in Northamptonſhire, died Dec. 15, 1751, aged 79; and was buried in Naſeby church within the altar-rails[3].

P. 789. Thrice, for "*Story*," read "*Slory*."

P. 795. Mr. Burton adds, "Much lands in this manor were given to the abbey of *Ouſton* in this ſhire, which in 33 Henry VIII. were given to *John* lord *Ruſſell*. The now lord of the manor (1724) is ſir *Thomas Brudenell*, bart. of Deane, co. Northampton; afterwards (3 Car. I.) baron of *Staunton Wyvile*.

P. 796. a. l. 36. The proprietors here mentioned are not nearly half the number which owned land in the lordſhip of Slauſton before the incloſure; but thoſe only who, having been forwardeſt in the buſineſs, ſigned the petition to parliament.

P. 799. a. l. 15. from bot. for "1670," r. "1676."

Ibid. The Rev. John Parker (who, it is believed, was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B. A. 1759) was preſented to the vicarage of Slawſton in 1760 by George fourth earl of Cardigan, late duke of Montagu, at the requeſt of the principal pariſhioners; and in 1798 was inducted, on the preſentation of lord Sondes, to the rectory of Lutton near Oundle in Northamptonſhire, on his reſignation of the rectory of Rockingham in the ſame county. He died April 1, 1800. Being at firſt attacked by a fever, he was ſoon after ſeized with the gout at his ſtomach (a complaint with which he had been before frequently afflicted); which terminated his life after three weeks illneſs. He was a man of a quiet and peaceable diſpoſition, always avoiding thoſe matters which tend to breed quarrels and contentions between miniſters and the people committed to their charge, and happily ſaw the good effects thereof. Practiſing that benevolence which his diſcourſes inculcated, he lived reſpected, and died lamented by them. During all the time he was vicar of Slawſton he reſided at Uppingham, where he had formerly been uſher of the ſchool.

P. 800. Mr. Burton makes mention, in 1636, of

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[1] Pat. 14 Car. I.

[2] Wardrobe Account, 28 Edw. I. pp. 33, 34.

[3] See Mr. Maſtin's Hiſtory of Naſeby, p. 105.

“ a monument of *Hugh Lineals.*”

P. 801. Mr. Burton, who does not mention Othorpe in his printed book, thus notices it in his additions: “ *Houthorpe*, called alſo *Hoćthorpe* and *Outhorpe*, in the hundred of Gartre, reckoned for a village in the old roll of “ Nomina Villarum, &c. com. Leic. temp. Edw. I.” In the time of king Edward I. *Roger de Pikering* was lord of this manor; and by marriage it fell to *Boivill* and *Lineals*. In 12 Ric. II. *William de Babthorpe* and others gave to the priory of *Oſulveſton* four meſſuages, one yardland and a half, and four acres of meadow, in Slauſton and Houthorpe, held of *Thomas de Boyvile* by ſuit of court [1]. It once had a chapel within it, as appeareth by the Matriculus in 5 Hen. III; and was in the pariſh of Slauſton. It is now (1636) quite depopulated, and turned to ſheep-walks; and is the inheritance of *Thomas* lord *Brudenell*, baron of *Staunton*, co. Leiceſter, by deſcent from ſir *Robert* Brudenell, his great grandfather, who purchaſed it about the latter end of the reign of king Henry VII.”

P. 803. b. l. 14. r. “ Feb. 24, 1583-4.”

Ibid. Robert Brudenell (in the pedigree, p. 807, ſtyled *ſir Robert)* is called *armiger* in his epitaph, p. 820. Dugdale alſo (Warw. vol. II. p. 978.) ſtyles him in 1590 “ Robert Brudenell, eſq. of Doddington.” His wife was the heireſs of *Laurence Tallard* of that place; and in p. 803, ſir Thomas Brudenell writes of “ his brother’s houſe at Doddington.”

Ibid. Agnes, wife to ſir Edward Brudenell, was daughter of *John Buſſey*; (ſee pp. 403. 410); John of Pilton was living in 1603; and Edward (heir of ſir Thomas) died in “ 1652.”

P. 804. a. l. 15. r. “ *four* children;” and l. 17. r. “ 3. *Edward*; and 4. *Mary*,” &c. Ibid. b. l. 15. r. “ 1661-2;” and l. 24. r. “ next *ſurviving* brother.” Ibid. note 6, r. “ who died 1551;” note 8, “ ſee p. 810;” and note 12, r. “ ſee p. 819.”

In the chancel of Bruiſyard church, Suffolk, a grave-ſtone, with the portraiture of a man in braſs, between his two wives, is thus inſcribed:

“ Hic jacet D. Michael Hare, armiger, quondam d’nus de Bruſyard, cum duabus uxoribus ſuis; Elizabetha Hobart et Maria Brudenell; qui quidem Michael obiit 11° menſis Aprilis, anno Chriſti 1611.”

P. 806. Edmund Brudenell and Katharine Littleton, ſir Edward’s daughter, were married Sept. 16, 1673 [2].”

P. 809. note 1. l. 2. read “ p. 813.”

P. 812. a. l. 18. r. ætatis ſuæ “ 38;” ibid. b. l. 31. r. “ chancel of Aſton le Walls, co. Northampton;” and add, “ Againſt the wall adjoining the Eaſt window of Whittington church, co. Stafford, is a ſmall monument, thus inſcribed:

Thomas Brudenell, filius natu maximus
Thomæ, de Stonton, in com. Leiceſtriæ, armiger,
ſub auſpiciis ſereniſſimi regis Caroli Primi,
equitum major,
occubuit morte anno ſui Jeſu 1670, et ſuæ ætatis 57;
die noviſſimo Maii, ultimum et flebile dixit vale.
Hujus exuviis hoc decoratur hypogæum;
hujus innocenti umbrâ hoc conſecratur ſepulchrum;
hujus morum, et virtutum elegantiæ,
hunc celebrant rogum:
Auguſtiori ſanè dignum erat cadaver ſanctius dormitorio.
Niſi quod anima cœleſtis omnibus terrenis
impoſuit modum,
quippe, cui, non vita, ſed mortalitas periit,
et cui, jam chorus angelarum euge
perpetuum concinunt.

Arms: Argent, a chevron between three chapeaus Gules; impaling, Paly of ſix, Argent and Gules, over all a chevron Or; Plate LXX. fig. 23.”

P. 813—816. are erroneouſly paged 913—916.

P. 813. l. 11—14. r. “ *William* Cave of Pickwell;” l. 16, 17, r. Frances, born “ 1588;” l. 26. r. Lucy, born “ 1620;” l. 27. r. “ Dorothy, married 1648” (ſee p. 805.); and in the note, *after* “ family,” r. “ with their eldeſt ſon’s epitaph, p. 812;” ſee too his wife’s epitaph in the ſame page.”

P. 814. Mr. Burton adds, “ See the ſecond part of the Reports of the Laws of king Edward III. 29 Edward III. fol. 12; where the caſe is expreſſed; and the manner how the champions of each ſide were armed for the combat is fully ſet down. This manner of trial by combat or battle was a ſpecies of the Ordalian law, uſed in this land long before the Conqueſt; which etymon my lord Coke, in his ninth part of Reports, thus ſetteth down, viz. *Or* is a privative; *dael* ſignifies a part; ſo *ordael* is as much as *expers*, no party, or not guilty [3]. Verſtegan, in his Reſtitution of decayed Intelligence in Antiquities [4], deriveth it otherwiſe. *Or*, ſays he, is underſtood for due and right; *daell*, for part; ſo *ordeall*, ſignifies as much as due part; which word, as he there affirmeth, is yet uſed in the Low Countries and Germany for dome and judgement. This judgement of Ordeall was uſed in doubtful caſes, when apparent and manifeſt proofs were wanting, or could not be had, to try and find out whether the accuſed were free or guilty; ſo that the defendant might chuſe whether he would be tried by God and the country, that is, by twelve men, or by God only, and was therefore called the judgement of God; for that it was preſumed that God would deliver the innocent. Hottoman [5] the civilian, in his Diſputationes Feudales, ſpeaking of five kinds of proofs, which he calleth *feudales probationes*, he maketh this the fourth, alledging ſix ſorts hereof; viz. by fire, by hot-burning-iron, by water hot and cold, by lots, and the body of the Lord. Mr. Lambarde and Verſtegan make four ſorts of Ordeal: the firſt by combat, the ſecond by iron red hot, the third by hot water, the fourth by cold water. The firſt of theſe kinds was called in the Greek *Monachia*, for that one with one did contend; in Latin *Duella*, for that only two were in action; in French *Combat*, as much as *dimicatio* or *decertatio*. For the trial by combat the accuſer was with peril of his own body to prove the accuſed guilty, and by offering his gauntlet to challenge him to this trial; which the other muſt either accept, or acknowledge himſelf guilty of the offence whereof he was accuſed. If it were a crime deſerving death, then was the combat for life and death, and either on horſeback or on foot. If the fault deſerved not death, but impriſonment, then was the combat ended when the one had forced the other to yield, or diſabled him to defend himſelf, and ſo to be delivered his priſoner. The accuſed had liberty to chuſe another in his turn; but the accuſer muſt perform it in his own perſon, and with equality of weapons. No women were admitted to the view thereof, nor any male children under 13 years old. The prieſts and people which were beholders did ſilently pray that the guiltleſs might gain the victory; and if it were for life and death, a bier ſtood ready to carry away the dead body of him that ſhould be ſlain. None of the company that were ſpectators might riſe, ſhriek out, or make any noiſe, or give any ſign whatſoever. And therefore ſuch was the cuſtom at Halle, a city in Suevia in Germany (a place appointed for trial by combat) as Munſter [6] reporteth; and ſo great regard thereof taken, that the executioner ſtood near to the judges ready with an axe, to cut off the right hand and left foot of the party ſo offending. He that (being wounded) did yield himſelf, was at the mercy of the conqueror; to be killed, or ſuffered to live. If he were killed, he was afterwards buried with honourable ſolemnities; but if ſuffered to live (being vanquiſhed), then was he, by ſentence of the judges, declared utterly void of all honeſt reputation, and never to ride on horſeback, or to bear arms. This alſo was antiently the law of the Longobardi before they invaded Italy, which was about anno 571, as appeareth by Sigonius [7]; who writeth that Arioaldus, having put away his wife Gundeburga upon a ſurmiſe of adultery with Tato duke of Hetruria, at the ſuggeſtion of Adeluthus, a nobleman of Lombardy; Lotharius king of France, kinſman to the ſaid Gundeburga, deſired that the truth might be tried by combat; which was performed; and Adeluthus was vanquiſhed by one Charles the queen’s champion, and ſhe reſtored to her former place and honour. This manner of trial hath often been uſed both before and ſince the Conqueſt, moſt uſually in writs of right. The laſt caſe that I find hereof is in the Lord Dyer's[1] Reports, Trin. 13 Eliz. in the caſe of Lowe and Kyme, who brought a writ of right againſt one Paramoure, who choſe trial by battle; in which caſe the manner of the proceedings, the habit and oath of the champions, the order of their bringing to the liſts, is there at large ſet down; to the view of which near 4000 people were aſſembled together at Tothill-fields by Weſtminſter; but it did not proceed to trial. Of this you may read in divers civilians, as Paris de Puteo de Re Militari, Alciat de Duello, Hottoman Diſputationes Feudales, cap. 42. and others. And alſo in the Roman Lawyers, lib. 2. cap. 3, 4, 5; Bracton, lib. 2. tract. 3. fol. 140; Breton, cap. 22; Horne's Mirror of Juſtices, lib. 3. The trial by red-hot iron was uſed upon like occaſions without manifeſt proof (though not without ſuſpicion that the accuſed might be faulty); and the party accuſed denying the fact, was adjudged to take up red-hot irons in his bare hands; which, after certain prayers ſaid, he muſt do, or elſe acknowledge himſelf guilty, and ſo to receive condign puniſhment for the ſame. Some were adjudged to go blindfolded with their bare feet over certain plough-iron ſhares, red hot, ſome diſtance one from the other; and if the party in paſſing through them did chance to miſs them, or, treading on them, received no harm, then were they declared innocent. To this purgation was Emma, mother of king Edward the Confeſſor, put; who, being accuſed of adultery with Alwin biſhop of Wincheſter, and being led hood-winked to the place where the hot irons lay, and having paſſed them all with her bare feet, not knowing whether ſhe had been near them or no, ſaid, 'O God, when ſhall I come to the place of my purgation[2]?' The like trial is reported of Cunegund, wife of Henry II. emperor, who, being falſely accuſed of adultery, to prove her innocency, did, in a great and honourable aſſembly, take ſeven red-hot irons in her hands bare, without hurt or harm. In the 17th year of king John, as appeareth by the Records in the Tower of London, *membrana* 25, a writ was directed to Peter Scudamore and the ſheriff of Wiltſhire, *ad faciendum judicium ferri de Robino fratre Petitpos*. The trial of hot-water was in like caſes of occaſion as is aforeſaid; the party being accuſed and ſuſpected, was appointed to put his bare arms up to the elbows in boiling-hot water; who, after prayers and invocations, was by the conſequence adjudged guilty or guiltleſs. Cold-water Ordeall was the trial which was ordinarily uſed for the common ſort of people, who, having a cord tied about them under their arms, were caſt into ſome river; and if they ſunk down to the bottom thereof within a ſhort time limited, then were they held guiltleſs; but ſuch as did remain upon the water were held culpable, being (as was ſaid) of the water rejected and caſt up. And to this day, in ſome places of Germany and in the Low Countries, this kind of trial is uſed for ſuch as are accuſed to be witches. But the purgations uſed in Diana's well (as appeareth by Eumathius[3] in the trial of Iſmene) was contrary to this; thoſe which were virgins did ſwim, but the unchaſte were drowned. This obſervation hath been made in the above-named trials, that thoſe which were of a free condition and ſtate were to be tried by fire; thoſe which were of a bound and ſervile by water, hot or cold. There were many other kinds of trials and purgations (as appeareth by hiſtories); as, that of the Veſtal Virgins in fetching water in a ſieve, as Pliny writes; of Feronia's temple in Solinus; of the ſtatue of Memnon in Dionyſius Halicarnaſſeus; of Pan's cave in Achilles' Statues[4]; and of St. Wilfride's needles, in the monaſtery of Rippon in Yorkſhire, as Mr. Camden[5] hath it, where, in a narrow hole in the crowds or cloſe-vaulted room under ground, women's chaſtity was tried. This manner of trial by Ordeall was called *vulgaris purgatio*; and for that it was a terrible kind of trial, and had its beginning in Paganiſm, and was firſt invented by the devil, and was directly againſt the Word of God; viz. 'Thou ſhalt not tempt the Lord thy God;' and alſo for that divers exorciſms, ſtrange invocations, and many other unlawful ceremonies, were uſed by the prieſts then preſent; they were firſt prohibited by the canon laws; after by pope Stephen V.[6] by a general decree. The Ordeall of fire and water was aboliſhed in this land by an act of parliament 3 Henry III, *membrana* 5. But the trial by combat was never prohibited by any ſtatute, and ſo remaineth yet in force.

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[1] Eſch. 12 Ric. II. n. 153.

[2] Tamworth Regiſter.

[3] In the caſe of the abbot of Strata Marcella, fol. 32.

[4] Fol. 63.

[5] Diſputationes Feudales, cap. 41.

[6] Lib. 3.

[7] De Reg. Ital. lib. 2.

"This manor of Staunton, in the reign of king Henry VII. came by purchaſe (as I before ſaid) to ſir *Robert Brudenell*, knt. ſecond ſon of *Edmund* Brudenell, eſq. lord chief juſtice of the common pleas 12 Henry VIII; and now from him by deſcent to the right honourable ſir *Thomas* Brudenell, knight and baronet, created by king Charles baron *Brudenell* of this place; and that rightly, having here a whole barony, conſiſting of five entire manors; viz. Staunton, Gloweſton, Cranehoe, Outhorpe, and Slauſton, contiguous in a ſemicircle together; which, whether you conſider the quantity or quality of the land, will truly make that proportion good which is required in a complete baronage; beſides his chiefeſt and greateſt inheritance in the county of Northampton, and his large revenues in the counties of Rutland, Lincoln, Huntingdon, and Bedford. A man worthy of all honour, for his general knowledge in moſt kinds of learning, eſpecially in the noble ſtudy of Antiquities; which no doubt is in him hereditary, as may well be gathered by that deſerving memorial of ſome of his anceſtors, made by John Leland, that judicious Antiquary, in his Itinerary of this county and of Northampton, whoſe bright ſhining knowledge hath much enlightened my weak rays in the diſcovery chiefly of the Eaſtern parts of this ſhire remoteſt from me.

"The whole atchievement of this baron containeth 34 coats quarterly; but in his ſeal are only four (which are as many as well may be cut in ſuch a model), viz. *Brudenell*, *Bulſtrode*, *Entwiſel*, and *Taylard*; and in an eſcocheon of pretence *Wivill's* coat. The creſt a ſea-horſe Argent, finned Or; but the antient creſt is a ſavage's arm Vert, holding a club, with a chain at the end compaſſing the arm Or; ſupported with a ſtag Argent, between whoſe horns a croſs formy fitché Or; and with a horſe Argent, whoſe ſhoulder is charged with a croſs flory Sable. The motto, *En grace affie*; but the old motto is *Thinke and Thank*.

"The *ſigillum ſecretum* is only the coat of *Brudenell*, the navel of whoſe chevron is charged with Wivill's coat; which in my conceit is very right and clear: for that ſir *Robert* Brudenell, having married the ſiſter and coheir of *Thomas Entwiſell*, junior, who married the heir-general of *Wivill*; and the ſeiſin of all that whole manor of Staunton being come to Brudenell, and none left of Wivill's line, he very juſtly may bear the ſaid coat in this manner. For in antient times it was the cuſtom to bear the coat of that family that had long been the lord of the manor (the family being extinct, as this manor which carried the denomination with it). As you may ſee one in Whelleſborough; where, for that *Purefey* had the reverſion of the manors of Whelleſborough and Drayton; *John de Whelleſbrough* (whoſe anceſtors had been antient lords of them both) for that cauſe granted to *Thomas* Purefey the arms of Welleſborough, to be preſently borne by him; which reaſon you may ſee expreſſed in his deed at large, dated 21 Richard II, there ſet down.' And this cuſtom was grounded (no doubt) upon the ſame reaſon as thoſe that have come by conqueſt, purchaſe, or ſucceſſion, to kingdoms, principalities, dukedoms, earldoms, and baronies, have done and yet do the like, as I could give ſome of many both exotick and domeſtick."

P. 815. l. 34. There is at this time an antient ſtone-built houſe ſtanding, which adjoins the Weſt ſide of the church-yard; and, by its arched door-ways, windows, &c. has much the appearance of an hoſpital, or religious houſe. It is occupied by a ſubſtantial grazier; and part of it is ſhewn in Plate CXXXII. with the church.

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[1] Fol. 301. See alſo Thomas de Walſingham, fol. 337, the manner of a combat between ſir John de Anneſly, knt. and Thomas de Katington, 5 Ric. II.

[2] John Aventinus Annales Boiorum, lib. 4.

[3] Lib. 8.

[4] Lib. 6.

[5] Fol. 700.

[6] He died 817.

P. 816. *Margaret* the wife of *Thomas Preſtwould* had a rent of 8*s*. iſſuing out of the allotment of her ſiſter *Elizabeth Cockayne* at Uppingham.—"I had once in my cuſtody a deed of *Preſtwould*; the ſeal whereof was, upon a bend three legs of a man couped above the knees. I delivered this deed, with divers others, to my kind friend Mr. Richard Gaſcoigne the Antiquary, of whom I had them." Sir Francis Burdet, MS. 1650.

P. 819. *Richard Williamſon*, commonly called *Dick Williamſon the Cat-eater*, who died at Stockerſton, about 1770, at the age of 80, was a broad-ſet man, of lowiſh ſtature, with very high ſhoulders, ſo that he appeared as if he had no neck; a ruddy, broad viſage, low forehead, large eyebrows; generally wore a large beard, which was black; and had double teeth, or grinders, all round, both in his upper and under jaws; and had a very uncouth and ſavage appearance. He frequently, for a few halfpence, would devour *living cats* with more than ſavage ferocity; and without any deception, this more than ſavage cruelty being performed before multitudes (at country feaſts, &c.) in the open ſtreets, in broad day-light. Frogs and newts were nothing to him; and he once eat a toad, which had like to have proved his end. Another time, for a trifling wager, he eat a pair of hedging-mittens, compoſed of a horſe's hide prepared into a very tough white leather, after ſoaking them in urine.

P. 823. b. l. 12. r. "entrance of the *South* chapel."

P. 824. l. 32. r. "*Loveth*;" and ſo in the note.

P. 825. Though Mr. Chetwynd has given the *ſubſtance* of Mr. Burton's additions to Thedingworth[1], I ſhall tranſcribe our Author's words; as they aroſe from the challenge of Lady Cotton (ſee vol. II. p. 842):

"In 32 Hen. VIII. ſir *Ralph Rowlett*, knight, was ſeiſed of this manor; whoſe daughter and coheir *Urſula* was married to ſir *Francis Goodere*, of Poleſworth, co. Warwick, knight; whoſe ſon, ſir *Henry* Goodere, knight, in 18 Eliz. aliened it to *William Brocas*; who conveyed it, and the impropriation and the advowſon of the vicarage, to *Edward Heſilrige*. Sir *Richard Skeffington*, knt. and *Richard Newdigate*, eſq. are now (1636) lords of this manor. This family of *Goodere* (who beareth, Gules, a feſs between two chevrons Vaire[2]), was of great poſſeſſions and antiquity in Hertfordſhire, and bought divers manors about Barnet. Their chief houſe was at Hadley there; and (as appeareth by their arms in many places upon the pillars and walls of the church, and in the windows, with divers monuments of ſeveral of them in marble ſtones,) they ſeem to have built that church. They have been enriched by the heirs of divers good families. King Henry the Eighth gave to this ſir Francis Goodere the abbeys of Polleſworth and Stoneley, the manor of Bagginton, and much lands in Bubnell, Gubbington, and other places, in the county of Warwick. He died of a wound received in the wars in France with the ſaid king. The laſt ſir Henry Goodere died without iſſue male; leaving four daughters his heirs; *Lucy*, married to ſir *Francis Netherſole*, knight; *Elizabeth*, to *Samuel Roper*[3]; *Mary*, to *Samuel Hederſham*; and *Anne*, to *John Kingſton*."

P. 826. Among the ſums borrowed by Richard II. in 1382, for the war in France, and ordered to be repaid, *Richard Symonds* of Thedingworth appears to have lent ten marks[4].

P. 828. Mr. Burton, in 1638, ſays, "In this church no arms; but the monument of .... *Villiers* of Houthorpe[5]."

P. 834. l. 18—20. read thus:

"2. Frances, married to ſir Edward Montague, K. B.

"3. Rebecca, married to William Mulſho, eſq."

P. 836. A judicious friend obſerves, "It is highly improbable that Cotton wrote the book which occaſioned him ſo much trouble; whereas it is exactly in the manner of ſir Robert Dudley, duke of Northumberland, who was a moſt enterprizing genius. Neither the temper of Cotton, nor the times, were likely to give birth to ſuch a book in England under James."

P. 838. It cannot be diſpleaſing to the Antiquary, that an attempt has been made to ſupply the brevity of Mr. Burton, by a particular account of the families of *Brocas* and *Cotton* of Thedingworth; in which a careful reviſion of the monuments at Connington has furniſhed the following corrections and additions:

Connington church conſiſts of a nave, divided from the two ailes by four flattiſh pointed arches on cluſtered columns; a chancel with two ailes, and a handſome Weſt tower with purfled finials.

In the chancel are old ſtalls and a deſk.

The pews and pulpit are modern.

In the South wall of the chancel are three ſtalls, with groined roof; and in front of the ſeat a bordure of quatrefoils; piſcina and ſhelf of the ſame pattern.

At the bottom of the nave ſtands an old wooden chair, on which is repreſented the Salutation, eagles, &c. carved at the back, angels at bows, and in ſpandrils. Before the South door the baſe of a croſs.

In the Eaſt end of the South aile is an old ſtone figure, finely carved, of a man, in a cowl, and under it and over his hands and wriſts mail; a friar's cord and mantle. Q. if *Simon de St. Lis*, the founder of the abbey, or one of the *Bruces*?

On the North wall againſt the Eaſt end of the North aile between the upper windows is a rich monument of grit ſtone, with two fluted pillars, which appears to have been a memorial of the perſon put up long after his time:

PRINCE HENRY OF
SCOTLAND, LORDE
OF CONNINGTON.

Arms: *Scotland*, as earl *David*; impaling thoſe of his wife *Adelina*, daughter to *William* earl *Warren* and of *Surrey*; Checquè, Or and Azure.

Againſt the ſame wall, divided into two arches, with Corinthian pillars fluted, near the door of the chapel at the end, a large and rich old monument of grit ſtone, with Corinthian columns, two unicorns ſupporters, and this inſcription:

"IMPERATOR, REX. FRANCIÆ, ANGLO-SAXONUM, ANGLIÆ, SCOTIÆ."

Arms at top, a ſhield of four coats Quarterly; 1. *Scotland*, the lion rampant, &c. as the laſt part of earl *David's* coat; 2. *Edward* the Confeſſor; 3. earl *Waltheof*; 4. earl *Goſpatric*, which laſt is again lower in two ſingle ſhields.

At the bottom five ſhields:

1. Azure, an eagle diſplayed with two heads, Sable. *Auſtria*.
2. Azure, ſemée of fleur de lis, Or. *France* antient.
3. *Edward* the Confeſſor.
4. Gules, two lioncels paſſant guardant in pale, Or. *England* antient.
5. *Scotand*, as before.

Below all.

1. *Scotland*, impaling *Waltheof*.
2. *Scotland*, impaling *Edward* the Confeſſor.
3. *Waltheof*, impaling *Goſpatric*, the ſaltire and chief.

On a large ſlab in this aile is a rich crucifix, with a knight and lady kneeling; having labels; two pediments and ſhields between: the braſs gone.

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[1] There is not the leaſt addition to the article of Thedingworth in Gaſcoigne's copy; though Mr. Burton's letter to ſir Robert Cotton is dated 1627; and Gaſcoigne tells us, p. 20, at bottom, that he had Burton's book, that ſhould have been reprinted, in his cuſtody, in the beginning of the war, 1640.

[2] Plate LXX. fig. 24. Among the remains of painted glaſs in the windows of the North tranſept at Hadley, is a punning cognizance adopted by the family of Goodere, who flouriſhed at Hadley for ſeveral generations previouſly to the year 1600. It repreſents a young partridge with a large ear of wheat in its bill; to which, leſt the alluſion ſhould not be underſtood, is annexed a ſcroll with the word *Gooder*.—The ſame device occurs on a pillar near the South tranſept, very well executed in alto releivo. Round the window above-mentioned is a border of large ears of wheat, each of which has a ſcroll inſcribed *Gooder*. It is moſt probable that one of the Goodere family was a principal benefactor towards rebuilding the church. Weever mentions the tomb of John Goodere, eſq. who died in 1504. There is ſtill in the North tranſept a braſs plate to the memory of Anne Walkeden, of the Goodere family, who died in 1575. Lyſons's Environs of London, vol. II. p. 521.

[3] See before, in Brokeſby, p. 194.

[4] Rymer, Fœd. vol. VIII. p. 342.

[5] Of which ſee vol. II. p. 828.

On an oval and thin oblong tablet, between two Corinthian columns, are theſe inſcriptions:

1. ASTA TE AMABO,
LEGE.
2. DONEC SUM
VIVUS, NON PARA-
BAM IN QUA QUIESCEREM:
MORTUAM UNAM SALTR'
CURABAT MIHI HÆRES BENIG-
NUS SEU HÆREDE BENIGNIOR
PRONEPOS: HIC NI RESTITUISSET
LATUISSEM MAJORIBUS RUDERE
CŒNOBII. SUM THOMAS COTTON,
QUEM AUTHORITAS ADULTA PATRI-
USQUE AMOR, CASTA UXOR,
PARIS FILIA, DULCESQUE LIBERI,
ORNAVERUNT. A MORTE
ERIPIENS, PATRIAM AMICAM,
POSTERIS, JOANNAM VIDU-
AM, MARITO HEREDEM, PUPIL-
LUM CUSTODI RELIQUIT,
AN. SAL.
M.D.XIII.
3. VALE,
ET ABI IN REM TUAM:
4. THOMAS COTTON:
JOHANNA PARIS:

Arms of *Cotton*; impaling three unicorns' heads.

At the bottom of a very rich monument of grit-ſtone, againſt the South wall at the end of the South aile of the church, with the arms in twelve quarterings, and ſeven ſingle coats with curious devices in various parts of it, is inſcribed,

THOMAS COTTON. THOMAS COTTON.
ELIZA SHIRLEY. LVCE HARVEY.

In the South-Weſt angle of the chapel in the South porch of the church, under a monument of veined marble, erected by the piety of Sir Robert's wife and ſon; whereon is his buſt bearded and whiſkered, and under it a laurel wreath without buds; is inſcribed,

ROBERTVS COTTONVS, MILES ET BARONETTVS, DOMINVS HVJVS
MANERII DE CONNINGTON;
ANTIQVAE ET NOBILIS FAMILIAE BRVCEORVM EIVSDEM
MANERII DOMINORVM, PER PARENTALEM SUCCESSIONEM
HAERES.
SAGACISSIMVS ANTIQUITATVM HVIVS GENTIS INDAGATOR,
ET CONSERVATOR NOTISSIMVS.
NATVS XXII JANVARII, MDLXX. DENTONIAE;
OBIIT VI DIE MAII, MDCXXXI, IN DOMO SVA
WESTMONASTERIENSI;
ET IVXTA HIC CONDITVR, EXPECTANS RESVRRECTIONEM
FOELICEM.
COMMVNIS MVNDO SVPEREST ROGVS.

Sir Thomas Cotton, the ſecond baronet, was buried in the North-Eaſt angle of the abovesaid chapel near his father, under a ſtatuary monument erected for the preſervation of his memory, with his buſt, bearded and whiſkered, flowing hair, band and taſſels; under him a half wreath of laurels, with this epitaph, by Dr. Smith, who wrote his life:

Thó. Cottonus, baron, Rob. è proximo ſiti filius,
Hæres, & imitator paternæ ſedulitatis in conquirendis
Britannicarum Antiq. monumentis.
H. S. E.
Oppreſſæ patriæ & Regi Carolo I° fidem præſtitit.
Bibliothecam
ineſtimabilem ſum̃o ſtudio, nec minoribus impenſis,
conſervavit,
locupletavit, & poſteritati eruditæ dicavit.
Duas uxores, lectiſſimas fœminas, ſibi ſociavit; ex priori
filium Joannem, filias Luciam & Franciſcam, ſuſcepit.
Ex poſteriori tres filios (uno prærepto) & duas filias
ſuperſtites reliquit.
Obiit Maii 13°, A. D. 1662.
JOANNES COTTONUS P. amantiſſimo poſuit.
Quantula pars hominum corporis exuviæ?

Sir John Cotton, the third baronet, (who was born in 1621) was twice married. By his firſt wife Dorothy, daughter and ſole heir to Edmund Anderſon, of Stratton and Eyworth, co. Bedford, eſq. he had one ſon John, and a daughter Dorothy. By Elizabeth his ſecond [1] lady, daughter to ſir Thomas Honywood, of Marks hall in Eſſex, knt. (who died April 3, 1702), he had ten children, of which only three ſurvived; one ſon, Robert; and two daughters, Elizabeth, married to Lionel Walden, eſq. (whom ſhe ſurvived); and Mary-Honywood, wife of Roger Kenyon [2], gent.

Sir John was buried at Connington; where, againſt the South Eaſt angle of the chapel, on the North ſide of the church, a handſome monument of white and jaſper marble, on which is his buſt three quarters profile, gown over left ſhoulder, a large flowing wig, with palm branches and cherubs, is thus inſcribed:

H. S. E.
D. JOANNES COTTONUS,
Baronettus, D. THOMÆ filius, & D. ROBERTI nepos digniſſimus,
avitarum virtutum, paritèr ac lauti patrimonii, hæres; quas
egregiis animi & ingenii dotibus, ſtudiiſque politioris
literaturæ adauxit & adornavit. Bibliothecam, ab Avo in ædibus
Cottonianis Weſtmonaſterii fundatam ditiſſimum Hiſtoriæ &
Antiquitatis Britannicæ Sacrarium, ut in omne ævum integra &
inviolabilis ſervaretur, pro pietate & præclariſſimo de Patriâ
optimè merendi ſtudio, in publicos literatorum uſus transferri,
& perpetuo nexu addici, lege Parlamentariâ curavit. Tandem,
ſatur dierum, & illibatæ apud omnes famæ, duodecimo die
Septembris, à reparatæ hominum Salutis MDCCII. octogeſimo-
primo ætatis anno Strattonæ, in agro Bedfordienſi, placidè obdormivit
in Domino, per quem expectat fœlicem & beatam reſurrectionem.
Memoria juſti cum laudibus [3].

Againſt the North Eaſt angle of the ſame chapel is a monument of white and jaſper marble for ſir John's ſecond lady, in hair; a veil head-dreſs thrown open appears from behind her neck; the ſhift plaited; over her ſhoulder an elegant robe, with palm branches and cherubs' heads, as in ſir John's. Under her,

Sacred to the memory
of Dame ELIZABETH COTTON, daughter of ſir THOMAS HONYWOOD,
of Marks Hall, in Eſſex, knt. and ſecond wife of ſir JOHN COTTON,
lord of this mannor of Connington, baronet; by whom ſhee had
iſſue ten children, of which onely three, ROBERT, ELIZABETH,
the relict of LIONEL WALDEN, eſq. and MARY-HONYWOOD,

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[1] By the ſecond lady ſir John had four ſons. See an epitaph at Steeple Gedding for the eldeſt of them, vol. II. p. 838.

[2] See alſo an epitaph at Steeple Gedding for this lady, ibid.

[3] Beſides this inſcription, which it is ſuppoſed was placed here afterwards by his ſucceſſor, there is, on a ſlab in the North chapel, another ſhort inſcription on ſir John, ordered by himſelf, which is as follows:

"Hic ſubtus jacet reconditum
corpus D. JOHANNIS COTTONI,
Baronetti, hujus Manerii
de Conington domini; qui
ſententiam hanc, quaſi ex
Archangeli ore, in extremo
mundi perituri die proferendam
(quam ille auribus ſuis inſonuiſſe
ſentiebat), ſaxo ſepulchrali
incidi voluit:
'SURGITE, MORTUI, &
VENITE AD JUDICIUM'."

This might have been ſuppoſed to belong to John his ſon, if he had not died without the title, which this John has here given him.

ſurvive. She was a lady of true and ſolid piety, of an excellent
underſtanding and ſharpneſs of wit, a moſt loving and tender
wife, an indulgent and careful mother, obliging in her deportment
towards her neighbours and friends, and bountiful and charitable
to the poor. After ſhe had lived thirty-eight years in holy
wedlock, ſhe reſigned up her pious ſoul to God, with all
calmneſs and tranquillity of mind, on the 3d day of April, MDCCII.
at Cotton houſe in Weſtminſter, in the LXVth year of her age;
and lyes here interred, expecting a joyful and happy reſurrection.

The four laſt-mentioned inſcriptions are all on large medallions of white marble; and in the pier below the laſt of them is a pointed-arched locker, and a ſhelf.

On a ſlab in the South aile, is the following very brief monument for the only ſon of ſir John Cotton by his firſt lady, "J. C. eſq. Mar. 20, 1681." His deſcendants will be duly noticed in a ſubſequent page [1].

On an altar tomb at the Eaſt end of the church-yard is this inſcription:

Here lyes interred the body of ELIZABETH, late
wife of ſir JOHN COTTON, bart. daughter of JAMES HERBERT,
of KINGSEY, in the county of Oxford, eſq. and granddaughter of
THOMAS, late duke of LEEDS; who departed this life the 11th
day of February, 1721-2, aged 42 years.
She had one daughter, CATHARINE, who died an infant, and lyes
interred with her; who was a woman of ſtrict virtue,
and always delighted in private charities.

Againſt the North wall of the Eaſt end of the South aile, on a neat monument of white marble, with pilaſters, pediment, &c. but no arms, is the following inſcription:

Amongſt the other Monuments of his Anceſtors,
erected in this ſacred place, this memorial of Sir
JOHN COTTON, Baronet, put up; who, dying at
LONDON on Feb. 5th, 1731, was, agreeable to his
own ſpecial direction by his laſt Will, buried in the
pariſh of St. George the Martyr, where a Monument
is erected to his memory, in the Burying-ground belonging
to the ſaid pariſh in Lamb's Conduit fields, at
the expence of his near kinſman and teſtamentary
heir. He was ſon to JOHN COTTON, eſquire,
who died 24th March, 1681, and was buried near this
place; and grandſon to ſir JOHN COTTON,
bart. who lies interred in the North chancel of this
church. He was a kind landlord to his tenants; and
the augmentations he gave to the rector of this pariſh,
to the vicars of St. Neot's in this county, and of
Biggleſwade in Bedfordſhire; the foundation of two
charity-ſchools, the one at Holm in Huntingdonſhire,
and the other at Biggleſwade; together with the
piece of land in this pariſh, which he ſettled on the
poor of Holm for ever; are manifeſt proofs of his
pious and charitable diſpoſition.

On a braſs plate on the chancel floor:

HIC JACET HENRICUS WILLIAMSON, HUJUS ECCL'Ē RECTOR,
SACRÆ THEOLOGIÆ BACCALAVREVS, ET CLARVS DIVINI VERBI
PRÆCO, DORMITORIUM HOC SIBI MORIENS ELEGIT: QUIESCAT
(INQUIT) CORPUS MEUM IN CUBILI ILLO, IDQUE IN BEATAM RESURRECTIONEM,
ANIMAM VERO MEAM SUSCIPIAT DOM. JESUS, VENI DOMINE JESU,
VENI CITO ET SUSCIPE ANIMO. SIC QUIEVIT IN DOMINO
MARTII VICESIMO SECUNDO DIE, ANNO DOMINI 1613 [2].
ROSA,
DICTA HENRICI RELICTA, HÆC VERBA
LITERIS MEMORALIBUS INSCRIBI FECIT.

On the lower ſtep of the rails: 16 H. HARRIS. 87.

Within the rails:

"Hunc intra TUMULUM quieſcit
HENRICUS HARRIS, Art. Mag.
hujus eccleſiæ triginta fere
annos fidelis paſtor; qui
tædiis, curis, & mundanis
cunctis valedicens laboribus,
variolarum tandem rabie
kalendis Februarii mortalitatem explevit,
anno { ſalutis 1693,
ætatis 55."

On a black ſlab before the rails:

"UNDER THIS STONE RESTETH
THE BODY OF JOHN COTTON,
FOURTH SON OF THOMAS
COTTON, LORD OF THIS
MANOR OF CONINGTON.
HE LIVED 88 YEARS; TO HIS
FAMILY GAVE THE
MANOURS OF GLATTON,
HOLME, SAWTREY, BEAWMES,
STEEPLE GIDDING, AND
DENTON. HE DECEASED
ON NEW-YEAR'S DAY,
ANNO DNI 1635."

On ſlabs in the North aile:

1. "Dr D. C.
FEB. 24, 1662."

2. "M. H. C.
DYED the 1 OF APRILL 1666."

3. "MR. PETER COTTON
WAS BURIED NOV. 2, 1687."

4. "MRS. MARGREAT COTTON
WAS BURIED FEBRUARY 12, 1688."

5. "HIC JACET ...... JOHNSON,
A. M. CURAT. DE HOLME;
OBIIT 4° MAR. A. D. 1670."

On ſlabs in the South aile:

1. "EDWARDUS BERIFFE, OBIIT I DIE MAR. 1640,
ANNO ÆTATIS SUÆ 55."

2. "ELIZ. BERIFFE, relicta Edmundi BERIFFE,
filia Gulielmi Halis, Sacræ Theologiæ Doctoris, 1667."

In the church-yard [3]:

"In memory of the Rev. Mr. Thomas Dod,
who was rector of this pariſh near 55 years;
an exemplary pattern
of all Chriſtian and Social Duties.
He died March the 27th, 1754,
in the 83d year of his age."

"The old regiſter being almoſt worn out, and in danger of being loſt, the following were tranſcribed ꝑ me Thomas Dod."

The baptiſms begin 1660--1699, burials 1700--1798.

Oppoſite the Weſt end of the church ſtood the manor-houſe, which, being ruinous, was re-built by ſir Robert Cotton, the Antiquary, who brought from Fotheringay caſtle the whole room in which the queen of Scots was beheaded [4].

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[1] See p. 549.

[2] He was alſo prebendary of Peterborough, though not ſo here obſerved.

[3] Another ſtone in the church-yard commemorates "Anne, widow of the Rev. John Hargreaves, late rector of Iſlip, co. Northampton;" who died March 24, 1754; and was buried at Connington by her own deſire.

[4] Gough's Camden, vol. II. p. 161.

In the garden on a terrace were two octangular ſtone ſummer-houſes, one of which was fitted up with Roman inſcriptions from the Picts wall[1], and only one now remains as a granary to the farm.

In the Eaſt bow-window of the deſerted hall, now down, Mr. Smyth deſcribes the grand atchievement of 30 coats, as already noticed in p. 841.

The houſe was taken down, except the ſtone colonade before it, by the laſt ſir John Cotton (the great grandſon of the builder), who had a predilection for Stratton Hall in Bedfordſhire. The part which formed the apartments for ſervants was fitted up as a farm-houſe. Mr. Heathcoate (to whoſe family the rectory[2] has belonged ſince the year 1754) has built a ſmall hunting box near it. The ſtone gate-way on the South ſide of the manſion houſe remains.

The laſt-mentioned Sir John Cotton having died without iſſue in 1731; the dignity and part of the eſtate went to his uncle, ſir Robert Cotton, of Steeple Gedding, in the county of Huntingdon, bart. only ſurviving ſon of ſir John Cotton, of Conington, bart. by Elizabeth Honywood, his ſecond lady.

Sir Robert Cotton married, firſt, Elizabeth, daughter of ——— Wigſton, eſq. by whom he had one ſon John Cotton, eſq. By his ſecond lady —— Morton, he had no iſſue. He died July 12, 1749; and was buried at Steeple Gedding.

Sir John Cotton, bart. his ſon and ſucceſſor, married Jane, daughter of ſir Robert Burdett, bart. by whom he had two ſons; Robert, who died an infant in 1715-16; and John, a very accompliſhed young gentleman, of great expectations, who died at Durham, of the ſmall-pox, juſt after his return from foreign travel, Nov. 15, 1739, at the age of 25; and ſeven daughters; 1, Mary, 2 Mary, 3. Heſter, who all died young; 4. Jane, married, Oct. 26, 1741, to Thomas Hart, of Warfield, Berks, eſq.; 5. Elizabeth-Stuart, married to Thomas Bowdler, eſq.; 6. Maria, married April 12, 1754, to Baſil the preſent earl of Denbigh; and, dying Oct. 14, 1782, left two ſons, William-Robert viſcount Fielding (who died Aug. 8, 1799[3]), and George; 7. Frances.

On the death of ſir John Cotton, which happened March 27, 1752, the title became extinct.

Mr. *John Cotton* (whoſe death is noticed in p. 548) married *Frances*, daughter of ſir *George Downing*, of Eaſt Hatley in Cambridgeſhire, knt.; and, dying in the life-time of his father, at the early age of 31, left two ſons and one daughter; 1. Sir *John*[4], ſucceſſor to his grandfather, married in 1708 *Elizabeth*, daughter of *James Herbert*, of Kingſey, co. Oxon, eſq. by whom he had only one daughter *Catharine*, who died an infant; his lady died Feb. 11, 1721-2; and he Feb. 5, 1730, ſ. p.; 2. *Thomas*, who married *Frances*, only daughter and heir to *William Langton*, of Peterborough, eſq.; 3. *Frances*, married to *William Hanbury*, of Little Marcle in Herefordſhire, eſq. by whom ſhe had one ſon, who is thus noticed on a flat ſtone in the South aile of Connington church:

"Here lies the body of
WILLIAM HANBURY, gent.
eldeſt ſon of William Hanbury,
of Little Marcle, in the county of Hereford, eſq.
by Frances, only ſiſter of ſir JOHN COTTON, bart.
lately deceaſed.
Ob. 6to Julii, 1731, æt 22°.
Vir fuit ætatis, virtutum advenerat æſtas,
Sed florem et fructum mors inopina tulit;
Attamen haud raptum properato funere credas,
Nam ſat maturè, qui benè vixit, obit."

Mr. Hanbury had alſo four daughters, who at his death, Nov. 21, 1756, became co-heirs to the family-eſtates; viz. 1. *Elizabeth*, married to *William Neale*, eſq. of Alleſley in Warwickſhire; 2. *Frances*, married to *Francis Barrett*, eſq. of Otterden in Kent; 3. *Mary*, married to the Rev. *Martin Anneſley*, D. D. of Bucklebury, Berks; and 4. *Catharine*, married to *Velters Cornewall*, eſq. of Moccas Court, Herefordſhire.

Mary (the third daughter) left ſeveral children; viz. *Francis Anneſley*, eſq. the preſent member for the borough of Reading, and who is here mentioned as the heir at law of the Cottons of Connington in Huntingdonſhire, and Stratton in Bedfordſhire; which heirs at law, in conſideration of their alienation of Cotton-houſe in Cotton-garden, Weſtminſter, and of the generous and valuable donation of the Cottonian Library to the publick, have ſettled on them and their heirs eſtates at Stratton in Bedfordſhire; being one of thoſe few entails which Parliament, for valuable ſervices, has ſubſtantiated to the family for ever. By the ſame deſcent Mr. Anneſley becomes heir at law of the *Downings* of Gamlingay in Cambridgeſhire; and, by the court of Chancery, has been conſtituted to put the truſts of the will of ſir George Downing, bart. into execution, who left £4000. a year to found a college within the Univerſity of Cambridge.

Catharine (the fourth daughter) left iſſue, by Velters Cornewall, eſq. *Catharine*, married to ſir *George Amyand*, bart. who took the name of *Cornewall*; by whom ſhe has ſeveral children.

In the chancel of Baddenham church, Suffolk:

Condidit hæc bino gnatus monumenta parenti,
Et vivos inter vivere poſſe dedit;
Et mihi poſſe loqui cùm garrula Fama ſilebit,
Hos egò veridicos ingeminabo ſonos.
His Genus antiquum, Generiſque Inſignia, mores
Ingenui, probitas, & ſine labe decus.
His viduæ & miſeri lactantis cura pupilli;
Pauperibus facilis, larga, benigna manus.
Vir priùs hìc jacuit, dilecta ſupervenit uxor,
Poſtquam quinta fuit falce reſecta ſeges.
Ecce, domoque toroque ſimul fœlicitèr, atrox
Mors benè conjunxit quos benè junxit Amor.
Quænam eſt vita veſtra? vapor eſt ad modicum parens, & deindè exterminabitur. Jac. iv. 14.
Concordes domus una priùs, torus unus habebat,
Compoſitos ſub ſe quos lapis unus habet.

Here lye the bodies of William Cotton, eſq.
bachelour of the civill lawe,
who dyed the 22d of May, anno 1616;
and of Lucie his wife, daughter of
Reginald Rous, of Baddingham, eſq.
who dyed the 7th of Auguſt, anno 1621.
They had iſſue Edward and Katharine.

Ecce, parentum
Æmula proles
Bina, ſuperſtes
Cottona fructus,

Decidit Arbor.
Lucia luxit.
Rem Roſa-nata
Floruit olim.

Sat tibi Carmen.
Quàm brevis vitæ,
Tam brevis hora.
Perge, Viator.

On the top of the monument, Azure, an eagle diſplayed Argent, *Cotton*; impaling, Sable, a feſs dentized Or; between three creſcents Argent a label of three points; each coat having a creſcent for difference; *Rous*. *Cotton's* creſt, a faulcon Argent, armed Gules; *Rous's*, a bunch of laurel, Vert; Plate LXX. fig. 25.

Underneath, the ſtatues of Cotton and his wife, with their daughter and ſon kneeling; and round the tomb ſeveral impalements of both families.

P. 857. a. l. 35. for "1413," r. "1570."

P. 861. On a ſtone in the chancel of the church of Pycombe in Suſſex is inſcribed:

"Under this marble lies the body of
the Rev. SIR LEWIS BEAUMONT, BART. M. A.
36 years rector of this pariſh.
Obiit Dec. 23, 1738, aged 64.
Vixi;
Peccavi;
Pœnitui;
Naturæ ceſſi;
Reſurgam.

Sir Lewis Beaumont married ELIZABETH, daughter of Mr. COURTENAY, of the Iſle of Wight, and of the antient and noble family of Powderham caſtle; who lies buried in this chancel."

Extracts from the Regiſter:

Sir Lewis Beaumont, bart. late rector of this pariſh, was buried Dec. 28, 1738.

Lady Elizabeth Beaumont was buried July 15, 1750.

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[1] Thoſe of them which remained were preſented by ſir John Cotton to Trinity College, Cambridge, where they were fixed up at the foot of the Library-ſtairs, and have been engraved by P. S. Lamborn. Gough's Camden, ubi ſupra.

[2] Bacon's Liber Regis.

[3] Gent. Mag. vol. LXIX. p. 725.

[4] "Sir John Cotton married to Mrs. Elizabeth Herbert, grand-daughter to the duke of Leeds, in his chapel, on Sunday night, July 4, 1708; the licence being only a common one for the regiſter of the pariſh-church of Wimbledon, between the hours of 8 and 12 as uſual." Lyſons, vol. I. p. 537.

P. 864. Sir William Halford, bart. was fellow of New College, Oxford. His ſon, ſir James Halford, was living in 1712, and at that time was in the queen's liſe-guard. He had a brother John; and a ſiſter Charlotte, married to William Lucy, citizen and linen-draper of London.

P. 869. Mr. Burton, in his additions, ſays,

"Wiſtowe, in the hundred of Gartre, antiently called *Winſtanſtowe*, that is, the place or ſeat of Winſtan; for, *ſtowe* (as Florentius Wigornenſis[1] and Verſtegan hath it) ſignifieth ſo much. This Winſtan was an antient Saxon and liver here, and for his holy and religious life was of the people accounted a Saint, of whom the town took the name; and to his honour the inhabitants built and dedicated their church, as appeareth by an inquiſition taken after the death of ſir Leonard Haſtings, knight, 34 Hen. VI.[2] The like denomination was of Helenſtowe in the county of Bedford, now called Elſtowe, *Helenæ ſtatio*, as Leland[3] interpreteth it; for that Helen the empreſs had a palace there. This Helen, as all our hiſtories write, and as that learned chronologiſt cardinal Baronius and Cuſpinian[4], in the Lives of the Emperors, do agree, was the daughter of Coëll king of Britain, the wife of Conſtantinus Chlorus emperor, that died at York 306, and mother of Conſtantine the Great, that famous Chriſtian emperor. She was a Chriſtian of great ſanctity and holineſs, and converted her ſon Conſtantine to Chriſtianity. Having found the croſs of Chriſt, ſhe died about the age of 80 years, and was buried in Conſtantinople; whom her ſon Conſtantine, after her deceaſe, cauſed to be canonized a ſaint, and to be called Auguſta; commanding medals of gold with her picture thereon to be ſtamped; ſome of which Mr. Speed, in his Hiſtory of England, out of the cabinet of ſir Robert Cotton, hath expreſſed. Afterwards, in the reign of king William the Conqueror, Judith neice to the Conqueror, daughter of Lambert earl of Lens in Artois, and wife to Waltheof earl of Huntingdon, built a nunnery here, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, St. Mary, and St. Helen. In many ſhires of this land are divers towns which bear the names of Saints, which I have obſerved to ariſe chiefly upon ſix cauſes. The firſt is the place of the birth; for inſtance, Ebcheſter, the biſhopric of Durham, that is, the city of Ebba, who was the daughter of a king of Northumberland, and here born, and for her religious life was canonized a Saint about 630; and St. Columbes in Cornwall, of one Columbe alſo reputed a Saint, and there born. The ſecond, by reaſon of the ſeat or dwelling; as Kaineſham[5] in Somerſetſhire, that is, the home or dwelling of Kaine; which Kaine was a Britiſh virgin of rare and ſingular holineſs, of whom the people in former ages reported, that ſhe turned ſerpents into ſtones, for that ſuch ſtones are often found in mineries and leaden grooves near Mendip hills not far off diſtant; ſome of which, not long ſince, from thence were ſent unto me, upon which is the proportion of a ſerpent round in a circle or wreath, the tail being in the centre, and the head in the uppermoſt circumference, but broken off[6]. Malmeſbury in Wiltſhire, antiently called Maidulf's Bury (as Bede writeth) of one Maidulfus[7] a Scot, a man of great learning and ſanctity, who lived here an hermit; and, after having gotten ſome companions unto him, began here the foundation of a little monaſtery: St. Bees, or St. Bega, in Cumberland, of Bega[8] an Iriſh maid, who lived here a ſolitary life; to whoſe holineſs many miracles are aſcribed, as the taming of a wild bull, and great ſtore of ſnow covering the hills, falling at a ſummer ſolſtice, occaſioned by her prayers. The third, after ſome great or memorable act; as, St. Oſwald's in Northumberland, of Oſwald king of Northumberland; who, being to join battle with Cedwall a Briton, king of Cumberland (as Bede[9] writeth), erected up a croſs, and, kneeling down, made a long and pathetical prayer to Chriſt (ſet down in Bede), imploring his aid againſt his adverſary; who, after getting ſucceſsful victory, was baptized, and procured alſo Aidanus a Scot, with all his family, to do the like; which thing happened about 634, before which time no Chriſtianity was there profeſſed; this Oſwald being the firſt motive and beginner thereof: and St. German's in Cornwall, where, for that St. German, biſhop of Antiſſiodore [Auxerre] in France, being ſent for, for the ſuppreſſion of the Pelagian hereſy in this land, had at this place alſo prevailed much againſt the ſaid heretics, had a church conſecrated in his favour, and the town named after his name[10]. The fourth cauſe, the place of the death; as a town in Huntingdonſhire, firſt called Slepe, which afterwards, upon the death of one Iven, or Ive, a biſhop, who, about the year 600, travelled over moſt part of the land with a great opinion of holineſs, teaching and preaching where he came, departed this life at this place, was by his name called St. Ive: and St. Piran in Cornwall, of one Piran an Iriſh Saint, whom the inhabitants reported to have relieved ten juſt kings and their armies, by the ſpace of eight days, with three cows only; and that he had reſtored to life dead men, hogs, and other beaſts; and here himſelf deceaſed: alſo Congerſbury in Somerſetſhire, ſo named of one Conger, who lived there an heremitical life in great ſtrictneſs and ſincerity, and here departed; the very word importing ſo much; for, *bury* (as Verſtegan[11] noteth) ſignifieth to hide or bury[12]. The fifth, the place or honour of martyrdom; as St. Alban's in Hertfordſhire, before called Verulam, an antient Roman city, wherein long before was the palace of the antient Britiſh kings (by what name then called I know not); as, at the firſt arrival of Julius Cæſar in this iſland, here reſided Caſſibilan, one of the kings of Britain, who firſt encountered him; but when as Alban had ſuffered martyrdom under the emperor Diocleſian about 293, who by horrible torments went about utterly to root out the Chriſtian religion, it was denominated after his name; to whoſe honour, being the protomartyr of this land, the Chriſtians (as Bede writeth) not long after built a goodly monaſtery, where in the year 429 was a council held for the ſuppreſſion of the Pelagian hereſy, brought into this land by Agricola the ſon of Severus a biſhop, which had taken ſuch root in this land, that they were forced to ſend for the abovenamed St. German of Antiſſiodore [Auxerre] and Lupus of Tricaſſine [Troyes] out of France, to ſuppreſs the ſame; but after, when that antient monaſtery had ſuffered ruin in the time of Uther Pendragon, ſince come into the Saxons' hands, Offa[13], that mighty king of Mercia, in 793 began the new foundation of a ſumptuous monaſtery in honour of the ſaid St. Alban; which after grew to ſuch wealth and greatneſs, that it was eſteemed one of the richeſt and chiefeſt in this land[14]; and at the ſuppreſſion of abbeys, temp. Henry VIII, it was valued yearly to diſpend £2510. of old rent of aſſiſe. At what time alſo as Wolpher king of Mercia with barbarous cruelty had ſlain his two ſons, Wolfanus and Ruffinus, for that they had profeſſed themſelves to be Chriſtians, even in the chapel in the midſt of divine ſervice; himſelf after having embraced the Chriſtian religion, and ſeeing the heinouſneſs of the fact, and entering into meditation of the danger of the ſame; for, as David ſaith[15], "precious in the ſight of the Lord is the death of his Saints;" ſeeking how he might waſh away the foulneſs of this act, he thought upon ſome holy buſineſs to be performed; wherefore he addreſſed himſelf to the finiſhing of a monaſtery in Northamptonſhire, but newly began by his brother Peada, ſon of Peada king of Mercia, at a place called Medeſhampſted, which he, in memory of the martyrdom of his two ſons, finiſhed in 673, and conſecrated to St. Peter; which after was thereupon called Peterburgh. The like denomination, by reaſon of martyrdom, was at St. Kenelm's monaſtery [1], commonly called St. Kellum's, near Clent in Staffordſhire, of Kenelm king of Mercia; who, being treaſonably ſlain by the procurement of his ſiſter Quendreda aſpiring to the crown, at this place, in a deep valley between two hills, was after accounted a Saint, and a church built in this place to him; which yet remaineth. The ſixth and laſt cauſe, by reaſon of the tranſlation of the body from the place of the firſt interrment; as a town in Suffolk, firſt called Bedericeſwold [2], but after, upon the tranſlation of the body of St. Edmund king of the Eaſt Angles, who was cruelly ſlain by the Danes, an. 870, at a place in the ſaid county called Hogilſdon, or Hoxne, and from thence tranſlated hither, was thereupon called St. Edmundſbury, where the inhabitants built a church to his honour; afterwards, about 210 years after the paſſion of St. Edmund, king Canute began the new foundation of a monaſtery, which after increaſed to that riches, ſtatelineſs, and beauty, that Jo. Leland (who ſaw it in the reign of king Henry the Eighth) ſaith [3] the ſun never ſhone upon a more magnificent place; and, at the ſuppreſſion of abbeys, it was valued yearly to diſpend 2336*l.* 16*s.* of old rent of aſſize. Likewiſe St. Neote's in Huntingdonſhire, of the tranſlation of the body of St. Neote, an holy man, from Neoteſtoke in Cornwall to this place [4]; where after Ælfridus an earl of Mercia built an abbey of Benedictine monks: as alſo St. Alkemund, a pariſh-church in Derby, of Alcmund, a king of Northumberland [5]; who, being required by the inhabitants of Wilton to make defence to certain lands which he had at that place againſt a duke of Mercia, was, in a battle there fought betwixt them, ſlain, an. 808; his body was firſt buried at Lilleſhull, co. Salop, and after tranſlated to Derby, where after a church was erected unto him, and at this day beareth the name of St. Alkemund; to which St. Alkemund alſo is a church in Shrewſbury dedicated. But chiefly the inhabitants of Cornwall and Wales did ſo much reſpect their Iriſh and own native Saints, as that there was ſcarce any town which was not either conſecrated unto them, or elſe did bear the Saint's name; as in Cornwall, St. Burien, St. Ive's, St. Alin, St. Erick, St. Neikan, St. Erne, St. Fooke; and in Wales, Llan Patrick, Llan Avon, Llan Daff, Llan Madak, Llan Quenith, Llan Elthy, and many the like [6].—Whoſo is willing to know the hiſtories or lives of the Saints (omitting 'Legenda Aurea de Vitis Sanctorum,' written by Jacobus de Voragine, biſhop of Genoa,) may read 'Vitæ Sanctorum,' written by Zach. Liepoldus, in three tomes, 8vo, printed in 1596; 'Viridarium Sanctorum,' by Matth. Raderus, 8vo. printed at Augſburg, 1605; 'Sanctorum Hiſtoriæ,' by Alviſio Leppez Manno, a Venetian, biſhop of Verona, in 4 tomes, printed in Venice 1554; 'Probatæ Sanctorum Vitæ,' by Laur. Surius a Carthuſian monk, in ſeven volumes in folio, printed at Cologne, 1569 and 1589; and 'Probatæ Hiſtoriæ Sanctorum,' written by Jacobus Moſander, folio, printed at Cologne 1581; and our countryman John Capgrave his 'Catalogus Sanctorum Angliæ,' printed at London 1616.

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[1] Florentius Wigorn. p. 419; Reſtitution of Decayed Intelligence, p. 232.

[2] Eſch. 34 Hen. VI.

[3] Vol. I. p. 46.

[4] Cuſpinian, fol. 112.

[5] Lib. de Kaneſham.

[6] Nothing more nor leſs than Cornua Ammonis.

[7] Leland, vol. III. p. 265.

[8] Bede.

[9] Bede, lib II cap. 2.

[10] Hen. Huntingdon, lib. II. p. 478. b.

[11] Reſtitution, fol. 211.

[12] With all due deference to Verſtegan, *bury* here is the ſame with *burgh*, a place or reſidence, and anſwers to *ſtowe* beforementioned.

[13] For the manner of finding the body ſee Matthew of Weſtminſter, in "Flores Hiſtoriarum," lib. i. fol. 21. b.

[14] Rob. de Swafham; Chronicon Monaſterii de Feretris.

[15] Pſalm cxvi. 15.

This manor was ſometime the inheritance of ſir *Ralph de Haſtings*, knt. to whom king Edward III. gave liberty of free-warren here [7]. *Francis* earl of *Huntingdon*, lineally deſcended from the ſaid ſir Ralph de Haſtings, died, ſeiſed of this manor, 2 Eliz."

P. 870. "To the honourable the committee of Sequeſtrations ſitting at Leiceſter,

The humble petition of Richard Halford, gent. ſheweth,

"That your petitioner in April laſt bought of this committee divers goods and cattle which were the goods and cattle of ſir Richard Halford, knight and baronet, for which he was to pay £120, which he hath paid accordingly to this committee; yet, notwithſtanding, the agents of this committee have, by warrant from this committee, ſeized and taken away from your petitioner divers of the ſaid goods, to the value of above £70; your petitioner not knowing any cauſe for the ſame, he never having given any offence whereby he might incur the diſpleaſure of this committee or the parliament, but hath in all things manifeſted his duty and affections to the parliament; and therefore humbly prayeth, that this honourable committee will be pleaſed to take ſome courſe that your petitioner may have the ſaid goods reſtored to him again, or elſe ſatisfaction in money, according to the true value of them; or elſe that this committee will be pleaſed to certify the right honourable the committee of lords and commons of ſequeſtrations the cauſe wherefore the ſaid goods were taken from your petitioner; that if it be for any offence pretended to be committed by your petitioner, he may have liberty to clear himſelf, and have ſatisfaction according to the juſtice of his cauſe. And your petitioner will pray, &c." [8]

P. 874. At Haydon in Eſſex is an epitaph to the laſt male deſcendant of the Halfords.

P. 876. l. 3. from bottom, read "South *Witham*."

P. 884. A reſpectable friend ſays, "I knew Mr. Greenaway well. He was a very ſerious, ſtudious man: but it does not place him in a very favourable light, to ſay that he maintained the contrary opinion to Houbigant, Lowth, and Kennicott. I ſhould think it probable that he never ſaw a Hebrew MS. in his life: how then was he capable of contradicting men of great learning, who were particularly converſant in the ſubject? He himſelf makes no ſcruple to advance a very violent correction of a paſſage in Horace's Odes without the authority of any MS. He muſt therefore think very differently of the integrity of the Sacred Scripture and its cauſe; and thoſe of Profane writers. Preface, iii. lxxv. lxxviii. Eccleſiaſtes. As his name does not appear among the graduates of Oxford, I am at a loſs to know how he got the degree of A. M. at Cambridge in 1772. His Eccleſiaſtes, in three parts, is a ſingular inſtance of irregular printing, paging, and price; Part I. 1781; being only 1*d.*; Part II. 1783, 3*d.*; and Part III. 1791, 5*s.*"

P. 887. l. 4. from bott. r. "Great Bowden."

Ibid. a. l. 39. r. "*Sept.* 1."

P. 888. The wife of the ſecond Bartholomew Tate was "*Arundel*, daughter of Henry *Stratford*." His ſiſter Catharine married "Charles Hedg*es*."

Ibid. John-Cave Browne, eſq. of Stretton en le Fields, died Oct. 2, 1799, in his his 69th year.

Ibid. "*Biſby*" ſhould be "*Riſby*."

P. 890. b. l. 47. read "Mr. Birtchnell, maſon."

P. 895. a. l. 14, 15. for "Coſmas Nevill, eſq." read "Joſeph Bentley."

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[1] Chron. Tho. de Rudberne; Leland, tom. I. p. 391.

[2] Leland, tom. I. p. 245. Chronicon Monaſterii Sancti Edmundi.

[3] Leland's Itinerary, in Suffolk.

[4] Leland, tom. III. p. 310.

[5] Chron. Tho. de Rudburne; Leland, tom. I. p. 592.

[6] Giraldi Cambrenſis Itinerarium Walliæ, p. 66; edit. G. Powel 1385.

[7] Cart. 3 Edw. III. n. 44.

[8] From the MS. of Dr. Rawlinſon, in the Bodleian Library, cited in p. 536.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS IN EAST GOSCOTE HUNDRED.

P. 10. l. 34. Read, "From the *Vernons*, the manor of Allexton came to the *Burlington* family, and ultimately to lady *Jane Boyle*, who deviſed it to a dependant; from whom it was purchaſed by *Knight* and *Wilſon*; and by them in 1711 ſold to *William Wilſon*, eſq. of Keythorpe, who had previouſly a conſiderable eſtate there, which had deſcended to him from his anceſtors. The late Mr. Wilſon bequeathed to the poor a legacy of £10; and his annual gift of £2. is continued by the preſent owner of the lordſhip.

P. 16. Mr. *Smith's* daughter was married to ſir *Philip Hales*, who ſold Asfordby to Mr. Burnaby.

P. 29. In October 1644, on lord Carrington being created an Engliſh peer, ſir Henry St. George, Garter, deviſed for his ſupporters two panthers guardant proper; but, ſir Henry dying at Oxford Nov. 4, 1644, his ſucceſſor deviſed other ſupporters for the lord Carington, which his lordſhip uſed. *Francis* the ſecond lord Carington fixed his reſidence for ſome time at Ledwell in Oxfordſhire. His next brother, *Caryll Smith*, married a daughter of Mr. *Turvile* of Aſton; and his ſiſter *Margaret* was married to ſir *Francis Hungate*, of Saxton, in Yorkſhire, knight; who was created a baronet by king Charles I. Aug. 15, 1642.

P. 30. The following authentic inſtrument will illuſtrate the charitable foundation at Aſhby Folvile:

"31 Jan. 1673. By indenture; *Francis* lord *Carington* of the one part; *Henry* marquis of *Dorcheſter*, *James* earl of *Northampton*, *Theophilus* earl of *Huntingdon*, *George* lord viſcount *Halifax*, ſir *Francis Hungate*, bart. ſir *Edward Ayſcough*, knt. *Charles Pelham*, *Richard Walmſley*, *John Caryll*, *Richard Caryll*, *Charles Carington*, and *John de la Fontaine*, eſqrs. *Edmund Smith*, *Thomas Putchin*, *John Knight*, and *Thomas More*, gentlemen, of the other part; the ſaid Francis lord Carington conveyed to the marquis of Dorcheſter, &c. the parſonage-houſe, or almſhouſe, in Aſhby Folvile, in the county of Leiceſter; the meſſuage, lands, tenements, meadows, paſtures, cloſes, and grounds, aftermentioned in North Kelſey, co. Lincoln; *viz.* a meſſuage, cottage, or tenement, in Perlin, and four acres of meadow in Turfcar, in poſſeſſion of *Bryan Dent*; the Hill-cloſe, containing 28 acres, in poſſeſſion of *Simon Pennell*; a cloſe called *Old Sadney*, containing 50 acres, *New Sadney* containing 30 acres, in poſſeſſion of *Simon Pennell* and *Robert Hickabottom*; a cloſe called *Netherſet-copp*, containing 26 acres, in poſſeſſion of Simon Pennell; 4 acres of meadow in Middledike; one cloſe containing 16 acres, and one called *Snape*, containing 12 acres, in poſſeſſion of *Anne Fawding*, widow; to hold to the ſaid marquis, &c. their heirs and aſſigns, at the yearly rent of 5*s.* if lawfully demanded, ſubject to the truſts in the ſchedule hereunto annexed: *viz.* That ſeven poor aged people, that have been inhabitants within the pariſhes of Aſhby Folvile aforeſaid, Wavens Wotton, co. Warwick, and North Kelſey aforeſaid (or elſewhere, if there be not fit perſons in the ſaid pariſhes), whereof the greater part to be men, the reſt women of good fame, ſingle of the age of 50 years and upwards, and ſuch as have been honeſt ſervants or labourers (except they be lame, or have ſome diſeaſe or infirmity hopeleſs to be cured, then their age or youth to be no impediment). That the ſaid truſtees ſhall authorize ſuch perſon, or perſons, as lord Carington and his heirs ſhall nominate, or, in default of ſuch nomination, the churchwardens of the town of Aſhby Folvile for the time being, to let and ſet the premiſſes at the beſt rent, and collect the ſame yearly, and diſtribute the ſame as after appointed. That the ſaid lord Carington and his heirs be allowed the nomination of all the ſaid ſeven poor; and that the houſe be for their dwelling for ever. That, in caſe of the marriage, death, ill behaviour, or non-reſidence, of any of the ſaid ſeven poor people, lord Carington and his heirs, with conſent of one or more of the truſtees, to put other in their places. That the perſons empowered to receive the rents of the premiſſes yearly pay to every one of the ſaid ſeven poor people, at Pentecoſt and St. Andrew's day, £5. apiece; and, on payment thereof, and accounting for and paying the reſt to lord Carington and his heirs, and one of the truſtees, the receiver, or receivers, to be allowed 20*s.* for their pains and expences. That the receivers, yearly, out of the ſaid reſidue, pay to each of the ſaid ſeven poor people, at Pentecoſt, 6*s.* 8*d.* towards their fire; and, on St. Andrew's day, 13*s.* 4*d.* apiece for a black or ruſſet frize cloth gown, with a red croſs on the right breaſt. That the ſaid poor people be aiding and aſſiſting to one another in caſe of ſickneſs or other inability. Lord Carington and his heirs to appoint one of the moſt able to take care of the reſt; and, in caſe of his refuſal to do ſo, that to be a ſufficient reaſon to remove ſuch perſon from the ſociety. That each of the ſaid poor people ſhall bring with them a good and convenient bed, bolſter, with coverlets, blankets, and two pair of ſheets, and other neceſſaries for their lodgings; alſo a braſs pot or kettle, two pewter diſhes or platters, one pail, one drinking pot or jug, and ſuch implements as ſhall be fit for their uſes; and each of the ſaid poor people, having had the benefit of this endowment for three years, ſhall, upon requeſt of lord Carington, or his heirs, or any of the ſaid truſtees, give ſufficient ſecurity to the ſaid truſtees to leave the ſaid houſehold ſtuff, with the third part of the goods or money he or ſhe ſhall be worth at their death, to be employed in the loſs, &c. which ſhall happen in the ſaid houſehold ſtuff uſed in the ſaid houſe for maintaining the ſaid ſeven perſons (if needful), or ſold towards the repairing the ſaid houſe, under the penalty of forfeiting the benefit of the ſaid houſe on refuſal, and another to be elected, as if they were dead. That, out of the reſidue of the ſaid rents, which amount to £50. a year or upwards above £43. hereby appropriated, ſhall be raiſed £10. to lord Carington and his heirs, to be kept by them and any one of the ſaid truſtees under lock and key, for the neceſſary uſes of the ſaid almſhouſe. After ſuch ſtock ſo raiſed, the overplus to be diſpoſed of by lord Carington and his heirs, by conſent of one or more of the ſaid truſtees, towards enlarging of the ſaid almſhouſe, or repairing the highways, or any other charitable acts the ſaid lord Carington and his heirs, or any two of the ſaid truſtees, ſhall think fit; the ſaid ſtock of £10. being in the firſt place kept for the intent aforeſaid. That, when the number of the ſaid truſtees ſhall be reduced to five, ſuch five ſurviving truſtees ſhall convey the premiſſes to ſuch perſons as they think fit; which truſtees ſhall make a re-conveyance to the ſaid ſurviving truſtees, and to as many noblemen, knights, and gentlemen, dwelling near the ſaid pariſh of Aſhby Folvile, as the ſaid five ſurvivors ſhall think fit, and to their heirs, to the ſame uſes herein contained. That, in caſe of failure of performing theſe truſts, the ſaid lord Carington and his heirs, with the aſſiſtance of the inhabitants of Aſhby and Wotton aforeſaid, or any of them, may apply to the lord chancellor or lord keeper for redreſs thereof; ſuch inhabitants, for their encouragement to have their charges out of the ſurplus, and that rather with the moſt than the leaſt. That the majority of truſtees, with conſent of lord Carington and his heirs, may make new ſtatutes, ſo as the ſame may not be repugnant to thoſe herein contained.—By inſtrument of the ſame date, lord Carington declares, that, if his heir be a female, the powers and privileges within-mentioned ſhall be in the perſon who ſhall have the poſſeſſion and inheritance of the manor of Aſhby Folvile, and not in ſuch heir female."

P. 31. Mr. Burton adds, "In this church is an antient and fair monument of one of the *Folviles* in armour, on his breaſt Folvile's coat; and another of *Ralph Woodford*, eſq. not high raiſed from the ground, with the coat and creſt upon the wall. There are alſo one or two more, undefaced."

P. 35. In the Teſta de Nevill, about 1240, two fees are noticed in Eſſeby Folevill, held by *Euſtace de Folevile* of *Iſabella de Brus*; and two fees in Heſſeby and *Newbold*, held by *William* de Folevile were taxed at two marks.—In the terrier referred to under Barkby, p. 45, Bareſby fills one page.

The property of the abbot and convent of *St. Mary de Pratis* at *Leiceſter* in this lordſhip is thus deſcribed:

"Habemus in Newbold, ex dono Willi de Folvillâ, cum corpore ſuo, molendinum ſuum ibidem, cum totâ ſequelâ domorum ejuſdem ville ad ipſum pertinentium; & unum holmum adjacentem, adjacent' prefato molendino; & unum toftum quod Galfridus Wyder tenuit.

Habemus, de dono Willi de Folevill, & confirmatione ejuſdem, molendinum de Newbold, cum liberâ ſemitâ ad homines & equos ad predictum molendinum venientes per pratum ſuum, cum emendatione rationabili ſtagni ejuſdem molendini, & cum uno tofto in villâ, cum communiâ rationabili in villâ & extra, que pater ſuus nobis dedit cum corpore ſuo.

Habemus ibi, ex dono Ricardi filii Reginaldi de Gadſby, unam placeam prati in prato de Newbold, quam quondam ipſe tenuit de nobis, & jacet ad ſtagnum molendini. Wills Monke tenet ibi unum toftum, unum holmum, & unum hoke, & unam placeam prati in prato de Newbold; & reddit xiiii đ.

Mem', quòd molendinum aquaticum de Newbold reddit xiis̄. nobis anno Dñi m°ccciı°; &, anno Dñi m°cclix°, xxxs̄. ſicut patet in Rentalibus antiquis [1]."

In 1346, *John de Folvile* (on the aid then granted for knighting Edward of Woodſtock, the king's eldeſt ſon) was aſſeſſed 30*s.* for three parts of a knight's fee in Aſhby Folvile and Newbold, parcel of the fees of *Cheſter* and *Huntingdon* [2].—In 1607, *George Smith*, eſq. died ſeiſed of certain lands in Newbold Folvile [3].

P. 60. The act for incloſing Barrow paſſed in "1760."

P. 73. In a letter from Mr. William Beridge, about 1626, he ſtates that he was then the miniſter of Barrow, and his father the patron; and that the advowſon of the vicarage had been ſold by ſir *William Herrick* to *Robert Ruſtat*, who re-ſold it to Mr. *Beridge*."

P. 76. l. 42. r. "paved with *Swithland ſlates*.

P. 91. —See before, in pp. *5, 6, an inventory of all the goods, plate, jewels, and ornaments, in the chapels of Mountſorell, Quorndon, and Woodhouſe, in 1552.—The ſchool at Mountſorell was founded by the father of the late ſir John Danvers, as appears from the following inſcription: "This Engliſh ſchool, for poor boys out of Mountſorell and Swithland, given by Joſeph Danvers, eſq. 1742."

P. 102. In the beginning of April 1800, from the ill ſtate of the younger Mr. Meynell's health, it was thought adviſeable to diſpoſe of Quorndon hall; which was accordingly ſold, with about 96 acres of land, including the pleaſure-ground, for £16,000. to *William Molyneux* earl of *Sefton* and viſcount *Molyneux*, who has alſo bought the foxhounds and kennels of the elder Mr. Meynell. This veteran ſportſman, however, the oldeſt foxhunter in the kingdom, who has reſided at Quorndon hall more than 47 years [4], has purchaſed a ſmall houſe belonging to his huntſman, and is going to build ſome rooms to it, at the back of the kennels, for an occaſional reſidence during the hunting ſeaſon [5].—I am ſorry to add that the removal of the younger Mr. Meynell to London was of no avail: he died May 17, 1800 [6].

Ibid. col. 2. l. 44. for "1774," r. "1776."

Ibid. note 5. for Mr. *Whinfield*, r. Mr. *Wingfield*.

P. 108. Mr. Prior ſucceeded Mr. Green, as curate of Quorndon and Woodhouſe, in 1758; and continued till 1763.—The Rev. John Boyer is B. A. of Trinity college, Cambridge.

P. 109. Add theſe dates from the Quorn Regiſter:

Mrs. Sarah Hyde, widow, buried Feb. 26, 1752.

Mary, daughter of John Hyde, bapt. July 5, 1752.

Savile-John Hyde, ſon of John and Mary Hyde, baptized Dec. 14, 1755.

Edward, another ſon, baptized Feb. 7, 1756; died young.

Thomas, ſon of John Hyde, bapt. Dec. 21, 1756.

Sarah, dau. of John Hyde, eſq. bapt. Sept. 16, 1760; buried July 24, 1761.

William, ſon of John Hyde, eſq. bapt. Oct. 30, 1761.

Mr. Charles Stevens buried May 17, 1762.

Charlotte, daughter of Robert Stevens, buried June 30, 1763.

George, ſon of John Hyde, eſq. bapt. Nov. 3, 1766.

Ann, daughter of Mary and John Hyde, eſq. baptized April 10, 1768; died Sept. 17, 1787.

Clarendon, ſon of John and Mary Hyde, baptized Jan. 17, 1771; died Sept. 19, 1797.

Sarah, daughter of John Hyde, eſq. and Mary his wife, baptized Aug. 7, 1772.

Savilla, another daughter, baptized Feb. 15, 1774.

Elizabeth, another daughter, March 17, 1775.

Mary wife of John Hyde, eſq. buried Sept. 8, 1787.

John Hyde, eſq. died Jan. 31, 1789.

Mary-Ann Hyde, daughter of Savile-John Hyde, eſq. and Suſanna-Abigail his wife, bapt. Apr. 2, 1793.

John-Savile Hyde, their ſon, bapt. Aug. 25, 1796.

P. 112. Mr. Rawlins, by leaſe and releaſe, Auguſt 11 and 12, 1691, conveyed to *Edward Whitworth* and *William Patrick*, and their heirs, one meſſuage, two gardens, three cloſes of paſture, called *The Pingle*, *The Barncloſe*, and *The Claypiece*; and ſix cloſes of meadow and paſture ground, called *The Vicardipards*, all lying in Woodhouſe; to hold to the uſe of *William Rawlins* junior, *Chriſtopher Smalley*, and *Thomas Chapman*, their heirs and aſſigns for ever, upon the truſts ſpecified in the inſcription over the door of the ſchool.

P. 113. The houſe in Pater-noſter Row is thus deſcribed in Mr. Rawlins's will: "One meſſuage, or tenement, with the appurtenances, ſituate and being in the pariſh of St. Michael in the Quern, London, in a certain ſtreet or place there, called Pater-noſter-Row, on the North ſide of the ſaid ſtreet, late built and erected upon a toft or parcel of ground whereon, before the late dreadful fire which happened in London, ſtood a meſſuage, or tenement, ſometimes divided into two tenements, and, at the time of the ſaid fire, being then in the tenure or occupation of William Bloreblock and Francis Maidſtone; the which ſaid new-built meſſuage, or tenement, is now held by the aſſignee or aſſignees of the ſaid William Bloreblock and Francis Maidſtone for the reſidue of the term of 61 years coming, from the Nativity of St. John the Baptiſt, which was in the year of our Lord 1669, at and under the yearly rent of twenty pounds."

The legacy to Mountſorell meeting is thus expreſſed: "The ſum of 2*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* a year, for ever, unto ſuch poor old people as ſhall be ſettled in a religious exerciſe in Mr. Matthew's meeting-houſe in Mountſorell, in the ſaid county of Leiceſter. And I do deſire my executors hereafter named ſhall pay the ſaid ſum of 2*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* to Mr. Matthews yearly, if then living, to be diſtributed by him to ſuch of the ſaid poor people which ſhall moſt want; and, after his deceaſe, my will is, that my ſaid executors ſhall diſtribute the ſaid ſum of 2*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* to the ſaid poor."

The highways towards the repair of which he left 20*s.* a year are, "the foot and cart way leading from the ſchool of Woodhouſe aforeſaid to the end of Woodhouſe town; and the overplus thereof, when it ſhall be ſufficiently repaired, to be yearly laid out and expended in the repairing the foot and cart way in Woodhouſe Eaves, as long as there ſhall be occaſion; and, after the ſame ſhall be ſufficiently repaired, that then the ſaid yearly ſum to be expended in the repairing and amending of the Foreſt lane, leading from the gate up to the church."

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[1] Charyte's Rentale, fol. cxiii.

[2] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III.

[3] Eſch. 16 Jan. 5 Jac. I.

[4] He kept his hounds, and reſided at the hall, from Lady-day 1753; ſome years before he purchaſed the eſtate.

[5] All the houſes in Quorn are at this time (May 1800) taken by people of the firſt diſtinction. A ſmall houſe, with only a garden and ſtables, is let to Lord Foley and Sir Stephen Glyn for 100 guineas a year; another ſmall houſe to Sir Robert Lawley, bart. at the ſame rent; and another is taken by Lord Craven. Every houſe in the neighbourhood alſo that can be had is taken; and it is ſuppoſed that, next winter, it will be the largeſt hunt that has ever been known at Quorndon; it being now the faſhion for all the young men to join in the hunt.

[6] See Gent. Mag. vol. LXX. p. 493.

He gave ſmall legacies to Thomas Hartopp, Thomas Chapman, Robert Tarlton, William Tarlton, couſin Elizabeth Morell, couſin Southwell's four children, Mr. Smalley of Woodhouſe, Abraham Lockwood of Barrow, Mr. Wyld of Woodhouſe, couſin Mary Langton, and couſin Rebecca Ebſall; to Thomas Chapman all his apparel, books, and papers; and to Mr. Boley, the ſchoolmaſter of Woodhouſe, the uſe of one oval table, a leathern carpet, a writing-deſk, and of one braſs candleſtick, while he dwells at the ſaid ſchool-houſe; and directs, that they ſhall be kept at the ſaid ſchool-houſe, for the benefit of the ſucceeding ſchool-maſters, during their abode there."

P. 117. Mrs. Mary Heanes (who died at Woodhouſe, unmarried, in her 86th year, Dec. 18, 1794, in the old manſion in which Lady Howe was born, a view of which is given in Plate XXIV.) was daughter of Edward Heanes[1], eſq.; who by Mary his wife, daughter of Skinner Ryther, eſq. of Bingham, became heir at law to a conſiderable property; with part of which he purchaſed the eſtate of Chiverton Hartopp, eſq. at Woodhouſe, and came to live there. He had two ſons and two daughters; and died July 15, 1749, aged 74; and his wife a few years after him. The ſons were, Edward, who died in November 1789, aged 72; and Thomas, who died January 10, 1779, aged 59. The daughters were, Elizabeth, who died Nov. 12, 1785, aged 69; and Mary, the very early part of whoſe life was ſpent in the family of old lady Howe, the late Earl's grandmother; which family always ſhewed her much reſpect, and ſome of them have condeſcended to viſit her at Woodhouſe, where ſhe reſided for 50 years. She was an early riſer, being always up the firſt in the village, and generally in bed by nine at night. Though of ſo advanced an age, ſhe retained all her faculties, eye-ſight, and hearing, quite perfect; and enjoyed good health till within a few years of her death, when ſhe was unable to leave her houſe. She was of a moſt happy cheerful diſpoſition, a ſtrict obſerver of her word; whatever ſhe promiſed was ſure to be performed to the greateſt nicety; kind and forbearing to her tenants, conſiderably to her own loſs and diſadvantage; charitable to the poor; a good miſtreſs, as ſhe was ſcarcely ever known to change her ſervants, one of them having lived in her ſervice near 40 years. In her houſe ſhe kept up the old Engliſh hoſpitality, particularly at Chriſtmas time, when ſhe was happy to ſee her friends and neighbours. Such is the true character of Mrs. Mary Heanes, warm from the heart of one who knew her virtues; and that of both her brothers and her ſiſters was equally eſtimable. They all paſſed a life of retirement in the greateſt harmony, and were all of the ſame turn of mind; neither of them ever ſleeping a ſingle night out of their home, or ever known, except from illneſs, to be abſent from public worſhip on a Sunday (of which they were ſtrict obſervers) during a great number of years. All the four died unmarried, and were buried in Woodhouſe chapel. As laſt ſurvivor, Mrs. Heanes became poſſeſſed of all the property of the family, which was conſiderable; and has left the whole of it, except a few legacies, to her next of kin, a diſtant relation.

P. 118. l. 42. for "Jan. 26," r. "Jan. 16."

Ibid. The Viſitation of 1619 notices theſe arms of *Stokes* of Woodhouſe: Quarterly, 1. and 4. Ermine, three bars humette Sable, on each three bay leaves Or, *Stokes*; 2. and 3. Or, a lion rampant, double queué Gules, *Malory*. Creſt, a demi-lion double queué; Plate LXX. fig. 26.

P. 133. Charnwood Foreſt makes a fine background to many proſpects from places South of it, and is perhaps the firſt of that kind which occurs to travellers in going Northward. Riding towards Derby, it makes a handſome appearance on the left hand; but it has been obſerved, that probably it does not contain a ſtick big enough to make a quarter-ſtaff. The caſe is the ſame in Sherwood and other foreſts.

P. 143. Leland, in another part of his Itinerary[2], thus again notices the Beaumonts: "Ther was ſyns the Bellemontes erles of Warwick a Baron of great landes of that name, and the laſt of them in king Henry VII. time was a man of ſimple witte. His wiſe was after marridd to the Erle of Oxforde. The chiefeſt houſe of the Lord Beaumonte, as I lerned, was at Beaumanner yn Leyrceſtre or Lincolnſhire. The Duke of Northfolk hath fair landes that longed to this Beaumont in Lincolnſhire. This Beaumont had faire poſſeſſion in the North Cunterey. Syr Nicholas Carr had of the landes of this Beaumont that the old countes of Oxford had yn jointure."

P. 145. Sir Nicholas Throgmorton died at Leiceſter houſe, in the pariſh of St. Clement Danes, Feb. 12, 1570; and was buried in Chriſtchurch near Aldgate. By his lady, Anne daughter of ſir Nicholas Carew, knt. he had ſix ſons and one daughter[3].

P. 150. In the reigns of Elizabeth and James, the Engliſh Ambaſſadors at the Grand Seignor's court were ſtyled "Agents for the London Company of Merchants;" by whom they were elected, and not appointed by the Sovereign[4].

P. 151. Among the New-year's Gifts preſented to king James in 1605-6, is, by ſir William Herrick, a ring with a ſquare amathyſt; and to him, in return, was given by the king, in gilt plate, 20¾ oz.

Sir Anthony Weldon[5], ſpeaking of ſir Thomas Monſon's impriſonment on account of Overbury's murder in 1613, ſays, "Cook's malice was ſuch againſt him, as, though it rained extremely, and Monſon not well, he made him go afoot from the Guildhall to the Tower; which almoſt coſt him his life. Here lay he a cloſe priſoner above three months, the end to get a Recorder's place (that Cranfield deſired); every man, thinking him in ſome treaſon, would not lend him money; and, if ſo much money had not been paid by ſuch a time, his place had been forfeited. And in this let me commend the part of a true friend in Sir *Humphrey May*; who, at 24 hours' notice, made his brother *Herick* take up £2000. and pay it, to ſave his office, without ſo much as any ſecurity from ſir Thomas Monſon (for he was cloſe priſoner), or from any friend of his,"&c.

P. 152, notes, l. 4. After "Scotland," add, "*Charles* the laſt viſcount *Irwine* was ſon of *Charles*, brother of *George* the eighth viſcount. He married, Aug. 2, 1758, *Frances*[6] daughter of *Samuel Shepheard*, eſq. of Exning, Suffolk; ſucceeded to the title in 1763; and died June 19, 1768."

P. 156. Roger Heyrick was elected to Chriſtchurch, 1624, from the king's ſchool at Weſtminſter.

P. 161. By a deed dated 1629, ſir William Herrick conveys to his third ſon, Richard Herrick, on his marriage with Helena Corbet, all his tithes of Woodhouſe and Beaumanor, a meſſuage in Woodhouſe, three cloſes called Turvey-leys, and two other cloſes called Turvey-leys, all in Woodhouſe; all the tithes, both great and ſmall, in Mountſorell; and all the ſite of the rectory meſſuage, or farm-houſe, in Barrow, late in the poſſeſſion of Theophilus Cave; alſo two cottages in Barrow aforeſaid, held by copy of court-roll of Beaumanor, and the arable land to the ſaid meſſuage belonging; and alſo a meſſuage in Quorn, and common of paſture thereto belonging. —Mr. Thomas Herrick, ſon of the Warden by Helena his wife, was living in 1703; and by him a part of the above property was alienated.

P. 173. At an inquiſition taken May 13, 1710, on a commiſſion of charitable uſes, the jury found that there were divers lands, tenements, and hereditaments, in Belgrave, given, limited, aſſigned, and ſet out, to and for the uſe and benefit of the poor of Belgrave aforeſaid; *viz.* one plot called *The Poors' Plot*, which, upon the incloſure, was agreed to be laid and ſet out for a paſture; and alſo one cottage in Belgrave, in the poſſeſſion of *Robert Yates*; and a cloſe, containing nine acres, called *The Town cloſe*, in the tenure of the ſaid Yates; and another cloſe, called *Mark's Yard*, containing half an acre, in the tenure of the ſaid

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[1] See his epitaph, p. 117; and the arms, corrected, p. *169.

[2] Vol. V. p. 71.

[3] Funeral Certificates in the College of Arms, I. 5. p. 186.

[4] Harl. MSS. 1580. p. 392.

[5] Court of King James, 1650, p. 113.

[6] There is a good portrait of this lady, by ſir Joſhua Reynolds, in the drawing-room at Quorndon hall.

Yates; and another antient cottage and homestead in Belgrave, in tenure of *Mary Dawson*; and another close in Belgrave, containing nine acres and a half, in the tenure of the said Dawson; and another close, called *The Bull Piece*, containing two acres, in the tenure of the said Dawson: All which said last-mentioned premiſes had been theretofore granted and conveyed to *Daniel Taylor*, *Henry Colborn*, *Charles Byerly*, *John Thiſtlewaite*, *Thomas Johnſon*, *Thomas Tompſon*, and *William Brewerne*, and their heirs, in truſt, for the uſe and benefit of the town of Belgrave aforeſaid; *viz.* part thereof to ſuch uſes as the antient townlands there had or ought to have been employed, and 11 acres reſidue thereof, as the truſtees laſt-mentioned and their heirs ſhould think fit; and that the rents and profits thereof had been theretofore paid and employed for the uſe and benefit of the town and poor of Belgrave aforeſaid; and that the ſaid Daniel Taylor, Henry Colborn, Charles Byerly, John Thiſtlewaite, Thomas Johnſon, Thomas Tompſon, and William Brewerne, were the laſt truſtees and feoffees in truſt of and for the ſaid charities, and were all long ſince dead; and that the ſaid Charles Byerly was the ſurviver of them; and that *Charles* Byerly, then of Belgrave, eſq. was then his ſon and heir.

The commiſſioners, at a meeting held at the borough of Leiceſter, reciting the above inquiſition, and the decree for confirming the incloſure of Belgrave beforementioned, order and decree that *Charles Byerly*, then of Belgrave, ſon and heir of *Charles* Byerly, before mentioned to be one of the truſtees of the ſaid charity, ſhould within three weeks make a new feoffment of the ſaid cottages, lands, and premiſſes, unto ſir *George Beaumont*, ſir *Edward Wigley*, *Walter Ruding*, *James Beaumont*, *Thomas Pochin*, *John-Beaumont Byerly*, *Guſtavus Hawes*, *Edmund Cradock*, *John Smith*, *John Ward*, *William Orton*, *John Clark*, *Francis Holbech*, *John Haſlock*, and *John Kinnes*, their heirs and aſſigns for ever, in truſt, to and for ſuch uſes, intents, and purpoſes, as the ſaid charitable lands and tenements in Belgrave are ſet apart for, in, and by, the ſaid decree of chancery beforementioned.

Feb. 4, 1710-11. Charles Byerly, in obedience to the commiſſioners' decree, grants and conveys to *Simon Barwell* and *Zaccheus Duckett*, their heirs and aſſigns for ever, the ſaid lands and tenements mentioned in the decree; to hold to the ſaid Simon Barwell and Zaccheus Duckett, their heirs and aſſigns, to the only uſe and behoof of the ſaid ſir George Beaumont, John Smith, Thomas Pochin, Charles Byerly, Walter Ruding, James Beaumont, John-Beaumont Byerly, Guſtavus Hawes, Edmund Cradock, John Ward, William Orton, Francis Holbech, John Clark, John Kinnes, and John Haſlock, their heirs and aſſigns for ever; in truſt, nevertheleſs, to and for ſuch uſes, intents, and purpoſes, as the ſaid cottages, cloſes, and premiſes, are ſet apart for in and by the articles made for the incloſure of the lordſhip of Belgrave, and the decree of the high court of chancery obtained for confirming the ſame, and under and ſubject to ſuch directions and appointments as in and by the ſaid order or decree before mentioned to be made at the borough of Leiceſter, as aforeſaid, are mentioned; and ſubject alſo to ſuch other truſts, uſes, orders, and decrees, as the ſaid granted premiſſes were ſubject unto before the execution of theſe preſents[1].

P. 187. *William Pepper* of Thurmaſton married *Maria* daughter of *William Palmer*. Some of the family yet remain in that village.

P. 209, note 3, r. "calling *Samuel* three times."

P. 218. Add to the epitaphs at Dennington:

1. On a graveſtone in the chancel:

"Hic jacet Elizabetha uxor ſecunda Edwardi
Barker, de Bedingfield, in com. Suff. ac filia
ſecunda Roberti Wright, paſtoris hujus
eccleſiæ; quæ obiit circiter finem menſis
Januarii, anno Domini 1613, & ætatis ſuæ 27."

2. Againſt the North wall:

"In memoriam
Reverendi Gulielmi Fulke, Sacræ Theologiæ
Doctoris, Aulæ Pemb. in Cantabrigiâ Præfecti,
hujus eccleſiæ Dinningtonienſis paſtoris;
ac in teſtimonium amoris ſui perpetui
erga eum, hoc qualecunque
poſuit Robertus Wright, Sacræ quoque
Theologiæ Profeſſor, & nunc ejuſdem
eccleſiæ paſtor. Corpus illius terræ
traditum fuit 28° die Auguſti, 1589;
& in hoc ſacello jacet, reſurrectionem
expectans per adventum Chriſti.
If deepeſt Learning, with a zealous love
To Heaven, and Truth could privileges prove
To keep back Death; no hand had written, Here
Lyes Rev'rend Fulke, till Chriſt in clouds appear.
His works will ſhew him more free from all error;
Rome's foe, Truth's champion, and the Rhemiſts' terror.
Heureux celuy qu'apres un long travaill,
S'eſt aſſeure de ſon repos au ciell."

On the North ſide of the chancel at Cranham:

1. "Here lieth interred the body of Nathan Wright[2], eſq. lord of the manor of Cranham, and patron of this church; who, in the enjoyment of many of God's bleſſings, lived to the age of 66 years and 2 days; and, in full aſſurance of a happy reſurrection, died 11 March, 1657, leaving behind him his dear and loving wife and his diſconſolate widow Anne, daughter of Giles Heming, of the county of Eſſex, eſq.; as alſo one ſon, Benjamin Wright; and four daughters." Fleming

2. "Here lieth the body of Suſanna Drake, wife of Francis Drake, eſq. and formerly wife of Charles Pitts, eſq. one of the daughters of Nathan Wright, of Cranham hall, eſq. and Anne his wife. Ob. 15 July, 1664."

P. 237. A moiety of the rectory of South Croxton was leaſed by the Crown, in 1579, to *Ralph Staverton*, for 30 years, at a rent of 53*s.* 4*d.*

P. 242. Dalby Magna, Burton Lazars, and other lands, tenements, &c. parcel of the manor of Burton Lazars, were leaſed by the Crown, in 1588, for 21 years, to *George Gower*, at a rent of 6*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*

P. 244, note 8. Mr. Burton preſerves this extract from Gregory of Toulouſe, a celebrated civilian, (who publiſhed "Syntagma Juris univerſi," fol.; and "De Republicâ," 8vo. He died 1597): "Creſcente numero peregrinorum juxta templum Hieroſolymitanum, xenodochium ædificatur D. Johannis, quo exciperentur peregrini quos cœnobia capere non poſſunt. Hujus ergo miniſterio quoque viri pii nobiles ſe devoverunt, qui & peregrinos tutarentur, & à latronum ſive Agarenorum incurſu defenderent. Horum profeſſio eſt votum ſolenne paupertatis, abdicationis propriorum, caſtitatis, & obedientiæ. Proindè, propter primum votum nihil proprii habent, vel habere debent; ſed accipiunt annonam quamdiù vivunt, vel præceptorias quas (*Commanderies* vocant) adminiſtrent, quamdiù eas poſſident, & optione mutant, vel ex magiſtri licentiâ permutent; reddituri, morientes, quæ apud eos reperiuntur, ſocietati."

P. 246. b. l. 14. read "bailiff of Eagle."

P. 248. Preceptory of Dalby[3].

Manor of Dalby. Rents of aſſize,	£. 1	13	4
Rent of cuſtomary tenants there,	10	16	4
Rents of tenants at will, —	3	2	0
Meſſuage, &c. in which Richard Robinſon dwells, — —	2	2	0
Cuſtomary works, — —	0	3	0
Demeſne lands, — —	28	0	0
Small rents in divers towns, —	6	17	6½
Rents of aſſize in Stoneſby, —	1	13	3
Rents of cuſtomary tenants there,	6	15	10
Rents of tenants at will there,	1	0	8
Farm of the manor there, —	2	6	8
Rents in Melton Mobury, —	9	13	5

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[1] From original papers, communicated by the Rev. Henry Woodcock, vicar of Barkby.

[2] His grandſon's firſt wife was Anne, daughter of John Meyrick, of London, merchant; the ſecond, Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Bragge, of Hatfield Peverell, eſq. widow of William Brown of Norwich; 3. Elizabeth, daughter of John Bowater, of Warwickſhire; 4. Abigail, daughter of Samuel Tryſt, of Culworth; who was afterwards re-married to Herbert Tryſt, eſq. Morant's Essex i. 305

[3] From the Miniſters or Bailiffs Accounts in the Augmentation Office, 34 Hen. VIII.

Small rents in Twyford and other towns,	11	13	3½
Rent in Stocking near Beamond-Leys 2*s.* from the abbot of Leiceſter.	extinguiſhed.		
Rent in Sewſtern 2*s.* from the prior of Kirkby Beler.			
Perquiſites of courts, —	4	1	4
Arrears, — — —	12	14	6
Sum total, with the arrears,	102	13	2

P. 253. The manor of Dalbie in the Woulde, and the lordſhip of Nether Broughton, with the appurtenances, the property of the duke of *Buckingham* (who had been declared a traitor by the then ruling powers), were conveyed to *Oliver Cromwell*, Lord General, March 24, 1651, under an act of parliament, for the nominal conſideration of 5*s.*[1]

P. 260. Certain lands and tenements in Friſby, leaſed in ſeparate parcels at the rent of 8*l.* 9*s.* were granted in 1577 for 21 years to *George Kirkeham*, who at the ſame time had a grant of a rent of 8*s.* from it of the manor of Whitwick; and three meſſuages, parcel of the manor, let by three different leaſes for 73*s.* 4*d.* in the whole, were granted in 1596 to *John Wells*.

Nicholas Sharpe, gent. ſeiſed in fee of the manor of Friſby, made his will and teſtament in writing, bearing date Dec. 31, 1612; and thereby *(inter alia)* deviſeth his manor of Friſby to his kinſmen *Robert* Sharpe and *David* Sharpe for life; and then deviſeth *in hæc verba*: "I give and deviſe my manor of Friſby, &c. to the eldeſt ſon of the body of the ſaid David lawfully begotten which ſhall be living at the time of the deceaſe of the longer liver of the ſaid Robert and David, for the term of the life of the ſame eldeſt ſon of the ſaid David; and after his deceaſe, and for want of ſuch, to the heirs males of the body of the ſaid David lawfully begotten; and for want of ſuch iſſue, and when ſuch iſſue ſhall fail, to the heirs male of the body of the ſaid eldeſt ſon of the ſaid David (which ſhall be living at the time of the deceaſe of the longer liver of the ſaid Robert and David) lawfully begotten; and for want of ſuch iſſue, and when ſuch iſſue ſhall fail, to the ſecond ſon of the ſaid Robert which he ſhall beget on the body of Anne his wife, which ſecond ſon ſhall be living at the time of the failure of the heirs males of the body of the ſaid eldeſt ſon of the ſaid David lawfully begotten; and for want of ſuch ſecond ſon then being, to the heirs male lawfully begotten of the body of the ſecond ſon of the ſaid Robert which he ſhall beget on the body of the ſaid Anne; with other remainders."

On this will the following caſe was ſtated to Mr. Oneby.

David, eldeſt ſon of *Robert*, died without iſſue.

William, ſecond ſon of Robert, was *not* born, nor *in rerum naturâ*, at the time of David's death.

Qu. Whether William, not being born at the time of David's death without iſſue, can, by the words of the will, take any thing by the deviſe, &c. as the words are limited to his being born and in being, &c.?

Upon ſerious conſideration taken of this perplexed and intricate caſe; I am of opinion;

Firſt, That the ſecond ſon of the ſaid Robert, who can take any thing by this deviſe, muſt be a ſon begotten after the making of the will, and not *in eſſe* at the time of the making of the ſaid will.

Secondly, That the ſecond ſon of Robert, who ſhall be capable to take by his will, muſt, by the true intention of the ſaid will, be conſtrued to be the ſecond ſon begotten next after the ſaid David, who was the eldeſt ſon of the ſaid Robert; yet nevertheleſs, by the words of the will, it may be ſtrongly objected, that the ſecond ſon of the ſaid Robert, which he ſhall beget on the body of Anne, muſt be intended to be the ſecond ſon of Robert begotten after the making of the will; and ſo he ſhall be, upon the whole matter, the third ſon of Robert: But my opinion is, that the ſecond ſon muſt be intended; the ſaid William, who is the ſecond ſon, accounting the ſaid David the firſt ſon.

Thirdly, I am of opinion that ("the ſaid William not being born, nor his mother being *enſient*, at the time of the failure of the heirs males of the body of the ſaid eldeſt ſon of the ſaid David lawfully begotten) the ſaid William doth not take any thing by this deviſe.

Fourthly, I am of opinion, that, although the ſaid William taketh nothing by the deviſe, yet nevertheleſs, whereas the ſaid William ſaith that, for want of ſuch ſecond ſon then being, he deviſeth the manor to the heirs males lawfully begotten of the body of the ſecond ſon of the ſaid Robert, which he ſhall beget on the body of the ſaid Anne; I am of opinion, that the ſaid deviſe to the heirs males of the body of the ſaid William, being the ſecond ſon, is good, if the ſaid William died in the life-time of the ſaid Robert; but, if the ſaid Robert died living the ſaid William, then the ſaid deviſe could not take effect to the heirs males of the body of the ſaid William, becauſe all the particular eſtates were ended in the life-time of the ſaid William; and then the ſaid William could not, in his life-time, have an heir male of his body; and ſo the ſaid eſtate could not veſt. Jo. ONEBY[2]."

Houſes in the pariſh of Friſby, in 1798, were 66. Inhabitants, nearly 306. Freeholders, 45. Farmers that keep a team each, 7. Freeholders that live in the town, 24.

P. 273. Henry Keble died at Humberſton, May 9, 1571; and was buried in that church May 24; his daughter Elizabeth being then in her 11th year, and Margaret in her 10th. Jane his widow and ſole executrix provided, for the funeral, her brother Edward Griffin, eſq. of Dingley, to be chief mourner; and Francis Smith, eſq. of Aſhby Folvile, and Thomas Heſilrige, eſq. of Noſeley, the other two mourners. The penon was borne by Robert Braham, of Barrow, gent. The officers of arms were, William Flower, Norroy king of arms; and Richard Lee, Portcullis purſuivant[3].

P. 276. Add theſe arms of *Bowes* of Humberſton[4]:

1. Ermine, three bows erect Gules, a fleur de lis for difference; *Bowes*. 2. Argent, on a chevron between two chevrons couped and engrailed on the upper edge Sable, thre eſcalops Or; *Gonvile*. 3. Gules fretty Argent; *Huddleſton*. 4. Argent, on a feſs Azure between three demi-griffins Sable, three bezants; *Smith*. 5. Argent, a lion rampant Gules; .... 6. Gules, a ſaltire Argent, a label company Argent and Azure, a creſcent for difference; *Nevill*. 7. Or fretty Gules, on a canton per pale, Ermine and Or, a galley with ſails furled Sable; *Nevill*. 8. Argent, three lozenges conjoined in feſs Gules; *Montacute*. 9. Paly of ſix, Argent and Azure, on a bend Gules three eagles diſplayed Or; *Graundſon*. 10. Or, a feſs between two gemelles, and in chief a lion paſſant Gules, *Tregoz*. 11. Argent, a feſs Gules between three mullets Sable; *Evias*. 12. Or, an eagle diſplayed Vert, beaked and legged Gules; *Mounthermer*. 13. Azure, ſemé of fleur de lis, a lion rampant guardant Argent; *Holland*. 14. Gules, three lions paſſant in pale Or, within a border Argent; *Edmund* earl of *Kent*. 15. Gules, a croſs engrailed Argent; *Inglethorpe*. 16. Argent, on a quarter Gules a roſe of the firſt; *Bradſton*. 17. Azure, on a feſs between three leopards' faces Or, an annulet for difference; *De la Pole*. 18. Argent, a ſaltire engrailed Gules; *Tiptoft*. 19. Argent, a feſs between four gemelles Gules; *Badleſmere*. 20. Or, a lion rampant Gules; *Charleton*. 21. Argent, two chevrons within a border engrailed Sable; *Stanton*. 22. Argent, on a bend Azure, three bucks' heads caboſhed Or; *Stanley*. 23. Per feſs dancetté, Azure and Or, in chief three plates; *Lathome*. 24. Gules, three legs in armour, couped and conjoined at the thighs Argent; *Man*. 25. Gules, two lions paſſant in pale Argent; *Strange*. 26. Gules, three croſs croſſlets fitché Argent, a chief Or; *Arderne*. 27. Or, a chevron Gules between three martlets Sable; *Stafford*. 28. Azure, two organpipes in chevron between ten croſs croſſlets Or; *Pipe*. 29. Argent, two bars nebulé Sable, on a canton Gules a creſcent Or; *Keble*. 30. Argent, a chevron between three eagles diſplayed Gules. Firſt creſt, an aſs's head couped Sable, ducally gorged Argent; ſecond creſt, eight arrows interlaced Argent, headed and barbed Or, banded Gules. Plate LXX. fig. 10.

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[1] From the MS. already cited, p. 520, intituled, "Purchaſers," &c.

[2] Palmer's MS Caſes, p. 202.

[3] Funeral Certificates in the College of Arms, I. 5. p. 189.

[4] Harl. MSS. 1113.

P. 283. Since the article of Hungerton was printed off, Mr. Latham has presented to that church, as an altar-piece, a fine and appropriate picture of the baptiſm of Our Saviour, by St. John[1], in the river Jordan. On a tablet attached to the ſame is inſcribed:

"This painting
(by Jacobo da Empoli)
was given to the church of Hungerton,
as an altar-piece,
by William Latham, Eſq. F. R. S. and F. S. A.
A. D. 1800."

Of the painting itſelf we ſhall ſay nothing more, than that it confirms every encomium which Pilkington, in his Dictionary of Painters, has beſtowed upon Jacobo da Empoli, who was born 1554, and died 1640. His works are now become very ſcarce.

P. 288. Add, "A Sermon preached in Greenwich church, on Sunday March 18, 1800, by the Rev. A. Burnaby, D. D. in Conſequence of the atrocious Attempt to aſſaſſinate His Majeſty, in Drury-lane Theatre, on Thurſday the 15th of May;" 12mo.

Ibid. *Edwin-Andrew Burnaby*, eſq. married *Mary*, daughter of the Rev. *William Browne*, rector of Burrow; and has two ſons and a daughter. His reſidence is at Rotherby hall. Of the Archdeacon's other ſons, the ſecond, *Sherard-Beaumont* Burnaby, and the fourth, *George-Freeman* Burnaby (now a ſtudent in the Univerſity of Edinburgh) are unmarried; the third, Captain *John-Dick* Burnaby, is married to *Henry-Anne*, only daughter of ſir *Thomas Fowke*, knt. of Loſeby, by *Anne* daughter and coheir of ſir *Iſaac Woollaſton* (ſee p. 340.)

P. 294, l. 28. r. "daughter of *William*, and ſiſter of *George* Aſhby, eſq. of Loſeby."

P. 296. note 3. *William Aſhby* of Loſeby, ſon of *Everard Aſhby*, died in Scotland, where he was embaſſador from queen Elizabeth[2], 1589-90, ſ. p. His ſiſter *Elizabeth* was married to *Henry Naunton*, eſq. of Alderton, co. Suffolk; by whom ſhe had the celebrated ſtateſman, ſir *Robert Naunton* (ſee p. 493.)—Correct in like manner the pedigree in pp. 298, 299—The age of *Barbara* (wife of George Aſhby), who died either in 1588 or 1598, is not quite certain; but ſhe ſeems to have been at leaſt 100.

P. 298. The coat armour of the three different branches of the *Caves* was thus diſtinguiſhed: 1. *Cave* of *Pickwell*; 1. and 4, Azure, fretty of eight Argent, *Cave*; 2. and 3. Ermine, on a bend Sable, three whales' heads eraſed Argent, *Whalley*. In the centre a mullet for difference. Creſt, a greyhound courant Sable, collared Or, charged on the ſhoulder with a mullet.—2. *Cave* of *Bagrave*; 1. and 4, Azure, fretty of eight Argent, a creſcent for difference, *Cave*; 2. and 3, *Whalley*. Creſt, a greyhound courant Sable, collared Or, charged on the ſhoulder with a creſcent.—3. *Cave* of *Ingarſby*; 1. and 4. Azure, fretty of eight Argent, *Cave*; 2. and 3. *Whalley*. In the centre an annulet for difference. Creſt, a greyhound courant Sable, collared Or, charged on the ſhoulder with an annulet.

P. 305 The complaint in parliament was in "1330."

P. 326. Laund is low ſituated, with water before it; yet the cellars are completely dry[3].

P. 328. l. 32. r. "2. and 3. *Alfreton*."

Ibid. l. 30. r. "a bordure *Azure* bezanté."

P. 352. By inquiſition dated April 5, 1800, ſir *Francis Burdet*, of Formark, has aſſumed the name of *Jones* only, in compliance with an injunction contained in the will of his grandfather, *William Jones*, of Ramſbury manor, co. Wilts, eſq.—*Eliza Burdett* was married, May 26, 1800, to *James Langham*, eſq.

P. 354. note, l. 3, read, "Azure, a feſs embattled; on a chief Argent," &c.

P. 358. Mr. Wyrley notices the arms of *Preſtwould*, "ſuper picturam hominis armati in feneſtrâ."

P. 359. Edward Fiſher was curate in 1682.

P. 362. The Pedigree was ſigned by Chriſtopher Packe, jun. eſq. of Preſtwould, and Simon Packe, of Cotes; but, as appears by the following letter, contained ſome ſlight miſtakes:

"For Mr. G. King, in the College of Arms, London.

"Sir, I am very ſorry any miſtake of mine ſhould occaſion you the trouble of a letter. What you writ, and I ſigned at Leiceſter, was the greateſt part of my own knowledge; the other part was (as I told you) traditional. If any error hath been committed in it, it was the ſame I received by tradition; and was an error of the underſtanding, and not a wilful miſtake. What relates to my grandfather, I cannot be poſitive in; but wherein the account varies from that in 34, I know not how better to rectify from than by that, if ſigned by my father's own hand. My father, who I told you was *ſenex capularis*, being now in a languiſhing (I wiſh not a dying) condition, cannot now be conſulted, or give in any reſolution therein. I have underſtood, ſince I was ſo happy as to ſee you, that my grandfather was originally of Kettering, or Grafton, in Northamptonſhire; and whereas I took my father's firſt wife's name to be *Jones*, that was not her own name, but her widow name; her maiden name, I think, being *Newman*, and her firſt huſband a Welſhman. Theſe inſtances I meant, when I ſaw you next, to have corrected. As to what you wrote concerning the arms, I own it to be true, that, when my father was ſheriff of London, and before, the arms he gave were three anchors, in ſuch manner as you deſcribe them, for which he had a patent from the then Clarenceux under the ſeal of the office. Since that, upon the King's Reſtoration, he exchanged the coat which you mention for that I gave you the blazon of, by patent from ſir Edward Biſche. He, knowing the thing to be true, verified the latter coat, which my father now gives; and I could have produced ſufficient authority for it, had you in the leaſt deſired it, having it then about me, and expecting you would have demanded a ſight of it. I know not how well to tranſmit it to you, as you ſeem to deſire; but poſſibly my brother may ſhortly wait upon you, and give you farther ſatisfaction. However, if we ſhall be ſo happy as to ſee you in this country again this ſummer (as I have been told we may), if there ſhall then remain any ſcruple, I ſhall remove it by giving you the authority you deſire. Whereas you note that due entry hath not been made of either of the coats; if Officers of Arms omit what is to be done on their parts, it is not in our power to help it, becauſe we know it not; but rather gives juſt cauſe of complaint, ſince all patents of that kind eſpecially ought to be duly regiſtered, as Mr. Camden did in all his time. But poſſibly the diſorder of late times may be admitted, not only as an excuſe, but be found a reaſon for ſuch omiſſions. I cannot end, ſince you mention Sir Henry St. George, whom I had the honour once to know when he lived at Woodford, without giving him my acknowledgements; and beg the favour of you, you would let him know I am with all reſpect his, and to believe I am your very humble ſervant,

Cotes, May 15, 1682. CH^R PACKE."

The following corrections are from the pedigree entered in the Viſitation of London, 1634.

Thomas Packe, of Kettering, or Grafton, = Catharine
co. Northampton, a merchant in London. | ....

Chriſtopher Packe, eſq. of London, merchant, married, 1. Jane, daughter of ...... Newman, and grandchild of ..... Kenrick; 2. Anne, eldeſt daughter of Simon Edmonds, by Mary daughter of Thomas Barkby, eſq.; 3. Elizabeth widow of Alderman Herring.

P. 368. See before, in p. *6, an inventory of plate and church-ornaments in Cotes chapel in 1552.

P. 370. Thomas Skipwith of Metheringham was a ſerjeant at law, and died very old, at his houſe in Lincoln's Inn Fields, in May 1694 (ſee p. 281). His ſon ſir Thomas, of Valentines, in Upminſter, Eſſex, married Margaret daughter of George Brydges lord Chandos, relict of William Brownlow, of Hornby, co. Lincoln, eſq. by whom he had one ſon, ſir George Brydges Skipwith, bart. living 1723, in his 37th year.

P. 375. In 1578, the ſite of the manor of Queneborow, with certain rents in Eaſt Norton, were granted, for 32 years, to *Edward Turner*; and lands and tenements at Queneborow, for 21 years, to *Thomas Cope*.

P. 386. a. l. 69. r. "an eagle diſplayed within," &c.

Ibid. b. l. 41. r. "*Danvers* of *Daunſey*."

P. 395. Alderman Ortin died Feb. 11, 1795, æt. 70.

P. 397. *paſſim*, for *Henton*, read *Hacker*.

P. 415. Since the article on Mr. Burton was printed, a *ninth* edition of his book has been publiſhed, neatly printed in two volumes 8vo, 1800; with a Life of the Author, compiled by Mr. Stephen Jones; which enables me to inſert here a copy of Mr. Burton's will:

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[1] The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptiſt.

[2] See before, pp. 493. 515.

[3] Gough's Camden, vol. II. p. 198.

" *In nomine Dei, Amen.* Auguſt 15th, one thouſand ſix hundred thirty-nine. Becauſe there be ſo many caſualties to which our life is ſubject, beſides quarrelling and contention which happen to our ſucceſſors after our deaths by reaſon of unſettled eſtates; I Robert Burton, ſtudent of Chriſtchurch, Oxon. though my means be but ſmall, have thought good, by this my laſt will and teſtament, to diſpoſe of that little which I have; and, being at this preſent (I thank God!) in perfect health of body and mind (and if this teſtament be not ſo formal according to the nice and ſtrict terms of law, and other circumſtances peradventure required, of which I am ignorant), I deſire, howſoever, this my will may be accepted, and ſtand good according to my true intent and meaning. Firſt, I bequeath *animam Deo, corpus terræ*, whenſoever it ſhall pleaſe God to call me. I give my land in Higham, which my good father, Ralph Burton, of Lindley, in the county of Leiceſter, eſquire, gave me by deed of gift, and that which I have annexed to that farm by purchaſe ſince now leaſed for thirty-eight pounds *per annum*, to mine elder brother, William Burton, of Lindley, eſquire, during his life; and, after him, to his heirs. I make my ſaid brother William likewiſe mine executor, as well as heir, paying ſuch annuities and legacies out of my lands and goods as are hereafter ſpecified. I give to my nephew Caſſibilan Burton twenty pounds annuity *per annum*, out of my land in Higham, during his life, to be paid, at two equal payments, at our Lady-day in Lent, and Michaelmas; or, if he be not paid within fourteen days after the ſaid feaſts, to diſtrain on any part of the ground, or on any of my lands of inheritance. Item, I give to my ſiſter Katharine Jackſon, during her life, eight pounds *per annum* annuity, to be paid at the two feaſts equally, as aboveſaid; or elſe to diſtrain on the ground, if ſhe be not paid after fourteen days at Lindley, as the other ſum is out of the ſaid land. Item, I give to my ſervant John Upton the annuity of forty ſhillings out of my ſaid farm during his life (if till then my ſervant), to be paid on Michaelmas day in Lindley each year; or elſe, after fourteen days, to diſtrain. Now for my goods: I thus diſpoſe of them. Firſt, I give an hundred pounds to Chriſtchurch in Oxford, where I have ſo long lived, to buy five-pounds lands *per annum*, to be yearly beſtowed on books for the library. Item, I give an hundred pounds to the Univerſity library of Oxford, to be beſtowed to purchaſe five-pound lands *per annum*, to be laid out yearly on books, as Mrs. Brooks formerly gave an hundred pounds to buy land to the ſame purpoſe, and the rent to the ſame uſe. I give to my brother George Burton twenty pounds, and my watch. I give to my brother Ralph Burton five pounds. Item, I give to the pariſh of Segrave, in Leiceſterſhire, where I am now rector, ten pounds, to be given to certain feoffees, to the perpetual good of the ſaid pariſh, as I have lately done to St. Thomas's pariſh, Oxon. Item, I give to my niece Eugenia Burton [Gray] one hundred pounds. Item, I give to my nephew Richard Burton, now priſoner in London, an hundred pounds to redeem him. Item, I give to the poor of Higham forty ſhillings, where my land is; to the poor of Nuneaton, where I was once a grammar ſcholar, three pound; to my couſin Purefye of Wadleſe [Wadley], my couſin Purefye of Calcott, my couſin Hales of Coventry, my nephew Bradſhaw of Orton, twenty ſhillings apiece for a ſmall remembrance; to Mr. Whitehall[1], rector of Checkly, mine old chamber-fellow, twenty ſhillings. I deſire my brother George and my couſin Purefye of Calcott to be the overſeers of this part of my will. I give moreover five pounds to make a ſmall monument for my mother where ſhe is buried in London[2]; to my brother Jackſon forty ſhillings; to my ſervant John Upton forty ſhillings beſides his former annuity, if he be till then my ſervant. **Rob. Burton.**

Charles Ruſſel, witneſs.
John Pepper, witneſs."

" An Appendix to this my Will, if I die in Oxford, or whilſt I am of Chriſtchurch, and with good Mr. Paynes; Auguſt the fifteenth, 1639.

" I give to Mr. Doctor Fell, dean of Chriſtchurch, forty ſhillings; to the eight canons twenty ſhillings apiece as a ſmall remembrance; to the poor of St. Thomas pariſh twenty ſhillings; to Braſenoſe library five pounds; to Mr. Rowſe of Oriel college twenty ſhillings; to Mr. Heywood xx*s.*; to Doctor Metkerke xx*s.*; to Mr. Shirly xx*s.* If I have any books the Univerſity library hath not, let them take them. If I have any books our own library hath not, let them take them. I give to Mrs. Fell all my Engliſh books of huſbandry, one excepted . . . .[3]; to her daughter, Mrs. Katharine Fell, my ſix pieces of ſilver plate, and ſix ſilver ſpoons; to Mrs. Iles my Gerard's Herbal; to Mrs. Morris my Country Farm, tranſlated out of French, 4to, and all my Engliſh phyſick-books; to Mr. Whiſtler, the recorder of Oxford, I give twenty ſhillings; to all my fellow-ſtudents, Maſters of Arts, a book in folio, or two apiece, as maſter Doctor Morris treaſurer (or Mr. Dean) ſhall appoint; whom I requeſt to be the overſeer of this Appendix, and give him, for his pains, my Atlas Geographicus, and Ortelii Theatrum Mundi, folio. I give to John Fell, the Dean's ſon, ſtudent, my mathematical inſtruments (except my two croſs ſtaves, which I give to my Lord of Downe[4]), if he be then of the houſe. To Thomas Iles, Doctor Iles his ſon, ſtudent, Salmuth on Panciroila, and Luria's Works in 4 tomes. If any books be left, let my executors diſpoſe of them, with all ſuch books as are written with mine own hands, and half my Melancholy copy (for Cripps hath the other half). To Mr. Jones, chaplain and chanter, my ſurveying books and inſtruments. To the ſervants of the houſe forty ſhillings. **Rob. Burton.**"

" This will was ſhewed to me by the teſtator, and acknowledged by him, ſome few days before his death, to be his laſt will. *Ita teſtor*, Jo. Morris, S. Th. D. prebendarius eccl' Chr'i, Oxon'; Feb. 3, 1639.

" Probatum apud London. coram venerabili viro Dño Henrico Marten, mil. LL. D. 11° Maii, 1640, juramento Wil̃li Burton, fr'is & executoris; cui &c. coram magiſtris Nathanaële Stephens rectore eccleſiæ de Drayton, & Edwardo Farmer, clericis, vigore commiſſionis, &c."

P. 417. The kindneſs Mr. Robert Burton experienced from the counteſs dowager of Exeter at Waleſby muſt have been after Feb. 7, 1622-3, on which day ſhe became a widow; and was not held long; for, in the edition of 1632, he adds, in a note, " lately reſigned for ſome ſpecial reaſon."

P. 418. Strike out 1632, and 1634. The latter is a miſtake; and of the edition of 1632 I have ſince ſeen Mr. Steevens's copy; in ſome MS obſervations on which, he ſays, " This celebrated Work (which paſſed through eight editions) about a century ago was almoſt forgotten. It is not mentioned either by Addiſon, Pope, or Swift. Nay, it ſeems to have eſcaped the notice of that excurſive reader Arbuthnot, who was familiarly acquainted with more books than the preceding Triumvirate ever heard of. The following circumſtances however, within a few years paſt, have raiſed the price of Burton's performance from one ſhilling and ſixpence to a guinea and a half. [*Here follow the remarks of Dr.* Johnſon *and Mr.* Warton, *already printed; and theſe which follow:*]

" He wrote an excellent book of the Anatomy of Melancholy, wherein he hath piled up variety of much excellent learning. Scarce any book of Philology in our land hath, in ſo ſhort a time, paſſed ſo many impreſſions." Fuller's Worthies.

" Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy, a book once the favourite of the learned and witty, and a ſource of ſurreptitious learning, though written on a regular plan, conſiſts chiefly of quotations: the author has honeſtly termed it a cento. He collects, under every diviſion, the opinions of a multitude of writers, without regard to chronological order; and has too often the modeſty to decline the interpoſition of his own ſentiments. Indeed, the bulk of his materials generally overwhelms him. In the courſe of his folio, he has contrived to treat a great variety of topics that ſeem very looſely connected with the general ſubject; and, like Bayle, when he ſtarts a favourite train of quotations, he does not ſcruple to let the digreſſion outrun the principal queſtion. Thus, from the doctrines of religion to military diſcipline, from inland navigation to the morality of dancing ſchools, every thing is diſcuſſed and determined."

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[1] James Whitehall, elected to Chriſtchurch from Weſtminſter, 1602; afterwards rector of Checkly in Staffordſhire.

[2] It does not appear in what church in London ſhe was buried.

[3] Illegible in the original.

[4] Dr. Jeremy Taylor.

"The archneſs which Burton diſplays occaſionally, and his indulgence of playful digreſſions from the moſt ſerious diſcuſſions, often give his ſtyle an air of familiar converſation, notwithſtanding the laborious collections which ſupply his text. He was capable of writing excellent poetry; but he ſeems to have cultivated this talent too little. The Engliſh verſes prefixed to his book, which poſſeſs beautiful imagery, and great ſweetneſs of verſification, have been frequently publiſhed. His Latin elegiac verſes, addreſſed to his book, ſhew a very agreeable turn for raillery."

"When the force of the ſubject opens his own vein of proſe, we diſcover valuable ſenſe and brilliant expreſſion. Such is his account of the firſt feelings of melancholy perſons, written probably from his own experience." Ferriar's Illuſtrations of Sterne, pp. 58. 60.

"The late Commentators on Shakſpeare, by their frequent extracts from Burton's book, have likewiſe contributed to its preſent circulation. It may be predicted too that this volume will henceforward become dearer and dearer, on account of the numerous copies mutilated by our portrait-hunters, that they might add the reſemblance of our author to their collections. During a pedantic age, like that in which Burton's production appeared, it muſt have been eminently ſerviceable to critics of many deſcriptions. Hence the unlearned might furniſh themſelves with appropriate ſcraps of Greek and Latin; whilſt even men of letters would find their inquiries ſhortened by knowing where they might look for what both antients and moderns had advanced on the ſubject of human paſſions. I confeſs my inability to point out any other Engliſh author who has ſo largely dealt in apt and original quotation [1]. Several volumes, containing ſingle tracts referred to by Burton in the courſe of his work, were bound up and preſented to him by the Bodleian Library."

Thus far the remarks of Mr. Steevens.

Dr. Ferriar ſays, the "Anatomy of Melancholy" was originally publiſhed in 1617; but this muſt probably be a miſtake, as I have now before me the quarto edition of 1621, which takes no notice of any earlier impreſſion. There was no entry originally made of it in the books of the Company of Stationers, which I have ſearched for that purpoſe from 1616 to 1622; but in the laſt-mentioned year it is entered, May 24, by Michael Sparkes, "by conſent of Henry Crippes;" who had tranſferred to Sparkes all his eſtate in the copy of that and two other books, Godwin's Antiquities, and a Sermon of Peter Du Moulin.

The firſt edition contains "The Concluſion of the Author to the Reader," by way of epilogue, dated, "From my Studie in Chriſt-church, Oxon. Decemb. 7, 1620;" and the concluding ſection of the Work, "Cure of Deſpair by Phyſick," &c. is extremely ſhort; but was afterwards conſiderably enlarged at the requeſt of ſome friends; amongſt whom he names "his brother George Burton, and Mr. James Whitehall, rector of Checkly in Staffordſhire, his quondam chamber-fellow, and late fellow-ſtudent in Chriſt-church, Oxon."

One more extract from the *firſt* edition:

"It remains that I make a thankful remembrance of ſuch friends, to whom I have been beholden for their approbation, or troubled in peruſing ſeveral parts, or all of this treatiſe: for I did impart it to ſome of our worthieſt Phyſicians, whoſe approbation I had for matters of Phyſic; and to ſome Divines, and others of better note in our Univerſity, as well as to my more private Collegiate friends; whoſe cenſures when I had paſſed, and that with good encouragement to proceed, I was the bolder to haſten it, *permiſſu ſuperiorum*, to the preſs. I will name no man; or prefix, as the cuſtom is, any encomiaſtic verſes, which, I thank my friends, have been offered; leſt, if either whole or part ſhould be miſliked, I ſhould prejudice their judgement. I acknowledge myſelf much beholding and bound to them. If ought be amiſs, I take it wholly to myſelf, and ſay again,

Me, me, adſum qui feci, in me convertite linguas,
O Momi; meus hic error; nihil eſſe putavit
Nec voluit."

P. 428. The late Dr. Heathcote was baptized at Barrow, Jan. 6, 1721-2; the *ſecond* brother, *Edward* (whoſe wife was *Catharine*, daughter of *Robert Hacker* of Loughborough, and two of whoſe ſons were named *Robert* and *Ralph*), March 20, 1723-4; *Charles*, the *third*, Jan. 14, 1725-6, died March 10, 1726-7.

P. 433. In the Britiſh Muſeum is a petition from ſir William Darcy of Platten, 23 Hen. VIII, "all tres noble ſeignr Will. Skeffington, chr, deputa ſire ſeignr le roy dans ſon terre d'Irland," concerning the manor of Rathwer, in the county of Meath [2].

P. 448. "*Chriſtopher Skevington*, ſerjeant of catrys of the queen's majeſty's moſt honourable houſhold, died at London, the 23d day of March, being Wedneſday, anno D'ni 1568; and was buried in the collegiate church of Weſtminſter the 29th day of the ſaid month. The ſaid Chriſtopher married Margaret the daughter of Robert Toll, of London, merchant; and by her had no iſſue. He died inteſtate. The mourners at this ſaid funeral were, Anthony Brigham chief mourner, John Haynes, and Humphrey Lovell. The officer of arms was Nicholas Dethick, Bluemantle [3]."

P. 453. A very fine Roman coin was ſome time ſince turned up at *Moody-buſh*; which is a high ridge of ground overlooking Queneborow. and in full view of Burrow-hill to the Eaſt, and the Foreſt hills to the Weſt; commanding alſo Leiceſter, the *Ratæ* of the Romans, to the South, and the country as far as Segs-hill, Dalby, and Melton, to the North.

P. 460. Add theſe epitaphs in Thruſſington church:

On an upright ſtone againſt the South wall:

"Sacred to the memory of Thomas-Parker Sibſon,
who lies depoſited near this place.
He departed this life the 20th day of February,
anno Domini 1774, aged 32 years."

On an upright ſtone againſt the North wall:

"Beneath are depoſited the earthly remains of
Elizabeth, late wife of William Southernwood,
of Beaumont Leys, in this county.
She departed this life Aug. 5, 1786, aged 51 years."

On a mural monument at the Eaſt end of the nave:

"Near this place lieth interred the body
of William Wills, eſq. the only ſurviving ſon
of William Wills, eſq. by Mary his wife,
daughter of Francis Needham,
of Gaddeſby, in this county, eſq.
He married Mary, the eldeſt daughter
of John Simons, of Belgrave, eſq.;
by whom he left no iſſue.
He lived beloved; and died lamented, Dec. 3, 1741,
aged 29 years and 2 months."

On another, oppoſite to the laſt, on the North ſide:

"Mary Wills, relict of
the late William Wills, eſq. of this pariſh,
and daughter of the late John Simons, eſq.
of Belgrave, in this county,
died June 10, 1775, aged 62 years.
She was eminent for ſincerity and openneſs of heart;
virtues which neither the vices of the age,
nor the prevalence of faſhion, could corrupt or deſtroy.
With an unaffected piety and real benevolence
ſhe diſcharged her duty towards God and her neighbour."

P. 479. a. l. 34. r. fig. 17.

Ibid. b. l. 36. r. "three *roſes* Gules," &c.

P. 489. A rent of 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* in Eaſt Norton, with certain lands and tenements there, were granted by the crown, in 1578, to *Edward Turner*, for 31 years.

P. 494. The following endowment of the vicarage of Twyford is extracted from the Lincoln Regiſtry:

"Reverendo in Chriſto patri ac domino domino Philippo, Dei gratiâ, Lincolnienſi epiſcopo, veſter humilis & devotus filius Johannes Louſeby, perpetuus vicarius eccleſie parochialis de Melton Mowbray, veſtre diœceſeos, obedientiam, reverentiam, & honorem, tanto patri debita. Literas veſtras reverendas nuper recepimus, tenorem continentes infra-ſcriptum:—Philippus, permiſſione divinâ, Lincolnienſis epiſcopus, dilecto domino Johanni Louſeby, vicario perpetuo eccleſie pa-

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[1] See the Reflections in the Critick, 8vo, 1719, on the difficulty to determine whether the book was written in Latin or Engliſh; ſo much it is filled, both text and notes, with Latin quotations.

[2] Ayſcough's Catalogue of MSS. 4963. 18.

[3] Funeral Certificates in the College of Arms, I. 5. 168.

rochialis de Melton Mowbray, noſtre diœceſeos, ſalutem, gratiam, & benedictionem. Preſentârunt nobis religioſi viri prior & conventus de Kirkeby ſuper Wretbek eccleſiam parochialem de Twyford, noſtre diœceſeos, eis unitam, annexam, & incorporatam, auctoritate Apoſtolicâ, ut aſſerunt canonici, obtinentes, dominum Walterum Gerald, capellanum, ad vicariam perpetuam ejuſdem eccleſie de Twyford, in manſo & portionibus ſubſcriptis per nos, auctoritate noſtrâ ordinariâ, de novo ordinandum & dotandum; videlt, quòd vicarius dicte eccleſie, qui pro tempore erit, habeat pro manſione ſuâ aulam rectorie ibidem, pincernariam, duas cameras ad finem Auſtralem dicte aule de novo edificatas, coquinam, & piſtrinum, in uno domo contenta; unum horreum, cum ſtabulo in fine ejuſdem; unum columbare, & gardinum competens, cum ſuis clauſuris. Habeat idem vicarius portiones ſubſcriptas nomine vicarie ſue; videlt, decimas agnorum, & vitulorum, porcellorum, aucarum, anatum, pullorum, columbarum, pullaliorum, & aliorum animalium decimabilium quorumcunque, lane & lactis, totius parochie eccleſie predicte de Twyford. Habeat etiam idem vicarius quiſcunque, perpetuis futuris temporibus, quecunque mortuaria defunctorum, viva & mortua, de parochiâ predictâ qualitèrcunque provenientia; ac oblationes quatuor diebus principalibus, annis ſingulis, contingentes; ceramque totam oblatam in feſto Purificationis beate Marie; oblationes quoque in purificatione mulierum parochie antedicte & nubentium; necnon oblationes quaſcunque quorumcunque funerum ibidem contingentium, tam diebus funerationis hujuſmodi, quàm in anniverſariis & tricennariis eorundem; ac oblationes & decimas quadrageſimales, & alias devotiones & oblationes, infra eccleſiam parochialem predictam, ſeu ejus parochiam, qualitèrcunque provenientes; unà cum decimis lini, canabi, ortorum, & curtilagiorum. Habeat etiam idem vicarius pro tempore exiſtens omnes alios & ſingulos fructus, redditus, & proventus, ad dictam eccleſiam qualitèrcunque ſpectantes & proventuros; reſiduo manſi rectorie dicte eccleſie vicario ſuperiùs nunc aſſignato, ac glebâ dicte eccleſie, necnon decimis garbarum & feni ejuſdem eccleſie, duntaxat exceptis: vicarius verò quicunque pro tempore exiſtens invenire teneatur ceram, panem, & vinum, pro celebratione miſſarum in dictâ eccleſiâ, & pro denariis Sancti Petri tantùm reſpondeat archidiacono loci; omnia verò alia onera ordinaria & extraordinaria prefate eccleſie de Twyford qualitèrcunque in futurum incumbentia dicti prior & conventus perpetuò ſubibunt, ſupportabunt, & agnoſcent. Ad inquirendum igitur de & ſuper vero valore annuo portionum ſupraſcriptarum, ac ſufficientiâ manſi ſuperiùs limitati & aſſignati, necnon meritis preſentati, & aliis articulis in hâc parte neceſſariis & conſuetis; in pleno capitulo in eâdem eccleſiâ celebrando per rectores & vicarios ibidem preſentes, & in formâ juris juratos, premiſſorum notitiam meliùs obtinentes, vocatis primitùs omnibus & ſingulis in hâc parte vocandis; &, ſi per inquiſitionem hujuſmodi invenire poteritis manſum ſuperiùs aſſignatum & limitatum pro ipſius vicarii & ſuorum inhabitatione ſufficientem & idoneum, ac portiones ſuperiùs limitatas & aſſignatas ad ſummam decem librarum monete Anglie in vero valore annuatim ſe extendere, ac ipſum preſentatum idoneum & honeſtum, nihilque in hâc parte obviaverit de canonicis inſtitutis ad ordinandam & dotandam ipſam vicariam in manſo & portionibus predictis, vel aliis ad dictam ſummam ſe extendentibus, dictumque manſum & gardinum certis finibus & limitibus diſtinguenda, dictumque Walterum ad eandem vicariam ſic ordinatam & dotatam, nullo alio obſtante canonico, admittendum, ipſumque vicarium perpetuum, ſecundùm formam conſtitutionum legatinarum in hoc caſu editarum juratum, inſtituendum canonicè in eâdem; necnon in corporalem poſſeſſionem ejuſdem vicarie, cum ſuis juribus & pertinentiis univerſis, per archidiaconum noſtrum Leiceſtrie, ſeu ipſius officinalem, induci mandandum & faciendum canonicè ipſius domini Walteri obedientiam nomine noſtro recipiendum; ceteraque omnia & ſingula facienda, exercenda, & expedienda, que in hâc parte neceſſaria fuerint ſeu opportuna: Vobis, de cujus fidelitate confidimus, tenore preſentium, committimus vices noſtras; mandantes, quatenùs de omni eo quod feceritis in premiſſis, nos, dicto negotio expedito, diſtinctè & apertè certificetis per literas veſtras patentes, harum & facti veſtri ſeriem pleniùs continentes, ſigillo authentico conſignatas. Dat', ſub ſigillo noſtro, in caſtro noſtro de Sleford, XIIII° die menſis Januarii, anno Domini millmo-CCCC^{mo}-XV^{mo}, & conſecrationis noſtre anno XII^{mo}."—Quarum literarum veſtrarum reverendarum auctoritate, in pleno capitulo in eccleſiâ de Twyford celebrato per eccleſiarum rectores & vicarios ibidem preſentes, & juratos, hujus rei notitiam pleniùs obtinentes ſuper omnibus & ſingulis in dictis literis contentis, vocatis in hâc parte vocandis, inquiſitionem fecimus diligentem; per quam comperuimus manſum ſuperiùs aſſignatum & limitatum pro ipſius vicarii & ſuorum inhabitatione ſufficientem & idoneum; ac portiones ſuperiùs limitatas & aſſignatas, dempto columbari, quia ferè ad terram eſt collapſum, & addito, nomine ipſius, uno holmo prati ſive paſture in campo de Twyford predictâ, prope gardinum dicto vicario limitatum, ad ſummam decem librarum monete Anglie in vero valore ſe extendere; ac ipſum preſentatum, per diligentem examinationem, invenimus idoneum & honeſtum, nihilque in hâc parte obviare de canonicis inſtitutis: Ordinamus & dotamus ipſam vicariam in manſo & portionibus predictis; totum, videlt, gardinum & manſum ex parte Auſtrali cujuſdam muri, extendentis à coquinâ ad finem Borealem dicte aule uſque ad torrentem, eidem vicarie aſſignamus; dictumque Walterum ad dictam vicariam, ſic ordinatam & dotatam, admiſimus; ipſumque vicarium perpetuum, ſecundùm formam conſtitutionum legatinarum in hâc parte editarum juratum, inſtituimus canonicè in eâdem, & in corporalem poſſeſſionem dicte vicarie, cum ſuis juribus & pertinentiis univerſis, per archidiaconum veſtrum Leiceſtrie, ſeu ipſius officinalem, induci mandavimus, canonicamque obedientiam ipſius Walteri nomine veſtro recepimus. Que omnia & ſingula veſtre paternitati reverende ſignificamus per preſentes, ſigillo decanatûs Chriſtianitatis Leiceſtrie, ad noſtram requiſitionem, ſignatas. Et ego decanus decanatûs antedicti, ad ſpecialem rogatum dicti domini commiſſarii, ſigillum officii mei preſentibus appoſui in fidem & teſtimonium premiſſorum. Dat', apud Twyford, XVIII° die dicti menſis Januarii, anno Domini ſupradicto."

Miſs *Roberts* has the impropriate tithes of four yard-lands in Twyford.

P. 499. note 8. read "ſee his epitaph, p. 500."

P. 505. Fig. 27. ſhould be thus deſcribed: "Gules, cruſuly fitchée, three leopards' heads jeſſant as many fleurs de lis Argent; *Nevill* antient."

P. 510. *Joſhua Sacheverell's* wife was *Bridget*, daughter of *Henry Kilby*, of *The Hute*, co. Leiceſter, and relict of *Anthony Tate*[1], of Burley Park.

P. 512. A letter from Dr. Sacheverell to his friend and bookſeller Mr. Henry Clements, immediately after his famous Aſſize Sermon at Derby, dated from "Newhall near Lichfield," the ſeat of his kinſman George, the high ſheriff, is in the Britiſh Muſeum[2].

P. 514. l. 3. Mr. Richard Wilſon married Margaret, ſecond daughter of Thomas Farnham, gent. (ſee p. 104).

P. 518. The couplet on Abp. Frewen was formerly in the preſident's parlour at Magdalen[3] college in Oxford, under the arms of York and Frewen impaled.

P. 535. b. l. 45. read "fifty *marks* ſterling." The article of Abbot *William de Houghton* ſhould not have been here inſerted, as it already occurs among Mr. Burton's additions to Croxton, p. 320.

P. 536. Dr. Jennings publiſhed alſo "Jewiſh Antiquities, or the three books of Godwin's Moſes and Aaron, 2 vols. 1766, 8vo."

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[1] Mr. Anthony Tate was aged 34 in November 1663. He was ſon of George Tate, eſq. of Sutton Bonington, co. Notts, (where he had lands, which came by his mother, the daughter of Richard Strelley); and gra[illegible]n of Anthony Tate, who married a daughter of John Digby, of Welby, eſq.

[2] Ayſcough's Catalogue, 4276. 75.

[3] By his will, he bequeathed to that college £100. to be laid out in ſome public way to be approved on by his good friend biſhop Sheldon; and ſo gave them a debt of £50. more; whereupon they made the following entry in the College Regiſter: "Anno 1666. Acceptus Frewen condonavit ſociis quingenas libras quas ab eodem mutuò acceperant, ut ſuppetias ferrent regum optimo Carolo I^{mo}; & quingenas libras in ornatum capellæ."—To the poor of the pariſh where he died, 20 nobles.—To every biſhop of the a ring with this inſcription, "Neque melior ſum quàm patres mei. 1 Reg. 19. A. F.;" no one to be under the value of thirty ſhillings.—To the biſhop of Rocheſter [Warner] a ring, once biſhop Jewel's. Le Neve, p. 239.

APPENDIX.

Nº I. EXTRACTS FROM CHARYTE'S RENTALE, RELATIVE TO BARKBY, BARKBY THORPE, HAMILTON, AND THURMASTON.

Habemus in *Barkby*, ex dono Walteri Power & Roberti filii ſui, eccleſiam in proprios uſus, cum decimis garbarum & feni, lini & canabi, &c. reddendo indè canonicis de Trentham viii marcas & dimidiam ad tres anni terminos, ſicut patet in matriculo epiſcopi, in hiis verbis: "Eccleſie de Barkby patronus abbas Leyc', ex dono Roberti le Poer, habens eam in proprios uſus ab antiquo, ſolvens canonicis de Trentham viii marcas & dimidiam, auctoritate cujus neſcit capitulum. Et habet capellam Thurmaſton, in feodo comitis Leyc', que debet deſerviri iii diebus in ebdomate per matricem eccleſiam. Item capellam de Hamulton, que debet deſerviri iii diebus in ebdomate per matricem eccleſiam."

Mem', quòd habemus xxs̃. pro penſione à vicario, ſicut patet in taxatione decimarum, ut patet in ſententiis diffinitivis epiſcoporum. Mem', quòd iſta pencio recuperata fuit per placitum, ſicut patet infra.

"Mem', quòd vicarius de Barkeby debet deſervire capellis de Thurmaſton & Hamulton, ſcil', utrique earum iii diebus in ebdomate, ut patet per ſententiam datam coram judicibus ordinariis die Mercurii proximâ poſt feſtum S̃ci Jacobi Apoſtoli, in eccleſiâ Omnium S̃corum de Dereby, &c. Et percipimus de vicario ibidem annuatim xxs̃. ſicut patet in ordinatione ejuſdem vicarii factâ per Hugonem ep̃um Linc': "Vicarius in eccleſiâ de Barkby habebit, nomine vicarie ſue, totum altaragium in eâdem; & ſolvet annuatim abbati & conventui Leyc' xxs̃. Solvet eciam vicarius ſynodalia t̃m."

Habemus ibidem decimam molendinorum.

Decima garbarum reddit inter grana. Et decima feni reddit cum firmâ. Et pro decimâ feni require poſtea in decimâ feni.

Et colimus ibi vi virgatas terre & dim'; & terram quam habuimus de Joħe Blunde; & dimidiam bovatam terre & i rodam. Et continet tota predicta terra $\overset{\text{xx}}{\text{vii}}$ & xvi acras, iii rodas & dim'; que quidem acre ſolebant reddere xvlī. Et habemus pratum ibidem in diverſis particulis, ſicut patet in libro de terris dominicalibus.

Decima garbarum reddebat xxiiiilī.; modò reddit circa xxvilī. cum decimâ de Thorp & Thurmaſton.

Tenentes ad voluntatem.

Wiłłs Stevuns tenet ibidem manſum rectorie noſtre, continentem $\overset{\text{xx}}{\text{vii}}$xvi acras, iii rod' & dim'; quatuor virgatas terre & iii quart', & paſturas xxxviii averiorum; cum pratis, paſcuis, & decimâ feni, lini, & canabi, de Barkeby & Thurmaſton, & cum crofto de Thorp Barkby; redd' v marcas.

Habemus ibidem orreum decimale, cum le Rekyart, ad imponend' decimas noſtras garbarum.

Et ſolebamus habere unam gregem arietum paſcentem in campis ibidem, ſcil', $\overset{\text{xx}}{\text{xx}}$ & ultra.

Joħes Power tenet i meſſ', iii quart' terre, unum croftum, & vi paſturas; & redd' xviiis̃. i gallum, & i gallinam; opus.

Joħes Page tenet i meſſ', i croftum, i virgat' terre, & viii paſturas; redd' xiiiis̃. viiiđ. i gall'; opus.

Vicarius ibidem tenet ii toſta, vi acras terre & dim', ſed nullam paſturam; & redd' viis̃. & ii gallin'; opus.

Wiłłs Jonſon tenet i meſſ', i croftum, i virgat' terre, & viii paſturas; & redd' xvs̃. & ii gall' & iii gallin'; opera.

Idem Wiłłs tenet i meſſ', i croftum, & i quart' terre, & ii paſturas; & redd' vs̃.

Wiłłs Browne tenet unum croftum; & redd' Camerario viiiđ. & ii pullos.

Tota villa pro le Pynfold redd' iiis̃. iiiiđ.

Summa virgatarum viii.

Summa, lxiiis̃. viiiđ. preter firmam.

Tenentes liberi.

Thomas Alot & Rogerus Eliot de Stowton tenent i croftum & dim' virgatam terre, quondam Ricardi Samſon; & redd' iis̃. Et mem', quòd idem Ric' Samſon fecit homagium ſuum đno Wiłło Cloune, abbati, anno regni regis Edwardi Tertii poſt Conqueſtum xlviiii, &c.

Et Rogerus Pinchebeke, celararius, ſeiſivit Ric̃um filium Hugonis Heriſon pro wardâ, ut patet in Rentali predicti Rogeri Pinchebec, & in computo Joħis Bathe.

Wiłłs Ranton tenet . . . . . . & redd' iđ. ob̄. q̃. ꝑ s̃vic' milit', ſicut patet in Rotulo a° Hen. V. vij°.

Wiłłs Shurlok tenet . . . . & redd' iđ. ob̄.

Wiłłs Stevons tenet per ſervic' militare i meſſ', i virgat' terre, quondam Joħis Gerard, nuper W. Ranton; & redd' viiiđ. & homagium.

Joħes Bate tenet unam peciam terre & dim' virgat' terre; que pecia terre jacet inter vicariam & regiam viam; redd' iiiiđ. ſect' curie.

Joħes Billyng tenet iii acras terre & dim', quondam Joħis Kyng, poſtea đni J. Smyth, rectoris de Thurleſton; redd' iiđ. ſect' curie, ut in Rentali fratris J. Sadyngton.

Wiłłs Maſon de Thorp Barkby tenet i meſſ', ii bovatas terre, prati, & paſture, quondam Wiłłi filii Rogeri de Rotheley; & redd' vis̃. homagium & ſervitium; quos ſcil' vis̃. nos aſſignavimus ipſum ad ſolvend' đno de Ros pro nobis.

Commune fyn xiiđ. Summa, xvis̃. iiiđ. ob̄. q̃.

Summa totalis, viiilī. viiis̃. viiiđ. ob̄. q̃.

Require conſuetudines tenentium de Barkeby in fine iſtius libri.

Compoſitio inter nos & canonicos de Trentam ſuper eccleſiam de Barkby, reddendo illis viii marcas & dim' annuatim, &c.

Mem', quòd abbas Leyc' tenet omnia terras & tenementa ſua in Barkby in puram & perpetuam eleemoſinam de omnibus auxiliis regis quieta, ſicut patet in libro placitorum in quaternio de auxiliis dandis pro primogenitis regis faciendis militibus, &c.

Dona diverſorum, ſicut patet per cartas eorum.

Mem', quòd Robertus le Puher dedit vi bovatas terre eccleſie de Barkby, ad incrementum glebe eccleſie, ſicut patet per preſentationem ſuam datam capellano comitis Ceſtr'; in quâ preſentatione dedit ei capellano in perpetuam eleemoſinam, videlicet, eccleſiam de Barkby, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, & nominatim vi bovatas terre de ſuis propriis, quas dedit ad incrementum tertie prebende, ut in primâ cartâ.

Item dedit eidem eccleſie de Barkeby, per cartam ſuam, unam bovatam terre, cum toſto Wiłłi Gangeru, & unam acram terre apud Pluntre, & in Sales ix ſeliones de dominico ſuo, & pratum de Goſecoto, ut in cartâ nonâ.

Item dedit eidem eccleſie vii bovatas terre in Barkeby; ſcil', quatuor & dim' de dominico ſuo, & ii & dim' de aliâ terrâ, ut patet per cartam ſuam undecimam.

Habemus confirmationem Petri de Linc' & Margarete uxoris ſue, de omnibus donationibus quas Walterus le Peur & Robertus filius ejus, & heredes, nobis dederunt, & cartis confirmaverunt; ſcil', eccleſiam de Barkby, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, & quicquid eccleſie noſtre tam in terris quàm in hominibus dederunt, cum unâ carucatâ terre in Humberſton, &c. & cum unâ virgatâ terre in Barkeby; & cum duabus bovatis terre & dim' in Hows, cum pertin' ſuis, de feodo de Barkeby; & eccleſiam de Hungarton, cum pertin' ſuis, ut in eâdem cartâ, ſcil', decimâ.

Habemus confirmationem Roberti de Ros & Yſabelle uxoris ſue de omnibus terris & tenementis quas vel que habemus ex dono vel confirmatione Petri filii Thome de Linc', & anteceſſorum ſuorum, ſeu cujuſcunque alterius de feodo ſuo; videlicet, in Barkeby undecim virgatas terre, cum advocatione eccleſie ejuſdem ville; & i carucatam terre in Humberſton; & i carucatam terre in Thurmaſton; & i bovatam terre in Thorp juxta Barkby; & i culturam & iii ſeliones in Hamulton; & ii bovatas terre & dim', & ii meſſ', in Hows, ad dictam eccleſiam de Barkby pertinent'. Et unam virgatam terre aſſign' ut craſſectum ejuſdem eccleſie. Et in Hungarton x & ix virgatas terre, & iiii toſta & unum croftum & ix ſeliones, cum advocatione eccleſie ejuſdem ville, & ii virgatis terre in eâdem villâ ad eandem eccleſiam pertinentibus. Et in Southe Croxton vi virgatas terre & dim', & vi acras terre & dim', cum cheviciis ad eas pertinentibus; & tres acras prati & i holmum ad Heldiker, & dimidium croftum in Thorp ſupradictâ, cum omnibus libertatibus, &c.; ita quòd nec ipſi Robertus & Yſabella, nec heredes ſui, in predictis terris aut tenementis diſtrictionem aliquam de cetero facere poſſint, pro wardis, releviis, &c. viſu francipleg', auxiliis ad filium ſuum vel primogenitum militem faciend', aut filiam ſuam maritand', &c. ut in cartâ xiiª. Unde habemus finem levatum inter ipſum & nos in curiâ d̄ni regis.

Habemus conventionem inter predictum Robertum de Ros, Yſabellam, & nos, de omnibus predictis in predictâ cartâ, ſigillis ſuis ſignatam. Et, ad majorem ſecuritatem, habemus cirograffum ſuper premiſſis in curiâ d̄ni regis, levatum per finalem concordiam inter ambas partes, &c. ut in cartâ xiiiª, & in finali.

Habemus confirmationem Wiłłi de Ros de Hamelak pro omnibus predictis, ut patet per cartam ſuam.

Nos obligamur, per cartam noſtram, d̄no Roberto de Ros & Yſabelle uxori ejus, & heredibus ſuis, ſolvere eiſdem annuatim vis̄. vid̄. de auxilio vicecomitis & wardâ caſtri de Belver, pro terris & tenementis quas vel que tenemus de feodo ſuo de dono & feoffamento d̄ni Petri de Lincoln' & anteceſſorum ſuorum in vanaſſeria de Barkby de honore de Bealver. Modò Wiłłs Maſon de Thorp Barkby ſolvit dictos vis̄. d̄no de Ros pro nobis.

Mem', quòd heredes Thome Walſe de Anlep tenentur ſolvere nobis annuatim vis̄. pro quietâ clamatione piſcarie in Sorâ, ut patet per compoſitiones inter ipſum & nos; quos ſcil' vis̄. ipſe aſſignavit Joħem Maſon de Thorp Barkby, heredem Wiłłi filii Rogeri de Rotheley, ad ſolvend' nobis annuatim pro i meſſ', iii bovatis terre, prati, & paſture, que predictus Joħes tenet de predicto Thomâ in Barkby; quem quidem Joħem & heredes ſuos nos aſſignavimus ad ſolvend' d̄no de Ros pro nobis annuatim predict' vis̄. ut patet per compoſitionem inter d̄num de Ros & nos in parte ſolutionis de vis̄. & vid̄.

Habemus in Barkby, ex dono Yſolde filie Petri filii Thoreſton de Barkby, iiid̄. ob̄. de medietate unius toſti quam Rogerus Wytcope tenet de eâ in Barkby.

Habemus quietam clamationem Thome de Lincoln' de Barkeby, pro nobis & pro omnibus liberè tenentibus in eodem, de toto jure ſuo quod habuit in prato de Northinges in campo de Barkby, ſcil', de duobus equis paſcend' ſingulis annis in predicto prato à feſto Purific' beate Marie uſque ad tempus apertum prati.

Habemus communem paſturam, ex dono & confirmatione Thome filii Thome de Lincoln' de Barkeby, in diverſis locis in campis de Barkeby; ſcil', in Weſtgate, Kyrkegate, Howſegate, Cokeſgate, Pluntregate, & ad le Dykeſhende, &c.

Habemus cartam Matilde de Lincoln', per quam licebit nobis vias communes & chevicias proprias cum averiis noſtris depaſcere, &c. in Barkby.

Hec eſt concordia & conventio facta inter abbatem & conventum Leyc', & homines ſuos de Northorp in Thurmaſton, ex unâ parte, & Thomam de Lincoln', d̄num de Barkeby, ex alterâ; ſcil', quòd predictus Thomas de Lincoln' recognovit & conceſſit predictis abbati & conventui, & hominibus de Northorp in Thurmeſton, communem paſturam ſuam in hayâ ſuâ de Barkeby, ad averia predicti abbatis & hominum predictorum de Northorp pertinent', ad liberum tenementum predicti abbatis & hominum ſuorum in Thurmeſton; videlicet, ſingulis annis, ab horâ nonâ de Nativ' Sc̄i Joħis Baptiſte uſque ad Purif' beate Marie eodem anno, predictus d̄nus Thomas recognovit & conceſſit predictis abbati & conventui, & heredibus ſuis, predictum liberum introïtum & exitum ad communem paſturam in perpetuum, ad finem predicte haye, ſecundùm quod mete fuerint ſite. Predicti abbas Leyc' & conventus, & homines ſui de Northorp in Thurmeſton, recognoverunt & conceſſerunt predicto Thome de Lincoln' & heredibus ſuis communia paſture ſue in hayâ ſuâ de Thurmeſton ad averia ſua propria de dominico ſuo pertinente ad liberum tenementum ſuum in Barkeby, ſcil', ſingulis annis, ab horâ nonâ die Nativ' Sc̄i Joħis Baptiſte uſque ad Purif' beate Marie eodem anno, cum libero introïtu & exitu ad predictam paſturam. Predicte verò haye erunt in libero defenſo ſingulis annis à Purif' beate Marie uſque ad horam nonam die Nativ' Sc̄i Joħis Baptiſte. Unuſquiſque d̄nus alteris warantizabit communia predictarum paſturarum in perpetuum. Pro hâc autem conventione & conceſſione dederunt predicti abbas & conventus, & homines ſui predicti, Thome de Lincoln' xxiis̄. argenti. Ut autem hec conventio rata ſit & ſtabilis in poſt', predict' Thomas de Lincoln' huic parti cirographi ſigillum ſuum appoſuit, &c.

Habemus in Barkby ix rodas terre & prati, cum pertin', ex dono Wiłłi filii Hugonis de Syleby; illas, videlicet, ix rodas terre & prati, quas Rad̄us filius Jocelini preſbyteri nobis dedit.

Habemus, ex dono ejuſdem Wiłłi ibidem, unam dimidiam terre acram, cum pertin', jacent' inter terram Sampſonis de Weſthorp ex utrâque parte, & abuttat uſque in Saltegate.

Habemus ibidem redditum iiid̄. ex dono Ade filii Joħis fil' Kenlb̄nſal, quem Henricus filius Herberti conſuevit ſibi dare.

Habemus ibidem, ex dono Henrici filii Herberti de Barkeby, vi ſeliones terre in campo de Barkby, jacentes, ſcil', inter terram abbatis Leyc' & terram Alexandri filii Galfridi de Barkby, cum unâ rodâ prati que jacet inter terram pratum abbatis Leyc' & pratum Joħis Dodman in eſſe. Item dedit nobis iii ſeliones terre in campo de Thurmaſton; ſcil', in Dales qui jacet inter terram Joħis Dodman de Leyc' & terram Will' filii Alani de Thurmaſton; ſcil', ſuper le homeforlong juxta terram Thurſtan juxta aquam, ut in cartâ xxª. Item per eandem cartam dedit nobis idem Henricus liberam paſturam ad unum averium in paſturâ Wiłłi filii Joħis filii Ketilbn̄ de Thurmaſton.

Habemus ibidem, ex dono Walteri filii Wiłłi Herbert de Barkby, dimidiam bovatam terre, cum ōibus pertin' ſuis, illam, ſcil', quam Joħes le Whyte nobis dedit, & cartâ ſuâ confirmavit.

Habemus ibidem, ex dono Walteri Herbert de Barkby, redditum iis̄. vid̄. quem ſolebat recipere de terrâ Wiłłi le Puher, cum homagiis, wardis, releviis, eſcaetis, &c.

Habemus ibidem, ex dono Petri filii Thurſtan de Barkby, ii ſeliones in campo de Barkby; unum, ſcil', ad Brodeſcherd de duabus rodis & dim' juxta ſelionem abbatis, & aliam in monte de Quenib' de duabus rodis & dim' juxta ſelionem abbatis, & totum pratum ſuum quod habet in Eſt Medue.

Habemus ibidem, ex dono ejuſdem Petri, dimidiam acram terre ſuper Tungemare.

Habemus ibidem, ex dono Iſeude filie Petri fil' Thurſtan de Barkby, tres acras & unam dim' rodam terre & unam dolam in Hardmedewe, jacentes inter campum de Barkby, ſecundùm bundas & metas.

Habemus ibidem, ex dono Petri filii Thurſtan de Barkby, duas rodas terre, quarum una jacet ſuper Sandhul, & altera que ſe extendit in Bedemoram juxta terram Radulphi avunculi ſui; & illud pratum quod ſe extendit ultra ſemitam uſque Sideſton ſuper quod pater ſuus occiſus fuerat, & quiet' clamavit nobis dimidiam acram terre que jacet in Dales, quam pater ſuus quondam tenuit.

Habemus ibidem, ex dono Roberti Haliday de Barkeby, quatuor placeas prati in prato de Barkby, ſcil', unam placeam prati jacent' in loco qui vocatur Neſſe, & unam placeam prati jacent' ex parte auſtrali juxta pontem de Anlep, & unam placeam prati in Burnardeſhul, & unam placeam prati in Sutherdole, &c.

Habemus ibidem, ex dono Rogeri Haliday de Barkeby, unam acram terre, ſcil', unam dim' acram ad Gretehon, & unam rodam in Raveneſby; & unam rodam ſuper Hunyghull.

Habemus ibidem, ex dono Joh̄is le Whyte, unam rodam terre ſuper le Branteclif.

Habemus ibidem, ex dono Agnetis fil' Yvonis de Coſington, tres rodas terre, & unam rodam & dim' & quartam partem unius rode prati, in campis de Barkeby jacent', ſecundùm bundas & metas, ut exprimuntur in cartâ XLIII^a.

Habemus ibidem, ex dono & feoffamento Joh̄is Twywell capellani & Joh̄is Anſty capellani, licentiam domini regis & domini ducis Lancaſtrie, & aliorum dominorum quorum intereſt, vis̃. annui redditûs, quondam đni Thome Walch militis. Et mem', quòd habuimus iſtos vis̃. à đno Thomâ Walch de Anlep pro quietâ clamatione piſcacionis piſcarie ſue de Anlep, quam piſcacionem habuimus ex dono Ric' l'Abbe; ſcil', quociens & quando ibi piſcari voluerimus, cum retibus & ſagenis; ſcil', pro iſtâ quietâ clamatione dedit nobis predictus Thomas predictos vis̃. recipiend' de I meſſ' & I virgat' terre in Barkby, unà cum homagio & ſervicio Willi filii Rogeri de Rotheley, qui predict' meſſ' & virgat' terre tenent in dominico. Facta fuit hec mutatio die Veneris proximâ ante feſtum Converſionis Sc̄i Pauli, anno regni regis Ric̄i Secundi poſt Conqueſtum primo. Et jam ſolvit iſtos vis̃.

Mem', quòd nos conceſſimus, & per cartam noſtram confirmavimus, Alexandro filio Walteri capellani de Barkby, & heredibus ſuis, I toftum, III acras terre, & I croftum, &c. redd' nobis per ann' IIs̃. viđ. & II gallinas.

Item nos conceſſimus, & per cartam noſtram confirmavimus, Roberto Mareſcallo de Leyc' & heredibus ſuis, pro homagio & ſervicio ſuo, I virgatam terre, cum pertin' ſuis, &c. redd' nobis per ann' vis̃. viiiđ. ut in cartis inter feoffamenta.

Item nos conceſſimus, & per cartam noſtram confirmavimus, Rogero Haliday filio Alwini de Barkby, pro homagio & ſervicio ſuo, I virgatam terre, illam, ſcil', quam pater ſuus aliquando tenuit, exceptâ unâ acrâ terre quam nobis de ſe & heredibus ſuis quiet' clamavit, &c. redd' nobis annuatim viiis̃. & vi gallinas.

Item conceſſimus, & per cartam noſtram confirmavimus, Joh̄i de Coteſmore & heredibus ſuis, I bovatam terre que fuit Barth', cum dimidio tofto uſque aquam, & dimidio crofto uſque Barkhon, que fuerunt magiſtri Bernardi, pro ſervicio & homagio ſuo, per ſervitium annuum, ſcil', unam libram piperis, vel IIđ.

Habemus confirmationem regis Henrici II. de eccleſiâ de Barkby, cum pertin'.

Require terrarium de terris domini calibus in terrario fratris W. Charyte.

Nota, quòd abbas Leyceſtrie & Rogerus de Somervile ſunt domini de Barkby, Thorp, & Hamulton, ſicut patet in computis collectorum rationabilis auxilii ad primogenitum filium regis, &c. anno regni regis Edwardi Tertii xx°, &c.

Mem', quòd pencio, ſcil', xxs̃. recuperata fuit contra Galfridum Bouer, vicarium de Barkeby, per placitum in curiâ đni regis Ricardi Secundi, termino Paſce, anno regni regis ejuſdem quinto, ut in placito quod eſt in le Chartwary.

Mem', quòd Wills Pour & heredes ſui onerantur de ſolutione vis̃. viđ. per annum Thome de Ros per abbatem Leyc', pro unâ virgatâ terre & dim', & XII acras terre, in Barkby & in Thorp, quas idem Wills tenuit de predicto abbate Leyc', ſicut patet in cartâ XIIII^a in Barkby, & in XV^a. Et ſolvunt abbati XIs̃.

Mem', quòd Wills Maſon de Thorp Barkby tenet nunc de nobis certa terras & tenementa in Barkby & Thorp Barkby, pro quibus ſolvit nobis annuatim liberè xviiis̃. viđ. ſervicium, homagium, & relevium, cum wardis & eſcaetis, &c. ſicut patet in cartâ, & in finali concordiâ. Indè nos aſſignavimus eum ſolvere đno de Ros annuatim nomine noſtro vis̃. viđ.; ſed ipſe faciet ſervitium, homagium, & relevium đno abbati; relevium, ſcil', xviis̃. viđ. ad minus.

Mem', quòd queque bovata terre, cum tenementis que Herbertus filius Jorell, & Thurſtanus & Rađus fratres Herberti, & Joh̄es filius Thome de Coteſmerâ, tenuerunt, debent reddere nobis annuatim IIIIs̃. viđ. ſicut reddere conſueverunt priori & conventui de Trentham, ſicut patet per compoſitionem inter nos.

Habemus ibidem, ex dono Radulphi filii ſacerdotis de Barkby, II rodas terre & unam rodam prati & dim', quarum una roda eſt ſuper Waltidis apud albam petram, & altera roda apud Horneſtumb, que ſe extendit uſque Saltegate; & roda prati que eſt in Longedale, & dim' roda prati ad petram.

Habemus ibidem, ex dono Walteri le Whytte de Barkeby, dimidiam bovatam terre, cum pertin' ſuis, illam, ſcil', quam Willus fil' Herberti ſibi dedit; que dim' bovat' terre continet in ſe VIII acras & dim' acram prati in Neſſe.

Habemus ibidem, ex dono Roberti capellani, fil' Willi le Ferr^r de Leyc', unam virgatam terre, cum pertin', illam, ſcil', quam Robertus Mareſcallus diſronavit per breve Henrici đni regis in curiâ abbatis Leyc' erga Alwinum Haliday, &c. Mem', quòd dedimus iſtam predictam virgatam terre, cum pertin', predicto Roberto Mareſcallo & heredibus ſuis, & per cartam noſtram eis conceſſimus, pro homagio & ſervicio ſuo tenend' de nobis; ipſe & heredes ſui reddend' nobis annuatim pro omni ſervicio ad nos pertinent' dim' marcam.

Habemus ibidem, ex quietâ clamatione Joh̄is de Noverey junioris, unam heyam, cum pertin' ſuis, jacent' inter communem paſturam de Thurmaſton & Thorp ex unâ parte, & communem paſturam de Barkby & Northorp ex alterâ.

Habemus ibidem, ex dono & quietâ clamatione Alexandri filii Walteri capellani, unum toftum quod eſt inter duo tofta Thurſtani, & tres ſeliones terre in culturâ, videlicet, de Brow, & quinque ſeliones terre deſuper toftum Alberni. Item unum croftum quod eſt juxta domum Walteri ſacerdotis.

Habemus in Thorp Barkby, ex dono Petri de Lincoln', medietatem unius crofti quod vocatur Thorpcroft; que medietas jacet uſque occident' cum ſtanno adjacente & foſſato in cormitis illius crofti & ſtagni, cum omnibus pertinentiis. Item habemus, per eandem cartam, & ex dono ejuſdem, redditum XIs̃. & viđ. videlicet, IIIIs̃. de unâ virgatâ terre quam Wills le Powr de ipſo tenet in Barkby; & IIIIs̃. & viđ. de quartâ parte unius virgate & quartâ parte unius bovate terre, cum tofto & crofto, que idem Wills de ipſo tenet in Thorp; & IIs̃. de uno tofto quod Alanus de Thorp de ipſo tenet in Thorp; & XIIđ. de uno tofto quod Ranulphus de Radclif de ipſo tenet in Thorp ſupradictâ.

Habemus in Barkby, ex dono & confirmatione Rogeri de Barkby clerici, annuum redditum XIs̃. & viđ. videlicet, IIIIs̃. de unâ virgatâ terre quam W. Powr de ipſo tenet in Barkby, &c. ut in predictâ cartâ proximè precedente, ſcil', Petri de Lincoln', &c. ut in cartâ LIIII^a.

Habemus in Barkby, ex dono & confirmatione Joh̄is Moleſon & Alicie uxoris ejus, & ex perquiſito fratris Willi Charyte quondam prioris, unum croftum quod jacet inter venellum vocat' le Vicars-lane ex parte orientali, & terram quam Wills Brown tenet ex parte occident', extendens ſe à campo vocat' le Crokfeld ex parte boreali uſque terram Joh̄is Pour ex parte auſtrali, ut in cartâ III in libro de Chartwary. Et totum datum eſt conventui ad duo dat' per dictum W. Charyte. Modò in tenurâ Willi Browne.

Reſolutiones; ſcil', canonicis de Trentham VIII marcas & dim'; đno de Ros vis̃. viđ. Archidiacono Leyc' pro procuratione viis̃. viđ. ob. q̃.

Require conſuetudines tenentium in fine libri.

Habemus ibidem liberam warennam in omnibus terris dominicis noſtris. Et habemus ibi weyfe & ſtreyf. Omnes tenentes noſtri de Barkby venient ad viſum franc' noſtri de Thurmaſton. Et ſolvent ad commune fyn xiiđ. Et omnes ſolvent in ingreſſu domino abbati ſicut poſſint finire cum ipſo.

Quilibet tenens ibidem ad voluntatem domini dabit Domino poſt mortem ſecundum animal.

Mem', quòd habemus in Barkeby xii virgatas terre, ut patet in finali concordiâ inter nos & Robertum Ros; & ſimilitèr de aliis cartis & evidentiis noſtris. Et ſic ſolvimus ex antiquo ad ſcutagium pro xii virgatis terre, ſcil', pro quâlibet virgatâ iiiđ. ſicut pateat ſcrutanti evidentias noſtras.

Mem', quòd ſolebamus habere cccc arietes paſcentes in campis de Barkby, & ultra[1].

Habemus in *Thorp Barkby* decimam garbarum & feni, lini, & canabi, in campis creſcent', pertinent' ad rectoriam de Barkby. Et habemus totam decimam feni de hadys & leys ibidem, & in Hamulton.

Habemus in Thorp Barkby, ex dono Petri de Lincoln', medietatem unius crofti uſque orientem, que ſe extendit uſque villam de Hamulton, & homagium & ſervicium Galfridi Poreſmouch, &c. Et redditum ixs̃. & viiđ. ob̄. videlicet, unam virgatam terre quam dictus Galfridus tenuit de ipſo in Suth Croxton, & unius tofti & crofti, & trium ſelionum illius tofti & crofti.

Habemus ibi, ex dono Rogeri de Barkby, medietatem unius crofti quod vocatur Thorp croft; que medietas jacet ex parte orientali illius crofti, cum ſtagno adjacente, & cum circuitu illius crofti & ſtagni.

Habemus conceſſionem Ric̃i de Branteby, ut in v^a^ cartâ; & conceſſionem Wiłłi filii Henrici de Thorp, ut in vi^a^ cartâ, ad infoſſand' & ad includend' predictum croftum, &c. ut in cartis.

Habemus conceſſionem, confirmationem, & quietam clamationem Rogeri Wylughby de predicto crofto, cum ſtagno, circuitu ſtagni, cum domibus, foſſatis, & in communâ paſture, vel aque, vel aiſiamenti, &c.

Habemus ibi, ex dono Wiłłi Harbard de Barkby, i rodam terre & dim' in illâ culturâ que vocatur Stoteldole; illam, ſcil', rodam & dimidiam que jacet inter ſemitam fontis ex unâ parte, & terram Rogeri fil' Walteri ex alterâ, in dictâ culturâ, ut in cartâ viii^a^.

Habemus, ex venditione & quietâ clamatione Wiłłi filii Herberti de Barkby, tres acras terre ſuper Caleborge in campo de Thorp, juxta culturam domini de Hamulton, pertinentes ad illam virgatam terre quam tenuit de nobis in villâ de Barkby, per ſervicium xviđ. per annum; ita quòd de cetero pro reſiduo illius virgate terre ipſe & heredes ſui reddant plenum redditum, ſcil', xviđ.

Habemus ibi, ex dono Roberti Puher', & confirmatione Petri de Linc', & conſenſu đni Rob̄ti Ros, unam bovatam terre & dim'; unde habemus finem levatum in curiâ đni regis, &c. ut patet in cartâ vii^a^, cartâ x^a^, & in cartâ xiiii^a^, infra cartas de Barkby.

Habemus in Thorp Barkby & in Hamulton decimam feni de hadys & leys; &, pro decimâ feni pratorum, habemus iii pecias prati nobis aſſignat', &c. ut in decimâ feni, que reddit per ann' viiis̃.

Tenentes ad voluntatem.

Wiłłs Stevens tenet ibidem i croftum valens per annum xxs̃. redd' cum firmâ de Barkeby.

Idem Wiłłs tenet tres acras, i croftum, quondam Joħis Bochar, & redd' xiiđ.; & illud croftum modò includitur priori crofto.

Rob̄tus Maſon tenet i toftum, i bovatam terre; & redd' viis̃. iiiiđ.

Tenentes liberi.

Joħes Thorp tenet i cotagium & iii rodam terre, & redd' liberè viđ. & ſectam curie.

Wiłłs Maſon tenet unum meſſ', unam virgatam terre [& in Barkby[2]]; & redd' xis̃. viđ. homagium, relevium, ſectam curie, maritagium, &c.

Habemus ibidem, pro decimâ feni, viiis̃. per annum, per firmarium noſtrum.

Decima garbarum redditur inter grana.

Mem', quòd Joħes Maſon de Thorp Barkby fecit homagium đno W. Sadyngton, abbati Leyc', in capellâ Sc̄i Auguſtini, die Animarum, anno regni regis H. VI^ti^ poſt Conqueſtum xii°, pro i meſſ', iii bovatis terre, prati, & paſture, in Barkby, & pro i meſſ' & i virgatâ terre in Thorp Barkby, que tenentur de đno abbate per ſervicium vis̃. homagium, wardam, & relevium, in Barkby; & per ſervicium xis̃. homagium, wardam, & relevium, in Thorp Barkby.

Et mem', quòd Wiłłs Maſon de Thorp Barkby fecit homagium đno Joħi Pomeroy abbati Leyc', anno regni Edwardi regis IIII. vii°, pro eiſdem meſſ', terris, &c. in clauſtro Abbathie, coram đno W. Charite tunc priore, Tho' Lathbury armigero, & aliis[3].

Habuimus quondam in *Hamulton* unam capellam, decimam garbarum & feni, pertinent' ad eccleſiam de Barkby, que, ſecundùm matriculum epiſcopi, debuit deſerviri tribus diebus in ſeptimanâ per matricem eccleſiam.

Item vicarius de Barkby tenebatur ad deſerviend' illos tres dies per ſententiam dat' coram judicibus ordinariis in eccleſiâ Omnium Sc̄orum apud Darby, &c.

Habuimus ibidem unam virgatam terre, que aſſignata fuit capelle Sc̄i Joħis Baptiſte in eâdem villâ, cum tofto uno juxta virgultum, & iiii ſelionibus, & terrâ quam Adelicia tenuit in Thorp de predictâ virgatâ terre; que omnia Paulus abbas & conventus conceſſerunt Herberto filio Jocelini ſacerdotis de Barkby, tenend' de nobis per ſervicium xviđ. per ann', ſicut patet inter cartas feoffamentorum in Hamulton.

Item habuimus x acras terre, ut patet per cartam Wiłłi de Ros, đni de Hamulton, in Barkby; & ſicut patet per finem levatum in curiâ đni regis, & in placito & in finali concordiâ que fuerunt inter nos & Robertum de Ros & Yſabellam uxorem ejus; unde ſolvimus ad ſcutagium quando accidit, pro iſtis x acris, iiiđ. ob̄.

Habemus ibidem, de unâ bovatâ terre & dimidiâ in campis de Thorp & Hamulton, & de unâ culturâ ad caput gardini Ricardi filii Geraldi de Hamulton, & iiii ſelionibus ſuper Blye, & quinque ſelionibus ſuper Brodale, liberum redditum, ſcil', xđ. per annum à Ricardo filio Geraldi de Hamulton, que omnia frater Paulus & conventus Leyc' dederunt dicto Ric̄o & heredibus pro homagio & ſervicio ſuo. Et hoc factum eſt per finalem concordiam in curiâ đni regis.

Habemus ibidem, ex dono Walteri filii Wiłłi Herbert de Barkby, iiis̃. liberè exeunt' de unâ bovatâ terre Gerardi filii Ric' de Hamulton, ut patet per cartam; homagium & relevium.

Habemus ibidem, ex dono Gerardi de Hamulton, iiiis̃. liberè recipiend' ab ipſo vel heredibus ſuis. Et poſſumus diſtringere heredes ſuos, vel quoſcunque aſſignatos ſuos, pro dicto redditu ubicunque voluerimus in feodo ſuo, ut patet per cartam ſuam.

Habemus jam tantùm viis̃. xđ. liberè in Hamulton à Ricardo Wylloby, qui tenet de nobis in capite, vel heredibus ſuis, homagium & ſervicium, cum eſcaetis, pro certis terris ibidem.

Require pro decimâ feni in decimâ feni infra[4].

Habemus in *Thurmodeſton* capellam & decimam garbarum & feni pertinent' ad eccleſiam de Barkby, ex dono Roberti le Powr'.

Decima garbarum redd' inter grana.

Et mem', quòd in Thurmodeſton ſunt due capelle; quarum una eſt de feodo comitis Winton', & pertinet ad eccleſiam de Belgrave, que debet deſerviri per capellanum reſidentem per matricem eccleſiam. Altera eſt de feodo comitis Leyc', & pertinet ad eccleſiam de Barkby, que debet deſerviri per matricem eccleſiam tribus diebus in ſeptimanâ, ut patet in matriculo, & ut patet per ſententiam datam coram judicibus ordinariis in eccleſiâ Omnium Sanctorum apud Darby.

Et notandum, quòd, cùm diverſe lites & diſcordie fuerunt inter abbatem Leyc' & rectorem de Belgrave ſuper decimis molendini de Belgrave, & ſuper certis decimis garbarum de Thurmedeſton, & infra fines & limites de Barkby; ſic tandem concordati ſunt, die Lune prox' poſt feſtum Aſſumptionis beate Marie, A. D. 1350; ſcil', quòd rectores eccleſie de Belgrave qui pro tempore fuerint, nomine ſuo & eccleſie ſue de Belgrave predicte, percipient à modo decimas de predicto molendino, & decimas de duabus virgatis terre in campis ville de Thurmedeſton jacentibus, que jam ſunt in tenurâ Joh̄is Alye & Joh̄is Tyrlyngton de Northorp, quorum uterque tenet unam virgatam terre.

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[1] Charyte's Rentale, fol. xii. a.—xiv. a.

[2] Theſe words are an interlineation in the original.

[3] Charyte's Rentale, fol. cxxxviii. b. cxxxix. a.

[4] Ibid. fol. lx. b.

Prefati religioſi abbas & conventus, nomine ſuo & monaſterii ſui, percipiēt & penès ſe retinebant veras & integras decimas de quâdam culturâ que vocatur Clipſtherne, de quibus priùs fuit diſcordia, ut patet per compoſitionem. Et mem', quòd predicta cultura vocata Clipſtherne jam includitur in boſco noſtro de Stokkyng, ut dicitur.

Habemus ibidem, ex dono fundatoris noſtri, iii carucatas terre & i virgatam terre; ſcil', xiii virgatas terre in villanagio, ut patet in cartâ originali Roberti Boſſu fundatoris noſtri, & ex confirmatione regis Henrici II. &c. quarum quiſque liberè reddere ſolebat per annum xii s̄. i gallinam, & opa.

Item habemus ibidem, ex dono Petronelle comitiſſe Leyc', cum corpore ſuo, totum pratum ſuum de Thurmedeſton vocat' Belholme, &c. ut in cartâ ſuâ primâ.

Habemus ibidem, ex dono Henrici de Anlep, iiii virgatas terre, cum capitali meſſuagio, ut in cartâ xxi^{a}, ubi jam moratur Witts Skeyth. Nota, quòd agitur de terrâ Henrici Anlep predict' à cartâ xi^{a} uſque ad cartam xxv^{am} incluſivè; in quâ habemus quietam clamationem Mariorie uxoris ſue de predict' iiii virgatis terre, ut ratione dotis ſue.

Habemus totum jus & clameum, dominium, & ſervitium, quod Rogerus de Quincy habuit in iiii virgatis, unâ bovatâ, & x buttis terre, in Thurmaſton, quas tunc habuit ibi, & modò prior de Caldwell, &c. ut in cartâ vi^{a}. Inquire pro illo ſervicio.

Require pro decimâ feni in decimâ feni poſtea.

Habemus terram ibidem, cum ſequelâ eam tenentium, & domos aliquorum liberè tenentium, ſicut patebit inferiùs, cum viſu franciplegii iiii hominum prioris de Caldwell, quas Henricus abbas emit de Rogero comite Winton' pro xxxiii marcis, ut patet in cartâ vi^{a}.

Habemus octo ſolidatos redditûs, quos Henricus Abbas emit de Witto Kyforde pro vi marcis.

Habemus, ex dono Rogeri Quinci comitis de Winton', homagium & ſervicium Elie de Lyndeſey & Alicie uxoris ſue, de iiii virgatis terre quas dicti Elias & Alicia uxor ejus nobis dederunt cum corporibus, cum omnibus aſiamentis, libertatibus, & liberis conſuetudinibus, cum viſu franciplegii, homagio, ſervicio, & omnibus aliis eſcaetis, ut in cartâ v^{a}.

Habemus confirmationem Rogeri Quincy de iiii bovatis terre quas Henricus Anlep dedit nobis, cum toftis, croftis, & omnibus aliis pertinentiis.

Habemus quietam clamationem ejuſdem, nobis fact' & tenentibus noſtris in predictâ terrâ vel toftis manentibus, de viſu franciplegii, cum omnibus aliis ſectis que de terrâ vel pro terrâ exigi potuit.

Habemus quietam clamationem eiſdem factam Henrici de Anlep, de wardâ Foreſte vocat' Northhaye, que de jure ſpectabat ad virgatam terre quam dictus Henricus emit de Roberto filio Thurſtani.

Item habemus diverſas parcellas terrarum & pratorum ex diverſis donatoribus, ut patet per cartas, &c.

Habemus, ex dono Henrici filii Herberti de Barkby, iiii ſeliones terre, cum paſturâ xx ovium & unius averii, & totum pratum Ade Ketilborn in Neſſe.

Habemus, ex dono Witti de Galby, ii rodas & dim' & i ſelionem.

Habemus, ex dono Thurſtani filii Witti de Thurmaſton, ii virgatas terre de feodo de Barkby, quas Ada Ketilborn de patre ſuo tenuit, & pater ſuus Petro de Lincoln' d̄no de Barkby dedit, & ipſe abbathie Leyc' dedit; unde habemus finem levatum in curiâ domini regis de unâ carucatâ terre, cum pertin', &c. ut patet in finali concordiâ inter nos & Robertum Ros, &c. ut in Barkby habetur. Et ſolvimus ad ſcutagium, quum accidit, pro quâlibet virgatâ iſtius carucate, xiii đ.

Mem', quòd dn̄s Wittmus de Cloun abbas & dn̄s W. Keyrby habuerunt wardas heredum terrarum, &c. in Thurmaſton, que nuper fuerunt W. Stevyns, ſicut patet in Rotulo fratris G. de Leyc', in computo ſuo de ingreſſibus, releviis, &c. Et dn̄s W. Keyrby vendidit wardam & heredes predictarum terrarum pro xl. lī. ſicut patet in quodam Rotulo.

Item dn̄s Abbas habuit wardam filii Thome Fabri de Thurmaſton x annis, & vii s̄. vi đ. per annum, ſicut patet in Rotulo de ingreſſibus.

Habemus ibi, ex dono Ric̄i filii Herberti, ii acras prati juxta dominicum pratum abbatis Leyc'.

Item habemus, ex dono ejuſdem, ii acras prati jacentes juxta ſtagnum molendini de Burſtall.

Habemus, ex dono Robert̄i filii Thurſtani, unam partem prati ad Limeſtalende.

Habemus duos ſeliones terre in wong que jacet inter terram Thurſtani Botle & terram Thurſtani juxta aquam, ex dono Witti filii Joh̄is filii Ketilbern.

Habemus, ex dono Joh̄is Ketilbern, ii rodas & dim' terre.

Habemus, ex dono ejuſdem, i placeam prati voc' Holm, jacent' in prato boreali de Thurmaſton, redd' indè annuatim i đ. Et habemus quietam clamationem ejuſdem commune paſture illius placee ex alterâ parte Sore voc' le Hurſt, in Northorp-more, ſic quòd licet nobis includere, infoſſare, & ſtagnum levare.

Habemus, ex dono ejuſdem, i acram terre, & ii rodas terre, duos ſeliones, & dimidiam acram prati, jacent' in Neſſe, benè limitat'.

Habemus, ex dono ejuſdem, ii ſeliones jacentes pro i rodâ & dimid'.

Mem', quòd Thurmaſton reddit xii lī. xix s̄. iiii đ. q̄. iiii flect', viii raſus gingeberi, ii flores roſarum, & quarterium piperis, & ret', ſicut patet in Rotulo Rogeri Pynchebek, cujus dat' eſt anno Domini m°ccclxxxx°vii°.

Habemus, ex dono ejuſdem, dim' acram jacent' in Overfurlong.

Habemus quietam clamationem ejuſdem de dimidiâ acrâ prati jacent' ſuper Brodwong.

Habemus, ex dono ejuſdem, v rodas quas Matilda Dodeman tenuit.

Habemus, ex dono ejuſdem, iii rodas & ii rodas terre, & unam placeam prati, ſub Lawnhath.

Habemus quietam clamationem ejuſdem de quinque rodis & dim' terre in Honyakar.

Habemus donationem & quietam clamationem de medietate unius molendini ventritici, cum medietate ſitûs ejuſdem, per Wittm filium Petri Carpentarii.

Habemus, ex dono Joh̄is filii Witti Avicie de Thurmedeſton, dim' acram prati jacent' in prato de Thurm' ſub Anlep, unde ſolvimus annuatim collegio Sc̄i Mart̄i Oxon'[1] i đ.; modò in tenurâ Joh̄is Drayton.

Habemus, ex dono ejuſdem, unum toftum, cum pertin', quondam Samuelis de Thurmedeſton.

Habemus, ex dono Witti Alnath de Thurm', unam rodam jacentem in le Ryefurlong.

Habemus, ex dono & quietâ clamatione Roberti Preſbyteri, filii Thome Preſt de Thurmaſton, paſturam unius virgate, cum omnibus pertinentibus, in campis de Thurm' & Barkby.

Habemus, ex dono Rob̄erti Wyſman, tres rodas prati in Longrake.

Habemus, ex dono Roberti filii Bertrami de Helegate, dim' acram & dim' rodam prati.

Habemus, ex dono Simonis filii Witti Oſmundi, i placeam terre, cum pertin', in Thurm', ex oppoſito le haw inter terram canonicorum & terram quam Hugo Barry aliquando tenuit.

Mem' de uno ſelione ſuper le Langelondes in cartis lxi, lxii, lxiii.

Habemus, ex dono Witti filii Martini de Hertford, i toftum, cum edificiis & pertin', & iii ſeliones terre ſuper Longelondes; que tofta & iii ſeliones fuerunt Samuelis Molendinarii. Et habemus i rodam prati jacentem juxta Bellholm.

Habemus, ex dono Roberti capellani, filii Thome Preſt, viginti ſeliones & vii rodas prati, cum paſturâ, i bovatam terre, &c.

Mem', quòd d̄nus Willm̄s de Cloune, abbas mon' beate Marie de Pratis Leyc', conceſſit Rob̄to Foſter de Thurmaſton, hered' & aſſignatis ſuis, cuſtodiam & maritagium Joh̄is filii Witti de Morton de Thurmaſton, qui in manibus ejuſdem d̄ni abbatis devenerat ratione minoris etatis dicti Joh̄is, filii & heredis dicti Witti de

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[1] See page 7.

Morton, pro certis terris & tenementis de dicto đno abbate tent' in villâ de Thurmaſton, &c. habend' & tenend' dictam cuſtodiam & maritagium predicti Joħis à die confectionis preſentium uſque ad plenam etatem ipſius Joħis, ſine contradictione ſive impedimento dicti đni abbatis, ſeu alicujus alterius nomine ſuo quoviſmodo. Conceſſit etiam idem dn̄s abbas, quòd, ſi predictus Joħes infra etatem decedat, ſicut quòd Agnes & Joħa ſorores Joħis ſupradicti, ſeu altera illarum, ſuccedant ſeu ſuccedat in hereditatem dictarum terrarum & tenementorum, &, ratione minoris etatis earundem, ſeu earum alterius, tam cuſtodia quàm maritagium dictarum Agnetis & Alicie in manibus ejuſdem đni abbatis iterum cadere debuiſſet, quòd, dictâ minore etate non obſtante, cuſtodia vel maritagium dictarum Agnetis & Alicie, ſeu earum alterius, dicto Roberto cedatur uſque ad plene etatis earundem, ſeu earum alterius, completionem. In cujus rei teſtimonium, tam ſigillum dicti đni abbatis quàm ſigillum dicti Roberti hiis indenturis alternatim ſunt appenſa. Dat' in abbathiâ Leyc', in feſto Sc̄i Barnabi Apoſtoli, anno regni regis Edwardi Tertii poſt Conqueſtum triceſimo anno, ut patet per indenturam inter partes.

Thurmaſton reddebat xxiiii lī. xv s̄.; modò xii lī. xiiii s̄.

Parcelle liberi redditûs per diverſos donatores nobis allat'.

Habemus de Waltero de Evyngton iii s̄. quartam partem unius libre piperis, & i flectam, ſcil', de illo tenemento quod Joħes Dodeman & Wiƚƚs Morker tenent ii s̄. & quartam partem i libre piperis. De ten' quod Thomas filius Elie capellani tenet v đ. Et de unâ acrâ terre quam Wiƚƚs filius Avicie tenet ii đ. Et de tenemento quod Thomas Preſt tenet iii đ. Et de i ſelione quem Wiƚƚs de Dauby tenet ii đ. Et de tenemento quod Wiƚƚs filius Oſmundi tenet i flectam, cum omn' product', homag', ſervic', &c.

Item habemus, ex dono Joħis Ketilbern, ii đ. ob̄.; videlicet, de Simone Molendinario, i đ. pro viii rod' & dim' terre. De Agnete uxore Walteri Prepoſiti i đ. pro iii acris. Et de Hawyſâ Dodman & heredibus W. Morker ob̄. pro dim' acre terre, cum predict' homag', &c.

Item habemus, ex dono Wiƚƚi filii Joħis Ketilbern, x đ. annuatim de i meſſ' & ſeptem rodis terre que Henricus Barcarius quondam tenuit; & homagium & totum ſervitium Joħis Dodman & W. Morkar.

Item habemus, ex dono Joħis Ketilbern, i đ. annui redditûs de Roberto Wyſman de i prato in Neſſe, cum homagio predicti Roberti.

Item habemus, ex dono predicti Joħis, i đ. ob̄. q̃. & octavam partem i libre piperis, & i flectam, de unâ bovatâ terre quondam Joħis Evyngton.

Item habemus, ex dono ejuſdem Joħis, unam placeam que aliquando fuit capitale meſſ' ſuum, que jacet inter toftum Thome Broun & aquam de Sore, & in quodam ſervitario quod jacet juxta aquam de Sore. Et totum jus & clameum quod habuit in ſervicium unius radicis gingeberi adpēt' de Michaele Carpent' pro iii acris terre; & in ſervicium unius clavi gariefoli de Simone de Hamilton, pro dim' acr' terre, & in toto dominico & ſervicio quod habuit in villâ de Thurmodeſton.

Item habemus, ex dono Joħis Ketilbern, i đ. & i florem roſe de Wiƚƚo Oſmund; & i dolam prati in Langworth quantum in ipſo prato ad i virgatam terre pertinet.

Item habemus, ex dono ejuſdem Joħis, ii đ. ob̄. de Wiƚƚo filio Avicie, pro vi rodis terre, ſcil', jac' in le Wong; & dim' acram prati uſque Onlep.

Item habemus, ex dono ejuſdem, i đ. & quadrant' de iii acris terre quas Petrus Carpentarius tenet.

Item habemus, ex dono ejuſdem, iii đ. ob̄. & iiii partes i libre piperis, pro i bovatâ terre quondam Wiƚƚi Alnath, cum homagio.

Item habemus, ex dono ejuſdem Joħis, homagium & ſervicium Wiƚƚi Sparow pro tenemento quod idem Wiƚƚs tenet de ipſo, videlicet, i đ. adpēt'.

Item habemus, ex dono ejuſdem, vi đ. de unâ bovatâ terre quondam Yſabelle de Glenfeld.

Item habemus, ex dono Gerardi de Hamulton, totum jus & clameum nativitatis ſeu villanagii de Symone de Thurmaſton, filii Regin' Cole de Hamulton, & de totâ ſequelâ ejus, & de omnibus catallis ejus.

Habemus viſum franc', cum omnibus libertatibus ad viſum pertin', ex dono Rog̃i Quincy, de tenentibus iiii virgatarum terre Henrici Anlep, de tenentibus iiii virgatas terre quondam Elie Lynſey, de tenentibus iiii virg' & dim' prioris de Caldwell, & de diverſis aliis liberè tenentibus in Thurmaſton, ſicut patet in cartis ejuſdem Rogeri comitis ibidem; & quas quidem libertates, cum ceteris, Henricus abbas emit de predicto comite pro xxxiii marcis, ſicut patet in le Pyn.

Item habemus, ex dono Edwardi filii Joħis Lewyn, partem unius tofti que fuit Jordanis perſone de Carlton; & totum terram & ten' quod fuit patris ſui Joħis Lewyn in Thurmodeſton.

Item habemus quietam clamationem Thome filii Preſt de xxiii ſelionibus & vii rodis prati.

Item habemus quietam clamationem Wiƚƚi filii Joħis Lewyn de omnibus terris, tenementis, & redditibus, que pater ſuus tenuit in Thurmodeſton per ſervic' iii s̄. vi đ. & ii s̄. ii đ. ut in cartâ centeſimâ. Nota benè hanc cartam, que multa continet.

Item habemus, ex dono Thurſton de Galby, ob̄. de dim' acr' prati quondam Hugonis Fabri.

Item habemus, ex dono Roberti Fabri & Agnetis Qᵉnyl, iiii đ. pro iii rodis terre & i rod' prati.

Item habemus quietam clamationem Roberti filii Regin' de dim' virgat' terre, cum pertin', quam Joħes le Wyn & Matilda uxor ejus de eo tenuerunt, cum homagio & relevio.

Item habemus, ex conceſſione & quietâ clamatione Thurſtani de Stotton & Matilde uxoris ejus, x đ. de Wiƚƚo filio Avicie de Thurm', de uno tofto, cum pertin', quod jacet inter toftum quod Regin' Sturtſul aliquando tenuit & toftum quod Robertus Thomas aliquando tenuit, & abuttat ſuper altam viam.

Require terrarium de terris dominicalibus & de ii virgatis terre, de quibus rector de Belgrave habet decimas, & de unâ virgatâ terre W. Belgrave, in terrario fratris W. Charyte.

Summa acrarum terre & pratorum ex dono fundatoris noſtri & aliorum benefactorum in campis de Thurmaſton.

Summa acrarum terre de dono fundatoris, ſ. tⁱñ capit' & unius virgate terre, $\overset{\text{xx}}{\text{xii}}$viii acre, iii rod' & vii buttis; ſumma acrarum prati xxv acre.

Summa acrarum terre de iiii virgatis terre de dono Elie Lyndeſey, $\overset{\text{xx}}{\text{iii}}$ acre i rod' terre; ſumma acrarum prati xiii acre.

Summa acrarum terre de iiii virgatis terre de dono Henrici Anlep, $\overset{\text{xx}}{\text{iiii}}$iii acre, iii rod' & dim'; ſumma acrarum prati xxi acre ii rod'.

Summa acrarum unius virgate terre adquiſite per Wiƚƚm Blakeberd, nativum noſtrum, xvii acre; ſumma acrarum prati ii acre.

Summa omnium acrarum terre ccccxxviii acre per minus, &c. Summa omnium acrarum prati, $\overset{\text{xx}}{\text{iii}}$ acre & dim', & dim' rod'.

Tenentes ad voluntatem.

Thomas Port' tenet i meſſ', ii tofta, ii virgat' terre & dim', & i pyle ad finem ejuſdem ſelionis; & redd' xxvi s̄.; opera.

Rogerus Broxby tenet i virgatam terre & dim'; & redd' xii s̄.; opera.

Wiƚƚs Skeyth tenet capitale meſſ', iii tofta, unam virgatam terre & i quart'; & redd' xxvi s̄. ii đ.; opera.

Thomas Hynde (modò Ric̄us Turton) tenet i meſſ', i toftum, ii virgat' terre & quart', & redd' xviii s̄. x đ.; opera.

Thomas Walkar tenet i meſſ' & i rod' prati juxta Belholm; & ii rod' terre, quarum una jacet ſuper Brownſol, & alia extendens à Lampnars juxta commune balke; & redd' vi s̄.

Joħes Alye tenet i meſſ', i croftum, ii virgat' terre; & redd' xvii s̄. i gallinam; opera. (Modò predictus Joħes Aly accepit illud meſſ', toftum, & virgat' terre, per rotul' curie, que Robertus Lambert tenuit.)

Robertus Lambert tenet i meſſ', i croftum, i virgatam terre, redd' ix s̄. vi đ. i gallum; opera.

Joħes Dreyton tenet ii meſſ', iii virgat' terre; redd' xxviii s̄. viii đ. iiii gallinas.

Joħes Tyrlyngton tenet i meſſ', ii virgat' terre, redd' xv s̄. i gallinam.

Wiƚƚs Schankton tenet i meſſ', ii crofta, ii virgat' terre, & i acram; redd' xix s̄. i đ. iiii gallinas.

Robertus Reynald tenet i meſſ', iii crofta, ii virgat' terre & dim'; redd' xxviis̃. viiiđ. iii gallinas.

Ricardus Gybſon tenet i meſſ' & i croftum, i virgat' terre & dim'; redd' xvs̃. iiiiđ. ii gallinas.

Wil̄l̄s Skeyth tenet unum cotagium, quod Joh̄es Lynle nuper tenuit; redd' iiis̃. i gallinam.

Joh̄es Reynold tenet le Mylncroft; & redd' ad voluntatem xvđ.

Brodmedow redd' xviiis̃.; & dividitur inter diverſos tenentes noſtros.

Summa redditûs xilī. xviis̃. viđ.; preter unam peciam prati, que eſt in tenurâ Joh̄is Hanſon de Burſtal, Seyntmarymedow vocat', valent' per ann' xs̃.

Summa virgat' terre xxii & dim', una acra, & iii rode.

Liberi tenentes.

Eccleſia de Syſton, pro ii acris terre modò in tenurâ Joh̄is Lye, redd' iđ.

Prior de Caldwel tenet iiii meſſ', iiii virg' & dim', per ſervic' viiđ. & ſect' curie.

Joh̄es Draper tenet in capite i meſſ' & i quart' terre, cum prato, quondam W. Atthehall; redd' iis̃. iiiđ. homagium & ſervicium.

Idem Joh̄es tenet iii meſſ' & dim' virgat' terre, quondam predicti W. Atthehall; & redd' viiđ. ob̄.

Idem Joh̄es tenet ii meſſ' & i quart' terre, cum prato quondam predicti W. Atthehall, nuper Amicie Laundr'; redd' iis̃. iiiđ.

Idem Joh̄es tenet i meſſ' & vi acras terre & dim', nuper predicte Amicie; redd' iis. iiiđ. & tenet per ſervicium militare.

Idem Joh̄es tenet i meſſ' nuper dicte Amicie; redd' per ann' ii raſynes[1] zinzeberi, & i flectam, i bozon'.

Idem Joh̄es tenet i meſſ' & dim' virgat' terre nuper dicte Amicie; redd' viiđ. ob̄.

Summa, viiis̃. & relevium viiis̃. ad minus.

Indè allocantur dicto Joh̄i Draper iiiis̃. pro i tenemento & ii rod' terre, & i rod' & dim' prati, quondam Wil̄l̄i Blakberd.

Mem', quòd Rob' Kyng modò tenet i meſſ', v toſta, dim' virgat' terre, i quart', iii acras & i rod' terre, de predictis terris quondam Joh̄is Draper; relevium iis̃.

Item Joh̄es Bylt de Baro modò tenet i meſſ', ii toſta, dim' virgatam terre, i quart', iii acras & i rod' terre, de predictis terris quondam Joh̄is Draper; relevium xxiđ.

Mem', quòd dictus Joh̄es Draper fecit homagium ſuum đno Wyl̄l̄o Sadynton, abbati Leyc', in capellâ Sc̄i Auguſtini, die Animarum, anno regni regis Henrici Sexti poſt Conqueſtum xii°, coram Joh̄e Mayell, Ric̄o Taylord, Wyl̄l̄o Friſsby, & aliis, pro dictis terris & tenementis. Et tenet per ſervicium militare, ſicut patet in Rotulo curiali, cujus dat' eſt in anno regni regis H. Quinti vii°.

Prepoſitus de Shene tenet i virgat' terre cum crofto; redd' iiđ. & i florem roſe.

Quere terrarium unius virgate terre in terrario fratris Wil̄l̄i Charyte.

Joh̄es Belgrave tenet de nobis in capite dim' virgat', quondam Joh̄is Swynton, nuper Thome Maundwyle; redd' iđ. ob̄. q^a^, & octavam partem i libre piperis, & i flectam.

Idem, pro dim' acr' prati in Longholme, & dim' acr' inter pratum noſtrum & pratum quondam Reginaldi Fabri, redd' q^a^.

Idem tenet unam bovatam in Northorp-feld, quondam Thome Maundvyle, nuper in tenurâ W. Sowter; redd' iiiiđ.

Ep̄s Lyncoln', pro i toſto & dim' virgat' terre, redd' iiiđ. & i quarter' piperis.

Rob' Rewars, pro dim' acr' prati vocat' Moldehalle-acr', redd' q^a^ & ſect' curie.

Joh̄es Reynolds, pro vi rod' terre, quondam Wil̄l̄i Bateman, redd' iđ. ob̄.; modò ep̄s Linc'.

Joh̄es Stanton tenet de nobis in capite pro iii virgatis terre, &c. quondam Joh̄is Morton, poſtea Ric̄i Hotoſt; redd' vs̃. iiiđ. ob̄. un' quart' piperis, & i flect', cum ſect' curie; ſcil', pro i meſſ', ii bovatis terre, & xxviii acris & dim' terre, & iii rodis prati, quondam H. Morcar.

Idem Joh̄es Stanton, pro dim' acr' quondam predicti Henrici Morcar, ob̄.

Idem Joh̄es, pro dim' acrâ terre quondam predicti H. Morcar, iiđ.

Idem, pro v acris, quondam W. Wyſman, aliàs vocat' Preſt, & pro toto prato illius dim' virgat' terre quam Rogerus de Coſyngton tenuit, ixđ.

Idem, pro unâ peciâ prati in Neſhe, continent' v rodas prati, redd' iđ.

Dn̄s de Northfolk, pro i bovat' terre, redd' iđ. flectam, & roſam.

Willm̄s Stevyns (tenet in capite), pro i meſſ', i virgat', & dim' acr' prati, pro crofto & bovat' terre & ix rod'; redd' iiiis̃. iiiđ.

Summa, vs̃. iiiđ. ob̄. ut ſuprà.

Summa redditûs liberi, xviis̃. ob̄.

Summa totalis, xiilī. xiiiis̃. viiđ. ad minus.

Mem', quòd relicta Wal̄t̄i Fabri de Thurmaſton ſolvit abbati, pro wardâ filii ſui, pro predictis meſſ', i virgat' terre, predict' acr' prati & terr', redd' de iis̃. viiđ. cum ſect' curie; videlicet, pro i meſſ' & i virgat' terre & dim' acr' prati, xxđ. ob̄. & pro crofto & bov' terre viđ. & pro xi rod' terre iiiđ. ob̄. Summa, iis̃. viiđ. Et ret' homagium & ſect'.

Wil̄l̄us Shankton, pro i acr' terre quondam Thome Bapt', redd' iiđ. ob̄. & ret'.

Habemus viſum franc' de omnibus tenentibus n̄ris, cum omnibus libertatibus ad eum pertinentibus; ad quem venient omnes n̄ri tenentes de Thurmaſton, de Hows, de Kirkby Bellers, Gadſby, Croxton, Quenyboro, Barkby, Thorp Barkby, Coſington; tenentes prioris de Caldwell. Et ſolvunt ad commune fyn, ſcil', xiiis̃. tenentes de Thurmaſton; tenentes de Barkby xiiđ.; tenentes de Quenyboro xiiđ.; tenentes prioris de Caldwell viiđ.

Summa totalis, xiiilī. viiis̃. iiđ. ob̄.

Habemus ibi weyf & ſtreyf.

Omnes tenentes noſtri de Thurmaſton debent ſolvere ingreſſum đno abbati ſecundùm quod poſſent finire cum ipſo; & poſt deceſſum ſolvere unum hariotum đno abbati.

Habemus quietam clamationem Rogeri de Quincy de omni demandâ, ſect' curie, & de toto jure ſuo quod habuit, &c. ſuper viſum franc', &c. que à nobis vel tenentibus n̄ris in feodo ſuo exigebat, &c.

Habemus ibidem warennam in omnibus terris dominicalibus n̄ris.

Mem' de conſuetudinibus tenentium, ut in Rentalibus le Pyn, Geryn, & Bathe, &c. ut notatur in fine iſtius libri.

Mem', quòd abbas Leyc' tenet omnia terras & ten' ſua in Thurmaſton in puram & perpetuam eleemoſinam, & non p̱ ſervic'; de omnibus auxiliis regum dandis pro primogenitis faciend' milit' quieta; ſicut patet in libro placitorum.

Notand', quòd omnes tenentes noſtri de Thurmaſton & de Northorp, prout tenentes terram de Bordelond, debent levare fenum đni abbatis in Seyntmaremedow, quod modò eſt in tenurâ Joh̄is Hanſon de Burſtal, ut dicitur; & facere certa opera & conſuetudines, &c. ut in fine libri.

Mem', quòd v° die menſis Octob', anno regni regis H. V^ti^, &c. attachiati fuerunt due boves & duo bovioli per feod' lib', qui feloniter fugati fuerunt, & deliberati celerario Abbathie.

Mem', quòd ſolvimus decimas regi pro releviis & redditibus n̄ris in Thurmaſton, & pro operibus xii virgatarum ibidem, ſicut patet in taxationibus de redditibus omnium religioſorum in Leyceſtriâ.

Reſolutiones; ſcil',

Rob̄to Kyng & Joh̄i Byll iiiis̃. iiiđ.

Collegio Sc̄i Mart̄i[2] Oxon' iđ.[3]

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[1] Compare with Cowel's Interpreter, voce *Raſe*.

[2] It has been ingeniouſly ſuggeſted that the words "Collegio Sc'i Mart'i Oxon'" may allude to a fraternity of prieſts in St. Martin's (that is, Carfax) church, Oxford. Tanner, however, does not mention any thing of the kind.—And it moſt probably is intended for Merton College, who had, and ſtill have, ſome property at Barkby Thorpe.

[3] Charyte, fol. cxliv. b.

II. BARROW, MONTSORELL, QUERNDON, WODHOWS.

Habemus in *Baroo* eccleſiam, ex dono Ranulphi comitis Ceſtrie, & ex confirmatione H. regis II. cum decimis garbarum & feni, boſci, calcis, petrarum venditarum, lini, canabi, & piſcarie, &c. & cum capellâ de Querndon, omnia in uſus proprios, ſicut patet in matriculo ep̄i, in his verbis: 'Eccleſie de Barow patronus abbas Leic', habens eam in proprios uſus, ex conceſſione W. quondam Linc'. Vicarius Wiłłus inſtitutus per H. nunc Lincoln'. Et percipit, nomine vicarie ſue, medietatem omnium proventuum altaris, & tertiam partem decimarum garbarum. Et faciet deſerviri eccleſiam ipſam; & ſuſtinebit pro eâ onera epiſcopalia & archidiaconalia. Et habet capellam de Quernedon, que debet deſerviri tribus diebus in ebdomadâ per matricem eccleſiam. Monachi de Sc̄o Severo percipiunt ab antiquo unam partem decimarum bladi de dominico comitis Ceſtrie in Barow, cum omnibus minutis decimis provenientibus de curiâ comitis. Item percipiunt duas partes bladi de terrâ Wiłłi Blundel & Hugonis Cantoris, & de novis bondis comitis in Barow. Item totam decimarum garbarum de novis aſſartis de Monſorell, unde non debent percipere niſi tertiam partem. Item percipiunt omnem decimam garbarum & minutarum decimarum de Wodhows, exceptis oblationibus in diebus feſtivis & denariis Petri, & ceragio [1].'

Dona diverſorum, ſicut hìc per cartas patet eorum.

Habemus in Baro, ex dono Ranulphi comitis Ceſtrie, eccleſiam, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, & cum unâ carucatâ terre in Querendonâ & in Barow, de dominico dicti Ranulphi comitis Ceſtrie, cum omnibus libertatibus & conſuetudinibus, ut patet in predictâ cartâ.

Habemus, ex conceſſione & confirmatione Hugonis comitis Ceſtrie, omnia contenta in predictâ cartâ nobis conceſſa & confirmata, ut patet in ſecundâ cartâ. Et poſtea per eandem ſecundam cartam habemus, ex dono illius Hugonis, tres carettas errantes in boſco de Querendonâ in perpetuum, ad capienda ligna ad focum noſtrum, ut patet in ſecundâ cartâ.

Habemus, ex dono Hugonis de Albeni comitis Arundell, omnes decimas majores & minores infra limites parochie de Barow, ut patet in iiii^{a} cartâ.

Habemus, ex dono Hugonis Herbert de Barow, unam placeam terre, cum pertin', jacentem inter meſſ' dictorum canonicorum ex unâ parte occ' & meſſ' ſuum, que quidem placea continet in longitudine quantum ſe extendit grangia dictorum canonicorum, & in latitudine ad unum caput duos pedes, & ad aliud caput duos pedes, & per medium duos pedes. Item per eandem cartam poſſumus licitè ingredi curiam ſuam cum ſtal' ad grangiam manerii cooperand' & reparand', quotieſcunque opus fuerit, abſque damno ſuo vel aliorum, ut in cartâ vii^{a}.

Habemus ibidem, ex dono Hugonis Herberd, unam rodam terre arabilis, jacentem inter terram noſtram ſuper unam culturam que vocatur Rederodes, in eſcambium pro unâ rodâ terre arabilis in campo aquilonari, illâ ſcil' que jacet apud Bidewell juxta terram ſuam.

Habemus ibidem, ex dono Joh̄is Stefani Ale Raper de Baro, unam acram terre & dim', cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, que jacent ultra ſemitam.

Habemus, ex conceſſione & renunciatione abbatis Sc̄i Severi & ejuſdem loci conventûs in Normaniâ, omnimodas decimas quas ipſi habuerunt in parochiâ de Baro, [2] ſicut patet per compoſitionem, reddendo eis annuatim lx s̄. Item relaxationem & quietam habemus clamationem predictorum lxs̄. de eiſdem abbate & conventu. Et ſervicia hominum ſuorum tenent' de ipſis in manerio de Baro habemus, ſicut patet per cartam in le Chartwary.

Item habemus, ex venditione, conceſſione, & dimiſſione predictorum abbatis & conventûs, omnes decimas in parochiâ de Baro, quas ipſi habuerunt, & relaxationem predict' lxs̄. pro quibus ſolvimus eis ſexaginta marcas.

Barow, decima reddebat xiiiilī. modò xiiilī.

Habemus rectoriam de Baro, ex dono Ranulphi comitis Ceſtrie, prout ſuprà; & i virgatam terre de glebâ ejuſdem; ac eciam vi virgatas terre in dominico, ii acras & dim' terre, & dim' rod' & i rod' prati, de terris quondam Ric̄i Saucer. Et dict' terr' continet cxi acras & iii rodas.

Et percipiebamus ex antiquo, de quodam molendino ventritico cujuſdam Egidii de Evyngton nobis conceſſ', pro decimâ ejuſdem molendini, & de molendino aquatico ib̄m, decimam proficuûm indè provenientium.

Et tam prata quàm garba ibi decimantur in campis.

Et mem', quòd quondam habuimus ibidem x cotagia, & quodlibet cotagium reddere ſolebat per annum totum redditum, unum xxiđ. aliud xxiđ. aliud iis̄. viđ. aliud iis̄. viđ. Et alia v cotagia, quodlibet eorum xiiđ. quorum omnium quodlibet eorum redderet ad Natale Domini ii gallinas, & ad Paſca xx ova. Et quodlibet cotagium meteret i die ad cibum proprium, & i die ad cibum abbatis; & faceret fenum i die ad cibum proprium, & i die ad cibum abbatis; & portaret taſſum abbatis i die, & indè haberet dictarum p'ſ'arum quidquid ſervitium nobis pertinet ex antiquâ conſuetudine; tamen, pro defectu tenentium, reſpectuatur & ſuffert^{r}. Modò habemus ibi ñ tm̄ duo cotagia, que reddunt vis̄. viiiđ.

Require conſuetudines tenentium in fine libri.

Wiłłs Saxulby tenet ibi rectoriam noſtram, vi virgatas terre, & columbare, i croftum continent' cx acras, ii cotagia, decimas lini & canabi infra villam, cum ceteris decimis minutis, ſcil' omnibus aucis, porcellis, &c. & unam peciam prati in Baroholme, valent' per annum xiiis̄. ivđ. Item habet decimas feni de prato ducis Norfolcie, & de pratis dominicalibus domini de Chamberleyn, que decima valet per annum vis̄. viiiđ. Item habemus in pecuniâ xiis̄. pro decimâ feni de Baroholm. Et redd' nobis liiis̄. iiiiđ. pro omnibus.

Wiłłus Parker tenet ibidem decimas garbarum & feni de hads & leys, lini & canabi, in campo auſtrali; redd' viiilī.

Decima molendini redd' vis̄. viiiđ.
Decima piſcarie redd' . . . . . [2].
Decima calcis redd' . . . . . . [2].
Decima petrarum venditarum redd' . . . . [2].
Summa, xilī.

Habemus ibi viſum franciplegii, & quicquid ad viſum franciplegii pertinet; ad quem venient tenentes noſtri de Baro & Querndon, cum tenente vicarii ibidem. Et ſolvunt ad commune fyn; ſcil', tenentes de Baro iiđ. vel iiiiđ. tenentes de Querndon viiiđ. Habemus ibi weyf & ſtreyf, & gregem ovium.

Habemus decimas feni per cumulos de omnibus hadys & leys que falcantur; & de hiis que non falcantur quodlibet eorum reddebat quod valet, iiiđ. vel ivđ.

Habemus decimam feni per cumulos de prato dominicali ducis Norfolcie, & fenum indè proveniens eſtimat' ad ii vel iii careci', valens per annum iiis̄.

Item habemus ibi, pro decimâ feni de pratis domini de Haſtyngs, decimam acram prati in pratis ſuis, unde habemus i acram in uno loco pro decimâ feni, unam dim' acram in alio loco, & dim' acram in alio loco, & unam rodam in alio loco. Indè una acra valet per annum iiis̄. vel iiis̄. iiiiđ. Summa, vis̄. viiiđ. ad minus.

Tenentes ibidem modò non dant fenum decimale de pratis ſuis, & hoc injuſtè; ideò conſulendum eſt, &c.

Item multe ſunt paſture & clauſure in Querndon & in Baro, de quibus decima non datur, & hoc injuſtè; ideò conſulendum, &c.

Notandum quòd habemus condemnationem dn̄i Henrici de Erdyngton de decimis diverſarum paſturarum & clauſurarum ſuarum in Querndon & Baro, ſcil' ut de agiſtamentis beſtiarum in le Holm in yeme & in eſtate, &c. ut in eâdem condemnatione, cujus dat' eſt anno Dn̄i M^{o}cccxxxv^{o}.

Terre dominicales reddeb' xxs̄; modò reddunt xxs̄.

Nota, pro decimâ piſcarie, & pro decimâ petrarum venditarum ad calcem faciendam, & pro decimâ q^{r}t̄io calcis, in veteri quodam Chartwary cum magno coopertorio, & eciam in quibuſdam rotulis compot' celariorum.

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[1] Charyte's Rentale, fol. xiv. b.

[2] Sic in Originali.

Habemus quietam clamationem Willi fil' Ric' fil' Helie de Baro de duobus cereis, quos ſolebat percipere annuatim de ſacriſtâ abbathie Leyc', pro unâ acrâ terre vocat' Seyntmarieſedlond; & dicta acra jacet ſuper Uttherhull, &c. ut in cartâ xvii^{a}.

Habemus ibi unam acram terre, ex dono Ade le Salſer, in campis de Baroo in Hothornwll, que jacet inter terram Stefani le Rope & terram Walerani in Bell, &c. ut in cartâ xviii^{a}.

Habemus ibidem, ex dono Ric̃i filii Ade le Sauſer de Baroo, unam dim' rodam terre ſub Eſt Welond, & i dim' rodam prati in Lambecroft, &c. ut in cartâ xix^{a}. Et, ex dono ejuſdem, unam dim' rodam terre ſuper Brocfurlong, &c. ut in cartâ xx^{a}. Et, ex ejuſdem dono, duas acras terre ſecundùm bundas & metas, ut in cartâ xxi^{a}. Et, ex dono ejuſdem, unum pratum quod jacet ad caput dimidie acre in Ryecroft, quam nobis dedit, &c. ut in cartâ xxii^{a}.

Habemus ibi, ex dono Radulfi le Boteler de Baro, unam acram terre & dim', quarum una dim' acra jacet ſuper Bidewellhull, & alia dim' acra ſuper culturam de Udeformer, & tertia ſuper Huthornhil, &c.

Habemus ibi, ex dono Radulfi Pincerne [1], ii acras, ſcil', unam dictarum acrarum ſuper Redelond, & aliam rodam ſuper in Bidewell, & aliam rodam ſubtus Eſthonland extendentem ſe uſque ad aqueductum labentem in vinarium d̃ni comitis Ceſtrie; & unam dictarum acrarum ultra Foxhull; & unam dictarum acrarum in Ryecroft, extendentem ſe erga viam Stanforde, &c.

Habemus ibi, ex dono Ric̃i le Wes, unam acram terre arabilis in campo aquilonari de Baro, ſcil' duas rodas ſituat' ſuper Barlyhul jacentes juxta terram noſtram, & dim' acram in Ryecroft extendentem ſe ad viam de Stanforde, in excambium pro unâ acrâ terre arabilis in eodem campo jacente, videlicet, duabus dim' acris in Pancroft-ſil jacentibus, que ſe abuttant ſuper portam quondam Nic̃hi Pigot, &c.

Habemus ibi, ex dono Gilberti Pedman, ad terminum quatuor-viginti annorum, ſcil', unam acram terre arabilis in campo boreali, ſcil', dim' acram ſuper Bidewell, & dim' acram ſuper Holandes, in eſcambium pro vi ſelionibus jacentibus in campo auſtrali, ſcil' v ſuper Smythiſbuttes per diverſa loca, & unus apud Hareghâredyk, &c. ut in cartâ xxvi^{a}.

Habemus quietam clamationem d̃ni Thome Erdington militis, de toto jure, clameo, ſtatu, titulo, & demandâ, que unquam habuit, &c. in omnibus terris, tenementis, libertatibus, parcis, &c. cum omnibus pertinentiis, in Baro & Querndon, & in omnibus aliis locis que Ranulphus, Hugo, & Ranulphus, quondam comites Ceſtrie, nobis dederunt & confirmaverunt; ac etiam de unâ peciâ prati jacent' in Baro, in quodam prato vocat' Baroholme; que quidem pecia prati eſt de glebâ eccleſie de Baro predict', &c.

Mem', quòd ſolebamus habere ibidem unum gregem, ſcil' cc & dĩ. ovium.

Habemus confirmationem regis Henrici II. de eccleſiâ de Baro, &c.

Mem', quòd abbas Leyc' & conventus habent Regale in Baro, ſicut patet per ipſos qui taxaverunt bona temporalia ipſius abbatis & conventûs in Baroo [2].

Montſorell. Radulphus Enſwort tenet de nobis ibidem decimam garbarum, & redd' xxxs̃. que ſolebat reddere nobis xxxiiis̃. iiiiđ.

Thomas Chaveney tenet decimam feni de hades & leyes, & medietatem lini, canabi, ovorum, porcellorum, aucarum, columbarum, &c. & redd' iis̃.

Habemus compoſitionem inter nos & d̃num Hugonem Diſpenſarium, &c. quod percipiemus ſingulis annis in perpetuum xiis̃. pro decimis molendini ſui ibidem, &c. ut in compoſitione ii libri de Chartwary ibidem; modò reddit niſi viiis̃.

Joh̃es Maſon tenet liberè unam clauſuram, quondam Rog̃i Rowthorn, ubi fuerunt i meſſ' & dim' meſſ'; & redd' iis̃.

Rob̃tus Rowthorn tenet liberè iii ſelliones in Bondecroft, abuttantes ſuper dictam clauſuram; & redd' viđ.

Thomas Chaveney tenet liberè i cotagium & iii ſeliones; & redd' viđ.

Joh̃es Glover tenet liberè i meſſ' & certas terras in Bondecroft; & redd' viđ.

Habuimus quondam xviiiđ. ultra predictum redditum de diverſis terris ibidem; ſed quia modò terre ignorantur, ideò redditus deperditur. Indè Joh̃es at ye hate, quondam Willi Spicer, tenet vi ſeliones; redd' viđ.

Summa, xliiis̃. viđ. [3]

Rotul' de Pin.

Montſorell, redd' vs̃.

Decime garbarum inter granum.

Molendinum xiis̃. ut patet per compoſitionem.

Summa, xviis̃.

Greene.

Montſorell, vs̃.

Molendinum redd' xiis̃.

Decime garbarum & feni redd' lvis̃. viiiđ.

Bath.

Montſorell redd' iiiis̃.

Molendinum viiis̃.

Decime garbarum & feni xls̃.

Summa, liis̃.

Novum Rentale.

Montſorell iiis̃. viđ.

Decime garbarum xxxs̃.

Decime minute ivs̃.

Molendinum, viiis̃.

Summa, xliiis̃. viđ. viđ. per alt' [4].

Summa totalium receptuum, Montſorell viiis̃. viđ. [5]

Montſorell redd' xxxiiis̃. iiiiđ. Solebat reddere xlvs̃. ad feſta Paſce & Sc̃i Petri [6].

Mem', quòd abbas monaſterii beate Marie Leyc' habet in *Querndon*, ex dono Radulphi comitis Ceſtrie, iii meſſuagia, ii virgatas terre, ii cotagia, & v acras terre, que predictus comes quondam tenuit in dominico ſuo, quorum quidem quodlibet meſſuagium, cum i virgatâ terre, reddere ſolebat xiiis̃. iiiiđ; & quodlibet meſſuagium, cum dim' virgat' terre, reddere ſolebat vis̃. viiiđ.; & quodlibet cotagium predictorum, unum videlicet, reddere ſolebat iiis̃. viiđ. ob̃. aliud cotagium per annum iiiis̃. Item iii carecte errantes in boſco cotidiè pro foco abbatis.

Habemus, ex dono Rad̃i comitis Ceſtrie, unam carucatam terre in Querndon & in Baro, de dominicis ſuis, ſicut patet in primâ cartâ & ii^{a} in Baro.

Habemus ibi, ex dono Rog̃i Blundel, tres acras terre, unde una jacet, &c. ut in cartâ primâ.

Habemus ibi, ex dono Rad̃i Burt, fil' Petri Burt, unum toftum, quod Radulphus Burt, d̃nus ſuus, nobis antea dedit, &c. ut in cartâ iiii^{a}.

Habemus quietam clamationem W. fil' Hugonis le Chauntour de ii cereis, quos ei reddere ſolebamus annuatim, ut in cartâ v^{a}.

Habemus quietam clamationem Rob̃ti Gras de Querndon de ii denaratis annui reddit̂us, exeuntibus de duabus acris, &c. ut in cartâ vi^{a}.

Habemus ibi, pro decimâ feni, quoddam pratum vocat' Ballondſyke, & i foreram in prato vocat' Ballondſykehadelond, continentem in ſe iiii^{or} acras & i rodam i quarentenam, que quidem ex antiquo liberate fuerunt nobis pro decimâ, & pro pratis domini ſibi liberè conceſſis cujuſdam ſtadii vocat' Blopol Acurlands & Barough Brygmedewes.

Item habemus ibi unam peciam prati vocat' Hyllydols, liberat' nobis nomine decime prati vocat' Outredholme & Greneholme, continentem in ſe iiii^{or} acras prout ſupponitur; item i peciam prati ſub nomine Halfeacoſſitill juxta Coſſytil-forthe, liberat' nobis nomine decime pro pratis vocat' Coſſytils, continent' in ſe per eſtimationem i rodam & dim' prati.

Firmarius noſter modò tenet omnia predicta ibidem.

Reſtant alie minute decime prati, ut de cheveciis, hadys & leys, cum Stonyſik & aliis dominicis ſykys, que omnes decimate particularitèr tempore fenali, extendentes ſe cùm colligantur ad decimam carectam feni, ut dicitur; quod quidem fenum decimatur quum componitur & levatur. Et omnes predictas minutas decimas feni jam occupat Thomas Chaveney de Montſorel. Et idem Thomas occupat & percipit medietatem decime ortorum, & tam lini quàm canabi, ut pro medietate decime abbatis & conventûs Leyc'. Et reddit pro omnibus xxxs̃. que multò plùs valent, ut dicitur. Tota decima feni ibi eſtimatur ad valorem xls̃.

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[1] *Pincerna* was the Latin of *Boteler*; and probably this was the ſame with the Ralph le Boteler in the foregoing paragraph.

[2] Charyte's Rentale, fol. xv. a. b.

[3] Ibid. fol. cxi. b.

[4] Ibid. fol. xiiii.

[5] Ibid. fol. clviii.

[6] Ibid. fol. clxii.

Mem', quòd ſolebamus percipere decimas molendini aquatici & fullonis monachorum de Bermondeſley in Querndon, tolneti & proficui eorum; ſcil', decimam menſuram & decimam aliorum proficuorum ex illis provenientium.

Item dicti monachi reddere nobis ſolebant decimam de proficuis provenientibus de quodam molendino conſtructo in le Allercarr.

Item ſolebamus percipere decimam proficui provenientis de molendino dn̄i de Beamont, quondam Hugonis le Spenſar.

Tenentes & firmarii.

Wiłłus Parkar, firmarius noſter ibidem, tenet ad firmam de nobis decimas garbarum & feni, cum orreo, xlĩ. Et decima feni valet xxis̃. per ann'. Et redd' viiilĩ.

Thomas Chaveney, pro decimis minutis, reddit xxxs̃. ut ſupra.

Wiłłus Walkar tenet i meſſuagium, i virgatam terre & dim', & iii partes unius pecie prati vocat' Barowbryggemedow; & reddit xvis̃. viiiđ. & ſectam curie ad Baro. Et notandum, quòd illa pecia prati vocat' Barowbrygge-medow ſemper dividitur inter illos tenentes qui tenent noſtras ii virgatas terre, pro portionibus tenentium.

Wiłłus Walkar tenet molendinum fullonicum & aquaticum ſub uno tectu; & redd' iiiis̃. Idem Wiłłus tenet molendinum aquaticum; & reddit xxđ.

Joħes Sawnder tenet i meſſ', dim' virgatam terre, & quartam partem illius pecie prati que vocatur Barowbrygge-medowe; & redd' vis̃. viiiđ. & ſectam curie ad viſum de Barow.

Et ſolvunt ad commune fyn tenentes noſtri de Querndon viiđ. Et habemus ibi weyfe & ſtreyfe.

Thomas Barbur tenet unum cotagium, iii acras terre, & unam rodam. Redd' iiiis̃.

Mem', quòd vicarius de Barow habet ibi i cotagium, i acram terre & dim'; in quo cotagio quondam fuit conſtructum commune furnum. Et tenens illius cotagii conſueverunt venire ad viſum noſtrum; & faciet ſectam curie abbatis Leyc'. Sed quo titulo vicarius occupat illud cotagium ignoratur; ideò inquiratur.

Mem', quòd quilibet tenens noſter i virgate terre in Querndon ſolebat reddere iii gallinas & xxx ova, & facere certa opera, ut patet infra in fine libri.

Sm^a virgatarum ii, iii acre, & i rod'.

Require terrarium iſtarum virgatarum in terrario fratris W. Charyte[1].

Habemus in *Wodbows* decimam garbarum & feni, lane, agnorum, hedorum, pullorum, porcellorum, lini, canabi, & aucarum, boſcorum, & omnes oblaciones, & omnes minutas decimas, & Romepenys; ſed vicarius habet medietatem mortuariorum.

Secundùm matriculum epiſcopi, monachi de Sc̄o Severo perceperunt omnem decimam garbarum & minutarum decimarum de Wodhowſe, extra oblacionibus in diebus feſtivis; & denariis beati Petri, & ceragio, pro quibus ſolebamus ſolvere eis lxs̃. per annum. Sed jam ipſas decimas nos emimus ab ipſis monachis pro lx marcis pro perpetuo, ut patet per compoſitionem.

Item habemus ibidem totam decimam feni tam de hadys & leyes quàm de pratis, que eſtimatur ad xii carectas, & valet communibus annis xs̃. & ultra.

Item habemus ibidem deciām de Brakleykar, que redd' ꝑ annum iiiis̃.

Habemus ibidem, ex dono Wiłłi filii Gerardi, unam placeam terre, ubi jam orreum noſtrum decimale ſituatur, ut patet in cartâ ejuſdem Gerardi, in quâ cartâ idem G. dedit nobis quandam partem terre ſue, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis; que quidem terra continet in ſe ſeptem perticas & octo pedes in longitudine, & ſex perticas in latitudine.

Item tradidimus, & ad firmam diviſimus, Rob̄to Hole orreum noſtrum decimale in Woodhows, cum totâ decimá garbarum & feni, ſolvendo nobis per annum iiiilĩ.

Item habemus ibidem decimam de molendino, & omnes denarios Sc̄i Petri. Summa, iiiilĩ. iiiis̃.

Mem', quòd barcaria, cum tofto & i pomario, & unâ peciâ prati, reſpondet vis̃. ſicut patet in Rentali fratris Galfridi Sallow in Wodhows.

Mem', quòd habemus ib̄m un' gregem, ſcil', cc & vi ovium.

Decima garbarum ſolebat valere xx marcas, ſicut patet ſuprà in Baro[2].

Reſolutiones.

Heredes Wiłłi filii Gerardi pro ſitu orrei noſtri, ſecundùm aliqua Rentalia, iiiiđ.; tamen recuperantur per aſſiſam ſecundùm Rotulum Rogeri Pynchebeke[3].

Rotul' le Pyn. Wodhowſe nil patet hìc.

Greene, & Bath.

Wodhowſe reddit vis̃. ut patet in Rentali Galfridi Sallowe. Decima redd' viiilĩ.

Wodhowſe redd' viiilĩ. pro decimâ garbarum & feni.

Novum Rentale.

Wodhowſe redd' pro decimâ garbarum & feni iiiilĩ.

Summa, iiiilĩ. preter altaragium.

Capella & firma reddunt iiiiđ.; ſolebant reddere viđ. ad feſta Purificationis & Pentecoſtes.

N° III. BELGRAVE AND BURSTALL.

Secundùm Matriculum epiſcopi, "Eccleſie de *Belgrave* patronus abbas Sc̄i Ebrulphi; perſona, inſtitut' per H. ep̄m Linc', ſolvens dc̄o abbati x marcas. Et habet capellam de Thurmeſton, ſitam in feodo comitis Wynt'; & capellam apud Burſtall; quarum utraque debet deſerviri per capellanum reſidentem. Eccleſia de Sylby percipit ibi duas garbas de dominico Joħis de Harcurt."

Habemus ibi, ex dono Simonis filii Yvonis de Belgrave, totam placeam illius prati quod jacet inter pratum noſtrum & pratum quod Galfridus de Angulo aliquando tenuit de priore de Drax in prato de Belgrave, & abuttat & extendit ſe uſque in aquam.

Habemus ibi, ex dono Petronille de Cleybrok, duas ſeliones terre in campis de Belgrave inter terras noſtras juxta ſtagnum n̄ri molendini de Belgrave, &c.

Habemus ibi, ex dono Simonis filii Yvonis de Belgrave, totam terram ſuam quam habuit inter viam que tendit de Leyceſtriâ ad molendinum de Belgrave & Soram; ſcil', quinque ſeliones juxta ſtagnum molendini.

Habemus ibi, ex dono Rogeri filii Hugonis de Belgrave, iiii ſeliones terre; ſcil', duas juxta Soram juxta molendinum de Belgrave, & ii alias juxta terram Petri de Cleybrok, cum quodam pratulo predictis ſelionibus adjacente.

Habemus ibi, ex dono Simonis filii Yvonis de Belgrave, totam terram quam habuit inter viam que tendit de Leyceſtriâ ad molendinum de Belgrave.

Habemus ibi, ex dono Walteri filii domini de Belgrave, iii ſeliones in campis de Belgrave, jacentes inter boſcum noſtrum & terram Laurent' de Belgrave, abuttantes in Dalſyk, cum omnibus pertinentibus.

Habemus ibi, ex dono Ric̄i filii Simonis de Belgrave, duas foreras & dim' terre in loco qui vocatur Burbladeſyk, quarum una forera & dim' roda abuttant ſuper terram noſtram versùs Occidentem; & altera forera abuttat ſuper foreram terre Wiłłi de Angulo de Belgrave ſuper Orientem.

Edwardus rex, &c. Conceſſimus & licentiam dedimus Roberto Bryd, vic' de Queniboro, quòd ipſe iiii meſſ', iii virgat' terre, & iiii acras & i rodam prati, in Quenyboro, Belgrave, & Reriſby, dare poſſit & aſſignare cuidam capellano divina ibi celebraturo, &c.

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[1] Charyte's Rentale, fol. cxxii. b. cxxiii. a.

[2] Ibid. fol. cxlix. a.

[3] Ibid. fol. ccxi.

Edwardus rex, &c. Conceſſimus & licentiam dedimus W. de Aſton & Rob̃to filio Ric̃i de Elmeley, quòd ipſi vi meſſ', lx acras terre, ii acras prati, & iiis̃. cum pertin', in Queniboro, Burſtal, Belgrave, & Rereſby, dare poſſint & aſſignare abbati & conventui Leyc', &c.

Mem', quòd Hugo filius Rogeri de Burſtal tenetur & obligatur nobis, pro ſe & heredibus ſuis, ad acquietand' & defendend', & in perpetuum indempnes ſervand', nos & ſucceſſores noſtros de ſectâ curie đni comitis Leyc', de tribus ſeptimanis in tres ſeptimanas, pro nobis, apud Leyc', vel alibi, ubicunque tente fuerint, faciend' & proſequend' extra ſectam curie fact' bis per annum pro terrâ & ten' que habemus infra limites & libertates de Belgrave.

Habemus, ex dono Laurentii de Belgrave, quicquid juris vel clamei habere potuit in foſſato facto inter terram ſuam & boſcum noſtrum, ut habeamus illud integrum ſine detrimento. Et pro iſtâ terrâ quam ipſe & anteceſſores ſui acchrochiaverunt, ſcil', ſuper dictam vaſtam terram proximiùs dicto boſco quàm de jure debuerunt; ideò in recompenſatione conceſſit, quòd nos & ſervi noſtri poſſumus tranſire & equitare in omnibus placeis juxta predictum foſſatum jacentibus in latitudine v pedum, & ponere ſpinas ſuper terram predicti Ricardi, & facere foſſam ita propriè ſue ley juxta Burbladſyk ſicut volumus, & habere viam noſtram ſuper eandem ley, & tranſire & equitare liberè in latitudine v pedum in perpetuum, ut in cartâ xiiiiª in Gallico.

Habemus, ex dono Richardi Belgrave, totam vaſtam terram ſuam jacentem inter boſcum vocat' Brokkytt, & terram ſuam juxta predictum boſcum in quâlibet placeâ vel campo de Belgrave, ut nos & ſervi noſtri poſſumus tranſire & equitare, intrare & occupare liberè, ſuper eandem vaſtam terram, pro emendatione foſſati & ſepis ejuſdem boſci. Item conceſſit, quòd nec ipſe nec heredes ſui capiant nec acrociabunt, ſed quòd predicta forera terre ſemper erit ita larga ſicut nunc eſt.

Mem', quòd, cùm ſepiùs diſcordie & contentiones iniate fuerunt inter abbatem Leyc' & ejuſdem loci conventum ex unâ parte, & totam communitatem de Belgrave ex alterâ parte, &c. de communâ paſture habendâ in prato & campis dictorum abbatis & conventûs, à prato & campis de Belgrave uſque ad Perſyke exiſtentibus: Predicti abbas & conventus, predictas diſcordias & contentiones pacificare cupientes, conceſſerunt, pro ſe & ſucceſſoribus ſuis in perpetuum, dicte communitati de Belgrave communam paſture ad omnia animalia ſua preterquàm ad porcos, in prato eorum jacentem à molendino ſuo aquatico de Belgrave uſque ad quoddam foſſatum quo includitur eorum terra arabilis uſque Occidentem, que vocatur le Closfurlong, à feſto Michaelis uſque ad feſtum Purificationis; niſi predicti abbas & conventus predictum pratum ſuum bis in anno falcare propoſuerint; &, ſi ſic, tunc à feſto Sc̃i Dionyſii uſque ad feſtum Purificationis. Pro iſtâ conceſſione tota communitas de Belgrave conceſſit dictis abbati & conventui communam paſture habere in prato eorum de Belgrave ſecundùm eandem formam quam ipſi abbas & conventus conceſſerunt eis; quod pratum vocatur *Bynethen the halle*, quod ſe extendit à ponte de Belgrave uſque ad pratum eorum predictum, inter molendinum aquaticum ſuum & foſſatum prenominatum, & in terrâ arabili dicte communitatis in pratum ſuum predictum quod vocatur Bynethen the halle, & alteram viam que ducit uſque abbathiam, &c.[1]

Burſtal in parochiâ de Belgrave eſt, que debet deſerviri per capellanum reſidentem per matricem eccleſiam, ut patet in Matriculo Epiſcopi.

Dona diverſorum, ſicut patet per cartas eorum.

Habemus ibidem, ex dono & feoffamento đni Joh̃is Tours, capitale meſſuagium ſuum, cum ſtagnis, vivariis, & aliis pertinentibus ſuis, & omnes terras dominicales in eâdem villâ vocat' *le Halledemeynes;* ſcil', croftum juxta dict' meſſ', novum affartum, le Berhul, Dodemancroft, Holncumbes, Okiſgores, Schortebrechys, Houndyſkin, Grymeſhill, Dedewong, & le Peyſelands, cum pertin' ſuis, ut in gardinis, arboribus, & pomariis, &c.

Habemus, ex dono & feoffamento ejuſdem Joh̃is Tours, per aliam cartam, omnia ut in predictâ cartâ; ſcil', capitale meſſ', cum ſtagnis, &c. ut in le Peyſelands, continent' quadraginta acras per perticam viginti & quatuor pedum menſuratas: Et unam placeam prati jacentem in prato boreali de Burſtal, que vocatur *Halleflank*, continent' unam acram & dim' per eandem menſuram: Et ii placeas prati in Leyc'; ſcil', Hardhers & Cranfordmedwe, continent' iiii acras per menſuram antedictam: Et duo tofta, cum quadraginta & octo acris terre & prati per dictum perticam menſuratis, in Stanton juxta Berdon.

Habemus ibi, ex dono ejuſdem Joh̃is Tours, per aliam cartam, omnia ut in predictâ cartâ; ſcil', capitale meſſ', &c. & le Peſelandes, continent' xxv acras terre & iii rodas terre & dim' per perticam xxiiii pedum regalis menſurationis: Et ii placeas prati jacentes in le Halleflank & ad le Briggegrave juxta le Milneſley; continentes i acram, iii rodas, ſeptemdecim perticas: Et duo tofta, xxviii acras, ii rodas, & x perticas terre, cum ſuis pertin', in Stanton juxta Berdon.

Habemus ibi, ex feoffamento Joh̃is Tours, iii ſolidatos annui redditûs, cum pertin', & unum par cirotecarum, provenient' de xvii acris terre quas Ric' de Stapulton tenuit, cum homag' & ſervic', &c. ut in cartâ xiª, cum reverſione predictarum xvii acrarum, ſi contingat predictum Ric̃m ſine hered' de ſuo corpore exeuntibus decedere, &c. ut in eâdem cartâ. Ideò, pro defectu heredum ſeyſiti fuerunt ille xvii acre in manus Abbatis, anno regni regis H. VI. undecimo.

Habemus ibi, ex dono Roberti filii Roberti de Burſtal, totum illud pratum quod eſt inter ſtagnum molendini de Burſtal & pratum de Belgrave in longitudine, & aquam que vocatur Sore & paſturam ſuam juxta le Berne in latitudine, &c. ut in cartâ xviª. Item habemus remiſſionem & relaxationem ejus Roberti de eodem prato, &c. ut in cartâ xviiª & xxviª.

Habemus ibi, ex dono Roberti filii Roberti de Burſtall, quandam placeam prati & paſture in Burſtal, ſcil', ab angulo crofti ſui uſque ad quoddam foſſatum, prout dividitur per metas, ad unum caput uſque partem borealem, & ſe extendit in longitudine à dicto angulo uſque ad pratum de Belgrave, & in latitudine à prato abbatis, quod de ipſo habet, uſque terram ſuam arabilem, &c. ut in cartâ xviiiª.

Habemus, ex feoffamento đni Joh̃is Tours, ut in cartâ xixª; &, ex quietâ clamatione Joh̃is filii Roberti de Burſtal, ut in cartâ xxª; quandam placeam prati, cum pertinentiis ſuis, jacent' in prato boreali de Burſtal ſuper Longecolepole, continent' in ſe ix rodas & dim', & extendit ſe ſuper le Halleflank, &c. ut in cartâ xxª.

Habemus confirmationem & ratificationem Roberti de Burſtal, filii Roberti de Burſtal, de donatione Joh̃is fratris ſui de prato in ye Halleflank, &c. ut in cartâ xxiª.

Habemus, ex feoffamento Joh̃is Tours, ut in cartâ xxiiª; &, ex quietâ clamatione Roberti filii Roberti de Burſtal, ut in cartâ xxiiiª; x & ix rodas prati, cum ſuis pertin', jacentibus in pratis de Burſtal juxta le Mylnewey, &c. ut in cartâ xxiiiª.

Habemus, ex conceſſione, remiſſione, & quietâ clamatione Roberti filii Roberti de Burſtal, totum jus & clameum quod habuit vel haberet, ſeu qualitercunque habere poterit, in piſcariâ tocius aque de Sorâ juxta pratum ſuum in Burſtal; ita quòd nec ipſe nec heredes ſui, vel quicunque alius nomine ſuo, in dictâ aquâ de cetero piſcari poterint in perpetuum. Et habemus, ex quietâ clamatione ejuſdem Roberti, totum jus quod habuit, &c. in unâ particulâ paſture in Burſtal jacente inter pratum abbatis Leyc' ex parte unâ, & terram arabilem ſuam ex alterâ in latitudine, & ab angulo muri ſui juxta vinarium versùs Orientem uſque ad pratum de Belgrave in longitudine, prout limitatum eſt foſſato & lapidibus, &c. ut in cartâ xxiiiiª.

Habemus, ex conceſſione Roberti filii Roberti de Burſtal, quòd ipſe & heredes ſui acquietabunt & defendent nos contra omnes gentes de ſingulis firmariorum redditibus & demandis que peti poſſunt de toto prato quod eſt inter Soram & molendinum de Burſtal, &c. ut in cartâ xxvii^{a}.

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[1] Charyte's Rentale, fol. xvi. a. b.

Mem', quòd Robertus filius Roberti de Burſtal & heredes ſui tenentur & firmitèr obligantur nobis ad acquietand' & defendend' nos & ſucceſſores noſtros in perpetuum pro terris & tenementis que tenemus in Burſtal, de ſectâ curie d̄ni comitis Leyc', de tribus ſeptimanis in tres ſeptimanas, apud Leyceſtriam tente. Item, quòd nec ipſe nec heredes ſui, ratione ſtatuti d̄ni regis facti, nullimodam contributionem de nobis exigere poterint in perpetuum, &c. ut in cartâ xxviii^{a}.

Habemus, ex quietâ clamatione Henrici filii Roberti filii Roberti, totum jus & clameum ſuum quod habuit in omnibus terris, tenementis, pratis, paſcuis, paſturis, piſcariis, vinariis, redditibus, homagiis, & ſerviciis, cum pertin', que habuimus in Burſtall, die confectionis preſentis, &c. ut in cartâ xxxiii^{a}, cujus dat' eſt anno D̄ni m°cccxxxii°, die Mercurii proxmâ poſt feſtum Aſſumptionis beate Marie.

Habemus, ex quietâ clamatione Rob̄ti filii Joh̄is de Burſtal, totum jus & clameum ſuum quod habuit in x rodis prati jacentibus in quodam loco qui vocatur le Halleſlank, quas habuimus de dono patris ſui, &c. ut in cartâ xxxix^{a}.

Habemus cartam d̄ni regis Edwardi . . . .[1], de mortificatione unius meſſuagii, ii toftorum, quatuor virgatarum & octo acrarum terre, & quinque acrarum prati & dim', cum pertin', in Burſtal & Stanton, ex dono Joh̄is Tours, ad inveniend' quendam capellanum divina, pro animâ ipſius & omnium fidelium, in abathiâ noſtrâ ſingulis diebus celebraturum, &c. anno regni ipſius regis xvii°.

Habemus cartam ejuſdem d̄ni regis, de mortificatione xxiiii acrarum prati in Burſtal, ex dono Roberti filii Roberti de Burſtall, anno regni ipſius regis xxix°.

Habemus cartam ejuſdem d̄ni regis, de mortificatione vii meſſuagiorum, ſexaginta acrarum terre, ii acrarum prati, & reddit' iiis̄. cum pertin', in Burſtal, Belgrave, Queniboro, & Reriſby, anno regni ejuſdem xxi°.

Habemus cartam d̄ni regis Ricardi, de mortificatione vi meſſuagiorum, xv cotagiorum, iii virgatarum, unius bovate, unius acre, & unius rode terre, viii acrarum prati, xxiii ſolidatorum & iiiid̄. redditûs, & redditûs i lī. cumini, cum pertin', in Burſtal, Humberſton, Leyceſtriâ, Barkby, Lokyngton, anno xvi°.

Habemus cartam Roberti de Burſtal, per quam cartam dictus Robertus dedit d̄no Roberto Byrwd de Coſyngton, capellano, i meſſ' & i virgatam terre, cum pertin', q^{e} W. Pante tenuit de ipſo in villanagio, unà cum dicto W. & cum omnibus bonis & catallis ſuis, & cum totâ ſequelâ ſuâ. Item dedit dicto Roberto i meſſ' & dim' virgatam terre, cum pertin', que Joh̄es Bywat' tenet de ipſo in villanagio, &c. Item i meſſ' & iii rodas terre, cum pertin', que Robertus Scot tenuit de ipſo. Item iii ſolidatos annui redditûs exeuntis de dim' virgatâ terre & vi rodis prati, cum pertin', que Rad̄us Brown tenuit de ipſo in feodo, &c. ut in cartâ lxxxxiiii^{a}.

Habemus cartam Roberti Bryd, per quam dedit W. de Aſton & Rob̄to filio Ric̄i de Elmeley i meſſ' & x ſolidatos annui redditûs exeuntis de i meſſ' & unâ bovatâ terre que Emma, que fuit uxor Galfridi Gerard, de ipſo tenuit in Queniboro. Item dedit predictis W. & Rob̄to octo ſolidatos annui redditûs exeunt' de unâ bovatâ terre, & de medietate unius acre prati, cum pertin', que Matilda, que fuit uxor Roberti de Ratcliff, in eâdem villâ, &c. ut in eâdem cartâ.

Habemus cartam Roberti Bryd, per quam dedit W. de Aſton & Rob̄to filio Ric̄i de Elmeley xviii denaratos annui redditûs exeuntes de medietate i meſſ' & unius virgate terre, cum pertin', in Burſtal, que Martha Broun tenuit. Item dedit eiſdem W. & R. xviii denaratos annui redditûs exeuntes de medietate unius meſſuagii & unius bovate terre que Simon Stapulton tenuit de ipſo, &c. ut in cartâ 97.

Edwardus rex. Conceſſimus & licentiam dedimus Rob̄to Bryd, vic' de Quenyboro, quòd ipſe[2] . . . . . .

Edwardus rex, &c. Conceſſimus & licentiam dedimus Will̄o Aſton & Rob̄to fil' Ric̄i de Elmeley, quòd ipſi vi meſſ', lx acras terre, duas acras prati, & iiiis̄. cum pertin', in Quenyboro, Burſtal, Belgrave, & Rerſby, dare poſſint & aſſignare abbati & conventui Leyc', &c. ut in cartâ.

Tenentes ad voluntatem.

Joh̄es Boſſe tenet capitale meſſ', ii crofta, iii virgatas terre, ii placeas prati, apud Greneſty, & unam placeam prati quod Halleſlanke vocatur, & redd' xls̄. & ii gallinas.

Thomas Lenton tenet i meſſ', iii crofta, quorum unum vocatur Laydyſzart, cum ſtagno & iiii virgatis terre, & redd' xxxvis̄. & iiii gallinas.

Joh̄es Hanſon tenet i meſſ', i croftum, iii virgatas terre, & unam placeam prati, in prato de Thurmaſton, valens per annum xs̄.; & redd' xxxiiiis̄. iiiid̄. & iii gallinas.

Summa redditûs voluntarii, cxs̄. iiiid̄. Summa virgatarum, x.

Et habemus toftum cum cuſtumâ & redditu xiid̄. adquiſita per fratrem Thomam Broughton.

Habemus ibi unum pratum quod vocatur Burſtalmore, & fenum indè proveniens, eſtimatum annuatim circa $\substack{\text{xx}\\ \text{iiii}}$ carectatas, quod valet communibus annis iiiilī. & continet xxiiii acras; modò iiid̄. nobis, & ixd̄. d̄no de la Ware.

Cotagia.

Thomas Heythe tenet i cotagium, i gardinum, & redd' iiis̄.; jam ſolvit d̄no de Ware ixd̄.

Margareta Farme tenet i cotagium & i gardinum, & redd' iiis̄. iiiid̄.; poſtea vd̄.; modò redd' viiid̄. pro predictâ virgatâ terre, cum crofto & aliis pertinentiis, redd' iiiis̄. vid̄.

Liberi tenentes.

Joh̄es Gardyner tenet i bovatam terre & vi rodas prati, cum pertin', quondam Will̄i Gardyner; redd' iiis̄.

Joh̄es Stanton tenet unam placeam prati, continentem x rodas in Burſtal-medewe, quondam Will̄i Foſter, poſtea Radulphi Braſyar, nuper Ric̄i Hotoft; & redd' iis̄.

Mem', quòd Margeria Stanton tenet i meſſ', vi acras terre, & unam acram prati, que Ric' Walſhe de Anlep perquiſivit de Roberto Burſtal, filio cujuſdam Thome Pante de Burſtal; & redd' per annum vid̄. & i par cirotecarum, & ſectam curie.

Summa liberi redditûs, vs̄. vid̄.

Summa totalis, vilī. iiis̄. vid̄. ix gallinas.

Reſolutiones; ſcil', d̄no de Ware ixd̄.

Mem', quòd Rogerus Pynchebek, celararius, ſeiſivit Agnetem filiam Joh̄is Hopkynſon, & i meſſ', unam virgatam terre & dim', & xv rodas prati, uſque ad plenam etatem predicte puelle, anno regni regis Ric̄i, &c. xxi°; que meſſ', virgat' terre, &c. jam recuperata ſunt per breve de ceſſant' termino Michaelis, anno regni regis Henrici V^{ti} undecimo, de Joh̄e Thorne & Agnete uxore ejus, &c. ut in placito.

Habemus totam aquam de Sorâ juxta pratum noſtrum vocat' Burſtal-more, nobis ſeparabilem ex antiquâ conſuetudine, & ſicut patet C^{a} in cartâ Rob̄ti filii Rob̄ti Burſtal, &c.

Item habemus communem piſcariam in quodam ſtagno vocat' Coll-polle juxta pratum noſtrum ex utrâque parte de Thurmaſton & Burſtall, ex antiquâ conſuetudine.

Habemus ibidem curiam baronis, ad quam quidem curiam venient omnes tenentes noſtri de eâdem. Item preſentatum fuit ad diverſas curias tent' ibi, quod Ric' Walſch de Anlep debet ſectam ad predictam curiam pro certis terris quas tenet in Burſtal de abbate Leyc'.

Require terrarium de Burſtall in libro fratris W. Charyte de terris dotalibus. Item, in Rentali veteri & generali, amerciamenta curiarum tempore fratris J. Sadyngton, celararii, anno regni regis Henrici Quinti nono.

De Hugone Schepey de Belgrave, pro piſcacione in Sorâ juxta pratum noſtrum de Burſtal-more, vid̄. Item de Rob̄to Bayly de Burſtall iid̄. De W. Jeke de Anſty xiid̄. De Waltero Bochar de Thurmaſton xiid̄. Omnes pro conſimili piſcacione.

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[1] Sic in Originali.

[2] Sic in Originali; ſed vide ſupra, apud Belgrave, p. 11.

N° IV.

N° IV.

BRIEF INDEX to EAST GOSCOTE HUNDRED; to be enlarged hereafter.

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Pt 1

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Allexton —	6	Dalby Magna —	36	Lodington —	19	South Croxton	32
Asfordby —	37	Dalby ſuper Woulds	39	Loſeby —	7	Syſton —	149
Aſhby Folvile	15	Eaſt Norton —	12	Preſtwould, —	5	Thorpe Sachvile	17
Barkby —	55	Friſby ſuper Wreke	37	Quenby —	2	Thruſſington —	34
Barkby Thorpe —	6	Gaddeſby —	27	Queneborow	49	Thurmaſton —	36
Brookſby —	2	Grimſton —	18	Radcliffe ſuper Wreke	11	Tilton —	10
Bareſby —	36	Halſted —	10	Rakedale —	9	Tugby —	27
Barrow ſuper Soar	81	Hamilton —	1	Rereſby —	31	Twyford —	27
Beby — —	21	Hoby —	32	Rotherby —	12	Walton ſuper Woulds	15
Belgrave —	56	Hoton —	26	Shouldby —	2	Wartnaby —	11
Burton ſuper Woulds	45	Humberſton —	33	Saxulby —	8	Whadborough	3
Cold Newton —	9	Hungerton —	16	Segrave —	47	Wimeſwould —	73
Coſſington —	27	Keyham —	19	Sileby —	95	Wykeham and Caldwell	14
Cotes —	4	Laund —	5	Skeffington —	15		

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[1] The deſign is a groupe of diſtinct ſubjects; the order alone is fancy. The two ſhields with the letters *M* and *L* are to be found in different parts of the county. The arch at top is taken from the outſide at the Weſt end of *Gaddeſby*; the figure and niche at top from the Eaſt window of *Evington*. On the left ſide is the eſcutcheon, ſurtout, and penon of ſir Wolſtan Dixie, bart. at *Market Boſworth*. The helmet, ſpear, gauntlet, and ſword, fancy. The arched ſeat towards the bottom from the North wall of *Lubbenham*. The figure above the ſeat within the arch is a ſupporter to a beam in *Syſton*. The font and pillar to the left are from *Redmile*; and at top the ſpring of the arch and two lions from over the *Newark Gate*. The ſtalls are from *St. Margaret's*. The niche on the right hand from *Leiceſter Abbey* wall; and the figure within it from *Arneſby*. The large window in the back-ground is the North window of *Wigston's Hoſpital*. Between the window and abbey niche is repreſented the top part of a circular ſtone ſtaircaſe, which leads to the rood-loft in *Buckminſter*. The tiles on the floor are from *Coſſington*. The braſs of Henry de Codyngton is near the North wall at *Botteſford*. The font on the floor from *St. Mary's*. The monument of a prieſt behind the font is from *Radcliffe on the Wreke*. The ſquare ſtone with the two angels from the outſide of the door of the entrance into *Wigſton's Hoſpital*; but inſtead of Wigſton's arms are thoſe of the Author. The ſtone lying flat on the floor has the arms of the County.

DIRECTIONS to the BINDER.

Title and Dedication; Advertiſement, b—f, p. v—xxii; B, 1—4; B 3, *5, 6; C—Q, 5—60; Q 3—Q 5, *61—*66; R—T t 3, 61—166; U u, 1, 2, 3, *167—168; XX—I i i 169—216; I i i 3, *215, *216; K k k—6 O 3, 217—514; 6 P 1, 2, 3, 515, 516; *513—*516; 6 Q—7 C, 517—560; Appendix and Index, B—F, 1—16.

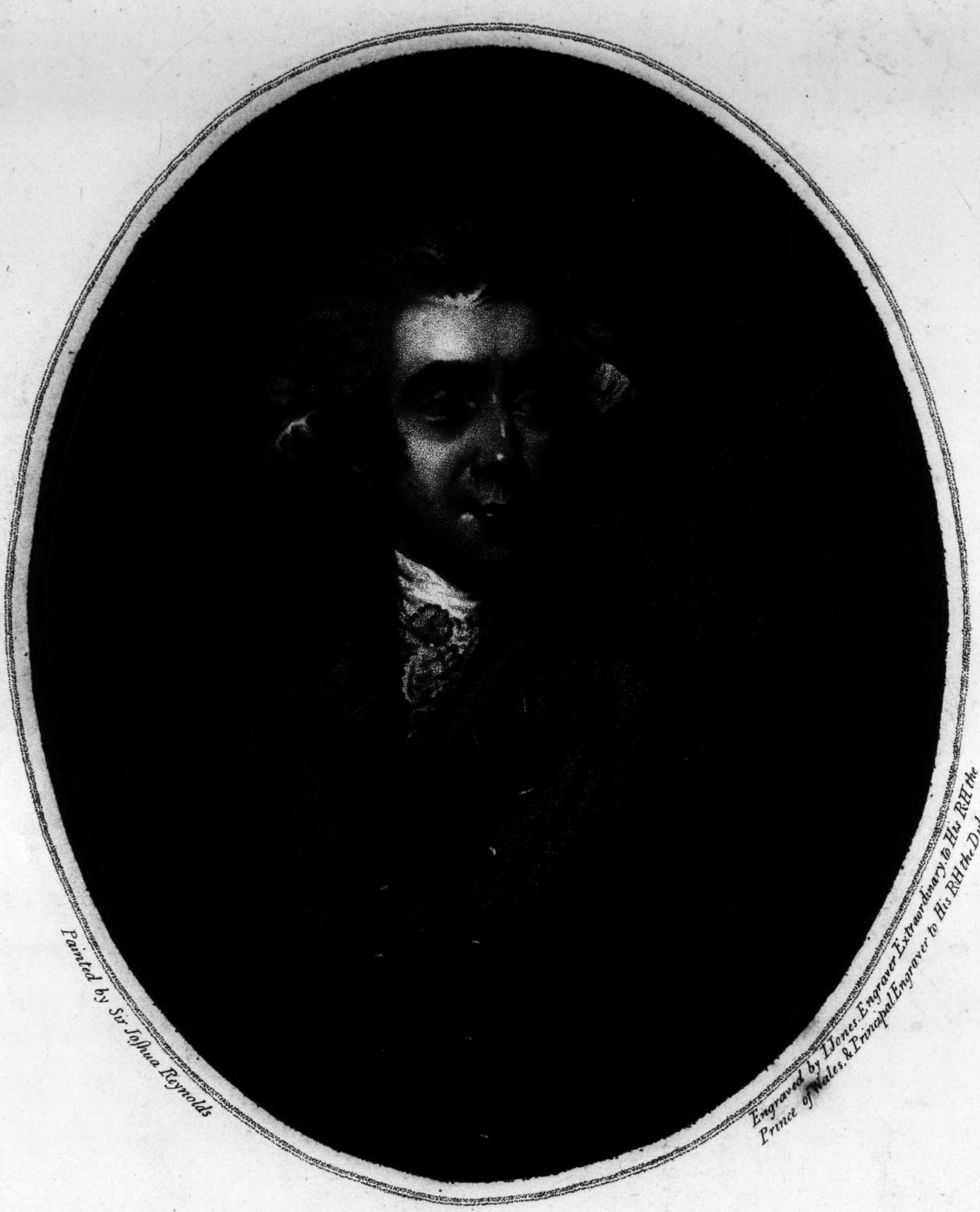
_ The Portrait of Sir ROBERT SHIRLEY, intended for RAKEDALE, is reſerved for STAUNTON HAROLD, in the Hundred of WEST GOSCOTE.

PRINTED BY JOHN NICHOLS, RED LION PASSAGE, FLEET STREET,
JUNE 28, 1800.

MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

427. i

FRONTISPIECE Vol. III. Part II.



Painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds

Engraved by I. Jones. Engraver Extraordinary to His R.H. the Prince of Wales. & Principal Engraver to His R.H. the Duke of York.

Earl of Moira.

Publish'd by J. Nichols & C°. Jan. 1st 1815.

THE

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES

OF THE

COUNTY OF LEICESTER.

BY JOHN NICHOLS, F.S.A. EDINB. & PERTH.

"*Si qui ſint in urbe ſuâ hoſpites, in patriâ ſuâ peregrini, & cognitione ſemper pueri eſſe velint, ſibi per me placeant, ſibi dormiant; non ego illis hæc conſcripſi, non illis vigilavi.*" CAMDEN.

VOLUME III. PART II.

CONTAINING

WEST GOSCOTE HUNDRED.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY AND FOR JOHN NICHOLS AND SON, RED LION PASSAGE, FLEET STREET;
AND SOLD BY F. AND C. RIVINGTON, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD; T. PAYNE, CASTLE STREET,
ST. MARTIN'S; AND J. WHITE, FLEET STREET.

1804.

MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE FRANCIS RAWDON-HASTINGS,

EARL OF MOIRA, BARON RAWDON, &c. &c.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN SCOTLAND;

THAN WHOM

THE UNITED DOMINIONS CONTAIN NOT A TRUER PATRIOT;

WHO COULD DISTINGUISH HIMSELF BY HIS PEN,

NOT LESS THAN BY HIS SWORD AND ELOQUENCE;

THIS HISTORY OF THE HUNDRED OF WEST GOSCOTE

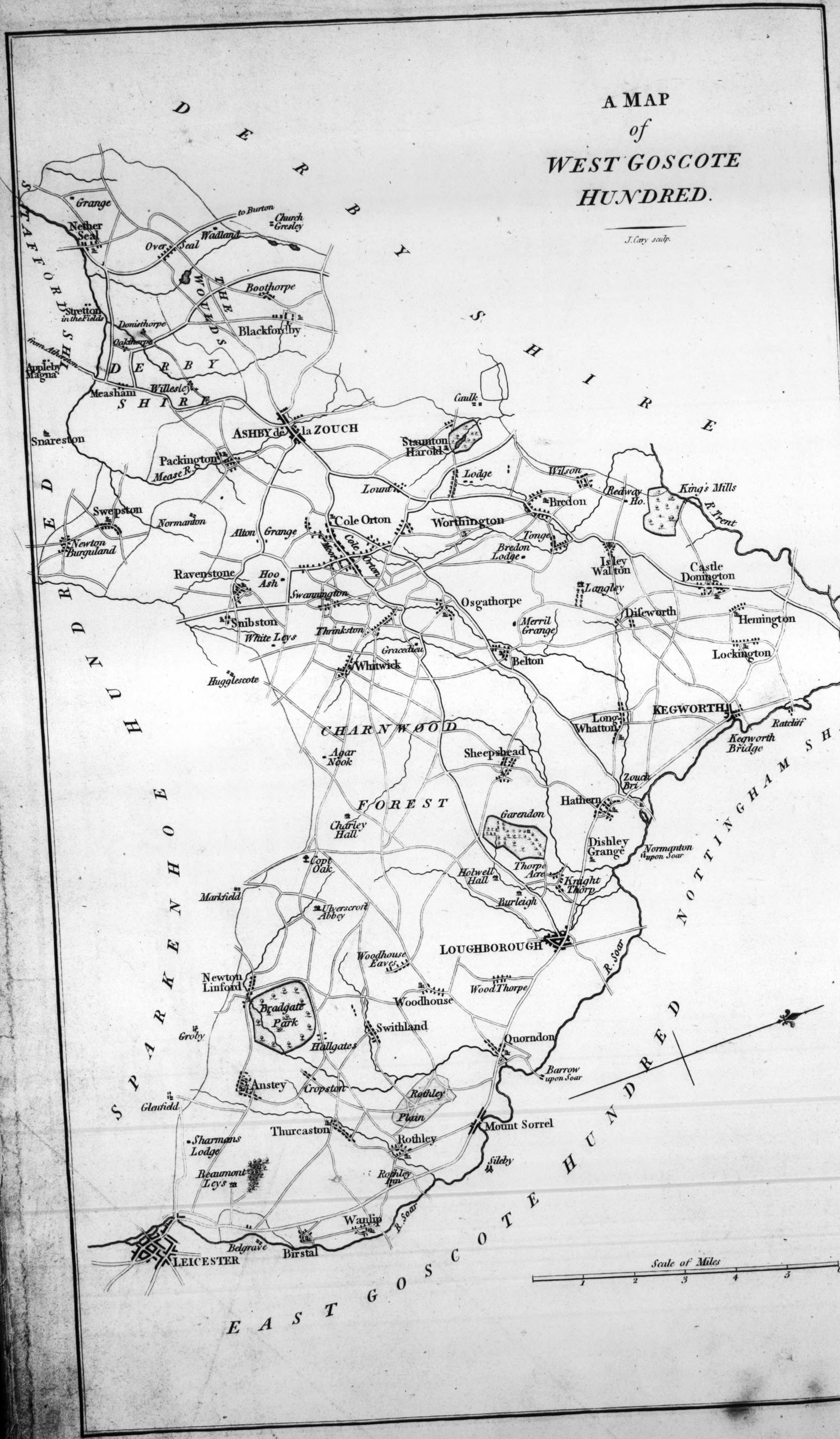
IS RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED BY

HIS LORDSHIP'S

GREATLY OBLIGED AND VERY FAITHFUL SERVANT,

JOHN NICHOLS.

Feb. 2, 1804.



A MAP
of
WEST GOSCOTE
HUNDRED.

J. Cary sculp.

DERBY SHIRE
STAFFORDSH
DERBY SHIRE
SPARKENHOE HUNDRED
EAST GOSCOTE HUNDRED
NOTTINGHAM SH.
Grange
Nether Seal
Over Seal
Wadland
to Burton
Church Gresley
THE WOLDS
Boothorpe
Stretton in the Fields
Donisthorpe
Oakthorpe
Blackfordby
from Atherstone
Appleby Magna
Measham
Willesley
Caulk
ASHBY de la ZOUCH
Staunton Harold
Snareston
Packington
Mease R.
Lodge
Wilson
Lount
Redway Ho.
King's Mills
R. Trent
Bredon
Swepston
Normanton
Alton Grange
Cole Orton
Cole Orton Moor
Worthington
Tonge
Newton Burguland
Bredon Lodge
Isley Walton
Castle Donington
Ravenstone
Hoo Ash
Langley
Swannington
Osgathorpe
Diseworth
Hemington
Snibston
Merril Grange
White Leys
Thrinkston
Gracedieu
Lockington
Belton
Whitwick
Hugglescote
Long Whatton
KEGWORTH
Ratcliff
Kegworth Bridge
CHARNWOOD FOREST
Agar Nook
Sheepshead
Zouch Bri.
Hathern
Garendon
Charley Hall
Dishley Grange
Normanton upon Soar
Copt Oak
Hotwell Hall
Thorpe Acre
Knight Thorp
Markfield
Ulverscroft Abbey
Burleigh
LOUGHBOROUGH
R. Soar
Woodhouse Eaves
Newton Linford
Wood Thorpe
Woodhouse
Bradgate Park
Swithland
Groby
Hallgates
Quorndon
Barrow upon Soar
Anstey
Cropston
Rothley Plain
Glenfield
Mount Sorrel
Thurcaston
Sharmans Lodge
Rothley
Sileby
Beaumont Leys
Rothley Inn
Wanlip
R. Soar
Belgrave
Birstal
LEICESTER
Scale of Miles
1
2
3
4
5
6

ABBEY GATE,

a ſtreet, or row of houſes, without the North gate of the Borough of Leiceſter, leading from a place called *The Hare and Hounds* on St. Sunday's bridge, to the Abbey of St. *Mary de Pratis*; to which, before the diſſolution, it belonged; and undoubtedly received its denomination from being the road or acceſs to and from that religious houſe. It is ſituated within the pariſh of St. Leonard; but in parochial levies, &c. is conſidered as a diſtinct Liberty, and as part of the hundred of Weſt Goſcote.

For the notice which is taken of it in the Rentale of Charyte, and for the payments of the *Abbey Liberty* to the poors' rates, ſee the Hiſtory of the Church of St. Leonard in Leiceſter.

In a book of fifteenths and tenths granted by the laity in 1416, the Abbey Gate was rated at 4*s.*; and in the ſubſidy of 1445 at the ſame ſum, and no abatement was made.

An inventory of plate and church-furniture in the Abbey Gate in the year 1552 (probably in St. Leonard's church) may be ſeen in p. *6.

In a ſubſidy granted in 1627, *Robert Owſton*, of the Abbey Gate, paid after the rate of £3. for perſonal effects.

ASHBY DE LA ZOUCH,

in antient writings called *Aſcebi* and *Eſſeby*, is a ſmall market-town, in the North-weſt angle of the county, adjoining to Derbyſhire; by which it is bounded on the Weſt, and partly on the South; by Packington alſo on the South; Cole Orton on the Eaſt, and its own hamlet of Blackfordby on the North. It is diſtant from Leiceſter 17¾ miles; from Burton on Trent 9 miles; from Derby 14; Loughborough 12; Market Boſworth 12; Nottingham 21; Atherſton 13; and from Hinckley 17 miles; and, in the eccleſiaſtical diviſion of the county, is within the deanry of Ackley.

The pariſh of Aſhby is very extenſive; comprehending the hamlets of *Blackfordby* and *Boothorpe*, and containing within its limits the extraparochial lordſhip of *Alton Grange*.

Kilwardby, a ſtreet beyond the brook at the Weſt end of the town, and *The Calais*[1], now another part thereof, were antiently deſcribed as diſtinct hamlets.

The manor, and a principal part of the lordſhip, is now the property of the earl of *Moira*.

The town conſiſts principally of one good ſtreet, in which ſtands a neat croſs; and is ſituated between three parks, *Preſtop Park*, *the Great Park* (commonly called *Aſhby Old Park*), and the *Little Park*, which laſt was the homeſtead to the caſtle; all of which are now diſparked.

A turnpike-road paſſes through this town from Nottingham to Tamworth and Birmingham; and another from Leiceſter to Burton upon Trent. There is alſo a turnpike-road from Aſhby to Loughborough; and another acroſs the Woulds from Hartſhorn to Bramborough-lane near Doneſthorpe.

In the reign of Edward the Confeſſor, this lordſhip, conſiſting of fourteen yardlands, was valued at ten ſhillings. At the Conqueror's ſurvey, it was worth forty ſhillings; and was held by *Ivo* under *Hugo de Grenteſmainell*. The land was equal to ten ploughs. One was employed in the demeſne, and two bondmen; and eight villans, with a prieſt, and ſix ſocmen, and four bordars, had ſix ploughs. There was a wood, a mile long and four furlongs broad, ſufficient for one hundred hogs[2].

Mr. Camden diſtinguiſhes Aſhby by the character of *villa amœniſſima*; and it is ſufficiently pleaſant to deſerve that appellation, being ſeated in a rich loamy ſoil; though in ſome diſtant parts of the lordſhip the land is neither rich in its own fertility, nor in the outward proſpect it affords. At preſent it is principally remarkable for its antient manor, and the ruins of a once ſtrong and ſtately caſtle. Its original appellation, no doubt, was ſimply *Aſhby* (of which name there are three other places in this county); and it had afterwards its diſtinction from the *Zouches*, who were lords of it.

"Soon after the Conqueror's time, the manor of Aſhby was held by *Robert Beaumeis*, a Norman; of which houſe was *Richard* Beaumeis, laſt dean of the collegiate church of St. Alkmund's in Shrewſbury; who, about 1145, ſurrendered up that church, with all its eſtates, to the uſe of ſome regular canons of the Auguſtine order, who came from Dorcheſter, and ſettled in an abbey he founded in the wood of *Lilleſhull*, dedicated to the honour of the bleſſed Virgin. He was nephew to *Richard* Belmeis, biſhop of London, 1152—1163; who founded the abbey of Chicheſter for thoſe regular canons; of which order he was ſo fond, that he intended to quit his biſhopric, and take it himſelf. *Philip* de Belmeis, his brother, gave alſo to the abbey of Lilleſhull four yard-lands in Aſhby, with his demeſne lands there called Suartcliffe, and the advowſon of the church, and 60 acres of land at Blackfordby. This Philip left only one daughter and heir, married to *Alan la Zouch*, who brought to her huſband this manor, and divers lands in other counties, as appeareth by the Legier-book of the ſaid abbey of Lilleſhull, now (1641) in the cuſtody of ſir Richard Leveſon, knight of the Bath[3]."

For the better aſcertaining the ſeveral donations by the different branches of this family, we ſhall inſert the following deeds:

1. "Domino ſuo & patri chariſſimo venerabili Rogero[4] Ceſtrenſi epiſcopo, ceteriſque tam prelatis quàm ſubditis ſancte eccleſie filiis, Philippus de Belmeis in Domino ſalutem. Noſcat paternitas veſtra, ceterorumque tam prelatorum quàm ſubditorum fraterna dilectio, me dediſſe & conceſſiſſe in firmam eleemoſinam & perpetuam poſſeſſionem, pro animabus patris & matris meorum, & uxoris mee, ceterorumque anteceſſorum noſtrorum, necnon pro ſalute meâ, & uxoris & filiorum meorum, totam terram que continetur infra Wathlinge-ſtreete & Merdiche, ad fundandam eccleſiam, in honore Sancte Dei genitricis Marie, canonicis de ordine Arroaſie de eccleſiâ Sancti Petri Dorcaceſtrie egreſſis, Deo ibidem & Sancte Marie regularitèr ſervientibus, ſolutam & quietam & abſolutam ab omni ſeculari ſervitio & exactione. Concedo etiam eis commoditates vicinorum nemorum, tam ad

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[1] This name had probably ſome connexion with the property of William lord Haſtings in France. See p. 567.

[2] "Ivo tenet de Hugone 14 carucatas terræ in Aſcebi. Terra eſt 10 carucarum. In dominico eſt una, & 2 ſervi; & 8 villani, cum preſbytero, & 6 ſochmannis & 4 bordariis, habent 6 carucas. Silva, 1 leucæ longitudinis, & 4 quarentenarum latitudinis, ad 100 porcos. Valuit 10 ſolidos; modò 40 ſolidos." Domeſday, fol. 233. a. 1.

[3] Burton, MS.—[illegible] whether this Abbey book is not now in the poſſeſſion of the Marquis of Stafford?

[4] Roger de Clinton, biſhop of Coventry and Lichfield (then uſually ſtyled biſhop of Cheſter), 1128—1149.

focum quàm ad materiem edificiorum. Superaddidi quoque eccleſiam Sancte Elene de Aeſſebi, cum eccleſiâ de Blacfordbi, cui ſexaginta acre adjacent; & cum ceteris pertinentiis ſuis. Superaddidi etiam in eâdem villâ de Aeſſebi totam terram de dominio meo que vocatur Suarteclive, & terram Haconis ſutoris; & decimam molendinorum meorum ejuſdem ville; & decimam armenti mei, videlt, equarum & pullorum earum; & decimam paſnagii mei; & quietam paſnagii de porcis ſuis & commoditatem nemoris mei, tam ad focum quàm ad materiem edificiorum ſuorum. Hujus ergo donationis & conceſſionis hii teſtes ſunt ſubſcripti; Robertus epiſcopus Herefordie; Philippus filius Philippi de Belmis, qui non tantùm teſtis, ſed etiam conditor & conceſſor predicte eleemoſine; domina Matilda filia Willielmi Meſchin, uxor predicti Philippi de Belmis; Herebertus de Caſtello; Hugo de Cuilli; Hugo de Say; Philippus filius Odonis, & Rogerus frater ejus; Rogerus de Ewias; Robertus clericus; & Walterus de Aeſſebi. Valeat ſanctitas veſtra in Domino! Amen."

2. "Domino ſuo & patri chariſſimo & venerabili Waltero[1], Dei gratiâ, Coventrie epiſcopo, &c. Philippus, filius Philippi de Belmeis, in Domino ſalutem. Noverit univerſitas veſtra me conceſſiſſe & dediſſe in perpetuam eleemoſinam, & etiam pro ſalute animarum patris & matris meorum, & anteceſſorum meorum, canonicis regularibus Sancte Marie de Lilleſhull, de ordine Arroaſie, totam terram que continetur infra Watlingſtreet & Merdiche, ſolutam & liberam ab omni ſervicio & exactione; necnon eccleſiam Sancte Helene de Aſſeby, & terram Haconis Sutoris, &c. Hujuſque donationis mee ſunt teſtes; Ricardus Londonie epiſcopus, Ricardus archidiaconus Londonie, magiſter Hugo à Londonià, Radulphus de Belmeys frater meus, Petrus filius Willielmi, Rogerus de Arundel, Ricardus de Belmeys, Willielmus de Coſtenteine, milites mei; & Rogerus clericus meus, & Robertus filius Willielmi; Willielmus de Pontefracto, Robertus de Belmeys, Willielmus frater ejus, Petrus Candarius meus, Mauricius pincerna, Robertus camerarius, & alii ſervientes epiſcopi Londinenſis[2]."

3. "Univerſis ſancte matris eccleſie filiis, tam preſentibus quàm futuris, Alanus la Zouch, filius Galfridi vicecomitis, in Domino ſalutem. Noverit univerſitas veſtra me dediſſe & conceſſiſſe canonicis de Lilleſhullâ, pro ſalute meâ, & uxoris mee Adhelize, & puerorum noſtrorum, & pro animabus Philippi de Belmeis ſenioris & Philippi junioris, & ceterorum filiorum ejus, & omnium anteceſſorum meorum, eccleſiam de Eſſeby; cum capellâ de Blackfordby, & omnibus aliis pertinentiis ſuis; ſcilicet, in Blackfordby XL acras; in Eſſeby III virgatas terre, & quartam extra villam, que fuit Willielmi Foreſtarii; & terram Haconis Sutoris; totam terram de Suarteclive, que eſt inter viam de Pakynton ad Bredonam & diviſas per nemus; & terram de Overton; & decimam molendinorum meorum, &c.; & totam terram de Luſard, que eſt inter Watlyngſtreet & Merdiche; & commoditates nemoris mei de Tong-caſtle, &c. Hiis teſtibus; Rogero de Mortemeir, Alchero, Ricardo de Lundoniâ, Willielmo Cardiffe, Rogero clerico, Eliâ Codrel, Roberto de Sudenhall, dominâ Adeliziâ de Belmez, Willielmo de Belmeis filio ejus, & Petro fratre ejus, Roberto de Horſeleyâ, & multis aliis[3]."

4. "Univerſis eccleſie filiis Willielmus de Belmeys, filius Alani la Zouch, ſalutem. Noverit univerſitas veſtra me dediſſe, &c. canonicis de Lilliſhull, pro ſalute meâ, & animâ patris mei Alani la Zouch & matris mee Adhelize de Belmeys, & pro animabus Philippi de Belmeys ſenioris & Philippi junioris, & Rannlphi fratris ſui, & omnium anteceſſorum, &c. eccleſiam de Eſſeby, cum capellâ de Blackfordby, LX acras terre in Eſſeby, & 3 virgatas terre, & quartam extra villam que fuit Willielmi Foreſtarii, liberam & quietam de hidagio, de danegeld, de ſcutagio, de relevamine, de ſtretward, de moteſeig', de murdro, de arcturis, & omnibus aliis exactionibus & ſerviciis, &c. in boſco, in plano, &c. Hiis teſtibus; Philippo de Belmeys, Galfrido de Flie, Ivone Britone de Scun', Rogero clerico, Rogero de Flamville, magiſtro Roberto de Welleſburgh, Roberto capellano, Thomâ & Ranulfo preſbyteris, Henrico perſonâ de Hartiſhorn, Radulpho fratre ejus, Simone nepote abbatis Willielmi, Radulfo Caudrell, Hugone Trullemag[4]."

Sealed with a ſeal about two inches broad; himſelf on horſeback, brandiſhing his ſword; on his left arm a long ſhield, charged with a feſs, circumſcribed, "SIGIL. WILLIELMI DE BELMES, FILIUS[5] ALANI LA ZUCH;" Plate LXXVI. fig. 1.

"The family of *Zouch* deſcended from *Geoffrey* ſecond ſon of *Alan* viſcount of *Rohan*, in Little Britaine in France, (by *Conſtantia* his wife, daughter of *Conan le Groſſe* earl of *Britaine*, and *Maud* his wife, natural daughter of Henry I.); who bore, Gules, ten maſcles pierced Or; and this Geoffrey, for his difference, bore, Gules, ten bezants Or, called *le Zouch* (which in the French ſignifieth a ſtock[6]), for that he, in the reign of king Henry the Second, coming over into England, was the founder of another ſtock, here propagated from him. And, for that this family was deſcended of a daughter and heir of *Conan* the *Groſs*, duke of *Bretagne*, who bore for his arms a ſhield only Ermine, did likewiſe aſſume this addition to their coat from the houſe of Bretagne, viz. a quarter Ermine, which by the cadets and younger houſes was ſtill obſerved and kept, though with ſeveral differences. Some bore the quarter indented in the baſe; ſome the Ermine in chief, ſome in bend, ſome in feſs, ſome in chevron, ſome in bend engrailed; which I have ſeen thus varied in divers old rolls; others charging the quarter Ermine, as with a mullet, annulet, fleur de lis, and cinquefoil, which are yet to be ſeen in Harringworth church, co. Northampton[7]."

That the antient and noble family of the *Zouches* is branched from the earls of Britanny, all our Genealogiſts agree; though they do not deduce the time of that deſcent in each part alike.

William la Zouche, in a confirmation to the monks of Swaveſey, in Cambridgeſhire, of the grants made by his anceſtors to the abbey of St. Segius and Bachus, in Anjou, (whereunto this abbey of Swaveſey was a cell,) calls *Roger* la Zouch his father, and *Alan* la Zouch earl of Britanny (ſon of *Geoffrey*) his grandfather[8]. Which William died in 1199; for then it appears, that *Roger* his brother gave to the king £100. for livery of his lands[9]; and in 1203, upon collection of the fourth ſcutage of king John's time, paid 200 marks[10]. This Roger in 1213 attended that king into Poictou[11]; and, ſtanding firm to him in that turbulent time, towards the latter end of his reign obtained a grant of the manors of Petersfield and Maple Durham, co. Southampton[12], which were part of the lands of Geoffrey de Mandeville, one of the rebellious barons then in arms againſt him. In 1218, he procured a grant[13] from king Henry III. of all the lands in the manor of Goſtelei, co. Norfolk, which Falcaſe de Breant not long before held, and which formerly appertained to the viſcount of *Roan* (*Geoffrey* la Zouch, father of Alan beforementioned[14]). In 1219, he agreed to pay the king a fine of one palfrey, for a fair to be held yearly on the eve and day of St. Helen, and a market to be held weekly, on Wedneſday, at his manor of Aſhby[15]; and in 1229 was conſtituted ſheriff of Devonſhire[16]. In 1230, he had a confirmation from the king of the manor of Swaveſeye, and of all his lands in Fulburne, co. Cambridge, which he poſſeſſed by the gift of the before-ſpecified Alan viſcount of Roan, in exchange for all thoſe lands which the ſaid Roger then poſſeſſed in Britanny[17];

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[1] Walter Durdent, conſecrated biſhop of Coventry and Lichfield 1149; died 1162.

[2] Roper, MS. from the original deed in the collection of ſir Robert Cotton, bart. [3] Ibid. [4] Ibid. [5] Sic.

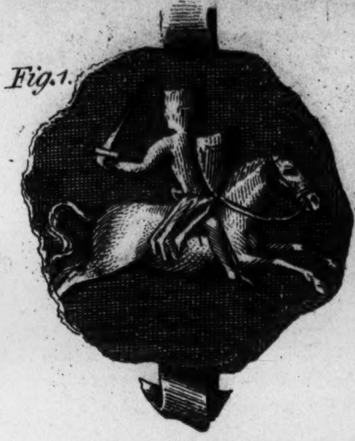
[6] Accordingly William de la Zouch, archbiſhop of York, is complimented in the following verſe for his valour in an encounter againſt the Scottiſhmen at Bear-parke, 1342: "Eſt pater invictus ſicco de ſtipite dictus," &c. Camden's Remains, p. 151.

[7] Burton, MS. [8] Mon. Angl. vol. I. 572. b. n. 60. [9] Oblat. 1 Johan. m. 23.

[10] Rot. Pip. 5 Johan. Devon. [11] Clauſ. 15 Johan. in dorſo, m. 1. [12] Clauſ. 17 Johan. m. 17.

[13] Clauſ. 2 Hen. III. m. 4. [14] Mon. Angl. vol. II. p. 145. b. n. 30. [15] Fines 3 Hen. III. . . . m. 3.

[16] Pat. 13 Hen. III. m. 12. [17] Pat. 14 Hen. III. pars 1. m. 2.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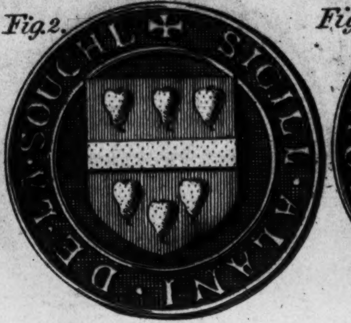
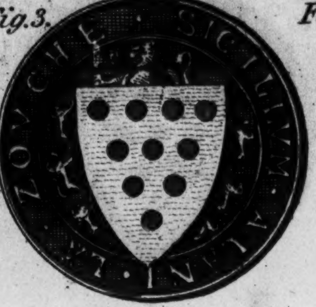


Fig.2.
SIGILL' ALANI DE LA SOUCHE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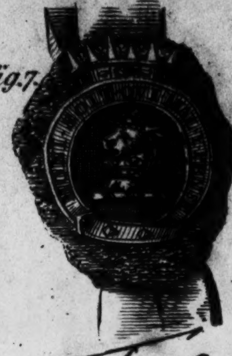
SIGILLVM ALANI LA ZOVCHE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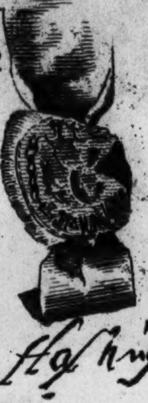
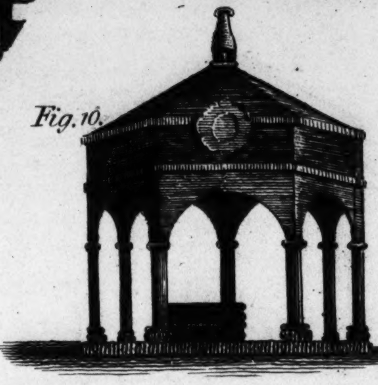


Fig.8.

Francis Hastings

H. Huntyngdon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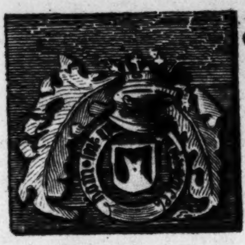
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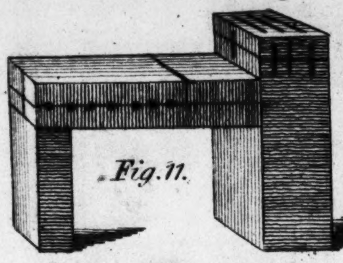
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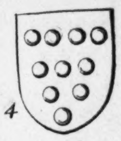
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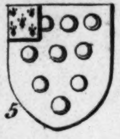
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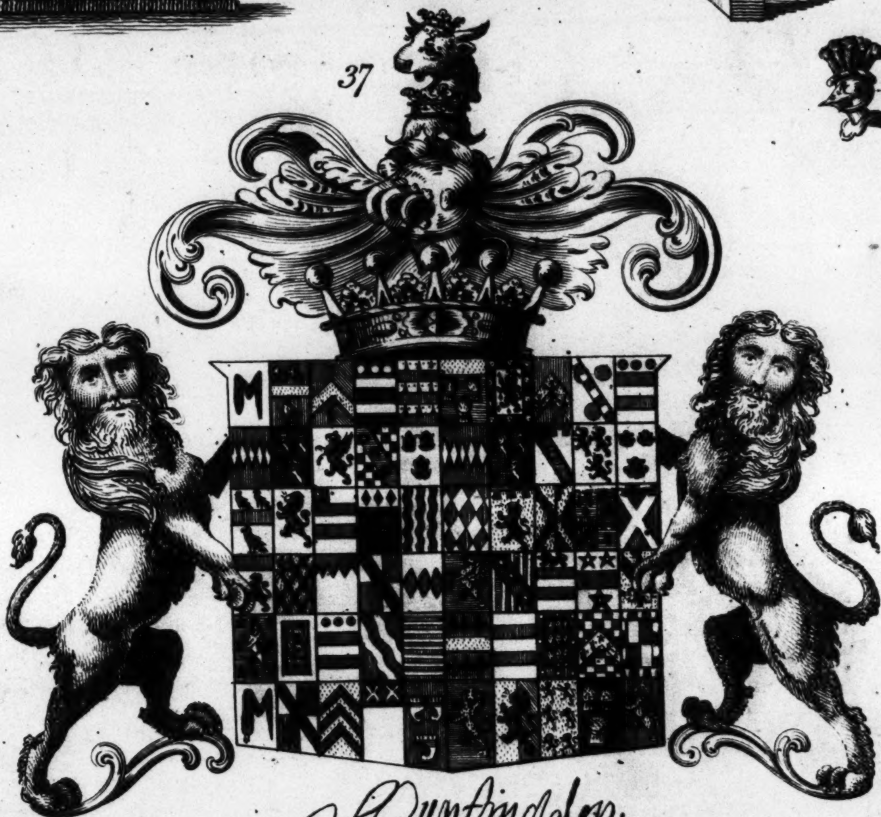
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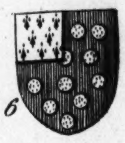
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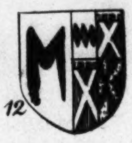
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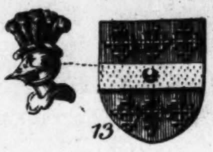
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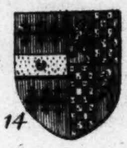
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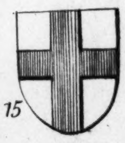
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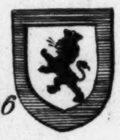
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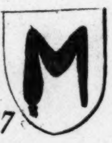
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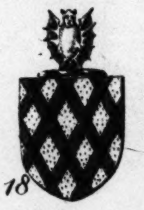
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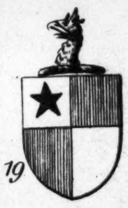
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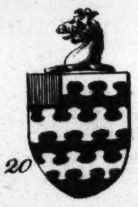
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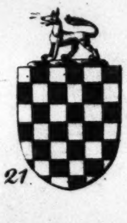
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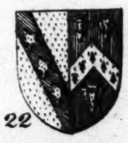
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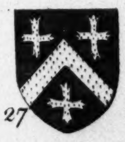
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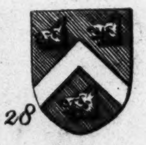
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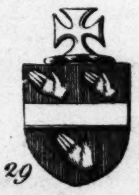
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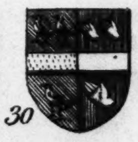
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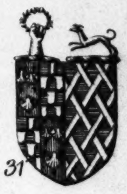
H. Huntingdon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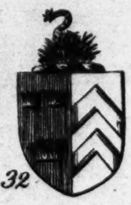
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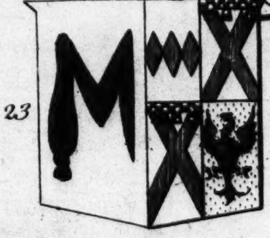
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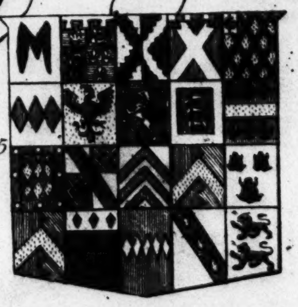
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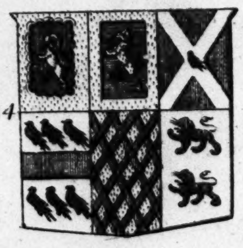
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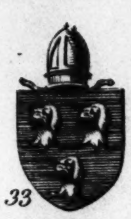
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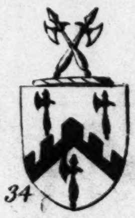
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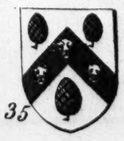
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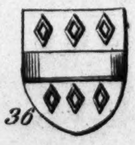
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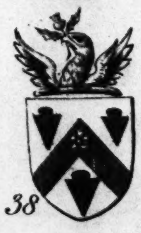
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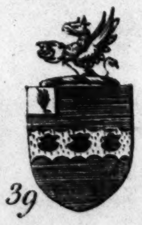
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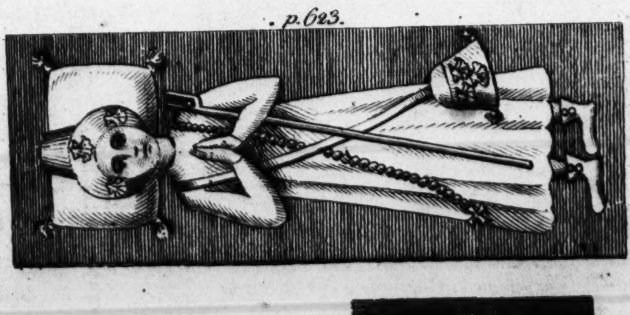
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Henry R

Edward

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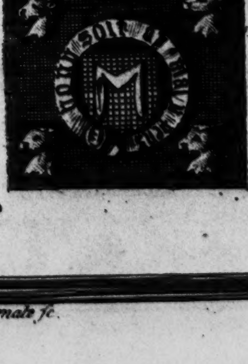
26

Elizabeth R

Philippe

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and continued ſheriff of Devonſhire to the end of 1231[1]. “This Roger, being lord of the manor of Tonge, co. Salop, did, by a fair deed under his ſeal, whereon is his portraiture, on horſeback, in a military habit, grant to Henry de Hugefort and his heirs three yardlands, three meſſuages, and certain woods, lying in Norton and Shaw (in the pariſh of Tonge); with pannage for a great number of hogs in the woods belonging to that manor; as alſo liberty of fiſhing in all his manors there, excepting the great pool of Tonge; with divers other privileges, viz. of getting nuts in thoſe woods, &c.; rendering yearly to him the ſaid Roger, and his heirs, a chaplet of roſes on the feaſt-day of the Nativity of St. John Baptiſt, in caſe he or they ſhould be at Tonge; if not, then to be put upon the image of the Bleſſed Virgin in the church of Tonge; for all ſervices, ſuit of court, &c.”[2] And (with *Alan* his ſon) he gave to the canons of Maiden-Bradley, co. Wilts, a certain tenement in Tudeworth.

Alan his ſon and heir in 1242 had ſummons to prepare himſelf with horſe and arms, and to attend the king into France[3]; and in 1250 had a grant of the cuſtody of all the king's lands in Cheſhire and North Wales, viz. Ros, Rewennyoc, Diffrin-Cloyd, and Englefield; to anſwer the yearly profit of thoſe lordſhips to the king, at Midſummer and Chriſtmas, by equal portions[4]. In 1252, he had the whole county of Cheſter and all North Wales committed to his truſt[5]. In 1256, he had an order on the barons of the Exchequer for the allowance of 20*l.* 19*s.* 2½*d.*; which he had advanced, as juſtitiary of Cheſter, for the repairs of the bridge of that city; and which (as appeared *per inſpectionem Libri de Scaccario qui vocatur Domeſday*) the county was bound to repair[6]. 4 May, 1261, he obtained the king's charter for a market every week on the Saturday at Aſhby de la Zouch, it being before held on the Tueſday; as alſo for two fairs yearly at his manor of Swaveſey, in Cambridgeſhire, each to continue for eight days; the one to begin on the eve of the feſtival of the Invention of the Holy Croſs; and the other on the eve of its Exaltation[7]. The ſame year he was conſtituted warden of all the king's foreſts South of Trent[8]; as alſo ſheriff of Northamptonſhire[9]; in which ſhrievalty he continued till near the end of 1266[10]; and in 1262 was made a juſtice itinerant for the counties of Southampton, Bucks, and Northampton[11]. In 1264, on the arbitrement made by Louis king of France betwixt king Henry III. and the barons, he was one of thoſe who, on the king's part, undertook the ſame[12]; and ſtood in ſuch great favour with that king, that in 1267 he obtained, for the behoof of his nieces *Orabill* and *Margery*, daughters of *William de Harecourt*, the redemption of the lordſhips of Tonge, co. Salop, and Aileſton, co. Leiceſter, with the ſoke of Stratton[13]; which, by reaſon of Harecourt's adherence to the king's adverſaries in the time of the late troubles, had been forfeited to the crown. In this year alſo he was made conſtable of the Tower[14]; as alſo governor of the caſtle at Northampton[15]. In 1257, he beſtowed on the Knights Templars divers lands in Sibford[16]; and gave to the monks of Bildwas the town of Upton, co. Salop[17]. He married *Elen*, one of the daughters and heirs to *Roger de Quincy* earl of *Wincheſter*[18]; whereupon, in 1267, he had livery of all that purparty of his lands which by inheritance belonged to her[19]. In 1268, he came into the Exchequer, and acknowledged that he had received 63*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.* out of the iſſues of the city of London, towards his maintenance during the time that he was the king's *cuſtos* of the City and Tower of London[20].

This Alan (as it is reported by Thomas Wikes, canon of Ouſeney, in his Annals) having authority granted unto him by king Henry the Third, amongſt other commiſſioners of the nobility, to convent certain perſons to be examined upon ſeveral articles, but eſpecially by what right and title they held their lands; John earl Warren and Surrey was ſummoned among the reſt; who, being demanded by the ſaid commiſſioners by what title he held certain lands then in his poſſeſſion, ſuddenly drew out his ſword, and ſaid, “By this my grandfather held his lands, and with this I will keep them;” and, being reproved by the ſaid Alan la Zouch for this his miſdemeanor, after ſome interchange of words paſſed between them, made an aſſault upon the ſaid Alan, and ſore wounded him as he ſat in Weſtminſter Hall, 1268; of which wound he ſhortly after died[21]. Theſe circumſtances are alſo ſtated by ſeveral of our hiſtorians; but in this, ſays Dugdale, they are miſtaken; he being only wounded, as was alſo *Roger* his ſon (at the ſame time with him); as appears by the inquiſition taken after his death, which ſhews that he died nearly two years after, being then ſeiſed of the manor of North Multon in Devonſhire; and alſo of the manor of Aſhby de la Zouch in Leiceſterſhire, held of the heir of the earl of *Winton* by the ſervice of a knight's fee; and that *Roger* la Zouch, his ſon and heir, was then 28 years old[22]. It appears alſo that the earl Warren entered into a recognizance, upon forfeiture of all his lands and goods to Edward the king's ſon, to ſtand to the doom of the king's court, for the treſpaſs done to ſir Alan la Zouch and Roger his ſon in Weſtminſter Hall[23].

He left iſſue Roger above-mentioned, and a younger ſon *Eudo*; from the latter of whom, though the elder branch failed, the Zouches lords of Harrington branched out, and were for many deſcents barons of this realm.

Mr. Burton mentions, in his account of the windows in Aſhby church, the ſurcoat of a knight in armour kneeling, and holding in his hand a banner, with this coat upon it: Gules, a feſs between ſix pears Or; which he calls the coat of *Beauchamp*. But this is in reality another coat of *Zouch*; as is evident by a ſeal appendant to a grant made by Alan la Zouch, of lands of c*s.* rent in Tudeworth to the Lazars' Hoſpital at Mayden Bradley, for the health of his own ſoul, and that of Elen his wife[24]. See Plate LXXVI. fig. 2.

In the Teſta de Nevill, compiled about 1240, Aſhby is not ſeparately noticed; being at that time included within the fee of Winton.

“Univerſis, &c. Alanus le Zouch, dn̄s de Eſſeby la Zouch, ſalutem. Noveritis me dediſſe, pro animâ Elene uxoris mee, Domino & uni capellano in eccleſiâ de Eſſeby la Zouch, quinque marcas annui redditûs. Teſtibus; Rogero filio meo primogenito, Alano fratre ſuo, &c.”[25]

In 1270, it was found that *Roger de Quinci*, earl of *Winton*, died ſeiſed of four knights fees, in Eſſeby, Blackfordby, Kilwardby, Overton, Glenn, Carleton, and Rolleſton (value £20. each), which *Alan la Zouch* held; and that *Elen de Vaus*, relict of the ſaid Roger, held the ſaid fees in dower; and that *Roger* la Zouch held the ſame [under her and the heirs of the ſaid earl][26].

In 1278, the lady *Elen* was impleaded by *Alexander Comyn* earl of *Bouchan*, in reſpect to her lands in Aſhby, &c.; which the parliamentary records thus explain:

“Elena la Zuche queritur, quòd Alexander Comyn de Boucham traxit ipſam in placitum, in curiâ regis Scotie, de terris & tenementis exiſtentibus infra regnum Anglie; aſſerens ipſam plus habere in proparte ſuâ in Angliâ de terris & tenementis que fuerunt Rogeri de Quency quondam comitis Wyntonie, quàm idem Alexander habet in proparte ſuâ que ad ipſum pertinet ratione propartis Elizabethe uxoris ſue; & unde predicta Elena habuit breve domini regis Anglie de inhibitione, directum eidem Alexandro, nè proſequeretur, in eâdem curiâ regis Scotie, de terris & tenementis infra regnum Anglie ſemel & bis; pro quo mandato non ſuperſedebat in aliquo, ſet perſequebatur ad judicium; & ei adjucatum fuit in eâdem curiâ, XL marcate terre, & $\overset{\text{VIII}}{\text{XX}}$ marce de arreragiis, in abſentiâ ipſius Elene, que ibidem noluit reſpondere contra inhibitionem & dignitatem corone regis Anglie; per quòd tertiò ei mandatum fuit, nè ulteriùs procederet in dicto placito; & quòd eſſet coram domino rege, à die Paſche in XV dies, ubicunque eſſet in Angliâ, ad reſpondendum domino regi de predicto contemptu, & quare perſecutus eſt placitum illud in curiâ regis, de terris & tenementis infra regnum Anglie exiſtentibus, contra mandatum domini regis, in leſionem dignitatis corone ſue. Ad quem diem idem Alexander non venit, neque breve ſuum ei directum returnavit; unde eadem Elena petit ei remedium exhiberi, ſicut idem Alexander homo domini regis eſt, & tenementa que habet in Angliâ de domino rege tenet."—This was anſwered, "Tranſcriptum ultimi brevis domini regis, directi predicto Alexandro, attachiatur iſti petitioni."

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[1] Rot. de eiſdem annis, Devon.
[2] Ex ipſo autographo penès . . . . . Forſter, de Tonge, an. 1636.
[3] Rot. Vaſcon. 23 Hen. III. in dorſo, m. 3.
[4] Pat. 24 Hen. III. m. 3.
[5] Pat. 37 Hen. III. m. 15.
[6] Madox, Firma Burgi, p. 89; ex Memorand. 40 Hen. III.
[7] Cart. 45 Hen. III. m. 8.
[8] Pat. 45 Hen. III. m. 8.
[9] Ibid. m. 10.
[10] Rot. Pip. de iiſdem annis, Northampton.
[11] Pat. 46 Hen. III. m. 12.
[12] Pat. 48 Hen. III. 18.
[13] Pat. 51 Hen. III. m. 2.
[14] Ib. m. 15.
[15] Ib. m. 25.
[16] Mon. Angl. vol. II. p. 544. b. n. 50.
[17] Ibid. vol. I. p. 780. b. n. 40.
[18] Eſch. 55 Hen. III. n. 36.
[19] Clauſ. 51 Hen. III. m. 12.
[20] Madox, Firma Burgi, p. 252; ex Memorand. 52 Hen. III. Rot. 2.
[21] Matthew of Weſtminſter, Flores Hiſtoriarum, lib. ii. p. 165.
[22] Eſch. 54 Hen. III. N° 16. Devon; and N° 36. Leic.
[23] Rot. Clauſ. 5[illegible] Hen. III.
[24] Orig. penès S. Roper.
[25] From an undated deed, MS. K. p. 52. cited by Mr. Le Neve, penès S. S. S. H.
[26] Eſch. 55 Hen. III. N° 36. Leic.

"Eadem Elena petit remedium de vicecomitibus qui preceptum domini regis habent ad levandum denarios ſuos de comite Warenne, qui nihil indè reſpondent; nec barones de ſcaccario eiſdem vicecomitibus aliquam penam injungunt, nec ipſos amercian; per quod adhuc à retrò ſunt duo mille marce, jam per ſeptem annos. Unde rogat dominum regem, ut ipſe, caritatis intuitu, aliquod remedium indè feſtinet."—The anſwer was, "Subveniatur ei per brevia de cancellariâ [1]."

In the Itinerary of 1280, Aſhby de la Zouch, Blackfordby, Alton, Overton Sauſe, and Overton Quatermers, anſwered collectively as one vill.

In 1285, it was found that *Roger la Zouch* died ſeiſed of the manor of Eſſebye de la Zouch, with the appurtenances, held of the honour of *Winton* by the ſervice of a knight's fee; and that *Alan* la Zouch, ſon and heir of the ſaid Roger, was then aged 18 [2].

In the ſame year, a fine paſſed between *Elen la Zouch* and *Milicent de Montalt* concerning the church of Burgell, in Yorkſhire [3]; and in 1296, lady *Elen la Zouch* died ſeiſed of divers lands in Scotland, &c.; the manor of Brackley; the *curia forinſeca* called the honour of *Winton*; and the manor of Shepeſhed in Leiceſterſhire; and ſir *Alan* de la Zouch, ſon of ſir *Roger* de la Zouch, ſon of the ſaid Elen, was her next heir, and of the age of 24 [4].

Alan la Zouch, offering his ſervice to king Edward I. in Gaſcoigne, on the feaſt-day of St. Dennis, 1288, was courteouſly by him received; and therefore his homage was at that time reſpited by reaſon of his preſent employment, and a ſpecial precept forthwith ſent to Walter de Laſci, the king's eſcheator-general, to deliver unto him all his lands in that realm which he had ſeized into his hands for neglecting that homage [5]. In 1290, he was one of the competitors for the Scottiſh crown; in which character his ſeal is given, Plate LXXVI. fig. 3. from a copy, in the Heralds College, of the famous letter to the Pope, on the ſubject of king Edward the Firſt's claim to Scotland. He bore for his arms, on a ſhield Gules, ten bezants 4. 3. 2. 1. the ſhield ſurrounded with ſix lions paſſant [6]. In 1294, he was again in the wars of Gaſcoigne [7]; ſo likewiſe in 1296 [8], Edmund earl of Lancaſter (the king's brother) being then commander of the Engliſh army there [9]; at which time the French iſſued out of Bourdeaux, and gave them battle, but with great loſs being forced to retreat [10]. In 1296, he was again in Gaſcoigne [11]; and in 1297 in the wars of Scotland, being then in the company of Roger le Bigod [12]. In 1298, he was ſummoned by writ to the parliament amongſt the barons [13]. In 1305, he was again in the Scottiſh wars [14]; and in 1310, amongſt others of the nobles, had ſummons to be at Roxburgh on the feaſt-day of St. Peter *ad Vincula*, well fitted with horſe and arms, to march againſt the Scots [15]. The next enſuing year, 1311, he was conſtituted governor of Rockingham caſtle in Northamptonſhire, and ſteward of that foreſt [16]; and, having confirmed to the canons of *Leiceſter* all thoſe grants which his anceſtors the earls of *Leiceſter* and *Wincheſter* had made to them [17], departed this life in 1313, being then ſeiſed of the manor of North Moulton, co. Devon; and 416 acres of land in Hale, co. Northampton, according to the large hundred; likewiſe of the manor of Trene, and advowſon of the chapel there, co. Suſſex; as alſo of £12. free rent in Nutbury, and the advowſon of the church of Chyldington, in the ſame county; moreover of the manor of Great Gateſden, and the advowſon of the church, co. Hertford; and of the manors of Swaveſey and Fulborne, with the advowſon of the priory of Swaveſey. He was ſeiſed alſo in demeſne, as of fee, of the manor of Aſhby la Zouch, held of *John Comyn* late earl of *Boghan*, by the ſervice of two knights fees; and was patron of the abbey of Lilleſhull, then valued at £20. *Elen* [18] the wife of *Nicholas de St. Maur*, aged 36, *Maud* the wife of *Robert Holand*, aged 24, and *Elizabeth*, a nun at Brewode, co. Stafford, aged 20, were his daughters and next heirs [19].

Having no iſſue male, he gave the manor of Aſhby to *William la Zouch* of *Richard's Caſtle*, otherwiſe called William la Zouch of *Mortimer*, ſecond ſon of his nephew *Robert* Mortimer, of Richard's Caſtle, in whom the reverſion of the lordſhips of Swaveſey and Fulborne was veſted. This William called himſelf *Zouch* [20], for that his mother was daughter and heir of *William* la Zouch, great uncle to the ſecond Alan, as in the Genealogy hereafter ſet down doth appear.

May 16, 1323, king Edward II. ſent his letters to *Robert de Gaddeſby*, keeper of all his forfeited lands, &c. in Leiceſterſhire; ſignifying, that, whereas he had lately commanded the ſaid Robert to certify him touching the manner and cauſe of his ſeizing the hamlets of Glen, Blackfordby, and Aſhby, in the manor of Aſhby de la Zouch, into the king's hands; and that, whereas he the ſaid Robert had, in return, ſignified that he being given to underſtand that *Robert de Holand* had forfeited his lands to the king; and that he the ſaid Robert de Holand had, at that time, the ſervices of certain freeholders of the aforeſaid hamlets, which hamlets were parcel of the manor aforeſaid; he the ſaid Robert de Gaddeſby had therefore ſeized the ſame for the king's uſe; and that, at the time of the ſaid ſeizure, *William la Zouch* had declared that he, and not Robert de Holand, was ſeiſed of the ſervice of the aforeſaid tenants; and that afterwards he the king, being willing to be more fully ſatisfied as to the truth of the premiſſes, aſſigned certain honeſt men to enquire thereupon in preſence of the ſaid Robert de Gaddeſby; and that, by an inquiſition then made and returned into chancery, it was found that *Alan la Zouch* was ſometime ſeiſed of the manor aforeſaid, with all its appurtenances; and that the ſaid Alan afterwards gave and granted the ſaid manor, &c. to *William Por*, a capellan, to hold to him and his heirs for ever; by virtue of which gift, the ſaid William was ſeiſed of the aforeſaid manor, &c. with the ſervices of all the freeholders of the hamlets of Glen, Blackfordby, Alton, Overton, Ravenſton, and Aſhby; and that the ſaid William afterwards granted to the aforeſaid Alan, that the manor aforeſaid, &c. ſhould remain to William la Zouch and his heirs lawfully begotten; and, in caſe the ſaid William died without lawful iſſue, that then, after the ſaid William's deceaſe, the ſaid manor, &c. ſhould remain to the right heirs of him the ſaid Alan; and that, the ſaid Alan being ſeiſed of the ſaid manor, &c. for term of his life, after his death, William la Zouch, by virtue of the fine aforeſaid, entered upon the ſaid manor, &c.; and was ſeiſed thereof at what time the above Robert de Holand forfeited his lands, viz. the 30th of December laſt paſt; at what time the ſaid Robert Gaddeſby ſeized the ſervices of certain free tenants of the hamlets aforeſaid; viz. of *William Truan*, *William Gunſone*, and *Robert Perſone* and *Edith* his wife; as alſo three virgates of land, 40*s.* rent, and the ſixth part of a mill in Glen, as a wardſhip, by the reaſon of the minority of *Roger Fitzherbert*, whoſe ſervice belonged to the manor aforeſaid; and that, by the abovementioned inquiſition, it was alſo found that, at what time the above William la Zouch ſtood ſeiſed of the manor, &c. aforeſaid, the above Robert de Holand diſtrained the aforeſaid Truan, Gunſone, Perſone and his wife, by grievous diſtreſſes, till they alſo did fealty to him; but that he received no profit from the ſervices of the ſaid tenants; for that the ſaid tenants ceaſed not to do ſervice to William la Zouch, notwithſtanding the fealty which they did to the above Robert de Holand: The king, being unwilling to injure the aforenamed William la Zouch, did therefore command the aforeſaid Robert de Gaddeſby, that, this being the caſe, he ſhould give over inſiſting upon the ſervices and wardſhip aforeſaid, and let William la Zouch remain in the ſame eſtate, as to the premiſſes, as he found him in, when Robert de Holand forfeited.—

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[1] Petitions in Parliament 6 Edw. I; Rot. Parl. vol. I. p. 13.
[2] Eſch. 13 Edw. I. N° 30. Leic.
[3] Fines 17 Edw. I.
[4] Pat 24 Edw. I. pars 2.
[5] Clauſ. 17 Edw. I. m. 2.

[6] A ſimilar ſeal of the lions paſſant, without the bezants, is appendant to a deed of *John de Haſtings*, temp. Hen. II. This John will be farther noticed under Kirby in Sparkenhoe Hundred.—Three differences of Zouch's bearings may be ſeen in Plate LXXVI. Gules, ten bezants, 4. 3. 2. 1. fig. 4; the ſame with a canton Ermine, fig. 5; and with a quarter Ermine, fig. 6; from ſir William Dugdale's Warwickſhire, vol. I. pp. 59–79. 118. 564. vol. II. p 650.

[7] Rot. Vaſcon. 22 Edw. I. m. 9.
[8] Rot. Vaſcon. 24 Edw. I. m. 17.
[9] Tho. Walſingham, p. 29. n. 30.
[10] Ibid.
[11] Rot. Vaſcon. 25 Edw. I. in dorſo, m. 5.
[12] Rot. Scot. 26 Edw. I. m. 2.
[13] Rot. Summ. ad Parliamentum, temp. Edw. I.
[14] Rot. Protect. 34 Edw. I. m. 8.
[15] Rot. Scot. 4 Edw. II. in dorſo, m. 5.
[16] Rot. Fin. 5 Edw. II. m. 7.
[17] Mon. Angl. vol. II. p. 311. l. 4.
[18] Which Elen was afterwards re-married to Alan de Charleton. Clauſ. 29 Edw. III. n. 2.
[19] Eſch. 7 Edw. II. N° 36. Leic.

[20] Remembrance of benefits made ſome change their names; as *William Mortimer*, deſcended from thoſe of Richard's Caſtle, took the name of *La Zouch*, and named his ſon *Alan la Zouch*, for favours received from the lord Zouch of Aſhby de la Zouch, in reſpect of alliance, as appeareth by Inq. 21 & 22 Edw. III. Camden's Remains, p. 144.

—"Rex dilecto ſibi Roberto de Gadeſbye, cuſtodi terrarum & tenementorum, forisfactorum, & aliorum, in comitatu Leiceſtrie, in manu noſtrâ exiſtentium, ſalutem. Cùm nuper vobis mandaverimus, quòd nos, ſuper modo & causâ captionis hamelettorum de Glen, Blackfordby, & Aſheby, in manerio de Aſheby la Zouch, per vos in manum noſtram, redderetis certiores; & vos nobis ſignificaveritis, quòd, pro eo quòd datum fuit vobis intelligi, quòd Robertus de Holand, die quo forisfecit versùs nos, habuit ſervicium quorundam liberorum tenentium hamelettorum predictorum; que hameletta ſunt pertinentia ad manerium predictum, eadem ſervicia exiſtentia in manu noſtrâ, ſalvo jure cujuſlibet; & quòd Willielmus la Zouche, die captionis predicte, dixit ſe eſſe ſeiſitum de ſerviciis tenentium predictorum; ac nos poſtmodùm, ſuper premiſſis pleniùs volentes certiorari, aſſignaverimus quoſdam fideles noſtros ad inquirendum indè, in veſtrâ preſentiâ, pleniùs veritatem; & per inquiſitionem illam factam & cancellariâ noſtrâ retornatam, ſit compertum, quòd Alanus la Zouche quondam fuit ſeiſitus de manerio predicto, cum pertinentiis omnibus ſuis; & quòd idem Alanus poſtmodùm dedit & conceſſit predictum manerium, cum pertinentiis, Willielmo Por capellano, habendum ſibi & heredibus ſuis in perpetuum; virtute cujus donationis, idem Willielmus fuit ſeiſitus de manerio predicto, cum ſerviciis omnium liberè tenentium hamelettorum de Glen, Blackfordby, Alton, Overton, Ravenſton, & Aſheby, tanquam pertinentiis ad manerium predictum: & quòd idem Willielmus poſtea dedit & conceſſit predicto Alano manerium predictum, cum pertinentiis, & quòd remaneret Willielmo la Zouche & heredibus de corpore ſuo procreatis; &, ſi idem Willielmus la Zouche obiret ſine herede de corpore ſuo legitimè procreato, tum, poſt deceſſum ejuſdem Willielmi la Zouche, manerium predictum, cum pertinentiis, remaneret rectis heredibus ipſius Alani; & quòd idem Alanus fuit ſeiſitus de manerio predicto, cum ſervitiis omnium liberè tenentium hamelettorum predictorum, tanquam pertinentiis ad manerium predictum, totâ vitâ ſuâ; poſt cujus mortem, dictus Willielmus la Zouche, virtute finis predicte, intravit manerium predictum, cum pertinentiis; & omnes liberè tenentes hamelettorum predictorum eidem Willielmo de fidelitatibus & ſerviciis ſuis, tanquam pertinentiis ad manerium predictum, ſe attornaverunt; & indè fuit ſeiſitus eo tempore quo predictus Robertus de Holand versùs nos forisfecit, videlicet, uſque XXIV Decembris ultimè preteritum; quo die vos ſervicia quorundam liberè tenentium hamelettorum predictorum (videlicet, Willielmi Truan, Willielmi Gunneſone, & Roberti Perſone & Edithe uxoris ejus,) de quibuſdam tenementis ſuis in quibuſdam hamelettorum predictorum; & etiam tres virgatas terre, XL ſolidatos redditûs, & ſextam partem unius molendini in Glen, nomine cuſtodie, ratione minoris etatis Reginaldi filii Herberti (cujus ſervicium pertinet ad manerium predictum) cepiſtis in manum noſtram. Per quam quidem inquiſitionem ſimilitèr compertum eſt, quòd, tempore quo predictus Willielmus la Zouche ſtetit in ſeiſinâ de manerio predicto, & de ſerviciis ſingulorum tenentium hamelettorum predictorum, tanquam ad manerium predictum pertinentiis; predictus Robertus de Holand diſtrinxit predictos Willielmum Truan, Willielmum Gunnſone, Robertum Perſone & Editham, per graves diſtrictiones, quouſque tibi ſimilitèr fidelitatem fecerunt: ſet tamen nullum proficuum de ſerviciis eorundem tenentium aſportavit. Et quòd iidem tenentes hamelettorum predictorum non ceſſaverunt de ſerviciis ſuis faciendis predicto Willielmo la Zouche, ratione fidelitatis quam predicto Roberto de Holand fecerunt. Nos, prefato Willielmo la Zouche injuriari nolentes, in hâc parte, vobis mandamus, quòd de ſerviciis tenentium predictorum, necnon de cuſtodiâ heredis predicti (ſi occaſione predictâ, & non aliâ, cepiſtis in manum noſtram), vos ulteriùs non intromittatis; ſet ipſum Willielmum la Zouche talem ſtatum in premiſſis, qualem tempore predicti Roberti de Holand (à tempore captionis predicte per vos in manum noſtram) habuit, abſque impedimento habere permittatis; ſalvo jure noſtro in omnibus & alterius cujuſcunque. Teſte rege, apud Rothewell, XVI° die Maii [1]."

In 1327, we find a petition to parliament, from *William la Zouch* of Harringworth, the ſon of *Eudo*, and nephew of Alan la Zouch of Aſhby, ſtating, that, on an appeal which had been lodged againſt the ſaid Eudo by Alice Beler, as one of the murderers of her huſband Robert Beler in 1325 [2], he had fled into France, where he died at Paris; and praying that an outlawry which had iſſued againſt his ſaid father might be reverſed. He was in conſequence directed to bring proper proofs of the allegations of his petition; and, when he had ſo done, that juſtice would take place [3].

In 1328, it was found that *Robert de Holland* held, in right of *Maud* his wife, one of the daughters and coheirs of Alan la Zouch, the manors of Halſo and Brackley, co. Northampton, the moiety of the manor of Gateſdene, co. Hertford, and the view of frankpledge in Shybton and Sibford, co. Oxon, as alſo the advowſons of the churches of Laughton and Markfield, co. Leiceſter, Croxton, co. Lincoln, Yelvertoft, co. Northampton, with the advowſons of the abbey of Lilleſhull, co. Salop, Garendon, co. Leiceſter, the priory of Ware, co. Hertford, and the hoſpital of lepers of Brackley, co. Northampton [4].

William la Zouch of *Mortimer*, youngeſt ſon of *Robert* Mortimer, of Richard's caſtle, in 1329 (then poſſeſſing the manor of Aſhby de la Zouch) had a grant of the cuſtody of the lands of Glamorgan and Morgannoc, with power to diſpoſe of the towns, caſtles, and lordſhips, within thoſe territories, as he ſhould think moſt meet for the king's advantage; for which ſervice he was to receive out of the revenue of thoſe lands in time of peace 200 marks, with allowance of 30 men at arms, to beſiege the caſtle of Caerfilly (if it ſhould not be then rendered); and in 1330 he was made chief juſtice of all the foreſts South of Trent, as alſo conſtable of the Tower of London.

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[1] Clauſ. 16 Edw. II. m. 2.

[2] See vol. II. p. 325.

[3] Petitiones in Parliamento, 1 Edw. III. Rot. Parl. vol. II. p. 432.

[4] Eſch. 2 Edw. III. N° 54. Leic.

Having been a firm friend to Edmund of Woodſtock earl of Kent, uncle to the king, after the fall of that earl was ſought for by the ſheriff of Glouceſterſhire; and at length, rendering himſelf to priſon, was by the king's favour diſmiſſed. In 1330, with Alianore his wife, he accompanied the lady Alianore, the king's ſiſter, in her journey beyond ſea; for which reſpect the king was pleaſed to accept of the debt of £3666. 13*s.* 4*d.* due by him to the Exchequer, to be paid by 500 marks *per annum*, at Michaelmas and Eaſter, by even portions. He died March 1, 1335-6; and was buried in the midſt of Our Lady's chapel of Tewkeſbury; and in 1336 it was found that he died ſeiſed of this manor; that it was held of *Henry de Beaumont*, by the ſervice of two knights fees[1].

William la Zouch had been twice married; firſt, to *Aliſe de Toeny* (ſiſter and heir to *Robert* de Toeny, of Flamſtead, Herts; and reliċt, firſt, of *Thomas* lord *Leybourn*, ſecondly of *Guy Beauchamp* earl of *Warwick*[2]); by whom he had *Alan* la Zouch his ſon and heir; who was 19 years old at his father's death. By his ſecond wife, *Alianore* (one of the daughters and coheirs of *Gilbert de Clare*, ſometime earl of *Glouceſter*, and widow of *Hugh le Deſpencer* the younger) he had a ſon *Hugh*; the cuſtody of whoſe lands, by reaſon of his minority, were in 1337 committed to his brother *Alan la Zouch*[3]; who in 1338, proving his age, and performing his homage, had livery of the lands of his mother's inheritance; and in 1339 attended the king into Flanders.

In 1340, *Henry de Beaumont* earl of *Boghan* died ſeiſed of two knights fees in Aſhby la Zouch, held of the king *in capite*, as of the right of *Alice* his wife[4].

In 1341, *Alan la Zouch* was in the expedition againſt Scotland; in 1342 in that againſt France, the king being likewiſe there in perſon; and in 1344 obtained a grant of free-warren in all the demeſne lands at Aſſeby la Zouch, Swartclyffe, Braſthorp, and Balcroft. "Hiis teſtibus; Johanne Cantuarienſi archiepiſcopo, Radulfo Londonenſi epiſcopo, Willielmo de Bohun Northamptonie, & Willielmo de Clynton Huntingdonie, comitibus, Roberto de Sadinton cancellario, Willielmo de Edington theſaurario noſtro, Radulfo de Staffordiâ ſeneſcallo hoſpitii noſtri, & aliis. Dat' per manum noſtram, apud Weſtm', xiiii die Aprilis[5]."

In 1346, he again attended the king into France, and was with him at the famous battle of Creſſy; but, about the feaſt of All Saints that year, he died ſeiſed of the manor of Aſhby de la Zouch, held of dame *Alice de Beaumont* counteſs of *Boghan*, by the ſervice of three knights fees, leaving *Hugh* his ſon and heir then 15 years old, and *Alianore*, his wife ſurviving[6].

In the ſame year, *Hugh* ſon of *Alan la Zouch* (on the aid then granted for knighting Edward of Woodſtock, the king's eldeſt ſon) was aſſeſſed 70*s.* for a knight's fee and a half, and a quarter of a knight's fee, in Aſhby de la Zouch; the abbot of *Lilleſhull* 8*s.* for a fifth part of a knight's fee in Blackfordby and Aſhby; and the abbot of *Garendon* 2*s.* for a twentieth part of a knight's fee in Halton [Alton] and Aſhby; all parcel of the honour of *Winton*[7].

In 1360, proving his age, and doing his homage, ſir *Hugh la Zouch* had livery of his lands; and, on his death in 1368, it was found that he held eight meſſuages and eight virgates of land, with the appurtenances, in Aſhby de la Zouch, of the king *in capite*, by knight's ſervice; alſo one cloſe, called *Haſul Cloſe*, in Aſhby Park; alſo the manor of Aſhby, held of ſir *Henry Beaumont*, knt. by knight's ſervice; and that *Hugh* de la Zouch was his next heir[8].

In 1369, *Henry de Beaumont* died ſeiſed of two knights fees in Aſhby de la Zouch, held of the king *in capite*, which *Hugh de la Zouch* held[9].

In 1373, ſir *Hugh la Zouch*, being then a knight, attended *John* of *Gaunt* duke of *Lancaſter*, in his expedition into Flanders; and on the 24th of May, 1375, being then lord of the manor of Aſhby, obtained an exemplification of the grant of 1261, for holding the Saturday's market[10].

In 1387, it was found not to be prejudicial to the king, nor to any other perſon, if the king gave permiſſion to *Henry Baukewell*, vicar of Croxhale, *William Brethy*, and *John de Melton*, chaplains, to grant one meſſuage and ten virgates of land in Aſhby de la Zouch to the prior and convent of *Repingdon*, in the county of Derby; the ſaid meſſuage and lands being held by the aforeſaid chaplain under the prior and convent, who held them of the king by knight's ſervice[11].

In 1396, *John de Beaumont* died ſeiſed of two knights fees in Aſhby de la Zouch, which was held by *Hugh la Zouch*[12].

This Hugh died in 1399, ſeiſed of the manor of Aſhby la Zouch (ſeven virgates of land in Culwardby excepted), which he held of the lord *Beaumont*[13]; and, having no iſſue, *Joice*, great grand-daughter of ſir *John Botetourt*, of Weoley caſtle, co. Worceſter (who had married *Joice*, daughter of *William de la Zouch*) was found to be his couſin and and heir. This *Joice* was the wife of ſir *Hugh Burnell*, knight of the Garter, at that time a very powerful man; who accordingly, in her right, took poſſeſſion of all the eſtates of Hugh lord Zouch. His lady died Jan. 1, 1405-6; and, in 1406, *William Gaſcoigne*, and *John Rome*, clerk, releaſed to ſir *Hugh Burnell*, knt. and others, all their right in the manor of Aſhby de la Zouch, with that of Swaveſea, and the advowſon of the priory or chapel there, the manor of Fulborn commonly called *Zouch's Fee*, in Cambridgeſhire, and others in Suſſex[14].

In 1413, ſir *Henry Beaumont*, knt. died ſeiſed of two knights fees in Aſhby, which *Hugh la Zouch* had held[15].

In a book of fifteenths and tenths granted by the laity in 1416, Aſhby was rated at 7*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.*; and in the ſubſidy of 1445, at the ſame ſum; but an abatement was then made of 10*s.* Blackfordby and Alton were rated at 1*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*; and nothing abated. Wodecote at 10*s.*; and 1*s.* abated.

Sir *Hugh Burnell* died Nov. 27, 1420, ſeiſed of the manor of Aſhby de la Zouch, held of the lord *Beaumont* by knight's ſervice; and (*Edward* his only ſon being then dead) *Joice*, wife of *Thomas Erdington* junior, *Margaret* wife of *Edmund Hungerford*, and *Katharine Burnell*, were found, on the inquiſition, to be his grand-daughters and next heirs[16].

James Butler, fifth earl of *Ormond* in Ireland, a firm Lancaſtrian, created by Henry VI. earl of *Wiltſhire* in 1448, and appointed lord-treaſurer to that king, was taken priſoner after the loſs of the battle of Towton field in 1460, and beheaded at Newcaſtle. He died ſeiſed of the manor of Aſhby de la Zouch. By what title he came into poſſeſſion of it, does not appear[17]; but in 1461, it was found that *James* earl of *Ormond* and *Wiltſhire*, attainted of high treaſon, was ſeiſed of this manor, value 29*l.* 4*s.*[18]

The manor of Aſhby, which thus devolved to the crown, was granted in 1461, *inter alia*, to ſir WILLIAM HASTINGS knt. only ſon of ſir *Leonard* Haſtings[19], of

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[1] Eſch. 11 Edw III. N° 26. Leic.

[2] In 1317 ſhe gave a fine of 500 marks, for licence to marry this William la Zouch. She died in 1324.

[3] Rot. Fin. 11 Edw. III. m. 18.

[4] Eſch. 14 Edw. III. N° 24. Leic.

[5] Cart. 14 April, 18 Edw. III. n. 26.

[6] Eſch. 20 Edw. III. N° 47. Leic.

[7] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III.

[8] Eſch. 42 Edw. III. N° 60. Leic.

[9] Pat. 49 Edw. III. per Inſpeximus.

[10] Eſch. 43 Edw. III. pars 1. N° 12.

[11] Ad quod dampn. 11 Ric. II. N° 100. Leic.

[12] Eſch. 20 Ric. II. N° 14. Leic.

[13] Eſch. 1 Hen. IV. N° 20. Leic.

[14] Clauſ. 8 Hen. IV. m. 26.

[15] Eſch. 1 Hen. V. N° 45. Leic.

[16] Eſch. 8 Hen. V. N° 116. Leic.

[17] We find by Leland's Itinerary, vol. I. p. 22. that the manor of Aſhby was afterwards claimed by Thomas Bologne earl of Wiltſhire, who made a title to it by the lord of Rochford, the heir to Zouch.

[18] Eſch. 1 Edw. IV. N° 29. Leic.

[19] Of ſir Leonard Haſtings (who died Oċt. 20, 1455) a farther account will be found under Kirby and Braunſton; and his laſt will ſhall here be given: "Be it knowen to alle trewe Criſten people, &c. that I, Leonard Haſtyngs, knt. of hole minde, notifie and declare my laſt wille in fourme that inſueweth: Where I the foreſeid ſir Leonard, by my dede indentyd, have enfeoffed the right hye and myghti prince my gracious and ſpeciall lorde Richard duke of Yorke, Henry Grey, John Seyvill of Copley, John Perſey, John Skarburght, ſquyers, and John Eſtowe clerke, now on lyve, and William Barowe, John Haſtings, John Walter, and John Mayell, now deed, of and in the maners of Wyſtowe, Flekney, and Newtoun Harcourt, with th'appurtenances,

Kirby, knt. an eſteemed ſervant of Richard duke of York; as was alſo his ſon ſir William; who, after his father's death, in 1455, was appointed ranger of Were foreſt, and ſheriff of the counties of Warwick and Leiceſter; and whom the duke of York, in a grant of an annuity of £10. "to the end he ſhould ſerve him before all others, and attend him at all times (his allegiance to the king excepted)," dated at the caſtle of Fotheringay, April 23, 1456, ſtyles "his beloved ſervant." He approved himſelf not leſs faithful to the duke's ſon Edward, afterwards king of England.

Dr. Fuller, mentioning William Haſtings as ſheriff of the counties of Leiceſter and Warwick in 1455-6, ſays, "The Reader needeth not my dim candle to direct him to this illuſtrious perſon. He was ſon to ſir Leonard Haſtings (ſheriff two years before); and was he whom king Edward IV. or rather Edward Plantagenet (becauſe more in his humane than royal capacity) ſo delighted in, that he made him his lord chamberlain, baron Haſtings of Aſhby de la Zouch, &c. [1]" That he was greatly favoured and entruſted by that king, appears by the large grants of lands and honours which he conferred upon him, and by his eminent employments both at home and abroad.

In 1460, he enfeoffed John Pomerie, abbot of St. Mary de Pratis at Leiceſter, and others, in his manor of Fleckney, and all other his lordſhips in Leiceſterſhire (except Newton Harcourt), and alſo in the advowſon of Bruntingthorpe.

From the king's peculiar munificence he obtained, in June 1461, immediately after the coronation, a grant of the office of maſter of the Mint in the Tower of London and town of Calais for 12 years: was appointed ſteward of the honour of Leiceſter, Donington, &c. conſtable of the caſtles of Leiceſter, Donington, and Higham Ferrers; ranger of Leiceſter Foreſt, Leiceſter Park, Barrow Park, Tooley Park, &c.

On the 18th of November, in conſideration of his good and faithful ſervices, he obtained from the king a general pardon, which ſtyles him "delectus & fidelis noſter Willm̃s Haſtyngs, miles, nuper armiger, nuper vicecomes com' Warw' & Leic'; alias dictus Willus Haſtyngs, armiger, filius & heres Leonardi Haſtyngs, militis; alias dictus Willmus Haſtyngs, miles, dñs Haſtyngs de Haſtyngs [2]." Moreover, being then made lord chamberlain of the king's houſhold, and lord chamberlain of North Wales, he was the ſame year, in conſideration of his many eminent ſervices, advanced to the dignity of a baron of the realm [3]; and thereupon obtained a grant, Feb. 17, 1461-2, of the caſtle and lordſhip of Folkingham, &c.; the manors of Loughborough and Shepeſhed, &c.; the manor of Aſhby de la Zouch, with the appurtenances, as parcel of the poſſeſſions of *James Butler* earl of *Ormond* and *Wiltſhire*, attainted; and alſo the manors and lordſhips of Beaumanor, Whitwick, Bocheſton, Newtown, Huckleſcote, Dunnington, Markfield, and Arnſby, which *Katharine* dutcheſs of *Suffolk* held for the term of her life, with remainder to *William* viſcount *Beaumont*. Alſo, by reaſon of the near alliance in blood of Katharine his wife to Richard Nevill earl of Saliſbury, he obtained a farther grant, to him and his heirs, of the manor, lordſhip, and caſtle of Belvoir, and the park, and all its members; viz. Wolſthorpe, Barkſton, Plungar, Redmile, and Harby, with the advowſon of the priory of Belvoir, and churches of Hoby, Wolſthorpe, and Redmile; of the rent called caſtle-guard (whereſoever throughout England) appertaining to that caſtle; the manor of Bottesford, with the hamlets of Normanton and Eaſtthorpe, the advowſon of Bottesford, &c.; all parcel of the poſſeſſions of *Thomas* lord *Ros*, and which, by his attainder in parliament, Nov. 4, 1461, had come to the Crown. And ſo high did he then ſtand in the king's eſteem, that ſundry perſons of honour, taking notice thereof, beſtowed their richeſt favours on him. Among theſe were John Mowbray duke of Norfolk; Anne dutcheſs of Buckingham; John lord Lovel; ſir Henry Stafford, knt. ſon and heir to the duke of Buckingham; Richard Woodvile lord Rivers; and Jaquet of Luxemburgh dutcheſs of Bedford [4]. He had alſo a penſion ſettled on him by Charles duke of Burgundy of 1000 ſcutes, of the value of 48 groats apiece.

In 1462, he was inſtalled knight of the Garter; and obtained a penſion of £20. a year from Anne counteſs of Suffolk. June 20, 1463, he obtained from "Reynold prior of the priory of the hous of St. Bartholmew in Weſt Smythfield, in the ſuburbs of London, and the convent of the ſame place, the leaſe of an houſe, with two ſolers thereupon builded, conteyning in length, Eſt and Weſt, xxIIII foot of aſſiſe, &c. with a voyde place of ground called a yerde, adjoyning to the North part of the ſaid houſe, &c. in the pariſh of Seint Benet at Paulys Wharfe in London, &c.; alſo, &c. a parcell of grounde, parcell of a tenement, dyhous, &c. conteyning in brede, Eſt and Weſt, five fete of aſſize, &c.; to have and to hold, &c. from the feſt of the Nativity of Seint John Baptiſt next coming, &c.; unto the ende and terme of ſixty yere, &c.; yielding therefore, yerely, &c. a red roſe, if it be aſked, at the feſt of the Nativitie of Seint John Baptiſt, &c [5];" and in the ſame year entered into a covenant with John lord Lovel, for the manors of Bagworth and Thornton; and was alſo appointed in a commiſſion to negotiate a truce with Scotland.

April 14, 1464, he entered into agreement with dame Elizabeth Grey, late wife of ſir John Grey, knt. ſon and heir of Edward Grey late lord Ferrers, that he ſhould have the wardſhip of her ſon Thomas Grey (afterwards marquis of Dorſet); who within five or ſix years following ſhould wed the eldeſt daughter that might then be living of the lord Haſtings [6]. He obtained, Oct. 16, another grant of the honour, caſtle, and lordſhip of Belvoir, with the park and all its members [7]; and on the 26th of the ſame month had a new grant of the manor and lordſhip of Aſhby de la Zouch, late parcel of the forfeited poſſeſſions of *James Butler* earl of *Ormond* and *Wilts*. "Teſte meipſo, apud Wycumbe, 26° die Octobris [8]." On this occaſion, it was found, on two ſeveral inquiſitions, that James Butler earl of Ormond and Wilts, at the time of his attainder, was ſeiſed of the manor of Aſhby de la Zouch [9]; and that it was held under *William Beaumont* viſcount *Beaumont*, who had alſo been attainted of high treaſon [10].

In 1465, he was ſent, with Richard earl of Warwick, to conclude a league of amity between king Edward and Charles of Burgundy earl of Charoloys; and, being ſtill maſter of the mint, undertook the coining of gold; viz. a piece of 8*s*. 4*d*. ſterling, called a noble, of which there ſhould be 50 ſuch pieces in the pound weight of the Tower; another piece of 4*s*. 2*d*. ſterling; and a third, of the fourth part of the firſt, for 2*s*. 1*d*. ſterling.

In 1466, he was again joined with the earl of Warwick, to treat of peace with the ambaſſador of Lewis

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tenances, in the ſhire of Leiceſter; and all other londs and tenements, &c. in the ſhires of Leiceſter, Warwick, Northampton, and Yorke, as in the ſaid dede more pleinly appereth; I the aforeſaid Leonard in the moſt humble wiſe beſeche my ſaid lord, and pray and require Henry Grey, John Seyvill, &c. &c. make an eſtate, anon after my deceſe, of the lands, &c. in Burton in the county of Warwick, to my wyef Alys Haſtings, for terme of her life; the remaynder thereof to my right heires, &c. Alſo, &c. to my ſon Richard, of the lands and tenements in Brantyngthorp and Appulby, with the appurtenances, the avowſon of the church of the ſame town of Brantyngthorp all only excepte, for terme of his lyſe, the remaynder thereof to my right heires, &c. Alſo, &c. to my ſon Raufe, of the lands, &c. in Walde Newton in the ſhire of Yorke, for terme of his lyſe, the remaynder thereof to my right heires. Alſo, &c. to my ſon Thomas, of the lands in Lytel-Aſheby, in the county of Leiceſter, and Drakenage in the countie of Warwick, for the terme of his life, &c. Yeven at Derby the viiith day of October, the yere of our Lord MCCCCLV°." Harl. MSS. 3881. p. 13.

[1] Worthies, Leiceſterſhire, p. 141.

[2] Harl. MSS. 4881. p. 36.

[3] Pat. 1 Edw. IV. m. 25.

[4] See ſome farther particulars of their bounty, under Beaumanor, p. 140.

[5] Harl. MSS. 3881. p. 15.

[6] Harl. MSS. 3881. p. 15. b.

[7] For the particulars, ſee vol. II. p. 38.

[8] Pat. 4 Edw. IV. pars 2. m. 18.

[9] Eſch. 3 Edw. IV. N° 12. Leic.

[10] Ibid. N° 30. Leic.

XI. king of France; as alſo to confer with Charles of Burgundy, for a marriage between him and Margaret ſiſter to the king of England; and was afterwards commiſſioned, with Richard earl Rivers, to treat of a league between king Edward and Philip duke of Burgundy. In the ſame year he was again conſtituted ſteward of the honour of Leiceſter, and conſtable of the caſtle there; as alſo warden of all the parks, chaces, and manors belonging to that honour.

In 1467, it was found that a certain fine was levied at York, in the king's court, before Ralph de Hengham and his aſſociates, between *Alan la Zouch*, plaintiff, and *William Por* of Swanneſby, a capellan, touching the manor of Aſhby de la Zouch[1]. On the 9th of Auguſt that year, the lord Haſtings obtained a new grant of the honour of Belvoir; and, on king Edward's eſcape from Middleham caſtle, he met him there, and eſcorted him to London with troops of his own raiſing.

In 1469, he enfeoffed George archbiſhop of York and others, *inter alia*, of the caſtle and manor of Belvoir, the manors of Wolsſthorp, Aſhby de la Zouch, &c. with the reverſion of the manor of Barrow upon Soar; which manor of Barrow dame *Joice Erdington*, widow, held for life under her huſband's will[2].

In 1470, when, through the danger wherein king Edward then ſtood, by reaſon that the earl of Warwick and others had put themſelves in array againſt him, ſo that he was neceſſitated to quit the realm, and flee to the duke of Burgundy; the lord Haſtings (being ſtill lord chamberlain), embarking with him at Lynn in a ſmall veſſel, landed in Holland on the 9th of October; and, on his ſucceſsful return, arrived with him at Ravenſport; and when news was brought to king Edward, being at dinner, that the marquis Mountague (brother to the earl of Warwick) who had promiſed, it ſeems, to ſerve him againſt his brother Warwick, was mounted on horſeback, with certain others, and cauſed all their men to cry *King Henry*, he ſtood firm to king Edward, and commanded 3000 horſe in the ſucceſsful battle near Barnet, where the ſtout earl of Warwick being ſlain, and his whole army defeated, king Edward regained the crown.

Shortly after, July 18, 1471, being one of the lords who in the parliament chamber ſwore fealty to prince Edward, the king's eldeſt ſon, he was conſtituted lieutenant of the town and caſtle of Calais, and town of Riſbanke, and marſhes adjoining.

In 1472, ſir *Thomas Ormond*, knt. releaſed all his right in the manor of Aſhby to *William Stephens*[3]; and in the ſame year, "*die Mercurii ante Paſch'*, the fraternity of the Holy-rood in the wall, in St. Gregory's church in Northampton, admitted William lord Haſtings, and ſir Ralph Haſtings, knt. his brother, to be founders of the ſaid fraternity, in purſuance of letters patent from king Edward IV. in that behoof[4]."

In that year he was made conſtable of Nottingham Caſtle, and keeper of the gate there; as alſo warden of the foreſt of Shirewood, with the parks of Beſtwood and Clipſton, and woods of Billow, Berkland, Rumwood, Duſland, and Fullwood; likewiſe of the mills at Nottingham, called The Caſtle Mills, and Water of Trent, for life; as alſo chamberlain of the receipt of the king's Exchequer (which office Humphrey Bourchier formerly enjoyed), to hold for life; and the ſame year was conſtituted chief ſteward of the honour of the High Peak; as alſo of Tutbury, by George duke of Clarence, and chief ranger of all the parks and chaces belonging thereto, with the fee of £20. a year for life. Being therefore a perſon of ſuch high favour with the king, and in no ſmall power, about the ſame time, having obtained the wardſhip of *Mary* daughter of ſir *Thomas Hungerford*, knt. he entered into an agreement with ſir Oliver Manningham, knt. and Alianor lady Hungerford and Molyns his wife, that Edward his ſon and heir ſhould take the ſaid Mary to wife; and if Edward ſhould die, then George or Richard, his younger ſons, ſhould marry her.

In 1473, on king Edward's retiring at Tewkeſbury; he is ſtated to have joined with George duke of Clarence and Richard duke of York, in the murder of prince Edward, ſon to king Henry VI.[5]

April 17, 1474, king Edward IV. by letters patent, bearing date at Nottingham, gave licence to *William* lord *Haſtings* to incloſe and impark 3000 acres of land and wood in Aſhby de la Zouch, of his demeſne lands there; 2000 acres of land and wood, with the appurtenances, in Bagworth and Thornton, of his demeſne lands there; and 2000 acres of land and wood, with the appurtenances, in Kirby, of his demeſne lands there; together with free-warren within them all; and, by the ſame letters patent, gave him farther licence to erect and new-build houſes, with lime and ſtone, at the above manors of Bagworth, Thornton, and Kirby, and alſo in this his manor of Aſhby[6]. The words in the patent for that purpoſe are theſe: "murellandi, tourellandi, kernellandi, imbattellandi, turrellendi, & machecolandi;" which are French words of art for Architecture, latinized, and have this ſignification; *murellare*, to wall up or immure; *tourellare*, to make towers, bulwarks, or fortreſſes; *kernellare*, to pinnacle[7]; *imbattellare*, to embattle or make defences upon the wall againſt battles in aſſaults or ſieges; *turrellare*[8], to make holes or loops in walls, to ſhoot againſt the aſſailants; *machecolare*[9], to make a warlike device over a gate or other paſſage, like to a grate, through which ſcalding water, or ponderous offenſive things, might be caſt down upon the enemy; all which, ſaving the three firſt, are thus interpreted by lord Coke, in the firſt part of his Inſtitutes, or Commentary upon Littleton's Tenures, fol. 5; where it is noted by him, that no ſubject can build a caſtle, or houſe of ſtrength embattled, or other fortreſs defenſive whatſoever, without ſpecial leave of the king, for the danger which might enſue if every man at his pleaſure might ſo do. By virtue of which grant, the ſaid ſir William Haſtings built there a large and fair houſe, and one ſtone ſtately tower of great receipt, height, ſtrength, and excellent workmanſhip, apart by itſelf[10]."

Belvoir caſtle being about that time in his cuſtody, he was ſuddenly driven thence by Mr. Harrington, a partiſan of the lord Ros; but, returning with a ſtrong party, is ſaid to have unroofed the caſtle, and carried the lead to Aſhby de la Zouch, where he was then building; and Stoke Albany, another goodly manor-place of the Ros family, is ſuppoſed to have ſhared a ſimilar fate[11]. How far the tradition is true, there may be queſtion; but certain it is, that this lord built a very noble houſe at Aſhby, intending it for the reſidence of his family, which it continued to be for about 200 years. The ſituation was at the South ſide of the town, on a riſing ground, having three large parks adjoining thereto; The Great Park, which was ten miles in compaſs; Preſtop Park, for fallow-deer; and the Little Park, on the back ſide of the houſe, for red deer; all which were very well ſtored with wood. The houſe itſelf conſiſted of mixed building, brick and ſtone, the rooms therein being large and magnificent; and, adjoining thereto, a fair chapel, ſcarcely to be equalled by any private one, thoſe in the Univerſities excepted. But that which was the greateſt ornament was two ſtately large towers, built of aſhler ſtone, covered with lead, and embattled; which towers ſtand back and towards the garden, on the South and South-weſt ſide of the houſe, as it ſhould ſeem, and by tradition it has been told; built in ſuch a figure that two more might be placed at convenient diſtance to equal them; the greater of theſe being an entire houſe of itſelf, conſiſting of a large hall, great chambers, bed-chambers, kitchen, cellars, and of all other offices. The other, much leſs, and ſtanding Weſtward, was an entire kitchen, of ſo large a dimenſion as is ſcarcely to be paralleled, over which were divers fine rooms: this was called the Kitchen Tower.

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[1] Eſch. 7 Edw. IV. N° 53. Leic.

[2] "To all trewe Criſten people, &c. Thomas Erdyngton, knt. ſen. deth helth, &c. Ye ſhall know me the ſeid ſir Thomas to have made my laſt wille in the fourme folowyng, &c. I wole, &c. that alle my feofees to myne-uſe in and of the maner of Barowe upon Soure, &c. immediately after my decees, and of dame Joyes my wife, make ſuch aſtate, &c. to ſir Will'm Haſtyngs, knt. lord Haſtings, and to his heires, of the ſeid maner, &c. Yeven at Erdyngton, the fourth day of Auguſt, in the fourth yere of the regn of kyng Edward the IVth." Harl. MSS. 3881. f. 15. b.

[3] Clauſ. 12 Edw. IV. m. 23. dorſ. [4] Pat. 12 Edw. IV. p. 2. m. 8. [5] Polydore Vergil, p. 530.

[6] Cart. 14 Edw. IV. n. 1. [7] From the French *crenelle*, and modern Latin *kernellus*, *quernellus*.

[8] Not in the Gloſſaries in this ſenſe, but only of making towers.

[9] Machicollations were openings in the tops of towers, "*pergulæ* ſpecies in ſuperiori turrium parte," whence ſtones, &c. might be thrown down on the aſſailants. Du Cange.

[10] Burton, MS. [11] Leland's Itinerary, vol. I. pp. 114. 115.

In 1474, the lord Haſtings was returned to ſerve the king in Normandy and other parts of France for one year, with 40 men at arms, 300 archers, and 80 more for Calais; and was appointed conſtable of Peak Caſtle for life; likewiſe ſteward of the honour of Tutbury, in the counties of Derby and Stafford; alſo of the town and lordſhip of Newcaſtle under Line, Wirkſworth, Aſhburne, and all the caſtles in thoſe counties. Moreover, he was then made conſtable of Tutbury Caſtle, chief foreſter of Needwood and Duffeild, and ſurveyor of that honour; having for that ſervice the fee of £40. *per annum* for life.

On the 14th of November he obtained a grant of two fairs, to be held within the manor of Aſhby de la Zouch; the one on the eve of Pentecoſt, and to continue four days after; and the other on the eve of the Apoſtles Saints Simon and Jude, and four days after. "Hiis teſtibus; venerabilibus in Chriſto patribus, Thomâ Cardinali, archiepiſcopo Cantuarie; L. Dunelm' cancellario noſtro Anglie, & Thomâ Lincolnienſi cuſtode privati ſigilli noſtri, epiſcopis; ac prechariſſimis fratribus noſtris, Georgio Clarencie & Ricardo Glouceſtrie ducibus; necnon chariſſimo conſanguineo noſtro Henrico comite Eſſexie, theſaurario noſtro Anglie; dilectoque & fideli noſtro Thomâ Stanley de Stanley, milite, ſeneſcallo hoſpitii noſtri; & aliis. Dat', per manum noſtram, apud palatium noſtrum Weſtmonaſterienſe, xiiii° die Novembris."

In the ſame year he was conſtituted ſteward of Derby by that corporation; and, on the peace with France, in 1475, had 2000 crowns for his ſhare of the French king's preſent to the king of England's principal ſervants; which he attributed to his interview with Lewis XI. at Pequigny.

In this year ſo great was the importance of this very exalted peer, that, as Dr. Fuller obſerves, "he had no leſs than two lords [1], nine knights [2], and 58 eſquires, with 20 gentlemen of note, that were retained by indenture during their lives to take his part againſt all perſons whatever within the realm, their allegiance to the king, &c. only excepted [3]."

Comines [4] (who knew him well) reporteth, that he was a perſon of ſingular wiſdom and virtue, in great authority with his maſter, and not without cauſe, having ever ſerved him faithfully; and, making mention of the bounty of the then king of France to king Edward the Fourth's officers, ſaith, that he gave this lord Haſtings, at one time, a preſent of plate of the value of ten thouſand marks. Moreover he ſaith, that this lord Haſtings was long laboured ere he could be won to be the king of France's penſioner, and that he himſelf was the only man that wrought him thereto: inſtancing, that he firſt won him to the friendſhip of the duke of Burgundy (whom he ſerved); and that he advertized the king of France thereof; ſaying, that he would in like manner make him his friend and penſioner. Adding, that he thereupon began his friendſhip by letters; whereupon that king gave him a penſion of two thouſand crowns *per annum*; which was double to what he had from the duke of Burgundy: and that, upon the payment thereof, he not only refuſed to give him any acquittance, but to give him three lines in writing, to teſtify the receipt of the money; ſaying, "put it here (it being in gold) into my ſleeve, for other teſtimonial you get none of me: for no man ſhall ſay, that king Edward's lord chamberlain hath been penſioner to the French king, nor that my acquittances be found in his chamber of accompts." He farther ſaith, that the king of France more eſteemed him than all the king of England's other ſervants; and that his penſion was ever paid without acquittance.

In 1477, the dean and chapter of the collegiate church of our Lady at Leiceſter, by their inſtrument, bearing date Feb. 12, whereunto their common ſeal was affixed, covenanted, that, whenſoever he ſhould fortune to depart this life, they would keep a ſpecial obit for him, in their church, on the day of his funeral; as alſo every year to celebrate his anniverſary, for the health of his ſoul, and of the lady Katharine his wife; and that the provoſt of that collegiate church ſhould yearly on that day, at the end of maſs, pay to the dean 3*s*. 4*d*. and to every canon then preſent 2*s*.; to every vicar of that choir then alſo preſent 12*d*.; to every clerk 6*d*.; to every choiriſter 4*d*.; likewiſe to the verger 4*d*.; and to every poor man and woman, then being in the almſhouſe within that college, 1*d*. out of the iſſues and profits of the hoſpital of St. Leonard, ſituate near the abbey of Leiceſter, by reaſon that this lord Haſtings had obtained that hoſpital from the king, and given it unto that college for ever.

In 1478, he purchaſed the lands of John St. Andrew, gent. at Lubbeſthorpe for £40 [5]; and the ſame year had a grant of £40. a year from Thomas Chaworth, out of the manors of Medbourne and Welham.

On the death of king Edward IV, the ſituation of the lord Haſtings became totally different; and on the 13th of June, 1483, as has been ſtated on a former occaſion [6], he was beheaded on Tower-hill.

"As he loved the king very well; ſo, after the king's death, he is charged to have loved Jane Shore too well; and Richard duke of Glouceſter, perceiving him to obſtruct the way to his ambitious deſigns, ordered his removal. As to him, living, he was dear; ſo, being dead, his corpſe are near to Edward IV. buried under a very fair monument in Windſor chapel [7]."

It was found in 1483, that William lord Haſtings died on Friday the 13th of June, 1 Edw. V. *the Baſtard* (for ſo the Inquiſition calls him); and that, at the time of his death, he was ſeiſed, *inter alia*, of the manor and lordſhip of Aſhby de la Zouch; alſo of 20 meſſuages, 6 virgates of land, 40 acres of meadow, 100 acres of wood, and 100*s*. rent, with the appurtenances, in Aſhby aforeſaid; all which were held of the king [8].

The teſtament of this murdered lord here follows:

"In the name of God, Amen. I William Haſtyngs, knt. lord Haſtyngs, being in hool mynde, &c. the 27th day of June, in the yere, &c. MCCCCLXXXI°. ordeign, &c. my laſt will and teſtament, as well of my land, as of my goods, in the forme articulierly following. Firſt, I com̄yt and byqueth my ſowle unto Almighty God my Maker and Redemer, humbly beſechyng hym to accept hit to his mercy and grace. And, foraſmoche as the kyng, of his abundant grace, for the trew ſervice that I have doon, and at the leeſt entended to have doon, to his Grace, hath willed and offred me to be buryed in the college or chapel of Seynt George at Wyndeſore, in a place by his Grace aſſigned, in the which college his Highneſs is diſpoſed to be buryed; I therefore bequeth my ſimple body to be buryed in the ſayd chapell and college in the ſaid place, &c. and wolle that there be ordeigned a tumbe convenient for me by myne executors; and for the coſts of the ſame I bequeth c marks. Alſo I wolle that myne executors diſpoſe and giff to the miniſters of divine ſervice and funerall obſervances, the day of my burying, and to the pore knights there preſent the ſame day, and in other dedes of almes, by their diſcretion, xx li. of lawful money of England. Alſo I woll, that in all goodly haſte after my deceaſe, a juell of gold or ſylver, to the value of xx li. be given, &c. to the deane and chanons of the ſaid chapell and college, there to remain perpetually, to the honour of God, and for a memorial for me. Alſo I woll that my feoffees, by the overſight of myne executors, gif and amortize lands, &c. lands to the yearly value of xx li. over all charges, to the deane and chanons aforeſayd, and to their ſucceſſors, to the intent that they ſhall perpetually fynde a preſte, to ſay daylie maſſe and divine ſervice at the awter next to the place where my body ſhall be buryed, in the ſayd chapell or college; and there to pray daylie for the king's proſperous eſtate during his life; and after his dethe for his ſowle, for the ſowles of me, my wif, and for alle Criſten ſowles, &c. And the ſame deane and chanons, and their ſucceſſors, ſhall daylie finde, &c. brede and wyne, wex, veſtiments, boke, chalice, and alle other ornaments neceſſarie for the ſame preiſts, &c. and ſhall kepe a ſolempne obite yerely in the ſaid chapell and college, at ſuch day, and under ſuch forme, as by myne executors and the ſaid deane and chanons ſhall be ordeigned and agreed. Alſo I woll that myn executors giff to the ſaid deane and chanons two veſtments, and alle other things thereto belonging, two awter clothes, a maſſe-book, a chalice, a pax brede, and two cruets of ſylver, to be occupied by the ſaid preſte for the time being, and his ſucceſſors, at the ſaid awter. Alſo I wolle that myne executors diſpoſe among pore people, by their diſcretion, at the day of my burying, xx li. of lawful money, &c. Alſo I wolle that myne executors, in all goodly haſte after my deceſe, giff to the abbot and convent of Sulby, in the county of Northampton, XL li. of lawful money of England, &c. to the relief and increce of the ſame houſe, &c. and a ſoote of my beſt veſtments, &c. an awter cloth of like colour to the ſame veſtments, a chalice, two candleſticks, two baſyns of ſylver, and other ornaments of the chirche, &c. to pray for the ſowles of me, my wyf, myn anceſtors there buryed, and all other myn anceſtours, and alle Criſten ſowles. Alſo I woll that lands and tenements, to the yerely valew of v marks, and the chirches of Wiſtow and Lubbenham, be lawfully appropriated for ever to the ſame abbot and convent, and their ſucceſſors, &c.; for the which the ſame abbot and convent, &c. ſhall do ſolempnly, with note, *Placebo* and *Dirige*; and on the morow, maſſe of *Requiem*, with note, in the quire of the ſame abbey, for the ſowles of me, my wife, myn anceſtors there lying ſpecially, with all other my anceſtors, and all Criſten ſowles; and, &c. for ever the ſame day yeirly ſhall ſay *Placebo* and *Dirige*, and maſſe of *Requiem*, on the morrow, for my ſowle, and the ſowles afore reherſed. And, &c. for ever, the day of my ſaid obit, ſhall giff almes, among pore folke, for my ſowle, xx s. in money; and that a preſte, being one of the ſaid convent, ſhall daily for ever ſay a maſſe of *Requiem*, at an awter to be ordeigned, by the diſcretion of my executors, in the ſaid abbey, for my ſowle, and for the ſowles above rehearſed; and that every preſte of the ſaid convent, ſaying maſſe in the ſaid abby daily, for ever, ſay an eſpecial collect, in every of their maſſes, for my ſowle, and all the ſowles before reherced, after ſuch ordinance, as by me or myne executors ſhal be made. Alſo I will, that myne executors do yerely pay to the ſame abbot and his ſucceſſors XXV marks of lawful money, &c. unto the time that lands to the value of five marks by yere, and the ſaid chirches, &c. be lawfully amortized, and appropriated to the ſaid abby, &c.

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[1] John Blount lord Mountjoy, and Henry lord Grey of Codnor.

[2] William Truſſell, Bryan Stapleton, Walter Griffith, Robert Tailboys, John Gryſelye, Simon Mountfort, Thomas Statham, Nicholas Longford, and Robert Harcourt.

[3] Their names are enumerated in Dugdale, Bar. Angl. vol. I. p. 583.

[4] Book vi. cap. 2.

[5] Harl. MSS. 3881. p. 19. b.

[6] On this ſubject, and for ſome farther particulars of the character of lord Haſtings, ſee before, under Beaumanor, p. 141.

[7] Worthies, Leiceſterſhire, p. 141. See Plates LXXVI. LXXVII.

[8] Eſch. 1 Ric. III. N° 32. Leic.

Alſo I woll that myne executors, at the time of my buriall, or before, as ſoone as notice may come to thaym, &c. of my dethe, &c. ſhall make a thouſand preſtes ſay a thouſand *Placebo* and *Dirige*, with M maſſes, for my ſowle; and every preſte therefore to have VI d.; and that all the ſame obſervance be doon in oon day, if hit be reaſonably poſſible, &c. Alſo, &c. that C li. be diſpoſed, &c. among pore folkes, as ſoon as it may be conveniently after my deceſe; and to the friers of Notingham, Northampton, Leiceſtre, and Derby, and to other perſons and pore folkes of the ſaid ſhires, by the diſcretion of my ſaid executors. Alſo, &c. to the abbot and convent of Leiceſtre a ſoot of veſtments to the value of xx li. or elſe xx li. of lawful money, &c. to ſyng *Placebo* and *Dirige* with note; and on the morrow maſſe of *Requiem* with note, for my ſowle, and the ſowles afore reherced. Alſo, &c. that the Gray Friers of Leiceſtre x li. have to pray for me; and either of th'other two houſes of Friers of the ſame towne C s.; and to every pariſh-church of the ſame town XL s. Alſo, &c. that the deane and chapter of the New warke of Leiceſtre, &c. have x li. of lawfull money, &c. to do an obite, and to pray for my ſowle; alſo a jewell of gold or ſylver, to the value of x li. there to remayn for a perpetuall memoriall, with aultar-clothes and other ornaments to the value of xx li. to pray for my ſowle. Alſo, &c. to the Bedehous within the ſame colledge, x li. to pray for my ſowle. Alſo I woll that myne executors do make new and edify the chapell of our Lady, called the Chapell on the Brigge, at Leiceſtre; and for the making thereof C li. Alſo, &c. that they finde a preſte in the ſame chapell by the ſpace of ſeaven yeres next after my deceſe, to ſay daily maſſe, &c. in the ſame chapell, and other prayers, as ſhall be ordeigned by myne executors, and for the performing thereof. Item, &c. to the pariſh-church of Aſheby la Zowche a ſute and veſtments, with an awter-cloth, accordyng, &c. to the value of C s. &c. to pray for my ſowle. Alſo, &c. fynde a preſte, &c. to ſay daylie for me, and the ſowles afore reherced, maſſe there, and other prayers, &c. for the doing thereof I bequethe fifty pounds of lawfull money of England. Alſo I wolle, that . . . . my gown of velvet, to make a veſtment of, and C s. of lawful money of England, to pray for my ſowle and the ſowles before reherced. Alſo I wolle that myne executors giff to my ſiſter dame Elizabeth Donne C marks. Alſo I bequethe to the marriages of my neices, the daughters of John Brokeſby, CC marks. Alſo, &c. to the marriage of the daughter of my brother Ferrers C marks. Alſo where George erle of Shrewſbury, whoſe warde and marriage to me is granted, &c. hath married Anne my daughter; I woll that if the ſame erle ſhould die, as God defend, before any carnall knowlydge betwyne the ſame erle and her had; that then Thomas brother to the ſame erle take to wif her the ſame Anne, if the law of the chirche will ſuffre or licenſe hit. And if it happen the ſame Anne to dye, &c. before any carnall knowlich, &c. that then ward and marriage of the ſame erle, and of his ſaid brother, be ſold, &c. and the money thereof comyng be employed, &c. for the performing of this my will, and for the wele of my ſoul. And if it happen the ſaid erle, or, after his dethe, the ſaid Thomas, after that he be marryed to the ſaid Anne, &c. to diſagree to the ſaid marriage, at ſuch age as they may ſo do by the law, &c.; then I wolle that myne executors giff to my ſaid daughter M li. &c. for her marriage, &c. Alſo I bequethe to my ſaid doghter plate to the value of fifty marks; and beddyng, chamberyngs, and other ſtuff, for her convenient, to the value of C marks, &c. whereof I wolle that ſhe be of the age of 18 yeres. Alſo, where I have the ward and marriage of Edward Truſſell, I wolle, &c. that it be ſold, and the money, &c. employed to the performing of this my will, and for the wele of my ſowle, &c.; and if my brother ſir John Donne woll be the ſaid ward, I will that he be preferred therein before any other, &c. by XL li. Alſo I wolle that my feoffees of the manors of Bewyk and Thurkelby in Holdernes in the county of Yorke; Bolton-percy in the ſhire of the citty of Yorke; the maner of Barowe, and the Hundred of Framland, in the countie of Leiceſtre; the maner called Everingham-fee in the county of Nottingham, the maner of Fynchley in the county of Middleſex; the rape of Haſtyngs in the county of Suſſex, &c.; ſhall ſuffer myne executors to take the iſſues, &c. thereof, &c. unto the time, &c. that they have performed this my will, and payd my debts, &c. Alſo I wille that my feoffees of the maners of Lamley and Bleſeby in the county of Nottingham, the manor of Drakenage in the countie of Warwick, the maner of Sutton in Holderneſſe, &c. make eſtate thereof, to Richard my ſon, when he cometh to the age of 18 yeres, to have to hym and to the heires of his body, &c.; the remaynder to the heires male of my fader's body, &c.; the remaynder, &c. to my right heires. In like wiſe, &c.

of the maner of Arnall in the countie of Nottingham; Flekney, Little Aſheby and Brentyngthorp, in the county of Leiceſtre, &c. make eſtate thereof, to my ſaid ſon William when he cometh to the age of 18 yeres, &c. and to the heires male of his body, &c.; the remaynder to the ſaid Richard my ſon, and to the heires male of his body, &c.; the remaynder to the heires male of my fader's body, &c.; the remaynder to my right heires, &c. Alſo I wolle that every of my ſaid two ſons have plate to the value of cli.; and either of them chamberyng, beddyng, and other ſtuff convenient for them, &c. to the value of c li. &c. Alſo I wille that my feoffees make eſtate to Katharine my wife, immediately after my deceſe, of the maners of Stoke-Daubeny, Wilberſton, and Sutton, in the county of Northampton; the maner of Edmoſton in Totenham in the countie of Middleſex; of Kerby, Lubbeſthorpe, Braunſton, Bagworth, Thorneton, and the parke of Bagworth and Kerby, in the countie of Leiceſter; of the manors of Welborne and Aſlakby in the ſhire of Lincolne, &c. for terme of her life, &c.; ſo that the ſayd Katherine, &c. releſe her dower in all the ſayd manors of Bewyk, Thurcelby, &c. and lands before aſſigned to perform my will, &c. Alſo I, in moſt humble wiſe, beſeche the king's grace to take the governannce of my ſon and heir; and, as ſtraitly as to me is poſſible, I charge myne heir, on my bleſſyng, to be faythfull and true to the king's grace, to my lord prince, and their heires, &c. Alſo I will that myne executors, in the diſpoſition of ſuch goods as in generalitie in this my will be aſſigned to be diſpoſed by theym, for the wele of my ſowle, have tenderly in remembrance and preferment the ſaid abby of Sulby; to the intent that they the more ſpecially ſhall pray for the ſowles of me, my wife, and the ſowles afore reherced[1].—And, for the performyng and executyng of this my laſt will and teſtament, I ordeyne and make myn executors, Kateryn myn entyerly beloved wyffe, myn eldeſt ſon ſir Edward Haſtyngs, knyght, ſir William Huſee, knyght, cheffe juge of the King's benche, Richard Pygotte one of the king's ſerjants at the lawe; and for thayr labours and pyne that they ſhall have for and aboute the performyng and executyng thys my laſt will and teſtament, I wyll that ſir Wylliam Huſe and Rychard Pygotte have eyther of thaym xl li. of lawfull money of Ingland; prayng and requyryng my wyffe and eldeſt ſon, and the ſaid Huſe and Pygotte, to take the charge upon thaym to ſe thexecucon of this my laſt will and teſtament, after the true entent thereof, as my ſpecyall truſt is in thaym, and as they wyll anſwer before God. And, for the more perfite and ſure execucion of this my ſaid laſt wyll and teſtament, I ordayne and make the ryght reverend fader in God John byſhop of Ely my good lord, and alſo John lord Dynham my good lord and coſyn, ſurveyors of this my ſaid laſt wyll and teſtament; humbly and moſt hertyly beſechyng ther good lordſhips to take the labor and chargs therof apon thaym, in whom I put my ſynguler and ſpecyal truſt, for the wele of my ſowle; and, for thayr labor, I wyll that eyther of my ſaid lords have xl marks of lawfull money of Ingland. And, in witneſſe that thys ys my laſt wyll and teſtament, I did wryte thys clauſe and laſt artycle with myn own hand at London, the xxvii day of June, the yere of our Lord God aboveſaid, and in the yere of my ſoverayne lord kyng Edward the IV^{the} xxi; whoſe good grace, in the moſt humble wiſe, I beſeche to be good and tender and gracyous Lord to my ſowle, to be good and gracyous Soverayne Lord to my wyfe, my ſon and myn eyre, and to all my children, whom I charge upon my bleſſyng to be true ſogetts and ſervants to you my Soverayne Lord under God, and to your eyre, and to all your iſſue; and beſeche you, Soverayne Lord, alſo to be good Lord to my ſurveyors and executors in executyng this my laſt wyll and teſtament, as my moſt ſynguler truſt is in your good Grace before all eyrthly greatneſe, as wele for my wyfe and chyldren, and to my executors and ſurveyors in executyng this my laſt wyll and teſtament. Signed with my hand, and ſealed with the ſeal of myn armys, the daye and yere aforeſaid."

This great lord married the lady *Katharine*, daughter to *Richard Nevill* earl of *Saliſbury*, widow of *William* lord *Bonvile* and *Harrington*; which noble lady, at a parliament begun at Weſtminſter Oct. 6, 1472, obtained an eſpecial act, that ſhe ſhould enjoy during her life the manors of Chuton, Thurlebere, and Mariot, in Somerſetſhire, and certain lands in Foxhill in Devonſhire; as alſo the lordſhip and manors of Altingham, the manor and caſtle of Glaſton, and certain lands in other counties, to the yearly value of 500 marks; all which were parcel of the inheritance of the ſaid lord Bonvile. By which Katharine he had iſſue *Edward* lord *Hungerford*, his ſon and heir, who at his father's death was 17 years of age and upwards; likewiſe *Richard*, *William*, and *George*; and *Anne*, a daughter, married to *George* earl of *Shrewſbury*.

As to the lady Katharine his wife, it appears that ſhe found ſome favour from Richard (who, after that execrable murder of his brother's ſons, made himſelf king); for, by a ſpecial grant to her, under his ſign-manual and privy ſignet, bearing date July 23, in the firſt year of his reign, "for the entire love and afffection that we bere to our hertly belovede couſine and widowe Katherine lady Haſtings, lat wyf of William, knight, lord Haſtings, and for other grett conſiderations, us moving," (for thoſe are the words thereof) "have graunted, agreed, and promiſed, as hereafter particularly followeth:

"Firſt, we agree and grant to be good and gracious ſovereign lord to the ſaid Katherine, and to her children and ſervants; and to protect and defend the ſame Katheryn, as our well beloved couſin, and widow, and her children, in their right; not ſuffering them to be wronged nor entreated contrary to our laws in their lands ne goods; and that the ſaid William ſhall not hereafter be attainted, but that his heir or heirs ſhall have and continually enjoy ſuch name, preeminence, intereſs, right, poſſeſſion, and inheritance, as are diſtended from the ſame William, without lett of us, or of any other by our aſſent; and that we ſhall remit and pardon the ſaid Katherine, and to the executors, heirs, and feoffees of the ſaid William, all offences and other things done by the ſame William to us or our progenitors, and all forfeitures, payments, and demands, that we may have againſt them, or any of them by reaſon of the ſame William, except accompts for Calais and Guiſnes. Alſo we agree, that the ſaid Katheryn, and ſuch perſons which were ſeiſed or enfeoffed of any caſtles, manors, tenements, or other inheritaments, to the uſe of the ſaid William, the day of his death, have and enjoy the ſame, according to the will of the ſaid William, except the manors of Loughborough, in the county of Leiceſter, which to us and our deareſt wife, in her right, belongeth. Alſo we grant that we ſhall aid and help the ſame Katheryn and her executors of the ſaid William's teſtament, to have and attain the goods, chattels, and debts, to the ſame William on the day of his death due or belonging, as well at Calais or elſewhere, in whoſe hands ſoever they be, to perform therewith his will. Alſo we agree to make the ſaid Katherine, or to her executors, ſufficient grant or grants of the ward and keeping of all the manors, lands, tenements, poſſeſſions, and other inheritaments, deſcended or grown, or that hereafter ſhall come, grow, or deſcend, to Edward ſon and heir of the ſaid William, during his nonage, by the death of any perſon; to have and hold during the nonage of the ſame Edward; and ſo from heir to heir, without any thing therefore to us paying or yielding. Alſo we agree that the ſaid Katherine, as executrix to the ſaid William, ſhall have the wards and keeping of our couſin George earl of Shrewſbury, and Edward Truſſell, ſon and heir of ſir William Truſſell, knight; and of all manors, lands, and tenements, appointed for their findings, according to the ſeveral letters patents of our brother king Edward the Fourth, to the ſaid William made; the reſidue of their lyvelode to be at our pleaſure during their nonages; and as for the lyvelode of our ſaid couſin of Shrewſbury, which the ſaid William had in firm of our ſaid brother, we will ſhe have the ſame unto the end of this year, paying the firm thereof. In witneſs whereof, to this our preſent writing, ſigned with our hands, we have ſet our ſignet. Given at our town of Reading, the 23d day of July, the firſt year of our reign[1]."

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[1] Thus far Harl. MSS. 3881. p. 19. b. 20. a.—For the concluding clauſe I am indebted to the kindneſs of Edward Dawſon, eſq. by whom it is communicated, with permiſſion of the earl of Moira, from the original probate at Donington Park.

In 1484, after much variance and grudge between Francis viſcount Lovell (a great favourite of king Richard's) and this lady Katharine, with Edward lord Haſtings her ſon, by reaſon of the claim which he the ſaid viſcount made, as well unto the manor of Aſhby de la Zouch and Bagworth, co. Leiceſter, as to the caſtles, manors, and lands of the late lord Beaumont, which ſhe the ſaid Katharine and Edward lord Haſtings her ſon did then poſſeſs: notwithſtanding the ſaid variance could not finally be appeaſed during the minority of the ſaid Edward, nevertheleſs, by mediation of friends, it was agreed, that over and above 200 marks in money, by her then paid to the ſaid viſcount, he ſhould have and enjoy, during the nonage of the ſaid lord Haſtings, certain manors, lands, and tenements of the ſaid Beaumont's lands (then poſſeſſed by her or her ſon) to the value of a third part of the ſaid Beaumont's lands, ſo that the ſame third part did not exceed the value of 200 marks by the year. In conſideration of which money ſo paid unto him, and grant of thoſe manors and lands, he promiſed to be good lord and couſin to her and her ſon, and to all his brethren; and to ſhew unto them and their ſervants his good lordſhip's favour, furtherance, ſupport, and aſſiſtance, in their lawful matters during the ſaid nonage of the ſame lord Haſtings, without interruption of him or his heirs, the enjoyment of the manors of Aſhby and Bagworth, and the reſidue of the Beaumont's lands not aſſigned[1].

In 1489, ſhe made partition, with Edward her ſon (according to the will of her huſband), of all the houſhold ſtuff, plate, and jewels, whereof her huſband died ſeiſed; excepting theſe particulars, which then lay in pawn for money borrowed on them:

Firſt, a croſs with a piece of the Holy Croſs therein,	for £.50
Item, a ring with a flat diamond,	
Item, a pair of pots of ſilver and gilt,	
Item, ſix bowls ſilver and gilt, and a ſalt of gold with a ſwan, — —	40
Item, a collar of gold, with king Edward's livery,	40
Item, a croſs of ſilver and gilt, —	40
Item, two ſalts with a cover, of ſilver and gilt,	10
Item, ſix bowls, ſilver and gilt, —	20
Item, ſix bowls ſilver, and a tablet of gold,	40
Item, a pair of pots, ſilver and gilt, —	20
Item, an ouche, with three diamonds and 6 pearls,	120
Item, a croſs of diamonds, with a great pearl,	
Item, two little quart pots, ſilver and gilt,	
Item, two ſalts with covers, ſilver and gilt,	
Sum, — —	£. 380

The laſt will of this noble lady ſhall here be given:

"*In Dei nomine Amen.* The twenty-ſecond day of November, in the year of our Lord 1503, and in the nyneteenth year of the reigne of king Henry the VIIth, I Katherine lady Haſtings, widow, late the wife of William late lord Haſtings, having perfect memory and hole mind, conſidering that nothing is more certain than death, and therefore at all times willing to be ready unto death, and to look for the time of the coming of the ſame, in ſuch wiſe that death ſtele not upon unprepared; whereunto is required not onely diſpoſition ghoſtly, but alſo of ſuch goods as God of his immeaſurable goodneſs hath lent me the uſe and exerciſe of; intending, through his ſpecial grace, ſo to paſſe by theſe temporalls and momentary goods, that I ſhall not loſe eternal; make, ordaine, and declare, this my teſtament and laſt will, in manner and form following: Firſt, I moſt humbly bequeath my ſoule to God Almighty, my Redeemer, to our bleſſed lady St. Mary the Virgin, and to all the Company of Heaven; and my body to be buried in our Lady Chappell within the pariſh church of Aſhby de la Zouch, between the image of our Lady and the place aſſigned for the vicars' grave. Item, for my mortuary, I bequeath according to my cuſtome. Item, I bequeath to the cathedral church of Lincolne twenty pounds. Item, I bequeath to the high altar in the pariſh church of Aſhby abovesaid xxs. Item, I will that a prieſt be found to ſing in the ſaid chappell for my fadyr and my lady my modar, my lord my huſband's ſoules; for my ſoule, and for all Chriſtian ſoules, and in ſpecial for thoſe ſoules which I am moſt bounden to cauſe to be prayed for, for the ſpace of three years next enſuing after my departing; and the ſaid prieſt to receive yearly during the ſaid three years for his ſtipend ſix pounds: and if my prieſt, ſir William Englonde, be contented to pray for me in the ſaid place, and for the other aboveſaid, then I woll that he be admitted to the ſaid ſervice before any other prieſt: And I bequeath unto the ſaid chappell a ſuit of veſtments of bawdekyn, red and green, and my little gilded chalice, a printed maſs-book, and a printed portvous, which I will my ſaid preeſt have the uſe of, for the ſaid three years, at the times when he ſhall be diſpoſed to ſay his ſervice divine in the ſaid place. Item, I bequeath to the ſaid church of Aſhby ſeaven ſurples, to be occupied and uſed by the miniſters that ſhall doe ſervice in the ſaid church. Item, I woll that my Maſſe, covered with red velvet, that is occupied in the chappell, be given to a poor church after the direction of myne executors. Item, I woll that the colledge of Newarke of Leiceſtre have, to them and their ſucceſſors for ever, all my lands and tenements, with all their appurtenances, in the townes and feilds in Burton Overy and Wigſton, in the countie of Leiceſtre aforeſaid, which I lately purchaſed of Elizabeth Kent, widdow, for a yerely obit, to be kept in the ſaid college, for my lord my fadyr, my lady my moder, my lord my huſband, and for me for ever. Item, where I owe unto Cecilie marqueſſe Dorſet certain ſummes of money, which I have borrowed of her at diverſe times, as appeareth by bills indented thereof made; I woll that the ſaid Cecilie, in full contentation of all ſuch ſummes of money as I owe unto her, have my bed of arres, tillor, teſtor, and counterpane, which ſhe late borrowed of me; and over that I will that ſhe have my tabulet of gold that ſhe now hath in her hands for a pledge, and three curtains of blew ſarcionett, and a traverſe of blew ſarcionett, and three quiſhions of counterfeit arres, with imagery of women, a long quiſhion, and two ſhort, of blew velvet; alſo two carpets. Item, I bequeath to myne eſpecial good lord George earl of Shrewſbury a cope of cloth of gold of white damaſce, with torpens cloth of gold and velvet upon velvet. Item, a veſtment of purpure velvet, with a crucifix and images of St. Peter and St. John embroidered upon that oon of them. Item, I bequeath to my lady of Shrewſbury a cope of cloth of gold with lillyes embroidered, and that oon with the image of the Trinitie, with a frontail for an altar. Item, my Prymar, which is now in the keeping of my lady Fitz Hugh; alſo two cuſhions of counterfeit arres with imagery of women; a long quiſhion, and two ſhort, of blew velvet. Item, a long covering for a quiſhion of purpure velvet, and oon ſhort; alſo two carpets. Item, I bequeath to my ſon Edward lord Haſtings a ſuite of veſtiments, now being in the hands of the abbot of Darley for a ſumme of twenty pounds, which ſuite I will be pledged oute of my proper goods; alſo an owche, being in the keeping of my ſon William; alſo an image of our Lady, now being in the hands of my lady marqueſſe. Item, a ſalt of gold, being now in the hands of my daughter Mary lady Hungerford; alſoe a faire Prymar, which I had by the yeſture of queen Elizabeth. Alſoe where my ſeyd ſon oweth unto me for certain charges which I took upon me for his ſake an hundred markes, as appeareth by his writing thereof made, I, conſidering the kinde demeanor of my ſaid ſon at this time in granting of a certain annuity, remit and pardon unto him the ſaid hundred markes due to me by the bequeſt of William Strote, in part of payment for my debts, and for my ſervants at the next audit. Alſoe, I bequeath unto my ſaid ſon two coverings for quiſhions of counterfeit arres, with imagery of women. Item

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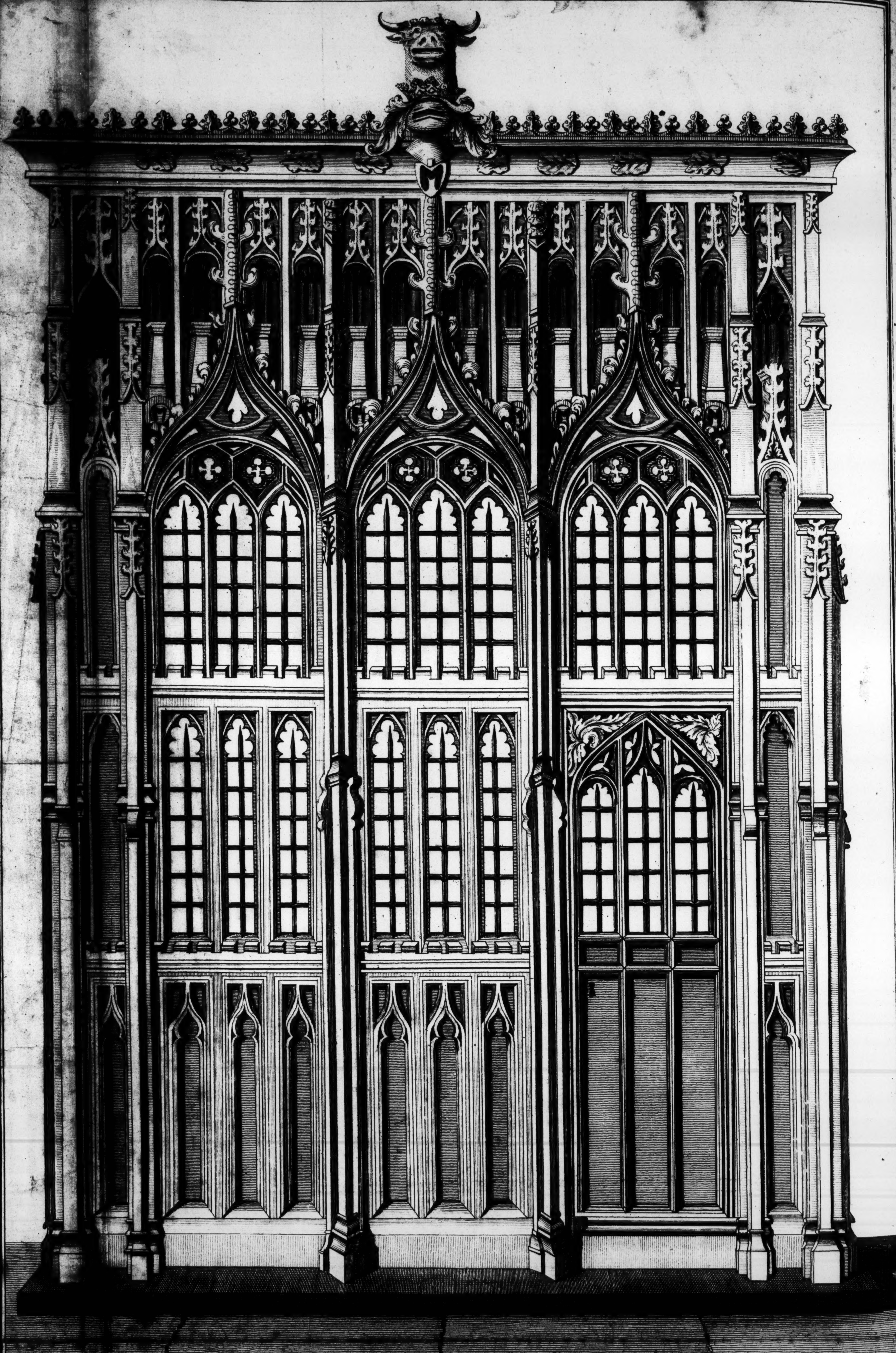
[1] Harl. MSS. 3881. p. 24.

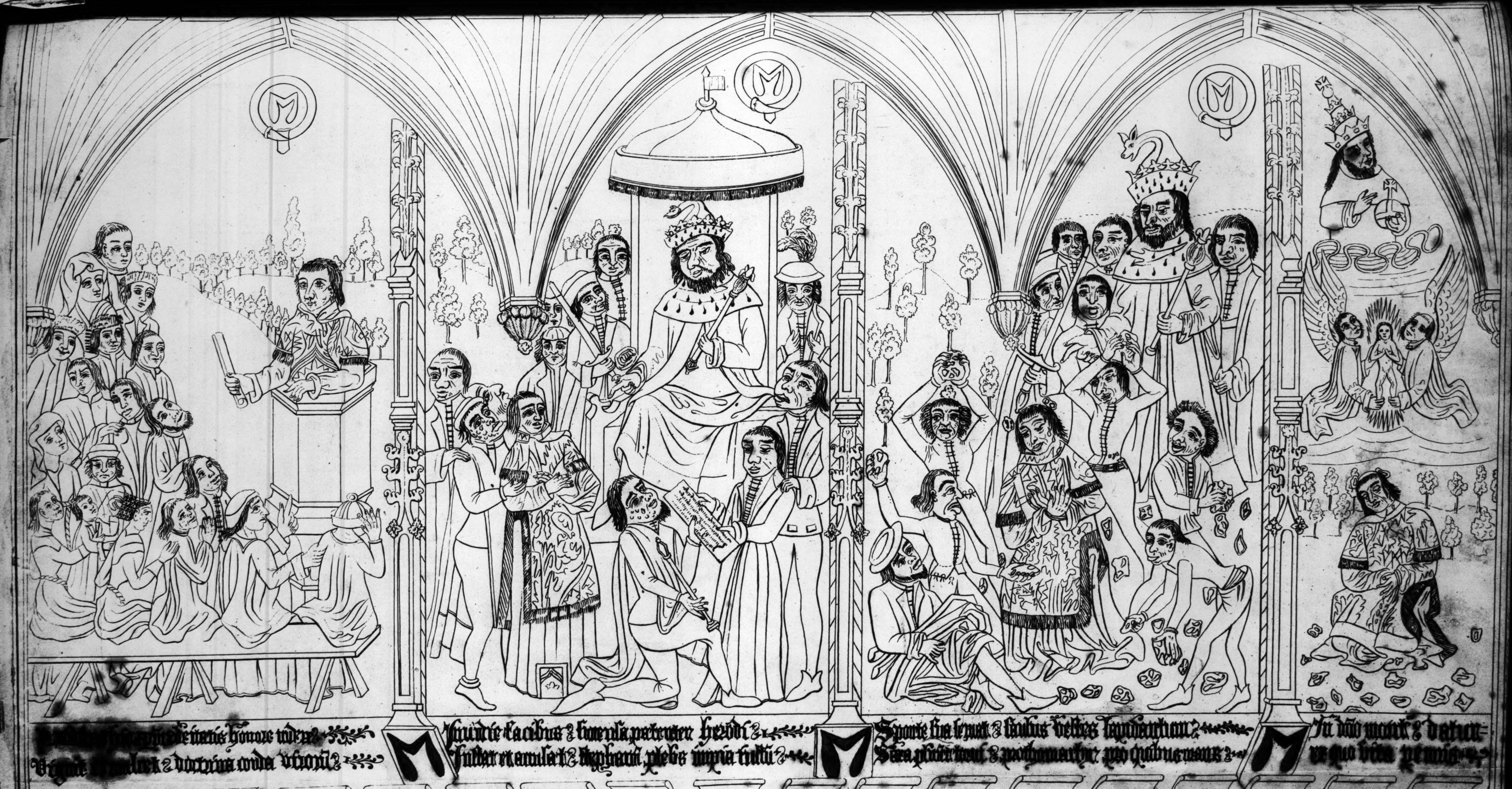
two

Pl. 77. p. 573.



Longmate, del. et sc. 1793

The Screen of St. Stephens chapel at Windsor,
wherein WILLIAM LORD HASTINGS was buried, 1483.


[illegible] de tectis honore videre
Vigilat [illegible] doctrina corda virorum
Invidie facibus & sonnisa petentem herodi
Fuisset et emulatie Stephanum plebs impia tractum
Sponte sua lepuit & Saulus vestes lapidantum
Sic a prothomartir pro quibus orans
In dño moritur & deterre-
re quo vera premiis

tings in LORD HAS el at Windsor

two quiſhions of counterfeit arres with my lord's armes; alſoe two paire of curtaines of green tartarin. Item, two ſhort quiſhions of tawney velvet; alſoe a long quiſhion, and ſhort, of crimſon velvet; alſoe ſuch pieces of bawdekyn, with a frontaile of cloth of gold of blew ſattin, as hath been accuſtomed to be occupied about the ſepulchre of our Lord; alſoe a cloth of bawdekyn, with a frontaile of red bawdekyn for the font. Item, an old hanging of counterfeit arres of Knollys, which now hangeth in the hall; and all ſuch hangyngs of old bawdekyn or lynen paynted as now hang in the chappell, with the altar-clothes and oon ſuper altare, with oon of the veſtiments that now be occupyed in the chappell. Alſoe all ſuch pieces of hangings as I have, of blew and better blew, with my lord's armes, with banquyrs and cupboard-clothes of the ſame ſort. Alſoe three barrehides for carriage; and two barrehides for clothe ſekks. Alſo the third part of my hey that is at Kerby, and all ſuch tymber as I have there. Alſo all the bedding that he hath of mine which late was at London, reſerved only two fedurbedds and a cowcher that I wol Richard my ſon have, and alſo two carpets. Item, I bequeath to my ſons Richard and William four coverings for quiſhions with my lord's armys of counterfeit arres. Alſo two hangings for an aultar, with the twelve Apoſtles embrodered with gold, with a crucifix and the Salutation of our Lady. Alſoe all the pieces of hangings of verd that now hang in my chamber and in the parlour; alſoe all my ſtuffe of napree pertaining to the pantree; alſoe two pair of blankets, and two pair of fuſtians; alſoe four pair of fine ſheets; alſoe my ſtuffe of kitchin, as platters, diſhes, ſawcers, broaches, potts, and pans; alſoe all my hey that is in Lubbeſhorp, provided that William have the more part of the hey; alſoe two parts of the hey at Kerby; alſoe two veſtiments, oon that hath been accuſtomed to be occupied in my high houſe, and oon that's occupyed in the chappell; two Maſſe-books, two ſuper altars, oon of white to Richard, and oon of jett to William; two corporauxes; alſoe to Richard foure pair of brigaunters; and to William two payre; and to them both thirteen ſaletts. Item, to my ſon William all ſuch ſtuffe of bedding as he hath now in his chamber of mine; that is to ſay, a feller, teſter, and counterpoint of rooſemary, a quilt happing, a white mantell, a white ſquare happing; a ſquare happing, white and black. Alſoe to my ſon William all ſuch plate as was in the hands of John Holme, with that he pay unto the ſaid John, at the feaſt of St. Andrew next coming, fifteen pounds, in part of payment of a greater ſume; and over that to doe ſuch charitable deedes of almes as I have appointed to be done by him. Alſo I bequeethe to my ſon William four fedur beds and couchers; and to Richard two fedur beds that he hath, a coucher that was at London, a coucher that's here, and a fedur bedde. Item, I bequeth unto them all the hangings of ſaye which be at Kerbye now, as appeareth by the inventory thereof made; and I woll that William have foure paire of ſheets of ſuch ſorte as he now occupyeth. Item, to my lady Margaret a payre of little ſalts of ſilver and parcell gylt. To my ſiſter Fitz Hugh oon of my ſtanding cupps; alſoe a bedd of tymbre; and ſuch pledges as ſhe hath of mine, I woll they be pledged out by William, and he to have them. Item, to my daughter Hungerford my part of a croſſe, which ſhe hath in her keeping for a pledge. Item, to my ſon George Haſtings a good fedur bedde, a boulſter, a pair of blankets, a paire of fuſtians, and a pair of fine ſheets. Item, to my nephew William Ferrers and to my niece his wife, a fedur bedde, a boulſter, a blanket, a chike happing, an old counterpoint, fillor and teſtor, which they now occupy in their chamber; alſoe four payre of ſheets, and oon of my fineſt gownes. Item, to my lady Mary a ring, which William Bamſell hath for a pledge, to be pledged out of my goods. Item, to my neece Brokeſby, three payre of ſheets, and oon of my beſt gownes: my gownes to be given among my other gentlewomen, and oon to Mrs. Booth, and oon to Margaret Cooke, and oone old gowne to moder Cecill of Leiceſtre, and oon gown cloth of my groome's livery to Richard Twhytull. Item, to ſir Chriſtopher Hayward, my preeſt, in monie or ſtuff, whether he woll, ten marks, towards ſuch chardges of reparations of his chauncell as he ſhall have. Item, I bequeath to the ſame ſir Chriſtopher Hayward a veſtiment of crimſon velvet, and the croſſe of black cloth of gold. Item, I woll that he entre immediately after my departing into the ferme of Kerby appertaining unto him, and to take all ſuch fruits as have growne this year, with thithes, oblations, and other profits belonging to the ſaid ferme; and over that he to perceive in money fifty-tree ſhillings foure-pence, and to content himſelf for the rent of the ſaid ferme for this year, and to pay unto the preeſt of Kerby his full wages unto the Annunciation of our Lady next coming. Alſoe I woll that my houſehold be fully contented and paid for their whole quarter's wages to be finiſhed at Chriſtmaſs next, and all ſuch wages that has been unpaid due unto them; and over this I woll that every oon of my gentlemen ſhall have thirteen ſhillings four pence; and every yeoman ten ſhillings; and every groom ſix ſhillings eight pence. Item, I woll that John Lolls have twenty pounds. Item, I bequethe to Mr. Doctor Chriſtopherſon oon of my beſt horſes, alſo a gowne of my fine black. Item, I woll that ſuch hangings or bedding, as ſhall be ſold for the payment of my debts and performance of my will, be refuſed of my lady marquiſſe and of my ſon Edward lord Haſtings before they be any parcell to be ſold to any other body, ſo that the ſaid lady marquiſs and lord Haſtings woll give as muche for the ſaid as any other woll doe, and make as quick payment. The reſidue of my goods not bequeathed, my debts fully paid, with all my cattall, ſomes of monie, rents, annuities, debts, and arrearages, which it ſhall happen me to have and to be poſſeſſed of, or due unto me, by any grant or lawfull meane, at the time of my departing, I woll be equally divided between my ſons Richard and William. And for the true execution and performance of this my preſent teſtament and laſt will, I make and ordaine Ceicill marquiſs Dorſet, widdow George, earl of Shrewſbury and Anne his wife, my daughter, Edward lord Haſtings, Richard Haſtings, and William Haſtings, eſquires, my ſons, myne executors; moſt humbly beſeeching and praying them, in the way of charity, to take the peyne and labour for the true performance of the ſame, as myn ſpecial truſt is in them [1].”

This great lady died the next year; her will being proved *coram Domino, apud Lamehithe, quinto die menſis Martii, anno Domini* MDIIII°.” By her directions another obit was founded in St. George's chapel at Windſor, for her huſband, herſelf, and their anceſtors and deſcendants [2]; and in the North aile of the choir, under a North arch, was erected the chapel of St. Stephen [3], wherein her huſband was interred; and in which, Dugdale ſays, a monument was ſtill to be ſeen; but none now remains, unleſs he and Fuller miſtook the chapel for it, as there was no tomb in the chapel; ſee Plates LXXVII. LXXVIII.

This chapel is of ſtone, with the compartments in three ſtories, the two uppermoſt open archwork. At the head and feet is a faſcia of angels with blank ſhields under a dental cornice.

The South ſide is painted with the hiſtory of the patron ſaint in four pannels well preſerved.

Under the firſt of theſe, repreſenting the protomartyr, richly dreſſed, preaching in a pulpit in the open air among the trees to a mixed audience of the doctors of the law, and others; and ladies with the head-dreſs of the time; one doctor appearing to be ſtruck, as if with conviction; is this inſcription:

“ Predicat his X'pum deitatis honore nitentem,
Arguit, et mulcet doctrina corda virorum.”

Under the ſecond, repreſenting his arraignment before the high prieſt and council of the Jews, He[illegible] being ſeated on his throne under a tent or canopy, his ſword-bearer at his right hand, a man in a gown bringing the bill of indictment, which is preſented by a man with a mace kneeling on one knee:

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[1] Harl. MSS. 3881. 4774.

[2] Pote's Windſor, p. 54.

[3] On the North ſide of the chapel there is yet a little houſe, wherein the chantry-prieſt did inhabit, having the arms of lord Haſtings cut in ſtone over the door environed with the Garter.

"Invidie facibus ſuccenſa patenter Herodi,
Inſtat, et accuſat Stephanum plebs impia juſtū."

Under the third, repreſenting his martyrdom, Herod with his ſword-bearer, &c. attending, not under a canopy; a dragon's head on his cap; Saul ſits loaded with the coats of the witneſſes:

"Sponte ſua ſervat Saulus veſtes lapidantium;
Saxa pluunt torvi: prothomartyr pro quibus orans."

Under the fourth, much narrower than the reſt, repreſenting him kneeling and expiring, his ſoul carried up by two angels to God in heaven:

"In Dn̄o moritur' datur,
Et quo vita pennis."

Theſe pictures are unequally divided by purfled finials, at the baſe of which is a maunch thrice repeated; and under the pictures is a cavity for holy water.

Previous to the late repairs of St. George's chapel, this chapel was gilt, and painted with a variety of colours; but it is now plain[1].

Edward ſecond lord *Haſtings*, eldeſt ſon of the lord William Haſtings, was made a knight of the Bath, with Edward prince of Wales, in 1476; and in 1482 was firſt ſummoned to parliament (his father then living), and ſo again in 1483 though then in his minority, by the title of *Edward Haſtings de Hungerford*, chevalier, in right of his wife *Mary*, daughter and ſole heireſs of *Thomas* baron *Hungerford*, *Botreaux*, *Molines*, and *Moels*. When king Henry VII. obtained the crown, that monarch, in conſideration of the ſufferings of his father, forthwith reſtored to him all his lands, by patent dated Nov. 22, 1485; with the lands of ſir Thomas Hungerford, his wife's father; and the reverſal of his attainder. He ſhared in the honour of the battle of Stoke, and was ſent to aſſiſt the emperor Maximilian againſt the French.

Under his direction was compiled, in 1489, a MS. now before me, under the title of "Feoda Domini Haſtynges, ratione Mariæ uxoris ejus, dominæ Botreaux, Molins, Moyles; ex mero ſtudio, labore, & ſcriptione mei Thomæ Jakes[2], anno quinto Henrici Septimi regis Angliæ, 1489."

In 1499, he obtained a grant from the king of all the profits ariſing yearly by the lops and crops of trees in the Fryth in Leiceſter, or in the park called The Fryth, as well of trees fallen for repairing the pales of that park, as of the crops called browſings, for the ſuſtenance of the king's deer therein, as alſo of bark of thoſe lops and crops, at a rent of 26*s*. 8*d*.

The account of Richard Sacheverell, receiver-general to Edward lord Haſtings[3], for the year ending at Michaelmas 1500, conveys ſome idea of the great conſequence of this antient family:

The total income of lord Haſtings was 1558*l*. 11*s*. 8*d*.

The receipts in Leiceſterſhire were theſe:	£.	*s*.	*d*.
Burton Overy, Billeſdon, and Wheſton,	3	6	8
Carleton Curlieu, —	4	3	4
Burrow wood, — —	9	5	8¾
Leiceſter, — —	0	10	8
Aſhby de la Zouch, —	13	6	8
Recept' forinſec', ſcil', Beaumont's land,	63	13	4

An account is alſo preſerved of fees and annuities paid to his retainers, among whom were ſeveral knights and eſquires of high degree.

Sir Reginald Bray was ſteward of certain eſtates in the counties of Somerſet and Wilts, on a ſalary of £20; and Richard Sacheverell had the ſame ſum as receiver-general. Thomas Keble, ſerjeant at law, had an annual fee of £20; Thomas Jakes was attorney-general to the family on a fee of 56*s*. 8*d*.; and William Cook was auditor-general on a fee of £11.

In 1504, this Edward lord Haſtings, calling to mind that William lord Haſtings, his father, did, by his laſt will and teſtament, declare, that certain lands and tenements, to the yearly value of £20. ſhould be given to the deane and canons of the collegiate church of St. George, ſituate within the Caſtle of Windſor, and to their ſucceſſors for ever, for the founding of a perpetual chantry for ever, for a chaplain and his ſucceſſors, in a certain chapel of the ſame college, where the body of the ſaid William doth lie interred, there to celebrate divine ſervice for the ſoul of the ſaid William and Katharine his wife, and all his anceſtors; as alſo for the ſoul of him the ſaid Edward, his children, and friends, and all the faithful deceaſed; and grant unto the then dean of the college, and to the convent thereof, and their ſucceſſors, for making up the ſum of £20. an annual rent of 35*s*. ariſing out of the manor of Alveſton in Yorkſhire.

By an indenture, Dec. 17, 1505, between Thomas earl of Derby and Edward Haſtings, knt. lord Haſtings and Hungerford, it was covenanted, that the ſaid earl ſhould, before the feaſt of Pentecoſt next coming, wed and take to wife Anne the daughter of the ſaid lord Haſtings; and that the ſaid earl ſhould, at his coſts and charges, obtain the licence of our holy father the pope at Rome for the marriage; and alſo, at his coſt and charges, apparel the ſaid Anne; and bear all the charges, as well for the dinner, as all other things requiſite and convenient for the marriage: The lord Haſtings to make a good eſtate to truſtees, of manors, lands, &c. to the yearly value of 600 marks; and the earl to make a like title to the value of 400 marks. The lord Haſtings farther covenanted to pay, if the marriage take effect, 4000 marks of lawful money; viz. 500 marks in the town or place where the marriage ſhould be had; and, on the firſt of May, 1507, 500 marks in London, in the cathedral of St. Paul, at the font in the ſame church; and 500 more, at the ſame place, on every ſucceeding firſt day of May, till the year 1513 incluſive[4].

His laſt will is here tranſcribed:

"In the name of God, Amen. The 4th day of November, the yere of our Lord 1506, I Edward Haſtings, knt. lord Haſtyngs and Hungerford, hole in mynde, make my teſtament and laſt will, in maner and forme following, &c. My body to be buryed, yf I depart this world in London, or within twenty miles of the ſame, in the colege of Wyndeſore, nyghe to the tombe of my lord my father (whoſe ſoule God pardon) yf it may be conveniently; elſe I remytte the ſame to the diſcretion of myne executors, &c. by the overſight of the erle of Shrewſbury, lord-ſteward of the king's moſt honourable houſhhold, and of my two brethren, yf they be at my ſeid departing. Alſo I wolle that the conveyance of my body to my buriall, with all the obſervances and other things pertaining to the ſame, and alſo to my month's-mind and yere-day, be ordered and done by my ſaid executors, or other above reherſed. Alſo I woll, that an honeſt preſte and virtuous be provided, to ſyng and pray for my ſoule, and the ſoules of my father and mother, and all other my frends, with the ſoules of them that I am bownden to pray for, and all Criſten ſoules, in the chapell or church where my body ſhall be interred, by the ſpace of ſeaven yeares next enſuing my ſeid departing; and the ſame preſt oons in every weeke ſhall ſay *Placebo*, *Dirige*, and *Commendations*, with maſs of *Requiem* on the morrow, for my ſoule, and the ſoules above-reherſed; and other oriſons and prayers as my ſaid executors ſhall appoint: and that the ſame preſt have yerely, for the doing of the ſame obſervances, during the ſame ſeaven yeare, ten marks. Alſo I woll that my brother Richard Haſtings have oone annuyte of xx marks by yere, out of my lordſhips of Thorneton and Bagworth; not oonly to hym, but alſo to my lady his wyff, or to the longer lyver of them, to be made ſure, as the lerned counſell of my ſeid brother can deviſe. Alſo I woll that my brother William Haſtyngs ſhall have and enjoy the offices and ſtewardſhips and bailyſwyke of my lordſhipps of Thorneton and Bagworth, with the herbage; yielding account of the ſame; to have and occupie to him and to his deputies, with all ſuch fees and profits as to the ſame office in any wiſe appertein or belong, for terme of his lyff oonely. And whereas I have granted unto my ſaid brother William oon annuyte of xx marks be yere, to be percevyd of my londs in the North parts, as by my letters patents to hym made of the ſame more pleynly it doth appere; I wooll, and put it to be in choyſe of my ſeid brother, whether he woll have the ſeid annuytie in the place appoynted in my ſeid letters patents; or els my ſeid recoverers and feoffees to make unto hym an eſtate or graunt thereof, as by his counſell lerned ſhall be thought good, for terme of his lyff, out of ſuch my londs as he ſhall thinke moſt profitable, &c. Alſo, whereas my ſeid lord and father, whoſe ſoule God pardon, had taken a place within the Friers at Calais, for certen yeres, to hym and to his heires; I woll that the ſaid friers and their ſucceſſors, ſaying yerely for evermore for my ſoull an obite upon the ſame day it ſhall pleaſe Almighty God to call me to hys mercy; that is to ſay, a ſolempne *Dirige* over even, and maſſe upon the morrow, with *Commendations*; and oons in the weeke for evermore, one frier ſay *Dirige* and *Commendations*, with maſſe of *Requiem* upon the morrow, for the ſoules of my ſeid lord and father and me; and alſo to performe and fulfill certen maſſes, to be ſeid accordyng to the graunt made by the provinciall, and the general chapter of their order at Gippiwic, as it appeareth by a bill ſent unto me of the ſame; that then they ſhall have and enjoy the ſaid place to their moſt profite and advantage, any condition made unto my ſeid lord and father notwithſtanding, &c." He willed laſtly, that his feoffees ſhould make ſale of his manors of Welford, co. Northampton, Lubbeſthorpe, Wyſtow, and Braunſton, co. Leiceſter; as alſo of Bewike, Alacborow, and Slyngeſby, co. York; to pay his debts, and perform this his will [1].

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[1] For the very elegant plates which ſo ſcientifically elucidate theſe remarks, I am indebted to the liberality of Mr. Gough, from whoſe "Sepulchral Monuments," vol. II. p. 284, they are, by his permiſſion, borrowed.

[2] Attorney-general to Edward lord Haſtings, and to Katharine lady Haſtings his mother.

[3] Whoſe widow ſir Richard Sacheverell afterwards married; ſee p. 575.

[4] Harl. MSS. 3881. p. 27. b.

Within four days after the date of which teſtament, viz. 8 Nov. he departed this life, and was buried in the church of the Friers Preachers, commonly called the Black Friers, near Ludgate in the city of London; leaving iſſue, by the before-mentioned Mary his wife, *George* his ſon and heir; and one daughter, *Anne*, married to *Thomas* earl of *Derby*.

Mary lady *Haſtings* his wife, ſurviving her huſband, bore ſo great a reſpect to *Richard Sacheverell*, eſq. who had ſerved her lord in the office of receiver-general of his whole revenue (as hath been formerly ſhewed), as that in Auguſt the next enſuing year (viz. 1507), bearing the title of lady Haſtings, Hungerford, Botreaux, and Molines, in conſideration of his formal continual ſervices, and then calling him her ſervant, ſhe gave him her manors of Stoke Pogeys, Cyppenham, Fulmere, Eyton, and Bechenton, as alſo all her lands and advowſons of churches, chapels, chantries, and other hereditaments whatſoever, in Stoke Pogeys, Cyppenham, Fulmere, Eyton, Bechenton, Bonany, Burnham, Eſt Burnham, and Tadlow, co. Bucks, for term of his life, paying only the yearly rent of one red-roſe upon the feſtival of St. John Baptiſt's Nativity, in caſe it ſhould be demanded; and in 1508, by the title of lady Haſtings, Hungerford, Molines, and Moels, obtained a general pardon of all tranſgreſſions, offences, &c. whatſoever.

The like pardon ſhe had in 1509; and in 1511, having taken the before-mentioned Richard Sacheverell to her huſband, obtained a releaſe from Robert Brudenell, one of the juſtices of the court of King's bench, and other her feoffees, unto George earl of Shrewſbury and William Haſtings. Which eſtate to him the ſaid Richard, and her the ſaid Mary by the title of lady Hungerford and Molines, was confirmed by the before-ſpecified earl of Shrewſbury and William Haſtings the next enſuing year. Before the end thereof, having been employed in the king's army (for that expedition he made to Therouene and Tournay) in the retinue of the ſaid George earl of Shrewſbury, then general of thoſe forces, he obtained a ſpecial pardon for all accounts, by reaſon of his receipts and payments of any ſum in that ſervice, being at that time a knight. And ſhortly after this, by the conſent of the ſaid ſir Richard Sacheverell her ſecond huſband, and George lord Haſtings her ſon, ſhe put her manor and lordſhip of Aller with the More in feoffment, for term of ſeven years next after her deceaſe, to fulfil theſe articles following:

Firſt, whereſoever ſhe ſhould fortune to depart this life, that her body ſhould be buried in the church there, and not to be kept unburied above xxiiii hours after her death; nor any great dinner made for her.

Item, that immediately after her deceaſe xl trentalls be done for her ſoul; as alſo a thouſand maſſes, with *Placebo* and *Dirige*; and every prieſt to have 6*d*.

Item, that as ſhortly as could be after the grant ſhe had of the houſe of Charter-houſe to be ſent forth; and that the ſaid houſe have xv*l*.

Item, that li maſſes be done for her at the altars of *Scala Cœli* in England.

Item, that there ſhould be xx*l*. given to the bed-rid perſons, priſoners, and lazer-houſes, within one year next after her deceaſe.

Item, that xl trentals be ſaid and done for Mr. Kebell's ſoul.

Item, for Roger Whittington's ſoul three trentals.

Item, that there be offered to our Lady of Walſingham for the ſaid Roger 5*s*.

Item, that a prieſt do ſing before the rood of Garradon [co. Leic.] ſeven years after her deceaſe.

Item, to the Univerſity of Oxford, by the ſpace of xx years, cc marks [2].

As to the time of her death and burial, we have not ſeen any thing. But of her huſband, ſir Richard Sacheverell [3], it appears that, in 1529 he was one of the witneſſes produced in that cauſe of the divorce between king Henry and queen Catharine his firſt wife; and depoſed, that the commonalty did greatly diſapprove of the ſaid marriage; accounting it unfit that one brother ſhould marry another brother's wife; alſo, that in 1530 he was one of thoſe which ſubſcribed the letter to pope Clement the VII. intimating that, in caſe he did not comply with king Henry, in the buſineſs of the divorce betwixt him and Catharine of Spain (then his queen), he muſt expect that they would ſhake off his ſupremacy.

George Haſtings, only ſon and heir of Edward, Aug. 23, 1507, (being then a knight, and his father dead), petitioned the king that he might have the benefit of his own marriage, and to marry at his own liberty; as alſo to have ſpecial livery of the manors of Aſhby de la Zouch and Barrow upon Soar, the ſtewardſhip of the town of Leiceſter, the offices of the ſtewardſhip and bailiwick thereof within the ſaid county, and of all officers of the foreſt and chace of Leiceſter; obliging himſelf to pay, in conſideration thereof, 4000 marks to the king; and, on the 3d of December, he had accordingly a ſpecial livery of all the lands whereof his father died ſeiſed, without making proof of his uſe; amongſt which were the manors of Aſhby and Barrow upon Sore; a tenement called *Haſtings-place*, within the pariſh of St. Benedict in Thames-ſtreet, London; the keeperſhip of Frith-park, Beaumond Leys, Barrow-park, Tolee-park, and Stredey-park in Hinckley.

In 1509, he obtained the ſtewardſhip of the manor of Enderby; and in 1513 was in the expedition made by king Henry into France, when Therouene and Tournay were won. This appears by a liſt of "The names of the Captains and Pety Captains, with the bagges in their ſtanderts of the aremy and vant-gard of the king's lefftenant, enteryng into France, the 16th day of June, in the 5th year of the reign of king Henry the VIIIth;" in which the badges of this noble lord, and thoſe of two of his more immediate friends, are thus blazoned:

"The lord *Haſtyng* bayryth, blew and bloukett, a bull's head Sabull, raeſſed with a crown abowt his neck Gold, and three ſykells and garbes Gold.

Sir *John Dygbe*, marſhall of the vant-gard, bayryth a oſtrych Silver, with a iyolet for a difference Aſſur.

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[1] Harl. MSS. 3881. p. 28.

[2] Ibid.

[3] See ſeveral particulars of ſir Richard Sacheverell in the Firſt Part of this Volume, p. 508.

Sir *Richard Saucheverell*, treſorer of the ſaid vantgard, bayryth a gotts buk apoun a wrayth Gold and Golt; made knyght at Torney [1]."

In 1513, he obtained, with Francis his ſon, from the prioreſs of Gracedieu, that they, or the ſurvivor of them, ſhould be ſtewards to that nunnery, and of all their manors and lands in England, with all fees and rewards thereunto appertaining.

In 1517, in conſideration of the great coſts and charges which Mary lady Hungerford, Molines, and Botreaux (his mother), and ſir Richard Sacheverell, knt. her huſband, had been at, for the ſupport of the honour and eſtate of him the ſaid George lord Haſtings, and furtherance of his profit, he empowered him the ſaid ſir Richard and her to make a good eſtate of and in the manor of Aller, in the county of Somerſet, and of all the lands thereto belonging, unto Francis lord Talbot, ſon and heir to George earl of Shrewſbury, and others, to the uſe of them the ſaid ſir Richard and lady Mary, during the life of her the ſaid lady Mary, without impeachment of waſte; and after her deceaſe, to the end and term of ſeven years, to ſuch uſe and behoof as they the ſaid ſir Richard and lady Mary, Francis lord Talbot, or any one of them, feoffees, by the conſent of her, either by word or writing, ſhould declare. And in caſe ſhe the ſaid lady Mary ſhould ſurvive the ſaid ſir Richard Sacheverell, then to the uſe, and for the performance, of her laſt will. Likewiſe that it ſhould be lawful to the ſaid ſir Richard and lady Mary to appoint out-lands, to the yearly value of 20 marks, to found an almſhouſe of poor people, daily to pray for the good eſtate of him the ſaid ſir Richard and lady Mary, as alſo for the good eſtate of him the ſaid George lord Haſtings and Anne his wife, and for their ſouls after their deceaſes; and for the ſouls of their fathers, mothers, and anceſtors, and all Chriſtian ſouls. And laſtly, that ſir Richard and lady Mary ſhould have power to appoint and aſſign other manors and lands, to the yearly value of £100. and of them to make a good eſtate to the ſaid Francis lord Talbot, and the reſt of the feoffees, to the uſe of them the ſaid ſir Richard and lady Mary, during the life of him the ſaid George lord Haſtings, without impeachment of waſte: and in caſe the ſaid lady Mary ſhould happen to ſurvive him the ſaid lord Haſtings, for the execution and performance of his laſt will, and for the payment of his debts.

In 1527, by the favour of the king, he obtained a grant, to himſelf and the heirs male of his body, of the manor of Evington, which came to the crown by the forfeiture of ſir William Stanley, knight.

Nov. 3, 1529, at York-place, he was advanced to the dignity of earl of *Huntingdon* [2]; and in 1530, was one of the peers who ſubſcribed the famous letter to Pope Clement VII.

July 5, 1531, he entered into articles of agreement with Margaret counteſs of Saliſbury and Henry lord Montague her ſon, for a marriage to be had between Francis lord Haſtings his ſon and heir, and Katharine eldeſt daughter of the ſaid lord Montague, before the feſtival of our Lady's Purification then next enſuing; and that theſe enſuing covenants ſhould be performed.

Firſt, the apparel of the ſaid lord Francis to be at the coſts of him the ſaid earl; and the apparel of her the ſaid Katharine at the charge of the ſaid counteſs; but the meat and drink for the wedding at the indifferent charge of both.

Second, that the ſaid earl ſhall enfeoff certain perſons, to be named by himſelf and her before the feſtival of our Lady's Purification, of and in certain lands of £900. *per annum* value, over all repriſes; that is to ſay, of lands to the value of 200 marks by the year to the uſe of the ſaid Francis and Katharine, and to the heirs of the body of the ſaid Francis: and of other lands to the yearly value of 100 marks to the uſe of him the ſaid earl, during the life of ſir Richard Sacheverell, knt.; and after his death, to the uſe of the ſaid Francis and Katharine, and the heirs of the body of the ſaid Francis, in full recompence of the jointure and dower of the ſaid Katharine; and of the reſidue of the ſaid manors and lands of the ſaid yearly value of £900. immediately after the death of the ſaid ſir Richard Sacheverell, and after the laſt will of the lady Hungerford, deceaſed, performed, for ſeven years, to the uſe of the ſaid Francis, and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten.

Third, that the ſaid earl ſhould make the like eſtate in fee ſimple, of and in other manors, &c. to the yearly value of £800.; that is to ſay, of lands to the value of 300 marks; to the intent that he might give to every of his three younger ſons 100 marks apiece yearly for the term of their ſeveral lives: and after their ſeveral deaths, and death of the ſaid earl, to the uſe of the ſaid Francis, and of the heirs of his body lawfully begotten; and of other manors and lands to the yearly value of £400. that the ſaid earl might make to the ſaid Anne, to the uſe of the ſaid Francis, and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten; and of the reſidue of the ſaid manors, lands, &c. for the performance of the laſt will and teſtament of the ſaid earl, for 15 years next after his death; and afterwards to the uſe of the ſaid Francis, and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten.

In conſideration of all which, the ſaid counteſs of Saliſbury covenanted to pay 3000 marks; viz. at the affiance of the ſaid Francis and Katharine, 500 marks; at the Purification of our Lady next coming, 500 marks; and ſo yearly at the feſtival of the Purification, other 500 marks; until the ſaid ſum of 5000 marks ſhould be fully paid. And, to the intent that the ſaid marriage ſhould be ſolemnized before the feſtival of our Lady's Purification as aboveſaid, the ſaid George earl of Huntingdon obliged himſelf to the ſaid counteſs of Saliſbury in the ſum of £5000 marks. After which, viz. upon the 20th of June, certain indentures of covenants were made betwixt the ſaid Margaret and Henry lord Montague on the one part, and the ſaid George earl of Huntingdon on the other part, for the ſettling of certain manors and lands in purſuance of this agreement.

In 1533, he obtained a leaſe from the abbot of Waltham Holy Croſs, and prior commendatory of St. Bartholomew in Weſt Smithfield, of his houſe at Paul's Wharf, in the pariſh of St. Bennet, in length Eaſt and Weſt 24 feet, and in breadth North and South 18 feet, with a piece of ground on the North ſide, containing 20 feet in breadth, for a term of 90 years.

By his teſtament, bearing date June 13, 1534, 26 Henry VIII. (which was many years before his death), wherein he ſtyles himſelf earl of Huntingdon, lord Haſtings, Hungerford, Botreaux, and Molines, he bequeathed his body to be buried in the pariſh-church of St. Elyne in Aſhby de la Zouch; and gave to that church his beſt pair of altar-cloths of crimſon velvet, which were embroidered with the bleſſed name of Jeſus; as alſo the copes and whole ſuits of veſtments belonging thereto; likewiſe one pair of candleſticks of ſilver gilt; a pair of baſons of ſilver gilt; a pair of cenſers of ſilver; a croſs of ſilver and gilt, with a fleur de lis on the top, and a fleur de lis on either ſide; alſo one flat ſhip of ſilver and gilt; and his beſt chalice of ſilver gilt; likewiſe his water-ſtock of ſilver gilt, with the ſprinkle belonging thereto; his beſt *pax* of ſilver and gilt, with a crucifix, whereon were Mary and John; a pair of cruets of ſilver and gilt; and a ſepulchre cloth of crimſon velvet, embroidered with drops of gold; likewiſe another ſuit of veſtments, of white tinſell, with two copes of the ſame; as alſo a ſuit of veſtments of crimſon velvet, which had the croſs embroidered thereon with acorns. To the abbot and convent of Repyndon, co. Derby, he bequeathed a veſtment, with the tunicles and ſtuff thereto belonging, of black tinſel; and to the chapel of St. Bartholomew at Kirby, co. Leiceſter, he gave another veſtment. To every gentlewoman unmarried, who had done ſervice in the houſhold to his wife within the ſpace of ſix years before his deceaſe, he bequeathed ſix pounds ſterling; and ordained that his executors ſhould cauſe a thouſand maſſes to be ſaid or ſung, in as ſhort a time as might be after his deceaſe, by ſecular prieſts and others, in the county of Leiceſter and other places adjoining. To Francis his eldeſt ſon he bequeathed all his furs of ſables; and appointed, that all the outſides of his gowns and apparel, fit for that purpoſe, ſhould be made in veſtments, and delivered to poor churches within his lordſhips. To his daughter Dorothy he bequeathed a thouſand pounds, to her marriage; to his daughter Katharine the like ſum; and ordained that his executors, out of the revenues of his lands in Woodcote, and Burton Haſtings, co. Warwick, ſhould provide two prieſts, to ſing in the pariſh-church of Aſhby, for the ſpace of 20 years, for all Chriſtian ſouls, with a ſalary of £6. 13*s.* 4*d.*"

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[1] Cotton MS. Cleopatra, C. V. fol. 56. 60.

[2] Francis his ſon was that day ſummoned to parliament as lord Haſtings. Harl. MSS. 4849; from H. 13. in Coll. Arm.

Two years after the date of this will, on the inſurrection in the North, in 1536, called "The Pilgrimage of Grace," occaſioned by the diſſolution of the monaſteries, the earl of Huntingdon offered his ſervice to the king againſt thoſe rebels.

Leland, who viſited this place about 1540, ſays,

"The lorde of Huntingdon hath three parkes at Aſſcheby de la Zouch. This Aſſcheby hath beene in the Haſtinges name but ſins that the lord Haſtinges, ſo great with king Edward IV. got it partely by a title, partely by mony paid. The late Thomas Boloyne erle of Wileſhire made a title to it by the lorde of Rocheford, which was heire to this Suche; and by him the lorde Rocheford had Fulburne and other landes yn Cambridgeſhire [1]."

George earl of *Huntingdon* died March 24, 1543; and was buried in the chancel of the church at Stoke Pogeis[2], co. Bucks, where his ſeat was. He left iſſue, by *Anne* his wife, daughter to *Henry* duke of *Buckingham*, and widow of ſir *Walter Herbert*, knight, (who, ſurviving him, held Stoke Pogeis as parcel of her dower, and was there buried) *Francis* his ſucceſſor, then aged 30 years or upwards[3]; *Thomas*, *Edmund*, *Henry*, *William* (who died in 1556, and was buried at Stoke Pogeis), and three daughters.

Before we proceed to ſpeak of *Francis* the ſecond earl of Huntingdon, two of his brothers ſhall be noticed.

Sir *Thomas Haſtings*, who was knighted Oct. 2, 1553, and placed in the commiſſion of the peace for the town and county of Leiceſter, was one of the knights for that county in 1554. He married *Winifrede*, one of the two daughters and coheirs of *Henry Pole* lord *Montacute*. His laſt will is thus expreſſed:

"In the name, &c. the 28th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1558. I, ſir Thomas Haſtings, knt. &c. ordeyn this my teſtament, &c. My body to be buried in the pariſh-church of Stoke Pogeis, or within the chapell there, being lately founded and erected at the only chardges of my moſt entirely beloved brother Edward lord Haſtings of Loughborough, lord chamberlayn of the Queen's Majeſtie's houſhold. Item, I give to the ſaid pariſh-church of Stoke, towards the mayntenance of the ſame in reparation xl s̃. Item, to the ſame church my beſt challice of ſilver and gylt, and a veſtment of ruſſet-velvet, with the awbe, and all things pertaining to the furniture of the ſame. Item, &c. to the vicar of Stoke aforeſaid, to pray to God for my ſoule and the ſoules of my anceſtors, xx s̃. Item, &c. to the four almeſmen and two almeſwomen, within the almeſhouſe of Stoke, being of the foundation of my ſaid entirely beloved brother, to every of them xx s̃. apiece. To the fryers of St. Bartholomew in London, xl s̃.; to the fryers of Grenewich, xl s̃.; to the nunns of Langley, xl s̃.; to the priſoners within the four priſons in London, viz. Ludgate, Newgate, the King's Bench, and the Marſhalſea, to every of the ſaid houſes xl s̃. Provided always, that if it ſhall pleaſe God to call me out of this tranſitory life, I being removed out of the citty of London and ſuburbs of the ſame, then I will that the ſum̃es of money, above bequeathed to the priſoners, or priſons, ſhall be diſtributed to and among the poore of the pariſh where it ſhall fortune me to dye, &c. according to the diſcretion of myne executrix, &c.; that ſhe, with ſuch of my goods as ſhall come to her hands, ſhall forthwith after my deceaſe provide and hyer one honeſt virtuous preiſt, to ſay and celebrate the divine ſacrifice of the maſſe, within the church or chapell wherein I ſhall fortune to be buryed, during the ſpace of three years next then following, &c.; in daily celebrating of which ſaid divine ſervice and ſacrifice, I will that ſpecial commemoration and prayer be made for my ſoule, and the ſoules of my late father George earl of Huntingdon and Anne his wife, and for all Criſten ſoules. Item, I will that my wife ſhall keep in houſhold all my houſhold ſervants, &c. which I ſhall fortune to have in my check-roll, for and during the ſpace of one year after my deceaſe, &c. The reſidue of all my goods, &c. not above bequeathed, I do hereby give, &c. to my entirely beloved wife, Winifrede Haſtings, &c. And of the execution, &c. of the ſame my preſent teſtament, I make and ordeyn my ſaid wife chief and ſole executrix, &c. Item, I give, &c. to my right hõble and right wel-beloved brethren, my lord Huntingdon and lord Haſtings of Loughborough, lord chamberlain of the queene's majeſtie's houſhold, to either of them one ſtanding-cup of ſylver and gylt, every one of them being of the value of xx nobles, &c. And I moſt humbly and moſt heartily deſier and pray my moſt reverend father in God, and my moſt ſinguler beloved uncle, my lord Cardinall's grace, to be overſeer of this my preſent teſtament, &c.; and I give and bequeth to his grace, for his paynestaking therein, a cup of ſilver and gylt, of the value of ten pounds, &c. In witneſſe, &c.

"Probat', &c. coram dño archiep̃o Cantuar. xi° die menſis Maii, anno Dñi MDLVIII. 4 & 5 Ph. & Mar."[4]

Sir Thomas Haſtings departed this life ſoon after, as appears by the probate of his will, leaving no iſſue.

Edward Haſtings, eſq. obtained, in 1544, a grant from the king of the alnage of Wiltſhire, for 21 years from the feaſt of Eaſter, and, after that, for the term of 40 years; paying £76. 19*s.* rent a year, and 1*s.* for increaſe. In 1547 he repreſented the county of Leiceſter in parliament; and in September that year accompanied the lord protector, Edward Seymour earl of Hertford, into Scotland, where he was knighted. In 1551 he was ſheriff for the counties of Leiceſter and Warwick; and was ſent the ſame year (with Francis earl of Huntingdon his elder brother) with conſiderable forces, to diſlodge the French then planted betwixt Boulogne and Calais, both which places were then in the hands of the Engliſh.

On the acceſſion of queen Mary to the throne, in July 1553, having a commiſſion from his relation the duke of Northumberland to raiſe 4000 foot (principally in the county of Bucks) for the ſervice of the lady Jane Grey, he went over with them to queen Mary[5]; by whom he was rewarded with the office of receiver of the honour of Leiceſter, parcel of the dutchy of Lancaſter, in the counties of Leiceſter, Warwick, Northampton, and Nottingham; and, being the ſame year made a privy counſellor, maſter of the horſe, and lord chamberlain to her majeſty, was conſtituted collector-general of all her revenues, within the city of London, Middleſex, and Hertfordſhire, being accountable for the arrearages in the Court of Augmentation[6]; and obtained a leaſe of the rectory of Dalby Chaucombe for 21 years, and £13. 6*s.* 8*d.* yearly rent; alſo of the manor of Oxlade, with a piece of land in Rereſby, and of the rectory of Thruſſington, with the tithes of corn and hay in Thruſſington and Radcliffe[7].

Marye the quene

"We will and com̃and you forthwith upon the ſight hereof to deliver, &c. to our right truſty and right well-beloved couſen and counſeller the erle of Suſſex[8], one geldyng out of our own ſtable, allowed unto him upon his clayme for his ſervyce at our coronation, to ride upon from the Tower to Weſtminſter with our cloke, as by a declaration thereof, ſigned with the hands of our commiſſioners appointed for the hearing of thoſe claymes, playnly doth appeare, &c. Yeven under our ſignet, at our palace of Weſtminſter, the xvith of October, the firſt yere of our reigne.

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[1] Leland's Itinerary, vol. I. p. 22.

[2] So called from the *Pogeis*, formerly lords of it; from whom it came by marriage to the family of *Molines*; from them to the *Hungerfords*; and by the marriage of an heireſs of that family to *Edward* lord *Haſtings*, father to *George* earl of *Huntingdon*.

[3] Eſch. 36 Hen. VIII.

[4] Harl. MSS. 3881. p. 69.

[5] A letter to him from the queen, dated July 9, 1553, is printed in Kennett's Complete Hiſtory of England, vol. II. p. 331.

[6] 1 Pars Original. 1 Mariæ, Rot. 31. & 46.

[7] 4 Pars Original. 1 Mariæ, Rot. 79.

[8] Among the unpubliſhed Talbot Papers, (O. p. 1.) are the claims of Thomas Babington, Henry earl of Suſſex, and Edward earl of Derby, at the coronation of queen Mary.

"To our truſty and right welbeloved counſellor, ſir Edward Haſtyngs, knt. maſter of our horſe."

In 1554, he was one of the knights for the county of Middleſex in the parliament then held; and ſtood ſo highly in favour with king Philip ſoon after his marriage with queen Mary, as that by his letters of privy ſeal, bearing date at London, Aug. 23, 1554, and directed to Dominic de Orbeo, his treaſurer, he granted him a penſion of 500 crowns of Engliſh money, to be yearly paid: and in November that year he was ſent ambaſſador with the lord Paget to the emperor, to invite cardinal Pole[1] into England.

In 1555, he was elected one of the knights companions of the order of the Garter[2]; and obtained the manor of Market Boſworth, co. Leiceſter, and Michelcreche, co. Somerſet, to himſelf and his heirs[3].

Being zealouſly devoted to the Romiſh religion, certain of the monks of Weſtminſter, tranſlated thither from Glaſtonbury upon that grand diſſolution of the religious by king Henry VIII. importuned him, by the following ſpecial letter, to remind the queen, to expedite the deſign ſhe had for reſtoring that ſometime famous abbey; which had been effected but that the queen's death prevented it.

"To the right honourable Lord Chamberlaine to the Queene's Majeſtie.

"Right Honourable, In our moſt humble wyſe, your lordſhipp's daylie beadſmen, ſometime of the houſe of Glaſtonbury, now here monks in Weſtminſter; with all due ſubmiſſion, we deſire your honour to extend your accuſtomed virtue, as it hath bene always heretofore propenſe to the honour of Almighty God, to the honourable ſervice of the kyng and queene's majeſties, ſo it may pleaſe your good lordſhipp again, for the honour of them, both of God and their majeſties, to put the quene's highneſſe in remembrance of her gracious promiſe, concerning the erection of the late monaſterye of Glaſtonbury; which promiſe of her grace hath bene ſo by her majeſtie declared; that, upon the ſame, we your lordſhipp's daily beadſmen, underſtanding my lord cardinall's grace's pleaſure to the ſame, by the procurement here of our reverend father-abbot, have gotten out the particulars; and, through a warant from my lord treaſurer, our frends there hath buylded, and beſtowed moche upon reparation; notwithſtanding all now ſtandeth at a ſtaye. We thinke the cauſe to be want of remembrance, which cannot ſo well be brought unto her majeſtie's underſtandyng as by your honourable lordſhipp's favour and helpe. And, conſideryng your lordſhipp's moſt godly diſpoſition, we have confidence thereof to ſollicite the ſame; aſſuring your lordſhipp of our daily prayer whyle we live, and of our ſucceſſors during the world, if it may ſo pleaſe your good lordſhipp to take it in hand. We aſke nothing in gift to the foundation, but only the houſe and ſcite, the reſidue, for the accuſtomed rent; ſo that, with our labour and huſbandrye, we may live there a fewe of us in our religious habits till the charitye of good people may ſuffice a greater number; and the country there being ſo affected to our religion, we beleve we ſhould ſynde moche helpe amongſt them towards the reparations and furniture of the ſame; whereby we wolde haply prevent the ruine of moche, and repayre no little part of the whole, to God's honour, and for the better proſperitie of the kyng and quene's majeſties, with the whole realme: for, doubtleſſe, if it ſhall pleaſe your good lordſhipp, if there hath ever bene any flagitiouſe dede, ſince the creation of the world, punyſhed with the plague of God, in our opinion the overthrow of Glaſtonbury may be compared to the ſame: not ſurrendered, as other, but extorted; the abbot prepoſtly putt to dethe, with two innocent virtuous monks with him; that, if the thing were to be ſkanned by any univerſity, or ſome learned counſell in divinitie, they wolde finde it more dangerouſe then it is com̄anly taken, which might move the quene's majeſtie to the more ſpedy erection; namely, hit beyng an houſe of ſuch antiquitie and of fame through all Chriſtendome; firſt begon by Joſeph of Arymathia, who tooke downe the dead body of our Saviour Chriſt from the croſſe, and lyeth buryed in Glaſtonbury. And hym moſt heartily we beſeech to enable us to pray unto Chriſt for good ſucceſſe unto your honourable lordſhipp in all your lordſhipp's affaires; and now ſpecially in this our moſt humble requeſt, that we may ſhortly do the ſame in Glaſton for the kyng and quene's majeſtie as our founders, and for your good lordſhipp as a ſyngular benefactor.

Your lordſhipp's daylie beadſmen of Weſtminſter,
JOHN PHAGAN, WILLIAM ADELWOLD,
JOHN NEOTT, WILLIAM KENTWYRE."

May 10, 1556, he declared his teſtament; and thereby appointed that his body ſhould be buried in the pariſh-church of Stoke-Pogeis. To the poor, at his burial, he bequeathed £20; to a preacher, to preach three Sundays after his funeral, 40*s.*; to the pariſh-church of Stoke Pogeis, a pair of altarcloths, a cope, and a veſtment, with his arms wrought on each of them. He likewiſe ordained, that, on every Good Friday, for the ſpace of three years after his death, four marks ſhould be diſtributed amongſt poor people of the pariſh of Stoke Pogeis. To the poor of the pariſh of Harfield (within which he then dwelt) he bequeathed £10.; and £20. to be beſtowed upon the highways in the ſame pariſh; to poor ſcholars in Cambridge £20; to poor ſcholars in Oxford £20; to the New Hoſpital in London £20; to the Obſervant Friers at Greenwich £20; to every priſon in London, Weſtminſter, and Southwark, viz. Newgate, Ludgate, Bethlehem, the Fleet, the Marſhalſea, the King's Bench, both the Counters, and the Gate-houſe, five pounds, to be beſtowed on ſuch as lived on alms. Moreover, he appointed that his executors ſhould build a chapel of ſtone, with an altar therein, adjoining to the church or chancel of Stoke Pogeis, where the late earl of Huntingdon and the lady his wife (his father and mother) lay buried; and that they ſhould cauſe a tomb to be made in the ſaid chapel, with the images of his ſaid father and mother of ſtone; as alſo their arms placed thereon; and a vault under it, for their bodies, and for the body of his brother William Haſtings, in which vault he purpoſed that his own body ſhould lie; appointing, that a plate of copper, double-gilt, ſhould be made, to repreſent his image, in harneſs, with the garter; and a memorial in writing of him, with his arms, to be placed upright, on the wall of that chapel, without any other tomb for him. Alſo that his executors ſhould cauſe to be built, at Stoke aforeſaid, five convenient chambers, with chimneys in each of them, for one chantry-prieſt and four poor bedeſmen; and bequeathed his manor of Boſworth, co. Leiceſter, unto his nephew Henry lord Haſtings, and his heirs, to maintain a prieſt at Stoke aforeſaid, in the lodging before appointed, to ſing and ſay maſs, &c. for the ſouls of his father and mother, his own and his anceſtors' ſouls, in the ſame chapel; and to help the curate there in time of neceſſity; which prieſt to have a yearly ſtipend of £10, as alſo five loads of good firewood. Likewiſe to the four poor men £20. yearly; and every of them four loads of fire-wood, with a blue gown of broad cloth, of four yards, and a bull's head on the ſleeve, once in two years; which poor men to be choſen by his executors out of the pariſh of Stoke aforeſaid, but afterwards by the vicar of Stoke and the chantry-prieſt for the time being, with five of the moſt ſubſtantial men of that pariſh; and to repair daily to the ſame church, to hear God's ſervice, as alſo to pray for the ſouls aforeſaid, and all Chriſtian ſouls. Furthermore, that the ſaid lord Haſtings ſhould pay five pounds a year to ſome learned man or men, for ten ſermons every year, in perpetuity, in the ſame church of Stoke; for every ſermon 10*s.* Laſtly, he bequeathed the profits of all his manor of Michelcreche, co. Somerſet, unto his executors, till Edward his baſe

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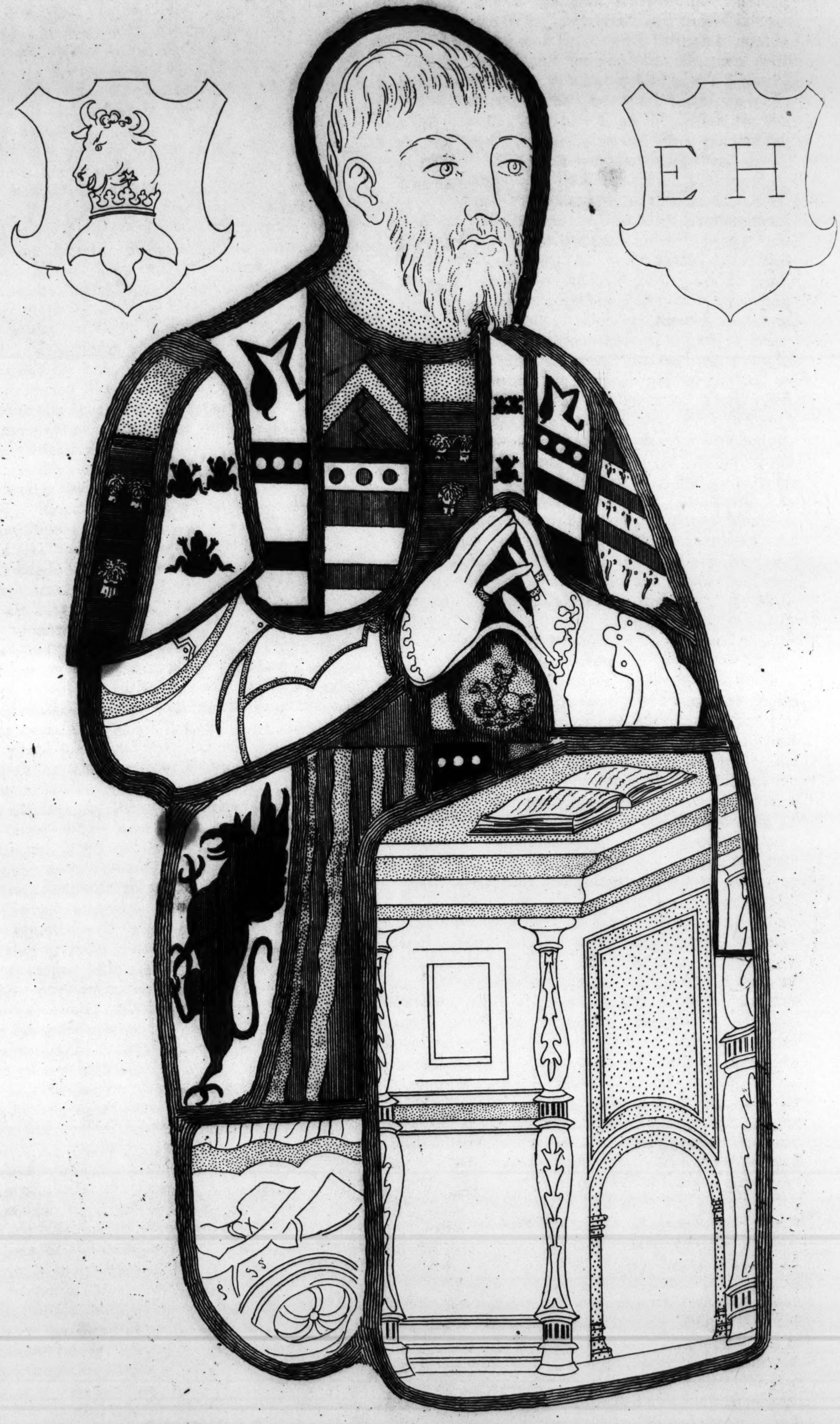
[1] Fox, Martyrs, vol. III. fol. 86. b.

[2] The following inſcription is taken from a plate of braſs in the choir of the Royal chapel at Windſor, fixed in the eleventh ſtall on the Prince's ſide: "Du tres noble ſeigneur Edward baron Haſtings de Lowborow, chevalier & du tres noble ordre de la Jaritiere, & chamberlayn de la maiſon de la Reyne; fuſt enſtalle le 25 jour de May, 1555."

[3] 3 Pars Original. 2 & 3 Phil. & Mar. Rot. 142.

ſon

Vol. III. *Pl.* LXXIX. *p.* 579.



EDWARD HASTINGS, Lord LOUGHBOROUGH.

From Painted Glaſs at STOKE POGEIS.

ſon ſhould come to the age of 18 years, for his education; the reverſion to him the ſaid Edward, and the heirs male of his body, and, for want of ſuch iſſue, to his nephew George Haſtings, and the heirs male of his body.

On New-year's day 1556-7 ſir Edward Haſtings, knt. then ſtyled "maſter of the horſe," preſented to queen Mary 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* in piſtolets; and received in return a bowl weighing 26¾ ounces.

In 1557, he was conſtituted deputy-general to Thomas earl of Suſſex, for the office of juſtice in Eyre, throughout all the foreſts North of Trent; and, in that year, complained that the earl of Shrewſbury's bailiff in the Peak Foreſt had impriſoned his ſervants, and impounded his cattle; and requeſted his lordſhip's intereſt to obtain a certain wardſhip [1]. Being then alſo lord chamberlain of the houſhold to queen Mary, who much delighted in his devotion, he was, January 19, 1557-8, in conſideration of his great fidelity, valour, and other virtues, advanced to the degree and dignity of a baron of this realm, by the title of lord Haſtings of Loughborough [2] in the county of Leiceſter; there being preſent at the ſolemnity of the creation, Nicholas archbiſhop of York (then lord chancellor), Thomas biſhop of Ely, William marquis of Wincheſter, lord treaſurer, William lord Paget, lord privy ſeal, Henry earl of Arundel, Henry earl of Weſtmoreland, Henry earl of Rutland, Francis earl of Huntingdon, Anthony viſcount Montague, William lord Howard of Effingham, lord high admiral of England, ſir Thomas Treſham, knt. prior of the hoſpital of St. John of Jeruſalem in England, Edward lord Clinton and Saye, Thomas lord Darcy of Chiche, ſir Henry Jernyngham, then maſter of the horſe, ſir Henry Bedingfield, knt. vice-chamberlain, ſir John Browne, knt. one of the principal ſecretaries of ſtate, ſir William Petre, knt. William Cordell, eſq. maſter of the Rolls, ſir John Man, knt. and others. And, being advanced to that honour, by other letters patent, bearing date March 21, next following, in conſideration of his great, acceptable, and daily ſervices, to the end he might be the better able to ſupport himſelf according to his degree and dignity, had a grant to him, and the heirs male of his body, of the reverſion of the great park in Loughborough, and all thoſe yearly rents, 33*s.*; 34*s.*; £22.; 48*s.* 8*d.*; £5. 19*s.* 2*d.*; £8. 3*s.* 4*d.*; 24*s.*; 21*s.*; 3*s.*; 6*s.*; and 2*s.* Likewiſe of all that lordſhip and manor of Loughborough, with the parks of Loughborough and Burley, and all the deer therein; as alſo the warren of conies, and advowſon of the church, which were part of the poſſeſſions of Henry duke of Suffolk, then attainted, to be held *in capite* by the ſervice of a fortieth part of a knight's fee, and the yearly rent of £115. 16*s.* 6*d.* payable at the Exchequer at the feaſts of the Annunciation of our Lady and St. Michael the Archangel, by even portions [3]. In 1558, he had a grant of a meſſuage and lands "infra villam Weſtmonaſterii [4]." On New-year's day 1561-2, he preſented to queen Elizabeth, in a red ſilk purſe, 13*l.* in French crowns; and received in return a gilt cup and cover; weighing 25¾ ounces. "He was a gentleman of many worthy parts; ſomething melancholy, and (as I have heard ſpoken) much delighted with cheſs play [5], a game well befitting his humour. He was ſo affectionate to queen Mary, from whom he had received all his honours, and who made him one of her executors, that ſhe departing this life, he alſo bad farewell to the world; and not willing to live any longer to the world, retired himſelf into an hoſpital [6], which himſelf had built at Stoke Pogeis; where with poor people (in ſervice to God and his melancholy thoughts) he ended his courſe in this life [7]," without any legitimate iſſue, March 5, 1572-3 [8]; and was buried in the handſome chapel belonging to that church; where his atchievements till of late did hang up at the upper end: but the only memorial of him now there is in the Eaſt window; his figure in armour and ſurcoat, kneeling at a deſk; the inſignia of the Garter hanging at his breaſt; on one ſide of his head, on a pendent ſhield, "E. H;" on the other, on a ſimilar ſhield, his creſt, a buffalo's head eraſed Sable, gorged with a ducal coronet, and armed Or; a mullet for difference. On his ſurcoat are theſe ſix quarterings twice repeated; but in the ſecond inſtance with variations and a ſeventh quartering: 1. Azure, three garbs Argent, a chief Or, *Peverell*; 2. Argent, three toads erect, *Botreaux*; 3. Argent, a maunch Sable, *Haſtings*; 4. Sable, two bars Argent, in chief three plates Argent, *Hungerford*; 5. Party per pale indented, Gules and Vert, a chevron Or, *Heyteſbury*; 6. Argent, two bars Gules, in chief three torteauxes, *Moels*:—1. *Peverell*; 2. *Botreaux*; 3. *Haſtings*; 4. *Hungerford*; 5. Barry of ſix, Ermine and Gules, *Huſſey*; 6. Argent, a griffin ſegreant Gules, *Botreaux* of *Cornwall*; 7. Or, three pales wavy Gules, *Mauduit*. See Plate LXXIX. In the ſame window are two headleſs figures of a male and female ſaint, the colours of which are ſtill remarkably brilliant.

On the South part of the church is a carved ſtone, one foot ten inches ſquare, with the arms of Haſtings, as engraved in Plate LXXVI. fig. 7.

Joan his wife, ſurviving him, had, in lieu of her dower of thoſe lands whereof he died ſeiſed, an aſſignation made unto her, 1573, of the park called Burley Park, parcel of the manor of Loughborough; as alſo of all thoſe grounds called Halliwell Haw, Butcher's Laund, Widon, and the Ediſh; likewiſe of the water-mill called The Upper Water-mill, ſituate by the bridge called Cotes Bridge, with the meadow ground, cloſes, &c. thereunto belonging; and of all thoſe paſtures called Aſhe cloſe, Aſhe cloſe meadow, Pinder's cloſe, Pinder's meadow, and all thoſe woods called Doniland coppice; likewiſe of the advowſon of the churches of Boſworth and Loughborough; and of all lands, tenements, &c. within the village or hamlet of Coton, within the pariſh of Boſworth, for her natural life. She obtained alſo from the queen the grant of an annuity of £6. 13*s.* 4*d.* during her life [9].

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[1] Unpubliſhed Talbot Papers, P. pp. 303. 315.

[2] Pat. 4 & 5 Phil. & Mar. p. 3.

[3] 2 Pars Original. 4 & 5 Phil. & Mar. Rot. 22; & 5 Pars Original. ejuſdem anni, Rot. 3 & 34.

[4] 1 Pars Original. 5 & 6 Phil. & Mar. Rot. 80.

[5] "This game is much uſed in Barbary, in the kingdom of Feſſe and Morocco, as Leo reports, where, by reaſon of the exceeding heat, they are conſtrained to lie in vaults, cellars, and low ſhadowed rooms, and cannot go abroad; and in Ruſſia and Muſcovia (as Sigiſmund baron of Herberſteine writes), where, through the extremity of cold, they live above half the year in ſtouphes and hot-houſes; and alſo with martial men and ſoldiers, who live in camps, tents, and garriſons, where otherwiſe they have ſmall or no recreations; and is accounted by ſome to be tedious, for the long ſitting and meditating at it, ſome games holding the circuit of many hours. It is a very choleric game, as ſeignior Baldaſſer Caſtiglione, in his Cortigiano, lib. 2. fol. 88. ſhews, where he bringeth in one ſeignior Bernardo, telling a merry tale of an ape, that, being brought before the king of Portugal to play at cheſs with one of his courtiers, giving in a ſhort ſpace the mate unto him, was in a fury ſtrucken by the gentleman; and being challenged to play the ſecond time, having ſpied the opportunity of winning the game again, the ape (with his left hand) got the cuſhion from under the other's elbow, and clapped it on his head (to ſave him from the hurt of a blow), and with his right hand forthwith gave him check-mate. This cheſs play hath been of great antiquity in the Romans' time, as appeareth by Martial in his Apophoreta, Epig. 20.

"Inſidioſorum ſi ludis bella latronum,
Gemmeus iſte tibi miles, & hoſtis erit."

Of this game have written Lucas Willielmus, in an Iſagoge of the ſame; and three Italians, Thomaſo Actio di givoco della Scacchia; Hieronymus Vidain, a little poem; but chiefly Gregorio Ducchi, in a fine poem, in manner of a Proſopopœia, of two great kings and their armies. Other games have been invented in imitation hereof, as Rithmoniachia or Ludus Pythagoreus, by Claudus Buxorius, Jacobus Faber Stapulenſis, and Henry Stephanus, 1514. Metromachia, or Ludus Geometricus, made by Dr. Fulke, a Cambridge man, printed at London, 1566." Burton.

[6] For a maſter (ſcil. a prieſt), four poor men, and two poor women, by the name of "The hoſpital of Stoke Pogeis, of the foundation of the lord Haſtings of Loughborough;" which, by act of parliament in 4 & 5 Phil. & Mar. was endowed with a rent of £53. 9*s.* iſſuing out of the manor of Michelcreche, in the county of Somerſet. Mr. Camden ſays, "Edwardus baro Haſtings de Loughborough prochotrophium, ejuſque è fratre nepos Henricus comes Huntingdoniæ perpulchras ædes hic poſuerunt." Britannia, p. 279.

[7] Burton.

[8] "Die Martis, 5° Martis, 1572, 15 Eliz. in nocte obiit Edw. Haſtings, dominus Loughborough, ſine prole."

[9] Mich. Req. 15 Eliz. Rot. 95.

To return to *Francis* the ſecond earl of *Huntingdon*. At the parliament holden at London, 3 Nov. 1529, he was ſummoned as a baron of the realm, by the title of lord Haſtings, his father being at that time created earl of Huntingdon. Oct. 3, 1530, he obtained from the prior and convent of *Laund* (being then ſtyled ſon and heir-general of George earl of Huntingdon) the office of ſteward to that monaſtery. In the ſame month he obtained the ſtewardſhip of the abbey of St. *Mary* at *Coventry*; and alſo (jointly with ſir Richard Sacheverell) that of the collegiate church of St. *Mary* in the *Newark* at *Leiceſter*.

In 1543, two days before the coronation of queen Anne Bullein, he was one of the knights of the Bath then made; and in 1546 was diſcharged of 39*s*. 10*d*. part of the fee-farm rent of £12. 18*s*. 5½*d*. paid for the hundred of Framland[1].

Feb. 20, 1546-7, at the coronation of king Edward VI, he carried St. Edward's ſtaff; and at the feaſt in Weſtminſter-hall, together with the earl of Oxford, held water unto the king, which he before had taſted.

In 1548, was paſſed "The accompt of the right honourable Francis earl of Huntingdon, adminiſtrator of all and ſingular the goods, catalls, &c. of, &c. George late earle of Huntingdon, deceaſed, &c. father of the ſayd Francis, &c. from the 14th day of February, anno MDXLIIII, &c. unto the 12th of December, anno MDXLVIII°.

The ſaid accomptant accompteth for the ſum̃e of £184. 11*s*. 8*d*. for the price and value of the ſtuffe of houſhold, napery, and other goods of the ſayd late erle, being at his houſe called Stoke, in the county of Middleſex[2], as appeareth by an inventory, &c.

And for the ſum̃e of £88. 8*s*. for the price and value of the ſtuffe of houſhold, &c. at his houſe called Aſhby de la Zouch, in the county of Leiceſter, &c.

And for the ſum̃e of £82. 3*s*. 6*d*. for the value of the apparell, plate, and other goods of the ſayd erle, being at his houſe in the citty of London, &c.

Sum̃e of the whole £355. 3*s*. 2*d*.

	£.	s.	d.
Payd by the ſaid accomptant to Stephen Kyrton, merchant-taylor —	136	13	4
Item, to Roger Thatcher, of London, potycary — — —	6	0	0
Item, to George Tudwey, of Windſore in the county of Berks, fyſhmonger	10	12	0
Item, to John Carleton, receyvor for the uſe of our ſaid ſovereign lord the king, for the fee-ferme of Chippenham and Burneham in the county of Bucks	7	10	0
Item, to Thomas Stacy, of Windſore, mercer, — — —	23	19	0
Item, to Mathew Gwyne, of Windſore, baker, — — —	68	13	5
Item, to Richard Fawcett, of Windſore, bocher — —	60	14	0
Item, to John Malt and John Stutt, executors of the teſtament of William Holt, late merchant-taylor, of London, deceaſed	8	13	4
Item, to Garard Copleman, of London, goldſmith — —	20	0	0
Item, to Elizabeth Snoddenham, of London, widdow — —	20	0	0
Item, to the right hon. Henry erle of Arundell, in part of a more ſum̃e, &c.	20	0	0
Item, to dame Anne Pargeter, of London, widdow, — —	10	0	0
Item, to Vyncent Mondy, executor of the teſtament of ſir John Mondy, knt. deceſſed	57	17	2
Item, to Richard Holt, of London, merchant-taylor — —	94	14	1
Item, to John Porte, of Etwall in the county of Derby, eſq. —	20	0	0
Item, to Thomas Marten, under-ſheriff of the county of Leiceſter, to the uſe of the king, for iſſues loſt in the Exchequer	16	16	8
Sum̃e — —	[3] £782	3	0

In a letter to the earl of Shrewſbury, dated Aſhby, Sept. 12, 1549, the earl of Huntingdon excuſes himſelf from going to his lordſhip, "to kill a ſtag or two;" upon a ſtir of divers confederators that had intended a rebellion within the counties of Leiceſter and Rutland; for which rebellion ſeveral in the county of Rutland had been condemned, and had ſuffered; and divers others were the next week to be arraigned at Leiceſter, before the earl of Huntingdon and the king's majeſty's juſtices of aſſize, according to his majeſty's laws[4]; and in another, Dec. 8, he deſires that certain perſons confined for ſmall offences in York Caſtle may be freed, and taken in the army[5].

His lordſhip was in this year elected knight of the Garter[6]; and obtained, jointly with Thomas Haſlewood, a grant of lands in Leiceſterſhire[7].

In 1550, he had a licence to retain 100 ſervants, gentlemen and yeomen, over and above thoſe of his family, or in any office or employment under him[7]; and was the ſame year ſent into France, with conſiderable forces, to diſlodge the French then planted betwixt Boulogne and Calais, both which places were then in the poſſeſſion of the Engliſh. In 1551, he was appointed lord-lieutenant of Derbyſhire and Rutland; and, deſerving highly for his many good ſervices, obtained, in conſideration thereof, a grant in fee-farm of the ſite of the capital manſion of the manor-houſe of Gracedieu, in the county of Leiceſter; as alſo the whole manor of Gracedieu, and grange called Myrrell Grange, the rectory and church of Belton, and advowſon of the vicarage, with a meadow and cloſe in the fields of Myrrell; likewiſe the rectory of the church of Caſtle Donington, and advowſon of the vicarage; with all meſſuages, mills, and lands, lying in the towns, fields, pariſhes, or hamlets of Gracedieu, Myrrell, Charnwood, Belton, Oſgathorpe, Thringeſton, Caſtle Donington Spittle, Caſtle Donington, Long Whatton, Diſeworth, Swanington, Overton-Sawſye, Loughborough, Hathern, Knightthorpe, and Shepſhede, in the county of Leiceſter; all which were then lately part of the poſſeſſions of John Beaumont, maſter of the Rolls, and valued at £158. 8*s*. 5*d*. *per annum*, and to be held in free ſocage of the manor of Greenwich, and paying yearly to the king, his heirs and aſſigns, at the Court of Augmentation, during the natural life of Joan then the wife of Richard Wakerley, £138. 8*s*. 5*d*. on the feaſts of St. Michael the Archangel and Annunciation of our Lady, by even portions; as alſo the ſaid Joan Wakerley £20. yearly, during her life, at the ſame feaſt; and from the death of her the ſaid Joan the whole ſum of £158. 5*s*. 8*d*. at the ſaid Court of Augmentation[7].

In 1552, he was one of the peers on the trial of Edward duke of Somerſet, and one of the privy council to king Edward VI. as may ſeem by certain letters ſent by the lords to queen Mary; and in 1553, obtained the three following general and ſpecial pardons:

"1. "Maria, &c. Sciatis quod nos, de gratiâ ñra ſpeciali, &c. pardonavimus, &c. Franciſco comiti Huntingdon, nuper de Aſheby de la Zouche, in com' Leic', alias d̃co Franciſco comiti Huntingdon, d̃no Haſtyngs, Hungerford, Botreaux, Molyns, et Moyles; alias d̃co Franciſco comiti Huntingdon, prænobilis ordinis Garterii, militi, &c. omnes & ſingulas proditiones, tam majores quam minores, ac crimina læſæ majeſtatis; necnon rebelliones, &c. Teſte, &c. quarto die Novembris, anno regni ñri primo."

2. "Maria, &c. Sciatis quod, &c. pardonavimus, &c. Franciſco comiti Huntingdon, &c. omnes et omnimodas proditiones, &c. Et ulterius mandamus, &c. quod hæc preſens noſtra pardonatio, &c. tam quoad ſententias et intentiones quam ad verba, benignè, favorabiliter, et gratioſè, ac in utilitatem et beneficium ipſius comitis exponantur, &c. et non ſtrictè vel aliter nec alio modo, &c. Teſte &c. octavo die Decembris."

3. "Exhibita eſt regiæ majeſtati in parliamento prædicto Billa quædam formam actûs in ſe continens.

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[1] Mich. Rec. 37 Hen. VIII. Rot. 83.

[2] So in Harl. MSS. 3881. p. 41. b.

[3] So in Harl. MSS.; but the ſum is only 582*l*. 3*s*.

[4] Lodge's Illuſtrations, vol. I. p. 434.

[5] Unpubliſhed Talbot Papers, B. p. 121.

[6] In the eleventh ſtall of St. George's chapel (being the fifth on the Sovereign's ſide), on a braſs plate of arms, is inſcribed, "Du tres noble & puiſſant ſeigr Françoys conte de Huntingdon, ſeigneur Haſtinges du Hungerford, Butroys, & de Mollines, ch'l'r du tres noble ordre de la Jaritiere; & fuſt enſtallé le 3 an du regne du noſtre ſoverain ſeigneur Edward le VIme."

[7] 5 Pars Original. 3 Edw. VI. Rot. 3.

[8] 2 Pars Original. 5 Edw. VI. Rot. 84; & 4 Pars Original. 7 Edw. VI. Rot. 85.

"In moſt humble wiſe ſheweth unto your highneſſe, your faythfull and obedient ſubjects, Katherine counteſſe of Huntingdon, wife to Francis earle of Huntingdon, and Wenefride Haſtings, wife to ſir Thomas Haſtings, knt. daughters and heires to Henry Poole, knt. lord Mountagu: that where the ſayd Henry, &c. was by the courſe of the cōmon laws of this your realme of England attainted of high treaſon; and by reaſon thereof, your ſaid obedient ſubjects ſtand and are as perſons in their bloud corrupted; it may therefore pleaſe your highneſſe, of your moſt noble and abundant grace, that it may be, at the humble petition of your ſaid ſubjects, ordained, eſtabliſhed, and enacted by your highneſſe, with the aſſent of the lords ſpirituall and temporall, and of the cōmons of this preſent parliament aſſembled, &c.; that your ſaid ſubjects, Katherine and Wenefride, and their heires, may and ſhalbe, by authoritie of this act, reſtored and enbabled, only in bloud, as daughters and heires to the ſaid Henry late lord Mountague, &c.; and, &c. to hold and enjoy all and every ſuch honours, caſtles, manours, &c. lands, tenements, &c. which at any time ſhall, &c. deſcend or revert from any lineall or collaterall anceſtour of your ſaid ſubjects, Katherine and Wenefride; other then ſuch caſtles, mannors, &c. which were of the ſaid Henry late lord Mountague, their father. Quæ quidem billa intellecta, &c. ſic reſponſum eſt; *Soit fait come il eſt deſiré.*"

In the ſame year, being lieutenant of Leiceſterſhire, on the inſurrection of Henry duke of Suffolk, he raiſed forces againſt him; and afterwards brought him priſoner to the Tower of London. On this ſubject the earl of Arundel, in a letter to the earl of Shrewſbury, about the end of January, 1553-4, ſays, "The duke of Suffolk is on Frydaye alſo ſtollen from his howſe at Shene, and roone away, with his two brethren, into Leſyſterſhire[1]; for he was mett at Stony Strattford. My lord of Huntington is goon into thoſſe parts after hym w^{t} . . . . ageynſt hym. The duke is ꝓclaymed trayter[2]."—Another letter to the earl of Shrewſbury, from Robert Swifte, April 12, 1554, adds, "The erll of Huntington, furnyſhed with 11^{c} horſemen with ſtaves and bowes, browght thowrow London upon Saterdaye at afternoon the dewke of Suffolke, and the lord Jhon his brother, and ſo conducted them to the Towre. The lord Thom̄s was taken goynge towards Walles, and is cuming up; and, notw^{t}ſtanding y^{t} y^{e} ſaid dewke and Wyott, w^{t} the moſte ꝑte of his captaynes, remaynes as yet in the Toure, yet ther is nyghtlye wache in the cowrte, on hernes, and day and nyght in London. This day my ladye Jane was behedede in the Towre; and the lorde Gylforde, her huſband, on the Tower-hill[3]."

On New-year's day 1553-4, the earl of Huntingdon preſented to king Edward VI. in a purſe of red ſilk, five whole ſovereigns and eight half ſovereigns, amounting to £10.; and received in return a gilt cup and cover, weighing 20 ounces.

In 1556-7, the earl preſented to queen Mary £15. in piſtolets, and his counteſs £10. in French crowns, in a red purſe. In return the earl had a gilt cup of 22¾ ounces, and the counteſs another of 18¼ ounces; and in May 1558, not long before the queen's death, he was a principal officer in the army at that time raiſed[4].

On New-year's day, 1558-9, the earl preſented to queen Elizabeth, in a red velvet purſe, £20. in half ſovereigns; and at the ſame time his counteſs gave £10. in gold; and the lord Haſtings of Loughborough, in a black velvet purſe, £18. 6*s*. in gold[5]. The earl received in return a gilt cup with a cover, of 19 ounces; the counteſs a gilt cruize, of 19½ ounces; and the lord Haſtings a gilt cup of 21 ounces.

On the 20th of April 1559, this very reſpectable nobleman thus declared his laſt will;

"In the name of the Father, &c. I Francis erle of Huntingdon, knight of the honourable order of the Garter, being in good helthe, &c. do, &c. ordayn my teſtament and laſt will, &c. My body to be buryed in the pariſh-church of Aſheby de la Zouche, in the county of Leiceſter, in the chapell of the South ſide of the chancell; and that a convenient monument and tombe be, &c. made there, over the place where I ſhall be buryed, with ſuch a remembrance of me, my wife and children, as ſhall be thought convenient by my executors, &c. And I the ſaid earle being and ſole ſeiſed of and in the lordſhipps, &c. of Barrow land Barrow-Baſſet, Bagworth, Thornton, Kirby, Braunſton, Kilby, Newton Harecourt, and Wyſtowe, in the ſaid county of Leiceſter; and of and in my part of the honour of Wynton; and of and in certain lands, &c. in Deſford, in the ſaid county of Leiceſter, ſomtime being one Curſon's lands; and of and in the hundred of Framland in the ſaid county; and of and in the honour, &c. and rape of Haſtings, &c. in the county of Suſſex; and of and in the mannours of North Cadbury, South Cadbury, Wotton Courtney, and Newton St. Loe, &c. in the county of Somerſet; and of and in the mannour of Leefield, and wardenſhip of the queen's majeſties foreſt of Leefeild, &c. in the county of Rutland; and of and in the mannour of Slyngſby in the county of Yorke; and the parſonages of Repingdon in the county of Derby, and Aſsheby de la Zouche in the county of Leiceſter; and of and in the mannour of Lee, &c. in the county of Wilts, &c. the rectory of Packington in the county of Leiceſter and Derby, &c.; my mannor of Aller and Aller Chantry, &c. in the county of Somerſet; and alſo of and in divers other manors, meſſuages, lands, &c. in the ſayd counties, or elſewhere, &c. out of my wife's jointure; and none of the honors, caſtles, mannors, &c. appointed for the full third part of all my honors, mannors, &c. limitted in this my teſtament, to deſcend, &c. to my heire, &c. according to the title, &c. of wardſhip, or premier ſeiſin, &c. Wherefore, &c. I the ſayd erle do, &c. deviſe, &c. to my executors, hereafter named, all and ſingular my ſayd honors, caſtles, mannors, &c. lands, &c. to, &c. to execute therewith the contents, &c. of this my laſt will and teſtament: ſaving, &c. ſuch, &c. as be in my wife's joynture; or which be lymited, &c. to come by deſcent to my heire, &c. to have hold, &c. for the only, &c. performance of this my will, &c. I will that my executors ſhall yerely pay, unto every one of my younger ſons, except my ſon George, immediately after my deceaſe, 20 marks to every one of them, at two times in the yeare, by even portions, until, &c. they be of the age of 15 yeres; and, &c. thenceforth, &c. 40 marks by the yere, &c. untill the age of 21 years. And, &c. to every one of my daughters, &c. except my daughter Clinton, &c. £20. yearly, &c. untill the full age of 18 yeres, if they be not marryed before that age; at which age, &c. I will, &c. that every of my ſaid daughters, except my ſaid daughter Clinton, ſhall have £1000. &c. towards her marriage, &c. To Edward my ſon, immediately after he be of the full age of 21 yeares, the mannour of South Cadbury, in the county of Somerſet, of the clere yearly value of £27.; and, &c. my mannor of Kirby, &c. in the county of Leiceſter, the advowſon of the church of South Cadbury aforeſaid, and my capital meſſuage, &c. in Kirby, and parke, &c. called Kirby Parke, &c. to, &c. hold, &c. to the ſaid Edward and his aſſigns, for the term of 80 yeares next enſuing his ſaid age of 21 yeres, &c.; provided that, &c. after the death of the ſayd Edward, and ſuch wife, &c. as he ſhall aſſigne the ſaid terme unto, &c. this preſent deviſe ſhall utterly ceaſe, &c. To Francis my fourth ſon, immediately after he be of the full age of 21 yeares, the mannours of Newton Harcourt, Wyſtowe, and Kilby, &c. of the clere yearly value of £41. to have, hold, &c. from his ſayd full age of 21 yeares, unto the end and terme of 80 yeares; provided, &c. that, after the death of the ſaid Francis, and ſuch wife as he ſhall aſſigne the ſaid terme unto, &c. this preſent deviſe ſhall utterly ceaſe, &c. To Walter, my fift ſon, to have, &c. after he be of the full age of 21 yeares, my ſaid mannors of Lee in the county of Wilts, and, &c. Braunſton in the county of Leiceſter, &c. of the clere yerely value of £41. to, &c. hold to the full end and terme of 80 yeares; provided, &c. that, after the death of the ſaid Walter, and ſuch wife as he ſhall aſſigne the ſaid terme unto, &c. this preſent deviſe ſhall utterly ceaſe, &c. And becauſe I the ſaid erle would every one of my ſayd younger ſons ſhould have, immediately from the time he ſhall be of the full age of 21 yeares, during his life, the yerely ſumme, &c. £60. clere rent, &c. accounting therein as part, &c. the ſeverall termes of the ſayd manors, &c. deviſed ſeverally unto them as aforeſaid: therefore I, &c. ordein, to every one of my ſaid younger ſons, after he be of the full age of 21 yeares, ſo much yearly rent, &c. iſſuing, &c. forth of all and ſingular my ſayd honours, mannors, &c. not being, &c. deviſed, &c. to, &c. any of my ſaid younger ſons, &c. beforeſaid, &c. to make to every of the ſame younger ſons, &c. the clere yerely, &c. value of £60. &c. allowing, &c. as part and portion of the ſaid £60. &c. the terme of yeares in this my will, &c. deviſed. And I, &c. ordeyn, &c. that if I fortune to have any more, &c. younger ſons, &c. that every ſuch younger ſon ſhall have towards his exhibition, &c. 20 marks by the yeare, till he be of the full age of 15 yeares; and thenceforth 40 marks yearly, untill he be full 21 years old, &c; and from his full age of 21 yeares, during his life, £60. of rent yerely, &c. out of my ſaid honors, mannors, &c. And becauſe, &c. my beloved wife the lady Katherine, &c. had lawfully aſſured for her jointure, &c. in the life of, &c. my father, &c. certain mannors, &c. to the clere yearly value of 1000 marks by yere, whereof the clere yerely value of £195. 15*s.* 6*d.* is ſold, &c. by my ſaid father and myſelf, with my ſaid wife's conſent, towards the payment of my ſaid father's debts; therefore I, &c. by theſe preſents ordeyn and deviſe to my ſayd wife, for terme of her life, without impeachment of any waſt, the mannor of Lubbeſthorpe, &c. in the county of Leiceſter, &c. in full recompence of her ſaid jointure aliened, &c. Alſo I will, &c. and leave to deſcend, &c. to ſuch perſon, &c. as God ſhall appoint to be my heire, &c. for the full third part of all my honors, caſtles, mannors, &c. that the quene's majeſtie, her heirs and ſucceſſors, may and ſhal be anſwered of, and have, according to her laws, &c. for and according to the title and intereſt of wardſhip of premier ſeiſin, &c. my mannours of Aſsheby de la Zouche and Evington, in the county of Leiceſter, &c.; the grange or farme called Alton Grange, &c. in the county of Leiceſter, &c.; my mannours of Stoke Pogeis, Eſtburnham, Fulmer, Eyton, New Wyndſore, &c. in the county of Buckingham, &c.; all that my moore or paſture, called Aller moore, &c. in the county of Somerſet; and the yearly rent of £20. by year, for and of my creation-money, paid by the ſhireeve of Huntingdon and Cambridgeſhires, &c.; and mannor of Lamley, &c. in the county of Nottingham, &c.; to the clere yerely value of £480. And I, &c. will, that if it happen the ſaid lady Katherine my wife, and my brother the lord Haſtings of Loughborow, or any of them, do die, &c. before this my will be executed, &c. that then the third part of the mannors, &c. that any of them ſo dying have of my inheritance, ſhall deſcend, &c. to my ſaid heire, &c.; and the other two parts to the performance of this my teſtament, &c. And for and upon the ſpeciall confidence, &c. I have in my ſon Henry the lord Haſtings, that he will have, &c. care that this my laſt will and teſtament be performed, &c. I will, that, immediately after my deceaſe, he ſhall have all and ſinguler my fee-farms at and about Enderby, Gracedieu, Belton, Oſgathorpe, Thringſtone, and Caſtle Donington, and elſewhere in the ſayd county of Leiceſter; and my houſe in London, &c. And alſo will and deſire my verie good lords, Thomas earle of Suſſex, and Edward lord Say and Clinton, high-admirall of England, and my derely-beloved brother ſir Edward Haſtings, knight of the honourable order of the Garter, lord Haſtings of Loughborough, &c. to be overſeers and ſupervisors of this my teſtament, &c. by which I do deviſe and give to every of them, &c. £40. &c. And I, &c. ordeyn, that all my houſhold ſervants, being in wages with me at my deceaſe, remayn in houſhold with my ſaid wife, at the coſts and chardges of my executors, one quarter of a yeare next after my deceaſe, &c.; and that every one of my ſaid houſhold ſervants, at my deceaſe in wages with me, have of my free gift, by my executors, one whole yeare's wages, &c. And I, &c. deviſe to my moſt derely-beloved wife, the lady Katherine counteſſe of Huntingdon, and my ſaid ſon Henry lord Haſtings, all my plate, and all my houſhold-ſtuffe, to be equally divided betwene them, &c. And I alſo deviſe, &c. to ſuch perſon as God ſhall appoint to be my heire, at my deceaſe, my collar of gold of the order of the Garter, and all my harneſſe, weapons, and artillery, &c. Dated the 20th of Aprill, in the ſecond yeare of the reign of our ſovereign lady Elizabeth, &c."—"Probat. apud London, coram Mathæo Cantuar' archiep̄o, . . . die Febr', anno MDLX°[1]."

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[1] The duke, who left town on the 25th of January, with his two brothers, publiſhed declarations in many places, inviting the people to take up arms againſt the approaching Spaniards; but, finding it was to no purpoſe, he began to think of making his eſcape, when he heard that the earl of Huntingdon, with a body of horſe, was come from the queen to ſeize him. He had then about 50 men with him: he knew it would be in vain to make any reſiſtance with ſo ſmall a party, in a country that was not likely to aſſiſt him; therefore, diſtributing his money amongſt them, he feigned a flight; and, ſending away his brothers and the reſt, he committed his life to the ſole fidelity of one Underwood, whom he had made his ranger at Aſtley. This fellow promiſed to conceal him, till he ſhould have time to reſolve on ſomething for his ſafety: but, whether wrought upon by fear, or by the hopes of a reward, he delivered his maſter to Huntingdon, by whom, with a guard of 200 horſe, he was brought to London, and impriſoned in the Tower, on the 11th of February. Kennett's Complete Hiſtory of England, vol. II. p. 341.

[2] Lodge's Illuſtrations, vol. I. p. 189.—In the unpubliſhed Talbot Papers, preſerved in the library of the College of Arms (C. p. 15.) a letter from lord Wharton to the earl of Shrewſbury (Helaugh, Feb. 4, 1553), contains precautions for the apprehenſion of the duke of Suffolk and others in the North.

[3] Lodge, p. 190.

[4] Ibid. p. 199.

[5] Lord Haſtings's gift to queen Mary was in piſtolets; ſee p. 579; where it might have been mentioned (from Dyer's Reports, p. 208. b.) that on the 3d of May, 1560, a writ of aſſize was iſſued againſt ſir Edward Haſtings, knight, lord Haſtings, being at that time a peer of parliament; a pannel iſſuing from William Skeffington, eſq. ſheriff of the counties of Leiceſter and Warwick, which ſhould have proceeded from Thomas Lacey, eſq. the preceding ſheriff.

Departing this life upon the 20th of June next enſuing, he was buried at Aſhby de la Zouch, agreeably to the directions of his will. By *Catharine Pole* his lady, daughter of *Henry* lord *Montacute*, brother to *Reginald Pole* the Cardinal, he had *Henry* his heir and ſucceſſor, and many other children, "who agreed better in temper and affection, than in perſuaſion and principle[2]." The other ſons were, 2. *George*; 3. *William*; 4. *Edward*; 5. *Francis*; 6. *Walter*. The daughters; 1. *Catharine*, wife of *Henry* earl of *Lincoln*; 2. *Frances*, wife of *Henry* lord *Compton*; 3. *Anne*, who died unmarried; 4. *Elizabeth*, wife of *Edward* earl of *Worceſter*; 5. *Mary*, who was deſigned to be the wife of the lord *Bulbeck*, ſon and heir to *John* earl of *Oxford*, but died unmarried; touching whom, ſir Jerome Horſey, in his Obſervations of certain Tranſactions in Ruſſia, maketh this memorable relation; "that Juan Vaſſillivich, great duke and emperor of Ruſſia, having a deſire to marry an Engliſh lady, was told of the lady Mary Haſtings, daughter to the earl of Huntingdon; whom, being of the blood royal (they are ſir Jerome Horſey's words) he began to affect: whereupon, making his deſires known to Queen Elizabeth (who did well approve thereof), he ſent over Theodore Piſſemſkoie, a nobleman of great account, his ambaſſador; who, in the name of his maſter, offered great and advantageous terms to the Queen, in caſe the marriage took effect; and promiſed that the iſſue by this lady ſhould inherit. The ambaſſador thus arriving in England was magnificently entertained, and admitted audience. The Queen hereupon cauſed the lady to be attended with divers ladies and young noblemen, that ſo the ambaſſador might have a ſight of her, which was accompliſhed in York-houſe garden, near Charing Croſs, London. There was he (attended alſo with divers men of quality) brought before her; and, caſting down his countenance, fell proſtrate before her, and riſing back with his face ſtill towards her. The lady, with the reſt, admiring at his ſtrange ſalutation; he ſaid, by an interpreter, "it ſufficed him to behold the angelical preſence of her, whom he hoped ſhould be his maſter's ſpouſe and empreſs;" ſeeming raviſhed with her angelical countenance, ſtate, and beauty. She was after that by her friends in court called Empreſs of Moſcovia. But the Queen, as well as the young lady, underſtanding (according to the laws of thoſe countries) he might put away his wife when he pleaſed, took occaſion to put a ſtop to that overture."

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[1] Harl. MSS. 3881. f. 49. a. b.

[2] Camden's Annals, in Kennett's Complete Hiſtory of England, vol. II. p. 385.

Catharine counteſs of Huntingdon ſurvived her huſband many years; and, being niece to cardinal Pole, was made his adminiſtratrix in 1569; and in 1571 ſhe obtained a new grant of lands in Hertfordſhire[1].

Henry the third earl was married, in 1553, at Durham-houſe in the Strand, to *Catharine* daughter of *John Dudley* duke of *Northumberland*; and in that year obtained from queen Mary a general pardon, by the name of *Henry* lord *Haſtings*. By that title he alſo obtained in 1557 a grant of the office of ſteward of the Prince's fee in Leiceſter; and in 1559 was ſummoned to parliament, in the life-time of his father.

In 1560, he obtained the office of maſter of the harthounds; and in the ſame year *Francis* earl of Huntingdon, confiding in the care and diſcretion of his ſon *Henry*, made him ſupervisor of all his manors and lands, with the power of granting leaſes.

Succeeding to his father's title, June 20, 1561, and being then 26 years old[2]; he next day petitioned the queen for livery of all his honours, caſtles, manors, &c.

On New-year's day, 1561-2, the earl of Huntingdon preſented to the queen, in a red ſilk purſe, £15. in angels; his counteſs, in a like purſe, £10. in demi-angels; and the counteſs dowager of Huntingdon, in a like purſe, £10. in ſemi ſovereigns. Inn return, the earl received a gilt cup with a cover, weighing 34¾ ounces; his counteſs a like cup, weighing 37 ounces; and the counteſs dowager another, weighing 18¾ ounces.

In 1562, he obtained a grant of lands in Leiceſterſhire and Warwickſhire[3]; and was in that year cited to ſhew by what title he held the manor of Wotton Court, in the county of Somerſet[4]. The ſame year (in conſideration of the ſum of £2625.) he purchaſed from Edward lord Haſtings of Loughborough, his uncle, the inheritance of the manor of Boſworth, with the advowſon of the parſonage when the turn of the ſaid Edward lord Haſtings ſhould ſerve; with proviſo, that, if the ſaid Edward, his heirs, executors, &c. ſhould pay unto him the ſaid Henry, at his manſion-houſe near Paul's Wharf, in the city of London, the ſum of £2625. on the 15th day of October then next coming, the ſaid bargain ſhould be void.

In the ſame year he received the following command:

"Elizabeth R. Right truſty and right welbeloved cowſen, we greet you well. Foraſmuch as a meeting and enterview betwixt us and our good ſiſter and coſyn the quene of Scotts hath bene of long time motioned, to be had ſome time this ſum̃er; which, as we are accorded, ſhall take effect about Bartholomewtyde next, eyther at our citty of Yorke, or ſome other convenient place on this ſide neere unto Trent. We, meaning to have you there, to attend upon us, as is meet for the degree and place which you hold, do will and require you to put yourſelf (our cowſen) your wife, and your trains in order to attend on you both, being ſo many in number as at the leaſt 26 of them may remain to attend upon you both about our court, and be ready to meet us on the way, near unto Trent, at ſuch place and day of the month of Auguſt next as ſhall be ſignified to you by our chamberlain, or ſome others of the councell, at the furtheſt before the midſt of July; forſeing that the array of yourſelfe, your wife and your traines, may be according to the beſt of your ſtates and degrees, and meeteſt for the honour and preſence of ſuch an enterview. Yeven under our ſignet, at our mannor of Grenewiche, the 16th of June, in the fourth yere of our reigne[5]."

In 1564, the earl was exonerated from the payment of a fee-farm rent for the demeſne lands of the late monaſtery of Gracedieu and its dependencies[6].

His ſuppoſed title to the Crown (by deſcent from the duke of Clarence) was much talked of about this period; and it appears that he was rendered uneaſy on that account, and received marks of diſpleaſure from the queen, whoſe extreme jealouſy about her ſucceſſion is well known. The following letter on this ſubject, from the earl of Huntingdon to his wife's brother, ſir Robert Dudley earl of Leiceſter, dated in April 1563[7], throws ſome light on Elizabeth's diſpoſition:

"My honourable good lord; I am ſorry that my preſent diſeaſe is ſuch as there are left me but theſe two remedyes; eyther to ſwallow up thoſe bitter pills lately receyved, or to make you a partner of my greiſes, thereby ſomething to eaſe a wounded heart. At my wive's laſt being at court to doe her duty as became her, it pleaſed her majeſty to give her a privy nippe eſpecially concerning myſelfe, whereby I perceive ſhe hath ſome jealous conceipt of me, and, as I can imagine, of late digeſted. How farr I have been alwayes from conceyting any greatnes of myſelfe; nay, how ready I have been alwayes to ſhunne applauſes, both by my continuall lowe ſaile and my carryage, I doe aſſure myſelfe, is beſt knowne to your lordſhip and the reſt of my neareſt friends; if not, myne owne conſcience ſhall beſt cleare me from any ſuch follye. Alas! what could I hope to effect in the greateſt hopes I might imagine to have in the obteyning the leaſt likelyhood of that height? Will a whole commonwealth deprive themſelves of ſoe many bleſſings preſently enjoyed, for a future hope uncertaine? inferiour to many others both in degree and any princely quality, fitt for a prince, for a prince both for excellent qualityes and rare vertues of nature, of great hopes of an ineſtimable bleſſing by her princely iſſue in reaſon of her youth[8]; for a poore ſubject, in years, and without any great hope of iſſue? Noe, noe; I cannot be perſwaded they would, if I ſhould be ſoe fooliſhly wicked to deſire it, or that my minde were ſoe ambitiouſly inclined. I hope her majeſty will be perſwaded of better thinges in me, and caſt this conceipt behinde her; and that a fooliſh booke[9], fooliſhly written, ſhall not be able to poſſeſs her princely inclinacion with ſoe badde a conceipt of her faithfull ſervant, who deſires not to lyve but to ſee her happye. What greife it hath congealed within my poore heart (but ever true), let your lordſhip judge; whoſe prince's favour was allwayes more deare unto me then all other worldly felicityes whatſoever. This I am bold to make knowne to your lordſhip; humbly deſiring the ſame, when you ſee your opportunity, to frame a new heart in her majeſty's princely breſt; whoſe power I know is not little in effecting of farr greater matters then this: for never ſhall there be a truer heart in any ſubject then I will carry to her majeſtie ſoe longe as I breathe. And ſoe I reſt,

Your poore ſervant and brother, H. Huntingdon."

May 16, 1565, he purchaſed from Robert Brokeſby, eſq. of Sywoldby, for £360. the lordſhip of Shakerſton[10]; and in the ſame year was cited to ſhew by what title he held the manors of Penſford and Publowe in Somerſetſhire[1]; as he was in 1566 reſpecting the manor of Quorndon[2]; and in 1567 for the manors of Belton and Market Boſworth[3].

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[1] 1 Pars Original. 13 Eliz. Rot. 10.

[2] In the Inquiſition at Hinckley, 3 Jan. 1561-2, after his father's death, he is ſtated to be "ætatis 23 annorum & amplius."

[3] Henrico Comiti Huntingdon, Humfrido Adderley, & J. Cholmeley, conceſſio comitatibus Warw' & Leic'." 2 Pars Original. 4 Eliz. Rot. 51.

[4] Hil. Rec. 4 Eliz. Rot. 165.

[5] Harl. MSS. 3881. f. 51. b.

[6] Paſch. Rec. 6 Eliz. Rot. 45.

[7] The compiler of the Harleian Catalogue C. N° 787. p. 22. whence this letter, which is only *a copy*, is taken) ſuggeſts a doubt reſpecting this *date*. The letter is printed, without any notice of that circumſtance, in Lord Hardwicke's Miſcellaneous State Papers; and thence copied in the Biographia Britannica, vol. V. p. 467, 2d edition. But, as the earl of Leiceſter had not his title till September 1564, there is probably a miſtake in copying the date of the year; and perhaps for "1563" ſhould be read "1565," or rather "1573;" and in the latter caſe "the ſilly book" might be the "Treatiſe of Treaſon," noticed hereafter, p. 585.

[8] At whatever period the letter was written, the queen was *one year older* than the earl of Huntingdon.

[9] Suppoſed to be, "De jure familiæ ducis Suffolciæ ad ſucceſſionem regni poſt mortem Elizabethæ;" for which the author, John Hales, clerk of the Hanaper, a learned and an active man, and a zealous Proteſtant, was impriſoned in the Fleet. The lord John Grey was alſo kept under confinement at the Court. Strype's Annals, vol. I. p. 411.—But ſee above, note 7.

[10] Harl. MSS. 3881. p. 52.

Having obtained a grant from the Crown of divers houſes and lands lying within the town and pariſh of Aſhby de la Zouch (part whereof had been in antient times given to the maintenance of certain obits in the church of Aſhby); he, together with Edward lord Haſtings of Loughborough and others, by deed, dated Aug. 10, 1567, enfeoffed Anthony Kilby and others, for the perpetual maintenance of a ſchool-maſter, to teach the youth in good manners and learning, in a fitting place for that purpoſe to be aſſigned; which houſes and lands were found, on inquiſition, to be of £120. a year value; and are ſtill ſo employed.

In 1568, he purchaſed from *John Haſtings*, of Kynethorpe, co. Lincoln, for £10. his right in the manor, parſonage, and advowſon of Piddletown, co. Dorſet, being a leaſe for 900 years; and in 1569 purchaſed of John Euler of Raunſton, and Ralph Euler of Leiceſter, gentlemen, July 27, the manſion at Leiceſter called *The Lord's Place*[4]. The ſame year, on the death of Edward lord Haſtings of Loughborough, he had a grant from the queen in fee-farm of the reverſion of the manor of Loughborough, at the yearly rent of £115. 16*s*. 6*d*.; and had afterwards large grants in the counties of Southampton, Somerſet, York, &c.[5]

In the ſame year the following letter was addreſſed,

"To the right honourable my very good lord the earle of Huntingdon his good lordſhipp:

"My very good lord. After my hearty commendations. Whereas I have received the queene's majeſtie's letters by this bearer Mr. Skipwith, who (as I underſtand) brought her highneſſe letters to your lordſhipp and to my lord Hereford, contayning her majeſtie's pleaſure touching the queen of Scotts; I thought it neceſſary to deſire your good lordſhipp, that, for the better ſervice of her majeſtie, and accompliſhment of her pleaſure and commandment, ye will pleaſe to take the paynes to repaire ſpeedily hither unto me at Wingfeld, with my ſaid lord Hereford, to the end we may, upon conference, determine how to proceed beſt, according to our duties, as well for the ſafe keeping of the ſaid queene from any attempts, as alſo for her remove hence to ſome other place more convenient. And ſo I bid your good lordſhipp right heartily as well to fare as I wiſh to myſelſe. From Wingfeld, this 18th of September, 1569. Your good lordſhipp's aſſured frend, G. SHREWSBURY.

"By reaſon of my needfull attendance upon my chardges, and for want of helth, I am not able to meet you elſewhere, as my deſire is[6]."

This was followed by a regular appointment from queen Elizabeth to the earl of Huntingdon, dated Sept. 22, 1569, to guard the queen of Scots in the earl of Shrewſbury's houſe[7]; to which ſubject the following letter has relation:

"To the right honourable my very good lord the earle of Huntingdon, the queen's majeſtie's lieutenant of Leiceſter and Rutland ſhires.

"I thanke your good lordſhip moſt heartilie for the truſt which I finde you do repoſe in me. Whenſoever I ſhall not diſcharge it like an honeſt man, let me ſuffer the reproche worthy of ſuch a fault. Though it be ſo that ſome favour be, as it ſeemeth of common curteſie, ſhewed to the Scottiſh queen, in ſending and receiving letters in your preſence and my lord of Shrewſbury; yet, I promiſe you, I ſee not but the ſame opinion continueth here of her that was before, and as great regard had to all her doings; whereby no better affection is increaſed towards her for any thing I know; and yet the French embaſſador hath marvellous earneſtly ſollicited her enlargement, which hath not been ſo w[8] . . . . ged as he wiſhed. And yet peradventure that might move this favour that you ſee. Thoſe cyphred letters that you have, I wiſh known to her majeſtie, or at the leaſt the contents of them underſtood: for belike the matter in them is not common that is ſo covered. Surelie, my good lord, it is true that you ſay, the time doth awate every honeſt faythfull Chriſtian to be vigilant in theſe dangerous tempeſts. And though, as it appeares, there be many ill folke and many hollow freinds; yet I doubt not her majeſtie hath a greater number of faithfull, hable to correct the lewdneſs of the other. And I aſſure you, my lord, if there be either fayth or honour in men, I have greater cauſe daylie to like, more and more, the good and ſincere proceedings of (my lord) your brother, both in God's cauſe and the generall cauſe of the ſtate. Indeed, he pleaſeth to conferr ſometimes with me therein, and ſo farr as my ſimple capacitie will ſerve me, I neither do nor will omyt to adviſe and encourage him to perſevere conſtant in the ſervice of God, of our good miſtreſs, and this countrye; whereunto I finde him the leſſe perſwaſion needeth. And becauſe I know how neceſſary it is for the advancement of thoſe moſt neceſſary cauſes, that good intelligence and aſſured freindſhip ſhould be betwene you two, I was the rather bold heretofore to write to your lordſhip ſomewhat in that matter; which I have thought good now again to renew; praying you to give me leave to imploy myſelf therein, like as I have required him, whereof you both ſhall take commoditie, and ſpecially the common cauſe of this time, which is the only reſpect that moveth me. And touching myſelf, albeit I may, for lack of underſtanding, be deceived in ſome things, yet it ſhall never be ſeen that willingly I will be carryed from my duty towards God and my ſovereign: truſting that your lordſhipp will continew that opinion, untill proofe ſhall make you change it. And ſo, my good lord, for this time I leave to trouble you any farther. I pray God direct all your ways, and ſpecially in the ordring of your preſent chardge; from the which I ſee no hope of your delivery yetawhile, untill this Northern tempeſt be over, whereof we looke daylie to heare good news; and have this morning received ſome, of the rebells farther retyre Northwards, which ſheweth theire weakneſſe; and when I heare farther, your lordſhip ſhall be advertiſed. Vitelli, that came from the duke of Alva, toke his leave here on Sunday laſt, and ſo doth returne *injectâ re*. We have cauſe to be jelous of the duke's doings in Flanders, and therefore her majeſtie armeth further to the ſea. God preſerve you, and guide you with his holy ſpirit; and ſo I humbly take my leave. From Windſor, the 20th of December, 1569. Your good lordſhipp's aſſured to command, WA. MILDMAY."

In 1570, the earl of Huntingdon was one of the peers who ſat on the trial of the Scottiſh queen; and in the ſame year was inſtalled knight of the Garter[9], and appointed lord lieutenant of Leiceſterſhire and Rutland, and one of the lords of the council. On the 2d of Auguſt, 1572, he was appointed lord preſident of the North[10]; and on the firſt of March 1572-3, gave notice of a plot to ſteal away the queen of Scots[11].

In 1573, he ſat upon the trial of Thomas duke of Norfolk; and was again conſtituted lieutenant of the counties of Leiceſter and Rutland, as alſo of the counties of York, Northumberland, Cumberland, Weſtmorland, and the biſhoprick of Durham. In this year he obtained a grant in fee of the lordſhip and manor of Loughborough, with the parks of Loughborough and Burley, then in the crown by the death of Edward lord Haſtings of Loughborough without iſſue male; and granted unto lady Mary Haſtings, his ſiſter, an annuity of 100 marks *per annum*, during her life, iſſuing out of all thoſe tenements commonly known by the name of Loughborough Park, payable at the feaſts of the Annunciation of the bleſſed Virgin and St. Michael the Archangel.

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[1] Hil. Rec. 7 Eliz. Rot. 90. [2] Mich. Rec. 8 Eliz. Rot. 82. [3] Mich. Rec. 9 Eliz. Rot. 131. 136. [4] See hereafter, p. 600.

[5] 2 Pars Original. 11 Eliz. Rot. 67. 1 Pars Original. 14 Eliz. Rot. 17. 2 Pars Original. 23 Eliz. Rot. 27. 3 Pars Original. 24 Eliz. Rot. 25. 2 Pars Original. 29 Eliz. Rot. 107. 1 Pars Original, 30 Eliz. Rot. 35. 2 Pars Original. 34 Eliz. Rot. 117.

[6] Harl. MSS. 3881. [7] Printed in Lodge's Illuſtrations, vol. II. p. 21. [8] Sic.

[9] In the eighth ſtall of St. George's chapel at Windſor (the fourth on the Prince's ſide) on a braſs plate of arms is inſcribed, "Du tres noble & puiſſant ſeigneur Henry conte de Huntingdon, ſeigneur Haſtings de Hungerford, Butroys, & de Mollines, ch'l'r du tres noble ordre de la Jarritiere; fuſt enſtallé le 19 jour de June, 1570."—Motto, "In Veritate Victoria."—29 coats; the ſupporters horned.

[10] Lodge's Illuſtrations, vol. II. p. 70. [11] Ibid. p. 97.

Several letters from the earl of Huntingdon, as preſident of the North, to the lord-treaſurer Burghley, in the year 1573, are preſerved in the Britiſh Muſeum[1]; about the muſters in the North, and the good diſpoſition of the Northern people; concerning the militia in Yorkſhire; clearing himſelf from the imputations of miſconduct in his preſidentſhip, thrown upon him; with his opinion of a traiterous libel, called "A Treatiſe of Treaſon," againſt the Treaſurer and Lord Keeper; about Tinmouth caſtle; an account of the Northern Rebellion; and concerning a circumſtance to be conſidered in demiſing the rebels lands.

In January 1573-4, he wrote to the earl of Shrewſbury on the ſubject of the Papiſts in the North[2]; and in May 1574, "inſtructions were given to Henry earl of Huntingdon, preſident of her highneſs's council in the North parts, and others appointed by her majeſtie to be of the ſaid councell, to be obſerved by them and every of them[3]."

In 1576, on the death of Edward lord Haſtings of Loughborough without iſſue male, the earl obtained a grant in fee of the lordſhip and manor of Loughborough, with the parks of Loughborough and Burley; and the ſame year granted to his ſiſter lady Mary Haſtings an annuity of £100. out of Loughborough park. His mother dying at Lubbeſthorpe, 26 September that year, he came to an agreement with the maſter of the wards, for a ſpecial livery of all his lordſhips and lands, of the yearly value of £513. 11*s*. 9*d*.

By a deed dated Oct. 11, 1576, for bettering the eſtate of the chaplains and poor of Wigſton's Hoſpital in the Town of Leiceſter, as alſo for the good and diligent inſtruction of the inhabitants of that Borough in the Chriſtian religion and other charitable uſes, he gave a yearly rent charge of £24. 13*s*. 4*d*. iſſuing out of a certain cloſe called Aſhe Cloſe, and a meadow thereto adjoining; and likewiſe another yearly rent charge of £24. iſſuing out of a cloſe called Pinder's Cloſe (all lying near the Borough of Leiceſter); to be paid at the feaſts of the Annunciation of our Lady and St. Michael the Archangel, by even portions; of which rents, by ſpecial direction, £30. *per annum* hath ever ſince been employed for the ſupport and maintenance of a lecture every Sunday afternoon and Wedneſday in the morning, in St. Martin's church in the ſaid Borough, to be preached by one of the chaplains of that hoſpital; £10. *per annum* to the chief ſchool-maſter of the free-ſchool at Leiceſter; £6. *per annum* for two exhibitions to poor ſcholars of that ſchool (the one to Oxford, the other to Cambridge); £4. *per annum* towards the ſupport of two poor ſcholars in the ſaid ſchool; and the reſidue to the poor of the ſaid hoſpital.

June 14, 1577, a licence was granted to Henry earl of Huntingdon, Anne counteſs of Pembroke, and Henry lord Compton, to alien the manor of Finchley in Middleſex to truſtees, for the uſe of the counteſs of Pembroke for life; remainder to Thomas ſecond ſon of lord Compton, and his heirs[4].

On New-year's day 1578-9, the earl of Huntingdon preſented to the queen, at her houſe at Hampton Court, £10. in gold; and his lady £8.; delivered to Mr. Sackford. They had each, in return, a gilt bowl and cover.

June 10, 1580, a letter was addreſſed, from the lords and others of the council, to the earl of Huntingdon, ſignifying that, many gentlemen and others in Lancaſhire being fallen away to the Popiſh religion, the queen had thought fit to ſend down an eccleſiaſtical commiſſion into the dioceſe of Cheſter, directed to the archbiſhop of York, the earls of Derby and Huntingdon, the biſhop of Cheſter, and others, to proceed againſt the ſaid parties; and willing the earls of Huntingdon and Derby, and the biſhop of Cheſter, to fix a place for their firſt meeting, and to give notice to the reſt of the commiſſioners to be there; wiſhing them to proceed more ſtrictly againſt the gentry than others, becauſe they had led the reſt to deſert; and to have a ſermon at each meeting[5].

A letter of his to the Lord Treaſurer occurs, Oct. 22, 1580, touching juriſdiction within the Biſhoprick of Durham, which it was endeavoured now to abridge the Council of; and thanking the Lord Treaſurer "for the good anſwer given to his brother Francis in a ſuit to her Majeſty[6]." In 1580 and 1581, letters paſſed between the earl of Huntingdon and Mr. Secretary Walſingham, concerning the wants of the army in the North, and the perturbed ſtate of Scotland; in one of which his lordſhip expreſſes his thanks, "that he is likely to have a larger allowance[7]."

The following letter, addreſſed to Dr. William Chaderton biſhop of Cheſter, will throw ſome light on the earl of Huntingdon's religious opinions:

"Salutem in Chriſto, &c. to youre good lordſhippe, whom I doe hartelie thanke for the letters you ſent me by this bearer Mr. Worſley. I wiſhe Lancaſhire, and all other counties, had manie ſuch gentlemen ſoe well affected. I ame glade youre lordſhip liketh to live in Mancheſter; for, as it is the beſt place in thoſe parts, ſoe doe you well to continue and ſtrengthen them; that they maie increaſe and goe forward in the ſervice of the Lord. And ſurelie, by the grace of God, the well plaintinge of the Goſpell in Mancheſter and the pariſhes nere to yt, ſhall, in time, effect much good in other places; yf in Mancheſter there were an howre ſpent everie morninge from ſix to ſeven, or from ſeven to eight, in prayer and a lecture. As *brevis oratio*, then as yt is ſaid, *penetrare cœlos*; ſo ſhorte leſſons often taught, yt ys like no doubte but the grace of God will pearſe manie hartes. The prair & lecture might beginne and end with the clocke. The worke is ſoe good, and for yt that place is ſo fit, as I ame bolde thus to put yow in mind of yt. God direct you, and keepe yow to himſelf ſafe. And ſoe, for this time, I take leave of yow. From London the vii of December, 1581. Youre lordſhipps in the Lord, H. HUNTINGDON[8]."

Mr. Camden, a modeſt hiſtorian, and contemporary with our earl, ſays, that he was of a mild diſpoſition; but, being a zealous Puritan, much waſted his eſtate by a laviſh ſupport of the hot-headed preachers[9]; and another judicious Hiſtorian thus accounts for his cheriſhing that ſort of people:

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[1] Harl. MSS. 6991. 19. 28. 30. 31. 32. 36.

[2] Lodge's Illuſtrations, vol. II. p. 115.

[3] Ayſcough's Catalouge, 2442. 43.

[4] Pat. 19 Eliz. part 3.

[5] Peck's Deſiderata Curioſa, Book III. 9. In the ſame collection are ſeveral letters from the earl of Huntingdon to the biſhop of Cheſter (Dr. William Chaderton) from 1582 to 1584, relative to Jeſuits and Papiſts.

[6] Harl. MSS. 6992. 66.

[7] Harl. MSS. 6999. 49.

[8] Peck's Deſiderata Curioſa, Book III. 41.

[9] The following inſtance of this is ſtated by Mr. Carte, in his Hiſtory of England, vol. IV. p. 41. "Sir Edward Coke had ſcraped together an eſtate of £20,000. a year, much of it ill-gotten, not ſcrupling any means of enriching himſelf. A ſpecimen hereof appears in his acquiſition of Stoke Pogeis, and other adjoining manors, in Buckinghamſhire. Henry earl of Huntingdon (who died in December 1595) had borrowed large ſums of money of ſerjeant Braithwait: but a little before his death, upon conveying the manors of Chriſt Church and Ringwood in Hampſhire, to the creditors, the mortgages on all other parts of the earl's eſtate were diſcharged; only that on Stoke Pogeis was to continue for the ſecurity of £1500. intereſt money unpaid. As that eſtate was part of counteſs Catharine's jointure, and it was uncertain how long ſhe might live, a proviſion was made that his brother George, and his ſucceſſors in the earldom to the third generation, might, when the inheritance fell to them, pay off the £1500. without any additional charge of intereſt. Coke, being attorney-general, and concerned in Catharine's affairs, made an eaſy compoſition with Braithwait (who knew not when he ſhould receive his money) for an aſſignment of his mortgage, and then, by an agreement with the counteſs for her life, got the preſent poſſeſſion of her eſtate. Catharine lived till the middle of Augnſt 1620; and, had ſir John Davys lived, Henry (the grandſon of George) earl of Huntingdon, whoſe eldeſt ſon Ferdinando had married ſir John's only daughter, would, in all probability, have recovered it; but, ſir John dying juſt as he was made lord chief juſtice of England, no lawyer durſt plead againſt Coke, and the earl could never bring it to an hearing. There are, among the preſent earl's writings, ſeveral petitions preſented from time to time by Henry to the privy council, repreſentieg the caſe, and praying that he might be indulged the liberty of having his cauſe brought into the court of Requeſts, for its diſpatch: but all ſignified nothing; and the troubles of the nation, breaking out ſoon after, put an end to the litigation."

"The earl of Leiceſter and his faction in the Court had their ends apart; which was, to bring the imperial crown of this realm, by ſome means or other, into the family of the Dudleys. His father had before deſigned it, by marrying his ſon Guilford with the lady Jane, deſcended from the youngeſt ſiſter of king Henry VIII; and the projects to ſet it on the head of the earl of Huntingdon, who had married his ſiſter, and looked upon himſelf to be direct heir to George duke of Clarence. And, that they might not want a party of ſufficient ſtrength to advance their intereſt, they make themſelves the head of the Puritan party; the earl of Leiceſter in Court, and the earl of Huntingdon in the country: for him, therefore, he obtained of the queen the command of the North, under the title of the lord preſident of the council of York, to keep out the Scots; and for himſelf the conduct of the Engliſh armies in the Low Countries, to make ſure of all." How far this might be true, is now of no importance. But, if it were ſo, there could be no deſign to put this project into practice till the death of the queen, which neither of theſe great men lived to ſee. That the earl much diminiſhed his large patrimony (and probably on thoſe greedy blood-ſuckers the Puritans) is certain enough; as by the ſale of divers lordſhips and lands on eaſy pennyworths may in ſome ſort appear; the number of ſuch manors ſo ſold by him amounting to no leſs than 94, as by tradition is credibly aſſerted [1].

In 1582, being indebted to the queen £10,685. 19*s.* 9*d.* he engaged the manor of Lubbeſthorpe and other lands for that purpoſe; and in that year, he had conveyed the lordſhip of Aſhby to ſir James Harington, for which he obtained a pardon from the queen [2].

Under the immediate inſpection of this noble lord, the hiſtory of the family was compiled, in his caſtle at Aſhby; under the title of "Collectanea quædam ex chartis & evidentiis Henrici Comitis Huntindoniæ, tangentia familias de Haſtynges, Hungerford, Molyns, Moules, Peverell, Botreaux; è quibus omnibus aliiſque quàm-plurimis idem comes genus ſuum deducere cognoſcitur. Selecta in ædibus dicti Comitis, apud Aſhby la Zouche, in com. Leiceſtriæ, menſe Junii, 1583 [3]."

The two ſmall ſeals, Plate LXXVI, fig. 8, 9, are from a joint bond of Henry earl of Huntingdon and Francis Haſtings, eſq. dated 9 May, 1584, for payment of £600. to William Sugden, at his dwelling-houſe within the pariſh of St. Stephen in Weſtminſter.

Another letter to the biſhop of Cheſter ſhall be given:

"May good lord, The bearer can ſalute you. Litill tyme I have to writt a fewe lynes to yow at this tyme; yet may I nott omytt, both hartelie to thank your lordſhip for your laſt letters, and alſo for your great favor ſhewed to this honeſt godlie preacher and other his aſſociates and fellowe laborers in the Lord's harveſt; which ſuerly ſowndith to your greate creditt amongeſte all honeſt men, and is no doubte in the ſight of the Lord moſt acceptable. God proſper your lordſhip in that good courſe, and graunt that others of your country may tread the ſuer paths with yow. I aſſure you yt did not a litle rejoiſe mee to heare that of you, which the good viker did tell me. I do all that I can to gett good preachers planted in the markett townes of this country; in which ſomewhat is alreadie done; but much remayneth to be done. Wee hold opinion heare that the univerſities have not ſtore of preachers to ſend furth. But I ame not of that mynd altogether. Well; God increaſe the numbre. To whoſe mercyfull tuition I do comytt your lordſhip; and ſoe, for this tyme, hartely take my leave. At Yorke the 27th of June, 1584.

Your aſſured frend in . . . . H. HUNTYNGDON [4]."

In 1584, upon the foundation of Emmanuel College in Cambridge, by ſir Walter Mildmay, knt. then chancellor of the Exchequer, this earl, to advance the preaching of God's moſt holy word, and preferment of ſuch men to complete livings [5] in the miniſtry as for thoſe gifts of the ſame underſtanding and knowledge ſhould be found fit and able (as are the words of the deed), granted and confirmed unto the ſaid ſir Walter Mildmay and Francis Haſtings, eſq. (his own brother), and to their heirs, all thoſe his advowſons of the rectories and churches of North Cadbury and Aller, in the county of Somerſet; the rectories and churches of Loughborough and Thurcaſton, in the county of Leiceſter; as alſo his advowſon of the vicarage of Puddletown, alias Piddletown, in the county of Dorſet [6]; to the only uſe of him the ſaid earl during his natural life; and, after his deceaſe, to the uſe and behoof of the maſter, fellows, and ſcholars of the ſaid college, and their ſucceſſors for ever.

In 1588, the earl of Huntingdon renewed his correſpondence with the lord treaſurer, concerning the want of neceſſary furniture for war at Newcaſtle, and about raiſing and having of men in Yorkſhire, in expectation of the Spaniſh invaſion [7]; and in 1589 was ſent by the queen to Plymouth, April 7, to prevent the earl of Eſſex from going to Portugal [8].

On New-year's day, 1588-9, the earl of Huntingdon preſented to the queen £10. in gold; and the counteſs £10. In return, they had each a preſent of gilt plate. The earl had a grant in fee, Jan. 25, of the manor of Aſhby, with the three parks there, parcel of the manor; the land called *Southwood*; and all the paſtures and meadows that were parcel of the manors; with five mills (three water-mills, one horſe-mill, and a wind-mill); the rents of the freeholders and cuſtomary tenants, perquiſites of the court and leet, with the profits of the fairs and markets; the manor or grange of Alton, the manors of Packington, Knightthorpe, and Braunſton, the hundred of Framland, and the monaſtery of St. Mary in the Meadows near Leiceſter; with a rent of £20. out of the manor of Kirby; undertaking to pay to the queen, for 18 years, the annual ſum of £600. at the receipt of the Exchequer, in full ſatisfaction for debts due to the queen from John lord Lumley, for himſelf and Henry late earl of Arundel.

Feb. 18, 1589-90, he requeſted the earl of Shrewſbury that Mr. Cardinall's finding a man at arms for the county of Nottingham might be diſpenſed with, he being obliged to attend the council at York conſtantly. Another letter on money matters, occurs March 11; and a third, Oct. 4, 1590, on the diſturbances at Doncaſter, and requeſting that the charters and evidences of that town might be ſent to London [9].

On the death of the earl of Shrewſbury, he addreſſed a ſhort letter of condolance to his ſon; which has been ſelected from many on the ſame ſubject, as a ſpecimen of the ſtyle then uſed on ſuch occaſions:

"As I was ſorrye when I dyd have the fyrſte newes of your honorable fathyr his end, ſo, w^{t} others, I was gladde to knowe howe fytte a perſon God in mercye hathe apoynted to ſuccede hym. Your lordſhip hathe juſte cauſe to underſtand y^{t} to be ye Lorde's doynge; and therefore I have no dowbtte but you wyll ever remember to geave unto hym that wch ys dewe; then ſhall God and hys churche be honoryd and comfortyd, ye prynce and com̃onwelthe welle ſervyd and proffytyd by you, in ſuche ſorte as beſte agreeth w^{t} a man of your place and callynge, to your owne greate honour in earthe, and your everlaſting comforte in heaven, wch is ye marke we all ſhote at, and moſt myſerable ys he that at laſte myſſyth yt. In thys rude playne ſorte I am bolde hartelye to ſalute your lordſhip, this bearer by hys comynge to me offerynge] me ye occaſion; and ſo, reſtynge at your lordſhip's devotion, I comytte you to ye protection of ye Almyghtye. At London, the 11 of Jan. 1590.

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[1] Harl. MSS. 4774. p. 130.

[2] 1 Pars Original. 25 Eliz. Rot. 115, 116.

[3] A very fair copy of this compilation is preſerved in the Britiſh Muſeum, Harl. MSS. 4774; and the curious documents on which it is grounded; are in two other MSS. 3881. and 4849.

[4] Peck's Deſiderata Curioſa, Book IV. 46.

[5] The unpubliſhed Talbot papers (G. p. 251.) contain a letter to him from the earl of Shrewſbury, in June 1584, refuſing to preſent Edward Clayton to the parſonage of Kiveley, becauſe, "the place being of ſufficient value to maintain a preacher," he means to preſent a perſon of learning, judgement, &c.

[6] This laſt benefaction, by ſome flaw in the deed, was loſt to the college.—The vicarage of Puddletown was held by Cardinal Pole from 1532 to 1535; and came, with the manor, into the poſſeſſion of the Huntingdon family by the marriage of Francis the ſecond earl with Catharine, daughter and coheireſs of Henry Pole viſcount Montacute.

[7] Harl. MSS. 6994. 66. 67.

[8] Lodge's Illuſtrations, vol. II. p. 385.

[9] Unpubliſhed Talbot Papers, I. pp. 43. 58. 98.

Your lordſhip's aſſured couſyn, H. HUNTYNDON[1]."

In 1592, he was conſtituted one and the chief of the commiſſioners in the county of Leiceſter, to enquire and examine what perſons were come from beyond ſea ſince Michaelmas 1588; or of any other perſon then reſident in that county or elſewhere, which, from their manner of life or otherwiſe, could be ſuppoſed to have come from beyond ſea in the quality of ſeminary prieſts, Jeſuits, or fugitives, and alſo to apprehend and examine them; and in caſe any one were found juſtly culpable, to commit him to priſon. A letter from the earl of Huntingdon to the earl of Shrewſbury, dated Stoke, Dec. 13, 1592, recommends a clergyman for the rectory of Drax; and ſtates that the news of the deaths of the king of Spain and duke of Parma was forged[2]. In the ſame year are ſeveral from his lordſhip to ſir John Puckering, lord keeper, relating principally to recuſants and ſeminary prieſts[3]; and to the cauſe of Mrs. Mary Holcrofte[4], in which the earl deſires that ſhe may have juſtice done her, though againſt himſelf[5]. The latter ſubject of Mrs. Holcrofte he again renews, in two letters to the lord keeper, in 1593[6]; in which year are ſeveral other letters from him on ſeminary prieſts[7].

A letter is preſerved from the earl of Huntingdon, lord lieutenant of all the Northern counties, to Thomas lord Scrope of Bolton, lord warden of the Weſtern Marches, Sept. 19, 1593, concerning the inconveniencies accruing to his wardenſhip from the Scots abroad, and bad ſubjects at home, with propoſal of ſuitable remedies[8].

In 1594, we find a letter to the earl of Shrewſbury, from York, July 20, with friendly advice concerning his diſpute with his brother; and another, Nov. 13, on the cauſe had between Wharton and the town of Beverley, and with profeſſions of eſteem[9].

From this time till within a few weeks of the earl's death, which happened at York, Dec. 14, 1595, are ſeveral other letters, between the lord treaſurer, lord keeper, and himſelf[10], on affairs of ſtate and on private grievances[11]. He died in his 61ſt year, without iſſue, and inteſtate; and was interred at Aſhby de la Zouch on the 28th of April next enſuing; the charges of his funeral (which was honourably ſolemnized by the Queen's command), amounting to £1392. 15*s.* 8*d.* as by theſe particulars is evident[12].

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Blacks at York —	109	0	7
Blacks at Coventry —	273	12	4
Blacks at London —	109	0	8
Blacks at Leiceſter —	19	11	6
Allowance to the officers at arms	162	5	8
For hire of blacks, waſte and carriage thereof to and fro —	20	0	0
For embalming the corpſe —	28	4	1
The charges of his houſhold ſervants at York, and expences in conveying the body from York to Aſhby —	29	18	10
Houſhold expences for the diet and riding charges — —	333	11	0
Liveries to 60 poor men —	60	0	0
In alms to the poor of divers pariſhes	26	13	4
Laid out by the bailiff of Aſhby, as appeareth — —	71	0	9
More in my lord's riding charges in the burial of his brother —	10	0	0
For obtaining the adminiſtration	4	10	0
The ſheriff's charges and other of the jury, four times —	13	6	8
For exhibiting and engroſſing the inventories double —	4	0	0
For paſſing the account and expences of his ſervants in that time —	5	0	0
Expences of my lord's ſervants riding into the North and other places to get accounts — —	5	0	0
Charges about the vendition of my lord's goods in the county of Bucks	8	0	0

The two following letters were written on this occaſion from his lordſhip's brother and ſucceſſor:

"To Mr. Edward Stanhope:

"Sir,——&c. Now for my lord's entombing at York, good Mr. Stanhope, be not a meanes to procure it. My reaſons; my honourable father in his life-time took orders for a large vault to be made in Aſhby church for that purpoſe, and himſelf led the way: and my honourable brother in his life-time alway ſhewed the like deſire. Beſides, it hath pleaſed God to call my ſon away, upon the Wedneſday after his uncle's departure; a ſtrange precedent, and to me a diſcomfortable accident; ſo as, if he, in his life-time, in alteration of his minde, hath not left other order, yf I may, with her majeſtie's favour (as I deſire this) ſo will I performe it——&c. Yours in my love,

Donington Parke, Dec. 23. GEORGE HUNTINGDON."

"To Mr. Humfrey Purefey.

"Good Mr. Purefey,——&c. For my ſweet boy, I find all your loves and care of his good to be ſuch, as, without ſpecial direction from my honourable good ſiſter (by whom as well in that as in any other private cauſe I reſt to be directed), I purpoſe he ſhall be yet at your diſpoſitions. For the intombing of my ſon at Yorke, as I have written to Mr. Stanhope and the reſt; ſo I heartily pray you ſurceaſe that requeſt. I doubt not but you will allow of ſome reaſons I have to the contrary. Firſt, my honourable father, by his life cauſed a fayre and large place to be builded in Aſheby church; a thing, as I thinke, known to yourſelf; where his body lyeth, accompanied with my honourable mother's. I have heard my lord (my deare brother) when he lived, ſay that he hoped, whereſoever he ſhould end his life, his friends would cauſe him to be brought thither, there to be layd with his anceſtors; which, for my own part, if it may ſo ſtand with her majeſtie's gracious favour, I wiſh may be performed; where (God willing) my poore ſon ſhall wayt on him to the grave——&c. Yours, &c.

GEORGE HUNTINGDON[13]."

"The accompt of the right honourable George earle of Huntingdon, adminiſtrator of all and ſingular the goods, &c. of the right honourable Henry late earle of Huntingdon, deceaſed, &c.; alſo of all ſuch payments, &c. which he hath, &c. diſburſed by virtue of the ſaid adminiſtration[14].

Inprimis, the ſaid earl hath in his hands all the goods of the ſaid late deceaſed earl, mentioned in an inventory exhibited into this court, amounting in the whole to the ſum of —	908	4	3
Item, that there were divers goods, &c. in the province of York, to the value of	532	18	9
The total, — —	1541	3	0
Whereof the ſaid earl hath laid out, and craveth allowance, as followeth:			
Inprimis, for the funeral of the ſaid earle, &c. (as before, p. 658.)			
The ſum total of the diſburſements is	1392	15	8
So that there remaineth in his lordſhip's hands the ſum of —	148	7	4

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[1] Lodge's Illuſtrations, vol. III. p. 25.

[2] Unpubliſhed Talbot Papers, I. p. 157.

[3] Harl. MSS. 6995. 76. 94.

[4] Who ſtated, that the earl's ſiſter, lady Mary Haſtings, had left her a large legacy, though ſhe had turned her out of her ſervice. Her humble petition to the lord keeper, April 8, 1594, is in Harl. MSS. 6991. 49.

[5] Harl. MSS. 6999. 105. This letter is dated from Stoke, Nov. 18, 1592.

[6] Harl. MSS. 9996. 11. 39.

[7] Ibid. 19. 34. 35. 37. 40; and tranſcribed by Mr. T. Baker, in 7042. p. 141.

[8] Harl. MSS. 851. 1.

[9] Unpubliſhed Talbot Papers, I. pp. 202. 207.

[10] Two of theſe (6997. 6. 71.) relate to the marriage portion of his friend ſir Walter Raleigh's wife, who was ſiſter to Mr. Arthur Throckmorton.

[11] Harl. MSS. 6996. 38. 57; 6997. 3. 31. 63; and Ayſcough's Catalogue of MSS. 4160. 104.

[12] Harl. MSS. 3881. p. 56.

[13] Harl. MSS. 3881. p. 69.

[14] Ibid. p. 59.

On the 9th of January, 1595-6, a letter was addreſſed to the lord keeper, from Humfrey Purefey and Edward Stanhope, with thanks for “his care of ſo good a lady as the counteſs of Huntingdon, the widow of ſo worthy a noble gentleman, who lived and died moſt careful of God's, her majeſty's, and his country's ſervices;” and praying his lordſhip to be a mean to her highneſs for furniſhing another preſident and lieutenant[1]. The counteſs, who had a ſeparate grant of lands in Hertfordſhire in her huſband's life-time, obtained, after his death, another grant of lands, in 1603, in the counties of Leiceſter, Somerſet, and Dorſet[2]. She died Aug. 4, 1620, and was buried the 14th, at Chelſea; where, cloſe to the magnificent monument of her mother the ducheſs of Northumberland[3], under the canopy, ſtands an altar-tomb, the top of which is inlaid with a ſmall ſlab of white marble to the memory of “Catharine, relićt of Henry earl of Huntingdon.”

Among the MSS. of Mr. Carte, preſerved in the Bodleian Library, it is noticed that “Henry earl of Huntingdon, who died in 1595; ſir George Haſtings his brother, who ſucceeded him, and died in 1604; and ſir Francis Haſtings, another brother; were all three perſons of great fame and renown, as many of that moſt antient and honourable family have been. They left many manuſcripts concerning queen Elizabeth's reign, as I have heard ſome antient perſons of great quality and credit affirm who have ſeen them[4].”

Of Francis Haſtings, eſq. high-ſheriff of the counties of Leiceſter and Warwick in 1572, Dr. Fuller ſays, “I believe him the ſame perſon with ſir Francis Haſtings, fourth ſon to Francis, ſecond earl of Huntingdon of that ſurname, to whoſe many children Mr. Camden[5] giveth this commendation, that “they agreed together in brotherly love, though not in religion;” ſome Proteſtants, other Papiſts, all zealous in their perſuaſions. Our ſir Francis wrote a learned book in the defence of our Religion (rather carped at than confuted by Parſons in his “Three Converſions”); and was an eminent benefactor to Emmanuel College. But, if I be miſtaken in the man, and theſe peradventure different perſons, the reader will excuſe me for taking occaſion by this his nameſake and near kinſman of entering here the memorial of ſo worthy a gentleman[6].”

“This learned knight wrote that judicious treatiſe, called ‘A Watch-word to all religious and true-hearted Engliſhmen[7], 1598,’ 8vo; which drew him into a controverſy with N. Doleman, alias Robert Parſons, who, in revenge, in his ‘Ward-word,’ printed 1599, calls him, very unworthily, ‘the meaneſt beagle of the houſe of Huntingdon[8].’ He was educated in Magdalen college, Oxford, under Dr. Lawrence Humphrey; from whoſe inſtructions he imbibed thoſe opinions which formed him a very ſevere Puritan and Predeſtinarian. He received the honour of knighthood from queen Elizabeth; was choſen knight for the county of Leiceſter, together with his brother ſir George Haſtings, in 1588. He was alſo of divers other parliaments[9] both in that and the ſucceeding reign; and was a frequent ſpeaker in debates, and very violent againſt the Roman Catholics; but afterwards cooled, and joined ſir Richard Knightley of Northamptonſhire in preſenting a petition for their toleration; on which obſervers remarked, that the Puritan could join the Papiſt againſt the Church of England. He was a gentleman of learning, eſpecially in controverſy between the churches of England and Rome; and his printed works declare it[10]. Though this county gave him birth, he lived moſtly, after he was married, at North Cadbury in Somerſetſhire, for which county he acted in the commiſſion of the peace. Death put an end to all his controverſial engagements in September 1610; and he was buried in the chancel of North Cadbury church the 22d of that month, near the body of his lady (Maud, daughter of ſir Ralph Langford, and widow of ſir George Vernon); who died in 1596; to whoſe memory he erected, on the North ſide of the chancel, a large tomb, covered with Gothic ornaments, carving, and cherubs holding the family arms (now defaced).”

On this tomb is his effigies in armour, and his lady by his ſide; and on the wall over it, on a braſs plate,

“The epitaph of that worthy religious lady the Ladye Magdalen Haſtings, wife to Francis Haſtings, knight; who departed this vaine and tranſitory life 14th of June, 1596; and continued a conſtant profeſſor of God, his holye Truth and Goſpell, to her life's end.

“This Ladie's bed, that heare you ſee thus made,
Hath to itſelf received her ſweete gueſt:
Her life is ſpent, which doth like flower fade,
Freede from all ſtorms; and heere ſhe lies at reſt,
Till ſoul and body joined are in one.
Then farewell, grave! from hence ſhe muſt be gone.

This Lady was well borne and eke well bred;
Her virgin's time ſhe ſpent with worthy praiſe;
When choiſe of friends brought her to marriage-bed,
With juſt renowne ſhe paſſed thoſe her daies;
And, though her youth were tyde to age farr ſpent,
Yet without ſpot ſhe liv'd, and was content.

Her ſecond match ſhee made by her own choice,
Pleaſing herſelfe, who others pleas'd before;
Her ears ſhe ſtopp'd from all diſſwaders' voice,
Who did her tender wealth and goods great ſtore;
With honour greate which bothe ſhe did refuſe,
And one of meaner ſtate herſelf did chuſe.

With this her choice full twenty yeares and nine
She did remain, with joy and comfort greate.
He liveth not that ever went between
Theſe twoe, to move a peace, or to intreate:
God made the matche, and God the knot hee tyde,
Who in his feare did both their heartes ſtill guide.

This feare of God was grafte in her by grace,
And her whole tymé ſhee ſpent in this true feare;
God's Goſpell pure with harte ſhe did embrace,
The fruits whereof to all men did appear;
To huſband true, to kindred ſhe was kinde,
And to all friends did beare a lovinge minde.

The preachers ſhe did uſe with great regarde,
Which ſhew'd her love unto this Goſpell pure;
Where want there was, ſhee preſt was to rewarde,
And by her will no ſuch ſhould want endure;
Unto the truth ſuch was her zeal moſt rare,
As to helpe ſuch ſhee from herſelfe would ſpare.

The poore ſhe willing was ſtill to relieve
With heart and hand, not ſeeking worldlie praiſe;
For, few or none ſhould know what ſhe did give,
This courſe to keep ſhee careful was alwaies:
Both rich and poore they taſted of her love;
More ready ſhe to give than they to move.

If any one of theſe her helpe did neede,
By being ſicke or ſore of any ſorte,
Let them but ſend, they were moſt ſure to ſpeede
Of what ſhee had that might them yield comforte;
And yeare by yeare ſhe ſought ſuch thinges to make,
To ſerve ſuch turns as might be fitt to take.

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[1] Harl. MSS. 6997. 85.

[2] 2 Pars Original. 45 Eliz. Rot. 101.

[3] See ſome curious extracts from the ducheſs's will, in Mr. Lyſons's “Environs of London,” vol. II. p. 101. She gave “to her daughter Catharine Haſtings a gown of purple velvet, a ſummer gown, and a kirtle of new purple velvet to it, and ſleeves.”

[4] Carte's MSS. in the Bodleian Library, MMMM. N° 155.

[5] See before, p. 582.

[6] Worthies, Leiceſterſhire, p. 142.

[7] “The “Watch-word” was publiſhed in 1598, 8vo; and, being anſwered by Parſons, in “A temperate Ward-word to the turbulent and ſeditious Watch-word of ſir Francis Haſtings, knight; who endeavoureth to ſlander the whole Catholique Cauſe, and all profeſſors thereof, both at home and abrode, 1599,” 4to; was followed by “An Apology or Defence of the Watch-word, againſt the violent and ſeditious Ward-word, publiſhed by an Engliſh Spaniard, lurking under the title of N. D.; London, 1600,” 4to. Sir Francis wrote alſo “The Waſt-word, 1601,” 8vo; which Parſons anſwered by “The Warn-word, 1602.” He was the author of “Meditations,” which paſſed through ſeveral editions; and ſeveral of his Speeches in Parliament are printed in “H. Townſhend's Collections.” He left alſo a MS “Remonſtrance to his Majeſty and Privy Council, on the Behalf of perſecuted Proteſtants; ſetting forth his Majeſty's Intereſt lying ſafely in protecting them, and encouraging the preaching of the Goſpel, and in being more watchful againſt the Papiſts;” and “A Diſcourſe of Predeſtination,” which he alſo left unprinted. See Wood, Athen. Oxon. vol. I. p. 363; and for ſome account of Parſons, ſee ibid. p. 355.

[8] Gaſcoigne's MS Notes on Burton, in Jeſus College Library, Cambridge, p. 21.

[9] 13 Eliz. for Leiceſterſhire; 27, 28, ditto; 31, for Somerſetſhire; 35, for Leiceſterſhire and Somerſetſhire; 39, for Leiceſterſhire; 43, for ditto and Bridgewater; 1 Jac. I. for Somerſetſhire; 12, ditto. Willis, Notit. Parl.

[10] Athen. Oxon. vol. I. fol. 311.

In government of thoſe that did her ſerve
  Moſt wiſe, moſt ſtout, moſt kind, ſhee ever was;
Moſt kind to ſuch as ſought well to deſerve,
  Moſt ſtout to thoſe who did negle&#x0063;t their place,
    She wiſely could correct the fault of theſe,
    And thoſe incourage that would ſeek to pleaſe.

Theſe guiftes of grace from God ſhee did receive,
  And ſhee in theſe her life did wholly ſpende;
When ſickneſs came that did her health bereave,
  On God's good will ſhee whollie did depende;
    And then his grace did worke in her with might,
    For Him to pleaſe it was her whole delight.

She did not grudge or murmur at her paine,
  Though paines were greate, and laſted very long,
She reſted on her hope of future gaines,
  Than heart could thinke or could be tould with tongue;
    Comfortes ſhe ſought, becauſe her fleſh was frail,
    By preachers ſounde which never did her faile.

When that her ſickneſs did her ſoe reſtraine,
  As that her houſe ſhe forced was to keepe,
Shee did intreate three preachers to take paine
  Her to inſtructe, and ſtay from dangers deepe;
    And this they did by turns one weeke beſtowe,
    In love moſt ſound, till ſhee too weake did growe.

When pangs grew great, ſhe found but little reſt;
  Yet faith was ſtrong in God her Father deare;
And from this faith ſhee found it alwaies beſt
  To praiſe her God, and praie to him in fear;
    And to this end the preachers ſhee would call
    To come to her, who fail'd her not at all.

In all her dangers ſhee did never faile
  From day to day to crave their help in this;
For them to ſeeke it did not much availe,
  For them to call ſhee did but ſeldom miſs;
    Thriſe many times, and moſt times twiſe a day,
    That ſhe with them and they with her might pray.

Theſe weare the fruits of one that learned had
  To ſerve her God in ſickneſs health and all;
In health to feare, in ſickneſs to be gladd,
  Though fleſh be fraile, and find itſelfe in thralle.
    This fruite came not from father Adam's tree:
    Our Second Adam taught her ſuch to bee.

This then ſhee was, and was unto the ende;
  This did ſhee ſhew, many can witneſs this;
This to be true none neede doubt to defende,
  Wee reſt in woe, and ſhe is gone to bliſs;
    Where God this Ladie in his armes doth take,
    And crowne with glorie for Chriſt Jeſus' ſake.

VIVIT POST FUNERA VIRTUS."

A blank was left on the tomb for the name of ſir Francis; which has never been inſerted.

brothers

Sir *George Haſtings* (who on his ~~father~~'s death became the fourth earl of *Huntingdon)* married in July 1557 *Dorothy*, ſecond daughter and one of the coheirs of ſir *John Port*, of Etwall, co. Derby; after which he ſettled at Gopſal. He was returned to parliament for the county of Derby in 1562; knighted in 1566; and in 1568 reſided at Loughborough.

In 1571, he was high-ſheriff for Leiceſterſhire; in 1573, ~~one of the commiſſioners~~ for arming and arraying all perſons in that county between the ages of 16 and 60, as well horſe as foot, for the queen's ſervice; in 1586, was elected into parliament for the county of Leiceſter; and in 1590 purchaſed, from *Thomas Butler* and *Walter Coppinger*, of London, gentlemen, a tenement at Loughborough, called *The Great Houſe*, with all ſuch lands, in the counties of Leiceſter and Nottingham, as had belonged to the guild called *Jeſus and St. George Guild*, in Loughborough, or to the maintenance of any chantry prieſt, chaplain, or clerk, or other ſuperſtitious uſe, in the church of Loughborough.

In 1595, he purchaſed, from *Robert* earl of *Eſſex*, *Gellye Merrick*, and *Henry Lindley*, eſqrs. the park of Donington, otherwiſe Caſtle Donington, parcel of the dutchy of Lancaſter, with all the herbage, pannage, and agiſtments thereof (which herbage and pannage, excepting ſufficient pannage for the deer, had been demiſed to the ſaid ſir George, Oct. 25, 1590, for 41 years, at a yearly rent of £5. 2*s*.); as alſo of the keeperſhip thereof, with the lodges, wages, and fees actually due and payable, for the term of 43 years; by which bargain and ſale he had full liberty to diſpark it; but was to pay the ſaid rent of £5. 2*s*. during the remainder of the term of 41 years, to the receiver-general of the dutchy of Lancaſter, and afterwards the rent of £10. 13*s*. of current Engliſh money, by half-yearly payments.

In 1594 (having then ſucceeded to the title of earl of Huntingdon) he was appointed lord lieutenant of the counties of Leiceſter and Rutland; and a letter to him from the earl of Eſſex, Feb. 10, 1596-7[1], is preſerved in the Britiſh Muſeum.

In 1597, an order was made by the corporation of Leiceſter, againſt diſcloſing a ſecret letter from the earl of Huntingdon about removing Thomas Jeſſon, head-maſter of the ſchool[2].

In 1598, as lord-lieutenant of the county, he addreſſed the following letter:

"To my loveing Mr. Mayor of Leiceſter.

"Mr. Mayor; Foraſmuch as I have received letters from the lords of her Majeſtie's moſt honourable privy conſell, for the preſent ſupplying and putting in readineſs her Majeſtie's forces heretofore levied within this her Majeſtie's county of Leiceſter: and whereas in the former orders and proportions, taken in my late honourable brother's time, for the 500 trained ſoldiers in this county levied, the town of Leiceſter was then charged with the furniſhing of forty men, with twelve calivers, four muſkets, eleven bows and arrows, eight carſlets and pikes, and five bills; now their lordſhips' pleaſures are, that all the bows and arrows and bills generally muſt be refuſed, and ſupplyed with muſkets; ſo that then your proportion is twelve calivers, twenty muſkets, and eight carſlets with pikes. All which I require you, and in her Majeſtie's name charge and command you, forthwith to have in good readineſs; and withall to ſelect and make choiſe of the forty men to be very ſufficient and able men, and like to be reſiant, and no ſtarters or ſhifting perſons; and preſently to ſee them armed accordingly, that I may have them ready at an hour's warning to take the view of them myſelf; and ſo to deliver them over to ſuch as I ſhall appoint for the arayneing and ordering of them. And hereof I pray you not to fail. Given at my manor of Aſhby de la Zouch, this 29th day of Aprill, 1598.

Your loving friend, GEORGE HUNTINGDON."

In 1599, the earl of Huntingdon obtained a grant of certain lands in Leiceſterſhire; and on the following New-year's day he preſented to the queen £10. in gold; and the counteſs of Huntingdon widow, and the counteſs junior, gave each £8. The earl, in return, had 20 ounces of gilt plate; the dowager 29¼ ounces, and the young counteſs 19¼ ounces.

Jan. 15, 1599-1600, he was directed by a letter from the queen to levy 50 able men, to be ſent to Ireland; and in 1601 had a like order for 50 more, and for 25 from Rutland; and for collecting £3. 10*s*. a man, to arm and apparel them.

A letter is preſerved, from George Belgrave, eſq. dated July 29, 1602, to the earl of Shrewſbury, excuſing himſelf for not having made his public ſubmiſſion to the earl of Huntingdon, becauſe he durſt not appear publicly at the aſſizes for fear of being arreſted; and requeſting, therefore, that the ſentence of the ſtar-chamber for his contempt might be ſuſpended[3]. Mr. Belgrave was knighted July 23, 1603.

On the death of the queen, in March 1602-3, he received an order from the lords of the council to proclaim king James; by whom, on the 19th of April 1603, he was appointed lord-lieutenant of the counties of Leiceſter and Rutland; and ſhortly after, when queen Anne, the royal conſort of king James, with their ſon prince Henry, were on the road from York to London, the following letter was addreſſed to the earl of Shrewſbury:

"Right Honourable; Preſuminge that your lordſhip will beare with my bowldneſs whearin my intent is honeſt; This daye ſir William Skipwith and myſelfe mett att my honourable lord of Huntingdon's att dinner. After that ſir William was gonne, his lordſhip talked with me in pryvat, and ſeemed to be very deſyrous to have the quien to come to his howſe; and ſpake yt to that end as I didd verry well parſeyve y^{t} yt might come to your eares; and further willed me to uſe my witts in this matter, ſo as y^{t} your lordſhip might alſo know y^{t} yf you pleaſed to be a meanes to effect yt, he would take yt as a great kyndnes proſedinge from yourſelfe. He would not be a mediator of this himſelfe (I pſeyved by him) becauſe pſons of his place would not wyllingly reſſeyve a denyall in ſo indyfferent a cawſe. Yf your honour thynke yt will be donne to his lordſhip's content, though yt be uppon this ſoddeyn, he wyll be well provyded according to the time this bearer ſhall ſpidily retowrn to bringe anſwer. The wey from Wooleatton, I dare aſſure your lordſhip, will be eaſie and fayr, and is juſt tenn myles. So, with my hartie preyer to Allmyghty God to bleſs your lordſhip with all honour as my hart deſyreth, I moſt humbly take my leave. Your honour's moſt bounden duringe lyffe, ROBERT BAINBRIGG.

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[1] Ayſcough's Catalogue, 4117. 79.

[2] Corporation Records.

[3] Unpubliſhed Talbot Papers, M. p. 65.

Calke, this 13th day of June, 1603.

"As I was wrytinge, my lorde writte me a very earneſt letter, which att my attendinge uppon your honour I will ſhewe you. This accompliſhed will breed a continewall love betwixt your howſes for ever. Your lordſhip's geſt, Mr. Rowe of Leiceſter, is newly dead, but not of any contagious ſicknes.

"To the right hon^{ble} my approved good lord
the earl of Shrewſbury theſe be d^{d}."[1]

The reſult of this requeſt was favourable to the wiſhes of the noble earl; who had the honour of entertaining the royal viſitors at his hoſpitable board on the 22d of June. They departed to Leiceſter on the 23d; and on the 24th were entertained at Dingley[2].

In 1604, the earl of Huntingdon was appointed chief foreſter of Leiceſterſhire, and ſteward and receiver of the honour of Leiceſter; and, on the 30th of December that year, died ſeiſed of one ninth of the honour of Winton, held (with the office of the bailiwick of Carleton) of the king *in capite*, by the 100th part of a knight's fee; the hundred of Framland, &c.; Alton Grange; the manor of Aſhby de la Zouch, worth 30*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* and the rectory and vicarage 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* held of the king, as of the manor of Caſtle Donington, in ſocage; the manors of Barrow and Segrave, worth 66*l.* 3*s.* 9½*d.* held of the king, as part of the fee of Cheſter, by fealty only; the manor of Evington, worth 45*l.* 13*s.* 0½*d.* held of the king *in capite* by the 100th part of a knight's fee; the manor of Loughborough, worth 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* held of the king *in capite*, and by an annual rent of 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; the manor of Packington, &c. worth 5*l.* 10*s.* held by the 20th part of a knight's fee; and the rectory of that church, then held of the king in free-ſocage as parcel of the manor of Donington; Donington Park, containing 300 acres of paſture, worth 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* held of the king, but by what tenure unknown; the manor of Gopſhall, worth 5*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* tenure unknown; and the manors of Belton (with the vicarage), Thringſton, Oſgathorpe, &c. held in fee-farm, as of the manor of Eaſt Greenwich, in free ſocage[3]. The inquiſition ſtates, that Henry, his grandſon and heir, was aged 18 years and 6 months on the 10th of December, 1604.

His lordſhip was buried at Aſhby[4]; but has no monument. By *Dorothy* his counteſs he had three ſons and two daughters; *Francis*, who died in his father's life-time; *Henry* (of whom hereafter); ſir *Edward*, who died at Vienna, unmarried; *Catharine*, wife of ſir *Edward Horton*, of Wardley, Berks, knt. remarried to ſir *Walter Chetwynd*, of Ingeſtry in Staffordſhire, knt.; and *Dorothy*[5], born Jan. 12, 1578-9; married, firſt, to ſir *James Stuart*, K. B. eldeſt ſon of *Walter* firſt lord *Blaintyre*, and godſon to king James I. (remarkable for the duel he fought at Iſlington with ſir George Wharton, in which both loſt their lives[6] 1609); and, ſecondly, to *Robert Dillon* earl of *Roſcommon*.

Francis lord *Haſtings*, the eldeſt ſon, who reſided in *The Old Place*, otherwiſe called *The Lord's Place*, near Aſhby caſtle, ſold, in 1586, to the corporation of Leiceſter, one half part of the grange near that town, which he held by leaſe from the queen. A very curious letter from his lady, illuſtrative of the manners of the time, dated from Aſhby, Auguſt 22, 1592, has been given in a former volume[7]. This lady elſewhere ſays, "I praye you ſend me by this bearer ſix dozen of the beſte trenchers you have, and half a dozen of your beſte Vennis glaſſes with covers for drinking-glaſſes; like wiſe, yf you have any more of the ſame bole-glaſſes which I had of, I praye you ſend them, and let them be ſafely packed up for breakinge."

Francis lord Haſtings died in 1595; and was buried in Aſhby church, as appears by the pariſh regiſter. He left four ſons; 1. *Henry*, who in 1604, at the age of 18, ſucceeded to his grandfather's honours; 2. ſir *George* Haſtings, of Gray's Inn, who was knighted at Whitehall Nov. 5, 1615; and in 1626 obtained a grant of lands in the counties of Leiceſter, Somerſet, and Derby[8]; and, dying in 1641, was buried in the church of St. Bartholomew the Great, London, where, on a tablet (or painting on canvas) in the South aile, are 70 quarterings blazoned, and this inſcription:

"P. M.
Georgii Haſtings, filii ſecundi Franciſci Dñi Haſtings,
de Aſhbye de la Zouch, militis;
qui duxit in uxorem Seymour, filiam et cohæredem
Gilberti Prin de Allington, com. Wintoniæ, militis;
per quam quatuor filios et tres filias habuit.
Obiit 1 Julii, 1641.
Poſuit marito bene mœrenti uxor ejus mœſtiſſima,
1° die Junii, 1655.

1. Georgius, filius primus, natus 22 April, 1621; obiit .... die Junii, 1627.
2. Carolus, filius ſecundus, natus 29 die Novemb. 1623.
3. Ferdinandus, filius tertius, natus 12 Jan. 1626; obiit die Conceptionis B. Virginis, a° 1645.
4. Franciſcus, quartus, natus 2 Decembris, 1628; obiit a° 1631, apud Weybridge.
5. Katharina, innupta 1655.
6. Martha, nupta Oweni Owens, arm. die Purificationis B. Virginis, 1652.
7. Margareta ob. die Aſſumptionis B. Mariæ, A. 1654, ætat. 19."

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[1] Unpubliſhed Talbot Papers, K. 84.—The article which immediately follows is, a letter from ſir Francis Newport to the earl of Shrewſbury, dated Eyton, June 13, with a preſent of ſome proviſions from his lady to the counteſs, againſt the queen's coming to Workſop.

[2] King James's Progreſſes, p. 117.

[3] Inq. at Aſhby, 30 Sept. 5 Jac. I; Cole's Eſcheats, vol. III. (Harl. MSS. 758.) p. 200.

[4] "A ſpeech which was pronounced by Garter, after the funeral rites were performed at the interment of this honourable perſon hereunder ſpecified: Thus it hath pleaſed Almighty God to call forth of this tranſitory life to his divine mercy the moſt honourable George earl of Huntingdon, lord Haſtings, baron Hungerford, Botreaux, Molynes, and Moyles, lieftenant for the king's majeſty in the counties of Leyceſter and Rutland. Let us therefore pray, that it may pleaſe Almighty God to bleſs with long life, health, honour, and happineſs, the moſt honourable Henry now earl of Huntingdon, lord Haſtings, baron Hungerford, Botreaux, Molines, and Moyles, &c. to the glory of God, the ſervice of his prince and country, and the upholding of the antient and honourable reputation of his moſt noble name and family." Harl. MSS. 304. p. 92. b.

[5] Chriſtened at Loughborough, Jan. 15, 1578-9 (ſee the extracts from the Regiſter of that pariſh). Mr. Francis Haſtings was her god-father; the lady Stanhope and the lady Throgmorton, wife of Mr. Stocks of Beaumanor, god-mothers.—Sir Dudley Carleton, in a letter to ſir Ralph Winwood, dated Greenwich, March 10, 1604, noticing a robbery that had been committed on ſir Adolphus Carey at the laſt remove from Whitehall, adds, "At the ſame time lady Dorothy Haſtings (who lay in the chamber above him) was ſpoyled of all that ever God had ſent her, ſave that ſhe had on her back." Memorials, vol. II. p. 52.

[6] See the particulars of this unfortunate rencontre, in which both combatants were killed, in the Hiſtory of Canonbury, in the Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica, N° XLIX. pp. 29. 34; and the challenge, in Gent. Mag. vol. LXX. p. 1019.

[7] See vol. II. p. 622. (where read "1592;" and for *William* lord Haſtings, read *Francis*, ſon of the *fourth* earl, and father of the *fifth*). In the ſame volume, Plate CV. fig. 7, may be ſeen this lady's remarkable hand-writing. She had four huſbands: lord Haſtings was her firſt; to whom ſhe was married, at Exton, co. Rutland, Aug. 24, 1585. Her ſecond was ſir George Kingſmill, who died March 21, 1606. Her third, Edward the laſt lord Zouch, who was a widower, and died in 1625. And her fourth, ſir Thomas Edmonds, who ſurvived her. It does not appear that ſhe had any iſſue except by lord Haſtings.

[8] "Georgio Haſtings, militi, & Thomæ Gerardo, firm' Leic', Somerſet', Derb'." 4 Pars Original. 2 Car. I. Rot. 19.

The other two ſons of Francis lord Haſtings, were; *Edward*, a captain in the navy (of whom ſee p. 600); and *Francis*, who died an infant.

“ The Account of the right honourable Henry earl of Huntingdon, adminiſtrator of the goods, &c. of George late earl of Huntingdon, deceaſed, &c.[1]

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Inprimis, this accomptant charges himſelf with all the goods, chattels, &c. of the ſaid deceaſed, &c. comprized, &c. in an inventory thereof, made and exhibited into the court, amounting in the whole to the ſum of —	3733	3	11
In diſcharge whereof he craveth to be allowed; for keeping of the family from the 30th of December till the 25th of March next following, being the day of the funeral, —	300	0	0
For mourning apparel for the kindred and friends —	700	0	0
For diet for thoſe noblemen and others which attended the corpſe to the burial, and for bread and money given to the poor, — —	200	0	0
For the heralds, in coming from London to Aſhby, and eſcutcheons for the funeral — —	160	0	0
To the Dutchy receipt, for a debt due by the ſaid earl —	200	0	0
To the lady Katharine Chetwynd (one of the daughters of the ſaid earl) for a debt due to her — —	500	0	0
To William Goodall, of Boſworth, for a debt due to him —	60	0	0
To .... Bezzie, of London, executor to William Horobin, a taylor, for a debt	30	0	0
To ..... Smith, of Nottingham, for a debt — —	12	0	0
To ſir William Stone, of Cheapſide in London, for a debt —	25	0	0
To his Majeſtie's exchequer for a ſubſidy — —	40	0	0
For another debt to his Majeſty paid into the dutchy receipt —	481	19	0
Item, for farther ſubſidies	70	0	0
For a debt to William Agard, of Coſton, co. Derby, by bond,	230	0	0
Item, to William Frend, for a debt by bond — —	440	0	0
Item, to Gervaſe Pigot, for a debt by bond — —	130	0	0
Item, to the lady Sarah Haſtings, for a debt — —	300	0	0
Item, for a debt to William Mountney, John Hull, and ..... Wolverſon, of Newbold, co. Leiceſter —	110	0	0
Item, to Richard Goodall, one of the proctors in the Arches, for a debt	9	8	0
Item, for letters of adminiſtration	1	6	4
Item, for double engroſſing the inventories, and proctor's fees —	5	10	0
Item, for drawing and double engroſſing the account, proctor's fees, and other charges at London —	5	0	0
The total —	4010	3	8

So that he hath paid more than he hath received £276. 13*s*. 9*d*.”

The laſt will of his dowager here follows:

“ In the name of God, Amen. I, Dorothy counteſs dowager of Huntingdon, &c. do, &c. make my laſt will and teſtament, &c. My body, &c. to be buried in the chancel of the pariſh church of Aſhby, ſo near to the body of my late huſband, lord George, as conveniently may be, &c.

Item, I give to the poor, &c. of the pariſh of Aſhby £6. 13*s*. 4*d*. to be diſtributed amongſt them at my ſaid burial, &c.; to the poor, &c. of the pariſh of Packington, £3. 6*s*. 1*d*. And whereas I the ſaid Dorothy, &c. by my deed indented, bearing date the 24th day of September, in the third year of king James, have aſſured, &c. unto Henry Haſtings, of Woodland, in the county of Dorſet, eſq. one of the ſons of the ſaid counteſs; and ſir John Harpur, of Swarkſton, in the county of Derby, knt. for the only uſe of the lady Dorothy Haſtings, natural daughter of George late earl of Huntingdon and me, all that my manor, &c. of Dale, in the county of Derby; and all that Grange, called Ockbroke Grange, &c. to and for the only uſe of me the ſaid counteſs during my natural life, without imprudence or waſt, &c.; and after, &c. to the uſe, &c. of the ſaid lady Dorothy, &c. her heirs and aſſigns for ever; with divers proviſos, &c. Now therefore know ye that I the ſaid Dorothy, &c. for the ſpeedier preferment of my ſaid daughter, &c. do hereby declare, &c. that the uſe and eſtate in the ſaid recited indenture limited, &c. unto my ſaid daughter, &c. ſhall ceaſe, &c. Nevertheleſs, in conſideration of £4000. to be levied, &c. for the preferment in marriage of the ſaid Dorothy, &c. I have aſſured unto the right honourable William lord Compton, &c. and ſir John Holles, of Houghton, in the county of Nottingham, knt. and to their heirs, all that my manor of Dale; and all that Grange, &c. called Boia Grange, &c. and &c. farm, called Ockbroke Grange, &c. as by a deed indented, &c. may appear: in which there is this proviſo, that if, &c. Henry now earl of Huntingdon, his heirs, &c. do pay, &c. unto the ſaid William lord Compton, &c. the ſum of £4000. &c. upon the 20th day of Auguſt, which ſhall be in the year of our Lord 1608, &c. then the ſaid William lord Compton, &c. do, &c. promiſe to convey, &c. in fee-ſimple, unto the ſaid Henry, now earl of Huntingdon, his heirs, &c. premiſſes, &c. And whereas I promiſed unto my daughter the lady Katharine, now wife of ſir Walter Chetwynd, for the augmentation of her portion, &c. £300.; whereof £260. is yet unpaid; my full mind is, that it be paid by my executors, &c. Item, to my ſaid daughter the lady Katharine £50. Item, to my god-daughter, the lady Alice Haſtings, &c. £13. 6*s*. 8*d*. to buy a cup withall, &c. and if ſhe be not then living, &c. then my well-beloved daughter the counteſs of Huntingdon to accept the ſame, in remembrance of me. Item, to my gentleman uſher £10.; to my two ſervants, each of them £6. 13*s*. 4*d*.; to my two maid ſervants, each of them, £5.; to my coachman, £5.; to Dorothy Riding[2] my god-daughter, £5. &c. To William lord Compton, my beloved ſiſter the lady Margaret Stanhope, and my loving nephew ſir John Holles, knt. three gilt cups of £10. apiece. Deſiring my well-beloved grand-child, Henry earl of Huntingdon, with my other executors, &c. that my body may only, with ſome comelineſs and fitting reverence, be carried, &c. with ſome few blacks, to my neareſt kindred and friends; all which my will is, in total, not to exceed the charge of £203. 6*s*. 8*d*. Item, whereas ſir Percival Willoughby, of Wollaton, in the county of Nottingham, &c. hath in his hands £400. of my money, &c. my will is, that both the money and the profit thereof ſhall be to my grand-child Francis Haſtings, one of the younger ſons of my ſaid ſon Henry Haſtings, of Woodland, in the county of Dorſet, &c. To my daughter the lady Katharine, my black velvet gown, my black ſattin kirtle, and a petticoat of ſeveral coloured ſilk. To my gentlewoman, Mary Gifford, my ſtitched ſilk gown, my wrought velvet night-gown, and all my wearing linen. To my daughter the lady Dorothy Haſtings, all my ſilver and gilt plate, jewels, houſhold goods, my horſes and coach, and all my other goods whatſoever unbequeathed, &c. To my grand-child the lady Stanhope, a gilt cup of the value of £10. To my nephew George Haſtings, her brother, £10. Item, to my nephew Edward Haſtings, £10. Item, to my grand-children, the children of my ſon Henry Haſtings, George, Ralph, Henry, William, and Dorothy, to each of them, £10. Item, I do, &c. make executors of this my will, &c. my well-beloved grand-child, Henry now earl of Huntingdon, my good couſin William lord Compton, my dear and faithful ſiſter my lady Margaret Stanhope, and my loving nephew ſir John

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[1] Harl. MSS. 3881. p. 60.

[2] Dorothy, daughter of George Ruding, eſq. of Weſtcotes, immediate anceſtor to the preſent owner of that lordſhip. See p. 600.

Holles, knt. &c. And I ordain overſeers of this my will, &c. ſir Thomas Gerard, of the court, knt. and George Shirley, of Staunton, eſq. and do give to either of them a gold ring of 20*s.* value, to wear in remembrance of me[1]."

The following undated letter was written, about the year 1610, by Elizabeth counteſs of Huntingdon, to earl Henry her huſband:

"Dear Sweet harte; I prayes God, wee came very well hither, and about forr a'cloke. Y^{e} waters wear deepe, and not paſſable, at Bellgrave: wherfor Mr. Rydeings[2] guyded us another waye, over St. Sundayes bridge. Your much love and care of mee makes mee trouble y^{o} with my paſſadge hither. God willing, I will bee in ye coache to-morrow by ſeaven a'cloke; for 'tis a long journey. Your mayrs goe very well; and the chariot-mayer I will ſend backe as y^{o} appoynted. I will from hence wryte to my La. Graye[3] y^{r} excuſe and my owne. My Lo. is gone to my La. Sherwood's[4]; butt his eldeſt ſonn[5] fell ſicke, and ſtayed my La.'s jorneye. Newſe I know non. Mr. Rydeings will wayte on y^{o}. Badger purpoſed, before I came, to coum to Don.[6] to-morrow or next daye; and I wiſhe y^{u} any company till I coum to foole up and ſuplye ther rooms. I beſeech God ſend y^{u} healthe, and ſend us a happy meeting. Indeed, I ſhall wiſhe myſelf with y^{o} much ſooner than I can coum; and to haſtne my couming I will looſe noe tyme: I will make it mayny dayes ſooner downe, rather than ſtaye, ſhould the weather be ill, after I have dun my buſines; and I hope in God I ſhall be ſooner backe than y^{o} expect mee; and as longe as I have lyffe, I will praye for yours; and ever reſt,

Your moſt affectionat wyffe till deathe,

Leaceſter, Tueſdaye night. E. HUNTINGDON.

As ſowne as I have ſupte, God willing, I will to bed; and wiſhe y^{o} ther, and in y^{r} owne bed agayne, with as much eaſe as I uſe to walke betweene my little cabbin and yours.

Sir J. Rad. remembers his ſervice to y^{o}; he brings mee to Northehampton; I take S. Holk ſoe far[7]."

Henry Haſtings, eſq. ſecond ſon of *George* the fourth earl, ſhould here be particularly noticed. The manor of Piddletown in Dorſetſhire was given to him by his father; who reſerved, however, the advowſon to himſelf and to his heirs; and with them it ſtill continues[8]. He afterwards, by his firſt wife[9], *Dorothy*, ſecond daughter and coheir of ſir *Francis Willoughby*, of Wollaton hall, co. Nottingham, obtained the manor of Woodland, in the pariſh of Horton, co. Dorſet, where he had a capital manſion, and principally reſided; but, being one of the keepers of the New Foreſt, had a lodge there, in which he paſſed a part of every hunting ſeaſon; and, April 26, 1601, granted a leaſe to R. Wareham and L. Wareham, for their lives, of the office of conſtable of Chriſt-church caſtle, and the office of keeping Sturvile chaſe[10]. One of his neareſt neighbours at Woodland was the lord chancellor Cooper, firſt earl of Shafteſbury. Two men could not be more oppoſite in their diſpoſitions and purſuits. They had little communication therefore; and their occaſional meetings were rendered more diſagreeable to both, from their oppoſite ſentiments in politics. Lord Shafteſbury, who was the younger man, was the ſurvivor; and the following account of Mr. Haſtings, which is ſaid to have been the production of his lordſhip's pen, ſtill remains in gold letters, at Winborne St. Giles, the ſeat of the earl of Shafteſbury[11], under an original portrait, here copied in Plate LXXX.

"In the year 1638 lived Mr. Haſtings, by his quality ſon, brother, and uncle, to the earl of Huntingdon. He was peradventure an original in our age, or rather the copy of our antient nobility, in hunting, not in warlike times. He was low, very ſtrong, and very active, of a reddiſh flaxen hair; his cloaths always green cloth, and never worth, when new, £5. His houſe was perfectly of the old faſhion, in the midſt of a large park, well ſtocked with deer; and near the houſe, rabbits for his kitchen; many fiſh-ponds; great ſtore of wood and timber; a bowling-green in it, long, but narrow, full of high hedges, it being never levelled ſince it was ploughed; they uſed round ſand bowles, and it had a banquetting-houſe like a ſtand, a large one built in a tree. He kept all manner of ſport hounds, that ran buck, fox, hare, otter, and badger, and hawkes long and ſhort winged. He had all ſorts of nets for fiſh. He had a walk in the New Foreſt, and the manor of Chriſtchurch; this laſt ſupplied him with red-deer, ſea, and river-fiſh; and indeed all his neighbours grounds and royalties were free to him, who beſtowed all his time on theſe ſports, but what he borrowed to careſs his neighbours wives and daughters; there being not a woman in all his walks, of the degree of a yeoman's wife, or under, and under the age of 40, but it was her own fault if he was not intimately acquainted with her. This made him very popular; always ſpeaking kindly to the huſband, brother, or father, who was to boot very welcome to his houſe. Whenever he came there, he found beef, pudding, and ſmall-beer, in great plenty: the houſe not ſo neatly kept as to ſhame him or his dirty ſhoes; the great hall ſtrewed with marrow-bones; full of hawkes, perches, hounds, ſpanniels, and terriers; the upper ſide of the hall hung with fox-ſkins of this and the laſt year's killing; here and there a pole-cat intermixed; game-keepers and hunters poles in great abundance. The parlour was a large room, as properly furniſhed. On a great hearth, paved with brick, lay ſome terriers, and the choiceſt hounds and ſpanniels. Seldom but two of the great chairs had litters of cats in them, which were not to be diſturbed; he having always three or four attending him at dinner, and a little white ſtick, of 14 inches long, lying by his trencher, that he might defend ſuch meat that he had no mind to part with to them. The windows, which were very large, ſerved for places to lay his arrows, croſs-bows, and ſtone-bows, and ſuch like accoutrements; the corners of the room full of the beſt-choſen hunting or hawking poles; his oyſter-table at the lower end, which was of conſtant uſe, twice a day, all the year round, for he never failed to eat oyſters, both dinner and ſupper-time, all ſeaſons: the neighbouring town of Poole ſupplied him with them. The upper part of the room had two ſmall tables, and a deſk, on the one ſide of which was a Church-Bible, and on the other ſide, the Book of Martyrs: on the tables were hawkes' hoods, bells, and ſuch like; two or three old hats, with their crowns thruſt in, ſo as to hold ten or a dozen eggs, which were of the pheaſant kind of poultry; theſe he took much care of, and fed himſelf. Tables, dice, cards, and boxes, were not wanting. In the hole of the deſk were ſtore of tobacco-pipes that had been uſed. On one ſide of this end of the room was the door of a cloſet, wherein ſtood the ſtrong beer and the wine, which never came from thence but in ſingle glaſſes, that being the rule of the houſe, exactly obſerved; for he never exceeded in drink, or permitted it. On the other ſide was the door of an old chapel, not uſed for devotion; the pulpit, as the ſafeſt place, was never wanting of a cold chine of beef, veniſon-paſty, gammon of paſty, or a great apple-pye, with thick cruſt, extremely baked. His table coſt him not much, though it was good to eat at. His ſports ſupplied all but beef or mutton, except Fridays, when he had the beſt of ſalt-fiſh, as well as other fiſh he could get; and this was the day his neighbours of beſt qua-

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[1] Harl. MSS. 3881. p. 60.

[2] Mr. Ruding of Weſtcotes; ſee p. 591.

[3] Anne daughter of William lord Windſor, and wife to Henry lord Grey of Groby, who then reſided at Bradgate.

[4] Iſabel, daughter of ſir John Harpur of Swarkſton, and wife to ſir Philip Sherard, of Stapleford, knt.—In a letter to the earl of Shrewſbury, June 10, 1604, ſir John Harpur complains of "the unkindneſs of his ſon-in-law Sherard."

[5] Sir John Grey, knt. who died in his father's life-time.

[6] Donington Park.

[7] Carte's MSS. in the Bodleian Library, FFF. N° 87. See this lady's ſignature in Plate LXXVI.

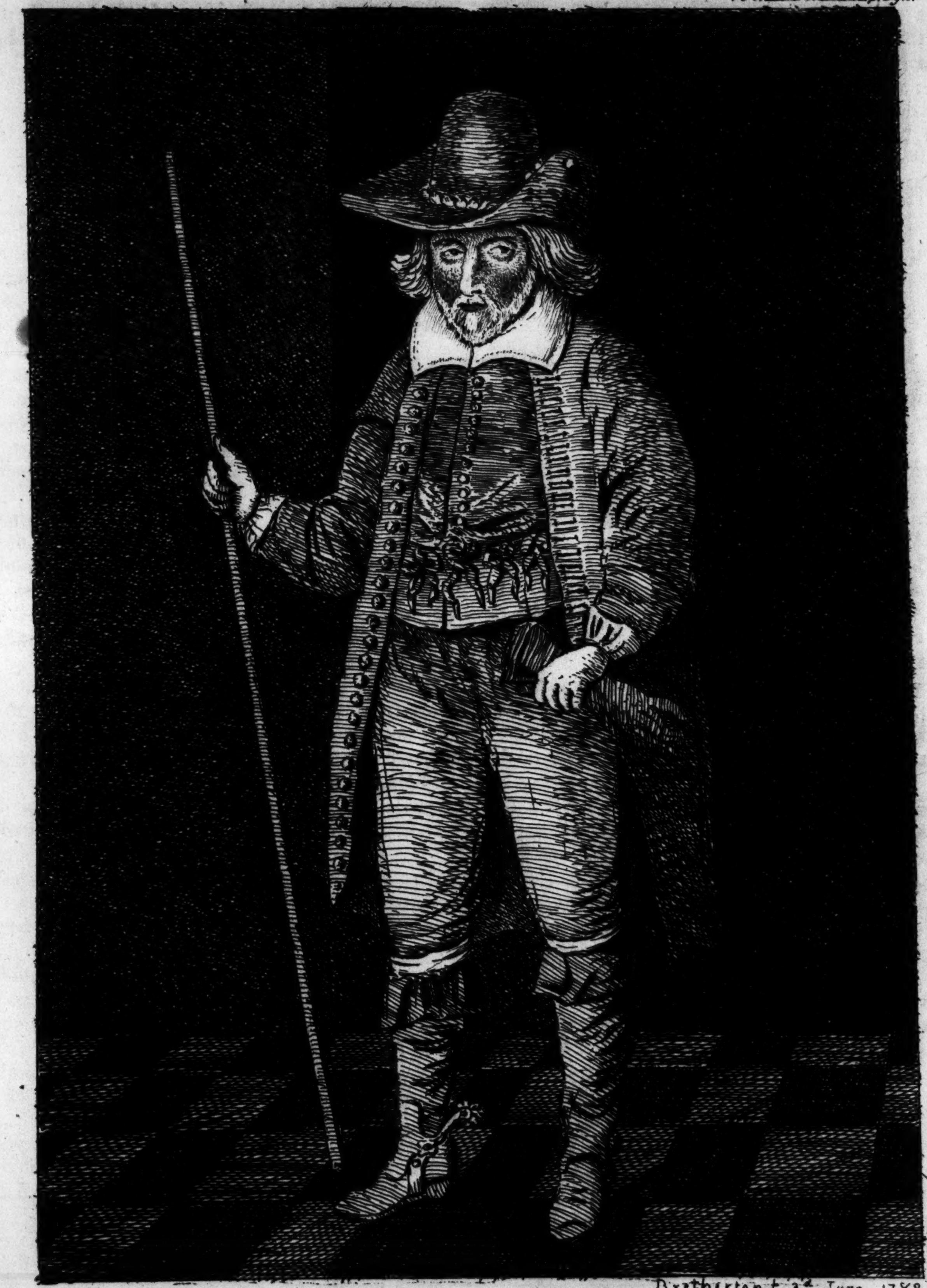
[8] Hutchins's Dorſetſhire, ed. 1774, vol. II. pp. 207. 209.

[9] By his ſecond wife he had a ſon, named Henry, born before marriage; but no child afterward. Harl MSS. 4774. p. 137.

[10] Harl. MSS. 4774.

[11] Gent. Mag. vol XXIV. pp. 160. 215.

Vol. III. Pl. LXXX. p. 592.



Bretherton f 3d June 1782.

Mr. HASTINGS.

From the Original Picture in the Collection of the Earl of Shaftesbury to whom this Plate is humbly inscribed by his Lordship's obedient humble Servant

Js. Bretherton.

lity viſited him. He never wanted a London pudding, and always ſung it in. "With my pert eyes [1] thereina." He drank a glaſs or two of wine at meals; very often put ſyrop of gilly-flowers in his ſack, and had always a tun-glaſs, without feet, ſtood by him, holding a pint of ſmall beer, which he often ſtirred with roſemary. He was well-natured, but ſoon angry, calling his ſervants baſtards and cuckoldry knaves, in one of which he often ſpoke truth, to his own knowledge, and ſometimes in both, though of the ſame man. He lived to be an hundred, and never loſt his eye-ſight, but always wrote and read without ſpectacles, and got on horſeback without help. Until paſt fourſcore, he rode to the death of a ſtag as well as any."

In the Haſtings' aile at Horton is this epitaph:

"The hononrable Henry Haſtings of Woodland,
ſecond ſon to George Haſtings, E. of Huntingdon,
departed this life the 5th
of October, 1650, ætatis 99;
and Dorothy his wife, one of
the coheirs of ſir Francis
Willoughby, knt. of Woollaton
in the county of Nottingham,
who departed this life the 5th
of December, 1638, ætatis 84.
And ſir George Haſtings, knt. their ſon and heir,
who died 25th of October, 1651, ætatis 63."

Nov. 10, 1652, a motion for inſerting the name of Henry Haſtings, eſq. late of Woodland, in the bill for ſale of delinquents' eſtates, was negatived [2].

All our Peerages are miſtaken about this extraordinary man, whom they make a knight [3]. His eſtate at Woodland (which in 1641 was valued at £300. a year) was ſequeſtered in 1645. Jacob gives him a ſecond wife, Mrs. *Jane Langton*, who is mentioned by Dugdale [4]. By his firſt wife (who died in 1638) he had two ſons, *George* (knighted by king James at Whitehall, Nov. 3, 1619,) and *Henry*; and one daughter, *Dorothy*, married, firſt, to ſir *John Ryves*, knt.; ſecondly, in 1625, to *Thomas Tregonwell*, eſq. [5]

Sir *George* Haſtings, knt. his ſon and heir, died Oct. 25, 1651, aged 63, and was buried at Horton; leaving iſſue by his wife *Alice*, daughter of ſir *Thomas Freake*, two ſons, *Edward*, who died in 1654, and *John*, who died in 1656, both ſ. p.; alſo two daughters, *Frances*, married to *John Roy*, of London, merchant; and *Dorothy*, wife of —— *Eyres*, barriſter at law; ſo that the eſtate came to the Roys. *Henry* Haſtings, ſecond ſon, was living at Amerſham, in Buckinghamſhire, in 1634; and had then, by his wife *Suſan*, daughter of *Robert Offley*, a daughter *Anne*, aged 9 years [6].

Henry the fifth earl of *Huntingdon* was born at Exton, co. Rutland; where his baptiſm is thus curiouſly entered in the Regiſter: "1586, Mr. Henry Haſtings, ſon and heir of Mr. Francis Haſtings, was born on St. Mark's even, April 24, between the hours of ten and eleven of the clock at night; ſign, Sagit'; ſecund' die plenilunii; Marte in Taurum intrato die precedente; and was chriſtened May 17."

He married in or about June 1603, *Elizabeth*, one of the daughters and heirs of *Ferdinando* earl of *Derby* [7]; and, ſucceeding next year to his grand-father's honours, obtained in 1604-5 a royal grant [8], which ſhall be noticed in his own words:

"King James, of bleſſed memory, Feb. 18, in the ſecond year of his majeſty's reign, granted unto Henry now earl of Huntingdon, by his patent under the Dutchy ſeal, the office of chief foreſter of Leiceſter-foreſt; fee *per diem 2d.* yearly; the office of keeping the ward called the Thwayt, fee 30*s.* 4*d. per annum*; the office of keeping Heathly ward, in the ſame foreſt, 1½*d. per diem*; agiſtment for 12 kine, one bull, two horſes; and 16 loads of fire-wood yearly in the ſame ward; the office of keeper of Burned Lodge (within the ſame foreſt) with agiſtment for 12 kine, one bull, two horſes, and 16 loads of wood yearly. To have and to hold the ſaid offices and fees, during the life of the ſaid earl, in as large and ample manner as Francis earl of Huntingdon, Henry earl of Huntingdon, and George earl of Huntingdon, or any other, heretofore held the ſame.

Fees yearly in money —	£9	2	5
Cattle to be kept yearly, 34,	51	0	0
The wood yearly, being 32 loads,	16	0	0
	76	2	5

Beſide the killing of 80 bucks and 40 does yearly; and the fiſhing of his majeſty's ponds; the pleaſure and command of taking pheaſants and partridge; the overſight and command of the wood, where no lord could ſell any without licence. The keepers had, over and above theſe former profits granted to me, each of them incloſure about their houſes for 40 ewes and lambs apiece, with the fees of their ſeveral places, which were uſual preferments for 30 of my ſervants [9]."

On New-year's day 1604-5, the earl of Huntingdon preſented to king James £20. in gold; and received in return 18 ounces of gilt plate.

The ceremonial on this occaſion is here given in his lordſhip's own words:

"The manner of preſentinge a new-yere's guifte
to his Matie from the Earle of Huntingdon.

"You muſt buy a new purſe of about v*s.* price; and put therinto xx peeces of new gold of xx*s.* apeice; and go to the preſence-chamber where the Court is, upon new-yere's day in the morninge, about 8 a'clocke; and deliver the purſe and the gold unto my Lord Chamberlin; then you muſt go downe to the Jewell-houſe for a ticket to receive xviii*s.* vi*d.* as a gifte to your paines, and give vi*d.* there to the box for your ticket; then go to Sr Wm Veall's office, and ſhew your ticket; and receive youre xviii*s.* vi*d.* Then go to the Jewell-howſe againe, and make choice of a peece of plate of xxx ounces waight, and marke it; and then in the afternoone you may go and fetch it away; and then give the gentleman that delivers it to you xl*s.* in gold; and give to the box there ii*s.* and to the porter vi*d.* [10]."

In a letter to the earl of Shrewſbury, dated Aſhby, the laſt day of March, 1604-5, the earl of Huntingdon demands the court-rolls of the manor of Melborne, which had been purchaſed by his grandfather not long before his death; and laments that the ſcantineſs of his fortune was ſuch, that he could not immediately complete the payment for that eſtate, which was then held in truſt for him by divers of his good friends [11].

In another letter, Aug. 12, 1606, he apologizes for not writing to the earl of Shrewſbury, as "my lady of Derby was coming into Warwickſhire," whither he was going; but adds, "I have ſent your lordſhip a buck: though lean, yet is the beſt I have. I hope your lordſhip will do me the favour as to hunt in the Foreſt, where I would have waited upon you if this had not prevented me [12]."

In 1606, a charge occurs at Leiceſter, of £10. 10*s.* for two barrels of gun-powder, for the uſe of the town, by command of the earl of Huntingdon, lord-lieutenant, to compel the people of that town and neighbourhood to deſiſt from aſſembling to lay open incloſed grounds [13]; and with the ſame view a gibbet was erected.

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[1] It ſhould be "my *part lies* thereina."

[2] Journals of the Commons, vol. IV. p. 212.

[3] By confounding him with his firſt couſin, ſir Henry Haſtings of Humberſton; who was knighted by king James, at Belvoir caſtle, April 23, 1603; and obtained from that king, in conſideration of the ſum of £4000. paid by him and Henry Cutler, gent. the manor of Whitwick, with the lands thereto belonging, formerly the property of the duke of Suffolk, attainted of high treaſon; together with Bardon park, and all the meſſuages, lands, &c. in Charnwood Foreſt, belonging to the ſaid manor of Whitwick. Harl. MSS. 3881. p. 69. b.

[4] Baronage, vol. I. p. 589.

[5] Hutchins's Dorſetſhire, vol. I. p. 96; 2d edit.

[6] See Collins's Peerage, vol. III. p. 97. Hutchins's Dorſetſhire, vol. II. pp. 63, 64. 320.; ed. 1774.

[7] See ſome particulars of the marriage ſettlement hereafter, under Caſtle Donington.

[8] 4 Pars Original. 2 Jac. I. Rot. 26.

[9] Carte's MSS. in the Bodleian Library, FFF. N° 3.

[10] Carte, ubi ſupra, N° 139.

[11] Unpubliſhed Talbot Papers, M. p. 287.

[12] Ibid p. 507.

[13] "Yeſterday, being at Leiceſter upon a commiſſion for Mr. Walter Haſtings, I found there the earl of Huntingdon, ſerjeant Nicholes, and others, enquiring of depopulation, or converting of tillage into paſture; wherein they proceed ſo preciſely, that ey take the oaths of the miniſter and two of the ſubſtantialleſt men in every town for any particular which occurs to the com-

erected in the Cornwall; which the mob having demoliſhed, Mr. Chamberlain (then mayor), and Mr. Robert Eyrick, were confined to their houſes by order of the earl; to appeaſe whoſe wrath, Mr. Hunter was ſent to Aſhby, by the appointment of the mayor and his brethren, to preſent a gelding to the younger counteſs of Huntingdon, for her uſe, as a token of their contrition. The gelding was not accepted; but was kept at Aſhby twelve weeks at the expence of the corporation, in hopes that time would have favoured their offer [1].

The mediation of the earl of Huntingdon, ſir Walter Haſtings, and ſir Walter Harcourt, was ſucceſsfully exerted, in December 1607, in healing an unpleaſant breach between ſir John Harpur, of Swarkeſton and his ſon and heir Richard [2].

May 16, 1608, the earl of Huntingdon was appointed lord-lieutenant of Leiceſterſhire.

In the houſhold-book [3] eſtabliſhed at Aſhby Caſtle in Auguſt 1609, the prudence and the liberality of this young nobleman (who was then not 24 years old) are equally conſpicuous.

"Certeyne orders and dyrections, to bee obſerved by the houſehold officers and other perſons, ſervantes to the right honourable Henry earle of Huntingdon, for the better and more exquiſite performance of everie man's dutye in his ſeverall place, as well toward his lordſhip, as alſo towards the right honourable the ladye Elizabeth counteſs of Huntingdon his wife, to their moſt honour and profitt; which orders their Honours pleaſure and expreſſe commaundent is to have kept and obeyed from the tyme of the declaration and publiſhing of them; viz.

"Whereas their Honours, both by the adviſe of their frends, examples of perſons of their owne ranke, and by their owne diligent obſervations (having ſome fewe yeres paſt ben houſe-keepers) do finde that nothing is a greater ruine to their eſtates then diſorder, have entred into a dew and mature conſideration for the avoyding of the former evill; that thereby their houſe and family may be well guyded; have determined and hereby ſett downe and preſcribed to their officers and ſervants theſe precepts inſuinge, to thend that everie officer maie the more ſurelie bee eſtabliſhed and aucthorized in the execution of his place, without controlment, for dooeing his dutie, and every other hould themſelves ſatisfied with their dooeinge according to their orders, and learn thereby to demeane themſelves, as well particulerly to officers, as alſo generally one to another. And foraſmuche as their Honnours knowe yt to bee vaine, and to no purpoſe, to preſcribe rules and orders, unles care be therwall had to the obedience and practize of them: therefore their Honnours doe ſtraightelie charge and commaunde their cheif officers, namely, the ſtewarde and comptroller of their houſehould, to ſee the ſame in all pointes dulie performed: and for the encouragement of thoſe that are tractable to well-dooinge, and the aſſuraunce of ſuche as ſhalbee otherwiſe what they are to truſt unto, their Honours doe perſwade, exhort, and enjoyne all their lovinge ſervants, to applie their uttermoſte endevoures to the obſervation thereof; geeving them heereby to underſtand, that ſuch as will conforme themſelves ſhall reape the bennifitte of their good favoures; and that others diſobedient (at leaſte wiſe upon admonition) are to incurr their Honours heavy diſpleaſure; and, if they perſevere without reformation, to be removed from their ſervice. And for that everie one may knowe the charge and dutye as well of certayne perticuler officers as of their owne, his Lordſhip hath firſt ſett down the ſame as followeth; viz.

The Office of the Stewarde.

Firſt, that he have a perfect check-rowle of the names of all the ſervants in ordinarye and reteyners, with addition of their places of ſervice; and as the ſame ſhalbe increaſed or altered, ſo to keepe the check-roll accordinglie.

Item, that he have a ſpeciall regard not to exceed the nomber of ſervants in ordinarye hereafter ſett downe; aud yf any be tendred to his Lordſhip to any place that ſhalbe voide, to make dilligent enquirie of his ſufficiencye, judgement, and honeſtie, and thereof to enforme his Lordſhip before he be accepted or refuſed: in the choiſe of which ſervante care is to be had, that none of the ordinary retinue bee maryed, ſpecially of thoſe that are in any place or office.

And foraſmuche as the daunger may growe greate by taking of reteyners; to be provident therefore that none have his Lordſhip's lyverye other then ſuche as ſhalbe appointed to ſome place of office under his Lordſhip, as bailiff, woodwarde, keeper, or other like; in the choiſe of which adviſe would be taken, and conferrence had with the forreigne officers that deale for his Lordſhip's revenue, becauſe ſuch as are fitt are beſt knowen unto them.

Item, that he have a perfecte inventarye of all the ordinarye ſtuf, furniture, and plate, that ſhalbe in the charge of any perticuler perſon within the houſe; and that he cauſe ſeverall inventaries indented to be made between him and everie inferior officer in the houſe, of the things committed to their ſeverall charges, for which they are to be anſwerable, upon the accompt that is to be taken of them every half yeare.

Item, that he have lykewiſe a check roll or inventarye, from the gentleman of the horſe, of all the horſes and geldings in the ſtable or elſewheare, and of the furniture to them; and as the ſame ſhall decay, and be worne out, and others provided in their roomes, ſo to alter the inventary accordinglie; which inventary ſhalbe indented betweene them.

Item, that he have care to examine everie perticuler office (weeckelie or monthlie) within the houſe, as well concerning the orderly keeping of all things within their ſaid office, as alſo to ſee that there be perfect ſkores and bookes kept for every ſeverall officer; and thereupon to ſee reformation of whatſoever ſhalbe amiſſe within the ſame.

Item, that he wicklie examine the houſeholde-booke, to ſee the recepts and expenſes of all manner of proviſions, as well of ſtore as of conſumptions, and whatſoever ſhall concerne the ſaid booke; after which examination and caſting up, to ſigne the ſame himſelfe; and yf he ſhall find the charg to exceede the proportion ſett downe, to enforme their Honnors with the reaſon thereof, to the ende order may be taken to redreſſe the ſame.

Item, that he adviſe with the clarke of the kitchin of all manner of proviſions to be made for the houſe, ether in groſſe or in perticuler, reſpecting the ſeaſon of the yeer, and how the ſame may bee made with leaſt charge and trouble.

Item, that he doe carefully, every quarter at the leaſte, examine all ſkores, recepts, and expences; and thereuppon to ſee how the remeaynes doe anſwer thereunto; and yf any defect be in the officers, to ſee reformation.

Item, he ſhall canſe all the orders and ſtatutes which my Lord hath appointed for the better government of his houſe, to be reade openly before all the houſehold once every quarter, that they, knowing them, may yeelde the more ready obedience.

Item, that every Friday at night he ſhall call unto him the houſehold chaplin, gentleman uſher, gentleman of the horſe, and clarke of the kitchin, or ſome of them, for aſſiſtance, and conſulte with them concerning all diſorders and miſdemeners of the ſervants in the houſe, admoniſhinge and reprehending the offenders according to the qualitie of their offences committed; and in caſe he doe not thereupon reforme himſelfe, then their Honnors to be made acquainted, and the partie or parties to be removed.

All theſe orders before ſett downe, their Honnors doe not onely approve, but alſo promiſe to be ready with their owne aucthorities to maynteyne and countenance their ſteward and abovenamed officers, from tyme to tyme, in the due execution of them.

All other orders by the ſaid ſteward to be directed and put in execution (which are here omitted) are referred to his diſcreation as belonging to his office; whereof their Honnors will alſo allow, and do hereby give him full aucthoritie in that behalfe.

The Gentleman Ussher's Office.

Firſt, that he have a check-roll of all my Lord's ſervants in ordinary, viz. of gentlemen, yeomen, and groomes, with addition of their places of ſervice, and the like of all my Lord's reteyners; and that as the ſaid ſervants ſhall chang, either in perſon or place of ſervice, ſo to renewe the check-roll accordinglie.

Item, that he give directions to them that ſhall ſupplie the place of groome of the chamber what they ought to doe in the due execution of the ſaid office; and that he cauſe them to make cleane the dyning and withdrawing chambers; and that the tables, formes, ſtooles, and all things be ſett up, and layde in very good order, every morning by ſeaven of the clock in ſomer, and eight in the winter; and the ſaid groome be alwaies there attendant, to make fyeres, and to doe ſuche other ſervice as the ſaid gentleman-uſher ſhall commande him; and beſides to ſee the chappell ordered, for their Honnors and others, as apperteyneth.

Item, that he take order that, as well gentlemen as yeomen wayters, doe give their daylie attendance upon their Honnors perſons; and that he appoint one geutleman and one yeoman at the leaſte to waite on his Lordſhip when he walketh abrode.

Item, that he have a ſpeciall care that the gentlemen and yeomen waiters give their dayly attendance in the great chamber, for furniſhing of the ſame, when any ſtrangers ſhall come to the houſe.

Item, that himſelfe (in good example to others) be at the chappell in prayer and preaching tyme; and that not only he himſelfe have a vigilant eye to marke who is abſent, but alſo doe appoint the uſher of the hall, or ſome other, diligently to obſerve the ſame, and to informe him of them, that he may reprehende

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miſſion; and in Northampton the commiſſioners have already ſitten twelve days, and have not yet ended." Sir John Harpur to the earl of Shrewſbury, Sept. 25, 1607; from the unpubliſhed Talbot Papers, M. p. 450. Two letters alſo occur, from Henry earl of Kent, in June 1607, on ſimilar complaints of depopulation in Bedfordſhire; L. pp. 82. 92.

[1] Corporation Records.

[2] Unpubliſhed Talbot Papers, M. p. 468.

[3] From a copy taken at the time, and now communicated by the Rev. Rogers Ruding.

them for their negligence in that behalfe; whearein yf any (notwithſtanding) will continue, aad yeelde no good reaſon of his abſence, that he command the uſher of the hall not to ſuffer him to dyne or ſuppe there, the next meale, after ſuch offence committed.

Item, when any ſtranger ſhalbe at my Lord's houſe, that he goe to the kitchen betweene ten and eleaven of the clock in the morning, and betweene five and ſix in the evening, to ſee the forwardnes of dynner or ſupper, and thereupon to ſende warning to the pantrey, buttery, and cellar, to make ready for their Honnors.

Item, that he would every night ſend word to the clarke of the kitchin what bread, wine, and ſuger, hath been ſpent at my Lord's table that day.

Item, that himſelfe doe attende before the ſalt, for my Lord's board, when it ſhalbe brought up, when ſtrangers ſhalbe there.

Item, that he ſuffer not the ſewer to goe to the dreſſer without two gentlemen and two yeomen at leaſt to waite on him.

Item, that he ſuffer no ſwearing, ſinging, noyſe, or diſorder, to be uſed at the dreſſer, at the ſerving forth of their Honnors meate; but that every man, in ſilent manner, doe abide there to receave the ſame, as the ſewer ſhall appoint, and doe goe up withall accordingly.

Item, that he appoint ſome of the gentlemen and yeoman waiters, with himſelfe, after he and they have dyned and ſupped, to come up to the great chamber, there to give their attendance (ſpeciallie when ſtrangers bee there) as apperteyneth.

Item, that he ſuffer no gentleman or yeoman waiter to ſtand with his hat on his head, or to ſitt or walke in the great chamber, after the bourdes be covered.

Item, that upon the repaire of any ſtrangers to the houſe, he give notice to the clarke of the kytchin of them and their company; and that himſelfe be ready to give their enterteynment, and to ſee them brought to their lodgeings; and to keepe them company as to their ſeverall callings ſhall appertayne, taking order that their lyveries be ſerved into their chambers accordinglie.

Item, that he do everie morning himſelfe, or ſome one of the gentlemen by his appointment, repare to the chamber of ſuche honnorable or worſhipfull perſonages as ſhall lodge in the houſe, to know what they want, and whether they pleaſe to have their breakfaſt.

Item, that he do ſpecially charge the groome of the chamber and the reſt of the waiters, not to ſuffer any diſhe of meate to be had or conveyed out of the chamber by any man whatſoever, except by the gentleman-uſher's appointment; nether any meate to be taken ſecretly out of any diſhe by any perſon whatſoever; but that all be ſtayed till the ſewer have voyded their Honnors' table; and that, in the carrying downe, none be ymbeſelled, taken, or broken.

Item, that he cauſe the uſher of the chamber every night to give intelligence to the clarke of the kytchin of the names of ſuche perſons as doe dyne or ſupp that day at their Honnors' table.

Item, that upon Frydayes and faſtinge-dayes, at night, he appoint, beſide himſelfe, fowre or ſix, as he thinketh beſt, to waite on their Honnors' bourd; and that none other but thoſe fowre or ſix, with the pantler, butler, and cellerer, be admitted to their Honnors' reverſion on thoſe nights; and yf any preſume (without his leave) to ſitt downe with them, that he cauſe the uſher of the hall to remove them thence.

Item, that he ſuffer no yeoman to play at cardes, tables, or cheſts, in the great chamber; and that ſuch gentlemen-waiters as ſhall play in the afternoone, do it at the ſyde bourde, and not at their Honnors' bourde, nor after the bourdes bee covered; nether at all upon the Sabboth or Lord's day.

Item, that he ſuffer no drawing or ſhewing of ſwords or daggers in the chamber, or withdrawing chamber; nor any wreſtling or ſtriving, or any noyſe or diſorder there to be uſed..

Item, that every gentleman whatſoever, other then the ſteward and comptroler, doe give their attendance for ſerving, or any other dutie to be performed at their Honnors' table, as they ſhalbe required and directed by the gentleman-uſher; and that ſucke of them as by turnes and his appointment ſhall ſitt at the ſtewarde's table, doo ymmediatly after dynner and ſupper repaire up to the greate chamber, to give their due attendance whilſt the waiters eate their meate; which yf he neglect to doo, then he to ſende for them.

Item, that he be carefull in theire Honnors' ſervice at home and abroade, both for himſelfe and others their Honnors' ſervants, to call upon them, that, in waiting abrode upon their Honnors, they keepe together in decent and comely order, gentlemen before, and yeomen after, as in his diſcreation ſhalbe thought moſt fitt for the ſhewe of their Honnors, and creditt of his officers and ſervants; avoiding all lyngring or ſtaying behind their Honnors, as though they were of divers companies.

Item, that he have a care to ſee the pages and footemen well governed, and do from tyme to tyme give them inſtruction for ſervice; and by no meanes to ſuffer them to uſe dicyng, gaming, or frequenting of alehouſes.

Item, that he diſcreetlie diſpoſe and appoint to everie the ſervants their lodgeinge in the houſe or elſewheare, with ſuch conveniencie as may beſt fitt their qualitie and place of ſervice; and ſee that the ſame be not altered but by his pryvitie and conſent.

Item, for all other orders by him to be directed and put in execution (which here are omitted), the ſame are referred to his diſcreation, as belonging to his office; wheareof his Lordſhip will allowe, and doe hereby give him full aucthoritie therin.

The Gentleman of the Horsse his Office.

Firſt, that he have a check-roll of all my Lord's ſervants in ordinarye, viz. of gentlemen, yeomen, and groomes, with addition of their place of ſervice; and the like of all my Lord's reteyners; and that as they ſhall alter in perſon or place, to renewe the clerk-roule accordinglie.

Item, that he have the like roule of all my Lord's horſſes and geldings, with the difference of thoſe that beare the name of houſe and winter geldings, and of ſommer nagges; and as the ſame horſſes, geldings, or naggs, ſhall decaie and be made away; and others renewed in their places, or for further ſtore, ſo to alter his roule from tyme to tyme accordinglie; and to give to the ſteward a copie thereof.

Item, that he make difference of horſſes, geldings, or naggs, for gentlemen, yeomen, and groomes, with preferment to the better ſorte, according to the mens places, and the beſt ſhewe for my Lord's ſervice; and that hee ſuffer no man to ryde upon any horſſe, geldinge, or naggs, but by his appointment, except their Honnors ſpecialiie do give commaundmente in that beehalf.

Item, that hee take order with the coachmen and groomes of the ſtable, for the ſafe-keeping and well-ordering of the coaches, ſaddles, bridles, clothes, and all other furniture belonging to that office, as maye bee for the beſt preſerving of them, and their Honnors' profitt; and that hee ſee them carefullie to keepe the ſame, according to his appointment; wherein yf they be negligent, or faile in performance of their duties, then to ſee them puniſhed.

Item, that hee take order with them, for huſbandlie uſage of the haye, and to apportionate the provender to be allowed to everye man's charge, according to the nomber of horſſes that are in houſe; the ſame provender to be beſtowed on the horſſes, without ymbeſeling or diminiſhing anye parte theareof; and that they receave in no man's hors, nor deliver forthe any provender or heye, but by the appointment of the gentleman of the horſſe, or of ſome other cheeſe officer in his abſence; and that he cauſe all the haye to bee ſpent in the ſtable to be made in bottles, foreſeeing alſo that the racks wante no ſtaves, therebie to avoyde waſte and ſpoile.

Item, that hee admitte no man to have anie horſſe or gelding kept in my Lord's ſtable, paſtures, or parks, but ſuche as are allowed by their Honnors' commaundment and appointment; and that ſuch as have horſſes ſo allowed, doo ryde them in my Lord's and their owne private buſines, and not his Lord's, except it be upon ſpeciall occaſion, which is lefte to the conſideration and diſcretion of the gentleman of the horſſe.

Item, that hee ſuffer none to take any my Lord's geldings out of the paſture without his lycenſe; nether ſuffer any of the groomes to lend out anye ſaddle, bridle, or other furniture, without his privytie or leave.

Item, to avoide over-many bills and reckonings, and to reduce all houſeholde expence into one accompt of the ſteward's, his Lordſhip's pleaſure ys, that theire bee no newe furniture, of what kinde ſoever, bought or taken upon credytte from the ſadler's, or anye other place, before the ſteward have ſeene the decaye and unſerviceablenes of the ould.

Item, to avoyd exceſſyve charge, his Lordſhip doth expreſslie commaund that there bee henceforth no fees, ether of horſſe, or any furniture to them, taken or required by the ſaid gentleman of the horſſe, other then ſuche as, after viewe taken of the unſerviceablenes of them by the ſteward, his Lordſhip ſhalbee pleaſed to give by his ſpeciall warrant or commaund.

Item, his Lordſhip's pleaſure ys, that the gentleman of the ſaid horſſe, twice in everie yeere at the leaſte, or oftener as occazion maie requier, ſhall deliver to the ſteward a note of all the horſſes and furniture decayed, and of every thing bought or ſould concerning the ſtable, or for the furniture of horſſes.

Item, hee ſhall weekelie exhibitte to the ſteward, in writing under his hand, a true note of all provender ſpente, and of all pettie proviſions belonging to the ſtable, as ſhooing, mending of ſadles, and ſuche like; which bills the ſteward ſhall ſee ſatiſfied, and make entrie of them into his booke of houſehold, and in the title of Stable Charges.

The Clerke of the Kitchen his Office.

Firſte, thet hee keepe a perfecte booke of all manner of proviſions made or to be made for the uſe of their Honnors' houſe, from tyme to tyme, as well ſuche as ſhalbee brought in of my Lord's ſtore and of preſents, as alſo of other that ſhalbee brought and provided, ether in groſſe or perticuler; and ſhall ſee to the keeping of the ſkoares and tallis of ſuche as ſhalbee received or delyvered out to or for the uſe of their Honnors' houſe.

Item, that he appointe the dyett for their Honnors, and for all other in the houſe, dailye, according to a proportion from tyme to tyme to bee conſulted and agreed uppon with his Lordſhip's ſteward and comptroller; and that hee have due conſideration herein according to the ſeaſon of the yeere, and as maye beſte be provyded in that countrey or place wheare their Honnours ſhall abide.

Item, that hee bee carefull in the yſſuing and expence of ſuche proviſions and accates as ſhalbe brought in, and to keepe his booke perfect for the ſame, wheareby maie appeare the cauſe of the expending of the ordinarie charge; which booke being caſte upp, hee ſhall exhibite once weekelie to the ſteward or comptroller, to be examined and ſubſcribed by one of them.

Item, that he ſuffer no ordinary breakfaſts to be allowed by the cookes, but upon occaſion to ſtrangers, for the better enterteynement of them and their ſervants, or els upon his owne diſcreation, or by his leave.

Item, that hee have a vigillant eye to the cooke, to ſee to the well and orderlie dreſſing and uſinge of ſuche victualls, ſpice, and fruite, as ſhalbee committed to their charge, and for the well huſbandringe of the ſame, as apperteyneth.

Item, that he bende his ſpeciall care to ſee that the yeomen of larrder, or ſuche as ſhall have the charge thereof, doo keepe the ſame, and the proviſions committed to him, cleanelie and ſweete; whearin yf hee faile of his dutie, then to enforme the ſteward of his defaulte.

Item, that hee doo everie weeke call to the pantler, butler, baker, and brewer, to yeelde their rekonings; what graine hath ben receaved, and what bread, flower, beare, or ale, hath ben delivered oute againe and expended; and that hee incerte the ſame into his owne booke, to be exhibited to the ſteward or comptroller at the ende of every weeke as aforeſaide.

Item, that he ſuffer no ſervant of the houſe, nor any other perſons, to come into the kitchin, or to have any recourſe into the ſame (except it be uppon ſpeciall cauſe); but to keepe the ſame cloſe and privat, to the end he himſelfe and the cookes maye performe their ſervice, and doe their duties, with quietnes, and not be diſturbed in the ſame.

Item, that the clarke do take ſpeciall regard to the expence of wood and cole in the kytchen, not ſuffering any more to be ſpent but as much as neceſſarilie may ſerve the turne, without waſte.

Item, that he doe diligently take heed to the ſkullerye-man, that hee doe ſkower and keepe his pewter veſſell verie cleane and unbruſed; and that daylie after dinner and ſupper he doe cauſe the ſaid ſkullerie-man to make ſearche for ſuche peeces of pewter as ſhalbe lacking, and to bring them into the ſkullerye againe for his diſcharge.

Item, that he ſhall call to the butler, pantler, cellerer, and other officers, for a true accompt of ſuche things as are expended in their offices, ether dayly or weekelie, as he ſhall thinke fitt.

Item, that he ſhall deliver no ſpices or ſuger to the cookes or others, but according to the allowance of the head officers; and thereof to the ſaid officers to give accompt weeklie.

For all other things here omitted concerning the office of the clarke of the kytchen, the ſame are referred to his diſcreation; the execution whearof their Honnors will allowe, and doo hereby give him full aucthoritie in that behalfe.

The Cooke's Office.

Firſt, that the cheefe cooke, for the tyme being, ſhall have ſpeciall regard for the dreſſing of their Honnors' dyet; and that he joyne with the clarke of the kitchin for their Honnors' better ſervice, as well for preſerving of all things within the larrder as otherwiſe.

Item, that he uſe all kinde of huſbandrye in the yſſuing oute of the meate, as may be for my Lord's honnor and profitt; and be carefull for his part that nothing be ymbeſelled or waſted by any of the kitchin, or other of my Lord's followers or ſervants.

Item, that he ſuffer no breakfaſts to be given ordinarilie within or withoute his charge, but by the appointment of the clarke of the kytchin, or of ſome one of my Lord's cheefe officers.

Item, that he have great regard to ſee the under-cooke to doo his dutie, and that the boyes of the kitchin be kept in due obedience, as well from raunging abroade, as for other abuſes within the houſe; and that he take order, as muche as in him lyeth, that they may come to prayers in the houſe, and ſpeciallie upon the Sabbath-day, to the publick exerſiſe of God's worſhipp.

Item, that he keepe his kitchin cloſe from repaire of charefolkes and other perſons having no neceſſarie buſines there; and eſpeciallie have good regard for harboring within his office any ſtranger, other then his appointed nomber.

The Usher of the Hall's Office.

Firſte, that hee bee in the hall, and ſee that the almoner (or ſome other appointed) have ſweeped and ordered the hall, by ſix of the clock in the morning in ſommer, and in winter by eight of the clock.

Item, that hee give dilligent attendaunce theare, for the enterteyninge of ſuche ſtraungers and ſerving-men as ſhall come in, and curteouſlye to offer them drynke at the barr.

Item, that hee ſuffer no ſervaunt of houſehold to tarry in the hall in the tyme of divine ſervice, but that he will him to goe in the chappell or place of prayer; and yf he refuſe to goe, to acquaint ſome one of the head officers therewith.

Item, that as ſoone as their Honnors' bourde in the great or withdrawing chamber is covered, he be ready, for dinner and ſupper, to ſee the boardes in the hall covered, and a baſon and ewer for the ſteward's table every Sabbath-day, or when ſtraungers be in the houſe.

Item, that hee ſuffer no man to play at cards, tables, or other game, during the tyme of prayer, or on the Sabbath-day, nor after the bourdes be covered; and that he ſuffer no dyce play at all in the hall.

Item, that, after the bourdes be covered, he doe in decent order bare-headed walke up and downe by the hall, to ſee all things orderlie obſerved; and that he depart not thence till all dinners or ſuppers be done.

Item, that, uppon the appearing of the ſewer, and his going to the dreſſer, he, ſtanding towards the upper end of the hall, doo, with a loude voice, ſay, "Gentlemen and yeomen, waite on the ſewer;" and, at the coming of their Honnors' meate, he be ready at the ſkreene to receave the ſewer, and then ſay, with a loude voice, "By your leave;" and cauſe all men in the hall to come to the other ſide of the hall, and be bare-headed whilſt their Honnors' meate paſſeth through.

Item, that when their Honnors' meate is ſerved up to the chamber, and the gentlewomens, that he call with a loude voice, ſaying, "Gentlemens ſervants, to the dreſſer;" and come himſelfe with the ſteward's meſſe; and that, when there are ſtraungers, he call the groomes of the ſtable to waite in the hall; and yf any refuſe, to give knowledge to ſome of the head officers.

Item, that he ſuffer no ſtraunger to ſitt downe with thoſe that waite, but by the appointment of ſome one of the head officers; and that all thoſe that attende in any office take their diett at the waiters' table, excepting the cooks and thoſe under them.

Item, that hee ſuffer none to ſitt at the ſteward's table, but ſuch as ſhalbe appointed to be called thereunto.

Item, that he cauſe all men to keepe ſilence in the hall, eſpeciallie in dynner and ſupper tyme.

Item, that he cauſe every man in the hall to be bare-headed when their Honnors' ſecond courſe or fruit doth paſſe through.

Item, that hee ſuffer no waiter to ſit downe before all the meate be brought out of the chamber, nor before the gentleman uſher be come downe, and be ready to ſit himſelfe.

Item, that he ſuffer no dogg to be fedd in the hall in the tyme of dynner and ſupper, but cauſe the porter to have them oute of the gates before dynner bee begonne.

Item, that he give notice, by the groome of the hall, to the porter, of the going of the ſewer to the dreſſer, that thereuppon he maye ſhut up the gates.

Item, that he ſuffer no man to drawe or ſhewe any ſworde or dagger in the hall.

Item, that he ſuffer no ſupper in the hall upon faſting-nights, but for the gentleman uſher, and ſuche waiters as he ſhall appoint to be with him, at their Honnors' reverſion.

Item, that he ſhall every night after ſupper give intelligence to the clerke of the kytchin what bread and beare was ſpent that day in the hall, and what nomber of ſtraungers dyned and ſupped there.

Item, that yf any loude talke ſhalbe made in the hall at any of the tables, and the ſame be not forborne upon the uſher's commandment to ſpeake ſoftlie; then ſhall the uſher, with a loude voyce, call the almoner to take away, which he ſhall doe preſently.

The Almoner's Office.

Item, that he purloyne no meate from the almes; but that he put the ſame in the place appointed for the poore, which place or veſſells he ſhall alwaies keep ſweet and cleane; and that he give the ſaid almes, with the conſent and helpe of the uſher of the hall and porter, to ſuche as are aged, poore, and in want, and not to ſtout rogues and idle perſons.

Item, that he ſhall every morning, by ſeven of the clocke in ſommer, and by eight in wynter, ſweepe the hall and places neare adjoyning, and make cleane the bourdes, benches, and fourmes thereof.

Item, that hee ſhall keepe a booke or ſkoare of all the wood and coll that is brought into the wood-yard; and ſhall ſee the ſame delivered forth to the fewiller, kytchin boyes, or others, according to the directions which he ſhall receave from the head officers.

Yoman of the Pantrye, Cellerer, and Ewyre.

Firſt, that hee be readie in his office at eight of the clocke in the morning to ſerve for breakfaſte, and before nine to cover for dynner; and beefore ſix at night to cover for ſupper; and at eight at night for lyverye.

Item, that hee ſuffer no breakfaſts in his office; but ſerve everie man at the barre, and ſuffer no man to come in, unleſſe it bee by the appointenient of ſome one of the cheefe officers.

Item, that hee bee readie, with his portepane on his arme, to ſerve the hall, when the uſher ſhall call for him.

Item, that hee keepe his booke perfecte of all ſuch breade as hee ſhall receave from the baker, both of manchette and cheate, of bothe ſortes, and the true nomber of the caſts and everye of them.

Item, that hee doe in tyme give warning to the baker for want of bread, to the end hee maye bake in tyme, therebie to have breade ſomewhat ſtale before it be eaten.

Item, that he chipp his bread orderlie without waſt, and that hee ſerve all tables in the hall with ſuch breade as ſhalbe ſtale.

Item, that hee bring his booke at everie weeke's end, and caſt upp, to the clerke of the kitchin, that it maie appeare what bread and what lightes have been receaved and ſpente everie daie the weeke before.

Item, that hee be carefull for the well uſinge of ſuche plate and other things apperteyning to his office, and of the naprie committed to his charge, that it be foulded up, and not caſte aboute, nether otherwiſe occupied then apperteyneth.

Item, that hee keepe an inventarye, indented betweene him and the clerke of the kitchin, of all ſuche plate, naprie, and other things committed to his charge; and that hee doe once a month give an accompt thereof to the clerke of the kitchin accordinge to the ſame inventarye.

The Yoman of the Buttrye.

Firſt, that hee bee readie in his office by eight of the clocke in the morning to ſerve for breakfaſts, and at eleven for dynner, and three in the afternoone for beaver, and at ſix for ſupper, and at eight at night for lyverye.

Item, that hee ſuffer no extraordinarie drinking in his office; but that hee doo ſerve all men at the barre, and ſuffer no man to come in unles hee bee brought in by ſome one of the cheiſe officers.

Item, that hee ſuffer no breakfaſts in his office, excepte hee bee appointed by ſome one of the cheiſe officers.

Item, that he preſerve ſo the beare and ale appointed for their Honnors' owne table, as yt be not made common, but ſo uſed as hee have veſſells and bottles one under another, and thoſe ſtale, to ſerve the ſame.

Item, that hee bee readye to ſerve the hall, at breakfaſts, dynner, and ſupper, when the uſher ſhall call.

Item, that he bring in writing, at everie weeke's end, to the clerke of the kitchin, what beare hath been ſpent that weeke.

Item, that hee keepe a perfecte note, from tyme to tyme, what beare he receaveth from the brewer; and at everye comming in of the ſame to give knowledge theareof to the clerke of the kytchin.

The Porter's Office.

Firſte, that he bee attendaunte at the gate, as well for repaire of ſtrangers, as repulſe of ſuche diſordered perſons as would come yn.

Item, that, upon notice had of the goeing of the ſewer to the dreſſer, he doe ſtraighte ſhutte the gates, and ſuffer no man to come in untill dynner be donne.

Item, that hee have a vigillant eye that no ſilver or other veſſell be carried oute of the gates.

Item, that hee ſuffer none in ſecreate manner to carrye awaye any breade or meate oute of the gate.

Item, that hee ſitt not at the gate without his ſtaff.

Item, that hee ſuffer no doggs, ſo neere as hee can, to lye in the cowrte, nor to come within the gate.

Item, that hee doo ſaffelie keepe all ſuch perſones as ſhalbee committed unto him, either by his Lordſhipp or his cheif officers.

Item, that hee ſuffer no vagabonds, rogues, or diſeazed perſones, to linger aboute the gates.

Item, that hee ſhall ſhutte the gates at neine of the clocke in wynter, and tenn in the ſommer; and after thoſe howers, that hee open not them againe beefore five of the clocke in the morninge in ſommer and ſix in winter, withoute urgent cauſe.

Item, that hee ſhalbee carefull that ſuch perſones as are forbidden by any of the head officers to come within the gates bee not ſuffered at any tyme hereafter to come in untill the ſaid head officers have ſignified unto him theire conſent thereunto.

Item, that yf at any tyme hee ſhall ſuſpecte any perſon to carry or convey oute of the gates any plate, pewter, lynnen, victuall, or any other thing whatſoever, under his cloake, coate, or otherwiſe, hee ſhall ſtaie the ſaid partie, and require of him from whence he received it, and whither he is to carrie the ſame; and therewith to acquainte ſome of the head officers.

Item, that none be ſuffered to carrie either wood or cole out of the gates, ſaving ſuch as have allowance, of whom he ſhall have ſpeciall warning.

Item, that hee doe ſee the great court within the gates to be kept clenlye, in as good order as it ought to be.

Item, that hee ſuffer no laundres to come within the gates to fetche any ſhirtes or lynnen from anye man to waſhe; but everie man ſo to order that matter, that the howſe be not incumbered with the reſorte of any ſuche perſonne.

THE OFFICE OF THE YOMAN OF THE WARDROPP.

Item, that he ſhall looke carefullie to all ſuche things as are committed to his charge, mending ſuche things as need, and preſerving the reſte by all good meanes he can.

Item, he ſhall eayre the bedding, and all other furniture, from tyme to tyme, as the ſame ſhall neede, that my Lorde ſuſtaine no loſſe thorough his defaulte.

Item, that he ſhall make readie and trimme up the chambers when ſtraungers doe come, according to their qualitie and degree.

Item, that he ſhall everie daye, when occaſion ſerveth, bringe downe out of the chambers ſuche plate, lynnen, pewter, and all other things, to the ſeverall offices whearunto they belonge.

THE YEOMAN OF THE GRANNARYE.

Item, that he ſhall receave all ſortes of grayne, and thereof keepe a perfett booke.

Item, he ſhall keepe ſweete, by often turning, all ſuche corne and graine as he receiveth; and deliver the ſame to the millner from tyme to tyme, as he ſhall have direction from ſome of the head officers, weying itt to the millner, and receiving it by weight againe, and the ſame to deliver to the baker and brewer accordinglie.

Item, hee ſhall give up weekely a true note, to ſome of the head officers, of all ſuche corne and graine as hath been delivered to the baker and brewer the ſame weeke.

THE BAKER.

Item, that he give diligent attendance in his office, and to be in readines to receave ſuche meale as the milner ſhall bringe, accordinge to the weight delivered by the yeoman of the granarie; and the ſame to bake, from tyme to tyme, as he ſhall receive direction from the clerke of kytchin and yoman of pantrey.

Item, that he ſhall make of everie ſtrike of meale . . . . of wheate loaves, every loafe weying . . . . ounces, and of manchetts . . . . . . every caſte weying . . . . . . ounces.

Item, that he ſhall deliver upp into the counting-houſe, everye weeke, to the head officers, a true note, what meale he hath received, what bread hath been baked, what flower hath been delivered into the paſterie, and what remeaneth in his cuſtodie.

THE BREWER.

Item, that he ſhall give dilligent attendance in his office at all tymes, and keepe his brewing-houſe and brewing veſſells cleane and ſweete.

Item, that he keepe his hoggſheads and other brewing-veſſells from bruſeing or rotting; and he carefullie looke to the hoopinge of his hoggſheads and other veſſells, that there be no loſſe to my Lord by his negligence.

Item, that he ſhall receave his malte from the millner by weight; and ſhall, from tyme to tyme, brewe ſuche and ſo muche beere of every quarter of malte as he ſhalbe appointed by the head officers.

Item, that he ſhall give knowledg to the butler, or ſome of the head officers, when his beere is readie to be tunned up, that they may appoint the groomes of the ſtable, fewiller, hindes, and ſome other which have their dyet in the houſe, to helpe to beſtowe the ſame in the butteries; and that they uſe no chare folkes at any tyme.

Item, their Honours' pleaſure and commandment is, that no officer of houſehold whoſoever ſhall challendge or take any fees, of what nature or kinde ſoever the ſame bee, unles their Honours, or one of them, do by their owne guifte and warrant appoint the ſame. Alſo their Honours' pleaſure and expreſſe commandment is, that no officer or ſervaunt in their houſe ſhall (without the knowledge or conſent of ſome of the head officers) uſe any chare folkes; but that all things which are to bee doone ſhalbe performed by his houſeholde ſervants.

Remembrances to be given in charge generally to my Lorde's officers and ſervauntes, gentlemen, yomen, and groomes.

Firſte, for the ſervyce of God and advauncemente of his glorye, and that everie one in his ſeverall callinge may the better learne to knowe his dutye, principallie towards God, and next towardes their Lordſhips and their ſubſtitutes, as likewiſe one to another, their Lordſhips pleaſure ys, that everye one without exception bee readie to bee at morninge and eveninge prayers upon the ringinge of the bell; and that none bee abſent at that tyme, excepte they bee ſpecially imployed aboute neceſſarie buſines, and that knonen to ſome of his Lordſhip's officers; for, thoughe their Lordſhips, uppon occaſion, may be ſometymes abſent themſelves, yet the exerciſe ſhalbee perfourmed for their houſehold; and therefore his pleaſure is, that ſuche as offende in this principall ſervice ſhall not be admitted to the next meale in the houſe with their Honnours' houſehold ſervaunts; and he that ſhall goe aboute to provide meate for ſuche an offender, ſhall incurr their Lordſhips' diſpleaſure, and bee puniſhed himſelfe alſo.

Item, that they uſe no manner of othes, or other irreligeous behaviour, wheareby God's name may be diſhonoured, or any other offended; but that they conforme their ſpeeche to ſuche good order, as all vayne and blaſphemous othes may be aboliſhed: for, after this admonition and warning given, their Honours' pleaſure is, that ſuche as ſhall continue that evill cuſtome, upon admonition given by my Lord's chaplin, or any other the head officers (if hee be not reclaymed) ſhall ſett in the ſtocks; and yf after he ſtill perſevere in that evill courſe, be diſcharged his Lordſhip's houſe, to avoide God's juſtice, threatned not onely towards them that ſweare, but alſo towards ſuch as ſuffer ſwearers to bee in their houſe.

Item, for the better performaunce of his Chriſtian dutie towards God and his ſervice, their Lordſhips inſtanlie deſier their houſehold chaplin for the tyme beeing to have a vigilant eye over all their ſervants, and to admoniſhe them in that behalfe, as they ſhall finde occazion; and alſo to enforme their Honors of thoſe whome hee perſeaves to be negligent herein, or to goe on in evell doeing, to the end they maye bee further reprooved, and, if cauſe require, to be diſmiſſed from their ſervice.

Item, that every one that wanteth inſtruction in the grounds of their faith and religion, doe duely repaire to the chaplin and preacher, at ſuche place and tyme as hee ſhall appoint, for their better helpe in that behalfe.

Item, that none other gentleman or yoman do preſſe into any office; but to take ſuche things as are neceſſarie for them at the barre, unleſſe upon ſpeciall cauſe.

Item, that the gentlemen and yeomen doe accompany all ſtrangers, according to their ſeverall degrees, and uſe ſtrangers with all kyndnes.

Item, that no gentleman or yeoman, or any other inferior, do depart the houſe without the lycenſe of the cheef officer, or ſome one of them; and for that ſome perhaps will contemptuouſly refuze to aſke lycenſe of any officer, their Lordſhips make it knowen heerebye, that himſelfe will not be troubled therein by anie his ſervants, withoute his ſaid officers, or ſome one of them, bee acquainted therewith, and ſo be a meane for them in that behalf.

Item, that none preſume to lodge out of the houſe, at any tyme, that hath lodging provided within the ſame, except hee give notice before to the officers, or ſome one of them, what moveth him ſo to doo.

Item, that none of my Lord's ſervants or followers be frequenters of ale-houſes or tavernes, to my Lord's diſhonor, and their own diſcredit.

Item, their Lordſhips pleaſure is, that there be due difference had betweene gentlemen, yomen, and groomes, both at home in his Lordſhip's houſe, and abroade in their waiteringe and following their Lordſhips; and that the ſame yeomen do not preſume to take to themſelves the gentlemens place, nether the groomes the yeomens place; but that they yeld place at all tymes, according to the places of ſervice that their Honnors have appointed them unto; and that they ſo accoumpte of all officers whome his Lordſhip hath or ſhall make choiſe of for the governmente of the houſe as apperteynethe.

Item, that there be no unſeemelie wordes given, or compariſons made one with another, to breede quarrells, nor anie ſwearinge or undecent wordes uttered one towards another, ſpeciallie to anye of the cheif officers.

Item, that they demeane themſelves curteouſlie to the cheif officers of the houſe; namelie, the ſteward, receyvor, comptroller, ſecretarie, gentleman uſher, gentlemen of the houſe, and clerke of the kytchen, and alwaies geve them that reverence that apperteinethe.

Item, that none adventure to picke or breake up anye lockes or dores of any houſe of office or chamber, but by the ſpeciall appointment of ſome of the head officers.

Item, that yf anye of his Lordſhip's ſervants finde himſelfe greeved with his or their allowance, they ſhall not uſe grudgeing or ſlanderous ſpeeches, tending to my Lord's diſhonor, or diſcreditt of any his officers; but ſhall come to the counting-houſe, to the head officers, to make his or their greevance knowen.

Item, that yf anie officer ſhall not give knowledge to the head officers of ſuch offences as belonge to his office (he knowing the ſame), he himſelfe for that his negligence or connivance ſhalbe puniſhed, as the offender ſhould have been.

Item, for all orders to be keapt in the houſe, their Honours have directed the ſteward and comptroller of the houſehold to ſee them executed; and yf anye gentleman, yoman, or groome whatſoever, ſhall hereafter ſeeme to finde faulte with any of the particuler officers for reſtraininge them the coming into his office, or other extraordinary commaundmente, let them not ympute yt as a faulte to the officers, but to their Honours' expres comandment and orders appointed in that behaulf.

Item, that their Honours doe will, commaunde, and enjoyne, all and ſingular their houſehold officers, and ſervants whoſoever, to ſhewe and behave themſelves reverendlie, orderlie, and obedientlie, to his ſteward and comptroller of houſehold, in the due execution of his office; remembring that they are appointed his Lordſhip's deputies, to governe and order his houſe, and have given unto them, by their Honours, full power and authoritie to execut that office, and thoſe orders before-mentioned.

Fynallie, their Honours doo hereby notifie, that ſuche as ſhall ſhewe themſelves willing and forward to obey theſe orders, and to take in curteous and thankfull manner the admonitions and reprehenſions given by the ſteward, comptroller, or other cheefe officers; they will, uppon their commendation, ſo ſtand and continue their good countenaunce and favoures for their preferments, as that they ſhalbee herebye incouraged to proceede in weldooinge. Contrariwize, thoſe that wante their commendation ſhall remeane uncountenaunced and alſo unrewarded; and upon their ſaid offence, after admonition for breaking theſe orders, or any of them, their Honours pleaſure and commaundemente ys, they ſhalbee diſcharged from their ſervice, and with diſpleaſure expelled the houſe.

Whereas the orders before written, and my abſolute pleaſure concerning the ſame, have been openlye read and declared, in the preſence of yourſelfe and my whole famylie, this preſent . . . .
Theſe are therefore to appoint and authorize you, yea and ſtraitlye to charge and command you, to putt in execution, and to ſee executed, as much as in you doth or maye conſiſte, all orders and directions before preſcribed, and any other heere omitted which maye any waie concerne my houſhold, as in your judgment and diſcreation ſhall ſeeme meete and convenyent for my honour and profitt, and not to omytt or ſuſpend the ſame in any wiſe. And whatſoever you ſhall doe, or cauſe to be doone, in the due execution of your office, I the Earle doe promiſe and bind myſelf to ratifie, confirme, and allowe, as my own act and deed, by theſe preſents. Given under my hand and ſeale, &c.

A breefe of all the charges and expences for the proviſion of my Lord's houſe.

	£.	s.	d.
Item, for fyftie-five beeves at £3. 10s. the beefe — —	191	10	0
Item, for 25 ſcore of muttons at £8. the ſcore — —	200	0	0
Item, for linges and other ſalte fiſhe	70	0	0
Item, for hopps, vineger, and other things — —	30	0	0
Item, for wines[1] for the yere	80	0	0
Item, for grocerie —	140	0	0
Item, for ſweetemeates —	20	0	0
Item, for freſhe acates for the whole yeere — —	260	0	0
Item, coles — —	80	0	0
The charge for the yeere[2]	1071	10	0
Item, for the ſupplie of lynnen for the whole yeere — —	20	0	0
Item, for the ſupplie of pewter, braſſe, and other kitchen furniture —	20	0	0
Item, for the ſupplie of flaſk, potts, and jackke — —	6	10	0
Item, for the ſupplie of bruſed and unfaſhioned plate —	5	0	0
The charge of the ſupplie of linnens, and other things for the yeere	51	10	0
Item, paid to his majeſtie for lands extended — —	55	0	0
Item, payable to the old countiſſe of Huntingdon — —	66	13	4
Item, payable to the mills and ferry at Donnington — —	26	0	0
Item, paieable for ſubſidies and fifteenes			
Item, payable for divers annuities	50	0	0
The charges of rent and annuities for the yeere — —	197	13	4
Item, in wages to my ſervaunts of all ſorts — —	140	0	0
Item, for the footmens coats and other charge to them — —	20	0	0
Item, for their expences in going to London and other places —	20	0	0
Item, the charge of apparrell and other things for the pages —	30	0	0
The charge of wages, and of the pages and footmen, is — —	210	0	0
Item, for charge in buylding and repayring my houſes for a yeere —	100	0	0
Item, for paling and rayling in all my parkes — —	50	0	0
Item, for the charge of locks, caſements, and other yron things, for all my houſes, for the yeere —	20	0	0
Item, for the charge of hooping of hoggſheads, and mayntening of the brewing veſſels, for the yeere —	10	0	0
Item, the charge of keeping and weeding the gardens yeerely —	20	0	0
The charge of buylding, paling, and other things for the repaire of my houſes	200	0	0
Item, for the charge of horſes for his ſervants — —	60	0	0
Item, for the charge of ſadles, bridles, and other furniture, for my owne horſes	30	0	0
Item, for the charge of ſadles, bridles, and other furniture for the gentlemen, pages, yomen, and groomes —	40	0	0
Item, for the charge of coaches, and all other things belonging thereunto	30	0	0
Item, for the charge of ſhooinge my horſes of all ſorts yeerelie —	15	0	0
Item, for the yerelie charge of oxen for my lord's draught, and for waynes, ſhooing, and other things —	30	0	0
The charge of horſes, ſadles, and other ſtable furniture, for myſelf and my attendants, for the yeere —	205	0	0

Item,

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[1] In 1577 the price of claret was £10. a ton; and in 1579 the price of ſack was raiſed from ten ducats the butt to thirteen. Unpubliſhed Talbot Papers, P. pp. 823. 991.

[2] "In the reign of Philip and Mary, ſir Thomas Cokaine, of Aſhbourne, Derbyſhire, the beſt houſe-keeper of his quality in the county, allowed his lady £50. a year for maintaining the family, one pound a year wages to each ſervant, and two pounds to the ſteward;" as I am told, ſays Dean Swift, "by a perſon of quality, who had ſeen the original account of his œconomy. The ſum of £50. (added to the advantages of a large domain) might be equal to about £500. a year at preſent." This note is from a pamphlet of Dean Swift, written in 1723, againſt enlarging the powers of biſhops in granting leaſes.

Item, for hawkes and the charge of them for the yeere —	20	0	0
Item, the charge of my houndes for the yeere — —	20	0	0
The charge for hawkes and houndes[1] for the yeere — —	40	0	0
Item, the charge of my apparrell for the whole yeere — —	200	0	0
Item, my ladie's allowance for the whole yeere — —	200	0	0
Item, the charge of my childrens apparrell for the yeere —	30	0	0
Item, for theire attendance for the yeere	30	0	0
Item, the charge of extraordinarie expences, in rewardes, guyftes, and otherwiſe — —	100	0	0
The charge of my apparrell and my ladie's, childeren, and other extraordinarie expences, for the yeere —	560	0	0
Item, the charge of my lord's ſuites in lawe yeeraly — —	120	0	0
Item, the charge of my lord's goinge to London in the terme —	200	0	0
The charge of my ſuits in lawe and going to London —	320	0	0
The total ſum of al manner expences for the whole yeere —	2855	13	4

A check roll of all my officers and ſervants which are allowed their diet in my houſe, taken the 20th day of Auguſt, 1609.

Mr. Harvey, ſteward
Mr. Davinport, Mr. Kerrey, gentlemen uſhers
Mr. Wright, clerk of the kitchin
. . . . . . gentleman of the horſe
Michaell Baughtye, yeoman of the horſe
John Burrowes, John Holland, yomen uſhers
Raph Goodwin, head-cooke
John Judſon, uſher of the hall
Davyd Parry, yeoman of the cellar
Georg Tompſon, yeoman of the butterie
Thomas Wallis, yeoman of the pantrey
Thomas Maſham, yeoman of the wardrop
Edward Hibbard, Richard Kinſey, baker and brewer
John Dutton, yeoman of the granarie and porter
Richard Burke, under-cooke
Robert Midleton, almoner
George Flynthurſt, feweller
Thomas Biſhopp, ſlaughterman
Robert Mantle, ſcullerieman
Thomes Lawkin, John Yates, ſcullions
Thomas Wright, ſen. Thomas Wright, jun. gardeners
Fardarra and Davyd, footmen

Gentlemen waiters, pages, yeomen, and groomes;

Mr. Chetwin
Mr. Nevell Pañe
Mr. Bewley
Mr. Henſhaw
William Waſhington
Nyc. Martu
Edw. Foſter, faulkner
Thomas Poyner
Thomas Blaze
William Faulkner
George Willſon
Henrie Armeſton
Henry Ford

William Smith, coachman
John Meller, huntſman
HughSpenſer, Thomas Hall, huſbandmen
Mr. Harvie's man
Mr. Davenport's man
Mr. Kerrey's man
Mr. Chetwin's man
The faulkner's man
The huntſman's boye
The boye of the ſtable
The coachman's boye

Theſe two have their meat in the houſe:

Henry Butler
Richard Vincent
Old Nurſe Hoogh
Wydow Weaver
Edward Audytor
Thomas Chicken
Mrs. Fiſher, Mrs. Clavers, gentlewomen
Margaret Watts, Elizabeth Weever, chamber-maids
Nurſe Sheepey
Nurſe Jomſon
Sara Daubney, to attend the children
Elizabeth Butler, Elizabeth Clarie, Ruth Midlelon, launder-maides

The number of my ſervants, both men and women, are — — 61
The number of my gentlemen — 4
The number of all that dine and ſup daylie, beſides ſtrangers and others that come out of the towne, are, — — — 68

Aug. 18, 1614, the king, in his progreſs, came to *The Lord's Place*[2], the earl of Huntingdon's houſe in Leiceſter; and there lay. The mayor and his brethren, and the forty-eight, attended the king at the ſaid earl's houſe, and there received him; where Mr. John Wincoll made a ſpeech in Latin unto his Majeſty at the court-gates, where the King ſate in his coach, and heard the ſame very pleaſantly; and his Highneſs did much commend the ſaid ſpeech, and gave Mr. Wincoll his hand to kiſs; and Mr. Mayor carried the mace before the King up into the preſence chamber[3].

An indenture, dated April 23, 1615, between Henry earl of Huntingdon, and George Haſtings, of Aſhby, eſq. his brother, witneſſes, that whereas Sarah lady Zouch had theretofore claimed an eſtate at Evington, for term of her life, as parcel of her jointure; which eſtate was void in law, by reaſon that Henry earl of Huntingdon that made it was, at the time of making thereof, but tenant for life of the ſaid manor, the reverſion being then in the late queen, &c. Nevertheleſs, the ſaid Henry, &c. was pleaſed, at the inſtance of the ſaid lady Zouch, and in recompence of her ſaid pretended right, to give to George Haſtings and Edward Haſtings his brothers (the natural ſons of the ſaid lady Zouch) the yearly annuity of £300. (£200. to George, and £100. to Edward): And further, at the ſpecial inſtance and requeſt of the ſaid lady Zouch, and in conſideration of natural affection, and for the better encouraging of him towards the ſtudying of the common laws of the realm, granted to the ſaid George an annuity of £200. out of lands parcel of the manor of Packington on the Heath[4].

July 18, 1615, the earl of Huntingdon was appointed lord-lieutenant of the counties of Leiceſter and Rutland; cuſtos rotulorum for Leiceſterſhire, ſteward of the dutchy of Lancaſter, and maſter of the royal hart-hounds.

To this noble earl was addreſſed a compliment to the Engliſh nation on its excellent race of hounds:

"Illuſtri et prænobili domino, domino Henrico Haſtings, comiti Huntingdoniæ, venationis cervinæ apud ſereniſſimum Magnæ Britanniæ regem præfecto.

"Johannes Sigiſmundus[5], Dei gratiâ, marchio Brandenburgenſis,

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[1] See note 5.

[2] This houſe was formerly much noted for the entertainment of perſons of the greateſt quality. The firſt mention that I find made of it, it was called *Reynolds Houſe* or *Place*. In 1569 it was purchaſed by Henry earl of Huntingdon. It afterwards came to a gentleman of Northamptonſhire, from whom the Corporation purchaſed it about 1642; and in 1702 ſold it to Simon Barwell, who in part demoliſhed it. Carte, MS.

[3] King James's Progreſſes, p. 118.

[4] Harl. MSS. 3881. p. 61. b.

[5] John Sigiſmund, elector of Brandenburg, third ſon of Joachim the Second, ſucceeded his brother Joachim Frederic in the electorate of Brandenburg in the year 1608. He had been married at Konigſburg to Anne, only daughter of Albert duke of Pruſſia, who was heireſs of that dukedom and of the ſucceſſion of Cleves. This ſucceſſion conſiſted of the countries of Juliers, Berg, Cleves, Marck, Ravenſburg, and Ravenſtein; too delicious a morſel not to tempt the avidity of thoſe who had the expectation of any ſhare in it. The elector John Sigiſmund, and Wolfgang William duke of Neuburg, agreed to put themſelves in poſſeſſion of the conteſted ſucceſſion; with a reſervation, however, of their reſpective rights. This convention was forwarded by the conduct of the emperor Radolph, who wanted to ſequeſter the duchies belonging to this ſucceſſion. In fact, the arch-

denburgenſis, Boruſiæ, Sedinorum, Pomeraniæ, Caerſſuborum, Vandalorum, Croſnæque & Camoſiæ in Sileſiâ dux; burgravius Norenbergenſis, Rugiæque princeps. Salutem benevolentiſſimam, & officiorum noſtrorum promptitudinem. Nos, illuſtriſſime & generoſiſſime domine comes, ſemper animum in illud, quomodo eâ, quæ in venatione uſui ſunt, eoque ſpectantia, nobis, tum in noſtris, tum etiam vicinorum & aliorum terris comparemus intentum habemus. Ad verò cum jam temporis canes nobis venatici deſunt; & ex relatum multorum (qui ob idem generoſitatem veſtram ſummis laudibus efferunt) cognovimus generoſitatem veſtram, non ſolum inſtrumentis venatoriis, verùm etiam omnibus eo pertinentibus, præſertim ejuſmodi canibus, ſatis abundè inſtructum eſſe (quod & laudabile & glorioſum eſt); rogamus, ſi fieri poteſt, ne nobis aliquot canes, ad venationem bene educatos V. G. qui, quales optamus & volumus ex noſtrâ à pedibus cognoſcet deneget. Nos viciſſim, ſi ſimile, vel majus quid generoſitas veſtra deſideraret atque exoptaret, nequaquam recuſabimus; ſed cum voluntate benevolâ promptâque & *dementiani*[1]."

May 15, 1616, he was one of the peers on the trial of the earl and counteſs of Somerſet, for poiſoning ſir Thomas Overbury. In the ſame year he obtained from king James I. a grant of lands in Leiceſterſhire[2]; and in December purchaſed certain lands at Packington, which had been ſettled on his brother captain Edward, who was then embarking with ſir Walter Raleigh on his expedition againſt the mines of Guiana:

"Be it known, &c. that I, Edward Haſtings, of Aſhby de la Zouch, in the county of Leiceſter, eſq. have made my ſpecial and humble ſuit unto the right honourable Henry earl of Huntingdon, my dear brother, that he will be pleaſed, for the ſum of DCLXXXli. of lawful money, &c. paid unto me by my brother George Haſtings, eſq. for the furniſhing me towards my intended voyage to Guiana, to accept my ſurrender, as well of one annuity, &c. of cli. which his lordſhip was formerly pleaſed, out of his mere bounty and brotherly love, &c. to grant unto me for a term of years, if I ſhall ſo long live, out of certain lands in Packington on the Heath, in the counties of Leiceſter and Derby; as alſo of another annuity, &c. of xxli. which his lordſhip, out of his mere bounty and love, hath been pleaſed to pay unto me; and, &c. that his lordſhip will pleaſe to grant unto my ſaid brother the ſaid annuities for term of his life, in conſideration of the ſaid ſum of money paid unto me by my ſaid brother, &c. In witneſs whereof I have hereunto put my hand and ſeal, the 2d day of December, in the 14th year of, &c. king James, anno 1616[3]."

In 1617, the corporation of Leiceſter agreed to give to the earl of Huntingdon, againſt the king's coming to Aſhby, one yoke of fat oxen, worth £13. 6*s.* 8*d.* or £14.[4] In the ſame year the earl obtained a grant of free-warren for his lands in Leiceſterſhire[5]; and alſo, by letters patent, March 11, 1617-18, licence to keep yearly within the manor of Aſhby de la Zouch two fairs, the one on the Tueſday in Whitſun week, and the other on St. Bartholomew's day; together with a court of pie-powder to be held by the ſteward of the manor during the ſaid fairs[6].

Dec. 27, 1627, the earl of Huntingdon was thus vindicated, by the lords of the council, againſt ſome aſperſions which had been unhandſomely caſt on him[7]:

"After our very hearty commendations to your lordſhip; we perceive, by your letters, that upon ſome cauſes lately fallen out, you think yourſelf to ſuffer much in honour, until you be righted. We therefore have ſtrictly examined the account, tendred on your lordſhip's behalf by Mr. Riding[8]; as alſo queſtioned ſir Henry Shirley for his carriage towards you, and your deputy-lieutenants: and as we found reaſon to juſtify your lordſhip, though perhaps by the directions you had given the country were put to ſome more charges than the occaſions of ſervice did ſince require; ſo for the diſreſpect given your lordſhip, and the ſlighting your deputy-lieutenants by ſir Henry Shirley, we have thought fit to cenſure and to puniſh him, as the cauſe well deſerveth: aſſuring your lordſhip, that both your honour and your actions, tending to advance the king's ſervices, as hitherto they have done, will ever be nobly eſteemed and preſerved by us. And ſo we bid your lordſhip very heartily farewell. Your lordſhip's loving friends,

Tho. Coventry, L. S. Marleburgh. H. Mancheſter.
Pembroke. Montgomery.
Theo. Suffolk. J. Bridgwater. Morton. Conwey.
Carliſle. Holland. R. Dunelm.
Guil. Bathon. & Wells.
T. Edmonds. John Savile. J. Coke. Rich. Weſton.
Hum. May."

This buſineſs was again diſcuſſed in the Houſe of Peers, June 11, 1628; when the following proceedings were entered on the records of the Houſe:

"The Lords, having examined the carriage of ſir Henry Sherley towards the earl of Huntingdon, lord lieutenant of the county of Leiceſter, and heard what could be ſaid on both ſides, do order, that the ſaid ſir Henry Sherley ſhall ſtand committed during pleaſure; and that he ſhall, here at the bar, acknowledge his ſorrow for the great offences he hath committed, in laying aſperſions and ſcandals upon the honour of ſo noble a perſon and peer of this realm as the ſaid earl of Huntingdon is, and aſk pardon of all the Lords in general for it, and of the earl of Huntingdon in particular, and promiſe that, by his future carriage, he will endeavour to make amends to the Lords in general, and to the ſaid earl in particular, for his former offences. And becauſe divers things, tending to the diſhonour of the ſaid earl, were ſpoken by the ſaid ſir Henry Sherley in the hearing of many; their Lordſhips have thought it agreeable to their juſtice, and care of ſo noble and well-deſerving a member of this Houſe as the ſaid earl is, that thus much may be publiſhed by the Judges at the next aſſizes at the borough of Leiceſter, that all men may know how clear from the leaſt blemiſh the honour of the ſaid earl doth ſtand."—"Sir Henry Sherley, priſoner in The Fleet, for ſcandalizing the earl of Huntingdon (by order of June 7), was this day brought to the bar, where he made the acknowledgement and ſubmiſſion aboveſaid, which the Lords accepted of; and then he was withdrawn.—The earl of Huntingdon gave the Lords thanks for their noble care to clear his honour; and promiſed not to trouble the ſaid ſir Henry Sherley by any other ſuit for the ſaid ſcandals; and deſired the Lords that ſir Henry might be enlarged. All which was ſignified unto the ſaid ſir Henry, being at the bar again, and that they were ordered by the Houſe; and that the publication of his ſubmiſſion *(ut ſupra)* at the next aſſizes is left unto the ſaid earl of Huntingdon[9]." Oct. 19, 1628, the earl of Hunt-

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duke Leopold was going to ſeize them, but was prevented by the Proteſtant princes, who formed the famous alliance, known by the name of *The Union*, into which John Sigiſmund was one of the firſt that entered. In order to counteract this Union, the Catholic princes concluded a treaty of the like nature at Wurtzburg, which was called *The League*. The elector had the Dutch on his ſide, who were afraid of the Imperial ſequeſtration; and the duke of Neuburg was favoured by Henry IV. king of France; but at the very time this prince was preparing to aſſiſt him, he was aſſaſſinated by Ravaillac. The elector had tried to come to an agreement with the duke of Neuburg: they had an interview for this purpoſe; but in the heat of this diſpute, John Sigiſmund happening to give this prince a box on the ear, the conferences were broke off. By this ſpecimen we may form a judgement of the politeneſs and manners of that time. John Sigiſmund had the adminiſtration of Pruſſia during the madneſs of his father in law duke Albert. He received alſo of Sigiſmund III. king of Poland, the inveſtiture of Pruſſia, for himſelf and his deſcendants; which was the third inveſtiture that had been granted to the electoral family. On the death of Albert in 1618, John Sigiſmund entered into the entire poſſeſſion of Pruſſia. This elector had embraced the ſect of Calvin in 1614 to pleaſe the inhabitants of the country of Cleves, who were to become his ſubjects. And in 1619, finding himſelf broken with age and infirmities, reſigned the government to his ſon George-William, and died not long after.

[1] The laſt word is evidently wrong; but ſo it is in the tranſcript in Harl. MSS. 3881. p. 60.

[2] 4 Pars Original. 14 Jac. I. Rot. 192.

[3] Harl. MSS. 3881. f. 61. b.

[4] Corporation Records.

[5] 3 Pars Original. 15 Jac. I. Rot. 13.

[6] 6 Pars Original. 15 Jac. I. Rot. 38.

[7] The particulars of this unpleaſant diſpute, which originated from a quarrel concerning ſir Henry Shirley's hawking in the grounds of the earl of Huntingdon, are related in Harl. MSS. 3881. p. 62. b. &c.

[8] See p. 590.

[9] Journals of the Lords, vol. VIII. p. 849.

ingdon was in like manner vindicated in the Star-chamber, from a ſimilar attack which had been made on his character by ſir William Faunt [1].

In 1630, his lordſhip was at the head of a general commiſſion of knighthood [2]; for the execution of which office he received the following inſtructions;

"1. Firſt, upon the receipt of this our commiſſion, you are to meet together, and by your joint conſents to adviſe and reſolve of the fitteſt times and places, and manner, for the executing of this our commiſſion with the moſt expedition and beſt advantage for our ſervice.

"2. Againſt the times of your farther meeting, you ſhall uſe your beſt endeavours, by yourſelves and by others, to inform yourſelves of all the perſons who by the law and by the tenor of this our commiſſion ought to make gree with us for their fines in this caſe, and of their eſtates, lying as well within this county as in any other county of this realm.

"3. To that end you ſhall ſend for the under-ſheriff, eſcheator, and feodary of the county, for the high conſtables, bailiffs, petty-conſtables, and ſuch others as in your judgements ye think fitteſt, for true information herein; all which, or as many of them as you ſhall find for, we charge and command to attend you accordingly, and give their beſt aſſiſtance for this our ſervice.

"4. That, beſides theſe informations, ye ſhall inſtruct yourſelves, by the view of the ſubſidy-rolls, and the book of the freeholders of that county, the muſter-rolls, and the books for collection for the poor in the ſeveral pariſhes; all which we command to be brought and ſhewed unto you when you ſhall require the ſame.

"5. In making your compoſitions with any, ye ſhall not accept of any ſum under £10.; and ye ſhall raiſe it to a greater proportion, according to the ability of the party compounding; wherein, in the general, we direct that he that is ſet at lands in the ſubſidy-book ſhall pay at leaſt double the rate at which he is aſſeſſed; viz. if at £20. lands, to pay £50.; and if at £20. goods, to pay £40.; and ſo in that proportion.

"6. If you find any who hath a leſs proportion of revenue in lands, yet enough to charge him according to the law, and he hath a better eſtate in goods or other perſonal eſtate; ye ſhall then have reſpect to his entire eſtate, both real or perſonal, in making your compoſition.

"7. In making theſe compoſitions, you may guide yourſelves by the precedents which the lords and other our commiſſioners have made here above, that as near as may be there may be an equal proceeding with all, having due reſpect to their eſtates and qualities; and with thoſe who are in commiſſion of the peace, ye ſhall make no compoſition with any under the ſum of £25. it being to be preſumed that they are all of good eſtates anſwerable thereunto.

"8. For your better diſcretion with whom you are to deal in this caſe, you are to take knowledge, that all baronets who were not knighted at our coronation or before; all knights who have received that order ſince that time; all who have lands or rents to £40. yearly value, although held in ſocage, or though held of common perſons, or of us by a meſne tenure; all who have but an eſtate of freehold for life only; are liable to this fine.

"9. If any ſhall refuſe or neglect to come before you, or when they are come to make gree with you on your behalf, you ſhall certify their names and places of habitation.

"10. If any ſhall alledge they have already compounded and paid, and ſhall ſhew their tally or *conſtat*, they are to be diſcharged; or if they ſhall alledge that they are not yet returned by the ſheriff, or ſhall make any other excuſe, or give any reaſon for their diſcharge or refuſal, you are to certify the ſame particularly, with the names of the parties, and ſeveral allegations, to the lords our commiſſioners reſiding here, that, upon conſideration had thereof, ſuch farther courſe may be taken concerning them as ſhall be agreeable to the law, and beſt for our ſervice.

"11. When any do compound with you, you ſhall either receive thoſe monies in hand, or appoint them a ſhort day when to pay the ſame, which ſhall be within ten days after, to be paid to ſuch of you as we ſhall appoint to be our collector; and ye ſhall make a certificate thereof alſo particularly to our lord treaſurer, or to our court of Exchequer, under your hands, or the hands of two of you at leaſt, not being our collector; and the acquittances of our collector, teſtifying the receipt thereof, ſhall be their diſcharge who pay the ſame.

"12. The moneys being received, the collector is to ſend the ſame unto our receipt within ten days after it is received for the counties near hand (for the North and the more remote counties 30 days); to be paid to the hands of Edward Carue, eſq. one of our tellers there.

"13. You ſhall certify us, or the lords of our council, or our lord treaſurer, from time to time, of your proceedings as often as you have cauſe and opportunity; but the commiſſion itſelf to be returned as is thereby directed. Jo. West [3]."

The names of ſuch as Mr. Chamberlaine, the under-ſheriff, did return unto my lord and the reſt of the commiſſioners, at Aſhby, Sept. 30, 1630.

East Goscote, 33.

Willielmus Jeater, de Skeffington, ar.
Robertus Barford, de Skeffington, ar.
Valentinus Bale, de Humberſton, ar.
Georgius Smyth, de Queniborough, ar.
Johannes Danvers, de Thruſſington, gen.
Georgius Savadge, de Walton ſuper Would, ar.
Samuel Ballard, de Wimeſwould, gen.
Jacobus Olliver, de Eaſt Norton, gen.
Willielmus Goddard, de South Croxton, gen.
Valentinus Allen, de South Croxton, gen.
Robertus Pauley, de South Croxton, gen.
Robertus Sharpe, de Friſby ſuper Wreake, gen.
Thomas Bickerton, de Beby, gen.
Theophilus Cave, de Barrowe ſuper Sore, gen.
Laurencius Maidwell, de Barrowe ſuper Sore, gen.
Radulphus Woodcocke, de Keyham, gen.
Georgius Noble, de Rereſby, gen.
Sampſonus Wayes, de Rotherby, gen.
Henricus Pillington, de Gaddeſby, gen.
Willielmus Barrett, ſen. de Wimeſwould, gen.
Henricus Ironmonger, de Burton ſuper Ould, gen.
Thomas Bennett, de Queniborough, gen.
Gilbertus Berrey, de Queniborough, gen.
Willielmus Reade, de Segrave, gen.
Radulphus Wells, de Thurmaſton, gen.
Thomas Wells, de Thurmaſton, gen.
Georgius Segrave, de Walton, gen.
Godfridus Morrice, de Walton, gen.
Johannes Storer, de Thruſſington, gen.
Johannes Morrice, de Aſfordby, gen.
Willielmus Gregorye, de Aſfordby, gen.
Johannes Barrowes, de Lipton, gen. et
Thomas Bodeley, de Syſon, gen.

West Goscote, 20.

Thomas Babington, de Rothley, ar.
Henricus Skipwith, de Knighthorpe, ar.
Johannes Davenport, de Burley Parke, ar.
Henricus Duport, de Shepeſhead, ar.
Devereux Aſton, de Onlip, ar.
Willielmus Danvers, de Rothley, gen.
Thomas Grey, de Langley, gen.
Gilbertus Morewood, de Nether Seale, gen.
Robertus Bainbrigge, de Aſhby de la Zouche, gen.
Thomas Digby, de Aſhby de la Zouche, gen.
Johannes Swyndell, de Bredon, gen.
Willielmus Eyre, de Belton, gen.
Hamlett Toone, de Belton, gen.

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[1] Harl. MSS. 3881. p. 68. b.

[2] This was one of the grievances complained of in parliament in the beginning of the diſputes with king Charles; and produced in 1641 (17 Car. cap. 20.) an act "that none ſhall be compelled to take the order of knighthood;" which ſtates in the preamble, "that it had been an antient cuſtom, or uſage, of the realm of England, that men of full age being not knights, and being ſeiſed of lands or rents of the yearly value of £40. or more (eſpecially if their ſeiſing had ſo continued by the ſpace of three years next paſt) might be compelled by the king's writ to receive or take upon them the order or dignity of knighthood, or elſe to make fine for the diſcharge or reſpite of the ſame; and that many which were altogether unfit, in regard either of eſtate or quality, to receive the ſaid order or dignity, were put to grievous fines or other vexations for the ſame." Scobell's Acts, p. 20.

[3] Carte's MSS. in the Bodleian Library, FFF. N° 18.

Henricus Smyth, de Longe Whatton, gen.
Willielmus Raundon, de Kegworth, gen.
Ambroſius Saliſbury, de Raunſton, gen.
Franciſcus Smalley, de Mountſorrell, gen.
Jacobus Marſhall, de Oſgathorpe, gen.
Thomas Hebb, de Loughborrowe, gen. et
Thomas Monck, de Mountſorrell, gen.

FRAMLAND, 16.

Edwardus Hartopp, de Buckminſter, baronettus.
Henricus Berkley, de Wymondham, baronettus.
Rogerus Smyth, de Edmondthorpe, ar.
Robertus Boothbey, de Dalby Parva, ar.
Rutland Terwhitt, de Hoſe, ar.
Johannes Warringe, de Eaſtwell, ar.
Jervaſius Warringe de Eaſtwell, gen.
Arthurius Noell, de Stoneſby, ar.
Thomas Armſtrong, de Harby, gen.
Willielmus Coleby, de Harſton, gen.
Ricardus Elſton, de Muſton, gen.
Rogerus Waldram, de Scalford, gen.
Edwardus Darker, de Scalford, gen.
Samuel Wrey, de Nether Broughton, gen.
Jacobus Aſkew, de Sewſterne, gen. et
Willielmus Hurſt, de Hollowell, gen.

SPARKENHOE.

Willielmus Noel, de Kirkby Malory, ar.
Thomas Plumbe, de Marſton, ar.
Johannes Stafford, de Huncote, ar.
Willielmus Burton, de Linley, ar.
Robertus Bradſhawe, de Orton ſuper Montem, ar.
Jacobus Beverley, ſen. de Huccleſcote Grange, ar.
Thomas Everard, de Heather, gen.
Ricardus Bennett, de Newparke, gen.
Mr. . . . . . . Jackſon, de Horſepoole Grange, gen.
Thomas Baniſter, de Upton, gen.
Willielmus Wilkinſon, de Shakerſton, gen.
Radulphus Burton, de Higham, gen.
Nicholaus Foxley, de Baſſett-houſe, gen.
Edwardus Stourton, de Narborough, gen.
Johannes Roe, de Normanton, gen.
Henricus Meade, de Narborough, gen.
Robertus Hinde, de Witherley, gen.
Thomas Crofts, de Peckleton, gen.
Willielmus Bent, de Enderby, gen.
Abrahamus Wright, de Oſbaſton, gen.
Thomas Goodall, de Sheepey Parva, gen.
Thomas Hoode, de Bardon Parke, gen.
Thomas Bayly, de Le Mythe, juxta Shepey Magna, gen.
Johannes Swynfen, de Sutton Cheyney, gen.
Brianus Bell, de Coventrie, gen. ꝑte in Stoke-gouldinge.
Galfridus May, de Sutton Cheyney, gen.
Henricus Styan, de le Fryth, juxta Leic. gen.
Franciſcus Shenton, de Barwell, gen.
Johannes Farmer, de Carlton, gen.
Robertus Tarlton, de Shenton, gen. et
Edwardus Bray, de Stoke-goldinge, gen.

GOODLAXTON, 18.

Anthus Fawnte, de Cleybrooke, ar.
Henricus Stareſmore, de Frolleſworth, ar.
Willielmus Huit, de Dunton, ar.
Nicholaus Benſon, de Shawell, gen.
Edwardus Wright, de Sutton, gen.
Willielmus Yard, de Coſby, gen.
Richardus Bent, de Coſby, gen.
Thomas Belgrave, de North Kilworth, gen.
Willielmus Sherman, de le Newarke, prope burg. Leic. gen.
Johannes Bowrne, de Knaptofte, gen.
Fulcus Button, de Kimcott, gen.
Johannes Coates, de Knighton, gen.
Willielmus Stephens, de Glenn Parva, gen.
Thomas Simpkin, de Glenn Parva, gen.
Richardus Jacombe, de Glenn Parva, gen.
Willielmus Brookes, de Glenn Parva, gen.
Thomas Wyatt, de Arnſby, gen. et
Richardus Maunsfeild, de Arnſby, gen.

GARTRIE, 37.

Arthurus Haſelrigge, de Noſeley, baronettus.
Willielmus Halford, de Welham, ar.
Thomas Digby, de Keythorpe, ar.
Willielmus Cave, de Pickwell, ar.
Willielmus Borough, de Borough, ar.
Thomas Brudnell, de Staunton Wivell, ar.
Edmundus Bale, de Saddington, ar.
Willielmus Streete, de Halloughton, ar.
Georgius Neale, de Glen Magna, gen.
Robertus Tirringham, de Leic'. gen.
Thomas Chapman, de Foxton, gen.
Willielmus Bent, de Billeſdon, gen.
Thomas Nurſe, de Leic'. gen.
Henricus Wigley, de Scraptofte, gen.
Thomas Wigley, de Scraptofte, gen.
Johannes Needham, de Burton Overy, gen.
Franciſcus Chamberlayne, de Newton, gen.
Willielmus Sharpe, de Roulſton, gen.
Franciſcus Hunt, de Halloughton, gen.
Georgius Walker, de Harborowe, gen.
Georgius Ward, de Carlton Curlue, gen.
Johannes Needham, de Ilſton, gen.
Philippus Gueſt, de Ilſton, gent.
Rogerus Dale, de Knoſton, gen.
Gamaliel Purefey, de Mowſeley, gen.
Edmundus Haſſlewood, de Friſby, gen.
Georgius Buſwell, de Kibworth Harcourte, gen.
Elias Strelley, de Weſt Langton, gen.
Thomas Smyth, de Tur Langton, gen.
Edwardus Dent, de Biſhopp's Fee, gen.
Richardus Wilcock, de Knoſton, gen.
Willielmus Newby, de Ilſton, gen.
Auguſtinus Fiſh, de Bowden Magna, gen.
Johannes Johnſon, de Bowden Magna, gen.
Willielmus Johnſon, de Bowden Magna, gen.
Thomas Hopkins, de Theddingworth, gen. et
Willielmus Collins, de Gumley, gen.[1]

In 1634, the corporation of Leiceſter preſented to the earl of Huntingdon and his counteſs, and the counteſs of Derby, a tierce of claret wine, four gallons of ſack, and two ſugar-loaves of 6 or 7 pounds apiece; and in 1637 they agreed to take the maſterſhip of the Hoſpital, and to give to the earl of Huntingdon the ſum of money which he paid to Mr. Fowkes, late maſter of it[2].

The two following letters to this noble earl relate to the public ſtate of the kingdom at that period:

"Whitehall, the laſt of June, 1638.

1. "After our hearty commendations to your lordſhip. It is well known how neceſſary it is to continue the muſtering and exerciſing of the trained bands, and with what care and particular directions we have recommended the ſame unto you, from time to time: Leſt, therefore, it ſhould be conceived that there is at this preſent leſs cauſe of the ſame than formerly, for that we have not this year written unto you ſo early as we were accuſtomed; the true cauſe hereof being the fear of ſpreading the infection by theſe or the like aſſemblies of people together (which danger is now, thanks be to God, averted); we have therefore thought good hereby to pray and require your lordſhip to give order to your deputy-lieutenants for the muſtering and exerciſing of the trained bands, &c. And we do expect and require that your lordſhip, &c. return unto the hands of Mr. Meantys, muſter-maſter general, a perfect and exact certificate and muſter-roll by the 20th of October next, &c.

Your lordſhip's loving friends,
W. Cant. Tho. Coventry, E. H. Mancheſter.
Arundell and Surrey. J. Bridgwater. Dorſet.
Fr. Cottington. J. Coke. Fran. Windebank.

To our good lord the earl of Huntingdon, his Majeſty's lieutenant of the counties of Leiceſter and Rutland."

"From *Whitehall*, *April* 10, 1639.

"After our hearty commendations to your lordſhips. Whereas it is his Majeſty's expreſs command, that all his lieutenants of counties ſhould reſide within their ſeveral lieutenancies, but for ſuch of them who with his majeſty's knowledge and good allowance are employed otherwiſe upon occaſions importing his Majeſty's ſervice; that they ſhould be careful to have ſuch deputy-lieutenants reſiding conſtantly there; for whoſe care, diligence, and ſufficiency, in the execution of their places, and doing his Majeſty's ſervice, they will be anſwerable: We are thereby to ſignify the ſame unto your lordſhips; and accordingly in his Majeſty's name to require your obedience thereunto, &c.

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[1] Carte's MSS. in the Bodleian Library, FFF. N°48.

[2] Corporation Records.

Your lordſhips' loving friends,
W. Cant. Tho. Coventry, C^{s}. Guil. London.
H. Mancheſter. J. Bridgwater. Berkſhire.
Tho. Jermyn. E. Newburgh.
Fran. Windebank.

To our very good lords the earl of Huntingdon and the lord Haſtings, lieutenants of the counties of Leiceſter and Rutland, and to either of them."

"*Henry* earl of Huntingdon," ſays Mr. Burton, "married *Elizabeth* daughter of *Ferdinando Stanley* earl of *Derby*, a worthy lady, deſcended of royal blood, and adorned with all beauteous ornaments of nature and honourable parts." This lady died Jan. 20, 1633; and was buried Feb. 9, at Aſhby de la Zouch; and the following epitaph on "the excellent Counteſs of Huntingdon" was written on that occaſion by the lord Falkland:

"The chief perfection of both ſexes join'd,
With neither's vice nor vanity combin'd.
Of this our age the wonder, love, and care,
The example of the following, and deſpair.
Such beauty, that from all hearts love muſt flow;
Such majeſty, that none durſt tell her ſo.
A wiſdom of ſo large and potent ſway,
Rome's *Senate* might have wiſh'd, her *Conclave* may.
Which did to earthly thoughts ſo ſeldom bow;
Alive *ſhe* ſcarce was leſs in Heaven than now.
So void of the leaſt pride, to *her* alone
Theſe radiant excellencies ſeemed unknown.
Such care there was: but let thy grief appear,
Reader, there is not: *Huntingdon* lies here.
By him who ſays what he ſaw,
FALKLAND."

Mr. Granger notices a portrait, by Marſhall, inſcribed, "Elizabeth nuper comitiſſa Huntingdon;" two angels holding a coronet over her head. There is alſo a neat print of this lady, by J. Payne, before the Sermon preached at her funeral[1]. One of her letters has been printed in p. 592.

At the commencement of the unhappy civil war in the laſt century, Henry earl of Huntingdon was one of the firſt that appeared for his Majeſty in Leiceſterſhire, his name being foremoſt in the commiſſion of array; but, as he was far advanced in years, it was beyond his power to be ſo active in the cauſe as his inclination prompted him to be. He died at Aſhby, Nov. 14, 1643, and is buried there with his anceſtors, as appears in the regiſter of the pariſh; but he has no monument. Mr. Granger mentions a ſmall oval print of this earl by Hollar.

Henry, the ſecond ſon of earl Henry, a perſon of great valour and military conduct (whoſe indefatigable zeal and activity in the ſervice very amply atoned for the age, the infirmities, and retirement of his father[2]) diſtinguiſhed himſelf very early in the cauſe of his royal maſter. Being one of the original commiſſioners of array for this county, he was ſent for by the Houſe of Commons, as a delinquent, June 18, 1642; but in the ſame month was proclaimed ſheriff of Leiceſterſhire, under the ſanction of the following writ: "Carolus, &c. archiepiſcopis, epiſcopis, ducibus, comitibus, baronibus, &c. de comitatu Leiceſtræ, ſalutem. Cum conceſſimus dilecto nobis Henrico Haſtings, armigero, officium vicecomitis comitatûs noſtri predicti, cum pertinentiis, habend' quamdiu nobis placuerit, prout in litteris noſtris patentibus ei inde confectis plenius continetur; vobis mandamus, quod eidem Henrico Haſtings, tanquam vice noſtro comitatûs predicti, in omnibus quæ ad officium illud pertinent intendentes ſitis, auxiliantes, et reſpondentes. Teſte meipſo apud Ebor. 25 Junii, anno regni noſtri 18°." On the 13th of Auguſt, he was impeached of high treaſon; and on the 30th a proclamation was voted for his appearance on a certain day[3]. Having given manifeſt proofs of ſincere attachment to his Sovereign, by conducting the Queen with ſafety out of the North, where ſhe landed, notwithſtanding the power of the enemy at that time in ſundry places, to Oxford, (where he was created Doctor of the Civil Law[4], Nov. 1, 1642); and having planted divers garriſons with his own forces, particularly at Aſhby de la Zouch; he was conſtituted general of the forces raiſed in the counties of Leiceſter, Derby, Nottingham, Lincoln, Rutland, and Stafford, for the ſervice of the King; and, in further conſideration of his loyalty and great ſervices, was, by letters patent, dated Oct. 29, 1643, created baron of Loughborough[5] in the county of Leiceſter, to him and the heirs male of his body. His various ſervices in the royal cauſe will be found detailed in the Hiſtory of the Civil Wars in Leiceſterſhire, in the Appendix to this volume. By our hiſtorians he has been particularly noticed for "his ſervices during the firſt war, in commanding the garriſons of his country very vigilantly; and in the ſecond in diſperſing of the proviſions in Colcheſter ſo carefully and unweariedly (attending it every hour in the day for a long time); and alſo for his impriſonment, eſcape, and exile[6]." His banner was, Gules; from the feſs, and in pale, nearly extending to the top of the chief, an arch, maſoned proper; repreſenting a burning oven, fiery furnace, proper; in feſs, or a little under it, on a ſcroll, its ends raiſed, and then bending inwards, points downward and turned, Argent, ſhaded Vert, lined Or, in Roman letters Sable, QUASI IGNIS CONFLATORIS; fringed Argent and Purple[7]."

May 18, 1646, a paſs was granted to colonel Henry Haſtings, with his relation ſir Aſton Cokaine[8] and others, to go beyond the ſeas[9].

Nov. 10, 1648, an order was made that ſeven of the perſons that had been in the late engagements againſt the parliament, from Jan. 1, 1647, ſhould be baniſhed; and that Henry Haſtings, eſq. (then called lord Loughborough) ſhould be one[10]; but on the 13th of December following this vote was revoked, as "deſtructive to the peace and quiet of the kingdom, and derogatory to the juſtice of the kingdom[11]."

After the Reſtoration, he was appointed lord lieutenant of Leiceſterſhire, Jan. 15, 1660-61; and in January 1664-5, his reſidence being then at an old manſion in the pariſh of Lambeth, ſtill called Loughborough-houſe, he obtained an act of parliament, "to make the river and ſewer navigable, from or near Briſtow-cauſeway, in the county of Surrey, into the river of Thames;" and ſoon after thus declared his laſt will:

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[1] "A Sermon preached at Aſhby de la Zouch, in the countie of Leiceſter, at the Funerall of the truly noble and virtuous Lady Elizabeth Stanley, one of the daughters and coheirs of the Right Honourable Ferdinand late earl of Derby, and late wife to Henrie Earle of Huntingdon, the fifth Earle of that Familie: the 9 of February, Anno Domini 1633. By J. F. 1635," 4to.

[2] Lloyd's Memoirs, p. 649; who adds, "Sir Richard Haſtings, a Colonel in the King's Army, deſerves to be inſerted into this Catalogue." Richard Haſtings, eſq. of Humberſton, was fined 72*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for delinquency.

[3] Journals of the Commons, vol. II. pp. 631. 719. 745.

[4] Wood's Faſti Oxonienſes, vol. II. p. 23.

[5] Dr. Fuller, ſpeaking of the firſt baron of this title, adds, "The foreſaid (and that a very fair) town of Loughborough hath ſince again afforded the title of a baron to a younger branch of the ſame honourable family, Henry Haſtings, ſecond ſon to Henry (ſecond of that Chriſtian name) earl of Huntingdon, who by his virtues doth add to the dignity of his character." Fuller's Worthies, Leiceſterſhire, p. 141.

[6] Lloyd's Memoirs, p. 649.

[7] Preſtwich's Reſpublica, p. 71.

[8] This ſir Aſton was a Romaniſt, and ſuffered much for his religion and the cauſe of king Charles I. in the civil wars; and then pretended to be a baronet, made by that king after he had been by violence compelled to leave the parliament, about 11 Jan. 1641-2; yet not deemed ſo by the officers at arms, becauſe no patent was enrolled to juſtify it, nor any mention of it made in the Docquet-books belonging to the clerk of the crown in chancery, where all patents are noticed which paſs the great ſeal. Sir Aſton, who lived moſtly at his ſeat at Pooley in Warwickſhire, and ſometimes in the great city, married Anne, daughter of ſir Gilbert Kniveton, of Mircaſton, bart. and was eſteemed by many an ingenious gentleman, a good poet, and a great lover of learning; yet by others a perfect boon fellow, by which means he waſted all he had. His eſtate at Pooley he ſold to Humphrey Jennings, eſq. to pay a life-annuity, which he enjoyed ſeveral years; and dying at Derby, on the breaking of the great froſt, in February 1683-4, was buried in the chancel of Poleſworth church on the 13th of that month. See ſeveral topographical extracts from the Poem of ſir Aſton Cokaine, in the Topographer, vol. IV. pp. 38. 112; particularly one, p. 115, "to his noble couſin Mr. Henry Haſtings of Braunſton."

[9] Journals of the Commns, vol. IV. p. 548.

[10] Ibid. vol. VI. pp. 72. 76.

[11] Ibid. p. 96.

"In the name of God, Amen. The firſt day of Auguſt, in the year of our Lord 1665, I Henry Haſtings, baron of Loughborough, being at this preſent time in good health, &c. do declare and publiſh this to be my laſt will and teſtament, &c. My body, &c. to be laid in the chapel of Windſor Caſtle, with the body of my great uncle Edward lord Loughborough (if leave may be obtained), and that I die nearer that place than Aſhby de la Zouch: otherwiſe in the vault of Aſhby de la Zouch, with my anceſtors, &c. Something to be given to the poor at the diſcretion of my executors, &c. viz. Francis Coles, gentleman, now my agent in Ireland; and Francis Eaton, yeoman, now my ſervant at Baily-lodge in the county of Suſſex. And I deſire my worthy friends, John Morris, gentleman, and Robert Clayton, gentleman, both living at the ſign of the Flying-horſe in Cornhill, near the Royal Exchange in London, to be overſeers of this my laſt will and teſtament, &c. I give and bequeath to my ſaid executors, &c. my manor of Oakthorpe, in the county of Derby, and all the delves and coal-mines there, for the term of 99 years, commencing from my deceaſe; upon truſt, that with the profits of the ſame, together with my perſonal eſtate, they may raiſe monies for payment of my debts and legacies hereby bequeathed. And I alſo give to my ſaid executors all other my eſtate real and perſonal, lands, leaſes, goods, and chattels; ordering them in the firſt place to have eſpecial care for the diſcharge and payment of my debts, &c.; which being paid, and allowed to be ſo by my overſeers, I give unto my dear ſiſter, the right honourable the lady Alice Clifton, £200. a year during her life, to be paid every firſt day of Auguſt yearly, out of the profits and clear benefit riſing from my coal-mines or delves at Oakthorpe: and after my debts and legacies paid and ſatisfied, I give and bequeath the reſidue of the ſaid term of 99 years, and of my perſonal eſtate, together with the inheritance of my ſaid manor of Oakthorpe, to my dear nephew, the right honourable Theophilus earl of Huntingdon, and his heirs, &c. In witneſs whereof I have hereunto put my hand and ſeal, this 28th day of Auguſt, in the year of our Lord 1665[1]."

This noble lord died at London, unmarried, in January 1666; and was buried, without an epitaph, in the collegiate chapel of St. George, within the caſtle at Windſor, in the aile on the North ſide of the choir, not far from the grave of his illuſtrious anceſtor William lord Haſtings.

Ferdinando, the elder brother, who ſucceeded as ſixth earl of *Huntingdon*, was born at Aſhby, January 11, 1608. He was joined with his father, in 1630, in the lieutenancy of the counties of Leiceſter and Rutland; and was ſummoned to parliament Nov. 13, 1641, amongſt the barons of the realm, during his father's life, by the title of lord *Haſtings*[2]. He married *Lucy*, daughter and heir to ſir *John Davys*, of Englefield, Berks, knight, premier-ſerjeant at law to king James and king Charles I, as alſo ſolicitor and afterwards attorney-general in Ireland, by the lady *Eleanor* his wife, youngeſt daughter to *George* lord *Audley*, earl of *Caſtlehaven*; and ſettled at Donington Park. Succeeding to the earldom at a period when the civil war was raging in its utmoſt fury, he experienced a conſiderable ſhare of the hardſhips which were inflicted on the Royaliſts by the Uſurping Powers. This appears, with authority, in a petition which he preſented to the Houſe of Lords, Nov. 4, 1645; ſhewing, "That he continued his attendance upon the Parliament a year after the loſs of his eſtate in Ireland, till he could no longer ſubſiſt in London; and then, with the leave of the houſe, he returned into the country, to his houſe at Donington Park, where he remained during his father's life; in whoſe life-time Aſhby de la Zouch was made a garriſon: but, after his father's deceaſe, by reaſon of the uncivil carriage of captain Hotham's ſoldiers, who took him priſoner, and carried him ſo to Nottingham, he was forced for his ſecurity to go to Aſhby, where he continued; in which time of his continuance, he neither took arms, nor gave contribution, nor joined to their councils or commiſſions, and, though he was divers times ſent for to Oxford, never went; in which time of his abode at Aſhby, the Committee at Leiceſter ſequeſtered his eſtate, which, in reſpect of the premiſſes, he hopeth their Lordſhips will be pleaſed to free, becauſe he hath loſt in Ireland near £1000. a year; and that which he hath in England being ſubject to armies, and Aſhby by reaſon of the garriſon uſeleſs to him, and the whole eſtate (making no deductions for taxes) not amounting to £900. a year; and, conſidering his great charge of ſeven children, unbrought up and unprovided for; beſides, for his degree, there are ſome thouſand pounds' debts whereinto he fell in his father's time, his lands being ſo entailed, that, if he ſhould die, all are like to ſuffer: Therefore he deſires that his ſequeſtration may be taken off his eſtate." This petition was recommended to the Houſe of Commons[3].

He continued after this in tranquil retirement at Donington Park, where he died Feb. 13, 1655; but was buried with his anceſtors at Aſhby; as were *Henry* lord Haſtings, his eldeſt ſon, a young nobleman of great worth, parts, and learning, who died of the ſmall-pox, unmarried, June 24, 1649; and *John*, the ſecond ſon, who died an infant in December 1639. *Ferdinando*, the third ſon, died unmarried May 8, 1647, and was buried at Donington[4].

The death of lord Henry (at that time an only ſon) called forth the poetical talents of ſeveral of the moſt diſtinguiſhed writers of that period, under the title of "*Lachrymæ Muſarum*; The Tears of the Muſes: Expreſt in Elegies written by divers perſons of Nobility and Worth, upon the Death of the moſt hopefull Henry Lord Haſtings, onely ſonn of the Right Honourable Ferdinando Earl of Huntingdon, Heir-generall of the high-born Prince George Duke of Clarence, brother to King Edward the Fourth, Collected and ſet forth by R. B. 1649;" 8vo. The writers were, Mildmay Fane, earl of Weſtmoreland; the celebrated lord Falkland; ſir Aſton Cokaine[5] ("a remembrance from a kinſman"); ſir Arthur Gorges; Mr. Robert Milward; Mr. Thomas Higgins; Mr. Charles Cotton; Mr. Thomas Peſtell ſenior; Mr. George Fairfax; Mr. Francis Standiſh; Mr. J. Joyce; Mr. Samuel Bold; Mr. J. Cave; Mr. Phil. Kindar; Mr. Robert Herrick; Mr. John Denham; Mr. Jo. Hall; Mr. J. B.; Mr. John Benſon; Mr. J. Bancroft; Mr. William Peſtell; Mr. R. P.; Mr. Jo. Roſſe; Mr. Alexander Brome; Mr. Edward Standiſh; Mr. R. Brome; Mr. Andrew Marvel; Mr. M. N.; Mr. John Harman; Mr. John Dryden[6]; Mr. Cyril Wyche; Mr. Edward Campion; Mr. Tho. Adams; and the hon. Ralph Montague, youngeſt ſon of Ralph lord Montague of Boughton.

The lines by lord Falkland ("whom every man of his time was proud to praiſe[7]") ſhall here be given:

"On the death of my worthy friend and kinſman, the noble, virtuous, and learned lord Haſtings:

Farewell, dear Lord and Friend, ſince thou haſt choſe
Rather the Phœnix life, than death of Crows;
Though Death hath ta'en thee, yet I'm glad thy fame
Muſt ſtill ſurvive in learned Haſtings' name.
For thy great loſs, my fortune I'll condole,
Whilſt that *Elizium* enjoys thy ſoul."

The hopes of the family were revived by the birth of *Theophilus*, a fourth ſon, Dec. 10, 1650.—"*Deus abſtulit, & Deus dedit*," ſays a preacher on this occaſion; "for one, and that then an only ſon, lately taken into the kingdom of Glory, He has given them another this day to be admitted into the kingdom of Grace[1]."

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[1] Harl. MSS. 3881. p. 66.

[2] He was introduced into the Houſe Nov. 21, 1640; and appears to have been a regular attendant till Auguſt 21, 1641, when he had leave to go into the country; and again till Nov. 19, 1642, when he had leave of abſence for a month. Journals of the Lords, vol. IV. pp. 95. 360; vol. V. p. 95.—Aug. 23, 1643, the Lady Alice Haſtings had a paſs to go to Donington, with three men and three women and their horſes. Ibid. vol. V. p. 194.

[3] Journals of the Lords, vol. IV. p. 675.

[4] See his epitaph, hereafter, in Donington church.

[5] See p. 603.

[6] Dr. Johnſon obſerves, that "Dryden's poem on the death of lord Haſtings is compoſed with great ambition of ſuch conceits as, notwithſtanding the reformation begun by Waller and Denham, the example of Cowley ſtill kept in reputation. Lord Haſtings died of the ſmall-pox; and his poet has made of the puſtules firſt roſe-buds, then gems, and at laſt exalts them into ſtars."

[7] This line is Dr. Johnſon's.

In an act which was paſſed Nov. 9, 1653, to enable Ferdinando earl of Huntingdon to ſell ſome lands, for the payment of his own debts and his father's, and to reſtrain him from making leaſes of other lands to the prejudice of his iſſue, it is enacted, that the ſaid earl ſhall, after Sept. 30, 1653, be ſeiſed of an immediate and entire eſtate, &c. in fee ſimple, of and in the manor of Loughborough, with the rights, members, and appurtenances thereof, &c. in Loughborough, Knighthorpe, Searle-Thorpe, Wood-Thorpe, Burton, Preſtwould, Hoton, and Cotes; and alſo of and in the wood and under-grounds, called Buddon-Wood, or Bowden-Wood, with the appurtenances, &c. and of an eſtate in remainder in fee-ſimple (immediately expectant upon the eſtates for lives of Henry Haſtings, brother of the ſaid earl, and of ſuch woman as ſhall be his wife at the time of his death) of and in all the granges, farms, cloſes, lands, &c. called by the name of Alton Grange, &c. And that, for the payment of debts, the ſaid earl ſhall have full power and authority, at any time after the ſaid 30th of September, to grant, bargain, ſell, &c. the ſaid manor and wood, and all and ſingular other the premiſſes, &c. unto any perſon or perſons whatſoever, &c.

Another act was paſſed in 1662, to confirm the ſale of Buddon-wood, Loughborough park, Alton Grange, and ſeveral percels of the manor of Loughborough, made by Ferdinando late earl of Huntingdon, for and towards the payment of his own and his father's debts; dame Lucy his wife, and Henry lord Loughborough his brother, conſenting thereto.

The lady Mary Haſtings, a daughter of earl Ferdinando, was married to William Joliſe, eſq.; and, dying in 1678, was buried at Aſhby[2].

Theophilus, the ſeventh earl of Huntingdon, who was an infant at his father's death, was born at Donington park Dec. 10, 1650; and a ſermon at his baptiſm has been already noticed[3]. He received his ſummons to parliament, by deſcent, April 15, 1672; and firſt took his ſeat as a peer (by his proxy the duke of York) Feb. 15, 1672-3[4].

As his lordſhip's name is frequently mentioned by hiſtorians among the adherents of the duke of Monmouth in the reign of Charles II; it is neceſſary, in juſtice to his character, to obſerve here, that, when he ſuſpected their views to be deſtructive of the conſtitution, he quitted their party, and was by his majeſty in 1683 appointed of the privy council; and Aug. 11, 1684, lord-lieutenant of the county of Leiceſter.

In September 1684, the corporation of Leiceſter having ſurrendered their charter on the perſuaſion of judge Jeffries, the earl of Huntingdon was appointed recorder of Leiceſter, and Nathan Wrighte, eſq. deputy-recorder, under the new charter, by which the common council were reduced to 36[5].

On the death of the king, Feb. 6, 1684-5, the earl of Huntingdon was one that ſigned the order at Whitehall for proclaiming James II; and on the 26th of that month he was conſtituted cuſtos rotulorum of the county of Leiceſter, and nominated of the privy council; conſtituted chief juſtice in Eyre of all the king's foreſts, chaces, parks, and warrens, North of Trent; lord lieutenant of the counties of Huntingdon and Derby; captain of the band of gentlemen penſioners; and colonel of the 13th regiment of foot.

In this year he preferred a claim to carry the third ſword, and to be pantler, at the coronation (April 23) as lineal deſcendant of the Beauchamps earl of Warwick[6]. After the Revolution, he was diveſted of all his offices; excluded from the benefit of king William's act of indemnity, May 23, 1690; and about two years afterward, upon advice of an intended deſcent from La Hogue, in favour of king James, was ſent to the Tower. In 1701, he was one of the peers who proteſted againſt the act of ſettlement; and on the 30th of May following departed this life at his houſe in Charles-ſtreet, St. James's[7]; and was buried at Aſhby[8], where his coffin-plate is thus inſcribed:

"THEOPHILUS HASTINGS,
EARLE OF HUNTINGDON,
LORD HASTINGS, HUNGERFORD,
BOTREAUX, MORELS, NEWMARCH,
AND MOLINS.
Died at London, the xxxth day of
May, anno Domini MDCCI,
aged fifty years."

The inſcription on his monument in the family chapel[9], which, together with the chancel of the church, he had fitted up at a conſiderable expence, ſets forth his exemplary character, his marriage, and iſſue.

Of this nobleman there is an eminently-beautiful metzotinto, by R. Williams, from a portrait by Kneller, dated 1687; under which are theſe arms quarterly: 1. *Haſtings*; 2. *Clarence*; 3. *Pole*; 4. *Moules*.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon *George*, eighth earl of *Huntingdon*; who carried the ſceptre at the coronation of queen Anne; and the ſame year, 1702, diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the ſieges of Venlo and Ruremond. He died unmarried, Feb. 22, 1704-5; and was buried at St. James's, Weſtminſter; where, pretty high on the North ſide of the altar, is a large and curious monument, by Bird, of white marble, and white veined with blue, with columns fluted, the lower part twiſted, and entablature of the Compoſite order, enriched with Cupids (each holding a helmet), trophy-work, an urn, and under all the face of Envy. Arms, *Haſtings*, 16 coats quarterly. The inſcription runs thus:

"Hic ſitus eſt GEORGIUS comes de HUNTINGDON,
præclarâ Haſtingorum proſapiâ natus,
et nepte, ex Plantagenetorum ſtemmate oriundus.
Literarum humanarum cultor indefeſſus;
in aulâ ſplendidus, in acie imperterritus, ubique probus.
Tanta fuit ei morum ſuavitas, cum gravitate
comitas, cum fide benignitas,
tantus animi candor ingenuus,
ut tot numeraverit amicos quot familiares.
Procul habuit mollitiem atque inertiam;
turpe exiſtimans quos dignitate præſtitit ab his
virtute ſuperari.
Flagrante per Europam bello,
ſalutis publicæ quam ſuæ ſtudioſior,
ad rem militarem exercendam ſe contulit.
Obſeſſis Venlóâ, Ruremondâ, Cæſaris inſulâ
quæ fortitèr ſub duce Marlburgenſi tentavit felicitèr
perfecit,
quorum tamen oblivionem maluit quam gloriam.
Obiit calend. Mart. VIII. æræ Chriſtianæ MDCCIV.
ætatis XXVI.
Monumentum hoc poſuit mœrens ſoror,
prænobilis domina ELIZABETHA HASTINGS."

The pious, the benevolent, the amiable, lady Elizabeth, whoſe affection for her brother is teſtified in the above inſcription, is characterized by Congreve under the appellation of "the divine Aſpaſia." She was univerſally eſteemed, revered, and admired. Her charities, private and public, which were perhaps never equalled by any of her ſex, do her the higheſt honour. Though the ſplendour of her birth was truly great, it ſeemed as it were eclipſed by her ſhining qualities. She was amiable in her perſon, her mien genteel, polite her manners, agreeable her converſation, her judgement ſolid, her regard to friendſhip ſacred, and her ſenſe of honour ſtrict to the laſt degree; of ſo rare modeſty and humility, that a more diſagreeable thing could not be done than publiſhing her good deeds, and rendering her due praiſe. She was above all a ſincere Chriſtian, and a genuine daughter of the Church of England. Her piety towards God was ardent and unaffected, and her benevolence towards her fellow-creatures was ſuch as the good angels are bleſſed with. Thouſands had ſhe comforted and relieved, many enriched and advanced. Her patience and reſignation under her laſt long and tedious ſickneſs, her mourning for the ſins of men, her unwearied endeavours for their eternal welfare, her generous and charitable appointments to her phyſicians, require whole pages to ſet them in a proper light. In ſhort, ſcarcely any age has afforded a greater bleſſing to many, or a brighter pattern to all.

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[1] "A Sermon preached in the year of our Lord 1650, January 9, at the Baptizing of Theophilus (then Lord Haſtings) now Earl of Huntingdon. By John Joynes, M. A. one of the Prebends of Lincoln, and Chaplain to the Right Honourable Ferdinando then Earl of Huntingdon, 1668." 4to.

[2] "A Sermon preached at the Funeral of the Right Hon. the Lady Mary, Daughter to Ferdinando late Earl of Huntingdon, and Wife to William Joliſe, of Caverſall caſtle, in the County of Stafford, Eſq. at Aſhby de la Zouch, Dec. 12, 1678. By Samuel Willes, M. A. and Preacher at Allhallows in Derby, 1679." 4to.

[3] See the preceding note.

[4] "Mem. I came to my full age in Dec. 1671, and made the proxy to James duke of York." From a memorandum written by himſelf. See alſo the Journals of the Lords, vol. XII. p. 532.

[5] Corporation Records.

[6] See a copy of his lordſhip's petition, in French and Engliſh, in Harl. MSS. 4849.

[7] Three letters to Mr. Staveley, 1676—1679, are printed in vol. II. p. 683; where a fac ſimile of his neat ſignature is given.

[8] Le Neve miſtakes in ſaying he was buried at St. James's, Weſtminſter.

[9] See this inſcription in p. 619.

Her corpſe was interred with great funeral ſolemnity in the family-vault at Ledſtone, near her grandfather ſir John Lewis; the following inſcription being put upon her lead coffin:

> "The right hon. the lady ELIZABETH HASTINGS, daughter of Theophilus earl of Huntingdon,
> by Elizabeth his firſt wife, daughter and coheir of ſir John Lewis, knt. and bart. from whom deſcended
> to her the manors of Ledſtone, Ledſham, Thorp Arch, Collingham, Wheldale, Wyke, and Shadwell.
> In the four firſt ſhe erected charity-ſchools, and, for the ſupport of them and other charities,
> ſhe gave, in her life-time, Collingham, Shadwell, and her eſtate in Burton-Salmon.
> Born the 19th of April, 1692; died the 22d of December, 1739.
> A pattern to ſucceeding ages of all that's good, and all that's great [1]."

Succeſſor to earl George in titles and eſtate was his half-brother *Theophilus*, the ninth earl, who, aſſiſting at the coronation of George II. Oct. 11, 1727, carried the ſword of ſtate. He died of an apoplexy, October 13, 1746; and was buried at Aſhby de la Zouch; where his monument bears an elegant inſcription from the pen of the celebrated lord Bolingbroke.

His ſon *Francis*, who ſucceeded as tenth earl of Huntingdon, was the 23d in paternal deſcent from Robert de Haſtings. He was born March 29, 1728-9; and, being endowed with very excellent abilities, ſet out to cultivate them in travelling to foreign parts, 1747. In 1756, he was appointed maſter of the horſe to his preſent Majeſty, then Prince of Wales. His lordſhip alſo carried the ſword of ſtate at the coronation, 1761, and continued in ſeveral high offices till his reſignation of groom of the ſtole in 1770. He died Oct. 2, 1789; and was buried at Aſhby de la Zouch.

Selina his venerable mother was the ſecond daughter, and one of the three coheireſſes, of Waſhington ſecond earl Ferrers; born Aug. 13, 1707; married June 3, 1728, to Theophilus earl of Huntingdon, by whom ſhe had four ſons and three daughters, of whom the counteſs of Moira is the only ſurvivor. June 9, 1758, an order was made for the attorney-general to ſhew cauſe why the ſheriff ſhould not pay to the counteſs of Huntingdon, as relict and adminiſtratrix of Theophilus late earl of Huntingdon, 24 years of *creation-money* due in the counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon [2]. This excellent lady, whoſe piety and philanthropy were ſupereminently proverbial, died June 17, 1791, in the 84th year of her age. Her ladyſhip had been a widow 45 years; and ſo long had a fine buſt of her, by Kent, been placed on the tomb of her deceaſed lord, at Aſhby de la Zouch, where, by her will, ſhe directed her own remains (dreſſed in the ſuit of white ſilk which ſhe wore at the opening of a chapel in Goodmans fields) to be depoſited, in as plain a manner as poſſible; the coffin to be covered with black, and the officiating clergyman (Mr. Jones, of the Spa-fields chapel) to receive £10. for his trouble. Her very great religious concerns, as head of a very numerous ſect in Great Britain and Ireland, were left by will in the hands of committees for managing them in both kingdoms. Her religious principles were long ſince known; and her unbounded benevolence bore the beſt teſtimony of the purity of her intentions, having, in the courſe of her life, expended above £100,000. in public and private acts of charity. She left an annuity of £100. to lady Anne Erſkine; and £4000. to be diſpoſed of in charitable gifts, at the diſcretion of the earl of Dartmouth, ſir Richard Hill, the honourable Thomas Erſkine, and her chaplain Mr. Hawes. The reſt ſhe bequeathed for the ſupport of 64 chapels, which ſhe had eſtabliſhed throughout the kingdom.

The late earl had very conſiderable property in the county of Leiceſter. Donington Park, where he reſided, with the demeſnes thereunto belonging, were purchaſed by his anceſtor George earl of Huntingdon of the unfortunate earl of Eſſex, who had a grant thereof from queen Elizabeth; but the manor of Caſtle Donington was ſold in the reign of Charles I. to ſir *John Coke*, knt. from whom it deſcended to the preſent lord *Melbourne*. The earl of Huntingdon, on the other hand, was lord of the manor of Melbourne adjoining to Donington Park, as well as the antient manor of Aſhby de la Zouch.

The earldom of Huntingdon is extinct; but the baronies of Haſtings, Hungerford, Peverell, Botreaux, Moels, Molines, Newmarch, and de Humet, deſcended to the earl of Huntingdon's ſiſter, *Elizabeth*, who married, Feb. 26, 1752, to *John*, then lord *Rawdon*, afterwards, Dec. 15, 1761, created earl of *Moira*; whoſe eldeſt ſon, *Francis Rawdon-Haſtings*, the preſent owner of Aſhby de la Zouch, born Dec. 7, 1754, was created baron *Rawdon* March 4, 1783; and obtained licence, Feb. 9, 1790, to aſſume the name and arms of *Haſtings*. Of this reſpectable Nobleman I ſhould ſay what I think in common with his countrymen, if I had not ſeen enough of him to know that ſuch language, however true, would not be acceptable. His Lordſhip's character, therefore, I leave to the American and the Engliſh Hiſtorian.

The late earl of Huntingdon left a natural ſon, *Charles Haſtings*, eſq. (now a major-general in the army); to whom he bequeathed landed property in Packington and Aſhby to the amount of £2090. a year. This gentleman married, June 2, 1788, *Parnel*, only daughter and heireſs of *Thomas Abney* [3], eſq. of Willeſley hall [4], in the county of Derby, two miles from Aſhby de la Zouch; where he at preſent reſides.

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[1] A gold medal of this excellent lady was offered by Sylvanus Urban in 1735 (Gent. Mag. vol. V. p. 778.) to the author who ſhould write the beſt poem under the title of "The Chriſtian Hero;" which, from her unaffected modeſty (vol. VI. pp. 42. 99), was not permitted to take place. Her death is recorded in vol. X. p. 36; and in 1742 appeared "An Hiſtorical Character relating to the holy and exemplary Life of the Right Honourable the Lady Elizabeth Haſtings. To which are added, 1. One of the Codicils of her laſt Will, ſetting forth her Deviſe of Lands to the Provoſt and Scholars of Queen's College in Oxford, for the Intereſt of 13 Northern Schools. 2. Some Obſervations therefrom. 3. A Schedule of her other perpetual Charities; with the principal Rules for their Anminiſtration. By Thomas Barnard, M. A. Maſter of the Free-ſchool in Leeds." 12mo.—She was alſo celebrated in "Verſes to the Memory of the late illuſtriouſly pious Chriſtian, the right honourable the lady Elizabeth Haſtings, 1740," folio. See alſo a ſplendid liſt of her charities, together with a detail of her character, in Welford's "Memorials," &c. p. 779. & ſeqq.

[2] Jones's Index to the Records, art. *Creation-money*.

[3] Son and heir of ſir Thomas Abney, one of his majeſty's juſtices of the Common Pleas, who was killed in 1750 by the gaol diſtemper. The character of the ſon, who died Aug. 15, 1791, in his 65th year, was that of a good huſband, a good father, a good maſter, and a good landlord: ſincere and warm in his attachment to his friends, liberal in his benefactions to the poor, and ſtrictly juſt in his dealings to all men. It was of this gentleman the late Governor Thickneſſe ſpeaks, when he ſays, "The comfortable ſeat of Mr. Abney ſhould be particularly noticed, not only for the houſe, but the good old man, his ſon, and the wife. It is a *Maiſon Carrée*, has extenſive views each way, but the poſſeſſor ſees no man's land but his own; and all his farm-houſes too are as *well found* as his own. An hoſpitable table *once* covered, and in the comfortable ſtyle of our fore-fathers, made me think myſelf a hundred and fifty years back." Gent. Mag. vol. LXI. p. 782.

[4] The lordſhip of Willeſley, containing one ploughland, belonged, at the general ſurvey, to *Henry de Ferieres*, under whom it was then rented by *Aluric*. In the time of king Edward it had been valued at twenty ſhillings; but at the ſurvey was worth only ſixteen ſhillings. The land lay waſte; yet three villans had on it five ploughing oxen. Domeſday, fol. 274. a. 2.

Pedigree of HASTINGS, of KIRBY, ASHBY DE LA ZOUCH, and DONINGTON PARK.

Robert de Haſtings, portreeve of Haſtings in Suſſex, ſaid to be lord of Fillongley in Warwickſhire, and ſteward to William the Conqueror. = ...

Walter de Haſtings, ſteward of the houſhold to king Henry I. and lord of the manor of Aſhele in Norfolk by grand ſerjeanty [1]. = Hawiſe.

Hugh de Haſtings, of Fillongley. = Erneburga, daughter of Hugh de Flamenville, of Aſton Flamvile, niece and heir of Robert de Flamvile.

Maud, daughter of Thurſtan Banaſter, and widow of William Cumin; firſt wife = 1. William de Haſtings. = Ida, daughter of Henry earl of Ewe; ſecond wife. 2. Richard de Haſtings, rector of Barwell. Milicent, wife of Robert de Wyfort.

Henry de Haſtings, died ſ. p. 1195. William de Haſtings, ſteward to king Henry II; died 1199. = Margaret, dau. of Roger Bigod earl of Norfolk. 1. Thomas de Haſtings. = ... 2. John. = ...

Henry de Haſtings, 1250. = Ada, fourth dau. to David earl of Huntingdon. Ida, wife of Stephen de Segrave. Hugh de Haſtings, died 1208. = Helen, ſiſter and heir of Torphine Alveſton. Henry, ſon and heir.

Henry de Haſtings, died 1268; buried at Coventry. = Joan, ſiſter and heir to George de Cantalupe, baron of Bergavenny. Margaret. Hillaria, wife of ſir William Harcourt. Thomas de Haſtings, died before 1246. = Amicia; re-married to ſir Robert de Boys, of Fersfield.

Sir Nicholas de Haſtings, died 1268. = Emeline [3], daughter of Walter de Heron; living a widow in 1300.

1. John de Haſtings [4], lord Haſtings and Bergavenny, ſeneſchal of Aquitaine, and in 1290 one of the competitors for the crown of Scotland in right of his grandmother Ada; died March 9, 1312-13. = Iſabel, ſiſter and coheir of Aymer de Valence earl of Pembroke; died 1305. 2. Edmond, liv. 1313. 2. Lora. 3. Joan. 1. Auda.

1. Sir Hugh de Haſtings, died 1300. = Beatrice [3], a widow in 1300. 2. Henry. 3. Edward. 4. Nicholas. 5. Richard. 6. William.

Sir Nicholas de Haſtings, living 1307. = ...

1. John lord Haſtings, Bergavenny, and Weiſhford, died 1325. = Juliana, daughter and heir of Thomas Leyburne, lady of Eltham. She married, 2dly, to Thomas le Blount; and, after his death, to William de Clinton earl of Huntingdon. 1. William, 2. Robert, died ſ. p. 3. Henry. 4. Joan. 5. Elizabeth. 6. Margaret.

1. Sir Ralph de Haſtings, of Wiſtow, co. Leic.; governor of York; died 1346. = Margaret, ſiſter and heir of ſir Robert Herle, of Kirby, co. Leic. knight. 2. Sir Nicholas de Haſtings. = . . .

Laurence de Haſtings, created earl of Pembroke Oct. 13, 1329; died Aug. 30, 1348. = Agnes, dau. of Roger Mortimer, earl of March; died 1368.

1. Iſabel, daughter and heir of ſir Robert de Sadington, knt. = Sir Ralph de Haſtings, knt.; died 1398. = 2. Matilda, daugh. of Roger St. John; and, according to others, a daughter and heir of John Sutton, of Sutton in Holderneſs. 1. Nicholas. 2. Edward.

Margaret, fourth daughter of king Edward III; firſt wife. = John de Haſtings, earl of Pembroke, died in France, April 16, 1375. = Anne, dau. of ſir Walter Manny, K. G. ſecond wife; died 1383.

Margaret = Sir Roger Heron. = Sir John Blaket, 2d huſb.

2. John de Haſtings, earl of Pembroke; killed in a tournament, in Chriſtmas 1389, æt. 17, ſ. p. = Philippa, daughter of Edmund Mortimer earl of March; re-married to Richard earl of Arundel; and after to John lord St. John.

1. Sir Ralph de Haſtings, attainted and beheaded 1405; ob. ſ. p. = Anne, dau. of ſir James Fines, knt. [5] 2. Sir Richard Haſtings, knt. reſtored from his brother's attainder, married Elizabeth dau. of Henry lord Beaumont, and widow of William lord Deincourt; died ſ. p. 1437. 3. Sir Leonard Haſtings, of Kirby, knt. brother and heir to Ralph and Richard; died 1455. = Alice, dau. of Thomas lord Camois. 4. Bartholomew. Matilda.

1. William lord Haſtings, knight of the Garter, beheaded 1483. = Catharine, daughter of Richard Neville earl of Saliſbury, widow of William lord Bonville; died 1504, and bur. at Aſhby. 2. Sir Richard de Haſtings, baron Welles 1482, married Joan daughter of Richard lord Welles and Willoughby; died 1503; and his lady 1504 [6]. 3. Sir Ralph de Haſtings, captain of Guiſnes, and eſquire of the body to king Edward IV, had ſeven daughters his coheirs [7]. 4. Thomas de Haſtings. 1. Anne, married to Thomas Ferrers, of Tamworth Caſtle. 2. Joan, married to John Brokeſby, eſq. 3. Elizabeth, married to John Donne.

1. Edward lord Haſtings, K. B.; had ſpecial livery, 23 Jan. 1487-8; died Nov. 8, 1506; buried at Black Friers. = Mary, daughter and heir of Thomas lord Hungerford; re-married to ſir Richard Sacheverell, of Radcliffe upon Soar, co. Nott. 2. Sir Richard Haſtings. 3. Sir William Haſtings. = ... Anne, firſt wife of Geo. Talbot, fourth earl of Shrewſbury. =

George lord Haſtings, created earl of Huntingdon, 1529; died March 24, 1543-4; buried at Stoke Pogeis. = Anne, daughter of Henry Stafford duke of Buckingham, relict of ſir Walter Herbert, 2d ſon of William earl of Pembroke, ſ. p. William, ſecond ſon. Anne, married firſt to Thomas Stanley, earl of Derby; and after to John Radcliffe earl Fitzwalter. 1. Elizabeth, daughter and coheir, married to John Beaumont, of Gracedieu, eſq. maſter of the Rolls. 2. Mary, married to Thomas Saunders, of Haringworth, co. Northampton. Two of their children, both named John, died infants, and were buried at Aſhby.

1. Francis ſecond earl of Huntingdon, knight of the Garter and Bath; died June 20, 1561; bur. at Aſhby. [See p. 608.] = Catharine, dau. and coheir of Henry Pole viſcount Montacute, ſon of Richard Pole, K. G. and Margaret his wife, counteſs of Saliſbury, dau. of George duke of Clarence, and heir at length to Edward Plantagenet, earl of Warwick, her brother. 2. Sir Thomas Haſtings, marr. Winifred dau. and coheir of Henry Pole viſcount Montacute (re-married to ſir Thomas Barrington, of Barrington, Eſſex); died 1558, ſ. p.; bur. at Stoke Pogeis. 3. Edward lord Haſtings, of Loughborough, K. G. died March 15, 1572-3, ſ. p.; bur. at Stoke Pogeis. 4. Henry. 5. William. 1. Dorothy, married ſir Richard Devereux, ſon and heir of Walter lord viſc. Hereford. = 2. Mary = Thomas lord Berkeley. 3. Catharine.

Walter Devereux, earl of Eſſex.

Francis ſecond earl of Huntingdon.=Catharine, daughter and heireſs of Henry Pole viſcount Montacute, &c.

1. Henry third earl of Huntingdon, knight of the Garter, lord preſident of the council at York; died there ſ. p. Dec. 14, 1595; buried at Aſhby the 28th of April following.=Catharine, dau. to John Dudley, duke of Northumberland; died Aug. 14, 1620.
2. George fourth earl of Huntingdon, died Dec. 30, 1604; buried at Aſhby.=Dorothy, dau. and coheir of ſir John Port, knt. of Etwall, co. Derby, died Sept. 30, 1607.
3. William, died ſ. p.
4. Sir Edward Haſtings[8], knt. of the Abbey-gate, Leiceſter; married Catharine, dau. of ſir Will. Devereux, knt. of Merevale-abbey, co. Warwick (younger brother of ſir Richard Devereux); died 1603.
5. Sir Francis Haſtings[9], of North Cadbury, co. Somerſet.
6. Walter Haſtings[10], eſq. of Braunſton, married Joice, dau. of Chriſtopher Roper, eſq. of Linſted, Kent.
1. Catharine, married to Henry Clinton earl of Lincoln.
2. Frances, married to Henry lord Compton.
3. Anne, died unmarried.
4. Elizabeth, married to Edward Somerſet earl of Worceſter.
5. Mary, died unmarried.

1. Francis lord Haſtings, died Dec. 16, 1595, two days only after his uncle; bur. with him.=Sarah, daughter to ſir James Harrington, knt. and ſiſter to John lord Harington of Exton; married, 2dly, to ſir George Kingſmill; after to Edward lord Zouch of Harringworth; and, laſtly, to ſir Thomas Edmonds; died in September, and buried Oct. 3, 1629.
2. Henry Haſtings, of the Woodland in Dorſetſhire (of whom ſee p. 592.)
3. Sir Edward Haſtings, died at Vienna, unmarried, Jan. 24, 1603.
4. William, b. 1593; died an infant.
1. Catharine, married firſt to ſir Henry Unton, knight; ſecondly, to ſir Walter Chetwynd.
2. Dorothy, married firſt to ſir James Stuart, K. B. who was killed in a duel 1609; and ſecondly to Robert Dillon earl of Roſcommon.

1. Henry fifth earl of Huntingdon, b. at Exton 1586; died Nov. 14, 1643.=Elizabeth, youngeſt of the three daughters of Ferdinando earl of Derby; died 1633.
2. George Haſtings, of Gray's Inn, married Seymour Prin, and died of the plague in 1641[11].
3. Edward Haſtings, a captain in the expedition to Guaiana under ſir Walter Raleigh; died unmarried.
4. Francis, born 1593; died young.
1. Catharine, married Philip lord Stanhope of Shelford, and earl of Cheſterfield; and died Aug. 28, 1636; leaving eleven ſons[12].
2. Theodoſia, ſecond wife of ſir Francis Bodenham[13], knt. died 1671.

1. Ferdinando ſixth earl of Huntingdon, born Jan. 18, 1607-8; died Feb. 13, 1655.=Lucy, dau. and heir of ſir John Davys, of Englefield, Berks, knt. ſerjeant at law.
2. Henry Haſtings, created baron Loughborough, Oct. 23, 1643; died in January 1666.
1. Alice, born 1606; ſeventh wife of ſir Gervaſe Clifton, bart.; whom ſhe ſurvived but a ſhort time, both dying in 1666[14].
2. Elizabeth, born and died in 1612.
3. Eleanor, born 1633.
4. Elizabeth, born 1635; married to ſir Hugh Calveley, knt.

1. Henry lord Haſtings, died June 24, 1649; buried at Aſhby.
2. John, born 1632; died in December 1639; buried at Aſhby.
3. Ferdinando, died May 8, 1647; buried at Caſtle Donington.
Elizabeth, dau. and coheir of ſir John Lewis, bart. died Dec. 24, 1678.=4. Theophilus, ſeventh earl of Huntingdon, died May 30, 1701.=Frances[15], daughter and ſole heir to Francis-Leveſon Fowler, of Harnage-Grange, co. Salop. eſq. died at Bath, Dec. 21, 1723.
1. Alice } both died
2. Eleanor } young.
3. Elizabeth, married to ſir James Langham, bart.; died 1664.
4. Lucy, died unmarried.
5. Mary, married to ſir William Jolliffe, knt.
6. Chriſtiana, died unmarried 1681.

George-Foot, eighth earl of Huntingdon, died unmarried, Feb. 22, 1704-5.
1. Lucy } both died
2. Elizabeth } unmarried.
Theophilus ninth earl of Huntingdon, married June 3, 1728; died Oct. 13, 1746; buried at Aſhby.=Selina, ſecond daughter and coheir of Waſhington earl Ferrers; died June 17, 1791, aged 84; bur. at Aſhby.
1. Anne-Jaqueline.
2. Alice, died 1692.
3. Frances.
4. Catharine-Mary.
5. Margaret.

1. Francis tenth earl of Huntingdon, born March 29, 1729; died unmarried Oct. 2, 1789; buried at Aſhby.
2. George, born 1730; died Dec. 10, 1743.
3. Ferdinando, born 1732; died April 21, 1743.
4. Henry, born 1739; died Sept. 13, 1758, unmarried.
1. Elizabeth, on the death of her brother, in 1789, ſucceeded to the titles of baroneſs Hungerford, Newmarch, Botreaux, Molins, and Moel; third wife.=John lord Rawdon, of the kingdom of Ireland; created earl of Moira 1761; died June 20, 1793.
2. Selina, born 1735; died an infant.
3. Selina, born 1737; died unmarried May 12, 1763.

1. Francis Rawdon Haſtings, born Dec. 7, 1754; created baron Rawdon of the county of York, March 4, 1783; ſucceeded his father as earl of Moira in 1793, the preſent owner of Aſhby and Donington Park.
2. John-Theophilus Rawdon, born November 29, 1757; M. P. for Launceſton; married Oct. 30, 1792, Fanny, dau. of J. Hall, eſq. of Shelton caſtle, co. York.
3. George, b. June 9, 1761; a colonel in the army; and M. P. for Lincoln; died March 25, 1800.
Three ſons and one daughter; all died young.
1. Anne, born in 1753; married Feb. 14, 1788, to Thomas Bruce earl of Aileſbury.
2. Selina-Frances, born April 9, 1759; married in June 1779, to George Forbes earl of Gramond.
3. Charlotte, born Feb. 25, 1769.

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[1] His office was, to take care of the napery at the coronation.

[2] Dugdale, Bar. Angl. vol. I. p. 574.

[3] This appears by a ſuit in which Emmeline was plaintiff, and Beatrice defendant.

[4] This John had a ſecond wife, whoſe male deſcendant contended with Grey for the arms of Haſtings, after the death of John earl of Pembroke ſ. p.

[5] Dugdale, ubi ſupra, p. 579.

[6] He had one ſon, Anthony, who died before him.

[7] 1. Florence, married to Edward lord Grey of Wilton; 2. Catharine, to ſir John Norwich of Brampton; 3. Iſabel, to ſir John Dyve, knt. of Bromham; 4. Elizabeth, to ſir John Longueville, knt. of Walverton, Bucks; 5. Emma, to ſir John Greſley; 6. Anne, to ſir Humphrey Elton of Suſſex; and 7. Cecilia, to ſir Thomas Harcourt, of Stanton and Ellenhall.

[8] See their deſcendants under Humberſton, p. 278.

[9] Of whom ſee before, p. 588.

[10] See their deſcendants hereafter, under Braunſton.

[11] See vol. II. p. 529.

[12] See her epitaph, at Shelford, co. Nottingham, in Thoroton, p. 148.

[13] In the church of Ryall, in Rutland, is the following epitaph: "Ultimum Chriſto adventum hic expectant Franciſcus Bodenham, alias Bodenden, eques auratus, & duæ ejus uxores; quarum prima fuit Penelope, filia Edwardi Wingfeild, de Kimbalton caſtle, equitis aurati, ſecunda Theodocia filia prænobilis Franciſci domini Haſtings de Aſhby de la Zouch. Ultimam hujus lucis uſuram amiſerunt, annis 1625. 1645. 1671."

[14] She was buried in St. Giles's church, London, as was ſir Gervas's third lady.

[15] Widow of Thomas Needham viſcount Kilmory; and afterwards married, thirdly, to the Chevalier de Ligondes, a colonel of horſe in the French ſervice. She died Dec. 27, 1723.

ASHBY CASTLE

is ſituated on a gentle eminence, in an open paſture field, on the South ſide of the town. A good idea of this noble manſion in its original ſplendour may be formed by the deſcription in p. 568; particularly of "the two ſtately towers[1], one of which was an entire houſe within itſelf, the other the kitchen tower; both built in ſuch a figure, that two more might be placed at convenient diſtances to equal them." Mr. Burton mentions but one of theſe towers. His words are, "Sir William Haſtings built there a large and fair houſe, and one ſtone ſtately tower, of great receipt, ſtrength, and excellent workmanſhip, apart by itſelf[2]."

It is not the leaſt intereſting part of the hiſtory of Aſhby caſtle, that within its walls Mary queen of Scots, "who has given celebrity to ſo many caſtles and old manſions by her melancholy impriſonment beneath their lofty turrets," was for ſome little time a captive. To this circumſtance the traditional account in the family, the notice of Aſhby in one of the following letters, and a room now remaining having been always diſtinguiſhed by the name of *Mary Queen of Scots' room*, furniſh pretty ſtrong teſtimony.

After this unfortunate queen's remarkable eſcape from Lochleven caſtle, ſhe found means to convey herſelf into England; and, landing May 17, 1568, at Wokington in Cumberland, wrote letters in French, with her own hand, to queen Elizabeth, detailing her misfortunes, and requeſting protection. Elizabeth affected to comfort her; but, under pretence of greater ſecurity, directed her removal to Carliſle; whence, July 13, ſhe was conducted to Bolton caſtle, a houſe of the lord Scrope's, on the borders of Yorkſhire; but, this being in a Papiſh neighbourhood, ſhe was ſent, through Coventry, to Tutbury[3], a more inlaid part of the country, under the care of George earl of Shrewſbury; who, about the latter end of Auguſt 1569, obtained permiſſion to remove her to his own reſidence at Sheffield; ſoon after which the earl of Huntingdon was aſſociated in this important charge, as appears by the following authentic documents, with which I have lately been favoured by Mr. Dawſon:

1. "To our right truſty and right welbeloved couſyn therle of Huntingdon.

"Elizabeth R. By the Quene.

"Right truſty and right welbeloved couſyn, we grete you well. Having certain matters of ſom importance to be imparted unto youe for our ſervice, wherin we do aſſure ourſelf of your faithfulnes, we have thought good to ſend unto youe our truſty and welbeloved ſervaunt Henry Skipwith, eſquier, one of our eſquierys, to declare our mynd unto you; whom we requier youe to creditt, and accordyng to the ſame to employ your diligence: and, as tyme ſhall requier, to advertiſe us of any thing that ſhall ſeme to youe mete for our underſtandyng. Yeven under our ſignet, at our town of Southampton, the xiith day of September 1569, the xith yere of our reign."

Endorſed, in the earl of Huntingdon's hand-writing, "Brought by Mr. Skypwyth the 17th of 7ber 1569."

2. A letter to the earl of Huntingdon from the earl of Shrewſbury, dated Sept. 18, from South Winfield manor-houſe, another manſion of that noble earl, where the queen then was, may be ſeen in p. 584.

3. "To our right truſty and right welbeloved coſin therle of Huntingdon[4].

"Elizabeth R. By the Quene.

"Right truſty and right welbeloved coſin, we grete you well. Where we underſtand that our coſin of Shroueſbury is much trobled with ſicknes, and like to fall furder into the ſame, in ſuch ſort as he neither preſently is able, nor ſhalbe, to continue in the charge which he hath, to kepe the quene of Scots: We have, for a preſent remedy, and to avoyd the danger that might enſew, made choice of yow to take the charg of the cuſtody of hir, untill we ſhall otherwiſe order. And therfore we erneſtly require yow with all ſpede to repaire to our coſin of Shroueſbury, with ſome of your owne truſty ſervants, and there to take the charge of the ſaid quene; wherewith our ſaid coſin wilbe ſo well content, as we dowte not but yow ſhall have all that he can com̃and to be ſerviceable unto yow. And though this direction of yow may ſeme preſently ſodayne and ſtrange, for yow to take charge of hir in any other perſon's howſe then in yowr owne; yet the infirmity[5] of our ſaid coſin, with the miſtruſt he hath of a greter, and the requeſt he hath made unto us to have ſome help in this cawſe, with other cawſes that we have to dowte of ſome eſcape of the ſaid quene, moveth us to uſe this ſpeedy order; meaning, as ſone as occaſion may furder permitt, to deviſe either ſhortly to deliver yow of this burthen wholly, or at the leaſt to deviſe that ſhe ſhalbe removed to ſome other meter place, where yow may have the wholl com̃andement. We wold have yow alſo, after conference with our ſaid coſin of Shroueſbury, to deviſe how the nomber of the quene of Scotts' trayne might be diminiſhed, and reduced only to thirty parſons of all ſorts, as was ordered, but, as we perceave, to much enlarged of late time. Yow ſhall alſo, joyntly with the erle of Shrewſbury, give order that no ſuch com̃en reſort be to the quene as hath ben; nor that ſhe have ſuch liberty to ſend poſts as ſhe hath don, to the great burden of owr poore ſubjects. And if ſhe ſhall have any ſpeciall cawſe to ſend to us, than you ſhall ſo permitt her ſervant with the warrant of your hand, and none to come otherwiſe. And if yow ſhall think of any meter place to kepe hir, we requier yow to advertiſe us therof, ſo as we may take order for the ſame. We have written to our coſin of Shroueſbury, whom we have willed to impart to you the contents of our lr̃e. And ſo we will have yow to do theſe; *truſting that yow will ſo conſider herof as the cawſe requireth for our honour and quietnes, without reſpect of any parſon*[6]. Yeven under our ſignet, at the manour of the Vyne, the xxiid of September 1569, the xith yere of our reigne. [*Verte.*]

"P^{t}ſcript. After we had conſidered of ſome part of the premiſſes, we thought in this ſort to alter ſome part therof. We will that no parſon ſhalbe ſuffered to come from the quene of Scotts with any meſſage or lr̃e. But if ſhe will write to us, yow ſhall offer to ſend the ſame by one of yours. And ſo we will yow to do; for our meaning is, that for a ſeaſon ſhe ſhall nether ſend nor receave any meſſage or lr̃es without our knowledg."

Endorſed, by the earl of Huntingdon, "Hir majeſtyes fyrſte lr̃es for the takyng of the charge of Q. of Sc. w^{t} my lord of Shr. Broughte to me by Broune my lord of Shr. man."

4. "To the right honorable my very good lord therle of Huntingdon.

"My honorable good lord. After that hir ma^{tie}

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[1] Mr. Groſe, in 1759, mentions "the two ruined towers;" but, when he ſays "the other parts are evidently of later date," he could only mean the detached building called *The Lord's Place*.

[2] Burton, p. 17; corrected by his own MS.

[3] In the Town-book of Coventry is this entry: "1566, William Smalwood, draper, mayor. In his year was Mary queen of Scots brought to Coventry, and kept priſoner in the mayoreſs's parlour; and from thence removed to Tutbury."—An extract, of the ſame date, is given by Dr. Thomas, in the Liſt of Mayors, in his edition of Dugdale's Warwickſhire, vol. I. p. 150; and in a ſimilar Catalogue publiſhed by Hearne, at the end of his edition of Fordun's Scoto-Chronion, p. 1457, the ſame event is placed in 1567. As the mayoralty commences in November, this variation of a year might eaſily be reconciled: but it is evident that they are both one year too early, as the queen of Scots was not a captive in this kingdom till 1568.

[4] I am aware that this letter has been printed both by Mr. Haynes and Mr. Lodge; but it is here copied from the original.

[5] The ſickneſs of the earl of Shrewſbury afforded a flimſy pretence for placing a ſpy over him; but the declaration that he deſired aſſiſtance is not true; a letter from him to Secretary Cecil, Sept. 29, proving that the coadjutor was forced on him in oppoſition to his expreſs requeſt. Lodge's Illuſtrations, vol. II. p. 22.

[6] The reader cannot but obſerve great anxiety on the part of queen Elizabeth for the ſafe keeping of the unfortunate queen Mary. How very myſterious are the words here printed in Italics!

had ordred hir lr̃e to be wrytten, ſhe commanded my lord of Leceſter and me to wryte unto your L.; and ſo I did cauſe a lr̃e to be wrytten, wch cõeth unto yow ſigned by us both. Here hath bene this daye ſondry opinions in conſell w^t^ hir ma^tie^: ſome that your L. ſhuld have charge of the Q. of Scotts at Aſhby; others y^t^ Mr Chanceller of the Duchy ſhuld come to Tutbury, and delyver your L. and accompany ye erle of Shrowſbury; others, that he ſhuld have the charg alone at Tutbury, and both my lord of Shrowſbury and your L. diſcharged; others, that Mr Chanceller ſhuld be with yow at Aſhby, wherein no miſtruſt was had of yow, but to excuſe the challendg[1] wch ye Q. of Scotts maketh to yow. The dyverſite of theſe opinions wold produce no certen reſolution. Hereupon it was concluded that Mr. Skypw^t^ ſhuld be ſent, to thend, upon ſome furder knowledg, we might better fall to ſome on reſolution. And thus I am bold to impart many things, praying your L. to uſe them well, and as yow ſee cauſe to impart any thyng of your mynd, as you will have me uſe it faythfully and honeſtly towards you; for ſo I am reſolved to be towards your L. I alſo in ſecrett ſend you a copy of the Q. ma^ties^ lr̃es. Your L. ſhall doo well to contynew your good opinion of me, but not to utter it, as I perceave yow doo, wherby percaſe by ſome miſlykyng I may fynd ſome lack to doo as I wold doo. And ſo I end with my humble com̃. From Wyndſor caſtle, 28 of October 1569. Your L. at com̃, W. CECILL."

Endorſed by his lordſhip, "Mr S. ꝑ Sk. 30 October, 1569."

5. "To our right truſty and right welbeloaved coſin therle of Huntingdon. S.

"ELIZABETH R. By the Quene.

"Right truſty and right welbeloved coſin, we greete you well. And let yow wite our pleaſure and commandement is, that, for certeyn good and weighty conſiderations us therunto moving, yow ſhall, furthwith upon the receipt herof, prepare yourſelf, with all the force yow can poſſibly make, to convey the Scottiſhe queene from Tutbury, where ſhe now remayneth, unto our towne of Coventry[2]; and there to ſee her ſafely kept and gardid, untill we ſhall ſignify our further pleaſur unto yow. And for the better doing hearof, we have written our lr̃es of the lyke effect of theſe, to our coſins of Shrewſbury and Hereford, to joyne with yow, and accompany yow in this ſervice, with ſuch forces as they can prepare for the pourpoſe. Gyven under our ſignet, at our caſtle of Windeſore, the xxii^th^ of November 1569, in the twelveth yere of our reign."

Endorſed, by the earl of Huntingdon, "Y^e^ Q. lr̃es to goo to Coventre."

The time of the Scottiſh queen being at Aſhby caſtle was in the laſt week of November, 1569, in her way from Tutbury to Coventry; where, as appears by a letter, dated Dec. 20, from ſir Walter Mildmay, then chancellor of the Exchequer, ſhe was in the joint cuſtody of the earls of Huntingdon and Shrewſbury[3], where ſhe continued more than two months[4]. Jan. 15, 1569-70, the earl of Shrewſbury, in a letter from Tutbury caſtle, complains that "two tons of wine in a month was not ſufficient for his ordinary conſumption, excluſive of what was occupied at times by the queen for her bathings and ſuch like uſes[5]." In 1570, the earl of Huntingdon, having received letters from ſir Walter Mildmay, advertiſing him, that though the queen had the favour to receive letters in the preſence of his lordſhip, and of the earl of Shrewſbury and viſcount Hereford, who were joined with him in the commiſſion; and the French ambaſſador did at that time earneſtly ſolicit her enlargement; yet that the contents of thoſe decyphered letters which ſhe had received ſhould be made known to queen Elizabeth; much commending the ſincerity of his brother (Robert earl of Leiceſter, whoſe ſiſter the earl had married) in God's cauſe, and the general cauſe of the ſtate; wiſhing good intelligence and aſſured friendſhip between them; and offering his ſervice for furthering thereof[6].

The earl of Huntingdon's truſt continued till Auguſt 1572, when he was appointed lord preſident of the North. In the January following, a letter of his ſuggeſts ſome uſeful advice to the earl of Shrewſbury; and in March he gave notice of a plot to ſteal away the royal captive[7].

After this period, the Talbot Papers in the College of Arms furniſh ſome notices that may be worth mentioning[8]. In Auguſt 1573, the queen of Scots deſired to go to Buxton for her health, and obtained permiſſion with much difficulty; in March 1573-4, ſhe was terrified by an earthquake; and in June 1576, was removed from Buxton to Sheffield. On the 5th of July queen Elizabeth formed a plan for honouring the earl of Huntingdon with a long viſit at Aſhby; but next day changed her mind[9]. In September 1577, the queen of Scots was removed to Chatſworth; and thence, on the 26th of July, 1580, again to Buxton, where ſhe was cloſely confined. On that day the earl of Shrewſbury ſtates the amount of the wine, ſpice, and fuel, ſpent in his houſe yearly, to be at leaſt £1000.; the loſs of plate, buying of pewter, and houſhold ſtuff ſpoilt and waſted, £1000. more; and extra annuities to ſervants, to keep them faithful, £400.; excluſive of charges for ſoldiers. Feb. 12, 1580, he declares, "that if his allowance for the queen of Scots' diet is not punctually paid, he will ſeek to be diſburdened of that weighty charge;" on the 22d he complains heavily "of the expence of keeping the queen, for which he can get no allowance granted;" and Nov. 2, 1581, deſires that "wax lights and torches, and table-linen, may be ſent him for the queen of Scots; that he is ill treated by Frobiſher; and muſt ſell his ſhip for want of ready money."—Nov. 23, the queen of Scots deſired "the attendance of phyſicians and ſurgeons;" May 30, 1582, ſhe was "attended by phyſicians, and going to Buxton;" June 20, the earl of Shrewſbury writes for "40 ounces of pepper, ſaffron, mace, and cloves;" and Nov. 3, 1583, the earl denies that ſhe was permitted to walk in Sherwood foreſt while ſhe was at Workſop[10].

About this period begins an intereſting ſeries of letters relating to the queen's confinement at Tutbury; which Mr. Shaw has lately communicated to the publick from the originals in the poſſeſſion of Thomas Clifford, eſq.[11]. After an impriſonment of fourteen years, ſhe was, in 1585, under the care of ſir Amyas Pawlet, removed from Tutbury caſtle, to Chartley; and thence, in September 1586, to Fotheringay caſtle; where, on the 8th of February following, her unhappy

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[1] This probably might be on account of the earl of Huntingdon's alliance to the crown, as directly deſcended from George duke of Clarence, brother to king Edward IV; ſee p. 583.—Dr. Robertſon ſays, "Haſtings earl of Huntingdon, who pretended to diſpute with the Scottiſh queen her right to the ſucceſſion, being joined in commiſſion with Shrewſbury, rendered her impriſonment more intolerable, by the exceſs of his vigilance and rigour." Hiſtory of Scotland, vol. I. p. 504; referring to Haynes.

[2] Dr. Robertſon, p. 508, ſays, "Mary was removed to Coventry, a place of ſtrength, which could not be taken without a regular ſiege."

[3] Already printed in p. 584.

[4] This appears by the following extract from the Town-book of Coventry: "1569, Richard Hawten, mayor. In this year was a great rebellion in the North; on which account Mary queen of Scots was removed from Tutbury to Coventry, and there kept priſoner in the cuſtody of the earl of Shrewſbury and earl of Huntingdon, at the Bull Inn, from St. Andrew's tide until Candlemas; during which time the citizens kept watch and ward, day and night, at every gate, that none paſſed by without examination."

[5] Lodge's Illuſtrations, vol. II. p. 28.

[6] Harl. MSS. 4774.

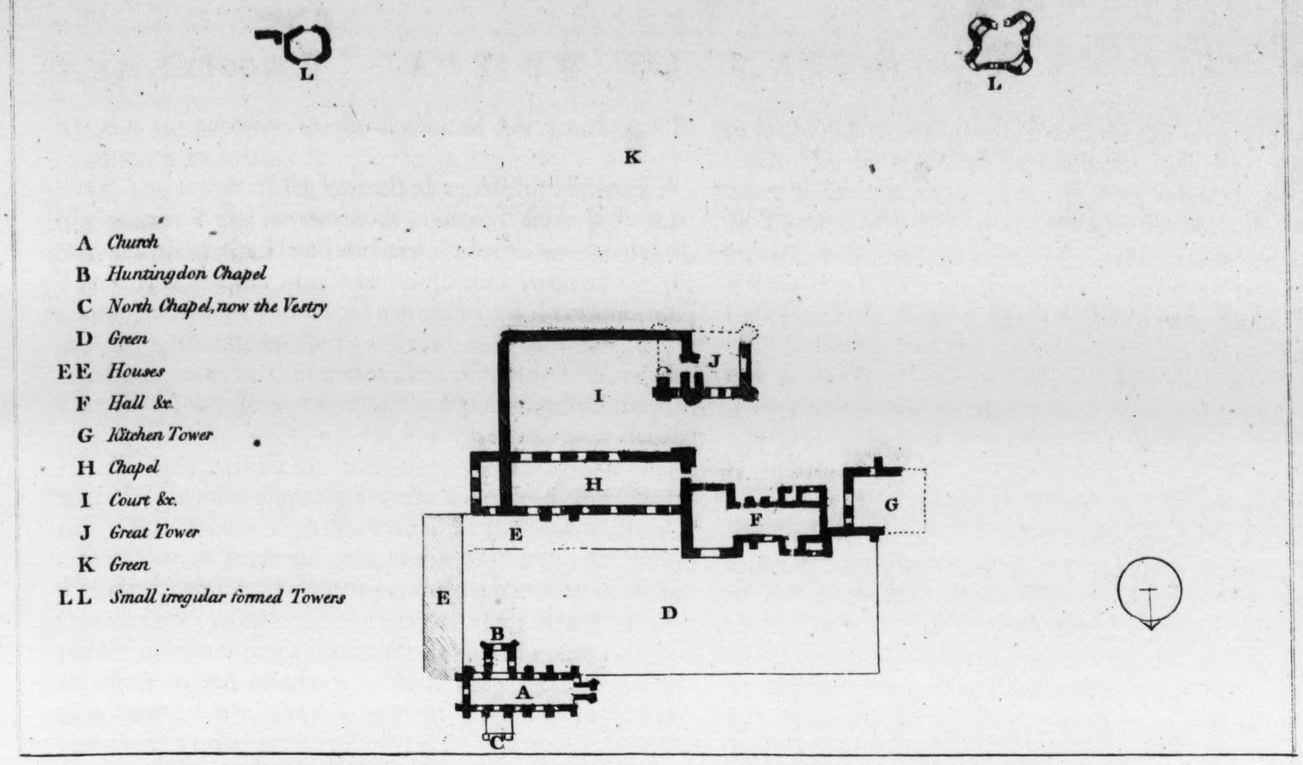
[7] Lodge's Illuſtrations, vol. II. p. 97.

[8] Theſe brief extracts are partly from Mr. Lodge, and partly from the Unpubliſhed Talbot Papers.

[9] The intended progreſs was to have been to Grafton, Northampton, Leiceſter, and thence to Aſhby, to remain there 21 days, that the waters of Buxton might be daily brought thither, for the earl of Leiceſter, or any other, to have uſed, the phyſicians having preſcribed that the earl of Leiceſter ſhould drink and uſe thoſe waters for 20 days together.

[10] By a letter of Richard Torre to the earl of Shrewſbury, dated Workſop-lodge, April 19, 1585, it appears that "thirty orange-trees were then planted in the gardens at Workſop."

[11] Appendix to Shaw's Staffordſhire, vol. I. pp. 5—18.


L
L
K
A Church
B Huntingdon Chapel
C North Chapel, now the Vestry
D Green
EE Houses
F Hall &c.
G Kitchen Tower
H Chapel
I Court &c.
J Great Tower
K Green
LL Small irregular formed Towers
J
I
H
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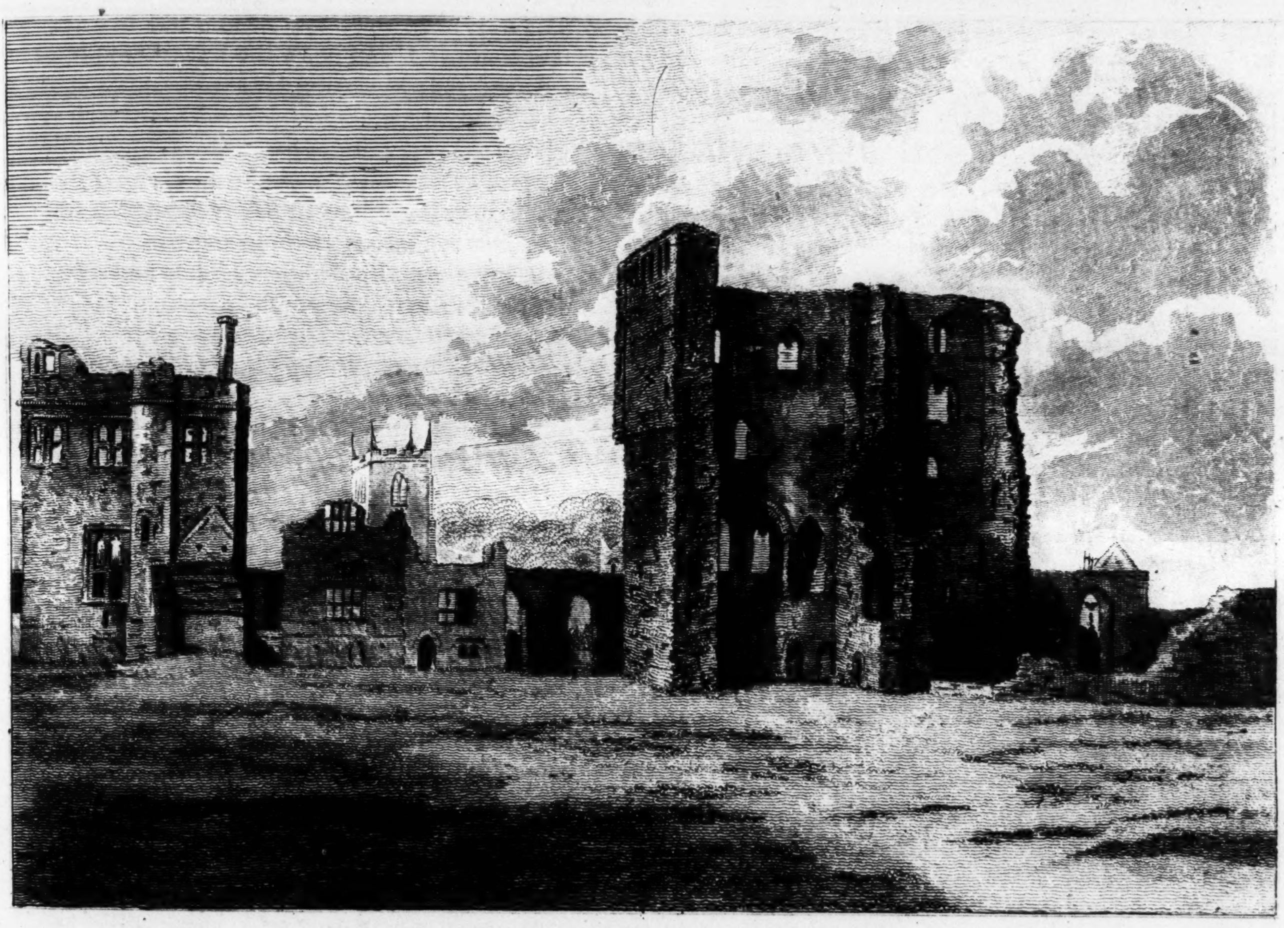
G
E
E
D
B
A
C

General Plan of Ashby Church and the Castle as it remains at present drawn by Memory. 1800.



General South West View of Ashby de la Zouch Castle. taken 782.

J.Basire sc.

View (looking South East) in the Kitchen of Ashby de la Zouch Castle.

Taken 1800.

life was terminated, in the flower of her youth and in the bloom of beauty [1].

Of the hoſpitalities exerciſed at Aſhby caſtle in the beginning of the ſeventeenth century, ſome idea may be formed by the Houſhold regulations already copied. The noble framer of thoſe reſolutions lived to ſee his country involved in all the horrors of civil commotion; and, though too infirm to take himſelf an active part, ſtood foremoſt in the commiſſion of array [2] iſſued by king Charles I. June 11, 1642. His two only ſons alſo were zealouſly engaged on the part of their Royal Maſter. Colonel Henry Haſtings, the younger of them, who appeared eminently for the king from the beginning, was joined with his father in the commiſſion of array; and in June that year was appointed high-ſheriff of Leiceſterſhire, for the expreſs purpoſe of "confining the county within the limits of their duty, by the power of that office, as well as by the intereſt and relations of his family [3]." This drew on him an impeachment from the Parliament [4]. "Having raiſed, however, a good troop of horſe, he charged bravely at the head thereof, Oct. 23, at the battle of Edgehill [5]; and, after the king was ſettled at Oxford, with his own troop of horſe only, and ſome officers which he eaſily gathered together, went into Leiceſterſhire with the commiſſion of *colonel-general* of that county, and fixed himſelf at Aſhby de la Zouch, the houſe of the earl of Huntingdon, his father, who was then living [6], which he preſently fortified; and, in a very ſhort time, by his intereſt there, raiſed ſo good a party of horſe and foot, that he maintained many ſkirmiſhes with the lord Grey (who had placed a garriſon in the town of Leiceſter); the king's ſervice being the more advanced there by the notable animoſities between the two families of Huntingdon and Stamford; between whom the county was divided paſſionately enough, without any other quarrel. And now the ſons fought the public quarrel with their private ſpirit and indignation. But the King had the advantage in his champion, the lord Grey being a young man of no eminent parts, and only backed with the credit and authority of the Parliament; whereas colonel Haſtings, though a younger brother, by his perſonal reputation, had ſupported his family; and, by the intereſt of it, and the affection that the people bore to him, brought, no doubt, an addition of power to the very cauſe; inaſmuch as he not only defended himſelf againſt the forces of the Parliament in Leiceſterſhire, but diſquieted ſir John Gell in Derbyſhire, and fixed garriſons in Staffordſhire [7]."

During theſe troubles, Aſhby caſtle ſerved as a place of refuge to ſeveral learned and pious Divines [8].

The King marched to Aſhby May 25, 1645 [9], where Mr. Simmonds, who at that time attended his Majeſty, obſerved in the old hall windows "the arms of *Haſtings* often ſet up, new;" and alſo *Haſtings*; impaling, 1. Quarterly, 1. and 4. Quarterly, Argent, three maſcles in feſs Gules, *Montacute*; 2. and 3. Per pale, Or and Sable, a ſaltire engrailed, counterchanged, *Pole*; 2. Gules, a ſaltire Argent, a label of three points gobony, Argent and Azure, *Nevil* earl of *Saliſbury* and *Warwick*; 3. as 2; 4. as 1 [10].—On the taking of Leiceſter by his Majeſty's army, June 1, the lord Loughborough was appointed governor of that garriſon.

The royal gueſt unfortunately too ſoon had occaſion to repeat his viſit at Aſhby caſtle.—"Towards night, on that diſmal Saturday, June 14, we marched (for we had left running) to Aſhby.—Sunday, his Majeſty left Aſhby about 10 in the morning, and went to Lichfield that night [11];" and thence into Wales [12].

On the 18th, on the ſurrender of Leiceſter, the lord Loughborough returned to Aſhby; and on the 20th, ſir Thomas Fairfax's army, notwithſtanding their hard ſervice, marched from Leiceſter, and ſate down before Aſhby [13]; which for ſeveral months after was cloſely beſieged. In September the town was much viſited with ſickneſs, and the garriſon reduced to 60 men [14]; but at the latter end of October near 600 more of the King's forces joined them; and Nov. 29, 1645, Thomas Davenport, of Hinckley, was fined £20. for ſelling them wine [15]. In the January following, this garriſon made ſeveral ſucceſsful ſallies [16]; but on the 7th of February at night a ſtrong party of horſe came from Leiceſter undiſcovered, ſurprized the centinels, fell-in at the turnpike, broke the chain, and entered the town, took 100 horſe, with much pillage, and returned to Leiceſter without oppoſition [17]. After this, the following articles for the ſurrender of this maiden garriſon (ſo ſtyled as having never been actually conquered) were ſent up to the Parliament [18]; and, after a debate, whether the ſequeſtration of the earl of Huntingdon, the lord Loughborough, and colonel Perkins, then governor, ſhould be taken off, were agreed to by both Houſes, Feb. 24; and on Saturday the 28th, were finally ſigned.

"Articles for the rendition of the king's garriſon of Aſhby caſtle, made between colonel-general Haſtings (lord Loughborough) and colonel Needham (then governour of Leiceſter for the Parliament) dated the laſt day of February, 1645.

"1. Imprimis, that all the officers and ſouldiers now at Aſhby, and under the command of colonell-generall Haſtings, and that are over and above the number hereafter ſpecifyed, ſhall, upon Monday next after the ſigning hereof (being the ſecond day of March) depart and quit the garriſon; and march away without further ſtay or continuance there.

"2. Item, that, upon the Tueſday following, colonell-generall Haſtings ſhall begin to ſleight the works and fortifications of the town and garriſon of Aſhby; and to that end ſhall endeavour and procure aſſiſtance from the countrie, as well as receive all ſuch as be ſent to that purpoſe; and not forbear untill the whole be ſleighted and unfortifyed.

"3. Item, that, at the end of three months hereafter ſpecifyed, colonell-generall Haſtings ſhall deliver up Aſhby houſe itſelf, being now a garriſon of the king's, into the hands of his brother the earl of Huntingdon.

"4. Item, that, upon ſigning theſe articles, all priſoners of this countie whatſoever to be ſett at libertie, and to have ticketts to go home.

"5. That ſufficient hoſtages (and ſuch as ſhall be thought fitt by colonel Needham) be given for the ſafe return of any convoy that ſhall be graunted by him.

"6. Item, that colonell-generall Haſtings, with his officers, gentlemen, and ſouldiers, ſhall have libertie (if they pleaſe) to march away to Bridgenorth or Worceſter, with their horſes, armes, and amunition, bagg and baggage, trumpets ſounding, drums beating, colours flying, matches lighted on both ends, muſkets loaded, one braſs gun, and a caſe of ſacks in boxes; and have ſufficient carriage allowed them, and ſix days libertie for their paſſage.

"7. Item, that colonell-general Haſtings, his officers and gentlemen, and alſo all manner of perſons, as well ſouldiers as others, and that are now members of that garriſon, and now belonging to it, ſhall have libertie to lay down their armes, and have protections to live at home, if they pleaſe, they ſubmitting to all ordinances of parliament.

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[1] In the Hiſtory of Fotheringay (Bibl. Top. Brit. N° XL.) may be ſeen a very particular account of the death and funeral of this fair and royal Unfortunate; to which the curious reader is referred, as containing an authentic copy of her laſt will, and many genuine particulars not to be met with in any other work. A fac-ſimile engraving of that part of the will which is written with her own hand, together with the beginning and ending of one of her letters, both preſerved in the Cotton collection, are given in Plate LXXXV. p. 633. from a copy which firſt appeared in the above-cited publication.

[2] This commiſſion was firſt put in execution, June 20, by the earl of Derby, in Lancaſhire; and the example was followed, by the earl of Huntingdon and his ſon Henry Haſtings, June 22, in Leiceſterſhire. Dugdale's View, p. 97.

[3] Clarendon, vol. I. p. 540.

[4] See before, p. 603.

[5] His eldeſt brother Ferdinando lord Haſtings, who had the year before been called to parliament as baron Haſtings, had alſo a command of horſe in that battle; but is mentioned in a very ſlighting way by lord Clarendon, vol. II. p. 46; as having entered the Houſe of Lords, in the afternoon of the day following the battle, with frighted and ghaſtly looks, declaring poſitively all to be loſt; though it was evident that he had run away from the beginning, and only loſt his way thither.

[6] Earl Henry died in the following year, Nov. 14, 1643.

[7] Clarendon, vol. II. p. 113.

[8] See p. 632.

[9] Harl. MSS. 911. p. 47.

[10] Plate LXXVI. fig. 10.

[11] Harl MSS. 911. p. 76.

[12] Heath, p. 80. See Carte, vol. III. p. 44.

[13] Whitlock, p. 147.

[14] Mercurius Veridicus, Sept. 27.

[15] Original Minutes of the Committee of Sequeſtration.

[16] Whitlock, p. 192.

[17] Ibid. p. 197.

[18] Journals of the Lords, vol. VIII. p. 185; of the Commons, vol. IV. p 453.

"8. Item, that all the ſequeſtrations of colonell-generall Haſtings, the earl of Huntingdon, and colonell Perkyns (governour of Aſhby-houſe) be taken off upon the ſleighting of Aſhby garriſon.

"9. Item, that ſir Richard Skeffington and colonell Needham ſhall have libertie and power to compound for the eſtates of ſuch officers and gentlemen as are expreſſed in the liſt given in; whether of Leiceſter, Derby, Stafford, Notingham, or Warwick ſhires; or ſo many of them as ſhall think fitt to compound with them for their eſtates.

"10. Item, colonell-generall Haſtings, with the ſaid gentlemen and their ſervants that deſire to ſtay with him, not exceeding the number of one hundred, may have free libertie to ſtay at Aſhby, for three months after the ſigning of theſe articles; and not to be moleſted, during the ſaid term, for any debts or engagements, or otherwiſe, by any of the Parliament's party, they doing nothing prejudiciall to the Parliament.

"11. Item, that colonell-generall Haſtings, and the ſaid gentlemen, with their ſervants and horſes, not exceeding in number of horſe one hundred and fiftie, ſhall have a ſufficient convoy and paſſe to Hull or Briſtoll; and therefrom, by order of Parliament, to have a ſhipp provided, to tranſport them either to France or Holland, whither they pleaſe.

H. LOUGHBOROUGH, JOHN NEEDHAM."

Aug. 29, 1648, the command of Aſhby de la Zouch was given by the Parliament to Thomas lord Grey of Groby; who was deſired to take care for the ſecuring and ſafe-keeping duke Hamilton a priſoner there [1].

On the 28th of November, it was referred to a Committee of the Houſe of Commons, to conſider of all the caſtles, garriſons, and places of ſtrength in the kingdom; what were fit to be kept up, and what to be ſlighted and made untenable; and on the ſame day it was reſolved that the garriſon of Aſhby de la Zouch ſhould be forthwith ſlighted, and made untenable; and that James earl of Cambridge, then a priſoner in that caſtle, ſhould be committed cloſe priſoner to Windſor caſtle for high treaſon [2]. Thus was this noble ſtructure ſoon after permitted quietly to diſſolve, with the downfall of the Monarchy and the King's intereſt; thoſe unworthy ends being effected by the Parliamentary committee then ſitting at Leiceſter; which committee, having ſent ſome of their members to view the place, employed divers perſons to demoliſh theſe goodly towers by undermining; William Bainbrigg, of Lockington in the ſaid county (commanding a party of horſe for that occaſion) having the overſight thereof.

After this event, the earl of Huntingdon, having fixed his abode at Donington Park, was the leſs anxious to keep in repair the habitable part of this family manſion. Some conſiderable walls, however, ſtill remain; and the different parts of the old building, with the ſpacious cellars and ſubterraneous drains and paſſages, may readily be diſtinguiſhed. On the higheſt fragment, under a rich arch, are ſtill the arms of *Haſtings*, which are alſo viſible in ſeveral of the ruins; but it is rather remarkable that there is no ivy on the walls, which are built of the faireſt and cleareſt aſhler ſtone, admirably fitted together and cemented. Behind the caſtle, to the North, are two cavities, parallelogram, like ponds; and at the North-eaſt corner of the garden is a hexagon brick ſummer-houſe, with a circular ſtaircaſe and ſtone door-way, joined by an outer terrace to another, which ſtretches over a ſecond terrace, and is of brick, four-ſided, round and ſquare.

Among the topographical prints collected by Dr. Combe, is a North view in the old palace of Aſhby de la Zouch, ſomething in Place's manner.—Buck engraved, in 1730, South and North views of this caſtle.—Views of it were alſo publiſhed, by Groſe, Sparrow, and Godfrey, in 1759;—and in 1786 two ſmall, but accurate etchings (one of them a view within the great court of the caſtle) by Mr. Carter, one of the firſt architectural draughtſmen of the preſent age.—Another South view was engraved in 1791 by Mr. Walker [3].

Having been favoured in 1800 by Mr. Carter with two beautiful drawings of theſe noble ruins; one of them, his general South view (which, compared with Buck's, will ſhew the dilapidations of 70 years); the other, an internal view of the remains of the Kitchen Tower; and alſo with a ſlight plan of the ſite of the caſtle and church, &c. (Plate LXXXI.); it would be injuſtice not to add the ingenious artiſt's brief notes:

"I ſhall not enter into the cauſes which have reduced this once ſplendid pile of buildings to their preſent ſtate of ruin and curtailment; but confine myſelf to a few ſlight remarks on ſome of its principal remains.

"This caſtle, in its dimenſions, ſeems to have known no bounds, either in the lines of arrangement, or in the altitude of the ſeveral ſtories. We can in particular trace out the great hall, kitchen, various chambers of ſtate, the chapel, &c. wherein are found, in good preſervation, rich door-ways, chimney-pieces, arms, devices, and other ornamental accompaniments; all which ſerve to ſhew that this caſtle muſt have once vied, if not ſurpaſſed, all its caſtellated competitors for architectural fame that this country has produced. And yet do not theſe ſentiments take poſſeſſion of our imaginations when engaged in the like ſurvey of any other of our antient lordly abodes? How is it poſſible then to confine the meed of praiſe, ſince all theſe towering glories have alike claims for wonder and commendation? How endleſs muſt have been the track of journeying round the land in former times, that brought to view ſuch proud ſcenes of array and triumph, and of hoſpitable reception! Enthuſiaſm muſt then have been one general impulſe, inſpiring each ardent ſoul to run the road of glory, in laws, in arts, in honour, and in arms!"

In Plate LXXXII, is an inſide view of the caſtle chapel, taken in 1795 by Mr. R. W. Baſire.

HISTORICAL and MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

In 1564, there were 64 families in Aſhby, and 11 in Blackfordby; and in 1630 the freeholders at Aſhby were, *Joſeph Tomlinſon*, *Nathanael Aſh*, and *Thomas Sherwood*; at Blackfordby, *William Joyce*, *Gilbert Cuxley*, and *Ralph Joyce*; and at Boothorpe, *Henry French* and *William Beck*.

In 1655, there was collected in Aſhby, for the relief of the poor Proteſtants in Piedmont, the ſum of 3*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*; and at Blackfordby 8*s.* 7*d.*

A token of John Allatt (at the three woolpacks) Aſhby dal Zouch, 1670, is in Pl. LXXVI. fig. 8.

In 1722, 46 freeholders polled from Aſhby, and 9 from Blackfordby; and in 1775 we find 50 names from Aſhby, 18 from Blackfordby, and 2 from Boothorpe.

Mr. John Mackay, who publiſhed "A Journal through England" in the beginning of the reign of king George I. ſays, "There are ſome fine good old ſeats in Leiceſterſhire, with their parks. The moſt conſiderable that I ſaw is that of Haſtings earl of Huntingdon, a noble family, who have a great intereſt in this county, and have a fine burial-place, with ſome good monuments, at Aſhby de la Zouch. By the ruins, and what is left ſtanding of the walls of the caſtle here, it muſt have been one of the principal in England. King James I. quartered himſelf and his whole court upon the then earl of Huntingdon for many days together [4]. Every day the dinner was ſerved up by 30 poor knights, with gold chains and velvet gowns.

"Aſhby de la Zouch is famous for being the beſt market for ſtrong horſes in England. It affords as good ale as Burton. The town is the earl of Huntingdon's; as is alſo Packington, a moſt delightful retired town, within two miles of Aſhby. The inhabitants, eſpecially the better ſort, are generous and ſociable beyond thoſe of moſt other towns [5]. They treat one another in turn very ſplendidly in the Chriſtmas holidays. In the ſummer time they bowl, having a good green, and I think the only one in thoſe parts. On Mondays the neighbouring noblemen and gentlemen reſort thither to dine together, and bowl in the ſeaſon."

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[1] Journals of the Commons, vol. V. pp. 689. 692.

[2] Ibid. vol. VI. p. 87.

[3] This was a private plate, for the uſe of George Stacpoole, eſq. See p. 635.

[4] This expenſive viſit gave riſe to the following traditional anecdote. The nobility at that time, for many miles round, came to Aſhby caſtle, to pay their reſpects to the king, except lord Stanhope of Harrington, who was ſomewhat flighty. The king, hurt at his not coming to pay his reſpects with the other nobility, ſent for him, and reproved him for lack of duty; "but," concluded the king, "I excuſe you; for, the people ſay that you are mad." "I may be mad, my liege ſovereign," replied lord Stanhope; "but I am not half ſo mad as my lord Huntingdon, who is worried by bloodhounds."

[5] This place has long been famed for convivial muſical meetings; at which the late Dr. Kirkland was particularly diſtinguiſhed.

July 12, 1753, a terrible fire happened at Aſhby, which conſumed 150 bay of buildings.

In 1761, "the ſkeleton of a man was dug up in a garden at Aſhby, late in the poſſeſſion of Richard Springthorpe; where, from the teeth being all perfectly ſound, and not one miſſing in the ſkull, and from ſome fleſh then remaining on the bones, there was reaſon to believe it had been but a few years; and, as no perſon had been miſſing in that neighbourhood, it was ſuppoſed to have been the body of a ſtranger that was murdered[1]."

In an act of parliament paſſed in 1768, for incloſing ſeveral open and common fields, called *The Great Field*, *The Middle Field*, and *The Lion's Well Field*, and alſo three ſeveral commons, called *The Horſe* or *Brick-kiln Common*, *The Gooſe Pen*, and *The Drift*, within the lordſhip of Aſhby de la Zouch, containing together about 1040 acres; *Francis* earl of *Huntingdon* is deſcribed as lord of the manor of Aſhby de la Zouch, lord of the ſoil of and in the ſaid commons, and entitled to the minerals therein; as impropriator of the great tithes ariſing within the ſaid fields, meadow grounds, and commons; patron of the vicarage of Aſhby de la Zouch; and the greateſt proprietor and owner of lands and grounds within the ſaid open and common fields and meadow grounds, and of the rights of common within the ſaid ſeveral commons; the reverend *Peter Cowper*, clerk, as vicar of Aſhby de la Zouch, and thereby entitled to the tithes of hay, wool, and lamb, and all vicarial tithes ariſing or happening within the ſame fields, meadow grounds, and commons; and *Thomas Richards*, eſq. *John Piddocke*, gent. *Edward Aſhpinſhaw*, *Henworth Newton*, and ſeveral other perſons, as entitled to the reſidue of the lands and grounds and right of common within and upon the ſaid fields, meadow grounds, and commons. The firſt allotment is directed to be made to the lord of the manor, for his right in the ſoil, and to the minerals within the commons; then, as a full compenſation for all rectorial and vicarial tithes, a ſeventh part of the reſidue to the impropriator and vicar, from which the vicar's portion to be of the full yearly value of £50; the remainder to be the property of the earl of Huntingdon; to whom are reſerved the ſoil and herbage of the roads, with all manerial rights. None of the turnpike roads to or from Aſhby were to be altered by the incloſure.

Oct. 27, 1773, a fire broke out at Mr. Benſon's, a hatter in Aſhby; which burned down five houſes.

In October 1788, in repairing the head of a fiſh-pool in a place called Mill-ſtone Gutter, on Aſhby Woulds, about 450 antient ſilver coins were found by the workmen. They were incloſed in a ſmall leaden box, of an oblong form, which, from the length of time it had lain in the ground, was reduced to a perfect calx, and, on being moved, directly mouldered to pieces. The coins are of various dies; but almoſt all of them the pennies of king Stephen, except a few of Henry I, Henry II, and Henry III. Upwards of ſixty of them were cut into halves, as may be ſuppoſed, for half-pennies. About a dozen are in quarters, all clearly divided, for the conveniency of paying quarter-pennies, or farthings. From the name of the place where they were found, and the appearance of the ſituation, it is probable the ſpot may have been the ſite of an antient water-mill; and they the treaſure of ſome miller and his family, who concealed them in thoſe turbulent times. The reaſon, perhaps, of their being moſtly of the reign of king Stephen is, that he granted to Walter biſhop of Coventry, and his ſucceſſors, a mint at Lichfield, which is not above 14 miles from the place where they were found. A few of theſe pieces were diſperſed at their firſt being diſcovered; but by far the greater part of them were ſecured for Lord Rawdon (the preſent earl of Moira) as owner of the manor; and in his Lordſhip's poſſeſſion they ſtill remain. Amongſt them were the ſeven following ſpecimens, engraved in Plate LXXXII.

1. ✠ STEPHANVS REX. The head of Stephen crowned, to the right, with a ſceptre before it.

Rev. ✠ WHICHELINVS DERBI. A croſs between four martlets, as on the coins of Edward the Confeſſor[2].

2. ✠ . . . . NE ⁚ Head as before, with a ſceptre in the right hand.

Rev. ✠ . . . . AN—D ⁚ ONS. A croſs moline, ornamented with four fleurs de lis, pointed towards the centre.

3. ✠ STIEFNE R. As N° 2.

Rev. ✠ ĀLFǷINE ⁚ ON ⁚ SVD ⁚. As N° 2.

4. ✠ STIEFNE ⁚ R. As N° 2.

Rev. ✠ SǷEIN ⁚ ON ⁚ SNOT ⁚. As N° 2.

5. ✠ ST . . . . RE. As N° 2.

Rev. ✠ HVEMRI ⁚ : OTCNS. As N° 2.

6. ✠ . . . . F E RE. As N° 2.

Rev. ✠ . . . AV . . SNR . . O ONS . . . As N° 2. except a roſe in the centre of the croſs.

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[1] The king's pardon was offered, and a reward from the churchwardens of £50. for the diſcovery of the offenders, excepting the perſon who actually committed the murder. Gent. Mag. vol. XXX. p. 601.

[2] This very rare coin, at the requeſt of Mr. Southgate (who at firſt ſight pronounced it to be worth ſeven guineas) was communicated to the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LXVI. p. 843; which produced, p. 983, the following remarks from Mr. Shaw: "The engraving of this coin was, if I am not miſtaken, copied from the drawing of the original * ſtill in my poſſeſſion, which I ſent ſome time ſince to Mr. Nichols, with the imperfect account I was then able to obtain of the diſcovery: but, being lately induced, by a letter from a learned friend, in conſequence of his having ſeen that drawing, to make farther enquiries about the reſt of that curious collection, I ſtole, the other day, a few hours from my own purſuits, to gratify a double curioſity; that of inſpecting theſe coins, and the beautiful new Gothic manſion of the earl of Moira at Donington Park, where they now moſt of them are, in the cuſtody of his lordſhip's worthy ſteward, Mr. Dawſon, whom I was delighted to find not only an amateur in ſuch antiquities, but in the noble treaſure of antient records, and other valuable papers there, relating to Leiceſterſhire and Staffordſhire, from which Mr. Nichols and myſelf are likely to derive much curious information. The above very intelligent and communicative gentleman, I found, had made a ſelection of the moſt rare and beautiful ſpecimens of the coins, and drawn up a ſhort account of them, for Mr. Nichols's inſpection. It is remarkable, and a farther confirmation of the great rarity of the Stephen's penny with the martlets on the reverſe, that, out of more than 400 of thoſe coins of that king's reign, only three and one half are of that particular die †. By ſuch accidental diſcoveries, and the induſtry of our Engliſh Antiquaries, antient coins are greatly diminiſhed in their value ſince the time of Thoreſby, who (in his Muſeum, p. 349) ſays, that his utmoſt diligence could procure but one of either king William I. or II. till a neſt of 250 were found at York, in 1703-4, after a fire, in digging up the foundation for a new edifice."—Mr. Ruding, to whom the ſtudy of Saxon coins is perfectly familiar, ſuggeſted, p. 1005, that "this penny of king Stephen came in a moſt queſtionable ſhape. The type of the obverſe," he ſays," is rude far beyond the rudeneſs of Stephen's other coins; and the Confeſſor's martlets on the reverſe, added to the omiſſion of ON before the place of mintage, give me great reaſon for ſuſpicion. Perhaps ſome correſpondent will have the goodneſs to ſuggeſt a probable reaſon for Stephen's adoption of that reverſe." This produced from Mr. Laſkey, vol. LXVII. p. 37, the following explanatory remarks: "The letter of Mr. Shaw muſt entirely do away every queſtionable ſhape which may be entertained in reſpect to the authenticity of the penny of Stephen. Your correſpondent ſeems a great ſceptic, and will ſcarcely allow the verſatility in the Britiſh antient mints, which it is well known they poſſeſſed. If he wants a clue for diſcovering why a coin of Stephen ſhould have the martlets on the reverſe, let him ſearch the Heralds' office, who will inform him what baron, noble, or prelate, uſed martlets on their arms, or perhaps their creſt; for, when Stephen uſurped the crown, he was obliged to indulge his encroaching ſubjects with many parts of his prerogative, to prevent their revolting, one of which was that of coining their own money. This will in part corroborate what Mr. Shaw ſays, that the coins of Stephen are of various dies." Mr. Ruding, p. 120, replies, "Since my laſt, I have not only read Mr. Shaw's account of the diſcovery of the ſuſpected pennies of Stephen, but alſo have been favoured by him with the inſpection of one of them. The external evidence is, I acknowledge, perfectly ſatisfactory; but I muſt ſtill repeat that the coin itſelf bears a moſt queſtionable ſhape. If a reverſe copied from a well-known Saxon coin, and a buſt on the obverſe rude, even affectedly ſo, beyond the workmanſhip of the other parts of the coin, will not juſtify heſitation, I muſt content myſelf with being conſidered as an unreaſonable ſceptic."

* The engraving was from a drawing made by Mr. Schnebbelie from a coin in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Dawſon.

† One of theſe came into the poſſeſſion of Mr. Sharpe of Coventry; who much laments that he parted with it to his deceaſed friend Mr. Southgate.

7. ✠ . . . . RILVS. The head of Henry I. nearly full-faced, with a ſceptre in the right hand.

Rev. ✠ . . . EM . . . ON LVN. A maſcle ſaltirewiſe, pointed with fleurs de lis, ſurmounted by a croſs fleury, with a pellet in each angle.

In 1794, an act was paſſed, for making a navigable canal, from the Coventry canal navigation at Bedworth in Warwickſhire, through ſeveral intermediate townſhips, to the cloſe called Ipſwell, or Black Ditch, in the pariſh of Aſhby de la Zouch; with a branch from Furlong cloſe, in the hamlet of Blackfordby, to and through Aſhby and Nether Seile, and alſo through High Swadlincote, and Church Greſley in Derbyſhire; the ſaid canal to be alſo kept navigable from Black Ditch through other parts of Aſhby, and to Repton and Ticknall, co. Derby; with a cut or branch, when required by earl Ferrers, to Staunton Harold[1].

This extenſive undertaking is advancing rapidly to maturity: and coal delphs[2] are now actually at work on the Woulds by a new-invented ſteam-engine called a *whimſey*; ſeveral workſhops being alſo erected.

Three rail-roads are already made from the canal; 1. to Bredon lime-works; 2. through earl Ferrers's wood-lands, in ſome parts by tunnels many yards under ground, to Cloud-hill lime-works; 3. through South wood, the earl of Moira's, to Ticknall.

In an act of parliament paſſed in 1800, for incloſing the common or waſte ground called Aſhby Woulds, containing about 3000 acres, *Francis-Rawdon Haſtings*, earl of *Moira* in the kingdom of Ireland, baron *Rawdon* of Rawdon in the county of York, is deſcribed as lord of the manor of Aſhby, and as ſuch entitled to the ſoil and minerals of and within the ſaid manor or waſte ground; owner of a coney or rabbit-warren in the ſaid common; and alſo as impropriator of the great tithes, and patron of the vicarage; the rev. *John Prior*, as vicar, entitled to the vicarial tithes within the pariſh; and the ſaid earl of *Moira*, *Robert* Earl *Ferrers*, Major-general *Charles Haſtings*, Sir *Francis Burdett*, bart. Sir *Nigel-Bowyer Greſley*, bart. the Rev. *William Greſley*, and ſeveral other perſons, as owners of meſſuages, cottages, lands, and hereditaments, were entitled to right of common. The commiſſioners are authorized, under proper reſtrictions, to divert the courſe of any ſtreams, or currents of water; and to ſet out eight acres for the purpoſes of public watering-places for cattle, and for obtaining materials for repairing the public roads. To the earl of Moira as lay-impropriator, and Mr. Prior as vicar, a ninth part of the whole is next directed to be allotted in ſeveralty, according to their reſpective intereſts; and a ſixteenth of the remainder to the ſaid earl, in recompence for his right of ſoil, and extinguiſhment of his coney-warren; with ſuch further part of the ſaid common as ſhall be of the full clear yearly value of £50. in compenſation for the damages his Lordſhip may ſuſtain, in making full ſatisfaction to ſuch owners of land as may any way be injured, by digging for, ſinking, getting, and working, any beds and mines of coal, iron ſtone, or other minerals. The commiſſioners, after March 25, 1801, are empowered to cauſe the rabbits then remaining in the warren to be effectually removed or deſtroyed. Intakes and incloſures made above 20 years, and the ponds, to belong to the Earl of Moira; and if within 20 years, to be transferred to his Lordſhip as part of the manerial allotment. The commiſſioners are alſo required to ſet out, as part of the ground for the ſaid Earl, one allotment altogether (roads excepted) containing 150 acres, or thereabouts, ſo as to include his Lordſhip's preſent coal-work upon Aſhby Woulds, and the rail-ways therefrom to the Aſhby de la Zouch canal; and alſo one other allotment altogether (roads excepted) containing 300 acres, or thereabouts, around, and ſo as to include, the reſervoir now making for the uſe of the ſaid canal; and alſo one other allotment altogether (roads excepted) containing 150 acres, or thereabouts, ſo as to contain a conſiderable portion of the clay uſed in porcelain, pot, and other manufactures, commonly called *ſagger*, or *fire*-clay, between the Burton turnpike-road and the preſent warren-houſe, and between the Hartſhorne turnpike-road and Greſley and Swadlincote common; which allotments the ſaid commiſſioners are required to ſet out for the ſaid Earl, or the lord or lords of the ſaid manor for the time being, ſo as ſhall appear to them the ſaid commiſſioners moſt convenient to him and them, or the leſſee or leſſees of him and them, or any other perſon authorized by him and them, for the uſe or exerciſe of his or their mineral rights, or works that he or they may think fit to commence, carry on, or eſtabliſh. Power is given to allot lands in lieu of rectorial tithes or moduſes, from certain eſtates, incloſures, or incloſed lands or grounds, in the pariſh of Aſhby, and townſhips or liberties of Blackfordby and Boothorpe; and in like manner for vicarial tithes of homeſteads or old incloſures. The vicar is empowered to leaſe his allotment; and coals and minerals[3] are reſerved to the lord of the manor, making ſatisfaction for damages. All ſeignories and manerial rights are alſo fully reſerved.

Aſhby Old Park is now incloſed; and has four large farms, in the tenure of Mr. Moor, Mr. Bacon, Mr. Hall, and Mr. Litherland; beſides ſeveral ſmall tenements in the part leading to Staunton Harold.

Preſtop Park, formerly two farms, now only one, is let to Mr. Pilkington; and *Heath End* is a ſmall hamlet, containing ſeven houſes, two of which are inns.

Mr. Haſlam rents a wind and a water mill on Aſhby Woulds, called *Barrot Mills*; and a large pool of water well ſtocked with fiſh. Near this mill are 5 or 6 dwellings. Many very large potteries are alſo eſtabliſhed on the Woulds for inferior ſorts of earthen ware.

Wm. Pickering, warrener, rents the rabbit-warren, ſeveral large fiſh-ponds, and a place called *Littleworth*.

John Sutton, now living on Aſhby Woulds, aged about 60, was born blind; yet can threſh corn, ſet up hay-ricks, and perform other articles of huſbandry.

KILWARDBY, antiently called *Culwardeby*, a ſtreet beyond the brook at the Weſt end of the town of Aſhby, is deſcribed in old deeds as a diſtinct hamlet. In 1327, *William la Zouch* of *Mortimer*, at his death, had ſeven virgates and an half of land in Kilwardby of the king *in capite*, as of his crown, by the ſervice of a quarter of a knight's fee; *Alan la Zouch*, his ſon and next heir, being then 19 years old[4]; and this Alan, at his death, in 1346, held the ſame land under the like tenure[5].

STATISTICAL and GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Four fairs are now held at Aſhby: 1. on Eaſter Monday and Tueſday; 2. Whitſun Monday and Tueſday; 3. Old St. Bartholomew; and 4. on the 8th of November. A ſtatute alſo for the hiring of ſervants is held on the 22d of September.

The market, which is very plentiful, is kept on Saturday weekly; and the ſtone market-croſs (ſee Plate LXXVI. fig. 10.) is ſuperior to any in the county.

In March 1797, the total number of dwellings in the pariſh was 484; of teams 27, of farm-houſes 24.

In the vivary within the grounds of the little Park at Aſhby the river Meſe takes its riſe:

> "——— a dainty rill,
> Near Charnwood riſing firſt, where ſhe begins to fill
> Her banks, which all her courſe on both ſides do abound
> With heath and finny olds, and often gleaby ground,
> Till Croxall's fertile courſe doth comfort her at laſt
> When ſhe is entering Trent[6]."

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[1] The particulars of this act have been already fully abſtracted in vol. I. p. clxix.

[2] "In the night of Oct. 12, 1800, the plank locked over the boring ſhaft of the earl of Moira's coal-mine, on Aſhby Woulds, was forcibly ſplit, the mouth of the hole uncovered, and two lengths of iron rods (11 yards each) maliciouſly and wickedly thrown into the pit, and wedged in ſo faſt together that they cannot be got out, whereby the works at the ſaid ſhaft are completely ſtopped, to the great injury of his lordſhip, the proprietors of the Aſhby canal undertaking, and the country, by preventing that ſpeedy and expected ſupply of coal, of which the trials at this mine afforded a confident proſpect, and which greatly wanted in the country. His lordſhip has ſince offered a reward of 50 guineas for the diſcovery of the offender." Gent. Mag. vol LXX. p. 1201.

[3] On theſe Woulds there is a fair proſpect of obtaining a mine of iron.

[4] Eſch. 11 Edw. III. N° 26. Leic.

[5] Eſch. 20 Edw. III. N° 47. Leic. Theſe two inquiſitions have (in vol. II. p. 877.) erroneouſly been aſcribed to *Kilby*.

[6] Drayton's Polyolbion, Song 26.

Forming a ſmall brook at the lower part of the town of Aſhby, this river ſoon after becomes a boundary of the two counties of Leiceſter and Derby[1], and ſo continues till it empties itſelf into the Trent.

Aſhby is alſo well watered with ſprings, by the names of *Lyon's Well*, *Perring's Well*, and *Holywell*; and on the Woulds are many conſiderable pools.

The ſoil is principally ſand, with ſome portions of clay; which, by a mixture of Bredon lime, makes excellent corn-land. The air is clear and healthy; very few fogs, except on a fine ſpring morning or night, when they are very favourable to the clay paſtures.

Large ſheep are bred here, with heavy black horns; weighing from 23 to 40 pounds a quarter; about 500 in a year. Many cows are alſo bred.

Sir Frederick-Morton Eden, in a late valuable publication, has favoured us with the following ſtatements:

“ *Aſhby de la Zouch* contains, by eſtimation, about 11,200 acres; and 195 houſes pay the window or commutation-tax. The inhabitants are ſhopkeepers, inn-keepers, manufacturers of woollen and cotton ſtockings and hats, farmers, and labourers. The preſent war has been very injurious to the commercial intereſts of this town. There is here one of lady Huntingdon's chapels, one Methodiſt chapel, and one Preſbyterian chapel; but the pariſhioners are chiefly of the Eſtabliſhed Church. The prices of proviſions are, beef 3½*d.* to 5*d.* the pound; mutton 5*d.*; veal 3*d.* to 4*d.*; butter 9*d.* to 10½*d.*; bread-flour 4*s.* a ſtone; potatoes 5*d.* the gallon; which about autumn are generally 2*d.* or 3*d.* the gallon; milk 1½*d.* the quart. Spinners of wool earn from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* a week; wool-combers from 12*s.* to 14*s.* a week; ſtocking weavers, in general, from 7*s.* to 17*s.* a week; but a few earn £1. 1*s.* a week; hatters from 12*s.* to 20*s.* a week; labourers in huſbandry, till within the laſt year, had 4*s.* a week in winter, and 6*s.* in ſummer; but they have now 6*s.* in winter, and from 7*s.* to 9*s.* in ſummer, and victuals. The number of alehouſes in the pariſh has been much reduced ſince laſt winter, from 25 to 21. Here are eight friendly ſocieties, which have 40 to 80 members in each: only two have had their rules confirmed by the magiſtrates.

The rent of land, on large farms, is from 20*s.* to 30*s.* an acre; one ſmall farm near the town is let at £2. an acre. The land-tax is 1*s.* 6*d.* in the pound.

In 1768, when about 1040 acres were incloſed, part of which were common, and part common-field, the vicar had an allotment of land in lieu of tithes. Farms are from £40. to £300. a year; but chiefly from £50. to £90. a year. Wheat, barley, oats, turnips, and clover, are cultivated. There is much paſture ground.

The poor are partly maintained in the work-houſe, and partly at their own homes. There are at preſent 52, who are chiefly old women and children, in the work-houſe. The children are taught to read, to ſpin jerſey, to do common houſe-work, ſpinning, knitting, ſewing, working in the fields, &c.; by which means they become early attached to induſtrious principles, and are thereby made truly uſeful and valuable ſervants. The bedding and wearing-apparel are chiefly manufactured in the houſe; excluſive of which work the poor generally earn, by ſpinning jerſey, &c. about 10*s.* 6*d.* a month. The bill of fare has been much varied of late, on account of the dearneſs of bread, &c. Two pudding-dinners in a week were formerly allowed; and the ſupper, every day, was about one pound of bread and one pint of ſmall-beer for each grown perſon; children had a proportionate allowance. Potatoes and vegetables are now generally ſubſtituted for bread, as will appear by the following general bill of fare:

Sunday, milk-pottage, water-pottage, or gruel, for breakfaſt; hot meat and vegetables and broth, for dinner; and maſhed potatoes, with milk or haſhed meat, for ſupper.

Monday, the ſame as before for breakfaſt; cold meat, vegetables, and broth, for dinner; ſupper as before.

Tueſday, the ſame breakfaſt as before; the ſame as Sunday for dinner; ſupper as before.

Wedneſday, the ſame breakfaſt as before; the ſame as Sunday for dinner; ſupper as before.

Thurſday, the ſame breakfaſt as before; the ſame as Monday for dinner; ſupper as before.

Friday, the ſame breakfaſt as before; the ſame as Sunday for dinner; ſupper as before.

Saturday, the ſame breakfaſt as before; the ſame as Sunday for dinner; ſupper as before.

Thirty-three weekly-penſioners receive allowances, amounting to £3. 5*s.* a week.

	Net amount of aſſeſſments.			Total expenditure.			Rate in the pound.	
1782	457	5	3¾	456	12	6½	2	3
1783	379	18	9¾	374	4	8¾	1	10½
1784	455	0	10	460	19	3	2	3
1785	378	14	11½	424	14	8	1	10½
1786	404	4	8½	427	15	3½	2	0
1787	379	13	1	475	1	2½	1	10½
1788	451	19	5	546	1	10¾	2	3
1789	405	0	7½	510	12	11½	2	0
1790	460	14	10½	529	9	11½	2	3
1791	510	16	1¼	611	8	3	2	6
1792	506	3	5½	662	19	3½	2	6
1793	406	13	5	520	16	9	2	0
1794	510	5	2½	739	11	9	2	6
1795	559	0	7½	764	6	7¾	2	9
						14)1	10	10½
					Average nearly	0	2	2½

Theſe rates are as fixed about 30 years ago, at three-quarters of the net rent: at preſent, perhaps, they may not much exceed one half of the net value.

No account of the rates could be obtained prior to 1782; but by information they appear to have been nearly the ſame for a few years previous to that period. About 30 years ago they were very low, and are ſaid to have riſen as manufactures increaſed. It is obſerved that near four-fifths of the now chargeable inhabitants here belong to manufactories; and that, notwithſtanding they have higher wages than the labourers in huſbandry, the latter maintain their families much better than the former. The labourer is more œconomical, and does not ſo much frequent the public-houſe; by which means he can ſupport a family of three, four, or five children, without any parochial aſſiſtance; while the manufacturer, being more expoſed to temptation, and too often connected with drunken aſſociates, generally ſpends that money in alehouſes, which ought to be appropriated to domeſtic purpoſes; and, having once applied to the pariſh for relief, he becomes totally regardleſs of that ſenſe of ſhame which is the beſt preſervative of independence.

That the poor might not experience any inconvenience from the incloſing of the commons and common-fields, the lanes were reſerved excluſively for their uſe: they pay 2*s.* 6*d.* a year for a horſe or cow-gait therein. About £10. a year are paid out of the poors' rates towards the county-ſtock. A doctor, who attends the work-houſe, receives a ſalary of £10. a year; and the veſtry-clerk is paid £15. a year[2].”

Mr. Monk, who viſited this county under the ſanction of the Board of Agriculture, obſerves, that “the ſoil in Leiceſterſhire at large varies pretty much, from a light ſandy or gravelly loam to a ſtiff marly loam, including all the intermediate degrees poſſible between theſe two extremes. Very little of the land can (with propriety) be called a mere ſandy or gravelly ſoil; nor is there any great quantity of it that may properly be called clay. The beſt ſoil is generally upon the hills; and the worſt, or neareſt approaching to clay or cold lands, in the valleys; though there are many exceptions from this rule. The ſoil, or what the farmers generally call *mould*, is generally deep; which makes it very proper for graſs, ſuch deep ſoils not being very ſoon affected by dry weather. At Aſhby de la Zouch, and the Northern part of the county, the ſoil is various; ſand, gravel, loam, and clay; but moſtly clay. At Market

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[1] Mr. Wyrley ſays, “Aſhbie de la Zouch villa pulchra & amœniſſima eſt. Meſe fluvium ſuum elavat caput e vivario domini Haſtingi, feſtinans villam illam irrigare, & ſub ponte ſaxei præteriens inferiorem emporioli iſtius partem ad Darbiæ comitatum ſtatuat, & inde ſe facit a capite uſque ad pedem inter Leiceſtrenſem & Darbiam.” Wyrley's Church Notes, p. 36, b.

[2] Sir Frederick-Morton Eden's State of the Poor, 1797, 4to, vol. II. p. 376.

Harborough, the ſoil in general is a very ſtrong clay, chiefly in graſs. About Lutterworth, ſome part is a light rich loam, excellent for turnips and barley; a part ſtiff, inclining to marle or rich clay; the remainder chiefly a ſort of medium between both, with a ſub-ſoil inclining to marle, bearing excellent crops of oats and wheat, and good turnips alſo, though not ſo well adapted for their being eat off the land with ſheep.

The general ſize of farms is from 100 to 200 acres, though there are many much more extenſive, and many much under 100, eſpecially in the great market-towns, which are occupied by tradeſmen or manufacturers. The greateſt improvements are made on large farms, from 200 to 500 acres; many of which are occupied by the proprietors themſelves, and chiefly in the Northern part of this county.

The land is employed for the moſt part in paſture for ſheep, in dairies, feeding neat cattle, a conſiderable part for breeding horſes, and a proportionable quantity in meadow for hay for winter uſe. The farms employed chiefly for dairies, of which there are a great number, have always land in tillage to produce ſtraw, turnips, &c. for the cows in winter. A farm of 200 acres may perhaps have about 30 or 40 acres of various ſorts of grain, &c. Thoſe pariſhes where the land is of an inferior quality have a greater proportion of arable ground than where the ſoil is richer.

About Aſhby de la Zouch and Loughborough, three parts in four are in paſture. Near Melton Mowbray, there is very little arable, not more than one acre to thirty. Market Harborough has alſo very little arable. The paſture near Lutterworth is in proportion of eight to one. At Hinckley, five parts in ſix are in paſture. The paſtures in general are the natural produce of the land, and conſiſt of white clover, &c. The ground to be laid down, as it is here termed, is generally ſown with red and white clover, trefoil, or rye-graſs; and frequently with a mixture of all theſe ſeeds. They are for the moſt part ſown with a crop of barley. Mr. Lynes (Lord Wentworth's ſteward) harrowed a piece of old ſward, which was very full of moſs and weeds; and it anſwered very well. He harrowed another piece, and manured it afterwards, which anſwered ſtill better. The laſt piece would ſcarcely maintain two ſheep *per* acre the ſummer through. The moſs and weeds by the harrowing were entirely eradicated.

Grain cultivated.

Oats, wheat, barley. Oats generally, upon turf, feed about ſix buſhels to the acre. Wheat after oats; the ſtubble having been firſt harrowed, as ſoon as the crop cleared, that the ſeed ſcattered might vegetate; then fed and deſtroyed by ſheep as much as poſſible before the ſowing of the wheat. A ſprinkling of dung is uſually thrown upon the ground, and ploughed in; frequently ſix or eight quarters of lime *per* acre are ſpread, immediately after the ploughing, and harrowed in with the ſeed. One bag (or three buſhels) to the acre, which is generally ſoaked in brine, to prevent the ſmut, &c. The quantity of barley ſown upon turf, upon the beſt turnip-land, is from three to three and a half buſhels *per* acre, after turnips three buſhels.

Average produce.		Buſhels.	
	Oats.	Wheat.	Barley.
From the beſt management,	50	30	40
Second rate, —	40	25	35
Third rate, —	30	20	26

Rotation of crops.

Oats, wheat, turnips, barley, clover; but upon the light gravelly and loamy ſoils barley is more frequently the firſt crop ſown early, and bruſh-turnips after it, which are very ſerviceable for ſpring-keep; ſecond, turnips; third, barley and ſeeds. Oats upon the turf on this ſort of land are uſually followed in the ſame order. In this rotation, wheat, which is by no means an advantageous crop for this ſort of land, is thrown out, and the land, with very little trouble, kept in the beſt poſſible condition, both in heart, and from twitch, weeds, &c. which are ſure to over-run this kind of ſoil in every wheat crop. The above are the general rotations of crops; but in the practice of individuals they vary very conſiderably, and in no part of the country is there any regular ſyſtem of cropping[1]."

Charitable Benefactions.

Among the charitable returns for this pariſh is a houſe in Aſhby, called *The Day Houſe*, ſaid to have been given by a perſon who had been loſt, for the purpoſe of ringing a bell at 4 in the morning[2].

William Lolly, of Aſhby, gent. by will dated 30 Nov. 1531, gave a houſe at Cales, and another at Kilwardby, with lands in the field there, to found an obit in Aſhby church; and his body to be buried in the choir of St. Katharine within that church; and gave to Ralph Shirley, eſq. £20. and a copyhold, which he held under the abbot of *Garendon*, by the will of John Golſmith[3].

Mr. Arthur Hilderſham, miniſter of this town, gave a leaſe for 60 years to come of 7*s. per annum*, for the uſe of the poor of this town. See p. 626.

Mrs. Margery Wright, born in this town, gave £43. to this town; the uſe of the ſaid ſum to buy gowns for certain aged poor people for ever. See p. 623.

Dr. Joſeph Hall, biſhop of Norwich, gave 30 twenty-ſhilling pieces of gold, to be improved for the uſe of the poor of this town. See p. 628.

Elizabeth counteſs of Huntingdon gave, Aug. 28, 1677, a gilded chalice and cover to this church, weighing 41 ounces; and Theophilus earl of Huntingdon gave, by his will, a large ſalver, weighing 40 oz.

Mr. Henry Curſon gave £50. to this town; the uſe of them to buy gowns for four poor people.

Mrs. Margaret Dent, of this town, widow, gave a ſilver bowl to this church; ſince changed to a ſalver.

Mrs. Sarah Seagrave, born in this town, gave by her will £5.; the uſe thereof annually to the poor.

The Rev. Simeon Aſh, born in this town, gave £50. *per annum* for ever; £10. thereof to ſet out two poor boys apprentices yearly into corporations, and 12*d.* every Sunday in the year in bread to the poor; and four Bibles yearly to be given to poor people.

Francis Aſh, eſq. merchant and citizen of London, gave £20. *per annum*, ariſing from land in the Fens, to maintain a weekly lecture in this town for ever. The ſame gentleman ſettled the manor of Sharnborne, in Norfolk, on Emanuel college, Cambridge, as a fund for buying books for their Library, and other uſes of that College; and for the founding of Ten Exhibitions; giving a preference to his own relations; then to the ſchools of Derby and Aſhby de la Zouch; and for want of ſuch, to clergymen's ſons.

William Burton, once ſcholar at the ſchool of this town, gave £5. for the uſe of the poor of this town.

John Dickinſon, of this town, gave £5. to the poor of this town for ever, the intereſt of it to be paid in bread 6*d.* for ten Sabbath days next after Candlemas.

James Orme, of this town, gave £1. 6*s. per annum*, to be given in bread, 6*d.* every Sunday to the poor for ever.

Mr. Henry Sikes, apothecary in London, born in this town, gave £140. for the uſe of the poor for ever; viz. 2*s.* in wheaten-brown-bread every Sabbath; and 16*s.* for a dinner for the truſtees the firſt Thurſday after Chriſtmas day.

Richard Hinckley, late of this town, tanner, did by his laſt will, dated April 14, 1710, bequeath to the poor of this town the ſum of 20*s. per annum*, chargeable upon his lands in Farwell, Charley, and Longden, in the county of Stafford.

Mrs. Mary Lines, of this town, left by her will £20. the intereſt to be diſtributed amongſt poor widows on St. Thomas's day yearly for ever.

John Caſey, of London, gent. born in this town, left £150. which in the year 1726 was laid out to purchaſe lands in Whitwick; the profits whereof are to buy bread, which is to be diſtributed every firſt Sunday in the month to ſuch poor of this pariſh as the miniſter and churchwardens ſhall think fit.

Mr. William Hackett, mercer, left £5.; the intereſt to pay 6*d. per* week in bread the 10 Sundays next after Candlemas-day.

Mrs. Elizabeth Aſhpinſhaw, widow, left £6.; the intereſt to buy ſhoes for orphans, to be diſpoſed of on St. Thomas's day.

Mrs. Mary Clarke, widow, left £20. the intereſt to be divided amongſt 20 poor widows upon St. Thomas's day.

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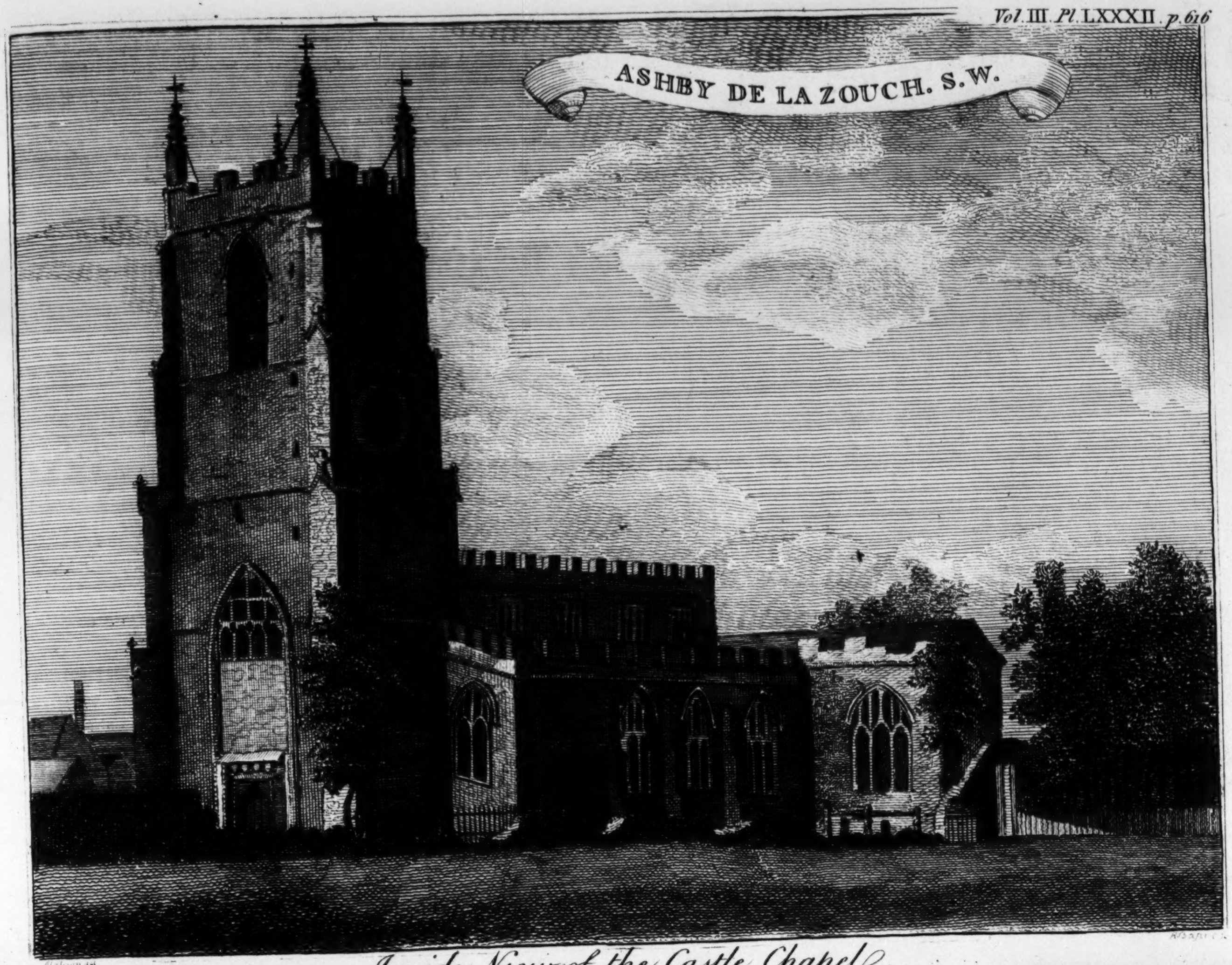
[1] Agricultural Report for Leiceſterſhire.

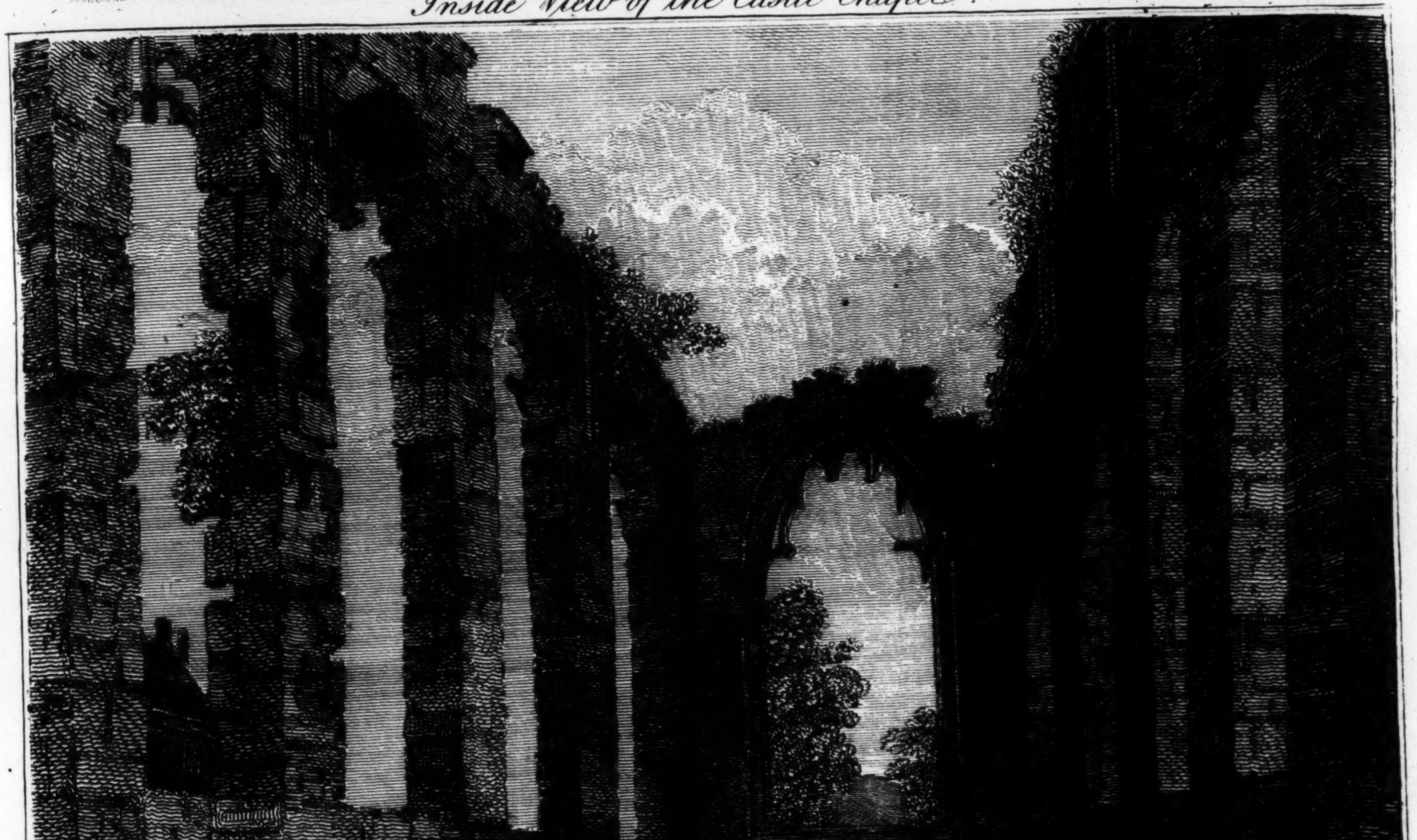
[2] See vol. I. p. 60.

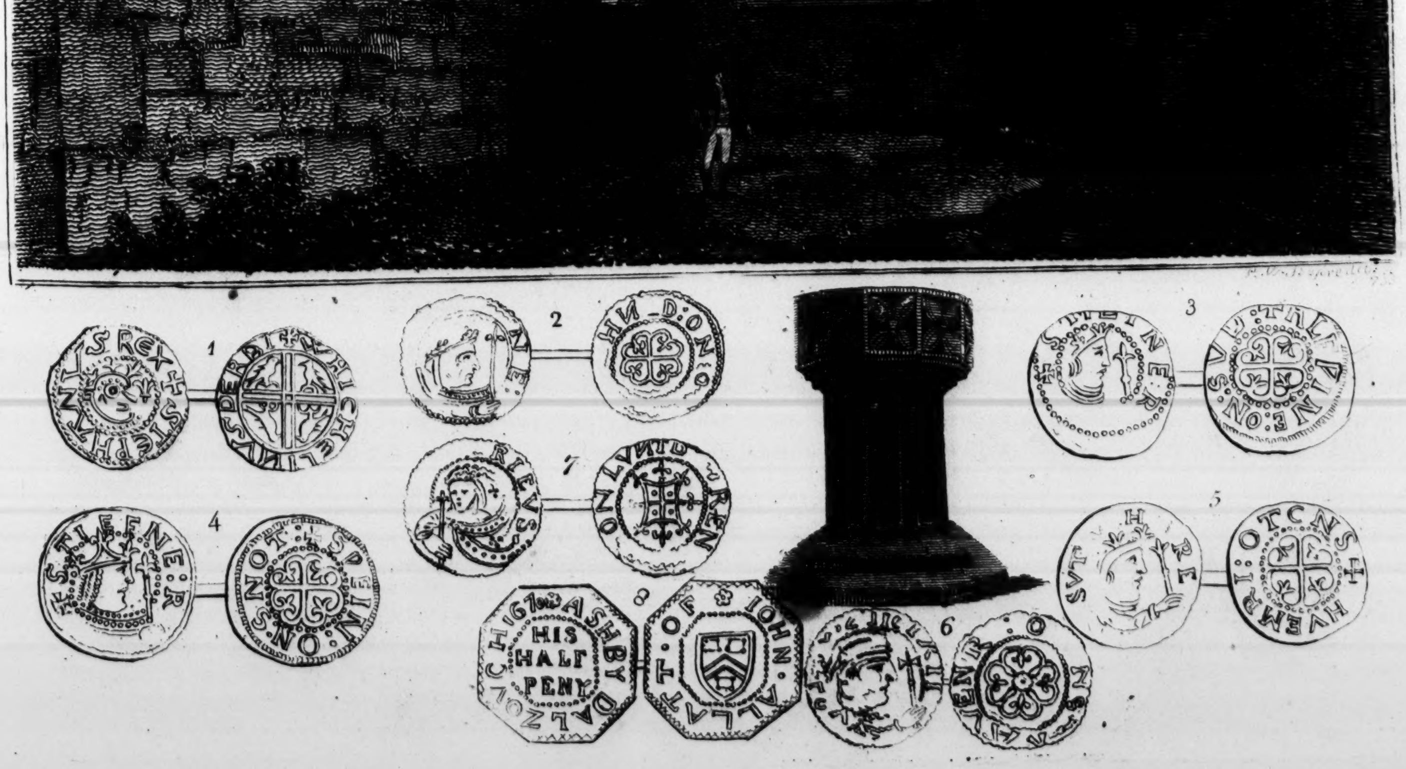
[3] Among the witneſſes were Thomas Beyre, curate. Harl. MSS. 4023. p. penult.

Mrs.


ASHBY DE LA ZOUCH. S.W.

Inside View of the Castle Chapel.




1
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HIS HALF PENY
ASHBY DALZOVCH
IOHN ALLATT OF

Mrs. Mary Piddocke, widow, left £20. the intereſt to be divided amongſt 20 poor widows upon St. Thomas's day.

John Kaddier, born in this town, left 10*s. per ann.* for ever to the poor; the land lying in Doniſthorpe.

Gabriel Newton, gent. alderman of Leiceſter, gave by his will, dated the 15th of March, 1760, to the miniſter, church-wardens, and overſeers of the poor of this pariſh, £26. yearly for ever, to be paid by the mayor, bailiffs, and burgeſſes of the borough of Leiceſter, for cloathing and teaching of 25 boys in reading, writing, and arithmetick. The maſter and boys to be choſen by a majority of the miniſter, church-wardens, and overſeers of the poor [1].

Thomas Gregory, gent. by his laſt will, dated the 2d day of September, 1762, gave to the poor of this town £30. to buy a warm coat or coats, gown or gowns, for one or two poor people at Chriſtmas, to be diſpoſed of by the miniſter, church-wardens, and overſeers of the poor, or the greater number of them. Widows of ſuch as have not pay out of the pariſh to have the preference.

Mrs. Mary Pratt gave by will 20*s.* a year for the uſe of four old maids.

Mr. John Needham gave by his will, June 20, 1782, a rent-charge of £5. to provide ſhoes and cloaths for the poor. But this intended benefaction was barred by the ſtatute of mortmain.

Adjoining to the vicarage-houſe is a library, given by the Rev. Mr. Bate, for the uſe of the vicar and his ſucceſſors.

Free Schools.

A Latin free-ſchool in this town [2], founded in 1567, by Henry earl of Huntingdon and others, "for inſtructing youth in good manners, learning, knowledge, and virtue," is endowed with an annual ſtipend of nearly £70. *per annum*, ariſing from houſes and land; of which the leaſes being now expired, a conſiderable increaſe in value may reaſonably be expected. The management of this ſchool is veſted in truſtees; but the maſter is nominated by the Earl of Moira.

There is a ſeparate free-ſchool, founded in or after the year 1669, by Mr. Iſaac Dawſon [3] and others, for inſtructing 26 boys in reading, writing, and arithmetic; and cloathing them once a year in blue coat, hat, and breeches; to continue in the ſchool three years; the ſalary £20. a year [4].

Mr. William Langley, late of Aſhby Old Park, left the ſum of 3*l.* 12*s.* yearly to a miniſter, to inſtruct 12 girls belonging to the pariſh, for three years, in reading, ſewing, and knitting; their books to be found them, and books when they leave ſchool.

Extracts from the REGISTER, which begins 1563.

Francis Haſtings, ſon of Francis Haſtings, baptized March 10, 1593.

Henry erle of Huntingdon (obiit Dec. 1595), and Francis lord Haſtings, buried April 28, 1596.

Alice Haſtings, daughter to the right honourable earl of Huntingdon, baptized Jan. 4, 1606.

Ferdinando Haſtings, ſon of the ſame earl, was baptized July 3, 1608.

Elizabeth Haſtings, daughter of the ſame earl, was born the 2d and died the 23d of May, 1612.

The right honourable Sara lady Haſtings, mother to Henry erle of Huntingdon, buried Oct. 3, 1629.

John, ſon of Ferdinando lord Haſtings, baptized Aug. 7, 1632.

Mrs. Elinor Haſtings, daughter of the ſaid right honourable Ferdinando, baptized Oct. 27, 1633.

Elizabeth, daughter of ditto, bapt. Feb. 22, 1635.

Sir Edward Haſtings, knt. obiit 24 Jan. 1603.

George earl of Huntingdon died Dec. 30, 1604; buried March 25, 1605.

Mr. Arthur Hilderſham, a worthy and faithful ſervant of God, a famous divine, and a painful preacher, the comfort of God's people in his time, departed this life the 4th of March, and was interred in the chancel of our pariſh-church in Aſhby the 6th of March, 1631.

The right honourable Elizabeth counteſs of Huntingdon was interred the 8th of February, 1633; renowned for grace and virtue.

The right honourable Henry earl of Huntingdon was interred the 16th day of December, 1643.

Aubrey de Vere earl of Oxford was married, Nov. 1, 1661, to Heſter Barber, daughter of George Barber, eſq. of Aſhby de la Zouch.

Mr. Ithiel Smart was buried in the chancel Nov. 26, 1661; [and the ſame words uſed in the Regiſter as for Mr. Hilderſham.]

On Sunday Feb. 10, 1754, two children were baptized at the pariſh-church of Aſhby de la Zouch; and the godfathers and godmothers were related to the children as under: One of the godfathers was grandfather and great grandfather to them; the other godfather was uncle and great uncle: the godmother was aunt and great aunt; and the youngeſt child was uncle to the eldeſt.

The Regiſters are in general extremely perfect.

	Baptiſms.			Burials.			Marriages.
Years.	Mal.	Fem.	Total.	Mal.	Fem.	Total.	
1680	30	24	54	(incluſive)		55	11
1685	26	24	50	——		66	6
1690	23	18	41	——		44	8
1691	26	30	56	——		42	2
1692	22	20	42	——		34	4
1693	27	17	44	——		38	6
1694	13	13	26	——		26	2
1695	22	18	40	——		46	7
1696	26	16	42	——		60	6
1697	22	12	34	——		32	10
1698	22	15	37	——		30	9
1699	23	15	38	——		32	10
1700	23	20	43	——		22	14
1720	24	16	40	——		35	10
1740	24	20	44	——		27	Reg. loſt
1760	29	36	65	——		39	Ditto
1775	42	42	84	23	22	45	20
1776	39	43	82	32	24	56	23
1777	37	36	73	23	23	46	20
1778	43	32	75	29	31	60	24
1779	34	37	71	30	21	51	18
1780	35	37	72	12	24	36	19
1781	42	37	79	20	29	49	19
1782	31	36	67	27	16	53	21
1783	36	33	69	20	16	35	22
1784	35	36	71	28	23	51	27
1785	30	33	63	19	22	41	14
1786	31	32	63	36	38	74	19
1787	31	31	62	17	20	37	21
1788	28	31	59	32	29	61	16
1789	31	36	67	35	26	61	22
1790	38	34	72	27	18	45	22
1791	34	33	67	28	32	60	13
1792	32	43	75	33	32	65	18
1793	30	30	60	36	36	72	31
1794	28	31	59	35	23	58	28
			2086		36)	1685	34) 522
	Average		58¼			46⅚	15⅓

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[1] On the ſubject of this intended benefaction, ſee the Returns to Parliament in vol. I. p. 59.

[2] Of the Rev. Samuel Shaw, who, after being ejected from the rectory of Long Whatton, came to Aſhby de la Zouch in 1666, and was elected maſter of the free-ſchool in 1668, a full account will be found hereafter under Long Whatton. At the time of his election to this ſchool, the revenue was but ſmall, the ſchool-buildings quite out of repair, and the number of the ſcholars but few. But, by his diligence, he ſoon got the ſalary augmented; and, by his intereſt among the neighbouring gentry, collected money for building a good ſchool and ſchool-houſe, and a gallery for the convenience of the ſcholars in the church. Calamy's Ejected Miniſters, 1713, vol. II. p. 429.

[3] A tradition concerning this ſchool is worth notice. It is ſaid that Mr. Dawſon, during his apprenticeſhip at Aſhby, was diſpatched by his maſter on a journey into Lincolnſhire, where he was robbed by three highwaymen, left tied to a tree, and his horſe exchanged by one of the robbers. After getting releaſed, chance led him to an inn, where he found his own horſe in the ſtable. The highwaymen were in conſequence apprehended, tried, and condemned; and Dawſon, receiving the uſual reward, beſtowed it on founding this ſchool, and for an annual commemorative ſermon.

[4] A cloſe was purchaſed at Blackfordby, by the feoffees, for the uſe of the poor, with money ariſing out of the charity.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Money raiſed for the poor of Aſhby within the year ending at Eaſter 1776,	332	1	6	Money raiſed at Blackfordby.	33	16	9
Expended in county rates, &c.	26	11	10	———	0	0	0
——— on the poor, &c. —	305	9	8	———	32	2	10
Rent of workhouſe and habitations,	1	19	0	———	2	16	6
Expended in litigations, —	2	15	10	———	0	0	0
Money raiſed for 1783, —	429	2	8	———	36	19	1
——— 1784, —	402	18	5	———	55	16	11
——— 1785, —	404	16	5	———	51	17	2
Medium of theſe three years,	412	5	10	———	48	4	4
——— of county expences,	10	18	8	———	0	0	0
——— of expences not relating to the poor; repairs of the church, roads, &c.	24	18	6	———	1	2	10
——— of nett annual expences,	376	8	8	———	47	1	6
——— of attending upon magiſtrates,	1	11	8	———	1	4	6
——— of entertainments at meetings,	0	14	0	———	0	12	3
——— of law expences, —	16	0	7	———	8	10	0
——— of ſetting the poor to work,	8	16	8	———	0	0	0

The return made to the houſe of commons in 1786, in anſwer to an enquiry reſpecting the charitable donations in Aſhby de la Zouch and Blackfordby, may be ſeen in vol. I. p. 59.

The CHURCH, (ſee Plate LXXXII.)

dedicated to St. *Helen*, is a good old ſtructure, handſome and lofty. It is built of ſtone; and conſiſts of a tower-ſteeple, in which are ſix large bells and a ſet of chimes; a nave and two ailes ſeparated by four lofty arches, the pillars finely fluted.

The pannel over the altar is hung with damaſk richly embroidered; on which is, "I. H. S. 1699;" and at top the arms of *Haſtings*.

The chancel, which is ſpacious and well wainſcoted, is fitted up with neat pews, placed there by the late earl of Huntingdon for the different branches of his own family.

On each ſide of the chancel is a large chapel, which projects conſiderably wider than the church.

Of the North chapel the moſt conſiderable part is converted into a large veſtry-room, with a convenient fire-place in it. That on the South is the burial-place of the family of Haſtings.

Facing the deſk and pulpit is an excellent large braſs chandelier, with a dove on the top, and fixteen neat ſconces projecting from it, to light the miniſter at funerals; the gift of Leonard Piddock, gent.

The body of the church is decently pewed; and contains a beautiful little organ; the ſalary of the performer being paid by voluntary ſubſcriptions.

Under the organ-loft is a handſome octagon font[1].

At the Weſt end of the church, under three large lofts, are two fire-engines, with a large quantity of leathern buckets; and at the Weſt end of the North aile is, what I do not recollect to have elſewhere obſerved, "a ſingular curioſity," to uſe the words of Mr. Carter, "called a *Finger-pillory*. No doubt this mode of puniſhment was formerly common in ſuch ſituations, for the prevention of indecorous behaviour; at once efficacious, by detaining the offender in public view, and by not degrading him to the more ſevere affliction of being ſet in the ſtocks, expoſed to unreſtrained inſult, and the inclemency of the elements. The conſtruction of this contrivance may be thus deſcribed. Two upright poſts, about three feet in height, and of a proportionate thickneſs, ſupport an horizontal beam of an equal length; which beam is divided into two parts. The upper part is held by a hinge at one end; while the other end is faſtened down by a lock unto the lower part, in which are different-ſized holes, for containing the fingers of the diſorderly, from very ſmall to extremely large; which being placed therein, the upper part is let down and faſtened as ſhewn in the annexed ſketch;" Pl. LXXVI. fig. 12.//

This church was robbed, a few years ago, of a fine crimſon covering for the deſk and pulpit, and a cuſhion for the pulpit, all richly fringed with gold, which had been given by the lady Anne Haſtings.

Mr. Burton deſcribes theſe arms; fig. 13—21.

In a South window.

Gules, on a feſs between ſix croſs croſſlets Or, a creſcent Sable, *Beauchamp*; and by it an helmet with a plume of feathers upon it of ſeveral colours.

Under this is written,

Virgo gerens florem floris mihi fundat odorem.

On the ſurcoat of a knight in armour, the ſame coat; impaled with, Quarterly, 1. and 4. Gules, a lion rampant Or, *Fitzalan* earl of *Arundel*; 2. and 3. Checquè, Or and Azure, *Warren* earl *Warren* and *Surrey*.

Under which is written,

Cœlica da tota mihi quæ Baptiſta Propheta.

In another South window.

The coat of *Beauchamp* with the ſix croſſlets, as before.

Alſo, on the ſurcoat of a knight in armour, kneeling and holding in his hand a banner, with his coat up,

Gules, a feſs between ſix pears Or, *Beauchamp*[2].

At his knee ſtandeth an helmet, charged with an eſcutcheon Argent, a croſs Gules; under which is written, *Sancte poli quibus arma ſoli tibi gero, Georgî.*

Gules, nine bezants Or; *Zouch*; as fig. 4.

Argent, a lion rampant Sable, crowned Or, a border Azure; *Burnell*.

Argent, a maunch Sable; *Haſtings*.

Or, fretty Sable, on every joint a croſs croſſlet fitchè Argent; creſt, a bat Argent. This is the coat of *Champaine*, ſometime lord of Thurleſton, whoſe inheritance after came by deſcent to *Boug*; and here it is ſet up for Boug, whoſe creſt is the bat.

Quarterly, Argent and Gules, in the firſt quarter a mullet Sable. Creſt, a griffin's head Sable.

Barry of ſix Nebulé, Argent and Sable, a canton Gules. Creſt, a boar's head couped Sable, *Brokeſby*.

Checquè, Argent and Sable, *Hamlyn*. Creſt, a wolf paſſant Argent.

On the arch of the tower door is a border of lions paſſant guardant, another of ornaments. Above the pilaſter, under a rich flowered arch, is a maunch ſupported by crouching men. The maunch is alſo painted under projections, and carved over a ſmall window.

In the Matriculus of 1220, Aſhby de la Zouch is deſcribed to be under the patronage of the abbot of *Lilleſhull*, who held it to his own uſe *ab antiquo*; and having the chapel of Blackfordby, where divine ſervice was to be performed three times in the week from the mother-church. Roger the then vicar had been inſtituted by Hugh then biſhop of Lincoln[3].

In 1344, the procurations were, 7*s.* 6½*d.*; the rectory was taxed at 30 marks, and paid 3*s.* for Peter-pence; the vicarage (with the chapels of Blackfordby and Wodicote) at 7 marks and a half.

In 1534-5, the procurations and ſynodals were 3*s.*; and the value of the vicarage 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

In 1650, Aſhby de la Zouch was returned as an impropriation; the rectory worth £40, the vicarage £30; and the incumbent as "ſufficient." The chaplain at Blackfordby was alſo ſtyled "ſufficient."

In the king's books it is entered as a diſcharged living, worth, "in pecuniâ, cum manſo & aliis proficuis," 14*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*; clear yearly value, £44.

The epiſcopal procurations are, for the rectory 5*s.* 6*d.* for the vicarage 2*s.* 1*d.*; the archidiaconal 3*s.*

A penſion of 13*s.* 4*d.* ſtill continues to be paid to the biſhop of Lincoln at the feaſt of the Annunciation.

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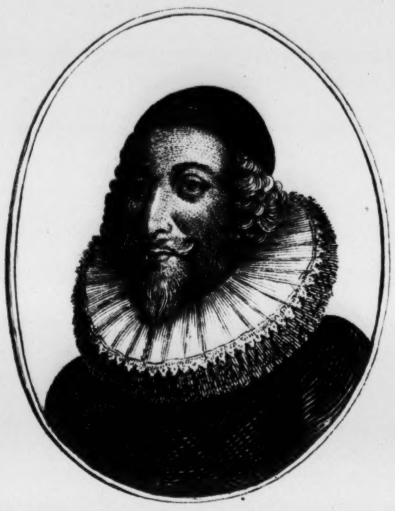
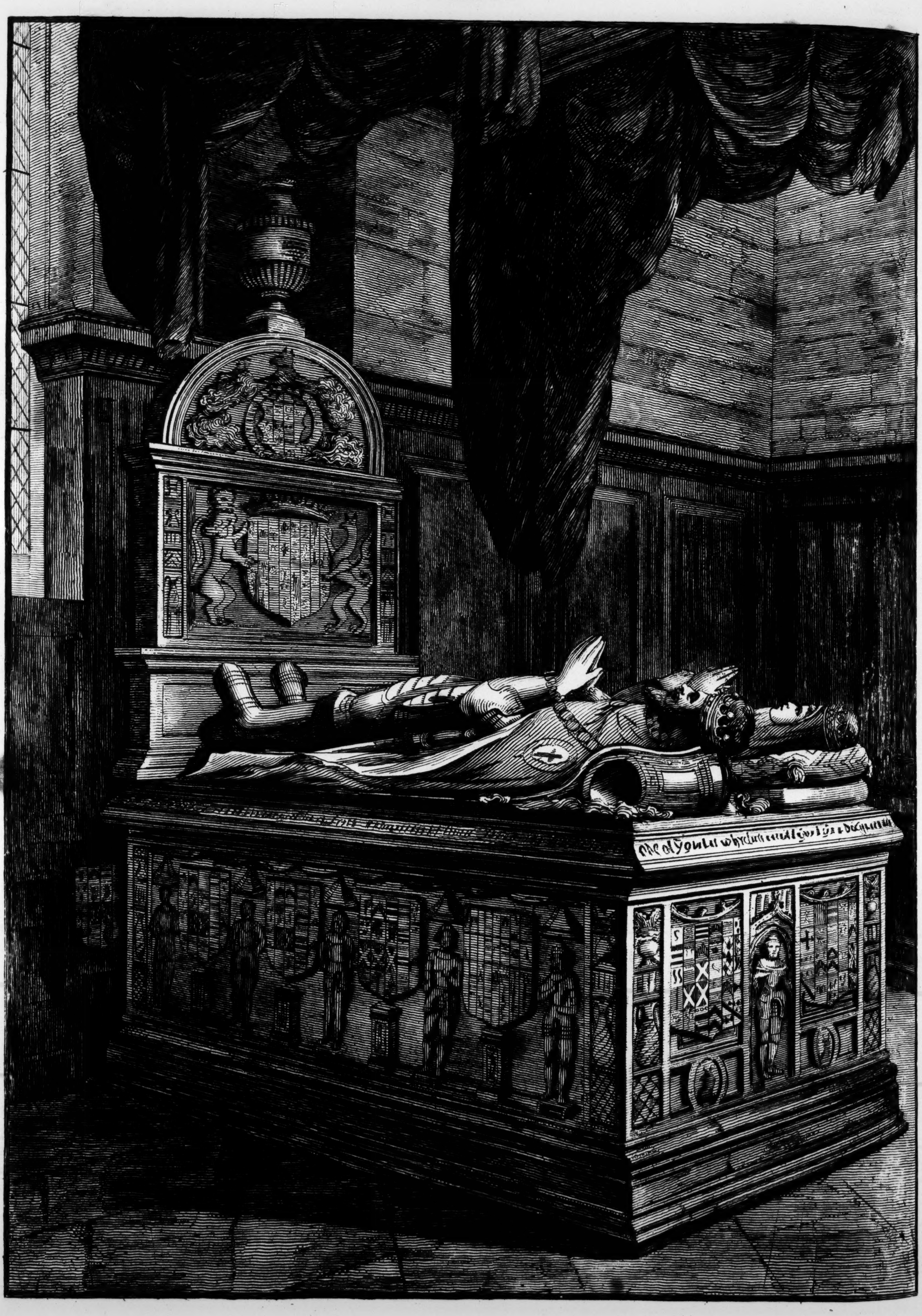
[1] See Plate LXXXII.

[2] For this coat, ſee before, p. 563; and the ſeal, fig. 2.

[3] See the Introductory Volume, p. lviii.

Vol. III. Pl. LXXXIII. p. 618.





Monument of Francis Earl of Huntingdon, at Ashby, taken in 1800.

VICARS.	PATRONS.
Roger, 1200.	Abbot and convent of Lilleſhull.
Reginald the chaplain, 1224.	
Elias capellanus, 1240.	
Elias de ..... 1246.	
.... 7 id. Dec. 1314.	
John Harriſon, died 1503-4.	
Edward Fox, preſbyter, March 10, 1504; died 1508.	RichardChaplyn, *virtute conceſſionis per abbatem & conventum de* Lilleſhull.
William Shelton, Jan. 21, 1508-9; living 1535.	Geoffrey bp. of Coventry and Lichfield.
George Harriſon[1], May 15, 1552.	Francis earl of Huntingdon.
Anthony Gilby[2], M. A.	Henry earl of Huutingdon.
Nathanael Gilby[3], Dec. 8, 1582.	
Thomas Wyddowes, 1583; died 1593.	
Arthur Hilderſham[4], M. A. Oct. 4, 1593; died March 4, 1631-2.	
Anthony Watſon, 1632; buried April 23, 1644.	George earl of Huntingdon.
William Coke, 1646.	Ferdinando earl of Huntingdon.
Ithiel Smart[5], M. A. 1652; died November 22, 1661.	
Alexander Jones, May 10, 1662.	Lucy counteſs of Huntingdon.
Gowyn Knight, Feb. 21, 1671.	Theophilus earl of Huntingdon.
Francis Chapman, June 3, 1673.	
Ithiel Smart[6], M. A. Sept. 13, 1676.	
Henry Hooton[7], May 7, 1691; reſigned.	King William and Queen Mary.
John Lord[8], Feb. 15, 1693; buried June 27, 1711.	Theophilus earl of Huntingdon.
Anthony Johnſon, Sept. 17, 1711.	Theophilus earl of Huntingdon.
Joſeph Smith, March 9, 1715-16; buried March 21, 1720.	
Samuel Holbrooke, June 5, 1721; removed to Oſgathorpe in 1729.	
Peter Cowper[9], M. A. June 30, 1729; died in October 1732.	Francis earl of Huntingdon.
John Prior[10], B. D. Jan. 2, 1783; the preſent vicar, 1801.	

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

Before I proceed to deſcribe the monuments at Aſhby de la Zouch, it may be neceſſary to introduce the following ſcientific remarks by Mr. Carter:

"The chapel on the South ſide of the church appears to have been repaired and fitted up about the latter end of the ſeventeenth century; not alone from a monument of that time ſet up in it for Theophilus ſeventh earl of Huntingdon, but by the mode of the wainſcoting, its architecture, and ornaments; which, however ill they may accord (being in the Roman and Grecian ſtyle) with the antient work, yet it was certainly a moſt praiſe-worthy act of thoſe who thought it an incumbent duty on them to render this chapel a decent and reſpectable repoſitory, which contained the remains of ſo illuſtrious a family as the Huntingdons, and ſo fine a ſculptured memorial of one of its nobleſt names, a tomb to the memory of Francis earl of Huntingdon, and his counteſs the lady Katharine.

"This tomb is in that mixed ſtyle of architecture which prevailed near the end of the ſixteenth century. It ſhews much of our antient modes of deſign, and much of the Roman and Grecian compilations, which were then gaining ſuch an aſcendancy in all our public works. On the ſides of the tomb are ſeveral antient ſhields, with Grecian enriched pilaſters, pedeſtals, and ſwaggs of drapery, all unaccountably joined together. Our antient tomb arrangement, however, here ſtill predominates; for we notice, amid the above ſhields and pilaſters, ſmall ſtatues of the ſeveral ſons and daughters of the deceaſed, placed in niches, &c. with their reſpective names underneath, according to ſeniority. On the top of the tomb are the recumbent ſtatues (ſee Plate LXXX.) of the noble perſonages here meant to be commemorated.

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[1] "An. 1552, Maii 15. Geo. Harriſon, ſoc. perpet. coll. S. Petri Cant. oriund. apud Willeſley, com. Leic. ordinatus diaconus." Harl. MSS. 7031. p. 155.

[2] Mr. Peck, from the MSS. of Thomas Baker, obſerves, that Mr. Anthony Gilby lived at Aſhby "as great as a Biſhop." For an account of him (who was a native of Lincolnſhire, and a member of Chriſt's college, Cambridge), B. A. 1531. M. A. 1535, ſee Bp. Hall's Life by himſelf, p. 3; and of his ſon Nathanael Gilby, born at Aſhby, ſee pp. 6. 9, 10.

[3] "Nat. Gilby, coll. Chr. admiſſus in matriculum acad. Cant. Dec. 8, 1582, cùm eſſet cooptandus in ordinem bacc." He was a native of Aſhby; and in 1589 fellow of Emanuel college.

[4] See ſome Memoirs of Mr. Hilderſham in p. 624.

[5] This Mr. Smart had been inducted to the vicarage of Womborne, with the chapel of Treſle annexed, in the county of Stafford, Aug. 31, 1631; which he reſigned May 16, 1652, on being preſented to Aſhby. That the Regiſters of Womborne retain an honourable teſtimonial of his induſtry and ability, may be ſeen by the many curious extracts which Mr. Shaw has given under that pariſh in the ſecond volume of his Hiſtory of Staffordſhire.

[6] Ithiel Smart, vicar of Packington, formerly vicar of Aſhby, was buried Jan. 27, 1692.

[7] Mr. Hooton was preſented in 1695, by Theophilus earl of Huntingdon, to the vicarage of Piddletown in Dorſetſhire, where he died in 1721, and was buried in the chancel; and againſt the South wall is a tablet, with the following epitaph:

"Hic infra quieſcit corpus
Henrici Hooton, A. M.
quondam prænobilis Theophilo
comiti de Huntingdon,
a ſacris domeſticis, necnon hujus eccleſiæ per annos magis viginti octo
paſtoris vigilis: obiit 22° die
Jan. A. D. 1721, æt. 47."

Arms: On a bend Vert, three mullets Or; impaling, Gules, a chevron Ermine, between three pheons Or; fig. 22.

[8] The following letter of Mr. Lord to his noble patron (from Mr. Carte's MSS. at Oxford) may be conſidered as a curioſity:

"Right Hon. my Lord, Jan. 27, 1693.

"By a letter to Mr. Hitchcock, your Lordſhip, writeing about Aſhby, was pleaſed to ſignifie your favourable intentions to me in the preſentation thereof, and on what conditions you deſigne it. Your Lordſhip's propoſitions are ſo faire and commendable, that I cannot but approave them, and wiſh they were every where obſerved, according to your Honr's direction; and therefore ſhall not myſelf faile in that duty which the beſt churches, good authority, and ſo great a perſon, enjoyne and patronize me in.

"Your Lordſhip's propoſitions are as follows:

"That on Sundaies and holy daies the communion ſervice be read before and after ſermon at the altar.—To this I aſſent.

"Allſo, that at all times when there are praiers and preaching, viz. on Sundaies, in the afternoon, as well as in the morning; alſo on lecture days, though there bee noe communion ſervice, the ſurplice ſhall be worn in the pulpit.—To this I aſſent.

"Allſo, that the churching of women bee performed at the communion table, as it is at St. Martin's, St. James's, and St. Anne's, in London.—To this I aſſent.

"Allſo, that at burials the body be brought into the church where the pſalms and leſſons are read; and then, if buryed in the church-yard, to bee carried out of the church to the grave. All theſe particulars to be obſerved at Blaugherby.

"Theſe, my Lord, are what you require; and to all and every of them I declare my aſſent, and that they ſhall be truly obſerved by

Your Lordſhip's moſt devoted and obedient ſervant, John Lord.

"When your Honour commands, I ſhall give my bond."

[9] Formerly rector of Sutton with Ducmanton, co. Derby. He died at Overleigh in Cheſhire, in October 1782, having been 53 years vicar of Aſhby.

[10] Mr. Prior is a native of Swithland, where his father (ſteward to ſir Joſeph Danvers) was buried at a good old age. Mr. Prior holds alſo the donative curacy of the neighbouring church of Willeſley; and is maſter of the free-ſchool at Aſhby, in which he now reſides 1801. He has new-built the vicarage, which is let on leaſe.

Round the verge of the tomb is this inſcription:

"Here lyeth ye corps of Francys late erle of Huntingdon,
lord Haſtynges, Hungerford, Botreaux, Molyns, lord Moyles,
knight of the honourable
order of the Garter, whiche deceaſed ye xxth daye of June, a^{o}
Dñi 1561. And
of the lady Katharine[1], counteſs of Huntingdon his wife,
whiche deceaſed ye xxiii^{d} day of Sep^{br}, anno Dñi 1576."

"The ſtatue of the earl is ſhewn in exceedingly rich armour: from his ſhoulders depends the robe of the order of the Garter, faſtened at the neck by an elaborate worked broche, from which fall the cordons. Over the ſhoulders is hung a collar of the order. On his head is a coronet, ſupported by his helmet, bearing his creſt, a bouffler's head, eraſed Sable; and his feet reſt on a lion. The veſtments of the counteſs are of a far older make than either the faſhion of the earl's armour, or the date of the tomb, leads us to expect. She is habited in a looſe garment, brought into ſmall folds by her girdle. Her hair appears on the forehead; and the lower part of her face is covered by the wimple; under which a looſe robe, faſtened on the breaſts by the cordons, flows to the feet. From the top of her head, whereon is a coronet, a light drapery falls as far as the elbows, adding much grace to the general dreſs of this lady. Her feet are ſupported by a griffin; a circumſtance not common; as in ſuch inſtances we uſually meet with one or more repreſentations of dogs.

"The features of the earl ſhew him of a middle age; with a ſtern, though dignified aſpect. The lady has much ſoftneſs in her looks; and a pleaſing ſweetneſs is diffuſed over her whole countenance.

"It would be difficult, perhaps, to ſpeak in terms adequate to the merits of the work of this tomb, either in its architectural parts, enrichments, or ſtatues. The mouldings are ſharp cut, the ornaments delicately made out, the forms of the ſtatues well imitated from the life, and the armour and draperies finely ſtudied from the real objects; ſo that from this intereſting performance much information may be obtained of the progreſs of the arts and the *coſtume* of this kingdom. Though the tomb at preſent ſtands with its Eaſt end directly againſt the Eaſt wall of the chapel, I am inclined to think that it originally was detached from it, and was ſituated in the centre of this building, as is the uſual cuſtom with the tombs of founders of chapels, or other patrons to ſuch edifices, as in many inſtances ſuch examples may yet be found: and the chancel of the collegiate church at Warwick, with the adjoining chapel, may juſt be noted in proof, where are the tombs of many of the earls of that name, the great patrons of that church and town. And further, on the Eaſt wall of the chapel now under diſcuſſion, are ſtuck ſhields of arms like thoſe on the ſides of the tomb; which, if we allow the removal of it to have been the caſe as premiſed, muſt have decorated its Eaſt end in like manner as on the Weſt end. Hence we may account for ſetting up the tablets and ſemi-circular arch, containing ſhields of arms, with an urn on their ſummit, againſt the Eaſt wall, and directly before the tomb, which are of a taſte not known among us before the time of the fitting up of this chapel in 1698.

"And here I cannot but lament the preſent neglect and deſertion of this chapel and tomb. Whatever damage, however, the latter has ſuſtained, I muſt conclude, has been perpetrated ſince its reparation; as the yet viſible care of that time muſt convince us of its then perfect ſtate. To the preſent noble owner of the Huntingdon poſſeſſions no apology can be neceſſary for the freedom of this remark."

In a round ſhield immediately under the urn which ſurmounts the monument are theſe arms:

1. Argent, a maunch Sable, *Haſtings.*—2. Sable, two bars Argent; in chief three plates, *Hungerford.*—3. Party per pale dancetty, Gules and Vert, a chevron Or, *Heytiſbury.*—4. Barry of ſix, Ermine and Gules, *Huſſey.*—5. Azure, three garbs Argent, a chief Or, *Peverell.*—6. Argent, three toads erect Sable, *Botreaux.*—7. Argent, a griffin ſegreant, Gules, *Botreaux* of *Cornwall.*—8. Or, three pales wavy Gules, *Mauduit.*—Argent, two bars Gules, in chief three torteauxes, *Moels.*—10. Or, three torteauxes, in chief a label of three points Azure, bezanty, *Courtenay.*—Creſt, on a wreath, a bouffler's head eraſed Sable, gorged with a ducal coronet, armed Or.

On a large ſhield immediately under the above:

1. Quarterly, 1. *Haſtings*; 2. *Hungerford*; 3. *Heytiſbury*; 4. *Huſſey.*—2. *Peverell.*—3. *Botreaux.*—4. *Botreaux* of *Cornwall.*—5. *Mauduit.*—6 *Moels.*—7. *Courtenay:* Impaling, 1. Quarterly, *France* and *England*, a label of three points Argent, on each point a canton Gules, *Clarence.*—2. Per pale, Or and Sable, a ſaltire engrailed, counterchanged; *Pole.*—3. Gules, a ſaltire Argent, a label componé, Argent and Azure, *Nevil* earl of *Saliſbury* and *Warwick.*—4. Gules, a feſs between ſix croſs croſslets Or, *Beauchamp* earl of *Warwick.*—5. Checqué, Or and Azure, a chevron Ermine, *Guy* earl of *Warwick.*—6. Argent, three maſcles in feſs Gules, *Montacute.*—7. *England* within a border Argent, *Plantagenet* earl of *Kent.*—8. Or, an eagle diſplayed Vert, armed Gules, *Monthermer.*—9. Or, two bars Gules, in chief three torteauxes, *Wake.*—10. Quarterly, 1. and 4. Or, three chevronels Gules, *Clare*; 2. and 3. Quarterly, Argent and Gules; in the ſecond and third a fret Or; over all a bend Sable, *Spencer.*—Supporters, on the dexter ſide a lion Or; on the ſiniſter a griffin.

In front of the tomb is the effigies of *Henry* the ſucceſſor to the title; who has on his right hand a ſhield of arms, with theſe quarterings:

1. *Haſtings.*—2. Gules, a feſs Or, between three ſhovelers Argent; *Herle.*—3. *Hungerford.*—4. *Heytiſbury.*—5. *Peverell.*—6. *Botreaux.*—7. *Moels.*—8. Ermine, a lion rampant Gules, crowned Or, a border engrailed Sable bezanty, *Cornwall.*—9. Gules, on a chevron Argent, three roſes of the field; *Cobham.*—10. *Courtenay.*—11. Barry of ſix, Ermine and Gules; *Huſſey.*—12. *Botreaux* of *Cornwall.*—13. *Mauduit.*—14. Sable, on a chief Argent, three lozenges Or; *Molines.*—15. Argent, a bend Sable, in chief a label Gules; *St. Loe.*—16. Or, a lion rampant Azure, crowned Gules; *Clyfden.*—17. Maſculy, Argent and Gules; *Poges.*—18. Paly of ſix, Or and Gules; *Moles.*—19. *Clarence.*—20. *Pole.*—21. *Beauchamp.*—22. *Guy* earl of *Warwick.*—23. *Montacute.*—24. *England*, and bordure.—25. *Monthermer.*—26. *Wake.*—27. *Clare.*—28. *Spencer.*

On his left hand are the quarterings of his lady:

1. Or, a lion rampant Vert, tail forked, *Dudley.*—2. Gules, a cinquefoil Ermine, old Earls of *Leiceſter.*—3. *Moels.*—4. *Haſtings.*—5. Gules, ſeven maſcles voided and conjoined Or, *Quincy.* (Over the laſt four coats a label of three points Vert.)—6. Argent, a croſs flory Gules, ...; 7. two lions paſſant, in pale Or, ...—8. Barry of eight, Argent and Azure, an Orle of martlets Gules, *Valance.*—9. Ermine, a lion rampant Gules, crowned Or, a border engrailed Sable bezanty, *Cornwall.*—10. *Guy* earl of *Warwick.*—11. *Beauchamp.*—12. Gules, a chevron between ten croſſes pattée, ſix above, and four below, Argent, *Berkeley.*—13. Or, a feſs between two chevrons Sable, *Liſle.*—14. Or, a lion rampant Azure, crowned Gules, *Clyfdon.*—15. Or, a ſaltire between four birds . . . .—16. Argent, a bend Sable, on a chief Gules, a Harrington's knot Or, *Harrington.*—17. Argent, a chief dancetté Sable, *Butler.*—18. Quarterly, 1. and 4. Gules, a lion rampant; 2. and 3. Gules, three leopards' faces jeſſant de fleur de lis Or, ...—19. Barry of ſix, Or and Azure, an ineſcutcheon Ermine, on a chief three pallets of the ſecond, between two eſquires baſes dexter and ſiniſter of the ſecond, *Mortimer.*—20. Argent, three bendlets enhanced Gules, *Byron.*

Cantilupe

On the North ſide of the tomb are repreſented the five younger ſons, in the following order: 2. *George*; 3. *William*; 4. *Edward*[2]; 5. *Francis*; 6. *Walter*[3];

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[1] A portrait of this lady is at Badleſmere in Norfolk.

[2] Afterward ſir Edward Haſtings, of the Abbey-gate, Belgrave, and Humberſton; ſee vol. III. pp. 176. 278; and his arms, in 30 quarterings, ib. p. 228. Plate XXXIV. fig. 6.

[3] Afterward of Braunſton, in the pariſh of Glenfield; where ſee an account of him, and his arms in 30 quarterings.

each bearing on a ſeparate ſhield the following coats.

1. *Haſtings.*—2. *Hungerford.*—3. *Heytiſbury.*—4. *Huſſey.*—5. *Peverell.*—6. *Botreaux.*—7. *Botreaux* of *Cornwall.*—8. *Maudut.*—9. *Moels.*—10. *Courtenay.*—11. *Clarence.*—12. *Pole.*—13. *Nevile* earl of *Saliſbury* and *Warwick.*—14. *Beauchamp.*—15. *Guy* earl of *Warwick.*—16. *Montacute.*—17. *Plantagenet* earl of *Kent.*—18. *Monthermer.*—19. *Wake.*—20. *Clare.*—21. *Spencer.*

To the above coats the figure of *George* lord *Haſtings*, the eldeſt ſon, adds the following impalement:

1. Azure, a feſs engrailed Or, between three birds Argent, in each beak a croſs croſſlet fitché Or, *Port.*—2. Argent, three torteaux, each charged with a fleur de lis of the field; on a chief Azure a hunting-horn ſtringed between ten pheons' heads, points downward, of the field *Barow.*—3. Per bend ſiniſter, Ermine and Erminois, a lion rampant Or, *Lloyd.*—4. Or, an eagle diſplayed Azure, beaked and legged Gules, *Montgomery.*—5. Ermine, on a bordure Gules, eight horſeſhoes Or, *Marchington.*—6. *Port.*

On the South ſide are the five daughters:

1. *Catharine.* Arms: Quarterly, 1. and 4. Argent, ſix croſs croſſlets fitché, 3. 2. and 1. Sable; on a chief Azure, two mullets of ſix points pierced Or, *Clinton*; 2. and 3. Quarterly, Or and Gules, *Say*; over all a label of three points Vert: Impaling, 21 coats of *Haſtings.*

2. *Frances.* Arms: 1. Sable, a lion paſſant guardant Or, between three helmets Argent, *Compton.*—2. Argent, a chevron Vert, within a border Azure bezanty, *Alanby.*—3. Argent, a feſs engrailed between ſix billets Gules, *Aylworth.*—4. Argent, on a chevron Azure three fleur de lis Or, *Burghopp.*—5. Argent, two bars; and in chief a mullet Sable, *Brereton.*—6. Gules, three pheons heads Argent, ...—7. . . . . . a croſs flory . . . .—8. Or, a lion rampant Gules, within an orle of pheons heads Gules, *Proppe.*—9. Or, two ravens Sable, *Corbet.*—10. Ermine, three chevrons voided of the field Gules; on a canton of the laſt a lion paſſant guardant Or, *Orreby.*—11. Gules, two lions paſſant Argent, a label of three points Or, *Orby.*—12. *Berkeley*: Impaling, *Haſtings*, 21 coats.

3. *Anne.* Arms: *Haſtings*, 21 coats.

4. *Elizabeth.* Arms: Quarterly, 1. and 4. a feſs charged with, Quarterly, *France* and *England*, within a border compony Argent and Gules, *Somerſet*; 2. and 3. Per pale, Azure and Gules, three lions rampant Argent, *Herbert*: Impaling, *Haſtings*, 21 coats.

5. *Mary.* Arms: *Haſtings*, 21 coats.

This monument, which had been materially injured during the civil war[1], was repaired by the direction of Theophilus ſeventh earl of Huntingdon; who placed on an urn, beneath the canopy which overhangs the tomb, the following inſcription:

"I. H. S.
Theophilus comes Huntingdon
inclytæ memoriæ progenitorum
maximè illuſtrium,
quorum exuviæ hic reconduntur,
ſacellum hoc decorari,
et tumulum inſtaurari,
pro munere extremo
F. F.
MDCXCVIII."

Mr. Symonds, in 1645, calls this "a ſtately monument of alabaſter;" obſerves, that "it had many eſcocheons, with large quarterings;" and adds, "There are two or three new monuments of other families, lately ſet in the walls, ſmall."

Mr. Wyrley, who viſited Aſhby about 1590, found theſe arms in a window of the Huntingdon chapel:

Haſtings; impaling, 1. and 4. *Montacute* and *Monthermer*; 2. and 3. Argent, a ſaltire Gules, a label checky of three points, fig. 23.

In the ſame window were theſe quarterings of *George Talbot*[2] earl of *Shrewſbury*, who married *Anne* daughter of *William* lord *Haſtings*[3], and aunt to *George* the firſt earl of *Huntingdon*): 1. Gules, a lion rampant within a bordure engrailed Or; *De Beleſme.*—2. Azure, a lion rampant within a bordure Or; *Talbot.*—3. Gules, a ſaltire Argent, charged with a martlet Sable; *Nevill.*—4. Argent, a feſs between ſix martlets Gules; *Furnivall.*—5. Or, fretty Gules; *Verdon.*—6. Argent, two lions paſſant in pale Gules; *Strange* of *Knockin*[4]; fig. 24.

2. On the Weſt ſide of the chapel, on a mural monument:

"D. O. M. S.
Depoſitum honoratiſſimi & nobiliſſimi domini
Theophili comitis Huntingdoniæ, baronis de Haſtings,
Hungerford, Botreaux, Moels, Newmarch, & Molines,
capitalis juſticiarii,
& juſticiarii itinerantis
omnium foreſtarum, chacearum, parcorum,
& warrenarum, citra Trentam,
penſionariorum generoſorum capitanei,
provinciarum Leiceſtriæ & Derbiæ locum-tenentis,
& ex ſanctioribus conſiliis
auguſtiſſimis & ſereniſſimis principibus
Carolo & Jacobo regibus,
dominis ſuis colendiſſimis.
Hic illuſtriſſimus comes
duas duxit uxores;
Elizabetham, filiam & unicam hæredem
Johannis Lewys, equitis aurati & baronetti;
& Franceſcam[5] filiam unicam & hæredem
Franciſci Fowler, armigeri,
in cognomen de Leviſon adopt',
Thomæ vicecomitis de Killmorey relict'.
Deceſſerunt in Chriſto cum ſigno fidei,
& requieſcunt in ſomno pacis;
quorum mortales reliquiæ,
donec illa dies retributionis advenerit,
ut reſurgant immortales,
hic deponuntur.

Nati,		Denati,
Donington, x Dec. MDCL,	Ille,	Londini, xxx Maii, MDCCI.
Londini, xv Junii, MDCLV. Kinderton, xi Augusti, MDCLXIV.	Illæ,	Londini, xxiv Dec. MDCLXXXVIII. Bathoniæ, xxiv Dec. MDCCXXIII.

Prolem habuit,

Ex conjuge primâ,		Ex conjuge ſecundâ,
Thomam dominum Haſtings, Luciam,	H.S.S.	Annam-Jaquelinam. Aliciam, H. S. Franceſcam.
Georgium dominum Haſtings,		Theophilum.
Saram, H. S.		Catherinam-Mariam.
Elizabetham, Mariam, Dorotheam, Saram,	H. S. S.	Ferdinandum, H. S. Margaretam."

3. On a mural monument of rich ſtatuary marble, adorned with a beautiful buſt of the weeping relict:

"Here lie the remains of
the Right Honourable THEOPHILUS earl of HUNTINGDON,
lord Haſtings, Hungerford, Botreaux, Moels, Newmarch, and Molins.

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[1] There is reaſon to ſuppoſe that, previous to that period, there were ſome other monuments in this chapel.—A few fragments lay looſe in the chapel in 1790, particularly one ſtone with the following coats: 1. *Haſtings.*—2. *Clarence*—3. *Pole.*—4. *Nevil* earl of *Saliſbury* and *Warwick.*—5. Or, fretty Gules, on a canton per pale, Or and Ermine, a galley with ſails furled, Sable, *Nevil.*—6. *Montacute.*—7. *Monthermer.*—8. Azure, a ſemée of fleurs de lis, a lion rampant Argent, *Holland.*—9. Gules, three lions paſſant guardant, in pale Or, within a border Argent, *Edmund* earl of *Kent.*—10. *Beauchamp* earl of *Warwick.*—11. Lozengy, Or and Azure, on a border Gules, ſemé of plates, *Newburgh.*—12. *Spencer.*—13. Or, three chevronels Gules, *Clare*;—14. *Hungerford.*—15. *Botreaux.*—16. *Moels.*—17. *Molines.*—18. Five lozenges in feſs.—19. Argent, On a bend Azure, three bucks' heads caboſhed Or, *Stanley* earl of *Derby.*—20. *Strange* of *Knockin*; Plate LXXVI. fig. 25.——In the ſame Plate, fig. 37. are engraved (from Harl. MSS. 1113.) the arms of *George* earl of *Huntingdon*, with 60 quarterings, which will be noticed in a future page.

[2] Two infant ſons of this nobleman were buried at Aſhby de la Zouch. Dugdale, Bar. Angl. vol. I. p. 332.

[3] The arms of William lord Haſtings, with his creſt at the four corners, from a ſtone in the South wall of St. Mary's church at Leiceſter, are engraved fig. 26.

[4] Theſe ſix coats, impaling *Haſtings*, were formerly in St. Mary's church in Leiceſter. See vol. I. p. 512.

[5] Frances died in 1723. See the Hiſtorical Regiſter, 1724, p. 4.

If his birth deſerved reſpect, his life deſerved it more.
If he derived his title from a long roll of illuſtrious anceſtors,
he reflected back on them ſuperior honours.
He ennobled nobility by virtue. He was of the firſt rank in both;
good in every relation of natural duty, and of ſocial life.
The learning he acquired at ſchool, he improved at Oxford,
under the care of that excellent perſon, the preſent biſhop of Glouceſter[1].
Acquainted by his Studies with the characters of paſt ages,
he acquired by his Travels a knowledge of the men and manners of his own.
He viſited France, Italy, and even Spain.
After theſe excurſions into other countries, he ſettled in his own.
His own was dear to him.
No man had juſter notions of the true conſtitution of her government:
no man had a more comprehenſive view of her real intereſts, domeſtic and foreign.
Capable of excelling in every form of public life, he choſe to appear in none.
His mind fraught with knowledge, his heart elevated with ſentiments
of unaffected patriotiſm, he looked down from higher ground on a low level
of a futile and corrupt generation.
Deſpairing to do national good,
he mingled as little as his rank permitted in national affairs.
Home is the refuge of a wiſe man's life; home was the refuge of his.
By his marriage with the lady SELINA SHIRLEY,
ſecond daughter and one of the coheirs of WASHINGTON earl FERRERS,
he ſecured to himſelf in retreat a ſcene of happineſs
he could not have found in the world; the uninterrupted joys of conjugal love,
the never-failing comforts of cordial friendſhip.
Every care was ſoftened, every ſatisfaction heightened,
every hour paſſed ſmoothly away,
in the company of one who enjoyed a perpetual ſerenity of ſoul,
that none but thoſe can feel in this life,
who are prepared for greater bliſs in the next.
By her this monument is erected,
to record the virtues of the deceaſed, and the grief of the living.
He was born Nov. 12, 1696; and married the ſaid lady June 3, 1728.
By her he had four ſons[2], and three daughters;
Francis, the preſent earl, born March 13, 1728-9;
George, born March 29, 1730, who died of the ſmall-pox, aged 14;
Ferdinando, born January 23, 1732, who alſo died of the ſmall-pox, aged 11;
Henry, now living[3], born Dec. 12, 1739;
Elizabeth, the eldeſt daughter, born March 23, 1731;
Selina, born June 1735, who died an infant;
Selina[4], the third daughter, born December 3, 1737.
The ſaid earl died[5], of a fit of the apoplexy,
October 13, 1746, in the 50th year of his age."

In the chancel.

On the South ſide, on a ſmall mural monument:
Arms: Sable, a chevron between three croſſes patonce Or, fig. 27.
"M. S.
Near to this place lieth interred the body of
ARTHUR HILDERSAM[6], honourably deſcended from Sir RICHARD POOL, by his wife MARGARET,
Counteſs of SALISBURY; but more honoured, for his ſweet
and ingenuous diſpoſition, his ſingular wiſdom in
ſettling peace, adviſing in ſecular affairs, and ſatisfying doubts,
his abundant charity, and eſpecially for his extraordinary
knowledge and judgement in the Holy Scriptures, his painful
and zealous preaching, together with his firm and laſting
conſtancy in the truth he profeſſed. He lived in this place
for the moſt part of forty-three years and ſix months,
with great ſucceſs in his miniſtry, love and reverence of
all ſorts, and died with much honour and lamentation
March the 4th, 1631."

On mural tablets in the veſtry:

1. "In memory of Robert Dickinſon, eſq.
He was one of the aldermen of the borough of Leiceſter;
and died in his mayoralty, Sept. 25, 1788, aged 46.
Alſo Robert and Mary Dickinſon, his father and mother.

$$\left.\begin{array}{r}\text{He}\\ \text{She}\end{array}\right\}\text{ died }\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{Jan. 28, 1774,}\\ \text{April 13, 1779,}\end{array}\right\}\text{ aged }\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{81.}\\ \text{79.}\end{array}\right.$$

This monument was erected at the expence
of Mr. John Dickinſon, of Pontefract, in Yorkſhire."

2. Arms: Vert, a chevron between three boars' heads couped Argent; fig. 28.
"Sacred to the memory of Anne Briſcoe Hayes,
daughter of John Hayes, of South Carolina, gent.
She was virtuous, modeſt, prudent;
chearfully devout, as ſincerely religious,
adorned with every quality of a ſincere Chriſtian;
an amiable woman.
She ſubmitted to a tedious and ſevere illneſs
with the utmoſt calmneſs,
and died on the 17th of February, 1744,
in the 36th year of her age."

On flat ſtones in the veſtry:

1. "Here lies the body of Gerard Jaques[7], gent.
ſteward to the right honourable
Theophilus earl of Huntingdon,
and ſervant in that moſt noble family near 50 years.
He departed this life the 20th of December, 1689,
in the 61ſt year of his age."

2. "Quod reliquum eſt Johannis Lord,
hujus eccleſiæ vicarii,
ſpe reſurrectionis beatæ hic requieſcit;
qui, poſtquam ſedecim annos curam animarum
ſummâ fidelitate ſuſtinuiſſet,
tandem, relictâ uxore & unicâ filiâ,
animam Deo reſignavit
primo calend. Julii, anno Domini 1711, ætatis ſuæ 52."

---

[1] Dr. Martin Benſon, who died in 1752.

[2] In the North croſs of Weſtminſter-abbey is a grave-ſtone with the following inſcription: "Here lie interred the bodies of the honourable George and Ferdinando Haſtings, ſecond and third ſons of Theophilus and Selina, earl and counteſs of Huntingdon. Ferdinando, third ſon, born Jan. 23, 1732-3, departed this life April 21, 1743, in the 11th year of his age; and George, ſecond ſon, born March 29, 1730, died December 20, 1743, in the 14th year of his age."

[3] Henry died Sept. 13, 1758, unmarried.

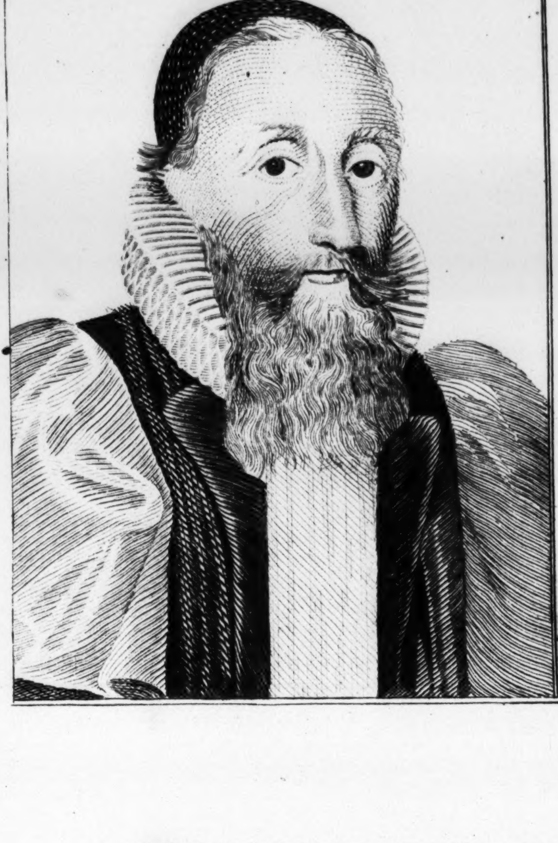
[4] She died, unmarried, May 12, 1763.

[5] At his houſe in Downing-ſtreet, Weſtminſter.

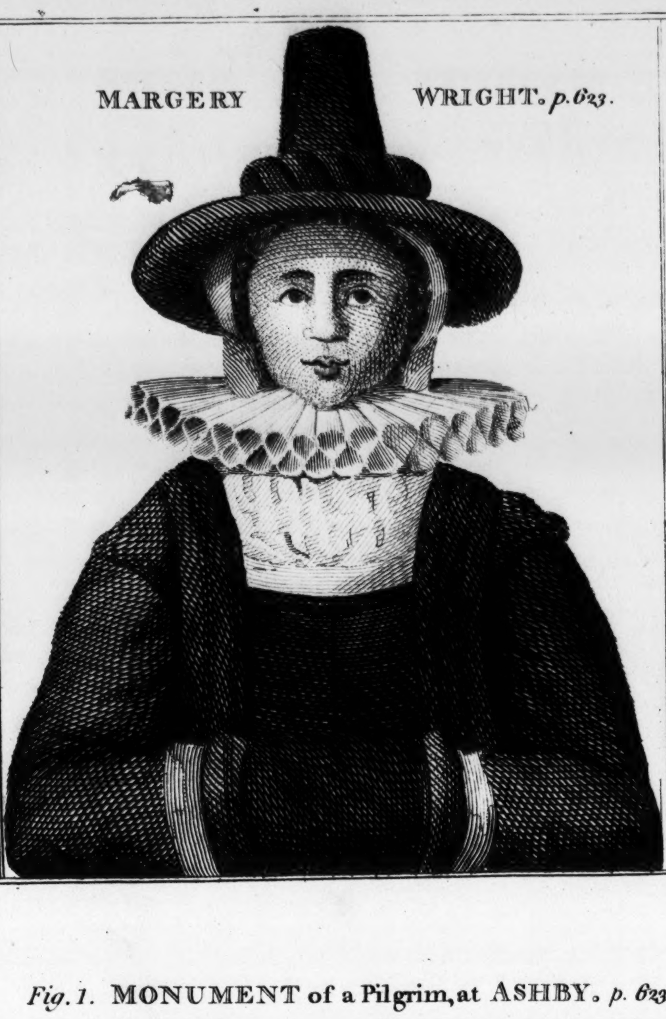
[6] Of whom ſee ſome memoirs, p. 626.

[7] A deſcendant probably of Mr. Thomas Jakes, whoſe compilation on the family of Haſtings has been noticed in p. 574.

BISHOP HALL. p. 628.



MARGERY WRIGHT. p. 623.



ARTHUR HILDERSHAM. p. 626.

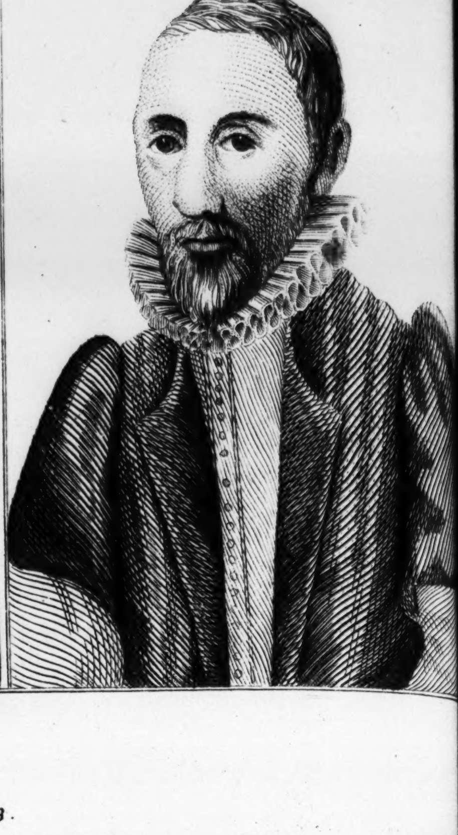


Fig. 1. MONUMENT of a Pilgrim, at ASHBY. p. 623.

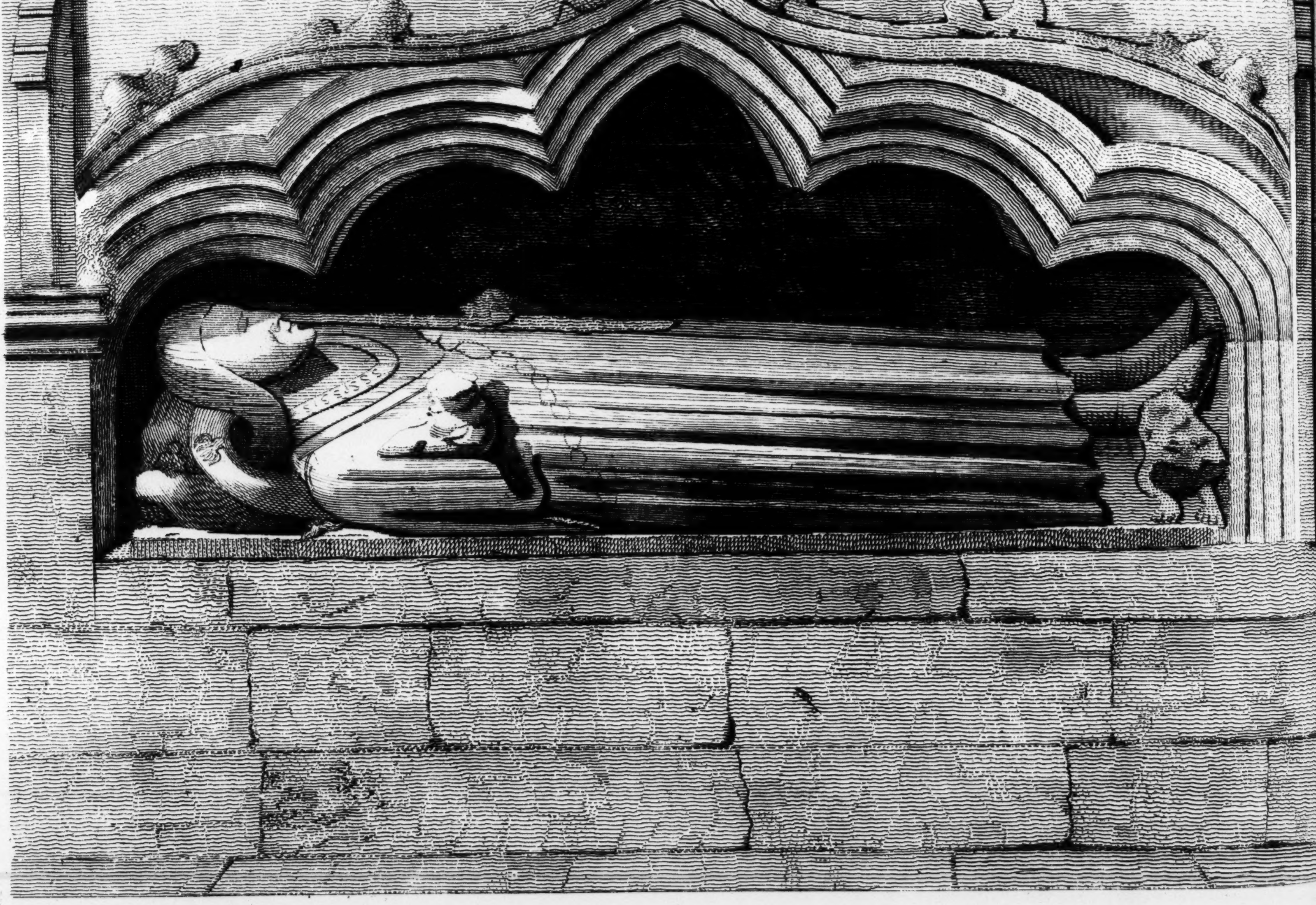
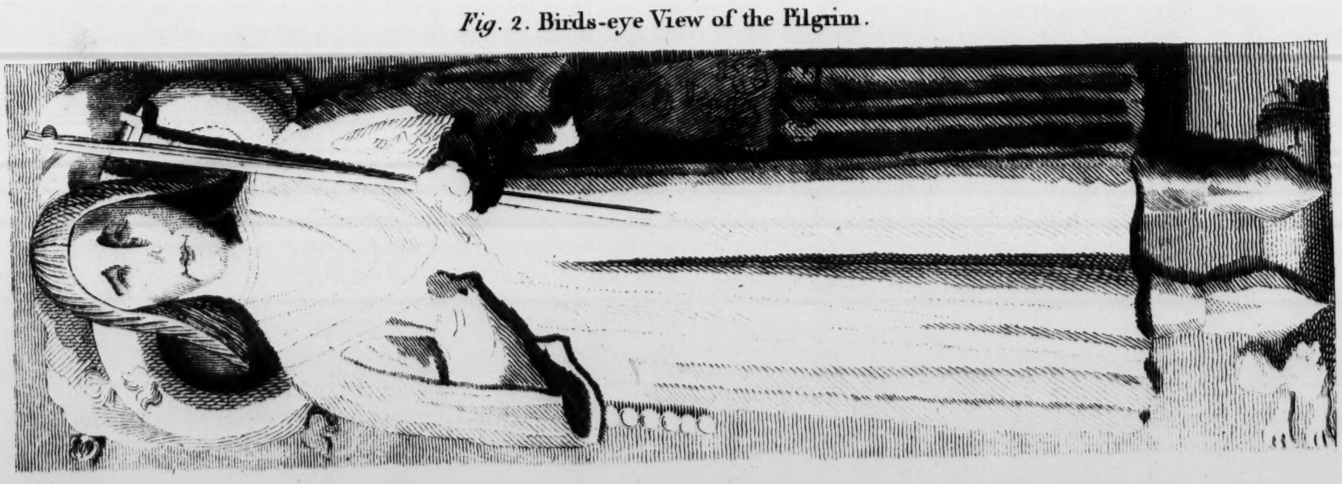


Fig. 2. Birds-eye View of the Pilgrim.



3. "Gulielmus Huſbands, ſcholæ apud
Aſhby de la Zouch præceptor eruditus,
rector de Scampton, in agro Lincolnienſi,
et honoratiſſimo comiti Ferrers à Sacris,
Omnipotenti piam animam reſignavit
28 Octobris die, 1745, æt. 60.
Maria, ſupradicti Gul. Huſbands relicta,
ſubtus etiam depoſ.
ob. 22 Decembris, 1750, æt. 69."

In the nave.

On a white tablet againſt the North wall:

Arms: Gules, a feſs between three ſiniſter hands Argent; fig. 29.

"M. S.
Thomæ Bate, gen.
cujus, inter cætera animi ſui ornamenta verè eximia,
flagrans Liturgiæ Anglicanæ amor & reverentia,
& ϛοργὴ erga liberos prudentiâ feliciter temperatâ,
pulchrè eminebant.
Natus Weſt Broughton, in com. Derb. Dec. 21, 1648,
Uxorem duxit Dorotheam Olderſhaw, de Kegworth,
in agro Leic';
Ex quâ prolem habuit,
Annam, H. S. Dorotheam,
Thomam, Carolum, H. S.
Jacobum, Elizabetham.
Janam.
Piam animam cœlo reddidit Jan. 9, 1707, æt. 59."

On a mural tablet on the South ſide:

Arms: Vert, a feſs Or, between three magpies Argent; *Jackſon*; impaling *Bate*; fig. 30.

"Near this place lieth the body of Ann,
wife of Richard Jackſon,
ſecond ſon of William Jackſon, of Coleraine,
in the county of Derry, in the kingdom of Ireland,
eſq. daughter of Thomas Bate, of Aſhby, gent.
and Dorothy his wife;
who departed this life July 13, 1698,
in the 24th year of her age;
having had iſſue two ſons, William and Thomas;
and one daughter Suſannah, who only ſurvived her."

On a very old white ſlab in the nave:

"THOMAS EVERARD, DIED DEC. 18, 1772, AGED 46."

Immediately above this is a large ſlab of variegated marble, without any remaining inſcription.

On flat ſtones in the nave:

1. "In joyful hopes of a happy reſurrection,
here lieth the body of James Bate, gent.
who departed this life Sept. 25, 1757,
in the 80th year of his age."

2. "Here lieth the body of Elizabeth Flavell,
who departed this life Dec. 20, 1762, aged 9 years.
Alſo in the ſame grave lieth
the body of Mary Flavell,
who departed this life July 17, 1777, aged 84.
Likewiſe in the ſame grave lieth interred
the body of Thomas Flavell,
who departed this life May 13, 1791, aged 71."

Dr. Kirkland[1] is buried at the Eaſt end of the nave, near the chancel; but has no monumental inſcription.

Mr. Carter, whoſe ſkill enables me to give an accurate reſemblance (Plate LXXXIV. fig. 1. 2.) of a remarkable monument in the North aile of this church, thus deſcribes it: "In an arched receſs of the North wall is the ſtatue of a pilgrim; and, if we may judge from the architecture of the receſs and the dreſs of the ſtatue, this work is of a remote period, and is rendered intereſting from the information which it affords of the habit of ſuch a character, as repreſentations like theſe are very rare in our antient ſculpture. At the back of this ſtatue is the broad hat with cockle-ſhells; the hair is of a peculiar cut; a veſt covers the body, with large and open ſleeves; on the feet are ſhort boots laced; and we likewiſe notice the ſtaff, ſcrip, beads, and round the neck a collar of SS. denoting that this perſon was of high conſequence. This remarkable effigies has loſt part of the noſe and the hands, part of the ſtaff, and of the ſtring of beads, and the head of the lion at the feet of the figure." There is no tradition to determine whom this figure repreſents; but Mr. Gough thinks that it was ſome perſon of authority, perhaps a keeper of the caſtle, or a bailiff of the town[2]."

This monument, I ſince find, had been noticed by Mr. Burton, ſubſequent to the publication of his Hiſtory; for, in the margin of his volume, is this note, and a ſlight ſketch of the tomb, when the ſcrip and ſtaff were more perfect than they are at preſent: "On the North ſide of the church, near to the great North door, lieth in the wall an antient monument of a Palmer in alabaſter, which I gueſs to be of ſome of the family of *Zouch*; which, for the expreſſing of the manner of the habit, I cauſed to be cut and inſerted[3]." This ſketch is alſo engraved in Plate LXXVI.

"Near the above receſs," adds Mr. Carter, "is placed againſt the wall a monument; which, though of a later date than the time which uſually attracts the notice of an Antiquary, yet, from the faſhion of the dreſs of the lady whoſe half-length figure is placed therein, the unaffected attitude and the engaging delicacy of the countenance, I could not but eſſay to catch a ſemblance of it. The circumſtance of the muff making part of this female's dreſs is worthy of particular notice. See Plate LXXXIV."

The tomb is thus inſcribed:

"April 1, 1631.
The monument of Mrs. Margery Wright,
late wife to Gilbert
Wright, of London;
who, being borne in this towne, did (out
of her charitable and pious diſpoſition) give in her life-
time £43. to provide gowns yearly, for ever, for certain
aged and poore people here.
She died Auguſt 11th, 1623."

On another mural tablet in the North aile:

1. Arms: Argent, a ſaltire Gules; impaling, Azure, three ſpread eagles Argent; a creſcent for difference; fig. 24.

"Nere to this place lieth ſir Thomas Gerard[4], knight, juſtice of the peace, and late ſervant to the right honourable Henry Earl of Huntingdon. He died the 16th of March, 1634; and left, at his deceaſe, 3 ſons and a daughter; Henry, Ferdinando, John, and Lucy."

Below, round the ledge of a large flat ſtone:

"IN MEMORY OF SIR THOMAS GERARD, KNIGHT,
AND LADIE ELIZABETH GERARD HIS WIFE.
SHE DIED IN 1636;
AND SIR THOMAS DECEASED MARCH THE 16TH, 1634."

On other mural tablets in the North aile:

"In memory of Mrs. Jane Pilkington;
whoſe conſtant liberality to the poor,
and benevolence to all her acquaintance,
rendered her death truly lamented.
She departed this life May 15, 1778."

2. "Beneath lie the remains of Mr. John Mynors,
apothecary, who by a ſucceſsful practice
carried on many years here,
enjoyed the pleaſure of doing good
both to himſelf and thoſe about him;
and departed this life June 26, 1749, aged 73 years.
He married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Pilkington,
of Stanton, in the county of Derby, eſq.
by whom he had one ſon, named Pilkington,
who died young, and was buried near this place.
Elizabeth, relict of Mr. John Mynors,
died July 19, 1752, aged 79 years.'

3. "In memory of Richard Hardy,
only ſon of the Rev. Richard Hardy,
rector of Langor, in Nottinghamſhire;
who died June 19, 1766, aged 19.
He was a ſprightly, yet pious youth,
and bore his ſufferings well:

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[1] Of whom ſee ſome Memoirs in p. 632.

[2] Sepulchral Monuments, vol. II. p. ccxx.

[3] Burton, MS.

[4] Sir Thomas Gerard, of the Court (ſee p. 592.) was knighted at Whitehall, June 29, 1628.

Reaſon reſigns, and Faith gives thanks;
but Inſtinct and Affection mourn."

4. "In memory of William Reaſon,
who departed this life the 21ſt of December, 1768,
aged 66 years.
Alſo of Elizabeth his wife, who was one of the
daughters of the Rev. Mr. Thomas Peſtell,
rector of Ravenſtone.
She died the 11th of December, 1770, aged 52 years."

5. "Sacred to the memory of John Mynors, gent.
He had many amiable qualities to endear him.
His exemplary piety to God,
his generous benevolence to men, and
his extenſive goodneſs to all his relations and friends,
rendered his ſudden death truly deplorable.
He died June 30, 1775, aged 45."

6. "In memory of Lucinda Alſopp,
third daughter of the rev. William Browne,
late rector of Stretton en le Field,
in the county of Derby,
and Lucy his wife;
who departed this life the 23d day of December, 1791,
in the 46th year of her age."

On flat ſtones in the North aile:

1. "Mary, relict of the Rev. John Muxloe, A. M.
rector of Congeſton;
who died January 18, 1749, aged 85."

2. "Mary Aſhpinſhaw,
daughter of John Farren, of Claycoton,
in the county of Northampton, gent.
died Sept. 20, 1759.
John and Lucy, ſon and daughter
of Edward and Elizabeth,
died April 7, 1764, aged 2 weeks.
Edward their ſon died Aug. 10, 1773,
in his 7th year."

3. "Under this ſtone lie the remains of Edward Aſhpinſhaw,
who departed this life June 13, 1792, aged 85.
Alſo under this ſtone lie the remains of Elizabeth,
widow of the above Edward Aſpinſhaw;
who departed this life May 23, 1792, aged 55.
Likewiſe Edward, ſon of Edward and Elizabeth;
who died Auguſt 10, 1773, aged 7."

On the wall of the South aile, on a table of alabaſter, with pillars on each ſide, gilt and painted[1]:

"Neere to this place lieth the body of Urſula,
daughter to Liſley Cave, eſq.
and wife to William Davenant, gent.
and had iſſue by him two ſons and one daughter,
John, William, and Mary.
She died the 25th of November, 1636, her age 46."

Over which table are theſe arms, cut in an eſcocheon of alabaſter as finiſhings to the table, baron & femme; the one on one pillar, and the other oppoſite to it.

Quarterly, 1. and 4. Gules, three eſcalop-ſhells Ermine, between eight croſs croſſets fitchée Or, *Davenant*; 2. and 3. Vaire, Argent and Azure, a canton of the ſecond, ...: Impaling, Azure fretty Argent; *Cave*. The creſt over the arms of *Davenant* is a cubit-arm, with a garland in the hand, all Or. Over the arms of *Cave* a greyhound courant Sable, collared Or; fig. 23.

On the nether part of the pillars are *Davenant's* and *Cave's* coats, cut in ſeveral eſcocheons.

On another mural tablet in this aile:

"To the memory of Thomas Richards, eſq.
whoſe affection to his family,
benevolence to his neighbours,
and integrity in all his actions,
rendered his death greatly lamented.
He died June 11, 1755, in the 58th year of his age.
Alſo Elizabeth his wife, who died Aug. 9, 1779,
aged 69,
whoſe life was exemplary in every relation.
Thomas Richards, eſq. obiit Jan. 6, 1788."

On flat ſtones:

1. "Here lies the body of James Richards, gent.
who departed this life Sept. 80, 1735, aged 71.
Here alſo lies the body of
James, ſon of Thomas and Elizabeth Richards.
He died Oct. 2, 1737, aged 16 years.
Thomas Richards, eſq. 1755.
Elizabeth his wife, 1779.
Thomas Richards, eſq. 1788."

2. "Under this ſtone lie the remains of James Gardiner,
youngeſt ſon of Thomas Gardiner, late of Oſbaſton.
He departed this life Jan. 21, 1778, aged 3 years.
Alſo is interred here his daughter Anne Gardiner.
She departed this life Jan. 30, 1778, aged 2 years."

3. Thomas Tyndale died 2 Aug. 1779, aged 4 months."

On flat ſtones at the Weſt end of the church, in the paſſage leading from the North door to the South:

1. "To the memory of the Rev. Mr. John Simpſon,
late rector of Desford,
who departed this life the 17th of June, 1773,
in the 66th year of his age."

2. "Beneath are the remains of Francis-Wayte Huſbands,
ſon of the Rev. Mr. John Huſbands,
of Aſhby de la Zouch.
He died the 22d of April, 1774,
in the 24th year of his age.
Alſo the remains of Martha Muriell;
ſhe died July 18, 1780, aged 87."

3. "Beneath are the remains of Mary,
late wife of the Rev. John Huſbands.
She was daughter of the Rev. Jacob Mould,
rector of Appleby, in the county of Leiceſter.
She died May 9, 1753, in the 32d year of her age.
In a grave adjoining lies the body of
Mr. Iſaac Mould, brother to the ſaid Mrs. Huſbands.
He died April 20, 1749, aged 32.
Underneath are alſo the remains of the
Rev. Mr. John Huſbands.
He died Auguſt 18, 1762, aged 41 years."

4. "Here lies the body of Harington Farmer,
who departed this life March 9, 1760,
in the 47th year of his age.

5. "Here lieth Jane Jordan,
wife of Robert Lindſay,
of Middlewick, in the county of Cheſter.
She was a faithful ſervant twenty-one years
to Frances counteſs of Huntingdon.
A child, the play-fellow,
a widow, the friend,
of Lady Anne Haſtings;
who, lamenting her death
with a ſincere and affectionate ſorrow,
laid this ſtone.
Born at Bretby the 2d of Auguſt, 1680;
died at Aſhby Place the 7th of January, 1747."

6. "Here lies the body of Charles Swedes[2], gent.
a native of Germany;
who departed this life March 24, 1770, aged 56."

In the church-yard.

On a tablet immediately behind the altar:

"M. S.
THOMÆ ORME, A. M.
honoratiſſimo Roberto comiti Ferrers à Sacris,
& rectoris de Gareſden in agro Wiltonienſi;
qui uxorem duxit Annam Hewitt,
ex eâque liberos ſeptem ſuſcepit;
Thomam, H. S.; Elizabetham, Johannem, Thomam,
Jacobum, Carolum, Annam.
Obiit Nov. 16, A. D. 1715, ætatis 61."

"Mrs. Anne Orme, wife of the
Rev. Mr. Thomas Orme,
died Feb. 9, 1725, aged 67.
Charles, ſon of the above Charles Orme,
died Nov. 20, 1737, aged 8 years."

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[1] This tomb ſtood formerly on the South ſide of the nave next the chancel; whence the inſcription is copied into Carte's MSS. in the Bodleian Library, FFF. No. 43.

[2] He was the firſt perſon who had the appointment of organiſt at Aſhby.

On a very ſmall braſs plate:
"C. Orme[1] died Jan. 20, 1747, aged 59."

A ſmall adjoining ſtone for "Bainbrigg Orme."

On altar-tombs near the South part of the church:
1. "Here lieth the body of
the Rev. William Lynes, A. M.
many years maſter of the free-ſchool in this town.
He died March 31, 1727.
Alſo the body of Mrs. Sarah Lynes his wife,
who died Jan. 4, 1728.
As alſo of Mrs. Mary Lynes, their daughter,
who died June 1, 1741."

[Mr. Lynes was curate to Francis Coke[2], M.A. rector of Yoxall in Staffordſhire; with whom Mr. Lynes lived for ſome years, in his old age, in the parſonage-houſe.]

2. On the North ſide of another tomb:
"Here lieth the body of Mrs. Anne Savidge,
daughter of Mr. Tho. Ward, of Burton upon Trent,
the late wife of Mr. John Savidge, of
Aſhby Old Park,
who died Auguſt the 24th, 1735,
in the 78th year of her age.
Here lyeth interred the body of the above-mentioned
Mr. John Savidge, who was born
at Chillington in Staffordſhire;
he died June the 23d, 1739,
in the 82d year of his age.
He was a ſingular example of dutiful obedience to
his mother; of a fatherly love and
care of his brethren and ſiſters;
a loving huſband; a tender father;
a wiſe and prudent adviſer;
ſtudious and laborious in agriculture;
in religion a moderate Non-conformiſt;
pious towards God; a friend to all men.
This couple was happy in themſelves,
and a bleſſing in their ſtation."

On the South ſide of the ſame tomb:
"Near this place lieth the body of
Mr. Edward Savidge, a younger brother
of Mr. John Savidge, of Aſhby Old Park;
who died June the 27th, 1738,
in the 76th year of his age.
Here lieth interred the body of Dr. Thomas Savidge,
youngeſt ſon of Mr. John Savidge,
who died December the 24th, 1763,
in the 78th year of his age.
Here alſo lieth the body of Mrs. Alice Savidge,
youngeſt daughter of Mr. John Savidge,
who died February the 6th, 1792,
in the 90th year of her age.
Her piety to God was exemplary;
her benevolence to man univerſal;
her charity to the poor extenſive."

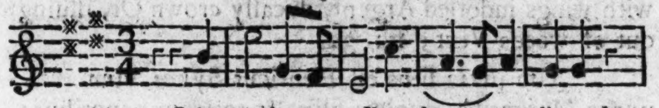
3. "In memory of Mrs. Dorothy Johnſon,
daughter of Thomas Bate, of this town, gent.
and relict of the rev. Anthony Johnſon, A. M.
ſometime vicar of this pariſh, and rector
of Swarkeſton in the county of Derby.
She died Jan. 7, 1752, in the 71ſt year of her age."

On two very ſmall braſſes on the above ſtone:
1. "In this tomb are alſo the remains of
Jane relict of George Pilkington, and youngeſt
daughter of Mr. Thomas Bate, of this town.
She died Oct. 28, 1759, aged 72 years."

2. "In a grave near this tomb lieth the body
of Middlemore Pilkington, ſon of George and
Elizabeth Pilkington, of this town.
He died Feb. 13, 1763, aged 2 weeks and 4 days."

On upright ſtones:
1. "Here lieth the body of John Litherland, gent.
ſon and heir of Michael Litherland, of the
city of Cork in the kingdom of Ireland, gent. deceaſed,
who was the couſin and deviſee of
of Samuel Litherland, gent. alſo deceaſed,
of his eſtate in Thringſton.
He died 1723, July the 10th, aged 42."

2. "In teſtimony of reſpect
to the memory of John Grundy,
a man of unblemiſhed character,
and a valuable member
of the Muſical Society of this place;
who died of an apoplexy
May the 23d, 1776, aged 40.
This ſtone is erected
by voluntary ſubſcription.
I know that my Redeemer liveth."



3. "In memory of John Needham;
who died June 24, 1782, in her 85th year."

4. "Here lieth the remains of Sarah,
wife of John Hood the younger, of this
town, and daughter of Chriſtopher Tebbutt, late
of Kingſtone in the county of Nottingham;
who died Oct. 9, 1783, aged 83 years.
Here alſo lie the remains of the ſaid
John Hood, who died June 17, 1788, aged 87 years.
Not more with ſilver hairs than Virtue crown'd,
The good old pair take up this ſpot of ground.
Tread in their ſteps, and you will ſurely find
Their reſt above—below, their peace of mind."

5. "Here lieth interred the body of Sarah the
(deſervedly much loved) wife of John
Enſor, of Oakthorpe, and daughter of John
and Mary Almey, of this town. She
was virtuous, modeſt, prudent
in every capacity of life.
She lived eſteemed; and died lamented,
Oct. 9, 1761, in the 38th year of her age."

6. "Here lieth interred the body of Elizabeth Wilkins,
who died Jan. 5, 1798, aged 51.
Affectionate, patient, diſintereſted;
ſhe diſcharged the relative duties of her ſtation
with exemplary fidelity;
and, having lived under the influence
of genuine piety,
departed, on a haſty ſummons,
full of its comforts,
and confident, through her Saviour,
of its reward.
Reader, go, and imitate her in life,
if thou wouldſt reſemble her in death."

7. "William Uſherwood fell aſleep,
April 5, 1794, in the 75th year of his age.
Mary Uſherwood fell aſleep,
Oct. 2, 1794, in the 76th year of her age."

8. "William Hackett, 23 May, 1794, aged 63.
Suſanna Hackett, 2 Feb. 1794, aged 73."

Samuel Martin, of Aſhby, a young man about 21 years of age, and very near-ſighted, belonged to Blackfordby. The pariſh officers, thinking he could not get his livelihood by hard labour, had him inſtructed in muſic. He was in love with a young woman in Aſhby; and the 1ſt of March, 1791, took a large quantity of arſenic. Dr. Kirkland and others of the faculty endeavoured to expel it; but in vain.

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[1] Of this family is Dr. David Orme, a celebrated phyſician and man-midwife, and a no leſs ingenious mechanick; having been the inventor of the double-tubed barometer.

[2] Mr. *Coke* (not *Cook*, as Walker, Sufferings of the Clergy, p. 225.) was 37 years rector of Yoxall; and was one whom the Parliament approved of, for the county of Stafford, to be conſulted with on the buſineſs of the church, April 25, 1642. (Journals, vol. III. p. 545.) Oct. 23, 1643, being one that had not taken the Covenant, he was ordered to appear in the Aſſembly of Divines within 14 days at fartheſt. (Ib. p. 287.) He was ejected from his rectory; but, ſurviving his troubles, was admitted to the archdeaconry of Stafford, Dec. 6, 1666; which he held till his death in 1682. Smyth's MS Notes.

He lived eight days; the doctor opened him, and found it glutted in lumps. The coroner's inqueſt brought it in wilful murder of himſelf; and he was buried in the common turnpike-road leading from Aſhby to Tamworth on the 11th of the ſaid month, and a ſtake driven at the end of the coffin.

Hannah Sturges died in 1797, aged 106. She well remembered the rejoicings on the peace of Utrecht in 1713, when ſhe was 19 years old, and that booths were erected in the town, and barrels of ale wheeled about, and diſtributed to the poor inhabitants [1].

On a ſtone fixed in the fourth pillar on the South ſide of the church of St. Andrew Underſhaft, in the city of London, is the following inſcription, the letters of which are very ſhallow, and much decayed:

Arms: Gules, three tufts of graſs Or, *Sykes*; impaling two chevronels Argent, *Peynell*. Creſt, a ſwan with wings indorſed Argent, ducally crown Or, iſſuing out of weeds Vert; fig. 32.

"Hic juxta ſitus eſt Henricus Sykes, cum
uxore Margarita, duobus filiis, & totidem nepotibus:
pharmacopœïus æquè probus ac peritus; & verè Opifer;
ſocietatis ſuæ decus, olim præfectus, & tandem pater.
In vico Aſhby de la Zouch, in agro Leiceſtrenſi, natus,
Ubi benefacta [2] ejus, magis quam ipſe voluit
innoteſcunt; et, quod ſolum voluit,
in perpetuum durabunt.
Uxor illius erat EDVARDI PENDEL, gen.
filia, pia, prudens, amantiſſima,
ſuis in omni officiorum genere mater optima:
liberis aucti erant duodecim, quorum tres ſuperſunt,
filius qui marmor hoc poſuit, & filiæ duæ.

Ille Hæc	anno æt.	83, 61,	ob.	April 22, 1710. Dec. 31, 1694."

On a braſs plate at Eltham in Kent (now loſt) [3].

"Pray for the ſowl of John Morton, ſonne and heire of Margaret Morton, of Aſhby de la Zouch, in the county of Leiceſter, late wife to Thomas Squier, who died 23 Aug. ...."

"This town, if not of birth, yet was the place of abode, of that moſt grave and ſound Divine, Mr. ARTHUR HILDERSHAM; and now renowned as well by his birth; whoſe mother was daughter of ſir Geffrey Pole, of Lordington, in Suſſex, knight, brother to Reginald cardinal Pole, and to Henry Pole lord Montague (that had iſſue Katharine, married to Francis Haſtings earl of Huntingdon); and they three were the ſons of ſir Richard Pole, knight of the Garter, and of Margaret his wife counteſs of Saliſbury, daughter of George duke of Clarence, brother to king Edward the Fourth, and ſiſter and heir of Edward earl of Warwick; as alſo by his moſt learned Lectures upon the fourth chapter of St. John, ſet forth and publiſhed in 1629 [4]." He was nominated to the vicarage of Aſhby (where he had for a few years before been an aſſiſtant lecturer) by the following very honourable invitation from his noble kinſman and patron, who had liberally contributed to his ſupport at Cambridge:

"Since that it hath pleaſed the Lord to call Tho. Wyddowes to his mercye, who was (in my opinion) both faithfull, carefull, and diligent in his function, according to his talent; I do wiſh with all my heart the ſupply of that place to be ſuch, as that the good which father Gilbie and he, by the good providence and mercy of God, have planted in and about Aſhby, may be continued and increaſed. Therefore I chuſe to preſent you unto that paſtoral charge of Aſhby; which, I truſt, by that time I have finiſhed my long-intended purpoſe, ſhall be a ſufficient place for any learned preacher. And with this letter I ſend you my preſentation to the vicarage, with a letter to the Bp. of Lincoln, who, I hope, will eaſily accept of you, with all honour. Yet let this be your care, to advance the glory of God by exerciſe of your miniſtry, which you ſhall do beſt when you are in the paſtoral charge. I am forced to end. God ever direct you, and ever aſſiſt you with all neceſſary graces!

To the comfort of the poor widowe I will take ſome care. At York, haſtily, this 5 July, 1593.

HEN. HUNTINGDON [5]."

Mr. Hilderſam [6] died March 4, 1631-2; and was buried in the chancel of the church in which ſo large a period of his life had been uſefully employed [7].

Dr. Fuller ſays, "This year ended the days of Mr. Arthur Hilderſam, born at Strechworth in the county, bred at Chriſt college in the Univerſity of Cambridge; whoſe education was an experimental remark on the words of David, 'When my father and mother forſake me, then the Lord taketh me up [8].'

My Father	Thomas Hilderſham, a gentleman of an antient family.
And Mother	Anne Pole, daughter to ſir Geffrey, niece to cardinal Pole, grandchild to ſir Richard Pole, and Margaret counteſs of Saliſbury, who was daughter to George duke of Clarence.
forſake me,	Quite caſting him off, becauſe he would not be bred a Papiſt, and go to Rome.
THEN	An emphatical monoſyllable, juſt in that nick of time.
The Lord taketh me up.	Not immediately (miracles being ceaſed); but in and by the hands of Henry Earl of Huntingdon (his honourable kinſman) providing plentiful maintenance for him.

However, after he was entered in the miniſtry, he met with many moleſtations, as hereby doth appear.

1.	ſilenced by	The High Commiſſion, 1590, in June.
2.		Biſhop Chaderton, 1605, April 24.
3.		Biſhop Neile, 1611, in November.
4.		The Court at Leiceſter, 1630, March 4.
1.	reſtored by	The High Commiſſion, 1591, in January.
2.		Biſhop Barlow, 1608, in January.
3.		Dr. Ridley [9], 1625, June 20.
4.		The ſame Court, 1631, Aug. 2.

And now, methinks, I hear the Spirit ſpeaking unto him, as once to the Prophet Ezekiel [10], "Thou ſhalt ſpeak, and be no more dumb;" ſinging now with the celeſtial choir of Saints and Angels. Indeed, though himſelf a Nonconformiſt, he loved all honeſt men, were they of a different judgement; minded like Luther herein, who gave for his motto, "In quo aliquid CHRISTI video, illum diligo." He was miniſter of Aſhby de la Zouch forty and three years. This putteth me in mind of Theodoſius and of Valentinian (two worthy Chriſtian Emperors) their Conſtitutions making thoſe Readers of the Civil Law Counts of the firſt order [11], "when with daily obſervation and diligent labour of teaching they ſhall arrive at twenty years." Surely the Readers of God's Law which *double that time* ſhall not loſe their reward [12]."

In his "Worthies" alſo, under Cambridgeſhire, Dr. Fuller ſays, "Arthur Hilderſham deſcended, by his mother's ſide from the blood royal, being great-great-grandchild to George duke of Clarence, brother to Edward the Fourth. Yet was he not like the proud Nobles of Tecon, who counted themſelves 'too good to put their hands to God's work.' But, being bred in Chriſt's college in Cambridge, he entered into the miniſtry. How this worthy Divine was firſt run aground with poverty, and afterwards ſet afloat by God's providence; how he alternately *loſt* and *rece-*

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[1] An elder brother died, two years ago, at Clifton, near Aſhbourn, aged 109; and another ſiſter at Aſhby, about 20 years ago, aged 80; ſo that the united ages of a brother and two ſiſters were 295 years.

[2] See p. 616.

[3] Thorpe's Cuſtumale Roffenſe, p. 953.

[4] Burton, MS.

[5] Tranſcribed by Mr. Peck, ex MS. cl. Baker, vol. XXXII. fol. 426.

[6] So he ſpelt his own name. There was a William Hilderſham, of Emanuel college, B. A. 1623.

[7] See his epitaph, p. 622.

[8] Pſalm xxvii. 10.

[9] Vicar-general to Abp. Abbot.

[10] xxiv. 27.

[11] "Cùm ad viginti annos obſervatione jugi, ac ſedulo docendi labore pervenirent." C. Th. lib. vi. fol. 21.

[12] Fuller's Church Hiſtory, Book XI. p. 142.

vered his voice, being *ſilenced* and reſtored by two Biſhops; how, after many intermediate afflictions, this juſt and upright man had peace at the laſt; is largely repeated in my 'Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory;' which (except I add to the *truth*) I can add nothing on my own knowledge remarkable [1]."

His portrait is copied in Plate LXXXIV. from an engraving by R. Vaughan.

Lilly the Aſtrologer, in the Memoirs of his own Life, tells us, "that he diſſented not from the Church in any articles of Faith, but only about wearing the ſurplice, baptizing with the croſs, and kneeling at the ſacrament;" and, though he might be ſtyled a Nonconformiſt, he publiſhed a Letter againſt Separation [2]."

His publications were as follow:

1. "The Doctrine of Faſting, Praier, and Humiliation, for Synn, containing eight Sermons upon Pſalm xxxv. 13, at the Public Faſt in 1625; and one Sermon on Eccl. xi. 8, by Arthur Hilderſham," entered in the Stationers' books, 14 Nov. 1632, by Mr. Brewſter; and re-publiſhed in 1636, 12mo.

2. "Lectures on the Fourth Chapter of John's Goſpel, preached at Aſhby de la Zouch in Leiceſterſhire [3], by Arthur Hilderſham, 1629," fol.; a ſecond edition in 1632. Theſe Lectures, CVIII in number, were delivered in a regular ſeries, at Aſhby church, from Jan. 31, 1608-9, to Nov. 12, 1611; and, in a dedication dated June 1, 1628, are inſcribed, "To the Right Honourable Henry earl of Huntingdon, Lord Haſtings, Hungerford, Botreaux, Mullins, and Moiles, lord lieutenant of the counties of Leiceſter and Rutland." "Theſe Lectures," ſays the Author, "which I have for ſo many years kept by me, and refuſed to let them ſee the light (as judging them both unworthy in themſelves to be brought into public view, and altogether needleſs alſo, though they had been much better, in an age that doth ſo abound with all variety of excellent gifts, both for preaching and writing), I am at length (through the importunity of ſundry that think better of them than myſelf could ever do) enforced to give way that they may be publiſhed. And this I have done the more willingly, that I might have opportunity by this dedication of them to give public teſtimony unto the world, of my duty and thankfulneſs unto your Honour, and unto your noble Houſe; unto whom (next under God) I do owe whatſoever poor abilities he hath been pleaſed to give unto me for the ſervice of his Church. For, as that noble uncle of yours (whom his wiſdom and ſerviceableneſs to his Prince and Country, even with the great neglect of his own eſtate and family, and ſpecially his zealous care to promote the Goſpel of Chriſt, did make much more honourable than the nobleneſs of his great birth could poſſibly do) did firſt maintain me in the Univerſity, and after brought me to the exerciſe of my miniſtry in this place; ſo have I been, by the favour of your noble grandfather, and of your Honour, continued here more than 40 years. And unto your Honour eſpecially, above all other men, is thanks due for whatſoever benefit may redound to the Church by theſe Lectures; becauſe of that encouragement I did receive from your Lordſhip in the preaching of them; not only by your honourable beneficence in maintaining of me, and confirming that unto me, which, by the bounty of your noble anceſtors, I did enjoy; but by that worthy example alſo you gave unto all my auditory, in your conſtant and diligent frequenting of them; which as you would never have done if you had not liked them well, or if you had heard any thing taught in them that did diſagree with the doctrine of our Church, or that had any way tended unto ſchiſm or faction; ſo have you made me the more bold even in this reſpect humbly to commend the patronage of them unto your Honour."—In a ſeparate preface, ſigned *I. C.* much is ſaid in commendation of Mr. Hilderſham; and ſome tracts of his are noticed; particularly "thoſe Queſtions and Anſwers, wherein he hath compriſed the doctrine of the Lord's Supper; which, though without his name, they be annexed to a little treatiſe of the like argument, ſet forth by a godly learned divine, Mr. Bradſhaw; yet have they been of ſingular good uſe to many poor ſouls for their worthy preparation to that ordinance. And that one letter of his to a gentlewoman againſt the Separation, which, without his conſent, a Separatiſt printed and refuted, hath ſo ſtrongly and clearly convinced the iniquity of that way, that I could not but acknowledge in it both the wiſdom of God, and the weakneſs of the Separatiſt. His wiſdom, in bringing to light ſuch a beam of the Light of his Truth by the hand of an adverſary againſt the Author's mind; and the weakneſs of the other, to advance the hand of his adverſary, to give himſelf and his cauſe ſuch a deadly wound in open view, as neither himſelf nor all his aſſociates can be able to heal. In which reſpect I conceive it was, that the induſtrious Dr. Willet (in his dedicatory epiſtle to Chriſt's college, before his Harmony upon the firſt of Samuel) ſtyleth this our Author *Schiſmaticorum (qui vulgò* Browniſtæ) *malleum*; the hammer of Schiſmatiques, whom they commonly call *Browniſts*."

3. "Treatiſe of the Miniſtry of the Church of England, in anſwer to Fr. Johnſon," 4to.

4. CLII Lectures upon Pſalm LI. to verſe 7; preached at Aſhby de la Zouch in Leiceſterſhire, by that late faithfull and worthy Miniſter of Jeſus Chriſt, Mr. Arthur Hilderſam, 1642," fol. This volume is inſcribed, by Samuel Hilderſham, "To the right honourable and religious lady Katharine Counteſs of Cheſterfield, in teſtimony of his humble and thankful acknowledgement of her noble favour and reſpect ſhewed to the Author both living and dying [4]."

JOHN DARREL, or DORRELL, was at firſt entered into the ſtudy of the common law; from which, after one year, he ſays [5], "God withdrew him by laying a ſtrange and extraordinary ſluggiſhneſs on him in that ſtudy." It is hard to gueſs by what rule of Scripture, or ſound reaſon, he could conclude that an extraordinary ſluggiſhneſs was an indication that Providence deſigned him for a Divine; but that notion was ſo ſtrongly impreſſed in his imagination, that we find him ſoon after a preacher among thoſe who in that age were called Puritans, firſt at Mansfield, and then at Aſhby de la Zouch; and one of the firſt works he undertook was the caſting out of devils [6]. This fanatick, who turned prieſt becauſe by his own confeſſion he was fit for nothing elſe, and ſet up the trade of an exorciſt, was of ſome notoriety in his time [7]. Having driven the devil out of a whole family in a day, he recorded it in "A brief and true Diſcourſe, contayning the certayne Poſſeſſion and Diſpoſſeſſion of ſeven perſons in one familie in Lancaſhire, as namely of John Starkie, Ann Starkie, Margaret Hurdman, Ellynor Hurdman, Ellen Holland, Margaret Byrom, and Jane Aſhton, which may ſerve (as an interim) for a peece of an anſwer to that fraudulent Diſcoverie lately come out, which depraveth theſe, as well as the reſt of thoſe great and mighty Works of God, which be of the ſame kind; Lond. 1595," 12mo. He was formally invited in 1597 to Nottingham, by a ſiſter of his then living there, and by Mr. Aldridge, vicar of St. Mary's, to diſpoſſeſs one William Sommers, then living in that town, but who had before been a ſervant to Mr. Brackenbury near Aſhby (where he had had ſome odd kind of fits, which Darrel believed was a poſſeſſion); and by this juggle he got to be choſen preacher of St. Mary's in Nottingham. This tranſaction produced,

1. "A brief Narration of the Poſſeſſion, Diſpoſſeſſion, and Repoſſeſſion of W. Somers, and of ſome Proceedings againſt Mr. John Dorrell, Preacher; together with Anſweres to ſuch Objections as are made to juſtifie the pretended counterfeiting of the ſaid Somers, 1598-9;" black letter.

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[1] Worthies, Cambridgeſhire, p. 158.

[2] Lilly's Life, 1718, p. 4.

[3] Entered at Stationers' Hall. by Edward Brewſter, June 11, 1628.

[4] Entered at Stationers' Hall, 26 Aug. 1633.—The firſt Lecture is dated Sept. 28, 1625; and the laſt (the 152d) Dec. 27, 1631, not long before his death.

[5] In the 20th page of his "Detection," &c.

[6] Hiſtorical Eſſay concerning Witchcraft, by Francis Hutchinſon, D. D. 1718, p. 194.

[7] Athen. Oxon. vol. I. p. 732. Wood mentions John Dorel, or Darrel, dean of Agen. Ibid. p. 383.

2. "A Diſcovery of the fraudulent Practices of John Darrell, Bacheler of Artes, in his Proceedings concerning the pretended Poſſeſſion and Diſpoſſeſſion of William Somers at Nottingham; of Thomas Darling, the Boy of Burton at Caldwall; and of Katherine Wright at Mansfield and Whittington; and of his Dealings with one Mary Couper at Nottingham, detecting in ſome ſort the deceitful Trade in theſe latter Days of caſting out Devils; Lond. 1599;" 4to; ſigned S. H. *i. e.* Samuel Harſnet[1], who, for this and the "Declaration of Popiſh Impoſtures," was raiſed to the ſees of Chicheſter, Norwich, and York.

3. "The Triall of maiſter Dorrell, or a Collection of Defences againſt Allegations not yet ſuffered to receive convenient Anſwers; tending to clear him from the Imputation of teaching Somers and others to counterfeit Poſſeſſions of Devils, that, the Miſt of pretended Counterfeiting being diſpelled, the Glory of Chriſt his Royal Power in caſting out Devils (at the Prayer and Faſting of his People) may evidently appeare; 1599;" 12mo.

4. "A Detection of that ſinnful, ſhameful, lying, and ridiculous Diſcours, of Samuel Harſhnet, intituled, "A Diſcoverie of the fraudulent Practices of John Darrell, wherein is manifeſtly and apparantly ſhewed in the Eyes of the World, not only the unlikelihoode, but the flate impoſſibilitie of the pretended counterfayting of William Somers, Thomas Darling, Kath. Wright, and Mary Couper, togeather with the other Seven in Lancaſhire, and the ſuppoſed teaching of them by the ſaid John Darrell. Imprinted 1600;" 4to.

5. "A true Narration of the ſtrange and grevous Vexation by the Devil of 7 Perſons in Lancaſhire, and William Sommers of Nottingham[2]: wherein the Doctrine of Poſſeſſion and Diſpoſſeſſion of Demoniakes out of the Word of God is particularly applyed unto Somers, and the reſt of the Perſons controverted: togeather with the Uſe we are to make of theſe Workes of God. By John Darrell, Miniſter of the Word of God, 1600."—In this pamphlet Darrel gives the Common Prayer Book a great foil; for the ſeven perſons whom he diſpoſſeſſed in Mr. Starkey's family in Lancaſhire found by experience that *ſtinted* prayers out of a book had little effect upon the ſpirits; but at conceived prayers the parties were moſt troubled[3].

6. "A true Diſcourſe[4] concerning the certain Poſſeſſion and Diſpoſſeſſion of ſeven Perſons in one Family in Lancaſhire, 1600," 8vo.

7. "A Summarie Anſwere to al the material points in any of Maſter Darel his Bookes; more eſpeciallie to that one Booke of his, intituled, The Doctrine of the Poſſeſſion and Diſpoſſeſſion of Demoniakes out of the Word of God, by John Deacon and John Walker, Preachers; 1601;" 4to.

8. "Dialogical Diſcourſes of Spirits and Devils, by John Deacon and John Walker, Preachers; London, 1601;" 4to.

9. "The Replie of John Darrel to the Anſwer of John Deacon and John Walker, concerning the Doctrine of the Poſſeſſion and Diſpoſſeſſion of Demoniakes. Imprinted 1602;" 4to.

10. "A Survey of certaine dialogical Diſcourſes, written by John Deacon and John Walker, concerning the Doctrine of Poſſeſſion and Diſpoſſeſſion of Devils. Wherein is manifeſted the palpable Ignorance and dangerous Errors of the Diſcourſers, and what, according to proportion of God his Truth, every Chriſtian is to hold in theſe Poyntes. Publiſhed by John Darrell, Miniſter of the Goſpell. Imprinted 1602;" 4to.

This fanatical impoſtor was ſoon after proſecuted, by a ſpecial commiſſion iſſued under the authority of the archbiſhop of York; which was afterwards removed into the High Commiſſion court; by whoſe ſentence he was degraded from the miniſtry, and committed to cloſe priſon in York caſtle[5].

"This town (ſays Mr. Burton in MS.) is the native place of the mirror and ornament of our times, the right reverend father in God JOSEPH HALL, now biſhop of Exeter; whoſe own worth and worthineſs is ſufficiently expreſſed by his many works both in Divinity and Humanity." The name of this good biſhop is remembered with veneration at the diſtance of almoſt two centuries from the period in which he flouriſhed. Few, if any, of the fathers of our church have left behind them ſuch illuſtrious memorials of learning, piety, and unwearied induſtry in the cauſe of truth. The innocence of his life—the fervour of his charity[6]—the variety and importance of his theological writings, have been ſo many irreſiſtible claims on poſterity to preſerve him from the oblivion into which moſt of his cotemporaries have fallen.

Of his birth and parentage let us take his own account: "I was born July 1, 1574, at Preſtop park, within the pariſh of Aſhby, of honeſt and well allowed parentage. My father was an officer under that truly honourable and religious Henry earl of Huntingdon, preſident of the North; and under him had the government of that market-town, wherein the chief ſeat of that earldom is placed. My mother Winifrede, of the houſe of the Bainbridges, was a woman of that rare ſanctity, that (were it not for my intereſt in nature) I durſt ſay, that neither Aleth the mother of that juſt honour of Clareval, nor Monica, nor any other of thoſe pious matrons, antiently famous for devotion, need to diſdain her admittance to compariſon."

This excellent Divine received the firſt rudiments of his education in the free-ſchool of his native town; and was about to be removed to Leiceſter, under the care of Mr. Preſcot, then lately come from Cambridge to be the public preacher of Leiceſter, who was a man very eminent for his learning, eſpecially for his ſound oratory; but his deſtination was accidentally changed.

Dr. Fuller informs us, that "ſo ſoon almoſt as Emanuel college was admitted into Cambridge, he was admitted into that college, within a few years after the firſt foundation thereof. He paſſed all his degrees with great applauſe; firſt noted in the univerſity for his ingenious maintaining (be it truth or paradox) that *Mundus ſeneſcit*, "The world groweth old;" yet, in ſome ſort, his poſition confuteth his ſuppoſition, the wit and quickneſs whereof did argue an increaſe rather than a decay of parts in this latter age. He was firſt beneficed (Dec. 2, 1601,) by ſir Robert Drury at Hawſted[7] in Suffolk, and thence removed (1608) by Edward lord Denny (afterwards earl of Norwich) to

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[1] Dr. Harſnet, when biſhop of Norwich, had a like controverſy about Popiſh poſſeſſions with Edmondes, alias Weſton, a jeſuit. Athen. Oxon. vol. I. p. 591.

[2] Republiſhed under the title of "A true Relation of the grievous handling of William Sommers of Nottingham, being poſſeſſed with a Devill; ſhewing how he was firſt taken, and how lamentably from time to time he was tormented and afflicted; publiſhed by John Darrel, miniſter of the Word of God; Lond. 1641," 4to.

[3] Hutchinſon on Witchcraft, p. 195. In New England the profeſſed could read the Scriptures in the Common Prayer, but not in the Bible itſelf. Ibid. pp. 73, 74.

[4] In his Faſti, vol. I. p. 108, Wood, and the Bodleian Catalogue after him, aſcribes the "true Diſcourſe" to one George More, a miniſter, at that time priſoner in the Clink, for bearing witneſs to and juſtifying the ſaid matters.

[5] Hutchinſon on Witchcraft, pp. 193. 209.—"There was one John Dorrell, a prieſt of no ordinary fame, priſoner in York caſtle; between whom and Edward Fairfax, who tranſlated Taſſo, there paſſed ſeveral letters on various ſubjects, on the Pope's Supremacy, Infallibility, Idolatry, &c. which deſerve to be publiſhed." Memoirs of Edward Fairfax, in Atterbury's Epiſtolary Correſpondence, 1799, vol. I. p. 378.

[6] Even in the ſharpeſt of his controverſial works, 'An Anſwer to Pope Urbane his Inurbanitie,' innumerable traces are to be found of this benignity and gentleneſs of diſpoſition whereof we ſpeak.

[7] "To this living, which was his firſt eccleſiaſtical preferment, he was invited by a letter from lady Drury, which was delivered to him in the ſtreet as he was going to receive from judge Popham the appointment to the maſterſhip of Tiverton ſchool in Devonſhire. He accepted moſt thankfully the lady's offer; ſaying, "he was going to the Weſt, but God had pulled him back, and he muſt turn Eaſtward." Being thus ſettled in the "ſweet and civil" country of Suffolk, as he expreſſes it, his firſt work was to re-build his ruinous parſonage-houſe; which, if we may judge from its preſent appearance, he did in a very humble ſtyle

Waltham Abbey in Eſſex. Here I muſt pay the tribute of my gratitude to his memory, as building upon his foundation, beholding myſelf, as his great grandchild in that place, three degrees from him in ſucceſſion; but, oh! how many from him in ability! His little Catechiſm hath done great good in that populous pariſh; and I could wiſh that ordinance more generally uſed all over England. Being doctor of divinity, he was ſent over by king James to the ſynod of Dort [1]; whence only indiſpoſition of body forced him to return before the reſt of his colleagues. He was preferred, firſt, dean of Worceſter; then biſhop of Exeter; then biſhop of Norwich; then biſhop of no place; ſurviving to ſee his ſacred function buried before his eyes. He may be ſaid to have died with his pen in his hand, whoſe writing and living expired together. He was commonly called our Engliſh Seneca [2], for the pureneſs, plainneſs, and fulneſs of his ſtyle; not unhappy at controverſies, more happy at comments; very good in his characters, better in his ſermons, beſt of all in his meditations. Nor will it be amiſs to tranſcribe the following paſſage out of his will: "In the name of God, Amen. I Joſeph Hall, D. D. not worthy to be called biſhop of Norwich, &c. Firſt, I bequeath my ſoul, &c.; my body I leave to be interred, without any funeral pomp, at the diſcretion of my executors, with this only monition, that I do not hold God's houſe a meet repoſitory for the dead bodies of the greateſt of Saints [3]."

For his advancement in the church, this meek, humble, and incomparable prelate was indebted to no patronage whatever, but ſuch as his own abilities and virtues procured him. By theſe he was introduced to the notice and protection of Henry prince of Wales [4]—and, after the lamented death of that royal youth, to his unfortunate and injured brother. In ſeveral of the dedications, which (in compliance with the cuſtom of the age) he prefixed to detached portions of his works, he dwells with unaffected gratitude on the favours he received from Charles as well as Henry. In the turbulent times which ſucceeded the murder of his ſovereign, he was expoſed for a ſeries of years to the tyranny of ferocious uſurpers [5]; and died, in an honourable and dignified poverty, at his houſe at Heigham, in the Weſtern ſuburbs of Norwich; where he was buried in the chancel of the pariſh-church [6], privately and without ſolemnity, according to his laſt will. Over his body is a marble, thus inſcribed,

"Induviæ JOSEPHI HALL, olim Norwicenſis
ecclefiæ ſervi, repoſitæ 8° die menſis
7^bris, anno 1656, æt. ſuæ 82.
Vale, lector; & Æternitatem reſpice."

On the South wall, over his grave-ſtone, is a mural monument erected to his memory; whereon a golden picture of Death holds in his right hand,

"Debemus Morti nos noſtraque."

In his left hand (as it were with an *eccè*):

"Perſolvit; & quietus eſt.
Obiit 8 Sept. a° æræ X'tianæ 1656, æt. ſuæ 82."

On the foot of the monument:

"JOSEPHUS HALLUS, olim humilis Eccleſiæ ſervus."

Arms: Azure, three talbots' heads eraſed Argent, langued Gules; at the top a mitre; fig. 33.

His wife was buried by him, with this inſcription:

"Mrs. ELIZ. the deare and virtuous conſort of
JOSEPH HALL biſhop of Norwich,
with whom ſhe comfortably lived 48 years,
changed this mortal life for an eternal,
Aug. 27, 1652, æt. 69.
Farewel, reader; and mind Eternity [7]."

A life of this worthy prelate, in whom the Chriſtian world had long a friend of no common value, is ſtill a deſideratum in Engliſh literature. Among the religious tracts in the Britiſh Muſeum, is a letter of his from the Tower, 1642, juſtifying his former conduct, and throwing light on his whole character. It was extorted from him by a friend, who pretended to be diſſatisfied with him; and I do not remember its occurrence in any liſt of the Biſhop's Works. He prefixed a Commendatory Preface of ſeveral quarto pages to Brinſley's "Ludus Literarius, or the Grammar Schoole," London, 1616, 4to, which he ſigned at the end "Jos. Hall, D^r in Divinity." And his Verſes "To Mr. Joſhua Silveſter, on his Du Bartas metaphraſed," have been reprinted by Mr. Dunſter, in his work on the early reading of Milton, p. 38, as very ſimilar in ſentiment and language to a part of Milton's Vacation Exerciſe, "anno ætatis xix."

Mr. Granger mentions ſeveral portraits of him; particularly one, whilſt biſhop of Exeter, by J. Payne, copied by Marſhall before his "Caſes of Conſcience;" another, the beſt of him (here copied in Plate LXXXIV.) with a book in his hand, mathematical inſtruments, &c. before his "Shaking of the Olive Tree, 1600," 4to; two others, as "Norwici nuper epiſcopus;" and one before his Funeral Sermon, "Joſephus Hall," &c. a book in his hand, and a Miſſal of the Synod of Dort at his breaſt.

His Works, not including his Satires, are contained in five volumes folio and quarto; and his "Contemplations" have been frequently re-publiſhed; but all the ſeparate dedications have been improperly omitted. One of theſe ſhall be given as a ſpecimen:

> "To the right honourable Henry earl of Huntingdon, lord Haſtings, Hungerford, Botreaux, Molines, and Moiles, his majeſty's lieutenant in the counties of Leiceſter and Rutland, my ſingular good lord; all increaſe of true honour, and Heaven begun upon earth.

"Right Honourable; I have undertaken a great taſk, to teach men how to be happy in this life: I have undertaken and performed it; wherein I have followed Seneca, and gone beyond him; followed him as a Philoſopher, gone beyond him as a Chriſtian,

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ſtyle of architecture. About two years after, he married a daughter of Mr. George Wenyeve, of Brettenham, in this county; and his eldeſt ſon Robert was chriſtened here, Dec. 26, 1605. That year he attended ſir Edmund Bacon to the Spa; and in that journey had an opportunity to inform himſelf, with his own eyes, of the ſtate and practices of the Romiſh church. Upon his return, he found not that ſatisfaction which he expected in this place; his patron ſir Robert Drury refuſing to reſtore to the rectory about ten pounds a year, and inſiſting, as tradition reports, upon his acceptance of a modus for the herbage of the park. By this unjuſt detention, as he called it, the living was not a competent maintenance; and he was forced to write books, in order to buy ſome. He reſolved therefore to embrace the firſt opportunity of quitting this place, which he did in 1608, when lord Denny gave him the donative of Waltham Holy Croſs in Eſſex. I conjecture he did not much reſide here; for, during his time there are not above two years in the regiſter of the ſame hand. While he did reſide, he preached three times a week. Till within a few years, there was (as I am informed by a gentleman who has ſeen it) in the parſonage-houſe a plate of lead, with his motto, "Imum nolo; ſummum nequeo: quieſco;" adopted, I ſuppoſe, when he firſt ſettled here, and expreſſive of a mind not totally unambitious, yet content; and it is probable, if his ſituation here had been comfortable, he would have lived and died in the ſame obſcurity with his predeceſſors and ſucceſſors in this rectory." Cullum's Hawſted, p. 64.

[1] See a letter of his, deſcribing what paſſed in that memorable aſſembly, in Fuller's Church Hiſtory, Book X. p. 85.

[2] This eminent Prelate was ſo ſtyled by a wiſe and judicious writer, ſir Henry Wotton; who might have proceeded further. He might have called him the Chryſoſtom of England. See Preface to Biſhop Hall's Contemplations, by G. H. Glaſſe, A. M. &c. &c. 1791.

[3] Fuller's Worthies, Leiceſterſhire, p. 133.

[4] Perhaps there does not exiſt a more affecting compoſition, though much quaintneſs of diction is to be found in it, than his "Farewell Sermon" to the domeſticks of Henry prince of Wales, at the ſeparation of his houſehold.

[5] He has himſelf been the hiſtorian of his own misfortunes, in a work, intituled, "Biſhop Hall's hard Meaſure;" a work which it is impoſſible to read without a degree of honeſt indignation at the meanneſs as well as barbarity of his perſecutors.

[6] Lloyd and others ſay he was buried in the church yard; which miſtake aroſe from the above-noticed clauſe of his will; they ſuppoſing that, according to the monition, his executors had not buried him in the chancel.

[7] Blomefield's Norfolk, vol. II. p. 415; where ſee an account of the Biſhop's ſons, one of whom became biſhop of Cheſter in 1662. See alſo "Ισραὴλ ἀγχιθανὴς: Death's Alarum; or the Preſage of approaching Death. Given in a Funeral Sermon, preached at St. Peter's in Norwich, Sept. 30, 1656, for the Right Reverend Joſeph Hall, D. D. late Lord Biſhop of Norwich; who, upon the 8th day of September, 1656, anno ætatis ſuæ 82, was gathered to the Spirits of the Juſt that are made perfect. By John Whitefoote, M. A. and rector of Heigham near Norwich; 1657," 12mo.

as a Divine. Finding it a true cenſure of the beſt Moraliſts, that they were like to goodly ſhips, graced with great titles, the Save-guard, the Triumph, the Good-ſpeed, and ſuch like, when yet they have been both extremely ſea-beaten, and at laſt wrecked. The volume is little, perhaps the uſe more; I have ever thought acceding to the Greek proverb, μέγα βιβλίον μέγα κακόν. What it is, even juſtice challengeth it to him, to whom the Author hath devoted himſelf. The children of the bondman are the goods of the parent's maſter. I humbly betake it to your Honour's protection, and your Honour to the protection of the Higheſt. Your Honour's moſt humbly devoted in all duty and ſervice, Jos. HALL [1]."

Biſhop Hall's "Occaſional Meditations" and "Balm of Gilead" have more than once been preſented, in various forms, to the publick; and three ſeveral editions of his "Contemplations" have very lately appeared, by no ordinary editor, with many alterations [2]. A miſcellaneous collection from his works has been printed in a ſmall octavo volume; and a beautiful little tract, intituled, "Henochiſmus, ſive Tractatus de modo ambulandi cum Deo, Oxford, 1762," might alone ſerve as a ſpecimen of his genius and piety.

Among his neglected works are two of the earlieſt pieces of genuine ſatire that our nation can boaſt of. His *Virgidemiarum*, ſix books of Satires, publiſhed 1597: and his *Mundus alter et idem*, 1643. Of the Virgidemiarum (a performance of which Mr. Pope has in converſation been known to ſay high things [3]) a new edition, with Illuſtrations and Remarks, may be ſhortly expected. Theſe Satires, though written by him at the age of twenty-two, are nervous, witty, and poetical; abounding in the moſt pointed alluſions to the literature and the cuſtoms of the Elizabethan age, and containing many imitations from the Satyriſts of Antiquity. One of the laſt of theſe from the firſt Satire ſhall be here exemplified; where the author compliments Surry, Wyat, Dyer, Spenſer, and perhaps the inimitable Shakſpeare, on whom Fancy had already beſtowed her varying pencil [4].

"Trumpets, and reeds, and ſocks, and buſkins fine,
I them bequeath; whoſe ſtatues wand'ring twine
Of Ivy mix'd with bays, circlen around," &c.

Evidently from the Prologue to Perſius's Satires.

"Heliconidaſque pallidamque Pyrenen
Illis remitto, quorum imagines lambunt
Hederæ ſequaces."

Theſe Satires, with the *Mundus alter et idem*, were attacked by the celebrated Milton, in his Apology for the Smectymnuans, in a manner which plainly evinces how much the candour of the critic was leavened by the acrimony of the Puritan. The latter he unjuſtly termed but a wretched pilgrimage over Minſhew's Dictionary.—The *Mundus alter et idem* is a work, if poſſible, leſs known than the Satires. The plan, perhaps, originated with ſir Thomas More's Utopia; except that, as ſir Thomas had ſhewn what the world ſhould be, biſhop Hall, under a pretended deſcription of the *Terra Auſtralis*, tore aſide the veil, and in a vein of forceful ſatire exhibited the reigning follies and the vices of mankind. In the Virgidemiarum, biſhop Hall's talent for Engliſh poetry appears to great advantage; nor did he write Latin verſe with leſs facility; though I am ſorry to add, the only ſpecimen of it remaining, if we except ſix lines prefixed to his Engliſh Satires, is to be found in a Collection of Funereal Verſes, entitled, "Album ſeu nigrum amicorum in obitum Horat. Palavicini," Lond. 1600, 4to.

The firſt of them is ſigned *J. Hall, Imman.*

"In obitum viri ampliſſimi Domini Horatii Pallavicini Equitis, Epitaphium.

Utra mihi patria eſt, utra eſt peregrina viator?
Itala terra tulit, terra Britanna tegit.
Natus ibi, hic vixi, moriorque ineunte ſenectâ,
Illa mihi cunas contulit, hæc tumulum.
Deſerui Latium vivus, meque illa reliquit
Quodque ortu meruit, perdidit exilio.
Hoſpitio excepit, fovitque Britannia longo,
Jure ſit illa ſuo patria ſola mihi,
Non tamen illa mihi patria eſt, non ulla ſub aſtris
Sed teneo ætherei regna ſuprema Poli."

Thoroughly to underſtand the alluſions of the epitaph, the reader is to underſtand that ſir Horatio Pallavicini was born at Genoa; and, leaving Italy, reſided in the Low Countries; and, after the death of his father, came and ſettled in England. Queen Mary appointed him receiver of the papal taxes in this kingdom; and at her death, having a conſiderable ſum of money in his hands, he abjured the religion of Rome, and retained the treaſure. Queen Elizabeth, diſtinguiſhing his talents, gave him a patent of denization, and other marks of her favour; and he accumulated wealth [5], and was employed in her ſervice. He died in 1600, and his widow re-married ſir Oliver Cromwell, K. B. [6]

At the firſt publication of our author's Satires they were attacked by *Marſton* (a rival ſatyriſt, a player, and a playwright, the friend of Shakeſpeare and Ben Jonſon) in a ſtyle ſcarcely inferior to our author's own. In an attack like this, it would hardly be expected that the aſſailant would purloin from the very author he was criticizing; but ſuch was the caſe with Marſton, who frequently not only copies Hall's thought, but the very ſimile by which it was illuſtrated; his alluſions to antient hiſtory are continually the ſame with Hall's; but his uſe of it is far leſs philoſophical. The characters he has painted are deſtitute of thoſe ſtriking lineaments which diſtinguiſh the portraits of Hall; his ſentiments are of a looſer turn; and his ſatires, generally ſpeaking, leſs poetical.

Another imitator of theſe Satires was *Oldham*, who has, however, worked too artfully on Hall's materials to be termed a copyiſt. His imitations too diſplay the power of his genius; for he has dilated Hall's ideas, without detracting from their force.

We have dwelt on the Satires of this illuſtrious Prelate, becauſe, though re-edited in 1753 by Mr. Horne, afterwards biſhop of Norwich, they are ſtill neglected. They will perhaps prove, that in conſidering him as one of the fathers of Engliſh Poetry, we rate him not too highly. He was not only the firſt who wrote legitimate Satire, but was the firſt who made a true uſe of the writings of the Antients. He ſummoned the faculties of his mind to exert themſelves to great and uſeful purpoſes. And that his faculties thus exerted had ſome effect on the prevailing taſte may be gathered from the attacks his work ſuſtained.

JOHN BAINBRIDGE, ſon of Robert Bainbridge by Alice his wife, daughter of Richard Everard, of Shenton, was born at Aſhby de la Zouch in 1582. He received the firſt rudiments of his education at the grammar-ſchool of his native town; whence he was tranſplanted to Emanuel College, Cambridge, under the tuition of his kinſman Dr. Joſeph Hall, afterwards biſhop of Norwich. When he had taken the degrees of B. A. and M. A. he returned into Leiceſterſhire, where he taught a grammar-ſchool for ſome years, and at the ſame time practiſed phyſic. He employed his leiſure-time in the ſtudy of the mathematics, eſpecially aſtronomy, which had been his favourite purſuit from his earlieſt years. By the advice of his friends, who thought his abilities too great for the obſcurity of a country life, he removed to London, where he was admitted a fellow of the college of Phyſicians. His deſcription of the Comet which appeared in 1618, greatly raiſed his character, and by this means he became acquainted with the right worthy ſir Henry Savile, knight, warden of Merton College, Oxford; who, in 1619, appointed him his firſt profeſſor of Aſtronomy at that Univerſity, where he was incorporated M. D. as he ſtood at Cambridge; and was entered a maſter commoner of Merton college, the maſter and fellows whereof appointed him junior reader of Linacre's lecture 1631, and ſuperior reader 1635.

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[1] Dedication to "Heaven upon Earth; or, of true Peace and Tranquillity of Mind; 1627."

[2] Candour itſelf muſt allow that ſome paſſages, in their original form, were tinctured too ſtrongly with the principles of Calviniſm, and others almoſt unintelligible. To ſoften the one, and throw a light on the other, was the object of Mr. Glaſſe. See Gent. Mag. vol. LXII. p. 1094; vol. LXIX. pp. 290. 388. 678.—Mr. Bridges, in the new edition of the "Theatrum Poetarum" by Phillips, mentions an edition of the Contemplations lately publiſhed in Scotland. They were likewiſe edited by Dr. Dodd, in two volumes duodecimo, who inſerted in the margin explanations of many obſolete words.

[3] We are told by Dr. Johnſon, that "when in Pope's laſt years Hall's Satires were ſhewn him, he wiſhed that he had ſeen them ſooner."

[4] See Gray.

[5] Among the New-year's gifts preſented to queen Elizabeth, 1588-9, is "a bodkin of ſilver gilt, having a pendant jewel of gold, like a ſhip, garniſhed with opals, ſparks of diamonds, and three ſmall pearls pendant, given by ſir *Oratio Paulavizino*;" who received in return 23½ ounces of gilt plate.—In 1593-4, alſo he gave a pair of writing tables, covered with gold, enameled on both ſides with a falcon and a ſceptre; garniſhed with ſmall ſparks of rubies like roſes; and the lady Paulavizino gave a comfit box of gold, enameled like a roſe, the one ſide ſet with ſmall diamonds and rubies. In return, ſir Horatio had 25¾ ounces of gilt plate, and his lady 18¾ ounces.

[6] See Noble's Memoirs of the Cromwells.

Doctor Pope, in his life of Biſhop Ward, c. 3. tells us a ſtory, which was in many ſcholars' mouths when he was firſt admitted at Oxford; that he put upon the ſchool-gate an *affiche*, or written paper, as the cuſtom is, giving notice at what time, and on what ſubject, the profeſſor will read; which ended in theſe words, *lecturus de polis & axis*, under which was written by an unknown hand:

"Doctor Bainbridge
Came from Cambridge,
To read *de Polis & Axis*.
Let him go back again,
Like a dunce as he came [1],
To learn a new Syntaxis."

This finding a place in ſome jeſt-book, provoked Dr. Smith to defend the Profeſſor; forgetting that it was only a pleaſant banter upon a miſtake, which he, or one of his ſcribes, or the beadle, might have committed through haſte and inadvertency [2].

As Dr. Bainbridge reſolved to publiſh correct editions of the antient aſtronomers, agreeably to the ſtatutes of the founder of his profeſſorſhip; in order to make himſelf acquainted with the Arabian aſtronomers, he began the ſtudy of the Arabic language when he was more than 40 years old. Some time before his death, he removed to a houſe oppoſite Merton college, where he died, Nov. 3, 1643, in his 62d year. His body was conveyed to the public ſchools, where an oration was pronounced in his praiſe by the Univerſity orator; and was carried thence to the church of Merton college, where, in the choir, againſt the North-wall, near the altar, a grave-ſtone of black marble, inlaid with white, is thus inſcribed:

"Si cupias, viator, quis et quantus hic jacet,
alibi quæras oportet: dicere ſatis nequeo;
Britannia tota viri famam non capit;
ne cætera tamen ignores, in rem tuam pauca hæc accipe.
Joannes Bainbridgius,
vir famæ integerrimæ, et do[illegible]comparabilis;
medicinæ profeſſor [illegible]eſeos,
morborum tam felix expugnator novorum,
quam ſagax indagator ſyderum;
quem primum Aſtronomiæ profeſſorem
et dignum Savilio collegam,
in mathematicis prælecturis quas magnificè erexerat
prudens hominum et librorum æſtimator elegit
Savilius;
quem Cantabrigiæ educatum
Academia Oxonienſis benignè fovit ut ſuum,
defunctum publicè deflevit ut par utriuſque ornamentum, qui Scaligerum felicius correxit,
quam Scaliger emendavit
tempora.
In non levem literarum jacturam immaturus obiit.
MDCXLIII.
Abi jam, cætera quære vel ab exteris [3]."

Over this tomb is a globe betwixt two quadrants, on each of them a rule with a pair of compaſſes. His arms are upon a ſquare piece of marble; Argent, a chevron crenelle between three poleaxes Sable; the creſt, two poleaxes in ſaltire; fig. 34. Above it, on each ſide, ſundry mathematical figures and inſtruments.

Dr. Bainbridge left ſeveral works, many of which were never publiſhed. The three following were all that were uſhered into the world:

1. "An Aſtronomical Deſcription of the late Comet, from the 18th of November, 1618, to the 16th of December following. London, 1619." 4to. This piece was a ſpecimen only of a large work, which the author intended to publiſh in Latin, under the title of "Cometographia [4]."

2. "Procli Sphæra Ptolomæi de Hypotheſibus Planetarum liber ſingularis." To which he added Ptolomey's "Cauſa Regnorum." He collated theſe pieces with antient manuſcripts; and has given a Latin verſion of them, illuſtrated with figures; printed in 1620, 4to.

3. "Canicularis: a Treatiſe concerning the Dog-ſtar and the Canicular Days." Publiſhed at Oxford in 1648, by Mr. Greaves; together with a "Demonſtration of the heliacal Riſing of Sirius, or the Dog-ſtar, for the Parallel of Lower Egypt." Dr. Bainbridge undertook this work at the requeſt of Archbiſhop Uſher; but left it imperfect, being prevented by the civil war or death [5].

There were ſeveral diſſertations prepared for and committed to the preſs the year after his death; but the editions of them were never completed. The titles of them are as follows:

1. "Antiprognoſticon; in quo Μαντικης Aſtrologiæ, cœleſtium Domorum, & Triplicitatum Commentis, magniſque Saturni & Jovis (cujuſmodi anno 1623 & 1643, contigerunt, & viceſimo ferè quoque deinceps anno, ratis Naturæ Legibus recurrant) Conjunctionibus innixæ, Vanitas breviter detegitur."

2. "De Meridianorum ſive Longitudinum Differentiis inveniendis Diſſertatio."

3. "De Stellâ Veneris Diatriba."

There were alſo ſome celeſtial obſervations of his, which may be ſeen in Iſmael Bullialdus's "Aſtronomia Philolaïca," publiſhed at Paris in 1645. Beſides thoſe we have mentioned, there are ſeveral other tracts, which were never publiſhed, but left by his will to Archbiſhop Uſher. Among others are the following: 1. "A Theory of the Sun." 2. "A Theory of the Moon." 3. "A Diſcourſe concerning the Quantity of the Year." 4. Two volumes of "Aſtronomical Obſervations." 5. Nine or ten volumes of miſcellaneous papers on different branches of the Mathematics. He undertook alſo "A Deſcription of the Britiſh Monarchy, in order to ſhew the Advantages of the Union of England and Scotland under one Monarch;" but this treatiſe was either loſt or ſuppreſſed by the author [6].

The following lines are in "Camdeni Inſignia," 1624:

"Fortunate ſenex, cui tota Britannia laudes
Concinet æternas, & monumenta ſtruet.
Quemque ſuum condum, promum, magnumque patronum
Hiſtoria agnoſcet docta per ora virûm.
Donec erit (quæ ſemper erit) noſtra Inſula, donec
Oxonii colles ſacra Minerva colet:
Nomen erit, Camdene, tuum, claruſque manebis,
Et tu Savili fulgida Stella poli.
J. Bainbridge, Med. D. Aſtronomiæ
Profeſſor Savilianus."

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[1] Or, as ſome gave it, "Doctor Bainbrigge, go back to Cambridge."

[2] Biographia Britannica, art. Bainbridge. A modern academic anecdote *è converſo*, with reſpect to the introduction of the word "paginibus" into a celebrated preface, will perhaps occur to the recollection of ſome of our readers.

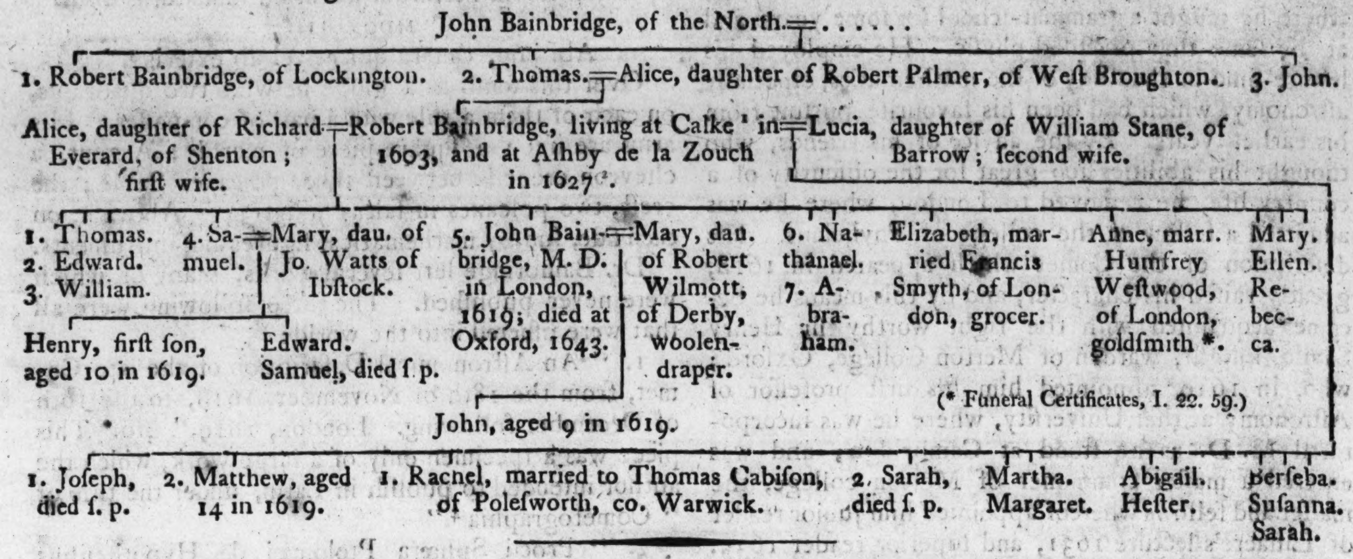
[3] This epitaph is ſaid to have been compoſed by John Greaves, M. A. fellow of this college, and his immediate ſucceſſor in the profeſſorſhip. (Rawlinſon's MS. Bodl. Lib.) Dr. Smith (Comment. de vit. et ſtud. J. B. p. 13, apud Vit. quorund. erudit. et illuſtr. viror. Lond. 1708, 4to.) tells us he is not certain it was written by Mr. Greaves, though many aſſert it was; and that he had tranſcribed the following epitaph from a manuſcript of that gentleman's: "Quod ſupereſt clariſſimi viri D. Johannis Bainbridge, in academiâ Oxonienſi publici Aſtronomiæ profeſſoris, ſub hoc marmore clauditur. Quod vero amavimus, quod ſuſpeximus, quod mœſti deſideramus, fruſtra hic quæras: illud cœlo, cui vivus animo cogitationeque incubuit, receptum eſt. Obiit A. D. CIↃ. IↃↃ. XLIII. 9bris III. ætatis ſuæ LXII. horâ ſextâ matutinâ."

[4] Thomas Smith, Comment. p. 5.

[5] Ibid. p. 14.

[6] Biographia Britannica, art. Bainbridge.

Pedigree of BAINBRIDGE, of Aſhby de la Zouch.


John Bainbridge, of the North.=.....
1. Robert Bainbridge, of Lockington.
2. Thomas.=Alice, daughter of Robert Palmer, of Weſt Broughton.
3. John.
Alice, daughter of Richard Everard, of Shenton; firſt wife.
=Robert Bainbridge, living at Calke[1] in 1603, and at Aſhby de la Zouch in 1627[2].
=Lucia, daughter of William Stane, of Barrow; ſecond wife.
1. Thomas.
2. Edward.
3. William.
4. Samuel.=Mary, dau. of Jo. Watts of Ibſtock.
5. John Bainbridge, M.D. in London, 1619; died at Oxford, 1643.=Mary, dau. of Robert Wilmott, of Derby, woolen-draper.
6. Nathanael.
7. Abraham.
Elizabeth, married Francis Smyth, of London, grocer.
Anne, marr. Humfrey Weſtwood, of London, goldſmith *.
Mary.
Ellen.
Rebecca.
Henry, firſt ſon, aged 10 in 1619.
Edward.
Samuel, died ſ. p.
John, aged 9 in 1619.
(* Funeral Certificates, I. 22. 59.)
1. Joſeph, died ſ. p.
2. Matthew, aged 14 in 1619.
1. Rachel, married to Thomas Cabiſon, of Poleſworth, co. Warwick.
2. Sarah, died ſ. p.
Martha.
Margaret.
Abigail.
Heſter.
Berſeba.
Suſanna.
Sarah.

Among the Divines alluded to in p. 611, were *Richard Clerke*, rector of Aſton upon Trent, co. Derby, who retired thither[3] with his worthy friend ſir John Harpur, of Swarkſton, knight; and *Nicholas Bent*, ſequeſtered rector of Braybrook, co. Northampton, another of the king's garriſons, who died in Aſhby caſtle[4].

THOMAS KIRKLAND, M.D. honorary member of the Medical Society of Edinburgh, died, at Aſhby de la Zouch, Jan. 17, 1798, at the age of 77, after about two months' illneſs, during which there appeared, at times, flattering hopes of convaleſcence; but, being worn out, he departed, having endured his laſt ſufferings with the patience and fortitude of a Chriſtian and philoſopher. His funeral was obſerved, on the 22d, with the reſpect due to his merit. The corpſe was preceded by three of the elder clergymen; and, after them, his friend and colleague, Thomas Fiſher, eſq. of Caſtle Donington, James Richards, eſq. with ſix other gentlemen and tradeſmen in Aſhby de la Zouch, who for many years had been in habits of intimacy with him. The pall was borne by ſix clergymen in their robes, long the friends of the Doctor. The corpſe was followed by his only ſurviving ſiſter, his ſons, daughters, grand-children, and other branches of the family. The ſcene was ſolemn, and the utmoſt decorum was obſerved while the ſervice was read, though a great concourſe of people attended. His memory will be for ever held in eſtimation by a very numerous ſet of relations and friends, who can never forget his general hoſpitality, diſintereſtedneſs, and benevolence. His whole life had been employed in the moſt unremitting attention to the ſtudy and practice of the duties of his profeſſion; and his genius ſhone moſt conſpicuouſly in the ſcience and practice of the various parts of Medical-ſurgery, wherein he had few equals, none ſuperior. His different publications, on many of the moſt material branches of the ſcience, of the moſt melancholy and dangerous tendency to the patient, and the unrivaled practical ſucceſs of his doctrines in every part of the country, have immortalized his fame, and render every attempt at eulogium unneceſſary and vain.

His publications were, 1. "A Treatiſe on Gangrenes, in which the Caſes that require the Uſe of the Bark, and thoſe in which it is pernicious (unleſs joined with proper correctives), are aſcertained; and the Objections to its Efficacy in the Cure of Gangrenes conſidered; 1754;" 8vo. 2. "An Eſſay on the Methods of ſuppreſſing Hæmorrhage from divided Arteries, 1763," 8vo. 3. "An Eſſay towards an Improvement in the Cure of thoſe Diſeaſes which are the Cauſes of Fevers, 1767," 8vo. 4. "A Reply to Mr. Maxwell's Anſwer to Mr. Kirkland's Eſſay on Fevers, wherein the Utility of the Practice of ſuppreſſing them is farther exemplified, vindicated, and enforced; 1769;" 8vo. 5. "Obſervations upon Mr. Pott's General Remarks on Fractures, &c. 1770," 8vo. 6. "Appendix to the Obſervations upon Mr. Pott's General Remarks on Fractures, 1771," 8vo. 7. "A Treatiſe on Childbed Fevers, and on the Method of preventing them, &c.; 1774;" 8vo. 8. "Animadverſions on a late Treatiſe on the Kink Cough, 1774," 8vo. 9. "Thoughts on Amputation; being a Supplement to the Letters on Compound Fractures, and a Comment on Dr. Bilguer's Book on this Operation; to which is added, a ſhort Eſſay on the Uſe of Opium in Mortification, &c.; 1780;" 8vo. 10. "An Inquiry into the preſent State of Medical Surgery; including the Analogy betwixt external and internal Diſorders, and the Inſeparability of theſe Branches of the ſame Profeſſion;" vol. I. 1783, 8vo; vol. II. 1786, 8vo. It is hoped that a third volume of this work, which he had nearly, if not wholly, finiſhed before his laſt illneſs, will be given to the world by ſome of his ſucceſſors in the profeſſion, the publick having teſtified their approbation and high opinion of the former parts, in the ſcience and practice they treat of. 11. "A Commentary on Apoplectic and Paralytic Affections, and on the Diſeaſes connected with the Subject; 1794;" 8vo. 12. "Obſervations on the Uſe of Sponge after Amputations[5]." 13. "Obſervations on the Uſe and Abuſe of Mercury in the Cure of the Syphilis; in a Letter to Samuel-Foart Simmons, M. D. F. R. S."[6]

The following tribute to his memory may for the preſent ſupply the place of an epitaph:

"Accept, reſpected and lamented Shade,
Theſe artleſs lines, yet fraught with love for thee,
While Mem'ry holds her ſeat in this frail frame.
What, tho' thy healing power (which oft has ſnatch'd
A father, mother, or relation dear,
From dreaded diſſolution;—and which oft
The fever raging with increaſing heat
Timely aſſuag'd) is now no more; yet ſtill
Thy worth, dear man! remains freſh in the breaſt
Of ev'ry feeling and afflicted ſoul:
But far more in the minds of thoſe to whom
Thy bounteous care extended: they, indeed,
Inſpir'd by gratitude, and pleaſing thought
Of thy good deeds, will gladly ſpeak thy praiſe.
Long didſt thou ſhine 'midſt thy contemporaries
With juſt and envy'd glory; till, at laſt,
Stern Death, ſure end of all the human race,
Remov'd thee hence, and ſent thee to receive
The bleſſings of a Merciful Redeemer!"

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[1] See before, p. 590.
[2] He was taxed in a ſubſidy that year, after the rate of £4. for perſonals.

[3] This was the occaſion of Mr. Clerke's being deprived of the above-mentioned rectory (to which he had been inducted about the beginning of the year 1637), by an order dated July 11, 1644. He lived, however, to be reſtored to his church; and died lamented in 1686, in a very advanced age, having held his preferment nearly 50 years.

[4] Mr. Bent, who became rector of Braybrook in 1620, died at Aſhby about the 23d of Auguſt 1644; when an ordinance was paſſed by the Houſe of Commons in favour of Jonas Ury, M. A. then in poſſeſſion of the rectory by ſequeſtration; ſir Edward Griffin, the patron, being in arms againſt the Parliament, and the livings of delinquents being declared to be in the ſequeſtration of the two Houſes. Sept. 6, it was ordered by the Commons, the ſaid Nicholas Bent being lately dead at the garriſon of Aſhby de la Zouch, ſequeſtered for his great unworthineſs, that their ordinance ſhould be the preſentation of Ury. Sept. 24, the ordinance paſſed both Houſes; but, June 9, 1646, came down another ordinance for Thomas Hill, Mr. Ury being then either dead or removed. (Journals of the Commons, vol. III. pp. 603. 619. 638; vol. V. p. 47; of the Lords. vol. VI. p. 706.)—The Regiſters of Aſhby having been obligingly and carefully examined for me by Mr. Prior from 1640 to 1652, I am able to ſtate, that Mr. Bent's name does not occur there; but among the burials in 1643 are, "A criſom child of Mr. Bent's, Oct. 5;" and "William Bent, gent. buried Nov. 5."

[5] Medical Obſervations and Inquiries, vol. II.

[6] London Medical Journal, vol. VII.

ALTON, or HALTON GRANGE,

formerly belonging to *Garendon* abbey, is an extra-parochial lordſhip, ſituate within the precincts of Aſhby de la Zouch.

Roger de Croft gave to the abbey of *Garendon* two yard-lands, and paſturage for 300 ſheep and their lambs, in Alton[1].

In 1313, *Ralph Baſſet* of *Sapcote* held the twelfth part of one knight's fee in Alton and Ravenſton, of *Alan la Zouch*, deceaſed[2].

In 1326, *William de Bereford* died ſeiſed of 51*s.* rent, ariſing out of certain free tenements in Alton, held of *William la Zouch* by the ſervice of 3*s.* 4*d.* a year[3].

In 1328, ſir *Robert Holand* died ſeiſed, in the right and inheritance of *Maud* his wife, of a twelfth part of a knight's fee, with the appurtenances, in Raunſton and Alton, value 20*s.* which *Ralph Sapcote* held[4].

In 1346, the abbot of *Garendon* (on the aid then granted for knighting Edward of Woodſtock, the king's eldeſt ſon) was aſſeſſed 2*s.* for a twentieth part of one knight's fee in Alton and Aſhby de la Zouch, parcel of the honour of *Winton*[5].

A leaſe of Alton Grange was granted in 1534, by the abbot and convent of *Garendon*, to *George* earl of *Huntingdon*, for the term of 60 years, at the rent of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*[6]

On the diſſolution of religious houſes, *Thomas Manners* earl of *Rutland* obtained a grant of this manor, or grange, as parcel of the abbey of *Garendon*; and in 1541 conveyed it to *Henry Digby*, of Tickencote, co. Rutland, gent.; from whom it paſſed to ſir *Richard Manners*[7], of Gracedieu, younger brother to earl Thomas; who about 1549 ſold it to *Francis* earl of *Huntingdon*.

In 1554, a writ of enquiry was iſſued, for Francis earl of Huntingdon to ſhew cauſe why the manor of Alton ſhould not be ſeized into the hands of the king and queen, having been alienated without licence[8].

Sept. 22, 1597, *Henry* earl of *Huntingdon* died ſeiſed of the grange called Alton Grange, held of the queen *in capite* by the ſervice of 100th part of a knight's fee[9].

This Grange, which contains about 400 acres, conſiſts at preſent of two farms; one belonging to Mr. *William Fowler*, who occupies it himſelf; the other to Mr. *Burſlem*, who lets it to Mr. *Hatchett*.

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[1] MS. Burton; è Reg. Abb. de Garendon.

[2] Eſch. 9 Edw. II. N° 36. Leic.

[3] Eſch. 20 Edw. II. N° 45. Leic.

[4] Eſch. 2 Edw. III. N° 54. Leic.

[5] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III.

[6] Miniſters Accompts, 31 Hen. VIII. in the Augmentation Office.

[7] Whoſe lady was buried, at the end of the high altar, in Chriſt church, London, Feb. 16, 1550; and his heart in Croxton Abbey. See before, under Belvoir, vol. II. p. 45.

[8] Paſch. Rec. 1 & 2 Phil. & Mar. Rot. 1.

[9] Eſch. 22 Sept. 39 Eliz.

Pedigree of PERIN, of Ashby de la Zouch.

Arms: Argent, on a chevron Sable between three pine-apples Vert, three leopards' faces Argent; Plate LXXVI. fig. 35.

Gilbert Perin, of Shropſhire. = Elizabeth, daughter of Scrimſhawe, of Shropſhire.

Thomas Perin, of Aſhby de la Zouch. = Katharine, daughter of Thomas Parrett, of Aſhby de la Zouch.

Thomas Perin, of Aſhby, aged 34, 1629. = Anne, daughter of Ralph Potter, of Lichfield.

Thomas Perin, aged 19.
1. Katharine, aged 8.
2. Elizabeth, aged 6.
3. Sarah, aged 3.
4. Mary, aged 3 months.

BLACKFORDBY

is a hamlet of Aſhby, bounded from Smitheſby by a part of the Woulds. It maintains its own poor; pays a ſixth part to the church rate, and a fourth to the conſtable's diſburſements.

In 1270, *Roger de Quinci* earl of *Winton* died ſeiſed of four knights fees in Eſſeby, Blackfordby, Culwardby, Overton, Glen, Carleton, and Rolleſton, (value £20. each,) which *Alan la Zouch* held. *Eleanor de Vaus*, relict of the ſaid Roger earl of Winton, held the ſaid four knights fees in dower; and *Roger* la Zouch held the ſame under her and the heirs of the ſaid earl[1].

In 1313, the abbot of *Lilleſhull* held half a knight's fee in Blackfordby of *Alan la Zouch*, deceaſed[2].

In 1328, ſir *Robert Holland* died ſeiſed, as of the right and inheritance of *Maud* his wife, one of the daughters and coheirs of *Alan la Zouch* of Aſhby, of the moiety of a knight's fee, with the appurtenances, in Blackfordby, (value 40*s.*) which the abbot of *Lilleſhull* held; alſo the twelfth part of another knight's fee (value 100*s.*) which *William Truan* held[3].

In 1346, the abbot of *Lilleſhull* (on the aid then granted for knighting Edward of Woodſtock, the king's eldeſt ſon) was aſſeſſed 8*s.* for a fifth part of a knight's fee in Blackfordby and Aſhby de la Zouch, parcel of the honour of *Winton*[4].

As a member of Aſhby de la Zouch, this hamlet became the property of *William* lord *Haſtings*; whoſe immediate deſcendant, the preſent earl of *Moira*, has moſt of the ſurrounding property, and is the preſent lord of the manor.

Mr. *John Joyce*, who owned an eſtate at Blackfordby, very pleaſantly ſituated on an eminence, well-wooded, and excellent land both for tillage, ſheep, and dairy, died more than 20 years ſince, leaving four ſons, *William*, *Nicholas*, *John*, and *Henry*. The eldeſt, William, an attorney, died a few years after his father; when the eſtate came to *Nicholas*, the preſent poſſeſſor, who now lives at Billeſdon, and was an apothecary there. *John*, the third ſon, who was likewiſe an apothecary at Coleſhill, on the death of William, relinquiſhing buſineſs, came to reſide at Blackfordby, and farmed the eſtate, which he rented of his elder brother Nicholas. This John died very lately, and has left a family, among whom is a ſon, alſo named *John*. *Henry*, the fourth brother, lives unmarried at Aſhby.

Almoſt a mile North-weſt from the church, upon the turnpike-road which leads from Burton to Aſhby, and is a boundary both to this pariſh and the counties of Derby and Leiceſter, ſtands a neat commodious houſe, called *The Butt-houſe*, which was purchaſed, about 20 years ſince, by the Rev. Mr. *Aſtley*, who retired hither from the laborious office (which he had long filled with credit) of head-maſter of the free ſchool at Repton in Derbyſhire. He added the preſent wing to this houſe, but did not live many years to enjoy his retirement; and was buried in the neighbouring church of Hartſhorn, of which he was the rector. After his death the *Butt-houſe* devolved to one of his ſiſters, wife of *John Cave Browne*, eſq. of *Stretton le Field*, and was afterwards ſold to Mr. Leech; who built the new garden-walls, and made other improvements. He has ſince ſold it to *John Simmonds*, eſq. whoſe taſte and generous diſpoſition do ample juſtice to the bold proſpects this ſituation affords, by a moſt excellent collection of Dollond's teleſcopes, and other optical and philoſophical inſtruments.

To the North the rugged features of the Peak are very diſtinguiſhable from hence; and to the Weſt, Cank foreſt, and the greateſt part of Staffordſhire, &c.

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[1] Eſch. 55 Hen. III. N° 36. Leic.

[2] Eſch. 7 Edw. II. N° 36. Leic.

[3] Eſch. 2 Edw. III. N° 54. Leic.

[4] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III.

The CHAPEL (ſee Plate LXXXV.)

is ſmall, and very antient, though it contains nothing curious, either of Saxon or Gothic work. It conſiſts of a nave and chancel, and has three lancet-windows; but the roof, being open to the top, gives it the appearance of a barn rather than a place of worſhip.

There is a good female head crowned, and ſome trifling relicks of painted glaſs, in the Eaſt window.

At the Weſt end is an old round font of ſtone, and two bells; and near the pulpit a ſtand for an hour-glaſs.

A very fine ſpring of water iſſues from a rock beneath ſome large trees by the road-ſide, a little below the church. This water, it has been obſerved, is never frozen in the hardeſt winter, neither in the large reſervoir which receives it from the rock, nor in the broad ſtream which runs thence down the village-road.

Divine ſervice at Blackfordby is only performed once a fortnight, by the vicar of Aſhby; to which church it is a very ſmall appendage.

On a tablet of wood againſt the North wall is an account of the money left for the poor of Blackfordby:

	£.	s.	d.
William Joyce	5	0	0
Henry Cantrel	0	10	0
Thomas Cherribough	1	0	0
Richard Mugleſton	0	10	0
William Elliot	1	0	0
William Aldridge	2	0	0
Mary Lindford	0	5	0

To be paid yearly to the widows upon May-day.
William Mugleſton churchwarden, 1776.”

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

Againſt the South wall of the chancel is a ſmall mural marble, thus inſcribed:

“Sacred to the memory
of Edward Newcomen, and Ann his wife,
whoſe remains are depoſited in the
chapel-yard near this place.
They were Chriſtians without guile;
ſincere in faith and practice.
He died June 28, 1722, aged 70;
ſhe April 10, 1727, aged 63;
——— All muſt to their cold graves;
But the religious actions of the juſt
Smell ſweet in death, and bloſſom in the duſt.
Mary, wife of Humphry Jackſon[1], clerk,
their only ſurviving daughter, from a dutiful
regard to her truly Chriſtian and tender parents,
erected this ſmall piece of marble.”

In the chapel-yard, at the Eaſt-end of the chapel, is an old altar tomb of ſtone, for William Joyce, gent. who died 1706, aged 51; and Sarah his wife, who died 1731, aged 67. There are ſeveral headſtones for their deſcendants (ſee p. 633); who have long inhabited the houſe oppoſite.

A flat ſtone for John Chamberlaine, who died Oct. 25, 1702, aged 76; and Katharine his relict who died Feb. 4, 1716, aged 67.

Pedigree of CUTLER, of BLACKFORDBY.

Arthur Cutler, of Blackfordby = Margaret, daughter of Henry Herne.

1. Henry Cutler, ſon and heir, 1629. = Iſcah, daughter of George Fiſh. | 2. George Cutler, died ſ. p. | 1. Elizabeth, died ſ. p. | 2. Margaret, married to John Draycott, of Loſco, co. Derby.

1. George Cutler, ſon and heir, born Aug. 2, 1600. | 2. John, b. March 25, 1605. = Theodoſia Rud, of Northamptonſhire. | 3. James, born 22 Sept. | 4. Timothy, born May 4, 1616. | 1. Mary. | 2. Elizabeth, born March 2, 1608. | 3. Anne, born Dec. 3, 1614. | 4. Judith, born 1619.

1. Henry Cutler, heir, aged 19 and upwards, 1619. | 2. John. | 3. Richard. | 4. James. | 1. Mary. | 2. Jane. | 3. Iſcah.

BOOTHORPE,

antiently called *Bertrod* and *Baxthorp*, a ſmall hamlet, containing about 143 acres, adjoins to Blackfordby on the Weſt, and conſiſts of about ſix dwellings. It is principally within the pariſh of Aſhby, but a ſmall part of it belongs to Seile.

In the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor, Bertrod, conſiſting of one ploughland, was valued at eight-pence; but at the general ſurvey was worth four ſhillings, and was then held by *Robert* under *Henry de Feriers*. One villan had one plough there[2].

In the Teſta de Nevill, compiled about 1240, half a ploughland is mentioned in Boothorpe and Wodeſcote[3].

In 1347 the prior of *Griſeley* paid 2*s*. for the 20th part of a knight's fee in Baxthorp[4].

The earl of *Moira* is the preſent lord of the manor; and the principal land-owners are *William Hill*, eſq. Mr. *Nicholas Joyce*, and Mr. *Toone*.

WOODCOTE,

antiently called *Wodecote* and *Wodeſcote*, a village ſometime in the pariſh of Aſhby de la Zouch, not far from Smitheſby, is noticed in the Teſta de Nevill about 1240; but is now ruinated and clean gone, no memory of it being left, except in the giving name to eight antient incloſures, ſtill called *Woodcote cloſes*, containing about 53 acres (in ſome of which the village probably ſtood), and to an antient road from the town of Aſhby, which paſſes along the lane on one ſide of them, now corruptly called *Woodcock-lane*.

“It is laid out,” ſays Mr. Burton, “by an old roll of all the churches in this ſhire (which I have ſeen and copied) made about the 18th year of king Edward III. (1344) that then it had a chapel within it[5].

“In 7 Hen. V. (1419) this was a village, as appeareth by deeds which I have ſeen. It is of the fee of the Dutchy of Lancaſter; and is now (1641) the inheritance of *Henry* earl of *Huntingdon*[6].”

In a rent-roll of the manor of Aſhby de la Zouch, for the 8th year of Edward IV. (1468), it appears that a ſuit-fine of twenty ſhillings *per annum* was then paid to the dutchy of Lancaſter, as iſſuing from the paſtures of Woodcote field, held of the honour of Tutbury; and that ten ſhillings *per annum* was paid to the abbey of Lilleſhull, in right of the rectory of Aſhby, for tithes of the paſtures of Wodecote field[7].

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[1] He was an eminent maſter of the free ſchool at Burton upon Trent, and ſhe likewiſe remarkable for her erudition, &c.

[2] “Robertus tenet de H[enrico de Ferieros] 1 carucatam terræ in Bertrod. Ibi unus villanus habet unam carucam. Valuit 3 denarii, modò 4 ſolidos.” Domeſday, fol. 233. b. 1.

[3] Vol. I. p. lxv.

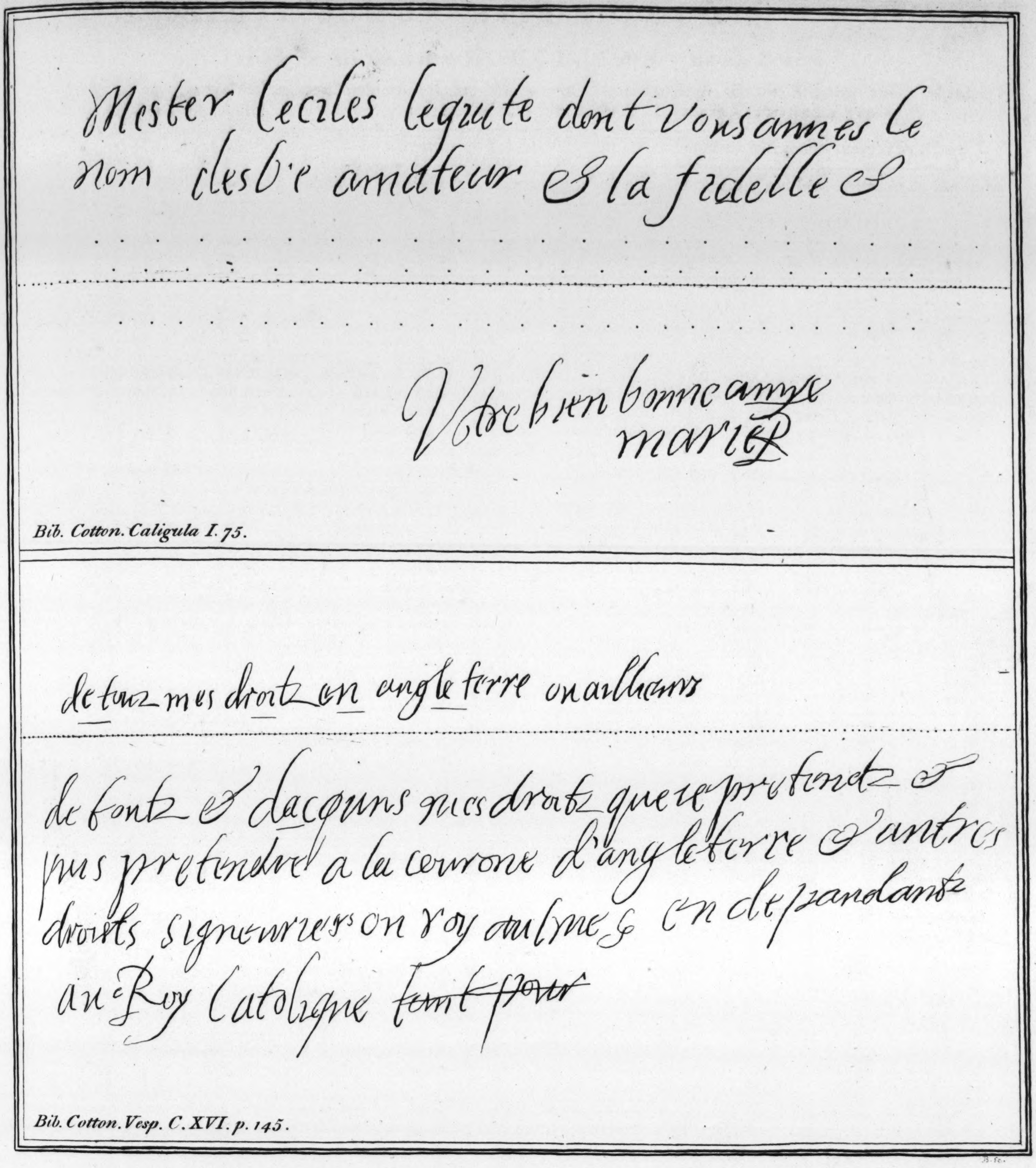
[4] Rot. Aux 20 Edw. III.

[5] Vol. I. p. lxv.

[6] Burton, MS.

[7] Communicated by Mr. Dawſon, from the original roll.

Hand writing of MARY Queen of SCOTS. *Vol. III. Pl. LXXXV. p. 634.*



Mester Ceciles legrute dont vous aunes le
nom desb're amateur & la fidelle &

……

……

Votre bien bonne amye
marie R

Bib. Cotton. Caligula I. 75.

de touz mes droitz en angleterre ou ailleurs

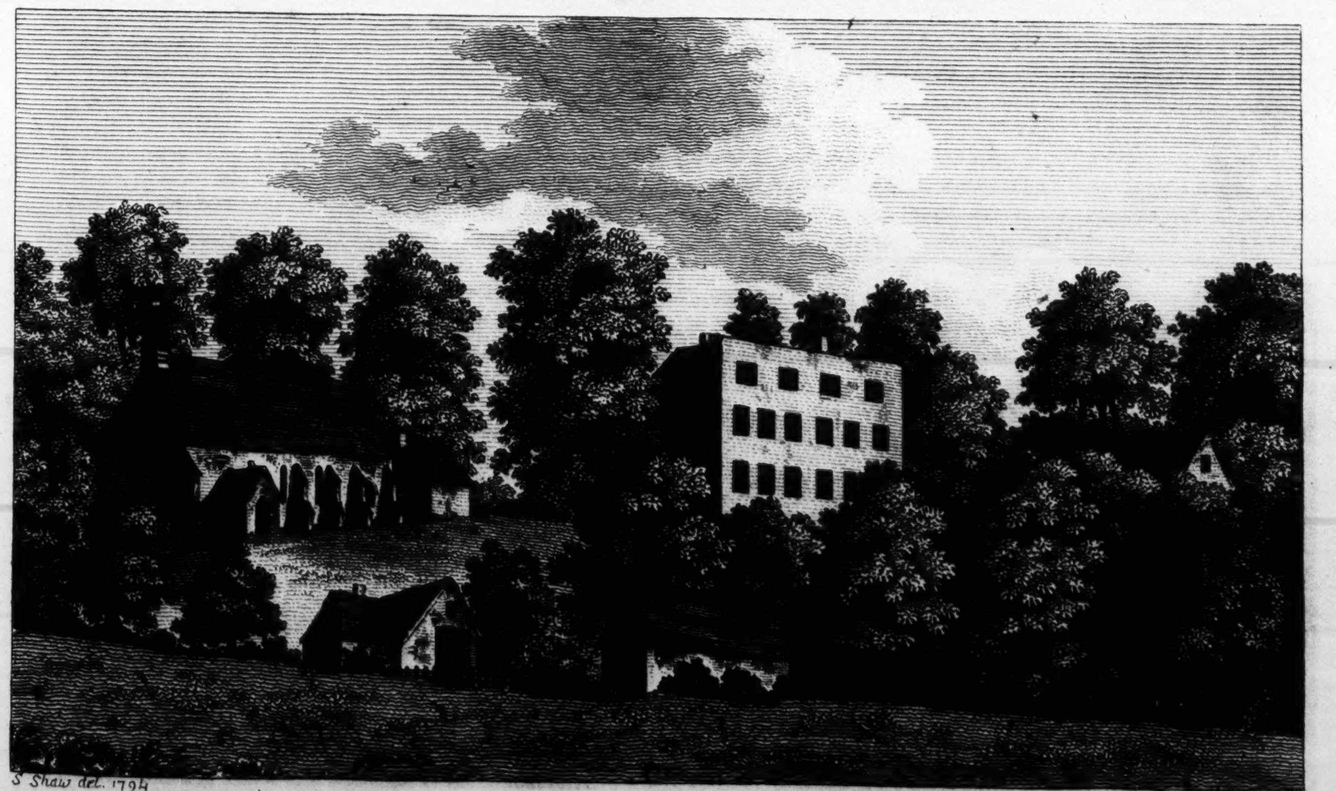
……

de toutz & dacquns mes droitz que ie pretendz &
puis pretendre a la couronne d'angleterre & autres
droits signeuries ou royaulmes & en dependantz
au Roy Catolique ~~tant pour~~

Bib. Cotton. Vesp. C. XVI. p. 145.

B. sc.

BLACKFORDBY, S.W.



S Shaw del. 1794

F. Cary sculp.

Pedigree of the Lords ZOUCH, of ASHBY DE LA ZOUCH.

Alan[1] viscount of Rohan in Britanny in France. = Constance, daughter and heir of Conan the Groſe, duke of Britanny, and of Maud, daughter of king Henry the Firſt; which Conan died in 1148.

1. Alan, from whom deſcended the viſcounts of Rohan.

2. Geoffrey, vicecomes temp. Hen. II. =

Alan la Zouch, alſo called earl of Britanny. = Alice, ſiſter and heir of Philip de Beaumes.

William la Zouch died 1199, ſ. p.

Roger de la Zouch, 1199; living 1231. = Margaret . . . .

1. Sir Alan de la Zouch, lord of Aſhby; one of the king's juſtices, and conſtable of the Tower; died 1270. = Helen, dau. and coheir of Roger Quincy earl of Wincheſter; died 1296.

Alice. = Sir Robert de Harcourt, of Market Boſworth, and of Oxfordſhire.

Mabell, dau. and heir, who marr. Fulke de Pembruge.

2. William la Zouch. = . . .

Joice, dau. and heir. = Sir Robert de Mortimer, of Richard's Caſtle.

1. Roger de la Zouch, lord of Aſhby, died 1285. = Eleanor, dau. and heir of Stephen de Longſpe.

2. Sir Eudo de la Zouch, knt. died 1289. = Millicent Cantelupe.

[See their deſcendants under Lubbeſthorpe.] 1.38

Alice, ſiſter and heir of ſir Ralph Toeny, of Flamſted, Herts; and relict, firſt, of Thomas de Leybourne; and, 2dly, of Guy de Beauchamp earl of Warwick[2]; died 1325. = Sir William Mortimer, who called himſelf Zouch of Mortimer on being poſſeſſed of the manor of Aſhby; died March 1, 1335-6. = Alianor, ſecond wife.

Hugh de la Zouch, only ſon.

Alan[1] lord Zouch of Aſhby, ſummoned to parliament Sept. 9, 1297; died 1314. = Eleanor, dau. of ſir Nicholas de Segrave.

Nicholas de St. Maure; died 1317. = 1. Helen[1], eldeſt dau. and coheir; married, 2dly, to ſir Alan de Charleton, of Apley caſtle, brother to John lord Charleton of Powis.

2. Maud, marr. to ſir Rob. Holland, knt. of Holland in Lancaſhire; afterward a baron; beheaded 1328; from whom Henry Holland earl of Kent, &c.

3. Elizabeth, a nun at Brewode, co. Stafford.

Alan lord la Zouch, died 1346, æt. 30. = Alianor.

Hugh lord la Zouch, d. 1368. = . .

Hugh lord la Zouch, died ſ. p. 1399; when the male line of lords Zouch of Aſhby became extinct.

1. Iſabella, married to Robert Stacpoole[3]; who, ſettling in Ireland, was the founder of the family in the county of Clare in that kingdom.

2. Joice. = Sir John de Botetourt, of Weoley caſtle, co. Worceſter, died 1385.

Thomas de St. Maure. = ...

Nicholas de St. Maure, knt. died 1360. = Muriel, dau. to James, ſon of Richard lord Lovell.

1. Nicholas de St. Maure; born 1353; died young.

2. Richard de St. Maure, d. 1401. = Ela[4], dau. of ſir John St. Lo.

1. Richard de St. Maure, died 1408, æt. 30. = Mary.

2. John.

3. Nicholas.

William[5] lord Zouch of Haringworth (ſon of William who died in 1415, and Elizabeth who died in 1425); born in 1401; living in 1432; died 14 . . = Alice St. Maure, ſole dau. and heireſs, born 1410; living 1432; died 14 . .

John de Botetourt, died before his father. = Maud, dau. of John lord Grey of Rotherfield.

1. Maud, abbeſs of Poleſworth.

2. Agnes, a nun at Elſtow.

3. Alice. = ...

Joan. = . . Wikes.

Agnes.

Joice.

John de Botetourt. = . .

Catharine. = Maurice de Berkeley.

Maurice Berkeley.

Joice, dau. and heir, couſin and heir to Hugh de la Zouch; d. Jan. 1, 1405-6. = Sir Hugh Burnell, K. B. died Nov. 27, 1420.

Sir William Zouch of Haringworth, lord Zouch and St. Maure, born 1432; died 1468. = Katharine Lenthall.

Edward Burnell, died before his father. = Alice, dau. of . . . . lord Strange.

1. Joice, born 1396; wife of Tho. Erdington, junior[6], who ſurvived her huſband.

2. Margaret, b. 1406; wife of Edmund Hungerford, ſon to ſir Walter Hungerford, knt.

3. Catharine, born 1409; married to ſir John Ratcliffe, knt.

John lord Zouch of Haringworth, attending king Richard III. in Boſworth field, was attainted 1485. = Joan, ſiſter of John lord Dinham.

Dorothy Capell, firſt wife. = John lord Zouch of Haringworth, reſtored 1551. = Suſan Welby, ſecond wife.

[See their deſcendants under Thorpe Ernald, vol. II. p. 372.]

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[1] This Alan and his grand-child bore a feſs between ſix maſcles (fig. 37.) as appears by ſeveral of their charters and ſeals.

[2] Guy earl of Warwick, who died Aug. 12, 1365, deviſed to his wife Alice "a proportion of his plate, with a cryſtal cup, and half his bedding; as alſo all the veſtments and books pertaining to his chapel."

[3] Deſcended from Guillaume Stacpoole * de Mountvalai, who came over with the Conqueror, and with Alan de la Zouch.

[4] By her will, dated Nov. 28, 1409, ſhe bequeathed her body to be buried in the new chapel of Staverdale priory, next the grave of her huſband; and gave to her ſon Nicholas £20.; and to her ſon John a ſet of beads of coral, garniſhed with gold. She died the ſame year; leaving her ſon John her heir male; and Alice † her grand-daughter (daughter and heir to Richard her eldeſt ſon, then dead) her heir female.

[5] This deſcent is omitted in the pedigree given in vol. II. p. 372; and alſo in Bridges, Northamptonſhire, vol. II. p. 318. It is warranted by Eſch. 7 Hen. V. and 4 Hen. VI.; and clears up ſome difficulties in Dugdale's Baronage, vol. I. p. 690; vol. II. p. 90.

[6] See p. 568; and the pedigree of Erdington, under Barrow, p. 66.

* Sir Richard Stacpoole, of Pembrokeſhire, was knighted by the Conqueror; and in 1091 is mentioned by the different Welſh hiſtorians, and the old records of that principality, among their moſt reſpectable gentry. He married Margaret, ſecond ſiſter of ſir Richard Turbervile, lord of Coyty; and died without iſſue. Robert, the only brother of ſir Richard Stacpoole, married a daughter of ſir John Sitſylt, or Cecil, anceſtor to ſir William Cecil, lord Burghley, and lord high-treaſurer of England in the reign of queen Elizabeth. Sir William Stacpoole, his eldeſt ſon, married a daughter of Howel ap Ithel, lord of Roos and Rywonloc, now Denbighland. The ſaid ſir William had a command in an army raiſed in the reign of king Stephen, againſt David king of Scots; but died young, leaving three ſons and one daughter. His eldeſt ſon, ſir Richard Stacpoole, of Stacpoole in the county of Pembroke, married a daughter of ſir Henry Vernon, of Haddon in the Peak. No mention is made of the ſecond ſon; but Robert, the youngeſt, encouraged by his couſin, Robert Fitz Stephen, went over to Ireland with Richard earl of Striguſe, known by the name of Strongbow, and was a captain of archers in that diviſion of the army which Fitz Stephen commanded under Strongbow in 1168, 14 Hen. II. The old manſion of Stacpoole court, and a large eſtate in Pembrokeſhire, deſcended to a grand-daughter of the ſecond ſir Richard Stacpoole; and is now the property of lord Cawdor (ſon of the late Pryſe Campbell, eſq. who was member for that county, and died in 1769.)—John Stacpoole, eſq. of Cragbrien caſtle in the county of Clare, a lineal deſcendant of the above-mentioned marriage of Robert Stacpoole and Iſabella Zouch, died April 11, 1771, at the advanced age of 97, without iſſue. (See Gent. Mag. vol. LXIV. p. 715.)—His nephew, George Stacpoole, eſq. of Groſvenor Place, who ſucceeded to his eſtate, is the heir-general to the antient and noble family of Zouch, of Aſhby de la Zouch. The deſcendants in the female line of the lord Zouches of Haringworth in Northamptonſhire have been miſtaken by ſome, and conſidered as of the line of the lord Zouches of Aſhby de la Zouch in Leiceſterſhire, though they were two diſtinct peerages.

† On proof of the age of this Alice in 1423, it appeared that ſhe was born in the houſe of Thomas Creſſy, citizen and mercer of London, in the pariſh of St. Lawrence, in Cripplegate Ward, in that city, July 24, 1410, and baptized in the church of St. Lawrence; as alſo that ſhe became the wife of ſir William la Zouch, knt.; who, performing his fealty, had livery of the lands of her inheritance, 2 Hen. VI.

Pedigree of BATE, of Ashby de la Zouch[1].

Arms: Gules, a feſs between three ſiniſter hands Argent. Creſt, a croſs patée; Plate LXXVI. fig. 29.

Robert Bate, of Little Cheſter, co. Derby, a draper in London. = Elizabeth, dau. of —— Naſhe, of London.

Jane, dau. of Edward Turvile, of Thurleſton and Newhall, eſq.; firſt wife. = Nathanael Bate, of Little Cheſter. = Catharine, dau. of Thomas Hull, of Godalmin, Surrey, 2d wife.

Thomas Bate, a major in the ſervice of king Char. I. ſlain at Strelford houſe, co. Nott. ob. cœlebs, vitá patris.

Richard Bate, of Weſt Broughton, in the pariſh of Sidbury, co. Derby, living 1682, æt. 60. = Anne, dau. of Ja. Bellachous, of Hardwicke, co. Derby, died about 1670.

1. Catharine.
2. Margaret.
3. Anne.

Nathanael.
John.
Humphrey.

Dorothy.
Frances.
Elizabeth.
Sarah.

Catharine.
Bridget.
Mary.

1. Anne, wife of Thomas Browne, of Stretton le field, co. Derby.
2. Dorothy, wife of Richard Spenſer, of Longſton Magna, co. Derby.
3. Jane, unmarrried in 1682.

4. Richard Bate, of Eſſex, clerk. = ... Palfreman.

Anne.

1. Robert Bate, of WeſtBroughton, co. Derby, living 1682. = ... dau. and ſole heir of .... Wakelin.

Robert Bate. Mary. Anne.

2. Nathanael Bate, of Uttoxeter, co. Stafford, living 1682. = Urſula, dau. of ...... Ferne, of Crakemerſh, co. Stafford.

William Bate. Anne. Mary. Elizabeth.

3. Thomas Bate, of Aſhby de la Zouch, gent. died Jan. 7, 1707, æt. 59. = Dorothy, dau. of Will. Olderſhaw, of Kegworth.

1. Anne, born 1674; married Richard Jackſon, and died 1698[2].
2. Thomas, born 1676.
3. James, born 1678; died Sept. 25, 1757, æt. 80.
4. Dorothy, born 1680.
5. Charles.
6. Elizabeth.
7. Jane.

Pedigree of SMART, of Ashby de la Zouch[3].

Arms: Argent, on a chevron between three pheons Sable, a cinquefoil Or. Creſt, a hawk's head between two wings Argent, in his beak a thiſtle proper; fig. 38.

Robert Smart, of Preſton, co. Northampton. = ...

1. Ithiel Smart, vicar of Aſhby de la Zouch, died Nov. 22, 1661, æt. 62. = Dorcas, dau. of William Holbroke, of Weſt Ham, Eſſex, clerk; ſhe died in September 1680.

1. Ithiel Smart, M. A. vicar of Aſhby, æt. 45 in 1682; buried Jan. 27, 1692. = Mary, dau. of Robert Heydon, of the city of London.

Ithiel, an only child, an apprentice to a mercer at Nottingham, æt. 18.

2. Daniel, died young.

3. Nathanael Smart, an apothecary in London, living 1682, æt. 35. = ...

Ithiel Smart. A daughter.

1. Elizabeth, wife of Abraham Armeſon, of Aſhby de la Zouch, mercer.
2. Dorcas, died unmarried.
3. Mary, wife of Edward Laſcelles, of London, drugſter.
4. Catharine, wife of Richard Clark, of Burton upon Trent.
5. Sarah, died an infant.

Pedigree of THICKBROME, of Ashby de la Zouch[4].

Arms: Azure, on a feſs engrailed Or, three eſcalops Sable; in a canton a ſprig of broom Vert. Creſt, a demi-griffin Vert of the ſecond, holding between the paws an eſcalop Argent[5]; fig. 39.

John Thickbrome, of Thickbrome, co. Stafford, temp. Hen. VIII. = Iſabel ....

Humphrey Thickbrome, of Thickbrome, ſon and heir. = ...,

..... dau. of .... Harman, of Moorhall, near Sutton Colfield, firſt wife. = Thomas Thickbrome. = Mary, dau. of .... Blackford, of Henley, co. Herts, ſecond wife.

1. Humphrey Thickbrome, = ...

Hannah, wife of Hugh Cateſby, of Hinton, in Northampton.

1. Humprey Thickbrome, of Thickbrome, which he ſold about 1620, and died ſ. p. about 1650. = Barbara, dau. of ſir Tho. May, of Mayfield, Suſſex.

Other daughters.

2. Richard Thickbrome, a lieutenant of horſe in the ſervice of king Charles I.; ſlain at Birmingham, unmarried.

Anne, dau. of Adam Claypole, of Weſt Deping, co. Linc. firſt wife. = 3. George Thickbrome, born at Thickbrome, living at Aſhby de la Zouch 1683, æt. 60. = Lucy, dau. of ſir Tho. Gerard, of Brin, co. Lancaſter, died ſ. p. ſecond wife.

1. Adam, unmarried 1683, æt. 26.
2. George, died young.
3. Anne, died unmarried.

Margery, wife of Ric. Littlehales, of Wike, in the pariſh of Wenlock, in Shropſhire.

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[1] Entered at Aſhby, Sept. 12, 1682, by Thomas Bate.

[2] See his epitaph, p. 623.

[3] Entered at Aſhby, Sept. 12, 1682, by Ithiel Smart.

[4] Entered at Leiceſter, Auguſt 3, 1683, by George Thickbrome.

BELTON,

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS IN ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH.

P. 564. b. l. 38. *for* his nephew, *r.* his relation.

P. 580. b. l. 26. *r.* obtained in 1552.

P. 581. a. l. 41. *for* April 12, *r.* Feb. 12; and l. 54. *r.* 1552-3.

P. 584. b. l. 44. *r.* one of the three peers who had the cuſtody of the Scottiſh queen.

P. 592. b. l. 69. *r.* gammon of bacon.

P. 593. The marriage of *Henry* lord *Haſtings*, grandſon of *George* earl of *Huntingdon*, in June 1603, with the daughter of *Ferdinando* earl of *Derby*, has been already mentioned. This amiable young nobleman ſucceeded to his grandfather's titles and rich inheritance in December 1604; and the ſplendid yet œconomical ſtyle in which he lived at Aſhby will have appeared from his Houſhold Book and Domeſtic Regulations. For the following additional article I am indebted to my worthy friend Mr. Todd[1].

"Marſton wrote a Maſk, entitled, "The Lorde and Lady of Huntingdon's Entertainement of their right Noble Mother *Alice Counteſſe Dowager of Darby*[2], the firſte nighte of her Honor's arrivall att the houſe of Aſhby[3]." This Maſk is in manuſcript, and belongs to the very curious collection of his grace the [late] duke of Bridgewater. It has never been publiſhed. It is dedicated, in the following terms, "To the right Noble Ladye *Alice Counteſs Dowager of Darby.* Madam,

"If my ſlight Muſe may ſute yor noble merit,
My hopes are crownd, and I ſhall cheere my ſpirit;
But if my weake quill droopes, or ſeems unfitt,
'Tis not yor want of worth, but mine of witt.
The ſervant of yor honor'd virtues, John Marſton."

I truſt that a farther account of this Maſk may be acceptable to the curious and liberal reader. It opens thus: "When her ladiſhipp approached the parke corner, a full noiſe of cornetts winded; and when ſhe entered into the parke, the treeble cornetts reported one to another, as giveinge warninge of her honor's neerer approach; when preſently her eye was ſaluted with an antique gate, &c.

When the counteſſe came neare the gate, an olde inchauntres, attired in crimeſon velvet, wth pale face, black haire, and diſlykinge countenance, affronted her ladiſhipp, and thus rudely ſaluted her:

"*Woman*, *Lady*, *Princes*, *Nimph*, or *Goddes*,
(*More*, ſure, *you are-not*, and *you ſeeme no leſſe*)
Stay, and attempt not paſſadg through this porte:
Heere the pale Lorde of ſadnes keeps his courte,
Rough-viſadg'd Saturne, on whoſe bloudles cheeks
Dull Melancholy ſitts, who ſtraightly ſeekes
To ſeaſe on all that enter through this gate, &c.
Myſelf Merimna, who ſtill waight uppon
Pale Melancholy and Deſolation, &c."

The whole of this ſpeech is among the manuſcripts in the Britiſh Muſeum; but no more of the Maſk. I proceed therefore with the deſcription in the duke of Bridgewater's manuſcript: "This ſpeach thus ended, preſently Saturne yſſued from forth the porte, and curyouſly behoulding the counteſſes ſpake thus:

"Peace; ſtay, *it is*, *it is*, *it is*, *even ſhee:*
Hayle happy honors of Nobilitye!
Did never Saturn ſee? or nere ſee ſuch?
What ſhoulde I ſtyle you? &c.
Sweete glories of your ſex, know y^{t} yor eyes
Make milde the rougheſt planet of the ſkies;
Even wee, the lorde y^{t} ſitts on *ebon throanes*
Circled with ſighes and diſcontented groanes,
Are forc'd at yor faire preſence to relent;
At yor approach all Saturn's force is ſpent—
Hence, ſolitary Beldam, ſinke to nighte;
I give up all to joye, and to delight:
And now paſſe on, all-happye-making Dame, &c.

Then paſſed the whole troupe to the houſe; untill ye counteſſe hadd mounted the ſtaires to the greate chamber; on the topp of wch Merimna, having chaunged hir habitt all to white, mett her, and, whilſt a conſorte ſoftely played, ſpake thus: "Madam,

"See what a chaunge the ſpiritt of your eyes
Hath wrought in us, &c."

After which "the counteſſe paſſed on to hir chamber." Then follows "The Maſque, preſented by four knights, and four gentlemen, &c. The forme was thus. At the approach of the counteſſes into the greate chamber, the hoboyes played untill the roome was marſhaled; which once ordered, a travers ſlyded away; preſently a cloude was ſeen move up and downe almoſt to the topp of the greate chamber, upon wch Cynthia was diſcoveryd ryding; hir habitt was blewe ſatten, fairely imbrodered with ſtarres and cloudes; who looking downe, and earneſtly ſurvaying the ladies, ſpake thus:

"Are not we Cynthia? and ſhall Earthe diſplaye
Brighter then us, and force untimely daye?
What daring flames beame ſuch illuſtrous light,
Inforcing darknes from the claime of night?
Upp, Aryadne, thie cleare beauty rouſe,
Thou Northerne crowne, &c.

In the mideſt of this ſpeech Ariadne roſe from ye bottome of the roome, mounted upon a cloud, wch waved up untill it came neere Cynthia; where reſting, Ariadne ſpake thus:

"Can our chaſte Queene, ſearching Appollo's ſiſter,
Not know thoſe ſtars that in yon valley gliſter?
Is vertue ſtrange to Heaven? &c."

After many more compliments to the ladies, Cynthia replies:

"Lett's viſitt them, and ſlyde from our aboade:
Who loves not virtue, leaves to be a god.
Sound, Spheares; ſpreade yor harmonious breath;
When mortalls ſhine in worth, gods grace the earth.

The cloudes deſcend, whilſte ſofte muſique ſoundeth: Cynthia and Ariadne diſmount from theire clouds, and, pacing up to the ladies, Cynthia, perceaving Aryadne wanting hir crowne of ſtarrs, ſpeaks thus:

"But where is Ariadne's wreath of ſtarrs,
Her eight pure fiers that ſtudd with goulden barrs
Her ſhyning browes? Hath ſweete-toungy'd Mercury
Aduanc'd his ſonnes to ſtation of y^{e} ſkye,
And throan'd them in thy wreath, &c.?

Ariadne. "Queene of chaſte dew, they will not be confyn'd,
Or fyx themſelues where Mercury aſſynde;
But every night upon a forreſt ſide
On which an eagle pearcheth they abyde,
And honor her, &c.

Cynthia. "Tell them thei err; and ſay y^{t} wee, the Queene
Of Night's pale lampes, have now the ſubſtance ſeene
Whoſe ſhadowe they adore: goe, bring *thoſe eight*
At mighty Cynthia's ſummons, &c.

Preſently Ariadne ſings this ſhorte call:

"Muſique, and gentle night,
Beauty, youthes cheefe delighte,
Pleaſures, all full invite
Your due attendance to this glorious roome;
Then, yf you have or witt or vertue, come,
Ah come, ah come.

Suddenly upon this ſonge the cornetts were winded, and the travers that was drawn before the Maſquers ſanke downe. The whole ſhewe preſently appeereth, wch preſented it ſelfe in this figure: The whole body of it ſeemed to be the ſyde of a ſteepely aſſending woodd; on the topp of wch in a fayre oake ſatt a goulden eagle; under whoſe wings ſatt in *eight* ſeverall thrones the *eight* Maſquers wth wiſards like *ſtarres*, their helmes like Mercurye's, wth the addition of fayre plumes of carnation and white; their antique doubletts and other furniture ſutable to thoſe cullours; the place full of ſhields, lights, and pages all in blew ſatten robes imbrodered *w*th *ſtarres*. The Maſquers, thus diſcovered, ſatt ſtill untill Ariadne pronounced this invocation, at wch thei deſcended:

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[1] See the late very excellent edition of Milton, vol. V. pp. 149—154.

[2] Alice counteſs dowager of Derby married Ferdinando lord Strange; who, on the death of his father Henry, in 1594, became earl of Derby, but died the next year. She was the ſixth daughter of ſir John Spenſer, of Althorpe in Northamptonſhire; and was afterwards married, in 1600, to lord chancellor Egerton, who died in 1617. She died Jan. 26, 1635-6; and was buried at Hanfield. This lady had the honour of being celebrated both by Spenſer and Milton; and Harrington has an Epigram in her praiſe.

[3] The Maſque is undated, but was probably performed in Auguſt 1606; at which period we find the earl of Huntingdon engaged to meet his mother-in-law in Warwickſhire; ſee p. 593.

"Mercurian iſſue, ſonnes of ſonne of Joue;
By the Cyllenian rodd, and by the love
Deuotely chaſte you vow Paſithea,
Deſcende, &c.
And O, if ever you were worthe the grace
Of viewing majeſty in mortalls face,
Yf ere to perfect worth you vow'd hart's duty;
Shew ſpiritt, worth yor vertues and theire beuty.

The violins upon this played a newe *meaſure*, in wch the Maſquers danced; and ceaſing, Cynthia ſpake:

"Stay a little, and now breath yee,
Whilſt theis ladies grace bequeath yee;
Then mixe faire handes, &c.
Cynthia charmes hence what may diſpleaſe yee.
From ladies y^{t} are rudely coy,
Barring their loves from modeſt joy;
From ignorant ſilence, and proud lookes;
From thoſe that aunſwer out of bookes;
From thoſe who hate our chaſt delight;
I bleſſe the fortune of each ſtarry knight.
From gallants who ſtill court with oathes;
From thoſe whoſe only grace is cloathes;
From bombaſt ſtockings [1], vile legg-makers;
From beardes, and greate Tebecca-takers;
I bleſſe the fortune of each ſtarry Dame.
Singe, that my charme may be more ſtronge;
The goddes are bounde by verſe and ſonge.

The ſonge.

"Andatious Nighte makes bolde the lippe;
Now all court chaſter pleaſure,
Whilſt to Apollo's harpe you trippe,
And *tread* the gracing *meaſure*.
Now meete, now breake, then fayne a warlike ſalley;
So Cynthea ſports, and ſo the godes may dalley, &c.

During this ſonge the Maſquers preſented theire ſheelds, and tooke forth their ladyes to daunce.

After they hadd daunced many meaſures, galliards, corantos, and lavaltos, the night being much ſpent; whilſt the Maſquers prepared themſelves for theire departing meaſure, Cynthea ſpake thus:

"Now, pleaſing, reſt; for ſee the nighte
(Wherein pale Cynthea claimes her right)
Is allmoſt ſpent; the morning growes,
The roſe and violett ſhe ſtrowes
Uppon the high cœleſtiall floore,
'Gainſt Phœbus riſe from's parramore:
The Faieries; y^{t} my ſhades purſue,
And bath theire feete in my colde dew,
Now leave their ringletts and be quiett,
Leaſt my brother's eye ſhoulde ſpy it.
Then now let every gratious ſtarr
Avoide at ſound of Phœbus' carr.
Into your proper place retyre
Wth boſomes full of beauties fier.
Hence muſt ſlide the Queene of floodes,
For day beginnes to gilde the woodes.
Then whilſt we ſinge, though you departe,
Ile ſweare y^{t} heere you leaue yor harte.

After this a ſhepherd ſings "a paſſionate ditty att my lady's departure:" he then preſents the counteſs with a ſcarf, and adds,

"Farewell, farewell:
Joy, love, peace, health,
In you longe dwell;
Wth our farewell, farewell.

So the counteſs paſſed on untill ſhe came through the little park, where Niobe preſented hir wth a cabinet; and ſo departed."

There is a looſe ſheet in the copy of the Maſk, on which are written 14 ſtanzas of ſix and four verſes, each ſtanza being appropriated to a different lady, and exhibiting a complimentary addreſs to lady Derby. The firſt ſtanza is a ſtanza of thanks from the counteſs herſelf. There is no direction in what part of the Maſk theſe verſes were to be ſpoken.

The ſpeakers are in the following order: "lady Derby, lady Huntington, lady Hunſdon, lady Berckly, lady Stanhope, lady Compton, lady Fielding, Mrs. Greſly [2], Mrs. Packer, Mrs. K. Fiſcher, Mrs. Saychoverell [3], Mrs. M. Fiſcher, Mrs. Davers, Mrs. Egerton.

I have been induced to make the preceding large extracts from the Maſk, in order that the reader may comprehend the nature of theſe dramatick entertainments; which, in the ſixteenth and ſeventeenth centuries, were performed frequently at Court, and in the private houſes of the nobility [4], not without prodigious expence in machinery and decoration."

P. 593. b. l. 25. *r.* "1605-6."

P. 610. "Maria regina Scotiæ quondam tranſibat iſtam villam, 21° Septembris, 1586, uſque Burton [5]."

P. 612. In a ſubſidy of 1627 are theſe entries:
Aſhby-de-la-Zouch, Robert Bainbridge in bonis £3.
Blougharbye, George Cutler, gent. in bonis £3.

P. 614. The earl of *Moira* has erected a fire engine on Aſhby Woulds, to raiſe coals; and a furnace, to melt iron ſtone. A large rail-road is alſo already made from the canal, which paſſes through the *Lawn hill* in Aſhby Old Parks, by a tunnel many yards under ground, through earl Ferrers's *Lount Wood*, then over *The Smoil* and *Worthington Field* (where a fine quarry of excellent free-ſtone has been lately diſcovered, in earl Ferrers's land, which has proved of eſſential ſervice in making the rail-road), from whence it extends to *Cloud Hill* lime-works. A branch from the aforeſaid tunnel goes through *The South Wood* in Aſhby liberty, belonging to lord *Moira*, and proceeds to ſir *Henry Harpur's* lime-works at *Ticknall*.

Ibid. Earl *Ferrers* poſſeſſes four incloſures in Aſhby pariſh, adjoining Staunton Harold, which were purchaſed by *George Shirley*, eſq. (afterwards ſir George Shirley, bart.) from *George* earl of *Huntingdon*. They contain about 30 acres of land; and pay a modus of 3*s*. 4*d*. yearly, in lieu of tithe, to the vicar of Aſhby. The following is an extract taken by the preſent earl Ferrers from the purchaſe-deed:

"This indenture, made the 10th day of October, in the nine and thirtieth year of the reign of queen Elizabeth, between the right honourable *George* earl of *Huntingdon*, &c. of the one part, and *George Shirley*, of Staunton, within the ſaid county of Leiceſter, eſq. of the other part, witneſſeth, that the ſaid George earl of Huntingdon, for the ſum of ...... hath granted, bargained, ſold, &c. unto the ſaid George Shirley, thoſe cloſes lying and being in or near the lordſhip of Aſhby, in the ſaid county of Leiceſter, on the Eaſt ſide of the park of Aſhby called *Aſhby Great Park*, and betwixt the ſaid park pale and the lordſhip of Staunton, called by the name or names of *Little Heath* cloſe and *Calling Wood* cloſe, or cloſes, butting on the North ſide upon *Staunton*, and upon the South ſide upon *Staunton Lownt*, together with all other the lands, tenements, and hereditaments, of the ſaid George earl of Huntingdon, lying in or near the lordſhip of Staunton aforeſaid, and adjoining to the Eaſt ſide of the ſaid park, or between the ſaid park pale and the ſaid lordſhip of Staunton. Excepted, &c. unto the ſaid George earl of Huntingdon, &c. the bank of the ſaid park, whereupon the ſaid park pale now ſtandeth, between the ſaid park pale and the ditch without the ſaid park, for the paling or fencing the ſaid park, or for the mending of the ſaid pale or fence, &c. &c. &c. In witneſs whereof, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE HUNTINGDON.

Signed, ſealed, and delivered, in the preſence of
HENRY HASTINGS, ROBERT BAYNBRIGG.
BASIL BROOKE. ROBERT FIREBRACE.
T. THROKMORTON."

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[1] Marſton here ſeems to ſneer at the ſpindle-ſhanked gentry of thoſe days; who probably ſtuffed out their ſtockings with cotton, in order to exhibit a *good leg*. To *bombaſt* or *bumbaſt* was, in this ſenſe, a common expreſſion. *T.*

[2] Suſanna wife of Thomas Greſley, of Drakelow, eſq. (afterwards a baronet); and daughter of ſir Humphrey Ferrars.

[3] Probably Elizabeth wife of Jacinth Sacheverell, eſq. of Morley; and daughter of ſir Richard Harpur, of Littleover, knt.

[4] Not to mention the celebrated Maſque of Milton, let it ſuffice here to notice that a ſimilar entertainment was exhibited on Twelfth-night 1639, at Bretbye in this neighbourhood, the ſeat of Philip Stanhope earl of Cheſterfield, from the pen of his nephew ſir Aſton Cokayne.

[5] From a memorial in the window of the manor-houſe at Abbots Bromley. See Shaw's Staffordſhire, vol. I. p. 17.

P. 618. "Alanus de la Zouch confirms Philip de Belmei's grant to Lilleſhull, co. Salop; viz. eccleſiam de Eſſebi, cum capellâ de Blacfordeby, & omnibus aliis pertinentiis ſuis; ſcil. in Blacfordby 60 acras; in Eſſebi tres virgatas terre, & quartam extra villam, que fuit Willielmi Foreſtarii; & terram Haconis Sutoris; & totam terram de Suarteclyve, que eſt intra viam de Pakynton ad Bredonam, & diviſas per nemus. Et decimam molendinorum, &c."

In 1529, Redd' aſſiſ' (terr' ſpectant' ad Lilleſhull Abbey, com' Salop') in Aſhby-de-la-Zouch & Blakerby, com' Leiceſt', £8. 13*s*. Redd' aſſiſ' in Greenlow, com' Derby, per ann' £7.[1]

Ibid. In 1552, the church of Aſhby contained,

In primis, tow chalices of ſylver.

It̃m, fyve belles, and a hande-belle.

It̃m, one croſſe and one pyxe of coper and gylte.

It̃m, tow ſewte of veſtments of crymyſon velvet.

It̃m, one ſewte of veſtments of whyte, grene, and red.

It̃m, one veſtmente of blewe velvet, and one of tawnye.

It̃m, one veſtmente of blacke wolſtyde, and one cope of the ſame.

It̃m, one veſtment of ronynge wyre, and one cope of the ſame.

It̃m, tow veſtments of ſatyn, one of blwe, and one of whyte.

It̃m, one veſtment of whyt foſtyon.

It̃m, one cope of duñe velvet.

It̃m, one hangynge of an alter of red velvet, and one of duñe ſatyne, and one of whyte ſyngill ſarſnet, and one wyth foſtyon.

It̃m, one croſſe clothe of grene ſarſnet.

It̃m, ſyxe alter clothes, and x towels.

P. 619. Add to the vicars, Mag' Helias de Trykingham, 1364[2].—Mr. Harriſon died March 10, 1503-4; Mr. Cowper in "1782," not "1732."

Ibid. Anthony Gilby publiſhed, 1. "A Comment on Micha, 1551," 8vo; 2. "A brief Treatiſe on Predeſtination;" 3. "Admonition to England and Scotland, 1558," 8vo; 4. "The Pſalmes of David, truly opened and explained by Paraphraſis, 1579," 12mo, dedicated to the lady Katherine counteſs of Huntingdon; to whom he ſays, "As the Latin Pſalms of Beza belong to my moſt honourable lord by right, as dedicate and ſent unto him from far; ſo theſe Engliſh Pſalms, tranſlated at home by one of your ſervants, who is wholly my lord's and yours in the ſervice of the great Lord, do as by good right pertain to your Honours.—Aſhbie, 7 of March, 1579."

Ibid. Since this page was printed, we have to record the death of Mr. Prior (who had reſigned Willeſley to his ſon). He was born at Swithland in Auguſt 1729. His father[3] was for more than 40 years ſteward to ſir Joſeph and ſir John Danvers; and, by his ability and integrity, merited and enjoyed their confidence, and the general reſpect of all who knew him. Mr. Prior was, at a very early age, ſent to the endowed ſchool of Woodhouſe; where his proficiency in learning, and his premature ſolidity of underſtanding and conduct, were ſo remarkable, that, upon the death of Mr. Boley the maſter, in 1744, though he was then only 15 years old, he was, by the truſtees, appointed to ſucceed him. In converſation with his friends he would ſometimes mention with pleaſantry the miſtakes which, for the firſt few years of his acting in this capacity, were often made by perſons who came to the ſchool and queſtioned him, as one of the pupils, concerning the maſter; the elevated ſeat upon which he placed himſelf during the hours of buſineſs, and the other methods which he made uſe of to appear important. The inconveniences, however, which were ſuſtained by his immaturity of age were of no long duration; and, being compenſated by a maturity of intellect, and an unremitted attention to the improvement of his pupils, the ſchool was never in a more flouriſhing ſtate than when under his direction. In this ſituation he continued many years, availing himſelf of every opportunity of increaſing his knowledge with which books and the converſation of the literary perſons in his neighbourhood could furniſh him, and devoting his leiſure hours to muſick, in the theory of which, with the aſſiſtance he was able caſually to obtain, he became, in a few years, a perfect maſter, and attained to great excellence as a performer. Among the literary characters with whom he aſſociated at this period, the preſent biſhop of Worceſter, at that time the learned and refined Mr. Hurd, rector of Thurcaſton, honoured him with peculiar marks of his attention, and, when he was of proper age, ſigned his teſtimonials for orders; and his friendſhip with this diſtinguiſhed prelate continued till his death. The duties of his ſchool being incompatible with a ſtated reſidence at college, although he entered himſelf at Emanuel College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B. D. in 1772, he only attended the terms neceſſary for degrees during his vacations. He was curate of Woodhouſe and Quorndon from 1755 to 1763, and deſervedly admired as a judicious and intereſting preacher, and beloved as a faithful and affectionate paſtor. In 1762 Mr. Prior was, by the recommendation of ſome gentlemen who were acquainted with his merit, without any ſolicitation on his part, appointed, by the late earl of Huntingdon, maſter of the grammar-ſchool at Aſhby, in which he reſided till his death. The income ariſing from eſtates belonging to the ſchool was only £60 a-year, although, at the expiration of the leaſes, a little before his death, the tenants offered him £600 a-year for their renewal.—In 1763 he married Miſs Cox of Quorndon, with whom he lived, in the full enjoyment of all the bleſſings of domeſtic life, for eleven years. On the death of the rev. Mr. Cowper, vicar of Aſhby, in 1782, Mr. Prior was, by his former patron, the earl of Huntingdon, whoſe perſonal knowledge of him was now a ſufficient recommendation, preſented to the vacant vicarage; and in 1792 General Haſtings, from ſimilar motives, preſented him to that of Packington; which was all the preferment he received, and with which his limited deſires were fully gratified. The vicarage-houſe at Aſhby, being very much decayed, he entirely re-built.—His mild and unaſſuming temper, his perfect freedom from ambition, his love of muſick, and his reliſh for the calm delights of literature, friendſhip, and domeſtic ſociety, preſerved him from thoſe painful ſenſations which ariſe from diſappointed expectations, and rendered his life a ſcene of almoſt uninterrupted enjoyment. The circumſtance of an afflictive nature which made the deepeſt impreſſion on his mind was the death of Mrs. Prior, which happened in 1774. Supported, however, by the conſolations of religion, happy in his children, and poſſeſſed of ſo many internal ſources of enjoyment, he in time recovered his wonted tranquillity, and ſhewed that he could both ſuffer and act as a Chriſtian. Mr. Prior, for ſome time before his death, was afflicted, as he apprehended, with the ſtone in a ſlight degree, which rendered him incapable of taking his uſual exerciſe of riding. In 1800 his friends were apprehenſive of a ſlight paralytic ſeizure; after which, he himſelf complained of a partial loſs of his memory; and from this period, though his mind was capable of conſiderable exertions, yet his bodily ſtrength gradually declined. So anxious, however, was he to fulfil his duty, that he taught ſchool within eight days of his death. He ſpoke of his diſſolution with perfect calmneſs; and died, as he had lived, with the chearfulneſs of a Chriſtian, thankful for the bleſſings which he had enjoyed here, and expreſſing his firm belief of a future ſtate of immortal felicity. Mr. Prior was not only an accurate and elegant claſſical ſcholar and ſound mathematician, but a perſon of refined taſte and extenſive erudition. After he was 60 years of age, he acquired ſuch a knowledge of Hebrew as to be able to read a chapter of the Old Teſtament in the original with tolerable facility. Poſſeſſed of great intellectual energy, and accuſtomed to keep his faculties always in exerciſe, he diſcovered the ſources of knowledge for himſelf, and drank of them with peculiar avidity. Theological controverſy by no means

[1] Valor 20 Hen. VIII.

[2] Of whom ſee Dr. Pegge's edition of the "Annales Eliæ de Trickingham," Ded. p. 9.

[3] He died in 1767, at the age of 80. See his epitaph under Swithland, p. 1054.

ſuited his taſte. With a ſtrong ſenſe of religion on his mind, he liked to conſider it, not ſo much a matter of ſpeculation as a principle of practice. His attention was directed leſs to thoſe points on which Chriſtians differ, than to thoſe on which they are agreed. Towards the cloſe of life, however, from the chearful views which he took of the divine adminiſtration, and from his own benevolence of temper, he was fond of reading works in favour of the doctrine of univerſal reſtitution. If he was an enemy to ſuperſtition and enthuſiaſm, he was ſtill more ſo to every ſpecies of perſecution. With an undeviating affection for the eſtabliſhed church, he was candid to all, a friend to freedom of enquiry, and felt his mind in ſympathy with every pious and ſincere Chriſtian. With reſpect to political opinions, Mr. Prior was a Whig of the old ſchool; his loyalty could not be exceeded. He was warmly attached to the Conſtitution of his country, and not leſs ſo for wiſhing that its health and vigour may never be impaired. With a high ſtandard of intellectual and moral excellence ever before his eyes, he ſaw clearly his own defects, but ſeemed to think they did not attach to the character of his friends; and, while he probably thought of them more highly than he ought to think, he entertained too low an opinion of his own attainments. Humility was the characteriſtic feature of his mind; and, with abilities of the higheſt order, both natural and acquired, he was, perhaps, of all men, the leaſt obtruſive. Mr. Prior, among many other good qualities, was an excellent mathematician; and to his abilities the county of Leiceſter was indebted for an excellent map, from an actual ſurvey taken 1775—1777, and publiſhed in 1778; for which he received a premium from the Society for the Encouragement of Arts. He likewiſe publiſhed, on a reduced ſcale, a hunting-map of the ſame county. His children, all of whom are his ſurvivors, are, the rev. John Prior, B. A. perpetual curate of Willeſley near Aſhby; a daughter, married to Mr. James Anſtead, of Pentonville; and two daughters unmarried.

P. 627. add, "The Doctrine of Faſting, and Prayer, and Humiliation for Sinne; delivered in ſundry Sermons at the Faſt appointed by publike Authority, in the yeare 1625; by that late faithfull and worthy Miniſter of Jeſus Chriſt, Arth. Hilderſam, 1636," 12mo; inſcribed by Samuel Hilderſam, from "Weſt Felton in the county of Salop, Dec. 8, 1632, to his moſt worthy and much honoured Patron, Maſter William Cokayne, merchant, at his houſe in Auſtine Fryers in London;" contains ſeven ſermons printed in 1625; and one particularly ſtated to have been preached in Aſhby chapel, Oct. 4, 1629.

The following epitaph on Mr. Hilderſam[1] is copied from Bancroft's "Epigrams and Epitaphs, 1639-40:"

"Whoſe fervent praire cold hearers boſoms warm'd,
Whoſe ſharpe, ſweet ſtrains our deafeſt paſſion charm'd;
From whoſe bright preſence dark prophaner fled,
Wiſe, holie, noble Hilderſam is dead!
Aſhbie, thy lampe is quencht, and thou art madd
At heart, or elſe at heart thou wilt be ſadd.
Where will you runne to find a font ſo pure,
That could ſo full and ſtill ſo freſh endure?
Can that faire orbe, whence radiant fire he threw,
With glow-wormes fill, or candle-ruſh renew?
Yet all his learning was but as a limme
To the maine body, as a piece of him:
Father and founder to the poor he was;
The layman's counſellour, the clergies glaſſe;
His high blood ſwell'd him not, in wealth of witt
Excelling; he as trifles rated it.
And from full ſtore of tryalls I may ſpend
This ſurpluſage: he was a faithfull friend.
His life, a woven roabe without a ſeame;
His heavenly temper, an eternal theme
For tongues and penns; but his immortall mind
Raignes with Eliah, in a throne deſign'd
'Twixt him and Eſay. Harke! Cœleſtial Quires,
Prophets, Apoſtles, ſtrike their ivorie lyres;
And peales of joy reſound on golden ſtrings,
While ſeraphims doe clapp their ſilver wings."

The two following articles are alſo by Bancroft:

Epitaph on Mrs. Anne Port.

Here lyes a creature to be moſt admir'd,
So good, and yet a woman; who aſpir'd,
To ſum all virtues up before her years,
And ſcale by ſuch aſcent the heavenly ſpheres
Whereon ſhe ſits, comparing with the ſun
The diadem of glory ſhe hath won;
And, joying to outſhine her, makes the flame
Of Heaven reſound her mirth, as Earth her fame;
Whilſt we, half wrackt with loſſes of this ſort,
Like ſeamen ſigh, that want their wiſhed *Port*.

To Nathaniel Bate, gentleman.

Kind Sir, you once did ſend me (to your coſt)
Where a loath'd life uſurping Richard loſt:
So may I loſe mine own, when once I prove
To you ingrate, or *bate* you aught in love.
For, ſith the Patron minds the Poet's art,
Well may you claim the tribute of my heart;
Who wiſh your Muſe's induſtry repaid
With high reſpect, and mine her waiting-maid.

The three following articles are by ſir Aſton Cokaine:

Epitaph on Mr. Ralph Fitzherbert, who died at Aſhby-de-la-Zouch about the 22d year of his age, and there lies buried.

Cornet Fitzherbert (who in many a fight[2]
Lord Loughborough's colours bore in the king's right)
Lies here interr'd; his ſkill in muſick gone,
And his good parts all cover'd with this ſtone.
He was too brave to find an enemy
To kill him; and therefore in's bed did dye.
Yet was he young and virtuous: but, alas!
On Youth and Virtue Death no pity has.
Learn, therefore, Reader, that no human ſtate
Is ſafe; and always live prepar'd for fate.

Epitaph on Colonel Ferdinand Stanhope, ſon to the Earl of Cheſterfield, who was ſlain about Shelford, and lies there buried.

Here underneath this monumental ſtone
Lie Honour, Youth, and Beauty, all in one:
For Ferdinando Stanhope here doth reſt,
Of all theſe Three the moſt unequal'd teſt.
He was too handſome and too ſtout to be
Met face to face by any enemy;
Therefore his foe (full for his death inclin'd)
Stole baſely near, and ſhot him through behind.

Epitaph on my worthy couſin-german Colonel Michael Stanhope, ſlain at Willoughby fight, and lies buried in the church there.

Here Michael Stanhope lies, who fought and died,
Where proſp'rous fortune left the Royal ſide:
He of a dauntleſs mind by all was known,
And of a noble diſpoſition;
Yet his conditions, and his valiant heart,
Could not prevail with Death to ſtay his dart;
For here he lies, and doth (by 's fall) expreſs,
Great courages do often want ſucceſs.

P. 630. Joſeph Hall has, in the "Lachrymæ Muſarum," an "Elegy on the Death of Henry Lord Haſtings, 1640."

P. 633. Mr. Fowler's and Mr. Hatchet's farms at Alton Grange contain more than 500 acres.

P. 636. l. 8. *r.* Shelford houſe.

Ibid. l. 31. *After* Vert, *ſtrike out* of the ſecond.

ADDITIONS TO BELTON.

P. 645. b. l. 71. *r.* "The manor of Belton and its appurtenances were ſoon after diſpoſed of," &c.

P. 646. Thomas was vicar of Belton 1334.

P. 650. Of the three daughters of the rev. *Charles Clerke*, *Catharine* the eldeſt married to *Hugh Platt*; who died Auguſt 25, 1780, and had one ſon, *John*, who died an infant. The other two ſiſters died unmarried.

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[1] Afterwards altered by the author to "An Elegy on Mr. Sacheverell," a famous lecturer at Leiceſter; ſee vol. I. p. 342.

[2] Major Pate (brother to ſir John Pate) was ſlain at or near Aſhby-de-la-Zouch.—Sir John Beaumont of Gracedieu was ſlain near Thorpe Hanger; and Mr. Bale, ſon to ſir John Bale, died in the ſame action. Sir Aſton Cokaine addreſſes a ſhort poem, to his "worthy Friends the two Colonel William Bales."

BELTON,

In antient writings ſtyled *Beleton* and *Belinton*, ſtyled by Wyrley, in 1590, "a pretty village near unto Gracedieu," is ſeven miles Weſt by North diſtant from Loughborough; and, in the eccleſiaſtical diviſion of the county, is within the deanry of Akeley. The ſituation of this "pretty village" is truly pictureſque. See a diſtant view of it in Plate LXXXVI.

This manor, conſiſting of ſix ploughlands and a half, was in the reign of Edward the Confeſſor of the yearly value of ten ſhillings. It was increaſed at the time of the Conqueror's ſurvey to ſixty ſhillings; and was then the property of *Hugo de Grenteſmainell*, under whom it was held by *Ernald*. The land was equal to four ploughs; and two were employed in the demeſne, and four bondmen. Twenty-five villans, with one knight and four bordars, had alſo eight ploughs. There were forty acres of meadow; a wood one mile long, and half a mile broad; and a mill worth two ſhillings a year [1]. *Ernald* held alſo, under *Hugo*, two ploughlands in Stantone; and it is ſtated that both the lands in Ernald (Belton and Stantone) belonged to the fee of earl *W.*; and that *Swain* held them both freely in the time of king Edward [2].

Belton is not noticed in the Teſta de Nevill, compiled about 1240; but in the Itinerary of 1280, Belton and Long Whatton anſwered collectively as one vill.

The noble family of *Verdon* was of ſuch conſiderable conſequence in this county (poſſeſſing not only Belton, but Newbold Verdon alſo, to which they gave name, with lands at Lutterworth, Cotteſbach, Bitteſby, &c.) that ſome account of them may reaſonably be expected.

At the time of the general ſurvey, *Bertram de Verdon* (being of French extraction) poſſeſſed Farnham in Buckinghamſhire, ſince moſt commonly known by the name of Farnham Royal, being held by grand ſerjeanty, viz. by the ſervice of providing a glove, upon the day of the king's coronation, for his right hand, and to ſupport his right arm the ſame day during the time that the royal ſcepter is in his hand.

To this *Bertram* ſucceeded *Norman* de Verdon, who took to wife *Laſceline*, the daughter of *Geffrey de Clinton*, lord chamberlain and treaſurer to king Henry I. and had with her in marriage, as it ſeems, the lordſhip of Brandon, co. Warwick, where was antiently a caſtle, built, as it is probable, by the ſame Norman. In 1140, he gave 100*s.* to the king for livery of thoſe lands in Leiceſterſhire which were of his own inheritance.

To him ſucceeded *Bertram* de Verdon, his ſon and heir, whoſe principal ſeat was in Staffordſhire, as it ſeems by a certificate in 1166, whereby he ſignifies his knights' fees, which were at that time no more than two in number. But it is very likely that he had his reſidence, for the greateſt part of that king's reign, either in Warwickſhire, at his caſtle of Brandon; or in Leiceſterſhire, at the manor-houſe at Belton, which was his "antient inheritance [3];" for it is evident that he was ſheriff of thoſe two counties from 1155 to 1169. By this Bertram nine virgates of land in Loughborough, which were within his fee of Belton, were granted to *Walceline* ſon of *Baldwin de Doyle*, at an annual rent of 20*s*.

"Sciant preſentes & futuri, quod ego Bertram de Verdon dedi Walcelino filio Baldewini de Doyle, ꝑ homagio & ſervicio ſuo, heredibus & aſſign' ſuis, novem virgatas terre, cum toftis & croftis, &c. in Whatton, que quidem virgate terre ſunt de feodo meo & dominio de Belton, cum aquis molendinis, viis & ſemitis, &c. & omnibus aliis ſervitiis, ſalvis forinſecis ſerviciis, & omnibus conſuetudinibus conſuetis tam de ſpiritualibus quam de temporalibus, communiâ meâ de Belton mihi ſemper reſervandâ; reddendo annuatim mihi & heredibus meis, ipſo & aſſignatis ſuis, viginti ſolidos ꝑ annum; ſcil', ad feſtum Mich̄is Archangeli decem ſolidos, & ad feſtum Beate Marie Matricis decem ſolidos, &c. Hiis teſtibus; Ricardo Verdon, Henrico Jothe, Wiłło Brito, & aliis [4]."

In 1176, Bertram de Verdon being with the king at Harleberg, was thence ſent to thoſe ambaſſadors of the king of Spain (to whom the king, in his great council held at London a little before, had given diſpatch) with his letters, upon ſundry concerns, whereof one was the king's ſafe conduct in that pilgrimage which he had deſigned to St. James in Galicia, in regard that city lay within his dominions. In 1183, he had the cuſtody of the honour of Cheſter, Hugh Kevelioc earl of Cheſter being then dead, and Ranulph his ſon within age, as it is like; and in 1190 attended king Richard I. into the Holy Land; where being preſent at the agreement made betwixt him and Tancred king of Sicily (whoſe country our heroic king was to paſs through) was one of thoſe who undertook for the performance of what was covenanted on the Engliſh monarch's part; and the next year, when king Richard had taken the city of Acon (wherein the queens of England and Sicily, as alſo the daughter of the emperor of Cyprus, were then reſident) he committed it to his cuſtody. This Bertram in 1176 founded the abbey of Croxden, co Stafford, for Ciſtercian monks, and plentifully endowed it with lands and revenues; amongſt which he gave thereto the church of Alveton (commonly called Alton) where his capital ſeat in that county was, viz. the caſtle there; and beſtowed on the monks of St. Mary's abbey at York the church of Boſworth, and two hides of land there. Moreover, to the hoſpital of St. John Baptiſt in Stanford, co. Lincoln, he joined with Richard de Humet, in the grant of that part of the meadow there, which lies Northward of the bridge; and confirmed to the canons of Kenilworth that grant of the church of Dethe, co. Oxon, which Laſceline his mother had made to them; and departing this life in 1192, at Joppa, in the Holy Land, was buried at Acon.

Bertram de Verdon had two wives; the firſt *Maud*, daughter to *Robert de Ferrers* earl of *Derby*, with whom her father gave in frank-marriage four knights fees; Crakemerſe and Creyton, containing one fee and an half; Fornewarke, half a fee; New Hall and Stanton, half a fee; Worthington and Newbold, half a fee; and Staunton Harold, the fourth part of a knight's fee; but by her he had no iſſue. His ſecond wife was *Roheſe*; but whoſe daughter appears not; which Roheſe ſurvived him, and in 1198 gave £20. to the king for liberty to marry again.

After the death of this Bertram, William Fitz-Richard (a great man at that time in Warwickſhire) accounted in 1196 for the profits of his lands whilſt he had the cuſtody of them; and amongſt his diſburſements reckons £10. laid out for the maintenance of thoſe ſoldiers and ſervants who were in his caſtle at Alveton for the half year preceding; as alſo £7. more for thoſe who kept his caſtle at Brandon, by the king's appointment.

To this laſt-mentioned Bertram ſucceeded *Thomas* de Verdon, his ſon and heir, who married *Euſtachia*, the daughter of *Gilbert Baſſet*; and in 1195 gave a fine to the king of 300 marks to have livery of his father's lands and caſtles; but in 1199 he died in Ireland; after which, in 1200, *Gerard de Camvill* gave £1000. to the king for the guardianſhip of his widow with her lands, and liberty to diſpoſe of her in marriage unto *Richard de Camvill* his ſon.

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[1] "Ernaldus tenet de H[ugone] 6 carucatas terræ & dimidiam in *H*eletone [l. *B*eletone]. Terra eſt 4 carucarum. In dominico ſunt 2; & 4 ſervi & 25 villani, cum 1 milite & 4 bordariis, habent 8 carucas. Ibi molinum de 2 ſolidis, & 4 acræ prati. Silva 1 leugæ longitudinis, & dim' leugæ latitudinis. Valuit 10 ſolidos; modò 20 ſolidos." Domeſday, fol. 233. a. col. 1.

[2] "Ernaldus tenet 2 carucatas terræ de Hugone in Stantone. Hæ duæ terræ Ernaldi ferunt de feudo W. comitis. Suain utraſque liberè tenuit tempore regis Edwardi." Ibid.

[3] See before, under Stapleford, vol. II. p. 351; and a pedigree of the Verdons, ib. p. 344; in which ſeveral material corrections may be made from that here printed in p. 640.

[4] MS. Roper, ex Original. penès Rob. Cotton, baronet.—The ſeal about 3 inches broad, the out-ring broken; on his ſhield and capariſons the fret.

To which Thomas ſucceeded *Nicholas* de Verdon his brother; to whom *William Waſtneis*, ſon of *Walter Waſtneis* and *Dina* his wife, gave a wood and meadow called *Snape*, for the further enlarging of his park at Belton. This Nicholas in 1204 gave to the king £100. as alſo a courſer and a palfrey, for livery of the lands in Ireland whereof his father died ſeiſed; and the ſame year came to an agreement with the before-ſpecified Richard de Camvill and Euſtachia then his wife, touching her dowry out of the lands of his brother Thomas de Verdon her former huſband; by which it was concluded, that the ſaid Richard and ſhe ſhould, *inter alia*, hold the manor of Farnham, co. Buckingham, and Hethe, co. Oxon. Moreover, in 1214, upon the death of *Roeſe* de Verdon his mother, he had livery of thoſe lands in the county of Lincoln which were of her inheritance; and the ſame year paid 57 marks to the king, on levying the ſcutage of Poictou, in regard he did not attend him thither in that expedition. But in 1216, taking part with the reſt of the rebellious barons, his lands were ſeized, by ſpecial precepts to the ſheriffs of Warwick, Leiceſter, Stafford, Lincoln, Bucks, and Oxon (in which counties they lay), and put into the hands of William de Cantelupe, to hold during the king's pleaſure. Howbeit, on the death of the king (which happened Oct. 19, that year), he ſubmitted to his ſon king Henry III. and thereupon had livery of them in the firſt year of his reign. Furthermore, in 1218 he paid 200 marks to the king, in ſatisfaction for the ſum of 500 marks, in which his father was indebted to the exchequer, ſince he executed the office of ſheriff for the counties of Warwick and Leiceſter in king Henry the Second's time. In this year alſo, he became one of the ſureties to the king for Robert Marmion the younger, that he ſhould faithfully keep the caſtle of Tamworth, co. Warwick, and bear true allegiance to the king; and in 1221, when William de Fortibus earl of Albemarle broke out in rebellion, and, having fortified his caſtle at Bitham, co. Lincoln, waſted the country thereabouts, he attended the king in perſon at the ſtorming and taking of that caſtle; for which ſervice he obtained the king's warrant for levying eſcuage upon all the knights' fees which were held of him; and in 1227 procured a charter of free-warren in all his demeſne lands at Brandon, co. Warwick.

In 1231 he received authority from the king to take reaſonable aid of his tenants towards the payment of his debts; but he died that year, leaving iſſue one ſole daughter his heir, called *Roheſe*; who, in 1232, paid 70 marks for her relief and livery of the lands of her inheritance, as alſo that ſhe might not be compelled to marry; and, in caſe ſhe ſhould make choice of a huſband, it to be with the king's approbation. It ſeems ſhe was then a widow; but an huſband ſhe had in the life-time of her father, *Theobald le Butiller* (a branch of the noble family of the Butillers of Ireland); for, in 1224, the king, much deſiring that ſhe ſhould take to huſband this Theobald, wrote ſpecially to her to recommend him for that purpoſe; and likewiſe to Nicholas her father, deſiring him to perſuade her thereto.

This Roheſe being ſo great an heir, though ſhe matched with an huſband of a very honourable family, did not bear his ſurname, as it is generally uſual for all married women to do, but retained her own; and ſo did her poſterity (as will be ſeen anon); and in her ſeal repreſented herſelf in the habit of that time, with her own paternal arms upon her ſurcoat; Fretté, in her right hand holding a ſhield of the like; and in the left hand another of her huſband's arms[1].

From the ſplendid pedigree of the Sherards an undated grant of this lady to William Grendon, of all her liberties in her wood at Whytheſtane, witneſſed by Ralph de Normanvill, Robert Paynell, William de Normanvill, Jordan de Brett, &c. has been printed in a former volume[2].

In 1234, the lady Roeſia paid a fine of 10 marks to the king, to be exempted from ſending ſoldiers into Wales, that being the time when the king himſelf marched thither againſt Richard Marſhall earl of Pembroke; and by this lady, or her heirs, the whole or the greater part of the lordſhip of Belton was given to the nunnery of Gracedieu, which ſhe had founded and plentifully endowed, for nuns of the Ciſtercian order; and the advowſon alſo was appropriated afterwards to the ſame by Robert Kilwardby archbiſhop of Canterbury, 1277; though others (which affirm they have ſeen the original compoſition) ſay, that it was appropriated April 20, 1274, in the 16th year of the conſecration of Richard de Graveſend, then biſhop of Lincoln[3].

Lady Roeſia died Feb. 20, 1248; and was buried, in the nunnery which ſhe had founded, at Gracedieu. "At the diſſolution thereof," ſays Mr. Wyrley, "her monument, which is fair, emboſſed in marble, was removed to Belton church, where it ſtill remaineth[4]."

Her ſon and heir[5], *John de Verdon* baron of *Weobley*, paying 1300 marks to the king, had livery of all thoſe lands which deſcended to him by his mother's death. She had alſo a younger ſon, called *Nicholas*, who had the manor of Clumore in Ireland by the gift of John his brother, but died without iſſue; and a daughter called *Maud*, wife of *John Fitz-Alan* earl of *Arundel*.

John de Verdon, in 1258, obtained the king's charter for free-warren, to himſelf and his heirs, in all his demeſne lands at Newbold, Lutterworth, Buttelſby,Otteſbach, and Keſtington, co. Leiceſter; and in 1260, on the incurſions of the Welſh, being one of the barons-marchers, was, amongſt others, commanded to keep his reſidence in thoſe parts; but, in 1264, the king being conſtrained to ſtoop to thoſe unreaſonable ordinances which were formed at Oxford by the rebellious barons, and to ſtand to the award which Lewis king of France ſhould make betwixt him and them, he was one of thoſe who then undertook for the king; and in 1266, after the battle of Eveſham, in which the rebellious barons were totally vanquiſhed, Kenilworth caſtle excepted, wherein ſome of them holding out made divers bold excurſions, and did much miſchief in the country, the king made ſpecial commiſſion to this John, to raiſe forces in Worceſterſhire, to purſue thoſe rebels; it being about this time that his caſtle at Brandon (near Kenilworth) was demoliſhed. After thoſe wars, he was in 1270 ſigned with the croſs, together with prince Edward, in order to a voyage to the Holy Land; who, devoting themſelves to that warfare, painted a croſs on their ſhoulders as a badge of their profeſſion; and embarked in 1271. This John granted to William de Ferrers earl of Derby his manſion-houſe, garden, and court, ſituate in London, in Sholande; which houſe, &c. Roheſe his mother had by the grant of Michael Belet. He married two wives; firſt, *Margaret*, the daughter of *Gilbert de Lacy*, and heir to *Walter de Lacy* her grandfather; by which means the caſtle of Weobley, co. Hereford, firſt came to this family; the ſecond, *Alianore*, daughter of . . . . ; and departed this life upon Nov. 1, 1274, being then ſeiſed in fee of the manors of Belton, Cotteſbach, Lutterworth, and Bitteſby, co. Leiceſter; and Wynelesford, co. Wilts; of a moiety of the manor of Gwyas-Lacy, co. Hereford; a moiety of the manor of Ludlow, co. Salop; as alſo of the manor of Stoke-Say in that county; leaving iſſue *Theobald*, his ſon and heir, at that time 26 years of age; and the before-ſpecified Alianore his ſecond wife ſurviving[6]; which Alianore, in 1276, on agreement betwixt this laſt-mentioned Theobald and her, had divers lordſhips lying in the counties of Warwick and Leiceſter aſſigned for her dower.

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[1] See this ſeal, from Vincent's Staffordſhire, p. 75, under Gracedieu, Plate LXXXVI.

[2] See under Stapleford, vol. II. p. 351; and her ſeal, without her huſband's arms, ib. Plate LXVII. p. 353.

[3] Burton, MS.

[4] See hereafter, p. 647.

[5] The Sherard pedigree erroneouſly ſtates this John to be the great grandſon of Roeſia.

[6] Eſch. 2 Edw. I. Nº 34. Leic.

This Theobald, in 1275, doing his homage, had livery of all thoſe lands which deſcended to him both by his father and mother; paying £100. for his relief. He then bore the office of conſtable of Ireland; and in 1282, having paid 200 marks fine for livery of his lands in that realm, was in the expedition then made into Wales. In 1284, he obtained the king's charter for divers markets and fairs at ſeveral of his lordſhips in Ireland; viz. Loxmelie, Inchelefer, Wydone, Adleke, and Dyneleke, in the county of Meath; as alſo Dundalke and Roche, in the county of Limerick; but in 1291 was arraigned for high treaſon, and divers other miſdemeanors, at Bergavenny, before the king and his council, and, upon full hearing, had judgement to be committed to priſon, as alſo to forfeit all his royalties in the lands of Gwyas-Lucy. Howbeit, the king taking into conſideration the good ſervices of his anceſtors, done to himſelf and his progenitors, and becauſe he acknowledged his offence and ſubmitted himſelf, granted that, after his death, his heirs ſhould again enjoy thoſe privileges; and, for 500 marks fine, freed him of his impriſonment. In 1294, on the apprehenſions of danger which the king then had from the French, being one of the chief lords ſummoned to attend him with his advice in that great affair, he ſoon after received another precept, to fit himſelf with horſe and arms, and to be at Portſmouth on the firſt of September, to ſail with him into France; and in 1297 ſtood ſo well in favour, that he received ſummons, with the reſt of the earls and barons, to attend prince Edward (at that time the king's lieutenant for the realm of Scotland) at Newcaſtle upon Tyne, on St. Nicholas's day, thence to march againſt the Scots. So likewiſe the next year following, to be at Carliſle, well fitted with horſe and arms, to advance again into Scotland. In 1301 he was one of the barons then ſitting in the parliament at Lincoln, who by a public inſtrument under their ſeals (ſent to Boniface the Eighth, then pope), aſſerted the right of king Edward, as ſuperior lord of the whole realm of Scotland. Moreover, in 1306, he was again ſummoned to attend the king at Carliſle in the quindene of the Nativity of St. John Baptiſt; thence to march into Scotland againſt John de Brus, at that time aſſuming the title of king there; and, having had ſummons to parliament, amongſt the reſt of the barons, from 1297 to 1306 incluſive, departed this life at his caſtle of Alveton, on Sunday the feaſt-day of St. Bartholomew the Apoſtle, 1309; whence his corpſe was carried with great honour to the abbey of Croxden, and there interred on the 12th of October next enſuing; leaving *Theobald*, at that time his ſon and heir (for *John* his eldeſt ſon died in Ireland in his lifetime, June 6, 1297); which Theobald in 1298 came out of Ireland, and received the honour of knighthood the ſame year, upon the feaſt-day of the Nativity of St. John Baptiſt, together with ſir Philip Barington his fellow ſoldier. He was ſummoned to parliament, whilſt his father lived, in 1301; ſhortly after which, Aug. 29, 1302, he married *Maud*, the daughter to *Edmund* lord *Mortimer* of Wigmore; and in 1309, performing his homage, had livery of all his father's lands, being at that time 28 years of age. In 1310 he received ſummons to fit himſelf with horſe and arms, and to be at Roxborough, in Scotland, within a month after the feaſt of the Nativity of St. John Baptiſt, to march againſt the Scots; and in 1312 was conſtituted juſtice of Ireland; having likewiſe the lieutenancy of that realm, and the fee of £500. a year then granted to him; in which year Maud his wife, departing this world, Oct. 19, at his caſtle of Alveton, was honourably buried in the abbey church of Croxden, before the altar of St. Benedict, upon the feaſt-day of St. Dennis and his fellow martyr; Thomas earl of Lancaſter and many other nobles being preſent at her funeral.

In 1314, he was made chief juſtice of Ireland, and went thither before Midſummer, but ſoon after received command to make all poſſible haſte into England with what power he could raiſe, deputing ſome truſty perſon in his ſtead to rule there in his abſence (the Scots having then invaded the North of England, and advanced almoſt as far as York), and to be at Newcaſtle upon Tyne on the feaſt-day of the Bleſſed Virgin, well fitted with horſe and arms, to march againſt them.

Feb. 3, 1315, he wedded, at Briſtol, to his ſecond wife, *Elizabeth* the daughter of *Gilbert de Clare* earl of *Glouceſter* (by *Joan of Acres*, daughter to king Edward I. widow of *Richard de Burgh* earl of *Ulſter)*; and departing this life at his caſtle at Alveton, Aug. 27, 1316, was buried in the abbey of Croxden upon the 13th of October following, Elizabeth his widow being then great with child, and afterwards, on the feaſt day of St. Benedict, delivered of a daughter named *Iſabel*; he being then ſeiſed of the caſtle of Alveton, with its appurtenances, co. Stafford; of the manors of Newbold and Lutterworth, co. Leiceſter; Farnham, with the hamlet of Sere, co. Bucks; Stoke-Verdon, co. Wiltſhire; as alſo of the caſtles and manors of Weobley and Gwyas-Laci, co. Hereford. By *Maud* his firſt wife he had iſſue three daughters, who were coheirs; *Joan*, then 13 years of age; *Elizabeth*, ten; and *Margaret*, ſeven: which daughters were afterwards thus married; viz. Joan, to *Thomas* the ſon and heir of *Thomas* lord *Furnival*, who died in childbed Oct. 2, 1334, being then about 30 years of age: whereupon, on the 7th of January following, ſhe was honourably interred in the abbey church of Croxden, before the high altar, betwixt Nicholas de Verdon, ſon to the founder of that abbey, and John de Verdon her great grand-father, by Richard Shepeſheved the then abbot; for on the South ſide (apart) before thoſe two altars, were interred Theobald her grandfather, Theobald her father, and Theobald her ſon, who died an infant; there being preſent at her funeral the abbots of Burton, Cumbermere, Delacres, Hilton, and Beauchief, with the priors of Wirkſop and Eccleſfield. The ſecond daughter, *Elizabeth*, wedded to *Bartholomew de Burgherſh*; and *Margery*, the third, firſt, to *William le Blunt*; afterwards to *Marcus Huſee*; and laſtly, to *John Crophull*. By *Elizabeth de Burgh*, his ſecond wife, he had only one daughter called *Iſabel* (born after his death) and afterwards wedded, firſt to *Henry* lord *Ferrers* of *Groby*, and ſecondly to ſir *Simon Hawberk*. Amongſt which daughters the lands of this great family being afterwards divided; *Joan* the eldeſt had for her purparty the caſtle of Alveton, with its members, Wotton, Stanton, Farleye, Rammeſovere, Cotene, Bradeleye, Spenne, Denſton, Strongſhull, Shene, Wytſtone, and Bedulf, all in the county of Stafford. *Elizabeth*, the caſtle of Gwyas-Lacy, with its appurtenances, co. Hereford, and the manor of Stoke upon Terne, co. Salop. *Margery*, the caſtle of Weobley, co. Hereford, and the manor of Hethe, co. Oxon. And *Iſabel*, the manor of Lutterworth (excepting Cotteſbach and Bitteſby, parcel thereof); with the manor of Fleckenho, co. Warwick; certain lands in Lodelowe, co. Salop; and the manor of Balterdeleye, with divers lands in Bokenhale and Fenton, co. Stafford[1].

In 1307, ſir *Robert* de Verdon, knt. granted to *John Houſton* his manor in Handeſacre, co Stafford; which the ſaid John in 1318 releaſed to ſir Robert; who in the ſame year granted the manor to *Robert*, ſon of ſir *Henry Mauveſyn*, knight, by a deed, to which is affixed a neat ſeal of arms, a croſs fretty, circumſcribed, S. ROBERTI DE VERDUN[2].

A ſimilar ſeal of ſir *Thomas* Verdon, from a deed dated at Dunſter, 1357, is here engraved in Plate LXXXVI.

In 1320, we find the following petition, to the king in parliament, from *Nicholas* the brother of *Theobald*;

"A noſtre ſeigñr le roy prie, ſi lui pleſt, Nichol de Verdoun, que come noſtre ſeigñr le roy lui eit grauntie de ſa grace aſcunes terres que furent a Theobald de Verdoun ſoen frere, pur l'eſtente, des queux terres il n'ad ſi noun ꝑtie de celes que fount en Marche, & rien des autres que ſount en terres de pes, dount il ne port mye taunt de profiſt come il y mette couſtages; q'il lui pleſe de cel la avoir regard, et comaunder que aſcun alowaunce lui ſoit fait en ceo q'il deveroit rendre, qare les terres ne ſe eſtendent mye a les cuſtages qu'il y mette." Ita reſponſum eſt: "Soit enquis comebien il rent par an, & ſemble a la juſtice que x livres ſuffirent, & de taunt lui ſoit fait alowaunce par an, ce q'il paie devaunt la gard [1]."

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[1] Clauſ. 18 Edw. III. p. 1. m. 27.

[2] Shaw's Staffordſhire, vol. I. p. *208.

Elizabeth his ſecond wife, ſurviving him, had for her dowry an aſſignation of the manors of Newbold, Lutterworth, and certain lands in Cotteſbach, co. Leiceſter, the manor of Farnham and hamlet of Sere, co. Bucks, as alſo the manor of Braundon, with its members, and hamlet of Bretford; and likewiſe 40*s.* yearly rent out of the manor of Fleckno, co. Warwick, with the manor of Stoke Verdon, and certain lands in Wynelesford, co. Wilts. It is obſervable that this great lady (who held theſe lands thus in dower) ſtyled herſelf, in all thoſe grants which ſhe made in her widowhood, *Elizabeth de Burgh* lady of *Clare*; retaining the ſurname of her firſt huſband, a perſon of higher dignity than *Verdon* (a cuſtom ſtill continued by great ladies), and yet calling herſelf *Domina de Clare*, not willing that her paternal name ſhould be forgot.

In 1344, the prioreſs of *Gracedieu* (on the aid then granted for knighting Edward of Woodſtock, the king's eldeſt ſon) was aſſeſſed 10*s.* for a quarter of one knight's fee in Belton, Whatton, and Diſeworth, parcel of the honour of Leiceſter [2].

By the laſt will and teſtament of the lady Elizabeth de Burgh, bearing date Sept. 25, 1355, ſhe bequeathed her body to be buried in the monaſtery of nuns called Minoreſſes without Aldgate, in the ſuburbs of London; and gave a legacy of £140. to pray for the ſouls of ſir John de Burgh and ſir Theobald de Verdon, her former huſbands; as alſo for ſir Roger Damory her laſt huſband; and all her honeſt ſervants which were either dead or ſhould die in her ſervice; and this to be done with all poſſible ſpeed after her deceaſe. Moreover ſhe gave 100 marks to five ſoldiers, who would be content, within ſeven years next after her deceaſe, to make a journey to the Holy Land, for the ſervice of God, and deſtruction of his enemies. And likewiſe farther bequeathed to thoſe Minoreſſes without Aldgate £20. in money, with a relique of cryſtal, a great chalice of ſilver gilt, and two cruets, one veſtment of white cloth of gold, with what belonged thereunto, three claſps, with 1000 pearls, and a robe of ruſſet, with its appurtenances. Furthermore, to her daughter Elizabeth counteſs of Ulſter ſhe gave all the debt due from her ſon, father to the ſaid Elizabeth, at the day of his death. To her young daughter, Elizabeth Bardulf, a cup of gold; to Agnes her ſiſter a croſs of ſilver; and to the counteſs of Athol, her daughter, two beds of tawney [3].

This great lady died in 1360; and, agreeably to the directions in her will, was buried in the church of the Minoreſſes near Aldgate; but we find no memorial of her in the hiſtories of that nunnery.

In a book of fifteenths and tenths granted by the laity in 1416, Belton was rated at £1. 19*s.*; and, in the ſubſidy of 1445, at the ſame ſum: but an abatement was then made of 2*s.*

Pedigree of VERDON; compiled principally by Mr. BURTON from the Croxden Regiſters.

Bertram de Verdon, lord of Aulton, co. Stafford, temp. William I. = ...

Norman de Verdon. = Laſceline, dau. of Geffrey de Clinton, of Kenelworth caſtle, co. Warwick; founder of that monaſtery; lord chamberlain and lord treaſurer to king Henry I.

Maud, dau. to Robert Ferrers earl of Derby, firſt wife; ſ. p. = 1. Bertram de Verdon, ſheriff of the counties of Leiceſter and Warwick 1155—1164; ſeneſchal of Ireland [4]; founder of Croxden abbey 1176; died in 1192 at Joppa in Paleſtine, ſ. p. buried at Acon. = Roeſia, joint foundreſs of Croxden abbey; married a ſecond huſband; died 1215.

2. Thomas de Verdon, died in Ireland, in 1199, ſ. p. = Euſtachia, dau. of Gilbert Baſſet (remarried to Richard Camvill).

3. Nicholas de Verdon, afterward abbot of Burton. = ...

1. Roeſia, founded, in her widowhood, the nunnery of Gracedieu about 1229; and, jointly with her ſon, was the founder of the hoſpital at Lutterworth; died 1248. = Theobald le Boteler.

2. Aleva. = William Pantulf, baron of Wemme.

Margaret, dau. and heir of Gilbert de Lacy. = 1. John de Verdon, ſo called from his mother, who kept her name; lord of Weobley, in right of his firſt wife; died 1274. = Alianor, 2d wife, living 1276.

2. Nicholas de Verdon, knt. joint-founder of Lutterworth hoſpital; living at Oddeſton in 1277. = ...

Elias de Oddeſton, 1292 = ...

John de Verdon, 1313. = ...

Theobald lord Verdon, conſtable of Ireland; died 1309. = Maud, ſiſter of Roger Mortimer, earl of March.

Elias de Verdon, lord of Oddeſton, 1361. = . .

Alice, marr. to ſir Hugh de Meignell, knt.

1. John de Verdon, died in Ireland in 1297.

Maud, dau. of Edmund Mortimer, lord Mortimer of Wigmore, firſt wife; died 1312. = 2. Theobald lord Verdon, lord juſtice of Ireland; died at Allen caſtle 1316. = Elizabeth, dau. of Gilbert de Clare earl of Glouceſter (widow of John Burgh earl of Ulſter); 2d wife, married 1315; and thirdly to ſir Roger Damory; died 1306.

3. Nicholas de Verdon, living 1320.

Richard de Verdon, died ſ. p.

Maud, = Sir Richard Chetwynd, of Grendon, knt.

1. Joan, born 1304; marr. to Thomas, ſon and heir of Thomas lord Furnival, the fourth of that name (then called lord Furnival junior) died 1334 [5].

2. Elizabeth, born 1307; married to ſir Bartholomew de Burgherſh.

3. Margaret, born 1310; firſt married to ſir Will. Blount, knt.; 2dly, to Marcus Huſee. = Sir John de Crophull, of Sutton Bonington, Notts, 3d huſband; d. 1384.

4. Iſabel, *poſthuma*, born 1316; marr. firſt to Henry lord Grey of Groby; and, 2dly, to ſir Simon Hawberk.

Sir Thomas de Crophull, knt. = ...

Agnes, dau. and heir, married to ſir Walter Devereux, knt. of Bodenham Devereux, co. Hereford; anceſtor to the earl of Eſſex; died 1403.

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[1] Petitions in Parliament, 14 Edw. III; Rot. Parl. vol. I. p. 385.
[2] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III.
[3] Iſlip, p. 184. b.

[4] "Bertram de Verdon ſeneſchallus Hiberniæ antequam Johannes filius regis fuit dominus ibidem." Harl. MSS. 6148. p. 68; citing Chart. 10 Edw. II.

[5] By this lady a great increaſe of inheritance was brought to the Furnival family; in which it continued but two ſucceſſions; when falling to another female heir Joan, ſhe brought the whole by marriage to Ralph earl of Weſtmorland; whoſe only daughter Joan in like manner carried it to the famous John Talbot, created earl of Shrewſbury in 1442.

William Ward, of Belton, plowman, received letters of pardon from Henry V. 1414, as did many others, who, like him, had been convicted of holding "heretical opinions, and other manifeſt errors, contrary to the Catholic law; and of conſpiring to annul the regal and epiſcopal, and every religious order in the kingdom; rob and deſtroy the cathedrals and religious houſes, and chooſe ſir John Oldcaſtle, of Cowling caſtle, regent of the kingdom; and to this purpoſe intending to raiſe privately a body of 20,000 men in military array, to make an inſurrection, and meet on the Wedneſday after Epiphany, in the firſt year of his reign, in a large field in the village and pariſh of St. Giles's without the Old Temple Bar, London." The parties ſo pardoned, having been convicted of the above treaſons and felonies, were ſentenced to be drawn through the city of London to the ſaid field in St. Giles's, and there hanged on a new gallows. Among them was Nicholas Selby, iremonger, of Leiceſterſhire[1].

In the pariſh of Belton the nunnery of *Gracedieu* had, amongſt other poſſeſſions, a water-mill, which was in 1540 under leaſe to *Thomas Rigmaiden*, at the yearly rent of £3. 6*s.* 8*d.* The tithes of the pariſh belonged likewiſe to that nunnery, and were valued at the diſſolution at £9. a year; and the Crown's receiver declared them to have been reſerved to the uſe of the houſhold of the nunnery. At this period there was a cuſtom here called *Beuryppys* (valued at 7*s.* 2*d.* yearly), being ſome kind of compoſition for the works of 37 tenants there, declared not to be accounted for to the Crown, becauſe they appertained to the farmers of the demeſne lands of Gracedieu. The tenants of Belton paid alſo 13*s.* 4*d.* to have common of paſture in Charnwood[2].

The manor of Belton reverting to the crown, was granted to ſir *Humphrey Foſter*[3], knight; who ſoon after aliened it to *John Beaumont*, eſq. who had been appointed, Jan. 30, 1534-5, to take the eccleſiaſtical ſurvey of the county of Leiceſter; and by king Edward VI. was named maſter of the Rolls, Dec. 13, 1550[4]; but, having forfeited this manor, it was included, June 22, 1553, in the following very ample grant to *Francis* earl of *Huntingdon:*

"Edwardus, &c. Sciatis quod nos, in conſideratione boni, veri, fidelis, & acceptabilis ſervicii, per dilectum, &c. Franciſcum comitem Huntingdon nobis antehac multipliciter preſtita, &c. conceſſimus, &c. prefato comiti Huntingdon, totum illud ſcitum, &c. capitalis manſionis manerii noſtri de Gracedieu, ac grangiam noſtram, &c. vocatam Myrrell Grange, ac rectoriam & eccleſiam noſtram de Belton, &c. in comitatu noſtro Leic', nuper parcellam terrarum, &c. Johannis Beaumont, &c. necnon advocationem, &c. vicarie de Belton predict'; ac etiam totum illud clauſum terre, &c. necnon totum illud manerium noſtrum de Belton, in dicto comitatu noſtro Leic', &c. parcell' dictarum terrarum, &c. dicti Johannis Beaumont; ac totam illam rectoriam & eccleſiam de Caſtle Donyngton, in dicto comitatu noſtro Leic', &c. parcellam poſſeſſionum, &c. dicti Johannis Beaumont; necnon advocationem vicarie de Caſtle Donyngton predict'; ac omnia & ſingula meſſuagia, molendina, & terras, &c. in villis, campis, parochiis, ſeu hamelettis, de Gracedieu, Myrrell, Charnewood, & Belton, &c. ac omnia & ſingula meſſuagia, &c. terras, &c. in villis, campis, parochiis, ſeu hamlettis, de Oſcharthorpe, Thringeſtone, Caſtle Donyngton Spittle, Caſtle Donyngton, Whatton, alias Long-Whatton, Dyſworthe, Swanyngton, Overton Sawſye, Loughborowe, Hatherne, Knightthorpe, & Shepeſhede, in dicto comitatu noſtro Leic', ac nuper parcell' terrarum & poſſeſſionum, &c. dicti Johannis Beaumont, &c.; que quidem maneria, &c. et cetera premiſſa, &c. extendunt ad claram annuam valorem clviii lī. viii s̃. v d̃. Habend', &c. prefato Franciſco comiti Huntingdon, ac heredibus & aſſignatis ſuis, ad feod' firm' in perpetuum, &c.; tenend' de nobis, heredibus & aſſignatis noſtris, in ſocagio, ut de manerio noſtro de Eſt-Grenewich, in com' noſtro Kanc', &c.; ac reddendo inde annuatim nobis, &c. durante naturali vitâ Johanne Wakerley, modò uxoris Ricardi Wakerley, cxxxviii lī. viii s̃. v d̃. legalis monete Anglie, ad curiam noſtram Augmentationum, &c. ad feſta Sancti Michaelis Archangelis & Annunciationis beate Marie Virginis, per equales portiones, &c.; ac etiam reddend', &c. dicte Johanne Wakerley, durante vitâ ſuâ naturali, xx lī. ad eadem feſta, &c.; ſolvend' ac reddend' annuatim nobis, heredibus & ſucceſſoribus noſtris, de et pro premiſſis, immediatè poſt mortem dicte Johanne Wakerley, clviii lī. v s̃. et octo denarios, legalis monete Anglie, ad curiam noſtram Augmentationum, &c."[5]

In 1564, there were 50 families in Belton.

In 1567, *Henry* earl of *Huntingdon* was required to ſhew by what title he held the manor of Belton[6]; which he afterwards ſold to ſir *Francis Beaumont*, knt. chief juſtice of the common pleas (ſon of the former poſſeſſor); who died April 12, 1598, ſeiſed of divers meſſuages in Belton, held of the queen *in capite*, by knight's ſervice, leaving *Henry* his ſon and heir[7].

Jan. 30, 41 Eliz. On motion made this day in court, by Mr. Serjeant Williams, on the behalf of Henry Beaumont, eſq. her majeſty's ward, ſon of Mr. Juſtice Beaumont, lately deceaſed, Thomas Michell, Francis Pickering, and others: That whereas our late ſovereign lord king Edward the Sixth, by his letters patent, dated the 22d of June, in the 7th year of his reign, granted unto the right honourable Francis earl of Huntingdon certain lands in fee-farm, in Belton, Oſgathorpe, Overton Saucie, Thringſton, Whatton, Sheepſhed, and other places within the county of Leiceſter, lately accrued unto him by the forfeiture of John Beaumont, eſq. reſerving a rent of £158. *per annum*; which lands Henry earl of Huntingdon, laſt deceaſed, ſold unto Mr. Juſtice Beaumont lately deceaſed, the ſaid Henry Beaumont, and divers others, reſerving the ſaid rent of £158. or ſomewhat more, together with the royalties of the ſaid manor; and tied therein by covenant to pay the ſame rent unto him, and he being patented to anſwer the ſame into the receipt of the Exchequer, or to her Majeſty's general receiver of that county; ſince whoſe death, the ſaid tenants, or the moſt part of them, have paid their rents for theſe three years laſt paſt unto the right honourable George now earl of Huntingdon, who hath not anſwered the ſame unto her Majeſty in diſcharge of the ſaid fee-farm for theſe three years laſt paſt: Whereupon the purſuivant being ſent to divers of the ſaid tenants to diſtrain their goods, they, for ſafeguard of their cattle, entered into bond to ſtand unto the order of the Court for payment of the ſaid money, notwithſtanding they had before paid the ſame unto the ſaid earl: Whereupon, at the motion of the ſaid Mr. Serjeant Williams, it is this day ordered by the Court, that all ſuch money as the ſaid tenants, or any of them, have paid unto the ſaid earl for theſe three years laſt paſt, parcel of the fee-farm of the ſaid £158. *per annum*; and ſuch other money as remaineth in any of the tenants' hands of the ſaid fee-farm, which they have neither paid to the ſaid earl nor her Majeſty, ſhall be forthwith brought into this Court by the ſaid earl and the reſt of the tenants, unleſs the ſaid earl before this day ſevennight ſhew good cauſe to the contrary; and that henceforth the ſaid tenants do no more pay the ſaid fee-farm of £158. unto the ſaid earl or his officers, but unto her Majeſty's general receiver of that county. And no further proceſs to go out againſt the ſaid tenants; but that ſuch bonds as they are entered into for their appearance here in Court, and for the payment of the ſaid money, to be reſpited until this Court ſhall have taken further order therein upon the anſwer of the ſaid earl[8].

March 29, 1606, it was found that ſir *Henry Beaumont*, knt. died ſeiſed of certain lands and tenements in Belton; and *John* Beaumont, eſq. of Gracedieu, was his brother and next heir[9].

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[1] Rymer, vol. IX. p. 194.

[2] Bailiffs Accompts in the Augmentation Office.

[3] 7 Pars Original. 30 Hen. VI. Rot. 187.

[4] Pat. 4 Edw. VI. p. 6.

[5] Harl. MSS. 3381; & 4 Pars Original. 7 Edw. VI. Rot. 85.

[6] Mich. Rec. 9 Eliz. Rot. 136.

[7] Eſch. 40 Eliz.

[8] From the original record in the Court of Exchequer.

[9] Eſch. 4 James I.

After ſir Henry's death, this lordſhip ſeems to have been alienated to the family of *Eyre*; whoſe pedigree (as given in p. 649) was entered here in 1619.

The freeholders here in 1630 were, *Robert Rearſby*, *Thomas Mitchell*, *George Roulſton*, *John Errington*, *William Pickering*, and *John Criſpe*.

"The manor of Belton," ſays Mr. Burton in 1641, now belongeth to Mr. *William Eyre*. The impropriation is the inheritance of ſir *John Beaumont* of Gracedieu, baronet[1]."

In 1655, 9*s*. 6*d*. was collected in Belton, for the relief of the poor Proteſtants in Piedmont.

"Jan. 13, 1663. I Nicholas Hill, clerk, miniſter of Belton, my caſe of difference (as I conceive) with John Roſe, clerk, miniſter of Oſgathorpe; both our livings being in the gift and patronage of the right honourable the earl and counteſs of Huntingdon.

About the year 1646, Mr. Parkes was ſequeſtered from the vicarage of Belton; and the ſame year one Mr. Watts was put into the ſaid vicarage, and held it about ſeven years; and in that time ſuffered the buildings to go very much out of repair, and then left it voluntarily. After Mr. Watts had left the ſaid vicarage, there was no ſettled miniſter at Belton by the ſpace of two years; and in that time the vicarage went ſtill more out of repair. Then, I being ſettled for my life, by the right honourable Ferdinando then earl of Huntingdon, in a living at Smithſby in the county of Derby, was earneſtly deſired by the pariſhioners of Belton to come to be their miniſter, they telling me that Mr. Parkes had accepted of, and was ſettled in, a living at Caſhalton beyond London, as good or better than Belton, and ſo not likely ever to trouble me or them again for fifths or any thing elſe. Hereupon, conceiving that I ſhould do Mr. Parkes no wrong if I ſhould come to Belton, I did get the conſent of the ſaid Ferdinando earl of Huntingdon, with the good liking of his lady the counteſs, ſo to do. And, in September 1655, I made a journey to London, about getting an order from the commiſſioners then in power for my ſettlement at Belton; and in that journey and buſineſs I was from home about ſix weeks, and laid out and ſpent above £9. And after I had gotten my order for Belton, which was in October 1655, I laid out above £30. before June next after following, in repairing the vicarage-houſe there, to make it habitable for me and my wife to come and live in; and the ſame year, after I was come to it and lived in it, I laid out £10. more in repairing it.—£40.

In the year 1660, I made two journeys to London; the one to agree with Mr. Parkes for moiety and fifths; the other to pay him; and in thoſe two journeys I ſpent (as near as I can remember) about £10. Alſo, in the ſaid year 1660, I paid to Mr. Parkes £20. for the moiety of the living at Belton for one year then paſt; and alſo £15. in money towards fifths for four years then paſt; and preached for him one quarter of a year, in further ſatisfaction for fifths, which Mr. Parkes did value to be worth £10.; and alſo paid 18*s*. for him for tenths, in further ſatisfaction for fifths. *In toto*, £45. 18*s*.

In Auguſt 1655, the pariſhioners of Belton, upon my conſent to come to them, did engage that I ſhould have all the dues and tithes which did belong to the vicarage of Belton that preſent year, or a reaſonable value in money in lieu thereof (except the tithe corn and peas growing on the twelve yard-lands in Long Whatton, which they did give to Mr. Watts, to keep him from coming to them again), which they did value to be worth about £16; and they valued all the reſt which I was to have that year to be worth about £25.; but I think it did not riſe to ſo much by a good deal. The ſaid pariſhioners at Belton did at the ſame time agree to give me all the arrears due, remaining in their hands unpaid; which they told me was the arrears for one quarter of the year, or thereabouts, next after the year that Mr. Watts went away in, except what ſhould be thought reaſonable for the ſatisfying of ſuch miniſters as had preached amongſt them: whereupon I expected (I am confident above the ſpace of a whole year) ſome conſiderable part of thoſe arrears to be paid me by ſome of the pariſhioners, but had not one penny of them in all that ſpace: and then I got Robert Leaveſley the elder to go with me to ſee what we ſhould gather up; and we got 6*s*. 8*d*. of William Pickering, and other 6*s*. 8*d*. of John Burrowes; and Robert Leaveſley himſelf paid me *in toto* £1. 3*s*. 4*d*.; and this was all that I had or could get of thoſe arrears; and what became of the reſt I cannot tell; and why they did not ſatisfy thoſe miniſters with them, which had preached amongſt them, I cannot tell neither.

Mr. Roſe ſaith, he preached divers ſermons at Belton in thoſe two years after Mr. Watts went away, and before I came thither; and is deſirous to be paid for the preaching of them; and upon Saturday laſt, being the 9th day of January, 1663, John Frier the apparitor came to Belton to me, and cited me to appear at the court to be holden at Leiceſter the 21ſt day of this inſtant January; and I aſking him what it did concern, he told me that it concerned Mr. Roſe; and that Mr. Roſe did ſay that I had money in my hand which belongs to him; and I conceive I have not any; for, if I did know I had any, I would give it him without ſuit.

Firſt, if Mr. Roſe does expect to be paid for thoſe ſermons he preached at Belton before I came thither, yet I conceive I have no reaſon to pay him, becauſe at my firſt coming I laid out (as aforeſaid) more money in repairing the vicarage, to make it habitable for me and my wife to live in, than I had for all tithes and arrears of tithes which had grown due from the time of Mr. Watts's going away to the time of my coming to Belton, which was two years, beſides the charge of my journey to London, which was above £9. as aforeſaid. Secondly, Becauſe there was one quarter of a year's arrears remaining in the pariſhioners hands unpaid, which they agreed that I ſhould have, excepting what ſhould be thought meet for the ſatisfying of ſuch miniſters as had preached amongſt them; and of that I never had above £1. 3*s*. 4*d*.; whereas I expected a good deal more; and thought I was wronged becauſe I had no more of it. Thirdly, I was made to believe that Mr. Parkes would not come again to trouble me; and yet he did come again, and troubled me; and his coming again and troubling of me as aforeſaid did coſt me above £50. Beſides, he did come again, and put me out of the living, and held it from me ſo long as he lived, which was above two years. I did take it unkindly from Mr. Roſe, that he ſhould cauſe me to be cited to the court at Leiceſter in the depth of winter, and not give me notice of it before he ſo did it, conſidering how friendly I ſhewed myſelf to him formerly in ſpeaking to my brother Sherfeild ſeveral times in his behalf; which he did then acknowledge a kindneſs to him from me, and did give me thanks for it[2]."

In 1722, 32 freeholders polled from this pariſh; and in 1775, we find 35 names.

Wedneſday, Feb. 23, 1774.
Leiceſterſhire. } Whereas Theophilus Henry Haſtings, clerk, plaintiff, did, in Hilary term, in the ſeventh year of the reign of his preſent Majeſty king George the Third, exhibit his bill of complaint in this honourable court, againſt William Toon, Thomas Gibbon, and John Sutton, defendants; which bill being afterwards amended, in purſuance of an order bearing date the 3d of June, 1769, and Anthony Keck, eſq. Tomlinſon Buſby, Hugh Platt, Mary Clerke, and Eliza Clerke, were made defendants thereto; and the ſaid bill ſo amended ſet forth, that the ſaid plaintiff was in 1763 duly inſtituted and inducted into the vicarage and pariſh church of Belton, in the county of Leiceſter, and had ever ſince duly performed the cure there; and as vicar was lawfully entitled, by endowment or preſcription, to all tithes of hay, wool, lamb, turnips, and all ſmall or vicarial tithes, ariſing, growing, renewing, and increaſing annually in the ſaid pariſh and titheable places thereof, and which had been paid and anſwered to any of his predeceſſors, vicars of the ſaid pariſh, and alſo to all ſuch cuſtomary payments or compoſitions due and payable by virtue of

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[1] Burton, MS.

[2] Carte's MSS. in the Bodleian Library, EEEE. N° 16.

any antient cuſtom, uſage, or preſcription, in the ſaid pariſh, in lieu of tithes in kind: That, ever ſince the ſaid plaintiff's inſtitution and induction, the defendant John Sutton had been owner and occupier of divers cloſes or parcels of land, ſituate in ſaid pariſh, called The Two Middle Fields, the Two Sheep Fields, the Flatt, and the Two Goſſy and Muggiſton's Cloſes, and alſo ſeveral parcels of land lying in the foreſt of Charnwood, within the ſaid pariſh and the titheable places thereof: That the defendant William Toone had during all the ſaid time been owner and occupier of divers parcels of land lying in the ſaid pariſh, called the Hill Park, the Old Spring, the Dowell, the Calves Cloſe, the Clover Cloſe, Lockington Cloſe, Pool Head Meadow, and ſeveral other cloſes, the names whereof the ſaid plaintiff could not diſcover, and alſo ſeveral cloſes lying in the ſaid foreſt of Charnwood: That the ſaid defendant Thomas Gibbon had during all the ſaid time occupied three ſeveral cloſes or parcels of meadow and paſture land, lying in the ſaid pariſh, called The New Cloſes, and alſo ſeveral pieces of land lying in the ſaid foreſt of Charnwood: That, in each and every year ſince the plaintiff's inſtitution and induction to the ſaid vicarage, the ſaid defendants reſpectively had great quantities of hay growing upon the ſaid lands occupied by them as aforeſaid, and had alſo fed and depaſtured thereon reſpectively, in each of the ſaid years a great number of barren and unprofitable cattle, the tithes of which hay and of the agiſtment of ſuch barren and unprofitable cattle belonged to and ought to have been ſatisfied to the ſaid plaintiff; but that the ſaid defendants had mowed and carried away the ſaid hay, without ſetting out any tithes thereof, or making the plaintiff any ſatisfaction for the tithes of the agiſtment of the ſaid cattle: That the ſaid defendants had in each year during the ſaid time kept, fed, and depaſtured a great number of ſheep upon the ſaid lands, which had dropped or yeaned a great number of lambs in the ſaid pariſh, and produced great quantities of wool: That the ſaid defendants had ſeverally, from or upon the ſaid lands, in each year, large quantities of turnips, which were gathered by them; and alſo a great number of calves, cocks and hens, and other poultry; and alſo large quantities of milk, eggs, apples, and divers other titheable matters: That the ſaid defendants John Sutton and William Toone had dropped in each year upon their ſaid lands a great number of colts; and had alſo divers pigs farrowed; and a large number of pigeons, geeſe, and turkeys hatched; and a large ſtock of bees, and a great quantity of honey; the tithes of all which amounted to a large ſum of money: And the ſaid plaintiff had applied to the ſaid defendants, John Sutton, William Toone, and Thomas Gibbons, to account with him for the ſame; which they had refuſed to do; the ſaid defendants, John Sutton and William Toone, pretending that the lands occupied by them reſpectively, or the greateſt part thereof, were and had been for time immemorial parcel of an antient grange, called Meriel Grange, which belonged to, or was parcel of, an antient monaſtery, or priory, called Gracedieu, in the county of Leiceſter, and was diſſolved in the reign of king Henry the Eighth, and became veſted by act of parliament in the crown; and that the ſaid Grange, with all the lands thereto belonging, were long before and alſo at the time of the diſſolution of the ſaid monaſtery or priory, and alſo from time whereof the memory of man was not to the contrary, exempt from and diſcharged of and from the payment of any tithes whatſoever; whereas the ſaid plaintiff by his ſaid bill charged, that, admitting the ſaid lands occupied by the ſaid defendants were parcel of the ſaid antient Grange, yet that they were not exempt from the payment of tithes, becauſe the ſaid monaſtery was one of the leſſer monaſteries, and therefore could not legally be entitled to any ſuch exemption: And they alſo pretended that the defendants, Anthony Keck, Anthony-James Keck, Tomlinſon Buſhby, Hugh Platt, Mary Clerke, and Eliza Clerke, as owners of the ſaid impropriate rectory of Belton, were intitled to all tithes in kind ariſing and payable within the ſaid pariſh, and particularly to tithes claimed by the ſaid plaintiff; whereas the plaintiff inſiſted they, as owners of the ſaid rectory impropriate, were duly entitled to the tithes of corn and grain yearly ariſing within the ſaid pariſh: And the ſaid defendant Gibbons pretended that no tithes were due and payable for the three new cloſes occupied by him in the ſaid pariſh; whereas the ſaid bill charged, that the ſaid three new cloſes were formerly wood-land, and that, they being now cleared, tithes were due to the ſaid plaintiff for the ſame; and that the plaintiff had received tithes in kind of a cloſe of land in the ſaid pariſh, called The Rotherys, formerly wood-land, but lately cleared: Therefore, that the ſeveral defendants might anſwer the premiſſes, and that the defendants, John Sutton, William Toone, and Thomas Gibbons, might be decreed to come to a juſt and fair account with the plaintiff for the ſingle value of the tithes ſo by them ſeverally ſubtracted; the plaintiff waiving all penalties incurred by them for not ſetting out their ſaid tithes, and for general relief was the end of the bill. To which bill the ſaid defendants, being ſerved with proceſs of ſubpœna to appear and anſwer, appeared, and filed their ſeveral anſwers: And the ſaid defendants William Toon and John Sutton, by their anſwers to the plaintiff's ſaid original bill, ſaid, they believed the ſaid plaintiff, in July 1763, became, and ſtill was, vicar of the ſaid pariſh of Belton; believed he was not entitled, either by endowment or preſcription, to all tithes of hay, wool, lambs, turnips, and all ſmall or vicarial tithes annually ariſing, growing, renewing, and increaſing within the ſaid pariſh, nor to any cuſtomary payments or compoſitions in lieu thereof, nor to any tithes in kind of the ſeveral titheable matters and things, and from the lands and grounds in the bill mentioned: The defendants ſaid the rectory of Belton was an impropriate rectory; and that Anthony Keck, eſq. Hugh Platt, Mary Clerke, and Eliza Clerke, or ſome of them, were the impropriate rectors or owners thereof, and as ſuch entitled to all the tithes ariſing within the ſaid pariſh, except as to ſuch parts thereof as were exempt from the payment of tithes: The defendant William Toone admitted he then was, and for ſeven years paſt had been, owner and occupier of ſeveral cloſes of land, ſituate in the ſaid pariſh, called Lockington's Cloſe, Wellfield's Great Pool's Head, The Great Park, Dowell Cloſe, the Old Spring, and Little Parks: And the defendant John Sutton admitted he then was, and for eighteen years paſt had been, owner and occupier of ſeveral cloſes of land, called The Middle Fields, Sheep Fields, the Flatt, and Goſſy, and Muggiſton's Cloſes; and alſo ſeveral parcels of land lying in the ſaid foreſt of Charnwood, and in the open fields of the ſaid pariſh of Belton: The ſaid defendants William Toone and John Sutton ſaid, they had been informed, and doubted not to prove, that the monaſtery, or religious houſe or priory of Gracedieu, in the county of Leiceſter, was an antient monaſtery, religious houſe, or priory, and was one of the religious houſes diſſolved in the reign of king Henry the Eighth: That the ſaid monaſtery, religious houſe, or priory, and the ſite thereof, and all the poſſeſſions, lands, tenements, and hereditaments thereto belonging, were by act of parliament given to, or veſted in, the ſaid king Henry the Eighth, in as full and ample manner as the prioreſs or convent had held and enjoyed the ſame: That there was, and for time immemorial had been, in the ſaid pariſh, an antient Grange, called Meriel Grange, conſiſting of many paſture grounds and other hereditaments there; and that the ſaid Grange, with its appurtenances, long before, and alſo at the time of the diſſolution of the ſaid monaſtery, religious houſe, or priory, was parcel of the poſſeſſions thereof, and as ſuch became veſted in the ſaid king Henry the Eighth, in ſuch manner and by ſuch means, as the aforeſaid: The ſaid defendants believed, and doubted not to prove, that the ſaid Grange, with all the lands and grounds thereto belonging, or parcel thereof, were long before, and alſo at the time of the diſſolution of the ſaid monaſtery, and alſo from time whereof the memory of man was not to the contrary, by ſome legal and ſufficient ways and means exempt, free, and diſcharged, and held and enjoyed free and diſcharged from the payment of any tithes whatſoever, of or ariſing from the ſaid Grange, or any of the lands, tenements, or grounds thereto belonging; and that the ſame had been all along held and enjoyed accordingly: Severally ſaid, they did not know or believe, or ever heard, till by the plaintiff's ſaid bill or his preſent demand, that any tithes of or ariſing from the ſaid Grange, or the lands or grounds thereto belonging, or any part thereof, were ever ſet out or paid, or any compoſition or ſatisfaction made for the ſame, to the vicar of the ſaid pariſh, or ever demanded till lately by the ſaid plaintiff, ſave that in the years 1760 and 1761 the defendant William Toone admitted he occupied part of the ſaid Grange, to wit, one cloſe called Welfield, then containing 46 acres, now divided into ſix cloſes, and, not knowing the ſame was exempt or diſcharged from the payment of tithes, the late and preſent vicar of the ſaid pariſh applied to him for payment of a rate or compoſition tithe of 6*s.* 8*d. per annum* for the ſaid cloſe called Welfield, and aſſured the defendant it had been always paid by the former occupiers of the ſaid cloſe; and he was prevailed upon, for peace ſake, and as it was a ſmall ſum, to pay the ſame for ſix or ſeven years; and the ſaid defendant inſiſted he was impoſed upon, becauſe the ſaid rate or compoſition tithe was not due or payable to the ſaid vicar: The defendants had been informed and believed that the ſaid Grange heretofore conſiſted, among other things, of divers large parcels of open grounds and paſtures, which had ſince been incloſed, whereby the names had been altered, and new names given, but they believed that the boundaries thereof were well known; inſiſted, that all the lands and grounds ſo occupied by them were, and for time immemorial had been, parcel of the ſaid antient Grange, except about 10 acres, which the ſaid defendant John Sutton admitted lay in the open fields of the ſaid pariſh; and the ſaid defendants inſiſted, that all the lands and grounds ſo occupied by them in Meriel Grange were exempt and diſcharged from the payment of any tithes in kind to the vicar of the ſaid pariſh, and that no tithes had ever been paid for the produce thereof, or of any part thereof: The ſaid defendants ſet forth in their ſaid anſwers an account of the number of acres the lands and grounds by them reſpectively occupied contained, and of the quantities of hay and other titheable matters and things, which (as they believed, they having kept no particular account thereof) had ariſen, grown, or increaſed on the ſaid lands and grounds ſince the ſaid plaintiff had become vicar thereof; admitted they had not ſet out any tithes of the ſaid hay, or of the other titheable matters and things, or made the plaintiff any ſatisfaction for the ſame, becauſe they never believed the plaintiff was entitled thereto: And the ſaid William Toone, by his anſwer to the ſaid plaintiff's amended bill, ſaid he did not know, nor could ſet forth, whether the monaſtery, religious houſe, or priory, called Gracedieu, was or was not one of the leſſer monaſteries that were diſſolved in the reign of king Henry the Eighth; and therefore referred to the acts of parliament made for the diſſolution of monaſteries: And the defendant Thomas Gibbons, by his anſwer to the ſaid plaintiff's original bill, admitted the ſaid plaintiff was duly preſented, inſtituted, and inducted into the vicarage of the pariſh of Belton at the time in the bill mentioned, and had ever ſince performed the cure there; admitted, ever ſince the plaintiff's inſtitution, he had occupied three cloſes of land in the ſaid pariſh, called The New Cloſe, Far New Cloſe, and Nether New Cloſe, each containing 10 acres; and denied he had occupied any land in the foreſt of Charnwood; believed, and doubted not to prove, that the ſame was an extra-parochial place, commonable at all times of the year to the inhabitants of the ſeveral pariſhes that lie contiguous; ſaid that the Nether Cloſe, for many years, and particularly during the time in the plaintiff's bill mentioned, had been fed and depaſtured with his horſes uſed for huſbandry, and ſcarcely, if at all, with other cattle; that the Far New Cloſe, during the years 1764, 1765, 1766, and 1767, was uſed in tillage; but, between the times of ſowing the ſame with corn, and getting the crops thereof, calves and ſheep were depaſtured thereon; and about three or four acres of very poor land, part thereof, were in the ſaid years mowed and made into hay: That in the years 1766 and 1767 he grew clover on the ſaid New Cloſe, and admitted he mowed and carried away the ſame without ſetting out the tithes thereof; did not know or believe that any tithes in kind were ever paid for the ſaid cloſes within time of memory, or that the ſame had ever been demanded, except by the plaintiff; ſaid he alſo rented in the ſaid pariſh 20 acres, which lie diſperſedly in the open fields, and not known by any particular names, and three pieces of incloſed land, called reſpectively The Homeſtead, Great Meadow, and Little Meadow, together with the ſaid three cloſes; which land and cloſes had been occupied together as long as any perſon remembered; had heard and believed the occupier of the ſaid 20 acres of land of the ſaid Homeſtead, Great Meadow, and Little Meadow, and of the ſaid three cloſes called The New Cloſes, had for time immemorial paid to the vicar of Belton 6*s.* 8*d.* yearly at Chriſtmas, for and in lieu of the tithe of hay of the ſaid lands and cloſes, in every year in which they had produced hay: the defendant ſet forth an account of the lambs and wool he had from his ſheep depaſtured on the ſaid lands in the years 1764, 1766, and 1767; ſaid, that in the winter part of the ſaid years the ſheep were fed in the ſaid cloſes, and in the ſummer part in the ſaid foreſt; that part of the ſaid lambs were yeaned, and the whole of the ſaid wool ſhorn, upon the ſaid foreſt; but believed the greateſt part of the lambs were yeaned in the ſaid New Cloſes. The defendant ſaid there had been within the ſaid pariſh, for time immemorial, a conſtant cuſtomary uſage to pay to the vicar of the ſaid pariſh for ſheep ſo depaſtured and ſhorn, on behalf, the tithe of the wool in kind, or one twentieth part of the money ariſing from the ſale of ſuch wool, at the election of the vicar of the ſaid pariſh; and for the lambs ſo yeaned, one twentieth part of the value of ſuch lambs, in full for the tithes thereof to the ſaid vicar in each year: And the ſaid defendant ſet forth an account of the number of cows and calves, hens and cocks, he had in the ſaid year 1764, 1765, 1766, and 1767; ſaid there had been within the ſaid pariſh an immemorial cuſtom of 1½*d.* paid annually for each cow having a calf, for and in lieu of the tithe milk and calf of each cow; and two eggs had cuſtomarily been paid at Eaſter for every hen, and three eggs for every cock yearly, in lieu of tithes of cocks and hens; and denied he had, during the ſaid years, any other poultry: Said he had paid the plaintiff, as due for 1763, the ſaid modus of 6*s.* 8*d.* and alſo the tithes for the wool, lambs, milk and calves, and cocks and hens, after the rates aforeſaid; but did not take any receipt for the ſame, nor ever ſaw nor did believe it had been uſual to give any, had been always ready and willing, and had offered to pay the plaintiff, after the ſaid rates, for 1764, 1765, 1766, and 1767; but that the ſaid plaintiff had refuſed to accept the ſame; and inſiſted to have the ſaid tithes in kind, except with reſpect to cocks and hens, the cuſtomary payment for which he had paid the plaintiff up to Eaſter laſt incluſive: And the ſaid defendant Thomas Gibbons, by his anſwer to the ſaid plaintiff's amended bill, ſaid he never heard that the ſaid three cloſes, called the New Cloſes, of which he was occupier, ever were wood-land; had heard that the plaintiff, from the time of his marriage with the daughter of Eliza Brooks, widow, deceaſed, tenant for life of the cloſe in the bill mentioned, called The Botherys, had received tithes for the ſaid cloſe; never knew or heard that any tithes for the ſaid cloſe were ever paid to, or demanded by, any former vicars of the ſaid pariſh; and therefore apprehended that ſuch payment to the plaintiff was ſubmitted to on account of his relationſhip, or in proſpect of his ſaid marriage: And the ſaid defendants, Hugh Platt, Mary Clerke, and Elizabeth Clerke, by their anſwer, claimed to be entitled to one undivided moiety or half part of the rectory or parſonage impropriate of Belton, and of all tithes of corn and grain, and all other great or predial tithes, yearly ariſing, growing, or renewing within the ſaid pariſh: And the ſaid defendants, Anthony Keck, eſq. Anthony-James Keck, eſq. and Tomlinſon Buſhby, an infant, by the ſaid Anthony-James Keck, his guardian, by their anſwer, claim alſo to be entitled to the other moiety or half part of the ſaid rectory or parſonage impropriate of the ſaid pariſh of Belton, and as ſuch entitled, by ſome antient uſage, endowment, or preſcription, to the tithes of hay, wool, lambs, and all the vicarial and ſmall tithes ariſing within the ſaid pariſh, except in reſpect to the ſeveral parcels of arable land lying diſperſedly in the open fields, containing 10 acres, which the defendants, Anthony Keck, eſq. and Anthony-James Keck, eſq. ſaid they had been informed and believed had never paid any vicarial or ſmall tithes whatſoever; and denied they knew, or ever heard, ſave by the plaintiff's bill, that ſuch of the lands in the ſaid pariſh as were parcel of an antient Grange, formerly part of the poſſeſſions of a monaſtery, religious houſe, or priory, called Gracedieu, in the ſaid county of Leiceſter, were by any means diſcharged and exempt from the payment of all tithes; and therefore claimed to be entitled to a moiety of all great tithes whatſoever yearly ariſing on the ſaid lands and grounds, in like manner as they claimed the ſaid tithes from the other lands and grounds in the ſaid pariſh: And all the ſaid defendants, Hugh Platt, Mary Clerke, Elizabeth Clerke, Anthony Keck, Anthony-James Keck, and Tomlinſon Buſby, in their ſaid anſwers, denied they ſet up or claimed any right or title to the vicarial or ſmall tithes claimed by the plaintiff: And whereas the ſaid John Sutton having, ſince the putting in of his ſaid anſwer to the ſaid plaintiff's bill, departed this life, the ſaid ſuit and proceedings as to him abated; whereupon the ſaid plaintiff, in Michaelmas Term, 10 George III. exhibited his bill of revivor in this court againſt the ſaid William Toone, and alſo Thomas Warner, Thomas Jones, and Mary Sutton, the executors of the laſt will and teſtament of the ſaid John Sutton, deceaſed, to have the ſaid ſuit and proceedings revived; to which bill the ſaid defendants, being ſerved with proceſs of ſubpœna, appeared, and put in their anſwer; and thereby admitted that John Sutton was dead, and that he had duly made and publiſhed his laſt will, and appointed them executors thereof; ſaid that the ſaid Thomas Warner had alone proved the ſaid will; and the ſaid Thomas Warner admitted he had poſſeſſed himſelf of the perſonal eſtate and effects of the ſaid John Sutton, ſufficient to anſwer his debts and plaintiff's demand; and ſubmitted to have the ſaid ſuit and proceedings revived; and the ſaid ſuit and proceedings were accordingly revived, by an order of this Court, dated Feb. 1, 1770; and all the ſaid defendants concluded their ſeveral anſwers with the general traverſe: To which ſeveral anſwers of the ſaid defendants, John Sutton, Thomas Gibbons, William Toone, Thomas Warner, Thomas Jones, and Mary Sutton, the ſaid plaintiff replied; and the ſaid defendants thereupon rejoined; and this cauſe being at iſſue, divers witneſſes were examined, as well on the part of the plaintiff as on the part and behalf of the ſaid defendants; whoſe depoſitions being duly publiſhed, and this cauſe, being put into the paper of cauſes, came on to be heard on Thurſday the 10th of February inſtant, in the Exchequer chamber at Weſtminſter, before the barons and hearing counſel; And reading an exhibit, marked (A), being an appropriation in the time of Robert Biſhop of Lincoln, by conſent of William . . . . . rector of the church of Belton, and the nuns of the monaſtery of Gracedieu, and of lady Roeſia de Verdon, patroneſs of the ſaid monaſtery and church; and an exhibit, marked (B), being an endowment of the vicarage of Belton, dated the 17th of the calends of October, 1274; and a copy of a record in the Augmentation Office, proved in court by William Lane, being the account of John Beaumont and John Boſom, collectors of the rents of the late priory of Gracedieu, in the ſaid county of Leiceſter, from Michaelmas in the 30th year of king Henry the Eighth, to the Michaelmas following: And reading by conſent a copy of a record in the Augmentation Office, dated Oct. 27, in the 30th year of the reign of king Henry the Eighth, being the ſurrender to his Majeſty of the monaſtery of Gracedieu, in the county of Leiceſter; and a copy of another record in the ſaid office, dated the 13th of March, in the 30th year of the reign of king Henry the Eighth, being a grant from the ſaid king to ſir Humphry Forſter of the ſite of the ſaid monaſtery of Gracedieu, with Meriel Grange, and other the lands and poſſeſſions thereto belonging: The further hearing was adjourned to this day: It is ordered, adjudged, and decreed by the Court, that the plaintiff's bill, ſo far as the ſame ſeeks a ſatisfaction from the ſaid defendants William Toone and the repreſentatives of John Sutton, deceaſed, for the tithes ariſing on all the lands in the occupation of the ſaid William Toone and John Sutton, deceaſed, which were parcel of Meriel Grange, in the pleadings of this cauſe mentioned, be, and the ſame is hereby, diſmiſſed out of this Court with coſts, to be taxed for the ſaid defendants: And it is further ordered, adjudged, and decreed by the Court, that ſo much of the plaintiff's bill as ſeeks a ſatisfaction from the ſaid defendants, the repreſentatives of the ſaid defendant John Sutton, deceaſed, for the tithes ariſing from the ten acres of land occupied by the ſaid John Sutton, lying in the open fields of the pariſh of Belton, be, and the ſame is hereby, diſmiſſed out of this court without Coſts, the ſaid plaintiff waiving any account of the ſaid tithes: And it is further ordered, adjudged, and decreed by the Court, that the ſaid plaintiff's bill be, and the ſame is hereby, diſmiſſed out of this Court, as againſt the ſaid defendants, Anthony Keck, eſq. Anthony-James Keck, eſq. Tomlinſon Buſby, Hugh Platt, Mary Clerke, and Elizabeth Clerke, with coſts, according to the courſe of the Court: And it is further ordered, adjudged, and decreed by the Court, that it be, and it is hereby, referred to the ſaid deputy-remembrancer, to take an account of what is due to the plaintiff from the ſaid defendant Thomas Gibbons, for the value of the tithes of the ſeveral titheable matters demanded by the ſaid plaintiff in his ſaid bill; in taking of which account, the ſaid deputy is to make to all parties all juſt allowances: And it is further ordered and decreed, that the ſaid defendant Thomas Gibbons do pay the ſaid plaintiff his coſts of this ſuit to this time, ſo far as the ſame relates to the ſaid defendant, to be taxed by the ſaid deputy-remembrancer.

The Rev. *Edward Lilley*, M. A. rector of Glenfield (having ſurvived his wife but a few weeks[1]) died March 27, 1793, at an advanced age, poſſeſſed of this manor, which had been in his family for more than a century. By him it was given to Meſſrs. *Barratt* and *Hurſt*; and in the Leiceſter Journal, Nov. 1, 1793, the manor of Belton was advertiſed for ſale, with the rights, royalties, fiſhery, tolls of the great annual fair there, and other appurtenances. The manor was then deſcribed very extenſive, ſpreading over a conſiderable part of Charnwood Foreſt, and abounding with game. The fiſhery was alſo well ſtocked with fiſh. At the ſame time a valuable freehold eſtate was to be ſold, conſiſting of a large manor or farm-houſe, with about 60 acres of rich incloſed land, and about 20 acres in the open fields. An unlimited right of common upon Charnwood Foreſt is attached to the eſtate, which is in excellent condition, and little more than a mile from the lime-works at Gracedieu. The whole was ſoon after diſpoſed of, by private contract, to Mr. *Smith*; who bought it for his nephew, the preſent *Edward Dawſon*, eſq. of Long Whatton, who was then in his minority, and is now lord of this manor.

Belton lordſhip is not generally incloſed; but there are ſome old incloſures about the town. The open fields contain 700 acres, or little more.

A conſiderable part of Long Whatton (twelve yardlands) is within the pariſh of Belton[2].

Fee-farm rents are paid to ſir Charles Aſgill, bart. for eſtates in the ſeveral lordſhips of Belton, Long

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[1] Gent. Mag. vol. LXIII. pp. 188. 377.

[2] See before, p. 643; and hereafter, under Long Whatton.

Whatton, Hathern, Thringſton, Sheepſhead, Oſgathorpe, Cole Orton, Gracedieu, Wilſton, Iſley Walton, Caſtle Donington, Coſſington, and Belgrave.

	£.	s.	d.
Money raiſed for the poor within the year ending at Eaſter 1776,	55	5	8
Expended in county rates, &c.	3	7	6
——— on the poor, —	52	5	4
Rent of workhouſe and habitations,	7	8	0
Expended in litigations, —	1	18	6
Money raiſed for 1783, —	85	5	10
——— 1784, —	95	17	8
——— 1785, —	87	4	6
Medium of theſe three years,	89	9	4
——— of county expences, —	0	0	0
Medium expences not relating to the poor; repairs of the church, roads, &c.	0	0	0
——— of nett annual expences,	89	9	4
——— of attending on magiſtrates,	0	12	5
——— of entertainments at meetings,	0	1	2
——— of law expences, —	0	8	4
——— of ſetting the poor to work,	0	0	0

The return made to the houſe of commons in 1786, in anſwer to an enquiry reſpecting the charitable donations in this pariſh, may be ſeen in vol. I. p. 61.

The amount of £10. 9*s.* is veſted in thirteen truſtees, for repairing a bridge called Homſon-bridge, or the cauſeways and pavements within the town of Belton, or other neceſſary charges[1].

The CHURCH (ſee Plate LXXXVI.)

dedicated to St. *John the Baptiſt*, conſiſts of a tower, in which are three bells, and on it a ſpire; a chancel, nave, and two ailes, ſeparated by four arches, with clereſtory windows over them.

Mr. Burton deſcribes theſe coats, fig. 1—3.

In a North window in the church:

Gules, three lions paſſant guardant Or, *England.*

Quarterly, 1. and 4. Gules, three lions paſſant guardant Or; 2. and 3. Azure, ſemé of fleurs de lis Or, *England* and *France* antient.

Gules, three lions paſſant guardant Or, a bordure of France. *Holland* earl of *Huntingdon.*

In another window, fig. 4—6.

Or, an eagle diſplayed Sable, King of the *Romans.*

Gules, three lions paſſant guardant Or, a bordure Argent, *Holland* earl of *Kent.*

Argent, a maunch Sable, *Haſtings.*

On the South ſide of the chancel is a piſcina, under three ſmall arches, as ſhewn in fig. 7.

There is alſo a ſmall locker, fig. 8.

Fig. 9. is from the ſupporters of a beam.

Fig. 10. ſhews the fragment of the old font; and fig. 11. the ſmall modern font.

In the Matriculus of 1220[2], Belton is ſtated to be under the patronage of *Nicholas de Verdon.*

In 1344, the vicarage was taxed at ſeven marks; and the rectory paid 11*s.* for Peter-pence. The prioreſs of *Gracedieu* had the rectory *in proprios uſus.*

In 1534-5, the rectory was valued at £9.; and a penſion from it of £2. 13*s.* 4*d.* was then payable to *Robert Prowdept.*

"Aug. 12, 1646. Whereas it appeareth, by certificate from the committee of parliament for the county of Leiceſter, the lady Eliza Beaumont, recuſant, hath produced a deed before them, claiming, as her jointure, the impropriate rectories of Belton and Sheepſhed in the ſaid county, ſequeſtered for the delinquency of ſir John and ſir Thomas Beaumont, her ſons; and ſhe deſiring a third part to be ſet forth unto her out of the ſaid rectories in ſpecie; but in regard this committee have made ſeveral ſupplies and grants out of the ſaid rectories, for increaſing of ſmall livings, this committee's direction is therefore by the ſaid committee deſired: It is ordered, that the augmentations granted out of the ſaid rectories ſhall be allowed and paid out of ſuch parts of the ſaid rectories only as ſhall ſtand ſequeſtered to the uſe of the State; and not out of the proportion that ſhall be aſſigned to the ſaid lady's uſe, which the ſaid committee are deſired to ſee paid.

"Jan. 19, 1646-7. Whereas it appeareth, by certificate from the committee of parliament for the county of Leiceſter, that the vicarage of Belton in the ſaid county is long ſince by them ſequeſtered from Mr. William Park, for his delinquency: It is therefore ordered, that the former orders of this committee, as to his poſſeſſion and enjoyment of the profits of the ſaid vicarage till the cauſe concerning him upon the articles and examinations tranſmitted againſt him from the ſaid committee be heard, be diſcharged: And it is further ordered, that the ſaid vicarage ſhall ſtand ſequeſtered to the uſe of Mr. John Watts, unleſs good cauſe be ſhewn by him the ſaid Mr. Park to the contrary on the 5th day of November next.

July 13, 1648. Whereas this committee have, the 19th of January, 1646, granted two parts of the profits of the impropriate rectory of Belton, in the county of Leiceſter, which are ſequeſtered from the lady Beaumont, recuſant, not exceeding £40. a year, unto the miniſter of Belton aforeſaid, the vicarage whereof is worth about £30. a year: For that this committee are informed by the committee of the ſaid county, that the whole impropriation of Belton aforeſaid is under ſequeſtration; it is therefore ordered, that all the tithes and profits of the ſaid impropriate rectory which are ſequeſtered from the ſaid lady Beaumont, not exceeding £50. a year, be allowed and paid to and for increaſe of the maintenance of John Watts, the preſent miniſter of the church of Belton aforeſaid; and the ſequeſtrators of the premiſſes are required to allow and pay the ſame accordingly, at ſuch times and ſeaſons of the year as the ſaid tithes and profits ſhall grow due and payable[3]."

In 1650, Belton was returned as an impropriation; the rectory worth £26; the vicarage £40.; and the incumbent as "weak and negligent."

In the king's books, it is entered as a diſcharged living; worth, in great and ſmall tithes, manſe, and other profits, £8. 18*s.* 4*d.*; clear yearly value £47. 15*s.* 0*d.*; and the ſum of £8. was payable out of the rectory for the repair of bridges and highways[4].

The epiſcopal procurations are 2*s.* 7½*d.* for the rectory; and 2*s.* for the vicarage.

RECTORS.	PATRONS.
William de Wadeton, 1229.	Nicholas de Verdon.
. . . .	Roeſia de Verdon.
Alexander the chaplain, 1269.	Prioreſs and convent of Gracedieu.
Thomas Pratt, 15 . .; living 1534.	
John Burrows, died 1600.	Henry earl of Huntingdon.
Daniel King, M. A. inducted 1600; died 1639.	George earl of Huntingdon.
William Parks, 1638; ſequeſtered 1646.	Henry earl of Huntingdon.
John Watts, 1646—1655.	Commiſſioners of Sequeſtration.
Nicholas Hill, October 1655.	Lucy counteſs of Huntingdon, *pleno jure.*
Nicholas Hill regularly preſented Nov. 26, 1662.	
Samuel Willis, Sept. 13, 1664.	Theophilus earl of Huntingdon.
Cadwallader Vaughan[5], May 12, 1671; reſigned 1679.	
Samuel Sturges, March 8, 1679.	
Gabriel Haſtings, Sept. 17, 1684.	
Theophilus Brookes, May 17, 1690.	
Joſeph Harryman, Dec. 21, 1699.	

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[1] See the Introductory Volume, p. 61.

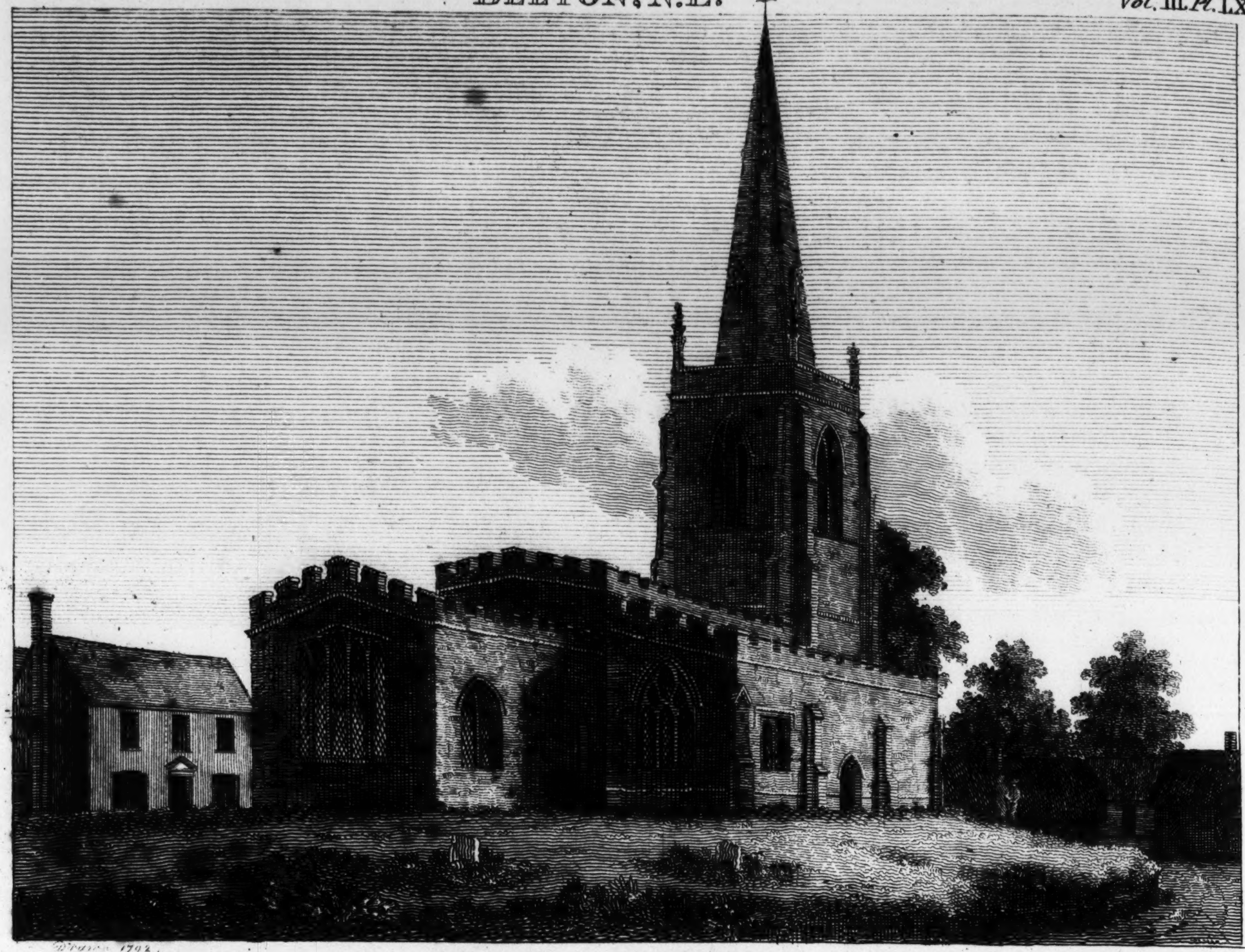
[2] Ibid. p. lviii.

[3] Bacon's Liber Regis, p. 534.

[4] From the original minute-books of the Committee of Sequeſtrations, preſerved in the Bodleian Library.

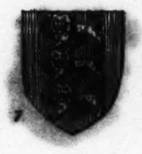
[5] Preſented in 1679 to the rectory of Oſgathorpe.

BELTON, N.E.



Drawn 1792.

Distant View of BELTON.



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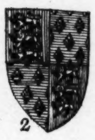

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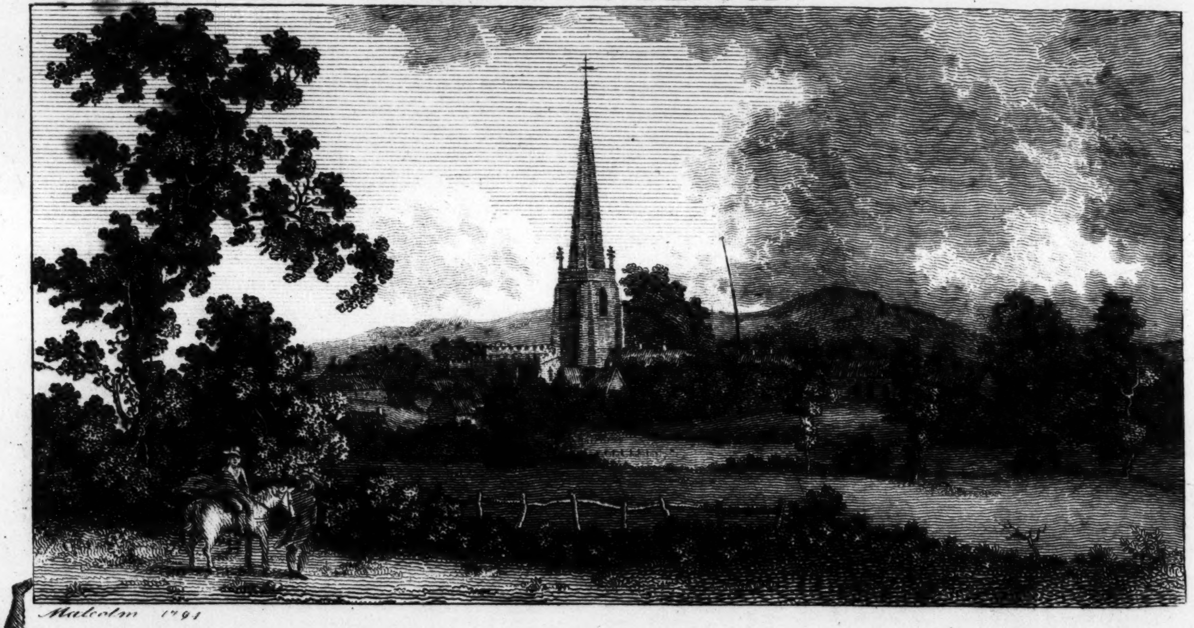
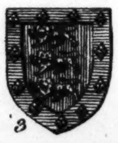


Malcolm 1791



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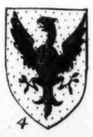

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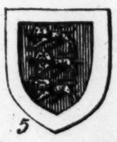

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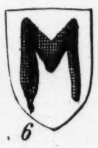

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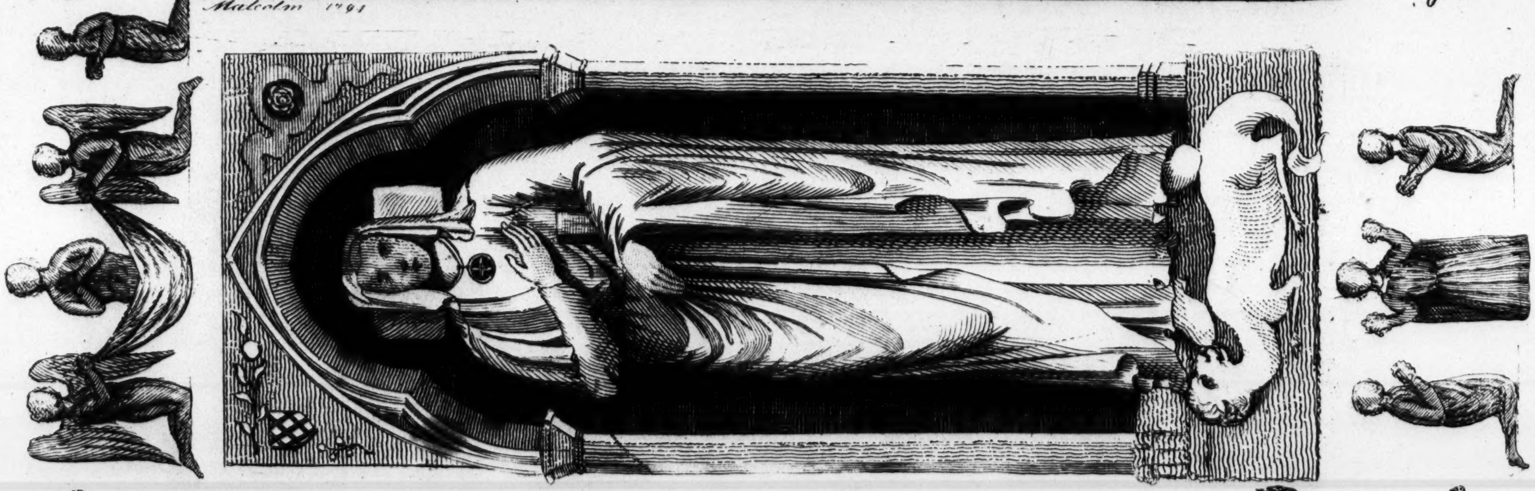

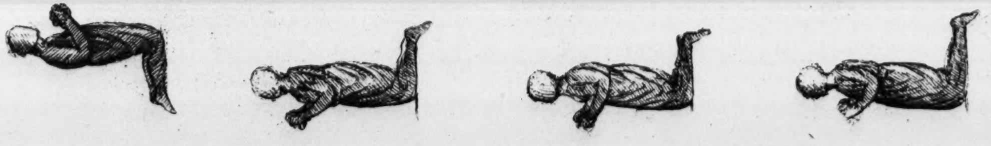

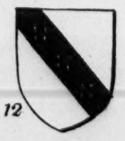

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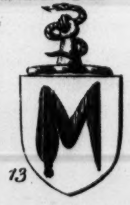

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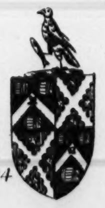

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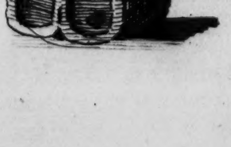

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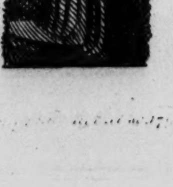

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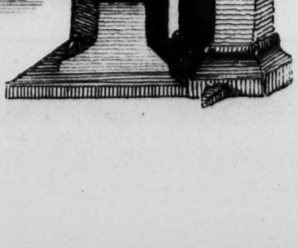

[illegible]

RECTORS.	PATRONS.
John Vaughan, Jan. 29, 1712.	Theophilus earl of Huntingdon.
Francis Gibbes[1], M. A. June 6, 1744; died 1763.	
Theophilus Henry Haſtings[2], June 8, 1763; reſigned 1795.	Francis earl of Huntingdon.
James Glazebrook, Feb. 11, 1796.	Francis earl of Moira.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

On the North ſide of the altar is a beautiful alabaſter figure of a lady in a cloſe veil head-dreſs, wimple, cloſe plaited gown girt round her waiſt, and over it an elegantly folded mantle, gathered up below in graceful folds by her left hand, which holds a book: her right hand is laid on her breaſt; and at her feet is a griffin, looking upward; ſee Plate LXXXVI. Her head is on a cuſhion. On the ſpandrils of the arch cluſtered columns round her head. On the left ſpandril a kind of ſcroll on a round charged with a roſe; on the right ſpandril the coat of *Verdon*, Or, fretty Gules. On the ſide of the tomb, three elegant figures kneel, one of them holding a book. At the foot of the tomb is alſo a ſingle figure kneeling, fig. 11. Againſt the lady's feet a figure with the arms extended; and a female ſtanding with her hands elevated at his right hand, a prieſt with the albe kneeling at his left. At the head two angels carry up in a ſheet a figure whoſe ribs and navel are expreſſed; and at the corners two figures, ſeeming prieſts, with albes; one of them with a book praying.

This figure, placed at preſent on a clumſy altar-tomb of coarſe workmanſhip, repreſents the lady *Roeſia de Verdon*, the foundreſs of the nunnery at Gracedieu; and was removed hither from its chapel at the diſſolution. It is certainly in too good a ſtyle for an ordinary pariſh church [3].

Of this monument Mr. Burton ſays, "In the North ſide of the church ſtandeth a very antient monument of ſtone raiſed, with a proportion of a woman neatly carved and painted; which was erected for *Roiſe de Verdon*, founder of Gracedieu nunnery, and at the diſſolution of the abbeys in the time of king Henry the Eighth, was tranſlated from thence, and here placed [4]."

Mr. Burton adds, "In this church alſo lieth buried that worthy judge *Francis Beaumont*, of Gracedieu, eſq. one of the juſtices of the Common Pleas; a man, for integrity, wiſdom, and learning, inferior to none of his bench. He departed this life the 22d of April, 1598."—This tomb no longer remains.

Within the rails of the chancel:

1. "Here reſteth the body of Katharine Toone,
wife to Matthew Toone, gent. of Belton,
and daughter to ſir Robert Markham, of
Sedgbrooke in Lincolnſhire, baronet,
who departed this life the 3d day of July, 1716,
in the 56th year of her age."

2. "Here lieth the body of Matthew Toone, gent.
of Belton, near Katharine his wife,
who departed this life the 9th day of February, 1717,
in the 45th year of his age.
He had by Katharine his wife three daughters
and two ſons;
the two ſons and one daughter died very young; and
left only Elizabeth and Sarah now living.
Here lieth alſo the body of Elizabeth Clerke,
daughter to Matthew Toone.
She married the Rev. Cha. Clerke, late of Oſgathorpe,
by whom ſhe had three daughters,
Catharine, Mary, and Elizabeth, now living.
Obiit 3d of Auguſt, 1745, ætat. 49."

On the North wall, on a neat tablet of white marble:

"Sacred to the memory of Hugh Platt, gent.
who died Aug. 25, 1780.

John Platt, an infant;
Mary Clerke and Elizabeth Clerke.

This monument was erected by Catharine Platt,
widow of the above Hugh Platt,
in grateful teſtimony of her regard for the many
virtues of her huſband, her infant ſon,
and her two ſiſters."

On flat ſtones in the floor:

1. "Here lies interred the body of ſir Tho. Beaumont,
ſon of ſir John Beaumont, of Gracedieu, baronet,
who married Vere, daughter of
ſir William Tufton, of Vintners in Kent, baronet;
who left iſſue five daughters:

Cicely,	married	Robert Beaumont, eſq.
Vere,		ſir John Reyner, knt.
Mary,		George Morton, eſq.
Jane,		Charles Byerly, eſq.
Anne,		Robert Pawley, eſq.

He died the 7th of July, anno Dom. 1686,
ætatis ſuæ 66."

2. "Here lieth interred the body of
Robert Pawley, eſq.
who deceaſed the 1ſt of December, anno Domini 1690,
in the 30th year of his age."

3. "Here lieth the body of Frances Leake,
daughter of William and Anne Leake, of Wimſold,
and grand-daughter of Matthew and Catharine Toone,

---

[1] By Mr. Gibbes, who had in 1758 a diſpenſation to hold the rectory of Appleby with the vicarage of Belton.

[2] Rector alſo of Oſgathorpe; but reſigned both preferments in 1795, on being preſented by the earl of Moira to the united rectories of Eaſt and Weſt Leke, in the county of Nottingham. He publiſhed, "Nine Sermons, upon the Sixteenth Chapter of the Revelation of St. John, preached in the conſolidated churches of Weſt and Eaſt Leke, to confute the Methodiſts, Jacobins, and Atheiſts there, and confirm the Members of the Eſtabliſhed Church in the Doctrines and Duties of Chriſtianity. By the Rev. Theophilus Henry Haſtings, M. A. Rector; and now ſent for the good of the Publick. *In Veritate Victoria.* To which are added an exact Copy of a Letter, under the Nottingham Poſt-mark, from a perſon unknown, who, as he ſays of himſelf, is *illiturate*, or inſane; and a Libel ſtuck on the Gate of his Stable-yard; for the Diſcovery of the Writer or Publiſher of which, Five Guineas Reward will be given; 1800;" 8vo. Another ſingle Sermon, preached at Eaſt and Weſt Leke on the ſecond Sunday in Advent (on John v. 34. "Search the Scriptures,") 8vo. was printed in 1800; not for the purpoſe of ſale, but ſo many copies only as there were heads of families in his two pariſhes, to each of whom, without exception, a copy was diſtributed *gratis* on New-year's day; "which, ſure I am," ſays Mr. Haſtings, "may be of more utility, than the erection and endowment of a ſchool, for the inſtruction of children in reading, writing, and accounts (though that was a noble benefaction, and worthy to be had in remembrance of all who have been partakers of it, and the imitation of the opulent, in this and every pariſh, becauſe preparatory to the knowledge of the Scriptures), if you read, mark, learn, and inwardly digeſt them."—Having been informed that Mr. Haſtings, during the American war, had engaged with much force and ſpirit in a controverſy with my late learned friend the rector of Sadington, I have received the following authentic information, in anſwer to an enquiry on that ſubject. "The ſhort paper-war between me and Mr. Ruſſel muſt be ſoon after the war between England and America, which I believe happened in the year 1775. It originated from the late lord Effingham Howard being appointed to go thither, and his refuſing to obey orders. On that account I wrote to him; and incloſed the chaplainſhip, which, by the intereſt of the late Francis earl of Huntingdon, I had received from him. That letter was inſerted both in the Leiceſter and Nottingham papers. Mr. Ruſſel wrote an anſwer; to which I wrote a reply immediately; which was ſeen by many, and reported to lord Huntingdon; who immediately likewiſe, and before it could be publiſhed, requeſted me not to do it; for what reaſon I did not know; but I complied with the requeſt: or, perhaps, the altercation between me and Mr. Ruſſel might have laſted as long as the American war. I was perſuaded that the cauſe in which I was engaged was a good one; and would never have given it up, but with death, &c. T. H. Hastings."

[3] Gough's Sepulchral Monuments, vol. II. pp. cxxi. cxxii.

[4] Mr. Wyrley, who viſited this church about 1590, calls this "a fair monument emboſſed in marble;" and adds, "There is wrought in the ſhoulder a little eſcocheon; which is, Or, a fret, within a border Gules."

who departed this life Oct. 5, anno Domini 1724,
in the 21ſt year of her age."

In a croſs aile to the North ſide, on a large white ſlab, nearly hid by a pew:

" Hic iacet corpus Will'mi Benyngton, armigeri.
obiit quarto decĩo die menſis Januarii, anno Dñi mill'o . . ."

In the nave:

1. Round the ledge of a flat ſtone:

" Here lies the body of Elizabeth Toone, wife to Mr. Hamlet Toone, of Belton in the county of Leiceſter. She lived . . . years, and had iſſue . . . ſons and eight daughters; and departed this life the laſt day of April, 1653."

On the middle of the ſame ſtone:

" Reader, fix here thine eyes. When thou ſhalt know
What loſſe, and who lies here interr'd below,
Thou ſhalt be forc'd to weep; for ſtones do ſweat,
And marbles drop, yet both want native heat.
Believe but her example, thou ſhalt ſee
. . . . too true practiſioner of pietie.
She was a virgin purely chaſte and rare,
To ſhew thoſe two not inconſiſtent are;
And when a wife, thoſe dear and ſacred ties
So faithfully ſhe kept, no . . . . . . de could riſe
. . . . . . her glory to relie . . . . all
Her vertues here this . . . . too ſmall.
Let this ſuffice . . . . . . this laſt . . . . . .
Of that good . . . . ler . . . . .
Here lies a ſaint, who . . . . name
Of ſaints on earth, Heaven . . . . . the ſame."

2. On another flat ſtone:

" H ere lies the body that in youth began
A virtuous life; ſo liv'd, ſo died old man.
M aiſter to many ſervants, who yet find
L ove may be lived by, be it of his kind;
E ach child him father found in love, in care,
T hruſton's was; Hamlet, Henry, William, are
T he ſonns he had; one daughter Katharine,
O f his own harmleſs temper, all whoſe line
O reworne with age, and ready to decline:
N ew broods of children and their children fill
E ven to wander, and all honeſt ſtill.

Stone then be ſtill; let not your graven verſe
Attempt the praiſe of any mortal herſe;
Old Toon is dead! his virtues live anew;
And new Toons now prove the old Toon true.

Here lieth the body of Hamlet Toone,
buried the 20th of May, 1638, being of age 84.

Here alſo lieth the body of Hamlet Toone,
ſon of the abovesaid Hamlet Toone,
who was buried May 4, 1658.

Here alſo lieth the body of John Toone,
ſon of the later Hamlet,
who was buried June 17, 1677."

Round the ledge of a flat ſtone:

" HERE LIES INTERRED THE BODY OF JOHN CRISPE,
LATE OF BELTON,
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE LAST DAY OF MAY,
IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1630,
BEING OF THE AGE OF 70 YEARS."

On the middle of the ſame ſtone:

" HERE LIES THE BODY OF A SAINT ON EARTH,
A CHRISTIAN IN HIS BIRTH, HIS LIFE AND DEATH.
HIS PIETIE WAS RARE, WHOSE GODLY LIFE
ADORN'D WAS DAILY IN COMPOSING STRIFE;
CLOATHING THE NAKED, FEEDING OF THE PORE,
FROM WHICH HE NOW ENJOYS ETERNAL STORE.
SUCH HATH HIS LIFE AND DEATH BOTH ALWAYS BEEN,
WHOSE CORPS THE EARTH HATH NOW FIRST CLOSED IN.
THOUGH 'S BODY MUST IN TIME BE TURN'D TO CLAY,
HIS SOUL IN GLORY SHALL REMAINE ALWAY.
HEAVEN NOW THOU HAST; WHAT CAN BE WISH'D FOR MORE?
THOU 'RT CROWN'D WITH THAT WHICH THOU SCARE SAW'ST
BEFORE."

At the lower end of the ſame ſtone:

" Here lieth the body of Mary Shaw,
the wife of William Shaw,
who departed this life Auguſt . . 1692."

At the Weſt end, in the ſingers' pew:

" Here lieth interred the body of
Daniel King, clerk, who,
after he had been vicar of Belton 38 years,
departed this life the 4th day of December, in the
67th year of his age, anno Domini 1639."

On another flat ſtone:

1. " Here lieth the body of Anne Thorpe, daughter
of Edward Thorpe and Ellen lately his wife,
who came into the world the laſt day of March, 1642;
and left the ſame again the 8th day of
November next after following."

2. " Here lieth the body of Frances Gibbes, late
wife of the Rev. Francis Gibbes, clerk,
rector of Huiſh in the county of Wilts.
She died April 11, 1758, aged 76 years."

3. " Francis Gibbes, vicar of this church,
departed this life on the 8th of March, 1763,
in the 46th year of his age."

4. " Sarah, the wife of the Vicar[1] of this pariſh,
departed this life February 22, 1775,
in the 57th year of her age."

(A large blank is here left.)

At the bottom of the tomb,
" This is a beaten track."

On a pillar in the nave:

" In memory of Edmund Brooks, M. B.
and Elizabeth his wife,
whoſe remains are depoſited beneath.
This ſtone was affixed by the Vicar of this pariſh,
Aug. 15, 1775."

On a ſtone faſtened to the ſame pillar:

" This by Jane Shaw, in memory of her dear huſband William Shaw, yeoman, interred here the 9th day of Auguſt, 1704; who, in charity and love to this his native town, by his laſt will, left his Barnfield cloſe, after the deceaſe of the ſaid Jane his wife, for the yearly coating four of its pooreſt men for ever."

In the North aile:

Round the ledge of a flat ſtone:

" HERE LIETH THE BODY OF
THOMAS KING[2], MASTER OF ARTS;
A SACRED DIVINE; A FAITHFUL MINISTER
OF JESUS CHRIST, WHO
DEPARTED THIS LIFE AT BELTON
THE 12TH DAY OF MAY, 1638,
HIS AGE 27."

On other flat ſtones:

" Here are depoſited the earthly remains of Sarah,
late wife of William Toone, of Merril Grange.
She departed this life May 20, 1766,
aged 38 years.
Alſo here lie the bodies of Mary and Sarah,
daughters of the above William and Sarah Toone.
Mary died May the 3d, 1766,
aged 3 years and 5 months;
Sarah died May 1, 1766, aged 1 year and 7 months."

" In memory of Mr. William Toone,
who departed this life the 28th day of February,
1780, aged 46."

" Here are depoſited the earthly remains of
Thomas Burrows,
who departed this life May 21, 1775,
in the 75th year of his age.

Alſo here are depoſited the earthly remains of
Ellen Burrows, wife of the abovesaid Thomas Burrows.

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[1] Mr. Haſtings was at that period the vicar.

[2] A ſon, probably of Mr. Daniel King, then vicar; who died in the following year.

She departed this life February 17, 1771,
in the 74th year of her age."

On a ſtone againſt the North wall:

"Beneath lie the remains of Thomas Burrows,
ſon of Thomas and Eleanor Burrows.
He departed this life the 28th of March, 1789,
in the 62d year of his age."

On a braſs plate on the North wall:

"Mrs. Margaret Mead, of Oſgathorpe, bequeathed, amongſt other legacies, £5. yearly for ever, iſſuing from the profits of her lands in Oſgathorpe and Belton, to buy two ſhillings worth of bread every week, the two weeks in Chriſtmas excepted. One ſhilling's worth of which to be given every Sunday to ſuch poor of Oſgathorpe as ſhall attend Divine Service that day; the other ſhilling's worth to be given every Friday, between the hours of 10 and 12, to ſuch old people of the adjacent pariſhes as ſhall come to the church of Oſgathorpe for the ſame.

"She likewiſe gave £10. yearly for ever to the pariſhes of Oſgathorpe and Belton, and village of Thrinkſton, ariſing out of the profits of the aforeſaid lands, to be paid alternately to each pariſh or village, in order to put out one poor boy, to be bound an apprentice to ſome good trade in London, or within the weekly bills of mortality; but, by a decree in chancery ſince made, to be within any other city, town, or place in the kingdom of England.

"The qualifications of the boys may be read in her will without fail, which is in the cuſtody of the miniſter of this pariſh."

On the South ſide of the church-yard:

"Beneath lie interred the remains of
John and Sarah Rose,
late of this pariſh.
Alſo of Robert their ſon,
late of Oſgathorpe,
(who by his will directed this ſtone
to be erected to their memory
for a teſtimony of their many virtues).
He departed this life
the 16th day of March, A. D. 1785, aged 61.
This ſtone informs you that their cold remains
Sleep here in earth, and reſt ſecure from pains.
But, Reader, ſhould thy curious mind enquire
Where live their Souls? Warm'd by ſeraphic fire,
Panting for Heaven, they ſought eternal joys,
And fled to kindred ſouls in kindred ſkies."

On upright ſtones:

"Here lie the remains of

Mary Sutton, eldeſt daughter of Samuel Sutton and Elizabeth his wife. She departed this life June 30, 1785, in the 85th year of her age.	Sarah Warner, niece of Mary Sutton, She departed this life July 20, 1774, in the 24th year of her age.

This ſtone was erected by Thomas Warner, ſurgeon,
nephew to the abovenamed Mary Sutton,
and brother of Sarah Warner."

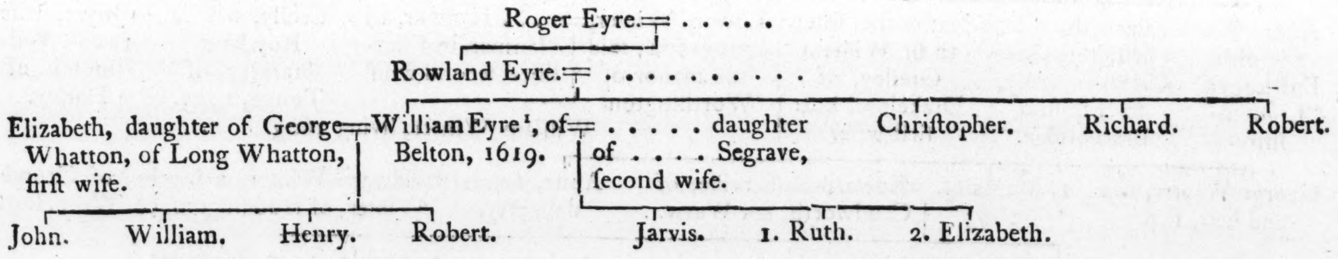
{Thomas Coulton died Sept. 21, 1782, aged 63.
{Elizabeth Coulton died Sept. 19, 1788, aged 79.
Sarah Coulton died June 23, 1780, aged 65.
Anne Coulton died April 14, 1780, aged 69.

In 1552, the commiſſioners reported that Belton church contained,

"In primis, on chalice.
It̃m, thre veſtments, and one cope.
It̃m, tow belles and a ſaunce bell.
⁂ It̃m, two belles, ſould anño R. R. Edwardi Sexti ſecũdi, all the peryſhe beinge of counſayll."

Pedigree of EYRE, of Belton. (From the Viſitation of 1619.)

Arms: Argent, on a bend Sable three quatrefoils of the firſt; Plate LXXXVI. fig. 12.


Roger Eyre.=. . . . .
Rowland Eyre.=. . . . .
Elizabeth, daughter of George Whatton, of Long Whatton, firſt wife.
William Eyre[1], of Belton, 1619.
. . . . . daughter of . . . . Segrave, ſecond wife.
Chriſtopher.
Richard.
Robert.
John.
William.
Henry.
Robert.
Jarvis.
1. Ruth.
2. Elizabeth.

[1] In a ſubſidy of 1627 is entered, "William Eyre, of Belton, gent. 3*l*."

MERILL GRANGE

was originally a part of the lordſhip of Belton; and was given, with it, by *Roeſia de Verdun*, to the nunnery of Gracedieu, at its foundation[1]. The nuns converted it to a grange, and had a little park adjoining to it.

A curious inventory of their farming ſtock and utenſils here may be ſeen in a future page[2].

After the ſuppreſſion of the religious houſes, this grange was in 1539 granted by the king in fee to ſir *Humphrey Foſter*, knight[3], together with the demeſne lands of Gracedieu, then or late being of the yearly value of £15. 4*s*. 10½*d*. by the ſervice of the fourth part of a knight's fee, and the rent of 50*s*. a year; from whom in the ſame year it was transferred, with Gracedieu, to *John Beaumont*, gent.[4]

June 8, 1598, ſir *Francis Beaumont*, knt. died ſeiſed of a certain grange, called *Merill Grange*[5]; which paſſed to his ſon *Henry*, with the ſite of Gracedieu. *Henry* Beaumont, eſq. dying without iſſue, this grange deſcended to his brother and heir, and continued in the family till the death of ſir *Thomas* Beaumont, the laſt heir-male of the Gracedieu branch, in 1686[6]; whoſe widow was remarried to Mr. *George Lane*, a dancing-maſter, and had this grange in dower in 1693.

Merill Grange conſiſts of four farms, about 500 acres; and in 1775, *Thomas Cooper* and *William Toone* held freeholds there.

The preſent owners are, *Thomas March Phillipps*, eſq. *William Toone*, *Scevington Dickenſon Cowliſhaw*, and *Thomas Warner*.

Though the lordſhips of Belton and Oſgathorpe are both ſituated between Merill Grange and Gracedieu, yet Merill Grange is within the liberty and parcel of Gracedieu.

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[1] MS. Burton.
[2] See hereafter, under Gracedieu, p. 653.
[3] 7 Pars Original. 30 Hen. VIII. Rot. 187.
[4] Bailiffs Accompts in the Augmentation Office.
[5] Eſch. 40 Eliz.
[6] See hereafter, under Gracedieu, p. 658.

Pedigree of TOONE, of Belton and Oſgathorpe[1].

Arms: Argent, a maunch Gules. Creſt, a dexter-hand and arm couped, graſping a ſnake Proper; fig. 13.

William Toone, of Oſgathorpe, deſcended from the Toones of Burton on Trent. = ...

Robert Toone, of Oſgathorpe. = ... Smith.

Hamlet Toone, of Oſgathorpe; buried May 20, 1638, æt. 84. = ... Neele, of Oſgathorpe.

Hamlet Toone, of Oſgathorpe; buried May 4, 1658, æt. 81. = Elizabeth, dau. of John Hurſt, of Holwell, co. Leiceſter, died April 30, 1653.

1. Hamlet Toone, of Belton, died young.
2. John Toone, of Belton, died June 6, 1677. = Bridget, dau. and coheir of Thomas Leeſon, of Boothorpe, co. Leic.
3. Ralph Toone, of Hungerton, living 1681, aged about 60. = ... Lowe, of Hungerton.
4. William Toone, of Normanton. = ... Gardiner, of Normanton.
5. Hamlet Toone, died at Loughborough, ſ. p. aged about 35.

1. Elizabeth, married to Robert Roo, of Packington; died 1673, aged about 60.
2. Judith, d. about 1641, æt. 30.
3. Mary, died young.
4. Frances, marr. Will. Kemp, of Hungerton; died about 1665, æt. 40.
5. Mary, died young.

Hamlet Toone, aged 9, 1681.

1. Hamlet Toone, living in London 1681, aged about 37.
2. William Toone, of Thruſſington, 1681, aged about 30; married, and had three daughters.

1. Hamlet Toone, of Belton, born June 3, 1641; living 1681. = Elizabeth, dau. of Matthew Abel, of Atherſton.
2. John died an infant.
3. Thomas Toone, of Cole Orton, born Sept. 13, 1637. = Mary, dau. of Tho. Brett.

1. Jane, aged about 30, married Edward Ledwood, of Bredon.
2. Elizabeth, born in December 1655.
3. Bridget, born in June 1658.
4. Frances, born in June 1662.
5. Judith, born in June 1664.

1. Hamlet Toone, died June 6, 1676, æt. 6.
2. Matthew Toone, of Belton, gent. born 1672. = Catharine, dau. of ſir Robert Markham, of Sedgbrooke, co. Lincoln, died July 3, 1716, æt. 56.

Two ſons and one daughter, died young.

Elizabeth. = Rev. Charles Clarke, of Oſgathorpe, died Sept. 16, æt. 44.

1. Catharine.
2. Mary.
3. Elizabeth.

Pedigree of WINTER, of Worthington. (See hereafter, under Bredon.)

Arms: Quarterly, 1. and 4. Sable, on a chevron between three tuns Argent, a millrind Azure, *Winter*; 2. and 3. Gules, a ſaltire engrailed Argent, between four mullets Or, *Hardwicke*. Creſt, a bird Argent, holding in his claw a fiſh Or; fig. 14.

Henry Winter, of Worthington, co. Leiceſter, died Aug. 10, 1494; buried at Bredon. = ...

Robert Winter, of Worthington, died 1540. = ... dau. of . . . . Engliſhe.

George Winter, of Worthington. = Anne, dau. and coheir of John Hardwicke, of Lindley, by Anne his ſecond wife, dau. of Robert Langham, of Gopſal, born 1494; buried at Bredon.

Anne, wife to John Bowles, of Lincolnſhire.

Elizabeth, wife, firſt, to John Crewker; 2dly, to Thomas Bracebridge.

Katharine, ſiſter to ſir William Greſley, of Drakelow, knt. firſt wife. = Edward Winter, living 1604; ſold the manor of Worthington. = ... Hanmer, of Hanmer, in Flintſhire, ſecond wife.

Cecily, wife to Rowland Starkley, of Tonge, 1535.

Joyce, wife to . . . Willington, of Harley.

William Winter, living 1603.

George Winter, ſon and heir, ſ. p.

1. Margaret. 1603. = Edward Baſkerville, of Crudworth, co. Warw.

Anne, ſecond daughter. = Edward Winter, a brother of George Winter, of Huddington, co. Worc. ſ. p.

1. Edward Baſkerville, died 1631. = ...
2. John.
1. Urſula.
2. Margaret.

George Baſkerville.

Pedigree of PILKINGTON, of Worthington. (From the MSS. of Peter Le Neve, Eſq.)

George Pilkington. = ...

Edward Pilkington, of Worthington in Leiceſterſhire, and Staunton le Dale in Derbyſhire, living in 1621; was in the royal navy. = Mildred[2], daughter and heir of Walter Vaughan, or Morgan, of Low Leyton, Eſſex[3].

Edward.
Samuel.

George Pilkington, 5th ſon, of Staunton le Dale; died in 1658. = Elizabeth, dau. and coheir of Thomas Haſilwood, of Belton, Rutland[5].

Leake Pilkington, of . . . . . died before his father. = Barbara, dau. and heir of ſir Henry Mathews, of Radnor, Wales[4].

Thomas, died ſ. p.

Elizabeth.
Mary.

Elizabeth, married to . . . .

Mary, wife of ſir William St. Andrew, of Gotham, Nott.

Edward Pilkington, of Worthington. = Elizabeth, dau. of Rich. Qui, of London.

Barbara, dau. and ſole heir, married to Robert Hervey, of Stockton, co. Warwick.

1. Thomas Pilkington, of Market Overton, Rutland. = Mary, dau. of Collingham Smith, of Wytham, co. Lincoln.

2. Henry Pilkington, of Staunton. = Sarah, dau. of Robert Midlemore, of Staunton, died Dec. 3, 1702, aged 62.

1. Haſelwood Pilkington, died ſ. p.
3. Benjamin, d. unmarr.
4. George, 1717.
2. Tho. Pilkington, of Worthington, ſecond ſon, but heir. = Sarah, dau. of Henry Pilkington, his uncle.

Hannah, dau. of Matt. Smith, of Denghely, co. Derby. She died Aug. 9, 1706. = Midlemore Pilkington of Staunton by Dale, co. Derby. = Mary, dau. of Edw. James, of Kinverſton, co. Stafford.

1. Henry Pilkington, died young.
2. George Pilkington, died young.
3 Thomas Pilkington.

1. Jane.
2. Sarah.

Sarah, Barbara, Anne, Sarah, } all died young.

1. Matthew Pilkington, bapt. May 25, 1705; living 1717.

2. Midlemore Pilkington, born April 10, 1709.

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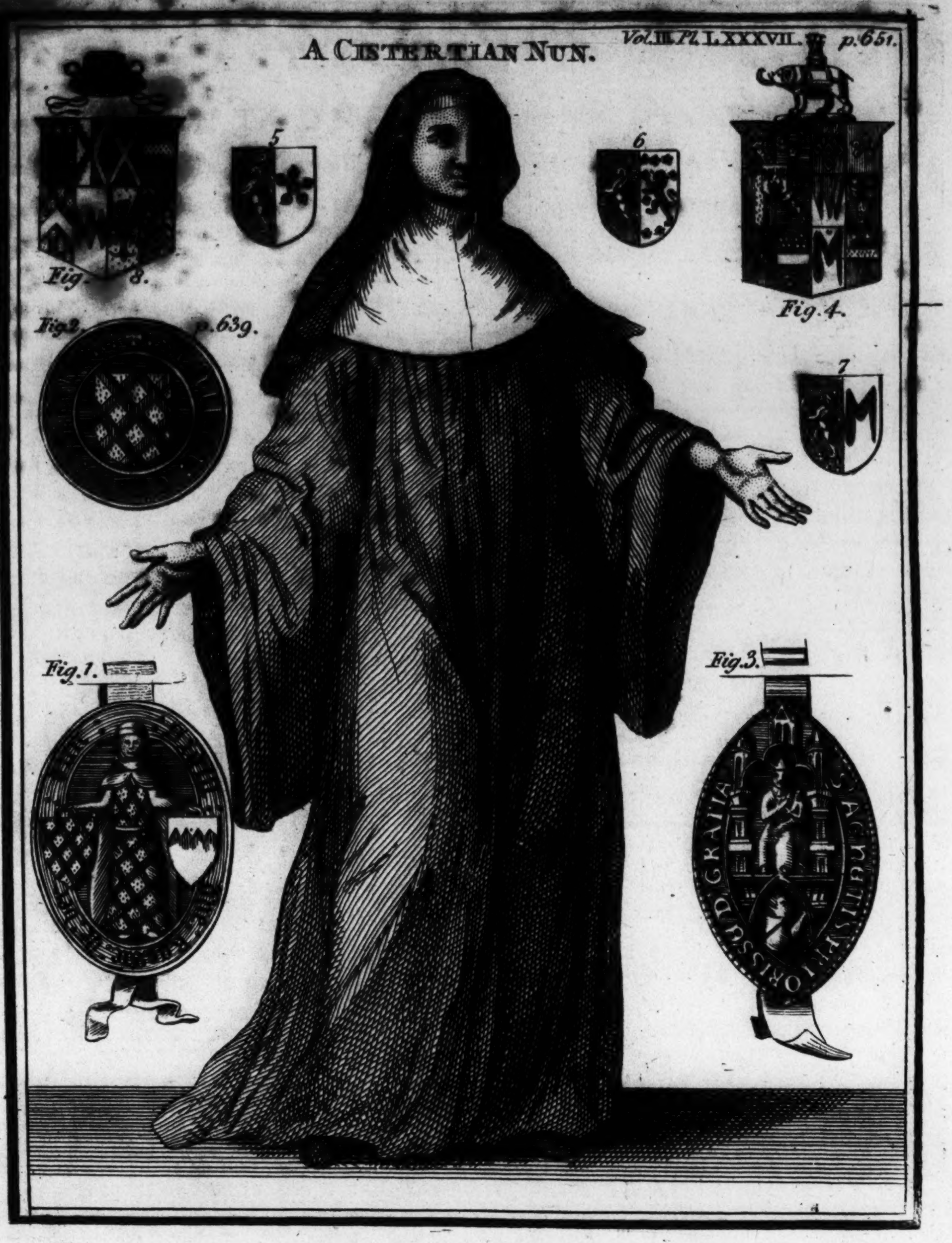
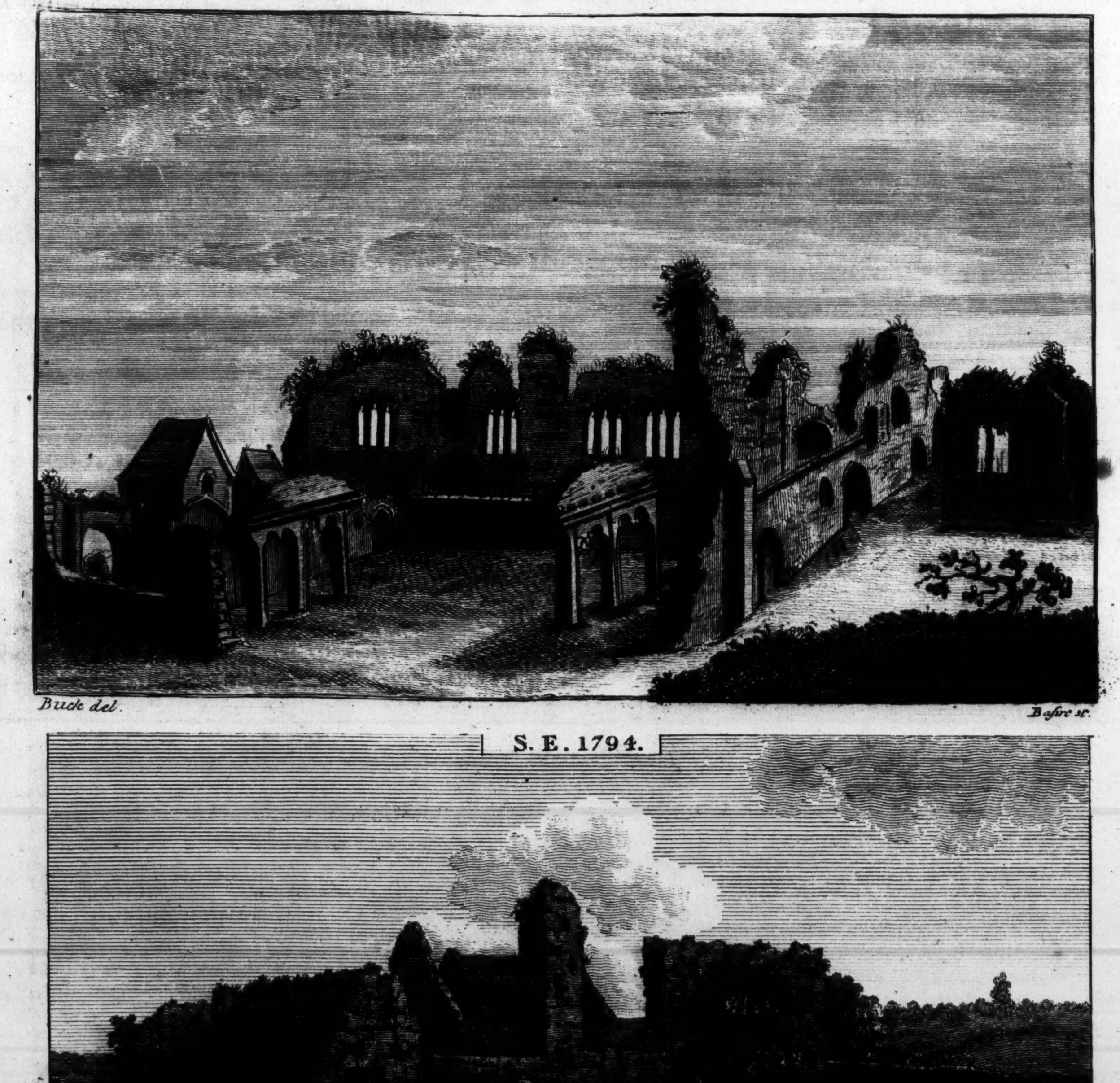
[1] Entered at Leiceſter, 23 March, 1681-2, by Hamlet Toone.
[2] Proved by an original deed.
[3] Viſitation of Herts.
[4] Other pedigrees ſay in Glamorganſhire.
[5] Wright's Rutland.


A CISTERTIAN NUN.
Vol.III.Pl.LXXXVII. p.651.
Fig. 8.
5
6
Fig.4.
Fig.2 p.639.
7
Fig.1.
Fig.3.

GRACEDIEU PRIORY, 1730.



Buck del. Basire sc.

S.E. 1794.

[illegible] del. et sc. 1794.

GRACEDIEU,

beautifully ſituated in what was formerly one of the moſt recluſe ſpots in the centre of Charnwood Foreſt, is now remarkable only for a noble fragment of its ruins. It is very little diſtant from the turnpike road which leads from Aſhby to Loughborough, being about 6 miles from each of thoſe towns. Locally it is within the pariſh of Belton; but it is of courſe extraparochial, and, in the eccleſiaſtical diviſion of the county, is within the deanry of Akeley.

Gracedieu [in Latin, *de gratiâ Dei*] is a French word, ſignifying the grace of God, a name given to this nunnery by *Roeſia de Verdun* [1], daughter and coheir to *Nicholas* lord *Verdon*, grand-daughter of *Bertram* lord *Verdon*, and ſome time the wife of *Theobald de Butiller* (a branch of the noble family of the *Butillers* of Ireland) who founded, between the years 1236 and 1242, within the lordſhip of Belton, a monaſtery of nuns, of the order of St. Auſtin [2], to the honour of St. Mary and the Holy Trinity, and plentifully endowed the ſame [3].

Of this noble lady and her family, ſee before, p. 638. She was buried in the church of this nunnery; whence a beautiful figure from her tomb, at the ſuppreſſion of the houſe, was removed to the neighbouring church of Belton; where it is engraved, Plate LXXXVI; and her ſeal, Plate LXXXVII. fig. 1.

This foundation was confirmed by king Henry III. from whoſe exemplification of the Carta de Fundatione, we find that the foundreſs thus expreſſed herſelf in 1242: "Know, preſent and future people, that I, Roeſia de Verdun, have granted, and by this my charter confirmed, to God and St. Mary, and to the church of the Holy Trinity of *The Grace of God* at Belton, and to the ſervants of Chriſt, the nuns in the ſame church ſerving God, in pure and perpetual alms, for me and my heirs, and for the ſouls of my parents, and of all my anceſtors, and of my huſband's, all my manor of Belton, with the advowſon of the church of the ſame place, and all other the appurtenances and liberties which I and my anceſtors ever uſed to have in the ſaid manor; to have and to hold, of me and my heirs, in pure and perpetual alms, freely, quietly, peaceably, and entirely, in demeſnes, villanages, meadows, paſtures, woods, the park, warren, mills, men, rents, ſervices, ſequels, and all other things to the ſame manor belonging, without all exaction, ſervice, and peculiar demand. And I Roeſia and my heirs will for ever acquit the afore-named nuns of the royal ſervice which belongs to the ſaid manor; and we will for ever warrant the aforeſaid manor, with the appurtenances aboveſaid, to the ſame nuns in the aforeſaid church ſerving God, againſt all nations. And that this my gift, grant, confirmation, and warrantization may obtain perpetual firmneſs, I have thought fit to corroborate this my preſent writing with the putting to of my ſeal. Witneſſes; ſir Richard de Harecourt, ſir Ernald de Bois, ſir Ralph Baſſet of Sapcote, ſir Richard of Normanville, ſir Adam of Quatermars, ſir Miles de Verdun, Roger Gernun, ſir Adam de Newport, maſter Thomas de Verdun, then rector of the church of Iveſtoke, Henry de Hertſhorn, and others [4]."

The nuns of Beleton being bound by their order not to go forth of the limits of the nunnery; the King, by his royal prerogative and charter, notwithſtanding their conſtitution, gave the Abbeſs liberty to conſtitute an attorney, in all caſes wherein they had cauſe to ſue or be ſued, by this patent [5]:

"Quia moniales de la Grace de Dieu de Beleton, de conſtitutione ordinis ſui, ita incluſe ſunt, quod nunquam cœpta domûs ſue exibunt [6]: conceſſit dominus rex prioriſſe & monialibus ibidem, quod ſi contingat ipſam prioriſſam ab aliquo vel aliquibus implacitari, vel neceſſe habeat alios implacitare, predicta prioriſſa, non obſtante contrariâ conſtitutione regni, regis liberam habeat poteſtatem attornatum tum ſuum inde faciendum, per literas ſuas patentes. Et mandatum eſt juſticiariis, vicecomitibus, & omnibus ballivis & fidelibus regis, quod attornatos predicte prioriſſe taliter admittant. In cujus, &c. Teſte Rege, apud Porteſm', 7 die Maii [7]."

Agnes de Greſley, who was probably the firſt prioreſs, held that office in 1242, when biſhop Groſſeteſte confirmed the foundation of the priory; and in 1243 occurs, "Conventio cum Gilberto de Preſton & aliis juſticiariis regis apud Derby itinerantibus, inter Agnetam de Greſley, prioriſſam de Gratiâ Dei, & ejus loci conventum, ex unâ parte, & Mattheum de Kniveton ex alterâ [8]." In this year, Agnes either died or reſigned; for *Mary de Stretton* was elected prioreſs, with the full approbation of Roeſia de Verdun, the patroneſs [9]; and the prioreſs and convent obtained permiſſion for a market and fair at Belton [10].

John Comin earl of *Buchan* (ſon of *Alexander* earl of *Buchan* and *Alice* his wife, daughter and coheir of *Roger de Quincy* earl of *Winton*), who was ſeiſed of the manor of Whitwick near adjoining, and had a caſtle there, was a great benefactor to this houſe, and gave certain lands thereto [11].

In 1277, the church of Belton was appropriated to this nunnery by Robert Kilwardby archbiſhop of Canterbury [12].

Sir *William de Waſtneis*, lord of the manor of Oſgathorpe, was a benefactor in 1279 [13].

Amicia the widow of *Ancher de Freſchenville* gave them certain lands and villans at Staveley Woodthorp, in the county of Derby:

"Omnibus Chriſti fidelibus hoc preſens ſcriptum viſuris vel audituris, Amicia quondam uxor Ancheri de Freſchenville ſalutem in Domino ſempiternam. Noveritis me, charitatis intuitu, in legitimâ viduitate meâ, dediſſe, conceſſiſſe, & hâc preſenti chartâ meâ confirmâſſe, in liberam, puram, & perpetuam eleemoſinam, Deo & eccleſie Sancte Trinitatis de Gratiâ Dei, & ſanctimonialibus ibidem Deo ſervientibus, & in perpetuum pro animâ meâ ſervituris, & animabus Ankeri de Freſchenvill quondam viri mei, & patris & matris mee, & omnium fidelium defunctorum, partem terre in Staveleie Wodethorpe, ſcilicet, totam terram illam quam Rogerus filius Lecie, Robertus filius Radi Coci, & Walterus filius Ricardi, tenuerunt de me, infra villam de Staveleie Wodethorp & extra, cum domibus, edificiis, libertatibus, & omnibus pertinentiis ad predictam terram pertinentibus, infra villam de Staveleie Wodetrop & extra, inſimul cum predicto Rogero predicto, Roberto filio Radi Coci, & predicto Waltero, cum omnibus eorum ſequelis & catallis, tenendam & habendam Deo & eccleſie Sancte Trinitatis predicte, & ſanctimonialibus ibidem Deo ſervientibus, in ſubſidium indumentorum predictarum ſanctimonialium, pro vivis & pro mortuis nominatis, in liberam, puram, & perpetuam eleemoſinam: & ita liberè, purè, quietè, benè, & in pace & plenariè, ſicut predicta tenementa liberiùs & quietiùs, meliùs ac pleniùs habui & tenui. Et ego predicta Amicia & heredes mei hanc predictam eleemoſinam predictis ſanctimonialibus collatam in perpetuum, de òmnibus ſervitiis ſecularibus, wardis, releviis, conſuetudinibus, ſectis curiarum, forinſecis, & demandis, que ad me, vel ad aliquem heredum meorum ſive aſſignatorum, pertinent vel pertinere poterunt, contra omnes homines warrantizabimus, & in perpetuum defendemus; & ut hec donatio & conceſſio obtineant, hanc chartam meam ſigillo meo roboravi. Hiis teſtibus; dño Theobaldo de Verdon, dño Nicholao Muſard, dño Malcolmo fratre ejus, dño Nicholao de Verdon, Ricardo de Wodecote, Willielmo de Wodecote, Willielmo de Leke, clerico, & aliis [1]."

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[1] It appears, from Pip. Rot. 1209, that ſhe was a widow at that time; and as biſhop Groſſeteſte, who did not enjoy the ſee of Lincoln till before 1235, confirmed and conſented to her foundation here in 1242, ſhe lived a widow 33 years.

[2] So Mr. Burton rightly, as is undeniable from the ſurrender, (ſee p. 653); not of the Ciſtertian order, as in Dugdale, Mon Angl. I. 933. and Baron. vol. I. p. 472. Theſe white monks had indeed an abbey of that name in Monmouthſhire.

[3] Burton, p. 119. The dreſs of a nun of the order of St. Auſtin has been already given in vol. II. under Kirkby Beler. The habit of a Ciſtertian nun, therefore, ſhall here be given in the ſtead of it. See Plate LXXVII.

[4] See the original grant (from which this is tranſlated by Mr. Peck) in Dugdale, Mon. Angl. vol. I. p. 933.

[5] Prynne's "Exact Hiſtory of the Pope's intolerable Uſurpations," &c. vol. III. p. 100.

[6] "Yet others entered them." Prynne.

[7] Rot. Pat. 26 Hen. III. m. 2, intûs.

[8] Plac. 27 Hen III. in Greſley MSS. ex chartis apud Bradley.

[9] Reg. Groſſeteſte, an. 9.

[10] Cart. 28 Hen. III. m. 4.

[11] Burton, p. 119.

[12] Ibid. p. 129.

[13] Pat. 7 Edw. I. de communâ paſture in Oſgathorpe.

In 1289, the prioreſs and convent had a ſuit concerning their villans in Staveley [2].

In 1293, it was found to be of no prejudice, if *Henry de Nottingham* gave 7*s*. rent, with the appurtenances, in Radclive ſuper Wretheck, to the nuns of Gracedieu; and that the ſaid Henry held Thurſtanton and Radclive of *Alice Rivell* by homage, and the ſervice of five marks a year, and ſcutage when required [3].

In 1306, "Juratores dicunt, quod non eſt ad dampnum domini regis, nec aliorum, ſi dominus rex concedat *Johanni Comyn* comiti de *Boghan*, quod ipſe centum acras de vaſto ſuo in Whitewyke & Shepeſheved, in com' Leic', dare poſſit & aſſignare prioriſſe de Gratiâ Dei, in com' predicto, foſſato & muro includere, & parcum inde facere; & quod predicte centum acre terre tenentur de domino rege in capite, & pertinent ad manerium de Wytewyke; & quod predictum manerium tenetur de domino rege in capite per ſervicium tertii partis unius feodi militis [4]."—"Juratores dicunt etiam, quod non eſt ad dampnum domini regis, nec aliorum, ſi dominus rex concedat prioriſſe de Gratiâ Dei, quod ipſa quatuor acras terre, unam acram prati, & unam acram boſci & dimidiam, cum pertinentiis, in Belton (quas ſibi de *Eliâ de la Grene* & *Johanne Morell* de Belton), & duas acras terre cum pertinentiis in Threngeſton (quas ſibi de *Waltero de Rougheved* adquiſivit in feodo poſt publicationem ſtatuti) ſibi & ſucceſſoribus ſuis habeat in perpetuum (ſtatuto, &c. non obſtante); & quod predicte quatuor acre terre, una acra prati, & una acra boſci & dimidia, cum pertinentiis, in Belton, tenebantur immediatè de prioriſſâ & monialibus predictis per ſervicium xvī. per annum, faciendo ſectam ad curiam prioriſſe; & quod predicte due acre terre, cum pertinentiis, in Threngaſton tenentur de quodam Alano de Threngaſton, per ſervicium unius oboli per annum. Et predictus Alanus tenet tenementa illa & manerium de Threngeſton de Chalk [5]."

In 1356, it was found to be of no damage to the king or any other, if the king give leave to ſir *John de Cropbull*, knt. and *Margaret* his wife, to enfeoff *Ralph de Cropbull*, parſon of Cottingham, and *Richard de Makkeley*, clerk, in the advowſon of the priory de la Gracedieu [6].

In 1391, "Juratores dicunt, quod non eſt ad dampnum domini regis, nec aliorum, ſi dominus rex concedat *Ivoni Jeke*, quod ipſe tria meſſuagia, LX acras terre, & VI acras prati, cum pertinentiis, in Threngeſton, in com' Leic', dare poſſit prioriſſe de Grace Dieu. Item, quod predicta tria meſſuagia & LX acre terre tenentur de Henrico Tebbe de Threngeſton, per ſervicium militare, & ſectam curie ſue de tribus in tres, & redditum II s̄. VI d̄. per annum; & ipſe immediatè de priore de Repingdon, per quod ſervicium ignorant. Et remanebunt eidem Ivoni, ultra donationem predictam, in conſuetudine, ſervicio, &c. certa terre & tenementa in Preſtwold [7]."

In 1403, the prioreſs and convent obtained a confirmation of their market and fair at Belton [8].

In 1435, *Agnes*, wife of *John Merbury*, eſq. died ſeiſed of the advowſon of the priory of Gracedieu [9].

The following undated grant from *Agnes* prioreſs of *Gracedieu* and the nuns of that convent is copied from the original, and preſerves the ſeal of the convent; Plate LXXXVII. fig. 2.

"Omnibus Chriſti fidelibus ad quos preſens ſcriptum pervenerit, Agnes miſeratione divinâ prioriſſa de Gratiâ Dei & ejuſdem loci conventus ſalutem in Domino. Noveritis nos dediſſe & conceſſiſſe, & hoc preſenti ſcripto noſtro confirmâſſe, Ricardo filio Herberti & Roheſe uxori ſue, & eorum heredibus, illam virgatam terre, cum pertinentiis, quam Alanus filius Roberti quondam tenuit in Staunton Harold, exceptâ illâ parte terre & tofti quam Radulfus de Bredon inde tenet; habend' & tenend' ſibi vel aſſignatis liberè & quietè, in feodo & hereditate, cum omnibus pertinentiis, in pratis, locis, hayis, ad dictam terram ſpectantibus, infra villam vel extra; reddendo inde annuatim nobis & ſanctimonialibus ibidem nobis ſuccedentibus quatuor ſolidos argenti, ad Purificationem beate Marie, ad tumbam domine Roſe de Verdun, in eccleſiâ de Gratiâ Dei; & capitali domino feodi unam libram piperis, pro omni ſervicio ſeculari; ſalvo tamen forinſeco ſervicio. In cujus rei teſtimonium, ſigillum noſtrum commune preſenti ſcripto appoſuimus. Hiis teſtibus; domino Willielmo de Wateneis, Stefano fratre ſuo, Alano de Cirangeſton, Willielmo fratre ſuo, Thomâ de Worſnillâ, Simone de Ceſtr', Henrico Pakeman, & aliis [10]."

John Beaumont, eſq. of Thringſton (who afterwards obtained a grant of the ſite of this priory) was appointed by the king's writ, Jan. 30, 1534-5, to take the eccleſiaſtical ſurvey of the county of Leiceſter [11].

In the "Compendium Compertorum [12]," being the return made by the king's viſitors of religious houſes, Dr. Leigh and Dr. Layton, (with whom John Beaumont was joined in the commiſſion) we find the following entry:

"Grace Dieu monialium.

Incontinentia. Elizabeth Hall, Catharina Ekeſildena, pepererunt.

Superſtitio. Habent in veneratione zonam & partem tunicæ Sancti Franciſci [13]; quæ (ut creditur) parturientibus conducunt.

Fundator dominus Ferys.

Redditus annuus centum & novem marcæ [14].

Debet domus xx lī."

"This houſe ſtandeth low in a valley upon a little brook, in a ſolitary place, compaſſed round with an high and ſtrong ſtone wall, within which the nuns had made a garden, in reſemblance of that upon Mount Olivet Gethſame, whither Chriſt, with Peter, James, and John (a little before he was betrayed) went up to pray; as formerly had been done by the abbot of Burton upon Trent [15], in the county of Stafford, who, having a vaſt rough hilly ground about a mile diſtant from the abbey, called it Sinai, for the likeneſs it had to that rough wilderneſs of Sinai, where in a mount God appeared unto Moſes; which ground to this day retaineth the name, and is now called Sinai Park [16] (commonly and corruptly *Siney Park*)."

The whole of Gracedieu was a park, and is ſtill ſo denominated. The outer wall of the garden ſtill remains, and in many parts of it is perfect. It originally included a ſpace of about two acres; and a piece of ground within the incloſure is to this day called *Paradiſe*.

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[1] Ex Collectionibus St. Lo Kniveton.

[2] Placita in Banco, 27 Edw. I. Rot. 105.

[3] Eſch. 21 Edw. I. N° 115. Leic.

[4] Eſch. 34 Edw. I. N° 180. Leic.

[5] Eſch. 34 Edw. I. N° 220. Leic.

[6] Ad quod dampnum 30 Edw. III. N° 12. Leic.

[7] Eſch. 15 Ric. II. pars 2. N° 47.

[8] Pat. 4 Hen. IV. p. 1. m. 25.

[9] Eſch. 14 Hen. VI. N° 32. Leic.

[10] From the original deed, with the ſeal well preſerved, in the poſſeſſion of earl Ferrers.

[11] Bacon's Liber Regis, p. 532.

[12] Annexed by the late Rev. Dr. Pegge to his edition of the Annals of Elias de Trickingham in 1789, p. 79.

[13] The girdle of St. Francis muſt have been a ſignal and moſt valuable relick. Had Maſter Prynne known this circumſtance, it would have afforded him ſome addition to the ridicule he has thrown on the pretended miracles of St. Francis, in "A Pleaſant Purge for a Roman Catholick, &c. 1642;" being a Century of Epigrams diſcovering the Corruptions of the Romiſh Church.

[14] This ſum (£72. 13*s*. 4*d*.) is much leſs than any other valuation. See p. 653.

[15] For this Mr. Burton cites "an old MS."

[16] "And lately in the year 1600, by Nicolas Zebrizdowiſkie, count Palatine and general of Cracow in Poland, who, at a place four miles diſtant from Cracow, did aſſimilate a hill like to Mount Calvary in Jeruſalem, making it reſemble the ſame in all things remarkable: as with the three croſſes together, with the holy ſepulchre, the court of guard, adorning it with chapels, hermitage,

As one of the ſmaller monaſteries, Gracedieu was included in the ſuppreſſion which took place in 1536; and, on the 20th of September in that year, *John Bellowe* and *John Broxholme* paid £1823. 2*s*. 7½*d*. in part of £3338. 13*s*. 3*d*. due to the king for (among other lands) two meſſuages and two cloſes, with the appurtenances, in Kyrhielethorpe, in the county of Lincoln, parcel of Gracedieu, co. Leiceſter, in the ſeveral tenures of *Agnes Kaye* and *John Payre*; and for all the lands and tenements in Northmerſhefield, co. Leiceſter, parcel of the late commandery of Dalby and Rothley in the ſame county [1].

Notwithſtanding the ſuppreſſion, however, this priory had (with Ulveſcroft, Bitleſdon, and 28 others) the king's licence to continue ſome time longer [2].

Agnes Litherland was the laſt prioreſs, and *Anne Greſley* ſub-prioreſs; beſides whom, here were 14 nuns [3]. They finally ſurrendered the convent Oct. 27, 1539.

"Omnibus Chriſti fidelibus, &c. Agnes prioriſſa monaſterii Sancte Trinitatis de Gratiâ Dei, & ejuſdem loci conventus, ordinis Sancti Auguſtini, Lincoln' dioc', alias dicta Agnes prioriſſa monaſterii Sancti Trinitatis de Grace Dieu, & ejuſdem loci conventus, ordinis Sancti Auguſtini, in com' Leyc', Lincoln' dioc', ſalutem in Auctore ſalutis. Noveritis, &c. In quorum teſtimonium nos prefati prioriſſa & conventus ſigillum noſtrum commune preſentibus appoſuimus. Dat' 27 die° menſis Octobris, anno regni regis Henrici VIII. 31°. Et memorandum quod, die & anno predictis, venerunt predicti prioriſſa & conventus coram Thomâ Legh, legum doctore, in domo ſuâ capitulari, & recognoverunt ſcriptum predictum, ac omnia & ſingula in eadem contenta, in formâ predictâ [4]."

This priory was returned by the commiſſioners to be worth, in ſpiritualities and temporalities, the clear annual ſum of £92. 3*s*. [5]; and was valued to diſpend yearly £101. 8*s*. 2½*d*. [6]

A meadow in Emſcote, co. Warwick, paid a mark a year to the prioreſs and convent of Gracedieu [7].

They had alſo conſiderable poſſeſſions in Belgrave at the time of its diſſolution; and ſome property in Langley [8] and at Diſeworth [9].

The ſite of the priory, with the demeſne lands, and the grange of Meriell, of the yearly value of £15. 4*s*. 10¼*d*. were granted in 1539 to ſir *Humphrey Foſter*, knight, by the ſervice of the fourth part of one knight's fee, and the rent of 50*s*. a year [10].

From ſir Humphrey it was immediately conveyed in fee to *John Beaumont*, eſq. and *Elizabeth* his wife, and to their heirs; and that Mr. Beaumont poſſeſſed it the very next day after the ſurrender, is evident from the following curious and authentic inventory [11]:

"The late monaſtery of Gracedieu in the county of Lecceter.

"Herafter folowyth all ſuch parcells of implements or howſhold ſtuffe, corne, catell, ornaments of the churche, and ſuch other lyke, founde wyth the late priory there at the diſſolucion therof, ſould by the kyng's commiſſioners to John Bewman, gent. the 28th day of October, in the 30 yere of our ſoveraigne lorde kyng Henry the VIIIth.

The churche.

Fyrſt, one table of wode; over the hygh alter certein images, two laten candleſtyks, one lampe of laten; certein oulde formes in our Lady chappell, certein ould images, one particion of tymber, one lampe, and ould formes in the nunnes quere, one rode, certein images, one particion of wode, and the nunnes ſtalls, in the belhowſe one cloke, certein ould images, ould ſtoles of woode, one oulde cheſt, one ould holy-water ſtole of braſſe, and the roffe, glaſſe, ieron, and pavement in the churche, and the glaſſe and iron in the ſteple, as ſould for £15.

The veſtry.

Item, ther three ould copes, one ſute of ould blake ſaye, one ſute of blue ſylk, one ſute of yelow ſarſnett and blue, one ſute of grene ſay, two tynacles of whyte buſtiann, and a veſtment; three ſyngle veſtments, one of counterfeit baudkyn, gould alter clothes, two fruntes for alters of counterfeit baudkynn, and one preſſe, ſould for 43*s*.

The dorter.

Item, ther three nunnes ſelles, whyche as ſould for 30*s*.

The cloyſter.

Item, the ieron, pavement, and the cundeth ther, as ſould for 66*s*. 8*d*.

The chapter.

Item, one table of alabaſter, the glaſſe, ieron, and pavement, as ſould for 15*s*.

The frater.

Item, ther five tables, the ſelyng over the table, one bell, the glaſſe and the ieron, as ſoulde for 40*s*.

The knyghtes chamber.

Item, one whyte teſter of lynyon clothe, one ould table, and one chayre, ſould for 2*s*.

The inner chamber.

Item, ther two matreſs, two coverletts, two boulſters, and two blanketts, ſould for 10*s*.

The next chamber.

Item, one fether-bedd, one boulſter, one blankett, one coverlett, a teſter of lynyon cloth, one chayre, and a table, ſould for 13*s*. 4*d*.

The inner chamber.

Item, two matreſys, two coverletts, one boulſter, and one ould teſter of lynyon cloth, ſould for 5*s*.

The chapell chamber.

Item, ther one fether-bedd, one matres, one boulſter, two coverletts, one blankett, and one old teſter of blew lynyon cloth, ſoulde for 6*s*.

The dynyng chamber.

Item, ther two tables, two formes, two chayres, ſould for 3*s*.

The halle.

Item, three oulde tables, two formes, one pece of hangyng of redd ſay, ſould for 2*s*.

The buttery.

Item, ſix table clothes, four towells, three napkyns, eight candleſtyks, four baſons, one ewer, one chaffyng diſſh, 9 tables, and one ould table, 30*s*.

The larder houſe.

Item, ther one virgin's barrell, and one grat troſſe, 12*d*.

The kechyn.

Item, ſeven braſſe potts, four kettulls, and four ould polines very nygh voorne, one grydyronn, two dryppyng pannes, two ſpytts, one payre of roſtyng ieronns, certein pott henges, and 20 peces of pewter veſſell, ſould for 40*s*.

The candell houſe.

Item, certein ould bordes, one virgin's barrell, and candell moulde, ſoulde for 6*d*.

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hermitages, croſſes, crucifixes, ſtatues of ſaints, and with a ſtately monaſtery for Friers Minors of St. Francis de Obſervantiâ; which place, thus contrived and built, was hallowed by pope Paul the Fifth, and enriched with many indulgences; the plot whereof is in Brune's ſixth part of his Theatre of Cities, Tab. 45." Burton, p. 119.

[1] Stephens, Monaſticon, Appendix, p. 6.

[2] See a liſt of theſe 31 houſes in Tanner, Not. Mon. ed. Naſmith, Preface, p. xxiii.

[3] See their names, p. 655; and Willis, Mitred Abbeys, vol. I. p. 110.

[4] Rymer, vol. XIV. p. 628.

[5] The particulars of theſe poſſeſſions may be ſeen in the original ſurvey at the Firſt Fruits office.

[6] Burton, p. 120.

[7] Dugdale's Warwickſhire, p. 187.

[8] Bailiffs Accompts in the Augmentation office.

[9] See hereafter, under the hiſtory of thoſe places.

[10] 7 Pars Original. 30 Hen. VIII. Rot. 187; Bailiffs Accompts, 31 Hen. VIII. in the Augmentation office.

[11] From a MS. in the reign of king Henry VIII. remaining in the Augmentation office.

The brew-houſe.

Item, ther two leads, one maſhfatt, two ould arkes, and certein ould tubbes, ſould for 60*s*.

The yele-houſe.

Item, ther ſeven kelyng leads, two yelyng flattes, 20*s*.

The laundrye.

Item, one panne in a furneſhe and two lytell leads, ſould for 15*s*.

The ſaulte-houſe.

Item, ther one ſalte arke and one buſhell of ſaulte, ſould for 14*s*.

The bake-houſe.

Item, ther two knedyng troſtes and one mouldyng boarde, ſoulde for 12*d*.

The kyll-houſe.

Item, ther one chayre, one kyll, and four quarters of maulte, 20*s*.

The ſmythe's forge.

Item, ther two hammers, one anvyle, two payre of tonges, one payre of pincers, and one pair of belows, ſoulde for 40*s*.

Shetes of lynyon.

Item, 20 payre of ſhetes, ſould for 30*s*.

Catell at the Priory, and in the Foreſt ther.

Item, 12 oxen £10.; eight kyne and a bull-calf 66*s*. 8*d*.; 24 beſts in the Foreſt £7.; ſeven calves 15*s*.; ſix horſes 66*s*. 8*d*.; 34 ſwyne, prayſed at 26*s*. 8*d*. Sum of the whole £25. 15*s*.

Catell at Merell Grange.

Item, 12 drawing oxen and ſteres for the plowe and wayne £8. 9*s*.; 10 kyne and a bull £4. 10*s*.; one hefford 6*s*. 8*d*.; five yerlyng calves 20*s*.; five wenyng calves 13*s*. 4*d*.; five mares and one fole 40*s*.; 30 ſwyne and pigges, ſould for 33*s*. 4*d*.; ſum of the hole £18. 13*s*. 4*d*.

Waynes at the ſeyd graunge, with other thynges apperteyning to them.

Item, waynes, yokes, temes, plowes, and harrowes ther ar ſould for 20*s*.

Waynes at the priory with other.

Item, ther one ieron bound wayn, two ieron bound cartes, three ieron bound temes, ſeven yokes, one payre of clynes for a wayne, two plowes with their appurtenances, one ox-harrowe, and three other harrowes wyth ieron teeth, cart-geres for five horſes, and five lether collers, four ſythes geryd, five peſe hokes, three pycheforkes, five ſykells, two mukforks, one axe, one hatchet, two wymbulls, 46*s*. 8*d*.

Grayne at the late priory, in the Eſt and Weſt barnes.

Fyrſt, in the Weſt barne, halfe a bay of whete, wherin ther ys eſtemyd to be ſeven quarters at 6*s*. the quarter, 42*s*.; item, two bays of barly in the ſame barne, containing 24 quarters, at 3*s*. 4*d*. the quarter, £4.; item, in the ſame barne, one bay of otts, containing eight quarters, at 2*s*. 4*d*. the quarter, 18*s*. 8*d*.; item, one bay of peſe, containing four quarters, at 2*s*. 8*d*. the quarter, 9*s*. 8*d*.; item, in the Weſt barne, half a bay of whete, containing 15 quarters, at 6*s*. the quarter, £4. 10*s*.; item, one bay of rye, containing four quarters, at 6*s*. the quarter, 24*s*.; item, 10 quarters of barly in the ſame barne, at 3*s*. 4*d*. the quarter, 33*s*. 4*d*.; item, one bay of peſe, containing 10 quarters, at 2*s*. 8*d*. the quarter, 26*s*. 8*d*.; item, hay ther 52 lodes, at 2*s*. 8*d*. the lode, whyche amountyth to the ſum of £6. 18*s*. 8*d*.; item, in the ſeyd barne, 15 quarters of peſe, at 2*s*. 8*d*. the quarter, 40*s*.—£25. 4*s*.

Grayne at Merell Grange.

Item, 30 quarters barly, at 3*s*. 4*d*. the quarter, £5.; item, 20 quarters of peſe, at 2*s*. 8*d*. the quarter, 53*s*. 4*d*.; item, 20 quarters otts, at 2*s*. 4*d*. the quarter, 46*s*. 8*d*.; item, 20 lodes of hay, at 2*s*. 8*d*. the lode, 53*s*. 4*d*.—£12. 13*s*. 4*d*.

The ſumme total of all the guddes ſould, late apperteynyng to the ſeid priory, £125. 7*s*. 4*d*.

Rewardes gyven to the prioreſſe and covent of the ſeid priory:

Fyrſt, to Annes Lytherland, prioreſſe, 60*s*.

To Anne Graſley, to Kataryne Cheſeldyne, Annes Coſbye, Elizabeth Hall, Dorothye Engliſhe, Margaret Kneteford, Amye Gellott, Margaret Powtrell, Anne Aſshbye, Emma Michell, Elizabeth Preſtbury, Johan Barwell, Elizabeth Ferneham, Kateryne Baker, 30*s*. each.

Cecill Bagnell, ſerv̄nte to the ſeid late priory, 20*s*.

Iſabell Seyton lykewiſe 20*s*.

Elizabeth Slate alſo 20*s*.

Rewardes gyven to the ſervants ther at their departure.

To William Oſborn 7*s*. 6*d*.
John Copland the elder 3*s*. 4*d*.
John Memtill 5*s*.
Peter Helyſon, 5*s*.
Thomas Kyllingleye, 5*s*.
John Toplady the younger 3*s*. 4*d*.
Hugh Cocks 3*s*. 4*d*.
Hugh Kyear 2*s*.
John Bygyn 5*s*.
William Glover 5*s*.
Richard Fyſhar 5*s*.
Humfrey Hawmes 20*d*.
Eliz. Paryſh 3*s*. 4*d*.
Agnes Lokyngton 2*s*.
Margaret Aſſer 2*s*.
Margaret Kyear 2*s*.
Annes Bygge 3*s*. 4*d*.
Thomas Harey 2*s*.
William Oſborn 3*s*. 4*d*.
Robert Oſborne 3*s*. 4*d*.
Thomas Feſſand 2*s*.
Richard Haley clerk 10*s*.
Thomas Sherdley 7*s*. 6*d*.
Elizabeth Sherdley 2*s*.
William Tomlynſon 3*s*. 4*d*.
Nicholas Copland 3*s*. 4*d*.
John Paryſh 20*d*.
John Burbag 2*s*.
John Bygyn 2*s*.
Thomas Kyllyngley 20*d*.
Mary Forde 20*d*.
Thomas Oſborne 20*d*.
Thomas Oſborne 20*d*.
J. Imes 20*d*.
Annes Rolſten 20*s*.

Money payed to ſundry poor folke havyng corodys.

Fyrſt, to Robert Prowdefote for hys mete to the cumming of kyng's furneyers 20*s*.

Item, to Richard Claybroke and hys wyffe 20*s*.

Item, to John Bayford 7*s*. 6*d*.—£2. 7*s*. 6*d*.

Cates bought.

Item, in cates bought and ſpent at the tyme of the commiſſioners beyng ther for to diſſolve the ſeid priory, and for the ſalfe kepyng of the guddes and catell to yt appertenyng duryng the tyme beforſeid, £6. 19*s*.

The ſumme of the payments aforſeid is £41. 19*s*. 10*d*.

Mem. Ther remayneth a ſpecyalty of £90. 6*s*. 6*d*. upon John Bewmann, gent. for money by hym due for the guddes and catell of the ſeid late priory by hym bought, payable at the feaſt of the Nativite of our Lord God, whych ſhall be in the yere of our ſeid Lord God 1539, £90. 6*s*. 6*d*.

And ſo remayneth in the ſeid commiſſioners handes *nil*; for they have payed more then they have receyvyd for the guddes of the ſeid late priory by £6. 19*s*.

Certein guddes or ſtuffe, late apperteyning to the ſeid late priory, whych remayneth unſould.

Whyte plate.

Fyrſt, four ſpones, one chalice, all whyte, waying 20 ounces.

Belles remaynyng.

Item, ther remayneth three bells, by eſtimac̄on waying 9 Ct. at . . . . Ct.

Leade remaynyng.

Item, ther remayneth, by eſtimac̄on, 10 fothers of lead, at . . . . the fother.

Mem. Ther remayneth all the howſes edyfyed upon the ſcite of the ſeid late priory; the roffe glaſſe, ieron, and pavement in the churche, the glaſſe and ieron in the ſtepull, the ieron and pavement in the cloyſter, the glaſſe, ieron, and pavement in the chapter-howſe ſould, and only exceptyd.

Mem. that the ſeid John Bewman was put in poſſeſſion of the ſcite of the ſeid late priory, with the demaynes to yt apperteining, to our ſovereign lorde the kynges uſe, the 28 day of October, in the 30 yere of our ſeid ſoveraigne Lord kyng Henry VIII.

Pencions aſſigned and allottyd to the late prioreſe and covent of the forſeid late priory by the forſeid commiſſioners.

Fyrſt, to Annes Lytherland late priores.	£.	s.	d.
Anne Graſley, ſub-priores	2	0	0
Kateryn Cheſyleyn	2	0	0
Margaret Powtrell	2	0	0
Kateryn Baker	2	0	0
Elizabeth Hall	1	13	4
Dorethy Englyſhe	1	13	4
Margaret Knottford	1	13	4
Amy Gyllott	1	13	4
Amy Aſhby	1	13	4
Emme Michell	1	13	4
Elizabeth Preſtbury	1	13	4
Johan Barwell	1	13	4
Elizabeth Farnham	1	13	4
Agnes Coſby	1	6	8
Elizabeth Trotther	2	0	0

Fees and annuities granted owt by Covent ſealle befor the diſſolucon of the ſeid late priory.

Fyrſt, to the balyff of Great Lymber	£.0	13	4
To the baylyffe of Kyrkbye Lenthropp	0	13	4
To the baylyff of Harby	0	6	8
To the baylyff of Belton	0	16	8
To Adam Langley	2	0	0
To Richard Sharpe	2	13	4
To Nicholas Powtrell	1	6	8
To John Byggyng	1	0	0
To Alice Hoo	2	13	4
Summa	12	3	4

Detts owing by the late priores and covent of the ſeid late priory.

Fyrſt, to Robert Prott, of Aſhby de la Zouch,	£.1	5	0
To Robert Smyth, late vicar of Whytwyk,	3	6	8
To Margaret Powtrell, late kychener,	7	10	7
Summa	12	2	3

Mr. Beaumont ſeems to have been interrupted in the poſſeſſion of his newly acquired property by a claim of the earl of Huntingdon; which induced him to addreſs the following epiſtle to the lord Cromwell.

"My dutye unto your ryght honourable lordeſhyp in moſt humble forme remembred; pleyſeth hyt the ſame to be by thes advertyſed that I have cauſed xx*l.* to be delyvered unto my fellow Thomas Avery to the uſe of your good lordeſhyp, humbly beſeeching your lordſhipp's favour and goodnes, that, as ſhall ſtand with the king's pleſure, I may either purchaſe or have in ferm the demeſnes of Gracedewe abbey, whych I am in poſſeſſion of and my fellowe Whalley together by your honorable letters; which ſeyd abbey the erle of Huntyngdon doth labor to take from me, which have no truſte but of your lordſhipp's goodnes, wythout whych I am undoyn; for I do feyre the ſeyd erle and his ſonns do ſeke my lyfe, and all for the truthe ſake; for I have ſecret warnyng by on of hys counſell to wayre a privy coate; whych is not ſuffycient for me, his power being envyron my poore howſe. Beſeechyng God that your lordeſhyp wyll take in good parte my inornate collectyon of the kyng's ſupremycy, wherin ys no thyng apte to be preſented unto your lordſhyp but the appearance of a trewe herte, wyth whych I ſhall contenewally pray and labor to ſend your lordſhyp your moſte noble hert's deſyre. From Whelleſborough, the xxviith daye of Decembre. Your humble ſervant, John Beaumont [1]."

In 1541, *John Beaumont*, eſq. was cited, to ſhew by what title he held the ſite of the priory of Gracedieu[2]; and, in 1548, North Wingfield chantry was purchaſed from him by ſir *Francis Leke*[3].

Mr. John Beaumont was elected recorder of Leiceſter in 1550; and, in the ſame year, Dec. 3, was conſtituted maſter of the Rolls[4].

In 1551, a fine with proclamations was levied of this lordſhip, by *John Beaumont*, eſq. to the uſe of king Edward VI. and his ſucceſſors; and, in 1552, *Francis* earl of *Huntingdon*, by the king's letters patent, obtained a grant in fee-farm of the ſite of the capital manſion of the manor-houſe of Gracedieu, with the whole manor of Gracedieu, and grange called Myral Grange, and ſeveral other lands, all lately part of the poſſeſſions of John Beaumont, maſter of the Rolls[5].

In 1553, John Beaumont enjoyed an annual fee of 40*s.* in right of the office, which had been granted to him for life, of ſteward of all the poſſeſſions of Ulveſcroft priory.

At the ſame time there remained in charge, from the nunnery of Gracedieu, the following annuities[6]:

To Nicholas Powtrell	£.1	6	8
— Alice Howe, alias Lymeley	2	13	4
— Richard Sharpe	2	13	4

And the following penſions to ſeveral of the nuns, turned out at the ſuppreſſion by their own ſurrendry:

To Cecilie Bagnall	£.2	0	0
— Katharine Baker	2	0	0
— Elizabeth Trowter	2	0	0
— Dorothie Englyſhe	1	13	4
— Elizabeth Preſbery	1	13	4
— Elizabeth Halle	1	13	4
— Anne Ayſheley	1	13	4
— Johanne Bradwell	1	13	4

Very ſoon after the acceſſion of queen Mary, *John Beaumont*, who was at that time ſurveyor of Leiceſterſhire, with a fee of £13. 6*s.* 8*d.* and "riding charges by the diſcretion of the court," was deprived of his office[7]; an event which he did not long ſurvive; though the exact date of his death does not appear.

He was twice married. His firſt wife was *Iſabel*, daughter to *Lawrence Dutton*, of Dutton, co. Cheſter, by whom he had iſſue only two daughters; *Dorothy*, married to *John Hall*, of the county of Warwick; and *Anne*, to *Thomas Aſhby*, of Loſeby. His ſecond lady was *Elizabeth*, eldeſt daughter and coheir to ſir *William Haſtings*, younger brother to *George* earl of *Huntingdon*, by whom he had iſſue, *Elizabeth*, married to *William* lord *Vaux* of *Harrowden*; *Jane*, to *Robert Brokeſby*, of Shouldby; *Francis*, his ſucceſſor; and *Henry*, who died unmarried, and lies buried in the Temple church, London, with this epitaph:

"Hic jacet Henricus Beaumont, armiger, Interioris Templi Socius, filius junior Joannis Beaumont, armigeri, quondam magiſtri rotulorum, & Elizabethæ uxoris ejus, filiæ & hæredis Willielmi Haſtings, armigeri, filii junioris Willielmi domini Haſtings; qui quidem Henricus obiit anno ætatis ſuæ 42°."

In 1559, *Francis* earl of *Huntingdon* was diſcharged of £24. 13*s.* 4½*d.* annual rent, of the ſite of Gracedieu, and other lands[8].

In 1565, *Henry* earl of *Huntingdon* was diſcharged from the fee-farm rent of Gracedieu[9].

Within five years after the death of her huſband, *Elizabeth* Beaumont claimed and obtained poſſeſſion of Gracedieu; and, by an indenture dated in 1574, Henry earl of Huntingdon, reciting the conveyance of ſir Humphrey Foſter to John and Elizabeth Beaumont and their heirs, and that the ſaid Elizabeth was then ſeiſed of the ſame in fee, ratified and confirmed the ſame to her and her heirs. She accordingly poſſeſſed this lordſhip till her death; and was ſucceeded in it by her eldeſt ſon,

Francis Beaumont, eſq. who had been educated in the ſtudy of the law. In a letter to the earl of Shrewſbury, dated Normanton by Derby, July 3, 1589, he apologizes for omitting to pay £100. on a certain day; and requeſts the earl's permiſſion to name him as his chief patron in his introductory ſpeech in the court of common pleas as a ſerjeant at law, ſuch being the cuſtom on thoſe occaſions. In a letter from Gracedieu, Sept. 23, he requeſts ſome does for the ſerjeants' feaſt; Dec. 15, deſires his lordſhip's acceptance of a ſerjeant's ring, and deſcribes the tenure of land called *The Caſtle Orchard* in Melbourne; and, Dec. 7, 1590, writes a letter to the new earl, of congratulations and condolance[10].

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[1] Cotton MSS. Cleopatra IV. 132.
[2] Mich. Rec. 32 Hen. VIII. Rot. 19.
[3] Sutton Chartulary, p. 117.
[4] Pat. 4 Edw. VI. p. 6.
[5] See before, pp. 580. 649.
[6] Communicated by Mr. T. Sharpe of Coventry, from the original Act, conſiſting of 77 ſheets of parchment, with the ſignatures of queen Mary and the biſhop of Wincheſter.
[7] From an original Book of Fees and Offices, anno 1° Mariæ, in the Library of Dulwich College, F. 7. 1. abſtracted in the Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica, N° VII. p. 231.
[8] Hil. Rec. 2 Eliz. Rot. 19.
[9] Paſch. Rec. 8 Eliz. Rot. 45.
[10] Unpubliſhed Talbot Papers, vol. G. 472. 505. 529. vol. K. 207.

Jan. 25, 1593, he was advanced to be one of the juſtices of the Common Pleas [1]; and was afterwards knighted. He is ſtyled by Mr. Burton, “ that grave, learned, and reverend judge, Francis Beaumont, eſq.”

He married *Anne*, daughter to ſir *George Pierpoint*, of Holme; and had iſſue a daughter *Elizabeth*, married to *Thomas Hilyard*, of Kent, and three ſons, *Henry*, *John*, and *Francis*; of each of whom ſome account will be found hereafter. He died at Gracedieu, April 22, 1598; and the inquiſition, taken June 8 following, informs us, that he was ſeiſed of the houſe and ſite of Gracedieu aforeſaid, of divers lands in the pariſh of Belton, Gracedieu, Meriel, Shepeſhed, Oſgathorpe, Thringſton, and Swannington; and that in 1596 he had granted to *Thomas Villers*, of Loughborough, a certain annuity or annual rent of £28. for five years, out of the diſſolved monaſtery of Gracedieu.

His arms were, Quarterly, 1. Azure, ſemé of fleurs de lis, and a lion rampant Or, *Beaumont*. 2. Gules, three garbs Gules, bandaged Or, *Comin* earl of *Bouquan*. 3. Gules, ſeven maſcles voided and conjoined Or; *Quincy*. 4. Gules, a cinquefoil Ermine; *Blanchmaines* earl of *Leiceſter*. 5. Gules, a pale Or; *Grenteſmainell*. 6. Azure, a lion rampant Argent, crowned Or; *Fergus* earl of *Galloway*. 7. Or, three piles in point Gules; *Baſſet*. 8. Azure, three garbs Or; *Blondeville* earl of *Cheſter*. 9. Gules; a lion rampant Vaire; *Everingham*. 10. Azure, a feſs Argent, between three cinquefoils Or; *Maureward*. 11. Argent, a maunch Sable, a creſcent for difference, *Haſtings*. 12. Gules, a feſs Or, between three ſhovelers proper; *Herle*. On the centre of the firſt four quarterings this eſcutcheon of pretence; Argent, three bats erect, and wings diſplayed, Gules. Creſt, an elephant Argent; on his back a tower triple-towered Argent, garniſhed Or [2]; Plate LXXVII. fig. 4.

“ One Judge Beaumont living at Gracedieu, two men came before him for juſtice; and one of the men prayed the ground might open, and he might ſink, if what he atteſted in his own cauſe was not true; and the ground immediately opened; but the judge, by pointing with his finger, ordered them to go off, and it cloſed again; and that place will now found, being ſtruck on, as Robert Beaumont of Barrow on Trent, eſq. (who married one of ſir Thomas Beaumont's coheirs, and had his part of the eſtate) affirmeth [3].”

Henry, the eldeſt ſon and heir, was aged 16 years upon the feaſt of St. Thomas the Apoſtle preceding his father's death. He was knighted at Worſopp, April 23, 1603; and, having had in marriage *Barbara*, daughter and coheir of *Anthony Faunt*, of Foſton, eſq. departed this life July 13, 1605, leaving his lady then pregnant of a poſthumous daughter called *Barbara* (married afterward to *John Harpur*, eſq.; and ſecondly to ſir *Wolſtan Dixie*, bart.) as appears by an inquiſition taken at Leiceſter, March 29, 1606 [4]; wherein he is ſaid to die ſeiſed of the ſite of Gracedieu, and divers lands, &c. in Belton, Oſgathorpe, Thringſton, Swannington grange in Swannington, which grange formerly belonged to the monaſtery of Gracedieu, the rectory of Shepeſhed, and the manor of Gracedieu, all in the county of Leiceſter, Chadeſton in the county of Derby, and divers lands and tenements, and the tithes of wheat, grain, and hay, in Worthington, Newbold, and Wilſton, in the pariſh of Bredon, co. Leiceſter, late parcel of the cell of Bredon. By indenture, dated Oct. 1, 1604, he had enfeoffed ſir *Andrew Noell* and ſir *Henry Haſtings*, knt. with all his lands, in conſideration of his intended marriage with his ſaid wife, entailing the ſame upon his heirs male by the ſaid Barbara; and, in default, to his brothers *John* and *Francis*, though the inquiſition taken at Derby, Feb. 11, 1606-7 [5], mentions the ſettlement as in tail general; and in default of iſſue to his brothers; and that ſir Henry died ſeiſed of the Grange of Meriel, &c. within the pariſh of Belton, and of lands in Swinfen, Newton, and Aſton.

John Beaumont, eſq. as next brother and heir-male to ſir Henry, ſucceeded at Gracedieu; and is noticed by Mr. Burton, as “ a gentleman of great learning, gravity, and worthineſs; the remembrance of whom,” he adds, “ for many worthy reſpects I may not here omit.” In his printed Preface alſo we are told that he was “ encouraged by many his good friends of worth; among whom I cannot let paſs (unremembered without a thankful acknowledgement) the kind aſſiſtance and good directions of my antient and much-reſpected friend and kinſman, John Beaumont, of Gracedieu, in the county of Leiceſter, eſq.”

This maſter Beaumont, at the age of 14, was admitted gentleman commoner of Broadgate's Hall, Oxford, in Lent term 1596 (with his brethren *Henry* and *Francis* [6].) Having ſtudied here about three years, he went to one of the Inns of Court; but ſoon quitted that ſituation, and returned to the place of his nativity, where he married *Elizabeth*, daughter of *John Forteſcue* [7], eſq. ſon of *Anthony Forteſcue*, eſq. and *Katharine* his wife, daughter of ſir *Geoffrey Pole*, of Lordington, in the county of Suſſex, knt. ſon of ſir *Richard Pole*, knight of the Garter, and *Margaret* his wife, daughter and heir of *George* duke of *Clarence* (brother to king Edward IV.) a gentlewoman of great deſert, equalizing the height of her blood with the worthineſs of her parts.

In 1611, he held the ſite of the late priory of Gracedieu of the king *in capite*; the church of Shepeſhed, by what ſervice was not known; and the great tithes of Belton in fee-farm by the rent of £10. a year; and, “ in the 10th of king James, was impleaded in the court of wards by the heir-general of this manor, by colour of the before-mentioned fine with proclamations levied by his grandfather John Beaumont unto king Edward VI; but the judgement of the court paſſed with maſter Beaumont [8].”

In his youth he was a ſucceſsful poet, but in his later years applied himſelf to more ſerious ſtudies; and as he was endowed with great abilities, they probably would have been exerted in the ſervice of his country had his life been of longer continuance; but Death, who ſeems generally to direct his deſtructive ſcythe at the faireſt flowers, deprived his country of a uſeful and worthy member, in the middle of his age. He was created a baronet June 29, 1626; but did not ſurvive the winter of 1628. He is ſaid by Wood to have been buried at Gracedieu; but this is a miſtake for Belton, as the priory church was not then exiſting.

Michael Drayton has dropped an obſcure hint at the cauſe of his death, which is not eaſily to be underſtood:

“ Thy care for that which was not worth thy breath
Brought on too ſoon thy much-lamented death.
But Heaven was kind, and would not let thee ſee
The plagues that muſt upon this nation be,
By whom the Muſes have neglected been,
Which ſhall add weight and meaſure to their ſin [9].”

Soon after was publiſhed a Miſcellany of ſir John Beaumont's poems, intituled, “ Boſworth Field; with a Taſte of the Variety of other Poems, left by Sir John Beaumont, Baronet, deceaſed: Set forth by his Sonne, Sir John Beaumont, Baronet; and dedicated to the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty. London, 1629.” The Editor addreſſes king Charles I. in this manner:

“ I

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[1] His law preferments are not noticed in Dugdale's Origines Juridiciales.

[2] Harl. MSS. 1113. p. 5.

[3] This paragraph is taken from the margin of a copy of Burton, formerly belonging to William Inge, eſq. of Thorpe in Staffordſhire, who adds, “ This ſtory was written, I believe, by a writing-maſter, who lived at Shepeſhed, and diſobliged by ſir Ambroſe Phillipps; but whether with truth related or no, I know not. He was a drunken idle fellow, his name Yarrow; who, I fancy, might write this when he taught to write at Thorpe. W. Inge.”

[4] Inq. at Leiceſter, 4 Jac. I.; and again, Aug. 10, 7 Jac. I.; Cole's Eſcheats, vol. IV. (Harl. MSS. 759.) p. 224.

[5] Inq. Derb. de eodem anno.

[6] Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. II. p. 524. But ſee hereafter, p. 659.

[7] Among the commendatory praiſes prefixed to ſir John Beaumont's Poems, are the following lines by Mr. George Forteſcue, one of this family, in which the thought turns on the nearneſs of their relationſhip:

“ When lines are drawn greater than Nature, Art
Commands the object and the eye to part,
Bids them to keep at diſtance, know their place,
Where to receive, and where to give their grace.
I am too near thee, Beaumont, to define
Which of thoſe lineaments is moſt divine;
And to ſtand farther off from thee, I chuſe
In ſilence rather to applaud thy Muſe,
And loſe my cenſure; 'tis enough for me
To joy, my pen was taught to move by thee.”

[8] Burton, p. 120. The caſe is at large ſet down, with the arguments, in lord Coke's Reports, Part IX. fol. 138. b.

[9] “ To the dear remembrance of his noble friend ſir John Beaumont, baronet.”

"I have endeavoured without art to ſet this jewel, and render it apt for your Majeſty's acceptance; to which boldneſs I am led by a filial duty, in performing the will of my father, who, whilſt he lived, did ever intend to your Majeſty theſe Poems: Poems, in which no obſcene ſport can be found (the contrary being too frequent a crime among Poets); while theſe (if not too bold I ſpeak) will challenge your Majeſty for their Patron; ſince it is moſt convenient that the pureſt of poems ſhould be directed to you, the virtuouſeſt and moſt untouched, of Princes, the delight of Britain, and the wonder of Europe; at the altar of whoſe judgment bright erected flames, not troubled fumes, dare approach."—The commendatory verſes prefixed are, "An Elegy to the loving memory of his deceaſed friend ſir John Beaumont, knight baronet, by *Thomas Nevill*;" "An Elegy, dedicated to the memory of his much honoured friend," and "To the worthy Muſe of his noble friend," both ſigned *Thomas Hawkins*[1]; "A Congratulation to the Muſes, for the immortalizing of his dear Father, by the ſacred Virtue of Poetry," by *John Beaumont*[2]: "Upon the Poems of my dear Father," by *Francis Beaumont*[3]; "Upon the Poems of his deareſt Brother," by *George Forteſcue*[4]; "On the honoured Poems of his honoured Friend," by *Ben Jonſon*; "To the dear Remembrance of his noble Friend," by *Michael Drayton*; "Ad poſthumum opus D. Jo. Bellomontis, equitis aurati & baronetti, viri nobiliſſimi, Hendecaſyllabon," by *Ph. Kin.*; and "On the honoured Poems of his unknown Friend," by *Ja. Cl.*" Extracts from ſome of theſe Poems will be found in the notes below; and thoſe of Ben Jonſon, on the honoured Poems of his honoured friend, being highly to his advantage, ſhall be given at large:

"This book will live; it hath a genius: this
Above his reader, or his praiſer, is.
Hence, then, profane: here needs no words expence
In bulwarks, rav'lins, ramparts, for defence;
Such, as the creeping common pioneers uſe,
When they do ſweat to fortify a Muſe.
Though I confeſs a Beaumont's book to be
The bound and frontier of our Poetry;
And doth deſerve all muniments of praiſe,
That art, or engine, on the ſtrength can raiſe.
Yet, who dares offer a redoubt to rear,
To cut a dike, or ſtick a ſtake up, here,
Before this work, where Envy hath not caſt
A trench againſt it, nor a batt'ry plac'd?
Stay, till ſhe make her vain approaches; then,
If maimed ſhe come off, 'tis not of men
This fort of ſo impregnable acceſs,
But higher pow'r, as ſpight could not make leſs,
Nor flattery, but, ſecur'd by th' author's name,
Defies what's croſs to piety or good fame,
And like a hallow'd temple, free from taint
Of ethniciſm, makes his Muſe a ſaint."

Michael Drayton has alſo elſewhere borne honourable teſtimony of ſir John and his brother Francis:

"Then the two Beaumonts and one Browne aroſe,
My dear companions, whom I freely choſe
My boſom friends; and, in their ſeveral ways,
Rightly born poets[5]."

"Boſworth Field" is a deſcription of the famous battle fought there between king Richard III. and the earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII.; and "merits republication for the eaſy flow of its numbers, and the ſpirit with which it is written[6]." There is great harmony in the verſification, and it is much above the general caſt of the age. The author had right notions, likewiſe, with regard to the accuracy of rhimes.

"Sir John Beaumont was one who drank as deep draughts of Helicon as any of that age; and though not many of his works are extant, yet thoſe we have be ſuch as are diſplayed on the flags of higheſt invention, and may juſtly ſtyle him to be one of thoſe great ſouls of numbers[7]." His Poems contain the following tranſlations from the Latin poets; Virgil's 4th Eclogue, Horace's 6th Satire of the ſecond book, his 29th Ode of the third book, and his ſecond Epode; Juvenal's 10th Satire, and Perſius's 2d Satire; Auſonius's 16th Idyll; Claudian's Epigram of the Old Man of Verona; and a Funeral Hymn out of Prudentius. Among the other pieces are, "An Epigram concerning man's life, compoſed by Crates, or Poſidippus," with "The Anſwer of Metrodorus;" ſeveral poems on religious ſubjects (on moſt of the great Feſtivals, on the Bleſſed Trinity, &c.); many of a moral kind (as the Dialogue between the World, a Pilgrim, and Virtue, of the miſerable State of Man, of Sickneſs, &c.); ſome of a political kind; many complimentary to his patron the marquis (afterwards duke) of Buckingham; and others to King James I. and his ſucceſſor. Among theſe are, "A Thankſgiving for the deliverance of our Sovereign king James from a dangerous ſickneſs, Jan. 8;" "To King James, concerning the true form of Engliſh Poetry," in which the Rules of Verſification are judiciouſly laid down and well expreſſed; "To the glorious Memory of our late Sovereign King James;" ſeveral on the Prince's Journey to Spain and moſt happy Return; "To the moſt illuſtrious Prince Charles, on the excellent Uſe of Poems;" "A Panegyric at the Coronation of our Sovereign Lord King Charles;" "An Epithalamium upon the happy Marriage of King Charles and Queen Mary;" "Sonnets at the end of the firſt and ſecond years of his Majeſty's Reign;" &c. Thoſe to his noble patron are, "An Epithalamium, to my lord marqueſſe of Buckingham, and to his fair and virtuous lady[8]" [1620]; "Of his Majeſty's vow for the felicity of the marqueſſe of Buckingham;" "My Lord of Buckingham's Welcome to the King at Burley[9] [1621];" "A Congratulation to my lord marqueſſe on the birth of his daughter [lady Mary Villiers];" "Of true Greatneſs, to my lord marqueſſe of Buckingham;" "Upon my lord of Buckingham's Arms;" "Upon my lord of Buckingham's Shield at a Tilting, his *Impreſe* being a Bird of Paradiſe" [1621]; "To the duke of Buckingham, on his Return from Spain" [1623]; "To the duke of Buckingham;" "To my gracious lord the duke of Buckingham, upon the birth of his firſt Son." This ſon was Charles lord Villiers, earl of Coventry, who died an infant March 17, 1626-7; and whoſe death produced from ſir John Beaumont the following lines, "Upon the Earl of Coventry's departure from us to the Angels:

"Sweet Babe, whoſe birth inſpir'd me with a ſong,
And call'd my Muſe to trace thy days along;
Attending riper years, with hope to find
Such brave endeavours of thy noble mind,
As might deſerve triumphant lines, and make
My forehead bold a laurel crown to take:
How haſt thou left us, and this earthly ſtage,
(Not acting many months), in tender age!

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[1] Probably ſir Thomas Hawkins, of Naſh in Kent, one of the earlieſt tranſlators of Horace's Odes.

[2] To whom we are obliged for the edition of his father's poems, and who was himſelf no mean poet, as appears by theſe lines:

"Here lives his better part; here ſhines that flame,
Which lights the entrance to eternal fame:
Theſe are his triumphs over Death, this ſpring
From Aganippe's fountains he could bring
Clear from all droſs, thro' pure intentions drain'd;
His draughts no ſenſual waters ever ſtain'd.
Behold, he doth on ev'ry paper ſtrow
The loyal thoughts he did his Sovereign owe:
Here reſt affections to each neareſt friend,
And pious ſighs, which noble thoughts attend."

[3] From this ſon's tribute of verſe to his father's memory, take the following ſtanzas as a ſpecimen:

"For, ſhould I ſtrive to deck the virtues high,
Which in theſe Poems like fair gems appear,
I might as well add brightneſs to the ſky,
Or with new ſplendor make the ſun more clear,
Since ev'ry line is with ſuch beauties grac'd,
That nothing farther can their praiſes ſound;
And that dear name, which on the front is plac'd,
Declares what ornaments within are found:
That name, I ſay, in whom the Muſes meet,
And with ſuch heat his noble ſpirit raiſe,
That kings admire his verſe; whilſt at his feet
Orpheus his harp, and Phœbus caſts his bays"

[4] See theſe lines in p. 656.

[5] Of Poets and Poeſy.

[6] Headley, vol. I. p. xxxv. It ſhall be given at large, under the Hiſtory of Market Boſworth.

[7] Winſtanley.

[8] Lady Catharine Manners, daughter of Francis earl of Rutland; whom ſir John Beaumont takes delicately an opportunity of complimenting, in a poem called "The Shepherdeſs," which ſhall be given at length hereafter under Garendon.

[9] See before, p. 213.

Thou cam'ſt into this world a little ſpy,
Where all things that could pleaſe the ear and eye
Were ſet before thee; but thou found'ſt them toys,
And flew'ſt with ſcornful ſmiles t'eternal joys;
No viſage of grim Death is ſent t'affright
Thy ſpotleſs ſoul, nor darkneſs blinds thy ſight;
But lightſome Angels with their golden wings
O'erſpread thy cradle; and each ſpirit brings
Some precious balm, for heav'nly phyſick meet,
To make the ſeparation ſoft and ſweet.
The ſpark infus'd by God departs away,
And bids the earthly weak companion ſtay
With patience in that nurs'ry of the ground,
Where firſt the ſeeds of Adam's limbs were found:
For time ſhall come, when theſe divided friends
Shall join again, and know no ſev'ral ends;
But change this ſhort and momentary kiſs,
To ſtrict embraces of celeſtial bliſs."

The other poems of this ſort are, "To my lord viſcount Purbeck [1], a congratulation for his health;" "To the memory of the fair and thrice virtuous gentlewoman, Miſtreſs Elizabeth Nevill;" and, "Of the truly noble and excellent lady, the lady marqueſſe of Wincheſter [2];" beginning thus:

"Can my poore lines no better office have,
But lie like ſcritch-owls ſtill about the grave?
When ſhall I take ſome pleaſure for my paine,
Commending them that can commend againe?
When ſhall my Muſe in love-ſick lines recite
Some Lady's worth, which ſhe of whom I write
With thankfull ſmiles may read in her own daies?
Or when ſhall I a breathing woman praiſe?
O, never; mine are too ambitious ſtrings;
They will not ſound but of eternall things,
Such are freed ſoules; but, had I thought it fit
To exalt a ſpirit to a body knit;
I would confeſſe, I ſpent my time amiſſe,
When I was ſlow to give due praiſe to this.
Now when all weepe, my time it is to ſing,
And from her aſhes muſt my Poem ſpring;
Though in the race I ſee ſome ſwiftly runne,
I will not crown them till the goale be won. . . . .
"I could thy huſband's higheſt ſtyles relate,
Thy father's earldom, and that England's ſtate
Was wholly manag'd by thy grandſire's brow:
But thoſe that love thee beſt, will beſt allow
That I omit to praiſe thy match and line,
And ſpeak of things that were more truly thine," &c.

Thus much is given of this Elegy; as, in the collected Poems of Mr. Francis Beaumont, a mutilated copy of it is printed as the production of the younger brother, beginning as this does, and ending thus:

"They that have fought, not they that are to fight,
May claime the glorious garland as their right."

Epitaph on my dear brother Francis Beaumont:

"On Death thy Murd'rer this revenge I take:
I ſlight his terror; and juſt queſtion make,
Which of us two the beſt precedence have,
Mine to this wretched world, thine to the grave.
Thou ſhouldſt have follow'd me; but Death, to blame,
Miſcounted years, and meaſur'd age by fame.
So dearly haſt thou bought thy precious lines;
Their praiſe grew ſwiftly; ſo thy life declines.
Thy Muſe, the hearer's queen, the reader's love,
All ears, all hearts (but Death's) could pleaſe and move."

"Upon his noble friend ſir William Skipwith [3];" "On my dear ſon, Gervaſe Beaumont [4];" "Tears for the death of the truly honourable the lord Chandos [5]," 1621; "Upon the untimely death of the honourable, hopeful young gentleman, Edward Stafford, ſon and heir to lord Stafford [6]."

"Dead is the hope of Stafford, in whoſe line
So many dukes, and earls, and barons ſhine:
And from this Edward's death his kindred draws
More grief than mighty Edward's fall could cauſe:
For to this Houſe his virtue promis'd more
Than all thoſe great ones that had gone before.
No lofty titles can ſecurely frame
The happineſs and glory of a name:
Bright honours at the point of noon decay,
And feel a ſad declining like the day.
But he that from the race of Kings is born,
And can their mem'ries with his worth adorn,
Is far more bleſt than thoſe of whom he ſprings;
He from above the ſoul of goodneſs brings,
T' inſpire the body of his noble birth;
This makes it move, before but lifeleſs earth.
Of ſuch I write, who ſhow'd he would have been
Complete in action, but we loſt him green.
We only ſaw him crown'd with flowers of hope,
O that the fruits had given me larger ſcope!
And yet the bloom which in his herſe we ſhow
Surpaſs the cherries and the grapes that grow
In other gardens. Here freſh roſes lie,
Whoſe ruddy bluſhes modeſt thoughts deſcry.
In flower-de-luces dyed with azure hue,
His conſtant love to heav'nly things we view:
The ſpotleſs lilies ſhew his pure intent,
The flaming marigolds his zeal preſent;
The purple violets his noble mind,
Degen'rate never from his princely kind;
And laſt of all the hyacinths we throw,
In which are writ the letters of our woe."

"To the memory of the learned and religious Ferdinando Pulton, eſquire:

"His books were his rich purchaſes; his fees,
That praiſe which Fame to painful works decrees,
His memory hath a ſurer ground than theirs,
Who truſt in ſtately tombs or wealthy heirs."

"To the moſt immortal memory of the faireſt and moſt virtuous lady the lady Clifton [7];" "Upon the death of the moſt noble lord Henry earl of Southampton, Nov. 10 [1624];" and "An Epitaph upon that hopeful young gentleman the lord Wriotheſley [8]:

"Here lies a Souldier, who in youth deſir'd
His valiant Father's noble ſteps to tread,
And ſwiftly from his friends and country fled:
While to the height of glory he aſpir'd,
The cruell Fates, with bitter envy fir'd,
To ſee Warres prudence in ſo young a head,
Sent from their duſky caves, to ſtrike him dead,
A ſtrong diſeaſe in peacefull robes attir'd.
This Murd'rer kills him with a ſilent dart:
And, having drawne it bloody from the Sonne,
Throwes it againe into the Father's heart,
And to his Lady boaſts what he hath done.
What helpe can men againſt pale Death provide,
When twice within few dayes Southampton died [9]!"

Sir John Beaumont wrote alſo "The Crown of Thorns [10];" a work which we have not ſeen, but which is thus celebrated by ſir Thomas Hawkins [11]:

"Like to the Bee, thou didſt thoſe flow'rs ſelect,
That moſt the taſteful palate might affect
With pious reliſhes of things divine,
And diſcompoſed ſenſe with peace combine:

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[1] Sir John Villiers, elder brother to the duke of Buckingham, created baron of Stoke, and viſcount Purbeck, 19 June, 1620.

[2] Lucy, daughter to Thomas earl of Exeter. This appears by the lines which mention her father's earldom, and "that England's ſtate was wholly manag'd by her grandſire's brow."

[3] Theſe lines were engraven on ſir William's tomb; ſee p. 359.

[4] See theſe in p. 659.

[5] Grey Brugges lord Chandos died at the Spaw, in July 1621.

[6] Edward Stafford, the third duke of Buckingham of that name, was beheaded May 17, 1521. His wife was Eleanor, daughter to Henry duke of Northumberland. Henry his eldeſt ſon was in 1524 reſtored in blood, but not to his honours. His lands were in the ſame year reſtored; and we find him ſitting in parliament as a baron in 1546. He had a ſon and grandſon, both named Edward; the former of whom, the young man here honoured, died in his father's life time, and was buried at St. Andrew's, Holborn. He left a ſon Henry; who dying unmarried in 1657, his only ſiſter Mary became the wife of ſir William Howard, K. B. created viſcount Stafford in 1640, and beheaded Dec. 29, 1680.

[7] Lady Penelope Clifton; ſee p. 657*.

[8] James lord Wriotheſley, eldeſt ſon of the earl of Southampton, died in the Netherlands, a few days before his father.

[9] A leaf which originally followed this (p. 181.) is wanting in all the copies of ſir John Beaumont's Poems (and they have been many) which either my intelligent friend Mr. Reed or myſelf have ever ſeen. One of theſe (now Mr. Beloe's) belonged to Mrs. E. Cooper, editor of "The Muſes' Library," and has her autograph.

[10] A poem in eight books, inſcribed to Henry earl of Southampton. This appears by the Elegy above noticed.

[11] In one of the commendatory poems prefixed to Boſworth Field.

Which in thy *Crown of Thorns* we may diſcern,
Fram'd as a model for the beſt to learn,
That verſe may virtue teach, as well as proſe,
And minds with native force to good diſpoſe,
Devotion ſtir, and quicken cold deſires,
To entertain the warmth of holy fires.
There may we ſee thy ſoul expatiate,
And with true fervour ſweetly meditate
Upon our Saviour's ſufferings, that, while
Thou ſeek'ſt his painful torments to beguile
With well-tun'd accents of thy zealous ſong,
Breath'd from a ſoul transfix'd, a paſſion ſtrong,
We better knowledge of his woes attain,
Fall into tears with thee, and then again
Riſe with thy verſe, to celebrate the flood
Of thoſe eternal torrents of his blood."

Sir *John* Beaumont had ſeven ſons and four daughters. The ſons were, 1. ſir *John*, his ſucceſſor; 2. *Francis*, whoſe verſes on his father have been already noticed, and who became a Jeſuit; 3. *Henry*; 4. *Gervaſe*[1]; 5. *George*; 6. *Thomas*; 7. *Charles*[2]; all of whom (except ſir Thomas, of whom hereafter) died unmarried. The daughters were, 1. *Helen*, 2. *Anne*; who both died unmarried; 3. *Catharine*, born July 31, 1635; 4. *Mary*, married firſt to ſir *Edmund Williamſon*, and after to *John Taſborough*, of Flixton and Gedney.

In 1615, ſir *James Simple*, knt. and others, appear to have had a leaſe of the ſite of Gracedieu nunnery[3].

Thomas Bancroft, in his "Two books of Epigrams and Epitaphs, 1639," thus apoſtrophizes this houſe:

"*Gracedieu*, that under Charnwood ſtand'ſt alone,
As a grand rélicke of Religion,
I reverence thine old (but fruitfull) worth,
That lately brought ſuch noble *Beaumonts* forth,
Whoſe brave heroic Muſes muſt aſpire,
To match the anthems of the heavenly quire.
The mountaines crown'd with rocky fortreſſes,
And ſheltering woods, ſecure thy happineſſe,
That highly favour'd art (though lowly plac'd)
Of Heaven, and with free Nature's bounty grac'd,
Herein grow happier; and that bliſſe of thine
Nor, Pride o'er top, nor Envy undermine!"

And he thus addreſſes the ſurrounding Foreſt:

"*Charnwood*, if all thy ſtones were turn'd to bread,
(As once the Fiend did ſuch a motion make)
It would be more than Zerxes fed,
Or Tenariffe and Ætna both could bake;
And hungry Churles (that rail at ſouldiers)
Would rend up rock-bread, and turne pioners."

Sir *John* Beaumont, who ſucceeded his father, was of ſuch uncommon ſtrength, that it was reputed by old men who knew him, that he did leap 16 feet at one leap, and would commonly, at a ſtand leap, jump over a high long table in the hall, light on the ſettle beyond the table, and raiſe himſelf ſtraight up[4]. He was the editor of his father's poems in 1629; and in 1644 was ſlain at the ſiege of Glouceſter. Among the ſuffering Loyaliſts are noticed "ſir John Beaumont, of Gracedieu, a colonel in the king's army (who died in the ſervice); and who, with the lord Beaumont, ſir Thomas Beaumont, Thomas Beaumont of York, and George Beaumont, paid £5000. compoſition[5]."

Sir *Thomas* Beaumont, ſixth ſon of the firſt baronet, ſucceeded to the title on the death of his brother; and his name occurs in the liſt of compounders for £1190.

There remained at Gracedieu in 1645 an entire court of cloiſters, hall, &c.; and theſe arms (fig. 5—7) were then recently painted in one of the chambers[6].

"*Beaumont*; impaling, Argent, a cinquefoil pierced Azure; *Moton*.

Beaumont; impaling, Argent, ſemé of cinquefoils Gules, a lion rampant Sable, *Pierpoint*.

Beaumont; impaling *Haſtings*."

Sir *Thomas Beaumont* married *Vere*, only daughter of ſir *William Tufton*, of Vintners near Maidſtone, knt. brother to *Nicholas* earl of *Thanet*; and at the Heraldic Viſitation, March 16, 1681-2, the pedigree of this branch of the family was ſigned by "Vere Beaumont, in behalf of ſir Thomas Beaumont." Dying July 7, 1686, aged 66, without iſſue male, the title became extinct; but he left four daughters; *Cecily*, *Vere*, *Mary*, and *Jane*. His lady was re-married to Mr. *George Lane*, a dancing maſter; and was living in 1693[7].

At that time there remained here a portrait of Cardinal Pole, under which were theſe arms:

1. Quarterly, *France* and *England*, a label of three points Argent, *Plantagenet* duke of *Clarence*. 2. Per pale Or and Sable, a ſaltire engrailed counterchanged; *Pole*. 3. Gules, a ſaltire Argent, a label of three points gobony Argent and Azure; *Nevile* earl of *Saliſbury* and *Warwick*. 4. Gules, a feſs between ſix croſs croſslets Or; *Beauchamp*. 5. Chequé Or and Azure, a chevron Ermine; *Newburgh* earl of *Warwick*. 6. Argent, three lozenges in feſs Gules; *Montacute*. 7. Or, an eagle diſplayed Vert, armed Gules; *Monthermer*. 8. Quarterly, 1. and 4. Or, three chevrons Gules, *Clare*; 2. and 3. Quarterly, Argent and Gules, in the ſecond and third quarter a fret Or, over all a bend Sable; *Spencer*. Creſt, a cardinal's cap; fig. 8.

By *Cecily*, the eldeſt daughter, the ſite of the priory at Gracedieu was brought in marriage to *Robert Beaumont*, of Barrow upon Trent, co. Derby, eſq. (a collateral branch of the family); from whom it was purchaſed by ſir *Ambroſe Phillipps*, knight, then of Garendon, and king's ſerjeant; under whoſe direction a conſiderable part of the priory church was pulled down in 1696; but the foundation was not ſuffered to be demoliſhed, nor the coffins to be diſturbed[8].

From ſir Ambroſe Phillipps, who died in 1706, the ſite of this priory deſcended to his ſecond ſon *William*, and grandſon *Samuel*; and is now the property of *Thomas March-Phillipps*, eſq.[9]

In Plate LXXXVII. are given two views of the remains of the priory; one taken by Mr. Buck in 1730, in which many conſiderable parts of the building are eaſily traceable; the other by Mr. Malcolm in 1792, from an oppoſite point of view.

The lime for manure is chiefly burnt at Gracedieu[10]; but the lime of this place is not in very high repute, being ſuppoſed to fill the land with couch graſs.

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[1] Who died at ſeven years of age, as we learn from ſome pathetic verſes of ſir John's on the death of his "dear ſon."

"Can I, who have for others oft compil'd
The ſongs of Death, forget my ſweeteſt child;
Which, like a flow'r cruſh'd with a blaſt, is dead,
And ere full time hangs down his ſmiling head;
Expecting with clear hope to live anew,
Among the angels fed with heavenly dew?
We have this ſign of joy, that many days,
While on the earth his ſtruggling ſpirit ſtays,
The name of Jeſus in his mouth contains
His only food, his ſleep, his eaſe from pains.
O may that ſound be rooted in my mind
Of which in him ſuch ſtrong effect I find!
Dear Lord, receive my ſon, whoſe winning love
To me was like a friendſhip, far above
The courſe of nature, or his tender age;
Whoſe looks could all my bitter griefs aſſuage;
Let his pure ſoul, ordain'd ſeven years to be
In that frail body, which was part of me,
Remain my pledge in Heaven, as ſent to ſhow
How to this port at ev'ry ſtep I go!"

[2] Who died of a conſumption. See his uncle's verſes, p. 657*.

[3] Paſch. Rec. 13 Jac. I. Rot. 141.

[4] This circumſtance is noticed in the margin of Mr. Inge's copy of Burton, already cited in p. 654.

[5] Memoirs of the Royaliſts, pp. 563. 673. "In this rubrick," Lloyd adds, "Mr. Beaumont, an orthodox miniſter of Pontefract, noted for his loyal, reſolute, and conſtant adherence to the royal cauſe, and for ſettling at his houſe the deſign for ſurprizing Pontefract, and keeping intelligence, ſtating and regulating contributions, bringing in relief, ſpying the enemies lines and advantages, and going out in ſeveral parties to ſecure it when it was taken; murdered by a council of war, who took, ſentenced, and executed him in two hours, Feb. 15, 1648, deſerves to have one name, being an inſtance of an extraordinary cruelty in one reſpect, that, with a fanatic reſpect to the law, Deut. xiii. 6. his neareſt relation was forced to have a hand in his execution, contrary to the civil law among Heathens. *Filius non torquetur in caput parentis.*"—Mr. Beaumont was executed for correſponding with the garriſon in characters; and choſe to dye, rather than diſcover the characters. Whitelock, p. 377

[6] Simmonds's Diary, in Harl. MSS. 911.

[7] See before, under Merill Grange, p. 649.

[8] From the margin of Mr. Inge's copy of Burton.

[9] See hereafter, under Garendon.

[10] Bray's Tour, p. 99.—See before, p. 81; and hereafter, p. 687.—On this ſubject, Mr. Marſhall adds, "In July 1784, I made, on a turnep fallow, a comparative experiment with Bredon lime. The piece in general is limed with about five quarters an acre. Part of one land had double that quantity; part of another none. The turnep crop received no obvious advan-

FRANCIS BEAUMONT, the celebrated Dramatic Poet, third ſon of *Francis* the Judge, was born at Gracedieu in 1586; and in the beginning of Lent Term 1596 was admitted (with his two brothers *Henry* and *John*) a gentleman commoner of Broadgate hall, in the univerſity of Oxford, at that period the principal nurſery for ſtudents in the civil and common law; and on the ſite of which a new college (now called Pembroke) was founded in 1624. At this ſeminary Mr. Francis Beaumont imbibed thoſe rudiments of ſound learning by which he was afterward ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed. I am aware that it has been generally underſtood that he was educated at Cambridge; but this is an error, ariſing from a ſimilarity of name, and a blunder of Anthony Wood; who, after expreſsly ſtating that he was admitted at Oxford, adds, "As for Francis Beaumont, who with his elder brother ſir John came to Broadgate hall in 1596, as I have before told you, he muſt not be underſtood to be the ſame with Francis Beaumont the eminent Poet and Comedian; for, though he were of the ſame family, and moſt of his name ſtudied in Oxon, yet he was educated in Cambridge[1]."—It is certain, however, that the younger brother of ſir John and the Dramatic Poet were the ſame perſon; and that the Francis Beaumont of Cambridge[2] was his nameſake and relation of the Charterhouſe, where he died in 1624[3].—Our Poet was for ſome time a ſtudent in the Inner Temple; and his "Maſk of the Inner Temple and Gray's Inn[4]" was acted and printed in 1612-13. But it does not appear that he made any great proficiency in the Law; that being a ſtudy probably too dry and unentertaining to be attended to by a man of his fertile and ſprightly genius. We ſhould ſcarcely indeed be ſurprized to find that he had given no application to any ſtudy but Poetry, nor attended on any court but that of the Muſes; but, on the contrary, our admiration might fix itſelf in the oppoſite extreme, and fill us with aſtoniſhment at the greatneſs of his genius and rapidity of his pen, when we look back on the voluminouſneſs of his works, and then enquire into the time allowed him for them; works that might well have taken up a long life to have executed; for although, out of fifty-three plays which are collected together as the labours of two united authors, Mr. Beaumont was concerned in much the greateſt part of them, yet he did not live to complete his 30th year.

Beaumont and Fletcher generally wrote in conjunction. The former was remarkable for the accuracy of his judgement; the latter for the force of his imagination. Their works reſemble thoſe of Moliere, in the variety and juſtneſs of their characters.

"There was a wonderful confimility of fancy between Mr. Francis Beaumont and Mr. John Fletcher, which cauſed that dearneſs of friendſhip between them. I have heard Dr. John Earl, ſince biſhop of Sarum, ſay, who knew them, that his main buſineſs was to correct the ſuper-overflowings of Mr. Fletcher's wit. They lived together on the Bank ſide, not far from the play-houſe, both bachelors, lay together[5], had one bench in the houſe between them, which they did ſo admire, the ſame cloaths, cloak, &c. between them[6]."

Beaumont ſtudied and followed Jonſon's manner; perſonized the paſſions, and drew Nature in her extremes. Fletcher followed Shakeſpeare and Nature in her uſual dreſs. Beaumont, as appears by various teſtimonies, was a hard ſtudent, and had a ſurpriſing compaſs of literature. He never condeſcended to tranſlate, and rarely to imitate; however largely he was ſupplied with claſſic ſtreams, from his own urn all flows pure and untinctured.

Mr. Beaumont addreſſed "A Letter to Ben Jonſon[7]," written during a temporary retirement at Gracedieu (where he calls the ſun their "beſt haymaker;" and, recollecting their ſeveral meetings at the Mermaid, their flaſhes of wit and merriment, and "the full Mermaid wine," complains that, in the country, he can only get "water mix'd with claret lees);" and expreſſes for him the higheſt eſteem and friendſhip:

"Baniſh'd unto this home, Fate once again
Bring me to thee, who canſt make ſmooth and plaine
The way of knowledge for me; and then I,
Who have no good but in thy company,
Proteſt it will my grateful comfort be
T' acknowledge all I have to flow from thee.
But, when theſe ſcenes are perfect, we'll taſte wine;
I'll drink thy Muſe's health, thou ſhalt quaff mine."

Verſes alſo by Francis Beaumont are prefixed to three different plays of Ben Jonſon; "The Fox;" "The Silent Woman;" and "Catiline."

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tage from the lime. But its effects on the barley are evident. The part not limed is evidently the worſt crop; nearly in the proportion, I apprehend, of four to three. In this caſe, therefore, the barley alone will nearly pay for the lime. But, what is ſtill more intereſting, the part limed with 10 quarters an acre is the beſt crop in the piece! Therefore, the notion that a quantity of Bredon lime greater that five quarters an acre is ruinous to crops appears, by this experiment, to be entirely ill founded. Upon foul pinfallow it may be injurious, by encouraging (not breeding) couch: but on a clean turnep fallow it has, in this inſtance, ſpent its ſtrength on the crop." Rural Oeconomy of the Midland Couuties, vol. II. p. 229.

[1] Wood, Athen. Oxon. vol. I. p. 524. Miſled by the mention of Cambridge in the Preface to Chaucer, and following the blunder of Wood, Mr. Aubrey ſuppoſed him to have been bred at Cambridge; and obſerves that he hath a very good prefatory letter before Mr. Speght's edition of Chaucer.—In Oldys's interleaved copy of Langbaine, bought by Mr. Brydges at Mr. Steevens's ſale, is this note: "Beaumont died in the beginning of March 1615, and was buried in Weſtminſter Abbey, aged, as ſome write, about 30 years, which muſt be too young, for he has an epiſtle before Speght's Chaucer in 1598; and it is not likely the judgement of a boy of 13 would be on that occaſion ſo preferred. Indeed, ſir Aſton Cokayne ſays, he was eclipſed in the height of his noon; but that is no very improper expreſſion for a man of 40 or upwards. His poem of Salmacis and Hermaphroditus was publiſhed in 1602; and it is likely he was more than 17 years of age at the publication of it."—But the difficulty reſpecting the Preface to Chaucer is here removed (ſee p. 733); and the poem is evidently that of a *very young man*.

[2] There was a Francis Beaumont of Peter houſe, Cambridge, and another of St. John's; but I know not their dates.

[3] See before, under Cole Orton.

[4] Mr. Chamberlain, in a letter to ſir Ralph Winwood, dated London, Feb. 23, 1612, thus notices this Maſk: "The lord's Maſke, on the marriage-night, though it were very rich and ſumptuous, yet it was long and tedious: and with many devices, more like a play than a maſke. But the Middle Templers and Lincoln's Inn gave great contentment on Munday night [Feb. 15], as well by their graceful coming on horſeback, as in all the reſt of their apt invention, apparel, and faſhion, and eſpecially their excellent dancing; wherewith the king was ſo much delighted, that he gave them many thanks and much commendation, as well to their faces as behind their backs. But the next day our Gray's Inn men and the Inner Temple had not the ſame fortune, though they deſerved no leſs; for, ſtriving to vary from their competitors (and their device being the marrying of the Thames to the Rhine) they made choice to go by water from Wincheſter-houſe in Southwark with their boats and barges, exceedingly trimmed and furniſhed with ſtore of lights that made a glorious ſhew, and three peale of ordnance, at their taking water, at their paſſing by the Temple, and at their landing; which paſſage by water coſt them better than £300. But, when they were landed at the Court, by what miſchance I know not, they were feign to return as they went, without doing any thing; the reaſon whereof, ſome ſay, was becauſe the hall was ſo full that it could not be avoided, nor room made for them, and moſt of the principal ladies that were in the galleries to ſee them land excluded. But the moſt probable is, that the king was ſo ſatiated and over-wearied with watching, that he could hold out no longer; and ſo was driven to put it off till Saturday [Feb. 20], when it was very well performed in the new Banqueting-houſe; which, for a kind of amends, was granted to them, though with much repining and contradiction of their emulators. The next day the king made them all a ſolemn ſupper in the new marriage-room; and uſed them ſo well and graciouſly, that he ſent both parties away well pleaſed with this great ſolemnity *."

[5] From ſir James Hales, &c.

[6] From Aubrey; printed in the Oxford Cabinet, 1797; N° I.

[7] In the Stationers Books, Nov. 6, 1639, is entered, "An Addition of ſome excellent Poems to Shakeſpeare's Poems, by other gentlemen;" among which this "Epiſtle to Ben Jonſon by Francis Beaumont" is particularly ſpecified.

* Winwood's Memorials, vol. III. p. 435.—Theſe Maſques were contrived for the celebration of the nuptials of the Count Palatine of the Rhine with the Princeſs Elizabeth. The machinery and decorations for that of the Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn were by Inigo Jones; the words by George Chapman; and the expence to Lincoln's Inn not leſs than 2400*l*.—That of the Inner Temple and Gray's Inn was alſo repreſented with the utmoſt ſplendour and magnificence, and at a great expence to the Societies; as appears by Dugdale's "Origines Juridiciales."

Jonſon (who is ſaid conſtantly to have conſulted Beaumont, and to have paid the greateſt deference to his judgement) treats him not, in his anſwer, as a mere critic, and judge of others works only; but as an eminent poet, whom he loved with a zeal enough to kindle a love to his memory, as long as poetry delights the underſtanding, or friendſhip warms the heart.

“ How do I love thee, Beaumont, and thy Muſe,
That unto me doſt ſuch Religion uſe!
How do I fear my ſelfe, that am not worth
The leaſt indulgent thought thy pen drops forth!
At once thou mak’ſt me happie, and unmak’ſt;
And, giving largely to me, more thou tak’ſt.
What fate is mine, that ſo itſelf bereaves?
What art is thine, that ſo thy friend deceives?
When, even there where moſt thou praiſeſt me,
For writing better, I muſt envy thee [1]!”

Of Mr. Beaumont’s epitaphs take a ſingle ſpecimen, which is extremely in the ſpirit of thoſe of Milton and Shakſpeare; and ſhews that Beaumont excelled in every ſpecies of writing which he attempted:

“ Here ſhe lies, whoſe ſpotleſs fame
Invites a Stone to learne her name.
The rigid Spartan, that denied
An Epitaph to all that died,
Unleſſe for war, on charity,
Would here vouchſafe an Elegie:
She died a wife; but yet her mind,
Beyond virginity refin’d,
From lawleſſe fire remain’d as free,
As nowe from heat her aſhes be:
Her huſband, yet without a ſin,
Was not a ſtranger, but her kin;
That her chaſte love might ſeem no other
To her huſband than a brother.
Keep well this pawn, thou Marble Cheſt;
Till it be call’d for, let it reſt:
For, while this Jewell here is ſet,
The grave is like a Cabinet.”

Several of his Elegies have great merit. That on Lady Penelope Clifton [2] is long; and the point of it turns on an apoſtrophe to Death.

“ I would thou hadſt had eyes, or not a dart,
That yet at leaſt the cloathing of that heart
Thou ſtrook’ſt ſo ſpightfully might have appear’d
To thee, and with a reverence have been fear’d.
But, ſince thou art ſo blind, receive from me
Who ’twas on whom thou wrought’ſt this Tragedy.
She was a Lady, who for publique fame,
Never (ſince ſhe in thy protection came
Who ſett’ſt all living tongues at large) receiv’d
A blemiſh; with her beauty ſhe deceiv’d
No man: when taken with it, they agree
’Twas Nature’s fault; when from ’em, ’twas in thee,
And ſuch her vertue was, that although ſhe
Receive as much joy, having paſs’d through thee,
As ever any did; yet hath thy hate
Made her as little better in her ſtate,
As ever it did any being here.
Shee liv’d with us as if ſhe had been there.”

One on Lady Markham concludes with recommending to the worms to make holes through her ear-tips;

“ —— which, as the moiſt incloſed aire
Turnes into water, may the cleane drops take,
And in her eares a paire of jewels make.
Have ye not yet enough of that white ſkin,
The touch whereof, in times paſt, would have been
Enough t’have ranſom’d many a thouſand ſoule
Captive to Love? If not, then upward roale
Your little bodies, where I would you have
This Epitaph upon her forehead grave:
Living, ſhe was young, faire, and full of wit;
Dead, all her faults are in her forehead writ.”

The following lines were written on his nephew [3], Mr. Charles Beaumont, who died of a conſumption:

“ While others drop their teares upon thy hearſe,
Sweet Charles, and ſigh t’encreaſe the wind; my verſe,
Pious in naming thee, cannot complain
Of Death or Fate, for they were lately ſlaine
By thy own conflict; and ſince good men know
What Heaven to ſuch a Virgin Saint doth owe;
Though ſome will ſay they ſaw thee dead, yet I
Congratulate thy life and victory:
Thy fleſh an upper garment, that it might
Aide thy eternall progreſſe, firſt grew light;
Nothing but Angel now, which thou wert neare,
Almoſt reduc’d to thy firſt ſpirit heere:
But fly, faire ſoule, while our complaints are juſt,
That cannot follow for our chains of duſt.”

An Elegy on a nameleſs lady ſeems to breathe the ſentiments of ſincere affection [4]:

“ Heaven knows my love to thee, fed on deſires
So hallow’d and unmixt with vulgar fires,
As are the pureſt beames ſhot from the ſun
At his full height; and the devotion
Of dying Martyrs could not burne more cleare,
Nor Innocence in her firſt robes appeare
Whiter than our affections; they did ſhow
Like froſt forc’d out of flames, and fire from ſnow;” &c.

On the death of Elizabeth, widow of Roger fifth earl of Rutland [5], daughter of ſir Philip Sidney, which happened in Auguſt 1612, Mr. Beaumont publiſhed the following epiſtle and elegy, which were afterwards prefixed to ſir Thomas Overbury’s “Characters [6]:”

Ad Comitiſſam Rutlandiæ.

“ Madam, ſo may my verſes pleaſing be,
So you may laugh at them, and not at me!
’Tis ſomething to you gladly I would ſay;
But how to do, I cannot find the way.
I would avoid the common beaten ways
To woman uſed, which are love or praiſe.
As for the firſt, the little wit I have
Is not yet grown ſo near unto the grave,
But that I can, by that dim fading light,
Perceive of what, and unto whom I write.
Let ſuch as in a hopeleſs witleſs rage
Can ſigh a quire, and read it to a page;
Such as do backs of books and windows fill,
With their too furious diamond or quill;
Such as were well reſolv’d to end their days
With a loud laughter blown beyond the ſeas;
Who are ſo mortified that they can live
Contemn’d of all the world, and yet forgive.
Write love to you: I would not willingly
Be pointed at in every company;
As was that little taylor, who till death
Was not in love with queen Elizabeth:
And, for the laſt, in all my idle days
I never yet did living woman praiſe
In proſe or verſe: and when I do begin
I’ll pick ſome woman out as full of ſin
As you are full of virtue; with a ſoul
As black as you are white; a face as foul
As yours is beautiful: for it ſhall be
Out of the rules of phyſiognomy
So far, that I do fear I muſt diſplace
The art a little, to let in her face.
It ſhall at leaſt four faces be below
The Devil’s; and her parched corps ſhall ſhow
In her looſe ſkin as if ſome ſprite ſhe were,
Kept in a bag by ſome great conjurer.
Her breath ſhall be as horrible and wild,
As every word you ſpeak is ſweet and mild:
It ſhall be ſuch an one as will not be
Cover’d with any art or policy.
But let her take all powders, fumes, and drink,
She ſhall make nothing but a dearer ſtink.
She ſhall have ſuch a foot and ſuch a noſe,
She ſhall not ſtand in any thing but proſe:

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[1] See his Works, London, 1716, 8vo, vol. III. p. 133.

[2] Daughter to Robert Rich earl of Warwick, and firſt wife of ſir Gervaſe Clifton, bart. She died Oct. 26, 1613. Sir John Beaumont has alſo an elegy on the death of this lady. See p. 658.

[3] Theſe lines have been aſcribed to James Shirley, in whoſe Poems they are printed, p. 65, ed. 1646.

[4] Theſe lines are alſo inſerted among Randolph’s Poems.

[5] “ The widow counteſs of Rutland died lately; and was buried in St. Paul’s by her father, ſir Philip Sidney, and ſecretary Walſingham. Sir Walter Raleigh is ſuppoſed to have given her certain pills that diſpatched her.” Winwood, vol. III. p 385.

[6] Printed before “Overbury’s Wife,” 1616, but without Beaumont’s name. In the ſame collection is biſhop Corbet’s Elegy on William Lord Howard of Effingham.

If I beſtow my praiſes upon ſuch,
'Tis charity, and I ſhall merit much.
My praiſe will come to her like a full bowl,
Beſtow'd at moſt need on a thirſty ſoul;
Where, if I ſing your praiſes in my rhyme,
I loſe my ink, my paper, and my time;
And nothing add to your o'erflowing ſtore,
And tell you nought but what you knew before.
Nor do the virtuous-minded (which I ſwear,
Madam, I think you are) endure to hear
Their own perfections into queſtions brought,
But ſtop their ears at them; for if I thought
You took a pride to have your virtues known,
Pardon me, madam, I ſhould think them none.
To what a length is this ſtrange letter grown,
In ſeeking of a ſubject, yet finds none!
But your brave thoughts, which I ſo much reſpect
Above your glorious titles, ſhall accept
Theſe harſh diſorder'd lines. I ſhall ere long
Dreſs up your virtues new, in a new ſong:
Yet, far from all baſe praiſe and flattery,
Although I know whate'er my verſes be,
They will like the moſt ſervile flattery ſhow,
If I write truth, and make the ſubject you."

An Elegy on the death of the virtuous Lady Elizabeth countеſs of Rutland.

"I may forget to drink, to eat, to ſleep,
Rememb'ring thee; but when I do, to weep
In well-weigh'd lines, that men ſhall at thy hearſe
Envy, the ſorrow which brought forth my verſe;
May my dull underſtanding have the might
Only to know her laſt was yeſternight?
Rutland, the Fair, is dead! and if to hear
The name of Sydney will more force a tear,
'Tis ſhe that is ſo dead! and yet there be
Some more alive profeſs not poetry;
The ſtateſmen and the lawyers of our time
Have buſineſs ſtill, yet do it not in rhyme.
Can ſhe be dead, and can there be of thoſe
That are ſo dull to ſay their prayers in proſe?
It is three days ſince ſhe did feel Death's hand;
And yet this Iſle not feel the Poet's land?
Hath this no new ones made? and are the old
At ſuch a needful time as this grown cold?
They all ſay they would feign; but yet they plead
They cannot write, becauſe their Muſe is dead.
Hear me then ſpeak, which will take no excuſe;
Sorrow can make a verſe without a Muſe.
Why didſt thou die ſo ſoon? O, pardon me,
I know it was the longeſt life to thee,
That e'er with modeſty was call'd a ſpan,
Since the Almighty left to ſtrive with man;
Mankind is ſent to ſorrow; and thou haſt
More of the buſineſs which thou cam'ſt for paſt,
Than all thoſe aged women, which yet quick
Have quite out-liv'd their own arithmetick.
As ſoon as thou couldſt apprehend a grief,
There were enough to meet thee; and the chief
Bleſſing of women, marriage, was to thee
Nought but a ſacrament of miſery;
For whom thou hadſt, if we may truſt to fame,
Could nothing change about thee, but thy name:
A name, which who (that were again to do't)
Would change without a thouſand joys to boot?
In all things elſe thou rather ledſt a life
Like a betrothed virgin than a wife.
But yet I would have call'd thy fortune kind,
If it had only tried the ſettled mind
With preſent croſſes: not the loathed thought
Of worſe to come, or paſt, than might have wrought
Thy beſt remembrance to have caſt an eye
Back with delight upon thine infancy.
But thou hadſt, ere thou knew'ſt, the uſe of tears,
Sorrow laid up againſt thou com'ſt to years;
Ere thou wert able, who thou wert to tell
By a ſad war thy noble father fell,
In a dull clime, which did not underſtand
What 'twas to venture him to ſave a land.
He left two children, who for virtue, wit,
Beauty, were lov'd of all; thee and his wit.
Two was too few; yet Death hath from us took
Thee, a more faultleſs iſſue than his book,
Which now the only living thing we have
From him, we'll ſee, ſhall never find a grave
As thou haſt done. Alas! would it might be
That books their ſexes had, as well as we;
That we might ſee this married to the worth,
And many poems like itſelf bring forth!
But this vain wiſh Divinity controuls;
For neither to the angels, nor to ſouls,
Nor any thing he meant ſhould ever live,
Did the wiſe God of Nature ſexes give.
Then with his everlaſting work alone
We muſt content ourſelves, ſince ſhe is gone;
Gone, like the day thou diedſt upon; and we
May call that back again as ſoon as thee.
Who ſhould have look'd to this? Where were you all,
That do yourſelves the helps of Nature call,
Phyſicians? I acknowledge you were there
To ſell ſuch words as one in health would hear!
So died ſhe. Curſt be he who ſhall defend
Your art of haſt'ning Nature to its end!
In this you ſhew'd that phyſic can but be
At beſt an art to cure your poverty.
Y'are many of you impoſtors, and do give
To ſick men potions that yourſelves may live.
He that hath ſurfeited, and cannot eat,
Muſt have a medicine to procure you meat;
And that's the deepeſt ground of all your ſkill,
Unleſs it be ſome knowledge how to kill.
Sorrow and madneſs make my verſes flow
Croſs to my underſtanding; for I know
You can do wonders: Every day I meet
The looſer ſort of people in the ſtreet
From deſperate diſeaſes freed; and why
Reſtore you them, and ſuffer her to die?
Why ſhould the ſtate allow you colleges,
Penſions for lectures, and anatomies?
If all your potions, vomits, letting blood,
Can only cure the bad, and not the good,
Which only they can do, and I will ſhew
The hidden reaſon, why you did not know
The way to cure her. You believ'd her blood
Ran in ſuch courſes as you underſtood;
By lectures you believ'd her arteries
Grew as they do in your anatomies;
Forgetting that the ſtate allows you none
But only whores and thieves to practiſe on:
And every paſſage 'bout them I am ſure
You underſtood, and only them can cure;
Which is the cauſe that both ——
Are noted for enjoying ſo long lives.
But noble blood treads in too ſtrange a path
For your ill-got experience; and hath
Another way of cure. If you have ſeen
Penelope diſſected, or the queen
Of Sheba; then you might have found a way
To have preſerv'd her from that fatal day.
As 'tis, you have but made her ſooner bleſt,
By ſending her to heaven, where let her reſt.
I will not hurt the peace which ſhe ſhould have,
By longer looking in her quiet grave."

Mr. *Francis Beaumont* married *Urſula*, daughter and coheir to *Henry Iſley*, of Sundridge in Kent, by whom he had only two daughters; one of whom, *Frances*, was living, at a great age, in Leiceſterſhire in the year 1700, and then enjoyed a penſion of £100. a year from the duke of Ormond, in whoſe family ſhe had ſome time reſided[1]. She had once in her poſſeſſion ſeveral poems of her father's writing; but they were loſt at ſea in her voyage from Ireland. Our poet died early in March 1615-16; and was buried, on the 9th, at the entrance of St. Benedict's chapel, near the earl of Middleſex's monument, in the collegiate church of St. Peter at Weſtminſter, without any inſcription; but we have two epitaphs to his memory, one by his elder brother ſir John Beaumont[2], the other by biſhop Corbet, which was originally thus:

"He that had youth, and friends, and ſo much wit,
As would aſke five good Wits to huſband it;
He that hath wrote ſo well, that no man dare
Refuſe it for the beſt, let him beware:
Beaumont is dead, by which our art appeares,
Wit's a diſeaſe conſumes one in few yeares."

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[1] Preface prefixed to the works of Beaumont and Fletcher, printed for Jacob Tonſon, 1711, 8vo.

[2] Printed in p. 658.

Which the right reverend Bard thus altered:
"On Mr. Francis Beaumont (then newly dead):
"He that hath ſuch acuteneſs, and ſuch wit,
As would aſk ten good heads to huſband it;
He that can write ſo well, that no man dare
Refuſe it for the beſt, let him beware:
Beaumont is dead, by whoſe ſole death appears,
Wit's a diſeaſe conſumes men in few years[1]."

Elegies on his death were alſo written by G. Lacy, Thomas Peſtell[2], T. G. &c. To which may be added, "The Hermaphrodite, made after Mr. Beaumont's Death, by Thomas Randolph, M. A. ſometime fellow of Trinity College in Cambridge;" and "On the Hermaphrodite, written ſince by Mr. J. Cleaveland."

Wood, in his account of Mr. (afterwards Bp.) Earle[3], mentions "An Elegy upon Mr. Francis Beaumont; afterwards printed at the end of a ſmall collection of Mr. Beaumont's detached pieces, 1640, 4to; put out with a Poetical Epiſtle before them, ſubſcribed by Laurence Blacklock, a Preſbyterian bookbinder near Temple Bar, afterwards an informer to the committee of ſequeſtration at Haberdaſhers and Goldſmiths Hall, and a beggar defunct in priſon." This poem of the Biſhop, which, in 1647, is ſaid to "have been written 30 years ſince, preſently after Beaumont's death," viz. 1617, ſeems to aſcribe the plays of "Philaſter, or Love lies a bleeding, 1610," and "The Maid's Tragedy," excluſively to Beaumont.

"Beaumont lies here; and where now ſhall we have
A Muſe like his to ſigh upon his grave?
Ah, none to weep this with a worthy teare,
But he that cannot, Beaumont that lies here!
Who now ſhall pay this tombe with ſuch a verſe
As thou that Lady's didſt, fair Rutland's hearſe;
A monument that will then laſting be,
When all her marble is more duſt than ſhe?
In thee all's loſte; a ſudden dearth and want
Hath ſeiz'd on Wit; good Epitaphs are ſcant.
We dare not write thy Elegy; for each feares
He ne'er ſhall match a copy of thy teares.
Scarce yet in age a Poet, and yet he
Scarce lives the third part of his age to ſee;
But quickly taken off, and only known;
Is in a minute ſhut as ſoon as blown....
Beaumont dies young, ſo Sydney died before;
There was not Poetry, he could live no more.....
Why ſhould not Beaumont in the morning pleaſe,
As well as Plautus, Ariſtophanes?
Who, if my pen may as my thoughts be free,
Were ſcurril wits and buffoons both to thee;
Yet thoſe our learned of ſevereſt brow
Will deign to look on, and to note them too;
That will defy our own; 'tis Engliſh ſtuff,
And the author is not rotten long enough.
Alas! how ill are they, compared to thee,
In thy Philaſter or Maid's Tragedy?"

The above-mentioned collection was re-publiſhed in 8vo, 1653[4]; under the title of "Poems by Francis Beaumont, Gent. viz. Salmacis Hermaphroditus; the Remedy of Love and Elegies; Sonnets; with other Poems[5]."

Jacob ſays, "The Poems written by this great young man are, for performances of that time, very entertaining, and carry with them a ſtrength of judgement as well as wit;" and the following lines ſhew the eſteem in which he was held by his contemporaries.

"On William Shakeſpeare, 1616.
Renowned Spenſer, lye a thought more nigh
To learned Chaucer; and, rare Beaumont, lye
A little nearer Spenſer; to make roome
For Shakeſpeare in your threefold, fourfold tombe.
To lodge all foure in one bed make a ſhift,
Until Doom's day; for hardly will a fifth
Between this day and that by Fates be ſlaine,
For whom your curtaines may be drawn againe."

Mr. Whalley preſerves a copy of verſes "on Mr. Francis Beaumont, on his Imitation of Ovid, ſigned J. F.; which, he ſays, is undoubtedly by John Fletcher; and it is pleaſing to find that Fletcher's Muſe was animated with friendſhip as well as Beaumont's," who addreſſes "Verſes to his Friend and Maſter John Fletcher upon his Faithful Sheperdeſs."

Humphrey Moſeley, in his addreſs to the reader, folio edition, 1647, tells us, "he ſhould ſcarce have adventured on ſuch a work, if knowing perſons had not generally aſſured him, that theſe authors were the moſt unqueſtionable wits this kingdom hath afforded. Mr. Beaumont was ever acknowledged a man of a moſt ſtrong and ſearching brain; and (his years conſidered) the moſt judicious wit theſe later ages have produced. He died young; for (which was an invaluable loſs to this nation) he left the world when he was not full thirty years old. Mr. Fletcher ſurvived, and lived till almoſt fifty. Theſe authors had not only high inexpreſſible gifts of Nature, but alſo excellent acquired parts, being furniſhed with arts and ſciences by that liberal education they had at the Univerſity, which is the beſt place to make a great wit underſtand itſelf."

Langbaine ſays, "Mr. Beaumont was a maſter of a good wit, and a better judgement; that Mr. Jonſon himſelf thought it no diſparagement to ſubmit his writings to his correction. Mr. Fletcher's wit was equal to Mr. Beaumont's judgement; and was ſo luxuriant, that, like ſuperfluous branches, it was frequently pruned by his judicious partner."

To the foregoing citations, my friend Mr. Brydges, an elegant poet, who has diſtinguiſhed himſelf as an able inveſtigator of poetical biography, enables me to ſubjoin the following remarks:

"I ſuſpect that great injuſtice has been generally done to Beaumont, by the ſuppoſition that his merit was principally confined to lopping the redundancies of Fletcher. Indeed, the judicious authors of the Biographia Dramatica are not guilty of this fault; for they ſay, 'It is probable that the forming the plots and contriving the conduct of the fable, the writing of *more ſerious and pathetic parts*, and lopping the redundant branches of Fletcher's wit, whoſe luxuriance we are told frequently ſtood in need of caſtigation, might be in general Beaumont's portion of the work." This is to afford him very high praiſe; and the following authorities induce me to believe it juſt.

"Sir John Birkenhead, in his verſes on Fletcher, has the following lines, which prove at leaſt his opinion, that Beaumont was better employed than in lopping luxuriancies:

"Some think your wit's of two complexions fram'd,
That one the *ſock*, th' other the *buſkin* claim'd;
That, ſhould the ſtage embattle all its force,
Fletcher would lead the foot; Beaumont the horſe;

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[1] Biſhop Corbet's Poems, London. 1672, p. 68. The ſame, in its original ſtate, is in Beaumont's Poems, 1653.

[2] See hereafter, under Packington.

[3] Athen. Oxon. vol. II. p. 365.

[4] To this volume, which is inſcribed, "To the true Patroneſſe of all Poetry, Calliope," are prefixed the two following ſonnets:

1. "In laudem Authoris.
"Like to the weake eſtate of a poor friend,
To whom ſweet Fortune hath been ever ſlow,
Which daily doth that happy houre attend,
When his poore ſtate may his affections ſhow:
So fares my love, not able as the reſt
To chant thy praiſes in a lofty vaine;
Yet my poore Muſe doth vow to do her beſt,
And, wanting wings, ſhe'll tread an humble ſtraine.
I thought at firſt her homely ſteps to raiſe,
And for ſome blazing epithets to look;
But then I fear'd that, by ſuch wondrous praiſe,
Some men would grow ſuſpicious of thy book:
For he that doth thy due deſerts rehearſe,
Derives that glory from thy worthy verſe. W. B."

2. "To the Author:
"Either the Goddeſs draws her troopes of Loves
From Paphos, where ſhe erſt was held divine,
And doth unyoke here tender-necked doves,
Placing her ſeat in this ſmall pap'ry ſhrine;
Or the ſweet Graces through th' Idalian grove
Led the beſt Author in their danced rings;
Or wanton Nymphs in wat'ry bowers have wove,
With faire Myleſian threads, the verſe he ſings;
Or curious Pallas once againe doth ſtrive
With proud Arachne for illuſtrious glory;
And once againe doth loves of Gods revive,
Spinning in ſilver twiſts a laſting ſtory:
If none of theſe, then Venus choſe his ſight,
To lead the ſteps of her blind ſon aright. J. B."

[5] This ſhould rather have been intituled, "Miſcellaneous Pieces by different Authors;" as ſome are by Shirley, others by Waller, &c.—This does not, however, apply to the edition of 1640; and the whole is a curious collection.

But you were both for both; not ſemi-wits;
Each piece is wholly two, yet never ſplits:
Y'are not two faculties (and one ſoul ſtill),
He the *underſtanding*, thou the *quick, free* will;
But as two voices in one ſong embrace
Fletcher's keen treble and *deep* Beaumont's *baſe*:
Two full congenial ſouls; ſtill both prevail'd;
His Muſe and thine were quarter'd, not impal'd:
Both brought your ingots; both toil'd at the mint,
Beat, melted, ſifted, till no droſs ſtuck in't;
Then in each other's ſcales weigh'd ev'ry grain;
Then ſmooth'd and burniſh'd, then weigh'd all again:
Stamp'd both your names upon't, at one bold hit,
Then, then 'twas coin, as well as bullion-wit."

Theſe lines of Jaſper Mayne are worth attention:

"Great pair of Authors, whom one equal ſtar
Begot ſo like in genius, that you are
In fame, as well as writings, both ſo knit,
That no man knows where to divide your wit,
Much leſs your praiſe: you, who had equal fire,
And did each other mutually inſpire:
Whether one did contrive, the other write,
Or one fram'd the plot, the other did indite:
Whether one found the matter, th' other the dreſs;
Or th' one diſpos'd what th' other did expreſs:
Where'er your part between yourſelves lay, we,
In all things which you did, but one thing ſee:
So evenly drawn out, ſo gently ſpun,
That Art with Nature ne'er did ſmoother run.
Where ſhall I fix my praiſe then?"———

The following one alſo of ſir George Liſle:

"To the memory of my moſt honoured kinſman.
"I'll not pronounce how ſtrong and clear thou writ'ſt,
Nor by what new hard rules thou took'ſt thy flights,
Nor how much Greek and Latin ſome refine,
Before they can make up ſix words of thine:
But this I'll ſay, thou ſtrik'ſt our ſenſe ſo deep,
At once thou mak'ſt us bluſh, rejoice, and weep.
Great father Jonſon bow'd himſelf, when he
(Thou writ'ſt ſo nobly) vow'd, *he envy'd thee.*
Were thy Mardonius arm'd, there would be more
Strife for his ſword than all Achilles wore,
Such wiſe juſt rage, had he been lately try'd,
My life on't, he had been o' th' better ſide;
And where he found falſe odds (through gold or ſloth)
There brave Mardonius would have beat them both.
Behold, here's Fletcher too! the world ne'er knew
Two potent Wits co-operate, till you;
For ſtill your fancies are ſo wov'n and knit,
'Twas *Francis* Fletcher, or *John* Beaumont writ.
Yet neither borrow'd, nor were ſo put to't
To call poor gods and goddeſſes to do't;
Nor made nine girls your Muſes (you ſuppoſe,
Women ne'er write, ſave love-letters in proſe)
But are your own inſpirers, and have made
Such pow'rful ſcenes, as, when they pleaſe, invade
Your plot, ſcene, language, all's ſo pure and fit,
He's bold, not valiant, dare diſpute your wit."

Phillips's character is, "Francis Beaumont, an inſeparable aſſociate and coadjutor to Fletcher in the making of many of his plays, beſides what he made ſolely himſelf." (P. 42. modern.)

A fine character of Beaumont and Fletcher, in Webſter's poem on the Stage, 8vo. 1713, has been over-looked by the late writers of their lives in the General Dictionary, and Biographia Britannica.

Davies, in his Scourge of Folly, 1611, p. 215, thus addreſſes the moſt ingenious Mr. Francis Beaumont:

"Some, that thy name abbreviate, call thee Franck:
So may they well, if they reſpect thy witt:
For, like rich corne, that ſome fools call too ranck,
All cleane witt-reapers ſtill are griping it:
And, could I ſow for thee to reap and uſe,
I ſhould eſteeme it manna for the Muſe."

Settle reviſed Philaſter in 1695; and the two laſt acts are new written. Bellario's confeſſing all in the cataſtrophe of this play has been much admired. It was new written by the duke of Buckingham, under the title of "The Reſtoration;" and revived in 1763 by Mr. Colman, the ingenious author of "The Jealous Wife," with many judicious alterations:

"Beaumont and Fletcher! thoſe twin ſtars, that run
Their glorious race round Shakeſpeare's glorious ſun;
Or when Philaſter Hamlet's place ſupplied,
Or Beſſus walked the ſtage by Falſtaff's ſide;
Their ſouls, well pair'd, ſhot fire in mingled rays,
Their heads together twin'd the ſocial bays;
Till Faſhion drove, in a refining age,
Virtue from Court, and Nature from the Stage."

"The firſt edition of Beaumont's Poems was in 1640. But many of theſe being ſongs, &c. taken from the plays, how are we to know they are excluſively Beaumont's? Beſides, in moſt of the poetical publications of that day, the bookſellers heaped every thing together, without nicely diſcriminating their authors[1]: for inſtance, the Elegy beginning 'Heaven knows my love,' is alſo in Randolph's Poems; and, if I recollect, ſome of the poems in biſhop Corbet's are alſo among thoſe of biſhop Henry King.

"Among theſe poems, there is one taken from the play of Nice Valour, which, whether Beaumont's or Fletcher's (and I am inclined to aſcribe it to the former) is of exquiſite beauty, and undoubtedly is among the *prima ſtamina* of the Il Penſeroſo; I mean the third ſong, ſignature K. 4. (for the book is not paged), 'Hence all your vain delights.' See it alſo in Ellis's Specimens of Early Poetry, vol. III. p. 48; and in Todd's Milton, vol. V. p. 66, with Neve's ingenious remarks. There is in truth a vein of elegance, harmony, ſimple expreſſion, and poetical imagery, through the whole of theſe ſongs, far above the taſte of the age; which, had Beaumont (for I take them to be his) attended to the finiſhing and minuter graces of compoſition, inſtead of the careleſs merits of extended dialogue, might have raiſed him high among the writers of Odes. His verſes are free from thoſe metaphyſical abſurdities, which are as unlike true poetry, as a Dutch garden is to the beautiful ſcenery of Nature. I recommend the ſong beginning, "Say, lovely dream, where couldſt thou find," (ſignature G.) for its ſimplicity, purity, and elegance.

"As to this great poet's portrait, Humphry Moſeley ſays, 'I was very ambitious to have got Mr. Beaumont's picture, but could not poſſibly, though I ſpared no enquiry in thoſe noble families whence he was deſcended; as alſo among thoſe gentlemen that were of his acquaintance when he was of the Inner Temple.'—Vertue's portrait of him was engraved from an original in the poſſeſſion of the duke of Dorſet; and there is a metzotinto of him by J. Simon.—I have a good miniature in water colours; which at the back is written, in a modern hand, 'Francis Beaumont, the poet, by William Baur.' But it is much too old for a man of 30. Were it of him, it would be very curious. It has a very fine countenance; but the hair ſeems grey[2]. S. E. BRYDGES."

This long article ſhall be cloſed with Beaumont's lines "on the tombes in Weſtminſter:"

"Mortality, behold, and feare:
What a change of fleſh is here!
Thinke how many Royall bones
Sleep within theſe heap of ſtones;
Here they lye, had realmes and lands,
Who now want ſtrength to ſtir their hands;
Where, from their pulpits ſeal'd with duſt,
They preach, "In Greatneſſe is no truſt!"
Here's an acre ſown indeed
With the richeſt, royall'ſt ſeed,
That the earth did e'er ſuck in,
Since the firſt man dy'd for ſin:
Here the bones of birth have cry'd;
Though Gods they were, as men they dy'd.
Here are ſands, ignoble things,
Dropt from the ruin'd ſides of kings.
Here's a world of pomp and ſtate
Buried in duſt, once dead by Fate."

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[1] Several inſtances of this occur in the little volume of Francis Beaumont, now before us. One inſtance has been noticed in p. 658; and epitaphs on Shakeſpear, Jonſon, and Drayton, who all ſurvived him, are there given. See alſo p. *659. note 5.

[2] "John William Baur was born in 1610, and could be only five years old at Beaumont's death. He does not appear ever to have been in England. Nor could Beaumont be much more than 30 at his death, by the inquiſition on his father's death, which mentions his elder brother's age, as ſtated in this Hiſtory, p. 656." B.—There were *four* Francis Beaumonts of this family, all liviug in 1615. Bnt this miniature is probably the portrait of Francis Beaumont the Jeſuit, nephew of the Dramatic Writer, and himſelf a poet (ſee p. 657.) It is engraved, contraſted with a copy from Vertue's portrait, in Plate LXXVII p. *662.

Pedigree of BEAUMONT, of GRACEDIEU. (Enlarged from the Visitation of 1681-2[1].)

Thomas Beaumont, of Thringſton, ſecond ſon of ſir Thomas Beaumont, of Cole Orton, by Philippa, daughter and heir of Thomas Maureward (ſee p. 743.) = ...

Thomas Beaumont, of Thringſton. = Mary, daughter of Robert Moton, of Peckleton.

Iſabella, dau. of Laurence Dutton, of Dutton, co. Cheſter; firſt wife. = 1. John Beaumont, eſq. purchaſed the ſite of the priory of Gracedieu 1539; ſurveyor of Leiceſterſhire for the Crown, 154..; maſter of the Rolls 1550; reſigned his employments in 1552[2]; and died ſoon after. = Elizabeth, eldeſt dau. and coheir of ſir Will. Haſtings, knt. younger brother of George earl of Huntingdon; living 1574.

Mary, married Richard Stoney of Braunſton, co. Leiceſter.

Dorothy, married ...... Rigmaiden.

2. Edward Beaumont, of Barrow on Trent, co. Derby. gent. = Anne Milgate. (See p. *663.)

.... Dutton, firſt huſband. = Anne. = Thomas Aſhby, of Loſeby, co. Leiceſter, died 1604; ſecond huſband.

Sir Francis Beaumont[3], of Gracedieu, juſtice of the Common pleas; died at Gracedieu, April 22, 1598. = Anne, dau. of ſir George Pierpoint, of Holme Pierpoint, co. Nott. knt.; and relict of Thomas Thorold[4], of Marſton, co. Lincoln, eſq.

William[5] lord Vaux of Harrowden, died 1595. = Elizabeth, firſt wife.

Robert Brokeſby, of Shouldby. = ...

2. Henry Beaumont[6], eſq. of the Inner Temple, apprentice of the law, died unmarried Aug. 9, 1585, æt. 42, leaving Francis his brother and heir.

Henry, ob. ſ. p. 1. Eleanor, married to Edward Brokeſby, ſon of Robert. 2. Elizabeth, a nun at Rouen. 3. Anne, ob. ſ. p.

1. Sir Henry Beaumont, of Gracedieu, knight, ſon and heir, died 13 July, 1605[7], æt. 24; firſt huſband. = Barbara, dau. of Anthony Faunt, of Foſton. = Sir Henry Harpur, of Calke, bart. ſecond huſband; died 1638.

2. John Beaumont, eſq. of Gracedieu 1605; created a baronet June 29, 1626; died at Gracedieu 1628, æt. 44. = Elizabeth, dau. of John Forteſcue, eſq. and great grand-daughter of ſir Richard Pole, K. G. by Margaret, daughter and heir of George duke of Clarence, brother to king Edw. IV.[8]

Thomas Seyliard, eſq. = Elizabeth, born 1589.

3. Francis Beaumont, of the Inner Temple, the celebrated Dramatic Writer; died March 9, 1615-16, æt. 30; buried at Weſtminſter. = Urſula, dau. and coheir of Henry Iſley, of Sundridge, Kent.

John Harpur, eſq. ſon of Richard Harpur, ſon and heir apparent of ſir John Harpur, bart. of Swarkſton, co. Derby; firſt huſband; died 1627, ſ. p. = Barbara, dau. and heir, born Sept. 1605, after the death of her father; a ward of the king's in 1612. = Sir Wolſtan Dixie, bart. 2d huſband; died Feb. 13, 1682, æt. 80.

1. Elizabeth, married to a Scotch colonel, and reſident in that kingdom in 1682.

2. Frances, a poſthumous child, reſident in the family of the duke of Ormond 1682; and living in 1700, with a penſion of £100. a year from that nobleman.

Sir Beaumont Dixie, bart. Five other ſons and eight daughters. (See hereafter, under Market Boſworth.)

1. Sir John Beaumont, bart. born 1607; a colonel in the king's army; and was ſlain at the ſiege of Glouceſter 1644.

2. Francis, a Jeſuit, 3. Henry, 4. Gervaſe, 5. George, 7. Charles, all died unmarried.

6. Sir Thomas Beaumont, bart. born 1620; living at Garendon 1682; died July 7, 1686, aged 66; buried at Belton. = Vere, only dau. of ſir William Tufton, of Vintners, near Maidſtone, baronet of Ireland, and governor of Barbados, brother to Nicholas earl of Thanet; re-married to Mr. George Lane, a dancing-maſter; living 1693; jointured in Merill Grange.

1. Helen, died unmarried.
2. Anne, died young.
3. Catharine, born July 31, 1625.

4. Mary, married to ſir Edmund Williams; after to John Taſborough, of Flixton and Gedney, co. Suffolk and Norfolk.

1. Cecily. = Robert Beaumont, eſq. of Barrow on Trent, co. Derby; died Jan. 2, 1726-7. (See p. *663.)

2. Mary, 3. Elizabeth, 4. Marina, 7. Catharine, died young.

5. Vere, firſt wife; died Dec. 7, 1697. = Sir John Rayney, of Kent, bart. died 1705. = Jane, eldeſt dau. of Tho. Manley, of Rocheſter, eſq. ſecond wife; died Feb. 14, 1700. = Jane, dau. of ſir Demetrius James, of Ightham, knt. third wife; died Feb. 27, 1714, æt. 53.

1. John-Beaumont Rayney. 2. Thomas. 1. Vere. 2. Mary.

6. Mary. = George Morton, of Sileby.

8. Jane, died Feb. 21, 1738, aged 84. = Charles Byerley, eſq. of Belgrave, died 1738, aged 74.

9. Anne. = Robert Pawley.

John Beaumont Byerley, eſq. died May 28, 1742, aged 50. = Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Bickley, of Spetchley, co. Worceſter. erli

1. Thomas, died an infant, 1711.

2. John Beaumont Byerley, eſq. died Nov. 8, 1760, aged 45, ſ. p. = Eſther, youngeſt daughter of Thomas Boothby, of Tooley Park, eſq. died Jan. 14, 1760, aged 50.

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[1] Signed by Vere Beaumont, in behalf of ſir Thomas Beaumont, March 16, 1681-2.

[2] When I mentioned, in p. 655, Mr. Beaumont's being deprived of his office of "ſurveyor of Leiceſterſhire," his having been previouſly under the neceſſity of reſigning the high employment of maſter of the Rolls had eſcaped my obſervation; a circumſtance which will be attended to hereafter, when his poſſeſſions at Thringſton and Swannington come under conſideration.

[3] The preſent Mr. Beaumont of Barrow, has a half length portrait of ſir Francis Beaumont, chief juſtice of the Common pleas, in his robes (ſcarlet bordered with fur), the ruff round the neck, collar of SS. and ſerjeant's coif; a full length portrait of Barbara, daughter of Robert and Cecily Beaumont, who was abbeſs to a convent in Flanders, in her religious dreſs, taken in 1706, æt. 23; both in oils; with ſeveral other family portraits, but whom they repreſent is not exactly known.

[4] By whom ſhe had two daughters, coheireſſes, Iſabel and Anne.

[5] Married, ſecondly, to Mary Treſham; by whom he had George, who died 31 July, 1594, vitâ patris. The grandſon, Edward lord Vaux, died in 1661, when the title became extinct.

[6] Henry Beaumont, eſq. died ſeiſed of various lands and tenements in Derby, Normanton juxta Derby, Oſmaſton, Chaddeſdon, and other places, in the county of Derby; and of Aſhby Parva in Leiceſterſhire.

[7] Inq. 10 Aug. 7 Jac. I.

[8] MS. in Le Neve's copy of Burton, in the Britiſh Muſeum, p. 121.

Pedigree of BEAUMONT, of WHITLEY[1] near WAKEFIELD, co. EBOR.

1. William Beaumont, of Whitley, in the pariſh of Kirkleaton, Ebor, living 1286. = ...
2. John de Beaumont, or Bellamonte, brother to William, 1286.

Sir Robert Beaumont, of Whitley, knt. = Grace, dau. and heir of ſir Edward Croſsland, of Croſsland, Ebor.

1. Sir Roger de Beaumont, living 1329.
2. Sir Thomas de Beaumont, was at the ſiege of Calais.
3. Sir John de Beaumont, ſucceſſor to his father at Whitley. = Alice, dau. of John Southill, eſq.

Robert Beaumont, of Whitley, eſq. grandſon of ſir John, living 1478. = ...

Richard Beaumont, of Whitley. = ...

Richard Beaumont, of Whitley. = ...

Richard Beaumont, of Whitley, the third of his name in lineal ſucceſſion, 1503. = ...

Richard Beaumont, of Whitley, eſq. = Catharine, daughter and heir of ſir Robert Nevile, of Leverſedge, knt.

Richard Beaumont, of Whitley, eſq. died March 11, 1575. = Jane, dau. of Arthur Pilkington, of Bradley, Ebor, eſq.

1. Roſamund. = William Beaumont, of Laſſell hall, Kirkleaton, Ebor.

2. Alice, wife of Robert Gargrave, eſq.

Edward Beaumont, of Whitley, born 1551. = Elizabeth, dau. of John Ramſden, of Langley, Ebor.

Jane, married to Alveray Copley, of Batley, eſq.

Richard Beaumont. = ...

Sir Richard Beaumont, of Whitley, knight; created a baronet Aug. 19, 1628. He was in the commiſſion of the peace, and treaſurer for the lame ſoldiers, in the Weſt Riding of the county of York; and, dying unmarried, with him the honour expired.

1. Grace, married to Tho. Pilkington, eſq.
2. Margaret, marr. to Chriſtopher Wray, of Cuſworth, Ebor.

Sir Thomas Beaumont, governor of Sheffield caſtle during the civil war, and ſerved as a lieutenant-colonel under ſir George Savile, bart. for which he ſuffered much. He inherited Whitley on the death of his couſin the baronet; and was living in 1666. = . . .

Adam Beaumont. = ...

Richard Beaumont, eſq. of Whitley. = Frances, dau. of ſir William Lowther, bart. of Swillington, Ebor.

Richard Beaumont, of Whitley, eſq. = Catharine, dau. of Charles Stringer, eſq. of Charlton (married, ſecondly, to Thomas earl of Weſtmoreland, by whom ſhe had no iſſue) and died Feb. 4, 1764.

Richard Beaumont, of Whitley, eſq. died Sept. 17, 1764.

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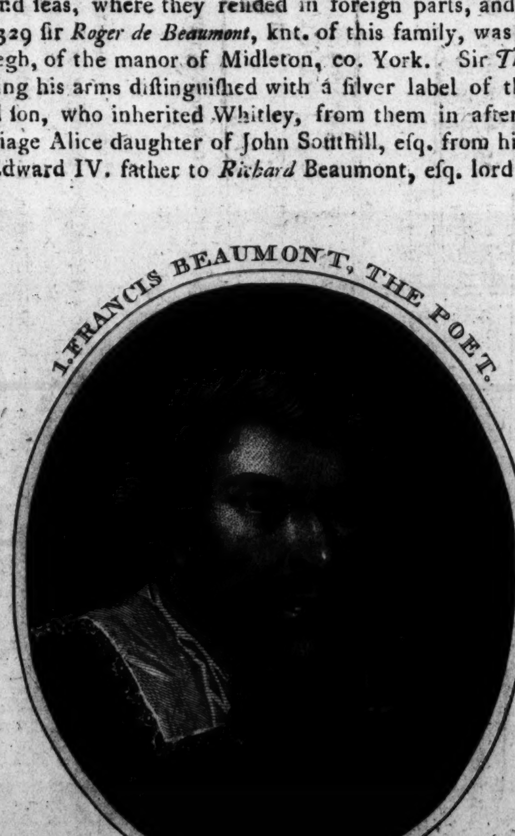
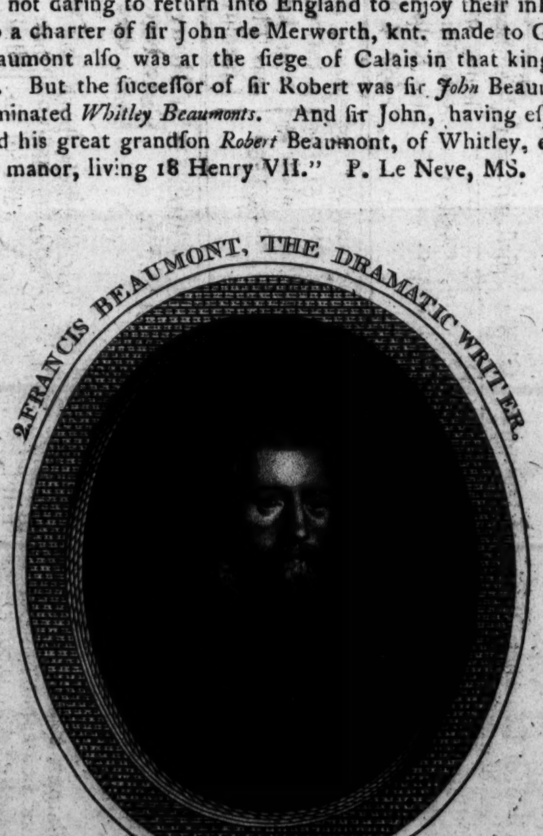
[1] "By the analogous ſimilitude of arms, the original of the family of *Beaumont* of Whitley might be ſuppoſed the ſame as the Beaumonts of Cole Orton, Stoughton, and Gracedieu, baronets. But, conceding thoſe of the blood of France, this cannot be of that line, unleſs we commit anachroniſms and miſcalculations; for Whitley Beaumont appears in a deed of John de Lacy earl of Lincoln (who died before the reign of king Edward I.) and conſtable of Cheſter; wherein (ſo ſtyled) the ſaid Lacy grants and confirms to John Montbegon and his heirs and aſſigns, that *William de Bellomonte* might, if he pleaſed, aſſign him for homage and ſervice all his lands he had of Thomas de Dranfield, in the town of Whitley, with the capital meſſuage, all liberties and eaſements in and out of the town, with all ſervices, rents, wards, eſcheats, and reliefs of freemen and ruſticks to the ſame land belonging or appertaining; to have and to hold to him and his heirs or his aſſigns, to wit, the ſaid William de Bellomonte, of him and his heirs for ever; rendering for the ſame, to him and his heirs, a pair of white gloves yearly at Eaſter: and the ſaid John and his heirs thereby acquit themſelves againſt Peter de Birthwait of 10s. payable yearly upon the feaſt of St. Martin; and againſt William de Dranfield and their heirs of £1. of money, payable upon the ſaid feaſt day; and the ſaid John will do the foreign ſervice which belongs to the ſaid land; to which is annexed the uſual clauſe of warranty, teſtified by his ſeal. "Teſtibus; domino Adâ de Hartford, domino Roberto de Stapelton, domino Ricardo Gramaticâ, domino Willielmo de Swillington, domino Adâ de Preſtona, domino Johanne de Wridlesford, & aliis." About the time of Henry III. were two brothers; William Beaumont of Witteley, alias Whitley, in the pariſh of Kirkeaton near Almonbury; and John de Beaumont, or Bellomonte, the younger of the two; both being witneſſes to a deed of Hugh, ſon of Richard le Butler, of Sandal, whereby the ſaid Hugh gave to ſir John Heton the homage and ſervice of Peter de Sayville, which Peter was diſtracted and childiſh in 14 Edward I. This William Beaumont had iſſue ſir Robert Beaumont, knt. of the ſame place; which ſir Robert married Grace, daughter and heir of ſir Edward Croſsland, of Croſsland, co. York, knt. about 20 Edward II. and is ſaid to have been killed by ſir John Eland, of Eland, in his own houſe at Croſsland; whereupon his two eldeſt ſons, *Adam* and *Thomas*, contrived the death of the ſaid ſir John Eland and his ſon Thomas, and retaliated the murder upon them both: but they were forced to flee beyond ſeas, where they reſided in foreign parts, and died there, not daring to return into England to enjoy their inheritance. In 1329 ſir *Roger de Beaumont*, knt. of this family, was a witneſs to a charter of ſir John de Merworth, knt. made to Gilbert de la Legh, of the manor of Midleton, co. York. Sir *Thomas* de Beaumont alſo was at the ſiege of Calais in that king's reign, bearing his arms diſtinguiſhed with a ſilver label of three points. But the ſucceſſor of ſir Robert was ſir *John* Beaumont, his third ſon, who inherited Whitley, from them in after-ages denominated *Whitley Beaumonts*. And ſir John, having eſpouſed in marriage Alice daughter of John Southill, eſq. from him deſcended his great grandſon *Robert* Beaumont, of Whitley, eſq. living 18 Edward IV. father to *Richard* Beaumont, eſq. lord of the ſaid manor, living 18 Henry VII." P. Le Neve, MS.



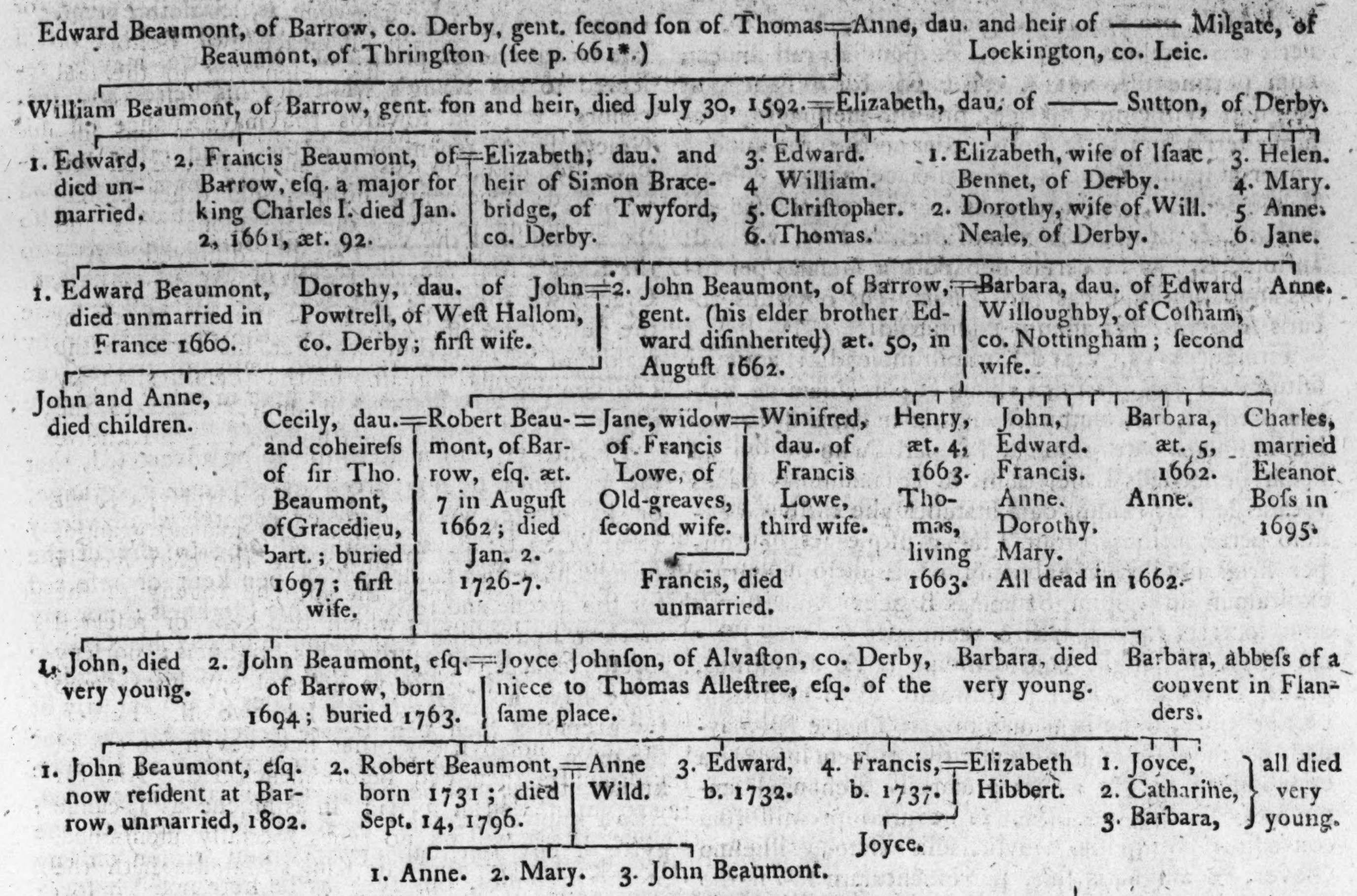
1. FRANCIS BEAUMONT, THE POET.



2. FRANCIS BEAUMONT, THE DRAMATIC WRITER.

W. Baur, pinxᵗ. Pl. LXXVII. p. *662. Copied from Vertue. Jaˢ. Basire sc.

Pedigree of BEAUMONT, of Barrow, co. Derby.



Edward Beaumont, of Barrow, co. Derby, gent. ſecond ſon of Thomas Beaumont, of Thringſton (ſee p. 661*.) = Anne, dau. and heir of —— Milgate, of Lockington, co. Leic.

William Beaumont, of Barrow, gent. ſon and heir, died July 30, 1592. = Elizabeth, dau. of —— Sutton, of Derby.

1. Edward, died unmarried.
2. Francis Beaumont, of Barrow, eſq. a major for king Charles I. died Jan. 2, 1661, æt. 92. = Elizabeth, dau. and heir of Simon Bracebridge, of Twyford, co. Derby.
3. Edward.
4. William.
5. Chriſtopher.
6. Thomas.
1. Elizabeth, wife of Iſaac Bennet, of Derby.
2. Dorothy, wife of Will. Neale, of Derby.
3. Helen.
4. Mary.
5. Anne.
6. Jane.

1. Edward Beaumont, died unmarried in France 1660.
Dorothy, dau. of John Powtrell, of Weſt Hallom, co. Derby; firſt wife. = 2. John Beaumont, of Barrow, gent. (his elder brother Edward diſinherited) æt. 50, in Auguſt 1662. = Barbara, dau. of Edward Willoughby, of Coſham, co. Nottingham; ſecond wife.
Anne.

John and Anne, died children.
Cecily, dau. and coheireſs of ſir Tho. Beaumont, of Gracedieu, bart.; buried 1697; firſt wife. = Robert Beaumont, of Barrow, eſq. æt. 7 in Auguſt 1662; died Jan. 2. 1726-7. = Jane, widow of Francis Lowe, of Old-greaves, ſecond wife. = Winifred, dau. of Francis Lowe, third wife.
Francis, died unmarried.
Henry, æt. 4, 1663. Thomas, living 1663.
John. Edward. Francis. Anne. Dorothy. Mary. All dead in 1662.
Barbara, æt. 5, 1662. Anne.
Charles, married Eleanor Boſs in 1695.

1. John, died very young.
2. John Beaumont, eſq. of Barrow, born 1694; buried 1763. = Joyce Johnſon, of Alvaſton, co. Derby, niece to Thomas Alleſtree, eſq. of the ſame place.
Barbara, died very young.
Barbara, abbeſs of a convent in Flanders.

1. John Beaumont, eſq. now reſident at Barrow, unmarried, 1802.
2. Robert Beaumont, born 1731; died Sept. 14, 1796. = Anne Wild.
3. Edward, b. 1732.
4. Francis, b. 1737. = Elizabeth Hibbert.
1. Joyce, 2. Catharine, 3. Barbara, } all died very young.

1. Anne. 2. Mary. 3. John Beaumont.

Joyce.

Copy of the particular for a grant to John Beaumont, eſq. 36 Henry VIII. as preſerved in the Augmentation office.

John Beamont dothe deſyre to bye of the King's Majeſtie the manors, lands, tenements, ꝑſonags, and other heredytaments, which be conteyned in the ꝑtyculers hereunto annexed, and be of the clere yerely valew of fortye-nyne pounds tenne ſhillinges and too pence, and not above, the tenthes thereof deductyd. In wytneſs whereof, unto thys bill annexed unto the ꝑtyculers of the ſame lands, the ſaid John Beamounte hath ſet hys ſealle, and ſubſcrybit hys name, the xxvth day of June, in the ſyx-and-thyrtythe yere of the raigne of our moſt drad ſoveraigne lord Kyng Henry theight, by the grace of God, of England, Fraunce, and Ireland, Kyng, deffendor of the faythe, and in earthe ſup̃me head of the Churche of England, and alſo of Ireland.

By me John Beaumont.

Parcell' poſſeſſionum nuꝑ mo^{rii} ſive prioratûs de Gracedewe, in com' Leiceſtr', nuper ſurſū redd' & lib' reſignat'.

Manerium de Belton, in com' Leiceſtrie, valet in

Redditu aſſiſe liberorum tenencium ibidem; viz. de libero redditu Johannis Collyer, pro terris ſuis ibidem, iiiis̃. ixđ. Johannis Cryſpe, pro duobus tenementis & ii bovatis terre ibidem, vis̃. vđ.; ejuſdem Johannis, pro terris nuper Rogeri Ratclyff, cum viiiđ. precio unius libre piperis, iiiis̃; ejuſdem Johannis, pro terris ſuis ibidem, ut in precio unius libere cumini, iiiiđ.; in toto, ut patet per parcell' predict', per annum xvs̃. viđ.

Redditu diverſ' tenencium ad voluntatem domini ibidem; viz. de redditu Willielmi Oſborne, pro uno cotagio cum gardino nuper in tenurâ Johannis Byddell, iiiis.; Willielmi Lyng, pro meſſuagio, cum ii croftis, xvi acris terre arabilis, & ii acris prati & paſcue ibidem, xiiiis̃. viiiđ.; Margarete Lytherland, vidue, pro cotagio cum pomerio ibidem, iiis̃.; Dorothee Inglyſhe & Alicie Pyllyſworth, pro uno cotagio cum gardino, iis̃. viiiđ.; Amicie Homes, vidue, pro uno cotagio cum gardino ibidem adjacente, nuper Humfridi Homes, iiiis̃.; Margerie Kyghtley, pro alio cotagio cum gardino adjacente, nuper in tenurâ Emmotte Holte, iis̃. viiiđ.; Henrici More, pro alio cotagio cum gardino adjacente, iiis̃. iiiiđ.; Willielmi Coxſon, pro uno meſſuagio cum gardino & pomerio, ac uno crofto & xvii acris terre arabilis, & i acrâ & dimidiâ prati, nuper in tenurâ Johannis Riggemedon, xviiiđ.; Johannis Burrowes, pro uno cotagio cum gardino, iiis̃. iiiiđ.; Willielmi Shepparde, pro uno cotagio cum crofto adjacente, nuper in tenurâ Johannis Fourde, vs̃.; Johannis Boſon, pro uno meſſuagio cum xlviii acris terre arabilis, & viii acris prati, & iii croftis cum pertinentiis, xls̃. iiiiđ.; Willielmi Tanner, pro uno meſſuagio cum gardino, uno crofto, xxiii acris terre arabilis, & ii acris prati ibidem, xxiiiis̃.; Roberti Garſett, pro alio meſſuagio, uno crofto, xxvi acris terre arabilis, & ii acris i rode prati & paſcue ibidem, xxis̃.; Roberti Feſaunte, pro uno cotagio cum gardino & uno crofto, iiiis̃.; Thome Oſborne, pro alio cotagio cum gardino ibidem, vs̃.; Willielmi Jerome ſenioris, pro uno cotagio cum gardino adjacente, iiiis̃.; Willielmi Payne, pro cotagio cum gardino ibidem, iiiis̃.; Willielmi Rowleſton, pro uno meſſuagio, uno gardino & crofto, xxv acris terre arabilis, & iii acris dim' prati & paſcue xxiis̃. viiiđ.; Johannis Reddyman, pro uno cotagio, nuper Alicie Coke vidue, xviđ.; Johannis Copland, pro uno cotagio cum crofto, vs̃.; Hugonis Letherland, pro uno cotagio cum gardino, nuper Johannis Mantell, iiiis̃.; Willielmi Pykkering, pro uno meſſuagio, ii croftis, xxiiii acris terre arabilis, & ii acris prati, xxiiis̃.; Agnetis Care, pro uno cotagio cum gardino adjacente, iiis̃.; Radulphi Skryven, alias Shereman, pro uno meſſuagio, uno gardino, xv acr' terre arabilis, & i acrâ prati, xciiiis̃.; Thome Wodſhawe, pro uno meſſuagio, uno crofto, xxi acris terre arabilis, ii acris prati, cum pertinentiis, xxis̃.; Ricardi Longe, pro uno cotagio cum crofto adjacente, nuper in tenurâ Johannis Robynſon, iiiis̃.; Rogeri Letherland, pro uno meſſuagio, cum gardino & crofto adjacente, ii clauſuris, dim' acre terre, vi acris terre arabilis, & i acrâ prati, nuper in tenurâ Margarete Litherlande, cum viiiđ. pro tertiâ parte unius libre piperis, xs̃. viiiđ.; Johannis Garſett, pro uno meſſuagio, uno crofto, xvi acris terre arabilis, i acrâ prati, xviiiis̃.; Willielmi Jerman, pro uno meſſuagio, x acris terre arabilis, iii rodis prati, & uno crofto, cum pertinentiis, xiis̃. xđ.; Laurencii Litherland, pro uno meſſuagio, ii croftis, xxviii acris terre arabilis, & ii acris prati, xxis̃. viiiđ.; Willielmi Freman, pro uno meſſuagio, ii croftis, xvi acris terre arabilis, i acrâ & dimid' prati & paſcue, xvs̃.; Johannis Letherland clerici, vicarii de Belton, pro uno tofto ibidem, iiiiđ.; & Johannis Criſpe, pro uno tofto, iiis̃. In toto, ut patet per parcellas predictas, ultra certas denariorum ſummas ſolvendas annuatim pro certis tenementis predictis, pro operibus eorum vocatis *Benereps*, per annum xvil. xviiis̃. viđ.

Redditu tenencium per copiam curie, ſecundum conſuetudinem manerii ibidem; viz. de redditu Ricardi Hill, pro uno meſſuagio, cotagio, & crofto, xx acris terre arabilis, xxi acris & dimidiâ prati ibidem, cum pertinentiis, xxii s. vi d.; Ricardi Whalley, ut aſſignati Willielmi Oſborne, pro alio meſſuagio, omnibus terris, pratis, & croftis, cum pertinentiis ibidem, nuper in tenurâ Agnetis Roberts vidue, xxvii s.; Willielmi Bennett, pro uno cotagio cum uno crofto adjacente, & uno puteo vocato *Breyche Pytt*, v s. v d. In toto, &c. ultra certas denariorum ſummas per ipſos annuatim ſolvendas pro conſimilibus operibus vocatis *Benereps*, per annum lix s. xi d.

Firmâ (cxvi s. viii d.) unius molendini aquatici ſcituati vel jacentis infra villam & parochiam de Belton predictâ, cum omnibus aquis & le dame dicto molendino pertinente uſque le Middell Dyke exiſten' ad finem de le Balls Lane, & ſic in ac uſque les hades vocatas le Pole Hades, cum omnibus aliis dicto molendino pertinentibus, prout Thomas Riggemayden nuper firmarius ibidem habuit & tenuit per indenturam expiratam ad feſtum Sancti Michaelis Archangelis anno xxxiiii regis predicti; necnon de (xxvii s.) firmâ unius meſſuagii, cum omnibus terris arabilibus, pratis, & paſturis, cum pertinentiis, dicto meſſuagio pertinentibus, nunc in tenurâ prefati Thome Rigmayden, per indenturam predictam; que quidem indentura expiravit ad feſtum Sancti Michaelis Archangeli anno xxxv^{to} regis predicti; & reverſio premiſſorum conceditur Willielmo Smyth, aliis dicto Willielmo Glover, & aſſignatis ſuis, per indenturam ſub ſigillo conventuali nuper monaſterii ſive prioratûs predicti, dat' v^{to} die Junii, anno xxxix^{no} regis predicti; habend' & tenend' dictum molendinum, &c. ac premiſſa prefato Willielmo & aſſignatis ſuis, a feſto Sancti Michaelis Archangeli proximè futuro poſt expirationem termini annorum quem prefatus Thomas Rigmayden habet in premiſſis pro termino xli l. annorum extunc proxime ſequentium & plenariè complendarum; reddendo inde per annum iiii l. xiii s. viii d.

Firmâ unius meſſuagii, cum omnibus & ſingulis pertinentiis ſuis, infra villam & campos de Belton predictos, dimiſſis Ricardo Raugell, de Belton, in comitatu Leiceſtrie, huſbondeman, & aſſignatis ſuis, per indenturam ſub ſigillo conventuali predicto, data viii^{vo} die Septembris, anno xxv^{to} regni regis Henrici, pro termino xliii annorum. Et dictus firmarius tenetur edificare de novo unum horreum ſuper meſſuagium predictum ad cuſtus & expenſas ſuas proprias, vice & loco finis, &c. per annum xli s. iiii d.

Firmâ (xxxiiii s.) unius meſſuagii ibidem vocati *Fynes Place*, cum omnibus terris, pratis, paſcuis, & leſuris, dicto meſſuagio pertinentibus, eiſdem modo & formâ prout Willielmus Wanton nuper eadem tenuit; preter quod Willielmus Robynſon de Belton, modò firmarius ibidem, habet duntaxat iii lez lands dicto meſſuagio pertinentes in Horſcrofte.

Ac eciam (viii s.) de firmâ unius clauſure ibidem vocat' *Rotherhawe* & ($^{xx}_{xx}$d.) lez lands & le Mote cloſe in Barnefeld, dimiſſ' prefato Willielmo Robynſon & Johanni Robynſon, filio ejus, per indenturam ſub ſigillo conventuali predicto, dat' iiii^{to} die Februarii, anno iiii regni regis Henricus VIII. pro termino xl annorum & dimidie, per annum x l. ii s. viii d.

Redditu mobilium ibidem; viz. ut in precio li gallinarum, pretium gallini i d. ob. recept' de tenentibus ibidem pro vi s. viii d. ob.

Perquiſitis curie ibidem, communibus annis, xiii s. iiii d. xxx l. xi s. ii d. ob.

Inde feoda ſive vadia ballivi ibidem, per annum vi s. viii d.

Et valet clarè, ultra repriſas predictas, per annum xxx l. iiii s. ii d. ob.

Memorandum, yt is requiſite and neceſſarie that all the wodds groyng upon the waſte or common within the Foreſte of Charnewode, which doth extend or lye within the precincte off Gracedewe, Belton, or elſewher in the ſame Foreſte, belongyng to the ſaid late monaſterie or priorie of Gracedewe, may be reſerved to the Kyng's Majeſtie, his heires and ſucceſſors, for and towards the mayntenance off his Gracys lands, tenements, milnes, and other poſſeſſions, belonging to divers the late monaſteries and priories in the counties of Leiceſter diſſolved. Alſo the advouſon of the vicarage of Belton belongyth to the Kyng's Majeſtie, by reaſon of the late priorie of Gracedewe foreſaid; but whether his Grace hathe the gyfte thereoff by reaſon of the premiſſes, or by reaſon of the parſonage then impropriated to the ſaid late priorie, which is not here in value, I knowe not.

Pleaſith yt your maſterſhipp to be advertyſed, that the premiſſes be no parcell of eny manor, grange, or parſonage, wyche doth excede the clere yerely value of xl l.; neither dothe adjoyne to eny of the Kyng's Majeſties houſes which ben kept or reſerved for the acceſſe and repayre of his Highneſs; nor eny of them byn within v or vi miles of eny his Grace's foreſts, chaces, or parks, that I knowe off. Ferder, there have not byn eny other fines gevyn for eny of the premiſſes then ben before mencioned. And for the town of Belton forſeid, in as muche as I canne knowe, there will be no fynes ſpecially mentioned. Alſo I knowe nott that the King's Majeſtie hath the gyfte of eny ſpirituall promotion by reaſon off eny of the premiſſes, but ſuch as be here noted before; nother that eny of the fermors or occupyers of eny of the premiſſes, or eny other perſon adjoynyng, have deſired to purchaſe the ſame; but that one Doctor Weſton, another of the prebendaries of the Kyng's College called *The Newarke* in Leiceſter, hath deſired to buy the parcell of xii s. in Burton Noverey above mentioned. Ferther, I have not to my remembraunce delivered eny values of eny of the premiſſes to eny perſon but to John Beaumound, eſquyere, who brought me your warrant for the ſame.

Per me, ROB'TUM BURGOYN.

The manor of Belton, in the countie of Leiceſtre, parcell of the poſſeſſion of the late priorye of Gracedew.

Belton Oute Wood conteynith cccc acres, whereof is waſte c acres growing by parcells of c yeres growith, reſerved for tymber for thyrtie tenantz holdyng of the ſeid manor by copye and at wyll of the lorde, to repayre their tenements, which they have had in the ſeid wood by cuſtome of old tyme uſed, therefore not valued; which ccc acres are to be ſolde to John Beamond, eſquyer, togyther with the foreſeid manor, and cciiii acres reſydue, beyng all tymber, lyeng togyther; and abuttyth uppon a cloſe called *The Lees* on the Weſt, and uppon a cloſe called *Rotherhawe* on the North, and uppon a lyttle dyke which departeth the lordeſhypp of Shyppeſhed and the ſeid wood on the Eſt, and uppon a hyghwey ledyng throug the ſame wood next above Loughborough highwey on the South, reſerved to the Kynge's Highnes by the advyce of Syr Rycherd Ryche, Knyght, Chauncellor of his Grace's Courte of Augmentations, and the Councell of the ſame, for to repayre the Kynge's Highnes landes in the countie of Leiceſtre aforeſeid, or ellſwher.

In a cloſe called *Rotherhawe* is by percells x acres of xxx yeres growith, valewed at xiii s. iii d. the acre; which is in the hoole vi l. iii s. iiii d.

Per me, WILL'M COWPER.

July, anno regni regis Hen. VIII. xxxvi^{o}, pro Johanne Beamounte.

Lands parcell of the late monaſterie of Gracedewe, in com' Leyc', xxx l. iiii s. vi d. ob.

BRADGATE,

BRADGATE,

where ſtill ſtand the venerable remains of a magnificent old manſion, is ſituated on the edge of Charnwood foreſt, about two miles from Groby caſtle, two miles from Mountſorell, and four from Leiceſter. In the eccleſiaſtical diviſion of the county it is a member of the noble owner's manor and peculiar of Groby[1]. As parcel of that manor, Bradgate antiently belonged to *Hugh Grenteſmainell*, as a member of the manor of Groby; paſſed with it by marriage to *Robert Blanchmaines* earl of *Leiceſter*; and afterwards (by marriage alſo) to *Saber de Quincy* earl of *Winton*.

The park here hath been of long continuance; as appeareth by the following agreement, made April 5, 1247, between *Roger de Quincy* earl of *Leiceſter* and *Roger de Somery* baron of *Dudley*, about their mutual hunting in Leiceſter Foreſt and Bradgate Park.

"This is the agreement made at Leiceſter, on the day of St. Vincent the Martyr [Apr. 5], in the 31ſt year of the reign of king Henry ſon of king John (before ſir Roger de Turkilby, maſter Simon de Walton, ſir Gilbert de Preſton, and ſir John de Cobham, juſtices then there itinerant), between *Roger de Quincy* earl of *Winton* and *Roger Somery*: To wit; that the aforeſaid Roger de Somery hath granted for him and his heirs, that the aforeſaid earl and his heirs may have and hold his park of Bradgate ſo incloſed as it was incloſed in the Octaves of St. Hilary, in the 31ſt year of the aforeſaid king Henry, with the deer-leaps [*ſaltatoriis*] then in it made. And for this agreement and grant, the ſame earl hath granted, for him and his heirs, that the ſame Roger de Somery and his heirs may enter at any hour on the foreſt of him the earl, to chace in it [*ad berſandum*] with nine bows and ſix hounds, according to the form of a cyrograph before made, between the aforeſaid Roger earl of Winton and Hugh de Albaniaco earl of Arundel, in the court of the lord the king at Leiceſter. And if any wild beaſt, wounded by any of the aforeſaid bows, ſhall enter the aforeſaid park by any deer-leap or otherwiſe, it ſhall be lawful for the aforeſaid Roger de Somery and his heirs to ſend one man or two of his, who ſhall follow the aforeſaid wild beaſt, with the dogs purſuing that wild beaſt, within the aforeſaid park, without bow and arrows, and may take it on that day whereon it was wounded, without hurt of other wild beaſts in the aforeſaid park abiding; ſo that, if they be footmen, they ſhall enter by ſome deer-leap or hedge; and if they be horſemen, they ſhall enter by the gate, if it ſhall be open; and otherwiſe ſhall not enter, before they wind their horn for the keeper, if he will come. And farther the ſame earl hath granted for him and his heirs, that they for the future ſhall every year cauſe to be taken a brace of bucks in the buck-ſeaſon, and a brace of does in the doe-ſeaſon, and them cauſe to be delivered at the gate of the aforeſaid park to any one of the men of the aforeſaid Roger de Somery and his heirs, bringing their letters patents for the aforeſaid deer. The aforeſaid earl hath alſo granted for him and his heirs, that they for the future ſhall make no park, nor augment the park beyond the bounds of the hunting ground of the aforeſaid Roger and his heirs, beſides the antient encloſures of the aforeſaid foreſt. And the aforeſaid Roger de Somery hath granted for him and his heirs, that they for the future ſhall never enter the aforeſaid foreſt to chace, ſave with nine bows and ſix hounds; and that their foreſters ſhall not carry in the wood of the aforeſaid Roger de Somery and their heirs, barbed arrows, but [*ſagittas barbatas, ſed pilettas*[2]]. And that his men of Barwe[3] and foreſters, within the Octaves of St. Michael, at the Park ford, ſhall do fealty every year to the bailiffs of the aforeſaid earl and his heirs, and other things which to the ſaid foreſt belong, according to the purport of the cyrograph between the aforeſaid earls of Wincheſter and Arundel before made. And this agreement is made between the aforeſaid earl and the aforeſaid Roger de Somery, ſaving to the ſame earl and his heirs, and to the aforeſaid Roger de Somery and his heirs, all the articles in the aforeſaid cyrograph made between the aforeſaid earls of Winton and Arundel contained. And farther, the ſaid earl hath granted for him and his heirs, that the one or two of the men of the aforeſaid Roger de Somery and his heirs, who ſhall follow the aforeſaid wild beaſt wounded, with the dogs purſuing it, into the aforeſaid park, with the aforeſaid wild beaſt, whether they ſhall have taken it or not, may, with the aforeſaid dogs, freely and without hindrance, go out through the gate of the aforeſaid park. And the aforeſaid earl and his heirs ſhall cauſe ſome one of their ſervants to give notice to the aforeſaid Roger de Somery and his heirs at Barwe[3], on what day he ſhall ſend for the aboveſaid deer to the aforeſaid place at the aforeſaid times; and this notice they ſhall cauſe to be given to them ſix days before the aforeſaid day. In witneſs whereof each to the other's writing hath put to his ſeal. And it is to be obſerved, that the time of buck-ſeaſon [*tempus pinguedinis*] here is computed between the feaſt of St. Peter ad Vincula [Aug. 1.] and the Exaltation of the Holy Croſs [Sept. 14.]; and the time of doe-ſeaſon [*tempus firmationis*] between the feaſt of St. Martin and the Purification of the Bleſſed Virgin[4]."

In the reign of king Edward I. Bradgate park, as parcel of the manor of Groby, became the property of *William de Ferrers* (ſecond ſon of *William de Ferrers* earl of *Derby*, who married *Margaret* daughter and coheir of *Roger de Quincy* earl of *Winton*), of the gift of *Margaret* his mother; to whom it had come on the partition of the inheritance of the family.

To this William, who died in 1288, ſucceeded his ſon and heir *William*, who in 1293 was ſummoned to parliament as baron *Ferrers* of *Groby*; and, dying in 1297, was ſucceeded by his ſon *Henry*, who married *Iſabel*, youngeſt daughter and one of the coheirs of ſir *Theobald de Verdon*; and, dying Sept. 15, 1343, was ſucceeded by his ſon *William*, who died in 1371; grandſon *William*, who died in 1388; and great grandſon *William*, who died in 1444, leaving no iſſue male, his only ſon *Henry* having died before him[5].

In a book of fifteenths and tenths granted by the laity in 1416, Bradgate was rated with Cropſton at £1. 11*s*. 0*d*.; and in 1445 at the ſame ſum, but 3*s*. was then abated.

In 1444, on the death of the laſt *William* lord *Ferrers* of *Groby*, Bradgate deſcended to ſir *Edward Grey*, knight; eldeſt ſon by the ſecond wife, *Joan* daughter and heir of *William* lord *Aſtley*, of Broughton Aſtley[6] in this county, to *Reginald de Grey* lord *Haſtings*[7].

Sir *John* Grey, the ſecond ſon by this marriage, was ſeated at Barwell in Leiceſterſhire, where an account of his family will be given; and *Robert*, the youngeſt ſon, ſettled at Envile in Staffordſhire, which is now one of the principal manſions of the preſent earl of Stamford.

The above-mentioned ſir Edward Grey, having been in the commiſſion for the peace for Warwickſhire 1442—1444[8], married *Elizabeth* ſole daughter of *Henry* ſon to *William* lord *Ferrers* of *Groby*[9]; and, by reaſon of the ſaid Henry's death in the life-time of William his father, became next heir to the ſame lord Ferrers: whereupon, doing his homage (having then iſſue[1] by her) he had livery of the lands of her inheritance, and bore the title of lord *Ferrers* of *Groby*, as appeareth by that ſpecial diſpenſation which he obtained from John Stafford then archbiſhop of Canterbury, bearing date at Lambeth, Nov. 8, 1446[2]; whereby, in reſpect of the great diſtance of his manor-houſe of Groby from the pariſh-church, and foulneſs of the ways thereto, he had licence to chriſten that child therein, by the vicar of his chapel, wherewith Elizabeth his lady was then great, and near the time of her delivery; and which was directed "Nobili viro Edmundo[3] domino de Ferrers de Groby." In the ſame year, Dec. 14, he was ſummoned to parliament[4] by the title of ſir *Edward Grey*, knt. lord *Ferrers* of *Groby*, to diſtinguiſh him from the lord Grey of Ruthin, and the lord Ferrers of Chartley; and, in 1449, was appointed, with others, to treat with the people for a loan of money to the king[5]. He died Dec. 18, 1458[6]; leaving ſir *John* Grey, knt. his ſon and heir; and *Edward*, a ſecond ſon, created lord *Liſle* by Edward IV. in 1475, in right of his wife, daughter to *John Talbot* viſcount *Liſle*[7]; and advanced, June 28, 1483, by king Richard III. to the title of viſcount *Liſle*[8].

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[1] See the ſeal of this peculiar juriſdiction in Plate XCI.

[2] *Sagitta piletta* is an arrow that has a round knob *(pila)* in the ſhank of it, ſome two inches above the head, to hinder the arrow's going too far into the deer's body.

[3] Barrow upon Soar.

[4] Blount's Tenures (ex codice MS. penes Eliam Aſhmole, arm.) p. 126.

[5] Of this branch of the family of Ferrers an account will be given hereafter, under Groby.

[6] "Stemmata præclaræ familiæ de Aſtley, antiquitùs ab Eſtlegh nuncupata;" Harl. MSS. 6160. f. 1.

[7] Eſch. 29 Hen. VI.

[8] Pat. de iiſdem annis in dorſo.

[9] Eſch. 23 Hen. VI. n. 33.

Sir *John* Grey married *Elizabeth* daughter of ſir *Richard Widvile*; and was ſlain, in the battle of St. Alban's, Feb. 17, 1460; leaving iſſue two ſons, ſir *Thomas* Grey and ſir *Richard*, both knights; Elizabeth their mother ſtill ſurviving; with whoſe beauty king Edward IV. being captivated, he made her his queen[9]. This king, ſoon after his coronation, propoſed a marriage with a daughter of Lewis duke of Savoy, ſiſter to the queen of France; for which purpoſe the earl of Warwick was ſent to France; but, in the mean time, hunting in Wakefield foreſt, and coming to the manor-houſe of Grafton[10], at which place this lady attended him as a petitioner on behalf of herſelf and ſons, he fell paſſionately in love, and married her, at the above manor, May 1, 1464. On the 26th of May in the year following, ſhe was ſolemnly crowned at Weſtminſter; and in 1466 obtained the king's licence to complete the foundation of Queen's college, Cambridge, begun by Henry the Sixth's queen. In that year alſo her father was elevated to the dignity of earl Rivers, and had the offices of lord treaſurer and lord conſtable conferred on him. She was wife to the king nearly 19 years; during which her father and fourth brother were beheaded in his cauſe by the Northamptonſhire men, 1468, and herſelf forced to take ſanctuary at Weſtminſter, 1470, where her eldeſt ſon Edward was born. The king her huſband died of a quartane ague, at his palace at Weſtminſter, April 9, 1483, in the 42d year of his age, and 22d of his reign, juſt on the eve of a war with France; and lies buried at Windſor, on the North ſide of the altar in St. George's chapel, oppoſite to Henry VI. under a large ſlab or tomb, without inſcription, over which is erected, on a ſlab of black marble, a rich ſcreen of archwork grating, with hexagon pillars of the ſame, all of copper gilt, ſaid to have been the work of Quintin Matſis, the blackſmith painter of Antwerp. The trophies over it, richly embroidered with gold, pearls, and rubies, were carried off in the civil war. There does not appear to have been any epitaph or inſcription on this tomb; nor any made for him, except that in the College of Arms[11]. The execution of his will having been declined by his executors, archbiſhop Bourchier ſequeſtered his effects and jewels into the cuſtody of three perſons, May 8, 1483; and, on the 23d following, iſſued a commiſſion to the executors and others to ſell the ſame; and, with the produce, pay the expences of the royal funeral, amounting to £1486. 17*s.* 2*d.*[12]

After the death of the king, her elder brother Anthony Widvile, and ſir Richard Grey her ſon by her firſt huſband, being beheaded at Pontefract by Richard III. in 1483; ſhe took refuge a ſecond time at Weſtminſter, which ſhe quitted not till after the new king's death; when, having been condemned in a præmunire by Henry VII. and all her poſſeſſions ſeized, ſhe was confined to the monaſtery of Bermondſey; where, not long after, ſhe left the troubles of this life [1492], and enjoyed a quiet portion or burying-place by her laſt huſband king Edward at Windſor[13].

Her laſt will here follows: "In Dei nomine, Amen. The xth daie of Aprill, the yere of our Lord Gode MCCCCLXXXXII. I Eliſabeth, by the grace of God quene of England, late wif to the moſt victoroiuſe prince of bleſſed memorie Edward the Fourth, being of hole mynde, ſeying the worlde ſo tranſitorie, and no creature certayne whanne they ſhall departe frome hence, havyng Almyghty Gode freſsh in mynde, in whome is all mercy and grace, bequeith my ſowle into his handes; beſeechyng him, of the ſame mercy, to accept it graciouſly, and oure bleſſed Lady quene of comforte, and all the holy company of hevyn, to be good meanes for me. It'm, I bequeith my body to be buried with the bodie of my lord at Windeſſore, according to the will of my ſaide lorde and myne, without pompes entreing or coſtlie expenſis donne thereabought. It'm, where I have no wordely goodes to do the quene's grace, my dereſt doughter, a pleaſer with, nether to reward any of my children, according to my hart and mynde, I beſech Almyghty Gode to bliſſe here grace, with all her noble iſſue; and, with as good hart and mynde as is to me poſſible, I geve her grace my bleſſing, and all the forſaide my children. It'm, I will that ſuche ſmale ſtufe and goodes that I have be diſpoſed truly in the contentac̄on of my dettes and for the helth of my ſowle, as farre as they will extende. It'm, yf any of my bloode wille any of my ſaide ſtufe or goodes to me perteyning, I will that they have the prefermente before any other. And of this my preſent teſtament I make and ordeyn myne executors, that is to ſey, John Ingilby, priour of the Chartour-houſe of Shene, William Sutton and Thõmas Brente, doctors. And I beſech my ſaid dereſt doughter, the quene's grace, and my ſone Thomas marquis Dorſett, to putte there good wills and help for the performans of this my teſtamente. In witneſſe whereof, to this my preſent teſtament I have ſett my ſeale; theſe witneſſes, John Abbot of the monaſtry of Sainte Saviour of Bermondeſley, and Benedictus Cun, doctor of fyſyk. Yeven the day and yere aboveſaid[14]."

The viciſſitudes in the life of this illuſtrious lady were ſo remarkable, that I am happy in being enabled to preſent in Plate LXXXVIII. her portrait, with that of her royal conſort, from very accurate drawings by Mr. Schnebbelie. Among the admirable ornaments of the cathedral of Canterbury have always been reckoned the beautiful painted windows. That in the chapel called the *Martyrdom* contains the portraits and memorials of king Edward IV. and his family. In the upper part or point of the arch are ſhields of arms, and under them 10 figures of Prophets; under them 12 Apoſtles;

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[1] Rot. Fin. 23 Hen. VI. m. 11.

[2] "Diſpenſatio domini archiep'i conceſſa nobili viro Edmundo domino de Ferers de Groby, Lync. dioc. ut filium ſeu filiam in capellâ infra manerium predict', per vicarium ibidem, ſeu ejus deputatum, ſacramentum baptiſmi de ſacro fonte ſuſcipere poſſet. Dat. apud Lamehith, 8 die Nov. A. D. 1446." Reg. Stafford & Kempe, *f.* 25. a.

[3] The miſtake of *Edmund* for *Edward* ſeems to have ariſen from confounding him with Edmund lord Grey of Ruthin.

[4] Clauſ. de eodem anno in dorſo. [5] Pat. 28 Hen. VI. pars 1. m. 17. [6] Eſch. 30 Hen. VI.

[7] Cart. 15—22 Edw. IV. [8] Cart. 1 Ric. III. m. 3. [9] Eſch. 1 Ric. III. Eſſex; and Polydore Vergil, 513, n. 10.

[10] A ſmall town near Towceſter in Northamptonſhire. This manor-houſe was the antient reſidence of the Widviles, and was given by the laſt of that family to the marquis of Dorſet; ſee p. 667.

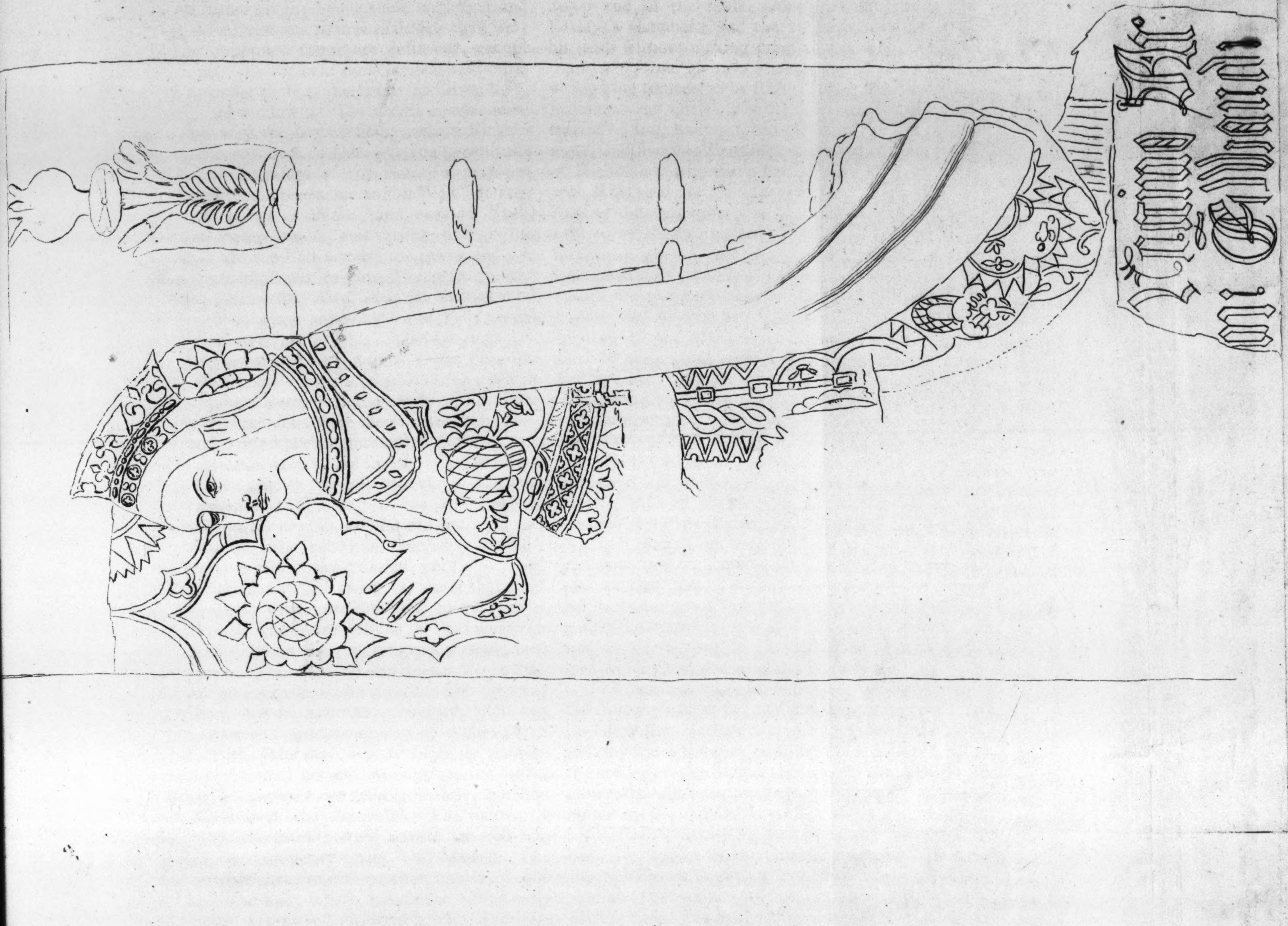
[11] Printed by Sandford, p. 392. The order of his funeral may be ſeen in Archæologia, vol. I. pp. 349—355; a curious account of the opening of this tomb, 1789, in Mr. Gough's Sepulchral Monuments, vol. II. p. 278; and a repreſentation of the vault, coffin, and ſkeleton, in the Vetuſta Monumenta of the Society of Antiquaries, vol. III. Plate VII.

[12] Reg. Morton, Dene, Bourchier, and Courtney, fol. 175; Royal and Noble Wills, 1780, p. 345.

[13] Explanation of Plate VII. of the Vetuſta Monumenta, by Dr. Douglas, then Biſhop of Carliſle, now Biſhop of Saliſbury.

[14] Printed in Royal and Noble Wills, p. 350; from Doggett 9. fol. 74. a.

the



Portraits of Edward IV, & his Queen Elizabeth, at Canterbury.

the fourth ſtage has 14 biſhops. The ſeven compartments of the three ranges below theſe are larger and very deep, fit to contain figures little leſs than life; thoſe in the uppermoſt range are deſtroyed, except ſhields of arms. In the next range angels hold other ſhields; and under theſe is the family of Edward IV, the donor of the window[1]. The middle compartment probably contained the large crucifix, which Richard Culmer tells us was broken Dec. 13, 1643, with the other idolatrous paintings of this beautiful performance. The three compartments on the Weſt ſide contain the king, prince of Wales, and duke of York, each kneeling before a deſk, and turning Eaſtward to the crucifix. On the Eaſt ſide are the queen and five princeſſes kneeling, and turning Weſtward to the ſame. The figures are large, and the back-ground repreſents rich hangings under a cornice finely carved and gilt, and fringed with ſilver. The hangings behind the king are paned with a purple and blue ſilk embroidered with ſilver roſes on a golden ſun; which devices he took in memory of the battle of Mortimer Croſs, where three ſuns were ſeen immediately conjoined in one. He kneels before a deſk under a rich canopy of crimſon velvet, holding in his right hand a ſceptre, which reſts on his right ſhoulder. The face is well preſerved, although the glaſs has been cracked; and he wears on his head an arched crown. He has on a rich white ſattin robe embroidered with gold; over which flows a beautiful crimſon mantle ermined about the ſhoulders. That ſide of the deſk before which he kneels, which preſents itſelf to the ſpectators, is adorned with a fine relievo of St. George in armour, trampling on the dragon, and piercing him with his ſpear. The queen kneels with her hands joined over an open book on a deſk. Her face has been cracked, but is, however, preſerved. On her head is a crown of gold, compoſed of croſſes patée and fleurs de lis. Her dreſs is of white ſattin embroidered with gold, and comes down cloſe to the wriſt; over which ſhe has on a rich crimſon mantle, with an ermined collar over the ſhoulders. The canopy is crimſon, and the back-ground azure, embroidered with green broom-ſtalks bearing red flowers. The deſk has been broken, and ill-patched up, as alſo the queen's neck and hair, which have been ridiculouſly filled up with an arm and up-lifted hand placed ſo as to touch her left cheek.

The only remnant of inſcription under the king is,

. . . . ſſimus et
. . . . us Edw . .
. . . . Anglie.

Under the queen,

Regina An . . .
. . . or Edwardi . .

Behind the king are portraits of his two ſons.

Behind the queen thoſe of his five daughters[2]; three in the firſt, and two in the ſecond:

1. Elizabeth, afterwards married to Henry VII.
2. Cecilia, married to John lord Wells.
3. Anne, married to Thomas duke of Norfolk.
5. Mary of York, promiſed to the king of Denmark, but died 1482.
7. Catharine, married to William Courtney earl of Devon.

Bridget the fourth became a nun at Dartford, and is therefore probably omitted; and Margaret the ſixth, becauſe ſhe died an infant.

Sir *Thomas* Grey, who had been a privy counſellor to king Henry VI. ſucceeded as lord *Ferrers* of *Groby* in 1460; and, on the 24th of Auguſt, 1471, was, on his mother's account, in ſuch favour with the king, that he was created earl of *Huntingdon*; and on the 18th of April, 1475, advanced to the dignity of marquis of *Dorſet*[3], only *per cincturam gladii, & capæ honoris & dignitatis impoſitionem*, the coronet being omitted[4]; on which day he ſate[5] in his habit, at the upper end of the table, among the knights in St. Edward's chamber; and the king gave him livery of his lands without making proof of his age[6].

In 1483, from his near relation and affection to the young king (murdered by Richard duke of Glouceſter, his unnatural uncle), the marquis was attainted of treaſon[7]; but, having taken ſanctuary, he got privily away, and fled into Brittany, to the aid of Henry earl of Richmond, who there had an army of 5000 men, with ſhips ready to tranſport them for England; and finding the earl gone thence, went to Venice; but, hearing of his return, haſted back. The new king, meantime, granted his ſeveral eſtates to the abovementioned Edward viſcount Liſle[8]. After this, being invited by the queen his mother (whom Richard by flattery had abuſed) to return into England, and deſpairing of the earl of Richmond's ſucceſs, he left Paris by night; which being made known to Richmond, he ſent after him, and prevailed on him to return. The ſcene ſoon changed by the deſtruction of Richard in Boſworth field, 1485; when king Henry VII. ſent for him from Paris (where he had been left in pledge for moneys borrowed); reſtored him to his honour and eſtates[9]; and made him a privy counſellor. Nevertheleſs, in a fit of jealouſy, he was ſome time after committed to the Tower by the king; but releaſed in a very ſhort time, again received into familiarity, and honoured with the Garter. In 1492, he was diſpatched into France, with the army under the duke of Bedford and the earl of Oxford, to the aid of Maximilian the emperor, againſt the French; and in 1496 was one of the principal leaders of the forces againſt lord Audley and the rebels at Blackheath.

This nobleman began ſome new buildings both at Groby and Bradgate[10]; and died Sept. 20, 1501[11]. By his laſt will, which is undated, he bequeathed his body to be buried in the collegiate church at Aſtley[12], before the image of the Bleſſed Trinity (in the midſt of his cloſet within the ſame college, on the South ſide); and appointed that his executors ſhould cauſe to be ſaid for his ſoul, in every of the four orders of friers in London, 100 maſſes by the friers in each place, with as much haſte as might be after his deceaſe; and that 100 marks ſhould be diſpoſed in alms to poor people at his burial; likewiſe that the hoſpital at Lutterworth, in his patronage, ſhould be appropriated to the college of Aſtley, if the dean and his brethren, or their ſucceſſors, could obtain ſuch appropriation to be lawfully made within three months after his deceaſe; to the intent that they ſhould eſpecially pray for the ſoul of king Edward IV. and queen Elizabeth his conſort (mother to this marquis), and alſo for his father's, his own and his wife's ſoul, and all Chriſtian ſouls. He alſo willed, that his ſon and heir apparent ſhould, after his deceaſe, have and enjoy his manors of Groby, Bradgate, Ratby, Newton, Anſtey, Coventre, Glenfield, with all the members to them appertaining; as alſo the manor of Higham, co. Leiceſter, with Wincheſter fee; and the manors of Grafton, Hertwell, Aſhehenne, Roode, Wyke Hamund, Wyke Dive, Stoke upon Learne, Wutton under Wyvor, Broughton Aſtley, the Lee Shrofold, and the Lee Bancors, and Leviſham; with all his lands in Calais. And that Cecilie his wife ſhould have the manor of Aſtley, with its appurtenances. Likewiſe, for the performacce of his legacies, and that every of his daughters unmarried might have £1000.; the revenues and profits of his manors of Lutterworth, Creke, Clay Coton, Willoughby Waterleſs, Wedyngton, Trelawne, Tregewell, Trewardreth, Colrige, Weſt Rington, and Leyſthorp, ſhould be received by his executors. And that if the lord Ferrers, who had then married Mary his daughter, ſhould die before carnal copulation, or diſagree to the marriage, then that

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[1] It is much to be regretted, that an exact drawing of this window, or at leaſt of theſe portraits, has not been taken on a larger ſcale. A fuller deſcription of it may be ſeen in Mr. Goſtling's Walk in and about Canterbury, ed. 1777, pp. 328—344.

[2] The faces of the firſt and fourth are ſupplied with others.

[3] Cart. 15 Edw. IV. n. 14.

[4] Selden's Titles of Honour, p. 761.

[5] Stow's Annals.

[6] Pat. 22 Edw. IV. p. 2. m. 16.

[7] Eſch. 1 Ric. III. virtute officii.

[8] Pat. 2 Ric. III. p. 1. m. 10.

[9] Rot. Parl. 1 Hen. VII. n. 32.

[10] See p. 664.

[11] Eſch. 17 Hen. VII.

[12] "A good parte of the landes of the Verdounes be cum in proceſſe now to the lord marquiſe of Dorſete; and the college of Aſſcheley in Warwickſhire by Nunneaton, where the lorde Thomas marquiſe of Dorſete was buried, was of the foundation of Thomas lord Aſteley. And al the landes in a maner that the lorde marquiſe of Dorſete hath in that egge of Leirceſterſhire or Warwickſhire, were longging ſumtyme to the Verdounes and Aſtleis." Leland's Itinerary, vol. I. p. 19.

£1000. to return. And all covenants betwixt the lord Dudley and him, for the marriage of his ſon and heir to Cecilie his daughter, to be fully performed[1].

By the lady *Cecily* his wife, daughter and heir to *William Bonvile* lord *Harrington*, he had ſeven ſons; *Edward* and *Anthony*, who died young; *Thomas*, who ſucceeded him in his honours; *Richard*, *John*, *Leonard* (deputy of Ireland 1536, beheaded 1541[2]); and *George*, a clergyman; and eight daughters. The marchioneſs was remarried to *Henry* earl of *Wiltſhire*; but in her laſt will, dated March 6, 1527-8, bequeathed her body to be buried in the chapel at Aſtley, in the tomb where the late lord marquis her huſband lay; and appointed that, ſoon after her death, 1000 maſſes ſhould be ſaid for her ſoul in as convenient haſte as might be. Moreover, that a goodly tomb ſhould be made in the chapel of Aſtley, over the lord marquis her huſband; and another over herſelf: and that her executors ſhould provide two prieſts, daily to ſing in the ſaid chapel of Aſtley, by the ſpace of 80 years, to pray for the ſoul of the ſaid lord marquis and her own ſoul; each of them to have £8. yearly ſtipend for their pains[3].

In the midſt of Aſtley church was a fair raiſed monument for the marquis and his lady; on which their ſtatues were excellently cut; and under the ſame a vault, adorned with the pictures of biſhops, cardinals, and monks, on which their bodies lay; but, by the fall of the ſteeple in 1600, it was totally broken[4].

Thomas, the third ſon, ſucceeded in 1501 as ſecond marquis of *Dorſet*; and made many conſiderable improvements at Aſtley, particularly by enlarging the Great park with 90 acres of land, and wholly making the Little park by impaling 30 acres of wood and paſture[5]; but afterwards, preferring the ſituation of Bradgate, he built there (early in the reign of king Henry VIII.) a very fair, large, and beautiful houſe, from materials bought principally from the manor-houſe of the earl of Warwick at Sutton Coldfield[6]; and filled up the caſtle-ditch at Groby, intending to make there an *herbare*[7]. In May, 1511, he was general of an army ſent into Spain, of 10,000 men, of whom 5000 were archers (who, beſides their bows and arrows, carried halberds, which they pitched in the ground till their arrows were ſhot, and then took up again to do execution on the enemy); wherein were alſo his three brothers, with the lord *Thomas Howard*, ſon and heir to the earl of *Surrey*, the lords Brooke, Willoughby, and Ferrers; which army arrived at Paſſage a Port in Guipuſcoa; and though deſigned to join with the forces of Ferdinand the emperor to invade Guienne, a territory belonging to the king of France, yet being landed, and the emperor propoſing other actings from it than were conſonant to the commiſſion and inſtructions which the king had given, after many of the ſoldiers by ill diet loſt, and the general himſelf ſick, returned for England about the end of November following, without performing any thing of moment. In 1513, this Thomas and four of his brothers, together with the duke of Suffolk and ſome other gallant Engliſhmen, on proclamation of a juſts at St. Dennis in France, which Francis de Valois, next heir to the crown of France (having married Claude, eldeſt daughter to Lewis XII. by Anne inheritrix of Bretaigne) to give ſome proof of his valour, had obtained leave of the king to be performed, went thither, and behaved himſelf ſo bravely therein, that he returned home with ſingular honour. Sept. 12, 1519, he granted a leaſe for 99 years of a paſture and croft at Shepeſhed to the abbot and convent of Garendon, in lieu of a leaſe from them, for the like term, of all their lands, tenements, reverſions, and ſervices, at Bradgate, except a yearly rent paid by them to the prior of Ulveſcroft[8]. In the ſame year he demiſed to *Ralph Swillington* and *Elizabeth* his wife, for their lives, the manor of Boſworth, with the advowſon of the chapel of St. Thomas of Aquine and of St. Anne, to the ſaid manor belonging[9]; and in 1520, at the famous meeting of king Henry and Francis the Firſt of France, between Ardres and Guiſnes in Picardy, he carried the ſword of ſtate before the king of England naked, as the duke of Bourbon did before the king of France; and after that, was one of the aiders in thoſe renowned juſts and tournaments which were held at that time there betwixt the Engliſh and French. In 1522 he was ſent to Calais to attend the emperor Charles V. into England; which was the time that the emperor was ſo magnificently entertained by king Henry, being himſelf lodged in Black Friars; and his train in the king's (then new-beautified) palace at Bridewell. And in 1523, was (together with ſir Thomas Lovel, knight) conſtituted chief juſtice-itinerant of all the king's foreſts[10]; and then had a grant from that king, to himſelf, and the heirs-male of his body, of the manors of Wawen Wotton, Sheldon, and Lalleford, in the county of Warwick, part of the poſſeſſions of Edward duke of Buckingham, lately attainted; and in 1527, in exchange from the king, the manors of Loughborough and Shepeſheved, co. Leiceſter, with the advowſons of the churches thereto belonging, which came to the crown by the attainder of Francis lord Lovel, in conſideration of the lordſhips of Grafton[11] and Hartwell, co. Northampton, of his own inheritance; and, by another grant, obtained the inheritance of Bardon Park. co. Leiceſter[12].

In 1523, proviſion was made in an act for ſecuring the counteſs of Oxford's dower, that it ſhould not affect any grant made ſeverally or jointly to *Thomas* lord marquis of *Dorſet*, or his brothers, *John Grey*, *Richard Grey*, and *Leonard Grey*, knights[13].

In 1529, this marquis was a witneſs in the cauſe of divorce between king Henry and queen Katharine his firſt wife, as to the age of prince Arthur, &c. In the ſame year he was one of the lords who ſubſcribed and preſented to the king that ſharp complaint contained in forty-four articles againſt the then great and potent cardinal Wolſey; and in 1530, one of the Engliſh lords that ſubſcribed a letter to pope Clement VII. importuning his allowance of the king's divorce.

On the 2d of June, 1530, he thus declared his will:

"Fyrſt, I bequeth my ſoule to God and his mother St. Mary, and my body to be buried in the church of Aſteley, com' Warwick, nigh unto my father. I will that no pompe or ſolemnity be uſed at my buriall; and that mine executors cauſe three prieſts to ſing and praye at Aſteley by the ſpace of three years, geving to every of them 10 markes by the yeare. I give to every one of my ſervantes one whole yeere's wages above their tyme, and meate and drinke for halfe an yeare in my houſe. To Jo. Hutting an houſe in Groby, and 66*s.* 8*d.* during his life; and that Jo. Dooſecourt keepe the ſame office he now hath for his lyſe. To William Hill of Sheldon his office for life. To Thomas Cornwall the bailiwik of Stebbing in Eſſex, and the keeping of the parke there for life. To Anthony Boggad the keeping of Wiſheconbe, com. Devon. And that every officer or ſervant hould for his life the office which he now hath. I will that Robert Brock, ſchoolmaſter to my ſonne Henry, have £20. yearly. I will that every of my ſonnes, Thomas, Edward, and John, have yearly £10. toward their fynding, untill they come to 15 years; and after to have £20. yearly till they come to 21. I will that each of my daughters unmarried have yearly £20. till they be married. I will that my daughter Mary have £1000.; and to each other of my daughters unmarried each £1000 I will that my wife have the rule and providing of all my children ..... *(Deſunt plurima.)* ...... And in like manner a goodly tombe to be made over my lord my father, and my lady my mother; and then my tombe to be made at Aſtley in the corner of the chancell. Which done, I will that mine executors make an almeſhouſe for 13 poore men, who yearly ſhall have each 12*d.* and a livery of black cotton, *pret'* 4*s*.[1] I will to my ſiſter Ceceley Dudley my mannor of Much Glen for her lyfe; and her mete and drinke for her man-ſervant and maide with my lady my wife, or elſe £20. yearly. I will that my executors receive the profittes of the mannour of Boſworth towards the performance of my will to my ſiſter Anne Grey, and ſir Richard Clement, now her huſband. I give unto my ſoveraigne lord the king on of my beſt geldinges, and £100. in ſoveraignes to buy his grace a ſaddle; I bequeth alſo to his grace a couple of my beſt houndes. I will and bequeth unto . . . . . Anne Bolein £20.; to Thomas duke of Norfolk £40.; to Charles duke of Suffolk £40.; to John earl of Oxford . . . .; to ſir William Fitzwilliams, chancellor of the duchy, £20.; to ſir Henry Guldeford, controuler of the king's houſe, £20.; to Doctor . . . . now ſecretary to the king, £20.; to Mary Copley £10. to her mariage; to Anne Elmer £10. to her mariage; to Cecely Wharwood £10. to her mariage; to Eleanor Palmer £10. to her mariage; to Elizabeth Chard £10.; to Hugh Whitherlie 40*s*. yearly for his lyfe; and to John Worthington the like. Towards the building of Tiltey church in Eſſex yearly 20 marks, till 200 marks be fully paid, &c."[2]

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[1] Blaymr. Q. Z.

[2] See p. 666.

[3] Jankyn, Qu. 22.

[4] Dugdale, Warwickſhire, vol. I. p. 117.

[5] Ibid.

[6] "After that the earldome of Warwike was attainted and came to the kinge, the towne of Sutton ſtandinge in a barren ſoyle fell daily to decaye, and the market was cleane forſaken. Wingſton, by authority of his office, ſould the tymbre of the mannour-place, and had part of it himſelfe. The hall ſelfe was after ſett up at Bradgate, the marques of Dorſett's houſe at Leiceſter, and there yet ſtandeth." Leland's Itinerary, vol. IV. p. 187 See alſo Dugdale's Warwickſhire, vol. II. p 913.

[7] See p. 663.

[8] See the leaſe hereafter, under Garendon.

[9] Burton, MS.

[10] Pat. 15 Hen. VIII. p. 1.

[11] See p. 667.

[12] Pat. 19 Hen. VIII. p. 1.

[13] See vol. II. p. 143.

The marquis died on the 10th of October following; and in 1532 the following inquiſition was taken:

Inquiſitio capta apud Leiceſt', 23 Sept' 24 Hen. VIII. coram Thomâ Trye armigero, eſcheatore, virtute brevis de Mandamus, poſt mortem Thome nuper marchionis Dorſet, per ſacramentum Jacobi Burton, gen', Willielmi Seivile gen', Willielmi Chambers gen', Roberti Vincent de Shepey, &c. Qui dicunt ſuper ſacramentum, quod Henricus VIII, anno regni 19°, dedit prefato Thome marchioni Dorſet, & heredibus, paſturam de Bardon parke, cum gen' warret', tenend' per quartam partem feodi militis: Et quod idem rex Henricus VIII. (anno regni 19°) dedit dicto Thome reverſionem maneriorum de Loughborough & Shepeſhead cum membris, cum advocationibus eccleſiarum de Loughborough & Shepeſhead, poſt mortem Elizabethe[3] nuper comitiſſe Oxon', nuper uxoris Willielmi nuper vicecomitis Beaumont, que venerunt dicto regi ratione attincture Franciſci domini Lovel; habend' dicto Thome & Margarete uxori, & heredibus dicti Thome; tenend' per ſervicium unius feodi militis, in conſideratione quod dictus Thomas marchio dedit domino regi & heredibus maneria de Grafton & Hardwell, com' Northampton': Et quod Thomas Parre miles, Robertus Throgmorton miles, Anth' Fitzherbert tunc ſerviens ad legem, Willielmus Aſhby armiger, Jo. Spenſer armiger, Jo. Fitzherbert armiger, Henricus Smith armiger, & Petrus Beke clericus, per breve de Ingreſſu, 4 Hen. VIII. coram Roberto Rede & ſociis, juſticiariis de communi banco, recuperaverunt verſus prefatum Thomam marchionem maneria de Lutterworth & Boſworth: Et quod dictus Thomas marchio, ſeiſitus de maneriis de Groby & Whitwike, cum membris & pertinentiis, & tertie partis honoris Winton', 14° Oct', 14 Hen. VIII, dedit Anth' Fitzherbert, uni juſticiariorum communis banci, Willielmo Aſhby de Louſeby, Johanni Fitzherbert de Norbury, armigeris, & Petro Beke clerico, predicta maneria de Groby & Whitwik, cum omnibus membris & pertinentiis, necnon omnia terras & tenementa, & omnes redditus, reverſiones, ſervicia, & hereditamenta, in Groby, Whitwik, Ratby, Anſty, Glenfield, Swithland, Thurcaſton, Cropſton, Bradgate, Newtowne Linford, Newtowne Unthanke, Bocheſton, Markefeild, Hugleſcote, Swanington, & Stanton, ſeu alibi infra com' Leic'; habend' ipſis & heredibus, ad uſum dicti marchioni & heredum ſuorum, & ad perimplend' ultimam voluntatem ſuam: Et poſtea, per indenturum datam inter eos & dictum marchionem, & Willielmum comitem Arundell, concordatum fuit, &c. that Henry lord Grey, ſon of the ſaid marquis, ſhould marry Katharine Arundell, one of the daughters of the ſaid earl of Arundell, &c. Et predictus Henricus de Grey diſagreavit dicto maritagio, & dictam Katherinam recuſavit. Et inſuper juratores dicunt, quod dictus Thomas marchio Dorſet dedit, 22 Hen. VIII. Carolo duci Suffolke, Johanni comiti Oxon', Willielmo comiti Arundell, Walter Devereux domino Ferrers de Chartley, Leonardo Grey militi, domino Georgio Grey clerico, Henrico de Matrevers, Edwardo Willoughby militi, Johanni Danet militi, Johanni Arundell armigero, Thome Arundell armigero, Henrico Willoughby armigero, Thome Seton, Chriſtophero Wren, Willielmo Preſgrave, & Thome Philips, generoſis, maneria de Whittington, Leeſthorpe, Morebarne, & Willoughby Waterles, cum pertin', com' Leic', habend' & tenend' ipſis & heredibus, ad opus & uſum dicti marchionis & heredum, & ad performationem ultime voluntatis. Et ulterius dicunt juratores, quod dictus Thomas marchio Dorſet, in recompenſationem legatie de 1000*l*. date per Thomam marchionem Dorſet, patrem dicti Thome marchionis, Cecilie uxori Jo. Dudley militis, & ſorori dicti Thome junioris, dedit Caroli duci Suff', Johanni comiti Oxon', Willielmo comiti Arundell, Georgio Pedley armigero, & Georgio Brabazon generoſo, manerium de Glen Magna, com' Leic', habend' ad uſum dicte Cecilie pro termine vite; rem' dicte Thome marchioni & heredibus. Et ulterius juratores dicunt, quod dictus Thomas marchio Dorſet, dedit, 22 Hen. VIII. Henrico de Matrevers, Henrico Guldeford militi, Willielmo Shelley juſticiario de communi banco, Edwardo Wootton militi, Edwardo Ferrers militi, Johanni Danet militi, Georgio Pedley armigero, & Johanni Kempe generoſo, maneria de Broughton Aſtley & Higham, com' Leic', habend' ad opus & uſum dicte Margarete tunc uxoris prefati Thome nuper marchionis, pro termino vite; rem' dicto Thome & heredibus, ac ad performationem ultime voluntatis. Et ulterius juratores dicunt, quod dictus Thomas marchio Dorſet, 22 Hen. VIII, dedit manerium de Bradgate, cum pertinentiis, Henrico de Matrevers & Henrico Guldeford militi, ad uſum Margarete tunc uxoris dicti Thome marchionis, pro termino vite; rem' dicte Thome & heredibus, ac in performationem ultime voluntatis. Et dicunt juratores predicti, quod dictus Thomas marchio Dorſet, compos mentis, 2 Junii 1530 (22 Hen. VIII.) declaravit teſtamentum & ultimam voluntatem.

"Et ulterius juratores dicunt, quod paſtura dicta Bardon parke tenetur per quartam partem unius feodi militis, & valet per annum, ultra repriſ', 70*l*.—Et quod maneria de Loughborough & Shepeſhead tenentur de rege per unum feodum militis.—Et quod manerium de Lutterworth tenetur de hered' Hamorus Manſer, per qua ſervicia ignoratur; & volet per annum 76*l*.—Et quod manerium de Boſworth tenetur de honore Winton', ſed per que ſervicia ignoratur; valet, ultra repriſ', 40*l*. 22½*d*.—Et quod manerium de Groby cum membris tenetur de rege, ut de honore de Tutbury, per ſervicium feodi militis; valet, ultra repriſ', 45*l*. 16*s*.—Et quod manerium de Whitwick cum pertinentiis tenetur de rege in ſocagio per ſervicium 5*l*. 4*s*. 4*d*.; & valet per annum, ultra repriſ', 70*l*.—Et quod manerium de Leeſthorpe tenetur de Thomâ domino Berkely, ut de manerio ſuo de Melton, per que ſervicia ignoratur; valet per annum 20*l*.—Et quod manerium de Morebarne tenetur de hered' Hum' Manſer, per que ſervicia ignoratur; & valet per annum, ultra repriſ', 37*l*.—Et quod manerium de Willoughby Waterleſe tenetur de hered' Radi Baſſet per ſervicium unius feodi militis; & valet per annum, ultra repriſ', 12*l*. 9*s*.—Et quod manerium de Glen Magna tenetur de honore Winton', per fidelitatem tantùm; & valet per annum, ultra repriſ', 25*l*.—Et quod manerium de Broughton Aſtley tenetur de honore de Hinkley, per fidelitatem tantùm, & valet per annum, ultra repriſ', 38*l*.—Et quod manerium de Higham tenetur de honore Leiceſtr' per fidelitatem tantùm; & valet per annum, ultra repriſ', 12*l*.—Et quod predictum manerium de Bradgate, cum parco ibidem, eſt parcella dicti manerii de Groby.—Et ulterius juratores dicunt, quod dictus Thomas marchio Dorſet obiit 10° Octobris, 22 Hen. VIII; & quod

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[1] Theſe payments he appointed to be made out of the rents and profits of his manors of Bedworth and Packington, and all ſuch lands and tenements as were in the occupation of the lord Liſle, reputed or taken as parcel of the ſaid lordſhips; the ſurpluſage to be beſtowed in repairing the almſhouſe, and keeping his obit yearly. Dugdale, Warwickſhire, vol. I. p. 112.

[2] Thaver, Qu. 10.

[3] Daughter to ſir Richard Scrope, and widow of William viſcount Beaumont.

Henricus Grey nunc marchio Dorſet eſt ejus filius & heres propinquior; & fuit etatis, dicto tempore mortis dicti Thome marchionis patris ejus, 13 ann', 3 quarten' ann', 12 ſeptiman', 4 dierum, & amplius.—Provided that nothing here found be hurtful to Mr. Kendall, or his heyres, for any manors, lands, or tenements in Swithland, Lutterworth, Bitteſwell, and Froleſworth, late Edmund Shepeies; nor to George earl of Huntingdon, for the advowſon of the church of Markefeilde; nor to ſir John Villers, knight, for 30 acres of more in Swannington; nor to William Wygſton the younger, for lands in Swannington [1]."

The marquis, agreeably to the directions in his will, was buried in the chapel on the South ſide of the choir at Aſtley. By his firſt wife *Eleanor*, daughter of *Oliver St. John*, eſq. he had no iſſue; by the ſecond, *Margaret*, daughter of ſir *Robert Wotton*, of Bocton, Kent (widow of *William Medley*), he had four ſons; *Henry* lord *Grey* (who ſucceeded him), *Thomas*, *Leonard*, and *John Grey*, who ſettled at Pirgo in Eſſex.

Margaret marchioneſs of *Dorſet*, widow of the ſecond marquis, obtained in 1534, from archbiſhop Cranmer, permiſſion that any prieſt ſhe choſe might adminiſter the ſacraments, and marry and baptize, during her life, in the chapel or oratory of any manor-houſe in which ſhe ſhould be reſident [2]; and in 1557 obtained a grant of the manors of Loughborough, Shepeſhed, &c. [3] The date of this lady's death does not appear, nor where ſhe was buried [4]; but in the chapel at Aſtley, till the year 1607, ſtood two fair monuments; the one of Thomas the ſecond marquis and his lady (probably the firſt wife), with their ſtatues, having coronets on their heads, in alabaſter, excellently cut; the other of Edward Grey viſcount Liſle and his lady, on the ſides whereof were 16 perſons, 8 of them in religious habits. Both theſe monuments, at the removal of the ſaid chapel to the end of the choir, where it now ſerveth for a chancel, were pulled down and utterly defaced [5]. In making theſe alterations, the body of the marquis was found, at the diſtance of 78 years, "the fleſh being neither periſhed nor hardened [6]; which might ſeem," ſays Mr. Burton, "to be thus preſerved by the ſtrong embalming thereof; for, as St. Gregory, writing upon the Canticles, ſaith, *Mortuorum corpora myrrha condita fuiſſe perhibentur ne putreſcerent*; the bodies of the dead were embalmed with myrrh, that they ſhould not putrify [7]."

The next owner of Bradgate was *Henry* the third marquis of *Dorſet*; who, on New-year's day 1539-40, preſented to king Henry VIII. a brace of greyhounds; as did the old lady marquis Dorſet, a garter, the bucle and pendant of gold; the young lady marquis Dorſet, a lynnen and two collors, the turrets gilte; the lord Richard Grey, a ſhirt of camericke, wrought with ſilk (with the king's grace); the lord Leonard Grey [8], an Iriſh hobby awmbling (to the ſtable); and the lady Margaret Grey, 12 handkerchiefs edged with gold. In return, the marquis had a gilt glaſs with a cover, 31 ounces; the dowager lady a gilt cruſe, with a cover, 30½ ounces; the young lady marquis, a gilt cup with a cover, 30½ ounces; the lord Richard Grey, a gilt cruſe with a cover, 16½ ounces; the lord Leonard Grey, a gilt jug with a cover, 19¾ ounces; and the lady Margaret Grey, a gilt cover, 13¾ di. ounces.

About this period, Bradgate and Groby were viſited by Leland; who ſays, "From Leirceſter to Brodegate, by ground welle wooddid, 3 miles. At Brodegate is a fair parke, and a lodge lately buildid there by the lorde Thomas Gray, marquiſe of Dorſete, father to Henry that is now marquiſe. There is a fair and plentiful ſpring of water brought by Maſter Brok, as a man wold juge, agayne the hille thoroug the lodge, and thereby it dryvith a mylle. This parke was parte of the olde erles of Leiceſter's landes, and ſins by heires generales it cam to the lorde Ferrares of Groby, and ſo to the Grayes. From Brodegate to Groby a mile and an half much by woddenlande. There remayne few tokens of the old caſtelle more then that yet is the hille that the kepe of the caſtelle ſtoode on very notable, but ther is now no ſtone work upon it [9]. And the late Thom[as marqueſh filled] up the diche of it [with earth, entending] to make an he[rbare there. The ould] parte of the wo[rke that now is at] Groby was made [by the Ferrares.] But newer workes and buildinges there *at Bradgate* [10] were erectid by the lorde Thomas firſt marquiſe of Dorſet:

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[1] From a copy of the inquiſition in the hand-writing of Mr. Burton.

[2] Licentia cuicunque preſbytero ad miniſtrand' euchariſtiam, matrimonium ſolemniſand', et baptiſand', conceſſa Margarete marchioneſſe Dorſet, relicte prenobilis viri Thome marchionis Dorſet, & aliis de ſuâ familiâ, in quacunque capellâ, ſive oratorio, infra maneria ubi ſe reſidere contigerint, durante vitâ dicte Margarete. Dat. apud Lambeth, 13 die Feb. 1534. Reg. Cranmer, fol. 15. a.

[3] Mich. Recorda, 29 Hen. VIII. Rot. 2. & 31.

[4] Perhaps, with her father's family, at Bocton in Kent.

[5] Dugdale, Warwickſhire, vol. I. pp. 113. 117.

[6] For further particulars of this curious diſcovery, ſee before, under Beaumanor, p. 143.

[7] "Aimonius ſaith, that dead corpſes were accuſtomed to be annointed with rare ointments, coſtly ſpices, and exquiſite confections, and ſo laid in the monument: The reaſon St. Origen delivers in his fifth book againſt Celſus, "Humana corpora ut animæ domicilia & ſanctioris præcipuæ, haudquaquam ſunt rejicienda, quippe quæ ex optimarum legum permiſſu cum honoribus qui his haberi poſſunt ſepultura ſolemni dignantur." In all countries, Greek, Hebrew, Ægyptian, Roman, and Barbarian, this curious and ſolemn manner of burial hath ever been accuſtomed; but the moſt coſtly and exquiſite were the Ægyptians, where the bodies that are now digged up about Alexandria, but chiefly about Cairo, are brought into Europe, and ſold for the beſt mummy. The Ægyptians (ſaith Peter Bellon, in his Obſervations, in the ſecond book, and 24th chapter), expecting the reſurrection of the dead, did hold it a great misfortune to ſuffer the dead bodies to be conſumed by the four elements, and therefore did embalm them in the beſt manner they could; which Pomponius Mela called "Funera medicata *," and Pliny, "ſervata corpora †." Thoſe which had the greater wealth, beſtowed the more ſumptuous funerals. The chiefeſt thing which they uſed for the preſervation of them was a drug called Cedria. And whoſo is deſirous to know the funeral manners and faſhions of the funerals of each country, may read Lilius Gregorius de ſepulturis, Hieronymus Magius; Innocentio Cibo; Tho. Porcacchi ‡; Peter Meriot, who hath ſet down the pictures and proportions of them finely cut, and printed at Lyons, 1556; and Onuphrius Panvinius, who hath written of the manner of burials amongſt the antient Chriſtians, printed at the end of Platina de Vitis Pontificum Romanorum §." Burton, p. 52; corrected by his own MS.

[8] This lord Leonard, ſon to the firſt marquis, was appointed the king's deputy in Ireland 1534; and created lord Garny in that kingdom Jan. 1, 1534-5. He paſſed an act for the king's ſupremacy over the church of Ireland, in which he was aſſiſted by Brown, the firſt Proteſtant biſhop. In 1540 he was recalled, and committed priſoner to the Tower, on a charge of high-treaſon, for permitting his infant nephew Gerald Fitzgerald (whoſe brother Thomas had been executed, and his family attainted) to eſcape out of the kingdom; and for having cauſed certain Iriſhmen to invade the lands of the king's friends, whom he favoured not. "He was arraigned in the King's bench at Weſtminſter June 25, 1541; and appointed to be tried by knights, becauſe he was a lord by name, and no lord of the parliament; but he diſcharged the jury, and confeſſed the indictment; whereupon he had judgement; and, on St. Peter's eve, June 28, was beheaded at Tower-hill, where he ended his life very quietly and godly. This nobleman, as he was come of high lineage, ſo was he a right valiant and hardy perſonage, having in his time done his prince and country good ſervice, both in Ireland, France, and other places, greatly to his commendation, although now his hap was thus to loſe his head, as convicted by law, and his renown (overcaſt with a cloud of diſgrace) vaniſhed, as future chances befell, to the aboliſhing of the preſent honour which ſometime he enjoyed. Howbeit, his eſtimation he might have preſerved unblemiſhed, had provident circumſpection undertaken the direction of his doings, and that he had borne his eyes in his forehead, to foreſee all afterclaps, which a wiſe man will in no caſe neglect." Holinſhed, vol. III. p. 953.

[9] Mr. Wyrley, about 1590, ſays, the ruins of the caſtle ſhew it to have been large and ſtately. He alſo mentions "the park."

[10] The two words in *Italics* are a variation taken from Mr. Burton's tranſcript of Leland, given by Thomas Allen, eſq. lord of Finchley, to Dr. Stukeley, in 1758, and purchaſed by Mr. Gough at the ſale of the Doctor's library 1766; and in another tranſcript, purchaſed by the ſame gentleman at the ſale of Mr. Thomas the architect's library by Mr. King, March 3, 1801.

* "*Mortuos* arte medicatos intra penetralia collocant," are the words of Melas, I. c. 9.

† "In Ægypto *corpora* hominum defunctorum eo (cedrio) perfuſa *ſerventur*." Nat. Hiſt. vol. XVI. c. 11.

‡ Funerali antichi di diverſi popoli, forma, ordine, e pompo di ſepultore, diſſeriti in Dialogo con le figure, de Tho. Porcacchi de Caſtiglione. In Vinegia, 1591, fol.

§ Magnificenza delle Eſſequie antiche e moderne, diviſa in cinque ragionamenti; autore Innocentio Cibo Geneveſe. In Vinegia, 1600.

The

ſet: emong the which workes he began and erectid the fundation and waulles of a greate gate-houſe of brike, and a tour, but that was leſte halfe on finiſhid of hym, and ſo it ſtondith yet. This lorde Thomas erectid alſo and almoſte finiſhid ij toures of brike in the fronte of the houſe, as reſpondent on eche ſide to the gate-houſe. There is a faire large parke by the place a vi miles in cumpaſe[1]. There is alſo a poore village[2] by the place, and a litle broke by it. And a quarter of a mile from the place in the botom there is as faire and large a pole as lightely is in Leyrceſterſhire. There iſſuith a broket out of this lake, that after cummith by Groby, and [there] dryvith a mylle, and after [reſort]ith to Sore river. From Brodegate to Lughborow about a v miles. Firſt I cam oute of Bradgate parke into the foreſt of Charley, commonely called *The Waſt*. This foreſt is a xx miles or more in cumpace, having plenty of woode; and the moſt parte of it at this tyme longgeth to the marquiſe of Dorſete; the reſedew to the king and erle of Huntingdune. In this foreſt is no good toune, nor ſcant a village."

"Riding almoſt in the entering of this foreſt, I ſaw 2 or 3 quarres in hilles of ſlate ſtone, longging to the marquiſe of Dorſete. And riding a little farther I left the parke of Bewmanor, cloſed with a ſtone walle and a pratie logge yn it, longging alate to Beaumont."

"This parke cam to the marquiſe of Dorſete by exchange of landes with the king. Thens a little way of to Burley parke, now longging alſo to the marquiſe of Dorſete. Thens ſcant a mile to Loughborow. The ruins of Whitewik caſtell long now by permutation [3] to the marquiſe of Dorſete.

"From Brodegate to Bellegreve village a 4 miles by woddy and paſture grounde. This village is about a mile lower on Sore river then Leirceſter is; and I cam over a great ſtone bridge or I enterid into it. There dewellith a gentilman by the name of Bellegreve, a man of a 50li. of poſſeſſions by the yere. There is alſo a nother mene gentilman of the Bellegreves yn Leirceſterſhire[4]."

In 1542, *Henry* marquis of *Dorſet* obtained from the king[5] a leaſe for 21 years, and in 1544 a new grant, of Beaumanor with its members[6]; and, in February 1546-7, was appointed lord high conſtable of England, for three days only, on the ſolemnity of the king's coronation[7]; in 1550, juſtice-itinerant[8] of all the king's foreſts[9]; in 1551 warden of the Weſt and Middle Marches towards Scotland[10]. In compliment to his lady, he was created duke of *Suffolk*, Oct. 11, 1551[11]; and was alſo elected knight of the Garter. Two letters of his, after this creation, dated from Beaumanor, in 1552, have been already printed[12]. He married, firſt, *Catharine*, daughter of *William Fitz Alan* earl of *Arundel*; by whom he had no iſſue; and, ſecondly, *Frances* daughter and coheir of *Charles Brandon*[13] the gay duke of *Suffolk* by his third wife *Mary*, daughter of king Henry VII, and widow of Louis XII. king of France.

On New-year's day 1552-3, the lady *Frances* ducheſs of *Suffolk* preſented to king Edward VI. in a purſe of ſilver and gold, knit, £40. in half ſovereigns (left with the king's majeſty); and received in return three gilt bowls with covers, 61¾ ounces.

In the following ſummer, the duke of Suffolk was unfortunately allured to countenance a project which involved himſelf and family in ruin.

Mr. Burton, in his additions to Bradgate, ſays, "At this place was born that moſt noble and admired princeſs, *Jane Grey*; who being but young, at the age of 17 years (as John Bale[14] writeth) attainted to ſuch excellent learning, both in the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin tongues, and alſo in the ſtudy of divinity (by the inſtruction of Dr. Aylmer[15]), as appeared by her many writings, viz. her conference with Dr. John Feckenham abbot of Weſtminſter, in the chiefeſt points of religion[16]; her admonition to Mr. Harding[17], late chaplain to her father, for his revolting from the true religion; her letters to her father and ſiſters; and divers other tracts; that (as Mr. Fox[18] ſaith of her) had her fortune been anſwerable to her bringing up, undoubtedly ſhe might have been comparable to the houſe of Veſpaſians, Sempronians, and Cornelia[19] mother of the Gracchi in Rome, and in theſe days the chiefeſt men in the univerſities. King Edward the Sixth was ſo affectionate to her, for the rareneſs and worthineſs of herſelf both in parts and perſonage, that (as I have heard by ſome of credit that lived in court, and were officers to the ſaid king Edward) he had intended to have made her his queen; but, being prevented thereof by death, yet willing to advance her to the ſaid dignity, he, in the time of his

ſickneſs,

The printed editions, and Leland's own MS. have only the ſingle word *there*, implying that the "brick towers" were at Groby: and thus ſir William Dugdale underſtood the paſſage. But, from perſonal inſpection of the ruins at both places, I have little doubt but that the reading here adopted is correct. The words diſtinguiſhed by brackets are now loſt, by crumbling, from Leland's original manuſcript.

[1] This deſcription of the park is repeated as a marginal reading in Stowe, and Burton's copy of Leland.

[2] Newtown Linford.

[3] This was in exchange with king Henry VIII. for the manor of Grafton in Northamptonſhire, the antient reſidence of the Widviles (ſee p. 662.) Richard the third earl Rivers of that family, by his will, dated Feb. 20, 1490, bequeathed his body to be buried in the abbey of St. James at Northampton, in a place made ready for the ſame; and gave to the pariſh church of Grafton all ſuch cattle as he then had at Grafton, viz. two oxen, five kine, and two bullocks; to the intent that they ſhould yearly keep an obit for his ſoul (viz. Dirige and Maſſe of Requiem) with the curate, four prieſts and four clerks, as alſo an herſe and four tapers; every prieſt taking for his wages 5*d.* and every clerk 3*d.*; appointing, that the lord Thomas marquis Dorſet ſhould be his heir; to whom he thereby gave all his lands whereſoever; deſiring him that there might be as much underwood ſold in the woods at Grafton as would buy a bell, to be a tenor, at Grafton, to the bells then there, for the remembrance of the laſt of the blood. He died on the 6th of March next following, without iſſue. Dugdale, Bar. Angl. vol. II. p. 233. —A palace was afterwards built by king Henry VIII. at Grafton; which was deſtroyed in the civil wars; and its demeſne is now poſſeſſed by the duke of Grafton.

[4] Itinerary, vol. I. pp. 19. 21.

[5] See the royal ſignature (with thoſe of king Edward, queen Mary and king Philip, and queen Elizabeth) in Plate LXXVI.

[6] 4 Pars Original. 35 Hen. VIII. Rot. 36.

[7] Pat. 1 Edw. VI. p. 6.

[8] In the unpubliſhed Talbot Papers (B. 217.) is a letter from the marquis of Dorſet to the earl of Shrewſbury, dated Mansfield, April 22, 1550, with apologies for not waiting on him; and with the names of commiſſioners on both ſides to treat of a peace with the Scots.

[9] Pat. 4 Edw. VI. m. 9.

[10] Pat. 5 Edw. VI. p. 4.

[11] Trin. Rec. 6 Edw. VI. m. 9.

[12] See before, p. 144; where his ſignature is given, both as marquis of Dorſet and duke of Suffolk, in Plate XXIV.

[13] See the ſignatures of Charles Brandon duke of Suffolk and Frances his ducheſs in Plate XCI.—"Such was the capricious cruelty of Henry VIII. that though he fell ſo unmercifully on the houſe of Norfolk, out of which he had married two wives, Anne Boleyn and Catharine Howard, and had married his natural ſon the duke of Richmond to a third female of that family; yet the earl of Anjou and the duke of Suffolk, who married his two ſiſters, though dowager queens of Scotland and France, without his leave, were ſpared; and the firſt kept his head, and the latter his majeſty's favour." Lord Orford's Remarks on a portrait of Charles Brandon.

[14] Cent. 2. part 109.

[15] This eminent divine had for his patrons, firſt, Henry marquis of Dorſet (who ſent him to ſchool, maintained him at the univerſity, and made him tutor to his children) and afterwards Francis earl of Huntingdon.—Of Aylmer's reſidence at Bradgate we have ſome account in an old book, intituled, "The Jewel of Joy," written by Thomas Becon in king Edward's reign. That author, being an old friend and profeſſor of the Goſpel, and on that account in danger of his life under king Henry VIII. reſolved for his ſafety, in the latter end of that king's reign, to conceal himſelf, by travelling from theſe parts Northwards: and, coming into Leiceſterſhire, where the marquis of Dorſet's ſeat was, he met with Mr. Aylmer, then a young man, that nobleman's domeſtick; of whom he was kindly received: and in the ſaid book gave him this character, 'That he was excellently well learned both in Latin and Greek; and added, that with him alone in that county he had familiarity;' there being, 'tis probable, not one elſe that he dared to truſt, leſt he might be betrayed by them. He was for ſome time the only preacher in Leiceſterſhire; where he ſo effectually fixed the Proteſtant religion, that neither force nor fraud could blot it out; the Goſpel being there retained without contention, which can be ſaid but of few other places. Strype's Life of Aylmer, p. 9.

[16] Fox, Acts and Monuments, 1684, vol. III. p. 25.

[17] "An Epiſtle of a right vertuowes Wooman to a lerned man of late fallen from the truth of God's Word, for feare of the Worlde;" preſerved in Harl. MSS. 416. 15. p. 25; and printed in Fox's Acts, &c. p. 27.

[18] Fox, p. 11.

[19] Daughter of Scipio Africanus.

ſickneſs, married her to *Guilford Dudley*, fourth ſon of John duke of Northumberland; and by his letters patent, bearing date June 21, in the laſt year of his reign, granted the crown of England to the ſaid lady Jane, and to the heirs male of her body begotten, by the counſel and conſent of all his counſellors of ſtate, and beſt lawyers of the realm, to which they ſubſcribed their names, and were ſworn to obſerve. Which was performed for theſe cauſes[1]; Firſt, for that Mary and Elizabeth, the king's ſiſters, were before by parliament held illegitimate; which act was not repealed[2]. Next, for that by the laws of this land, theſe his two ſiſters could not be heirs to king Edward, for that they were but of the half blood unto him[3]. Laſtly, for that king Henry VIII. had, by his laſt will, appointed this lady Jane to ſucceed king Edward, in caſe he died without iſſue; leſt that, if ſo be the ſaid Mary and Elizabeth ſhould marry foreign princes, they might alter the religion, and bring in again the authority of the pope, now quite thruſt out and ſuppreſſed." Upon July 10 next after the death of king Edward (who died July 6, 1553) this lady Jane was accordingly proclaimed queen; which title within 20 days after vaniſhed; for the lady Mary, by the love of the Commons and many of the nobility, prevailing[4], was after proclaimed and advanced queen; and impriſoned the ſaid lady Jane and her huſband in the Tower; who ſhortly after were both beheaded, Feb. 12, 1553; whoſe behaviour, confeſſion, and manner of death, is ſet down by Mr. Fox[5]. The hiſtory of her life and death was penned by an Italian gentleman, and printed in Venice 1555; and ſince reprinted at Amſterdam[6], 1607, 8vo. And ſo I leave this rare phœnix, whom I may ſo juſtly call, as well for that herſelf could not be paralleled by any in her time living, as for that ſucceeded her the mirror and miracle of her time, queen Elizabeth of famous memory; who, for her rare learning and knowledge in many tongues and arts, her wiſdom, piety, juſtice, and worthy government, was of all men, even of Pagans, admired; and is for ever by fame eternized[7]."

It is impoſſible to think on the ſweet diſpoſition and wonderful accompliſhments of this excellent lady, without having the heart elated by the ſublimeſt, as well as melted with the tendereſt feelings. How intereſted muſt we feel about Bradgate, when we recollect it was not only the birth-place, but the ſcene of the happy childhood and the early ſtudies of this incomparable heroine! Here (to uſe the quaint but emphatical language of Dr. Fuller) "ſhe was bred by her parents, according to her high birth, in religion and learning. They were no whit indulgent to her in childhood, but extremely ſevere, more than needed to ſo ſweet a temper; for what need iron inſtruments to bow wax? But, as the ſharpeſt winters (correcting the rankneſs of the earth) cauſe the more healthful and fruitful ſummers; ſo the harſhneſs of her breeding, compacted her ſoul to the greater patience and piety, ſo that afterwards ſhe proved the mirror of her age, and attained to be an excellent ſcholar, through the teaching of Mr. Aylmer her maſter[8]."

Of her ſtrong affection to learning, there is a remarkable teſtimony given by Mr. Aſcham[9], which, as it does honour to herſelf and learned preceptor, we cannot paſs by in ſilence. "One example," ſaith he, "whether love or fear doth more in a child for virtue and learning, I will gladly report; which may be heard with ſome pleaſure, and followed with more profit. Before I went into Germany, I came to Brodegate, in Leiceſterſhire, to take my leave of that noble lady, Jane Grey, to whom I was exceeding much beholden[10]. Her parents, the duke and the ducheſs, with all the houſhold gentlemen and gentlewomen, were hunting in the park: I found her in her chamber reading *Phædon Platonis* in Greek, and that with as much delight as ſome gentlemen would read a merry tale in Boccace. After ſalutation and duty done, with ſome other talk, I aſked her, why ſhe would loſe ſuch paſtime in the park? Smiling, ſhe anſwered me, 'I wiſſe all their ſport in the parke is but a ſhadow to that pleaſure that I find in Plato. Alas, good folk, they never felt what true pleaſure meant!'—'And how came you, Madam,' quoth I, 'to this deep knowledge of pleaſure? and what did chiefly allure you unto it, ſeeing not many women, but very few men, have attained thereunto?'—'I will tell you,' ſaith ſhe, 'and tell you a troth, which perchance ye will marvel at. One of the greateſt benefits that ever God gave me is, that he ſent me ſo ſharp and ſevere parents, and ſo gentle a ſchoolmaſter; for, when I am in preſence either of father or mother, whether I ſpeak, keep ſilence, ſit, ſtand, or go, eat, drink, be merry, or ſad, be ſewing, playing, dancing, or doing any thing elſe, I muſt do it, as it were, in ſuch weight, meaſure, and number, even ſo perfectly as God made the world; or elſe I am ſo ſharply taunted, ſo cruelly threatened, yea, preſently ſometimes with pinches, nips, and bobs, and other ways (which I will not name for the honour I bear them) ſo without meaſure miſordered, that I think myſelf in hell till the time come that I muſt go to Mr. Elmer, who teacheth me ſo gently, ſo pleaſantly, with ſuch fair allurements to learning, that I think all the time nothing whiles I am with him. And when I am called from him, I fall on weeping; becauſe whatſoever I do elſe but learning, is full of grief, trouble, fear, and whole miſliking unto me: and thus my book hath been ſo much my pleaſure, and bringeth daily to me more pleaſure and more; that, in reſpect of it, all other pleaſures, in very deed be but trifles and troubles unto me.—I remember this talk gladly (ſaith Mr. Aſcham) both becauſe it is ſo worthy of memory, and becauſe it was the laſt talk that ever I had, and the laſt time that ever I ſaw that noble and worthy lady."

"When proclaimed queen of England," adds Dr. Fuller," ſhe lifted up not the leaſt finger to put the diadem upon herſelf; but was only contented to ſit ſtill, whilſt others endeavoured to crown her; or rather was ſo far from biting at the bait of ſovereignty, that unwillingly ſhe opened her mouth to receive it. When brought from a queen to a priſoner, and committed to the Tower, ſhe made miſery itſelf amiable by her pious and patient behaviour: Adverſity, her night-cloaths, bearing her as well as her day-dreſſing, by reaſon of her pious diſpoſition. During her impriſonment, many moved her to alter her religion, and eſpecially Mr. Feckenham; but how wiſely and religiouſly ſhe anſwered him, I refer the reader to Mr. Fox's "Acts and Monuments [1]." Though queen Mary of her own diſpoſition was inclined finally to pardon her, yet neceſſity of ſtate was ſuch as ſhe muſt be put to death. Some report her to have been with child when ſhe was beheaded (cruelty to cut down the tree with bloſſoms on it); and that that which hath ſaved the life of many women, haſtened her death; but God only knows the truth hereof. On Tower-hill ſhe moſt patiently, chriſtianly, and conſtantly yielded to God her ſoul, which by a bad way went to the beſt end. On whom the aforeſaid author (whence the reſt of her life may be ſupplied) beſtows theſe verſes:

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[1] Which are thus expreſſed in the proclamation of Lady Jane, by the name of "Queen Jane;" printed by Rich. Grafton, 1553.

[2] Camdeni Aſparat. Annal. fol. 9.

[3] But it appeareth by the Lord Coke, in the firſt part of his Inſtitutes, fol. 15, that neither half-blood nor *poſſeſſio fratris* doth hold of lands of the crown, or of lands purchaſed by the preceding king.

[4] "The duke of Northumberland was made general of an army, and ſent into Suffolk to ſuppreſs the lady Mary, who there gathered men to claim the crown. This duke was appointed out of the policy of his friend-ſeeming enemies for that employment: for thoſe who before could not endure the ſcorching heat of his diſpleaſure at the council-table, durſt afterwards oppoſe him, having gotten the ſkreen of London-walls betwixt him and them. They alſo ſtinted his journeys every day (thereby appointing the ſteps by which he was to go down to his own grave) that he ſhould march on very ſlowly, which cauſed his confuſion: for lingering doth tire out treacherous deſigns, which are to be done all on a ſudden, and gives breath to loyalty to recover itſelf. His army, like a ſheep, left part of a fleece on every buſh it came by; at every ſtage and corner ſome conveying themſelves from him, till his ſoldiers were waſhed away, before any ſtorm of war fell upon them. Only ſome few, who were chained to the duke by their particular engagements, and ſome great perſons hopeleſs to conceal themſelves, as being too big for a cover, ſtuck faſt unto him. Thus thoſe enterprizes need a ſtrong hand, which are thrown againſt the bias of peoples' hearts and conſciences. And not long after, the Norfolk and Suffolk Proteſtant gentry (Loyalty always lodgeth in the ſame breaſt with true Religion) proclaimed and ſet up queen Mary, who got the crown by *Our Father*, and held it by *Pater Noſter*." Fuller's Holy State, p. 296.

[5] Acts and Monuments, vol. III. p. 229.

[6] Hiſtoria de la vita & de la morte del illuſtriſſima Seig. Giovanna Graia, gia Regina eletta, & publicata d'Inghiltierra. A Amſteldamo, per Com. Nicolas, 1607.

[7] Burton, MS.

[8] Holy State, p. 294.

[9] See his "Schoolmaſter," p. 11; and Biog. Brit. art. *Aylmer*.

[10] Mr. Aſcham had been employed by the marquis her father to teach his children to write.

Neſcio tu quibus es, Lector, lecturus ocellis:
Hoc ſcio, quod ſiccis ſcribere non potui.
What eyes thou read'ſt with, Reader, I know not:
Mine eyes wern't dry when I this ſtory wrote.

She had the innocency of childhood, the beauty of youth, the ſolidity of middle, the gravity of old age, and all at eighteen: the birth of a princeſs, the learning of a clerk, the life of a ſaint, yet the death of a malefactor for her parents' offences. I confeſs, I never read of any canonized ſaint of her name; a thing whereof ſome Papiſts are ſo ſcrupulous, that they count it an unclean and unhallowed thing to be of a name whereof never any ſaint was: which made that great Jeſuit Arthur Faunt (as his kinſman tells us) change his Chriſtian name to Laurence. But let this worthy lady paſs for a ſaint; and let all great ladies, which bear her name, imitate her virtues, to whom I wiſh her inward holineſs, but far more outward happineſs [2]."—"No lady," ſays Dr. Fuller in a ſubſequent work, "which led ſo many pious, lived ſo few pleaſant days, whoſe ſoul was never out of the non-age of afflictions, till death made her of full years to inherit happineſs; ſo ſevere her education. Whilſt a child, her father's was to her an houſe of correction; nor did ſhe write Woman ſooner than ſhe did ſubſcribe Wife; and, in obedience to her parents, was unfortunately matched to the lord Guilford Dudley; yet he was a goodly, and (for aught I find to the contrary) a godly gentleman, whoſe worſt fault was, that he was ſon to an ambitious father. She was proclaimed, but never crowned queen; living in the Tower; which place, though it hath a double capacity of a palace and a priſon, yet appeared to her chiefly in the latter relation. For ſhe was longer a captive than a queen therein; taking no contentment all the time, ſave what ſhe found in God, and a clear conſcience. Her family, by ſnatching at a crown which was not, loſt a coronet which was, their own; much degraded in degree, and more in eſtate. I would give in an inventory of the vaſt wealth they then poſſeſſed; but am lothe to grieve her ſurviving relations with a liſt of the lands loſt by her father's attainture [3]."

To the inordinate ambition of John Dudley duke of Northumberland may be aſcribed the downfall of this illuſtrious family, and the calamitous events experienced by the kingdom at large. Through his intereſt, the marquis of Dorſet had obtained the title of duke of Suffolk; and by this and other favours, he prevailed on that nobleman and his lady to give their daughter, the lady Jane, in marriage to his fourth ſon, the lord Guilford Dudley; and, to fortify himſelf by farther alliances, he negotiated a marriage between the lady Catharine Grey, the duke's ſecond daughter, and lord Herbert, eldeſt ſon to the earl of Pembroke; and married his own daughter to lord Haſtings, eldeſt ſon to the earl of Huntingdon. Theſe marriages were ſolemnized with great pomp and feſtivity in May 1553; and on the 21ſt of June, by a ſolemn teſtament, ſubſcribed by the lords of the council, the chief of the nobility, the mayor and corporation of London, and almoſt all the judges and chief lawyers of the realm, the lady Jane, as eldeſt daughter to the French queen, was declared to be the rightful inheritrix of the crown.

On the death of the king, the duke of Northumberland went to Sion-houſe, accompanied with the duke of Suffolk, the earl of Pembroke, and others of the nobility; and approached the lady Jane, who reſided there, with all the reſpect uſually paid to the ſovereign. Jane was, in a great meaſure, ignorant of all theſe tranſactions; and it was with equal grief and ſurpriſe that ſhe received intelligence of them. Her heart, full of paſſion for literature and the elegant arts, and of tenderneſs towards her huſband, who was deſerving of her affection, had never opened itſelf to the flattering allurements of ambition; and the information of her advancement to the throne was by no means agreeable to her. She even refuſed to accept of the preſent; pleaded the preferable right of the two princeſſes; expreſſed her dread of the conſequences attending an enterprize ſo dangerous, not to ſay ſo criminal; and deſired to remain in that private ſtation in which ſhe was born. Overcome at laſt with the entreaties, rather than reaſons, of her father and father-in-law, and above all of her huſband, ſhe ſubmitted to their will, and was prevailed on to relinquiſh her own judgement. It was then uſual for the kings of England, after their acceſſion, to paſs the firſt days in the Tower; and Northumberland immediately conveyed thither the new ſovereign. All the counſellors were obliged to attend her to that fortreſs; and by this means became, in ſome meaſure, priſoners in the hands of Northumberland, whoſe will they were neceſſitated to obey.

On the 8th of July, Edward lord Clinton and Say, lord admiral, took the oath of office and the charge of the Tower as conſtable; and on the 9th all the head-officers and the guard were ſworn to queen Jane, at Greenwich, as queen of England. The ſame day a ſermon was preached at Paul's Croſs by Ridley, biſhop of London, ſtating the danger the nation would have been in had Mary ſucceeded (which after roſe up in judgement againſt him). On the 10th, lady Jane publicly took on her the royal ſtate and government of the kingdom; and made her entry into the Tower that day between 4 and 5 of the clock in the afternoon, with a great company of lords and nobles, the ducheſs of Suffolk her mother bearing up her train, with many great ladies, and ſuch a volley-ſhot of guns and chambers as had rarely been heard before; and by 6 o'clock ſet forth her proclamation [4], to declare her title to the people, and to require their allegiance; which was performed by two heralds and a trumpet blowing, in Cheapſide firſt, and then in Fleet-ſtreet; and, to keep the counties ſecure to her againſt the lady Mary, ſhe confirmed the reſpective lords lieutenants in the ſame authority they were inveſted with before by commiſſion from king Edward. The ſame day ſhe ſigned an order to ſir Ambroſe Dudley, knight of the order, and keeper of her palace at Weſtminſter, for "20 yards of velvet, 25 ells of holland cloth, and 30½ ells of coarſer holland cloth."

July 12, a circular letter was ſent, by the new queen, to the Engliſh ambaſſadors at the ſeveral foreign courts [5]; and on the 16th another ſermon was preached at Paul's Croſs, by Mr. Rogers, the learned reader of St. Paul's; who was more wary than biſhop

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[1] "Becauſe I have mentioned that book, wherein this lady's virtues are ſo highly commended, I am not ignorant that of late great diſgrace hath been thrown on that author and his worthy work, as being guilty of much falſehood; chiefly, becauſe ſometimes he makes Popiſh doctors, well known to be rich in learning, to reaſon very poorly; and the beſt fencers of their ſchools worſted and put out of their play by ſome country poor Proteſtants. But let the cavillers hereat know, that it is a great matter to have the odds of the weapon, God's word, on their ſide; not to ſay any thing of ſupernatural aſſiſtance given them. Sure for the main his book is a worthy work (wherein the reader may rather leave than lack); and ſeems to me, like Ætna, always burning, whilſt the ſmoke hath almoſt put out the eyes of the adverſe party; and theſe fox's firebrands have brought much annoyance to the Romiſh Philiſtines. But it were a miracle, if, in ſo voluminous a work, there were nothing to be juſtly reproved: ſo great a pomegranate, not having any rotten kernel, muſt only grow in Paradiſe. And though perchance he held the beam at the beſt advantage for the Proteſtant party to weigh down, yet, generally, he is a true writer, and never wilfully deceiveth, though he may ſometimes be unwillingly deceived." Fuller.

[2] Fuller's Holy State, p. 298.

[3] Fuller's Worthies, Leiceſterſhire, p. 127.

[4] See it in Burnet's Hiſtory of the Reformation, vol. II. Collect. p. 239.

[5] See this letter in Strype's Memorials, vol. III. p. 5.

Ridley had been, preaching only on the Goſpel of the day. But both were burnt after queen Mary became poſſeſſed of the crown.

July 14, "in the fyrſt yere of her Highneſs reign," the following Jewels, &c. were delivered to the Quene's Highneſs by . . . . . . Sturton, eſquier.

"Item, a fyſhe of golde, being a toothe pyk.

Item, a like pendant, having one great perle, and iii litle perles at it.

Item, one dewbery [1] of golde.

Item, a colet [2] wth v perles, and a counterfet ſtone.

Item, a newte [3] of ſilver, white.

Item, a tablet wth a white ſaphiere and a blewe, and balleſſe, and a perle pendaunt.

Item, a tablet of golde, hanged by a chaine, with a Sainct Jones heade, and viii flots [4] perles.

Item, a tablet of a picture of our Lady of Piti in a blewe ſtone.

Item, a paire of beads of white purſlayn [5], with viii gawdes of golde, &c.

Item, viii gawdes of golde, and a taſſell of Venice golde.

Item, &c. beads of golde crymery worke.

Item, buttons of golde, of crymery worke.

Item, ſix purſſes hangers of ſilver and gilt.

Item, v ſmall agathes, with ſtars graven in them.

Item, perles in rondels of golde between knots of perles, pipes of gold.

Item, a paire of braſſelets of flagon chayne with jacinths; buttons of gold crymery worke, in every button vi perles.

Item, xxx ſmall turkeſis, litle worthe.

Item, xiiii table diamonds ſet in colletts of golde.

Item, an abillyment of goldeſmithes worke.

Item, another abillyament with xii table diamonds ſet in golde, &c.

Item, another billement, &c.

Item, xliii damaſkin buttons.

Item, a clock of damaſked worke, booke faſhion."

The following warrant is copied from the original:

"Jane the Quene.

"Truſty and welbeloved, we grete y^{u} well. Becauſe we doubt not but by this o^{r} moſt lawfull poſſeſſion of the crowne, w^{t} the free conſent of the nobilitie of our realm, and other the ſtates of the ſame, is bothe playnely knowen, and accepted of you, as o^{r} moſt lovinge ſubjects; therfore we do not reiterate the ſame: but now moſt earneſtly will and require, and by authoritie herof warrant you, to aſſemble, muſter, and levie all the pouere that ye can poſſible make, either of yor ſerṽntes, tеn̄nts, officers, or freends, as well horſemen as footmen (reſerving to o^{r} right truſty and right welbeloved couſins the erls of Arundell and Pembroke their ten̄nts, ſerṽnts, and officers); and w^{t} the ſame to repaire w^{t} all poſſible ſpeed towards Buckinghamſhire [6], for the repreſſion and ſubdewing of certain tumults and rebellions moved there againſt us and o^{r} crowne by certain ſeditious men. For the repreſſion whereof, we have given ordre to diṽs others, our good ſubjects and gentlemen of ſuche degree as you ar, to repaire in like manner to the ſame partes; ſo as we nothing doubt but, upon the acceſſe of ſuche o^{r} loving ſubjects as be appointed for that purpoſe, to the place where thies ſeditious people yet remayne, the ſame ſhall either lack harts to abyde in theire malitious purpoſe, or ells receyve ſuche puniſhment and execuc̄on as they deſerve; ſeking the deſtruc̄on of their native countrie, and the ſubṽſion of all men in their degrees, by rebellion of the baſe multitude: whos rage being ſtirred, as of late yeres hath byn ſeen, muſt nedes be the confuſion of th'ole com̄onweale. Wherefor o^{r} ſpec̄all truſt is in yor courage, wiſedome, and fidelities in this matter, to advaunce yo^{r}ſelves bothe w^{t} poure and ſpeed to this enterpriſe, in ſuch ſorte as by o^{r} nobilitie and counſaill ſhalbe alſo preſcribed unto you. And for the ſuſtentation of y^{r} chardge in this behalfe, o^{r} ſaid counſaill, by our com̄aundement, do further give ordre to yor ſatisfaction as by their ltres alſo ſhall appere unto you. And beſide that, we do aſſure you of o^{r} ſpeciall conſiderac̄on of this yor ſervice to us, o^{r} crowne, and expreſsly to the p̃ſervac̄on of this o^{r} realm and com̄onweale. Yeven under our ſignet, at o^{r} Toure of London, the xviiith day of July, the firſt yere of our reign.

"To our truſtie and welbeloved ſir John Bridges
and ſir Nicholas Poyntz, knights [7]."

A fac-ſimile of the ſignature is given in Plate XCI. from the above-cited warrant. In the ſame plate is copied a repetition, taken from different ſides of the room in the Tower, of the royal title of this unfortunate princeſs, who is ſuppoſed by Mr. Brand "to have had a latent meaning in the repetition of her ſignature Jane, by which ſhe at once ſtyled herſelf a queen, and intimated that not even the horrors of a priſon could force her to relinquiſh that title [8]." Yet, with ſubmiſſion to the learned Secretary, though we have copied the ſuppoſed autographs, it is not at all likely that they were placed on the walls by the royal priſoner; but more probably aroſe from the oſtentation of the duke of Northumberland her father in law, whoſe autograph the letters ſtrongly reſemble.

On the 19th of July, queen Mary was ſolemnly proclaimed; the people expreſſing their approbation by ſhouts of applauſe; and even Suffolk, who commanded in the Tower, finding reſiſtance fruitleſs, opened the gates, and declared for the queen; and the lady Jane, after wearing the vain pageantry of a crown during ten days, returned to a private life with more ſatisfaction than ſhe felt when royalty was tendered to her.

To the duke of Northumberland this raſh project very ſoon proved fatal. On the 25th of July, he and his three ſons were brought priſoners to the Tower; as were alſo the earl of Huntingdon and his ſon the lord Haſtings. On the 27th, the duke of Suffolk was committed to the ſame priſon; but, on the 31ſt, at the interceſſion of his ducheſs, was wholly releaſed from reſtraint. The duke of Northumberland was arraigned on the 18th of Auguſt 1553, and executed on the 22d.

Sentence was pronounced againſt the lady Jane and lord Guilford; but without any preſent intention of putting it in execution. The youth and innocence of the perſons, neither of whom had reached their ſeventeenth year, pleaded ſufficiently in their behalf.

The duke of Suffolk, within a few months, unmindful of the clemency he had ſo recently received, was ſo infatuated as to take an active part in the rebellion ſet afloat by ſir Thomas Wyat, on pretence of danger apprehended from queen Mary's projected marriage with Philip of Spain [9]. On the 25th of January, 1553-4. with his two brothers, the lords Thomas and John Grey, he departed ſecretly one evening from Sheen, and rode with all ſpeed into Leiceſterſhire; where, in the town of Leiceſter and other places, he, by public proclamations, incited the people to take up arms againſt the Spaniard; but, finding little encouragement in that county, haſtened to Coventry, being perſuaded that the city would be opened unto him: but here again he found himſelf unſupported; for, when with ſix or ſeven ſcore well-appointed horſemen he appeared before that place, in hope of being received, he was kept out; the citizens, encouraged by the earl of Huntingdon, who had been ſent down by the queen, being armed againſt him; whereupon, ſays Holinſhed, "perceiving himſelfe deſtitute of all ſuch aid as he looked for among his friends in the two ſhires of Leiceſter and Warwike, he got him to his manor of Aſtleie, diſtant from Coventrie five miles, where, appointing his companie to diſperſe themſelves, and to make the beſt ſhift each one for his owne ſafegard that he might, and diſtributing to everie of them a portion of monie, according to their qualities, and his ſtore at that preſent, he and the lord John Greie his brother beſtowed themſelves in ſecret places there within Aſtleie parke; but through the untruſtineſſe of them to whoſe truſt they did commit themſelves (as hath been crediblie reported), they were bewraied to the earl of Huntingdon[1], that then was come to Coventrie, and ſo apprebended they were by the ſaid earle, and afterwards brought up to London. The duke had meant at firſt to have rid awaie (as I have crediblie heard), if promiſe had beene kept by one of his ſervants [Underwood, his keeper], appointed to come to him to be his guide; but when he, either feining himſelfe ſicke, or being ſicke indeed, came not, the duke was conſtreined to remaine in the parke there at Aſtleie, hoping yet to get awaie after that the ſearch had beene paſſed over, and the countrie once in quiet. Howſoever it was, there he was taken, as is ſaid, togither with his brother the lord John Greie; but his brother the lord Thomas got awaie indeed at that time, meaning to have fled into Wales, and there to have got to the ſea ſide, ſo to tranſport himſelfe over into France, or into ſome other forren part. But in the borders of Wales he was likewiſe apprehended through his great miſhap, and follie of his man that had forgot his capcaſe with monie behinde him in his chamber one morning at his inne; and, comming for it againe, upon examination what he ſhould be, it was miſtruſted that his maiſter ſhould be ſome ſuch man as he was indeed, and ſo was ſtaied, taken, and brought up to London[2]."—Feb. 1, "Proclamation was made by an herald, to ſignifie that the duke of Suffolke's companie of horſſemen were ſcattered, and that he himſelfe and his brethren were fled[3]." A letter from lord Wharton to the earl of Shrewſbury, dated Helaugh, Feb. 4, contains precautions for the apprehenſion of the duke of Suffolk and others in the North[4]. On the 10th, "the earle of Huntingdon and other gentlemen, to the number of three hundred horſſemen, brought to the Tower as priſoners the duke of Suffolke and the lord John Greie his brother from Coventrie, where the duke had remained three daies after his taking in the houſe and cuſtodie of Chriſtopher Warren, alderman there; and next day came in Thomas Rampton, the duke of Suſolke's ſecretarie[5]."

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[1] "Feed him with apricots and Dewberries [*Rubus cæſius*,]
With purple grapes, green figs, and mulberries." Shakespeare.

[2] The ſtud of a ring.

[3] Newt or lizard. "The gilded newt and eyeleſs venomed worm." Shakespeare.

[4] Of no weight.

[5] Porcelain.

[6] In Strype's Memorials, vol. III. Appendix, N^{o} I. is a letter from queen Mary to ſir Edward Haſtings (who had been one of the band of penſioners to king Edward VI.) dated Kenningale [*Kenninghall*], June 9, to aſſiſt her in obtaining the crown, Sir Edward, having received a commiſſion from the council to make levies for the lady Jane in Buckinghamſhire, carried over his troops, which amounted to 4000 men, and joined queen Mary; who rewarded him with the office of maſter of the horſe July 31, 1553; and gave him in 1555 a licence for "100 retainers."

[7] Harl. MSS. 416. p. 30. A ſimilar letter, of the ſame date, to ſir John St. Lowe and ſir Anthony Kingſton, knights, is printed in Strype's Memorials, vol. III. Appendix N^{o} I.

[8] See the Archæologia, vol. XIII. p. 70; where the device of her father, taken from the ſame ſtate priſon, is alſo engraved.

[9] "When two ſuch ſanguinary hands were joined, it was lucky for mankind that no iſſue was the conſequence. The intrepidity of the Tudors, united with the unprincipled policy of Charles V. and Philip, might have depopulated Europe, and formed as deſolate a waſte of empire as that of the Ottomans." This remark is Lord Orford's.

This rebellion proved fatal to the lady Jane and her huſband. The duke of Suffolk's guilt was imputed to her; and though the rebels and malecontents ſeemed chiefly to reſt their hopes on the lady Elizabeth and the earl of Devonſhire, the queen, incapable of generoſity or clemency, determined to remove every perſon from whom the leaſt danger could be apprehended. Warning was given the lady Jane to prepare for death; a doom which ſhe had long expected, and which the innocence of her life, as well as the misfortunes to which ſhe had been expoſed, rendered no unwelcome news to her. The queen's bigoted zeal, under colour of tender mercy to the priſoner's ſoul, induced her to ſend divines, who moleſted her with perpetual diſputation; and even a reprieve of three days was granted her, in hopes that ſhe would be perſuaded, during that time, to pay, by a timely converſion, ſome regard to her eternal welfare. The lady Jane had preſence of mind, in thoſe melancholy circumſtances, not only to defend her religion by all the topics then in uſe, but alſo to write the following letter to the duke of Suffolk:

"Father, although it hath pleaſed God to haſten my death by you, by whom my life ſhould rather have been lengthened; yet can I ſo patiently take it, as I yield God more hearty thanks for ſhortening my woeful days, than if all the world had been given unto my poſſeſſions with life lengthened at my own will. And albeit I am well aſſured of your impatient dolors, redoubled manifold ways, both in bewailing your own woe, and eſpecially (as I hear) my unfortunate ſtate; yet, my dear Father (if I may without offence rejoice in my own miſhaps) me ſeems in this I may account myſelf bleſſed, that, waſhing my hands with the innocency of my fact, my guiltleſs blood may cry before the Lord, Mercy to the Innocent. And yet, though I muſt needs acknowledge that, being conſtrained, and, as you wot well enough, continually aſſayed, in taking upon me I ſeemed to conſent, and therein grievouſly offended the queen and her laws; yet do I aſſuredly truſt, that this my offence towards God is ſo much the leſs, in that, being in ſo royal eſtate as I was, mine inforced honour blended never with mine innocent heart. And thus, good Father, I have opened unto you the ſtate wherein I at preſent ſtand: whoſe death at hand, although to you perhaps it may ſeem right woeful, to me there is nothing that can be more welcome, than from this vale of miſery to aſpire to that heavenly throne of all joy and pleaſure with Chriſt our Saviour; in whoſe ſtedfaſt faith (if it may be lawful for the daughter ſo to write to the father), the Lord that hitherto hath ſtrengthened you, ſo continue you, that at the laſt we may meet in Heaven with the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghoſt[6]."

The following "Exhortation" was alſo written by the lady Jane, the night before ſhe ſuffered, in the end of a Greek Teſtament, which ſhe ſent to her ſiſter:

"I have here ſent you, good ſiſter Katharine, a Book, which, although it be not outwardly trimmed with gold, yet inwardly it is more worth than precious ſtones. It is the Book, dear ſiſter, of the Law of the Lord: it is his Teſtament and Laſt Will, which he bequeathed unto us wretches; which ſhall lead you to the path of eternal joy; and if you with a good mind read it, and with an earneſt mind do purpoſe to follow it, it ſhall bring you to an immortal and everlaſting life. It ſhall teach you to live, and learn you to die: it ſhall win you more than you ſhould have gained by the poſſeſſion of your woeful father's lands. For as, if God had proſpered him, you ſhould have inherited his lands; ſo if you apply diligently this Book, ſeeking to direct your life after it, you ſhall be an inheritor of ſuch riches, as neither the covetous ſhall withdraw from you, neither thief ſhall ſteal, neither yet the moths corrupt. Deſire with David, good ſiſter, to underſtand the Law of the Lord God. Live ſtill to die, that you by death may purchaſe eternal life. And truſt not that the tenderneſs of your age ſhall lengthen your life; for as ſoon (if God call) goeth the young as the old; and labour always to learn to die. Defy the world, deny the devil, and deſpiſe the fleſh; and delight yourſelf only in the Lord. Be penitent for your ſins, and yet deſpair not. Be ſtrong in faith, and yet preſume not; and deſire with St. Paul to be diſſolved and to be with Chriſt, with whom even in death there is life. Be like the good ſervant, and even at midnight be waking; leſt, when death cometh and ſtealeth upon you as a thief in the night, you be, with the evil ſervant, found ſleeping, and leſt, for lack of oil, you be found like the five fooliſh women, and like him that had not on the wedding garment, and then ye be caſt out from the marriage. Rejoice in Chriſt, as I do. Follow the ſteps of your maſter Chriſt, and take up your croſs: lay your ſins on his back, and always embrace him. And as touching my death, rejoice as I do, good ſiſter, that I ſhall be delivered of this corruption, and put on incorruption. For I am aſſured that I ſhall, for loſing of a mortal life, win an immortal life; the which I pray God grant you, and ſend you of his grace to live in his fear, and to die in the true Chriſtian faith; from the which, in God's name, I exhort you, that you never ſwerve, neither for hope of life, nor for fear of death. For, if you will deny his truth for to lengthen your life, God will deny you, and yet ſhorten your days. And if you will cleave unto him, he will prolong your days to your comfort and his glory: To the which glory God bring me now, and you hereafter, when it pleaſeth him to call you. Fare you well, good ſiſter; and put your only truſt in God, who only muſt help you[1]."

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[1] In "The Hiſtorie of Wyatt's Rebellion, with the Order and Manner of reſiſting the ſame, and Conference with the degenerate and ſeditious Rebelles, by John Proctor, 1554," 12mo, black letter, it is obſerved "that the duke of Suffolk, being hardly purſued by the earl of Huutingdon, was by him apprehended in Leiceſterſhire; whereby he declared himſelf as well in honour and unſpotted loyalty, as in parentage and patrimony, to ſucceed his great grandfather the lord Haſtings; whoſe fidelity and ſtedfaſt honour toward king Edward the Fourth and his children the Chronicles report, to his immortal honour."

[2] Holinſhed, vol. III. p. 1095.

[3] Ibid. p. 1096.

[4] Unpubliſhed Talbot Papers, C. 15.

[5] Holinſhed, vol. III. p. 1099.

[6] Harl. MSS. 2194. 13. p. 23. b.

On the day of her execution, her huſband, the lord Guilford, deſired permiſſion to ſee her; but ſhe refuſed her conſent, and ſent him word, that the tenderneſs of their parting would overcome the fortitude of both, and would too much unbend their minds from that conſtancy, which their approaching end required of them. Their ſeparation, ſhe ſaid, would be only for a moment; and they would ſoon rejoin each other in a ſcene, where their affections would be for ever united, and where death, diſappointment, and misfortunes, could no longer have acceſs to them, or diſturb their eternal felicity. It had been intended to execute the lady Jane and lord Guilford together on the ſame ſcaffold at Tower-hill; but the council, dreading the compaſſion of the people for their youth, beauty, innocence, and noble birth, changed their orders, and gave directions that ſhe ſhould be beheaded within the verge of the Tower. She ſaw her huſband led to execution; and, having given him from the window ſome token of her remembrance, ſhe waited with tranquillity till her own appointed hour ſhould bring her to a like fate. She even ſaw his headleſs body carried back in a cart; and found herſelf more confirmed by the report which ſhe heard of the conſtancy of his end, than ſhaken by ſo tender and melancholy a ſpectacle. Sir John Gage, conſtable of the Tower, when he led her to execution, deſired her to beſtow on him ſome ſmall preſent, which he might keep as a perpetual memorial of her: ſhe gave him her table-book, where ſhe had juſt wrote three ſentences on ſeeing her huſband's dead body; one in Greek, another in Latin, a third in Engliſh. The purport of them was, that human juſtice was againſt his body, but the divine mercy would be favourable to his ſoul; and that, if her fault deſerved puniſhment, her youth, at leaſt, and her imprudence, were worthy of excuſe; and that God and poſterity, ſhe truſted, would ſhow her favour.

The conduct of this ill-fated lady and her huſband in their laſt moments[2] is thus related by our hiſtorians:

"The twelfe of Februarie, being Mondaie, about ten of the clocke, there went out of the Tower to the ſcaffold on the Tower-hill, the lord Gilford Dudleie, ſonne to the duke of Northumberland, huſband to the ladie Jane Greie, daughter to the duke of Suffolke; and without the bulworke-gate, maiſter Thomas Offleie, one of the ſhiriffes of London, received him, and brought him to the ſcaffold; where, after a ſmall declaration, he kneeled downe, and ſaid his praiers. Then, holding up his eies and hands to heaven with teares, at the laſt he deſired the people to praie for him; and after he was beheaded. His bodie being laid in a cart, and his head in a cloth, was brought into the chappell within the Tower, where the ladie Jane, whoſe lodging was in maiſter Partridge's houſe, did ſee his dead carcaſſe taken out of the cart, as well as ſhe did ſee him before alive going to his death; a ſight, as might be ſuppoſed, to hir worſe than death. By this time was there a ſcaffold made upon the greene over againſt the White Tower, for the ladie Jane to die upon; who, being nothing at all abaſhed, neither with fear of hir own death, which then approched, neither with the ſight of the dead carcaſſe of hir huſband when he was brought into the chapel, came forth, the lieutenant leading hir, with countenance nothing abaſhed, neither her eies anie thing moiſtened with teares, with a booke in hir hand, wherein ſhe praied untill ſhe came to the ſaid ſcaffold. Whereon when ſhe was mounted, this noble young ladie, as ſhe was indued with ſingular gifts both of learning and knowledge, ſo was ſhe as patient and mild as anie lamb at hir execution; and a little before hir death uttered theſe words: 'Good people, I com hether to die, and by a lawe I am condemned to the ſame[3]. The facte, indede, againſt the queene's highnes was unlawful, and the conſenting thereunto by me; but touching the procurement and deſyre therof by me, or on my halfe, I doo waſh my hands thereof in innocencie, before God and the face of you good Chriſtian people this day;' and therwith ſhe wrong hir handes in which ſhe had her booke. Then ſhe ſayd, 'I pray you all good chriſtian people to bere me wytnes that I dye a true chriſtian woman, and that I looke to be ſaved by none other mene but only by the mercy of God, in the merites of the bloud of his onlye ſonne Jeſus Chriſte; and I confeſſe when I dyd know the word of God, I neglected the ſame and loved myſelfe and the world, and therefore this plage and punyſhment is happely and worthely happened unto me for my ſinnes. And yet I thanke God of his goodnes that he hath thus geven me a tyme and reſpet to repent. And now, good people, while I am alyve, I pray you to aſſyſt me with your prayers.' And then ſhe knelyng downe, ſhe turned to Fecknam, ſaying, 'Shall I ſay this Pſalm?' and he ſaid, 'Yea.' Then ſhe ſaid the Pſalm of *Miſerere mei Deus* in Engliſh in moſt devout maner to thende. Then ſhe ſtode up, and gave her mayde miſtres Tylney her gloves and handkercher; and her booke to maiſtre Thomas Brydges, the lyvetenantes brother. Forthwith ſhe untyed hyr gowne. The hangman went to her to have helped her of therwith; then ſhe deſyred him to let her alone, turning towardes her two jentlewomen, who helped her of therwith, and alſo her Froſe paſte and neckecher, geving to her a fayre handkercher to knytte about her eyes. Then the hangman kneeled downe, and aſked her forgevenes, whome ſhe forgave moſt willingly. Then he willed her to ſtand upon the ſtrawe, which doing ſhe ſawe the blocke. Then ſhe ſayd, 'I pray you diſpatche me quickly.' Then ſhe kneeled downe, ſaying, 'Wil you take it of before I lay me downe?' And the hangman anſwered her, 'No, madame.' She tyed the kercher about her eies. Than feeling for the blocke, ſaide, 'What ſhall I do? where is it?' One of the ſtanders-by guyding her therunto, ſhe layde her head downe upon the block, and ſtretched forth her body, and ſayd, Lorde, into thy handes I commend my ſpirite. And ſo ſhe ended[4].—"This," ſays Holinſhed, "was the end of the lord Gilford and the ladie Jane, whoſe deaths were the more haſtened for feare of further troubles and ſtires for her title, like as hir father had attempted.—Touching this ladie Jane, in the high commendation of hir godlie minde, I find this report in maiſter Fox's Appendix to his Acts and Monuments: namelie, that being on a time, when ſhe was verie young, at Newhall in Eſſex, at the ladie Marie's, was by one ladie Anne Wharton deſired to walke; and they paſſing by the chapell, the ladie Wharton made low curtſie to the popiſh ſacrament hanging on the altar; which, when the ladie Jane ſaw, marvelled why ſhe did ſo; and aſked hir whether the ladie Marie were there or not? Unto whome the ladie Wharton anſwered, No; but ſhe ſaid that ſhe made hir curtſie to Him that made us all. Why, quoth the ladie Jane, how can he be there that made us all, and the baker made him? This hir anſwer comming to the lady Marie's eare, ſhe did never love hir after, as is crediblie reported, but eſteemed hir as the reſt of that Chriſtian profeſſion. In further witneſſe of which good ladie's diſpoſition (both to God and the world), beſides the verſes of certeine learned men extant to hir praiſe, theſe following were found written by hir owne hand with a pin:

"Non aliena putes homini, quæ obtingere poſſunt:
Sors hodierna mihi, tunc erit illa tibi.

JANE DUDLEY."

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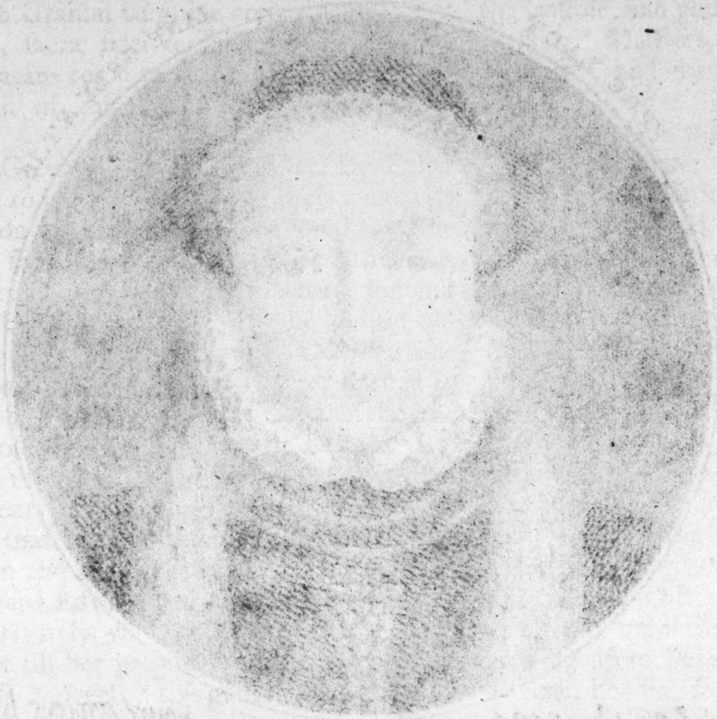
[1] Harl. MSS. 416. 16. p. 28.

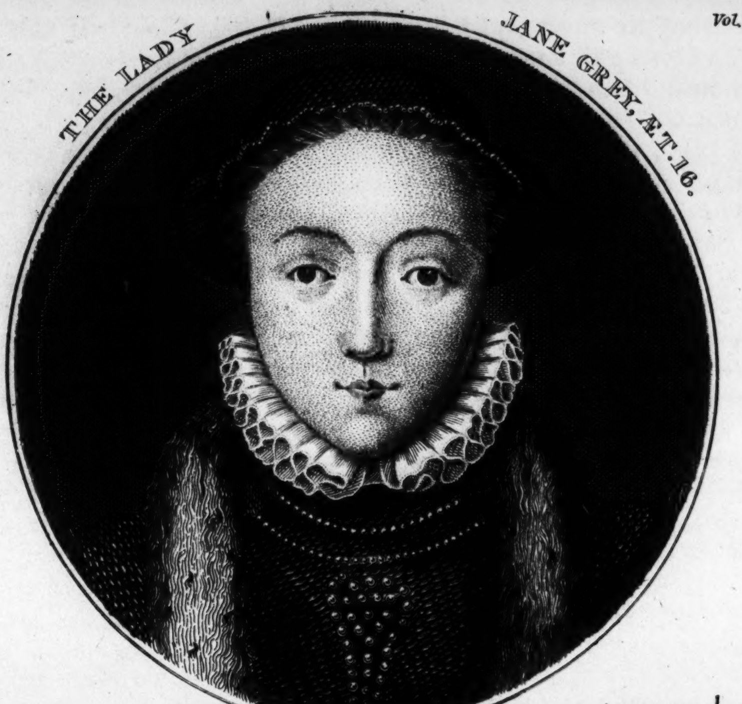
[2] An excellent prayer, by this princeſs, may be ſeen in Fox's Acts and Monuments, vol. III. p. 29.

[3] After theſe words, Holinſhed adds, "My offenſe againſt the queene's highnes was onelie in conſent to the device of other, which now is deemed treaſon; but it was never of my ſeeking, but by counſell of thoſe who ſhould ſeeme to have further underſtanding of things than I, which knew little of the law, and much leſſe of the titles to the crowne."

[4] Theſe curious particulars are extracted from a ſcarce tract, not noticed either by Ames or Herbert, intituled, "The Ende of the Lady Jane Dudley, daughter to the Duke of Suffolk, upon the Scaffolde, at the Houre of her Death."



Vol. III. Pl. LXXXIX. p. 673.

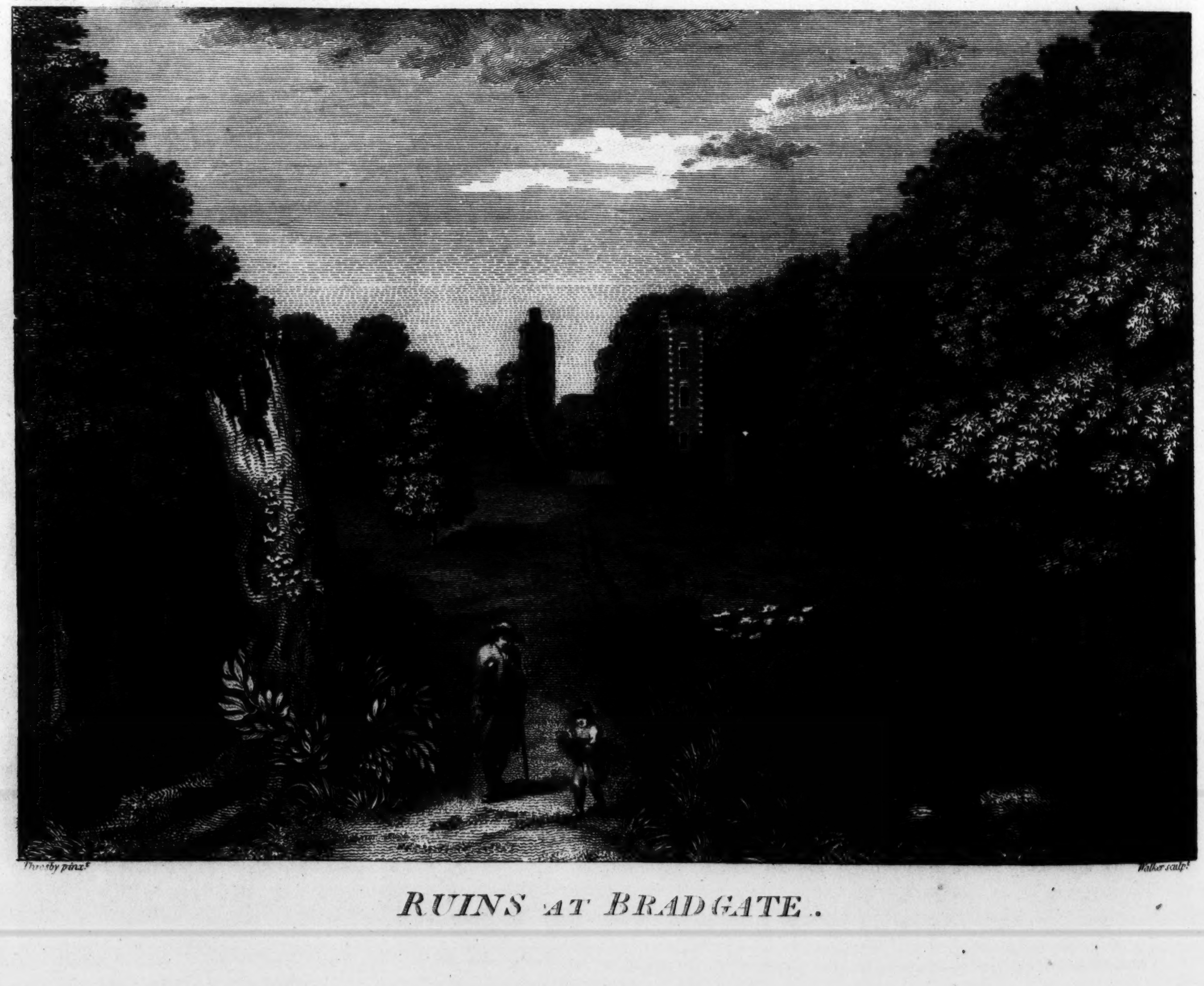

THE LADY JANE GREY, ÆT. 16.

your most humble son [illegible]
[illegible] Dudley

Copied from Vertue, by J. Basire.

youre graces humble daughter
Jane Duddley

Pl. IV.



Throsby pinx.t Walker sculp.t

RUINS AT BRADGATE.

"Deo juvante, nil nocet livor malus,
Et non juvante, nil juvat labor gravis.
Poſt tenebras ſpero lucem [1]."

"Of the lady Jane," ſays Mr. Burton in MS. "was this epitaph made by Lawrence Humphrey, D. D.

"Jana jacet ſævo non æquæ vulnere mortis,
Nobilis ingenio, ſanguine, martyrio.
Ingenium Latiis ornavit fœmina Muſis,
Fœmina virgineo tota dicata choro.
Sanguine clara fuit, regali ſtirpe creata,
Ipſaque Reginæ nobilitata throno:
Bis Graia eſt, pulchrè Graiis nutrita Camœnis,
Et priſco Graiûm ſanguine creta ducum.
Bis Martyr, ſacræ fidei veriſſima teſtis;
Atque vacans regni crimine, Jana jacet."

See a portrait of this illuſtrious Princeſs, Plate LXXXIX.

Of *Katharine* Grey, the ſecond daughter, Dr. Fuller ſays, "'Tis pity to part the ſiſters, that their memories may mutually condole and comfort one another. She was born in the ſame place, and (when her father was in heighth) married to Henry lord Herbert, ſon and heir to the earl of Pembroke; but the politic old earl, perceiving the caſe altered, and what was the high way to honour, turned into the ready road to ruin, got pardon from queen Mary, and brake the marriage quite off. This Heraclita, or Lady of Lamentation, thus repudiated, was ſeldom ſeen with dry eyes for ſome years together, ſighing out her ſorrowful condition; ſo that though the roſes in her cheeks looked very wan and pale, it was not for want of watering. Afterward Edward Seymour earl of Hertford married her privately without the queen's licence, and concealed it till her pregnancy diſcovered it. Indeed our Engliſh Proverb, 'It is good to be near a-kin to land,' holdeth in private patrimonies, not titles to crowns, where ſuch alliance hath created to many much moleſtation. Queen Elizabeth beheld her with a jealous eye, unwilling ſhe ſhould match either foreign prince or Engliſh peer, but follow the pattern ſhe ſet her of conſtant virginity. For their preſumption this earl was fined £15,000. impriſoned with his lady in the Tower, and ſeverely forbidden her company; but love and money will find or force a paſſage. By bribing the keeper he bought (what was his own) his wife's embraces, and had by her a ſurviving ſon, Edward [2], anceſtor to the duke of Somerſet. She died Jan. 26, 1567, a priſoner in the Tower, after nine years durance therein.

"*Mary* Grey, the youngeſt daughter, frighted with the infelicity of her two elder ſiſters, Jane and Katharine, forgot her honour to remember her ſafety, and married one whom ſhe could love, and none need fear; Martin Keys [3], of Kent, eſq. who was ſerjeant-porter to queen Elizabeth, and died, without iſſue, April 20, 1578."

On the 17th of February 1553-4, "the duke of Suffolk was arraigned at Weſtminſter, and there condemned to die by his peeres, the earle of Arundell being that daie chiefe judge. Where ſome have written that he ſhould, at his laſt going downe into the countrie, make proclamation in his daughter's name, that is not ſo: for, whereas he ſtood by in Leiceſter, when, at his commandement, the proclamation was there made againſt the queene's marriage with the prince of Spaine, &c. major Damport, then major of that towne, ſaid to him, 'My lord, I truſt your grace meaneth no hurt to the queene's majeſtie.' 'No,' ſaith he, 'maſter major' (laieng his hand on his ſword), 'he that would hir anie hurt, I would this ſword were through his hart; for ſhe is the mercifulleſt prince, as I have trulie found hir, that ever reigned; in whoſe defenſe I am and will be readie to die at hir foot." On the 21ſt, "the lord Thomas Graie, that had beene taken in Wales, was brought through London to the Tower, by a number of horſſemen;" and on the 24th, "about nine of the clocke, the duke of Suffolke was brought foorth of the Tower unto the ſcaffold on Tower-hill; and, in his comming thither, there accompanied him doctor Weſton as his ghoſtly-father; notwithſtanding (as it ſhould ſeeme) againſt the will of the ſaid duke. For, when the duke went up the ſcaffold, the ſaid Weſton, being on his left hand, preſſed to go up with him. The duke with his hand put him downe againe off the ſtaires; and Weſton, taking hold of the duke, forced him downe likewiſe; and as they aſcended the ſecond time, the duke againe put him downe. Then Weſton ſaid, that it was the queene's pleaſure he ſhould ſo doo: wherewith the duke, caſting his hands abrode, aſcended up the ſcaffold, and pauſed a prettie while after, and then he ſaid, 'Maiſters, I have offended the queene and hir lawes, and thereby am juſtlie condemned to die, and am willing to die, deſiring all men to be obedient; and I praie God that this my death maie be an example to all men: beſeeching you all to beare mee witneſſe that I die in the faith of Chriſt, truſting to be ſaved by his bloud onelie (and by none other trumperie); the which died for me, and for all them that doo trulie repent, and ſtedfaſtlie truſt in him. And I do repent, deſiring you all to pray to God for me, that when ye ſee my breath depart from me, you will praie to God that he maie receive my ſoule.' And then he deſired all men to forgive him, ſaieng that the queene had forgiven him. Then maiſter Weſton declared with a lowd voice, 'that the queene's majeſtie had forgiven him.' Then divers of the ſtanders-by ſaid, with audible voice, 'Such forgivenes God ſend thee,' meaning doctor Weſton. Then the duke kneeled upon his knees, and ſaid the Pſalm, *Miſerere mei Deus*, unto the end, holding up his hands, and looking up to heaven. And when he had ended the Pſalme, he ſaid, *In manus tuas, Domine, commendo ſpiritum meum.* Then he aroſe and ſtood up, and delivered his cap and ſcarffe to the executioner; and therewith the executioner kneeled downe, and aſked the duke forgiveneſſe; and the duke ſaid, 'God forgive thee, and I doo: and when thou dooſt thine office, I praie thee doo it quicklie, and God have mercie to thee.' Then ſtood there a man and ſaid, 'My lord, how ſhall I doo for the monie that you doo owe me?' And the duke ſaid, 'Alas, good fellow, 'I praie thee trouble me not now, but go thy waie to my officers.' Then he knit a kercher about his face, and kneeled downe and ſaid, *Our Father, which art in heaven*, &c. unto the end: and then he ſaid, *Chriſt, have mercie upon me*, and laid downe his head on the blocke; and the executioner tooke the axe, and, at the firſt chop, ſtroke off his head, and held it up to the people, according to the common cuſtome of execution. Such was the end of this duke of Suffolke, a man of high nobilitie by birth, and of nature to his friend gentle and courteous; more eaſie indeed to be led than was thought expedient; of ſtomach nevertheleſſe ſtout and hardie; haſtie and ſoone kindled, but pacified ſtreight againe, and ſorie if in his heat aught had paſſed him otherwiſe than reaſon might ſeeme to beare; upright and plaine in his privat dealings, no diſſembler, but well able to bear injuries, but yet forgiving and forgetting the ſame, if the partie would ſeeme but to acknowledge his fault, and ſeeke reconcilement. Bountifull he was, and verie liberall; ſomewhat learned himſelfe, and a great favourer of thoſe that were learned, ſo that to manie he ſhewed himſelfe a verie Mæcenas; as free from covetouſneſſe, as voide of pride and diſdainefull hautineſſe of mind, more regarding plaine-meaning men, than clawbacke flatterers. And this virtue he had, he could patientlie beare his faults told him by thoſe whome he had in credit for their wiſdome and faithfull meaning toward him, although ſometime he had the hap to reforme himſelfe thereafter. Concerning his laſt offenſe for the which he died, it is to be ſuppoſed, he rather tooke in hand that unlawfull enterpriſe through other perſuaſions, than of his owne motion for any malitious ambition in himſelf [4]."

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[1] Holinſhed, vol. III. pp. 1099, 1100. To the ſame purport alſo ſee Stowe's Chronicle, p. 622.

[2] This Edward died in his father's life-time in Auguſt 1618; and was buried in St. Bride's, London. His eldeſt ſon, Edward, being alſo dead, ſir William Seymour, knt. on the death of the grand-father in 1621, became earl of Hertford; in 1621 was raiſed to the title of marquis and Hertford; and in 1660 was created duke of Somerſet.

[3] Some relation, probably, of Richard Keys, of Folkſtone, eſq. who had from Henry VIII. in the 29th year of his reign, a leaſe of the houſe and ſite of St. Radegund's monaſtery. Haſted, vol. III. p. 362.

[4] Holinſhed, vol. III. p. 1096.

Frances ducheſs of Suffolk became afterwards wife of *Adrian Stokes*, eſq. (who in her right was poſſeſſed of Beaumanor).

On the 28th of April, " the lord Thomas Greie was beheaded at the Tower-hill; a proper gentleman, and one that had ſerved right valiantlie both in France and Scotland in the daies of the late kings Henry and Edward [1]."

The lord John Grey (who, ſoon after his being firſt apprehended, had been arraigned, Feb. 20, and found guilty) was on the 10th of June brought to the King's bench at Weſtminſter, where his condemnation paſſed; but yet, through the painful travail and diligent ſuit of the lady Mary Grey his wife (who, as a ſiſter of *Anthony* viſcount *Montacute*, had peculiar intereſt with the then ruling powers) his pardon was obtained.

Oct. 30, 1554, he was delivered out of the Tower [2]; and, as a further mark of the queen's benevolence, he obtained, in that and the following year, for himſelf and the lady Mary his wife, a grant of the herbage of Bardon park, &c. and two other conſiderable grants of land in various parts of the kingdom [3].

On New-year's day 1558-9, the ducheſs of *Suffolk* [4] preſented to queen Elizabeth " oone faire cuſhion, all over richley embrauderid and ſett with pearles, and oone booke, coverid with purple vellat garniſhed and claſped with ſilver and gilt, of Eccleſiaſtes (the cuſhon delivered to David Vincent, keeper of the ſtanding guarderobe at Hampton courte; the booke with the quene)." The lord John Grey alſo preſented a cup of mother of pearl, garniſhed with ſilver and gilt; and the lady Anne Grey, in a purſe of red ſilk and gold knit, in gold and ſilver, £56. In return, the ducheſs received a gilt cup with a cover, 30¼ ounces; the lord John Grey, a gilt bowl, 35 ounces; and the lady Anne Grey, a gilt cruſe, 10¼ di. ounces.

In a few months after (April 4, 1559) the lord John Grey had a more ſubſtantial proof of the royal favour; a grant of the ſite of a capital meſſuage called Pergore, alias Pergoe [5], &c. in Eſſex, with Pigges grange; and a park; which was part of the antient and royal manor of Havering at Bowre, and ſeems to have always been the houſe of a queen conſort and her jointure [6].

Frances ducheſs of Suffolk died Nov. 21, 1559; and was buried in Weſtminſter Abbey [7]; and, after her death, we find the following return to an inquiſition:

" Maneria, terre, & tenementa, de quibus Henricus Grey dux Suffolk ſeiſitus fuit in com' Leic', anno 1553; ex Inquiſitione facta 2 Elizabethe, per Nicholaum Beaumont, Georgium Turpin, & Thomam Farnham, virtute commiſſionis.

Bradgate parke [8].

Groby maner', cum membris.
- Newtowne Linford.
- Ratby.
- Swithland.
- Anſtye.
- Cropiſton.

Whitwick man', cum membris.
- Huglescote.
- Donington.
- Bocheſton.
- Newtowne Unthanke.
- Ratby.
- Staunton ſubter Bardon.
- Markefeilde.
- Bardon parke.

Loughborough.

Cherley, Ulleſcroft } prioratʼ.

Whittington, Horſpoole } grange.

Shepeſhead manerium.

Broughton Aſtley man'

Higham manerium.

Glen Magna manerium.

Lutterworth manerium.

Beaumanor manerium, cum membris.
- Mountſorell.
- Quorndon.
- Woodthorpe.
- Woodhouſe.

Willoughby Waterles manerium [9].

The lord *John Grey* [10], on the death of his ſecond brother lord Thomas in April 1554 (lord Leonard the third brother being then alſo dead) became the head of the family; and appears to have been ſoon after a favourite at Court; for, in 1556-7, among the New-year's gifts preſented to queen Mary, we find, " By the lord John Grey ſix handkerchiefs wrought with gold and ſilver; by the lady Grey, the lord John Grey's wife, two pair of working gloves of ſilk, knit; by the lady Anne Grey, in a ſilver purſe, three old royals; and by the lady Grey of the Moate, a ſacrament cloth, fringed and taſſelled richly with gold and pearls." In return was given, " to the lord John Grey, a gilt cruſe 12¾ ounces; to lady Grey his wife another, 18¾ ounces; to lady Anne Grey another, 13¾ ounces; and to lady Grey of the Moate another, 10¼ ounces."

On New-year's day 1561-2, the lord John Grey preſented to the queen " a haunce pott of allablaſter, garniſhed with ſilver gilt;" and received in return a gilt cup and cover, of 26¼ ounces. After this, being involved in a ſuſpicion of being connected with John Hales in the publication of an obnoxious pamphlet, he was ſome time kept in confinement at the Court; which he did not long ſurvive. His will bears date 17 Nov. 1564; and he died on the 19th [11], as appears from a tomb in the chapel of the manſion-houſe at Pirgo; on which was a knight kneeling, with four ſons, his lady kneeling with four daughters, and many coats and quarterings; and bearing on the verge this inſcription:

" Here under lyeth buried the lorde John
Grey, knyght, [fourth ſon of] the lorde Thomas Grey marques Dorcet, who dyed the xix daye of
November 1564; and dame Mary his wyfe, daughter of ſir Anthony Browne, knyght of the Garter, m^{r} of the
horſe, and cou'ſeler to kynge Henry ye VIII.
Dame Mary dyed

Three of the ſons and two daughters died young. The ſurvivors were, ſir *Henry* his ſucceſſor, then 17 years old; *Margaret*, married to ſir *Henry Capel*, of Hadham, knt.; and *Frances*, married to ſir *William Cook*, of Gidea Hall, Eſſex, knt.

On New-year's day 1577-8, the ducheſs of *Suffolk* [12] gave " a feyer cuſhyn of purple vellat, very feyerly embrawdered of the ſtory of Truth . . . . ſet with garnetts and ſede perle, the backſyde purple ſatten frynged, and taſſells of Venice gold and ſylke (delivered to Richard Tod, keeper of the wardrobe);" and received in return a double bowl of ſilver and gilt, 39¾ di. ounces. The lady Mary Grey alſo gave two pair of ſweet gloves, with four dozen buttons of gold, on every one a ſeed pearl; and received a cup with a cover, 18 ounces.

Sir *Henry* Grey, who had the advantage of being ſome time a pupil to Eraſmus [13], married *Anne* daughter to *William* lord *Windſor* of Bradenham; by whom he had four ſons[1] and two daughters; and continued to reſide at Pirgo till the beginning of the reign of James I; when, being already (by failure of iſſue to the daughters of his uncle Henry Grey duke of Suffolk) lord *Bonvile* and *Harrington* by deſcent, he was created baron of *Groby*, by letters patent July 21, 1603.

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[1] Holinſhed, vol. III. p. 1117.

[2] Ibid. p. 1121.

[3] 5 Pars Original. 1 & 2 Phil. & Mary, Rot. 84; 1 Pars Original. 2 & 3 Phil. & Mary, Rot. 110; & 2 Pars Original. ejuſdem anni, Rot. 66.

[4] Catharine, daughter and heireſs of William lord Willoughby of Ereſby, fourth wife (and widow) of Charles Brandon duke of Suffolk. She was afterwards re-married to Thomas Bertie, eſq. of Berſted in Kent; and by him was mother to Peregrine, ſo called from being born in a foreign country; who, after the death of his mother, Sept. 19, 1580, was ſummoned to parliament as lord Willoughby of Ereſby. A very intereſting account of the difficulties and adventures of the ducheſs and her ſecond huſband, during the reign of queen Mary, may be ſeen in Dugdale's Baronage, vol. II. p. 408; by which it appears that to this lady, and not to *Frances*, the anecdote of biſhop Gardner and the church porch (ſee vol. III. p. 144.) has reference. It is extraordinary, that Dugdale ſhould ſpell this *Bartre* and *Bertre*. Philipot (Survey of Kent) derives the name of Berſted from the family ſettled there in the Saxon times; *q. d. Bertie ſtad.* Haſted, vol. II. p. 488. Collins's Peerage, vol. II. p. 1.

[5] The duke of Suffolk never had Pirgo, as Dr. Knight miſapprehended.

[6] Joan of Navarre, widow of Henry IV. died here 1437. Stowe's Annals, p. 376.

[7] See her epitaph, under Beaumanor, p. 145.

[8] Mr. Wyrley, 1590, ſays, " Bradgate is a fair houſe near unto Newton, with a park, belonging to the late duke of Suffolk, who in this county was a man of great poſſeſſions."

[9] From the MS. of Mr. Burton.

[10] See p. 581; where for " April 12, 1554," read " Feb. 12, 1553-4;" and, a few lines lower, for " 1553-4," read " 1552-3."

[11] Strype's Annals, vol. I. p. 411; and ſee before, p. 583. note 9.—The inquiſition taken at Stratford, 7 Feb. 7 Eliz. ſtates that he died 19 Nov. 7 Eliz. ſeiſed of the manor of Pirgo, &c. worth £10. held of the king *in capite* by the 40th part of a knight's fee; and £20. 8*s*. 8*d*. of rent, entailed; the remainder in the crown. Cole's Eſcheats, vol. VII. (Harl. MSS. 411.) p. 56.

[12] Catharine; ſee note 4.

[13] Knight's Life of Eraſmus, p. 273.

Mr. Camden, ſpeaking of Groby, calls it "opimum & amplum hæredium, ſive ut noſtri vocant *manerium*, quod ab Hugone Grentiſmainill, quem magnis proventibus ditaverat Gulielmus primus, per Leiceſtrenſes comites, & Quincios, ad Ferrariorum familiam devenit; e quâ domini Ferrarii de Groby baronum honore diu floruerint, demumque relictâ unicâ filiâ Iſabellâ in Greiorum nomen matrimonio intulit; à quo rurſus proſcriptione in patrimonium regium tandem recedit. Sed, dum hæc reviſimus, Jacobus dominus & rex noſter potentiſſimus in hunc avitum honorem clariſſimum equitem Henricum Grey reſtituit, cùm ante inaugurationem illum baronem Grey de Groby creaverit[2]."

This Henry lord Grey of Groby, having ſold his property in Eſſex[3], fixed his abode in the family manſion at Bradgate. His lady died in 1605, and was buried at Broughton Aſtley, as appears by the following entry in the Regiſter of that pariſh:

"1605. Nobilis domina Anna Graia, uxor honorabilis domini Henrici Gray baronis de Grobie, ſepulta fuit in capellâ ſeptentrionali noſtræ eccleſiæ, 28° die Junii."

On New-year's day 1605-6, the lord Grey of Groby preſented to king James £10. in gold; and received in return 10½ ounces of gilt plate.

His eldeſt ſon, ſir *John* Grey, married *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Edward Nevil* lord *Abergavenny*; by whom he had two ſons; *Henry*, who afterwards ſucceeded his grand-father; and *Philip*. He died in 1611[4], and was buried at Broughton Aſtley; where the following entry occurs in the Regiſter:

"Sir John Gray, knight, ſon and heir to the lord Gray baron of Grobye, was buried in the chappel of this church, the ſeventh day of October; and his bodye lyeth upon the North ſyde of the lady Anne Gray his mother, who was ſix yeares ſithence and upward buryed in the ſame place or chappell."

The following quarterings of the arms of ſir John Grey of Bradgate and Groby are taken from the Harleian Collection[5]:

1. Barry of ſix, Argent and Azure, in chief three torteauxes, and a label of three points Ermine; *Grey*.
2. Azure, three cinquefoils Or; *Bardolph*.
3. Argent, a chief dancetté Azure; *Glanvile*.
4. Azure, three chevrons interlaced Or; *Fitzhugh*.
5. Or, three creſcents Gules, on each a mullet Argent; *Lunechamp*.
6. Argent, a maunch Sable; *Haſtings*.
7. Or, three piles in points Gules; *David* earl of *Huntingdon*.
8. Azure, three garbs Or; *Blondeville* earl of *Cheſter*.
9. Azure, a wolf's head eraſed Argent; *Lupus* earl of *Cheſter*.
10. Gules, three leopards' faces reverſed, jeſſant of fleurs de lis Or; *Cantelupe*.
11. Barry of ſix Vaire, Gules and Ermine, and Argent; *Bruiz*.
12. Gules, two bends Or and Argent; *Milo* earl of *Hereford*.
13. Gules, two bends wavy Or; *Brewer*.
14. Per pale Or and Vert, a lion rampant Gules; *Marſhall*.
15. Argent, on a chief Azure, three croſſes patée fitché Argent; *Strongbow*.
16. Sable, three garbs Argent; *Macmurgh*.
17. Barry of ten, Argent and Azure, an orle of martlets Gules; *Valence*.
18. Or, three eſcutcheons Vaire, charged with two bars Gules; *Montchenſy*.
19. Azure, a cinquefoil Ermine; *Aſtley*.
20. Gules, ſeven maſcles voided and conjoined Or; *Ferrers* of *Groby*.
21. Gules, a cinquefoil Ermine; *Beaumont* earl of *Leiceſter*.
22. Gules, a pale Or; *Grenteſmainell*.
23. Azure, a lion rampant Argent crowned Or; *Alan* earl of *Galloway*.
24. Sable, ſix mullets Argent, round pierced Gules; *Bonvile*.
25. Sable, a fret Argent; *Harrington*.

Creſt. On a wreath, an unicorn erect Ermine, armed, creſted, and hoofed, Or; a full ſun behind it, whoſe rays are reſplendent all round him, proper.

I have now before me the original of the following friendly letter from Henry lord Grey to his neighbour ſir William Herrick.

"Bradgate, April 25, 1614. Good Sir William; Underſtanding that you are purpoſed to return towardes London towardes the latter end of this week; which yf you doe, I would entreat you to pay 50*l*. for mee att London, betweene this and the 5th of Maye next; and you ſhall receive ytt here in the countrey preſentlie; or att London ſo ſoone as poſſible I can gett it returned up. And in ſo doynge I ſhall think you doe a kinde pleaſure, which I ſhalbee readye to requite you, the like occaſion offred. I hope to ſee you at Bradgatt before your returne, where you ſhalbe welcome, yf yt pleaſe you to come. Soe I reſt your loveing frend, HENRY GREYE."

His lordſhip died on the 26th of July following;

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[1] Of the ſons honourable mention is made by Thomas Newton, the poet of Cheſhire, who inſcribed "Ad eximiæ ſpei pueros *Joamem*, *Henricum*, *Ambroſium*, *Georgium*, ſplendidiſſimi viri domini Henrici Graii equitis aurati *Pyrgoienſis* filios," his "Illuſtrium aliquot virorum encomia Lond. 1559," 4to. Knight, ubi ſupra. Salmon's Eſſex, p. 241.

[2] Britannia, ed. 1607, p. 388.

[3] Henry Lord Grey ſold the houſe at Pirgo, with its demeſne lands, to ſir *Thomas* (grandſon of the learned ſir John) *Cheke*, whoſe grand-daughter, relict of ſir Thomas Tipping, bart. dying in 1727-8, it came to be divided between her two daughters; Catharine, married to Thomas Archer, of Umberſlade, eſq. who was created lord Archer of Umberſlade, and died at Pirgo in 1754. In 1768 his executor, by the expreſs injunction of his will, ſold it, with about eight or ten acres, to a bricklayer at Ilford, who pulled it down in 1773. The houſe ſtood on a gentle eminence fronting the South at the top of the park, which was pleaſantly diſpoſed. It was chiefly a building of the 17th century, except the Eaſt wing and the offices. It conſiſted of a centre and two wings joined in front by a colonade, ſo as to form a kind of quadrangle. In the Eaſt wing was the chapel, a ſmall ſquare building, with a broad Eaſt window. To this adjoined a large hall, built of ſtone, with ſome antient tracery in the door-poſts; and at the end of this way was a hexagon turret for a bell. In the Weſt wing was a long gallery, with a coved ſtucco roof, in which, the vulgar tradition of the neighbourhood pretended, one of the Chekes or Archers *walked himſelf to death*. In a ſmall room adjoining was twice repeated the *Cheke* creſt, a demi-lion rampant Gules or Azure; on a cap of maintenance Azure or Gules. In an Eaſt ground-room was a wooden chimney-piece, &c. In the chapel, under the gallery at entering, were two inſcriptions; one round the verge of a ſlab, in the centre of which was a croſs flory, and on its top the buſt of a prieſt, for "**Sir Water de Bounſtede channine**;" the other for "Anne, wife of George Lewekin, clerk of the ſtable to king Henry VIII. died 13 June, 1513." Theſe braſſes were preſerved by the late George Scott, of Wolſton-hall, Chingford, eſq.; but what became of them after his death is not known. On the North ſide of the communion table was the altar-tomb of the Grey family above-mentioned, ſtripped of its braſſes, and only four rondeaux remaining, with the creſt of *Grey*. Out of his mouth, **Goddis wrouthe is pacyfide**. Out of her's, **Throughe Chriſt crucified**. Over the ſons, **Thomas, John, Edward, Henry**. Over the daughters, **Fraunci, Elizabeth, Anne, Margaret**. Over him the ſame eight quarterings of *Grey*, which are on the ſeal of the Peculiar of Groby, engraved in Plate XCI. Over her, in a lozenge, 14 quarterings. 1. On a bend cottized a lion rampant. 2. A fret, quartering a lion rampant. 3. A ſaltire under a file of three. 4. as 2. 5. as 1. 6. A ſpread eagle. 7. as 3. 8. Three lions paſſant guardant. 9. A ſaltire engrailed. 10. A croſs engrailed. 11. In a canton a roſe. 12. as 9. 13. A lion rampant; Q. *Marſhall*. 14. A feſs. Under all, the laſt of theſe two coats quartered by the firſt. The engraving of this plate was given to Dr. Knight by Dr. R. Bridges, vicar of South Weald, near the chapel where this monument was; and the original was afterwards preſented to Dr. Morell for the Society of Antiquaries, but never appears to have reached them. R. G.

[4] See a ſlight mention of his illneſs, in a letter from the counteſs of Huntingdon, p. 592.

[5] Harl. MSS. 1113.

and was buried at Bradgate; where his funeral, however, was not ſolemnized till the 7th of November[1].

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt grandſon *Henry*, who married *Anne* daughter and coheir of *William Cecil* earl of *Exeter*, in whole right he became poſſeſſed of the caſtle, borough, and manor of *Stamford*; whence he took the title of the earldom with which he was honoured, March 26, 1628; and in 1629 obtained from king Charles I. a grant, to himſelf and Daniel Britton, of certain lands in Charnwood foreſt, adjoining to his park of Bradgate[2]; in which delightful retirement he continued to enjoy the comforts of domeſtic felicity, till the fatal diſturbances of the laſt century called forth his exertions in far different ſcenes. At an early period of the diſpute between the King and the Parliament, the earl of Stamford, having taken a decided part, was recommended by the Commons, May 6, 1641, to be governor of the Iſle of Jerſey[3].

March 5, 1641-2, he was appointed lord-lieutenant of Leiceſterſhire, the militia of that county having been previouſly placed under his immediate care[4]; and on the 5th of July, the following order occurs: "Whereas Henry earl of Stamford was, by ordinance of both Houſes of Parliament, appointed lord-lieutenant of the county of Leiceſter; and, by the order of both the ſaid Houſes, the magazine of the ſaid county was delivered into his hands, to be removed or diſpoſed of as he ſhould think fit, for the ſafety and defence of his Majeſty and the country: in obedience whereunto, the ſaid earl did take the ſaid magazine, and did place a great part thereof at his houſe at Bradgate, under ſafe guard; and the reſidue thereof at a place in the Newark, near the town of Leiceſter: for the doing whereof, the ſaid earl, and alſo William Sherman, William Stanley, John Norris, and William Rayner, upon pretence of being aſſiſtants to the ſaid earl, and all other his adherents, were, without all colour of law, and againſt the right and liberty of the ſubject, proclaimed traitors; which, as concerning the ſaid earl being a member of the Houſe of Peers, is a high breach of privilege of Parliament: Be it therefore declared, by the ſaid Lords and Commons, that the ſaid earl, William Sherman, William Stanley, John Norris, William Rayner, nor any other of the perſons which were aſſiſting to the ſaid earl in the premiſes, have done any thing therein but according to their duties, and in obedience to the commands of both Houſes of Parliament; and that therefore the ſaid earl, and all other the ſaid perſons his aſſiſtants, and every of them, ſhall and ought to be protected by the power and authority of both Houſes of Parliament[5]." July 22, the king went from Nottingham to Leiceſter, where he was received with great expreſſions of duty and loyalty, by the appearance of the trained bands and full acclamations of the people. The earl of Stamford and his aſſiſtants had quitted Leiceſter, on their road to Northampton, before his majeſty's entrance; and had left the magazine of the county in a little ſtore-houſe at the end of the town, guarded by ſome inferior officers, whom they had brought down to train and exerciſe the militia, and other zealous and devoted men of the county, in all to the number of 25, who had barricadoed the door of the houſe, and profeſſed to keep it againſt all demanders, having proviſions within it of all ſorts. This circumſtance the king was unwilling to notice; yet it was an act of too great inſolence to be ſuffered. At length the gentlemen of the county, finding that the king would not leave the town till the nuiſance was removed, ſo prevailed, that as his majeſty was contented to paſs it over, ſo they within the houſe, on aſſurance of ſafety, and liberty to go whither they would, removed in the night. Some of the king's ſervants, hearing that the earl of Stamford and others of the militia had newly left the town, had of themſelves, coming thither before the king, galloped after them, intending to have apprehended them; and, though the earl was too fleet for them, had, in the way, overtaken Dr. Baſtwick, a man well known, and who had been one of his lordſhip's principal officers. Him they brought back, and committed to Leiceſter gaol; whence he was for more ſafety removed to Nottingham, and afterwards to York[6]."

In May 1642, the earl of Stamford marched with a ſtrong force into Cornwall; where, on the 16th, his army received a ſevere check from the king's forces at Stratton. His lordſhip next repaired to Exeter, where he had a ſtrong garriſon under his care; and placed the city of Glouceſter under the command of Maſſey, his lieutenant-general. On the 4th of September, the city of Exeter was delivered up to prince Maurice on articles[7]; and in the next month, the *Mercurius Ruſticus*[8] exhibits a long detail of the earl's ſending captain Kirle to the vicar of Goodrich in Herefordſhire, grand-father of Dean Swift, and who was ſuppoſed to have been plundered oftener than any other perſon during the civil war[9]. For three letters of his lordſhip from Hereford, Oct. 29, Nov. 7. and 12, (which are entered on the Journals[10]) he received the thanks of both Houſes; and on the 16th of December was appointed, by the lord general, commander in chief of all South Wales, and of the counties of Glouceſter, Worceſter, Hereford, and Cheſter. His eldeſt ſon, Thomas lord Grey of Groby, was at the ſame time nominated lord-general of the counties of Leiceſter, Nottingham, Derby, Rutland, and Lincoln; and was particularly active in the ſervice[11]; though at the ſame time one of the earl's younger ſons was not leſs zealous in the cauſe of his Royal Maſter[12].

It having been ſtated, Jan. 16, 1642-3, that the earl of Stamford's forces had forced their paſſage in Cornwall at Newbridge, and taken about 40 priſoners; his lordſhip was authorized to pardon ſuch gentlemen in Devonſhire and Cornwall as ſhould return to the protection and ſervice of the Parliament[13]. A letter from him to the Speaker of the Houſe of Peers, Feb. 6, ſtates, "That he was in Plymouth, but had not force enough to go abroad; that the enemy was too ſtrong as yet for him, becauſe he wanted money and arms; that there had been a treaty of peace between him and the lord Mohun, ſir Ralph Hopton, and colonel Godolphin; but they demanded the town and the fort: whereupon they broke off their treaty[14]."

In October, the earl of Stamford complained, "that he had been employed as general of the Weſtern forces for eleven months, and was colonel of a regiment of foot and a troop of horſe, without having received any money for his ſervices; that he had recruited his regiment and troop at conſiderable expence; been employed continually in hard duties and dangerous ſervice; and that his houſe at Bradgate had been plundered, his horſes and cattle driven away, and his tenants alſo ſo plundered that they were incapable of paying any rent[15]. May 9, 1644, his lordſhip requeſted "leave to travel to the Hot Bath in France, for the recovery of his health; and that he might be furniſhed with £1000. out of the remainder of the earl of Arundel's aſſeſſment for the twentieth part; and have ſome weekly allowance for his maintenance during his abode beyond the ſeas, out of the twentieth part as aforeſaid[16]." This was recommended to the Commons, the earl "having done good ſervice in the Weſt;" but, on the ſame day, a member of the Houſe of Commons was directed to bring in what information he had to give againſt the earl, concerning "the loſs of the Weſt[17]." This led to various diſcuſſions; and produced a letter from his lordſhip to the Speaker, deſiring of him the favour to repreſent his humble ſuit to the Houſe, that they would pleaſe to let him know what he was charged with; and to hear what he could ſay, and prove, for his juſtification, before any farther proceedings upon the informations ſhould be brought againſt him[1]. On the 21ſt of Auguſt the Lords reminded the Commons of the wants of the earl of Stamford, whoſe eſtate was at that time in the enemy's power[2]; and on the 25th, £1000. (which had been aſſeſſed on the lord Stanhope of Harrington) was aſſigned to him on accompt of his arrears[3].

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[1] "This day is my lord Grey's funeral kept at Bradgate." Letter from Alderman Robert Heyrick to his brother ſir William, Nov. 7, 1614. See vol. III. p. 628.

[2] 6 Pars Original. 5 Car. Rot. 127.

[3] Journals of the Commons, vol. II. p. 137.

[4] See the Hiſtory of the Civil War in Leiceſterſhire, in the Appendix to this Volume, p. 17; and Dugdale's View, p. 101.

[5] Journals of the Commons, vol. II. p. 658.

[6] Clarendon, vol. I. p. 140.

[7] Ibid. vol. II. pp. 241, 242.

[8] P. 71. edit. 1646.

[9] Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, p. 361.

[10] Journals of the Lords, pp. 424. 440. 444.

[11] Appendix, p. 31, 32.

[12] Ibid. p. 34.

[13] Journals of the Commons, vol. II. pp. 927. 930.

[14] Journals of the Lords, vol. V. p. 590.

[15] Ibid. vol. VI. p. 346.

[16] Ibid. p. 541.

[17] Journals of the Commons, vol. III. p. 489.

May 21, 1645, complaint was made to the Houſe of Commons, of an aſſault by the earl of Stamford upon ſir Arthur Heſilrige[4]; and on the 29th an order was made, that the counteſs of Stamford, being then at Bradgate, ſhould have the protection of the Houſe of Lords, that no ſoldiers or commanders ſhould be billeted or quartered in the houſe or park; but that ſhe ſhould be ſecured there from all diſturbance, and the Committee for Leiceſterſhire take care that the order be obſerved[5]. Dec. 10, the counteſs ſtated, that "her huſband's eſtates, in the counties of Lincoln, Rutland, Northampton, and Leiceſter, had been plundered and ſpoiled by the enemy, whereby ſhe was in great want; and requeſted ſome maintenance for herſelf and children." This was ſpecially recommended to the Houſe of Commons, in regard the earl of Stamford was one of the firſt that ſuffered, and the petitioner and her children in want[6]. The ſum of £500. a year was accordingly voted for their ſupport, out of the eſtate of ſir Henry Bedingfield[7]. Jan. 2, 1646-7, the earl of Stamford was appointed a commiſſioner into the North, to ſee due execution of the articles with the Scotch[8]; and, on a petition from his lordſhip, May 7, 1651, the arrears of £1500. a year, formerly ordered to be paid to him out of the ſequeſtered eſtates of ſir Charles Smyth, of Wotton Wawen in Warwickſhire, knight; Peter Gifford, of Chillington in Staffordſhire; and Richard Eyre, of Haſſop in Derbyſhire; were directed to be paid to him till the next Lady-day, and no longer[9].

The earl of Stamford, having long ſurvived his ſon, died Aug. 23, 1673; and was buried in the family-vault at Bradgate. Mr. Granger mentions two engraved portraits of him; one, a ſmall oval, by Hollar; the other, on horſeback, in 4to, by Stent; and ſays, there are alſo portraits of him and his counteſs (the latter by Lely[10]) at Dunham Maſſey, the ſeat of the preſent earl.

Of his ſon, *Thomas* lord *Grey* of *Groby*, who made ſo conſpicuous a figure in the civil war, ſome memoirs may naturally be expected. To him was intruſted by the Parliament the whole command of Leiceſterſhire, and of the aſſociated Midland counties; a ſervice of the more conſequence, as he was oppoſed to colonel Haſtings, an adverſary of conſiderable military ſkill[11]. By the lord Grey's zeal and activity, however, the town of Leiceſter[12] was garriſoned; and his exertions fully anſwered the expectation of his employers[13]. A ſpirited letter of his, concerning the aſſeſſment in Campden houſe, Feb. 28, 1642-3, may be ſeen in a future page[14]. Aug. 29, 1643, he ſhewed his attachment to the earl of Eſſex, the Parliamentarian general, by haſtening to that nobleman's rendezvous at Ayleſbury with a large body of foot belonging to the aſſociated counties, and a number of volunteers[15]; which enabled the general to reach Glouceſter in time to prevent its ſurrender; and, having ſtayed there three days, the troops returned to London, having in their march obtained a victory at Newbury over the royal army. In the thanks which were voted on this occaſion by the Houſe of Commons the lord Grey ſtands the foremoſt[16]. In July 1644, his lordſhip and ſir John Gell united their forces to reduce his majeſty's garriſon at Wilney-ferry in Derbyſhire, which had been very ſucceſsful in their ſallies; and they ſucceeded by a ſtratagem[17]. His lordſhip and his friend then obtained Wingfield and Shelford manors in the ſame county, whoſe manſions were garriſoned for the king; for which ſervice the Parliament ordered a letter of thanks. In September that year ſome miſunderſtanding which had ariſen, between the lord Grey's officers and the aſſociation for the county of Leiceſter, called forth the interference of the Parliament[18]; and in November, the lord Grey being abſent probably in London, a petition was preſented to the Parliament, requeſting that he might be ſent down to them, being then commander in chief; which was occaſioned by their fear of his Majeſty, who aimed at gaining Leiceſter; and the common danger made them ſuſpend all altercation, to withſtand the royal arms. Their fears were not groundleſs; for the place was taken by ſtorm by the King, who entered the town June 1, 1645[19]. On the 7th of that month, money was voted to the lord Grey by the Houſe of Commons, in part of his arrears; and in a few days after the Parliament forces recovered Leiceſter. We hear little more of this noble lord till 1648, when, without waiting for the authority of Parliament, he raiſed, with captain Temple, a conſiderable body of troops in Leiceſterſhire, which was afterwards approved of by the Houſe of Commons, who directed them to command their reſpective regiments, and diſpenſed with their ſervice in the Houſe[20]. A letter from lord Grey is here copied:

"Sir, being at my father's at Bradgate in this county, upon Sunday the 4th inſtant, the Committee ſent me word, that there was a party of cavaliers gathered into a body about Stamford; and deſired my preſent advice and aſſiſtance. I immediately repaired to them, and delivered a ſquadron of horſe to colonel Waite to go into Rutland; and we preſently ſent warrants to ſome few towns that we conceived to be the beſt affected. They coming in freely upon Monday in the evening, being there met, earneſtly deſired me to take the command upon me, and nominated two other gentlemen (Mr. Beaumont and colonel Hacker) to have command, and go along with me. I told them, when my country was in danger, I ſhould be ready to ſtand in the gap, but I had no authority. But, their deſires being earneſt, and leſt the ſervice ſhould be neglected, I preſumed rather to caſt myſelf upon you for your approbation, than to let my country be endangered for want of my undertaking the buſineſs. I likewiſe, at the deſire of the Committee, deſired the mayor of Leiceſter to call a hall; and there acquainted them with the riſing of the Cavaliers, and with the danger they were like to be in, if not prevented. They unanimouſly agreed to draw out the next day; and there appeared ſix full companies, all ready (if occaſion had been) to have ventured their lives, as they unanimouſly expreſſed. And likewiſe there was drawn up of the country to the number of 500 (whereof 300 were horſed and armed), who were all ready to have marched in this buſineſs; and expreſſed, that they hoped the rogues might have no quarter. But colonel Waite having appeaſed the buſineſs (as I doubt not but he has given you an account thereof before this time) I diſmiſſed them all home this morning; and doubt not but they, with many more, will be ready for the defence of the country, if any ſhall preſume to riſe upon the like occaſion. Having troubled you with a tedious relation, I remain, ſir, your moſt humble ſervant, THO. GREY.

Leiceſter, 7 Junii, 1648.

"To my much honoured friend William Lenthall, eſq. ſpeaker of the honourable Houſe of Commons, theis preſent."

A letter from the lord Grey and colonel-general Lambert, from Uttoxeter, relating to the taking of duke Hamilton and 3500 horſe with him, having been read in the Houſe of Commons, Aug. 28; thanks were ordered to be returned, and £1000. beſtowed on Mr. Edward Evans, his ſecretary; and, the next day, the government of Aſhby de la Zouch, was entruſted to his charge; with directions "to take care for the ſecuring and ſafe keeping duke Hamilton, a priſoner there, till farther order; to allow him two ſervants to attend him, and no more; to take care of the ſafe-keeping of the reſt of the officers and gentlemen that were priſoners; and that the other priſoners might be ſecured[1]." Mr. Noble, in ſtating this event, ſays, "The duke of Hamilton having ſurrendered upon articles, lord Grey came up, and ſhamefully took him out of the hands of Lambert, to whom his grace had ſigned the treaty, and then pretended that he was a priſoner without any ſtipulation for life or liberty; and the Parliament, to ſhew their ſanguinary diſpoſitions, in exact oppoſition to juſtice, adjudged the duke a priſoner to lord Grey, that they might have a pretence to deſtroy him; and, to effect this the better, they of the Houſe of Commons paſſed a vote of thanks to his lordſhip, for taking his grace a priſoner, and diſperſing a brigade of his horſe. And though the unfortunate duke applied to the honour of Grey to ſave him at his trial, it was to no purpoſe. His death had been decreed, as his royal maſter's, before he came to his trial, and he fell a ſacrifice to the ſhameleſs policy of the times. He mocked God by a day of thankſgiving for this victory over the Scots, and feaſted 150 of his officers for it at Leiceſter. The Scotch had begun the revolt againſt king Charles I; but in the end they paid very dear for it. His lordſhip, ſoon after this pretended ſervice, came to town, and aſſiſted at the call of ſerjeants at law; and, with others, eſpecially Henry Grey earl of Kent, was complimented with a ring, by one of the new ſerjeants, as his peculiar friend, in compliance with a very antient cuſtom[2]."

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[1] Journals of the Commons, vol. III. p. 551. [2] Ibid. p. 601. [3] Ibid. p. 605. [4] Ibid. p. 645.

[5] Journals of the Lords, vol. VII. p. 399. [6] Ibid. vol. VIII. p. 32. [7] Journals of the Commons, vol. IV. p. 376.

[8] Journals of the Lords, vol. VIII. p. 641. [9] Journals of the Commons, vol. VI. p. 571.

[10] Mr. Granger mentions an engraved mezzotinto of "a counteſs of Stamford," by R. Tompſon, from a painting by Lely; which he ſuppoſes to be that of lady Anne Cecil. [11] See before, under Aſhby, p. 609. [12] Clarendon, vol. II. p. 113.

[13] See the Hiſtory of the Civil Wars in Leiceſterſhire, in the Appendix to this Volume, pp. 31—36.

[14] Appendix, p. 32. [15] Clarendon, vol. II. p. 265. [16] Journals of the Commons, vol. III. p. 256. [17] Appendix, p. 37.

[18] Journals of the Commons, vol. IV. p. 688; Whitlock, p. 105. [19] Appendix, pp. 40—44.

[20] Journals of the Commons, vol. V. p. 620.

Nov. 25, 1648, the lord Grey was nominated for the county of Leiceſter, to take care to bring in the aſſeſſments for the army[3]. He had always been an advocate for violent meaſures; and when colonel Thomas Pride, under the orders of the council of officers, undertook to garble the Houſe of Commons[4], Dec. 6, his lordſhip was the prime mover and agent in the tranſaction[5].

He ſat in the Painted-Chamber Jan. 1, 15, 17, 18, 20, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, and 29, and every day in Weſtminſter hall on the trial of the King; and ſigned the warrant for the execution[6].

As he had advanced conſiderable ſums, and much was owing to him in his military capacity; his diſburſements and arrears that he had preſented to the Houſe being taken into conſideration, June 25, 1649, they were referred to the committee of the army, to conſider how they might be ſatisfied; and on the 3d of July, Mr. Pury reported from the committee the expences of the lord Grey, diſburſed for the ſtate, in the late ſummer ſervice; and the reaſons of ſuch expences; viz. that, in the beginning of April 1648, the ſaid lord Grey repaired into the county of Leiceſter, where he uſed his endeavour to engage that county to the intereſt of the Parliament, making it his whole buſineſs to go into all parts thereof; to perſuade the people to an unanimous reſolution of forming themſelves into ſeveral regiments, for their own, and the defence of their neighbour counties and the whole nation; that this ſervice did occaſion a daily charge, public meetings being frequent, wherein he conſtantly kept a public table, to his very great expence; that he did conſtantly keep ten horſes extraordinary, to promote the ſervices aforeſaid; that he kept conſtant correſpondence with the armies and forces, as they ſtood then divided in the ſeveral parts of the Commonwealth; and that he continued upon the ſaid public charge from the 1ſt of April to the 30th of November 1648. Upon conſideration had of the premiſſes, the Committee were of opinion, that £1500. be reported to the Houſe for his lordſhip's expence during the ſaid ſervice, being for eight months, and for his good ſervice done within the time aforeſaid: and the ſaid £1500. or ſuch money as ſhould be allowed to his lordſhip for the ſaid ſervice, to be ſecured out of the King's lands and parks aſſigned for ſale, as ſecurity for the arrears of the army; and his lordſhip to be admitted a purchaſer accordingly[7].

Feb. 12, 1649-50, he was appointed one of the council of ſtate[8]; and, March 20, the cuſtody of Hyde Park was committed to him during the pleaſure of Parliament, the attorney-general being authorized to prepare a patent for that purpoſe[9].

July 31, 1650, it appeared, by an account preſented to Parliament, that the lord Grey (then a member of the council of ſtate) had received, from the rents of the earl of Cheſterfield's eſtates, £2929. 16*s.* 2*d.* in part of the firſt ſum of £5120. due to him from the publick; an order was made for paying the remainder[10].

A committee was named, Aug. 7, 1651, to conſider of the charges expended in his great ſervice done againſt the Scots when they laſt came, and ſervices for the publick; and how he might have ſatisfaction, and ſome mark of favour and reſpect, from the Parliament[11]; and it was voted, Dec. 8, "that Thomas lord Grey of Groby have ſettled upon him, and his heirs for ever, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, of the yearly value of £1000. in full ſatisfaction of all charges and demands, and as a mark of favour and reſpect from the Parliament to the ſaid lord Grey, for his great ſervices done to this Commonwealth; and that an act be brought in on that behalf; all which the ſaid Committee humbly leaves to the grave conſideration of the Parliament[12]."

His lordſhip was now in his meridian glory. He had got large ſums by the army; and, as one of the chief governors of the nation, gained far greater ſums, and more valuable acquiſitions. With part of the money he purchaſed, at a very eaſy rate, the largeſt portion of lord Craven's eſtate, particularly Comb abbey, worth at leaſt £3000. a year; and received a grant from his brethren of the queen's manor-houſe, park, and lands at Holdenby, where he made a great devaſtation in the woods. So far he had been truſted, courted, applauded, and gratified, chiefly by Cromwell; but, as this great man ſaw that Grey was as ambitious as himſelf, or at leaſt that he could not brook a ſuperior, he began to treat him with leſs confidence, and at length to watch him as a dangerous perſon; as inimical to thoſe great deſigns he was meditating. They probably moſt cordially hated each other: he feared Oliver, and regarded him as a revolter from the common intereſt; and the other knew that a man who had been untrue to his Sovereign could not be expected to be loyal to one whom he viewed as inferior to himſelf. Outwardly, however, they behaved with ſeeming attention to each other, whilſt each was watching for the favourable moment to ruin his enemy. Oliver dared not truſt him in London, the ſeat of government; he therefore kept him in his ſtation at Leiceſter: but, that being the central ſituation of the kingdom, and, in caſe of a revolt, a very dangerous one for a perſon of lord Grey's conſequence and turn of mind, he kept conſtant ſpies upon him; and, being ſatisfied of the truth of what he had ſuppoſed, ſent colonel Francis Hacker to ſeize his lordſhip, and convey him to Windſor. A better account of this cannot be given than what the colonel wrote to the protector, Feb. 12, 1654: "May it pleaſe your highneſs; according to your command, I have ſeized the lord Grey and captain Bodell. I have alſo, according to order, ſeized three horſes, and five caſe of piſtols, being all the arms I could find, and thoſe unfixed. My lord did inform me, that three of his beſt horſes was not yet come from Stamford, where a race was lately; but he expected them this night; and if I would ſend for them, they will be forthcoming. The lord Grey is much diſtempered with the gout, and was deſirous to know whither he was to go, which I concealed from him; and he, perceiving me not willing to declare, ſaid he was willing to ſubmit to go whither I pleaſed; but deſired to come to London. I have not acquainted him whither he is to go; but have preſumed, upon the advice and conſent of thoſe with me, in regard of his indiſpoſition of health, to let him reſt at Leiceſter, where will be three troops for his guard, until further order from his highneſs." The protector, however, did not chuſe to permit a man to remain a priſoner where he had been a governor; and therefore, notwithſtanding the ill ſtate of his health, ordered him to be brought up to Windſor caſtle, where he came the 27th of the ſame month. How long he remained in priſon, we do not learn; but, on his enlargement, he placed himſelf at the head of the fanatics called *Fifth Monarchy men*, in a plan to deſtroy the protector, ſeize Monk in Scotland, and erect the kingdom of Chriſt. Their meetings were held in a houſe near Shoreditch, where they had agreed to print vaſt numbers of declarations againſt the protector's government; 5000 of them were to be ſent into Leiceſterſhire, where his lordſhip's chief intereſt lay; and ſir Arthur Heſilrige, and other diſaffected perſons of various religious principles, were invited to join them. What raiſed their conſequence and made them more dangerous was, that the Spaniſh court was perſuaded that money lent to theſe Fifth Monarchy men would be better employed than if advanced to the Cavaliers, as more deſperate, and better calculated to the temper of thoſe who hated Oliver's perſon and government. Thurloe, to whom, as ſecretary, nothing was unknown, ſoon came to the information which detected all their ſchemes; but did not interrupt them till the very evening preceding the day they meant to declare themſelves; when, ſending a party of ſoldiers, they ſeized the chiefs, lord Grey, Venner, Gowley, Hopkins, Aſhton, and others, with all their apparatus ready prepared. Lord Grey was ſent to his former apartments at Windſor; and determined, if poſſible, to regain his liberty. To accompliſh this moſt deſirable event, he ſued for a *habeas corpus*, which the lord chief juſtice granted; but the governor of Windſor Caſtle refuſed to give obedience to it; nor did he obtain his freedom until he had given ſecurity, in the penalty of a large ſum of money, if he ever again acted againſt the government: "which he choſe," ſays Mr. Ludlow, "to do, rather than engage his parole, thereby hazarding only the loſs of ſo much money, and preſerving his honour and integrity." Happily for lord Grey, and for the noble family from which he derived his deſcent, he fell a victim to his own defeated ſchemes, which, with the gout, brought to a vaſt height by the violence of his paſſions, put a period to his exiſtence in this world in 1657. There is a very fine picture of him at Newnham Padox, the ſeat of the earl of Denbigh, whoſe anceſtor, Baſil viſcount Fielding (afterwards earl of Denbigh) enjoyed ſeveral places of profit under the Commonwealth.

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[1] See before, p. 609; and Journals of the Commons, vol. V. pp. 688. 692.

[2] Noble's Lives of the Engliſh Regicides, vol. I. p. 266.

[3] Journals of the Commons, vol. VI. p. 87.

[4] Ibid. p. 93.

[5] On this occaſion, colonel Pride, being ſent with a ſtrong detachment to Weſtminſter, ſeized and impriſoned 41 of the members, as they were going to the houſe, and ſtopped above 160 more from going in; ſo that there were then not more than 150 that were permitted to ſit in the houſe, and theſe were moſt of them officers in the army.—Oct. 9, 1649, a petition of colonel Pride, and others well-affected to the ſtate, was preſented to the Houſe; Journals of the Commons, vol. VI. p. 304.

[6] His ſignature and ſeal, from that fatal inſtrument, are given in Plate XCI.

[7] Journals of the Commons, vol. VI. p. 248.

[8] Ibid. p. 361.

[9] Ibid. p. 382.

[10] Ibid. p. 449.

[11] Ibid. p. 618.

[12] Ibid. vol. VII. p. 53.

He married *Dorothy*, ſecond daughter and coheir of *Edward Bourchier*, fourth earl of *Bath*, who long ſurvived him, and married two other huſbands; Guſtavus Mackworth, eſq.; and, after his death, Charles Howden. The iſſue of Lord Grey by this lady was a ſon, *Thomas*, born in 1653 at Combe Abbey in Warwickſhire; and two daughters; *Elizabeth*, married to *Henry Benſon*, of Charlton in the county of Northampton, eſq.; and *Anne*, who married *James Grove*, ſerjeant-at-law, by whom ſhe had iſſue, *James-Grey Grove*, eſq. M. P. for Bewdley 1714.

Thomas lord *Grey*, who on the death of his grandfather in 1673 became the ſecond earl of Stamford, being a ſtrenuous oppoſer of Popery and arbitrary power, was one of the lords who in the firſt parliament of king James II. May 22, 1685, proteſted againſt reverſing the order for the impeachment of three lords[1] then in the Tower for the Popiſh plot; and alſo, June 5, againſt reverſing the attainder of William viſcount Stafford, beheaded for the ſaid plot[2]; which very probably drew on him the reſentment of the King; for, on the 11th of November, his lordſhip ſtated to the Houſe of Peers, by a petition, "That he had been taken into cuſtody, at his own houſe in Leiceſterſhire, by Mr. Atterbury, one of the meſſengers of his Majeſty's chamber; and, being brought to London, was, by the earl of Sunderland's warrant, committed priſoner to the Tower, for high treaſon, in conſpiring the death of the late King[3]; where he now is, and ever ſince hath remained a cloſe priſoner, and hath not had the uſe of pen, ink, or paper, except to ſign petitions in the gentleman porter's or warder's preſence; notwithſtanding all which, he takes leave to aſſert to your Lordſhips, that he is innocent of the crime laid to his charge, and, on the contrary, hath endeavoured to behave himſelf with all duty and loyalty to the King, and to his Royal Brother of glorious memory: nevertheleſs, he hears there is an indictment of high treaſon found againſt him; but where, when, or how, or upon what evidence, or for what matters, he knows not. The premiſſes conſidered; he moſt humbly prays, that your Lordſhips, according to the antient courſe of proceedings of this moſt honourable Houſe, will be pleaſed to order your petitioner to be brought before your Lordſhips in your Houſe of Parliament, there to hear the matters charged againſt him; and that thereupon ſuch further proceedings may be had, as are agreeable to juſtice, and the uſual courſe of parliamentary proceedings in caſes of the like nature[4]."

A bill of indictment was found againſt him at Hickes's Hall; the proceedings of which were returned by Certiorari into the Houſe of Peers; where he often inſiſted to know the charge againſt him, and upon what matters and evidence the ſaid bill was found; but could never learn[5], though a day was fixed for his trial. In the interim the Parliament was prorogued, Nov. 20, 1685; and the earl of Stamford, being admitted to bail, was included in the general pardon of March 10, 1685-6. His lordſhip married *Elizabeth*[6], daughter of ſir *Daniel Harvey*[7], of Combe houſe in Surrey, eſq. and continued in retirement at Bradgate (occaſionally acting in the commiſſion of the peace[8]) during the remainder of the ſhort reign of king James.

Being a zealous promoter of the Revolution, he was ſworn in 1694 of the privy council to king William; and about that period the houſe at Bradgate was purpoſely ſet on fire (according to oral tradition) by the then counteſs of Stamford. The fire began in the North-weſt tower, in which the noble earl then ſlept, and where the ends of the burnt beams are ſtill to be ſeen. Only a ſmall part of the houſe, however, was injured; there being a large reſervoir of water on that tower, ſupplied by leaden pipes acroſs the foreſt from a fine ſpring in Lea-wood, about two miles diſtant. The counteſs, with her infant daughter lady Diana, narrowly eſcaped with their lives. This lady, as appears by a print of her, engraved by Thompſon, from a painting by Lely, was a remarkably handſome woman; but, after ſo unpardonable an attempt, a ſeparation took place; and his lordſhip married, ſecondly, about 1695, *Mary*, daughter and coheir of *Joſeph Maynard*[9], eſq. On the 24th of April 1696, he was appointed lord lieutenant and cuſtos rotulorum of Derbyſhire; and in the ſummer of that year was honoured with a viſit from the Sovereign; preparatory to which, tradition ſays, a bridge was built over Anſtey-brook, for the more eaſy conducting of the royal gueſt to

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[1] William earl of Powis, Henry lord Arundel of Wardour, and John lord Bellaſis.

[2] Journals of the Lords, vol. XIV. pp. 12. 30.

[3] On the 26th of July, the earl of Stamford, with the lords Delamere and Brandon, were committed to the Tower, on a charge of high treaſon. London Gazette, July 27, 1685.

[4] Journals of the Lords, vol. XIV. p. 77.

[5] Ibid. pp. 82, 83.

[6] Of this lady there is a mezzotinto by Becket from a painting by Wiſſing.

[7] Sir Daniel Harvey was, at the Reſtoration of king Charles II. appointed ranger of Richmond Park. Pat. 17 Aug. 12 Car. II.

[8] See a letter of his, in this capacity, to Mr. Staveley, in vol. II. p. 684.

[9] Son and heir of ſir John Maynard, knight, one of the commiſſioners of the great ſeal.

Bradgate-houſe; and a large room with a bow window at the end of it was fitted up for his reception[1]. His Majeſty was at the duke of Newcaſtle's at Welbeck, Monday Nov. 4; at the earl of Stamford's at Bradgate, Nov. 5; at the duke of Shrewſbury's at Egford, on the 6th; at Burford on the 7th; at Oxford on the 8th; at Windſor on the 9th; and returned to Kenſington on the 11th. The next year, April 28, the earl of Stamford was made chancellor of the dutchy of Lancaſter, and lord lieutenant and cuſtos rotulorum of Leiceſterſhire; and, at the funeral of queen Mary, he bore one of the banners. On the acceſſion of queen Anne, he was made a privy counſellor; and, in a work written about the year 1705, he is thus characterized: "His zeal for the publick led him from the care of his own private affairs; which he did not mend by his employment. On the queen's acceſſion to the throne, he was diſmiſſed from his employments. He doth not want ſenſe; but, by reaſon of a defect in his ſpeech, wants elocution; is a very honeſt man himſelf, but is very ſuſpicious of every body that is not of his party, for which he is very zealous; jealous of the power of the Clergy, who, he is afraid, may ſome time or other inflame our Civil Government. From a good eſtate he is become very poor, and much in debt. He is ſomething above the middle ſtature; turned of 50 years old[2]."

The earl of Stamford died, in the 67th year of his age, Jan. 31, 1719-20; being at that time lord-lieutenant of the counties of Somerſet and Devon; and was buried at Bradgate; as was his ſecond lady, who died Nov. 10, 1722. By the firſt marriage his lordſhip had two ſons and one daughter, who all died infants. By the ſecond he had one ſon, born Dec. 23, 1696; who alſo dying an infant, the family eſtates, together with the earldom of Stamford, deſcended to

Harry Grey, eldeſt ſon (by the ſecond wife) of *John Grey*, third ſon of *Henry* the firſt earl. This noble earl died in October 1739; and, by *Dorothy* daughter of ſir *Nathan Wrighte*, lord keeper of the great ſeal, left two ſurviving ſons; 1. *Harry* his ſucceſſor; and,

2. *John Grey*, eſq. who, April 6, 1754, was appointed one of the clerks comptrollers of the board of greencloth; repreſented the borough of Bridgenorth in two parliaments, 1754 and 1761, and Tregony in 1768; and was colonel of the Leiceſterſhire militia on its firſt eſtabliſhment. He married, May 26, 1748, *Lucy*, ſecond daughter of ſir *John Danvers*, of Swithland, bart.[3]; but died in 1777 without iſſue. His lady died at Bath, and was buried there.

Harry lord *Grey*, who ſucceeded his father as fourth earl of *Stamford*, had been elected knight of the ſhire for the county of Leiceſter (on the death of Ambroſe Philips, eſq.) in 1737-8. He married *Mary*, daughter and heir of *George Booth* earl of *Warrington*; and, dying in 1768, was buried in Enville church, where a marble monument in the South aile is thus inſcribed:

"To the memory of
Harry Grey earl of Stamford,
who died May 30, 1768, aged 52.
He married Mary, daughter and ſole heir
of George Booth earl of Warrington,
by whom he left three ſons and one daughter.
He was a kind father,
an indulgent maſter, a warm friend;
in every relation of life truly benevolent."

George-Harry Grey, the preſent earl, was born Oct. 1, 1737, and admitted a nobleman of Queen's college, Cambridge, about 1755; his portrait being ſtill among the collection in the Lodge (where is likewiſe a full length of an earl of Huntingdon[4] in his robes, dated 1601.) His lordſhip was elected in 1761 a knight of the ſhire for the county of Stafford; and, on the 22d of September that year, at the coronation of their preſent Majeſties, was one of the ſix eldeſt ſons of peers who ſupported the King's train (at the ſame time his ſiſter lady *Mary* was one of the ſix earls daughters who aſſiſted the princeſs Auguſta in ſupporting the train of her Majeſty). He married, May 28, 1763, *Henrietta Cavendiſhe Bentinck*, ſecond daughter of *William* duke of *Portland*; by whom he has had four ſons and ſix daughters, as may be ſeen in the pedigree here annexed. He was again elected for Staffordſhire in the parliament which met in May 1768; and in the ſame month, on the death of his father, took his ſeat in the houſe of peers. He was appointed lord lieutenant and cuſtos rotulorum of the county of Cheſter, April 14, 1783; and, by patent, dated April 22, 1796, was created baron *Delamere* of *Dunham Maſſey*, and earl of *Warrington*. His lordſhip is alſo preſident of that truly-benevolent inſtitution, the Royal Humane Society. His principal ſeats are, Enville Hall[5] in Staffordſhire; Dunham Maſſey in Cheſhire; and Steward's Hay, a neat little houſe in the neighbourhood of Bradgate, of which an account and a view will be given hereafter under the hiſtory of Groby.

The honourable Booth Grey, brother of the preſent earl, was admitted a nobleman of Queen's college, Cambridge, in May 1758; and ſerved in three parliaments for the borough of Leiceſter, 1768, 1774, and 1780, with great honour to himſelf, and highly to the ſatisfaction of his conſtituents.

The manſion-houſe at Bradgate was built principally of brick. It was a ſquare, with four turrets, one at each corner. Four diſtinct views of it (one taken by Kyp in the laſt century, and another by Mr. Pridden in 1793 in exactly the ſame point of view,) are given in Plates XC. XCI.

The vaults, or cellars, are overgrown with nettles and alder; but veſtiges of the kitchen, with three ovens, may ſtill be traced. The garden-walls alſo are in great part remaining, as is the terrace within.

A little ſtream runs by the ſide of the garden; near which ſtand ſome beautiful old cheſnut-trees, which (particularly when in bloom) give the whole an air of grandeur. The pleaſure-grounds are eaſily diſtinguiſhable; and, though they have now ſomewhat the appearance of a wilderneſs, yet they ſtrongly indicate that once, where the nettle and the thiſtle now reign in peace, the roſe and the lily ſprang luxuriantly.

Bradgate park is very extenſive, moſt part walled round; and well ſtocked with deer; and is famous for very fine fern[6]; which is burnt, and alſo regularly mowed for the horſes to lie on in the ſtables during the winter. That the proſpects in it are unuſually romantic, from the intermixture of venerable trees and rugged rocks, may be readily conceived from an inſpection of Plate XXV. p. 135.

A building on a hill, called *Old John*, commands very extenſive views over ſeveral parts of Leiceſterſhire, Nottinghamſhire, Derbyſhire, Rutlandſhire, Northamptonſhire, Warwickſhire, and Staffordſhire.

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[1] An old man, now living at Anſtey, aged 81, remembers the principal part of Bradgate quite entire. He had been in all the rooms; and ſays there was a door out of the dining-room into the chapel. The ſame perſon recollects being told by his father (who was only 30 years older than himſelf) that he was carried, when a child, to the end of Anſtey town, to ſee king William paſs acroſs the fields in his way to Bradgate.

[2] Characters of the Court of Great Britain, in the Reign of Queen Anne, in Macky's Memoirs, p. 72. Dean Swift adds in MS. "He looked and talked like a very weak man; but it was ſaid that he ſpoke well in council."

[3] At Chelſea; Lyſons, vol. II. p 162.

[4] Henry earl of Huntingdon occurs in the liſt of benefactors to that college.

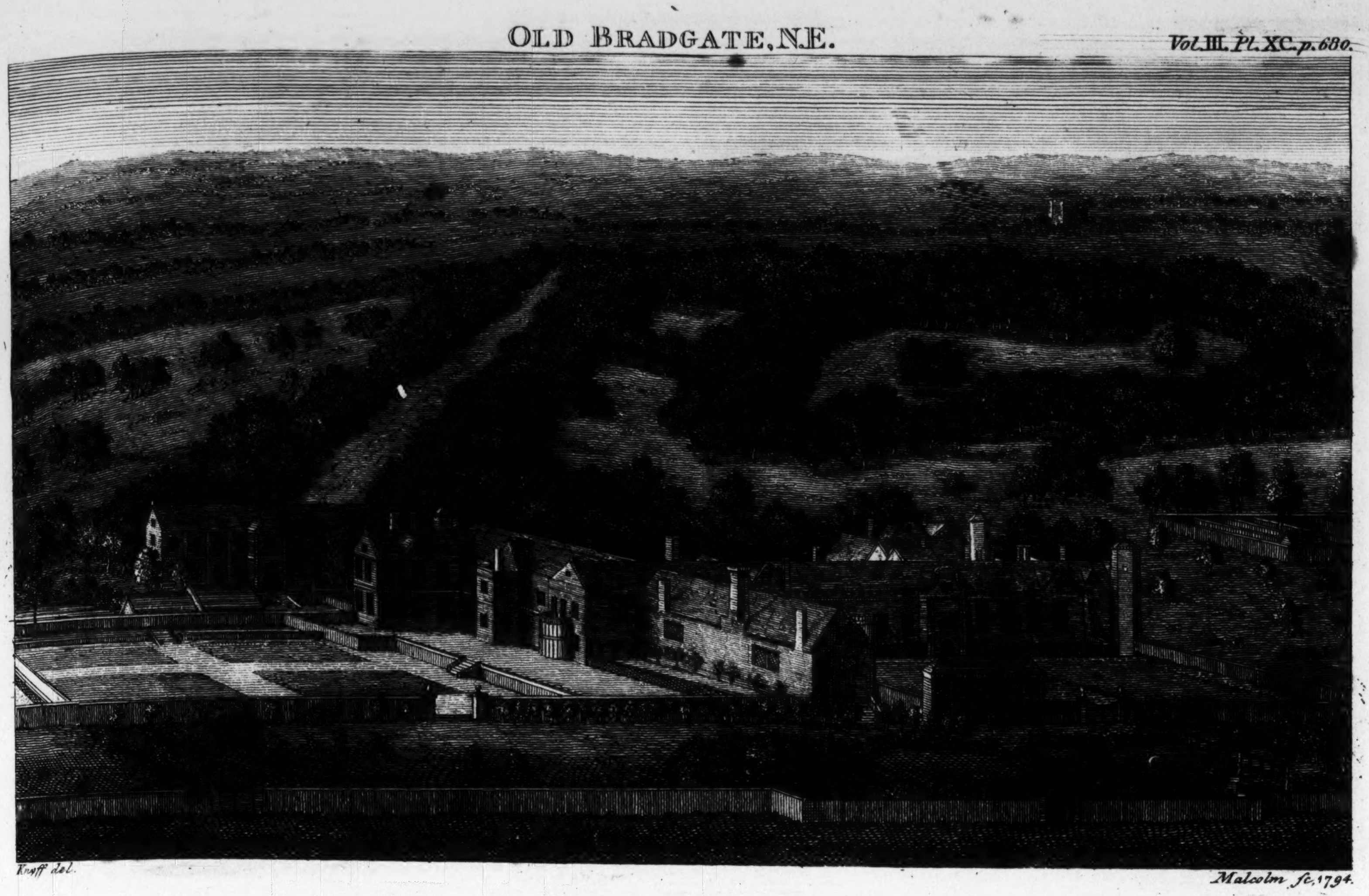
[5] A pictureſque deſcription of Enville may be ſeen in the ſecond volume of Mr. Shaw's Hiſtory of Staffordſhire, p. 270:

"There, Stamford, rural ſwain, delights to roam
While round the tumbling torrents daſh their foam;
Or in ſome ſhed, of fancy's work, reclines,
Sooth'd with the murmurs of his waving pines.
Great Peer! ennobled by the gen'rous mind,
Who, like the mighty fathers of mankind,
Scorns not the culture of his native plains,
Nor ſpurns the labours of induſtrious ſwains." T. MAURICE.

[6] The fern harveſt on Charnwood Foreſt has been already noticed in p. 137.

OLD BRADGATE, N.E.

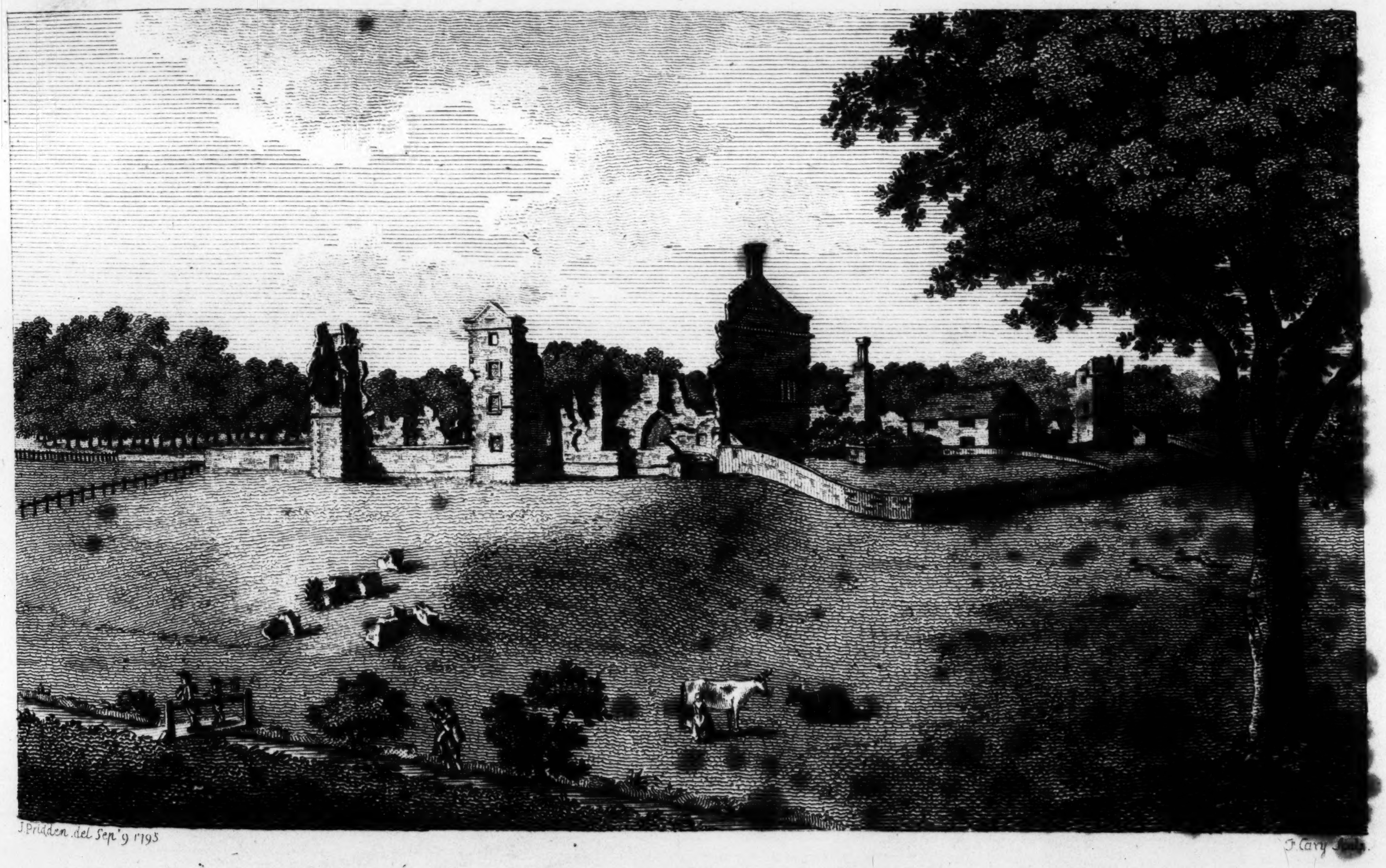
Vol. III. Pl. XC. p. 680.



Knyff del.

Malcolm ſc. 1794.

BRADGATE, S.W.



J. Pridden del. Sep.r 9 1795

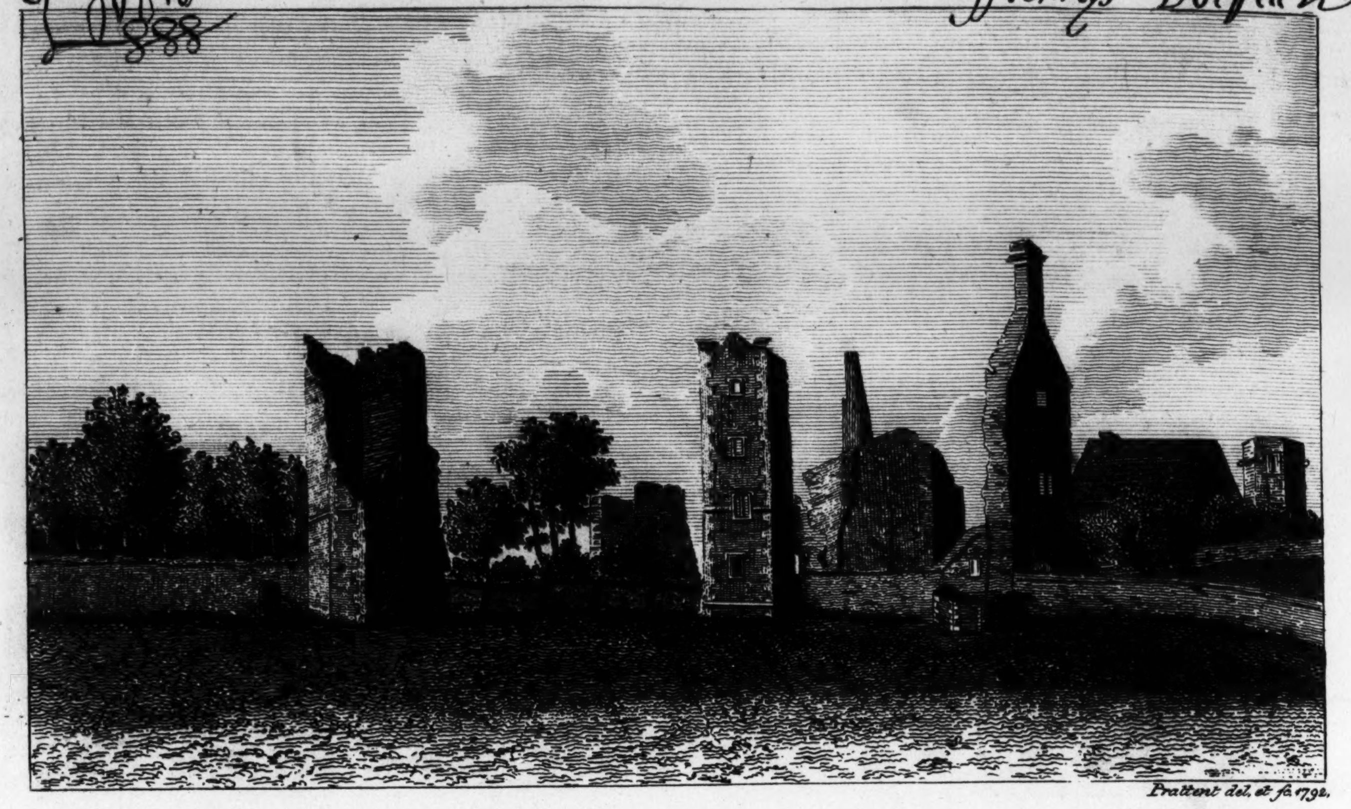
J. Cary ſculp.

To the Right Hon. **GEORGE HARRY GREY,** **EARL** *of* **STAMFORD & WARRINGTON,**
BARON GREY *of* **GROBY,** **DELAMERE,** &c. &c.
this Plate is respectfully inscribed by his Lordship's much obliged & very humble Serv.t
J. Nichols.

Vol. III. Pl. XCI. p. 681.

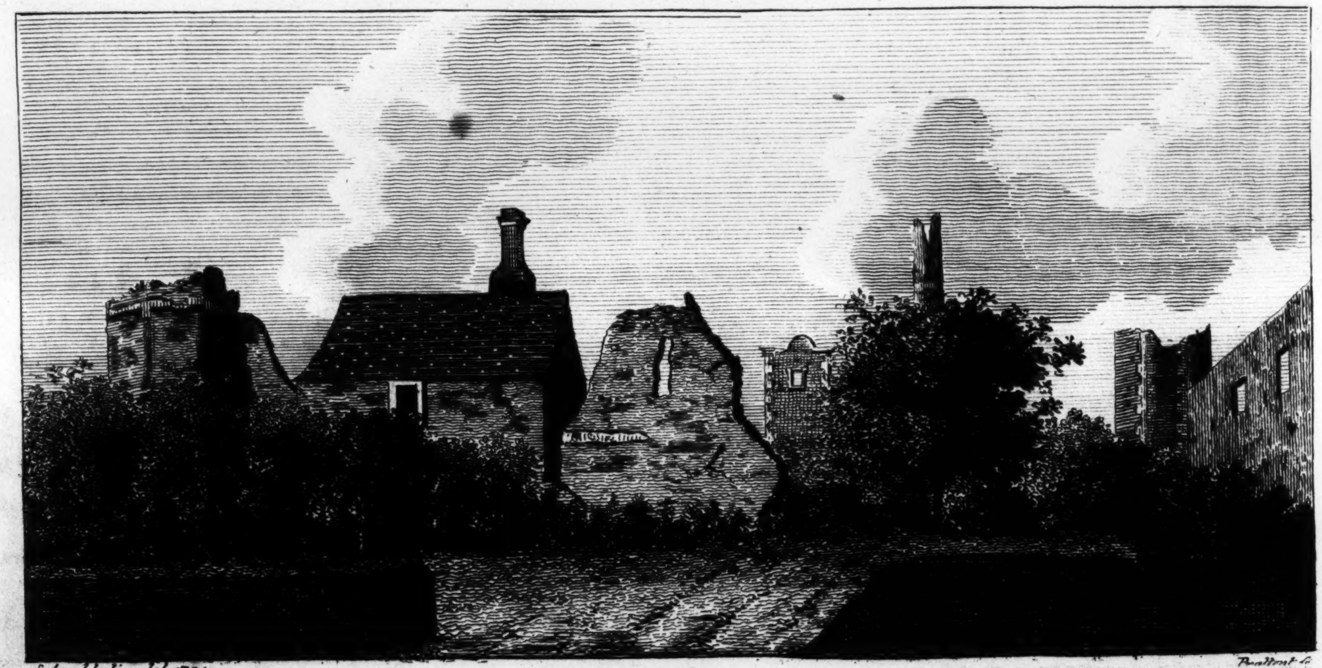
BRADGATE, S.W.

ffrancys Dorsettn



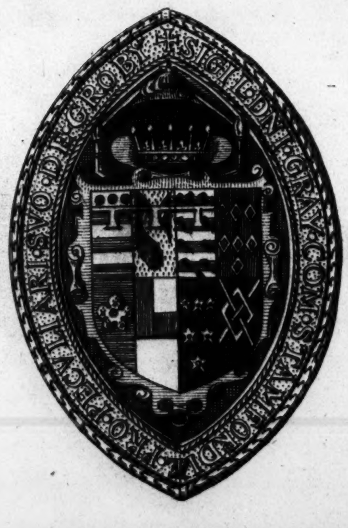
Prattent del. et fc. 1792.

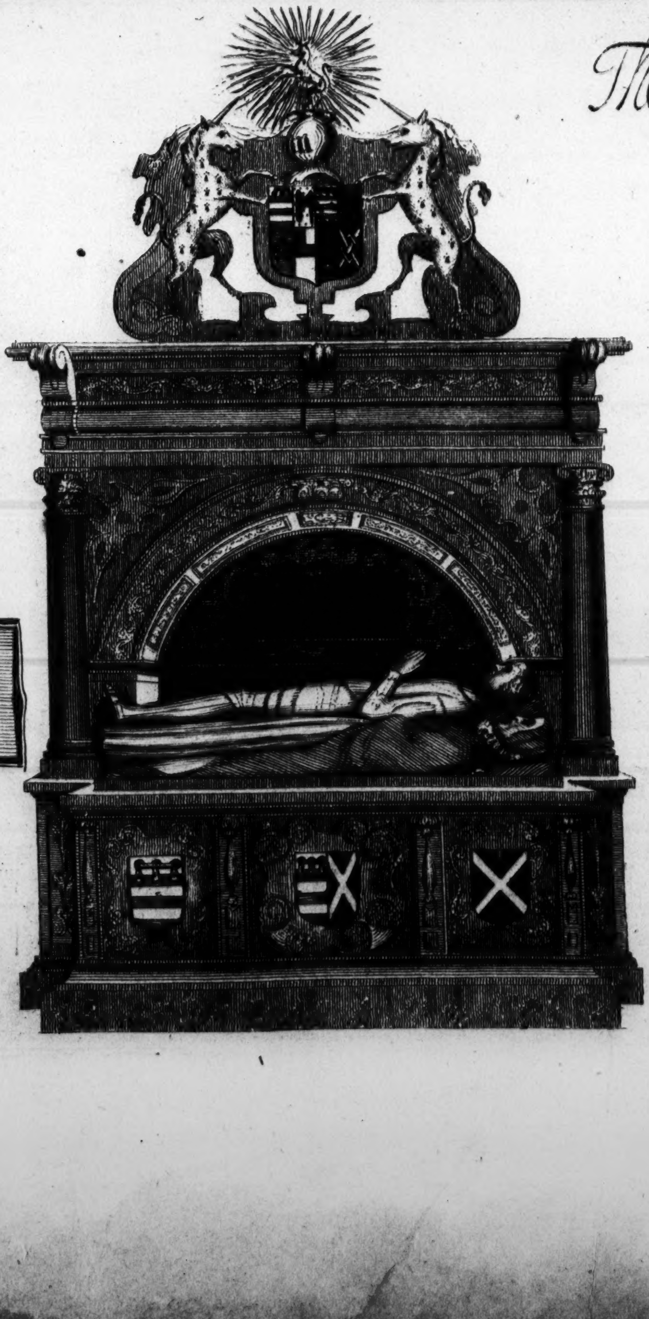
BRADGATE, N.E.



Schnebbelie del. 1791.

Prattent sc.





IANE

IANE

Iane the Quene

Tho Grey

Henry Graye

Bradgatt 25 Aprilis 1614.

Stamford

Leicester.

16 ~~14~~ of Ap·1644°

Hen: Grey

Governor

The kindneſs of an excellent friend, who at my requeſt has attentively viſited Bradgate Park ſince the preceding page was printed, enables me to ſay, that "Traces of the Tiltyard are ſtill viſible. The courts of this once magnificent manſion," he adds, "are now occupied by rabbits, and ſhaded with cheſnut-trees and mulberries.

"The approach to Bradgate from Thurcaſton is ſtrikingly pictureſque; and the view from the keeper's lodge is truly enchanting. On the left appears a large grove of venerable trees. On the right ſtand the ruins of Bradgate, ſurmounted by rugged rocks and aged oaks; the foreſt hills, with the tower called Old John, forming the back-ground of the proſpect. The valley, through which the trout-ſtream runs, extends in front with clumps to ſhade the deer; and terminates in a narrow winding glen fringed with "Pan's own umbrage dark and deep."

"Not proud Olympus yields a nobler ſight,
Tho' Gods aſſembled grace his tow'ring height,
Than what more humble mountains offer here,
Where in their bleſſings all thoſe Gods appear."

BRADGATE CHAPEL,

which ſtands near the ruin, was a few years ſince approaching faſt to dilapidation; but has been new-floored with tile by the preſent noble owner, by whom precautions have been taken for its future preſervation. It has ceaſed to be uſed for divine worſhip ſince the period of the demolition of the manſion; but contains a handſome monument of *Henry* lord *Grey* of *Groby*[1] and his lady; and a vault in which the two firſt earls of Stamford and their ladies were interred.

On the monument of lord Grey (Plate XCI.) is a figure in armour, with a high collar, robed, broad beard, hair cut ſhort all round, reſting on his helmet; with creſt, a unicorn currant, having a full ſun behind it proper; his left arm ſtraight; his right arm was raiſed, but gone; at his feet a pair of gauntlets. Beſide him lies his wife, robed, and hands joined; round her neck a long ruff; a ſmall cuff at her wriſts; a ſhort jacket under her gown, which and petticoat has a tuck a little below the waiſt; round her waiſt a ſmall girdle or belt; from which hangs a long chain with taſſels at the bottom. Over the man, and under the arch, is a blank black marble tablet. Over the front of the arch is an entablature, ſupported by two compoſed Ionic columns on pedeſtals. On the front of the tomb theſe arms:

At the top: Quarterly; 1. *Grey*. 2. *Haſtings*. 3. *Valence*. 4. *Ferrers* of *Groby*. 5. *Aſtley*. 6. Argent, a feſs and canton Gules; *Widvile*. 7. *Bonvile*. 8. *Harrington*. Creſt of Grey, as before, p. 675.

Supporters: Two unicorns, Ermine, armed, creſted, and hoofed Or. Motto, A MA PUISSANCE.

On the entablature:

1. *Grey* ſingle.
2. *Grey*; impaling Gules, a ſaltire Argent, between twelve croſs croſslets Or; *Windſor*.
3. *Windſor* ſingle.

In a vault in the middle of the chapel (made to contain only three coffins) are,

1. Lady Diana Grey, daughter of Thomas earl of Stamford, by his firſt wife Elizabeth.

2. Thomas earl of Stamford, for whom there is the following epitaph on a blue ſlate on the floor:

"D. G.
THE RIGHT HONOVRABLE THOMAS GREY,
BARON OF GROOBY, VISCOUNT
WOODVIL, AND EARL
OF STAMFORD, LATE LORD-LIEUTENANT
OF DEVONSHIRE AND
SOMERSETSHIRE, DIED JANUARY
THE 31ST, 1719, AGED 67 YEARS.
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
MARY, COUNTESS DOWAGER
OF STAMFORD, DIED
NOV. 10, 1722,
AGED 51 YEARS."

3. Mary, counteſs dowager of Stamford; who died Nov. 10, 1722, aged 51.

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[1] So created July 21, 1603. The attainder of lady Jane Grey's father, the duke of Suffolk, had taken away all titles from the family. But king James, on his ſucceſſion, beſtowed a new barony by patent on ſir Henry Grey of Pirgo, whoſe mother was ſiſter to Anthony Brown viſcount Montague (ſee p. 674.)—He died July 26, 1614; and was ſucceeded by his ſecond ſon Henry.—"It ſeems this partial reſtoration of honour very little ſatisfied the fallen family of Grey. This nobleman (who in 1628 was created earl of Stamford) became, with his ſon, one of the leading and moſt laſting ſupporters of the Parliament. Sir Edward Walker, in his 'Obſervations on the Inconveniences that have attended the frequent Promotions to Titles of Honour and Dignity ſince King James came to the Crown of England,' ſays, "For example; had king James either abſolutely reſtored ſir Henry Grey, whom he created lord Grey of Groby, to be marquis of Dorſet, or left him a knight as he found him, 'tis poſſible his grandſon and great grandchild, might not have been able or conſiderable to have acted as they have done." Brydges, Memoirs of Engliſh Peers during the Reign of King James, pp. 82. 84.

Pedigree of GREY Earl of STAMFORD and WARRINGTON.

Rolla[1], or Fulbert, chamberlain to Robert duke of Normandy, had of his gift the caſtle and houſe of Croy in Picardy; whence his poſterity aſſumed their ſurname, which was afterwards written de Grey.

John lord de Croy, only ſon. = Adela, dau. and coheir of William Fitz Oſbert.
Hervela, or Herlotta, mother of William the Conqueror.

Sir Arnold de Grey, lord of Water Eaton, Stoke, and Rotherfield. = Joan, dau. and heir of James lord of Ponte de l'Arche.

Anchitel de Grey[2], who held divers lands in Oxfordſhire in 1086. = ... dau. of . . . .

Richard de Grey, only ſon. = Mabilia, dau. of . . . .

1. Anchitel de Grey, eldeſt ſon. = Eva, dau. of Baldwin de Redvers, earl of Devon.
2. William de Grey.
3. . . . . . . a monk of Eynſham abbey, co. Oxon.

1. John de Grey[3]. = Hawiſe, dau. of . . . .
Another ſon[4], likewiſe named John de Grey, biſhop of Norwich 1200; elected archbiſhop of Canterbury 1205; but his election declared void by the pope; made juſticiary of Ireland 1211; died 1214; buried in Norwich cathedral.

1. Robert de Grey, had Cornwell, Wydele, Rotherfield, &c. and was anceſtor to the barons Grey of Rotherfield. = Beatrix, dau. and heir of William St. Luke.
2. Walter de Grey[5], lord chancellor 1206; biſhop of Lichfield 1210; ambaſſador to the emperor Otho 1213; bp. of Worceſter 1214; abp. of York 1216; died May 1, 1255; buried in York cathedral.
3. Henry de Grey[6], had from Rich. I. a grant of Thurrock in Eſſex, and a third of the lands of Robert lord Bardolph 1225. = Iſolda, dau. and coheir of Hugh, and niece and coheir of Robert lord Bardolph.
Eva, married to William Britton.
Agnes, married . . . . Doyley, of Stoke Doyley, co. Northampton.

1. Richard de Grey, ſeated at Codnor, co. Derby; from whom were deſcended the lords Grey of Codnor; the laſt of whom Henry lord Grey of Codnor[7], died without lawful iſſue 1496. = Lucia, dau. and heir of John Humez.
Emma, dau. and heir of Geoffery de Glanvile; firſt wife. = 2. John de Grey[8], ſheriff of Bucks and Bedfordſhire 1239; conſtable of Gannock caſtle 1246; chief juſtice of Cheſter, governor of Northampton caſtle 1253; ſteward of Gaſcoigne 1254; governor of Shrewſbury caſtle 1257; conſtable of Dover caſtle 1258; ſheriff of Herefordſhire and governor of Hereford caſtle 1263; ſheriff of Derby and Nottingham 1265; died 1266. = Joan, widow of Pauline Pyvre, ſecond wife.
3. William de Grey, lord of Landford, co. Nott. and St. Diacre, alias Sandiacre, co. Derby; anceſtor of the ſeveral families of Grey of Landford and Sandiacre; which terminated in an heir female Alice de Grey, married to ſir John Leke, t. Hen. IV. anceſtor to the earls of Scarſdale; extinct.

Reginald de Grey, ſon and heir, ſheriff of Nottingham and Derby, and governor of Nottingham caſtle 1266; governor of Northampton caſtle 1267; made juſtice of Cheſter 1281; obtained a grant of the caſtles of Ruthyn and Cantred of Deffryn-Cloyt from the king 1282; ſummoned to parliament as lord Grey of Ruthyn and Wilton 1295; died 1303. = Maud, dau. and heir of Henry de Longchamp baron of Wilton, co. Hereford.
. . . . . only dau. married Robert de Tatteſhal.

Anne, dau. of William lord Ferrers of Groby, firſt wife. = John de Grey, only ſon and heir, juſtice of North Wales and governor of Caernarvon caſtle 1317; ſummoned to parliament[9] as lord Grey of Ruthyn and Wilton, from 2 to 16 Edw. II; died 1324. = Maud, dau. of Ralph lord Baſſet of Drayton, ſecond wife.

Henry de Grey, only ſon by the firſt wife, ſummoned to parliament as lord Grey of Wilton from 1 to 16 Edw. III.; married Anne, dau. and coheir of Ralph Rockby; from whom were deſcended the lords Grey of Wilton, who flouriſhed till 1614, when Thomas the laſt lord died in the Tower ſ. p.
Roger de Grey[10], only ſon by the ſecond wife, had the Cantreds of Deffryn-Cloyt and Ruthyn, governnor of Bergaveney caſtle 1331; ſummoned to parliament as lord Grey of Ruthyn from Sept. 16, 1322 to 1352; died March 6, 1353. = Elizabeth, dau. of John lord Haſtings of Bergaveney, and heir to John earl of Pembroke.
Maud, only dau. married John lord Moels.

1. John de Grey, contracted to Anne, dau. of William earl of Shrewſbury; died in his father's life-time.
2. Reginald de Grey, commander of all the caſtles, forts, &c. in Wales belonging to the king in 1377; ſummoned to parliament as lord Grey of Ruthyn from 27 Edw. III. to 9 Ric. II; died 1389. = Eleanor, dau. of lord Strange of Blackmere.
Joan, married William Patſhal.
Julian, married . . . .
Maud, married De la Roche.

Margaret, dau. of William lord Ros; firſt wife. = Reginald de Grey, only ſon and heir, taken and long kept priſoner by Owen Glendower; recovered in the court of chivalry againſt ſir Edward de Haſtings the right to the name and arms of lord Haſtings 1410; admiral of England 1414; died 1441. = Joan, dau. and heir of Will. lord Aſteley.
Eleanor, married William Lucy, of Charlecote, co. Warwick.

Sir John Grey, marr. Conſtance, dau. of Holland duke of Exeter, and widow of Thomas Mowbray duke of Norfolk and earl marſhal. He died in his father's life-time; and from him marchioneſs Grey is deſcended.
1. Sir Edward de Grey, ſummoned to parliament, *jure uxoris*, as lord Ferrers of Groby, Dec. 14, 1446; died Dec. 8, 1458. = Elizabeth, ſole dau. and heir of Henry, ſon and heir of William lord Ferrers of Groby.
2. Sir John Grey, ſeated at Barwell[11], co. Leiceſter.
3 Robert Grey, ſeated at Enville and Whittington, co. Stafford, in right of his wife Eleanor Lowe. [See p. 661.]

1. Sir John Grey, ſucceeded as lord Ferrers of Groby 1458; and was ſlain at the battle of St. Alban's Feb. 17, 1460-61, in the life-time of his mother. = Elizabeth, eldeſt dau. and coheir of Richard Widvile earl Rivers; afterwards married to king Edward IV.
Elizabeth, dau. of John Talbot, and ſiſter and heir of Thomas viſcount Liſle; buried at Aſtley college; firſt wife. = 2. Edw. Grey, created baron Liſle 1475; and viſc. Liſle June 28, 1483; died 1492: buried at Aſtley college. = Jane, dau. of . . . . 2d w.
3. Reginald Grey, ſlain at the battle of Wakefield 1460.
Anne, married ſir Edward Hungerford, knt.

1. Sir Thomas Grey, (ſee p. 662.)
2. Sir Richard Grey; beheaded at Pontefract caſtle, 1483.

John Grey, ſucceeded as viſc. Liſle 1492; died 1504. = Muriel, dau. of Tho. Howard duke of Norfolk; d. 1513.
Anne, married ſir Joh. Willoughby, knt.
Elizabeth, marr. 1ſt, Edm. Dudley; 2dly, Arth. Plantagenet, afterwards viſc. Liſle.
Muriel, married Henry earl of Wiltſhire.

Elizabeth, ſole dau. and heir, contracted to ſir Charles Brandon, knt. but married Henry Courtney earl of Devon.

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[1] Coſmographie de Belle Foreſt de Comings.
[2] Domeſday-Book.
[3] Rot. Pip. Hen. II.
[4] Godwin de Præſulibus. Cox, Hiſt. of Ireland, Bale, Pitts; Rot. Fin. 12 Hen. III.
[5] Cart. Antiq. B. B. 22 Rymer's Fœd.
[6] Cart. Antiq. D. D. n. 13. Cart. I.; m. 29. Rot. Fin. 9 Hen. III. m. 3.
[7] Of whom ſee hereafter, under Langley.
[8] Matth. Paris; Pat. Var. Hen. III.
[9] Dugd. Sum. Rot. Fin. 10 Edw. II. Rot. Eſch. 17 Edw. II.
[10] Rot. Fin. 5 Edw. III. Rot. Eſch. 13 Ric. II.
[11] Under which pariſh ſee an account of him and his family.

Anne, only dau. of Henry Holland earl of Exeter, died ſ. p. first wife. = 1. Sir Thomas Grey, ſucceeded as lord Ferrers of Groby 1461; created earl of Huntingdon Aug. 24, 1471; and marquis of Dorſet April 18, 1475; K. G. and a privy counſellor to Hen. VII.; died April 10, 1501; buried at Aſtley college. = Cicely, dau. and heir of William lord Bonvile and Harrington; buried in college; ſecond wife.

Eleanor, dau. of Oliver St. John, died ſ. p. firſt wife. = 3. Thomas Grey, ſucceeded as marquis of Dorſet, &c. 1501; chief juſtice of all the king's foreſts 1524; Knight of the Garter; died 1530; buried at Aſtley. = Margaret, dau. of ſir Robert Wotton of Bocton in Kent, and widow of William Medley; ſecond wife.

1. Edward Grey, 2. Anthony Grey, } both died young.
4. John Grey.
5. Rich. Grey, marr. Florence, dau. of . . . . . Pudſey, and widow of Tho. Talbot, as alſo of Henry lord Clifford.
6. Leonard Grey, lord deputy of Ireland 1534; created viſc. Garny in Ireland Jan. 1, 1535-6; beheaded and attainted July 23, 1541.
7. George Grey.

Dorothy, marr. firſt, Robert lord Willoughby of Brooke; 2dly, Will. Blount lord Mountjoy.
Cicely, marr. John Sutton lord Dudley.
Elizabeth, marr. John Arundel of Lankerne, co. Cornub.
Elizabeth, 2d wife to Gerald Fitz-Gerald 9th earl of Kildare[1].

Mary, married Walter Devereux lord Ferrers of Chartley; afterwards viſcount Hereford.
Margaret, marr. Rich. Wake, of Bliſeworth, co. Northampton.
Bridget, died young.
Anne, married Richard Clement.

Catharine, dau. of William Fitz Alan earl of Arundel, firſt wife; died ſ. p. = Henry Grey, ſucceeded as marquis of Dorſet, &c. 1530; conſtable of England 1547; juſtice of the king's foreſts 1550; warden of the Eaſt, Weſt, and Middle Marches 1551; created duke of Suffolk Oct. 5, 1551; K.G.; attainted and beheaded Feb. 23, 1553-4. = Frances, eldeſt dau. and coheir of Charles Brandon duke of Suffolk; died Nov. 21, 1559; buried in Weſtminſter abbey; ſecond wife.

2. Thomas Grey, beheaded April 27, 1554.
3. Leonard Grey, died an infant.

4. John Grey, ſeated at Pirgo in Eſſex. = Mary, ſiſter of Anthony Brown viſcount Montacute.

Elizabeth, marr. Thomas lord Audley of Walden.
Catharine, marr. Hen. Fitz Alan earl of Arundel.
Anne, marr. Henry Willoughby of Wollaton, co. Nottingham, eſq.

Jane, marr. Guilford Dudley, fourth ſon of John duke of Northumberland, was proclaimed queen on the death of Edward VI.; and beheaded Feb. 12, 1553-4.

Catharine, marr. firſt, Hen. Herbert, eldeſt ſon of William earl of Pembroke, divorced; ſecondly Edward Seymour earl of Hertford; by whom ſhe had three ſons and a daughter[2], and died a priſoner in the Tower, Jan. 26, 1567.

Mary, married Martin Keys, of Kent, d. 1578.

Sir Henry Grey, only ſon, baron Bonvile and Harington by deſcent; created baron Grey of Groby July 21, 1603; and died July 26, 1614. = Anne, dau. of William lord Windſor of Bradenham; buried at Broughton Aſtley, Jan. 28, 1614.

Margaret, marr. ſir Henry Capell, of Hadham, knt.
Frances, marr. ſir William Cook, of Gidea Hall in Eſſex, knt.

Sir John Grey, kt. died *vitâ patris*; buried at Broughton Aſtley, Oct. 7, 1611. = Elizabeth, dau. of Edward Nevil lord Abergavenny.

2. George Grey.
4. Henry Grey, died ſ. p.

Margaret, dau. of Richard Prince, firſt wife. = Ambroſe Grey. = Suſan, dau. of Sam. Tracy, eſq. 2d wife.

Elizabeth.
Catharine, = ſir Anth. Felton[3], of Playford, K. B.

Mary, marr. Tho Steward, eſq.
Katharine, died unmarr.

1. Henry Grey[4], died Jan. 2, 1686, æt. 75. = Mary, dau. of ſir Francis Wolrich, of Dudmaſton, co. Salop, knt. died June 10, 1681.

Other children, died young.

Thomas Grey, only ſon, died unmarried.
Suſanna, died unmarried.

1. Henry Grey, ſucceeded as baron Grey, &c. 1614; created earl of Stamford March 3, 1628; died Aug. 21, 1673; buried at Bradgate. = Anne, dau. and coheir of William Cecil lord Burghley, earl of Exeter.

2. Philip Grey.

1. Elizabeth, married George Booth lord Delamer.
2. Diana, married Feb. 16, 1645-6, at St. Alphage, Cripplegate, lord Robert Bruce, afterwards earl of Aileſbury.
3. Jane, married . . . Ogle, eſq.
4. Anne, died unmarried
5. Mary, died unmarried.

1. Thomas lord Grey of Groby, died *vitâ patris*. = Dorothy, dau. and coheir of Edward Bourchier earl of Bath.

2. Anchitel Grey. = Anne, dau. and coheir of ſir Hen. Willoughby, of Riſley, bart. and widow of ſir Thomas Aſton, bart.

Willoughby Grey, died unmarr. 1701.
Elizabeth Grey, ſole heir, died unmarr.

Mary, dau. of ſir Francis Wolryche; firſt wife. = 3. John Grey. = Katharine, eldeſt dau. of lord Dudley and Ward ſecond wife. = Suſanna Schrimſhaw, died ſ. p. third wife.

4. Leonard Grey.

Elizabeth, dau. of ſir Daniel Harvey, knt. of Combe houſe, Surrey, firſt wife. = Thomas Grey, ſucceeded as ſecond earl of Stamford, 1673; chancellor of the dutchy of Lancaſter, lord lieutenant and cuſtos rotulorum of the county of Lincoln temp. Will. III. and privy counſellor to queen Anne; died Jan. 31, 1720, æt. 67. = Mary, dau. and coheir of Joſeph Maynard, of Gunnerſbury, co. Midd. eſq. died Nov. 10, 1722; æt. 51; ſecond wife.

Elizabeth, marr. Henry Benſon, of Charlton, co. Northampt.
Anne, married James Grove, eſq.

Mary, only child by the firſt wife, marr. Will. Ward, eſq. father to lord Ward, created viſcount Dudley and Ward 1763.

1. Harry Grey, ſucceeded as third earl of Stamford, &c. 1720; died . . . . . 1739. = Dorothy, dau. of ſir Nathan Wrighte, lord keeper, died Aug. 12, 1738.

[See p. 684.]

2. John Grey, died young.
Frances, marr. ſir John Wrotteſley, father of the Rev. ſir Richard Wrotteſley, bart.

1. A ſon died ſoon after birth.
2. Tho. Grey, died an infant.
Diana, died young.

A ſon, born 1696; died an infant.

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[1] This unhappy nobleman, with five of his brothers, and his only ſon by the firſt wife, was ſome time a priſoner in the Tower of London, where he died of exceſſive grief, Dec. 12, 1534, and was buried in the chapel, his coffin-plate being found there in 1780. His five brothers, and his ſon (Gerald the tenth earl), were executed Feb. 2, 1534-5.—By the ſecond wife, lady Elizabeth Grey, the old earl left two ſons; Gerald (who, being reſtored to the title, was the eleventh earl of Kildare); and Edward; and four daughters; of whom Lady Elizabeth, the third, was married to Edward Clinton, created earl of Lincoln in 1565.

[2] Katharine, who died young; Edward, who alſo died young; another Edward (whoſe ſon William Seymour was in 1660 reſtored to his great grand-father's title of duke of Somerſet) and Thomas, who died ſ. p. Aug. 8, 1600, having married Iſabel, daughter of John Onley, of Cateſby, co. Northampton, eſq. who died in 1629. Brydges, Memoirs of James's Peers, p. 300.

[3] See the epitaph in p. 684.

[4] In Enville church are the following monuments for this gentleman and his wife:

1. In the Eaſt wall, by the window:

"Juxta heic ſitus eſt Henricus Grey,
primogenitus Ambroſii Grey,
Henrici nuper baronis Grey de Groby, filii ſecundo geniti.
Qui quidem Henricus
Mariam Franciſci Wolrich de Dudmaſton, in agro Salop. filiam,
in uxorem duxit: e quâ
Thomam filium unicum, qui cœlebs obiit,
ac Suſannam filiam, ante nuptias defunctam, ſuſcepit.
Die obiit ſecundo Januarii,
anno ab Incarn. Domini MDCLXXXVI°,
ætatis ſuæ LXXV."

2. On a ſlate ſlab, near the door of the chancel:

"Here lieth the body of Mary, wife to the honourable Henry Grey, eſq. and daughter of ſir Francis Wolryche, bart. She departed this life the 10th day of January, 1681."

Harry Grey, third earl of Stamford, died 1739. = Dorothy, dau. of ſir Nathan Wrighte, died 1738.

1. John Grey, 2. Harry Grey, 3. Harry Grey, all died infants.

4. Harry Grey, ſucceeded as fourth earl of Stamford, &c. 1739; died May 30, 1768; bur. at Envile, co. Stafford. = Mary, only dau. and heir of Geo. Booth earl of Warrington; died Dec. 10, 1772; buried at Bowden, co. Ceſt.

5. John Grey, clerk of the Green Cloth, died 1777. = Lucy, dau. of ſir Joſeph Danvers, bart. died 1799.

Dorothy[1], died 1781, aged 75.

Catharine, married, firſt, John-William Van Trip; 2dly, Mynheer Vanden Bempden; died 1738.

Diana, marr. George Middleton, eſq. died 1780.

Anne, marr. ſir Richard Acton, bart. died 1784.

Jane, marr. George Drummond, eſq. died 1752.

1. George-Harry Grey, born Oct. 1, 1737; ſucceeded as fifth earl Stamford, &c. May 30, 1768; created baron Delamer of Dunham Maſſey, and earl of Warrington April 22, 1796. = Henrietta-Cavendiſh Bentinck, 2d dau. of William duke of Portland.

2. Booth Grey, born Aug 15, 1740 = Elizabeth, dau. of Cha. Mainwaring, of Bromborough, co. Ceſtr. eſq.

Booth Grey, born Feb. 12, 1783.

Elizabeth-Kinaſton, Jan 1786.

3. John Grey, born May 22, 1743 = Suſanna, 4th dau. of Ralph Leyceſter, eſq. of Toft, co. Ceſtr.

Henrietta, b. Jan. 29, 1775.

Mary, b. July 28, 1778.

Emma, b. April 25, 1782.

Harry Grey, born July 8, 1782.

Anna Maria, born July 11, 1791.

Mary, born April 17, 1739; marr. Geo. Weſt, 2d ſon of John earl Delawarr; died March 1, 1783.

Anne, died an infant.

1. George-Harry Grey, born Oct. 31, 1765. = Henrietta-Charlotte-Elizabeth Charteris, born Feb. 5, 1773, eldeſt dau. of Francis lord Elcho, eldeſt ſon of the earl of Wemyſs.

Henrietta-Charlotte, born Sept. 13, 1798.

2. William-Booth Grey, born Sept. 10, 1773.

3. Anchitel Grey, born Dec. 16, 1774.

4. Henry Grey, b. Aug. 23, 1776; died Feb. 10, 1799.

Henrietta, born April 20, 1764; marr. Oct. 26, 1785, ſir John Chetwode, bart. of Oakly Hall, co. Stafford.

Maria, born Nov. 2, 1767; and died the 21ſt following.

Maria, b. June 30, 1769; marr. May 20, 1794, John Cotes, eſq. of Woodcote, co. Salop.

Louiſa, b. May 8, 1771.

Sophia, b. Oct. 7, 1774.

Amelia, b. July 7, 17 9; marr. Oct. 18, 1800, John Liſter Kaye, eſq. of Grange near Wakefield, co. Ebor; and has one ſon, born Aug. 18, 1801.

Pedigree of GREY, of ENVILLE in STAFFORDSHIRE.

Robert Grey, third ſon of Reginald lord Grey of Ratby, and ſecond ſon of Joan his wife, only daughter and heir of William lord Aſtley. = Eleanor, dau. of Humphrey and Alice Lowe, of Withibrooke, co. Warwick; lord of the manor of Whittington and Enville, co. Stafford.

Humphrey Grey, died 1500. = Anne, dau. of ſir William Fielding, knt.

Edward Grey, died Feb. 14, 1528, æt. 56. = ...

1. Elizabeth, married to Sampſon Erdeſwicke.

2. Margery, married to Richard Sambark.

3. Mary, married to John Dixwell; anceſtor to ſir Baſil Dixwell, created a baronet June 19, 1660.

1. Thomas Grey, died Dec. 31, 1559. = Anne, dau. of ſir Ralph Verney, knt. of Yeardley, Bucks.

Six other ſons, and ten daughters.

1. John Grey, died ſ. p having ſold his eſtates in Staffordſhire to ſir Henry Grey, of Pirgo. = Jane, eldeſt dau. of Simon Harcourt, of Staunton Harcourt, by his ſecond wife.

2. Edward.

3. Robert, died an infant.

5. . . . . . died an infant.

4. George. = Joyce, dau. of Tho. Leveſon, eſq. of Wolverhampton.

Mary, marr. to Will. Stanley, of Weſt Bromwich, eſq.

1. Eleanor, married to ſir William Cave, knt. ſecond ſon of Roger Cave, eſq. of Stanford Hall, co. Leic.

2. . . . . . died unmarried.

3. Catharine, ſecond wife of Walter Blount, eſq. of Soddington.

4. Margaret, died unmarried.

5. Jane, died an infant.

*** On the South wall of the chancel of Playford church, Suffolk, is this inſcription: (ſee p. 683.)

"To the perpetual
memory of my deare
deceaſed parents,
L. dame Anne Everard, the relict of ſir Anthony
Everard, of Much-Waltham, in Eſſex, knt.
daughter of ſir Anthony Felton, of Playford,
in the county of Suffolke, knight of the Bath, and Elizabeth
his wife, daughter of the lord Grey of Grooby,
in the county of Leiceſter; they being bury'd in
this church, deſirous to be lay'd here with
my parents, have cauſed this memorial
as well for them as myſelfe
anno D'ni 1657."

On a flat ſtone below:
"*Mihi Vita Chriſtus eſt.*
Anne Everard, obiit
quinto die Julii 1672."

BREDON,

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[1] On a marble tablet, in the South aile of Enville church, is this inſcription:
"Underneath lieth the body of lady Dorothy Grey,
eldeſt daughter of the third earl of Stamford,
a ſhining example of Chriſtian benevolence;
of which the ſchool ſhe built in this pariſh,
and endowed in her life-time,
for the benefit of poor girls, is a laſting memorial.
She died July 19, 1781,
aged LXXV."

BREDON,

a conſiderable village on the verge of the county, abutting upon Derbyſhire, is ſituated at the foot of an exceedingly high and ſteep lime-ſtone rock, yielding every way a moſt delightful proſpect. On the ſummit of this hill the church ſtands eminently elevated, commanding an immenſe circle of country, and is itſelf a very noble feature to all the parts around it. This very picturеſque ſituation is ſhewn, in two different points of view, in Plate XXVII. p. 127.

The pariſh is extenſive; including the hamlets of Staunton Harold and Worthington, Bredon Brand, Wilſton, part of Cole Orton moor, a third part of Launt, and part of the village of Diſeworth. It is 5 miles North-eaſt by Weſt diſtant from Aſhby de la Zouch; 17 from Leiceſter; and, in the eccleſiaſtical diviſion of the county, is within the deanry of Akeley.

Bredon was one of the 34 villages which the Conqueror gave to *Robert de Ferrariis* in this county; and was originally conſidered as a member of Tonge; which, with its appendages of Bredon, Anderchyrch, and Winalſton, conſiſting of twenty-one ploughlands and a half, was valued in the reign of the Confeſſor at four ſhillings, and at that time occupied eleven ploughs. At the general ſurvey it was held by *Henry de Fercires*, and was worth ſix pounds. Three ploughs then were employed in the demeſne; and twenty-ſeven villans, with two ſocmen and eight bordars, had thirteen ploughs within the lordſhip. There were ſix acres of meadow; and a wood one mile and a half long, and a mile broad [1].

In the Teſta de Nevill, compiled about 1240, Bredon is ſaid to contain two ploughlands, Staunton half a ploughland, and Worthington three ploughlands; and in the ſame record, among the knights fees of earl *Ferrers*, are noticed one third of a knight's fee held by *Robert de Tateſhall*, in Bredon, Tunge, Wyveleſton, and Andrechirch; one knight's fee in Worthington, held by *Roeſia de Verdon*, and her under-tenant *Simon de Ropel*; and a fourth part of a knight's fee in Staunton Harold and Worthington, held by the ſame Roeſia, and under her by *Philip de Staunton* [2].

In the reign of king Henry III. *William de Ferrers* earl of *Derby* granted this manor to *Ralph Baſſet* of *Drayton*; who, taking part with Simon Montfort earl of Leiceſter at the battle of Eveſham, 1265, was there taken, and his lands ſeized by the king, who granted this manor to *Robert de Tateſhall* [3]; who, in 1272, held the manor of Bredon of lord *Edmund*, the king's brother, by the ſervice of the third part of one knight's fee; the ſaid manor was worth £38. 16*s.* 8½*d.*; and *Robert* de Tateſhall, ſon of the ſaid Robert, was his next heir, and of full age [4].

"Eſt concordia talis, quod Radus Baſſet, filius Radi Baſſet, recognovit duas partes manerii de Bredon datas eſſe per ipſum Robti de Tateſhall, & illas remiſit [5]."

In the Itinerary of 1280, "Bredon, cum Tong, Wylſton (viz. cum parcellâ quæ eſt in comitatu Leiceſtriæ), Andyrchirch, Staunton Harold, Worthington, & Newbold, reſpondent pro villâ integrâ."

In 1306, the manor of Bredon came by partition to *Joan de Tateſhall*, one of the coheirs of *Robert* laſt lord Tateſhall [6]; which Joan married ſir *Robert de Driby*, and had iſſue by him ſir *Robert* de Driby, knt. whoſe daughter and heir *Alice* (of whom ſee in Abkettleby), being firſt married to ſir *Anketill Malory*, knt. and after to *Ralph* lord *Baſſet of Sapcote*, brought this manor to her firſt huſband; by whom ſhe had iſſue ſir *Thomas Malory*, knt.

In 1321, *Emma* relict of *William Bredon* (father of *William* Bredon then living), was by the gift of her ſaid huſband jointured in one meſſuage, 40 acres of land, two acres of meadow, three acres of wood, and 10*s.* rent, with the appurtenances, in Bredon [7].

In 1323, it was found that it would be no damage to the king, or any other, if the king granted leave to *Joan*, wife of *Robert de Driby*, to give the manor of Bredon, with the appurtenances, to *Gilbert de Bernak*, parſon of Tateſhall, and to *John Gillingham*, parſon of Ulfreton, to hold to them and their heirs; that the aforeſaid manor was held of the king, as of the honour of *Tutbury* (by reaſon of the forfeiture of *Thomas* late earl of *Lancaſter)* by the ſervice of two knights fees, and ſuit of court at the honour of Tutbury; and that there remained to the ſaid Joan, over and above the donation aforeſaid, the manors of Holwell and Kettleby, held of *Ralph Baſſet* of *Weldon* by knight's ſervice [8].

In 1329, it was found that *Joan de Driby*, long before her death, gave her manors of Bredon and Somerby, co. Leiceſter, held of *Henry* earl of *Lancaſter* by knight's ſervice, and her manors of Holwell and Kettleby, held of *Ralph Baſſet* of *Weldon* by knight's ſervice, with all their appurtenances, in the two counties of Leiceſter and Derby, to *John* de Driby her ſon and heir, to hold to him and his heirs, of the capital lords of the fees there, by the ſervices thence due and accuſtomed, for ever; and that *John* de Driby, ſon of the aforeſaid Joan, was her next heir [9].

In 1330, king Edward III. granted to the prior and convent of St. *Oſwald* of *Noſtell* an extenſion of a former fair at Bredon for five days; namely, on the feaſt-day of All Saints, and two days before and after [10].

In the Eccleſiaſtical Rolls of 1344, Bredon, Worthington, Tong, Staunton, and Andrechirch, are all deſcribed as one rectory.

In 1346, *John de Orreby* (on the aid then granted or knighting Edward of Woodſtock, the king's eldeſt ſon), was aſſeſſed 13*s.* 4*d.* for a third part of one night's fee in Bredon, parcel of the honour of *Tutbury* [11]. At the ſame period, the abbot of *Gerendon* held lands here in free alms of the honour of *Tutbury*.

In 1377, *Robert de Orreby*, deſcended from the *Tateſhalls*, held lands in Bredon [12].

In 1378, *Ralph Baſſet* of *Sapcote* held the manor of Bredon, with its members and other appurtenances, in Somerby, Dalby Parva, Holwell, and Abkettleby, as of the right of *Alice* his wife, of the lord duke of *Lancaſter*, as of the honour of *Tutbury*; but by what ſervices was then unknown [13].

In 1380, the prior and convent of St. *Oſwald* of *Noſtell* obtained a grant of free warren at Bredon [14].

In 1412, *Alice*, wife of *Ralph Baſſet*, knt. was ſeiſed, for term of life, of the manor of Bredon, with its members and other appurtenances, in Somerby, Dalby Parva, Holwell, and Abkettleby, with reverſion thereof to *Roger Flower*, and others; and *Alice*, daughter of *Thomas Malory*, knt. deceaſed, ſon of the aforeſaid Alice, wife of the afore-named Ralph, was her couſin and next heir [15].

In a book of fifteenths and tenths granted by the laity in 1416, Bredon, Andarchyrch, Tungge, and Wenalſton, were rated at £2. 6*s.* 8*d.*; and in the ſubſidy of 1445, at the ſame ſum, but an abatement was then made of 5*s.*; Worthington and Newbold at £2. 8*s.* and 5*s.* abated; Staunton Harold at 15*s.* and 1*s.* abated.

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[1] "Henricus de Fereires tenet Tonge, cum omnibus appendiciis. Ibi ſunt 21 carucæ terræ & dimidia. Tempore regis Edwardi erant ibi 11 carucæ. De hâc terrâ ſunt in dominico 3 carucæ. Ibi 27 villani, cum 2 ſochmannis & 2 bordariis, habent 13 carucas. Ibi 6 acræ prati. Silvia 1 leucæ longitudinis, & dimidia leucæ latitudinis. Valuit 5 ſolidos; modò 6 libras." Domeſday, fol. 233. a. 2.

[2] Vol. I. p. lii.

[3] Burton, MS.

[4] Eſch. 1 Edw. I. N° 4. Leic.

[5] Term Paſch. 9 Edw. I. in Recept. Scaccarii.

[6] Clauſ. 1 Edw. II. m. 7.

[7] Ad quod dampnum N° 45. Leic.

[8] Ad quod dampnum, N° 188. Leic

[9] Eſch. 3 Edw. III. N° 64. Leic.

[10] See hereafter, p. 697.

[11] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III.

[12] Eſch. 1 Ric. II.

[13] Eſch. 2 Ric. II. N° 8. Leic.

[14] See hereafter, p. 698.

[15] Eſch. 14 Hen. IV. N° 15. Leic.

In 1415, *Alice*, wife of *Ralph Baſſet*, knt. died ſeiſed of the manor of Bredon, with its members and appurtenances, in Somerby, Dalby Parva, Holwell, &c.[1]

In 1481, it was found that *Elizabeth Malory* died ſeiſed of the manor of Bredon; that ſhe married *Robert Evers*, who was then ſeiſed of the ſaid manor, held of the king[2].

In 1485, —— *Malory* died ſeiſed of the manor of Bredon, held of the king *in capite* by knight's ſervice[3].

In 1500, *Ralph Conſtable* died ſeiſed, in right of *Anne* his wife, of one third part of the manors of Bredon, Wilſton, Tonge, Melton Mowbray, Kettleby, and Holwell, with the appurtenances; and one third of 20 meſſuages, 1000 acres of arable land, 200 acres of meadow, 40 acres of paſture, 100 acres of wood, and an annual rent of 9*s.* payable by equal portions, on the feaſts of St. Martin and Pentecoſt, in Bredon, Wilſton, Tonge, Melton Mowbray, Kettleby, Holwell, Sauſeby, Dalby, and Tutbury, held of the king as of the honour of *Tutbury*, parcel of the duchy of *Lancaſter*; alſo of a third part of the ſaid lands and tenements in Sauceby and Dalby, held of the king as of the honour of *Leiceſter*, parcel of the ſaid duchy[4].

At an inquiſition taken at Leiceſter, April 28, 1522, before *John Digby*, *William Skevington*, knights, and *Ralph Swillington*, it appeared that *Henry Thwaites*, knt. died July 5, 1521, ſeiſed of one third part of the manor of Bredon, and of certain lands and tenements there, held of the king, as of his honour of *Tutbury* and *Tickhill*, by the payment of 2*s.* 2*d.* a year; and that they were worth £15. a year; and alſo of certain lands at Holwell, Abkettleby, Melton, Somerby, and Dalby; and that *Katharine*, then aged 11 years, and *Frances*, then aged one year and upwards, were his daughters and next heirs[5].

The manor and divers premiſſes, parcel of the priory of Bredon, were granted by king Edward VI. in 1548, under the yearly fee-farm rent of £4. 9*s.* to ſir *Thomas Heneage* and *William* lord *Willoughby*[6].

In 1564, there were 32 families in Bredon; in Staunton a chapel and 9 families; in Tonge 24; in Wilſton 10; in Worthington and Newbold 34.

Thomas Gray, eſq. of Caſtle Donington Park, died Feb. 2, 1564-5, ſeiſed of divers lands and tenements at Bredon; leaving *Thomas* his ſon and heir, aged 13 on the 17th of the preceding June[7].

By deed, bearing date 1566, *John* lord *Darcy*, of Aſton, co. York, of the one part; and *Henry Babington*, of Dethick, co. Derby, eſq. of the other part; the ſaid Henry covenanted to levy a fine to the ſaid lord, before Midſummer following, of his manors of Bredon and Tonge, *inter plurima alia*, co. Leiceſter[8].

March 17, 1587-8, the great ſir *Walter Raleigh*[9] had a grant, from queen Elizabeth, of divers lands in the counties of Leiceſter, Derby, Nottingham, and Lincoln[10]. What the property in Leiceſterſhire was is not now exactly known; but, as this grant included the manor of Dethick, and ſeveral other eſtates in Derbyſhire, which lands belonged to *Anthony Babington*, of Dethick, eſq. and were forfeited to the crown by his attainder for high-treaſon, and as ſeveral of his anceſtors appear to have died ſeiſed of lands in Bredon and Tonge; it is not improbable but that theſe lands might be alſo forfeited to the crown, and granted to ſir Walter Raleigh at the ſame time the effects in Derbyſhire were[11]. He had a grant, the next year, for 30 years, of the office of *Vintag'*[12]; and in 1599 a grant of ſeveral lands in Dorſetſhire and Somerſetſhire[13].

In 1630, the freeholders in this pariſh were, *Edward Bodell*, of Bredon; *Thomas Cotton*, of Newbold; *John Sherwood* and *John Swindall*, of Tonge; —— *Boothby*, gent. *Giles Jaques*, *Francis Doleman*, and *William Dexter*, of Worthington.

In 1641, Mr. Burton ſays, "All this town, except five freeholds, belongs now to the earl of *Stamford*[14]."

In 1655, there was collected in Bredon, for the relief of the poor Proteſtants in Piedmont, the ſum of 16*s.* 5*d.*; total, £170. 19*s.* 2*d.*

The following names are from a liſt of "Bredon rents, due to my lord of Stamford at Michaelmas 1683."

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Richard Curſon, eſq. for Morehades	0	15	0
Mr. Richard Curſon, jun. for part of Narwood, — — —	1	14	0
William Hicklin, for Bredon lodge,	17	9	0
Francis Poxon, for Lodgeland,	0	5	0
———— for lime-ſtone,	6	13	4
George Kinſey and John North, for lime-ſtone, — —	2	10	0
Lord viſcount Dumblaine, chief rent, for land in Kingſtone, — —	0	10	0
Henry Heningham, eſq. for land in Swarkſton, — —	0	9	0
George Gray, eſq. for a water-courſe to Tong-mill, — —	0	0	6
George Peate, for Narwood, —	1	0	2
Heſter Peate, for Narwood, —	0	11	8
Robert Hall, for Narwood, —	0	11	7
Common fines for Bredon, —	0	0	5
———— Tong, —	0	0	9
———— Wilſton, —	0	0	5
Tenants on the waſte (31 in all),	1	13	2

In an act paſſed in 1759, for incloſing the open and common fields of Bredon, Tonge, and Wilſon, in the manor of Bredon, containing (incluſive of the waſte and commonable land in the ſame fields) about 1336 acres, it is ſtated that there were within the ſaid manor certain commons, called *The Brand*, or *Bredon Brand*[15], containing by eſtimation 330 acres, and *Tonge Paſture* and *Tonge Gorſe*, containing together about 49 acres. In this act *Harry* earl of *Stamford* is deſcribed as lord of the ſaid manor, patron of the vicarage, and proprietor of the principal part of the lands and grounds in the ſaid fields; ſir *Thomas Palmer*, bart. and *William Wrighte*, *Edmund Morris*, and *James Winſtanley*, eſquires, as truſtees for (amongſt other things) the augmentation of ſmall vicarages, the impropriators of all the great tithes of and in Bredon aforeſaid; *Ann Cowliſhaw*, widow, impropriatrix of all the great tithes of and in Tonge, and a proprietor of land there; the Rev. *Henry Swindell*, clerk, impropriator of all the great tithes of and in Wilſon, and a proprietor of land there; the Rev. *Joſeph Hooley* vicar of Bredon, and entitled to all the ſmall tithes and vicarial dues within the townſhips of Bredon, Tonge, and Wilſon, and the reſpective fields and liberties thereof, and alſo within the ſaid ſeveral commons; ſir *Nathanael Curzon*, bart. *Nathanael Curzon*, gentleman, *Henry Biddle*, and others, proprietors of the reſidue of the lands and grounds in the open fields of Bredon aforeſaid; the ſaid ſir Nathaniel Curzon, Ann Swindell, widow, John Clarkſon, and others, the proprietors of the reſidue of the lands and grounds in the open fields of Tonge; and *William Muggleſtone*, *John Ironmonger*, *Job Nicklinſon*, and others, proprietors of the reſidue of the lands and grounds in the open fields of Wilſon; the ſaid earl, as lord of the manor of Bredon, owner of the ſoil of the ſaid ſeveral commons; and, together with the ſaid ſir Nathanael Curzon, Nathanael Curzon, gent. Henry Biddle, and others, entitled to the herbage thereof. To the ſeveral impropriators reſpectively an eighth part is directed to be allotted; certain incloſures on Bredon Brand to be reſerved to the earl of Stamford; and Bredon Hill not to be incloſed. The rent or yearly ſum of 2*s*. (clear of all parochial levies and aſſeſſments, and all other deductions, ſave the land-tax) for every ſtatute acre of all the then titheable incloſures in the liberty of Bredon (except ſuch as ſhould be allotted as aforeſaid), to be ſettled by the commiſſioners by an average in value of the whole of ſuch incloſures (except as before excepted) is directed to be thereout paid to the impropriators of the great tithes of Bredon, their heirs and aſſigns for ever, by the ſeveral proprietors thereof. In lieu of the great tithes of ſuch of the then titheable incloſures in Tonge and Wilſon reſpectively, the proprietors whereof had not any land in thoſe reſpective fields, there ſhall be thereout reſpectively paid to the ſaid impropriator and impropriatrix reſpectively, their heirs and aſſigns for ever, the like yearly ſum of 2*s*. clear of all parochial levies and aſſeſſments, and all other deductions (ſave the land-tax) for every ſtatute acre. And that, in lieu of all the ſmall tithes and vicarial dues of every ſort ariſing within the ſaid ſeveral townſhips of Bredon, Tonge, and Wilſon, out of the lands or grounds there, as well incloſed as unincloſed, and the ſaid part of the ſaid common called The Brand, or Bredon Brand, intended to be incloſed, and the whole of the ſaid other commons called Tonge Paſture and Tonge Gorſe, and out of the houſes, gardens, orchards, homeſteads, or home cloſes of the ſaid proprietors, in Bredon, Tonge, and Wilſon, or from the owners or proprietors thereof in reſpect of the ſame (ſave and except only mortuaries, ſurplice-fees, and fees, if any, for burying in the church of Bredon aforeſaid) the ſum of £30. clear of all parochial levies and aſſeſſments, and all other deductions (ſave the land-tax), ſhall be iſſuing and going out of all the lands and grounds intended to be incloſed, and ſuch part of the then preſent incloſures as were to undergo ſuch allotment as aforeſaid (except ſuch reſpective allotments as aforeſaid to be made to the ſaid impropriators reſpectively, and alſo to the ſaid impropriatrix, in lieu of their ſaid ſeveral impropriations); and ſhall, by the ſeveral and reſpective proprietors thereof, be thereout payable and paid to the ſaid Joſeph Hooley and his ſucceſſors, vicars of the ſaid vicarage for the time being, for ever, in the proportions to be appointed by the commiſſioners. And the ſeveral yearly ſums of 2*s*. for every ſtatute acre, provided for the ſaid impropriators, and alſo for the ſaid impropriatrix, and the yearly ſum of £30. for the vicar, to be paid in the church porch of Bredon by four quarterly payments in every year.

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[1] Eſch. 3 Hen. V. N° 60. Leic. [2] Inq. 21 Edw. IV. n. 12. Leic. & 14 Hen. IV. n. 15. [3] Eſch. 1 Hen. VII. [4] Eſch. 15 Hen. VII.

[5] Inq. 14 Hen. VIII.; Cole's Eſcheats, vol. I. (Harl. MSS. 756.) p. 137. [6] Leaſes in the Augmentation Office

[7] Inq. at Leiceſter, 21 March, 7 Eliz.; Cole's Eſcheats, vol. VII (Harl. MSS. 411.) p 22. See his will under Donington.

[8] Thoroton's Nottinghamſhire, p. 9. [9] Sir Edw. Raleigh was ſheriff of the counties of Leiceſter and Warwick, 11 & 22 Hen. VII.

[10] 1 Pars Original. 29 Eliz. Rot. 203. [11] I owe this ingenious ſuggeſtion to my kind friend, Adam Woolley, jun. eſq. of Matlock.

[12] Officium *Vintag.* conceſſ' pro 30 annis; 2 Pars Original. 30 Eliz. Rot. 16. [13] 5 Pars Original. 41 Eliz. Rot. 88. [14] Burton, MS.

[15] An exception is made in the act, of "ſuch part of the ſaid common as, upon a ſtrait line drawn over the ſame from a croſs or mark at the Southward end of Carver's lane, to a large elm tree near the upper corner of a croft in the holding of Henry Vale, and from the ſaid tree to a mark near the ſaid Vale's houſe, and thence to a mark at the Northward end of Froggat's lane, will lie Weſtward of ſuch line;" and alſo of "ſuch part of the ſaid common as, upon a ſtrait line drawn over the ſaid common, from the mark at the Northward end of Froggat's lane, to the Weſtward corner of an incloſure in the liberty of Oſgathorpe belonging to Mr. Henſhaw, will be Eaſtward of ſuch line.

The earl of *Stamford* is the preſent lord of the manor, and principal owner of the lordſhip. To his lordſhip particularly belongs the valuable and remarkable lime-ſtone rock, of which three beautiful views have been given in Plate XX. p. 127.

"Whoever will inſpect with the eye of a philoſopher the lime-mountain at Bredon, on the edge of Leiceſterſhire, will not heſitate a moment in pronouncing that it has been forcibly elevated by ſome power beneath it; for it is of a conical form, with the apex cut off; and the ſtrata, which compoſe the central parts of it, and which are found nearly horizontal in the plain, are raiſed almoſt perpendicularly, and placed upon their edges, while thoſe on each ſide decline like the ſurface of the hill; ſo that this mountain may well be repreſented by a bur made by forcing a bodkin through ſeveral parallel ſheets of paper[1]."

"Bredon Hill is a ſemiglobular eminence, formed of an irregular maſs of limeſtone. The lime produced from this rock is of a ſingular quality. Five or ſix quarters an acre are found to be a beneficial dreſſing for the lands of this neighbourhood; but it is an opinion univerſally admitted, that if much more than that quantity be laid on, it is *poiſon to the land*; it having been obſerved, that where by accident a greater quantity has been ſcattered, no *graſs* will grow; and that where load heaps have ſtood, no corn will thrive; but, inſtead of it, a bed of couch and thiſtles appear: a circumſtance which has ſet many men againſt it, under an idea that it *breeds* theſe two peſts of cultivated land. Some ſmall proportion of this rock has every appearance of vitrification except the colour, which is that of ruſty iron. The quarries that are now in uſe are thirty or forty feet high; each a cliff of heterogeneous rock with ſcarcely any covering. Having no regular ſeams, the rock is obliged to be blaſted; but the fragments fall eaſily under the hammer, breaking into irregular pieces, like glaſs. There are ſix or ſeven kilns at work; each built at the foot of its reſpective quarry, and againſt the baſe of the hill; with only one ſide open to draw at, but with two, and ſome three, eyes or draught holes, made wide and commodious, with an arch turned over each to ſupport the top of the kiln; and within this archway, above the eye, are air-holes to feed the fire (a new idea); theſe air-holes, ſix or eight in number, reaching half way up the kiln. From the top of the archway projects a penthouſe, or roof of faggots, forming a ſhed, under which a quantity of drawn lime may lie out of the way of rain. The burners make their layers unuſually thick; the ſtone half a yard, and the coal five or ſix inches; coaling very highly (the pits only two or three miles from the kiln); throwing in coals as large as the head: their only idea ſeeming to be that of keeping up a ſtrong fire in the kiln. They are all *drawing* kilns, being never let out during the burning ſeaſon, unleſs to repair: drawing, it is ſaid, four or five loads from each kiln daily! The price of this lime, at the kiln, is 18*d*. a quarter; with a perquiſite, to the burners of meat and drink.

The coſt of five loads ſtands thus:

Thirty quarters at 18*d*. —	£.2	5	0
Lime men 2*s*. a load, and 2*s*. over[2]	0	12	0
	£.2	17	0

or 11*s*. 5*d*. a load of ſix quarters; namely, about a chaldron and a half, common lime meaſure. The coſt of fetching, ſixteen or ſeventeen miles, may be eſtimated at a guinea a load; with turnpikes, near three ſhillings each load; together with watering, turning, and ſpreading: the whole amounting to about 40*s*. an acre for the dreſſing[3]."

Mr. Monk, in his Agricultural Report, ſays, "Bredon lime is not in high eſtimation for the farmers' uſe; they complain it is too ſtrong, and they are afraid to uſe it on account of its great ſtrength. Ticknel lime they approve, becauſe they may lay on a large quantity without fear of injuring the land. The Bredon is ſix-pence *per* quarter, and the Ticknel ſomewhat dearer. Builders prefer the Bredon for their uſe. I recommended them to try the Bredon lime in compoſt with earth, &c. as I ſhould think by that method it would be found to anſwer, and prove a much better and cheaper manure than the Ticknel."

Benefactions to the poor of Bredon, &c. 1731.

Imprimis, ſir Henry Shirley, of Staunton Harold, knight and baronet, gave £8.; the intereſt to be given to the poor on Good Friday.

2. Mrs. Sarah Ward, of London, gave £4. a year, to Bredon only, to put out poor children apprentices.

3. Mr. John Sherard, of Wilſon, gave 6*s*. 8*d*. *per annum* out of his lands at Wilſon.

4. Mrs. Elizabeth Muggleſton, relict of Mr. William Muggleſton, late of Tonge, gave £5. for ever; the intereſt to be given in bread on Eaſter Sunday.

5. William Hicklin, of Bredon Lodge, gave £20.; the intereſt to be given in bread on St. Thomas's day[4].

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[1] Dr. Darwin's Account of an Artificial Spring of Water. Phil. Tranſ. vol. LXXV. p. 4.

[2] This latter particular is not quite accurately ſtated by Mr. Marſhall; as will appear from the following communication, with which I have been favoured by the preſent renter of the lime-works: "When our men promiſe the lime, they have 1*s*. for booking each perſon for the lime for the year; and 1*s*. 3*d*. for each waggon-load for perquiſite for the lime-burners, no other demand being made. When the waggon comes for lime, it is cuſtomary for the ſervants to bring victuals and drink for themſelves, and they ſometimes give the lime-burners ſome with them, when they come to load very early in the morning, which is not a time men generally come to work. But, when the men burnt lime by the quarter, it was more a practice to bribe than it is at preſent; as we now pay them by the day, and charge the waggons ourſelves. For thoſe not ſatisfied with the charge, we have iron-ſtrikes, by which we meaſure them. JOHN HACKETT; Bredon, April 30, 1801."

[3] Marſhall, vol. II. p. 2—5.

[4] Peck, MS. è Collectionibus Viri Reverendi David Trimnel, A. M. Archidiaconi Leyceſt.

The return made to the houſe of commons in 1786, in anſwer to an enquiry reſpecting the charitable donations in this pariſh, may be ſeen in vol. I. p. 61.

	Bredon.			Staunton Harold.			Tongue Liberty.			Wilſon.			Worthington and Newbold.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Money raiſed for the poor within the year ending at Eaſter 1776, —	92	14	8	66	17	1	8	15	10	8	9	6	108	16	10
Expended in county rates, &c.	6	6	8	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
——— on the poor, —	84	8	6	64	13	11	8	15	10	8	9	6	105	10	9
Rent of workhouſe and habitations,	11	6	6	3	19	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	3	13	0
Expended in litigations, —	2	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	3	5
Money raiſed for 1783, —	174	4	10	57	19	9	56	11	0	55	14	1	169	14	10
——— 1784, —	132	3	8	58	0	6	42	18	0	42	5	2	173	6	6
——— 1785, —	144	4	0	58	9	10	46	16	0	46	2	0	173	2	6
Medium of theſe three years,	150	4	2	58	3	4	48	15	0	48	0	5	172	1	3
——— of county expences,	0	4	1	4	11	6	0	0	4	0	1	6	0	0	0
——— of expences not relating to the poor; repairs of the church, roads, &c.	0	18	0	6	9	7	0	4	4	0	8	4	13	0	2
——— of nett annual expences,	149	2	1	47	2	3	48	10	4	47	10	7	159	1	1
——— of attending on magiſtrates,	0	19	0	0	18	4	0	8	11	0	9	6	3	10	7
——— of entertainments at meetings,	2	14	2	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	4	1	0	2
——— of law expences, —	2	4	8	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	12	3	32	7	11
——— of ſetting the poor to work,	0	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0

The CHURCH (ſee Plate XCII.)

dedicated to St. *Mary* and St. *Hardulph*, is the church which formed part of Bredon priory; and, having been purchaſed from king Henry VIII. by *Francis Shirley*, eſq. as a burial-place for himſelf and his ſucceſſors, was granted to the pariſhioners of Bredon (on their petition), with full liberty to make uſe of the ſame, for and inſtead of their pariſh church thereto adjoining, being then almoſt ruinated[1]. It conſiſts of an embattled tower, in which are four bells; a nave, chancel, and two ailes, all embattled; and a South porch, over which is a room uſed for a public ſchool.

Several ſmall fragments of antient ſculpture, ſuppoſed to have been taken from the older church, are let into the walls of the porch (ſome of which are ſhewn in Plate XCIII. fig. *a. b. c. d. e. f.*); and ſome are placed on the inſide of the church.

To the Weſt end of the church was formerly appendant ſome large building belonging to the priory, of which a large and ſtout part of the ſide wall yet remains; and againſt the ſteeple are parts of a buttreſs, and the ſpringing of an arch.

The nave is ſeparated from the ailes by four arches, over which are four clereſtory windows; and at the Eaſt end of the North aile is a chapel ſcreened off, preſerved as a burial place for the *Shirley* family.

At the altar is a modern Venetian window; on each ſide of which is a long lancet window.

The following arms, fig. 1—4, are noticed by Mr. Burton in this church:

1. Quarterly, antient *France* and *England*.

2. Gules, a croſs between four lions rampant. Biſhoprick of *Durham*.

3. Gules, three lions paſſant guardant in pale Or, a label of *France*. *Lancaſter*.

4. Quarterly, 1. and 4. Checky, Or and Sable, a feſs Gules, *Winter*; 2. and 3. Sable, a chevron between three tuns Argent.

Round the antient ſtone font (fig. 5.) are ſeveral ſhields, 6—9.

Gules, a chevron Argent, between three garbs Or. Earl of *Cheſter*.

. . . a . chevron between three eagles diſplayed, . . .

Gules, ſeven maſcles conjoined, voided 3.3. and 1. Or. *Robert de Ferrariis*.

. . . a bend . . .

Over the front of earl Ferrers's pew, "H. D. S. 1627;" and the following ſhield of arms (fig. 32.)

1. Paly of ſix, Or and Azure, a canton Ermine; *Shirley*. 2. Gules, a chevron Argent, between three garbs Or; *Waldechief*. 3. Azure, ſemé of croſs croſſlets, a lion rampant Or, crowned Gules; *Braoſe* baron of *Brambre*. 4. Gules, two bendlets Or and Argent; *Milo* earl of *Hereford*. 5. Or, three piles Gules, a canton Ermine, charged with a griffin ſegreant Sable; *Baſſet* of *Braylesford*. 6. Or, a cinquefoil Sable; *Braylesford*. 7. Vaire, Argent and Sable, a canton Gules; *Staunton* of *Staunton Harold*. 8. Sable, a bend between ſix martlets Or; *Eccleſhall*. 9. Paly of ſix, Argent and Gules, a bend Azure, charged with three horſe-ſhoes Or; *Meignell*. 10. Vaire, Argent and Sable; *De la Ward*. 11. Sable, a lion rampant Argent, armed and langued Gules; *Beauley*. 12. Argent, three wolves paſſant in pale Sable; *Lovet*.—Impaling, Quarterly, 1. Argent, a feſs Gules, in chief three torteauxes, *Devereux*; 2. Argent, a ſaltire Gules, fretty Or, *Crophuil*; 3. Vaire, Or and Gules, *Ferrers*; 4. Argent, a croſs engrailed Gules, between four water-bougets Sable, *Bouchier*; 5. Quarterly, *France* and *England*, within a border Argent, *Woodſtock* duke of *Glouceſter*; 6. Azure, on a bend Argent, cotized Or, between ſix lions rampant of the laſt, three mullets Gules, *Bohun*; 7. *Braoſe*; 8. *Milo* earl of *Hereford*; 9. Paly of ſix, Argent and Sable, a feſs of the laſt, *Waſhingham*.

Motto, "STAT SUA CUIQUE DIES."

Over the Weſt end of the ſame pew:

Shirley impaling *Berkeley*; with the creſt of each.

In the Matriculus of 1220, Bredon is deſcribed to be under the patronage of the prior of St. *Oſwald*, of the gift of *Robert de Ferrariis* earl of *Nottingham*; and having the chapels of Staunton and Worthington, which were to be regularly ſerved by the mother church. All the profits ariſing from the church were to be expended at Bredon, for the ſuſtentation of five monks there reſident, and of the miniſters of the church, and for the purpoſes of hoſpitality. *John* was at that time the vicar[2]. The appropriation of the vicarage, with ſeveral other particulars, will be ſeen hereafter under the account of the priory[3].

In 1334, the procurations for Bredon, Worthington, Tong, and Staunton, were, 7*s.* 6¾ *d.*; the vicarage was taxed at 50 marks, and half a mark was paid for Peter-pence.

In 1534-5, the value of the vicarage was 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* and 2*s.* were paid *in Pentecoſtalibus*; and in 1564, it is called "Vicaria, quæ habet tantum curatum."

In 1578, lands to the annual amount of £10. 9*s.* 4*d.* parcel of the rectory of Bredon, were leaſed from the crown, for 21 years, to *John Maye* and *Brian Jee*; in 1582, another parcel of the rectory, with tithes in Tonge, were leaſed for 25 years, on a rent of 60*s.* to *John Babington*; and in 1595 the tithes of Bredon, parcel alſo of the rectory, were leaſed, for 21 years, at a rent of 77*s.* to *John Hibbarde*[4].

In 1650, Bredon was returned as an impropriation; the rectory worth £30.; the vicarage worth £8.; and the vicar "ſufficient." The chapel of Staunton was at the ſame time returned as an impropriation; the rectory worth £20.; the vicarage worth £3; and the vicar the ſame as at Bredon. The chapel of Worthington was alſo returned as an impropriation; the rectory worth £60.; the curacy worth £13. 13*s.* 4*d.*; and the curate "ſufficient."

In the king's books Bredon is entered as a diſcharged living, worth, "in pecuniâ numeratâ, cum manſ' & aliis proficuis, communibus annis, £6. 1*s.* 8*d.*

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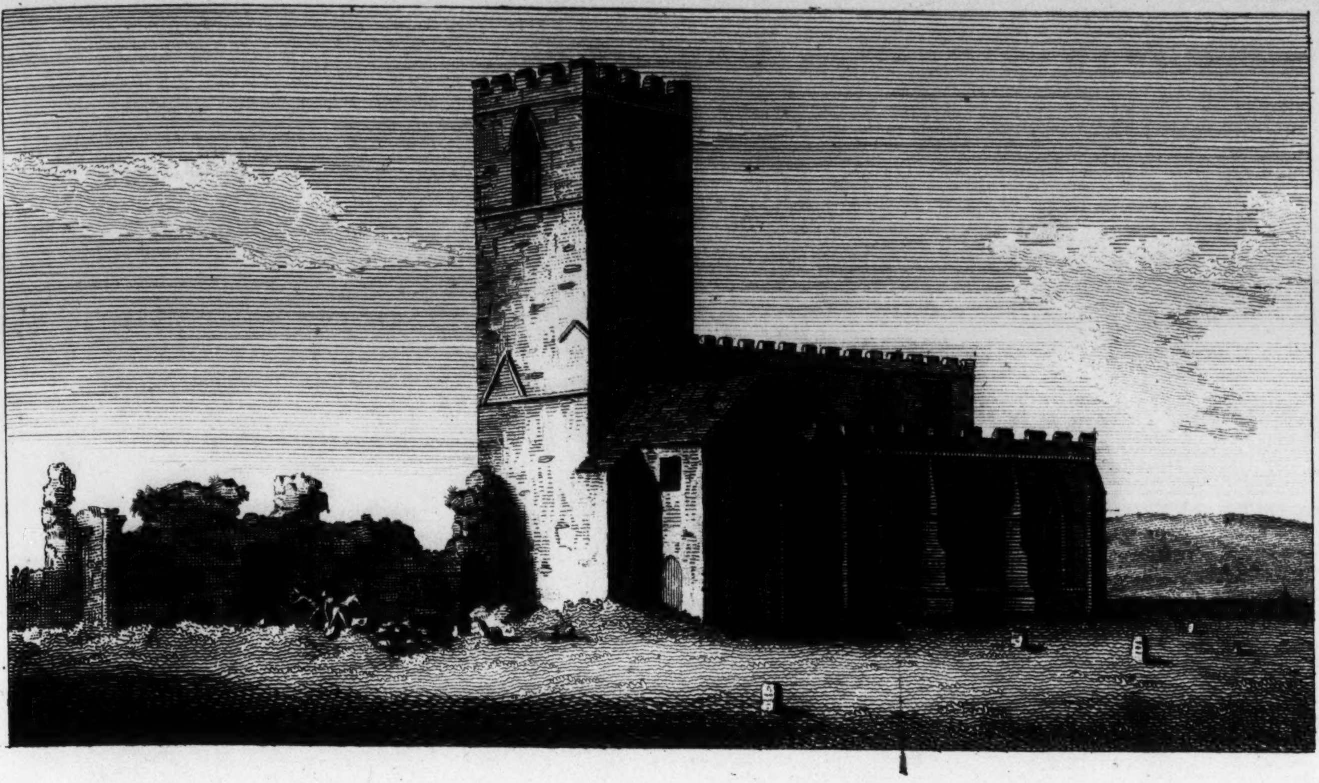
[1] Burton, MS.; confirmed by Harl. MSS. 4928. p. 99. b. And ſee hereafter, p. 690; and again, under Staunton, p. 709.

[2] See the Introductory Volume, p. lviii.

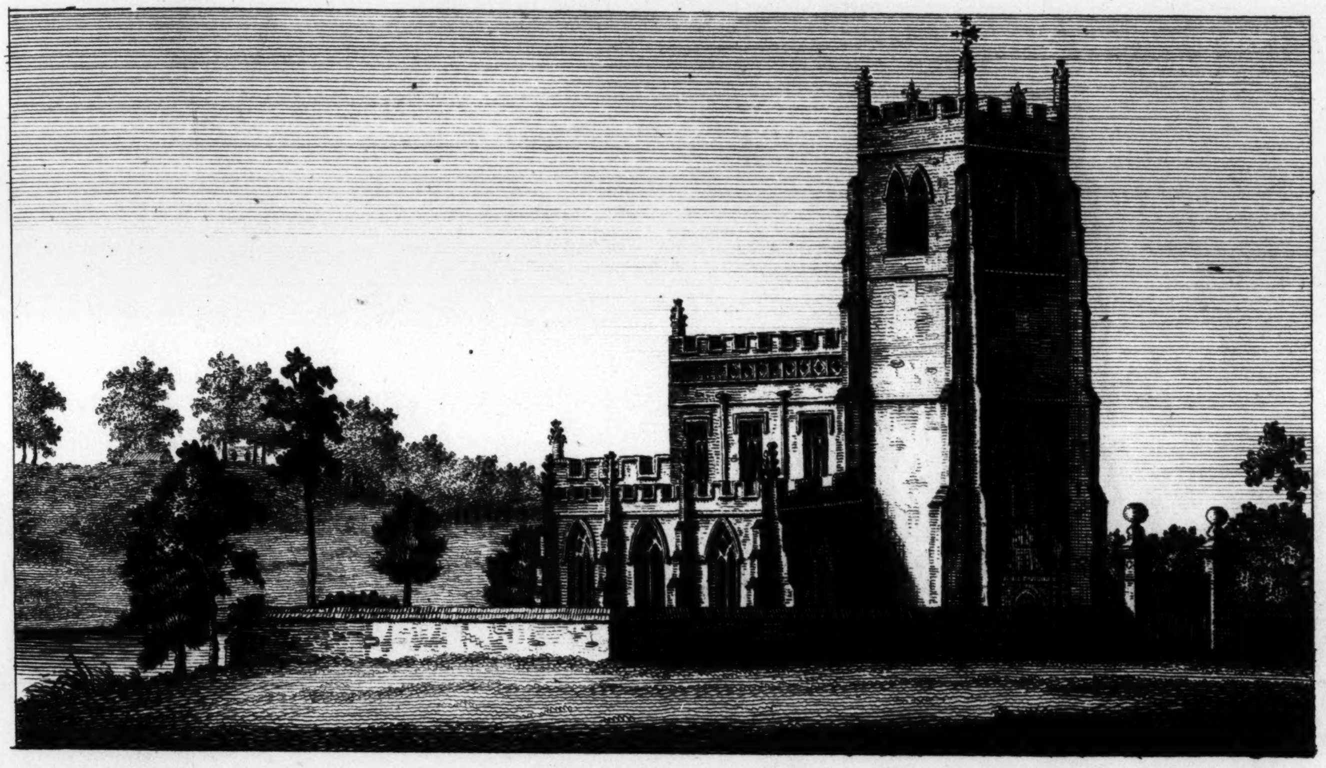
[3] See p. 696.

[4] Leaſes in the Augmentation Office.

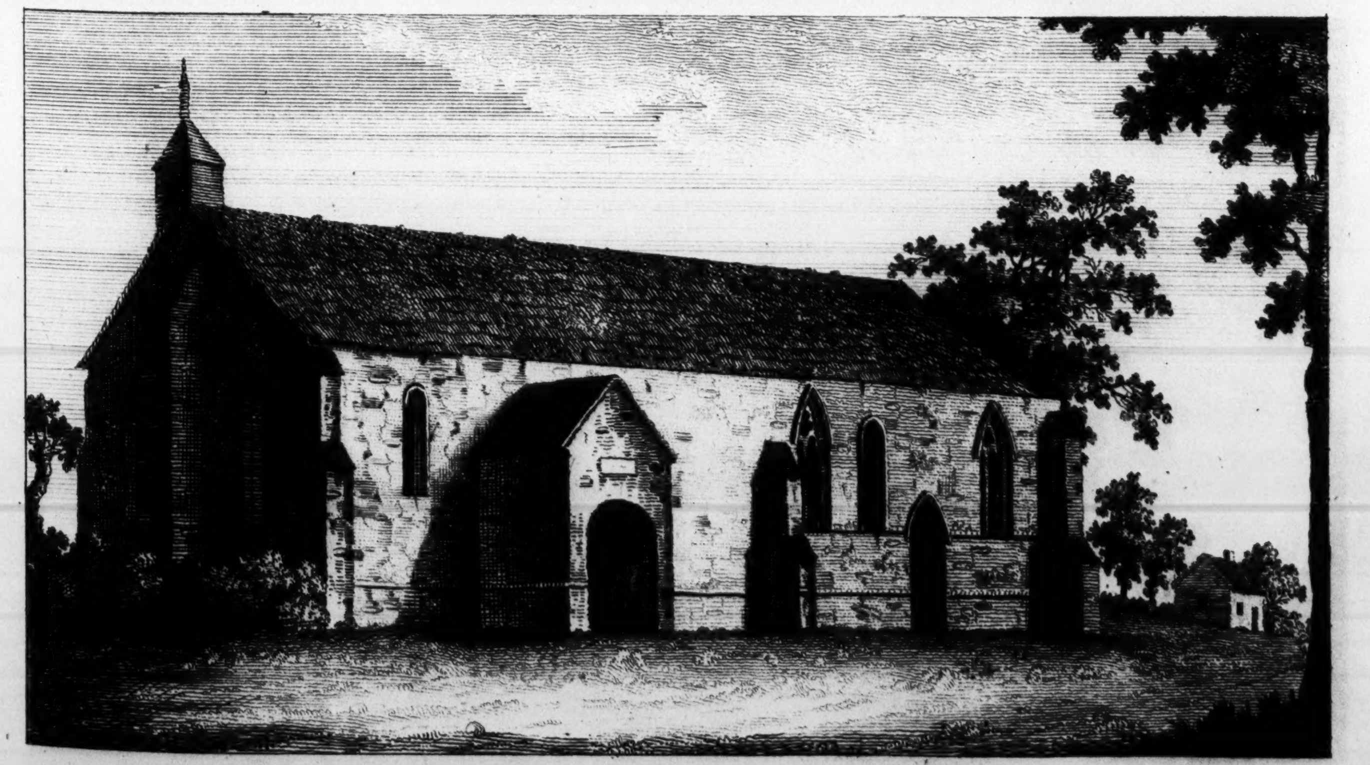
BREDON, S.W.

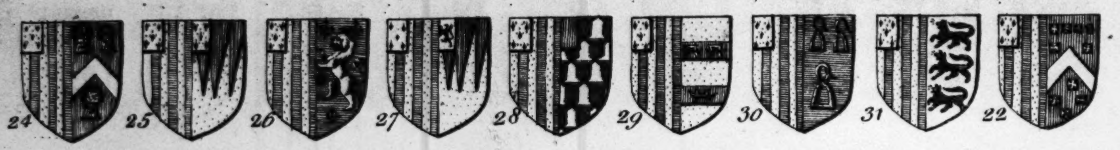


STAUNTON HAROLD, N.W.



WORTHINGTON, S.W.

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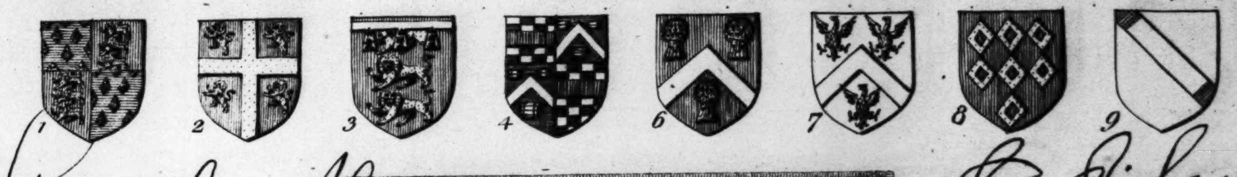


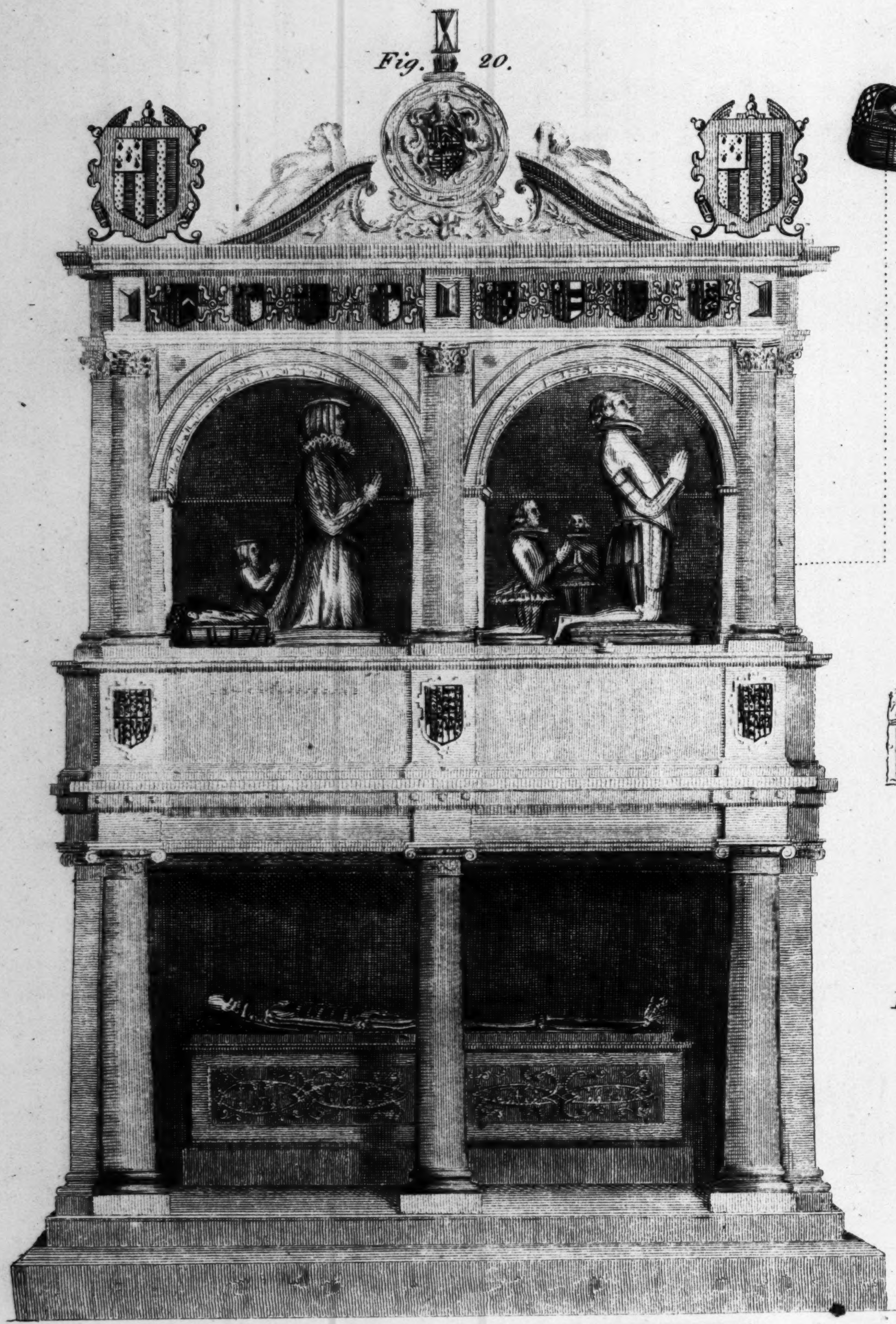
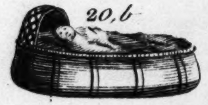
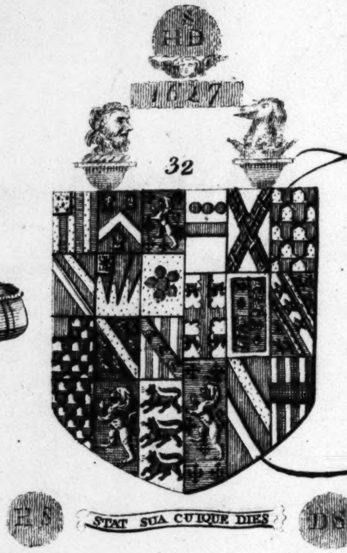


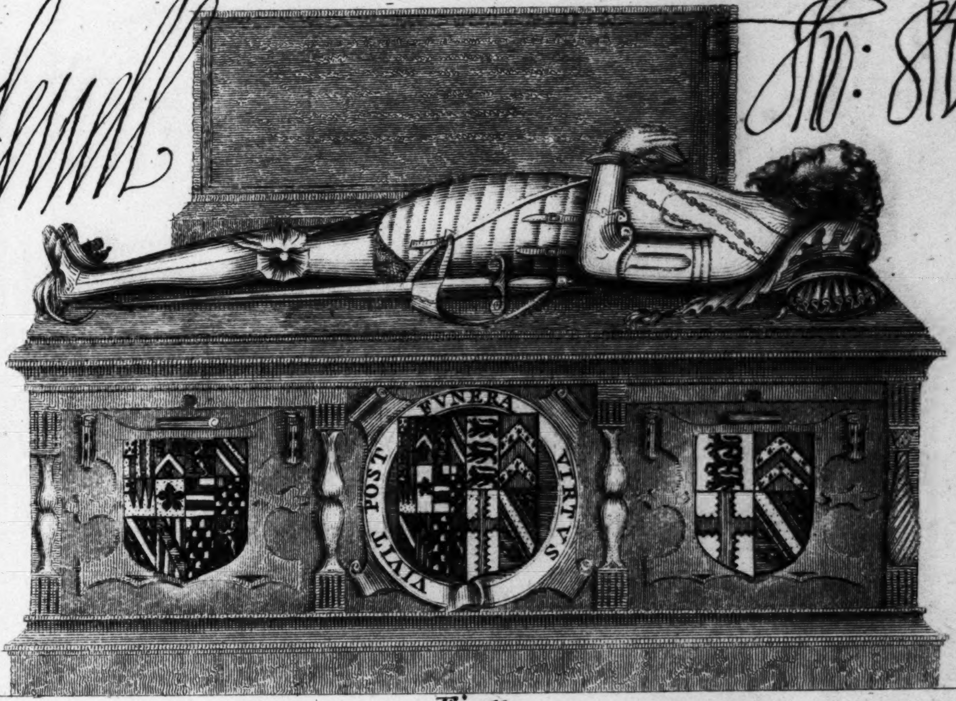
Fig. 20.

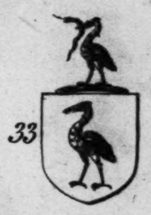

20, b


HB
1627
32
HS
STAT SUA CUIQUE DIES
DB

Brudenell

Tho: Shirley


POST FVNERA VIRTVS VIVIT
Fig. 11.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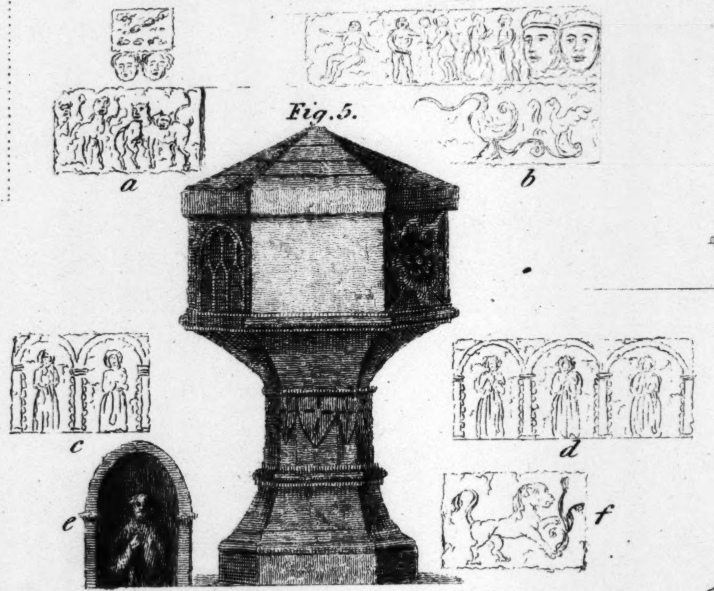


Fig. 5.

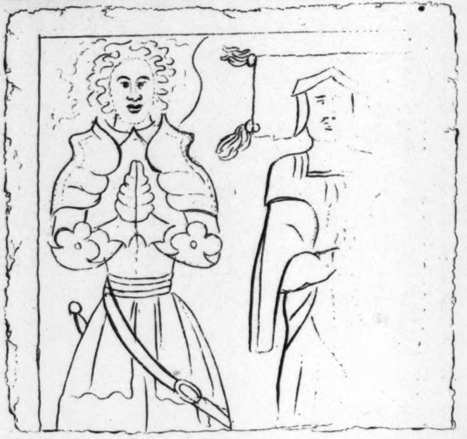


Fig. 10.

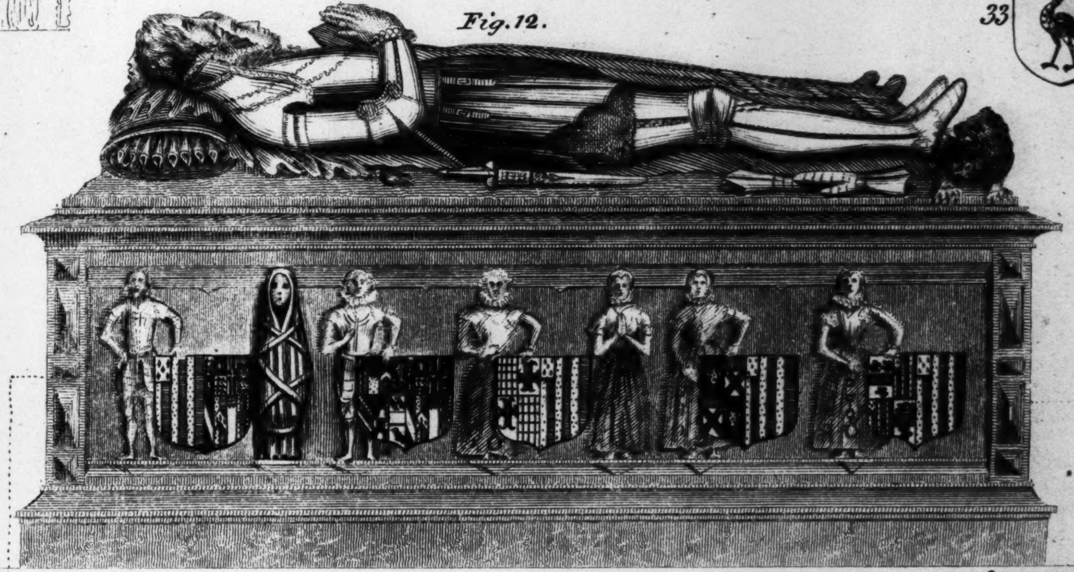
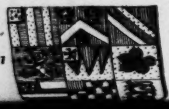


Fig. 12.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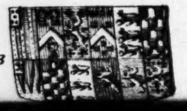
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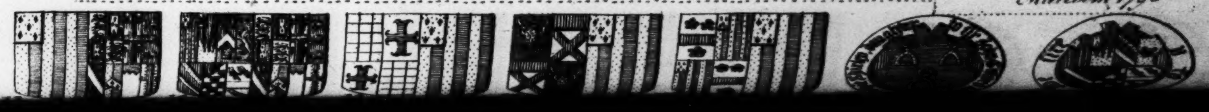
Malcolm 1795



MONUMENTS, &c. at BREDON.

Among the parliamentary ſurveys in the Augmentation Office is one of the ſite of the rectory and cell of Bredon, taken about 1650.

The annual profits of Bredon (excluſive of the chapels of Stanton and Worthington, Staunton Harold and Newbold Saucey) as given in by the Churchwardens, Sept. 27, 1720[1].

	£.	s.	d.
The great and ſmall tithes are rented by the vicar at £100. *per annum*; out of which he is obliged to pay (being the charity of Mr. Tobias Ruſtat[2]) to ſix poor vicarages — — —	60	0	0
Taxes — — — —	7	0	0
Pariſh levies — — —	4	0	0
Chief-rent — — —	8	0	0
What remains of the £100. is the vicar's.			
	79	0	0

From £100. take £79;

	£.	s.	d.
remains to the vicar,	£21	0	0
A penſion —	6	13	4
Houſe and churchyard	4	0	0
Surplice-dues —	8	0	0
So his nett profits are	39	13	4

In a brief, dated Jan. 12, 1784, it is ſtated that the pariſh church of Bredon, a large antient ſtructure, was in a very ruinous ſtate and condition; in particular, the walls and roofs of the North and South ailes, and the tower of the church, in ſuch a ſtate as to require their being ſpeedily taken down, and the other parts of the church in general much out of repair; and that, although the inhabitants had, within the laſt ten years, laid out and expended above £340. in repairing thereof, yet the ſame were in ſuch danger of falling, that the inhabitants were afraid of aſſembling therein for the worſhip of Almighty God; and, in conſequence thereof, divine ſervice had not been performed therein for ſeveral months paſt; and that, by the oath of Joſeph Wyatt, an able and experienced architect, who had carefully viewed the church, the charge of taking down and rebuilding the ſame would amount to £3340. excluſive of the old materials. The truſtees and receivers appointed by the brief were, the earl of Stamford, lord Scarſdale; ſir Robert Burdett, ſir Henry Harpur, baronets; Nathanael Curzon, Steventon Dickinſon Cowliſhaw, John Ward, Richard Cheſtlin, John Broadhurſt, eſquires; John Avarne, William Mugleſton, John Hall, Thomas Stevenſon, William Hilditch, gentlemen; and the miniſter and churchwardens for the time being of the ſaid pariſh.

The church was not rebuilt, but has been ſubſtantially repaired.

In Bacon's Liber Regis, 1786, the vicarage is ſtated to be worth £70. a year.

The annual profits of Bredon were thus ſtated by the vicar, Mr. Foſter, in anſwer to queries from the biſhop of Lincoln, 1791.

	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
In lieu of all vicarial tithes, as ſettled upon the incloſure of Bredon, a payment in money, ſubject to the land-tax,			30	0	0
From lands at Houghton on the Hill, in the county of Leiceſter, purchaſed with money given by the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, —			20	0	0
Intereſt of two hundred pounds, given by the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty,			4	0	0
A penſion paid by Mr. Applin of Banbury, — — — —			6	13	0
Mr. Tobias Ruſtat's charity, at the option of the truſtees, —			46	5	0
			106	18	0
Deduct procurations to the archdeacon,	7	11	0	14	0
And procurations to the biſhop in 1788,	6	1			
			£.106	4	0

In 1791, a ſecond donation of two hundred pounds was given by the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty.

VICARS.	PATRONS.
John, 1220.	
Walter de Stokes, prior of Bredon, 1244.	Prior and convent of St. Oſwald.
Roland 1253.	
Robert 1312.	
Robert Steimū, 12 cal. Oct. 1331.	
John, chaplain of Dalby, 10 kal. Dec. 1360.	
Thomas Bickerſtaff died 1377.	Prior and convent of Bredon.
Thomas de Spoſford, preſbyter, 16 kal. April, 1377; reſigned 1381.	
John Perſey, 1429.	
John . . . . 1519[3].	
Robert Sherard 1534.	
Thomas Clarke, 1538.	
Henry Paterſon, B. D. 1730.	Harry earl of Stamford.
Joſeph Hooley, M. A. May 9, 1755; died 1783.	George-Harry earl of Stamford.
George Iliff Foſter[4], April 28, 1784; the preſent vicar.	

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

Mr. Burton mentions the tomb of "Henry Winter[5], who died April 10, 1449; on which were graven the arms ſhewn in fig. 4. This is now demoliſhed.

Some flat ſtones of alabaſter were ſawed up, on new-pewing and new-paving the church, in ſuch a way as to be now totally illegible; but half the figures of a man and woman remain, fig. 10, tricked on a part of one of theſe ſlabs, in the South aile.

"In the North chapel," adds Mr. Burton, "are ſome fair monuments of the family of Shirley of Staunton Harold in this pariſh."

The door of this chapel being carefully ſecured from improper intruſion, the monuments engraved in Plate XCIII. are ſtill in good preſervation.

The inſcriptions and arms on them are as follow:

1. On a tablet of black-marble[6], on the South ſide, over a fair alabaſter tomb, gilt, and in colours, fig. 11:

Memoriæ Sacrum,
Johanni Shirlie, armigero, de Staunton Harrauld; qui, poſtpoſitâ
propriâ ſalute, ut ſuo munere erga patriam fungeretur,
in ipſo ætatis flore, patre ſuperſtite, cum ex
lectiſſimâ fœminâ, ſolâ filiâ et hærede Thomæ
Lovetti, armigeri, filios quinque, filias vero
tres ſuſcepiſſet, non ſine ſuorum omnium
dolore, et magno reipublicæ detrimento,
triginta quinque tantum annos vivens,
Domino tādem requievit.

Georgius, filius natu maximus, naturâ et beneficiis
devinctiſſimus, hoc pietatis et obſervantiæ
ſuæ monumentum mœrens mœſtuſque
poſuit. Obiit anno Salutis 1570,
die Septembris 14.

On a large ſlab under the above tablet is the figure of a man in armour recumbent; his head reclining on helmet and creſt; a book between his uplifted hands; a double chain round his neck; on the left ſide a ſword; on the right his dagger and gauntlet; at his feet a lion.

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[1] Peck, MS. è codice MS. penès Joh. Kilby, Archididaſc. Scholæ de Mercat. Boſworth, anno 1731.

[2] Of whom, ſee p. 692.

[3] In the Catalogue of the MSS. of England, we find, under thoſe of Gray's Inn, one in 4to, on parchment (1591. 24.) "Sermones doctrinales de Dominicalibus totius anni;" to which is prefixed this note: "Iſte liber datur Joanni Read, vicario de Melburn & ſucceſſoribus ſuis in eccleſiâ beate Marie in perpetuum, per venerabilem preſbyterum dominum Joannem quondam vicarium de Bredon, anno Dom. 1519; & pro ſemper erit in cuſtodiâ vicarii de Melburn ibidem reſidentes;" and at the end of it is, "Hunc librum antulit magiſter Joannes de Stow preſbyter, & rector eccleſiarum de Twyford & Humede, pro ſalute anime mee, & omnium parochianorum, Deo, beate Marie, & communitati fratrum, &c."

[4] Rector alſo of Ratby, with the donative of Newton Linford annexed.

[5] The *Winters* were a family long ſeated at Worthington in this pariſh. See their pedigree before, p. 650.

[6] See a drawing of this tomb in Harl. MSS. 4028. p 133.

On the left hand of the centre are theſe quarterings: 1. *Shirley*; 2. *Waldechief*; 3. *Braoſe*; 4. *Milo* earl of *Hereford*; 5. *Baſſet* of *Braylesford*; 6. *Braylesford*; 7. *Twyford*; 8. *Staunton*; 9. *Eccleſhall*; 10. *Meignell*; 11. *De la Ward*; 12. *Beauley*.

In the centre the ſame twelve quarterings impale, Quarterly, 1. *Lovet*; 2. Gules, two chevrons Ermine, *Dauncy*; 3. Argent, a croſs engrailed Gules, *Drayton*; 4. Azure, a bend cotized between ſix martlets Or, *Prayers*, or *De Pratellis*.

On the right hand of the centre: Quarterly, 1. *Lovet*; 2. *Dauncy*; 3. *Drayton*; 4. *Prayers*.

On a circle round the coat,

"VIVIT POST FVNERA VIRTVS."

Round the ledge of the tomb the ſubſtance of the former inſcription is thus repeated:

Johanni Shirley, armigero, de literis et ſiterarum ſtudioſis optime merito, patriæ amantiſſimo, et familiæ ſuæ ornamento, omnibus virtutibus cumulatiſſimo, in ætatis flore, patre ſuperſtite, immatura morte præcepto, Georgius Shirley, primogenitus ejus filius, natura et beneficiis devinctiſſimus, hoc pietatis et obſervantiæ ſuæ monumentum poſuit. Obiit vero decimo tertio[1] die Septembris, a° Dñi milleſimo quingenteſimo ſeptuageſimo, quatuor filios et tres filias tantummodo ſuperſtites ex Jana lectiſſima ſua conjuge, filia et hærede Thomæ Lovett, armigeri, procreatos, relinquens.

At the Weſt end, the quarterings and impalements in the centre are repeated; and round it is,

"SOLVS DEVS . . . . . VICTOR DESIRE . . . ."

2. On the North ſide of the chapel, round the ledge of an altar-tomb[2], over which are two recumbent figures, fig. 12:

In memorie of Fraunciſ Shirley, Eſquier, the very patrene of hoſpitalitie, and of the famouſe woman Dorothie his wieff, who bothe died in the yere of our Lord God m°ccccc°lxxi°, theire executours made this monument.

Mr. Shirley, whoſe head reclines on his helmet and creſt, is repreſented with whiſkers and a long beard; his hair cut ſhort; a book in his hand; a double chain round his neck; a ſword on his left ſide; a dagger richly ornamented on his right; and one ring on the firſt finger of each hand. At his feet is a lion.

The lady's head is on an ornamented cuſhion; her hair, cut ſhort, under a cloſe laced cap; ſhe is in a long cloſe dreſs, the body tied with ſmall cords; a ruff and triple chain round her neck; a book in her hand; 8 rings, two on the firſt, and two on the third fingers of each hand; wide ſleeves, and under them ſmaller ſleeves down to the wriſt, the bottom ſlit. From the girdle round her waiſt hangs a chain, at the end of which is an ornament reſembling a picture-caſe (which probably had a relick); and on the chain is faſtened a croſs.

In front are the figures of three ſons and four daughters:

The eldeſt ſon, who is in armour, holds a ſhield of arms, containing, *Shirley*; impaling Quarterly, 1. and 4. three wolves paſſant, *Lovet*; 2. and 3. Ermine, a border Sable bezanté, *Turvile*; 2. Argent, a croſs Gules, voided of the field, between four croſs croſſlets of the ſecond, *Billinge*; 3. Gules, three lions paſſant in pale Argent, *Giffard*; 4. *Prayers*; 5. Per pale, Or and Azure, a chevron Ermine, *Fewell*; 6. Argent, a chief dancetté Azure, *Craynesford*; 7. *Drayton*; fig. 13.

The ſecond ſon is repreſented in a ſhrowd.

The third ſon, who is alſo in armour, has a ſhield: Quarterly of ſeven; 1. *Shirley*; 2. *Baſſet* of *Drayton*; 3. *Waldechief*; 4. *Braoſe*; 5. *Eccleſhall*; 6. *Staunton*; 7. . . . . . . a feſs between three martlets . . . . .: Impaling the ſame ſeven coats as his eldeſt brother; fig. 14.

Three of the daughters have the ſame ornamented chain with their mother.

The firſt of them has on a ſhield, Quarterly, 1. and 4. Checque . . . . . .; 2. and 3. Argent, a croſs moline Azure, *Le Clerk*: Impaling *Shirley*; fig. 15.

The ſecond has neither ſhield nor chain.

The third, Quarterly, 1. and 4. Sable, an eagle diſplayed Or, *Cotton*; 2. and 3. Or, a ſaltire and a chief Gules, *Bruce*: Impaling *Shirley*; fig. 16.

The fourth, Quarterly, 1. and 4. Argent, a feſs between three cinquefoils Gules, *Powtrell*; 2. and 3. *Shirley*: Impaling *Shirley*; fig. 17.

At the Weſt end of the tomb, on two round ſhields:

1. The arms of *Gifford* (fig. 18.); Azure, three ſtirrups and ſtraps Or; round which is inſcribed:

Dorothie Shirley, daughter to Sir John Gifford, Knight.

Quarterly, 1. *Shirley*; 2. *Baſſet* of *Drayton*; 3. *Milo*; 4. *Braylesford*; 5. *Eccleſhall*; 6. *Staunton*; 7. . . . . . a feſs between three martlets . . . .; and round it, "DE SIRE Y FO;" fig. 19.

Of this gentleman, ſir Thomas Shirley's Hiſtory of the family, written about the middle of the ſeventeenth century, thus ſpeaks: "He purchaſed the priory church of Bredon of king Henry VIII. (after the ſuppreſſion) for a burial-place for himſelf and all his ſucceſſors for ever. He died 14 Eliz. and lieth buried in that church. His body, being taken up above 20 years after his deceaſe, for the removing his monument into a more convenient place, was found as firm and entire as it had been new buried, and as well endured to be wound in a new winding-ſheet, having only a black little bruiſe on the top of the great toe, cauſed by the preſſure of his firſt coffin; but even this place not corrupted. And his corpſe was again interred in the ſame church, under a fair alabaſter tomb, where were repreſented the figures of himſelf and his wife[3]."

3. On the ſame ſide of the chapel, on another very fair and coſtly monument[4] of alabaſter and tomb, gilt and coloured, under double arches, are the figures, artificially cut, of a man and woman, each in a praying poſture; fig. 20.

The gentleman is in ſhort armour; an old ruſted ſword and gauntlet lay looſe beſide him, and his helmet hangs over the tomb. Behind him are two kneeling ſons.

His lady is in flowing robes; her hair in three rows of ſmall curls, under a cap ornamented with a ribband of pearls; a ruff and chain round her neck; ſmall ruffles at her wriſts; ſleeves large and puckered; a mantle hanging down her back. Behind her a kneeling daughter, and an infant in a cradle.

At the Eaſt end of this tomb is another infant in a cradle, as in fig. 20. *b.* and ANNO DOMINI 1598; and at each end is an oval blank ſhield.

The tomb is thus inſcribed, in two compartments:

I. FRANCISCÆ EX ILLUSTRI ET AVITA DOMINORUM DE BERKLEY FAMILIA
ORIUNDÆ, FILIÆ HONORANDISSIMI HENRICI BARONIS DE BERKLEY EX
UXORE CATHARINA SORORE THOMÆ HOWARD, DUCIS NORFOLCIÆ, GEORGII SHIRLEY, DE STANTON,
ARMIGERI, CHARISSIMÆ CONJUGI; CUI FILIOS QUATUOR, QUORUM
DUO E CUNIS IN CŒLESTEM PATRIAM EVOCATI,
ET FILIAM UNICAM PEPERIT:
FŒMINÆ SUMMÆ CASTITATIS, MODESTIÆ, INTEGRITATIS, FIDEI IN
DEUM, AMORIS IN MARITUM, CÆTERARUMQUE VIRTUTUM TALI FAMILIA
DIGNARUM LAUDE, IRNATISSIMÆ; QUÆ PIE ET PLACIDE HAC MORTALI VITA
IN PUERPERIO DEFUNCTA, IN IMMORTALIUM CŒTUM ADSCITA,
29 DECEMB. A° SALUTIS MDXCV, ÆTATIS SUÆ 31,
TRISTISSIMUM SUI DESIDERIUM MARITO ET LIRERIS
RELIQUIT.

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[1] On the tablet it is the "14th."

[2] Harl. MSS. 4028. p. 131.

[3] Ibid. 4928. p. 99. b.

[4] Ibid. p. 184.

2. GEORGIUS SHIRLEY LUGENS MŒRENSQUE
POSUIT,
SIBIQUE
PROPOSUIT,
UT CUI VIVUS THALAMO IN SPEM PROLIS,
ILLI MORTUUS TUMULO IN SPEM RESURRECTIONIS UNIATUR,

TE THALAMO RAPUIT MORS INOPINA MEO,
ME TUMULO REDDET MORS ALIQUANDO TUO.

The following coat, fig. 21, is at the top of the monument: Quarterly, 1. *Shirley*. 2. *Waldechief*. 3. *Milo* earl of *Hereford*. 4. *Braoſe*. 5. *Baſſet* of *Brayleſford*. 6. *Brayleſford*. 7. Argent, two bars; and on a canton Sable, a cinquefoil Or; *Twyford*. 8. *Staunton*. 9. *Lovet*.

On each ſide of theſe quarterings is the coat of *Shirley* ſingle; and over each end of the tomb is, *Shirley*; impaling Gules, a chevron between ten croſſes patée Or; *Berkeley*, fig. 22; and under each of theſe a large blank ſhield.

The following quarterings (fig. 23.) are thrice repeated in the front: Quarterly, 1. *Shirley*. 2. *Waldechief*. 3. *Braoſe*. 4. *Berkeley*. 5. *Lovet*. 6. *De la Ward*. 7. *Baſſet* of *Brayleſford*. 8. *Staunton*. 9. *Lovet*. 10. *Beauley*. 11. Azure, a lion rampant Or, *Ap Meredith*. 12. *Braoſe*.

Under the tomb ſtands an alabaſter coffin, empty; on which is a very fine figure of a ſkeleton, reclining on an elegantly ornamented mat.

In one row, on the ledge over the figure:
Shirley; impaling *Waldechief*; fig. 24.
Shirley; impaling, Or, three piles Gules, a canton Ermine; *Baſſet* of *Drayton*; fig. 25.
Shirley; impaling *Braoſe*; fig. 26.
Shirley; impaling *Baſſett* of *Brayleſford*; fig. 27.
Shirley; impaling *Staunton*; fig. 28.
Shirley; impaling Or, on two bars Gules, three water-bougets Argent; *Willoughby*; fig. 29.
Shirley; impaling *Waldechief*; as fig. 24.
Shirley; impaling, Azure, *Gifford*; fig. 30.

At the Eaſt end:
Shirley; impaling *Lovet*; fig. 31.
Shirley; impaling *Berkeley*; fig. 22.

At the Weſt end the coat of *Shirley* is twice repeated, with blank empalements.

In the chancel are the following inſcription.

Within the rails of the altar, on flat ſtones:

1. Here
lieth the body of Richard
Curzon, of Bredon, in the
county of Leiceſter, gent. ſon
and heir of Richard Curzon,
of the ſame place, eſq. and nephew to
Sir John Curzon, of Kedleſton, co. Derby,
Knight and Baronet.
He departed this life, in the 29th year of his age,
upon Auguſt the 22d, 1688.

2. Here lieth interred the body
of John Curzon, of Bredon, in
the county of Leiceſter, gent. ſecond
ſon of Richard Curzon, of the
ſame town, eſq. and nephew
to Sir John Curzon, of Kedleſtone,
in the county of Darby, Knt. and Bart.
He married Mary, the fifth
daughter of Rowland Lilly,
of Diſeworth, gent. By her he
had one ſon of his own name.
He departed this life May
the 27th, 1740,
in the 74th year of his age.

3. Here lieth the remains of Amy, wife of Edward Bedell, of this town, gent. She died Oct. 26, 1776, in the 36th year of her age. Alſo their two ſons, Edward and Henry: The younger died Oct. 3, 1776, in the 3d year of his age. The elder died Oct. 25, 1778, in the 5th year of his age.

On the outſide of the rails of the altar:

1. "Here lieth the body of
William Curzon,
ſon of the Rev. Mr. John Curzon;
died Jan. 20, 1738,
in the 17th year of his age."

2. "Here lieth the body of
Mrs. Mary Curzon, relict of
Mr. John Curzon, of this pariſh.
She died Jan. 5, 1737, aged 61."

On an oval marble tablet on the North ſide of the church, under the ſinging-loft, and facing the church-door:

"To the memory of
John Clarkſon,
who died October 18, 1798,
aged 41."

On flat ſtones in the nave:

1. Here lies the body of Thomas Boultbee, gent.
of Storden Grange;
a member of the Church of England, as contra-diſtinguiſhed
from Popiſh Superſtition and Preſbyterian Fanaticiſm;
a zealous Patriot, a good parent, and a ſincere Friend.
He died March 11, 1750, aged 88.
Adjoining hereto lieth Mary his wife;
In piety and virtue inferior to none.
She died July 28, 1746, aged 77.
His exultant Liberi.

2. Mary, eldeſt daughter of Thomas Boultbee,
of Storden Grange,
died in 1739, aged 44.
Sarah Boultbee, her ſiſter, died in 1733.

3. Hannah Newham, relict of Thomas Newham, late of Nottingham, and daughter of William Jaques, late of Worthington, in this pariſh, died Feb. 17, 1753, aged 73.

4. William Cowliſhaw, gent. died May 4, 1757, aged 30. At whoſe right hand lieth the body of Mr. Elizabeth Dickinſon, late of Tonge, who died the 24th day of March, anno Dom. 1752, aged 80 years.
Anne Cowliſhaw, died Oct. 25, 1784, aged 67.

5. Thomas Toone, gent. died Nov. 17, 1761, aged 87.

6. Thomas Toone, gent. died Sept. 7, 1779, aged 47.
Mary Toone his daughter, died April 24, 1779, aged 15.

In the church-yard:

1. "Underneath this tomb
lieth interred the body of
Mr. Francis Commins, maſon,
who was born in this pariſh,
citizen and liveryman of London,
renter-warden of the Company of Maſons,
commiſſioner of his Majeſty's land-tax,
of the pariſh of St. George's Hanover-ſquare;
who departed this life July 24, 1734,
aged 56 years."

2. "Underneath this ſtone are depoſited
the remains of
Mrs. Elizabeth Commins, late of London,
who, in compliance with her huſband's
deſire at his deceaſe, gave three hundred pounds[1];
and ſhe, by her own will, bequeathed a

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[1] This 300*l*. at preſent produces an annual income of 11*l*. 7*s*. 10*d*.

further ſum of five hundred pounds [1]
to the pariſh of Bredon:
the intereſt of which ſums were appointed
to pay a ſchool-maſter, for the education
of the children of the poor of the ſaid
pariſh of Bredon.
She departed this life, about the eighth
day of November, MDCCXLV."

3. "Influenced
by a principle of gratitude to
perpetuate the memory of
his anceſtors,
Edward Dawſon,
of Long Whatton, eſquire,
cauſed this tomb to be erected
anno Dom. 1774.
His great grand-father,
Edward Dawſon,
late of the ſame place, gent.
was the eldeſt brother of
John Dawſon and Henry Dawſon,
whoſe remains are depoſited
in a vault underneath."

On a head-ſtone in the burial-ground of St. Mary le bone:

"Rev. Joſeph Hooley, vicar of Bredon and Ratby, and chaplain of Newtown Linford, all in the county of Leiceſter, who died Nov. 29, 1783, aged 74.

"Alſo Mrs. Frances Hooley, his wife, who died July 30, 1788, aged 71 years."

Sir Thomas Cave, in his notes on Bredon, ſays, "I ſhould ſuppoſe Mr. TOBIAS RUSTAT [2] to have been a native of the county of Leiceſter at leaſt, if not a native of this town; though, by his epitaph in Jeſus college, Cambridge, his benevolence is ſaid to have been very general and unconfined. However, I am willing to adopt him as a Leiceſterſhire man, as his good qualities make him an exemplary ornament to whatever ſpot it was that gave him life. He was under houſe-keeper of the royal palace of Hampton Court, and yeoman of the robes to his majeſty king Charles the Second, for many years, both in England and in foreign parts. His father was Robert Ruſtat, rector of Skeffington [3], and grand-father to William Ruſtat, vicar of Barrow [4], both in this county, and maſter of St. Magdalen's hoſpital in Bath. His mother was ſiſter to Robert Snowden biſhop of Carliſle. His brother, Theophilus Ruſtat [5], was miniſter of Dalby on the Woulds, and had alſo a benefice in Lincolnſhire. Another brother, Robert, was a major in the royal army. His portrait is in Jeſus college, Cambridge, where he founded eight ſcholarſhips at £50. a year each; and the following ſepulchral memorial of him is in the chapel of that college:

"Tobias Ruſtat, yeoman of the robes
to king Charles the Second;
whom he ſerved with all duty and faithfulneſs
in his adverſity as well as proſperity.
The greateſt part of the eſtate he gathered,
by God's bleſſing, the king's favour, and his induſtry,
he diſpoſed in his life-time in works of charity;
and found, the more he beſtowed
upon churches, hoſpitals, univerſities, and colleges,
and upon poor widows and orphans of orthodox miniſters,
the more he had at the year's end.
Neither was he unmindful of his kindred and relations,
in making them proviſions out of what remained.
He died a bachelor,
the 18th day of March,
in the year of our Lord 1693,
aged 87 years [6]."

The benefactions or works of charity and gratitude of Tobias Ruſtat, eſq. taken Feb. 6, 1684 [7].

	£.	s.	d.
A benefaction to the fellows and ſcholars of St. John the Baptiſt's college in Oxford, dated 16th of December, 1665, as may appear by the deeds in the tower of the ſaid college	1000	0	0
A donation of £1000. to the vice-chancellor, maſters, fellows, and ſcholars of the Univerſity of Cambridge, for the purchaſe of £50. *per annum* for ever, to be laid out by them in the beſt and moſt uſeful books for the public library there, as may appear by the deeds dated June 1, 1666,	1000	0	0
A purchaſe of the fee-farm of Water Beech and Denny, being £134. 3*s.* 5*d. per annum*, ſettled by him for ever upon Jeſus college in Cambridge (where his father was educated), for eight or more ſcholarſhips, for the ſons of deceaſed orthodox clergyman, as by the deeds thereof, dated July 27, 1671, may appear, — —	2097	4	0
A purchaſe of the fee-farm of Nuneaton, being £60. *per annum*, ſettled by him upon ſix poor orthodox clergymen's widows for ever, as by the deeds, dated April 24, 1672, may appear; the nomination of the widows to be by the maſter and fellows of Jeſus college, Cambridge, — —	1000	0	0
Paid for procuring a mortmain for Jeſus college, Cambridge, and for divers other great ſeals and privy ſeals, for the better ſecuring and confirming the ſame ſettlements, —	133	0	0
A free gift towards the rebuilding the cathedral church of St. Paul's, London, — — —	100	0	0
A free gift for the making and ſetting up the ſtatue of his majeſty king Charles the Second on horſeback, in braſs, in Windſor Caſtle, —	1000	0	0
More, for changing the ſaid braſs figure of his majeſty, —	300	0	0
A free gift to the Corporation of Clergymen's Sons, —	100	0	0
A free gift to a perſon who had been a great ſufferer for loyalty,	50	0	0
A free gift towards the building and endowing the Hoſpital Royal in Chelſea May 3d, 1682, —	1000	0	0
A free gift to their majeſties king Charles the Second and king James the Second, of their ſtatues in braſs; the former placed upon a pedeſtal in the Royal Hoſpital of Chelſea, and the other in Whitehall,	1000	0	0
A free gift of one thouſand two hundred and forty-five pounds, for the augmentation of poor vicarages in the county of Leiceſter, —	1245	0	0
A free gift to his brother major Ruſtat, towards the paying of his debts, contracted in the time of the long rebellion, — —	650	0	0
Total —	10675	4	0

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[1] This 500*l.* is at preſent part of 1282*l.* 15*s.* Old South Sea Annuities; five-elevenths of which are paid to the vicar and churchwardens of Bredon; the remaining ſix-elevenths to the pariſh of Hungerford in Berkſhire. Theſe benefactions are directed to be laid out for the maintenance of a ſchool-maſter for 16 poor boys; and for a ſchool-miſtreſs and 16 poor girls, ſhe having a ſalary of 6*l.* a year.—In 1738, the further ſum of 43*l.* was raiſed by ſubſcription among the inhabitants of Bredon, Tonge, and Wilſton, which was laid out in lands producing 3*l.* a year towards the maintenance of the ſchool-maſter.—The preſent ſchool-maſter is Mr. Joſeph Richards; to whoſe kind and reſpectful attention to my reſearches, when laſt at Bredon, Aug. 15, 1800, and to the orderly behaviour of his ſcholars, I have great pleaſure in giving this public teſtimony.

[2] On a mural tablet in the chancel of Stutton church, co. Suffolk:

"The Rev. TOBIAS RUSTAT *, A. M.
upwards of forty-five years rector of this pariſh,
died Jan. 14, A. D. MDCCXCIII, aged LXXVII years.

SARAH † relict of WILLIAM PAIGE, eſq.
late of Fremingham, in the county of Devon,
died Aug. 1, 1766, aged 66 years."

[3] See vol. III. p. 443; where he is by miſtake called *Ruſhet*.

[4] Ibid. p. 74.

[5] Ibid. p. 257.

[6] Le Neve's Monumenta Anglicana, vol. III. p. 148.

[7] Peck's Deſiderata Curioſa, Book XIV. Sect. IX. from a MS. communicated by Dr. Zachary Grey.

* Ruſtat, Tobias, Jeſ. A. B. 1738; A. M. 1742.

† Mother of Mrs. Ruſtat, who died May 7, 1801.

BREDON PRIORY,

Robert de Ferrariis earl of *Nottingham*, who ſtyled himſelf "Robertus comes junior de Ferrariis," and likewiſe "comes junior de Nottingham," gave the church of St. *Mary* and St. *Hardulph* at Bredon, about the year 1144, to the priory of St. *Oſwald* at *Noſtell*, co. York; and, conſequently, a cell of Auguſtine canons ſubordinate to that monaſtery was ſoon ſettled here, conſiſting of a prior and five religious[1]. He gave alſo to that priory four virgates of land, with all his own and his men's tithe in Tonge, Andreſkirk, and Wiweleſton, the chapels of Worthington and Staunton, with the lands and tithes belonging; and the tithes of Newbolt and Diſeworth, as much as belonged to him; one virgate in an aſſart on the Weſt ſide of the hill (*i. e.* of Bredon), and the market of Bredon, with 20*s.* annual rent of the mill of Crakemers, and 20*s.* in Tonge, and 20*s.* in Weſt Leake, and 20*s.* in the ſoke of Stapleford[2], and one herdewike[3] in Hethcote juxta Hertedon in Pecco[4].

William de Ferrariis earl of *Derby*, the ſon and ſucceſſor of earl Robert, about 1166, confirmed to the prior and convent the grant of his father and of all other their benefactors, excepting only the mill at Stapleford, and the 20*s.* rent of Jordan de Toka; and gave them, in addition, as much paſture as was ſufficient for five cows, for the expreſs purpoſe of rearing their lambs; free from all ſervices, "preter orationes in Domino[5]."

All the grants of *Robert* earl of *Nottingham* to the canons of Bredon were confirmed to them by his grandſon *Robert de Ferrariis* earl of *Derby*, together with the tithes of ſix carucates in Diſeworth, five yardlands in Andreſkirk, and paſturing in Bredon for ſix ſcore ewes and four rams, *cum totâ ſectâ unius anni*, and the paſture for nouriſhing their lambs.

William de Ferrariis, earl of *Nottingham* and *Derby*, ſon and heir to the laſt-named Robert (whom he ſucceeded about 1173) confirmed to them, "pro ſalute anime ſue, & Sibille ſponſe ſue," all the donations of his anceſtors, particularly the church of Bredon, and chapel of Worthington; the market at Bredon; 40*s.* rent in Saxby, in the ſoke of Stapleford; and one herdewike at Hethcote in the Peak; 20*s.* rent from the mill at Crakemers; 20*s.* from Jordan de Toka in Weſt Leake; 16 acres of land in Diſeworth, 5 more in Andreſkirk; a rent of 5*s.* in Overton; three meſſuages on Bredon hill, and the wood of Brunhage with its aſſarts[6], which the ſaid canons held when he went to Jeruſalem; and alſo all the arable land *(culturam)* that lay from the foot of the hill to the ſpring or well; the chapel of Staunton; and alſo Scalacre; free from all ſuits and ſervices, "preter orationes in Domino[7]."

Hugo de Ferrariis (ſon of *Walcheline de Ferrariis*, of Okeham, co. Rutland[8]), confirmed, about 1190, all former grants and donations to this priory which earl Robert de Ferrariis his great uncle, &c. had made, with the addition of the mill of Stapleford on the Wreke; and (in lieu of 40*s.* a year which earl Robert had given them) four virgates of land in Saxeby, *cum villanis*, and 12*d.* rent out of another virgate there, in perpetual alms, and diſcharged of all ſervices, &c.[9]

William de Ferrariis, ſon of William de Ferrariis earl of Derby, about 1240, confirmed to the priory of Bredon the four virgates of land at Saxby, with their villans and appurtenances; and moreover releaſed them from all ſuits of court and ſecular ſervices[10]; and in 1261, they had a confirmation grant of protection from *Robert de Ferrariis* the laſt earl of *Derby* of that name (who was deprived of his eſtate and dignity by king Henry III. but not of his life). To this deed is affixed the beautiful ſeal engraved as a tail-piece in p. 694; ſhewing the earl in complete armour, brandiſhing his ſword, the horſe being decorated with his coat, Vaire; and on the reverſe a large ſhield, with the ſame armour[11].

William Pantulfe was afterward lord of Bredon, and confirmed to the canons there all the lands they held in the time of *Robert de Ferrariis*.

Iſolda, the daughter and heir of *William Pantulfe*, was married to the ſecond *Robert de Tateſhall*, with whom he had the patronage of this priory.

In Andreſkirk the prior and convent had ſeveral other lands granted them by the third *Robert de Tateſhall*, then lord of Bredon, *Iſolda Pantulfe* his mother, and others; and divers lands in Worthington by *Roger de Colſton*, and *William* the ſon of *Simon Pakeman*.

Richard de Staunton, the ſon of *Harald de Lecha*, with the approbation and conſent of his tenants in Staunton, gave to the canons of the church of St. Hardulph in Bredon, in 1202, all his land called Scalacre, lying in width between the hedge of Staunton mound and Andreſkirk, and in length between Brunhage wood and the road dividing the field between Worthington and Staunton, except one rood reſerved for a way to his own mound. The condition of which grant was, that the ſaid monks ſhould find a chaplain to reſide at Staunton for ever, and who ſhould officiate there throughout the year, except on St. Hardulph's day, when his tenants and villans ſhould reſort to the mother church as of old time. That the chapel of Staunton ſhould have baptiſm and marriage (of its own people), and purgation[12], and confeſſion, and communion of the Lord's body, with all other eccleſiaſtical rites, ſepulture excepted, which ſhould remain to the church of Bredon; and the men of Staunton ſhould continue to pay the tithes, oblations, *panem benedictum*, &c. and all other church dues, to Bredon, except the Paſchal wax, which ſhould go to the chapel, to the uſe thereof in Eaſter-week; and the grantor and his heirs was to pay all oblations of his houſhold, with the obventions and tithes of corn, linſeed, toll, &c. to the mother church and canons reſiding there, except of hay and pannage. The reſident chaplain was alſo to have a dwelling, called Wetecroft, with a garden, &c.; and if ſuch chaplain ſhould prove diſagreeable, the ſaid canons were to remove him, and ſubſtitute another in his room[13].

About the year 1230 an agreement was made by *Gervaſe* prior of *Bredon*, reſpecting certain tithes in the pariſh of Bredon, poſſeſſed by the prioreſs and convent of Langley; and at the ſame period, *Roeſia*, prioreſs of *Langley juxta Bredon*, engaged that all the ſervants of that nunnery who bore the ſecular habit ſhould be ſubject, as to ſpiritualities, to the mother church of Bredon[14].

A contention after this aroſe between the nuns of Langley and the canons of Bredon, concerning certain tithes of a carucate of land in Wiveleſton, of which the latter had poſſeſſed themſelves[15]. The abbot of Stonleigh and the priors of Coventry of Kenelworth were delegated by the pope to try and compoſe this difference; who decreed that the ſaid nuns ſhould have all the tithes "in dominio de Tongâ (Tonge)," which *William Pantulf*, the founder of their houſe, had given to it; and alſo two tofts belonging to their houſe, when they ſhould till and occupy the ſame at their own labour and coſt; and that the monks of Bredon ſhould have the tithes of the carucate of land in diſpute, although the ſaid nuns did occupy the ſame at their own coſt and labour; which agreement was ratified and confirmed, as well by the oath of each contending party, as by the putting their ſeals alſo to the chirograph [1].

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[1] Tanner's Notitia, f. 238. See the habit of a monk of this order under Kirkby Beler, vol. II. p. 228.

[2] In a ſubſequent deed this is ſtyled "40*s.* rent in Saxby, in the ſoke of Stapleford."

[3] A grange, or place for cattle; ſo *herdewick* is a herdſman's labour, or cuſtomary work by ſhepherds and inferior tenants.

[4] See this grant at large, p. 697.

[5] See the grant alſo at large, in p. 697.

[6] Aſſarts, or Eſſarts, ſignifies the grubbing up of woods to make the land fit for tillage, and alſo the licence for ſo doing.

[7] See the grant at large in p. 698.

[8] Dugdale, Baron. Angl. vol. I. fol. 266. a.

[9] See this grant at large, p. 698.

[10] See this grant alſo at large, p. 698.

[11] For this plate, and the neat wood-cut in p. 697, I am indebted to my friend Mr. Shaw, the Hiſtorian of Staffordſhire.

[12] Canonical purgation was when a perſon accuſed of a crime took his oath that he was innocent, and brought ſome honeſt neighbours with him to ſwear that they believed he made a true oath. This is now deſtroyed by 13 Car. II. c. 12. In this place *purgation* is to be underſtood, perhaps, of the proof of innocence before ſingle combat, or other alledged charges, when the parties came to take the oath at the church.

[13] See this grant at large, p. 715.

[14] See theſe agreements more fully in p. 700.

[15] Madox, Formulare, fol. 23. chart. XLI.

In 1253, a valuable relique was entruſted to the care of the prior and convent of Bredon for eight years, by *Robert de Alveton*, which had formerly belonged to St. Edmund the Confeſſor [2].

About the year 1280, another compoſition was made between *Thomas* prior of *Bredon* and *Chriſtiana* prioreſs of *Langley*, at Pontefract, before the commiſſaries of the abbot of Alba Landa, dean of York, and the prior of Pontefract, concerning tenths, tithes, mortuaries, oblations, &c. [3]

In 1296, *Alan* the ſon of *Richard de Staunton* confirmed to this priory certain lands in Staunton.

Thomas Curzon, of Diſeworth, gave them half a virgate in Diſeworth, and confirmed to them a ſmall parcel of land, where they afterwards built a grange [4].

William de Winteworth gave them eleven acres of land in Winteworth [5].

Peter Picot, lord of Radclive upon Sore, gave them two virgates of land in Kingſton, co. Notts, "cum ruſticis & ſequelâ ſuâ;" which *Thomas* Picot, his ſon, confirmed [6].

In 1303, *Robert de Tateſhall*, at his death, was found to be the true patron of the priory of Bredon, worth £20. a year to the prior and canons [7].

Concerning the preſentation to this priory of Bredon, we find an agreement entered into between the prior and convent of St. *Oſwald de Noſtell*, and *Walter de Tateſhall*, ſon of *Robert*, patron of the church of Bredon; that the ſaid prior and convent (with the conſent of the patron) ſhould chooſe out two of the canons of this cell at Bredon, and preſent them to the ſaid Walter (or the heirs of him by his wife *Iſolda*), who ſhould appoint one of them to be prior here; and in caſe no two canons ſhould be found properly qualified at Bredon, in ſuch caſe two others were to be ſent from the convent of Noſtell; of which the ſaid patron was to elect one; who was then to be preſented to the biſhop of the dioceſe as prior of Bredon cell, where he was to remain without moleſtation ſo long as he behaved himſelf according to canon, and in obedience to the [ſuperior] prior of Noſtell. In caſe of his death or diſmiſſal, the ſame method was to be obſerved in the election of a new prior. Farther, the ſaid parties covenanted not to diſturb the goods and poſſeſſions of the ſaid cell; and the prior of Noſtell alſo covenants, "quod non perendinabit ad ipſius cellulæ ſuperfluum gravamen. Teſte, &c."

In 1317, *Thomas* earl of *Lancaſter* confirmed to them all their former grants; with the additional privilege of exemption from his court-leets [8].

Henry earl of *Lancaſter* and *Leiceſter*, his ſon, alſo gave them paſturing for 40 great cattle and 300 ſheep, with pannage for all their ſwine, in his outwoods at Melborne and Newton, in the county of Derby. He alſo granted them paſture for 240 ſheep at Hethcote in the Peak, in lieu of the paſture for five cows, ſix ſcore ewes and four rams, which they had from William and Robert de Ferrariis earls of Derby.

In 1330, the prior and convent of *Noſtell* obtained from Edward III. permiſſion to change their annual fair at Bredon from one day to five days; and in 1379 from Richard II. an original grant of free-warren [9].

The priory of Bredon, at the diſſolution, contained but two canons [10]; and was returned by the commiſſioners to be worth, in ſpiritualities and temporalities, according to Dugdale, the clear annual ſum of £24. 10*s*. 4*d*. [11]; Speed ſays, £25. 8*s*. 1*d*.

Prior & conventus de Bredon habent in	Spiritualibus,	25	6	0
	Temporalibus,	7	14	0
	Dominicalibus,	6	0	0
Summa		39	0	0
Et inde ſolvunt;				
Vicario de Bredon,		1	6	8
Anthonio Babington ꝓ reddit'		0	13	4
Synodal' & prox'		0	11	1

PRIORS of BREDON.

William, 1170.
William Butterbuſke, 1202.
Gervaſe, 1210.
Ralph, 1220.
Gervaſe, 1229.
William de Stokes, canon of St. Oſwald, 1244.
Thomas de Auton, about 1280.
Robert Sutton.
Robert de Pontefract [12], canon of St. Oſwald, 1314.
John de Inſulâ [13], about 1324.
Another William de Butterbuſke occurs 1331.
William Herbury, 1333, 1342.
Adam, 1377.
John Amyas [14], canon of St. Oſwald, June 28, 1401.
William Horbney, 1429.
Richard Bretten, 1508.
Thomas Clark, 1529.

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[1] There have been three ſeals to this deed of compoſition; which is written in an old hand, and the word "chirographum" cut through in a ſtrait line and endorſed "Chirographum N. abbate de Stanleia, & M. & R. priorum de Coventre & Kenelword," and remains in the Office of Augmentation.

[2] See it deſcribed, p. 699.

[3] See this more fully in p. 700; and ſee hereafter, under Langley, ſome farther agreements between the two religious houſes.

[4] See hereafter, under Diſeworth.

[5] Stevens, Monaſticon, Append. p. 353. N° CCLCXXII.

[6] Thoroton, p. 9; and ſee hereafter, p. 699.

[7] Eſch. 31 Edw. I. N° 40. Leic.

[8] See this grant alſo at large, p. 698.

[9] See the grant, p. 698.

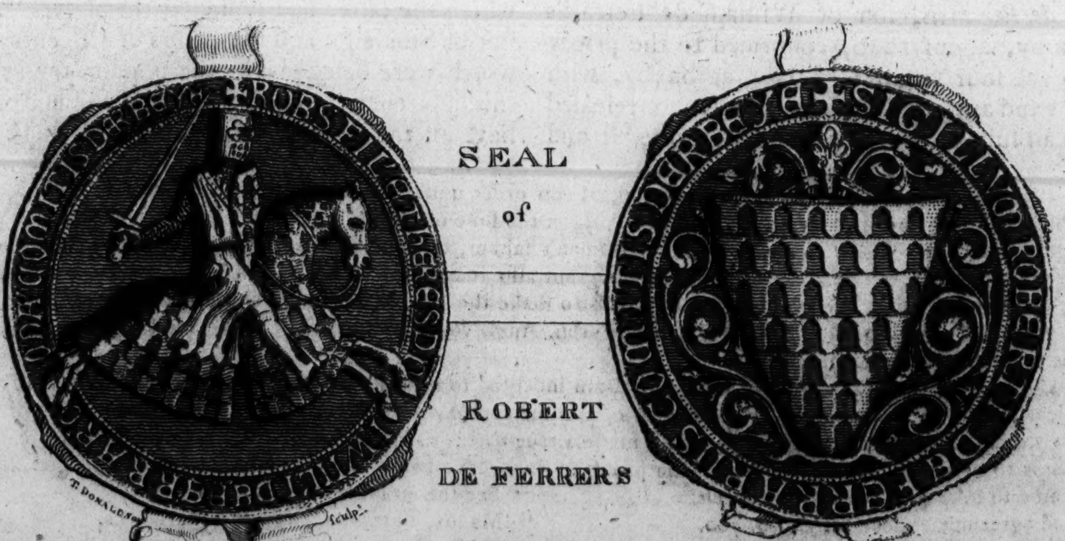
[10] Tanner, citing MS Benedict Cant.

[11] For the particulars of the poſſeſſions, ſee the original Survey in the Firſt Fruits Office.

[12] Leave being firſt obtained from Thomas earl of Lancaſter and Leiceſter, ſeneſchal of England, patron of the priory. Reg. D'Alderby, ann. 14.

[13] He was preſented to the priory of St. Oſwald in 1328, and was living in 1339.

[14] "28° die menſis Junii, 1407, apud Lincoln, d'nus admiſit fratrem Joh'em Amyas, canonicum monaſterii Sc'i Oſwaldi de Noſtell, ad prioratum celle de Bredon, Lincoln' dioc', vacantem, ad preſentationem prioris & conventûs ejuſdem monaſterii." Reg. Arundel, archiep' Cantuar', pars 2. fol. 85. a.


+ SIGILLVM ROBERTI DE FERRARIIS COMITIS DERBEYE

SEAL of ROBERT DE FERRERS

T. Donaldson sculp.

Pl. XLIV. p. 694

Analyſis of the BREDON REGISTER, in the Poſſeſſion of Earl FERRERS;

collated with the Cotton MS. Claud. A. VIII. p. 73; and with DUGDALE's Monaſticon.

In the Bredon Regiſter there are 54 pages before the ſeveral articles are arranged in any order; after which, every *opening* is numbered with the ſame numeral on the oppoſite ſide.

The ſeven firſt pages are blank, except the following detached notes on the ſecond page:

"Prioratus de Bredon eſt in com. Leiceſtrie, epiſcopatu Lincoln', archidaconatu Leiceſtrie, decanatu Akele.

Eccleſia taxatur ad LX marc'; verus valor fuit . . . .[1]

Vicaria taxatur ad XV marc'; verus valor vicarie [1] . . . .

"This byll indentyd, & mayd the viii day of Apryll, the XX yere of the reng of kyng Henri the VIII, wytneſyth that Thomas Clarke, myniſter of Bredon, hath reyſeyvyd of meyſt^r^ Robt Heyſylrigg IIII l̄. XIII s̄. IIII d̄. of lawful money of Ynglonde, for the tythe of Wyſton, Worthynton, Newbolte, and Staunton, for Lady-day laſte paſte, the dey and the yere above namyd. By me, THO^s^ CLARK."

Page 8. contains Conſtitutiones concilii generalis London', celebrat' per Johannem Stretton, 1343, de cauſâ ſilve cedue.

9—14. Part of an imperfect and irregular Index to the charters.

15. De appropriatione eccleſie de Bredon; dat' in prioratu Gratie Dei, 11° Julii, 1311.

Synodalia eccleſie parochialis de Bredon, certis terminis ſolvuntur:

	£.	s.	d.
Ad feſtum Sc̄i Michaelis Archangelis	0	0	9
——— Sc̄i Andree Apoſtoli	0	0	6
——— Letar' Jr̄lm in Quadrageſimâ	0	1	0
——— Quaſimodo geniti poſt Paſch'	0	0	6
——— Sc̄e Trinitatis —	0	0	9
Summa — —	0	3	6
Procurationes archidiacono —	0	7	6¾
In viſitatione epiſcopi —	0	6	3

16. William archdeacon of Leiceſter's determination of a diſpute between prior Gervaſe, and the rector of Bredon and the pariſhioners, about the tithes "pullorum de gallinis ſuis proveniencium," pridie id. Maii 1210. Teſtes; Robert Biller, rector of Donington; Henry, rector of Lemyngton; Thomas, rector of Belton, &c.

Mem', quod Joh̄es Baſſet aſſartavit unam particulam terre in campis de Newbold, ex conceſſione d̄ni Edmundi comitis Lancaſtr', que vocatur Baſſet hawe. Eſt nunc clauſa infra parcum de Overton, ut apparet per foſſatam.

In cauſâ ubi rector alicujus eccleſie petit de parochiano ſuo decimas eccleſie ſue de jure ſeu conſuetudine debitas, & eedem decime ad quartam partem valoris eccleſie ſe non extendunt, procedi poteſt in curiâ Chriſtianitatis, prohibitione regiâ de catallis & debitis non obſtante.

17—19. Continuation of the Index.

20. Mem. quod, anno regni Johannis 3° terra Scalacre erat incluſa in ſeparalitate ꝑ dñm Willielmum Butterbuſke, tunc priorem de Bredon, omnibus liberis tenentibus ſibi conſentientibus; ac etiam liberè tenentes de Worthynton. Dominus de Bredon, Ricardus filius Haraldi, dñus de Staunton, cum predictis, priori predicto relaxaverunt perpetuò, prout in eorum relaxationibus plenius patet.

21. In the ſame year, remota erat ſepes de clauſurâ verſus Brunhagh ſub monte, & de novo foſſata, pro viâ habend' ad boſcum predictum; & tunc remanet extra dictum foſſatum, de ſolo domini de Bredon, una roda intra foſſatum ad caput de Scalacre.

Barneflatte continet XLII acras, & XVI acras aque.

Cultura ſubter montem vocat Byry 8 acras.

Barley croft ſuꝑ montem continet 8 acras.

22—26. Continuation of the Index.

27—29. Carte diverſorum regum Anglie:

1. Henricus rex Anglie, archiepiſcopis, abbatibus, prioribus, & omnibus comitibus, & baronibus, & vicecomitibus, & fidelibus ſuis totius Anglie, ſalutem. Precipio quod terre Sancti Oſwaldi & canonicorum ſuorum habeant conſuetudines, & quietas ſuas, in omnibus rebus, apud Ebor' & alibi, cum ſokâ & ſakâ, tol & teme, & infangtheof, & omnibus libertatibus ſuis, ubicunque ſint terre, ville, vel homines eorum. Sic precipio per cartam meam; & ſicut eas libertates conceſſi in cartâ illâ. Teſtibus, &c.

2. Henricus rex, &c. Vicecomitibus & miniſtris totius Anglie ſalutem. Precipio quod totum corrodium & omnes res canonicorum de Sancto Oſwaldo una homines ſui poterint affidare per ſuas dominicas. Sint quieti de omni theolonio & conſuetudine & paſſagiis. Hoc nullus homines ſuos vel res ſuas injuſtè diſturbet, ſub pœnâ x l̄i. forisfacture.

3. Henricus rex Anglie, archiepiſcopis, abbatibus, & omnibus comitibus, & baronibus, & vicecomitibus, & fidelibus ſuis totius Anglie, ſalutem. Precipio quod terre Sancti Oſwaldi & canonicorum ſuorum habeant conſuetudines & quietas ſuas, in omnibus rebus, apud Ebor' & alibi, cum ſokâ & ſakâ, & tol & teme, & infangtheof, & omnibus libertatibus ſuis, ubicunque ſint terre, ville, vel homines eorum. Sic precipio per cartam meam; & ſicut eas libertates conceſſi in cartâ illâ. Teſtibus, &c.

4. Carta de libertatibus eccleſie S. Petri Ebor'.

Henricus, Dei gratiâ, rex Anglie, & dux Normannorum, archiepiſcopis & epiſcopis, abbatibus, conſulibus, proceribus, & univerſis fidelibus, Francis & Anglis, totius Anglie, ſalutem. Poſſeſſiones, & dignitates, & libertates, & conſuetudines, quas habuit Ebor' eccleſia, concedo, & regiâ auctoritate preſenti cartâ confirmo, ſicut hic ſubſcripte ſunt, ſub regibus antiquis, & archiepiſcopis, & quod plerique meminiſſe poſſunt. Sub Edwardo rege, & Aldredo archiepiſcopo, fuit eccleſie Sancti Petri conſuetudo egregie libertatis. Si quis enim quemlibet cujuſcunque facinoris, aut flagitii reus convictum infra atrium eccleſie caperet, & retineret, univerſali judicio, ſex hundreth emendebat; ſi verò infra eccleſiam, XII hundreth; infra chorum[2], XVIII hundreth. Penitentia quoque de ſingulis, ſicut de ſacrilegiis injuncta. In hundreth, VIII libre continentur. Quod ſi aliquis, veſano ſpiritu agitatus, diabolico auſu quemquam capere preſumeret in cathedrâ lapideâ juxta altare, quod Anglici vocant Fridſtoll, i. e. *Cathedra quietudinis*, vel *pacis*; hujus tam flagitioſi ſacrilegii emendatio ſub nullo judicio erat, ſub nullo pecunie numero claudebatur; ſed, apud Anglos, Boteles, hoc eſt, ſine emendâ vocabatur. He emende nihil ad archiepiſcopum, ſed ad canonicos pertinebant. Canonici Sancti Petri in Hied, i. e. domeſticâ vel intrinſecâ familiâ, vocabatur *Terra canonicorum proprie menſe Sancti Petri*. Denique, ſi quid in eccleſiâ, vel in cemiterio, vel in domibus canonicorum, vel in terris eorum, aliqui injuſtè agerent, aut ipſi canonici adverſus ſe invicem, aut adverſus alios, vel alii adverſus canonicos, vel adverſus alios, forisfactura nulla archiepiſcopo, ſed tota canonicis judicabatur. Archiepiſcopus autem in rebus canonicorum hoc tantum juris habebat; quod, defuncto canonico, ipſe aliis prelationes & prebendas prebebat: nec tamen ſine conſilio & aſſenſu decani & capituli. Si verò archiepiſcopus adverſus Apoſtolicum vel Regem committeret, ad quod redimendum vel pacificandum pecuniâ opus eſſet, nihil tamen canonici archiepiſcopo, preter ſuam voluntatem, darent; & pecuniam canonicorum & hominum eorum pro commiſſione vel debito archiepiſcopi, nec etiam in manum caperetur. Habebunt canonici, in domibus & in terris ſuis, ſoc & ſac, tol & theam, intol, uttol, & infangtheof, & omnes eaſdem honoris & libertatis conſuetudines, quas ipſe Rex in terris ſuis habebat, & quas archiepiſcopus de Domino Deo & de Rege tenebat; hoc etiam amplius, quod nemo de terrâ canonicorum Sancti Petri wapentakemote, nec tridingmote, nec ſchireſmote ſequebatur; ſed calumpnians, aut calumpniatus, ante hoſtium monaſterii Sancti Petri rectitudinem & recipiebat & faciebat. Hoc autem a religioſis principibus & bonis anteceſſoribus ſit proviſum, ut quatenus canonici placitantes, pulſato ſigno, ad horas canonicas ritè poſſent regredi; Archiepiſcopo verò per ſeneſchallos & prefectos ſuos, & milites ſuos, facilius erat predicta placita ſequi & tenere. Si verò aliquis terram aliquam Sancto Petro daret vel venderet, nemo poſtea ſocam vel ſacam, tol aut theam, in illâ clamabit; ſed eaſdem conſuetudines quos & alia terra Sancti Petri iſta habebat, tantum amoris & reverentie anteceſſores noſtri huic ſancte Principis Apoſtolorum eccleſie deferebant. Quando autem rex congregabat exercitum, unus homo tantùm preparabatur de totâ terrâ canonicorum, cum vexillo Sancti Petri; qui, ſi burgenſes in exercitu irent, dux & ſignifer eos precederet; ſine burgenſibus verò, nec ipſe iret. Hanc etiam conſuetudinem ſive dignitatem habebant canonici Sancti Petri ab anteceſſoribus regibus, nominatim, quos a rege Edwardo, conceſſam & confirmatam, ut nullus de familiâ regis, vel de exercitu ejus, in propriis domibus canonicorum, nec in civitate nec extra, hoſpitetur. Ubicunque fuit duellum Ebor', juramenta fieri debent ſuper textum, vel ſuper reliquias eccleſie Sancti Petri; &, facto duello, victor arma victi ad eccleſiam Sancti Petri offerat, gratias agens Deo & Sancto Petro pro victoriâ. Si canonici vel homines eorum clamorem fecerint in placitis regis, clamor eorum ante omnem cauſam terminetur, quantum poteſt terminari, ſervatâ eccleſie dignitate. Teſtibus; archiepiſcopo Eboracenſi; G. epiſcopo Wynton'; R. Bloet, epiſcopo Lincoln'; R. Flambard, epiſcopo Dunelm'; W. comite de Warennâ; R. Baſſet, G. Ridell, S. filio Sigulfi. Apud Wynton' [1].

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[1] The figures here have been purpoſely eraſed.

[2] In Dugdale, vol. III. p. 135, this is miſprinted "*Eboracum*."

5. Confirmatio Henrici regis de eccleſiâ de Bredon.

Henricus rex Anglie, archiepiſcopis, epiſcopis, comitibus, baronibus, vicecomitibus, & omnibus aliis fidelibus ſuis, ſalutem. Sciatis me conceſſiſſe & confirmâſſe Adelwaldo priori & canonicis Sancti Oſwaldi de Noſtlâ eccleſiam de Bredon, cum pertinentiis ſuis, in puram & perpetuam eleemoſynam, quam Robertus de Ferrariis coram me predicto priori & canonicis ſuis dedit & conceſſit. Teſtibus; Thurſtino archiepiſcopo Eboracenſi, Wallerano comite de Melleat, Ranulfo cancellario, Nigello de Albeni, Wilhelmo de Peverell de Dovrâ. Apud Rockingham.

6. Carta domini Henrici regis Secundi.

Henricus rex, &c. Vicecomitibus & omnibus miniſtris ſuis totius Anglie, & nominatim Portuum maris, ſalutem. Precipio quod totum corrodium & omnes res canonicorum de quibuſcunque homines ſui poterint affidare quod eorum ſint dominice; & ſint quieti de theolonio & paſſagio & pontagio, & omni conſuetudine; & prohibeo ne quis ſuper hec homines ſuos vel res ſuas injuſtè diſturbet, ſub penâ x li. forisfacture.

7. Carta dom' Ric' regis Anglie, filii dom' Hen' regis II.

Ricardus, Dei gratiâ, &c. ad "eccleſiam de Bredon, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis." Preter hec, quicquid beneficii vel eleemoſine, in terris, eccleſiis, ceteriſque poſſeſſionibus, prefate eccleſie rationabiliter collatum fuerit, nos quoque ſimiliter gratie regalis auctoritate confirmamus. Sit igitur tota predicta eleemoſina quieta & libera, ſicut aliqua eleemoſinarum noſtrarum quietior & liberior eſt. Denique damus & concedimus eccleſie Sancti Oſwaldi regis & martyris de Noſtel, ſicut ante nos rex H. avus patris noſtri eidem eccleſie dedit & conceſſit, ſub eandem libertatem, & eaſdem leges & conſuetudines quales etiam habet ipſa matrix eccleſia beati Petri Eboracenſis; preter ea, que ad magiſterium Chriſtianitatis, & reverentiam archiepiſcopatûs reſpiciunt dignitatis; quam nimirum libertatem & conſuetudinem eidem eccleſie Sancti Oſwaldi, ab omni exactione epiſcopalis conſuetudinis ſolute, venerabilis Thurſtanus archiepiſcopus Eboracenſis ratam & inviolabiliter conceſſit poſſidendum. Nulli autem hominum noſtrorum poſt hec liceat eleemoſinam H. regis patris noſtri, et H. regis avi noſtri, & noſtram, ad hunc locum, ob incolumitatem regni noſtri, & ſalutem anime noſtre, & pro animabus anteceſſorum noſtrorum & ſucceſſorum, & omnium fidelium defunctorum, confirmatam, & omnes poſſeſſiones ejus, perturbare vel minuere; ſed in perpetuâ & regali pace firma & illibata permaneant. Volumus etiam & ſimiliter precipimus quod predicti canonici benè & in pace & quietè & honorificè teneant, cum ſokâ & ſakâ, & tolâ & teme, & infangtheof, & omnibus aliis liberis conſuetudinibus, in nemore & plano, in terris & aquis, pratis & paſcuis, & paſſagiis, & in omnibus locis. Teſtibus, &c.

30. A blank page.

31. In itinere juſtitiariorum in comitatu Notinghamie. Breve ſummonitionis coram juſticiariis itinerantibus.

32—34. Notingham. In itinere juſticiariorum, rotulo 4°.

35. Taxatio bonorum ſpiritualium & temporalium monaſterii Sci Oſwaldi. Summa xix li. xvi s.

Taxatio eccleſie de Bredon.

In ſpiritualibus L marc', in temporalibus x marc'.

Unde decima ſpiritual' & temporal' x marc'.

Vicaria ejuſdem eccleſie taxatur ad x li.

Expoſitiones. *Soke* eſt fraunche court de gentz & de treſpas fait du ſeignr en ſes terres.

Sake. Ceo eſt forfaiture des biens per le deſpit de la lay ou de la pees.

Fil. Ceo eſt acquitaunce de tote maner de tolnue.

Theme. Ceo eſt generacioun de neifs qe poet eſtre chalange ou qu'il ſoie trovez.

36. Ordinationes Walteri Ebor' archiepiſcopi ſuper vicariis. Here are entered the endowments of the vicarages of Tykehull, Suth Kirkeby, and Rothwell, and the chapel of Stainton.

37. Walter Gray archbiſhop of York (1217—1257) admits Peter de Deweſbury to the church of Batelay; Thomas de Walton to the vicarage of Felekirk; and Robert de Warnefeld to the vicarage of Warnefeld.

38, 39. Ordinatio vicarie de Bredon. Noverint univerſi, quod nos Johannes [Buckingham], permiſſione divinâ, Lincoln' epiſcopus, facientes Regiſtrum de ordinationibus vicariarum noſtre dioc' ſolicitè perſcrutari, ſicut in eo inter cetera comperimus contineri; videlicet, "Bredon, cum capellis de Worthington & Staunton, prioris & canonicorum Sci Oſwaldi. Vicarius in perpetuum habebit, nomine vicarie ſue, ſibi & duobus capellanis quos habebit ſocios, & diacono & duobus clericis ſuis, ſufficientem exhibitionem victûs ad menſam canonicorum; & habebit etiam foragium ad palefridum ſuum, & prebendam cum venerit ad ſinodum & capitula, & preterea quatuor marcas pro ſtipendiis ſuis & capellanorum ſuorum clericorum. Et habebit preterea ipſe & capellani ſui ordinarium legatum & conſuetas oblationes. Et ſolvet vicarius ſynodalia tantum. Canonici autem procurabunt archidiaconum, & tam dicto vicario quam capellanis ſuis manſos competentes extra prioratum aſſignabunt. Johannes capellanus de Dauby admiſſus eſt, &c. In cujus quidem compoſitionis teſtimonium ſigillum noſtrum fecimus hiis apponi. Dat' apud Lydyngton, x kal. Decembris, anno Dni MCCC ſexageſimo.

40. A liſt of all the churches belonging to the priory of St. Oſwald of Noſtell; with their ſeveral taxations. The names of theſe ſeveral churches are,

South Lemington and Newbold, co. Warwick; Ardington, co. Bucks; Langeley, co. Hertford; Wymarke, co. Lancaſter; Bredon, co. Leiceſter; Lych,

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[1] This charter is printed, with ſome ſlight variations, by Dugdale, Mon. Angl. vol. III. fol. 136.

Wharrun, Tykehull, South Kirkeby, Addewyk, Felekirk, Fetherſton, Warnefeld, Batelay, Briſtall, Hodersfield, Rotherwell, Wodekirk, Bramham, and Bamburgh, co. York.

41. Modus preſentandi ad prioratum de Bredon.

Robert de Pontefract was the laſt prior, and was ſucceeded by John de Inſula. The preſentation was by king Edward II. to whom it had devolved by the attainder of Thomas duke of Lancaſter.

Certificatio Henrici Burwaſh, epiſcopi Lincoln', ad cancellarium Anglie de ultimâ preſentatione. This certifies that Robert Sutton had been admitted, on the preſentation of Thomas late earl of Lancaſter and Leiceſter, by John D'Albury, then biſhop of Lincoln.

42. A ſimilar entry with the preceding one.

Conventio inter priorem & conventum de Noſtell, & Walterum filium Roberti de Tateſhall, advocatum de Bredonâ, de electione prioris.

Hec eſt conventio facta inter priorem & conventum de Sancto Oſwaldo de Noſtlâ, & Walterum filium Roberti de Tateſhall, advocatum de Bredon, ſuper ecclesiam de Bredonâ, ad eccleſiam Sancti Oſwaldi de Noſtlâ & canonicos ibidem Deo ſervientes pertinentem; ſcilicet, quod predicti prior & conventus de Sancto Oſwaldo de Noſtlâ duos de canonicis ſuis de cellulâ ſuâ de Bredonâ, quos voluerint, eligent, cum aſſenſu advocati, & preſentabunt eos predicto Waltero vel heredibus ſuis ex ſe & Iſouldâ uxore provenientibus; & ipſe vel heredes ſui recipient unum de illis duobus, quem voluerint. Et ſi fortè in prefatâ cellulâ de Bredonâ non fuerint inventi idonei canonici, tunc priores & canonici prefati de domo Sancti Oſwaldi de Noſtlâ eligent duos, & preſentabunt predicto Waltero, vel heredibus ſuis; ex quibus recipient unum quem voluerint; & ſic deinceps de ceteris. Prenominatus verò prior, ſimul cum prefato Waltero, vel heredibus ſuis, preſentabunt eum dioceſano epiſcopo ad prioratum cellule de Bredonâ, qui totâ vitâ ſuâ ſtabilis ibi remanebit, quamdiu canonicè ſe habuerit, ſalvâ profeſſione, & ſubjectione eccleſie Sancti Oſwaldi de Noſtlâ. Et ſi fortè contigerit quod aliquâ ratione amoveri debeat, vel in fata ceſſerit, tunc autoritate epiſcopi, & aſſenſu predicti prioris & conventûs Sancti Oſwaldi de Noſtlâ, & prenominati advocati, vel heredum ſuorum, admovebitur, & alius loco ipſius, ſecundùm quod predictum eſt, ſubſtituetur; & canonici, qui cum eo moram faciunt, per priorem & conventum Sancti Oſwaldi de Noſtlâ ibi erunt, ſi poſſeſſiones prefate cellule poterint ſufficere, ſalvâ in omnibus profeſſione & ſubjectione ſepedicte eccleſie Sancti Oſwaldi de Noſtlâ. Prior Sancti Oſwaldi, & advocatus de Bredonâ, non diſturbent bona vel poſſeſſiones prenominate cellule; nec prior in ea perendinabit, ad ipſius cellule ſuperfluum gravamen. Hiis teſtibus, &c.[1]

43. Breve eſcaetori ad deponendum manum. July 13, anno regni regis Edwardi 18°.

44. Preſentatio ad prioratum de Bredon.

Eximie nobilitatis viro, domino ſuo & advocato in hoc caſu, domino Henrico comiti Lancaſtr' & Leyceſtr', ſeneſcallo Anglie, ſui devoti frater Joh̄es de Inſula prior monaſterii Sc̄i Oſwaldi de Noſtell & ejuſdem loci conventus ſalutem, &c. non. Sept. 1328; William de Butterbuſke ſubprior was the perſon then preferred.

45, 46. Two blank pages.

47. Modus preſentandi ad vicariam de Bredon. Dated at Bredon, 12 cal. Oct. 1331. Thomas de Fenewyke, chaplain, was admitted in 1334, on the death of Robert Steimū. Atteſted by the incumbents of eight neighbouring churches; John rector of Lughteburg, Gilbert rector of Dixle, Richard rector of the chapel of Oſgotethorp, Henry rector of Donington, John rector of Wyttewick, William vicar of Shepeſhed, John vicar of Diſeworth, and Thomas vicar of Belton.

48. Litera epiſcopi de Lincoln', officiali directa, pro vicariâ de Bredon, certifies that William prior of Bredon had preſented to the church Thomas de Fenwyke. Dat' apud Veterem Templum, non' Octobr' 1331.

49. Confirmatio Alexandri Pape de eccleſiâ de Bredon, Anſketillo priori & canonicis Sc̄i Oſwaldi de Noſtell, dat' Turin', 8 id. Junii.

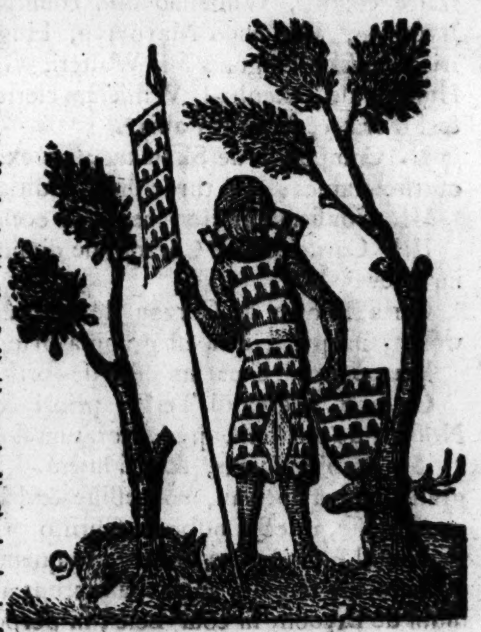
50. Confirmatio Roberti epiſcopi Lincoln' & Thome archiepiſcopi Cantuar', de eccleſiâ de Bredon.

Four blank pages follow; and then the openings are regularly marked to the end. The firſt is blank on the left hand page; but the right hand contains:

I. Carta Rob̄ti de Ferrariis, primi fundatoris noſtri.

Robertus comes de Nottingham omnibus baronibus ſuis & hominibus fidelibus ſalutem. Sciatis me dediſſe, & hâc meâ cartâ confirmâſſe, pro ſalute anime mee, & patris mei, & matris mee, & heredum meorum, Domino & eccleſie Sancti Oſwaldi de Noſtlâ, & canonicis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, in liberam, puram, & perpetuam eleemoſinam, eccleſiam Sancte Marie & Sancti Hardulphi de Bredonâ, cum omnibus pertinentiis; videlicet, cum quatuor virgatis terre; & cum decimâ meâ totâ, & hominum meorum de Tungâ, & de Andreſkirkâ, & de Wiweleſtonâ; & capellam de Wordintonâ, & capellam de Stauntonâ, cum terris & decimis & pertinentiis eorum; & ſimiliter decimas de Neubolt & de Dideſwrdâ, quantum pertinet feodo meo. Preter hoc dedi & conceſſi predicte eccleſie, & canonicis predictis, de acremento, unam virgatam terre in Andreſchirckâ, & unam eſſartam in occidentali parte montis; & mercatum de Bredonâ; & annuatim viginti ſolidos de molendino de Crakemers; & viginti ſolidos in Tongâ; & viginti ſolidos in Weſt Lecâ; & quadraginta ſolidos in ſocâ de Staplefordiâ; & unam herdivycam in Hethcote juxta Hertedonam in Peco. Confirmo etiam eis quinque ſolidatos redditûum in Overtonâ. Teſtibus; Hugone capellano filio Seualonis, & Ric̄o capellano, & Alketillo clerico, Will̄o filio Nigelli, & Henrico filio Sewalonis, & Alano dapifero, & Will̄o filio Herberti, & Rob̄to de Limeto, & Fulgero filio Sualonis, & Rob̄to de Bakepouz[2].

Carta & confirmatio Willielmi de Ferrariis, comitis Derbeye.



Univerſis ſancte matris eccleſie filiis preſentibus & futuris, Willielmus de Ferrariis comes de Derbeyâ ſalutem in Domino. Notum ſit vobis omnibus me, intuitu Dei, & pro ſalute anime mee, & omnium anteceſſorum meorum, conceſſiſſe & hâc cartâ meâ confirmâſſe, canonicis regularibus de Bredonâ eccleſiam S. Marie & Sancti Hardulfi de Bredonâ, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, in decimis, redditibus, & libertatibus, & omnibus que ad predictam eccleſiam, cum omnibus dominicis, pertinent; & capellam de Worthdintonâ, cum omnibus pertinentiis, & capellam de Stauntonâ, cum omnibus pertinentis ſuis; & Skalaker; & forum de Bredonâ; & quatuor virgatas terre, cum villanis, & ceteris omnibus ejuſdem terre pertinentiis in Saxebi; ſcil' in ſochâ de Stapelfordiâ; & unam herdewicham apud Hethcotam in Peco, cum terrâ integrè que dicitur Bredon crofte; & cum paſturâ ad ſexies viginti oves & quatuor multones, cum totâ ſectâ unius anni, uſque ad Feſtum sc̄e Crucis. Preterea dedi eis & confirmavi, intuitu caritatis, de acramento, paſturam ibidem ad quinque vaccas pro agnis ſuis inde nutriendis. Confirmavi autem eis, de molendino de Crakemers, annuatim viginti ſolidos; & in Dideſworth decimas ſex carucatarum terre; & quinque virgatas terre in Andreſkirkâ; & redditum quinque ſolidorum in Overtonâ; & boſeum de Brunhage, cum aſſartis; & culturam ſub monte Bredone ad fontem. Hec omnia ſupradicta, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, pietatis intuitu, excepto molendino de Stapleford ſuper Wrethec, & exceptis viginti ſolidis in Lechâ Jordani de Tokâ, conceſſi & confirmavi hâc cartâ meâ prefatis canonicis, habenda & tenenda in perpetuam eleemoſinam, liberè, & quietè, & honorificè, ſine omni ſervitio, ad me & heredes meos, preter orationes in Domino. Hiis teſtibus; Henrico de Ferrariis, Willielmo de Ridware, Jordano de Tokâ, & multis aliis[1].

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[1] From the Noſtell Regiſter.

[2] From the Bredon Regiſter. This charter, and ſome few of the following ones, have been printed by Dugdale, Mon. Angl. vol. II. p. 39. (but without the witneſſes) from the Noſtell Regiſter.

Univerſis ſancte matris eccleſie filiis preſentibus & futuris, Willielmus de Ferrariis comes de Derbey ſalutem in Domino. Notum ſit vobis omnibus me, intuitu Dei, & pro ſalute anime mee, & omnium anteceſſorum meorum, conceſſiſſe & ratam habere, & hac chartâ meâ confirmâſſe, pro ſalute anime mee, & Sibille ſponſe mee, & animabus anteceſſorum meorum, canonicis de Bredonâ, eccleſiam de Bredonâ, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, in decimis & redditibus, & omnibus que ad predictam eccleſiam pertinent; & capellam de Wordentonâ, cum omnibus pertinentiis; & forum de Bredonâ; & redditum XL ſolidorum in Saxbi de ſocâ Stapelfordie; & unam herdewicam apud Hetcotam in Peco; & de molendino de Crakemers viginti ſolidos; & de Lekâ Jordani de Toc viginti ſolidos: & in Diſeworth decimas ſex carucatas, & quinque virgatas terre in Andreſkirkâ; & redditum quinque ſolidorum in Overtonâ; & tria meſſuagia ſuper montem de Bredonâ, & boſcum de Brunhage, cum aſſartis que ipſi canonici tenuerunt quando ad Hieroſolymam profectus ſum. Culturam etiam eiſdem canonicis confirmavi ſub monte ad fontem; & capellam de Stantonâ, cum omnibus pertinentiis, & Skalakre. Hec omnia ſupradicta, pietatis intuitu, conceſſi & confirmavi hac cartâ meâ prefatis canonicis, tenenda in perpetuum, liberè, & quietè, & honorificè, ſine omni ſervitio ad me & heredes meos pertinente, preter orationes in Domino. Hiis teſtibus; abbate Waltero, Roberto de Ferrariis fratre comitis, Willielmo filio comitis, Gulielmo de Rydware, Willielmo Mavoyſyn, Hugone de Thorp, Ricardo filio Hugonis filii Walteri, Gregorio clerico, Hugone de Tikenhall, Willielmo clerico de Staunton, & H. fratre, & multis aliis[2].

II. Compoſitio de Skalakre; an exception to one of the clauſes; and three ſhort additions, 1330.

III. Confirmatio Hen' regis de eccleſiâ de Bredon.

IIII. Carta Thome Curzon, de dimidiâ virgatâ terre in Diſeworth.

Carta Thome de Curzon de placeâ terre in Diſeworth, in quâ ſtructa eſt grangia prioris.

Recognitio decimarum de Diſeworth.

Carta R. Edwardi Tertii, priori & conventui de Noſtell, de unâ feriâ apud prioratum ſuum de Bredon[3].

Rex archiepiſcopis, &c. ſalutem. Sciatis nos, de gratiâ noſtrâ ſpeciali, conceſſiſſe & hâc cartâ noſtrâ confirmâſſe, dilectis nobis in Chriſto priori S. Oſwaldi de Noſtel, quod loco unius ferie quam ipſe & predeceſſores ſui ſingulis annis habuerunt apud prioratum ſuum de Bredon, in com' Leic', in perpetuum habeant unam aliam feriam ibidem de quinque dies duraturam, viz. per duos dies ante feſtum Omnium SS. & in die ejuſdem feſti, & per duos dies proximè ſequentes; niſi feria illa ſit ad nocumentum vicinarum feriarum. Quare volumus, &c. Hiis teſtibus; venerabilibus patribus H. Lincoln' epiſcopo, cancellario noſtro; R. Covent' & Litchf' epiſcopo; Johanne de Warennâ, com' Surrie; Rogero de Mortuo Mari, com' Marchie; Willielmo de Monte Acuto; Olivero de Ingham; Johanne Matravers, ſeneſcallo hoſpitii noſtri, & aliis. Dat. per manum noſtram apud Wodeſtock, xxiii die Julii, anno regni ñri quarto. Per ipſum regem[4].

Carta R. Ricardi Secundi de liberâ warennâ in omnibus dominicis terris prioris & conventûs S. Oſwaldi de Noſtell, apud Bredon.

Rex archiepiſcopis, &c. ſalutem. Sciatis nos, de gratiâ noſtrâ ſpeciali, conceſſiſſe & hâc cartâ noſtrâ confirmâſſe dilectis nobis in Chriſto prioris S. Oſwaldi de Noſtell, quod ipſi & eorum ſucceſſores in perpetuum habeant liberam warennam in omnibus dominicis terris ſuis de Bredon, in com' Leic', dumtamen terre ille non ſint infra metas foreſte noſtre; ita quod nullus intret terras illas ad fugandum in eis, vel ad aliquid capiendum quod ad warennam pertineat, ſine licentiâ & voluntate ipſorum prioris & conventûs, vel ſucceſſorum ſuorum, ſuper forisfacturam noſtram x librarum. Quare volumus, &c. Hiis teſtibus; Johanne rege Caſtelle & Ligionis, duce Lancaſtrie, avunculo noſtro chariſſimo; venerabilibus patribus S. Cantuarie archiepiſcopo, totius Anglie primate, cancellario noſtro; W. London', W. Winton', & Thom' Exon', theſaurario noſtro, epiſcopis; Edmundo Cantabrigie, Thomâ de Wodeſtoc, Buckinghamie, comitibus, avunculis noſtris; Ricardo comite Arundell; Willielmo de Bellocampo, camerario noſtro; Johanne de Fordham, cuſtode privati ſigilli noſtri; Hugone de Segrave, ſeneſcallo hoſpitii noſtri; & aliis. Dat' per manum noſtram apud Weſtm', viii die Feb. anno regis ñri tertio. Per breve de privato ſigillo, pro fine unius marce ſolute in Hanaperiâ.

V. Confirmatio Walteri Hoke de unâ placeâ terre in Diſeworth, 1276.

Confirmatio de grangiâ in Diſeworth, by Robert ſon of Ralph de Whatton of Diſeworth. Teſt', Johẽ vicario de Diſeworth, & aliis.

Carta de paſturâ in Melbourne, 3 Edw. III.

Carta de paſturâ in Peko, noefiſme Edw. III.

VI. Confirmatio de tribus meſſuagiis ſupra montem, & de Brunhagh, cum aſſartis.

Carta de hiis que continentur in letâ.

De libertatibus de Bredon.

Thomas counte de Lancaſtr', ſeneſchal d'Angleterre, a tous ſes franks homes & autres, &c. Nous avons regarde la chartre Robert counte de Notingham, fait a Dieu & a la egliſe de Seint Oſwald de Noſtela, en ceſtes paroles: [Here the founder's grant is repeated.]

Eſtre ceo avouns regarde la chartre Hugh de Ferers fait a Dieu & a noſtre Dame & a Seint Hardulf de Bredon, & a les chanoignes illeqs Dieu ſerviantes, en ceſtes paroles:

"Hugo de Ferrariis omnibus ſancte eccleſie filiis, & omnibus hominibus ſuis, clericis & laicis. Francis & Anglis, eternam in Domino ſalutem. Notum ſit univerſis eccleſie Dei fidelibus, me dediſſe & conceſſiſſe Deo & Beate Marie & Sancto Hardulfo de Bredonâ, & canonicis regularibus ibidem Deo ſervientibus, in eleemoſinam liberam & quietam, in ſocâ de Stapleford, quadraginta ſolidatos reddituum, pro quadraginta ſolidis ſterlingorum, quos Robertus de Ferrariis comes, patruus meus, predicte eccleſie & canonicis ſingulis annis de firmâ ſuâ de Stapleford dare ſolebat, ſicut in chartâ ſuâ confirmavit, pro animâ ſcilicet prefati comitis Roberti, & pro animabus patris & matris mee, & pro ſalute anime mee, & anteceſſorum meorum & ſucceſſorum meorum, tam preſentium quàm futurorum; videlicet, molendinum de Stapleford ſuper Yrech; & in Saxebi quatuor virgatas terre, cum villanis; & duodecim denarios in eadem de quadam virgatâ terre, quam quidam preſbyter tenet. Et hanc eleemoſinam, quam Deo & prefate eccleſie, & canonicis regularibus, dedi & conceſſi, ab omni humano vel temporali ſervitio & exactione, pro Dei amore, in perpetuum quietam clamo, & per hanc cartam confirmo. Hujus donationis & conceſſionis teſtes ſunt; Willielmus de Ferrariis frater meus, Wiłłs Pantulf, Radulfus de Fredeverer, Arnad' capellanus, Johẽs de Fredenes, Hamelinus, Ric' de Branceſtre, dapifer, & Grimbaldus frater ejus, Hugo clericus de Stapleford, Rogerus clericus de Torp, Robertus filius Guranni, Mattheus."

VII. Derechief avouns regarde la chartre William le Ferrers, le fiłs William le Ferers counte de Derby, fait a Dieu & noſtre Dame & Seint Hardulf de Bredon, & as chanoignes illeqs Dieu ſervantes, en ceſtes paroles:

Omnibus Sancte matris eccleſie filiis ad quos preſens ſcriptum pervenerit, Willielmus de Ferrariis, filius Willielmi de Ferrariis comitis Derbie, ſalutem in Domino. Noverit univerſitas veſtra me, divine pietatis intuitu, pro ſalute anime mee, & anteceſſorum meorum & ſucceſſorum meorum, conceſſiſſe, & hâc preſenti cartâ meâ confirmâſſe, Deo & Beate Marie & Sc̄o Hardulpho de Bredonâ, & canonicis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, in liberam, puram, & perpetuam eleemoſinam, quatuor virgatas terre, cum villanis & pertinentiis ſuis, in villâ de Saxeby, quas predicti prior & canonici habent de dono Hugonis de Ferrariis per cartam ſuam, & de confirmatione Willielmi comitis patris mei, per cartam ſuam. Et ego Willielmus de Ferrariis & heredes mei predictas quatuor virgatas terre, cum villanis & pertinentiis ſuis, ut de auxilio ſuo comitis & ſectâ curie mee, & aliis ſervitiis ſecularibus, contra omnes homines warantizabimus. Et ut hec mea conceſſio & confirmatio firma ſit & ſtabilis in perpetuum, huic ſcripto ſigillum meum appoſui. Hiis teſtibus; đno Radulpho filio Nicħi tunc ſeneſcalli domini regis; Roberto de Elieburne, tunc ſeneſcallo comitis de Ferrariis; Radulpho de Bredon, Willielmo de Picheford, Galfrido de Bakeputes, Roberto fil' Nicħi, Michaele fil' Nicħi, Roberto de Mertinton, Henrico Camerario, Willielmo Oter, & aliis.

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[1] This alſo is printed in Dugdale's Monaſticon, vol. III. p. i. p. 62.—"Hæc carta eſt ex Regiſtro de Bredon, penes Robertum Shirley, de Staunton Harold, baronettum, anno 1670, quod inveſtiget & conſulat lector ſtudioſus antiquitatum Bredonenſium," ſays biſhop Tanner, in his Notitia, ſub Bredon, fol. 239.

[2] This article is taken from the Noſtell Regiſter.

[3] Cart. 4 Edw. III. N° 53.

[4] Cart. 3 Ric. II. N° 14.

Nous touz les douns & les grauntz avauntditz de totes le terres & tenements, ſi com ils ſont en les dites chartres & confirmements pluis pleinement contenues, par nous & par nous heirs, a Dieu & a noſtre Dame, & a Seint Hardulphe de Bredon, & au priour & as chanoignes, & a lour ſucceſſours illoequis Dieu ſervantes, confermons & acceptons en perdurable almoigne tous jours; & grauntouns, par nous & par nos heirs, tant come en nous eſt, que le dit prior & les chanoignes et lur ſucceſſores & lur tendants ſoient quietes de noſtre lete & de quaque lete apent par les terres & tenements ſuſdits qu'ils tenent de noſtre fee, & qu'ils ne ſoient de ceo par nos ne per nos miniſtres tant come en nous eſt greve ne enpeſche en nul temps avenir. En teſtemoignance de quel choſe a ceſt eſcript avouns mis noſtre ſeal par ceſtes teſmoignes; Monſ^r Robert de Holand, Monſ^r Eſteven de Seagrave, Monſ^r de Cuillins, & autres. Done a noſtre chaſtel de Kenill, le quint jour de April, en l'an du regne noſtre ſeigneur le roi Edward fils au noble roi Edward diſme.

Leyc'. Tho' de Fennewyk, vicarius de Bredon, petit breve de modò & causâ captionis unius meſſuagiis in Andreſchirch eſcaetore Leyc', quod captum eſt in manum domini regis per predictum eſcaetorem.

De excambio v rod' & dim' terre in Saxeby.

Univerſis Chriſti fidelibus preſens ſcriptum inſpecturis, frater Walterus prior de Bredonâ ſalutem in Domino. Noverint nos dediſſe đno Joh̄i de Sproxton, & heredibus ſuis, quinque rodas terre & dimidiam in excambium in villâ de Saxeby, ſcilicet, in Dunecroft; & dimidiam rode juxta terram Joh̄is Bole, pro totidem rodis & quatuor ſulcis in eadem villâ; ſcilicet, pro unâ & dimidiâ rodâ in Dunecroft, & unâ dimidiâ acrâ que jacet inter terram Matthei Coci & terram dicti Joh̄is de Sproxton, uſque ad regiam viam que ducit ad Stapleford. Et nos dictam terram dicto Johanni & heredibus ſuis warantizabimus, quamdiu idem Joh̄es & heredes ſui terram ſuam garantizaverint. Et ne nos vel ſucceſſores noſtri, nec dictus Joh̄es, nec heredes ſui, dictum eſcambium unquam revocare poſſimus, tam nos quam dictus Joh̄es preſenti cartâ in modum cyrografi confectâ ſigilla noſtra alternatim appoſuimus. Hiis teſtibus; đno Willielmo de Cangi, đno Roberto rectore eccleſie de Saxeby, Willielmo de Derby, Radulpho de Bredon, Willielmo de Hoby, Reygner de Helpeſtone, & aliis.

Quieta clamatio de unâ virgatâ terre in Saxeby.

Sciant omnes preſentes & futuri, quod ego Johannes de Stonneſby, pro ſalute anime mee, & omnium anteceſſorum & ſucceſſorum meorum, quietum clamavi domino Waltero priori de Bredonâ, & omnibus ſucceſſoribus ſuis, totum jus et clameum quod habui vel habere potui de me & heredibus ſuis in perpetuum, in unâ virgatâ terre in villâ de Saxeby, cum toſto & edificiis ſuprapoſitis, & omnibus aliis ejus pertinentiis, quam Johannes filius Edmundi aliquando tenuit, unde portavi unum breve de recto verſus dictum priorem in comitatu Leiceſtre; ita quod nec ego nec heredes mei, nec aliqui alii ex parte noſtrâ, aliquid juris vel clamei in predictâ terrâ, vel ejus pertinentiis ſupradictis, nobis unquam vendicare poterimus. In cujus rei teſtimonium preſenti ſcripto ſigillum meum appoſui. Hiis teſtibus; domino Johanne de Sproxton, Willielmo Hamelyn de Wymundeham, Petro Ambroſe de eadem, Ambroſio de Thorp, Willielmo Cangi de Stapelford, Johanne de Melton, & Rogero de Saxeby, & aliis.

VIII. Carta Rob̄ti de Ferrariis, de tuitione prioratûs de Bredon, 1261.

Confirmatio Wiłłi de Ferrariis comitis Derebye, de v ſolidis in Overton, &c.

Litera Henrici regis de tuitione. Witneſſed by Richard archdeacon of Poitou, at Eveſham.

Carta Henrici de Crakemers molendinarii.

Carta de molendino de Crakemers.

IX. Carta Rob̄ti de Tateſhale tertii.

Excambium inter priorem de Bredon, & Robertum de Tateſale, terrarum; 1 toſti quod Oliverus Sutton quondam tenuit, 2 rodarum & dimidie in Scalakre, 1 toſti jacentis ad caput ſtagni; 3 rodarum in Andreſchyrch, in quadam culturâ vocat' le Toftes; dimidie acre ex aliâ parte ſtagni; & 3 rodarum & dimidie in Scalakre, quod habemus de Wiłło de Bredon.

X. Compoſitio inter Gervaſium priorem de Bredon & Robertum de Tateſhall.

Half an acre in Weſtwode, with boundaries.

A meſſuage in Andreſchyrch, held by Adam le Carter.

Six roods of land in Andreſchirch, a toft in Andreſchirch, and four roods in Andreſchirch.

William de Bredon gives a *placea terre* in Andreſchirch in Scalakre in exchange for meſſuagium vicarii.

XI. Carta Walteri de Tateſhall de unâ particulâ terre pro marle habend'.

Carta Yſolde Pantolf, de unâ acrâ terre in Weſtwode.

Quieta clamatio Henrici Panne de Tung, de uno meſſuagio & VI rodis terre.

XII. Carta Michaelis ſacerdotis capelle domini de Tateſhall de Bredon, de uno tofto quod Johannes Martyn tenet in villâ Andreſchirch. Teſtibus; Waltero de Stokes tunc priore de Bredon, Wiłło filio Ade de Wivelеſton, &c.

Scriptum de ſuppelicio quod fuit Sancti Edmundi Confeſſoris, quod nos habemus inter relliquias noſtras, cum ſaculo lineolo & flaneolo.

Omnibus Chriſti fidelibus ad quos preſens ſcriptum pervenerit, Robertus de Alneto, clericus, ſalutem in Domino. Noveritis me tradidiſſe in cuſtodiam priori de Bredon, & canonicis Deum ſervientibus, quoddam ſuppelicium quod erat Sancti Edmundi Confeſſoris Pontiniaci, cum quodam ſaculo lineolo & flaneolo, uſque ad terminum 8 annorum continuè a feſto Inventionis Sc̄e Crucis, anno Domini 1253. Poſt finem verò 8 annorum, dictum ſuppelicium cum ſaculo lineolo & flaneolo mihi tradent, ſine aliquâ contradictione vel impedimento. Et ſi ita contingat quod obiero infra dictum terminum, ſuppelicium pro animâ meâ, & animâ patris mei & matris mei, eccleſie de Bredon in perpetuum remanebit. Et ad majorem ſecuritatis faciend', huic ſcripto ſigillum meum appoſui. Hiis teſtibus; domino T. quondam priore de Bredon, domino Rolando vicario, Radulpho clerico de Bredon, & aliis.

Carta Petri Pycot, filii Petri Picot, domini de Radeclive ſuper Sore, de duabus virgatis terre in Kynſton; unam ſcilicet virgatam quam Thomas filius Liſolfe tenuit in eadem villâ; & aliam quam Arnaldus tenet, illam ſcilicet quam Acerus prius tenuit; tenendas & habendas, cum ruſticis & cum omni ſequelâ eorum, liberè, quietè, &c. cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis & aiſiamentis, tam in campis quam in pratis & paſcuis, tam in viis & ſemitis, quam in aquis & ſiceis, ad predictam terram pertinentibus. Teſtibus; Wiłło Quatermars, Wiłło de Stanton, Roberto fratre ejus, & multis aliis.

XIII. Thomas Picot, ſon of Peter, made the like grant in the ſame words: Teſtibus; Olivero de Sancheverſt milite, Randulfo de Weſton, Simone de Colleſhull, Simone Warw' de Eſſebi, Thomâ de Molendino, Wiłł Pimme, & aliis [1].

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[1] The original of this and the preceding deed were in the hands of John Major, eſq. of Leiceſter.

Carta Willi de Bredon, de quinque rodis terre in Andreſchyrch.

XIIII. Carta Walteri de Bredon, Thome de Atum, priori de Bredon, de unâ placeâ terre in Andereſchirch, vocat' Dalakre, ſubtus gardinum meum vocat' le Parrile, & juxta fontem vocat' Caldewell. Teſtibus; dño Roberto Tateſale, đno Roberto de la Warde, đno Eliâ de Staunton, militibus; & multis aliis. This was about 1312.

XV. Quieta clamatio de meſſuagio vicarie, 1312. Robert was then vicar of Bredon. The meſſuage was in Andreſchirch; and had been given by Thomas formerly prior of Bredon.

John the prior of St. Oſwald gives to Ralph, ſon of John de Bredon, the whole ſpace of land which Ralph held of Thomas Barry; half an acre in Andreſchirch, between the lord's park and the land of Ralph Weſton.

John de Stonneſby quits claim to Walter prior of Bredon for a virgate of land at Saxby. Witneſſes; John of Sproxton, William Hamelyn de Wymondham, Peter Ambroſe of the ſame, Ambroſe of Thorp, William Gangi of Stapleford, John of Melton, Roger de Saxby, and others.

Thomas Barry gives and quit-claims to Robert baker of Andreſchirch, for all his lands and rents.

XVI. Carta Henrici clerici, de dimidiâ acrâ terre in Andreſchirch.

Thomas Barry gives Adam de Wyrkeſburgh, baker, a place in Andreſchirch; and alſo to Robert Scot one rood there, cum pratello; and one other ſingle rood of land at the head of the park.

Carta Johannis Paſſevaunt, de dimidiâ acrâ terre in Andreſchirch, Henrico clerico, pro obolo per annum.

XVII. Carta Thome Barry & Roberti Scot, qui ſurſum-reddidit priori de Bredon, una cum cartâ ſigillo ſuo ſignatâ de unâ rodâ terre apud Hobardeſmere.

Carta Roberti Scot & quieta clamatio 1 rode terre Thome Barry ſuper Hobardeſmere.

Carta W. Scot, quam ſurſum-reddidit priori de Bredon, de unâ rodâ terre ad capud vivarii; & Ambroſius Clement nativus prioris tenet illam de priore ad voluntatem, reddendo priori inde annuatim 1 đ. ob.

XVIII. Carta Rogeri de Colſton, de duabus acris terre in Worthington.

Carta Rogeri de Colſton, de dimidiâ acrâ terre in Worthington.

Carta Rogeri de Colſton, de unâ acrâ terre in campo de Worthington.

XIX. Carta Rogeri de Colſton, de tribus acris terre in Worthington.

Carta Rogeri de Colſton, de omnimodis terris & tenementis in Worthington.

Carta Matilde del Herd, de unâ acrâ terre in Worthington.

XX. Carta Michaelis capellani, de uno toſto juxta capellam de Worthington.

Carta Rogeri de Colſton, de unâ acrâ que vocatur Trunleſwell; between the land of dominus Roaldus and that of Henry le Ladde.

Carta Rogeri de Colſton, de totâ terrâ de Scalakre.

XXI. Carta Rogeri de Colſton, de ſex acris & dimidiâ terre.

Carta Rogeri de Colſton, de unâ acrâ terre & prato ſuper Wellethorne.

XXII. Carta Rogeri de Colſton, de prato in Hethwellemedu.

Carta Rogeri de Colſton, de duobus denariis per annum & duabus roſis.

Carta Rogeri de Colſton, de unâ acrâ terre verſus Thunnerhegge.

XXIII. Carta Rogeri de Colſton, de unâ acrâ terre que vocatur Holdeſberdeſacre.

Carta Rogeri de Colſton, de duabus acris terre in Shortfurlange.

Simon de Roppell grants to the prior of Bredon an annual rent of one ſhilling in Worthington, ad inveniend' eiſdem canonicis unam pitanciam die ſanctorum martyrum Abdon & Senes [1], ut habeant anniverſariam commemorationem Hugonis filii mei; ita tamen quod dictus prior, per ſe vel per aliquem de canonicis ſuis, viſitet domum de Novo Loco [2] in Schirewde ſemel ſingulis annis, ad videndum veram ſucceſſionem de uno canonico, quem ſucceſſivè recipiere tenentur; ſicut carta predictorum canonicorum de Novo Loco, que apud Bredon repoſita eſt, teſtatur.

Euſtatius prior & conventus de Novo Loco in Schirwde engages to find a chaplain perpetually to pray for the ſoul of Hugh de Roppell. Teſtibus; Roberto abbate de Thorinton, & aliis.

XXIIII. Scriptum Willi filii Simonis Pakeman, de unâ acrâ terre, que extendit ſe de le Brende uſque ad ductum aque verſus Worthington.

Carta Rogeri de Colſton, de unâ acrâ terre ſuper culturam que vocatur Whitebrede, in campo de Worthyngton, data Sare filie Willi Piſtoris.

Carta Adame Crane de Staunton, de unâ acrâ terre in Worthington & Neubold, ſuper Whitebreche.

XXV. Compoſitio de terrâ in Conynge-ſtreet in Eboraco, & de unâ virgatâ terre in Andreſchirch.

Concordia inter Robertum priorem de Bredon & Alexandrum de Aſyngton, de decimatione vitulorum & lactis. Dat' apud Bredon, ultimo Septembris 1324.

XXVI. Carta prioris de manſione Johannis de Aſyngton in Andreſkirk. Thomas de Atum was then prior, and ſir Elias de Staunton a witneſs.

Carta Johannis Aſyngton, de IV capitibus ſelionum juxta Brunhagh.

Carta Roberti prioris de Sc̄o Oſwaldo, de uno toſto in Andreſchirch.

XXVII. Johannes prior de Sc̄o Oſwaldo dedit Henrico de Andreſchirch unum toſtum & tres acras terre in Andreſchirch. This toft was held by "Wlvina lotrix domûs noſtre de Bredonâ."

John de Driby, dominus de Tateſhall & de Bredon, quits claim to all the lands in Brunhagh and Scalacre to William Herbury prior of Bredon, 1333.

XXVIII. A compoſition and agreement reſpecting tithes, between William Herbury prior of Bredon and Roeſia prioreſs of Langley.

XXIX. Roeſia prioriſſa de Langley & ejuſdem loci conventus grant a carucate of land Rogero filio Nicholai de Eſmeleſton.

Hugo filius Andree de Diтheſworth grants lands in Ditheſworth to his brother Nicholas, 1258.

XXX. William Pantulf grants to the church of St. Hardulph the hill at Bredon.

Alan de Staunton grants lands to Ralph de Codington.

John Daywater de Worthington and John Deden of Newbold to John Weſt de Sudburgh.

Symon Ward remits to Robert Dade and others lands in Bredon.

XXXI. An agreement between Gervaſe prior of Bredon and Roeſia prioreſs of Langley; by which the prior and canons releaſed to the prioreſs and nuns all claim of tithes *de terris, pratis, paſcuis, molendinis, nemoribus, hortis, nutrimentis ſuorum propriorum animalium,* which they then poſſeſſed in the pariſh of Bredon, but not to future cattle belonging to them; for which the prioreſs gave VII marks of ſilver and 1 toft in Diſworth, formerly William Bott's, with 1 acre of land adjoining. Sealed by William chancellor of Lincoln, & Robert archdeacon of Lincoln. Teſtibus; Mattheo & Petro Dei gratiâ de Leyceſter & Oſolveſton abbatibus; Galfrido decano Leic' & Rogero Blundo capellanis; Alano Coſteyn, Roberto de Yollgrave; & aliis.

Omnibus Sc̄e Matris eccleſie filiis preſentes literas viſuris vel audituris, Roeſia prioriſſa de Langeley, & ejuſdem loci conventus, ſalutem in vero ſalutari. Noveritis quod nos, quantum in nobis eſt, concedimus quod omnes ſervientes noſtri portantes habitum ſecularem ſpiritualia percipiant ab eccleſiâ de Bredonâ; etiam eidem ſolvent temporalia, ſalvo jure aliarum eccleſiarum. In cujus rei teſtimonium preſenti ſcripto ſigillum noſtrum appoſuimus. Hiis teſtibus; Mattheo abbate Sancte Marie de Pratis Leyc'; magiſtro Willielmo cancellario Lincoln', Roberto archidiacono Leyc', Galfrido decano Leyc', Roberto de Yollegrave, Simone de Colleſhulle, & multis aliis.

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[1] July 30.

[2] Newſtead priory in Shirwode.

A compoſition was made, between Thomas prior of Bredon and Chriſtiana prioreſs of Langley, at Pontefract, before the commiſſaries of the abbot of Alba Landa, dean of York, and the prior of Pontefract, concerning tithes, mortuaries, oblations, &c.; by which the prioreſs agreed to pay the prior of Bredon 11*s.* a year, with a ſaving of right to the mother church of Bredon to all tithes, &c. ariſing within the pariſh of Bredon. Teſtibus: domino Hugone de Creke, rectore eccleſie de Parvâ Dalby; domino Johanne de Tunge, capellano; domino Ricardo de Scharnebrok; Willielmo de Bardone; Rogero de Scharnebrok; Willielmo Wyott; & aliis.

XXXII. Compoſitio inter Robertum de Pomfret, priorem de Bredon, et dominum Willielmum de Staunton, de modo decimandi, 1318.

Compoſitioun entre Robert le Pomfreyt priour de Bredon & ſir William de Staunton.

XXXIII. Carte de uno tofto & de unâ acrâ terre in Staunton, 1318.

XXXIIII. Confirmatio de redditu ſex denariorum in Staunton.

Concordantia inter priorem de Bredon & Philippum de Staunton, 1247.

A grant from the lady Iſabella de Haſtings, of tithes of coals, marble, and iron, to the convent of Bredon.

XXXV. Another grant from William de Staunton.

XXXVI. The prior and convent of Newſtead acknowledge the receipt from Simon de St. Oſwald, clerk, of 20 marks of ſilver, bequeathed to Simon his father, formerly rector of Wraſtlingworth, for the improvement of their annual revenue; 10 marks, to purchaſe an annual rent, for a perpetual pittance on his father's anniverſary; 20 marks, to purchaſe an annual rent for the nouriſhment and comfort of the poor, by the hands of the ſaid Simon, and the advice of the ſub-prior and the eleemoſinar: but, before ſuch rents could be purchaſed, the whole 40 marks were expended "in fabricam eccleſie." To the will of this Simon the prior and convent of Bredon were executors.

The prior and convent of Newſtead acknowledge the right of the prior of Bredon to viſit them, "ut videat ſi ſacerdos eſt apud nos, qui ſpecialiter faciat ſervitium defunctorum pro Simone clerico, ſicut per cartam noſtram obligamur."

XXXVII. John prior of St. Oſwald gave to Gervaſe rector of St. Mary of Bredon the mill of Grakemers.

Margeria quondam uxor Thome de Andreſchirch, to Adam the baker of Andreſchirch.

Adam the baker, to the prior of Bredon.

Robert prior of Bredon gave to the vicar of Bredon a houſe in Andreſchirch.

XXXVIII. Henry de Snypſton gave a meſſuage in Andreſchirch to Robert vicar of Bredon.

John Adelarde de Whytbroke quits claim to William prior of Bredon.

Alexander de Aſyngton grants land to St. Hardulph.

John de Aſyngton and William Pakeman grant lands to the church of St. Hardulph.

XXXIX. A memorandum that, in 1306, John de Driby lord of Bredon began to incloſe "viridam placeam extra murum manerii ſui de Bredon, que illo tempore vocabatur Lanedy grene;" William le Butterbuſke being then prior.

A confirmation charter of Richard king of England to the priory of St. Oſwald. (See p. 698.)

A proteſt againſt any layman's cutting timber, or lopping the trees belonging to rectors or vicars.

Rector de Wytheryn & vicarius de Louth recuperaverunt, per ſententiam latam, arbores creſcentes in cemeteriis ſuis; & diſtant à Lincolniâ per xxiv leucas ex parte orientali Lincolnie. Et vicarius eccleſie Sancte Margarete in Leyceſtriâ proſtravit & habuit arbores cemeterii ibidem, anno, &c. ſine lite.

XL. Randulf de Lindeby, lands; habend' & tenend' de priore & conventu de Bredon, 7° regis Edwardi.

Sara wife of Adam Clement de Andreſchirch to Robert ſon of Richard de Tunge.

Rentale domûs de Bredon, £14. 0*s.* 6*d.* (a fragment.)

XLI. Another Rentale, 1360 (a fragment.)

A grant of Simon de Heyton of Worthington to the church of St. Hardulph.

Robert Paſſendum of Andreſchirch and Roger de Herterech grant lands to the church of St. Hardulph.

XLII. Robert Talon of Andreſchirch and Adam Tebbe grant lands to St. Hardulph.

XLIII. (Two leaves are loſt.)

XLIIII. A grant from William de Derley of Newbold to the church of St. Hardulph.

Adam Mochets of Tunge gave lands to St. Hardulph.

XLV. Univerſis ſancte matris eccleſie filiis ad quos preſens ſcriptum pervenerit, frater Gervaſius prior de Bredon ſalutem in Domino. Noverit univerſitas veſtra me caritativè conceſſiſſe domino Simoni de Roppeley, militi, & Alicie ſponſe ſue, cantariam, tantùm in vitâ ſuâ, in capellâ infra dominicam curiam ſuam apud Worthington. Ita tamen quod ſi dictus miles abſens fuerit, in preſentiâ dicte domine divina celebrentur. Et ſi contigerit dictam dominam abeſſe, in preſentiâ dicti Simonis divina celebrentur. Audient autem divina in prefatâ capellâ hoſpites advenientes è familiâ liberè itinerantes cum prenominatis domino Simone vel ſponſâ ejus Aliciâ. Si que verò in dictâ capellâ piis fidelium oblata fuerint, matrici eccleſie de Bredon reſtituentur. Capellanus autem in dictâ capellâ divina celebraturus, antequam ad divinum officium admittatur, fidelitatem faciet matrici eccleſie de Bredon juramento corporali, inſpectis ſacroſanctis Evangeliis, &c. Teſtibus; Johanne vicario de Bredon, capellano de Worthington; Johanne de Snipſton; Petro de Worthington; & multis aliis.

Roger de Colſton grants lands to Thomas Atum prior of Bredon.

XLVI. Roger de Somerville conveys to James de Somerville, certain fields and meadows in Worthington and Newbold.

XLVII. A blank page.

XLVIII. Rentale prioratûs de Bredon, A. D. 1449.

Ad voluntatem.

De tenemento quondam Johannis Harewyn in manu Roberti Parker, cum pratis & terris arabilibus eidem adjacentibus, xxiii s̄. iv đ.

De Willielmo Hervy, pro tenemento juxta venellam ibidem, iv s̄.

De Margeriâ Graunger, pro tenemento ſuo, iv s̄.

De Willielmo Lancaſter, v s̄.

De Ricardo Spark, pro unâ gardinâ prox' domum ejus, xii đ.

De Richardo Maſon, pro ten' quondam Willielmi Fox, xx s̄.

De tenemento jacente juxta domum Ricardi Corwiſon, iv s̄.

De tenemento juxta tenementum Willielmi Gryffyn, nunc in manu ——— Barwell, iii s̄.

De tenemento juxta dictum tenementum, vocat' Corner howſe, iii s̄. iv đ.

De tenemento juxta dictum tenementum uſque eccleſiam, iv s̄.

De tenemento in le Hole, iv s̄.

De tenemento juxta vicariam, v s̄.

Summa totalis, iv ł. o s̄. viii đ.

Firma lib.

De Willielmo Walter, iv đ.

De tenemento quondam Walteri Talon, ii s̄. vi đ.; hoc tenementum nunc eſt in manu Richardi Coreſon.

De tenemento Willielmi Gryffen, ix đ. ob.

Summa, iii s̄. vii đ. ob.

Another Rental, tempore Rici Bretten, prior 1508.

Tenentes ad voluntatem, iii ł. ix s̄. xi đ.

Among theſe are mentioned xvi đ. pro gardino de Caſtel', nuper in manu Thome Sterk.

In firmâ liberâ iv s̄. ii đ.

De tenemento in Pecco juxta Hertington, vocat' Bredon croft, nunc in manu Roberti Dakyn, iv s̄.

Overton in Arderne; de Aliciâ Swan, pro certis terris & tenementis vii s̄. (Inquiratur de loco.)

Loca diruta; viz. in le Hole iv s̄.; item unum tenementum juxta Crucem iv s̄.; item aliud juxta domum Johannis Hogg iv s̄.; priuſquam venirem ego.

ANDRESKIRK, ANDRESCHIRCH, or ANDRESKIRKTON,

was formerly a conſiderable village, ſituated on the limits of the two lordſhips of Bredon and Staunton. The name ſhews evidently that it had antiently a church; and indeed ſo lately as 1344 it is entered as having then a chapel[1].

At the time of the general ſurvey this village was included in Tunge; and, with that, was by the Conqueror given to *Henry de Ferrariis*; whoſe grandſon *Robert de Ferrariis* junior, earl of *Nottingham* and *Derby*, gave the tithes and five yard-lands here to the canons of Bredon; and in the Regiſter of that priory continual mention is made of grants of land and houſes in Andreſchirch.

In 1202, *Scalacre*, which formed a conſiderable portion of this village, was regularly incloſed by *William Butterbuſke*, then prior of Bredon, with the conſent of all the free tenants of Worthington and Bredon; *Richard de Lecha*, ſon of *Harold de Staunton*, releaſing all his right therein for ever. At the ſame time the hedge was removed from the cloſe next to the wood called *Brunhagh*, at the foot of Bredon hill, in order to make a more convenient road to the ſaid wood[2].

Robert de Tatteſhall the third, in right of *Iſolda Pantulph* his mother, held lands here in 1240 of the fee of *William de Ferrariis* earl of *Derby*[3].

Johannes Piſtor, de Andreſchurch, occurs as a juror in 1306[4]; and, very ſoon after that year, *Walter de Tatteſhall*, as lord of *Bredon*, gave to *Thomas de Atum* prior of Bredon a piece of land in *Scalacre*, otherwiſe *Dalakre*, which lay beneath his garden, called *le Parrile*, and near the fountain called *Caldewell*[5].

"The canons of Bredon, having obtained ſeveral lands here by the grants of *Robert de Tatteſhall* and *Iſolda Pantulph*; and having purchaſed or procured moſt of the reſt from *William de Bredon*, *Thomas Barry*, *John Paſſevaunt*, and other inferior freeholders, depopulated the village, and converted it into their own demeſne, ſo that for many ages the very name as well as ſite of it is loſt in oblivion[6]."

This lordſhip is now the property of the earl of *Stamford*. There are incloſures on the limits or boundaries of Bredon and Staunton Harold, which yet retain the name of *The Scalacres*. The foundations of houſes are alſo occaſionally diſcovered.

NEWBOLD SAUCEY, OR NEWBOLD JUXTA WORTHINGTON,

was antiently held by *Henry de Ferrariis*, as a member of Tonge[7]. That there are four different *Newbolds* in this county, and that they are indifferently called *Newbold* and *Newbolt*, with the derivation of that word, hath been already ſtated[8].

Robert de Ferrariis junior, earl of *Nottingham* and *Derby*, gave four bovates of land here to the abbey of *Garendon*, and the tithes to the priory of *Bredon*, in which pariſh it lies[9].

In 1240, the heir of *Robert de la Sauce*, of Overton Sauce, held half a fee in Newbolt, under *William Waukelin*, who held under *William de Ferrariis* earl of *Derby*.

About the year 1280, *John Baſſet* incloſed a parcel of land in Newbold field, by permiſſion of *Edmund* earl of *Lancaſter*; which was then called *Baſſet hawe*, and afterward became a cloſe in Cole Orton park[10].

In 1346, *Roger de Rohaud* (on the aid then granted for knighting Edward of Woodſtock, the king's eldeſt ſon) was aſſeſſed 10*s.* 8*d.* for a quarter and a ſixtieth part of one knight's fee in Worthington and Newbold, parcel of the honour of *Tutbury*; and the abbot of *Garendon* 12*d.* for a fortieth part of one knight's fee in thoſe vills, all parcel of the honour of *Tutbury*[11].

In 1535, the tithes of Newbold, Staunton, Wilſton, and Worthington, were leaſed by the prior of *Bredon* to *Francis Shirley*, eſq.[12]; who afterwards obtained a grant of them from queen Elizabeth.

In 1606, ſir *Henry Beaumont* died ſeiſed of the tithes of Newbold Saucey[13].

In 1616, free warren was granted by king James I. to ſir *George Shirley*, bart. in Newbolt Saucey and Sileby[14].

Thomas Cotton was a freeholder here in 1635. Three freeholders polled from Newbold Saucey in 1722; but none in 1778.

This lordſhip is now the property of earl *Ferrers*.

In the "Notitia Parochialis," preſerved in the MS library at Lambeth, N° 678. 590. is the following anſwer in 1709 to the queries which had then lately been circulated through every pariſh in the kingdom.

"Bredon on the Hill is a large pariſh, containing Bredon, Newbold, Wilſon, Tonge, part of Diſeworth, Staunton Harold, and Worthington. At Worthington there is a chapel; and at Staunton Harold there is a fine chapel, built by Robert Shirley, father of the preſent lord Ferrers, who lives there. The chapel of Worthington has of right 20 nobles a year out of the tithes of that village, which is impropriated; and ſir Nathanael Curzon, baronet, of Kedleſton, co. Derby, is the owner of it, who generouſly and voluntarily makes that chapel £12. a year. All the tithes in the pariſh are impropriated, and enjoyed by ſeveral owners. And the tithes of Bredon were about 15 or 16 years ſince bought of the impropriator by Tobias Ruſſed, eſq. of the yearly value of £90. or thereabouts, and by him given £60. of it to ſmall vicarages in Leiceſterſhire, of which you may expect ſome account from them. The other £30. remains to Bredon, paying all dues, duties, and taxes whatſoever; ſo there does not remain to the curate above £10. a year. There have been time immemorial paid about 20 nobles yearly from the crown, till within theſe three or four years; but now the Auditors refuſe to pay it; and it is likely to be loſt, for no grant is to be found, and the late biſhop of Lincoln gave the incumbent no aſſiſtance in it. And this is all that belongs to it but the ſurplice-fees. Bredon was formerly a priory, as is ſaid. It is ſo inconſiderable, that I had no inſtitution or induction, only a licence from the biſhop. I am placed in it by the earl of Stamford. It is in the archdeaconry of Leiceſter."

In 1552, the commiſſioners reported that the church of Bredon contained,

"In primis, one challice.
Itm, one veſtment of blwe ſylke and grene.
Itm, one veſtment of white and red ſylke.
Itm, another of damaeſc.
Itm, another of blwe ſylke inbrawdered wythe ſtares of gold wyre.
Itm, one cope of ſylke inbrawdeted wyth gold and flowers.
Itm, three bells."

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[1] See vol. I. p. lxv.
[2] Bredon Regiſter, p. 20.
[3] See vol. I. p. lii.
[4] Dugdale, Mon. Angl. vol. I. p. 481.
[5] Bredon Regiſter, XIV; ſee p. 699.
[6] Dugdale, MS.
[7] Cart. 14 Edw. III. n. 17. per Inſpex.
[8] See vol. II. p. 766, where it is obſerved that Mr. Burton mentions but *three* of theſe Newbolds; but his miſtake is not (as I was led to ſuppoſe) in confounding *Newbold Saucey* with *Newbold juxta Worthington*, but in wholly omitting *Newbold Sauvey*.
[9] Regiſt. de Noſtell.
[10] Bredon Regiſter, p. 16.
[11] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III.
[12] Of this and former leaſes, ſee hereafter, p. 719.
[13] Eſch. 4 Jac. I.
[14] 3 Pars Original, 14 Jac. I. Rot. 6.

STAUNTON HAROLD,

an extenſive lordſhip, two miles and a half from Eaſt to Weſt, two miles from North to South, and containing above 1700 acres of very old incloſures, chiefly high hills and deep brakes, is ſituated in a beautiful valley, not far, as Mr. Burton expreſſes it, from the very meer of Derbyſhire, from which county it is ſeparated by a brook, which runs out of a fine ſheet of water in front of the houſe. It is 19 miles North-weſt of Leiceſter, 3 from Aſhby de la Zouch, and 12 from Derby; bounded on the Eaſt by Bredon, on the North by a brook which ſeparates the counties of Leiceſter and Derby, on the Weſt by Aſhby, and on the South by Worthington; and the turnpike-road from Melborne and Donington to Aſhby paſſes through it. In the eccleſiaſtical diviſion of the county it is conſidered as a hamlet of Bredon; but is free of tithes, pays its own chaplain, and ſeparately maintains its poor. Its etymology is *Stony Town* (the lordſhip being chiefly ſand rock, lime-ſtone, or coal); and the addition of *Harold* from an antient lord of that name, for diſtinction from three other Stauntons in this county.

There is now the *Little Park*, as it was formerly called, nearly to its former extent. The *Great Park* is ſtill ſo called, though in farms, one of which is called *The Lodge*; and the veſtige of the boundary or pale-bank is to be traced at a diſtance. It was diſparked by ſir *Henry Shirley* in 1623.

This place (which at the general ſurvey was included with Bredon in the general deſcription of *Tonge cum membris*[1]) was by the Conqueror given to *Henry de Ferrariis*; who enfeoffed the aforeſaid *Harold* therein, his deſcendants holding it by the fourth part of a knight's fee; which ſervice was about 1140 given by his grandſon *Robert de Ferrariis* junior earl of *Nottingham* and *Derby* (as part of four knights' fees) to *Bertram de Verdon*, in frank-marriage with *Maud* his daughter[2].

Earl *Robert de Ferrariis* gave alſo to *Alan de Lecha* the town of Weſt Leak in Nottinghamſhire; and in Staunton as much as belonged to the ſaid earl's fee, and divers other lands in the county of Leiceſter; for which the ſaid Alan gave the earl 60 marks, and a bay horſe. Among the witneſſes to this deed was *Hugh* ſon of *Sewaliis*. This Alan was in 1141 a chief witneſs when earl Robert offered his knife on the altar, for confirming the gift of the tithes of the rent of the new borough, which his father and he had increaſed at Tutteſbury[3].

Harold de Lecha gave to the hoſpital of St. *John of Jeruſalem* one acre in Staunton. He gave alſo to the monks of Garendon, with the conſent of his ſons *Alan* and *Richard*, a meadow in Eaſt Leak; and to the church of Calke in Derbyſhire, and the canons there ſerving God (afterwards removed to Repindon) a ploughland and three acres in Leak; and releaſed the ſaid canons from a certain cuſtom, namely, the work of 60 of their homagers of *Huntebothe* one day in a year, which they had been wont to perform to the ſaid Harold for his paſture of Staunton[4].

Mr. Burton ſays, "The progeny of *Harold* of this place were after called *Staunton*; and bare, Vaire, Argent and Sable, a canton Gules[5]." There is nothing found of the anceſtors of this family till the reign of William Rufus; though they were at that time powerful, and poſſeſſors of many fair manors. Their ſurname they aſſumed from the antient town we are now deſcribing; and the firſt of them ſo ſtyled was *Richard de Staunton*, ſon of the above-named *Harold de Lecha*, who, with the conſent of his brother *Henry*, confirmed their father's gift to Gracedieu; and whoſe benefactions to the priory of Bredon, and ſtipulations reſpecting the chapel at Staunton Harold, have been ſtated in p. 693.

In a liſt of knights fees in the reign of king Henry III. among thoſe of *William de Ferrariis*, is this entry: "Leic'. In Stanton Haraut & Wurthinton quarta pars feodi, quam *Philippus de Stanton* tenet de Roeſiâ de Verdon, & ipſa de eodem comite[6]."

In 1256, Philip de Staunton held 15 librates of land in this county, and in that year demiſed to Alan la Zouch[7] *totam brueram cum boſco Limoſiche, exempto prato falcabili*, teſte Galfredo Maleware, &c.; and in 1260, we find the following proceedings in the court of Exchequer: "Aſſiſa venit recognitura ſi Roes de Staunton, amita Nicholai de Charnels, fuit ſeiſita de 40s̄. redd' in Staunton, quem Philippus de Staunton tenet; qui venit, & dicit quod aſſiſa non debet inde fieri, quia dicit quod ipſe tenet tenementum de quo venit predictus redditus; & quod Johannes de Verdon eſt in ſeiſinâ de predicto redditu, eo quod predictus Nicholaus nunquam poſtquam ad legitimam etatem ſuam pervenerit facere voluit eidem Johanni homagium, nec quod ad ipſum pertinuit tanquam capitali domino ſuo. Et Nicholaus non potuit hec dedicere. Ideo predictus Philippus inde ſine die, & Nicholaus nihil capit per breve, ſed ſit in miſericordiâ pro falſo clamat' ſuo[8]."

Elias de Staunton, ſon of Philip, granted divers lands and rents, out of his manor of Staunton, for maintenance of a prieſt, to ſay maſs for him and his predeceſſors, and ſucceſſors for ever; and to find, in the chapel of Staunton, two burning lamps, one to burn before the Holy Croſs, and the other to burn every day at maſs before the altar of St. Nicholas; and the ſaid lamps were to burn for 15 nights, on the five nights of the feaſts of St. Mary our bleſſed Lady, and on thoſe of the Nativity, Epiphany, and Aſcenſion of our Lord, of Eaſter and Whitſunday, on All Saints, St. John Baptiſt, and the apoſtles St. Peter and St. Paul, and upon all double feaſts, at firſt and ſecond veſpers, and on the feaſt days of St. Nicholas, the Invention of the Holy Croſs, St. Margaret Virgin, St. Mary Magdalen, St. Catharine Virgin, and the three nights of the Tenebræ[9]. He gave to *Robert Crane*, chaplain, and to *Hugh* his ſon, a toft in Staunton, with 12 acres and a half, one rood, and four cultures of land, at an annual rent of 3s. A plea is preſerved of the prior of Bredon againſt this Elias concerning tithes; with a requeſt that the diſpute might be amicably ſettled; "& petit inſtanter quod dñs Elias diligenter volet iſta conſiderare, & ſalubriter ſuper hiis conſulere, non per modum litis vel contentionis, ſecundum judicium tecti, ſed per modum pacis & amoris, propter ſalutem animæ, & ſecundum judicium Dei[10]."

This Elias was the firſt of his family that was honoured with the order of knighthood[11]. He was ſucceeded by his ſon ſir *William* Staunton, knt. who in 1315 entered into a bond to *Ranulph* of Stony Staunton for 40 marks, the marriage-portion of his ſiſter *Maud*; dated at Stony Staunton 8 Edw. II. and witneſſed by ſir Robert de Stony Staunton, William Sacheverell of Worthington, William of Bredon, Richard Willoughby, Simon Pakeman, and others.

In 1316, *Theobald de Verdon* died ſeiſed of a quarter of one knight's fee in Staunton Harold, which the heirs of ſir Elias de Staunton held[12].

In 1328, Sir William Staunton gave to *John Abel*, ſon of *Robert* Abel, his marriage, which belonged to the ſaid ſir William by reaſon of his nonage, as Robert the father held lands under him by knight's ſervice.

Sir William was living in 1330; in which year,

John de Staunton, his ſon and heir, married *Iſabel*, daughter of *Robert Eccleſhall*, eſq.; to whom her grandfather, ſir *Robert* Eccleſhall, lord of the manor of Eccleſhall in the county of Warwick, renowned for the antiquity of his family, and nobleneſs of his race, gave a portion of £400. on condition of ſir William Staunton's giving to his ſon and to his ſaid wife the manor of Eaſt Leake in Derbyſhire, and ſecuring to them the reverſion of Staunton Harold. In 1336, by a deed under his ſeal of arms, *John* de Staunton granted a meſſuage and land at Staunton Harold, next to that of *Henry Sapp*, to *Robert le Woodward* and *Iſabel* his wife, on the annual rent of 4*s*.[1] In 1377, he was impleaded[2], together with *Thomas de Staunton* his brother, and *William Tebbe* their ſervant, by *Thomas Clarke* of Overton, for laying violent hands upon him, and wounding him. The aforenamed John, Thomas de Staunton, and William Tebbe, appear by their attorney; and the ſaid John defends the force and injury; and ſaith, he ought not to anſwer to the writ of Thomas Clarke, in reſpect he is his villan, as of his manor of Staunton Harold; and proves that he and all his anceſtors, lords of the manor of Staunton, were ever from all antiquity ſeiſed of the ſaid Thomas Clarke and all his predeceſſors, as of their villans belonging to the ſaid manor; and the ſaid Thomas Staunton and William Tebbe came in aſſiſtance, and at the requeſt, of the ſaid John, to arreſt Thomas Clarke his ſaid villan.

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[1] See before, p. 685. [2] Reg. Priorat. de St. Oſwald de Noſtell. [3] Dugdale, Mon. Angl. vol. II. p. 874.
[4] See under Garendon; and Dugdale, Mon. Angl. vol. II. p. 282. [5] Burton, MS. [6] See vol. I. p. lii.
[7] Harl. MSS. 4208. p. 114. where ſee the deed, with the ſeal of Alan la Zouch, as engraved in Plate LXXVI. fig. 2.
[8] Placita de anno 44 Hen. III. apud Leic. coram Johanne Verdon & Gilberto de Preſton, in Recept. Scaccarii, Rot. 4°.
[9] Harl. MSS. 4928. p. 77. b. [10] Ibid. 4028. p. 117. [11] Ibid. 4928. p. 78. [12] Eſch. 10 Edw. II. N° 39. 71. Leic.

July 13, 1395, *John* de Staunton, and his two brothers *Thomas* and *Harold*, releaſed to ſir Stephen le Scrope, for 410 marks, all their right in the manors of Eccleſhall and Alderwick, in the county of Warwick[3].

In 1346, *Thomas Cooke* (on the aid then granted for knighting Edward of Woodſtock, the king's eldeſt ſon) was aſſeſſed 20*s*. for half a knight's fee in Staunton Harold, parcel of the fee of *Tutbury*[4].

In 1360, *Elizabeth de Burg* (wife of *Theobald de Verdon*) died ſeiſed of a quarter of one knight's fee, with the appurtenances, which *Robert de Staunton* and others held[5].

In 1405, *John de Staunton* died ſeiſed of the manor of Staunton Harold, with the appurtenances, held of *Robert Frаunceis*, knt. by the ſervice of a third part of one knight's fee; and *Thomas* de Staunton was his ſon and heir[6].

Robert de Staunton, ſon and heir of John, went with the Britiſh forces under the earl of Derby, in aid of the duke of Britayne. He married *Agnes*, daughter of *Robert de Latheberrie*, eſq. by whom he had a ſon and heir,

John de Staunton, who married *Joan*, daughter and coheir of ſir *Robert Meignell*; by whom he had one ſon and one daughter.

This John died in 1422 ſeiſed of the manor of Staunton, with the appurtenances, held of *Richard Arundel*, knt. as of his manor of Braundon, co. Warwick[7].

In 1423, it was found that, after the death of John Staunton, his ſon and heir *Thomas* being then a minor, the manor of Staunton Harold came into the king's hands; that it was held of ſir *Ralph Rochford*, knt. as of his manor of Braundon, but by what ſervice was unknown; that the ſon *Thomas de Staunton* died on St. Valentine's day then laſt paſt; and that *Margaret* Staunton, aged 17 on the feaſt of St. Stephen, was ſiſter and next heir of the ſaid Thomas[8]; who, Dec. 12, 1423, performing her relief, was admitted into poſſeſſion of his lands[9].

By this lady, heir-general of the *Stauntons*, as ſhewn in the following pedigree, the manors of Staunton Harold, Eaſt Leake, and other lands, the rich inheritance of that family, were brought in marriage to *Ralph Shirley*, eſq.

Alan de Lecha had a grant of lands at Staunton before the year 1141.= . . . . .

Harold de Lecha, lord of the manor of Staunton.= . . . . .

1. Alan de Lecha, died ſ. p.
2. Richard ſon of Harold, lord of the manor of Staunton, 1202.= . . .
3. Henry de Lecha.

Alan ſon of Richard, lord of the manor of Staunton.= . . . . .

Ranulph ſon of Alan, lord of the manor of Staunton.= . . . . .

Philip de Staunton, living 1256.= . . . . .

Sir Elias de Staunton, knt. 1292.= . . . . .

Sir William de Staunton= . . . Harold, knt. occurs 1330.
2. John de Staunton.
1. Matilda[10], married to Ranulph de Stoney Staunton, ſon and heir of ſir Robert de Stoney Staunton, knt.
2. Natalia[11].

1. John de Staunton, living 1395. =Iſabel, ſiſter and heir of Ralph de Eccleſhall.
2. Tho. de Staunton, of Caſtle Donington, living 1395.= . . .
3. Harold de Staunton, living 1395.

1. Robert de Staunton,=Agnes, dau. of Robert de Lathberrie.
2. John Staunton[12], of Willington.

Robert Staunton, 1452.= . . . . .

1. Elizabeth, married to William Heſilrige, of Noſeley.
2. Katharine, married to Joan Turvile, of Thurleſton.

John de Staunton, firſt huſband, died 1422.=Joan, dau. and coheir of ſir Ralph Meignell, of Langley Meignell, co. Derby, knt. died 1457.=Sir Thomas Clinton, knt. her ſecond huſband.

Iſabel, married Robert Stokes, of Folkeſhull, co. Warwick.

Thomas Staunton, a minor at his father's death; died on St. Valentine's day, 1422-3, ſ. p.

Margaret, ſole heir to her father and brother, married in 1423 to Ralph Shirley, eſq.

"This family of SHIRLEY is of great antiquity, of an antient Saxon line long before the Conqueſt; of which, if there were no other proof, the very Saxon names uſed therein about the time of the Conqueſt (as *Fulcher*, *Sewall*, *Eldred*, and ſuch like) more fully teſtify the ſame. But by the book of Domeſday it is evident that in thoſe times they were men of great eſtate and livelyhood. And as their quality appeareth to be great, ſo were their matches eminent; as with the heirs of *Waldecheiſe*, *Braoſe*, *Baſſet*, *Staunton*, *Lovet*, *Devereux*, and *Ferrars*, all families of note. Their employment in martial affairs may appear by indentures of war remaining with the clerk of the Pells; and of no leſs account have they been in times of peace, even to theſe our days, flouriſhing, and enjoying much of their antienteſt poſſeſſions[13]."

Of the opulence and dignity, as well as the antiquity of this noble family, a copious account may be ſeen in three diſtinct MS hiſtories, preſerved in the Britiſh Muſeum:

1. "Shirleorum, Warwicenſis & Darbienſis Familiæ quàm antiquiſſimæ, genuina Proſapia; à quodam Sewallo, viro perilluſtri, proſpero, ac felici ſucceſſu, interruptâ etiamnum ſerie continuata; ac longè aliter quam hactenus unquam delineata: Unde Henricus Shirley, de Eitington, Shirley, Staunton Harald, &c. in Warwici, Darbiæ, & Leiceſtræ ditionibus, inclytus Baronettus, ſuorumque Majorum Genealogiis honoratiſſimus, perenni Maſculorum ſucceſſione rectè derivatur; necnon & Thomas Shirley de Botulphbridge in comitatu Huntingdoniæ, Miles, Philarchiſmus; qui pio erga majores affectu ductus, eorum propagationes,

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[1] This deed is witneſſed by *John Crane*, of Staunton Harold, and others.

[2] Placita de anno 1 Ric. II. apud Leyceſter. Harl. MSS. 4928. p. 251.

[3] Ibid. p. 79.

[4] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III.

[5] Eſch. 34 Edw. III. N° 83. Leic.

[6] Eſch. 7 Hen. IV. N° 14. Leic.

[7] Eſch. 10 Hen. V. N° 19. Leic.

[8] Harl. MSS. 4028. p. 101; ex Eſch. 1 Hen. VI. N° 21. Leic.

[9] P. 255.

[10] Her marriage portion was 40 marks.

[11] Her acquittance to her brother ſir William de Staunton, for £40. which was her portion, is in Harl. MSS. 4028. p. 116.

[12] Of this branch probably was Thomas de Staunton the elder, whoſe grant to his ſon Thomas of the annual rent of 6*s*. from land in Sutton ſuper Sore, April 20, 1473, with a ſeal of the family arms, is in Harl. MSS. 4028. p. 124.

[13] Burton, MS. about the year 1638.

cum ſuis conjugiorum copulis, armiſque gentilitiis, ex publicis regni archivis, & privatis ejuſdem familiæ evidentiis, eccleſiis, monumentis hiſtoricis, monaſteriorum regiſtris, & rotulis armorum vetuſtiſſimis, aliiſque rebus reverendæ antiquitatis, & indubitatæ veritatis, maximo labore ac fide oculatâ deprompſit, atque ad perpetuam rei memoriam ſeriatim hoc ordine deſcribi curavit. Quibus ad latera diverſorum magnatum virorumque clariſſimorum adjunguntur ſtemmata; quorum acceſſione plurimorum huic familiæ honoris, tam in armorum delationibus, quam etiam ex cenſûs & prædiorum incremento, fœminarum hæredum jure obveniſſe oſtenditur [1]." This is the firſt title given by the Author (who likewiſe compiled the two other MSS. 4023. 4928. as in the account of the latter may be ſeen). There is alſo a ſecond and handſomer title-page, which diſplays the following families noticed in the volume as related to the Shirleys,—Meignell, Waldecheiſe, Baſſets barons of Drayton, Ridell baron of Weldon, Albeneys earls of Arundel and Suſſex, Kevilioc and Meſchines earls of Carlyle, Lupus earl of Cheſter, Algar earl of Mercia and Leiceſter, Braoſe barons of Brember and Gower, Harcourt earls of Harcourt, Gifford earls of Buckingham and of Longuill in Normandy, Staunton, Delawar barons Delawar, and Lovet. Between the above title-pages are two large coats of arms of the Shirleys, the one beautifully painted on vellum, with creſt, collar of SS. &c. &c.; the other a facſimile atteſted by the autographs of Thomas lord Brudenell, ſir Thomas Shirley, knt. Thomas Steedman, ... Pegg, and divers other inhabitants of Shirley, as taken out of the Eaſt window in the South aile of that church, the laſt day of Auguſt 1640.

At the beginning of the volume are two ſmaller leaves, intitled, "The lineal Deſcent of the moſt antient Family of the Sherleys, lords of Sherley, co. Derby, unto ſir George Sherley, as heir of the houſe 1609;" communicated in 1641 by John Vincent, only ſon of Auguſtine Vincent, eſq. Windſor Herald.

This ſplendid volume is richly adorned with ſeals, monuments, and arms, of the ſeveral branches of the family; and at the end of it [2] is the following atteſtation: "Decimo die Octobris, anno Verbi Incarnati 1641, annoque regni regis Caroli decimo ſexto. Verè hæc præcedentia ſcripta, & Irtinorum cartæ ſecundum originalia reſcribuntur, eorumque ſigilla propriis formis ſicut eiſdem cartis appendunt depicta ſunt.

"Hujus rei teſtis eſt, Thomas Shirley."

2. "Genealogica Hiſtoria Domûs de Shirley, dominorum de Etingdon, Shirley, Hogâ, Edneſonor, Staunton Harald, Ragdal, Braylesford, Aſtwel, & plurimorum aliorum locorum; chartis publicis diverſarum eccleſiarum, authenticis regni archivis, privatis evidentiis, antiquis monumentis, aliiſquis ſolidis certiſque probationibus confirmata, variis iconibus, & diſcurſibus antiquitatem redolentibus ornata. Per Thomaſtos Caloleimon Philopatron." This volume is thus inſcribed:

"Perantiquæ Shirleorum Genti, dominis de Etinton & Shirley, regiâ nobilitate preditæ, æquè ac militari gloriæ inſigni, Catholicæ fidei Chriſti profeſſione valdè celebriori, dominorumque fertilis, & ſplendore morum eminentiſſimæ, hanc ſuam glorioſiſſimam hujus ſtemmatis hiſtoriam, optimum exemplar eis omnibus proponens ad imitandum, ut ſuis majoribus reſpondeant, Thomas Shirleius, eques auratus, Georgii Shirley, inclitiſſimi Baronetti filius ſecundo genitus, dat, dicat, dedicat, conſecratque [3]."

3. "The Genealogicke Hiſtorie of the Howſe of Shirleys, Lordes of Etindon, Shirley, Hoga, Edneſouer, Staunton Harald, Ragdale, Braylesforde, Aſtwell, and divers other places. Juſtified by Charters of divers Churches, publike Recordes of the Kingdome, private Evidences, and other good and certaine Proofes. Enriched with divers Figures and Diſcourſes of Antiquity. By Thomaſton Caloleimon, Philopatron;" ſir Thomas Shirley, knt. of Botolph-bridge; as appears in the title-page to his other collections N° 4028, and the dedication in N° 4023; of which laſt this MS. is principally a tranſlation, though conſiderable variations and additions, &c. are to be reciprocally found in each.

This laſt-mentioned volume contains a regular and well-digeſted hiſtory of the family, more ample in many inſtances than the ſplendid article firſt noticed. It thus begins: "This renowned familie of *Shirley* hath produced ſoe long a ſucceſſion of noble perſonages, who have ſoe admirably conjoined the practice of moſt excellent virtues and nobleneſs of bloude with ſoe great perfection, that theyr heroick actions in the compleat union of theſe two rare qualities have farr ſurmounted the luſtre of theyre birth; for, by theyre piety and meritts, they have acquired all the prerogatives of honor and glorie, which may raiſe a howſe to height of ſplendor, and engrave the memorie of its name within the eternitie of ages. But for the principalles, there are ſeven moſt remarkable, ſoe eminent, ſoe rare, and ſingular, that they are to be founde in very few other families. One is the nobleneſſe and antiquitie of bloude, which hath paſſed for ſeven intyre ages, beeing aſſured (by moſt reverend recorders, worthie to be beleived) that the firſt anceſtors of this houſe have had the reputation and honor of a moſt antient Saxon lyne, flouriſhinge in opulencie and dignitie longe before the Norman Conqueſt; and ſince the happie tymes of the glorious kinge and moſt beloved ſervaunt of the Kinge of kinges, bleſſed Sainte Edwarde the Confeſſor, it juſtifies ytſelfe to have continued proſperouſly from male to male unto this preſent, by a continuall uninterrupted ſucceſſion of manie renowned perſons; whoſe actions have been moſt famous, and trulie worthie of a hiſtorie. The ſeconde mark of ornament, which ſhines moſt reſplendently in the howſe, is that they have contracted all their marriages with the antient and moſt illuſtrious houſes in Englande. In the thirde place, the renowne of this familie hath been marvelouſly increaſed by the proweſſe, memorable actes, and high attempts of the deſcendants, who have always appeared in the firſte ranks, in all places where fortitude and glorious militarie vertue might make itſelf admired. The fourthe advantage of glorie, which ſo widely raiſeth the fame of this howſe, is the great devotion and ſingular fidelittie it hathe alwayes borne to their Sovereign Princes. The fifte prerogative is moſt commendable, in theyr bright and renowned alliances; havenge the honour to be joined in a near degree of propinquitie of bloude with the royal ſtemm of England, both Saxon and Norman; as likewyſe to thoſe of Fraunce, Scotland, Denmarke, Arragon, Leon, Caſtele, the Sacred Romayne Empire, and almoſte to all the princely howſes of Chriſtendome; and within theyre oune kingdome to the moſt honourable and princely howſes of the barons of Berkeley, dukes of Northfolcke and Buckingham, earles of Arundell, Oxforde, Northumberland, Shrewſberrie, Kent, Derbye, Worceſter, Huntingdon, Pembroke, Nottingham, Suffolk, Berkſhire, and to moſt of the antient, famous, and flouriſhing families of the nobilitie and gentrie of the monarchie; inſomuch that they that remayne of this howſe at this preſent have the honour to have iſſued from the bloude of manie Emperors, Kinges, Princes, Dukes, and moſt renowned Earles. In the ſixth place, the great lands and ſeignories, which they from all antiquitie have held, hath given no ſmall addition of honour to the houſe; for they have poſſeſſed the manors of Etington, Newton Regis, Shirley Street, Thorenſton, in Warwickſhire; Shirley, Branzinton, Hoone, Croxſhall, Hatun, Eveley, Bradley, Sturſton, Beardſhale, Wroncele, Ettwall, Yolgrave, Hopwell, Ylcheſle, Edneſouer, Irton, Hope, Braylesforde, in Derbyſhire; Sutton Bunnington, in Nottinghamſhire; Ragdale, Willowes, Radcliffe ſuper Wreke, Barrow ſuper Soram, Staunton Haralde, Dunton, Long Watton, Burton Overey, in Leiceſterſhire; Hanbrooke, in Glouceſterſhire; Great Chellworth, in Wiltſhire; and divers other ample and faire manors, which have gone oute of the howſe, either by younger ſonnes, theyr daughters and heires, or by alienations. Laſtly, Holy Pietie is one of the particular eminences which rendered the family of Shirley moſt remarkable amongſt others, they having ſoe religiouſly maintained this vertue, that all of them, for the moſt parte, have exerciſed an ardent and unextinguiſhable charitie towards the advancement of the ſervice of God, and a ſingular liberalitie towards the Church; ſhewinge the zeale of theyr devotion, by the enrichment of a great number of abbeys, priories, convents, collegiate churches, chantreyes, and other places of devotion, which they had founded, builte, re-edified, or endowed with their meanes and revenue, in divers places in this realme[1]."

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[1] Harl. MSS. 4028.

[2] Ibid. p. 246.

[3] Ibid. N° 4023.

"This family," ſays Mr. Burton in MS. "is of great antiquity, of an antient Saxon line long before the Conqueſt; which, if there was no other proof, the very Saxon names uſed by them about the time of the Conqueſt (as *Sewal*, *Fulcher*, *Eldred*, and the like) would fully teſtify."

Sewal, whoſe name is written alſo *Seuualo*, *Seuualdus*, *Sewalus*, *Sewilus*, *Sewald*, *Sewaldin*, *Saſuuallo*, and *Saſulo*, was living in the reign of Edward the Confeſſor; at which period he poſſeſſed the manor of Eatendon in Warwickſhire, and many other lordſhips in that county, and in Derbyſhire, Lincolnſhire, and Northamptonſhire; and, being diſpoſſeſſed of ſome part at the Conqueſt, was notwithſtanding permitted to enjoy his manor of Eatendon, and ſome others which he at that time held under the lord *Henry de Ferieres*. That he was then of the rank which in the Saxon times was denominated *Thani mediocres*[2] is evident, both from his poſſeſſing this extenſive manor, containing not leſs than 17 hides, and valued at the general ſurvey at £20.; and ſtill more ſo, by having under him a knight and two *Thani inferiores*[3], whoſe rank reſembled that of modern freeholders[4].

Under Henry de Ferieres this Sawal or Sewalus held alſo the manor of Tichmerch[5] in Northamptonſhire; Hatun and Hoga, Shirley, and Etewelle, in Derbyſhire[6], and part of Wintenay[7] in Lincolnſhire; ſome of which are ſtill enjoyed by his poſterity. His principal reſidence, however, was at Eatendon; which hath continued in his poſterity in the male line to the preſent day; being the only place in that county which glories in an uninterrupted ſucceſſion of its owners for ſo long a tract of time[8].

That which appeareth moſt glorious in all the whole life of this Sewalus was, that as he merited to be reputed the chief and principal founder of the Houſe which afterward bore the name of *Sherley*, ſo alſo it appears he laid the true and aſſured foundation, on the prime and moſt excellent of all motives, which is piety; for it appears by the Legier-book of the monaſtery of Kenelworth that he built from the ground, within the town of Eatendon, a fair and goodly church, to the honour of the Holy Trinity and the Virgin Mary, and endowed it with much lands[9]. His poſterity alſo were great benefactors to the monaſteries of *Kenelworth*, *Tutbury*, *Abingdon*, *Bildewas*, and *Derley*, as the Legier-books of thoſe ſeveral houſes will teſtify. It is not properly known when he died, nor where he was buried; though an old monument in the church of Eatendon, with an antient figure inſculped thereon (but without inſcription), would confirm our belief that he was buried in that church[10].

From Sewalus deſcended *Fulcher*, who lived in the reign of William Rufus. Had five ſons; *Sewalus*, *Fulcher*, *Jordan*, *Henry*, and *Robert*. He was ſucceeded at Eatendon by his eldeſt ſon,

Sewallus, the ſecond of that name; who gave to the priory of Kenelworth, founded in 1122, the church and manor of Eatendon, with all the lands and tithes wherewith Sewalus his grandfather had endowed the ſame at the foundation; and all the donations of his anceſtors; with an augmentation of divers other lands within his manor of Eatendon. He confirmed alſo to the monks of Abingdon[11] his father's gift of the tithes of Hildeſlee, "decimas de villâ ſuâ Hildeſleâ, caſeorum ſcilicet & vellerum ſuarum omnium."

Having tranſlated his ſeat from Eatendon, his antient habitation, to Shirley (the etymology of which ſignifies *a clear place*); a large territory of his in the county of Derby, he was the firſt of the family that called himſelf *de Shirley*; and, during his reſidence there, ſhewed the ſame devotion of charity to his neighbours the monks of *Tutbury*, as he had before done to thoſe of *Kenelworth*; giving them two thirds of his manor of Hoga near Shirley, to pray for his own ſoul, and for that of his firſt wife *Matilda*, &c.[12] He gave lands alſo to the priory of Derley, co. Derby; and to the abbey of Rufford, co. Notts. He was twice married, to *Matilda Ridel* and *Alicia* . . . . .; and had five ſons, *Henry*, *Fulcher*, *Hugh* a prieſt[13], *Richard*, *Ralph*.

Henry, ſon and heir of the ſecond Sewalus, and brother and heir of the ſecond Fulcher, was after the death of his father lord of Eatendon, and after the death of his brother lord of Shirley. He confirmed to the priory of Kenelworth about 1140 the church of Eatendon, which Sewalus his great-grandfather had endowed at its dedication; confirming at the ſame time all the other donations of his anceſtors. He gave the lordſhip of Ivanbroc to the monks of *Bildewas*; and occurs as a witneſs to the foundation charter of *Merevale* abbey. He held of *Robert de Ferrariis*, earl of *Derby* and lord of *Tutbury*, five knights fees in Derbyſhire; and *Fulcher* his brother held of the ſaid earl Robert four knights fees in the ſame county; unto whom, moreover, William at that time prior of Tutbury gave four oxgangs of land in Shirley, which where confirmed to him by the following charter:

"Robertus de Ferrariis omnibus hominibus ſuis et fidelibus ſalutem. Sciatis quod prior Toteſberie & conventus, per conceſſum meum, dederunt Fulcherio filio Sewali & heredibus ſuis in feodo, quatuor bovatas terre in Sirlai, per quatuor ſolidos reddendos ad feſtum Sc̄i Johannis Baptiſte ſingulis annis pro omnibus ſerviciis. Et molendinum ſuum, quod habebat in Derebeiâ, ſimiliter ei dederunt in feodum, & heredibus ſuis, per conceſſum meum, per ſex ſolidos & octo denarios, &c. ſicut in cartâ declaratum eſt. Valete. Sub ſigillo predicti Roberti[14]."

To the above-named Henry the following extract bears reference; "Nottinghamſcire & Derbyeſcire. Henricus filius Sewalon reddit compotum de ſeptem marcis argenti, ut ſit quietus de Saranitis[15]."

Fulcher the ſecond of that name, and ſecond ſon of Sewalus, had from his father the manor of Edneſoure, co. Derby; and gave the church of St. Peter in that town to the abbot of *Rocheſter*. He was twice married; but left no iſſue; and was buried in the priory church of Kenelworth.

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[1] Harl. MSS. N° 4928. p. 1—3.

[2] "Stemma & Propagationes Shirleorum Warwicenſi & Darbienſi agro quam antiquiſſimæ diúque Saxonico imperio florentiſſimæ, ac dignitate Thani inſignitæ, quæ quidem dignitas ſuperiori illo ſæculo primarii honoris gradûs erat." Harl. MSS. 4028. p. 1.

[3] The ſuperior Thanes, called in Latin *Miniſtri Regis*, were the Saxon nobility, and were equal in rank to the Norman barons. In this claſs, at the general ſurvey, ranked Henry de Ferieres, who then poſſeſſed Eatendon and ſeveral other manors as lord of the fee. Under him, Eatendon was held by Saſuuallo, or Sewalus, as *Thanus mediocris*, a leſſer baron, or lord of the manor; having again under-tenants, who were *Thani inferiores*, or freeholders. On this head ſee the Diſſertation on Domeſday, vol. I. p. xlii.—"If a churle ſo thrived that he had fully five hides of land of his own, a church, a kitchen, a bell-houſe, and a gate, a ſeat, a ſeveral office in the king's hall; then was he thenceforth the thein's right worth." Harl. MSS. 4928; Proofs of Book II. p. 149. (from a Saxon fragment cited by Mr. Lambarde, in his Perambulation of Kent, p. 501.)—"Tainus vel miles regis dominicus moriens pro relevatione dimittebat regi omnia arma ſua, & equum, 1 cum ſellâ, alium ſine ſellâ. Quod ſi eſſent ei canes vel accipitres, preſentabantur regi ut ſi vellet acceperet." Domeſday, Bercheſcire, fol. 56. b. 1.

[4] "De Henrico de Ferieres tenet Saſuuallo 17 hidas in Etendone. Terra eſt 12 carucarum. In dominico ſunt 4 carucæ; & 10 ſervi & 32 villani, cum preſbytero, & 25 bordariis, & 1 milite, & 2 tanis, habent 16 carucas & dimidiam. Ibi molinum de 18 ſolidis, & 39 acræ prati. Valuit 6 libras, & poſt 4 libras; modò 20 libras." Domeſday, fol. 242. a. 2.

[5] "In Ticemerſe Saſwalo tenet de Henrico de Ferieres 16 hidas, & 2 partes dimidiæ hidæ, unâ virgatâ minùs. Terra eſt 15 carucarum. Valuit 3 libras, modò 7 libras." Ibid. fol. 225. a.

[6] Ibid. fol. 274. b. 275. a.

[7] Ibid. fol. 353. b.

[8] Dugdale's Warwickſhire, vol. II. p. 629.

[9] Kenelworth Regiſter, p. 166.

[10] In the church of Nether Eatendon are ſome monuments with mutilated figures in the old proſtrate ſtyle, but without inſcriptions, which tradition ſays are of this family.

[11] Abingdon Regiſter, temp. Gul. II. in Bibl. Cotton, fol. 140.

[12] Burton, MS.

[13] He witneſſed the grants of Robert de Ferrariis earl of Nottingham and Derby to the abbey of St. Oſwald of the church of St. Hardulph in Bredon; and the grant of the ſame earl to Alan de Lecha of his lands at Staunton Harold.

[14] Harl. MSS. 4028. p. 34.

[15] Ex Rotulis magnis Pipæ, 1 Hen. II.

“Subſcripti Henricus & Fulcherus, fratres germani filii Sewali, filii Fulcheri, magni nominis viri, vixerunt ſimul temporibus regum Henrici primi ac Stephani; quorum Henricus tum tenuit de Roberto de Ferrariis domino caſtri de Totteſbery quinque feoda militaria in comitatu Derbeie; & frater ſuus Fulcherus in eodem comitatu tenuit de prefato Roberto quatuor feoda. Huic inſuper Fulchero Wiłłus prior de Totteſbery dedit quatuor bovatas terre in Sirlay, quas ei poſtmodum Robertus de Ferrariis confirmavit, ut ex cartis hic inſertis cernere licet. At Fulcherus ſine liberis in fata cedens, fratris ſui filio Sewallo integritatem hereditatis ſue reliquit; qui tempore regis Henrici Secundi recognovit ſeipſum tenere de Wiłło comite de Ferrariis eadem ix feoda militaria que Henricus pater & Fulcherus avunculus ſuus olim tenuerunt de Roberto de Ferrariis, domino de Totteſbery avo paterno predicti comitis, ut habetur in Libro Rubro in Scaccario repoſito [1].”

Sewalus, the third of that name, in 1167 acknowledged himſelf to hold of *William de Ferrariis* earl of *Derby* thoſe nine knights fees which Henry his father and his uncle ſome time held of earl *Robert de Ferrariis* lord of *Tutbury*, grandfather to the ſaid earl [2]. “This Sewal,” ſays Mr. Burton, “is in the Legier-book ſtyled a knight; which title I have not ſeen in any record or deed ſo antiently expreſſed [3].” In 1173, by the name of *Dominus Sewalus de Etendon miles*, he remitted to the monks of *Kenelworth* all his intereſt in the church of Eatendon; and was a conſiderable benefactor to that religious houſe, and alſo to thoſe of *Derley* and *Tutbury*.

“Together with nine-knights fees in Eatendon, co. Warwick, Sewalus filius Henrici held the manor of Shirley, co. Derby (which at this day are Shirley's lands), and in other places in both thoſe counties; and at thoſe times the Shirleys were men of great eſtate and livelihood; inſomuch (as I have lately been informed) that they were ſeiſed of 25 manors in the county of Warwick; in which number *Shirley-Street* held a main place, which extends itſelf four miles in length towards Birmingham. He choſe his place of ſepulture in the priory church of Kenelworth, where he was honourably interred, and was the fourth of the family buried in that church, to which they had before been great benefactors [4].”

The following brief extracts from antient national records authenticate many of the preceding facts.

“Derebiſcire. Carta Wiłłi comitis de Ferrariis.

“H. regi Anglorum, domino ſuo kariſſimo, Willelmus comes de Ferrariis ſalutem. Mando vobis, quod tempore H. regis, avi veſtri, Henricus, filius Sawaldi, tenuit feod' v militum; Fulcherus, frater ſuus, feod' IIII militum: & modo Sawaldus, heres utrorum, tenet eoſdem IX milites [5].

“De feodis militum que tenentur in com. Nottingh. & Derb. qui non habent brevia de ſcutagio habendo.

Comes Derbie tenet viginti octo feoda, &c. de quibus de Sewallo filio xxs̃. pro dimidio feodo militis in Hokâ, quod tenet de comite Derbie [6].”

“Nomina eorum qui tenent feoda militaria in com' Warr' & Leic'; & de quibus ipſi tenent.

Feoda comitis de Ferrariis.

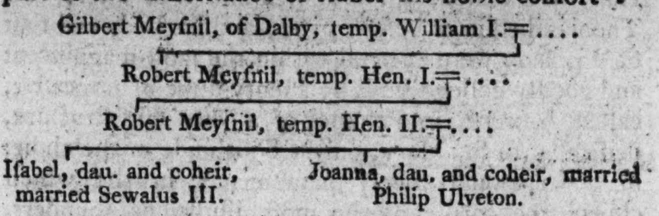
In Etindon unum feodum, quod Sewallus de Etindon tenet de eodem comite.

In Thorindon tres partes feodi, quas Wiłłs de Biſſopeſdon tenet de Sewallo de Etindon, & ipſe de predicto comite.

In Fulri dimidium feodum & ſexta pars feodi, que Rogerus de Fulri tenet de eodem Sewallo, & ipſe de eodem comite.

In Superiori Etindon ſeptima pars feodi, quam heres Thome de Etindon tenet de eodem Sewallo, & ipſe de eodem comite [7].”

He married *Iſabel*, one of the daughters and coheirs of *Robert Meyſnill* [8]; who brought with her in marriage divers fair poſſeſſions into the family of her huſband; as appears by an eſſoigne of the pleas before king John, impleading the prior of the Hoſpital of St. John of Jeruſalem for two carucates of land in Dalby, part of the inheritance of Iſabel his noble conſort [9].


Gilbert Meyſnil, of Dalby, temp. William I.= . . . .
Robert Meyſnil, temp. Hen. I.= . . . .
Robert Meyſnil, temp. Hen. II.= . . . .
Iſabel, dau. and coheir, married Sewalus III.
Joanna, dau. and coheir, married Philip Ulveton.

[[10] *Sewalus* III. was ſucceeded by his ſon and heir *Henry*; who, in 1200 had attended William earl de Ferrariis in the king's army, when he ſailed into Poitou; and in 1205 had livery under him of the manor of Edneſore in Derbyſhire, of which he had been diſſeiſed during that voyage. In the ſame year he was knighted by king Henry II; and, viſiting the church of the Holy Trinity at Eatendon, from affection to the pure ſervice of religion, he built there a fair chapel from the very foundation in honour of St. Nicholas, and founded a chantry, giving in perpetual alms a manſion, with divers lands, meadows, and common of paſture, for the maintenance of a prieſt, to celebrate maſs at the altar of St. Nicholas, in the church of Eatendon, for his own ſoul, and for thoſe of his wife and children, his anceſtors and ſucceſſors; who ſhould ſay maſs every day, with Dirige and Placebo, and other offices belonging to the dead, except on Thurſdays and the feſtivity of St. Nicholas, on which he ſhould ſay the maſs of that feaſt. Finally, he gave to the ſame chaplain 4*s.* of annual rent for his own proper uſe, and 12*d.* annual rent, and the tenth buſhel of the toll of the mill of Eatendon, to maintain candles for the altar of St. Nicholas; reſerving power to himſelf, his heirs and ſucceſſors, to make election of another prieſt, as often as the ſaid ſelected chaplain ſhould die, or be removed; and after his deceaſe, which happened in 1220, he received the honour of his ſepulture in the chapel joining to the church of Eatendon, which his great-grandfather had built, under a marble tomb, with a plate of braſs, which bears his portraiture thereon engraven.

Sewallus IV. his eldeſt ſon and ſucceſſor, confirmed in 1243 the donation of his father to the chantry of Eatendon. He married *Iſabel*, daughter and heir of *John de Clinton* [11]; and dying in 1260, was ſucceeded by his ſon and heir [10],]

James de Shirley, who by that appellation had free-warren granted to him at Shirley in 1247, and at Eatendon in 1255. He was afterwards knighted; and, dying about 1278, was ſucceeded by his ſon and heir,

Ralph de Shirley, knight; who in 1279 held the manor of Eatendon, and in that year was ſheriff of the counties of Nottingham and Derby; knight of the ſhire for the county of Warwick in 1312; and died in 1327, leaving his ſon and heir,

Ralph, who alſo in 1341 repreſented Warwickſhire in parliament. He left his eſtates to his ſon,

Sir *Thomas* Shirley, knight, “the great father of the family of the Shirleys;” famous in his time for his valour, and for the many ſervices, &c. rendered to the kings of England againſt the French. He was noted alſo for the liberal donations of lands and rents by himſelf and his wife to the college of St. *Mary in the Newark* at Leiceſter, and the dean and prebendaries there, to celebrate maſs for their ſouls after their deceaſe, and for the ſouls of their anceſtors. He married *Iſabel*, daughter of *Ralph* lord *Baſſet* of *Drayton*, and ſiſter and heir of *Ralph* laſt lord *Baſſet*; by whom he had the manors of Rakedale, Willowes, Radcliffe upon Wreke, Dunton, and Whatton, co. Leiceſter; Radcliffe upon Sore, Thrumpton, and Coulſton Baſſet, co. Nottingham; the manors of Eaſt Hail and Weſt Hall, in Sheldon, co. Warwick and Worceſter. Sir Thomas died in or before 1362; and his body and that of his lady were interred within the moſt magnificent and goodly college built by Henry duke of Lancaſter, called *Newark*, in a chapel of a very fair ſtructure, dedicated to St. Mary, on the South ſide of the choir, in a large and ſtately monument[1]; in the which church the corpſe of the moſt illuſtrious founders, Henry duke of Lancaſter and Henry his father, lie interred; but, at the general ſuppreſſion of abbeys, the college was pulled down; and afterwards as well the monuments of the princely founder and his father as of this valorous knight and renowned lady were defaced[2].

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[1] Harl. MSS. 4028. p. 35.

[2] Peter Le Neve, MS Baronettage, penès me, vol. I. art. SHIRLEY.

[3] Burton, MS.

[4] Burton, MS.

[5] Ex certificationibus factis de feodis militum tempore Henrici Secundi per prelatos & barones, in Libro Nigro Scaccarii.

[6] Harl. MSS. 4028. p. 37; ex Libro in Scaccario, ex parte Rememeratoris Regis.

[7] Ex libro de Inquiſitionibus ex officio captis in Scaccario, ex parte Rememeratoris Regis. See vol. I. p. liii.

[8] The Meignells of Langley Meignell were lords of the manor of Old Dalby. See vol. II. p. 246.

[9] Firma oblata 12 John.

[10] The two paragraphs between hooks (which are taken from the Harleian MS. 4028. p. 46.) will appear not accordant to the Pedigree of Shirley, here printed in p. *715; where two deſcents are apparently wanting; but I am not able to ſolve the difficulty. The Pedigree is taken from authentic Family Documents; and the compact between Sewalus and Simon de Walton to marry his daughter Elizabeth to John the ſon of ſaid Simon, is dated 1 John (about A. D. 1200.)

[11] Ever ſince the marriage with the heireſs of *Clinton* the family have taken their arms; Paly of ſix, Or and Azure, a quarter of *Brittaine*; the family of Clinton being allied to the dukes of Brittaine.

On his ſon *Hugh* Shirley the manors of Rakedale and Willowes, with ſuch lands as Ralph lord Baſſet of Drayton[3] was then ſeiſed of, were in 1389 entailed, though poſſeſſion was not obtained during his lifetime, as ſtated before under the account of Rakedale[4]. This Hugh was made chief warder of Higham Ferrers park by John of Gaunt duke of Lancaſter; and in 1399 conſtable of Donington caſtle by Henry duke of Lancaſter; and on the 27th of March, 1400, being then a knight, was made grand falconer to king Henry IV. for the kingdom of Ireland: "Rex omnibus, &c. Sciatis quod nos, de fidelitate & circumſpectione dilecti & fidelis noſtri Hugonis Shirley chivaler plenius confidentes, conſtituimus ipſum magiſtrum omnium falconum, aſturcorum, lanororum, lanarettorum, & aliarum avium, pro nobis, & ad opus noſtrum, infra terram noſtram Hibernie, pro denariis emend' & providend' pro termino vite ſue; voluntes quod ipſe in propriâ perſonâ, vel per ſufficientem deputatum ſuum, pro quo reſpondere voluerit, hujuſmodi falcones, aſturcones, laneros, lanarettos, & alias aves, infra terram noſtram predictam emen' & providere poſſit, precipiendo de nobis in officio predicto talia vadia & feoda qualia alii qui predictum officium ante hec tempora occupârunt, & in eodem rationabiliter ab antiquo percipere conſueverunt. In cujus, &c. Teſte Rege, apud Weſtm', 27° die Martii. Per breve de privato ſigillo, &c.[5]"—In the ſame year *William Flamvile*, ſon and heir of William Flamville, remitted to ſir Hugh Shirley and others all his right in the manor of Aſton Flamvile[6].—His piety was manifeſted by his zeal to the Catholic religion, confirming two chantries in St. Nicholas of Pater Noſter church in le Riole, London, which Walter Waldeſcheiffe his grandfather on the mother's ſide founded by his laſt will, for two chaplains for ever, to ſay maſs for his ſoul, his wife's, and for all the ſouls of his predeceſſors and ſucceſſors after their deceaſe, and recovering the rents with which they were endowed, iſſuing out of the lands of ſir Hugh, and detained by his tenants[7].

Sir Hugh Shirley married *Beatrix*, ſiſter and heir to *John Braoſe*[8], or *de Brewys*; and, coming to the battle of Shrewſbury[9], with a great power, in aſſiſtance of king Henry IV. clad in royal armour, was in that field ſlain on the eve of St. Mary Magdalen 1403[10]; leaving Beatrix his widow; and *Ralph*, his ſon and heir, who was 13 years old on the 23d of April then laſt paſt. He held at his death the manors of Shirley and Eatendon, &c. &c. His widow purchaſed the tithes of Lubbeſthorpe in 1410[11]; and ſhe died in 1419[12].

Sir *Ralph* Shirley, knt. was one of the chief commanders under king Henry the Fifth at the battle of Agincourt, as appeareth by an antient roll in the Office of Arms[13]; and was often a great actor in the ſubſequent wars of the ſaid king Henry V. in France, as is evidently proved by divers inſtruments of accord made betwixt the ſaid king and ſir Ralph Shirley, written in the French tongue; in one of which, dated 1416, after agreement had for the number and pay of his ſoldiers, the time and place of his rendezvous and ſhipping, with divers other things, the king granted to the ſaid Ralph all the priſoners that he or his ſoldiers ſhould take, only reſerving to himſelf the French king his adverſary, the Dolphin his ſon, and all other kings his adverſary's aſſiſtants; giving to the ſaid ſir Ralph only the third part of the ranſom of the captive kings by him or his ſoldiers taken. And laſtly, that no manors or lands which in England ſhould fall unto the ſaid ſir Ralph Shirley during the time of his ſervice in any foreign war ſhould, for default of any reſpite of homage or other ſervice, be eſtreyted, ſeized, or detained by any of the king's offices; but to be reſpited till his return into England; which inſtruments are yet to be ſeen of record in the Pell-office in the Exchequer, under the ſeal of arms and creſt of the ſaid ſir Ralph Shirley[14]; who in 1420 came over to England, and was high-ſheriff of the counties of Derby and Nottingham. He married *Joan*, daughter and heir of *Thomas Baſſett*, of Braylesford, co. Derby, whoſe mother was daughter and heir of *Henry de Braylesford*, of Braylesford; who brought to this houſe the manor of Braylesford, co. Derby, now in their poſſeſſion. By this lady he had iſſue one ſon, *Ralph* his ſucceſſor, and one daughter *Beatrix*.

To this Ralph and his heirs male did the feoffees of Ralph lord Baſſet of Drayton releaſe all their intereſt in the manors of Colſton Baſſet and Radcliffe upon Soar in Nottinghamſhire, Rakedale, Willowes, Radcliffe upon Wreke, Barrow upon Soar, Dunton, and Whatton, in Leiceſterſhire, with Weſthalle and Eſthalle in Sheldon in Staffordſhire; after which, in 1432, he reſided at Radcliffe upon Soar; and died at his government and charge in France about 1443, accompliſhing the latter days of his life in thoſe tranſmarine dominions of the king (the acquiſition and defence whereof had coſt him the price of ſo much blood) with a glorious and memorable end; and, beſides the honour which he received in his life and death, it was not the leaſt in his funeral pomp; for his body was carried into England, and his obſequies celebrated in our Lady's chapel, within the collegiate church of the Newark in Leiceſter, by the dean, prebendaries, and whole choir, with great honour; where the *Dirige* was ſaid, and maſs ſung for his ſoul, with great ſolemnity; and his corpſe was buried on the South ſide of the choir in the ſame chapel, by the lady Joan his firſt wife (whoſe body had been tranſlated thither from the church of Radcliffe upon Soar in Nottinghamſhire, where it was firſt buried under a marble ſtone in the chancel, with an inſcription in memory of her[15]) in a coſtly and beautiful tomb, which, at the ſuppreſſion of the monaſteries, was ruinated and pulled down; to the which college they both had largely expreſſed their pious charity, in their bountiful donations[16]. By the lady *Alice*, his ſecond wife, daughter of ſir *John Cockayne* (who outlived him many years, and died on the Wedneſday after Whitſunday 1466[17]), he had *Ralph Shirley* the younger; who had the ſame name given him as his eldeſt brother in honour and memory of his father, and inherited the eſtates in Suſſex by his father's ſpecial deviſe, in prejudice of the children of the firſt marriage.

As ſir Ralph Shirley, whoſe memory has laſt been celebrated, ſhewed his piety to the church, and loyalty to his prince, by many devout works of charity, and moſt valorous actions of war; ſo was he not wanting to expreſs his tender love and ſincere affection to his children, upon all occaſions that offered themſelves; for, knowing how honourable and profitable a thing it was for a gentleman of note not only to have knowledge in learning, but alſo in all other qualities that render a man complete; firſt, he delivered this Ralph his ſon and heir, which he had by Joan his firſt wife, for his education in all manner of good literature, to the learnedeſt and moſt excellent tutors; and for all other rare qualities of a gentleman, to the moſt ſcient and expert maſters of the time; and when he had attained to the age requiſite to contract marriage, he being ſolicitous to provide an alliance in a houſe agreeable to his race and lineage, made him ſettle his deſires upon that of *Staunton*, which, amongſt the antienteſt families in the county of Leiceſter, hath always conſerved the title of generous; for, on the ſecond day of April, in the year of our Lord 1423, he treated of a marriage betwixt him and the excellent and virtuous gentlewoman, *Margaret Staunton*, ſiſter and ſole heir of *Thomas* Staunton, eſq.; for the accompliſhing of the which marriage, finding themſelves both to be joined within the fourth degree of conſanguinity, they preſented a petition to pope Martin V. with ſir Ralph Shirley his father (his mother being deceaſed) to obtain his diſpenſation, that he might take alliance in marriage with the ſaid Margaret; and his holineſs, upon many weighty and rational cauſes, did, out of his apoſtolic and circumſpect providence, grant them his diſpenſation, upon condition, that the ſaid Margaret were not ſtolen away for this purpoſe, and directed his letters, by Jordan biſhop of Albany, to the biſhop of Lincoln, within whoſe dioceſe the ſaid Margaret did inhabit, or to his vicar in ſpiritualities; whereupon Robert Leeke, doctor of law, chancellor to Richard Fleming biſhop of Lincoln, having found, upon diligent inquiſition, that all the reaſons alledged by the ſaid Ralph and Margaret were true and juſt, and Margaret was not ſtolen away or forced, did pronounce, by virtue of the pope's diſpenſation, they might marry together; whereupon, in September following, the marriage was ſolemnized[1]. He married, ſecondly, *Elizabeth*, daughter of ſir *John Blount*, knight, and ſiſter to *Walter Blount* lord *Mountjoy*; and thirdly, *Lucia*, daughter of ſir *John Aſton*, of Atherton, knight, and widow, firſt, of ſir *Richard Biron*, of Colewich, co. Nottingham, and ſecondly of ſir *Bertin Entwiſſell*, knight, viſcount and baron of Brykbeke in Normandy, and bailiff of Conſtantine, who was ſlain at the battle of St. Alban's 1455[2].

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[1] See in vol. I. p. 339, the account of this chapel, and the paſſage of Leland there cited.

[2] Harl. MSS. 4028. p. 64.

[3] See the will of Ralph lord Baſſet, dated in 1389, in Harl. MSS. 4928. p. 218.

[4] See vol. III. p. 385.

[5] Original. 1 Hen. IV. Fund. 2 Rot. 27.

[6] Clauſ. 1 Hen. IV. pars 1. m. 17, 18.

[7] Harl. MSS. 4028. p. 66.

[8] On the North ſide of the church of Weſtminſter, on a very large flat ſtone, with a portraiture in braſs of John de Brewys, who died Nov. 29, 1423. Sir William Barett's MSS. 5689. p. 513, where a neat drawing of it is preſerved.

[9] "THE SPIRITS OF VALIANT SHIRLEY, STAFFORD, BLOUNT, ARE IN MY ARMS." Prince of Wales's ſpeech in Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.

[10] Eſch. 4 Hen. IV. N° 12.

[11] A receipt from John Morell, rector of Coſby, from dame Beatrix, late wife of Hugh Shirley, and Ralph their ſon and heir, of ſix marks, for the tithes of Lubbeſthorpe, purchaſed of John Onkar, late rector of Apleſton, by the ſaid Hugh. Dated at Coſby, die Jovis, in feſto S'c'i Martini ep'i, 10 Hen. IV.

[12] Eſch. 18 Hen. VI.

[13] Harl. MSS. 4028. p. 94.

[14] Ibid. p. 94.

[15] "Cy giſt Johan file & heire Tho. Baſſet, fitz S. John Baſſet de Braylesford, la feme ſir Ralph Shirley, fitz & heire Hugh de Shirley." Thoroton, p. 13.

[16] Harl. MSS. 4928. p. 74.

[17] Eſch. 6 Edw. IV. N° 18.

By divers inquiſitions taken after the death of Ralph Shirley, eſq. dated in April and June 1466, it appears that he died on the feaſt of St. Stephen then laſt paſt, ſeiſed of many goodly manors, fair poſſeſſions, and large territories, in the ſeveral counties of Leiceſter, Derby, Warwick, and Nottingham; and, *inter alia*, the manors of Rakedale, Willowes, and Dunton, with their appurtenances, which were held of *Alianore* wife of Humphrey Stafford, knt. and worth £10. a year *ultra repriſas*; and that *John* Shirley, his ſon and heir, was 40 years old and upwards[3]. He was buried in the church of Braylesford, where his tomb ſtill remains. The manors of Braylesford and Sutton Bonington he left in jointure to Lucy lady Entwiſſel his third wife, who ſurvived him 15 years; and directed her burial alſo at Braylesford with her third huſband, where a marble tomb, with her effigies and arms in braſs, bears this inſcription:

"Hic jacet domina Lucia uxor Radulphi Shirley, domina de Bralesforde, quondam uxor domini Richardi Byron, domini de Clayton, ⁊ quondam uxor Bertini Entwiſell, militis, filia Johannis Aſton, militis. Obiit 12° die Februarii, anno Domini 1481."

The above-noticed *Joan Staunton* was re-married to ſir *Thomas Clinton*, knt. brother to *William* lord *Clinton* and *Say*, and comptroller of the houſhold to king Henry V; who, ſurviving her ſecond huſband, made her will in this form:

"This is the will of me, Johane Clinton, widowe, who was the wife of Thomas Clinton, knight, made 1457, 36 Henry VI; that is to ſaie, firſt, I will that my feoffees whiche nowe be, and hereafter ſhall be, of and in all manors, lands, tenements, and ſervices, which I late had in the counties of Leiceſter, Warwick, Darby, hold and poſſeſſe all the ſaid mannors, lands, and tenements, by three whole yeeres next after my deceaſe; and that the yſſues and ꝓfitts thereof be receyved by mine executors, and not by my feoffees; they for to content and paye all my dettes. Alſo I will that myne executors, of profittes and iſſues of the lands aforeſaid, fynd contynuallie, by the ſpace of three yeeres, one honeſt prieſt to ſing divine ſervice for my ſoule, and for the ſoules of the aforſaid Thomas late my huſbond, and of John Staunton, ſometymes huſband, and of Ralphe Mignell, knight, and Johan his wife, my father and mother. Alſo I will that the abbeſſe and covent of the houſe of Nunnes beſide the Tower of London have of the ſame yſſues and ꝓfittes £45. upon this condicōn, that they and their ſucceſſors for ever recom̄end my ſoule in their devout prayers; and alſo that they hould myne anniverſary ſolemnly with Placebo and Dirige, with a maſſe of Requiem by note yeerly by 10 yeares next after my deceaſe. Alſo I will that the houſe of Calke, in Derbyſhire, have of the ſaid yſſues 40*s.*; and that the churche of Herteſhorne have of the ſame yſſues and ꝓfittes a cheſeble p̃cii 26*s.* 8*d.*; alſo I will that Iſabell Francyes, my daughter's daughter, have of the ſaide iſſues and ꝓfittes to her mariadge 40 markes. Alſo I will that Margaret, ſiſter of the ſaid Iſabell, have of the ſaid yſſues and ꝓfittes 200 markes, upon this condicōn, that ſhee be maried to Robert Wele, the ſonne of John Wele, gentleman, of Glouceſterſhire; and if ſhe be maried to any other man, then I will that the ſaid Margaret have but 100 markes, and no more: and if either of the ſaid Iſabell or Margaret doe dye before that they be maried, then I will that Sicely, ſiſter of the ſaid Iſabell and Margaret, have £20. of the ſaid 200 markes if ſhe lyve to be maried. The reſidue of the ſaid 100 markes I will ſhall be diſpoſed in workes of piety, after the diſcretion of myne executors, by the overſight of the right worſhipfull ladie my ladye dame Margaret counteſſe of Shreweſbury. Alſo I will that Johan Mignel, my god-daughter and ſervaunt, have of the ſayd yſſues and ꝓfittes, to her finding, yeerly 20*s.* during the nonage of Thomas Francyes. Alſo I will that John Shirley, ſonne of Margaret Shirley my daughter, imediatle after my deceaſe, enter into all the manors, landes, and tenements, in the countye of Nottingham, which I hould in dower after the death of John Staunton, ſometyme my huſband. Alſo I will that my ſaid feoffees, after the ſaid three yeeres next after my deceaſe, make eſtate of the moitie of the ſaid manors, landes, and tenements, in the counties of Notingham, Warwicke, and Derby, to the ſaid John Shirley, and the heares of his body lawfully begotten; and for default of ſuch yſſue, to remaine to the right heire of me dame Johan Clinton; and the other moitie of the ſaid manors, landes, and tenements, with the appurtenances, in the countys of Leiceſter, Warwick, and Derby, I will ſhall remayne ſtill in my feoffees handes, and that myne executors ſhall receyve the iſſues and profitts thereof, to diſpoſe in charitable deeds and workes of mercye for the ſoule of me, till Thomas Francyes, ſonne of Anne Francyes, come to the adge of 21 yeeres; and then I will that my ſaid feoffees make an eſtate of the ſaid moitie of the ſaid manors, lands, and tenements, in the counties of Leiceſter, Warwick, and Darby, to the ſaid Thomas Francyes, and to the heires of his body lawfully begotten; and for default of ſuch yſſue, the remainder to the right heires of me the ſaid dame Johan Clinton; and if the ſaid Thomas Francies dye before the age of 21 yeeres, yet I will that the ſaid moitie of the ſaid landes abyd ſtill in my feoffees till he ſhoulde have been of the age of 21 yeeres, and that myne executors receive the yſſues and proffitts thereof, for the ꝑformaunce of this my laſt will. And then I will that my feoffees do make an eſtate, to Iſabel, Margaret, and Cicely, ſiſters of the ſaid Thomas Francyes, to have and to hould to them and their heires of theire body lawfully begotten, upon this condicõn, that the ſame Margaret, Iſabell, and Cicely, ſhall paie unto John Francyes, their ſiſter nounne, in the houſe of the . . . . [1] neere the Tower of London, £3. towards her ſuſtentacion duering her life; and alſo that they ſhall yeerly paie £3. unto Elizabeth Francyes, their ſiſter nounne in the houſe of Poleworthe, duering her life. In witneſſe whereof to this my preſent and laſt will I have put to my ſeale [2]."

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[1] The pope's licence, dated 2 non. June, anno pont. 6°, ſealed with the ſeal of John biſhop of Albany, may be ſeen in the hiſtory of the family, together with a letter on the ſubject from Richard Leeke, LL. D. chancellor to Peter biſhop of Lincoln, dated at Lidington, 24 Sept. 1423, and ſealed with the office ſeal. Harl. MSS. 4028, p. 105.

[2] See his monument at St. Alban's, from a drawing taken May 5, 1611, in Harl. MSS. 4028. p. 101; and an engraving of it, from a drawing taken by Mr. Carter in 1797, in vol. II. p. 802.

[3] Eſch. at Loughborough, 12 June, 7 Edw. IV.

John Shirley, eſq. who "made himſelf no leſs renowned by his rare parts and admirable virtues, than that the generoſity of the noble blood of Shirley, Delawarr, Fitzwalter, Meignell, and Staunton, rendered him honourable. He not only ſucceeded in all the lands which his father poſſeſſed, but likewiſe in all thoſe of his mother's inheritance, among which was this of Staunton-Harold; to the which place he was ſo much affected, that in all his charters, records, and evidences, he intitled himſelf of Staunton Harold; and transferred his ſeat from Shirley thither, where all his ſucceſſors ever ſince have flouriſhed, and lived in great honour and eſtimation, until this preſent; all of them, for the moſt part, making choice of this place for their reſidence, and denominating themſelves, in all their ſtyles, writings, and titles, of Staunton-Harold, even to this day. He was a moſt virtuous gentleman, and ſolicitous to bring up his children in the fear of God, and for the ſervice of their Prince, to whom, upon all occaſions, he was demonſtrated with a moſt ſingular affection and fidelity; their loyalty to their Prince being, as it were, the peculiar patrimony appropriate to the houſe of Shirley [3]." He married *Alianore*, daughter of ſir *Hugh Willoughby*, of Wollaton, in Nottinghamſhire; and thus declared his will:

"*In Dei nomine, Amen.* The 26th day of March, 1485, I John Shirley, of Staunton Harald, eſq. whole of minde and body, orden and make this my preſent teſtament and laſte will: And firſt, I bequeyth my ſoule to Almighti God, and to his bleſſed mother our Lady St. Mari, and to all holy Saints; my body to be bured, where hit ſhall pleaſe God, with my due mortuarye. Alſo I will that my dettes be fully content and paid without dyminution. Alſo I will that Alianore my wife have the maners of Brailesford, &c. with all the landes, &c. for tearme of hire lyffe, in Brailesford, Bradeley, Borowes, Thurvaſton, and Coland, with the advoweſon of the chirch of Braillesford, the maners of Hoone and Harald Staunton, &c. for tearme of hire lyffe, in the name of and for hire dower, &c. Alſo I will that everie of my ſex youger ſonnes unprovided, have of the reſidue of all my oder maners, &c. annuyte of viii marks yerly, for terme of lyffe, &c.; and that Alice, Margaret, Jane, and Alianore, my daughters, have to their mariage every of them a 100 marc', &c.; alſo I will that my ſonne and heire Rauf Shyrley have all the lands, &c. lygging within the lordſhipp of Shyrley, after the deceſe of me and my ſeid wyffe, to him and his heires for evermore; alſo I will that, after my deceſe, my feoffees make an eſtate to Thomas my ſonne, for tearme of his lyeffe, of the foſtery in Hopedale in the Peake, &c.; and for the perfourminge and executing of this my præſent will and teſtament, I orden and make min executors the ſeid Alianore, my truſty and full enterly beloved wyffe, Henry Ferres, knight, Henry Willoughby, eſq. and Richard Knyveton the elder, and my right ſingular and full ſpeciall goode lord John lord Mountjoy, ſuperviſor of the ſame; whom I hertely require and pray as thoſe perſones whome I put my moſte confidence and truſt in, to execute and perfourme, as they will anſwere afore the high judge at the day of Dome. In witnes heireof, &c. I have putt the ſeile of my armes, &c." [4]

He died, at his manor of Staunton Harold, May 8, 1486 [5], ſeiſed of the manors of Staunton Harold, Radcliffe ſuper Wreke, and Long Whatton, and of lands in Burton Overy, Dunton, &c. leaving his wife Alianore a widow; and his corpſe was, with all due funeral pomp, carried to the abbey of Garendon; where his obſequies in ſolemn manner were religiouſly performed, with Dirige, and maſs of Requiem, by the abbot and the whole convent of that monaſtery; and the body was buried in a fair chapel of that church, under a fair alabaſter monument [6].

His ſon and heir, *Ralph* Shirley, who at his father's death was 26 years old, for his great valour in the battle of Stoke, 1486, was made a banneret; and in 1491 was retained to ſerve the king in his wars beyond ſea for one whole year, with his cuſtrell and page, as alſo 4 demilances, and 40 archers on foot; receiving for his ſaid men at arms, cuſtrell, and page, 18*d.* a day; and 4 demilances 6*d.* In 1497 he was, for his relief, charged with five knights fees, for his lands in Sheepey, Hone, Bradley, Yolgrave, and Brickover, one knight's fee in Braylesford and Wingerworth, and the fourth part of a knight's fee in Staunton Harold. He was four times married. By his firſt wife, *Elizabeth*, daughter and coheir of *Thomas Walſh*, eſq. of Wanlip, he had one daughter, *Anne*, married to ſir *Thomas Pulteney*, knight. The ſecond wife was *Anne*, daughter of ſir *Henry Vernon*, of Haddon, in Derbyſhire, knight; the third, *Anne*, daughter of *Thomas Warner*; but by neither of theſe had he any iſſue. By the fourth wife, *Joan* (daughter of ſir *Robert Sheffield*, knt. recorder of London [7]), he had *Francis*, his ſon and heir. His laſt will is here tranſcribed:

"In Dei nomine, Amen. The 10th day of March, in the year of our Lord God 1513. I Raufe Shirley, knt. being in ſound mynde and memory, the periele of death dreding, make and ordayne this my laſt will and teſtament in manner and form following. Firſt, I bequeath my ſoule to Almightie God, and to his bleſſed moder Mary, and to all the company of Heven, and my body to be buried in the abbey church of Gerondon, in the chapell where my fader and my wife been leyd, with my due mortuarie and torches and other lights brenning about my corps the day of my buriall, and £20. of money to be diſtributed among poor people in almouſe, by the direction of myne executors. Alſo I will, that there be ſongen and ſaid, the day of my buriall, and as ſoon after as godely poſſible may be, a thouſand maſſes of Requiem, and other maſſes moſt expedient and behovefull for my ſoul's health. Alſo I will that my debts be fully content and paid, without dyminution. Alſo I will that there be paid to the prior and convent of Tutbury 13*s.* 4*d.* out of the rents and profits of my lands and tenements in Eſterleek yearely for evermore. Alſo I will that every of my ſix brethren, that is to ſay, Thomas Shirley, Robert Shirley, Hugh Shirley, Nicholas Shirley, Richard Shirley, and Baudewyn Shirley, have, and be paied of my lands, foure poundes of lawful money of England, at the feaſt of the Annuntiation of our Lady and St. Michaell the Archangell by even portions yearely, for tearme of thier lives, according to my fader's bequeath. Alſo I will that my feoffees which I have enfeoffed in the mannor of Shirley, with the appurtenances, ſtand enfeoffed to the uſe declared in the ſame feoffment. Alſo I will that my feoffees which be infeoffed by me of and in the mannor of Hambroke, with the appurtenances, and in all the meſes, lands, and tenements, meadowes, leſunes, and paſtures, woods, rents, reverſions, and ſervices, and other myne hereditaments, with the appurtenances, in Hambroke, Erthcote, Weſtbury, and Combe, in the pariſh of Weſtbury, in the county of Glouceſter, Magna Chelworth, in the county of Wiltes, and in the towne of Briſtol, after my deceaſe, make a ſufficient and lawful leaſe by indenture of the ſame manor and other the premiſſes to Thomas the abbot of the monaſterie of our bleſſed Lady of Gerondon, and the convent of the ſame place, and their ſucceſſors, for tearme of 99 years; bynding the ſame abbot and convent, and their ſucceſſors, to fynde an honeſt prieſt to ſinge dayly in the chapell where Anne my laſt wife lyeth buried, and I purpoſe to lye, for the ſoules of me and the ſame Anne, and for the ſoules of Thomas Warner and Elizabeth the parentes of the ſame Anne, and for the ſoules of John Shirley and Elioner the parentes of me the ſaid Raufe, and for the ſoules of Elizabeth and Anne my former wives, and for all Chriſtian ſoules; and alſo to fynde a convenient lodgyng within the abbey of Gerondon for foure poore men, to be kept of almouſe, for the love of God; and on woman, to be ther keeper; provided alway, that they be ſuch perſons as be well diſpoſed, and hath neede thereof, and hath no other lyving; and to give to every ſaid 4 men and woman 7d. ob. every weeke, and to be paied on the Satterday with barbor and launder, to pray for all the ſoules above rehearſed, during the ſaid tearme of 99 yeares; and therapon ſufficient and lawful writing to be made betwixt my feoffees on the on party, and the ſaid abbott and convent, and ther ſucceſſors, on the other party, after the wiſdom and diſcretion of the ſame feoffees. The revertion of the ſaid mannor of Hambroke, and other the premiſſes, to the right heire of me the ſaid Raufe Shirley for ever, after the ſaid tearme determined, if the ſame mannor and other the premiſſes be not mortized afore the ende of the ſame tearme; and then the ſaid revertion to be extinct and adnulled, if it be mortized in the meane tyme. Provided alway, if the ſaid abbot and convent, and ther ſucceſſors, performe not the charge above rehearſed contynually for ever in forme aboveſaid, then it ſhall be lawful to the heires of me the ſaid Raufe to re-enter into the ſaid mannor of Hambroke, with the appurtenances, and in all the ſaid meſes, lands, and tenements, and other the premiſſes, in the ſaid countyes of Glouceſter and Wiltes, and in the towne of Briſtoll, and the ſaid mannor and other the premiſſes to reteigne and hold as in my firſt eſtate, and the ſaid abbott and convent and ther ſucceſſors to put out, any thinge to the contrary made notwithſtanding. Alſo I will that my feoffees which I have enfeoffed in my mannor of Barnham, in the county of Suffolk, ſuffer, ayde, and helpe my ſervantes and others, to have and take the yſſues and profitts of the ſame lordſhip, to the uſe and profitts according to theſe patents by me to them thereof made; and after the deceaſe of my ſaid ſervantes and others, I will that my ſaid lordſhip of Barnham, with all the yſſues and profitts of the ſame, come and be to the uſe and profitt of the monaſtarie and monkes of Gerondon, to pray for the ſoules of me the ſaid Raufe, Jane my wife, my parents and friends, and all Chriſtian ſoules. Alſo I will that all my landes and tenements in Hone be to Anne Pulteney my daughter, and her heires, if I deceaſe without other yſſue of my body begotten; provided always, that if the ſaid Anne, or her huſband that now is, or any other huſband in tyme to come, their heires, executors, or any other, myne heires vex or trouble, or ſue any action or accountes of debt, by reaſon of covenants made in tyme paſſed by any of myne anceſtors, or by me to any of the anceſtors of them, or of any of them, or lett or diſturbe the performing and execution of this my laſt will; then I will that my feoffees of and in the mannor of Shirley, and myne executors, ſhall receive, reteigne, and keep in their hands, the yſſues and profitts of all the ſame mannor, and all the lands and tenements in Shirley, till they have received the ſume of two hundredth pounds, to defend the ſame actions; and, after that done, I will that the revertion of the ſame mannor and lordſhip of Shirley be to my right heires. Alſo I will that my feoffees which be enfeoffed of and in the lands and tenements in Ratcliffe upon Wreke, Worthington, and Melburne, with the appurtenances, which I purchaſed myſelfe, take and perceive all the rentes and profitts of the ſame lands and tenements, and to ſee the ſame rentes and profitts yearely to come unto the uſe and profitt of the chaunterie prieſte of St. Katherin in St. Michael's church in Melburne, in the county of Derb. beforeſaid; which chaunterie prieſt I will ſhall uphold a free-ſchoole at Melburne aforeſaid for ever, taking of every ſcholar one peny by the quarter; and alſo to ſinge or ſaye dayly or yearely for ever, on the Sunday, maſſe of the Trinity; on the Mounday, maſſe of Requiem; on Tueſday and Wenſday, maſſe of Salus Populi; on Thurſday, maſſe of the Holy Ghoſt; on Fryday, maſſe of the Holy Croſs; on Saturday, maſſe of our Bleſſed Lady; with Placebo and Dirige dayly, except a double feaſte do lett it; for the profitt of me the ſaid Raufe Shirley, and for the ſoules of John Shirley and Alleanor his wife, the parents of me, Anne, Elizabeth, and Anne, my former wives, and Thomas Warner and Elizabeth his wife, and dayly an Antiphyn of our Bleſſed Lady, with De Profundis, for the founders and benefactors ſoule of the ſaid chauntery, and all Chriſtian ſoules; provided alway, that my ſaid feoffees ſee that the ſaid chauntery prieſt be an honeſt prieſt, and of good vertue and diſpoſition and living. Alſo I will that my feoffees which be enfeoffed of and in all ſuch lands and grounds which I purchaſed myſelfe in a cloſe called Willowes field, within the pariſh of Rakedale, in the county of Leic. ſe that the rents and profitts of the ſame lands and grounds goe to the fynding and upholding of a lampe, to burne continually day and night before the bleſſed Sacrament, in the pariſh church of Rakedale aforeſaid, for ever. Alſo I will that all my lands and tenements that be entayled to the heir male, and came unto me by inherrittance, in Rakedale and Willowes, Ratcliffe upon Wreke, Long Whatton, and Dunton, remayne unto myne heires male, according as they ought to do of right. And I will that all other my lands and tenements before not rehearſed goe and remaine unto the heire-generall, according unto right. Alſo I will that all ſuch perſons as I have made leaſes or grants unto, of lands, tenements, meadowes, and paſtures, or any other myne hereditaments, by indentors, copies, or patents, have, occupie, and enjoy the ſame lands, tenements, meadowes, and paſtures, or other my hereditaments, with the appurtenances, according to my leave and grant. Alſo I will that all lands and tenements in Little Hambroke, Erthcote, Weſtbury, and Combe, in the pariſh of Weſtbury, in the county of Glouceſter, with the yſſues and profitts of the ſame, goe to the uſe and profitts of ſir James Smythe, chaplen, for tearme of his life, to ſing, ſay, and pray, at the abbey of Gerondon, in the countie of Leiceſter, for the ſoule of me, John and Alleanor the parents of me, Anne, Elizabeth, and Anne, my former wives, Thomas Warner and Elizabeth his wife, and all Chriſtian ſoules; and after the deceaſe of the ſaid ſir James, I will that the ſaid lands and tenements, with the profitts of the ſame, goe and remaine to the ſaid houſe of Gerondon, according to the tenure hereafter enſuing. Alſo I will that my feoffees which be enfeoffed of and in my lands and tenements in the counties of Glouceſter and Wiltes ſhall make and ordayne an honeſt prieſt, to ſing and pray at Lughborowe, in the countie of Leiceſter, for the ſoules of me, John and Alleanor the parents of me, Anne, Elizabeth, and Anne, my former wives, Thomas Warner and Elizabeth his wife, and all Chriſtian ſoules; and alſo the ſame prieſt to uphold a free-ſchoole at Lughborowe aforeſaid, during the tearme of 99 years; and the ſame prieſt to have and perceive yearely, during the ſaid tearme, £10. of lawful money, going out of my lands and tenements in Chelworth, in the county of Wiltes, and in the towne of Briſtoll. And at the end of the ſaid tearme, I will the ſaid landes, with the ſaid £10. rents, ſhall come to my right heire, if they be not mortized in the mean tyme. Alſo I will that there be paid yearely to John Lout, my ſervant, during his life, 6*s*. 8*d*. going out of my landes and tenements in Briſtoll aforeſaid; and after the deceaſe of the ſaid John Lout, I will that the ſaid ſome of 6*s*. 8*d*. and the reſidue and remaynment of the ſaid lands, above the ſaid £10. remayne and come to the uſe and profitt of the houſe of Gerondon beforeſaid, according to the tenor following. Alſo I will that the reſidue of all my lands and tenements in the town of Briſtol, with the yſſues and profitts of the ſame, and the rents and remaynments of all my lands and tenements in Little Hambroke, Erthcote, Weſtbury, Combe, and Chelworth, and elſewhere, within the counties of Glouceſter and Wiltes (after the deceaſe of the ſaid John Lout), except the ſaid £10. as is before rehearſed, revert, remayne, and come, unto the uſe and profit of the ſaid houſe of Gerondon, of tearme of 99 years; and at the end of the ſaid tearme, the ſaid lands, with the profitt of the ſame, to revert and come unto my right heire, if they be not mortized in the mean tyme; and the abbott of the ſaid houſe of Gerondon and his ſucceſſors to fynde two prieſts of the bretheren of their houſe, to ſing or ſay maſſe, and pray perpetually, during the ſaid tearme, for the ſoules above rehearſed; and to keep the obit of me the ſaid Rauſe and Anne on St. Katherin even, or on the day before, yearely during the ſaid tearme. Alſo I will that my feoffees which be enfeoffed by me in any of the ſaid lands and tenements above rehearſed, when God ſhall fortune them to deceſſe all but ſix perſons named in my dede of feoffment made by me, then I will that thoſe ſix perſons make another like eſtate. And for the performing of this my laſt will and teſtament, I make and ordeigne myn executors, my couzen John Porte, the king's ſolicitor; Rauſe Lemington, of Loughborough, merchant; Nicholas Shirley, my brother; James Smithe, chaplain; and Thomas Fitzherbert; whom I hereby require and pray, as thoſe perſons in whom I put my beſt confidence and truſt, to execute and performe this my laſt will, as they will anſwere at the day of dome before the Great Judge. And alſo I make and ordayne Thomas the abbot of the ſaid monaſterie of Gerondon my ſupraviſor of this my laſt will and teſtament, in whom likewiſe is my great confidence and truſt. In witneſſe I will one part remaigne in the keeping of myn executors, and another part in the keepyng of my feoffees, and the third part to remaigne in the keeping of the ſuperviſor of myn executors, I have put to my ſeal and ſign manuell[1].

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[1] Sic.

[2] Harl. MSS. 4028. f. 125.

[3] Ibid. 4928. p. 85. b.

[4] From the original probate preſerved at Staunton Harold, and copied in Harl. MSS. 4028. p. 126. where the ſeal is drawn.

[5] Eſch. 31 Hen. VII. n. 95. Leic.

[6] Harl. MSS. 4928. p. 86.

[7] Anceſtor of the duke of Buckingham of that name.

Sir *Ralph* Shirley died at his manor-houſe at Staunton Harold Jan. 1, 1516-17; and his corpſe was interred in the abbey of Gerondon, in a chapel within that church, with his father and mother, and Anne his third wife, in a fair and ſumptuous tomb, raiſed with curious and ſtately pyramids up to the roof of the chapel; which, after the ſubverſion of all the religious houſes in England, was, by the fall of the church, utterly defaced and buried in the ruins.

April 8, 1518, it was found that ſir Ralph Shirley died ſeiſed of the manor of Staunton Harold, which he held of the king, as of the honour of Tutbury, parcel of the duchy of *Lancaſter*; but by what ſervice was then unknown. He alſo poſſeſſed the manors of Rakedale and Willoughes, Radcliffe ſuper Wrethek, Long Whatton, and Dunton[2]. Jane lady Shirley, his widow, was afterward re-married to ſir William Haſtings, ſecond ſon to lord Haſtings[3].

"By the eſpecial favour of *Francis* Shirley, eſq. his only ſon and ſucceſſor, the priory church of Bredon (which he purchaſed of king Henry VIII. as a burial place for himſelf and his ſucceſſors) was granted to the pariſhioners of Bredon (on their petition) with full licence to make uſe of the ſame, for and inſtead of their pariſh church thereto near adjoining, being then almoſt ruinated; which is to be proved by a writing indented, now remaining (1638) among the evidences of ſir Charles Shirley, baronet; in which church are interred ſome of the family[4]."

28 Jan. 1565-6, *Francis Shirley*, of Staunton Harold, eſq. *John* Shirley his ſon, then heir apparent, and *Jane* his wife, (daughter and ſole heir of *Thomas Lovell*, eſq. of Aſtwell, co. Northampton) granted to *Robert Brokeſby*, of Shouldby, eſq. in conſideration of £200. all their manors, meſſuages, &c. in Dunton Baſſet, in the county of Leiceſter[5]. Francis Shirley died in 1571 (and his wife the ſame year). He was ſeiſed of the manors of Staunton Harold, Rakedale, and Willowes, and lands in Radcliffe ſuper Wrethek, Thruſſington, and Long Whatton; and (*John*, his only ſon, having died in the year before) was ſucceeded by his grandſon,

George Shirley, eſq. whoſe name occurs in a book of knights fees belonging to the caſtle and honour of Tutbury, in the counties of Stafford, Derby, Nottingham, Leiceſter, and Warwick, taken in 1574, as holding lands in Staunton Harold, formerly belonging to the heirs of *Theobald Verdon*, by the fourth part of a knight's fee; and at the ſame time *Edward Winter*, gent. held lands at Worthington on a ſimilar tenure[6]. June 1, 1584, he granted to *Joſeph Criſp* a park-keeper's licence to kill deer in his park. In 1587 (after the death of *Thomas Lord*, eſq.) he inherited in right of his mother, *inter alia*, the manor of Botolph's bridge, co. Huntingdon[7]. In 1609, he obtained from the king a grant of lands in Leiceſterſhire[8]; and, May 22, 1611, was created a baronet, being the fourth gentleman on the earlieſt liſt of creation.

In 1614, he obtained the privilege of holding court-leets in Leiceſterſhire and Derbyſhire, with a new grant of lands in Northamptonſhire[9]; in 1616, had a grant of free-warren over the manors of Sileby and Newbold, co. Leiceſter[10]; and in 1618, the privilege of holding court-leets in Warwickſhire[11].

By *Frances*, daughter of *Henry* lord *Berkeley*, he had ſir *Henry* Shirley, bart. his eldeſt ſon and ſucceſſor, and ſir *Thomas* Shirley, knt. of Botolph's bridge, whom Mr. Burton ſtyles "a true and learned Lover of Antiquity."

Sir *Henry* Shirley, the ſecond baronet (by whom the great park at Staunton was diſparked in 1623) was a keen admirer of the now almoſt obſolete ſport of hawking; which in 1628 involved him in an unpleaſant diſpute[12]. He died 8 Feb. 1633, ſeiſed of the manor of Staunton Harold, worth £20. a year, held of the honour of Tutbury; and alſo of the manors of Rakedale, Willowes, Sileby, &c.[13] He married the lady *Dorothy*, youngeſt daughter and coheir to *Robert Devereux*, earl of Eſſex and Eu, and lord Ferrers of Chartley (the favourite of queen Elizabeth, and deſcended from the only daughter and heireſs of Thomas of Woodſtock, duke of Glouceſter, youngeſt ſon of Edward III.) From this heireſs the preſent earl Ferrers enjoys Chartley, and twelve other manors in the county of Stafford.

By this lady ſir Henry had iſſue two ſons; ſir *Charles* Shirley, bart. born Sept. 9, 1623; *Robert*; of both whom hereafter; and one daughter, *Lettice*, married to colonel *William Bourk*, or *De Bourg*, afterward earl of *Clanrickarde* in *Ireland*; by whom ſhe had iſſue *Richard* earl of Clanrickarde, and *John* created lord *Bophin* in Ireland in the reign of king James II.

"One obſervance before I end," ſays Mr. Burton about the year 1638, "I may make of this family, that, in the revolution of almoſt 600 years from the Conqueſt of England to this preſent, in thoſe turbulent times of the barons' wars, in the reign of king Henry II, king John, and king Henry III, and in thoſe dangerous days of the competition of the crown betwixt the two houſes of York and Lancaſter, they always ſtood upright, and never any of their houſe (though of martial ſpirits and great livelyhoods) ever convented or attaynted.—Out of this houſe is branched, as a cadet of the ſame, the Shirleys of Weſtenſton in Suſſex, much renowned for their valour and warlike exploits; inſomuch that the name of *Shirley* is famous in the moſt parts of Europe; as Germany, France, Spain, and Italy; but chiefly in Perſia, where ſir Robert Shirley, knight, is ſo much in favour and eſteem with *Schia Harabbas*[14], the now Great Sophy, or Emperor of Perſia, that he hath made him a viceroy of certain provinces, and given him in marriage one of the neareſt alliances in blood, and that not without deſert, for that (as the general report goeth) he firſt inſtructed the Perſians in the true uſe of military diſcipline, who thereby of late have atchieved many great and famous victories againſt the Turks and others[15]."

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[1] From the original probate, preſerved at Staunton Harold, and copied in Harl. MSS. 4028. p. 202. Sealed with the Saracen's head, the Shirley creſt.

[2] Eſch. 9 Hen. VIII.

[3] Harl. MSS. 1155. p. 59.

[4] Burton, MS. And ſee before, p. 688.

[5] Counterpart in the poſſeſſion of Robert earl Ferrers.

[6] In Curiâ Ducatûs Lancaſtriæ, certificat' vigore commiſſionis ſub ſigillo ducatûs, &c.; dat' 25 Junii, 16 Eliz.

[7] Eſch. 29 Eliz.

[8] 3 Pars Original. 7 Jac. I. Rot. 6.

[9] 6 Pars Original. 12 Jac. I. Rot 62, 63, 64.

[10] 3 Pars Original. 14 Jac. I. Rot. 6.

[11] 3 Pars Original. 16 Jac. I. Rot. 179.

[12] See before, p. 600.

[13] Inq. 18 April, 1633; Cole's Eſcheats, vol. II. (Harl. MSS. 758) p. 153.

[14] So Mr. Burton ſpells the name. His proper title was, "*Abbas*, emperor, or *potſhead*, of Perſia, &c. governor of all ſultans, emperor of Muſſulmen, lord of honour, mirror of virtue, roſe of delight, &c." Herbert's Travels, p. 208.

[15] Burton, MS.

Sir *Charles Shirley* had an early attachment to literature. In 1639, Bancroft's "Two Books of Epigrams and Epitaphs" were dedicated, "To two top-branches of Gentry, ſir Charles Shirley [the third] Baronet, and William Davenport, Eſq.;" the firſt book being addreſſed to ſir Charles:

"This verſe (whoſe Author was ſo near you bred)
Seems to run ſtraight to you for patronage,
As to a brave bed, that hath promiſed
The fruit of honour in maturer age:
Deign then theſe leaves to ſweeten with your Spring's
Fair growth, and liſten while a blackbird ſings."

The following lines conclude the firſt Book, addreſſed alſo to the ſame reſpectable baronet:

"Could I but coin you in my mind, you ſhould
Be of the right ſtamp, as were all your old
Forefathers, men of merit and renown,
Whoſe meaneſt puts our modern Nobles down.
Their houſes ſeem'd as hoſpitals for poor,
And Charity ſtill waited at their door;
As Fame will upon you, whilſt you aſpire,
To equal their deſert, and my deſire."

Sir Charles Shirley was a conſiderable ſufferer by the civil war: June 8, 1646, he paid to the Committee at Haberdaſhers hall £600. for the 20th and 5th part of his whole eſtate, by virtue of an ordinance of parliament of Aug. 12, 1645, on the public faith of the kingdom[1]; and died early in that year, unmarried.

Sir *Robert* Shirley, the fourth baronet, brother to Charles, and the only ſurviving ſon of ſir Henry, was an early and zealous advocate for the cauſe of his royal maſter; which involved him, at the latter end of May 1648, in a diſpute with the parliamentary garriſon at Aſhby de la Zouch; and was attended with ſerious conſequences. The particulars of the charge againſt him are here ſtated from original documents.

"1. That ſir Robert Shirley, with his men and ſome malignants, being drinking at Aſhby de la Zouch, ſome of his men quarrelled in the ſtreet there with a ſoldier of that garriſon for the parliament; and ſir Robert did ride up to them with his ſword by his ſide, and ſaid he would juſtify the men in doing it.

"2. That, ſir Robert Shirley being diſarmed by the ſoldier, he did ride up with his men to the guard of the garriſon, and refuſed to ſtand or ſtay when the guard willed him ſo to do; ſaying he would come in; and ſome of his men ſtruck the ſoldiers on guard, which occaſioned a tumult. And the governor coming forth, pacified it, and took ſir Robert into his chamber there; where ſir Robert ſaid, "he would juſtify his men in what they had done, though they had killed ſome of the ſoldiers."

"3. That, ſir Robert Shirley being there afterwards, he wiſhed two of his men to bring up his cornet and his troop; and thereupon, being ſent away with a guard to Leiceſter, he ſaid he had 100 muſkets hid in a coal-pit, and 25 caſe of piſtols hid there; and that his colliers would be plundering the governor's chamber.

"4. That, ſir Robert Shirley being thereupon confined to Leiceſter, and ſome priſoners of quality brought in from Willoughby fight, ſir Robert went to the marſhal's houſe without leave, and beſtowed ſtore of wine and bread on them, and ſate up moſt part of the night in private converſe and ſpeech with them.

"5. That, ſir Robert Shirley afterwards gave colours to divers malignants in Leiceſter; the committee there at the ſame time liſting and giving colours for the parliament."

"Primo Junii, 1648. Sir Robert Shirley, examinated to the charge for the buſineſs at Aſhby de Zouch upon Tueſday laſt, confeſſeth that he had his ſword by his ſide; but denies that he rode up to aſſiſt his men quarreling there. He urged to know the ſoldier's name, becauſe he ſaid that one of his men's horſe had trodden on his toe, that, if any damage came upon it, he might know who was dampnified by it, and that ſir Robert himſelf might not receive prejudice upon further diſpute of it. He ſaith that the ſoldier which took away his ſword led his horſe by the bridle; and denies that he rode up to the guard to his knowledge; but went as he was led, and aſked for Mr. Bainbrigge the governor, to ſpeak with him about the buſineſs in the town. He confeſſeth he ſaid, that if they would be pleaſed to let his ſervants go, he would be reſponſible for them if they would take his word for it; and denies any other ſpeech of juſtifying his men in what they did, to his knowledge. He confeſſeth Mr. Bainbrigge offered to take his word for his forthcoming to the committee here on Thurſday morning; and he was thankful to him for it; and told him he was a minor, and under age[2], and thought the time ſo ſpent that he had rather tarry by it than go home. He denies that he had any of his men bringing up his cornet and his troop; only he ſaid to the guard with him in the ſtreet, "March in my troop," going from the town towards the Angel in Aſhby. He ſaith that ſome troopers queſtioning him by the way of his forces and colliers, he ſaid, they were all plundering the town of Aſhby. And being aſked by ſome of thoſe that brought him to Leiceſter for his arms, and of the 25 caſe of piſtols which he brought from London, he ſaid that they were in a coal-pit; and the like for the muſkets: for, the ordinary troop queſtioning him with many queſtions, he was ſo perplexed, and aſked beyond himſelf, that he gave them any anſwer he firſt thought of, there being no officer that examined him, which made him take the leſs care what he ſaid to them, and ſcarce knows or remembers what they aſked, or what he anſwered them. And denies that he hath or had any ſuch muſkets or piſtols in any coal-pit or elſewhere, whatſoever he ſaid to thoſe troops, to whom he held himſelf not bound to give a particular account. He confeſſeth that he hath five or ſix guns, and not other arms to his beſt remembrance. And denies that he hath or had any cornet or troop." It does not appear in what manner this unpleaſant diſpute was ended.

Sir Robert Shirley married, in or about 1647, *Catharine*, daughter of *Humphrey Okeover*, of Okeover, co. Stafford, and Wimeſwould, co. Leiceſter, eſq. and ſiſter to ſir Rowland Okeover, knt.; by whom he had iſſue three ſons; 1. *Seymour*, his ſucceſſor; 2. *Sewallis*, who died an infant; and, 3. *Robert*, afterwards the ſeventh baronet. Alſo two daughters; *Catharine*, married to *Peter Venables*, eſq. baron of *Kinderton*, in the county palatine of Cheſter; and *Dorothy*, married to *George Vernon*, of Sudbury, co. Derby, eſq.; from whom the preſent lord Vernon is deſcended.

The loyalty of ſir Robert, in ſeveral other inſtances, having drawn on him the vengeance of the uſurping powers, he was on ſeven different occaſions impriſoned.

On the 4th of May, 1650, a warrant was iſſued from the council of ſtate, to ſeize, inventory, and ſecure, all the eſtates, real and perſonal, of ſir Robert Shirley, bart. accuſed of high delinquency; and he was himſelf ſent to the Tower of London as a cloſe priſoner, by an order of the council of ſtate, as appears by the following letter:

"Atkinſon, I deſire that a petition be drawn, and preſented to the lord preſident[3] and the council of ſtate, to deſire (if they think fit) that I may have the benefit of a ſervant, and the liberty of the Tower; and that you take the advice of counſel herein, that you put nothing in the petition but what is fitting for me to aſk, and reaſonable for them to grant; but be ſure it be done with all civility as may be, as knowing to whom it is to be preferred. This is all I have to ſay, but that I am your loving maſter,

From the Tower, May 29, 1650. ROBERT SHIRLEY."

"To the right honourable the lord preſident and the reſt of the council of ſtate.

"My Lord; I have aſſumed the boldneſs to be a moſt humble ſuitor to your lordſhip on the behalf of my maſter ſir Robert Shirley, that your honours may be pleaſed to do him the noble favour to cauſe this his humble petition to be read. Your honours' moſt humble ſervant, ANTHONY ATKINSON."

"The humble petition of ſir Robert Shirley, bart. now your honours' priſoner in the Tower;

"Sheweth, that he being committed cloſe priſoner by your honours' command, humbly deſireth that you will be pleaſed to admit William Drinkwater his ſervant to attend him during his reſtraint, and alſo that he may have the benefit and liberty of the ſaid Tower, to walk for his health. And he ſhall reſt much bound unto your honours for your noble favour towards him.

---

[1] From the original receipt, ſigned Margam Dalliſon, clerk to the Committee, and William Lane, treaſurer.

[2] The preciſe age of ſir Robert Shirley is not known, nor the date of his marriage; but, by this document, it appears that he was not of age in 1648; and by a petition in p. 714, that he had "a wife and children" in July 1650; in which year he made a ſettlement. His birth, therefore, may be fairly dated in 1629.

[3] John Bradſhaw, eſq. ſerjeant at law.

May 29, 1650. ROBERT SHIRLEY."

"To the keepers of Chartley parke.

"Having received information, that, by the appointment of the council of ſtate, the eſtate of ſir Robert Shirley, bart. is inventored; and having the experience of the liberty taken when ſuch occaſion is tendered of deſtruction of all ſorts of game, and knowing how plentifully Chartley park is ſtored, we hereby require you that you be as careful for the preſervation of the ſaid game of the ſaid parke as formerly you have been; and that in caſe any perſon ſhall attempt the deſtruction of any of the ſaid game of the ſaid park, that you cauſe them to be brought before ſome juſtice of peace for this county, that they be proceeded againſt according to law. Given under our hands this 18th of May, 1650, THO. CROMPTON,

(A true copy.) F. DANVERS.

THO. ADSHEDS."

"To the right honourable the council of ſtate:

"The humble petition of ſir Robert Shirley, bart.

"Sheweth, That your petitioner, by your former favours to him (which with all thankfulneſs he acknowledgeth) is emboldened to inform your honours, that he is indebted to ſeveral perſons in very great ſums of money, for his father's, his brother's, and his own proper debt, and likewiſe by a ſurcharge of his moiety of the late earl of Eſſex's eſtates, your petitioner paying £200. *per annum* more than the ſame is worth at preſent.

"That your petitioner, by your honours' late ſecuring of his eſtate, is altogether diſabled to ſatisfy his creditors, many whereof will fall into inevitable ruin, if not timely prevented by payment; and likewiſe altogether unprovided for a preſent livelihood for himſelf, wife, children, and family.

"The premiſes tenderly conſidered, your petitioner's humble bequeſt is, that your honours would be pleaſed to recall all your warrants from the committees for ſecuring your petitioner's eſtate in the ſeveral counties; and that your petitioner may be permitted to receive the iſſues and profits thereof, whereby he may be enabled to pay his juſt debts, and provide for himſelf and his family. And your petitioner ſhall ever pray, &c. July 10, 1650."

On the 30th of Auguſt, and again on the 11th of September, he thus renewed his application:

"To the right honourable the lord preſident and council of ſtate.

"The humble petition of ſir Robert Shirley, bart.

"Sheweth, That your petitioner hath been impriſoned in the Tower of London ever ſince May laſt. And being called before your honours, nothing (as he humbly conceives) was proved againſt him, and (as he aſſuredly hopes) nothing can be, to deſerve your diſpleaſure, or his farther reſtraint.

"That your petitioner's eſtate (now under ſecurement, as he is informed, by order from this honourable board) is incumbered with divers debts, dowers, and annuities, of very great value, which are to be paid at Michaelmas next, on great forfeitures; which, if not performed by your petitioner, will cauſe the utter ruin of your petitioner's fortune and reputation.

"In conſideration whereof, your petitioner humbly beſeecheth this honourable board to grant his liberty (on good ſureties) and to free his eſtates, that he may diſcharge thoſe engagements which are juſtly due, and relieve himſelf, his wife, and family. And your petitioner ſhall ever pray, &c. ROBERT SHIRLEY."

Oct. 5, 1650, he for the laſt time petitioned for his liberty, that he might be able to furniſh the 13 horſes and arms charged on his eſtate. This application had its due weight; and he was for a time diſcharged from cuſtody.

The amiable diſpoſition of this excellent young baronet may be judged of from the following fact:

"Sir Robert Shirley pulled down an old ruinous church at Staunton Harold, and in place thereof, at his own charges, built a new one, complete for the workmanſhip; plentiful and honourable for the furniture, ornaments, and endowment; but moſt admirable for the time wherein the ſame was undertaken and finiſhed, it being then when the roofs of our cathedrals were generally pulled down, and the foundation of all other churches undermined: the time and manner of which work is ſet forth by an inſcription over the entrance thus:

'In the yeare 1653,
when all thinges ſacred were throughout ye Nation
either demoliſht or profaned;
ſir ROBERT SHIRLEY, Barronet,
founded this Church;
whoſe ſingular praiſe it is,
to have done the beſt things in ye worſt times,
and
hoped them in the moſt calamitous.

The Righteous ſhall be had in everlaſting remembrance.'

By which beneficence the devout founder, both heir and anceſtor of hereditary devotion and loyalty, hath not only built a church; but, in his example and memory, hath left a ſermon to be preached there, to all poſterity, of piety towards God, and charity towards man[1]; whilſt himſelf is gone, we doubt not, to take his place in the Church Triumphant above."

The above inſcription (which we have introduced in the words of Mr. Staveley[2]) is on a tablet of white marble; over which remain the arms of *Shirley*, impaling *Okeover*, and the creſts of each carved in ſtone; and on each ſide a large figure of an angel.

"It being told the uſurping powers then reigning, that ſir Robert Shirley had built a church, they directed an order of council to him to fit out a ſhip; ſaying, he that could afford to build a church, could, no doubt, afford alſo to equip a man of war. And thus he, and other good men, were endeavoured to be frighted from doing any works of piety[3]."

How ſoon after this he was again impriſoned, we do not learn; but by his laſt will, dated Nov. 29, 1654, he gave £1000. to be diſpoſed of unto ſuch diſtreſſed perſons as had loſt their eſtates in the ſervice of the late king Charles, in ſuch manner as his executors ſhould think fit. In caſe the church he was then building at Staunton Harold ſhould not be finiſhed before his death, he bequeathed ſo much as his executors ſhould think convenient to perfect the ſame according to his intention; and directs reſtitution to be made of whatever rents or profits he had received of any impropriation, tithes, or lands belonging to any churches, chapels, &c.; the ſame to be diſtributed among orthodox and diſtreſſed clergymen, at the diſcretion of his executors. To his dear ſiſter Leta Burke, wife of William Burke, eſq. he gives an annuity of £200. to continue till ſhe or her huſband come to the quiet poſſeſſion and enjoyment of their lands in Ireland. To Mrs. Catharine Sheldon an annuity of £100. To his ſiſter Burke a ring of £100. value. To his brother in law Burke the beſt horſe in his ſtable; and to his loving friend Mr. John Morton the next beſt. To his dear friend colonel Vere Cromwell £200.; and to his couſin L. Burdett £100.

He died in the Tower, in the very prime of life (not having attained his 28th year) Nov. 6, 1656, not without ſuſpicion of poiſon; and at his death, a funeral ſermon was preached from Luke vii. 5. *He loved our country much, and hath built us a ſynagogue*[4].

The will was proved at London, June 14, 1657; and adminiſtration granted to dame Catharine; power

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[1] Staunton Harold was at this time an aſylum for ſeveral diſtreſſed Divines; among others, the reſpectable maſter of Pembroke hall, Dr. Robert Mapletoft, who had been ejected in 1644, here found an hoſpitable ſhelter; and was afterward promoted to the deanry of Ely. See Loder's Framlingham, p. 273.

[2] Hiſtory of Churches, p. 143.

[3] Peck, MS. ex informatione viri generoſi Johannis Ward.

[4] He lay for ſome days in ſtate in the antient priory church at Bredon; but was buried, in the family-vault of the chapel he built at Staunton Harold, about the 26th or 28th of November.

being

2

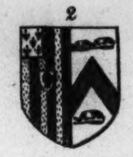


Fig. 1.

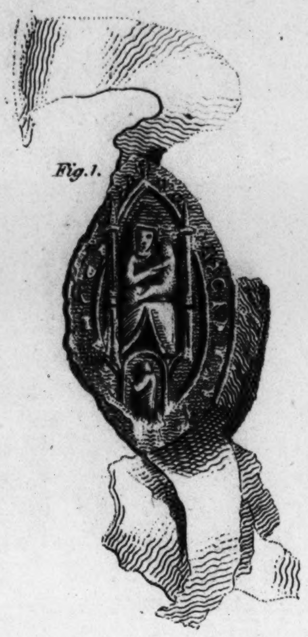
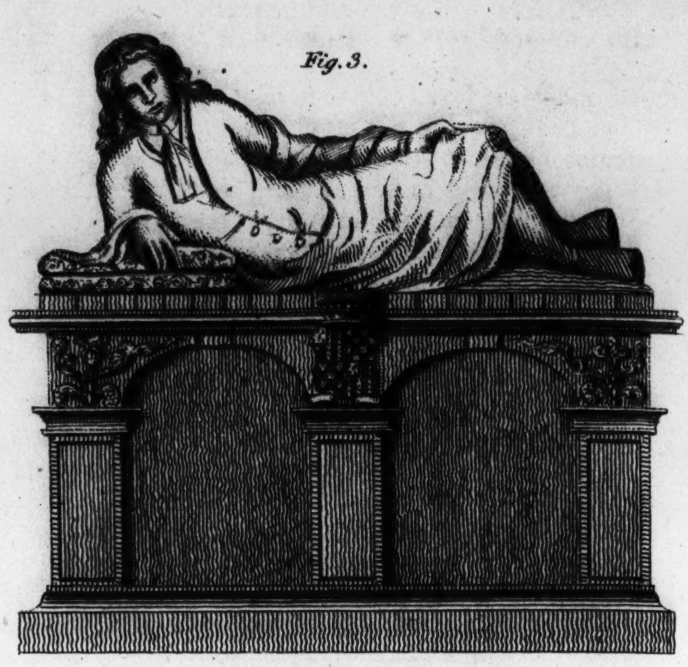
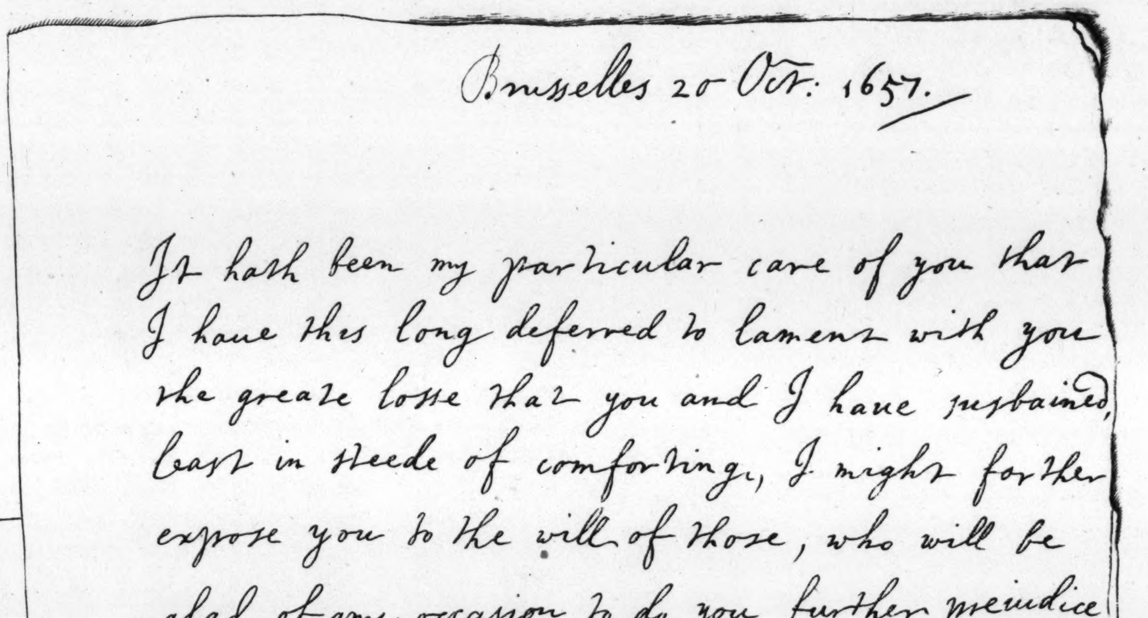


Fig. 3.





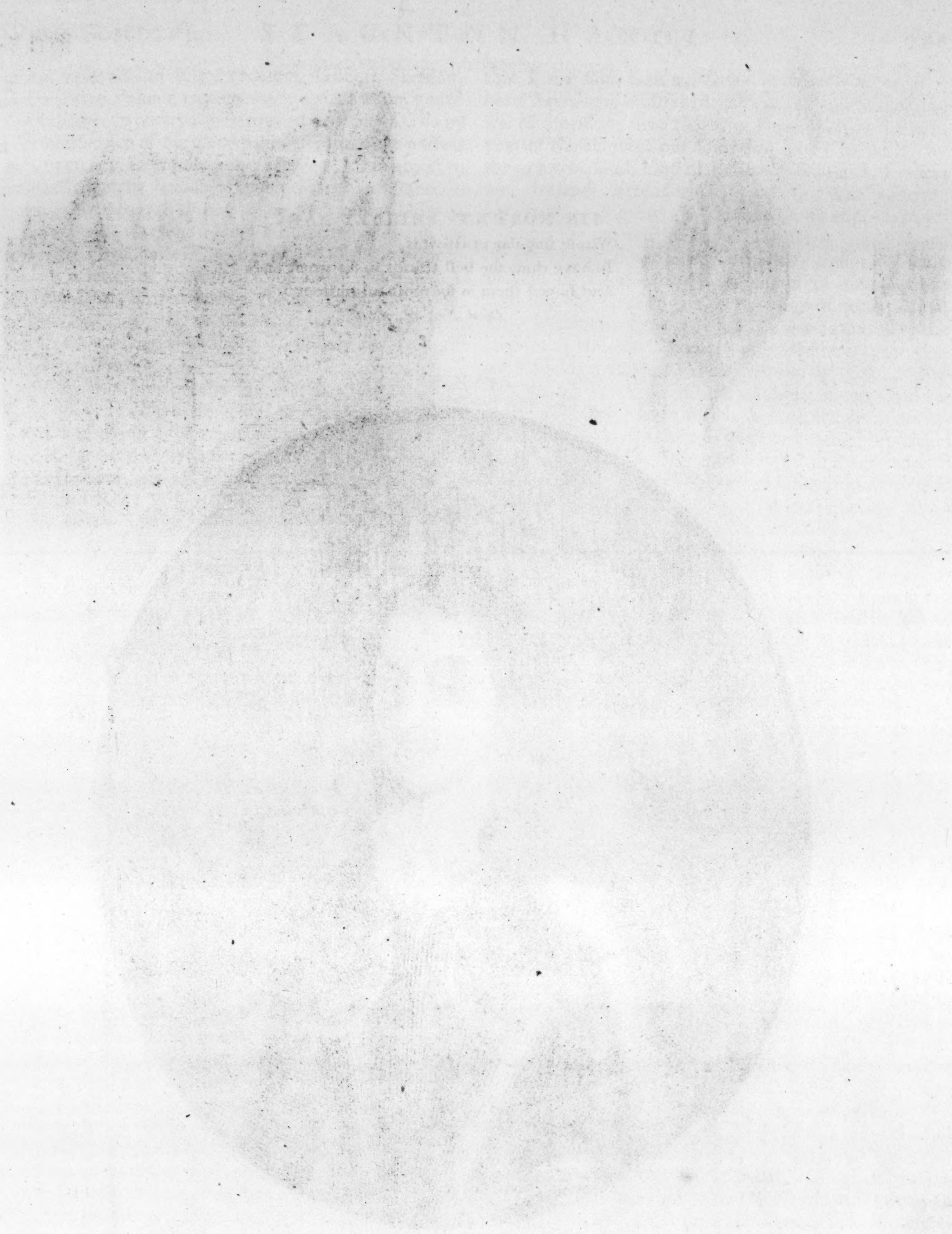
Brusselles 20 Oct: 1657.

It hath been my particular care of you that
I have thes long deferred to lament with you
the greate losse that you and I have sustained,
least in steede of comforting, I might forther
expose you to the will of those, who will be
glad of any occasion to do you further preiudice
but I am promised that this shall be put
safely into your hands, though it may be not
so soone as I wish; and I am very willing
you should know wch I suppose you cannot doute
that I beare a greate parte with you ~~in~~ of your
affliction, and when ever it shall be in my
power to make it lighter, you shall see I
retayne a very kinde memory of your frinde
by the care I shall have of you and all his
relations: and of this you may depende upon
the worde of,

Your very affectionate
frinde Charles R

The underneath is written on a page of the book whereon the original is placed, and it appears to have been done by a Female.

A Letter writ from King Charles y^e 2. to the Lady Shirley upon the Death of her husband Sr Robert Shirley, who died in the Tower after seven times being imprisoned there & suspected to be poizon'd by the Usurper Oliver Cromwell.



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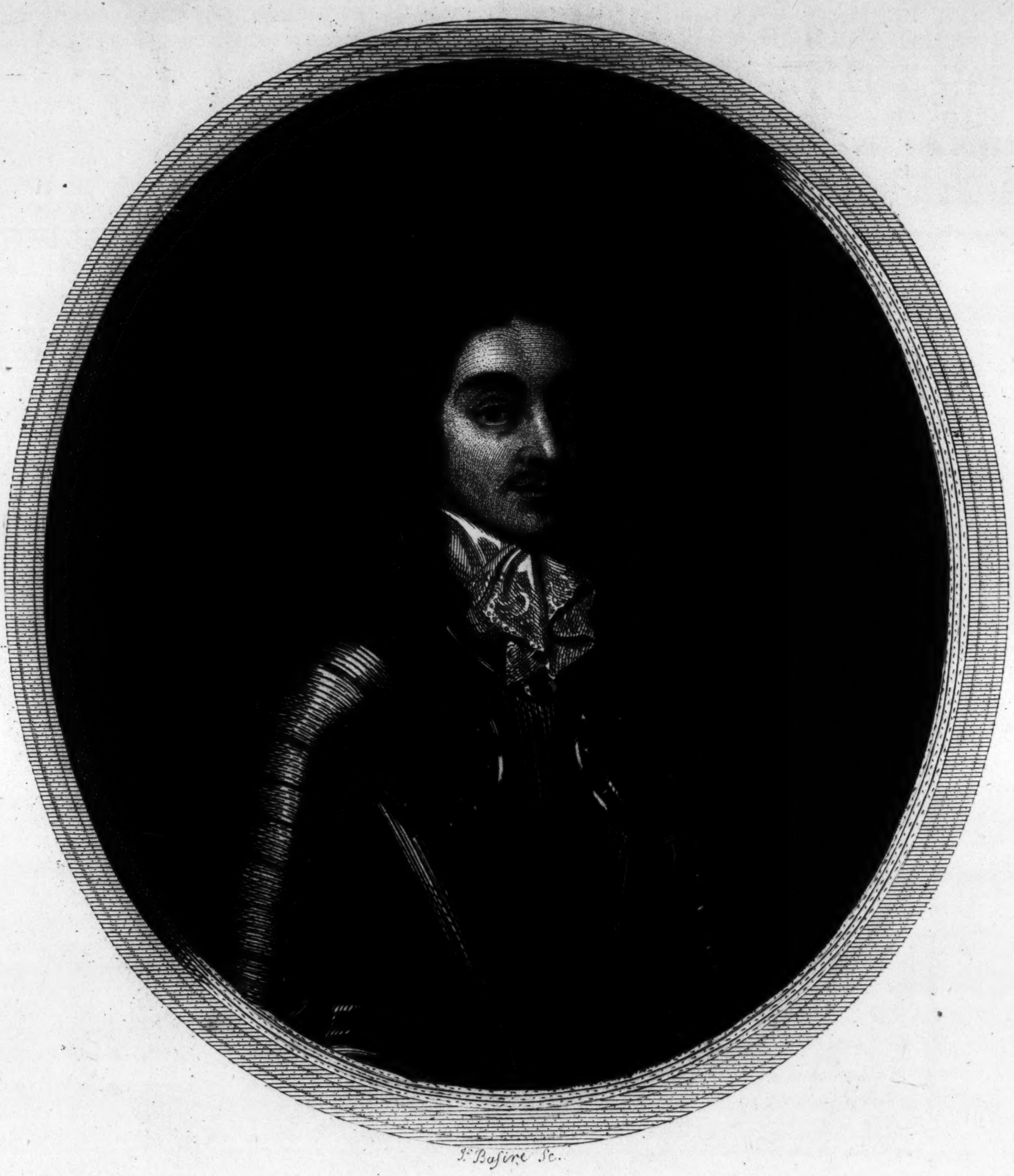
Vol. III. Pl. XCV. p. 7

SIR ROBERT SHIRLEY BAR^{T}.
(Whoſe ſingular praiſe it is,
To have done the beſt things in the worſt times,
And hoped them in the moſt calamitous.)
Died Nov. 6. 1656.



J. Baſire Sc.

To the Right Honble. **ROBERT SHIRLEY,** *Earl* **FERRERS,** *Viscount* **TAMWORTH,** &c. &c.
This Portrait is, with due Respect and Gratitude, inscribed by
His Lordship's greatly obliged and very humble Servant
J. Nichols.

Publiſh'd by J. Nichols May 16. 1800.

being reſerved to the executors, Gilbert Sheldon, D.D. Jeffrey Palmer, eſq. and Anthony Atkinſon, gent.[1]

Sir Robert's portrait is engraved in Plate XCV. by the munificence of his immediate deſcendant the preſent earl Ferrers; to whoſe condeſcenſion I am proud to acknowledge the favour of much material aſſiſtance in the arduous progreſs of compiling the preſent Hiſtory.

In a book, wherein is kept a number of official letters ſigned by Charles I. to one of his lordſhip's anceſtors, is a letter of condolence (of which Plate XCVI. is a *fac-ſimile*) paſted within the cover of the book, written by Charles II. to dame Catharine Shirley, after the death of her huſband. This lady ſurvived till October 1672.

Sir *Seymour* Shirley, the fifth baronet, married Feb. 6, 1666, lady *Diana*, daughter to *Robert* earl of *Ayleſbury*; and dying July 20, 1667, left his lady *enceint*; and in January 1667-8 ſhe was delivered of a poſthumous ſon and heir. She was afterwards re-married to John lord Ros; and died in July 1672.

Sir *Robert* Shirley, the ſixth baronet, died in March 1668-9, aged 14 months; and was ſucceeded by his uncle,

Sir *Robert* Shirley, the ſeventh baronet, born at Eaſt Sheen, Oct. 20, 1650, during his father's impriſonment in the Tower. On the death of *Robert Devereux*, the laſt earl of *Eſſex*[2] of that name (only ſon of *Robert* beheaded in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and brother of *Dorothy* who became the wife of ſir *Henry Shirley* as aforeſaid), without iſſue, which happened Sept. 14, 1646; the earldoms of *Eſſex* and *Eu* becoming extinct, and the title of viſcount *Hereford* devolving on ſir *Walter Devereux*, of Caſtle-Bromwich, co. Warwick, the principal remaining branch of that family; king Charles II. reſtored to ſir *Robert Shirley*, bart. the title of lord *Ferrers of Chartley* (which was in abeyance between him and the marquis of *Hertford*, who married *Frances* ſiſter and coheireſs with *Dorothy*); and who accordingly, by that title, was called by writ to the houſe of peers, Dec. 14, 1677, and took his place according to the antient writ of ſummons (to *John de Ferrars* his lineal anceſtor) Feb. 6, 27 Edw. I. On this occaſion he obtained the following grant of ſupporters (the ſame as thoſe borne by the family of *Devereux* earl of *Eſſex*) from ſir William Dugdale, Garter king at arms:

"To all and ſingular, &c. ſir William Dugdale, knt. Garter, &c. Whereas our ſovereign lord king Charles II. taking into his princely conſideration the ſpecial ſervices of ſir Robert Shirley, of Staunton Harold, in the county of Leiceſter, bart. deceaſed, which were by him performed to his maſter at ſuch a time as he was conſtrained for his refuge to betake himſelf into foreign parts from the danger of the late uſurpers: as alſo the preſent merits of ſir Robert Shirley, bart. ſon and heir to the ſaid ſir Robert, and grandſon and heir to the lady Dorothy, one of the ſiſters to Robert late earl of Eſſex, viſcount Hereford and lord Ferrers, and, by the death of the ſaid earl without iſſue, coheir to the lands of his inheritance; hath been graciouſly pleaſed, by his writ under the great ſeal of England, bearing date the 14th day of this inſtant December, to ſummon him the ſaid ſir Robert Shirley to this preſent Parliament now ſitting at Weſtminſter, by the title of lord Ferrers, there to conſult and adviſe touching the moſt important affairs of the realm; which title of lord Ferrers deſcended to the ſaid earl of Eſſex by lineal ſucceſſion from *Walter Devereux* (his anceſtor); who, having married *Anne* the ſole daughter and heir to *William* lord *Ferrers*, was in the ſecond year of king Edward IV. ſummoned to parliament as lord Ferrers, but, by the death of the ſaid earl without iſſue, hath till now been in abeyance, &c. &c.: And whereas it is an eſpecial and peculiar right and preheminence belonging to the peers of this realm (whereof the ſaid ſir Robert Shirley now lord Ferrers is one) to have certain ſupporters to their arms, &c.: Now know ye therefore, that I the ſaid Garter, &c. In witneſs whereof I have hereunto ſubſcribed my name, and affixed the ſeal of my office, the 31ſt day of December, in the 29th year of the reign of our ſovereign lord Charles II. by the grace of God, king of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c. annoque Dñi 1677. (Signed) WILLIAM DUGDALE, Garter."

Lord Ferrers was maſter of the horſe and ſteward of the houſhold to queen Catharine, conſort of king Charles II; ſworn of the privy council of king William May 25, 1699; and again, in the reign of queen Anne, Nov. 25, 1708. Sept. 3, 1711, he was advanced to the dignity of viſcount *Tamworth* and earl *Ferrers*; the preamble of the patent of creation running thus: "Nothing can be a more acceptable ſubject of our royal favour, than that virtue which is conſpicuous in noblemen, and is kept up by a ſtrict regard to their blood and dignity. Since, therefore, our very faithful and beloved counſellor Robert lord Ferrers of Chartley, deſcended by the father's ſide from a very antient family, being chief among thoſe of the equeſtrian order; but, by the grandmother's ſide, who was co-heireſs of the noble earls of Eſſex, uniting in himſelf the illuſtrious blood of York and Ferrers, was thought worthy by our uncle, of happy memory, King Charles the Second, to revive the ſeat and title which was due to ſuch great names, and, as it were, almoſt extinct: We farther, favouring that equitable purpoſe of our Predeceſſor, and having regard to the unblemiſhed reputation, approved fidelity, and ſteady virtue of this excellent Lord, are willing to honour him with the ſplendour of a higher title in our moſt auguſt Houſe of Peers, where he has always been the firſt propoſer or aſſertor of ſuch councils as were for the good of the Commonwealth. Now know ye, &c."

Mr. Wolley, who about this period compiled his MS Hiſtory of Derbyſhire, ſays, "Staunton Harold is a noble ſeat, well becoming the antiquity of the family it belongs to. It has a handſome new front towards the gardens, which are large and good; on one ſide whereof, Weſtward, there is a very good ſtudy or library. The gardens are well watered with fountains and canals, very good aviaries, a decoy, and ſtations for a great many exotic fowls. The park and woods about it are large, and reach within half a mile of Caulk, and a mile of Melbourne; but, being ſeated in a clay ſoil, it is ſomewhat dirty coming to it. On the South-eaſt ſide is a very handſome well-built ſtone church with a fine ſteeple. The Eaſt end of the church abuts on a very large canal, the biggeſt in all the county. The gardens lie on the North-weſt ſide of the houſe, conſiſting of ſeveral parterres in eaſy deſcents from the houſe, which add a gracefulneſs to the one and the other. In this lordſhip are coal-delphs; but, there being better coal got, and in great quantities, and at low charge, at Cole Orton, about a mile off Weſtward, thoſe at preſent (1712) are not much wrought[3]."

Mackay, in his Tour through England, early in the reign of George I. calls Staunton-Harold "a noble ſeat, as big as a little town, and the garden adorned with ſtatues;" and, ſpeaking of the firſt earl Ferrers, adds, "This noble lord is of an eminent and antient family; he keeps as hoſpitable an houſe, and entertains as nobly, as any peer of the realm."

Robert earl Ferrers was twice married; had a large family by each lady; and died Dec. 25, 1717.

By his firſt wife, *Elizabeth* daughter and heir to *Laurence Waſhington*, of Gareſdon, co. Wilts, eſq. (one of the juſtices of the court of . . . .) to whom he was married in 1671, and who died in October 1693, he had iſſue ten ſons and ſeven daughters;

1. *Robert*, and 2. *Waſhington*; of both whom hereafter.

3. *Charles*, born April 9, 1682;
4. Another *Charles*, born Jan. 21, 1684;
5. *Lewis*, born July 13, 1685;
6. *George*, born Oct. 20, 1686;
7. *Ferrers*, born April 23, 1689;
8. *Walter*, born May 27, 1690;

} all died young.

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[1] From the original probate, preſerved at Staunton Harold.

[2] Of this nobleman's father earl Ferrers poſſeſſes a fine portrait, with dark brown hair, long beard, and whiſkers; a very large ruff, under which appears a blue ribbon ſuſpended from his neck. He is elegantly dreſſed in white and gold ſattin, over which is a black cloak or mantle.

[3] The coal-delphs at Staunton are now (1802) wrought with conſiderable effect; ſee p. 718.

9. *Henry*, born Nov. 14, 1691; and 10. *Laurence*, born Sept. 26, 1693; of both whom alſo hereafter.

The daughters were,

1. *Elizabeth*, and, 2. *Catharine*; both died young.

3. *Elizabeth*, born Jan. 20, 1678; married *Walter Clarges*, eſq half-brother to ſir *Thomas Clarges*, bart.

4. *Anna-Eleanora*, born Nov. 12, 1679; died in May 1754.

5. *Catharine*; died unmarried Sept. 23, 1736.

6. *Dorothy*, born May 24, 1683; married to *John Cotes*, eſq. of Woodcote, Shropſhire, and had iſſue.

7. *Barbara*, born Feb. 5, 1688.

Robert (the eldeſt ſon), born Sept. 4, 1673, married, 1ſt, *Catharine*, daughter of *Peter Venables*, baron of *Kinderton*; and ſhe deceaſing in her nonage, he married, ſecondly (Sept. 27, 1688) *Anne*, daughter of ſir *Humphrey Ferrers*, of Tamworth caſtle, knt. who died in March, 1697.

This Robert Shirley, who died Feb. 25, 1698-9, had by his ſecond lady one daughter and three ſons;

1. *Robert*, born Dec. 28, 1692; who, on his grandfather's being created earl *Ferrers* in 1711, acquired the title of lord viſcount *Tamworth*; and, dying unmarried July 5, 1714, in his 22d year, was buried at Staunton Harold, with a handſome monument[1].

2. *Ferrers*, born 1697, was entered as a nobleman at Chriſt Church, Oxford, April 26, 1710. He died on the 10th of October following; and was buried in the college chapel, where a mural tablet is thus inſcribed by the hand of early friendſhip:

> "Memoriæ ſacrum
> viri honorabilis FERRERS SHIRLEY,
> filii natu ſecundi
> honoratiſſimi vicecomitis de Tamworth[2],
> (honoratiſſimi Roberti comitis de Ferrers
> filii natu maximi:)
> annos abhinc circiter quinquaginta
> Ædis Chriſti ſuperioris ordinis commenſalis;
> adoleſcentis vultu adeo honeſto ac liberali,
> et moribus adeo puris atque illibatis
> ut nihil ſupra.
> Honoratiſſimus Jacob vicecomes de Folkeſtone
> ejuſdem Ædis, ordinis, ac temporis,
> arctiſſimo Neceſſitudinis vinculo
> nimis heu! brevi conjunctus,
> priſtinæ non immemor amicitiæ,
> pignus hoc fidei tumulo ſuperſtitis
> excitari teſtamento juſſit, 1761."

3. *Thomas*, died May 10, 1708, ſ. p.

Elizabeth, their only ſiſter and heireſs, born in Auguſt 1694, was married in 1716 to *James Compton* earl of *Northampton*; became in 1717, on her grandfather's death, baroneſs *De Ferrars* of *Chartley*, *Bourchier*, *Baſſet* of *Drayton*, and *Louvaine*; and, dying March 13, 1741, *Charlotte* her only ſurviving daughter ſucceeded to her mother's titles; and in 1751 was married to the hon. *George Townſhend* (the preſent marquis); and, dying Sept. 13, 1770, her eldeſt ſon *George* became baron *de Ferrars*, &c.; and, by patent, dated May 18, 1784, was advanced to the dignity of earl of the county of *Leiceſter*; and is alſo heir to the marquiſate of *Townſhend*.

Waſhington (ſecond ſon of the firſt earl, born June 22, 1677), who in 1717 became ſecond earl Ferrers, and in 1725, and again in 1727, was conſtituted lord lieutenant of Staffordſhire, married *Mary* daughter of ſir *Richard Levinz*, bart. one of the judges of the king's bench in Ireland; and by her (who died 1740) had three daughters, coheirs; 1. *Elizabeth*, married June 24, 1725, to *Joſeph Gaſcoigne Nightingale*, of Mamhead, co. Devon, eſq. (by whom ſhe had one ſon, *Waſhington Gaſcoigne*, eſq. who died unmarried in 1754; and *Elizabeth*, who married *William* earl of *Liſburne* in the kingdom of Ireland, and died May 10, 1755, leaving iſſue.) Lady Elizabeth Nightingale died Aug. 17, 1731, æt. 27; and her huſband July 20, 1752, æt. 56; directing by his will a monument to be erected in Weſtminſter Abbey, which has immortalized their memories, and the fame of Roubilliac.

The other daughters of the ſecond earl were,

2. *Selina*, born 1705; married June 3, 1728, to *Theophilus Haſtings* earl of *Huntingdon* (ſhe was mother of the late earl of Huntingdon, and died in 1791, aged 87.)

3. *Mary*, married, June 29, 1730, *Thomas Needham*, viſcount *Kilmorey* of Ireland; and died, without iſſue, Aug. 4, 1767.

Earl Waſhington died April 14, 1729.

The next ſix ſons of the firſt earl, *Charles*, *Charles*, *Lewis*, *George*, *Ferrers*, *Walter*, all died unmarried.

Henry, the ninth ſon, ſucceeded, as third earl Ferrers, in 1729; was appointed lord lieutenant of Staffordſhire 1731; and died unmarried in Auguſt 1745.

Laurence, the tenth ſon of the firſt earl, "was a gentleman whoſe honour was inviolable, his good-nature engaging, and his religion ſerious; a moſt affectionate huſband, a tender parent, and a kind maſter[3]." He died April 27, 1743; having had iſſue, by *Anne*, daughter of ſir *Walter Clarges*, bart. of Aſton, Herts, (who died May 29, 1782), ſix ſons and ſix daughters.

Robert the firſt earl *Ferrers* married, ſecondly, in Auguſt 1699, *Selina* daughter of *George Finch*, eſq.; who ſurvived him nearly 45 years, and reſided in a large houſe at Twickenham[4], which the earl her huſband had built, not far from Mr. Pope's, on the oppoſite ſide of the lane, and where ſhe died in 1762[5]. This lady and one of her daughters are thus recorded on a flat ſtone on the North ſide of Twickenham church-yard:

> "Here lieth the right honourable Selina
> counteſs dowager Ferrers,
> who departed this life March 20, 1762,
> in the 80th year of her age.
> Alſo here lieth the body of
> the honourable lady Mary Tryon,
> widow of Charles Tryon, of Buckinghamſhire, eſq.
> daughter of Robert earl Ferrers,
> who died May 17, 1771, aged 68."

By this lady his lordſhip had the following ten children, making in all twenty-ſeven:

1. *Robert*, born May 27, 1700; elected M. P. for Stamford 1727; died unmarried in July 1738.

2. *George*, died an infant, 1704.

3. *George*, born 1705; a captain in the firſt regiment of foot-guards; reſided at Twickenham in Middleſex, and at Eatendon, co. Warwick. He married *Mary*, daughter of *Humphry Sturt*, eſq. by whom he had two ſons, *George*[6] and *Evelyn*[7]; and two daughters, *Selina*[8] and *Margaret*[9]. He died Oct. 22, 1787[10], aged 82; and his widow died in 1799.

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[1] See the inſcription in p. 720; and an engraving of the monument in Plate XCVI.

[2] There is a ſlight miſtake in this epitaph. The father of the hon. Ferrers Shirley died before the grandfather was advanced to the dignity of an earl. See pp. 715. 720.

[3] Staunton Harold Family Regiſter, ſigned by his chaplain.

[4] This houſe had the advantage of very extenſive gardens and grounds; and a terrace facing the Thames, in the centre of which is a handſome ſummer-houſe of brick, with ſtone ornaments and a dome top, commanding an extenſive view of the river and the ſurrounding country. On the death of Selina counteſs Ferrers, it became the property of her ſon the hon. George Shirley; and at his death was purchaſed by the late Welbore Ellis, eſq. (afterwards lord Mendip), who was alſo the owner of Mr Pope's villa. The old houſe was very lately taken down, and a ſmall one erected in the meadow looking on the Thames; and on the ſite of the old houſe (of which the wings were left ſtanding) is erected a neat and commodious dwelling.

[5] "The right honourable counteſs dowager Ferrers buried March 25, 1762." Pariſh Regiſter.

[6] Married firſt Miſs Wood, who died in 1784, ſ. p.; ſecondly, Miſs Stanley. He died March 15, 1793, ſ. p.

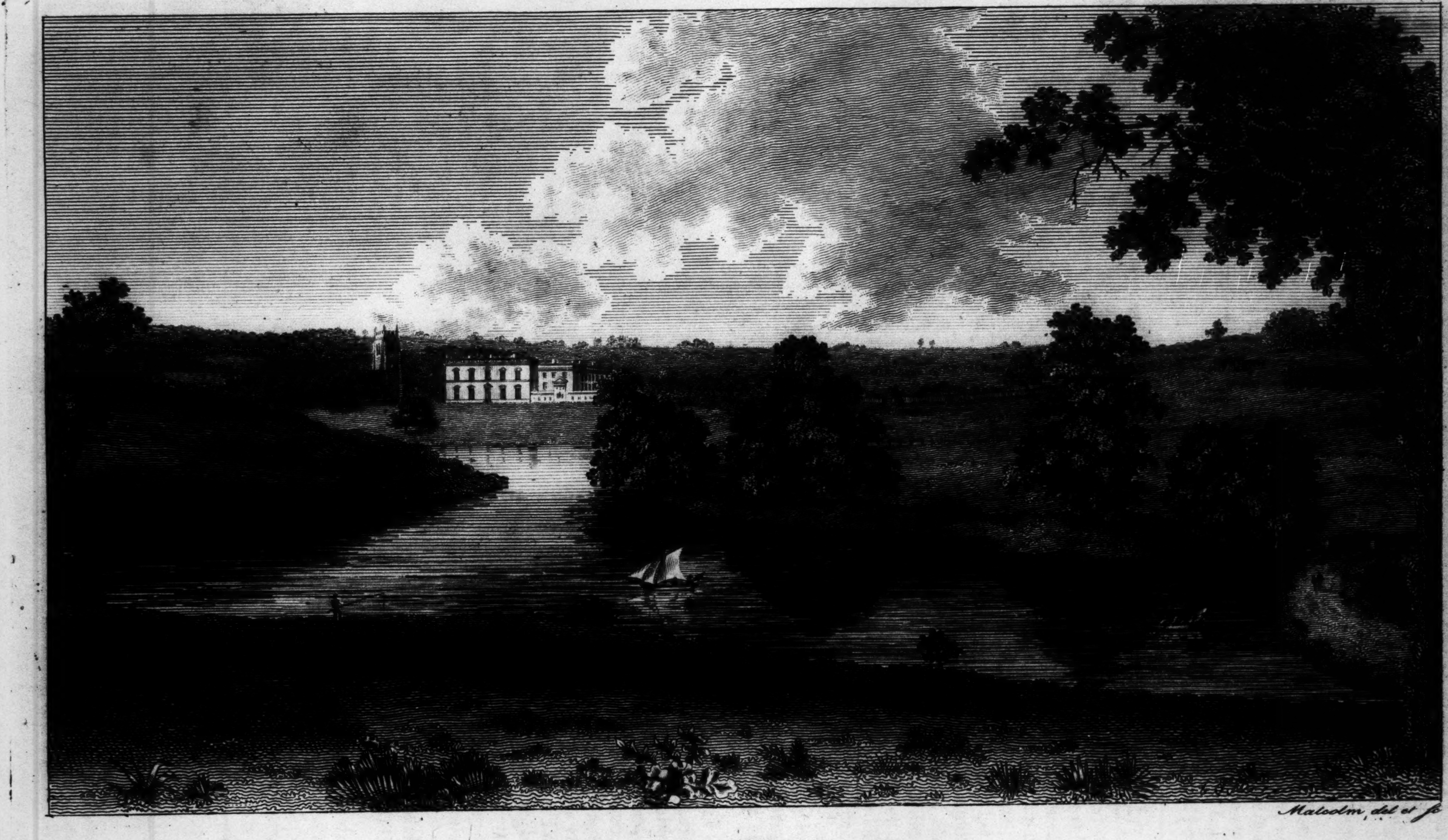
[7] Married Miſs Frampton of Dorſetſhire, and has iſſue.

[8] "Sir Thomas George Skipwith, bart. married at Marybone, Sept. 23, 1785, to Selina daughter of the honourable George Shirley." Pariſh Regiſter.—This lady is now living, a widow.

[9] Married, in 1782, John Smith, of Combhay, co. Somerſet; and has iſſue.

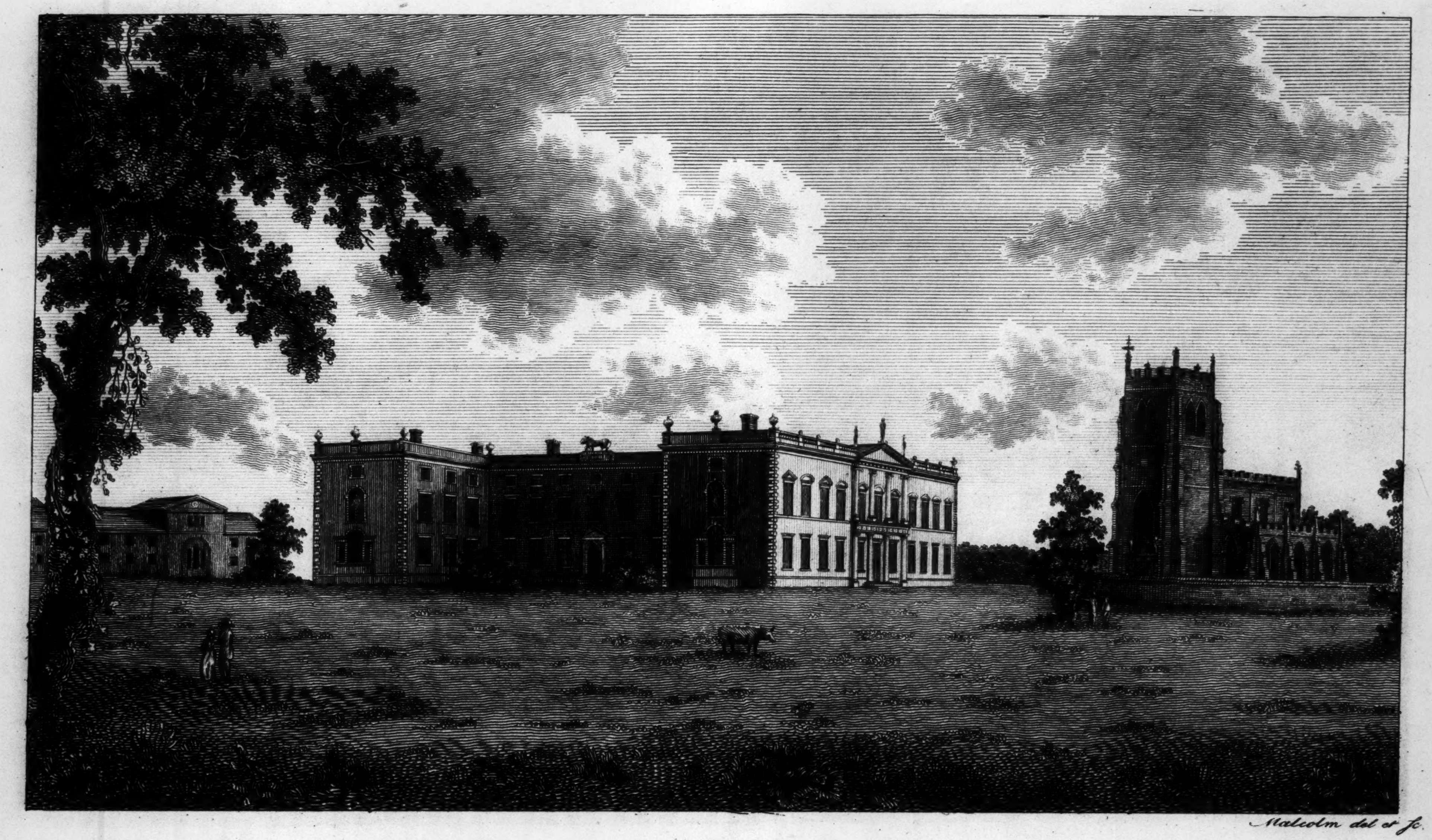
[10] He died and was buried at Eatendon, where he has a noble monument (for the expence of which his father had bequeathed £1000. with the intent of having *his own monument* erected in the chapel of Staunton Harold.) It is about 12 feet high, of a pyramidical form. On it are the figures, as large as life, of the earl and counteſs, his father and mother, in their robes, with their coronets in their hands; and in the centre is Mr. Shirley, in a recumbent poſture, in a ſuit of armour, with a truncheon in his hand; and a long inſcription of the intermarriages of the family: ſo that it is Mr. George Shirley's monument, not that of his father. Admiral Waſhington earl Ferrers objected to having this monument put up in Staunton Harold chapel for the foregoing reaſon.

Vol. III. Pl. XCVIII. p. 717.



Malcolm, del et sc.

To the Right Honourable ROBERT SHIRLEY, EARL FERRERS, VISCOUNT TAMWORTH, &c.&c.
this View in STAUNTON-HAROLD PARK, contributed by his Lordship,
is with due Respect and Gratitude inscribed by J. Nichols.



Malcolm del. et sc.

To the Right Honourable ROBERT SHIRLEY, EARL FERRERS, VISCOUNT TAMWORTH, &c. &c.
this View of his Mansion at STAUNTON-HAROLD, contributed by his Lordship,
is with due Respect and Gratitude inscribed by J. Nichols.

4. *Sewallis*, born 1709; comptroller of the houſehold to queen Caroline; M. P. for Brackley 1747; for Callington 1754; died Oct. 31, 1765, having married the counteſs-dowager of *Orford* (late baroneſs *Clinton and Say*, who died in 1781), and had no iſſue.

5. *John*, born 1711; died unmarried 1768.

6. *Selina*, ſecond wife to *Peter Bathurſt*, eſq. of Clarendon Park, Wilts; brother to *Allen* firſt earl *Bathurſt*; died Dec. 14, 1777, having had 5 ſons and 10 daughters.

7. *Mary*[1], married to *Charles Tryon*, eſq. of Buckinghamſhire; died May 17, 1771.

8. *Anne*, married, May 15, 1729, to ſir *Robert Farneſe*, bart. of Walderſhare, Kent. She was ſir Robert's third wife; and had by him one daughter *Selina*, married to the preſent ſir *Edward Dering*, bart. Sir Robert died March 14, 1733; his lady, Feb. 26, 1779.

9. *Frances*[2], died unmarried July 15, 1778.

10. *Steuarta*, died unmarried, January 1, 1768.

1. *Laurence*, fourth earl *Ferrers*, eldeſt ſon of the laſt-mentioned Laurence, and grandſon of the firſt earl, was born Auguſt 18, 1720. He married, Sept. 16, 1752, *Mary*, daughter of *Amos Meredith*, eſq. ſiſter to ſir *William Meredith*, bart. (who, after his lordſhip's death, married, March 28, 1769, lord *Frederick Campbell*, brother to *John Campbell*, the preſent duke of *Argyle*, and is ſtill living.) Leaving no iſſue, earl Laurence was ſucceeded in 1760 by his next brother,

2. *Waſhington*, fifth earl *Ferrers*; who was born May 26, 1722, and, after the neceſſary years of probation, as midſhipman, lieutenant, and commander, with high credit and reputation, was appointed, April 19, 1741, captain of the Fox frigate; and afterwards in ſeveral other ſhips (particularly in the Temple under ſir Edward Hawke in 1759) diſtinguiſhed himſelf. He was elected F. R. S. Dec. 14, 1761, in compliment to his obſervations on the tranſit of Venus, and other uſeful diſcoveries in mathematical and nautical knowledge; and was advanced, March 31, 1775, to the rank of rear-admiral; and Feb. 3, 1776, to that of vice-admiral. By his taſte the preſent ſplendid manſion at Staunton Harold was formed, the plan being wholly his own; and he lived to ſee it nearly finiſhed. The old edifice had two turrets and Gothic gates at the entrance. His lordſhip married Miſs *Anne Elliot* of Plymouth, by whom he had no iſſue. He died Oct. 1, 1778; and his counteſs March 26, 1791. He alſo was ſucceeded by his next brother,

3. *Robert*, ſixth and late earl *Ferrers*, who was born July 10, 1723; died April 17, 1787; and was buried at Bredon. He married *Catharine*, daughter of *Rowland Cotton*, of Etwall, in Derbyſhire, eſq. by whom (who died March 16, 1786, and was buried at Bredon by her own requeſt) he had iſſue, 1. *Robert*, the preſent earl; of whom hereafter. 2. *Laurence-Rowland*, born Nov. 2, 1757; and died in February 1772. 3. *Waſhington*, born Nov. 13, 1760, married, 1781, *Frances* daughter of the Hon. and Rev. *William Ward*, and firſt couſin to *William* the preſent viſcount *Dudley and Ward*; by whom he has iſſue one ſon, *Robert-William*, born 1783; and two daughters, *Frances*, born 1782, and *Julia-Anne*, born 1785.

4. *Walter*, born Sept. 28, 1725; entered into holy orders; married *Henrietta Philips*; and died April 7, 1786; leaving *Walter*, *Frances*, and another daughter.

5. *Anne*, born 1726; 6. *Mary*, born 1728; 7. Another *Mary*, born 1730; all died infants.

8. *Elizabeth*, born April 5, 1732; died Aug. 31, 1803.

9. *Thomas*, born April 7, 1733, having entered early into the royal navy, was promoted, Oct. 11, 1755, to the rank of lieutenant; poſt-captain Nov. 19, 1759; and ſoon after captain of the Kingſton; and deputy ranger of the Green Park, St. James's and Hyde parks. He married, March 30, 1773, *Mary* widow of ſir *Stephen Anderſon*, bart. and reſides at Horkſtow Hall, co. Linc.

10. *Anne*, born June 29, 1734; now living, 1803.

11. *John*, born Aug. 4, 1735; died young.

12. *Jane*, born Aug. 4, 1737; died an infant; was embalmed; and is depoſited in the vault at Staunton.

Robert the ſeventh and preſent earl *Ferrers*, eldeſt ſon of Robert the ſixth earl, born Sept. 21, 1756, had, by *Elizabeth* his firſt lady, *Robert-Sewallis Shirley*, commonly called lord *Tamworth*, who was born Nov. 9, 1778; and married, Sept. 5, 1800, *Sophia-Carolina Curzon*, daughter of the hon. *Nathaniel Curzon* (eldeſt ſon of *Nathaniel* lord *Scarſdale*) by *Sophia* daughter of *Edward Noel* late viſcount *Wentworth*. His lordſhip married, ſecondly, *Elizabeth*, youngeſt daughter of the late *Wrightſon Mundy*, eſq. of Markeaton, co. Derby, and of Oſbaſton, co. Leiceſter.

The manſion-houſe at Staunton Harold, the largeſt and moſt elegant diſplay of modern architecture in the county (ſee Plate XCVII.), is a light and elegant ſquare building, backed by a fine wood, in contraſt with a wild heath at a due diſtance, and a variety of delightful ſcenery ſurrounds it (ſee Plate XCVIII.)

The South-eaſt, or grand front, is in the ſtyle of Palladio; the pediment ſupported by Ionic pillars, and thoſe again upheld by columns of the Doric order. The centre of this front is of ſtone, the reſt brick ornamented with ſtone. On the pediment ſtand three lively figures from the antique. On the other parts of the manſion are alſo ſome ſpirited caſts, one of which is an exceedingly large lion, on the South-weſt front. This front is very extenſive, and built in the form of a Roman H. On the North-eaſt is the library front, originally deſigned by Inigo Jones, and nearly preſerved in the preſent ſtructure.

Beſides ſeveral other good rooms in this noble edifice, about 60 in all, is a with-drawing room, 38 feet long, hung with a rich paper, repreſenting blue damaſk, edged with a gold carved border.

The firſt apartment you enter in the South front is the hall, which is about 48 feet by 38 feet and 16 feet high. On the left is the principal dining-room, 45 by 30; beyond which is a room of good ſize, and a ſtair-caſe. From the right ſide of the hall, on entering a veſtibule, the grand ſtair-caſe appears. The common dining-parlour, which is adjoining, is 30 feet by 20; beyond which is a handſome with-drawing room of good dimenſions. All theſe rooms are 16 feet high.

The library is 16 feet high, meaſures not leſs than 72 feet by 18, and abounds with choice and valuable works. In it are buſts in marble, by Scheemaker, of Laurence and Anne Shirley; and of Laurence, Waſhington, Elizabeth, and Anne Shirley, their children

On the SHIRLEY pedigree (which, when unrolled, reaches more than half the length of this large room) are richly emblazoned the arms and ſeveral monuments and portraits of that antient and noble family; with copious abſtracts of ſeveral of their wills, deeds, &c.

In the library are alſo ſeveral curioſities, brought from India by one of the family; amongſt others, the complete works of Confucius (the Chineſe philoſopher) in 16 ſmall quarto volumes, bound in Turkey leather.

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[1] "Mr. Tryon and the honourable Mary Shirley were married, in the Biſhop's chapel at Fulham, by licence, May 3, 1722."

[2] Of this lady, when young, there was a fine whole length portrait, in a riding-habit and hat, in the old family-houſe at Twickenham; and there is ſtill a portrait in crayons at York-place in that village; the reſidence of James Whitchurch, eſq. She was celebrated in the well-known ballad of "Fanny, blooming fair," uſually aſcribed to lord Cheſterfield, but which was more probably written by Mr. Thomas Philips, a dramatic bard, to whom it was attributed ſo early as in 1733; and for whoſe benefit, as the author of that particular ballad, a play was acted at the Haymarket, May 26, 1736; and in the account of whoſe death, in the Daily Poſt, March 12, 1739, he is again poſitively called the author of that ſong: nor does it appear that his claim to it was ever contradicted; yet lord Cheſterfield ſeems to have permitted its inſertion in Dodſley's Collection, with other pieces written by him.—To this lady Mr. Pope addreſſed a beautiful little poem *, on receiving from her "a ſtandiſh and two pens;' and Dr. Warton mentions her as "a lady whoſe great merit Mr. Pope took a real pleaſure in celebrating †."

* To enter into the ſpirit of the Poet's Addreſs, it is neceſſary to premiſe that he was threatened with a proſecution in the Houſe of Lords, for "The Epilogue to the Satires." On which, with great reſentment againſt his enemies, for not being willing to diſtinguiſh between "Grave Epiſtles bringing Vice to light," and licentious Libels, he began a third Dialogue, more ſevere and ſublime than the firſt and ſecond; which being no ſecret, matters were ſoon compromiſed. His enemies agreed to drop the proſecution, and he promiſed to leave the third Dialogue unfiniſhed and ſuppreſſed. This affair occaſioned this little beautiful poem, to which it alludes throughout, but more eſpecially in the four laſt ſtanzas.

† At lord Mendip's at Twickenham, May 17, 1802, were ſold two portraits of ladies of the Shirley family; one, the hon. Mrs. Shirley, dark hair, in ſatin faced with fur, laced double ruffles, red jacket, with pearls at bottom of the ſtays, and a diamond at her breaſt. The other lady was repreſented in a hunting-dreſs, black, with pink petticoat.

Here is alſo a very curious old bugle-horn, or elephant's tooth formed like one; on which are ſome beautiful figures of dogs purſuing ſtags, and every ſpecies of game uſually hunted, all equally well executed, ſuppoſed by Benvenuto Cellini. This much reſembles Ulphus's horn, ſhewn at the cathedral of York, which is alſo an elephant's tooth; but not ſo richly carved, nor ſo well executed as this, though the ſubject is the ſame.

The principal pictures at Staunton Harold, moſt of which were purchaſed by the preſent earl, and the remainder are become his private property, are theſe:

In the Hall.

A Crucifixion, unfiniſhed, in chiaro oſcuro, ſuppoſed to be by Michael Angelo; the drawing very fine.

Sir Robert Shirley, by Vandyke. His lady by Lely.

A large picture, repreſenting General Monk receiving Charles II.; in bad condition.

A Man Cook, and an old Woman, by Vander Vaart.

Apollo chaſing away Night and her attendants, by Simon Vouet; a pair of excellent flower-pieces, by Baptiſta; and ſome other pictures.

Dining Parlour.

One of Wright's beſt pieces, the Lecture on the Orrery; it is an extraordinary performance; but the engravings from it are ſo numerous, that it needs not a minute deſcription. The perſon taking notes repreſents Mr. Burdett, a celebrated ſurveyor and mathematician[1]. The other figures are all portraits; and the little boy is intended for Mr. Laurence-Rowland Shirley, who was brother to the preſent earl.

Portraits of the firſt earl when baron Ferrers, and his lady, by Lely; alſo ſome of their daughters.

A dead peacock and a hare, by old Wœnix, is in a maſterly ſtyle; and a landſcape, figures, and ruins, by Wynants, in his beſt manner.

Old Dining Parlour.

Over the chimney-piece is a large picture of a Crucifixion, by Carraci; very fine.

A ſmall full-length of Charles II. in his robes; very highly finiſhed.

Six large portraits of Ladies, ſuppoſed by Lely; one of them appears to be Charles the Second's Queen.

Decollation of St. John; in indifferent condition.

Two Flemiſh landſcapes; but indifferent.

Library.

A good portrait of Shakſpeare; painter unknown.

The Laſt Judgement, by Reubens[2]; very fine.

Great Drawing-room.

An excellent Venus with Cupids, by Corregio.

Six Ladies, king Charles's Beauties, duplicates of thoſe at Hampton Court Palace, and painted by ſir Peter Lely. Theſe, together with portraits of king Charles, and ſome other pictures, were given by that Monarch to Robert earl Ferrers; to whom, after the profeſſions in his letter to his mother, he might have made good thoſe promiſes in a more liberal manner; but it is not always the cuſtom of princes to demonſtrate their gratitude to thoſe who have ſacrificed their lives or property in their ſervice.

A very large picture, in which are full length figures of the firſt earl Ferrers (when baron) in armour, his lady, two ſons, and two daughters; a well-painted picture, by Vander Vaart.

Hon. Laurence Shirley and his lady.

Lady Catharine Shirley.

Mary counteſs Ferrers, wife of Waſhington ſecond earl Ferrers.

A boy blowing bubbles, by M. Angelo Carravagio.

Two good landſcapes, by Berghem.

Head of the Virgin, by Raphael; fine.

Encampment of an army, and its companion, a battle, both by Wowvermans; very fine.

Ruins and figures, by Giſolphi; a Sea-port, and ſhips careening, with its companion, in a good ſtyle, by a Venetian maſter; and ſome other pictures.

Best Bedchamber and Dressing-room.

Over the chimney is a picture of live fowls, by young Wœnix; very ſpirited.

King Charles II. in the dreſs of the order of the Garter; ſuppoſed by Vandyke.

The firſt Lord Tamworth, when a youth, by Vander Vaart; very fine.

Waſhington earl Ferrers, ſon of the firſt earl.

Suſannah and the Elders, by Pelegrino.

A land ſtorm, by Pouſſin; a good picture.

A ſmall battle piece by Bourganioni; very fine.

A ſmall picture of cattle; indifferent.

And ſome good portraits of Italian noblemen.

Billiard-room.

Over the chimney-piece is a view of Staunton-Harold, in its antient ſtate.

William the Third; and George prince of Denmark.

Several portraits of ladies and gentlemen; ſome of them by Lely.

Earl Ferrers's Dressing Room.

Over the chimney piece is a good landſcape, with nymphs ſacrificing to Flora, by Globler and Lareſſe.

Sir Robert Shirley[3], the Perſian general, a head only, in a turban, &c.; an old picture, and damaged.

A good miniature of the favourite earl of Eſſex.

And ſome more landſcapes and portraits.

Earl Ferrers is the ſole proprietor of the lordſhip of Staunton Harold, conſiſting chiefly of corn lands and wood and ſome meadows, let, at an average, for about 22*s.* an acre; and containing within it 52 houſes of different ſorts (including a range of colliers houſes, conſtituting a ſort of village called *Lount*); and 287 inhabitants, 144 males; 143 females. Of theſe 52 are chiefly employed in agriculture, 6 of them being farmers keeping teams; and 18 in trade or manufactures[4].

The ſoil is fertile generally, except near the collieries. In the valleys the air is rather moiſt; but on the hills dry and clear, and upon the whole healthy.

Sand, lime-ſtone, iron-ſtone, and coal, are found here, but no gravel. Some veins of lead alſo are upon the eſtate; and formerly a ſhaft was driven to purſue a vein of lead in the lime-ſtone: but no very conſiderable quantity was obtained; and the expence of getting proved very great.—The coal and lime works are lately become very extenſive; and the price of coals is riſen from 6*s.* (when his lordſhip let the collieries) to 18*s.* and even 20*s.* a load.

The Park contains about 150 acres of land, and has in it about 80 or 100 head of remarkably fine deer. It was diſparked by Waſhington earl Ferrers; but the preſent earl repaired the fence, and re-ſtocked it.

A fine ſheet of water, or lake, of conſiderable extent, adorned with ſwans, runs through great part of it; at the upper end of which is a pond of ſeven acres, conſtituting a fine piece of water, called *The Church Pool*; over the lower end of which, and next the lake, is built a handſome bridge, correſponding with the houſe. The lake covers a ſpace of between 20 and 30 acres, and is 18 or 20 feet deep about the wideſt part; it is half a mile long, about a quarter of a mile wide, and the head of it is a remarkable height. It produces carp, tench, eels, pike of an immenſe ſize, large perch, bream, and the inferior ſorts of fiſh in abundance. The other ponds produce the ſame. The brooks, ſome few trout and cray-fiſh. At the counteſs of Huntingdon's wedding here, in 1728, a carp was dreſſed, which weighed 24 pounds.

The lordſhip alſo abounds with every ſpecies of game uſually found in the county of Leiceſter; and the numbers of pools and ponds attract plenty of wild ducks and other water-fowl; as the woods and ſand-hills near them furniſh large ſupplies of pheaſants, rabbits, &c.—There is a very cold mineral ſpring in one of the woods; where has been a bath, of which the ſteps and veſtiges remain.

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[1] Mr. P. Burdett (who was afterwards chief-engineer to the prince of Baden in Germany) received in 1768, from the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, their prize for the County Map of Derbyſhire, in ſix ſheets, on a ſcale of one inch to a mile, from an actual ſurvey; with another on a reduced ſheet. Mr. Mitchell ſaid it was by much the beſt Engliſh County Map we have. The plates were ſold, among Mr. John Chapman's, Dec. 14, 1784, for 54 guineas. Mr. Burdett was alſo employed by Mr. Prior to take the ſurvey of Leiceſterſhire; which he was prevented from completing by his engagement with the prince of Baden.

[2] The hon. Laurence Shirley (ſon of the firſt earl) was offered 1000*l.* for this picture.

[3] Of whom, and of his lady, ſee a particular account in pp. 721, 722.

[4] From the Return to Parliament, 1801.

The CHAPEL, (ſee Plate XCII.)

dedicated to *The Holy Trinity*, conſiſts of a beautiful embattled tower (in which are ſix good bells, inſcribed "Sir Robert Shirley, Founder, 1653"); a nave and two ailes, ſeparated by three arches, over which are clereſtory windows; and a very handſome chancel, parted from the nave by elegant wrought iron gates, on which are the family arms, ſupporters, and coronet.

The cieling is painted; and the aſcent to the altar is by three ſteps of blueiſh marble.

The chancel is paved with marble.

The furniture of the chapel is purple velvet, with rich gold fringe and embroidery.

The communion-plate, which is gilt, remarkably fine, antient, and coſtly, was given to the chapel by ſir Robert Shirley, the founder.

The font is plain and decent.

The organ is the production of the celebrated Father Schmidt, and is extremely ſweet-toned and melodious.

Robert de Ferrariis earl of *Nottingham* and *Derby* gave the tithes of Staunton Harold to Bredon priory.

Anſketil prior of *St. Oſwald* of *Noſtell* granted to *Richard* ſon of *Harald de Lecha*, to have a free chapel at Staunton; to which the ſaid Richard added certain lands called Scallacre, on condition that the prior and convent ſhould always find, at their own charge, a chaplain to officiate in the chapel of Staunton. The two grants for that purpoſe ſhall here be given at large.

1. "Sciant omnes ſancte eccleſie filii tam preſentes quam futuri, quod ego Anſketilus [1] prior de Sancto Oſwaldo, totuſque conventus tam apud Sanctum Oſwaldum quam apud Bredonam commorantes, concedimus, & preſenti ſcripto noſtro confirmavimus, Ricardo filio Haraldi de Lechâ, & heredibus ſuis de Stantonâ in perpetuum, capellanum manentem apud Stantonam, ad ſerviendum capelle Stantone, & ad celebrandum ibidem divinum officium ſumptibus noſtris, per totum annum, excepto die Hardulfi, in quo die homines de Stantonâ venient ex conſuetudine ad eccleſiam beati Hardulfi, ſicut ad matricem eccleſiam ſuam de Bredonâ. Homines verò de Stantonâ ſacramentum baptiſmatis percipient in capellâ apud Stantonam; & ſponſalia ſua ibi habebunt, & purificationes, & confeſſiones, & dominici corporis communionem, & omnia jura eccleſiaſtica, exceptâ ſepulturâ. Omnes enim homines de predictâ villâ ſepulturam accipient apud matricem eccleſiam de Bredonâ, ſicut parochiam illius eccleſie; & panem benedictum more ſolito matrici eccleſie de Bredonâ, & omnes decimationes ſuas, & oblationes, & obventiones, & cetera jura ſua, matrici eccleſie ſue de Bredonâ perſolvent, exceptâ paſchali cerâ, que dabitur capelle de Stantonâ, ad faciendum cereum de Paſchâ, propter ſervicium per totam ebdomadam. Predictus verò Ricardus & heredes ſui dabunt matrici eccleſie de Bredonâ, & canonicis ibidem degentibus, omnes oblationes domûs ſue, & omnes decimas & obventiones, de blado, de lino, de feno, de molendinis, de vivariis, de pomario, de hortis, de lanâ, de agnis, de vitulis, de pullis, de porcis, & de omnibus & quibuſcunque rationabiliter debent perſolvi decimas, exceptis feno & pannagio. Predictus verò Ricardus, communi conſenſu hominum ſuorum de Stantonâ, dedit, & cartâ ſuâ confirmavit in puram eleemoſinam, liberam & quietam ab omni ſeculari ſervicio, totam terram que appellatur Scallacre, ſcilicet, in latitudine inter ſepem terre de Stantonâ & diviſam inter Stantonam & Andreſkirkam, & in longitudine inter Brunhage & terram que dividit diviſam inter campos de Worðintonâ & Stantonâ, exceptâ unâ rodâ quam retinuit ad viam habendam juxta haiam ſuam. Capellanus verò qui apud Stantonam miniſtralis habebit manſuram ſuam cum horto ubi poſſit manere, & omnes communitates predicte ville; & ſi nobis viſus fuerit inutilis, removebitur, & alius per nos ſubſtituetur. Sepedictus verò Ricardus & heredes ſui totam predictam terram nobis warantizabunt; & nos unam virgatam terre, que data fuit capelle, quietam ei clamavimus. Hiis teſtibus; N. priore de Calc, R. decano de Doningtonâ, G. de Bagwordiâ, H. de Breidiſhaliâ; Henrico clerico de Meleburn, Guarino de Cnipeſtonâ, Roberto de Bueles, Roberto de Curzun, Thomâ de Curzon, Roberto de Anvers, Willielmo de Quatremers, Willielmo preſbytero de Overtonâ, & multis aliis ✠." [2]

2. "Sciant omnes ſancte eccleſie filii tam preſentes quam futuri, quod ego Ricardus filius Haraldi de Lechâ, communi conſilio hominum meorum de Stantonâ, conceſſi, & hâc preſenti cartâ meâ confirmavi, pro amore Dei & Sancte Marie, & pro ſalute anime mee & parentum meorum, Deo & Sancte Marie & Beato Hardulfo de Bredonâ, & canonicis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, in puram & perpetuam eleemoſinam, liberam & quietam ab omni ſervitio ſeculari, totam terram que appellatur Scallacre; ſcilicet, in latitudine inter ſepem haie de Stantonâ & diviſam inter Stantonam & Andreſkirkam; & in longitudine inter Brunhage & viam que dividit diviſam inter campum de Wrthintonâ & Stantonâ, exceptâ unâ rodâ quam retineo ad viam habendam juxta haiam meam[3]. Hanc quidem conceſſionem fecimus ego & homines mei tali conditione, quod prior & canonici de Bredonâ invenient mihi, & hominibus meis de Stantonâ, & heredibus meis in perpetuum, ſuis ſumptibus, capellanum manentem apud Stantonam, qui ibi miniſtrabit, per totum annum, excepto die Sancti Hardulfi, in quo die homines mei de Stantonâ venient, ex conſuetudine, ad eccleſiam Beati Hardulfi in Bredonâ, ſicut ad matricem eccleſiam ſuam. Homines verò de Stantonâ ſacramentum baptiſmatis percipient in capellâ apud Stantonam, & ſponſalia ibi ſua habebunt, & purificationes, & confeſſiones, & dominici corporis communionem, & omnia jura eccleſiaſtica, exceptâ ſepulturâ. Omnes enim homines de predictâ villâ ſepulturam [accipient] apud matricem eccleſiam ſuam de Bredonâ, ſicut parochiani illius eccleſie; & panem benedictum, more ſolito, matrici eccleſie de Bredonâ, & omnes decimationes ſuas, & oblationes, & obventiones, & cetera jura ſua, matrici eccleſie ſue de Bredonâ perſolvent, exceptâ paſchali cerâ, que dabitur capelle Stantone ad faciendum cereum de Paſchâ, propter ſervitium per totam ebdomadam. Ego vero Ricardus & heredes mei dabimus matrici eccleſie de Bredonâ, & canonicis ibidem degentibus, omnes oblationes domûs mee, & omnes decimas & obventiones, de blado, de lino, de ferro, de molendinis, de vivariis, de pomario, de hortis, de lanâ, de agnis, de vitulis, de pullis, de porcis, & de omnibus quibuſcumque rationabiliter debent perſolvi decime, exceptis fœno & pannagio. Capellanus verò, qui apud Stantonam miniſtrabit, habebit manſuram unam, ſcilicet Wetecroft, cum horto, ubi poſſit manere, & omnes communitates predicte ville; &, ſi eis viſus fuerit inutilis, removebunt ipſum, & alium loco ipſius ſubſtituent. Ego ſepedictus Ricardus & heredes mei totam predictam terram prefatis canonicis de Bredonâ warantizabimus; & ipſi mihi & heredibus meis unam virgatam, que data fuit capelle, quietam clamaverunt. Hiis teſtibus; Nicho priore de Calk, R. decano de Donington, T. de Bagwordiâ; Henrico de Bradeſale, Henrico clerico de Melburnâ, Stephano capellano de Melburnâ, Guarino de Cnipeſtonâ, Roberto de Buelles, Roberto de Kirzun, Thomâ de Kirzun, Roberto de Anvers, & Willielmo de Quatermars[4].

The laſt-mentioned grant was confirmed in 1247 by *Philip* de Staunton, great grandſon of Richard de Lecha.

In 1310, the former grants were again confirmed at Bredon; and in the ſame year occurs a deed for the conſecration of the chapel, dated at Bredon, on the Wedneſday before the feaſt of St. Vincent the Martyr.

In the ſame year a compoſition alſo occurs between *Robert Poumfret* prior of Bredon and ſir *William de Eſtaunton*, chevaler, pour les diſmes de ſouth boys dans le manoire de Staunton; and another relative to the tithes of Skalacre and the woods in Staunton. Iceux teſtmoignes; John le Miners, William de Ingwardeby,

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[1] Prior in 1200.

[2] From the original, in the poſſeſſion of earl Ferrers.

[3] And ſtill retained, but not uſed as a road.

[4] From the Bredon Regiſter; printed alſo by Dugdale, vol. II. p. 40. from the Noſtell Regiſter.

William de Miggeley, William de Bredon, William de Wodecote, Alexander de Aſyngton, Symond Pakeman, Ad' de Hoton, Johan le Peſtour de Bredon. Done à Bredon, le Diſmeyngne en la feſte de Seynt Vincent le Martir, l'an del Incarnation ñre Seigñr mille ccc diſeſeme, & l'an du rengne le roy Edward fitz le roy Edward unzime—All which, after ſome conteſt, was confirmed to ſir William de Staunton in 1326, by *John de Inſula* then prior[1].

Agnes prioreſs of *Gracedieu* confirmed to *Richard* the ſon of *Herbert* and *Robeſia* his wife a virgate of land, with the appurtenances, in Staunton Harold, except that part which was held by *Alan* ſon of *Robert*[2].

In 1333, *John de Driby*, lord of Tateſhall and Bredon, releaſed to the priory of Bredon, Brunhagh and Skalakre juxta Staunton[3].

A leaſe was granted, Feb. 23, 1523, by *Richard* prior of *St. Oſwald's* and *John* prior of *Bredon*, to *Robert Heyſilrigg*, eſq. and *Eleanor* his wife, of all the tithe corn and hay of Worthington, Newbold, Staunton, and Wylſton, with all tithes, oblations, and profits, the tithe barn and yard, and the prieſt's houſe at Worthington, for 25 years, at a rent of *£*12. 6*s*. 8*d*.; the ſaid Robert to be exempted by the prior from all ſynodals, taxes, ſubſidies, &c. and all other things, except finding two ſufficient prieſts, one at Worthington, and another at Staunton; and to retain out of his rent 10*s*. towards the payment of the prieſt at Staunton[4].

The tithes were leaſed, Sept. 1, 1535, by *Anery* prior of *St. Oſwald's* and *Thomas Clarke* prior of *Bredon*, for the ſame rent, to *Francis Shirley*, eſq. and *Dorothy* his wife, for 21 years; and, at the diſſolution of religious houſes, having then fallen to the crown, were again granted by queen Elizabeth to *Francis Shirley*, eſq.[5]

As parcel of the priory of *St. Oſwald* of *Noſtell*, the priory of *Bredon*, with its appurtenances, was granted to *John* lord *Grey* in 1554[6].

The preſent chapel was entirely new-built, as has been already ſtated; and is ſerved by one of earl Ferrers's chaplains; his ſalary *ad libitum*.

The following inſcription is placed under the battlements, round the chancel, on the outſide of the church:

"SIR ROBERT SHIRLEY, BARONET, FOUNDER OF THIS CHURCH,
ANNO DOMINI MDCLIII. ON WHOSE SOUL GOD HAVE MERCY."

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

In a vault under the chancel, ſeveral of the noble family of the *Shirleys* lie buried; and in it is a child (the daughter of Laurence ſon of Robert firſt earl Ferrers) preſerved by embalming for 75 years paſt.

Over the outer door of the vault,
"MORS MIHI LUCRUM."

Within the chapel are ſeveral banners and trophies, with arms and creſts, trophies, armour, &c.

On a white tablet on the North ſide of the chancel:

"Heic juxta ſitus eſt
ROBERTUS SHIRLEY[7], Baronettus,
(HENRICI F. GEORGII N.)
Hujus Templi fundator.
Uxorem duxit KATHERINAM
filiam HUMFRIDI OKEOVER, de OKEOVER,
in agro Staff. armigeri;
e quâ filios ſuſcepit
SEYMOURUM, SEWALLUM in cunis defunctum,
ac ROBERTUM;
Filias
KATHERINAM & DOROTHÆAM.
Ob ſummam erga Regem fidelitatem
In Arce Londinenſi incarceratus obiit
VI° Nov. A° ab Incarn. Dñi MDCLVI;
A° ætatis ....[8]"

On a tablet on the South ſide:

Shirley; impaling, Or, a ſaltire and chief Gules; on a canton Azure, a lion rampant Argent, *Bruce* earl of *Ayleſbury*. (Plate XCVI. fig. 2.)

"Heic juxta ſitus eſt
SEYMOUR SHIRLEY, Baronettus,
(ROBERTI F. HENRICI N.)
Uxorem duxit DIANAM
Prænob. THOMÆ AILESBURY
ac ELGINIÆ Comitis filiam;
è quâ ſuſcepit ROBERTUM poſthumum,
in cunis defunctum.
Diem obiit XX° Julii,
A° Salutis humanæ MDCLXVII°, A° ætatis ...."

Under the above tablet is a ſplendid monument, with a full court-dreſs ſtatue[9], large wig, flowing cravat, &c.; arms of *Shirley* and *Ferrers* quarterly; motto, "Non magna loquimur, ſed vivimus;" and this inſcription:

"This monument is erected to the
memory of the Right Honble
ROBERT SHIRLEY lord
TAMWORTH[10]; who died of the
ſmall-pox, on the 5th of July, anno
Domini 1714, in the 22d year of his
age; and was interr'd in the vault
underneath this church. He was
eldeſt ſon to the Honble Robert
Shirley and Anne his wife, who was
daughter and heireſs to ſir Humphry
Ferrers of Tamworth Caſtle, in the
county of Warwick; and he was
grandſon and heir apparent to
the Right Honourable ROBERT SHIRLEY,
Earl FERRERS.

Here peaceful lies beneath this marble tomb,
Virtue and Youth cut off in vernal bloom.
The few who to accompliſh'd worth aſpire
Experience aſk, and length of days require;
But Merit here at once with life was given;
One quick'ning breath inſpir'd them both from Heaven.
Profuſely Virtue from its fountain flow'd,
But Life, alas! was ſparingly beſtow'd:
The promis'd fruit to blow too ſoon began,
Bloom'd in the boy, ſcarce ripen'd in the man.
Yet, when th' Almighty doom'd his early death,
Without repining he reſign'd his breath.
In him Religion with ſweet temper join'd
Prudence of thought with fortitude of mind.
In duty ſtrict, juſt to the ties of blood,
In friendſhip firm, to all benignly good.
Such rules from what examples could he trace,
Whoſe life for imitation wanted ſpace?
Virtues innate no forming models need;
But patterns leave for ages that ſucceed."

On an altar tomb in the chapel-yard:

"Here lieth the body of the Right Honourable
lady Catherine Shirley, third daughter of
Robert earl Ferrers, by Elizabeth his firſt wife;
who died on the 21ſt of Sept. 1736, aged 56.
She was a perſon of great merit,
and poſſeſſed of many amiable qualities,
which made her death much lamented
by all that knew her.
In compliance with her requeſt,
ſhe was buried in this church-yard."

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[1] The original deeds are in the poſſeſſion of earl Ferrers. See the prior of Bredon's ſeal in Plate XCII.

[2] See this deed (from the original in the poſſeſſion of earl Ferrers) under Gracedieu priory, p. 652.

[3] The original deed, with the ſeal, is in the poſſeſſion of earl Ferrers. See p. *732.

[4] See p. *732.

[5] See before, p. 649.

[6] Tanner's Notitia, fol. 238.

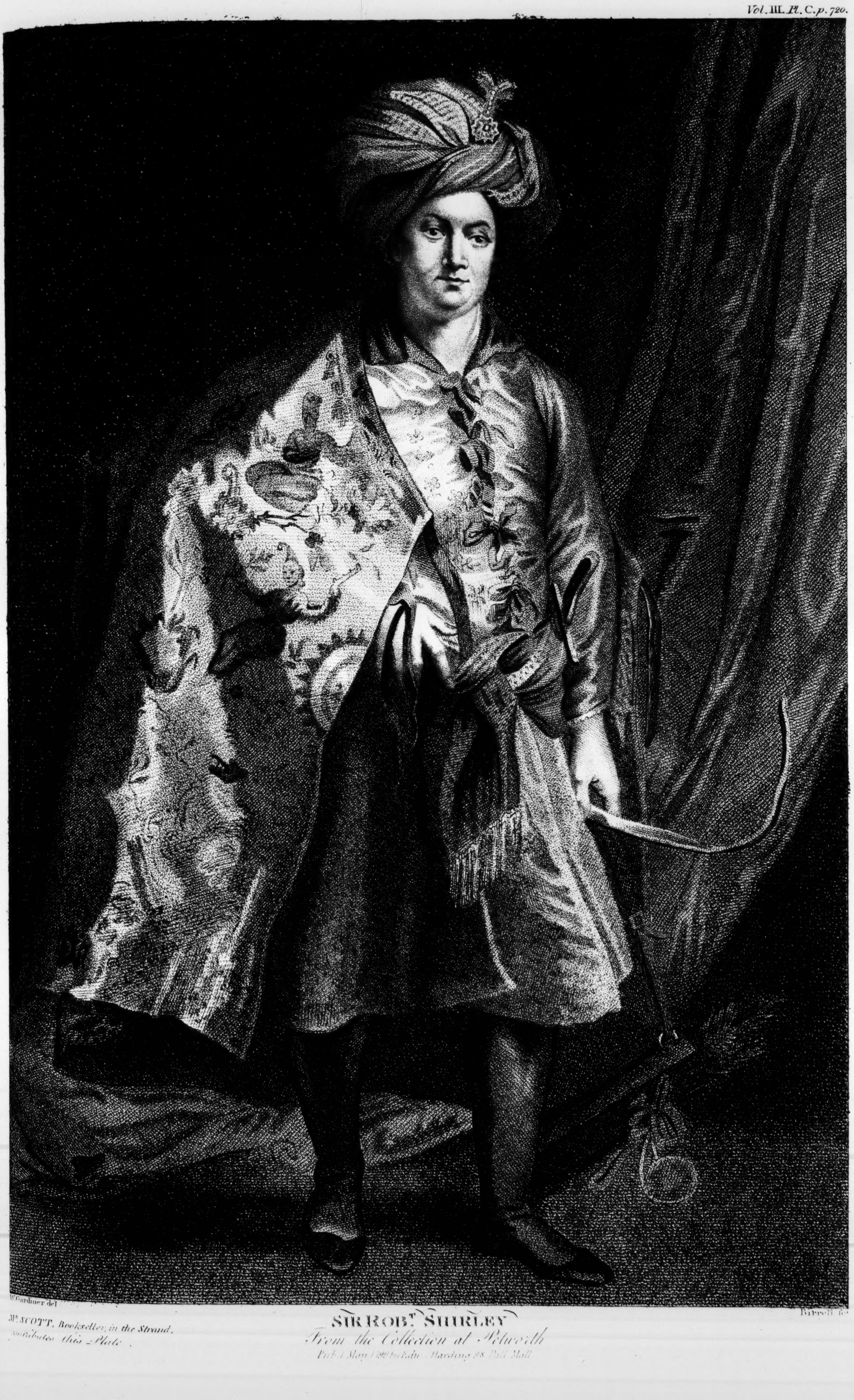
[7] "Sir Robert Shirley, knight and baronet, of Staunton, was buried the 26th of November, 1656." Pariſh Regiſter of Bredon.

[8] The age of ſir Robert Shirley does not appear on the tomb; but he could not be more than 28. See p. 713.

[9] See Plate XCVI. fig. 3.

[10] The death of this young Nobleman was lamented by Elkanah Settle, in "*Honori Sacellum*; a Funeral Poem to the Memory of the Right Honourable Lord Tamworth, 1714."

Pedigree



W. Gardiner del

Birrell fe

M^r. SCOTT, Bookseller, in the Strand,
contributes this Plate.

SIR ROB^T. SHIRLEY
From the Collection at Petworth
Pub^d. 1 May 1799 by Edwd. Harding 98 Pall Mall

Pedigree of SHIRLEY, of Staunton Harold.

(1) Sewalus, living temp. Will. I.; died about 1085.= . . . .

(2) Fulcher (called filius Sewali), only child, (temp. Will. II. and Hen. I.) died about 1105.= . . . .

Matilda, dau. of . . . Ridel, of Haloughton, co. Derby, firſt wife. =(3) 1. Sewalus (called filius Fulcheri) temp. Hen. I. d. about 1129. = Alicia, ſecond wife.
2. Henry, from whom the Shirleys of Ireton, co. Derby, who ultimately took the name of Ireton.
3. Fulcher, twice married, but died ſ. p.
4. Nicholas.
5. Robert.

(4) 1. Henry (called filius Sewali) held five knights' fees in Derbyſhire of Robert de Ferrers, earl of Derby and lord of Tutbury (temp. Hen. I. Steph. and Hen. II.); died about 1165. = Joanna, dau. and heir of John de Clinton, of . . . . . co. Eſſex.
2. Fulcher, held four knights fees; died ſ. p.
3. Hugh, a prieſt.
4 Ralph.
5. Richard.

(5) Sewalus (called filius Henrici, and filius Henrici de Etingdon), knt. only ſon, as heir to his father and uncle Fulcher, held nine knights' fees of William earl Ferrers 12 Hen. II. (about 1167); died about 1243 (a). = Iſabel, dau. and coheir of Robert Meyſnil, of Langley Meyſnil, co. Derby, and of Old Dalby, co. Leic. (living 12 John, 1211.)
Joanna, ſiſter and coheir with Iſabel. = Philip de Hylecote.

(6) Sir James, ſurnamed de Etyngdon and de Shirley, knt. died about 1278. = Agnes, daughter of Simon de Walton (biſhop of Norwich 1253—1268) lord of Bernham, co. Suffolk, and Walton, co. Warwick.
Elizabeth, wife of John de Walton, ſon of Simon the before-named biſhop, to whom he gave Walton.

1. Sir Ralph de Shirley, as in next page. 2. James. 3. Simon. 4. Henry, a prieſt, parſon of St. George, co. Norfolk.

Extracts from Deeds to prove the Deſcents.

N. B. The Extracts which follow, and are marked *, are from the original Latin Deeds in Earl *Ferrers's* poſſeſſion.

(1) See Domeſday Book, in the counties of Derby, Warwick, Northampton, and Lincoln; in each of which counties *Saſualo*, or *Sewalus*, held lands.

(2) Robert de Ferrariis (knt. lord of Toteſberrie) his confirmation of the prior and convent of Toteſberrie's grant of lands in Sirlai, and their mill in Derby, to Fulcher the ſon of Sewalus, &c. * *(Sans date.)* Suppoſed to be about the year 1105. *This Robert de Ferrariis was created earl of Derby 3 Stephen.*

(3) Sewal the ſon of Fulcher, his grant of lands, to Hugh the ſon of Philip, in Wodehuſe flat, with all appurtenances, &c. paying a pound of cumin yearly for all ſervices, and two marks of ſilver, with all appurtenances, &c. with the grant and conſent of Henry and Fulcher his brothers, &c. Witneſſes; Henry the ſon of Fulcher, Fulcher his brother, Nicholas and Robert their brothers, Orni Baſſet, Serlo de Grendon, William Somnor, Rand. de Serle, Suano de Mapeſtan, and others. * *(Sans date.)* Suppoſed to be about the year 1120.

Sewalus filius Fulcheri omnibus hominibus ſuis et amicis, Francis & Anglicis, preſentibus et futuris, ſalutem. Sciatis omnes me dediſſe et conceſſiſſe et hâc preſenti chartâ meâ confirmâſſe Will'o filio Serlonis de Grendonâ et heredibus ſuis licentiam claudendi haiam ad fugandum ubi voluerit in boſco ſuo de Bradleiâ. Hanc vero haiam claudat & faciat ſicut melius voluerit & potuerit, et ad majorem ſui & heredum ſuorum utilitatem. Et propter hanc conceſſionem et confirmationem dedit mihi predictus Will's viginti ſolidos, & *Aliciæ* uxori meæ dimidiam marcam argenti. Hiis teſtibus; Henrico filio Wakelini, Guill'o de Meiſnil, Henrico de Braileford, Petro filio Wakelini, Henrico de Struſton, Roberto de Grendon, Fulchero de Grendon, Roberto de Hereford, Rand' de Sirle, Ric'o filio Joh'is, Roberto de Moy, Thoma de Aldewere, Simone de Ibolâ, Joh'e de Aldewere, Adâ filio Galfridi, Will'o de Clifton, Roberto de Fenton, Nicholao de Clifton, & pluribus aliis. *(Sans date.)– From the family pedigree.*

(4) Henry the ſon of Sewal, his grant of lands, and a houſe, which Richard Sprot held, and the land of the mill, and lands adjoining the mill, which lie between Smethe meadowe and Grava, in one field, and lands which lie between Broc furlong and Baldwine's Clive (or Cliffe) in another field, and paſture for four oxen, to maintain a chaplain to pray and celebrate maſs at the altar of St. Nicholas, built, at his (Henry's) charge, in the church of Etindon, &c. &c. Witneſſes; William de Biſopeſton, Bardulph de Ceſtreton, Robert de Fulrichich, Robert de Haleford, Thomas de Etindon, Robert Franco, Henry de Welles, Oliver le Foun, Serlo de Mungey, Jordan de Cottona, and many others. * *(Sans date.)*

Henry, his deed to confirm the grant of his father Sewal of the tithes of Etindon. Witneſſes; Ralph the ſon of Sewal, and Richard the ſon of Sewal.—*From the family pedigree.*

Henry ſon of Sewal, deed to confirm his father's grant to William ſon of Serlo de Grendon, of his homage and ſervice of the towns of Bradley and Sturſton, which Serlo de Grendon held of Sewal his father. Witneſſes: Hugh Bardul', Philip ſon of Robert, Walter Haget, maſter Roger Arundel, one of the juſtices of our lord the king at Nottingham; William ſon of Walkeline, Richard Baſſet, John de Becherville, Philip de Duffeld, Henry de Brailesford, Ralph ſon of Jordan, John ſon of Herbert, Hugh de Achover, Adam de Edneſhouera, Fulcher de Grendon, Ralph Baſſet, Walter de Achovera, Eudo de Mutton, Fulcher ſon of Henry, Nicholas de Kaflund, Robert de Fenton, Robert de Segelhal, Peter de Burgel, Andrew de Grendon, Ralph de Sirele, Hugh de Molendino, Richard de Okebroc, William de Landa, and many others. *From the pedigree.*

Henricus filius Sewali reddit compotum de ſeptem marcis argenti, ut ſit quietus de Saranitis. Ex Rotulis magnis Pipæ, 1 Hen. II. *(About the year 1155.)*

(5) Sewal the ſon of Henry, his confirmation of the grant of his father Henry, of a manſe, or houſe, and lands, to maintain a chaplain to celebrate maſs at the altar of St. Nicholas, which his father Henry built in the church of Etindon. Witneſſes; William de Biſopeſdon, Bardulph de Ceſtreton, Roger de Fulrichi', Robert de Haleford, Symon de Stokes, Gilbert de Neubold, Richard de Caſtello, Robert de Utelicot, William de Fulrichi', Galfridus his brother, and others. * *(Sans date.)*

(a) See the black book of the Exchequer, under the article *Derbiſcire*; the fee of William earl Ferrers.

"Hec eſt conventio facta inter dominum Sewalum filium Henrici de Etindon, & magiſtrum Simonum de Walton; videlicet, quod dictus Sewalus Elizabetham filiam ſuam maritabit Johanni de Walton, & in libero maritagio dabit ei cum filiâ ſuâ totam terram quam habet in villâ de Hogâ, &c. excepto forinſeco ſervitio, & exceptâ medietate partis de dominico de dictâ Hogâ, quam medietatem dictus Sewalus ad vitam ſuam retinebit, ita quod ipſo decedente, &c. liberè revertetur ad ipſum Johannem & Elizabetham uxorem ſuam, vel ad liberos eorum, &c. Habendum, &c. Et dictus magiſter Simon dicto Joanni dedit ſex bovatas terre in dictâ villâ de Hogâ, preter terram quam ei dedit in com' de Warw'; ſcilicet, in villâ de Tyſcho quinque virgatas terre, & in villâ de Baleſcot duas virgatas terre; quam terram de Tyſcho & de Baleſcot dictus magiſter Simon dedit & aſſignavit Joanni filio ſuo, ad dotandam Elizabetham uxorem ſuam; & dictus magiſter Simon habebit cuſtodiam tam ipſius Johannis quam Elizabethe, & terrarum eorum; ſcilicet, quouſque compleretur 21; anno regni Henrici filii Johannis regis 27°. Hanc autem conventionem fideliter obſervandam & adimplendam utrorumque patres ſub pœna centum marcarum affidunt. Hiis teſtibus; domino Willielmo de Biſſopeſdon, Rogero de Fulreth, Roberto de Vallicote, Jordano de Fulreth, Ricardo de Pillardington, Simone de Belne, & aliis."—*From the family pedigree.*

(6) Grant of free warren to James de Schirley, and his heirs for ever, at Schirley, 31 Hen. III. (about the year 1248.) Alſo 39 Hen. III. The king, &c. at the inſtance of Simon de Walton, grants to James the ſon of Sewalus de Etindon, and his heirs for ever, free warren over all his demeſne lands within his manor of Etindon, &c. Witneſſes; W. Saliſbury, W. Worceſter, biſhops; R. earl of Cornwall our brother, H. de Bohun earl of Hereford, R. de Bigod earl of Norfolk and mareſchall of England, John Maunſell, provoſt of Beverley; Ralph the ſon of Nicholas, William de Gray, Robert Walerand, Bartholomew le Bigod, William Gernun, and others. Given under our hand at Weſtminſter the 24th day of October.—*From the family pedigree.*

Sciant preſentes & futuri quod ego Jacobus de Schirle filius Sewali dedi, &c. Galfrido de Weſton, pro homagio & ſervitio ſuo, unum eſſartum, cum omnibus pertinentiis, in feudo de Schirle, quod quidem eſſartum jacet, &c. Et ſimiliter Johannem le Wall eſſartum meum, cum totâ ſequelâ ſuâ, & cum omnibus catallis ſuis; & inſuper unam bovatam terre quam idem Johannes de me Jacobo tenuit in villenagio in villâ & teritorio de Schirle, cum toſto ad predictam terram pertinente, &c.; tenend' & habend' predicto Galfrido & heredibus ſuis, ſive aſſignatis ſuis & heredibus eorundem, de me Jacobo & heredibus meis, in feudo et hereditate, liberè, quietè, &c. cum omnibus pertinentiis infra villam et extra, ſuper terram et ſub terrâ; reddendo inde annuatim mihi, et heredibus meis, ad feſtum Beati Marci Apoſtoli, unum denarium argenti pro ſectâ cujuſlibet curie et pro omnibus aliis ſecularibus exactionibus et demandis, &c. In cujus rei teſtimonium, &c. Hiis teſtibus, Dom' Gulielmo de Menil, Redulpho de Munjoy, Rogero de Marcinto', Olivero de Longford, Alano de Schirle, Will'mo Wade, Will'mo dicto Valus. *(Sans date.)*

. . dau. of . . . = (7) Sir Ralph de Shirley, knt. lord of Bernham, co. Suffolk, by the grant of Simon de Walton; died (1327) 20 Edw. II. = Margaret, dau. and coheir of Walter de Waldeſchef, of Fairfield, co. Derby, cup-bearer to Edw. II. 1317; married 10 Edw. II.
firſt wife.

Ralph de Shirley, ob ſ. p.

(8) Sir Thomas de Shirley, knt. died (1363) 36 Edw. III. = Iſabella, dau. of Ralph lord Baſſet of Drayton, and ſiſter and heir of Ralph the laſt lord Baſſet of Drayton; a widow in 1363; afterwards married to Gerard de Braybroke, knt.

Iſabella. = Geoffrey de Burgolon, of Weſton, co. Warwick.

(9) Sir Hugh Shirley, knt. conſtable of Donington Caſtle, warden of Higham Ferrers, grand falconer to king Henry IV. and eſquire of the body; ſlain on that king's part at the battle of Shrewſbury 1403. = Beatrix, ſiſter and ſole heir of ſir John de Brewes, or Braoſe, knight (baron of Brecknoc, Brembre, and Gowre) of Weſtneſton in Suſſex; died 1440.

Joan, dau. and ſole heir of Thomas Baſſet of Braylesford, co. Derby, eſq.; 1ſt wife. = (10) Sir Ralph Shirley, knight, (aged 12 years at his father's death) knight of the body to king Henry IV; ſheriff of Nottingham and Derby 1417; ſerved in the battle of Agincourt; died in foreign parts, 1443, aged 52. = Alice, dau. of ſir John Cokayne, knt. 2d wife; died on the Wedneſday after Whitſunday 1466.

1. Iſabel. = ſir John Cokayne, of Aſhbourne, knt.

2. Elizabeth.

3. Nichola.

Margaret, ſiſter and heir to Tho. Staunton, of Staunton Harold; firſt wife, 1423. = (11) Ralph Shirley, eſq. conſtable of Melbourn caſtle and of the caſtle in the Peak of Derbyſhire, married to his third wife Lucy, dau. of John de Aſhton, of Atherton, and relict firſt of ſir Richard Byron, knt. and afterward of ſir Bertram Entwiſſell, kt.; d. 1467. = Elizabeth, dau. of ſir John Blount, knt. and ſiſter to Walter lord Mountjoy; ſecond wife, 1457; remarried to Thomas Bellingham, of Lymſter, Suſſex.

Beatrix, married to John Brome, of Badeſley Clinton, co. Warwick, 4 Edw. IV.

John Shirley, as in next page.

Ralph Shirley, and five daughters, as in next page.

(7) Symon de Wauton (or Walton) biſhop of Norwich, his grant to Ralph the ſon of James de Etyndon, knt. of the manor and lands of Bernham in Suffolk, with the advowſon of the church, upon paying to him yearly one pound of cummin; and to (his daughter) Agnes de Etyndon, the mother of the ſaid Ralph, one annuity for her life, of 20 marks ſterling, by equal half-yearly payments. Witneſſes: Will' Beleth, Ham' Burth, and Ham' de Pateſt', knts.; Ham' Cheure, Sym' Boneth, Walter de Thorp, Ad' de Rudmart', Walter de Lodynton, Richard de Pyllardinton, John Gebaud, and others. * *(Sans date.)*

Clauſæ de 5 Edw. I. parte prima m. 9. in dorſo. Sciant preſentes et futuri, quod ego Radulphus filius Jacobi de Shirley dedi Joanni de Weſton totum tenementum quod habui in villâ de Bernham juxtâ Thetford, in com' Suff'; et advocationem eccleſie ejuſdem ville; habend' predicto Johanni et heredibus ſuis, reddendo inde mihi et heredibus meis unum denarium ad Paſcham. Recognitum eſt hoc ſcriptum in Cancellariâ.—*From the family pedigree.*

Anno 9 Edw. I. de Valectis, &c. &c. quod Radulphus de Schirley habet integrum feodum militis, et eſt plene etatis, & nondum eſt miles; ideo in miſericordiâ. Poſtea venit predictus Radulphus, & oſtendit quaſdam literas patentes, que teſtantur quod dominus rex dedit ei reſpectum per quinque annos ad recipiendum arma militaria.—*From the family pedigree.*

In the Octaves of St. Martin, 8 Edw. I. a fine of lands in Shirley, between John Brumſton and Iſabel his wife plaintiffs, and Ralph ſon of James de Shirley tenant; for which Ralph Shirley paid to the ſaid John and Iſabel 35 marks of ſilver. *

Another fine, in the Octaves of the Holy Trinity, 10 Edw. II. of the manor of Huon, between Walter Waldeſchef and Johanna his wife and Ralph de Shirleye; for which 100 marks were paid to the ſaid Ralph. Another fine, à die Sancti Michaelis in quatuordecim dies, 10 Edw. II. between Ralph de Shirle, Ralph ſon of James de Shirle, and Margaret daughter of Walter de Waldeſhef, plaintiffs, and Richard de Lillington, chaplain, deforcient, of the manor of Etyndon. *

A receipt from Oliver le Waleys, ſheriff of Warwickſhire, to Ralph Shirley, dated "die Martis, in vigiliâ Sancti Marci Evangeliſte, 18 Edw. II. for 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* part of 800 marks due from John de Langeleye and Henry de Herdington, knts. and others, "pro fine facto coram Johanne de Stonore & ſociis ſuis, juſticiariis domini regis, pro Johanne de Langeleie & aliis principalibus taxatoribus & collatoribus, & eorum clericis & ſubtaxatoribus, de diverſis extentis in comitatis Waru', in tempore regis nunc, pro diverſis tranſgreſſionibus quas fecerunt in taxationibus ſuis predictis." * *From the original receipt.*

(8) Noverint univerſi quod ego Thomas de Shirley, miles, dedi, &c. Willielmo perſone eccleſie de Braylesford, & Willielmo le Roo, vicario eccleſie de Shirley, maneria mea de Shirley & de Huon, cum pertinentiis, in com' Darby, &c.; habend' & tenend' predicta maneria, &c. Willielmo & Willielmo, &c. in perpetuum. In cujus rei teſtimonium, &c. Dat' apud Etyndon die proximâ poſt feſtum Sancti Nicholai epiſcopi, 33 Edw. III. *From the family pedigree.*

Sir Thomas de Shirley, knt. his grant of all his goods and chattels, moveable and immoveable, in the county of Derby, to William the parſon of the church of Braylesford, and William le Roo, vicar of the church of Shirley. Dated at Etyndon. * 33 Edw. III.

(9) Hugh de Shyrle, his confirmation to his mother Iſabel, wife of Monſieur Gerard de Braybrook, knt. for term of her life, of the manors of Shirley and Howne in Derbyſhire, and Edynton in Warwickſhire, which were Monſieur Thomas de Shirley's, his father. Done at Wodhull, 17th day of March. * 6 Ric. II.

Hugh de Shyrle, his grant of poſſeſſion to his mother Iſabel, the wife of Monſienr Gerard de Braybrok, knt. (the father) of the manor of Bernham in Suffolk. Don' at Wodhull, 25th March. * 6 Ric. II. *From the original deeds in French.*

Johanna de Bretaygne, lady de Baſſet, her receipt to ſir Hugh Shyrley, knt. for 80l. in . . . . . (dated) 12th November, * 17 Ric. II. *From the original in Latin.*

Robert Coneſtable, knt. his receipt to ſir Hugh de Sherley, knt. for 8 marks of ſilver, as a fine for his manor of Lubbeſthorp, dated anno D'ni 1399. *

The king's warrant to ſir Hugh de Schyrle, knt. to take hawks of all ſorts for his uſe. Dated at Ratclyff, 1 Hen. IV. *

The biſhop of London's leaſe to ſir Hugh Shirley of Atherſtone manor for 44l. * 1 Hen. IV.

Receipt from William de Saint Vedaſt, prior of Okebourne (co. Wilts, who held under the biſhop of London), to Hugh Shyrley, knt. for 22l. of Engliſh money, as a fine for his manor of Atherſtone. (Dated) 29 January, 3 Hen. IV. *

(10) Receipt from John Morell, vicar of the church of Coſſeby, to Beatrix late wife of Hugh de Schyrley, knt. and Ralph their ſon and heir, for ſix marks of ſilver, for the tithes of Lubbeſthorp, bought from John, late rector of the church of Ayleſton, by the ſaid ſir Hugh. Dated at Coſſeby, 8 Hen. IV. *

The king's grant to ſir Rauf Shirley, knyght (ſtuard of that part of the duchie of Lancaſter which is within the counties of Leiceſter and Derby), to let Duchie leaſes. Dated 8th March, 12 Hen. IV. *

The king's warrant to ſir Rauf Shirley, knt. for his body, and his lieutenant of Duffield Frith, co. Derby, concerning the preſervation of the deer and game upon the Frith, for the king's diſport and pleaſure. 13 Hen. IV. *

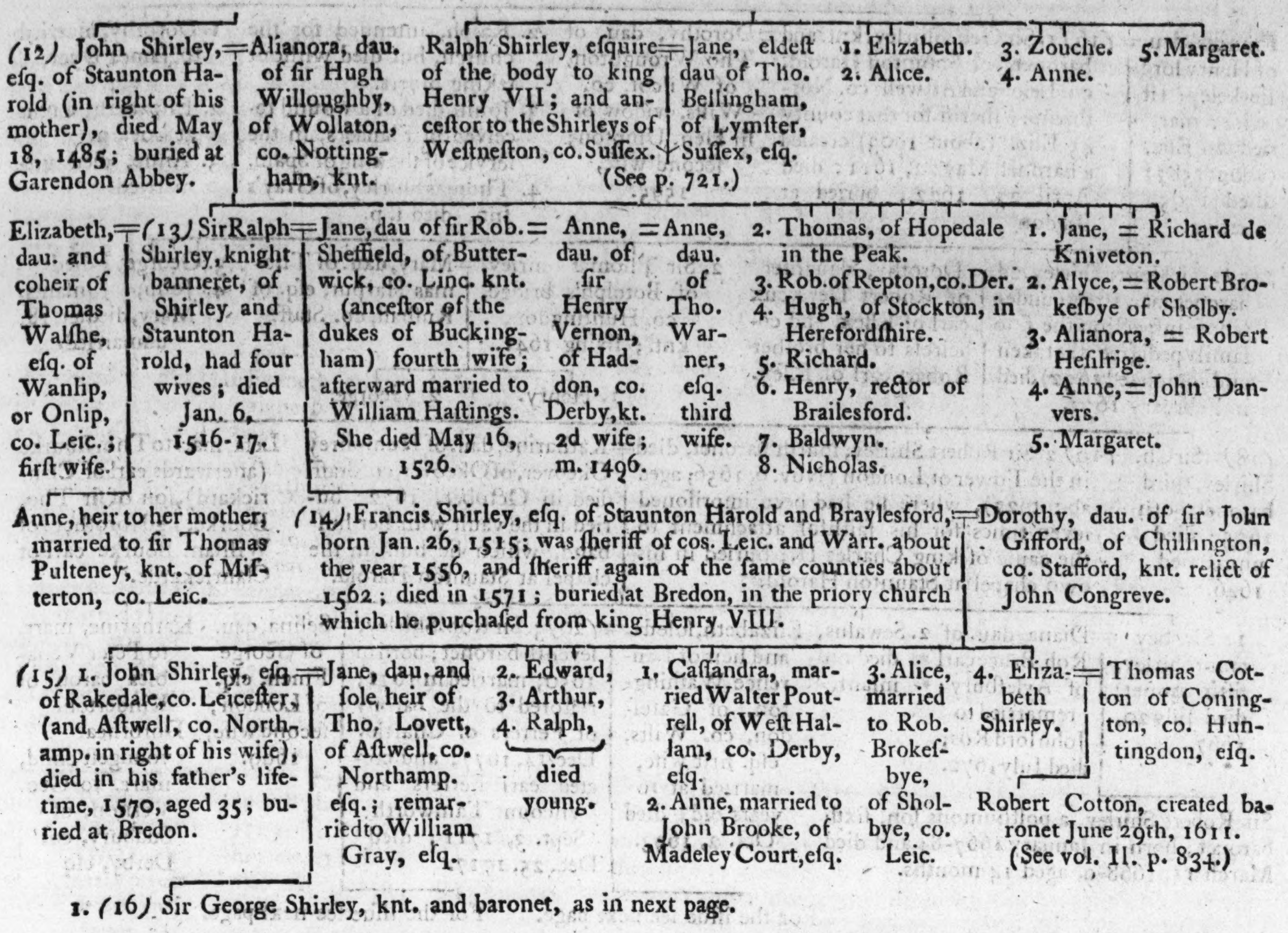
Beatrice, who was the wife of ſir Hugh Shirley, knt. her grant to Rauff Shirley of all her eſtates in the manors of Shirley, Hope, Hone, Holyngton, Etyngdon, and Bernham; paying to the ſaid dame Beatrice, for term of her life, at Radcliff upon Sore, 100 marks of ſilver, at the feaſts of Eaſter and St. Michael the Archangel, by equal portions. Dated at Radcliff upon Sore, 2d April, 2 Hen. V. *

Receipt from ſir Rauſe Shirley, knt. to ſir John Rothenale, knt. for cxj *li.* xij *d.* ob', for his ſoldiers wages for one quarter of a year. 5 Hen. V.

Ceſte endenture fait le vintiſme jour d'April, l'an de noſtre ſeigneur le roy Henry quint puis le Conqueſt quint, teſmoigne que Rauf Shirley chivaler ad reſceux de Johan Rothenale chivaler, treſorer des guerres noſtre dit ſeigneur le roy, cxi *li.* & xii *d.* ob', ſur les gagez & regard accuſtumez de luy ſeipt homes d'armes & vint & troys archers pur un quart' d'un an, pour ceſte preſent viage par noſtre dit ſeigneur le roy affaire. En teſmoigne de quele choſe les parties auvantditz ont mys leur ſeulx lez jours et an ſurſditz. Item le dit Rauf ad reſceux de dit Johan a Hampton le xxviii jour de Jun', pour le ſecunde quart' d'un an, cxi *li.* xii *d.* ob'. *

(11) Diſpenſation from Jordan biſhop of Albany to the biſhop of Lincoln, for the marriage of Ralph Shirley with Margaret Staunton, his couſin in the fourth degree. Dated at St Peter's at Rome, 2° non' Junii, Pont. D'ni Martini P'pe V. anno ſexto. Signed B. de Montic'lo, A. D. 1423. *

Leaſe from Rauff Shirley, eſq. and Margaret his wife to Joan (lady Clynton) widow of ſir Thomas Clynton, knt. of the manor and lands of Staunton Harold and Oſgathorpe, co. Leic.; Sutton and Leke, co. Nott.; and Wyllington, co. Derby. Dated at Ratcliffe ſup' Sore, the 20th October, 2 Hen. VI. *



(12) John Shirley, eſq. of Staunton Harold (in right of his mother), died May 18, 1485; buried at Garendon Abbey. = Alianora, dau. of ſir Hugh Willoughby, of Wollaton, co. Nottingham, knt.

Ralph Shirley, eſquire of the body to king Henry VII; and anceſtor to the Shirleys of Weſtneſton, co. Suſſex. = Jane, eldeſt dau of Tho. Bellingham, of Lymſter, Suſſex, eſq. (See p. 721.)

1. Elizabeth.
2. Alice.
3. Zouche.
4. Anne.
5. Margaret.

Elizabeth, dau. and coheir of Thomas Walſhe, eſq. of Wanlip, or Onlip, co. Leic.; firſt wife. = (13) Sir Ralph Shirley, knight banneret, of Shirley and Staunton Harold, had four wives; died Jan. 6, 1516-17. = Jane, dau of ſir Rob. Sheffield, of Butterwick, co. Linc. knt. (anceſtor of the dukes of Buckingham) fourth wife; afterward married to William Haſtings. She died May 16, 1526. = Anne, dau. of ſir Henry Vernon, of Haddon, co. Derby, kt. 2d wife; m. 1496. = Anne, dau. of Tho. Warner, eſq. third wife.

2. Thomas, of Hopedale in the Peak.
3. Rob. of Repton, co. Der.
4. Hugh, of Stockton, in Herefordſhire.
5. Richard.
6. Henry, rector of Brailesford.
7. Baldwyn.
8. Nicholas.

1. Jane, = Richard de Kniveton.
2. Alyce, = Robert Brokeſbye of Sholby.
3. Alianora, = Robert Heſilrige.
4. Anne, = John Danvers.
5. Margaret.

Anne, heir to her mother; married to ſir Thomas Pulteney, knt. of Miſterton, co. Leic.

(14) Francis Shirley, eſq. of Staunton Harold and Braylesford, born Jan. 26, 1515; was ſheriff of cos. Leic. and Warr. about the year 1556, and ſheriff again of the ſame counties about 1562; died in 1571; buried at Bredon, in the priory church which he purchaſed from king Henry VIII. = Dorothy, dau. of ſir John Gifford, of Chillington, co. Stafford, knt. relict of John Congreve.

(15) 1. John Shirley, eſq. of Rakedale, co. Leiceſter, (and Aſtwell, co. Northamp. in right of his wife), died in his father's lifetime, 1570, aged 35; buried at Bredon. = Jane, dau. and ſole heir of Tho. Lovett, of Aſtwell, co. Northamp. eſq.; remarried to William Gray, eſq.

2. Edward,
3. Arthur,
4. Ralph,
died young.

1. Caſſandra, married Walter Poutrell, of Weſt Hallam, co. Derby, eſq.
2. Anne, married to John Brooke, of Madeley Court, eſq.
3. Alice, married to Rob. Brokeſbye, of Sholbye, co. Leic.
4. Elizabeth Shirley. = Thomas Cotton of Conington, co. Huntingdon, eſq.

Robert Cotton, created baronet June 29th, 1611. (See vol. II. p. 834.)

1. (16) Sir George Shirley, knt. and baronet, as in next page.

An account of red and fallow deer taken in the foreſt or chace of the Frith, co. Derby, for the uſe of divers perſons, by command of Ralph Shirley. * 22 Hen. VI.

Award of John Brome and William Donyngton, of the counſel of dame Alice, late wife of Rauff Shirley, knt. and ſyr Thomas Blount, knt. and Thomas Staunton, of the counſel of Rauff Shirley, ſon and heir to the ſaid Rauff, knt. reſpecting the dower of the ſaid Alice, in the manors of Shirley and Hone in Derbyſhire, Barogh', Buddon, Dryhurſt', Rakedale, Welughes, Dounton, Raddeclyff, and Whatton, co. Leic.; and Thrumpton, co. Nott. Dated 6th Sept. 26 Hen. VI. *

Deed from ſir Thomas Blount, knt. Edward Longforde, eſq. Walter Blount, eſq. and Thomas Blount, ſon of the beforementioned Thomas, feoffees; their releaſe to Ralph Shyrley, eſq. and Elizabeth his wife, of the manors of Brailesford, Hoone, and Hoope (Hope), with the advowſon of the church of Brailesford, and of lands in Overthurvaſton, Burg'hs (Burrowes), Coland, and Bradeley. Witneſſes: John Greſley, knt. Thomas Staunton, Thomas Wallſhe, John Boothe, Henry Knyveton, and Thomas Stokes, eſqrs. Dated upon the feaſt-day of the Exaltation of the Holy Croſs. 35 Hen. VI. *

Deed from Richard Bingham, knt. one of the juſtices of King's Bench, and Margrete his wife, and John Shyrley, eſq. on the one part, and Ranfe Shirley, eſq. and dame Luce Entweſell, on the other part, to make a jointure of ſaid Rauſe Shyrley's eſtates in Braylesford, Borewes, and Thurvaſton, to ſaid dame Luce Entweſell for term of her life. Dated 22 Sept. 37 Hen. VI. *

(12) John Schyrley, of Staunton Harold, eſq. ſells to Thomas Stokes and John Foſter, of Aſſheby la Souche, all the wood and underwood being in a certain wood called the Lownte, in Staunton Harold aforeſaid. Dated at Staunton Harold, February 15, 37 Henry VI. *

Feofment from John Shirley, eſq. to Richard Byngham, one of the juſtices of the King's Bench, and to John Neubolt, of the lands and tenements in Great Leak, Sutton, and Bonyngton. Dated 10th Sept. 37 Henry VI. *

Re-enfeofment from Richard Byngham, one of the juſtices of the King's Bench, and John Neubolt, to John Shirley, eſq. and Alianora his wife, of all their lands, &c. in Great Leak, Sutton, and Bonyngton. Dated 20th Sept. 37 Henry VI. *

Re-enfeofment from Edward Langford, eſq. Walter Blount, eſq. and Thomas Blount, eſq. to John Shirley, eſq. of the manor and lands of Staunton Harold. Dated 20th Sept. 37 Henry VI. *

The will of John Shirley, of Staunton Harold, eſq. &c. dated 26th March, 1485, giving to Alianora his wife, for term of her life, his manor of Brailesford, and his lands in Brailesford, Bradeley, Borowes, Thurvaſton, and Coland, with the advowſon of the church of Brailesford, the manors of Hoone and Harold Staunton, &c.; and that ſhe be not impeachable of waſte done, or to be done, in the aforeſaid manor of Staunton, with the appurtenances, during her life, &c. Alſo, giving fortunes to his daughters Alyce, Margaret, Jane, and Alianora; and giving all his lands within the manor of Shirley to his eldeſt ſon Rauf Shirley, after his wife's deceaſe. Alſo, giving to his ſon Thomas, for term of his life, his eſtate in the foſtery of Hopedale in the Peek (of Derbyſhire); making his wife Alianora, ſir Henry Ferrers, knt. Henry Willughby, eſq. and Richard Knyveton the elder, eſq. executors, and John lord Mountjoy ſupervisor of the ſame. *

(13) An agreement between Alianora, late wife of John Shirley, eſq. and Rauf Shirley, ſon and heir of the ſaid John, concerning the jointure of Alianora, and making proviſion for the four daughters of the ſaid John, then unmarried, and for his younger ſons Thomas, Robert, Hugh, Nicholas, Richard, and Baldewyn. Dated 6th Sept. 2 Henry VII. (1487.) *

Jointure and contract of marriage from ſir Rauff Shirley, knt. to Anne the daughter of ſir Henry Vernon, knt. of Haddon, co. Derby. Dated 11th Henry VII. *

Re-enfeofment to ſir Ralph Shirley, knt. from Thomas Greſley, knt. William Baſſet, knt. Thomas Entwyſell, John Turvyle, eſq. Nicholas Hyntus, Richard and Robert Watton, feofees of the manors and lands of Sutton, Bonyngton, Eſterleke, Braylesford, Bradley, Shirley, Over Edyngton, Nether Edyngton, and Ratclyff ſuper Wreck, in com's Nott. Derb. Warr. and Leic. Dated 27 Sept. 12 Henry VII. *

Sir Ralph Shirley, knt. and Anne his wife, their letter of attorney to receive ſeiſin in the manors of Braylesford and Hone, co. Derby, and Staunton Harold, co. Leic. and in the manors of Over and Nether Edyngton, co. Warr. Dated 6 June, 23 Hen. VII. *

Deed between ſir Ralph Shirley, knt. and Margaret Zowche, prioreſs of the monaſtery of the Holy Trinity of Gracedieu; wherein the ſaid prioreſs grants to ſaid ſir Ralph Shirley, knt. one yard land, with tofts, crofts, and appurtenances, in the town and fields of Staunton Harold; which yard land Alan, the ſon of Richard Staunton, gave to the ſaid monaſtery. Dated at their chapter houſe, 10th November, 1 Henry VIII. *

Sir Ralph Shirley, knt. his letter of attorney to William Alſoppe, to receive poſſeſſion from Robert Shirley, of Repyngdon, co. Derby, and John Hart, his attorney, of lands in the manors of Worthington, Tonge, Great Sheepy, and Swythland, co. Leic. and Newton, co. Derby. Dated 21ſt Dec. 6 Henry VIII. (1515.) *

(14) An aſſignment from the executors of ſir William Compton to ſir John Gyfford of the cuſtody of the eſtates of Francis Shirley, an infant, ſon and heir of ſir Rauff Shirley, knt. Dated 10th Dec. 21 Henry VIII. (1530.) *

Marriage ſettlement between John the ſon of Francis Shirley, and Jane daughter of Thomas Lovet. Dated 4th Feb. 4 and 5 Philip and Mary. (1558.) *

The award made by William Devereux, of Merevale, co. Warw. and Robert Brookeſbye, of Sholby, co. Leic. between Francis Shirley, eſq. ſheriff of Leiceſter and Warwick, and Anthony Green, his under-ſheriff. Dated 20th May, 5 Eliz. (1562.) *

(15) Indenture made 20th March, 8 Eliz. between Francis Shyrley, of Staunton Harold, co. Leic. eſq. and John Shirley, ſon and heir of the ſaid Francis; witneſſeth, that it is agreed that ſaid John ſhall pay to ſuch perſons as ſaid Francis ſhall appoint one thouſand pounds, at ſuch times as are hereafter mentioned, viz. 400*l.* to Thomas Cotton the elder, eſq. of Connyngton, co. Huntingdon, according to indenture between ſaid Francis and Thomas Cotton, eſq. dated 10th Aug. 7 Eliz.; and 110*l.* at or before St. John the Baptiſt, A. D. 1567, unto John Brooke, of Madeley, co. Salop, eſq.; being the reſidue of the mar-

Frances, dau. of Henry lord Berkeley; 1ſt wife; married 29 Eliz. (about 1587) died 1595, æt. 31. = (16) 1. Sir Geo. Shirley, knt. and baronet, of Staunton Harold, co. Leic. and Aſtwell, co. Northamp.; ſheriff for that county 45 Eliz. (about 1603) created a baronet May 22, 1611; died April 27, 1622; buried at Bredon. = Dorothy, dau. of Tho. Wroughton, of Wilcot, co. Wilts, widow of ſir Hen. Umpton; ſecond wife, 1595.

2. Ralph, intended for the church, but died without taking orders.
3. John, died of a wound received in Flanders, in the ſervice of the king of Spain.
4. Thomas Shirley, of Gray's Inn, died ſ. p.

1. Dorothy, married to James Dyer, eſq.
2. Elizabeth, a nun at Lovain.
3. Anne, died unmarried.

(17) 1. Sir Henry Shirley, 2d baronet, mar. 1616, (under whoſe inſpection the fine family pedigree was taken and completed 1632) died in February 1633. = Dorothy, daughter of Robert Devereux earl of Eſſex, and coheireſs to her brother Robert earl of Eſſex.

2. Sir Thomas Shirley, of Botolph's bridge, co. Huntingdon, knt.; living 1641. = Mary, dau. of Thomas Harpur, eſq. of Ruſhall, co. Staff.

1. Henry. 2. George.

3. George, } died
4. John, } infants.
Mary, died æt. 18, unmarried.

(18) 1. Sir Ch. Shirley, third baronet; born 1623; died unmarried 1646.

(19) 2. Sir Robert Shirley, fourth baronet, died in the Tower of London (Nov. 6, 1656, aged about 27), where he had been impriſoned ſeven times for his faithful attachment to the cauſe of king Charles II.; buried in his own chapel at Staunton Harold. = Katharine, dau. of Humphrey Okeover, of Okeover, co. Staff. died in October, 1672; buried in the vault with her huſband, which he built in the chapel at Staunton Harold.

Leta, mar. to Tho. Bourke (afterwards earl of Clanrickard), ſon of ſir Tho. Bourke, 2d brother of William Bourke earl of Clanrickarde.

1. Sir Seymour Shirley, fifth baronet; died July 20, 1667. = Diana, dau. of Rob. Bruce earl of Ayleſbury; remarried to John lord Ros; died July 1672.

Sir Robert Shirley, a poſthumous ſon, ſixth baronet; born in January 1667-8; and died March 11, 1668-9, aged 14 months.

2. Sewalus, died an infant.

Elizabeth, ſole dau. and heir of Laurence Waſhington, of Gareſdon, co. Wilts, eſq. firſt wife, married at 16 years old; died Oct. 2, 1693. = (20) 3. Sir Rob. Shirley, ſeventh baronet; born in 1650; married in 1671; reſtored to the barony of Ferrers of Chartley Dec. 14, 1677; and created earl Ferrers and viſcount Tamworth Sept. 3, 1711; died Dec. 25, 1717. = Selina, dau. of George Finch, eſq. of London; ſecond wife; 1699.

For the iſſue ſee next page. For the iſſue ſee next page.

Katharine, marr. to Peter Venables baron of Kinderton.
Dorothea, youngeſt child, marr. to Geo. Vernon, of Sudbury, co. Derby, eſq

riage money given with Anne Brooke, ſiſter of ſaid John Shyrley; and 30*l.* to one Robert Brokeſbye, of Siwolbe, co. Leic. eſq.; and 400*l.* to Caſſender Shyrley, ſiſter to ſaid John Shyrley: And if ſaid Francis does not nominate a day or place for payment of ſaid money to Caſſander Shyrley, or ſhou'd happen to die (as God forbyd), then ſaid John Shyrley ſhall, in four years after the death of ſaid Francis, pay off ſaid money by equal payments, at the new manſion-houſe of ſaid Francis, of Staunton Harold. Alſo mentioning a bond for 2000 marks for performing this contract, which was entered before ſir James Dyer, knt. chief juſtice of the Common Pleas. (Signed) *John Shyrley*, and ſeal appendant, with ſingle arms and creſt of Shyrley.*

Marriage ſettlement of Caſſander Shirley, daughter of Francis Shirley, with Walter Poutrell of Weſthallom, co. Derby, wherein he ſettles his manſion, manor, and eſtates there, and at Mapperley and Heanor, in ſame county, and Trowel, Brampcote, and Eaſthwaite, co. Nott. as a jointure upon ſaid Caſſandra. (Signed) *Walter Poutrell*; and ſeal of arms, viz. a feſs between three cinquefoils.*

(16) Deed of ſettlement between Francis Shyrley, Francis Congreve, and Edward Brokeſby, of the manor and lands of Etyngton upon Francis Shyrley, for term of his life, without impeachment of or for any manner of waſte; with remainder to George Shyrley and his heirs, ſon and heir to John Shyrley, ſon and heir to ſaid Francis Shyrley, &c. &c. Dated 1ſt Sept. 12 Eliz.*

Sir John Throckmorton's releaſe to George Shirley, of Staunton Harold, co. Leic. eſq. of his wardſhip and marriage, in conſideration of the payment of one thouſand and fifty pounds. Dated 16th Nov. 21 Eliz. (1579.)*

George Shirley, eſq. his warrant to Joſeph Criſpe, to be park-keeper of Staunton Harold park, giving him the ſame fees and depaſturage for cattle and lodge as his predeceſſor Edward Peate had. Dated 1ſt June, 26 Eliz. (1584.)*

Agreement between George Shirley, eſq. and Richard Royley, and Gabriell Royley his ſon, of Burton upon Trent, co. Staff. for a monument for John Shirley his father. Dated 27 Eliz. To this agreement is affixed a ſtrip of parchment, containing the inſcription printed in p. 690, which is round the edge of the tomb; and under it are the following verſes:

"Quid prodeſt habuiſſe bonum, nec habere parentem?
Optima nil niſi ſint, et diuturna valent?
Creſcit amore dolor; quod erat mihi vita parentis
Pro vitâ; quaſi mors mors, mihi patris erat.
O nos felices ſi fas ut non ſine patre
Naſci; ſic etiam non ſine patre mori."*

Marriage ſettlement and jointure of Frances the daughter of Henry Lord Berkeley, made upon her by George Shirley, eſq. of Staunton Harold, wherein the ſaid lord Berkeley agrees to give 2500l. with her as a marriage portion; and ſaid George Shirley limits and appoints to the uſe of the ſaid Frances, for term of her life, all his manors and lands in Ragdale and Wyllowes, Ratclyffe upon Wreake, Thruſſington, and Long Whatton, co. Leic. and Sutton Bonington, co. Nott. and the parſonage church or impropriate rectory of Ragdale aforeſaid; and alſo the tithes of corn and hay, and all other tithes to the ſaid parſonage church or impropriate rectory of Ragdale belonging and appertaining, &c. &c. Dated 21ſt Feb. 29 Eliz. (1587.)*

A Quietus to George Shirley, eſq. for the amount of his collection of fifteenths and tenths in the hundreds of Guthlaxton, Sparkenhoe, and Weſt Goſcote, in the 43d year of queen Elizabeth.*

Deed of gift of jewels, plate, furniture, and chattels, from ſir George Shirley to his ſecond wife lady Dorothy, who was the widow of ſir Henry Umpton, being in her houſe at Farrington, co. Berks. Dated 1ſt March, 19 Jac. (1622.) The ſchedule of the articles affixed to the deed dated Sept. 1622.*

(17) Sir Henry Shirley's leaſe to John Wenham of his iron works in the lands called the two Lounts at Staunton Harold, co. Leiceſter, for the term of three years. Dated 22 Jac. (1624)*

Deed of ſir Henry Shirley, bart. to revoke a former deed of ſettlement of eſtates in divers counties, mentioning his wife lady Dorothy. Dated 20 March, 4 Car. II. (1628.)

Inquiſitio poſt mortem on ſir Henry Shirley, bart. who died 8 Feb. 9 Car. I. (1633); ſtating, amongſt other things, the tenures of his eſtates; and that ſir Charles Shirley, bart. was his ſon and heir, but within age, 9 Car. I.*

(18) "Feb. 2, 1643, ſir Charles Shirley (being then under age, a ward to the earl of Eſſex, his mother's brother) was fetcht away from his houſe at Aſtwell, and ſent for to London, by captain Jeremiah Abercromy and his company of Buckinghamſhire dragoons." Mercurius Aulicus, Feb. 17, 1643-4.

(19) Deed of jointure made by ſir Robert Shirley, bart. on dame Katharine his wife. Dated Oct. 1650.*

Recovery ſuffered of the manors and eſtates of Shirley, Brailesford, and Ednaſton, co. Derby, by ſir Robert Shirley, bart. Dated Nov. 1650.*

Sir Robert Shirley's will, in which he bequeaths legacies to his ſiſter Leta, the wife of William Bourke, eſq. his friend colonel Vere Cromwell, his couſin Leiceſter Burdett, and others; and makes his wife dame Katharine his executrix, with ſome of his friends executors. Dated 29th Nov. 1654.*

(20) Marriage ſettlement between ſir Robert Shirley, bart. and Elizabeth Waſhington, ſole daughter and heir of Laurence Waſhington, late of Garſdon, co. Wilts, eſq. Dated 27 Dec. 1671.*

Releaſe from ſir Robert Shirley, bart. to ſir Francis Burdett, of Formarke, co. Derby, bart. and ſir Edward Bagott, of Blythfield, co. Stafford, bart. from their truſt in the deed of ſettlement made by his father ſir Robert Shirley, bart. 1650, whereby he appointed them truſtees. Dated 30 Dec. 1671.*—A receipt to ſir Robert Shirley, bart. from his ſiſter for her portion (£.2500) is dated Jan. 6, 1675, and ſigned "Dorothea Shirley."*

The queen's grants, to Robert lord Ferrers, of Chartley, to be maſter of her horſe, and ſteward of her houſehold. Dated 1683.

King James the Second's commiſſion to Robert lord Ferrers of Chartley, to be colonel of a regiment of foot, intended to be called the princeſs Anne of Denmark's regiment. Dated 19 June, 1685.—The patent of earldom, dated 3 Sept. 1711.*

Elizabeth Waſhington, firſt wife. = Robert Shirley, firſt earl Ferrers. = Selina Finch, ſecond wife.

Katharine, da. of Peter Venables, baron of Kinderton, firſt wife; d. ſ. p. = 1. Robert Shirley, eldeſt ſon of the firſt earl Ferrers, born 1673; ma. 1688; died Feb. 29, 1699. = Anne, d. and heireſs of ſir Humph. Ferrers of Tamworth Caſtle, kt. 2d wife; di. 1698.

2. Waſhington Shirley, 2d earl Ferrers, ſucceeded his father 1717; b. 1677; d. 1729. = Mary, dau. of ſir Rich. Levinz, bart.

9. Henry (ſucceeded his brother Waſhington 1729) was 3d earl Ferrers; died unmarried 1745.

3. Charles, b. 1682; died 1682.
4. Charles, b. 1684; died 1685.
5. Lewis, bo. 1685; died young.
6. George, b. 1686; died 1694.
7. Ferrers, b. 1689; died young.
8. Walter, b. 1690; died young.

1. Elizabeth, & 2. Catharine, d. infants.
3. Elizabeth, b. 1678; mar. to Walter Clarges, eſq.
4. Anna-Eleanora, died 1754.
5. Catharine, d. Sept. 21, 1730, aged 56.
6. Dorothy, mar. John Cotes, eſq.
7. Barbara, died unmar. 17..

(20) 10. Laurence Shirley, born 26 Sept. 1693; was entered of Chriſt-church, Oxford, 1712; died 1743, aged 50; buried in the chapel vault at Staunton Harold. = Anne, dau. of ſir Walter Clarges, bart. died 1782, aged 87; buried in the chapel vault at Staunton Harold.

1. Robert, bo. 1700; d. 1738, ſ. p.
2. George, bo. 1704; di. an inf.
3. George, bo. 1705; mar. Mary da. of Hu. Sturt, eſq. of More Critchill, co. Dorſet, by whom he left iſſue one ſon Evelyn Shirley, eſq. of Nether Eatington, c. Warwick, and 2 da'rs, Mary and Anne.
4. Sewallis, born 1709; ma. dowager counteſs of Orford; died 1765; ſ. p.
5. John, bo. 1711; died 1768, ſ. p.

1. Selina, m. Peter Bathurſt, of Clarendon park, co Wilts, eſq brother to earl Bathurſt.
2. Mary, m. Charles Tryon, of Bullwick, co Northampton, eſq.
3. Anne, m. ſir R. Furneſe, bart. of Waldershare, c. Kent.
4. Frances, di. 1778, unmarr.
5. Stuarta, di. 1768, unmarried.

1. Robert, born Dec. 28, 1692; on his grandfather's being created an earl, became viſcount Tamworth; died unmarried 1714.
2. Thomas, died young, 1708.
3. Ferrers, born 1696; died Oct. 15, 1712; buried at Chriſt Church, Oxford.
Elizabeth, born 1694; heireſs to her brother 1714; marr. 1716, to James Compton, earl of Northampton; baroneſs de Ferrers, &c. 1717 (ſee p. 715); died March 1740.

1. Elizabeth, marr. to Joſeph Gaſcoigne Nightingale, of Mamhead, co. Wilts, eſq. died Aug. 17, 1731, aged 27; leaving iſſue, Worthington Gaſcoigne Nightingale, eſq. and Elizabeth, married to William Vaughan, the late earl of Liſburne.
2. Selina, married, June 23, 1728, to Theophilus Haſtings earl of Huntingdon; died June 17, 1791, aged 84.
3. Mary, married to Thos. Needham, viſcount Kilmorey; died Aug. 4, 1767, ſ. p.

1. Laurence, 4th earl Ferrers, born 1720; ſucceeded his uncle Henry 1745; (married in 1752 Mary, dau. of Amos Meredith, eſq.) died 1760, ſ. p.

2. Waſhington, born 1722; 5th earl Ferrers 1760; (m. Anne Elliott) died Oct. 1, 1778; ſ. p.

(21) 3. Robert, b. 1723; ſixth earl Ferrers 1778; died April 17, 1787, buried in the vault of the N. aile of Bredon priory chu. with his wife. = Catharine, da. of Rowland Cotton, eſq. of Etwall, co. Derby; died March 1786, buried in the vault at Bredon.

4. Walter, b. 1725; married Henrietta Phillips; died 1785; leaving iſſue, Walter, Frances, and another daughter.
5. Thomas, born 1733; (now living 1803) ma. Mary, the relict of ſir Stephen Anderſon, bart. but has no iſſue.

6. John, born 1735; died young.

1. Anne, b. 1726; 2. Mary, b. 1728; 3. Mary, b. 1730; all d. infs.
4. Elizabeth, b. 1732; di. Aug. 31, 1803, b. at Hillingdon, Mid. aged 71.
5. Anne, born 1734; now living.
6. Jane, bo. 1737; di. an infant.

Elizabeth, firſt wife. = 1. Robert, ſeventh and preſent earl Ferrers; bo. Sept. 21, 1756. = Elizabeth, youngeſt daughter of Wrightſon Mundy, eſq. of Markeaton, co. Derby, and Oſbaſton, co. Leiceſter; ſecond wife.

2. Laurence-Rowland Shirley, born Nov. 1757; died Feb. 1772.

3. Waſhington Shirley, born Nov. 13, 1760; mar. 1781. = Frances, daughter of the Hon. and Rev. William Ward, and firſt couſin to William the preſent viſcount Dudley and Ward.

1. Robert-Sewalis Shirley, commonly called viſcount Tamworth, b. Nov. 9, 1778; married Sept. 5, 1800. = Sophia-Carolina Curzon, dau. of the hon. Nathaniel Curzon (eldeſt ſon of the preſent lord Scarſdale) by Sophia, dau. of Edward Noel, late lord viſcount Wentworth.

Robert-William Shirley, born Auguſt 1783.

Frances. Julia-Anne.

(21) Deed of ſettlement of divers manors and lands in the counties of Leiceſter, Derby, Stafford, Nottingham, and Northampton, made between the honourable Laurence Shirley, one of the ſons of Robert late earl Ferrers by Elizabeth his firſt wife, and ſeveral other parties, &c. Dated in 1741.

(22) Deed of ſettlement of divers lands and manors in the counties of Leiceſter, Stafford, and Derby, made between the right honourable Robert earl Ferrers (third ſon of the honourable Laurence Shirley the elder, of Staunton Harold, in the county of Leiceſter, one of the ſons of the right honourable Robert heretofore earl Ferrers, by the right honourable Elizabeth lady Ferrers his firſt wife, both deceaſed) and the right honourable Catharine counteſs Ferrers, wife of the ſaid Robert earl Ferrers, the right honourable Robert Shirley, commonly called viſcount Tamworth (eldeſt ſon of the ſaid Robert earl Ferrers), and other parties, &c. &c. mentioning Robert Sewallis Shirley, now (commonly called) viſcount Tamworth, and the honourable Waſhington Shirley, brother to the preſent earl. Dated 25th May, 1781.

The following ſeals (Plate XCIX.) are from original deeds and matrices, now in the poſſeſſion of Earl Ferrers.

1. A double ſeal of the priory of St. *Oſwald* of *Noſtell*, from two leaſes; one, from Richard prior of St. Oſwald, dated 23 Feb. 14 Henry VIII. to Robert Haſelrigg, of tithes at Worthington and Staunton; the other, from Anerey prior of St. Oſwald, 1 Sept. 27 Henry VIII. to Francis Shirley and his wife, of tithes at Staunton, Worthington, Newbold, and Wilſon; but on neither of them is the firſt circumſcription complete. What remains is SIGILLVM REGIS . . . .; the name of the king being loſt; but it is probably Henry I, by whom their foundation charter was confirmed.—This is accompanied with, CONTRASIGILLVM PRIORIS DE NOSTLE.

2. The ſeal of *Willielmus filius Elie de Staunton Harold, miles*, affixed to a grant of lands to *Ranulph de Stony Staunton*. Teſtibus; domino Roberto de Stony Staunton milite; Willielmo Sacheverell de Worthington, Willielmo de Bredon, Ricardo Willoughby, Simone Pakeman, & aliis. Datum apud Stony Staunton, anno regni regis Edwardi filii Edwardi octavo." The ſame ſeal is alſo affixed to the following grant: "A touz que ceſte preſent lre verrount, William le Staunton chivaler, &c. Saches moun aver grante a Johan Abel fitz Robert Abel ſoun marriage, que a moy appent par reaſon de ſoun nonage; pur ceo que lavandit Robert ſun pere, qe heir il eſt, ſa terre tint de moy par ſervice de chevaler, &c. Et voille q'il ſe puiſſe marier de ſa volonte, &c. Eſcrit a Staunton Harold, 11 Edw. fitz Edw.;" and to another grant to the ſame Robert Abel, dated at Staunton, "Marſdi prochen avaunt la feſte de la ſacmile Sainct Johan, 20 Edward II;" and to a grant of land to *John* de Staunton, dated, "apud Staunton Harold, die Jovis prox' poſt feſtum Sancti Luce Evangeliſte, 3 Edw. III."

3. The ſeal of *Thomas Staunton*, from a grant to his ſon *Thomas* of an annual rent of 6*s*. ariſing out of lands formerly *Hugh Willoughby's*, in the tenure of *William Gadde*, in Sutton ſuper Sore. "Teſtibus; Roberto Emond, Thomâ Laurence, Johanne Miln', & multis aliis. Dat' 12° Aprilis, 13 Edw. IV. apud Sutton ſuper Sore predict'."

4. The ſeal of *John de Driby*, affixed to the following deed: "Omnibus Chriſti fidelibus hoc preſens ſcriptum viſuris vel audituris, Johannes de Driby, dñs de Tateſhale & de Bredon, ſalutem in Domino. Noveritis me, caritatis intuitu, pro ſalute anime mee, & pro animabus anteceſſorum meorum, relaxâſſe, & omnino de me & heredibus meis in perpetuum quietum clamâſſe, Deo & beate Marie & Sc̄o Hardulfo de Bredonâ, priori & monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, & ſucceſſoribus dicti prioris, totum jus & clameum quod habui, vel habere potui, in communâ paſture in quibuſdam locis Brunhag & Skalakre, juxta Staunton Haralde, ſicut includuntur foſſatis & haiis; ita quod nec ego nec heredes mei, nec aliquis nomine noſtro, aliquam communem paſture in dicto Burnhag & Skalakre de cetero exigere poterimus vel vendicare quoquo modo, ſed ab omni actione communicandi ſeu alterius proficui ibidem capiendi ſimus excluſi in perpetuum per preſentes. His teſtibus; d̄no Willielmo de Staunton milite, Simone Alayn de Whatton, Willielmo Pakeman de Worthinton, Simone de Hoton de eodem, Willielmo de Wodekote de Oſgotethorp, & aliis. Dat' apud Tateſhale, in feſto Circumciſionis Dñi, anno ejuſdem M°CCC° triceſimo tertio."

Fig. 5. Braſs ſeal, with a bird; legend, S. MAUGERI DE COUELE.

6. A bend Sable cottized . . . . . between ſix martlets; legend, SIGILLUM THOME DE PRAYERS. Within this ſeal another ſeal, a bend ragulé; legend, AEINE WERE.

A ſimilar ſeal of *Henry de Prayers* occurs 8 Hen. VI. to a deed by which *John Drayton* gave to *Anne*, widow of his ſon *John Drayton*, the manor of Botelbridge for her life. Witneſſes, John de Cateſby, William Treſham, Thomas Drayton, and others.

7. . . . . . a croſs voided of the field, between four croſs croſslets fitché; legend, Sigillum Thome Billyng.

8. Quarterly, 1. and 4. two bends, and in chief three mullets; 2. and 3. a croſs croſslet between four mullets, with a creſcent in the centre; legend, LAUR. WASSHINGTON.

9. is affixed to an indenture, dated 26 Aug. 27 Eliz. betwixt *George Shirley*, of Staunton Harold, eſq. and *Edward Wynter*, the elder, of Worthington, eſq. for payment of £300. by the ſaid Edward. Witneſſes; John Newport, John Beale, Henry Sundrige.

The arms are, Quarterly of ſixteen:

1. Paly of ſix, a canton Ermine; *Shirley*.
2. A chevron between three garbs; *Waldechief*.
3. A lion rampant crowned, within ſemé of croſslets; *Braoſe*, or *Brewoſe*.
3. Two bends; *Milo* earl of *Hereford*.
4. Six lions rampant; *Savage*.
5. Three piles; on a canton Ermine a griffin ſegreant; *Baſſet de Braylesford*.
7. A cinquefoil; *Braylesford*.
8. Vaire, and a canton; *Staunton de Staunton Harold*.
9. A bend between ſix martlets; *Ecclesſhall*.
10. Paly of ſix, on a bend three horſeſhoes; *Meignell*.
11. Vaire; *De la Ward*.
12. A lion rampant; *Beauley*.
13. Three wolves paſſant in pale; *Lovet*.
14. Ermine, a border bezanté; *Turvile*.
15. A croſs voided.
16. A croſs croſslet.

Legend, SIGILLVM GEORGII SHIRLEY DE STAVNTON, ARMIGERI.

10. is affixed to an indenture, in which ſir *George Shirley* ſettles the manor of Bottlebridge, &c. with the advowſon of Dorſeyton, co. Glouceſter, in truſtees, to the uſe of himſelf for life; and after to his ſecond ſon Thomas and his heirs; and, in default of heirs, to *Henry* Shirley and his heirs. Dated 12 May, 13 Jacobi. The arms (in a mantle) are, *Shirley*; with the creſt, On a wreath the buſt of a Saracen's head, ſide-faced and couped, wreathed about the temples; legend, SIGIL . GEORGII . SHIRLEY . MIL . BARONET.

11. *Shirley*, with creſt as fig. 10; legend, SIGIL. HENR . SHIRLEY . MIL . BARONET.

12. A man in complete armour on horſe, with a plume of feathers at the top of his helmet, a drawn ſword in his hand, and piſtols on his ſaddle bow. On his left arm a ſhield bearing the arms of *Shirley*; the man upon a horſe curvetting; legend, SIGILLVM ROBERTI DE SHIRLEY BARONETTI. The counter-ſeal, a Saxon ſhield, with the following arms:

13. Quarterly of nine:

1. *Shirley*.
2. A lion rampant; *Albenei* comes.
3. A wolf's head eraſed; *Lupus* earl of *Cheſter*.
4. A lion rampant, *Kerlionienſis* comes.
5. An eagle diſplayed; *Algar* earl of *Leiceſter*.
6. A feſs; in chief three torteaux; *Devereux*, earl of *Eſſex*.
7. A croſs engrailed, between four water-bougets; *Bourchier*, earl of *Hereford*.
8. Quarterly; *France* and *England* within a border; *Woodſtock* duke of *Glouceſter*.
9. Two bends; *Milo* earl of *Hereford*.

Legend, SIGILLVM ROBERTI DE SHIRLEY BARONETTI.

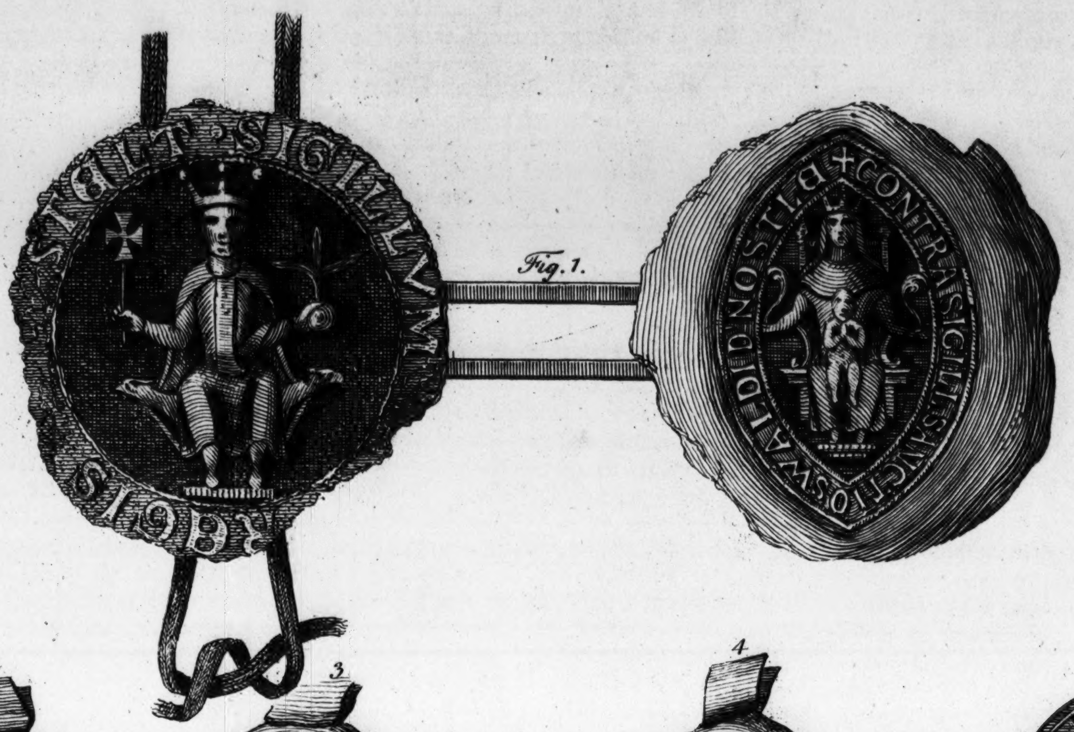


Fig. 1.

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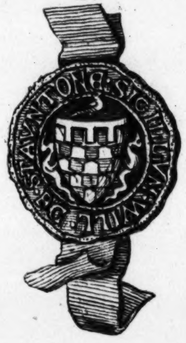

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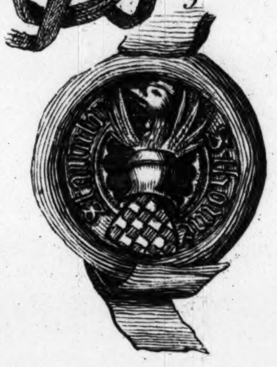

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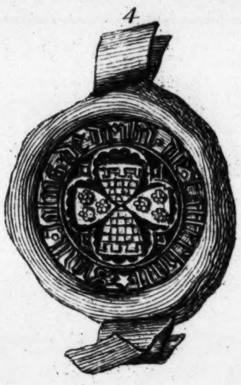

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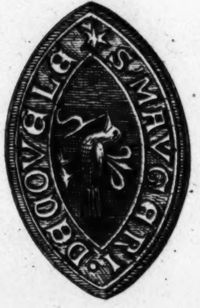

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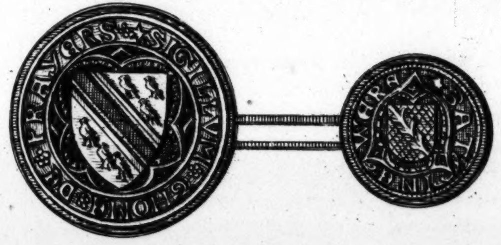

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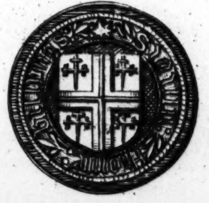

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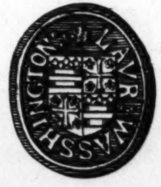

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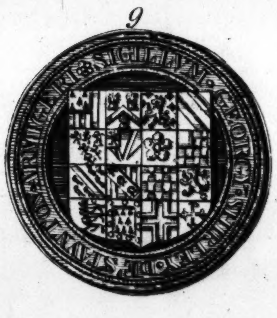

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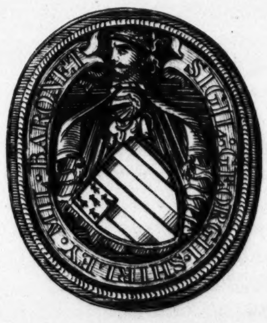

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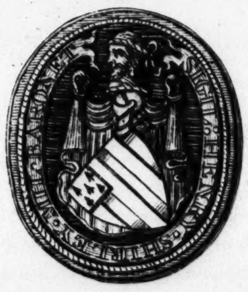

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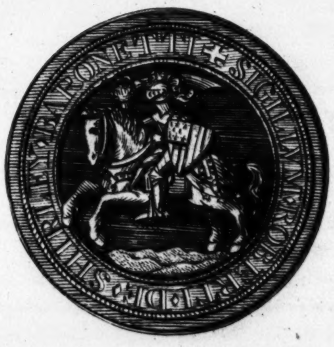

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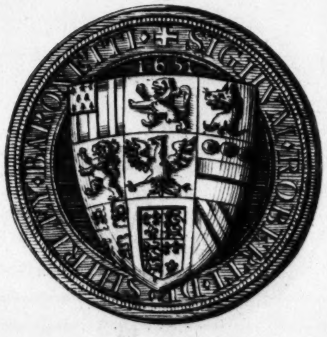

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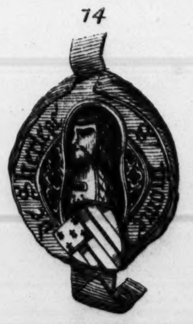

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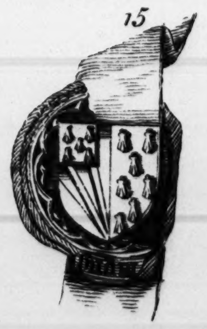

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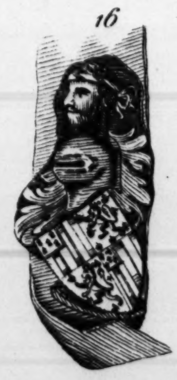

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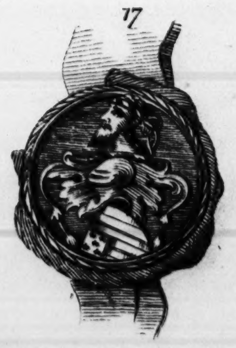

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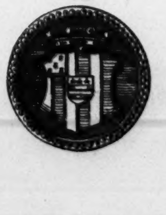

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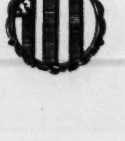

To the Right Hon.ble ROBERT SHIRLEY, EARL FERRERS, VISCOUNT TAMWORTH, &c. this Plate, contributed by his Lordship, is, with due Respect & Gratitude, inscribed by

J. Nichols.

Longmate del. & sculp.

Pedigree of SHIRLEY, of WISTENSTON, or WISTONESTON, SUSSEX.

Ralph Shirley[1], eſq. (ſecond ſon of Ralph Shirley, of Staunton Harold and Eatendon, by Elizabeth Blount, his ſecond wife) inherited the Suſſex eſtate by the ſpecial bequeſt of his father; and was an eſquire of the body to king Henry VII. and ſheriff of Suſſex and Surrey 1504. = Jane, dau. of Thomas Bellingham, of Lymſter, Suſſex, eſq.

Anne, dau. of John Shelley, of Michelgrove in Suſſex; firſt wife. = 1. Sir Rich. Shirley[2], of Wiſtenſton, Suſſex, died 1541. = Elizabeth, dau. of ſir Richard Guildeford, K. G.; ſecond wife.

Frances.
Iſabella.
Aleanor.
Elizabeth.

2. Tho. Shirley, of Weſt Grinſted, Suſſex, eſq. died May 20, 1606. = Elizabeth, dau. and coheir of Marmaduke Gorges, of Glouceſterſhire.

1. Cecilia[3], eldeſt dau. and coheir, æt. 19, 1606; married ſir Geo. Snelling, of Portſlade, Suſſex, who died April 14, 1617, leaving Shirley Snelling, his heir, æt. 10.
2. Barbara, æt. 18.

1. Jane, = John Dawtrey, of Petworth, Suſſex.
2. Elizabeth, = John Lee, of Fitleworth, co. Suſſex.
3. Beatrix, married firſt to Edward Eldrington, of Hoggeſton; afterwards ſir Edward Braye, of Vachery, Surrey, knt.; buried 1582 at Selmſton.
4. Iſabel, = John Dawtrey, of Hampton.

William Shirley, eſq. of Wiſtenſton[4], Suſſex; died May 29, 1551. = Mary, dau. of Tho. Iſley, of Sundridge in Kent, eſq.

2. John.
3. Edward.

1. Elizabeth, married John Michell, of Staunton.
2. Alice, married Tho. Chandler, of Lyndfield.
3. Anne, married Rich. Fernwold.
4. Cecily, married John Leedes.

1. Sir Thomas Shirley[5], of Wiſtenſton, Suſſex, born May 9, 1549; treaſurer for the wars in the Low Countries; living 1609. = Anne, dau. of ſir Thomas Kempe, by Katharine Chiche, heir of Frowich; firſt wife.

2. Anthony Shirley. = Barbara Walſingham. (See the Pedigree in p. 727.)

1. Sir Tho. Shirley[6], of Wiſtenſton, knighted 1589. = Frances, ſiſter to ſir Tho. Vavaſour, knt.

2. Sir Anthony Shirley[7], knt. born in 1563; travelled in moſt parts of Aſia; died in Spain about 1636. = Frances, dau. of ſir Rob. Vernon, of Hodnet, knt.

3. Sir Robert Shirley[8], knt. born in 1564; died in Perſia July 13, 1627. = Teresia[9], a relation of the Great Sophy; after her huſband's death reſided at Rome.

Henry, born in England, 1611.

1. Mary, marr. to ſir John Crofte, of Suffolk, knt.
2. Elizabeth[10], marr. at Black Fryers, Nov. 23, 1584. to ſir Edw. Onſlow[11], of Knoll, Surrey, knt.
3. Margaret, married to ſir Pexall Brocas, knt.
4. Jane, married at Black Fryers, 1588, to ſir John Shurley[12], of Isfield, Suſſex, by whom ſhe had two ſons and five daughters[13].
5. Anne, marr to ſir John Tracy, of Tuddington, co. Glouceſter.
6. Cecily, marr. to Thomas Weſt lord baron De la Warr.
7. . . . . died an infant.

1. Cheyney Shirley, died ſ. p.
2. Henry, died ſ. p.
3. Sir Thomas Shirley[14], M. D.; heir to his brothers; and was a great ſufferer for king Charles I. and his ſon. = Jane, dau. of ſir John Blundell, of Cardington, co. Bedford.

1. Katharine.
2. Elizabeth, married to ſir Arth. Daking, of Lenton, co. York.
3. Frances, marr. to John Mole, of Culworth, co Northampton.
4. Dorothy.

Sackville Shirley, ſon and heir, 1634.
Mary.

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[1] "In the Place chancel, in Wiſtenſton church, formerly belonging to the Shirleys, and now (1776) to the earl of Thanet, are ſeveral monuments and grave-ſtones of conſiderable antiquity, though the former are chiefly in ruins, and the whole church in ſuch bad repair, that the roof will probably fall in, if not repaired within a few years." Sir W. Burrell, MSS. 5639. p. 544.—On a grave-ſtone on the South ſide of the chancel has been the portrait of a man in an arch, in complete armour, large as life (probably Ralph Shirley), now deſtroyed.

[2] On a monument in the South wall is the figure of ſir Richard Shirley, ſtanding upright, with his hands claſped together in the attitude of praying: near his right foot is placed his helmet; and on each ſide, the figure of a man kneeling and praying. A ſcroll iſſues from the mouths of the ſeveral perſons; on a buſt a ſentence has been painted in Gothic letters, now worn out. On the baſe of this monument have been ſeveral eſcutcheons in ſtone, moſt of which have fallen down, and lye in a corner of this neglected chancel. The whole monument is of ſtone, carved in a good taſte. A rough drawing of this tomb is in Harl. MSS. 4028. p. 129.

[3] Cecily, daughter of a Francis Shirley, of Weſt Grinſted, married John Wilſon, of Fletching.

[4] In the above MS. p. 131, is a drawing of an altar tomb at Wiſtenſton, with these two inſcriptions:

"Here lieth William Shirley,
ſone of ſir Richard Shirley, knight,
deceaſed the 29th day of May, a° 1551,
and in the 5 yeare of Kinge Edward the 6."

"Here lieth
Robert Elrington, eſq.
late of Weſton,
who deceaſed the 9th of February, 1569."

[5] On the North wall, on a ſtone monument, have been inſerted in braſs the portraits of a man and his wife (he in armour), kneeling on a cuſhion, on each ſide of a deſk, under a Grecian arch ſupported by pillars; and labels iſſuing from their mouths. Between them a ſhield with the arms of *Shirley* impaling *Kempe*; and over it a ſmall portrait; a ſhield alſo over the man, another over the woman: and this inſcription:

"Here lieth the body of ſir Thomas Shirley, knt.
who deceaſed in October 1612, who was married
unto Mrs. Anne Kempe, daughter of ſir Thomas Kempe,
knight, with whom he lived in wedlock the
ſpace of 53 yeares, by whom he had 12 children,
five ſons and ſeaven daughters,
whereof three of them died in their infancies;
the reſidue, being three ſons and 6 daughters,
lived to be married, as is expreſſed upon this monument."
[The reſt of the account is deſtroyed.]

[6] Of whom ſee p. 726. [7] See p. 722. [8] See p. 723. [9] See p. 724.

[10] See Aubrey's Surrey, vol. IV. p. 75; and ſir William Burrell's MSS.

[11] Jane, daughter of ſir Edward Onſlow, by Elizabeth, daughter of ſir Thomas Shirley, knt. was married to ſir Edward Carr, gentleman penſioner to king James I. and king Charles I; who died in 1635, and was buried at Hillingdon.

[12] Son of Edward Shirley, eſq. who died March 16, 1558; and grandſon of John Shirley, eſq. clerk of the kitchen to king Henry VII. and cofferer to king Henry VIII; who died Aug. 3, 1528. See his epitaph, with thoſe of his ſon and grandſon, in the Topographer, vol. IV. pp. 338, 339.

[13] John and Thomas; Anne, Jane, Cecily, Elizabeth, and Camilla.

[14] Sir Thomas Shirley was born in Weſtminſter in 1638. He ſtudied medicine in France; and, after taking the degree of M. D. returned to England, where he practiſed with ſo much reputation and ſucceſs, that king Charles II. made him one of his phyſicians. Shirley did not enjoy a long career; for he died on the 8th of Auguſt, 1678, at the age of 40. In his time, Wiſtenſton, with an eſtate of £3000 a year, paſſed to ſir John Fagg, created a baronet Dec. 22, 1660. He publiſhed "A Philoſophical Eſſay, declaring the probable Cauſes whence Stones are produced in the greater World; from which Occaſion is taken to ſearch into the Origin of all Bodies; diſcovering them to proceed from Water and Seeds. Being a Prodromus to a Medicinal Tract concerning the Cauſes and Cure of the Stone in the Kidneys and Bladders of Man. Written by Dr. Thomas Shirley, Phyſician in ordinary to his Majeſty, 1672," 12mo; dedicated to the Duke of Buckingham; and dated "from my houſe in Newton ſtreet, over againſt New Southampton-ſtreet in High Holbourn, June 27, 1672." In this work he explains the formation of calculi in the kidneys and bladder; and makes obſervations on the cure of the diſeaſes they produce. This treatiſe was publiſhed at Hamburgh in Latin, 1675, 12mo; and alſo in 1699, under the title of "Diſſertatio Philoſophica explicans Cauſas probabiles Lapidum in Microcoſmo." He was ſuppoſed alſo to be the author of "A Diſſertation on Scurvy Graſs (*Cochlearia*); London, 1677," 8vo.

Dr. Fuller, under *Suſſex*, ſays, " The antient extraction of the *Shirleys* in this county is ſufficiently known[1]. The laſt age ſaw a leaſh of brethren of this family, ſeverally eminent. This mindeth me of the Roman Horatii; though theſe expreſſed themſelves in a different kind for the honour of their country. Pardon me if reckoning them up not according to their age.

" Sir *Anthony Shirley*, ſecond ſon to ſir *Thomas*, ſet forth from Plymouth, May 21, 1596, in a ſhip called the Bevis of Southampton, attended with ſix leſſer veſſels. His deſign for St. Thomas was violently diverted by the contagion they found on the South coaſt of Africa, where the rain did ſtink as it fell down from the heavens, and within ſix hours did turn into maggots. This made him turn his courſe to America, where he took and kept the city of Saint Jago two days and nights, with 280 men (whereof 80 were wounded in the ſervice), againſt 3000 Portugals. Hence he made for the Iſle of Fuego, in the midſt whereof a mountain, Ætna-like, always burning; and the wind did drive ſuch a ſhower of aſhes upon them, that one might have wrote his name with his finger on the upper deck. However, in this fiery iſland they furniſhed themſelves with good water, which they much wanted. Hence he ſailed to the Iſland of Margarita; which to him did not anſwer its name, not finding here the pearl-dredgers which he expected. Nor was his gain conſiderable in taking the town of St. Martha, the iſle and chief town of Jamaica, whence he ſailed more than 30 leagues up the river Rio-dolce, where he met with great extremity. At laſt, being diſeaſed in perſon, diſtreſſed for victuals, and deſerted by all his other ſhips, he made by Newfoundland to England, where he arrived June 15, 1597. Now although ſome behold his voyage, begun with more courage than counſel, carried on with more valour than advice, and coming off with more honour than profit to himſelf or the nation (the Spaniard being rather frighted than harmed, rather braved than frighted therewith), yet impartial judgements, who meaſure not worth by ſucceſs, juſtly allow it a prime place amongſt the probable (though not proſperous) Engliſh adventures[2]."

Sir Anthony Shirley was in 1582 B. A. and fellow of All Souls college, Oxford (where his buſt is ſtill preſerved). He gave early ſigns of much ſagacity and capacity for buſineſs. On quitting the Univerſity, he was entered at the Inns of Court, and then travelled; after which he became known to Robert earl of Eſſex, by whom he was knighted, and under whoſe auſpices he undertook ſeveral voyages. Queen Elizabeth ſent him in 1596 into America; and afterwards, in the winter of 1598, into Italy, to aſſiſt the Ferrareſe who had revolted from the Pope. But, having heard on his way that they had made their peace, he embarked May 10, 1599, for that country from Venice, accompanied by his younger brother ſir Robert and 25 other gentlemen; among whom were ſome cannon-founders, then much wanted in Perſia. The cauſes of his going thither, the particulars of his voyage, and the ſtrange accidents on the way, particularly his being plundered of his jewels and nearly the whole of his property at Babylon, are amply detailed in Purchas's Collection of Voyages[3]. At length reaching Caſbin, he was kindly received by Shah Abbas, the new king of Perſia; whom ſir Anthony informed in a ſhort ſpeech, " that the fame of his royal virtues had brought him from a far country to be a preſent ſpectator of them, as he had been a wonderer at the report of them afar off;" to which the king moſt affably anſwered. Next morning he ſent the king a preſent of ſix pair of pendants of exceeding fair emeralds, and marvellous artificially cut; and two other jewels of topaſſes excellently well cut alſo; one cup of three pieces, ſet together with gold enameled, the other a ſalt, and a very fair ewer of chryſtal, covered with a kind of cut-work, of ſilver and gilt. In return, next day after dinner, the king viſited ſir Anthony at his lodging, to peruſe certain models of fortifications in ſome books which alone had eſcaped on the ſpoil which had been made of him at Babylon. Next night the king ſent for him again to the *bazar*, or exchange; the ſhops and roofs of which were ſo full of light, that it ſeemed all of fire; where certain men preſented the monarch with fruits, which he diſtributed to the company, and ſo continued for ſome hours; and in that time entreated ſir Anthony would remain with him in Perſia. At the end of ſix weeks, the king having urgent occaſion to go to Caſſan, he ſent to ſir Anthony Shirley 1000 tomanas, worth 16,000 ducats; 40 horſes all furniſhed, two with exceeding rich ſaddles plated with gold, and ſet with rubies and turkiſſes; the reſt either plated with ſilver, or velvet embroidered and gilt; 16 mules; 12 camels laden with tents, and all furniture for his houſe and voyage to Caſſan, to which place he was directed to follow the king from Caſbin. He was alſo made a Mirza; and, falling afterwards into a dangerous ſickneſs, the king never failed daily to viſit him in perſon[4]. In 1600, the king employed him on a general embaſſage to all the principal Chriſtian powers, to engage them to arm againſt the Turks, while he attacked them on another ſide; but expreſſly ſtipulated, that ſir Robert, " being younger, and therefore the more to be tendered, and not every day expoſed to new labours, ſhould be left in Perſia;" which was agreed to[4]. In October 1602, ſir Anthony was ſent embaſſador from the emperor of Germany to the king of Morocco; where he reſided five months in great pomp, and at his departure bought the freedom of two Portugueſe gentlemen at the price of £10,000.[5] After this he ſettled at the court of Spain, and returned no more to Perſia. In 1608, he was appointed by the king of Spain admiral of the Levant Seas, and next in place to the viceroy of Naples, with an appointment of 500 ducats a month[6]. He was made a knight alſo of the order of St. Michael in France; a knight of St. Jago in Spain; and was, by the emperor of Germany, raiſed to the dignity of a count. King James I, jealous of his greatneſs with the king of Spain, commanded him to return home; but he refuſed to obey the royal mandate; and died in that kingdom after the year 1636[7].

The relation of ſir Anthony's ſeveral Voyages is to be found in the Collections of Hackluyt and Purchas, and in three ſeparate publications; all of which being now extremely rare, the titles ſhall here be copied.

1. " A true Relation of the Voyage undertaken by ſir Anthony Sherley, knight, anno 1596, intended for the Iſle of San Tomé; but performed to S. Jago, Dominica, Margarita, along the coaſt of Terra firma, to the Iſle of Jamaica, the Bay of Honduras, 30 leagues up Rio Dolce, and homeward by Newfoundland; with the memorable Exploits atchieved in all this Voyage[8]."

2. " Sir Anthonie his Voyage over the Caſpian ſea and through Ruſſia, taken out of ſir William Parry his Diſcourſe of the whole Voyage of ſir Anthonie, in which he accompanied him; London, 1601[9]."

3. " A brief Compendium of the Hiſtory of ſir Anthony Sherley's Travels into Perſia, and employed thence Ambaſſador to the Chriſtian Princes; penned by himſelf, and recommended to his Brother ſir Robert Sherley, ſince that ſent on like Ambaſſage by the king of Perſia, 1613[10]."

" Sir *Robert* Shirley, youngeſt ſon to ſir Thomas, was by his brother Anthony entered in the Perſian court. Here he performed great ſervice againſt the Turks, and ſhewed the difference betwixt Perſian and Engliſh valour; the latter having therein as much courage and more mercy, giving quarter to captives who craved it, and performing life to thoſe to whom he promiſed it. Theſe his actions drew the envy of the Perſian lords, and love of the ladies, amongſt whom one (reputed a kinſwoman to the great Sophy), after ſome oppoſition, was married unto him. She had more of ebony[1] than ivory in her complexion; yet amiable enough, and very valiant; a quality conſiderable in that ſex in thoſe countries. With her he came over into England, and lived many years therein[2]. He much affected to appear in foreign veſts; and, as if

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[1] Mr. Camden, in his Britannia, under Bember caſtle, obſerves, " Hoc caſtrum fuit olim Breoſorum, Gulielmo enim de Breoſa donàvit rex Gulielmus primus; à quo Breoſæ illi ſunt oriundi, qui de Gower & Brechiniæ domini; & ab illis etiam in hoc agro, Leiceſtrenſique equeſtres familiæ Shirlæorum." And a contemporary writer, cited by P. Le Neve, ſays, " The antient family of the Shirleys, of Shirley in Derbyſhire, dividing itſelf into two branches, and proſperouſly continuing to this day in the perſons of ſir George Shirley of Staunton Harold in Leiceſterſhire, and ſir Thomas Shirley, of Wiſtenſton, knight."

[2] Fuller's Worthies, Suſſex, p. 107.

[3] Purchas, his Pilgrimes, Part II. 1625, pp. 1398—1402. [4] Ibid. p. 1407. [5] Ibid pp. 862—864. [6] Ibid. p. 870.

[7] Mr. Granger mentions two engraved portraits of him; one, " Antonius Sherleyus, Anglus, &c. Magni Sophi Perſarum legatus inviĉtiſſimo Cæſari, cæteriſque principibus Chriſtianis, &c. *Egidius Sadeler (ſculptor)* D. D." 4to. The other, " Anton. Sherleyus, Ang. &c." in a cloak; gold chain, appendant to which is a medal of the Sophi; 4to.

[8] Hakluyt, Part III. 1600, p. 598; Purchas, Part IV. p. 1186.

[9] A copy of this ſcarce tract is in the Middle Temple Library. And ſee Purchas, Part II. p. 1407. [10] Purchas, p. 1383.

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[1] This does not appear from her engraved portrait. See p. 724.

[2] See Mr. Burton's character of this famous general, but wretched ſcholar, p. 712.—He firſt "betook himſelf to travel about 1595; and ſerved divers Chriſtian princes for the ſpace of five years, but chiefly under Rodulphus the Roman emperor, who employed him in embaſſy, wherein he ſo diſcreetly and honourably demeaned himſelf, that he was made a count of the Empire, by patent dated June 2, 1609. Purchas, p. 1809.—After that, he went into Perſia, and ſerved ten years very faithfully and valiantly againſt the Turk; and was made general of the artillery by Shaw Abbas, who held him in ſo high eſtimation, that he gave him the lady Tereſia in marriage, the daughter of Iſmy Hawn, prince of the city Hercaſſia Major, whoſe ſiſter was one of the queens of Perſia. The Perſian employed him unto ſundry princes in Europe; he was ſent ambaſſador to Rome in 1609; entered that city with great magnificence; and was treated with great diſtinction by the Pope[*]. In 1611 he was ſent on an eſpecial embaſſy to king James[†]; arrived here in the ſummer; and on the 12th of October had audience at Hampton Court, where he delivered his letters, and ſhewed his commiſſion; all which purported the Perſian's great love and affection unto his majeſty, with hearty deſire of amity with the king of Great Britain, and frank offer of free commerce unto all his highneſs's ſubjects throughout all the Perſian dominions, &c. The count Shirley was entertained and reſpected here as an honourable ambaſſador. He brought with him Tereſia his wife, big with child, who was ſhortly after delivered of a ſon, unto whom the queen was godmother, and prince Henry was godfather, who called the child Henry after his own name. The ambaſſador ſtaid in England above a year after that; and, having received the king's gracious letters to the Perſian, by which time, as his majeſty had appointed, there was a well-furniſhed ſhip provided[‡], to tranſport him, his wife and ſervants, into the parts of the Eaſt Indies, and to land him as near the Perſian's dominions as they could; and, upon his departure from the ſhip, that then, as the king had ordained, they ſhould deliver unto the ambaſſador £500. in money to bear his charge by land, and to do him what farther kindneſs they could, he embarked at Dover in the month of January 1612. He left his ſon Henry in England. Captain Thomas Powell, of Herefordſhire, whom the king then honoured with knighthood, accompanied the ambaſſador both coming and going: he was colonel of 700 horſe under the Perſian; and at this time married an Engliſh woman, who went now over with him. Captain Newport was ſelected captain of the ſhip for tranſportation of this lord ambaſſador and his retinue; and becauſe this voyage is extraordinary from others, I have here ſet it down briefly. They went hence by the Canaries, and in April they came to the Cape of Bona Speranza, where they refreſhed themſelves with water and victual. From thence they ſailed to the great iſland called St. Lawrence, formerly called Mallagaſca, where they took in freſh water again. From thence they went to an iſland called Mothillia, and there they refreſhed themſelves with all manner of delicate fleſh and pleaſant fruits; this is one of the moſt pleaſant and fertile places in the world. And from thence they ſailed into Arabia Felix, unto a city called Dophar, where, through extreme foul weather, they remained 28 days; and from thence they ſailed into the mouth of the Gulph of Perſia, where it was meant the lord ambaſſador ſhould have landed; but, finding the place very inconvenient, they ſailed thence to Gaudell, where a revolted duke from the Perſian, with his forces being there, ſought treacherouſly to ſurprize the ambaſſador, and to take the ſhip with the merchants, their goods and all; but, by God's providence, the duke's treaſon was diſcovered by a Perſian hermit; by which means the Engliſh were miraculouſly delivered from extreme danger[§]. From this place they ſet ſail again, and went into the river Synde, where captain Newport very ſafely landed the lord ambaſſador and ſir Thomas Powell, with their wives, and all their company that embarked with them from England, where they were moſt joyfully and honourably received of the governor and of the inhabitants of the country, which country is under the Great Maghoore, upon the borders of Perſia[**].—Sir Robert Shirley came a ſecond time into this country in 1623-4; which he finally quitted, on the occaſion deſcribed above, on Good Friday 1626, together with Nogdi-Ally-beg the Perſian ambaſſador, and ſir Dormer Cotton as ambaſſador extraordinary from king Charles I. to the Perſian court, having with them "ſix great and well-manned ſhips." On the 27th of November, they came to an anchor in Swalley road on the coaſt of India; where ſir Robert Shirley's antagoniſt died; having deſperately poiſoned himſelf for four days, eating only opium; and was buried at Serrat near the grave of Tom Coryat. Jan. 20, 1626-7, they reached Gumbrown, where ſir Robert Shirley entered the town, to acquaint the ſultan with the Engliſh ambaſſador's arrival, and to demand ſuch entertainment as befitted his excellency and travaile to the Perſian court. They were entertained with a coſtly banquet, and ſtore of Shyraz wine; and at the end of February they viſited the great duke of Shyraz; where ſir Robert, having drunk his grace's health in a cup of pure gold, put the goblet in his pocket, with a compliment, "that, after ſo mean a perſon as himſelf had breathed in it, it was impiety to offer it back to his grace;" which was well accepted. After paſſing 26 days with this "merry duke," they departed on Lady-day for Spahawn, the Perſian metropolis; where they arrived on the 10th of April; and on May-day departed thence to the court, then at Aſharaff, 400 miles diſtant; which they reached on the 25th of May; and where the lord ambaſſador, with ſir Robert Shirley in his company, and ſeven or eight Engliſh gentlemen his followers, were magnificently received and entertained. The ambaſſador, by his interpreter, acquainted Shaw Abbas why he had undertaken ſo great a journey, to "congratulate his good ſucceſs againſt the common enemy of Chriſtendom, the Turk; to aggrandize the traffick of raw ſilk, and other Perſian ſtaple merchandizes; to ſee ſir Robert Shirley purge his honour from thoſe ſcandalous imputations Nogdi-Ally-beg his late ambaſſador had blemiſhed him with; and that perpetual amity might be continued between the two famous monarchs of Great Britain and Perſia." The Pot-ſhaugh roſe up; and, in the Turkiſh tongue, gave him a gracious anſwer; and, concerning ſir Robert Shirley, ſaid, "he had been long of his acquaintance, and done more for him than any of his native ſubjects; that, if Nogdi-beg had laid aſperſions unjuſtly on him, he ſhould have decent ſatisfaction. It argued indeed Nogdi-beg was guilty of ſome heinous crime, in that he rather choſe to kill himſelf, than ſtand to his purgation from ſo impartial a juſtice: in ſome ſort he preſaged my rigour; for, if he had come, by my head (an oath of no ſmall force), I had cut him in as many pieces as there are days in a year, and burnt them in the open market with ſtinking dogs' turds. But touching a perpetual league of true friendſhip with the monarch of Great Britain your maſter, I embrace it moſt heartily, and wiſh them accurſed that go about to eclipſe it. And you are truly welcome (ſpeaking to my lord ambaſſador) that have done me that honour none of my famous predeceſſors ever had before me: for, as you are the firſt ambaſſador who ever came hither out of your nation, ſo I account your maſter the firſt of the worſhipers of Jeſus, and of you in a higher reſpect than any other ambaſſador." On Whitmonday they left Aſharaff, and about the firſt of July reached Caſbyn, where they found that the current of the king's good will had been diverted by the load-ſtar of Perſia, the grand favourite Mahomet Ally-beg; who entertained our ambaſſador with a lofty look, and wiſhed him to truſt his ſecrets to his cabinet, wherein the miſteries of the whole ſtate were locked, the king ſhewing himſelf unwilling to be further troubled. The ambaſſador might in any other place than Perſia have returned him the lye; but, perceiving no remedy, and deſiring to haſte home, imparted ſo much as he ſaw neceſſary. Touching ſir Robert Shirley, he was to expect no other ſatisfaction; his enemy was dead, and at the Caſpian ſea the king had ſufficiently

[*] A portrait of him, engraved at this period, is inſcribed, "RobertusSherley Anglus, comes Ceſareus, eques auratus;" and under the coat is, "Magni Sophi Perſarum legatus ad ſereniſſ. D. N. Paulum P. P. V. cæteroſque Principes Chriſtianos. Ingreſſus Romam, ſolenni pompâ, die 28 Septemb. 1609, ætat. ſuæ 28. G. M. f. (Romæ)," 8vo. (There muſt be a miſtake, however, in the date of his age; he was then about 45.) Another portrait, a whole length in his Perſian habit, engraved by Birrell from a drawing made by W. Gardiner from the original portrait at Petworth, was publiſhed in 1799 by Mr. Edward Harding, and is here given in Plate C. A third old portrait of him (a head only, in a turban) remains at Staunton Harold. (See p. 718).

[†] A brief Memorial of the Travels of the right honourable ſir Robert Sherley, Knight, Count and Knight of the Sacred Empire, now Embaſſador from the Perſian King to his Majeſty and other Chriſtian Kings." Purchas, p. 1805.

[‡] In the Britiſh Muſeum are preſerved the articles of agreement (1611) between ſir Henry Thynne, of London, knt. and ſir Robert Shirley, knt. lord ambaſſador for the king of Perſia, to convey the ambaſſador and his retinue (not exceeding 25 perſons) to Perſia, in a ſhip and pinaſe lying at Lymington, to remain in Perſia eight months, whilſt the ambaſſador provides goods to load the ſhip and pinaſe, conſiſting of 100 bales of raw ſilk, cotton, yarn, Perſian carpets, and indigo, free from all charge and incumbrance; two parts for the uſe of ſir Robert Thynne and his adventurers; and the third part for the uſe of ſir Robert Shirley. The ſhip and penaſe to be victualled to Perſia and back again, and during their ſtay in Perſia, and to have alſo an honourable reward from the king of Perſia. Charters, XXIX. 70.

[§] "Beware," ſays Mr. Herbert, "by ſir Robert Shirley's example, of Cape Guader, not far from Goadell, in 25 degrees; an infamous port, and inhabited by a perfidious people. Under pretext of amity, they allured Shirley and his lady a ſhore in 1613; where, but for a hodgee that underſtood their drift and honeſtly revealed it, they had been murdered, with Newport their captain; and merely to play the thieves with them."

[**] Stow's Chronicle, p. 914. And ſee an account of Captain Newport's voyage, and particularly of "ſir Robert Sherley's love to the Engliſh," in Purchas, Part I. p. 488.

honoured

if his clothes were his limbs, accounted himſelf never ready till he had ſomething of the Perſian habit about him. At laſt, a conteſt happening betwixt him and the Perſian ambaſſador (to whom ſome reported ſir Robert gave a box on the ear), the king ſent them both into Perſia, there mutually to impeach one another; and joined Dr. Gough[1] (a ſenior fellow of Trinity college in Cambridge) in commiſſion with ſir Robert. In this voyage (as I am informed) both died on the ſeas before the controverted difference was ever heard in the court of Perſia about the beginning of the reign of king Charles[2]." Thus far Dr. Fuller. But it appears, that the Perſian ambaſſador poiſoned himſelf during the voyage on the coaſt of Surat; and that ſir Robert Shirley lived to reach the Perſian court; where, not being able to obtain an authentic ſatisfaction, he died of a broken heart, July 13, 1627, aged 63. The lady Tereſia, his widow, returned to Europe, and ſettled at Rome[3]. Theſe facts are confirmed by the Travels of Thomas Herbert, eſq. who accompanied the ambaſſador

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honoured him: but, to ſpeak truly, the Pot-ſhaugh had then no affection to him, when, by reaſon of his age, he was diſabled to do him farther ſervice; adding (but out of an enemy's mouth) that all his embaſſies and meſſages to the princes of Chriſtendom were frivolous and counterfeit: but, when our ambaſſador objected, "he was in perſon there, to juſtify his authority; that he had the king's letter of credence to teſtify, ſigned and ſtamped by the Shaugh himſelf; and that it had been a ridiculous preſumption in Shirley to have dared to conteſt with Abbas to his face if he had been an impoſtor;" the favourite had not wherewith to anſwer, ſave that, "if ſo our ambaſſador pleaſed to lend him that phirman ſir Robert Shirley had brought in his defence, he would return it him next day, with his maſter's ſpeech concerning it." Three days paſſed ere Mahomet-Ally-beg would vouchſafe to return the letter, or give that ſatisfaction he had promiſed. At length he came, and told the ambaſſador, "that the king had looked upon it, had denied it to be his, and in a great rage had burnt it; wiſhing ſir Robert Shirley would depart his kingdom, becauſe (old, and as he thought) troubleſome." It was in vain to challenge the pragmatic Pagan in point of honour: nor knew he any recourſe by juſtice to eaſe himſelf. We all were verily perſuaded he never ſhewed it to the king, nor had any way enquired of him concerning it. The truth is, ſir Robert Shirley's old age and diſability to ſerve the Perſian made them ſlight and caſhier his penſion, even then when he moſt expected thanks and other acknowledgements. Hence came thoſe diſcontents, nay, that arrow of death that arreſted him. On he 13th of July (in leſs than a fortnight after entering Caſbyn) he gave this miſerable and fickle world an *ultimatum vale* in his great climacterick: and (wanting a fitter place for burial) was entombed under the threſhold of his own houſe in this city, without much ceremony. He was brother to two active gentlemen, ſir Anthony and ſir Thomas Shirley; a family not needing hyperboles. He was the greateſt traveller in his time; and no man had eaten more ſalt than he; none had more reliſhed the mutabilities of Fortune. He had a heart as free as any man: his patience was more philoſophical than his intellect, having ſmall acquaintance with the Muſes. Many cities he ſaw, many hills climbed over, and taſted of many ſeveral waters; yet Athens, Parnaſſus, Hippocrene, were ſtrangers to him; his notion prompted him to other employments. He had taſted of ſundry princes' favours: by Rodulph II. he was created a Palatine of the Empire; and by pope Paul V. an earl of the ſacred palace of Lateran; from whom he had power to legitimate the Indians; and from the Perſian monarch had enriched himſelf by many meriting ſervices; but obtained leaſt (as Scipio, Cæſar, Beliſarius, &c.) when he beſt deſerved and moſt expected it. Rank me with thoſe that honour him: and in that he wants the gilded trophies and hieroglyphicks of honour to illuſtrate his wretched ſepulchre (his virtue can out-brave thoſe bubbles of vanity, *Facta ducis vivunt*: and till ſome will do it better) accept this *ultima amoris expreſſio*, from him who ſo long travelled with him, that ſo much honoured him:

"Poſt extant latos terræque mariſque labores,	After land-ſweats, and many a ſtorm at ſea,
Parvula Sherleyum nunc tenet urna ſenem.	This hillock aged Shirley's reſt muſt be.
Arma, viros, habitus, diverſas nomine gentes	He well had view'd arms, men, and faſhions ſtrange
Contemplans, placuit ſic novitatis amor.	In divers lands. Deſire ſo makes us range.
Deinde retro relegens curſus mandata Tyranno	But turning courſe, whilſt th' Perſian tyrant he
Undique Perſarum, dum placitura refert.	With well-diſpatched charge hop'd glad would be;
Ludibrium fati! tegitur ſub limine tecti,	See Fortune's ſcorn! under this door he lies,
Viventi nullus cui modo limes erat.	Who living had no place to reſt his eyes.
Quam deplorandis ſpes longas inchoat auſis	With what ſad thoughts man's mind long hopes do twine,
Mens hominum; exemplo ſed fine diſce tuo.	Learn by another's loſs, but not by thine."

On the 23d of July, 10 days after ſir Robert Shirley, a deadly flux brought that religious gentleman ſir Dodmore [Dormer] Cotton the ambaſſador, in the vigour of his age, to an immortal home. Our duty commanding us to ſee him buried in the beſt ſort we could, a dormitory we obtained in Cazbyn amongſt the Armenian graves, who alſo with their prieſts aſſiſted at the holy ceremony: his horſe (which was led before) had a black velvet ſaddle on his back; his coffin we covered with a crimſon ſattin quilt (black they account not of) lined with purple taffata; upon the horſe were laid his Bible, ſword, and hat. Mr. Hedges, Mr. Stodoart, Mr. Emmery, Mr. Molam, Dick the Interpreter, and ſuch others of his followers as were healthy, attended the corpſe; and Dr. Goch [Gough], a reverend gentleman, buried him. He was *vivum omnis virtutis exemplar*; and I wiſh I could better expreſs my love than by decking his hearſe with this impoliſhed Epicædium:

"En! procul a patriis ſitus eſt *Cottonius* oris,	Lo! Noble Cotton, far from home hath found
Anglus in Aſſyriâ contumulatus humo.	A reſting-place in the Aſſyrian ground.
Præſtitit hæc patriæ, juſſiſque potentibus almi	His country's love, his duty to his king
Principis, obſequiis officioſus amor.	So far, a willing heart from home did bring.
Excute mollitiem, quicunque pericula lentus	Harden thy tenderneſs; no danger fear:
Cauſaris, cœlo par ſit ubique via.	The way to Heaven alike is every where." Herbert, p. 203.

[1] John Gough was vicar of Braintree 1552; deprived of it 1556; rector of St. Peter's, Cornhill, from 1560 to 1567. He calls himſelf *paſtor* to the pariſh of St. Peter's in the title-page of "A Godly Book for all Chriſtian Soldiers, 1561." Herbert's Ames, p. 693. "Anſwer to Feckenham, againſt his Sermon preached in the Tower 1570," p. 886; 1584, p. 991.

[2] Fuller, ubi ſupra.

[3] "The thrice worthy and undaunted lady Tereſia," ſays Mr. Herbert, "firſt drew breath in Circaſhia. Her birth was Chriſtian; her degree noble: by accident ſhe was mewd in the haram of Perſia (10,000 more he never ſees); was of no kin to the king; but by his benevolence beſtowed on this man ſhe ſo long lived with, ſhe ſo much cheriſhed. At what time her beloved lord lay dead, and ſhe half dead through a long dyſentery, to comfort her (after the faſhion of Perſia) one John a Dutchman, a Jew, a painter, regarding neither her ſex, her faith, her melancholy, complots with Mahomet-Ally-beg to undo her, by pretending a deep engagement her huſband was in to one Crole, a Fleming; and (knowing he was dead) bad her aſk him if it were not true; if he denied it, it ſhould be forfeited. She might have paid them by like ſophiſtry; that, if he would affirm it, ſhe would pay it them. But they haſte to the cawſee, or juſtice, to attach her goods; and a faithful honeſt gentleman of our company has quick notice of it (Mr. Robert Hedges by name); who haſtens to her houſe, and perſuades her to make quick conveyance: at which, the amazed lady tears the ſattin quilt ſhe lays upon, and with her feeble hands ſhews that pathetic virtue a ſtronger could not well have bettered; and, taking thence a cabinet, ſome jewels, and rich gems, entreats that worthy gentleman to ſafeguard them till the danger was gone: he readily obeys, and is no ſooner out of doors when John the boor enters, with ſupercilious looks, attended by ſome Pagan ſerjeants, who (without much talk to her, or pity to her diſtreſs) rifled about, broke open her cheſts, and carried away what was valuable or vendable, ſome rich veſts, coſtly turbans, and a dagger of great price; but finding no jewels (ſuch they had ſeen him wear, and the oſtrich feather alſo, which they had worried in their oſtrich appetite), they grew madded with ſhame, and made her horſes, camels, and aſſes, bear them company; not caring if the lady ſtarved. The gentleman, ſo ſoon as the ſky was clear, returned; and, beſide his words of comfort, gladded her heart in delivering her her jewels again, of double value by that conqueſt: without which good hap, I am perſuaded, her other fortune reached not to £50.; a ſmall revenue for ſo brave a lady; and eſpecially uſeful is money in thoſe uncharitable regions, where women are made ſlaves to libidinous Pagans: but God provided better for her, and (beyond our expectation) has placed her in Rome; where I hear ſhe now moſt happily enjoys herſelf." Herbert, p. 204.

There is a portrait of lady Shirley, in a Perſian dreſs, at Preſton houſe, near Brighthelmſtone; and whole lengths of her and her huſband, both capital portraits, in the green drawing-room at Petworth: he is ſtanding; ſhe is ſitting. A portrait of her was alſo painted many years after by Vandyck (perhaps copied from an original by a former painter), and engraved by Hollar; which repreſents her with a chaplet of roſes on her head; long hair; part of which is braided, and twined with a rope of pearls; naked breaſts; and a necklace. This print, which has only the painter's and engraver's names, is very ſcarce.—The lady Tereſia is ſaid to have fallen in love with ſir Robert for his valour; and Dr. Fuller informs us that ſhe herſelf was very valiant.

dor to Perſia, and publiſhed his narrative in 1638. The particulars alſo of ſir Robert Shirley's reception at the court of king James I, his introduction to king Charles I, and the cauſe of his final departure from England, are thus accurately detailed in a curious (and now ſcarce) publication, by ſir James Finett, who was maſter of the ceremonies to both the above-named monarchs, and relates facts to which he was a witneſs:

"The nineteenth of January, 1623-4, having received directions from my lord chamberlaine to repaire to New-market for attendance of ſir Robert Sherrley (arrived ambaſſador from the king of Perſia) to his audience, which by his majeſties appointment he was to have there with the advantage and commodity of his neere abode at Saxham (his firſt reſt after his landing and long travels, and whence his ſiſter the lady Crofts ſent to me to London, to prepare his acceſs to his majeſty). As ſoone as he was come to court, I ſent my man to him with notice of my coming thither to ſerve him; and having received anſwer of his deſires to be diſpatcht for his ſpeedy return, I acquainted both the duke of Buckingham and maſter ſecretary Conway with the cauſe of my comming, and the addreſs I had from my lord chamberlain to him too for my further goverment: ſo the 27th of January, I was ſent to Saxham with the king's coach only, and five gentlemen, the king's ſervants; and parting thence the next morning early (in obedience of a command ſent poſt to me thither from my lord duke after midnight, that the king, having aſſigned the audience for the afternoone, would have me bring the ambaſſador by ten in the forenoone), we came with three coaches, beſides the king's, to court; where, conducting him immediately up to the prince's privy chamber (which, in abſence of his highneſs, was purpoſely hung for honour to the ambaſſador), he was fetcht thence by the earle of Angleſey through the privy chamber, and the with-drawing chamber (where the duke met him) into the king's bed-chamber: there, having made his two firſt reſpects of approach with his turban on (his whole habit being Perſian), at the third he took it off, and laid it at the king's feet, and made his ſpeech of entrance kneeling, till the king willing him to ariſe and cover, he did; and preſenting his letters of credence (written in the Perſian language, and underſtood for want of an interpreter, no where then to be found in England:) After this, having gracious words and countenances from his majeſty, he returned, accompanied as he came to the prince his lodgings, where maſter ſecretary Conway repairing to him, entertained him an hour with diſcourſe concerning the propoſitions of his negotiation (which he had a little before delivered to him and the duke in writing), and ſo returned to Saxham. Immediately upon this ambaſſador's arrival at court, I acquainted the duke with his intention to lay his turban at the king's feet (though he ſaid he had kept it always on in the preſence of the emperour and the king of Spaine), and thereby made way for his majeſtie's allowance of his covering, which was otherwiſe doubted would not have been permitted in regard of his natural ſubjection; though in his former imployment into England (when he wore his own country habit) he had been (after ſome queſtion about it) allowed to cover in the king's preſence.

"The 12th of February he came to London with my attendance, in company of his ſiſter Crofts and others met between Tottenham and Newington with ſix coaches, whereof one with four horſes, and hired by me at the king's charge, by my lord chamberlain's permiſſion for that day only, his lordſhip ſaying, he had yet no order for it from his majeſty.

"The 14th of February, having received an aſſignation for his audience of the prince at St. Jameſes (his highnes' coach and two horſes being commanded to be ready there at twelve o'clock), I found there the earle of Arundel (ſon to the lord marqueſs Hamilton, and gentleman of the prince his bed-chamber) with ſix or ſeven more of his highneſs' ſervants that had received order for his conduction to his preſence. We went thence to the ambaſſador's lodgings in Fleet-ſtreet; and there meeting the lord North and ſome gentlemen of his kindred, we brought him to the prince his preſence chamber at St. Jameſes, where his highneſs ſtanding ready to receive him, the ambaſſador entered, performing all his reverences with his turban on, bowing himſelf low at his ſecond reverence, and touching the ground with his right hand, and then his head; when come neere the prince (who ſtood uncovered) he fell on his knee; but, inſtantly raiſed by his highneſs, he fell to the complimental part, and from that to the earneſt of his errand, which, offered to the prince's conſideration in writing, he retired as he entered, and returned to his home with the conduction mentioned [1]."

"The 13th of April, 1625, I conducted the Perſian ambaſſador (ſir Robert Sherley) from his lodging at Tower-hill to an audience of his Majeſty at Whitehall. Deſcending at the great gate of the court, I brought him (as I had my directions from the lord chamberlain) through the darke paſſage from the Sermon court to the councell-chamber on the late queen's ſide, whence going to the king's privy chamber, I there gave notice of the ambaſſador's arrivall to a gentleman-uſher of that chamber (all further paſſage being begun then to be debarred to all but privy councellours and bed-chamber men) who conveying my intimation to my lord chamberlain in the privy galleries, I had a charge returned, that, conducting him by the way of the late queen's lodging to his majeſty in his with-drawing chamber, no other but myſelfe ſhould go along with him; this obeyed, he paſſed with his majeſty ſome few words of condoling complement, and returned by the way he entered [2]."

"About the middle of February, 1625-6, the merchants of the Eaſt Indian Company, having ſignified to his majeſty, that a ſhip (long held for loſt, and then arrived at Portſmouth) had brought in her an ambaſſador from the king of Perſia, obtained his majeſtie's coach (with the earle of Warwick, the maſter of the ceremonies, and other gentlemen the king's ſervants in it) for his reception at Kingſton, and tranſport to London. Theſe merchants (with an affected honour beyond that done to the other Perſian ambaſſador ſir Robert Sherley) had procured the king's coach to be drawn with eight horſes (as with the more grace to the latter to diſgrace the former). He came to London the 19th of February, and was lodgd (the merchants defraying him) in the houſe of alderman Holliday, then deceaſed. There reſting himſelfe two dayes, his audience was ſollicited and aſſigned for Shrove Tueſday following; which ſuſpected by ſir Robert Sherley and his friends to be a plot of the merchants by ſo haſtning an audience to prevent his repair to court, and to prepoſſeſs the king with the new ambaſſador's reports, he entreated the earle of Cleaveland, huſband to his niece, to accompany him at a viſite he would beſtow on the ſaid ambaſſador for his wellcome, and for the declaring of his own quality of ambaſſador from the ſame king, from whom he had ſo long negotiated here under that title. To this purpoſe, the earle of Cleaveland addreſſing himſelf to the lord chamberlaine for his favour in procuring from the lord Conway, principall ſecretary, the letters of credence brought to king James by ſir Robert Sherley; the lord chamberlaine excepting his medling in it, as being, he ſaid, no duty of his place; from him the

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In 1611, being then but young, ſhe came into England with her huſband; and was brought to bed of a ſon, to whom the queen ſtood godmother, and prince Henry godfather. The following letter on that occaſion is preſerved in Harl. MSS. 7008. 73.

"Moſt renownede Prince, The great honnors, and favors, it hathe pleaſed your Highnes to uſe towards me, hathe imbouldnede me to wright thes fewe lyns, which ſhal be to beſeeche your Highnes to criſten a ſonn which God hathe geven me. Your Highnes in this ſhal make your ſervant happy, whos whole londginge to doe your Highnes ſom ſegnniolated ſervis worthy to be eſteemed in your prinſly breſt. I have not the pen of Siſſero; yet want I not menes to ſownde your Highneſſe's worthy prayſes into the ears of forran nattions and mighty princes; and I aſſure myſelfe your high borne ſperrit thirſtes after fame, the period of greate princes ambiſſiones. And farther, I will ever be your Highnes moſt humbele and obſervaunt ſervaunt, ROBERT SHERLEY.

"To the high and myghty Prince of Wales. London, this 4th of November, 1611."

[1] "Finetti Philoxenis: ſome choice Obſervations of Sir John Finett, Knight; London, 1566," 8vo, p. 135. [2] Ibid. p 145.

earle of Cleaveland went to the duke of Buckingham, and by his meanes obtaind allowance from his majeſtie for the lord Conway to impart them for ſo much uſe and ſight as might ſerve the ambaſſador Sherley's turne for the other's ſatisfaction; ſo as my lord Cleaveland having gotten them into his hands, he, the morning that the new-come ambaſſador was in the afternoone to have audience, departed with the king's coach and ſeven other (eight or nine gentlemen and myſelf accompanying him) to ſir Robert Sherley's lodging on Tower Hill; whence being ready to ſet forth towards the other ambaſſador's, I propounded the fitneſs of ſending to him before (to avoid the incivility, as it might be interpreted, of a ſurpriſe) with ſignification of our inſtant coming to him to viſite him. To this his anſwer met us on the way, without other complement than that we might come. Entring the hall, where he then was ſitting in a chair on his legs double under him, after the Perſian poſture, and affording no motion of reſpect to any of us, ſir Robert Sherley gave him a ſalutation, and ſate down on a ſtoole neer him, while my lord of Cleaveland by an interpreter ſignified in three words the cauſe of the ambaſſador Sherley's and his and our comming to him; but with little returne of regard from him, till I informing the interpreter of the new ambaſſador what my lord's quality was, he let fall his truſt-up-leggs from his chaire, and made a kinde of reſpect to his lordſhip. This done, ſir Robert Sherley, unfoulding his letters, and (as the Perſian uſe is in reverence to their king) firſt touching his eyes with them, next holding them over his head, and, after kiſſing them, he preſented them to the ambaſſador, that he, receiving them, might performe the like obſervance; when he, ſuddenly riſing out of his chaire, ſtept to ſir Robert Sherley, ſnatcht his letters from him, toare them, and gave him a blow on the face with his fiſt; and, while my lord of Cleaveland ſtepping between kept of the offer of a further violence, the Perſian's ſon next at hand flew upon ſir Robert Sherley, and, with two or three blows more, overthrew him; when maſter Maxwell of the bed-chamber, and my lord of Cleaveland, neareſt to him, pulling him back (while we of the company laid hands on our ſwords, but not drawing them, becauſe not any one ſword or dagger was drawn by the Perſians) my lord of Ceaveland remonſtrated to the ambaſſador the danger, and inſolencie of the fact, ſaying, "that if he and the gentlemen there with him had not borne more reſpect to that king whom he repreſented, then he, the ambaſſador, had done to the letters ſhewed him for juſtification of the other's quality, neither he nor thoſe about him that had committed that inſolency ſhould have gone alive out of that place." After theſe words, he made ſome ſhew of acknowledgement, and ſaid, "he was ſorrey he had offended his lordſhip and us by his act which he had performed (tranſported with extreame rage againſt a perſon that had dared to counterfeit the king his maſter's hand, which was alwayes, he ſaid, ſet on the top of his letters, when theſe letters he had ſhewed had it on the back ſide) and to heare, as he had done, that ſo meane a fellow, and an impoſtor, ſhould preſume to ſay he had married the king his maſter's neece." To this ſir Robert Sherley (who was in the meane time retyred behind the company amazed and counfounded with his blow and treatment) ſtept in, and anſwered, "That he never ſaid he had married the king's neece, but the queen's kinſwoman; and that for the manner alleadged of ſigning his letters, it was true, that the king of Perſia, in all employments of his own ſubjects to forren princes, or in writing to them, uſed to ſigne above in the front of his letters; but, that when he employed a ſtranger to any forren prince, his ſignature was uſually affixed on the back ſide of his letters, that before their opening they might ſhew who ſent them." To this the ambaſſador replyed with ſcornfull looks only. We all with little or no reſpects to him departed; and, conducting ſir Robert Sherley to his lodging, accompanied the earle of Cleaveland inſtantly to court; where finding the duke of Buckingham in the preſence-chamber (the king being even then come forth to dinner) his lordſhip acquainted his majeſty with our adventure, and I received preſent order to let ſir Lewes Lewkner know, "that he ſhould inſtantly repaire to the new-come Perſian ambaſſador, and tell him that his audience for that afternoone was thought fit to be ſuſpended, and remitted to another day, that his majeſty might be particularly informed of the cauſes of the diſagreement and diſorder happened." The greateſt blot and fault of this adoe was caſt upon ſir Robert Sherley for his default in his reſolution, not to returne with blows, or words at leaſt, the affront done him; which had he done, would have confirmed the truth of his repreſentative quality, and not given ſubject (from ſuch weakneſſe and want of ſpirit diſcovered by him) to the merchants to diſpute, as they confidently did, and to his own friends to defend, the ſoundneſs of his commiſſion; yet at length, he writing to his majeſty, and beſeeching him to ſend him into Perſia with his two letters tyed about his neck for tryall whether they were true or falſe, the world began to have a conceit of his unjuſt ſufferance, and the king to charge it home to the merchants, with his command and eſpeciall pleaſure ſignified to them, that he ſhould be ſent along in their fleet, then ready to part for the Eaſt Indies, and be by them landed in Perſia, there to make his purgation; which they, though unwillingly, aſſented to; and, preſſing for the other ambaſſador's audience, he had it, after eight or ten dayes delay, aſſigned and given him the 6th of March, fetcht to it by the earle of Warwick, &c. Entering the Banquetting-houſe, where his majeſty ſtood under the ſtate to receive him, without one looke or geſture of reſpect, till coming cloſe to the king's perſon, he clapt his letters to his eyes, one after the other, kiſſed them, and preſented them to the hand of his majeſty, but not ſo much as bowing his body at their delivery; onely, having finiſhed his little ceremony, he in his retrait, after ſome twenty paces made with his back to the king, turned about, and waving his hand on each ſide imperiouſly, as commanding a proſpect, hindred by the multitude that preſſed in between his ſight and the king's, he made a kind of a ſtooping reverence; ſo a ſecond, and a third, and departed. When, underſtanding that the queen was gone abroad (whom he meant to viſite) he imployed the time a while in a walke with all his coaches about Saint Jameſes Parke, and, returning, ſaw her majeſty. The next day I brought the other ambaſſador, ſir Robert Sherley, to a private audience of his majeſty in his withdrawing-chamber. After many conteſtations between the merchants and the ambaſſador Sherley, whether he were to be defrayed by them, as the king required, or by the king, ſince his majeſty had intimated his reſolution that he ſhould be tranſported to Perſia in the fleet that was to paſs for the Eaſt Indies at the beginning of May, and in them alſo the other ambaſſador, that time being come of their departure, they both arrived too late at the place of their imbarking, the Downs, for performance of that voyage in that ſeaſon; the fleet, that could no longer ſtay for them, being already gone (though ſir Robert Sherley had gotten the ſtart of the other, and imbarked in a pinnace of the fleet, together with ſir Dormer Cotton, imployed by his majeſty at the ſame time ambaſſador to the king of Perſia, both for truth whether Sherley were or not an impoſtor, and alſo to fix a trade there, which the other ambaſſador came to negotiate); ſo as they were all forced to returne to London, and there attend the opportunity of departure in March ten moneths after, when begining their voyage (the two differing ambaſſadors in ſeveral ſhips) they all three dyed on the way, and with them the quarrell and inquirie after it [1]."

Of ſir *Thomas* Shirley, Dr. Fuller ſays, "I name him the laſt (though the eldeſt ſon of his father), becauſe laſt appearing in the world, mens activity not always obſerving the method of their regiſter. As the trophies of Miltiades would not ſuffer Themiſtocles to ſleep, ſo the atchievements of his two younger brethren gave an alarum unto his ſpirit. He was aſhamed to ſee them worn, like flowers, in the breaſts and boſoms of foreign princes, whilſt he himſelf withered upon the ſtalk he grew on. This made him leave his aged father [1] and fair inheritance in this county, and to undertake ſea voyages into foreign parts, to the great honour of his nation, but ſmall enriching of himſelf; ſo that he might ſay to his ſon as Æneas to Aſcanius,

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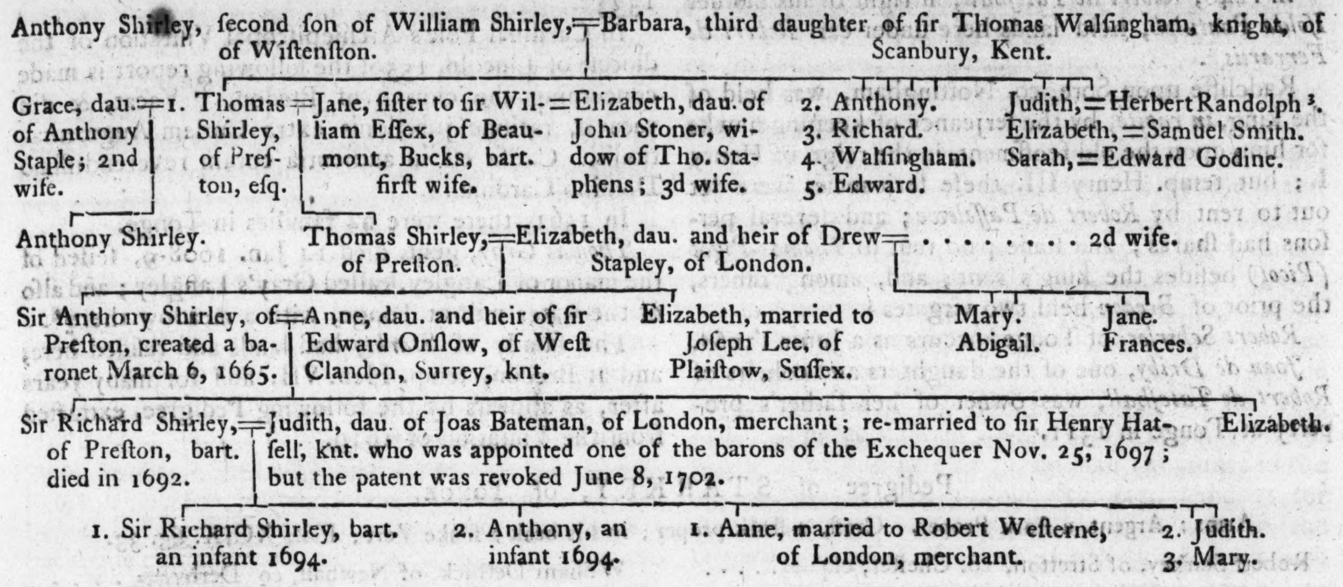
[1] Finetti Philoxenis, pp. 173—177.

"*Diſce, puer, virtutem ex me verumque laborem;*
Fortuna ex aliis.
"Virtue and labour learn from me thy father:
As for ſucceſs, child, learn from others rather."

"As to the general performances of theſe three brethren, I know the affidavit of a Poet carrieth but a ſmall credit in the court of Hiſtory; and the comedy made of them [2] is but a friendly foe to their memory, as ſuſpected more accommodated to pleaſe the preſent ſpectators than inform poſterity. However, as the belief of Mitio (when an inventory of his adopted ſon's miſdemeanors was brought unto him) embraced a middle and moderate way, *nec omnia credere nec nihil*, neither to believe all things nor nothing of what was told him: ſo in the liſt of their atchievements we may ſafely pitch on the ſame proportion; and when abatement is made for poetical embelliſhments, the remainder will ſpeak them Worthies in their generations."

Pedigree of SHIRLEY, of Preston, Sussex (ſee p. 721.)


Anthony Shirley, ſecond ſon of William Shirley, of Wiſtenſton. = Barbara, third daughter of ſir Thomas Walſingham, knight, of Scanbury, Kent.

Grace, dau. of Anthony Staple; 2nd wife. = 1. Thomas Shirley, of Preſton, eſq. = Jane, ſiſter to ſir William Eſſex, of Beaumont, Bucks, bart. firſt wife. = Elizabeth, dau. of John Stoner, widow of Tho. Staphens; 3d wife.
2. Anthony.
3. Richard.
4. Walſingham.
5. Edward.
Judith, = Herbert Randolph [3].
Elizabeth, = Samuel Smith.
Sarah, = Edward Godine.

Anthony Shirley.
Thomas Shirley, of Preſton. = Elizabeth, dau. and heir of Drew Stapley, of London. = ... 2d wife.

Sir Anthony Shirley, of Preſton, created a baronet March 6, 1665. = Anne, dau. and heir of ſir Edward Onſlow, of Weſt Clandon, Surrey, knt.
Elizabeth, married to Joſeph Lee, of Plaiſtow, Suſſex.
Mary.
Abigail.
Jane.
Frances.

Sir Richard Shirley, of Preſton, bart. died in 1692. = Judith, dau. of Joas Bateman, of London, merchant; re-married to ſir Henry Hatſell, knt. who was appointed one of the barons of the Exchequer Nov. 25, 1697; but the patent was revoked June 8, 1702.
Elizabeth.

1. Sir Richard Shirley, bart. an infant 1694.
2. Anthony, an infant 1694.
1. Anne, married to Robert Weſterne, of London, merchant.
2. Judith.
3. Mary.

TONGE.

This village was by the Conqueror given to *Henry de Ferrariis*, who held it at the general ſurvey; at which period it was conſidered as the principal part of the ſeveral manors which were afterwards connected with that of Bredon.

From *Henry* it came by deſcent to *William de Ferrariis* junior, earl of *Nottingham*, who gave the tithes here to the priory of Bredon, in which pariſh it lies [4].

"Willus comes junior de Ferr' & comes de Nottingham dedit eccleſiam de Bredon, co. Leic', cum decimis tenentium ſuorum in Tonge, Anderſkirke, & Wiveleſton, cum capellis de Worthington & Stanton, & decimas de Newbold & Diſeworth, de feodo ſuo, canonicis de Noſtel, com' Ebor'. [5]"

"Wills comes de Ferrariis, filius Willi comitis, &c. dedi Rogero de Pantulf & heredibus ſuis terram illam quam Willus de Pantulf frater prius dedit ei, ſcil' Tungam, pro ſervitio dimidii militis, &c. Teſt'; Roberto de Ferrariis, Henrico filio Walkelini, Willo de Richeamonte tunc ſeneſcallo, Henrico de Serr', Robto filio Walkelini, juvene, Henrico filio Sewalli, Roberto de Grendon, Roberto de Stanton, Willielmo de Wardâ, Gilberto de Boſcherniâ, & aliis [6]."

William Pantulf gave to the nuns of Langley four bovates of land in Tonge, with the ſite of a water-mill; which was confirmed by his daughter *Iſolda*, with the ſuit and toll of the mill, four bovates of land in the lordſhip of Tonge, free common in the woods and paſture, and pannage for their hogs [7].

Roger la Zouch granted to *Henry de Hugefort* and his heirs three virgates of land, with three meſſuages, and their appurtenances, in Nortone and *The Shaw*; ſix acres of wood in Scherley, and one in *The Brand*; *& unum vivarium cum ſitu vinarii & refullon' aque ſuper Luccleford*; feeding for 20 full-aged hogs (*porcos ſuperannuatos*) and a boar, or for 40 young hogs (*junioris ætatis*), in all the woods belonging to his manor of Tonge, free of pannage; with a permiſſion, if he had not ſo many hogs, to receive the pannage for 20 hogs and a boar from any of his homagers; for all beyond that number, a reaſonable ſum to be paid for the *peſſona* required to fatten them. All the ways, paths, waters, mills, *bruerae*, turbaries, quarries, fiſheries, marleries, &c. belonging to the manor of Tonge, are alſo aſſigned by this grant; with liberty to take marle at pleaſure for manuring land; and of fiſhing in all the waters within the manor, excepting the vivary in the demeſne, *uſque le Pas & Trenſwall*; alſo free eſtover; liberty to cut wood for fewel; to employ ſix men for five days in collecting nuts; and to depaſture oxen and other live ſtock with thoſe of the lord of the manor. The acknowledgement for this grant, in lieu of all payments and ſervices, was a garland of roſes on the feaſt of St. John the

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[1] Sir Thomas Shirley was knighted at Rye, by queen Elizabeth, Aug. 12, 1573.—Norden, in his "Speculum Britanniæ, 1596," calls Swakeley in the pariſh of Ickenham, Middleſex, "ſometime a houſe of the Brockeyes, now ſir Thomas Shirleye's."—Sir Thomas Shirley the elder, knight, had alſo in 1604 a grant of lands in Suſſex; 1 Pars Original. 2 Jac. I, Rot. 197.

[2] The exploits of ſir Robert and his two brothers were the ſubject of a very entertaining dramatic piece, by Day, Rowley, and Wilkins, intituled, "The Travels of the Three Engliſh Brothers, Sir Thomas, Sir Anthony, and Sir Robert Shirley, an Hiſtorical Play, 1607," 4to.

[3] On a comely monument in the South aile of the choir of St. Mary Magdalen, Fiſh-ſtreet: "Here lieth the body of Herbert Randolph, of Wardis, in the county of Suſſex, eſq. (couſin and next heir to Barnard Randolph, eſq. ſome time common ſerjeant of the city of London). He took to wife Judith, the eldeſt daughter of Anthony Shirley, of Preſton, in the ſaid county of Suſſex, eſq; and departed this life (without iſſue) on the 9th day of April, 1664." Strype's Stow, Book III. p. 226.

[4] Regiſt. de Noſtell.

[5] Reg. de Tutbury, cap. 70; & Regiſt. de Noſtell, in Bibl. Hatton. fol. 305. 789.

[6] From the original deed, penès S. Roper.

[7] See hereafter, under Langley, p. 860.

Baptiſt, to be delivered within the vill of Tonge. Witneſſes; ſir Walter de Huggefort, ſir William de Beumyes, and others [1].

Alan la Zouch confirmed to *John de Prees* all the lands, tenements, and liberties, which he held under the grant of ſir *William de Beameys*, within the fee of *Roger le Vernon*, *Roger la Zouch* his father, and *Robert Collet*, with the addition of the land held by *Robert de Becerton* in *The Brand*; and all the waſte near *The Pool* between the wood and the marle-pit *(marleram)* of *Methoplekes*, near the way leading to Tonge by the ſide of the wood; and all the waſte between the Brodemere and the wood of Lucleford, at a rent of 5*d*. a year. Witneſſes; ſir William de Huggefort, Hugh de Bolynghale, Hugh de Beckbury, Humphrey de Umfraſton, and others.

In 1240, *Robert de Tateſhall*, in right of his mother *Iſolda Pantulph*, held lands here under earl *Robert de Ferrariis* [2].

Radcliffe upon Sore, co. Nottingham, was held of the king, *in capite*, by the ſerjeancy of keeping hawks for him, upon the old feoffment, in the reign of Henry I.; but temp. Henry III. theſe ſerjeancies were let out to rent by *Robert de Paſſelewe*; and ſeveral perſons had ſhares; and ſome paid rent to *Thomas Pigot (Picot)* beſides the king's rent; and, among others, the prior of *Bredon* held two virgates [3].

Robert Schirloc, of Tonge, occurs as a juror 1306 [4].

Joan de Driby, one of the daughters and coheirs of *Robert de Tateſhall*, was owner of her father's property at Tonge in 1311.

"Pateat univerſis per preſentes, quòd ego Johanna de Dryby, domina de Tateſhale, attornavi, & loco meo poſui, dilectum meum Willielmum de Wodecot, ad ponendum Hugonem Jordan de Neubold in ſeyſinam in unâ placeâ vaſti & paſture mee, cum pertinentiis, in Tung, unam dimidiam acram per perticatas viginti quatuor pedum admenſuratas continente, ſecundùm quod in quâdam cartâ inter me & predictum Hugonem Jordan inde factâ & indentatâ pleniùs continetur; ratum & gratum habitura quicquid idem Willielmus nomine meo in premiſſis duxerit faciendum. In cujus rei teſtimonium, has literas ſigillo meo ſignatas fieri feci patentes. Datas apud caſtrum de Tateſhal, die Dominicâ proximâ poſt feſtum Natalis Domini, anno regni regis Edwardi filii regis Edwardi quarto." [5]

John de Driby was lord of Bredon and Tateſhal in 1333 [6].

In Cardinal Pole's Archiepiſcopal Viſitation of the dioceſe of Lincoln, 1556, the following report is made concerning the church of Bredon, "Vacat, & diu vacavit, ratione junctionis extra Curiam Augmentationis. Cauſa eſt in audientiâ coram reverendiſſimo Domino Cardinali [7]."

In 1561, there were 24 families in Tonge.

Thomas Gray, gent. died 14 Jan. 1608-9, ſeiſed of the manor of Langley, called Gray's Langley; and alſo of the water-mill at Tonge, with a meadow there [8].

The family of *Starkey* had lands and reſided here, and at Bredon, temp. Hen. VII. and for many years after, as appears by the following Pedigree, extracted from the Viſitation of 1619.

Pedigree of STARKEY, of TONGE.

Arms: Argent, a ſtork Proper. Creſt, a ſtork proper; in his beak a ſnake Vert; Plate XCIX. fig. 33.

Robert Starkey, of Stretton, co. Cheſter, eſq. = ...

William Dethick, of Newhall, co. Derby. = ...

Thomas Starkey, of Tonge, 1485; he was of Bredon in 1493. = Alice; a widow 1495.

Thomas Dethick, 1495. = ...

Rowland, younger ſon of the ſaid Thomas, living at Tonge 1535. = Cecily, dau. of Tho. Winter, of Worthington, living 1535.

1. William, died ſ. p.
Elizabeth, married to . . . . . . Jackſon, of Newbold.
Mary, married to Richard March, of Newbold.
2. George Starkey, of Tonge. = Elizabeth, dau. of John Pate, of Bredon.

1. John Starkey, of Tonge, æt. 48 in 1619. = Katharine, dau. of John Dartneill, of Rutland.
2. Richard,
4. William,
5. Edward,
6. George, died ſ. p.
3. Rowland, a chandler in London.
Elizabeth. = Edward Tilcott, of Packington, co. Leiceſter.
Anne, died ſ. p.

1. George, æt. 13.
2. John, æt. 11.
3. Edward, æt. 9.
1. Elizabeth, æt. 15.
2. Anne, æt. 6.

In 1630, this lordſhip was divided between *Henry* earl of *Stamford* and certain inferior freeholders; two of whom were *John Sherwood* and *John Swindall*.

Mr. *Richard Sutton* (brother of *Robert Sutton*, of Aram, co. Notts, eſq. who, "having diverſly manifeſted his fidelity to king Charles I. in ſupplying his majeſty with conſiderable aid, and large aſſiſtance upon garriſoning the town of Newark upon Trent, where during the whole courſe of that deſtructive war, he performed no little ſervice [9]," was created lord Lexington of Averham Nov. 21, 1645) held lands here in 1648. He married *Elizabeth Stanhope*, half ſiſter to *Philip* earl of *Cheſterfield*.

The lady *Moriſon*, daughter of ſir —— *Harrington*, widow of ſir *Richard Moriſon*, knt. purchaſed this manor in fee-farm of the king; and afterward ſold it to the lady *Corbett*, who gave it to *Thomas Boothby*, her ſon by her firſt huſband, who enjoyed it in 1655 [10].

Mr. Thomas Peſtell [11], the ejected vicar of Packington, in 1659, dedicated a volume of Sermons "to *Thomas* lord viſcount *Beaumont* of Cole Orton, and Mr. *Robert Sutton* [12], heir to Mr. *Richard* Sutton, of Tongue in Leiceſterſhire."

In 1660, major *Benſkin* was reſident at Tonge [13].

In 1673, Mr. *William Muggleſtone* paid a fee-farm rent of £3. for the tithes of Tonge; and in 1710, an act was paſſed for ſale of certain lands and tithes in the pariſh of Tonge in Leiceſterſhire, late the eſtate of William Muggleſtone, deceaſed; and for the diſtribution of the money thereby ariſing, purſuant to a ſettlement made of the ſaid lands and tithes by the ſaid William Muggleſtone [14].

In 1722, ſix freeholders polled from Tonge; and four in 1775.

In 1759, *Ann Cowliſhaw*, widow, was the impropriatrix of all the great tithes of and in Tonge, and a proprietor of lands there; and her ſon *Skevington Dickenſon Cowliſhaw* is the preſent owner, 1802.

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[1] Cottonian Charters in the Britiſh Muſeum, vol. II. 8, 9.

[2] Vol. I. p. lii.

[3] Thoroton, p. 11.

[4] Dugdale, Mon. Angl. vol. I. p. 481.

[5] Madox, Formulare Anglicanum, p. 347. Form. DCX.

[6] See p. 721.

[7] Strype's Eccleſiaſtical Monuments, vol. III. Append. p. 176.

[8] Inq. 9 Apr. 11 Jac. Cole's Eſcheats, vol. VI. (Harl. MSS. 410.) p. 56.

[9] Dugdale, Bar. Angl. vol. II. p. 475.—Dr. Thoroton, p. 326, obſerves, that "he very much increaſed his patrimony, ever kept a plentiful ſober houſe, and was much out of purſe for king Charles I." He was thrice married; 1. to Elizabeth Manners, ſiſter to John earl of Rutland; 2. to Anne, daughter of ſir Guy Palmes; 3. to Mary, daughter of ſir Anthony St. Leger, warden of the Mint. The laſt lady died at Paris, whence ſhe was brought and buried by him at Averſham. See "Two Sermons, preached at the funeral of the right honourable Robert lord Lexington and the lady Mary his wife, by Samuel Holden, A.M. late of Lincoln college, Oxford, and chaplain to his lordſhip deceaſed, 1676," 4to. The firſt of them, on "lord Lexington, who died Oct. 11, 1668; the Sermon being deferred till Dec. 11, being the day of his birth." The other, on his lady, "who was buried in the ſame year, Sept. 25, 1669."

[10] MS. Staveley.

[11] Of whom ſee hereafter, under Cole Orton and Packington.

[12] Captain of a troop of horſe, which he carried into Portugal. He died ſ. p.

[13] See the effect of a ſtorm here, p. 733.

[14] Stat. 9 Anne, c. 410.

"A ſurvey of the rectorye, or parſonadge, belonging to the ſcite and cell of Bredon, together with a certaine parcell of ground comonlie called or knowne by the name of Bredon Parke, with the rights, members, and appurtenances thereof, lyeing and being in the county of Leiceſter, reported to bee parcell of the poſſeſſions of Charles Stuart, late king of England; made and taken by us whoſe names are hereunto ſubſcribed, in the month of Aprill 1652, by vertue of a commiſſion grounded upon an act of the Commons of England aſſembled in parliament, for ſale of the honours, mannors, and lands, heretofore belonging to the late king, queen, and prince, under the hands and ſeals of five or more of the truſtees in the ſaid act named and appointed.

"All that the tythes of corne and graine of all ſorts, together with the haye, wooll, and lambe, with all and ſingular ſuch tythes whatſoever, belonging to the foreſaid rectorye or parſonadge, within the libertye or precinct of the pariſh of Bredon, or anie of the hamletts, or tythings, apperteyning to the ſame, wee valew to bee worth, *communibus annis*, $\overset{\text{xx}}{\text{iiii}}$ xiij*l.* vj*s.* viij*d.*

"All that percell of ground comonlie called or knowne by the name of *Bredon Parke*, now ſevered and divided into ſix or ſeven percells, whereof part arable, part paſture, and part meadowe, with a dwelling-houſe thereon built, called *The Lodge*, conſiſting of a hall, a parler, a kitchen, with thirteen other rooms belowe and above ſtayres; which ſaid lodge is moated round, having a garden, orchard, barne, ſtable, with ſeverall other outeouſing, with a backeſide or fould yard, all which ſaid premiſes are percell of the mannor of Bredon aforeſaid, and are bounded with certaine lands called *Tong Field* Eaſt, the comon of paſture called *Brande Common* South, a certaine percell of ground called *Stocken Cloſe* Weſt, with other lands percell of the foreſaid mannor of Bredon and the comon field of Bredon towards the North, and conteyning in the whole, by eſtimation, one hundred ſeaventie and five acres, which, at an improved rent, wee valewd to bee worth *per annum* lxv*l.* vj*s.* viij*d.*

"Memorand. All which ſaid premiſes are held and enjoyed by the right honourable the earl of *Stamptford*, who claimeth the ſame in fee farme; but his lordſhip's writings being at London, whereby he could not make good the ſame upon our ſurvey of the ſaid premiſes, but will take order for clering the ſame before the honourable the truſtees and ſurveyors generall, according to the directions of the act of parliament for ſale of the late king's lands, &c.

An abſtracte.

The foreſaid rectorye is *per annum* $\overset{\text{xx}}{\text{iiii}}$ xiij*l.* vj*s.* viij*d.*

And the ſaid parke valewed at *per annum* } lxvj*l.* vj*s.* viij*d.*

Some totall cometh unto *per annum* clix*l.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*

Perfected the 15th day of May, 1652.

The premiſes are the dyſcoverie of Mr. *Iſaack Hunt*, gent.

Hugh Webb. Richard Sadler.
Will Mar. Fr. Conigrave [1]."

The Bredon award, dated and executed Nov. 27, 1761, recites that the right honourable *Henry* earl of *Stamford* was lord of the ſaid manor of Bredon, Tonge, and Wilſon, patron of the vicarage, and proprietor of the principal part of the lands and grounds in all the ſaid fields; ſir *Thomas Palmer*, &c. &c. (as already ſtated in p. 686. from the act for the incloſure): And whereas the ſaid earl and the chaplains and poor of *Wigſton's Hoſpital* in *Leiceſter*, &c. &c. and others, are all the perſons now intereſted in the ſame lands and grounds, &c. &c. unto and for the ſaid chaplain and poor (of Wigſton's Hoſpital) in lieu of all their ſhare, intereſt, right of common, and other property in the lands and grounds by the ſaid act intended to be incloſed, and of the ſaid incloſures to be allotted as aforeſaid, part of which is now in leaſe to *Henry Biddle*, and the remainder to *Samuel Turner*, the ſeveral pieces, plots, or parcels of land, following; &c. &c. All which ſaid ſeveral pieces, plots, or parcels of land, allotted as aforeſaid to the ſaid chaplains and poor, contain 33a. 3r. 20p. or thereabouts, and are their full proportion of the ſaid lands, grounds, and incloſures, to be incloſed and allotted as aforeſaid. &c. &c. And as for and concerning all the tythable incloſures in the liberty of Bredon, liable in virtue of the ſaid act to the ſaid rent or yearly ſum of 2*s.* for every ſtatute acre thereof, and ſo in proportion for every greater or leſs quantity than an acre, in lieu of the great tythes of the ſame incloſures; we find that ſuch incloſures contain in the whole 163a. 3r. 26p. which, after the rate of 2*s.* an acre, amounts to the annual ſum of 16*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.* &c. &c. And as for and concerning all the tythable incloſures in the reſpective liberties of Tonge and Wilſon (except ſuch as adjoin or abut upon any of the unincloſed land or ground therein reſpectively, and do not contain four ſtatute acres or more), there not being any belonging to any proprietor of ſuch incloſure who has not land in thoſe reſpective fields; we have, as before mentioned, aſſigned, ſet out, allotted, and appointed, unto and for the ſaid impropriatrix of Tonge and the ſaid impropriatrix of Wilſon reſpectively, in lieu of their reſpective great tythes of ſuch reſpective tythable incloſures (except as before excepted) ſuch parcel and quantity of the land and ground in the ſaid ſeveral open fields of Tonge and Wilſon reſpectively, as, quantity and quality conſidered, contains one full eighth part in quantity only, not quality, of ſuch reſpective incloſures. And as for and concerning the ſaid rent or yearly ſum of 30*l.* in and by the ſaid act provided and directed to be paid to the ſaid Joſeph Hooley and his ſucceſſors, vicars of the ſaid vicarage of Bredon for the time being, for ever, in lieu of the ſmall tythes and vicarial dues in the ſaid act ſpecified (except as therein is excepted); we have aſſigned and appointed, &c. &c. the ſame to be paid to him and them, by all the ſaid ſeveral and reſpective proprietors, out of their ſaid ſeveral allotments, and by the reſpective proprietors thereof reſpectively for the time being, for ever, out of ſuch allotments reſpectively (except the ſaid reſpective impropriators and the ſaid impropriatrix, in reſpect of their reſpective allotments in lieu of their ſaid ſeveral impropriations) &c. &c.[2]

Bredon and Tonge, by the return to parliament in 1801, contained 181 inhabited houſes (and 7 uninhabited); 190 families; 391 males, 424 females, total 815; of which 173 were chiefly employed in agriculture; and 125 in trade, manufactures, or handicraft.

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[1] From the original ſurvey in the Augmentation office.

[2] From the original award.

WILSON, WILSTON, WOLLASTON, or WIVELESTON.

This little hamlet was by the Conqueror given to *Henry de Ferrariis*, as a member of the manor of Tonge, together with Andreſkirk adjoining to it.

Robert de Ferrariis earl of *Nottingham* and *Derby*, his grandſon, gave the tithes of Wilſton, and certain lands there, to the priory of Bredon.

Fulcher de Edneſhou and *Margaret* his wife, with the conſent of their ſon, gave to the nuns of Langley eight bovates of land in Wiveleſton [1].

It was after poſſeſſed by the *Pantulphs* lords of Bredon.

The prioreſs and convent of *Langley* had alſo ſeveral lands and tithes in Wiveleſton, by the gift of *William Pantulph* their founder.

Burgia wife of *William Pantulph* gave them the tithes of her mill at Wiveleſton [2].

In 1240, *Robert de Tateſhall* held lands here of the fee of *William de Ferrariis* earl of *Derby*.

In 1296, it appeared that a part of Wollaſton was held in fee of the honour of *Winton*; and that *Carbo de Trumpington* held ſix virgates of land there, of *Roger de Trumpington* and other free tenants in Sheriſby; and that the ſaid Roger and they held of the heireſſes of the earl; and the heireſſes of the king in villanage.

At the ſame time it appeared that another part of Wollaſton was held in fee of the honour of *Leiceſter*; and that *Walter Jacob* held three virgates of land, and the freeholders five virgates of land there, of *Ralph Danett*; and Ralph Danett of the earl; and the earl of the king. Of the ſame honour *John le Botiller* and four freeholders held lands there of *William le Botiller*; and William le Botiller of the earl; and the earl of the king [3].

William Balle and *William Talun*, both of Weveleſton, occur as jurors in 1306 [4].

Robert de Holland had a grant in 1308, *inter alia*, of the manor of Wiveleſton [5].

In 1360, *Elizabeth de Burg*, wife of *Theobald de Verdon*, held at her death a quarter of one knight's fee, with the appurtenances, in Thorpe juxta Littleburne and Willeſdon, which *John Chaynell* and other freeholders there held [6].

Jan. 20, 1462-3, king Edward IV. in conſideration of the faithful ſervices of *John Bell*, one of the marſhals of his chamber, and of his ſon *Robert*, granted to them, the ſaid John and Robert Bell, a certain toft, with a virgate of land, at Wollaſton, then forfeited to the king, for that one Robert Bell had given them to the above John and Robert for their lives without any fine or enrolment in the king's courts [7].

"Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. ſalutem. Sciatis quod nos (in conſideratione fidelium ſerviciorum que humiles ſervitores noſtri Johannes Belle, unus mareſcallorum, & Robertus Belle, filius ejus, unus gercionum camere noſtre, nobis impendêre & in poſterum impendere intendunt) dedimus, &c. eiſdem quoddam toftum, cum unâ virgatâ terre eidem pertinente, jacentem in villâ de Wollaſton, in com. Leiceſt', non excedent' annuum valorem xiii s̄. & iv đ. nobis forisfactum ratione quod quidam Robertus Belle, poſſeſſor eorundem tofti & virgate terre, prefatis Johanni & Roberto . . . . habenda & gaudenda predicta toftum & virgatam terre, durante vitâ ſuâ & alterius eorum diutius viventis, per eadem ſervicia prout ab antiquo tenebantur, abſque aliquo compoto, ſeu aliquo alio inde nobis in aliquo reddendo ſeu ſolvendo, &c. Teſte Rege, apud Weſtm. xx° die Januarii [8]."

In 1499, *Ralph Conſtable* died ſeiſed, in right of *Anne* his wife, of certain lands and tenements in Wilſton [9].

In 1516, the prieſt of the chantry of St. Katharine at Melbourne had lands and tenements at Wilſton and King's Newton [10].

In 1535, the tithes of Wilſton, with thoſe of Staunton, &c. were leaſed by the prior of *Bredon* to *Francis Shirley*, eſq. who, after the diſſolution, obtained a new grant of them from the crown.

In 1564, there were 40 families in Wilſton.

In 1606, ſir *Henry Beaumont* died ſeiſed of the great tithes of Wilſton [11].

In 1641, Mr. Burton deſcribes the property in Wilſton as "divided between Henry earl of *Stamford* and certain inferior freeholders; but the royalty," he adds, "belongs to my lord, as lord of Bredon, in which pariſh it lies [12]."

Beaumont Dixie, eſq. is ſtyled "of Wilſon" in 1680.

In 1722, four freeholders polled from Wilſton, and ſeven in 1778, ſix of whom were reſident, and occupied their own land.

In 1759, the Rev. *Henry Swindell*, clerk, of Beaumont, in the county of Derby, was the impropriator of all the great tithes of and in Wilſon, and a proprietor of land there. He ſold his eſtate at Wilſon to *John Avaine*, of Bredon; who ſold the ſame eſtate to *William Morley*, the preſent owner, 1802.

WORTHINGTON

was antiently accounted a member of Tonge, and with that was given to *Henry de Ferrariis* by the Conqueror [13].

Four ploughlands in Werditone, in which were five ploughs, were valued in the reign of the Confeſſor at twelve pence. At the general ſurvey this lordſhip was worth twenty ſhillings, and was held by *Henry de Ferrieres*. Four ſocmen, with ſix villans and two bordars, had three ploughs. There was a wood four furlongs long and three broad. Of this land *Alwin* claimed the ſoc of one ploughland, affirming that it belonged to the king's fee in Scepeſhefde [14].

In the reign of king Henry II. *Robert de Ferrariis* earl of *Derby* gave *(inter alia)* certain lands in the village, and the ſervice of half a knight's here and at Newbold, to *Bertram de Verdon*, in frank marriage with *Maud* his daughter; but whether the *Goldingtons*, who were lords of this manor in the time of king John, were firſt enfeoffed therein by Ferrers or Verdon, we cannot, at this diſtance of time, determine [15].

"Mem. q̄d Rob̄tus de Ferrariis, comes Derbeie, dedit dñ̄o Bertramo de Verdon quatuor feoda militum, cum Matildâ filiâ ſuâ, in liberum maritagium; viz. in Crakemers et Broughton, continen' unum feodum militis & dimidium; Fenewale, continen' dimidium feodum; Novam Aulam de Staunton, continen' dimidium feodum; Herteſhorne, continen' tres partes feodi; Worthington & Newbold, cont' dī feodi; Staunton Harold, cont' quartam partem feodi militis. Item, memorand' quod poſtquam comes predictus dederat quatuor feoda antedicta remanſerunt in manu ſuâ ſeptem virgate terre, cum uno boſco dicto Baſſet haye, & aliis pertinentiis, in Newbold; quem boſcum Johannes Baſſet âſſartavit ex dimiſione dñi Edmundi comitis Lancaſtrie & Ferrers, & continet quintam partem feodi militis [16]."

In 1240, *Philip de Staunton* held the fourth part of a knight's fee in Staunton Harold and Worthington under *Roeſia de Verdon*, who held the ſame under the earl *de Ferrariis*[1].

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[3] See hereafter, under Langley, p. 860.

[2] Ibid.

[3] Inq. 24 Edw. I. in Scaccario.

[4] Dugdale, Mon. Angl. vol. I. p. 481.

[5] See hereafter, under Melbourne, p. 785.

[6] Eſch. 34 Edw. III. N° 83. Leic.

[7] Eſch. 2 Edw. IV.

[8] Pat. 4 Edw. IV. pars 1. m. 10.

[9] Eſch. 15 Hen. VII.

[10] See hereafter, p. 785.

[11] Eſch. 4 Jac. I.

[12] Burton, MS.

[13] Ibid.

[14] "In Werditone ſunt 4 carucatæ terre. Tempore Regis Edwardi fuerunt ibi 5 carucæ. Ibi 4 ſochmanni, cum 2 villanis & 2 bordariis, habent 3 carucas. Silva 4 quarentenarum longitudinis, & 1 quarentenæ latitudinis. Valuit 12 denarios; modò 20 ſolidos. Aluuinus calumniat ſocam unius carucatæ hujus terræ, dicens eam ad Schepeſheſde Regis pertinere." Domeſday, fol. 233. a. 2.

[15] Burton, MS.

[16] Sans date.

"Johanna filia Petri de Goldington petit verſus Petrum de Goldington fratrem ſuum totam terram de Worthington, que eſt de feodo Bertrami de Verdon, quam pater ejuſdem Johannes ei dedit in maritagio cum Wiłło Pantulf viro ſuo[2]."

"Johannes Crioll & Johanna uxor ejus petunt verſus Petrum de Goldington tenendum ſicut terra illa que data fuit eidem Johanni in libero maritagio ex dono Petri de Goldington & Eve uxoris ſue, & unde Wiłłus pater ejus & Johanna uxor ejus ſeiſiti fuerunt tempore Henrici regis patris domini regis nunc. Petrus venit, & defendit jus, &c.; & dicit quod terra illa de Wirthington fuit de maritagio Eve matris ſue, & eidem deſcendit tanquam recto heredi; & preterea ponit ſe in magnâ aſſiſâ, ſi ſufficere non poteſt carta Petri patris ſui & Eve matris ſue, que teſtatur quod ſi non poſſint ei terram illam warrantizare eſchambiam ei facient ad valentiam in Stokes, vel in Cotes. Vive voces teſtium carte predicte, &c."[3]

Peter de Worthington granted and confirmed to *John Picot*, of Worthington, and his heirs, for his homage and ſervice, five acres and a half of arable land, lying diſperſed in the territory of Worthington in the ſeveral places in the deed particularly expreſſed. Hiis teſtibus; Radulpho de Verdon, Philippo de Stanton, Rogero . . . . . . Henrico Picot, Johanne de Ceſtr', Rogero de Wyneliſton, Richardo Coco, Alano de Stanton, & multis aliis[4].

In 1252, *Peter de Goldington* died ſeiſed of it (being then held *in capite* of *John* lord *Verdon*), by the ſervice of one knight's fee, leaving *Maud* the wife of ſir *Alan Rohaud*, and *Iſabel* wife to *Ralph Boſon*, his daughters and coheirs, who ſhared this lordſhip and the reſt of their father's inheritance, *Dioniſia* their ſiſter dying without iſſue[5].

"Aſſiſa venit recognitura ſi Petrus de Goldington, &c. ubi conſtat quod idem Petrus tenuit tenementa in Cotes, Goldington, & Ravenſthorpe, de rege in capite, & obiit ſine herede maſculo; habens tres filias & heredes, ſcilicet, Dioniſſa nupta Miloni de Haſtings, Matildis nupta Alano filio Roaldi, & Iſabella nupta Wiłło Nodariis: ipſi litigaverunt de partibus ſuis[6]."

Boſon's part (or at leaſt a large ſhare of it) came to the abbey of *Gerendon*; *Ralph* Boſon of Claxton and Lora his wife granting them one bovate, two virgates, 30*s*. of yearly rent, all Worthington wood, and the whole ſoil to the ſame adjacent, with the coal-mines and common of paſture within the ſaid lordſhip. They had alſo one virgate and five bovates here of the gift of *Theobald* lord *Verdon*, conſtable of Ireland. The ſaid Ralph alſo gave them a bovate of land here, held of him by *Richard Greye*; with the ſame Richard and all his chattels, and their whole ſequel, and an annual rent of 30*s*. and a pound of pepper; releaſing alſo the monks from an accuſtomed rent of half a pound of cumin, and a pair of white gloves[7].

"Omnibus Chriſti fidelibus hoc preſens ſcriptum viſuris vel audituris, Theobaldus de Verdon, conſtabularius Hybernie, ſalutem in Dño. Noveritis nos conceſſiſſe, & hoc preſenti ſcripto noſtro confirmâſſe, in liberam, puram, & perpetuam eleemoſinam, pro ſalute anime noſtre & omnium anteceſſorum & hered' noſtrorum, Deo & eccleſie beate Marie de Gerondon, & abbati & monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, illam bovatam terre, cum pertinentiis ſuis, quam Rogerus de Coleſton tenet in villâ de Worthington, de feodo noſtro, & illam virgatam terre, quam Robertus Pakeman tenet in predictâ villâ, cum pertinentiis ſuis, & tres bovatas terre, cum pertinentiis ſuis, quas Petrus Dering tenet in eadem villâ, de feodo noſtro, & unam bovatam terre, cum pertinentiis ſuis, quam Ricardus Reyd tenet in predictâ villâ de feodo noſtro; tenend' & habend' predictis abbati & monachis, & eorum ſucceſſoribus in perpetuum, bene, libere, & in pace, infra villam & extra, cum homagiis, wardis, releviis, & ſervitiis predictorum tenentium & heredum noſtrorum, cum omnibus aliis ad predictam terram ut ad ipſos tenentes pertinentibus, quietè & ſolutè ab omnibus ſervitiis, conſuetudinibus, & demandis. In cujus rei teſtimonium hoc preſens ſcriptum predictis abbati & monachis fecimus, & ſigilli noſtri impreſſione corroboravimus. Hiis teſtibus; dñis Thomâ de Alecon', Wiłło de M'chepe, militibus; Eliâ de Eddiſton, tunc ſeneſcallo; Roberto de Maleſhowes; Roberto de Minpiſton, tunc coratore; Thomâ de Worthington, clerico; & aliis[8]."

"Omnibus Chriſti, &c. Wiłłus filius Johannis Marmion de Worthington & Emme uxoris ejus, &c. dediſſe &c. Radulpho la . . . & Agnete uxori ejus . . . 1261."

In 1296, it appeared by an inquiſition in the Exchequer, that the town of Worthington was held in fee of the honour of *Verdon*; and that *Theobald de Verdon* held lands there of *John* de Verdon, and *John* de Verdon of the king[9].

In 1304, *Nicholas Kirriel* held lands at Worthington; and *Nicholas* his ſon and heir was aged 21[10].

Roger Colſton, *William Pakeman*, and others, granted divers lands here to the canons of *Bredon*; and the *Roppeleys* ſeem alſo to have had an intereſt here about the time of king Edward I.; for then *Gervaſe* prior of *Bredon* gave leave to ſir *Simon* de Roppeſley, knt. to have a chantry "in capellâ infra dominicam curiam ſuam apud Worthington," for his life only[11].

Roger de Somervile, of Whichnor, co. Stafford, was ſeiſed of lands here and at Newbold in the time of Edward II. which he gave to *James* his brother, and to the heirs of his body lawfully begotten, for ever[12].

William the ſon of *Ralph Sacheverell*, of Staunton Harold, granted and confirmed to *William* the ſon of *Robert* Sacheverell and *Agnes* his wife, and their heirs, all his right and claim to a meſſuage and eight acres and a half and one rood of land, with the appurtenances, in Worthington and Newbold. Hiis teſtibus; Henrico de Somervile, Johanne de Worthington, Willielmo de Bredona, Johanne de Fenton, Willielmo Balle de Winlaſton, Simone Pakeman, Johanne de Worthington, Galfrido More de eadem, Simone filio Richardi de eadem, Willielmo de Wodecote de Oſgrethrop, Roberto de Wodecote de eadem, Ada de Thurgiton de Newbold, Roberto filio Simoni filii Jurdani de eadem, Edmundo Epporehull de Aſton, Willielmo Werdon de eadem, Gilberto de Greyſham de eadem, Willielmo de Wattona capello, & aliis. Dated at Worthington, on Eaſter Monday 1305.

Joan the daughter of *Ralph Sacheverell*, of Staunton Harold, granted and confirmed to *William*, the ſon of *Robert* Sacheverell and *Agnes* his wife, and their heirs, all her right and claim to the meſſuage and lands mentioned in the laſt deed. The ſame witneſſes and date as the laſt deed.

Simon ſon of *Richard* of Worthington occurs as a juror in 1306[13].

In 1316, *Theobald de Verdon* held at his death a quarter of one knight's fee, with the appurtenances, in Worthington[14].

In 1328, ſir *Robert Holland* held the advowſon of Worthington in right of his wife *Maud*, daughter of *Alan la Zouch* of Aſhby[15].

Agnes, the relict of *William* de Sacheverell, clerk, in her pure and legal viduity, granted and confirmed to her ſon *Robert* de Sacheverell, and his heirs, all her right and claim in all the lands and tenements, rents, poſſeſſions, and reverſions, in the towns of Worthington and Newbold, which he had of the gift of the ſaid William de Sacheverell her huſband. Hiis teſti-

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[1] Vol. I. p. lii.
[2] Placita de anno 2 regis Johannis, termino Mich. in Recept. Scaccarii, Rot. 2. in dorſo.
[3] Placita de anno 10 regis Johannis, Rot. 13.
[4] Sans date.
[5] Eſch. 37 Hen. III.
[6] Placita de termino Mich. anno 2 Edw. I. finiente, & tercio incipiente, in Recept. Scaccarii.
[7] Regiſt. de Gerendon.
[8] The ſeal to the above deed hath the impreſſion of a knight on horſeback, armed capapee, with a ſhield of arms, fretty . . . . and circumſcribed "THEOBALDUS VERDON." The tranſcript from which this deed was copied does not appear very correct or intelligible.
[9] Inq. 24 Edw. I. in Scacc.
[10] Eſch. 32 Edw. I. N° 29. Leic.
[11] See the particulars, from the Bredon Regiſter, p. 701.
[12] Burton, MS.
[13] Dugdale, Mon. Angl. vol. I. p. 481.
[14] Eſch. 10 Edw. II. N° 39. 71.
[15] Eſch. 2 Edw. III. n. 54. Leic.

bus; Willielmo de Bredon, Willielmo Pakeman de Worthington, Simone de Heydon de eadem, Thomâ Foucher de Oſmondeſton, Johanne Franceys de eadem, Pagano de Gourney de Belton, Henrico de Weſton de Alweſton, Willielmo de Holton, clerico, & aliis. Dated at Bolton, on Thurſday after St. Lawrence, 1336.

In 1346, *Roger de Robaud* (on the aid then granted for knighting Edward of Woodſtock, the king's eldeſt ſon) was aſſeſſed 10*s.* 8*d.* for a quarter and a fortieth part of one knight's fee, and the abbot of *Gerondon* 12*d.* for a fortieth part of one knight's fee, in Worthington and Newbold, parcel of the fee of *Tutbury*[1].

Robaud's lands paſſed in marriage by an heir-general in 1360 to ſir *Thomas de Champernon*, as hath been ſhewn under Claxton[2]; and in that year *Elizabeth de Burg*, wife of *Theobald* de Verdon, deceaſed, held a quarter of one knight's fee, with the appurtenances, in Worthington and Newbold Verdon, which *Thomas de Champernon* and his wife and other freeholders held there[3].

Thomas Pigott, ſon and heir of *John Pigott*, of Worthington, granted and confirmed to *John Maneille*, of the ſame place, and his heirs, one acre of land in Worthington and Newbold. Hiis teſtibus; Johanne Pond de Worthington; Johanne Bayle de eadem; Richard' Balle de eadem; Johanne Thaxton de eadem; Johanne Dexter de eadem; & multis aliis. Dated at Worthington, on Wedneſday next before the feaſt of the Aſcenſion, 1443.

Roger de Coleſton granted and confirmed to *Adam Sturgunt*, of Newbold, and his heirs, one half acre of land lying in the fields of Worthington, and another half acre of land lying on a piece of ground called The Wolgergriff. Hiis teſtibus; Olivero Pygot de Worthington, Hugone de Braunſton de eadem, Petro Dering de eadem, Simone filio Richardi de eadem, Willo Payn de Newbold, Galfrido Pygot de eadem, Richardo Petit de eadem, & aliis[4].

May 16, 1462, king Edward IV. granted divers lands at Worthington and Whitwick (late parcel of the poſſeſſions of *John Beaumont*, eſq.) to *Richard Haſtings*, eſq. and his heirs male[5].

In 1475, ſir *John Champernon* died ſeiſed of the manor of Worthington, held of *John Marbury*; leaving *Blanch* the wife of *Robert Willoughby* lord *Broke*, and *Joan* married to —— *Talbot*, his daughters and coheirs, the latter of whom died without iſſue[6].

This manor came ſoon after, by purchaſe, it is ſuppoſed, to *Henry Winter*, who died ſeiſed of it Aug. 10, 1491.

In 1507, certain lands and tenements at Worthington and Newbold were held by —— *Talbot* of the king, as of the dutchy of *Lancaſter*, by the ſervice of 13*s.* 4*d.* a year[7].

In 1528, *William Compton* died ſeiſed of the manor of Worthington, held of the king, as of his honour of *Tutbury*[8].

In 1536, the tithes of Worthington, Wilſton, and Tonge, with thoſe of Staunton, were leaſed, by the prior of *Bredon*, to *Thomas Shirley*, eſq. who, after the diſſolution of the priory, obtained a grant of them from queen Elizabeth[9].

In 1540, *Robert Winter* died ſeiſed of this manor[10]; which Robert was father to *George* Winter[11], who married *Anne*, daughter and coheir to *John Herdwicke*, of Lindley; and by her had iſſue *Edward* Winter, who aliened it to *Griffin Hanmer*, eſq.; who held the manor of Worthington *in capite* about 1605.

In 1564, there were 34 families in Worthington and Newbold.

March 29, 1606, ſir *Henry Beaumont* died ſeiſed of the tithes of wheat, grain, and hay, in Worthington, Newbold, and Wilſon[12].

Soon after this period, the manor of Worthington was purchaſed by dame *Judith Corbett*[13].

In a ſubſidy of 1617, are theſe entries:

"*Bredon*. William Davenant, gent. in terris 4*l.*
John Starkey, gent. in terris 3*l.*
Worthington, *Newbold*, and *Stanton*:
Sir Henry Shirley, bart. in terris (*ſum omitted*).
Dame Judith Corbett, in terris 3*l.*
Thomas Boothbie, gent. in terris 3*l.*

The family of *Winter* continued to reſide here, though they had no longer the manor; for, in 1619, their pedigree was entered as of this place[14].

Lands here were alſo poſſeſſed at that period by the family of *Pilkington*, of Staunton le Dale in Derbyſhire; whoſe pedigree is preſerved by Mr. Le Neve[15].

The *Winters* ſeem to have removed to Carcolſton[16] in Nottinghamſhire, and afterwards to Langley in Derbyſhire; from one of which places the MS. of Mr. Baſſano preſerves the following neat epitaph on Mrs. Dorothy Winter, ſpinſter:

"Occidet heu Virgo nulli pietate fecunda;
Terras deſtituit, quiſque ſuperna petit.
Abſterſit lachrymas merito quas fudimus omnes,
Ac Letho luctum lætitiamque tulit."

"Worthington was given by dame *Judith Corbett*, to *Thomas Boothby* her ſecond ſon; which *Judith* was daughter to *Thomas Auſtin*, of Oxley farm in Staffordſhire, and was firſt married to *William Boothby*, citizen of London, by whom ſhe had iſſue, *William*, who died without iſſue; *Thomas*, now (1641) lord of this manor and of Tooley Park; *Henry*, a citizen of London; *Richard*, to whom ſhe gave the manor of Marſton; and *Robert*; and one daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to ſir *Andrew Corbett*, of Norton, knt. This Judith took to her ſecond huſband, *William Baſſett*, of Blore, in the county of Stafford, eſq. by whom ſhe had an only daughter and coheir, *Elizabeth*, firſt married to *Henry Howard*, third ſon to *Thomas* earl of *Suffolk*; and after to *William* earl of *Newcaſtle*. She was laſtly married to ſir *Richard Corbett*, of Morton Corbett, knight of the Bath, by whom ſhe had no iſſue; and, ſurviving him, and having attained great riches, purchaſed a great eſtate in this and other counties; all which ſhe left to her ſon by her firſt huſband. She died in 1640, aged 74[17]."

On the 2d of June, 1660, the effects of a whirlwind were ſeverely felt in this and the adjacent villages, which was thus deſcribed by two contemporary writers:

"About three or four of the clock in the afternoon it began to be very dark with clouds, as if ſome very great ſtorm were ready to come; which occaſioned many people about Worthington to repair from the fields into their houſes; and ſuddenly there aroſe a mighty whirlwind, which untiled and unthatched many of the houſes in Worthington; and thence it went to Worthington hall, where the effects were as great or greater. It took away, or caſt down, ſeveral bays of a building there, bringing down the great barn. Alſo it took up a great log of wood from a mill-pond, whirling it out. And ſo it paſſed on to a wood called Spring wood, where the place that it paſſed through may be yet diſcerned, by the great trees blown down, and arms of trees, and unbarking of many trees, &c. Thence it paſſed along to Tonge, a village near it, where it blew down many trees, tearing ſome up by the roots. Amongſt other things there, major Benſkin told Mr. Archdale Palmer, late high-ſheriff, that it took away a hive of bees of his, of which he could never hear ſince. And though there was harm to dogs, by the fall of tiles, &c. the Lord wonderfully preſerved men, women, and children [1]."

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[1] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III.

[2] See vol. II. p. 132.

[3] Eſch. 34 Edw. III. N° 83. Leic.

[4] Sans date.

[5] Eſch. 2 Edw. IV. pars 1. m. 13.

[6] Eſch. 15 Edw. IV. N° 18. 30. Leic.

[7] Inq. 23 Hen. VII.

[8] Eſch. 20 Hen. VIII.

[9] See before, under Staunton, p. 720.

[10] Eſch. 32 Hen. VIII.

[11] Robert Winter, of Evington, in this county, married the daughter of .... Swift, of Harrington.

[12] Inq. at Leiceſter, 4 Jac. I; and ſee p. 656.

[13] Peter le Neve, MS. referring to Chauncey's Hertfordſhire, p. 413; and Briſingham in Norfolk.

[14] See their pedigree before, in p. 650.

[15] See this pedigree alſo in p. 650.

[16] Mr. Robert Winter, vicar of Carcolſton, purchaſed in 1599 a houſe at Langley, a pretty village near Heanor in Derbyſhire; which is deſcribed as "a ſweet gentleman's ſeat, eſpecially by the then Mr. Edward Winter's improvement thereof in 1680, by making gardens, orchards, and a little paddock for deer; but ſince, at the Revolution, by his misfortune of being a Nonjuror, he was forced to ſell this eſtate, which was purchaſed by ſir Nathanael Curzon, bart. The pedigree of this branch of the family is thus ſtated in Dr. Pegge's MS Collections for Derbyſhire:

Robert Winter, vicar of Carcolſton 1599.=..... widow of ..... Warde, a freeholder in Carcolſton.

Edmund* Winter, vicar of Carcolſton, living 1677; settled at Langley.=Frances, daughter of William Leapur, of Oſmaſton near Derby, and widow of ..... Johnſon.

Elizabeth, dau. of Robert Spenſer, of Holehouſe, died ſ. p.=Edward Winter, of Langley, 1689.=........ 2d wife.

Elizabeth, married to Edward Elliott, of Heanor.

A Mr. Robert Winter, couſin german to Edward, was living at Dunſtable in 1686.

[17] Burton, MS. 1641.

* Not *Edward*, as in Thoroton, p. 126. He did not immediately ſucceed his father in the vicarage. A Mr. Johnſon intervened, who was the moſt famous ſchool-maſter of his time, and was the author of a book of Latin Epigrams, printed at London by John Beale, 1685.

"Near the town of Worthington, began a very dreadful whirlwind; which turned an houſe on one ſide, tore up a great tree by the roots, caſting it four or five yards from the place where it grew; it rent off the great limbs of an apple-tree, and threw down a houſe into the ſtreet; the chapel was ſorely ſhaken, and the chancel in danger of falling; then paſſed off with great force and noiſe to Worthington hall, where it overturned five bays of barn building and a gate-houſe. It blew down a ſtack of chimnies, and hurried a man into the orchard, where with his arm he catched hold of a tree, and ſo ſtayed himſelf. Hence it paſſed, renting trees and turning ſome up by the roots, to a houſe that ſtands alone, where it took away a load of thorns, few of which could ever be found after; it took out alſo the ſide of another houſe. At a town called Tonge, it overthrew a bay of barn building, and rent a houſe, where a woman with three children were miraculouſly preſerved; to this houſe alſo it brought a great log of wood, none knows from whence. Between Worthington and Tonge, it is conceived that this wind rent off, and turned up by the roots, twenty loads of wood; it carried away likewiſe a hive of bees, which could not afterward be heard of. This whirlwind ran three miles in length, and the effects of it were ſeen above 20 yards in breadth. Some ſay that flames of fire were ſeen in it [2]."

This manor, and a conſiderable eſtate, with the old manor-houſe, which has been for a ſeries of years ruinous, was purchaſed from the *Boothbys*, about 1676, by ſir *Robert* Shirley, bart. (afterwards created earl *Ferrers*.)

In 1722, 11 freeholders polled from Bredon, and 15 from Worthington; and, in 1775, 11 from Bredon, and 20 from Worthington.

By an act of parliament paſſed in 1802, for dividing, allotting, and incloſing, within the manors of Worthington and Bredon on the Hill, and townſhip of Newbold, all in the pariſh of Bredon on the Hill, the ſeveral open fields, meadows, commons, and waſte grounds, called *Brandfield*, *Smoyle*, otherwiſe *Linvilfield*, and *Bredon-field*, and alſo a certain open or lot meadow, called *The Mill Meadow*, and ſeveral commons or waſte grounds, called *The Brand*, *The Griffy Dam*, *The Gelſmore*, and *The Newbold Hurſt*, and other commonable lands and waſte grounds, containing together by eſtimation about 1200 acres. In this act the right honourable *George Harry* earl of *Stamford* and *Warrington* is deſcribed as the ſole lord of the manor of Bredon on the Hill, and of the ſoil of the common called *The Brand* therein [3]; the right honourable *Robert* earl *Ferrers* as lord of the manor of Worthington; and the ſaid earl of *Stamford* and *Warrington*, ſir *George Howland Beaumont*, bart. and *John Mynors Bulſtrode*, gent. as lords of the ſoil of the ſeveral commons and waſte grounds within the ſaid manor of Worthington, as follows; viz. the ſaid earl of Stamford and Warrington is ſole lord of the ſoil of a certain part of the common called Griffy Dam, and John Mynors Bulſtrode, gent. ſole lord of the ſoil of the reſidue of the ſaid common called Griffy Dam; ſir George Howland Beaumont, bart. ſole lord of the ſoil of the ſaid commons called Gelſmore and Newbold Hurſt; and the ſaid John Mynors Bulſtrode ſole lord of the ſoil of the town ſtreets and the other waſte grounds in Worthington and Newbold aforeſaid; and the ſaid earl of Stamford and Warrington, ſir George Howland Beaumont, and John Mynors Bulſtrode, in their ſeveral rights as aforeſaid, entitled to all cottages and buildings erected upon the ſaid commons and waſte grounds, and to all mines and minerals whatſoever within and under the ſame. The earl of Stamford and Warrington is alſo deſcribed as patron of the vicarage of Bredon on the Hill; *George Iliff Foſter*, clerk, as the preſent vicar. And the earl of Stamford and Warrington, ſir *John Palmer*, bart. and *Clement Winſtanley*, eſq. as the now ſurviving truſtees of a charity for the augmentation of ſmall vicarages in the county of Leiceſter, called *Tobias Ruſtat's Charity*, are impropriators of all the great tithes; and the ſaid *George Iliff Foſter*, as vicar, entitled to the ſmall tithes, of the common called *The Brand*; *Nathaniel* lord *Scarſdale* is the impropriator of the tithes of corn, grain, hay, wool, and lamb, and the ſaid *John Mynors Bulſtrode* impropriator of the ſmall tithes, ariſing within the manor of Worthington and townſhip of Newbold; and earl *Ferrers*, ſir *George Howland Beaumont*, *Edward Dawſon*, eſq. *Joſeph Boultbee*, eſq. and the ſaid *John Mynors Bulſtrode*, *William Frearſon*, *John Hackett*, and others, are the owners and proprietors of certain antient meſſuages or common-right houſes, ſituate within the ſaid manor of Worthington and townſhip of Newbold aforeſaid, in reſpect whereof they are entitled to the herbage of all the ſaid commons or waſte grounds, and to right of common at certain ſeaſons of the year upon the ſaid open fields and common meadows; and they, together with the ſaid George Harry earl of Stamford and Warrington, Nathaniel lord Scarſdale, and others, are entitled to all the lands in the ſaid open fields and meadows, and the right of common thereon. An allotment, not exceeding two acres, is firſt directed to be made, for the purpoſe of public watering-places for cattle, or for getting materials for making and repairing public roads; and, after the roads are ſet out, lord Scarſdale, as impropriator, to have ſuch an allotment as ſhall be equal in value to one-ſixth part of the reſidue of all the open fields, and one-tenth part of the reſidue of the commons called *Griffy Dam*, *Gelſmore*, and *Newbold Hurſt*, and of the antient or preſent incloſed lands within the manor of Worthington and townſhip of Newbold. The commiſſioners are then to allot to the earl of *Stamford* and *Warrington*, ſir *John Palmer*, and *Clement Winſtanley*, eſq. as truſtees as aforeſaid, ſo much of the common called *The Brand*, as ſhall be equal in value to one-tenth part of the ſaid common called *The Brand*; which ſaid allotments, ſo to be made to lord Scarſdale, the earl of Stamford and Warrington, ſir John Palmer, and Clement Winſtanley reſpectively, to be in full compenſation for all the great and other tithes whatſoever belonging to the ſaid lord Scarſdale, ariſing within the ſaid manor of Worthington and townſhip of Newbold, and for all the great tithes belonging to the ſaid earl of Stamford and Warrington, ſir John Palmer, and Clement Winſtanley, as truſtees, ariſing from the common or waſte ground called *The Brand*. The ſaid commiſſioners are next to allot to *John Mynors Bulſtrode* ſuch part of the lands intended to be divided as ſhall be equal in value to all the ſmall tithes, and payments in lieu of ſmall tithes, belonging to the ſaid John Mynors Bulſtrode, ariſing within the manor of Worthington and townſhip of Newbold; and alſo allot to the ſaid *George Iliff Foſter*, as vicar of Bredon on the Hill, and his ſucceſſors, ſuch part of the common called *The Brand*, as ſhall be equal in value to the ſmall tithes, and payments in lieu of ſmall tithes, belonging to the ſaid George Iliff Foſter as vicar aforeſaid, ariſing and renewing from and out of the ſaid common called *The Brand*; which allotments reſpectively ſhall be in full compenſation for all the ſaid ſmall tithes, and payments in lieu of ſmall tithes, belonging to the ſaid John Mynors Bulſtrode, ariſing within the manor of Worthington and townſhip of Newbold, and for all the ſmall tithes, and payments in lieu of ſmall tithes, of the ſaid George Iliff Foſter as vicar, ariſing from the common called *The Brand*. An allotment is then to be made to the earl of *Stamford* and *Warrington*, ſir *George Howland Beaumont*, and *John Mynors Bulſtrode*, as lords as aforeſaid, in ſeveralty, and, according to ſuch their ſeveral and reſpective rights and intereſts as aforeſaid, of ſo much of the reſidue of the commons and waſte grounds hereby intended to be divided as ſhall be equal in value to one-eighteenth part of the whole of the ſaid commons and waſte grounds, as a full recompence for their right to the ſoil of the ſaid commons and waſte grounds. The reſidue of the lands and grounds intended to be divided unto and amongſt the ſeveral perſons who, at the time of making ſuch diviſion and incloſure, ſhall be entitled to lands, property, or right of common, in, over, or upon the ſame, in proportion and according to their reſpective ſhares, rights, property, and intereſts therein; and the allotment to be made to earl *Ferrers*, in lieu of his lands in the ſaid open fields, and his ſeveral rights of common, to be ſet out and allotted in *Smoyle-field* and *Bredon-field*, or one of them, in ſuch ſituation as the ſaid earl Ferrers ſhall direct, ſo that the ſame be not laid out nearer to the townſhip of Bredon on the Hill aforeſaid, than the range of the eſtate of the ſaid Robert earl Ferrers in Staunton Harold. All cottages or tenements now ſtanding upon *The Brand* and part of *Griffy Dam* to be allotted to the earl of *Stamford* and *Warrington*, as lord of the manor and ſoil. And all cottages and other buildings now ſtanding upon the commons and waſte grounds, called the *Griffy Dam*, the *Gelſmore*, and the *Newbold Hurſt*, together with the gardens and intakes from ſuch commons and waſte grounds uſed and enjoyed therewith, for or in reſpect of which, within 20 years immediately preceding the paſſing of this act, any rent or acknowledgement hath been paid to the ſaid ſir *George Howland Beaumont* and *John Mynors Bulſtrode*, or either of them, ſhall be deemed to belong to them the ſaid ſir George Howland Beaumont and John Mynors Bulſtrode, their heirs and aſſigns, according to their ſeveral and reſpective rights as lords as aforeſaid, and ſhall be allotted to them according to their ſaid ſeveral and reſpective rights by the ſaid commiſſioners, upon a valuation to be made of ſuch gardens and intakes, according to their unimproved ſtate, and the quality and value of the common land adjoining thereto; and that all other intakes, encroachments, and incloſures, made upon or from the ſaid commons and waſte grounds within 20 years as aforeſaid, or for or in reſpect of which any rent or acknowledgement hath within that period been paid or made to ſeveral perſons having right of common on the ſaid commons and waſte grounds, ſhall be deemed to be part of the ſaid commons and waſte grounds intended to be divided in purſuance of this act. The tithe-owners to be exempt from the expence of obtaining and executing this act, and of ring fencing their allotments. Proprietors not having ſufficient property in the lands to be incloſed, to pay the value of their tithes in money. The award to be made by the ſaid commiſſioners by the ſaid recited act is to be depoſited in the antient priory church of Bredon on the Hill, or ſuch other place as the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall appoint. A reſervation of the minerals under the commons to *Harry* earl of *Stamford* and *Warrington*, ſir *George Howland Beaumont*, and *John Mynors Bulſtrode*, as lords of the manors. And a proviſo, that this act ſhall not prejudice the right of earl *Ferrers* to the manor of Worthington, or to the ſeigniories, royalties, game, fiſheries, rights, cuſtoms, and ſervices, incident or belonging to the ſaid manor; but that it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid earl, his heirs and aſſigns, as lord or lords of the ſaid manor, at all times hereafter, to have, hold, enjoy, receive, and take, all courts and profits of courts, rents, ſervices, fines, chief rents, or quit rents, royalties and privileges, incident and belonging to the ſaid manor; and take, kill, and deſtroy, at his and their free will and pleaſure, all manner of game upon any lands and grounds within the ſaid manor, to and for his and their own uſe.

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[1] The Lord's Loud Call to England, 1660, 4to, p. 7.

[2] Mirabilis Annus, p. 40.

[3] The *Brand* is a common in the pariſh of Bredon, which has been open to the inhabitants of Worthington; and on that account is incloſed under that act.

The lordſhip conſiſts of ſeveral farms; of which the chief is poſſeſſed by earl *Ferrers*, who has conſiderable property here; is lord of the manor, and poſſeſſes the mill and brook which turns the wheel.

The townſhips of Worthington and Newbold, by the return to parliament in 1801, contained 249 inhabited houſes, and 6 uninhabited; having in them 524 males, 572 females, total 1096. Of theſe 210 were chiefly employed in agriculture, and 158 in trade, manufacture, or handicraft.

GRIFFY, OR GRIFFITH'S DAM,

is a little hamlet, or vill, within the lordſhip of Worthington, ſituate near Cole Orton moor; and has within it a mineral ſpring, ſuppoſed to be chalybeate[1].

In the election of 1722, *William Dexter* polled as a freeholder in Griffy Dam.

In the poll-book of 1775, two freeholders of Worthington (*James Radford*, and *Francis Swann* potcarrier) are entered as reſident at Griffy Dam.

The CHAPEL (ſee Plate XCII.)

dedicated to St. *Matthew*, conſiſts of a low tower; a South porch; a nave and chancel, and has five old lancet windows. The ſeats are old, and open.

On the ſides of the altar are a piſcina and locker.

It was given (with Bredon) to the priory of *Noſtell* by *Robert de Ferrariis* earl of *Nottingham*[2].

In 1552, the commiſſioners reported that the chapel of Worthington contained,

"In primis, two belles in the ſteple.
Itm, one chalice of ſylver.
Itm, tow veſtementes, wythe the albes to them belonginge."

Worthington is deſcribed, in Bacon's Liber Regis, to be a curacy in the gift of lord *Scarſdale*.

The chapel is endowed with £12. a year, payable by the impropriator.

There has been Queen Anne's bounty added twice to it; and the curacy is now about £50. a year.

The preſent curate is the Rev. Francis Harris, vicar of Whitwick, and reſident at Cole Orton.

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[1] Iron-ſtone is commonly found where there is coal; but not always coal where there is iron-ſtone. Conſequently there are generally chalybeate ſprings in the neighbourhood of coal-mines. See Short on Mineral Waters.

[2] Regiſt. de Noſtell.

COLE-ORTON,

antiently called *Ovretone*, takes its name of diſtinction from the pit-coals ſcattered on the moor, which for more than two centuries have been dug here in great abundance, to the great profit of the lords of the ſoil[1]. It conſiſts of two townſhips; one called *The Over Town*, or Cole-Orton Saucey; the other *The Nether Town*, or *Overton Quatermarſh*, or *Quatremains*, from the antient lords thereof[2] ſo named. It is a beautiful high ſituation, commanding a circle of country on every ſide; one way to the hills of Bradgate and Charley Foreſt; another to Gracedieu; a third to Donington; and a fourth to Staunton Harold, &c. &c. It is two miles diſtant from Aſhby de la Zouch; twelve from Loughborough; and ſeventeen from Hinckley; and, in the eccleſiaſtical diviſion of the county, is within the deanry of Akeley.

Four ploughlands in Ovretone[3], which in the time of king Edward had employed ſix ploughs, and were valued at twelve pence, were worth four ſhillings at the general ſurvey, when they were held by *Warin* under *Robert de Buci*. One plough was then in the demeſne; and two villans, with one bordar, had another. There was a wood two furlongs long, and one broad[4].

On the aid granted to king Henry III. in 1235, towards the marrying of his ſiſter with the emperor of the Romans, we find "De quartâ parte unius militis, & de dimidiâ quarte partis de Adâ de Quatremars 10s̄. de feodo Marmiun." Alſo, "De dim' feod' quod Ada de Quatremars tenet in Gouteby 2 marcas."

In the Teſta de Nevill, compiled about 1240, Houton Quatremars is deſcribed as conſiſting of one ploughland, and Houton Sauce another ploughland.

"In Ov̄ton Sauce & Swannĩton 8ta ꝑs feodi, quã heres Rob̄ti de la Sauce tenet de Philippo de Stanton, & ĩp̄e de Will̄o de Picheford, & ĩp̄e de comite de Ferrariis.

"In Overton Quatermars 8 ꝑs unius feodi, quam Galfridus Maurewart tenet de Rad̄o Baſſet de Drayton, & ĩp̄e de Radulpho de Weledon[5]."

In the Itinerary of 1280, Overton Sauſe, Overton Quatremers, Aſhby de la Zouch, Blackfordby, and Alton, anſwered collectively as one vill.

OVERTON SAUCEY, OR SALCEY,

(for ſo it is written in an old deed) was the antient inheritance of *Henry de Ferrariis*, who enfeoffed *James de Berneville* therein; from whom deſcended *Ralph* de Berneville; who, by deed without date, paſſed it to *Simon de Salcey* (whence the additional name); which was alſo confirmed to him by *William* earl *de Ferrariis*, chief lord of the fee.

Robert earl *de Ferrariis*, ſon of *Robert*, gave to the abbey of *Merevale*, which he had founded, the whole of his property in Wytenton, with the manors of Weſton, Overton Saucey, &c.

In 1280, it was found that *Roger de Quincy* earl of *Winton* died ſeiſed of four knights' fees in Eſſeby, Blackfordby, Culverdby, Overton, Glenn, Carleton, and Rolleſton, co. Leiceſter (value £20. each), which *Alexander Zouch* held; *Eleanor de Vaux*, relict of the ſaid Roger earl of Winton, held the ſaid four knights' fees in dower; and *Roger la Zouch*, ſon and heir of *Helena*, one of the daughters and coheirs of *Roger Quincy*, held the ſame under her and the heirs of the ſaid earl[6]; and in 1313, *Nicholas de Cranford* held the twelfth part of one knight's fee in Overton Saucey of *Alan la Zouch*, deceaſed[7].

In 1328, ſir *Robert de Holand* died ſeiſed, as of the right and inheritance of *Maud* his wife, one of the daughters and coheirs of *Alan la Zouch* of Aſhby, of the twelfth part of one knight's fee, with the appurtenances, in Overton Sauſe (value 60*s*.) which *Nicholas de Cranford* held[8].

Maud relict of *Robert de Holland* gave to the abbot and convent of *Garendon* all her lands and tenements at Overton Sauce. They had alſo one virgate of land in that vill, the gift of *Robert Loveyn*; and an annual rent of 8*d*. the gift of *Henry le Gru*, ſon of *Geoffrey* le Gru; a bovate and ſeven ſelions from *Simon de la Sauceye*, with paſture for eight cows and a bull, 100 ſheep, and 20 hogs.

This village came afterwards to *John le Archer*[9]; to whom in 1335 the king granted the liberty of free-warren in all his demeſne lands here and at Tamworth; and who in 1346 (on the aid then granted for knighting Edward of Woodſtock the king's eldeſt ſon) was aſſeſſed 10*s*. for a quarter of one knight's fee in Overton Sauſe and Swannington, parcel of the honour of *Lancaſter*[10]; and in this family it long continued.

In a book of fifteenths and tenths granted by the laity in 1416, Overton Sauce was rated at £1. 9*s*.; and in the ſubſidy of 1445, at the ſame ſum; but an abatement was then made of 14*s*.; Overton Quatremere at £1. 5*s*. and 5*s*. 4*d*. abated.

In 1463, *Thomas Walſhe*. of Onlep, eſq. at his death was ſeiſed of one meſſuage, 24 acres of land, and 12 acres of meadow, in Overton Saucey[11].

Sir *Humphrey Foſter* held lands in Overton Saucey of the abbot of *Merevale*[12].

In the reign of king Henry VIII. *Richard* Archer ſold this lordſhip to *Ralph Sheldon*, of Beoley, co. Worceſter; in whoſe poſterity it remained in 1641.

OVERTON QUATERMARSH.

In 1218, *Willielmus de Quatremaris* debet 20 marcas, pro habendâ gratiâ regis[13]; and in 1220 this William occurs as owner of the lordſhip of Overton, and patron of the rectory.

Sir *Adam de Quatremarſh*, knight, the laſt of the name, did homage, as brother and heir of *William*, in 1235[14]. He left iſſue an only daughter *Ada*, who brought this lordſhip in marriage to *Geoffrey Malreward*, or *Maureward*; whoſe pedigree has been already given under Godeby[15].

In 1303, *William Maureward* held a grant of free-warren in Overton Quatermers[16].

In 1328, *John Clarel* held certain lands in Overton Catermars[17]; and *William* ſon of ſir *William Maureward*, knt. granted his manor of Overton Quatermars to his ſon *John*, to hold to him and his heirs[18].

In 1343, *Ralph Baſſet* of *Drayton* died ſeiſed of a third part of one knight's fee in Overton Quatermers, which *John Maureward* held[19].

In 1346, *John Maureward* died ſeiſed of the manor of Overton Quatermars, held of *Joan* relict of *Ralph Baſſet* of *Drayton* the elder, by the ſervice of a third part of one knight's fee, and paying 6*s*. a year for a warding of Rockingham caſtle; and *William* Maureward was his ſon and heir[20]; who in the ſame year (on the aid then granted for knighting Edward of Woodſtock, the king's eldeſt ſon) was aſſeſſed 20*s*. for half a knight's fee in Overton Quatermars, parcel of the fee of *Cheſter*[21].

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[1] "Nec ſilentio hic prætereundum Cole-Overton, ſedes H. de Bellomonte, ex celebri illâ quâ vice-comites de Bellomonte familiâ. Prænomen verò locus invenit à carbonibus lapideis bituminis indurati naturâ, qui hic in domini emolumentum tantâ copiâ effodiuntur, ut vicinis longè latéque ad extruendos focos abundè ſufficiant." Camden, Britannia, 1607, p. 387.

[2] The name is ſometimes met with in France, as well as *Cinqmars*, beheaded with Thou.

[3] This article from Domeſday has been accidentally miſapplied (vol. II. p. 137.) to *Cold-Overton*.

[4] "Warinus tenet de R[oberto de Buci], 4 carucatas terræ in Ovretone. Tempore Regis Edwardi, erant ibi 6 carucæ. In dominico eſt una; & 2 villani, cum 1 bordario, habent 1 carucam. Silva 2 quarentenarum longitudinis, & una quarentena latitudinis. Valuit 12 denarios; modò 4 ſolidos." Domeſday, fol. 234. b. 1.

[5] See vol. I. pp. l. lii. liii.

[6] Eſch. 55 Hen. III. N° 36. Leic.

[7] Eſch. 7 Edw. II. N° 36. Leic.

[8] Eſch. 2 Edw. III. N° 54. Leic.

[9] I find, by the pedigree of Archer of Tamworth, that William Archer (whoſe grandſon died in 1299) married Margery, daughter and heir of ſir John Sawcy, of Orton Sawcy, co. Leiceſter, knt. The family of Sawcy, or de Salcets, had large poſſeſſions in Nottinghamſhire and Derbyſhire, which fell amongſt coheirs in or about 20 Hen. III. F. T. W.

[10] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III.

[11] Eſch. 3 Edw. IV. N° 13. Leic.

[12] P. Le Neve, MS.

[13] Magna Rot. 2 Hen. III. Rot. 5. 6.

[14] Rot. Fin. 29 Hen. III.

[15] See vol II. p. 194.

[16] Pat. 31 Edw. I.

[17] Eſch. 2 Edw. III. N° 134. Leic.

[18] Clauſ. 2 Edw. III. dorſo, m. 29.

[19] Eſch. 17 Edw. III. N° 59. Leic.

[20] Eſch. 20 Edw. III. N° 26. Leic.

[21] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III.

In 1426, the manor of Overton Quatermars was brought in marriage, by *Philippa* daughter and heir of *Thomas Maureward*, to ſir *Thomas Beaumont*, knight, lord of Baſqueville in Normandy, ſecond ſon to *John* lord Beaumont, knight of the Garter, and uncle to *John* the firſt viſcount; of whom we have already treated[1].

In an act of reſumption paſſed in 1450, proviſion is made that it ſhould not prejudice *John* viſcount *Beaumont*, which wedded *Elizabeth*, daughter and heir unto *William* lord *Bardolf* and *Jane* his wife; and a ſimilar proviſo occurs in 1455[2]. This viſcount John, adhering to the fortune of king Henry VI. was ſlain at the battle of Northampton, July 9, 1490[3].

His couſin, ſir *Thomas* Beaumont, of Cole Orton and Godeby, was warden of the Cinque Ports and governor of Dover Caſtle; and was ſlain, manfully fighting, in 1457, when the French recovered Paris from the Engliſh. He left two ſons; ſir *John* Beaumont, of Cole-Orton, of whom hereafter; and *Thomas*.

Thomas Beaumont, eſq. (the ſecond ſon) was ſeated at Thringſton, near Cole Orton, where he was living in 1495; and, having married *Anne*, daughter to ſir *Robert Moton*, of Peckleton, in that county, left iſſue his ſon and heir, *Thomas* Beaumont, eſq. who, about 1530, granted to *John* Beaumont, eſq. of Cole Orton, and *William Curburg*, and their heirs for ever, meſſuages, lands, &c. in Cotes, Hodington, Broughton, Preſtwould, Wimeſwould, and Loughborough, for the payment of a certain yearly rent. He married *Anne*, daughter of —— *Harcourt*; and had iſſue two daughters; *Mary*, married to *Richard Storey* of Braunſton; and *Dorothy*, to *John Rigmaiden*; alſo two ſons, *John* and *Edward*, progenitor to the Beaumonts of Haulſton and Barrow on Trent. *John*, the eldeſt ſon, ſucceeded his father at Thringſton; and, having obtained from the crown the ſite of the late diſſolved monaſtery of Gracedieu, fixed that place for the capital manſion of his deſcendants; where an account of that branch of the family has been given[4].

Sir *John* Beaumont, the eldeſt ſon of the above-mentioned ſir Thomas, was ſlain in the battle of Towtonfield[5], on Palm Sunday, March 29, 1461 (as was alſo *Henry* Beaumont, of Godeby, gentleman); fighting on the part of king Henry VI; and, at an inquiſition taken in that year, it was found that he died ſeiſed, jointly with *Joan* his wife, daughter of *John* lord *Darcy* of the North, of the manor of Overton Quatermars; and that *John* Beaumont was his ſon and heir[6].

In an act of attainder paſſed in 1461, immediately after the acceſſion of Edward IV, we find the names of *William* viſcount *Beaumont*, *John Beaumont*, late of Goodby in the ſhire of Leyc', gentleman, *Henry Beaumont*, late of the ſame, gentleman, *Thomas Everyngham*, late of Newhall in the ſhire of Leyc', *Everard Dykby*, late of Stokedry, in the county of Rutland, eſq. and many others; who "on Sonday, called comynly Palme Sunday, the xxix day of Marche, the firſt yere of his reigne, in a feld bitwene the townes of Shirbourne in Elmett, and Tadcaſtr' in the ſhire of York, called Saxtonfeld and Towton feeld, in the ſhire of York, accompanyed with the Frenſhmen and Scotts, the kynges ennemyes, falſely and traiterouſly, ayenſt their feith and liegeaunce, there rered werre ayenſt the ſame kyng Edward, their rightwiſe, true, and naturall liege lord, purpoſyng there to have diſtroyed hym, and depoſed hym of his roiall eſtate, coroune, and dignite; and then and there, to that entent, falſely and traiterouſly moved bataille ayeinſt his ſeid eſtate, ſhedyng therin the blode of a grete nombre of his ſubgetts: in the which bataille it pleaſed Almyghty God to yeve unto hym, of the myſterie of his myght and grace, the victorie of his ennemyes and rebelles, and to ſubdue and avoyde th'effect of their fals and traiterous purpoſe[7]."

May 16, 1462, king Edward IV. granted the manor of Overton Quatermars, with divers lands in Overton Saucey (late parcel of the poſſeſſions of *John Beaumont*) to *Richard Haſtings*, eſq. and his heirs male. The patent is remarkable, and runs thus; "Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. ſalutem. Memoriâ reducentes diutina & laudabilia ſervicia necnon probitatem actûs dilecti ſervitoris noſtri Ricardi Haſtinges, armigeri, qualiter idem Ricardus ad ſui grandia cuſtus & onera, perſoneque ſue pericula multimoda in ſervicio noſtro, in conflictibus & preliis erga inimicos rebelles & proditores noſtros contra nos hoſtiliter guerram levantes, & in aliis agendis, noſtris viriliterque & prudenter ſe expoſuit, ac pronâ ſolicitudine deſervire non deſiſtit circa perſonam noſtram aſſiſtendo, &c.; conceſſimus, &c."[8]

In the Rolls of 1464, occurs the following record:

"To oure truſty and right welbeloved counſeillours maiſter John Moreton, clerc of oure rolles in oure chauncerye, and maiſter John Gunthorp, clerc of oure parliament, and to either of them.

"By the King.

"R. E. Truſty and right welbeloved, we grete you wele; and woll and ſtraitly charge you, yat ye entre, or doo to be entred, in the rolle or rolles and recordes of the reſumption of our parliament holden at Weſtm' the xxixth day of Aprill, the IIId yere of oure reigne, for oure truſty and welbeloved ſervaunt Richard Haſtyng' ſquier, this proviſion that enſuyth. Provided alway, that this acte, or eny other acte made or to be made in this preſent parliament, extend not nor be prejudiciall to our welbeloved ſervaunt Richard Haſtings ſquier, of, to, or for, the manoires or lordſhips of Overton Quatermars, Cotes, Godeby, and Cunſton, with their appurtenaunc', in the ſhire of Leiceſtre; the advouſons of the chirches of Overton Quatermars, Godeby, and Cunſton, landes and teñts, medoues, leſues, paſtures, rents, reverſions, ſervicez, poſſeſſions and heriditaments, with their appurtenaunc'; the which ſumtyme were of John Beamont ſquier, or eny other to his uſe, in Overton Quatermars, Cotes, Godeby, and Cunſton aforſaid, Overton Saucy, Oſgathorp, Thringeſton, Worthington, and in the pariſh of Whitwik, in the ſaid ſhire; a meſe, a yerdland, III acres of medowe, with their appurtenances, in Hathern, in the ſame ſhire; a meſe, a yerdland, III acres of medows, with thair appurtenaunc', in Iſeley Walton, in the ſame ſhire, yat ſumtyme were of the ſame John Beaumond, or eny other to his uſe; the manoir and the lordſhip of Litell Bowdon, with th'appurtenaunc', in the ſhire of Northton; the manoir and lordſhip of Wynterburn Maureward, with th'appurtenaunc', in the counte of Dorſet; the advouſon of the church of the ſame; landes and tenementes, rentes, ſervices, poſſeſſions, and hereditaments, with y'appurtenaunc', in Litell Bowdon and Wynterburn Maureward aboveſaid; the which Elizabeth, that was the wief of the ſaid John Beaumont, holdeth for terme of hir lief; knightes fees, advouſons and patronages of churches, chapellys, and other benefices of churches, wardes, mariages, releves or eſchetes, courtes letes, vieus of frankplegge, parks, warennys, chaces, faires, marketts, profitts, commoditees, libertees and fraunchiſes, to the forſaid manoires, landes, tenementes, and oy̆r premiſſez, and every of theym, belonging or perteyning, by us to the ſaid Richard graunted by oure l̃res patentes; but yat oure ſaid l̃res patentes be to him, and ye heires males of his body commyng, good, effectuell, and availlable, by what name yat he be called in the ſame, and by what name the ſaid manoires, landes, tenementes, and oy̆r premiſſes, or eny of theim, be called in the ſame; nor of, to or for, eny graunte or grauntes by us to him made of the premiſſes, or eny of yem, by what name yat he or eny of the premiſſes be called in the ſame: this acte, or eny other acte made or to be made in this preſent parliament notwithſtonding. And over this we wol and charge you, yat ye make, or doo to be made, oure writts of mittimus to treſourer and barons of oure exchequier for the ſame; and thees oure l̃res ſhal be your ſufficient warrant and diſcharge anempſt us at all tymes in yat behalve. Yeven under our ſignet at oure palois of Weſtm', the xviii day of Novembr', the xii yere of oure reigne. R. E. Slefeld[1]."

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[1] See vol. II. p. 857.

[2] Rot. Parl. 28 Hen. VI.; vol. V. p. 189; and 33 Hen. VI. ibid. p. 329.

[3] Correct this date in vol. II. p. 857, and a few others in p. 858; where ſee ſeveral intereſting particulars of this family.

[4] See before, p. 656.

[5] See an account of this battle, which was fought on a plain between Towton and Saxton, March 29, 1461, in Speed, p. 468.

[6] Eſch. 1 Edw. IV. N° 18. Leic.

[7] Rot. Parl. 1 Edw. IV; vol. V. pp. 477—480.

[8] Pat. 2 Edw. IV. pars 1. m. 13.

A proviſo nearly ſimilar occurs in the Rolls of Parliament 1467-8, as far as relates to all the places above ſpecified, excepting that "the ſaid acte, as ayenſt the ſaid Richard and every of his heires, take effect, to and for the manor of Cotes, with th' appurtenaunce, beſide Lugburgh, in the ſhire of Leyc'."[2]

On an inquiſition taken in November 1464, it was found that *John Beaumont*, eſq. attainted of high-treaſon, Nov. 4, 1464, had been ſeiſed of the manor and demeſne of Overton Quatermars, with the advowſon of the church there; and alſo of one meſſuage and two virgates of land, with the appurtenances, in Overton Saucey[3]; and on the 8th of that month king Edward IV. re-granted the manor and demeſne of Overton Quatremars, with the advowſon (late parcel of the forfeited poſſeſſions of John Beaumont) to *Richard Haſtings*, eſq. and his heirs[4].

In 1485, the following petition was preſented:

"To the king oure liege lord; humbly beſecheth your noble grace, your true ſubjett and leigeman, *John Beaumont*, eldeſt ſon of *Henry* Beaumont, late of Goodeby in the ſhire of Leyceſtre, gentilman, whiche in the ſervice of the moſte bleſſed and Criſten prynce Henry the VIth, late king of England, upon Palme Sunday, in the felde called Saxton felde, in battail was ſlayn; and after, for that cauſe, was by an acte of atteyndre, made in the parliament of Edward the IVth, late king of England, holden at Weſtm' the iiiith day of Novemb', in the firſt yere of his raigne, atteynt of high treaſon; and, by the ſame acte, forfeited to the ſame late king all his inheritaunce; as in the ſame acte is expreſſed more at large;" praying a reverſal of the attainder[5].

At the ſame time the following petition was preſented:

"To the right wyſe and diſcrete Comynes in this preſent Parliament aſſembled; in moſte humble wyſe ſheweth unto your greate wyſdomes, *John Beaumont*, eldeſt ſon of *John* Beaumont, late of Goodby in the ſhire of Leic', gentilman, ſlayn at Caxton feld. That where the ſaid John de fadre, by an acte of parliament, made in the parliament of Edward the IVth late king of England, holden atte Weſtm' the iiiith day of Novemb', the firſt yere of his raigne, for the true and faithfull allegeaunce and ſervice whiche the ſaid John Beaumont the fadre owed and did to the moſte famous and bleſſed prynce king Henry the VIth, it was ordeyned, eſtabliſhed, and enacted, that the ſaid John Beaumont the fader, by the name of John Beaumont late of Goodby in the ſhire of Leic', among other, ſhuld ſtande and be convicted and atteynted of high treaſon, and forfeite to the ſaid Edward late king, and to his heires, all caſtelles, mannors, landes, lordſhipps, tennements, rentes, ſervices, fees, advowſons, hereditaments, and poſſeſſions, with their appurtenaunces, which he had of eſtate of enheritaunce, or eny other to his uſe hadde, the iiiith day of Marche then laſt paſte, or into the whiche the ſaid John the fadre, or eny other perſone or perſones, feoffes to his uſe or behoofe, hadde the ſame iiiith daie of March lawfull cauſe of entre, within England, Ireland, Wales, or Caleis, or in the Marches therof; as in the ſame acte more pleynly appeareth;" praying alſo a reverſal of the attainder[6].

The prayer of both theſe petitions were complied with; and the attainders accordingly reverſed.

It does not appear, by any of the Baronetages or Viſitations, who the *Henry* Beaumont of Godeby was, that was killed in the battle of 1461; and what became of his ſon *John*; who in 1485 procured the reverſal of his father's attainder.

John Beaumont, eſq. the ſon of ſir *John* Beaumont, was reſtored to his paternal inheritance at Cole Orton and Godeby; and was made a knight of the Bath in 1490, at the creation of Arthur prince of Wales. He married *Alice*, daughter of ſir *William Fielding*, of Newnham Padox, anceſtors to the earls of Denbigh; and, dying without iſſue, Aug. 11, 1531, in his 86th year, left his eſtates to his great nephew *Richard* Beaumont, eſq. grandſon of his brother *George* who died in 1530, and ſon of *William* who died in 1529.

A younger ſon of the ſaid George Beaumont was *George* Beaumont, of Kent, who married *Elizabeth Leigh*, widow of *Robert Luſher*; and whoſe ſon *Henry* Beaumont, after taking the degree of B. A. at Cambridge, was incorporated at Oxford Feb. 1, 1571-2; having been elected about the beginning of November preceding fellow of All Souls college, as founder's kinſman by his mother's ſide. He was deputy proctor in 1531; and was preſented to the rectory of Long Ditton, co. Surrey; became D. D. Nov. 7, 1616, being a compounder, and at that time a canon of Windſor; was inſtalled dean of Peterborough, March 20, 1616-17; dean of Windſor May 18, 1622; and regiſter of the order of the Garter, with an annual ſtipend of 50*l.* Aug. 24, 1622[7]. He died June 30, 1627; and was buried in St. George's church at Windſor, near the door of the chapter-houſe[8].

On the marriage of the above-named Richard Beaumont with *Collet*, daughter of *Richard Clerke*, of Buckingham, eſq. the manor of Cole-Orton was ſettled by his grand-father George to divers uſes; reverſion to his ſon William and his heirs[9]. It appears that he was taken priſoner in the wars in the ſervice of king Henry VIII.; and that he regained his liberty by the ſale of a part of his eſtates[10]. He died Oct. 18, 1537, ſeiſed of the manor of Godeby, with divers lands there; a meſeplace in Oſgathorpe, and 152 acres in Oſgathorpe and Hothorpe; the manor of Overton Quatremars, worth £20. held of the king, as of the fee of *Cheſter*, by the fourth part of a knight's fee; and the manor of Congeſton, held of the lord *Grey* of *Barwell*, by the 20th part of a knight's fee and 1*d.* rent; lands and tenements in Cotes, Preſtwould, Hoton, Harborough, and Burton, held of the king as of the 40th part of a knight's fee and a rent of 20*d.* as of the honour of *Leiceſter*; the manor of Overton Saucey, worth 20*ſ.* held of the king, by the fourth part of a knight's fee, as of the dutchy of *Lancaſter*; and lands and tenements in Whitwick, held of the king, as of the honour of *Winton*, by the half of one fifth part of a knight's fee[11]. His widow was re-married to *William Villiers*, eſq. of Brokeſby; who by her was anceſtor to the earls of Jerſey. She was alſo grandmother of the duke of *Buckingham*, &c. Her father was elder brother to that ſir *John Clerke* who took the duke of Longueville priſoner 5 Henry VIII.

Of *Nicholas Beaumont*, his ſon and heir, and ſucceſſor in the manor of Overton, who was 11 years old on the 25th of November after his brother's death, an account has already been given, with his epitaph at Welford[12]. His Funeral Certificate ſhall here be added:

"The worſhipfull Mr. Nicholas Beaumont, of Cole-overton, in the countie of Leyceſter, eſquier, departed thys lyfe at Lambethe, nere London, the 11th daye of July, anno 1584, and was brought to be buryed, from his howſe in Bowe church-yard, to the churche of the late Gray Fryers, called Chriſt's Churche, in London, on Thurſday the 22th of the ſame monethe. The ſaid Nicholas Beaumont married Anne, daughter of William Saunders, of Wilsford, in the county of Northampton, gent. and by her had iſſue Henry Beaumont eldiſt ſone, Francis ſecond ſonne, Thomas and Huntingdon Beaumont, third and forthe ſonnes; his doughters were, Dorothe, maried to William Rande, and Katherin, maried to Anthony Byron, eldeſt ſonne to ſir John Byron, knight. His executor was the foreſaid Henry Beaumont, who maried Elizabeth, doughter of John Loveis, of London, gent. and by her hathe iſſue Thomas Beaumont. Thomas Beaumont, the third ſonne, maried Katherin, daughter and heire to Thomas Farneham, of Staughton in Leceſterſhire, gent. and by her hathe iſſue Henry, Elizabeth, Frances, and Anne. The chiefe mornors were the forſaide Mr. Henry Beaumont, Francis, and Thomas; and the ſaide Huntingdon Beaumont bare the pennon of his father's armes. Mr. Clarencieulx Kinge of armes and Yorke Heralde ordered the ſame funerals. And touchinge the armes of the ſaid Mr. Beaumont (deſcended of honourable anteceſſors), becauſe it was doubtfull for the difference of a ſecond brother heretofore uſed in the ſame, and becauſe it was ſignified unto us officers of armes, that the heires male of thoſe Beaumonts in the county of Suffolk were extinct certeyn yers paſt [1]; in conſideration whereof the ſaid ſecond diffrence was aboliſhed and taken out of the ſaid armes untill further proffe may be made apparant to the contrarye. In witneſſe whereof the ſaid Henry Beaumont, executor, hathe heerunto ſubſcribed for remembrance in the Office of Armes, the 23d daye of July 1585. HENRY BEAUMONT [2]."

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[1] Rot. Parl. vol. V. p. 516. [2] Ibid. p. 586. [3] Eſch. 4 Edw. IV. N° 47. Leic. [4] Pat. 4 Edw. IV. pars 2. m. 24.

[5] Rot. Parl. vol. VI. p. 328. [6] Ibid. p. 329. [7] Rymer, vol. XVII. p. 406; from Pat. 20 Jac. I. p. 7. m. 9.

[8] Wood, Faſti Oxon. vol. II. pp. 105. 202; Le Neve, Faſti, p. 241; Browne Willis, Survey, vol. II. p. 512.

[9] This appears by a pleading in an Aſſize in the Common Pleas, 1 & 2 Philip and Mary.

[10] See his grandſon's petition to king James, p. 736.

[11] Inq. at Harborough, 2 May, 30 Hen. VIII; Cole's Eſcheats, vol. V. (Harl. MSS. 760.) p. 352. His will is dated 10 Oct. 28 Hen. VIII. by which he names his ſon and heir apparent Nicholas, his mother Mary, his three daughters, Abre, Dorothy, and Anne Beaumont, his brother Edward, and his couſin John Beaumont of Belyram. F. T. W.

[12] See under Stoughton, vol. II. p. 852. where his epitaph is printed.

Francis Beaumont, eſq. the ſecond ſon of Nicholas, was educated at Cambridge, where he obtained the degree of M. A. and afterwards reſided at Leiceſter; from which place, in 1597, he addreſſed to "his very loving friend, Mr. Thomas Speght," a judicious apology for the ſuppoſed levities of Chaucer [3], prefixed to the edition of that great poet's works in 1598, and which has uſually been attributed to Mr. Francis Beaumont the Dramatic Writer. In 1617, Mr. Beaumont was appointed maſter of the Charter-houſe "by the eſpecial appointment of the king [4];" an office of high honour and truſt; it being an injunction of the founder, that the maſter ſhall not accept any place of preferment or benefit, either in church or commonwealth, whereby he may be drawn from his reſidence, care, and charge of the hoſpital; yet we are ſorry to find it recorded, that, during his maſterſhip, and whilſt Mr. Heywood was regiſter, the foundation ſuſtained a loſs of nearly £8000. [5] In 1622, he obtained a grant of lands from king James I. in the ſeveral counties of Leiceſter, Warwick, and Cambridge, and in the city of Coventry [6]; and, dying June 28, 1624, was buried in the chapel of the Charter-houſe; where, at the Eaſt end of the North aile, not far from the altar, a neat monument, on which is his effigies kneeling at a deſk (and engraved in Plate CXVI. p. 843.) thus completes his hiſtory:

"IN THE VAULT UNDER THE FOWNDER'S TOMBE LIETH
BURYED THE BODYE OF FRANCIS BEAUMONT, MASTER OF ARTES,
ESQUIER, LATE MASTER OF THIS Yᵉ KINGES HOSPITALL. HE WAS SECONDE
SONNE OF NICHOLAS BEAUMOUNT, OF COLOVERTON, IN THE COUNTY
OF LECESʳ, ESQʳ. HE DYED THE 18TH OF JUNE, Aᵒ 1624.
THIS MONUMENT WAS ERECTED BY ELIZABETH LADY RICHARDSON,
BARONESS OF CRAMOND IN SCOTLAMD, HIS NECE AND EXECUTRIS,
DAUGHʳ TO SIʳ THOMAS BEAUMOUNT, OF STAUTON, IN THE CO. AFFORSAID,
AND BROTHER TO Yᵉ SAID FRANCIS."

Sir *Thomas Beaumont*, third born but ſecond ſurviving ſon of Nicholas, became poſſeſſed, by marriage with *Catharine* daughter and heir of *Thomas Farnham*, of the lordſhip of Stoughton; where an account and pedigree of that branch of the family has been given. To this ſir Thomas Beaumont, *Henry* Beaumont, eſq. of Giltiſham, co. Devon, having no iſſue, paſſed over his eſtate at Giltiſham.

Collaterally related to this family was *Joſeph* Beaumont, fellow of Peter-houſe, from which he was ejected, April 8, 1644, by the earl of Mancheſter. In 1643, if ſir Henry Chauncy doth not miſtake, he was admitted to the rectory of Kelſhall, Herts; but this Mr. Walker queries, and whether he loſt that living? He was inſtalled by the biſhop of Ely to Elme rectory cum Emneth in the Iſle, April 11, 1646; collated to the firſt ſtall of Ely, Feb. 24, 1647; to the rectory of Granſden Parva, June 3, 1650; to the ſeventh ſtall of Ely in 1651. July 28, 1660, his name was included in the king's letters mandatory to the univerſity of Cambridge, to create doctors, which took place Sept. 5. He was elected maſter of Jeſus college, Cambridge, April 17, 1662; collated to the rectory of Conington in Cambridgeſhire Jan. 23, 1662-3; elected maſter of Peter-houſe April 21, 1663; collated to the rectory of Teverſham, Jan. 18, 1663-4; to that of Bramley, Herts, Jan. 22, 1664; and was appointed Regius Profeſſor of Divinity, March

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[1] On a white marble in St. Mary's church, Ipſwich, is the following epitaph, with the arms of *Beaumont*:

"M. S.
Gul. Beaumont, A. Mʳⁱ, eccleſiæ de Hintleſham rectoris;
viri ſine blanditiis, ſine pompâ liberalis,
ſine æſtu orthodoxi, ſine fuco religioſi;
qui fato, non ſibi, ſed ſuis, præmaturo conceſſit,
et in hoc ipſo loco quo vitam reliquit,
ſepulturam invenit.

In eodem tumulo repoſitum eſt quod mori potuit
Mariæ uxoris ejus; ad cujus mores decorandos,
Natura & gratia, pudor & fidentia,
ſeveritas & lenitudo, prudentia & ſimplicitas,
dulcè conſpirabant.
Ille Jan. 18, 1708, } æt. { 59.
Illa Julii 13, 1707, } { 62."

[2] Funeral Certificates in the College of Arms, vol. I. 12. p. 62.

[3] "I am ſorry," ſays Mr. Beaumont, "that neither the worthineſs of Chaucer's own praiſe, nor the importunate prayers of divers your loving friends, can yet move you to put into print thoſe good obſervations and collections you have written of him. For, as for the objections that in our private talk you are wont to ſay are commonly alledged againſt him; as, firſt, that many of his words (as it were with over-long lying) are grown too hard and unpleaſant; and next that he is ſomewhat too broad in ſome of his ſpeeches, and that the work therefore ſhould be the leſs gracious: theſe are no cauſes, or no ſufficient cauſes, to withhold from Chaucer ſuch deſert of glory, as at your pleaſure you may beſtow on him. I cannot forget to remember unto you thoſe antient learned men of our time in Cambridge, whoſe diligence in reading of his works themſelves, and commending them to others of the younger ſort, did firſt bring you and me in love with him; and one of them at that time was, and now is (as you know) one of the rareſt ſcholars in the world. The ſame may be ſaid of that worthy man for learning, your good friend in Oxford, who, with many others of like excellent judgement, have ever held Chaucer in moſt high reputation. Now, Mr. Speght, tell me, ſeeing not only all Greek and Latin Poets have had their interpreters, and the moſt of them tranſlated into our tongue, but the French and Italian, as Guillaume de Saluſte ſeigneur du Bartas, that moſt divine French Poet, Petrarke, and Arioſto, of whom the laſt, inſtructed by lord Harrington, doth now ſpeak as good Engliſh as he did Italian before, and is withall increaſed with many good notes; ſhall only Chaucer our Poet, no leſs worthy than the beſt of them amongſt all the Poets of the world, lie always neglected, and never be ſo well underſtood of his own countrymen as ſtrangers are! Well, ſet your heart at reſt; for, ſeeing I was one of them who firſt ſet you in hand with this work, and ſince you have given me of your copies to uſe privately for mine own pleaſure; if you will not put them abroad yourſelf, they ſhall abroad whether you will or no. Yet, leſt many inconveniences might happen by this attempt of mine, and divers things be ſet forth contrary unto your own liking, let me once again entreat you (as I have done often heretofore) to yield to my juſt and reaſonable ſuit. Wherein you ſhall not only ſatisfy that conceit which I have many years carried of your unfained love towards me; but pleaſure many, who daily expect your pains herein, and perform unto Chaucer great part of that honour that he moſt worthily deſerveth. So with my thrice-hearty commendations, I bid you heartily farewell. From Leiceſter, the laſt of June, anno 1597. Your aſſured and ever-loving friend,
FRANCIS BEAUMONT.

[4] The ſucceſſion of the early maſters of this Hoſpital was rapid. John Hutton, M. A. who had been nominated by the founder Mr. Sutton, was the firſt maſter on the opening of the hoſpital in October 1614; on which, he reſigned his vicarage of Littlebury in Eſſex; and in a few weeks gave up the maſterſhip, on being preſented to the rectory of Duneſby in Lincolnſhire. See Malcolm's Londinium Redevivum, vol. I. p. 416.—Andrew Perne, M. A. of Peter-houſe, Cambridge, the ſecond maſter, was elected Dec. 3, 1614 (ſee vol. II. p. 359). He reſigned in 1615, on being elected proctor of the univerſity of Cambridge; and Feb. 24, 1615-16, was inſtituted to the vicarage of South Minſter in Eſſex. Peter Hooker, B. D. elected 1615, the third maſter, died Dec. 22, 1617; and was buried in the founder's vault, Sept. 14. Mr. Beaumont, the fourth maſter, was buried in 1624.

[5] Seymour's Survey of London, vol. I. p. 203.

[6] 3 Pars Original. 20 Jac. I. Rot. 27.

16, 1674. He was in great eſteem for his learning, particularly for his knowledge in the Latin tongue[1]; filled the Divinity chair with notable ſufficiency till his death, which happened Nov. 23, 1699; and was buried in Peter-houſe chapel, where a monument againſt the North wall of the anti-chapel is thus inſcribed:

"P. M.
JOSEPHI BEAUMONT,
S. S^tae^ Theologiæ Profeſſoris Regii,
et hujus Collegii cuſtodis digniſſimi.
Qui doctrinæ omnis ac pietatis
Gazophilacium fuit auguſtiſſimum;
Poeta, Orator, Theologus præſtantiſſimus;
quovis nomine hereticorum malleus,
et veritatis vindex palmarius.
Obiit ætatis ſuæ anno LXXXIV°
Illuſtre ſpecimen,
quod egregiis aliquando producatur ætas,
annoque Domini MDCXCIX
in ipſo nempe ſeculi pede,
utpote literatorum qui in illo floruere,
non modo coronis, verum etiam ſumma.
At tibi quod bini ornantur, vir maxime, cippi
Hic auri, & ille marmoris, veniam dato,
Non metus ut vigeat ſeris tua gloria ſec'lis
Sed noſtra id importunior pietas facit.
Neutro, ſcimus, eges, cum ſcripta reliqueris, auro
Pretioſiora, perenniora marmore."

And on a black marble on the floor is this epitaph, with the arms of *Beaumont*:

"Depoſitum viri admodum reverendi
JOSEPHI BEAUMONT,
nuper collegii S^ti^ Petri præfecti;
S. S. Theologiæ Profeſſoris Regii,
et eccleſiæ Elienſis canonici,
qui obiit 23 die Novembris,
Anno { Dom. 1699,
ætatis ſuæ 84.
Hic requieſcit in ſpe beatæ reſurrectionis."

His wife, who died many years before him, was buried in the cathedral at Ely, with this epitaph:

"Quod mori potuit
lectiſſimæ deſideratiſſimæ
conjugis
ELIZABETHÆ BELLAMONTANÆ,
ſub hoc marmore condidit
mœſtiſſimus maritus
J. B.
hujus eccleſiæ canonicus,
Maii 31, an. Dom. 1662."

"This learned perſon," ſays Mr. Jacob, "has given the publick an invaluable work, intituled, 'Pſyche, or Love's Myſtery, in XXIV Cantos; diſplaying the Intercourſe betwixt Chriſt and the Soul;" folio[2].

Charles Beaumont, D. D. fellow of Peter-houſe, (who was buried there March 17, 1726, æt. 66) and ſon of the maſter, was a conſiderable benefactor to that college. He gave his houſe, oppoſite to the college, for a maſter's lodge; a large ſum to purchaſe advowſons; and many valuable MSS. to the library.

A Dr. *George* Beaumont was inſtalled prebendary at Wincheſter, Sept. 29, 1666.

The ſucceſſor to *Nicholas Beaumont* at Cole-Orton was *Henry* the eldeſt ſon; who, not liking Devonſhire, ſold his lands there to one *Piott*[3]. He was knight of the ſhire for the county of Leiceſter in 1589; high-ſheriff in 1594; and, meeting king James I. at Workſop, in Nottinghamſhire, when he came firſt into England, received from him the honour of knighthood April 20, 1603. He preſented a petition to king James, to be reſtored to the viſcounty, which had been forfeited by the attainder of John lord viſcount Beaumont; but we do not find any further regard was paid to this claim, than creating his ſon Thomas (perhaps in conſideration of it) an Iriſh viſcount, ſeveral years after ſir Henry's death.

The petition and caſe of ſir Henry Beaumont,
to be reſtored to be lord viſcount Beaumont,
being the male iſſue of that family[4].

"To the King's moſt excellent Majeſty.

"May it pleaſe your Majeſty to underſtand the humble petition of your loyal ſubject, ſir Henry Beaumont, knight; who being deſcended from the antient family of the viſcount Beaumont, and next heir male of the ſaid lyne, as appeareth in this paper within written more plainly; yet, notwithſtanding anie claime which he could juſtly make unto the foreſaid title and honor, humbly referreth himſelf wholly to your gratious favour; deſiring that your Majeſty will vouchſafe to commit this his ſuite unto the right honourable the lords of the counſaile, commiſſioners in that behalf; that your Majeſty may receive by them true information of your ſaid ſubject's humble petition."

"To the King's moſt excellent Majeſtie.

"May it pleaſe your Majeſtie to underſtand the humble petition of your loyal and obedient ſubject, ſir Henry Beaumont, knt. that whereas his anceſtors, time out of mind, as peeres and barons of this realme, in ſundrie kings raignes, have been ſummoned to divers parliaments, and, as viſcounts of this kingdom, in like manner have taken their places; which dignitie and honor did belong to their heires males, and hath continued in their blood, by ſucceſſion, till of late yeares; the laſt viſcount having only iſſue two daughters, the patrimonie being divided, and the dignity diſcontinued, by the nonage of ſome of your petitioner's anceſtors. And foraſmuch as your ſaid ſuppliant is now next heir male of that family; and nothing doubting of your Majeſties princely diſpoſition and inclination to re-edifice the ruines of your declyned nobility; doth moſt humbly beſeech your Majeſties moſt gratious favour, for reſtauration of your ſaid ſuppliant to his ancient right and dignitie; whoſe prayers ſhall be continued for your Majeſties happy preſervation and long reign over us.

"The original of the houſe being firſt highly derived, as appeareth by authentique pedigrees.

"The antiquity and long continuance of them, in the ſtate of peers of the realme, as by the records is manifeſt.

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[1] Some elegant Latin letters of his to Dr. Matthew Wren, biſhop of Ely, are preſerved in Harl. MSS. 7049. 9.

[2] The occaſion and deſign of this celebrated piece, the author thus recites in his Preface: "The turbulence of theſe times [the grand rebellion] having deprived me of my wonted accommodations of ſtudy, I deliberated, for the avoiding of mere idleneſs, what taſk I might ſafelieſt preſume upon, without the ſociety of books; and concluded upon compoſing this Poem. In which I endeavour to repreſent a ſoul led by Divine grace, and her guardian angel (in fervent devotion) through the difficult temptations and aſſaults of Luſt, of Pride, of Hereſy, of Perſecution, and of Spiritual Dereliction, to a holy and happy departure from temporal life, to heavenly felicity: Diſplaying by the way, the Magnalia Chriſti, his Incarnation and Nativity, his Flight into Ægypt, his Faſting and Temptation, his chief Miracles, his being ſold and betrayed, his Inſtitution of the Holy Euchariſt, his Paſſion, his Reſurrection and Aſcenſion; which were his mighty teſtimonies of his love to the ſoul. My deſire is, that this book may prompt better wits to believe, that a Divine theme is as capable and happy a ſubject of poetical ornament, as any Pagan or human device whatſoever. Which if I can obtain, and (into the bargain) charm my readers into any true degree of devotion, I ſhall be bold to hope that I have partly reached my propoſed mark, and not continued merely idle." A ſecond edition of this Poem, carefully corrected throughout by the author, with the addition of four new Cantos never before printed, was publiſhed at Cambridge, in the year 1702, by his ſon Charles Beaumont, M. A. fellow of St. Peter's college; to which ſociety, he informs us, "his father left by will all his Latin works, both critical and polemical; which not having ſufficient leiſure, nor health of body, to reviſe and examine, according to his wonted modeſty, he ſtrictly forbad the printing any of them." To this edition, the Rev. Dr. Samuel Woodford prefixed a long and ingenious Copy of Verſes made in Memory of the deceaſed author.—Dr. Beaumont alſo wrote "Obſervations upon the Apology of Dr. Henry More, Cambridge, 1685," 4to. A conſiderable number of his poems, &c. were publiſhed in quarto, by ſubſcription, in 1749, with the life of the author prefixed.

[3] Prince's Devon, p. 32.—In Giltiſham church is this epitaph: "Here lieth the body of the wife of Gled Beaumont, rector of this pariſh, and daughter of Edmund Green, of Exon, gent. who died May 14, 1627." Ibid. p. 35.—"The Beaumonts of Devonſhire extract themſelves from *Roſcelm de Beaumont*, viſcount of Main in Normandy, temp. Hen. I; who married *Conſtance*, a natural daughter of that king; by whom he had iſſue *Richard*, his eldeſt ſon and heir, born at Yelſton, co. Devon; from which time theſe Beaumonts have flouriſhed in theſe parts." P. Le Neve, MS.

[4] From a MS. now in the family.

"Their honourable matches, both with the bloud royal, and with the ancienteſt houſes of the nobility;

"As, with the heir of Alexander Comyn, earl of Boghan and high-conſtable of Scotland, whoſe mother was one of the coheires of Roger de Quincy earl of Wincheſter; with the daughter of Henry earl of Lancaſter; with a daughter of the earl of Oxford; with a daughter of the lord Mowbray that was earl Marſhall; with a daughter of the lord Wells; with the only daughter and heir of the lord Bardolph; with a daughter of the duke of Buckingham; and with many other houſes of great honor; beſides the beſtowing of their own female offspring upon the greateſt houſes of the nobility of this realme: as, Elizabeth, daughter to Henry lord Beaumont, was married to Henry duke of Lancaſter, whoſe daughter, Blanch, was wife to John of Gaunt, and mother to Henry IV. Another daughter of the lord Beaumont's was married to the earl of Artholl, whoſe ſon married the daughter of the lord Ferrers; another was married to the lord Lacey; another to the lord Audleigh. All which ancient and noble families are by reaſon thereof mixt in bloud with the ſaid Henry Beaumont. The truth of all which is evident, out of inquiſitions and other good matters of record.

"The great honors, favours, and preheminences, they have been heretofore endowed withall, by the King's progenitors, for the great eſtimation they had them in for their faith and ſervice, having been always reputed by them neare in bloud and lynnage.

"John lord Beaumont was created viſcount Beaumont; whereas his anceſtors, long time before, had been barons. And great revenues and titles of honor granted to the ſaid viſcount Beaumont in Fraunce; the king of England then having a great part of Fraunce; and giving him precedency, in place of honor, next to earles. Great priviledges and franchiſes granted to them in all their lands and manors by Henry VI. The grant of the caſtle of Folkingham and other lands by Edward I.; and many grants of that nature, in all kings' times, to them and their heires males.

"They have been imployed very honourably, in ſervices both of warre and peace, as appeareth plainly by our Chronicles.

"John viſcount Beaumont was high-conſtable and great chamberlain.

"The lord Beaumont was captain of Carlile 12 R. II.

"They have ſuffered great diminutions of eſtate, hazards, and damages, for their faith and ſervice to their prince.

"John lord Beaumont was ſlaine in the ſervice of his country, at Striveling, in the time of Edward III; and John viſcount Beaumont was ſlaine at Northampton, 38 Henry VI. in defence of the moſt Chriſtian prince Henry VI.

"Richard Beaumont, grandfather to ſir Henry Beaumont, your majeſty's now ſuppliant, was taken priſoner in the king's ſervice, in the time of Henry VIII. and was enforced to redeem his liberty by ſale of part of his inheritance.

"That ſir Henry Beaumont is next heire male in bloud to the family: that is to ſay, ſonne and heire of Nicholas, ſonne and heire of Richard, ſonne and heire of William, ſonne and heire of George, ſonne and heire of John, ſonne and heire of Thomas lord Baſqueville, younger ſonne to the lord Beaumont. The laſt of the males of which family was the lord William, who, being viſcount Beaumont and lord Bardolf, dyed without iſſue in the time of Henry VI. Which derivation of bloud, as alſo that the ſaid ſir Henry Beaumont is the next in bloud, is apparent, both by records and by approved pedigrees, &c.

"For the competency of his meanes and ability, for doinge this honourable ſervice, and for the upholding of the eſtate of a peere, he humbly referreth himſelf to that which your Highneſs ſhall be informed upon enquiry thereof.

"Notwithſtandinge, your Majeſties ſaid ſuppliant referreth himſelf and all his titles unto your Majeſties grace; and ſhall think himſelf highly honoured to be a creature of your own handy worke, to be diſpoſed of as by your princely favour ſhall be thought fit."

In 1606, he had a grant from king James I. of divers lands in the counties of Leiceſter and Derby[1]; and, dying in 1607, was buried in Cole Orton church.

Sir *Thomas Beaumont* junior, knight, in the life-time of his father, was one of the knights for Leiceſterſhire in the firſt parliament called by king James I. and was high-ſheriff of the county in 1606. In 1608, he held the manor of Cole-Orton of the king as of the fee of *Cheſter*; and the manor of Overton Saucey as of the honour of *Winton*[2]. He was favoured with a new grant of free-warren, in the counties of Leiceſter and Derby, in 1617[3]; created a baronet, Sept. 17, 1619; again elected member for the county of Leiceſter in 1620, but diſplaced on the petition of ſir *George Haſtings*[4]; and was promoted April 22, 1622, by the following patent, to the dignity of a viſcount of Ireland:

> "To our right truſty and right welbeloved lord viſcount Grandiſon, our deputy of our realm of Ireland, and to our chancellor there now being, and to our deputy chief governor, lords juſtices or chief governors, chancellor or keeper of the great ſeal of that our kingdom which hereafter for the time ſhall be, and to all other our officers and miniſters whom it ſhall concern, &c.

"JAMES Rex. Right truſty and right wellbeloved, we greet you well. The many faithful, good, and worthy ſervices our truſty and welbeloved ſir Thomas Beaumont, of Cole-Overton, knight and baronet, and his anceſtors, being an honourable family, have performed both to us and our Crown, have found ſuch gracious acceptance at our hands, as we are pleaſed not only to take notice of him in his own perſon with much favour and reſpect; but, as a further mark of our gracious care of his poſterity, we are pleaſed to advance him to the honour of a viſcount of this our realm. Theſe are therefore to require and authorize you, immediately upon receipt hereof, to cauſe our letters patent to be paſſed under the great ſeal of that our kingdom, with the advice of ſome of our learned there, in due form of law, to create the ſaid ſir Thomas Beaumont lord viſcount Beaumont of Swords in the county of Dublin in that our realm of Ireland; to have and to hold the ſaid name, ſtyle, title, honour, and dignity of lord viſcount Beaumont of Swords in our ſaid county of Dublin, to him and the heirs male of his body begotten and to be begotten, with all rights, priviledges, preheminences, prerogatives, allowances, and immunities of a viſcount of that kingdom, in as large, ample, and beneficiall manner as any other viſcount of that realm doth or ought to hold or enjoy the ſame. And theſe our letters ſhall be as well to you our deputy and chancellor there now being, as to any other deputy, chief governor or governors, chancellor or keeper of the great ſeal of that our kingdom which hereafter for the time ſhall be, and to all other our officers and miniſters whom it ſhall concern, and to every of them, ſufficient warrant and diſcharge in that behalf. Given under our ſignett, at our palace of Weſtminſter, the 23d day of April, in the 20th year of our reign of England, France, and Ireland, and of Scotland the 55th.

> "Memorand', quod decimo-quarto die Maii, anno Dñi 1622, Henricus Fiſher, gent. venit in canc' Hibernie; & petiit has literas proximè ſuprascriptas irrotulari; ad cujus requiſitionem, irrotulantur de verbo in verbum prout ſuperius[5]."

"Sir *Thomas Beaumont*, knight and baronet, lord viſcount *Swords* in the kingdom of Ireland (now living 1622) is lord of this manor, and hath here a fair houſe, "and a park[6]." He married *Elizabeth*, daughter and heir of *Henry Sapcote*[7], of Elton[8], in the county of Huntingdon, eſq.; by whom he had five ſons; *Sapcote*, born May 10, 1614; *Henry*, born in 1616, who died unmarried; *Thomas*, ſlain 1642, ſ. p.; *Robert*, and *Thomas*, who died unmarried. He had alſo ſix daughters. The exact date of his death does not appear; but it was early in 1625; for, on the 22d of May that year, a commiſſion was directed to John Beaumont, eſq. Thomas Babington, eſq. William Purefoy, eſq. William Bent, gent. to the feodary of the county of Leiceſter, and to the eſcheator of that county, or any three of them, to make enquiry after the lands and poſſeſſions of Thomas viſcount Beaumont, deceaſed[1].

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[1] 5 Pars Original. 4 Jac. I. Rot. 44.

[2] See vol. I. p. cxxxi.

[3] 3 Pars Orig. 15 Jac. I. Rot. 9.

[4] On complaint to the Houſe againſt the ſheriff ſir Alexander Cave, the return was amended; and ſir George Haſtings took his ſeat in the room of ſir Thomas Beaumont. Journals of the Commons, vol. I. p. 516.

[5] "A true copy. John Lodge, deputy-clerk and keeper of the Rolls."

[6] Theſe words are added by Mr. Burton in MS.

[7] "Great grand-father to ſir Simon Archer, of Tamworth, a true lover of Antiquities." Burton, MS. 1630.

[8] This Henry Sapcote was originally of Bracebridge, co. Lincoln, and married Eleanor, eldeſt daughter and coheir of Robert Sapcote of Elton, by whom I ſuppoſe he got the Elton eſtate. Lady Beaumont was heir of both father and mother. F. T. W.

It ſhould ſeem, by his laſt will, which is ſhort and undated, that he was involved in ſome affair of honour; for, after mentioning that he was ſound in mind, and in good health, he adds, "yet enforced at this inſtant to uphold and maintain mine honour, being called in queſtion, with my ſword." He ſpecifies no particulars of his property; nor is any one mentioned but his wife, whom he makes ſole executrix; and by whom the will was proved, May 31, 1625.

In a ſubſidy of 1627, is this entry: "Overton Quatermarſh & Overton Saucey, dame Elizabeth Beaumont, in terris, 6*l*."

This lady Beaumont Mr. Peſtell thus addreſſed:

"Madame, or ſure your ſoule is maſculine,
Or elſe we muſt their hereſie decline,
That tell us of an incapacitie
In any ſoule for virtue that's a ſhee:
For all that do converſe with yours do find
All virtues there that can be in a mind:
And for that reaſon well you cannot looke
To have me count them; for then I miſtooke
In ſaying you have all; ſince thoſe alone
Love and expect ſuch reckonings as have none.
Yet I confeſſe there is a dew diſtills
(As bees make balme of flowers) from learned quills,
Uſefull and apt for every noble dame
That ſtrives to make that beſt conſerve of Fame:
The peoples voice is a thinne broth of breath,
A food too faint to nouriſh after death.
But Jove's immortall nectar is for thoſe
Whom verſe exalts beyond the reach of proſe;
And pardon me if I contend to raiſe
To ſuch a ſeemly height your virtue's praiſe:
For yet my Muſe a bare intention hath,
Becauſe my knowledge is implicite faith;
And make men know them, which tho' now they doe,
Yet then ſhall know that ſo I doe know them too."

Sapcote Beaumont, who ſucceeded to the title of viſcount in 1625, was eminently loyal to king Charles I. during the great delinquency of his ſubjects; engaged in his ſervice, and kept his manor-houſe of Cole-Orton as a garriſon; which, being taken by the rebels, was made by Cromwell the head-quarters of the parliament army; and became one of their principal garriſons in that part of the aſſociated counties; whence continual ſallies were made on the Royaliſts at Aſhby de la Zouch; who in their turn as often attacked Cole-Orton, which was finally burnt to the ground[2].

Dec. 10, 1643, *William* ſon of Sapcote lord Beaumont and lady Anne his wife was baptized at Whitwick; and on the 24th of the ſame month *Henry*, ſon of Henry Beaumont, eſq. was baptized there[3].

In February, 1643-4, *The King's Mills* in this neighbourhood, ſituated on the river Trent, near Donington Park and Wilney Ferry, were ſurrounded by ſir John Gell[4] and a party from this garriſon; as thus ſtated in a letter from ſir John Gell to the earl of Eſſex:

"My Lord, I judge it my duty to remonſtrate unto your Excellency our proceedings in theſe parts. Upon Tueſday the 6th of this inſtant February our forces beſieged a ſtrong garriſon, though but of ſmall compaſs, of the lord of Loughborough's, called *The King's Mills*, a place exceeding troubleſome and burthenſome to thoſe parts of our county, though it ſtands in Leiceſterſhire. Our ordnance, being but ſmall, did not much execution; the ſituation of it made it ſeem almoſt impregnable, the river Trent running on the North ſide, being beſides fortified with very good works; and on the South ſide a ſteep hill, ſtrong works being made there, and the river filling the trenches; all which our captains of horſe, who were on the South ſide of it, conſidering, reſolved to draw ſome few out of every troop, and to aſſault it violently, which was anſwerably done: that party, gliding down a ſteep hill, violently and bravely aſſaulted the place with good ſucceſs, though we had one man ſlain and ſix wounded in the approach. It is thought to be as deſperate a piece of ſervice as any ſuch a petty buſineſs hath been in the North. Our men beat down the windows, and ſtormed in, and ſo forced them to cry quarter. We took one captain, one lieutenant, and 52 ſoldiers: we had 20 ſoldiers wounded, and five ſlain. We are peſtered with petty garriſons, and are ſlenderly aſſiſted by our neighbours, as any aid from them would much advantage us to unkennel that fox, who hath taken many holds, for this main end, that he may ſpoil and plunder; and beſides him we have five colonels of the marquis of Newcaſtle's creating left in our county with your regiments; ſo that neceſſity makes me ſupplicate your Excellency to order that the bordering forces for the Parliament may aſſiſt us, and then we hope we ſhall clear our country of thoſe ſpoiling robbers, and be able to aſſiſt others. By this means your Excellency ſhall do more for this county than all the reſt of the kingdom; and myſelf further obliged to be, Your, &c."[5]

In 1644, one of the numerous branches of this family (moſt probably *Thomas Beaumont*[6], eſq. of Stoughton) is thus diſtinguiſhed:

"There was a brave gentleman, who this laſt week preſented a petition to the houſe of commons from Leiceſterſhire; and with it delivered an excellent ſpeech. His name was Thomas Beaumont, an eſquire[7]."

Under the article of garriſons in this county, Mr. Simmonds mentions, as in the poſſeſſion of the rebels, "Cole Orton, a town of lord Beaumont, one mile from Aſhby; Temple governor; 50 men."

"May 28, 1645, his Majeſty marched with his army into Cole Orton, a garriſon of the enemy's; then by the abbey of Gracedieu, where ſir Thomas Beaumont lives[8]."

About this time the following letter was addreſſed to one of the Parliamentary officers:

"Noble Sir, Be pleaſed to afford the bowells of a tender father a little vent, to bewaile that violence donne by a mercileſſe hand upon his ſon (your late priſoner), in above an 100 ſuch blowes with a ſkeane upon the back and armes (beſide a thruſt, which, piercing his cloths, only God's goodnes there ſtaied the point); that the contuſion, dilated in diſcoloured black and blewe and yeallow, is become a ſpectacle too ruthfull for a Scithian to behold without relenting. I am ſorie yourſelf and ſir John Gell ſaw it not, and wiſh you yet might ſee it. My reaſon is not that it might then have moved your compaſſion ſooner to remitt him (for, I humblie thank you both, that noble favour was quicker then my expectance), or now to exaſperate ſir John againſt that bloodie ſoldier, but only for the raritie; I proteſting before God that no mann's deſcription coud have rendered it in a ſhape half ſo formidable to mine eares as it was preſente to my weeping eyes, and through them to my bleeding heart. A precedent, I dare ſaie, unparalelled ſince the warrs beganne. A miniſter, not in armes, nor offring the leaſt reſiſtance, to be rifled of his monie, gloves, girdle, handkercheif, and other things, hoiſted upon a poore jade with an halter, which, becauſe it coud not keep pace, his bodie muſt be made the anvile of furie in ſo barbarous a manner as the infamie of this fact will never die; one remarkable circumſtance being, that the actor was an Aſhbie man, borne when I was vicar, and at whoſe dore this ſonne of mine hath often releived that felowe (then a child) who hath made him this retribution. 'God laie not this ſinn to his chardge!' My onelie intent in laying this before your eies as my penn is able, is to move both your compaſſions yet further, both to my ſonne and mee. Alas, I knowe nothing can make that valiant and vigilant cheife (which vurtues are to be prized and praiſd even in enemies) an enemie to me or mine, or can alien your affection and experienced goodneſſe to me, but my opinion differing from yours; and yet I fullie beleive we all alike diſtaſt all Separatiſts and Anabaptiſts, and deteſt and reject to hell all Popiſh ſuperſtition. But for the bearing armes, and taking the Scotch Covenant, it is fitt I deale ſincerelie, and confeſſe freelie that my conſcience is ſatisfied in neither. Am I therefore left utterlie deſtitute of anie refreſhing hope to have my petition granted? No. The ingenuitie of this confeſſion, I doubt not, will rather be of prevalence with ſuch minds as I know yourſelf, and verilie conceive that noble Baronett poſſeſſes. Note, the ſupplication I make is that of a worme, coud it ſpeak; namely, to intreat we may no more be troden on; but that my poore ſonne at Cole-Orton (if it pleaſe God he outlive this miſerie) and myſelf at Packington, a miniſter, aged 60 years, who have been near 30 of them chaplain to my lord of Eſſex (and to whom I dare ſaie my ſuit woud not be unacceptable), now growen ſicklie, and having long ſince reſigned my means at Packington to my eldeſt ſonne, and having been robbd and plundered of goods (almoſt all) five ſeveral times, beſide cattell, may fitt doune under the ſhadowe of your protection; beſeeching you alſo that the protection you will pleaſe to give, may preſerve us from the garriſons under the governours at Coventrie, I being aſſured by a ſpeciall freind there that ſir John Gell's three lines to that purpoſe will eaſilie effect it. To boaſt what I have done, and do, and will endeavour, for priſoners here (inſomuch as they ſay in Aſhbie garriſon, ſome blades, to my reproach, that if the divell were a priſoner, I would mediate for him; which was ſpoken in the caſe of delivering one Wightman) is not available. But, for the favour which I humblie begg, I make offer, upon advertiſement, if you pleaſe to name anie miniſter deſirous of the like freedom from hence, only for a perſonall libertie, that I will to my utmoſt contend for it, either reſpectively to Darby or Warwickſhire, and I doubt not but I may doe it. However, if God incline your hearts to grant this tedious writer his heart's deſier, I ſhall bleſſe God, and be everlaſtingly obliged to ſpread the ſweet odour of your fames. And ſo, praying for a happie uniting of the king and kingdoms, I remain your poore votarie,

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[1] Rymer, vol. XVIII. p. 651. [2] See the Hiſtory of the Civil War, in the Appendix to this Volume. [3] Whitwick Regiſter.

[4] Sir John Gell's ſtation is thus deſcribed in an unpubliſhed MS.: "On the road which leads from Derby to Duffield was a mount, called *Shepherd's Knoll*, taken away of late to make the turnpike-road. On this mount ſir John Gell, of Hopton, planted three ſmall cannon, or drakes, as they called them, when Derby was on the ſide of the rebels in the time of king Charles I. Though the king had given him the honour of baronettage ſome time before, he made himſelf governor of Derby in oppoſition to him. Thoſe very pieces of ordnance are, I believe, ſtill in being, and have frequently been diſcharged on public rejoicing-days for victories in the reign of queen Anne. It may not be improper to obſerve, that Derby had the good fortune, in thoſe times of confuſion, never to be plundered. When the commanding officer at King's mill garriſon near Donington Park had reſolved to bring his forces againſt Gell at Derby; the father of my mother, with two other chief men of the town, and Royaliſts, were thought the fitteſt to treat with the officer. They accordingly waited upon him at the garriſon on the river Trent, at King's Mill made him an acceptable preſent of a purſe of gold, and prevailed with him to lay aſide his reſolution. Thus both the faithful Loyaliſts and rebels of the town were preſerved from plunder and the ſad conſequences of it. My grandfather lived to a great age; and I have often heard him mention this matter, with much ſatisfaction, that he had been the happy inſtrument of preſerving not only the effects, but perhaps the lives of many, and eſteemed, ever after, during his life, by all parties." Rev. H. Cantrell, M. A. vicar of St. Peter's, Derby, to the Rev. Samuel Pegge, Feb. 14, 1760.—In 1712 this Mr. Cantrell, having procured the perpetual curacy of Alkmund to be created into a vicarage, was preſented to it; and continued vicar there in 1760.

[5] From a copy in the poſſeſſion of the Rev. William Greſley, rector of Nether Seile.

[6] This Thomas Beaumont, eſq. was, in 1654, 1656, and 1658-9, one of the members in parliament for the county of Leiceſter.

[7] The London Poſt, N° 11. Nov. 12, 1644.—This petition, "from divers gentlemen of the county of Leiceſter," is mentioned in the Journals of the Houſe of Commons, Nov. 6, 1644, vol. III. p. 688.

[8] See the Appendix to this volume, p. 44.

THOMAS PESTELL.

"To the hands of the honourable knight and baronet, ſir Geo. Greſley, preſent."

Mr. William Peſtell, on whoſe behalf an aged father addreſſed the above letter, had been preſented to the rectory of Cole-orton about 1640; and, after the parliament forces obtained poſſeſſion of that garriſon[1], being much harraſſed previous to his ſequeſtration, was forced to abſcond. Once in particular, having carried him away on a bare-ridged horſe, not contenting themſelves with uſing him in that manner, they alſo miſerably beat and abuſed him. His wife was big with child, and near her time, when ſhe was turned out of doors with her children, who were afterwards ſupported by charity. It appears, however, that he long ſurvived the troubles[2], was reſtored to his rectory, and preſented by king Charles II. to the rectory of Ravenſton.

March 25, 1648, a petition of the lady *Beaumont* was ſent to the Houſe of Commons from the Lords; which their Lordſhips conceived reaſonable, but referred to the conſideration of that Houſe[3]. It is not aſcertained by the entry of this petition in the Journals of either Houſe of Parliament who this lady was; but, by a ſubſequent entry, it appears to have been dame *Mary Beaumont*, widow of ſir *Jeremiah* Beaumont, knight; who was reduced to ſuch humiliating diſtreſs, that, Sept. 13, 1649, the weekly ſum of 20s. was voted for her preſent maintenance[4].

Sapcote lord viſcount Beaumont had an ample ſhare in the ſufferings of the loyaliſts during the reign of king Charles I; his eſtate being wholly ſequeſtered by the uſurping powers; and, May 4, 1650, a warrant was iſſued from the council of ſtate, to ſeize, inventory, and ſecure, all the eſtates, real and perſonal reſpectively, of the lord Beaumont, ſir Richard Halford, George Halford, Andrew Halford, gent. Matthew Halford, George Faunt, eſq. captain Roe, and ſir Robert Shirley, bart.; all of whom were accuſed of high delinquency.

The noble lord was twice married. By his firſt wife, *Elizabeth*, daughter of ſir *Thomas Mounſon*, knt. of South Carlton, co. Lincoln (anceſtor to the lords Monſon) he had two ſons, *Thomas* his ſucceſſor, and *John*; and one daughter *Elizabeth*, who was married to ſir *John Hotham*, bart.

By the ſecond wife, *Anne*, daughter of ſir *William Villiers*, of Brokeſby, knight, he had one ſon *William*, born in 1645, who died unmarried; and concerning whom a curious caſe occurs among the Law Reports, Nov. 12, 1682, *Villers* verſus *Beaumont & al.*; in which it was determined, "that a voluntary ſettlement without power of revocation ſhall bind the party, and ſhall not be defeated by a ſubſequent will." The caſe on the pleadings appeared to be thus: The lady Anne Beaumont took a leaſe from an Hoſpital at Leiceſter for three lives in truſtees names, in truſt for her and her heirs. She dies; and this leaſe comes to a Mr. *William Beaumont* [her only ſon], who, a little before his death, by a little ſcrap of paper at an alehouſe, but under hand and ſeal, ſettles this term (in which he had then only a truſt) upon the plaintiffs his couſins, to the intent to pay his debts, and gave the ſurplus to them. After this, he being diſſatisfied with this ſettlement, which he had delivered out of his hands to a creditor, makes his will in writing, and thereby deviſes this term, ſubject alſo to the payment of his debts, to his half brother *Thomas* lord viſcount *Beaumont*, in whoſe family the leaſe had for a long time been. The queſtion was, whether the deed or the will ſhould prevail; and the deed was accordingly confirmed; the lord chancellor obſerving, that, "if a man will improvidently bind himſelf up by a voluntary deed, and not reſerve a power of revocation, the Court will not looſe the fetters he hath put upon himſelf, but he muſt lie down under his own folly[5]."

Thomas ſucceeded his father as viſcount *Beaumont* in 1658; and in 1659 a volume of "Sermons and Devotions, old and new," was dedicated to Thomas lord Beaumont of Cole Orton, by Thomas Peſtell, the meaneſt among his late Majeſty's chaplains in ordinary."

In 1662, we find this noble lord particularly active as a magiſtrate, in proſecuting the Quakers and other

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[1] John Needham, colonel, and governor of Leiceſter for the Parliamentarian party in February 1646, when the lord Loughborough, upon conditions with that never-to-be-forgotten party, ſurrendered his garriſon of Aſhby de la Zouch into their hands, received from ſeveral gentlemen herein, for adhering to king Charles, the ſum of £3750. Harl. MSS. 2043. p. 38.

[2] He has an elegy on the "Lachrymæ Muſarum, 1649, on the Death of Henry lord Haſtings, preſented at his Funeral."

[3] Journals of the Commons, vol. V. p. 514; of the Lords, vol. X. p. 155.

[4] Journals of the Commons, vol. VI. p. 294.

[5] Vernon's Reports, vol. I. p. 100.

Nonconformiſts. On the 2d of September that year, "the lord *Behmen*, alias *Swords*, having received information of an intended meeting at Swanington, came thither with armed men before the meeting was begun; and cauſed nine perſons (*George Fox*, *William Smith*, *Margaret Bayley*, *Suſanna Frith*, *Joane Brockeſby*, *Henry Walker*, *Edward Muggleſton*, *Thomas Fowkes*, and *Joane Rowe*) there to be apprehended, and ſecured that night, and next day ſent them to gaol[1]."

After the demolition of the houſe at Cole Orton, it appears that Thomas lord Beaumont reſided at Whitwick; from which place I have a letter now before me[2], to his friend William Herrick, eſq. of Beaumanor, from whom he had juſt before purchaſed ſome timber trees, dated June 19, 1683.

On the Viſitation of the Heralds at Cole Orton in 1683, we find this letter from the reſtored rector:

"To his worthily eſteemed friend Mr. John Gery,
rector of Swepſton, theſe humbly preſent.

"Dear Brother, *Cole-Orton*, *July* 28, 1683.

"Knowing your power and prevalency with thoſe Officers which without cauſe moleſt me; I fly to you for redreſs, and doubt not your aſſiſtance therein; nor can I fear the iſſue, when ſo proſperous a perſon hath the management of it, who always came off with a *Plaudite*. Sir, I have ſent you incloſed the warrant for my appearance at Leiceſter. I think you told me, when they were at Aſhby about the ſame buſineſs, you had ſatisfied them concerning me. For my part, I have no pedigree nor coat of arms, nor ever had; nor do I preſume to any, nor am I ambitious to be blazoned for any thing but honeſty and loyalty. I am a Maſter of Arts; and that makes me a gentleman, and that a worſhipful one: and I care not to go higher. I intreat you to procure me a diſcharge from my friend Mr. May, or ſome other; and I ſhall remain your moſt obliged brother, and very grateful ſervant,

William Pestell."

The affection of the lord Beaumont and his brother to the royal family did not hinder them, when they ſaw their country's religion and liberties endangered by king James II. from exerting themſelves in defence of thoſe valuable bleſſings. The viſcount raiſed a troop for the prince of Orange; and his brother John (who, when young, had attended king Charles II. in his exile, and, after the Reſtoration, had, under that prince and his brother king James II. divers honourable employments at court; and, beſides his civil preferments, had under king James a commiſſion of lieutenant-colonel of the regiment of which the duke of Berwick was colonel) being commanded to take ſome Iriſh papiſts into the regiment, then at Portſmouth, ſtoutly oppoſed the king in it, and, in ſpite of all invitations and menaces, perſiſted in the refuſal, for which he and ſome other officers that adhered to him were impriſoned. The king, when he had reſolved to introduce Popery, thought it expedient to be in a military poſture; and that the army ſhould be augmented with men of that religion. Sept. 10, 1688, lieutenant-colonel John Beaumont and five other captains[3] of the duke of Berwick's regiment were caſhiered by a council of war held at Windſor, for refuſing to admit Iriſhmen into their companies. As the king by this gave great diſcontent to his ſubjects, ſo it furniſhed the prince of Orange, at his landing, with matter for his Declaration.

The two brothers (with their couſin ſir *Thomas* Beaumont, of Stoughton, bart.) went, with their followers, to the prince of Orange on his firſt landing, and after his coronation were preferred by him.

John Beaumont was M. P. for the town of Nottingham 1685; for the port of Haſtings in 1688 and 1690; and was made governor of Dover Caſtle, and colonel of that regiment whereof he had been lieutenant-colonel, and ſerved his majeſty abroad many years; but died before his elder brother, on July 3, 1701; having married two wives, *Felicia*, daughter of Mr. *Hatton Fermor*, of Eaſton Neſton (anceſtor of the earls of Pomfret) and widow of ſir *Charles Compton*; and ſecondly, *Phillipe*, the daughter of ſir *Nicholas Carew*, of Bedington, co. Surrey, knt.; but by neither of them had iſſue.

Thomas viſcount Beaumont, the elder brother, having likewiſe no children by *Mary* his wife, daughter to ſir *Eraſmus de la Fountaine*, of Kirkby Beler, knt. began, in his life-time (purſuant to a charitable inclination that was ever natural to him) the foundation of an hoſpital for ſix widows, and of a free-ſchool, at Cole-Orton; to which he left good endowments, and appointed for truſtees his heir, the rector of the pariſh, and two others; and, dying without iſſue, June 11, 1702, the title of viſcount and his other dignities expired. He was the laſt of the family who reſided at Cole-Orton; where he was honourably interred, but without any monument, in the vault of his anceſtors, by his couſin (and the heir male of his family) ſir *George* Beaumont, bart. great grandſon of the firſt baronet of Stoughton Grange, who was M. P. in ſeveral parliaments for Leiceſter, and died ſ. p. unmarried April 9, 1737.

Sir *Lewis Beaumont*, knt. the next brother and ſucceſſor, died alſo ſ. p. Dec. 23, 1738; when the title of baronet devolved on his couſin,

George Beaumont, eldeſt ſon of William Beaumont, of Dunmow; who inherited alſo the Cole-Orton eſtate by virtue of an entail made by Thomas the laſt viſcount Beaumont. He was high-ſheriff of Leiceſterſhire in 1761; and, dying Feb. 4, 1762, was buried at Dunmow. He married *Rachel*, daughter of *Michael Howland*, of Stone-hall, Dunmow, eſq. by whom he had three ſons; *Charles* and *William*, who died infants[4] in 1757 and 1758; and his ſucceſſor,

The preſent ſir *George-Howland Beaumont*, of Dunmow and Cole-Orton, bart. only ſurviving ſon and heir; who married, by ſpecial licence, May 6, 1778, *Margaret*, daughter of *John Willes*, of Aſtrop, eſq. eldeſt ſon of ſir *John Willes*, bart. ſome time lord chief juſtice of the common pleas; and is now the owner of this lordſhip; but at preſent has no iſſue.

Cole-Orton park, which was omitted by Mr. Burton in his printed book (though noticed in his MS.) was firſt imparked, if not by ſir *William Maureward*, knt. in the time of Edward I. yet by *William* his ſon, who, we find, had a park there in 1303; which was enlarged, and ſtored anew with game, by ſir *Henry* Beaumont, in 1606. This park is now quite gone; the trees having given place to coal-mines. "Theſe coal-mines in the beginning of the reign of king Henry VIII. (as I have heard reported) did burn for many years together, and could not be quenched until that ſulphurous and brimſtony matter (whereupon it wrought) was utterly exhauſted and conſumed[5]."

There

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[1] Sufferings of the People called Quakers, vol. II. p. 333.

[2] See the ſignature in Plate CI.

[3] All their portraits were engraved, by R. White, on one large half ſheet, in ſix ovals, joined by as many hands, expreſſive of their union. This print is called "The Portſmouth Captains;" and is extremely ſcarce. The other five officers were, the hon. captain Paſton, captain Simon Pack (ſon of ſir Chriſtopher Pack, of Preſtwould, of whom ſee p. 362); captain Thomas Orme, captain John Port, and captain William Cooke. Granger, vol. IV. p. 306.

[4] For theſe two ſons there is an epitaph on the floor of the chancel, within the communion rails of Great Dunmow church.

[5] "The like fire in coal-mines is at this preſent (1641) burning near Willingeſworth and Weddeſbury, in the county of Stafford; but more famous are thoſe burning fires in Italy, as that of Veſuvius, a hill in Campania, near the city of Nola, which, in the time of Titus Veſpaſian the emperor, did burſt out into that violence, that it ſpoiled the country near adjacent, and choaked with the fume that famous philoſopher Pliny the ſecond, writer of the Natural Hiſtory. Of which hill, Dion Caſſius hath written a ſmall treatiſe; as alſo Ætna in Sicily, now called Mont Gibello, which for many hundred years hath burnt, and yet continueth: the reaſon whereof is delivered by Juſtin in his fourth book; for that the ground being hollow and full of ſulpur, brimſtone, and bitumen, the wind getting into thoſe hollow pipes and caves, and ſtriving to have paſſage, kindleth fire. But Leandro Alberto *, that excellent Italian Chorographer, in his deſcription of Sicily, delivereth another reaſon; for that the ground being ſoft, ſpongy, and hollow, and continually beaten with the ſalt-waters and waves of the ſea, doth engender a groſs humour, dry and ſalt, of which that bituminous and ſulphurous matter is made, which miniſtreth matter for the fire. Of this hill have written beſides Petro Bembo †, Antonio Philotteo di Homodio. But moſt ſtrange is that place in Campania in Italy near

* Leandro Alberto nella diſcrettione di Sicilia nolla valle le Demonio, fol. 43.

† Petro Bembo diſcrettione di Montegibello Ginegia, 1530, Anth. Philotte de Homodeis Ætnæ topographia incendiorumque Ætneorum hiſtoria Genetris, 1591. Leandro Alb. Terra dilaoro in Campaniæ, fol. 180.

Puteoli,

There is ſtill remaining a ſtone turret of the old building at the Eaſt corner of the preſent houſe, which gives no ideas of former magnificence; but the reſt, though ſtrong and of ſtone, is more plain and modern. Mr. *Joſeph Boultbee*, formerly a ſteward to the family, inhabited this houſe in Auguſt 1789, being then in his 89th year, very well-looking, and in perfect enjoyment of his faculties. He died in the following month, Sept. 25.

About an hundred yards from the church ſtand the hoſpital and ſchool, (Plate CI) forming together a good brick building with a large front; in the middle of which, facing the ſtreet, on a large ſlate, with the *Beaumont* arms, but no date:

"This Hoſpital
and School
was founded
and en-
dowed by the right honourable
and truly charitable Thomas lord viſcount Beaumont,
of this place."

The ſchool is conſiderable, and in good reputation; It runs all the length over the hoſpital; and is a free-ſchool for reading and writing; with a good houſe for the maſter and his family, parlour, and two chambers, two garrets, and two gardens.

The hoſpital contains ſix widows belonging to the pariſh, each having a ſeparate houſe and garden; and the following advantages, as ſtated in a table of benefactions in the church, and paid out of the great tithes of Swanington.

For ſix widows, each £9. *per annum*,	£54	0	0
Six gowns for ditto, —	3	1	7
Six loads of coals, —	3	12	0
The ſchool-maſter *per annum*,	21	0	0
One load of coals for ditto, —	0	12	0
To the treaſurer, — —	2	2	0
	84	7	7

The Moor and townſhips are very extenſive, meaſuring at leaſt two miles each way. The upper part of the Moor is an undivided eſtate; one half belonging to two Miſs *Medcalfs*, of London, of whom it was rented by the late Mr. *Boultbee*; the other to *William Burſlem*, eſq. There are ſeveral breaks into it, from Worthington, Thringſton, and Swanington.

Near the upper town, by the Loughborough turnpike ſide, Mr. Burſlem has built an exceeding good new engine on a fine conſtruction, which throws upwards of 760 gallons of water in one minute; and there is a fine coal-mine there.

On the North ſide, by the Hinckley turnpike ſide, croſſing the turnpike leading from Aſhby de la Zouch to Loughborough, is another engine, with a great coal-mine, which was rented by the late Mr. Boultbee under ſir George Beaumont, but for the laſt two or three years has not been worked.

The inhabitants, who are very numerous, are chiefly employed in getting coals. Moſt of them have a decent houſe, built either by their parents or themſelves; with a garden to each, from an acre to an acre and a half, taken out of the common; paying 20*s.* an acre for the land, and a ſmall acknowledgement for the houſe, to the lords of the ſoil.

There are ſix farmers who keep waggons in Cole Orton town; three maſter hat-makers; and three hoſiers, who comb their wool, and convert it into ſtockings.

The honourable *Richard Auguſtus Butler-Danvers*, of Swithland, is lord of the manor in both lordſhips; which elect their ſeparate headboroughs. Two parts pay ſuit and ſervice to *Moody Buſh* court, belonging to Mr. Danvers; the other part to *Francis* earl of *Moira* at Aſhby court.

Sir *George Beaumont* is the lord of the ſite of nearly the whole pariſh; and has a conſiderable eſtate at Whitwick.

The proſpects from this lordſhip are equally extenſive and delightful. The Foreſt hills, Bredon, and Caſtle Donington, in particular, are here ſeen to great advantage.

In 1564, there were 62 families in Cole-Orton.

In the liſt of freeholders 1630, no name is entered.

In 1655, there was collected in Cole-Orton, for the relief of the poor Proteſtants in Piedmont, the ſum of 13*s.* 3*d.*

In 1722, eight freeholders polled from Cole Orton; but in the liſt of 1775, not a ſingle name appears.

Money raiſed for the poor of Cole-Orton, within the year ending at Eaſter 1776,	£.	*s.*	*d.*
	190	19	6
Expended in county rates, &c.	15	1	7
——— on the poor, &c. —	157	10	4
Rent of workhouſe and habitations,	2	9	0
Expended in litigations, —	5	2	3
Money raiſed for 1783, —	164	9	3
——— 1784, —	138	3	5
——— 1785, —	131	7	5
Medium of theſe three years,	144	13	4
——— of county expences,	5	2	10
——— of expences not relating to the poor; repairs of the church, roads, &c.	10	5	6
——— of nett annual expences,	129	5	0
——— of attending upon magiſtrates,	1	18	8
——— of entertainments at meetings,	0	0	0
——— of law expences, —	1	1	2
——— of ſetting the poor to work,	0	7	8

In 1776, there were 30 perſons in the work-houſe.

The return made to the houſe of commons in 1786, in anſwer to an enquiry reſpecting the charitable donations in Cole-Orton, may be ſeen in vol. I. p. 62.

Near the middle of the Moor, and adjoining the turnpike-road, is a place of worſhip, inſcribed, "Sion chapel, 1795."

Three open fields on the South ſide of Overton Saucey, excellent corn land, were incloſed in 1799.

In the return to Parliament, 1801, Cole Orton is ſtated to contain 227 inhabited houſes (and 10 uninhabited); 240 families; 504 males, 545 females; total 1069; of whom 88 are chiefly employed in agriculture; and 190 in trade, manufactures, or handicraft.

BENEFACTIONS.

The Rev. William Hunt, rector of this place from 1700 to 1727, gave £20.

Mr. Francis Whirledge of this place gave £20.

Which ſums were laid out in the purchaſe of a piece of land near Griffy-dam, for the uſe of the poor.

The CHURCH (ſee Plate CI.)

dedicated to St. *Mary*, ſtands at the Weſt end of the Nether Town; and conſiſts of an embattled tower; a ſpire-ſteeple of ſtone, in which are three bells; a nave, chancel, and two ailes.

The taper ſpire emerging from trees (for a few trees do remain in the village, though they are gone from the park) is a beautiful object to the circumjacent country.

Round the church-yard alſo is a fine grove of trees, leading up to the manſion-houſe.

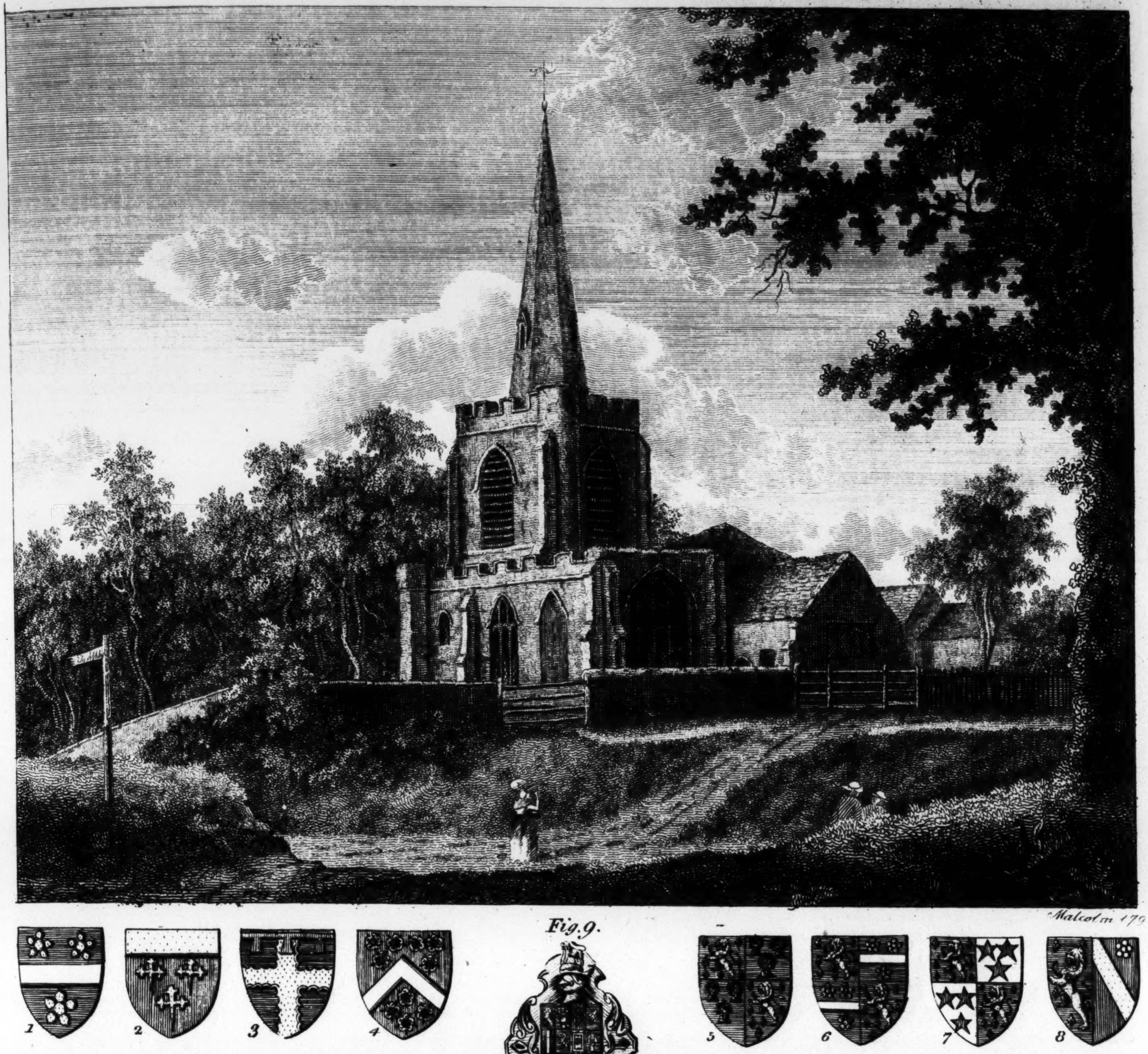
The church is handſome without, but mean and ſhabby within. At the Weſt end of the nave is a ſinging-loft; and under the loft is an old round font.

The corner of the baſe of the buttreſſes at the Weſt end of the tower has ſome groteſque heads; one with a book and harp.

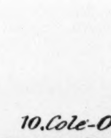
Puteoli, now called La Solſataria, antiently called Vulcani Forum, and Campus Phlegræus, being a ſmall plot of ground compaſſed round with high hills, in length 1500 feet, in breadth 1000, which continually ſendeth up great vapours and ſmokes like a furnace, with great noiſes; which, as the ſaid Leandro Alberto reporteth, "Sopra cui commando (eſſendo cavernoſa) rimbomba di ogni lato, ſi come rimbombano le coſé vacue eſſendo toccate:" upon which if one walks, the ground being hollow, doth ſound of every ſide, as things which be empty and ſtroken do yield a noiſe and ſound: the plot of which is excellently done by that famous artizan and proſpective maker George Hoefnagle, an Antwerpian, and printed in G. Brune's Theatre of Cities, tome 4. The like is reported by Olaus Magnus of Mount Heklia and Mons Crucis, an iſland continually burning, where are ſeen many ſpirits and ghoſts wandering thereabouts, which is there held to be purgatory. And thoſe Southern countries, undiſcovered as yet, near to the Magellan ſtreights, which of the flames and gleams which have been viewed by paſſengers had the name given to them by the Caſtelians, firſt obſervers thereof, Tierra del fuego, is our latter Geographer's report." Burton, p. 218.

Mr.

COLE-ORTON, S.E. Vol. III. Pl. CI. p. 740.



Malcolm 1797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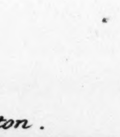
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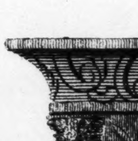
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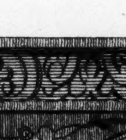
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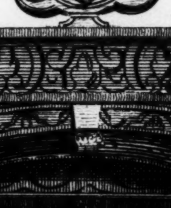
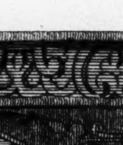
Fig. 9.

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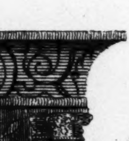
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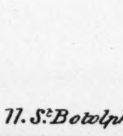
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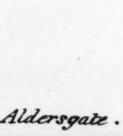
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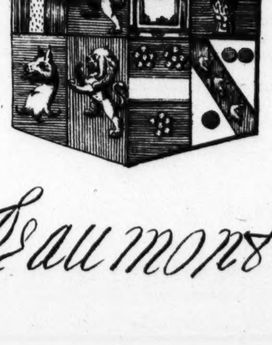
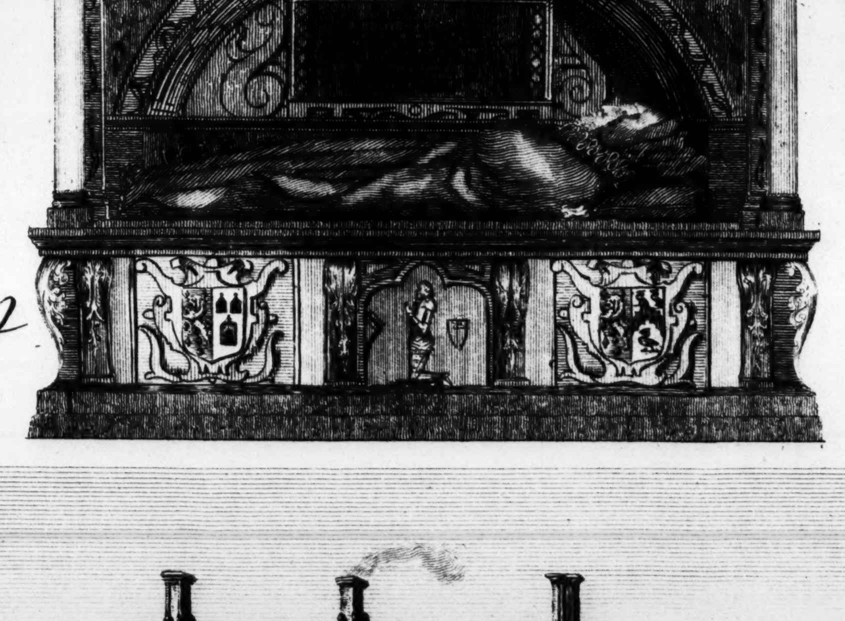
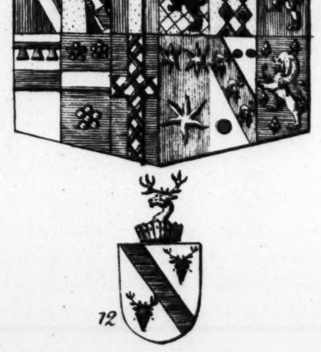
10. Cole-Orton.



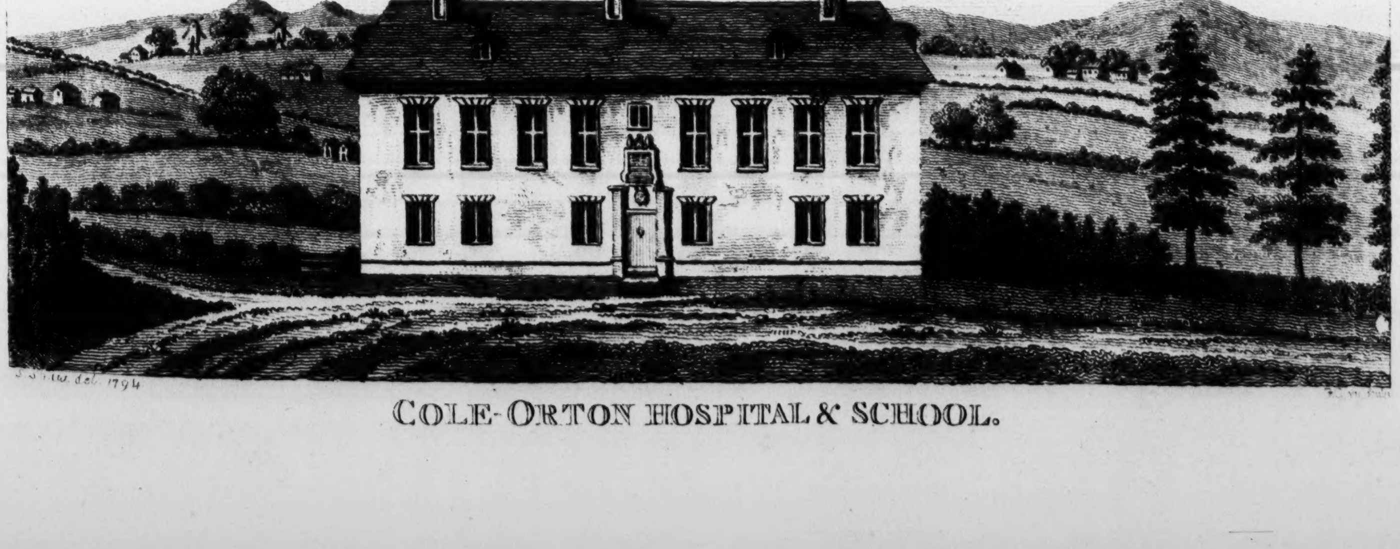


11. S^t. Botolph Aldersgate.



Beaumont

12



S. Shaw del. 1794

COLE-ORTON HOSPITAL & SCHOOL.

Mr. Burton noticed in the South-eaſt window:

1. The picture of one in armour kneeling, offering his ſword to our Lady; holding an eſcocheon, Azure, a feſs Argent between three cinquefoils Or, on whoſe ſurcote the ſame arms; *Maureward*[1].

2. Gules, three croſs croſslets fitché, a chief Or, *Arderne*.

3. Azure, a croſs engrailed Or, a label of three points Gules, *Charnels*.

4. Gules, a chevron between ten roſes Argent, *Berkeley*.

5. Quarterly, 1. and 4. Azure, ſemé of fleur de lis, a lion rampant Or, *Beaumont*; 2. and 3. Azure, three garbs Or, *Comin* earl of *Buchan*.

6. Quarterly, *Beaumont* and *Maureward*.

7. Quarterly, 1 and 4. *Beaumont*; 2. and 3. Argent, three mullets Gules.

Mr. Mackay, who publiſhed a Tour through England in the reign of king George I. ſays, "By the coats of arms in the windows of moſt of the churches in this county, and ſome old monuments, I perceived that great and antient noble families had their reſidence here; and was particularly pleaſed at Loughborough and Charley, to ſee the arms of *Comin* earl of *Buchan* in Scotland; to whom Edward I. gave the lordſhip of Charley, with a foreſt of twenty miles circumference, for his aſſiſtance to his deſigns in Scotland; and married to one of the coheireſſes of Roger de Quincy, earl of Wincheſter; but that family being entirely rooted out of Scotland by the Bruces, for their treachery to their native country, the ſon of the great Cumin retired to his eſtate at Charley; and having an only daughter, married her to lord *Beaumont*, a great family in thoſe days; who afterwards took the name and arms of *Cumin*, and in the reign of Edward III. ſat in parliament at London as earl of *Buchan*[2]; and we find the affection of the crown of England continued to that family, by the title of earl of Buchan, to Henry the Seventh's days. The family incloſed a park in Charley Foreſt, called Beaumont Park to this day. This family were alſo pretty even with the Bruces for extirpating them in Scotland; for, as Robert de Bruce was earl of Huntingdon before he was king of Scotland, and that country joining to this, the Cumins plagued the Bruces ſo, that they were forced to change their names to Cotton: who, however, ſtill carry the Bruces' arms, and are a very conſiderable family ſtill in that country[3]. At Cole Orton is a very fine monument of another branch of the *Comins* earls of *Galloway*; as alſo the arms of the family well preſerved; and in many churches alſo the *Bruces*[4]."

In the Matriculus of 1220, Cole-Orton is deſcribed to be in the patronage of *William de Quatermars*; the rector *Robert de Landâ*, preſented by Hugh the then biſhop of Lincoln[5].

In 1344, the procurations were, 7*s*. 6¾*d*.; the rectory was taxed at 16 marks, and paid 1*s*. for Peter-pence. The then patron was *John de Maureward*.

In 1534-5, the procurations and ſynodals were 10*s*. 7*d*.; and the value of the rectory £10. 10*s*; and ſir *Edward Ethwell*, chantry prieſt, had a penſion of £4. 13*s*. 4*d*.

In 1650, the rectory was returned worth £20.; and the incumbent as "ſufficient."

The rectory is valued in the king's books at £10. 6*s*. 0½*d*. The epiſcopal procurations are, 2*s*. 11*d*.; the archidiaconal 10*s*.; certified value £70.

The nett value returned in 1726 was £73. 2*s*. 4*d*; but it is now ſuppoſed to be worth about £300. a year.

RECTORS.	PATRONS.
W. de Quatermares, 1209.	William de Quatermars.
Robert de Landa, 1230.	
John de Dalby, 1286.	Sir William de Quatermars, knt.
John Clarell, 1245.	Sir Geoffrey Maureward.
Robert de Hodwake 1265; died 1276.	
John Clarell, non. June, 1276; exchanged in 1323 with,	Walter Maureward.
Robert de Paca[6], archdeacon of Stafford, 4 kal. Sept. 1323.	Sir John Maureward.
Richard Maureward, reſigned 1336.	
John Ruſſell, acolyte, 2 non. Dec. 1336.	
John Hylton[7], preſbyter, Aug. 1, 1437; reſigned 1440.	Feoffees of ſir Thomas Beaumont.
John Beaumont, 1534.	William Beaumont, eſq.
William Wood, died 1559.	Richard Beaumont, eſq.
Philip Parker[8], July 5, 1559.	Nicholas Beaumont, eſq.
William Peſtell[9], M. A. rector about 1640; ſequeſtered.	Sapcote lord viſcount Beaumont.
Samuel Olderſhaw[10], 1654; ejected 1662.	Parliamentary Sequeſtrators.
William Peſtell reſtored 1662; buried Jan. 31, 1695-6.	Thomas lord viſcount Beaumont.
James Harriſon, April 19, 1696.	Roger Cave and Tho. Greenwood, gents.
William Hunt, July 18, 1700.	Thomas lord viſcount Beaumont.
Henry Laybourne, M. A. Sept. 27, 1727.	The late ſir George Beaumont, bart.
Thomas Beaumont, Jan. 6, 1757.	
Thomas Hurſt, May 29, 1761.	
William Becher[11], M. A. Feb. 3, 1778.	The preſent ſir George Beaumont, bart.

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[1] Mr. Wyrley calls this "an old monument of the cinquefoils in glaſs;" and adds, "he was lord of this town, as I ſuppoſe; and this and the three next coats are very antient, as may eaſily be judged."

[2] They *quartered* the arms, and were ſome time called earls, of Buchan; but the writs of ſummons ran "Henrico de Bellomonte, comiti de Bochan, &c. F. T. W.

[3] This is not correct. In the time of Henry V. William Ridware, co. Stafford, married Mary, daughter and heir of Robert de Weſenham, whoſe mother was one of the daughters and coheirs of ſir John de Bruce, knight, who was great grandſon of ſir Bernard Bruce, knight, the uncle of king Robert: By this deſcent Cotton quarters the arms of Bruce. F. T. W.

[4] "I have been the longer upon theſe two families of Bruce and Cumin, becauſe the hiſtorians of both nations have dropped them; and indeed one would be ſurprized to find nine peers of the name of Cumin in one reign, and hardly a gentleman left in another, and no hiſtory tell you what became of them. The Bruces are ſtill a great family in Scotland, and a rich one in Huntingdonſhire; but for the other, except ſir Alexander Cumin, one of the members for North Britain, there is hardly any of the name left. I have often diſcourſed with ſir Robert Cotton, who was poſt-maſter-general, on this ſubject, who allowed that Robert de Bruce came originally from the houſe of Clackmanan in Scotland; but that none of the Scots Bruces were deſcended from him; for he left only two daughters, who were married, one to the great Steward of Scotland, by which that family came to the throne, and took their ſurname from the office; and the other to the earl of Sutherland: but that the Bruce-Cottons were deſcended directly from that family when earls of Huntingdon. He therefore blamed the earls of Ayleſbury for taking to their motto *Fuimus*, or we were kings; ſince none of them were deſcended from him that was king." Mackay.

[5] See vol. I. p. lviii.

[6] Magiſter Robertus de Paca, archidiac' Stafford, & magiſter Joh' Clavel, rector eccleſiæ de Overton Quatermars, permutant; & dictus Johannes admiſſ' ad archidiac' Stafford, 9 kal' Sept, 1323.

[7] "Johannes Hylton, preſbyter, præſentatus per Johannem Southam, canonicum Lincolniæ, Thomas Newton, & Willielmum Hay, clericos, feoffatos Domini Thomæ Beaumont, militis, extra mare agentis, ad eccleſiam de Overton Caterſmarch, 1 Aug', 1437; reſignat' ante 2 Dec' 1440.

[8] In the Certificate referred to under Allexton, p. 8, Mr. Parker is thus deſcribed: "Preſbyter, non conjugatus; mediocriter doctus; reſidet; hoſpitalis; degit ibidem; non licentiatus, nec prædicat; nullum aliud habet."

[9] See p. 722. Thomas Peſtell, vicar of Packington, was ſequeſtered about the ſame time. Walker, pp. 330, 331.

[10] He obtained the rectory about 1654; and at his ejectment lived as chaplain to the family of —— Spademann, eſq. at Roadnook, co. Derby. He afterwards practiſed as a phyſician.

[11] Vicar-general of Southwell, and chaplain to earl Digby. In 1796 he obtained a diſpenſation to hold the rectory of Whittington in Derbyſhire, with that of Cole Orton. Mr. Harris, the preſent vicar of Whitwick, is the reſident curate.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

" At Cole-Orton, where a branch of the family of *Comin* earls of *Galloway* were antiently ſettled, is a very fine monument of that family, as well as the coat of the family well preſerved in the painted glaſs of the church windows; ſufficient evidence of their being antiently poſſeſſed of ſome lands here [1]."

On an eſcocheon in the South aile are the arms of *Beaumont*; impaling, Gules, a bend Or, in chief a cinquefoil Argent, fig. 8.

In the South aile, under a Grecian arch, is erected " a very fair and beautiful tomb, with proportions cut out, coloured, painted, and gilt, for ſir Henry Beaumont, knight, and lady Elizabeth his wife;" whoſe recumbent figures are ſhewn in fig. 9.

The tomb is thus inſcribed:

" HERE LIETH THE BODIES OF SIR HENRY BEAUMONT, KNIGHT, AND LADIE ELIZABETH HIS WIFE;
WHICH SIR HENRY WAS SON TO NICHOLAS
BEAUMONT, ESQ. AND ELIZABETH WAS DAUGHTER
AND HEIR OF JOHN LOVIS, ESQ.
BY WHOM HE HAD ONE ONLY SON, VIZ.
SIR THOMAS BEAUMONT, KNIGHT, WHO MARRIED
THE DAUGHTER AND HEIRE OF HENRY SAPCOTE, ESQ.
WHICH SIR HENRY DIED THE 31ST OF MARCH, ANNO
D'NI 1607; AND THE SAID LADY ELIZABETH
DIED THE 26TH OF MARCH, ANNO 1608."

On the front of the tomb is the figure of Thomas their eldeſt ſon, in armour, kneeling at a deſk; and

1. *Beaumont*; impaling, Sable, three dovecotes Argent, *Sapcote*. 2. *Beaumont*; impaling, Or, a chevron engrailed Gules, between three ſhovelers proper, *Lovis*.

At top: Quarterſy; 1. *Beaumont*; 2. Argent, three garbs Or, banded Gules, *Comin* earl of *Buchan*; 3. Gules, ſeven maſcles conjoined and voided Or, *Quincy*; 4. Gules, a cinquefoil Ermine, *Bellomont* earl of *Leiceſter*; 5. Gules, a pale Or, *Grenteſmainell*; 6. Azure, a lion rampant crowned Argent, *Fergus* earl of *Galloway*; 7. Argent, an eſcutcheon within a double treſſure Gules; 8. *Comin*; 9. Azure, a wolf's head eraſed Argent, *Lupus* earl of *Cheſter*; 10. Gules, a lion rampant, Vaire, *Everingham*; 11. *Maureward*; 12. Argent, on a bend Gules, between three pellets, three ſwans Argent, *Clerke*. Creſt, on a chapeau Azure, turned up Ermine, ſemé of fleur de lis Or, a lion ſtatant Or; motto, ERECTUS, NON ELATUS; fig. 10:

In the ſame plate are engraved, fig. 11, eighteen quarterings of the family, from the monument in St. Botolph's, Alderſgate, already noticed under Stoughton [2].

On a mural ſlate on the North ſide of the chancel:

" Near this place lies interred the body of
Gervaſe Yarwood (born at Sheepſhed in this county;)
who departed this life April the 6th,
in the year of our Lord 1759,
aged upwards of 89 years,
who was ſervant to the family of the Beaumonts here
and at Staughton upwards of 57 years."

On a ſmall mural monument on the North ſide:

" *Spera in Deo.*
In a ſmall vault, under theſe ſteps,
lie the remains of JOSEPH BOULTBEE, eſq.
many years reſident of this place;
who died upon the 25th day of September, 1789,
in the 89th year of his age.
And of Elizabeth his wife,
who died in Auguſt 1771,
in the 75th year of her age.
This monument was erected in the year 1794,
by their ſon JOSEPH BOULTBEE,
in remembrance
of parents eminently diſtinguiſhed
by their Chriſtian lives and converſation;
and by him moſt affectionately beloved and eſteemed."

On a flat ſtone in the chancel:

" In memory of the
Rev. THOMAS BEAUMONT, rector of this place,
who died January 28, 1761, aged 32."

On a mural tablet in the North aile, partly covered:

" Beneath lieth the body of
Francis Whirledge, of Cole-Orton,
who departed this life Dec. 15, 1741, aged 61.
Mary his wife died March . . . . . 1759."

In the church-yard, near to the church-door:

" In memory of Catharine,
the affectionate wife of John Stacey,
and daughter of Richard Alleyne, rector of
Stanford in Nottinghamſhire, and Penelope his wife.
She died the 22d of May, 1794, aged 59."

" James Newton, late of Aſhby de la Zouch, hoſier,
died July 8, 1770, aged 70."

On various upright ſtones:

{ William Sharpe, died Feb. 18, 1769, aged 76.
{ Elizabeth Sharpe, died Nov. 17, 1782, aged 76.
Abraham Durant, died Sept. 2, 1786, aged 72.
{ William Gough, died Nov. 29, 1748, aged 57.
{ Mary Gough, died May 9, 1756, aged 70.
{ William Gough, died Aug. 13, 1785, aged 61.
{ Anne Gough, died Aug. 10, 1786, aged 55.
Thomas King, died Dec. 3, 1787, aged 72.

Pedigree of NEDHAM, of COLE ORTON [3], Plate CI. fig. 12.

Arms: Argent, a bend engrailed Azure, between two bucks' heads caboſſed Sable, attired Or. Creſt, out of a pallisado coronet Or, a buck's head Sable, attired of the firſt.

George Nedham, 1629.=Mary, dau. of Edward Style, eſq. ſon and heir of ſir Humfrey Style, of Langley in Kent.

John Nedham, of Potter's Marſh, Herts, died 1662.=Anne, dau. of . . . . Dexter, of Bedfordſhire.

John Nedham, of Cole Orton, æt. 51, 1682; a captain of horſe in the militia of Leiceſterſhire on the Reſtoration of king Charles II.=Faith, dau. of . . . Peers, of Glouceſterſh.
George, beyond ſeas in 1670.
Francis, James, } unmaried 1682.
Judith, Elizabeth, ... } unmaried 1682.

1. John Nedham, a ſtudent in Queen's College, Cambridge.
2. Charles, apprentice in London, æt. 19.
3. George, æt. 15.
1. Elizabeth, æt. 20.
2. Anne, æt. 10.

⁂ In the Pedigree of Beaumont of Gracedieu, p. 661*, it is ſtated that, on the death of lord Vaux in 1661, the title became extinct; which I ſince find to be a miſtake. It fell into *abeyance*; and the preſent lord viſcount Fitzwilliam of Meryon in Ireland is one of the coheirs. This correction is given on the authority of Francis Townſend, eſq. Windſor Herald; by whom I am alſo favoured with the following additions to the Pedigree of Beaumont of Whitley, p. *662.

Richard Beaumont (the tenth in the deſcent)=Anne, daughter of Robert Kay, of Wakefield.

Sir Thomas Beaumont.=Elizabeth, daughter of Gregory Armytage.

1. Adam Beaumont.=Elizabeth, dau. of Raphe Aſhton.
2. Richard Beaumont, buried 1706.=Anne Ramſden.

Richard Beaumont.=Frances Luther.
Richard Beaumont.=Suſanna Hooker.

Richard Beaumont, died ſ. p. 27 June, 1704=Catharine Stringer (afterwards counteſs of Weſtmoreland) died Feb. 4, 1729.
Richard Beaumont, died Sept. 17, 1764.=Elizabeth Hall.

John Beaumont, born 1752.= . . . . . .

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[1] This note was taken by ſir Thomas Cave, from the MSS. of John Bridges, eſq. And ſee the remarks of Mackay, p. 741. But the monuments, if ever there were any, have long ſince periſhed.

[2] See vol. II. p. 859

[3] Exhibited at Aſhby, Sept. 12, 1682, on behalf of Mr. John Nedham, by J. Gery.

Pedigree of the antient and noble Family of BEAUMONT, compiled from ſundry authentic Evidences, and deduced to Sir GEORGE BEAUMONT, of COLE ORTON and DUNMOW, Bart.

Gauthier count de Brienne.=Alix.

Richard viſcount de Beaumont.=Conſtance, natural daughter of Henry I. king of England.

Andre de Brienne, ſeigneur de Rameru.=Alix, dame de Veniſy, deſcended from Florus, ſon of Philip I. king of France, and from Bertrade de Montfort counteſs de Anion.

Erard count de Brienne, eldeſt ſon.=Agnes.

John de Brienne, abbot of Beaulieu.

Mary de Brienne.

1. Richard, viſcount de Beaumont.= . .

2. William, married . . . . dau. of Rolland lord of Rieux in Bretagne.

3. Ralph Beaumont, biſhop of Anjou, 1179.

Erard de Brienne, ſeigneur de Rameru and de Veniſy, allied to Philip de Champagne, dau. to Henry count de Champagne and Brie, king of Jeruſalem.

Gauthier, count de Brienne, king of Naples and Sicily; married Sibill, dau. of Tancred king of Naples and Sicily.=

Mary, dau. of Conrade Montiffarat, queen and heir of the kingdom of Jeruſalem; firſt wife.=John de Brienne, king of Jeruſalem, elected and crowned 1209, 10 Joh. reg. died 1237.=Berengeria, dau. of Alphonſus IX. king of Caſtile and Leon; marr. 1223; 2d wife.

William de Brienne.

1. Richard, viſc. de Beaumont.= . . . . . .

2. William, bp. of Angers.

Conſtance, wife of . . . . . Toney.

Eremengard, marr. 1186.=William king of Scotland.

Gauthier, count de Brienne.=Mary. dau. of Hugh I. king of Cyprus.

Yoland, queen of Jeruſalem, wife of Frederick II. emperor of Germany and king of Sicily.=

Alphonſus de Acon, count de Brienne and de Eu, chamberlain of France, eldeſt ſon and heir, died in 1270.

Martha, married to Baldwin de Courtney, emperor of Conſtantinople.

2. Lewis de Brienne, called de Acon, died 1283. His children aſſumed the name of Beaumont, in reſpect to their mother's family.=Agnes, viſcounteſs de Beaumont and Mayne, dau. and heir of Richard; died 1300.

Alexander III. king of Scotland.

John, count de Brienne.=Mary de Enghien.

Conrade, emperor of Germany, king of Sicily and Jeruſalem. †

Henry de Beaumont, earl of Buchan, came into England with queen Iſabel, wife of Edward II; died 1334.=Alice, dau. and coheir of Alexander Comyn, earl of Buchan in Scotland, died in 1349.

Iſabella, wife of John de Veſcy, died 3 Edw. III.

Lewis de Beaumont, came into England with his brother Henry; was conſecrated biſhop of Durham; died Sept. 28, 1333, and was there buried.

John viſcount de Beaumont; from whom the viſcounts Beaumonts in France derive their deſcent. †

Hugh count de Brienne and de Liche, duke of Athens.

John de Brienne.

Elizabeth, wife of John lord Audley of Healeagh, co. Stafford.

Richard, John, Alice, } all died ſ. p.

John lord Beaumont of Falkingham, aged 22 years on Chriſtmas-day 1339; ſummoned to parliament 1345, in which year he died; firſt huſband.=Eleanor Plantagenet, ſiſter of Henry duke of Lancaſter, died 1373.=Richard Fitz Allen earl of Arundel, ſecond huſb. †

Thomas de Beaumont, lord of Bolton-Percy, co. York, heir to his mother 1349.

Catharine, wife of David de Strabolgi, third earl of Athol.

Beatrix, wife of le count de Danmartin in France.

Iſabella, wife of Henry Plantagenet duke of Lancaſter.

Joan, wife of . . . . . . lord Fitzwalter.

Henry lord Beaumont of Falkingham, only ſon and heir, born in Brabant 1340; aged two years at his father's death 1342; died 1369; firſt huſband.=Margaret, daughter of John de Vere, earl of Oxford.=Sir John Devereux, knt. ſecond huſband.=Nicholas de Loveyne, third huſband.

Sir John de Beaumont, lord Beaumont of Falkingham, knight of the Garter and banneret, born at Brech in Suſſex; aged 14 years at his father's death 1370; died at Strivelin in Scotland in 1397.=Katharine, daughter and heir of ſir Thomas Everingham, of Laxton, co. Nottingham, knt. died 1426.

Alianor, a nun at Ambreſbury.

Margaret, a nun at Dartford.

Elizabeth, wife of William lord Botereux.

Henry lord Beaumont of Falkingham, born in the caſtle there 1381; aged 16 years at his father's death 1397; died 1413.=Elizabeth, dau. of William lord Willoughby of Ereſby, died 1427.

2. Sir Thomas Beaumont, knt. lord of Baſqueville in France 5 Henry VI. warden of the Cinque Ports, and governor of Dover Caſtle; died 1457.=Philippa, dau. and heir of Thomas Maureward, eſq. of Overton Quatermarſh alias Cole Orton, co. Leic.

3. Richard Beaumont.

Alianor.
Katharine.
Anne, a nun at Barking in Eſſex.

Margaret prioreſs, of Dartford in Kent.

Elizabeth, married, firſt, William lord Deincourt; ſecondly, ſir Tho. Nevile, &c. died ſ. p. 1447.

Elizabeth, dau. and heir of William Phelip lord Bardolph, died before 19 Hen. VI. firſt wife.=1. John, born 1410; created viſc. Beaumont 1434; was conſtable and chamberlain of England; ſlain at the battle of Northampton July 10, 1460.=Catharine, dau. of Ralph Neville earl of Weſtmoreland; ſecond wife.=John Mowbray, duke of Norfolk, died 1434; firſt huſband. †=Thomas Strangeways, eſq. ſecond huſband.=Sir John Widville, knt. brother of Anthony earl Rivers, fourth huſb.

2. Sir Henry [1] Beaumont; from whom the Beaumonts of Wedneſbury [2], co. Stafford.

1. Sir John Beaumont, of Cole Orton, knt. ſlain at the battle of Towton, co. York, on the part of Henry VI. March 29, 1461.=Joan, dau. of John Darcy, of Torkſey, knt.; remarried to Giles Daubeney.

2. Thomas Beaumont, of Thringſton, co. Leic. from whom deſcend the Beaumonts of Gracedieu; and of Barrow on Trent, co. Derby, (ſee p. 661*.)

John lord Lovell, Holland, and Burnell, died 1464.=Joan, ſiſter and heir of William viſcount Beaumont.

1. Henry Beaumont, died ſ. p. in his father's life-time; buried at Dennington, co. Suffolk.

Joan, dau. of Humph. Stafford, duke of Buckingham.=2. William viſc. Beaumont and lord Bardolph, born at Edenham, co. Leiceſter; attainted 1461; reſtored 1485; died ſ. p. Dec. 28, 1507; declared by parliament to be not of ſane mind 1487; buried at Wivenhoe, Eſſex, where is his tomb.=Elizabeth, dau. and coheir of Rich. Scrope of Bolton, died June 26, 1537; buried at Wivenhoe, Eſſex.=John de Vere earl of Oxford, died 4 Hen. VIII. 2d huſband.

1. John Beaumont, of Cole Orton, born in 1450; reſtored to his father's property in 1485; died ſ. p. March 19, 1514.=Alice, dau. of ſir William Fielding, of Newnham, knt.

2. George Beaumont, of Overton Quatermarſh, brother and heir of John, died 1531.=Joan, dau. and heir of ſir Tho. Pauncefote, of Northall, co. Glouceſter, knt.

Henry, William, Richard, Robert, all died ſ. p.

Francis viſc. Lovell, attainted 1485; and killed at the battle of Stoke near Newark 1487.

Joan Lovell, ſiſter and coheir, married ſir Brian Stapleton, of Carleton, co. York, knt. and had iſſue.

Fridiſwide Lovell, ſiſter and coheir, married ſir Edward Norreis, knt. and had iſſue.

[See their children in the next page.]

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[1] See Rot. Parl. vol. V. p. 269.

[2] Whoſe deſcendants, ending in females, may be ſeen before, p. 66.—The other branches of the pedigree of Beaumont there printed may be corrected by this, which was compiled in 1786 by the late Charles James Brooke, eſq. Somerſet Herald.

2. Edmund Beaumont.=Katharine, dau. of . . . . Laxham.

1. William Beaumont, of Cole Orton, co. Leicester, eldest son and heir, died 1529.=Mary, dau. of William Basset, of Fledburgh, co. Nottingham, esq. She died July 2, 1539.

Anne Beaumont, married, first, to . . . . Francis, of Tickenhall, co. Derby; secondly, to William Turner.

Mary Beaumont, wife of sir Matthew Charnock.

5. James Beaumont, married . . . . . relict of . . . . Leigh.

3. Edward, died single.
4. Simon.
6. John, rector of Cole Orton; died single.

7. Anthony Beaumont, of Glenfield, co. Leicester.=Anne, dau. of Thomas Armstrong, of Corby, co. Lincoln, esq.

Cecilia, wife of Henry Fenton, grand-father of sir William Fenton, knt.

Katharine, wife of Leonard Bardsey, of the North.

8. William Beaumont, died at Standon.

2. George Beaumont, of Sussex, ancestor of the Beaumonts of that county.=Elizabeth, dau. of Nicholas Leigh, of Addington, in Surrey, esq.

1. Richard Beaumont, of Cole Orton and Godeby, esq. died Oct. 18, 1538.=Coletta, dau. and heir of Rich. Clerke, of Lincolnshire.=William Villers, of Brokesby, co. Leicester, esq. second husband.

1. Maurice,
2. Thomas, both died single.

3. Francis Beaumont, esq. married two wives, had issue.

Mary Beaumont, married sir George Villiers, of Brokesby, co. Leicester, knt. and was mother by him of George duke of Buckingham.

1. George Beaumont, of Kent.=Elizabeth Leigh, widow of George Rusher.

2. Thomas Beaumont.

Mary, married, first, to . . . Sharpe; secondly, to . . . Hatcliffe.

Avery, married to Thomas Findern, of Findern, co. Derby, esq. died 1601.

Nicholas Beaumont, of Cole Orton, esq. aged 11 years at his father's death in 1538; sometime knight of the shire for Leicester; died July 9, 1585, at Lambeth; buried at Christ Church, London.=Anne, dau. of William Saunders, of Welford, co. Northampton, esq. died Sept. 7, 1581; buried at Christ Church.

Anne, wife of William Kildon.

Dorothy, died without issue.

Hen. Beaumont, of All Souls, 1571; dean of Windsor 1622; died 1627.

Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Glidd; first husb.=Thomas[1] Beaumont, of Sussex, and Giltisham, co. Devon, 1606.=Dorothy, dau. of Nicholas Bluet; 2d wife.

Margaret.

4. Huntingdon Beaumont, of Bedworth, co. Warwick, living, at the age of 55 years, in 1616; and not then married.=. . . . . dau. of . . . . . Holland.

2. Francis Beaumont, master of the Charter-house; aged 65 years in 1616; died s. p. June 18, 1624, and buried at the Charter-house.

1. Sir Henry Beaumont, of Cole Orton, knt. some time knight of the shire for Leicester; died March 31, 1607; buried at Cole Orton, where is his tomb.=Elizabeth, sister and heir of Humphry Lovis, son and heir of John Lovis, citizen of London, died Mar. 26, 1608, bur. at Cole Orton.

1. Dorothy, marr. to Will. Read, of Barton, co. Berks, esq.

Anthony Biron, eldest son and heir apparent of sir John Biron, of Newstead, co. Nott. knt.=2. Catharine Beaumont.=Henry Berkeley, of Wymundham, co. Leic. esq.

3. Sir Thomas Beaumont, of Stoughton, co. Leic. knt died Nov. 27, 1614; buried at Stoughton, where is his tomb (see vol. II. p. 854.)=Katharine, dau. and heir of Tho. Farnham, of Stoughton, co. Leic. esq. died on Ascension day 1621.

Sir Thomas Beaumont, of Cole Orton, knight and baronet 1621; some time knight of the shire for Leicester; created visc. Beaumont of Swords in Ireland May 22, 1622; d. 1624-5.=Elizabeth, dau. and heir of Hen. Sapcote, of Elton, c. Huntingdon, esq. in right of his wife.

Sir Henry Beaumont, of Stoughton, knight, son and heir 1621; died April 1646.=Elizabeth, dau. of sir William Turpin, of Knaptoft, co. Leicester, knight.

2. Farnham Beaumont.
3. Thomas Beaumont. (See vol. II. p. 861.)

Three other sons and two daughters; (see vol. II. p. 801.)

Bridget, dau. of sir Tho. Monson, of Carleton, co. Linc. bart. first wife.=1. Sapcote Beaumont, visc. Beaumont of Swords, b. May 10, 1614, d. 1658.=Anne, dau. of sir Will. Villers, of Brokesby, bart. second wife.

2. Henry, bo. 1616, died single.
3. Thomas, slain at Worcester on the king's side 1642.
4. Robert, died at the university of Cambridge.

Elizabeth, marr. 1st, sir Tho. Waldron, of Charley, co. Leicester, knt.; 2dly, Henry Hastings[2], of London, esq.

Mary, wife of Francis Manby.
Katharine.
Frances.
Eleanor.

Thomas,
Anne,
Jane,
died s. p.

Sir Thomas Beaumont, of Stoughton Grange, co. Leicester, 1652; created a baronet Feb. 21, 1660; died Aug. 11, 1676.=Elizabeth, dau. of sir Nicholas Trott, of Quickwood, co. Hertford, knt. by Mary his wife, daughter and heir of sir George Perient, knt.

William Beaumont, baptized Dec. 10, 1643; died without issue.

Sir Henry Beaumont, of Stoughton, bart.; died 1688; and buried there.=Elizabeth, dau. of George Farmer, esq.

2. Thomas Beaumont, of Dunmow, in Essex, a divine; died Jan. 15, 1710; buried there.=Susanna, dau. of William Oldys, D. D. vicar of Adderbury, co. Oxon.

(See their issue, vol. II. p. 861.)

3. William Beaumont, of Dunmow, esq. buried there 1719.=Jane, dau. of John Watts, of the county of Leicester, esq.

Nicholas, and Frances.

1. Thomas Beaumont, visc. Beaumont of Swords, aged 19 years 1652; died s. p. June 11, 1702; and left his estate at Cole Orton (where he was buried) to sir George Beaumont, of Stoughton, bart.=Mary, dau. of sir Erasmus de la Fontaine, of Kirkby Beler, co. Leic. knt.

Mary, dau. of sir Hatton Fermor, of Easton Neston, co. Northamp. knt. relict of sir Char. Compton, second son of Spencer earl of Northampton; first wife.=2. John Beaumont, a colonel in the army, and governor of Dover castle; died s. p. July 3, 1701.=Philippa, dau. of sir Nicholas Carew, of Beddington, co. Surrey, knt.; second wife.

Elizabeth, married to sir Joh. Hotham, of Scarborough, co. York, bart. She was the heir-general of the Cole Orton line.

1. William Beaumont, of Dunmow, esq.=Elizabeth, dau. and heir of William Jordan, of Charlton and Buckland, in Surrey, esq.

2. Henry Beaumont, had issue Thomas.

Henrietta.
Jane.

Mary.

Margaret, wife of John Kendal, late of Kempston, co. Bedford, esq. She died in 1785, leaving three daughters.

3. Thomas Beaumont, of Buckland, near Reygate, in Surrey, esq. living 1786.=. . . . dau. of . . . . Silver.

1. Sir George Beaumont, of Dunmow, bart. succeeded sir Lewis Beaumont in title and the Cole Orton estate, by virtue of an entail made by Thomas visc. Beaumont; was high-sheriff for Leicestershire 1761; died Feb. 4, 1762; and buried at Dunmow.=Rachel, dau. of Matthew Howland, of Stonehall, Dunmow, esq. by Hannah his wife, dau. of Geo. Coldham, of Haverhill in Essex, esq.

2. William Beaumont, died unmarried.

1. William Beaumont, died about 14 years of age.

2. Thomas Beaumont, only surviving son and heir apparent, married Jan. 29, 1799, aged about 33 years in 1802.=Bridget, youngest dau. of the Rev. William Davie, the younger brother of the late sir John Davie, of Creedy, co. Devon.

1. Sir George Howland Beaumont, of Dunmow and Cole Orton, bart. only surviving son and heir, married by special licence May 6, 1778.=Margaret, dau. of John Willes, of Astrop, co. Oxon, esq. eldest son of sir John Willes, knt. sometime lord chief justice of the Common pleas.

2. Charles Beaumont, died an infant, and buried at Dunmow in September 1757.

3. Will. Beaumont, died an infant, and buried at Dunmow in 1758.

1. George-Howland-Willoughby Beaumont, born Oct. 16, 1799.

2. Thomas-Davie Beaumont, born March 9, 1801.

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[1] This Thomas had four sons; Glidd Beaumont, fellow of All Souls College 1602; Henry, John, and Thomas; and three daughters; Elizabeth, married to Matthew Wren, dean of Windsor; Grace, and Dorothy. Stemm. Chichl. N° 104. 209.

[2] Fourth son of sir Henry Hastings, of Braunston, and great grandson of Francis earl of Huntingdon.

DISEWORTH,

antiently called *Divvort*, *Dideworth*, *Dicheſworth*, and *Dyxworth*, a ſmall village about ſix miles North-weſt from Loughborough, is placed on a little brook that runneth thence to Long Whatton; and, with little variation, is a ſtrong clay ſoil, though in ſome few parts a kind of free-ſtone, but well watered. It is bounded on the North-eaſt by Kegworth; on the South-eaſt and South by Long Whatton; on the North-weſt by Iſley Walton and Caſtle Donington; and, in the eccleſiaſtical diviſion of the county, is within the deanry of Akeley.

Three ploughlands in Divvort, which in the time of king Edward had been valued at ten ſhillings, were worth thirty ſhillings at the general ſurvey, when they were held of the king by *William Loveth*. The land was equal to three ploughs. One was employed in the demeſne; and ſix villans, with ſix bordars, had two ploughs[1].

"Villa de Diſeworth dividitur in tria feoda; viz. una pars de feodo *Ceſtrie*, unde abbas de *Leiceſter* percipit decimam pro eccleſiâ ſuâ de Lokington; alia pars de feodo de *Ferrers*, unde prior de *Bredon* percepit decimam; tertia pars eſt de feodo comitis *Arundell*, unde priориſſa de *Langley* percipit decimam pro eccleſiâ ſuâ de Diſeworth. Dominia verò dictorum trium feodorum devenerunt in manus domini de Segrave[2]."

In 1066, *William Loveth* held that part of the lordſhip which was properly called Diſeworth; and which came not long after to a family that, reſiding here, aſſumed the name of the place; *Helias de Diſeworth* being lord thereof about the beginning of king Henry II. To him ſucceeded *Benedict* de Diſeworth, who gave this church to the nunnery of *Langley*, and had iſſue *Hugh*; who had iſſue *Benedict*, who was a knight 1262, and the laſt of his name that we have met with that had any property here.

Robert de Ferrariis earl of *Nottingham* was poſſeſſed of that part which belonged to Bredon; and about the time of king Stephen gave a meſſuage in Diſeworth and the tithes of ſix carucates of land to the canons of Bredon. The reſt of his lands here (which amounted to half a knight's fee) to *Stephen Curzun*, of Falde, co. Stafford (*pro homagio & fidelitate ſuâ*); from whom they deſcended to *Thomas* his ſon.

In 1205-6, *John Gerain de Curzun* paid the king a fine of half a mark, to bring on before his juſtices, at the next aſſize, the trial between him and Benedict de Dideſworth, touching the right to four virgates and five acres of land in Dideſworth, which he claims againſt the ſaid Benedict by a writ of right[3].

The third part, which was of the fee of *Cheſter*, and lay in the pariſh of Lockington, belonged antiently to the earls of *Leiceſter*[4].

In the time of king Henry III. the greater part of the whole lordſhip was added to the inheritance of the *Segraves*; and in the Chartulary of the Honour of Segrave, Dytheſworth forms a very prominent feature; the following ſeveral deeds being therein recorded.

1. A quit-claim from *Hugo de Dytheſworth* to *Stephen de Segrave* and his heirs, of all that meadow which lay between Eaſt meadow and the ditch of Geoffry the Miller, abutting on the pool of the nuns of Gracedieu.

2. A grant of Hugh de Dytheſworth to *Gilbert* Segrave of three virgates of land, together with three villans, *Reginald de Dauby*, *Walter Grys*, and *Walter* ſon of *Agnes*, *cum omnibus eorum catallis & ſequelis*; a *cultura* of land in Litilhulbreche, and a holme of meadow near Watton-bridge.

3. Another grant of the ſaid Hugh to the ſaid Gilbert of a virgate of land, and the ſite of his vivary, for a toft and croft, with two ſelions of land on the South ſide of the vivary, and the homage of *Robert le Graunger*, with his ſervice for one virgate of land, for which he had uſed to pay 5*s.* a year; to be held by homage and ſervice, and the payment annually of a pair of white gloves, or one penny, at Eaſter.

4. A grant from Hugh ſon of *Benedict* de Ditheſworth of a virgate which Walter the ſon of Agnes held, and of five ſelions in Hamberlandes, by the ſervice of a pair of white gloves.

5. A quit-claim, from the ſaid Hugh, to *Nicholas* Segrave and his heirs, of a capital meſſuage, and all his demeſne lands and tenements, with a garden, dove-cote, and out-buildings, and all that he held in Diſeworth.

6. A grant of *Robert de Curſon* to Stephen de Segrave and his heirs, of all his land in Diſeworth, to be held of *Stephen* de Curſon, brother to the ſaid Robert, and his heirs, together with his land at Segrave, by the ſervice of 6*s.* a year.

7. A confirmation of the laſt grant by *Stephen* de Curſon.

8. A quit-claim of Hugh, ſon of Benedict de Diſeworth, to Stephen de Segrave and his heirs, of a virgate of land, of the fee of Stephen de Curſon, in the tenure of *John*, the ſon of *Robert*; and which the ſaid Hugh held of the ſaid Stephen de Segrave, *cum totâ ſequelâ ſuâ*.

9. A quit-claim from *Iſolda Verdun*, to the ſaid Stephen de Segrave and his heirs, of all right to a virgate of land in Dytheſworth, held under Robert de Curſon her brother.

10. A grant of *Thomas*, ſon of *Thomas de Auld*, to *Gilbert* de Segrave and his heirs, of four ſelions of land on the Haſelys, held of the ſame Gilbert of the fee of Curſon.

11. A grant of the ſame Thomas, to Gilbert, of four ſelions in Depedale, near the land of the ſaid Gilbert at Radehall in Ditheſworth, with the herbage and paſture thereto belonging.

12. A grant to the ſaid Gilbert of half an acre in the South meadow of Ditheſworth, near the meadow of the ſaid Gilbert.

13. A grant from *Thomas de Overton*, to Stephen de Segrave and his heirs, of two ploughlands in Ditheſworth, in the tenure of *Ralph Gryon*, to be held by homage and the ſervice of 2*s.* a year.

14. A fine between the ſaid *Stephen* querent, and the ſaid Thomas and *Iſabella* his wife, concerning the ſaid two ploughlands.

15. A confirmation by *Reginald de Carvil*, to the ſaid Stephen, of the above land, by the name of eight virgates of land.

16. A grant of *William*, ſon of *Bertram* of Ditheſworth, to *Elias of Belton* and his heirs, of a virgate of land, with a toft and croft, to be held by homage and the ſervice of 12*d.* a year.

17. A grant of the ſaid Elias to *Robert Baſſet* and his heirs of the ſaid virgate.

18. A grant from *Reginald Baſſet* of Wolvey, to the ſaid Robert his nephew, of a virgate of land in Ditheſworth, lately the laſt-mentioned William's.

19. A grant from the ſaid Reginald to *Peter de Dene*, his nephew, of a virgate of land which *Robert Baſſet de Dene* held in Diſeworth.

20. A grant of the ſaid William ſon of Bertram, to *Robert Baſſet*, ſon of *Simon de Dene*, of two acres of land in Evenweyſlonds in Ditheſworth, to be held freely of the ſaid William, with a ſaving of the ſervice due to the king.

21. A grant of *Reginald* ſon of Robert Baſſet, made to Robert Baſſet ſon of Simon of Dene, and his heirs, of one virgate in Ditheſworth, which *Thomas de Perſon* lately held at 3*s.* a year, and quit-claimed to the

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[1] "Willielmus Loveth tenet de Rege 3 carucatas terre in Divvorth. Terra eſt 3 carucarum. In dominico eſt una; & 6 villani, cum 6 bordariis, habent 6 carucas. Valuit 10 ſolidos; modò 30 ſolidos." Domeſday, fol. 231. b. 2.

[2] Regiſtrum Monaſterii de Noſtel.

[3] Fines 7 John, m. 5.

[4] Regiſtrum de Bredon.

ſaid Reginald; under whom Robert was to hold it by homage and the ſervice of a pound of cumin annually.

22. A quit-claim from *Yvo* ſon of Simon of Dene, to his brother *Peter* and his heirs, of all the land which Robert Baſſet held in Dyſeworth.

23. A grant from Peter de Dene ſon of Simon, to *Stephen de Segrave* and his heirs, of three virgates of land, and of all the tenements which his brother Robert held in Ditheſworth; to be held of the ſaid Peter, by homage, and the ſervice of a pound of pepper and 12*d.* annually.

24. A confirmation made by Ivo de Dene to Stephen de Segrave of the laſt-mentioned lands, &c.

25. A quit-claim of *Richard* ſon of Richard Baſſet, to the aforeſaid Reginald and his heirs, of two virgates of land in Ditheſworth; and a grant from the ſaid Richard, empowering Stephen de Segrave to hold the ſame land as of the gift of Reginald; and ſtating that it was part of the fee of the earl of *Cheſter*.

26. A grant of the ſaid land from Reginald Baſſet to Stephen de Segrave.

27. Another grant from Reginald to the ſaid Stephen of four virgates of land in Ditheſworth, two of which were of the fee of Cheſter.

28. Another grant of Reginald to Stephen, of four ploughlands in Diſeworth, of the fee of Winton, and half a ploughland of the fee of Cheſter; which Richard Baſſet lately held, and of all that Reginald poſſeſſed in that village; to be held by homage; and the four ploughlands to be held by ſuch foreign ſervice as was due in caſes where ſeven ploughlands made one knight's fee; and the half ploughland by the ſervice of half a pound of pepper, or 6*d.* annually.

29. A fine, between the ſaid Stephen *petent'*, and the ſaid Reginald *tenent'*, of three ploughlands in Diſeworth, with the appurtenances, granted to the ſaid Stephen and his heirs, to be held of the ſaid Reginald and his heirs, together with a ploughland which he before held of Reginald, of the fee of *Margaret* counteſs of *Winton*.

30. A confirmation from *Robert de Leyceſter* to the ſaid Stephen, of all the land in Diſeworth, late belonging to Reginald Baſſet his uncle.

31. A confirmation from Yvo de Dene to the ſaid Stephen of all the aforeſaid lands.

32. A quit-claim from *Ranulph* earl of *Cheſter* to the ſaid Stephen and his heirs, and to their homagers dwelling on two ploughlands in Ditheſworth, within the fee of Cheſter, of the incloſure of his park at Querndon.

33. A quit-claim from the abbot and convent of *Combe*, to *Gilbert* de Segrave and his heirs, of all the land which he held in Diſeworth of the gift of Reginald Baſſet and Yvo de Dene.

34. A confirmation, from the ſaid abbot and convent, to *Nicholas* de Segrave and his heirs, of 14 virgates of land, with the appurtenances, in Diſeworth, which he held of the ſaid Reginald and Yvo, to be held of the ſaid abbot and convent by homage, ward, and relief, and ſuch ſcutage as belonged to the land.

35. A quit-claim from the prior and convent of *Norton* in Cheſhire, to Stephen de Segrave and his heirs, of all his land; namely, four virgates of land, with two tofts, and their appurtenances, in Ditheſworth, to be held by the ſervice of two marks and a half, to be annually paid at the manor of Wavertoft (near Caſtle Donington) till ſuch time as the ſaid Stephen ſhould provide for them, *in tuto & competenti loco, de receptu* 28*s.* in free, pure, and perpetual alms.

36. A grant by king *Edward* to Nicholas de Segrave and his heirs, of free-warren in all their demeſne lands at Ditheſworth, 1292.

37. A grant from *Ralph de Bredon*, to *Walter* ſon of *Geoffrey de Herteſhorne*, of a toft and croft in Diſeworth, which belonged to the church of Bredon *de liberâ eleemoſinâ*; reſerving to the church ſufficient ſpace to build a grange; to be held of the ſaid Ralph and his heirs by homage, and the ſervice of 3*s.* a year[1].

The Chartulary alſo ſtates that by an inquiſition taken 19 Edward III (1326) Hathern and Kegworth were found to be members of Diſeworth.

On the aid granted to king Henry III. in 1235, towards the marrying of his ſiſter with the emperor of the Romans, two marks were paid, "de uno feodo quod Hugo de Dycheſworth tenet in Dycheſwurth;" and in the Teſta de Nevill, compiled about the year 1240, three parts of a knight's fee are noticed, which *Gilbert de Segrave* then held under *William de Ferrariis* earl of *Derby*.

In the Itinerary of 1280, Diſeworth, Caſtle Donington, Hemington, and Lockington, anſwered collectively as one vill.

July 14, 1292, king Edward I. granted to *Nicholas Segrave* ſenior, and his heirs, liberty of free-warren in all their demeſne lands at Diſeworth[2]. This Nicholas at his death, in 1296, held the manor of Diſeworth, with ſix carucates of land, and the appurtenances there, of the heir of *Henry* earl of *Cheſter*, by ſcutage; and *John* de Segrave, his ſon and heir, was then aged 30[3].

In 1325, it was found that *John* de Segrave, deceaſed, and *Chriſtiana* his wife, held the manor of Diſeworth of the earl of *Cheſter* and *Stephen* de . . . .; but by what ſervice was not known; and that *John* de Segrave (ſon and heir of *Stephen* de Segrave, couſin of the aforeſaid *John* de Segrave ſenior) was his next heir[4].

In 1346, *John de Segrave* (on the aid then granted for knighting Edward of Woodſtock, the king's eldeſt ſon) was aſſeſſed 18*s.* for a quarter and a fifth part of one knight's fee in Diſeworth, and the prioreſs of *Langley* 2*s.* for a twentieth part of one knight's fee in Diſeworth, both parcel of the honour of *Cheſter* and *Huntingdon.* On the ſame occaſion, the prioreſs of *Gracedieu* was aſſeſſed 10*s.* for a quarter of one knight's fee in Belton, Whatton, and Diſeworth, parcel of the honour of *Leiceſter*[5].

From the Segraves this lordſhip paſſed, with the reſt of their lands, by marriage (as is elſewhere ſhewn) to *John* lord *Mowbray*, father to *Thomas* duke of *Norfolk*, who died ſeiſed thereof in 1398[6].

In 1410, it was found that *Blanch* late lady *Poyninges* (who was the wife of *Thomas Poyninges*) was ſeiſed of the manor of Diſeworth, with its members, parcels, and appurtenances; and that *John Mowbray*, then earl *Mareſcal*, was her couſin and next heir[7].

In a book of fifteenths and tenths granted by the laity in 1416, Diſeworth was rated at £3.; and in the ſubſidy of 1445, at the ſame ſum; but an abatement was then made of 7*s.*

In 1432, *John* duke of *Norfolk* died ſeiſed of the manor of Diſeworth, in the tenure of *John Lancaſter*, eſq.; and it was then held of the king[8].

In 1461, it was found that *John Mowbray* duke of *Norfolk* died ſeiſed of the manor of Diſeworth, held of the king *in capite* by knight's ſervice; and that he gave and granted the ſame, by deed, to *Henry Bradfield*[9].

In an act of parliament paſſed in 1489, for reſtoring to Eton college certain lordſhips, manors, lands, &c. which had been granted to them by king Henry VI. a proviſo is added, that it ſhall not extend in any wiſe to the manor of Diſeworth, by whatſoever name or names the ſaid manor is called[10].

The nunnery of *Gracedieu* had poſſeſſions in Diſeworth; among which one oxgang there was leaſed to *Richard Melborne*, at the annual rent of 10*s*; and the nunnery of *Langley* had rents here, to the yearly amount of £4. 9*s.* 10*d.*[11]

"This town (except ſome few freeholds) belongeth to *Chriſt's College* in *Cambridge*, of the grant of that moſt noble and virtuous lady the lady *Margaret* counteſs of *Richmond* and *Derby*, who in 1506 granted unto the maſter and ſcholars of this college (which was of her foundation) this manor of Diſeworth, and lands in Kegworth, Hathern, Hemington, and Donington; and the advowſon of the church of Sutton Bonington, co. Nottingham[12]." This noble benefactreſs died June 29, 1509.

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[1] Appendix to vol. II. pp. 108, 109.

[2] Cart. 20 Edw. I. N° 17.

[3] Eſch. 24 Edw. I. N° 54. Leic.

[4] Eſch. 19 Edw. II. N° 88. Leic.

[5] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III.

[6] Eſch. 1 Hen. IV. N° 74.

[7] Eſch. 12 Hen. IV. N° 19. Leic.

[8] Eſch. 11 Hen. VI. N° 43. Leic.

[9] Eſch. 1 Edw. IV. N° 46. Leic.; & ex Libro de Lovel.

[10] Rot. Parl. 5 Hen. VII. vol. VI. p. 436.

[11] Bailiffs Accompts, 31 Hen. VIII. in the Augmentation office.

[12] Burton, MS.

In 1564, there were 33 families in Diſeworth.

In a ſubſidy of 1627 is this entry, "Dyſworth, *Rowland Lebbie*, in terris £3."

The freeholders here in 1630 were, *George Marſhall*, *George Sowter*, and *Robert Lilly*.

In 1655, there was collected in Diſeworth, for the relief of the Proteſtants in Piedmont, the ſum of 9*s*.

There was in 1720 a ſchool for ſix girls, who are taught reading and ſewing by a miſtreſs, for an allowance of £3.

In 1722, 25 freeholders polled from this pariſh; and in 1775, we find 16 names.

In an act paſſed in 1794, for dividing and incloſing the open fields, meadows, paſtures, and common grounds, within the lordſhip or liberty of Diſeworth, the maſter, fellows, and ſcholars of Chriſt's college, in the Univerſity of Cambridge, are deſcribed as lords of the manor; the maſter and wardens of the fraternity of the art or myſtery of Haberdaſhers in the city of London, entitled to a certain portion of the great and ſmall tithes; *Leonard Foſbrooke*, eſq. to the great and ſmall tithes of certain other lands and grounds; *William Herrick*, eſq. the Rev. *Thomas Clare*, and *Joſeph Paget*, gent. (as truſtees for *John-William-Robert Boyer* and *Lucinda Boyer*), and *Thomas Turner*, gent. connectedly entitled to the great tithes ariſing from the reſidue of the lands and grounds; the Rev. *Philip Story*, vicar of Lockington, to the ſmall tithes of certain other lands and homeſteads, and old incloſures; the Rev. *William Sparrow*, as vicar of Diſeworth, entitled to all the other ſmall tithes, and to certain glebe land and common right; the ſaid maſter, fellows, and ſcholars, of Chriſt's college, entitled to certain lands within the lordſhip of Whatton; and the ſaid *William Herrick*, *Thomas Fiſher*, eſq. and *John Stokes*, gent. as truſtees under the will of *Richard Cheſlyn*, eſq. for the benefit of the preſent *Richard Cheſlyn*, eſq. are leſſees; and the ſaid *Leonard Foſbrooke*, *William Pochin*, eſq. and the Rev. *Thomas Beer*, truſtees under the will of *Edward Dawſon*, eſq. deceaſed, *Robert Sowter*, *William Hall*, *George Sowter*, *Thomas Mee*, *Samuel Deverill*, *Samuel Harris*, and others, ſubleſſees of the ſame lands; and *Thomas Cheſlyn*, eſq. *Robert Sutton*, *Robert Sowter*, *Jonathan Boſworth*, *Robert Boſworth*, the ſaid *William Hall*, and others, owners of the reſidue of the land. By this act two acres are firſt allotted for the repairs of the highways; then to the vicar of Diſeworth an equivalent for his glebe land and common right; to the ſeveral proprietors of the great tithes, as much of the reſidue as ſhould be equal in value to one ſeventh (except the meadows, containing about 86 acres, 2 roods, and 36 perches, of which one eighth only to be ſo allotted.) In lieu of the vicarial tithes, land to be allotted of the clear yearly value of £30. beſides land-tax and other out-goings; ſuch land to be divided into three parts; one third to the vicar of Diſeworth for the time being; one third to Mr. Foſbrooke, his heirs and aſſigns; the other third to the vicar of Lockington for the time being. Theſe ſeveral allotments to be a full compoſition for all great and ſmall tithes and dues ariſing out of the lands intended to be incloſed, mortuaries, Eaſter-offerings, and ſurplice-fees only excepted; and nothing contained in this act to exonerate the perſons who have hitherto repaired the chancel from continuing ſo to do in future. Twenty acres of the land to be allotted to the vicarage are directed to be laid as near as conveniently may be to the vicarage-houſe; and Mr. Boyer's lands to be as near the average value as may be. Four acres to be allotted to the maſter and ſcholars of Chriſt's college, as lords of the manor; the expences of incloſing to be defrayed by their tenants; and the other lands of the college to be fenced in at the expence of the under tenants. The reſidue to be divided in equal proportions among the ſeveral proprietors. Sheep not to be depaſtured by any perſon on the new allotments, but under ſpecial care to guard and fence the neighbouring quickſets, under a penalty of five pounds; and proprietors of old incloſures, not having lands ſufficient in the open fields, to pay their proportion in money towards the expences of obtaining and executing this act, for the tithes. Several cottages or tenements, uſually occupied by the paupers of the pariſh, together with a brick-houſe ſtanding on the common grounds, uſed by ſuch paupers, are veſted in the churchwardens for the time being, in truſt, for the poor for ever.

The lordſhip contains about 1100 acres; about five ſixths of which belong to Chriſt's College; and in 1788 had in it 124 families, and 552 inhabitants.

	£.	s.	d.
Money raiſed for the poor, within the year ending at Eaſter 1776,	108	1	0
Expended in county-rates, &c.	2	19	4
——— on the poor, —	103	9	3
Rent of workhouſe and habitations,	0	13	4
Expended in litigations, —	1	11	6
Money raiſed for 1783, —	114	18	3
——— 1784, —	145	0	3
——— 1785, —	95	10	0
Medium of theſe three years,	118	9	6
——— of county expences, –	0	0	0
——— of expences not relating to the poor; repairs of the church, roads, &c.	0	0	0
——— of nett annual expences,	118	9	6
——— of attending on magiſtrates,	0	19	9
——— of entertainments at meetings,	0	18	11
——— of law expences, —	1	0	10
——— of ſetting the poor to work,	0	0	0

The return made to the houſe of commons in 1786, in anſwer to an enquiry reſpecting the charitable donations in this pariſh, may be ſeen in vol. I. p. 63.

The following hiſtorical particulars are taken from "William Lilly's Hiſtory of his Life and Times, from the year 1602 to 1681; written by himſelf, in the 66th year of his age, to his worthy friend Elias Aſhmole[1], eſq." and publiſhed in 12mo, 1715.

"I was born in the county of Leiceſter, in an obſcure town, in the North-weſt borders thereof, called Diſeworth, ſeven miles South of the town of Derby, one mile from Caſtle Donington; a town of great rudeneſs, wherein it is not remembered that any of the farmers thereof did ever educate any of their ſons to learning; only my grandfather ſent his younger ſon to Cambridge, whoſe name was *Robert Lilly*, and died vicar of Campden in Glouceſterſhire[2].

"The town of Diſeworth did formerly belong unto the lord Segrave; for there is one record in the hands of my couſin *Melborn Williamſon*, which mentions one acre of land abutting North upon the gates of the lord Segrave; and there is one cloſe, called Hall cloſe, wherein the ruins of ſome antient buildings appear, and particularly where the dove-houſe ſtood; and there are alſo the ruins of decayed fiſh-ponds and other out-houſes. This town came at length to be the inheritance of Margaret counteſs of Richmond, mother of Henry VII; which Margaret gave this town and lordſhip of Diſeworth unto Chriſt's College in Cambridge, the maſter and fellows whereof have ever ſince, and at preſent enjoy and poſſeſs it.

"In the church of this town there is but one monument; and that is a white marble ſtone, now almoſt broken to pieces, which was placed there by *Robert Lilly*, my grandfather, in memory of *Jane* his wife, the daughter of Mr. *Poole* of Old Dalby in the ſame county, a family now quite extinguiſhed. My grandmother's brother was Mr. *Henry Poole*, one of the knights of Rhodes, or Templars[3], who, being a ſoldier at Rhodes at the taking thereof by Solyman the Magnificent, in 1566, and eſcaping with his life, came afterwards to England, and married the lady *Parron*, or *Perham*, of Oxfordſhire; and was called, during his life, ſir *Henry Poole*. *William Poole*, the aſtrologer, knew him very well; and remembers him to have been a very tall perſon, and reputed of great ſtrength in his younger years.

"The impropriation of this town of Diſeworth was formerly the inheritance of three ſiſters, whereof two became votaries[1]; one in the nunnery of *Langley* near Diſeworth[2], valued at the ſuppreſſion, I mean the whole nunnery, at £32. *per annum*; and this ſiſter's part is yet enjoyed by the family of the *Grays*, who now, and for ſome years paſt, have the enjoyment and poſſeſſion of all the lands formerly belonging to the nunnery in the pariſh of Diſeworth, and are at preſent of the yearly value of £350. *per annum*. One of the ſiſters gave her part of the great tithes unto a religious houſe in *Bredon on the Hill*; and, as the inhabitants report, became a religious perſon afterwards. The third ſiſter married; and her part of the tithes in ſucceeding ages became the earl of *Huntingdon's*, who not many years ſince ſold it to one of his ſervants.

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[1] The notes, and the continuation to the time of Lilly's death, are by Mr. Aſhmole.

[2] He died Oct. 21, 1636. See his epitaph, p. 754.

[3] Lilly is here a little inaccurate. His maternal relative was probably a Knight Hoſpitaller of St. John of Jeruſalem, to which houſe Old Dalby (p. 245) was a preceptory.—After the diſſolution, *Richard Poole*, a member of that houſe (ſee p. 248.) had the large penſion of £133. 6*s*. 8*d*.

"The donation of the vicarage is in the gift of the Grays of Langley, unto whom they pay yearly (I mean unto the vicar), as I am informed, £6. *per annum*. Very lately ſome charitable citizens have purchaſed one third portion of the tithes[3], and given it for a maintenance of a preaching miniſter; and it is now of the value of about £50. *per annum*.

"There have been two hermitages in this pariſh[4]; the laſt hermit was well remembered by one *Thomas Cooke*, a very antient inhabitant, who in my younger years acquainted me therewith.

"This town of Diſeworth is divided into three pariſhes; one part belongs unto Lockington, in which part ſtandeth my father's houſe, over-againſt the Weſt end of the ſteeple, in which I was born. Some other farms are in the pariſh of Bredon; the reſt in the pariſh of Diſeworth.

"In this town, but in the pariſh of Lockington, was I born, the firſt day of May, 1602. My father's name was *William Lilly*, ſon of *Robert*, the ſon of *Rowland*, &c. My mother was *Alice*, the daughter of *Edward Barham*, of Fiſkerton Mills in Nottinghamſhire, two miles from Newark upon Trent; this Edward Barham was born in Norwich, and well remembered the rebellion of Kett the Tanner, in the days of Edward VI. Our family have continued many ages in this town as yeomen. Beſides the farm my father and his anceſtors lived in, both my father and grandfather had much free land, and many houſes in the town, not belonging to the college, as the farm wherein they were all born doth, and is now at this preſent of the value of £40. *per annum*, and in poſſeſſion of my brother's ſon; but the freehold land and houſes, formerly purchaſed by my anceſtors, were all ſold by my grandfather and father; ſo that now our family depend wholly upon a college leaſe. Of my infancy I can ſpeak little; only I do remember, that in the fourth year of my age I had the meaſles.

"I was, during my minority, put to learn at ſuch ſchools, and of ſuch maſters, as the rudeneſs of the place and country afforded; my mother intending I ſhould be a ſcholar from my infancy, ſeeing my father's backſlidings in the world, and no hopes by plain huſbandry to recruit a decayed eſtate; therefore, upon Trinity Tueſday 1613, my father had me to Aſhby de la Zouch, to be inſtructed by one Mr. John Brinſley; one, in thoſe times, of great abilities for inſtruction of youth in the Latin and Greek tongues. He was very ſevere in his life and converſation, and did breed up many ſcholars for the Univerſities. In religion he was a ſtrict Puritan, not conformable wholly to the Church of England. In this town of Aſhby de la Zouch, for many years together, Mr. Arthur Hilderſham exerciſed his miniſtry at my being there; and all the while I continued at Aſhby, he [Mr. Brinſley] was ſilenced. This is that famous Hilderſham[5], who left behind him a Commentary on the 51ſt Pſalm; as alſo many ſermons upon the 4th of John; both which are printed. He was an excellent textuary, of exemplary life, pleaſant in diſcourſe, a ſtrong enemy to the Browniſts, and diſſented not from the Church of England in any Article of Faith, but only about wearing the ſurplice, baptizing with the croſs, and kneeling at the Sacrament. Moſt of the people of the town were directed by his judgement, and ſo continued, and yet do continue, Preſbyterianly affected; for, when the lord of Loughborough, in 1642, 1643, 1644, and 1645, had his garriſon in that town, if by chance at any time any troops of horſe had lodged within the town, though they came late at night to their quarters, yet would one or other of the town preſently give ſir John Gell of Derby notice, ſo that ere next morning moſt of his Majeſty's troops were ſeized in their lodgings; which moved the lord of Loughborough merrily to ſay, "there was not a fart let in Aſhby, but it was preſently carried to Derby." The ſeveral authors I there learned were theſe; viz. "Sententiæ Pueriles," "Cato," "Corderius," "Æſop's Fables," "Tully's Offices," "Ovid de Triſtibus;" laſtly, "Virgil," then "Horace;" as alſo "Camden's Greek Grammar," "Theognis," and "Homer's Iliads:" I was only entered into "Uvedale's Hebrew Grammar." He never taught logick; but often would ſay it was fit to be learned in the Univerſities.

In the 14th year of my age, by a fellow-ſcholar of ſwarth, black complexion, I had like to have my right eye beaten out as we were at play. The ſame year, about Michaelmas, I got a ſurfeit, and thereupon a fever, by eating beech-nuts. In the 16th year of my age I was exceedingly troubled in my dreams concerning my ſalvation and damnation, and alſo concerning the ſafety and deſtruction of the ſouls of my father and mother: in the nights I frequently wept, prayed and mourned, for fear my ſins might offend God. In the 17th year of my age my mother died. In the 18th year of my age my maſter Brinſley was enforced from keeping ſchool. Being perſecuted by the biſhop's officers, he came to London, and then lectured in London, where he afterwards died. In this year, by reaſon of my father's poverty, I was alſo enforced to leave ſchool, and ſo came to my father's houſe, where I lived in much penury for one year, and taught ſchool one quarter of a year, until God's providence provided better for me.

"For the two laſt years of my being at ſchool I was of the higheſt form of the ſchool, and chiefeſt of that form: I could then ſpeak Latin as well as Engliſh; could make *extempore* verſes upon any theme; all kinds of verſes, hexameter, pentameter, phaluciacks, iambicks, ſapphicks, &c.; ſo that if any ſcholars from remote ſchools came to diſpute, I was ringleader to diſpute with them; I could cap verſes, &c. If any miniſter came to examine us, I was brought forth againſt him; nor would I argue with him unleſs in the Latin tongue; which I found few of them could well ſpeak without breaking Priſcian's head; which if once they did, I would complain to my maſter, "Non benè intelligit linguam Latinam, nec prorſus loquitur." In the derivation of words, I found moſt of them defective; nor indeed were any of them good grammarians. All and every of thoſe ſcholars who were of my form and ſtanding went to Cambridge, and proved excellent Divines: only poor I, William Lilly, was not ſo happy; Fortune then frowning upon my father's preſent condition, he not being in any capacity to maintain me at the Univerſity.

"My father had one Samuel Smatty for his attorney, unto whom I went ſundry times with letters; who perceiving I was a ſcholar, and that I lived miſerably in the country, loſing my time, nor any way likely to do better, if I continued there; pitying my condition, he ſent word for me to come and ſpeak with him, and told me that he had lately been at London, where there was a gentleman wanted a youth, to attend him and his wife, who could write, &c. I acquainted my father with it, who was very willing to be rid of me, for I could not work, drive the plough, or endure any country labour; my father oft would ſay, I was good for nothing. I had only 20*s.* and no more, to buy me a new ſuit, hoſe, doublet, &c. My doublet was fuſtian: I repaired to Mr. Smatty, when I was accoutred, for a letter to my maſter, which he gave me.

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[1] This traditionary tale of Lilly is preſerved; as, though the circumſtance of the three votaries is unfounded, the diviſion of the property is rightly ſtated.

[2] Lilly's words are, "the nunnery of Langley, *in the pariſh of* Diſeworth." But this is a miſtake. The nunnery has been aſcertained not to be within that pariſh, though in 1540 they poſſeſſed ſome lands there. R. C.

[3] Of this more hereafter.

[4] In a place called The Highwood, about one mile from the town, is ſtill an appearance of foundations, moated about, which is ſaid to be the ſite of Diſeworth hermitage.

[5] Of whom ſee ſome memoirs, and a portrait, p. 6[illegible]6.

"Upon Monday, April 3, 1620, I departed from Diſeworth, and came to Leiceſter; but, before I came away, I viſited my friends, amongſt whom I had given me about 10*s.* which was a great comfort unto me. On the 4th, I took leave of my father, then in Leiceſter gaol for debt, and came along with Bradſhaw the carrier, the ſame perſon with whom many of the duke of Buckingham's kindred had come up. It was a very ſtormy week, cold, and uncomfortable. I footed it all along. We could not reach London until Palm Sunday, April 9, about half an hour after three in the afternoon, at which time we entered Smithfield. When I had gratified the carrier and his ſervants, I had 7*s.* 6*d.* left, and no more; one ſuit of cloaths upon my back, two ſhirts, three bands, one pair of ſhoes, and as many ſtockings. On the delivery of my letter, my maſter entertained me, and next day bought me a new cloak, of which you may imagine (good Eſquire) whether I was not proud; beſides, I ſaw and eat good white bread, contrary to our diet in Leiceſterſhire. My maſter's name was *Gilbert Wright*, born at Market Boſworth in Leiceſterſhire; my miſtreſs was born at Aſhby de la Zouch, in the ſame county, and in the town where I had gone to ſchool. This Gilbert Wright could neither write nor read; he lived upon his annual rents, was of no calling or profeſſion; he had for many years been ſervant to the lady Pawlet in Hertfordſhire; and when ſerjeant Puckering was made lord-keeper, he made him keeper of his lodgings at Whitehall. When ſir Thomas Egerton was made lord chancellor, he entertained him in the ſame place; and when he married a widow in Newgate-market, the lord chancellor recommended him to the Company of Salters, London, to admit him into their company, and ſo they did; and my maſter in 1624 was maſter of that company. He was a man of excellent natural parts, and would ſpeak publicly upon any occaſion very rationally and to the purpoſe. I write this, that the world may know he was no taylor, or myſelf of that or any other calling or profeſſion. My work was to go before my maſter to church; to attend my maſter when he went abroad; to make clean his ſhoes; ſweep the ſtreet; help to drive bucks when we waſhed; fetch water in a tub from the Thames: I have helped to carry 18 tubs of water in one morning; weed the garden; all manner of drudgeries I willingly performed; ſcrape trenchers, &c. If I had any profeſſion, it was of this nature. I ſhould never have denied my being a taylor, had I been one; for there is no calling ſo baſe, which by God's mercy may not afford a livelihood; and had not my maſter entertained me, I would have been of a very mean profeſſion ere I would have returned into the country again; ſo here ends the actions of 18 years of my life.

"My maſter married his ſecond wife for her eſtate; ſhe was competently rich. They lived very uncomfortably: ſhe was about 70 years of age; he 66 or more; yet never was any woman more jealous of a huſband than ſhe; inſomuch that, whenſoever he went into London, ſhe was confident of his going to women. By thoſe means my life was the more uncomfortable, it being very difficult to pleaſe two ſuch oppoſite natures. However, as to the things of this world, I had enough, and endured their diſcontents with much ſereneneſs. My miſtreſs was very curious to know of ſuch as were then called cunning or wiſe men, whether ſhe ſhould bury her huſband? She frequently viſited ſuch perſons; and this occaſion begot in me a little deſire to learn ſomething that way; but, wanting money to buy books, I laid aſide thoſe motions, and endeavoured to pleaſe both maſter and miſtreſs."

Thus far the hiſtory of this famous aſtrologer is given in his own words; but ſome farther account of him may be requiſite. His miſtreſs died in 1624; after which, his maſter having great affection for him, he lived comfortably; and in June 1625, during the great plague, his maſter, having a great charge of money and plate, ſome of his own, ſome other men's, returned into Leiceſterſhire, leaving Lilly and a fellow ſervant in charge of the houſe. Having no buſineſs to employ him, he became a player on the baſs viol, but ſpent moſt of his time at the Bowling Alley in Lincoln's Inn Fields. In the February following his maſter married a ſecond wife; whom in May 1627 he left a widow; and who, from real affection, ſoon after beſtowed her hand on Lilly, with a fortune of £1000. As this match made him his own maſter, he gave way to his favourite amuſement of angling; and became a conſtant attender on ſermons and lectures among the Puritans. In 1632, he turned his mind to the baſe part of aſtrology; and applied to John Evans[1], a debauched Welſh parſon, who, after practiſing that craft many years in Staffordſhire, where he had a cure of ſouls, came to London, and at this time reſided in Gunpowder Alley. Here Lilly became his pupil, and made ſuch a quick progreſs, that he underſtood how "to ſet a figure" perfectly in ſeven or eight weeks. He intimates, that there was ſomething ſupernatural in the progreſs he made in this art; as he tells us, that "he prayed for ſeveral weeks to thoſe angels who were thought and believed by wiſe men to teach and inſtruct in all the ſeveral liberal ſciences[2]." Afterwards, by great induſtry, temperance, and obſervation, and eſpecially by the purchaſe of ſome choice books of aſtrology, out of the library of Mr. William Bedwell, vicar of Tottenham[3] (who had been many years chaplain to ſir Henry Wotton at Venice), he grew to be very eminent; and was accounted by many, during the time of the Uſurpation, the beſt aſtrologer then in England. Continuing his application with the utmoſt aſſiduity, he gave the publick in 1633 a ſpecimen of his attainments and ſkill therein, in an intimation that the king had choſen an unlucky horoſcope for the coronation in Scotland. In 1634, having got into his hands a manuſcript, with ſome alterations of the "Ars Notoria" of Cornelius Agrippa, he drank the doctrine of the magical circle, and the invocation of ſpirits, with unquenchable greedineſs; and became ſo much intoxicated thereby, as not only to make uſe of a form of prayer preſcribed therein to the angel Salmonæus, and to fancy himſelf a favourite of great power and intereſt with that uncreated phantom, but even to claim a knowledge of and a familiar acquaintance with the particular guardian angels of England, by name Salmael and Malchidael[4]. After which, he treated the myſtery of recovering ſtolen goods, &c. with great contempt, claiming a ſupernatural ſight, and the gift of prophetical predictions; all which he knew well how to turn to good advantage.

Wood records a converſation which paſſed between him and the celebrated Dugdale; in which the latter relating that at his birth there was a ſwarm of bees in his father's garden, which ſome thought a happy preſage; Lilly readily told him, "that ſwarm of bees did foretell that the infant ſhould in time prove a prodigy of induſtry, &c.[5]" He was preſently grown into ſo much fame, that, when one Ramſay, the king's clock-maker, being informed that there was a great treaſure buried in the cloyſter of Weſtminſter-abbey, obtained the dean's (Dr. Williams, biſhop of Lincoln) leave to ſearch for it with the divining or Moſaical rods, he applied to Lilly for his aſſiſtance. Lilly, with one Scot, who pretended to the uſe of the ſaid rods, attended by Ramſay and above thirty perſons more, went into the cloyſter by night, and, obſerving the rods to tumble over one another on the Weſt ſide of the cloyſter, concluded the treaſure lay hid under that ſpot: but, the ground being dug to the depth of ſix feet, and nothing found but a coffin, which they found not heavy enough for their purpoſe, they proceeded, without opening it, into the Abbey. Here they were alarmed by a ſtorm, which ſuddenly roſe, and increaſed to ſuch a height, that they were afraid the Weſt end of the church would have been blown upon them. The rods would not move at all; the candles and torches, all but one, were extinguiſhed, or burned very dimly. Scot was amazed, looked pale, and knew not what to think or do; until Lilly gave directions to diſmiſs the dæmons; which when done, all was quiet again, and each man returned home. However, that method of divination was never after made uſe of by our conjurer; though he was cunning enough to aſcribe the miſcarriage, not to any defect in the art itſelf, but to the number of people who were preſent at the operation, and derided it; ſhrewdly laying it down for a rule, that ſecrecy and intelligent operators, with a ſtrong confidence and knowledge of what they are doing, are neceſſary requiſites to ſucceed in this work.

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[1] Wood, Athen Oxon. vol. I. col. 579. where ſome account of Evans may be ſeen.

[2] He ſays, that "the angels very rarely ſpeak to any operator or maſter; and when they do ſpeak, it is like the Iriſh, much in the throat." Lilly's "Life," p. 88.

[3] Mr. Bedwell, who had been one of king James's tranſlators of the Bible, and for the Eaſtern tongues, died May 5, 1632, æt. 70. Hiſtory of Tottenham, p. 61.

[4] See his "Merlinus Anglicus" for 1647.

[5] Wood's Faſti, vol. II. p. 8.

In 1634 he taught aſtrology to ſir George Peckham, knight, who next year unfortunately died at St. Winifred's well in Wales.

Meanwhile (in October 1633) he had buried his firſt wife, purchaſed a moiety of thirteen houſes in the Strand, and (in November 1634) married a ſecond wife, who (with a fortune of £500.) joining to an extravagant temper a termagant ſpirit, which he could not lay, made him unhappy, and greatly reduced his circumſtances. With this comfortable yokemate he removed in 1636 to Herſham in Surrey, where he continued (but not without interruption of law-ſuits in 1637 and 1638, both in the Chancery and Exchequer) till September 1641; when, having recovered his health, and inſtructed John Humphreys in the art of aſtrology, and ſeeing a proſpect of fiſhing in troubled waters, he returned to London. Here having purchaſed ſeveral curious books in this art, which were found on pulling down the houſe of another aſtrologer, he peruſed them with inceſſant diligence, finding out ſecrets contained in them, which were written in an imperfect Greek character; and, in April 1644, publiſhed his "Merlinus Anglicus junior[1];" which was followed by his "Supernatural Sight and Apparition;" "The White King's Prophecy" (of which 1800 were ſold in three days); and the "Prophetical Merlin." He had become familiarly acquainted, in the preceding year, with Bulſtrode Whitelocke, eſq. whom he had medically aſſiſted, and who was afterwards his friend and patron. In 1645 he publiſhed his "Starry Meſſenger, with an interpretation of three ſuns ſeen in London 29 May 1644, being Charles the Second's Birth-day;" and in June 1645 he gave an unlucky judgement, which the battle of Naſeby too fatally verified[2]. For this publication he was apprehended, and brought before the Committee of Examinations; but diſcharged without expence, it being noticed that "literary men paid no fees." Within a week after, however, he was complained of in the Houſe of Commons by ſir Arthur Heſilrige, for having made too free in his Preface with the Committee of Leiceſterſhire[3]; but, by the friendſhip of baron Rigby, eſcaped without farther notice. From that time he devoted himſelf entirely to the intereſts of the parliament, though he had before rather inclined to the king's party. In 1646 he printed a "Collection of Prophecies," with the explanation and verification of Aquila, in "The White King's Prophecy;" as alſo the "Nativity of biſhop Laud and Thomas earl of Strafford." In 1647 he finiſhed the third book of "Nativities;" during the compoſing whereof, for ſeven whole weeks, he was ſhut up of the plague, burying in that time two maid-ſervants thereof; yet, towards November that year, he finiſhed his book called "Chriſtian Aſtrology[4];" but has not any where ſignified that the angels lent him their aſſiſtance in that work; nor does it appear that there is any thing in it more than the author himſelf was well able to perform. It is very certain that he regarded judicial aſtrology[5] as a ſcience; and it is no leſs certain that he proſtituted his pen to the political purpoſes of the parliament and of Cromwell[6]. Aſtrological predictions and prophecies were perfectly ſuited to the enthuſiaſm of theſe times; and Lilly well knew how to apply them to the hopes and fears of the populace. He was frequently ambiguous and oracular, and ſometimes amuſed the people with hieroglyphics; many of which, as we are told by Mr. Aubrey, he ſtole from an old monkiſh manuſcript[1].

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[1] This volume is addreſſed, in a "maiden Dedication," to "the honourable and truly magnanimous ſir William Wittypoll, Knight," in thankful teſtimony of due reſpects for manifold favours, ſince by means of the virtuous Robert Tolmach, eſq. he had an acquaintance with him. In the Preface he ſays, "Sixteen years I happily lived under the government of Charles our King. I was in no particular in that ſpace of time oppreſſed. I felt no preſſures, either of ſhip-money, billeting of ſoldiers, or the like; no High Commiſſion had influence on me, no Star Chamber, no Court of Honour. Like an hermit, fourteen miles from London, I lived near Oatlands; but the heavens appearing cloudy, and foretelling me a ſtorm was coming, I left my country habitation 1640, and came to London, where now I am, and in which place I daily hear the noiſe of war, and ſound of trumpet, neither of which affright me. Safety is in London. It will be. By God's bleſſing, from and in this City I had my ſubſiſtence in fortune; and with that City and its fortunes, and the moſt honourable citizens thereof, will I adventure purſe, perſon, and what may, if any thing can, be more dear; holding it more honour to be buried in the aſhes of the City's ruins, than to ſurvive a moment after ſuch a cataſtrophe.—The work had been more compleat, had I not been as much, during its writing, oppreſſed with taxes and weekly aſſeſſments, as ever Bellantinus was fearful of the approach of his enemies, while he wrote againſt Mirandula. Let us be equally pardoned. It is true, it hath coſt me more hours than at firſt I intended; yet I do not repent of it; my knowledge was thereby the more increaſed. Some things I have purpoſely omitted. I love Monarchy, and would not eaſily diſpleaſe my Sovereign. To none living, but himſelf, if ever, will I communicate my private reſerves."—He then enters largely into the characters of ſuch as were adepts in aſtrology. "Calvin was an enemy to it; but Melancthon, as grave a Divine, and more learned, as moſt hold, was a friend to and ſtudent in it. Perkins was peeviſh and bitter. One Chambers wrote againſt me; but had ſuch a leſſon returned by the learned ſir Chriſtopher Heydon, in anſwer of his folly, that very grief killed the old worm-eaten canon of Windſor. One Melton (qu. if *Milton* be here meant?) and Vicars have railed, but wrote nothing to the purpoſe. Henry earl of Northampton, of a noble family, writes againſt judiciary aſtrology and comets; the book was never yet thought worthy of an anſwer. I hold it an honour to be *Magus*, in the ſenſe king James took the word in "Demonologia." I have had much acquaintance and ſociety with ſcholars of other nations, reputed learned in aſtrology in their own country; but I affirm that none of them were comparable either to that grave, reverend, and profoundly learned Dr. Napier, or to his ſurviving kinſman ſir Richard Napier, knight, excellently judicious in aſtrology, phyſick, and philoſophy; or to Mr. Thomas Allen, of Glouceſter hall; or to Mr. Bredon, a rigid Ptolomeian; or to Mr. Nicholas Fiſke, curious in the art of divination, and exquiſite in all the parts of aſtrology. Let them ſhew me a man that hath given better proofs of his judgement in aſtrology, than my friend Mr. Booker, in his annual prognoſtications."

[2] "My Starry Meſſenger came abroad upon that memorable 14th of June, 1645; upon which day the right valiant and honourable ſir Thomas Fairfax and the ſober and ſucceſsful lieutenant-general Cromwell had a moſt abſolute victory over our enemies (*Rege præſente*) at Naſeby; ſince which day the Parliament and Kingdom's enemies never proſpered."

[3] "Unworthy men," he ſays, "have wearied my pen, diſheartened the gentry to our inevitable loſs, and impoveriſhment of thoſe towns committed to their charge. Let the town of Leiceſter be hereof an unlucky precedent, which hath been theſe three years fortifying, and now on the ſudden tranſmitted to his Majeſty's forces. What became of the vaſt ſums of money there raiſed? why the valiant gentlemen diſplaced, and men of inferior rank exalted? Who gives any reaſon, unleſs it was purpoſely done to betray the town to our enemies, or, by loſs of this, to prolong the wars another year? You ſhall ſee if his Majeſty's providence fortify not that town in leſs months than we in years? It muſt be diſcovered who or whom have played the plain knaves with us; or elſe we ſhall never be at quiet. Many complain the taxes of that county have exceeded the income of rent."

[4] There is before this book a very good head of the author, by Marſhall, "ætatis 45;" here copied in Plate CII.

[5] "The true Storie of Mr. William Lilly; which (as it paſſed ſeveral hands of the better ſort of Cavaliers) was apprehended for a truth, and ſo committed to the preſs, 1647-8," 4to, relates a curious tranſaction of Lilly, reſpecting Mr. How of Glouceſterſhire and the lady Arabella Scrope, one of the natural daughters of the earl of Sunderland, who had both conſulted him on the ſubject of their marriage. King's Pamphlets, in the Britiſh Muſeum, 1647-8, N° 349.

[6] "When Cromwell was in Scotland, a ſoldier ſtood with Lilly's (Merlinus) Anglicus in his hand, and ſaid, as the ſeveral troops paſſed him, 'Lo, hear what Lilly ſaith; you are promiſed victory; fight it out, brave boys;' and then read that month's prediction." Life, p. 83.

In 1647, upon the breaking out of the quarrel between the parliament and army, whoſe head-quarters were at Windſor, he was ſent for, together with Booker, another aſtrologer, by Fairfax, the general, who addreſſed them in theſe terms: "That God had bleſſed the army with many ſignal victories, and yet their work was not finiſhed; that he hoped God would go along with them, until this work was done; that they ſought not themſelves, but the welfare and tranquillity of the good people, and the whole nation, and, for that end, were reſolved to ſacrifice both their own lives and fortunes; that he hoped the art which they [Lilly and Booker] ſtudied, was lawful and agreeable to God's word; that he underſtood it not; but did not doubt they both feared God, and therefore had a good opinion of them." To this ſpeech Lilly returned the following anſwer: "My lord, I am glad to ſee you here at this time: certainly both the people of God, and all others of this nation, are very ſenſible of God's mercy, love, and favour unto them, in directing the parliament to nominate and elect you general of their armies; a perſon ſo religious, ſo valiant. The ſeveral unexpected victories, obtained under your excellency's conduct, will eternize the ſame unto all poſterity. We are confident of God's going along with you and your army, until the great work, for which he ordained you both, is fully perfected; which, we hope, will be the conquering and ſubverſion of yours and the parliament's enemies; and then a quiet ſettlement, and firm peace over all the nation, unto God's glory, and full ſatisfaction of tender conſciences. Sir, as for ourſelves, we truſt in God, and, as Chriſtians, believe in him: we do not ſtudy any art but what is lawful and conſonant to the Scriptures, fathers, and antiquity; which we humbly deſire you to believe." This audience, in November, ſeems to have been occaſioned by a ſuſpicion of his attachment to the royal party, which he had given ſome room for, by receiving an application from the king, then in cuſtody of the army at Hampton Court; for, in Auguſt preceding, when his majeſty had framed thoughts of eſcaping from the ſoldiery, and obſcuring himſelf ſomewhere near the city, he ſent, as Lilly tells us, Mrs. Whorwood, to know in what quarter of the nation he might be ſafely concealed, till he thought proper to diſcover himſelf. Lilly, having erected a figure, ſaid, the king might be ſafely concealed in ſome part of Eſſex about twenty miles from London, where the lady happened to have a houſe fit for his majeſty's reception; and went away next morning to acquaint him with it. But the king was gone away in the night Weſtward, and ſurrendered himſelf at length to Hammond in the Iſle of Wight; and thus the proſpect was rendered abortive[2]. However, he was again applied to by the ſame lady, in 1648, for the ſame purpoſe, while the king was at Cariſbrook caſtle; whence having laid a deſign to eſcape by ſawing the iron bars of his chamber window, lady Whorwood came to our author, and acquainted him with it. Lilly procured a proper ſaw, made by one Farmor, an ingenious lockſmith, in Bowlane, Cheapſide, and furniſhed her with aqua-fortis beſides; by which means his majeſty did the buſineſs, and was out with his body, till he came to his breaſt, when, his heart failing, he proceeded no farther. About September, the ſame lady came a third time to Lilly on the ſame errand. The parliament commiſſioners were now appointed to treat with his majeſty; upon which our aſtrologer, after peruſing his figure, told the lady the commiſſioners would be there ſuch a day; elected the day and hour when to receive them; and directed, as ſoon as the propoſitions were read, to ſign them, and make haſte with all ſpeed to come up with the commiſſioners to London; the army being then far diſtant from London; and the city enraged ſtoutly againſt them. The king promiſed he would do ſo, but was diverted from it by the lord Say.

During the ſiege of Colcheſter, in Auguſt 1648, Lilly and Booker were ſent for thither, to encourage the ſoldiers. This they did, by aſſuring them that the town would be ſoon taken; which proved true in the event[3].

All this while our aſtrologer continued firm to his own intereſt, by ſerving that of the parliament party; from whom he had received, in 1648, £50. in caſh, and an order from the council of ſtate for a penſion of £100. a year, which was granted to him for furniſhing them with a perfect knowledge of the chiefeſt concernments of France. This he obtained by means of a ſecular prieſt, with whom he had formerly been acquainted, and who now was confeſſor to one of the French ſecretaries: he received the penſion two years, when he threw it up, with the employment, in diſguſt on ſome account or other. Meanwhile, he read public lectures upon aſtrology; and ſtood ſo high in his profeſſion, as to become not unfrequently the ſubject of lampoons[4]; one of which ſhall be given.

"In Lilium, Bardum, Aſtrologum:
"Lilius eſt quidvis; eſt bardus, perditus, audax;
Eſt mendax, aſinus, Lilius, aſtrologus.
Demonſtrat nomen te, mendaciſſime Lili,
Nomine bis mendax dicere, teque magis.
Iſtis quid levius quibus eſt pro nomine nomen
Mendacis, magis eſt qui levitate levis.
Candida mi Lili, non ſunt tibi lilia nomen,
Vix inter vepres nomen habere potes[5]."

Whilſt the king was at Windſor caſtle, in December 1648, walking one day upon the leads there, he looked upon captain Wharton's Almanack. "My book," ſaith he, "ſpeaks well as to the weather." One William Allen ſtanding by; "What," ſaith he, "ſaith his antagoniſt, Mr. Lilly?" "I do not care for Lilly," ſaid his Majeſty, "he hath been always againſt me;" and became a little bitter in his expreſſions. "Sir," ſaid Allen, "the man is an honeſt man, and writes but what his art informs him." "I believe it," ſaid his Majeſty; "and that Lilly underſtands aſtrology as well as any man in Europe." On the firſt day of the king's trial, having been permitted by the guards to paſs, Lilly was preſent in the court; and ſays, "The King ſpoke excellently well and majeſtically, without impediment in the leaſt. I ſaw the ſilver top of his ſtaff unexpectedly fall to the ground, which was took up by Mr. Ruſhworth. But when I heard Bradſhaw, the judge, ſay to his Majeſty, 'Sir, inſtead of anſwering the Court, you interrogate their power; which becomes not one in your condition;' theſe words pierced my heart and ſoul, to hear a ſubject thus audaciouſly to reprehend his ſovereign, who ever and anon replied with great magnanimity and prudence."

"Three or four days before his Majeſty's beheading, one major Sydenham, who had command in Scotland, came to take his leave of me, and told me the King was to be put to death; which I was not willing to believe, and ſaid 'I could not be perſuaded the Parliament could find any Engliſhman ſo barbarous that would do that foul action.' 'Rather,' ſaith he, 'than they ſhould want ſuch a man, theſe arms of mine ſhould do it.' He went preſently after into Scotland; and upon the firſt engagement againſt them was ſlain, and his body miſerably cut and mangled."

Having, in 1650, written publicly that the parliament ſhould not continue, but a new government ariſe; agreeably thereto, in the Almanack for 1651, he aſſerted that the parliament ſtood upon a ticklish foundation, and that the commonalty and ſoldiery would join together againſt them. Hereupon he was now called before the committee of plundered miniſters; but, receiving notice thereof before the arrival of the meſſenger, he applied to ſpeaker Lenthall, always his friend, who pointed out the offenſive paſſages. He immediately altered them; attended the committee next morning with ſix copies printed, which ſix alone he acknowledged to be his; and, by that means, came off with only being detained thirteen days in cuſtody of the ſerjeant at arms. This year he was engaged in a diſpute with Mr. Thomas Gataker; and, before the expiration of the year, he loſt his ſecond wife, for which he ſhed no tears, but ſung "Gloria Patri," &c. and married a third in October following. Meanwhile he ſo well plied his buſineſs, that we find him, in 1651 and 1652, laying out near £2000. for lands and a houſe at Herſham.

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[1] Moore has ſtolen ſeveral from him; and there is no doubt but ſome future almanack-maker will ſteal them from Moore.

[2] Whilſt the king was at Hampton Court, alderman Adams ſent him 1000 pieces of gold; 500 whereof he gave to Mrs. Whorwood; and 20 of which Lilly had for his ſhare.

[3] In his Aſtrological Predictions, dated Aug. 22, 1648, Lilly ſays, "God Almighty, who loves upright men, hath delivered Colcheſter to his excellency the lord Fairfax, ſubdued the treachered Scot, and their general Hamilton, and all the malignant commanders, unto his ſervant lieutenant-general Cromwell. Let England love theſe men, and take care of the army."

[4] "Lilly's Ape, by Philoſtorgus," dated Cambridge, Feb. 2, 1651-2, points out ſome groſs blunders in his Almanacks; and "Lilly's Lamentations, or England's feigned Prophet diſcovered, 1652," 4to, contains ſeveral pointed attacks againſt our Aſtrologer; and has a frontiſpiece of an Owl calculating Nativities.—"I may juſtly ſay, *Utilius fuerat nobis neſcire futura*; for, had my knowledge been leſs, Envy had never attended me ſo cloſe at the heels, or Slander or Calumny wounded me ſo ſore.—From ſome malevolent, churliſh, and envious Clergy, I muſt expect blows, which, I aſſure them, ſhall be well returned."

[5] King's Pamphlets, in the Britiſh Muſeum, 1649—52. N° 459. 3.

In 1655, he was indicted at Hickes's Hall, for giving judgement upon ſtolen goods, but was acquitted.

In 1659, he received from the king of Sweden a preſent of a gold chain and medal, worth above £50. on account of his having mentioned that monarch with great reſpect in his Almanacks of 1657 and 1658.

Having during the rebellion written notoriouſly in favour of the Long Parliament againſt the Royal Family, he was deſigned an object of reſentment at the Reſtoration of Charles II.; but was excuſed on the interceſſion of ſir George Wharton (to whom Lilly, after all the various altercations in their printed books, had been eminently ſerviceable in 1650[1].

After the Reſtoration, report being made to the Houſe of Commons, that William Lilly the aſtrologer had in print declared that he knew who was the king's executioner[2]; the Houſe thereupon ordered, that he be taken into cuſtody by the ſerjeant at arms, till he reveal who was the perſon who cut off the head of the late king. June 4, 1660, Mr. Lilly was brought in cuſtody by the ſerjeant at arms into the lobby; but, by reaſon of the great officers of the Houſe, he could not be examined. On the 6th of June, Mr. Prynne reported from the Committee which had been appointed to examine Mr. Lilly, that he had informed them that Robert Spavin, then ſecretary to Cromwell, dining with him ſoon after the fact, aſſured him that George Joyce, commonly known by the name of Cornet Joyce, was the perſon that performed that to-be-abhorred action[3]. This year, he ſued out his pardon under the broad-ſeal of England.

In 1664, he finiſhed a long and laborious ſuit in Chancery; in which, on the hearing before ſir Harbottle Grimſton, maſter of the Rolls, he had the victory, but no coſts.

At the ſame period he proſecuted a ſuit at law with captain Colborn, lord of the manor of Eſher, concerning the right of the pariſh of Walton (where he was then churchwarden). This he did ſucceſsfully, at his own charges, not one pariſhioner joining him; and was otherwiſe very active in "ſettling the affairs of that diſtracted pariſh."

Prefixed to Richard Edlin's "Præ-nuncius Syderum, 1664," dedicated "to the eminently learned, and no leſs honoured, Elias Aſhmole[4], of the Middle Temple, eſq. Windſor Herald at arms, and comptroller of the Exciſe to his Majeſty, a known Mæcenas to all ingenious arts," is the following teſtimonial: "I have read over this piece; and aver, it is excellently and judiciouſly penned; and know not what could have been ſaid more of this ſubject; W. Lilly, Feb. 15, 1663-4." Similar recommendations are alſo prefixed by G. Wharton and John Booker, and a licence of R. L'Eſtrange.

In 1665, on the breaking out of the plague in London, he retired to his eſtate at Herſham; and in October 1666 was ſummoned to attend the Committee of Parliament, "appointed to enquire into the cauſe of the late Fires;" becauſe, as he was told by the chairman, "he had hinted ſome ſuch thing in one of his Hieroglyphicks." Upon a long examination, he was diſmiſſed with great civility; after which, reſiding wholly in the country, he applied himſelf to the ſtudy of phyſic; having, by means of his friend Mr. Aſhmole, procured from archbiſhop Sheldon a licence to practiſe it; and, in October 1670, he exerciſed both the faculties of phyſic and aſtrology; and continued publiſhing his "Ephemeris," or "Aſtrological Judgements," to the day of his death.

By the profit ariſing from his great practice among the vulgar, in the profeſſion of conjurer, prophet, phyſician, &c. he acquired a ſum ſufficient to enable him to purchaſe a comfortable eſtate at Walton upon Thames; where he was ſeized with a dead palſy May 30; died June 9, 1681[5]; and was buried in the chancel of the church there, towards the North wall; and a black marble ſlab was placed over his remains by his friend Mr. Aſhmole, with this inſcription:

"Ne oblivione contereretur Urna
Gulielmi Lillii,
Aſtrologi peritiſſimi,
qui fatis ceſſit
V^{to} idus Junii, anno Chriſti Juliano
MDCLXXXI;
Hoc illi poſuit amoris monumentum
Elias Ashmole, armiger[6]."

At the requeſt of Mr. Aſhmole, Dr. Smalridge, biſhop of Briſtol, then a ſcholar at Weſtminſter-ſchool, wrote a Latin and Engliſh elegy on his death; which are annexed to the hiſtory of our author's Life and Times, from which this memoir is extracted[7].

Lilly, though known to be an impoſtor[8], had a penſion conferred on him by the council of ſtate. The Royaliſts treated him with ridicule and contempt. He is the Sidrophel of Butler; and ſir John Birkenhead, in his "Paul's Church Yard[9]," ſatirizes his Almanack, where he mentions "Merlinus Anglicus, the Art of diſcovering all that never was, and all that never ſhall be." Gataker, who well knew the futility of his art, calls him "blind buzzard[10]." He ſeems to have been checked by no ſcruples in promoting the rebellion; and indeed tells us himſelf, that he "engaged body and ſoul in the cauſe of the parliament[11]."

A little before his death, he adopted one William Coley, a taylor of Oxford, for his ſon, by the name of *Merlin Junior*; and made him a preſent of the impreſſion of his Almanack, which had been printed ſix and thirty years ſucceſſively: but he bequeathed his eſtate at Herſham to one of the ſons of his friend and patron Bulſtrode Whitelock; and his magical utenſils came all into the hands of Dr. Cauſin, his ſucceſſor, of famous memory. His Almanack, which maintained its reputation for a long courſe of years, ſeems to have been one of thoſe books which are thought *neceſſary*

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[1] Mr. Aſhmole, in his Diary, ſays, "Captain Wharton having been carried to the Gatehouſe, I acquainted Mr. Lilly therewith, who profeſſed himſelf very ſorry, becauſe he knew Bradſhaw intended to hang him; and conſequently (forgetting the quarrel that had been between the Captain and him) promiſed me to uſe his intereſt with Mr. Bulſtrode Whitlock (his patron) to obtain his releaſe."—In Wharton's Almanack for 1651. his public acknowledgements are made of Mr. Lilly's aſſiſtance.

[2] "Many have curiouſly enquired who it was that cut off king Charles's head. I have no permiſſion to ſpeak of ſuch things; only thus much I ſay, he that did it, is as valiant and reſolute a man as lives, and one of a competent fortune." Monarchy, or no Monarchy, &c. 1651, p. 51.

[3] Kennett's Regiſter, p. 173; compared with the Journals of the Houſe of Commons, vol. VIII. pp. 53. 56.

[4] Founder of the Aſhmolean Muſeum at Oxford.

[5] In the Proteſtant Mercury, June 10, 1681, is noticed the death, at Walton upon Thames, of "the old and famous Mr. William Lilly, ſtudent in Aſtrology."

[6] Lilly's Life, 1774, p. 162.—Mr. Aſhmole had placed an inſcription in almoſt the ſame words over the grave of John Booker, who died April 9, 1667. Ibid. p. 336.

[7] They are alſo printed in Biſhop Atterbury's Epiſtolary Correſpondence, vol. V. pp. 274—276.

[8] See Thurloe's "State Papers," vol. V. p. 431.

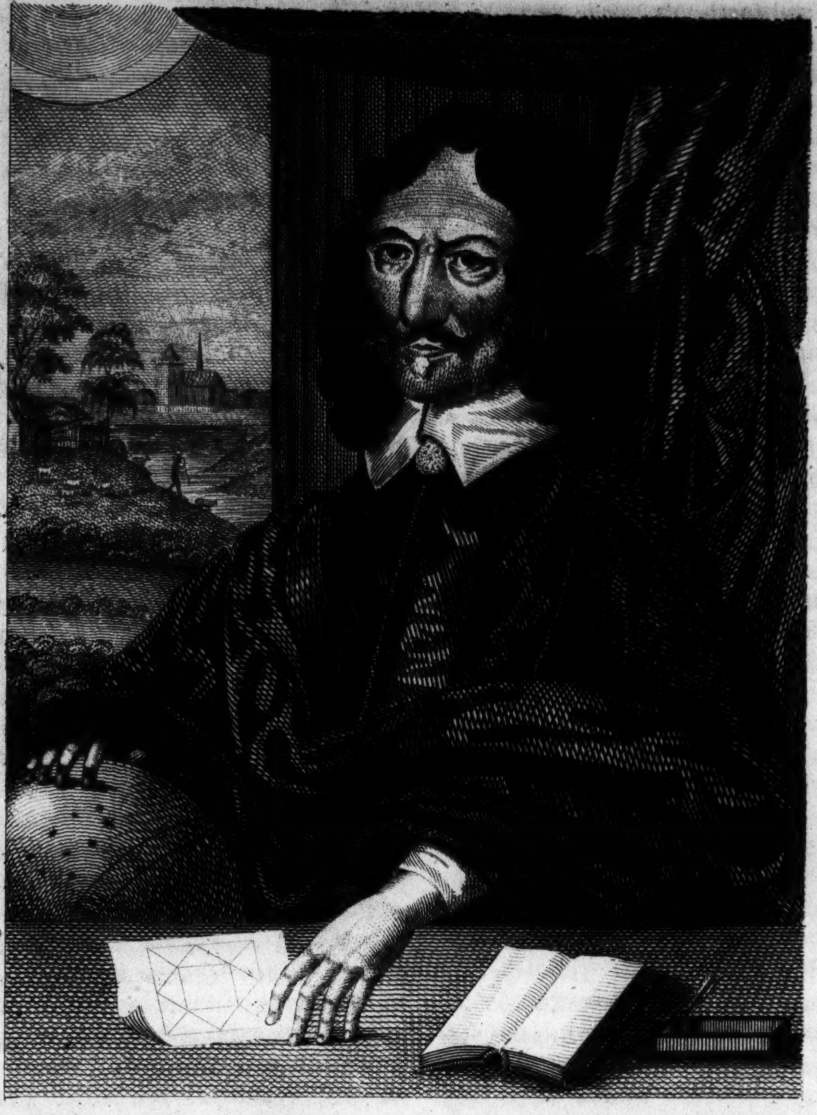
[9] A facetious ſatire on various books well known at this time, and ſuppoſed to be ſold in St. Paul's Church Yard.

[10] Gataker's Notes on the 2d verſe of the Xth chapter of Jeremiah, in the "Aſſembly's Annotations."

[11] Lilly's Life, p. 45.

for

WILLIAM LILLY.



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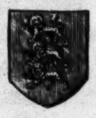

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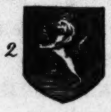

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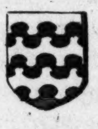

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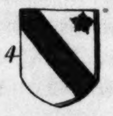

DISEWORTH, N.E.

Schnebbelie del May 18, 1791.

Basire Sc.

for all families. I can eaſily imagine that the author ſcarce ever went into the houſe of a mechanic where he did not ſee it on the ſame ſhelf with "The Practice of Piety," and "The Whole Duty of Man [1]."

The Life of Lilly, by himſelf, together with his Life of Charles I. and that of his friend Aſhmole, written by that author by way of diary, having become very ſcarce, were re-publiſhed by T. Davies in 1774.

In the Aſhmolean Muſeum is a portrait of Lilly, which he had given to Mr. Aſhmole in 1652 [2].

The liſt of his ſeveral publications is here given:

1. "Merlinus Anglicus Junior: The Engliſh Merlin revived; or, a mathematicall Prediction upon the Affairs of the Engliſh Commonwealth, and of all or moſt Kingdoms of Chriſtendom, this preſent year [3]. By W. Lilly, Student in Aſtrology June 12, 1644," 4to. [A ſecond edition, enlarged and cleared from many obſcure paſſages the former Impreſſion complained of, which he then unwillingly ſuffered, but hath now fully reſtored to the true original copy at firſt intended for the preſs, was publiſhed in the ſame year.]

2. "Supernatural Sights and Apparitions ſeen in London, June 30, 1644, interpreted. With a mathematicall Diſcourſe of the imminent Conjunction of Jupiter and Mars, 26 July, 1644; the effects which either here or in ſome near Counties, from thence may be expected;" dedicated "To the Nobles, Knights, and Burgeſſes, that have abſented themſelves from our Parliament at Weſtminſter, 1644," 4to.

3. "A Prophecy of the White King [4] and dreadfull Dead man [5] explained. To which is added, the Prophecy of *Sibylla Tiburtina*; and Prediction of John Kepler on the fiery Trygon, beginning 1603; all of eſpecial concernment for theſe times; 1644," 4to. To which is added, "A Prophecy found in a Wall in a Carthuſian houſe, in the county of Somerſet, anno Dom. 1548, by a Maſon; a copy whereof was taken by Richard Mogg, 1603;" printed in 1644, 4to. [6]

4. "England's Propheticall Merlin; foretelling to all Nations of Europe, untill 1663, the Actions depending upon the Influence of the Conjunction of Saturn and Jupiter, 1642-3; the Progreſſe and Motions of the Comet 1618, under whoſe Effects we in England and moſt Regions of Europe now ſuffer. What Kingdoms muſt yet partake of the Remainder of the Influence; viz. of War, Plague, Famine, &c. When the Engliſh Commonwealth may expect Peace, and the City of London better Times. The beginning and end of the watry Trigon. An Entrance of the fiery Triplicity, 1603. The Nativities of ſome Engliſh Kings; and ſome horary Queſtions inſerted. Performed by William Lilly, 1644," 4to; dated from the Three Flower de Luces near Somerſet-houſe; the Preface April 17, the Book Oct. 16, 1644.

5. "The Starry Meſſenger; or, an Interpretation what Accidents may enſue upon that ſtrange Apparition of Three Suns, ſeen in London the 19th of November 1644, being the Birth-day of King Charles; the Effects of the Eclipſe of the Sun, which will be viſible in England Aug. 1, 1645, &c. With an Anſwer to an Aſtrologicall Judgement, printed at Oxford, upon his Majeſty's march [7]; publiſhed June 14, 1645," 4to; dedicated "to his truly honoured friend, Maſter John Thompſon, of the City of London, Merchant."

6. "A Collection of antient and modern Prophecies concerning theſe preſent Times, with modeſt Obſervations thereon. The Nativities of Thomas earl of Strafford and William Laud late Archbiſhop of Canterbury, his Majeſty's great Favourites; Aſtrologicall Judgements upon their Scheames; and the Speech intended by the earl of Strafford to have been ſpoken at his Death; publiſhed Nov. 21, 1645;" 4to. and dedicated to the King; to whom he predicts "that his Majeſty will never obtain a conqueſt over his Parliament at Weſtminſter."

7. "Anglicus; or, Ephemeris for 1646; delivering mathematically the Succeſs of that Year's Actions between the King and Parliament of England; with Aſtrologicall Aphoriſms, expedient for Phyſicians, and otherwiſe uſeful for Students in this Science. To which is added the Nativity of Prince Rupert. Publiſhed Jan. 5, 1645-6," 8vo.

8. "Merlinus Anglicus; Ephemeris for 1647; delivering a probable Conjecture of ſuch Paſſages as are prefigured by the Influence of the Stars, &c. within the Kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland; with Mouthly Obſervations; alſo a modeſt Prediction upon the preſent Affairs of Germany, Spain, Italy, France, and the United Provinces; together with ſome Pieces of Ptolomy in the Engliſh Tongue. Publiſhed Oct. 16, 1646," 8vo.

9. "Chriſtian Aſtrology modeſtly treated of, in Three Books. The firſt, containing the Uſe of an Ephemeris, the erecting of a Scheme of Heaven; Nature of the Twelve Signs of the Zodiack; of the Planets; with a moſt eaſy Introduction to the whole Art of Aſtrology. The ſecond, by a moſt methodicall Way, inſtructeth the Student how to judge or reſolve all Manner of Queſtions contingent unto Man; viz. of Health, Sickneſs, Riches, Marriages, Preferments, Journeys, &c. Several Queſtions inſerted and judged. The third, contains an exact Method, whereby to judge upon Nativities; ſeveral Ways how to rectify them; how to judge the general Fate of the Native by the Twelve Houſes of Heaven, according to the natural Influences of the Stars; how his particular and annual Accidents, by the Art of Directions; and its exact Meaſure of Time, by Profections, Revolutions, Tranſits. A Nativity judged by the Method preceding; 1647," 4to, dedicated "To his moſt learned and courteous friend Bolſtrod Whitlocke, Eſq. Aug. 16, 1647." To the above is prefixed the Author's Portrait by Marſhall; and commendatory Verſes by John Booker; Will. Roe, in Med. Studens; A. W. and J. P. And at the End is a copious Catalogue of Aſtrological Authors, and of their Publications.—On this piece he read his lectures in 1648.

10. "The Third Book of Nativities," 1647.

11. "The World's Cataſtrophe; or the miraculous Changes and Alterations (probably to happen) in the ſeveral Kingdoms and Commonwealths of Europe, until the Year of our Lord God 1666, aſtrologically predicted. A Prophecie of Ambroſe Merlin, a Britaine, from the Tranſlation of Geffery of Monmouth; ænigmatically therein delivering the Fate and Period of the Engliſh Monarchy. John Trithemius, abbot of Spanheim, of the Heavenly Intelligencies, governing the Orbs under God, 1647." [The *Cataſtrophe Mundi* and *Merlini Prophetiæ* were tranſlated by Mr. Aſhmole; *Trithemius* by Lilly.] "An exact Type of the Three Suns ſeen in Cheſhire and Shropſhire, 3 April, 1647; their Signification and Portent; aſtrologically handled, by W. Lilly, Student in Aſtrologie,

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[1] Granger, vol. IV. p. 103.

[2] Life of Aſhmole, 1774, p. 315.

[3] This treatiſe had been finiſhed in the preceding Chriſtmas, and ſome copies of it given in MS. to friends.

[4] Recorded in many libraries, and among the reſt in ſir Robert Cotton's at Weſtminſter.

[5] Written in Greek characters, and printed 1588 in Harvye's "Problematicall Diſcourſe."

[6] In the Preface to this tract he ſays, "In the latter part of 1635 I was afflicted with much ſickneſs, and enforced to betake myſelf into the country, to avoid the multiplicity of my acquaintance, more than the infirmity itſelf. In April 1636, I bad adieu to London; and in that year was firſt acquainted with the dream of William Laud, the now unfortunate archbiſhop of Canterbury. In 1638 I had frequent acceſs to London, by reaſon of a vexatious ſuit, of which, after much expence of time and money, the moſt honourable lord Coventry quitted me, for which I muſt ever owe to his memory all deſerved acknowledgement. In that year there was at a picture-maker's near Temple Bar, for ſome months, daily exhibited to public view three pictures, in full length; his Majeſty's now living, the great Welſh porter, and a yeoman of the guard; his Majeſty's caſually in the midſt.—In April, 1640, Mr. Lilly had in the country a moſt violent burning fever.—This Preface alſo contains a remarkable ſtory in 1615 of king James I. then at Hampton Court, ſending for a poor dumb woman (who could predict by ſigns) to a houſe in one of the Moulſeys, to give her opinion on the pictures of the then King and Queen, the Palſgrave and his lady, the duke of Richmond, marquis Hamilton, and others.

[7] "An Aſtrologicall Judgement upon his Majeſty's preſent March; begun from Oxford, May 7, 1645; by George Wharton; as it was printed at Oxford, by H. Hall, 1645," 4to.

who is *amicus patriæ, & veritatis amator.* To which is added, a Whip for Wharton[1]; May 7, 1647," 4to.

12. "An Aſtrologicall Prediction of the Occurrences in England, for the Years 1648, 1649, 1650; concerning theſe Particulars; viz. the Effects depending upon the late Conjunction of the two malevolent Planets Saturn and Mars; what Succeſs may be expected from the preſent intended Treaty between his Majeſty and the Parliament, the ſtanding or falling of this Parliament, and the Array under the Command of his Excellency the Lord Fairfax; our imminent Diſturbances generally handled; together with many Contingencies to the whole Kingdom, London eſpecially; the Product of the Scots' Army; with ſome Obſervations upon Duke Hamilton's Nativity; what may ſucceed the Apparition of three Suns in Lancaſhire, ſeen of many the 18th of February laſt;" dedicated "to the Right Honourable the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes, of the Houſe of Commons in this Parliament; Aug. 22, 1648," 4to.

13. "A peculiar Prognoſtication, aſtrologically predicted according to Art; whether, or no, his Majeſty ſhall ſuffer Death this preſent Year 1649; the Poſſibility thereof diſcuſſed and divulged. Publiſhed for general ſatisfaction; Jan. 6, 1648-9," 4to.

14. Ephemeris for 1652; publiſhed Oct. 29, 1651; and dedicated "to the ſupream Authority of the Nation, the Parliament of the Commonwealth of England."

15. Monarchy or no Monarchy in England[2]: Paul Grebner his Prophecy[3] concerning Charles ſon of Charles, his Greatneſs, Victories, Conqueſts. The Northern Lyon, or Lyon of the North, and Chicken of the Eagle, diſcovered who they are, of what Nation. Engliſh, Latin, Saxon, Scottiſh, and Welſh. Prophecies concerning England in particular, and Europe in general. Several Obſervations upon the Life and Death of Charles late King of England[4]; dated July 23, 1651[5]. Ænigmaticall Types of the future State and Condition of England for many Years to come; 1651[6]," 4to.

16. "Annus Tenebroſus, or the Dark Year; or, an Aſtrologicall Diſcourſe concerning the Effects of two Lunar Eclipſes, and one admirable and formidable of the Sun, all viſible in England in the Year 1652," 4to; dated March 10, 1651-2[7].

[This produced "Black Monday turned White; or the Aſtrologers' Knavery epitomized; being an Anſwer to the great Prognoſticks and groſs Predictions of Mr. Lillie, Mr. Culpepper, and the reſt of the Societie of Aſtrologers, concerning the Eclipſe of the Sun on Monday laſt, which (according to their Calculation) ſhould have produced an Egyptian Darkneſs, and the greateſt that hath been ſeen in this latter Age. Alſo a Deſcription of the glorious Effects and happy Times that are to proceed from the two famous Luminaries of the Sun and Moon in the aforeſaid Eclipſe; prophetically deduced from the wonderful Diſpenſations of that Divine Power, who drew back the Clouds like a Curtain, and cauſed the Sun to ſhew its pleaſant Beams, to the memorable Confutations of theſe great Aſtrologers, printed in 1652," 4to.]

17. "An eaſy and familiar Method whereby to judge the Effects depending on Eclipſes either of the Sun or Moon, 1652[8], with Part of the ſecond Book of Ptolemy concerning Eclipſes," 4to.[9]

18. "Ephemeris for 1667;" in the Epiſtle to which he ſays, "his main deſign is, to diſcover from natural cauſes the ſucceſs betwixt his gracious Majeſty of England, and the ungrateful Dutch, the ungrateful Dane, and French, now all confederate againſt England[10]."

19. "The dangerous Condition of the United Provinces prognoſticated, and plainly demonſtrated, by William Lilly, in his Obſervations on the Comet which appeared in 1652, and publiſhed in his Annual Predictions for 1654;" printed in 1672, 4to.

20. "Animæ Aſtrologiæ, or a Guide for Aſtrologers; being the Conſiderations of the famous Guido Bonatus, faithfully rendered into Engliſh; as alſo the choiceſt Aphoriſms of Cardan's Seven Segments; tranſlated and methodically digeſted under their proper Heads. With a new Table of the fixed Stars, rectified for ſeveral Years to come; and divers other neceſſary Illuſtrations. A Work moſt requiſite and neceſſary for all Students, and recommended as ſuch to the Sons of Art, 1676," 8vo. In the Preface, dated from Walton upon Thames, Aug. 2, 1675, he ſays, "he had formerly ſome thoughts of reviſing his 'Introduction to Aſtrology,' then out of print, and to have corrected it for another edition, with the choiceſt aphoriſms; but, through ſome infirmities of body, and diſcouragement from ſome ungrateful perſons, he had for the preſent laid aſide theſe intentions. To this volume are prefixed three portraits; that of Lilly, between Guido Bonatus and Cardan; with theſe lines:

"Let Envy burſt—Urania's glad to ſee
Her Sons thus join'd in a Troplicity.
To Cardan and to Guido much is due:
But in one Lilly we behold them two."

21. "Ephemeris for 1680[11];" publiſhed in 1679.

On the North ſide of the North chapel of Campden[12] church in Glouceſterſhire, at the Eaſt end of a large altar-tomb, on a blue ſtone tablet fixed in the wall, is the following inſcription, now ſcarcely legible:

"Magiſter ROBERTUS LILLIUS,
ſonante tubâ hinc reſurget ultimâ,
vir ſummè pius, probus, ac facundus;
quem peperit ager Leiceſtrenſis, nutrivit
Alma Mater Cantabrigia, fidelem demum
paſtorem ſenſit grex hic miſellus.
Undequaque dum vixit fœlix, niſi quod
calculi dolores acutiſſimi autumnum vitæ
fecerant valetudinarium (& impedito ultra
XX dies lotio) prorſus afflictiſſimum,
qui tandem exantlatis XX^{ti} annorum hic loci laboribus,
tribus optimæ ſpei liberis funeri ſe ſentiens
ſuperſtitem, duas dulciſſimas quas præmiſiſſet
filias cœlo ſequutus eſt;
naturæ conceſſit XXI° die Octobris, 1636,
& ætatis ſuæ 54.
Exiguum hoc perpetui amoris monumentum
amantiſſima pariter ac mœſtiſſima conjux
HONORA LILLY lugens poſuit."

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[1] "The ſenſeleſs ideot calls me whelp; and makes me ſometimes a taylor's boy, or a ſcrivener's man; when as it is known I was never of any profeſſion but what I now ſtudy. I have both my ears; but whether Wharton, being formerly a needy ſcrivener in Newcaſtle, have one, I know not."

[2] This was turned againſt him, under the title of "William Lilly, Student in Aſtrology, his firſt and preſent Opinion touching Monarchy in theſe Nations; and his Deciſion of the Controverſy between the Normans and the Long Parliament, 1660."

[3] "This pretty brat well fitted the humour of thoſe times, in 1648, when Hamilton, with his wretched army, was upon his march towards England."

[4] "A full Anſwer to a confuſed Mixture of falſe, traiterous, and contradictory Obſervations on the Life and Actions of the late King Charles, publiſhed by William Lilly in July 1651," is one of the "Hiſtorical Diſcourſes" of ſir Edward Walker, 1705, fol.

[5] Re-publiſhed in 1715, under the title of "Mr. William Lilly's true Hiſtory of King James the Firſt and King Charles the Firſt; with ſundry Obſervations, remarkable Paſſages, and many ſecret Tranſactions not till now divulged.

[6] "Reader, had the courteſy of the preſent times deſerved it at my hands, thou hadſt ſeen an explanation of the ſixteen pages following [of extremely neat and curious hieroglyphics]; which, in ænigmatical types, forms, figures, ſhapes, doth perfectly repreſent the future condition of the Engliſh Nation and Commonwealth for many hundred of years to come."

[7] This drew our author into the diſpute with Gataker, which was carried on in his Almanack for 1654.

[8] At the end of this tract is a ſhort addreſs, "To the Citizens of Briſtol, or as many of them as had the misfortune to hear Ralph Farmer prattle in the College Church, 5 November 1651."

[9] "I will endeavour, with captain Wharton and Maſter Harflet, to frame ſome tables, and print them in their next labours."

[10] This produced "Mr. Lillye's Prognoſtications of 1667; predicting the Proſperity, Satiſfaction, and Happineſs of the Engliſh, with their glorious Victories and Succeſſes by Land and Sea; eſpecially in June and July (the Chattam Months). With the miſerable and unheard-of Ruin and Deſolation attending Dutch, Dane, and French, in their Armies and Navies, and a l their Affairs. Predicted for public Satisfaction, and better Information into that horrible Cheat of Judicial Aſtrology, 1667," 4to.

[11] This is merely noticed as being the *laſt* he publiſhed. Nor are any of the intermediate ones from 1644 here mentioned, except one or two which furniſhed materials for obſervations.

[12] Mr. Lilly had been preſented to this vicarage by king James I. in 1616. Rudder, p. 323; Bigland, p. 281.

The

The CHURCH (ſee Plate CII.)

dedicated to St. *Michael*, conſiſts of a tower, in which are four bells; a neat ſpire; a nave, chancel, and South aile. Though ſmall, it is ſufficient for the inhabitants, there being alſo a meeting-houſe for General Baptiſts; of which perſuaſion are the greateſt half of the inhabitants.

Over the porch of the arch is "1661."

The font is round, on ſquare pillars; ſee Plate CI.

In Charyte's "Rentale" of Leiceſter abbey, after noticing the Matriculus, the record thus proceeds:

"Notandum quod una pars iſtius ville pertinet ad prioriſſam & conventum de Langley, quantûm ad decimas, ratione patronatûs. Alia pars pertinet ad prioratum de Bredon, quantûm ad decimas. Tertia pars pertinet ad matricem eccleſiam de Lokyngton, & illa pars vocatur *Baſſet fee*. Ideo omnes de Dyſworth manentes in ipſo feodo ſunt parochiani de Lokyngton; & ibi baptizabuntur, ſepelientur, & recipient omnia ſacramenta eccleſiaſtica. Unde nos habemus decimam garbarum & feni de omnibus manentibus in ipſo feodo; & vicarius de Lokynton percipit omnia mortuaria, & omnes minutas decimas, & quicquid ad altaragium pertinet de eiſdem. Haberemus ibi decimas feni de haddys & leys. Modò habemus plenam decimam manerii Philippe relicte Rogeri Radclif armigeri, nuper Johannis ducis Norfolcie, prius domini de Segrave, & quondam Rogeri de Quincy, cum ſuis pertinentiis ibidem. Et totam decimam certarum virgatarum que continent inter ſe certas XV virgatas terre in villâ & in campis ibidem. Que quidem manerium & terras predicta Philippa & tenentes ſui modò tenent inter ſe, ut de feodo Reginaldi Baſſett.

"Et etiam habemus ibi totam decimarum tertie partis totius terre ibidem, prout tam infra villam quam extra in campis in tres partes vocat' *Fyrthings* ibidem dividitur; videlicet, Lokynton fyrthings, Bredon fyrthings, Langeley fyrthings. Et hoc ſatis lucidè patet per metas & bundas inter dictas diviſiones vocat' Fyrthings in campis ibidem ab antiquo factas & locatas. Et ipſa decima cum decimâ prati nunc dimittitur ad firmam pro LX s̃.

"Et inſuper habemus ibidem quandam parcellam prati vocat' *Southmedowe*, pro totâ decimâ totius feni in pratis ibidem, que parcella prati ſcilicet per-ſe eſt diviſa per metas & bundas ad hanc peciam prati factas; & continet iſta unam acram & dimidiam. Et fenum inde proveniens eſtimatur ad tres vel quatuor carectas, & valet communibus annis III s̃. vel IIII s̃. Et dicta parcella prati jacet propinqua Belton.

"Necnon habemus ibi decimam molendinorum tam ventricorum quam aliorum quorumcunque ſuper aliquam parcellam terre infra dictam diviſionem vocat' Lokynton fyrthings, quoquomodo locari & exiſtere contingentium. Et decimam molendini ibidem, quod valebat . . . . . .; modò nil, quia nulla jam ibi eſt.

"Thomas Obey tenet totam decimam garbarum & feni ibi ad firmam.

"Et reddit per annum LX s̃.; ſolebat reddere VIIi."[1]

In the church Mr. Burton deſcribes theſe arms:

Gules, three lions paſſant guardant per pale Or; *England*.

Sable, a lion rampant Argent, crowned Or; *Segrave*.

Barry nebulée of ſix, Argent and Sable; *Brokeſby*.

Argent, a bird Sable; on the ſiniſter point a cinquefoil Sable. See Plate CII.

In the Matriculus of 1220, Diſeworth is deſcribed to be under the patronage of the prioreſs of *Langley*, by the gift of *Benedict de Diſeworth*; and ſhe held it *in proprios uſus*, by the permiſſion of Hugh, then biſhop of Lincoln. Alexander was then the vicar[2].

The church was appropriated to the nunnery of Langley; and the endowment of the vicarage is in the Biſhop's Regiſter at Lincoln.

In 1344, the procurations were, 7*s*. 6¾*d*. The rectory was taxed at 8 marks, and paid 1*s*. for Peterpence.

In 1534-5, the value of the vicarage was £4.

In 1552 the commiſſioners reported that the church contained,

"In primis, a challice.

Itm, three belles, and one of them broken.

Itm, one veſtemente, tow croſſes, one albe cruete.

Itm, a cope."

In 1578, certain tithes in Diſeworth, of the annual rent of £3. 6*s*. 8*d*. were granted for 21 years to *John Maye* and *Brian Jee*[3].

In 1638, Mr. *Thomas Grey*, of Langley, was patron.

In 1650, Diſeworth was returned an impropriation; the rectory worth £66. 13*s*. 4*d*.; the vicarage £8.; and the incumbent as "no preacher."

In 1673, Mr. *Thomas Proby* held the tithes of Diſeworth on a fee-farm rent of £36. 6*s*. 8*d*.

In 1707 the vicar thus deſcribes the tithes:

"I had not the benefit of any writing that was Mr. Twitty's to inform me of the antient manner of paying ſmall tithes in my pariſh, but took my rule from the word of the pariſhioners themſelves; ſo that I may, and I fear I have wronged the vicarage in ſome particulars, and could not help it. The laſt account that was ſent to the Spiritual Court (for there have been ſeveral, and from my uncertainty or forgetfulneſs, perhaps with ſome variation from one another) was in the form here following:

"Small tithes due in kind, of wool and lamb, pigs, geeſe, bees, apples, and all orchard fruit, and pigeons; eggs of hens, ducks, and other yard-fowls, except geeſe; bees, every tenth ſwarm; of fleeces, lambs, pigs, one paid at ſeven; with this difference, pigs ſhort of ten to be allowed in the following litters; the other to have a diſcount of half-pence for as many as are above ſeven and under ten; the ſheep, old and young, of children under age and living with their parents, and not diſtinct; ſheep ſold or bought in from the markets before clipping-day, halfpence a piece; lambs bought or brought in before the firſt of May, halfpence a piece; ſheep took in from other towns to folding, pay according to the time of their ſtay, or four-pence a ſcore for a month; all lambs of the town pariſhioners yeaned in our lordſhip, to pay whole tithe to the vicar; thoſe yeaned in other lordſhips to be abated a third part of the value, provided there be no fraud in putting the ewes to yean there; ſheep dying after Candlemas, halfpence a piece for a fell; mortuaries have been cuſtomarily paid according to the ſtatute. The vicar has right of common in all commonable places for three cows and a horſe or mare. For marriage by licence 5*s*. is the vicar's due; and by banns, 2*s*. 6*d*. There is a yearly penſion to the vicar from the crown of £1. 17*s*. 8*d*. due every Michaelmas, which is uſually paid at ſome inn in Leiceſter by the receiver of the crown chief-rents ſoon after Michaelmas. The vicar at his firſt coming muſt enter his inſtrument of induction in the Office of Exchequer, which coſts 13*s*. 4*d*. before he is permitted to receive it. The rector of Long Whatton pays a chief-rent to the ſame receiver; whoſe receipts will always ſhew when and where the ſaid penſion may be received.

"Whereas Diſeworth is reputed to be in three pariſhes, every town-pariſhioner, whereſoever his land lies in the lordſhip, is to pay all his ſmall tithes and dues to the vicar. For a churching and chriſtening, 10*d*. is the vicar's due; a burial in the church-yard 1*s*.; in the church 1*s*. 6*d*."

At the incloſure there were allotted 108 acres, 3 roods, 18 perches, valued by the commiſſioners at £106. 7*s*.; but it is now let conſiderably higher.

The EASTER ROLL.

"Three-pence for every dwelling-houſe; communion oblations for man and wife 2½*d*.; every ſervant and ſingle perſon, 16 years of age, 2*d*. Servants one farthing farther at every ſhilling wages. Every yard-land in the pariſh (25 in all) to pay 3*d*. a piece. Cow renewed 1½*d*.; ſtrapper 1*d*.; a foal 1½*d*.

"The foregoing account of tithing, ſubſcribed by me (Iſaac Hoyland) and Robert Mee, and Henry Adkin, churchwardens, was delivered into the Eccleſiaſtical Court in the year 1707.

"There is due to the vicar 8*s*. *per annum* for tithe herbage of high wood cloſes, being a third part of the whole compoſition, conſtantly paid by the tenants, and due every Michaelmas."

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[1] Charyte's Rentale, fol. liii.

[2] See vol. I. p. lviii.

[3] Leaſes in the Augmentation office.

The wages of the Pariſh Clerk of Diſeworth.

"Every ſmoke in the whole town, except the town almſhouſes, to pay 3*d.* every Eaſter; every huſbandry houſe to pay him at Chriſtmas a loaf of bread and a pye to the value of 10*d.*; the loaf 6*d.* and the pye 4*d.* At every Eaſter, a loaf and a cuſtard, to the value of 8*d.*; the loaf 6*d.* the cuſtard 2*d.* For a chriſtening 4*d.*; for a burial with coffin 10*d.*; for a burial without coffin 8*d.*; a burial in the church 1*s.* 4*d.*; for a marriage by licence 1*s.*; for a marriage by banns 6*d.*"

The living is a vicarage, valued at £70. *per annum.* The Haberdaſhers Company in London poſſeſs the great tithes; which are eſtimated at £120. *per annum.*

In the king's books it is entered as a diſcharged living; worth, "in pecuniâ numeratâ cum manſ' & aliis proficuis, communibus annis, £4.;" clear yearly value £41. 12*s.* 8*d.*

The epiſcopal procurations are, for the rectory 1*s.* 9*d.*; for the vicarage 10*d.*

VICARS.	PATRONS.
Alexander, capellanus, 1220.	Prioreſs and convent of Langley.
Elias de Keggeworth, 1227.	
Andrew, capellanus, 1243.	
Richard de Wavertoft, 1249.	
Robert de Bellegrave, 1276.	
John [1], 1321, and 1334.	
Thomas Hurt, 1534.	
Frederick Hoyland, Sept. 13, 1666.	Thomas Branfield and Daniel Andrews.
—— Twitty.	
Iſaac Hoyland, 1671.	Company of Haberdaſhers of London, and the Governors of Chriſt's Hoſpital, London, by turns.
John Swann, June 11, 1712.	
William Parker, June 15, 1725.	
——— Taylor.	
Caleb Lowdham, B. A. Oct. 8, 1726.	
William Sparrow [2], M. A. July 20, 1779.	
Richard Williams, Dec. 23, 1796.	

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

The white marble ſtone for *Jane Lilly*, noticed by her grandſon, p. 747, is now entirely illegible; but an epitaph for her ſon has been given in p. 754.

On a monument at the Weſt end:

"Under this monument lie the bodies of
Mr. Iſaac Hoyland, late vicar of Diſeworth,
and Mary his wife, ſole daughter of
Mr. Matthew Trigge, rector of Stretton le Field,
by whom he had ſix ſons and two daughters;
but two only, Matthew and Mary, do ſurvive him.
This truly reverend perſon and eminent preacher,
after he had faithfully ſerved God and his Church in
a long courſe of excellent miniſtry,
and given one of the beſt examples, both
of paſtoral and private virtues,
reſigned his ſoul to God, April 21, 1712,
and of his age the 66th.
His wife, a woman of an exemplary prudence, conduct, and goodneſs, died before him Sept. 15, 1708.
To the memory of her parents their daughter Mary hath
erected and devoted this ſepulchral monument."

On a mural tablet in the South aile:

"Beneath are depoſited the remains of
Caleb Lowdham, A. M.

He was reſident vicar of this pariſh	52	years.
Rector of Stoney Stanton in this county,	42	
And domeſtic chaplain to Theophilus and Francis, ſucceſſive earls of Huntingdon,	46	

After a life uniformly employed in the exemplary
diſcharge of every paſtoral, conjugal, and parental duty,
he reſigned his ſoul into the hands of his Redeemer
on the 25th day of March 1779, aged 76 years."

Alſo near this place lies interred
the body of Mary Lowdham,
the faithful conſort and relict
of the above-named Caleb Lowdham.
She died the 19th of December 1778, aged 87.
In teſtimony of their filial duty and affection,
Francis-Glen and Caleb,
their two ſurviving and only children,
cauſed this monument to be erected.
Reader, prepare to meet thy God in judgement."

On a flat ſtone in the chancel:

"Mr. Iſaac Hoyland, Maſter of Arts, and phyſician,
ſon of Mr. Iſaac Hoyland, miniſter of this town, and
of Mrs. Mary Hoyland his wife,
was here buried the 28th day of May 1705,
in the 28th year of his age.

In memoriam viri ornatiſſimi, filii chariſſimi.

Great was his worth; of all eſteem'd, belov'd;
Of all lamented when from hence remov'd.
Rich parts—bright virtues—did his active ſoul
Adorn his life, unſtain'd with aught that's foul.
Quick thought, clear judgement, fluency of ſpeech,
Rarely concur in one; he had of each
A happy ſhare; with temper mild and ſweet,
A graceful pers'nage, and deportment meet.
  Ah! Reader, ſpare a ſigh or tear
  For him that was ſo juſtly dear;
  His parents' joy; to 's native place
  An ornament. Such was our caſe,
  As all thought happy; now we pray
  For the more joyful riſing day.

Veni, Domine Jeſu, veni cito."

"Here lieth the body of Mr. John Trigge,
younger ſon of Mr. Matthew Trigge, rector of
Stretton le Field, and Mrs. Joane his wife.
He died April 22, 1706,
in his 51ſt year."

On a ſtone in the South aile:

"Here lies interred the body of Mr. William Baker,
who departed this life the 19th day of April 1742,
in the 77th year of his age."

Benefactions.

William Lane, of Long Whatton, left £5. yearly, to be given in bread, monthly, to ſuch poor people as belong to the town; and he alſo left £10. yearly, for teaching poor children of Diſeworth to read and write.

Extracts from the Regiſter, beginning 1656.

The Rev. Mr. Iſaac Hoyland, vicar of Diſeworth, was interred in the pariſh church of Diſeworth, on the 24th day of April, 1712.

John Swan, inducted June 13, 1712, by William Robinſon, Long Whatton.

Richard Cheſlyn, of Langley, eſq. departed this life April 1, in the 83d year of his age, and was interred in his vault at Diſeworth April 8, 1717.

June 18, 1725, William Parker, M. A. inducted to the vicarage of Diſeworth.

Oct. 8, 1726, Caleb Lowdham, A. B. inducted by George Metcalf, vicar of Lockington.

William Sparrow, M. A. inducted July 27, 1779, by T. Beer [3], clerk, who afterwards ſigns as curate.

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[1] In 1321, he occurs as a witneſs to a confirmation of the prior of Bredon's grange at Diſeworth.

[2] Elected by the governors of Chriſt's Hoſpital, in July 1791, to the vicarage of Horley, co. Surrey; on which, by the will of the donor, who bequeathed this living to the Haberdaſhers Company, he was obliged to reſign Diſeworth, after having very conſiderably advanced its value. Mr. Sparrow is curate of Walthamſtow, where he keeps a ſchool.

[3] Now rector of Long Whatton.

DISHLEY,

antiently called *Dixley* and *Diſhley Grange*, is a ſmall village, about a mile and a half North-weſt from Loughborough, on the turnpike-road from London to Derby. In the eccleſiaſtical diviſion of the county, it is within the deanry of Akeley.

This manor, conſiſting of one hide, in the reign of the Confeſſor, lay waſte; but the lands were held by queen *Edid*. At the general ſurvey they were farmed by *Godvin* of the king, under whom, however, they were held in fee; and were then worth forty ſhillings. Sixteen villans and ſixteen ſocmen, with one bordar, had eight ploughs. There were ten acres of meadow; a wood four furlongs ſquare; and two mills paid five ſhillings[1]. Three ploughlands alſo in Diſhley and Hathern, dependant on the manor of Loughborough, contained twenty acres of meadow, and a wood one furlong and a half long, and one broad[2].

Rabellus de Seignevilla was the owner of the principal part of this lordſhip in the reign of William the Second; and all his lands here were afterwards given to the abbey and convent of *Garendon* by *Robert Boſſu* their founder.

Ralph de Dixeleia, ſon of *Roger*, gave to the abbot and convent all his right in the lands at Diſhley; and, for the better ſecurity of the monks, "ſe reddidit ſolemniter T. abbati predicti loci, vovens ſe in habitu religionis in predictâ domo, pro ſalute anime ſue, fore permanſurum[3]."

This grant was alſo ratified by *Roger* the ſon of Ralph de Dixeleia[4].

The whole property of this lordſhip appears to have been veſted in the abbey of Garendon ſoon after its foundation; except the advowſon of the church (which they purchaſed in 1454); and certain tithes, which were the property of the abbot and convent of St. *Mary de Pratis* at Leiceſter; in the Rentale of which laſt-mentioned convent Diſhley is thus deſcribed:

" Eccleſie de Dyxley patronus abbas Leyc'; perſona Ricardus, inſtitutus per H. nunc Linc', ſolvens dicto abbati duos marc' ab antiquo. Et percipit eccleſia de Dyxley duas marcas de domo de Gereldon pro quibuſdam decimis ab antiquo. Nota taxationem decimarum per ſententias diffinitivas pro iſtâ pencionè, ſcil' dim' marcam.

Habemus advocationem eccleſie de Dyxley, ex dono fundatoris noſtri; tamen non habemus cartas fundatoris noſtri de eccleſiis de Dyxley, Hathurn, Schepiſheyd, Whatton, Lokyngton, Brakley, & Faringo, niſi ſub hiis terminis: ‘ Et quicquid Oſbertus capellanus de me tenuit in ſocâ de Schepiſhed, & in ſocâ de Halſo; omnes videlicet eccleſias de utrâque ſocâ, cum eccleſiâ de Syreſham, que de parochiâ de Brakley eſſe cognoſcitur, cum terris & decimis, & omnibus pertinentiis ſuis; & decimas denariorum meorum de utrâque ſocâ, & de pannagio.'

Mem', quod primo die Novembris, anno Domini MCCCCLIIII°, nos conceſſimus, & per cartam noſtram confirmavimus, abbati & conventui de Geraldon advocationem eccleſie de Dyxley, reddend' nobis annuatim xiiii s̄. nomine penſionis, ad duos anni terminos, ſcil' ad feſtum Annunciationis beate Marie vii s̄. & ad feſtum Michaelis vii s̄. Et ſi contingat predictam penſionem a retro fore non ſolutam, a parte vel in toto, per unam menſem, &c. tunc abbas de Garadon & conventus ejuſdem loci ſolvent nobis nomine pene iii s̄. iiii d̄.; & ſic totiens quotiens, cum omnibus arraragiis, &c. ut in carta in 11° libro de Chartwary.

Habemus xxvi s̄. viii d̄. per annum pro decimis bladi de totâ terrâ que ſunt *Rabelli* in villâ de Dyxley, ſicut patet inferius in Garadon[5]."

In the Itinerary of 1280, Diſhley, Thorpe Acre, and Loughborough, anſwered collectively as one vill, as do at preſent the two former.

Diſhley, as a grange to Garendon, had of courſe an abbot's barn. This ſtill remains, and is about 50 yards long, and 15 broad; the roof ſupported by maſſive timbers.

The abbot and convent of *Garendon* poſſeſſed this lordſhip at the time of their diſſolution; and it was granted by king Henry VIII. in 1540-41; to *Thomas Manners* earl of *Rutland*.

In 1564, there were 4 families in Diſhley, and 18 in Thorpe.

The grange of Diſhley, which had been ſeiſed by the queen, was reſtored to *Edward* earl of *Rutland* in 1573[6].

No freeholder is noticed here in 1630; but the lordſhip was then the property of *George Villiers* the ſecond duke of *Buckingham*.

In 1693, it was purchaſed, with Garendon, by ſir *Ambroſe Phillipps*; and is now the property of *Thomas March-Phillipps*, eſq. Diſhley contains about 457 acres, and Thorpe Acre 215 acres.

In 1722, 4 freeholders polled from this pariſh; but in 1775, we find no name mentioned.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Money raiſed for the poor of Diſhley and Thorpe Acre, within the year ending at Eaſter 1776,	113	15	11
Expended in county rates, &c.	4	8	1
———— on the poor,	108	7	10
Rent of workhouſe and habitations,	5	12	0
Expended in litigations,	0	0	3
Money raiſed for 1783,	132	1	0
———— 1784,	66	0	6
———— 1785,	132	1	0
Medium of theſe three years,	110	0	10
———— of county expences,	6	6	2
———— of expences not relating to the poor; repairs of churches, roads, &c.	11	16	8
———— of nett annual expences,	91	18	0
———— of attending on magiſtrates,	0	6	0
———— of entertainments at meetings,	0	3	9
———— of law expences,	0	3	2
———— of ſetting the poor to work,	0	6	2

The return made to the houſe of commons in 1786, in anſwer to an enquiry reſpecting the charitable donations in this pariſh, may be ſeen in vol. I. p. 63.

Mr. Young's remarks on the modes of farming at Quenby and Tilton have been given under thoſe reſpective pariſhes[7]. "The country," he adds, "from Tilton to Leiceſter, and thence to Loughborough, is in general a rich grazing one; and lets on an average at 16*s*. an acre. About Diſhley, farms riſe from £20. to £400. a year; but in general about £80. to £120. The ſoil is various; ſome rich clays; ſome ſandy loams; and others quite ſand. Lets from 14*s*. to 18*s*. an acre. The courſe of crops is, 1. Turnips; 2. Barley; 3. Clover, two years; 4. Wheat: which is an excellent good one.

" Marl, it is apprehended, has been uſed in former times very much, for there are many immenſe pits in every pariſh: the remaining earth about them they now call marl, though it appears more of a red ſandy loam; has not the leaſt efferveſcence with vinegar; nor does it crack at all, or ſparkle in the fire. Some ſmall quantities of it have been uſed by way of experiment, and benefit accrued from it, but not enough to induce any farmer to uſe it in large. I cannot conceive the preſent earth on the ſides of the pits, to be the ſame as was dug out of them, if they were made for manuring; poſſibly real marl was found in theſe pits, and the veins exhauſted; or elſe the farmers carried it on to their land by way of freſh earth, without regarding the quality. Its being ſo very ſandy is a moſt unfavourable ſymptom[1]. The oldeſt man living throughout the neighbourhood never heard of the leaſt tradition of the time when theſe vaſt pits were made[2]; though they have ever been called *marl pits*, and a general idea current, that marl was dug out of them for manuring. They muſt be extremely antient; for there remains not the leaſt trace of ſuch huſbandry in any part of the country. They could not be dug for either chalk, gravel, clay, or lime-ſtone, as there are none in the pits. We muſt rank them among *the pits of old time*, which Fitzherbert, in Henry the Seventh's reign, ſpeaks of in his Book of Huſbandry. In what degree agriculture flouriſhed while the kingdom was the prey of a pack of rapacious plundering barons, we do not exactly know, but not probably to the perfection of marling: thoſe pits muſt therefore have been much more antient.

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[1] " In Diſhlea eſt 1 hida. Ibi 16 villani & 16 ſochmanni, cum 1 bordario, habent 8 carucas. Ibi 2 molini reddunt 5 ſolidos; & 10 acræ prati. Silva, 4 quarentenarum longitudinis, & tantundem latitudinis. Vaſta fuit; modò valet 40 ſolidos. Has terras tenuit Edid Regina. Modò habet Goduuin de Rege ad firmam Diſhlea; vero tenetur de Rege in feudo." Domeſday, fol. 230. b. 2.

[2] " Huic manerio [Lucteburne] pertinent 3 carucatæ terræ in Avederne & in Dexleiâ. Ibi ſunt 20 acræ prati. Silva 1 quarentena & dimidia in longitudine, & 1 quarentena latitudinis." Ibid. fol. 237. a. 1.

[3] Gerendon Chartulary, p. 17. a.

[4] Ibid.

[5] Charyte's Rentale, fol. liiii.

[6] Trin. Rec. 15 Eliz. Rot. 45.

[7] See the First Part of vol. III. pp. 297, 469.

“ The plaſhing method of fencing is here common, but not done in the moſt perfect way. The new incloſures are all formed by quick, planted on the level ground, and a ditch by the ſide of it; the earth out of which is laid upon a ridge on the brow of it, and then a poſt and double rails are ſet on both ſides; the whole occupying from 11 to 13 feet of ground in width: the loſs of land in this method is not only great, but the expence is very high. I ſhould apprehend, by means of deep ditches both evils might be remedied; but certainly a cheaper fence might be made, and at a leſs expence of reparation.

“ The beſt graſs-land lets at 30*s.*: they mow moſt of it. The breed of cattle here is all the long-horned: a cow gives on an average 6 or 7 gallons of milk *per* day; and in annual product, about £5. 10*s.*; the winter food is here hay, ſome give it in the yard, others in the field. Calves for rearing do not ſuck at all. The value of an oxhide £2. on an average. Hogs fat to 20 ſcore.

“ The flocks of ſheep riſe from 80 to 120. The profit of lamb and wool: Lamb, 10*s.*; Wool, 3*s.*; making together 13*s.* They are kept in winter on graſs alone. The average fleece 6 or 7 lb.

“ In their tillage they reckon 10 horſes neceſſary to 100 acres of arable land; they uſe from 4 to 7 in a plough; and do on an average better than half an acre a day. This woeful ſyſtem on ſuch light land beats, I think, any management I have yet met with. Had I an eſtate here, I think I would make it an article in my leaſes, that every farmer ſhould plough with never leſs than all his teams in one plough, let the number be what it might. They do not ſtir above ſix inches deep: the price *per* acre 7*s.* 6*d.* They reckon the annual expence *per* horſe at £10. Their ſtubbles they break up in March after ſowing. Only ſwing-ploughs uſed here.

“ In the ſtocking farms they reckon that £550. is neceſſary to ſtock one of £150. a year.

“ Land ſells at 30 years purchaſe.

“ Poor rates in the villages up to 3*s.* in the pound; but 20 years ago not 1*s.* In market-towns they riſe to 7 and 8*s.* The employment is ſpinning worſted for the ſtocking weavers.—All drink tea; thoſe that are three fourths maintained by the pariſh, have it twice a day. “ Very few leaſes granted.

“ The farmers carry their corn 6 miles.

“ Labour.

In harveſt, 7*s.* a week and board; in hay-time, 7*s.* ditto and beer; in winter, 10*d.* and 1*s.* a day.

Reaping wheat, 6*s.* 6*d.* Mowing graſs, 2*s.* Hoeing turnips, 6*s.* to 8*s.*

Hedging and ditching, 10*d.* *per* acre of 28 yards.

Threſhing wheat, 2*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* *per* quarter: barley, 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*; oats, 8*d.* to 1*s.*

Head-man's wages, £7. to £10. Next ditto, £7.

Lad's, £4. Maid's, £3. 10*s.* to £4.

Women *per* day in harveſt, 8*d.*; in hay-time, 6*d.*

Amount of a labourer's earnings in the year, £18.

Riſe of labour in 20 years, a third.

“ Implements.

A new waggon, £16. to £20. A cart, £9. A plough, 16*s.* A pair of harrows, £1. Harneſs complete *per* horſe, 30 to 40*s.* Shoeing, 1*s.* 4*d.*

“ Provisions.

Cheeſe,	*per* lb.	3½*d.*	Bacon,	*per* lb.	6*d.*
Butter,	—	6½	Milk,	*per* pint,	½
Beef,	—	3½	Potatoes, 7*d.* *per* peck.		
Mutton,	—	3½	Labourer's houſe-rent, 10*s.* to 20*s.*		
Veal,	—	4			
Pork,	—	3½*d.*	Their firing,		20*s.*

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[1] Mr. Marſhall, in his account of the Midland Diſtrict, ſays, “ The red earth which has been ſet upon the lands of this diſtrict in great abundance, as marl, is much of it in a manner deſtitute of calcareous matter; and, of courſe, cannot with propriety be claſſed among marls. Nevertheleſs, a red foſſil is found in ſome parts of the diſtrict, which contains a proportion of calcareous matter. The marl of Croxall (in part, of a ſtonelike or ſlaty contexture, and of a light red colour) is the richeſt in calcareoſity; 100 grains of it affording 30 grains of calcareous matter, and 70 grains of fine impalpable redbark like powder. This marl is ſingularly tenacious of its calcareous matter, diſſolving remarkably ſlowly. A hundred grains, roughly pounded, was 24 hours in diſſolving; and another hundred, though pulveriſed to mere duſt, continued to efferveſce 12 hours, notwithſtanding it was firſt ſaturated with water, and afterwards ſhook repeatedly. The Bredon ſtone, roughly pounded, diſſolved in half the time, notwithſtanding its extreme hardneſs. And a marl of Elford (in colour and contexture various, but reſembling thoſe of the Croxall marl) affords near twenty grains. Yet the marl of Barton, on the oppoſite ſide of the Trent, though ſomewhat of a ſimilar contexture, but of a darker and more duſky colour, is in a manner deſtitute of calcareoſity; 100 grains of it yielding little more than one grain, not two grains, of calcareous matter. Nevertheleſs, the pit, from which I took the ſpecimen under analyſis, is an immenſe excavation, from which many loads have been taken. And the marls of this neighbourhood (which moſtly differ in appearance from thoſe deſcribed, having generally that of a blood-red clay, interlayered, and ſometimes intermingled, with a white gritty ſubſtance) are equally poor in calcareoſity. 100 grains of the marl of Statfold (which I believe may be taken as a fair ſpecimen of the red clays of this quarter of the diſtrict) afford little more than two grains of calcareous matter, lodged, not in the ſubſtance of the clay, but in its natural cracks or fiſſures. Yet this is ſaid to be *famous marl*; and, from the pits which now appear, has been laid on in great abundance. I do not mean to intimate, that theſe clays are altogether deſtitute of fertilizing properties, on their firſt application. It is not likely that the large pits, which abound in almoſt every part of the diſtrict, and which muſt have been formed at a very great expence, ſhould have been dug, without their contents being productive of ſome evidently, or at leaſt apparently, good effect on the lands on which they have been ſpread. I confeſs, however, that this is but conjecture; and it may be that, the good effect of the marls firſt deſcribed being experienced, the faſhion was ſet: and, the diſtinguiſhing quality being unknown, or not attended to, marls and clays were indiſcriminately uſed. The moſt intereſting fact that can be brought home reſpecting theſe clay-pits is, that they were made chiefly by the laſt generation; and that the preſent generation are experiencing, or believing that they experience, an evil effect ariſing from their produce; the fertilizing quality of which (if it ever exiſted) being now ſpent, the dead clay remains a clog to the native ſoil, rendering it tenacious, and difficult to work. This is at leaſt the opinion of intelligent profeſſional men, and the idea, I believe, is founded in fact. Lime is found to do away this evil effect; and this may account for the ſpirit of liming in the preſent generation.” Rural Oeconomy of the Midland Counties, vol. I. p. 292.

[2] “ Mr. Hill, of Hall End, wiſhing to improve a meadow, ſet on a variety of manures, and among the reſt ſome white earth which he found, by accident, in a large excavation on his farm; no doubt, in former times a marl-pit. The jam or bed of this pit riſes to within 18 inches of the ſurface; and Mr. Hill is following it 10 or 12 feet deep; and probably not at the bottom. A ſpecimen I took from the middle of the jam, as well as that which I took off the graſs, is ſtrongly calcareous. Extraordinary, that a bed of grey marl ſhould occur in a country in which nothing but red earths, in any degree calcareous, ſhould be found. It is obſervable, however, that North Warwickſhire is divided from this diſtrict by the valley, through which the Anker runs; and that they may, in the general rupture, have been brought from diſtant ſituations, or have been torn from different ſtrata. And it ſeems more extraordinary, that a mine of calcareous earth, which has evidently been known in ages paſt, ſhould have been ſo entirely neglected, and ſo effectually forgot, that, had it not been for the ſpirit of experimenting, it might have lain neglected for ages to come. There are evident veſtiges of a pit; an immenſe excavation (with buſhes and even trees growing in its bottom) containing half an acre or an acre of ground, which appears to have been all worked over, 10 or 12 feet deep; and on one ſide 15 or 20. It is highly probable, that, if proper ſearch were made, other beds of a ſimilar nature might be found in North Warwickſhire.” Marſhall, ibid. vol. II. p. 292.

"BUILDING.

Bricks *per* 1000, 13*s*. Oak *per* foot, 1*s*. 8*d*.

A carpenter *per* day, 1*s*. 6*d*. A maſon, 1*s*. 8*d*. A thatcher, 1*s*. and board.

"Mr. Bakewell, of Diſhley, one of the moſt conſiderable farmers in this country, has in ſo many inſtances improved on the huſbandry of his neighbours, that he merits particular notice.

"His breed of cattle is famous throughout the kingdom; and he has lately ſent many to Ireland. He has in this part of his buſineſs many ideas which I believe are perfectly new, or that have hitherto been totally neglected. The principal is to gain the beaſt, whether ſheep or cow, that will weigh moſt in the moſt valuable joints:—there is a great difference between an ox of 50 ſtone, carrying 30 in roaſting pieces, and 20 in coarſe boiling ones—and another carrying 30 in the latter, and 20 in the former. And at the ſame time that he gains the ſhape, that is of the greateſt value in the ſmalleſt compaſs; he aſſerts, from long experience, that he gains a breed much hardier and eaſier fed than any others. Theſe ideas he applies equally to ſheep and oxen.

"In the breed of the latter, the old notion was, that where you had much and large bones, there was plenty of room to lay fleſh on; and accordingly the graziers were eager to buy the largeſt boned cattle. This whole ſyſtem Mr. Bakewell has proved to be an utter miſtake. He aſſerts, the ſmaller the bones, the truer will be the make of the beaſt—the quicker ſhe will fat—and her weight, we may eaſily conceive, will have a larger proportion of valuable meat: fleſh, not bone, is the butcher's object. Mr. Bakewell admits that a large boned beaſt may be made a large fat beaſt, and that he may come to a great weight; but juſtly obſerves, that this is no part of the profitable enquiry; for ſtating ſuch a ſimple propoſition, without at the ſame time ſhewing the expence of covering thoſe bones with fleſh, is offering no ſatisfactory argument. The only object of real importance is the proportion of graſs to value. I have 20 acres. Which will pay me for thoſe acres beſt, large or ſmall boned cattle? The latter fat ſo much quicker, and more profitably in the joints of value, that the query is anſwered in their favour from long and attentive experience.

"Among other breeds of cattle the Lincolnſhire and the Holderneſs are very large, but their ſize lies in their bones: they may be fattened to great loſs to the grazier; nor can they ever return ſo much for a given quantity of graſs as the ſmall-boned long-horned kind. The breed which Mr. Bakewell has fixed on as the beſt in England is the Lancaſhire; and he thinks he has improved it much, in bringing the carcaſs of the beaſt into a truer mould, and particularly by making them broader over their backs. The ſhape which ſhould be the criterion of a cow, a bull, or an ox, and alſo of a ſheep, is that of an hogſhead or a firkin; truly circular, with ſmall and as ſhort legs as poſſible, upon the plain principle that the value lies in the barrel, not in the legs. All breeds, the backs of which riſe in the leaſt ridge, are bad. I meaſured two or three cows, two feet three inches flat acroſs their back from hip to hip, and their legs remarkably ſhort.

"Mr. Bakewell has now a bull of his own breed, which he calls *Twopenny*, which leaps cows at £5. 5*s*. a cow. This is carrying the breed of horned cattle to wonderful perfection. He is a very fine bull, moſt truly made, according to the principles laid down above. He has many others got by him, which he lets for the ſeaſon, but rarely ſells any. He would not take £200. for Twopenny. He has ſeveral cows which he keeps for breeding, that he would not ſell at 30 guineas apiece. Another particularity is the amazing gentleneſs in which he brings up theſe animals. All his bulls ſtand ſtill in the field to be examined. The way of driving them from one field to another, or home, is by a little ſwiſh: he or his men walk by their ſide, and guide them with the ſtick wherever they pleaſe; and they are accuſtomed to this method from being calves. A lad, with a ſtick three feet long and as big as his finger, will conduct a bull away from other bulls and his cows from one end of the farm to the other. All this gentleneſs is merely the effect of management; and the miſchief often done by bulls is undoubtedly owing to practices very contrary, or to a total neglect.

"The general order in which Mr. Bakewell keeps his cattle is pleaſing; all are fat as bears; and this is a circumſtance which he inſiſts is owing to the excellence of the breed. His land is no better than his neighbours, at the ſame time that it carries a far greater proportion of ſtock; as I ſhall ſhew by and by. The ſmall quantity, and the inferior quality, in food that will keep a beaſt, perfectly well made, of good order, is ſurprizing: ſuch an animal will grow fat in the ſame paſture that would ſtarve an ill-made, great-boned one.

"In the breed of his ſheep Mr. Bakewell is as curious, and I think, if any difference, with greater ſucceſs than in his horned cattle: for better made animals cannot be ſeen than his rams and ewes; their bodies are as true barrels as could be ſeen[*]; round, broad backs; and the legs not above ſix inches long: and a moſt unuſual proof of kindly fattening, is their feeling quite fat juſt within their fore legs on the ribs, a point in which ſheep are never examined in common, from common breeds never carrying any fat there. In his breed of ſheep he proceeds exactly on the ſame principle as with oxen; the fatting in the valuable parts of the body; and the living on much poorer food than other ſorts. He has found from various experience in many parts of the kingdom, as well as upon his own farm, that no land is too bad for a *good* breed of cattle, and particularly ſheep. It may not be proper for large ſtock, that is large-boned ſtock, but undoubtedly more proper for a valuable well-made ſheep than the uſual wretched ſorts found in moſt parts of England on poor ſoils—ſuch as the Moor-ſheep—the Welch ones—and the Norfolks. And he would hazard any moderate ſtake, that his own breed, each ſheep of which is worth ſeveral of thoſe poor ſorts, would do better on thoſe poor ſoils than the ſtock generally found on them: a good and true ſhape having been found the ſtrongeſt indication of hardineſs, and what the graziers call a *kindly* ſheep, one that has always an inclination to feed.

"He has an experiment to prove the hardineſs of his breed which deſerves notice. He has five or ſix ewes that have gone conſtantly in the highways ſince May-day, and have never been in the fields: the roads are narrow, and the food very bare; they are in excellent order, and nearly fat; which proves in the ſtrongeſt manner the excellence of the breed. And other circumſtance of a peculiar nature is his flock of ewes, that have reared two lambs, being quite fat in the firſt week of July; an inſtance hardly to be paralleled.

"The breed is originally Lincolnſhire; but Mr. Bakewell thinks, and very juſtly, that he has much improved it. The grand profit, as I before obſerved, is from the ſame food going ſo much farther in feeding theſe than any others; not, however, that Mr. Bakewell's breed is ſmall; on the contrary, it is as weighty as nine tenths of the kingdom; for he ſells fat wethers at three years and an half old at £2. a head. Other collateral circumſtances of importance are, the wool being equal to any other; and the ſheep ſtanding the fold better. He ſells no tups, but lets them at from five to 30 guineas for the ſeaſon.

"Relative to the rot in ſheep, Mr. Bakewell has

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[*] The following is an account of two ſheep of Mr. Bakewell's, meaſured in the wool.

"I this day meaſured Mr. Bakewell's three years old ram, and found him as follows:

	Feet.	Inches.
His girt, — —	5	10
His height, — —	2	5
His collar broad at ear tips, —	1	4
Broad over his ſhoulders, —	1	11½
Ditto over his ribs, —	1	10½
Ditto his hips, —	1	9½

"This day I meaſured a two year old barren ewe:

	Feet.	Inches.
Height, — —	1	11
Girt, — —	5	9

Breaſt from the ground, the breadth of 4 fingers.

I would have meaſured her breadth, but for a fall of ſnow.

H. SANDFORD, *Diſhley*, 17th *March*, 1770."

attended more to it than moſt men in England; he is extremely clear, from long attention, that this diſorder is owing ſolely to floods—never to land being wet, only from rains which do not flow, nor from ſprings that riſe. He conjectures, that the young graſs which ſprings in conſequence of a flood, is of ſo flaſhy a nature, that it occaſions this common complaint. But whether this idea is juſt or not, ſtill he is clear in his facts, that floods (in whatever manner they act) are the cauſe. Perhaps the moſt curious experiment ever made on the rot in ſheep, is what he has frequently practiſed: when particular parcels of his beſt bred ſheep are paſt ſervice, he fats them for the butcher; and, to be ſure that they ſhall be killed, and not go into other hands, he rots them before he ſells; which, from long experience, he can do at pleaſure. It is only to flow a paſture or meadow in ſummer, and it inevitably rots all the ſheep that feed on it the following autumn. After the middle of May, water flowing over land is certain to cauſe it to rot, whatever be the ſoil. He has acted thus with ſeveral of his fields, which without that management would never affect a ſheep in the leaſt: the water may flow with impunity all winter, and even to the end of April, but after that the above effect is ſure to take place. Springs he aſſerts to be no cauſe of rotting, nor yet the graſs which riſes in conſequence, unleſs they flow: nor is it ever owing to the ground being very wet from heavy rains, unleſs the water flows. This theory of the rot upon the whole appears ſatisfactory; and that part of it which is the certain reſult of experience cannot be diſputed.

"In the breed of ſtallions for getting cart-horſes, Mr. Bakewell is alſo very attentive: he has thoſe at preſent that he lets at from 25 to 150 guineas the ſeaſon. He conceives the true make of a cart-horſe to be nearly that deſcribed above for an ox—thick and ſhort bodies, and very ſhort legs. He makes them all particularly gentle; and apprehends that bad drawing horſes can be owing to nothing but bad management. He has one ſtallion that leaps at five guineas a mare.

"Mr. Bakewell is remarkably attentive to the point of wintering his cattle; all his horned beaſts are tied up in open or other ſheds all winter through, from November till the end of March, feeding them, according to their kind, with ſtraw, turnips, or hay; all the lean beaſts have ſtraw alone: he never litters them, on account of making the ſtraw go as far as poſſible—that it may be eaten up perfectly clean. Young cattle, that require to be kept quite in a thriving ſtate, have turnips; and alſo fattening ones; and late in the ſpring, when turnips are gone, hay is wholly their ſubſtitute.

"The conveniencies for tying up beaſts, which Mr. Bakewell has built at his own expence, are a remarkable inſtance of ſpirited huſbandry; he has formed ſuch numbers of ſtalls for them, by building new ſheds, and converting old barns and other places into ſtandings for cows, that he has more than once wintered 170 beaſts of all ſorts, and all in the houſe.

"The floors on which the beaſts ſtand are paved, and 6 or 8 inches higher than the level of the yard: they are juſt broad enough for a beaſt to ſtand on with difficulty; the conſequence of which is, that his dung falls beyond his ſtanding, and on the lower pavement; and when he lays down, he draws himſelf up on the higher pavement, and is clear of it. By this means they are kept quite clean without litter; and the men, who are employed on purpoſe, keep the whole conſtantly ſwept down, and barrow the dung into the area of the yard, that is ſurrounded by the ſheds, and then pile up the dung in a ſquare clamp.

"By uſing no ſtraw in litter, he makes it go ſo far in wintering cattle, that he much reduces the expence of winter-feeding them; and this has occaſioned his adopting a new ſyſtem in the management of his horned cattle. He uſed to draw with teams of oxen; and found that he muſt keep double the number worked, to have, in the common manner, one ſet coming into work, and another going out; and then he had his cows bulled at two years old, conſequently they were wintered on hay when three years old. But now he has changed his ſyſtem; he draws all with cows; they live on ſtraw at three years old, when they are bulled, and work till four years old; hence one winter at hay is changed to two at ſtraw; which, from Mr. Bakewell's management, is a great ſaving, and the work all gained at the ſame time. And let me obſerve farther, that the calves bred from a cow riſing from three to four, muſt far exceed thoſe from cows riſing from two to three: the latter age is too early to breed, both for the calf and the dam. I ſaw the teams of cows at work, and they were to the full as handy as oxen; and Mr. Bakewell finds that they draw juſt as well as oxen of the ſame ſize. He would not have taken £120. for one of his teams of ſix cows.

"He has water in ciſterns in his farm-yards, and all the beaſts are let looſe to drink once a day, except thoſe on turnips, which do not want it.

"He prefers, in the raiſing of manure, the dung ariſing from cattle that eat a given quantity of ſtraw, to any manure to be gained from ſuch quantity of ſtraw by littering; inſomuch, that if he had more ſtraw than he could eat, he would not litter with it, but take in his neighbours' cattle to eat it for nothing; and would give them the ſame attendance as his own. This is a particular idea, which may very probably be juſt; but experiment alone can prove it.

"Mr. Bakewell very juſtly conſiders the raiſing dung as one of the moſt important objects of huſbandry; and for this purpoſe his vaſt ſtock of cattle is of noble aſſiſtance. The proportion of his ſtock to his land will ſhew, not only the excellence of his management, but alſo the hardineſs of his breed; for no tender cattle could be kept in ſuch quantities. His farm in all conſiſts of about 440 acres, 110 of which are arable, and the reſt graſs. He keeps 60 horſes, 400 large ſheep, and 150 beaſts of all ſorts; and yet he has generally about 15 acres of wheat, and 25 of ſpring corn; the turnips not more than 30 acres. If the degree of fatneſs, in which he keeps all theſe cattle, be conſidered, and that he buys neither ſtraw nor hay, it muſt at once appear that he keeps a larger ſtock on a given number of acres than moſt men in England: the ſtrongeſt proof of all others of the excellence of his huſbandry.

"He makes his turnips go as far as poſſible, by carting every one to his ſtalls; in which manner, one acre goes as far as three; his ſtraw, I before obſerved, he makes the very moſt of, by giving it all to his lean beaſts, not in litter—or as food in quantities at a time; but keeps the cattle hungry enough to make them eat clean, giving but a ſmall quantity at a time.

"Of his hay he is alſo very choice; and the means he has taken to command as large a quantity as poſſible, are perhaps to be reckoned amongſt the rareſt inſtances of ſpirited huſbandry ever met with among the common farmers of England. It is that of watering his meadows that lie along a ſmall brook which runs through one part of his farm. This improvement was begun by his father, now living, and carried on and finiſhed by himſelf.

"Theſe meadows, amounting from 60 to 80 acres, were all, like the reſt of the country, in ridge and furrow, over-run with ant-hills, and disfigured by various inequalities of ſurface. They were all ploughed up; kept clean of weeds for a crop or two; tilled in a very perfect manner, and laid down again to graſs perfectly level, with a view to improvement by water. This operation is a proof that unlevel paſtures may be ploughed down without any injury by burying good land and bringing up bad, contrary to the common vulgar notion. As ſoon as this work was done, he cleanſed the brook in a manner peculiar to himſelf; his deſign was to keep the banks always clean and neat, and the water every where of an equal depth: and this he did, and continued to do, when wanted, by throwing the ſand and earth, driven in heaps and ridges by the ſtream, into the holes formed by it; never throwing any on to the banks; by which method the water is always kept to a level, with half the expence of the common manner of throwing the earth out, which enlarges the holes, but fills up none. When this point was gained, the next buſineſs was to examine every where the courſes of the ditches. All in a proper direction were much deepened and enlarged, for conveying the water to the meadows that do not join the brook, and others done in the ſame manner for taking the water away after it had flowed over the land. Beſides theſe, ſeveral new cuts were found neceſſary to be made, near as large as the brook itſelf: and, ſtrange to tell, not a few to prevent the water running over the meadows of his neighbours. They totally diſapprove the plan; and have inſiſted on all proper precautions being taken, by making cuts and raiſing mounds for the water, that none of it may ruin them; which is the idea they have of it, notwithſtanding many years experience of its amazing efficacy in the fields of Mr. Bakewell.

"Beſides all theſe cuts and ditches, numerous ſluices are ſubſtantially erected, at his own expence, to ſtop the water, and make it overflow at pleaſure; and cloſe to each a ſmall brick houſe, for holding the doors, boards, bolts, &c. when not in uſe; the whole perfectly well executed.

"By means of all theſe works he floats, at pleaſure, from 60 to 80 acres of meadow, and finds the improvement of the moſt undoubted kind, fully anſwering an annual manuring of any other ſort. Fine level crops of hay are now the view, inſtead of ridges, furrows, hills, holes, thiſtles, and other trumpery. Upon the whole, this ſyſtem of watering is not only executed with ſpirit, but much exceeds any thing of the kind I have yet ſeen in the hands of landlords themſelves. Our farmer has expended large ſums in theſe uncommon undertakings—he richly merits the enjoyment of their profit.

"In another part of huſbandry Mr. Bakewell is extremely attentive; which is, the raiſing good fences. He has ſubdivided ſeveral of his fields, and always does it by planting regular rows of white thorn on one ſide of a ditch, the earth of which is laid up in the manner of the country on a narrow ridge on the oppoſite ſide; and then a poſt and double rail on each ſide the whole; which is certainly doing it moſt completely. But what he is more minute in than any farmer I ever ſaw, is the keeping his quicks clean: they all grow in the middle of a well-dug ſlip of land, with not a weed to be found in them. This conduct has ſo good an effect, that his thorns, at three or four years old, much exceed thoſe of the farmers in general at twice that age. In all his old fences he mends gaps and decayed places in the ſame manner, clearing away all rubbiſh, planting new quick, and ſecuring it with a ditch, and a double rail and poſt.

"As the principal object of Mr. Bakewell's attention was the keeping great ſtocks of cattle, he has found it neceſſary to lay down much arable land to graſs. I walked over ſeveral of the fields, and found the herbage of an excellent ſort, with a perfect carpeting of white clover. I enquired into his method of laying, and found it not common. He ſows two crops of turnips ſucceſſively, for the purpoſe of making the land as clean as poſſible from weeds; then, with the barley that follows, he ſows 10lb. common broad clover and half a buſhel ray-graſs for the future meadow. I was much ſtruck with this, which appeared to me extreme bad huſbandry, and enquired into the effect. The firſt year he has a very fine crop of clover in the common manner; the ſpring following he manures it richly with very rotten dung, and always finds that half the broad clover diſappears that year; the third year it is quite gone; and the paſture ever after is not to be known from the beſt common meadows; the herbage conſiſting of good graſſes, and a thick covering of wild white clover.

"Mr. Bakewell has compared this method with ſowing white clover and trefoile, inſtead of the broad ſort, and finds that the effect after the ſecond year is exactly the ſame; but the two firſt give him a much greater profit under the common clover than the white.

"I ſhall obſerve upon this ſyſtem, that the peculiarity conſiſts in the broad clover being immediately ſucceeded by white honey-ſuckle and natural graſſes of a good ſort. With the general management it is ſucceeded by couch, twitch, or other trumpery, in at leaſt as great plenty as by wild clover; and this, I apprehend, is owing to the preparation of the land. It certainly would be the ſame with Mr. Bakewell, if he did not previouſly make the land as clear as a garden. It is therefore a compendious eaſy way, which on certain ſoils and with excellent management anſwers well; but, in hands that will not give ſuch attention to it, I am perſuaded, it would be a moſt pernicious practice. I well remember it being the method in ſome parts between York and Beverley; and the graſs left are ſtraggling plants of clover, with great plenty of couch and weeds.

"Another part of rural œconomy, of very great importance to every farmer, is the number of horſes he uſes in a plough. Horſes are kept at ſuch an expence, that the uſing no more than neceſſary is one of the moſt material concerns of the farmer. The general practice of this neighbourhood is, to uſe from four to ſeven in a plough, and ſtir little more than half an acre a day; never more than three roods, and this on a ſandy loam: on the contrary, Mr. Bakewell never uſes more than two in a plough, and without any driver. He has nothing but Rotheram ploughs; they anſwer perfectly well; and do an acre a day with eaſe: this, at a very moderate computation, is doing four times the work of his neighbours, with the ſame ſtrength. But not one of them has yet followed him in this obvious improvement.

"Mr. Bakewell has generally a ſmall field of potatoes, which he plants after the plough, and keeps perfectly clean of weeds. He finds them to anſwer greatly. This year he has a crop of the great Scotch cabbage, for the firſt time, planted in June; they appear thriving and healthy, and will, I doubt not, anſwer perfectly well. He propoſes to extend the culture for ſaving hay, by which means he ſhall be able to keep larger ſtocks of cattle.

"For feeding colts, or any horſes that run out, he has a contrivance which merits notice. It is a ſmall houſe on four wheels for giving hay and oats.

"The wheels are 7½ inches diameter: the coſt complete £3. 10s. Four horſes eat hay and oats in it at once, for the four projections from the center are equal: it is moved every day, that they may not poach and tread the graſs, ever the effect of a fixed rack and manger, or houſe. In dry times it may be ſet on wet land, and in wet times on dry land. Another very great uſe is, when the teams go double journeys at plough, they are baited in the field very handily without bringing home.

"Mr. Bakewell is particularly curious in providing proper watering-places for his paſtures; and in this he has a contrivance which I do not remember to have ſeen practiſed by any body elſe. He has from experience obſerved many inconveniences to attend ponds in which the cattle are allowed to go in and lie down; for in hot weather they not only make the water muddy, but colts going in when quite hot and lying down are apt to catch very dangerous colds. To prevent this, he firſt railed off the ponds, leaving them only room to come with their heads at the water; but this he has lately changed to a better way, which is to let the watering contain no more water at a time than a ſmall trough would hold.

"I cannot conclude theſe obſervations on this very ſpirited farmer's undertakings, without expreſſing the ſatisfaction I felt at viewing them. No where have I ſeen works that do their author greater honour; they are not the effect of a rich landlord's determining to be a good farmer on his own land, but the honeſt and truly meritorious endeavours of a tenant performing great and expenſive works on the property of another. It is true, he is fortunate in a generous and conſiderate landlord; and much do I wiſh that ſuch excellent farmers may always meet with the ſame encouragement. A truly good farmer connot be too much favoured; a bad one cannot have his rent raiſed too high. Let me exhort the farmers of this kingdom in general, to take Mr. Bakewell as a pattern in many points of great importance; they will find their account in it, and the kingdom in general be benefited not a little.—From Diſhley to Nottingham the land is chiefly incloſed and good; and lets at about 16*s.* on an average[1]."

Mr. Marſhall, in his "Rural Oeconomy of the Midland Counties," has noticed this truly public-ſpirited farmer with peculiar marks of diſtinction.

"Mr. Bakewell of Diſhley ſtands firſt in this quarter of the kingdom, as an improver of *graſs land by watering*. Formerly, a ſuite of meadows, lying by the banks of the Soar, received conſiderable benefit from the water of the river being judiciouſly ſpread over them in the times of the floods. But now, not only theſe meadows, but near 100 acres, I believe, of higher land, lying entirely out of the way of natural floods, are watered on this modern principle. Mr. Bakewell, like a man of experience in buſineſs, before he ſet about this great work, ſtudied the art on the principal ſcene of practice, the Weſt of England; where he ſpent ſome days with the ingenious Mr. Boſwell, who ſome years ago publiſhed a treatiſe on the ſubject.

"The great ſtroke of management in this department of Mr. Bakewell's practice, which marks his genius in ſtrong characters, is that of diverting to his purpoſe a rivulet, or ſmall brook, whoſe natural channel ſkirts the fartheſt boundary of his farm; falling, with a conſiderable deſcent, down a narrow valley; in which its utility, as a ſource of improvement to land, was confined. This rivulet is therefore turned at the higheſt place that could be commanded, and carried, in the canal manner, round the point of a ſwell, which lies between its natural bed and the farmery; by the execution of this admirable thought, not only commanding the ſkirts of the hill as a ſite of improvement by watering; but ſupplying, by this artificial brook, the houſe and farm offices with water; filling from it a drinking pool for horſes and cattle; and converting it to a multitude of other purpoſes; one of which is too valuable to be paſſed without diſtinction. Mr. Bakewell, three years ago, was endeavouring to invent a flat-bottomed boat, or barge, to navigate his turneps from the field to the cattle-ſheds; but, finding this not eaſily practicable, his great mind ſtruck out, or rather *caught*, the beautifully ſimple idea of launching the turneps themſelves into the water, and letting them float down ſingly with the current! "We throw them in, and bid them meet us at the Barn End!" where he is now (October 1789) contriving a reſervoir or dry ditch for them to ſail into; with a grate at the bottom to let out the water, but retaining the turneps; which will there be laid up, clean waſhed, and freight free, as a ſupply in froſty weather! Mr. Bakewell's improvements, in this department of rural affairs, are not only extenſive, but high; and are rendered more ſtriking, by "proof pieces," (a good term for experimental patches) left in each ſite of improvement. Mr. Bakewell is, in truth, a maſter in the art; and Diſhley, at preſent a ſchool in which it might be ſtudied with ſingular advantage[2]."

On the ſubject of live ſtock, Mr. Marſhall ſays, "The breed of horſes in the midland diſtrict is allowed to be on the decline. Its breed of cattle are probably at its height; and its ſheep at preſent are ſo near perfection, that it is not probable they ſhould hereafter receive much improvement. Beſide, the grand luminary of the art has paſſed the meridian, and, though at preſent in full ſplendor, is verging towards the horizon[3]. It muſt not, however, be underſtood, by thoſe who are not locally acquainted with this diſtrict, that Mr. Bakewell, though he has been long, and moſt deſervedly, conſidered as the principal promoter of the *art of breeding*, and has for ſome time taken the lead, is the only man of diſtinguiſhed merit in this department of rural affairs in the diſtrict under ſurvey. It abounds, and has for many years abounded, with intelligent and ſpirited breeders. I could mention ſome fifteen or twenty men of repute, and moſt of them men of conſiderable property, who are in the ſame department, and ſeveral of them eminent for their breeds of ſtock. Nevertheleſs it muſt be and is acknowledged, that Mr. Bakewell is at the head of this department[4]."

In another place Mr. Marſhall obſerves, "The handſomeſt horſe I have ſeen of this breed (the Leiceſterſhire black cart-horſe), and perhaps the moſt picturable horſe of this kind ever bred in the iſland, was a ſtallion of Mr. Bakewell, named K. He was, in reality, the fancied war-horſe of the German painters; who, in the luxuriance of imagination, never perhaps excelled the natural grandeur of this horſe. A man of moderate ſize ſeemed to ſhrink under his fore-end, which roſe ſo perfectly upright, that his ears ſtood (as Mr. Bakewell ſays every horſe's ears ought to ſtand) perpendicularly over his fore-feet. It may be ſaid, with little latitude, that in grandeur and ſymmetry of form, viewed as a picturable object, he exceeded as far the horſe which this ſuperior breeder had the honour of ſhewing to his Majeſty, and which was afterwards ſhewn publicly ſome months in London, as that horſe does the meaneſt of the breed. Nor was his form deficient in utility. He died in 1785, at the age of 19 years[5]."

Mr. Marſhall pays Mr. Bakewell ſome merited encomiums as a breeder of horned cattle and ſheep; and enumerates the following reſpectable ram-breeders as leading men in the midland diſtrict, favourers of the new Leiceſterſhire or Diſhley breed: "Mr. Stubbins of Holm; Mr. Paget of Ibſtock; Mr. Breedon of Ruddington; Mr. Stone of Quorndon; Mr. Walker of Woolſthorp; Mr. Bettiſon of Holme; Mr. White of Hoton; Mr. Knowles of Naileſton; Mr. Deverel of Clapton; Mr. Princep of Croxall; Mr. Burgeſs of Hugglefcote; Mr. Green of Normanton; Mr. Robinſon near Welford; Mr. Moor of Thorpe; Mr. Aſtley of Oddeſton; and Mr. Henton of Hoby." "Had the Diſhley ſheep," he ſays, "twenty years ago, been judiciouſly diſtributed over the diſtrict, and had been on all occaſions permitted to ſpeak for themſelves, it appears to me probable that there would ſcarcely have been a ſheep of any other breed now left in the midland diſtrict."

Another writer thus deſcribes Diſhley in June 1790: "We were ſhewn the different apartments in the farm, the grounds, and the ſtock; and every thing explained to meet our wiſhes with eaſe and addreſs. The fine ſheep, in number about 20, were under a clean ſhed in the grounds. A ſervant, within the barn where they are placed to be ſhewn ſeparately, hands them from the barn-door, one at a time, to another ſervant within, who ſeems exceedingly expert at ſhewing to advantage: he has the adroitneſs of a good horſe-dealer, but much leſs of his vanity. I ſat contentedly upon a bench making a few remarks, while my friends, ſome very reſpectable graziers, were engaged in handling the ſheep where quality was or ſhould have been. Although I had no concern in the examination, I diſcovered alertneſs and ſkill in the ſervant; and could but admire, with ſome degree of aſtoniſhment, the amazing breadth of ſome of their backs, the ſmallneſs of their heads, and lightneſs of their bones. They are kept as clean as a race-horſe, and I ſmiled when I was told that they, like thoſe fleet animals, wore at times body-cloaths. The three laſt ſhewn, I was told (not by Mr. Bakewell's people), were likely to make, this ſeaſon, by their gets, 3000 guineas.

"Mr. Bakewell, I find, reſpects the company of men of judgement, and is himſelf happy in ſhewing his great improvements on his farm. He is frequently viſited by the firſt characters in the kingdom, and aſſuredly his management and improvements here are deſerving the notice of even common obſervers. I was pleaſed, on leaving the ſhed, to be ſhewn the long-famed old cow, which ſtood like a venerable ruin on props of magnificent architecture, bulging fine limbs, enfeebled with old age. I will not attempt to deſcribe what ſhe has been; only in general terms obſerve, that ſhe is now 25 years old, and has been eſteemed, by judges, one of the fineſt animals of that ſpecies ever bred. She now lives in an aſylum: a meadow full of keep, ſet apart to ſooth her exit.

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[1] Young's Farmer's Tour, 1771, pp. 102—135.

[2] Marſhall, vol. I. p. 284.

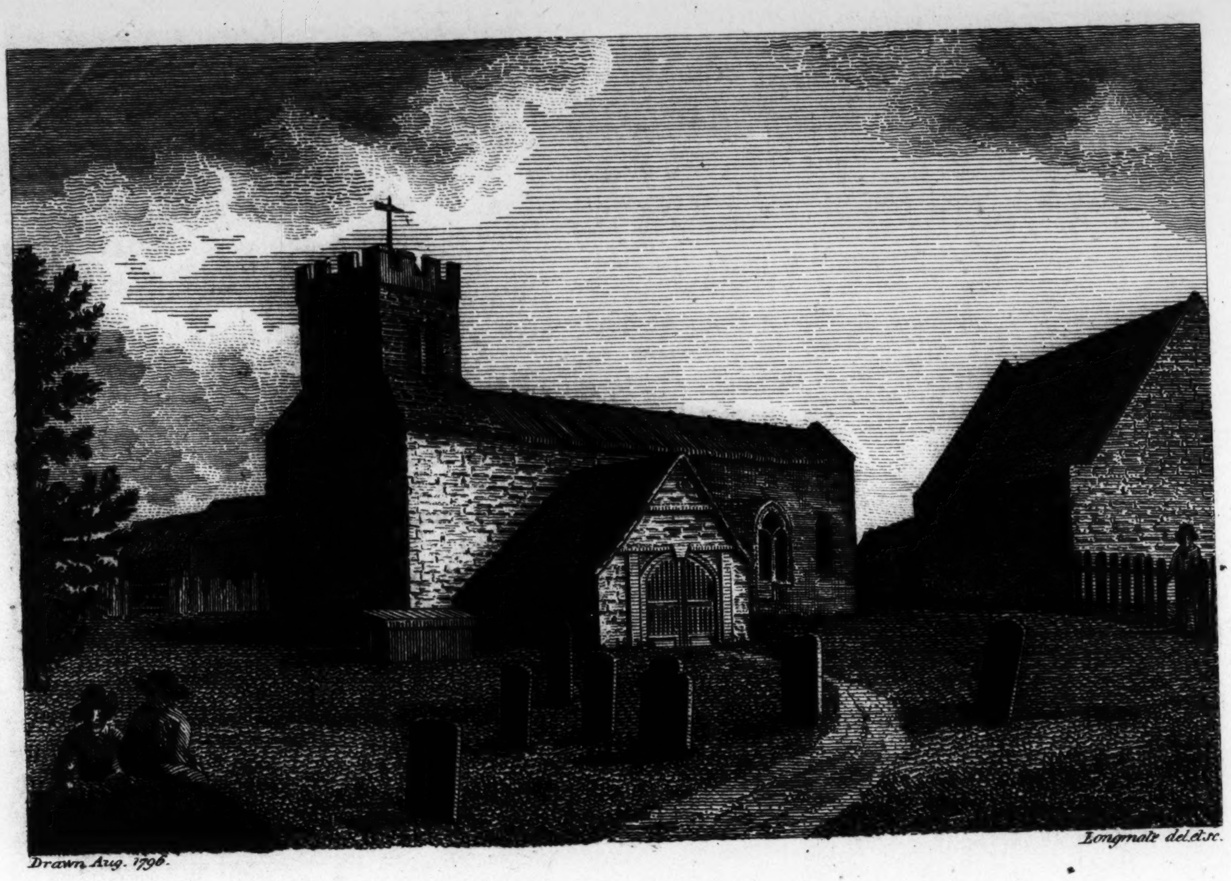
[3] Mr. Bakewell died in 1795. See p. 765.

[4] Marſhall, p. 294.

[5] Ibid. p. 308.

DISHLEY, S.W.

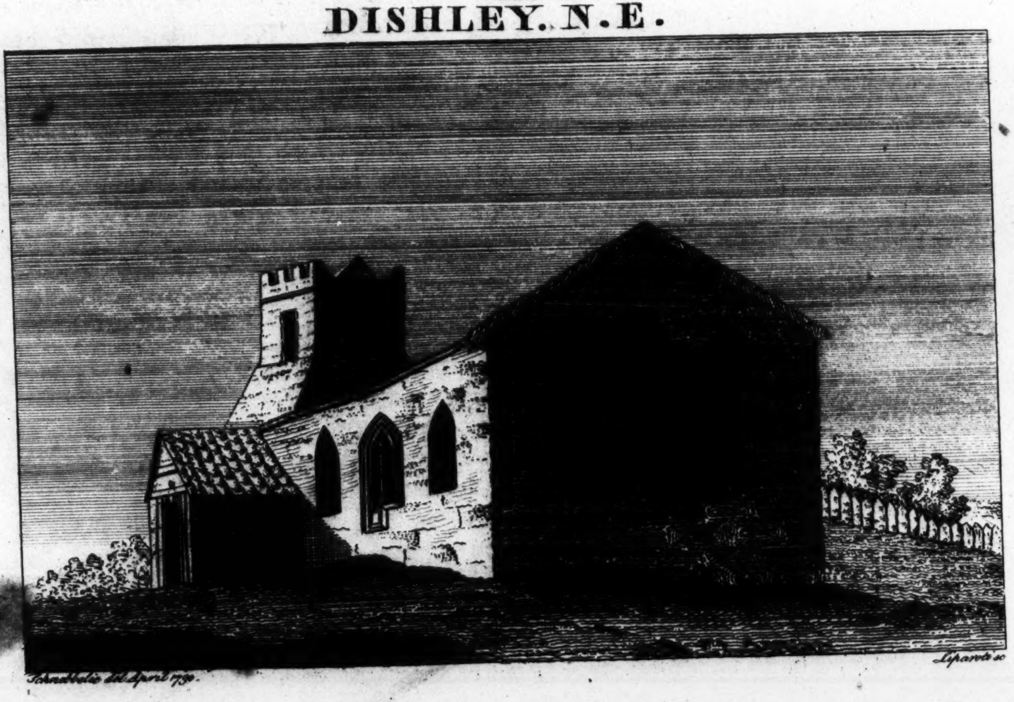
Vol. III. Pl. CIII. p. 763.



Drawn Aug. 1796.

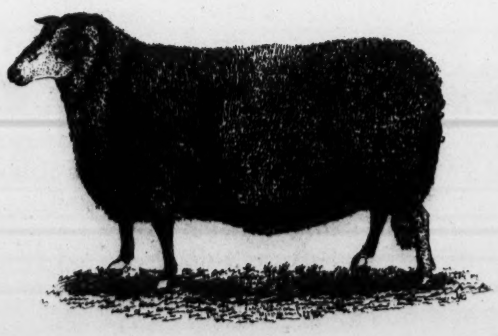
Longmate del. et sc.

DISHLEY. N.E.



Schnebbelie del. April 1791.

Liparoti sc.



She eats but little, and yet retains upon her back, which is now a yard over, broad cuſhions of fat. She ſeldom moves: ſhe ſtood like a ſtatue while I went round her, upon legs bowed at the joint like thoſe of a decrepit old man in the laſt ſtage of his exiſtence.

"On our return towards Mr. Bakewell's houſe we were ſhewn the meadows, one of which had been watered by the little navigable cuts made in the grounds. It was a dry time; and the difference in the appearance of two pieces which adjoined each other, one watered and the other not, was aſtoniſhing; that which had been watered had produced two crops of hay that ſeaſon, and the other was in a ſtate of barrenneſs.

"In the ſlaughter-houſe we were ſhewn one of the fineſt ſheep that was ever bred from Mr. Bakewell's ſtock. It is preſerved in ſalt, and hangs up by another eſteemed valuable ſheep, of a different county breed. We were told that they were fed together on food of the ſame quality, and quantity if they choſe it; but the difference is amazing; one had a capacious ſtomach, &c. which might contain the entrails of a large Lincolnſhire ſheep, the other ſcarcely thoſe of a common lamb. One had a neck as long as a horned ſheep; and the other's head ſeemed without neck, ſtuck in its ſhoulders. In ſhort, the difference ſtruck me greatly; and ſo did the conduct of the perſon pleaſe me who attended us: upon his being aſked by one of the company what county breed the other ſheep was of, he modeſtly requeſted to be excuſed from replying. We were ſhewn alſo Mr. Bakewell's famous bull; but it was an animal that I rather choſe to ſee at a diſtance than at hand. I conſequently did not touch his fine carcaſe, nor thought thoſe ſafe who did[1]."

In October 1790, the compiler of this Hiſtory had the pleaſure of viewing this farm, in company with the late Mr. Schnebbelie; whoſe ready pencil produced a faithful ſketch of a ſheep of the true breed[2].

In 1793, the farm was thus judiciouſly noticed by the late Mr. John Holt, of Walton near Liverpool:

"The neatneſs of the hedge-rows, cleanneſs of the grounds, &c. cannot fail to attract the notice of an attentive traveller as he paſſes; and the general civility of the ſervants to a ſtranger, &c. (for there is no inn where you can leave your horſe) calls forth more than common gratitude for the favours conferred on one unknown either in perſon or by name.

"The two veteran herds, proud of their office, of their maſter, and their ſervice, each armed with their ſtaff of office (hazel-ſticks), ſelect and bring forth the different cattle according to the regularly-eſtabliſhed cuſtom and diſcipline of the place, explaining, in proper terms, and in an uncultivated but pleaſing manner, the ſuperior or different qualities of individuals, but that 'maſter, if preſent, could have explained the matters much better' (Mr. Bakewell was then in London). And yet they executed their office ſo completely, that enquiry was made how long they had been in that ſervice? A John Breedon, "Since the year the King was crowned," or 32 years; William Arnold, the other herd, "about 20." William Peet, who ſuperintends the horſes, has been near 40 years; but, during that time, has been abſent a few years. Several 10 or 12 years; and no one is taken into the ſervice for a leſs term than four years.

"The different breeds of ſheep kept on the farm are brought together, put ſide by ſide, which then are under the immediate eye of the ſpectator; who, if no judge of cattle, cannot fail to obſerve a difference, when ſo diſtinctly marked out in the ſeparate joints and points of each individual; and which after viewing alive, the carcaſes of different breeds, preſerved whole in pickle, and hung up ſide by ſide, may be viewed again, to examine the thickneſs of fleſh and fat on each, ſmallneſs of offal, and, again, the ſkeleton, with diſtinct bones, heads, ribs, &c. of the different breeds, to take another comparative view, and mark the difference. In this room are alſo preſerved in pickle, and ſhewn, ſome joints of beef, the relicks of Old Comely, the parent-mother of the flock, who lived to the advanced age of 26; when exiſtence became burdenſome. She was ſlaughtered about two years ſince. The fat of a ſurloin on the outſide meaſured about four inches thick.

"The ſhew of tups had been cloſed the day before our arrival, a limited time being allowed for the purpoſe of hiring for the ſeaſon, which had been regularly announced in the papers; after which they are not admitted to be ſeen till the ſucceeding ſeaſon. Much company at the farm the day before for that purpoſe; amongſt whom ſome foreigners.

"Mr. Honeyborne, the nephew of Mr. Bakewell, attended us round the farm; viewed the different ſucceſſions of crops of cabbages, drilled wheat, barley, &c. in all the fields of which are generally ſpecimens of broad-caſt, to ſhew the comparative difference. The drill is preferred. But the grand article of huſbandry is the irrigated ground, about 200 acres, from a ſtream collected carefully ſome diſtance, and which, in part, is carried round the farm for more than a mile, the lower part of which is flooded in portions according to the degree of water which falls in each ſeaſon. A mill is fed from the ſame ſource; but the water is of ſo great eſtimation in improving the lands, that the mill is ſuffered to ſtand, rather than the fields ſhould be abridged of their proper allowance; patches of which, in a variety of places, are kept dry, or prevented from this improving ſource; and the barrenneſs of which is very evident by the appearance of ruſhes, coarſer and poorer graſs. In another place, one part manured with dung from the yard, and the neighbourhood flooded; favour in the watering part. Afterwards, different patches, flooded and not flooded, to the amount of about 20 diviſions; the ſuperiority in favour of water clearly evident. Again; the ſame experiment is varied, in bringing water from a ſpring, the ſame which is uſed for culinary purpoſes in the kitchen, and this contraſted in patches, and oppoſite to the patches watered from the canal; and even here the evidence is decidedly in favour of the water; but whether in favour of the water from the ſpring or ſtream, I regret that I did not pay ſufficient attention. And again; the drainings from the yard are brought into one point, and, mixing with the water, are carried over certain fields beneath the farm, by which they are rendered ſo fertile, that this preſent year ſome parts have already been mowed twice, the firſt of which was on the laſt day of April. The laſt year they had four cuttings, the graſs from which is appropriated for the uſe of ſoiling the three-year-old heifers, which are kept in the houſe and worked, horſes, bulls, and ſome other cattle, which are not turned out to graſs. Beſides watering the grounds, this ſtream of water is converted into other uſeful purpoſes; it is formed into a narrow canal, and runs very ſilent, having but little fall; upon which boats are conſtructed to carry the manure from the yard, and the produce of the fields, when reaped, to the farm-yard; and, of late years, the turnips have been thrown into this ſtream, and have, without farther trouble, been waſhed and carried down; till, on their arrival at their deſtined port, a ſervant waits, and ſcoops them out on the banks.

"A wharf is alſo conſtructed, whereupon are landed cabbages, &c. ſo contrived as to be on a level with the canal, and renders the labour of throwing them into carts the eaſier than if the men had the trouble to lift them the height of the cart; alſo, when dung is brought from the yard, the ground is ſo raiſed as to require only looſening the cart, and thence toſſing it immediately into the boat. Mr. Bakewell uſes no waggons, but prefers the light ſingle-horſe carts.

"On different ſpots are planted clumps of willows (called the Dutch willow); ſome of theſe as if for ornament, ſome for ſhelter, and ſome, when no other place offered, near the building, along the hedge-rows; the quickſets or thorns of which ſeem not to be injured by being overſhadowed and dropped upon by theſe overbearing neighbours. A lot of theſe is in rotation regularly cut down every ſeven years (from which appears the number of plantations), and, beſides handles for rakes, pitchforks, and other tools, are applied to many uſeful purpoſes on the farm, as guarding new-planted hedges, &c. Their uſes are various, and prove a great ſaving of expence on many occaſions; a large ſtack of which, ready peeled and reared on the end, appears in the farm-yard; the bark from which is, as ſoon as ſtripped from the wood, tied up in ſheaves or bundles. Such is the general neatneſs practiſed through every department, that there is not the leaſt appearance of ſlovenlineſs, or waſte, or inattention of any kind, apparent, in the example above noticed, inſtead of a litter, as is too frequently practiſed. How much extraordinary time has this neat practice exhauſted? Probably, in the iſſue, none; for, the portion of time ſpent in the act of tying-up in bundles is next to nothing. The leſs ſpace occupied by the bark is very evident, and the neatneſs of the appearance is very ſtriking. If they are to be removed, or applied to any purpoſe, *e.g.* to lay for the bottom of corn or hay-ſtacks, the former trouble of tying-up is inſtantly repaid by the facility of the removal, and without any loſs of the article. Upon urgent occaſions, theſe peelings are occaſionally applied as bottoms of ſtacks; but around the yard are already formed for uſe bottoms of brick, ſo conſtructed as to ſecure the ſtacks of corn from the weather, and, as much as may be, from the vermin.

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[1] Throſby's Views in Leiceſterſhire, p. 411.

[2] See a neat etching of it, by Mr. Schnebbelie, Plate CIII.

"In the yard are ſeen varieties of carriages, different implements in huſbandry, both of the old and new ſchool, ploughs and harrows upon almoſt every conſtruction; plain and ſpiked rollers, &c. in varieties, and in great abundance, ſimple, neat, uſeful, and movable racks, for feeding horſes, call forth the attention. To prevent the horſes quarrelling or injuring one another during the conteſt, there is only one aperture at each corner. The neareſt diviſion is appropriated for their corn, and in the centre part a rack for the hay. One pair of ſhafts ſerves to take on and off, and move the whole or any number of the racks to any part of the farm. Adjoining the houſe is a ſmith's ſhop, where two men are generally employed in making and repairs for the farm, &c.

"The grounds adjoining the houſe ſeem of a ſwampy nature, and yet water is brought over the ſame from a ſmall rivulet, that it may be overflown[1]; but, by good management and well-conducted drains, &c. the inconveniences which would ariſe from the ſtagnant water are overcome. The gardens are neat, and ſeem cultivated more for utility than ſhow, and in them are fiſh-ponds well ſtored and ſupplied with water from the rivulet above noticed. The garden, I have been told, is ſometimes irrigated.

"In one particular ſtye are conveniences for meaſuring and weighing the food of the hogs, and alſo noting down the ſame, which may be done by any ſervant with a piece of chalk already lying upon the ſpot, till it can be entered in a more regular manner upon paper in a proper book. This contrivance is the moſt ſimple that can be imagined, in order to prevent miſtakes, and to render the experiments concluſive. There is alſo a weighing machine in the ſtye, particularly appropriated for the purpoſe of weighing the ſwine which are undergoing the experiments. Nine in number, divided into claſſes of three in each department, are under experiment.

"After an agreeable range through the whole of what is uſually exhibited, we were invited to partake of, and were hoſpitably entertained with, a good and plentiful dinner, good ale, and after dinner a bottle of good wine, during which we were alſo entertained with good and inſtructive converſation, and preſſed to ſtay a longer time in the moſt hoſpitable and cordial manner. It was with pleaſure we entered into theſe cultivated premiſſes; it was with regret we departed from this manſion of conviviality, with gratitude for the favours conferred, with ſatisfaction for the pleaſure we had enjoyed!

"The gentleneſs of the different kinds of cattle has been frequently noticed by others, and ſhould not paſs the attention of any obſerver. The meekneſs of ſpirit ſeems to run through the individual of every ſpecies exhibited, from the gallant ſtallion to the veteran bull. At an age when moſt of his brethren are either foaming or bellowing with rage and madneſs, or have ſuffered the ſtroke of the axe for their frequent delinquencies and violences committed; Old C. a ſon of the old parent Comely, has all the gentleneſs of a lamb in his looks and in his actions. Gently treated himſelf, he harbours no rancour, but affectionately licks the hand of his feeder; ſcratch him, and he will bow himſelf down for this kindly office to his benefactor. This old ſervant feeds within doors, nor is he any longer an hireling to his neighbours. He retired with all the dignity of majeſty, as if conſcious of his own ſuperiority[2]!"

In the autumn of the ſame year, 1793, Diſhley was attentively examined by Mr. Monk, who thus ſpeaks of it in his Agricultural Report:

"There are different breeds of ſheep in the county; the new Leiceſter, the old Leiceſter, and the Foreſt ſheep. The Diſhley or new Leiceſter, bears down every other breed before it; and I have no doubt but, in the courſe of a very few years, this breed will be diſperſed through every county in England, &c. The leading idea is, to procure that breed which, on a given quantity and quality of food, will pay the moſt; and thoſe people who have tried them are convinced that the Diſhley breed will live where many other breeds would ſtarve; and that, the more beautiful the form, the hardier the animal is of every kind. Nothing can ſhew the high eſtimation this breed is held in, clearer than the high prices they have fetched lately at different ſales. The following are ſome of the particulars of ewes belonging to Thomas Paget, eſq. ſold by auction Nov. 16, 1793.

	Ewes;	Guineas each.	Guineas.	
Lot 6	5	62	310	Mr. Buckley.
38	5	52	260	Mr. Pelkington.
37	5	45	225	Ditto.
5	5	30	150	Mr. Breedon.
17	5	30	150	Mr. S. Stone.
7	5	29	145	Mr. Bennett.
11	5	25	125	Ditto.
3	5	22	110	Mr. S. Stone.
9	5	22	110	Mr. Boyer.
2	5	20	100	Mr. Stubbins.
4	5	20	100	Mr. Tomelin.
14	5	20	100	Mr. Fryer.
15	5	20	100	Mr. Deverell.
18	5	20	100	Mr. Martin.
20	5	20	100	Lord Egremont.
16	5	18	90	Mr. Wingfield.
40	5	17	85	Mr. Meland.
12	5	16	80	Mr. Powriſe.
23	5	16	80	Lord Egremont.
39	5	16	80	Lord Harborough.

By private contract before the ſale,
30 ewes, at 20 guineas each, 600 guineas, Mr. Simpſon.

N. B. Lots 37, 38, 39, and 40, were thaves.

"It is wonderful, that 130 ewes ſhould fetch an average of 25 guineas each, and all of them the property of one man. The following paragraph (which elucidates the value of this beautiful ſpecies in a very high degree) I took from the Leiceſter Journal:

"In your paper was lately advertiſed to be ſold, by Mr. Boot, on the 20th and 21ſt of September laſt, the ſtock of Nathaniel Pearce, eſq. the ſheep of the new Leiceſterſhire ſort, and the neat cattle from the beſt ſort of the long-horned breed. In an advertiſement of the ſtock of C. Cartwright, eſq. alſo to be ſold by Mr. Boot, on the 7th inſtant, it is ſaid, the neat cattle are of the beſt ſort of the ſhort-horned breed, and the ſheep of the true Lincolnſhire ſort deſcended, from rams bred by Charles Chaplain, eſq. and Mr. Bartholomew.

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[1] Swampy ground may, with propriety, be compared to a ſpunge full of water: when the ſtagnant water is carried off by proper drains (as is the caſe here), the ground, like the ſpunge deprived of its water, occupies leſs ſpace; and water, which is a heavy body, beſides fertilizing the land, by its ſpecific gravity conſolidates the particles of the earth ſtill cloſer together by running over the ſurface, and which is ſuppoſed to add another cauſe of fertility. Since writing the article, I have been told that Mr. Bakewell's obſervation is, "Throw water upon the ground from whatever quarter you can obtain it, provided there are no pernicious qualities, as minerals, &c. in the water."

[2] Gent. Mag. vol. LXIII. p. 793. And ſee in vol. LXXI. pp. 285. 793. ſome memoirs and a faithful portrait of this excellent Agricultural Reporter.

Produce of each ſale, with the difference.

	At Mr. Pearce's ſale.			Mr. Cartwright's.			Difference.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Beſt ſcore of ewes,	166	19	0	27	0	0	139	19	0
Ditto wethers,	50	11	6	29	0	0	21	11	6
1 bull and 4 cows,	331	5	6	38	15	0	292	10	6
Bull-calf (10 days old) out of one of the cows, £42.									
3 yearling heifers,	63	0	0	8	8	0	54	12	0
	£.611	16	0	103	3	0	508	13	0"

"Many people have an idea, that this breed is at its higheſt pitch, and that the prices will ſoon fall; but at preſent I do not think it likely, at leaſt while men flock from diſtant counties, and give ſuch high prices: neither would theſe people come a ſecond and a third time, if they did not find their account in it. I heard a perſon from a very diſtant county offer 30 guineas apiece for ewes at Mr. Paget's ſale; and I heard from very good authority, that one of the firſt breeders had refuſed 1000 guineas for ſix ewes. From this the price of the breed does not appear to be falling.

"In a converſation with one of the firſt breeders in reſpect to the wool of this breed, he ſaid, people were miſtaken in their ideas about it. He allowed that the Lincolnſhire ſheep gives a greater fleece; but that a given quantity of land will maintain a greater number of the Diſhley than of the Lincoln, by which means there will be a greater quantity of wool upon a given ſpace of land. This gentleman was alſo certain, that a given ſpace of ground would maintain one third more of the Diſhley breed in number, and would likewiſe produce a greater weight of mutton than any other breed.

"On viewing the hoſpitable manſion of Mr. Bakewell, I was highly gratified by viewing his flock of ſheep, &c. Every thing at Diſhley is conducted with the greateſt order and regularity, and, I may add, with every politeneſs and attention a ſtranger can wiſh for. The ſheep are ſhewn one by one in a place built for the purpoſe. They are brought in at one door; and, after you have ſatisfied your curioſity, they are returned back by another door, and then another is brought in; and ſoon I obſerved, they brought them regularly better and better, ſo that the beſt came laſt. On my aſking the reaſon of this, I was informed, if they had brought the laſt firſt, the great ſuperiority would have made the others much worſe than they really were, which would be a great injury to them. This too I found was the reaſon they never ſhew their rams after they are engaged, it being natural to human nature to covet that which it cannot poſſeſs. I by no means profeſs to be a judge of cattle; but I think there were ſome of Mr. Bakewell's ſheep far ſuperior to any I viewed in the county, or in any other county I ever ſaw in my life.

"On another part of the farm were various kinds of breeds mixed together, and among them were three ſheep, the produce of a Ryland ewe. One got by a Ryeland ram, one by a Spaniſh, and the other by a Diſhley. The difference was very great; that by the Diſhley ram was far ſuperior to the others, and its ſhape ſhewed the advantage of this croſs to a very great degree. There were alſo other breeds; but they appeared very inferior compared with the Diſhley. The South Down is, in my opinion, next to the Diſhley. Mr. Bakewell has ſeveral ſheep of different kinds ſalted whole, for the inſpection of viſitors. They are hung up; and the difference between the breeds when dead is, if poſſible, ſtill greater than when living. I was informed, that Mr. Bakewell's ſervants ſhewed one of his Diſhley ſalted ſheep at Mr. Fowler's ſale, and the company preſent rewarded them very handſomely for the ſight of it.

"The difference of offal is certainly very great: the inſide of the Diſhley is not larger than that of the lamb; and the bone is amazingly ſmall compared with the other breeds. Mr. Bakewell has made ſeveral experiments to aſcertain the quantity of food eat by the different breeds, in proportion to their reſpective weights. Theſe experiments Mr. Bakewell carried on for three years, and they all ſhewed the great ſuperiority of the Diſhley breed. Theſe kind of experiments are very intereſting, and I flattered myſelf he would have permitted me to have taken a copy of them; but I was diſappointed. (Mr. Bakewell offered to lend me ſome of his ſheep to make the ſame experiments, but my non-reſidence prevented my having that great pleaſure.)

"Mr. Bakewell has alſo, among his curioſities, a rump and ſurloin of a cow, more than 26 years old when killed, which is wonderfully fat. It is now more than four inches thick in fat, and would, without doubt, have been conſiderably thicker, had ſhe been killed at an earlier age. He has alſo two pieces of bacon, one from a hog with very large bone, and the other from one with very ſmall bone. The latter was 11 inches through to the bone, and the former not half ſo deep. There is a time fixed for viewing the different kinds of ſtock, which prevented me from ſeeing the horſes. The famous white bull is a noble animal (but I found there were many who preferred that ſold at Mr. Paget's ſale.) In converſation with Mr. Bakewell reſpecting Mr. Paget's bull having had but few cows, I was of opinion, that if Mr. Paget had fixed his price at five or ten guineas a cow, he would have found it anſwer much better than fixing ſo high a price as 25 guineas; but Mr. Bakewell ſays, the only way to improve the breed of cattle is to keep up the price; for, if the price is low, people ſend any kind of cows, and if the produce fails, the bull is blamed; but, if the price is high, they are particular, and ſend none but the very beſt, which is the only method to improve the breed. The ſame argument, he ſays, holds good with all other kinds of cattle. After ſeeing the white bull, I ſaw the cows, heifers, &c. among which were ſome very beautiful, and of great value. It is the rule at Diſhley not to ſhew ſtock of any ſort in the field. In courſe, thoſe that are to be ſeen are fetched on purpoſe. I have no doubt but Mr. Bakewell has very good reaſons for this rule; yet many gentlemen are of opinion, that the trouble it gives takes off in great meaſure the pleaſure of viewing this beautiful ſtock. Mr. Bakewell is a great advocate for ſmall bone in all kinds of cattle; and, in his opinion, many ſmall beaſts are to be preferred to a few large, as the ſmall-boned always pay more on the ſame quantity of ground by feeding, &c. than the few large. To ſhew the difference of judgement in reſpect to the value of cattle, Mr. Bakewell informed me, that ſome years ſince he uſed to attend Loughborough Tup-market, where he had a ram which he let for 25 guineas. Soon after the agreement, another farmer was to purchaſe this ram, and Mr. Bakewell (in joke) aſked him 25 ſhillings for it. The farmer offered 18; and at laſt they parted for two ſhillings. I myſelf ſaw a heifer ſold at Mr. Pearce's ſale, near Northampton, for 80 guineas; and a few days after, as ſhe was driven through Leiceſter, a party of farmers, ſtanding together, valued her at about £8. I am ſorry to ſay Mr. Bakewell's health[1] was very indifferent, which prevented my converſing with him ſo much as I could have wiſhed; but I ſhall always think of my viſit to Diſhley with pleaſure.

"Mr. Bakewell's fences are in great order. He has different ſmall plantations of the Dutch willow in ſeveral parts of the eſtate, one of which he cuts down annually at ſeven years growth; they run very long, and ſome of them very large, and are ſplit and made uſe of for poſts, gates, rails, &c. for which they are very excellent. Mr. Bakewell uſes no other kind of wood for thoſe purpoſes; and ſeveral people are following his ornamental and uſeful method.

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[1] Mr. Bakewell died Oct. 1, 1795, and was buried at Diſhley; but has no monument, unleſs that of ſir Chriſtopher Wren be applied to him — Circumspice!

"Some few meadows are watered, and a great quantity of land is capable of that improvement, as no country abounds more with rivulets and ſmall ſtreams; nor is there any where the land lies with ſuch a proper and fine deſcent, ſo as to render a very great quantity capable of that improvement, provided the different occupiers would agree to have floating drains carried in continuation over ſuch of their reſpective lands as would admit of it, for their mutual benefit. Watermills are a very great hindrance to the extenſion and general adoption of this improvement. Very little of the land is watered on the ſide of the county towards Melton Mowbray. It is chiefly confined to the Northern part, and is gaining ground very faſt. Mr. Wilkes, Mr. Bakewell, Mr. Paget, Mr. Aſtley, Mr. Moor, and a few others, water a great quantity of their land, and have derived great benefit from it. The method varies according to ſituation and circumſtances: Mr. Wilkes and Mr. Bakewell water about 200 acres each in a very maſterly manner. The whole of Mr. Bakewell's is ſupplied by a canal which he has cut, a mile and a quarter in length, and is ſtill extending it, intending to carry it as far as poſſible through the eſtate. He has ſeveral patches, which are left unwatered, to ſhew the improvement. The difference of verdure is aſtoniſhing; the pieces watered had more graſs on them, in the proportion of ten to one, than the parts unwatered, and were of a fine green; while the parts unwatered were of a ſickly yellow. Mr. Bakewell is a great advocate for watering, and thinks it one of the firſt improvements; the land adjoining Mr. Bakewell's is not watered, and is in the ſame ſtate that Mr. Bakewell's was formerly, both equally good and capable of the ſame improvement. The land is full of coarſe ſour graſs, with a great quantity of ruſhes; while Mr. Bakewell's is in the higheſt ſtate of cultivation, and not a ruſh can be ſeen. Mr. Bakewell never manures his watered meadows. He cuts the graſs all the year round, and carries it to the cattle in their ſtalls in winter, and in ſummer on to thoſe fields not capable of that improvement, by which means it goes much farther, and at the ſame time manures the ground on which it is carried for the cattle. He waters all the year round, cutting four times in the year. In very hot weather the water is allowed to continue about 48 hours; in moderate, about four or five days; and in cold, about a fortnight. Mr. Bakewell is careful not to water when it is likely to freeze on the graſs.

"Lord Harborough has been at a great expence to improve the breed of cattle in general, for the benefit of his tenants. His lordſhip gave £157. for a bull, and £89. for a cow, beſides hiring rams at a great price from the firſt breeders. I was informed that his lordſhip for many years uſed to give conſiderable prizes to his tenants for the beſt calf, &c. &c.; but, finding they had the impudence to attempt an impoſition, his lordſhip has left it off. His lordſhip told me, "That he had given a commiſſion to offer for Mr. Paget's famous bull, and with no other view than the good of his tenants." I heard his ſteward offer 50 guineas apiece for ewes at Mr. Paget's ſale. He bought a heifer at 70 guineas, which was, no doubt, for the laudable purpoſe of improving the ſtock of his lordſhip's tenants.

"On my viſit to Mr. Burgeſs, of Huggleſcote, I ſaw a fat wether of the Diſhley breed. This wether was killed on the 2d of January, at Walgrave in Northamptonſhire; and Mr. Burgeſs was ſo kind as to ſend me a haunch of it into Devon, with the particulars of the weight of the whole ſheep, as under,

The carcaſe,	—	144 lb. or 36 lb. *per* quarter.
Blood,	—	5
Head,	—	4¼
Pluck,	—	4¼
Guts large and ſmall,		1¼
Paunch,	—	2¼
Rough fat,		16½

"The haunch weighed 24 lb. which I ſent to my butcher in Kingſbridge to be hung up (and a ticket faſtened to it with the above particulars) for the inſpection of the farmers (on a market-day) in this part of the world. It was very much admired by every perſon; and, I am certain, the ſhewing of it has done more real ſervice to this excellent breed than my talking to them for ſeven years would have done. Several gentlemen were of opinion that it was the beſt-flavoured mutton they had ever eaten. The bone of the haunch weighed only 13½ oz. My butcher declared it had not ſo much offal as one he killed the ſame day, which was no more than 12 pounds *per* quarter. I was informed in Leiceſterſhire, that it is not an uncommon thing to ſalt down this mutton, and that it was a very good ſubſtitute for bacon.

"The fleeces of the *wedders* (wethers) run about three or four to the tod (of 28 lb.); the ewes rather more to the tod, and are of a good quality.

"Lambs are weaned from the middle of July to the beginning of Auguſt, and put upon clover, lattermath, or other freſh keep, until about November, when they are (or ſhould be) put to turnips, after having taken to eat them they uſually follow the feeding ſheep to eat up the hulls. Some few give their wethers turnips and cabbages in winter.

"The ram lambs have every indulgence from the time they are weaned till the time of ſhearing (the beginning of June) to puſh them forward as much as poſſible, as it is the common practice to let them out to hire the firſt ſeaſon. Theſe are called ſhar-hogs.

"When Mr. Bakewell lets his rams, he never aſks a price, but leaves the hirer to offer what he thinks proper. If Mr. Bakewell approves of the offer, he accepts it; if not, he rejects it.

"A Tup Society has been formed for ſome years in this county (ſome of the members reſide in the adjoining counties) by ſeveral of the firſt breeders. They have rules and regulations among themſelves, which are not much approved of by the generality of the other breeders. I underſtood thoſe rules were a *ſecret*; therefore I made no enquiries concerning them.

"The prices for rams by the ſeaſon (I believe they are very ſeldom ſold) are often very high; but how much is given, I will not take upon me to ſay. Many hundreds, I believe, are frequently given, and the quantity of ewes ſtipulated (about 80 is the general quantity) by agreement. Theſe very large ſums are generally given by men who breed rams to let again. The rams are generally ſent out about the latter end of September, in light carts made for the purpoſe. They travel from 20 to 30 miles a day, and are ſent to a great diſtance. Inſtead of turning the ram among the ewes, as is common in other counties, he is kept with two or three ewes, and the others brought to him one by one; and he is only ſuffered to ſerve them once each, by which means he is enabled to ſerve a much greater number.

"The breeding-flocks of ram-breeders run from 100 to 200; very few more. After the lambs are weaned, the ewes are kept moderately till winter, when they have turnips, &c. It is ſaid that this breed lamb with leſs difficulty than other breeds, but that they are bad nurſes, being often in want of milk. The ewe-lambs are generally kept from the ram the firſt autumn. The wethers (or wether-hogs) are not ſheared the firſt year.

"On Melton Mowbray ſide of the county, the ſheep are moſtly of the old Leiceſter breed; but, by buying young rams of the new Leiceſter ſort, I am informed, it is become much finer than it was formerly.

"In converſation with one of the advocates for the old Leiceſter ſort, he allowed that a daſh of the blood of the new Leiceſter was a great improvement to them; and when they are to be fatted as ſhar-hogs, the new Leiceſter evidently fatten quickeſt; but, if kept to two ſhear, the old breed grows larger (this I much doubt), and their fleeces are of more value. There are very few of the breeders of the old Leiceſter but admire the Diſhley; and I have no doubt but in a very few years there will be no other breed in the county. The Foreſt ſheep are a very poor ſort, ſomething like the breed we have upon the moor in Devon.

"Many fine bulls of the long-horned breed are reared in this county, which are often let by the ſeaſon, and ſome of them at high prices. They are let out in April, and generally returned in Auguſt. They are ſuffered to leap while yearlings; and, if approved of, are kept as long as they will do buſineſs. The age of heifers, when put to the bull, depends upon fancy. Some let them take the bull at two years old; others at three. All the two years old and three years old heifers, at Mr. Paget's ſale, had been put to bull. People in this country think that the beſt of the long-horned breed are really the beſt, as they will pay moſt for a given quantity of food.

" The following particulars of Mr. Paget's ſale will ſhew the high eſtimation this breed is held in.

First day's ſale, Nov. 14, 1793.

		Guineas.
Lot 8,	Short Tail, by Shakeſpear, bought at Mr. Fowler's, — —	38
9,	Eyebright, by a bull bred by Mr. Varnam, —	51
14,	Strawberry, by a Diſhley bull,	31
16,	Brindled Eyebright, —	33
26,	Penn, — —	35
29,	Young Dandy, —	30
30,	Brindled-Finch-Tidy, —	29

Bulls and bull-calves.

34,	Shakeſpear (bred by the late Mr. Fowler), by Shakeſpear, off Young Nell. Whoever buys this lot, the ſeller makes it a condition that he ſhall have the privilege of having two cows bulled by him yearly,	400
35,	Bull-calf, by Lot 34, —	23
37,	A ditto, by ditto, —	31
39,	A ditto, by ditto, —	31

Second day's ſale.

45,	One three years old heifer, —	70
47,	One ditto, — —	32
48,	One ditto, — —	35
52,	One ditto, — —	35
55,	One two years old heifer, —	25
57,	One ditto, — —	60
58,	One ditto, — —	84
60,	One ditto, — —	29
61,	One ditto, — —	25
64,	One ditto, — —	27

"The whole of the foregoing heifers are by Lot 34; and, together with the cows, have been bulled by him, except Lot 52, which has been bulled by a ſon of Garrick, off Lot 1.

"The graziers of this county are not in general particular in reſpect to the breed. Fifeſhire Scots, Shropſhires, Iriſh, Welſh, &c. in ſhort, any thing that will pay. I found ſome few advocates for the Devonſhire reds. Mr. Lynes is trying an experiment between a Devonſhire and a long-horned cow. When I ſaw them, Mr. Lynes thought the latter improved conſiderably faſter than the Devon.

" The graziers handle the lean beaſts as well as the fat ones, and ſay the hip-bone ſhould be covered with ſomething under the ſkin that feels ſoft and mellow, and likewiſe along the back and upon the ribs with a good flank; if their hides are tight and hard, they reject them as unpromiſing. The grazing ſtock is in general confined to one piece of land, and is ſeldom ſhifted as in moſt other counties, and they are generally intermixed with ſheep according to the fancy of the grazier. I obſerved pens in moſt of the grazing grounds, and in general one ſerved for two pieces or more, by being placed between them.

" Calves are reared by hand, or two to a cow, until fit to wean, and wintered upon turnips and hay.

" Some ſtallions are bred by farmers, who draw them in their teams, and cover with them in the ſeaſon. Other breeders let them for the ſeaſon. Mares are moſtly kept by farmers, who work them in their teams until near foaling, and ſome moderately afterwards; ſhutting up the foals while the mares are working. Foals are weaned about the middle of November, and run in and out as they pleaſe; they have uſually a few oats or bran with their hay.

" Richard Aſtley, eſq. has a very fine ſort of ſwine, which he ſends to different parts of England. The boars ſerve ſows at half a guinea each; and Mr. Bakewell, in order to make people particular in ſending good ſows, wiſhes Mr. Aſtley to increaſe the price to a guinea; the produce Mr. Aſtley ſells (for breeding) at five guineas each, weaning old and barrow-pigs at one guinea. They are very broad over the back, with very little offal, and have a great propenſity to fatten; the boar is thought to be very much like the wild boar.

" Mr. Biſhop, of the Three Crowns Inn, Leiceſter, has a very handſome ſow; the produce of which he ſells at two guineas each, weaning old.

" Mr. Baker is trying an experiment with 10 hogs. He gives them turnips, with the tops and roots boiled together. I ſaw them when they had been up near a month; and Mr. Baker ſaid they had thriven much better than he expected; indeed they did look very well!

" The diſorders of cattle are not ſo well attended to as in my opinion they ought to be. Scarce any thing is done for ſheep, and but little for beaſts; and even that little not very rationally applied. The ſheep-rot has been a general complaint all over the county this laſt ſeaſon, and many thouſands have died. I obſerved two advertiſements in the Leiceſter papers, from different people, offering to diſcover a ſecret to cure the rot, by ſubſcription, at one guinea each; but have not found any perſon who has the leaſt opinion of theſe ſecrets: indeed, it is generally thought there is no remedy. I was informed by one perſon, that he had found horſe-beans a remedy in the very early ſtage of the diſorder.

" When I called upon Mr. Friſby, of Waltham, he was waſhing his ſheep in a particular kind of waſh, which, he informed me, was a moſt excellent preventative againſt a number of diſorders, and what he had derived great benefit from. I was in hopes he would have favoured me with this valuable receipt, for the benefit of ſociety; but I was ſo unfortunate as not to prevail upon him at that time, as Mr. Friſby had not made up his mind about letting me have it; but I hope he will have the goodneſs to inſert it in the broad margin left for ſuch purpoſes, when this ſurvey ſhall have been printed; and I am certain, if it is that excellent preventative Mr. Friſby informed me it was, there is not a farmer but will think himſelf obliged to him for making it known.

" Neat cattle are ſubject to ſtale blood. The method of cure is to let blood as ſoon as perceived, and give 12 or 16 ounces of Glauber ſalts; 24 hours after, give four ounces of bole armoniac. This repeat the day following, if their urine is not changed; ſtrictly obſerving to keep the body open by mild purgatives and opening clyſters[1]."

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[1] Monk's Agricultural Report.

The CHURCH (ſee Plate CIII.) dedicated to *All Saints*, conſiſts of a low embattled tower (in which is one bell); a nave, chancel, and North porch.

In the Matriculus of 1220, Diſhley is returned to be under the patronage of the abbot of *Leiceſter*; Richard, the then rector, having been inſtituted by Hugh then biſhop of Lincoln, and paying to the abbot half a mark *ab antiquo*. The church of Diſhley alſo received from the abbey of Garendon *ab antiquo* two marks for certain tithes [1].

In 1344, the procurations were returned *nichil*; the vicarage was taxed at 4 marks; and paid 1*s.* for Peter-pence. The abbot of Leiceſter was then the patron, and had a penſion from it of half a mark.

In 1454, the advowſon of the rectory was ſold by the abbot and convent of *Leiceſter* to the abbot and convent of *Garendon*; who was to pay to the former abbey 14*s.* a year as a penſion. The abbey of Leiceſter alſo retained 26*s.* 8*d.* a year for the tithes of all the land in Garendon, which land belonged to Rabell [2].

The rectory at the diſſolution belonged to the monaſtery of Garendon, and was valued at £4. *per ann.* [3]

In 1564, Diſhley is mentioned, "quæ tantum habet curatum;" and in 1590 Mr. Wyrley ſays, "There is a chapel at Diſhley Grange, but in it no armour."

"This church was belonging to the abbey of *Garendon*, and (as I am informed) is now ſaid to be a donative, and is in the grant of the earl of Rutland, who hath power of viſitation and deprivation herein; for ſo it is held in 8 Aſſ. fol. 29. by ſir William Herle, chief juſtice, who giveth it the rule in the caſe, That, in a donative, a lay patron may collate, viſit, and deprive, without the biſhop. And it is plain by all our books, that as the king might of antient times found a free chapel, and exempt it from the juriſdiction of the dioceſan, ſo he might alſo, by his letters patent, licence a common perſon to found ſuch a chapel, and to ordain that it ſhould be a donative, and not preſentative, and that the chaplain ſhould be deprivable by the founder and his heirs, and not by the biſhop; and of the ſame opinion are the Canoniſts, as appeareth by Petrus Gregorius, de Beneficiis, in theſe words: "Si capellæ fundatæ per laicos non fuerint à dioceſano approbatæ, et (ut loquuntur) ſpiritualizatæ, non cenſentur beneficia, nec ab epiſcopo conferri poſſunt, ſed ſunt ſub piâ diſpoſitione fundatoris [4]."

In 1650, the curacy of Diſhley was returned to be worth £6. 13*s.* 4*d.*; and the miniſter as "no preacher and ſcandalous."

Diſhley was in 1716 returned on oath to be of no value, except the church-yard.

In the king's books it is entered as a living not in charge; the ſtipend (with Thorpe curacy) £6. 13*s.* 4*d.* A penſion of 3*s.* is paid from it to the biſhop of Lincoln at the feaſt of the Annunciation.

This donative has been for a long time given to the rector of Hathern; by whom divine ſervice is regularly performed once in three weeks.

RECTORS.	PATRONS.
William de Bellenſdon 1223.	Abbot and convent of Leiceſter.
Richard de Leire, 1231.	
William the chaplain, 1249.	
Gilbert, 1334.	
John Payne, 1277.	
. . . . Nov. 1, 1454.	Abbot and convent of Garendon.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

On ſeveral flat ſtones:

1. "Here lieth Benjamin Clerke, gent.
who died the 1ſt of May, 1709,
in the 49th year of her age."

2. "Here lieth interred the body of Robert Bakewell,
who changed this life for a better the 6th day of
July, 1716, in the 74th year of his age."

3. "Here lieth the body of Hannah Broadhurſt,
who departed this life the 30th of July, in the year
of our Lord 1732, in the 63d year of her age.
Here alſo lies the body of William Broadhurſt,
who departed this life the 10th of March,
in the year of our Lord 1731,
in the 35th year of his age."

4. "To the memory of the Rev. Thomas Bruckſhaw.
He lived much eſteemed,
and died much lamented,
in the pleaſing hope of a bleſſed reſurrection,
March 16, 1772, in the 33d year of his age."

5. "In memory of Robert Bakewell,
who departed this life the 23d of May, 1773,
aged 88 years.
And of Rebecca his wife,
who departed this life the 7th of February, 1769,
aged 68."

6. "Here lieth the body of Thomas, the ſon
of Robert and Rebecca Bakewell,
who departed this life the 13th of September, in the
year of our Lord 1730, in the 5th year of his age."

7. "Here lieth interred the body of Mary,
the daughter of Robert Bakewell by Rebecca his wife,
who departed this life January 2, in the year of
our Lord 1742, and the 3d year of her age."

8. "Here lieth the body of John, the ſon of
Robert Bakewell by Rebecca his wife,
who departed this life the . . . day of September,
in the year of our Lord 1734,
in the 6th year of his age."

In the church-yard:

"Here lie the bodies of John Ranſdale
and of Elizabeth Ranſdale his wife.
She died June 19, aged 77, 1702.
He, having given ſix pounds annually, for ever,
to the poor of Thorp Acre and Knighthorpe,
died the 15th of June, 1708, in the
90th year of his age."

"To the memory of Andrew Templeton,
who was in the ſervice of ſir William Gordon 48 years.
He died the 20th of May, 1799,
in the 67th year of his age."

"To the memory of John Breedon [5],
who departed this life, Sept. 18, 1796,
aged 55."

{ Joſeph Throne died Oct. 18, 1773, aged 77.
{ Elizabeth Throne died Nov. 5, 1755, aged 60.

{ John Pick died Jan. 11, 1780, aged 73.
{ Elizabeth Pick died Aug. 25, 1775, aged 68.

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[1] See vol. I. p. lix.

[2] See p. 757.

[3] See Bailiffs Accompts in the Augmentation office.

[4] Petrus Gregorius, de Beneficiis, c. ii. n. 10.

[5] This was Mr. Bakewell's ſhepherd, mentioned by Mr. Holt in p. 763.

THORPE ACRE,

in old writings called *Thorpe Hanker* and *Thorpe by Garendon*, is a ſmall hamlet about two miles to the North of Loughborough, and nearly adjoining to Garendon park.

This lordſhip, containing five ploughlands, was valued, in the reign of the Confeſſor, at three pounds; and at the general ſurvey was worth ſeven pounds. Sixteen villans, with three ſocmen and eight bordars, had ſix ploughs. There were 30 acres of meadow [1]. To Thorpe belonged alſo at that time one houſe in the town of Leiceſter [2].

This village belonged antiently to the neighbouring monaſtery of Garendon; having been given to them by *Rubell de Seignevilla* and *William de Dixeleia*, and confirmed by *Robert Boſſu*, earl of *Leiceſter*, their founder.

Robert Blanchmaines earl of *Leiceſter*, ſon to earl Robert Boſſu, confirmed his father's gift of all his fee in Thorpe to the ſaid abbot and convent of Garendon; viz. whatever the above named Ernald de Boſco, or his homagers, had in Bernewange and in Medleholme; and farther, a certain meadow in Medleholme; reſerving the accuſtomed ſervices.

Ernald de Boſco confirmed his father's gift of 12 acres of ground, given to the abbot and convent of Garendon, in Thorpe field, nigh the grange of his near Ringelthorpe.

Henry ſon of *Camilla* of Thorpe gave and confirmed by his charter, to the abbot and convent of Garendon and their ſucceſſors, one ley of his in Thorpe field, which lay next to four leys they had of *Geffray Oſtiarius*, in the tillage called Leichulnellands; with warantage of that land, with chevage, for ever.

Alicia, late wife of *John Doyly*, knight, releaſed for her and her heirs, to the abbot and convent of Garendon, all her intereſt and claim on a rent of 13*ſ*. 4*d*. which they were wont to pay to her late huſband for a certain mill, with the appurtenances, nigh Thorpe; with warantage for her and her heirs.

Richard ſon of *Nicholas* of Thorpe, knight, of the one part, did covenant with the ſaid abbot and convent of Garendon, that they ſhould incloſe, and keep incloſed for ever, all the woods of Cats and Lichehang, to their moſt commodity, from his wood of Luduni unto the hedge nigh to the Goate gate; ſo that the ſaid Richard and his heirs may have, at any time, any common right or claim of bringing in any kind of cattle into the ſaid incloſure of the ſaid abbot and convent, or any thing elſe, after the incloſure thereof; with warantiſe for him and his heirs for ever, dated anno Henrici filii regis Johannis 31°, (1246-7). The like covenant did the abbot and convent make with the ſaid Richard for all their wood of Thorpe, with warantage againſt their tenants there.

Robert of the Wayter of Loughborough confirmed to the abbot and convent of Garendon four acres of meadow lying together in Thorpholme, nigh the meadow late *Raphe Gryne's*; with other four acres, which the ſaid Robert held of *Julian* of Thorpe for term of his life; yielding therefore yearly, for the five years then next enſuing the making of this deed, one roſe at Midſummer; and, after the ſaid five years, paying to the ſaid Julian and her heirs yearly 40*ſ*. equally, at the Invention of the Holy Croſs and Michaelmas; with warrantiſe of the ſame for the firſt five years [3].

Geoffrey ſon of *Ralph de Louteburgh* granted them all his right in the wood of Thorpe Hanker and Garendon, "à foſſato inter campum de Thorp & campum de Gerandon, uſque ad le Brende; & a le Brende uſque ad le Thweyt; & a le Thweyt uſque ad hayam ſubter caprinam ab occidentali parte, quà deſcenditur uſque ad abbatiam; & inde uſque ad foſſatum juxta Ludewyk; ſine contradictione, &c. ſicut dominus comes Wyntonie conceſſit eiſdem. Teſtibus; Hugone de Bergys de Burton, Alano Noel de Whatton, Hugone de la Grene de Preſtwald, Roberto Bars de Dixle, Radulpho Board de Querendon [4].

"Ricardus le Franceys de Wanton nihil capit per breve ſuum verſus Ricardum de Thorp & Juhanam uxorem ejus de duabus partibus duarum virgatarum terre in Thorp, & verſus Serlonem de Thorp & Sabinam uxorem ejus de tertiâ parte predictarum virgatarum terre, quas Iſolda de Franceys, amita predicti Ricardi, demiſit Roberto Auſturario [5]."

In 1340, *Henry de Beaumont* earl of *Boghan* held, at his death, a moiety of one knight's fee in Thorpe Serlone [6].

In 1346, *Richard* ſon of *Serlo de Thorpe* (on the aid then granted for knighting Edward of Woodſtock, the king's eldeſt ſon) was aſſeſſed 4*ſ*. for a tenth part of one knight's fee in Thorpe Hanker, parcel of the fee of *Cheſter* and *Huntingdon* [7].

July 16, 1361, *Henry Plantagenet* duke of *Lancaſter* died ſeiſed of a tenth part of one knight's fee in Thorp Serley, hely by *Juliana* relict of *Serlo de Thorp* [8].

Sept. 17, 1392, *Thomas de Walton*, clerk, appointed *Thomas Jeke*, of Cotes, and *Robert de St. Andrew*, of Gotham, his attorneys, to make ſeiſin to the abbot and convent of two meſſuages, 19 tenements, 104 acres of arable, 13 acres and a rood of meadow, and four acres of wood, with the appurtenances, in Thorpe Hanker and Shepeſhed [9].

In a book of fifteenths and tenths granted by the laity in 1416, Thorpe Hanker was rated at 15*ſ*.; and in the ſubſidy of 1445, at the ſame ſum; but an abatement was then made of 1*ſ*.

In 1452, *Thomas Leukenore* died ſeiſed of 26*ſ*. rent, ariſing out of certain lands and tenements in Thorpe Hanker, which he held of *Elizabeth* prioreſs of the monaſtery of the Holy Trinity of *Gracedieu*, as of the right of her church [10].

After the diſſolution of the abbey of Garendon, this lordſhip, as part of their poſſeſſion, was granted by king Henry VIII. to *Thomas Manners* earl of *Rutland*.

In a ſubſidy of 1627, *Charles Fetherſton* was rated 5*l*. for lands at Thorp Aker.

In 1655, there was collected in Thorpe Acre, for the relief of the poor Proteſtants in Piedmont, the ſum of 16*ſ*. 6*d*.

Thorpe Acre contains 225 acres, and was incloſed in 1780. The preſent owner of the whole lordſhip is *Thomas March-Phillipps*, eſq. to whom it deſcended, together with Diſhley, as hereafter deſcribed under Garendon.

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[1] "In Torp ſunt 5 carucatæ terræ. Ibi 16 villani, cum 3 ſochmannis & 3 bordariis, habent 6 carucas. Ibi 30 acræ prati. Valuit 3 libras; modò 7 libras." Ibid. fol. 230. b. 2.

[2] "In Ledeceſter eſt una domus pertinens ad Torp." Ibid. fol. 230. a. 1.

[3] Peck's MSS. in the Britiſh Muſeum, 4937, p. 12; from an old looſe MS. in the hands of Ambroſe Phillipps, eſq. 1730.

[4] Peck's MS. from the original at Garendon, 1730.

[5] Placita anno 31 Hen. III. in Recept. Scaccarii, Rot. 18.

[6] Eſch. 14 Edw. III. N° 24. Leic.

[7] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III.

[8] Fin. 35 Edw. III. m. 23.

[9] Peck, MS. from an original parchment at Garendon, 1730.

[10] Eſch. 31 Hen. VI.

CASTLE DONINGTON,

ſo called to diſtinguiſh it from *Donington on the Heath* in this county, is a conſiderable village, 10 miles diſtant from Loughborough, 12 from Aſhby de la Zouch, 12 from Nottingham, and 9 from Derby; and, in the eccleſiaſtical diviſion of the county, is within the deanry of Akele. It is bounded on the North and on great part of the Weſt by the river Trent, which here ſeparates this county from Derbyſhire; on the Eaſt by Hemington; on the South Eaſt by Kegworth; on the South by Iſley Walton; and on the South Weſt by the little hamlet of Wilſton.

Twenty-two ploughlands and a half in Dunitone, which in the time of king Edward employed twenty ploughs, and were valued at an hundred ſhillings, were worth eleven pounds at the general ſurvey, when it is ſtated that they *had been*[1] *held* (under *Algar* the ſeventh earl of *Leiceſter*[2]) by the counteſs *Alveva*, mother of earl *Morcar*. Three ploughs were in the demeſne; and thirty villans, with a prieſt, and five ſocmen, and eleven bordars, had twelve ploughs. There was a mill of ten ſhillings and eight pence value; and a wood, twelve furlongs long, and eight broad[3]. Five ploughlands alſo in Dunnintone, with a meadow three furlongs long and one broad, belonged to the manor of Barhow, which was held under the king by earl *Hugo*[4].

The next mention that we find of this lordſhip is in the year 1102, in a MS. intituled, “Nomina Villarum infra Honorem de Tutbury, Altum Peccum, & Caſtle Donnington cum membris, in comitatibus Staff’, Derb’, Nott’, Leiceſter’, & Warr’, ac nomina offic’ ibidem, & authoritates ſuas, & feod’, vad’, & al’ ꝑficua dict’ offic’ pertin’, &c. capt’ 4° die Februarii, anno regis Henrici ſecundo;” where, among other parts of the honour of Tutbury[5], are enumerated, “In com’ Leic’; Twycroſſe, Hogs-norton, Goppeſhall, Snareſton, Bilſton, Orton upon the Hill, Shepey, Tuſton, Cuſſington, Appleby, Little Aſhby, Caſtle Aſhby, Great Seale, Sepſton, Leire, Orleſton, Broughton, Neylſton, Over Normanton, Belgrave, Selbye, Oneleape, Garthorpe, Peccleton, Caſtle Dunnington[6].”

In 1155, the members of Caſtle Donington and their ſeveral officers are thus enumerated:

“Nomina villarum & hamletorum de aut infra honorem de Caſtle Donington, cum membris, &c. in com’ Leyceſtrie, &c. ac nomina officiariorum ibidem, & authoritates ſuas, & feoda, vadia, & alia proficua dictorum officiariorum pertinent’; ac libertates diverſorum tenentium ibidem, ab antiquo uſitat’; cum Rentali diverſorum dominiorum ibidem, capt’ virtute commiſſionis domini regis, &c. coram Thomâ Somercotes, &c. capt’ & fact’ quarto die Februarii, anno regis Henrici filii regis Henrici ſecundo, prout continetur in libro vocat’ le Coucher.

Nomina officiariorum de Caſtle Donington, &c.
The ſteward of Caſtle Donington.
The ſteward of Wirkeſworth.
The ſteward of Feſhburne.
The ſteward of the New Caſtle under Line.
The ſteward of the wapentake of Allerton, Plumtree, Ryſeley, and Braunſton.
The bailiff of Caſtle Donington.
The keeper of Caſtle Donington Park.
The bailiff of the New Caſtle under Line.
The bailiff of the wapentake of Allerton, Plumtree, Ryſeley, and Braunſton.”

William, the ſon of *Nigell* baron of *Haulton*, who founded the priory of Norton, co. Cheſter, gave to that priory, *inter alia*, the church of Donington, with one carucate of land, and the tithe of his mill. He died in 1133, leaving a ſon *William*, who died . . . . . without iſſue, and two daughters; one of which was married to *Euſtace*; to whom, in right of his wife, *Hugh Lupus* earl of *Cheſter* gave the manor of Haulton, and made him baron thereof, and conſtable of Cheſter, to him and his heirs. This Euſtace built the caſtle at Donington, which gave the diſtinguiſhing name to the place. A more bold and diſtinguiſhed ſituation could not eaſily be found in any inland country for the purpoſe of a caſtle; an abrupt hill, riſing over an extenſive tract of flat country, through which the beautiful river Trent winds its ſilvery ſtreams amidſt luxuriant meadows many miles each way; and though few traces of the caſtle now remain (as will appear from the view given in Plate CVII. from a drawing taken by Mr. Pridden in 1792), the ſite of the town and its lofty ſpire contribute greatly to the charms of this country. “There was a chapell there, which was to be ſerved by the canons of the pryory of Norton, and to bee there reſident, and to take one halfe of the tyth of the demeaſne of the lord Haulton for 30 yeares[7].”

This Euſtace, at his death, left Donington caſtle to *Richard Fitz Euſtace* his ſon, who married *Albreda de Lizoures*[8], half ſiſter and (as it ſeems) heir to *Robert Lacy*, lord of Pontefract; for, after his death, ſhe ſeized on that barony, and all his other lands; whereupon *John* her ſon aſſumed the ſurname and arms of Lacy.

From him deſcended *John Lacy*[9], who, adhering to the rebellious barons, had his caſtle here demoliſhed in 1216 by the king’s command. This John Lacy, having married *Margaret* daughter and heir of *Robert de Quincy*, by *Hawiſe* his wife, ſiſter and coheir of *Ranulph* earl of *Cheſter* and *Lincoln*, was created earl of *Lincoln* in 1232; and had iſſue *Edmund Lacy*.

Caſtle Donington is not noticed in the Teſta de Nevill, compiled about the year 1240.

To Edmund de Lacy ſucceeded *Henry* his ſon, earl of *Lincoln*; and, in right of his wife *Margaret* (ſole daughter and heir of *William Longſpee*, ſon to *William Longſpee*) of *Saliſbury*[10] alſo; who, in 1251 obtained the king’s charter for free-warren in all his demeſne lands here[11]; and May 20, 1278, under the title of earl of *Lincoln* and conſtable of *Cheſter*, obtained from king Edward I. a weekly market on Wedneſday, and a fair yearly on the eve, day, and morrow of St. Edward the king, at his manor of Donington, co. Leiceſter[12]. “Hiis teſtibus; venerabili patre Thomâ Hereford epiſcopo; Gilberto de Clare comite Glouc’ & Hertford. Dat’ per manum noſtram apud Weſtm’, xxvi die Maii.” Both the market and the fair have long ſince been diſcontinued.

In the Itinerary of 1280, Caſtle Donington, Hemington, Lockington, and Diſeworth, anſwered collectively as one vill.

In 1311, it was found that *Henry de Lacy*, late earl of *Lincoln*, deceaſed, held the town and caſtle of Donington of the king *in capite*, by knight’s ſervice, as parcel of the earldom of *Cheſter*; alſo that *Hugh le Deſpenſer* held one burgage and one virgate of land in Donington aforeſaid of the earl of Lincoln, by homage and the ſervice of one pair of gilt ſpurs[1].—*Henry de Lacy*, deſpairing of male iſſue, had ſurrendered all his lands to the king; who regranted them to him for life; and, after his deceaſe, to *Thomas* earl of *Lancaſter* and *Alice* his wife, daughter to the ſaid *Henry*, and the heirs of their bodies; failing of which, they were to remain over to *Edmund* the king's brother.

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[1] The original is *tenuit*, not *tenet*. It is ſo alſo expreſſed in the counteſs’s other manor of Ayleſtone.

[2] See the Diſſertation on Domeſday Book, vol. I. p. li.

[3] “Comitiſſa Alveva tenuit Dunitone. Ibi 22 acræ terræ & dimidia. Tempore Regis Edwardi erant 20 carucæ ibi. Modò in dominico ſunt 3; & 30 villani, cum preſbytero, & 5 ſochmannis, & 11 bordariis, habent 12 carucas. Ibi molinum de 10 ſolidis & 8 denariis. Silva 12 quarentenarum longitudinis, & 8 latitudinis. Valuit 100 ſolidos; modò 11 libras.” Domeſday, fol. 231. b. 2.

[4] “In Dunnintone 5 carucatæ terræ, & 3 quarentenæ prati longitudine, & 1 quarentena longitudinis.” Ibid. fol. 237. a. 1.

[5] In a ſection of this MS. called “Libertates & conſuetudines diverſarum villarum ac liberorum tenentium infra honorem de Tutbury,” p. 22, it is ſaid, there be divers tenants that ſue not to Tutbury court, but pay fines for their ſuits, &c. Alſo theſe towns be of Dunnington fee: viz. the town of Wirkeſworth, the town of Aſhburne, the town of Newcaſtle under Lyne with the members, the lordſhip of Allarton, the lordſhip of Plumtree and Riſley, the lordſhip of Brayſton with the members, the lordſhip of Kegworth, the lordſhip of Leeke, and the lordſhip of Broughton upon the Old.”

[6] See “Tracts concerning the Honour of Tutbury,” Harl. MSS. 568.

[7] Donington Town Book, 1634.

[8] Lizours.

[9] Matthew Paris, ſub anno 1216.

[10] Hypod. Neuſtr. p. 60. n. 5.

[11] Cart. 35 Hen. III. n. 8.

[12] Cart. 6 Edw. I. m. 15

(Pedigree of LACY. Enlarged from Mr. Burton's MS.)

Nigell, baron of Haulton, made conſtable of Cheſter by Hugh Lupus earl of Cheſter. = ...
Ilbert, to whom William the Conqueror gave the lordſhip and honour of Pontefract. = ...

William Fitz Nigell, conſtable of Cheſter, founder of the abbey of Norton, co. Cheſter, died 1133. = ...
Hugo de Laci.
Robert de Laci. = ...

William, died ſ. p.
Matilda, dau. and coheir.
Agnes, dau. and coheir, ſecond wife. = Euſtace Fitz-John, lord of Haulton, conſtable of Cheſter, killed in Wales in 1177. = Beatrix, ſole dau. and heir of Ivo de Veſcy, firſt wife.
1. Ilbert Lacy, marr. Alice, dau of Gilbert de Gaunt; died ſ. p.
Robert de Lizours, 2d huſb. = Albreda, ſiſter of William Veſci. = 2. Henry de Laci.

Richard Fitz Euſtace, baron of Haulton, conſtable of Cheſter, firſt huſband. = Albreda de Lizours, heir of Robert de Laci. = William Fitzwilliams de Sprotbrugh, 2d huſband.
Robert de Laci, died ſ. p. 1193.

1. John de Laci, conſtable of Cheſter; founder of Stanlaw abbey, 1178; died in the Holy Land 1179. = Alice de Vere ſiſter of William de Mandevile.
2. Robert, an Hoſpitaller of St. John of Jeruſalem.

Euſtace.
Roger de Laci, ſurnamed Helle, from his fierce and magnanimous ſpirit, baron of Haulton, conſtable of Cheſter, was at the ſiege of Acre in 1192; and died in 1211. = Maud de Clare, ſiſter of the treaſurer of the church of York.

Alice, dau. of Gilbert de Aquila; firſt wife. = John de Laci[2], baron of Haulton, conſtable of Cheſter; earl of Lincoln 1232; died 1240. = Margaret, dau. and coheir of Robert de Quincy, ſecond ſon of Saher de Quincy earl of Wincheſter, in her own right counteſs of Lincoln; ſecond wife.

Edmund Lacy[3], baron of Haulton, conſtable of Cheſter; died in his mother's life-time, 1258. = Alice, dau. of the marquis of Saluces in Italy, and couſin to the queen of England; living 1271.

Henry Lacy earl of Lincoln[4], baron of Haulton, conſtable of Cheſter, died Feb. 5, 1310, aged 60. = Margaret, dau. and coheir of ſir William Longeſpe, ſon of William earl of Saliſbury.

John, died ſ. p.
Edmund, died young.
Alice, dau. and heir, died 1348, ſ. p. = Thomas Plantagenet earl of Lancaſter, Leiceſter, and Derby; and, in right of his wife, baron of Haulton; beheaded March 22, 1321; ſ. p.

Thomas earl of *Lancaſter*, taking arms againſt the king, was defeated, taken priſoner, and beheaded at his caſtle of Pontefract 1321[5]. In the great proſcription of the barons which followed this event, the hereditary rights of the earl of Lancaſter and his wife being ſeized into the hands of king Edward the Second, and alienated in divers ways, the king enforced the counteſs *Alice* to releaſe this manor unto *Hugh le Deſpenſer* the younger, whoſe father was one of the judges that condemned the earl of Lancaſter, and had afterwards been created earl of *Wincheſter*.

July 16, 1322, king Edward II. granted to *Hugh le Deſpenſer*, junior, the caſtle, town, manor, and honour of Donington, with the appurtenances (late parcel of the poſſeſſions of *Henry de Lacy* earl of *Lincoln*, and which, by the death of Thomas late earl of Lancaſter, who married *Alice*, daughter and ſole heir of the ſaid Henry, became forfeited into the king's hands; the ſaid Thomas earl of Lancaſter being declared a rebel, and executed as ſuch; Alice his relict having alſo, for her and her heirs, renounced all claim to the premiſes) to him and his heirs for ever[6].

"Rex, archiepiſcopis, &c. ſalutem. Sciatis nos, pro bono & laudabili ſervicio quod dilectus & fidelis noſter Hugo le Diſpenſer junior nobis impendit & impendet in futurum, dediſſe, conceſſiſſe, & hâc cartâ noſtrâ confirmâſſe eidem Hugoni, caſtrum, villam, manerium, & honorem de Donyngton, in com' Leic' (que fuerunt Henrici de Lacey comitis Lincoln', & que per mortem Thome nuper comitis Lanc', tenentis caſtrum, villam, manerium, & honorem predictum, inimici & rebellis noſtri, ad manus noſtras devenerunt; que etiam in manu noſtra exiſtentia, Aleſia, filia & heres predicti Henrici, que fuit uxor predicti Thome, nobis & heredibus noſtris remiſit & quieta clamavit in perpetuum) habenda & tenenda eidem Hugoni & heredibus ſuis; una cum hamelettis, reverſionibus dotum, & aliis reverſionibus quibuſcunque; ac cum feodis militum, advocationibus eccleſiarum, capellarum, domorum religioſorum ac hoſpitalium, & cum hundredis, viſibus franciplegii, mercatis, feriis, warennis, parcis, boſcis, chaſeis, liberis piſcariis, & omnibus aliis libertatibus & liberis conſuetudinibus, ad predictum caſtrum, villam, manerium, & honorem qualitercunque & ubicunque ſpectantibus; adeo liberè & integrè ſicut predictus Henricus, temporibus progenitorum noſtrorum quondam regum Anglie aut noſtri, ea unquam tenuit de nobis & heredibus noſtris, ac aliis capitalibus dominis feodorum, per ſervicia per que dictus Henricus caſtrum, villam, manerium, & honorem predictum tenuit in perpetuum. Quare volumus, &c. Hiis teſtibus; J. Norwic' epiſcopo, cancellario noſtro; W. Exon' epiſcopo, theſaurario noſtro; & J. Elien' epiſcopo; Joh' de Britanniâ, com' Richmond, Adomaro de Valentia com' Pembr', Edmund com' Arundel, Johe de Segrave ſeniore, Rado Baſſet de Drayton, & aliis. Dat' per manum noſtram, apud Ebor', xvi die Julii[1]."

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[1] Eſch. 4 Edw. II. N° 51. Leic.

[2] In his time, 1214, the caſtles of Donington and Pontefract were for ſome time retained by king John in his own hands; allowing £40. a year for the cuſtody of them; but in 1215 Donington was reſtored to John de Laci upon hoſtages; and in the following year the caſtle was demoliſhed.

[3] He was buried in the choir of the abbey church of Stanlaw; as were his father and grandfather, with theſe epitaphs:

1. "Hic ſepelitur Heros generoſus in urbe Rogerus,
Conjuge cum charâ, quam mors proſtravit amara,
Forti Sampſoni ſimilis fuit, atque leoni;
Tauro cornuto pungendi ſemper acuto.
Tectum torace nullus ſuperare valebat;
Regnum cum pace miles ſub Rege regebat.
Nullus Trojanus par ſibi fuit in probitate,
Victor in ætate fuit alter Veſpaſianus.
Sectas Perſarum, Medorum, Sparſiatarum,
Græcos, Cretenſes, Romanos bella moventes,
Hic dum pugnavit, pugnans pugnando donavit,
Vivus ut optavit, defuncto tumba paratur.
Pictor adornavit petram ſub quâ tumulatur,
Inferni clauſtro careat perflatus ab Auſtro.
Sit prece conventus fulgoris in arce retentus.
Inclita matrona, digna Matilda corona,
Sit cum matre pia Chriſti conjuncta Maria,
Qui legis abſque morâ, pro fundatoribus ora."

2. "Egregii Comitis an hæc eſt tumba Johannis,
Hoſtibus immitis cunctis dum vixerat annis.
Jure ſuum Comitem luget Lincolnia mitem
Quem plangunt unum Ceſtrenſia caſtra tribunum.
Anglia flet ritè tali caruiſſe Quirite,
Et Stanlaw bonum dolet amiſiſſe Patronum.
Chriſto devotus miles fuit undique notus,
Wallia quem Scotus tenuit, mundus quoque totus.
Gallus & Hiſpanus, Normannus, Brito quoque Danus,
Almannus gnarus bello, Lumbardus avarus:
Indus & obſcenus gentilis, atrox Saracenus,
Æthiopes fuſci, Græci, Babylonia, Tuſci.
Rex & Soldanus omnis populuſque profanus,
Hunc cum cernebant armatum corde tremebant.
Vicit eum vermis, qui victor erat in armis
Sic & vincemus: Pro quo dicendo precemur,
Ultima cenſura cum venerit illa futura
I. Comes à dirâ ſervetur Judicis irâ."

3. "Mors probat Edmundi brevis eſt quod gloria mundi
Mendax & mundus, quamvis quandoque ſecundus.
Scandere qui primò cum cepit lapſus in ymo;
Monſtrat quod mundus eſt labilis, atque rotundus:
Nilque fit in mundo, quod non pertranſit eundo,
Protinus à mundo, cum ſit quaſi vas ſine fundo.
Ergo det Edmundo Deus à contamine mundo
Uti jocundo vultu Chriſti redeundo.
Reſpice qui tranſis, in me circumſpice quid ſis,
Exemploque mei, ſis memor ipſe tui.
Sum quod eris, quod es ipſe fui, mundeque ſuperſtes
Flo rueram mundo, terra ciniſque modo.
Quid probitas! quid opes! quid honor, quid gloria mundi!
Omnia quid fuerint, cum cecidere docent?
Hic jacet & funus, Ceſtrenſis jure tribunus:
Me pro poſſe bonum ſenſit domus iſta patronum."
Dugdale, Bar. Angl. vol. I. pp. 101—103.

[4] This great lord died at his manſion houſe in Chancery-lane, in the ſuburbs of London, now called Lincoln's Inn; and was buried at St. Paul's church, in the new work which was of his own foundation, under a goodly monument, with his armed portraiture croſs-legged, as one that had taken a voyage to the Holy Land. Weever, p. 366.

[5] Cart. 15 Edw. II. n. 27. n. 33.

[6] Eſch. 16 Edw. II.

Upon this grant, on the 25th of the ſame month, *Roger Beler* (then, as ſhould ſeem, either eſcheator or ſheriff of Leiceſter) was commanded to give him poſſeſſion in the premiſſes: "Et mandatum eſt Rogero Beler, quod caſtrum, villam, manerium, & honorem prediƈtum, cum omnibus pertinentiis, prefato Hugoni, vel ejus attornato in hâc parte, liberet, tenenda juxta tenorem carte, &c. vult enim rex ipſum Rogerum inde ex nunc erga regem exonerari. Teſte rege, apud Threſque, xxv die Julii."

John de Hardreſhull was joined, in 1322, with *Nicholas Grey*, in the governorſhip of Donington and Melbourne caſtles[2].

Neither the elder nor the younger *Hugh Deſpenſer* enjoyed their proſperity long; the father being executed at Briſtol in 1325, and the ſon at Hereford in 1326[3].

In the firſt parliament of king Edward III. which met March 7, 1326-7, the proceedings began with the reverſal of the attainder of *Thomas* earl of *Lancaſter*, on the plea that he had not been tried by his peers, and on the petition of his brother *Henry*, to whom the title was reſtored[4], but not the eſtates; for, on the attainder of the younger Hugh le Deſpenſer, the manor of Loughborough was immediately given to *Henry de Beaumont* and *Alice* his wife; and all the other lordſhips of the ſaid Hugh in this county, particularly the town and caſtle of Donington, were given, March 4, 1327-8, by virtue of the before-mentioned entail, to *Edmund de Woodſtock* earl of *Kent*, the then king's uncle[5]; who in 1330, by the procurement of Roger lord Mortimer, the queen's minion[6], was condemned of high treaſon, and beheaded at Wincheſter March 19, 1330; and, by the inquiſition after his death, was found ſeiſed, *inter alia*, of the caſtle and manor of Caſtle Donington, with its members, wapentakes, and appurtenances; which manor was parcel of the earldom of *Cheſter*, but by what portion of ſervice was unknown; alſo that there were certain foreign rents there, ariſing out of the towns of Rodington, Wilington, Leike, and Tykenhale; alſo two wapentakes, Plumtre and Riſele, pertaining to the manor of Donington. Likewiſe the underwritten knights fees:

William ſon of *William* held of the ſaid earl in Plumtre half a knight's fee, value £10.; the lady of *Bingham* held of the ſaid earl in Clipſton juxta Plumtre, one quarter of a knight's fee, value 100*s.*

William de Grey held of the ſaid earl in Hikeling one quarter of a knight's fee, value 100*s.*; *Thomas de Chaworth* held of the ſaid earl in Edlewalton one quarter of a knight's fee, value 100*s.*

John de la Botelarie held of the ſaid earl in Donington the tenth part of a knight's fee, value 40*s.*

William de Belton held of the ſaid earl in the ſame town the fortieth part of a knight's fee, value 6*s.* 8*d.*

Richard Baret held of the ſaid earl in Donington the fortieth part of a knight's fee, value 6*s.* 8*d.*

William de Saxton held of the ſaid earl in Donington the third part of a knight's fee, value 26*s.* 8*d.*[7]

After the death of *Edmund* earl of Kent, *Roger* lord *Mortimer* earl of *March* procured from the king a grant of the ſaid manor and caſtle for *Geoffrey* his ſon; but he enjoyed them not long; for, the ſame year, on the petition of *Margaret* widow of *Edmund* late earl of *Kent*, and of *Edmund* their ſon, the attainder was removed; and the ſon reſtored to the title and eſtates[8]; which he did not enjoy more than two years[9]. He is ſtated by Dugdale[10] to have died unmarried; but in 1346 we find that *Alice* counteſs of *Kent*, probably his widow, (on the aid then granted for knighting Edward of Woodſtock, the king's eldeſt ſon) was aſſeſſed 30*s.* for three quarters of one knight's fee in Caſtle Donington, parcel of the honour of *Cheſter* and *Huntingdon*[11].

Having no iſſue, the title and eſtate devolved to his brother *John Plantagenet*, earl of *Kent*, who at his deceaſe, in 1352, held the caſtle of Donington, with the appurtenances, of the king *in capite*; alſo the tenth part of one knight's fee in Donington, which *John de la Boteler* held; the tenth part of one knight's fee there, which *William de Belton* held; the fortieth part of one knight's fee there, which *Richard Baret* held; the thirteenth part of one knight's fee there, which *William de Saxton* held; and the advowſon of the hoſpital of St. John at Donington; and *Joan*, daughter of earl *Edmund*, and wife of ſir *Thomas de Holland*, knt. was his ſiſter and next heir[12].

This ſir Thomas de Holland was a knight of the Garter; and, in right of his wife, was in 1353 created earl of *Kent*; who had iſſue by her three ſons; *Thomas*, his ſucceſſor; *Edmund*; and *John*, earl of *Huntingdon*, afterwards duke of *Exeter*. After his death, it was found, in 1360, that he held the manor of Donington (as of the right and inheritance of *Joan* his wife, who was then living) of the king, by the ſervice of one knight's fee and a half; and that *Thomas de Holland* was his eldeſt ſon and heir[13].

The counteſs *Joan* was married, ſecondly, to *William de Montacute* earl of *Saliſbury*; and, thirdly, to *Edward* the Black Prince, by whom ſhe was mother to king Richard II; and, in 1385, it was found that the king's moſt dear mother *Joan* princeſs of *Wales*, deceaſed, held the town and caſtle of Caſtle Donington, with the appurtenances, of the king, as of the honour of *Cheſter*; and that *Thomas Holland* earl of *Kent* was her eldeſt ſon and next heir[14].

In 1396, it was found that *Thomas Holland* earl of *Kent* died ſeiſed of the town of Caſtle Donington, which was held of the king, as of the honour of *Cheſter*; and that *Thomas Holland* was his ſon and heir[15].

In 1399, it was found that *Thomas Holland* earl of *Kent* (who had forfeited his lands for treaſon) was ſeiſed of the manor of Caſtle Donington, with the appurtenances[16]; and in the ſame year, ſir *Hugh Shirley* was appointed governor of Donington caſtle by king Henry IV. who at that time poſſeſſed the lordſhip and caſtle of Donington, with divers other lands and manors, as couſin and heir to *Thomas* earl of *Lancaſter*, who had been attainted; and who, in 1401, united and incorporated them with the dutchy of *Lancaſter*[17].

In 1405, it was found that *Thomas Holland*, late earl of *Kent*, died ſeiſed of the caſtle and town of Donington, with the appurtenances; that they were held of the lord *Henry* prince of *Wales*, as of the honour of *Cheſter*; and that *Edmund de Holland*, who was then aged 21 years and upwards, was brother of the aforeſaid Thomas[18], and heir to all the caſtles, manors, and lands whereof he died ſeiſed, excepting only the caſtles and manors of Donington, the wapentakes of Riſley, co. Derby, and Allerton, co. Notts; the manor of Gretham, with lands in Staynwell; the manors of Horblyng, Segebrok, and Thorley, with the free rent of Hay, and knights fees, co. Lincoln [1].

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[1] Cart. 16 Edw. II. n. 22 & 27.
[2] Dugdale, Warwickſhire, vol. II. p. 1081. Of Melbourne Caſtle, ſee hereafter, p. 784.
[3] See before, under Beaumanor, p. 136.
[4] Rot. Parl. 1 Edw. III. vol. II. p. 3.
[5] Pat. 2 Edw. III. p. 1. m. 20.
[6] Knighton, p. 245.
[7] Eſch. 4 Edw. III. N° 58. Leic.
[8] Rot. Parl. 4 Edw. III. vol. III. p. 55.
[9] Clauſ. 6 Edw. III. m. 32.
[10] Bar. Angl. vol. II. p. 94.
[11] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III.
[12] Eſch. 26 Edw. III. N° 54. Leic.
[13] Eſch. 35 Edw. III. pars 1. N° 104.

[14] Eſch. 9 Ric. II. N° 54. Leic.—By her laſt will, dated Aug. 7, 1385, at her caſtle of Walingford, ſhe bequeathed her body to be buried in the chapel at Stanford, near to the grave of the earl of Kent, her firſt huſband; and gave to her ſon, king Richard II. her new bed of red velvet, embroidered with oſtrich feathers of ſilver, and heads of leopards of gold, with boughs and leaves proceeding from their mouths; alſo to her ſon Thomas earl of Kent, her bed of red camaſk, paled with red and rays of gold; and to John Holland, her other ſon, one bed of red camaſk. Dugdale, Bar. Angl. vol. II. p. 91.

[15] Eſch. 20 Ric. II. N° 30. Leic.
[16] Eſch. 1 Hen. IV. N° 20. Leic.

[17] "Rex ducatus ſuo Lancaſtrie incorporavit & univit caſtrum & villam de Donington, in comitatu Leiceſtrie; wapentachia de Riſley, in com' Derbie, & de Alerton, in com' Nottingham; manerium de Gretham, cum terris in Staynwathe, ac maneria de Horblinge, Segbroke, & Thorley, in com' Lincoln'; manerium de Canford, & villam de Pole, & certa alia tenementa eidem manerio de Canford pertinentia, in com' Dorſet; ac maneria de Winterburne & Ambreſbury, in com' Wilteſ'; que fuerant Thome comitis Lancaſtrie anteceſſoris regis, & ad que Henricus frater diƈti Thome reſtitutus fuit, quamquam judicium non fuit executum; & que reg jure devenerunt, ut conſanguineo & heredi diƈti Thomi comitis, ita quod diƈtum judicium execut' cum libertatibus diƈti ducatûs." Pat. 2 Hen. IV. p. 2. m. 38.

[18] Eſch. 5 Hen. IV. N° 38. Leic.

In 1411, *Elizabeth* wife of *John* late earl of *Kent* died ſeiſed in dower of the advowſon of the hoſpital of St. John in Donington, held of the king *in capite* [2].

In a book of fifteenths and tenths granted by the laity in 1416, Caſtle Donington was rated at £3. 10*s*.; and in the ſubſidy of 1445, at the ſame ſum.

A feoffment was made by king Henry VI. by ſeveral letters patent, dated Nov. 29, 1443, July 7, 1444, Feb. 23, and June 29[3], 1445, of divers parcels of the dutchy of Lancaſter (amongſt which were the caſtle, lordſhip, and manor, of Caſtle Donington, with all its members and appurtenances) to *Thomas* [*Beckinton*], biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells* [keeper of the privy ſeal], *John Carpenter* biſhop elect of *Worceſter*, *Walter* biſhop of *Norwich* (by the name of Walter *Lybert* [*Hart*] clerk), *John* biſhop of *St. David's* (by the name of *John Delabere*, clerk), *John* viſcount *Beaumont*, *Ralph* lord *de Sudeley*, ſir *John de Beauchamp* and ſir *Edmund Hungerford*, knights, *John Hampton* and *John Noreys*, eſquires (and others, who in 1460 were dead); to be held by fealty only, without any other ſervice; reſerving to the king, in right of the dutchy, all advowſon of churches, abbeys, priories, vicarages, chantries, chapels, hoſpitals, or other eccleſiaſtical benefices whatever, belonging to the caſtles, manors, or lands, ſo veſted in them as feoffees. One of the laſt public acts of king Henry VI. was a renewal of this feoffment in 1460, with the addition of ſeveral names (amongſt which was *William de Wainfleet* biſhop of *Wincheſter*, and *John* biſhop of *Lincoln*, by the name of *John Chidwick*, clerk; with *Robert Stillyngton*, *William Say*, *James Goldwell*, *Robert Wodelarke*, *William Weſtbury*, *William Millyngton*, and *Thomas Barker*, clerks) in the places of thoſe who were dead [4].

The ſtewardſhip of Donington caſtle and manor was granted, early in 1461, to ſir *William Haſtings*, knt. a faithful adherent, who, for having aſſiſted in his eſcape from Middleham, and other marks of attachment to his cauſe, had incurred high pains and penalties in the preceding reign [5]. He was rewarded alſo with the ſtewardſhip of divers other manors; was made conſtable of Leiceſter, Donington, and Nottingham caſtles; ranger of Leiceſter Foreſt, and the parks called Leiceſter Frith, Burrow park, and Tooley park; warden of Shirewood; chief foreſter of Needwood and Duffield, and ſurveyor of that honour; had grants of the manors of Barrow, Dunnington on the Heath, and Loughborough; and was afterwards created a baron [6].

Feb. 18, 1461-2, the manor and lordſhip of Donington (which *Catharine* ducheſs of Norfolk held for life, remainder to *William* lord viſcount *Beaumont*) were granted to ſir *William Haſtings* and his heirs [7].

In 1463, it was found that *William* lord viſcount *Beaumont*, who had been attainted of high treaſon, was at that time ſeiſed of the manor of Donington [8].

Oct. 26, 1464, king Edward IV. granted the reverſion of the manor and lordſhip of Caſtle Donington (parcel of the poſſeſſions of *Catharine* dutcheſs of *Norfolk*) to ſir *William Haſtings* [9].

There were 70 families in this pariſh in 1564.

The manor continued in the crown, as belonging to the duchy of *Lancaſter*, until king Charles I. by letters patent, bearing date Sept. 9, 1628, in the fourth year of his reign, under the great ſeal of England, and under the ſeal of the County Palatine of the duchy of Lancaſter, granted the ſame to ſir *Edward Dichfield* [10], knt. *John Hilord*, *Humphrey Clark*, and *Francis Moſſe*, with the rights, members, and appurtenances; and they, by deed of bargain and ſale inrolled in Chancery Oct. 26, 1633, 9 Charles I. in conſideration of £1450, paid by ſir *John Coke* and his ſon *John*, ſold the ſame, in the ſame large and ample manner as the crown granted to them, paying an annual fee-farm rent to the crown of £54. 5*s*. 2*d*.

Sir *Matthew Lambe*, father of the preſent lord viſcount *Melbourne*, married with the heireſs of the *Coke* family [11]; and the manor now belongs to his lordſhip, but not the ſoil; which king Edward IV. had granted by patent to the copyholders and freeholders, and to their heirs and aſſigns for ever.

By indenture dated Nov. 6, 1609, *Edward Ferrers*, of London, mercer, and *Francis Philips*, of London, gent. ſold to *Walter Haſtings*, of Kirby, *Thomas Spenſer*, of Lincoln's Inn, eſq. and *Thomas Harvie*, of Aſhby de la Zouch, gent. "omnia illæ duo molendina granatica, & duo molendina fullonica ſua, vocata Donington mills, alias dicta Caſtle Donington mills, &c. infra manerium de Donington; necnon parcellam terre ibidem, vocat' *Magott* & *Walton*, &c. &c. [12]

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[1] Dugdale, Bar. Angl. vol. II. p. 94.

[2] This lady was the relict of *John Plantagenent* earl of *Kent*, who died in 1352; ſhortly after which, vowing chaſtity, ſhe was ſolemnly veiled a nun, by William de Edendon, then biſhop of Wincheſter, at Waverle in that dioceſe *; but afterwards, quitting her profeſſion, was clandeſtinely married to ſir Euſtace Dabriſcheſcourt, knight, in a certain chapel of the manſion houſe of Robert de Brome, a canon in the collegiate church of Wyngham, without any licence from the archbiſhop of Canterbury, by one ſir John Ireland, a prieſt, before the ſun-riſing, upon Michaelmas-day 1360; for which tranſgreſſion both ſhe and her ſaid huſband, being perſonally convented before the ſame archbiſhop, at his manor houſe of Maghfeld, 7 Id. April, the archbiſhop, for their penance, enjoined that they ſhould find a prieſt, to celebrate divine ſervice daily in the chapel of our Lady within the church of Wyngham (by reaſon that the marriage was thus unlawfully ſolemnized in that pariſh), for them the ſaid ſir Euſtace and Elizabeth, and him the ſaid archbiſhop; and that the prieſt ſhould every day ſay over the ſeven penitential Pſalms, with the Litany, for them, and all faithful Chriſtians; as alſo Placebo and Dirige for all the faithful deceaſed. Likewiſe that every morning, being riſen from his bed, he ſhould ſay five Pater Noſters and Aves kneeling, looking upon the wounds of the image on the Crucifix, and as many every night in like ſort. Moreover, that they the ſaid ſir Euſtace and Elizabeth ſhould find another prieſt, continually reſiding with one of them, to celebrate divine ſervice for them, in the ſame manner as the prieſt at Wyngham was to do; and to ſay the ſeven penitential Pſalms, Litany, Placebo, and Dirige, as abovesaid. He likewiſe enjoined the ſaid Elizabeth, that every day during her whole life ſhe ſhould ſay the ſeven penitential Pſalms, and the fifteen gradual Pſalms, with the Litany, Placebo and Dirige, and commendation of ſouls for the quick and the dead. And alſo appointed him the ſaid ſir Euſtace and her, that, the next day after any carnal copulation had betwixt them, they ſhould competently relieve ſix poor people; and both of them that day to abſtain from ſome diſh of fleſh or fiſh, whereof they did moſt deſire to eat. And laſtly, that ſhe the ſaid Elizabeth ſhould once every year go on foot to viſit that glorious martyr St. Thomas of Canterbury; and once every week, during her life, take no other food but bread and drink and a meſs of pottage, wearing no ſmock, and eſpecially in the abſence of her huſband. By her teſtament, dated at Bedhampton, April 20, 1411, ſhe bequeathed her body to be buried in the church of the Friers Minors at Wincheſter, in the tomb of John earl of Kent, her late huſband, without any worldly ſolemnity; appointing that five tapers, each of them of five pounds weight, ſhould burn about her corpſe upon her funeral day; and died on the 6th of June next enſuing. Dugdale, Bar. Angl. vol. II. p. 95.

[3] Rot Parl. 23 Hen. VI.; vol. V. p. 73.

[4] Ibid. pp. 384. 387.

[5] In 1459, the name of *William Haſtings*, eſquire, ſon of Leonard Haſtings, knight, occurs, among ſeveral others, who had "rered warre" againſt king Henry II. in the field of Luddeford or other places, and after that came to his highneſs, aſking grace and pardon of their offences; which the king, moved of his great pity, granted, as for their lives, reſerving only the forfeitures in that behalf belonging; and in conſequence an act of "fines and ranſomes" upon the ſaid perſons was regularly paſſed. Rot. Parl. 38 Hen. VI.; vol. V. p. 368.

[6] Dugdale, Bar. Angl. vol. I. p. 580.

[7] Pat. 1 Edw. IV. pars 4. m. 25.

[8] Eſch. 3 Edw. IV. N° 30. Leic.

[9] Pat. 4 Edw. IV. pars 2. m. 18.

[10] Sir Edward Dichfield obtained in the ſame year, jointly with Humphrey Clark and Francis Moſſe, a large grant of lands, in the counties of Oxford, York, Northampton, Cumberland, and Berks; 6 Pars Original. 4 Car. I. Rot. 1; & 8 Pars Original. ejuſdem anni, Rot. 5.—He had alſo, in 1638, a ſeparate grant of lands, in the counties of Wilts, Glouceſter, Bedford, York, Middleſex, Eſſex, Lancaſter, Pembroke, Caermarthen, Durham, Suffolk, and Norfolk, and in Kingſton upon Hull; 5 Pars Original. 14 Car. I. Rot. 120.

[11] See the pedigree of Coke, p. 785.

[12] Harl. MSS. 3881. p. 70.

* Reg. Iſlip, 166. *b*.

The freeholders at Caſtle Donington in 1630 were, *John Dalby*, *Thomas Foxe*, gent. and *George Campton*.

In 1655, there was collected here for the relief of the Proteſtants in Piedmont, the ſum of £12. 15*s*. 3*d*.

Fee-farm rents in the honour of Tutbury, 1705.

The manor of Caſtle Donington, paid by Thomas Coke, eſq. —	54	5	4
Caſtle Donington Park[1], paid by the earl of Huntingdon, —	5	2	0
Caſtle Donington mill[2], paid by the ſame earl, — —	11	6	8
The manor of Melbourne[3], paid alſo by the ſame earl, —	59	5	3¾

In 1722, 54 freeholders polled from this pariſh; and in 1775, we find 97 names.

Nov. 2, 1734, Jane Webb, the tall woman, born at Caſtle Donington, was preſented to their Majeſties and the Royal Family. She was then 22 years of age, and upwards of ſeven feet high[4].

In 1737, an act was paſſed, for reducing the ſtint of the horſe or beaſt paſtures and ſheep common, within the manor, town, and pariſh of Caſtle Donington; by which it appears that the whole of the open and common paſtures contained about 490 acres, in which the ſeveral freeholders and copyholders within the manor, and other perſons, had a right to depaſture in the whole 491 horſes or beaſts at their election (which right was called a horſe-gate or beaſt-gate), from May 1 till November 11, in every year; and alſo a right to depaſture 4705 ſheep in the common and open fields of Donington at open time, and on the ſaid beaſt-paſture from the Friday before St. Luke till the 20th of February following; and that it was found by experience that the ſaid paſtures were not ſufficient to ſupport and maintain ſo large and numerous a ſtock of horſes or beaſts, but that the ſame were eaten up early in the ſummer, ſo that little or nothing remained for the keep of ſo large a ſtock for great part of the time they were ſo depaſtured; many of them were almoſt ſtarved, and forced to live chiefly on water, which occaſioned diſtempers among the cattle, and frequently death; and many of the ſheep, from being too numerous, often died of hunger. The prayer therefore to parliament was, to confirm an agreement, for reducing one fourth from the beaſt-gates, and one half from the ſheep-common. All which was accordingly confirmed.

In 1770, an act was paſſed for dividing and incloſing a common or waſte ground, called *Derby Hills*, containing about 300 acres, parcel of the manor of Caſtle Donington, in the counties of Leiceſter and Derby. In this act ſir *Peniſton Lambe*, bart. is deſcribed as lord of the manor of Caſtle Donington, and lord of the ſoil of the ſaid common or waſte ground; and the ſaid ſir *Peniſton Lambe*, ſir *Henry Harpur*, bart. *Richard Sale*, *John Bakewell*, and others, as entitled to right of common in and upon the ſaid common or waſte ground. Two acres are directed to be allotted to the headborough or other officer of Derby Hills for the time being, for the repair of the highways; the herbage to be taken by the lord of the manor, for his right of ſoil; the reſidue to be proportionably divided amongſt thoſe who were intereſted therein.

In 1778, an act was paſſed for incloſing, within the lordſhip and pariſh of Caſtle Donington, ſeveral open fields, meadows, and common paſtures, containing about 2300 acres (viz. 1400 acres of arable or field land, 290 acres of meadow land, and 610 acres of common paſture land, called *The Cow Paſtures* and *Horſe Commons*, or thereabout.) In this act *Peniſton* lord *Melbourne* in the kingdom of Ireland is deſcribed as lord of the manor of Caſtle Donington; *Leonard Foſbrooke*, eſq. as impropriator of the great tithes of the ſaid lordſhip, and entitled to the tithes of corn, grain, and hay, ariſing within thoſe parts of the ſaid lordſhip, ſubject to the payment of tithes, except the tithes of part of a certain meadow within the ſaid lordſhip, called *The Tipnal Meadow*; and alſo, as patron of the vicarage; the Rev. *John Dalby*, clerk, as vicar, and entitled to certain parcels of glebe lands and meadow ground, to certain other parcels of land called *Augmentation Land*, to all the vicarial tithes ariſing within the ſaid lordſhip, and to certain moduſes or ſums of money in lieu of tithes of ſeveral parcels of land in the fields intended to be incloſed; the Rev. *Charles Shuttleworth*, clerk, as rector of Aſton upon Trent, in the county of Derby, entitled to the tithes of hay of ſeveral parcels of land in the ſaid Tipnal meadow; and the ſaid *Peniſton* lord *Melbourne*, *Leonard Foſbrooke*, and *John Dalby*, *Francis* earl of *Huntingdon*, *Richard Cheſlyn*, eſq. *Joſeph Greaves*, eſq. *Thomas Kirkland*, doctor of phyſick, and ſeveral other perſons, are deſcribed as the owners and proprietors of the reſidue of the ſaid fields, meadows, and paſtures. Four acres to be ſet out for gravel pits; the herbage of which to belong to the lord of the manor in lieu of his manerial right; and a compenſation to be made to him for his right of fiſhing in certain parts in the open meadows. The impropriator to have two thirteenths of the open field, land, and commons, or fenced cloſes; one eighth of the meadow ground; one tenth of the cow paſtures and horſe commons; and ſuch part of the reſidue as ſhall be equal to one tenth of the old incloſures; out of which the vicar to have a portion of the annual value of £43.; with a farther compenſation for his glebe, and for ſuch moduſes as had uſually been paid him; the ſaid allotments to be in lieu of all tithes and payments, except mortuaries, ſurplice-fees, and ſuch moduſes as are not exonerated by exchange. The rector of Aſton to have an eighth part of ſuch meadow ground as was ſubject to pay tithes to him. A proportion to be ſet out for the owner of an antient reddine rent, for many years claimed by the proprietors of the ſite of an antient diſſolved hoſpital in Caſtle Donington. And two parcels of meadow ground, called *The Stead Holm* and *The Muſt-gotten* (about which doubts had ariſen), are directed to be divided by this act. The turnpike-road from Loughborough to Derby, and from Sawley Ferry to Aſhby de la Zouch, not to be altered.

The open fields, including the commons therein, by the ſurveys taken under the laſt-mentioned act, were found to contain 1713 acres, 2 roods, and 35 perches; the open meadows, 299 acres, 2 roods, 36 perches; and the common paſtures, 457 acres, 3 roods, 17 perches; and the antient incloſures, 333 acres, and 30 perches (excluſive of Donington Park and the lands within the antient boundary thereof in this pariſh, being 769 acres, 1 rood, 27 perches), making the lands in the whole pariſh amount to 3573 acres, 3 roods, and 25 perches. The ſoil of the lordſhip in general is a fine rich loam; and the meadows which lie adjoining the Trent are as valuable as any that are in the neighbourhood of that river.

The *Turk's Head Inn* is in the ſtreet that leads out of *Bond Gate* going up toward the church. It is called *Apes gate* in old writings, and is now commonly ſo diſtinguiſhed from *Bond Gate*.

There are now in Caſtle Donington 360 families; and, from the accurate enquiries lately ordered by Government to be made to aſcertain the population of the kingdom, it appears there are near 2000 inhabitants.

This place is noted for a great variety of religious ſects; as are ſeveral of the neigbouring pariſhes.

	£.	s.	d.
Money raiſed for the poor within the year ending at Eaſter 1776, —	227	13	5
Expended in county rates, &c.	5	11	8
——— on the poor, —	223	1	9
Rent of workhouſe and habitations,	19	2	2
Expended in litigations, —	15	4	11
Money raiſed for 1783, —	372	0	0
——— 1784, —	248	0	0
——— 1785, —	248	0	0
Medium of theſe three years,	289	6	8
——— of county expences,	10	12	10
——— of expences not relating to the poor; repairs of the church, roads, &c.	39	9	7
——— of nett annual expences,	239	4	3
——— of attending on magiſtrates,	2	2	0
——— of entertainments at meetings,	1	8	8
——— of law expences, —	18	13	11
——— of ſetting the poor to work,	6	14	7

The return made to the houſe of commons in 1786, in anſwer to an enquiry reſpecting the charitable donations in this pariſh, may be ſeen in vol. I. p. 62.

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[1] This fee farm rent, heretofore paid to the duchy of Lancaſter, was purchaſed by the late earl of *Huntingdon*.

[2] This fee farm rent has been alienated by the Crown, and is now paid by the earl of Moira to *Briſtol Hoſpital*.

[3] This fee farm rent has alſo been ſold by the Crown, and is now paid to Mrs. *Finch*.

[4] London Magazine, 1734, p. 606.

DONINGTON

DONINGTON PARK

In Domeſday-book it is ſaid, "In *Dunitone* there is a wood twelve furlongs long, and eight broad." Theſe dimenſions correſpond ſo nearly with thoſe of the antient boundary of Donington Park, that there can be no doubt but it occupies what was the wood mentioned in Domeſday-book; and from the great number of very old and venerable oaks now remaining therein, it is probable that many of them may be nearly coeval with that antient record.

This beautiful domain continued from the period of the Conqueſt the property of the barons of *Haulton*, till, on the death of *Henry Lacy* earl of *Lincoln* and baron of *Haulton* in 1310, it was brought in marriage by *Alice* counteſs of *Lincoln*, his daughter and heir, to *Thomas Plantagenet*, earl of *Lancaſter*, *Leiceſter*, and *Derby*, who alſo became baron of *Haulton*.

On his attainder in 1321, Donington Park, being forfeited to the crown, was granted by king Edward II. to *Hugh le Deſpenſer* the younger; who being afterwards alſo attainted, this manſion was given by king Edward III. in 1327-8 to his uncle, *Edmund de Woodſtock*, earl of *Kent*; who, being in his turn attainted, it was given in 1330 to *Geoffrey* ſon of *Roger Mortimer* earl of *March*; but was reſtored, in the ſame year, to *Edmund* ſon of the earl of Kent, his father's attainder being then reverſed. From him it paſſed to his brother *John*; and afterward to his ſiſter *Joan*, who brought it in marriage to ſir *Thomas de Holland*, knight of the Garter, who in right of his wife was created earl of *Kent*; whoſe grandſon *Thomas* was attainted in 1399, when Donington Park again reverted to the crown; and in 1401 was united by king Henry IV. to the dutchy of *Lancaſter*; and, as ſuch, continued to be the property of the kings of England.

In an act of reſumption paſſed in 1485, proviſion is made that it ſhall not affect a gift or grant made by the letters patent of king Henry VII. under the ſeal of the dutchy of Lancaſter, to *Robert Staunton*, or *William Staunton*, of the offices of conſtableſhip and ſtewardſhip of Donington, or of the offices of bailliſhip and parkerſhip of Donington [1].

In the ſucceeding reign, Donington Park was granted, under the dutchy ſeal, for a term of years, together with the horſe-mill in Donington, and five copyhold houſes called The Church Tenements, to *Thomas Gray* [2], eſq. of Langley; whoſe laſt will, dated Jan. 10, 1564-5, is here copied:

"I Thomas Gray, of Caſtall Donyngton Parke, co. Leyc. make this my laſt will and teſtament, &c. My body to be buried in the mydell of the chauncell of Caſtle Donyngton church, even before the lecture where cuſtomably the Epiſtell hath been of old tyme ſaid or ſonge upon feſtival dais, with a plain marble ſtone over me, to be ſet up upon certain pillors as the proportion thereof ſhall ſerve, being ſett about one yard high; and underneath the ſame in ſight to be made a lyvely picture of Death, for remembrance of all perſons and creatures to behold, with ſuch epitaphe and picture graven in and upon the ſaid ſtone as ſhall be before my death deviſed, or after by the device and good diſcretion of my executors, &c. For the breaking of the ground there, I give 6*s*. 8*d*. I give unto my ſon Thomas Gray my clock and bell, as an heirelome pertaining to Langley, &c.; and all my diaper ſtuffe of napery (except one diaper table cloth now given unto Katharine Gray my daughter by the counteſs of Huntingdon), when he ſhall come to his full age of 21 years and be married; and alſo all my game and mark of ſwans, &c. Alſo I give and bequeath unto my baſtard ſon Thomas Gray, the five copyholds tenements, called the Church Tenements, &c. in Caſtle Donington aforeſaid, &c. and the horſe-mill in Donington, &c. which I have under the duchy ſeale of Lancaſter. And as concerning the ordering and diſpoſing of all my meſſuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, I will that Maria my wife ſhall have them all, as well free as copyhold; and all other my farmes, &c. until my ſaid ſon and heire ſhould come to his full age of 21 years, &c. if ſhe does ſo long live ſole and unmarried, ſo that ſhe give unto every of my three daughters, i. e. Dorothy, Katherine, and Alice, each of them an hundred marks apiece, &c. And if they all die, then the money, &c. to be wholly unto my ſaid wife, ſave only one hundred pounds thereof to be paid unto my brother Richard Gray's own children, and my ſiſter Alice Parſons' children, and unto my ſiſter Eliz. Willoughby and her ſon Richard, or unto ſo many of them as ſhall be then living, &c.; and over and beſides that, for the loſing my ſaid brother Richard Gray's patent of his annuitye of 40*s*. in Touton, I give unto him £30. to be paid unto him, or unto his naturall children, any cauſe or exception before-mentioned to the contrary notwithſtanding. I doo conſtitute my ſaid well-beloved wife, my ſon and heir, and of faithful truſt, and my dearly beloved, in part above others, Francis Cave, Nicholas Beamont, eſquires, and Michael Willoughby, gent. my true and lawful executors. Witneſs, Richard Hall, Thomas Wrighte, and John Pyme [3]."—Mr. Gray died in 1565; and his will was proved on the 26th of October that year. His arms were, Barry of ſix, Argent and Azure, within a border gobony Argent and Azure; on a canton per pale, Or and Gules, a boar paſſant Argent, within a border Ermine; Plate CIX. fig. 23.

In 1575, queen Elizabeth, by her letters patent under the ſeal of her highneſs's dutchy of Lancaſter, bearing date May 14, in the 14th year of her reign, granted "the herbage, pawnage, and browſing of the ſaid park, and the office of the cuſtody and keeperſhip of the ſame park, with the lodges there, and the cuſtody and game of all the deer from time to time therein being, with all and every the vails, fees, profits, and commodities whatſoever, to the ſaid office in any wiſe belonging, and of antient time due and accuſtomed," unto ſir *George Turpyn*, knight, for a term of years.

April 19, 1579, the queen demiſed to *Thomas Gray*, eſq. ſon of Thomas Gray, deceaſed, late of Langley, eſq. his two corn-mills and two fulling mills, called Donington mills, within the lordſhip of Caſtle Donington, with the fiſhery of the dam or pool and floodgates of the mills aforeſaid, with all the ſoke and ſuit of the ſaid mills, &c.; and alſo one parcel of land called Magot of Walton; with a piece of meadow called Le Meads; one other parcel of meadow in Swyneholme; one other parcel called Black-buſhes; one other called Sharloe Acre; one other called Typnall Bank, &c.; alſo xxxiii acres and one rood of arable land, called Lordland, lying in the fields of Donington aforeſaid; and one dovecote built within the caſtle of Caſtle Donington, &c.; one cloſe called the Rydings, with five pence for yields of the ſame, &c.; one acre of meadow in Typnalls, &c.; one other parcel of meadow in Swyneholme; and one other parcel of meadow called Steadholme bank, &c. to hold for XLI years, to commence at when the term of XLI years granted by king Edward VI. 12 Nov. anno 4°, ſhould be expired.

Thomas Gray the younger ſold his term, Oct. 28, 1590, to *Ralph Blackwall*, of Wendeſley, co. Derby; by whom it was again ſold to ſir *Francis Haſtings*, April 23, 1594, for £750.

William Turpyn, eſq. by deed, dated Oct. 3, 1590, aſſigned the aboveſaid letters patent, with certain others, with all his eſtate, intereſt, and term of years to come, in the ſaid park and premiſſes, to ſir *George Haſtings*, of Loughborough, co. Leiceſter, knt.; and on the 25th of the ſame month, queen Elizabeth, by her letters patent under the ſeal of the duchy of Lancaſter, reciting the former letters patent being ſurrendered, granted a leaſe for 41 years to ſir George Haſtings, knt. of the ſaid park and premiſſes, reſerving a rent to the crown of £5. 2*s*.

Oct. 25, 1590, Donington Park was granted to *Robert* earl of *Eſſex*, *Gilly Merick*, and *Henry Lyndley*, for 41 years from Eaſter then laſt paſt; which, June 4, 1595, was again ſold to ſir *George Haſtings*, of Gopſal.

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[1] Rot. Parl. 1 Hen. VII. vol. VI. p. 361. On the attainder of Hugh le Deſpenſer all his lands eſcheated to the crown, except the manor of Loughborough, co. Leiceſter, and the manor of Brettilby with the fees of De la Haye, co. Lincoln, which Alice then counteſs of Lincoln held for life.

[2] See the pedigree of this family, hereafter, under Langley.

[3] Reg. Morriſon, quatern. 29. fol. 2. Teſtam. Tho. Grey, dat. 10 Jan. 1564.

Feb. 7, 1594-5, queen Elizabeth, by letters patent of this date, under the great ſeal of England, and alſo under the ſeal of the duchy of Lancaſter, granted the reverſion in fee-ſimple of the ſaid park[1], with other premiſſes, to *Robert* earl of *Eſſex*, *Gilley Meyrick*, and *Henry Lindley*, eſqrs. their heirs and aſſigns.

June 4, 1595, the ſaid earl (by the titles of the right honourable *Robert* earl of *Eſſex* and *Ewe*, viſcount *Hereford* and *Bourchier*, lord *Ferrers of Chartley*, lord *Bourchier* and *Lovayne*, knight of the moſt noble order of the Garter, and maſter of the horſe to the queen's majeſty), *Gilley Meyrick*, and *Henry Lyndley*, of London, in conſideration of £3000. granted the ſaid park, called Donington Park, otherwiſe Caſtle Donington Park, with all the rights, members, and appurtenances, to ſir *George Haſtings*, knt. then of Gopſal[2] (which he had purchaſed, and ſeated himſelf there, on his marriage) his heirs and aſſigns.

Sir George Haſtings, on the death of his brother *Henry*, Dec. 14, 1595, ſucceeded as fourth earl of Huntingdon; and a letter from him, relative to his brother's funeral, and on the death of his own ſon, Francis, dated "Donington Park, Dec. 23, 1595," has been already printed; together with his account as adminiſtrator to his brother[3]. By this noble lord the manor of Melbourn was added to the family eſtates[4].

On ſucceeding to the title, he removed to the family reſidence at Aſhby; and in 1603, (his eldeſt ſon being dead) by indenture dated June 20 in that year, in conſideration of a marriage then already had between *Henry Haſtings* lord *Haſtings* and the lady *Elizabeth* his then wife, one of the daughters and heirs of *Ferdinando* late earl of *Derby*, and of 4000*l.* paid to the earl; and for the proviſion of a jointure for lady *Dorothy* counteſs of *Huntingdon*, then wife of the ſaid earl; and alſo a jointure for the ſaid Elizabeth lady Haſtings; and for the eſtabliſhment of the lands, &c. in the name and poſterity of the earl; covenants with *Walter Haſtings*, of Kirby, co. Leic. (brother of the earl), ſir *Robert Spenſer*, of Oldthorpe, co. Northampton, knt. ſir *Henry Haſtings*, knt. ſon and heir of ſir *Edward Haſtings*, knt. brother of the earl, and ſir *John Leigh*, knt. ſon and heir apparent of ſir *Thomas Leigh*, of Stoneley, co. Warwick, knt.; that he the ſaid earl, before Chriſtmas next after the date of this covenant, at the coſts of the earl, do convey to Walter, &c. the manors of Thringſton and Oſgathorpe, with the lands, &c. the appurtenances, the impaled or incloſed grounds called Donington Park, in the pariſh of Donington, and all other the earl's lands in Thringeſton and Donington; the advowſons of the rectory of Oſgathorpe and vicarage of Belton; the meſſuage in Carſwell, co. Stafford, purchaſed by the earl; together with a rent of £8. iſſuing out of the manor of Thorpe Baſſett, co. Ebor.; to the uſe of the earl and lady *Dorothy* his wife, for their two lives, without impeachment of waſte during the life of the earl; remainder to *Henry* lord *Haſtings* and lady *Elizabeth* and their heirs male; remainder to the heirs of *Henry* lord *Haſtings*; remainder to the heirs of *Francis* late earl of *Huntingdon*; remainder to the heirs of *George* the ſaid earl:—In like manner to convey to the ſame purpoſes, the manors of Gopſal and Newbold Verdon, with the meſſuages, members, and appurtenances; Alton Grange, near Aſhby de la Zouch; and all the earl's lands, &c. in Gopſal, Newbold Verdon, Braſtoft, Naneby, Barleſton, Twycroſs, and Alton Grange; to the uſe of the earl for life (if lord Haſtings ſo long live) without impeachment of waſte; remainder after the death of lord Haſtings (if he die during the life of the earl) to the lady *Elizabeth* and her aſſigns, for the life of lady *Dorothy*; and, after the deceaſe of lady Dorothy, to the uſe of the ſaid earl, without impeachment, for life; remainder to lord *Haſtings* and lady *Elizabeth* and the heirs male of lord *Haſtings* by lady Elizabeth; remainder to the heirs male of lord Haſtings; remainder to the heirs male of *Francis* late earl of *Huntingdon*; remainder to the right heirs of earl *George*:—In like manner to convey to the ſame parties, the manors of Aller and Allermoore and Canford and the mines there; the pariſh of Bronſey, with the mines there, co. Somerſet and Dorſet; the manors of Meaſham and Okethorpe, co. Derby; and all lands, royalties, titles, &c. in Aller, Allermore, Canford, Bronſey, Meſham, and Okethorpe; to certain uſes ſpecified in the deed:—In like manner to convey to the ſame parties, the manors of Aſhby de la Zouch, Blaghfordby, alias Blougherby, Packington, Evington, Loughborough, Barrow, Quarndon, the impropriations of Aſhby and Packington, the advowſon of the parſonage of Skeffington, of the vicarages of Aſhby and Packington, the third preſentation of the rectory of Market Boſworth; royalties, &c. in fee farm of Belton, Long Whatton, and Hathern; and rent of £12. iſſuing thereout, to be ſettled on *Henry*, &c.[5]

Earl George died Dec. 30, 1604; and, Francis lord Haſtings, his eldeſt ſon, having died *vitâ patris*, Henry his grandſon, then aged 18 years and ſix months, by the inquiſition taken after his death, was found his next heir; and Donington Park is deſcribed as containing 300 acres of paſture, (worth 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*), held of the king, but by what ſervice was unknown[6].

Arms of George earl of Huntingdon, lord Haſtings[7], Hungerford, Botreaux, Molines, and Moeles[8].

1. Argent, a maunch Sable, *Haſtings*.

2. Gules, a feſs Or, between three ſhovelers proper, *Herle*.

3. Per pale indented, Gules and Vert, a chevron Or, *Hungerford*.

4. Sable, two bars Argent, and in chief three plates, *Fitz John*.

5. Barry of ſix, Ermine and Gules, *Huſſey*.

6. Azure, three garbs Argent, a chief Or, *Peverell*.

7. Ermine, a lion rampant Gules ducally crowned within a border Sable bezanty, *Cornwall*.

8. Gules, on a chevron Or, three eagles diſplayed Sable, *Cobham*.

9. Or, three torteauxes, over all a bend compony Argent and Azure, *Courteney*.

10. Argent, two bars Gules, in chief three torteauxes, *Moeles*.

11. Gules, five fuſils in feſs Or, *Newmarch*.

12. Sable, ſemé of croſs croſſlets Or, and three lions rampant Argent, *Prewx*.

13. Argent, a griffin ſegreant Gules, *Botreaux*.

14. Chequé, Or and Gules, on a bend Azure three horſeſhoes Argent, *Meignell*.

15. Argent, three toads erect Sable, *Botreaux*.

16. *Newmarch*, as 11.

17. *Prewx*, as 12.

18. Argent, a bend Sable, a label of three points Gules, *St. Loo*.

19. Argent, three lions rampant Sable, *Cheverell*.

20. Argent, three eſcalops Gules, *Clevedon*.

21. Argent, a feſs Gules, between three parrots proper collared . . . . *Twenge*.

22. Argent, a lion rampant Azure, *Bruiz*.

23. Argent, two bars, and a canton Gules, charged with a lion paſſant guardant Or, *Lancaſter*.

24. Sable, on a chief Argent, three maſcles Gules, *Molines*.

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[1] In a Rental of the Dutchy of Lancaſter, 1598, among the "Foreſts, chaſes, and parks, out of which the chancellor, attorney-general, receiver, and auditor, are to have veniſon winter and ſummer," are mentioned "Leiceſter foreſt," and "Caſtle Donington Park, &c."

[2] Gopſal was ſold, in 1628, by his grandſon, Henry earl of Huntingdon, to ſir Thomas Merry, knt.

[3] See before, under Aſhby, p. 587.

[4] Ibid. p. 593.

[5] From the MSS. of Samuel Carte, eſq.

[6] Cole's Eſcheats, vol. III. (Harl. MSS. 758.) p. 210.

[7] On the title of *Haſtings*, Mr. Camden writes, "Nunc illuſtris Haſtingorum familia, qui Huntingdoniæ ſunt comites, hoc titulo de Haſtings lætatur. Edwardus enim IV. hunc, cum quibuſdam, ut vocant, regalitalibus, Gulielmo Haſtingo cubiculario ſuo contulit; qui à Cominæo laudatur, quòd cùm à Lodovico XI. Gallorum rege annuam penſionem acceperit, induci non poterat, ut Gallo apocham, ſive chirographum, traderet. 'Ut meum,' inquit, 'chirographum inter rationes quæſtorum ærarii Gallici conſpiciatur, minimè committam.' Verùm hic in regum amicitiam ſe totum immergendo, prorſus ſeipſum demerſit. Dum enim in privato conſilio liberiùs cum tyranno Richardo Tertio loqueretur, inopinatò abreptus, & indictâ causâ actutùm capite truncatus.

[8] Harl. MSS. 1113. p. 1; and ſee theſe quarterings engraved, in Plate LXXVI. p. 562.

25. Or, three pales wavy Gules, *Mauduit*.

26. Lozengy, Argent and Gules, *Pouges*.

27. Or, a lion rampant Gules, a label of three points Azure, *Pengarth*.

28. Per pale, Or and Sable, a ſaltire engrailed counterchanged, *Pole*.

29. Quarterly, *France* and *England*, and a label of three points Argent, on each point a canton Gules, *Clarence*.

30. Gules, a ſaltire Argent, and a label of three points company, Argent and Azure, *Nevill*.

31. Argent, a lion rampant Azure, and a chief Gules, *Waltheof* earl of *Huntingdon*.

32. Or, fretty Gules; on a canton per pale, Or and Ermine, a galley with ſails furled Sable, *Nevill*.

33. Argent, a chief dancetté Azure, *Midleham*.

34. Quarterly, Or and Gules, a bend Sable, *Clavering*.

35. Argent, three fuſils conjoined in feſs Gules, *Montacute*.

36. Azure, a griffin ſegreant, Or, *Graundeſon*.

37. Paly of ten, Argent and Azure, on a bend Gules, three eagles diſplayed Or, *Treoz*.

38. Or, two bars, and a lion paſſant guardant Gules, *Vias*.

39. Argent, a feſs Gules, between three mullets pierced Sable, ...

40. Or, an eagle diſplayed Vert, beaked and legged Gules, *Monthermer*.

41. Azure, ſemé of fleurs de lis, and a lion rampant guardant Argent, *Holland*.

42. Gules, three lions paſſant guardant in pale Or, within a border Argent, *Edmund* earl of *Kent*.

43. Or, two bars Gules, in chief three torteauxes, *Wake*.

44. Gules, two bends wavy Or, *Breure*.

45. Barry of ſixteen Argent and Gules, *Eſtotevile*.

46. Gules, a feſs between ſix croſs croſſlets Or, *Beauchamp*.

47. Argent, two bars Gules, *Mauduit*.

48. Maſculy, Or and Azure, within a border Gules charged with plates, *Newborough*.

49. Checqué, Or and Azure, a chevron Ermine, *Thurkill*.

50. Quarterly, Or and Gules, a border Vaire, *Fitz Geoffrey*.

51. Argent, a maunch Gules, *Tony*.

52. Quarterly, Argent and Gules, in the ſecond and third a fret Or, over all a bend Sable, *Spencer*.

53. Or, three chevrons Gules, *Clare*.

54. Argent, on a chief Azure, two ſaltires humetté Or, *St. Liz*.

55. Gules, three reſts Or, the two top ones endorſed, *Robert Conſul* earl of *Glouceſter*.

56. Azure, a lion rampant guardant Or, *Fitzhamon*.

57. Per pale, Or and Vert, a lion rampant Gules, *Marſhall* earl of *Pembroke*.

58. Or, ſix lions rampant Sable, 2. 2. & 2. *Strongbowe*.

59. Sable, three garbs Argent, *Macmurgh*.

60. Gules, a lion rampant double-tail'd Or, *Burwaſhe*.

Creſt, on a wreath a bouffler's head eraſed Sable, gorged with a ducal coronet, armed Or.

Supporters, two men tigers affrontée Or, their viſage like the human, proper.

That *Henry* his grandſon, who ſucceeded as the fifth earl, lived with great hoſpitality and munificence at Aſhby caſtle, the regulations of his houſhold, already printed in p. 594, bear ſufficient teſtimony.

In 1609, the earl of *Huntingdon* having procured for the corporation of Leiceſter a charter, dated April 17, 1609, empowering them to chuſe their ſtewards and bailiffs, &c. they obliged themſelves in £1000 to chuſe, at every turn, ſuch perſon as he or his heirs male ſhould nominate[1].

In 1620, Mr. Peſtell addreſſed a poetical epiſtle to Elizabeth counteſs of Huntingdon, recommending to her not to pay ſo cloſe an attention as ſhe had generally done to reading[2].

As lord lieutenant of the county, the earl of Huntingdon appears to have conducted himſelf on ſeveral occaſions with conſiderable activity and reſolution. In 1627, he was vindicated in the Star-chamber againſt a charge of impropriety in his public conduct; as he was again in 1628 in the Houſe of Lords.

At the election of knights for the county of Leiceſter, in March 1627-8, *Ferdinando* lord *Haſtings* and ſir *Edward Hartopp* were choſen; though they were oppoſed by ſir *Henry Shirley*, who had the beſt furtherance of the lady viſcounteſs Beaumont; a circumſtance much reſented by the earl of Huntingdon, between whom and ſir Henry ſome perſonal animoſities had lately taken place, originating from a diſpute concerning field ſports[2]. It is due to the character, however, of ſir Henry Shirley, to ſtate in his own manly words the more immediate cauſe of the provocation.

"To ſir Henry Skipwith, knight, and ſir John Skeffington, knight, two of the lord Huntingdon's deputy-lieutenants in the county of Leiceſter:

"Gentlemen, *Oct.* 27, 1627.

"I had thought you had known me better, than to have thought I would have a quarrel with Mr. Chetwyn. The king is much bound to my lord for his great care in the office; but I purpoſe not to make him, or any other, judge of this buſineſs: but only the lords of the Star Chamber, though I will acquaint you with what you have heard already.

"Walking in my grounds, this fellow, coming from his lord's houſe, violently aſſaulted me. More I cannot ſay unto you. If any of you, as my friends, will be pleaſed to come to dinner unto me, I ſhall be glad of your company: otherwiſe Sunday is no fit day to travail on; neither do I know of any order or farther cauſe you can take herein; for the order comes too late, when the miſchief is already done.

"It was time for my lord to have taken order when his man went home from his houſe this way. Neither let my lord lieutenant fear any farther harm to his man from me, how baſely ſoever I have been uſed. I too well underſtand my office, and the diſadvantage of breaking the peace, to proſecute that way; and ſcorn to ſet my condition in equal balance with any lord's man; otherwiſe he could not have breathed, after ſuch a great injury done to me, till now. So I reſt your loving friend, HENRY SHIRLEY."

At the commencement of the civil war, the earl of Huntingdon was too infirm to take perſonally an active part; but in June, 1642, he was placed by king Charles I. at the head of the commiſſion of array. Two of his ſons alſo were engaged in the royal ſervice; and of Colonel Henry Haſtings, lord Loughborough[3], the ſecond ſon, many gallant actions are recorded [1]. Of the elder brother, who had a command of a troop of horſe at Edge Hill, in October 1643, lord Clarendon ſpeaks leſs favourably [2].

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[1] Carte, MS. from the Corporation Records.

[2] He wrote alſo two different elegies on the death of this lady in 1633.

[2] Sir Henry Shirley told Baron Knight, "if my lord had not denied him hunting on his grounds, he would not have gone on with the buſineſs in the Star-chamber;" and at his coming from London, Feb. 25, 1627-8, ſaid at Mr. Thomas Farnham's houſe in Quorn, "that he would be lieutenant within this twelvemonth: that he could have been lieutenant, if he would, at his coming from London, and have brought the patent in his pocket; and that, if he miſſed the knightſhip of the ſhire, he would be a baron and lieutenant in a twelvemonth: that, at his being in London, he kiſſed the king's hand; and the king ſaid, 'Buckingham, ſir Henry Shirley looks angrily;' and bid my lord duke ſend unto my lord keeper to put him into the commiſſion of the peace."—He added, "that he cared for never a lord in England, except the Lord of Hoſts; that it was a fine thing for my lord to deny him hawking in his ground! and that he was glad my lord had no more ground to hawk in; that he had a ſpirit as well as my lord, and my lord ſhould hear from him within three weeks; for, no man would deny a gentleman, for I am a gentleman."—Being aſked by Gilbert Barker, "Sir, you know, I hope, my lord is a gentleman?" He anſwered, "I know not that; but, if my hawk had flown into any lord's parlour, I would have followed my hawk."

[3] To this noble lord his kinſman Sir Aſton Cokayn addreſſed the following brief poetical epiſtle:

"My lord, when in my youth I (for ſome while)
Did leave the pleaſures of our native iſle,
And travell'd France and Italy; I ſpent
(Methought) my time in a moſt high content;
And was ſo far from longing to return,
That I when I was ſent for home did mourn.
And doubtleſs you are pleas'd, who now enjoy
A calm after a ſtorm of jeopardy.
Homer his Iliads might have writ of you;
And (as our fear prompts) his Odyſſes too.
But we will hope the beſt, and that you may
(As erſt Ulyſſes to his Ithaca)
Return to England (all thoſe tumults paſt),
And find it crown'd with happy days at laſt;
Be reconcil'd to ev'ry one, and know
(Among ſo many friends) no ſingle foe.

Their noble father died, Nov. 14, 1643; but not till he had ſhewn his ſteady attachment to Royalty, by converting his caſtle into a garriſon for the king [3]. Hollar's print of him is copied in Plate LXXXIII.

Ferdinando, the ſixth earl, had been returned to parliament for the county in March 1627-8. By an indenture dated May 9, 1638, and enrolled in Chancery, *Ferdinando* lord *Haſtings*, ſon and heir apparent of *Henry* earl of *Huntingdon*, and *Henry Haſtings*, eſq. ſecond ſon of the ſaid earl, in conſideration of 4500*l.* granted to *John* earl of *Bridgewater* and *Thomas Davis* a moiety of the rectory of Mould, alias Mouldeſdale, co. Flint; habend' in fee; warranty againſt grantees and their heirs; covenant to levy a fine in Michaelmas Term next; to accrue to the uſe of grantees in fee; covenant for ſeiſure in fee; power to convey againſt incumbrances by grantees; by earl of Huntingdon, Elizabeth his wife, or otherwiſe; or by the counteſs of Derby.

In 1641, he was called to the Houſe of Peers, as baron *Haſtings*; and, in November 1643, ſucceeded to the family honours. During the life of his father, he had made Donington Park [4] his reſidence; but, forced thence by the turbulence of captain Hotham, he was compelled to take ſhelter in the garriſon at Aſhby; where his ſufferings are pathetically ſtated in a petition to the Houſe of Peers [5].

In 1649, this noble lord experienced a dreadful domeſtic calamity, in the loſs of his eldeſt (and then only) ſon, *Henry* lord *Haſtings*, which happened June 24, in his 19th year, on the day preceding that which was deſtined for his nuptials. The *Lachrymæ Muſarum* on this occaſion have been already noticed, and thoſe of his noble kinſman lord Falkland cited [6].

The earl of Huntingdon had afterward a fourth ſon, *Theophilus*, born Dec. 10, 1650; and dying at Donington Park, Feb. 13, 1653, was buried at Aſhby; where he has no monumental inſcription; but one propoſed for him by ſir Aſton Cokayn ſhall be given:

"An Epitaph on my moſt honoured kinſman Ferdinando earl of Huntington, who deceaſed at his houſe in Donington Park about the 48th year of his age, and was buried at Aſhby de la Zouch.

"Here Ferdinando earl of Huntington
Doth lye interr'd under this marble ſtone;
Which will weep tears of dew; if we refrain
To ſhed our tears: yet weeping is in vain;
Nor ſighs nor tears will call him from his urn;
Our griefs then let's to imitation turn.
Let's emulate his worthy parts (for ſuch
His qualities were) and we ſhall merit much:
For each man may report that paſſeth by,
Courteſy and good-nature here doth lye [7]."

Of *Theophilus* the ſeventh earl (and of his two ſons, *George* and *Theophilus*, the eighth and ninth earls, and grandſon *Francis* the tenth earl) a full account has been already given under Aſhby [8]. He died May 30, 1701; and from that period the manſion at Donington Park has continued the property and principal country reſidence of the noble family of *Haſtings*, till *Francis* the laſt earl of Huntingdon, the accompliſhed nobleman whoſe talents and whoſe virtues are immortalized by Dr. Akenſide in one of the moſt animated Odes in the Engliſh language; and who, in 1789, bequeathed it to his nephew, Francis lord *Rawdon*, the preſent earl of *Moira*; from whoſe liberality the unfortunate great and the indigent poor have never failed to find an aſylum in this truly hoſpitable manſion.

The family of *Rawdon* is of great antiquity in this kingdom; their motto, "Et nos quoque tela ſparſimus." They were ſettled, in the reign of king William I, at the town of Rawdon, near Leeds, in Yorkſhire, where they had a conſiderable eſtate, the gift of the Conqueror; part of which, and the manſion-houſe, is ſtill in the poſſeſſion of the earl of Moira.

The following whimſical lines are taken from the original deed of gift mentioned in Weever:

"I William King, the thurd yare of my reign,
Give to Paulyn Roydon, Hope and Hope-Towne,
With all the bounds, both up and downe,
From heven to yerthe, from yerthe to hel,
For the and thyn, there to dwel,
As truly as this king ryght is myn;
For a croſſe-bowe and a arrowe,
When I ſal come to hunt on yarrow.
And in token that this thing is ſooth,
I bit the whyt wax with my tooth,
Before Meg, Maud, and Margery,
And my thurd ſonne, Henry."

In 1793, the antient manſion (of which we have given a view, Plate CIV. from a ſketch by Mr. Malcolm in 1794) was taken down; and, near the ſite thereof, the preſent elegant one hath been erected. Of this two excellent views are given in Plates CV. CVI. by the munificence of the noble owner.

In the DINING-ROOM is a good collection of antient portraits, chiefly of the Haſtings family and their relations; amongſt which are,

King Edward IV; three-quarters.

George duke of Clarence, his brother, attainted in 1477; half-length, in mail armour (miſerably engraved by Godfrey in the Antiquarian Repertory, vol. IV. p. 41; where the articles of attainder are alſo copied from the Rolls of Parliament [9].)

Iſabella, dutcheſs of Clarence; three-quarters.

Henrietta queen of Charles the Firſt; after Vandyck; whole length.

Margaret counteſs of Saliſbury, daughter of George duke of Clarence.

Cardinal Pole; anno 1557, æt. 57.

Charles Brandon duke of Suffolk; 1544, aged 64.

Robert Dudley earl of Leiceſter.

Jane Shore.

Jaqueline dutcheſs of Hainault, married to Humphry duke of Glouceſter, 1 Hen. VI. 1423; in ſeveral reſpects a curious and remarkable portrait.

Francis, the ſecond earl of Huntingdon, knight of the Garter; three-quarters.

Henry, third earl of Huntingdon, knight of the Garter; half-length.

Henry, fifth earl of Huntingdon, in his coronation robes; by Vanſomer, 1614, æt. 28.

Theophilus, ſeventh earl of Huntingdon; by ſir Godfrey Kneller; half-length.

George eighth earl of Huntingdon; by ſir Godfrey Kneller; half-length.

Theophilus, ninth earl of Huntingdon; by Le Bell; whole length.

Francis, tenth and laſt earl of Huntingdon; by Soldi; half-length.

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[1] See before, pp. 603, 611.

[2] "He entered the Houſe of Peers," ſays the noble Hiſtorian, "with frighted and ghaſtly looks, poſitively declaring all to be loſt, againſt whatſoever they believed or flattered themſelves with. And though it was evident enough that he had run away from the beginning, and only loſt his way thither, moſt men looked upon him as the laſt meſſenger, and even ſhut their ears againſt any poſſible comfort." Clarendon, vol. II. p. 46.

[3] See before, pp. 603, 604.

[4] "Verſes in praiſe of the Counteſs of Huntingdon, and on Donington Park," were publiſhed by Mr. Peſtell.

[5] See before, p. 604. [6] See alſo ſome propoſed epitaphs for him in p. 782.

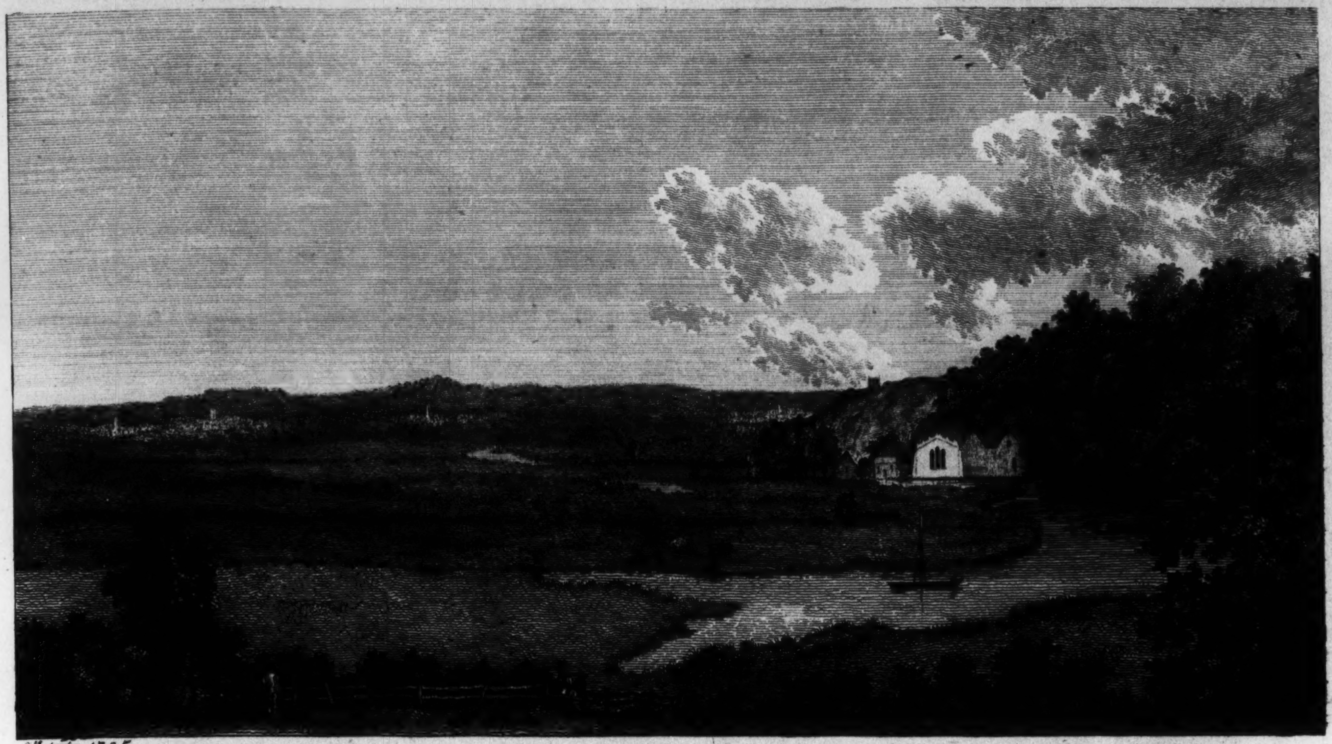
[7] In ſir Aſton Cokayn's poems, whence this epitaph is taken, is an epiſtle to Earl Ferdinando whilſt living.

[8] To which may be added that, among the portraits of the Kit Cat club, is one of Theophilus Haſtings earl of Huntingdon, from a painting by ſir Godfrey Kneller, of which Mr. Faber has *finiſhed* only the head; and, that on a flat ſtone in the North tranſept of Weſtminſter Abbey is this inſcription:

"Here lye interred the bodies of the hon. George and Ferdinando Haſtings,
ſecond and third ſons of Theophilus and Selima, earl and counteſs of Huntingdon.
Ferdinando, third ſon, born Jan. 23, 1732-3, departed this life, April 21, 1743, in the 11th year of his age.
And George, ſecond ſon, born March 29, 1730, died Dec. 20, 1743, in the 14th year of his age."

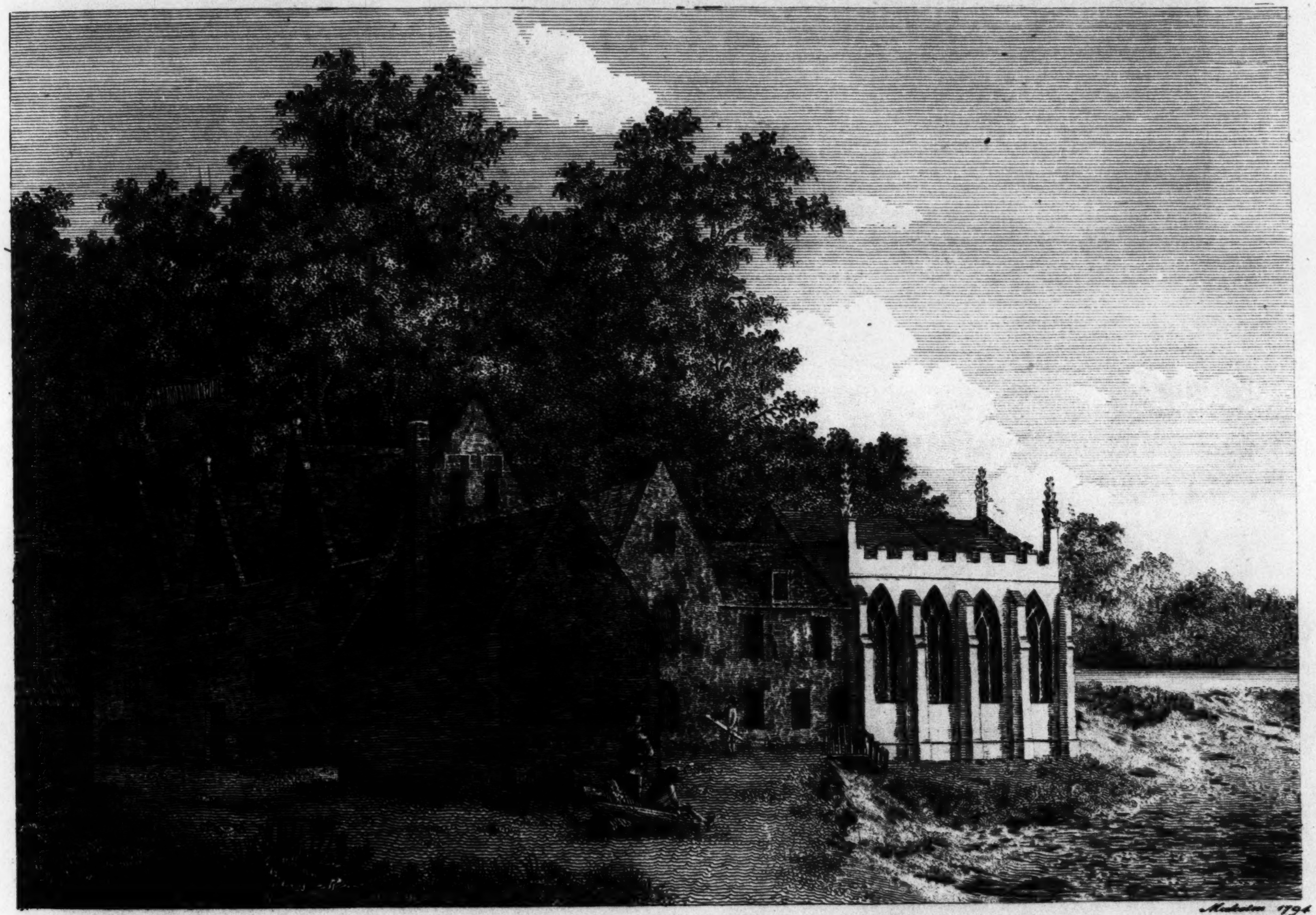
[9] Vol. VI. p. 193.

A VIEW IN DONINGTON PARK.



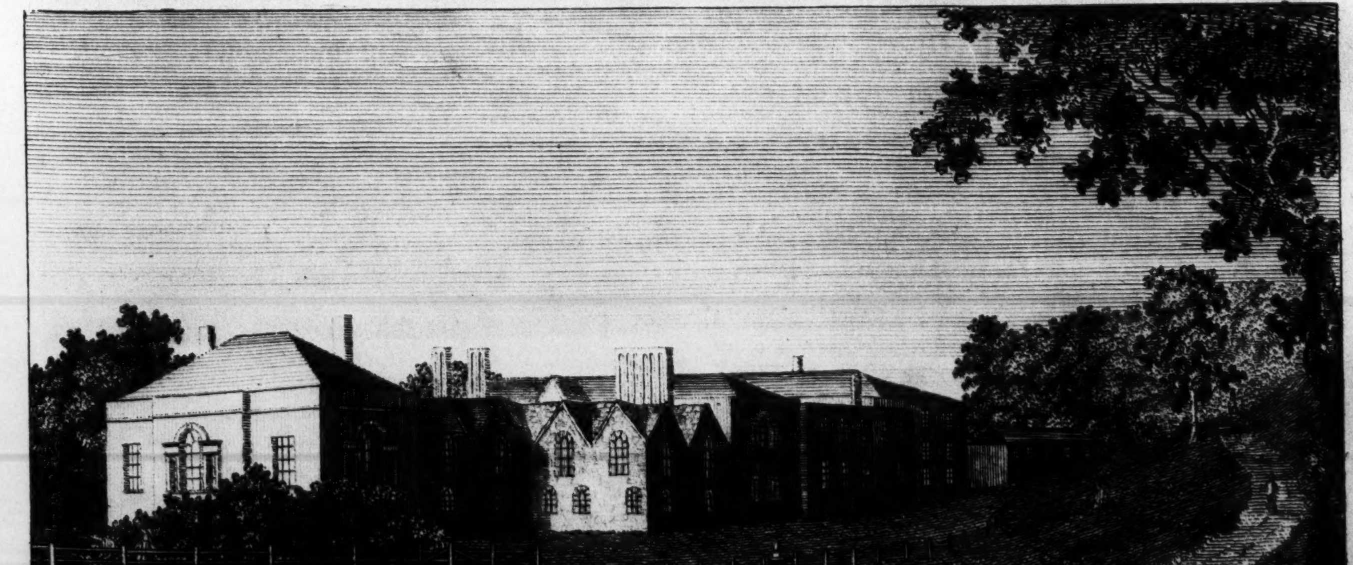
Malcolm 1795.

ANOTHER VIEW.



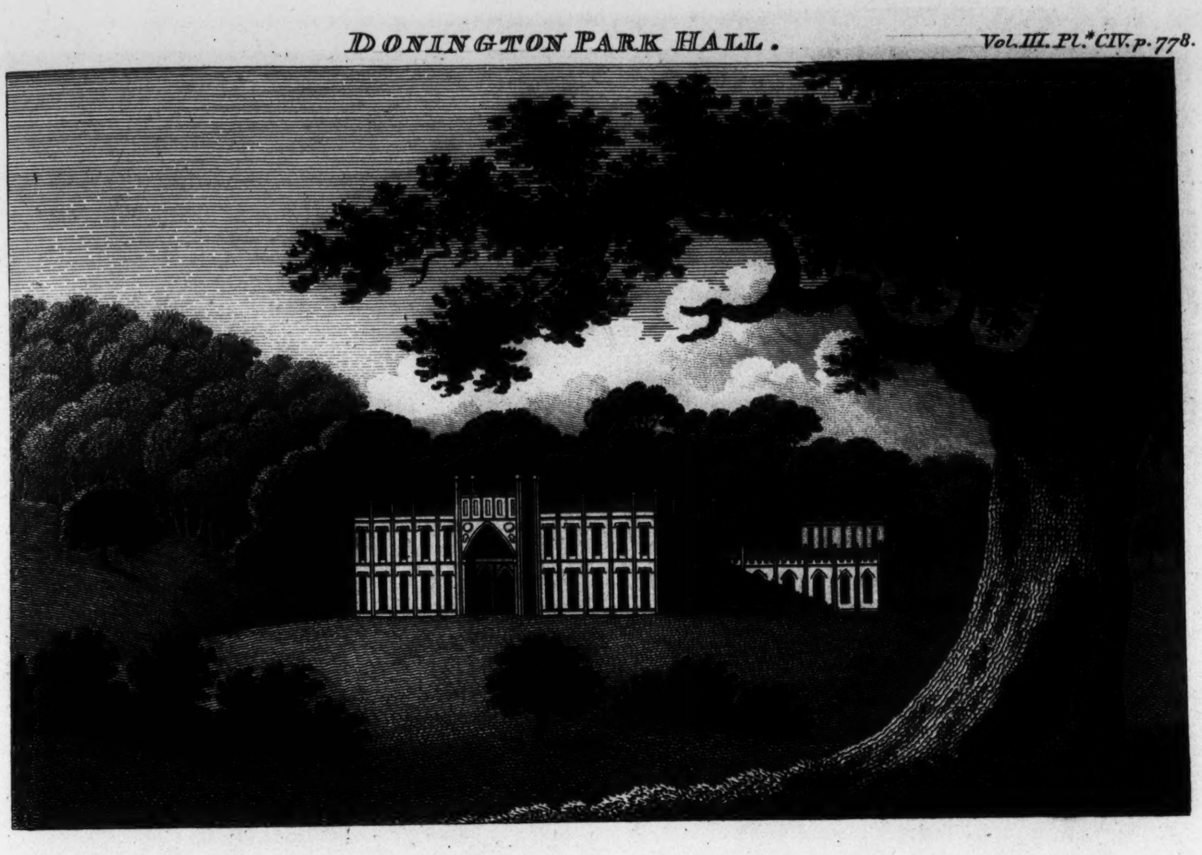
Malcolm 1794

THE OLD MANSION-HOUSE, 1794.



Malcolm del. 1792

DONINGTON PARK HALL. Vol. III. Pl.* CIV. p. 778.



Pl. XXXVI.

Throsby delin. Walker sculp.

DONINGTON PARK HALL,

The Seat of the Rt. Honble the Earl of Moria.

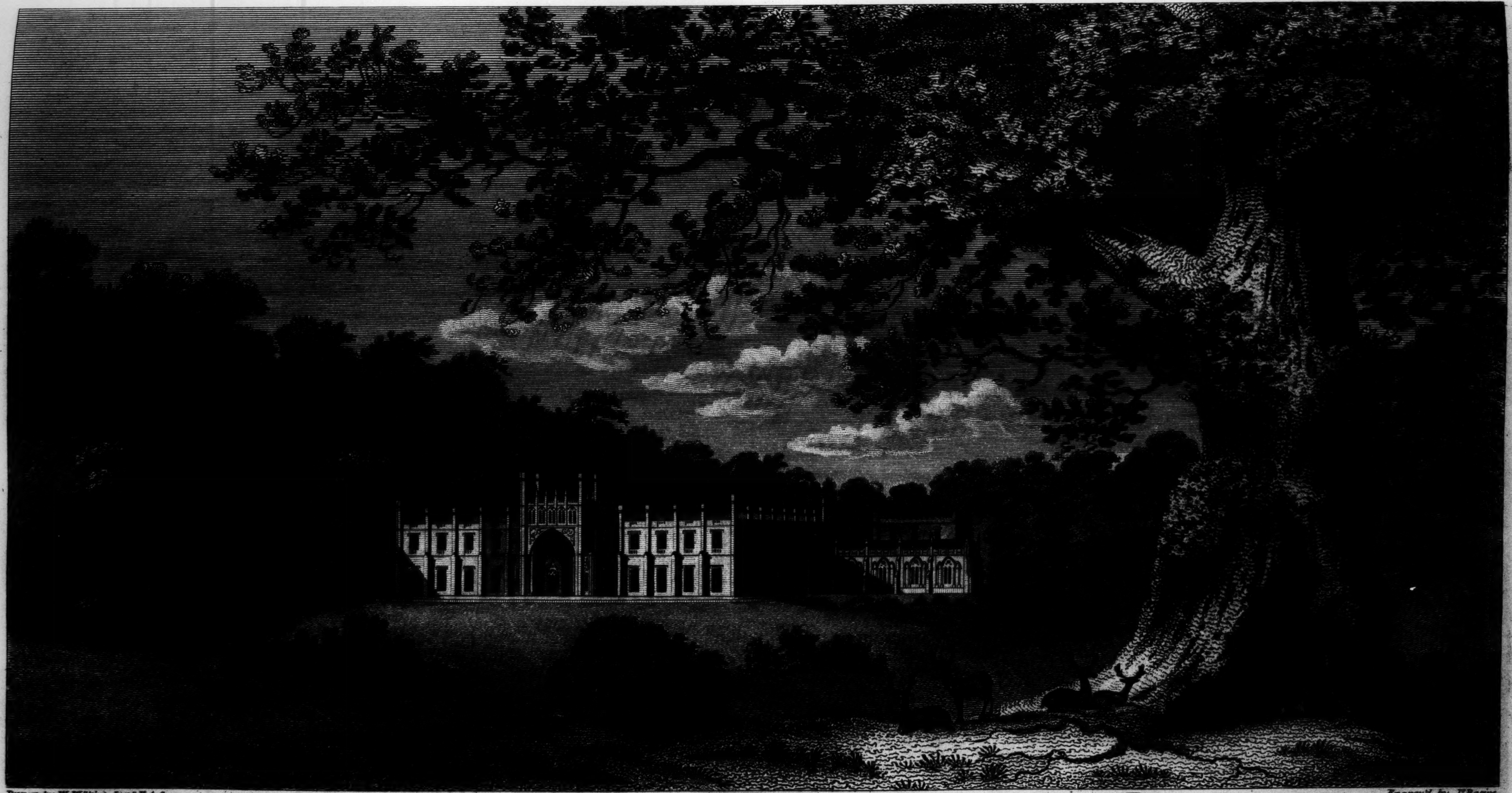
ET NOS QUOQUE TELA SPARSIMUS

DONINGTON HALL.

Vol. III. Pl. CV. p. 778.

DONINGTON HALL.

Vol. III. Pl. CV. p. 778.

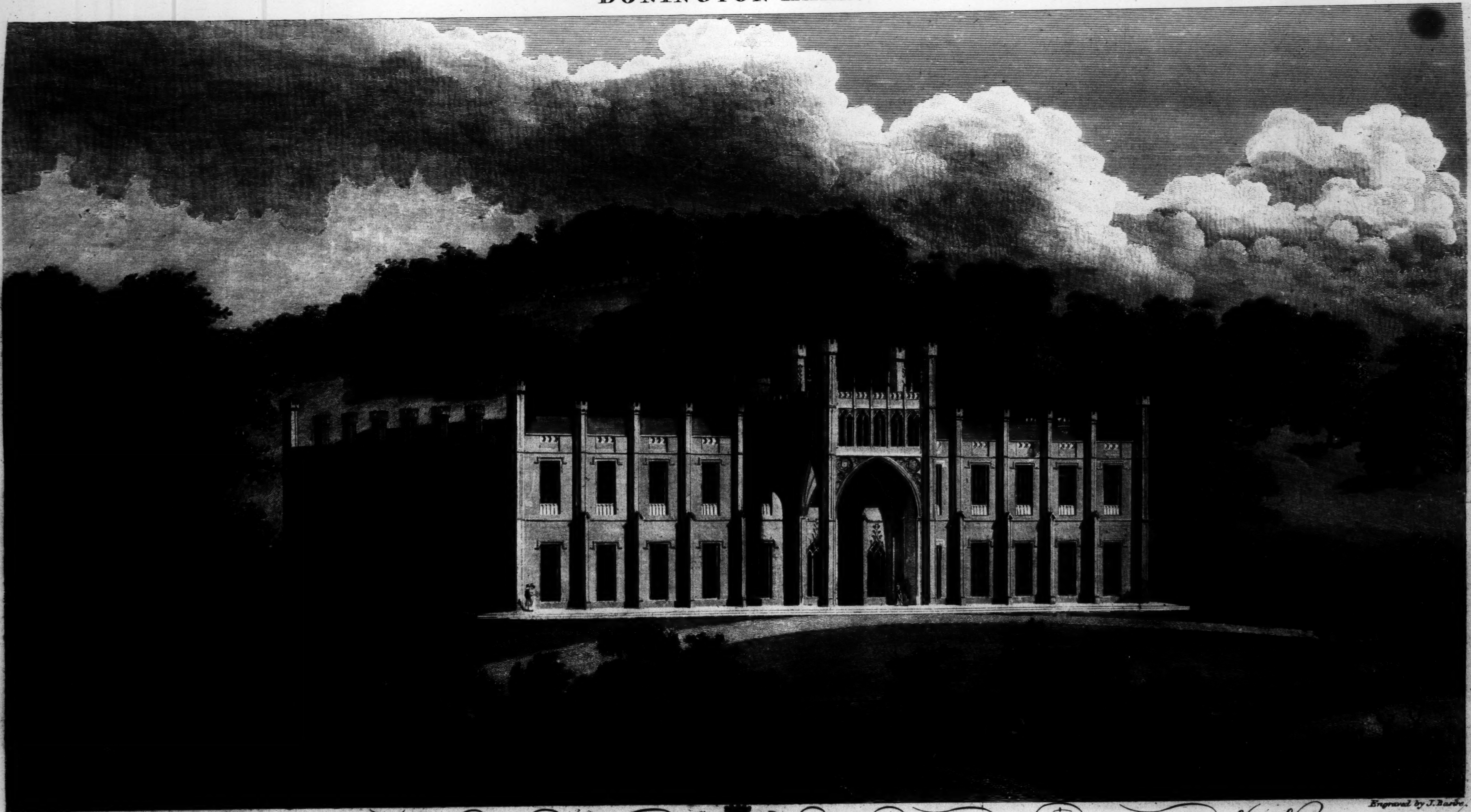


Drawn by W. Wilkins Junr. F.A.S.

Engrav'd by Js. Basire

To the Right Honble. FRANCIS RAWDON HASTINGS, EARL OF MOIRA, BARON RAWDON, &c. &c.
This PLATE, contributed by his Lordship, is with due Respect and Gratitude Inscribed by
J. Nichols.

DONINGTON HALL.

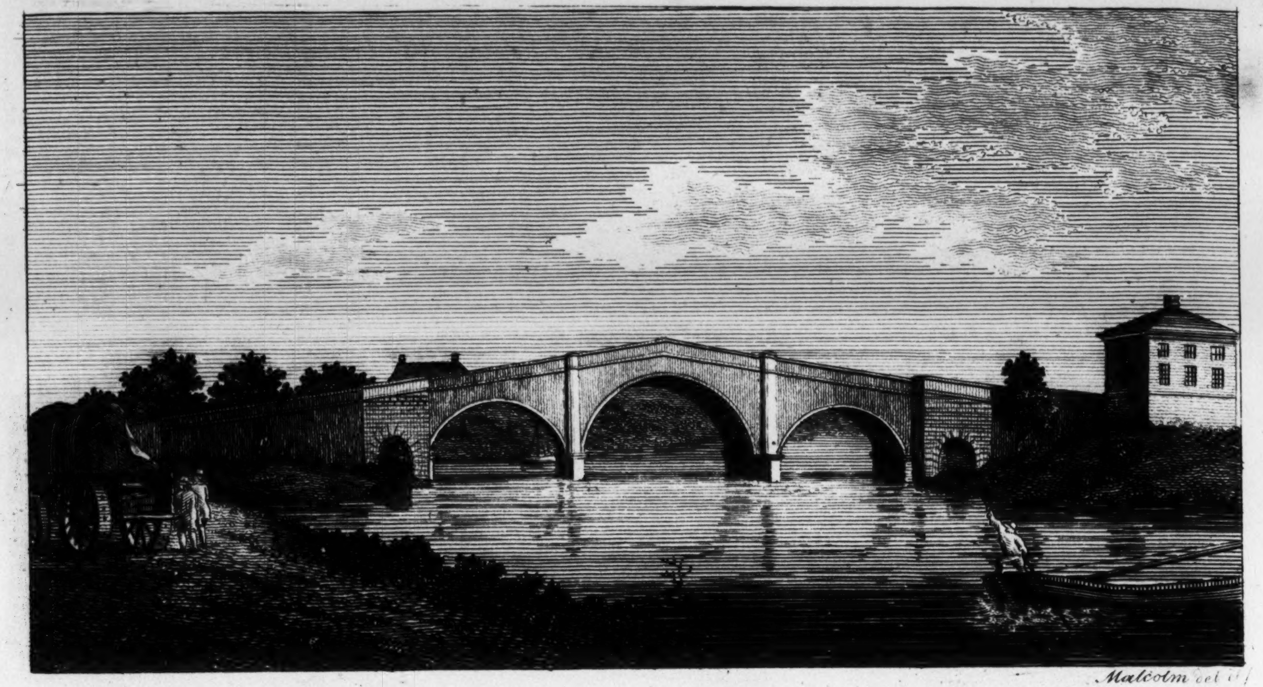


Drawn by W. Wilkins Jun.r F.A.S.

Engraved by J. Basire.

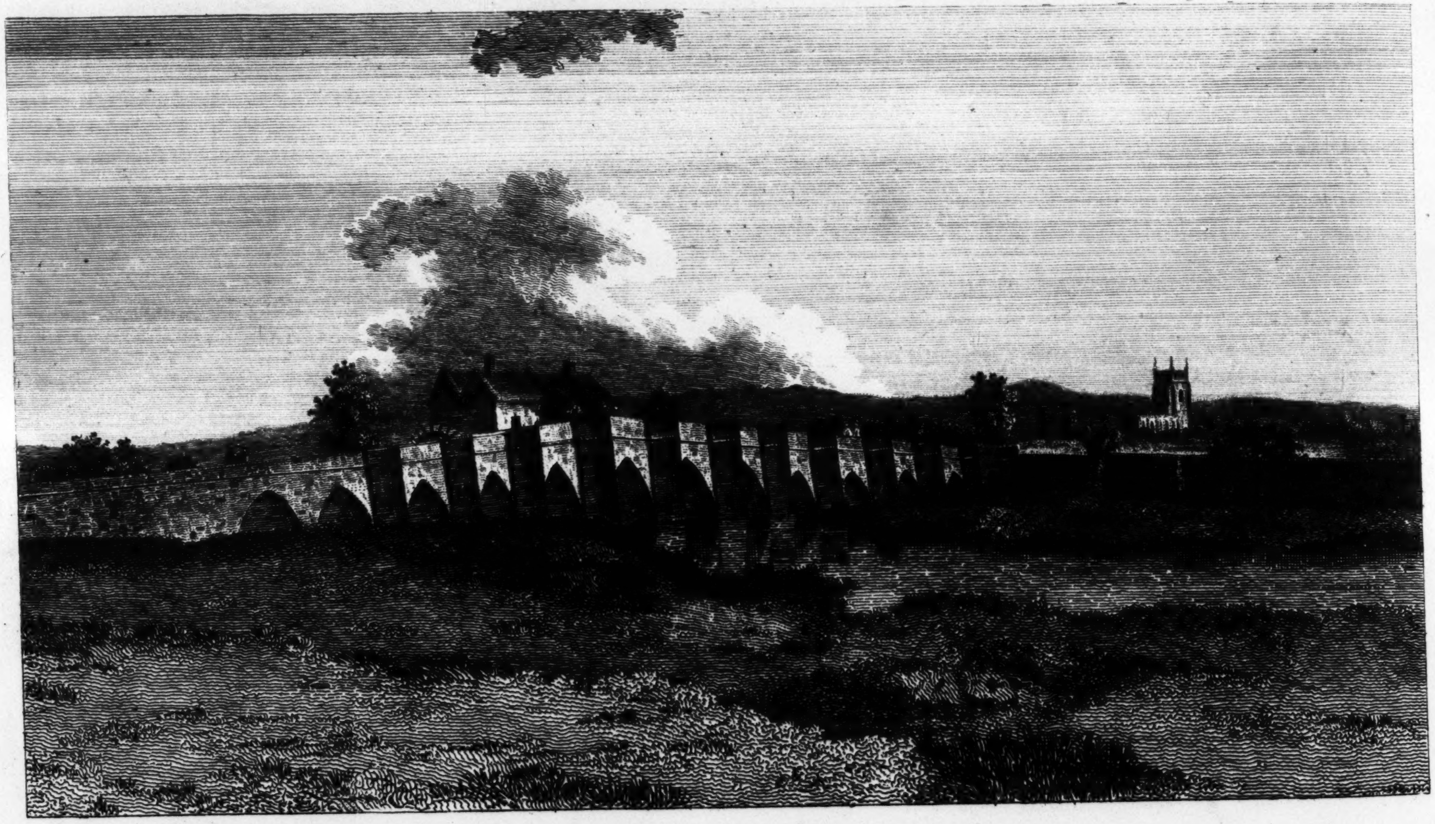
To the Right Hon.ble FRANCIS RAWDON HASTINGS, EARL OF MOIRA, BARON RAWDON, &c. &c.
This PLATE, contributed by his Lordship, is with due Respect and Gratitude Inscribed by J. Nichols.

1. CAVENDISH BRIDGE.

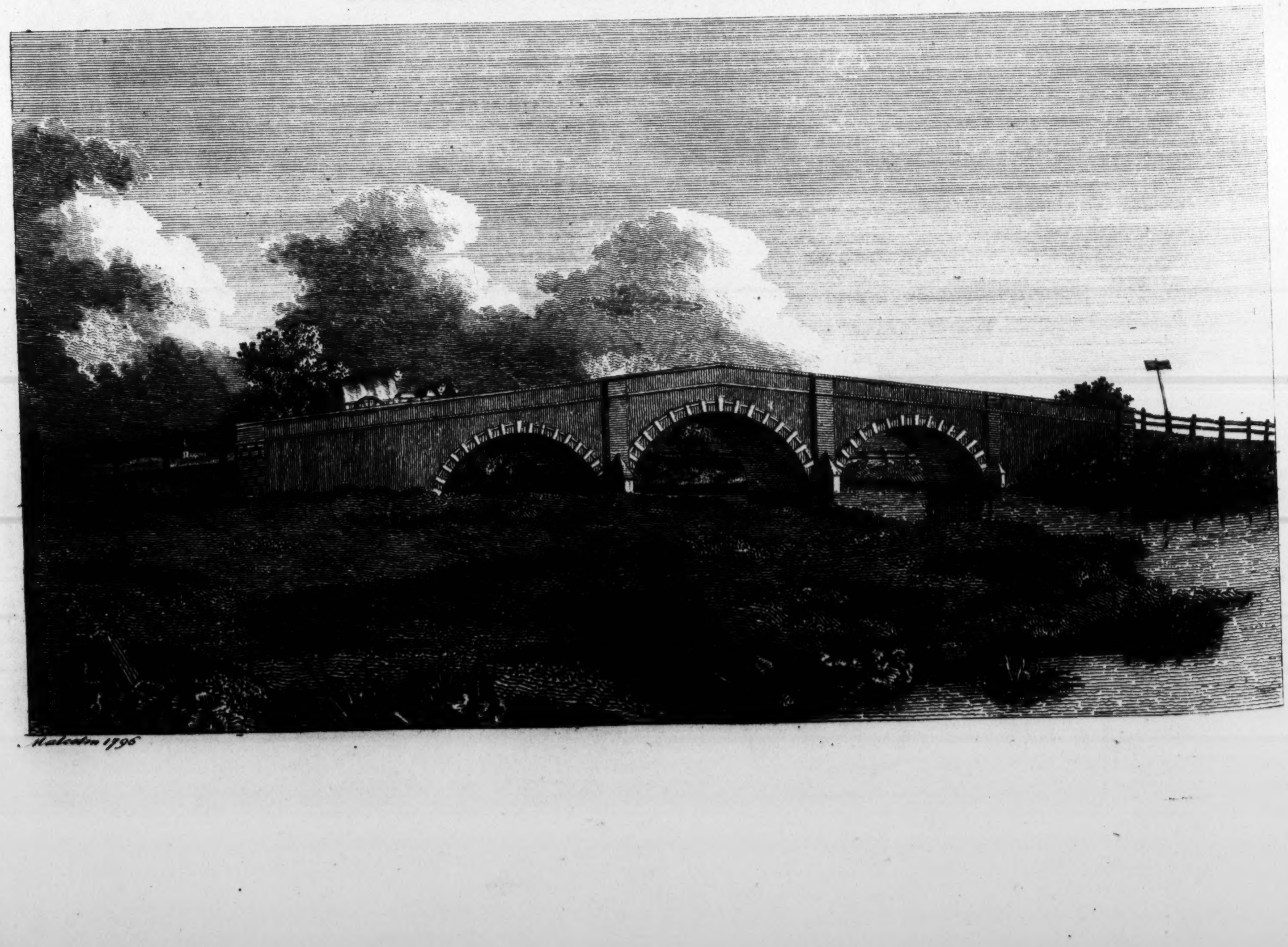


Malcolm del. et f.

2. A Bridge of THIRTEEN ARCHES, near LOUGHBOROUGH.



3. ZOUCH-BRIDGE, near KEGWORTH built in 1793.



Malcolm 1795

Edward Haſtings, firſt lord Loughborough, knight of the Garter; three-quarters.

Henry Haſtings, ſecond lord Loughborough; by Cornelius Janſen.

Sir Edward Haſtings, knight, 1573; ætat. 29; three-quarters.

Henry lord Haſtings, ſon of Ferdinando earl of Huntingdon; he died in 1649, aged 19.

Mary lady Haſtings and Hungerford, wife of Edward lord Haſtings; by Holbein; half-length.

Elizabeth counteſs of Huntingdon, wife of Henry fifth earl of Huntingdon, one of the daughters and coheirs of Ferdinando earl of Derby.

Lucy counteſs of Huntingdon, wife of Ferdinando ſixth earl of Huntingdon, by Marc Gerrard; three-quarters.

Frances counteſs of Huntingdon, wife of Theophilus the ſeventh earl of Huntingdon.

Lady Elizabeth Haſtings, eldeſt ſiſter to the late earl's father; half-length.

Lady Anne Haſtings, one of the ſiſters of the late earl's father; by Smybourgh; half-length.

Mabilia lady Noel, daughter of ſir John Harrington of Exton, and ſiſter to lady Sarah Haſtings (1628), by Cornelius Janſen; three-quarters; very finely painted.

Theodoſia lady Duddeley, another ſiſter of lady Sarah Haſtings (1628); by the ſame hand, and very fine; three-quarters.

Algernon Percy earl of Northumberland, knight of the Garter, and lord high admiral of England 1636; after Vandyck; three-quarters.

[An incomparably fine buſt of Selina the laſt counteſs of Huntingdon is placed on her huſband's tomb at Aſhby de la Zouch [1].]

The Library (a very noble room, 72 feet long by 24) contains a moſt valuable collection of books, and the following portraits.

Over the chimneys.

Monſieur comte d'Artois; whole-length.
Duke d'Angoulême, his ſon; whole-length.

Over the doors; half-lengths.

Galileus.
Andreas Veſalius.
Sir Daniel Heinſius; by Mirevelt.
Dr. Harvey; by Vandyck.

Over the book-caſes; three-quarters.

William earl of Monteith and the counteſs of Monteith, and Edward earl of Conway, paternal anceſtors of the earl of Moira.

Ducheſs of Cleveland.
Ducheſs of Ormond.
Chriſtina queen of Sweden.
Fletcher.
Pope.
Waller.
Butler.
Sir Thomas Wyatt.
Sir John Chardin.
Henry lord Loughborough.
Sir Godfrey Kneller.
Mr. William Prynne, author of Hiſtriomaſtix, 1632.
John Wightwick, ſerjeant at law, anno 1652.

In lord Moira's ſtudy are the three following portraits, half-lengths:

The duke of Berwick, natural ſon of James II. with the Garter; believed to be a ſcarce picture. It hung, till within the memory of many now living, in one of the apartments in Aſhby Caſtle.

The hon. Robert Boyle; by ſir Peter Lely.

Dean Swift; eſteemed an original.

In the other principal apartments is a capital collection of cabinet pictures by the old maſters; and in a cabinet are preſerved ſome valuable miniature pictures; amongſt which is one of queen Elizabeth highly finiſhed: the others, for the moſt part, are of the Huntingdon family; ſeveral by Iſaac Oliver, Hoſkins, and Cooper; which, for ſpirit and exquiſite finiſhing, may rank them amongſt the beſt of the works of thoſe diſtinguiſhed maſters.

The Hall is finiſhed entirely in the Gothic ſtile; with a lofty groined cieling. The windows are enriched with fine ſtained glaſs; the upper one executed by an artiſt in Dublin; and each compartment contains a ſhield with the bearing of different antient alliances of the Haſtings family. The two lower windows are ornamented with ſome curious coats of arms, removed from a chapel at Stoke Pogeis in Buckinghamſhire, founded by Edward lord Loughborough in the time of queen Mary; viz.

Edward I, when *Prince of Wales*; with a label of five points.

The arms of *Spain* and *England* in pale, for *Philip* and queen *Mary*, crowned, within the Garter.

Queen *Mary*, ſingle; finely ornamented, but without the Garter.

Cardinal *Pole*; having theſe coats: *Plantagenet* duke of *Clarence*, *Pole*, *Nevile*, *Beauchamp*, *Newburgh*, *Montacute*, *Monthermer*, *Clare*, *Spencer*; a cardinal's hat and croſs [2].

George the firſt earl of the *Haſtings* family; with theſe coats (but without the Garter); *Haſtings*, *Hungerford* and *Hungerford*, *Botreaux*, *Huſſey*, *Peverell*, *Molins*, and *Courtney*. He was buried in the chapel at Stoke Pogeis; and his monument is ſtill remaining, with his effigies and that of his counteſs.

Francis earl of *Huntingdon*; the ſame as *George*, all within a Garter.

Henry earl of *Huntingdon*; alſo within a Garter.

The two laſt were the brother and nephew of the founder of the chapel at Stoke Pogeis.

Edward lord *Haſtings* of *Loughborough*; the ſame as the earls of Huntingdon, but without *Courtney*; with his creſt, and a mullet for difference; within a Garter.

Stafford duke of *Buckingham*; *England*, *Bohun*, *Stafford*.

Neville; Quarterly, *England* and *Raby*; within a Garter.

Stanley earl of *Derby*; *Derby* impaled with *Haſtings*.

To theſe are added ſeveral other curious ſpecimens of painted glaſs of an earlier period, collected from other places; particularly the arms of Richard II. with thoſe of Edward the Confeſſor, Azure, a croſs fleury between five martlets Or, impaled with the arms of *France* and *England* quarterly [3].

The ſurrounding Park is one of the brighteſt features in this country; and merits peculiar notice, from its variegated ſwells of fineſt verdure, adorned with the beauteous aſſemblage of noble trees, amongſt which the full ſpreading hawthorn makes a moſt lovely appearance, particularly in the ſpring.

Towards the North is an abrupt termination, called Donington Cliff, which has been always the admiration of the traveller, and the amateur in pictureſque ſcenery. It is richly cloathed with hanging wood, almoſt to the margin of the river Trent, which forms a very ſpacious and noble reach above; while below it is interſected by a large weir at King's mill, a favourite ſpot for the diverſion of angling; here alſo, in the ſeaſon, excellent ſalmon are plentifully taken. A view of the cliff and its appendages, from the oppoſite ſide of the river, is exquiſitely beautiful [4].

Two prints of this ſcene were publiſhed in 1745 by Vivares, from paintings by Smith; and two views in the park, taken by Mr. Malcolm in 1794, are here engraved in Plate CIV.

Returning to the town of Donington, which, with its taper ſpire, has here a moſt beautiful appearance, we come to the handſome bridge over the Trent, which is called *Cavendiſh Bridge*, in compliment to the Devonſhire family. It was built by ſir *Matthew Lambe*, in the room of a very convenient ferry which uſed to be here; and the ſtone uſed in it was brought from a quarry about three miles off [5]. For ſome time after the bridge was built, the ſame toll was taken which uſed to be paid at the ferry; half a crown for a chaiſe, and a penny for each perſon whether on foot or on horſeback: but the toll is now reduced to a very moderate one; *6d.* for a chaiſe; a waggon with four horſes *10d.*; and other things in proportion.

A view of this bridge is given in plate CVII.

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[1] Some account of this excellent lady has been given in p. 606.

[2] See under Gracedieu, p. 659.

[3] For the communication of this liſt, and for many other intereſting particulars relative to Donington Park, I am indebted to the friendly aſſiſtance of Edward Dawſon, eſq.

[4] Topographer, vol. I. p. 85.

[5] Near this place the great Staffordſhire navigation joins the Trent; and by means of that, and the duke of Bridgewater's canals, there is water-carriage from Liverpool and Mancheſter to Hull. Bray's Tour, p. 101.

DONINGTON HOSPITAL.

dedicated to St. *John the Evangeliſt*, was a very antient foundation, by *John* baron of *Haulton*, and conſtable of *Cheſter*.

"John lord of Haulton built an hoſpital in Caſtle Donington, whoſe governor was Humphrey, chaplayne; and there was 13 brethren, with ſiſters, but had noe regular habbit, nor obſerving any rule. And theſe take there a ſeconde portion of garbes[1], as the tyth of the church, of the demeaſnes of the ſayd lord Haulton; and alſoe the whole tyth of the fee[2]."

It ſhould ſeem, by the following deed, that the maſter of this hoſpital was occaſionally ſtyled prior:

"Sciant preſentes & futuri, quod ego Johannes conſtabularius Ceſtrie dedi, &c. monachis Cluniacenſibus de Lenton, illum tractum in aquâ de Marſe, qui vocatur Sandwarp, ita quod prefatus tractus advencionibus ejus cedat in proprios uſus predictorum monachorum ad coquinam ſuam, & nullo modo ponatur ad firmam; ſed conventus habeat piſces qui ex ipſo tractu perveniant ad uſus ſuos. Et ſimiliter dedi eiſdem fratribus tertium tractum de piſcariâ meâ de Chilwell ad anniverſarium meum faciendum. Interim prenominati monachi unoquoque anno facient unum anniverſarium pro animâ patris mei & matris mee, & in die obitûs mei renovatur iſtud ſervitium ob memoriam meam. De cetero dedi predictis fratribus meis unam acram terre in Chillewell, in dominico meo, ad ſarciendam, tam longam quam latam, ad faciendam unam manſionem ſibi & ſervicientibus ſuis, qui jam dictum tractum cuſtodiant. Hiis teſtibus; Waltero priore de hoſpitali; fratre Henrico de Dalby; fratre Eliâ priore de Dunington; Anſelino & Gilberto capellanis; Roberto filio Rogeri; Roberto conſtabulario Ceſtrie, filio meo; Radulpho de Furneis; Samſone de Strelleiâ; Ricardo & Gaufrido filiis meis; Hugone clerico de Lentonâ; Willielmo de Davidvillâ; Willielmo, Johanne, & Adamo, ſervientibus prioris; & multis aliis[3]."

In Pope Nicholas's Valor, about 1291, the temporalities of Donington hoſpital, in the deanry of Akeley, were valued at £2. 11*s*. 6*d*.

Among the antient maſters of this houſe were,
Humphrey the chaplain, 1220.
Richard de Staveneſby, 1226.
Oſbert de London, 1230.
William de Marchananton, 1297.

Oct. 12, 1366, John de Chelaſton held the hoſpital of St. John the Evangeliſt, of Caſtle Donington, not taxed, but valued at 3 marks a year, together with a prebend in the collegiate church at Derby, not taxed, but worth 20 marks a year[4].

Sir *John Boteler*, clerk, had a grant of the collation to the hoſpital of Caſtle Donington from king Edward IV.; which was confirmed to him in 1485[5].

At the diſſolution of religious houſes, this hoſpital is ſtated to have conſiſted only of the ſite of the hoſpital and certain lands there, valued at £3. a year, and 37 Henry VIII. on leaſe to *Richard Loo*. The hoſpital was founded for the ſupport of certain poor men; but at the diſſolution none were reſident here[6].

It was returned to be worth £3. 13*s*. 4*d*.[7]

Henry earl of Huntingdon, lord Haſtings, Hungerford, Botreaux, Molins, and Moeles, of the noble order of the Garter, knight, lord preſident of the queen's majeſty's council eſtabliſhed in the North parts, by deed, dated 2 October, 17 Eliz. reciting, "that whereas our late ſovereign lord king Edward the Sixth, brother to our ſovereign lady the queen's majeſty that now is, by his letters patents ſealed with the great ſeal of England, bearing date the 22d day of June, in the 7th year of the reign of the ſaid late king[8], did, for and in conſideration of the good, true, and acceptable ſervice done many ways unto the ſaid late king, by his well-beloved and faithful counſellor and kinſman Francis late earl of Huntingdon, father of the ſaid Henry now earl of Huntingdon, did give and grant to the ſaid Francis earl of Huntingdon, his heirs and aſſigns, all and ſingular the premiſes hereafter mentioned." And the ſaid earl Henry, by his ſaid deed, did grant, bargain, ſell, and confirm to *John Campion*, of Caſtle Donington, co. Leiceſter, yeoman, one meſſuage or tenement in Caſtle Donington aforeſaid, commonly called *The Hoſpital*, or *Spital Houſe*, together with all and ſingular the lands, meadows, paſtures, woods, commons, and hereditaments, and appurtenances whatſoever to the ſaid meſſuage or tenement appertaining.

The ſite of the hoſpital, with part of the antient buildings, and the eſtate thereto belonging, continued in the family and name of the Campions until within theſe few years; when it was ſold out in ſeveral parcels by the deſcendant of a female of the family.

The remains of the hoſpital are engraved in Plate CVIII. from a drawing taken by Mr. Pridden in 1792.

This hoſpital was endowed with a ſingular kind of tithes, ariſing from particular lands in Caſtle Donington, which had formerly been the demeſne lands of the founder. Theſe were called *Reddine Tithes*, and were a twelfth part of what remained after the rectorial tithes were ſet out for the impropriator; and they were enjoyed, with the hoſpital eſtate, until the incloſure of the lordſhip in 1778; when a clauſe was introduced into the act to empower the commiſſioners to ſet out lands to the proprietor for compenſation of the ſaid tithes.

CHANTRY HOUSE.

In 1509, king Henry VIII. granted licence to *Harold Staunton* and *Thomas Heſilrige* to found a chantry in the church of St. Edward the king and martyr in Donington; "for one prieſt, to ſing divine ſervice in the chapel of our Lady there, and to pray for the founder's ſoul, and alſo to teach a grammar ſchool there for the erudition of poor ſcholars, within a ſchool-houſe founded by him, within the town of Donington. Its yearly value was £8. 4*s*. 8*d*."[9]

Thomas Grey, leaſe to *John Pym*, dated Jan. 17, 30 Eliz. 1587, for 21 years, of all that his houſe called the Chantry-houſe, with the kitchen in the yard, and two bays of building adjoining to Atkins' entry, with the gardens, orchards, and yards thereto belonging, with the commons appertaining. Fine £10.; rent *per annum* three quarters of *mault* of Loughborough meaſure, that is good, ſweet, and marketable, and 30*s*. of lawful money of England.

On the gable of an old houſe on the South ſide of the church-yard, at preſent the abode of *Thomas Dakin*, a journeyman paper-maker, remains the plaiſter buſt, Plate CIX. fig. 16; and two ſhields, each bearing the arms of the Company of Plaiſterers[10]; Azure, on a chevron engrailed Or, between two plaiſterers' hammers, a trowel Argent in chief, hammers handled of the ſecond; in baſe a treble flat bruſh of the third, handled of the fourth; a roſe Gules, ſeeded Or, barbed Vert, between two fleurs de lis of the firſt. Creſt, on a wreath, a dexter arm embowed, habited Or, charged with a bend Gules, cuffed of the laſt, holding in his hand proper, a hammer, as in the arms. Supporters, two opimaci Vert, purfled Or, beaked Sable, wings Gules. Motto, *Factum eſt*; fig. 17.

On the 25th of February, 1792, an earthquake was felt at Donington Park[11]. Several perſons in the houſe felt the ſhock very ſenſibly; and ſome juſt gone to bed felt the bed move, after the firſt ſhock, with a kind of tremulous motion for ſome seconds[12].

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[1] Meaning every twelfth cock after the tenth had been taken, (ſo explained by Tho. Dalby, eſq. of Caſtle Donington, 1790.)

[2] Extract from the Town-book of Donington, 1634.

[3] Roper, MS. ex Regiſtro Lenton, fol. 140.

[4] Reg. Langham, archiep. Cantuar. fol. 28. b.

[5] Rot. Parl. 6 Hen. VII. vol. VI. p. 373.

[6] Certif. Coll. & Cant. in Offic. Augm.

[7] See the particulars in the original Survey in the Firſt Fruits Office.

[8] 4 Pars Original. 7 Edw. VI. Rot. 85.

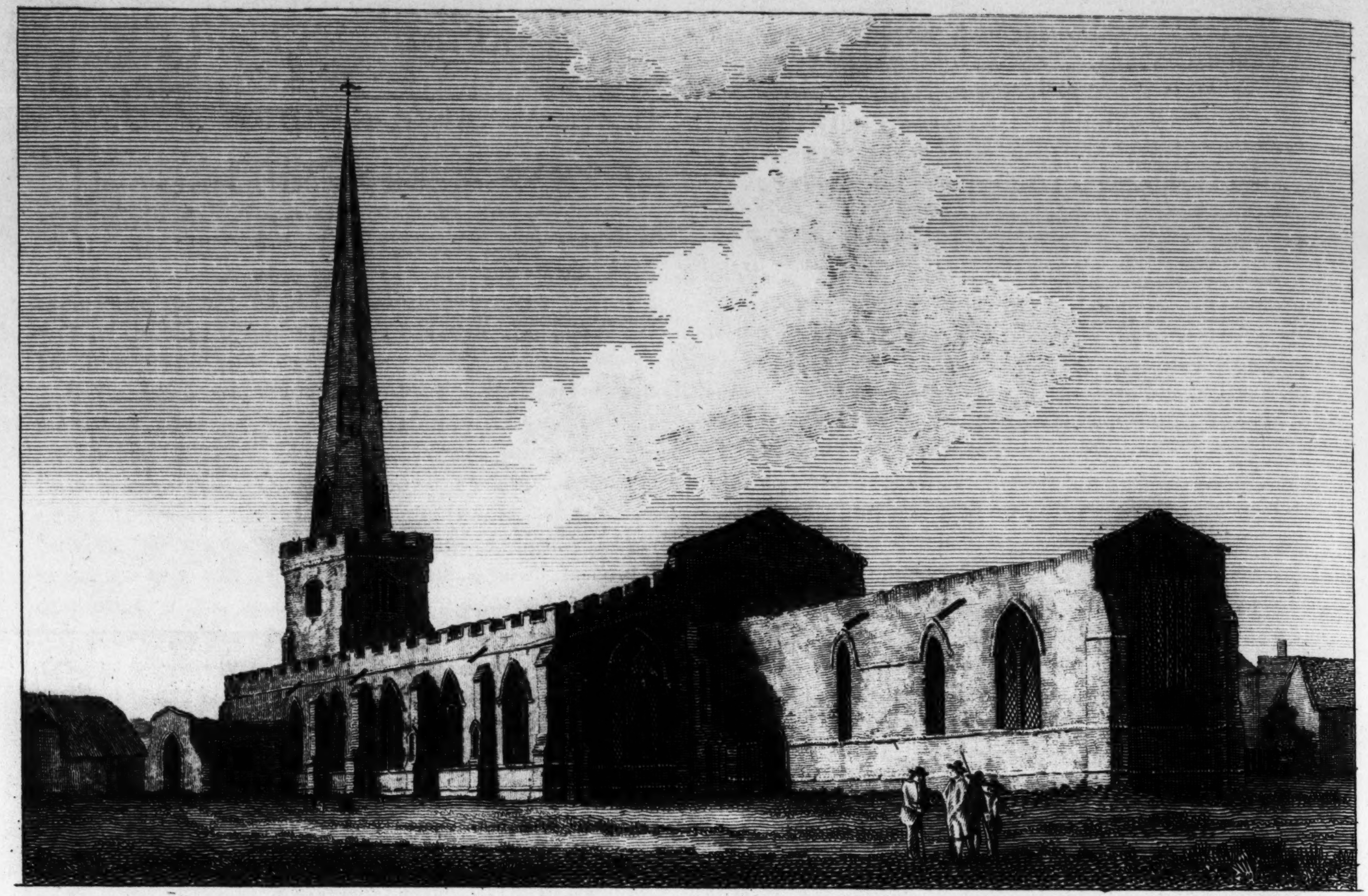
[9] Certif. Coll. & Cant. in Offic. Augm.

[10] "The Company of the Plaiſterers, of longer antiquity than leiſure will admit to be delivered, of good and mutual agreement among themſelves, like affable and loving brethren, were incorporated in the time of king Henry VIII." Strype's Stowe, book V. p. 219.

[11] The earl of Moira's information to ſir Joſeph Banks, as printed in a letter from Edmund Turnor, junior, eſq. may be ſeen in the Philoſophical Tranſactions for 1790.

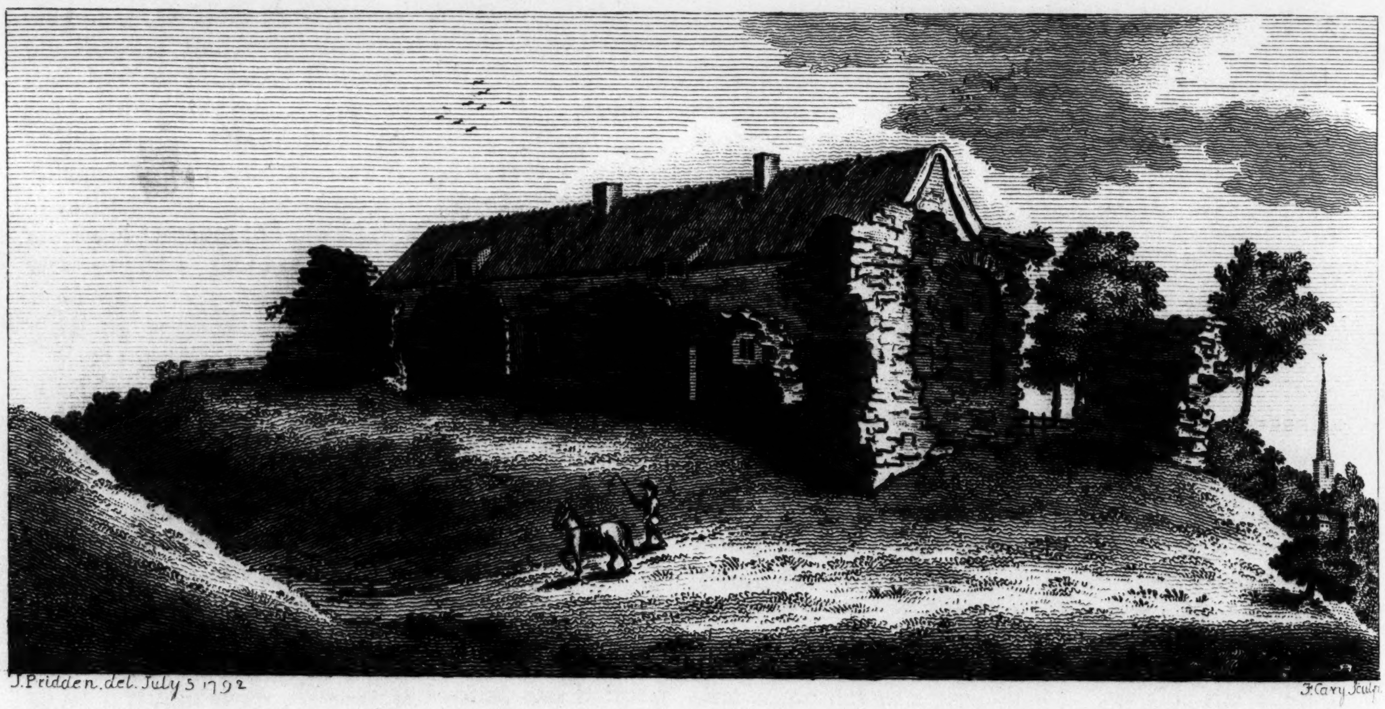
[12] This earthquake was ſenſibly felt alſo at Belvoir Caſtle; where the ſhock ſeemed to be perpendicular, as if part of the caſtle had given way; no noiſe was perceived, but wind. Mr. King's information to Mr. Turnor.

CASTLE DONINGTON, S.E. Vol.III.Pl.CVIII.p.781.



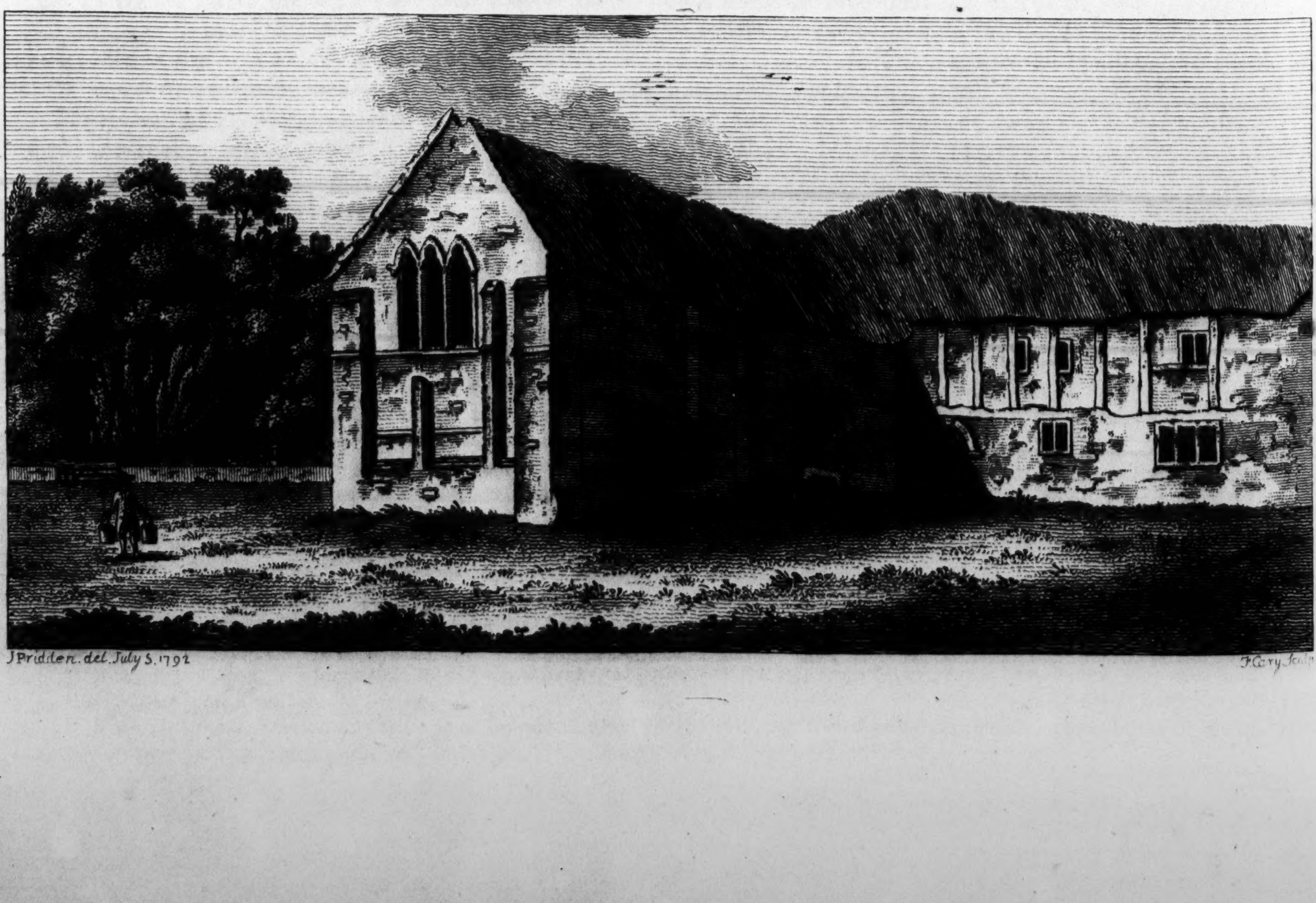
Malcolm 1794

REMAINS OF THE CASTLE, N.E.



J.Pridden. del. July 5 1792 F.Cary Sculp.

DONINGTON HOSPITAL, N.E.



J.Pridden. del. July 5. 1792 F.Cary Sculp.

The CHURCH (ſee Plate CVIII.)

dedicated to St. *Edward* the King and Martyr, conſiſts of a tower, in which are five bells; a ſpire; a ſpacious nave and chancel of one pace, ahd two large ailes.

The nave has on each ſide four pointed arches; the South pillars are round; the North, octagon.

The South door has a round arch. hexagon

The font is octagon, ſtanding on two large circular ſteps, with ſhields, on which are croſſes, roſes, &c. Plate CIX. fig. 1.

In the South wall of the chancel are three ſtalls on the ſame level, with pointed arches and circular columns; and Eaſt of them a plain piſcina; fig. 2.

In the South aile of the nave, two level ſtalls, with flowered capitals; a half hexagon projection for a ſeat, about a foot from the bottom of the pillars; heads to the three arches. Eaſt of them a piſcina; fig. 3.

Mr. Burton ſays, "In the Eaſt window of the chancel ſtand the arms of the priory of *Norton*, viz. Gules, five fuſils in pale Or, within a Garter; wherein the glazier hath committed an error, for that it ſhould have been a border Azure charged with mitres (inſtead of the Garter); fig. 4.

In the South-eaſt window:

The picture of a knight in armour, on whoſe ſurcoat, Vaire, Argent and Sable, *Staunton*, fig. 5; and his wife kneeling oppoſite to him, on whoſe veſtments the ſame, Vaire, Argent and Sable. On the inner-garment before, Azure, ſemée de fleurs de lis, a lion rampant queué furſhé, Argent[1]. See the impalement (with *Staunton*) in fig. 6; where the creſt is alſo given.

In a South window:

Staunton; impaling, Paly of ſix, Or and Gules, a bend Argent; *Longford*, fig. 7.

Staunton; impaling, Argent, two bars, and a canton Azure, charged with a martlet Or; *Lathbury*, fig. 8.

In a North window:

Argent, a chevron Sable, between three haſel-leaves Vert; a creſcent for difference; *Heſilrige*, fig. 9.

Paly of ſix, Or and Azure, a canton Ermine. *Shirley*; fig. 10.

Heſilrige, impaling *Shirley*; fig. 11.

Shirley; impaling Azure, ſemé of croſs-croſslets, a lion rampant crowned Or; *Brewſe*; fig. 12.

In a high North window: Azure, ſix garbs Or, 3, 2, 1; impaling, Gules; five fuſils in pale Or, fig. 13.

On the font: A ſaltire, fig. 14. . . . . a croſs, fig. 15.

Againſt the Eaſt wall, hang two framed prints of the Deſcent from the Croſs and the Transfiguration.

In the Matriculus of 1220, Donington is deſcribed to be under the patronage of the prior of *Norton*[1]; the then rector, who had been inſtituted by Hugh Welles then biſhop of Lincoln, paying five marks a year to the ſaid prior by the authority of the biſhop and of the chapter of Lincoln. Within the caſtle was a chapel, which had been accuſtomed to be ſerved by one of the canons of Norton there reſident, who had received a moiety of all the tithes ariſing from the demeſne lands of the lord conſtable of Cheſter for 30 years paſt, the tithes of a certain mill there *ab antiquo*, and all the tithes of Wavercroft, by permiſſion of the rector, for 20 years. There was alſo an hoſpital at Donington, erected by John formerly conſtable of Cheſter, with a reſervation of all tithes and rights to the mother church from the ſaid hoſpital, of which Humphrey the chaplain was then maſter. This houſe was founded for 13 brethren with ſiſters; who had no regular habit, nor were bound to any rule. The brethren were to take a ſecond portion of tithes of corn[2], as the tithes of the church, from the demeſne lands of the conſtable of Cheſter, and all the tithes of hay from the ſaid lands[3].

In the Valor of Pope Nicholas, 1291, Donington is rated at 26 marks, excluſive of a penſion of 4 marks to the prior of *Norton*; who obtained in 1332 the king's letters patent for the appropriation of this church[4]; and poſſeſſed alſo the advowſon of the neighbouring church of Radcliffe upon Sore, co. Nottingham[5].

In 1344, the procurations were 7*s*. 6¼*d*.; the rectory was taxed at 30 marks; and 2*s*. for Peter-pence.

In 1534-5, the value of the rectory was £8.; and John Humberſton, the then lay prieſt, had £6. a year.

The rectory and advowſon of the pariſh church belonged to the prior and convent of *Norton*; and, ſoon after the diſſolution, were granted by Henry VIII. by letters patent, dated at Weſtminſter, the 5th day of September, in the 37th of his reign, to *Robert Laurence*, of Great Grimſby, co. Lincoln, clerk, and *William Symſon*, of Waleſbye, in the ſaid county, yeoman, in fee-farm; who, on the 30th of Auguſt, had paid £809. 18*s*. 8*d*. in part of £1009. 8*s*. 4*d*. to ſir John Williams, knt. treaſurer of the Augmentations, due (among other lands) for the parſonage of Donington[6]; and who, by licence of the ſaid king, conveyed the ſame, by deed, bearing date the 8th day of September, 37 Henry VIII. in conſideration of £360. 10*s*. to *John Beaumont*, eſq. his heirs and aſſigns, paying yearly to the ſaid king, his heirs and ſucceſſors, 40*s*.

Edward the Sixth, by his letters patent, bearing date the 28th of February, in the 7th year of his reign, granted the ſaid rectory and church of Donington, with all their rights and appurtenances, late the poſſeſſion of John Beaumont, eſq. and then in the hands of the ſaid king, to his beloved ſervant *Edward Sowthworth*, eſq. for the term of 21 years, yielding and paying to the ſaid king, his heirs and ſucceſſors, the yearly rent of £20.

Edward Sowthworth, by his deed, bearing date the 4th of March, the firſt year of queen Mary, in conſideration of £200. of lawful money of England, ſold and aſſigned the ſaid letters patent of Edward VI. to *Francis* earl of *Huntingdon*, lord *Haſtings*, *Hungerford*, *Botreaux*, *Molyns*, and *Moyles*, and the ſaid parſonage, church, and premiſes, with the rights, members, and appurtenances, for the remainder and reſidue of the term granted by the ſaid letters patent; and the ſaid earl covenants to pay the rent reſerved to the crown.

In 1552, the commiſſioners reported that the church of Caſtle Donington contained,

"In primis, tow veſtments, the one grene, and the other blwe.

It̃m, a cope and a veſtment, wyth the hole ſuet of whit dammaſke.

It̃m, tow veſtments, the one blewe, the other white.

It̃m, tow of yellow ſylke.

It̃m, a tynycle of dyverſe colors.

It̃m, a croſs of baſe metall.

It̃m, a cope of blue, and thre other veſtments.

It̃m, one chalice of ſylver, wythe the patent.

It̃m, one chalice, geven to the churche, in the kepinge of one Thomas Dolman of Langley, by the legacy of one Thomas Perſons.

It̃m, three belles in the ſtepell."

In 1650, Caſtle Donington was returned as an impropriation; the rectory worth £100.; the vicarage, £26. 13*s*. 4*d*.: and the incumbent, as "ſufficient."

In the king's books it is entered as a diſcharged living, worth in great and ſmall tithes, manſe, and other profits, £8. 2*s*. 3½*d*.; clear yearly value £33. 13*s*.

The epiſcopal procurations are, for the rectory, 6*s*. 5*d*.; for the vicarage, 2*s*.; and a penſion of £1. 10*s*. to the biſhop of Lincoln at Eaſter and Michaelmas.

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[1] A priory of regular canons of St. Auguſtin, originally founded at Runcorn by William Fitz Nigell in 1133; and removed to Norton by William conſtable of Cheſter, the younger ſon of William Fitz Nigell, conſtable of Cheſter. Stevens, Monaſticon, vol. II. p. 135.

[2] See this explained, p. 780.

[3] Vol. I. p. lviij.

[4] Pat. 5 Edw. III. m. 22.

[5] Clauſ. 11 Hen. IV. m. 1.; and Thoroton, p. 10.

[6] Stevens, Monaſticon, vol. II. Appendix, p. 5.

VICARS.	PATRONS.
Robert Biller, rector, 1210.	
Henry, 1334.	
George Birkell, vicar, 1534.	
. . . . . . 1622.	Edward baron Montague of Boughton.
. . . . . Redman [1], 1644—1656.	
Thomas Smith [2], 1659.	
John Beardſley, Feb. 24, 1662-3.	Henry Markham, eſq.
John Mather, April 6, 1681; died Sept. 10, 1696.	
Samuel Brough, Oct. 8, 1696.	Henry Markham, clerk.
George Gell, Oct. 28, 1704.	
George Gell, July 5, 1723.	
John Boultbee, 1723; died Jan. 6, 1758.	
John Dalby, M. A. Feb. 23, 1758; died Dec. 20, 1780.	Eſther Markham, ſpinſter.
Joſeph Collier, Jan. 30, 1781; the preſent vicar, 1802.	Leonard Foſbrooke [3], eſq.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

In the chancel:

In the North wall, under a pointed demi-quatrefoil arch, is the figure of a prieſt, whoſe ſhorn head reclines in a canopy with flowered finials, and heads at the bottom of each arch; his hands elevated in a praying poſture; at his feet a lion[4].

On the South ſide of the Eaſt wall, on a table of black marble, with a compartment of alabaſter gilt; in the upper part a buffalo's head, with a ducal coronet about his neck; in the nether part Argent, a maunch Sable; is the following epitaph for Ferdinando third ſon of the fifth earl of Huntingdon.

"IN MEMORIAM VERE NOBILIS
FERDINANDI HASTINGS, FILII
TERTII HONORANDISSIMI
FERDINANDI COMITIS HUNTINGDONIÆ; QUI HANC VITAM
MUTAVIT ANNO NONO ÆTATIS SUÆ,
ANNO DOM. 1647, OCTAVO MAII.
FERDINANDO HASTINGES;
OF GOD HE STANDS IN FEAR,
IS OF HIS NAME
THE ANAGRAM,
SO OF HIS PIOUS MIND
THE HAPPY CHARACTER."

[JOHN, the elder ſon of earl Ferdinando, died an infant in December 1639; and was buried at Aſhby; but has no monument.

HENRY, the ſecond ſon, died June 24, 1649; and was alſo buried at Aſhby, without any monument; but for him the following epitaphs were propoſed:

1. "Here lies an age's paramount, the ſtore
Of Albion's ſhame, becauſe it mourns no more.
And, ſince the fate is ſo, if for his fall
We cannot weep enough, our *children* ſhall.
Jo. ROSSE."

2. "Tread off, prophaner feet; forbear
To preſs this hallowed mould; where lies
Firm Virtue's and high Honour's heir,
The darling of the courteous ſkies;
Who, by rare parts, the flight of Fame
In life outwent; in death his name.
THO. BANCROFT."

3. "—*Vana ſalus hominis.*
PIETATI SACRUM.
H. S. E.
Quod mortale fuit
I. N R I.
Præſtolans Epiphaniam, depoſitum
HENRICI BARONIS HASTINGS,
Com. *Venantoduni* Hæredis deſignati,
Sobole antiquiſſimâ & verè regiâ prognati.
Quippe cujus
Prænobili fluentum per Hungerfordios & Piperellios à *Ludovici*
VI Francorum Regis origine devolvit.
Per Polos Maſculo rivo è Venedotiæ principe deſilit;
Fœmineo ductu è *Clarentio*, è lineâ *Plantageniſtarum*,
Ebullienti *Nevillorum* Scaturigine è Bello-Campo promanat,
Qui è Mortuo-mari proſilit,
Bello-campi per Diſpenſatores ab *Henrico* primo Angliæ
Per *Nevillos Monte-acuto* impetû ex *Edv.* I. regio;
Noviſſ. per *Stanlæos* luculenter prolabitur ab *Hen.* VII. ſinu,
Terreni Sanguinis factus exhæres,
Cœleſtem crevit hereditatem.
CLARITATEM SANGUINIS INGENII DOTIBUS SUPERAVIT.
H. I.
Trilinguis Sacer, nec non Gallici & Vernaculi idiomatis ornamentum.
Par decus artium.
Hiſtoriarum indagator ſagaciſſimus.
Omnifariæ eruditionis Academia, magnum Numen.
SED VICIT INGENIUM MORUM ET PROBITATIS CANDOR.
ECCE,
Suavitatis Suada, Cor Gratiarum, Sedes Amorum;
Votum & deliciæ populi dudum; nunc deſiderium;
Divini amoris flamma: denuò Aſtrum.
Filius obſequens, Dominus benignus, impubes Ethicus Senex;
Unicum familiæ columen;
Pridiè Sponſalium (proh *Hymenæe !*) funere luit immaturo.
At, at
Sanguine Chriſti longè maxumè nobilior,
Sacrarum literarum ſtudio conſultior,
Trini-unius cultu ſanctior, cluens,
Raptus in patriam obiit.
Divi defuncti manibus ingens hoc doloris
Amphitheatrum tota gens Britonum
L. M. Q.
poſuit.
Gloria Dei eſt
celare verbum.
Prov.
Denatus A. D.
CIↃ IↃ C XL IX.
ix Kal. Julii."
PHIL. KINDER."]

On an elegant mural tablet of white marble, on the North ſide of the chancel:

"In memorie of the Rev. John Dalby, A. M.
vicar of this place, and rector of Lambley, in the
county of Nottingham. He bore a long and painful
illneſs with great fortitude and reſignation;
fully depending on his Saviour for ſalvation,
and reſigned this life on the 20th of December,
1780, aged 66 years.
Alſo of Elizabeth, relict of the above
Rev. John Dalby. She departed this life on
the 29th of Auguſt, 1781, aged 59. Her ſufferings
and reſignation were only equalled by her great faith
and dependance on a joyful and happy reſurrection."

On a white tablet on the South ſide:

"In memory of Mrs. Hannah Dudley,
wife of Iſaac Dudley,
ſon of the Rev. Paul Dudley,
late vicar of Humberſton, in this county.
She departed this life July 26, 1768, aged 48 years.
Alſo of the ſaid Iſaac Dudley,
who died June 28, 1791, aged 73."

On an atchievement: Azure, a chevron between three lions heads eraſed Or. Creſt, a lion's head eraſed Or, *Dudley*; Plate CIX. fig. 24.

On a black mural tablet:

"To the memory of Mrs Maria Hodſon,
wife of Mr. James Hodſon, of this pariſh,
and daughter of the Rev. Paul Dudley,
late vicar of Humberſton, in this county.
She died the 5th of June, 1770, aged 59 years."

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[1] Mr. Redman, miniſter of Caſtle Donington, to thwart the order concerning the adminiſtration of the Communion, at Eaſter 1644, adminiſtered it to his pariſhioners in the afternoon; and, inſtead of wine, made uſe of ale. Dugdale, Short View of the late Troubles in England, p. 570.

[2] Mr. Smith was born at Kegworth in Leiceſterſhire, became vicar of Donington about 1657, and continued there till the Bartholomew Act. His preaching and praying was affectionate, and his life exemplary. He was well beloved by his pariſh, and much lamented when ſilenced. His very enemies had nothing to ſay againſt him. When King Charles gave a toleration, he preached once a month regularly at Donington; but lived not long after, having ſpent himſelf in his Maſter's ſervice.

[3] Leonard Foſbrooke, eſq. of Stanley Place, Cheſhire, and formerly of Shardlow, co. Derby, died Dec. 7, 1800, and was buried, Dec. 14, in the family vault at Aſton upon Trent.

[4] This monument is given as a vignette (Plate CX.) in p. 785.

MONUMENTS, &c. at CASTLE DONINGTON. Vol III. Pl. CIX. p. 782.

Fig. 21.

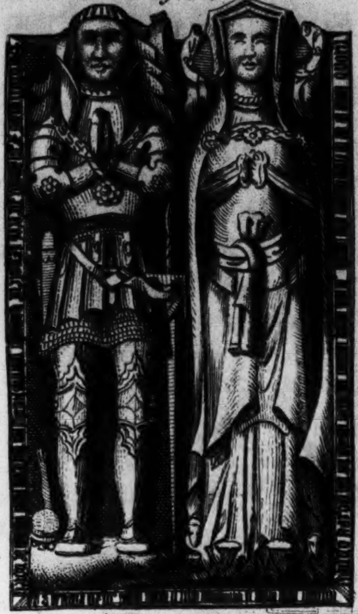


Fig. 20.

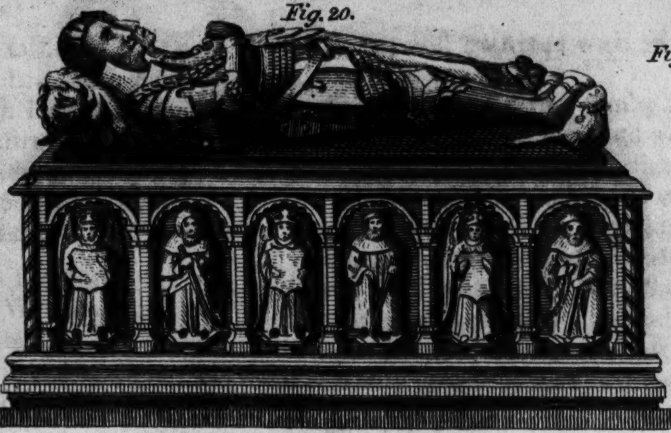
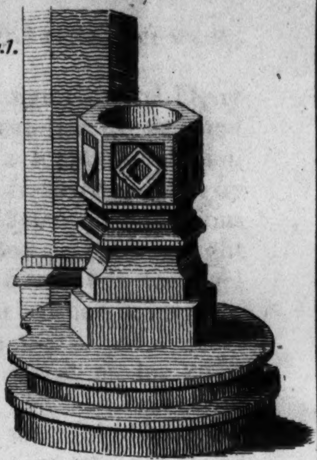


Fig. 1.



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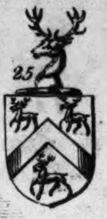


Fig. 22.

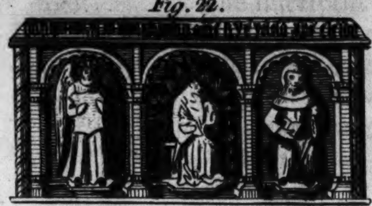


Fig. 2.

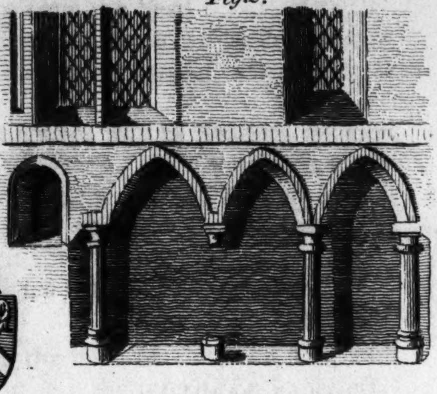
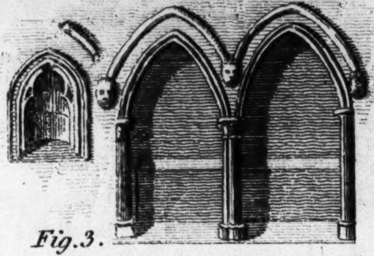


Fig. 3.



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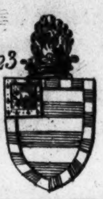
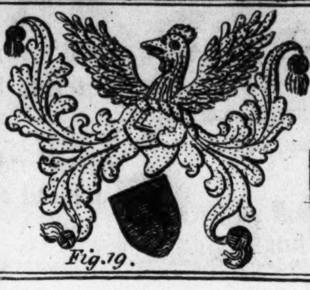


Fig. 19.



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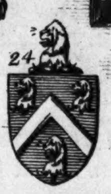

Longmate del. et sc. 1796

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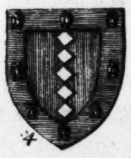

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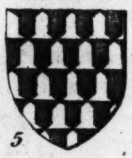

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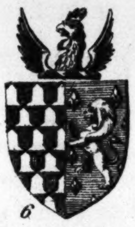

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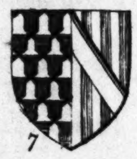

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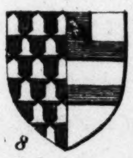

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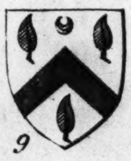

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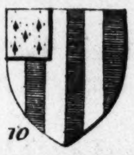

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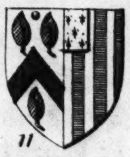

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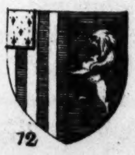

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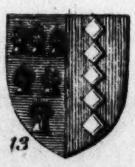

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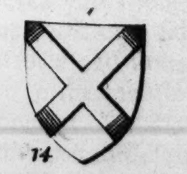

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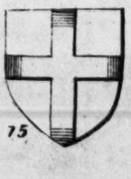


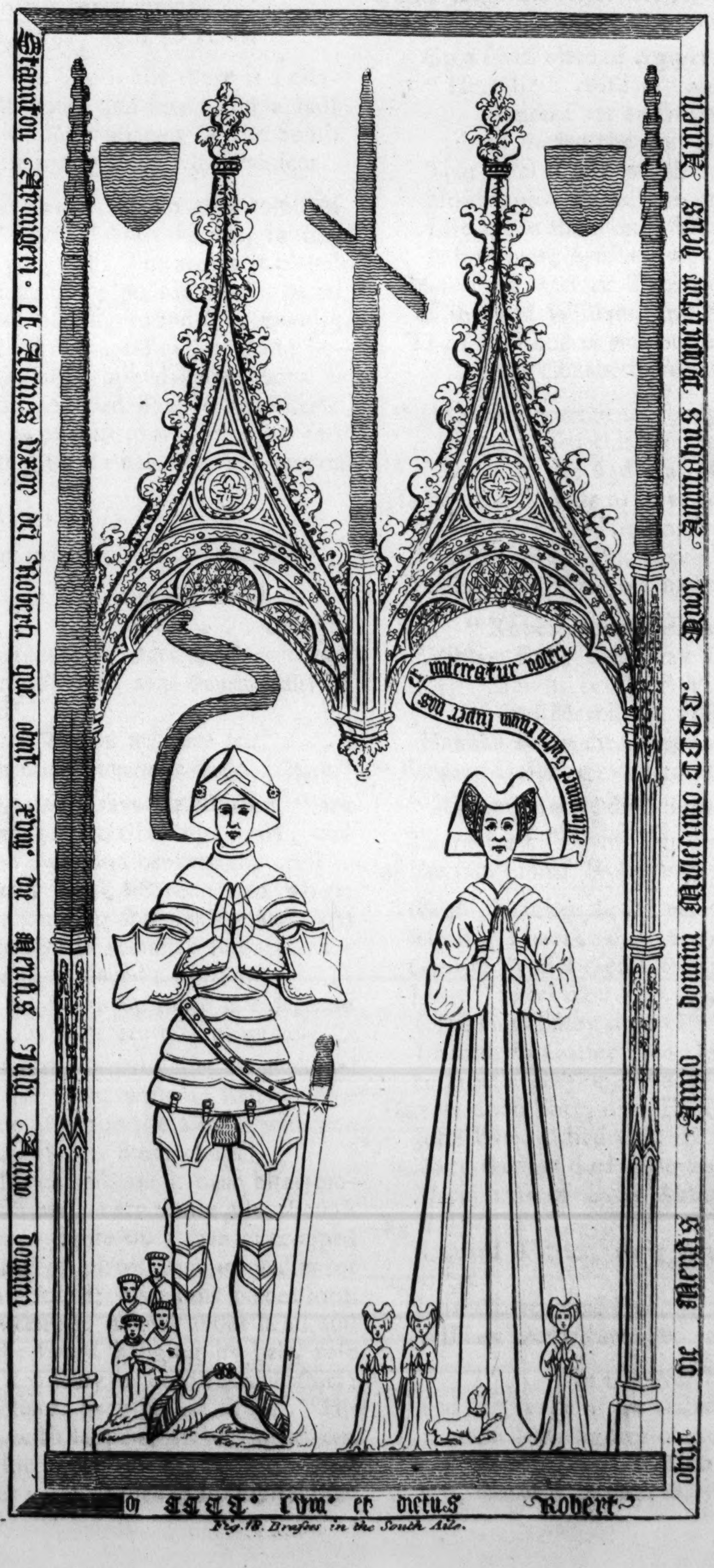
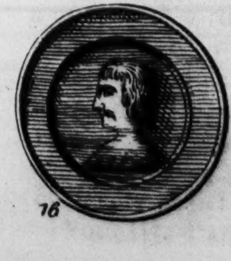

dictus Robert
Staunton Armigeri · et Agnes uxor dci Roberti que obiit xvij° die Mensis Julii Anno domini
obiit die Mensis Anno domini Millesimo CCCC° quorum animabus propicietur deus Amen
vultum suum super nos
et misereatur nostri

Fig. 18. Brasses in the South Aile.

16



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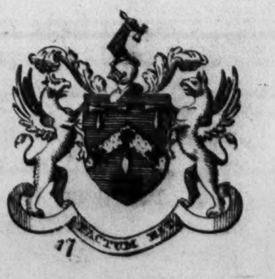

On another black tablet:

"To the memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Keith,
relict of Mr. Hugh Keith,
who had the honour to inſtruct ſeveral of
the Royal Family in Engliſh and Writing.
She died March 6, 1760, aged 87.
Requieſcat in pace."

Round the ledge of a flat ſtone:

"Here lieth the body of William Dalbie,
the fourth ſon of John Dalbie, yeoman, and
Dorothy his wife, which ſaid William
.... May, in the year of our Lord 1641."

On flat ſtones:

"MATTHEW, SON OF FERDINANDO DAVYS, WAS BAPTIZED FEB. 23, 1669; AND WAS BURIED MAY 19, 1675."

"THE BODIE OF FRANKE, SON OF FRANKE THOMASMAN, BURIED DEC. 19, 1680, IN THE 19TH YEAR OF HIS AGE."

"Here lies interred the body of the Rev. John Mather, vicar of this place, who departed this life on the 10th day of September, 1696."

"Here lies the body of the Rev. Mr. John Boultbee, vicar of this pariſh, who departed this life Jan. 6, 1758, aged 55."

"Underneath this ſtone is interred
the body of Elizabeth Eddowes.
Alſo near to her three infants.
She died Sept. 8, 1798, aged 40 years."

In the upper part of the South aile there is a chapel five yards and a half wide, and ſeven and a half long; having an Eaſt window and two of the South ſide taken in; the whole neatly lined with wainſcot.

In the middle of this chapel, on an altar tomb of grey marble, are two beautiful braſs figures, in fine preſervation; Plate CIX. fig. 18. The man is in plated armour under a double canopy; on his head a baſon helmet; enormous elbow-pieces; round ſpur-rowels; long ſword and dagger; greyhound at feet; and behind the animal's head, four cropped-haired boys in coats. The lady has the divided double head-dreſs, furred cuff, and ſleeve as of ſhift to wriſt; at her feet a little dog; and two girls on one ſide, and one on the other.

From her mouth a label with,

"Illuminet vultũ ſuum ſuper nos et miſereatur noſtri."

Round the ledge, beginning from the South:

"....................... Roberti
Staunton, armigeri, et Agnes uxor d'r'i Roberti, que obiit xviii°
die menſis Julii, anno Domini milleſimo
cccc°lviii° et dictus Robert'
obiit die menſis ... anno Domini milleſimo cccc° ....
Quor' animabus propicietur Deus. Amen."

"On a fair marble tomb," ſays Mr. Burton, "are graven theſe two coats (Plate CIX. fig. 5, 6); and many others now taken away and broken, the creſt to one remaining, a cock's head between two wings, which I take to be the creſt to *Staunton's* coat."—At the Weſt end of the tomb ſtill remain a helmet, mantle, and cock with wings diſplayed; fig. 19.

On the South ſide were two or three ſhields, and one at the Eaſt end; but theſe are now all gone.

In the upper end of the North aile, is a chapel ſeven yards long and five wide, with an Eaſt window on the North ſide; the aſcent to the altar is with two ſteps; and ſtone ſeats as in the other chapel.

In the middle of this chapel, on a neat altar-monument of alabaſter, formerly very richly gilt, though now much defaced, is a figure of a man in cropped flowing hair, high cape of plated armour; collar of SS; his hands reſt on a ſcroll; his elbow pieces form a croſs, with a roſe in centre; helmet under head and mantle; but no creſt; ſword hanging by belt, roſe in hilt; dagger faſtened by a cord; mail ſhirt; ſquare-toed ſhoes; collared grey-hound at feet. His lady in a folded cap with lappets, treble necklaces, cordon, mantle, and kirtle, and belt; two little dogs on the ſide of her; her garment tucked up ſhorter than common, and gathered with an end round her waiſt; fig. 20, 21, 22.

At the head of the tomb, a figure of the Deity holding a ſoul in his lap, and a man bare-legged and kneeling at his right ſide, with a ſcroll round him. Angels hold ſhields (the coats of *Heſilrige* and *Shirley* ſingle, and alſo *Heſilrige* impaling *Shirley*); a religious in a hood fitting with a divided beard; book in right hand; ſtaff in his left. On the South ſide an angel and pilgrim alternately; the latter holding in his right hand a ſtaff; in his elevated left a roſary. At the feet the Deity in glory, with a dead Chriſt on his knee. The North ſide is hid by pews.

The inſcription, in bas relief, miſerably blundered and falſe taken by Mr. Burton's informant, is in round text letters, beginning from the head:

"Pientiſſimas Xp̄ianorũ preces expoſcũt magiſter robertus
haſylryg armiger, filius willmi haſylrig, armigeri, dñi de
Noſley,
et Elinora uxor roberti prædicti, et filia Johannis Shyrley,
armigeri, domini
de Stantõ Harold, quæ quidem Elenora Altiſſimo reddidit
ſpiritũ año ſalutis m° quĩgeſimo viceſimo nono, ſexto
die Martii; quorũ
õim a'i'bs ꝑpiciet' qui ſuo ſanguine rõlimabit. amẽ.
Kyrie eleſon, Xp̄e eleſon."

On the floor, near the head of this, is a ſlab, with a knight and lady cut in; the inſcription imperfect.

On flat ſtones in the nave:

One large alabaſter ſtone remains, with very faint traces of an inſcription, not now legible.

On a ſmall plate of copper, on a large ſlab:

"Here lieth William Fox, ſon and heir of
Simon Fox, and Ellen his wife;
both buried the 20th of July, 1585.
That fatal ſcythe which cuts in two
Moſt nuptial knots, this cloſer drew:
Life made them one; Death left them ſo;
A love more conſtant who can ſhow?
Here lieth interred Thomas Fox, ſon and heir
of the ſaid William, and Elizabeth his wife.
The ſaid Thomas was buried April 24, 1644;
and Elizabeth Feb. 12, 1635."

"Here lies interred the body of Joſeph Kendall,
who departed this life Sept. 30, 173..,
in the 63d year of his age.
He had the honour to ſerve four ſucceſſive Earls of
Huntingdon.
Anne his wife died in September 1748, aged 81.
Reader, live, that you may not be afraid to die."

"Robert Roby died April 11, 1739.
William Roby died May 18, 1756, aged 48.
Sarah, relict of William Roby,
died March 17, 1783, aged 68.
Hannah Roby died Dec. 10, 1773, aged 37."

"Edward Dalby, gent. died Nov. 4, 1757, aged 51."

"Richard Roby, died Sept. 12, 1785, aged 21."

There are alſo many flat ſtones for ſeveral children of the families of Roby and Dalby.

Ralph Thacker died Dec. 13, 1733, aged 55.
Eleanor Thacker died Auguſt 25, 1728, aged 52.
George Truſſel died Oct. 11, 1739, aged 75.
Mary Truſſel died Feb. 19, 1738, aged 62.
{Thomas Galley died Oct. 11, 1712, aged 63.
{Elizabeth Galley died Dec. 4, 1708, aged 37.
Elizabeth Rayſon, widow of Henry Rayſon, of Barrow upon Sore, died Dec. 17, 1712, aged 57.
John Barlow died Oct. 17, 1754, aged 44.
Mary Barlow died June 29, 1754, aged 50.
Mary, wife of Luke Abbott, died Oct. 31, 1765, aged 73.
Richard Abbott, their ſon, died Jan. 15, 1748, aged 30.
John Glover died Dec. 7, 1771, aged 17.
William Derbyſhire died July 2, 1771, aged 63.

In the North aile:

Round the verge of an alabaſter ſtone, on which are tricked the figures of a man and his wife:

"Hic jacent ...... et Alicia ux' ejus, qui quidem ....
.. quor' animab's ꝑpicietur Deus. Amen."

On a ſmall mural tablet:

Near this place lieth the body of John, ſon of
Edward, grandſon of John, and nephew of ſir John
Davys[1], knight, attorney general of Ireland, deſcended
of the antient family of Davys of Galſaney, in
Flintſhire in Wales, who died Jan. 31, 1668,
æt. 63. He had by his firſt wife Jane, the only
daughter of Edward Smalley, of this town, gent.
3 ſons; Ferdinando, now of Liſgool in Ireland;
John, now rector of Leek;
and Edward, who died an infant;
and two daughters, Lucy,
and Anne, wife of Alexander Jones. By
his ſecond wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Harvey Gunton,
of North Morton, in Barkſhire, eſq. he had
one only daughter Lucy, an eminently pious and
virtuous perſon, and of a moſt happy memory
in repeating of Sermons. She died July 26,
1688, ætat. 26; and was buried at Hampſted near
London. There alſo died her mother, Elizabeth,
October 20, the ſame year of our Lord, and of
her age . . . .[2] ſhe was here interred:
Et in pii doloris, perpetuamque chariſſimorum
conjugis & filiæ memoriam, monumentum hoc
propriis ſumptibus extrui curavit.
In memoriâ æternâ erit juſtus. Pſ. cxii. 6."

On flat ſtones:

"Here lieth the bodie of Edward Carpenter, gent.
late ſervaunt to the right honorable Henry earl of
Huntingdon, the fifth earl of that familie of Haſtings;
who ſerved his lordſhip in the houſe
the ſpace of 23 years; and died, being
of the age of 56, the . . . day of July, in
the year of our Lord God 1634."

"Ralph . . . . another old ſervant
to the earl of Huntingdon, died in 1636."

"Here lyeth the body of Thomas Robey, eſq.
ſon of Robert. He was born the 27th day
of October, in the year 1598;
who had two wives; the firſt was Katharine,
the daughter of . . . .[3] Mitton,
of Melton, in this county, eſq.;
the ſecond, Dorothy, the daughter of
Edward Wilmot, eſq. of Derby, doctor of Divinity;
by whom he had iſſue 5 ſonns; viz.
Wilmot, Thomas, Robert, Edward, and Nicholas;
and ſix daughters; viz. Dorothy, Katharine,
Barbarah, Sibill, Elizabeth, and Mary.
He died the 18th day of January,
anno Domini 1678, ætatis ſuæ 80."

"Here lieth the body of Dorothy Robey,
ſecond wife of Thomas Robey, eſq.
who departed this life November 17, 1680."

John Truſſell died Aug. 10, 1739, aged 32.
{George Truſſell died June 5, 1739, aged 38.
{Elizabeth his wife, died June 13, 1739, aged 25.
Anne Truſſell died Oct. 1773, aged 23.

Dorothy Sills, wife of William Sills, of Loughborough, died Nov. 10, 1769, aged 31.
Hannah Fiſhe died Jan. 21, 1756, aged 6 months.

On a black tablet at the Weſt end:
"Near this place lie interred the bodies of
George Sills and Catharine his wife.
He departed this life July 11, in the year of
our Lord God 1753, and in the 81ſt year of his age;
and ſhe died Auguſt 4, 1754, in her 91ſt year."

On a flat ſtone nearly under the above:
"Between the front of this pew and the font
lie the remains of Thomas Sills,
who died Nov. 29, 1782, aged 84.
Of Anne his wife, who died Jan. 9, 1783, aged 79.
Of Catharine, the wife of Henſhaw Briggs,
their eldeſt daughter,
who died Sept. 25, 1778 aged 55.
Of Thomas their eldeſt ſon,
who died Jan. 20, 1775, aged 51.
And of John, their third ſon,
late of Newgate Margate, London,
who died Feb. 1, 1781, aged 47.
Alſo of three more of their children,
viz. George, John, and Elizabeth, who died young.
May their bones reſt in peace!"

On a black tablet at the Eaſt end of the South aile.
"Near this place reſteth the body of Thomas Bentley,
who departed this life the 27th day of May, 1751,
in the 66th year of his age."

Henſhaw Briggs died April 23, 1785, aged 65.
Catharine Briggs died Sept. 22, 1778, aged 56.
Elizabeth Dones, wife of George Dones, of King's
Mills, died Oct. 5, 1764, aged 64.

In the church-yard:
"Here lie the remains of the Rev. William Walton,
who departed this life Feb. 4, 1749, aged 69 years;
who lived in peace, and died in charity, with all men."

"Here lie the remains of Anne, relict of the Rev.
William Walton. She departed this life Aug. 6,
1772, in the 87th year of his age."

{Roby Walton, gent. died April 9, 1786, aged 64.
{Eleanor Walton, died July 3, 1785, aged 64."

"Here lie the remains of Mary,
daughter of Francis and Elizabeth Newbold,
of Doniſthorpe, and relict of John Wright,
by whom ſhe had a ſon and four daughters:
alſo the widow of William Burton,
by whom ſhe had three ſons;
and alſo the wife of William Parker, of Oſmaſton,
in the county of Derby.
She departed this life July 8, 1784, aged 72 years."

"Here lie interred William and James,
the ſons of James and Elizabeth Brandram,
late of Caſtle Donington, but now of London.
William died Oct. 20, 1782, aged 14 days.
James died June 15, 1783, aged 4 years and 11 months."

Pedigree of ROBY, of CASTLE DONINGTON[4].

Arms: A chevron between three bucks trippant, proper. Creſt, a ſtag's head; Plate CIX. fig. 25.

Robert Roby, of Caſtle Donington. = ... dau. of . . . . Pigot.

Catharine, dau. of . . . . . Mitton, of Melton Mowbray, firſt wife. = Thomas Roby, eſq. gentleman-ſewer extraordinary to Henrietta-Maria Queen of England, and one of his Majeſty's juſtices of the peace for the county of Leiceſter; died Jan. 18, 1678-9, aged 80, or upwards. = Dorothy, dau. of Edward Wilmot, of Derby, D. D. and ſiſter of Robert Wilmot, eſq. of Chaddeſdon, co. Derby; died Nov. 17, 1680; ſecond wife.

1. Wilmot, } died
2. Thomas, } infants.
4. Edward.
5. Nicholas.

3. Robert Roby, of Caſtle Donington, æt. circa 22, 1682; died April 11, 1739. = ...

1. Dorothy, unmarried; æt. circa 20.
2. Catharine, wife of Hen. Pearſon, of Nottingham, att. at law, æt. circa 17.
3. Barbara, died an infant.
4 Sibilla, æt. 15.
5. Elizabeth, æt. 13.
6. Mary, æt. 11.

William Roby, died May 18, 1756, æt. 48. = Sarah . . . . . died March 17, 1783, æt. 68.

Thomas Roby[5], married Feb. 1, 1759. = Elizabeth, only daughter of Robert Bradſhaw, of Ulveſcroft.

William Roby, unmarried 1802; occupies a farm and the remains of the priory at Ulveſcroft.

Fifteen children, moſt of them living, 1802.

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[1] Lucy, daughter and ſole heireſs of this ſir John Davys, was married to Ferdinando ſixth earl of Huntingdon.

[2] Originally left blank.

[3] Originally left blank.

[4] Entered, on behalf of Mr. Robert Roby, at Loughborough, 11 Sept. 1682, by Thomas Fox, of Caſtle Donington.

[5] Mr. Roby, on his marriage, removed from Donington to the farm at Ulveſcroft, heretofore occupied by Mr. Bradſhaw; but has ſtill a family eſtate at Donington, which he lets.

MELBOURNE

is ſo intimately connected with Caſtle Donington, that a brief account of it ſhall here be given.

We learn from Domeſday book, that the manor of Melbourne, which is in the deanry of Repton and county of Derby, was an antient demeſne of the crown, under the title of *Terra Regis*; and that there was at that early period a prieſt and a church there [1].

From a Court of Survey in the archives at Donington Park, it appears that the manor and lordſhip of Melbourne butteth upon the lordſhips of Donington, Wilſon, and Bredon, Eaſtward; upon Staunton and Caulke Southward; upon Derby Hills and Staunton Weſtward, till it come to the river of Trent, which is Northward, and divides it from Swarkeſton and Weſton; and that the manor extends itſelf into Swarkeſton, Cheleſton, Oſmaſton, Normanton, and Cottons [2].

This manor was granted by king Henry III. to *Edmund* his younger ſon, created earl of *Lancaſter* in 1267; who in 1290 had a grant from his brother king Edward I. of free-warren at Melbourne [3].

In 1308, *Robert de Holland* obtained a grant from the King in fee, of the manors of Meleburne, Newton, Oſmundeſton, Swarkeſton, Chelardeſton, Normanton, and Wyveleſton, in the county of Derby, &c. with divers liberties and privileges; namely, returns of writs, pleas of Wythernam, felons goods, &c. [4]

In 1328, *Henry* earl of *Lancaſter* and *Derby*, ſon of earl Edmund, by whom the caſtle at Melbourne, where for ſome time he reſided, is ſuppoſed to have been built, obtained licence for a market every week upon the Wedneſday, at his manor of Melbourne [5]; but this hath long ſince been diſcontinued.

The earldom of Lancaſter being erected into a dutchy by king Edward III. in 1345, the manor of Melbourne continued to be a part of the great inheritance belonging thereto; and in right thereof became the property of the crown.

John duke of Bourbon, who was taken priſoner at the battle of Agincourt 1415, was confined nineteen years in Melbourne caſtle in the cuſtody of *Nicholas Montgomery* the younger [6]. He was committed by king Henry V. and releaſed by his ſucceſſor. In 1460, the laſt year of the reign of king Henry VI, the caſtle was diſmantled by the order of queen Margaret [7]. An engraving of this antient fortreſs, from an original drawing preſerved in the office of the dutchy of Lancaſter, taken in the time of queen Elizabeth, was publiſhed by the Society of Antiquaries [8]; and ſhews the venerable ſtyle of building of this antient royal manſion.

King James I, in 1604, by a grant under the ſeal of the Duchy of Lancaſter, alienated the caſtle and manor of Melbourne to *Charles* earl of *Nottingham*; who ſoon after ſold the ſame to *Henry* earl of *Huntingdon*, anceſtor of the late earl, for £4700. The caſtle was ſuffered to go into ruins after it came into the poſſeſſion of the earls of Huntingdon; but ſufficient of the walls and foundations thereof are even yet remaining, to mark out the ſite and extent, and to ſhew the great ſtrength of the building.

By an order of queen Elizabeth, a ſurvey was made in 1602, by Thomas Fanſhawe, then auditor of the Dutchy; in which he notices that "her majeſty hath a fair antient caſtle ſtanding there, which her majeſty keepeth in her own hands;" and that Gilbert earl of Shafteſbury was then conſtable of the ſame, and bailiff there by letters patent during his life, with the annual fee of £10.

The manor is now the inheritance of the earl of *Moira*, as deſcended from the earls of *Huntingdon*.

"In the reign of queen Elizabeth, ſir *Richard Harpur* left his ſon *John* an eſtate in Melbourne [9]; and, in 1598, died *William Blackwell*, eſq. of Alton hall, in the pariſh of Wirkſworth, and left his ſon *Ralph* a capital meſſuage here [10]."

King Henry I, in 1133, erected a biſhoprick at Carliſle; and Henry III, in 1269, granted to God and the church of the bleſſed Mary at Carliſle, and to Walter then biſhop of Carliſle and his ſucceſſors, and to the prior and canons of Carliſle in the ſaid church, and to their ſucceſſors, the parſonage of Melbourne, with the rights, lands, and appurtenances. This biſhop Walter, or ſome of his immediate ſucceſſors, erected a palace here, near to the church, and imparked a part of the adjoining lands; and there they had their reſidence occaſionally for ſome centuries during the frequent inroads and devaſtations of the Scots in the neighbourhood of their palace at Carliſle.

The parſonage and palace belonging to the biſhops of *Carliſle* were held by ſir *Francis Needham*, knt. in the time of queen Elizabeth, under a leaſe; and, after that, "came to ſir *John Coke*, a younger ſon of the Truſley family, who was ſecretary of ſtate in king James the Firſt's time; and, having raiſed a conſiderable eſtate, ſettled his family here [11]."

By virtue of an act of parliament of the third year of queen Anne, to confirm an agreement made between *Thomas* then biſhop of *Carliſle* and *Thomas Coke*, eſq. (great-grandſon of ſir John, and vice-chamberlain to queen Anne) reſpecting the ſaid parſonage, the ſaid Thomas Coke being then leſſee thereof, the ſame is now held in fee-farm of the ſaid biſhoprick by the preſent lord viſcount *Melbourne*. The park hath been diſparked many years; but the houſe and gardens have been much improved by his lordſhip's anceſtors, and make a pleaſant ſummer reſidence. The old-faſhioned gardens, fountain, cut hedges, and ſtraight walks, ſtill remain; and, being upon an extenſive plan, are really curious, ſuch being now rarely to be met with in any part of the kingdom. The family, however, ſpend but little of their time here, as they reſide principally, when in the country, at their elegant houſe, Brockett hall, Herts.

At preſent Melbourne Hall is, by favour of the noble owner, the temporary reſidence of his young friend lord viſcount *Tamworth*, only ſon of my truly kind and right honourable patron the earl *Ferrers*.

Lord Melbourne has alſo a large and antient houſe at King's Newton; which was formerly the property of the *Hardinge* family; and is at preſent occupied by *Edward Abney*, eſq. ſecond ſon of the late *William Abney*, eſq. of Meaſham, co. Derby.

The whole pariſh of Melbourne, including the ſmall hamlet of King's Newton, contains 286 houſes, and 1410 inhabitants; and a conſiderable number of perſons in it are ſupported by manufactures. "Many hands are employed in combing and ſpinning jerſey; but thoſe who work upon the ſtocking-frame are ſtill more numerous, there being no leſs than eighty within the pariſh. The ſtone quarries near the town alſo afford employment to about thirty perſons. The chief part of their buſineſs is the manufacture of ſcythe-ſtones [12]."

The money raiſed for the poor in 1776 was £281. 19*s*. 4*d*.; the medium of three years 1783—1785, £266. 8*s*. 11*d*. [13]

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[1] "Ibi preſbiter & eccleſia." Domeſday, fol. 272. b. On the ſubject of this church, ſee a learned and valuable eſſay, illuſtrated with three moſt accurately drawn plates, by William Wilkins, eſq. in the Archæologia, vol. XIII. p. 290.

[2] Archæologia, vol. XIII. p. 291.

[3] Cart. 19 Edw. I.

[4] Dugdale's Baronage, vol. I. p. 73.

[5] Cart. 2 Edw. III.

[6] Camden's Britannia.

[7] Stowe's Annals, p. 413.

[8] Vetuſta Monumenta, vol. I. Plate XL.

[9] What the Harpurs had in Melbourne was a parcel of land only, called *Bennet's Cloſe* or *Wood Cloſe*, now lord Moira's.

[10] Wolley's MS Hiſtory of Derbyſhire.—In old deeds, any thing of a family-houſe was deſcribed as *a capital meſſuage*. A very antient building belonging to lord Moira, near the church, and now a farm-houſe, in the old deeds is called a capital meſſuage. It ſtill goes by the name of *Beuley hall*, from a family of the *Beaulies*, formerly the owners of it. This may have belonged to the Blackwells; though it does not appear that it did from the title-deeds. In 1539 it belonged to *John Beaumont*, eſq.; he ſold it to ſir *John Port*; Port ſold it in 1550 to *Roger Brecknock*; Brecknock ſold it to *Beaulie*; and the Beaulies to the *Huntingdon* family: ſo there ſeems no opening in the title from the deeds for the *Blackwells*.

[11] Wolley's MS.

[12] Pilkington's Derbyſhire, vol. II. p. 81.

[13] See the particulars hereafter, p. 876.

Pedigree of COKE, of Melbourne. (Continued from Dugdale's Viſitation of Derbyſhire, 1664.)

Richard Coke, of Truſley, co. Derby, a counſellor at law. = Mary, dau. and heir of Thomas Sacheverell, of Kirkby, co. Nott. died in 1580.

1. Sir Francis Coke, of Truſley, knt. = Mary, dau. to ...... Powell, of Preſtein, co. Hereford, firſt wife.
2. Sir John Coke, of Melbourn, knt. ſecretary of ſtate, died at Tottenham 1643. = Joan, dau of ſir John Lee, knt. alderman of London, widow of alderman Gore, 2d wife.
3. Thomas.
4. Philip. D. D.
5. George Coke, bp. of Briſtol 1632; of Hereford 1636; died 1646.
6. Robert.

1. Elizabeth = W. Woodcock.
2. Mary. = Francis Fulwood.
3. Mary. = Francis Ruſby.
4. Dorothy. = Valentine Carey, D. D. biſhop of Exeter 1621—1627.

Sir John Coke, of Melbourn, knt. died at Paris 1650, ſ. p. = Elizabeth, dau. of Tim. Parſey, of Selſton, co. Nott. widow of W. Willoughby, eſq. of Selſton.

Thomas Coke, eſq. of Melbourne, and of Tottenham High Croſs, died 1656. = Mary, dau. of ... Pope, eſq. of Woſlaton, co. Salop, eſq.

1. Mary. = Sir Edward Hartopp, of Buckminſter.
2. Elizabeth. = Arthur Faunt, ſon and heir to ſir William Faunt, of Foſton; afterward to Thomas Stocker, eſq. alderman of London.
3. Anne. = Henry Sacheverell, ſon and heir to Jacynth Sacheverell, of Morley, co. Derby, eſq.; after to Henry Danvers, ſon and heir to William Danvers, of Swithland, eſq.

John Coke, of Melbourne, eſq. æt. 9, March 18, 1662, being then under the guardianſhip of ſir Francis Burdett, of Formarke, co. Derby, knt. purchaſed the manor of Melton Mowbray in 1668[1]. =

.... firſt wife. = Right hon. Thomas Coke[2], vice-chamberlain to queen Anne 1711; alſo to George I. and a privy counſellor, died May 11, 1727; buried at Melbourne. = Hon. Mary Hale[3], ſiſter to Bernard Hale, eſq. of Gray's Inn, and one of the maids of honour to queen Anne; ſecond wife.

1. Mary, marr. in 1719 Tho. lord viſcount Southwell.
2. Elizabeth, living in 1722, unmarried.

Sir Matthew Lambe, of Brocket Hall, Herts; created a baronet 1755; M. P. for Peterborough 1761 and 1768; died in November 1768, æt. 63; buried at Hatfield. = Charlotte, ſole heir to her brother; died 176..

George-Lewis Coke, eſq. of Melbourne and Gray's Inn, died Jan. 14, 1750.

Sir Peniſton Lambe, bart. M. P. for Luggerſhall 1768, 1774, 1780; for Malmeſbury 1784; for Newport, Hants, 1790; married April 13, 1769; created baron Melbourne of Kilmore, in the kingdom of Ireland, May 24, 1770; and advanced to the dignity of a viſcount Dec. 12, 1780. = Elizabeth, only dau. of ſir Ralph Milbanke, of Hatnaby, Yorkſhire, bart.

Charlotte, married 1766; died April 2, 1790. = Henry Bellaſyſe, earl Fauconberg[4], died March 23, 1802.

1. Hon. Peniſton Lambe, b. May 3, 1770; elected knight of the ſhire for the county of Herts, 1802.
2. William, born March 15, 1779.
3. Frederick-James, b. April 17, 1782.
4. A daughter, b. July 11, 1784.
5. Emily-Mary, b. Apr. 21, 1787.
6. Harriot-Anne, born July 27, 1789.

1. Charlotte, b. Jan. 10, 1767; married to Thomas Wynne[5], eſq.
2. Anne, born Dec. 27, 1767; married to ſir George Wombwell, bart.
3. Elizabeth[6], born June 17, 1769.
4. Harriott, born April 21, 1776; died in infancy.

The Church,

dedicated to St. *Michael*, has a tolerably good ſquare ſteeple. The lands and tenements belonging to it are mentioned in an antient ſurvey of the manor, made in 1516; and were held in fee-farm of the dutchy of *Lancaſter*, by the rents there mentioned:

Johannes Thurnaſton, capellanus cantarie Sancte Katharine, tenet liberè unum meſſuagium & IIII virgatas terre, nuper Roberti de Hichfield, poſtea Willielmi Bars, & aliarum terrarum & tenementorum in Newton & Wylnaſton, nuper Willielmi Bars; & redd' per annum xs. VIIId. ob. & ſectam curie.

Capellanus cantarie Sancti Michaelis tenet certas terras & tenementa; & redd' per annum IIIs. vd.

Sir *Ralph Shirley*, who died in 1516, bequeathed lands in Melbourne and Worthington to the chantry of St. Katharine, in St. Michael's church in Melbourne, for ever, to pray for his ſoul[7].

The chantry-houſe of St. Katharine is ſtill remaining. It is a very antient ſtone building, ſtanding within three yards of the Weſt end of the church, and now converted into a malting office. From the abovementioned ſurvey, it ſeems to have been very liberally endowed; a meſſuage and four yard-lands in Melbourne, and other lands and tenements in Newton and Wilſon, muſt have been a conſiderable property for John Thurnaſton, the chaplain thereof[8].

The living is a vicarage, the patronage of which ſtill belongs to the biſhoprick of *Carliſle*. Its value in the king's books is £9. 13*s*. 4*d*.; and the yearly tenths 19*s*. 4*d*.

Melbourne is remarkable for a great variety of religious ſects; the Preſbyterians, Calviniſts, Baptiſts, and Quakers, having each in it a place of worſhip.

This church does not furniſh one inſcription which at all relates to the *Cokes*. That family, and, we believe, the late ſir *Matthew Lambe*, at different times, have purchaſed the whole of the eſtates which formerly belonged to the *Hardinges* of King's Newton; and in the church are ſeveral antient monuments, always underſtood to be of the Hardinge family; and a few of a more recent date, which are here given:

"Henry Hardinge, of Newton, gentleman,
and Elizabeth his wife;
which Henry died without iſſue, December 1613.
He gave to the poor 20*s*. yearly for ever."

"Anna Hardinge, ſecond daughter
of Robert Hardinge and Jane his wife,
who departed this life Dec. 7, 1721."

"Robert Hardinge, of King's Newton, eſq.
died Oct. 16, 1709, aged 53 years."

"John Hardinge, of King's Newton, eſq.
only ſon of Robert Hardinge,
died January 27, 1728, aged 43 years.
Robert Hardinge, of King's Newton, eſq.
and Ann his wife, one of the daughters
and coheireſſes of William Buxton,
of Youlgrave, in the county of Derby, eſq.
Mary Hardinge, their eldeſt daughter,
did by her laſt will and teſtament order her executor,
Caleb Hardinge[9], to erect this monument, 1767."

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[1] Not "1688," as by miſtake in vol. II. p. 246.

[2] Mr. Coke poſſeſſed a very capital collection of pictures; which, on his death, were ſold by auction, Feb. 19, 1727-8.

[3] "Mr. Coke, the vice-chamberlain, made me a long viſit this morning; but the toaſt his lady was unfortunately engaged to lady Sunderland." Swift's Journal to Stella, Aug. 9, 1711.

[4] The earl married, ſecondly, Jane, eldeſt daughter of the late John Cheſhyre, eſq. of Bennington in Cheſhire, by whom he had no iſſue. The earldom is now extinct; but the title of viſcount Bellaſyſe of Henknowle devolves on Rowland Bellaſyſe, eſq.

[5] Nephew of Thomas lord Newborough, who was ſon of ſir John Wynne, of Glynleven, bart. ſon of ſir Thomas, ſo created in 1742, derived from Wynne of Bodvean.

[6] Married in 1789 to Bernard-Edward Howard, eſq. preſumptive heir to Charles duke of Norfolk; by whom ſhe had one ſon; and, being divorced, ſhe was married, ſecondly, in 1794, to Charles earl of Lucan in the kingdom of Ireland.

[7] See the particulars before, under Staunton Harold, p. 711.

[8] Archæologia, vol. XIII. p. 307.

[9] Caleb Hardinge, M. D. brother of Nicholas Hardinge, eſq. of Canbury near Kingſton in Surrey; whoſe merits I have had occaſion to notice in the Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer, p. 129.—Dr. Caleb Hardinge died at Mansfield, co. Notts, 17... He was a man of ſingular habits and whims, but of infinite humour and wit. He was, like his brother, a moſt admirable ſcholar; and, if he had been uniformly attentive to the duties of his profeſſion, would have acquired the firſt ranks in it. In medical ſagacity and learning he had few, if any ſuperiors. His converſation was coveted by the moſt accompliſhed wits and ſcholars of his age. He was a man of perfect honour; and a more benevolent ſpirit never breathed. His paſſion for courſing was one of his moſt prominent; but, like all the reſt, he made it the ſource of infinite amuſement for his friends.—The preſent George Hardinge, eſq. of the Middle Temple, now one of the Welſh judges, and a very excellent ſcholar, is the ſon of Nicholas.

WARTOFT,

This ſmall hamlet, originally called *Wavertoft Grange*, was formerly a grange belonging to the priory of *Norton* in Cheſhire; and is conſequently extra-parochial.

Wartoft is locally ſituated within the lordſhip of Donington; and is bounded on the North and on the Weſt, to a conſiderable extent, by other parts of that lordſhip; on the South by Langley; and on the Eaſt by Diſeworth.

In 1346, the prior of *Norton* (on the aid then granted for knighting Edward of Woodſtock, the king's eldeſt ſon,) was aſſeſſed 5*s.* for half a quarter of one knight's fee in Wartoft juxta Donington, parcel of the fee of *Cheſter* and *Huntingdon*[1].

In 1622, it was the inheritance of *Edward* lord *Mountague*, baron of *Boughton* in Northamptonſhire; who gave it in marriage with his daughter *Frances*, to *John Manners*, of Haddon, eſq.; who in 1641 ſucceeded his couſin *George* as eighth earl of *Rutland*.

Wartoft Grange, by the name of "Whartopp, alias Wavertoft, alias Whartoft Grange," in the year 1649, was conveyed by *John* earl of *Rutland* to *Joseph Kniveton*, of Diſeworth, gent. for 2200*l*.

It is now the property of *Richard Cheſlyn*, eſq. of Langley Hall, who purchaſed it in 1797. Of itſelf it is not large, conſiſting only of a farm-houſe and about 130 acres of land; but, with the manor of Langley and a conſiderable farm in the lordſhip of Caſtle Donington, to both of which it lies contiguous, forms an entire, compact, and valuable eſtate[2].

Some old walls ſhew where the old Grange ſtood, on the ſite of which a modern farm-houſe is now built.

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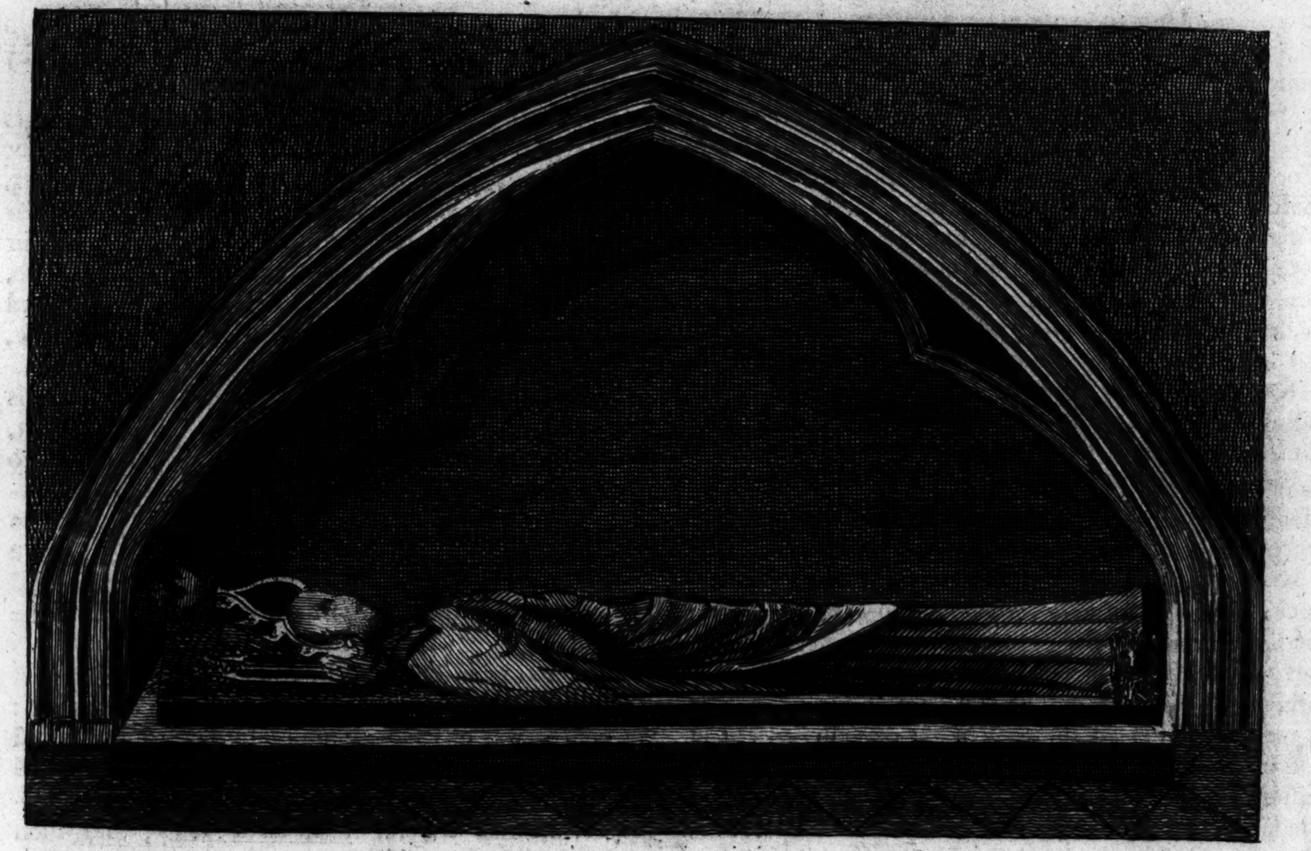
[1] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III.

[2] From the Title-deeds.

A MONUMENT AT CASTLE-DONINGTON, p.782. Pl.CX. p



GARENDON,

called alſo in old deeds *Gerondon*, *Gerouldon*, *Gerwedon*, *Geraldon*, *Garradon*, and *Garendedon*, is two miles diſtant from Loughborough; and, in the eccleſiaſtical diviſion of the county, is within the deanry of Akeley.

At this place, *Robert Boſſu* the good earl of *Leiceſter*[1], who became a monk here, and gave the town of Stockton at his admiſſion *pro ſuſtentatione ſuâ*, 5 kal. Nov. 1133[2], founded an abbey under the patronage of the bleſſed Virgin Mary[3] for Ciſtertian or White Monks; who were Benedictines, according to the letter of the rule, without mitigation ("in quo," ſays Mabillon, "regula ſine ullâ mitigatione ad apicem ſervaretur.")—This monaſtery was a daughter or derivative from the abbey of *Waverley*, co. Surrey, the firſt houſe in England of this order, founded by William Giffard, biſhop of Wincheſter, in the reign of king Henry I.; whence Dugdale ſtyles it "Abbatia de Gerendon, filia de Waverley[4]."

The dreſs of two monks of this houſe, with and without their cowl, are exhibited in Plate CXI.

Their peculiarities ſhall here be given, from Dugdale's Warwickſhire, compared with Malmeſbury and Knighton: "Firſt, for their habits they wear no leather or linen, nor indeed any fine woollen cloth; neither, except it be on a journey, do they put on any breeches, and then upon their return deliver them fair waſhed. Having two coats with cowls, in winter time they are not to augment, but in ſummer if they pleaſe may leſſen them; in which habit they are to ſleep, and after matins not to return to their beds. For prayers, the hour of prime they ſo conclude that before the laudes it may be day-break, ſtrictly obſerving their rule, that not one iota or tittle of their ſervice is omitted. Immediately after laudes, they ſing the prime; and after prime, they goe out performing their appointed hours in work. What is to be done in the day, they act by day-light; for none of them, except he be ſick, is to be abſent from his diurnal hours, or the compline. When the compline is finiſhed, the ſteward of the houſe and he that hath charge of the gueſts go forth, but with great care of ſilence ſerve them. For diet, the abbot aſſumes no more liberty to himſelf than any of his convent; every where being preſent with them, and taking care of his flock, except at meat, in regard his table is always with the ſtrangers and poor people. Neverthleſs, whereſoever he eats, he is abſtemious of talk or any dainty fare, nor hath he or any of them ever above two diſhes of meat; neither do they eat of fat or fleſh, except in caſe of ſickneſs; and from the ides of September till Eaſter they eat no more than once a day, except on Sundays, no not on any feſtivals. Out of the precincts of their cloyſter they go out but to work[5], neither there nor any where do they diſcourſe with any but the abbot or prior. They unweariedly continue their canonical hours, not piecing any ſervice to another except the vigils for the deceaſed. They obſerve the office of St. Ambroſe, ſo far as they could have perfect knowledge thereof from Millain, and taking care of ſtrangers and ſick people, do deviſe extraordinary afflictions for their own bodies, to the intent their ſouls may be advantaged."

Hoſpinian ſays thus of them[6]; "A year's probation; no reception of fugitives after the third time; all faſts obſerved according to the rule; proſtration to viſitors, and waſhing their feet; abbot's table always with gueſts and pilgrims; labour more than the rule required; delicate habits exploded; obſolete and primitive fervour endeavoured to be revived by them." Avarice was the great vice of this order. They were great dealers in wool; generally very ignorant; and, in fact, farmers more than monks. The authors who have written upon this order (and indeed every other) are enumerated by Fabricius; and I wiſh the learned may have the good fortune to find them, which I had not (at leaſt moſt of them), though I tried the beſt library in the kingdom, the Bodleian. The Uſus Ciſtercienſium is the main book[7].

"This order of Ciſtercians began in 1098, in the 12th year of king William Rufus, as Leland[8] ſetteth down out of an old manuſcript of the abbey of Rocheſter. At what time as the monks went about to ſeek them a fit ſeat to erect their firſt houſe upon, they heard a voice from above ſpeaking in their native tongue, *Cy eſte vous*, that is, 'Here ſtay you;' whereupon they there ſettled their foundation at a place in Burgundy in France, which of theſe words that they heard they called *Ciſteree*.

"This order, as alſo the Templars and Hoſpitallers of St. John of Jeruſalem, were, certain years after their firſt inſtitution, diſcharged from payment of tithes, ſo long as they held and occupied their lands in their own hands, or at their own coſts[9], but not in their tenants or farmers hands; and ſuch as they had in fee, but not on demiſe. And ſo was it held and agreed in 1568[10]; and in the biſhop of Wincheſter's caſe, and the archbiſhop of Canterbury's caſe, 1596[11].

"Concerning the antiquity of the freedom of this order and others from payment of tithes, I find that, by a ſynodal decree made by pope Paſchal II. (who began to reign 1099, 13 William Rufus), all religious houſes and their lands, which they held in their own occupation for the uſe of their houſes, were diſcharged from payment of tithes[12]. But this general privilege was reſtrained by a ſynod begun in the time of pope Hadrian IV. an Engliſhman (who began his papacy in 1154) continued and ended under his next ſucceſſor pope Alexander III. (who died in 1181); wherein it was enacted, that all religious houſes ſhould be freed from payment of tithes of their new improved grounds, called *Novalia*[13]; and of their gardens, orchards, butter, cheeſe, milk, calf, lamb, and ſuch other cattle as they had in their own occupation; and that none of their other lands ſhould be freed or diſcharged from paying tithes. But by the ſame ſynod it was fully decreed, that all the lands belonging to the orders of the Templars, Hoſpitallers of St. John of Jeruſalem, and Ciſtertians, as well antient as newly improved, ſhould be exempt from payment of tithes, ſo long as they held them in their own occu-

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[1] Fragm. MS. Chetwynd.

[2] So the Annals of Burton and Peterborough; and the date is preciſely aſcertained by a ſubſequent extract, p. 787, from the regiſter of Bittleſdon. H. Knighton erroneouſly dates the foundation in 1169.

[3] Tanner's Notit. p. 237.

[4] Monaſt. vol. I. 768.

[5] Their manual labour was as follows: "In ſummer, after chapter, which followed prime, they worked till thirds, and after nones till veſpers. In winter, from after maſs till nones, and even to veſpers during Lent. In harveſt, when they went to work in the farms, they ſaid thirds, and the conventual maſs immediately after prime, that nothing might hinder their work for the reſt of the morning; and often they ſaid divine ſervice in the places where they were at work, and at the ſame hours as thoſe at home celebrated in the church." Dev. Vie Monaſt. vol. II. p. 337.

[6] De Orig. & Progr. Monach. p. 313.

[7] This article is copied from an excellent "Hiſtory of Monks and Monachiſm in England, by the Rev. Dudley Foſbrooke, M.A. F.S.A. 1802,' 2 vols. 8vo.

[8] Collect. III. fol. 74; Matthew of Weſtminſter, lib. ii. fol. 14. More probably from *Ciſtertium*, the Latin name of *Citeaux*, in the biſhopric of Chalois, where this order began. From Hiſt. des Ordres Monaſt. V. 348; Tanner, Notit. Monaſt. pref. xv. note *m*; Mon. Angl. I. 685; Stevens, II. 23.

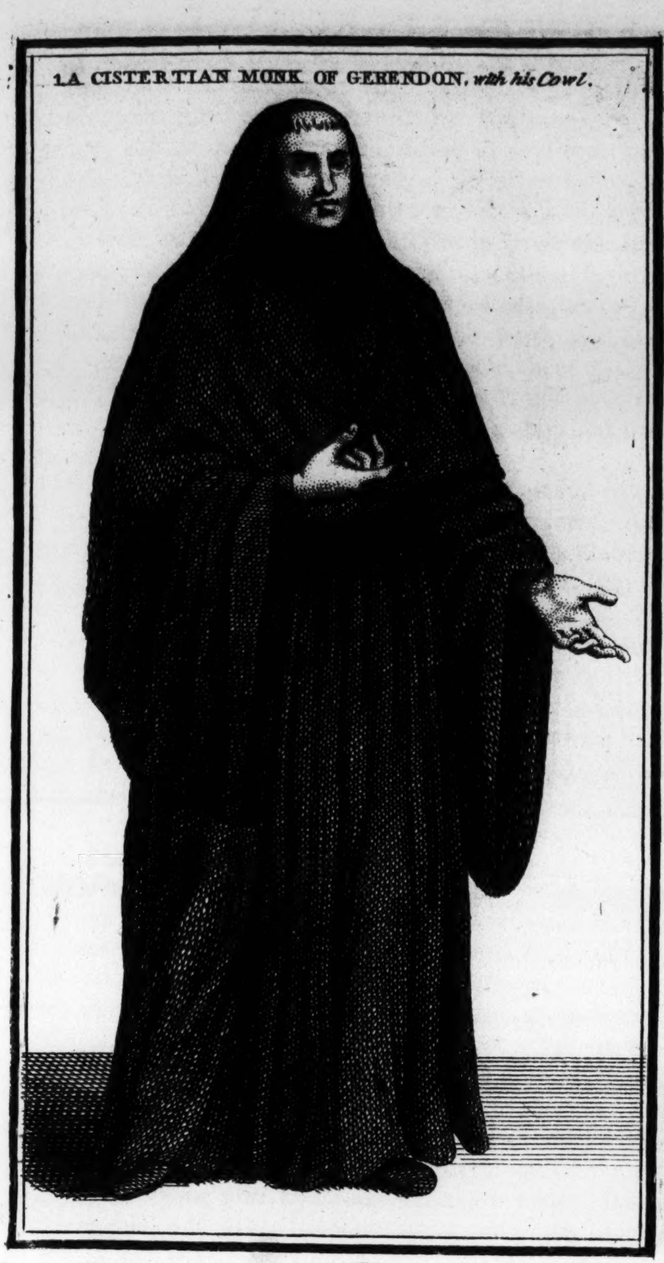
[9] The privileges, freedoms, and grants to this order, are ſet down at large by Chryſoſtom Henriques, in his "Menologium Ciſtertienſe," printed at Antwerp, 1630.

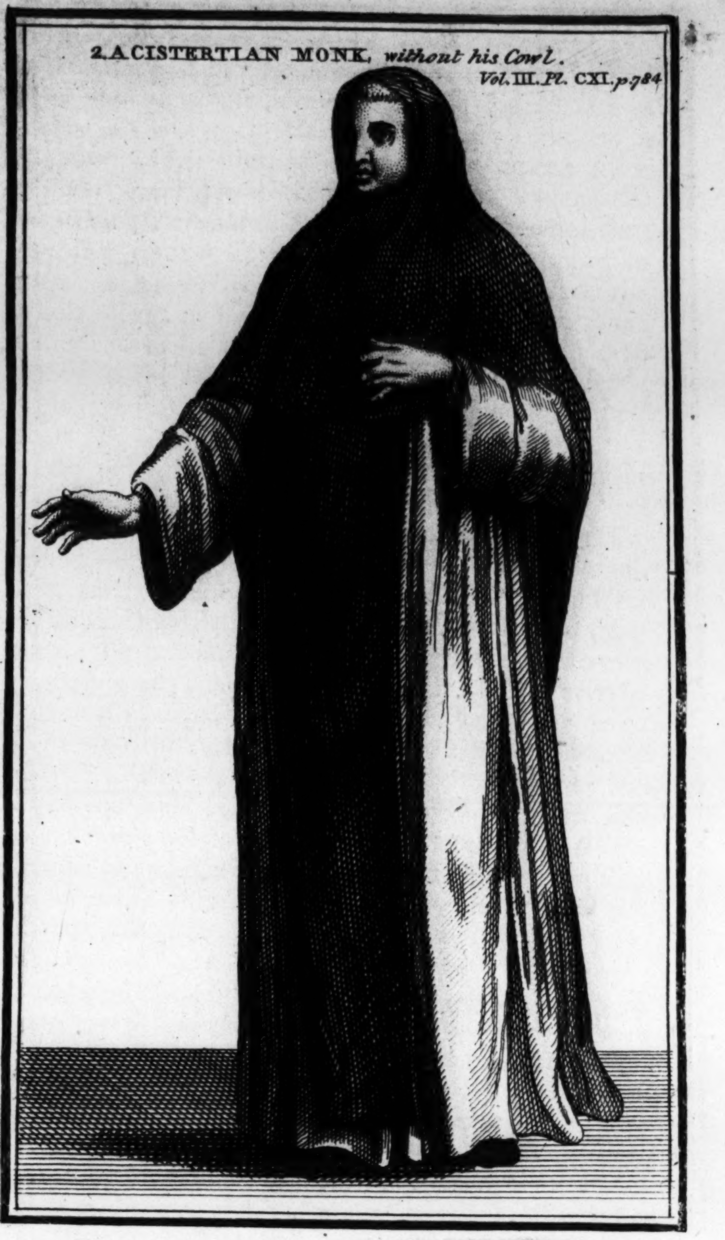
[10] 10 Eliz.; Dyer 277. Pl. 60.

[11] 38 Eliz.; Coke's Reports, Part II. pp. 44. b. 47. b.

[12] Decimæ, N° 16. qu. 1.

[13] Petrus Rebuſſus, Tractatus de decimis feodalibus & novalibus.


1.A CISTERTIAN MONK OF GERENDON, *with his Cowl.*


2.A CISTERTIAN MONK, *without his Cowl.*

Vol. III. *Pl.* CXI. *p.*784

*Fig.*1.

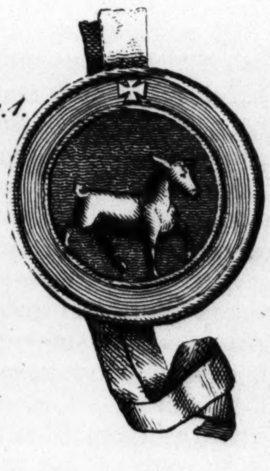


*Fig.*5.

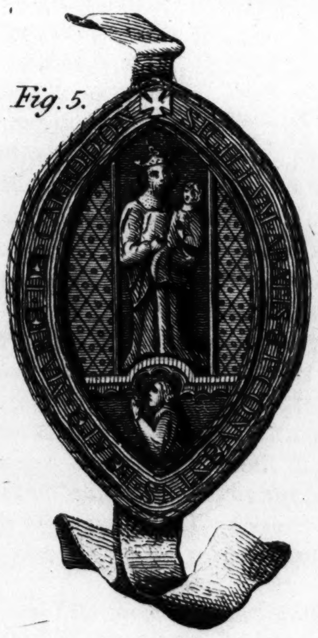


*Fig.*2.

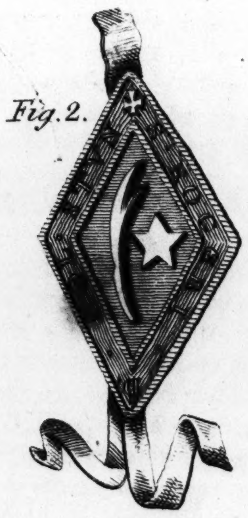


*Fig.*3.

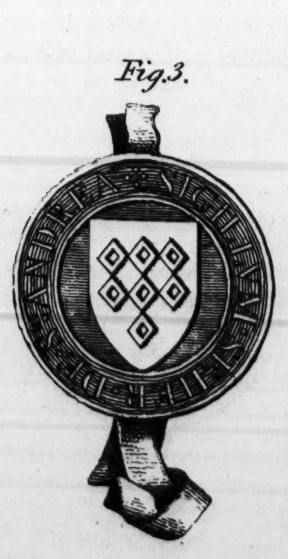


*Fig.*4.

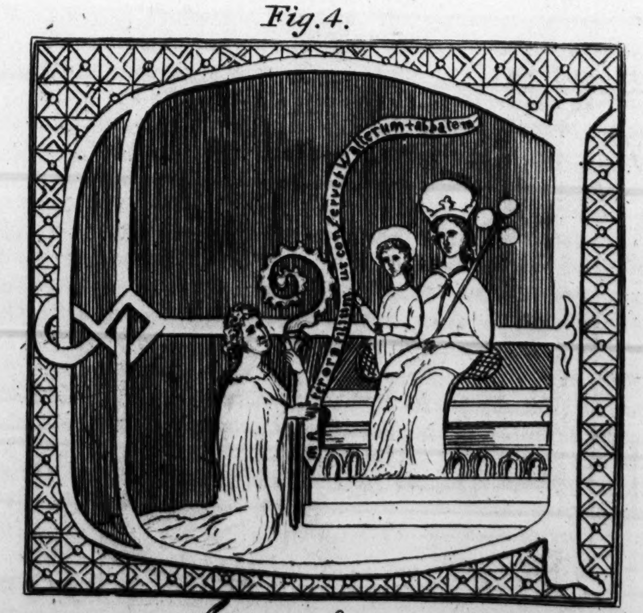
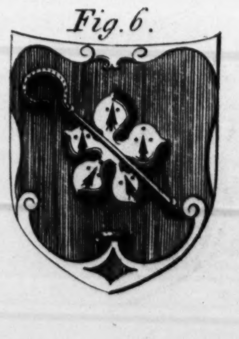


*Fig.*6.



Ambr Phillipps. 1689.

Longmate sc.

pation, and huſbanded at their proper coſts; which privilege ſeemed to be granted for the more ſpecial grace, and enabling of them, being at that time held the moſt eminent and reſpected of all other orders in Chriſtendom. But, theſe three orders growing in a very ſhort time after to great eſtates in lands and livelihoods, it was decreed by a general council held at Rome, in the palace of St. John of Lateran, 1215 (17 John), that from thenceforth all ſuch lands as ſhould be purchaſed or given to any of theſe three orders, after the ſaid council of Lateran, ſhould not have the former privilege of exemption, though they did huſband them in their own occupation.

"Now after the diſſolution of abbeys, made in the time of king Henry VIII. this privilege or freedom of non-payment of tithes did not hold in all monaſteries or religious houſes of this order: for thoſe houſes which had not lands, tenements, and hereditaments, above the clear yearly value of £200. and were ſuppreſſed, ſurrendered, and given to king Henry VIII. by parliament 27 Henry VIII. were not freed from payment of tithes. But all thoſe houſes which had lands above the clear yearly value of £200. which were ſuppreſſed and given to the king 31 Henry VIII. were diſcharged from payment of any tithes, by a ſpecial branch and clauſe in the ſaid ſtatute, 31 Henry VIII. cap. 13, which was not inſerted in the former ſtatute made 27 Henry VIII. The words are theſe: 'Every perſon and perſons, their heirs and aſſigns, having any monaſteries, priories, colleges, or other eccleſiaſtical houſes or places, &c. or any manors, meſſuages, parſonages appropriate, &c. or other hereditaments, which belonged unto the ſaid monaſteries, priories, &c. which were diſcharged of and for the payment of tithes, being in the hands of the abbots, priors, or other eccleſiaſtical governors, ſhall have and enjoy every of the ſaid monaſteries, priories, lands, tenements, and other hereditaments, according to their eſtates and titles, diſcharged of payment of tithes, in as ample manner as any of the ſaid abbots, priors, &c. or other eccleſiaſtical governors, held or enjoyed the ſame at the days of their diſſolution, or coming to the hands of king Henry VIII.' And ſo was it agreed for law, in a Lincolnſhire caſe, 40 Eliz. and in a Nottinghamſhire caſe, 7 Jac. between Gabriel Armeſtrong and Thomas Hall, for lands in Cortingſtoke, co. Nott. which ſome time did belong to the abbey of Garendon, which had not lands to the yearly value of £200 [1]."

The exemption of theſe monks is thus exemplified at Preſtwould, in the Matriculus of Bp. Welles: "Monachi de Gerndon ſolvunt [2] perſone de Preſtwould III marcas pro decimis terrarum ſuorum ibidem quas propriis ſumptibus excolunt [3], ſcilicet VIII carucatas, per quandam compoſitionem inter eos."

The founder of Garendon abbey endowed it with five carucates and three yard-lands in Garendon, two carucates in Ringlethorp, certain lands in Diſhley and Ravenſton, and the wood of Shepeſhed, containing a mile and a half in length, and a mile in breadth; and Michelholm, in the lordſhip of Lockington, for a fiſhery in the Trent. He gave them alſo a burgeſs in the town of Leiceſter, *qui emeat pannos ſuos cum dico* [4].

Nearly coeval with the founder's gift, was the benefaction of *Ernald de Boſco*, his ſteward; who, with the full conſent of earl Robert Boſſu, ſignified in form to Alexander [5] biſhop of Lincoln, gave the whole village of Bittleſdon in Buckinghamſhire to the Ciſtertian monks of Garendon, to the intent that an abbey of the ſame order might be there founded [6]; which was accordingly ſoon after begun. He gave them alſo the manor of Staunton under Bardon [7].

An old MS. cited by Mr. Burton under Thorpe Ernald, as being in 1622 in the cuſtody of Henry lord Grey of Groby, ſays, "Tempore regis Stephani Ernaldus de Boſco, ſeneſchallus Roberti comitis Leiceſtrie, fundavit abbathiam de Bittleſdon [8];" and Sir William Dugdale, "Ita incepta & fundata eſt abbatia de Bittleſdon, anno Gratiæ MCXLVII, ſexto idûs Julii; hoc eſt, anno XIII à fundatione de Gerondon [9]."

For the purpoſe of further benefiting the monks of Garendon, the earl of Leiceſter obtained from *Ranulph* earl of *Cheſter* a perpetual grant of the caſtle and vill of Mountſorell, and alſo of the lordſhip of Charley, a conſiderable portion of Charnwood foreſt, with Aldermanhawe and Haliwell hawe, all which were formally conveyed to king Henry III; and by him re-conveyed to earl *Robert de Boſſu* [10]. This Ranulph gave them alſo common of paſture for all their cattle in Barrow [11].

Among their other early benefactors were *John de Laci* earl of *Lincoln* and conſtable of *Cheſter* [12]; with *Robert de Ferrariis* earl of *Derby* and *William* his ſon. *William de Ferrariis* the grandſon alſo not only confirmed the incloſed ground at Hethcote, and paſture for 300 ſheep there, 5 cows, one bull, and 6 oxen, given by his father; but added another piece of incloſure thereto, with paſturage for 300 ſheep more, at ſix ſcore to the hundred, and for 7 more cows. The firſt William confirmed the grant of *Harald de Lecha* and *Alan* his ſon [13]; and *Margaret de Ferrariis* counteſs of *Derby*, his widow, gave 15*s*. yearly rent in Anſtey [14].

Roger earl of *Warwick*, who died in 1153 (ſon of *Henry* earl of Warwick, by *Margaret* ſiſter to *Rotrode* earl of *Perth*), was a great benefactor to many religious houſes. He gave to this monaſtery the town of Badſley Endſor, co. Warwick; which was afterwards given up by theſe monks to earl *William*, the ſon and ſucceſſor of earl Roger; in conſideration whereof, he gave them 10 marks of ſilver, and releaſed to them the ſervice of a knight's fee due from *Geffrey de Clinton* and *Robert de Burton*, for a part of Ibſtock; and the ſaid earl in 1166 paſſed it away to *Helias Savage* [15].

Within about 30 years of their foundation, with the conſent of archdeacon Baldric, the abbot and convent exchanged an acre of land with Nicholas rector of Godeby [16]; and entered into compoſitions with the rectors of Ibſtock, Preſtwould, Waltham, and Clifton [17].

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[1] "The true yearly value of all the monaſteries of this order, and of all others in this kingdom, is ſet down by Mr. Speed, in his Hiſtory of Great Britain, in a table which he had out of the Augmentation Court; which table was afterward corrected and enlarged by me out of Leland and divers records, and is printed in his ſecond edition of that hiſtory, 1627. W. Burton."

[2] "This word ſeems to limit the nature of the payment by the monks; and deſcribe it to be not a compoſition, but a payment in kind to the parſon of the church of Preſtwould. Indeed, the particular payment is not deſcribed to be of the tithe itſelf, but of three marks in lieu. But the words may be underſtood of a voluntary payment, alterable *ad libitum*." S. Carte.

[3] "So long as they held and occupied their lands in their own hands, or at their own coſts. The Latin words in the quotation above are rightfully interpreted by the Engliſh, or explained. The Ciſtercians were not privileged for lands which they rented (which was very often the caſe), but only for ſuch lands as belonged to them in purparty. And even this privilege or exemption was in proceſs of time, 1215, limited or reſtrained by the Lateran Council; viz. to ſuch lands or eſtates as were belonging to the Ciſtertians then (*i. e.* at the time of holding that council); for, by the 55th canon of that council, all their future acquiſitions were ſubjected to the payment of tithes in kind. Indeed, theſe future acquiſitions were capable of being exempted afterwards by compoſition in lieu. But the privilege of their order did not extend either to ſuch of their lands as were in farm, or leaſed out to tenants, or were acquired by them after the time of the council. What the particular lands intended to be compriſed in the quotation above were does not appear. But the time of writing the Matriculus (whence the quotation above is taken) being ſtated as made A. D. 1220, there will be little reaſon to ſuppoſe that the acquiſition accrued after the time of the Lateran Council. And I cannot help being of opinion, that, as the privilege was firſt derived or granted to the Ciſtertians by the mere or ſole authority of the pope, the parſon of Preſtwould oppoſed or refuſed to ſubmit to the reception or allowance of the privilege, in Preſtwould pariſh, and, by controverting the legality thereof, forced the monks of Garendon to a compoſition for their tithes." S. Carte.—I have preſerved this and the preceding ingenious note of Mr. Carte the ſolicitor (ſon of the vicar of St. Martin's); though the original compoſition, dated 1177, will be given in p. 821; and a releaſe from it, p. 831.

[4] See the grant of the founder and thoſe of his ſon, hereafter, pp. 791. 797. 808. 814.

[5] Biſhop of Lincoln 1123—1147. He was alſo lord chancellor.

[6] See his grant in p. 831.

[7] See p. 815.

[8] Burton, p. 284; and ſee before under Thorpe Ernald, vol. II. p. 369.

[9] Dugdale, Mon. Ang. vol. I. p. 783; ex Regiſtro de Bittleſdon, penès prænob. Georgium ducem Buckinghamiæ, anno 1640.

[10] See p. 830.

[11] See pp. 792. 809. 822. 830.

[12] See p. 811.

[13] See pp. 794. 795. 809. 812.

[14] See p. 791.

[15] See pp. 805. 825.

[16] See vol. II. p. 173.

[17] See pp. 797. 819. 821.

Margaret de Quency, counteſs of *Wincheſter*, granted them all Henley, three yard-lands in Weſton, and a mill there; and her ſon, *Roger de Quency* earl of *Wincheſter*, gave five yard-lands in Belgrave, and five virgates and a mill in Weſton, Hathern, and Thorpe [1].

In 1212, or after, *Hawiſe* counteſs of *Albemarle*, in her pure widowhood, after the death of *Baldwin de Betun*, her third and laſt huſband, beſtowed on the monks of Garendon four ploughlands in Eaſtwell; whoſe charter is thus expreſſed:

"Hawiſe, counteſs of Albemarle, to all her men and friends, French and Engliſh, clerks and laics, preſent and future, greeting. Know ye that I, being in my lawful power, after the death of Baldwin de Betun my huſband, and after I had ſettled matters touching my right and inheritance with the lord the king, have granted, and by this my charter confirmed, in pure and perpetual alms, to God and the church of St. Mary of Garendon, and to the monks there ſerving God, for the health of my ſoul, and of my huſband William de Mandevile earl of Eſſex, and of my heirs and anceſtors, four caruecates of land in Eaſtwell, with all the appurtenances, free and quit of all the ſecular ſervice which belonged to the earl of Albemarle my father, and which belongs to me and my heirs, and from all earthly ſervice; to wit, thoſe four carucates which the monks had, of the gift of Ralph the Butler, after the ſame Ralph had dereyned [or made good] that land in the court of the lord the king; and of the confirmation of William de Evermue, and of the confirmation of William earl of Albermarle my father, of whoſe fee that land is. And I will that no one therefore diſturb, diſquiet, or moleſt them; becauſe I have diſcharged the foreign ſervice, and all the ſervice which belonged to the earl of Albemarle my father, and which belongs to me and my heirs, from the land of the monks, to all the heirs of the land which is of my father's fee in Eyton and Eaſtwell, and to all thoſe who have held that land, or ſhall hold it, from me or my heirs. And I and my heirs will maintain that land for ever, free from all ſecular ſervice; and warrant all thoſe things to the monks aforeſaid. Witneſſes; Hugh abbot of Melſa [in Yorkſhire], Jordan abbot of Thornton, Adam the capellan, Ranulph the high-ſheriff, Henry de . . ., Engeram de Albemarle, John Mauveiſin, Aliza de Fontibus, Richeuda, and Clementia, my daughters [2].

William de Fortibus earl of *Albemarle*, her ſon, afterwards, by another charter, confirmed the ſame land at Eaſtwell to the monks of Garendon; which being almoſt word for word the ſame with his mother's grant, it is needleſs to repeat the ſame. The witneſſes were different; to wit, Henry de Aldetheleighe, Walter de Deyvill, Stephen de Segrave, Fulco de Oyri, Geoffry the Spencer, Hugh of the Foreſt, Robert de Burton, John de Folevile, Robert de Withine, Hugh de Streleghe, and many others [3].

William de Mandevile earl of *Eſſex*, who married an heireſs of the *Albemarles*, confirmed the above gifts [4].

Gundreda de Moubray and *Roger* her ſon gave them Ringlethorpe Grange [5], and lands at Burton [6].

In 1220, the earl of *Winton* was patron of Garendon.

Feb. 28, 1234-5, divers lands were given to this abbey by *Robert Pakeman*, of Kirby by Glenfield [7].

See before, under Thorpe-Hanker, an acccount of lands there, given to the abbey by divers perſons [8]; and in 1237, the monks poſſeſſed a right of fiſhery in the river Sore, and common of paſture at Diſhley [9].

About this period they had a grant from *Robert de Tateſhall*, of 30 acres of land in the Wold of Holwell, and of free paſſage for their carts there. Teſtibus; Gervaſio tunc temporis priore de Bredon, Johanne de Grei; Ingeranno Diuvle, Radulpho de Nuers, Willielmo de Quatuor-maribus, Galfrido de Langeton, Rado clerico de Bredonâ, Alano de Bullmare, &c [10]."

Carta Rogeri de Colſton, de quietâ clamiâ cujuſdam boſci, & ſoli ejuſdem. Teſtibus; Willielmo Pakeman de Worthinton, Thomâ de eadem clerico, Olivero Pigot de eadem, Willielmo Talebot de Swaninton, Willielmo Wareyn de eadem, & aliis [11].

"Omnibus ſancte matris eccleſie filiis Saherus de Sanct' Andreâ ſalutem. Sciatis me dediſſe Deo & eccleſie Sancte Marie de Gerondon, &c. quicquid habeo in territorium de Littlemore, ex dono Rogeri de St. Andreâ fratris mei. Teſtibus; dominis Radulpho de Nevile, Johanne Monacho, Willielmo de Boſco, militibus; Briano Foreſtario; Matheo Venatore; Rogero Briffe; Johanne de Meſerne; Rogero de Brian; Waltero de Aneſty; Johanne de Cranford; & aliis [12].

In 1250, *Thomas Spornecurteis*, of Leiceſter, executed a writing obligatory for the payment to the abbot of Garendon of four marks of ſilver, one mark in a year, in the church of St. Peter at Loughborough; and in default of payment the monks might take poſſeſſion "manſi mei in villâ de Leyceſtriâ, quod jacet juxta venelam inter manſum Willielmi Randekide, & alteram viam que ſe extendit a cruce que ſtat in foro cotidiano verſus portam orientalem." The obligor not to ſell, mortgage, nor alien the ſame houſe in the mean time, on pain of being ſubject "cohercioni ballivorum domini comitis in burgo Leyceſtrie qui pro tempore fuerint. Teſtibus, Willielmo de Sancto Laud', tunc aldermanno Leyceſtrie; Roberto de Stocton, tunc prepoſito, Roberto Kepegeſt, Petro Palmario, Henrico Leffe, Thomâ de Haluton, Henrico Hocwell, Thomâ Clerico, & aliis. Sealed with yellow wax, and inſcribed, "✠ S. TOME SPORNECORTEIZ [13]."

The prior and convent of Bolington [14] in Lincolnſhire, as patrons of the church of Preſtwould, had a conſiderable connexion with the tithes throughout that whole pariſh; as appears by theſe ſeven original deeds, preſerved among the Charters in the Britiſh Muſeum.

1. An agreement between the monks of Bulington and the inhabitants of Burton, reſpecting the chapel of St. Peter in that village, founded by Hugo de Berges [about the year 1200.]

2. An agreement, in 1251, between the abbot and convent of Garendon and the prior and convent of Bolyngton, releaſes the abbot and convent (on a preſent payment of 35 marks) from three marks a year, which they had till then been accuſtomed to pay, as a compoſition for tithes, for their lands at Burton Grange [15].

3. A compoſition between the prior of Bolington and Anketill parſon of Preſtwould, for tithes in Hoton and Preſtwould; without date [16].

4. A grant of Peter prior and the monks of Lenton to the convent of Bulington of all their tithes in Hoton and Cotes, in the pariſh of Preſtwould; without date [17].

5. An agreement between the church of St. Andrew at Preſtwold, and the chapel of St. John of Cotes, then recently founded by *Richard Frumentin* of that village, reſpecting their rights, tithes, &c.; without date [18].

6. An agreement reſpecting the rights of the church of Preſtwould and the chapel of Cotes, 1 Honorii Pape [19].

7. In 1389, William archbiſhop of Canterbury confirmed to the abbey of Bolington the church of Preſtwould, with the chapels of Houton, Burton, and Cotes.

The following article may ſerve as a ſpecimen of the grant and releaſe of the homage of a villan:

"Robertus Putrel omnibus hominibus & amicis ſuis Francis & Anglis, preſentibus & futuris, ſalutem. Sciatis quòd ego reddidi Ivoni filio Roberti de Houton homagium ſuum quod debuit michi & heredibus meis; & a me & heredibus meis clamavi eum quietum abbati & abbatie de Gerondon in perpetuum, pro quinque ſolidis quos inde accepi. Teſtibus his; Thomâ

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[1] See p. 791. [2] See vol. II. Appendix, p. 135. [3] Ibid. [4] Ibid. p. 134. [5] Ibid. p. 135.

[6] See p. 810. [7] Peck, MSS. vol. IV. p. 13. And ſee hereafter, under Kirby. [8] Peck, MSS. vol IV. p. 12.

[9] Rot. Cart. 19 Hen. III. m. 25. Fin. div. com. 36 Hen. III. de piſcariâ in aquâ de Sore. Cart. 52 Hen. III. m. 5.

[10] Peck, MS. from the original deed, in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Phillipps, at Garendon, 1730. See the ſeal, Plate CXI. fig. 1.

[11] Peck, ibid.; ſee the ſeal, fig. 2. [12] From the original penes S. Roper. See the ſeal, fig. 3.

[13] Madox, Formulare Anglicanum, p. 357; Cart. DCXXXI; where another charter of Thomas de Spornecurteis is noticed, made to William de Peto, whereby he ſubjects the ſaid manſion in Leiceſter to the payment of 14 marks of ſilver. It is in the ſame words as the above, and atteſted by all the ſame witneſſes.

[14] Founded by Simon de Kima, in the reign of king Stephen, for a prior and convent of both ſexes, under the name of St. Gilbert of Sempringham, to the honour of the bleſſed Virgin Mary.

[15] See this compoſition, and the ſix ſubſequently mentioned deeds, at length, hereafter, pp. 831—833.

[16] See the ſeal, Plate CXIII. fig. 1. [17] Ibid. fig. 2. [18] Ibid. fig. 3. [19] Ibid. fig. 4.

Diſpenſatore, Nicholao de Torp, Rob' Oſtric de Torp, Aluredo priore de Rapendon, Willelmo de Aneſtih, Willelmo Schirloc, Hugone Palmer de Houton, Gamello Cellerario de Gerondon, Hamone Monacho, Alano de Dapifero comitis Legreceſtriæ [1]."

Early in the reign of king Henry III. a *Houſe of Converts* [2] was founded in New-ſtreet, in the ſuburbs of London, for *converted Jews*, who there lived under a learned Chriſtian, appointed to inſtruct and govern them. Another houſe to the ſame uſe had been ſtill earlier eſtabliſhed, in 1213, againſt the wall of the houſe of Bermondſey; and there was a third at Oxford. But another method of providing for theſe *Converts* was by corrodies in religious houſes; which charitably maintained them in great numbers. Among theſe the abbey of Garendon appears to have been one of the earlieſt; for in 1196, Reginald the abbot of this houſe was fatally wounded by one of theſe converts; which occaſioned their general expulſion [3]. But in 1254-5, there being at that time many of them in England, for whom the King, by reaſon of his wars, had not provided ſufficient maintenance; he thereupon, out of his Chriſtian care to ſupport them, iſſued the following circular writ (which each convert was to carry himſelf) to the abbots, priors, and convents, of moſt of the religious houſes through England, to entertain and receive one or more of them for two years; and to allow them a daily penſion or corrody, not exceeding a certain ſum; wherein the names of nearly 500 male and female Jewiſh converts thus ſent are recorded in the Fine Rolls:

"Rex abbati & conventui Sancte Marie de Geroldon, ſalutem. Cum per guerram noſtram, quam nuper ſuſtinuimus in Waſconiâ, & alia ardua negotia, ſtatum noſtrum & regni noſtri tangentia, de ſtatu Converſorum adhuc plenè ordinare non poſſumus; devotionem veſtram rogamus attentè, quatenus latorem preſentium [Robertum [4] converſum] adhuc per biennium in victualibus & aliis neceſſariis exhibere velitis; ita tamen, quod ſi liberatione ſuâ diurnâ noluerit eſſe contentus, tunc in optione veſtrâ ſit conferendi ei tres obolos per diem tantùm, ad ſuſtentationem ſuam; nullam ſuper hâc petitione noſtrâ pretendentes excuſationem, pro quâ vos debeamus alias inde ſolicitare. Quia volumus modis omnibus preces noſtras, in hâc parte, à vobis exaudiri. Quibus exauditis, in negotiis veſtris gratiam & favorem à nobis obtinebitis, cum ſpeciali gratiarum actione; reſcribentes nobis per unum de veſtris, qualiter has preces noſtras duxeritis exaudire. Teſte, &c. apud Merton, 20° die Januarii."

But, as theſe corrodies could not *legally* be demanded by the King for any other perſons than his own ſervants or chaplains; it ſeems that ſometimes they were refuſed; for the Religious Houſes," Prynne obſerves, "had generally ſo little charity and devotion towards theſe converted Jews, as not to entertain them upon the King's former writs and intentions; who, much wondering at it, iſſued a ſecond letter, in this very preſſing manner, on their behalf [5]:

"Rex abbati & conventui Sancte Marie de Geroldon, ſalutem. Cum preces noſtras nuper vobis directas pro Roberto filio Galfridi converſo per biennium in neceſſariis exhibendis (nobis exiſtentibus in Angliâ) minimè curaviſtis exaudire; unde plurimùm miramur, & movemur; preſumentes ex hoc, indubitanter, quod ſi abſentes eſſemus, & in partibus tranſmarinis, eedem preces noſtre parum, vel nullum, penes vos obtinerent effectum, maximè cum in preſentiâ noſtrâ illas admittere recuſaveritis: Volentes autem adhuc experiri ſi erga devotionem veſtram in hâc parte exaudiri, vel repulſam pati debeamus pro eiſdem Converſis; iteratò vos duximus ſolicitandos. Rogantes quatenus juxta tenorem priorum literarum noſtrarum, vobis inde directarum, in neceſſariis exhibere velitis; taliter in hâc parte preces noſtras effectus mancipantes, quod dilatio precedens per effectum ſubſequentem penitùs expietur: & quod à Summo Remuneratore dignam inde remunerationem, & à nobis gratias reportare mereamini. Teſte Rege, apud Weſtm', 6° die Februarii."

If theſe Converts were married men, and had families; in caſe the wife did not accompany her huſband in the *converſion*, ſhe forfeited her dower [6].

Roger de Quency earl of *Winton*, by a deed without date, aſſigned all his right to the advowſon of this abbey to *Simon de Montfort*, earl of *Leiceſter* [7]. The earl of Winton, however, who died in 1270, is ſaid to have been then ſeiſed of this advowſon; which, under him, was held by *Ernald de Bois*. The inquiſition adds, that his heirs, *Margaret*, wife of *William de Ferrariis* earl of *Derby*, *Elizabeth* wife of *Alexander Comyn* earl of *Boughan*, and *Ela* relict of *Alan de la Zouch*, were owners of the advowſon [8].

Henry lord *Beaumont*, earl of *Boughan* and conſtable of Scotland, and *Alice* his wife, counteſs of *Boughan* and *conſtabulatrix* of Scotland, daughter and coheir of the above-mentioned *Alexander Comyn* earl of *Boughan* and *Elizabeth* his wife, were alſo benefactors to this abbey [9].

In 1277, the abbey of Garendon was one of the 62 Ciſtertian monaſteries, to whom king Edward I. then granted letters of protection [10].

In purſuance of the famous ſtatute called "Weſtminſter Primer," made principally for the uſe and benefit of the clergy and religious houſes, king Edward I, in 1282, iſſued a writ for the abbot of Gerendon, upon his complaint, and motion for it [11].

In 1283, the abbot and convent were allowed to poſſeſs ten meſſuages and a virgate of land, with the appurtenances, in Worthington [12].

In 1286, *Henry le Waleis* was permitted to give two meſſuages and two virgates of land at Ravenſton, held under the abbot and convent, as of his fee [13].

The abbot of Garendon was regularly ſummoned to parliament from 1295 till 1391 [14].

In 1297, *Edmund* earl of *Lancaſter*, the king's brother, was, at his death, patron of the advowſon [15].

In 1298, *Simon Glyde* had permiſſion to give two virgates of land, &c. held under the ſaid abbot [16].

In 1299, the abbots of the Ciſtertian and Præmonſtratenſian orders beyond the ſeas, impoſing ſubſidies, aids, and contributions, on the monaſteries of their orders in England then under them, whereby much money, and other commodities were tranſported out of England, to the great grievance and miſchief of the kingdom [17]; king Edward I. iſſued out writs to all the ſheriffs of England, to enquire of thoſe abuſes, and to ſtop the current of them; as by the writs, ſtill preſerved upon record, it doth appear. And afterward, to ſtop the like exportation of moneys and goods (for they would not be brought totally to give over), the ſame king, by his ſpecial writ, prohibited all of the Ciſtertian order, except the abbot of Garendon, from going beyond the ſeas on that account [18].

In 1305, the abbot of Garendon was enjoined by the king to take care that the ſtatutes paſſed that year in the parliament at Carliſle ſhould be duly obſerved in all points by the monks of that houſe; and, for their better promulgation, that they ſhould be openly read, in full chapter, twice in every year [19].

In 1305, it appeared that *Ralph Boſon* had enfeoffed the abbot of Garendon of one meſſuage in Worthington in pure alms; and that the abbot had purchaſed a meſſuage and half a virgate of land in Swanington [20].

In 1313, *Alan la Zouch* was poſſeſſed of the advowſon of Garendon, then worth £20. [21]

Sept. 26, 1320, *John de Sutton*, abbot of Garendon, and the convent of that houſe, demiſed to *Robert de*

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[1] Madox, Formulare, p. 416; Cart. DCCLIII.

[2] This houſe is now the ſite of *The Rolls* in Chancery Lane; and in the garden of it, which was given to the biſhop of Chicheſter, are built the houſes now called *Chicheſter Rents*. Tovey, Anglia Judaica, pp. 92, 229.

[3] See hereafter, p 79

[4] Two other converts, named Richard and Geoffrey, were at the ſame time ſent to the abbey of Ouſton and the priory of Leiceſter.

[5] Prynne, Papal Uſurpations, vol. II. pp. 836, 838; from Rot. Fin. 39 Hen. III. m. 12, dorſo, and. m. 13, dorſo.

[6] Coke, Firſt Inſtitute, cap. 5; from Clauſ. 18 Hen. III. m. 17 dorſo, apud Cant. 5 die Aprilis.

[7] See pp. 827. 834.

[8] Eſch. 55 Hen. III. N° 36. Leic.

[9] See pp. 834, 835.

[10] Stevens, Monaſticon, vol. II. p. 35.

[11] See this writ in p. 841.

[12] Ad quod dampn. 12 Edw. I. N° 50.

[13] Ad quod dampn. 14 Edw. I. N° 50. Leic.

[14] Stevens, vol. II. Appendix, p. 13.

[15] Eſch. 25 Edw. I. N° 51.

[16] Inq. 26 Edw. I. N° 57. Leic.

[17] Bundell. Inq. 26 Edw. I.

[18] 17 Pat. 27 Edw. I. dorſo. See p. 841; and Staveley's Romiſh Horſeleech, p. 103.

[19] See this order in p. 841.

[20] Eſch. 34 Edw. I. N° 109. Leic.

[21] Eſch. 7 Edw. II. N° 36. Leic.

Loughteburg, rector of Stanford ſuper Sore, eight ſelions of land in le Breche on Thoraldwonge, near le Ling, for the term of his life, at an annual rent of 12*d*. "Teſtibus; Godefrido de Staneford, Ricardo filio Johannis de eadem, Willielmo de Bagworth de eadem, Willielmo filio Willielmi de eadem, Rogero filio Rogeri de eadem, & aliis. Dat' apud Gerondon, die Sabbati, in craſtino S. Marci Evangeliſte, 1320[1]."

In 1325, it was found that *Stephen de Segrave*, deceaſed, and *Alice* his wife, held 14*s*. 8*d*. rent, ariſing out of divers freeholds in Garendon, Kereſby, &c. of the honour of *Winton*, by what ſervices was not known; and that *John* de Segrave was his ſon and heir[2].

In 1328, ſir *Robert Holland*, at his death, held, as of the right and inheritance of *Maud* his wife, one of the daughters and coheirs of *Alan la Zouch*, of Aſhby, the patronage of Garendon abbey[3].

In 1330, the abbot and convent were permitted to diſcharge *William de Herle* from an annual rent of 40*s*.; for which he gave them a meſſuage held under the abbot of *Leiceſter* by the ſervice of 12*d*. a year, and which was held by that abbot of the king *in capite*; it appearing that he poſſeſſed the manor of Kereby; the meſſuage to be held under *Simon Pakeman*, by the ſervice of a ſingle grain of wheat[4].

In 1339, the ſaid William Herle and *Robert* his ſon were allowed to exchange with the abbot and convent of Garendon five meſſuages, eight acres, and one virgate of land, and one halfpenny rent, with the appurtenances, in Alton and Raveneſton, in lieu of 40*s*. rent in Kereby and four virgates of land in Alton. The ſaid meſſuages, &c. were held under *Alan de la Zouch* by the ſervice of 28*s*. and ſuit of court at Aſhby la Zouche. There remained to the ſaid William and Robert the manor of Kereby, held under *Simon Pakeman*, by the ſervice of a fifth part of a knight's fee, as of the manor of *Peverell*; and the manor of Braundeſton, held of the earl of *Lancaſter*, by the twentieth part of a knight's fee[5].

The numerous poſſeſſions of this abbey in 1340 may be ſeen in the following copious exemplification:

Confirmatio regis Edwardi Tertii de quamplurimis benefactionibus monachis & eccleſie Beate Marie de Geroldoniâ conceſſis, 12 Julii, 1340, anno regni 14[6].

"Edwardus[7], Dei gratiâ, rex Anglie & Francie, dominus Hibernie, archiepiſcopis, epiſcopis, abbatibus, prioribus, comitibus, baronibus, juſtitiariis, vicecomitibus, prepoſitis, miniſtris, & omnibus ballivis & fidelibus ſuis, ſalutem. Inſpeximus cartam confirmationis quam nos nuper, ſub ſigillo quo tunc utebamur in Angliâ, fieri fecimus, in hec verba:

"Edwardus, &c. archiepiſcopis, &c. ſalutem.

"Inſpeximus cartam quam celebris memorie dominus Henricus, rex Anglie, proavus noſter, fecit in hec verba:

"Henricus, &c. archiepiſcopus, &c. ſalutem.

"Inſpeximus cartam quam inclitæ recordationis Henricus quondam rex Anglie, avus noſter, fecit abbatie Geroldonie, in hec verba: Henricus, &c. ſalutem. Sciatis me conceſſiſſe & confirmaſſe abbatiam Geroldonie, cum omnibus appendiciis ſuis, & cum omnibus terris ſuis, unde habent cartas ſuas & cyrographa, de cujuſcunque feodo ſint. Quare volo & precipio, ut, bene & in pace, & quietè & liberè ab omni conſuetudine ſeculari, omnes poſſeſſiones teneant, ſicut aliqua eccleſia in totâ terrâ meâ melius tenet. Et volo & precipio, quod nullus abbatem vel monachos predicte eccleſie de poſſeſſionibus ſuis mittat in placitum, niſi per me & ante me. Preterea volo & precipio, ut ſint quieti de ſhiris & hundredis, & danegeldis & murdris, & de omnibus aliis ſecularibus infeſtationibus. Teſtibus; Thomâ Cant'; R. comite Legreceſtrie, comitibus regni; Ricardo de Camvillâ; Ernaldo de Boſcho; H. archidiacono Legreceſtrie. Apud Northamptoniam."

"Inſpeximus etiam cartam quam idem rex fecit eidem abbatie, in hec verba: "Henricus, &c. juſtitiariis, &c. ſalutem. Precipio, quod omnes res abbatis de Geroldonia, quas homines ſui affidaverint ſuas eſſe proprias, ſint quieti de theoloneo & paſſagio, & omni conſuetudine; nec ſuper hanc cartam meam diſturbentur injuſtè, ſuper decem libras forisfacturas. Teſtibus; T. cancellario, & comite regni; & R. comite Legreceſtrie; Ricardo de Camvil; Ernardo de Boſcho; H. archidiacono Legreceſtrie. Apud Northamptoniam."

"Nos igitur dictas conceſſiones (exceptâ clauſulâ illâ que ſic incipit, *Et volo*, & ſic terminatur *ante me)* ratas habentes & gratas, eas quantum in nobis eſt, pro nobis & heredibus noſtris, Roberto nunc abbati abbacie predicte, & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, concedimus & confirmamus, ſicut carte predicte rationabiliter teſtantur. Pro ſalute etiam anime noſtre, ac etiam animarum anteceſſorum & heredum noſtrorum, conceſſimus, pro nobis & heredibus, dicto abbati, quod ipſe & ſucceſſores ſui quieti ſint de turnis vicecomitum; & quod ipſi talem habeant libertatem in perpetuum, videlicet, quod non diſtringantur per oves vel vaccas ſuas, dummodo per alia averia, vel alias res ſuas, ſufficienter valeant diſtringi. Et prohibimus, ſuper forisfacturam noſtram decem librarum, ne quis eos contra predictas confirmationem & conceſſionem in aliquo gravet, inquietet, vexet, aut diſturbet. Hiis teſtibus; magiſtro G. Gyffard Wigornienſi electo, cancellario noſtro; Rogero de Leyburn, Roberto Aguylun, Johanne de la Lynde, Roberto de Grywes, Willielmo de Aete, Willielmo Belet, Radulpho de Bakepuz, Petro de Nevill, Roberto Cokerel, & aliis. Datum per manum noſtram apud Notyngham, viceſimo nono die Auguſti, anno regni noſtri quinquageſimo ſecundo."

"Nos autem conceſſionem, confirmacionem, & quietancias predictas (exceptâ clauſulâ illâ ſuperius exceptâ) ratas habentes & gratas, eas, pro nobis & heredibus noſtris, quantum in nobis eſt, dilecto nobis in Chriſto Johanni nunc abbati abbacie predicte, & conventui ejuſdem loci, ac eorum ſucceſſoribus, concedimus & confirmamus, ſicut carte predicte rationabiliter teſtantur; & prout iidem abbas & conventus, & predeceſſores ſui, terras, tenementa, & poſſeſſiones predictas, a tempore confeſſionis cartarum & confirmationis predictarum, hucuſque tenuerunt, & libertatibus predictis uti & gaudere conſueverunt. Hiis teſtibus; venerabilibus patribus J. Wynton' epiſcopo, cancellario noſtro; W. Ebor' archiepiſcopo, Anglie primate, theſaurario noſtro; Thomâ comite Norfolcie & mareſcallo Anglie, avunculo noſtro; Henrico comite Lancaſtrenſi, conſanguineo noſtro; Hugone de Courteneye, Willielmo de Monte acuto, Radulpho de Nevill, ſeneſcallo hoſpicii noſtri, & aliis. Datum per manum noſtram apud Weſtmonaſt', tertio decimo die Decembris, anno regni noſtri quarto.

"Nos autem cartam confirmationis noſtre predictam, ad requiſitionem dilecti nobis in Chriſto Walteri nunc abbatis loci predicti, ſub ſigillo quo nunc utimur in Angliâ, tenore preſentium, duximus exemplificandum. Et conceſſimus de gratiâ noſtrâ ſpeciali, pro nobis & heredibus noſtris, eiſdem abbati & conventui, quod licet ipſi vel predeceſſores ſui libertatibus & quietanciis predictis, in dictis cartis progenitorum noſtrorum contentis, aut earum aliquâ (exceptâ clauſulâ ſuperius exceptâ) aliquo caſu emergente hactenus uſi non fuerint, iidem tamen abbas & conventus & ſucceſſores ſui libertatibus & quietanciis predictis, & earum qualibet (exceptâ clauſulâ ſuperius exceptâ) de cetero in perpetuum plenè gaudeant & utantur, ſine occaſione vel impedimento noſtri vel heredum noſtrorum, juſticiariorum, eſcaetorum, vicecomitum, aut aliorum ballivorum ſeu miniſtrorum noſtrorum quorumcunque. Preterea, volentes eiſdem abbati & conventui gratiam facere uberiorem, conceſſimus eis, pro nobis & heredibus noſtris, quod ipſi & ſucceſſores ſui ſint quieti de pontagio, pavagio, & muragio, per totum regnum noſtrum Anglie in perpetuum. Quare volumus & precipimus, pro nobis & heredibus noſtris, quod iidem abbas & conventus, & ſucceſſores ſui, ſint quieti de pontagio, pavagio, & muragio, per totum regnum noſtrum Anglie in perpetuum, ſicut predictum eſt. Volumus inſuper ſecuritati & quieti[8] predictorum abbatis & conventus & ſucceſſorum ſuorum gratioſè providere," &c.

The charter of Inſpeximus then proceeds to confirm the ſeveral donations of the various benefactors;

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[1] Peck, MS. from the original parchment deed, in the poſſeſſion of Ambroſe Phillipps, eſq. of Garendon, Sept. 16, 1730.

[2] Eſch. 29 Edw. II. N° 91. Leic.

[3] Eſch. 2 Edw. III. N° 54. Leic.

[4] Ad quod dampn. 12 Edw. III. N° 19. Leic.

[5] Ad quod dampn. 13 Edw. III. N° 57. Leic.

[6] Peck's MS.; from the original grant under the great ſeal, 1730.

[7] See the initial letter of this word, which is finely illuminated, in Plate CXI. fig. 4; where the words in the label are, "Mater, ora Filium, ut conſervet Walterum ✠ Abbatem."

[8] Ita in MS.

which Mr. Peck tranſcribed from the original [1], much more fully than is printed in Dugdale's Monaſticon; and which he alſo thus tranſlated:

1. The grant and conceſſion which *Robert* ſometime earl of *Leiceſter*, by his charter, made to God and St. Mary of Garendon, and to the monks there dwelling, of five carucates and three virgates of land, with the appurtenances, in Garendon, with all the meadows and paſtures to the ſame land belonging.

2. The grant and gift which the ſame earl, by the ſaid charter, made to the ſame monks, of all that he had in Diſhley, except the land of *Roger*, brother of *Oſbert* the chaplain.

3 The gift which the ſaid earl, by the ſame charter, made to the ſame monks, of two ploughlands, with the appurtenances, in Ringlethorp.

4. The gift and confirmation which the ſame earl, by his charter, made to the church of the bleſſed Mary of Garendon, and to the monks aforeſaid, of all the land which *Rabell de Seignevilla* held in Diſhleye and of the wood of Shepeſhed, containing one mile in width, and one mile and a half in length.

5. The gift alſo and confirmation which *Margaret* ſometime counteſs of *Winton*, ſiſter of Robert earl of Leiceſter, by her charter, made to the ſame church and monks, of all Henleya, to till, dig, incloſe, and to receive the whole profits thereof.

6. The grant and confirmation which the ſame counteſs, by the ſaid charter, made to the ſame church and monks, of all the lands and tenements which they had by the gift of her anceſtors, with the meadows, paſtures, and all their appurtenances.

7. The gift and confirmation which the ſame counteſs, by her charter, made to the church and monks aforeſaid, of one virgate of land in Weſton, which *Walter* and *Godwin*, the ſons of *Rippyng*, held, together with the tofts and crofts, meadows and paſtures, and all their appurtenances, and of the whole *ſequela* [2] of the men aforeſaid.

8. The gift and grant which the ſame counteſs, by her charter, made to the ſame church and monks, of one mill, with the dam and its ſequel, and with all the other appurtenances, liberties, and eaſements; and of two virgates of land in the ſame vill; to wit, that virgate of land which *Ralph de Brok* ſometime held, and the ſame Ralph with his ſequel; and one bovate of land which *Hugh de Colville* ſome time held, and the ſame Hugh with his ſequel; and one bovate of land, which *Ralph de la Grene* ſometime held, and the ſame Ralph with his ſequel; to hold and to have for ever, with the tofts, crofts, meadows, paſtures, and with all their appurtenances, liberties, and eaſements; and of the paſture for 100 ſheep with their lambs, in the ſame vill.

9. The gift, grant, and confirmation, which *Margaret de Ferrariis*, ſometime counteſs of *Derby*, by her charter, made to God and the church of St. Mary of Garendon, and to the abbot and monks there ſerving God, of 15*s*. of rent, with the appurtenances, in Anſty.

10. The gift, grant, and confirmation, which *William de Dixele*, ſon of *Robert Bars de Dixele*, by his charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of one meſſuage and three virgates of land, with the appurtenances, in Dixele.

11. The gift, grant, and confirmation, which *Roger de Quincy*, ſometime earl of *Winton* and conſtable of *Scotland*, by his charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of the whole ſalvinage, and of all the wild beaſts there, be they of what kind ſoever, which the ſaid abbot and monks and their ſucceſſors then had or from thenceforth might have, or which ſhould be found in the incloſure of Knit [3], to fence in [*ad berſandum* [4]], hunt and take, or any thing there, by them, or by their men, or by others in their name and with their leave they would to be done.

12. The grant and confirmation which the ſame earl, by the ſaid charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of the whole wood of them the abbot and monks, with the ſoil and all their appurtenances whatſoever.

13. The grant and confirmation which the ſame earl, by his charter, made to the ſame monks, of five virgates of land, with the appurtenances, in Belgrave, which *Ralph de Gouteby*, *Gilbert* the ſervant of *Sweyn*, *William in the Lane*, *John Niger*, *Geoffrey* ſon of *Siward*, and *Walter Sabere* held, with the aforeſaid men, and the whole ſequel of the ſame.

14. The grant and confirmation which the ſame earl, by his charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of one mill, and the ſite of one mill, five virgates of land, and one place of meadow, with the appurtenances, in Weſton, Hathern, and Thorpe by Garendon, and of the men holding the ſaid lands, with the whole ſequel of the ſame. Alſo the releaſe and diſcharge, which the ſame earl, by the ſaid charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of the view of frankpledge, and of all whatſoever ſuit of court of the ſame earl, and of all foreign ſervice, which of the aforeſaid lands, or of the men holding them, after any ſort may hereafter be required. Moreover the releaſe and diſcharge which the ſame earl, by the ſame charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of the view of frankpledge, and of all ſuit of court of the ſame earl, and of all foreign ſervice, of the five virgates of land, with the appurtenances, in Belgrave, which they had of the gift of the aforeſaid earl, with the men holding the ſaid lands, and the ſequel of the ſame.

15. The gift, grant, and confirmation, which the ſame earl, by his charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of five marks rent, with the appurtenances, in Anſty, Cropſton, Groby, and Roteby.

16. The gift, grant, and confirmation, which the ſame earl, by his charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of 20*s*. rent, with the appurtenances, in Thurmaſton.

17. The grant alſo and confirmation which the ſame earl, by the ſaid charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, to encloſe with a ditch and hedge the ſaid earl's wood called *le Kut*, and a certain place called *le Twayt*, and to keep them incloſed for ever; with permiſſion to grub up the wood and fell the ſame, or otherwiſe to convert it as they thought beſt for their own benefit.

18. The gift, grant, and confirmation, which the ſame earl, by the ſaid charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of eight marks rent in Bradgate, with his villans there, and all the land they held of him in villanage, with their chattels and ſequel, tofts and crofts, and all other their appurtenances; together with all the rents which he received of the free tenants in the ſaid vill, with their homage, wards, reliefs, and eſcheats.

19. The gift, grant, and confirmation, which the ſame earl, by the ſaid charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of the rent of *Robert Chapeleyn* of Shepeſhed, with one virgate of land which he held of the ſaid earl, together with a toft and croft, homage and ſervice, ward and relief.

20. The gift, grant, and confirmation, which the ſame earl made to the ſame abbot and monks, of common of paſture over his Foreſt of Charnwode, for one bull and 24 cows, with their produce till three years old, at a certain vaccary belonging to his grange of Swanyngton.

21. The grant, leaſe, and quit-claim, which *William* ſon of *William Piſtor* of Thurmeſton, by his writing, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of all his

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[1] In Mr. Peck's Monaſticon, ~~Harl.~~ Add. MSS. 4935. p. 12, the introductory part of this Inſpeximus is entered (but not the donations), with the following note: "N. B. Hujus confirmationis magna pars in Mon. Angl. tom. I. p. 768, &c. jampridem eſt impreſſa; ea verò (ut a collatione alicui citò ſatis conſtabit) non tantùm ab inaccurato exemplari, verùm etiam cartæ ipſius dimidii & amplius omiſſione. F. P."

[2] By theſe words the grantor conveyed the retinue and appurtenances of their villans, which in former days were at the abſolute diſpoſal of the lord; and when any lord ſold his villan, it was ſaid, "Dedi B. nativum meum, cum totâ ſequelâ ſuâ;" which included all the villan's offspring.

[3] Knight Thorpe; Monaſticon, vol. I. p. 768.

[4] *Berſa*, crates viminalis; a wattle, or cloſe hurdle. Du Cange.

right and claim in two meſſuages and five bovates of land in Thurmeſton.

22. The grant, leaſe, and quit-claim, which *Simon Glide*, formerly a burgeſs of Leiceſter, by his writing, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of one meſſuage, one bovate and two virgates of land, with the appurtenances in Thurmeſton.

23. The grant which *William Piſtor*, of Thurmeſton, by his charter, made to the ſaid abbot and monks, of one toft in Thurmundeſton, *cum edificiis & virgultis*, and five bovates of land in that vill, with an adjoining meadow, and one virgate of paſture land.

24. The grant, gift, and confirmation, which *Ranulph* ſometime earl of *Cheſter*, by his writing, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of a common paſture for all ſorts of cattle, with the appurtenances, in Barrow, the park of Barrow only excepted.

25. The grant and confirmation which the ſame earl, by the ſaid writing, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of the donations which *Robert de Jorz*, *William de Jorz*, and *Thomas Deſpenſer*, made to the ſame abbot and monks, in the fee of the ſame earl, at Haliwell haw.

26. The gift and confirmation which *Thomas* ſon of *Roger de Halton*, by his charter, made to the ſame monks, of one mill, with the appurtenances, in Thorp.

27. The remiſſion, releaſe, and quit-claim, which *Alice* wife of *John Doyly*, of Watton, knight, by his writing, made to the ſame monks, of all his right and claim to one mark rent, which the ſaid monks had uſed to pay to the ſaid John for their mill, with its appurtenances, near Thorp.

28. The gift and confirmation which *William* ſon of *Alan de Watton*, by his charter, made to the ſame monks, of one virgate of land, with its appurtenances, in Hawethurne, with a toft and croft in the ſame vill, which belonged to that virgate.

29. The gift and confirmation which *Brian de Watton*, formerly foreſter to Saher earl of Winton, by his charter, made to the ſame monks, of a bovate of land in the ſame vill; alſo of the whole plot of land, with a toft and croft, which *Ace* formerly held of the ſaid Brian in that vill.

30. The gift and confirmation which *Roger* the ſon of Brian de Watton, by his charter, made to the ſame monks, of 5*s.* rent, with the appurtenances, in the ſame vill.

31. The gift, grant, and confirmation, which *Magiſter Ricardus de Stapelton, nuper perſona de Hawethurn*, by his charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of one virgate of land, with its appurtenances, in that vill.

32. The gift, grant, and confirmation, which *William de Peco de Littleburg*, by his charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of one virgate of land, with its appurtenances, in the ſame vill; with the gift and grant made by the ſaid William, by the ſaid charter, of part of a toft, with its appurtenances.

33. The gift, grant, and confirmation, which *Robert Nauntell*, of Hawethern, by his charter, made to the ſaid abbot and monks, of all that ſike called *Locholniſike*, with the appurtenances, in the ſame vill, *cum toto exitu aque, & apturâ & alveo dicte aque.*

34. The gift and confirmation which *Robert* ſon of *Robert Venator*, of Kereby, by his charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of a virgate of land in the ſame vill, with a toft, croft, paſtures, and all appurtenances.

35. The gift and confirmation which *Adam* ſon of *William Coll*, of Hawethirn, by his charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of all that land, with the appurtenances, in the ſame vill, next the grange of Dixley, which *Edmund de Segrave* had given to him.

36. The gift, quit-claim, and confirmation, which *Richard le Fraunceis*, of Wathon, by his writing, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of one virgate of land, with the appurtenances, in the ſame vill, with tofts, crofts, &c.

37. The gift, grant, and confirmation, which *John Frankelyn*, of Hawethern, by his charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of all his meadow in Locholniſike, with its appurtenances, in the ſame vill, which he held of the gift of *John le Venour*.

38. The gift and confirmation which *Aſketill de Berges*, by his charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of four ploughlands, with the appurtenances, in Burton.

39. The grant and gift which the ſaid Aſketill, by the ſame charter, made to the ſaid abbot and monks, *de totâ clauſurâ curie ſue*, and of 25 acres of arable land, and 13 acres of meadow.

40. The gift which the ſame Aſketill made, by the ſame charter, to the ſame abbot and monks, of one toft, where their ſheepfold [*ovile*] was conſtructed, with a croft contiguous to it, containing 12 ſelions.

41. The grant and confirmation which the ſaid Aſketill, by his charter, made to the ſame monks, of the gift of *Thomas Deſpenſer*, of 10 bovates of land, with the appurtenances, of his fee, in Burton.

42. The grant and confirmation which *Hugh de Berges*, by his charter, made to the ſame monks, of all the lands, tenements, and poſſeſſions, with the appurtenances, which they had and held of his fee in the ſame vill.

43. The grant and confirmation which *Roger de Molbrai*, by his charter, made to the ſame monks, touching the gift of the alms of his fee in the ſame vill; ſo that the aforeſaid alms be free and diſcharged from all foreign ſervice and all ſecular exaction.

44. The gift and confirmation which *William Picot*, of Barrow, by his charter, made to the ſaid abbot and monks, of one virgate of land, with the appurtenances, in the ſame vill.

45. The gift and confirmation which the ſaid William, by his charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of another virgate of land in the ſame vill.

46. The gift, grant, and confirmation, which *Robert* ſon of *Wareyn Blouetb*, of Burton ſuper Waldas, by his charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of four ploughlands and a half in the ſame vill, with the appurtenances.

47. The gift and confirmation which *Gilbert de Colvilla*, by his charter, made to the ſame monks, of four ploughlands and a half, with the appurtenances, in the ſame vill.

48. The gift and confirmation which *Hugh Deſpenſer*, by his charter, made to the ſame monks, of two meſſuages and three virgates of land, with the appurtenances, in the ſame vill, with the men holding the aforeſaid meſſuages and land, and their chattels and ſequels.

49. The gift and grant which *Henry Putrel*, by his charter, made to the ſame monks, of one ploughland, with the appurtenances, in the ſame vill.

50. The grant and confirmation which *Robert Putrel*, by his charter, made to the ſame monks, touching that ploughland in the ſame vill, which they had of the gift of *Henry Putrel* his grandfather.

51. The gift and confirmation which *Robert de Frumentin*, by his writing, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of 7*d.* rent, with the appurtenances, in the ſame vill.

52. The gift and grant which the ſaid Robert, by his charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of three ſelions and two tofts, with the appurtenances, in the ſame vill.

53. The gift, confirmation, releaſe, and quit-claim, which the ſaid Robert, by his writing, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of 30*d.* rent, with the appurtenances, in the ſame vill.

54. The grant and confirmation which the ſaid *Robert*, by his charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of ſix bovates of land, with a moiety of the whole meadow of Seggeſwold and its appurtenances, in the ſaid vill.

55. The grant and confirmation which the ſaid Robert, by the ſame charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of all the lands and tenements, with the appurtenances, which he held in demeſne, of his own fee, in that vill and in Houton.

56. The grant and confirmation which *Aſketill* ſon of *Hugo de Preſtwold*, by his charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of the gift of Hugo his father;

ther; namely, of 20 acres of land, with the appurtenances, in Preſtwalter [Preſtwould,] of his demeſne, with common of paſture, free and exempt from all ſecular ſervice, cuſtom, and demand, to the ſaid Aſketill or his heirs belonging.

57. The gift, grant, and confirmation, which the ſaid Aſketill made to the ſame abbot and monks, of eight acres of land, with the appurtenances, in the ſaid vill.

58. The gift, grant, and confirmation, which *Richard de Stanford*, by his charter, made to the ſaid abbot and monks, of eight ſelions, with the appurtenances, in Stanford [co. Nottingham.]

59. The gift, grant, and confirmation, which *William Maureward*, ſon and heir of *William* Maureward, of Goutheby, by his charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of one ploughland and 15 acres, with the appurtenances, in Goutheby, with the grange ſituated on the ſame land, and a cloſe belonging to the grange.

60. The gift, grant, and confirmation, which *Geoffrey Maureward*, by his charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of one bovate of land, with the appurtenances, in Goutheby, with a toft and croft in the ſame vill.

61. The gift, grant, and confirmation, which *Ralph Pincerna*, ſon of *William de Etona*, by his charter, made to the ſaid abbot and monks, of four ploughlands, with the appurtenances, in Eaſtwell.

62. The gift and confirmation which maſter *Hugh de Herdeby*, by his charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of his meadow in Netherdale, in the ſame vill.

63. The gift and confirmation which *Robert de Tatteſhal*, by his charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of 30 acres of meadow, with the appurtenances, in Holewell.

64. The gift, grant, and confirmation, which *Adam* ſon of *Emma de Sewſterne*, by his writing, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of one bovate of land, with its appurtenances, in the ſame vill.

65. The gift and confirmation which *William Pincerna* of Eyton, by his charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of two bovates of land, with the appurtenances, in the ſame vill.

66. The gift, grant, and confirmation, which *William* ſon of *Robert de Sewſtern*, by his writing, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of one virgate of land, with the appurtenances, in the ſame vill.

67. The gift, grant, confirmation, and quit-claim, which *Agnes* daughter of *Robert de Sewſtern*, by her charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of one meſſuage and one bovate of land, with the appurtenances, in the ſame vill.

68. The grant, releaſe, and quit-claim, which *Robert de Pincerna* of Eyton, by his charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of one toft and one virgate of land, with the appurtenances, in Scaudeford.

69. The grant, releaſe, and quit-claim, which *Roger Benſeverus*, by his writing, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of a moiety of one pound of pepper, with the appurtenances, in the ſame vill.

70. The gift and confirmation which *Geoffry Haget*, by his charter, made to the ſame monks, of four ploughlands, with the appurtenances, in Aleby.

71. The grant and confirmation which *Nigel* ſon of *Roger de Mubray*, by his writing, made to the ſame monks, touching the gift of Geoffry Haget, to wit, of four ploughlands in the ſame vill.

72. The gift and confirmation which *William* the ſon of *Waleran*, by his charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of one virgate of land, with the appurtenances, in the ſame vill.

73. The grant and confirmation which *John de Danull*, by his charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of all the lands and tenements, with the appurtenances, which they held of the gift of *Ralph* and *Robert de Harevilla*, in the ſaid vill.

74. The gift and confirmation which the ſame *John*, by the ſaid charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of all the lands and tenements, with the appurtenances, which he had of the gift of *Robert de Bovile*, in the ſame vill.

75. The grant and confirmation which *Robert de Bruys*, ſon of *Iſabel de Bruys*, by his charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of all the lands and tenements which they had of his fee of *Huntingdon*, with the appurtenances, in Aleby, Sixtenby, and Scaudeford.

76. The grant which *William de Harecurt*, by his charter, made to the ſame monks, of all the lands at Staunton, with all the appendices, in meadows and paſtures, and other neceſſaries, to that land belonging.

77. The grant, releaſe, and diſcharge, which *Richard de Harecurt*, by his writing, made to the ſame monks, of one mark of rent, with the appurtenances, in the ſame vill.

78. The gift, grant, and confirmation, which *Reginald* ſon of *Ingenulph de Ybeſtoka*, by his charter, made to the ſame monks, of the whole place in which his grange of Ibſtock is ſituate, and of the whole incloſure and court of the ſame grange, and of the ſheep-cotes there built, and of four ploughlands and 13 acres of land, with the appurtenances, in the ſame vill.

79. The grant and confirmation which *Henry* ſon of *Richard de Burton*, by his charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of the alms and donations of *Reginald* ſon of *Yngenulph*, and *Reginald* ſon of the ſaid Reginald; namely, of all their grange of Ibſtock, and the whole place in which the grange was ſituated, with the cloſe and court belonging to the grange, and all the ſheep-cotes there erected, together with four ploughlands and 17 acres of land in the ſame vill.

80. The gift and confirmation which the ſaid *Henry*, by his ſaid charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of half a ploughland in the ſame vill.

81. The gift, grant, and confirmation, which *William* ſon of *Robert de Ropeſle*, by his charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of all his land in Newbold, which he had of the gift of *Simon de Ropeſle* his uncle.

82. The grant and confirmation which *Theobald de Verdon*, ſometime conſtable of *Ireland*, by his writing, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of one virgate and five bovates of land, with the appurtenances, in Worthington[1].

83. The grant, releaſe, and acquittance, which *Robert* ſon of *Peter Deryng*, of Worthington, by his charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of the whole right and claim which he had, or might have, in all the lands, rents, and tenements, which he had of the gift of his father in Worthington.

84. The gift, grant, and confirmation, which *Ralph Bozun*, of Claxton, and *Lora* his wife, by their charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of their whole wood of Worthington, with the whole ſoil to the ſame adjacent, with the common of paſture, coal-mines *(minera carbonum)*, and all other appurtenances.

85. The gift, grant, and confirmation, which the ſame Ralph and Lora, by the ſame charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of one bovate of land, with the appurtenances, in the ſame town, which *Richard Greye* held of him, with the ſame Richard and all his chattels, and with their whole ſequel, and with 30*s.* of rent, and with the rent of one pound of pepper, in the ſame vill.

86. The grant and confirmation which the ſame Ralph and Lora, by the ſaid charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of two virgates of land in the ſame town, with the tofts and crofts, and all other their appurtenances, ſo that the ſame abbot and monks, and their ſucceſſors, are entirely quit and freed towards him and his heirs of all earthly ſervices and cuſtoms, and of the demands which of the aforeſaid two virgates of land ſhall be required or extorted.

87. The releaſe and acquittance, which the ſame Ralph and Lora, by the ſaid charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of the rent of the moiety of one pound of cumin, and of one pair of white gloves, which the aforeſaid abbot and monks had formerly uſed to make to them.

88. The gift, grant, and confirmation, which *John* ſon of *John de Gateſden*, knight, by his charter, made

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[1] See this grant at large under Worthington, p. 727.

to the ſame abbot and monks, of two acres of land, with the appurtenances, in Kirkeby.

89. The grant, gift, and confirmation, which *Geoffry de Eſtune*, and *Agnes* daughter of *Walter de Parys*, his wife, by their charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of the whole right and claim which they ever had, or might hereafter have, of one meſſuage, with the appurtenances, in Norwich.

90. The gift, grant, and confirmation, which *Zeſilia*, relict of *Nicholas de Dranefeud*, in Coſyngton, by her charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of one meſſuage, with the houſes in the ſame, built in Coſyngton.

91. The gift, grant, and confirmation, which *William Fiſher*, of Mountſorell, by his charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of one toft, with the appurtenances, in Mountſorell.

92. The gift, grant, and confirmation, which *Robert Phis*, of Mountſorell, by his charter, made to the ſame monks, of one meſſuage, with the appurtenances, in the ſame vill.

93. The gift and confirmation which *Hugh* ſon of *Robert Phis*, of Mountſorell, by the ſaid charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of 2*d.* rent; together with a ſeparate gift of 1*d.* rent, with the appurtenances; all within the ſame vill.

94. The gift and confirmation which *Richard* ſon of *Richard Criſpin*, of Mountſorell, by his charter, made to the ſame monks, of one meſſuage, with the appurtenances, in the ſame town.

95. The gift which *Stephen Scriba*, of Kettleby, by his charter, made to the ſame monks, of one acre of land in the ſame town, with one toft to the ſame acre belonging.

96. The grant and confirmation which *Roger Godebert*, ſon and heir of *Roger Godebert*; of Swanyngton, by his charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of a certain place called *le Smalbeth*, with the appurtenances, in Swanyngton.

97. The grant and confirmation, which the ſame *Roger*, by the ſaid charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of all the lands and tenements which they held of his fee in the ſame town.

98. The gift, grant, and confirmation, which the ſame Roger, by his charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of all his wood in the ſame town, with all the land, and with all other their appurtenances.

99. The gift, grant, and confirmation, which the ſame Roger, by his charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of all that part of his heath which belonged to five virgates, with ten ſelions of land, in the ſame vill.

100. The gift, releaſe, and acquittance, which the ſame Roger, by his charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of 5*s.* rent, with the appurtenances, in the ſame vill.

101. The gift, grant, and confirmation, which the ſame Roger, by his charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of his whole aſſart in the ſame town, with eight ſelions of land, together with the whole quarry, and the whole wood adjacent, and the meadow, with all their appurtenances, in the ſame vill.

102. The gift and confirmation which *Thomas de Stokes*, by his charter, made to the ſame monks, of one virgate of land, with the appurtenances, in the ſame vill.

103. The grant, releaſe, and acquittance, which *William* ſon and heir of *Richard Wareyn*, of Swanyngton, by his writing, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of 12*d.* rent, with the appurtenances, in the ſame vill.

104. The grant and releaſe which the ſame William, by the ſaid writing, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of the whole right and claim which he had, or might have, in a certain little portion of meadow, called Pepeſike, with the appurtenances, in the ſame vill.

105. The grant and confirmation which the aforenamed William, by the ſame writing, made to the ſame abbot and monks, " de eo quod ipſi appruare ſe poſſent," of their whole wood, and all their waſtes, which they had of the gift and grant of Roger, ſon of Roger Godebeat, of Swanyngton.

106. The gift, grant, and confirmation, which *Richard Wareyn*, of Swanyngton, by his charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of the whole right and claim which he had, or might have, in ſo much land as belonged to two virgates of land of his fee in the ſame town, and in all the heaths and places in the ſame town, which one time or other might be tilled or ploughed *(excoli poſſunt vel fruſſari.)*

107. The gift, grant, and confirmation, which *Roger* ſon of *Brian de Wathaton*, by his writing, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of the rent of one pound of cumin, with the appurtenances, in the ſame vill.

108. The grant which the ſame Roger, by his writing, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of one virgate of land, with the wards, reliefs, eſcheats, and all other foreign ſervice.

109. The gift, grant, and confirmation, which the ſame Roger, by the ſaid writing, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of 16*d.* rent, with the appurtenances, in Dixeworth.

110. The gift, grant, and confirmation, which *Roger Carpentarius*, of Swanyngton, and *Agnes* his wife, by their charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of ſo much of the waſte which they had in three places in Langemor, as belonged to one bovate of land in the ſame vill.

111. The gift, grant, and confirmation, which *William* ſon of *William de Wllarſton*, by his writing, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of one bovate of land, and one place, with all the houſes built in the ſame place, with the appurtenances, in the ſame vill.

112. The gift, grant, and confirmation, which the ſame William, by his ſaid writing, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of one bovate of land, with the appurtenances, in the ſame vill.

113. The gift and confirmation which *Richard de Preſtwold*, by his charter, made to the ſame monks, of one bovate of land, with the appurtenances, in Overton.

114. The gift and confirmation which the ſame Richard, by the ſaid charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of paſture for 20 ſheep, with the appurtenances, in the ſame vill.

115. The grant and confirmation which *Ralph de Langeton*, by his charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of one virgate of land, with the appurtenances, in the ſame vill.

116. The gift and confirmation which *Katelina* daughter of *Simon de la Sauſey*, of Overton, by his charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of one bovate of land, with appurtenances, in the ſame vill.

117. The gift and confirmation which the ſame Katelina, by the ſaid charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of paſture for 20 ſheep, with the appurtenances, in the ſame vill.

118. The gift, grant, and confirmation, which *Henry le Gru*, ſon of *Geoffrey* le Gru, of Overton Saucey, by his charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of 8*d.* rent, with the appurtenances, in the ſame vill.

119. The gift, grant, and confirmation, which *Robert Looeyn*, of Overton Saucey, by his charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of one virgate of land, with the appurtenances, in the ſame vill.

120. The gift, grant, and confirmation, which *Simon de la Sauceye*, by his charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of one bovate and ſeven ſelions of land; with paſture for eight cows and one bull, with their produce; for 100 ſheep, with their produce; and for 20 hogs, with their produce; with the appurtenances, in the ſame vill.

121. The gift and confirmation which *Bartholomew de Ravenſton*, by his charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of a toft and croft, with the appurtenances, in Alton.

122. The gift and confirmation which *Roger de Croft*, by his charter, made to the ſame monks, of two virgates and five acres of land, and a paſture for 300 ſheep with their lambs, with their appurtenances, in the ſame vill.

123. The grant and confirmation which *Roger la Zouch*, by his charter, made to the ſame monks, of all the lands and tenements which they had in the ſame vill within his fee.

124. The gift, grant, and confirmation, which *Hugh de Herdeberewe*, ſon of *Roger de Herdeberewe*, by his charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of their whole land, with the appurtenances, in the ſame town, which he had by inheritance of *Iſabel* his mother.

125. The gift and grant which the ſame Hugh, by the ſaid charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of the homages and ſervices of all their free men, with the appurtenances, in Ravenſton.

126. The gift, grant, releaſe, and quit-claim, which *Henry* ſon and heir of *Roger le Waleys*, of Ravenſton, by his writing, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of a moiety of two tofts and two virgates of land, with the appurtenances, in the ſame vill.

127. The reddition, releaſe, and quit-claim, which the ſaid Henry, by his writing, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of two meſſuages and two virgates of land, with the appurtenances, in the ſame vill.

128. The grant and confirmation which *William de Herle* and *Robert* his ſon, by their charter, made to the ſaid abbot and monks, of all ſuch lands and tenements as they poſſeſſed in Alton, near Aſsheby la Zouſche.

129. The grant and confirmation which *Maud* relict of *Robert de Holland*, by her writing, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of all the lands and tenements which ſhe poſſeſſed in the ſame vill, and at Raveneſton and Overton Sauce.

130. The gift and confirmation which *Robert de Boves*, by his charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of a moiety of one toft and one ploughland, with the appurtenances, in Rempeſton.

131. The gift which the ſame Robert, by the ſame charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of ten acres of land, with the appurtenances, in Cortingſtoke.

132. The gift, grant, and confirmation, which *Agnes* daughter of Robert de Boves, by her charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of one virgate and two ſelions of land, with the appurtenances, in Rampeſton.

133. The gift, grant, and confirmation, which *William de Boves*, ſon of *William de Boves*, of Cortingſtoke, by his charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of four bovates of land, with the appurtenances, in the ſame vill.

134. The grant and confirmation which the ſame William, by the ſaid charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of two bovates of land, with the appurtenances, in the ſame vill.

135. The grant and confirmation which *Robert de Cheverecourt*, of Wyvordeby, by his charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of all the lands and tenements which they had of his fee, in the ſaid vill of Rampeſton and Cortingſtoke.

136. The grant and confirmation which *Richard* ſon and heir of *Robert Roſel*, of Rampeſton, by his deed, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of all the lands and tenements, with their appurtenances, which they had of his gift, and of the gift of his anceſtors, in the ſaid vill of Rampeſton.

137. The gift and confirmation which *Roger* ſon of *Richard de Plungart*, by his charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of one virgate of land, with the appurtenances, in the ſame vill.

138. The gift and confirmation which *Geoffrey* ſon of *Robert Ridere*, of Cotegrave, by his charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of one virgate of land in the ſame vill, with a toft and croft, and all the appurtenances.

139. The grant and confirmation which the ſame Geoffrey, by the ſaid charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of one virgate of land, with the appurtenances, in the ſame vill.

140. The grant and confirmation which the ſame Geoffrey, by the ſaid charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of all the lands and tenements which he held in fee in the ſame vill.

141. The gift and confirmation which *Hugh* ſon of *Geoffry de Rampeſton*, by his charter, made to the ſame monks, of five bovates of land, with the appurtenances, in the ſame vill.

142. The grant and confirmation which the ſame Hugh, by his ſaid charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of all the lands and tenements which he held in fee in the ſame vill.

143. The grant and confirmation which *Philip* ſon of *William de Cortinſtoke*[1], by his charter, made to the ſame monks, of all the lands and tenements which they had of his fee in alms, of the gifts and grants of his anceſtors, in the ſaid vills of Cortinſtoke and Rampeſton.

144. The gift, grant, and confirmation, which *William Cortingſtoke*, ſon and heir of Philip de Cortingſtoke, by his charter, made to the ſaid abbot and monks, of a plot of land, called *le Miclewong*, with the appurtenances, in Cortingſtoke.

145. The gift, grant, and confirmation, which the ſame William, by the ſaid charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of nine roods of meadow, with all the ſoil of the ſame meadow, in the Weſtmedowe in Cortingſtoke, with all the appurtenances.

146. The gift, grant, and confirmation, which *William* ſon of ſir *Philip de Cortingſtoke*, knight, by his charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of a plot of land called *Paineſwong*, with ten furrows adjoining on each ſide, and three ſelions, with the appurtenances, in the ſame vill.

147. The gift, grant, and confirmation, which the ſame William, by his charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of all that plot of ground, called *le Longewong*, in the ſame vill.

148. The gift, grant, and confirmation, which the ſame William, by his charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of 2*s.* 6*d.* rent, with the appurtenances, in Rampeſton.

149. The gift, releaſe, and quit-claim, which the ſame William, by his deed, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of all the right and claim which he had, or might have, in the common paſture of Cortingſtoke field.

150. The grant and confirmation which *William de Cortingſtoke*, eldeſt ſon and heir of *Philip* de Cortingſtoke, by his deed, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of all the lands and tenements, with all their appurtenances, which he held in fee in the ſaid vill of Cortingſtoke.

151. The grant and confirmation which *William Briware*, by his charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of the donations, grants, and confirmations, which *Philip* ſon of *Willi*[illegible] *de Cortinſtoke*, and *Ralph de Cortingſtoke*, and *Hugh* his ſon, made them, of all the lands and tenements, with the appurtenances, which they had and held of his fee in the ſaid vills of Cortinſtoke and Rampeſton.

152. The grant and gift which *William Peverell*, by his charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of all the land which they had of his demeſne, with the appurtenances, in Cortinſtoke.

153. The grant and confirmation which *Sampſon de Stretley*, by his charter, made to the ſame monks, of 13 bovates of land, with the appurtenances, in the ſame vill.

154. The grant and confirmation which *William Peverell*, by his charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of 13 bovates of land, with the appurtenances, in the ſame vill.

155. The grant which *Aſceline* ſometime prior of the church of St. *Mary of Blithe*[2], and the convent of the ſame place, by their charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of the whole land which belonged to the ſame prior and convent in the ſame vill.

156. The grant and confirmation which *William* ſometime abbot of *The Holy Trinity of the Mount at Roan*, and the convent of the ſame place, by their charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, touching the agreement which was made between the church of Blithe and the church of Garendon; to wit, that the monks of Garendon ſhould hold all the land, with the appendices, which the monks of Blithe had in Cortinſtoke, in fee and inheritance.

157. The grant and confirmation which *John* ſon of

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[1] See his Genealogy in Thoroton's Nottinghamſhire, p. 28.

[2] Blythe, co. Nottingham; ſee Tanner's Notitia, fol. 400; and Thoroton, p. 473.

Ralph de Conſtantin, by his charter, made to the ſame monks, of 10 bovates of land, with the appurtenances, in the ſame vill.

158. The grant and confirmation which *Johannes Conſtabularius* [1], by his charter, made to the ſame monks, of 10 bovates of land, with the appurtenances, in the ſame vill, which they held of the monks of Blithe, together with the tofts and crofts, and their other appurtenances.

159. The gift and grant which *Nigel de Luvetoft*, by his charter, made to the ſame monks, of 100 acres of land, with the appurtenances, in Wiſhou [2].

160. The gift which the ſame Nigel and *Margaret* his wife, by their charter, made to the ſame monks, of 3*s.* rent, with the appurtenances, in the ſame vill.

161. The reddition, releaſe, and acquittance, which *Nigel* ſon of Nigel de Luvetoft, by his charter, made to the monks, of 20*d.* rent, with the appurtenances, in the ſame vill.

162. The gift and confirmation which *Elias de Amundevill*, nephew of Nigel de Luvetoft, by his charter, made to the ſame monks, of four acres and a half of meadow, with the appurtenances, in the ſame vill.

163. The grant and releaſe which the ſame Elias, by the ſaid charter, made to the ſame monks, of the whole right or claim which he had, or might have, in the whole meadow which Nigel his uncle gave to the ſame abbot and convent in the ſame vill.

164. The grant, confirmation, and releaſe, which the ſame Elias, by the ſaid charter, made to the ſaid abbot and monks, of 2*s.* rent, with the appurtenances, in the ſame vill.

165. The grant and confirmation which the ſame Elias, by his ſaid charter, made to the ſaid abbot and monks, of 120 acres of land, with the appurtenances, in the ſame vill.

166. The gift and confirmation which *William Patryk*, by his charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of a mill [*Zouch mill*] in Sutton, with the ſite, toft, water, pool, holm, and fiſhery, of the ſaid mill, *cum totâ ſequelâ multure hominum dicte ville de* Sutton, Bonington, & Normanton, with all the appurtenances, *in viis & ſemitis*, leading to and from the ſaid vill.

167. The gift and grant which *Thomas Mailand*, of Sutton, by his charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of three acres and a half of meadow, with the appurtenances, in the ſame vill.

168. The gift, grant, and quit-claim, which *William de la Leya*, of Sutton, by his deed, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of one meſſuage, with the appurtenances, in the ſame vill, with a toft and croft thereto adjoining, and all the dominion which he had, or might have, of the homagers who held under him in that vill; and of all the right and claim which he had, or might have, in all manner of rents, eſcheats, lands, tenements, or other privileges, within the ſaid vill.

169. The gift, grant, and confirmation, which *Geoffrey* ſon of *William de Sutton*, by his charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of one bovate of land, with the appurtenances, in Sutton.

170. The gift and confirmation which the ſame Geoffrey, by his charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of 2*s.* 6*d.* rent, with the appurtenances, in the ſame vill.

171. The gift, grant, and confirmation, which *Eadwin* ſon of *Eadwin* de Sutton, by his charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks,, of one toft, with the appurtenances, in Bonyngton, *cum furno ultra viam verſus ſolem.*

172. The gift and grant which the ſame Eadwin, by the ſaid charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of three roods of land, with the appurtenances, in Sutton.

173. The gift, grant, and confirmation, which *Thomas Capellanus*, ſon of *Eadwin de Sutton*, by his charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of 20*d.* rent, with the appurtenances, in the ſame vill.

174. The gift and grant which the ſame Thomas, by the ſaid charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of 4*d.* rent, with the appurtenances, in the ſame vill.

175. The gift, grant, and confirmation, which *Alexandra* daughter of *Godefrid de Stanford*, by her charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of three acres of land, with the appurtenances, in the ſame vill.

176. The gift, grant, and confirmation, which the ſame Alexandra, by her charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of ſix acres of land, with the appurtenances, in the ſame vill.

177. The gift and confirmation which *William* ſon of *Richard de Trowel*, by his charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of 10*s.* 8*d.* rent, with the appurtenances, in the ſame vill.

178. The gift and confirmation which *Leodegarius de Dive*, by his charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of 4*s.* rent, with the appurtenances, in the ſame vill.

179. The gift and grant which *William* ſon of *Geoffrey Picot de Wymundewold*, by his charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of one bovate of land, with the appurtenances, in Wymundewold, with a toft and croft, the meadows, paſtures, and all the appurtenances, and the ſervice of the homagers who held the ſaid bovate.

180. The gift and confirmation which *William* ſon of *Geoffrey de Dauby*, and *Roger* ſon of *Gerald de Grymeſton*, by their charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of ſix acres and a half of meadow in Dauby.

181. The gift and confirmation which *Alice* daughter of *William de Dauby*, by her charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of all the meadow which ſhe had in Dauby, of the gift of William her father, and of *Roger* her huſband.

182. The grant and confirmation which *William de Ferrariis* earl of *Derby*, by his charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of the gift of *Alan de Lechâ* and his father *Richard* ſon of *Harald de Lechâ*, of a meadow in Leake, which had belonged to *Ralph* and *William* [*de Lecha*]; and of the gift and confirmation of *Richard* the heir of *Harald*.

183. The remiſſion, releaſe, and quit-claim, which *Chriſtiana* daughter of *Nicholas de Liſle*, by her deed, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of all the right and claim ſhe had, or might have, in all manner of ſervice and demands ariſing from all the tenements which the ſaid abbot or his predeceſſors ever held under Nicholas de *Liſle* her father, in Kirkeby Wodehouſes.

184. The remiſſion, releaſe, and quit-claim, which *John de Brokelſtowe*, by his deed, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of all right and claim, which he had, or might have, in the homages, rents, and all other ſervices, ariſing from all the lands and tenements which they before held under *Nicholas de Liſle* in Kirkeby Wodehouſes.

185. The grant and gift which *Adam* ſon of *Richard de Herthull*, by his charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of one *carrata ſpinarum* every year, with the appurtenances, in Baliden.

186. The grant and confirmation which *Adam de Herthull*, ſon and heir of *Richard de Herthull*, knt. by his charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of the whole ſite of the place called Reneſtanes, with the appurtenances.

187. The grant and confirmation which the ſame Adam, by the ſaid charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of all the lands and tenements, and fees, which the ſame abbot and monks had in the town of Balideyne, and of all the other lands, liberties, and tenements, which they held in his fee, whereſoever they might be.

188. The gift, grant, and confirmation, which the ſame Adam, by the ſaid charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of a common paſture for all ſorts of cattle, with the appurtenances, in the ſaid towns of Baliden and Reneſtanes, and in the moor of Baliden.

189. The grant which the ſame Adam, by the ſaid charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of free ingreſs and egreſs to common of paſture for their cattle of all ſorts.

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[1] John Lacy, earl of Lincoln, conſtable of Cheſter.

[2] See Thoroton, p. 34.

190. The gift, grant, and confirmation, which the ſame Adam, by the ſaid charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of one mark of rent, with the appurtenances, in the ſame vill.

191. The grant and confirmation which *Robert de Ferrariis*, ſometime earl of *Derby*, by his charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of all the lands and tenements which they had, of the gift of his anceſtors, in Hethcote.

192. The grant and confirmation which the ſame earl, by the ſaid charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of one meſſuage, 20 acres and a half of land, with the appurtenances, in New Byggyng and Wolſtoncote, and Hertyngdone; and of a certain meadow called Gotheboldeſike, in the ſaid town of Hertyngdone; and of the moiety of a certain meadow called Over-medow in Lee; and of one meadow which is called Heye in Bradeborne; and of one meadow called Sweet Doles.

193. The grant and confirmation which the ſame earl, by the ſaid charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of ſix acres and a half of land, with the appurtenances, in Peverwyk.

194. The grant and confirmation which the ſame earl, by the ſaid charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of four bovates of land, with the appurtenances, in Newbold, together with the tofts and crofts.

195. The grant and confirmation which *Roger* ſon of *Eva*, by his charter, made to the ſame monks of their whole land in Derby, near the market-place, with the houſes and garden, and with all the appendices and eaſements to that land belonging.

196. The gift and confirmation which *Aldeburga de Haia*, by her charter, made to the ſame monks, of three tofts, with the appurtenances, in the ſame vill.

197. The gift, grant, and confirmation, which *Ralph* ſon of *Gilbert le Deſpencer* of Nottingham, by his charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of their whole land, with the houſes there built, in the every-day market at Nottingham.

198. The gift, grant, and confirmation, which *Stephen Dew*, of Grymeſby, by his charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of one meſſuage, with the appurtenances, in Grymeſby.

199. The gift, grant, and confirmation, which *Stephen* ſon of *John* ſon of *John Major*, of Grymeſbye, by his charter, made to the ſame abbot and monks, of a moiety of one meſſuage, with the appurtenances, in the ſame vill.

After the above copious enumeration, the exemplification of the year 1340 thus concludes:

"Ratas habentes & gratas; eas pro nobis & heredibus noſtris, quantum in nobis eſt, prefatis nunc abbati & conventui, & eorum ſucceſſoribus, concedimus & confirmamus, prout carte, ſcripta, & alia munimenta predicta rationabiliter teſtantur, & prout iidem abbas & monachi & predeceſſores ſui tenementa & poſſeſſiones predicta hactenus rationabiliter tenuerunt. Hiis teſtibus; venerabilibus patribus, archiepiſcopo Cantuarie, totius Anglie primate; R. Ciceſtrie epiſcopo, cancellario noſtro; R. Coventrie & Lichefeldie epiſcopo, theſaurario noſtro; Ricardo comite Arundellie, Hugone d'Audele comite Glouceſtrie; Thomâ Wake de Lidel; Galfrido le Scrop; & aliis.

"Datum per manum Edwardi ducis Cornubie & comitis Ceſtrie, filii noſtri cariſſimi, cuſtodis Anglie; apud Weſtmonaſterium, duodecimo die Julii, anno regni noſtri Anglie quartodecimo, regni verò noſtri Francie primo. Per breve de privato ſigillo.

"Examinat' per Thômam de Cotyngham
& Robertum de Kelleſdye [1]."

By indenture, dated on the Nativity 1347, the lady *Mary de St. Pol* counteſs of *Pembroke* granted to the abbot and convent of Garendon ten tenements which ſhe poſſeſſed; one in the ſuburbs of London, in Fleet-ſtreet, of the gift of William de Hales, eſq.; the other within the city, in Sherebourne-lane, which ſhe had from Gilbert le Palmer. In return, the abbot and convent were to maintain one monk in an hermitage near to Cripplegate, to pray for the ſoul of Monſ. *Aylmar de Valence*, late earl of *Pembroke*, for the good eſtate of the ſaid counteſs ſo long as ſhe ſhould live; and for her ſoul after death; the ſaid monk to be preſented for approbation to the counteſs during life; and afterwards to the mayor of London for ever; and the rents of the ſaid tenements to be applied ſolely to the maintenance of the monk, and upholding the hermitage [2]. Of this hermitage, or chantry, which was ſituated in the corner of Monkſwell ſtreet, near Cripplegate, London, called St. James's in the Wall, an account will be given hereafter [3].

John de Bowys and the abbot of *Garendon*, for half a knight's fee in Cortinſtoke, in 1348, to the aid for making the king's ſon a knight, were aſſeſſed 20*s.*; whereof John paid 15*s.* 6*d.*; but the abbot had a writ to diſcharge him from the 4*s.* 6*d.* remaining. *Stephen de Weſton* and the ſaid abbot were in like manner aſſeſſed 10*s.* for a quarter of a knight's fee there; of which Stephen paid 7*s.* and the abbot was diſcharged 3*s.* by his writ [4].

John Powtrel was aſſeſſed, in conjunction with the abbot of Garendon, in 1348, for a knight's fee at Weſton, 40*s.* whereof he paid 35*s.* and the abbot was diſcharged the other 5*s.* by his writ [5].

The abbot and convent of St. *Mary de Pratis* at *Leiceſter* entered at different times into ſeveral compoſitions with the monks of Garendon, as appears by the following extracts from their "Rentale."

"Secundum matriculum epiſcopi, abbathie de Geraldon, Ceſtercienſis ordinis, patronus comes Wyntonie.

"Habemus modò de monachis Garendon xl s̄. per annum, ſicut patet per compoſitiones inter ipſos & nos, ſicut hic ſequitur:

"Mem', quod habemus annuatim de abbate de Garendon & illius loci conventu xlvi s̄. viii d̄.; videlicet, iii s̄. pro decimis de Garendon, ut patet per primam compoſitionem; xvii s̄. pro decimis quatuor carucatarum in parochiâ de Eſtwell vel Eyton, ut patet per ſecundam compoſitionem; vi s̄. pro decimis de Henle in parochiâ de Shepeſhed, ut patet per tertiam compoſitionem.—Item haberemus xxvi s̄. viii d̄. pro decimis bladi de totâ terrâ que fuit Rabelli in villâ de Dixle, & de ſervientibus monachorum de Geraldon. Familia monachorum inter territoriam de Geraldon commorans poteſt percipere eccleſiaſtica ſacramenta ubicunque voluerint, per libitum monachorum, ex conceſſione abbatis & conventûs Leyceſtr'; ſi quis verò poſſeſſiones in parochiis canonicorum habuerit, matricibus eccleſiis exinde jura ſua perſolvat, &c. ut in quartâ compoſitione.—xiiii s̄.; ſcil', vi s̄. viiii d̄. pro antiqua penſione eccleſie de Diſsheley; vii s̄. iiii d̄. pro conceſſione advocationis ejuſdem eccleſie date eis per abbatem & conventum Leyc', ut patet per quintam compoſitionem; vi s̄. viii d̄. pro communâ paſturâ in boſco de Dyſsheley, quam abbas Leyc' exigebat habere de abbate de Garendon in curiâ domini regis apud Warr', &c. unde placitum fuit inter eos in eadem curiâ, ſcilicet, quod abbas Leyc' remiſit, &c. abbati de Garendon totum jus & clameum quod habuit in eadem paſturâ, &c. Et pro hâc quietâ clamatione abbas de Garendon conceſſit abbati Leyc' & ſucceſſoribus ſuis vi s̄. viii d̄. per annum, recipiend' de toto tenemento ſuo in Wheſton, &c. ut patet in finali concordiâ inter ipſos. Et per eandem finalem concordiam abbas de Garendon poteſt predictum boſcum includere foſſato & hayâ, &c. ſed aliquem alium boſcum includere non debet in predictâ villâ preter quam predictum eſt in perpetuum. Et ſi averia abbatis Leyc' predictum boſcum intraverint, non implicabuntur, ſed chacibentur ſine detrimento ipſorum averiorum, &c. ut in finali concordiâ."

"Termini ſolutionis pencionis, ſcil', xiii s̄. per Diſsheley, ſunt feſtum Annunciationis Beate Marie & feſtum Sc̄i Michaelis Archangeli per equales portiones. Et ſi contingat predictam penſionem à retro fore non ſolutam in parte vel toto per unum menſem, &c. tunc abbas de Garendon & conventus ejuſdem loci ſolvent nobis nomine pene iiis̄. iiiid̄. & ſic totiens quotiens, cum oībus arreragiis, ut in cartâ ii libri de Chartwary.

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[1] At the bottom is appendant Edward the Third's broad ſeal, exactly as the ſame is repreſented in Sandford's Genealogical Hiſtory of the Kings of England.

[2] See an account of this hermitage, immediately following the abſtracts from the Garendon Chartularies.

[3] From a volume of original records in the Town Clerk's office in the City of London, marked F. p. clii.

[4] Thoroton, p. 28.

[5] Ibid. p. 34.

"Sunt due alie compoſitiones inter nos & monachos de Garendon. Prima earum facta fuit anno regni regis Henrici filii regis Johannis triceſimo ſeptimo. In iſtâ compoſitione abbas & conventus de Garendon conceſſerunt nobis communem paſturam in perpetuum habend' in campis ſuis & pratis de Henle, Garadon, & Dixel, tempore aperto, cum multis conditionibus, ut patet in compoſitione eadem. Item per iſtam compoſitionem abbas & conventus de Garadon facient propriis ſumptibus pontem competentem ultra ductum molendini, & illam cum neceſſariè fuerit competenter reparabunt, &c. Item facient mundari curſum ductûs diſtendentem de molendino, ſub penâ, &c. ut patet in eadem. Licebit abbati & conventui Leyc' facere liberationem aque predicti ductûs in ſuo ſolo ſicut ſolebant. Et obſtupari facient aquam fluentem de bladis molendini de Schepiſhed, ut aqua verſus Garadon ſuum plenum curſum habeat, ſine impedimento abbatis & conventûs Leyc', &c.; ſcil', omnia dampna que abbas & conventus Leyc' occaſione dicti pontis non facti ſuſtinuerint, abbas & conventus de Garadon plenè reſtaurabunt, &c. ut patet. Secunda iſtarum compoſitionum facta fuit anno Domini M°CCC triceſimo ſeptimo. In iſtâ compoſitione abbas & conventus de Garadon conceſſerunt pro ſe & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, quod abbas & conventus Leyc' decimas de certis locis infra limites eccleſie parochialis de Schepiſhed exiſtentibus; ſcil', de clauſo jacente inter Henle & Gothous lidegate, in logitudine juxta antiquum campum de Garadon; & clauſo quod vocatur clauſum barcarie; & clauſo juxta Conhult, a firmario ſuo liberè percipiant; & a quocunque alio quotiens & quando dicta loca vel eorum aliquis ad firmam tradi, vel fructus in eiſdem vel eorum aliquo creſcentes & a ſolo non ſeparatos vendi, locari, donari, vel alio quocunque modo alienari contigerit, &c. ut patet in eadem [1]."

"This indenture, made the XIIth day of September, the XIth year of the reign of our ſovereign lord king Henry VIIth, between the right noble Thomas lord marquis Dorſet, lord Ferrers of Groby, Aſtley, Bonvile, and Harrington, of the one party; and the right reverend father in God, Thomas, abbot of the monaſtery of our lady of Gerendon, otherwiſe called Garandon, and the convent of the ſame, on the other party; witneſſeth, that the ſaid abbot and convent have granted, dimyſed, and to ferme letten, and by theſe preſents grant, dymitte, and to ferme lett, to the ſaid Thomas lord marquis Dorſet, all their lands, tenements, rents, reverſions, and ſervices, with their appurtenances in Bradgate; except a yearly rent of 12*d.* paid to them by the prior of Ulveſcroft; to have and to hold the ſaid lands, tenements, rents, reverſions, and ſervices, with their appurtenances (except as before excepted) to the ſaid Thomas lord marquis Dorſet, and to his heirs and aſſignes, from the feaſt of St. Michael the Archangel laſt paſt before the date of theſe preſents, unto the end and term of 99 years then next and immediately enſuing, and fully to be compleat, yielding and paying therefore yearly to the ſaid abbot and convent, and to their ſucceſſors, at the feaſt of Chriſtmas, a pepper corn, if it be aſked. Alſo the ſaid abbot and convent grant, by theſe preſents, to the ſaid Thomas marquis Dorſet, that it ſhall be lawful to him, his heirs and aſſignes, at all times, at their pleaſure, during the ſaid term, to fell and cut down, ſell, carry away, the woods growing in and about the ſaid lands, tenements, and other the premiſes, without let or interruption of the abbot and convent, or their ſucceſſors. And alſo the ſaid abbot and convent covenant and grant, by theſe preſents, for them and their ſucceſſors, to the ſaid Thomas lord marquis Dorſet, and to his heirs, that they and their ſucceſſors ſhall warrant, acquire, and defend, by theſe preſents, the ſaid lands and tenements, and other premiſes (except before excepted), to the ſaid Thomas marquis Dorſet, his heirs and aſſignes, againſt all men, during the term aforeſaid. In witneſs whereof, the parties above-named, to theſe indentures have interchangeably ſet their ſeals on the day and year above-written. (The ſeal is gone, but the deed is ſigned.)

Thomas Syeſton, abbot of Garendon.

Sir *Ralph Shirley*, knight, by his laſt will, dated in 1513, was a liberal benefactor to this abbey [2].

Thomas Syeſton (the laſt abbot of Garendon) granted a leaſe for 99 years, Sept. 12, 1519, of all the convent lands at Bradgate in Leiceſterſhire, to *Thomas* marquis of *Dorſet*, in lieu of another leaſe, of the ſame term of years, granted by the ſaid lord marquis, of a paſture and croft adjoining, at Shepeſhed, in the ſame county, to the ſame abbot [3].

Oct. 1, 1522, the inhabitants of Shepeſhed let their common in Henley field (their liberty of common in Charnwood Foreſt excepted) for 70 years to Thomas Syeſton abbot of Garendon, and the convent there; conditionally, that the ſaid abbey ſhould yet pay ſix pounds of wax, as theretofore uſual, towards finding of the lights in Shepeſhed church; and that the inhabitants of Shepeſhed ſhould re-enter at the end of that term on the ſaid common [4].

An accurate return of the property of this abbey from March 1533 to March 1534 is in a Roll in the Augmentation office.

The grange of Staunton ſubter Bardon, part of the poſſeſſions of this abbey, was leaſed in 1534 to *Thomas Seyſton*, for 25 years, at the yearly rent of £12.; and in this leaſe is an exception of a cloſe called *Fermer Breche*, belonging to the inhabitants of Hucklecote, in right of the ſaid grange [5].

In the "Comperta Compertorum" of Doctors Legh and Layton, the viſitors appointed by the king's authority [6] in 1535, Garendon abbey is thus noticed:

"Richardus Barbor,
Richardus Torreworth,
Jacobus Hughborough,
} petunt dimitti a jugo religionis.

Fundatrix nunc comitiſſa Oxford [7], durante vitâ ſuâ, ex conceſſu domini regis; poſtea dominus rex.

Redditus annuus CCLX marcæ [8].

Debet domus centum marcas [9]."

When this abbey was ſuppreſſed, among the ſmaller monaſteries, in 1536, there were here 14 monks; and their poſſeſſions were returned by the commiſſioners [10] to be worth:

Garadon, Abbas et conventus habent in	Spiritualibus,	19	0	0
	Temporalibus et Dominicalibus,	120	0	0
Summa		139	0	0
Et inde ſolvunt:				
	Epiſcopo Lincolnie,	0	3	0
	Abbati Leiceſtrie,	2	0	0
	Archidiacono Leiceſtr',	0	1	0
	Duci Lancaſtrie,	0	1	0
	Marchioni Dorſett,	0	1	0
	Dño Berkeley,	1	4	8
	Perſone de Sutton,	0	0	4
	. . . . . . de Clifton,	0	6	8
	Dño Digby,	0	5	0
	. . . . Babington,	1	0	0
	. . . . Digby,	1	0	0
	Epiſcopo Elienſi,	0	16	0
	Eccleſie D. Pauli Londini,	0	8	0
	Seneſchallo, pro feodis	1	6	8
	Subſeneſchallo, pro feodis	1	0	0
		9	13	4

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[1] Charyte's Rentale, fol. lix. b.

[2] See p. 710.

[3] Peck's MS. from the original (a parchment deed) in the hands of Ambroſe Phillipps, eſq. 1730.

[4] From the original, with the abbey ſeal, at Garendon, 1730. See Plate CXI. fig. 5.

[5] Miniſters or Bailiffs Accompts, in the Augmentation office, 31 Hen. VIII.

[6] This abbey, Dr. Pegge obſerves, was without the limits of the commiſſion of thoſe viſitors, but included in the terms *cum aliis* in the title.

[7] John de Vere, fifteenth earl of Oxford of that family, married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Edward Truſſel, of Staffordſhire, knight banneret; and ſhe, it ſeems, was the patroneſs for her life, by grant from the crown. See Dugdale, Bar. Angl. vol. II. p 143.

[8] This ſum (173*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*) is between that of Speed and Dugdale.

[9] Comperta Compertorum, publiſhed by Dr. Pegge, with the "Annales Eliæ de Trickingham, 1789," p. 78.

[10] For further particulars of the poſſeſſions, ſee the original ſurvey in the Firſt Fruits office.

Their income has alſo been ſomewhat differently ſtated. According to Speed, the clear annual ſum was £186. 15*s*. 2½*d*.; Dugdale ſays, £159. 19*s*. 10½*d*.

The ſite of this abbey, with the demeſne lands, valued at £21. 2*s*. 5*d*. were at that time under leaſe, dated 1534, to *Richard Hall* and *Margaret* his wife.

Within the walls of the abbey there was a meſſuage ſituate under a chapel called *The Chapel of the Holy Croſs*, or *The Rood Chapel*; which meſſuage was called *le Rode Houſe*, and formerly produced £10. a year, from oblations in money, wax, and other gifts, offered before the image of the Holy Croſs; but the crown's receiver in 1540 reported no profit accrued from the ſaid chapel, becauſe the image was taken away by order of the lord privy ſeal and other of the king's council. This chapel was alſo leaſed to *Richard Hall*, with a covenant that the abbot and convent ſhould find the farmer ſufficient firebote in Charnwood Foreſt [1].

A capital meſſuage at Belgrave, with other tenements, lands, meadows, paſtures, waters, and fiſheries, parcel of their poſſeſſions, were, at the diſſolution, under leaſe to *John Clarke*, of Belgrave, and *Joan* his wife, by indenture ſealed with the conventual ſeal, dated 13 Hen. VIII. for 20 years, at the rent of £2. 6*s*. 8*d*. [2]

Some idea may be formed of the comfortable ſituation of the monks of Garendon, from the number of the Granges with which they may be ſaid to have been ſurrounded; at *Diſhley*, *Burton*, *Goadby*, *Ringlethorpe*, *Syſonby*, *Alton*, *Staunton*, *Ravenſton*, and *Haliwell*, in the county of Leiceſter; *Rampeſton* and *Cortingſtock*, at a very ſmall diſtance from them, in Nottinghamſhire; and *Hethcote*, in the Peak of Derby [3]. At *Leiceſter* they had, by the gift of their noble founder, *unum burgenſem qui emat pannum, cum dico* [4], *cum terrâ & domubus.* They had lands alſo in ſeveral other places within the counties of Leiceſter, Nottingham, and Derby; as may be ſeen in their Chartularies; where, in addition to the benefactors already mentioned, we find the ſeveral families of *Baſſet*, *Berges*, *Boves*, *Bozun*, *Chamberlain*, *Chevercourt*, *Colvill*, *Deſpenſer*, *Frumentin*, *Harcourt*, *Jort*, *Lecha*, *Liſle*, *Luvetot*, *Malet*, *Peverell*, *Picot*, *Pincerna*, *Putrell*, *Rampeſton*, *Ropeſley*, *Segrave*, *Stabularius*, *Verdun*, *Wareyn*, &c.; with charters of confirmation from kings Henry I. Stephen, Henry II, Henry III, and Edward III; and eſpecial grants of privilege from popes Lucius II. Alexander IV. and Anaſtaſius III. [5]

The arms of this abbey were the ſame with thoſe of their founder; Gules, a cinquefoil Ermine, pierced of the field; with a croſier added, to diſtinguiſh them from St. Mary de Pratis at Leiceſter; **Pl. CXI. fig. 6.**

Willis's Hiſtory of the Abbeys gives no account of the abbots of this houſe, except that *Thomas* preſided in 1522 and 1526; but a catalogue of them will be given hereafter in p. 830.

Of their Chartularies I have been favoured with the uſe of two different copies, both very antient. One of theſe, the moſt complete, is the property of the marquis of Lanſdown; the other, of Craven Ord, eſq. Copious abſtracts from both are given in pp. 805—838; and ſpecimens of the hand-writing are engraved in Plate CXIII; the three firſt of them being from lord Lanſdown's; the fourth, from Mr. Ord's. By the abſtracts from the Chartularies we ſee the nature of ſome of their compoſitions in lieu of tithes, which were all made under the ſanction of archdeacon Baldric.

To the rector of Ibſtock they at firſt agreed to pay a penſion of two marks a year for their lands in that pariſh, which in 1176 they increaſed to three marks [6].

In 1177, they made an agreement with Peter rector of Preſtwould, to pay three marks for Burton grange [7]; which in 1251, after an expenſive litigation before the papal delegates, they bought-in for 35 marks [8].

A penſion of 30*s*. was paid to the church of *Meuton'* [9]; of 3*s*. to the rector of Gouteby, for their grange in that pariſh; 3*s*. to the rector of Waltham, for Ringlethorpe Grange; two marks to the rector of Diſhley; half a mark to the rector of Clifton; and 26*s*. to the abbot of Leiceſter [10].

In 1290, the abbot and convent were cited to anſwer a complaint of the rector of Glenfield, for non-payment of tithes for their lands at Kirby [11].

In 1291, they had a ſuit with John Comin earl of Boughan, then lord of the manor of Whitwick, for impounding and killing their hogs in Charnwood Foreſt in the time of pannage [12].

An Obituary of their founder earl Robert de Boſſu and his immediate relatives is given in the Chartulary [13]; with a particular inventory of the money rents received and paid by the abbey [14].

From one entry it appears that the religious houſes were at that time the depoſitaries of the title-deeds of the neighbouring lords; in the ſame manner, probably, as the ſtrong rooms and iron cheſts of modern bankers [15].

A legacy was received by the abbot and convent in 1296, from the executors of ſir Hugo de Vienna [16], in money and in divers uſeful articles of proviſion, to the amount of £120. 13*s*. 10½*d* [17]; and from Hugh Bagley and Alice his wife they had a legacy of a murrhine cup [18].

Some few public events are noticed in the Chartulary; as, the battle of Agincourt, 1415 [which the ſcribe has miſ-dated "1416, 4to Hen. V."] [19]; and of the battle of Queen's Croſs near Northampton, 1460 [20].

A ſeparate ſubſidy from the clergy is recorded in 1370 [21], and another from the clergy and laity in 1371; neither of which is mentioned in the printed Rolls of Parliament [22].

Five different plagues occur in the fourteenth century [23].

Two entries appear, reſpecting the neighbouring little priory of Charley [24]; two conſiderable grants from Ranulph earl of Cheſter to Robert Boſſu earl of Leiceſter [25]; and an antient inquiſition concerning the right of repairing the bridges between Loughborough and Cotes [26].

In 1382, the church of this abbey was polluted by two regular monks; for which offence the abbot paid 100*s*. to an Auguſtine fryar, who was then ſuffragan to the biſhop of Lincoln, for reconciliation [27].

An entry occurs, of the murder of Gilbert de Knypton, the abbot's cook, who was ſtruck to the brains with a *hachet à pick*, as he lay in his bed at Dixley grange, by perſons unknown, who ſtole his cheſt and his cloaths; and of a ſimilar murder, at Swynfen grange, of John de Thorp juxta Luctleburgh [28]. On both theſe occaſions, the Chartulary obſerves, was raiſed the *hutagium* or *huthagium* [29] *villate generale.*

The ABBEY CHURCH

was large and ſumptuous; as may be judged by the following report of the goods in it "remaining unſold by the king's commiſſion for the ſurvey and diſſolution of certain religious houſes diſſolved by act of parliament 1535;" and which were ſoon after diſpoſed of for the prices marked againſt each article:

GARRODON. Ornaments of the church.

	£.	*s*	*d.*
Item, 2 wyndowes glaſyd, with old glaſſe in the quyer, 120 fott,	1	0	0
A monument of alabaſter,	0	10	0
The pavement of the quyer with bryke,	0	13	4
Summa — £2. 3*s*. 4*d*.			
Jheſus auter. Item, 13 images upon the auter in an auter ſtone,	0	2	0

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[1] Miniſters or Bailiffs Accompts, 31 Hen. VIII. in the Augmentation office.

[2] Ibid.

[3] See pp. 826. 830.

[4] Perhaps this word is analogous to *dica*, a talley.

[5] See pp. 790. 813, 814. 820. 830.

[6] See pp. 819. 821.

[7] Ibid.

[8] See p. 831.

[9] This word is plainly written *Meuton'* in the Chartulary; but I ſuſpect it ſhould be *Sutton* [Bonington, co. Notts]

[10] See p. 822.

[11] See p. 821.

[12] See p. 827.

[13] Ibid.

[14] See p. 822.

[15] See p. 826.

[16] Hugo de Vienna was preſented to the rectory of Raundes in Northamptonſhire, 1258, by Prince Edmund, ſon of king Henry III; and, in 1275, by the prior and convent of the abbey of St. Mary de Pratis at Leiceſter, to the rectory of Hungarton.

[17] See p. 827.

[18] See p. 830.

[19] See p. 827.

[20] Ibid.

[21] See p. 830.

[22] In the printed volume of Rolls, vol. II. p. 302 ends with 1369, 43 Edw. III; and p. 303 begins with 1371, 45 Edw. III.

[23] See p. 830.

[24] See pp. 824. 830.

[25] See p. 830.

[26] See p. 826.

[27] See p. 827. This was the regular mulct, under the laws of Canute, for the violation of any ſuperior church.

[28] See p. 829.

[29] This word, Anglicè *Hue and Cry*, from the French *Huyer*, and called by ſir Henry Spelman *Hutesium*, this learned Gloſſariſt explains, from Bracton, to be "ſtrepitans clamor & ejaculatio, quibus fugientem latronem & rei capitalis ſontem, excipientes omnes tenentur proſequi, donec malefactor deprehendatur."

Two wyndowes glaſed, containing 160 fott of glaſſe,	1	6	8
Summa — £1. 8*s*. 8*d*.			
Seynt Nicholas auter. An auter ſtone,	0	1	0
Two wyndowes glaſed, with 160 fott of glaſſe,	1	6	8
An auter ſtone,	0	1	0
Seynt John's chappell. A table of alabaſter, — —	0	10	0
Two wyndowes, containing 100 fott of glaſſe,	0	16	8
Summa — £1. 6*s*. 8*d*.			
Our Lady auter. Item, the auter,	0	1	0
A maſſe-boke,	0	1	0
A graven ſtone,	0	2	0
Four wyndowes glaſed, containing 200 fotte of glaſſe,	1	13	4
Summa — £1. 17*s*. 4*d*.			
Seynt Kateryne's auter. Item, the auter ſtone, — —	0	1	0
A maſſe-boke and a bell,	0	1	0
A table of alabaſter [John Shirley's],	0	10	0
Two wyndowes and one hole glaſed,	0	3	4
Summa — 15*s*. 4*d*.			
Seynt Barnett's auter. Item, the auter ſtone, — — —	0	1	0
Vend' pro 12s̃. per Johannem Woodward. A table of alabaſter,	1	0	0
Summa — £1. 1*s*.			
Our Lady's auter in the South ſyde.			
Item, an auter ſtone,	0	1	0
Two candelſtyks of latten,	0	1	0
One candelſtyke of 5 branches,	0	5	0
Two auter ſtones,	0	2	0
Two wyndowes, 100 fott of glaſſe,	0	16	8
Summa — £1. 5*s*. 8*d*.			
The Butterie. Item, 3 lether tankers,	0	1	0
Four wodden tankers,	0	0	6
A glaſſe bottell,	0	0	3
A chyppyng knyff and a cobbord,	0	0	2
An almery,	0	0	6
A doſyn trenches,	0	0	2
Summa — 2*s*. 7*d*.			
The Kychyn. A ciſtern of led,	0	2	0
Two baſyns and 2 braſyn ladells,	0	0	7
A ſkemer,	0	0	2
A doſyn of platters,	0	5	0
Two braſyn morters, one grett and the other leſſe, and one yron peſtyll,	0	6	8
A chaffer,	0	1	8
A payr of muſter quernes,	0	1	4
An awmery,	0	0	8
A bryne tub,	0	0	4
A ſowſe tub,	0	0	2
Two ſtone morters,	0	2	0
Two formes and 2 bords,	0	0	6
Summa — £1. 4*s*. 1*d*.			
The Paſtry houſe.			
Item, 3 cheſts and 2 fleſhe bords,	0	2	0
A ſkuttel,	0	0	1
A ſtoke to make candells,	0	0	2
A frame to hange candells, and a grydyron,	0	0	8
A hatchett,	0	0	2
A alnery of heyre,	0	0	6
Summa — 3*s*. 7*d*.			
The Bakehouſe and Brewhouſe.			
Item, an arche of yron at the lede mouthe,	0	0	8
The boddy of the Churche.			
Rem'. Item, a lytle table of free ſtone,	0	0	4
Vend' pro 6s̃. Two wyndowes at the veſtrey-ende, containing 100 fotte of glaſſe,	0	16	8
Rem'. A grave-ſtone of marble,	0	6	8
Summa — £1. 3*s*. 8*d*.			
The Oſtrey. Item, a payr of courſe ſhetts,	0	2	0
Two cheſts,	0	2	0
Paynted curtens	0	2	0
A cobbord,	0	0	2
Two chayres,	0	0	8
Six formes,	0	0	6
Two andyornes,	0	0	2
A clothe for a bencke coveryng,	0	0	8
Summa — 8*s*. 2*d*.			
The Fermery. Item, a tyn ſalte,	0	0	1
Summa — 1*d*.			
DYXLEY GRAUNGE. Item, 6 ſheppe,			
Summa — — —	0	10	0
Thyngs belongyng to huſbandry at Garroden Abbey.			
Item, a carte ſadell,	0	2	2
Ornaments. Item, 2 maſſe-boks, 2 veſtments of ſatten of brugge, 4 auter clothes, 2 towells, 2 candelſtyks of latten, a pawle of ſatten embroderyd, 3 corporaces with caſes, a lampe of latten,	0	16	2
In the Smyth's chamber.			
Item, a bedſtede,	0	1	0
Summa reman' in Garroden,	15	16	10

This church was demoliſhed ſoon after the ſuppreſſion of the abbey; but part of the ruins remained at the time of the purchaſe by ſir *Ambroſe Phillipps*; under whoſe direction the foundation was dug up, when ſeveral ſtone coffins were diſcovered.

It would be no eaſy matter perhaps, to determine, did they ſtill remain, to whom theſe coffins belonged; though this abbey had the honour of containing the aſhes of ſeveral diſtinguiſhed perſonages[1].

The heart and bowels of Saher de Quency, who died at Acon, was, by his own direction, firſt burnt to aſhes, and then brought to Garendon for interment[2].

Margaret de Quency, counteſs of Winton, his relict, was buried here, *ad introitum eccleſiæ*; and her ſon,

Roger de Quency earl of Winton, in 1264[3].

"Rogerus de Quency obiit 25 Aprilis, M°CCLXIIII, apud Wirmegay; & Gerendoniæ ſepultus eſt[4]."

Henry de Boves was buried in their cemetery[5].

Robert de Herle was buried in Garendon church, near the altar of St. Benedict[6].

John Shirley, eſq. of Staunton Harold, was buried in St. Katharine's chapel in this abbey, with great ſolemnity, in 1486, by the abbot and whole convent; and a fine alabaſter monument erected to his memory[7]; which, when demoliſhed, was ſold for ten ſhillings[8].

In laceratâ cartâ ſic ſcribitur: "In monaſterio de Gerendoniâ, coram altare Sancte Katherine Virginis, jacet Jo̅hes Shirley armiger, qui obiit 31 die menſis Maii, anno Dn̄i 1486; cujus animе propicietur Deus. Amen[9]."

Sir *Ralph Shirley* alſo, in 1516-17, was buried in a fair and ſumptuous tomb, with his father and mother, and *Anne* his third wife[10].

The grange of Dixley, parcel of this monaſtery, was leaſed, after the diſſolution, in 1540, by the Court of Augmentations, to ſir *William Gorfyn*, knight[11].

March 8, 1540-1, king Henry VIII. by his letters patent, (in conſideration of the ſum of 2356*l*. 5*s*. 10*d*.) granted in fee to *Thomas Manners* earl of *Rutland* the houſe and ſite of the lately diſſolved monaſtery of Garendon, with the manors of Garendon, Diſhley, Wimeſwold, Shepeſhed, Weſton, Swithland, Burton Underſhawe, Worthington, Mountſorell, Thorpe Hanker, Leiceſter, and Cortingſtoke; the rectories and chantry of Garendon and Diſhley; the manor of Sutton Bonington in Nottinghamſhire; the manor and grange of Ravenſton, in the counties of Leiceſter and Derby; with all the rights and privileges to which the ſaid abbey was in any way entitled[12].

Feb. 19, 1541-2, *William Waring*, gent. died ſeiſed in fee of 100 acres of land, 80 of paſture, and 40 of meadow, in Cortingſtoke, late belonging to the monaſtery of Garendon; *Thomas* his ſon and heir being then 17 years old[13].

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[1] Thoſe of Robert Boſſu, their founder, were depoſited in Leiceſter abbey, which he had alſo founded. His counteſs Amicia was buried at Nuneaton. Robert Blanchmaines their ſon died in Greece, and was there buried; and Robert Fitz-Parnell was buried with his grandfather at Leiceſter. See p. 828.

[2] See p. 828; and Harl. MSS. 827. Stemmata Nobilium, p. 81.

[3] See p. 828.

[4] Harl. MSS. ubi ſupra.

[5] See p. 825.

[6] See p. 836.

[7] See before, p. 700.

[8] See the beginning of this page.

[9] Glover's Pedigree of the Shirleys, in the Office of Arms, N° 3. 77. p. 50.

[10] See p. 702.

[11] Leaſes in the Augmentation office.

[12] See this grant at large hereafter, p. 838.

[13] See Thoroton, p. 22; and of the Warings, ſee under Thorpe Ernald, vol. II. p. 369.

Nov. 30, 1551, *Francis Digby*, late of Garrendon, gentleman, obtained a pardon from king Edward VI. for having counterfeited the lawful coin of England, on the 4th of July, 1550, at Okley in Northamptonſhire, and alſo at divers other times, at Briſtol and elſewhere, " de ſolidis Anglicis, vocatis *ſhillings*, & groſſatis Anglicis, vocatis *groats*, de falſo & mixto metallo, videlicet de cupro & ſtanno, ad cuneum noſtrum de auro vocatum *realls* & *crownes* ;" and for having uttered the ſame, to the amount of 100*l.*[1].

In the return of 1555, no penſion or annuity occurs to any monk of Garendon.

In 1573, *Edward* earl of *Rutland* was queſtioned concerning his right to this and ſome other of his manors ; and in that year obtained a writ, " De manibus Reginæ amovendis de manerio de Shepeſhed, ſitu nuper monaſterii de Garendon, grangiâ de Dicheley, & rectoriâ de Bottesford, &c. in comitatibus Leiceſtriæ, &c. & illis quibus pertinent liberandis[2]."

By " The Shepherdeſſe" of ſir John Beaumont, written about 1621, ſoon after the marriage of *George Villiers* duke of *Buckingham* with the lady *Catharine Manners*, only daughter and heireſs of *Francis* earl of *Rutland*[3], it appears that the then noble owners of Belvoir and Burley made the manſion-houſe at Garendon their occaſional reſidence :

" A Sheperdeſſe, who long had kept her flocks
On ſtony Charnwood's dry and barren rocks,
In heate of Summer to the vales declin'd,
To ſeeke freſh paſture for her lambes halfe pin'd.
She (while her charge was feeding) ſpent the houres
To gaze on ſliding brookes and ſmiling flowres.
Thus having largely ſtray'd, ſhe lifts her ſight,
And views a palace full of glorious light.
She finds the entrance open ; and, as bold
As country maids that would the court behold,
She makes an offer, yet againe ſhe ſtayes,
And dares not dally with thoſe ſunny rayes.
Here lay a Nymph, of beauty moſt divine,
Whoſe happy preſence caus'd the houſe to ſhine ;
Who much converſt with mortals, and could know
No honour truly high, that ſcornes the low :
For ſhe had oft been preſent, though unſeene,
Among the ſhepherds daughters on the greene,
Where ev'ry homebred ſwaine deſires to prove
His oaten pipe and feet before his love,
And crownes the ev'ning, when the daies are long,
With ſome plaine dance, or with a rural ſong.
Nor were the women nice to hold this ſport,
And pleaſe their lovers in a modeſt ſort.
Then that ſweet Nymph had ſeene this country dame
For ſinging crown'd, whence grew a world of fame
Among the ſheepecotes, which in her rejoyce,
And know no better pleaſure than her voyce.
The glitt'ring ladies, gather'd in a ring,
Intreate the ſilly Shepherdeſſe to ſing :
She bluſht, and ſung ; while they with words of praiſe
Contend her ſongs above their worth to raiſe.
Thus being chear'd with many courteous ſignes,
She takes her leave, for now the ſunne declines ;
And, having driven home her flocks againe,
She meets her love, a ſimple ſhepherd ſwaine ;
Yet in the plaines he had a poet's name,
For he could roundelays and carols frame,
Which, when his miſtreſſe ſung along the downes,
Was thought celeſtial muſick by the clownes.
Of him ſhe begs, that he would raiſe his mind
To paint this lady, whom ſhe found ſo kind :
" You oft," ſaith ſhe, " have in our homely bow'rs
Diſcours'd of demigods and greater pow'rs ;
For you with Heſiode ſleeping learnt to know
The race divine from heaven to earth belowe."
" My dear," ſaid he, " the Nymph whom thou haſt
Moſt happy is of all that live betweene [ſeene
This globe and Cynthia ; and, in high eſtate,
Of wealth and beauty hath an equal mate,
Whoſe love hath drawne unceſſant teares in floods
From nymphs that haunt the waters and the woods.
Oft Iris to the ground hath bent her bow,
To ſteale a kiſſe, and then away to goe :
Yet all in vaine ; he no affection knowes
But to this goddeſſe, whom at firſt he choſe ;
Him ſhe enjoyes in mutual bonds of love ;
Two hearts are taught in one ſmall point to move.
Her Father, high in honour and deſcent,
Commands the ſylvans on the North ſide Trent.
He at this time, for pleaſure and retreate,
Comes downe from Belvoir, his aſcending ſeate,
To which great Pan had lately honour done,
For there he lay, ſo did his hopeful ſon.
But when this lord by his acceſſe deſires
To grace our dales, he to a houſe retires,
Whoſe walles are water'd with our ſilver brookes,
And makes the ſhepherds proud to view his lookes.
There in that bleſſed houſe you alſo ſaw
His lady, whoſe admired virtues draw
All hearts to love her, and all tongues invite
To praiſe that ayre where ſhe vouchſafes her light.
And, for thy further joy, thine eyes were bleſt
To ſee another lady, in whoſe breaſt
True wiſedome hath with bounty equal place,
As modeſty with beauty in her face.
She found me ſinging Floraes native dowres,
And made me ſing before the heavenly pow'rs ;
For which great favour, till my voice be done,
I ſing of her, and her thrice-noble ſon."

On the death of *Francis* earl of *Rutland* in 1632, *Catharine* ducheſs dowager of *Buckingham* became ſeiſed in fee of this lordſhip; and, in Trinity Term 1633, by a fine levied in the King's Bench before Mr. Juſtice Heath and his brethren, this noble lady conveyed the ſite of the manor of Garrowden and Shepeſhed, with the ſite of the monaſtery, to ſir *Robert Pye*, knt., and *Thomas Fotherly*, eſq. ; by whom they were reconveyed to her ſon, *George Villiers*, the ſecond duke of *Buckingham*.

" Carolus, Dei gratiâ, Anglie, Scotie, Francie, & Hibernie rex, fidei defenſor, omnibus ballivis & fidelibus ſuis, ad quos preſentes litere pervenerint, ſalutem. Cum Robertus Pye miles & Thomas Fotherley armiger, nuper (ſcil. in die Sancte Trinitatis in tres ſeptimanas anno regni noſtri nono) per finem, in curiam noſtram, coram Roberto Heath & ſociis ſuis ad tunc juſticiariis noſtris de banco levatum, acquiſiverint ſibi & heredibus ipſius Roberti, de Katerinâ duciſsâ Buckinghamie, maneria de Garrowden & Shepeſhed, cum pertinentiis; ac ſcitum nuper diſſoluti monaſterii de Garrowden, cum pertinentiis ; ac quadraginta meſſuagia, quadraginta gardina, quadraginta pomaria, mille acras terre, ducentas acras prati, mille acras paſture, ducentas acras boſci, & quadringentas acras jampnorum & bruerei, cum pertinentiis, in Garrowden, Shepſhed, Diſhley, & Thorp, in comitatu noſtro Leyceſtrie; ac maneria de Wragby, Uffington, Newſtead, & Tallington, cum pertinentiis ; ac ſcitum nuper monaſterii de Newſtead, cum pertinentiis ; ac viginti meſſuagia, viginti gardina, octingentas acras terre, centum acras terre, centum acras prati, ſexcentas acras paſture, centum acras boſci, & quingentas acras jampnorum & bruerei, cum pertinentiis, in Wragby, Newſtead, Uffington, & Tallington ; ac etiam rectoratum de Tallington, cum pertinentiis, ac omnimodas decimas quaſcunque creſcentes, renovantes, ſive provenientes, in Tallington, in comitatu Lincolnie; que de nobis tenentur in capite, ut dicitur ; habendum & tenendum prefatis Roberto & Thome, & heredibus ipſius Roberti, in perpetuum : Et quia alienatio predicta facta fuit, licentiâ noſtrâ regiâ inde priùs non obtentâ : Sciatis igitur, quod nos, de gratiâ noſtrâ ſpeciali, & pro ſexaginta & quinque libris ſolutis firmariis noſtris, virtute harum noſtrarum patentium, pardonavimus ac remittimus non ſolum tranſgreſſionem predictam, verum etiam redditus, exitus, & proficua premiſſarum predictarum nobis forisfactos, debitos, comptandos, ſive ſolvendos in ſcaccario noſtro, eò quod alienatio predicta facta fuit abſque licentiâ noſtrâ regiâ, ut predicitur. Et ulterius conceſſimus, ac pro nobis, heredibus & ſucceſſoribus noſtris, quantum in nobis eſt, per preſentes concedimus, prefatis Roberto & Thome, quod ipſi predicta maneria, ſcitus, terras, rectoratum, & decimas, & omnia & ſingula premiſſa, cum eorum pertinentiis, habeant & teneant ſibi & heredibus ipſius Roberti, de nobis, heredibus & ſucceſſoribus noſtris, per ſervicia inde debita & de jure conſueta, in perpetuum; abſque impetitione, moleſtatione, vexatione, impedimento, ſive gravamine noſtri, aut heredum vel ſucceſſorum noſtrorum, vel aliquorum juſtitiariorum, eſcaetorum, vicecomitum, ballivorum, ſeu miniſtrorum noſtrorum quorumcunque, ratione vel pretextu alienationis predicte. Teſte meipſo, apud Weſtmonaſterium, 26° die Januarii, anno regni noſtri decimo [1].”

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[1] Rymer's Fœdera, vol. XV. p. 292.

[2] Trin. Rec. 15 Eliz. Rot. 45.

[3] Mr. Thane has engraved the portrait and autograph of Francis earl of Rutland.

The diſſolved monaſtery of Garendon, the manor of Shepeſhed, a manſion houſe, a warren houſe, other meſſuages, mills, game of coneys, cottages, lands, and wood, with all their appurtenances, ſituate, lying, and being in the county of Leiceſter, the property of the duke of *Buckingham* (who had been declared a traitor by the ruling powers) were ſold, June 10, 1652-3, under an act of parliament, for the conſideration of £354. 11*s.* 5½*d.* to *John Thurlowe*, *John Hunt*, and *Nathanael Waterhouſe* [2].

In 1645, this lordſhip was thus noted, for an extraordinary appearance in a pool of water:

> “ The moſt ſtrange and wonderful apparition of blood in a pool at Garraton in Leiceſterſhire, which continued for the ſpace of four days; the redneſs of the colour for the ſpace of thoſe four days every day increaſing higher and higher, to the infinite amazement of many hundreds of beholders of all degrees and conditions, who have dipped their handkerchiefs in this bloody pool; the ſcarlet complexion of the linen will be a teſtimonial of this wonderful truth to many ſucceeding generations. Printed at London by J. H. 1645.

“ Whoever ſhall conſider theſe ſad times, wherein not only the ſon riſeth againſt the father, the brother againſt the brother, and the ſpirit of diſſention and war is ſpread over the whole face of the earth, but ſuch prodigious and wonderful things have appeared as no age before have ever ſeen or heard of; he muſt confeſs that he liveth now in the evening of time, and in the laſt age of the world, wherein all things do begin to ſuffer a change. I will not trouble you with any thing which in this nature hath heretofore been delivered to you. The ſword at Plaiſto flouriſhing without hands, and the great ſtone clambering up the ſtairs, and whatſoever there is ſtrange or wonderful, are but ſluggiſh miacions compared to this, which doth the rather prefer itſelf to your obſervation; becauſe in the buſineſs of Plaiſto there were to be ſeen for the moſt part but ſome knaviſh lights, and as it were the hocus pocus of a ſpirit: but in this which now ſhall be repreſented unto you, the immediate anger of God, in great characters of blood, is moſt apparently to be read. At Garraton, a town in Leiceſterſhire, not far from Loughborough, is a great pond of water, which for many generations hath been known to be there time out of mind: it is above an acre in the length, and about an acre in the breadth. It was made at firſt to ſatisfy the thirſt of the cattle, which, from the commons and paſtures thereabout, did daily reſort unto it; and ſome times it allayed the draught of the poor and thirſty traveller; but now (as if it were another element) it altered both its nature and complexion, for the beaſts did refuſe to drink thereof; and ſome few days afterwards being paſſed, they would not come near the water; which the countrymen and inhabitants who were owners of the cattle thereabouts perceiving, they repaired to the pond to ſee what the reaſon of this ſtrange thing ſhould be.. Being come unto the pond, they found the colour of the water changed; for it began to look red, and the ſubſtance thereof was thicker than before. Amazed at the novelty of this ſight, they departed from the place. They make a relation of it to their friends; and one neighbour brings in another to behold this wonderful chance. The noiſe is ſpread over all the country; and in thronging numbers they make haſte to ſee it. The water, which at firſt began to look but reddiſh, doth now look higher and higher; and as the people came in it did increaſe in colour. This continued for the ſpace of four days, the country, far and near, who had notice of it, coming in to be ſpectators of it. It waxed more red the ſecond day than it ſeemed at the firſt; and far more red the third day than it did on the ſecond; and on the fourth day it grew a perfect ſanguine. There is no wonder in this nature but carrieth ſome devotion in it. The people ſtand round about the banks of the pond; and, from looking on the water, they look up to heaven, from whence they believe that the wonder came. With reverence they diſcover this miracle of the water turned into wine; but of the water turned into blood, they never heard of that wonder before. Some of them, more hardy than the reſt, would undertake to taſte of it, to underſtand if it were already as much in taſte as in complexion; but they were ſeverely charged by thoſe that did ſtand by them, and were told that they might follow the more wiſe example of the beaſts; for, ſince the cattle refuſed to drink of the water, by ſo doing they would now ſhew themſelves more brutiſh than the beaſts. The water ſtill continueth in its bloody colour, and had all one ſtanding face of blood; and withal it ſeems ſo thick, that if a high wind had blown, it is believed that it would very hardly at all, or elſe very gently, have moved. Every day brought in new obſervers to behold this admirable pool; and who had but ſeen it the day before could not be content with one day's wonder, but muſt come the next day to behold it againe. It was the object of all the eyes thereabouts; and on their return homewards the ſubject of all their diſcourſe: the knights, the gentlemen, and the ladies, the peaſants and their families, ſtood all cloſe together round about it; and, being overcome with the amazement of the ſight, there was no regard unto degrees or diſtinctions of perſons; and it ſeems they learned this inſtruction from the pond which they now make uſe of, that they were all but one blood. From the obſervations of the blood, they fall into the conſideration at laſt of the bloody times wherein they live; and being ſo near to Loughborough, they grow in diſcourſe of how much blood hath been ſpilt by the lord of Loughborough his means, who, being there the great agent of the King, hath robbed many houſe-keepers in thoſe parts of their goods and their treaſure, and, which is far more dear to them, many of their children's lives. Report in the way is made how many families hath he robbed of their fathers, and how many he hath left without their children. They report from the beginning all the ſkirmiſhes that have been made in thoſe parts, and all the battles that have been fought, and all the ſieges that have been laid and raiſed; and, paſſing from one devouring buſineſs to another, they do curſe the proceedings of the civil war. The true narration of this water turned into blood may be put into ſucceeding calendars; and it may be printed in its own rubrick. In our days did this prodigious ſight appear; and afterward the crimſon colour of the pond did begin to change, and every day to look paler and paler, until at length it by degrees turned unto its firſt complexion of water, the bloody ſubſtance ſinking down and by its own weight ſettling itſelf in the bottom of the pond. In the mean time, the rumour of this flying up and down the country, there being above one thouſand witneſſes to juſtify the truth of it. One Maſter Neale, a gentleman of good account, living at Great Leake in Nottinghamſhire, being travelling on his occaſions unto London, and hearing the report of it to be commonly ſpoken, as he did ride upon the way, though it was four miles out of the road, he reſolved to ſee it; and, making haſte, eaſily overcame the length of the way, out of a deſire to enjoy the novelty of the ſight. Being arrived, he ſat a long time on horſe-back at the entrance into the pond, muſing and looking on it (for it was juſt at that time when the water did begin to return to its firſt complexion), and perceiving the red ſubſtance in the nature of a filmy body to deſcend towards the bottom, he did put ſpurs to his horſe, who did fling back, and ſnorted, and was unwilling to go into the pond; but after he had forced him to enter a little way into it, and ſtirred towards the bottom of the water with his cane, he perceived clots, as it were, of congealed blood in great abundance to riſe up; and having ſtaid upon the top of the water for a little ſpace, to deſcend afterwards by degrees again. Not able to ſatisfy himſelf with any reaſon from whence this wonder ſhould ariſe, he departed; but the country people reſolving to examine and dive into the cauſe thereof, they had a meeting amongſt themſelves for that intent, and concluded at it to have the pond drained, it being believed that the enemy had thrown ſome carcaſes into the pond to ſtain the water, and to bring thereby ſome ſudden deſtruction upon the cattle. This belief being entertained, the ſluice is opened, and now the water comes tumbling forth as if it were glad of its liberty, and was afraid to ſtay any longer in the portentous place; where, before it was in a ſwift torrent, it made good its paſſage as if one part were in emulation to overtake the other; and the latter ſtrove with the former for the honour of proceeding; and to perfect the work, wherein ſome deeper places of the pond the water ſtood ſtill, and could not diſadvantage itſelf into the channel, the countrymen, ſome with ſcoops and ſome with pails, did carry forth the water. With many hands they overcame the taſk, which ſeemed at firſt almoſt impoſſible. And the pond being drained, and found nothing but fiſh, of which in divers kinds there were great ſtore, and theſe fiſh ſeemed ſtill to be very good, and nothing the worſe for that miraculous accident which had made red the water. We may learn by this what God can do; who, in a moſt wonderful way, can expreſs his power without the leaſt damage to his creatures. Howſoever, the pond being drained dry, which may increaſe the wonder, the blood in many places was diſcovered in extended degrees to be like ſo many ſcarlet carpets on the bottom of the pool, to the unſpeakable amazement of the beholders; and indeed they may well put wonder on it; for though, in our own Chronicles and in other Hiſtories, we have read ſometimes of clouds that have rained drops of blood, which though it is very wonderful, yet, becauſe philoſophers have undertaken to give a natural reaſon for it, it ſubtracteth ſomething from the greatneſs of the wonder: but this, as no cauſe can be aſſigned for it, ſo no ſtory as I remember can example it; but, being as far beyond nature as example, it ſheweth itſelf to proceed from the immediate power and the hand of God. I will not preſume to give you the interpretation of it; nor ſay it is ſuitable to the preſent condition of theſe bleeding times; neither will I be ſo hardy as to affirm, that the four days wherein the water every day ſeemed to increaſe in the redneſs of its colour doth ſignify the four years of the war, which now are already or near expired, and that as the water every day, for the four days, exceeded one another in the defines of its ſanguine dye, it looked every day redder than before, ſo the war for theſe four years hath every year been one year more bloody than the other; ſurely it will prove good news, could I from hence aſſure you, that, as after the four days being ended, the water did begin to return in its firſt genuine colour; ſo the fourth year of this war being expired, the kingdom ſhall again return to its antient bleſſing and habit of peace; and that as the water bringing its firſt cleanneſs, the blood did ſink down and vaniſh away, ſo now the crying ſins of blood ſhall be waſhed away from this kingdom by the cleanneſs of a new life, and by the tears of true repentance. There were many of the town of Garraton, both men and women, and of the inhabitants of the country thereabout, who dipped their handkerchiefs in this pond when it was of a bloody colour; and the linen retaining the complexion of blood, it will be a teſtimonial to ſucceeding times of this moſt ſtrange and wonderful accident, and of the truth of what we write."

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[1] Peck's MS. from the original inſtrument on parchment, preſerved at Garendon, 1730.

[2] From a MS. in the Bodleian Library, intituled, “Purchaſers, &c. of the Eſtates of the Royaliſts, in the years 1651—1654.”

The duke of *Buckingham*, in 1657, recovered the poſſeſſion of Garendon, and of the greater part of his other eſtates; but, having become involved in pecuniary embarraſſments, this noble domain was for ſeveral years in the poſſeſſion of divers mortgagers.

In 1682, the manſion-houſe of Garendon was the reſidence of *John Barwell*, eſq. of Kegworth; whoſe pedigree was entered at Loughborough, in the Heraldic Viſitation of that year, Sept. 11, under the title of "Barwell of Garendon[1]." At this period the lordſhips of Garendon and Shepeſhed were on ſale, under the ſuperintendance of Mr. Hemings, a land-jobber, who was an agent for the duke; and, in the beginning of 1683, were purchaſed (for the ſum of 28,000*l.*[2]) by *Ambroſe Phillipps*, eſq. at that time an eminent counſellor of the Middle Temple[3].

Mr. Phillipps was knighted by king James, at Whitehall, April 11, 1686; appointed king's ſerjeant on the 22d of Auguſt following; and, having ſettled at Garendon, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his diſcharge of the duties of an active magiſtrate, died June 16, 1706, aged 69; and was buried in the chancel of Shepeſhed church, where a handſome monument is thus inſcribed:

"To the memory of ſir Ambroſe Phillipps,
late of Garenton, knight, and ſerjeant at law,
who was educated at Wincheſter ſchool,
and for ſome time was fellow of New colledge
in Oxford. Afterwards he applied himſelf to
the ſtudy of the Law; which having practiſed
about 30 years with great ſucceſs and commendation,
he then retired into the country, where he made
himſelf uſeful by compoſing differences and
preventing law-ſuits amongſt his neighbours;
and ſpent much of his time in building, planting,
and other improvements.
He died the 16th of June,
anno Dom. 1706, in the 69th year of his age.
This monument was erected by dame Mary his wife.
Dame Mary Phillipps died October 17,
anno Dom. 1736, æt. 88."

Sir Ambroſe had four ſons; 1. *Ambroſe*, who died in his father's life-time, Aug. 5, 1696, æt. 25, and was buried at Shepeſhed; 2. *William*, his ſucceſſor at Garendon (of whom hereafter); 3. *John*, a Turkey merchant, who died at Low Leyton, Eſſex, Jan. 17, 1756, æt. 80, and was buried at Shepeſhed[4]; 4. *Charles*, a Turkey merchant, who alſo died at Low Leyton, Sept. 13, 1754, aged 71, and was buried at Shepeſhed[5]; and one daughter, *Mary*, married to *Edward Liſle*, eſq. of Crux Eaſton, Hants; whoſe daughter *Elizabeth*[6], wife of *Henry March*, eſq. died in 1726, and was buried at Low Leyton; where an altar-tomb in the church-yard, with her arms, is thus inſcribed[7]:

"In a vault beneath this tomb is depoſited
the body of Mrs. Elizabeth March,
the moſt dear and moſt deſerving wife of
Henry March, eſq. of London, Turkey merchant;
to whom ſhe bore five children;
Henry, John, Henry-Francis, Mary, and Elizabeth;
John only ſurviving.

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[1] See this pedigree hereafter, under Kegworth.

[2] Vernon's Reports, vol. I. p. 227. See his ſignature, Plate CXI.

[3] "The duke, however, cut down timber to the amount of 5000*l.* before he would execute the conveyance." Bray's Tour.

[4] Where ſee his epitaph.

[5] See his epitaph alſo at Shepeſhed.

[6] This was the eldeſt of the ſiſters who had the honour of the following compliment from Mr. Pope, in an "Inſcription on a Grotto of Shells at Crux Eaſton, the work of nine young ladies:

"Here, ſhunning idleneſs at once and praiſe,
This radiant pile nine rural ſiſters raiſe;
The glittering emblem of each ſpotleſs dame,
Clear as her ſoul, and ſhining as her frame;
Beauty which Nature only can impart,
And ſuch a poliſh as diſgraces Art;
But Fate diſpos'd them in this humble ſort,
And hid in deſarts what would charm a court."

She was eldeſt daughter of Edward Liſle [1],
of Crux-Eaſton, in the county of Southampton, eſq.
by Mary, the only daughter of ſir Ambroſe Phillipps,
of Garenton, in the county of Leiceſter, knt.
being born the xvith day of December, MDCXCV.
and married the xvith day of July, MDCCXXI.
She dyed the xith day of December, MCCXXVI,
juſtly and truly commendable in every part of life,
amiable for the graces both of mind and body,
late much delighted in, now lamented by, her friends."

William Phillipps, eſq. the ſecond ſon of ſir Ambroſe, and ſucceſſor to the family eſtates, was born in 1672; and, being firſt bred to merchandize, reſided ſome years in the Engliſh factory at Conſtantinople; but was called home upon the death of his elder brother Ambroſe, after having gained abroad the character of an able merchant, and made a very good improvement of the fortune his father gave him. In 1703 he married *Jane*, daughter of ſir *Samuel Daſhwood*, knight, then lord-mayor of the city of London; and by her had iſſue three ſons, *Ambroſe*, *Samuel*, and *William*, and two daughters *Mary* and *Anne*, which latter died young. He was many years an active juſtice of the peace, in which ſtation he made himſelf very uſeful to his country, by compoſing of differences, and by keeping up a good harmony and friendſhip amongſt his neighbours. He died June 20, 1729, aged 57. [2] His widow ſurvived till 1761.

Ambroſe Phillipps, eſq. was a moſt accompliſhed gentleman. He travelled through France, and into all parts of Italy; and was ſo remarkably beautiful in his perſon, that at Rome and Venice he was called "The handſome Engliſhman." He ornamented the Park with large plantations, built the magnificent Gateway in the park leading to Shepeſhed, and the elegant Temple and Obeliſk in the park. The garden front of the preſent houſe, which was alſo deſigned by him, but executed by his ſucceſſor, ſhews the great taſte he had in architecture; and was only deſigned as the ſecond front to a moſt magnificent houſe he intended to have built, had he lived to have completed it. He was choſen repreſentative for the county in 1727 and 1734; and, dying unmarried, Nov. 6, 1737, was buried at Shepeſhed; where the following very elegant epitaph is inſcribed to his memory by Dr. Liſle:

"Siſte paululùm, Viator, & humanæ ſortis miſerere.
Pretium erit lacrymarum, cùm ſcias
ſub hoc tumulo reliquias eſſe conditas
AMBROSII PHILLIPPS,
Viri
optimæ indolis, eximiæ formæ, variæ eruditionis,
ingenii florentiſſimi,
Summo Regni Concilio
incorruptis Leiceſtriæ Comitatûs ſuffragiis
iterùm delegatus,
munus ſenatorium, licet in hoc ævo venali,
honeſtè, liberè, fideliter adminiſtravit:
neque inter graves Reipublicæ curas
levioribus etiam ſtudiis vacare
indecorum exiſtimavit;
verùm, intervalla negotiorum otio eleganti diſtinguens,
Picturam, Architecturam, libros, hortoſque,
cum dignitate coluit.
Ex Italiâ reverſus,
inſpectis antiquorum ædificiorum reliquiis,
Artes Romanas in patriam tranſtulit;
et inter principes viros qui jam Architecturam
in Angliâ reſtituere & perpolire cœperant,
enituit penè primus.
Inter ſpes & plauſus amicorum, in ipſo juventutis flore,
morbi pertinacis tædio confectus, fato conceſſit,
rarum adoleſcentibus exemplar;
quos per omnem vitæ beneactæ tenorem
per patientiam in valetudine ferendâ,
per miram in morte tranquillitatem,
& vivere docuit & mori.
Obiit apud Garenton, 6to Novembris, anno Salutis
1737, ætatis 30."

His two brothers *Samuel* and *William* both went to Smyrna, as merchants; but returned to England on the death of Ambroſe; when Garendon became the property of

Samuel Phillipps, eſq. who was high-ſheriff of the county in 1751. He married *Sophia*, daughter of *Francis Lewis*, of Stanford Hall, co. Notts, eſq. and ſiſter and heir of *Francis Lewis*, eſq. of the ſame place. This lady dying Jan. 19, 1766, aged 39; he married, ſecondly, *Mary*, daughter of *Thomas Allſopp*, of Loughborough, gent. Mr. Phillipps's unfeigned love of truth and juſtice, unblemiſhed honour and integrity, rendered him reſpectable in the public eſteem; while his particular care and tenderneſs for the intereſts of his dependants, family, and friends, were the favourite diſtinctions of his private character. He delighted in the elegance and improvements of his native ſeat; but particularly cheriſhed its moſt diſtinguiſhed ornaments, plenty and hoſpitality. By the death of his elder brother, he became poſſeſſor of Garendon; and by his own death [3] without iſſue, March 16, 1774, aged 65, concluded the too ſhort-lived race of a moſt reſpectable and worthy family [4]. He bequeathed the property at Garendon, &c. to his lady for her life; who was remarried, July 2, 1776, to ſir *William Gordon*, K.B. This gentleman, deſcended from an honourable and antient family in Scotland, and born in the Iſland of Jamaica [5], had for ſome time been miniſter plenipotentiary at Bruſſels; and, for his honourable ſervices at that Court, was created knight of the Bath in 1775; and further rewarded by an annual grant of royal favour, which he held till his death, which happened in Curzon-ſtreet, May Fair, at the age of 72, Jan. 26, 1798.

During the occupancy of Garendon by ſir William and lady Gordon, permiſſion was granted by lord chancellor Apſley to cut down timber to the amount of £9500.; of which £5000. was felled in the park, where the old oaks were of an immenſe ſize; and a fine avenue of double rows of large elms, from the park-gate leading from Loughborough to the houſe, was then laid proſtrate, ſo that very little old timber remained. The money that the wood ſold for was ordered to be inveſted in the funds; and the intereſt, as part of the eſtate, to be applied to the uſe of the poſſeſſors during life.

On the death of lady Gordon, Aug. 5, 1796, the property at Garendon, &c. paſſed, under the ſettlement by Mr. *Samuel Phillipps's* will, to his maternal couſin, *Thomas March-Philipps*, eſq. of More Critchell, co. Dorſet (ſon of *Jane*, third ſurviving daughter of *Edward Liſle*, eſq. by *Mary*, daughter of ſir *Ambroſe Phillipps*), the preſent owner; who ſerved the office of high-ſheriff for the county in 1801.

The preſent manſion-houſe was built on the ſite of the monaſtery, and is ſuppoſed to have been erected about 150 years; but conſiderable alterations were made in it, and the new beautiful garden front was erected, by *Ambroſe Phillipps*, eſq. about 1736. Of this front a pleaſing view is given in Plate CXII. by the liberality of Mr. Phillipps; whoſe polite attentions I have much pleaſure in publicly acknowledging.

In that part of the houſe which appears the oldeſt ſome of the lead ſpouts have a fleur de lis; others a boy on an eagle, gryphins, flying horſes, harpies, &c. &c.; and on a ſmall ciſtern leading to one of them is, "S. P. 1742." The arms of Phillipps are alſo on ſeveral of the ſpouts in the old front; of which a ſmall view is ſhewn in Plate CXIII.

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[1] Father of Dr. Thomas Liſle, who from Smyrna 1733, Cairo 1734, and Marſeilles 1735, addreſſed the lines in Dodſley's Poems, vol. VI. p. 182, to his ſiſters at Crux-Eaſton; and, returning probably within the latter year, took the degree of M. A. at Magdalen college, Oxford, June 27, 1732; was rector of Wotton (alias Wood-town, or, as he jocoſely and ænigmatically ſtyles it in one of his poems, Boſco-*ville*), in the Iſle of Wight, 1737; B.D. Nov. 28, 1740; D.D. Auguſt 22, 1743; public orator of the Univerſity of Oxford; and died rector of Burghclere, Hants, March 27, 1767; and was buried at Dibden in that county.

[2] See his epitaph, and that of his relict, hereafter, under Shepeſhed.

[3] See his epitaph hereafter, under Shepeſhed.

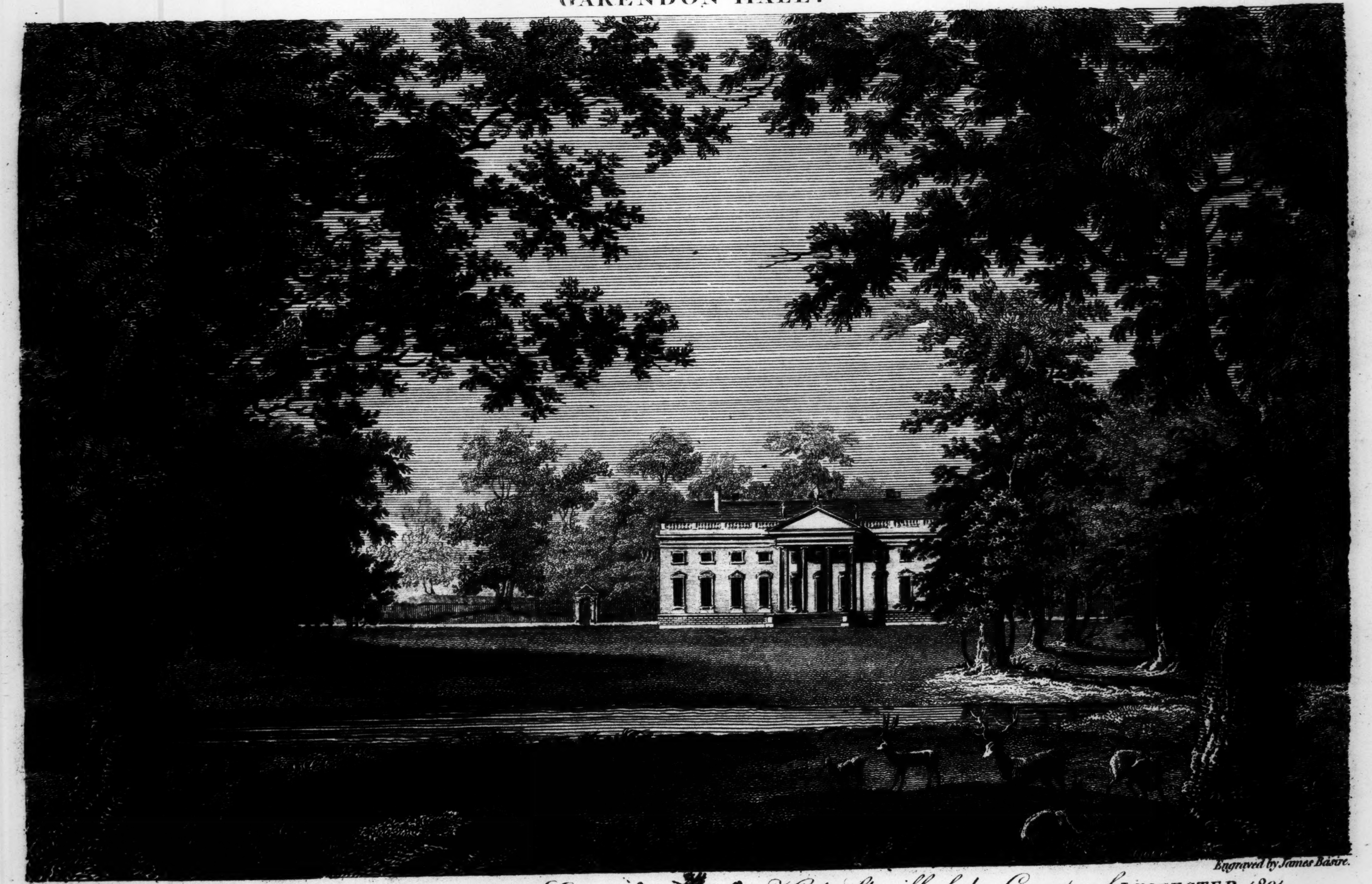
[4] The land on which the new church at Birmingham, called St. *Philip's* (whence the name) was the gift of *Robert Phillipps*, eſq. (of this family) anceſtor to *William Theodore Inge*, eſq. Hutton's Birmingham, p. *149.

[5] Where he has a nephew, who owns a large plantation.

In

GARENDON HALL.

Vol. III. Pl. CXII. p. 802.



Engraved by James Basire.

To THOMAS MARCH PHILLIPPS, Esqr High Sheriff of the County of LEICESTER, 1801,
this Plate is respectfully inscribed, by his much obliged and faithful Servt JOHN NICHOLS.

Fig. 1.

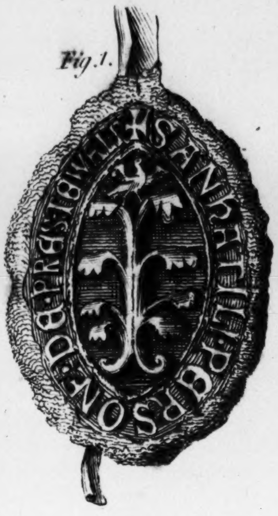

S' ANDREE . . . PERSONE DE PRESTEBVRI

Fig. 2.

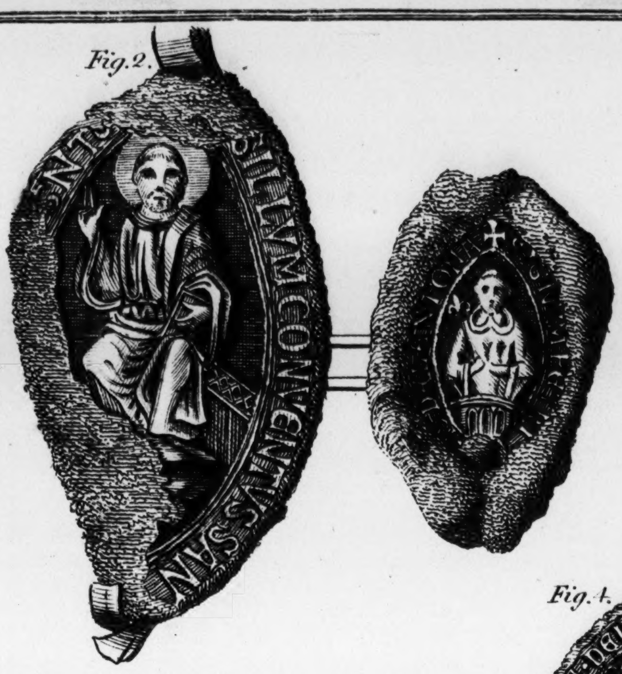

SIGILLVM CONVENTVS SAN
SNEHS

Fig. 3.

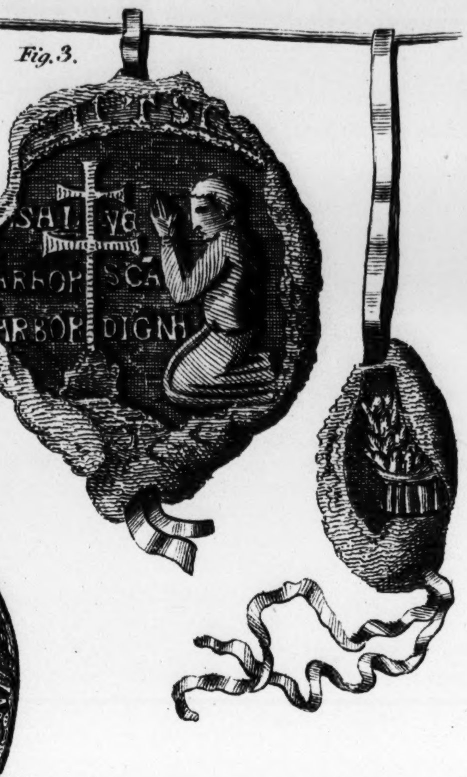
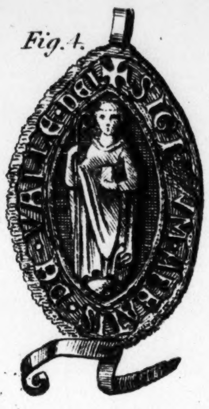

SAL
VG
ARBOR
SCA
ARBOR
DIGNI

Fig. 4.


SIGIL . . . VALLE DEI

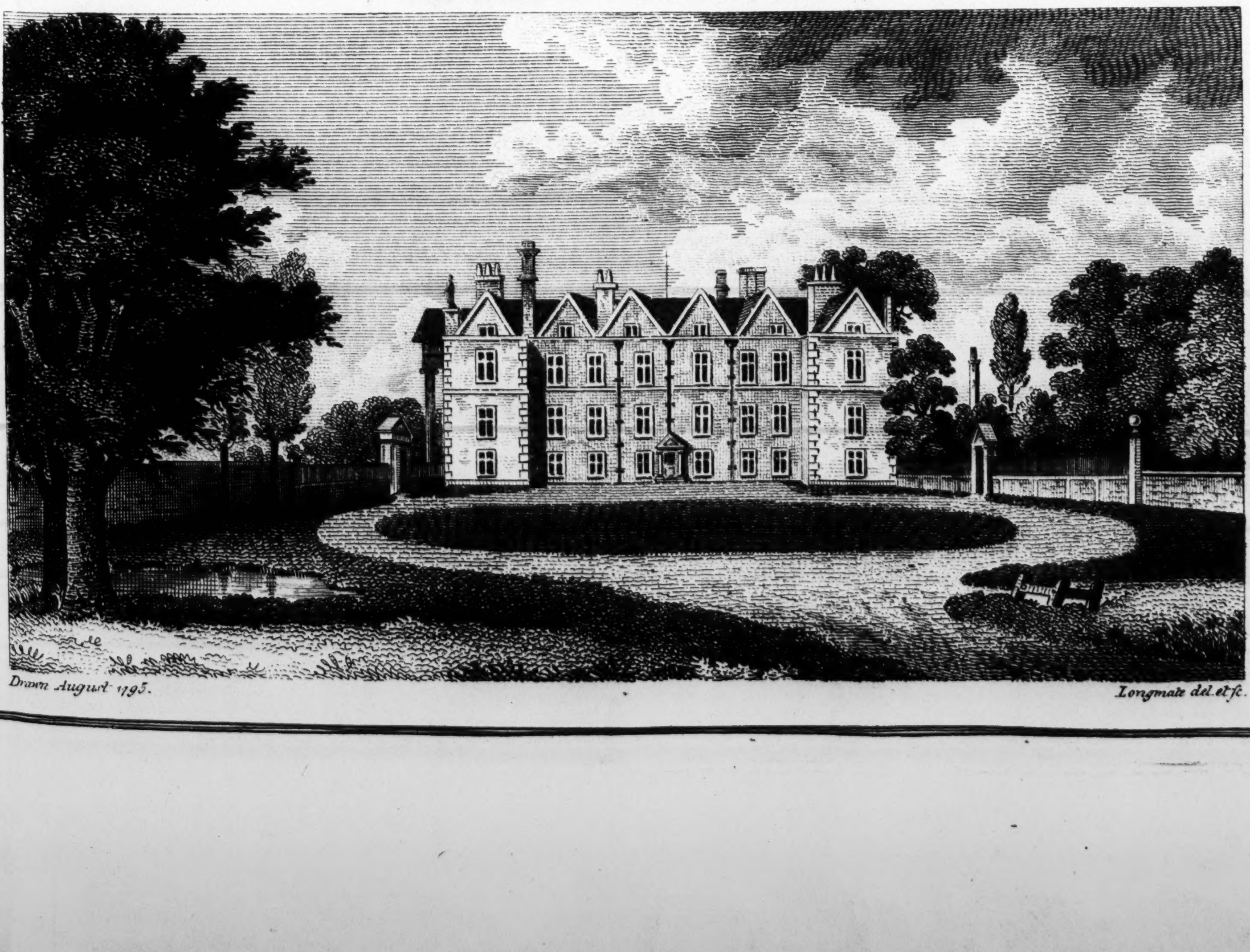
Carta de Geroudon.
1 Rob. Com. Legrec. Epo. Lincoln. 7 Baron. 7 hoib. suis 7 Omnib. fil. s. Ecclie. Salt. Noscant os tam presentes q. futuri q. ego R.

Carte de Halewellehag
2 Heremitorum de halewellehae dedit nob. Rob. de fort. 7 dece ac. tre. i campo de Wimundeswolde

3 Vniversis xpi fidelib. Roc. presens scriptu visur. vel audituris Frat. Rogus dtus Abbas Geroudon et eiusdem loci Conuentus salutm

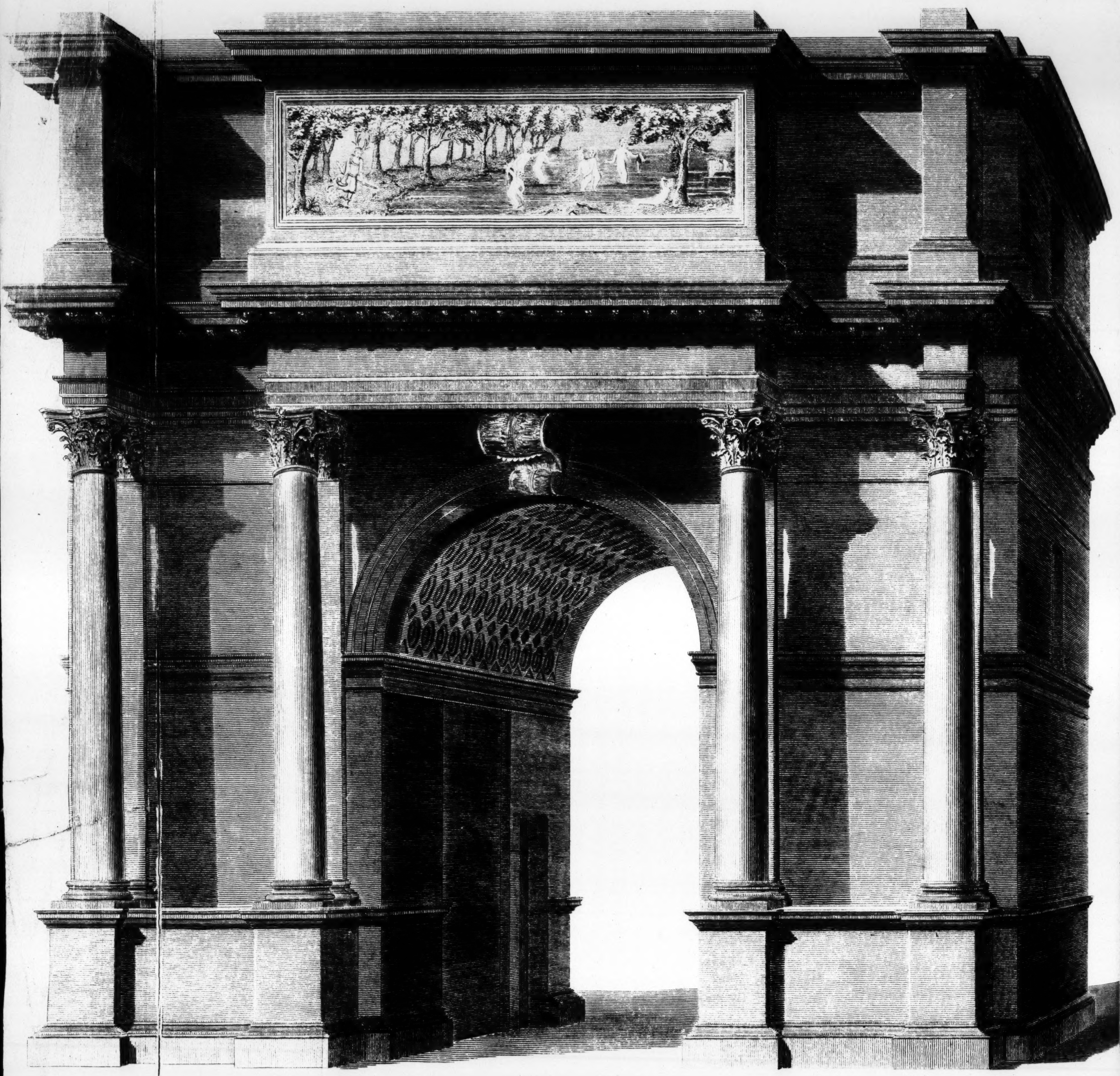
4 Robartus Comes Legrec Epo Lincolne et baronibus 7 hombus suis 7 oibs filiis Sce ecclie salutem

Old Front of GARENDON.



Drawn August 1795.

Longmate del. et sc.



TRIUMPHAL ARCH-WAY in GARENDON PARK.

3P2

In the drawing-room of Garendon Hall are ſeveral good portraits.

Two of ſir Ambroſe Phillipps; one a fine miniature; the other a large one, in his ſerjeant's dreſs, with a roll in his hand.

Lady Phillipps, in the ſame ſize.

William Phillipps (who died in 1729) and his lady, large ſize.

Ambroſe Phillipps, eſq. who died member for the county in 1737, in a Venetian dreſs.

The late Samuel Phillipps, eſq.

And ſome other family portraits.

The preſent worthy owner poſſeſſes "A Plan of Garendon Park, the ſeat of Samuel Phillipps, eſq. with the improvements as deſigned by Ambroſe Phillipps, eſq.;" on which the principal front and the back front, each 116 feet, are accurately delineated; with a ground-plan of the whole; views of an intended family mauſoleum; and ſeveral other monumental deſigns.

Mr. Buſby[1], in 1742, gave the Society of Antiquaries a print of a rotunda, like a Roman temple, then lately built by Ambroſe Phillipps, eſq. in his park at Garendon; a private plate, which I am permitted to uſe as Plate CXIV.

The triumphal arch-way (Plate CXV.) is at the end of the part leading to the Foreſt, towards Shepeſhed, where at preſent is no regular road to meet it. —A larger arch was intended for the main entrance to the park from Loughborough.

An obeliſk, 80 feet high, terminates the view from the front of the houſe.

Another lofty obeliſk was alſo intended, on which was to have been a ſtatue of Hercules.

In 1721, four freeholders polled from Garendon; *William Phillipps*, eſq. *John Alt*, *William Fulwood*, and *William Warner*. In the poll-book of 1775, only one name appears under Garendon; *John Buckley*, of Normanton, co. Notts, who voted for a moiety out of *Zouch Mills*, in the tenure of *Martha Jelly*.

Money raiſed for the poor of Garendon	£.	s.	d.
within the year ending at Eaſter 1776,	19	2	6
Expended in county rates, &c.	0	0	0
———— on the poor, —	19	2	6
Rent of workhouſe and habitations,	0	0	0
Expended in litigations, —	0	0	0
Money raiſed for 1783, —	16	2	3
———————— 1784, —	25	8	1
———————— 1785, —	25	6	6
Medium of theſe three years,	22	5	7
———— of county expences,	0	0	0
———— of expences not relating to the poor; repairs of the church, roads, &c.	0	4	8
———— of nett annual expences,	22	0	11
———— of attending on magiſtrates,	0	9	9
———— of entertainments at meetings,	0	6	4
———— of law expences, —	c	3	9
———— of ſetting the poor to work,	0	0	0

The following circumſtances relative to an extraordinary murder at this place are well authenticated:

"John Harris, of Shepeſhed, carpenter, was convicted of the murder of William Warner, of Garendon, gardener, before Judge Page, March 3, 1729-30. He did not confeſs the crime till three days after condemnation. He was executed, and hung in chains upon Moorly[2] in the Foreſt, the 10th of April following, aged 32. William Warner, the ſon of William Warner aforeſaid, had hired Harris to execute the murder aforeſaid, but afterwards impeached him, and thereupon claimed his Majeſty's pardon, according to a proclamation publiſhed in the Gazette; but, being indicted upon the Black Act for deer-ſtealing, he was condemned in the Midſummer Aſſizes of 1730. The next Lent Aſſizes he was ordered for tranſportation. In November, 1731, he returned from tranſportation, was apprehended at Caſtle Donington the February following, and the next aſſizes ordered for execution. To make his puniſhment more exemplary, he was brought into the Foreſt, and ſuffered upon the ſame poſt where his companion hung in chains. This happened March 31, in the 25th year of his age, A.D. 1732. His body was carried to Leiceſter, and buried in All Saints church yard, by the Rev. Mr. Hackett[3]."

The following particulars relative to this murder were communicated by Mr. Webſter, of Loughborough; whoſe father, ſtill living, well remembers the chief part of the circumſtances: "William Warner, having a houſe in Garendon Park about three quarters of a mile from the hall, was a widower, and had a ſon grown to manhood, and likewiſe one or more daughters, one of whom was courted by John Harris, carpenter of Shepeſhed; and it was ſuppoſed by the ſon and daughters that the old man made love to the dairy-maid at the hall, which perhaps was the caſe, but which did not meet with their approbation: for one night, the old man having ſtayed at the hall until eleven o'clock, about the midway he was found murdered; and ſuſpicion falling on his ſon and Harris, they were both apprehended. Before this happened, Harris was a man of good character, and well reſpected."

The Shepeſhed Regiſter has alſo the following entry reſpecting another perſon who was ſuſpected of being privy to the murder:

"John Flawn[4] was condemned, for forging Mrs. Grey's will of Kegworth, by judge Probyn, Aug. 31, 1741. He was executed at Leiceſter Aug. 15; and buried at Shepeſhed Aug. 16."

On Sunday night, Aug. 16, 1800, three ruffians attacked the houſe of Mr. Whittle of Haliwell Haw[5] (the farm-houſe built on the ſite of a hermitage near Loughborough), about eleven o'clock. Mr. Whittle and his ſon went out and ſaw the men: it is ſuppoſed one man was robbing the hen-rooſt whilſt the other watched. One of the ruffians fired a gun loaded with ſhot and ſlugs, and ſhot Mr. Whittle, who dropped on the ſpot. It is ſuppoſed one of the ſhots penetrated the brain, ſeveral in his body, and a ſlug grazed his ſhoulder, and penetrated the body of a tree at a diſtance. The ſlug was afterwards cut out of the body of the tree. After the ruffian's ſhot, Mr. Whittle's ſon fired his piece at them. Whether the ſhot took place is not known. Mr. Whittle's ſon was not wounded, though he was by his father's ſide. Mr. Whittle was the ſon of Mr. William Whittle the old warrener, whoſe deſcription of the ſlipping of a hill has been already noticed[6]. He rented Halliwell Haw of Mr. Phillipps; which is in the liberty of Garendon, and was formerly moated round. The moats are ſtill viſible; and the well is an uncommonly fine one, very large; perhaps five yards long and three broad: it is a ſoft water, never freezes in winter, and at the ſpring-head throws out as much water as would turn a mill-wheel; the ſame quantity in ſummer as in winter. Some curioſities have been found there within a few years back.

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[1] William Buſby, eſq. of Stoughton in this county; of whom ſee vol. II. p. 855. He was admitted F. S. A. Feb. 18, 1741; and promiſed to be an active and uſeful member; but his life was ſhortened, June 2, 1742, at the age of 35. A curious ſeal in his poſſeſſion is noticed in Gent. Mag. vol. LXXI. p. 1077.

A hill about a mile diſtant, but in ſight of Shepeſhed. Cloſe behind it is a tremendous rock.

[3] Theſe particulars are entered in the Pariſh Regiſter of Shepeſhed, by the Rev. Thomas Heath, then vicar.

[4] "Flawn kept a public-houſe at Shepeſhed, which was a place of reſort for Warner and Harris; and notoriouſly a bad houſe. I have further heard, that a girl who lived ſervant with Flawn reported that ſeveral bloody napkins were burnt at his houſe after the murder; and it ſeems likely, as vengeance overtook him, though it was ſo long after. I remember, when I was a boy, it was very much talked of; and I knew the ſpot where it was ſaid the murder was committed. I have heard my mother ſay, that it was common report that Harris recollected when the blow was, as it were, gone from him, and had not reached the old man, that he had had his fortune told him, that he ſhould kill a man, and be hanged for it. J. W."

[5] See an account of this Hermitage, vol. III. p. 122; and ſeveral entries of it in the Garendon Chartulary ſubjoined to this account, pp. 822. 830.

[5] See vol. III p. 130.

Vol 3 Pt 2

Pedigree

Pedigree of PHILLIPPS, of GARENDON[1].

Arms: Azure, a chevron between three hawks Argent. See Pla[illegible] I..

Ambroſe Phillipps[2], of St. Clement, Danes, Weſtminſter; died Jan. 8, buried at St. Clement's, Jan. 12, 1676. = ... Burges, of Hants; [illegible] huſband; buried at St. Cl[illegible]s.

Ambroſe Phillipps, eſq. fellow of New College, Oxford; a counſellor of the Middle Temple; purchaſed Garendon in 1683; knighted April 11, and made king's ſerjeant Aug. 22, 1686; died June 16, 1706, æt. 69; buried at Shepeſhed. = Mary Rickards, daughter of —— Rickards, of the county of Middleſex, eſq.; married about 1670; died Oct. 17, 1736, æt. 88; buried at Shepeſhed.

1. Ambroſe Phillipps, died Aug. 5, 1696, æt. 25; buried at Shepeſhed.

2. William Phillipps, of Garendon; born 1672; died June 10, 1729, æt. 57; buried at Shepeſhed. = Jane, ſecond dau. of ſir Sam. Daſhwood, lord-mayor of London in 1703; died Jan. 30, 1761, æt. 77; buried at Shepeſhed.

3. John Phillipps, eſq. of Low Leyton, Eſſex, a Turkey merchant; died Jan. 17, 1756, æt. 80; buried at Shepeſhed.

4. Charles Phillipps, eſq. of Low Leyton; died Sept. 13, 1754, æt. 71; buried at Shepeſhed. = Elizabeth, dau. of Nicholas Cary, eſq. of Upcern, co. Dorſet, and formerly a goldſmith in London; died March 2, 1709, æt. 18.

- Mary, died July 14, 1716, æt. 8; buried at Shepeſhed.
- Elizabeth, d. 1764. = Tho. Liſle, D. D. rector of Burghclere, Hants; died 1767.

4. Mary, only daughter, died 1750-1, æt. 74. = Edward Liſle[3], eſq. of Crux Eaſton, and Moyles Court, Hants, eſq. died 1722, æt. 55.

Children of William Phillipps and Jane:

1. Ambroſe Phillipps, eſq. died at Garendon Nov. 6, 1737, æt. 30; buried at Shepeſhed.
3. William, a Turkey merchant, died 1753, æt. 41.

Sarah, dau. of Francis Lewis, of Stanford Hall, co. Notts, eſq. and ſiſter and heireſs of Francis Lewis of the ſame place; died Jan. 19, 1766, æt. 39; firſt wife; buried at Shepeſhed. = 2. Samuel Phillipps, eſq. died March 16, 1774, æt. 65. = Mary, dau. of Tho. Allſopp[4], of Loughborough, gent.; re-married July 6, 1776, to ſir Will. Gordon, K. B.; died at Chelſea, Aug. 5, 1796, ætat. 59; buried at Shepeſhed.

Mary, died in Lower Groſvenor Street, London, April 29, 1766, æt. 61; buried at Shepeſhed.

Children of Edward Liſle and Mary:

1. Elizabeth,
2. Mary,
3. Ambroſe, all died infants.
4. Elizabeth, born Dec. 16, 1695; marr. July 15, 1721; died Dec. 11, 1726. = Henry March, of Mark-lane, London, Turkey merchant; died July 31, 1764, æt. 82; buried at Low Leyton.
   1. Henry, died an infant.
   2. John March, eſq. of George-ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare, died ſ. p. March 16, 1792, æt. 73.
   3. Henry-Francis, died an infant.
   - Mary, Elizabeth, died infants.
5. Edward Liſle, eſq. of Crux Eaſton[5], married the widow of —— Buſh, eſq.
6. Ambroſe, d. 1725.
7. Mary, died 1774, æt. 75.
8. William Liſle, captain in the royal navy, and commodore in the Eaſt Indies; died at St. Helena on his return in 1752.
9. John Liſle, married Mary, daughter of —— Savage, eſq. died 1760.
10. Jane, died 1764, æt. 60; buried at St. Peter le Poor, Bread-ſtreet. = Thomas March, of London, eſq. died 1754, æt. 57; buried at St. Peter le Poor.
11. Catharine, died 1788. = Thomas Allen, eſq. died 1763, æt. 82.
12. Charles Liſle, eſq. died 1770, æt. 64; buried at Dibden. = Anne, dau. of Nicholas Cary, eſq. of Upcerne, co. Dorſet, died 1781, æt. 64; buried at Dibden.
13. Suſan, died at Stratford Mortimer, Berks, 1791. = John Eaton, of the county of Bucks, eſq. a Turkey merchant.
14. Sarah, died 1741.
15. Anne, died 1752.
16. Sophia, died 1780. = Tho. Rawſtorn, of Lexden, Eſſex, eſq. died 1769.
17. Thomas Liſle, D.D. rector of Burghclere, Hants; died March 27, 1767; buried at Dibden, Hants. = Elizabeth, dau. of Charles Phillipps, of Low Leyton, Eſſex, eſq. died 1764.
18. Richard, died 1750.
19. Frances, living 1802.
20. Harriet, died at Stratford Mortimer 1794.

Children of Thomas March and Jane:

Thomas, Jane, Thomas, } died infants.

Mary, Jane-Catharine.

Thomas March, eſq. of More Critchell, co. Dorſet; who, in 1796, aſſumed the name of March-Phillipps, and is the preſent owner of Garendon. = Suſan Liſle, living 1802.

Children of Charles Liſle and Anne:

Suſan Liſle, living 1802.

Charles Liſle[6], eſq. living 1802.

Mary, died 1800.

Catharine.

Children of Thomas March-Phillipps and Suſan:

Suſan, born June 1, 1778. = Edward Dawſon, of Long Whatton, co. Leiceſter, eſq. married May 19, 1801.

Charles, born May 28, 1779.
Samuel, born July 14, 1780.
Sophia, born Oct. 1, 1781.
Harriett, born Dec. 30, 1782.
Edward-Thomas, b. June 21, 1786.
Frances-Anne, born Sept. 20, 1786.
Catharine, born March 25, 1788.
William, born May 19, 1790.
Henry-Cranmer, born March 23, 1793.

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[1] Continued from Le Neve's MS Pedigrees of Knights, Harl. MSS. 5801. p. 16. b.

[2] John Phillipps, gent. of New Inn, probably a brother of Ambroſe, died Aug. 29, 1678; and was buried at St. Clement Danes. Le Neve, vol. V. p. 131.

[3] Repreſentative in parliament for the borough of Marlborough in 1727 and 1734; and for the county of Southampton (of which many of his anceſtors had been ſheriff) in 1737.—This family is very antient, and makes a conſiderable figure in Britiſh Hiſtory, under the name of *De Inſulâ*; and it is remarkable, that the *Liſles* were among the early benefactors to Garendon Abbey (ſee p. 811). Of this family was John Liſle, eſq. one of Cromwell's lords, and commiſſioner of his great ſeal; the ſacrifice of whoſe widow, by the infamous Judge Jefferies, has been generally reprobated. By this lady, who was a coheireſs of ſir White Beconſawe, knight, Moyles Court, Hants, was brought in marriage to the Liſles in 1636. At the advanced age of 80, ſhe was tried, convicted, and executed at Wincheſter, for ſecreting in her houſe two Diſſenting miniſters, who took refuge there after the defeat of the duke of Monmouth's little army at Sedgemoor in Somerſetſhire.

On a plain flat ſtone in Ellingham church-yard is the following conciſe inſcription:

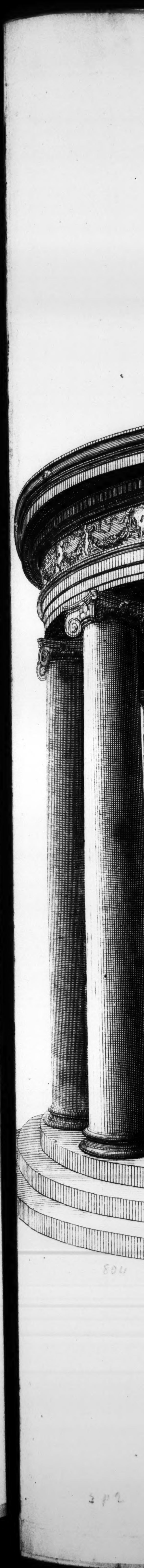
> "Here lies Dame Alicia Liſle, and her daughter Anne Hartſall.
> Alicia Liſle died the 2d Sept. 1625."

[4] Thomas Allſopp died March 4, 1757, æt. 57; his widow June 18, 1782, aged 83.

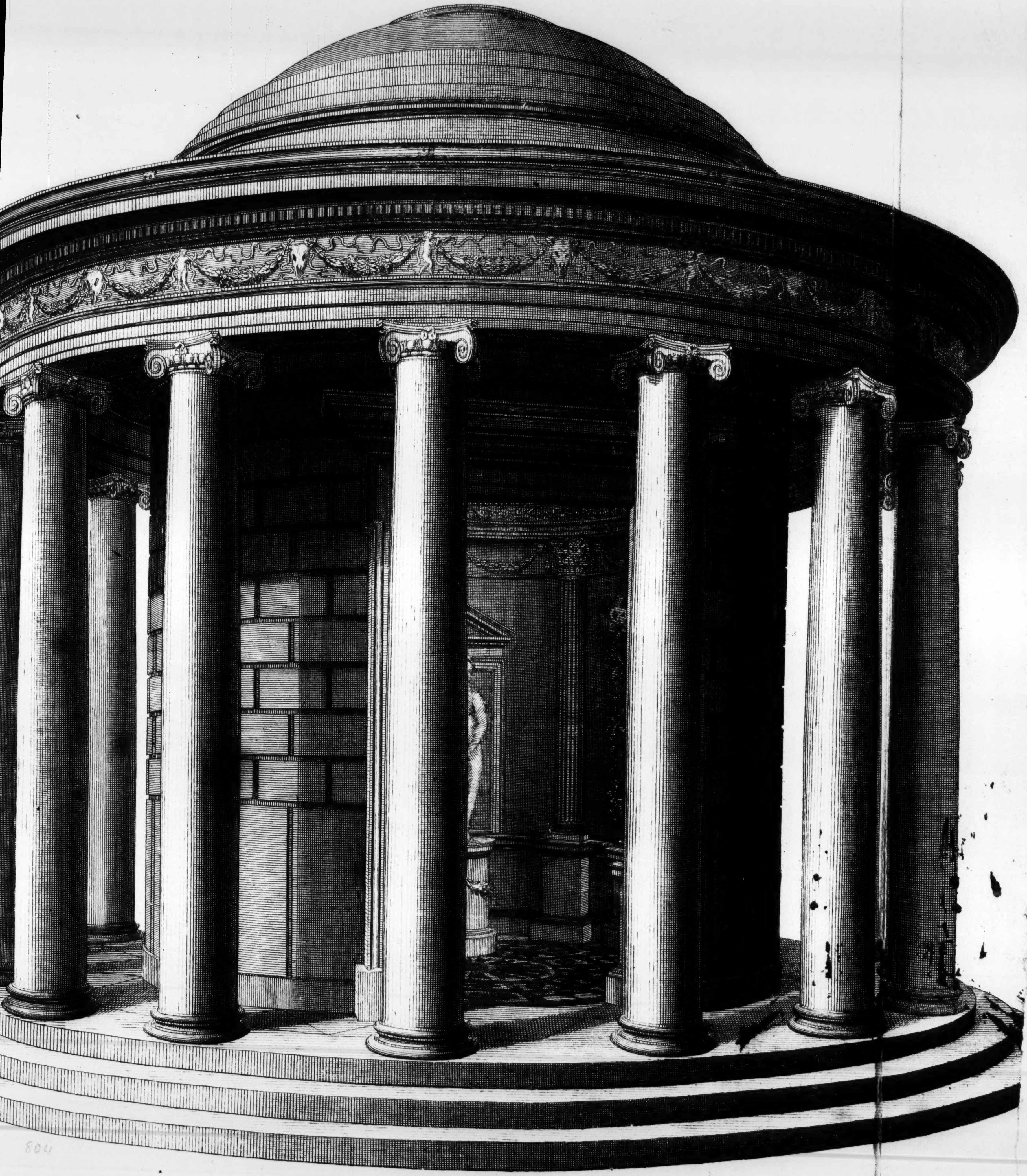
[5] A portrait of this gentleman, engraved by T. Ravenet, is prefixed to his "Huſbandry, 1757," 8vo.

[6] This gentleman is the preſent owner and poſſeſſor of Moyles Court; a very good houſe, with handſome apartments; in one of which is a dark cloſet, where the two fugitives from Sedgemoor were concealed by lady Liſle. Topographer, vol. IV. p. 8.

Abſtract



Vol. III. Pl. CXV. p.



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TEMPLE of VENUS in GARENDON PARK.

3 p2

Abſtract and Analyſis of the principal Deeds in the Regiſter, or Chartulary, of GERONDON ABBEY, in the Poſſeſſion of the Marquis of LANSDOWN.

⁂ This fine Chartulary is very fairly written on 38 leaves of vellum, and well preſerved. In 1680 it was the property of GEORGE VILLIERS, duke of BUCKINGHAM, who at that time poſſeſſed the ſite of the Abbey; and came, in 1683, with the title-deeds of the lordſhip, into the poſſeſſion of AMBROSE PHILLIPPS, eſq.; by one of whoſe deſcendants it was preſented to JAMES WEST, eſq. who owned it in 1763, when the contents were prefixed by Dr. DUCAREL. On Mr. Weſt's death, in 1772, it was purchaſed (with many other valuable MSS.) by the preſent noble Owner, to whoſe public ſpirit I am indebted for the loan of it. The beginning Dr. Ducarel thought to be as old as the time of King Henry I.; though the latter part is not older than that of King Edward III. On a ſpare leaf are, as uſual, ſome detached memoranda; amongſt which the only one in the leaſt legible is, that the abbot, on the feaſt of the Annunciation of the Bleſſed Virgin, 49 Edw. III. 1375, ſold a quantity of beans and peas, "unum taſſum[1] fabarum & piſarum," to ſir Wareyn de Bagworth and his brother, for the ſum of 32*l.*; and, in conſideration of the money being to be paid by future inſtallments, 100*s.* to be added to the price, of which 20*s.* were paid at the ſigning of the agreement.

Carta Roberti comitis junioris [2], de *Geroldoniâ* & *Dixeleiâ*, 1169. (fol. 1. *a.*)

Robertus comes Legrec' epiſcopo Lincolnie, baronibus & hominibus ſuis, & omnibus filiis ſancte eccleſie, ſalutem. Noſcant omnes tam preſentes quam futuri, quod ego Robertus, pro ſalute anime mee, & uxoris mee, & filiorum meorum, & patris & matris mee, & parentum meorum, conceſſi & confirmavi Deo & Sancte Marie de Geroldoniâ, & monachis ſecundùm beati Benedicti regulam ibidem degentibus, & ſecundùm conſuetudinem Ciſtercienſis eccleſie Deo ſervientibus, omnes donationes patris mei, videlicet, v carucatas & iii virgatas terre in Geroldoniâ, cum pratis & paſcuis omnibus eidem terre pertinentibus; & ut habeant paſturam bovibus, & vaccis, & porcis, & capris, & equis, & omnibus eorum animalibus, cujuſcunque ſint generis, quietè omnino de ſuffragio, & omni aliâ conſuetudine, in nemoribus meis de Sepehevid & de Diſſelai. Preterea concedo eis, ut habeant de eiſdem nemoribus materiem ad domos ſuas faciendas, & omnia alia neceſſaria ſua, & ligna ad ignem, & quicquid eis neceſſarium fuerit ad haias ſuas, & alia omnia aiſiamenta ſua, ſine vaſto foreſte, quod non ſit deſtructio nemoris, ſicut in patris mei cartâ continetur. Preterea conceſſi & confirmavi eis quicquid in Diſſeleiâ de feodo meo, cum omnibùs pertinentiis ſuis, & ii caruc' terre in Ringeltorp, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis; & in burgo Legrec' burgenſem unum quietum, ut hoſpitetur eos. Concedo etiam & confirmo predictis monachis de Gerold', de boſco de Sepeheviâ, unam leucatam in latitudine, & in longitudine unam leucatam & dimidiam, ſicut patris noſtri carta teſtatur. Prefatam verò terram de Diſſelai & boſcum concedo & confirmo, ſicut pater meus dedit eis, ad incrementum videlicet rerum aliarum quas prius dederat eis. Haſque omnes donationes tenebunt monachi prenominati in puram & perpetuam elemoſinam. Ego autem & heredes mei poſt me eccleſiam predictam & res ejus in noſtrâ propriâ manu & protectione tenebimus, tanquam noſtram propriam elemoſinam. Teſtibus Petronillâ comitiſsâ, Willo filio meo, Willo abbate de Legrec', [fratre Hug' canonico, Roberto capellano, Ernaldo de Boſco, Willo Baſſet, Aſketillo Mallori, Gilleb' de Charneles, Willo de Widvill, Willo Dive, Rogero de Cranford, Ricardo filio Walonis, Rogero Trutanno, Herũ Mareſcallo, Rabello de Seinevillâ, Ham' de Hottot, Philippo de Stanes, Edwino de Sepeheviâ, Gilberto Foreſt, Galfrido Oſtiario, Godeberto Foreſtario.]

Carte de *Ybeſtochâ*.

G. Camerarius de Clintun [3]. (1. *a.*)

G. Camerarius de Clintunâ R. epiſcopo de Ceſtriâ, & omnibus ſancte matris eccleſie filiis, perpetuam ſalutem in Domino. Notum ſit omnibus vobis, quod Robertus de Burtuniâ, conceſſu meo & bonâ voluntate, dedit & conceſſit Deo & Sancte Marie de Geroldoniâ, & monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, in perpetuam elemoſinam, iii carucatas terre in Ibeſtochâ, cum omnibus appenditiis, tam in pratis quam in paſcuis, & in omnibus aliis neceſſariis predictis iii carucatis terre pertinentibus. Hec villa Ibeſtocha reddebat mihi ſervitium unius militis; [& ad has iii carucatas terre predicte Ibeſtoche, que fuit tertia pars ville, quam predicti monachi modò in ſuâ poſſeſſione ſuſceperunt, pertinebat ſervitium tertie partis unius militis.] Sed ego, peccatis meis preteritis, pro meipſo & omnibus amicis meis adhuc in hâc fragili vitâ viventibus, & pro animâ patris mei, ceterorumque propinquorum meorum jam defunctorum, predictum ſervitium tercie partis unius militis in perpetuum quietum concedo Deo & Sancte Marie de Geroldoniâ, & fratribus ibidem Deo ſervientibus, & Roberto de Burtuniâ. Hanc autem quietationem & conceſſionem proprii ſigilli impreſſione confirmo. Quare volo, & omnibus preſentibus atque futuris notifico, quatenus predicti fratres ſupradictam terram abſque ullâ calumniâ omnium futurorum, tam heredum meorum quam extraneorum, benè & in pace, & honorificè, & quietè, in perpetuum teneant. His teſtibus; Roberto comite de Legreceſtriâ, Roberto comite de Ferrariis, Hugone Paupere, Hernaldo de Boſco, Galfrido abbate, Roberto de Crefe, Galfrido de Turvillâ, Ricardo clerico comitis, Rogero de Frievillâ, Ricardo de I'neres, Willielmo de Greſeleiâ, Edwino Diſpenſatore.

Willielmus comes de Warwic' [4]. (1. *a.*)

Omnibus ſancte matris eccleſie fidelibus, Willielmus comes de Warewic, ſalutem. Sciatis me penitùs remiſiſſe & quietum clamâſſe ſervitium dimidii militis Gaufredi de Clintonâ, & Rob' de Burtunâ, & heredibus eorum in perpetuum, quod mihi debebant pro parte illâ de Ibeſtocâ quam monachi de Geroldoniâ tenent. Quare volo & firmiter ſtatuo, ut predictus Gaufridus de Clintonâ & Robertus de Burtonâ, & heredes eorum, omnimodis predictam habent quietantiam erga me & heredes meos, & monachi erga eos & heredes eorum, de ſupramemorato ſervitio, & de omnibus auxiliis, & relevationibus, & exactionibus ſecularibus, ad me & ad heredes meos & ad heredes eorum pertinentibus. Teſtibus; Rotroco epiſcopo Ebroiacenſi, Roberto priore de Kinildwurth, [Henrico de Hoburt, Galf' fratre ejus, Turſtino de Munford, Hugone de Ardene, Hugone filio Ricardi, Roberto filio Odonis, Rann' de Buclevill', Oſmundo de Chavĩ, Nigello de Amundevill', Willielmo filio Hugonis, Waltero Revel.

Willielmus comes de Warwic'. (1. *b.*)

Omnibus ſancte matris eccleſie filiis Willielmus comes de Warewic, ſalutem. Noverint tam poſteri quam preſentes, quod abbas T. & conventus Gerondonie reddiderunt mihi, & heredibus meis in perpetuum quietam clamaverunt, Badeſleiam, cum univerſis ejus pertinentiis, quod Henricus de Cald', aſſenſu patris mei Ricardi, in elemoſinam eis donaverat; & ego, pro hâc redditione & quietantiâ, dedi predicto abbati & monachis ſuis x marchas argenti; & preterea remiſi penitùs & quietum clamavi ſervitium dimidii militis G. de Clintun & R. de Burtun, & heredibus eorum in perpetuum, quod mihi debebatur pro parte illâ de Ybeſtoc que predicti monachi tenent. Quare volo & firmiter ſtatuo, ut predictus G. de Clintun & R. de

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[1] *Taſſus, a heap*; perhaps, from the *price*, a *ſtack* of beans.

[2] This charter is repeated *verbatim* in p. 10. *b.* with the addition of the witneſſes included within hooks.

[3] This charter is repeated p. 11. *b.* with the addition of the clauſe and of the witneſſes within hooks.

[4] Repeated p. 11. *b.* with the witneſſes in hooks added.

Burtun, & heredes eorum, omnimodis predictam habent quietantiam erga me & heredes meos, & monachi erga eos & heredes eorum, de ſupramemorato ſervitio, & de omnibus auxiliis, & relevationibus, & exactionibus ſecularibus, ad me & ad heredes meos pertinentibus. Hocque ſervitium de predicto G. de Clintun & R. de Burtun, & heredibus eorum, remitto Deo, pro ſalute anime mee, & pro animâ patris mei R. ac predeceſſorum meorum, prenominatis monachis, in perpetuam elemoſinam, ſicut Ricardus pater meus prefatam Badeſleiam in elemoſinam eis ante donaverat. Et ſi quis ſuper hoc ſervitio aliquam eis vexationem in futurum inferre voluerit, ego & heredes mei in omnibus locis hanc elemoſinam eis warantizabimus, & defenſores aſtabimus. Et ipſi monachi recipient me ſicut fratrem & familiarem in univerſis beneficiis que fient in abbatiâ ſuâ in perpetuum. Teſtibus; Rotroco epiſcopo de Ewros, Ricardo priore de Kynuldevurth.

Willielmus filius Ricardi de Burtun [1]. (1. *a.*)

Univerſis ſancte matris eccleſie filiis Willielmus filius Ricardi de Burtun, ſalutem. Sciatis me conceſſiſſe, & hâc cartâ meâ confirmâſſe, Deo & eccleſie Sancte Marie de Geroldoniâ, & monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, pro ſalute anime mee & uxoris mee, & omnium heredum & anteceſſorum meorum, in puram & perpetuam elemoſinam, omnes elemoſinas & venditiones & donationes Roberti avi mei, & Ricardi patris mei, & Yngenulfi, & Ricardi filii ejus; videlicet, ſedem grangie de Ybeſtoc, & omnium domorum & bercheriarum ſuarum, & IV carucatas terre & dimidiam, & XIII acras, & quicquid monachi fregerunt de brueriâ, ita ut non amplius frangant, nec excedant diviſas XXV° anno coronacionis regis Henrici Secundi conſtitutas; & quicquid habent ad remanentiam de feodo meo. Hecque omnia tenebunt monachi in puram & perpetuam elemoſinam plenariè, cum totâ communitate paſture, & cum pratis & paſcuis, & omnibus pertinentiis, libera & quieta ab omni terreno ſervitio & conſuetudine ad me & ad heredes meos pertinente. Et ego & heredes mei hec omnia warantizabimus eis, & manutenebimus ſicut propriam elemoſinam anteceſſorum noſtrorum & noſtram, adquietando forenſe ſervitium dimidii militis. His teſtibus; Ricardo perſonâ de Ybeſtoc, Reginaldo preſbytero, Bertram de Veredun, Radulpho de Greſeleiâ.

Reginaldus filius Ingenulfi. (1. *b.*)

Univerſis ſancte matris eccleſie filiis Reginaldus filius Ingenulfi de Ybeſtoc, ſalutem. Sciatis me conceſſiſſe, & hâc cartâ meâ confirmâſſe, Deo & eccleſie Sancte Marie de Geroldoniâ, & monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, pro ſalute anime mee, & pro animâ patris mei & matris mee, & uxoris mee, & omnium anteceſſorum & heredum meorum, in puram & perpetuam elemoſinam, omnes donationes Roberti patrui mei, & Ricardi filii ejus, & Willielmi filii Ricardi domini mei, & Yngenulfi patris mei; videlicet, ſedem grangie ſue de Ybeſtoc, & omnium domorum & bercheriarium ſuarum, & IV carucatas terre, & quicquid monachi fregerunt de brueriâ. Preterea dedi predictis monachis XIII acras terre in campo de Ybeſtoc, de dominio meo, in puram elemoſinam, liberas & quietas ab omnibus ſervitiis & conſuetudinibus. Hec omnia tenebunt monachi in puram & perpetuam elemoſinam, cum pratis & paſcuis, & omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, plenariè, & cum totâ communitate paſture, libera & quieta ab omni terreno ſervitio & conſuetudine ad me & ad heredes meos pertinente. Et ego & heredes mei hec omnia predictis monachis warantizabimus & manutenebimus, ſicut propriam elemoſinam anteceſſorum noſtrorum & noſtram. Teſtibus; R. electo Sancti Andree, Willielmo de Belegrave.

Robertus de Harvecurt [2]. (1. *b.*)

Univerſis ſancte matris eccleſie filiis Robertus de Harvecurt, ſalutem. Sciatis me conceſſiſſe, & hâc cartâ meâ confirmâſſe, Deo & Sancte Marie de Geroldon, & monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, pro ſalute anime mee & omnium anteceſſorum meorum, totam Stantonam, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, in perpetuam elemoſinam, quam pater meus Yvo de Harvecurt & Willielmus frater ejus priùs illis conceſſerunt & dederunt, liberam & quietam ab omnibus ſerviciis preter unam marcham argenti, quam ſingulis annis ad purificationem Sancte Marie perſolvent. Hancque elemoſinam manutenebimus ego & heredes mei & guarantizabimus, & contra omnes homines defenſores aſtabimus. His teſtibus; Rogero capellano, [Hoſmundo de Sw't' [3], Ricardo filio Grifin, Waltero de Plūt, Gwarino de Sepcheve, Reginaldo filio Ingenulfi, Gerardo filio Hoſmundi.]

Carte de *Cortingeſtocâ.*

Willielmus Peverellus [4]. (2. *a*)

Notum ſit omnibus audientibus vel videntibus literas has, quod ego Willielmus Peverellus, conſenſu & conſilio & bonâ voluntate Willielmi filii mei & heredis mei, & ceterorum amicorum meorum & hominum, conceſſi & firmâ donatione dedi, in puram & perpetuam elemoſinam, pro ſalute anime mee, & patris & matris mee, & heredum meorum, & omnium proquinquorum & anteceſſorum, Deo & eccleſie Sancte Marie de Geroldoniâ, totam terram meam de Cortineſtocâ quam habui in dominio meo, illam ſcilicet quam tenuerint Robertus, & Godwinus, & Hamo, & homines eorum, cum omnibus ad predictam terram pertinentibus, tam in aquis, quam in paſcuis, & pratis & agris & viis; ſed & in omnibus locis, ſolutam & quietam ab omni terreno ſervitio. Hujus donationis & elemoſine teſtes ſunt; Robertus filius Helgot, Robertus filius Warn', [Ingelram frater vicecomitis, Petrus de Sandiac', Radulphus de Aneſleiâ, Gervaſius filius Ricardi, Gaufridus de Briget, Ghiffol, Adam, Gillebertus capellanus, Magiſter Serlo, Gervaſius & Gaufridus de Cliftonâ, Jordanus filius Gilleberti de Plumt', Aſzur filius Wlfac', Ricardus de Alver.]

Samſon de Stretleiâ. (2. *a.*)

Univerſis ſancte matris eccleſie filiis Samſon de Stretleiâ ſalutem. Sciatis me conceſſiſſe, & hâc cartâ meâ confirmâſſe, Deo & eccleſie Sancte Marie de Geroldoniâ, & monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, pro ſalute anime mee & omnium anteceſſorum & heredum meorum, donationem patris mei, ſcilicet totam terram que fuit ipſius in Cortingeſtoc, XIII videlicet bovatas terre, cum omnibus pertinentiis, in pratis & paſcuis, & rivis & aquis, & ceteris omnibus rebus; hâc ſcilicet diviſione, quod VI bovatas & dim' ſolutas habebunt & liberas ab omni ſervitio; quare illas obtuli Deo in puram & perpetuam elemoſinam, ſicut pater meus fecit in converſione & ſuſcepcione, pro ſalute anime ſue & matris mee, & anteceſſorum, & heredum & amicorum ſuorum. Alias vero VI bovatas & dim' de me & heredes in perpetuum tenebunt monachi predicte eccleſie, perſolvendo mihi & heredibus meis annuatim, pro cuſtodiâ caſtelli, & pro omnibus ſervitiis ad me & heredes meos pertinentibus, unum pullum duorum annorum ad feſtum Sancti Crucis pro Paſchâ; ita quod ipſi pullos duos eligent, & ego & heredes mei tertium. Quod ſi eq^{i}cium non habuerint, V ſolidos annuatim meo & heredibus meis ad predictum terminum ſolverint. Pro his XIII predictis bovatis facient monachi forenſe ſervitium quantum pertinet ad tertiam partem militis propter cuſtodiam caſtri G. quando illam faciemus ego & heredes noſtri. Teſtibus hiis; Willo de Pecco ſubpriore de Lentun, Gerelino de Yrenceſtr'.

Willielmus filius Roberti de Cortingeſtokâ. (2. *a.*)

Univerſis ſancte matris eccleſie filiis Willielmus filius Roberti de Cortingeſtokâ ſalutem. Sciatis quod ego Willielmus, poſtquam relevavi terram meam, conceſſi & hâc meâ cartâ confirmavi in perpetuam elemoſinam Deo & eccleſie Sancte Marie Geroldonie, & monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, pro ſalute anime mee, & pro animabus omnium anteceſſorum & heredum meorum, terras quas habent in elemoſinam ex donationibus & conceſſionibus anteceſſorum meorum; videlicet, II carucatas terre, & I bovatam, & XII ſeliones, in Cortingeſtoc, pro X ſolidis annuatim reddend' mihi & heredibus meis ad Penteceſtem pro omnibus ſervitiis ad nos pertinentibus; & in Rampeſton II bovatas terre, cum omnibus pertinentiis, pro XII denar' annuatim reddend' mihi & heredibus meis duobus terminis, videlicet, vi denar' ad Penteceſtem & vi denar' ad feſtum Sancti Martini, pro omnibus ſervitiis ad nos pertinentibus. Hec omnia, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis & libertatibus, tenebunt monachi de me & heredibus meis, per predictum ſervitium, libera & quieta ab omnibus aliis ſervitiis & omnibus rebus ad me & heredes meos pertinentibus, ſalvo forenſi ſervitio; & ego & heredes mei hec omnia manutenebimus predictis monachis & warantizabimus. His teſtibus; Thoma Diſpenſatore, Symeone filio Ricardo.

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[1] Repeated in p. 20. *b.*

[2] Repeated in p. 12. *a.* with the addition of the names in hooks.

[3] Q. Swebſton?

[4] Repeated in p. 12. *b.* with the addition of the witneſſes in hooks.

Willielmus filius Rogeri de Cortingeſtokâ. (2. *a.*)

Univerſis ſancte matris eccleſie Willielmus filius Rogeri de Cortingeſtokâ, ſalutem. Sciatis quod, poſtquam relevavi terram meam, conceſſi, & hâc cartâ meâ confirmavi, Deo & eccleſie Sancte Marie de Geroldoniâ, & monachis Deo ſervientibus, pro ſalute anime mee, & pro animabus omnium anteceſſorum & heredum meorum, omnes terras quas habent de feodo meo, ex donationibus hominum meorum in Cortingeſtoc & in Rampeſton; videlicet, de dono Ranulfi de Cortingeſtoc apud Rampeſton iv bovatas terre, cum pertinentiis, pro ii ſolidis annuatim reddend' heredibus ipſius Ranulfi; & in eodem campo vi ſeliones in puram elemoſinam; &, ex dono ejuſdem Ranulfi, terras quas de feodo ejus tenent inter foſſatam grangie de Cortingeſtoc, & ii ſeliones juxta curiam ejuſdem grangie; de Willielmo filio Andree, dimid' caruc' terre cum pertinentiis in Rampeſton, pro' ii ſolid' annuatim reddend' heredibus ipſius Willielmo; & in eodem campo iii ſeliones in puram elemoſinam, de Willielmo de Cotegrave; xii ſeliones apud Rampeſton, in puram elemoſinam; & quicquid de terrâ ipſius fuit infra clauſuram grangie monachorum; de Matheo filio Willielmi, iv bovatas terre, cum pertinentiis, apud Cortingeſtoc, in puram elemoſinam. Has omnes terras tenebunt monachi liberas & quietas ab omnibus ſervitiis ad me & heredes meos pertinentibus, ſecundum cartas quas habent de prenominatis hominibus meis. Et preterea conceſſi & confirmavi predictis monachis quicquid de feodo meo fuit inter foſſatam & clauſuras grangiarum ſuarum de Cortingeſtoc & de Rampeſton. Teſtibus; Thoma Diſpenſatore, Willielmo de Munford.

Rogerus de Burune[1]. (2. *a.*)

Omnibus filiis ſancte matris eccleſie Rogerus de Burune, ſalutem. Sciatis me conceſſiſſe, & hâc cartâ meâ confirmâſſe, Deo & eccleſie Sancte Marie de Geroldoniâ, & monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, pro ſalute anime mee & anteceſſorum meorum, quicquid de feudo meo tenent in Cortingeſtoc & in Rampeſton, unde habent cyrographa ſua, ſecundum eaſdem conventiones quas fecerunt cum Roberto filio Andree & Rogerio filio ejus, & ceteris omnibus qui tenent de feudo meo. Et ſi quis de ipſâ terrâ quam tenent de feudo meo in futuro tempore aliquod gravamen vel calumniam eis inferre voluerit, ego & heredes mei pro poſſe noſtro manutenebimus eos. His teſtibus; Turſtino clerico de Suavelle, Hugone Roſel, [Girardo milite de Burtunâ, Willielmo milite de Cotegrave, Willielmo filio de Rampeſtun, Helyâ de Campeals, & Ricardo fratre ejus de Campeals, Ricardo de Arrabi, Alardo de S. Helen', Radulpho de Hetun, Aſketillo de Burges, Johanne Conitenti, Aſketillo de Goggeſpol, Reginaldo armigero Rogeri de Burune.]

Robertus de Boves. (2. *b.*)

Univerſis Sancte Matris eccleſie filiis Robertus de Boves, ſalutem. Sciatis quod ego, petitione & prece patris mei Henrici, quem monachi Gerondonie in fraternitatem ſuſceperunt, & poſt obitum ſuum in ſuo cemeterio cum ceteris fratribus ſuis ſepelierunt, promiſi & manu meâ affidavi me daturum eis, ex hereditate meâ, dimid' caruc' terre & x acras. Et ego Robertus, memor petitionis patris mei & mee promiſſionis, conceſſu M. uxoris mee & heredum meorum W. & H. pro ſalute animarum noſtrarum, & pro animâ patris mei, & matris mee, & omnium anteceſſorum meorum, dedi Deo & eccleſie Sancte Marie Geroldonie, & monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, & hâc cartâ meâ confirmavi dimid' caruc' terre in campo de Rampeſton, que jacet verſus Occidentem, cum dimidiâ toſiâ que fuit Yvonis, & cum omnibus pertinentiis, in puram & perpetuam elemoſinam, liberam & quietam ab omnibus ſervitiis ad me & heredes meos pertinentibus, ſalvo forenſi ſervitio. Et preterea dedi predictis monachis x acras terre de dominio meo in Cortingeſtoc in puram elemoſinam; quorum v incipiunt à prato de Kybewelle, ex ordine jacentes permixte inter culturas monachorum; iv verò acre incipiunt ad Lingehau, & definunt in culturâ Edicheſwelle; decima autem jacet ſuper Lambecote. Et ſciendum quod hec dimid' caruc' terre & acre non ſunt de dote uxoris mee. Hanc elemoſinam ego & heredes mei manutenebimus, & contra omnes homines warantizabimus. Teſtibus; Roberto de Chevecurt, Petro de Martinwas.

Robertus de Boves. (2. *b.*)

Univerſis ſancte matris eccleſie filiis Robertus de Boves, ſalutem. Sciatis me conceſſiſſe, & hâc cartâ meâ confirmâſſe, in puram & perpetuam elemoſinam, Deo & eccleſie Sancte Marie de Geroldoniâ, & monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, pro ſalute anime mee, & anteceſſorum & heredum meorum, iii acras terre, quas pater meus dedit eis apud Cortingeſtoc in elemoſinam; videlicet, quicquid de illis iii acris eſt infra curiam grangie ſue, & reliquam portionem extra que proxima eſt curie ſue. Et preterea dedi eis in perpetuam elemoſinam, & hâc cartâ confirmavi, viii ſeliones in campo de Rampeſton, juxta viam ante portam grangie de Rampeſton. Et preterea remiſi eiſdem monachis omnes querelas quas habui adverſus eos de damnis & exceſſibus quum hec carta facta fuit, videlicet, anno Incarnationis Domini MCLXXXV, infra Octavas aſſumptionis Sancte Marie. Et preterea affidavi quod fidem eis ſervarem ex quo hec carta facta fuit; & quod poſtea de terris vel poſſeſſionibus quas tunc tenuerint nichil occuparem, niſi abbate illorum preſente, & communi & legali conſilio liberorum & legalium hominum. Ipſi verò mihi repromiſerunt quod eandem conditionem mihi ſervabunt. Et ego & heredes mei predictam terram eis warantizabimus ſicut elemoſinam noſtram. Hec omnia conceſſi & confirmavi eis, conceſſu & conſilio Hervei Mareſcalli, domini mei. Et hec omnia me fideliter obſervaturum in manu ejus affidavi. Teſtibus; Radulpho Murdac, vicecomite; Radulpho de Caſneto.

Robertus de Boves. (2. *b.*)

Univerſis ſancte matris eccleſie filiis Robertus de Boves, ſalutem. Sciatis me conceſſiſſe, & hâc cartâ meâ confirmâſſe, Deo & eccleſie Sancte Marie de Geroldoniâ, & monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, pro ſalute anime mee & omnium anteceſſorum meorum, conceſſu domini mei, & bonâ voluntate uxoris mee & liberorum meorum, illam ſelionem quam propinquior eſt de feodo meo clauſure grangie ſue de Cortingeſtoc erga Orientem, in perpetuam elemoſinam. Teſtibus; Harveio Mareſchallo, Roberto de Cortingeſtoc.

Robertus de Cheverecurt. (2. *b.*)

Univerſis ſancte matris eccleſie filiis Robertus de Cheverecurt, ſalutem. Sciatis me conceſſiſſe, & hâc meâ cartâ confirmâſſe, Deo & eccleſie Sancte Marie de Geroldoniâ, & monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, pro ſalute anime mee & anteceſſorum meorum, donationem Roberti de Boves, hominis mei; videlicet, dimidiam caruc' terre in Rampeſton, cum pertinentiis, & x acras terre in Cortingeſtoc que ſunt de feodo meo, ſicut carta ipſius R. teſtatur; & ſi quis de ipſâ terrâ in futuro tempore aliquid gravamen aut calumpniam eis inferre voluerit, ego & heredes mei manutenebimus eos. Teſtibus; Petro de Martinvas, Ricardo filio Nicholai.

Matheus filius Willielmi filii Wolfrici. (2. *b.*)

Univerſis ſancte matris eccleſie filiis Willielmus filius Wolfrici, ſalutem. Sciatis me conceſſiſſe, & hâc cartâ meâ confirmâſſe, Deo & eccleſie Sancte Marie de Geroldoniâ, & monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, pro ſalute anime avi mei, & avie mee, patris & matris mee, & anime mee, & uxoris mee, & omnium anteceſſorum meorum, iv bovatas terre in Cortingeſtoc, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, in perpetuam elemoſinam, quas pater meus W. illis conceſſit & dedit liberas & quietas ab omnibus ſerviciis preter ii ſolidos. Et ego Matheus pro ſalute anime mee & omnium anteceſſorum meorum illos II ſolidos do & concedo predictis monachis in perpetuam elemoſinam; & monachi facient pro me ſicut pro uno monacho domûs ſue quum ab vitâ migravero. Hancque elemoſinam ego & heredes mei warantizabimus, & contra omnes homines defenſores aſtabimus. Hoc autem ſciendum, quod nullum ſervitium exterius debent alicui facere pro illâ terrâ, niſi tamen III obolos ad Danegeldam, quos perſolvent mihi & heredibus meis. Teſtes; Walterus capellanus, Robertus Bretun, Galfridus de Jort, Hugo Roſel, Willielmus Bretun, Petrus de la Warde, Normannus de Hope, Robertus de Boves.

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[1] Repeated in p. 12. *b.* with the addition of the witneſſes in hooks.

Ricardus de Luvetot [1]. (2. *b.*)

Univerſis ſancte matris ecclesie filiis Ricardus de Luvetot, ſalutem. Sciatis me conceſſiſſe, & hâc cartâ meâ confirmâſſe in perpetuam elemoſinam, Deo & eccleſie Sancte Marie Geroldonie, & monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, pro ſalute anime mee, & pro animâ patris mei & matris mee, & heredum & anteceſſorum meorum, ſexies XX acras terre in campo de Wiſhou, cum totâ communitate paſture, & cum pratis, & omnibus aliis rebus ad eandem terram pertinentibus, quas pater meus donavit eis in perpetuam elemoſinam, & cartâ ſuâ confirmavit. Margareta verò mater mea clamaverat eandem terram verſus monachos de dote poſt mortem patris mei, ſicut per concordiam ipſis conceſſit eam, & cyrographo interfacto coram juſticiariis regis apud Notingham quietam clamavit. Et ut predicta terra libera omnino & quieta ſit ab omni terreno ſervicio, prefati monachi reddent inde annuatim matri mee quamdiu vixerit, & poſt mortem ejus mihi & heredibus meis, dimid' marc' argenti ad feſtum Sancti Michaelis, pro regali ſervitio & pro omnibus aliis ſervitiis & conſuetudinibus. Teſtibus his; Godefrido de Luci, Rogero de Derebeiâ, Philippo de Derebeiâ, [Serlone de Gerondoniâ, Roberto filio Ranulphi & Willielmo fratre ejus, Samſone de Stretelegiâ, Simone filio Ricardi, Roberto filio Gilleberti, Hugone de Gum'vill, Waleramo de Holm, Thoma de Sumvill, Willielmo de Holm, Reginaldo monacho, Nigello de Luvetot clerico, Bartholomeo monacho, Berengerio de Sutburg, Willielmo de Gerendoniâ, Thoma Diſpenſatore, Gilleberto filio Picot, Ricardo filio Nichol.]

Aſcelinus prior de Blidâ. (3. *a.*)

Aſcelinus prior & conventus eccleſie Sancte Marie de Blidâ omnibus filiis ſancte eccleſie ſalutem. Notum ſit vobis hanc conventionem factam inter eccleſiam de Blidâ & eccleſiam de Geroldoniâ, quod predictus prior & conventus eidem eccleſie conceſſerunt eccleſie de Geroldoniâ totam terram ſuam, cum appenditiis ſuis, in feodo & hereditate, reddendo per annum VIII ſolidos, IV ad feſtum Sancte Marie & IV ad Pent', liberam & quietam ab omnibus ſervitiis ad eos pertin'; & ſi quis hanc conventionem aliquo modo infeſtaverit, illi ſicut pro terrâ ſuâ in omni loco aſtabunt. Pro hâc conventione dederunt eis monachi dim' marcam argenti. Teſtibus; magiſtro Viſe ſubpriore, Willielmo eleemoſinario.

Willielmus abbas Sancte Trinitatis de Monte Rothomagi. (3. *a.*)

Willielmus, Dei gratiâ, abbas Sancte Trinitatis de Monte Rothomagi omnibus filiis ſancte eccleſie, ſalutem. Notum ſit vobis omnibus quod ego Willielmus abbas totiuſque conventus Sancte Trinitatis de Monte Rothomagi concedimus, & hâc cartâ confirmamus, conventionem que facta fuit inter eccleſiam de Blidâ & eccleſiam de Geroldoniâ; videlicet, quod monachi de Geroldoniâ totam terram ſuam tenebunt, cum appendiciis ſuis, quam habent monachi de Blidâ ad Cortingeſtoc in feudo & hereditate, reddendo per annum VIII ſolidos, IV ad feſtum Sancti Martini & IV ad Sanct' Pentecoſten; & ſi quis hanc conventionem aliquo modo infeſtaverit, illi ſicut pro terrâ ſuâ in omni loco defenſores aſtabunt; & in recognitione hujus conventionis dederunt monachi de Geroldoniâ abbati II marcas argenti. Inde ſunt teſtes; Willielmus magiſter prior de Monte, & Nicholaus prior Sancte Marie Blide, Bartholomeus prior de Hermodeſwidâ, Johannes Pincerna, Gaufridus comes.

Johannes Conſtabularius Ceſtrie [2]. (3. *a.*)

Omnibus ſancte matris eccleſie filiis Johannes Conſtabularius Ceſtrie, ſalutem. Sciatis me conceſſiſſe, & hâc cartâ meâ confirmâſſe, pro ſalute anime mee & omnium anteceſſorum meorum, monachis de Geroldoniâ, X bovatas terre cum toftis & croftis, & omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, de feudo meo in Cortingeſtoc, quas tenent de monachis de Blidâ, ſolutas & quietas ab omnibus ſervitiis, exceptis VIII ſolidis, quos ſingulis annis monachis predictis de Blidâ perſolvere debent. Hujus conceſſionis iiſque ut proprie mee elemoſine ego & heredes mei defenſores & protectores aſtabimus. His teſtibus; Radulpho capellano, Willielmo Patricio, Henrico de Broc, [Roberto de Crokeſton, Radulpho de Bidon, Adamo de Lotun, Roberto de Gloz, Simone de Gerendone, Rogero Burdun, Roberto filio Rogeri, Willielmo de Canvillâ, Willielmo filio Jocelini.]

Johannes filius Radulphi de Conſtantin [3]. (3. *a.*)

Univerſis ſancte matris eccleſie filiis Johannes filius Radulphi de Conſtantin, ſalutem. Sciatis me conceſſiſſe, & hâc cartâ meâ confirmâſſe, Deo & eccleſie Sancte Marie de Geroldoniâ, & monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, pro ſalute anime mee & anteceſſorum & heredum meorum, X bovatas terre, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, que fuerunt patris mei in Cortingeſtoc liberas & quietas ab omni terreno ſervitio & conſuetudine ad me & heredes meos pertinente, in puram & perpetuam elemoſinam. Monachi verò conceſſerunt mihi, ut ſi aliquando, Deo inſpirante, ſive ſanus ſive infirmus, ad habitandum cum eis venire voluero, ipſi ſine omni conditione me ſuſcipient, & ſicut fratrem ſuum ſervabunt; & ſi fortè in ſeculo ab hâc luce migravero, corpus meum ad ſepulturam in monaſterio ſuo ſuſcipient; ſi verò longè ab eis obiero, ſicut pro monacho domûs ſue ita pro me facient. Et ego & heredes mei hanc elemoſinam eis warantizabimus. Teſtes; Ricardus filius Nicholai, Nicholaus de la Haie, & pluribus aliis. [Hec carta facta fuit anno primo coronationis regis Francie junioris, infra abbatiam Geroldenie, ubi idem Johannes quietas clamavit omnes retroexactiones, & omnia debita & conventiones de predictâ terrâ antea factas. His teſtibus; Ricardo filio Nicholai, Edwino Diſpenſatore, Gilleberto filio Gaufridi, Rogero filio Godeberti, Nicholao de la Haie.]

Heraldus de Lechâ. (3. *a.*)

Univerſis ſancte matris eccleſie filiis Heraldus de Lechâ, ſalutem. Sciatis me conceſſiſſe, & hâc cartâ meâ confirmâſſe, in puram & perpetuam elemoſinam, Deo & eccleſie Sancte Marie de Geroldoniâ, & monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, donationem Alani heredis mei; videlicet, medietatem prati quod fuit Radulphi & Willielmi, pro animâ ipſius Alani; &, poſt obitum ejuſdem Alani, aſſenſu Ricardi filii & heredis mei, dedi monachis, in puram & perpetuam elemoſinam, reliquam medietatem ejuſdem prati, que mea fuit, & confirmavi pro ſalute anime mee & omnium anteceſſorum & heredum meorum. Totumque hoc pratum tenebunt prenominati monachi in liberam & puram & perpetuam elemoſinam, liberum & quietum ab omni ſervitio & conſuetudine & exactione ſeculari; & ego & heredes mei warantizabimus illud ſicut propriam elemoſinam noſtram. Teſtibus; Nicholao priore de Calc, Ricardo Prati canonico.

Ricardus filius Heraldi. (3. *a.*)

Univerſis ſancte matris eccleſie filiis Ricardus filius Heraldi de Lechâ, ſalutem. Sciatis me conceſſiſſe, & hâc cartâ meâ confirmâſſe, conſenſu & bonâ voluntate Henrici fratris mei, in puram & perpetuam elemoſinam Deo & eccleſie Sancte Marie de Geroldoniâ, & monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, donationem Heraldi patris mei; videlicet, medietatem prati in Lechâ quod fuit Radulphi & Willielmi, pro animâ predicti patris mei, & pro ſalute anime mee & omnium anteceſſorum meorum & heredum. Hujuſque medietatem prati tenebunt monachi in puram & perpetuam elemoſinam, liberam

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[1] Repeated in p. 20. *a.* with the addition of the witneſſes in hooks.

[2] Repeated in p. 13. *b.* with the addition of the witneſſes in hooks.

[3] Repeated in p. 20. *a.* with the addition of the memorandum in hooks.

& quietam ab omni ſervitio & conſuetudine & exactione ſeculari. Et ego & heredes mei warantizabimus illud ſicut propriam elemoſinam noſtram. Teſtibus; Willielmo comite de Ferrariis, Petro Picot.

Willielmus comes de Ferrariis (3. *a.*)

Willielmus comes de Ferrariis omnibus ſancte matris eccleſie filiis ſalutem. Sciatis me conceſſiſſe, & hâc meâ cartâ confirmâſſe, in puram & perpetuam elemoſinam, Deo & eccleſie Sancte Marie de Geroldoniâ, & monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, donationem Alani & Haraldi patris ipſius, de prato quod fuit Radulphi & Willielmi in Lechâ, & conceſſionem confirmationis Ricardi heredis Haraldi, pro animabus patris & matris mee, & pro ſalute animarum parentum & amicorum meorum. Hocque pratum tenebunt predicti monachi liberum & quietum ab omni ſervitio & exactione ſeculari, ſicut carta predictorum dominorum teſtantur. Teſtibus; Radulpho de Greſel, Radulpho de Boſchovill.

Ranulfus de Cortingeſtokâ [1]. (3. *b.*)

Univerſis ſancte matris eccleſie filiis Ranulfus de Cortingeſtokâ ſalutem. Sciatis me conceſſiſſe, & hâc cartâ meâ confirmâſſe, Deo & eccleſie Sancte Marie de Geroldoniâ, & monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, IV bovatas terre in campo de Rampeſton, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis & aiſamentis, perpetuò a me & a ſucceſſoribus meis tenendas; perſolvendo mihi & heredibus meis annuatim II ſolidos pro omnibus ſerviciis que ad me & ad heredes meos pertinent, ſalvo forenſi ſervitio. Et VI ſeliones in eodem campo de Rampeſton dedi eis, ad edificandas domos ſuas ſi voluerint, liberas & quietas ab omni terreno ſervitio, in perpetuam elemoſinam. Preterea terras quas de feudo meo tenent infra foſſata ſue grangie de Cortingeſtokâ, quas dedi eis conceſſione domini mei Roberti; & II ſeliones juxta curiam eiſdem grangie, quas dedi eis pro ſalute anime mee & anteceſſorum meorum, & nominatim pro animâ fratris mei Radulfi ſacerdotis, in perpetuam elemoſinam poſſidebunt. Hec omnia ego & heredes mei warantizabimus, & contra omnes homines defenſores aſtabimus. Hiis teſtibus; Hugone de Roſel, Ricardo filio Nicholai, [Nicholao filio Ricardi.]

Robertus filius Willielmi de Rampeſtun. (3. *b.*)

Univerſis ſancte matris eccleſie filiis Robertus filius Willielmi de Rampeſtun ſalutem. Sciatis hujuſmodi eſcambium factum fuiſſe inter monachos de Gerondoniâ & Willielmum patrem meum; quod idem Willielmus dedit eis in campis de Rampeſtun, & monachi dederunt ei eſcambium, ad g^{a}ntum ſuum, de terris quas habebant in eiſdem campis de Ranulfo de Cortingeſtoka, & de Willielmo filio Andree, & de Arcuſâ. Poſtea verò, quum pater meus reddidit ſe eiſdem monachis, reddidit eis, & quietum clamavit eis a ſe & heredibus ſuis, quicquid in campis acceperat ab eis in eſcambium; & XII ſeliones, quos prius dederat eis in eſcambium, dedit cum corpore ſuo, in puram & perpetuam elemoſinam, Deo & eccleſie Sancte Marie de Geroldoniâ, & monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, pro ſalute anime ſue, & anteceſſorum & heredum ſuorum. Quicquid verò de terrâ patris mei fuit intra clauſuram grangie monachorum remanebit eis in eſcambium perpetuum, pro uno crofto quem ego & heredes mei habebimus in villâ de Rampeſtun. Ego verò g^{a}ntum hominum meorum feci de eo quod tenuerant de terrâ que monachi dederant in eſcambium; & elemoſinam patris mei de XII ſelionibus conceſſi, & hâc cartâ meâ confirmavi. Et hec omnia, pro me & heredibus meis, fide interpoſitâ, firmavi in manu Symonis filio Ricardi. Teſtibus; Alexandro ſacerdote, Roberto pincernâ.

Hugo filius Gaufridi de Rampeſtun. (3. *b.*)

Univerſis ſancte matris eccleſie filiis Hugo filius Gaufridi de Rampeſtun ſalutem. Sciatis me conceſſiſſe, & hâc cartâ meâ confirmâſſe, Deo & eccleſie Sancte Marie de Geroldoniâ, & monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, pro animâ patris mei & matris mee, & pro ſalute anime mee, & omnium anteceſſorum & heredum meorum, aſſenſu & bonâ voluntate Licie uxoris mee, in puram & perpetuam elemoſinam, donationem patris mei; videlicet, VII acras terre & I rodam de dominio meo in campo de Rampeſtun, que ita jacent; quorum ſcilicet VIII ſeliones attingunt uſque in ſicam juxta berchariam eorum, & II attingunt ad ſemitam de Henou, & II attingunt ad fontem, & II in mediâ culturâ verſus Occidentem, & IV jacent ſupra Radewale; & I acram, quam avia mea de dote ſuâ dedit eis in elemoſinam, cujus dimidia attingit in ſicam juxta bercheriam verſus Orientem, & alia dimidia attingit ad ſicam de Henou. Preterea conceſſi predictis monachis I acram & dimidiam, ex dono Ricardi filii Henrici hominis mei, cujus dimidia acra attingit in ſemitam de Henou, & alia dimidia attingit in ſicam juxta berchariam verſus Orientem, & tertia jacet ante portam grangie, & attingit in ſicam. Conceſſi & eis eſcambium II ſelionum que attingunt ad ſemitam de Henou verſus villam de Cortingeſtokâ, pro quibus teneo tres juxta villam de Rampeſtun. Hancque terram tenebunt monachi in perpetuam elemoſinam, liberam & quietam ab omnibus ſerviciis. Et ego & heredes mei omnia eis warantizabimus & manutenebimus. Teſtibus; Willielmo de Cortingeſtokâ, Ricardo de Stanford.

Carte de *Burtonâ*.

Ranulfus comes Ceſtrie. (4. *a.*)

Ranulfus comes Ceſtrie coneſtabulario ſuo & dapifero, juſticiariis, & vicecomitibus, & baronis, & ballivis, & omnibus hominibus ſuis, tam futuris quam preſentibus, ſalutem. Notum ſit omnibus vobis me conceſſiſſe, & hâc meâ cartâ confirmâſſe, donationem illam quam dominus pater meus fecit Deo & monachis Geroldonie; ſcilicet, unam ſolam bigam errantem in foreſtâ meâ de Baruâ, in puram & perpetuam elemoſinam, ad foellam ſuam. Et ipſi remiſerunt patri meo unum batellum in aquâ de De, ſicut in cartâ ipſius exprimitur, quod dominus Ranulfus comes, avus meus, illis in elemoſinam dederat; &, poſt deceſſum meum, monachi facient pro me ſicut pro quodam monacho domûs ſue. Quare volo & firmiter precipio quod predicti monachi predictam elemoſinam in perpetuum liberè & quietè & pacificè poſſideant; & prohibeo ne aliquis ſuper hoc eos vexare aut moleſtare preſumat. Teſtibus; Willielmo comite de Ferrariis, Rogero coneſtabulario Ceſtrie, Radulpho de Monte ſeneſcallo Ceſtrie.

Willielmus filius Gilleberti de Colevile. (4. *a.*)

Omnibus ſancte matris eccleſie filiis Willielmus de Coleville, filius Gilleberti, ſalutem. Sciatis me conceſſiſſe, & hâc cartâ meâ confirmâſſe, Deo & eccleſie Sancte Marie de Geroldoniâ, & monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, pro ſalute anime mee & uxoris mee, & omnium heredum & anteceſſorum meorum, in perpetuam elemoſinam, IV carucatas terre & dimidiam de hereditate meâ in Burtun, cum toftis & croftis, pratis & paſcuis, & aliis aiſiamentis, in villâ & extra villam, ad illam terram pertinentibus; illas videlicet quas pater meus prius illis donavit in perpetuam elemoſinam; ut habent & teneant illas liberas & quietas ab terreno ſervicio & exactione ad me & heredes meos pertinente, exceptis II marcis argenti mihi & heredibus meis mihi reddendo; unam ſcilicet marcam ad feſtum Sancti Michaelis, & alteram ad Paſcham; & forenſe ſervicium facient monachi quantum ad illam terram pertinuit. Et ego Willielmus de Colevill & heredes mei hanc terram prefatis monachis, cum omnibus pertinentiis, warantizabimus. Hanc confirmationem feci predictis monachis apud Weſtmonaſterium, quando Matilda mater mea quietum clamavit mihi & monachis omnem clamium de dote in curiâ domini regis. Et ego & heredes mei pro predictis monachis contra omnes homines ſicut pro noſtrâ perpetuâ elemoſinâ defenſores aſtabimus. Teſtibus; Hugone de Chaucombâ, Oſberto filio Hervei.

Hugo Malet [2]. (4. *a.*)

Univerſis ſancte matris eccleſie filiis Hugo Malet ſalutem. Sciatis me conceſſiſſe, & hâc cartâ meâ confirmâſſe, Deo & eccleſie Sancte Marie de Geroldoniâ, & monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, pro ſalute anime mee, & uxoris mee, & liberorum meorum, & omnium anteceſſorum meorum, donationem de terrâ feudi mei de Burtonâ, quam Gillebertus de Collevillâ dedit eis; ſcilicet IV carucatas terre & dimidiam, cum pertinentiis ſuis; ſalvo mihi & heredibus meis ſervitio domini regis & dominorum meorum & mei ipſius, in omnibus que ad illam terram pertinent. Hancque confirmationem feci ego petitione Gilleberti de Colevillâ hominis mei. Et monachi conceſſerunt mihi participationem omnium bonorum que in eccleſiâ ſuâ fient in perpetuum; &, quum ab hac luce migravero, facient pro me ſicut pro monacho domûs ſue. [Hujus conceſſionis & confirmationis teſtes ſunt;] Radulphus de Bradelâ, Serlo de Beverleiâ, Galfridus clericus, [Bertramus de Veredun, Reginaldus filius Ingenulfi, Berengarius de Leiſebi, Petrus Mallori, Radulphus Stabularius, Gaufridus de Diſſelai, Petrus Paſſeleuwe, Ricardus Piſtor, Suanus Morel.]

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[1] Repeated in p. 20, with the addition only of one witneſs.

[2] Repeated in p. 14. *a.* with the addition of the words and witneſſes in hooks.

Aſketillus de Berges[1]. (4. *a*.)

Univerſis ſancte matris eccleſie filiis Aſketillus de Berges ſalutem. Sciatis me dediſſe, & hâc cartâ meâ confirmâſſe, Deo & eccleſie Sancte Marie de Geroldoniâ, & monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, pro ſalute anime mee, & patris mei, & matris mee, & omnium anteceſſorum meorum, iv carucatas terre in Burtonâ, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, quas tenebant in perpetuam elemoſinam, liberas & quietas ab omni terreno ſervicio ad me & ad heredes meos pertinente. Pro quartâ verò carucatâ perſolvent predicti monachi ſingulis annis iv ſolidos; ii domino meo regi, & ii mihi & heredibus noſtris. Preterea conceſſi & dedi eis totam clauſuram curie ſue que tenent in eſcambio toftarum ville; & xxv acras terre in campo ad colend'; & xiii acras prati, in puram & perpetuam elemoſinam. Dedi & eis toftam ubi ovile eorum conſtructum fuit, cum croftâ que ſubjacet, habente ſcilicet xii ſeliones. Preterea conceſſi & confirmavi donacionem Thome Diſpenſatoris; ſcilicet, x bovatas terre de feodo meo, quas dedit prefatus Thomas monachis de Geroldoniâ in perpetuam elemoſinam, in campo de Burtonâ. Hec omnia tenebunt prefati monachi liberè & quietè in perpetuum, ſalvo forenſi ſervicio. Teſtibus; Roberto comite Legeceſtrie, Willielmo de Chyrai, Willielmo Bloet, [Radulpho Fridai, Hugone de Campanes.]

Aſketillus de Berges. (4. *a*.)

Univerſis ſancte matris eccleſie filiis Aſketillus de Berges ſalutem. Sciatis me dediſſe, & hâc cartâ meâ confirmâſſe, Deo & eccleſie Sancte Marie de Geroldoniâ, & monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, pro ſalute anime mee, & omnium anteceſſorum, ii acras terre in Burtunâ, quarum una eſt in illâ culturâ que vocatur Murtilandes, & altera quam habui propinquiorem Mare verſus Occidentem, juxta terram monachorum, in puram & perpetuam elemoſinam. Has autem ii acras terre nominatim dedi ad ſuſtentationem pauperum in hoſpicio. Teſtibus; Reginaldo filio Ingenulfi, Henrico de Walham.

Aſketillus de Berges. (4. *a*.)

Univerſis ſancte matris eccleſie filiis Aſketillus de Berges ſalutem. Sciatis me dediſſe, & hâc cartâ meâ confirmâſſe, Deo & eccleſie Sancte Marie de Geroldoniâ, & monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, pro ſalute anime mee, & heredum & omnium anteceſſorum meorum, v acras prati ſuper Blacclif, & i acram terre ad lucrandum ſuper Horrehou, in perpetuam elemoſinam. Pro hâc verò donacione, & pro ceteris que de feodo meo habent; cum ex hâc luce migravero, recipient corpus meum ad ſepulturam, & facient pro me ſicut pro monacho domûs ſue; & particeps ero omnium bonorum que faciunt in perpetuum. Teſtibus; Walone de Sepeheveiâ, Edwino Diſpenſatore.

Radulphus de Queniburc[2]. (4. *a*.)

Omnibus fidelibus matris ſancte eccleſie filiis Radulphus de Queniburc ſalutem. Sciatis me, pro ſalute anime mee, & omnium anteceſſorum meorum, conceſſiſſe & confirmâſſe donationem Aſketilli de Berges, in puram & perpetuam elemoſinam, Deo & eccleſie Sancte Marie de Geroldoniâ, & monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus; videlicet, iv carucatas terre in Burtunâ, in agris, & pratis, & paſcuis, & omnibus aliis rebus ad eas pertinentibus, liberas & quietas ab omni ſervitio terreno, & ſeculari exactione, mihi & heredibus meis pertinente; excepto quod pro quartâ carucatâ ſingulis annis perſolvent iv ſolidos; mihi ii, & Aſketillo ii, & heredibus noſtris; ſalvo de omnibus iv carucatis ſuis ſervitio forenſi. Inter has iv carucatas terre ii carucate quas tenuit Galfridus Diſpenſator non erunt, nec aliqua pars earum, nec terra eccleſie, nec terra Picot; quia monachis ſuas iv carucatas ego & Aſketillus de Berges liberas & quietas ab omni calumniâ donavimus. Concedo etiam totam clauſuram curie in excambio toftarum ville, & preterea viii acras juxta curiam grangie. Hec omnia tenebunt prefati monachi in perpetuam elemoſinam; & ego Radulphus de Queniburc & heredes mei ſicut perpetuam elemoſinam noſtram ubique warantizabimus & manutenebimus, & contra omnes calumnias defenſores aſtabimus. Hoc autem ſciendum, quod has iv carucatas terre, in agris & pratis, in paſcuis, & rivis, & cheveſciis, in aquis & ſtagnis, in viis & ſemitis, & ceteris rebus univerſis, per totum campum adjacentibus, communè & plenariè habebunt & tenebunt. [Pro hâc donatione & conceſſione dederunt mihi monachi xxx ſolidos & i equum, & Aſketillo de Berges x ſolidos.] His teſtibus; Roberto comite Legreceſtrie, Ivone de Hauruecurt, [Willielmo Burdet, Roberto de Croft, Roberto capellano, Willielmo de Widvile, Hervi le Mareſchal, Radulpho de Turvill, Willielmo de Charneles, Hugone de Scaldeford, Roberto filio Hardulfi, Ricardo Frumentino, Ricardo filio Nicholai, Thomâ de Alebi, Ernaldo de Tuiford, Gilleberto de Sedgrave, Willielmo filio Anfridi, Alano de Rampeſtun.]

Rogerus de Mubrai[3]. (4. *b*.)

Rogerus de Mubrai omnibus ſancte matris eccleſie filiis, preſentibus & futuris, ſalutem. Sciatis me conceſſiſſe, & hâc cartâ meâ confirmâſſe, donationem elemoſine, quam Hugo de Burges & Aſketillus filius ejus, & Radulphus de Queniburc & fratres ejus, dederunt Deo & monachis Sancte Marie de Geroldoniâ. Teſtibus; Waltero de Camvillâ, Thomâ de Wappenb', [Ricardo de Morville, Willielmo de Rudvillâ, Rogero de Condi, Willielmo Malebiſſe, Ricardo filio Hugonis.]

Robertus Frumentinus. (4. *b*.)

Univerſis ſancte matris eccleſie filiis Robertus Frumentinus ſalutem. Sciatis me conceſſiſſe, & hâc cartâ meâ confirmâſſe, Deo & eccleſie Sancte Marie de Geroldoniâ, & monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, pro ſalute anime mee, & omnium heredum & anteceſſorum meorum, donationem Acilie matris mee; videlicet, vi bovatas terre in campo de Burtunâ, de maritagio ſuo, cum dimidiâ parte totius prati de Seggeſwold ad illam carucatam pertinentis, & cum omnibus pertinentiis. Et propterea conceſſi & confirmavi eis donationem patris mei; videlicet, vi acras terre de dominico ſuo de Cotes, propinquiores ville de Wimundewald. Hec omnia tenebunt predicti monachi in perpetuam elemoſinam, reddendo inde ſingulis annis mihi & heredibus meis ii ſolidos & vi denarios, ad feſtum Sancti Johannis Baptiſte, pro omnibus ſervitiis & conſuetudinibus. Et ego & heredes mei hanc elemoſinam contra omnes homines warantizabimus, & defenſores aſtabimus. His teſtibus; Reginaldo preſbytero, Gervaſio preſbytero.

Thomas Diſpenſator[4]. (4. *b*.]

Univerſis ſancte matris eccleſie filiis Thomas Diſpenſator ſalutem. Sciatis me dediſſe, conceſſione & bonâ voluntate uxoris mee Recuare & heredum meorum, & hâc cartâ meâ confirmâſſe, Deo & eccleſie Sancte Marie de Gerondoniâ, & monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, pro animâ patris & matris mee, & pro ſalute anime mee, & omnium anteceſſorum & heredum meorum, in liberam & perpetuam elemoſinam, x bovatas terre, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, in campo de Burton, conceſſu Aſketilli de Berges domini mei de eadem terrâ, liberas & quietas ab omni terreno ſervicio & conſuetudine mihi & heredibus meis pertinente, ſalvo forenſi ſervicio; & excepto quod annuatim dabunt mihi & heredibus meis ii ſolidos ad feſtum Sancte Crucis poſt Paſcham. Preterea dedi eiſdem monachis, & hâc cartâ confirmavi, in puram & perpetuam elemoſinam, pro ſalute anime mee, & patris & matris mee, & precipuè pro animâ filii mei Gaufridi, iiii ſolidos quos pro predictâ terrâ a prefatis monachis accipere conſueveram, ut inde habeat annuatim conventus pitanciam in die anniverſario ejuſdem filii mei; hoc eſt, in craſtino Nativitatis Sancte Marie. Ipſi verò monachi, poſt obitum meum, facient pro me ſicut pro uno de monachis ſuis. Et ego & heredes mei manutenebimus & warantizabimus hanc donationem ſicut noſtram propriam elemoſinam, & contra omnes homines defenſores aſtabimus. His teſtibus; Roberto comite Legreceſtrie, Petronilla comitiſsâ.

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[1] Repeated in p. 19. *b*. with the addition of two witneſſes.

[2] Repeated in p. 14. *b*. with the addition of the clauſe and the witneſſes in hooks.

[3] Repeated in p. 15. *a*. with the addition of the witneſſes in hooks.

[4] Repeated, without alteration, in p. 28. *a*.

Thomas Diſpenſator[1]. (4. *b.*)

Univerſis ſancte matris eccleſie filiis Thomas Diſpenſator, [filius Galfridi Diſpenſatoris,] ſalutem. Sciatis me dediſſe, & hâc cartâ meâ confirmâſſe, Deo & eccleſie Sancte Marie de Geroldoniâ, & monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, pro ſalute anime mee, & omnium anteceſſorum meorum, totam terram meam de feudo Rogeri de Mubray, que adjacet infra clauſuram curie grangie ſue de Burtonâ, & illam meam terram de eodem feudo que adjacet ante portam ejuſdem grangie apud Septentrionem, ad valentiam & quantitatem v ſelionum, que adjacent ex alterâ parte grangie apud partem Auſtralem. Hanc donationem tenebunt monachi in puram & perpetuam elemoſinam. Et ego Thomas & heredes mei prefatam elemoſinam warantizabimus, & contra omnes homines ubi neceſſè fuerit defenſores aſtabimus. His teſtibus; Turſtino clerico de Suwelle, Gilleberto de Setgrave [Galfrido de Jort, Edwino de Sepeheviâ, Ricardo de Torp, Godfrido de Stanford, Galfrido Oſtiario, Gilleberto Foreſtiario, Gilleberto filio Galfridi Oſtiarii.]

Thomas Diſpenſator. (4. *b.*)

Univerſis ſancte matris eccleſie filiis Thomas Diſpenſator, Gaufridus de Jort, W. de Munford, Henricus filius Serlonis & Robertus filius ejus, Robertus filius Picot, ſalutem. Sciatis nos, communi conſenſu & bonâ voluntate & conceſſione hominum noſtrorum de Lutterburc, dediſſe & conceſſiſſe Deo & Sancte Marie Geroldonie, & monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, pro ſalute noſtrâ & omnium anteceſſorum noſtrorum, in puram elemoſinam, Locholmewro de Luteberc, quod eſt juxta terram ſuam de Haluvellâ. Pro hâc donatione & conceſſione monachi conceſſerunt nobis & hominibus noſtris, quod erimus participes omnium bonorum que fient in abbatiâ ſuâ in perpetuum. Teſtibus; Magiſtro Serlone, Nicholao ſacerdote.

Thomas Diſpenſator. (4. *b.*)

Univerſis ſancte matris eccleſie filiis Thomas Diſpenſator ſalutem. Sciatis quod W. de Jort, conceſſione matris ſue & fratrum ſuorum B. & T. dimiſit mihi & heredibus meis, in feodo & hereditate, totum nemus quod habuit in Haliwellehaw. Et ego, pro amore Dei & ſalute anime mee, & omnium anteceſſorum meorum & heredum meorum, conceſſu ipſius W. domini mei, & matris ſue, & fratrem ſuorum, de ipſo nemore conceſſi & confirmavi monachis de Gerondon totum hoc quod prius habebant ex donatione patris W. de Jort, & ipſius & matris ſue. Et preterea de ipſo nemore dedi, & hâc cartâ noſtrâ confirmavi, eorundem conceſſione, ab angulo ſepis monachorum, juxta veterem viam uſque in Halewelle ſicam, & inde juxta ſicam illam uſque in boſcum quod dicitur le Chalenge, in puram & perpetuam elemoſinam. Et ego Thomas & heredes mei hanc donationem & conceſſionem predictis monachis warantizabimus ſicut propriam eleemoſinam noſtram. Teſtibus; Roberto Frumentino, Aſketillo.

Willielmus de Jort. (5. *a.*)

Univerſis ſancte matris eccleſie filiis Willielmus de Jort ſalutem. Sciatis quod ego W. dimiſi Thome Diſpenſatori nemus quod habui in Haliwellehaw, ipſi & heredibus ſuis, in feodo & hereditate. Et ipſe, bonâ voluntate ſuâ & amicorum ſuorum, conceſſit & confirmavit monachis de Gerondoniâ de ipſo nemore quicquid ipſi prius habebant ex donatione patris mei, & meâ, & matris mee. Et preterea, conceſſione meâ & patris mei, & fratrum meorum, dedit predictis monachis & confirmavit de eodem nemore ab angulo ſepis monachorum juxta veterem viam uſque in Holewelle ſicam, & inde juxta ſicam illam uſque in boſcum quod dicitur le Chalenge, in puram & perpetuam elemoſinam. Et ego W. tam illud quod monachi prius habebant in eodem nemore, quam donationem predicti Thome, & quicquid habebant ex donatione patris mei, & meâ, & matris mee, conceſſione ejuſdem matris mee, & fratrum meorum R. & T. predictis monachis conceſſi, & hâc cartâ meâ confirmavi, pro ſalute anime mee, & omnium anteceſſorum & heredum meorum, in puram elemoſinam. Teſtibus; Thomâ Diſpenſatore, Roberto Frumentino.

Wllielmus de Jort. (5. *a.*)

Univerſis ſancte matris eccleſie filiis W. de Jort ſalutem. Sciatis quod ego W. de Jort, poſtquam relaxavi terram meam & uxorem duxi, cum bonâ voluntate & conceſſione matris mee E. & uxoris mee, & fratrum meorum R. & T. conceſſi & confirmavi donationes patris mei Deo & Sancte Marie Gerondonie, & monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus; ſcilicet, x acras terre in campo de Wimundewald, juxta campum de Burtun. Sed, quia prenominatas x acras eis warantizare non potui, dedi eis in eſcambium, in eodem campo de Wimundewald, alias x acras; videlicet, in Torphil iii acras, in Langapeſelande ii acras & i rodam, in Milnehill iii rodas, in Balhobreche i acram, in Bromƀga iii acras; & preterea in Wulſtanwelleſicâ vi acras prati propinquiores pratis Burtonie, pro ſalute anime mee, in puram elemoſinam eis donavi. Et ſi aliquando, Deo annuente, terram meam recuperare poſſim, predicti monachi eaſdem x acras quas antea habuerant ex donatione patris mei iterum recipient, & illam terram quam modo tenent mihi demittent. Preterea & heremitorium de Haliwellhaw conceſſi & confirmavi in perpetuam eleemoſinam, ita plenariè in longitudine & latitudine ſicut habuerunt anno Incarnationis Dominice mclxxx. Haſque prenominatas terras liberas & quietas ab omni terreno ſervicio tenebunt predicti monachi in perpetuam elemoſinam, excepto quod ſingulis annis dabunt unum caſeum in Natale Domini. Et ego & heredes mei donationes iſtas ſicut propriam eleemoſinam warantizabimus. Teſtibus; Gilberto de Setgrave, Ernaldo de Bartun.

Geraldus de Berneſtun[2]. (5. *a.*)

Univerſis ſancte matris eccleſie filiis Geraldus de Berneſtun, ſalutem. Sciatis me dediſſe, & hâc cartâ meâ confirmâſſe, Deo & eccleſie Sancte Marie de Geroldoniâ, & monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, pro ſalute anime mee, & heredum meorum, & omnium anteceſſorum meorum, v ſeliones in perpetuam elemoſinam, liberas & quietas ab omni ſervitio, de feudo comitis Legreceſtrie, juxta grangiam ſuam, in campo de Burtonâ. His teſtibus; Aſketillo de Berges, Picot de Wimundewald, [Anketillo de Preſtewald, Fulcone fratre ejus, Ricardo filio Ricardi, Simone de Gerendun, Rogero filio Godberti, Roberto de Sloz, Godar de Eſſebi, Ricardo de Hibeſt', Reginaldo filio Engenulfi.]

Gillebertus filius Picot. (5. *a.*)

Univerſis ſancte matris eccleſie filiisGillebertus filius Picot ſalutem. Sciatis me dediſſe, & hâc cartâ meâ confirmâſſe, Deo & eccleſie Sancte Marie de Geroldoniâ, & monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, conſenſu & bonâ voluntate heredum meorum W. & H. pro ſalute anime mee, & omnium heredum & anteceſſorum meorum, iv ſeliones in campo de Burtunâ, de feodo comitis Ceſtrie, in puram & perpetuam elemoſinam; quorum ii pertingunt ſupra curiam grangie ſue, & ii juxta ovilem ſuum. Conceſſi & eis totam clauſuram ejuſdem grangie intra foſſata ſua, quietam ab omni calumpniâ de me & heredibus meis. Et preterea quietam clamavi predictis monachis omnem calumpniam quam habui de illâ carucatâ terre que tenent in Burtun de feodo comitis Legeceſtrie; & affidavi per me & heredibus meis quod manutenebimus & warantizabimus eis hanc carucatam terre, pro poſſe noſtro, contra omnes homines qui eis calumniam inferre voluerunt. Teſtibus; Nicholao de Trowett, Ricardo filio Nicholai.

Reginaldus de Inſulâ. (5. *a.*)

Univerſis ſancte matris eccleſie filiis Reginaldus de Inſulâ ſalutem. Sciatis me dediſſe Deo & eccleſie Sancte Marie de Geroldoniâ, & monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, pro ſalute anime mee, & uxoris mee, &

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[1] Repeated in p. 15. *a.* with the addition of the words and witneſſes in hooks.

[2] Repeated in p. 15. *a.* with the addition of the witneſſes in hooks.

liberorum meorum, & Roberti de Jort, & omnium anteceſſorum & heredum meorum, VII ſeliones in campo Wimundewald, in quadam culturâ que vocatur Sorteholeſtanes, in puram & perpetuam elemoſinam; &, ut hec donatio perpetuam firmitatem obtineat, carte hujus munimine & ſigilli mei appoſitione eam corroboravi. His teſtibus; Gaufrido clerico, Roberto de Jort.

Robertus Pincerna. (5. *a.*)

Univerſis ſancte matris eccleſie filiis Robertus Pincerna ſalutem. Sciatis me dediſſe, & hâc cartâ meâ confirmâſſe, Deo & eccleſie Sancte Marie de Geroldoniâ, & monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, in puram & perpetuam elemoſinam, pro ſalute anime mee, & uxoris mee, heredum meorum, & patris mei, & omnium anteceſſorum meorum, illam carucatam terre quam tenent de feodo meo in Burtun, liberam & quietam ab omni ſeculari ſervicio; &, ut hec mea confirmatio ſtabit & firma ſit, appoſitione ſigilli mei corroboravi. Teſtibus; Willielmo abbate de Bordel, Henrico capellano.

Robertus Putrel. (5. *b.*)

Univerſis ſancte matris eccleſie filiis Robertus Putrel ſalutem. Sciatis me conceſſiſſe, & hâc preſenti cartâ confirmâſſe, Deo & eccleſie Sancte Marie de Geroldoniâ, & monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, pro ſalute anime mee, & omnium anteceſſorum meorum, unam carucatam terre in Burtun, de feudo comitis Leiceſtrie, cum omnibus pertinentibus in villâ & extra villam; illam videlicet quam Henricus Putrellus avus meus & Robertus pater meus eis dederunt & conceſſerunt in perpetuam eleemoſinam. Hanc verò terram tenebunt predicti monachi liberam & quietam ab omni ſeculari ſervitio & exactione ad me & heredes meos pertinente. Si quis predictos monachos inde vexare voluerit, ego Robertus Putrel ſicut advocatus ejuſdem elemoſine cum eis defenſor aſtabo, ſalvo forenſi ſervitio. His teſtibus; Ricardo Frumentino, Hugone Roſel.

Serlo de Pleſeleiâ [1]. (5. *b.*)

Omnibus ſancte matris eccleſie filiis, tam preſentibus quam futuris, Serlo de Pleſeleiâ ſalutem. Sciatis me conceſſiſſe, & preſenti cartâ confirmâſſe, Deo & eccleſie Sancte Marie de Geroldoniâ, & fratribus ibidem Deo ſervientibus, illam carucatam terre in Burtonâ, quam Henricus Putrellus eis dedit conceſſione Roberti Putrelli filii ſui, liberam & quietam ab omni ſervitio ad me pertinente & ad heredes meos, ſicut Henricus Putrellus eis dedit, & cartâ ſuâ confirmavit. Et pro hâc conceſſione dederunt mihi predicti monachi XX ſolidos, & in fraternitatem ſuam receperunt. Et ſi quis fortè eis in futuro aliquam calumniam vel injuriam inferre voluerit, ego eos ſicut fratres meos, pro ſalute anime mee, & anteceſſorum meorum, manutenebo, & ſecundum rationabile poſſibile meum adjuvabo. His teſtibus; Willielmo Putrello guardiano, [Ricardo Frumentino, Waltero Willielmi filio, Fulcone de Sepeheviâ, Reginaldo filio Olaf.]

Willielmus clericus de Wimundewald. (5. *b.*)

Univerſis ſancte matris eccleſie filiis Willielmus clericus de Wimundewald ſalutem. Sciatis me dediſſe, & hâc cartâ meâ confirmâſſe, Deo & eccleſie Sancte Marie de Geroldoniâ, & monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, conſenſu & bonâ voluntate domini mei Roberti de Jort, & uxoris mee Agnetis, pro ſalute anime mee, & uxoris mee, & patris mei, & matris mee, & heredum meorum, & omnium anteceſſorum meorum, in puram & perpetuam elemoſinam, unam acram & dimidiam in prato de Wimundewald, in loco que dicitur Wolſtonwell, liberam & quietam ab omni terreno ſervitio. Hoc autem ſciendum, quod pratum iſtud non eſt de dote uxoris mee. Teſtibus; Willielmo de Jort, Roberto fratre ejus.

Robertus de Jort. (5. *b.*)

Univerſis ſancte matris eccleſie filiis Robertus de Jort ſalutem. Sciatis me, cum bonâ voluntate & conſenſu uxoris mee, & heredum meorum, conceſſiſſe, & hâc meâ cartâ confirmâſſe, Deo & eccleſie Sancte Marie Geroldonie, & monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, pro ſalute anime mee, & uxoris mee, & patris mei, & matris mee, & heredum meorum, & omnium anteceſſorum meorum, in puram & perpetuam elemoſinam, liberam & quietam ab omni terreno ſervicio, donationem W. clerici de Wimundewald; videlicet, I acram prati & dimidiam in Wolſtonwelleſice, que remanſerunt de VI acris monachorum quas dedit eis Willielmus de Jort, quam utique acram & dimidiam dedit eis predictis Willielmus de Jort. Hanc autem eleemoſinam ego & heredes mei manutenebimus, & contra omnes homines warantizabimus. Teſte, Roberto de Cortinſtock.

The following memoranda are entered in p. 5. b.

Mem. quod abbas de Bello Campo & tenentes ſui tenent XXIIII virgatas terre de feodo Willielmi Boteler in Wymundewald.

Item, abbas de Gerondon tenet II carucatas in Burtonâ de eodem feodo.

Item, Alexander Pygot de Barewe tenet decem virgatas terre in Burtonâ de eodem feodo.

Item, Willielmus Gilbert tenet in eadem VI bovatas de eodem feodo.

Teobaldus de Fovile tenet in Wimundewald, ut modi' per Stephanum de Nevile, IX bovatas terre de eodem feodo.

Item, Johannes Putrel tenet in Wimundewald decimam partem feodi unius militis de eodem feodo.

Item, Willielmus filius Yvonis, videlicet Willielmus de Cotes, tenet III bovatas terre de eodem feodo.

Carte de *Goutebi*; videlicet,

Wills de Evermue (p. 6. *a.*)
Willielmus comes de Albemarâ *(ibid.)*
Radulphus Pincerna de Ettonâ *(ibid.)*
Robertus filius Radulphi Pincerne *(ibid.)*
Hawiſa comitiſſa de Albemar *(ibid.)*
Willielmus de la Landâ (p. 6. *b.*)
Lucas de Quatermare *(ibid.)*
(All theſe are printed in vol. II. pp. 133—135.)

Carte de *Ringoldetorp*; videlicet,

Robertus [not *Rogerus*] de Mulbrai (p. 7. *a.*)
Ernaldus de Boſco, *bis*, *(ibid.)*
Robertus comes Legreceſtrie.
Robertus Arabi.
(All theſe are printed in vol. II. pp. 135. 136.)

Carte de *Aleby*.

Gaufridus Haget (p. 7. *b.*)
Rogerus de Mulbrai *(ibid.)*
Willielmus de Pereres *(ibid.)*
Nigellus de Aleby *(ibid.)*
Thomas de Sexteneby (p. 8. *a.*)
Robertus de Hareunill *(ibid.)*
Robertus filius Helene (*ibid.*)
All theſe are printed in vol. II. pp. 136, 137.

Willielmus comes de Ferrariis (8. *b.*)

Willielmus comes de Ferrariis omnibus hominibus & amicis ſuis, tunc preſentibus quam futuris, ſalutem. Sciatis me conceſſiſſe, & hâc cartâ confirmâſſe, Deo & eccleſie Sancte Marie de Geroldoniâ, & monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, pro ſalute anime mee, & pro animâ patris mei, & matris mee, & uxoris mee, & omnium anteceſſorum & heredum meorum, in puram & perpetuam eleemoſinam, donationes avi mei & patris mei; ſcilicet, clauſuram terre quam habent ad Heðcote, & VI acras terre in Hidewikeflat, cum paſturâ ad trecentas oves, & ad V vaccas, & ad I taurum, & ad VI boves, ſicut ea tenuerunt tempore patris mei, & ſicut carta patris mei teſtatur. Preterea dedi predicte eccleſie, & monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, in puram & perpetuam elemoſinam, VI acras terre in Hidewikeflat, juxta predictas VI acras quas pater meus Willielmus dedit in elemoſinam, & paſturam ad alias trecentas oves, & ad VII vaccas, reddendo inde annuatim mihi & heredibus meis I marcam argenti, ad feſtum Sancti Johannis Baptiſte, pro omnibus ſerviciis ad eandem terram pertinentibus. Et ſciendum eſt, quod omnes agni qui exibunt per annum ex predictis ſexcentis ovibus remanebunt in paſturâ illâ uſque ad Inventionem Sancte Crucis, & tunc inde amovebuntur. Predicte autem oves numerabuntur per majorem centenarium, ſcilicet, per ſexies XX. Hec omnia tenebunt prenominati monachi de me & heredibus meis in puram & perpetuam elemoſinam, per predictum ſervicium, libera & quieta ab omnibus aliis ſerv[illegible] & conſuetudinibus. Et ego & heredes mei hec [illegible] eis warantizabimus ſicut propriam elemoſinam anteceſſorum noſtrorum & noſtram. Teſtibus; Willielmo de Bedewar, Johanne de Boſcherevil.

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[1] Repeated in p. 15. *a.* with the addition of the witneſſes in hooks.

Privilegia Lucii Pape. (9. *a*.)

Lucius epiſcopus, ſervus ſervorum Dei, dilectis filiis Roberto abbati & fratribus monaſterii de Geroldoniâ, tam preſentibus quam futuris, regularem vitam profeſſis. Apoſtolici moderaminis clemencie convenit religioſos diligere, & eorum loca ſuâ protectione munire. Dignum namque & honeſtati conveniens eſſe cognoſcitur, ut qui ad eccleſiarum regimen aſſumpti ſumus, eas & a pravorum hominum nequitiâ tutemur, & apoſtolice ſedis patrocinio foveamus. Eapropter, dilecti in Domino filii, veſtris juſtis poſtulationibus clementer annuimus, & prefatum monaſterium, in quo divino mancipati eſtis obſequio, ſub beati Petri & noſtrâ protectione ſuſcipimus, & preſentis ſcripti privilegio communimus; ſtatuentes, ut quaſcunque poſſeſſiones, quecunque bona, ex dono nobilis viri Roberti comitis Legreceſtrenſis, vel aliorum Dei fidelium, idem monaſterium inpreſentiarum juſtè & canonicè poſſidet, aut in futurum, conceſſione pontificum, largitione regum vel principum, oblatione fidelium, ſeu aliis juſtis modis, Deo propitio, poterit adipiſci, firma vobis veſtriſque ſucceſſoribus & illibata permaneant. Sanè laborum veſtrorum quos propriis manibus aut ſumptibus colitis, ſive de nutrimentis veſtrorum animalium, nullus omnino clericus vel laicus decimas exigere preſumat. Sancimus etiam ut ordo monaſticus ſecundùm beati Benedicti regulam & inſtitutionem fratrum Ciſtercienſium perpetuis ibi temporibus inviolabiliter conſervetur. Prohibemus quoque ut nulli fratrum, poſt factam profeſſionem, abſque abbatis totiuſque congregationis permiſſione, liceat ex eodem clauſtro diſcedere. Diſcedentem verò abſque communium literarum cautione nullus audeat retinere. Decernimuſque ut nulli omninò hominum liceat prefatum monaſterium temerè perturbare, aut ejus poſſeſſiones auferre, vel ablatas retinere, minuere, aut aliquibus vexationibus fatigare; ſed omnia integra conſerventur eorum pro quorum gubernatione & ſuſtentatione conceſſa ſunt uſibus omnimodis profutura, ſalvâ auctoritate Romane eccleſie. Si qua igitur in futurum eccleſiaſtica ſeculariſve perſona, hanc noſtre conſtitutionis paginam ſciens, contra eam temerè venire temptaverit, ſecundo trióve commonita, ſi non ſatisfactione congruâ emendaverit, poteſtatis honoriſque ſui dignitate careat, reamque ſe divino judicio exiſtere de perpetratâ iniquitate cognoſcat, & a ſanctiſſimo corpore ac ſanguine Dei & divini Redemptoris noſtri Jeſu Chriſti aliena fiat, atque in extremo examine diſtricte ultioni ſubjaceat. Cunctis autem eidem loco juſta ſervantibus ſit pax Domini noſtri Jeſu Chriſti, quatinus & hìc fructum bone actionis percipiant, & apud diſtrictum Judicem premia eterne pacis inveniant. Amen.

Privilegia Anaſtaſii Pape. (9. *a*. *b*.)

Anaſtaſius epiſcopus, ſervus ſervorum Dei, dilectis filiis monaſterii Sancte Marie de Geroldoniâ, eorumque ſucceſſoribus monaſticam vitam profeſſis. Religioſam vitam eligentibus, apoſtolicum convenit adeſſe preſidium; ne fortè cujuſlibet temeritatis incurſus aut metus a prepoſito revocet, aut robur, quod abſit, ſacre religionis infringat. Eapropter, dilecti in Domino filii, veſtris juſtis poſtulationibus clementer annuimus, & beate Marie ſemper Virginis eccleſiam, in quâ divino mancipati eſtis obſequio, ſub beati Petri & noſtrâ protectione ſuſcipimus, & preſentis ſcripti privilegio communimus; inprimis ſiquidem ſtatuentes, ut ordo monaſticus, qui ſecundum Deum, & beati Benedicti regulam, atque Ciſtertienſium fratrum conſuetudinem, in eodem loco noſcitur inſtitutus, in ipſo monaſtico futuris temporibus inviolabiliter obſervetur. Prettereà quaſcunque poſſeſſiones, quecunque bona, idem monaſterium inpreſentiarum juſtè & canonicè poſſidet, aut in futurum, conceſſione pontificum, largitione regum vel principum, oblatione fidelium, ſeu aliis juſtis modis, preſtante Domino, poterint adipiſci, firma vobis veſtriſque ſucceſſoribus & illibata remaneant. In quibus hec propriis duximus exprimenda vocabulis: Quicquid habetis in Geroldoniâ ex dono Roberti comitis Legreceſtrie; videlicet, quinque carucatas terre & tres virgatas, cum pratis & omnibus paſcuis ad ipſam terram pertinentibus. Quicquid habetis in Diſſelaiâ. Terram de Ringualtorp, cum pertinentiis ſuis. Paſturam etiam quam in nemoribus ſuis de Sepehevâ & de Diſſelaiâ, ad opus omnium veſtrorum animalium, cujuſcunque generis ſint, quemadmodum vobis ab omni conſuetudine atque paſnagio liberam & quietam idem comes & eccleſie veſtre conceſſit, vobis nichilominus confirmamus. Ligna preterea & materiam neceſſariam ad domos veſtras & edificia conſtruenda, ad ignem, & ad alias neceſſitates veſtras, ab eodem Roberto vobis conceſſa, quemadmodum in ſcripto ejuſdem comitis continetur commiſſe, vobis eccleſie auctoritate apoſtolicâ confirmamus. Quicquid habetis Roberti de Burtuniâ, conſenſu Ricardi filii ſui & heredum ipſius; tres videlicet carucatas terre de dominico ipſius in Ibbeſtochâ, cum omnibus appendiciis ſuis, pratis, paſcuis, & aliis ad eandem terram pertinentiis. Quicquid habetis ex dono Willielmi de Haurucurth, conſenſu Yvonis fratris ſui, & Agnetis matris ipſorum; ſcilicet, tertiam partem totius terre Stantune, cum pratis, paſcuis, & pertinentiis ſuis. Reliquas verò duas, quas, datâ pecuniâ viginti & unâ marcarum argenti & quatuor equis, & decem acras ſegetis, a ſupradicto Willielmo emiſtis, ita quidem quod annis ſingulis unam ei marcam argenti debetis exſolvere, veſtris uſibus perpetuò decerminus pertinere. Duas carucatas terre in Hibeſtochâ. Duas carucatas terre in Cortingeſtocâ. In eadem villâ duas alias carucatas terre. In Burtonâ duas carucatas terre. In eadem villâ unam carucatam terre. Sanè laborum veſtrorum, quos propriis manibus aut ſumptubus colitis, ſeu de nutrimentis veſtrorum animalium, nullus a vobis decimas preſumat exigere. Decerminus ergò ut nulli omnino hominum liceat ſupradictum monaſterium temerariè perturbare, aut ejus poſſeſſiones auferre, vel ablatas retinere, minuere, ſeu quibuſlibet vexationibus fatigare; ſed illibata omnia & integra conſerventur eorum pro quorum gubernatione & ſuſtentatione conceſſa ſunt uſibus omnimodis profutura. Si qua igitur in futurum eccleſiaſtica ſeculariſque perſona, hanc noſtre conſtitutionis paginam ſciens, contra eum temerè venire temptaverit; ſecundo tertióve commonita, nec preſumptionem ſuam congruâ ſatisfactione correxerit, poteſtatis honoriſque ſui dignitate careat, reamque ſe divino judicio exiſtere de perpetratâ iniquitate cognoſcat, & a ſanctiſſimo corpore ac ſanguine Dei & divini Redemptoris noſtri Jehu Chriſti aliena fiat, atque in extremo examine diſtricte ultioni ſubjaceat. Cunctis autem eidem loco ſua jura ſervientibus ſit pax Domini noſtri Jehu Chriſti, quatinus & hìc fructum bone actionis percipiant, & apud diſtrictum Judicem premia eterne pacis inveniant. Amen.

Privilegia Alexandri Pape. (9. *b*. 10. *a*.)

Alexander epiſcopus, ſervus ſervorum Dei, dilectis Turſtino abbati monaſterii de Geroldoniâ, ejuſque fratribus, tam preſentibus quam futuris, regularem vitam profeſſis. Religioſam vitam eligentibus, apoſtolicum convenit adeſſe preſidium; ne fortè cujuſlibet temeritatis incurſus aut metus eos a propoſito revocet, aut robur, quod abſit, ſacre religionis infringat. Eapropter, dilecti in Domino filii, veſtris juſtis poſtulationibus clementer annuimus, & prefatum monaſterium, in quo divino mancipati eſtis obſequio, ſub beati Petri & noſtrâ protectione ſuſcipimus, & preſentis ſcripti paginâ communimus; ſtatuentes ut quaſcunque poſſeſſiones, quecunque bona, idem monaſterium inpreſentiarum juſtè & canonicè poſſidet, aut in futurum, conceſſione pontificum, largitione regum vel principum, oblatione fidelium, ſeu aliis juſtis modis, preſtante Domino, poterit adipiſci, firma vobis & illibata permaneant. In quibus hec propriis duximus exprimenda vocabulis: Grangiam juxta abbatiam, & aliam que dicitur Dixleias. Grangiam nomine Stantun, & aliam Swinefen. Grangiam Cortingeſtoche, Grangiam Rampeſtune, Grangiam Burtun, Grangiam Halebi, Grangiam Ringaltorp, Grangiam Gouthebi; & novam Grangiam de Pecco, cum pertinentiis ſuis. Libertates etiam omnes ſeu immunitates a kariſſimo filio noſtro Henrico illuſtri Anglorum rege nobis & eccleſie noſtre indultas auctoritate apoſtolicâ confirmamus, & illibatas perpetuis temporibus permanere ſtatuimus. Sanè laborum veſtrorum, quos propriis manibus aut ſumptibus colitis, ſive de nutrimentis veſtrorum animalium, nullus omnino clericus ſive laicus a vobis decimas exigere preſumat. Si qua verò libera & abſoluta perſona, pro redemptione anime ſue, veſtro in monaſterio ſe conferre voluerit, ſuſcipiendi eam facultatem liberum habeatis. Preterea ſtatuimus, ut ſi ſuper decimis inter vos & aliquem perſonam eccleſiaſticam, cum conſenſu epiſcopi vel archidiaconi ſui, compoſitio facta fuerit, rata perpetuis temporibus & inconcuſſa perſiſtat; adjicientes etiam auctoritate apoſtolicâ interdictum, ne quis fratres veſtros, poſt factam in veſtro monaſtico profeſſionem, abſque veſtrâ licentiâ ſuſcipere audeat vel retinere. Preſenti quoque decreto ſancimus, ut epiſcopus in cujus epiſcopatu veſtra conſiſtit eccleſia nec regularem electionem abbatis veſtri unquam impediat, nec de removendo ac deponendo eo qui pro tempore fuerit, contra ſtatuta Ciſtercienſis ordinis & auctoritatem privilegiorum ſuorum, ſe intromittat. Paci quoque & tranquillitati veſtre paternâ ſolicitudine providentes, auctoritate apoſtolicâ prohibemus, ne infra clauſuras locorum ſeu grangiarum veſtrarum nullus violentiam vel rapinam ſive furtum facere, ſeu hominem capere, vel combuſtionem facere, audientur. Et ſi quis hoc temerario auſu preſumpſerit, tamquam ſacrilegus judicetur. Decernimus ergo ut nullis omnino hominum liceat prefatam eccleſiam temerè perturbare, aut ejus poſſeſſiones auferre, vel ablatas retinere, minuere, ſeu quibuſlibet vexationibus fatigare; ſed illibata omnia & integra conſerventur eorum pro quorum gubernatione & ſuſtentatione conceſſa ſunt uſibus omnimodis profutura, ſalvâ ſedis apoſtolice auctoritate. Si qua igitur in futurum eccleſiaſtica ſeculariſve perſona, hanc noſtre conſtitutionis paginam ſciens, contra eam temerè venire temptaverit, ſecundo tertióve commonita, niſi preſumptionem ſuam congruâ ſatisfactione correxerit, poteſtatis honoriſque ſui careat dignitate, reamque ſe divino judicio exiſtere de perpetratâ iniquitate cognoſcat, & a ſanctiſſimo corpore & ſanguine Dei & divini Redemptoris noſtri Jehu Chriſti aliena fiat, atque in extremo examine diſtricte ſubjaceat ultioni. Cunctis autem eidem loco ſua jura ſervantibus ſit pax Domini noſtris Jehu Chriſti, quatinus & hìc fructum bone actionis percipiunt, & apud diſtrictum Judicem premia eterne pacis inveniant. Amen.

Carta Regis. (10. *a.*)

Henricus rex Anglie, & dux Normannie & Aquitanie, & comes Andegavie, archiepiſcopis, epiſcopis, comitibus, baronibus, vicecomitibus, & omnibus fidelibus ſancte eccleſie per Angliam conſtitute, ſalutem. Sciatis me conceſſiſſe & confirmâſſe abbatiam Geroldonie, cum omnibus appenditiis ſuis, & cum omnibus terris unde habent cartas ſuas & cyrographia, de cujuſcunque feudo ſint. Quare volo & precipio ut benè & in pace, & quietè & liberè ab omni conſuetudine ſeculari, omnes poſſeſſiones ſuas teneant, ſicut aliqua eccleſia in totâ terrâ meâ meliùs & liberiùs tenet. Et volo & precipio quod nullus abbatem vel monachos predicte eccleſie de poſſeſſionibus ſuis mittat in placitum niſi per me & ante me. Preterea volo & precipio ut ſint quieti de ſcireis & hundredis, & Danegelde, & de omnibus aliis ſecularibus infeſtationibus. Teſtibus; Thomâ cancellario, Roberto comite Legeceſtrie, comite Reginaldo, Ricardo de Canvillâ, Ernaldo de Boſco, Henrico archidiacono Legeceſtrie. Apud Northamptoniam.

Carta Roberti comitis ſenioris, de Geroldoniâ. (10. *a.*)

Robertus comes Legreceſtrie epiſcopo Lincolnie, & baronibus & hominibus ſuis, & omnibus filiis ſancte eccleſie, ſalutem. Noſcant omnes preſentes & futuri quod ego, pro ſalute anime regis Willielmi & uxoris ſue, & filiorum ſuorum, necnon & pro incolumitate & ſtatu Henrici regis Anglorum domini mei, & pro ſalute anime mee, & uxoris mee, & filiorum meorum, & patris & matris mee, & parentum meorum, & pro remiſſione peccatorum meorum, dedi & conceſſi Deo & Sancte Marie de Geroldoniâ, & monachis ſecundum regulam beate Benedicti ibidem degentibus, & ſecundum conſuetudinem Ciſtercienſis eccleſie Deo ſervientibus, v carucatas & III virgatas terre in Geroldoniâ, cum pratis & paſcuis omnibus eidem terre pertinentibus, ut habeant paſturam bobus, & vaccis, & porcis, & capris, & equis, & omnibus eorum animalibus, cujuſcunque ſint generis, quietè omnino de paſnagio & omni aliâ conſuetudine, in nemoribus meis de Sepeheviâ & de Diſſelai. Preterea concedo eis ut habeant in eiſdem memoribus materiem ad domos ſuas faciendas, & omnia alia neceſſaria ſua, & ligna ad ignem, & quicquid eis neceſſè fuit ad haias ſuas, & alia omnia aiſamenta, ſine vaſto foreſte, quod non ſit deſtructio nemoris. Et preterea conceſſi & dedi eis quicquid habebam in Diſſelai, exceptâ terrâ Rogeri fratris Oſberti capellani. Et item dedi eis II carucatas terre in Ringoltorp, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis. In burgo Legreceſtrie clamo quietum burgenſem unum, ut hoſpitetur eos. Hec omnia dedi & conceſſi prefatis monachis in puram & perpetuam elemoſinam. Et Henricus rex Anglie dominus meus hoc ſuâ cartâ prece meâ corroboravit. Ego autem & heredes mei poſt me eccleſiam predictam & res ejus in noſtrâ propriâ manu & protectione tenebimus tanquam noſtram propriam elemoſinam. Hujus autem donationis ſunt teſtes; Robertus filius meus, Robertus prior de Sanctâ Fredeſwidâ, Aſketillus prior de Sancto Oſwaldo, Gubertus decanus, Hugo Barr, Oſbertus capellanus, Robertus capellanus, Ernaldus de Boſco, Willielmus Baſſet, Ricardus Mallori, Willielmus de Chirai, Hugo de Campaines, Rogerus de Cranford, Willielmus de Amundevillâ.

Carta Roberti comitis junioris, de Geroldoniâ & Dixeleiâ. (10. *b.*; *printed in p.* 805.)

Carta Roberti comitis ſenioris, de Dixeleiâ. (10. *b.*)

Robertus comes Legreceſtrie univerſis ſancte matris eccleſie filiis, tam preſentibus quàm futuris, ſalutem. Sciatis me dediſſe, & hâc cartâ meâ confirmâſſe, eccleſie beate Marie de Geroldoniâ, & monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, totam terram illam quam Rabellus de Seignevillâ tenuit in Dyxleiâ, in puram & perpetuam elemoſinam, & liberam; & de boſco de Sepeheved unam leucatam in latitudine, & in longitudine unam leucatam & dimidiam. Hanc verò terram & hunc boſcum dedi eis ad incrementum rerum illarum quas priùs eis dederam. Quare volo firmiterque precipio, quod predicti monachi teneant predictam terram & predictum boſcum liberè, & quietè, & honorificè. Teſtibus; Roberto priore de Kinildeworde, Hugone Barre archidiacono, Willielmo de Calewich, Roberto capellano meo, Willielmo Baſſet, Harveio Mareſcal, Rogero de Cranford, Rogero Waleis, Radulfo Fridai, Willielmo de Amundevillâ, Petro clerico meo, Symone clerico, Roberto de Creft.

Robertus comes Legeceſtrie. (11. *a.*)

Robertus comes Legreceſtrie omnibus hominibus ſuis, Francis & Anglis, preſentibus & futuris, ſalutem. Sciatis me, pro ſalute meâ, & uxoris mee, & Roberti filii mei, & patris & matris mee, & anteceſſorum meorum, dediſſe in perpetuam elemoſinam Deo & eccleſie Sancte Marie de Geroldoniâ, & monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, in manerio meo de Lochentun, in Michelholmio, ad faciendam unam piſcariam, locum competentem in Trente; & ita fieri debet quod homines non habent juſtam querelam conquerendi quod in eis aliquod nocumentum fiat. Et hoc feci conceſſu Roberti filii mei & heredis. Teſtibus; Alexandro abbate de Bitleſden, & A. priore Legreceſtrie, Roberto capellano, Ernaldo de Boſco, Galfrido Labbe, Ricardo Teverai, Willielmo de Charneles, Radulpho de Turevillâ, Davido de Bocebi, Herveio Mareſcallo, Rogero de Cranford, Rogero Walenſi, Willielmo filio Amfredi.

Carta Gereberti. (11. *a.*)

Alexandro, Dei gratiâ, Lincolnienſi epiſcopo, & cuncte pie matris eccleſie filiis, Willielmus Gerebertus preſentis vite proſperitatem & indeficientis beatitudinis eternitatem. Notum ſit omnibus, tam poſteris quàm preſentibus, quod ego Willielmus Gerebertus, conſilio & conceſſione fratrum meorum Johannis & Helye, & ſponſe mee, & ceterorum meorum amicorum, clamo ſolidam & quietam, & ſine calumniâ, Geroldoniam, cum omnibus appenditiis ſuis, pro animâ patris mei, & meâ, & omnium familiarium meorum, monachis de Waverle. Hancque, Moderatrice omnium bonorum diſcretione me ad id adducente, predictam Geroldoniam ad fundamentum abbatie libens concedo; quamvis illud manerium, cujus membrum Geroldonia eſt, patre meo injuſtè & abſque judicio, & ſine aliquo foriſfacto, eſſet ablatum. Preterea quicquid Robertus comes Legreceſtrie de eodem manerio monachis in prefatâ Geroldoniâ habitantibus dedit, quia modò illud tenet in ſuo dominio, hujus cartule teſtimonio indivulſum manere a me & ab omnibus meis confirmo; &, ſi divina miſericordia me quandocunque illud manerium adipiſci permiſerit, in multis dominia monachorum augmentabo.

Carte de *Ibeſtokâ*.

G. Camerarius de Clintonâ. (11. *a.*; *printed in p.* 805.)

Comes de Warewic. (11. *b.*; *printed in p.* 805.)

Carte de *Stantuniâ*.

Willielmus de Harvecurt. (11. *b.*)

Anno ab Incarnatione M°C°XLVIII°, Stephani regis Anglie XIII°, domini Godefridi abbatis IV°, ſexto idûs Martii, apud Geroldoniam, coram omni conventu, hujus conventionis tractata fuit cauſa, & ad finem uſque producta, inter Willielmum de Harvecurt & predicte eccleſie monachos. Notum ſit archiepiſcopis & epiſcopis, clericis & laicis, Francis & Anglis, preſentibus & futuris, & omnibus inſimul ſancte matris eccleſie filiis, quod ego Willielmus de Harvecurt, conceſſu & bonâ voluntate Yvonis fratris mei, & Agnetis matris mee, omniumque ceterorum amicorum meorum, tam propinquiorum quam extraneorum, conceſſi Deo & Sancte Marie, & monachis Geroldonie de ordine Ceſtertienſi, totam terram Stantunie, cum omnibus appendiciis, in pratis & paſcuis, & ceteris neceſſariis ad illam terram pertinentibus; tertiam ſcilicet partem in perpetuam elemoſinam, pro animâ patris mei, & aliorum parentum meorum defunctorum, necnon & pro remiſſione propriorum meorum peccatorum, omniumque inſimul amicorum, preteritorum, preſentium, & futurorum. Reliquas verò II predicte terre partes firmâ & ſtabili emptione & venditione, propter XX marcas argenti, & IV equos, mihi III & Yvoni fratri meo I; & matri mee marcam I, & X acras ſegetis. Et, ut emptio hec & venditio ſit ſtabilis & firma, per annos ſingulos, in recognitione I marcam argenti. Et ſuper hoc, quod magis utique diligo, ſi in hâc terrâ meus extremus ſupervenit dies, predicti monachi corpus meum ad ſepulturam ſuſcipientes, in ſuâ eccleſiâ, ſicut pro illius loci monacho, per omnia facient. Hanc donationem & venditionem ego Willielmus de Harvecurt & Yvo frater meus, propriis manibus, ſuper altare Sancte Marie de Geroldoniâ obtulimus, preſenti omni conventu, & aliis quamplurimis militibus & clericis, Francis & Anglis. Quicunque diebus poſteris, diabolicâ ammonitione, predictos monachos ſuper hâc conventione quocunque modo infeſtare contendit, ego Willielmus de Harvecurt & Yvo frater meus, ceterique amici mei, coram regibus & principibus, in omnibus curiis manutenendo, & cauſam eorum defendendo, ſecundum poſſe noſtrum, ſicut pro noſtro patrimonio & propriâ hereditate prompti defenſores aſtabimus. Hujus conventionis ego Willielmus de Harvecurt ſum auctor & teſtis, cum aliis plurimis hic denotatis; Yvone fratre meo, Johanne preſbytero de Boſeword, Jordano de Chaili, Helyâ Catem', Ricardo filio Frewardi, Helgeram de Suentune, Ricardo filio Grifin, Ingenulſo de Carneles, Edwino Diſpenſatore, Perchenhaie de Sepeheve, Godeberto de Sepeheve, Rogero de Dixeleiâ, Fulcone filio ſuo, Gilleberto de Torp, Galfrido filio Hoſmundi, Wlrico de Leiceſtriâ, Galfrido filio ſuo, Willielmo filio Symonis fine.

Ivo de Harvecurt. (12. *a.*)

Notum ſit archiepiſcopis & epiſcopis, clericis & laicis, Francis & Anglis, preſentibus & futuris, & omnibus inſimul ſancte matris eccleſie filiis, quod ego Yvo de Harvecurt, cum communi conſenſu amicorum meorum & conſilio, concedo & do, & firmiter confirmo, donationem & venditionem fratris mei Willielmi de Harvecurt, & eaſdem conventiones quas habuit cum abbate & monachis de Geroldoniâ, ſicut heres totius patrimonii, & qui pecuniam predicte emptionis & venditionis ſuſcepi. Hanc donationem, venditionem, & emptionem, ego Yvo & Willielmus frater meus ſuper altare poſuimus: & hoc conſilio & bonâ voluntate matris noſtre Agnetis, & ceterorum amicorum noſtrorum. Si quis autem hujus donationis & venditionis atque emptionis calumniator acceſſerit, per me & per amicos & per heredes meos, ſicut pro propriâ hereditate, coram regibus & principibus, in omnibus curiis manutenendo, & cauſam eorum defendendo, ſecundum poſſe noſtrum, prompti defenſores aſtabimus. Sicut etiam frater meus Willielmus hanc conventionem ſcripto ſuo confirmavit, &, me preſente atque concedente, totoque conventu aſtante, multiſque aliis tam clericis quam laicis ſimul preſentibus, ſuper altare ejuſdem eccleſie poſuit, ita & ego poſui, & ad memoriam poſterorum cartâ confirmavi. Iſti ſunt teſtes; Johannes de Boſewordâ & Willielmus de Garenton, Rogerus de Bareſworde & Wodeman de Witachere, Willielmus Lenforced, Gaufridus de Garenton, Henricus de Careltone, Radulphus Wiſcard, Ricardus filius Grifin, Alardus de Wlfre, Robertus filius Engelram & Pagamus frater ſuus, Ricardus filius Willielmi, Valterus de Chibeworth, Ricardus Piſtor.

Robertus de Harvecurt. (12. *a.*; *printed in p.* 806.)

Willielmus Burdet. (12. *a.*)

Sciant omnes qui viderint literas has, quod ego Willielmus Burdet & Hugo filius voluimus & concedimus ut monachi de Geroldoniâ teneant liberè & quietè Stantonam, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, ſicut tenuerunt tempore Yonis de Harecurt, unam marcam inde per ſingulis annis perſolvendis[1].

Tomas Diſpenſator. (12. *a.*)

Omnibus filiis ſancte matris eccleſie Tomas Diſpenſator, filius Gaufridi Diſpenſatoris, ſalutem. Sciatis me conceſſiſſe & confirmâſſe donationem patris mei, quam fecit monachis de Geroldoniâ, videlicet, de totâ terrâ quam reclamavit in Stantonâ. Et ſicut ille prefatam donationem coram monachis & multis aliis teſtibus ſuper altare poſuit, ſic & ego manu meâ eandem donationem ſuper altare Dei obtuli & conceſſi, ut monachi eam teneant liberè & quietè a me, & a cunctis heredibus meis, in perpetuam elemoſinam. Semitam quoque in campo eorum, per quam ego & homines mei incedere ſolebamus, que erat ad gravamen eorum, & ad detrimentum ſegetum, quietam omnino conceſſi. Hii fuerunt teſtes; Willielmus abbas Legreceſtrie, Hugo Barre, Willielmus Burdet, Willielmus de Widevill, Gaufridus filius Algot, Willielmus de Rudevill, Gillebertus filius Picot, Gillebertus de Segrave, Radulphus Fridei, Ricardus filius Nicholai, Gaufridus Oſtiarius, Gilbertus Foreſtarius, Aſketillus de Torp, Johannes Conſtantin, Gaufridus de Curci, Ranulphus Leblud.

Ernaldus de Boſco. (12. *b.*)

Univerſis ſancte Dei eccleſie filiis Ernaldus de Boſco ſalutem. Noverint cuncti fideles tam poſteri quam preſentes, quod ego Ernaldus conceſſi eccleſie Sancte Marie de Geroldoniâ, & monachis Deo ibidem ſervientibus, & in perpetuam elemoſinam dedi, manerium meum Stantonam de ſub monte Bardonâ, quod Gaufridus de Ghent in feudum & hereditatem mei pro ſervicio meo donaverat. Hoc itaque manerium, cum omnibus libertatibus & conſuetudinibus ſuis, in nemore & plano, pratis & paſcuis, & omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, volo ut predicta eccleſia & monachi benè & in pace & honorificè teneant, ſolutum & liberum & quietum ab omni ſervitio & exactione ſeculari erga me & heredes meos; defendendum etiam fideliter & pro poſſe meo manutenendum contra omnes qui aliquam violentiam vel injuriam predicte eccleſie vel monachis inferre temptaverint. Hujus autem conceſſionis mee ſunt teſtes; Robertus comes Legreceſtrie, Ricardus abbas de Prato Legreceſtrie, Gaufridus abbas.

Hic incipiunt carte de *Cortingeſtocâ*.

Willielmus Peverell. (12. *b.*; *printed in p.* 806.)

Willielmus Peverellus. (12. *b.*)

Notum ſit univerſis ſancte matris eccleſie filiis tam preſentibus quam futuris, quod ego Willielmus Peverellus concedo & confirmo donationem quam dedit Gualterus de Strechleiâ & filii ipſius Deo & eccleſie Sancte Marie de Geroldoniâ; videlicet, XIII bovatas terre de Cortingeſtocâ; VI & dim' in puram elemoſinam, & VI & dim' in feudofirmâ, pro annuis V ſolidis; ſic ut cyrographum ipſorum teſtatur. Teſtibus; Willielmo Clerſei, Roberto Radulfi filio, Willo de Ypro, Silveſtro, Gerun filio Ricardi, Gaufrido Folet, Gilleberto de Bartun, Willo filio Lambert, Willo Rufo, Willo capellano, Gaufrido clerico, Azur filio Ulſac, Oſberto camerario.

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[1] This article is croſſed over with a pen in the original.

Rogerus de Burune. (12. *b.*; *printed in p.* 805.)

Gerbodus del Eſcaud. (13. *a.*)

Univerſis ſancte matris eccleſie filiis Gerbodus del Eſcaud ſalutem. Sciatis me conceſſiſſe, & hâc preſenti cartâ confirmâſſe, conſilio & aſſenſu Matillidis uxoris mee, Deo & eccleſie Sancte Marie de Geroldoniâ, & monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, totam terram meam de Cortingeſtocâ, que pertinet ad ſocam de Cliftonâ, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, tenendam de me & heredibus meis, ſicut eam tenuerunt de domino rege priuſquam daret eam mihi in perpetuam elemoſinam, liberam & quietam ab omni ſeculari ſervitio quod ad me pertinet, ſalvo jure eccleſie de Cliftonâ; videlicet, decimatione garbarum totius predicte terre. Et ad predictam terram guarantizandam ad opus eccleſie predicte, & tenendam ſicut tenuerunt prius de domino rege, ego & heredes mei erimus coadjutores pro poſſe noſtro, abſque detrimento noſtro. His teſtibus; Willielmo comite de Mandevillâ, Willielmo de Sancte Johanne, Thomâ cancellario, Willielmo filio Adelini, Gervaſio de Cliftonâ, magiſtro Serlone de Nottingham, Stephano de Vildford, Andreâ de Brigeford, Waltero de Bingham, Ricardo filio Horvei, Ricardo filio Nicholai, Dioniſio & Gervaſio filiis Gervaſii de Cliftonâ.

Robertus filius Andree. (13. *a.*)

Noverint preſentes & futuri, quod Robertus filius Andree conceſſit domino abbati & monachis de Geroldoniâ II carucatas terre in Cortingeſtocâ, de dominico ſuo, unoquoque anno pro XII ſolidis. Hanc conventionem concedit dominus ſuus Hugo de Burun, ſicut idem Robertus concedit monachis, in fiufirmam, ſervitio ſuo quod ei debuerunt de terrâ à Roberto. Hujus conventionis teſtes ſunt; Hugo de Burun, Edmundus frater ejus, Hugo de Ballis, Radulphus preſbyter de Cortingeſtocâ, Colorandus carpentarius, & Robertus frater ejus, Ricardus cocus de Lentonâ, Evrardus de Lentonâ, Willielmus famulus prioris, Edwardus famulus [1].

Matheus filius Willielmi filii Wlfrici. (13. *a.*)

Univerſis ſancte matris eccleſie filiis Matheus filius Willielmi Wlfrici ſalutem. Sciatis me conceſſiſſe, conſenſu & bonâ voluntate uxoris mee, & hâc cartâ meâ confirmâſſe, Deo & Sancte Marie de Geroldoniâ, & monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, pro ſalute anime patris mei, & anime mee, & omnium anteceſſorum meorum, quatuor bovatas terre in Cortingeſtocâ, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, in perpetuam elemoſinam, ſicut pater meus Willielmus illas conceſſit & dedit, liberam & quietam ab omnibus ſervitiis preter duos ſolidos, quos ſingulis annis ad feſtum Sancti Martini mihi perſolvent, tanto tempore quando mihi placuerit eos ſuſcipere. Pro hâc conceſſione dederunt mihi predicti monachi duas marcas argenti, & duos ſolidos uxori mee. Hanc igitur elemoſinam guarantizabimus ego & heredes mei, & contra homines defenſores aſtabimus. Hoc autem ſciendum, quod nullum exterius debent alicui facere pro illâ terrâ, niſi tamen tres obolos ad Danegeldum. His teſtibus; Galfrido de Jort, Hugone Roſel, Willielmo Bretun, Petro de la Warde, Normanno de Hope, Roberto de Boves.

Azur de Notingham. (13. *a.*)

Notum ſit univerſis legentibus literas has, quod ego Azur de Notingham dedi Deo & Sancte Marie de Geroldoniâ, & monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, IV bovatas terre in Cortingſtocâ, quas jure hereditario teneo de Willielmo Wlfrici. Predicti verò monachi hanc terram liberam & quietam ab omni ſervitio in perpetuum poſſidebunt, pro II ſolidis unoquoque anno perſolvendis ad feſtum Sancti Martini. Teſtibus; Guberto fratre meo, Jurdano filio Viuat; Thomâ Ferding, Alfooch filio Algari, Ivone filio Walchelini.

Willielmus abbas Sancte Trinitatis de Monte Rothomagi. (13. *b.*; *printed in p.* 808 [2].)

Johannes Conſtabularius Ceſtrie. (13. *b.*; *printed in p.* 808.)

Nigellus de Luvetoft. (13. *b.*)

Noverint cuncti fideles, tam poſteri quàm preſentes, quod ego Nigellus de Luvetoft, cum conſenſu & conſilio uxoris mee Margarete, & heredis mei Ricardi, & ceterorum amicorum meorum, concedo & firmâ donatione do Deo & eccleſie Sancte Marie de Geroldoniâ, pro ſalute anime mee, & pro animâ patris mei, & matris mee, & omnium anteceſſorum meorum & ſubſequentium amicorum, C acras terre de Wiſhou, incipientes a diviſione de Cortingeſtocâ in uno tenente uſque verſus Wiſhou, in puram & perpetuam elemoſinam, cum pratis eidem terre pertinentibus, & totâ communitate paſcue, & ceteris omnibus rebus eidem pertinentibus. Reddent autem mihi monachi predicte eccleſie, unoquoque anno, in recompenſationem hujus donationis, pro omni ſervitio, tam regiis omnibus quam ceteris univerſis ſervitiis, ut ipſa donatio libera & quieta omnino ſit, dimidiam marcam argenti, & VI marcas ad introitum; V videlicet mihi, & I uxori mee, & filio meo pullum unum. Preterea damus etiam ego & uxor mea & heres meus, in predicto campo, XX acras ſimili modo, in puram & perpetuam elemoſinam, cum omnibus pertinentiis, liberas & quietas ab omni terreno ſervitio. Teſtibus; Henrico fratre meo de Luvetoft, Ricardo canonico de Redeford, Radulpho ſacerdote de Cortingeſtocâ, Willielmo ſacerdote de Diſſelei, Willielmo Oſtiario, Edwino Diſpenſatore, Odone clerico, nepote Willielmi Oſtiarii, Petro clerico de Kineſton, Rabello conſtabulario, Galfrido Oſtiario, Gilleberto Foreſt, Gilleberto & Hormo armigeris, Nigello de Luvetoft, Roberto parvo, Roberto de Bove, Roberto Andree filio, Alano de Rampeſton, Radulpho fratre ejus, Henrico fratre ejus, Willielmo de Rampeſton, Wilfrico prepoſito de Wattune, Reginaldo filio Ingenulfi, & aliis pluribus. Terminus reddendorum denariorum erit ad feſtum Sancti Michaelis.

Gillebertus de Colevillâ. (14. *a.*)

Univerſis ſancte matris eccleſie filiis Gillebertus de Colevillâ ſalutem. Sciatis me dediſſe, & hâc cartâ meâ confirmâſſe, Deo & eccleſie Sancte Marie de Geroldoniâ, & monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, pro ſalute anime mee, & uxoris mee, & heredum meorum, & omnium anteceſſorum meorum, in perpetuam elemoſinam, IV carucatas terre & dimidiam, de hereditate meâ, in Burtunâ, cum toftis & croftis, pratis & paſcuis, & aliis aiſamentis, in villâ & extra villam, ad illam terram pertinentibus, liberas & quietas ab omni terreno ſervitio & exactione mihi & heredibus meis pertinente, exceptis II marcis mihi & heredibus meis annuatim inde reddendis; I ſcilicet marcam ad feſtum Sancti Michaelis, & I ad Paſcham; & forenſe ſervitium facient monachi quantum ad illam terram pertinuerit. Et ego Gillebertus de Colevillâ & heredes mei hanc terram prefatis monachis guarantizabimus, & contra omnes homines, ſicut pro noſtrâ propriâ elemoſinâ, defenſores aſtabimus. Et ſi fortè prefatam terram guarantizare non potuerimus, ego vel heredes mei excambium ad valentiam dabimus, & ut monachi ab omni gravamine calumpniantium ſint queti faciemus. Hoc totum tenendum affidavi in manu Ricardi Frumentini, pro me & heredibus meis, in perpetuum. His teſtibus; Aſketillo Mallore, Roberto de Colevillâ & Thomâ filio ejus, Symone Mallore, Radulpho Mallore, Ricardo Frumentino & Willielmo Frumentino, Gregorio de Dive, Willielmo de Burcheſtal, Ricardo Labbe, Johanne de Karkenm', Edwino de Sepeheve, Chamberlene de Normantun.

Hugo Malet. (14. *a.*; *printed in p.* 809.)

Turſtinus de Queniburgo. (14. *a.*)

Noverint cuncti fideles, tam poſteri quam preſentes, quod ego Turſtinus de Queniburgô, cum conſilio & conſenſu Radulphi fratris mei, & ceterorum amicorum, concedo & confirmo donationem quam donavit Hugo de Berges & Aſketillus filius ejus, nepos meus, Deo & eccleſie Sancte Marie de Geroldoniâ; III carucatas terre in Burtunâ, cum omnibus predicte terre pertinentibus, in pratis & paſcuis, & aquis, & ſtagnis, &

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[1] This article and the two which next follow it are croſſed over with a pen in the original.

[2] Where the laſt witneſs ſhould have been printed Gaufridus *cocus*, not *comes*.

viis, & ſemitis, & ceteris rebus univerſis, ſolutas & liberas ab omni terreno ſervitio, in puram & perpetuam elemoſinam. Et pro conceſſione hâc & confirmatione habuit Radulphus frater meus I marcam argenti. Quod ſi quis poſtero tempore hanc donationem caſſare voluit, ut predicte eccleſie inde aliquam injuriam intulerit, ego Turſtinus & fratres mei, cum predicto nepote, prompti defenſores aſtabimus. Hujus confirmationis ſunt teſtes; Robertus diaconus de Luctebur' & Geraldus clericus, & Nicholaus Walo clericus de Sepeheviâ, & Rogerus de Wimundewald capellanus ejus, Willielmus ſacerdos de Wattonâ, Willielmus ſacerdos de Dixeleiâ, Rogerus preſbyter de Hauetir & Radulphus clericus, Bernardus de Queniburgo, Rabel miles, Galfridus de Jort, Robertus Andree filius, & Ranulphus de Cortingeſtocâ, Radulphus Grip, Godbertus Foreſtarius, Gillebertus de Abendoniâ, Henricus de Nottingham, Roaldus de Hauet', Robertus filius Garui, Galfridus Oſtiarius, Rogerus de Watun, Hugo de Boves & Robertus filius ejus, Alanus filius Roberti, Rannulphus miles de Houtonâ, Godericus Palmer, Godericus mercator, Herveus mercator de Preſtewald, Aſketillus le cruiſed, Rannulphus le cruiſed, Aſketillus filius coci & Gillebertus filius ejus, Robertus filius Oſberti de Burtun, Robertus filius Thori, Wlſi filius Alla, Odo de Burtâ, Anfridus filius Alwini fullonis, Alanus filius Alſi de Waletun.

Radulphus de Queniburc (14. *b.*; *printed in p.* 810.)

Henricus Putrel. (14. *b.*)

Omnibus ſancte Dei eccleſie tam futuris quam preſentibus Henricus Putrel ſalutem. Notum ſit vobis me, conſenſu filiorum & heredum meorum, pro ſalute anime mee, & uxoris mee, & omnium anteceſſorum meorum, in elemoſinam dediſſe & conceſſiſſe Deo & Sancte Marie, & monachis Geroldonie, unam carucatam terre in Burtonâ, quam teneo de Serlone filio Radulphi de Pleſeleiâ, ipſius & Serlonis voluntate & aſſenſu diligenti, ſolam & quietam & liberam ab omni ſeculari ſervitio, cum omnibus pertinentiis, in pratis, & in paſcuis, & in aquis, & in ceteris omnibus que ei pertinent. Et quicunque poſteris diebus predictos monachos in qualicunque infeſtare modo voluerit, ſciat me & heredes meos, Robertum, Ricardum, Willielmum, & ceteros amicos noſtros, ad hanc donationem manutenendam & confirmandam ſemper eſſe paratos pro poſſe noſtro. Teſtibus; Roberto Putrel, Ricardo Putrel, Willielmo Putrel, Aſketillo de Berges, Oſberto de Stanford, Roberto de Jort, Edwino Diſpenſatore, Godeberto le Foreſtario, Gilberto Foreſtario, Galfrido le Oſtricier, Renaldo filio Engenulfi, Hervi Mareſcallo.

Thomas Diſpenſator. (14. *b.*)

Univerſis ſancte matris eccleſie filiis Thomas Diſpenſator, filius Galfridi Diſpenſatoris, ſalutem. Sciatis me dediſſe, & hâc cartâ meâ confirmâſſe, Deo & eccleſie Sancte Marie de Geroldoniâ, & monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, pro ſalute anime mee, & patris mei, & uxoris mee, & liberorum meorum, & omnium anteceſſorum meorum, x bovatas terre, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, in campo de Burtonâ, conceſſu Aſketilli de Berges domini mei de eadem terrâ, in perpetuam elemoſinam, liberas & quietas ab omni terreno ſervitio & conſuetudine mihi & heredibus meis pertinente, reddendo nobis annuatim II ſolidos ad feſtum Sancte Crucis poſt Paſcha, ſalvo forenſi ſervitio. Et ego Thomas Diſpenſator & heredes mei hanc donationem ſicut perpetuam elemoſinam noſtram contra omnes homines guarantizabimus, & defenſores aſtabimus. His teſtibus; Gilberto de Segrave, Roberto filio Herdolfi, Roberto filio Aſketilli, Gilleberto filio Picot, Ricardo filio Serlonis, Willielmo Putrel, Willielmo de Jort, Odone filio Picot, Nicholao filio Ricardi de Torp, Galfrido filio Nicholai, Lucâ patre ſuo, Ricardo Frumentino.

Thomas Diſpenſator. (15. *a.*; *printed in p.* 811.)
Rogerus de Mulbrai. (15. *a.*; *printed in p.* 810.)
Serlo de Pleſeleiâ. (15. *a.*; *printed in p.* 812.)
Geraldus de Berneſtun. (15. *a.*; *printed in p.* 811.)

Geraldus de Burtonâ [1]. (15. *b.*)

Univerſis ſancte matris eccleſie filiis, tam preſentibus quam futuris, Gerardus de Burtonâ ſalutem. Sciatis me conceſſiſſe, & hâc cartâ meâ confirmâſſe, donationem Emme uxoris mee Deo & eccleſie Sancte Marie de Geroldoniâ, & monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, pro ſalute anime mee, & omnium anteceſſorum meorum; ſcilicet, heremitorium de Halliwellehage, cum omni incremento nemoris, & pratum ad cheveſcias, que predicta uxor mea, cum conceſſu heredum ſuorum Willielmi & Roberti, prefate eccleſie, antequam deſponſeram, in perpetuam elemoſinam donavit, per diviſas quas ego & uxor mea & filii ipſius ipſis demonſtravimus. Hanc igitur elemoſinam ego & uxor mea & filii ejus guarantizabimus, & contra omnes homines defenſores aſtabimus. His teſtibus; Gilleberto de Setgrave, Aſketillo de Berges, Gilleberto filio Picot, Roberto filio Picot, Gilleberto filio Gerardi, Gregorio de Dive, Ricardo de Swanhintun, Rogero filio Godeberti.

Robertus de Jort. (15. *b.*)

Notum ſit cunctis fidelibus matris eccleſie, tam preſentibus quam futuris, quod ego Robertus de Jort, cum conſilio & bonâ voluntate & conceſſione uxoris mee Emme, & heredum meorum Willielmi & Roberti, dedi Deo & eccleſie Sancte Marie de Geroldoniâ x acras terre in campo de Wimund', juxta campum de Burtunâ, ſimul & heremitorium de Haliwellehage, ſicut dedi illi qui priùs ibi manſerit, in puram & perpetuam elemoſinam, ſolutam & quietam ab omni ſervitio. In recompenſationem hujus donationis, monachi predicte eccleſie dederunt mulam unam, uxori mee II ſolidos, & Willielmo & Roberto heredibus meis unicuique VI denarios. Teſtibus; Gaufrido clerico de Wimundewald, Roberto diacono de Lucteburg', Aſketillo de Preſtwould, Gaufrido de Jort, Henrico filio Serlonis & Ricardo fratre ejus, Nicholao & Alvino mercatoribus de Montſorel, & aliis multis.

Willielmus de Jort. (15. *b.*)

Noverint univerſi filii ſancte matris eccleſie quod ego Willielmus de Jort, poſtquam revelavi terram meam & uxorem duxi, cum bonâ voluntate & conceſſione matris mee Emote, & fratrum meorum, conceſſi & confirmavi donationes patris mei Deo & Sancte Marie de Geroldoniâ, & monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus; ſcilicet, x acras terre in campo de Wimundewald, juxta campum de Burtonâ, & heremitorium de Halliwellehage, in longitudine & latitudine ita plenariè ſicut habuerunt in tempore patris mei, & ſicut cyrographum patris mei teſtatur; & paſturam xx vaccis & nutrimentis earum. Has prenominatas terras liberas & quietas ab omni ſervitio & conſuetudine ſeculari habebunt monachi in puram & perpetuam elemoſinam, excepto quod ſingulis annis dabunt unum caſeum in Natali Domini. Et ego & heredes mei predictis monachis terras illas ſicut noſtram perpetuam elemoſinam contra omnes homines guarantizabimus. His teſtibus; Galfrido clerico de Wimundewald, Willielmo Putrel & Galfrido filio ejus, Radulpho filio Hugonis, Aſketillo de Berges, Ivone de Preſtwald, Andreâ de Wimundewald & Willielmo filio ejus, & Picot, & Roberto de Jort, Radulpho filio Radulphi, Gerardo de Burtonâ.

Acilia uxor Ricardi Frumentini. (15. *b.*)

Notum ſit univerſis ſancte matris eccleſie filiis, tam preſentibus quam futuris, quod ego Acilia dedi & conceſſi Deo & Sancte Marie de Geroldoniâ, & monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, conceſſione domini mei Ricardi, & filiorum meorum Roberti & Willielmi, pro ſalute noſtrâ, & omnium anteceſſorum noſtrorum, totam illam partem terre inter Burtonam & Seggeheſwald, que pertinet ad unam carucatam terre, & ex aliâ parte dimidiam partem predicte carucate inter Burtonam & Soram, que propinquior fuit ville de Burtonâ. Et preterea do predictis monachis III acras terre inter Houtonam & Wimundeſwald de maritagio meo, que magis ſint ad eorum commodum, cum dimidiâ parte totius prati de Seggeheſwald. Hec omnia tenebunt predicti monachi in perpetuam elemoſinam, reddendo ſingulis annis mihi & heredibus meis II ſolidos & VI denarios ad feſtum Sancti Johannis Baptiſte, ſalvo forenſi ſervitio. Et ego Acilia & heredes mei hanc elemoſinam contra omnes homines guarantizabimus, & defenſores aſtabimus. His teſtibus; Roberto filio Hard', Gilleberto filio Picot, Gilleberto de Setgrave, Aſketillo de Berges, Godefrido de Stanford, & multis aliis; Dioniſiâ uxore Aſketilli, & Roeheſiâ uxore Aſketilli de Berges, & Matillidâ uxore Godefridi, & Aeliciâ uxore Ivonis de Preſtwould.

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[1] This article is croſſed over with a pen in the original.

Carta Ricardi Frumentini. (16. *a.*)

Univerſis ſancte matris eccleſie filiis, tam preſentibus quam futuris, Ricardus Frumentinus & Acilia uxor ejus ſalutem. Sciatis nos, communi aſſenſu & integrâ voluntate, conſilio amicorum noſtrorum, & conſenſu & conceſſione heredum noſtrorum Roberti & Willielmi, dediſſe, & hâc cartâ confirmâſſe Deo & Sancte Marie de Geroldoniâ & monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, pro ſalute noſtrâ & anteceſſorum noſtrorum, totam illam partem terre inter Burtonam & Seggeheſwald que pertinet ad I carucatam terre, & ex aliâ parte dimidiam predicte carucate inter Burtonam & Soram, que propinquior eſt ville de Burtonâ. Et preterea damus predictis monachis III acras terre inter Houtonam & Wimundewald de dominio noſtro, que magis ſint ad eorum commodum, cum dimidiâ parte totius prati de Seggeheſwald. Hec omnia tenebunt predicti monachi in perpetuam elemoſinam, reddendo ſingulis annis nobis & heredibus noſtris II ſolidos & VI denarios ad feſtum Sancti Johannis Baptiſte, ſalvo forenſi ſervitio. Et ego Ricardus Frumentinus & Acilia uxor mea, & heredes noſtri, hanc elemoſinam contra omnes homines guarantizabimus, & defenſores aſtabimus. His teſtibus; Roberto filio Hard', Gilleberto filio Picot, Gilleberto de Setgrave, Aſketillo de Berges, Godefrido de Stanford, Ricardo filio Serlonis, Odone filio Picot, Ricardo filio Nicholai & Nicholao filio ejus, Oſberto de Preſtwald.

Aſketillus de Berges[1]. (16. *a.*)

Noverint cuncti filii ſancte matris eccleſie quod ego Aſketillus de Berges do Deo & eccleſie Sancte Marie de Geroldoniâ, & monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, IIII carucatas terre in Burtonâ, in agris & pratis, in paſcuis, & rivis, & cheveſciis, in aquis & ſtagnis, in viis & ſemitis, & ceteris rebus univerſis per totum campum adjacentibus; quas tenebunt in puram elemoſinam, liberas & quietas ab omni terreno ſervitio ad me & ad heredes meos pertinente. Has IIII carucatas ego & heredes mei manutenebimus & guarantizabimus, & ubique pro poſſe noſtro defenſores aſtabimus. Inter has IIII carucatas terre due carucate terre quas tenuit Galfridus Diſpenſator non erunt, nec aliqua pars earum, nec terra eccleſie, nec terra Picot, quia monachis ſuas IIII carucatas ego Aſketillus de Berges liberas & quietas ab omni calumniâ donavi. Preterea concedo & do eis totum clauſuram curie ſue quam tenent in excambio toftarum ville, & extra curiam octo acras, in puram & perpetuam elemoſinam. Pro quartâ verò carucatâ terre perſolvent monachi ſingulis annis IIII ſolidos; duos domino meo Radulpho, & duos mihi, & heredibus noſtris. Et quia conceſſi eis habere per totum campum communè & plenariè IIII carucatas terre, in terris & in pratis, exceptis omnibus aliis que prius acceperam ab eis, ſicut cyrographa eorum teſtantur, dederunt mihi monachi decem ſolidos. Preterea dabunt mihi, quamdiu vixero, unoquoque anno, cappam unam inter feſtum Sancti Michaelis & Sancti Martini, & unos ſotularens, & alios ſotulares inter Letare Jeruſalem & Paſcha; & panem unum monachi cotidie quamdiu accipere voluero. De cappâ & ſotularibus, & pane, poſt mortem meam erunt monachi omnino quieti. His teſtibus; Roberto comite Legreceſtrie, Yvone de Harvecurt, Willielmo Burdet, Roberto de Creft, Roberto capellano, Willielmo de Wideuill, Hervi le Mareſcal, Radulpho de Turevillâ, Willielmo de Charneles, Hugone de Scaldford, Roberto filio Hardulf, Ricardo Frumentino, Ricardo filio Nicholai, Thomâ de Alebi, Ernaldo de Tuiford, Gilleberto de Setgrave, Willielmo filio Anfr', Alano de Rampeſtun.

Aſketillus de Berges. (16. *a.*)

Notum ſit omnibus tam preſentibus quam futuris fidelibus matris eccleſie, quod ego Aſketillus de Berges conceſſi Deo & eccleſie Sancte Marie de Geroldoniâ illam carucatam terre quam Gillebertus ſacerdos de Waletunâ de me in feudum tenuit, in pratis & paſcuis, & aliis pertinentiis, ſicut predictus Gillebertus ſacerdos illam preſate eccleſie dedit, & ſuper altare coram teſtibus obtulit. Monachi vero predicte eccleſie, pro annuo cenſu & adquietatione omnium rerum & ſervitiorum que ad me pertinent, mihi & heredibus unoquoque anno IV ſolidos dabunt, ad feſtivitatem Sancte Crucis poſt Paſcha. Pro hâc vero conceſſione & conventione mihi dedit conventus Geroldonie II marcas argenti, & I equitaturam V ſolidorum. Unde volo ut omnes amici mei & vicini, Franci & Anglici, ſciant & intelligant quod ego Aſketillus contra omnes qui hanc conventionem temptaverint infringere, & a poſſeſſione eccleſie ſubtrahere, cum eiſdem monachis defenſurus aſtabo. Et illos precor quatenus hujus conventionis ſint teſtes, & mecum aſſiſtant defenſores, ut illibatè prenominatam terram in perpetuam poſſeſſionem conſervent eccleſie Geroldonie. Iſta carucata, que prius diviſa jacebat per totum campum, nunc apud Soram jacet, exceptis pratis que ſunt apud Waldz. His teſtibus; Clemente ſacerdote, Roberto de Jort, Ricardo Frumentino, Aſketillo de Preſtewaldâ, Picot de Wimundewald, Geraldo de Burtunâ, Geraldo de Waletunâ, Radulpho milite, Ricardo ſcriptore, Andreâ, Ranulfo de Preſtewaldâ, Roberto de Burtunâ, Alphaht filio Marie.

Aſketillus de Berges. (16. *b.*)

Notum ſit omnibus audientibus vel videntibus literas has, quod ego Aſketillus de Berges, cum conſilio & bonâ voluntate Hugonis de Berges patris mei, & conceſſione ac confirmatione dominorum meorum Turſtini & Radulphi de Queniburg, concedo & firmâ donatione do Deo & eccleſie Sancte Marie de Geroldoniâ III carucatas terre in Burtunâ; ſcilicet, II carucatas terre apud Seggeheſwald plenariè, & I carucatam per totum campum ut jacet, cum omnibus predicte terre pertinentiis, in agris & pratis, in paſcuis, & rivis, & cheveſciis, in aquis & ſtagnis, in viis & ſemitis, & ceteris rebus univerſis, in puram & perpetuam elemoſinam, ſolutas, liberas, & quietas ab omni terreno ſervitio. Hanc donationem predicte terre unuſquiſque noſtrorum ſuper altare poſuit, & ſacramento confirmavit. Dederunt autem mihi monachi predicte eccleſie, in adquietatione omnium rerum omnino & omnium ſerviciorum, & pro recompenſatione hujus donationis & elemoſine, XVI marcas argenti. Hujus donationis teſtes ſunt; magiſter Bernardus de Queniburc, Galfridus de Jort, Robertus diaconus de Lutteburg, Nicholaus & Gerardus clerici, Walo clericus de Sepeheviâ, Rogerus capellanus ejus de Wimundewald, Willielmus ſacerdos de Watonâ, Rogerus preſbyter de Hauet' & Radulphus clericus, Rabel miles, & Radulphus de Queniburg, Robertus Andree filius, & Ranulfus de Cortingeſtocâ, Radulphus Grip, Gillebertus ſacerdos de Waletun, & totus conventus de Geroldoniâ. Preterea, prece & voluntate patris mei Hugonis, dedi predicte eccleſie VIII acras terre circa grangiam ſuam, in puram & perpetuam elemoſinam, liberas & quietas & ſolutas ab omni terreno ſervitio, ut predictam terram aliam. Pro recompenſatione vero harum VIII acrarum dederunt mihi monachi ipſius eccleſie XVI ſolidos. Hujus donationis teſtes ſunt; Robertus filius Radulphi & Ricardus Frumentinus frater ejus, Rogerus de Stretleiâ, Gotelinus artifex, Henricus de Luvetot, Main de Geroldoniâ, Gillebertus de Valetun, Robertus de Jort, Robertus Putrellus, Picot de Wimundewald, Aſketillus de Preſtwaldâ, Gerardus de Burton, Gillebertus filius Picot, Gerardus de Waletun.

Aſketillus de Berges. (16. *b.*)

Notum ſit omnibus audientibus & videntibus literas has, quod ego Aſketillus de Berges dedi Deo & eccleſie Sancte Marie de Geroldoniâ, & monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, pro ſalute anime mee, & uxoris mee, & omnium anteceſſorum meorum, in puram & perpetuam elemoſinam, XIII acras prati de dominio meo; IX in Nordalâ, juxta quas ipſi monachi habent III acras; reliquas vero IV in Suddalâ, juxta ſuam partem prati; liberas & quietas ab omni ſervitio poſſidendas. Hanc elemoſinam ego ipſe Aſketillus de Berges meâ manu ſuper altare poſui, aſtante toto conventu ipſius eccleſie. His teſtibus; Aſketillo Mallori, Simone Mallori, Radulpho Mallori, Willielmo de Blabi, Gilleberto Picot, Willielmo Mallori.

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[1] This article is croſſed over with a pen in the original.

Aſketillus de Berges. (16. *b.*)

Noverint univerſi ſancte matris eccleſie filii, tam preſentes quam poſteri, quod ego Aſketillus de Berges, conceſſu & bonâ voluntate uxoris mee Roaſe, dedi Deo & Sancte Marie de Geroldoniâ, & monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, in puram & perpetuam elemoſinam, illam toftam ubi ovile eorum conſtructum eſt, cum croftâ que ſubjacet, habente ſcilicet XII ſeliones, quas ego & monachi ante dimidiavimus; nunc vero totam portionem meam, ad conſtruendam ibidem grangiam ſuam ſi voluerint, liberam & quietam ab omni ſervitio illius . . . . . [*This deed here ends imperfectly; and there appears to be a chaſm of eight whole leaves; the preſent page* 17. *a. being marked at the bottom,* 25.]

Carte Rogeri de Mubrai & Nigelli de Mubrai, (17. *a.*; *printed in vol. II. p.* 135.)

Carte Rogeri de Mubrai & Gundredis matris ejus, de *Ringoldetorp*, (17. *a.*; *printed in vol. II. p.* 135.)

De Radulpho de Dixeleia. (17. *b.*)

B. archidiaconus Legreceſtrie omnibus filiis matris eccleſie ſalutem. Sciatis quod Radulphus de Dixeleiâ, filius Rogeri, accedens ſpontè ad preſentiam noſtram in abbatiam Geroldonie, ſub multorum virorum audientiâ, quicquid juris unquam habuit in terrâ de Dixeleiâ remiſit, & in manu noſtrâ in perpetuum refutavit; adjiciens ſub fidei interpoſitione ſe nunquam monachis de Geroldoniâ inde moturum queſtionem, vel illaturum calumniam. Et, ut abbatia Geroldonie majori gaudet ſecuritate, T. abbati predicti loci ſe reddidit; ſolemniter vovens ſe in habitu religionis in predictâ domo, pro ſalute anime ſue, fore permanſurum. His teſtibus; magiſtro Bernardo, Gererdo filio archidiaconi Legreceſtrie, Acario preſbytero, Nicholao capellano de Lutteburg.

De Rogero filio Radulphi de Dixeleiâ. (17. *a.*)

B. archidiaconns Legreceſtrie omnibus filiis ſancte matris eccleſie ſalutem. Sciatis quod Rogerus filius Radulphi de Dixeleiâ, ad nos veniens in abbatiam de Geroldoniâ, multis preſentibus, ſi quid juris unquam habuit in terrâ illâ de Dixeleiâ, que fuit Radulphi patris ejus, ei ſpontè renuntiavit, & terram illam monachis de Geroldoniâ abſque querelâ ab eo eis movenda quietè in perpetuum tenendam conceſſit, & ſub fidei interpoſitione ſe hoc firmiter obſervaturum firmavit, ſervatâ conventione inter memoratos monachos & jam dictum Rogerum factâ. His teſtibus; magiſtro Bernardo, Gervaſio filio arehidiaconi Legreceſtrie, Acario preſbytero, Nicholao capellano de Lutteburg.

A note at the bottom, in a different hand, adds,

Hoc quod Radulphus de Dixeleiâ & Rogerus filius ejus fecerunt coram archidiacono fecerunt iterum in curiâ Comitis apud Legreceſtriam, & affidaverunt in manum Willielmi de Chirrai tunc temporis dapifero; preſentibus Willielmo Burdet, Willielmo de Widevill, Thomâ Mareſcallo, & Radulpho Fridai.

Compoſitio de Ibeſtochâ. (17. *a. b.*)

Noverint tam preſentes quam futuri ſancte matris eccleſie quod, aſſenſu Balderici archidiaconi Legreceſtrie, hec compoſitio facta fuit inter monachos de Geroldoniâ & Robertum preſbyterum, perſonam eccleſie de Ibeſtocâ; quod ſingulis annis dabunt ei predicti monachi II marcas argenti pro decimis omnium terrarum quas habent ad remanendum in parochiâ prefate eccleſie de Ibeſtocâ; exceptis novalibus, que ab omni decimatione ſunt libera; I videlicet marcam infra Octavas Paſce, & aliam infra Octavas Sancti Michaelis. His teſtibus; magiſtro Bernardo, Hugone Bar', Galfrido Paterot, Alexandro decano de Kibewrt.

The firſt article in p. 17. *b. is entirely expunged.*

Compoſitio de eſcambio unius acre terre in Goutebi. (17. *b.*; *printed in vol. II. p.* 133.)

Jordanus filius Radulphi Conſtentin. (17. *b.*)

Noverint tam preſentes quam futuri ſancte matris eccleſie filii, quod ego Jordanus filius Radulphi Coſtentin, pro ſalute anime mee, conceſſi in puram & perpetuam elemoſinam Deo & eccleſie Sancte Marie de Geroldoniâ, & monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, & ſuper altare obtuli, donationem Johannis fratris mei, ſcilicet x bovatas terre, cum omnibus pertinentiis, que fuerunt patris mei in Cortingeſtochâ, & quas Johannes frater meus cartâ ſuâ prefatis monachis confirmavit. Teſtibus his; Willielmo Bloet, Henrico de Walton', Adam'.

Main de Veredun. (17. *b.*)

Noverint tam preſentes quam futuri filii ſancte matris eccleſie quod, aſſenſu archidiaconi Baldrici Legreceſtrie, hec compoſitio facta fuit inter monachos de Geroldoniâ & Main de Veredun, perſonam eccleſie de Preſtewald, quod monachi ſingulis annis dabunt ei dimidiam marcam argenti, ad feſtum Sancti Michaelis, pro decimis v carucatarum terre, quas prefati monachi in parochiâ predicte eccleſie poſſident. Teſtibus; Balderico archidiacono, magiſtro Bernardo, Roberto decano.

Ex Privilegiis Alexandri Pape. (17. *b.*)

Alexander epiſcopus, ſervus ſervorum Dei, venerabilibus fratribus epiſcopis, & dilectis filiis archidiaconis, & aliis eccleſiarum prelatis, per Angliam conſtitutis, ſalutem & apoſtolicam benedictionem. Non eſt nobis dubium vel incertum quomodo religioſi fratres Ciſtertienſis ordinis eâ religione pre-emineant & virtute, quod ex inſtitutione patrum & predeceſſorum noſtrorum hii qui in eorum monaſteriis profeſſionem faciunt ſine licentiâ abbatis ſui prohibentur de clauſtro diſcedere, & diſcedentes in aliis monaſteriis recipi. Inde eſt quod nos eandem inſtitutionem non ſolum amicam religioni, ſed & rationi conſonam, ſolicitè conſervare volentes, univerſitati veſtre, per apoſtolica ſcripta precipiendo mandamus, quatenus monachos vel converſos preſcripti ordinis, poſt factam in monaſteriis ſuis profeſſionem, in aliis monaſteriis, ſine licentiâ abbatum ſuorum, per epiſcopatus veſtros percipi nullatenus permittatis. Et ſi qui ex eis fuerint qui ſine licentiâ abbatum ſuorum de monaſterio in quo profeſſionem fecerint exire preſumpſerint, &, commoniti, ad ſua monaſteria celeriter non redierint, eos tamdiu, appellatione remotâ, cenſurâ eccleſiaſticâ percellatis, donec ad monaſteria unde exierunt regredi compellantur. Parochianos autem veſtros, ſi qui in monachos vel converſos prefati ordinis violentas manus injecerint, ſublato appellationis remedio, ſecundùm tenorem generalem decreti excommunicationis denuntietis, ipſoſque faciatis ſicut excommunicatos cautiùs evitari, donec eis quos leſerunt congruè ſatisfaciant, & cum literis veſtris apoſtolico ſe conſpectui repreſentent.

Item, ex Privilegiis Alexandri Pape ad ordinem Ciſtertienſem. (18. *a.*)

Prohibemus ut nullus epiſcoporum abbatibus vel grangiis veſtris aliquam religioſorum ſeu ſecularium hominum habitationem, unde vobis inquietatio poſſit pervenire, ſuperedificari permittat; ſed eos qui ſuperedificare temptaverint, ne id faciant illi epiſcopi quorum dioceſani ſunt ſub anathematis interventione prohibeant; adjicientes etiam ut, propter communia interdicta terrarum, nulla eccleſiarum veſtrarum a divinis compellatur abſtinere. Interdicimus item ne aliquis omnino perſona fratres ordinis veſtri audeant ad ſecularia judicia provocare; ſed ſi quiſquam ſit adverſus eis, aliquid crediderit de jure competente, ſub eccleſiaſtici judicis examine experiendi hanc facultatem.

Item, ex Privilegiis Alexandri Pape ad univerſum ordinem Ciſterſienſium. (18. *a.*)

Sanè ſi epiſcopi aliquid ab abbatibus preter obedientiam debitam contra libertatem ordinis a nobis & a predeceſſoribus noſtris indultam expetierint, liberum ſit eiſdem abbatibus, auctoritate apoſtolicâ, denegare quod petitur, ne occaſione iſtâ ordo ipſe, qui hactenus liberè extitit, perpetue ſervitutis laqueo vinciatur. Quod ſi epiſcopi propter hoc aliquem in perſonas vel eccleſias veſtras ſententiam promulgatur, eandem ſententiam, tanquam contra apoſtolice ſedis indulta prolatum, irritam fore ſancimus.

Alexander Papa. (18. *a.*)

Alexander Papa Eboracenſi archiepiſcopo. Fraternitatem tuam ſcire volumus & firmiter tenere, quod, ex caritatis fervore, ob multiplicia tue gratiſſime devotionis obſequia nobis frequenter impenſa diligimus, ut nichil aliquando tibi denegare velimus, quod cuilibet fratrum noſtrorum debemus. In eo autem quod de compellendis monachis albis & nigris, canonicis regularibus & ſecularibus, ad ſolvendas decimas de terris conductis quas habent ad terminum vel ad firmam, a nobis tue diſcretionis prudentia poſtulavit, te vel alium quemlibet audire vel exandire nullâ ratione poſſumus, niſi manifeſtè vellemus obviare juſticie, & predeceſſorum noſtrorum inſtitutionibus contraire, ne videamur religionem perſequi; quam ſi fortè non haberemus in nobis, in aliis diligere & fovere teneamur. Cautum ſiquidem habetur in ſcripturis predeceſſorum noſtrorum Romanorum pontificum, quod religioſi viri ab exactione decimarum de laboribus ſuis quas propriis manibus aut ſumptibus colent, & de nutrimentis animalium ſuorum propriis, eſſent immunes. Sed pie recordationis A. Papa, predeceſſor noſter, labores in novalia pro ſuâ voluntate convertit. Illud etiam nos a tue petitionis effectu retrahere videtur, quod in Veteri Teſtamento non recolimus nos unquam legiſſe ut Levite Levitis decimas perſolviſſent. In Novo, ſicut tua diſcretio non ignorat, non ambigimus eſſe ſtatutum, ut populus eccleſiis illis decimas ſolvant ubi percipiunt ſacramenta. Unus Apoſtolus ait, "Hoc eſt magnum, ſi temporalia metimus ubi ſpiritualia ſeminamus." Et grave tibi ſit ſicut non eſſe debet ſi, ratione divine ſcripture, & noſtrâ honeſtate penſatâ, petitionem illam, quantumcunque te diligamus, & ſicut hujuſmodi fratri deferre velimus, non duximus admittendam. In nullo enim patieris repulſam, quod ſecundum Deum & juſtitiam a nobis fieri poſtulares. Valete.

Ex Privilegio Alexandri Pape. (18. *a.*)

Sanè laborum veſtrorum, quas propriis manibus aut ſumptibus colitis, ſive de nutrimentis veſtrorum animalium, nullus omnino clericus ſive laicus a vobis exigere preſumat.—Hoc idem eſt ex Privilegiis aliorum Romanorum pontificum.

Decreta pontificia Paſchalis Secundi Pape. (18. *a.*)

Decimas a populo ſacerdotibus atque Levitis eſſe reddendas divine legis ſancitur auctoritas. Ceterum a monachis ſive clericis communiter viventibus nulla ratio ſinit ut milites aut epiſcopi, aut perſona quelibet, decimas de laboribus ſeu nutrimentis ſuis extorquere debeant.

In beati Gregorii Actubus. (18. *a.*)

Communi vitâ viventibus jam de faciendis portionibus vel exhibendâ hoſpitalitate vel adimplendâ miſericordiâ quod erit nobis loquendum, cum omne quod supereſt in cauſis piis & juſtis & religioſis erogandum ſit, dicente Domino, "Date elemoſinam, & ecce omnia munda ſint vobis."

Item Magotienſe Concilium. (18. *a.*)

Decrevit ſacer iſte conventus, ut epiſcopi vel abbates de agris & vineis ſuis, que ad ſuum & fratrum ſtipendium habent, ad eccleſias ſuas decimas deferri faciant; familie verò ibi dent ubi infantes eorum baptizantur, & ubi per totum anni circulum miſſas audiverint.

Item Gregorius Papa. (18. *a.*)

Statuimus ut monaſteria ex ſuis predictis nullominus cogantur dare decimas; quia, ſi legitimè dandum ſit orphanis & peregrinis, indignum valdè eſt ut ab ipſis exiguntur qui propter eum cujus ſint decime pauperis reficiuntur. Nam ſi pauperes ſint Domini, paupertas pauperibus eroganda eſt. Et illi videlicet qui pro timore illius quas poſſidere poterant dimittant, eumque nudi ſequentes, poteſtati alterius ſubditur.

Item Paſchalis Secundus. (18. *a.*)

Novum exactionis genus eſt, ut clerici a clericis frugum vel animalium decimas exigant. Nunquam hoc in lege Domini precipi legimus aut permitti. Nec a Levitis Levitas decimas extorſiſſe aut accepiſſe cognovimus. Illi profectò clerici laborum ſuorum decimas debent, qui a clericis ſpiritualium miniſtrorum labores accipiunt.

Item ex Privilegiis Alexandri Pape. (18. *a. b.*)

Statuimus ut ſi ſuper decimas inter eos & aliquam perſonam eccleſiaſticam, cum conſenſu epiſcopi vel archidiaconi ſui, compoſitio facta fuerit, rata perpetuis temporibus & inconcuſſa perſiſtat.

De eodem, Rex Anglie, & dux Normannie & Aquitanie, & comes Andegavie. (18. *b.*)

Archidiaconis de Legrereceſtriâ & Notinhamiâ, & miniſtris ſuis, ſalutem. Precipio vobis quod faciatis abbati & monachis Geroldonie ſtabiles teneri compoſitiones ſuas quas fecerunt de decimis ſuis in parochiis veſtris, ſicut eas habere debuerant; & ne patiamini quod aliquis ſuper hoc eos inde vexet, nec aliquam injuriam eis inde faciant vel contumeliam. Teſte, Roberto comite de Legreceſtriâ. Apud Leuas.

Carta Henrici Regis Senioris[1]. (18. *b.*)

Henricus rex Anglie, archiepiſcopis, epiſcopis, abbatibus, baronibus, vicecomitibus, & omnibus filiis ſancte eccleſie per Angliam conſtitute ſalutem. Sciatis quod Robertus comes Legreceſtrie dedit & conceſſit Deo & eccleſie Sancte Marie de Geroldoniâ, & monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, v carucatas & III virgatas terre in Geroldoniâ, cum pratis & paſcuis omnibus eidem terre pertinentibus; & ut habeant paſturam bobus, & vaccis, & porcis, & capris, & equis, & omnibus animalibus eorum, quicunque generis ſint, quietè omnino de paſnagio & omni aliâ conſuetudine, in nemoribus ſuis de Sepeheiâ & Diſſelai. Preterea concedit eis ut habeant de eiſdem nemoribus materiam ad domos ſuas faciendas, & omnia alia neceſſaria ſua, & ligna ad ignem, quodcunque eis neceſſarium fuerit ad haias ſuas, & ad cetera omnia aiſiamenta ſua, ſine vaſto foreſte, & quod non ſit deſtructio nemoris. Hanc autem ejus ſupradictam donationem & omnimodam conceſſionem concedo, & regiâ auctoritate in perpetuum confirmo, ſicut comes ipſe ſuâ cartâ propriâ conceſſit & confirmavit. Et precipio quod eccleſia predicta & monachi benè & in pace, & honorificè, & liberè, & quietè teneant, cum omnibus libertatibus & conſuetudinibus, ſicut alie eccleſie & elemoſine de terrâ meâ meliùs & liberiùs tenent. [Teſtibus; W. archiepiſcopo Cantuarie, & Thurſtano Eboracenſi archiepiſcopo, & R. epiſcopo Sarum, & H. epiſcopo Winton', & A. epiſcopo Lincoln', & G. cancellario.]

Quieta clamatio de terris in Burtonâ. (18. *b.*)

Hec eſt finalis concordia, que facta fuit apud Weſtmonaſterium, ad Scaccarium, ad proximum Paſcha poſt primam coronationem Margarete regine, filie regis Francie, coram Ricardo de Luci, & Ricardo electo Wintonie eccleſie, & Gaufrido electo Elienſis eccleſie, & Hunfredo de Bohun conſtabulario, & Hugone de Gundevill, & Tomá Baſſet, & Ranulpho de Glanvile, & Bertramo de Verdun, & aliis juſticiariis qui tunc ibi fuerunt, inter Gillebertum de Colevillâ, & Tomam Diſpenſatorem, per finem duelli, de duabus carucatis terre in Burtun, quas predictus Tomas Diſpenſator clamabat tenere de Gilleberto de Colevillâ. Unde placitum fuit inter eos in curiâ domini regis; ſcilicet, quod predictus Tomas quietam clamavit unam ex illis carucatis terre prenominato Gilleberto, illam videlicet que jacet infra culturas ipſius Gilliberti; & prenominatus Tomas & heredes ſui debent tenere alteram carucatam terre in feudo & hereditate de predicto Gilleberto & de heredibus ſuis, faciendo ſervitium quantum pertinet ad ſervitium unius militis de unaquaque carucatâ terre quam predictus Gillebertus de Colevillâ tenet in Burtonâ de eodem feudo. Et, pro fine iſtius concordie, conceſſit Tomas Diſpenſator facere Gilleberto de Colevillâ ſervitium quarte partis feodi militis, quod predictus Gillebertus clamat verſus Alanum Malet in Preſtewald, tenendum infra ſervitium ſui feodi militis de predictâ terrâ de Burtun, ſi ipſe Gillebertus poterit diſrationare predictum ſervitium verſus prenominatum Alanum. Si verò non poterit ſervitium illud diſrationare verſus Alanum Malet, vel verſus heredes ſuos, tunc ipſe Gillebertus quietam clamat illam calumpniam quam habet in predictâ terrâ de Preſtewald, de ſe & heredibus ſuis, predictâ Tome Diſpenſatori & heredibus ſuis.

Carta Stephani Regis[2]. (18. *b.*)

Stephanus rex Anglie, archiepiſcopis, epiſcopis, abbatibus, comitibus, juſticiariis, vicecomitibus, baronibus, & omnibus fidelibus ſuis totius Anglie, ſalutem. Sciatis quum Robertus comes Legreceſtrie dedit & conceſſit Deo & eccleſie Sancte Marie de Geroldoniâ, & monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, v carucatas & III virgatas terre in Geroldoniâ, cum pratis & paſcuis omnibus eidem terre pertinentibus, ut habeant paſturam bobus, & vaccis, & porcis, & capris, & equis, & omnibus eorum animalibus cujuſcunque ſint generis, quietè omnino de paſnagio, & omni aliâ conſuetudine in nemoribus ſuis de Sepeheveiâ & Diſſelai; preterea concedit eis ut habeant de eiſdem nemoribus materiam ad domos ſuas faciendas, & omnia alia neceſſaria, & ligna ad ignem, & quicquid eis neceſſe fuit ad haias ſuas, & alia omnia aiſamenta, ſine vaſto foreſte, quod non ſit deſtructio nemoris. Hec in cartâ regis Henrici firmata ſunt conceſſu ſuo. Et preterea poſtea dedit IV carucatas & dimidiam, cum pratis & omnibus eis pertinentibus, in dominico ſuo de Diſſelai; & in burgo Legreceſtrie unum burgenſem, qui emat pannos ſuos, cum dico, cum terrâ & domubus ſuis. Hec & omnia alia que eis predictus comes & alii fideles dederint legaliter eis concedo, ſicut carta comitis & aliorum dantium teſtant, & ſicut carta regis Henrici teſtat. Et ut in eternum illi eccleſie ſine diminutione remaneant, ſigilli mei impreſſione & autoritate regiâ corroboro. Teſtibus; Willielmo archiepiſcopo Cant', [& Thurſtano archiepiſcopo Eboracenſi, & Alexandro epiſcopo Lincolnienſi.]

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[1] Repeated, with the addition of the witneſſes, in p. 19. *b.* where it is called "Carta Primi Henrici Regis Anglie."

[2] Repeated in Mr. Ord's Chartulary, p. 2. *a.* with the addition of the witneſſes in hooks.

Radulphus Stabularius. (19. *a.*)

Noverint cuncti fideles, tam poſteri quam preſentes, quod ego Radulphus Stabularius, & uxor mea Quenilda, communi aſſenſu & bonâ voluntate, quietum clamavimus in perpetuum, de nobis & heredibus noſtris, Deo & eccleſie Sancte Marie de Geroldoniâ, & monachis Deo ſervientibus ibidem, in eccleſiâ de Lucteburg, quicquid juris & calumnie habuimus in terrâ de Cortingeſtocâ, quam prefati monachi tenent in eadem villâ. Si quis autem aliquid gravamen vel calumniam de eadem terrâ in futuro tempore eis inferre voluerit, nos & heredes noſtri pro poſſe noſtro defenſores aſtabimus. Ad hoc firmiter obſervandum ego Radulphus in manu Thome Diſpenſatoris affidavi. Pro hâc conceſſione dederunt nobis monachi duas marcas argenti, & vaccam unam, & x agnos, & pullum unum, & ſcrofam unam. His teſtibus; Thomâ Diſpenſatore, Robto Putrel, Robto filio Picoth, Willo de Munford.

Quenilda uxor Radulphi Stabularii. (19. *a.*)

Noverint cuncti fideles, tam poſteri quam preſentes, quod ego Quenilda uxor Radulphi Stabularii, multo tempore antequam ipſum ſuſcepi in virum, clamavi Deo & eccleſie Sancte Marie de Geroldoniâ, & monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, & obtuli ſuper altare eccleſie de Dyxele coram teſtibus, quicquid juris & calumnie habui in terrâ de Cortingeſtocâ, quam prefati monachi tenent in eadem villâ. Monachi verò, pro amore Dei, & pro hâc conceſſione, dederunt mihi victum meum in totâ vitâ meâ. Et poſtquam virum ſuſcepi, totam ſupradictum terram in eccleſiâ de Lucteburg predictis monachis de Geroldoniâ in perpetuum clamavi. His teſtibus; Petronillâ, Edalinâ, Givâ, Emmâ, Godâ, Agnete.

Robertus Putrell (19. *a.*; *printed in p.* 812; *with the omiſſion of one witneſs,* Aufred de Cawrd.)

Compoſitio de Ibeſtochâ. (19. *a.*)

Noverint tam poſteri quam preſentes filii ſancte matris eccleſie, quod, aſſenſu Baldrici archidiaconi Legreceſtrie, anno ab Incarnatione Domini M°C°LXXVI, hec compoſitio facta fuit inter eccleſiam Sancte Marie de Geroldoniâ & eccleſiam Sancte Helene de Ibeſtochâ, per abbatem Turſtinum & Ricardum perſonam prefate eccleſie: Quod monachi de Geroldoniâ dabunt ſingulis annis prenominate perſone III marcas argenti; xx videlicet ſolidos infra Octavas Paſche, & xx infra Octavas Sancti Michaelis, pro omnibus decimis omnium terrarum quas habebant eo die ad remanendum in parochiâ prefate eccleſie de Ibeſtochâ, unde eccleſia ipſa aliquas decimationes habere conſuevit, & pro unâ virgatâ terre in Stantonâ. His teſtibus; abbate Martino de Cumbâ, Willo abbate Mirevall, magiſtro Bernardo, Roberto ſacerdote de Swepeſton, Radulpho milite de Greſeleiâ, Acardo preſbytero, magiſtro Gregorio.

Compoſitio de grangiâ Burtone. (19. *a.*)

Anno Incarnationis Domini MCLXXVII, ad Paſcha. Ricardus de Sancto Petro, perſona eccleſie Sancti Andree de Preſtewould, gratiâ fraternitatis & karitatis intuitu, fecit hanc compoſitionem cum monachis de Geroldoniâ, ſuper decimis omnium terrarum grangie ſue de Burtonâ, quas in perpetuam poſſeſſionem habuerunt in eadem parochiâ eo die quo hec compoſitio facta eſt; videlicet, quod predicti monachi, ſingulis annis, ſolvent prenominato Ricardo, ad feſtum Sancti Botolphi, tres marcas argenti pro eiſdem decimis. Et monachi prefate abbatie ſub hâc conditione fideliter pacti ſunt, quod ſi, à predicto termino Paſche, in parochiâ de Preſtewald aliquo modo aliquas terras adquiſierint, perſolvent inde plenariè decimas de garbis predicto Ricardo. Hec compoſitio facta eſt aſſenſu Baldrici tunc temporis archidiaconi Legreceſtrie, & cum ejus ſigillo confirmata eſt. His teſtibus; Hugone abbate de Reveſbi, Galone monacho, Waltero de Waſſinburc, magiſtro Gerardo filio Baldrici archidiaconi, Acardo capellano, Nicholao diacono, Simone, Willielmo, Philippo filio Philippi de Kymâ, Rogero de Benigwurd', Thomâ filio Willielmi, Willielmo de Einesford, Radulpho filio Oſberti, Simone de Canci, Ricardo de Ormeſbi, Waltero Alfort, Jacobo filio Alani de Fenne.

Reginaldus de Inſulâ. (19. *a.*; *printed in p.* 811.)

Carta Primis Henrici Regis Anglie. (19. *b.*; *printed in p.* 820.)

Carta Luce de Quatermars. (19. *b.*; *printed in vol. II. p.* 133.)

Carta Ernaldi de Boſco. (19. *b.*; *printed in vol. II. p.* 136.)

Carta Aſketilli de Berges. (19. *b.*; *printed in p.* 820.)

Ricardus de Luvetot. (20. *a.*; *printed in p.* 888.)

Ranulfus de Cortingeſtochâ. (20. *a.*; *printed in p.* 809.)

Johannes filius Radulphi de Coſtentinâ. (20. *a.*; *printed in p.* 808.)

Margareta Luvetot. (20. *a.*)

Hec eſt concordia que facta fuit apud Nottingham, XXV anno coronationis regis Henrici Secundi, infra Octavas Aſſumptionis Sancte Marie, permiſſione Ranulfi de Glanvill, & Godefridi de Luci, & Johannis Cumin, & Willielmi de Bendengiâ, & Hugonis de Caherſt, & Alani de Furnett, juſticiariorum domini regis, & coram eis qui tunc ibi aderant, & juſticiariis & viris nobilibus de comitatu, inter monachos Geroldonie & Margaretam que fuerat uxor Nigelli de Luvetot, de ſexcies XX acris terre in campo de Wiſhou, quas ipſa clamavit verſus eos de dote ſuâ; quod ipſa poſt mortem prefati Nigelli mariti ſui quietam clamavit & conceſſit monachis predictam terram in puram & perpetuam elemoſinam, pro ſalute anime ſue, & pro animâ mariti ſui, & heredum & anteceſſorum ſuorum, reddendo inde annuatim dimidiam marcam argenti pro omnibus ſervitiis tam regiis quam omnibus aliis, ſicut continetur in cartis prefati Nigelli, & Ricardi filii & heredis ipſius.

Willielmus de Mandevillâ, comes Eſſexiè. (20. *b. printed in vol. II.* p. 134.)

Willielmus filius Ricardi de Burtonâ. (20. *b.*; *printed in p.* 806.)

Gillebertus filius Thete de Alebi. (20. *b.*; *printed in vol. II. p.* 137.)

Philippus comes Flandrie & Viromandie. (20. *b.*)

Ego Philippus Flandrie & Viromandie comes notum facio omnibus ballivis meis portuum Flandrie & Bolonie, quod abbates & univerſos fratres Ciſtercienſis ordinis in perpetuum, & in Boloniâ quamdiu honori illo p̃ero, ab omni pedagio & theloneo liberos dimiſi, pro animâ meâ & anteceſſorum meorum. Unde univerſitati veſte conſtanter precipio, ne quis veſtrûm hanc elemoſinam meam caſſare preſumat; ſed ipſos in pace liberos eundo & redeundo, & homines ſuos & res ad uſus ipſorum pertinentes tranſire permittatis, nec ab eis quicquid de cetero exigatis.

(21. *a. begins thus imperfectly:*)

. . . . Dat' apud Sutton, die Lune prox' ante feſtum Sanctorum Simonis & Jude, anno regni regis Edwardi Tertii poſt Conqueſtum quadrageſimo ſexto.

Robertus de Segrave. (21. *a.*)

Sciant preſentes & futuri, quod ego Robertus de Segrave, perſona eccleſie de Bonyngton, dedi, conceſſi, & hâc preſenti cartâ meâ confirmavi, Emme uxori Rogeri Tayllour de Sutton, unum meſſuagium cum pertinentiis, in Sutton ſuper Sore jacentem, juxta meſſuagium Johannis filii Johannis de Merdeley, & quod habeam de dono & feoffamento Emme Byther; habend' & tenend' predicte Emme uxori Rogeri, & heredibus & aſſignatis ſuis, de capitalibus dominis feodi illius, per ſervicia inde debita & conſueta, in perpetuum. Et ego predictus Robertus & heredes mei predictum meſſuagium, cum pertinentiis, predicte Emme uxori Rogeri, & heredibus & aſſignatis ſuis, contra omnes gentes warantizabimus in perpetuum. In cujus rei teſtimonium huic carte mee ſigillum meum appoſui. Hiis teſtibus; Johanne filio Johannis de Merdeley, Willielmo de Merdeley, Johanne Whyte, Roberto Hemeryſt, Laurentio Wylymot, & aliis. Dat' apud Sutton ſuper Sore, die Dominicâ prox' poſt feſtum Hillarii, anno regni regis Edwardi Tertii poſt Conqueſtum quadrageſimo octavo.

Firme dande per annum. (21. *b.*)

I marcam Willielmo de Harucurt, in Purificatione beate Marie.

Monachis de Blidâ, IIII ſolidos ad feſtum Sancti Martini, IIII ſolidos ad Pentecoſten.

Nigello de Luvetot, dimidiam marcam ad feſtum Sancti Michaelis.

Samſoni de Stretlegâ, I pullum, vel V s̄. ad feſtum Sancti Crucis poſt Paſcha.

Heredi Willielmi de Kortinſtocâ, filii Rogeri, X s̄. & VI đ. ad Pentecoſten, & VI đ. ad feſtum Sancti Martini.

Hugoni filio Ranulfi, II s̄. ad Pentecoſten & ad feſtum Sancti Martini.

Thome de Rampeſtonâ, II s̄. ad Pentecoſten & ad feſtum Sancti Martini; & ad feſtum Sancti Michaelis III s̄. IIII đ.

Roberto de Tiſcitonâ, ad Pentecoſten III s̄. IIII đ.

Willielmo de Colevillâ, I marcam ad feſtum Sancti Michaelis, & I marcam ad Paſcha.

Hereberto de Queniburgâ, II s̄. ad feſtum Sancti Crucis poſt Paſcha.

Roberto Furmentino, II s̄. & VI đ. in Nativitate Sancti Johannis Baptiſte.

Willielmo de Jort, I caſeum in Natali Domini.

Ricardo de Daus, IIII s̄. ad Paſcha, & IIII ad feſtum Sancti Michaelis.

Willielmo de Perers, IIII s̄. & X đ. ad feſtum Sancte Crucis, & IIII s̄. & X đ. ad feſtum Sancti Michaelis.

Thome de Sixtenebi, XL đ. ad feſtum Crucis, & XL đ. ad feſtum Sancti Michaelis.

Willielmo de Flamvillâ, VI đ. ad Pentecoſten.

Heredi Roberti filii Helene, XII đ. ad Paſcha.

Apud Peccum. Comiti de Ferrariis, I marcam.

.... Ricardo de Herthill', I marcam.

Perſone de Ybeſtocâ, XX s̄. infra Octavas Paſche, & XX s̄. infra Octavas Sancti Michaelis.

[Perſone de Preſtewald, III marcas ad feſtum Sancti Botulphi [1].]

Eccleſie de Meuton', XXX s̄. ad feſtum Sancti Michaelis.

Perſone de Cliftonâ, dimidiam marcam ad feſtum Sancti Jacobi, pro feodo Peverell.

[Abbatie de Legreceſtriâ, XXIII s̄. & IIII đ. ad Paſcha, & XXIII s̄. & IIII đ. ad feſtum Sancti Michaelis [2].]

Goutebi, III s̄. pro feodo Willielmi de Quatremars, ad feſtum Sancti Michaelis.

Ringelthorp, III s̄. perſone de Waltham, ad feſtum Sancti Michaelis.

Summa firme dande per annum, ad remanenciam, XVIII marce, VII s̄. VIII đ. dim' minus.

De firmâ per annum recipiendâ, ad remanenciam.

Apud Burtonam, V s̄. IIII đ. ob. ad feſtum Sancte Crucis; & V s̄. IIII đ. ob. ad feſtum Sancti Michaelis.

Ibidem, de Roberto clerico, VI đ. ad feſtum Sancti Michaelis.

Preſtewold, XXX đ. ad feſtum Sancte Crucis, & XXX đ. ad feſtum Sancti Michaelis.

Cortingeſtoca, III s̄. ad Pentecoſten, IIII s̄. ad feſtum Sancti Martini.

Dyxle, IIII s̄. ad feſtum Sancti Martini.

Legreceſtria, XIIII đ. ad feſtum Sancti Michaelis.

Derebi, de Hugone Molendinario, III s̄. & III đ.

De matre Henrici, VI s̄.

De Ranulpho Bercario, XVIII đ.

De Nicholao, XII đ.

Munſorel, XII đ. ad feſtum Sancti Michaelis.

De Gouteby, IIII s̄.

Alebi, XII đ.

Summa firme recipiende per annum, ad remanenciam, XLVII s̄. quatuor đ. minus.

Stephenus de Jort [3]. (22. *a.*)

Mem' quod juratores dicunt, quod Stephanus de Jort tenuit de Domino Rege in capite XX virgatas terre in Wymundewold, Houton, & Haliwellehawe; & quod anteceſſores predicti Stephani fecerunt ſervitium inveniendi quendam ſervientem per quadraginta dies in exercitu Wallie ad cuſtus ſuos. Et, poſt deceſſum predicti Stephani, dedit dominus Henricus rex, pater domini Edwardi regis qui nunc eſt, cuſtodiam & maritagium heredis predicti Stephani domino Johanni de Kyrkeby. Illa inquiſitio capta fuit apud Lughtebourg, anno regni regis Edwardi viceſimo. Et illo tempore fuit Malcolmus de Harlee eſcaetor citra Trentam, & Rogerus de Camervile ſubeſcaetor.

Carte de Haliwellehagâ. (22. *a.*)

Heremitorium de Haliwellehagâ dedit nobis Robertus de Jort, & decem acras terre in campo de Wymundewoldâ.

Wilhelmus de Jort, filius ejus, illam donationem cartâ ſuâ confirmavit.

Item habemus aliam cartam ejuſdem, de confirmatione doni Thome Diſpenſatoris.

Item cartam Thome Diſpenſatoris, de donatione ſuâ cujuſdam particule nemoris.

Item cartam ejuſdem Thome, de quietâ clamanciâ omnium Francolanarum de Lutterburc, que facta fuit eorum conſilio.

Item, de dono Roberti Oſtricier de Torp, de IIII ſelionibus; & cartam ſuam, de dono Henrici filii Gamelli, I ſelionis.

Item cartam comitis Ceſtrie, de confirmatione illius loci, & de communi paſturâ tocius nemoris ſui preter parcum.

Ranulphus comes Ceſtrie. (22. *a.*)

Omnibus Chriſti fidelibus ad quos preſens ſcriptum pervenerit Ranulphus comes Ceſtrie ſalutem. Notum ſit vobis omnibus me, pro Dei amore, & pro ſalute anime patris mei & anime mee, conceſſiſſe & dediſſe, & hâc meâ cartâ confirmâſſe, Deo & beate Marie de Gerondoniâ, & monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, communionem paſture per foreſtam meam que pertinet ad feodum de Barwâ, excepto parcho meo de Barwâ; in perpetuum habendum, omnibus pecoribus ſuis cujuſcunque generis fuerint, liberè & quietè, & abſque omni diſturbacione; & unam bigam cotidiè errantem per eandem foreſtam, ad portandum ligna ad focum ſuum. Et ego & heredes mei hanc elemoſinam warantizabimus predictis monachis, & contra omnes homines defenſores aſtabimus. Item preterea conceſſi, & preſenti cartâ confirmavi, Deo & beate Marie, & predictis monachis, donationes quas Robertus de Jort, & Willielmus de Jort, & Thomas Diſpenſarius, fecerunt predictis monachis de Gerondoniâ in feodo meo de Halliwellehagâ, ſicut carte ipſorum donacionum quas monachi inde habent teſtantur. Volo taliterque & firmiter precipio, quod predicti monachi omnia predicta liberè & quietè & pacificè in perpetuum poſſideant; & prohibeo ne aliquis eos inde vexare aut moleſtare preſumat. Monachi verò predicti mihi caritativè conceſſerunt, quod poſt deceſſum meum pro me ſervicium facient, ſicut pro quodam monacho domûs ſue. His teſtibus; Thomâ Deſpenſer, Willielmo Pichot.

Dering-lands in Thorpe Hanker, parochiâ de Dyxley.
(22. *b.*)

Imprimis, IIII half acres att Weſte end of the toun ageyn the hill.

Item, all the heds off the IIII half acres, III peſes butting on the marlepytts next the toune.

Item, upon Dedmans wonge III peces togeder.

Item, betwene the chalkepytts and Garadon yate, IIII half acres.

Item, upon the ſchets butting on the abbat's wode, II half acres.

Item, the ſlade beyonde the firſt marlepytte, butting over to the way Southwarde and ſandepytte Northwarde, I pece.

Item, betwene both hadlands and both rond yate, VI half acres.

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[1] This article, on the diſpute with the rector of Preſtwould (ſee p. 789), was croſſed over with a pen.

[2] This article, on the purchaſe of Diſhley in 1454 (ſee p. 757), was croſſed over; and thus amended in p. 22. *a.* "Abbas Legreceſtrie, ad Annunciationem XXVI ſolidos, ad feſtum Sancti Michaelis X ſolidos.—Perſone de Dixeleiâ, ad Paſcham I marcam, & ad feſtum Sancti Michaelis I marcam."

[3] This article is repeated in p. 30. *b.* with ſome additions here incorporated.

In Burley ſeylds. (22. *b.*)

Inprimis, next the waſte lane, &c. III lands.

(Deſcriptions of ſome other ſmall pieces of land follow this, which are now too faint to be decyphered.)

Carte de *Swinefen*. (23. *a.*)

In Swinefen habent monachi IIII carucatas terre & dimidiam de feodo comitis de Warwick, & XVII acras; in campis ſcilicet de Hibeſtocâ IIII carucatas & XVII acras, & in aliâ Ybeſtocâ dimidiam carucatam. Harum autem tres carucatas, ſecundum cyrographa, conceſſit Robertus de Burtonâ de dominico ſuo in Ybeſtocâ pro XXX marcis argenti, quas monachi ei dederunt in liberationem captivitatis ſue, & dimidiam carucatam terre de dominico terre ſuo, nominatim cum Ingenulfo fratre ſuo, quem in monachum receperunt. Ricardus verò filius Roberti dedit item eis unam carucatam, in unâ Ybeſtokâ dimidiam, & in aliâ Ybeſtokâ aliam dimidiam, ſcilicet Hyndelep; & pro hâc dederunt ei ſex marcas argenti ad redemptionem ſuam. Super his habemus cartam Reinaldi filii Ingenulfi de donatione, & aliam ejuſdem de confirmatione. Item unam Willielmi filii Ricardi de Burtonâ de confirmatione, & duas Henrici filii Ricardi de confirmatione. Item cartam comitis de Warwick de quietâ clamatione ſervitii dimidii militis. Item cartam Gaufridi de Clintonâ de quietâ clamatione ejuſdem ſervitii. Item cartam de eſcambio prediƈti ſervitii & Baddeſleie. Item cartam Reginaldi filii Reginaldi de quatuor acris. Hec omnia habemus & tenemus in puram elemoſinam.

Henricus filius Ricardi de Burton. (23. *a.*)

Omnibus ſanƈte matris ecclefie filiis Henricus filius Ricardi de Burton ſalutem. Sciatis me conceſſiſſe, & hâc meâ preſenti cartâ confirmâſſe, in liberam & perpetuam elemoſinam, Deo & eccleſie Sanƈte Marie de Gerondoniâ, & monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, pro ſalute anime mee, & uxoris mee, & patris & matris mei, & omnium anteceſſorum, & heredum & amicorum meorum, omnes elemoſinas & donationes quas Robertus avus meus, & Ricardus pater meus, & Ingenulphus & Reginaldus filii ipſius, & Reginaldus filius Reginaldi, obtulerunt Deo & prediƈte eccleſie, pro ſalute animarum ſuarum; ſcilicet, totam grangiam de Swynefen, & totum locum in quo eadem grangia ſita eſt; & totam diviſuram & curiam ipſius grangie, & omnium domorum & berchariarum ſuarum ibidem conſtruƈtarum; & quatuor carucatas terre in campis de Ybeſtochâ, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis; & dimidiam terre de dominico meo in campo de Ybeſtocâ, ſcilicet apud Hyndelepe; & XVII acras terre in prefatis campis; ſcilicet, XIII acras ſuper Cratthornehul, & VI ſeliones apud Meneford', & unum forarium apud Cratthornehul, qui computantur pro IIII acris; & totam terram quam ipſi monachi fregerunt de brueriâ; & quicquid habent de feodo meo ad remanenciam in campis de Ybeſtocâ. Hec igitur omnia prediƈta tenebunt & habebunt prediƈti monachi in liberam & puram & perpetuam elemoſinam, integrè & plenariè, cum totâ communitate paſture per totam terram meam de Ybeſtocâ omnibus averiis ſuis, & cum pratis & paſcuis, & cum omnibus pertinentiis & libertatibus, & aiſiamentis, in villâ & extra villam, libera & quieta ab omni terreno ſervitio & ſeculari exaƈtione ad me & heredes meos pertinentibus. Et ego & heredes mei hec omnia prenominata warantizabimus prediƈtis monachis in perpetuum, liberè & quietè, & abſque omni diſturbatione, adquietando forenſe ſervitium dimidii militis. Teſtibus his; Roberto decano de Fanketonâ, &c.

An award, dated Sept. 18, 1461. (23. *b.* 24. *a.*)

Notum ſit omnibus Chriſti fidelibus, tam preſentibus quam futuris, quod magna diſcordia fuit exorta per Johannem Bothe de Orleſton, inter abbathiam de Garadon & prediƈtum Johannem Bothe, pro unâ parvâ ſykâ juxta torrentem vocatam Sor, & exitus remociores ſeu exteriores molendino de Cottes pertinentes, & pratum domini de Lovell, olim Matylde Holand, verſus Normonton, & pratum prediƈti Johannis Bothe uſque Hathern, ubi prediƈtus Johannes dicebat totum eſſe ſuum pratum inter aquam & aquam. Similiter abbas de Garadon contradixit; ſic dicendo, ut aſſeruit per homines de patriâ vicinos, quod illa parva ſyka juxta aquam inter excluſam & pratum domini de Lovell, olim Matylde Holand, pertinet molendino de Cottes. Et poſtea partes prediƈti prediƈtam materiam poſuerunt ſuper homines. Et ſic unanimi aſſenſu & conſenſu tres homines eſſe judices elegerunt; videlicet, Robertum Staunton, Ricardum Neel, & Willielmum Page, ut per diſtriƈtiones & demonſtrationes vicinorum omnium detunicaretur & dejudicaretur materia prediƈta. Et ſic partes prediƈti, videlicet, abbas de Garadon & Johannes Bothe fiancias ſuas in manibus trium prediƈtorum Roberti, Ricardi, & Willielmi, affidaverunt; ac inſuper per obligationem obligaverunt ſe, ſucceſſores & heredes ſuos, in centum libris legatis monete Anglie, eſſe contentos, & eorum quemlibet eſſe contentum, necnon ſucceſſores & heredes eſſe contentos, cum judicio trium prediƈtorum eleƈtorum in perpetuum. Et tunc, anno regni regis Edwardi Quarti VIII°, die menſis Septembris XVIII°, diverſi homines vicinorum hominum premoniti ad prediƈtam terram devenerunt. Inprimis, Thomas Marſhall firmarius de Dixley, Henricus Chamburlen de Hathern, Walterus Nauntell de eadem, Ricardus Baddyley de eadem, Willielmus Belt de eadem, Johannes Deyſin de eadem, Robertus Canner de eadem, Johannes Smyth de eadem, Johannes Shakſper de eadem, Johannes Samir de eadem, & alii de eadem villâ, Vicars de Knyghtyſthorpe, Vicars de eadem, Johannes Eleyn de Thorpe Hanker, Ricardus Elſley de eadem, Thomas Waytegale de eadem, Jacobus Jacſin de eadem, Robertus Pleyke de eadem; cum multis aliis. Et, materiâ apparatâ & intelleƈtâ, tam abbas quam Johannes Bothe, cum tribus prenominatis Ricardo, Roberto, & Willielmo, & aliis, ad abbathiam de Garendon venerunt, & prandium habuerunt. Et poſt prandium nos tres prediƈti Ricardus, Robertus, & Willielmus, ut judices eleƈti, & judicialiter, judicium de illâ parvâ ſikâ dedimus ut ſequitur; videlicet, quod Johannes Bothe de Orleſton non habet aliquod jus, vel titulum habuit, nec habere potuit in futurum, nec heredes diƈti Johannis Bothe in futurum habere poſſunt, in diƈtâ illâ parvâ ſikâ, ab excluſis remotioribus ſeu exterioribus molendini de Cotts pertinentibus, per ſpatium CVI pedes Pauli per aquam de Sore juxta Normanton, uſque ad pratum domini de Lovell, quondam Matilde Holand, & ab excluſis per aquam verſus Hathern per ſpatium LXX pedes Pauli, & abhinc verſus pratum domini de Lovell, quondam Matilde Holand, per ſpatium CIII pedes Pauli; ſed illa parva ſika per has metas & bondas pertinet nunc, nomine pertinent' abbathie de Garadon, ratione molendini de Cotts, in perpetuum. Et ſic omnes homines prediƈti dicunt eſſe; & dixerunt quod nunquam audirent quod parva ſika molendino de Cottes adjacuit & pertinuit; & quod molendiarius de Cottes debet cuſtodire & reparare ruptum aquarum per totam illam ſykam, & plantare ſalices ibidem, & habere proficuum ejuſdem. Et prediƈti homines dicunt, quod pratum extra ſykam verſus Hathern pratum Johannis Bothe & heredum. Et ſic omnia prediƈta à nobis tribus de cauſâ judicibus audita, probata, determinata, uno cum judicio dato, ut hic apparet, eſſe & fuiſſe vera & firma in perpetuum, approbamus, certificamus, & teſtificamus; & hic de cyrographo ſigillum noſtrum appoſuimus. Datum anno, die, & loco ſupradiƈtis.

Carte de *Stantonâ*. (24. *a.*)

Stantonam, cum omnibus appendiciis, dedit monachis Willielmus de Harucurt; terciam ſcilicet partem in puram elemoſinam, reliquas duas partes firmâ & ſtabili venditione & emptione, pro XX marcis & IIII equis; & inde habemus cartam Willielmi de venditione; & fratris ſui, cujus fuit patrimonium, aliam cartam, quietam perpetuò de omnibus ſervitiis, preter unam marcam annuatim, quam reddimus in die Purificationis beate Marie.

Item habemus cartam Roberti de Harucurt, filii Ivonis, de conceſſione.

Item cartam Ernaldi de Boſco, de quietâ clamatione ejuſdem manerii.

Item cartam Thome Diſpenſer, de quietâ clamanciâ.

Item cartam Willielmi Burdet, de confirmatione.

Robertus de Harucurt. (24. *a.*) *This is a third copy of the grant printed in p.* 806; *where, in line* 4, *read* "Hanc *igitur*;" *and the abbreviated witneſs ſhould be* "Hoſmund de *Sutton*."

Brianus Foreſtarius. (24. *b.*)

Sciant preſentes & futuri, quod ego Brianus Foreſtarius dedi & conceſſi, & hâc preſenti cartâ meâ confirmavi, Deo & Sancte Marie de Charleyâ, & fratribus ibidem Deo ſervientibus, pro homagio & ſervicio priorum qui pro tempore fuerint, Laurentium filium Gilberti Bolay, nativum meum, cum totâ ſequelâ ſuâ & catallis, & unâ virgatâ terre in territorio de Hawthorn, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, infra villam & extra, excepto illo toſto quod Gilbertus filius Ricardi tenuit, quod dedi jam dicto domui de Charley in puram & perpetuam elemoſinam; illam ſcilicet virgatam terre quam idem Laurentius de me tenuit; tenendum & habendum in perpetuum de me & heredibus meis, liberè & quietè, benè & in pace & honorificè, reddendo inde annuatim mihi & heredibus meis, vel meis attornatis, quinque ſolidos argenti, ad duos terminos, ſcilicet, ad Pentecoſten duos ſolidos & ſex denarios, ad Purificationem beate Marie duos ſolidos & ſex denarios, & ad Natale Domini unam libram cumini, pro omnibus ſerviciis & demandis que ad me & ad heredes meos pertinet, ſalvo forenſi ſervicio. Et ſciendum quod heredes mei, occaſione homagio priorum qui pro tempore fuerint, nunquam poterunt wardam vel relevium exigere. Et ego Brianus & heredes mei prefatum Laurentium, cum totâ ſequelâ ſuâ & catallis, & prefatâ virgatâ terre, & omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, excepto toſto ſuperiùs memorato, ſepedictis domino & fratribus verſus omnes gentes in perpetuum warantizabimus. Hiis teſtibus; domino abbate de Gerendonâ, Johanne de Crounford, Elizâ de Sweyn, Willielmo de Whitton, Waltero de Waleys, Johanne Piſtor, Johanne Camerario, & aliis.

De Feudis Militum. (24. *b.*)

Apud Cortingeſtocam xiii carucate & ii bovate faciunt ii milites; unde Hugo filius Ranulphi de Cortingeſtocâ habet v carucatas, que reſpondebant pro ii partibus ii militum, & relique carucate reſpondebant pro iii partibus ii militum. De his verò xiii carucatis & ii bovatis monachi tenent iii carucatas & vi bovatas in Cortingeſtocâ & Rampeſtonâ. Et ibidem monachi tenent xiii bovatas de Stretelegiâ, que reſpondebant pro tertiâ parte unius militis, de feudo Peverel.

Carte de *Cortingeſtochâ*. (24. *b.* 25. *a.*)

In Cortingeſtocâ habemus, de dono Willielmi Peverel, decem bovatas terre; ſcilicet, terram de dominico ſuo, illam quam Robertus & Godwinus & Hamo & homines eorum tenuerunt; & inde duas cartas Willielmi Peverel, in puram elemoſinam.

Ibidem, de Samſon de Stretlegâ, de eodem feudo, tredecim bovatas, ſex ſcilicet bovatas & dimidiam in puram elemoſinam, & ſex & dimidiam ad feudofirmam, per unum pullum annuatim, vel v ſolidos; & inde habemus cartas duas de confirmatione illius, & Walteri filii ſui. Inſuper, cartam Willielmi Peverel de confirmatione.

Item habemus cartam Gerbodi de Eſcaud, de confirmatione terre quam tenemus in capite de Willielmo Peverel, & eſt de ſochâ de Cliftonâ; & ibi damus annuatim eccleſie de Cliftonâ dimidiam marcam pro compoſitione decimarum illius terre.

Item cartam Hugonis filii Roberti, de quietâ clamantiâ trium bovatarum, & item ſex bovatarum quas clamavit per breve anteceſſoris, & preterea remiſit. Item cartam Ernaldi de Kynſtan, de quietâ clamantiâ decem bovatarum illarum.

Item, de feudo de Tikhill, habemus ibi in campis de Wiſſou, de dono Nigelli de Luvetot, centum acras terre, pro dimidiâ marcâ annuatim, & xx acras in eodem campo in puram elemoſinam; & inde cartam ejus, & cartam Ricardi filii ſui, de confirmatione.

Ibidem, de feudo de Blidâ, habemus x bovatas, & inde conceſſionem Johannis Koſtantyn, filii Radulphi Koſtantyn, cujus terra quondam fuerat, & cartam ſuam; & de priore & conventu de Blydâ cartam ſuam de conventione viii s̃. per annum; G. de Abbate Montis Rothomagi cartam de confirmatione illius conventionis, & inſuper cartam Johannis Conſtabularii Doningtonie de confirmatione; & ibi cartam aliam Alani Tegni de quietâ clamatione iiii bovatarum quas clamavit & poſtea remiſit. Item cartam Albreie de Brademan', & Benedicti filii ſui, de quietâ clamantiâ decem bovatarum illarum.

Item, de feudo Rogeri de Burun', habemus, de dono Roberti filii Andree, ii carucatas terre de dominico ſuo in Kortingeſtocâ, pro x s̃. annuatim, & cartam ſuam. De Rogero filio ejus cartam confirmationis illarum carucatarum, & unius bovate, & xii ſelionum, pro x s̃. Item cartam aliam ejuſdem Rogeri, de confirmatione omnium terrarum quas habemus de feudo ſuo, ex donatione hominum ſuorum.

Item ibi, ex dono Azur de Notingham, iiii bovatas, & cartam ſuam, ex feudo illo, & cartam Mathei filii Wlfrici de confirmatione; pro quibus nichil damus nunquam niſi tres obolos ad Danegeldum.

De Willielmo Boves x acras.

Ibidem ergo, de feudo Peverel, xxiii bovatas.

De feudo de Tikill, ſexcies xx acras de Wiſſou, & x acras de Willielmo Boves.

De feudo Johannis Conſtabularii de Duningtoniâ, x bovatas.

De feudo Rogeri de Burun', xvii bovatas; & item iiii bovatas de Matheo Haverſegg', de eodem feudo.

Carta Willielmi Peverell (25. *a.*; *a third copy of the grant printed in p.* 806.)

Carta Ricardi de Luvetot; (25. *a. a third copy of the grant printed in p.* 808.)

De redditu in Aneſty. (25. *b.*)

1. Univerſis Chriſti fidelibus hoc preſens ſcriptum viſuris vel audituris, frater Rogerus dictus abbas Gerondonie, & ejuſdem loci conventus, ſalutem in Domino. Noveritis nos conceſſiſſe, pro nobis & ſucceſſoribus noſtris, quod ſi contingat nos aliquando inplacitari de terris & tenementis que nobis contulit nobilis vir dominus Rogerus de Quency, comes Wintonie, cum corpore ſuo, in Bradgate, per heredes ipſius domini Rogeri, vel per aliquem eorundem, & dictas terras & tenementa, ſeu partem eorundem, per placitum amiſerimus; quod carta quam nobilis mulier domina Margareta de Ferrariis, comitiſſa Derbie, nobis fecit de xv ſolidis annui redditûs, recipiendis de Willielmo de Shakereſton in Aneſty, & heredibus ſuis, & etiam de heredibus Ricardi le Wodewood in Swithelund & eorum heredibus, & confirmatio quam dominus Willielmus de Ferrariis de eodem redditu nobis fecit, & etiam ſeiſina quam inde habuimus, vacue ſint & inanes; & quod eadem domina Margareta de Ferrariis, vel heredes ſui, vel aſſignati ſui, predictos xv ſolidos annui redditûs plenariè recipient, ſine aliquâ contradictione, benè & in pace, & hereditariè, in perpetuum habeant & teneant. In cujus rei teſtimonium, &c. Hiis teſtibus; domino Petro filio Rogeri; Willielmo le Waleys de Anelep, Johanne le Fauconer, militibus; Roberto le Waleys de Swithelund, Johanne de Aneſty, Waltero de Finchefeld, Rogero clerico de Bradegate, & aliis.

2. Univerſis Chriſti fidelibus, &c. Noveritis nos, communi aſſenſu noſtro, conceſſiſſe, remiſiſſe, & omnino de nobis & ſucceſſoribus noſtris quietum clamâſſe, nobili mulieri domine Margarete de Ferrariis, comitiſſe Derbie, & domino Willielmo de Ferrariis filio ſuo, & heredibus ipſius domini Willielmi, totum jus & clameum quod habuimus, vel aliquo modo habere potuerimus, in homagio Willielmi le Ker de Bradegate & heredum ſuorum, in xv ſolidis & decem denariis annui redditûs, quos idem Willielmus & heredes ſui ſolvere tenentur pro duabus virgatis terre in Bradegate, & pro unâ virgatâ terre in Cropſtonâ, & in omnibus aliis que ratione dictorum homagii, redditûs, & tenementi, exigi potuerit vel extorqueri; ita quod nec nos nec ſucceſſores noſtri, nec aliquis nomine noſtro, aliquid jus vel clameum in dictis homagio, redditu, & tenemento, exigere potuerimus vel vindicare. In cujus rei, &c. His teſtibus, &c.

Memoranda. (25. *b.*)

Anno Domini m°ducenteſimo lxx°vii°, die Sabbati proximo poſt feſtum Sancti Mathei Apoſtoli, venit dominus Symon Baſſett de Sapkote apud Eſſeby la Zouch; & ibidem fecit homagium domino Rogero la Zouche pro terris & tenementis ipſius & parcenarii noſtri Rogeri le Charneles; & recognovit forinſecum ſervitium de eiſdem terris, ſcilicet, quantum pertinet ad ſextam partem unius militis; & ibidem ſolvebat ſcutagium, ſcilicet, pro nobis & parcenario noſtro.

Item, eodem anno, die Veneris proximâ in Cathedram beati Petri Apoſtoli, habuimus plenam acquietanciam de dimid' feodo unius militis de terris & tenementis noſtris de Swyneſen, apud Leyceſtriam, in pleno comitatu, per dominum Willielmum de Beauchamp, tunc comitem Warwich'.

Item, eodem anno, die Sancte Agathe Virginis, apud Leiceſtriam, in curiâ comitis, habuimus acquietanciam de unâ carucatâ terre, que eſt de feodo Poutrel de Cotis, per dominum Willielmum le Botiler.

Rampeſtona. (26. *a.*)

In Rampeſtonâ habemus III carucatas terre; de feodo de Thikill unam carucatam, totum reliquum de feodo de Burun.

Inprimis ergò habemus de Roberto de Boves dimidiam carucatam terre, & cartam ſuam. Item aliam cartam ejuſdem Roberti, de confirmatione trium acrarum, & de dono VIII ſelionum. Item, de dono Willielmi de Boves, aliam dimidiam carucatam terre, & cartam ſuam. Item aliam cartam, de illo, de confirmatione omnium donationum patris ſui. Item cartam ejuſdem Willielmi, de redditu XII denariorum.

Itemque, de dono Rogeri de Cortingeſtochâ, II bovatas in Rampeſtun, pro XII đ. annuatim, & cartam ſuam.

Ibidem, de Ranulfo, IIII bovatas, cum cartâ ſuâ de confirmatione, per II s̄. annuatim; cartamque uxoris ſue, de quietâ clamantiâ de Radewell; & Roberti Oſtricier, de eadem quietâ clamanciâ. Item cartam Roberti de Chevercourt, de confirmatione donationum Roberti de Boves. Item cartam Thome, de confirmatione dimidie carucate, per II s̄.; & cyrografum illius de quodam eſcambio unius dimidie carucate terre in Rampeſtun, & aliud cyrografum de alio eſcambio, & tertium de tertio eſcambio. Item, de dono Hugonis de Rampeſtun, unam acram prati & dimidiam, & cartam ſuam. Item cartam ejuſdem, de confirmatione omnium terrarum quas pater ſuus dedit nobis ſcilicet. Item de Radulfo Roſel cartam de quodam eſcambio; item cartam ejuſdem de confirmatione de Radewell. Item, de dono Rogeri de Plungar, unam virgatam terre per III s̄. & cartam ſuam; & cartam Mabilie uxoris ſue de confirmatione. Item cartam Ricardi filii Henrici de unâ acrâ terre & dimidiâ. Item cartam Ricardi filii Simonis de II ſelionibus. Item cartam Nicholai de Rampeſtun de Radewell. Item cartam Roberti filii Willielmi de quodam eſcambio. Item cartam Alicie de II ſelionibus. Item cartam Radulfi filii Willielmi de Codnoveriâ, de confirmatione terre quam Alanus de Rampeſtun dedit nobis. Item cartam Ricardi de Stanford, de octo ſelionibus, in puram elemoſinam; de Willilmo Kotegrave XII ſeliones, & cartam.

Willielmus de Boves. (26. *a.*)

Omnibus ſancte matris, &c. filiis, Willielmus de Boves ſalutem. Sciatis me dediſſe, & hâc meâ cartâ confirmâſſe, in liberam & perpetuam elemoſinam, Deo & eccleſie Sancte Marie de Gerondoniâ, & monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, pro ſalute anime mee, & patris & matris mee, dimidiam carucatam terre de feudo meo in Rampeſtonâ, cum toftâ & croftâ extra villam, que comprehendunt IIII ſeliones, & tendunt uſque in rivulum ex Orientali parte de Rampeſtunâ, juxta toftam & croftam Radulphi de Roſel, qui ſunt de maritagio Agnetis ſororis mee. Hanc, & dimidiam carucatam terre, cum toftâ & croftâ, cum pratis & paſcuis, & cum omnibus pertinentiis, & libertatibus, & aiſiamentis, in villâ & extra villam, tenebunt predicti monachi liberam & quietam ab omni terreno ſervitio & ſeculari exactione de me & heredibus meis pertinentibus, ſalvo forenſi ſervicio. Preterea dedi, & hâc meâ cartâ confirmavi, predictis monachis, in liberam & puram & perpetuam elemoſinam, pro ſalute anime mee, totam terram de Radewell, que eſt de feodo meo, abſque ullo retenemento, liberam & quietam ab omni terreno ſervitio & ſeculari exactione. Hec igitur omnia ego Willielmus & heredes mei predictis monachis in perpetuum warantizabimus, & contra omnes homines defenſores aſtabimus. His teſtibus; Nicolao de Torp, Hugone de Rampeſtonâ.

Willielmus de Boves. (26. *a.*)

Univerſis, &c. Willielmus de Boves ſalutem. Sciatis me conceſſiſſe, & hâc cartâ meâ confirmâſſe, in liberam & perpetuam elemoſinam, Deo & eccleſie Sancte Marie de Geroldoniâ, & monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, pro ſalute anime mee, & omnium anteceſſorum & heredum meorum, omnes donationes fratris & avi mei; ſcilicet, dimidiam carucatam terre in campis de Rampeſtonâ, que jacet verſus Occidentem, cum dimidiâ toftâ Yvonis.

26. *b. has only the following words:*

Thomas, permiſſione divinâ, abbas Ciſtertienſis monaſterii beate Marie, &c.

Burtona. (27. *a.*)

Durandus Malett tenet in Burtonâ de Rege VI carucatas terre, unde una carucata eſt in dominico. Et duo ſochemanni, cum II villanis & I bordario, habent I carucam. Ibidem XL acre prati, quod valuit III ſolidos. Modò huic terre pertinet I carucata & dimidia, unâ bovatâ minùs, in Preſtewaldiâ. Item ibi dimidia caruce. Et ibi eſt unus ſochmannus, qui valet II ſolidos. Idem Durandus tenet in Wymundewaldâ I carucatam. Vaſta eſt. Ibi fuerunt V acre prati. Rauf & Edwinus eas tenuerunt.

Hec omnia predicta repperiuntur apud Scaccarium Domini Regis, in magno Rotulo qui appellatur *Domiſday*, ſicut hic ſcribuntur [1].

Item, apud Burtonam, de Feudis Militum.

Quindecim carucate terre faciunt unum militem, unde monachi tenent VI bovatas de feodo Roberti Frumentini, qui eſt de feodo comitis Ceſtrie. Et ibidem X carucate faciunt unum militem, unde monachi tenent IIII carucas & dimidiam de Gilleberto Colevillâ, de feudo Warini filii Gerondi. Ibidem XV carucate faciunt militem, unde monachi tenent V carucatas de Hugone de Berges, & X bovatas de Hugone Diſpenſer, de feudo de Mubray. Ibidem IX carucate faciunt unum militem, unde monachi tenent I carucatam de Henrico Putrel, de feudo Radulphi Pincerne, qui feudarius eſt de feudo comitis Legreceſtrie.

Carte de *Burtonâ.*

In Burtonâ habemus, de Hugone de Berges, IIII carucatas terre de Thomâ Diſpenſer; X bovatas de feudo ejuſdem, ſcilicet de feudo de Mubray.

Item de Gilleberto de Colevillâ IIII carucatas & dimidiam, de feudo Wareni filii Geroldi.

Ibidem, de Ricardo Frumentino, VI bovatas, de feudo comite Ceſtrie. Item, de Henrico Putrel, I carucatam, de feudo comitis Legreceſtrie.

Inprimis ergo habemus de Haſketillo de Berges III carucatas in puram elemoſinam, & quietam clamationem pro II ſolidis annuatim Hereberto de Queniburc. Item cartam Haſketilli de donatione, & Hugonis filii ſui de confirmatione. Decem bovatas reſiduas habemus de donatione Thome Diſpenſer, ex eodem feudo, per unum ſolidum; & pro his quinque carucatis facimus de omni forinſeco tantùm duas partes ſcutagii dimidii militis, & Hugo de Berges tertiam partem. Item cartam Haſketelli de V acris in puram elemoſinam. Item aliam de II acris. Item tertiam de II acris prati. Item cartam Hugonis filii ſui, de eſcambio illarum V acrarum. Item cartam Hugonis de quietâ clamanciâ de redditu II s̄. Item cartam Hugonis de dono II acrarum prati in puram elemoſinam. Item cartam Turſtini de Queniburc de confirmatione trium carucatarum; & cartam Radulfi de Queniburc de confirmatione IIII carucatarum. Item cartas Rogeri de Mubray de confirmatione duas. Item cartam Thome Diſpenſatoris de dono illarum X bovatarum pro II ſolidis. Item aliam ejuſdem, de donatione totius terre ſue que jacet infra clauſuram grangie. Item cartam Gilleberti de Colevillâ de IIII carucatis & dimidiâ pro II marcis annuatim; & cartam Willielmi filii ſui de confirmatione; & cartam Hugonis Malert de confirmatione. Item de Ricardo Furmentino ſex bovatas per II ſolidos & VI đ. ob̄. & cartam ſuam & aliam Roberti filii ſui de confirmatione. Item duas alias cartas ipſius Ricardi de eâdem terrâ. Item cartam Roberti Furmentini de duobus toftis in Burtonâ per VI denarios. Item cartam Henrici Putrel de dono unius carucate terre in puram elemoſinam; & cartam Roberti Putrel filii ſui de confirmatione. Item cartam Serlonis de Pleſleiâ de confirmatione; & cartam Roberti Pincerne de Ou'eſt' de confirmatione. Item cartam Gilleberti

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[1] This early quotation from Domeſday Book (fol. 236. a. 1.) is curious, and tolerably correct. The land was only "V carucatæ."

Pichot de iiii ſelionibus in puram elemoſinam. Item Reginaldi de Inſulâ de vii ſelionibus in puram elemoſinam. Item cartam Haſketilli de Preſtewold de donatione xxviii acrarum, ita ut pro eis faciamus forenſe dimidie carucate terre; & cartam Helye de confirmatione. Item cartam Helye filii ſui de redditu v ſolidorum annuatim pro eadem terrâ, quam tenet ad feudofirmam. Item cartam Geraldi de v ſelionibus pure elemoſine. Item cartam Roberti clerici de Torp, de redditu vi denariorum annuatim. Item cartam Gilleberti de Burtonâ de xii ſelionibus in puram elemoſinam.

Carta Hugonis de Berges. (27. *b.*)

Omnibus ſancte matris eccleſie filiis Hugo de Berges ſalutem. Sciatis me conceſſiſſe, & hâc cartâ meâ confirmâſſe, in liberam & puram & perpetuam elemoſinam, Deo & eccleſie Sancte Marie de Gerondoniâ, & monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, pro ſalute anime mee, omnes donationes & elemoſinas patris mei; videlicet, quatuor carucatas terre de feudo meo in Burtonâ, cum pratis & paſcuis, & cum omnibus ceteris pertinentiis ſuis, & libertatibus, & aiſiamentis, in villâ & extra villam, liberas & quietas ab omni terreno ſervitio & ſeculari exactione ad heredes meos & ad me pertinentibus. Pro quartâ verò carucatâ terre perſolvent predicti monachi annuatim ad feſtum Sancte Crucis poſt Paſcha duos ſolidos argenti domino meo Herberto de Queniburcâ & heredibus ſuis. Preterea conceſſi, & hâc meâ cartâ confirmavi predictis monachis, in puram & perpetuam elemoſinam, pro ſalute anime mee, totum locum in quâ grangia ſua de Burtonâ ſita eſt; & totam clauſtram & curiam ejuſdem grangie, & xxiiii acras terre mee de feudo meo in campis de Burtonâ, ad colendum, & xxii acras prati, ſcilicet, unam acram que extenditur ſupra Tuttebrugge uſque in torrentem de Waletonâ, & i acram que jacet ſuper Munetilandes, & extenditur uſque in ſicham de Wymundewoldâ, & iii rodas apud Cheneſtub, que extenduntur ultra viam de Barwe, & ii acras terre in Merehull', que extenduntur uſque in torrentem de Waletonâ, & i acram apud Drakeſtan, que extenditur uſque in torrentem de Waletonâ; & ii acras & unam rodam apud Finteſdale, que extenduntur uſque in torrentem de Waletonâ; & iii rodas apud Hulfſtaredale, que extenduntur in longitudine duorum ſtadiorum; & ii acras apud Standart, & i acram que jacet in Horrouſichâ juxta diviſas de Wimundewoldâ; & i acram que extenditur uſque in ſtagnum de Horrou; & duas acras in directo grangie verſus Meridiem; & dimidiam acram que jacet ex Occidentali parte orti grangie; & dimidiam acram, que jacet inter grangiam & villam de Burtonâ, & extenditur uſque in viam regiam; & i acram que jacet in directo grangie verſus Aquilonem; & v acras que jacent permixte intra predictas iiii carucatas terre, & i acram prati & dimidiam apud Tralleſwellehul; & dimidiam acram prati apud Blacchfueſhende, que extenditur uſque in viam de Waletonâ; & v acras prati apud Blaccliff; & dimidiam acram prati ſubter Scouedale, que extenditur uſque in viam de Waletonâ; & i acram prati & dimidiam apud Seggeſhou; & ix acras prati apud Cumedwe hauedes, que extenduntur uſque in torrentem de Wilebi; & ii acras prati, que extenduntur uſque in Cumedwe hauedes; & ii acras prati, que jacent propinquiores, juxta predictas ix acras prati. Preterea conceſſi, & hâc meâ cartâ confirmavi predictis monachis, in liberam & puram & perpetuam elemoſinam, pro ſalute anime mee, totam toftam & clauſuram curie ſue, ubi bercharia earum constructa eſt, cum croftâ que ſubjacet, habente xii ſeliones, & unam croftam quam Gode Peke quondam tenuit. Conceſſi etiam predictis monachis, & hâc cartâ meâ confirmavi, in perpetuam elemoſinam, donationem Thome Diſpenſatoris, ſcilicet, x bovatas terre de feudo meo in Burtonâ, cum omnibus pertinentiis, & libertatibus, & aiſiamentis, in villâ & extra villam. Hec igitur omnia predicta tenementa tenebunt & habebunt predicti monachi in perpetuum, liberè & quietè, integrè & plenariè, abſque omni diſturbatione, facientes tantummodò ſcutagium quantum pertinet ad quinque carucatas terre, unde ſeptem carucate terre & dimidia faciunt forenſe ſervicium dimidii militis; ita ſcilicet quod ipſi monachi facient tantummodò duas partes ſcutagii dimidii militis, & ego & heredes mei tertiam partem faciemus. Et omnia predicta tenementa de omnibus forenſibus ſerviciis erga omnes homines in perpetuum adquietabimus. Et ego & heredes mei in perpetuum warantizabimus predictis monachis contra omnes homines omnia predicta, & omnes terras, & omnia tenementa & eſcambiaque ipſi habent & tenent de feodo meo in territorio de Burtonâ, unde ſeiſiti fuerunt anno xiii° coronationis regis Johannis. Teſtibus his; Hugone Diſpenſatore, Henrico fratre ſuo, Willielmo Pichot, &c.

Thomas Diſpenſator (28. *a.*; *printed in p.* 810.)

Memorandum, quod die Sabbati proximâ ante feſtum Potenciane [1] Virginis, anno Domino milleſimo cccxxvii^{mo}, Edmundus de Eſsheby, ſeneſcallus dominus Henrici de Bellomonte, & Ricardus Deryng, clericus ejuſdem domini, ceperunt de burſariâ de Gerondoniâ omnes cartas que fuerunt domini Hugonis de Spenſar, de manerio de Lutgborowe; videlicet, duas ciſtas plenas; & eas ſecum de domo predictâ portaverunt, ad opus domini Henrici.

Carte de Aleby (28. *b.* 29. *a.*; *printed in vol. II. p.* 136.)

De pontibus inter Loughteburgh & Cotes. (29. *b.*)

Inquiſitio capta apud Notinghamiam, die Martis proximâ poſt feſtum Sancti Michaelis, anno regni regis Edwardi Tertii poſt Conqueſtum ſexto, coram ſeneſchallo & mareſcallo domini regis, videlicet, coram domino Radulfo de Nevill, domino Johanne Sturmyn, Petro de Crete, Willielmo de Waltonâ, & aliis de conſilio domini regis ibidem preſentibus, per ſacramentum Willielmi domini de Stanford, Johannis domini de Rampeſtunâ, Johannis Poutrel de Cotes, Thome de Thorp, Willielmi filii Stephani de Preſtwold, Roberti le Jors de Loughteburg, Thome Mareſchalli, Roberti Pegge de Loughteburg, Roberti Ingaram de Walton, Henrici Jourdan de Burton, Rogeri Barkolf de Cotes, & Petri Herberti de Shenton; ad inquirendum utrum Willielmus Boſard de Loughteburg, & Robertus Oſeveyne de Cotes, cuſtodes pontium inter Loughteburg & Cotes, cum villatis de Loughteburg, Stanford, Cotes, Rempeſtunâ, & cum abbatiâ de Gerondoniâ, deberent facere pontes predictas vel non, vel quis predictos pontes de jure facere deberet. Qui dicunt ſuper ſacramentum ſuum, quod predicti Willielmus & Robertus, ſimul ac villatis & abbatiâ predictis, non predictos pontes de jure facere deberent, nec aliquis alius eos de jure facere deberet; ſed reparati ſunt per elemoſinam totius patrie, ut de garbis in autumpno, de pane in Nativitate Domini, & per diverſas legationes infirmorum predictis pontibus; diverſis etiam elemoſinis pretereuntium per predictos pontes, per cuſtodes pontium rogatis & collectis, &c.

Goutebi (29. *b.* 30. *a.*; *printed in Vol. II. p.* 133.)

(30. *a.*)

Summa totalis unius ſubſidii, ſecundùm Regiſtrum epiſcopi Lincolnie, de Garendoniâ, xvii lī. xv s̄. v đ. ob̄. q̄.

Memorandum, quod abbas de Garendoniâ habet in decanatu de Framland grangiam de Gouteby, ubi ſunt quinque carucate terre; que, cum redditibus & aliis pertinentiis, taxantur ad viii lī. iiii đ.

Item grangiam de Ringolthorp, ubi ſunt tres carucate; que, cum redditibus & aliis pertinentiis ejus, taxantur ad ix lī. x s̄.

Item grangias de Oleby & Sixtenby, ubi ſunt ſex carucate terre; que, cum redditibus & aliis pertinentiis, taxantur ad x lī. vi s̄.

Item habet in decanatu de Goſcote grangiam de Burtonâ, ubi ſunt ſex carucate terre; & taxantur, cum redditibus ibidem, ad xi lī. vi s̄. viii đ.

Item habet in decanatu de Akle grangiam de Dyxleiâ, ubi ſunt iiii carucate terre; que taxantur ad x lī. xvi s̄.

Item unam vaccariam, que vocatur Haliwell, que taxatur ad lvii s̄. iiii đ.

Item grangiam de Swanyngtonâ, ubi eſt una carucata terre; que, cum redditibus & aliis, taxatur ad lxviii s̄.

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[1] In the Lives of the Saints ſhe is called Pudenciana; the feſtival is on May 19.

Item grangiam de Altonâ, ubi ſunt ſex virgate terre; que, cum redditibus, taxantur ad xlviii s̃.

Item grangiam de Swynfen, in decanatu de Sparkenhowe, ubi ſunt quinque carucate terre; que taxantur ad centum s̃.

Item grangiam de Cortlyngſtoke, ubi ſunt x carucate terre; que, cum redditibus, taxantur ad xix lĩ. vi s̃. viii đ.

Item grangiam de Rempiſſonâ; ubi ſunt quinque carucate terre; que, cum redditibus & aliis, taxantur ad viii lĩ. ix s̃. & iiii đ.

Item grangiam de Hethcote in Pecco, ubi eſt una carucata terre; que, cum exitibus & aliis, taxatur ad l s̃. & quibus reſolvitur duci Lancaſtrie xiii s̃. iiii đ.

Prioratus de Ulveſcroft, ſecundùm eundem Regiſtrum, v lĩ. viii s̃. v đ. ob̃.

Ringeltorp (30. *b.*; *printed in vol. II. p.* 135).

Haliwellehawe (30. *b.*; *printed in p.* 822).

30. *b.* Memorandum, quod anno Domini milleſimo cccc^{mo} ſexageſimo, & anno regni regis Henrici Sexti xxxviii°, die Sanctorum Martyrum Septem Fem'[1], commiſſum fuit bellùm apud Qwenys Croſſe juxta Northamptoniam, inter dominum regem & comitem de March', comitem Warwyc', & comitem de Saliſbury; & ibi interfecti ſunt, videlicet, dux Buckinghamie, dominus Johannes Beaumont, dominus de Egremont, dominus Bardolff, comes de Schoreſbury.

Rogerus de Quency, comes Wintonie. (31. *a.*)

Omnibus hoc ſcriptum viſuris vel audituris, Rogerus de Quency, comes Wintonie, conſtabularius Scotie, ſalutem. Sciatis nos conceſſiſſe, & hoc ſcripto remiſiſſe, & omnino de nobis & heredibus noſtris quietum clamâſſe in perpetuum, domino Simoni de Montefort, comiti Leyceſtrie, kariſſimo conſanguineo noſtro, heredibus & aſſignatis ſuis, comitibus Leyceſtrie, totum jus & clameum, que unquam habuimus, habemus, vel habere poterimus, in advocatione abbathie de Geroldoniâ & ſitu ejuſdem, cum terris circumjacentibus, & ſuis proventionibus, & boſco, cum ſolo predicte abbathie pertinent', que omnia predicta ſunt de feodo predicti conſanguinei noſtri, & honoris Leyceſtrie; ita quod nec nos predictus Rogerus, nec heredes noſtri, nec aliquis alius nomine noſtro, aliquod jus vel clameum de cetero in advocatione predicte abbathie, nec in aliquâ aliâ re predicte advocationi, vel alicui predictorum pertinent', ſicut predictum eſt, &c. In cujus rei teſtimonium ſigillum noſtrum huic ſcripto eſt appenſum; in preſentiâ domini Roberti Lincolnie epiſcopi, domini Hugonis Diſpenſarii, domini Thome de Eſtlegâ, domini Saer de Sancto Andreâ, domini Willielmi de Montgomery, militum; magiſtri Johannis archidiaconi Leyceſtrie, magiſtri Henrici de Brawneſton, Johannis de Craunford, Johannis Gerond, & multis aliis preſentibus, Francigenis & Anglis.

De terris in Pecco. (31. *a.*)

In Pecco habemus, de comite de Ferrariis, Hetkote; in quo xii acras habemus terre colende, & paſturam ad ſexcentas oves & agnos qui exibunt de illis, uſque ad Inventionem Sancte Crucis, per i marcam annuatim.

De Ricardo de Herthill habemus alium locum, ſcilicet Leyeſtones, & iiii acras terre, & paſturam ad iii oves & agnos eorum donec ſint unius anni, per i marcam annuatim.

De v carucatis in Raveneſton, de feodo Wynton', quas habet Rogerus de Craft, abbas de Gerondoniâ tenet duas.

31. *b.* *The firſt entry relates to a meſſuage in* Shepeſhed, *held under the abbey of* Garendon, *by* William Amory *vicar of* Sileby; *but is too much effaced to be tranſcribed.*

Anno Domini milleſimo ccc^{mo} lxxxii°, die Sabbati, in feſto Sanctorum Martyrum Criſpini & Criſpiani[2], ſtatim poſt capitulum, polluta erat eccleſia noſtra per fratrem Ricardum de Burtonâ ſuper Trentam & fratrem Willielmum de Wheſton, monachos & ſacerdotes; & in feſto Sanctorum Apoſtolorum Simonis & Jude tunc proximè ſequenti reconſiliata fuit per quendam fratrem ordinis Auguſtini, ſuffraganeum domini epiſcopi Lincolnie; pro quâ quidem reconſiliatione abbas ſolvebat centum ſolidos.

Mem' quod anno Domini milleſimo ccccxv°[3], in feſto Sanctorum Martyrum Criſpini & Criſpiniani, dominus H. rex Anglie V^{tus}, anno regni ſui iiii^{to}, poſtquam obſedit villam de Harofledе, & poſt captionem & ingreſſum in eandem, in itinere ejuſdem illuſtriſſimi regis uſque Caliſiam, in campo juxta caſtrum de Agyngcourt, occurrerint eidem, habenti niſi x milia virorum tantùm, quadraginta milia Francorum; &, in eodem loco commiſſo prelio, victi ſunt Franci; de quibus, de ducibus, comitibus, baronibus, nobilibus, & aliis perpluribus, x milia interfecti. Similiter de . . . . ibus, comitibus, baronibus, & aliis militibus quamplurimis, capti . . . . Reliqui omnes . . . . fugare ſunt coacti.

32. *a.* *A letter from* Edmund fiz du roy Henry de Engleterre, à noble home ſun amy ſire Johan Comyn, & a les autres parceners; *complaining of divers demands, grievances, exactions, and other injuries,* à nos ames en Deu le Abbe & covent de Gerondone, ke ſunt de noſtre avoueyſun; *and demanding redreſs.* Done a Loundres, le lendemens de Seint Agnes.

Roger *abbot of* Garendon *demiſes to* Richard le Brun *of* Burton *a ſelion of land in that vill.*

A precept from the king to the ſheriff of Leiceſter, *on a complaint from the abbey of* Garendon, *that* William de Ferrariis, William Bate of Aneſty, Simon de Shenton, Simon Conor, Hugo le Meſſer de Groby, *and others, had,* ſine judicio, *diſſeiſed the abbey of a free tenement in* Thurmaſton juxta Belgrave. Teſte meipſo, apud Porteſmouth, xv die Auguſti, anno regni noſtri xxii°.

A precept from king Edward I. *to* John Comyn *earl of* Bouchan, *to admit without delay* Euſtace *abbot of* Garendon *to common of paſture in* Whitewyk, Wytington, Roteby, Groby, *and* Merkenfield; *from which the ſaid earl* John *had unjuſtly ouſted* Roger, *predeceſſor of the ſaid abbot, after the late king* Henry's *firſt paſſage to* Vaſconia. Teſte meipſo, apud Kirkeb', viii° die Martii, anno regni xxi°.

32. *b.* Placitum inter nos & Johannem Comyn, de interfectione porcorum noſtrorum in foreſtâ de Charnewode, tempore pannagii, anno Domini mccxc° primo[4].

Mem' quod dominus J. abbas Gerendonie recepit de Roberto Abel, & aliis executoribus domini Hugonis de Viennâ, die Aſcenſionis Domini, anno regni regis Edwardi viceſimo quarto [1296], in partem teſtamentarii legationis; ſcilicet,

Inprimis, unum dolium vini, pret' vi libr', xiii s̃. iiii đ.

Item, decem lagenas olei, pret' xvii s̃. vi đ.

Item, $\overset{\text{cc}}{\text{iiii}}$ de duro piſce, pret' xx s̃.

Summa xiii libr' iiii s̃. vi đ.

Item, $\overset{\text{xx}}{\text{iiii}}$ libr' de cerâ, pret' lxxiii s̃. iiii đ.; pret' libr' xi đ.

Item, idem recepit, per manus fratris W. de Katherine, in craſtino Aſcenſionis Domini, de ejuſdem executoribus:

Inprimis, iii quarter' de duro piſce; pret' unius vi đ.

Item, vi libr' de ſaling', pret' ix s̃.; pret' cujuſlibet libre xviii đ.

Item, v libr' de canello, pret' iiii s̃. ii đ. pret' libr' x đ.

Item, v dimid' libr' & i quarter' de garrofilo, pret' v s̃.

Item, iiii libr' de gingere, pret' vi s̃.; pret' libr' xviii đ.

Item, lxvi libr' de amigdall', pret' x s̃. ii đ. ob̃.; pret' ii đ. ob̃.

Item, xx libr' de rye, pret' iii s̃. iiii đ.

Item, i libr' & dimid' de croco, pret' vi s̃.

Item, iii libr' de cumino, pret' iii đ.

Item, $\overset{\text{xx}}{\text{xi}}$ de hoggaſtr', pret' xiii libr'

Summa, xvi libr' xiii s̃. & viii đ. ob̃.

Item, recepimus de eiſdem executoribus, apud Hertendon', per manus domini Bartholomei cellerarii, die Dominicâ poſt Aſcenſionem, $\overset{\text{xx}}{\text{xi}}$ & xv muttonum, pret' cujuſlibet ii s̃. iiii đ.

Summa pret' omnium, xxvii libr' viii s̃. iiii đ.

Item recepimus, in conſideratione debiti, liii libr', vi s̃. viii đ. Summa patet.

Item, recepimus in denariis apud London', de executoribus, x libras, quas contulimus comiti Leyceſtrie, ad palfrid'.

Summa total' rec' predicti $\overset{\text{xx}}{\text{vi}}$ libr', xiii s̃. x đ. ob̃.

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[1] July 19. [2] October 25. [3] So the Regiſter, very plainly. But this battle was fought in 1415, in the king's *third* year.

[4] See this at length, hereafter, under Whitwick.

33. *a.* Mem' quod abbas & conventus de Gerondoniâ habent in Cortinſtochâ & Rempiſtone decem & novem bovatas terre, ad quas pertinent xv s̄. x d̄. pro ſcutagio, quando factum eſt ad quadraginta ſolidos; ſed de illis xix bovatis terre habemus milites, ſicut patet per cartas feoffamentas in puram elemoſinam. Quietancia caret de locis predictis.

Mem' quod die Martis prox' ante feſtum Tranſlationis Sancti Thome Martyris [1], anno regni regis Edwardi filii regis Henrici xxxiv°, ego Willielmus de Burdet, receptor denariorum honoris Leyceſtrie, recepi, per manus Walteri Schepeſhede clerici, de abbate de Gerondoniâ, decem ſolidos & decem denarios, in partem ſolutionis unius feodi militis, in Wymundewald, Burton, & Cotes, de ſcutagio pro guerrâ, &c. anno viceſimo octavo. Et de eodem abbate, per eundem receptorem, decem ſolidos & decem denarios, pro parte unius feodi militis in eiſdem villis, de anno xxxi°.

Pateat univerſis per preſentes, me Nicholaum de Coleſhull, receptorem domini Henrici comitis Lancaſtrie de honore Leyceſtrie, recepiſſe de Johanne Peverel de Cotes decem ſolidos pro relevio Willielmi le Butiler de Overſleye, pro decimâ parte unius feodi militis in Burton ſuper Waldas, quam abbas de Geroldoniâ & conventus ejuſdem loci tenent in puram & perpetuam elemoſinam, de dicto Johanne Peverel. De quibus decem ſolidis fateor me eſſe pacatum, & dictum Johannem inde fore quietum per preſentes. In cujus rei teſtimonium preſenti acquietancie ſigillum meum appoſui. Dat' apud Leyceſtriam, nono die Octobris, anno regni regis Edwardi Tertii poſt Conqueſtum x°.

33. *b.* Terre diverſorum infraſcriptorum in Swanington moor, videlicet, a Godberti hawedland jacente ad le Breched, computand' verſus bercariam uſque ad Fenſike inter Bredonthornes & Tangemoram.

Inprimis, Rogerus Godbertus habet $\overset{\text{xx}}{\text{v}}$ pedes in latitudine pro quinque virgatis terre in campo, computendo a la hawedland feald verſus bercariam ut predictum eſt, & in longitudine a viâ de Overton uſque ad rivulum currentem verſus molendinum de Swanyngton.

Item abbas de Geroldoniâ habet lxx pedes de latitudine, de eadem longitudine, pro tribus virgatis terre & dimidiâ.

Item Gateland x pedes, pro dimidiâ virgatâ terre.

Item Johannes Loffyn, pro unâ virgatâ terre, xx pedes.

Item Johannes Page de Thringeſton, pro i virgatâ, xx pedes.

Item dominus de Whytewyk, pro vi virgatis terre, $\overset{\text{xx}}{\text{vi}}$ pedes.

Item abbas de Gerondoniâ, pro iii virgatis terre, lx pedes.

Item dominus Johannes Talbot, pro viii virgatis terre, $\overset{\text{xx}}{\text{viii}}$ pedes.

Item participes iiii virgatarum terre, videlicet, Frodelay, Campton', Blacfordeby, Appulby, & alii, $\overset{\text{xx}}{\text{iiii}}$ pedes.

Item Robertus Godbertus tantùm ſicut priùs, videlicet, $\overset{\text{xx}}{\text{v}}$ pedes.

Item abbas de Gerondoniâ lxx pedes.

Item Johannes Loffyn tantùm ſicut priùs.

Item Johannes Page tantùm ſicut priùs.

Item dominus de Whitewyck tantùm ſicut priùs.

Item abbas lx pedes, ut ſcribitur priùs, poſt ipſum dominum. Ubicunque Rogerus Godbertus habet quinque virgatas terre in mores, lerres, vel ubiubi, ibi abbas de Gerondoniâ habet tres virgatas & dimidiam. Et ubicunque dominus de Whitewyk habet vi virgatas, abbas habet iii virgatas immediatè ſequentes. Et ſic Rogerus habet in tribus locis in le Breche in toto, videlicet in quolibet loco $\overset{\text{xx}}{\text{v}}$ pedes; & ſemper abbas poſt ipſum immediatè lxx pedes. Item dominus de Whitewyk habet in le Breche in tribus locis, videlicet in quolibet loco $\overset{\text{xx}}{\text{vi}}$ pedes, & abbas immediatè poſt ipſum ſemper lx pedes. Et ceteri omnes priuſcripti tantùm ſicut priùs in toto in le Breche.

Item Rogerus Godbert habet in the Moor in quatuor locis, videlicet, quolibet loco $\overset{\text{xx}}{\text{v}}$ pedes. Item abbas poſt eum lxx pedes. Item dominus de Whitewyk $\overset{\text{xx}}{\text{iiii}}$ pedes, & abbas immediatè poſt eum lx pedes in quatuor locis; videlicet in quolibet loco tantum. Et notandum quod ſemper computandum & menſurandum eſt prout in principio ſcribitur.

Inter Garendon & W. Spenſ', de terris ſuper Holbeynk, ſepes dicitur v rode.

Item ſuper Hangyngs iv rode & dim'.

Item ſuper Wonglands iii rode.

Item ſuper Brockhewſt dim' acre.

Item ſuper Hardhyll dim' rode.

34. *a.* Mem' quod Robertus comes Leyc', fundator hujus abbatie, obiit pridie non' Aprilis; ſcilicet, in die Sancti Ambroſii.

Item, Amicia uxor ejuſdem Roberti obiit die Sancti Egidii abbatis; & ſepulta eſt in monaſterio prioratûs monialium de Etonâ [2].

Item, poſt multum tempus, eodem die, m°c° nonageſimo, obiit Robertus ſecundus comes Leyc', filius & heres predicti Roberti & Amicie, in itinere verſus Terram Sanctam.

Item, Petronilla de Grantamenile, uxor ipſius Roberti ſecundi, ob. kalend' Aprilis.

Item, in craſtino Sancti Luce Evangeliſte, m°cc° quinto, obiit tertius Robertus comes Leyc', filius ſecundi Roberti. Et tam ipſe quam avus ſuus Robertus primus ſepulti ſunt in monaſterio abbatie Leyc', coram magno altari, quam ſimiliter ipſe primus Robertus fundavit.

Item, die Proceſſi & Maximiani [3], obiit Rogerus epiſcopus Sancti Andree, filius Roberti ſecundi, & frater tertii Roberti.

Anno Domini m°cc°xix°, dominus Saerus de Quyncy, comes Wyntonie, & Robertus filius Willielmi de Havercourt, & Willielmus comes de Arundell, iter arripiunt verſus Terram Sanctam; & antequam illuc venirent, dominus Saerus de Quyncy gravi infirmitate in itinere correptus, convocatis ſervientibus ejus, eos adjuravit, & juramento conſtringit, quod cor ejus poſt obitum ſuum comburerent, & in Angliam deportantes apud Gerendoniam ſepelirent; quod & factum eſt; unde iii° non' Novembris obiit, & apud Acres ſepelitur.

Item dominus Rogerus de Quyncy comes Wintonie, filius & heres predicti Saeri de Quyncy & Margarete ſororis Roberti comitis Leyc', obiit die Sancti Marci Evangeliſte, anno Domini m°cc^{mo}lxiiii^{to}; & ſepultus eſt apud Gerendoniam.

Item, xviii° kalend' Februarii, obiit predicta Margareta comitiſſa Wintonie, & mater predicti Rogeri de Quyncy; & ad introitum eccleſie de Gerendoniâ corpus ejuſdem jacet inhumatum.

34. *b. A precept from king* Edward I. *to the abbot of* Peterburgh, *to allow to the abbot and convent of* Garendon *that exemption from toll which had been granted to them by the kings his predeceſſors.* Teſte meipſo, apud Lencōn', x kal' Marcii, anno regni noſtri xxi°.

A writ from king Edward I. *to the ſheriff of* Leiceſterſhire, *in a plea between the abbot of* Garendon *and* John Pope, *a brother of the* Ciſtertian *order, on an action of treſpaſs.* Teſte meipſo, apud Weſtm', xiii die Octobris, anno regni noſtro viceſimo ſecundo.—*This is followed by ſeveral proceedings on the ſame ſubject at divers Courts held at* Kegworth.

35. *a. A citation from the Official of the Biſhop of* Lincoln *to the Official of the Archdeacon of* Leiceſter, *that he cauſe the Abbot and Convent to appear in the church of* St. Mary *at* Huntingdon, *to anſwer a demand of* Richard *rector of* Glenfield, *for tithes in* Kirby. Dat' Northamptonie, die Martii prox' poſt feſtum Sancti Nicholai, anno Domini m°cc° nonageſimo.

A precept from king Edward I. *to the abbot of* Peterburgh, *to allow the abbot and convent of* Garendon *their uſual exemption from tolls.* Teſte meipſo, apud Longeclypſton, vii° die Octobris, anno regni noſtri xviii°.

A writ from king Edward I. *to the ſheriff of* Leiceſterſhire, *commanding him to cauſe* John *rector of* Kettleby, William Beler chaplain, William le Mercaunt, Robert le Beu, Richard le Saker de Kettleby, Robert ſon of Iveta de Aleby, Hugh Yngeſone, Ralph le Chevercourt, *and* Richard Yokeſone, *to appear before his juſtices at* Weſtminſter, *on the Octaves of* St. Martim, oſtenſur' quare fenum abbatis de Gerondoniâ, ad valentiam l s̄. apud Holewelle invent', in ultimâ vacatione ejuſdem abbatie, vi & armis ceperunt & aſportaverunt, & alia enormia ei intulerunt, ad grave dampnum ipſius abbatis, & contra pacem noſtram, &c. Teſte meipſo, apud Kyngesclypeſton, xvi° die Octobris, anno regni noſtri xviii°.

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[1] July 7.

[2] Nun Eaton, co. Warwick; founded by Robert Boſſu earl of Leiceſter.

[3] July 27.

Another precept from the king to the abbot of Peterburgh, *on the abbot's exemption from tolls.* Teſte meipſo, apud Enneſtane, 11° die Februarii, anno decimo nono.

35. *b. A writ to the ſheriff, to command the abbot of* Garendon *to deliver to* Alice *daughter of* Roger de Wytewyck *ſeiſin of a meſſuage in* Swanyngton, *of which* Alriche *daughter of* William Alriche, *and couſin to the firſt named* Alice, *died ſeiſed.*

A writ to the ſheriff, to command William Waryn *of* Swanyngton *to warantize a virgate of land to the abbot and convent of* Garendon; *or, on default, to appear before the king's juſtices at* Weſtminſter, *to ſhew cauſe, on the morrow of* St. Martin.

Contigit apud Dyxle, in grangiâ abbatis de Gerondoniâ, die Sabbati prox' poſt Converſionem Sancti Pauli, quod cum Gilbertus de Knyptonâ, cocus grangiarum, jacuit in lecto ſuo, malefactores ignoti ibidem venerunt, & intraverunt in cameram ubi jacebat per unam feneſtram, & ipſum interfecerunt; videlicet, cum quâdem *hachet a pik* ipſum in fronte percuſſerunt uſque ad cerebrum, & ciſtam ſuam & pannos & alia bona ſua aſportaverunt. Nicholaus filius Hugonis Hutte de Hatherne ipſum interfectum die Dominicâ in craſtino primò invenit, qui ſtatim levavit hutagium villate generale, &c.; unde fuit inquiſitio; qui dicunt quod neminem habent ſuſpectum de dictâ morte, niſi malefactores ignotos, &c.

Mem' quod Willielmus le Nauntel de Hathern habet talem cartam ut ſequitur, de terris S. Kole quondam: Sciant preſentes, &c. quod ego W. de Meneuile dedi & conceſſi, & hâc preſenti cartâ meâ confirmavi, Alano filio Ricardi filii Wareyn de Wattonâ, unam virgatam terre in Hatherne, illam ſcilicet quam Ricardus Levner tenet de me in liberum maritagium cum Petronillâ filiâ meâ, quam ei dedi in uxorem; & aliam virgatam terre ei perq̃ram in eâdem villâ, quod ei facere non valeam. Dabo ei c ſolidos, vel c oves. Quod ut ratum habeatur in pertinentiis, hoc ſcriptum ſigilli mei impreſſione roboravi. His teſtibus, &c.

A grant from Brian Foreſtarius comitiſſe Wintonie *to* William Fitz Arun, *of* Threngiſton, *of a virgate of land in* Swanyngton.

Contigit die Martis prox' ante feſtum Sancte Margarete, infra noctem, quod cum Johannes de Torp juxta Lucteburch jacuit in lecto ſuo in bercariâ grangie que vocatur Swyneſen, ſupervenerunt malefactores ignoti, & bercariam burgaverunt, & dictum Johannem interfecerunt. Et Ricardus filius Willielmi de Ypiſtoke ipſum interfectum primus invenit, qui ſtatim levavit hutagium villate generale, &c. Et mand' T. de Meynel coronatorem & ballivum domini regis; unde fuit inquiſitio; qui dicunt quod neminem habent ſuſpectum de dictâ morte, niſi malefactores ignotos.

36. *a. A writ from king* Edward *to the ſheriff of* Leiceſter, *on a ſuit of* Alice *and* Felicia Cole, *againſt the abbot of* Garendon, *on an* aſſiſa mortis anteceſſoris; *the abbot having taken poſſeſſion of a meſſuage and a virgate of land at* Hathern, *after the death of* Gilbert Cole *their brother, on pretence that he was an outlaw.*

Univerſis quorum intereſſe poterit, prior Sancte Katerine extra Lync', collector decimarum diverſarum & impoſitionum, ſalutem in Domino. Univerſitati veſtre innoteſcimus per preſentes, quod, inſpectis & examinatis rotulis noſtris originalibus, invenimus bona temporalia abbatis & conventûs de Gerondoniâ taxata in locis & villis ſubſcriptis; videlicet,

In villis de Preſtewaldiâ, Burthoniâ, Daleby Hoſpitali, Coſingtoniâ, Belegrave, Thurmenſtone, in decanatu de Goſecote, ad xvii lī. xix s̄.

In decanatu de Framelond; in Schaldeford, Gouteby, Oleby, & Eſtwelle, ad xxviii lī. vi s̄. iiii đ.

Item, in decanatu de Akle; in Hawethyrne, & apud lanariam & caprariam, Haliwellehawe, Alton, & Swanyngton, ad lii lī.

Item in decanatu de Sparkenhowe; in Stanton ſubter Berdonam & Swyneſen granges, ad xi lī. vi s̄. iiii đ.

In decanatu de Gutlaxſton; in Wethſton, Roteby, Kereby, & locis ſupraſcriptis, in terris, redditibus, pratis, paſcuis, paſturis, molendinis, venditionibus boſci, exitibus vaccarum, pitanciis, & fimetis gregum animalium, ad vii lī. xvii s̄. v đ.

De quibus quidem ſummis ſupradictis abbas de Gerondoniâ ſolvit decimas & alias impoſitiones ſibi contingentes. In cujus rei teſtimonium, preſentibus ſigillum noſtrum appoſuimus. Dat' Lync', octavo kalend' Maii, anno Domini m°cccc° quadrageſimo.

Summa cxvii lī. xii s̄. v đ.

36. *b.* Curia de Groby, tenta ibidem die Martis proximâ poſt feſtum Aſſumptionis beate Marie, anno regni regis Edwardi filii regis Edwardi ix°; Henrico de Norton tunc ſeneſchallo.

Terra Gerondonie diſtr' fuit pro dimidio feodo militis in Hawetherne. Et ſuper hoc venit Robertus de Meynill, ballivus ejuſdem abbatis, in plenâ curiâ, & profert duas cartas, que teſtantur quod Rogerus filius Roberti Venatoris de Kereby feoffavit predictum abbatem de uno toſto & crofto & unâ virgatâ terre in Hawetherne, in liberam, puram, & perpetuam elemoſinam. Et Ricardus Frаunceys de Watton feoffavit predictum abbatem de uno toſto & crofto & unâ virgatâ terre in Hawethern, in liberam, puram, & perpetuam elemoſinam. Et ſuper hoc profert quandam cartam quiete clamationis domini Rogeri de Qwency, quondam comitis Wyntonie, que teſtatur quod idem Rogerus quietum clamavit dictis abbati & monachis predictas duas virgatas terre in Hawetherne in puram & perpetuam elemoſinam, ſed ſine omni forenſi ſervitio. Ideo diſtrictio predicta deliberetur.

Mem' quod die Martis poſt feſtum Sancti Hillarii, anno Domini m°ccc^mo^lxxiii°, mota diſcordia inter Johannam que fuit uxor Johannis Clerk de Bradegate, & Johannem Meke, tenentem noſtrum in Bradegate, ſuper metis & diviſis inter tenementa que idem Johannes Meke tenet de nobis & tenemento predicte Johanne; unde illa conquerebatur quod parietes ſive muri camere & grangie predicti Johannis Meke poſiti erant ſuper ſolum predicte Johanne. Interim abbas, hoc intelligens, acceſſit apud Bradegate, die Martis predicto, ad probandam rei veritatem. Comparuit etiam predicta Johanna cum conſilio ſuo, videlicet, Johanne Botiler, ſeneſcallo domini de Groby, Alano de Sutton, Murdaco de Grenleye, & aliis amicis ſuis; qui, cum diligenter examinâſſent homines etatis antiquioris de Bradegate ſuper premiſſis de quibus predicta Johanna conquerebatur ut premittitur, invenerunt per teſtimonium eorum, ac per vetuſtatem murorum lapid' predictarum grangie & camere, quod earundem muri & parietes ſic poſiti erant & continuati à tempore cujus contrariam memoriam nullus eorum ſeu eorum parentes habere potuit vel notitiam. Invenerunt etiam quendam lapidem poſitam pro metâ extra gardinum predicti Johannis Meke, in latere foſſate verſus campum, reſpicientem directè ad medium foſſati, inter gardinum Johannis Meke & gardinum predicte Johanne. Invenerunt ſimiliter, per teſtimonium eorundem hominum, quod quidem alius lapis, qui poſitus erat pro metâ inter cameram predicti Johannis Meke & grangiam predicte Johanne, juxta alteram viam que ducit in medium ville, compollens predicto lapidi verſus aquam, amotus erat diligenter per predictum Johannem Clerk, quondam virum predicte Johanne, cum edificavit illam grangiam juxta viam, & poſitus ſub pede poſtis illius grangie propioris camere predicti Johannis Meke, juxtam predictam cameram. Unde predictus abbas, & omnes alii ex parte predicte Johanne, volentes hujus liti & diſcordie pro futuris temporibus, finali aſſenſu & concordiâ tam predicti abbatis quam predicte Johanne tunc ibidem preſentium, poſuerunt unum lapidem inter cameram predicti Johannis Meke & grangiam predicte Johanne Clerk, juxta predictam viam, ut eſſet pro metâ in perpetuum, loco alterius lapidis ſic amoti; &, per omnes evidentias quas habere potuerint, adjudicabunt, quod omnes parietes ſive muri lapidei predictarum domorum Johannis Meke poſiti erant in ſolo abbatis, & quod ſolum predicte Johanne in nullo accidebant, nec ſtille que cadebant de ſuperciliis domorum predicti Johannis Meke. Ad quorum quidem omnium & ſingulorum declarationem, ac amoris & concordie inter partes, ut premittitur, reformationem, per aſſenſum earundem partium factas & adjudicatas, preſentes tunc erant, videlicet, prediƈti Johannes Botiler & filius ejus, Alanus de Sutton, Murdacus de Grenlie, Thomas Alblaſter de Cropſton, Johannes Pye de Groby parcarius, Henricus de Hulſtei de Thurmeſton, Johannes Prat parcarius de Bradegate, Henricus de Sentelaye, Robertus Smyth de Cropſton, Willielmus Hungreton-man, Simon de Cropſton, Thomas Milner de Bradegate, Alexander de Leyc' de eâdem, Willielmus Aleyn de eâdem, Willielmus Paulet de Anſty, & Johannes amicus prediƈte Johanne, & multi alii.

37. *a. Guthlacſton*; Wheſton, Roteby, Groby.

Sparkenhow; Kirby, Swinfen, Stanton.

Archid' *Notingam'*; Kirkeby-wodeh', Notingham, Cortingſtoke, Rampeſton, molendinum de Soth-Sutton.

Archid' de *Derby*; Derby, Hethcote, Renoſtones.

Anno Domini mill^{o}ccclxx^{mo}, dominus rex Edwardus Tertius petiit a clero decimas temporalium, & optinuit, ſolut' in tribus annis.

Item, eodem anno, venit dominus Edwardus princeps, filius prediƈti Edwardi primogenitus, de Gaſconiâ, & in Parliamento poſt Paſch' prox' ſequens celebrato, videlicet, anno Domini m^{o}ccc^{mo}lxxi^{o}, petiit a comitibus regni centum milia libras argenti; quod quidem conceſſa eſt, ita quod clerus ſolveret unam medietatem, & comites regni aliam medietatem. Et ſtatim in eodem anno ſoluta erat, tam a clero, quam a laico; & ſic ſolvit clerus quinque decimas in quatuor annis immediatè ſequentibus, ad magnam exmiñac̄oem totius eccleſie Anglicane & ſimiliter regni; & hoc pro tentenſione[1] guerre inter nos Francie & Gaſconiam. Et ad iſtam ſummam contribuebant Hoſpitalarii & capelle libere tàm regis quam alie. Archidiaconi, & omnes ſacerdotes ſtipendiarii, & omnes inferiores, taxantur ad dimidiam unius decime.

37. *b. Some memoranda concerning the ſale of wool; partly torn, and much effaced.*

A formal entry of the letting to farm their grange at Rampeſton, *in* 1296, *to ſir* William de Rampeſton, *by the advice and conſent of the monks whoſe names are ſubjoined; among whom were the Prior, Subprior, Cellarer, Sacriſt, Panitor, and many others.*

An entry of Swanington Grange *being let to ſir* Henry Talebot, *at an annual rent of ſix marks.*

Willielmus Bagley & Alicia legaverunt unam murram, pret' vi s̃. viii đ.; priùs pet' abbas & conventus de Gerondoniâ abſolvand'.

38. *a.* Rannulphus comes Ceſtrie, conſtabularius, dapiferis, baronibus, juſticiariis, vicecomitibus, miniſtris, ballivis, & omnibus fidelibus ſuis, Francis & Anglis, ſalutem. Sciatis me dediſſe Roberto comiti Legreceſtrie, in feodo & hereditariè, ac pro homagio ſuo, Muntſorell villam & caſtellum, cum omnibus tenuris, & cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis. Et, preter hoc, dono ei hereditariè omnes tenuras de quibus erat meus afidatus, et ſicut carta mea ei teſtatur. Et inſuper volo, & firmiter vobis precipio, ut ipſe comes Robertus Legreceſtrie prediƈtum caſtellum & villam de Muntſorell, cum prediƈtis tenuris, benè & honorificè, jure hereditario, de me & de heredibus meis, teneat, in villâ & extra, & cum . . . . . . in foro & in vico, in boſco & plano, in pratis & paſturis, in aquis & molendinis, in viis & ſemitis, & foribus, & in omnibus aliis, ac etiam cum ſocâ & ſacâ, thol & them, infangunthef, & omnibus aliis conſuetudinibus & libertatibus. Teſte, Gilleberto comite de Clarâ.

Rannulphus comes Ceſtrie, conſtabularius, dapiferis, miniſtris, vicecomitibus, & omnibus ballivis ſuis, Francie & Anglie, ſalutem. Sciatis me dediſſe & conceſſiſſe Roberto comiti Legreceſtrie, in feodo & hereditate, ſibi & heredibus ſuis, de me & heredibus meis, Cernelegam, & omnes boſcos adjacentes, juxta foreſtam ſuam Legreceſtrie, tam meos proprios quam eos de feodo meo, excepto parco meo de Barewâ; habend' eos in foreſtâ de me ita benè & liberè & plenariè, ſicut meliùs tenet foreſtam Legreceſtrie de rege; excepto hoc, quod retineo aiſiamenta manerii remota poſita, ſine vaſto, & ſine venditione boſci, prout habeo. Dedi ei hereditariè quicquid habeo in civitate Legreceſtrie, in dominico & feodo, ut de hâc tenurâ fidem mihi fecit ut de domino de quo tenet. Quare vobis precipio, quod benè & in pace & liberè teneat. Et jubeo ne quis ei quidquam de rebus iſtis foriſfaciat. Teſtibus; Alexandro epiſcopo Lincolni, & Rogero de . . . eſt'.

Henricus, Dei gratiâ, rex Anglie & dux Normannie, archiepiſcopis, abbatibus, comitibus, baronibus, & omnibus fidelibus ſuis totius Anglie, ſalutem. Sciatis quod Rannulfus comes Ceſtrie dimiſit & conceſſit mihi hereditariè in dominico Cernelegam & Cernewodam, & Aldremanne-hagam, in dominico, ſicut aliquid defenſum cariùs habeo; omnia nemora que fuerunt de feodo comitis de Ceſtriâ, que attingunt foreſtam . . . . . ore parcum ſuum, habere in defenſo, ſine vaſto, & de beſtiâ ſalvagiâ. Sicut autem prediƈtus comes Rannulphus dedit mihi & conceſſit, ita & ego concedo Roberto comiti Legreceſtrie, habere ea in hereditate cum feodo ſuo. Et volo & firmiter precipio, ut benè & quietè & honorificè teneat, cum omnibus conſuetudinibus ſuis. Teſte Theod' comite Bleſenſ'.

Anno Dñi miłlio ccc^{mo}xlvii^{o}, erat prima peſtilencia, & anno ſequente.

Anno Dñi miłlio ccc^{mo}lx^{o} & lxi^{o} erat ſecunda peſtilencia, & anno ſequente.

Anno Dñi miłlio ccc^{mo}lxviii^{o} & ix^{o} erat tertia peſtilencia, & anno ſequente.

Anno Dñi miłlio ccc^{o}lxxiiii^{to}, & anno ſequente, quarta peſtilencia.

Anno Dñi miłlio ccc^{o}lxxxix . . . . cum omnibus, quia magna peſtilentia fuerat.

Summa tocius rec' cxviii lī. xvi s̃. x đ.

Summa terre xx lī. iii s̃.

Summa total' expenſ' $\overset{xx}{x}$ & iii lī. viii s̃. vi đ.

[*Explicit Cartularium.*]

The following liſt of the abbots of Garendon is principally ſupplied from the foregoing Chartulary; with the aſſiſtance of Dr. Kennett's MS notes in Mr. Gough's copy of Dugdale's Monaſticon; and Tanner's Notitia Monaſtica, with MS notes by Mr. Rowe Mores.

Thurſtan occurs abbot in 1176[2].

1189. Obiit Turſtanus abbas Geraldunæ. Succeſſit Wilhelmus prior ejuſdem domûs[3].

1195. Wilhelmus abbas Gereldunæ dimiſit abbatiam ſuam. Succeſſit Wilhelmus abbas Miravallis[4].

1196. Reginaldus abbas Geroldoniæ graviter vulneratus eſt in infirmatorio ſuo noƈte, propter quod miſſum eſt per generale capitulum Ciſtertii, ut omnes converſi ejuſdem loci diſpergerentur[5].

Reginaldo Geraldon abbate 1196, a quodam converſo ſuo graviter in infirmatorio vulnerato, aliis converſis conſentientibus, juſſum eſt in generali capitulo Ciſtertii, omnes converſos ejuſdem loci amoveri[6].

1219. Adam abbas ſeptimus Waverle ceſſit; ſucceſſit ei Adam abbas Gereldoniæ, oƈtavus abbas Waverle[7].

1226. Cedente Wilhelmo, ſubrogatur Reginaldus prior Geroldoniæ ejuſdem domûs abbas decimus[8].

1234. Cedente Reginaldo, ſubrogatur Andreas prior de Garadon, ejuſdem domûs abbas undecimus[9].

Simon occurs in the reign of Henry III.[10]

Robert de Thorp 1274[11].

Thurſtan perhaps ſucceeded[12].

Roger occurs 1281[13].

Euſtace was his ſucceſſor[14].

1295. Joh̃es abbas Gerendonie profitetur obedientiam epiſcopo Lincoln', & benedicitur 8 kal. Junii[15].

In 1320, John de Sutton was abbot.

William de Sanƈtâ Cruce, late abbot of Garendon, was, at the king's inſtance, made the firſt abbot of St. Mary de Grace, alias Eaſt Minſter, in the churchyard of the Holy Trinity within Aldgate, London, founded by Edward III. The king gave this William £20. a year, for the maintenance of himſelf and the monks of the new abbey March 24, 1349-50[16].

Thomas Syeſton, alias *Shepyſhed*, was abbot in 1510; and held that office till the diſſolution in 1536.

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[1] Sic Orig. Q. *con*tinuatione, vel *ex*tenſione.
[2] See p. 821.
[3] Annales Waverl. 1189.
[4] Ibid. 1195.
[5] Ibid. 1196.
[6] Annales de Margan. On the ſubjeƈt of theſe *Converſi* ſee before, p. 789.
[7] Annales Waverl. 1249.
[8] Ibid. 1226.
[9] Ibid. 1234.
[10] MS. Edward Rowe Mores.
[11] Ibid.
[12] Ibid.
[13] Ibid.
[14] See p. 827; where Roger, Euſtace, and his ſucceſſor John, are all mentioned.
[15] Reg. Oliveri Sutton, pont. 16.
[16] Stevens, Monaſticon, vol. II. p. 48.

The following donations to the abbey of Garendon (tranſcribed by the Rev. Samuel Carte, about 1720, from the originals, then in the poſſeſſion of John Major [1], eſq. of Leiceſter) will ſupply ſome of the deficient leaves in the preceding Chartulary.

1. Omnibus, &c. Galfridus Diſpenſator de Hickeling, ſalutem. Sciatis me dediſſe, &c. Deo & eccleſie Sancte Marie de Gerondoniâ, & monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, pro ſalute anime mee, tres rodas prati, de feodo meo, in Theumanedole, in territorio de Rampeſton; illas ſcilicet tres rodas quas Hugo de Monte quondam tenuit de me, tenendas, &c. Teſtibus; Philippo de Cortingeſtocâ, Hugone filio Willielmi le Paumer, Ricardo filio Henrici, Ricardo filio Simonis, Ricardo perſonâ, & multis aliis.

2. Omnibus, &c. Radulfus de Roſel ſalutem. Sciatis me dediſſe, pro ſalute, &c. tres ſeliones de feodo meo in campis de Rampeſtonâ, illas ſcilicet qui extendunt ab Auſtro verſus Aquilonem uſque in ſicham de Rampeſtonâ, juxta quinque ſeliones ipſorum monachorum; & item alias quinque ſeliones de hereditate meâ, que tendunt per mediam curiam grangie ſue de Rampeſtonâ. Et preterea dedi, &c. illas IV ſeliones quas habebam quondam in excambium pro illis predictis ſelionibus quinque qui jacent infra curiam grangie; quia modo do eis ubicunque & predictos V ſeliones & eorundem excambium, videlicet, IV ſeliones quarum duo jacent ſuper . . . . . , & duo alie ad longas landas. Item ſciatis me dediſſe, &c. medietatem illius ſelionis, quam ſolebam dimidiare cum eis, que extenditur in juncos verſus Occidentem, & medietatem illius ſelionis quem ſolebam dimidiare cum eis, que jacet in directo grangie de Rampeſtonâ verſus Aquilonem. Volo igitur & concedo ut predicti monachi hec omnia habeant, &c. Teſtibus; Johanne de Ledâ, Philippo de Cortingſtocâ, Hugone filio Henrici, Willielmo filio Thome, Willielmo filio Ricardi Palmer, Roberto filio Gaufridi de Dixleiâ.

3. Omnibus, &c. Willielmus filius Hawiſe ſalutem. Sciatis me dediſſe, &c. Deo & beate Marie de Gerondoniâ, & monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, duas ſeliones, cum cheviciis, in campis de Rampeſtonâ; illos ſcilicet qui jacent ad fontem ubi adaquantur boves grangie eorundem monachorum, & extendunt uſque ad ſemitam de Henow; & unam ſelionem juxta viam molendini, cum chevicio, & extenditur uſque in juncos. Teſtibus hiis; Hugone de Rampeſtonâ, Willielmo filio Thome, Roberto Bare de Dixel, Michaele filio Willielmi de Boves, & multis aliis.

4. Omnibus, &c. Willielmus filius Hawiſe de Rampeſtonâ ſalutem. Sciatis me dediſſe, &c. totam terram meam quam habui ſuper rigges in campis de Rampeſtonâ, abſque ullo retenemento; & unam dimidiam acram prati que jacet in Greneholm, juxta pratum eorundem monachorum; & unam dimidiam rodam terre, que extendit ad Toftheo. Preterea dedi, &c. decem ſeliones, in libero tenemento meo, in campis de Rampeſtonâ, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, in villâ & extra villam, videlicet, illam ſelionem que eſt forera de . . . . , & extenditur a ſupercilio montis de Ballohow uſque in ſicham verſus grangiam ipſorum monachorum; & tres ſeliones que jacent . . . . juxta terram eorundem monachorum in Middle Furlong; & duas ſeliones ad fontem ubi adaquantur boves grangie eorundem monachorum, & extendunt uſque ad ſemitam de Henow; & unam ſelionem juxta viam molendini, & extendit uſque in juncos; & unam ſelionem que extendit de Henawesti, uſque in ſicham in directo ceci montis, & unam ſelionem que extendit a ceco montis uſque in viam que ducit ad eccleſiam de Rampeſtonâ. Hec autem omnia prenominata predicti monachi habeant & teneant in perpetuum, &c. Teſtibus his; Hugone de Rampeſtonâ, Willielmo filio Thome, Roberto de Roſel, Hugone filio Ranulphi de Cortingeſtokâ, Ricardo filio Henrici, Roberto Bars de Dixle, &c.

5. Sciant, &c. quo ego Ricardus filius Simonis de Rampeſtonâ dedi, pro ſalute anime mee, & omnium anteceſſorum & heredum meorum, unam ſelionem de terrâ meâ in campis de Rampeſtonâ; videlicet, illam ſelionem que extenditur de Hanewesty uſque in Dricewikeſike, contra foreram Andree Rogeri, cum omnibus aiſiamentis in villâ & extra villam, cum paſcuis, & cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, ita liberum & quietum ab omni terreno ſervicio & ſeculari exactione ſicut aliqua terra in mundo meliùs & liberiùs & quietiùs poteſt in elemoſinâ dari vel teneri. Teſtibus; Hugone de Rampeſtonâ, Willielmo filio Thome, Andreâ clerico, Willielmo Hawis, Nicholao filio Henrici, & multis aliis.

6. Omnibus, &c. Gaufridus filius Roberti Rider de Cotegrave ſalutem. Sciatis me dediſſe, &c. unam virgatam terre in Rampeſtonâ, quam Ricardus clericus tenuit, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, in villâ & extra villam, in toftis & croftis, &c. reddendo annuatim mihi & heredibus meis duos ſolidos argenti. Teſtibus; Petro filio Ricardi de Stamford, Ricardo de Trowelle, Radulpho de Roſel, Ricardo filio Henrici, Ricardo filio Simonis, Willielmo filii Hawiſe de Rampeſtonâ, & pluribus aliis.

The following deeds are copied from the originals among the antient Charters in the Britiſh Muſeum.

1. Alexandro, Dei gratiâ, Lincoln' epiſcopo, & omnibus ſancte eccleſie filiis, Rotbertus comes Legreceſtrie ſalutem. Sciatis quod, amore Dei, & remiſſione peccatorum meorum, & ſalvacione anime patris mei, matris mee, & ſalvatione anime mee & anteceſſorum meorum, & rogatu Ernaldi de Boſco, volo & concedo donum quod Ernaldus predictus dedit in elemoſinâ Deo & beate Marie & abbati de Gerendonâ, ad abbatiam faciendam, & additulatam ad abbatiam de Gerendonâ. Hoc donum verò, quod Ernaldus de Boſco dedit, & quod ego conceſſi, eſt Bethleſdena. Sicut enim ordini de Ciſtelſienſibus predictus Ernaldus Bethleſdenam in boſco & in plano conceſſit & dedit, ita hanc conceſſionem volo & concedo. Quare firmiter precipio quod iſtud benè & in pace & honorificè teneat. Teſtibus; Amiciâ comitiſſâ, Rotberto filio comitis, Willielmo Burdet, Giſleberto de Vernet, Rotberto de Creſt [2].

2. Univerſis ſancte matris eccleſie filiis, de Parco Lude & de Humbreſten' abbates, & H. de Dovenham decanus, ſalutem. Univerſitati veſtre innoteſcat, quod cauſâ que vertebatur coram nobis, auctoritate domini pape Innocentii Tertii, inter moniales de Bulington & parochianos de Burton, ſuper capellam de Burton, in hunc modum conquievit; videlicet, quod Hugo de Berges, quidam parochianus de Burton, in cujus fundo dicta capella ſita, conceſſit & dedit, & cartâ ſuâ confirmavit, matrici eccleſie Sancti Andree de Preſtwald, & domui de Bulington, unam virgatam terre, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, in territorio de Burton, in liberam & perpetuam elemoſinam; & prior & moniales de Bulington facient in perpetuum, ſingulis annis, ſextâ feriâ in ebdomadâ, miſſam celebrari in capellâ Sancti Petri de Burton, que pertinet ad eccleſiam de Preſtwald, per capellanum de Preſtwald, vicarium ſuum, & clericum ejus, exceptis diebus Omnium Sanctorum, Sancti Andree, & Natale Domini, & Purificationis beate Marie, & Paraſceue, & Aſſumptionis beate Marie, ſi feriâ ſextâ contigerint; ſalvâ tamen divinorum celebratione in eadem ebdomadâ loco ſexte ferie ſupplendâ, die ſcilicet Lune, ita quod dicti Hugo de Berges & heredes ejus, & homines in villâ de Burton manentes, invenient neceſſaria divina in prefatâ capellâ celebrandi; ſcilicet, calicem, librum, & alia eccleſie ornamenta. Nos vero huic compoſitioni, ut firma & illibata permaneat, auctoritatem noſtram impertivimus, & eam preſenti ſigillorum noſtrorum appoſitione confirmavimus [3].

3. Compoſitio de grangiâ de Burton.

2. Univerſis preſentes literas inſpecturis vel audituris, dominus Henricus de Lexington, decanus Lincolnienſis eccleſie, magiſter Robertus de Radeneye, precentor, &

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[1] In the ſame collection is a tranſcript of the deed of Robert ſon of William de Rampeſton (printed in p. 809); which adds the following witneſſes; "Alexandro ſacerdote, Roberto perſonâ, Willielmo perſonâ, Simone filio Ricardi, Roberto Roſel, Nicholao fratre ejus, Warino de Boivill, Thomâ filio Alani, Willielmo Serviente, Bertramo de Olinton, Hugone Roſel, Radulpho Roſel."—And, after "dedit eis, p. 809. l. 5. add, XII ſeliones."

[2] Cart. Antiq. Muſ. Brit. 84. H. 18. The ſeal is in a leathern caſe, much broken.

[3] Cart. Antiq. 44. H. 47.

magiſter Nicolaus de Wadyngham, cancellarius ejuſdem eccleſie, ſalutem in Domino ſempiternam. Noveritis nos mandatum domini Pape Innocentii Quarti ſuſcepiſſe, in hec verba: “Innocentius epiſcopus, ſervus ſervorum Dei, dilectis filiis decano, precentori, & cancellario, ſalutem & apoſtolicam benedictionem ſuam. Nobis dilecti filii, magiſter ordinis de Semp̃ngham, prior & conventus de Bolington ejuſdem ordinis, conqueſtione monſtrarunt, quod licet abbas & conventus monaſterii de Gerondon, Ciſtertienſis ordinis, Lincolnie dioceſis, lectoribus eccleſie de Preſtewald, qui fuerunt pro tempore in eadem eccleſiâ inſtituti, que fuit eiſdem priori & conventui per ſedem apoſtolicam in uſus proprios deputata, de quibuſdam terris quas dicti abbas & conventus in parochiâ ipſius eccleſie optinebant, pro bono pacis & concordie, tres marcas argenti, nomine decimarum, ſolvere conſueverunt annuatim; predicti tamen abbas & conventus, eiſdem priori & conventui dictam pecuniam ſubtrahentes, eis decimas de predictis terris contra juſtitiam denegant exhibere; ideoque diſcretioni veſtre per apoſtolica ſcripta mandamus, quatenus ſi eſt ita, dictos abbatem & conventum, quod eis marcas ipſas aut decimas de cetero ſine diminutione perſolvant, & de ſubtractis plenariam ſatisfactionem exhibeant, ut tenentur monitione premiſſâ, cenſuram eccleſiaſticam, appellatione remotâ, ſicut compoſitum fuit, compellatis. Quod ſi non omnes hiis exſequendis potueritis intereſſe, duo veſtrûm ea nichilominus exſequuturos. Dat' Lugd', 2° id' April', pont' noſtri anno ſeptimo.”—Hujus generali auctoritate mandati, partibus apud Lincolniam in majori eccleſiâ in preſentiâ noſtrâ ſepè & ſepiùs, juris ordine in omnibus obſervato, conſtitutis, cum dictus magiſter ordinis de Sempringham, prior & conventus de Bolington ejuſdem ordinis, proteſtati fuiſſent ſe contra abbatem & conventum de Gerendon literam apoſtolicam uti pro edicione in judicio, ſuper quam quidem literam petebant ſibi juſticiam exhiberi; prepoſitis ex utraque parte preponendis, tandem lis ſub amicabili compoſitione conquievit, ſub hâc formâ; videlicet, quod dicti magiſter ordinis de Sempringham, prior & conventus de Bolington ejuſdem ordinis, pro ſe & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, & pro toto ordine de Sempringham, remiſerunt abbati & conventui de Gerendon, & eorum ſucceſſoribus, omnem actionem quam inſtituerant verſus eos auctoritate apoſtolicâ coram judicibus delegatis, videlicet, coram domino Henrico de Lexynton, decano Lincolnie, & ejus cojudicibus, videlicet, magiſtro Roberto de Radeneye precentore, & magiſtro Nicholao de Wadingham cancellario ejuſdem eccleſie, ſuper decimis de grangiâ de Burton provenientibus, & ſuper tribus marcis rectoribus eccleſie de Preſtewald aliquo tempore nomine dictarum decimarum pro bono pacis & concordie ſolutis, quas petebant nomine eccleſie de Preſtewald, que quidem eccleſia eſt dictis priori & conventui de Bolington per ſedem apoſtolicam in uſus proprios deputata, & juri ſiquidem quod eis poſſet competere nomine dicte eccleſie de Preſtewald, tam ſuper dictis decimis, quam ſuper tribus marcis, & tam impetratis quam impretandis in perpetuum, renuntiaverunt, ſiquidem abbas & conventus de Gerendon remiſerunt in perpetuum, tam a preſtatione decimarum de grangiâ de Burton provenientium, quam a preſtatione trium marcarum aliquo tempore aliquibus rectoribus de Preſtewald ſolutarum. Predicti verò abbas & conventus de Gerendon, ut parcatur eorum laboribus & expenſis, pro dictâ remiſſione & renuntiatione, & pro bono pacis & concordie, & pro expenſis in lite factis dictis priori & conventui de Bolyngton, rectoribus dicti eccleſie de Preſtewald, quandam ſummam pecunie, videlicet, triginta & quinque marcas argenti, numeraverunt. Nos verò hanc amicabilem compoſitionem ratam habentes, eam preſentis ſcripti patrocinio communivimus; & ipſam auctoritate noſtrâ, immò potiùs auctoritate apoſtolicâ quâ freti ſumus, confirmavimus. In cujus rei teſtimonium, preſenti ſcripto in modum cyrographi confecto, & utrique parti tradito, ſigilla noſtra & partium ſunt appenſa. Dat' apud Lincolniam, in majori eccleſiâ, die Sabbati proximo poſt Aſcenſionem Domini, anno Gratie mileſimo ducenteſimo quinquageſimo primo [1].

4. Hec eſt amicabilis compoſitio facta inter priorem & conventum de Bulīgton, & Anketillum perſonam de Preſtwat'; videlicet, quod idem Anketillus dedit & conceſſit, & preſenti cartâ confirmavit, priori & conventui de Bulington omnes decimas bladi, & leguminis, & lini, in campis de Houton, quicunque de quâcunque villâ cultor extiterit; habendas & tenendas quamdiu vixerit, & in uſus proprios convertendas; &, ut hoc ratum & firmum permaneat, ſpontaneâ voluntate juravit quod eorum adjutor & defenſor erit. Et ſciendum quod, in hujus liberalitatis compenſatione, dicti prior & conventus conceſſerunt eidem Anketillo omnes decimas Sancti Severi, que ſunt de dominico Elie, in campo de Preſtwat', habendas & tenendas quamdiu in ſeculari habitu vixerit, ſicut ipſi unquam meliùs & integriùs eas poſſiderunt; & ipſi adquietabunt predictas decimas erga monachos Sancti Severi. Sciendum eſt etiam, quod prefati prior & conventus conceſſerunt eidem Anketillo annuum redditum unius marce infra Octavas Paſche ſolvendum. Et in hujus rei teſtimonium dicti prior & conventus & prefatus Anketillus huic ſcripto ſigna ſua poſuerunt. Hujus rei teſtes ſunt; Martinus capellanus de Preſtwat', Robertus capellanus de eadem villâ, Robertus Putrel de Cotes, Elias de Preſtwald, magiſter Stephanus de Cantabrige, Willielmus Punitol, Gilbertus de la Grene, Henricus de Holn, Symon Pollard, Ricardus de Vauſe [2].

5. Univerſis ſancte matris eccleſie filiis has literas viſuris vel audituris, Petrus prior & conventus monachorum de Lentonâ ſalutem. Sciatis nos dimiſiſſe & conceſſiſſe Deo & beate Marie, & conventui utriuſque ſexûs domûs de Bulingtonâ, omnes decimas que nobis contingunt in territoriis de Houtonâ & de Kotes, in parochiâ de Preſtwald, ſine aliquo retenemento, tenendas & habendas in perpetuum, reddendo nobis annuatim, ad feſtum Inventionis Sancte Crucis, vel infra octo dies ſequentes, in curiâ noſtrâ apud Lentonam, quatuor ſolidos argenti pro omnibus rebus. Dum verò predictus conventus nobis ad terminum ſtatutum dictos IIII ſolidos benè perſolverit, nos ei prenominatas decimas fideliter warantizabimus; ſi autem non perſolverit, licebit nobis dictas decimas in Auguſto proximè ſequenti uſibus noſtris colligere, niſi gratis velimus ei terminum ſuum prolongare. Hoc autem fecimus ei intuitu pietatis & augmento religionis, & ut major inter nos de cetero familiaritatis habeatur. Et ut hec conceſſio noſtra rata ſit in perpetuum & inconcuſſa, preſens ſcriptum ſigillorum capituli noſtri munimine utrumque corroboravimus. His teſtibus; Herberto capellano, Anketillo capellano de Preſtwald, magiſtro Silveſtro de Notingham, Heliſeo perſonâ eccleſie Sancte Marie in Notingham, Roberto filio Fulconis de Notingham, Willielmo filio Everardi, Ricardo Piſtore, Johanne Pincore de Lentonâ, Gileberto & Heliſeo de gar . . ſis in Bulington [3].

6. Subſcriptam pactionem inter eccleſiam beati Andree de Preſtewald & capellam beati Johannis de Cothes confirmatam preſentis pagine teſtimonium munit & roborat; videlicet, quod predicta capella in parochiâ jamdicte eccleſie, & in feodo venerandi Hoſpitalis Jheruſalem fundata, ex permiſſione matris eccleſie, & libertate ipſius Hoſpitalis, quâ intitʳ in criſmate & oleo, liberam conſecuta eſt divini officii adminiſtrationem, & cum ſepulturâ mortuorum plenariâ ipſius loci, ſub honore Johannis Baptiſte conſecuti dedicationem; ita tamen quod nullus infans, nullus mortuus, tam ville de Cothes, quam tocius parochie de Preſtewald, ibidem baptizetur vel ſepelietur, niſi ex permiſſione & aſſenſu matris eccleſie, ſed in omnibus illi tamquam filia matri devota omnimodam fidem & venerationem exhibeat; nec in ſuſcipiendis parochianis, vel aliquid in quo mater eccleſia ledatur, ſibi vendicare preſumat; immo pocius omnes manentes infra villam de Cothes, tam in decimis preſtandis, quam in quibuſlibet aliis obventionibus & ſequelis, ut parochiam ſupradicte eccleſie devoti & ſubjecti exiſtant, exceptâ familiâ & manſurâ Ricardi Frumentini, ejuſdem loci fundatoris & advocati, & exceptis manentibus in clauſo quod continetur inter tres vias antiquas & Soram, quos

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[1] Cart. Antiq. 53. A. 23.

[2] Cart. Antiq. 44. A. 31. See the ſeal, Plate CXII. fig. 1.

[3] Cart. Antiq. 44. F. 19. See the double ſeal, Plate CXII. fig. 2.

mater eccleſia ſepenominate capelle, ut filie ſue in Deo, fovendos & ſuſcipiendos ut parochianos, tam vivos quam mortuos, committit, & in perpetuum de ſe tenendos concedit; receptâ ſibi tam Ricardi predicti quam omnium aliorum omni decimatione bladi & leguminis de campis. Et ne hoc detrimento vel leſioni matris eccleſie īmiñe videatur, capellanus in ipſâ capellâ miniſtrans duos cereos accenſos precii viii denariorum, & unam libram thuris precii iiii denariorum, ſingulis annis, nomine penſionis, in feſtivitate beati Andree Apoſtoli, in principio miſſe, ad altare matris eccleſie offeret, adductis ſecum ad minus duobus de his predictis parochianis, & ipſo Ricardo capelle fundatore & advocato, vel herede ſuo ſi preſens fuerit, ut in omnibus honore & reverentiâ matri eccleſia exhibeat, & ſic ſe illi obligatam cognoſcat, ſalvâ dignitate & libertate ſupranominati Hoſpitalis, & ne hoc ullis temporibus molet' voluntate & deliberatione perſone tam matris eccleſie quam capelle, conſentientibus utrobique advocatis & fratribus Hoſpitalis datum eſt, h' ut pax eccleſie reddatur nec pretextu alicujus in perpetuum inſtrumenti preſentis tranſactionis tenor infirmetur; &, ut illibatè in poſterum obſervetur, nec alicui fraudandi occaſio relinquatur, preſentis pagine munimine ſub his teſtibus roboratur. Teſtibus; Radulfo de Dynâ priore fratrum Hoſpitalis, & fratre Rogero ſimplici, & pluribus aliis; & Philippo de Kimâ, eccleſie de Preſtewald advocato, & Ricardo Frumentino capelle de Cothes advocato, & Ricardo de Sancto Petro predicte eccleſie perſonâ, & Randulfo de Praeres, & Philippo filii Philippi Kimâ, & magiſtro Willielmo de Lincoln', & Roberto filii Hardulfi, & Tomâ de Reynevillâ, & Jordano, & Joce, & Willielmo Bacun [1].

7. Univerſis Chriſti fidelibus ad quos preſens ſcriptum pervenerit, de Valle Dei & de Neubo abbates, & prior de Beuveir, ſalutem. Literas domini Pape ſuſcepimus, in hec verba: "Honorius epiſcopus, ſervus ſervorum Dei, dilectis filiis de Valle Dei & de Neubo abbatibus & priori de Beuveir, Lincoln' dioc', ſalutem & apoſtolicam benedictionem. Dilecto filio Aſketillo rectore eccleſie de Preſtewald accepimus conquerente, quod Ricardus Frumentinus miles, & quidam alii Lincoln' dioc', capellam de Cotes, ad dictam eccleſiam de jure ſpectantem, ſibi auferre contra juſticiam moliunt'. Quocirca diſcretioni veſtre per apoſtolica ſcripta mandamus quatenus, partibus convocatis, audiatis cauſam, &, appellatione remotâ, fine canonico terminetis, facientes quod decernitis per cenſuram eccleſiaſticam firmiter obſervari. Teſtes autem qui fuerint nominati ſi ſe gravi odio vel timore ſubtraxerint, cenſurâ ſimili, appellatione remotâ & ceſſante, cogatis veritati teſtimonium perhibere. Quod ſi non omnes hiis exequendis potueritis intereſſe, duo veſtrûm ea nichilominus exequentur. Dat' Lateran', iii id' Aprilis, pontificatûs noſtri anno primo." Partibus ſiquidem in preſenciâ noſtrâ conſtitutis, prepoſuit Ricardus Frumentinus tranſactionem factam fuiſſe inter eccleſiam beati Andree de Preſtewald & capellam de Cotes, cujus is erat tenor: "Subſcriptam pactionem," &c. [*as in p.* 832.] Nos verò, attendentes inhoneſtum eſſe ea que ſemel per concordiam diffinita ſunt, in recedue contentionis ſcrupulum revocari, predictam tranſactionem approbavimus; ita tamen eam explanantes & determinantes, de aſſenſu monialium de Bolinton & Ricardi Furmentini, capelle advocati, & Anketilli tunc perſone de Preſtewald, ſcilicet ut quocienſcunque predictam capellam de Cotes vacare contigerit, prenominatus Ricardus, capelle advocatus, vel heredes ejus, capellanum idoneum eliget, qui in propriâ perſonâ in eadem miniſtrabit, & eundem perſone de Preſtewald preſentabit, coram archidiacono loci, quem refutare non poterit, niſi ob cauſam manifeſtam & approbatam coram archidiacono & ejus conſilio; &, ſi evidens cauſa refutationis probet predictus Ricardus vel heres ejus, alium preſentabit predicto modo, ſicut in eâ alius divina miniſtrabit, niſi preſentatione & aſſenſu ipſius Ricardi vel heredes ſui. Capellanus verò preſentatus ad capellam fidelitatem jurabit eccleſie de Preſtewald. Ut autem futuris temporibus quod a nobis ſtatutum eſt robur firmitatis optineat, huic ſcripto, autoritate quâ fungimur, ſigilla noſtra apponi fecimus [2].

8. Univerſis ſancte matris eccleſie filiis ad quorum noticiam preſens ſcriptura pervenerit, Willielmus, permiſſione divinâ, Cantuarienſis archiepiſcopus, totius Anglie primas, apoſtolice ſedis legatus, ſalutem in Domino ſempiternam. Noverit univerſitas veſtra quod cum religioſi viri prior & conventus de Bolyngton, Lincoln' dioc', certis die & loco per nos aſſignat' eiſdem, coram nobis, ipſam dioc' Lincoln' auctoritate metropoliticâ viſitantibus, ſua privilegia & inf . . . . : quorum jure, ut dicebant, fulciti; eccleſias de Preſtwald, cum capellis de Houton, & Burton, & Cotes; ac etiam eccleſias parochiales de Bolyngton, de Tiryngton, de Langton, de Spridlyngton, de Wynthorp, de Burgo cum capelle Sancte Marie ejuſdem ville, de Ingham, & medietatem eccleſiarum de Freſkenay & de Hakethorn, dict' Linc' dioc', in proprios uſus tenent; ac penſiones annuas, videlicet, quinque marcas de vicariâ de Freſkeney predict'; quinque marcas cum dimidiâ ab eccleſia de Feryby, dict' dioc'; ſex ſolidos de Hammyngham dicte dioc' minor', quemdam porcionem infra parochiam de Hanneworth, dioc' ſupradicte; vedelicet, garbarum & feni, percipiunt, & percipere ſe debere pretendunt, prohibuiſſent ac etiam oſtendiſſent. Nos igitur, viſis, examinatis, & diligentiùs ponderatis hujus exhibitione & aliis probationibus legitimis coram nobis miniſtris: quia per eadem inveniemus dictos priorem & conventum memoratas eccleſias canonicè poſſediſſe, ac penſiones legitimè percepiſſe, predictas ipſaque eccleſias in proprios uſus canonicè obtinuiſſe & obtinere, poſſidiſſe & poſſidere, ac penſiones legitimè percepiſſe & percipere debere in futurum, necnon eoſdem religioſos & eorum prioratum ſufficient' titulis ſuper appropriatione dictarum eccleſiarum, & perceptione dictarum penſionum, fuiſſe & eſſe munitos pro jure & poſſeſſione dictorum religioſorum & prioratûs eorundem in occupatione & detentione hujus & ut preceptoris hi' penſionum vocatis, de hec vocandis, ac cauſe cognitione, & juris ordinis in ea parte requiſitis, in omnibus premiſſis & obſervatis, pronunciamus & pronunciando ſententialiter & diffinitivè declaramus ab officio noſtro abſolvimus, & dimittimus abſolutos, dictaſque eccleſias & penſiones ejuſdem religioſorum auctoritate metropoliticâ confirmamus. In cujus rei teſtimonium, ſigillum noſtrum preſentibus duximus apponendum. Dat' Lincoln', nono die menſis Octobris, anno Domini mileſimo tricenteſimo octogeſimo nono, et noſtre tranſlationis nono [3].

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[1] Cart. Ant. 44 H. 53. See the double ſeal, Plate CXII. fig. 3.

[2] Cart. Ant. 45. A. 25. See the ſeal, Plate CXII. fig. 4.

[3] Cart. Ant. 43. G. 32.

Abſtract and Analyſis of Mr. Ord's Chartulary of Gerondon Abbey.

This Chartulary contains at preſent 27 leaves; two having been loſt between pages 5 and 8, and ſome others at the end. It is beautifully written in a large ſquare hand; a ſpecimen of which is given in Plate CXII. marked 4; and ſeems to have been compiled for the uſe of the Granges at Alton, Swinfen, Ravenſton, Staunton, and Swanington. It was evidently intended to have been ornamented by the Illuminator; for which purpoſe the firſt letter of every deed is left blank.

P. 1. *a. The foundation charter of* Robert Boſſu *earl of* Leiceſter; *already printed, from the* Lanſdowne *Chartulary, in p.* 814.

The confirmation charter of Robert Blanchmaines *earl of* Leiceſter; *printed in p.* 805.

P. 1. *b. A charter from king* Henry II.; *confirming the various gifts of the founder*; *printed in p.* 820.

P. 2. *a. A confirmation charter from king* Stephen; *printed in p.* 820.

Ibid. Henricus rex Anglie, dux Normannie & Aquitainie, & comes Andegavie, juſticiariis & vicecomitibus ſuis tocius Anglie & Portuum Maris, ſalutem. Precipio quod omnes res abbatie de Geroldoniâ, quas homines ſui affidaverint ſuas eſſe proprias, ſint quiete de theloneo & paſſagio & omni conſuetudine; nec ſuper hanc cartam meam diſturbentur; imminente ſuper xlī. ſatisfacturâ. Teſtibus; A. cancellario, & comite regni; & Roberto comite Legreceſtrie.

Ibid. William Gerbert, *by conſent of his brothers* John *and* Elias, *and of his ſpouſe, and all his friends, quitclaims to the monks of* Waverley *his right to the manor of* Gereldon; *which had been unjuſtly taken from his father*; *printed in p.* 820.

P. 2. *b.* Alexander *biſhop of* Lincoln *permits the abbey to be founded*; *and grants to it certain privileges.*

Ibid. Roger de Quenci, *earl of* Winton, *permits the abbot and convent* claudere, &, pro voluntate ſuâ, clauſum habere haiâ & foſſato, aut quocunque alio modo voluerint, ad majorem commodum ſuum, totum boſcum ſuum de Kñtt, & totam placiam ab hayſâ in Occidentali parte caprarie ſue uſque ad caput de le Thweit verſus Foreſtam, ubi abbatia eorum antiquitùs fuit fundata, & totam le Thweit, integrè & plenariè, abſque ullo retenemento, &c. & predictam Henleiam & totum territorium ejuſdem loci predictis monachis in perpetuum warantizabimus, &c.

P. 3. *a. A like confirmation from* Margaret *counteſs of* Winton, in purâ viduitate.

Ibid. Alicia de Beaumont, comitiſſa de Boughan, & conſtabulatrix Scotie, quondam uxor d̄no meo Henrico de Beaumont, *confirms to the monks of* Gereldon, *for the health of her ſoul, and thoſe of* Henry *her late huſband, and of her uncle* John Comyn *earl of* Boughan, *from whom her inheritance came, all that had been given them by* Robert *earl of* Leiceſter, *in* Shepeſhed, Gerendon, *and* Charnwood Foreſt; *particularly ſpecifying* totum boſcum, & ſolum cujuſdum boſci, cum liberâ chaceâ & venatione que nobis pertinent in dicto boſco, & omnes alias res & poſſeſſiones in villâ & campis de Shepeſhed & de Gerendon, & de foreſtâ noſtrâ de Charnewode, in honore de Wynton; videlicet, terras tenentium, redditus, pratos, & paſturas, liberè & quietè ad omnia animalia, rivos, aquas, currentes, & exiſtentes, verſus abbatiam ſuam, vel infra ſive extra, quin illi poſſunt illas revertere ad ipſorum aiſiamentum & proficuum ad ſuam voluntatem, clauſuras de boſco & de campis, adeo benè propè le Gothous, cum in aliis locis, &c.

P. 4. *a.* Symon Alan *of* Whatton, Roger Godeberd, Alan Chamberlain, John Chamberlain, Thomas le Frenkyſh, John Kendale, Roger Lerſaunt, *and* Thomas Belgrave, *all of* Shepeſhed, *quitclaim to all right* in clauſuris abbatis & conventûs de Gerondoniâ in Gothous, per has metas; videlicet, de boſco qui vocatur le Lenehurſt uſque Gothous lydgate, & inde per Dixſhaw uſque veterem campum de Gerondoniâ qui vocatur le Halow juxta Henley, & de le Wudhousforth per unam ſemitam que ducit verſus Shepeheved uſque le Newhawſyk, uſque le Cyldyrbryg juxta Henley.

Ibid. An amicable adjuſtment of a diſpute concerning the fences of the abbot and convent ad haias ſuas; *by which the monks agreed to make* unum foſſatum in villâ de Shepeſhed uſque ad viam de Cernelegâ, decem pedes in latitudine, & ſeptem pedes de profundo; *which the inhabitants of* Shepeſhed *were for ever to maintain and repair when neceſſary*; *and to which the following* liberi homines de Shepeſhed affidaverunt; *viz.* Gilbert filius Edwini, Roger Gudberd, Walter Wallent, Roger Chamberlen, Richard Arbalaſtarius, John Piſtor, *and many others.*

P. 4. *b.* and 5. *a. A compoſition by which the monks of* Garendon *agreed to pay to the monks of* Leiceſter 6*s. a year in lieu of tithes for their lands at* Henley, *in the pariſh of* Shepeſhed. *Dated,* in craſtino Sancti Andree, in eccleſiâ beate Margarete Leiceſtrie, anno ab Incarnatione Domini milleſimo cc°xxii°.

A compoſition, dated 37 Hen. III. *between the monks of* Garendon *and* Leiceſter; *the ſubſtance of which is already ſtated,* p. 796, *from* Charyte's Rentale.

P. 5. *b.* Univerſis ſancte matris eccleſie ad quos preſens ſcriptum pervenerit frater Gaufridus, permiſſione divinâ, monaſteri Ebree abbas, totiuſque ejuſdem loci conventus, ſalutem in Domino ſempiternam. Noverit univerſitas veſtra quod nos remiſſionem & quietam clamanciam quam frater Radulphus, dictus prior de Ware, procurator noſter in Angliâ generalis, fecit viris religioſis abbati & conventus de Gerondoniâ, Ciſtercienſis ordinis, ſuper decimis boſci ſui venditi & vendendi . . . . *(Here the deed ends imperfectly, and two leaves are loſt.)*

P. 8. *a. begins imperfect* . . . . viri domini Johannis Comyn, cundam comitis de Bouthingal, in Domino ſempiternam. Noverit univerſitas veſtram grangiam de Stanton, ſitam in parcum noſtrum de Berdon, cum Alſtonmedwe & Witmor, & cum totâ terrâ quam viri religioſi abbas & conventus Gerendonie ibidem tenent, cum ſuis pertinentiis, tam extra vetus foſſatum quam infra, eſſe de tenurâ & de feodo dominorum de Harecurt, & omnino extra limites foreſte de Charnewode, per preſens ſcriptum exiſtere, de jure proteſtamus. In cujus rei teſtimonium, &c.

Ibid. A grant from Robert de Burton, *dated* 1145, *of three carucates of land, in his demeſne of* Ibſtock, *in recompence for* 30 *marks of ſilver, which the monks of* Garendon *had given to redeem him from captivity (ſee p.* 823.) Primum pactum hujus ditionis & conceſſionis ego & Ricardus filius apud Lereceſtriam, in thalamo Ernaldi de Boſco, fide & juramento coram teſtibus confirmavimus.

P. 8. *b. Another grant from* Robert de Burton *and* Richard *his ſon, dated alſo in* 1145, *of half a carucate,* pro remiſſione peccatorum noſtrorum, & omnium amicorum tam vivorum quam mortuorum, & nominatim pro Ingenulfo fratre meo, quem Deo ſerviendum in monachali habitu ſecum ſuſceperint. Hanc donationem apud Gerendoniam, preſenti omni conventu ceteriſque perſonis legalibus, fide & juramento confirmavimus.

P. 9. *a.* Reginald *the ſon of* Reginald *gives* ſex ſeliones de feudo meo in campo de Ibſtokâ, cum prato quod ad eaſdem ſeliones pertinet, que ſeliones jacent apud Meneford propinquiores terre ipſorum monachorum; & unam foreram ſuper Gratthornehull, in quo Brocfurlong extenditur.

Ibid. Henry *ſon of* Richard de Burton, *for the health of his own ſoul, his father* Richard's, *&c. confirms to the monks* elemoſinas & donationes Reginaldi filii Ingenulfi, & Reginaldi filii ipſius Reginaldi; videlicet, totam grangiam ſuam de Ibſtokâ, & totum lo-

cum in quo eadem grangia ſita eſt; & totam clauſuram in curiâ ejuſdem grangie & berchariarum ſuarum ibidem conſtructarum; & quatuor carucatas terre & XVII acras terre in campis de Ibſtokâ, & quicquid habent in remanentiâ de feudo meo, & quicquid idem monachi fregerint de brueriâ in campis de Ibſtokâ uſque ad annum nonum coronationis regis Johannis. Preterea dedi dimidiam carucatam terre de dominico meo in campis de Ibſtokâ.

9. *b.* William *ſon of* Richard de Burton *confirms the grants of his grandfather* Robert *and father* Richard, *and alſo of* Ingenulf *and his ſon* Reginald, *of the ſite of* Ibſtock Grange; *and four carucates and a half and* XIII *acres of land,* & quicquid monachi fregerint de bruerià, ita ut non ampliùs fregant, nec excedant diviſas XXV anno coronationis regis Henrici III^{di} conſtitutas.

10. *a.* Reginald *ſon of* Ingenulf *of* Ibſtock *confirms* omnes donationes Roberti patris mei, & Ricardi filii ejus, & Willielmi filii Ricardi domini mei, & Ingenulfi patris mei; viz. ſedem grangie ſue de Ibſtocâ, &c. omnium dominiorum & barchariarum ſuarum, &c.

10. *b. and* 11. *a. The ſame* Reginald, *by two ſeparate deeds, again confirms his father's grants; and adds* XIII *acres of land, part of his own demeſne, in* Ibſtock field. In retributione autem hujus donationis & confirmationis dederunt mihi predicti monachi pullos duos, diverſi gruis, & duodecim agnos, & vaccam unam cum vitulo, & ſcrofam unam.

11. *b.* Henry *ſon of* Richard *of* Burton *confirms the grants of his father, grandfather, &c. of the ſite of* Swynefen grange *(printed in p.* 823.)

12. *a.* G. Camerarius de Clintonâ, &c. *(printed in p.* 805.)

12. *a. b. Two grants of* William Beauchamp *earl of* Warwick; *both printed in p.* 805; *but this copy gives the names of abbot* Turſtin *and* Henry de Caldrai.

13. *a. A quitclaim from* Walter Peverel *to the monks of* Gerendon *of all right which he or* Ada *his wife might have to that* cultura terre que vocatur Hethwong, cum cheveſcia, que extenditur à viâ de Ibſtoc uſque ad ſycham verſus Nelſton.

A like quitclaim of the ſame cultura *from* John de Sadington *and* Amicia *his wife.*

13. *b. A like quitclaim from* Felicia *daughter of* Reginald *ſon of* Reginald *of* Ibſtock, *of the ſame* cultura, unde contentio & placitum fuit inter eoſdem monachos & Walterum Peverel & Johannem de Sadington, maritos ſororum mearum, videlicet, Ade & Amicie.

14. *a. Two ſimilar quitclaims from* Reginald le ſire de Ibſtock *and* Amicia *his daughter.*

14. *b.* Reginald Bartein *of* Ibſtock *releaſes to the monks of* Garendon *all claim to any of their lands, meadows, paſtures,* &c. tam in Magnâ Ibſtoc, quam in Parvâ Ibſtoc, nunc Otherton vulgariter nuncupatâ, & ubique alibi ad grangiam ſuam de Swinfen qualitercunque ſpectantibus vel adjacentibus.

A like releaſe to the monks, from the ſame Reginald, *concerning common of paſture in* Ibſtock field.

15. *a. An imperfect grant relative to common of paſture,* in campis de Altonâ. Predicte oves numerabuntur per majorem centenarium, ſcilicet, per ſexcies. Et ſciendum quod predicti monachi ſimiliter potuerint predictas toftas & croftas & predictas quinque acras terre claudere vel foſſare, & barcharias & alias domos ibidem conſtruere, & quicquid voluerint exinde facere.

Roger de Crafte *gave* 3*s. annual rent, which* Bartholomew de Ravenſton *uſed to pay him for a virgate of land* in territorio de Alton.

Bartholomew de Ravenſton *gave the toft and croft in* Alton, *which he held of* Roger de Crafte.

Hugo de Hardeberewe, filius Rogeri de Hardeberewe, dedit manerium ſuum de Ravenſton, abſque ullo retenemento, quod habuit ex hereditate Iſabelle matris ſue, & quicquid habuit, vel habere potuit, in eadem villâ, occaſione hereditatis, cum omnibus eſchaetis, wardis, & releviis, ad ſe vel ad heredes ſuos pertinentibus. Dedit etiam homagia & ſervicia omnium liberorum hominum ſuorum de ſe & heredibus ſuis tenentium, in villâ de Ravenſton, cum omnibus eſcheatis, wardis, & releviis, ad ſe vel ad heredes ſuos pertinentibus.

15. *b.* Rogerus le Zouch dedit omnes terras & tenementa quas habuit in Altonâ.

Henry *ſon and heir of* Roger le Waleys *of* Ravenſton *gave a moiety of two tofts and a moiety of two virgates of land in* Ravenſton, *whenever they ſhould devolve to him* jure hereditario; *one of the tofts and one of the virgates being at that time held in dower.*

The ſame Henry *gave two parts of two virgates of land and one meſſuage in* Ravenſton, *which* Walter le Gras *formerly held; and another meſſuage there, in the tenure of* Henry le Brun.

16. *a.* Henry *ſon of* Bartholomew de Ravenſton *gave half an acre of land,* in territorio de Ravenſton, que jacet ſuper Overton hill, inter terram Roberti le Waleys & terram Reginaldi de Hodſton, & extenditur in longitudine a viâ de Overton uſque in Korwelle ſike.

Bartholomew de Ravenſton *gave a virgate of land in* Alton, *held* de Rogero de Crafte, domino ſuo.

William Baſſet *gave* locum in quo grangia de Alton ſita eſt, & clauſuram & curiam ejuſdem grangie, cum omnibus domibus ſuis, & duas virgatas terre de feudo ſuo in eadem villâ, cum toftis & croftis, & pratis & paſcuis, & cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, in villâ & extra villam.

Ralph Baſſet, *ſon of* William, *gave all that land in* Alton *and* Ravenſton *which he held in fee, of the gift of* Hugh *ſon of* Roger de Herdeberew.

Robert le Gras *of* Ravenſton *is noticed, but not his benefaction.*

16. *b.* Henry *ſon and heir of* Roger le Waleys *of* Ravenſton *gave two virgates of land and one meſſuage in* Ravenſton, *which* Walter le Gras *had formerly held, and which meſſuage, with one third of the land, was then held by* Henry le Brun.

William Borarde, *of* Ravenſton, *renounced all claim to half an acre of land, of his fee,* in territorio de Ravenſton, ſuper Litelehou, inter terram Willielmi de Rakedale & terram Rogeri le Machun, & abbuttat ſuper Corwelle ſike & viam de Overton.

Edmund de Burforde, *ſon and heir of* William, *renounced all title to lands, rents, ſervices, villanages, meadows, paſtures,* &c. *in* Alton.

Maud de Holand, *relict of ſir* Robert de Holand, *confirmed all the lands within her fee, in* Alton *and* Ravenſton, *which had been given by* Hugh *ſon of* Roger de Herdeberew.

17. *a.* To all thoſe the wyche theſe letters ſchall ſee or here, Raffe Baſſett of Sapcote greтyng in Gode. Know ye me to have gyffen lycens, for me and myne heires, to monk Will' of Herle and monk Rob̄t hys ſune, that they mey gyffe all theyr landes and teñts wiche they have in the townes of Rawnſton and Alton, the wiche landes and teñts be of my fee, to thabott and cōvent of Gerond', to have to them and theyr ſucceſſors for ever, in ꝑpetuall almys, withowte condicion of me and myn heires, nattwithſtandyng the ſtatute of religious, that no land ſchuld cū to mortmayn, doyng the s̄vces dew and accuſtomed. In witnes wherof to thys writynge I have ſetto my ſeale. Teſtib'.

To all thoſe wich thiſe lr̄es indented ſchall ſe or here, Henr' of Beaumōt erle of Boghan, conſtabull of the Scottis, and Alys his wyffe, gretyng in Gode. Know ye hus to have gyffen and granted licence, for us and owre heires, to monk William of Erle and monk Rob̄t his ſun, that thei mey gyffe all their londes and teñtys wich thei have in the towne of Alton and Rawnſton (whiche landes and teñtis be of owre fee) to thabbatt and monkys of the abbey of Garadon, to have and to hold to them and their ſucceſſors for ever, in ꝑpetuall almys, without condicōn of us and owre heires.

17. *b.* William de Herle *appoints* Simon Pakman *of* Kerby *his lawful attorney, to deliver ſeiſin to the abbot and convent of* Garendon *of all his lands, &c. in* Alton.

Aleyn la Zouch, lord of Aſchby la Zouch, hath given lycence to monk William of Herle and monk Rob̄t his ſune, that thei mey gyffe all the landes and teñtis that thei have in the townes of Alton and Rawnſton to thabbatt and convent of Gerond', to have and to holde to them and to their ſucceſſors for ever, in ꝑpetuall almys, without a geynſeiyng of the ſeid Aleyn or of his heires.

18. *a.* William of Herle and Rob̄t his ſon gretyng in Gode: know ye hus to have ordenyd and aſſigned in owre place Gerard of Segynton and Symond Pakmē, or on of them, owre attorneys or owre attorney, to deliver ſeſyn to thabbatt and cōvent of Gerond', or their attorney, of landes and teñtis, fees, and reṽcions, the wich we have in the towne of Rawnſton, of the ſee of Wincheſt', after that that in the chart^{r} therof made more fully is contenyd.

A carta cyrographata *between* Walter *abbot of* Gerendon *and the convent of that place on the one part, and* William de Herle *and* Robert *his ſon on the other part, witneſſes that the ſaid* William *and* Robert *grant to the abbot and convent all their lands and tenements in* Alton juxta Aſchby la Zouch, *for ever, for the founding of a chantry in the abbey, and in lieu of 40s. rent which the abbot had uſed to receive from the lands of the ſaid* William *in* Kerby. *The abbot and convent to find a monk*, preſbyterum profeſſum, inter eos vitam religioſam ducentem, *who ſhould daily for ever celebrate, at the altar of* St. Benedict, *in the church of* Gerendon, *where the body of* Robert de Herle *the brother of* William *was buried, for the good eſtate of the ſaid* William *and his ſon* Robert *ſo long as they ſhould live, and afterward for their ſouls, and for thoſe of* John de Whatton *and* Agnes *his wife, of* Robert de Herle, *and of* Margaret *wife of* William de Herle, *&c.; and annually, on the feaſt of* St. Margaret the Virgin, *on the anniverſary of the ſaid* Robert de Herle, Placebo *and* Dirige *to be ſung, amd ſolemn muſic with note, for the ſame ſouls. This the abbot and convent undertake to perform; and alſo to renounce to the ſaid* William *all claim on his lands at* Kerby, *and of the 40s. rent there which they had been accuſtomed to receive.*

19. *a.* Symon de la Saucey primus dedit unam bovatam terre in campo de Overton, verſus ſolem, in culturis meis per campum, cum omnibus pertinentiis, que non eſt de maritagio nec de duario uxoris mei, & unam ſelionem, ad edificand' domos ſuas; & paſturam c ovium cum exitu earum, & xii vaccarum cum tauro & cum exitu earum, & xx porcorum, pro quibus non dabunt pannagium, cum exitu eorum, & viii bovum. Et ſciendum eſt quod agni qui exibunt de c ovibus, & vituli qui exibunt de xii vaccis, & porcelli qui exibunt de xx porcis, per annum remanebunt in paſturâ uſque ad Inventionem Sancte Crucis, & tunc amovebuntur. Nec igitur omnia, &c.

19. *b.* Katelina *daughter of* Simon de la Saucey *gave one bovate of land, without toft or croft, near that which her father had given, and paſture for 20 ſheep.*

Margery *daughter of* Lettice Saucye *in* Overton *releaſed 10d. yearly rent, which the abbot had uſed to pay for a bovate of land given by* Sarah *formerly wife of* Simon Saucey *in* Overton.

Henry le Grus, *ſon of* Geoffrey le Grus *of* Overton Saucey, *releaſed 8d. annual rent, which the abbot was bound to pay him for land of his fee in the vill of* Overton.

Henry *ſon of* Geoffrey le Gru *gave three ſelions of arable land in* Fernyhull, *between the abbot's land and that of* John Archer, *and extending towards* Newheath *as far as* Turnirodis.

20. *a.* Simon *ſon of* Robert de la Saucey *gave three ſelions of arable land, between the land of* Geoffrey la Grew, *and that of* Henry *ſon of* Lucy *of* Overton, *extending from Eaſt to Weſt, and abutting on the highway to* Alton.

. . . . rgana Ralenſis vidua *gave two ſelions near the ſheepcote of the monks, with the meadow extending from the ſaid ſelions to the ſike next the croft of the monks in the aforeſaid vill*, ad foſſandum & claudendum, & quemlibet fructum inde percipiendum.

Henry Coſyn, *ſon of* Robert, *gave half an acre of land in* Sildalewelle, *between the land of* William Seile *and that of* Niois de Pecco.

20. *b.* Robert Lorey, *of* Overton Saucey, *gave a virgate of land*, in territorio de Overton Saucey.

William de Overtona, *ſon of* Ada de Swaniton, *gave four ſelions in* Overton field, *near the land of the monks there, called* Reneueſholme, *and containing by computation about one acre.*

Robert Lucas *gave ſix roods of arable land; one of them on* Whiteſyke, *near the land of* William de Pecco; *the other five* in novâ friſſurâ ſuper Fernehull.

Katherine de Overton *gave half an acre of land*, de hereditate meâ, cum corpore meo, in territorio de Overton, que vocatur Suthland breech ſubtus Alton.

Henry de Boreſworth *gave half an acre and one rood of land* in Newbreche verſus Aſchby, *between the land of the abbot and that of* John Archer, *and one rood* in le Turnerodis *between the ſaid lands.*

21. *a.* Richard de Preſtwold *gave a bovate of land, which* Brian Foreſtarius *formerly held, near the bovate given to the monks by* Simon le Saucey.

John de Pecco *gave half an acre of arable land under* Hyrburſawhill, *between the land of* Margery Coſyn, *and abutting on* le Wyteſyke, *extending in length from South to North.*

William Sille *gave an acre of arable land under* Huterthow, *between the land of* Margery *relict of* Henry Coſyn *and that of* Roger Coyle, *abutting on the* Wyteſike, *and extending in length from South to North.*

21. *b.* Henry *ſon of* Lucas *gave an acre of land in* Hutherthow, *between the land of* Letitia de Pecco *and that of* Robert Fretetot, *extending in length from South to North.*

Emma *daughter of* Ralph de Langeton, *widow, gave half an acre in* Hethwong, *between the land of the abbot and that of* Robert Amy, *abutting on* Kathalfacre *towards the Weſt, and extending beyond* Myrethornefurlong.

Ralph de Langeton *gave one acre and a half of land; viz. half an acre in* Hucrofte, *half an acre in* Hathmarchals *and half an acre in* Raneueſholme; *namely, whatever in thoſe three places belonged to the virgate of land in his own tenure.*

Henry de Langeton *gave one rood of land on* Fernihull, *next the land of* Chriſtiana Archer *and that of the abbot.*

Ralph Langeton *gave a virgate of land of his demeſne in* Overton, cum omnibus pertinentiis in libertatibus & aiſiamentis in villâ.

22. *a.* Geoffrey Godebert *gave a virgate of land in* Swaniton, *with a toft and croft, which* Roger de Godebert *his father had given him for his homage and ſervice*, cum omnibus libertatibus & aiſiamentis in boſco & plano, in villâ & extra villam.

Rogerus Godebert de Swaniton dedit totum aſſartum ſuum, ſine aliquo retenemento, quod jacet in territorio de Swaniton, cum octo ſelionibus quas Mayantia quondam habuit in dote in eodem aſſarto, & cum totâ quarrerâ, & cum toto boſco adjacente, & prato, & cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis. Illud aſſartum quod vocatur Godebertes Rydyng, & jacet in latitudine inter le Redhull & veterem terram arabilem de Swaniton, & in longitudine inter alvetum dictorum monachorum & Swaniton ker; tenend' & habend' ad excolendum, fruſſand', & ad majus commodum ſuum appropriand', cum omnibus pertinentiis, infra villam & extra, & de ſectâ curie.

Thomas de Stokes *gave one virgate of land, with a toft, in the vill of* Swaniton, *which* Thomas de Weſton de Walton *formerly held.*

Roger *ſon of* Roger Godebert *of* Swaniton *releaſed the abbot from 5s. yearly rent, which he was bound to pay for the aboveſaid virgate.*

22. *b.* Rogerus Godebert de Swaniton dedit totam partem bruere ſue in territorio de Swaniton; ſcilicet, quantum pertinet ad quinque virgatas terre in eadem villâ, cum decem ſelionibus apud le Mileſton antiquitùs cultis; & comprehenditur inter duas diviſas, ſcilicet a campo de Whitwick ab Oriente uſque Grenehow in Occidentem.

The ſame Roger *gave ſeven ſelions* in territorio de Swaniton; *namely, four ſelions in the* Flaxlands, *two of them near the highway leading towards* Leiceſter, *one near the land of* William Warren, *one near the land of* Geoffrey Godebert, *and one near that of* John Page *of* Thringeſton; *the other three bounding on the abbot's grange, near the ſaid highway to* Leiceſter.

Rogerus filius Rogeri Godebert de Swaniton dedit totum boſcum ſuum quem habuit in villâ de Swaniton, ſine aliquo retenemento, vel qui aliquo tempore ſe vel heredes ſuos potuerit contingere, cum totâ terrâ, & cum omnibus aliis pertinentiis ſuis; ſcilicet, totum illum boſcum qui comprehenditur de heyſâ de Swaniton verſus Whitwik, uſque ad boſcum Petri filii Rogeri, quod habet de Simone de Arreby; & ita ſubſequenter in latitudine uſque Charnewode broc verſus Orientem, ſcilicet uſque ad illum locum qui vocatur Theneſcorde, & ita in longitudine juxta Charnewode uſque ad le Derneforth verſus Aquilonem, & de le Derneforth uſque in tranſverſum uſque ad veterem crucem, & de veteri cruce uſque ad le Smalebroc, & de le Smaſebroc uſque ad le ker de Threngeſton, & de ſuperiori parte de le ker de Threngeſton uſque ad boſcum Willielmi Talebot, & ita in longitudine juxta boſcum dicti Willielmi Talbot uſque ad novum aſſartum, & de novo aſſarto uſque ad le Redhull, & de le Redhull per ſemitam illam que ducit uſque ad le Smaleheth, & de le Smaleheth uſque ad ſupradictam heyſam de Swaniton; tenendum & habendum in perpetuum, cum toto ſolo, totâ paſturâ, & cum omnibus pertinentibus, libertatibus, & aiſiamentis ſuis, & cum omnibus aliis que me vel heredes meos aliquo modo poterunt contingere. Volo & concedo ut dictum boſcum poſſint claudere, vendere, aſſartare, vel cuicunque voluerint dare, vel ad majus commodum ſuum appropriare, quocunque modo voluerint, ſine aliquâ contradictione vel diſturbatione mei vel heredum meorum, &c.

23. *a.* Roger *ſon and heir of* Roger Godebert *gave* totam illam placeam que vocatur le Finale heth, in territorio de Swaniton.

23. *b.* William *ſon of* Robert Talebot *of* Swaniton *gave half an acre of land* in territorio de Swaniton, ſuper illum locum qui vocatur Blakemildelandes, que jacet juxta rodam terre Rogeri de Appulby, & extenditur uſque in brueriam verſus Alton, & duas rodas ſimul jacentes ſubter Hou, & unam dimidiam acram in Fayrhil, & paſturam ad quadraginta oves in prefato territorio de Swaniton.

The ſame William *gave three acres of land in* Swaniton *lordſhip*; *viz. half an acre in* Wrongeſlade, *and two roods lying together*, que ſunt cheveſcie ſubter viam de Rawnſton, *half an acre in* Lambecotes, *two half acres in* Merſurlong, *half an acre in* Longthornterew, *and two roods extending* uſque in Portweye.

William Leſſyng *of* Wytherne *gave one bovate of arable land, with a toft, in the vill of* Swaniton, *which he held of the gift of* Roger *ſon of* Roger de Godebert *of that vill*; *and four ſelions in* Hallecrofte, cum cheveſciis pro crofto, *abutting on the ſaid vill on the Eaſt, and on the* brueria verſus Overton *on the Weſt*; *together with all his* brueria, quantum pertinet ad unam bovatam terre, in eadem villâ.

24. *a.* Roger *ſon of* Brian de Wathton *gave an annual rent of a pound of cumin, which* William le Neuecomene *of* Swaniton *had uſed to pay him on St.* Thomas's *day, for one virgate of land of his fee, held by the ſaid* William *in that vill*; *together with all wards, reliefs, homages, eſcheats, and all other foreign ſervices*; *alſo* 16*d. annual rent, which* Simon de Sileby *of* Diſeworth *uſed to pay him.*

Roger Carpentarius *of* Swaniton *and* Agnes *his wife gave all their waſte land in* Langemor, *being ſo much as belonged to one bovate of land held under the abbot and convent, and extending from* Weſtermanneſway *to* Londebrok.

24. *b.* William Talebott *of* Swaniton *gave four roods of land in that lordſhip*; *one rood in* Wakelow, *three roods extending to* Thweregate, *and one rood next the half acre given him by* Thomas de Stokes, *and extending* à viâ de Ravenſton uſque in Riſedale.

William *ſon of* William de Wllarſton *gave one bovate in* Swaniton, & unam placeam in eadem villâ, cum omnibus domibus in eadem placeâ conſtructis; *all which he inherited from his mother. He alſo gave another bovate, which had been given to his father by* Agnes, *ſiſter to his mother.*

25. *a. Brother* William *prior of* Charley *and his brethren gave three roods of land in the lordſhip of* Swaniton, *lying between* Monthull *and* Weſtermannewey.

Roger Buſſai *of* Swaniton *gave two acres and a half in the lordſhip of* Swaniton; *half an acre on* Biakmildilandes, *one acre on* Howe, *half an acre between the two ſelions of* Adam Talebott *and* William de Whitewike; *and alſo two roods extending* verſus crucem de Grenehow, & III buttas ſuper Flaxlandes.

25. *b.* Richard Waryn *of* Swaniton *releaſed all claim ariſing from two virgates of land within his fee in that vill,* in totâ illâ placeâ que vocatur Langhemor, in territorio de Swaniton, ſcilicet de campo de Threngeſton uſque ad campum de Raveneſton, in longitudine, & de campo de Swaniton uſque ad campum de Overton Saucey in latitudine; & in totâ brueriâ que comprehenditur de brueriâ de Whitwik in longitudine uſque ad Grenehou; & de veteri terrâ arabili de Swaniton uſque ad le Weſtermannewey in latitudine, & in omnibus aliis brueriis & locis quos aliquando excoli potuerint vel fruſſari.

William *ſon and heir of* Richard Waryn of Swaniton *quits claim to* 12*d. rent, which he had been accuſtomed to receive, for half a virgate of land within his fee, held by* William le Neucomyn; *with all profits, commodities, &c. thence ariſing.*

26. *a.* William de Appleby *gave all the lands and tenements which he had either by gift or purchaſe from* Simon Eddley *and* Agnes *his mother in* Swaniton *lordſhip.*

William *ſon of* Waryn *of* Swaniton *gave a rood of land in that lordſhip, next* Adam Talbot's *land, and extending to* Roger de Appleby's *rood in* Flaxlandes.

The ſame William *gave four roods of land*, ad opus eccleſie de Gerondoniâ, *lying in* Swaniton *lordſhip, in* Flaxlands, *and extending to* Wythebroc; *and paſture for ſix ſcore ſheep*; *alſo one ſelion* ſubtus le ker, *which he had from the abbey in exchange.*

26. *b.* Richard Warin *gave an acre of arable land in* Swaniton, *next to the abbot's land, near* Twergate.

The ſame Richard *gave an acre of arable land in* Swaniton *lordſhip, in the culture called* Blakemildelands, *and abutting on* Weſtermanneweye; *half an acre between his own land and that of* William de Neuton, *and another half acre between the land of* Hugh de Frodeley *and that of* Peter *the ſon of* Roger.

Thomas *of* Swaniton *gave an acre and a half of arable land in that lordſhip, the acre lying in* Hoſlof, *between the land of* Peter *ſon of* Roger *and that of* Simon de Colleſhull, *extending to* Ruſtaleſike *towards the Weſt*; *and the half acre on* Houferlong, *between the land of* Richard Warin *and* William Leſſyng, *and extending towards the mill in the lordſhip of* Snypſton.

27. *a.* Thomas *ſon of* William de Swaniton *gave half an acre of land in* Swaniton *field, between the land of* Roger Godebert *on the South and that of* William Talebot *on the North, and extending to* Doningtoneſty; *with two other roods in the lordſhip, between the lands of* Roger Godebert *and* Richard Warin.

Thomas de Swaniton *gave a rood of land in* Swaniton *lordſhip, lying on* Weſtermannewey, *between the land of the abbot and that of* William Talebot.

Thomas de Swaniton *gave two roods in that lordſhip*; *one lying in* Bradecroft, *between the land of* Hugo de Frodewell *and that of* William Talbot; *the other in* Lannecroft, *between the abbot's land and* Roger Godebert's.

27. *b.* Richard de Appelby *and* Agnes *his wife gave half an acre in* Swaniton *lordſhip, between the land of* Richard Warin *and that of* Hugo de Frodeley.

Simon filius Meſſoris de Swaniton *and* Agnes de Appleby *his wife gave half an acre of arable land in* Swaniton *lordſhip,* ſuper le Blake auldilands, inter terram Roberti de Watton & terram Hugonis de Frodele.

Simon filius Willielmi de Swaniton & Agnes de Apelby uxor ſua dederunt III acras terre arabilis in territorio de Swaniton, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis; videlicet, unam dimidiam acram que jacet in Doles, inter terram Hugonis de Frodeley ex unâ parte & terram Willielmi Talebot ex alterâ; & I dimidiam acram, que abuttat ſuper Depedale, & jacet inter terram Gilberti de Snipſton & terram Willielmi de Hukleſcote; & I dimidiam acram, que jacet in le Forteſurlong, inter terram Willielmi de Newton & terram Johannis de Ibeſtoke; & I dimidiam acram, que jacet in le March, inter terram Hugonis de Frodeley & terram Willielmi Talebot; & I dimidiam acram, que jacet ſuper Talebot kerpint, & jacet inter terram Hugonis de Frodeley & terram Petri filii Rogeri; & I dimidiam acram, que abuttat ſuper Talebot ker, & jacet inter terram Gileberti de Snipſton ex unâ parte & terram Petri filii Rogeri ex alterâ.

28. *a.* Simon *ſon of* William de Swaniton *and* Agnes de Appelby *his wife gave two roods of arable land in*

Swaniton *lordſhip*, ſuper culturam que vocatur Hefill pittis ſuper Reſedale, inter terram Hugonis de Fredeley & terram Willielmi ſuper le Hull.

Robert de Arraby *gave all the land in* Swaniton *lordſhip, which he held in demeſne*, in culturâ de Hostoft, inter terram Rogeri de Apelby & torrentem in longitudine & latitudine.

Richard Warin *of* Swaniton *gave half an acre of arable land in* Swaniton *lordſhip, between the land of* Peter *the ſon of* Roger *and that of* Gilbert, ſuper illam culturam que vocatur le Falling hull, & abuttat ſuper croftum quod fuit Rogeri Godebert.

28. *b.* Robertus filius Ivonis de Threngeſton dedit IIII acras terre de dominico ſuo in territorio de Swaniton; viz. dimidiam acram que jacet inter terram Rogeri Buſſay & terram Simonis Burdun, & extenditur uſque in Dunyntonſty, & dimidiam acram ad caput de Riſedale, & dimidiam acram ſuper Grenhow, & dimidiam acram que extenditur uſque in Dolys, & dimidiam acram que extenditur uſque in Longethornborewe juxta viam, & dimidiam acram juxta rivulum, & extenditur ad Monkeſwell, & I rodam que extenditur uſque in Marſh, & I rodam que ſe extendit uſque ad Thornborewe, & I rodam ſuper Flaxlandes, & I rodam que extendit ſe verſus Weſtermannewey.

Thomas de Swaniton dedit totum jus & clamium quod habuit, vel aliquo modo habere potuerit, in totâ placiâ que vocatur Langemoram in villâ de Swaniton, & in totâ brueriâ in campo de Threngyſton uſque campum de Overton Saucey, & in totâ brueriâ que eſt inter terram arabilem de Swaniton & viam que appellatur Weſtermannewey, & in omnibus brueriis de Swaniton que aliquando excoli poſſint vel fruſſari.

William Talbott *of* Swaniton *exchanged five roods of arable land; namely, two roods near the abbot's Grange at* Swaniton, *towards the North, and three roods abutting on the ſaid two roods towards the Weſt.*

John de Coleſhull *exchanged four acres of land*, ſuper illam culturam que vocatur Godeberde Riding, cum rodâ que jacet ante portam abbatis, & inter terram predicti abbatis ex utrâque parte.

Willielmus de Donynton dedit II rodas terre arabilis in territorio de Swaniton, cum cheviciis & omnibus aliis pertinentiis; illam rodam que jacet ſuper Wakelowe, inter terram Rogeri Godebert ex unâ parte & terram Petri filii Rogeri ex alterâ; & rodam que jacet ſuper Merfurlong, inter terram dicti abbatis & terram Thome filii Willielmi de Swaniton.

Willielmus de Donynton dedit I dimidiam acram terre in territorio de Swaniton; illam dimidiam acram terre que jacet in illâ culturâ que vocatur Northcrofte, inter terram dictorum monachorum & terram Willielmi Leſhyng, & abuttat en le apud Dedemankowyll.

Roger de Apelby *gave an acre and a half and one ſelion of land in* Morhull, *and two acres beyond* Riſedale, *half an acre* que extenditur in rivulo de Thurnberche, *and one ſelion in* Flaxlandes.

The ſame Roger *exchanged ſome ſelions* jacentes ſuper Hoſtoft, juxta torrentem.

29. *b.* Ricardus de Apelbi dedit totam quereram cum ſolo in unâ ſelione quem habuit in territorio de Swaniton; ſcilicet, ſelionem jacentem inter ſelionem Gilberti de Snypſton & quereram, que quondam fuit Roberti de Arreby, & extendit ſe in Wrongeſlâde; quam quereram cum ſolo abuttat, &c.

William Polerde de Swaniton *gave an acre and a rood of arable land in that lordſhip.*

Thomas *ſon of* Thomas le Warde *gave two houſes, with a curtilage and a croft, in* Swaniton, juxta capitale meſſuagium dicti Thome patris mei; *which had been demiſed to him by his father, and was held under the abbot and convent at* Garendon.

A quitclaim from William Waring *of* Swaniton *to the abbot and convent of* Garendon, *of all ſums due from certain lands, the gift of* William *ſon of* Robert.

[*Here the Chartulary ends imperfectly.*]

Grant of the Site of Garendon Abbey[1], &c. March 8, 1540-1.

Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. ſalutem. Sciatis quòd nos, pro ſummâ duorum millium treſcentarum quinquaginta ſex librarum, quinque ſolidorum, & decem denariorum, bone & legalis Anglie monete, ad manus theſaurarii noſtre Curie Augmentationum Revencionum Corone noſtre, ad preſens, per dilectum conſanguineum noſtrum Thomam comitem Rutlandie, ad uſum noſtrum perſolutâ (& de quâ quidem ſummâ fatemur nos plenariè fore ſatisfactum & contentatum, ac ipſum comitem, heredes & executores ſuos, inde eſſe quietos & exoneratos), de gratiâ noſtrâ ſpeciali, ac ex certâ ſcientiâ & mero motu noſtro, dedimus & conceſſimus, & per preſentes damus & concedimus, prefato comiti Rutlandie, totum domum & ſcitum nuper monaſterii de Garodon, alias dicti Garowdon, alias dicti Garadon, in comitatu Leiceſtrie, authoritate parliamenti ſuppreſſi & diſſoluti; ac totam eccleſiam, campanile, & cemiterium ejuſdem nuper monaſterii; ac omnia meſſuagia, domos, edificia, columbaria, ſtagna, vivaria, ortos, pomaria, gardina, terras, & ſolum noſtra, tam infra quam extra ſcitum, ſeptum, ambitum, circuitum, & procinctum ejuſdem monaſterii exiſtentia; ac omnia maneria noſtra de Garodon, Dyxley, Wymeſwolde, Sheppeſhed, Weſton, Swythelond, Burton Underſhawe, Worthinton, Mountſorell, Thorp Hawker, Leiceſtre, & Courtlynſtoke, cum omnibus & ſingulis ſuis membris, & pertinentiis ſuis univerſis, in dicto comitatu noſtro Leiceſtrie, dicto nuper monaſterio dudum ſpectantia aut pertinentia, aut parcelle poſſeſſionum ejuſdem nuper monaſterii exiſtentia; ac rectorias noſtras de Garodon & Dixley; ac eccleſias noſtras de Garodon & Dixley, cum omnibus & ſingulis earum pertinentiis uuiverſis, in dicto comitatu noſtro Leiceſtrie, dicto nuper monaſterio dudum ſpectantia & pertinentia, ac percelle poſſeſſionum ejuſdem exiſtentia; ac totum manerium noſtrum de Sutton Bolington, cum ſuis membris & pertinentiis univerſis, in comitatu noſtro Nottinghamie, dicto nuper monaſterio dudum ſpectantia & pertinentia, ac percelle poſſeſſionum ejuſdem nuper monaſterii exiſtentia; ac totum manerium noſtrum & totam grangiam noſtram de Ravenſton, alias dicta Ramſton, cum ſuis membris & pertinentiis univerſis, in dictis comitatibus noſtris Leiceſtrie & Derbie, ſeu in eorum alterutro, dicto nuper monaſterio dudum ſpectantia & pertinentia, aut percelle poſſeſſionum ejuſdem nuper monaſterii exiſtentia; ac omnia & ſingula dominica, ſive maneria, grangias, meſuagia, terras, tenementa, prata, paſcua, paſturas, proficuos, redditus, reverſiones, ſervicia, & hereditamenta noſtra quecunque, cum ſuis pertinentiis, in Garodon, Dyxley, Wymeſwolde, Sheppeſhede, Weſton, Worthington, Mountſorrell, Thorp Hawker, Courtlingſtocke, Swythelonde, Burton Underſhawe, & Leiceſtriâ, in dictis comitatibus noſtris Leiceſtrie & Notinghamie; ac in Ravenſton, in dictis comitatibus noſtris Leiceſtrie & Derbie, ac alibi ubicunque, dictis maneriis, ſeu eorum alicui, quoquo modo ſpectantia vel pertinentia, aut ut membra vel percelle eorundem, ſeu eorum alicujus, antehac habita, cognita, ſive reputata, exiſtentia; necnon advocationes, donationes, liberas diſpoſitiones, & jura patronatuum, vicariarum, & eccleſiarum de Garowdon & Dyxley, in dictis comitatibus noſtris Leiceſtrie & Notinghamie, eidem nuper monaſterio de Garowden dudum ſpectantia & pertinentia; ac omnia maneria, grangias, meſſuagia, terras, tenementa, molendina, prata, paſcua, paſturas, boſcos, ſubboſcos, parcos, warrenas, vaſta, columbaria, jampna, brueria, rivos, aquas, redditus, reverſiones, ſervicia, feoda firmas, immunitates reddituum & ſerviciorum, ſuper quibuſcunque dimiſſionibus & conceſſionibus, reſervata feodo-militum, eſcaetas & relevia, ac advocationes, donationes, liberas diſpoſitiones, & jura patronatuum eccleſiarum, rectoriarum, vicariarum, & capellarum predictarum; ac omnia & ſingula decimas, oblationes, penſiones, portiones, curias letas, viſus franciplegii, catalla waviata, extraharas, ferias, mercata, & alia poſſeſſiones & hereditamenta noſtra quecunque, tam ſpiritualia quam temporalia, cujuſcunque ſint generis, nature, vel ſpeciei, ſeu quibuſcunque nominibus cenſeantur vel cognoſcantur, in villis, parochiis, territoriis, & hamletis, de Garodon, Dyxley, Wymeſwolde, Shepeſhed, Weſton, Worthington, Mountſorrell, Thorpe Hawker, Curtlingſtoke, Sweethelonde, Burton Underſhawe, Leiceſtriâ, Ravinſton, Alton alias dicta Halton, Aſſheby de la Zouche, Godby alias dicta Gawdby, Newbolde, Hatherne, Burton ſuper le Woldes, Belgrave, Thurmanſton, Coſyngton, Wykeham, Scalforde, Growby, Ratby, Anſty, Cropſton alias dicta Croxton, Swynſen, Ibeſtocke, Sextenby alias Seyſſenby, Melton Moobrey, Eſtwell, Stanton, Wolby alias dicta Welby, Sutton Bolington, Leke Magna, Notingham, Kirkeby Woodhowſe, Rempſton, & Bonyngton, in dictis comitatibus noſtris Leiceſtrie & Notinghamie, ac alibi ubicunque in eiſdem comitatibus Leiceſtrie & Notinghamie; ac in villis, parochiis, territoriis, & hamletis, de Ravenſton, in dictis comitatibus Leiceſtrie & Derbie, que dicto nuper monaſterio dudum ſpectabant & pertinebant, ac percelle poſſeſſionum ejuſdem nuper monaſterii extiterunt; adeo plenè & integrè, ac in tam amplis modo & formâ, prout Thomas Syeſton nuper abbas dicti nuper monaſterii, aut aliquis predeceſſorum ſuorum abbatum dicti nuper monaſterii, in jure illius nuper monaſterii, aliquo tempore ante diſſolutionem ejuſdem nuper monaſterii, omnia & ſingula premiſſa cum pertinentiis, vel aliquam inde percellam, habuerunt, tenuerunt, vel gaviſi fuerunt, habuit, tenuit, vel gaviſus fuit, ſeu habere, tenere, vel gaudere debuerunt, aut debuit; & adeo plenè & integrè, ac in tam amplis modo & formâ, prout ea omnia & ſingula ad manus noſtras, ratione vel pretextu diſſolutionis ejuſdem nuper monaſterii, aut ratione vel pretextu cujuſdam actûs, de quibuſdam monaſteriis, abbatiis, prioratibus, & domibus religioſis diſſolvendis, in parliamento noſtro apud London', tertio die Novembris, anno regni noſtri viceſimo primo inchoato, & deinde uſque Weſtmonaſterium adjornato, & per diverſas prorogationes uſque ad & in quartum diem Februarii, anno regni noſtri viceſimo ſeptimo, continuato, ac tunc ibidem tento, inter alia edita & proviſa; ſeu aliter quocunque modo devenerunt, ſeu devenire debuerunt; ac in manibus noſtris jam exiſtunt, ſeu exiſtere debent. Exceptis tamen ſemper, & nobis, heredibus & ſucceſſoribus noſtris, omnino reſervatis, omnibus advocationibus eccleſiarum, preter illas advocationes que ſuperius in preſentibus expreſſè & nominatim conceduntur & ſpecificantur; que quidem maneria, terras, & tenementa, ac cetera premiſſa ſuperius ſpecificata, cum ſuis pertinentiis, exceptis prout excepta, ſunt clari annui valoris ducentarum triginta unius librarum, treſdecim ſolidorum, & duorum denariorum, & non ulterius. Habendum, tenendum, & gaudendum, totum predictum ſcitum dicti nuper monaſterii de Garodon predicta, ac omnia & ſingula predicta dominica, maneria, rectorias, grangias, terras, tenementa, molendina, redditus, reverſiones, ſervicia, ac cetera omnia & ſingula premiſſa, in dictis comitatibus Leiceſtrie & Notinghamie; ac omnia & ſingula premiſſa in Ravenſton predictâ, in predictis comitatibus Leiceſtrie & Derbie ſuperius expreſſa & ſpecificata, cum ſuis pertinentiis univerſis, exceptis prout excepta, prefato Thome comiti Rutlandie, heredibus & aſſignatis ſuis; tenendum de nobis, heredibus & ſucceſſoribus noſtris, in capite, per ſervicium unius feodi militis; ac reddendo inde annuatim nobis, heredibus & ſucceſſoribus noſtris, centum & quatuordecim libras & viginti tres denarios, ad Curiam noſtram Augmentationum Revencionum Corone noſtre, ad feſtum Sancti Michaelis Archangeli, ſingulis annis ſolvendum, pro omnibus redditibus, ſerviciis, & demandis quibuſcunque, proinde nobis, heredibus & ſucceſſoribus noſtris, quoquo modo reddendum, ſolvendum, vel faciendum. Et ulterius volumus, & per preſentes, pro nobis, heredibus & ſucceſſoribus noſtris, concedimus, prefato comiti, heredibus & aſſignatis ſuis in perpetuum, quod nos, heredes & ſucceſſores noſtri, de tempore in tempus in perpetuum, exonerabimus, acquietabimus, & indempnes conſervabimus, eundem comitem, heredes & aſſignatos ſuos, verſus quaſcunque perſonas, de omnibus & omnimodis corrodiis, feodis, annuitatibus, redditibus, portionibus, & denariorum ſummis quibuſcunque, de predictis maneriis, rectoriis, terris, tenementis, & ceteris premiſſis ſuperius expreſſis & ſpecificatis, vel de aliquâ inde percellâ, quoquo modo exeuntibus ſeu ſolvendis, vel ſuper eiſdem oneratis vel onerandis; preterquam de annuali redditu ſex denariorum, de percellâ predictarum poſſeſſionum dicti nuper monaſterii de Garodon exeunte, ac cuidam Johanni Willoughby militi & heredibus ſuis ſolvendum; ac de quodam annuali redditu ſex ſolidorum & octo denariorum, de percellâ predictarum poſſeſſionum dicti nuper monaſterii de Garodon exeunte, ac inhabitantibus ville de Shepeſhed predictâ, pro clauſo terre vocate Oxley, annuatim ſolvendum; ac de quodam annuali redditu duodecim denariorum, de percellâ predictarum poſſeſſionum dicti nuper monaſterii de Garodon exeunte, ac Johanni Savage militi & heredibus ſuis annuatim ſolvendum; ac de quodam annuali redditu treſdecim ſolidorum, de percellâ predictarum poſſeſſionum dicti nuper monaſterii de Garodon exeunte, ac comitiſſe Oxonie pro terris in Shepeſhed ſolvendum; ac de quodam annuali redditu & perpetuâ penſione quatuor ſolidorum, de percellâ predictarum poſſeſſionum dicti nuper monaſterii de Gerodon exeunte, ac rectori eccleſie de Hatherne predictâ & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, pro diverſis decimis in Dyxley predictâ ſolvendum; ac de quâdam annuali & perpetuâ penſione trium ſolidorum, de percellâ predictarum poſſeſſionum dicti nuper monaſterii de Garodon exeunte, ac archidiacono Leiceſtrie & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, pro ſynodalibus & procurationibus, annuatim ſolvendum; ac de quadam annuali & perpetuâ penſione quinque ſolidorum, de percellâ predictarum poſſeſſionum dicti nuper monaſterii de Garodon exeunte, ac rectori eccleſie de Clyfton & ſucceſſoribus ſuis annuatim ſolvendum; ac preterquam de feodo ballivi ſive collectoris reddituum predictorum maneriorum, dominicorum, terrarum, & tenementorum, ac ceterorum premiſſorum. Mandantes enim, & firmiter injungendo precipientes, tam cancellario & conſilio predicte Curie noſtre Augmentationum Reventionum Corone noſtre pro tempore exiſtentibus, quam omnibus receptoribus, auditoribus, & ceteris officiariis & miniſtris noſtris quibuſcunque, quod ipſi & eorum quilibet, ſuper ſolam demonſtrationem harum literarum noſtrarum patencium vel irrotulatamentorum inde, abſque aliquo alio brevi ſeu waranto à nobis, heredibus vel ſucceſſoribus noſtris, impetrando ſeu proſequendo, plenam, integram, debitamque allocationem, deductionem, defalcationem, & exonerationem manifeſtam, prefato comiti & heredibus ſuis in perpetuum, de omnibus & omnimodis corrodiis, feodis, annuitatibus, redditibus, & denariorum ſummis, de premiſſis, ut prefertur, exeuntibus ſeu ſolvendis, vel ſuper eiſdem ſeu alicui inde percelle oneratis ſeu onerandis (preterquam de hiis que ſuperius nominatim & expreſſatim excipiuntur) de tempore in tempus facient & fieri cauſabunt, de & ſuper ſolutionem dicti annui redditûs centum & quatuordecim librarum & viginti & trium denariorum totiens quotiens aliqua hujuſmodi allocatio, defalcatio, ſeu exoneratio, fieri oportet. Et he litere noſtre patentes erunt, de tempore in tempus, tam dicto cancellario & conſilio noſtro dicte Curie noſtre Augmentationum Reventionum Corone noſtre, quam quibuſcunque receptoribus, auditoribus, & aliis officiariis & miniſtris noſtris, ſufficienter warantum & exoneratio in hâc parte. Volumus etiam, & per preſentes concedimus prefato comiti, quod habeat has literas noſtras patentes ſub magno ſigillo noſtro Anglie debito modo factas & ſigillatas, abſque fine ſeu feodo magno vel parvo, in Hanaperio noſtro ſeu alibi, ad uſum noſtrum quoviſmodo reddendum, ſolvendum, vel faciendum; eo quod expreſſa mentio, &c. In cujus rei, &c. Teſte Rege, apud Weſtmonaſterium, 8° die Martii, anno regni regis Henrici Octavi 32°.

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[1] Peck, MS. ex antiquo quodam exemplari MS. penès Ambr. Phillipps, arm. 1730.

Per breve de privato ſigillo.

Examinatum, & concordat cum recordo. Johẽs Kitſon.

THE HERMITAGE JUXTA CREPELGATE.

THE abbot and convent of *Garendon* had an hermitage, or cell, called St. *James in the Wall*, near *Crepelgate*, in the city of London; where certain monks of their houſe were the chaplains; whence the well belonging to the hermitage was called *Monks-well*; and the ſtreet, from the well, *Monks-well ſtreet* [1].

This hermitage, having been originally founded by king Henry III. for *Robert de St. Laurence*, chaplain, the preſentation was for ſome time veſted in the Crown.

By a deed, dated in 1253, *Lawrence de Frowick* granted to *Richard of Clerkenwell*, chaplain, all his lands [2], &c. in *Mugwell* (or Monkwell) ſtreet, in the pariſh of St. Olave, Silver-ſtreet, for an annual rent of 20*s.*; and on condition of finding one wax candle of a pound weight, for the church of St. Olave, on St. Thomas's day; and another wax taper of three quarters of a pound weight, for the chapel *(de incluſorio)* within the cloſe or cloiſter within Cripelgate [3]."

In 1275, the chalices, books, ornaments, goods, and lands, of this hermitage having been frequently embezzled for want of good government and regulation; king Edward I. as patron thereof, out of his piety, committed it to the care and government of the lord-mayor of London for the time being, by the following patent, to prevent the like embezzlement in future:

" Rex omnibus, &c. ſalutem. Quia calices, libri, veſtimenta, imagines, campane, & alia ornamenta & bona heremitagii juxta Crippelgate, quod eſt de advocatione noſtrâ, & quod celebris memorie dominus Henricus rex, pater noſter, Roberto de Sancto Laurentio capellano, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, dedit ad inhabitandum quoad vixerit, poſt deceſſum heremitarum heremitagii illius, tempore vacationis ejuſdem, tam per viros eccleſiaſticos quam laicos ſubtrahi & aſportari ſolent, pro eo quod heremitagium illud non fuit tunc ſub certâ cuſtodiâ & protectione alicujus: Nos, ad hujuſmodi dampna & pericula ibidem in poſterum evitanda remedium adhibere volentes, majorem noſtrum Londonie, qui pro tempore fuerit, ejuſdem heremitagii, nomine noſtro, quamdiu nobis placuerit, cuſtodem deputavimus & protectorem, ut ipſe heremitagium illud inhabitantes, & redditus, & omnia alia ad illud pertinentia, de cetero nomine noſtro protegat & defendat. Et ſi quid eis foriſfactum fuerit, id eis ſine dilatione faciat remedium. In cujus, &c. Teſte Rege, apud Kenynton, 12° die Julii [4]."

The lord-mayor of London in 1274 was *Henry Wallis*; who appears to have held that high office till the year 1284 incluſive, and again in 1298. Whether the care of this ſmall hermitage was incompatible with his other important duties, or to whatever cauſe it was owing, a ſecond patent was iſſued in 1281, by which the cuſtody of the hermitage was thus granted to the conſtable of the Tower for the time being:

" Rex omnibus ballivis & fidelibus ſuis ad quos, &c. ſalutem. Quia redditus, calices, libri, veſtimenta, imagines, campane, reliquie, carte, munimenta regia, privilegia apoſtolica, utenſilia, & alia bona heremitagii juxta Cripelgate, &c. *(as above)* ſubtrahi & aſportari ſolent, ut dicitur, pro eo quod heremitagium illud non fuerit tunc ſub certâ cuſtodiâ: Nos, ad hujuſmodi dampna & pericula ibidem in poſterum evitanda remedium adhibere volentes in hâc parte, Conſtabularium Turris noſtre Londonie, qui pro tempore fuerit, ejuſdem heremitagii, nomine noſtro, quamdiu nobis placuerit, cuſtodem deputavimus, ut ipſe heremitagium, &c. *(as above.)* Teſte Rege, apud Weſtm', 12° die Julii [5]."

In 1299, this hermitage is recognized as belonging to Garendon abbey [6].

In 1311, *Ralph de Baldock* being then biſhop of *London*, *Thomas de Wyreford*, an hermit of this cell, (a preſumptuous, troubleſome man, it ſeems,) took upon him to hear confeſſions of people of the neighbouring pariſhes, to enjoin penances, to grant indulgences for 500 days to ſuch as frequented his Hermitage, and the like, having no lawful authority ſo to do. For which offences, he was judicially proceeded againſt by the biſhop, and pronounced guilty, and to be a tranſgreſſor of the canons; whereupon he was admoniſhed to make ſatisfaction for the ſame within 15 days, and inhibited to do the like; as alſo were the people warned not to follow, or to be ſeduced by him, under pain of excommunication [7].

Sept. 16, 1315, the cuſtody of this hermitage was committed to *Walter Kemeſey* [8].

In 1344, *William Lyons* was hermit here [9].

" The abbey of Garendon," ſays Mr. Burton, " had an hermitage, or cell, in the corner of Monkſwell ſtreet, belonging unto it; whither the abbot and convent ſent two chaplains of their houſe and order to celebrate divine ſervice for the ſouls of *Audemar de Valence* earl of *Pembroke*, and the lady *Mary* his wife [10]."

My ſituation in the City of London having given me a right to ſearch the Corporation Records, I have thence quoted, in p. 795, the original grant of the lady *Mary de St. Pol*, counteſs of *Pembroke*, to the abbot and convent of *Garendon*, in 1347, of ten tenements in *Fleet-ſtreet*, for the purpoſe of this endowment.

In 1382, biſhop Tanner notices a patent concerning this hermitage [11].

The form of a preſentation to this chantry, in 1399, is now firſt printed [12]:

" Venerabili viro majori civitatis Londonie, pater Johannes abbas monaſterii beate Marie de Gerendoniâ, ordinis Ciſtertienſis, Lincolnie dioc', ſalutem cum honore. Ad cantariam pro animâ Adomari de Valenciâ, comitis Penebrochie, a venerabiliſſimâ dominâ Mariâ de Sancto Paulo comitiſſâ Penebrochie, uxore ejuſdem, in heremitagio juxta Cripulgate, Londonie, ordinatam, & ad noſtram preſentationem ſpectantem; dilectum nobis in Chriſto fratrem Johem de Rither, commonachum noſtrum & ſacerdotem, veſtre reverentie preſentamus per preſentes. In cujus rei teſtimonium, ſigillum preſentibus appoſuimus. Dat' in monaſterio de Gerendoniâ predicto, in feſto Sancti Michaelis, anno Dñi millo ccc° nonageſimo nono. Virtute cujus preſentationis, predictus Johes de Rithere admiſſus fuit ad cantariam predictam per Thomam Knolles majorem Londonie, &c."

This chapel of St. *James*, with its appurtenances, was granted by Henry VIII. March 13, 1543, to *William Lambe*; and, it is ſuppoſed, confirmed by (though Stowe [13] ſays, purchaſed from) Edward VI. to the ſaid William Lambe, one of the gentlemen of the king's chapel, citizen and clothworker of London; from whom it hath been ſince generally called *Lambe's Chapel*.

Edward VI. April 1, 1550, among other peculiars and pretended exempts in the dioceſe of London, ſubjected this chapel to the juriſdiction of the biſhop [14]; which was confirmed by Queen Mary in 1553 [15].

Mr. Lambe died (ſaith Stowe) in 1577; which muſt be a miſtake; for his will, proved in the Prerogative office, bears date March 10, 1579, and a codicil annexed to it, April 1, 1580, both which were proved, June 2, 1580; ſo that it is plain he died between the firſt of April and the beginning of June, that year. Stowe likewiſe tells us, that then (1577) he gave this chapel to the Clothworkers of London; but Mr. Newcourt ſuggeſts, that it was about two or three years before that time[1]. He was buried in the church of St. Faith under St. Paul's; and near his grave a braſs plate on a pillar was thus inſcribed:

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[1] Strype's Stowe, Book III. p. 81.

[2] By the deſcription of this land, which was bounded by the land of the Fryers of the new Hoſpital in the North, and by the city wall on the Weſt, it is plain that it was the ground now called Lamb's chapel-yard.

[3] Strype's Stowe, Book III. p. 91; from an original deed in the hands of ſir Henry Spelman.

[4] Prynne's Supremacy, vol. III. p. 161; from Pat. 3 Edw. I. m. 16. dorſo, de Heremitagio juxta Crepilgate.

[5] Pynne, ibid. p. 269; from Pat. 9 Edw. I. xii. 19. dorſo, de cuſtode deputato ad Heremitagium juxta Cripelgate.

[6] Heremus Sancti Jacobi in muro juxta Crepelgate ſpectavit abbathiæ de Gerendon, com. Leic. 27 Edw. I. Leland's Collectanea, vol. I. p. 112.

[7] Newcourt, vol. I. p. 368.

[8] Pat. 9. Edw. II.

[9] Pat. 16 Edw. III.

[10] Burton, p. 113; citing John Stowe's Survey of London, p. 328.

[11] Pat. 5 Ric. II. m. 26.

[12] Copied from the City Records; Book marked I. p. vi. a.

[13] Coll. W. Grime.

[14] Pat. 4 Edw. VI; and Reg. Bonner, 275.

[15] Pat. 1 Mary; and Reg. Bonner, 375.

"William Lambe, ſo ſometimes was my name,
Whiles alive dyd run my mortal race,
Serving a prince of moſt immortall fame
Henry the Eight, who, of his princely grace,
In his chapell allowed me a place.
By whoſe favour, from gentleman to eſquire
I was preferr'd, with worſhip for my hire.
With wives three I joyned wedlock band,
Which (all alive) true lovers were to me,
Joane, Alice, and Joane; for ſo they came to hand,
What needeth prayſe regarding their degree,
In wively truth none ſtedfaſt more could be,
Who though in earth Death's force did once diſſever,
Heaven yet, I truſt, ſhall joyn us altogether.
O Lambe of God, which ſinne didſt take away;
And as a Lambe was offred up for ſinne,
Where I (poor Lambe) went from thy flock aſtray,
Yet thou, good Lord, vouchſafe thy Lambe to winne
Home to thy folde, and holde thy Lambe therein;
That at the day, when lambes and goates ſhall ſever,
Of thy choice lambes, Lambe may be one for ever.
I pray you all, that receive bread and pence,
To ſay the Lord's Prayer before ye go hence."

Lambe's chapel is in length from Eaſt to Weſt 39 feet; in breadth from North to South 15. It contains a fine old buſt of the founder in his livery gown, placed here in 1612, with a purſe in one hand, and his gloves in the other; engraved in Plate CXVI; with four ſmall paintings on glaſs, of St. James the Apoſtle, St. Peter, St. Matthew, and St. Matthias[2].

The miniſter of this chapel had formerly the privilege of baptiſms, marriages, and burials. The font, which is of ſtone, ſtill remains; and a bell.

A few grave-ſtones are alſo ſtill preſerved; but from ſome of them the braſs plates are loſt.

The only inſcriptions now legible are, one to Henry and Elizabeth Weldon, of Swinſcombe[3], in Kent 1595; and another to Katharine Hird, daughter of Nicholas Beſt of Gray's Inn, 1609. On a third is a ſmall braſs plate, a lion rampant in a lozenge.

From a regular regiſter of this chapel the following extracts were taken by the induſtrious John Bagford:

"Upon the 8th of July, 1625, I Arthur Jackſon, rector of St. Michael Hogen-lane, Wood-ſtreet, was choſen by the worſhipful Company of Clothworkers to be miniſter of this church or chapel of St. James on the Wall, commonly called *Lambes Chapel*.

"Marriages. Aug. 18, 1586, Nicholas Beſtney, of Gray's Inn in Holborn, in the county of Middleſex, eſq. and Bridget Mitchel, ſole daughter and heir of John Mitchel, of Warham, in the county of Suſſex.

"The 28th of July, 1608, Henry Hudſon, of the Inner Temple, London, gent. and Sibyll Beſtney, &c.

"Thus far theſe marriages were taken out of ſeveral paper-regiſters by me, Arthur Jackſon."

Then, from this Mr. Jackſon's Regiſter-book, were entered the marriages in that chapel celebrated till the year 1632, and no farther.

Burials entered in the ſame Regiſter:

1592, Eleanor Beſtney, daughter of Nicholas Beſtney and Bridget his wife.

1604, May 29, Katharine Beſtney, daughter of Nicholas Beſtney, eſq. and Bridget his wife.

Aug. 29, Urſula Beſtney, daughter of the ſaid Nicholas and Bridget, &c.

1692, March 22, Mrs. Bridget Beſtney, widow, late wife of Mr. Nicholas Beſtney, eſq."

The chapel is at preſent decently fitted up, with a neat pulpit, and convenient ſeats and benches for the Company of Clothworkers; an armed chair for the maſter being placed immediately under the founder's buſt; and before him is a table reſembling a merchant's deſk.

Two Corinthian painted inter-columniations contain the Lord's Prayer and Creed.

At the Weſt end are the King's arms.

At the Eaſt end, on each ſide of the windows:

"Y^{e} worſhipfull John Crayle, eſq. maſter.
Mr. William Andrews, Mr. Walter Ryan, wardens.
Mr. Lancelott Skynner, Mr. Evan Pugh, wardens.
Anno Domini 1709."

Four ſermons are preached here on the four principal feſtivals; the feaſt of the Annunciation of the Bleſſed Virgin, March 25; the feaſt of St. John Baptiſt, June 24; the feaſt of St. Michael the Archangel, Sept. 29; and that of St. Thomas the Apoſtle, Dec. 21; on which days the maſter, wardens, and livery of the company, in conformity to Mr. Lambe's will, attend in their gowns; and, after the ſervice, relieve twelve poor men and as many women, by giving 1*s*. to each; and every Michaelmas they give to each a frieze gown, a lockram ſhift, and a good pair of winter ſhoes.

The following articles relate to Garendon abbey.

1. "Rex omnibus, &c. ſalutem. Cum in primo generali parliamento noſtro poſt coronationem noſtram, in craſtino Octab' Paſche, anno regni noſtri tertio, de voluntate noſtrâ, & conſiliariorum noſtrûm conſilio, & de conſenſu communitatis noſtri ibidem convocatorum, ad honorem Dei, & utilitatem eccleſie ſancte, & melioriatonem dicti regni noſtri, ordinaverimus & ſtatuerimus, "quod nullus veniat manducare, hoſpitari, vel jacere in domo Religionis, que non ſit de ſuâ advocatione ad cuſtus domûs, niſi priùs rogatus fuerit & requiſitus a Domino domûs, preter vicecomites, qui venire poterunt cum quinque vel ſex equis tantùm; ita tamen quod non gravent Religioſos ſuis crebris adventibus vel pernoctationibus in domibus vel maneriis eorundem," &c. Precipimus inſuper poſtmodùm, quod nullus Religioſus nec alius pro debito regis, nec alterius, per animalia que terram ſuam excolunt, nec per oves ſuas diſtringatur, dum diſtrictio alterius rei ſufficiens debito vel demande poſſit inveniri, excepto imparcamento animalium, quando ea in dampno alieno contingerit inveniri ſecundum conſuetudinem & legem terre. Et quod diſtrictiones nimie ſive ſuperflue minimè fiant, ſed ſecundùm bonorum valorem per eſtimationem rationabilem ad quantitatem debiti vel demande: Vobis inhibemus, ne contra tenorem dictorum ſtatutorum noſtrorum domum de Gerewedon, Ciſtercenſis ordinis, moleſtetis in aliquo indebitè vel gravetis. Nolumus autem quod abbates ejuſdem loci qui pro tempore fuerint contra tenorem eorundem ſtatutorum in aliquo venire preſumant. In cujus, &c. Teſte Rege, apud Ceſtriam, 22° die Junii[4].

2. Rex univerſis & ſingulis abbatibus Ciſtertienſis ordinis Londoniâ congregatis ſalutem. Quia, certis de cauſis, nolumus quod vos, vel aliquis alius abbas ſeu monachus ordinis veſtri de regno noſtro, cujuſcunque ſtatûs vel conditionis exiſtat, mare tranſeat iſtâ vice, ad ſuum capitulum generale, excepto duntaxat abbate de Gerondoniâ, cui licentiam dedimus transfretandi; vobis mandamus, firmiter inhibentes, ne aliquis veſtrûm regnum noſtrum exire preſumat, ſine noſtra licentiâ ſpeciali. Teſte Rege, apud Kenynton, 12° die Auguſti[5].

3. Rex dilecto ſibi in Chriſto abbati de Gerondoniâ ſalutem. Quia, ad communem populi regni noſtri utilitatem, & tocius dominii noſtri ſtatûs meliorationem, in inſtanti parliamento noſtro apud Karliolum, de conſilio magnatum & procerum noſtrorum, quedam edidimus ſtatuta, que tibi ſignata mittimus obſervanda: Vobis mandamus, firmiter injungentes, quod ea quolibet anno bis in pleno capitulo domûs veſtre publicè legere & recitare faciatis, & in ſingulis ſuis articulis, ſub poenâ in predictis ſtatutis contentis, inviolabiliter obſervari. Teſte Rege, apud Karliolum, 20° die Maii[6].

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[1] Strype's Stowe, Book III. p. 81.

[2] The bottom of this figure has been at ſome time broken out, and put in again reverſed.

[3] Not noticed by Haſted.

[4] Prynne's Supremacy, vol. III. p. 291. from Pat. 10 Edw. I. m. 9. pro abbate de Gerewedon.

[5] Prynne, ib. p. 809; from Pat. 27 Edw. I. dorſo, pro abbate de Gerendon.

[6] Prynne, ib. p. 1059; from Plac. Parl. 33 Edw.

HATHERN,

antiently written *Avederne* and *Hawtherne,* is a conſiderable village, three miles diſtant from Loughborough, on the high road leading to Derby, about a mile and three quarters long, and a mile and a quarter broad; bounded by the river Soar on the Eaſt, Long Whatton on the North, Shepeſhed on the Weſt, and Diſhley on the South. In the eccleſiaſtical diviſion of the county, it is within the deanry of Akeley.

At the time of the general ſurvey, three ploughlands in Avederne and Diſhley are deſcribed as dependant on the manor of Loughborough. They contained twenty acres of meadow, and a wood three furlongs and a half long, and one broad [1].

This manor belonged to *Robert Boſſu* earl of *Leiceſter* at his death in 1168; and deſcended to his ſon *Robert Blanchmains,* and grandſon *Robert Parnell;* who dying without iſſue in 1205, this lordſhip, on the partition of his lands, fell to *Margaret* wife of *Saher de Quincy* earl of *Winton;* which Margaret gave the toll of her mill here to the abbey of *Leiceſter;* and *Roger de Quincy,* her ſon, gave ſeveral meſſuages to the abbey of *Garendon* [2].

In the Teſta de Nevill, compiled about 1240, Hathern is not noticed.

In 1254, *Mathew le Venour,* at his death, held 10 virgates and a half of land in Hawtherne, of the honour of *Winton;* and 12*s.* rent, in the ſame town, of the land of *Robert le Venour* and his ſon *Roger* [3].

In 1270, it was found that *Roger de Quincy,* earl of *Winton,* deceaſed, was ſeiſed of half a knight's fee in Houton and Hathern, value 10 marks a year; that *Eleanor de Vaus,* relict of the ſaid Roger earl of Winton, held the ſame in dower; and that *Simon Mallore* and *Hugh Nauntell,* or *Nauncell,* held the ſame under her, and the heirs of the ſaid earl [4].

In 1278, *Robert Fitz Alan* and *William Nauntell* held lands here of the honour of *Wincheſter.*

In the Itinerary of 1280, Hathern and Shepeſhed anſwered collectively as one vill.

In 1297, it was found that *Edmund* earl of *Lancaſter,* the king's brother, at his deceaſe, held divers lands at Hathern [5].

In 1321, it was found that *Robert de Hauſted* ſenior, deceaſed, and *Margery* his wife, held 4*s.* rent in Hathern, of the fee of *Winton;* and that *Robert* de Hauſted, his ſon, was the next heir of the aforeſaid Robert and Margery [6].

In the Chartulary of the Honour of Segrave, the following deeds are entered relative to Hauthyrne, which is there ſtated to be a member of Diſeworth [7]:

1. A grant, from *Richard de la Haye,* to *Edward* ſon of *Ankitell de Segrave* and his heirs, of two virgates of land, with a croft and 17 ſelions of land, in Hathern, to be held by homage, and the ſervice of one pound of cumin and one penny a year.

2. A grant, from *Robert de Stanton* to *Stephen de Segrave* and his heirs, of the ſame land and croft, on the ſame terms.

3. A grant from *Robert de Haya,* ſon of *Alan de Humberſtan,* to the ſame Stephen and his heirs, of one virgate of land in Hathern, which *Geoffrey* ſon of *Ede* held of him, together with the ſaid Geoffrey, his chattels and ſequel; to be held of the ſaid Robert and his heirs by the ſervice of a pair of white gloves at Eaſter, in full for all ſervice except foreign ſervice.

4. A confirmation grant from *Robert de Haya,* ſon of *Robert de Haya* of Humberſton, of all his right in the three virgates and croft above-mentioned.

5. A grant from *Henry de Naſſord,* to the ſaid Stephen and his heirs, of ten virgates and a half of land in Hathern, to be held of the ſaid Henry and *Maud* his wife, and their heirs, by homage, and the ſervice of one ſparrow-hawk (*ſpernarium ſorum*), or 2*s.* on the feaſt of the Aſſumption of the Bleſſed Mary; for all the ſervice, except foreign ſervice, belonging to a third part of a knight's fee.

6. A grant, from *Maud de Mentemer,* wife to the aforeſaid Henry, to the ſaid *Stephen* and his heirs, of the above-mentioned ten virgates and a half.

7. A grant, from *Robert* ſon of *Roger,* to the ſaid Stephen and his heirs, of one virgate of land in Hathern, which *William* ſon of *Turkill* held of him, together with the ſaid William and all his ſequel; to be held of the ſaid Robert and his heirs by the ſervice of a pair of white gloves at Eaſter, in lieu of all other ſervice [8].

In 1325, it was found that *John de Segrave,* deceaſed, and *Chriſtian* his wife, held 8*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* of the bond tenants in Hathern; and that *John de Segrave,* ſon and heir of *Stephen de Segrave,* couſin of the aforeſaid John de Segrave ſenior, was his next heir [9].

In 1340, it was found that *Henry de Beaumont* earl of *Bogan,* deceaſed, held a quarter of one knight's fee in Hathern of the king *in capite,* as of the right of *Alice* his wife [10].

In the ſame year, in an exemplification of the various grants to the abbot and monks of *Garendon,* are noted the donations of land, &c. there, by *William* ſon of *Adam de Watton;* *Brian de Watton,* formerly foreſter to *Saher* earl of *Winton;* *Roger* ſon of *Brian* de Watton; maſter *Richard de Stapelton,* lately rector of Hathern; *William de Peco,* of Loughborough; *Robert Naunetell;* *Robert* ſon of *Robert Venator,* of Kereby; *Adam* ſon of *William Coll;* *Richard le Fraunceis;* and *John Frankelyn.*

In 1343, it was found that *Henry de Ferrars,* deceaſed, held the moiety of one knight's fee, with the appurtenances, in Hathern, which *Robert Fitz-Adam* lately held [11].

In 1346, *Robert de la Hay* and *John de Hotoft* (on the aid then granted for knighting Edward of Woodſtock, the King's eldeſt ſon) were aſſeſſed 5*s.* for an eighth part of one knight's fee in Hathern; *Thomas de Thorpe* 12*s.* for a fortieth part of one knight's fee there; *John de Segrave* and *John Nauntell* 5*s.* for half a quarter of one knight's fee there; *Thomas de Schulton* was aſſeſſed 2*s.* for a twentieth part of one knight's fee there; and the abbot of *Garendon* 2*s.* for a twentieth part of one knight's fee there; all parcel of the honor of *Winton* [12].

July 16, 1361, it was found that *Henry Plantagenet,* duke of *Lancaſter,* deceaſed, was ſeiſed of a twentieth part of one knight's fee in Hatherne, which *Thomas de Thorpe* held [13].

In 1369, it was found that *Henry de Beaumont,* deceaſed, held a quarter of one knight's fee in Hathern of the king *in capite,* which *John Nauntell* held [14].

In 1371, it was found that *William de Ferrers* of *Groby,* deceaſed, and the heir of *Robert Fitz-Adam,* held half a knight's fee in Hathern [15].

In 1387, it was found that *Henry de Ferrers* of *Groby,* knt. deceaſed, held half a knight's fee in Hatherne, which the heirs of *Robert Adam* held [16].

In 1396, it was found that *John de Beaumont,* knt. deceaſed, was ſeiſed of a quarter of one knight's fee in Hathern, which *Thomas Allen* and *Katharine* his wife held [17].

Dec. 21, 1406, *Robert Gryſt* of Hathern granted to ſir *Walter Covyntre,* rector of Hathern, *John Chamberlayne,* and *William Powle,* of the ſame place, and

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[1] See before, under Diſhley, p. 757.

[2] MS. Chetwynd, ex Cart. 14 Edw. III. n. 17. per Inſpeximus.

[3] Eſch. 39 Hen. III. N° 37.

[4] Eſch. 55 Hen. III. N° 36. Leic.

[5] Eſch. 25 Edw. I. N° 51. Leic.

[6] Eſch. 15 Edw. II. N° 32. Leic.

[7] Inq. 19 Edw. II.

[8] Appendix to vol. II. p. 109.

[9] Eſch. 29 Edw. II. N° 88. Leic.

[10] Eſch. 14 E. III. N° 24. Leic.

[11] Eſch. 17 Edw. III. N° 57. Leic.

[12] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III.

[13] Fin. 35 Edw. III. m. 23.

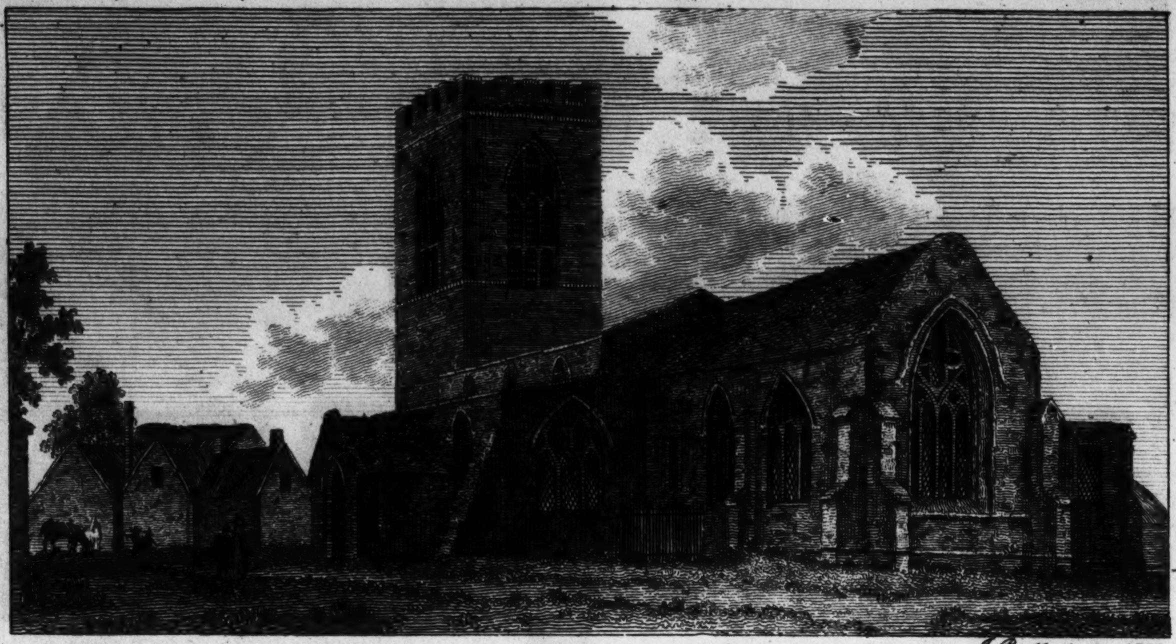
[14] Eſch. 43 Edw. III. pars 1, N° 12.

[15] Eſch. 45 Edw. III. N° 22. Leic.

[16] Eſch. 11 Ric. II. N° 26. Leic.

[17] Eſch. 20 Ric. II. N° 14. Leic.

HATHERN, S.E. Vol. III. Pl. CXVI. p. 843.



J. P. Malcolm 1792.

Fig. 9.

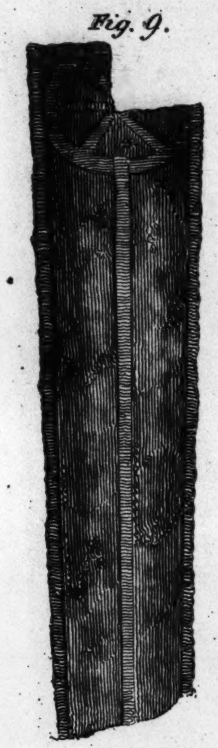
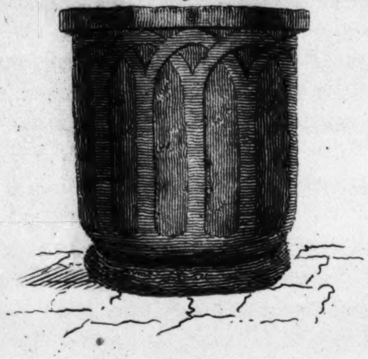


Fig. 3.



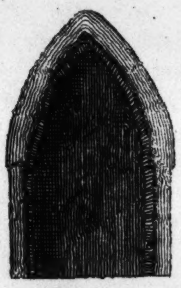
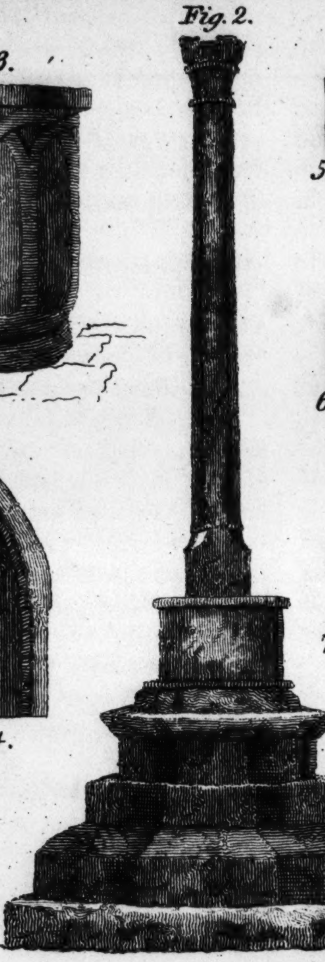
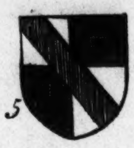


Fig. 4.

Fig. 2.





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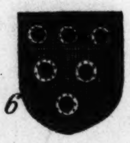

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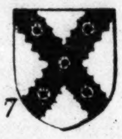

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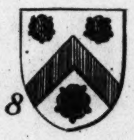

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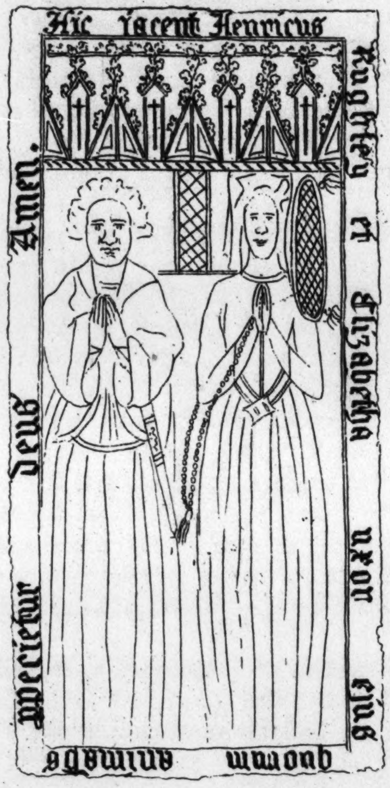
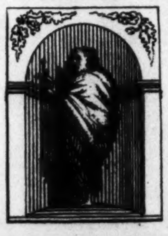
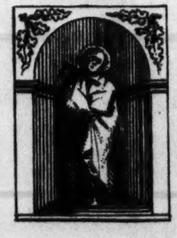
Fig. 10.

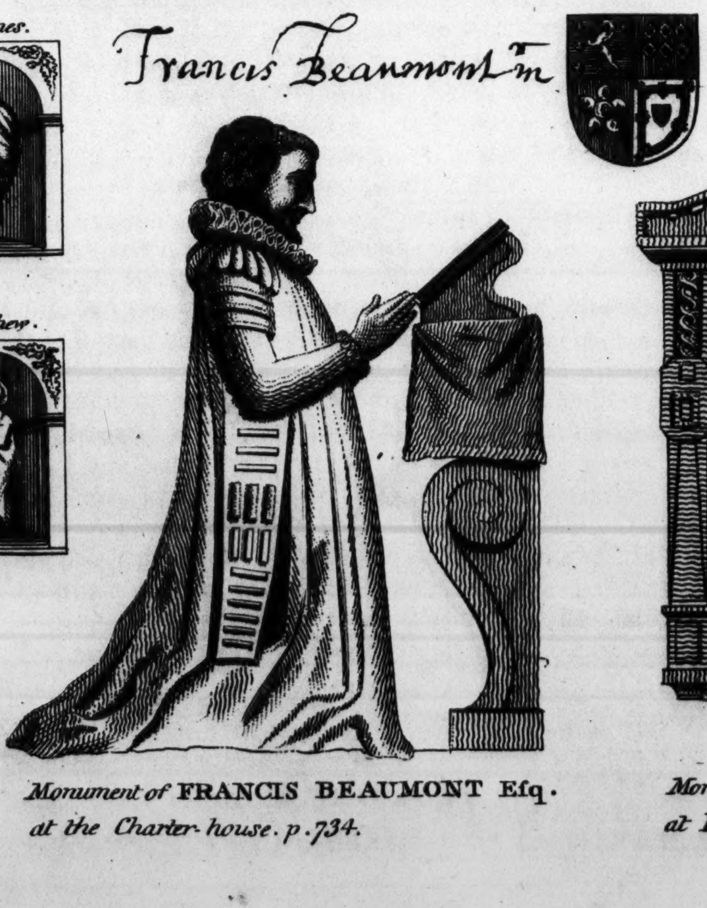

Hic iacent Henricus
Rughley et Elizabetha uxor eius
quorum animabs
ppicietur deus Amen.

St. James.

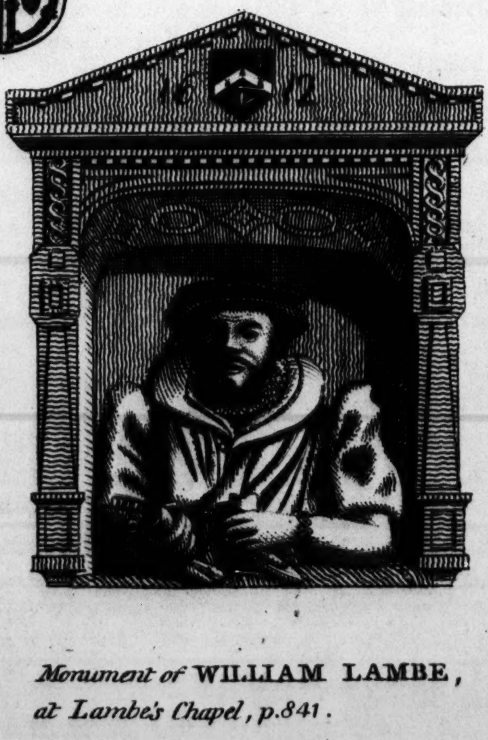


St. Matthew.



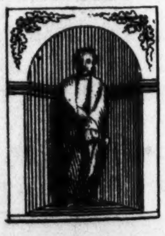

Francis Beaumont

Monument of FRANCIS BEAUMONT Eſq.
at the Charter-house. p. 734.

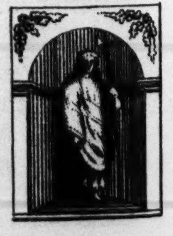


Monument of WILLIAM LAMBE,
at Lambe's Chapel, p. 841.

St. Peter.



St. Mathias.



to their heirs, three roods of arable land, with their appurtenances, in Hathern, to be held for and under the capital lord, on the accuſtomed tenure.

In 1413, it was found that *Henry de Beaumont*, knt. deceaſed, was ſeiſed of a quarter of one knight's fee in Hatherne, which *John Nauntell* held[1].

In a book of fifteenths and tenths granted by the laity in 1416, Hathern was rated at 4*l.* 17*s.* and in the ſubſidy of 1445, at the ſame ſum; but an abatement was then made of 2*l.* 12*s.*

In 1444, it was found that *William de Ferrers* of *Groby*, knt. deceaſed, was ſeiſed of half a knight's fee in Hathern, which the heirs of *Robert Fitz-Adam* held of the ſaid William by the ſervice of half a knight's fee; alſo of a third part of one knight's fee there, which the heirs of *Ralph Baſſet* of *Sapcote* held[2].

In 1457, it was found that *Edward de Grey*, knt. *Lord Ferrers* of *Groby*, deceaſed, was ſeiſed of half a knight's fee in Hathern, which the heirs of *Robert Fitz-Adam* held of the ſame Edward; alſo of a third part of one knight's fee there, which the heirs of *Ralph Baſſet* of *Sapcote* held of the ſame Edward[3].

May 16, 1462, King Edward IV. granted a meſſuage and a virgate of land in Hathern, (late parcel of the poſſeſſions of *John Beaumont*, eſq.) to *Richard Haſtings*, eſq. and his heirs male[4].

In 1464, it was found that *John Beaumont*, eſq. attainted of high treaſon, was ſeiſed of one virgate of land, and three acres of meadow, with their appurtenances, in Hatherne[5]; and on the 8th of November that year, king Edward IV. granted one meſſuage, one virgate of land, and three acres of meadow at Hathern (late parcel of the forfeited poſſeſſions of *John Beaumont*) to *Richard Haſtings* and his heirs[6].

In 1472, *Thomas Hotofte*, brother and heir of *Richard Hotofte*, eſq. releaſed all his right in all his lands and tenements in Hathern to *John Staunton*, eſq.[7]

John Bothe, ſon of *Henry*, and grandſon of *William* Bothe, died July 8, 1531, ſeiſed of five meſſuages and five bovates of land, 40 acres of meadow, 100 of paſture, five acres of wood, and one cottage, in Hathern; one meſſuage in Loughborough; certain lands at Knight thorpe, alias Bothe-thorpe, under the manor of Loughborough; and lands at Whatton under Chriſt's college, Cambridge. He left, by *Jane* daughter of *Henry Sacheverell*, *Henry* his ſon and heir, aged 10 years[8].

Several particulars relative to individual inhabitants of Hathern are detailed in the Chartularies of Garendon abbey[9]; to which a conſiderable part of this townſhip belonged; and which was given in 1540 to *Thomas Manners* earl of *Rutland*.

The nuns of Gracedieu alſo poſſeſſed lands here[10].

Lands called Cow-land, in this pariſh, were under leaſe to *Thomas Marſhall*, by the abbot and convent of *Garendon*, at the time of the diſſolution[11].

Ralph Marſhall died 10 May, 1542, died ſeiſed of 3 meſſuages, 6 virgates and 25 acres of land, at Hathern, held under *Henry* marquis of *Dorſet*, as of the manor of Shepeſhed, by the ſervice of a fourth part of a knight's fee, and worth 66*s.* 8*d.*; two cottages in Rothley, held under the prior of *St. John of Jeruſalem*, as of the manor of Rothley ſoke, worth 7*s.*; two meſſuages, and two virgates of land, at Barrow ſuper Sore, worth 12*s.* held of the earl of *Huntingdon*, but by what ſervice was unknown; and *Thomas*, his ſon and heir, was then aged 16[12].

The following requeſt of an inhabitant of Hathern occurs about the year 1559.

"To the right worſhipſul Sir George Haſtings, knt.

"Moſt humblie beſeching ſheweth unto your worſhip your poore orator William Crowſon, of Hathern, in the countie of Leyceſter, huſbandman;

"That, whereas our late ſovereign lord and ladie King Philip and Queen Mary, the ſecond daie of November, and in the fourthe and fiveth yeares of their raigne, did conſtitute and appoint one Francis Cave, of Bagrave, in the countie aforeſaid, eſquire, to take up certain ſomes of money, by way of lone, of their ſubjects within the ſaid countie of Leyceſter; youre ſaid poore ſuppliaunt, amongſt others, did lend unto their ſaid maieſties the ſome of ten pounds of lawful Engliſh money, to be repaid unto the ſaid William Crowſon at a certain day then enſuing, as by their letters of privie ſeal to your ſaid poore oratour, directed and ready heare to be ſhewed unto your worſhip, more plainly appeareth; which ten poundes ſo lent and not reſtored was then and yet is a great detriment and hindraunce to him, his poore wife, children, and family: and yet, nevertheleſs, your ſaid poore orator, being hardly hable to releeve his ſaid chardge, is now eftſoones called upon to lend to her maieſtie other ten pounds; a thinge, which albeit he would gladlie do if any wayes he were hable, yet being compelled thereto he ſhould be driven to great extremitie, to the utter ſubverſion of him and all his for ever: in conſideration whereof, and for that he is a man of fourſcore year old and upwardes, and paſt all labour and induſtry to gaine by, it may pleaſe your wourſhip of your accuſtomed clemency to be a meane that your ſuppliaunt may be diſcharged of this ſecond loane, and to vouchſafe your favour in his behalf to ſoch her highnes officers as it concerneth, as theareby they ceaſe to deale anny further with him therein. And he and his will dailie praie to God to reward your worſhip with longe life and deſired health in this world, and eternal felicitie in the life to come.

Your poore orator, WILLIAM CROWSON[13]."

In 1565, there were 42 families in Hathern.

John Aylmer biſhop of *London* died at Fulham, June 5, 1594, ſeiſed of the advowſon of Hathern church, held of the king, as of the manor of Eaſt Greenwich, *in libero ſervitio*; Samuel Aylmer, eſq. his ſon and heir being then 28 years old and upwards[14]. When, or how, this learned prelate became poſſeſſed of the advowſon, we do not learn. He has already been noticed, under Bradgate, p. 667, as the tutor of lady Jane Grey; and as "the only preacher in Leiceſterſhire, where he effectually fixed the Proteſtant religion." He obtained from queen Elizabeth, in 1591, a grant of divers lands in Middleſex and *other counties*; but whether this extended to Leiceſterſhire I am not able to aſcertain. He made large purchaſes alſo in London, Lincolnſhire, and Eſſex, and probably alſo in Leiceſterſhire, where we find his eldeſt ſon *Samuel* a landholder[15]. The biſhop was buried in his cathedral of St. Paul, before St. George's chapel, under a fair ſtone of grey marble, with the following inſcription; which is here preſerved, as the ſtone on which it was engraven was deſtroyed by the fanaticks of the ſeventeenth century:

"Hic jacet certiſſimam expectans
reſurrectionem ſuæ carnis D.
Johannes Aylmer, D. Epiſcopus
Londini, qui obiit diem ſuum
an. Dom. 1594, ætat. ſuæ 73.
Ter ſenos annos præſul; ſemel exul, & idem
Bis pugil in cauſâ Religionis erat."

In a ſubſidy of 1627 is this entry:

"Hathern. *Richard Palmer* in terris 7*l.*"

The freeholders here in 1630 were, *Simon Walmſley*, *Thomas Chawner*, *Richard Palmer*, *Edward Hatherby*.

In 1665, there was collected in Hathern, for the relief of the Proteſtants in Piedmont, the ſum of 2*l.*

The property of the earl of *Rutland* at Hathern paſſed in marriage with lady *Catharine Manners*, only daughter and heir of *Francis* the ſixth earl, to *George Villiers* the firſt duke of *Buckingham*; and was ſold in 1683, by the ſecond duke, to ſir *Ambroſe Phillipps*.

The following notices of leaſes at Hathern, of lands, &c. belonging to *Wigſton's Hoſpital*, were taken by Mr. Carte from the archives of that excellent foundation.

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[1] Eſch. 1 Hen. V. N° 45. Leic.

[2] Eſch. 23 Hen. VI.

[3] Eſch. 36 Hen. VI.

[4] Pat. 2 Edw. IV. pars 1, m. 13.

[5] Eſch. 4 Edw. IV. N° 47. Leic.

[6] Pat. 4 Edw. IV. pars 2, m. 24.

[7] 12 Edw. IV. Clauſ. 12, 24.

[8] Inq. at Lutterworth, 24 Oct. 22 Hen. VIII.; Cole's Eſcheats, vol. II. (Harl. MSS. 757.) p. 5.

[9] See before, pp. 805—838.

[10] Bailiffs Accompts in the Augmentation office.

[11] Ibid.

[12] Inq. at Boſworth, 27 Nov. 34 Hen. VIII.; Cole's Eſcheats, vol. II. (Harl. MSS. 757.) p. 25.

[13] Peck, MS. ex originali cartâ pergamenicâ, penès Fr. Lewis, de Stanford Hall, in com. Nott. arm. 1730.

[14] Inq. at Bury, Suffolk, 13 Dec. 41 Eliz.; Cole's Eſcheats, vol. IV. (Harl. MSS. 759.) p. 209.

[15] See hereafter, under Knight-thorpe.

A leaſe, dated Oct. 12, 1663, made to *Anthony Croſon*, of Hathern, yeoman, *Thomas Bowley*, junior, one of the ſons of *Thomas* Bowley, ſenior, of Long Whatton, and *John* Bowley, one other of the ſons of Thomas Bowley, ſenior, of a meſſuage or tenement in Hathern, in the tenure of Anthony Croſon, and of thoſe ſeveral parcels and pieces of land, arable, meadow, and paſture, in Hathern, containing two yardlands in the tenure of Anthony Croſon (except all timber trees); habend' to Anthony Croſon, Thomas Bowley, jun. John Bowley, for the lives of the ſaid Anthony Croſon, Thomas Bowley, and John Bowley, and the longer liver of them, reddend' yearly, £1. at Lady-day and Michaelmas, and one couple of fat capons, or two ſhillings in money, on New year's day; with a clauſe of re-entry on non-payment of rent at 20 days, and a covenant to bring a load of coals to the hoſpital; worth *per annum* £14.

Aug. 30, 1686, this leaſe was ſurrendered, and a new leaſe granted to *Thomas* Bowley of the ſame land (except as in the former leaſe is excepted); habend' to him and his heirs, for the life of himſelf and of his two ſons, William and John Bowley, junior; the ſaid William aged 12 years, and John four years. Rent as in the former leaſe.

A leaſe, dated Sept. 6, 1660, made to *John Savage* the elder, of the meſſuage and tenement in Hathern, in the tenure of John Savage the elder; and of the ſeveral pieces of land, arable, meadow, paſture, and commons, containing two yard-lands, to the ſaid meſſuage uſually belonging, in the tenure of the ſaid John Savage the elder (except all timber trees), habend' to John Savage the elder, for the lives of the ſaid John and Anne his wife, and John Savage, jun. ſon and heir apparent of John Savage the elder; the ſaid John Savage the younger being of the age of 18 years; reddend' £2. 5*s*. at Michaelmas and Lady day, and one couple of fat capons, or two ſhillings in money. Dec. 22, a covenant to bring a load of coals to the hoſpital; provided, that if the ſaid John Savage the elder ſhould not duly pay the rent, and truly obſerve and perform the covenants, then the leaſe to be void.

A leaſe, dated Sept. 6, 1660, made to *John Throne*, of one meſſuage and four yard-lands in Hathern, in the tenure of John Throne (except all timber trees); habend' to the ſaid John Throne, during the lives of himſelf and Rachel his wife, and Thomas Throne, eldeſt ſon of the ſaid John Throne, the ſaid Thomas Throne being about four years of age; reddend' £4. 10*s*. *per annum* at Michaelmas and Lady day, and a couple of fat capons, or elſe two ſhillings in money. Sept. 22, a covenant to bring a load of coals to the hoſpital; provided, that if the ſaid John Throne ſhall not duly pay the rent, and perform the covenants, the leaſe to be void. Worth *per annum* £25.

A leaſe, July 22, 1672, made to *Nicholas Lowe* and his aſſigns, of one meſſuage and two yard-lands in Hathern, in the tenure of Nicholas Lowe (except all timber trees); habend' to Nicholas Lowe and his heirs, for the lives of himſelf and Anne his wife, and Nicholas Lowe, jun. ſon and heir apparent of Nicholas Lowe, party to the ſaid leaſe, Nicholas Lowe, jun. being of the age of 24 years; reddend' yearly 30*s*. at Michaelmas and Lady day; and a clauſe of re-entry for non-payment of rent at the end of 20 days, &c. Worth *per annum* £12.

In 1722, 28 freeholders polled from this pariſh; and in 1775, we find 43 names.

On the death of *Samuel* Phillipps, eſq. in 1774, Hathern was brought by his widow in marriage, in 1776, to ſir *William Gordon*, knight of the Bath.

In 1777, an act was paſſed, for dividing and incloſing, within the lordſhip or liberty and pariſh of Hathern, ſeveral open fields, meadows, paſtures, and parcels of common or waſte ground, computed to contain in the whole about 1300 acres. In this act ſir *William Gordon*, knight of the Bath, is deſcribed (in right of dame *Mary Gordon* his wife) as lord of the manor and patron of the rectory of Hathern; the Rev. *William Middleton*, clerk, as rector of the ſaid rectory, and entitled to certain glebe lands and common right in the ſaid open fields, meadows, paſtures, commons, or waſte grounds, to a piece of land called The Tithe Piece, to a cottage with common right belonging thereto, and to all the great and ſmall tithes belonging to the ſaid rectory, except to the tithe of hay of ſome part of the ſaid meadows; the Rev. *Joſeph Smith*, clerk, as curate of the chapel of Oſmaſton, co. Derby, and entitled to certain lands and right of common within the ſaid lordſhip and pariſh of Hathern, belonging to the ſaid chapel and curacy of Oſmaſton; the maſter, fellows, and ſcholars of *Chriſt's College, Cambridge*, as entitled to certain lands within the ſaid lordſhip of Hathern; *Richard Cheſlyn*, eſq. as leſſee thereof under the ſaid maſter, fellows, and ſcholars; and *Thomas Exon*, *John Exon*, *Thomas Harriman*, *Samuel Bowley*, *Samuel Smith*, *John Wale*, *William Martin*, and others, as ſub-leſſees or under-tenants of the ſame lands to the ſaid Richard Cheſlyn; the chaplains and poor of *William Wigſton's Hoſpital at Leiceſter*, as entitled to certain lands in the ſaid lordſhip of Hathern; and *William Martin*, *Thomas Exon*, *Joſeph Halford*, *Samuel Smith*, and *Alice Lowe*, widow, as leſſees thereof under the ſaid chaplains and poor of the ſaid hoſpital; and *Francis* earl of *Huntingdon*, the ſaid ſir *William Gordon*, *Joſeph Halford*, *Alice Lowe*, *Thomas Bowley*, *Samuel Bowley*, *William Boyer*, and others, are deſcribed as owners and proprietors of the reſidue of the ſaid open fields, meadows, paſtures, commons, or waſte grounds, intended by this act to be divided and incloſed. An allotment is firſt directed to be made to the vicar as a compenſation for his glebe; and one-ſeventh of the reſidue of the common field, and as much as ſhall be equal in value to one-tenth of the old incloſures, in lieu of all tithes and eccleſiaſtical demands, except mortuaries, Eaſter dues, and ſurplice fees. To the lord of the manor, a manor freeboard of as many yards, by the ſide of *Oakley Wood*, as the commiſſioners ſhould think proper, for his right on the ſoil of the common field. Two acres to be allotted for the repair of the highways; an equivalent to the curate of Oſmaſton and his ſucceſſors for ſuch right as they poſſeſſed in the open fields; and the reſidue in equal proportions among the ſeveral proprietors.

In 1793, the number of houſes was 164; inhabitants 984. A bridge was that year built at Hathern, over the river Soar, at the joint expence of the counties of Leiceſter and Nottingham.

In 1798, this lordſhip came, with Garendon, under the will of Samuel Phillipps, eſq. to *Thomas March-Phillipps*, eſq. the preſent owner.

The inhabitants are principally frame-work knitters. Labourers 1*s*. 2*d*.; carpenters 2*s*.; land, on an average, 23*s*. *per* acre; pit-coal 7*d*. a hundred.

The lands conſiſt of arable, paſture, and meadow; chiefly clay; part flat, and part hilly.

A ſchool here is ſupported by the Garendon family. Here is alſo a Methodiſt meeting-houſe.

The town croſs is given in Plate CXVI. fig. 2.

The Regiſter begins in 1563.

Chriſtened in the firſt 20 years 136, laſt 20 years 436;—burials, firſt 20 years 44; laſt 20 years 328;—marriages, firſt 20 years 10; laſt 20 years 146.

	£.	*s*.	*d*.
Money raiſed for the poor, within the year ending at Eaſter 1776,	116	16	4
Expended in county rates, &c.	3	6	0
——— on the poor, —	114	12	0
Rent of workhouſe and habitations,	8	6	0
Expended in litigations, —	0	0	0
Money raiſed for 1783, —	137	8	6
——— 1784, —	143	13	6
——— 1785, —	113	14	4
Medium of theſe three years,	131	12	1
——— of county expences,	15	10	10
——— of expences not relating to the poor; repairs of the church, roads, &c.	0	0	0
——— of nett annual expences,	116	1	3
——— of attending on magiſtrates,	5	13	2
——— of entertainments at meetings,	1	4	2
——— of law expences, —	1	1	11
——— of ſetting the poor to work,	0	3	6

The return made to the Houſe of Commons in 1786, in anſwer to an enquiry reſpecting the charitable donations in this pariſh, may be ſeen in vol. I. p. 64.

The CHURCH, (Plate CXVI.)

dedicated to St. *Peter*, conſiſts of a tower (in which are five bells [1]); a nave, chancel, and two ailes, ſeparated by four arches. The length of the church is 47 feet; the breadth 44 feet.

Here is an old round font, with twiſted wreaths, fig. 3; and the arch of a piſcina, fig. 4.

In the church Mr. Burton noticed theſe arms:

In the Eaſt window of the chancel ſtand the arms of *Hugh Ducket*, rector of the church in 1298; who glazed that window; Quarterly, Argent and Sable, a bend Gules; fig. 5.

In a North window of the church:

Sable, ſix annulets Or; fig. 6.

Argent, on a chevron engrailed Sable five annulets Or; fig. 7. Under which was written:

"Orate pro animabus Willi'mi Bonington et Matildis uxoris ejus, qui hanc feneſtram fieri fecerunt."

In the Matriculus of 1220 [2], Hathern is deſcribed to be under the patronage of the abbey of *Leiceſter*; Richard the then rector having been inſtituted by Hugh biſhop of Lincoln, and paying to that abbey a penſion of three marks and a ſtone of wax.

The Valor of Pope Nicholas, 1290, rates it at 12*l.*

In 1344, the procurations were, 7*s.* 6¾*d.*; the rectory was taxed at 18 marks, and paid 2*s.* for Peter-pence. The abbot of Leiceſter held it to his own uſe, with the penſion of 40*s.*

The Regiſter of the abbey of Leiceſter thus ſtates the particulars of their right to the penſion:

"Hatharn. Habuimus quondam ibidem advocationem eccleſie, ut unum de ſochâ de Schepiſheyd, ex dono fundatoris noſtri; tamen recipimus ibi per manus rectoris annuam pencionem, ſcil', xl s̃. & 1 petram cere. Unde habemus confirmationes Hugonis epiſcopi Linc', & regum Henrici II. &c.

"Omnibus Chriſti fidelibus ad quos preſens ſcriptum pervenerit. Hugo, Dei gratiâ, Linc' epus ſalutem. Ad univerſitatis veſtre notitiam volumus pervenire nos, ad preſentationem Pauli abbatis & conventûs Leyc', dilectum filium noſtrum magiſtrum T. ſuſcepiſſe in perpetuam memoriam eccleſie de Hatharn, ſalvâ pencione xl s̃. & 1 petre cere, quos predictus T. predicto conventui tenetur ſolvere annuatim; quod ut rectum habeatur & firmum, preſenti ſcripto & ſigilli noſtri patrocinio duximus confirmandum.

"Huic concordat matriculus epiſcopi:

"Eccleſie de Hatharn patronus abbas Leyc'; perſona Ricardus, inſtitutus per H. Linc' epiſcopum, ſolvens dicto abbati xl s̃. & 1 petram cere.'

"Mem' quod conceſſimus advocationem eccleſie de Hathern ſacriſte & canonicis eccleſie Sc̃e Marie de Caſtro Leyc', ſalvâ nobis annuâ pencione xl s̃. & ſub conditione quod nunquam eam alienaverint. Et ad hoc obligantur in obligatione quingentarum marcarum factâ abbati Leyc' & conventui ejuſdem, &c.

"Mem' quod pencio eccleſie de Hathurn, ſcil' xl s̃. & unius petre cere, recuperata fuit per ſententiam datam coram judice ordinario; cum condemnatione domini Hugonis Ducket, tunc rectoris ibidem, anno Domini M°CC° nonogeſimo octavo, ut patet in condemnatione ejuſdem domini Hugonis. Nota taxationem decimarum & ſententias diffinitivas pro dictâ pencione [3]."

In 1534-5, the procurations and ſynodals were 11*s.* 0¾*d.*, the abbot of Leiceſter's penſion 2*l.* 4*s.*; and the value of the rectory was 18*l.*—4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* was paid towards the repairs of the church; and 13*s.* 4*d.* to the church of Kegworth.

In 1552, the commiſſioners reported that the church of Hathern contained,

"In primis, a challice.
Itm̃, thre veſtmentes.
Itm̃, a cope of ſatyn of Burges.
Itm̃, three belles and tow hand-belles.
Itm̃, a croſſe."

In 1642, *Henry Skipwith*, eſq. was patron of this church; and in 1647, *Simon Rugeley* [4], eſq. who married the daughter and heir of the ſaid *Henry Skipwith*. His arms were, Argent, a chevron between three roſes barbed Vert; fig. 8.

In 1650, the rectory was returned worth 66*l.*; and the incumbent as ſufficient.

The preſent value in the King's books is 12*l.*

The epiſcopal procurations 3*s.* 9½*d.*; the archidiaconal 11*s.* 1*d.*

RECTORS.	PATRONS.
Richard, 1220.	Abbot and convent of Leiceſter.
Martin de Pateſhull, died 1229.	
Richard de Duaco [5], 1229.	Biſhop Hugh Welles.
Hugh Ducket, 1298.	Abbot and convent of Leiceſter
Richard de Stapelton, before 1340.	
William Gillott, 1534.	
Gabriel Armſtrong, 1638.	
Thomas Alſop, died about 1682.	
Matthew Trigge, inducted June 15, 1682; died May 1, 1693.	James Abney, eſq.
John Winter, inducted Sept. 26, 1691.	King and Queen.
Andrew Glen [6], M.A. inducted June 25, 1694; died Sept. 1, 1732.	Sir Ambroſe Phillipps, knt.
Thomas Heath [7], M.A.; inducted March 3, 1732-3.	
William Middleton [8], B.A. inducted Nov. 1, 1765; died March 7, 1800 [9].	Samuel Phillipps, eſq.
Chriſtopher Taylor [10], D.D. 1800.	Thomas March-Phillipps, eſq.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

In a cell of the Eaſt window of the church is a large uninſcribed ſtone, with a croſs on it, formerly part of a coffin, fig. 9.

In the chancel.

On mural tablets:

1. "Sub hanc tabellam ſunt conditæ
reliquiæ viri meritò reverendi
Matthæi Trigge, hujus eccleſiæ rect.
Matth. Trigge, rect. de Stretton, in ag. Derb.
filii natu max.
qui obiit 6° Maii, 1691, ætat. 39.
Ædis hujus rectoriæ, maximam partem
propriis impenſis, integrè extruxit,
non ignobile ſui monumentum.
Uxorem duxit Rebeccam, Johannis Hoyland
rect. de Kirkby, in agro Nott.
filiam unicam;
ex quâ duas ſuſcepit filias,
quarum alteram tantum Elizabetham
ſuperſtitem reliquit.
In memoriam perennem mariti cariſſ.
triſtiſſima eadem conjux
hoc ſepulchrale marmor poſuit."

2. On a ſmall monument on the North ſide:

"Sacred to the memory of
the Rev. William Middleton,
rector of South Croxton [11],

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[1] The peal of five bells was opened July 18, 1792.

[2] See the Introductory Volume, p. lix.

[3] Charyte's Rentale, fol. lxi.

[4] Of whom ſee hereafter, under Knight-thorpe.

[5] "Magiſter Robertus de Duaco, ſubdiaconus, ad eccleſiam de Hactharne collatus per epiſcopum, virtute concilii, per mortem Martini de Pateſhull, ſalvo in poſterum abbati Leyceſtriæ jure preſentandi, 12 kal. Novembris, Pont. 21°." Reg. Hugonis Welles.

[6] Of whom ſee ſome memoirs, p. 846.

[7] Vicar alſo of Shepeſhed, by diſpenſation, Feb. 1732-3. See his epitaph at Shepeſhed.

[8] To this gentleman I was indebted for a very ſatiſfactory anſwer to my original queries.

[9] See his epitaph above. He was of Emanuel college, Cambridge; B.A. 1747.

[10] Of Magdalen college, Oxford; M.A. 1767; B.D. 1775; D.D. (grand compounder) 1793. He reſigned in 1801 the vicarage of Selborne, Hants.

[11] See before, p. 237.

who died March 26, 1765,
aged 60 years.
Alſo of Mary Middleton, his daughter,
who died Dec. 10, 1789,
aged 60 years.
And the Rev. William Middleton,
his ſon, who died March 7, 1800,
aged 73 years;
who was near 50 years
rector and curate of this pariſh."

3. On another very ſmall monument:
"Sacred to the memory of Mary Catharine,
daughter of William and Ann Middleton,
who died Sept. 25, 1796,
aged 16 weeks."

On flat ſtones:

1. "Andreas Glen, A.M.
hujus eccleſiæ rector
annos circiter 38.
Obijt 1° die Septembris,
ætatis 67,
Anno Dom. 1732."

2. "Elizabetha,
uxor A. Glen,
enixa Elizabetham,
Mariam, & Margeriam.
Obijt 31 Oct. anno { ætatis 34,
conjugii 17,
Chriſti 1705."

3. "In memory of Helmſley Morriſon,
who died July the 17th, 1780,
aged 24 years."

Two other ſtones for rectors, not now legible.

In a pew under the clerk's ſeat is an old ſtone, with the figures of a man and his wife in a praying poſture, fig. 10, inſcribed,

"Hic jacent Henricus Hughley et Elizabetha uxor ejus, quorum animabꝫ ꝓpicietur Deus. Amen."

On a braſs plate on a marble ſlab:

"HERE LYES THE BODY OF NATHANIEL PALMER, GENT. WHO MARRIED CATHARINE, THE DAUGHTER OF MR. WILLIAM HAWLEY, OF LOUGHBOROUGH; BY WHOM HE HAD FOUR CHILDREN; THREE DAUGHTERS, CATHARINE, MARY, AND ELIZABETH; AND ONE SON, NAMED NATHANIEL. HE DECEASED ON THE XIITH DAY OF DECEMBER, IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD MDCXCI; OF HIS AGE XXVII."

A large ſlab in the South aile has an inſcription, almoſt wholly hid by pews, for *Ralph Marſhall* and *Elizabeth* his wife, 1542, as mentioned by Mr. Burton.

Another in the North aile for *William Benington* and *Maud* his wife, who gave the window there.

In the church-yard.
On an altar-tomb, with iron rails:
"Here lie the remains of Nicholas Loe,
ſon of Nicholas Loe and Iſabella his wife,
both of this pariſh.
He departed this life,
Sept. 3, 1761, aged 70.
In him was loſt, by a ſudden ſtroke,
a peaceable neighbour,
and a tender, indulgent huſband."
[His wife is buried there, without an inſcription.]

In the church of Caledon, co. Warwick:

"Here lieth the body of Mary, relict of Thomas Aſſop, late rector of Hatherne, in the county of Leiceſter, daughter of Samuel Harware, of Stoke, in the liberty of Coventry, gent. who departed this life the 31ſt of January, anno Domini 1688, in the 71ſt year of her age [1]."

Benefactions.

1. An houſe and ſeveral bays of building with one yard land in this pariſh; and a little cloſe, called the Hoak, for the uſe and behoof of this church, veſted in truſtees.

2. An annuity of 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* left by the laſt will of Ralph Pratt, of London, to the poor of this pariſh, charged on a piece of land in Bermondſey, in the county of Surrey, and due at the feaſt of All Saints, now in poſſeſſion of Thomas Tyers, eſq.

3. An annuity of 1*l.* 4*s.* left by the laſt will of the Rev. Thomas Allſop, rector of this church, to the poor of this pariſh, charged upon an eſtate of his in the pariſh of Boylſton, now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Chawner, and due at Lady day, to be diſtributed as follows: ſix penny loaves every Lord's day, eight penny loaves on Chriſtmas day, eight on the 29th day of May, and eight on the 5th day of November.

4. Mr. Richard Allſop, of Burton upon Trent, gave the ſum of ten pounds, the intereſt of which is to buy ten twelve-penny loaves of bolted bread, to be given to ten of the pooreſt families of this pariſh on Chriſtmas eve, at the diſcretion of the miniſter for the time being, eſpecially to thoſe poor who frequent divine ordinances the moſt.

5. Mr. Benſkin, by his laſt will, left the ſum of 15 pounds to the poor of this pariſh, the intereſt of which is to be diſtributed to the poor at the diſcretion of the miniſter.

James Attenbrow, the clerk in 1793, had then been clerk 12 years, and ſchoolmaſter 29.

The number of inhabited houſes in Hatherne in 1801, as returned to parliament, was 196; uninhabited 5. The number of males, 505; females 451; total, 956; of whom 241 were chiefly employed in agriculture, and 689 in trade, manufactures, or handicrafts.

Biographical Notices.

ANDREW GLEN [2], of Jeſus College, Cambridge, took the degree of B. A. 1683, and M. A. 1687; but was afterwards a fellow of St. John's. He was the friend and acquaintance of Mr. Ray, and acquired ſome taſte for thoſe purſuits which diſtinguiſhed that eminent man, probably from having intercourſe with him at the ſeat of his illuſtrious friend Mr. Willoughby, at Wollaton hall, near Nottingham. This appears by his having left an Herbarium, which bears date 1685, and contains upwards of 700 indigenous, and 200 exotic plants. Some of theſe were collected in a tour on the Continent. He afterwards travelled into Sweden and Italy, and reſided ſome time at Turin, where he began another collection, which is dated 1692, but contained not more than 200 ſpecimens. This Herbarium, all circumſtances conſidered, was not mean for the time in which it was made. He was inducted into the rectory of Hathern, in Leiceſterſhire, June 25, 1694; and after that period does not appear to have paid much attention to botany. He publiſhed an aſſize ſermon in 1707; and died Sept. 1, 1732, in the 67th year of his age.

Elizabeth his wife died Oct. 31, 1705, æt. 34; having been the mother of three daughters.

Elizabeth, the eldeſt, married Mr. Thomas Allſop, an attorney at Loughborough, who died March 4, 1757, aged 57; as did his widow, June 18, 1782, aged 83. Their daughter married, firſt, the late Samuel Phillipps, eſq. of Garendon Park; and, after his death, ſir William Gordon, K. B. She died Aug. 5, 1796.

Mary, the ſecond daughter, died March 19, 1788, aged 88. She was the relict of Caleb Lowdham, M. A. who died in 1781, rector of Diſeworth, co. Leiceſter, which living he had held about 50 years, and was alſo rector of Stony Staunton in that county.

Margaret, the youngeſt daughter, died unmarried July 3, 1785, aged 81.

"GEORGE TOMLINSON was deſcended from a family of that name ſeated at Gateſide, or Gateſhead, a ſuburb of the town of Newcaſtle, in the principality of *Durham*, as appears by a patent ſtill extant, granted to

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[1] Dugdale, Warwickſhire, vol. I. p. 131; where the name is printed *Oſſop*.

[2] For this and the biographical article next following it, I am indebted to my late excellent friend Dr. Pulteney, of whom alſo ſome memoirs will be found in p. 848.

William Tomlinſon by Robert Cook, Clarenceux king of arms, July 4, 1560, with a blazon of the arms; per pale, Argent and Vert, three greyhounds counterchanged; a chief engrailed Or; fig. 5.

His immediate anceſtors had poſſeſſed a ſmall freehold eſtate in the pariſh of Hathern, which had been purchaſed in the beginning of the 17th century, and had deſcended to Joſeph, his father, who reſided in London, where George, the ſubject of this memoir, was born Auguſt 8, 1696. He was educated at a ſchool of repute in that city, and was deſigned for a liberal profeſſion; but adverſe occurrences having finally occaſioned the removal of the family into Leiceſterſhire, theſe intentions were fruſtrated, and he was obliged to aſſiſt his father, who was engaged in a branch of the woollen manufactory.

The knowledge he had acquired of the Greek and Latin languages, and his application to reading, had, however, in ſo great a meaſure diſqualified him for his father's buſineſs, that he not only gave up his leiſure hours to the purſuit of learning, and the cultivation, more immediately, of his taſte for Natural Hiſtory, which he had very early imbibed, but, on his father's deceaſe in 1728, finding his fortune equal, as he hoped, to the moderate views of his mind, he no longer made buſineſs an object, but ſpent the remainder of his life in a retirement, happy in himſelf, and as far as his abilities extended, not unuſeful to his neighbours. An extreme modeſty of diſpoſition and great diffidence of himſelf rendered him known to very few. By ſuch as knew him intimately he was regarded with that eſteem, which modeſt worth never fails to attract, and conſidered as an inſtance of merit and talents, worthy of a more conſpicuous ſtation in life. It is true, that ſome attempts were made by his friends in London, after his father's deceaſe, to draw him from this obſcurity, and fix him in a ſtation more conſonant to his worth and abilities in that city. But his natural diffidence, the conſideration of his being paſt the moſt active ſeaſon of life for enterprize, united with habits naturally induced by leiſure, by retirement in a country village, and his fondneſs for the objects of Natural Hiſtory, which ſuch a ſituation afforded, rendered ineffectual all propoſals of this nature. To which muſt be added, what he mentioned as one of the moſt cogent reaſons, an unwillingneſs, by his abſence, to riſk the welfare and peace of mind of an aged mother, who lived with him and laboured under a total deprivation of ſight for 22 years before her deceaſe, and over whom he watched with the moſt exemplary filial regard and affection.

His early thirſt after knowledge was manifeſted by a collection of extracts, made occaſionally from books, and the periodical publications of the time. Theſe "Miſcellanies," as he entitled them, conſiſt of three volumes in 12mo, and comprehend facts in Natural Hiſtory, antiquities, biographical anecdotes, inſtances of longevity, poetical and other *belles lettres* extracts, and variety of information on other ſubjects. He very early acquired a reliſh for biographical literature, having made a ſeparate collection of memoirs and anecdotes of eminent and illuſtrious men, in two volumes; the firſt in 8vo, which bears date as being finiſhed in 1720, pp. 439; the ſecond, in 4to, pp. 472. This collection was drawn from a variety of ſources, ſince he ſeldom omitted to profit, as in other branches of knowledge, by the communication of books from friends. For this kind of reading he preſerved throughout life the ſtrongeſt attachment.

But the moſt permanent ſource of his pleaſures and amuſements ſprung from Natural Hiſtory; in which all his acquirements were made wholly without aſſiſtance, except what was derived from books. Theſe were not ſmall when it is recollected, that they were made too at a period in which purſuits of that nature, ſo far from being popular, were, if not generally deſpiſed, at leaſt held in low eſtimation. He was early acquainted with the writings of Mr. Ray, and, poſſeſſing the greater part of them, had ſtudied them with all that attention, which naturally flowed from the prevailing bias of his mind. The age of Linnæus was not yet come; with his writings he was wholly unacquainted, until the latter ſtage of his life, when two or three of that author's productions fell into his hands. Yet he ſo far overcame the diſadvantages of the narrowed ſituation in which he was placed, as to gain an intimate knowledge of the productions of his own neighbourhood; not in Botany alone, but to a conſiderable extent in Zoology, more particularly relating to birds and inſects.

The memorials he left of theſe attainments indicate a bent of mind and a portion of diligence, the fruits of which, in a more favourable ſituation, muſt have yielded the poſſeſſor no mean ſhare of reputation. He cultivated principally with his own hand a ſmall garden, elegant for its neatneſs, and rich in the variety it contained; not of tender exotics, for his abilities would not allow the indulgence of ſtoves and conſervatories, but of indigenous plants; having from time to time at different ſeaſons introduced into it moſt of the rare plants of the environs.

Not content with ſeeing them in the growing ſtate, he exerciſed himſelf in drawing and painting a great number of the Engliſh plants, having left two 4to volumes under the title of Botanologia, or *a Deſcription of Britiſh Plants.* The firſt contains the figures and deſcriptions of 204 Engliſh plants, pp. 479, begun in the year 1728; the ſecond the figures and deſcriptions of 270, begun about the year 1738. In the deſcriptions he introduces the etymology of the names, the claſs, according to Ray, and ſubjoins an account of the virtues from the ſame author, or ſuch others as his moderate collection of books enabled him to conſult. Theſe productions are not mentioned as exhibiting any remarkable ſkill, conſidered as drawings, for in this point they are deficient; but as proofs of his ſtrong taſte for the ſtudy, and his diligence in the purſuit of it.

It was not to Botany alone that he confined his exertions: Zoology, as has been before noticed, in all its branches, engaged his attention; and more eſpecially the ornithological ſubjects. With the Engliſh birds of the neighbourhood he was well acquainted, and delighted in exhibiting them with his pencil. He left one volume, in 4to, pp. 378, of zoological papers, containing upwards of 200 drawings of various animals in each claſs, copied from a variety of ſources, with the deſcriptions annexed, and miſcellaneous information relating to them, extracted from various authors. As he wrote a very ſmall hand, and in very cloſe lines, all theſe volumes contain an extraordinary quantity of matter. Late in life he began a *Hortus Siccus*, chiefly of Engliſh plants. It conſiſts of two volumes, containing near 1000 ſpecies.

The works above mentioned comprehend almoſt wholly materials extracted from books. He left, however, ſeveral compoſitions, both in proſe and verſe, on a variety of ſubjects; and, I believe, communicated ſeveral papers to the Gentleman's Magazine; but he could never be prevailed upon to diſcloſe them. He ſtrictly enjoined, that theſe manuſcripts ſhould be deſtroyed; and this his requeſt was faithfully, though reluctantly, complied with after his deceaſe.

His parents were Diſſenters, and he himſelf was educated in the principles of Calviniſm; having, however, been induced in his younger days to read no ſmall portion of polemical divinity, he was early led to diveſt himſelf of the peculiar doctrines of that ſect; and, without deviating into any laxity of opinion that ſhook his faith in revelation, he imbibed a liberality of thinking on religious ſubjects, which taught him to view with equal candour good men of all perſuaſions.

A regular uſe of exerciſe, joined to the ſtricteſt habits of temperance, contributed to ſecure to him an uniformly good ſtate of health, which he enjoyed throughout the greater part of his life. But it began to decline in the autumn of 1759, and he died Feb. 10, 1760.

Mr. Tomlinſon was never married. He was the youngeſt of three ſons, the two elder having died, the one in his childhood, and the other at the age of 24 without iſſue.

Thoſe who remember and intimately knew the ſubject of this memoir will not, it is believed, judge it otherwiſe than impartial; though, confeſſedly, a tribute from his neareſt relative; one who reveres his memory with the trueſt affection, who through the early ſtage of life received from him, as from a father, the genuine dictates of wiſdom, virtue, and religion; all of which were truly exemplified in his own conduct throughout the whole of life."

Dr. RICHARD PULTENEY was born at Loughborough in 1730; but his name does not appear in the pariſh regiſter (which I have ſearched), as his parents were of the perſuaſion called Old Anabaptiſts, and regular attenders at the Shepeſhed meeting-houſe. His father was a taylor, in eaſy circumſtances; having houſes and lands, which the ſon inherited, and held till his death. After an education in the old free-ſchool of his native town, young Pulteney was apprenticed to Mr. Harris, at that time an apothecary at Loughborough, who afterwards removed to Mountſorell. During his apprenticeſhip he was accounted a handſome young man, very good tempered, remarkably neat in his dreſs, and always ſeemed deſirous of getting forward in the world. He firſt entered into buſineſs[1] on his own account, as a ſurgeon and apothecary, in the town of Leiceſter; where he ſaved ſome money, which he regulary inveſted in the public funds. On taking the degree of doctor of phyſic at Edinburgh, which he did in a way ſingularly honourable to himſelf, in 1764, he was admitted an extra licentiate of the Royal College of Phyſicians of London, and F.R.S. and commenced practice as a phyſician at Blandford in Dorſetſhire, where he accumulated, with unuſual reſpect, a conſiderable fortune; and died of a peripneumony, Oct. 12, 1801, whilſt this ſheet was preparing for the preſs, after having actually reviſed the two preceding biographical articles, which he had contributed. Dr. P. had for nearly 50 years been a valuable botanical correſpondent to the Gentleman's Magazine. See a ſeries of his letters on the poiſonous plants of this country, vol. XXV. pp. 69, 104, 159, 210, 270, 393, 450, 491; his diſſertation upon Fungi in general, and concerning the poiſonous faculty of ſome ſpecies in particular, ibid. pp. 542, 585; his "Abſtract of a Latin Treatiſe, publiſhed by Linnæus, and entitled *Somnus Plantarum*," vol. XXVII. p. 315; his letter to Paul Gemſege [Dr. Pegge] on the Sleep of Plants, vol. XXVIII. p. 313; his account of the different ſpecies of the Acacia, vol. XXIX. p. 262; his "Plan of a Roman camp at Ratby near Leiceſter, probably the antient *Ratæ*," vol. XLVII. p. 76; his Account of Pallas's Flora Ruſtica, vol. LV. p. 613; and of an Acacia on a farm in Dorſetſhire, once the property of the celebrated Henry Fielding, vol. LXXI. p. 1098. His other publications are, 1. "Diſſertatio inauguralis de Cinchonâ officinali, ſive Cortice Peruviano, cum icone, Edinb. 1764," 8vo; 2. "Account of ſome rare Plants found in Leiceſterſhire" (Phil. Tranſ. XLIX. 803.); 3. "A brief botanical and medical Hiſtory of the Solanum lethale Bella donna[2], or deadly Nightſhade" (ibid. L. art. 12.; and ſee Gentleman's Magazine, vol. XXV. p. 270, where it was firſt publiſhed; and XXVIII. p. 311.); 4. "Obſervations on the Sleep of Plants, with an Account of that Faculty which Linnæus calls *Vigilia Florum*; with an Enumeration of ſeveral Plants which are ſubject to that Faculty" (ibid. L. 506); 5. "An hiſtorical Memoir concerning the Genus of Plants called Lichen, tending principally to illuſtrate the ſeveral Uſes thereof" (ibid. L. ii.); 6. "Caſe of a Man whoſe Heart was enlarged to a very uncommon Size, with Obſervations" (ibid. LII. i. 344); 7. "Letter to Dr. Watſon, F.R.S. concerning the medicinal Effects of a poiſonous Plant exhibited inſtead of the Water Parſnip" (ibid. LXII. 469); 8. "Account of Baptiſms, Marriages, and Burials, during Forty Years, in the Pariſh of Blandford Forum" (ibid. LXVIII. 615); 9. "Account of the poiſonous Effects of the Hemlock Dropwort," Lond. Med. Journ. vol. V.; 10. "Hiſtory and Deſcription of a minute epiphyllous Lycoperdon, growing on the Leaves of the Anemone nemoroſa[3]." 11. "Obſervations on the Economical Uſe of the Ranunculus Aquatilis, with Introductory Remarks on the acrimonious and poiſonous quality of ſome of the Engliſh Species of that Genus[4]." 12. "A general View of the Writings of Linnæus, 1781," 8vo; "giving ſuch a detail of the various works of that celebrated Naturaliſt as muſt not only render them more generally known, but afford the ſatisfaction of tracing the progreſs of that illuſtrious philoſopher through his different reſearches and improvements in that ſcience which he cultivated; judicious obſervations are likewiſe frequently interſperſed in the work" (Critical Review); 13. "Hiſtorical and biographical Sketches of the Progreſs of Botany in England, from its Origin to the Introduction of the Linnæan Syſtem, 1790," 2 vols. 8vo. In 1795 he reviſed and conſiderably improved his Account of the Leiceſterſhire Plants, inſerted in the firſt volume of this Hiſtory. He communicated to the ſecond edition of Mr. Hutchins's Hiſtory of Dorſet, 1799, a catalogue of birds, ſhells, and plants, obſerved in Dorſetſhire; and, during his laſt illneſs, had under reviſal a plate of Dorſetſhire foſſils communicated by himſelf.

The following character of Dr. Pulteney, written by Dr. J. Reed, phyſician in Eaſt-ſtreet, Red Lion Square, was inſerted as a tribute of reſpect to his memory in the Weekly Entertainer, of Monday, January 18, 1802, printed at Sherborne, p. 44: "His works in natural hiſtory were neither numerous, or of an unwieldy magnitude; but they were the valuable reſult of laborious and long-continued reſearch, and evidenced a mind ſtimulated by an ardent paſſion for the purſuit of phyſical ſcience; and that was, in an eminent degree, adapted, both by original genius and habitual activity, for promoting its diffuſion and advancement amongſt mankind. The conſcientious, attentive, and cautious manner in which, during a long, uſeful, and highly reputable career, he diſcharged the important duties of a moſt awfully reſponſible profeſſion, excited and permanently ſecured to him the confidence and regard of all who from their local reſidence were ſo fortunate as to be within convenient reach of his medical aſſiſtance and advice. A young phyſician might have learned equally from the excellence of his precepts, and the purity of his example. Dr. Pulteney's uncommon merit was not reſtricted to the practice of phyſic, or to the proſecution of ſcience; it ſhone equally conſpicuous in every ſcene and department of his life. The moſt amiable, at leaſt, if not the moſt ſplendid, part of his character was unfolded in ſocial, and more eſpecial in domeſtic and familiar intercourſe. No perſon could be in his company without, for the time, being rendered not only the happier, but alſo the wiſer and the better for it. By the mild gaiety, and well-regulated playfulneſs of his fancy, he amuſed and delighted; he inſtructed by the ſolidity of his judgement; and there was a commanding ſomething in his preſence and demeanour, which, even from the hearts of the moſt obdurately depraved, could not fail to extort at leaſt a temporary veneration for virtue. That for ſo conſiderable a portion of his long life, a man of Dr. Pulteney's ſuperior caſt, ſhould have exiſted in a ſtate of almoſt complete exile from the intellectual world, and ſo long have ſubmitted to the drearineſs and *mental ſolitude* of an obſcure provincial ſituation, muſt afford no ſmall matter of wonder and of regret to thoſe who are capable of appreciating the value of extraordinary talents, or of enjoying the exerciſe and exhibition of them, in an improved and highly cultivated ſociety."

He was buried at Langton near Blandford, where a monument is to be erected to him.

His hortus ſiccus and collections of other ſubjects of Natural Hiſtory he has bequeathed to the Linnæan Society, inſtituted in 1788; and a number of legacies among philoſophical, medical, and charitable inſtitutions, and to ſeveral individuals reſpectable for their talents and attainments. His Botanical MSS. are given to his friend Dr. Maton; who has undertaken to publiſh a new edition of the "View of the Writings of Linnæus," from his lateſt corrections; to which will be prefixed ſome memoirs of Dr. Pulteney, with an original portrait.

His valuable library, including a matchleſs collection of books on botanical ſubjects, was ſold, by Meſſrs. Leigh and Sotheby, April 26—May 3, 1802.

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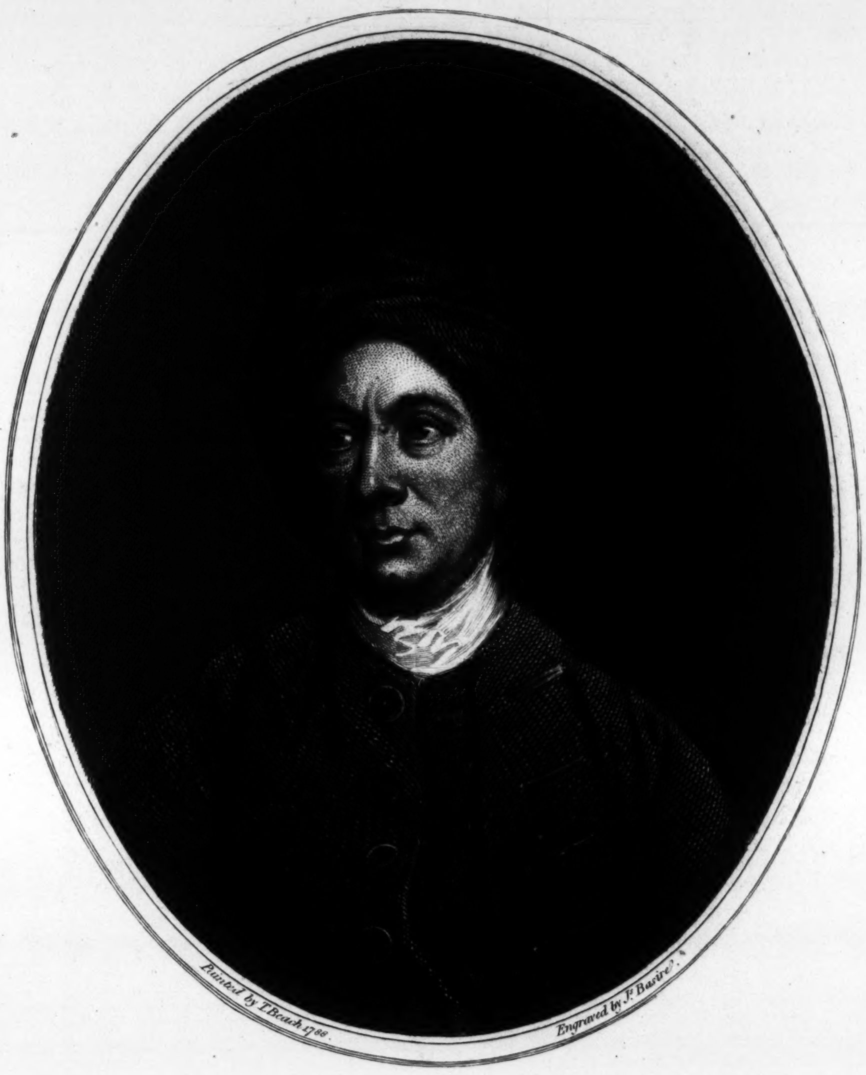
[1] He had a younger brother, who was a tanner; and left a ſon, who was a ſerjeant in the army, and a daughter.

[2] The Atropa Bella donna of Linnæus.

[3] Linnæan Tranſactions, vol. II. p. 305.

[4] Ibid. vol. V. p. 14.



Painted by T. Beach 1788. Engraved by J. Basire.

RICHARD PULTENEY, M.D. F.R.S.

Born at Loughborough, 1730, Died at Blandford, 1801.

Published by J. Nichols April 5. 1804.

KEGWORTH,

antiently written *Cogeworðe*, is a conſiderable village in the North angle of the ſhire, on the borders of Nottinghamſhire and Derbyſhire, on the high road, from London to Mancheſter; 6 miles North-weſt-weſt from Loughborough; 11 from Derby; 115 miles from London. It is bounded by Lockington on the North; by the river Soar on the Eaſt; by Long Whatton on the South; and by Diſeworth on the Weſt; and, in the eccleſiaſtical diviſion of the county, is within the deanry of Akeley.

"The ſoil," ſays Mr. Burton, "is exceeding fruitful either for corn or graſs, and affordeth much pleaſure and delight;" and Mr. Wyrley adds, "Kegworth is pleaſantly placed Southward of the Trent, and watered with the river Soar, which, paſſing by Ratcliffe in Nottinghamſhire, preſently drowneth himſelf in the Trent."

The appearance of the country is as pleaſant as can be imagined, being hills and fertile valleys: and below the town runs the Soar, which is navigable from Loughborough to the Trent. The town ſtands on a kind of free-ſtone rock.

Fifteen ploughlands in Cogeƿoꞃðe (the Saxon ð being uſually miſtaken for a ꝺ by the Saxon tranſcribers), which in the time of king Edward had been held by earl *Harold* (who was after king of England, and was ſlain at the battle of Haſtings by William duke of Normandy), were at the general ſurvey held by *Robert* under earl *Hugo*, as parcel of his manor of Loughborough. He had there five ploughs in the demeſne, with one bondman and two bondwomen; and twenty-five villans, with thirteen bordars, had ten ploughs[1]. Earl Hugo had alſo ſix houſes in the borough of Leiceſter belonging to Kegworth[2].

In the reign of king Henry II. this lordſhip was the property of *William Fitz Patrick*[3], who married the heireſs of one moiety of the barony of *Malpas* in Cheſhire (the other moiety of which belonged to *Gilbert Clark*); and from this marriage he probably alſo acquired Kegworth; for both Patrick and Clark occur in a deed about the time of Henry II; by which William Patrick gave a rent out of his mill of Sutton ſuper Soar to the priory of Calk. He, with the earl of Cheſter and Haſtulph de Hillario, &c. took part with the young king againſt Henry II.[4]

"Sciant preſentes & futuri, quod ego Robertus Patricius, dominus de Kegworth, conceſſi, &c. Deo & Sancte Trinitatis eccleſie de Rependon, & eccleſie Sancti Egidii de Calc, & priori & canonicis in eiſdem Deo ſervientibus, pro ſalute anime mee, totam terram quam habuit de feodo meo in villis de Sutton & Boninton, de dono Roberti de Nottingham, & de dono Thome Baſſett, & de dono Thome Maillard, &c. ſalvis mihi & heredibus meis ſcutagio quando currit ſecundum conſiderationem regni Anglie, & wardâ de Maupas tempore pacis & guerre, ſecundum portionem terrarum quas tenent, &c.; & quod quieti ſint a ſectâ curie mee & heredum meorum. His teſtibus: Roberto de Meinell, Willielmo de Haweſlade, Roberto filio Yvonis, Philippo & Galfrido de Kynaſton, Willielmo filio Stephani de eadem villâ, Johanne le Vygraes de Weſtele, Willielmo de Hertiſhorn, & aliis[5]."

In 1216, the following deed occurs,

"Hec eſt conventio facta inter priorem & conventum de Repindon ex unâ parte, & dominum Willielmum Patric[5] de Keggworth ex alterâ parte, quod cum dicti prior & conventus convenirent dictum Willielmum in capitulo de Acle, de annuo redditûs 6 s̄.; idem Willielmus comparuit in capitulo, coram magiſtro Roberto de Willeby, tunc officiale Leic', & domino Gilberto vicario de Turkedeſton, tunc decano, & diligenter confeſſ' dictum redd', &c. Teſtibus; Johanne Maylord, Willielmo de Strevig', Galfrido de Melton, Stephano de Sikenhale[6]."

In 1230, *Gilbert* lord *Segrave*, having married *Annabella* the daughter and coheir of *Robert de Chacombe*, procured a grant, or rather a confirmation (for *Stephen* his father had it) from *Simon de Montfort* earl of *Leiceſter*, of the whole town of Kegworth[7].

In the Teſta de Nevill, compiled about the year 1240, Kegworth is deſcribed as conſiſting of ſix ploughlands; and in the "Feoda Domini Regis" of that year is entered, "In Kegworth dim' feodum, quod Robertus Patricius tenet de domino rege in capite."

In the Segrave Chartulary, the following deeds are noticed relative to Kegworth, which is there ſtated to be a member of Diſeworth[8].

1. A grant from *Ranulph* earl of *Cheſter* to *Stephen de Segrave* and his heirs, of all his land in Kegworth, within the fee of *Robert Fitz Nigell*; namely, the ſervice of eight virgates of land in that vill, with the appurtenances, *inter alia*, except the advowſon of the church; to be held of the ſaid earl and his heirs, by ſuch foreign ſervice as belonged to the lord; which was 3*s*. wherever one knight's fee paid 20*s*. for ſcutage.

2. A quit-claim from *William de Hauſtede*, to the ſaid Stephen and his heirs, of all his right in the ſaid land, which is there called two ploughlands in Kegworth *inter alia*.

3. A grant, from *Ranulph* earl of *Cheſter*, to *Ralph de Vernon*, clerk, of the whole church of Kegworth, with the appurtenances, to be held in pure and perpetual alms.

4. A grant, from the ſaid earl, to *Richard de Kegworth*, of a moiety of the ſaid church, which the aforeſaid *Ralph* had conveyed to the ſame Richard, to be held agreeably to the grant of the ſaid Ralph.

5. A grant of the ſaid earl, to *Stephen de Segrave*, of the advowſon of the ſaid church, which belonged to the land of *Robert Fitz Nigell* in that vill; the ſaid land and advowſon to be held of him and his heirs, in augmentation of his tenement in Segrave, by the ſervice of a fourth part of a knight's fee.

6. A confirmation by king Henry, *inter alia*, of the aforeſaid advowſon.

7. A permiſſion, from the ſaid earl, to *Richard de Kegworth*, to have *Stephen de Segrave* for his patron.

8. A grant, from *William Patryk*, to *Stephen de Segrave* and his heirs, of the homage and ſervice of *Peter Hoſtriciarius* and his heirs, for one virgate of land in Kegworth, for which he had been accuſtomed to pay 6*d*. a year to the ſaid William for foreign ſervice; together with the advowſon of a moiety of the church of Kegworth; to be held of the ſaid William and his heirs by the ſervice of a pair of white gloves at Eaſter, in lieu of all other ſervice.

9. A charter, from the ſaid William, to *Ralph de Verdun*, rector of the church, *de eſſendo intendens* to the ſaid Stephen.

10. A charter, from the ſaid Ralph, to the rector of the church, that he ſhould receive the ſaid Stephen as his patron.

11. A grant from *Robert Patrick*, to the ſaid Stephen and his heirs, of one bovate of land in Kegworth, with a moiety of a toft and croft adjoining, to be held by homage and foreign ſervice.

12. A quit-claim from *Ranulph* earl of *Cheſter* and *Lincoln*, to the ſaid Stephen and his heirs, and to their homagers reſident on the above-mentioned two ploughlands, and one bovate of his fee in Kegworth, *inter*

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[1] "Robertus tenet de comite H[ugone] 15 carucatas terræ in Cogeworde. Ibi habet 5 carucas in dominico, cum 1 ſervo & ancellis; & 25 villani, cum 13 bordariis, habent 10 carucas. Heraldus comes tenuit." Domeſday, fol. 237. a. 1.

[2] "Comes Hugo habet 6 domus pertinentes ad Cacheuuorde." Ibid. fol. 230. a. 1.

[3] Patricius olim nomen fuit dignitatis. Carta regis Ethelbaldi, Londini, dat' A. D. 758. "Hinc precipio (& precor in nomine Dei Omnipotentis) patriciis, ducibus, comitibus, &c."

[4] Humphrey Floyd, Hiſtory of Wales, fol. 233.

[5] See the ſeals, Plate CXVII. fig. 1, 2.

[6] Anno 18 Johannis.

[7] Collectanea Rob. Glover, Somerſet Herald.

[8] Inq. 19 Edw. II.

alia, of the incloſure of his park of Quorndon.

13. A grant from *Simon de Montfort*, earl of *Leiceſter*, to *Gilbert* ſon of *Stephen Segrave*, and his heirs, of all the vill of Kegworth, with the appurtenances, except *Thomas de Cemeterio* and his lord, namely, half a virgate and its ſervice, to be held of the ſaid Thomas by the ſervice of one ſore hawk, or one mark, at Michaelmas, in lieu of all other ſervice.

14. A confirmation from king Henry III. to the ſaid Gilbert and his heirs, of all the ſaid vill, with its appurtenances, except as above excepted.

15. Duplicate of a fine, between *William de Hawſtede* petent, and *Gilbert de Segrave* tenant, of a moiety of the advowſon of the church of Kegworth, granted to the ſaid Gilbert and his heirs, by the ſervice of a pair of white gloves yearly at Eaſter, in lieu of all other ſervice.

16. A quit-claim, from *Peter le Oſtrier*, to the ſaid Gilbert and his heirs, of one bovate of land in Kegworth, which he held of *William Patrick*, and of his right of depaſturing four animals in the paſture of the ſaid Gilbert.

17. A quit-claim from *Robert de Keneſton*, to *Nicholas de Segrave* and his heirs, of the rent of one halfpenny from *Peter en le Voro*, one halfpenny from *Walter de Lacy*, one halfpenny from *Richard Gamel*, one farthing from *William* ſon of Richard Gamel, one farthing from *Thomas Gamel*, one halfpenny from *Richard Roiſte*, one penny from the widow *Mabel*, one penny from *Robert de Athelandeſhe*, one halfpenny from *Roger* ſon of the *Smith*, one farthing from *William Nemoy*, one halfpenny from *Richard le Wys*, and one halfpenny from *John* the ſon of *Cecilia*; with their ſeveral homages, ſervices, and eſcheats, for the land which they held of the fee of the ſaid Nicholas; the whole to be held freely.

18. A quit-claim from *Maud* relict of *Peter le Hauker*, of all her right of dowry in one virgate of land in Kegworth, made to the ſaid Nicholas de Segrave and his heirs.

19. A grant from *Roger* ſon of *Peter le Hanker*, to the ſaid Nicholas and his heirs, of the ſame virgate of land, with the appurtenances, and of paſture for three animals, in the free paſture of *William Patric*.

30. A grant from the prioreſs and convent of *Langley*, to *Nicholas de Segrave* and his heirs, of 27*s*. rent to be paid yearly at Eaſter and Michaelmas, for 30 acres in the aſſart of Kegworth wood[1].

In the Itinerary of 1280, Kegworth and Iſley Walton anſwered collectively as one vill.

May 16, 1289, king Edward I. granted to *Robert de Hauſted* and *Margery* his wife, and their heirs, a market on Tueſdays; and two fairs, viz. one on the eve, day, and morrow of St. Margaret the Virgin; and the other, on the eve, day, and morrow of St. Andrew the Apoſtle, at Kegworth. "Hiis teſtibus; venerabilibus patribus J. Cantuar' archiep', totius Anglie primate; R. Bath & Wells; R. Dunelm; & Tho. Meneven. Epiſcopis; Edmundo, fratre noſtro; Willielmo de Valencia, avunculo noſtro; Gilb' de Clare, comite Glouc' & Hertford; Edmund, com' Cornub'; Henr' de Lacy, com' Linc'; Rogero le Bigod, com' Norf', & mareſcallo Anglie; Humf' de Bohun, com' Heref' & Eſſex; Ottone de Grandiſono; Petro de Chaumpnent; & aliis. Dat' per manum noſtram, apud Weſtm', xvi die Maii[2]."

Hugh de Sutton, by marriage with *Elizabeth* daughter and heir to *William Patrick*, obtained a moiety of the manor of Malpas[3]; and in 1307 it was found that *Richard de Sutton*, ſon of Hugh, held the manor of Kegworth, parcel of the inheritance of *Iſabel* his wife, daughter and ſole heir of *Rotberie* ſon of *Griffin*; and that it was held of the king *in capite*, but by what ſervice they knew not[4].

In 1315, it was found that *Henry de Sutton*, parſon of the church of Leke, left £10. and 12 oaks, and divers other matters, towards the repair of Kegworth bridge; which was performed by eſpecial licence from the king[5].

Between the years 1316 and 1318, three different writs occur, concerning the "pontagium pro ponte & villâ de Kegworth[6]."

In 1321, it was found that *Robert de Hauſted*, ſenior, deceaſed, and *Margery* his wife, held a certain manor in Kegworth of the earl of *Arundel*, by the ſervice of a quarter of a knight's fee; and that *Robert* Hauſted, his ſon, was the next heir of the aforeſaid Robert and Margery[7].

In 1325, it was found that *John de Segrave*, deceaſed, and *Chriſtiana* his wife, held 32*s*. 4*d*. rent of the free tenants in Kegworth; alſo the advowſon of the church there; and that *John* de Segrave (ſon and heir of Stephen de Segrave, couſin of the aforeſaid John de Segrave, ſenior) was his next heir[8].

In 1327, it was found that *Henry de Nottingham*, deceaſed, held £8. 3*s*. 8*d*. rent, ariſing out of divers free tenements in Kegworth, payable at Hockeday and Michaelmas; which rents he held of *Agnes de Sutton*, lady of Kegworth, by knight's ſervice and 10½*d*. rent, to be paid at the terms aforeſaid; alſo that he held 10*s*. rent, ariſing out of divers tenements in Kegworth, and Kingſton, co. Nottingham, of the prior of *Durham*, and ſir *Robert de Hauſted*, by knight's ſervice and 8*d*. rent at the terms aforeſaid[9].

In 1346, *Robert Patrick* (on the aid then granted for knighting Edward of Woodſtock, the king's eldeſt ſon) was aſſeſſed 10*s*. for a quarter of one knight's fee in Kegworth, parcel of the fee of *Cheſter* and *Huntingdon*[10].

In 1353, it was found that *John de Segrave*, deceaſed, held the advowſon of the church of Kegworth[11].

In 1355, *William de Sutton*, parſon of Whitwell, releaſed all his right in the manor of Kegworth, which *Robert de Sutton*, brother of the ſaid William, ſometime held, to *Henry Greene* and his heirs[12].

In 1369, it was found that ſir *Henry Greene*, knt. one of the juſtices of the common pleas, deceaſed, held the manor of Kegworth of the earl of *Cheſter*, by knight's ſervice; and that *John* Greene, his ſon and heir, was then aged 25 years[13].

"This Judge Greene," ſays Mr. Burton, "is buried in Boughton pariſh in Northampton; where, upon a monument, his proportion is cut in ſtone, lying in a ſhort gown, and a ſerjeant's coif on his head[14].

In 1391, it was found that ſir *Thomas Greene*, knt. long before he died, enfeoffed *William Thorning*, *Richard Dolleſon*, parſon of Norton, and others, in the manor of Kegworth; and that *Thomas* Green was his ſon and heir[15].

In 1399, it was found that *Thomas Mowbray*, late duke of *Norfolk*, was ſeiſed of the advowſon of the church of Kegworth, value £10.[16]

In a book of fifteenths and tenths granted by the laity in 1416, Kegworth was rated at £5. 2*s*.; and in the ſubſidy of 1445, at the ſame ſum; but an abatement was then made of 17*s*. 4*d*.; Walton Iſley, £1. 8*s*. 6*d*.; and 8*s*. 10*d*. abated.

In 1417, it was found that *Thomas Greene*, knt. died ſeiſed of the manor of Kegworth, together with one market there held on Tueſdays; and that they were held of the king, as of his principality of the honour of *Cheſter*, by knight's ſervice[17].

The day before the death of ſir *Thomas Greene*, knt. *John Vampage*, . . . *Wolaſhall*, *William Ralegh*, *John Rous*, *Thomas Throckmorton*, and *John Throckmorton*, eſqrs. were ſeiſed of the manor of Kegworth, with the appurtenances; and, being ſo ſeiſed thereof, by a certain feoffment, ſealed with their ſeals, and bearing date in 1432, they gave the ſame to *Thomas Greene*, eſq. and to *Thomas Greene*, his ſon, who were afterward ſucceſſively ſeiſed thereof; and held it of the king, as of his honour of *Cheſter*, by the ſervice of a third part of one knight's fee[18].

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[1] Appendix to vol. II. p. 114.
[2] Cart. 18 Edw. I. No. 76.
[3] Dugd. Bar. Angl. vol. II. p. 224.
[4] Ad quod dampnum, 1 Edw. II. N° 112. Leic.
[5] Ad quod dampnum, 9 Edw. II. N° 70. Leic.
[6] Pat. 9 Edw. II. m. 8; 10 Edw. II. m. 37; & 11 Edw. II. m. 12.
[7] Eſch. 15 Edw. II. N° 32. Leic.
[8] Eſch. 19 Edw. II. N° 88. Leic.
[9] Eſch. 1 Edw. III. N° 32. Leic.
[10] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III.
[11] Eſch. 27 Edw. III. N° 69. Leic.
[12] Clauſ. 29 Edw. III. N° 27.
[13] Eſch. 43 Edw. III. pars 1. N° 48. See under Claxton.
[14] Burton, MS.—This monument, with the church in which it ſtood, is now in ruins. Bridges, vol. I. p. 411.
[15] Eſch. 15 Ric. II. pars 1. N° 24.
[16] Eſch. 1 Hen. IV. N° 71. Leic.
[17] Eſch. 5 Hen. V. N° 17. Leic.
[18] This appears by a ſubſequent inquiſition.

Pedigree of GREENE, of KEGWORTH. (From Mr. Burton's MSS.)

Thomas Greene.=. . . . .

. . . . dau. of Eudo or Ivo . . . . . Zouch, first wife.=Thomas Greene, knt. 12 Edw. II.=. . . . dau. and heir of . . . . Iwarby, co. Northampton, second wife.

Sir Thomas Greene, knight, chief juſtice of the Common Pleas 39 Edw. III.; died 43 Edw. III.=. . . . dau. and heir of John Mallethorpe, knt. of Norton, co. Northampton.

Nicholas Greene, 40 Edw. III.=Joan, dau. and coheir of John Bruce, of Exton, co. Rutland.

Sir Thomas Greene, knt. lord of Greene's Norton and Kegworth, died 15 Ric. II.=Mary, ſiſter of John Talbot earl of Shrewſbury, a widower 8 Hen. VI.

Sir Thomas Greene, knt. 20 Ric. II. & 3 Hen. IV.=Philippa, dau. of lord Ferrers of Chartley.

Marina, ſiſter and coheir of John Beler, of Eyekettleby.=Sir Thomas Greene, knt. died 5 Hen. V.=Maud, dau. of John Throgmorton, vice-treaſurer of England; ſecond wife.

Sir Thomas Greene, knt. died 4 Edw. IV.=Joan, dau. of ſir John Fogg, knt.

Maud, married to ſir Thomas Parre, of Kendall, knt.

Thomas Greene, died without iſſue, 22 Hen. VIII.

Anne, ſecond wife to ſir Nicholas Vaux, who, April 27, 1554, was created baron Vaux of Harrowden[1].

Joan, died without iſſue.

In 1432, it was found that *John* duke of *Norfolk* died ſeiſed of the advowſon of the church of Kegworth[2].

In 1464, it was found, that ſir *Thomas Greene*, knt. died ſeiſed of the manor of Kegworth under the laſt-mentioned feoffment; leaving iſſue *Maud*, the wife of ſir *Thomas Parre*, of Kendall, knt. and *Anne*, married to *Nicholas* firſt lord *Vaux* of Harrowden, his daughters and coheireſſes[3]; and in the diviſion of their father's property, this lordſhip fell to the ſhare of Maud.

In 1483, after the death of *Henry Stafford* duke of *Buckingham*, who was beheaded the ſame year at Saliſbury, the king gave to ſir *Gervaſe Clifton*, knt. of Clifton, co. Nottingham, all the lands which belonged to the ſaid Henry in Kegworth and Ratcliff upon Soar[4].

In 1506, it was found that . . . . . *Higford* died ſeiſed of the manor of Kegworth, and that it was held of the king *in capite* by knight's ſervice[5].

By an inquiſition taken at Leiceſter, Jan. 22, 1518, before John Anderne, eſcheator, it was found that *John Parre* died ſeiſed of five meſſuages, 40 acres of land, four acres of meadow, and ſix acres of paſture, with the appurtenances, in Kegworth; that they were held of *Maud Parre*, as of her manor of Kegworth; that the ſaid Thomas died Nov. 12 laſt; and that *William Parre* was his ſon and heir, and then aged ſix years and upwards[6].

Maud Parre held this manor in copartition; and died ſeiſed of it Sept. 1, 1532, *William Parre*, her ſon and heir, being then 20 years of age[7]; which William was firſt created in 1540 baron *Parre* of *Kendall*; afterwards, in 1544, was advanced to the title of earl of *Eſſex*, in right of *Anne* his wife, daughter and heir of *Henry Bourchier* earl of *Eſſex*; and laſtly, in 1547, was created marquis of *Northampton*.

Nov. 10, 1540, the ſaid marquis, by the name of *William* lord *Parre*, ſon and heir of ſir *Thomas Parre*, deceaſed, gave to *Robert Palmer*, gent. LL. B. the office of bailiff of the aforeſaid manor; and Nov. 18, 1542, by the ſame name, gave him an annuity; and 4 July, 1544, by the name of *William* earl of *Eſſex*, gave him the office of general ſupervisor and receiver of all his lands, in the counties of Leiceſter, Nottingham, Lincoln, Derby, Stafford, York, Weſtmoreland, and Lancaſter[8].

William Parre marquis of *Northampton* died Oct. 28, 1570, ſ. p. poſſeſſed of this manor, and was buried at Warwick; after whoſe death (as appears by the inquiſition) it reverted to the crown; the ſaid marquis having long before paſſed the whole manor of Kegworth, in com' Leic' & Nott', cum ſuis juribus & membris; and dying without any legitimate heir[9].

In 1564, there were 68 families in Kegworth, and 7 in Iſley Walton.

In 1575, the free-ſchool at Kegworth was eſtabliſhed under the following decree:

"Michaelmas Term, 17 Eliz. Nov. 8.

"Leiceſterſhire. Memorandum, that whereas certain lands and tenements, parcel of the manor of Kegworth, in the county of Leiceſter, of the yearly rent of £4. 4*s*; and alſo one hermitage, with the appurtenances, in Kegworth aforeſaid, of the yearly rent of £4. 7*s*.; and alſo certain lands and tenements, called *Dragwell Rents*, ſometime uſed to the maintenance of a prieſt, called a "Lady Maſs Prieſt," ſerving in the church of Kegworth aforeſaid, of the yearly rent of 2*s*. and certain lands uſed to the maintenance of incenſe in the church of Kegworth aforeſaid, of 6*d*.; amounting in the whole to the ſum of £8. 13*s*. 6*d*. are found and certified to be concealed and wrongfully detained from our ſovereign lady the queen's majeſty that now is, by a ſurvey taken of the premiſes, by Edmund Hunt, gentleman, the queen's majeſty's receiver of the ſaid county of Leiceſter, and William Raven, gentleman, her grace's ſurveyor of the ſaid county, by virtue of a commiſſion to them and others directed, out of her Highneſs' court of Exchequer at Weſtminſter, bearing date the 6th day of February, in the 17th year of her Highneſs' reign, as by the records of the ſaid court of Exchequer may plainly appear; and where alſo it appeareth, by certificate under the hand of the auditor of the ſaid county of Leiceſter, that the rents and profits of the ſaid lands called Dragwell Rents, and the moors in Kegworth aforeſaid, have been heretofore long ſince employed and beſtowed to the maintenance of a ſchoolmaſter aforeſaid; and for that the ſituation of the place itſelf is thought to be very apt and convenient for ſuch purpoſe, and alſo ſomewhat far of and diſtant from any other free-ſchool, by reaſon whereof the children in the county thereabouts remain utterly void of good education and learning: It is therefore this 8th day of November, in the 17th year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady the Queen's Majeſty, ordered and decreed, by the right honourable William lord Burghley, lord high treaſurer of England, ſir Walter Mildmay, knight, chancellor and under-treaſurer of her Highneſs' Court of Exchequer, and the barons of the ſame Court, for the maintaining, eſtabliſhing, and confirming of a free-ſchool in Kegworth aforeſaid; that the ſaid yearly rent and ſum of £8. 13*s*. 6*d*. ſhall be allowed and paid to a ſufficient ſchool-maſter, that ſhall give his perſonal attendance, and employ his travail, for the good inſtruction and education of ſcholars in the ſaid ſchool; the ſaid ſchool-maſter to be named and appointed from time to time, and as often as occaſion ſhall ſerve, by the maſter of Chriſt's College in Cambridge for the time being; and further, that the ſaid yearly rent of £8. 13*s.* 6*d.* ſhall be paid, from time to time, to the ſaid ſchool-maſter, by the receiver or bailiff of the ſaid lands, at two ſeveral times of the year; that is to ſay, at the feaſt of the Annunciation of our Lady the Virgin, and St. Michael the Archangel, by even portions; and that the ſaid ſchool at Kegworth aforeſaid ſhall be continued, ratified, and eſtabliſhed; and the ſaid ſtipend, or yearly rent of £8. 13*s.* 6*d.* by this order and decree therefore appointed as aboveſaid, to endure until the Queen's Majeſty or this court of Exchequer ſhall otherwiſe alter, order, or tranſpoſe the ſame, and no longer; and that this preſent order, or the enrolment thereof, ſhall be a ſufficient warrant and diſcharge, as well to the receiver or bailiff of the ſaid rents for the time being, as to the auditor of the ſaid county, and all other officers, for allowing and paying the ſaid yearly rent without any further or other warrant[1]."

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[1] "Sir Nicholas Vaux was educated at Oxford, and was diſtinguiſhed by his talents as a poet and hiſtorian. At the marriage of prince Arthur in the 17th year of Henry VII. he wore a purple velvet gown plaited with maſſy gold, valued at a thouſand pounds, and a collar of SS. which weighed eight hundred pounds in nobles. He was of a generous, liberal, feſtive diſpoſition, and equally fitted for the camp or the court. Many poetical pieces aſcribed to him are printed in the Paradiſe of dainty Devices, 4to, London, 1678. By his laſt will he directed his body, if he died in Northamptonſhire, to be buried at Harwedon; if in London, at the Black Friers; and if at Guiſnes, at the church there: appointing a chauntry for one prieſt in Harrowden church, to ſing maſs for his ſoul, his two wives and children, for his father, mother, grandfather, and other anceſtors, and that £100. ſhould be diſtributed among prieſts, clerks, and the poor at his funeral." Bridges, vol. II. p. 103.

[2] Eſch. 11 Hen. VI. N° 43. Leic.

[3] Eſch. 4 Edw. IV. N° 21. Leic.

[4] Pat. 1 Ric. III. m. 11.

[5] Eſch. 23 Hen. VII.

[6] Eſch. 10 Hen. VIII.; ex Libro de Lovel.

[7] Eſch. 24 Hen. VIII. n. 61.

[8] Inq. 14 Eliz. See Harl. MSS. 4286. part III. p. 36.

[9] Rot. 13 Eliz. [illegible]. 100; and Inq. 12 April, 14 Eliz.; Cole's Eſcheats, vol. V. (Harl. MSS. 766.)

In 1584, a leaſe of the ſite of the manor of Kegworth, with the fiſhery, was granted for 21 years, to *John Gee*, at an annual rent of £10. At the ſame time lands and tenements in Kegworth were let to *Chriſtopher Cowper* and others, for 21 years, at the yearly rent of £4. 1*s.* 4*d.*;—other lands and tenements to *Francis Major* and others, for 21 years, at the yearly rent of £4. 15*s.*;—and certain lands and tenements called Dragwell Rents, and a hermitage at Kegworth, to *John Howford*, *Margaret Howford*, and *Anne* their daughter, for three lives; at the rent of £4. 2*s.* 6*d.*[2]

About 1590, Mr. Wyrley ſays, "*John Palmer*, eſq. hath a houſe ſweetly ſeated on the Weſt bank of Soar, with a fine proſpect to the meadows."

In 1604, the following order was iſſued:

"Eaſter Term, 2 James I. May 10.

"Leiceſterſhire. Whereas humble ſuit hath been made unto this honourable Court, this preſent term, by the inhabitants of the town of Kegworth, in the county of Leiceſter, for the continuing of the payment of the yearly ſtipend and ſum of £8. 13*s.* 6*d.* to the maſter of the free-ſchool of Kegworth for the time being, which hath been yearly paid unto the precedent ſchoolmaſters there, from time to time, by virtue of an order made in this Court the 8th day of November, in the 17th year of the reign of our late Sovereign Lady Elizabeth, reciting, 'That whereas certain lands, &c.' *(as above)*: Now, for that it appeareth that the decree formerly made for the payment of the ſaid rent of £8. 13*s.* 6*d.* was granted upon good conſideration, and to a good uſe, and hath been long time, for many years together, well and profitably employed to the good of all the youth of the ſaid town and country thereabouts; and the ſame is confirmed both by the certificate of the auditor of the ſaid county, and by other good and ſufficient teſtimony: For the continuing of the ſaid ſtipend, it is therefore ordered and decreed, by the right honourable Thomas earl of Dorſet, lord high treaſurer of England, ſir William Peryam, knight, lord chief baron, and the reſt of the barons, that the ſaid former decree be ratified and confirmed, and do ſtand in full force and virtue; and that the ſaid rent of £8. 13*s.* 6*d.* iſſuing out of the land mentioned in the ſaid decree, be likewiſe paid unto the ſaid ſchool-maſter of Kegworth aforeſaid, for the time being, for the uſes and purpoſes expreſſed in the ſaid decree, in ſuch manner and form as it hath formerly been, and continued to be payable ever ſince the making of the ſaid decree, according to the true meaning thereof, until the King's Highneſs or this Court of Exchequer ſhall otherwiſe order, alter, or tranſpoſe the ſame, as in the former decree is expreſſed; and that this order, or the enrolment thereof, ſhall be a ſufficient warrant and diſcharge, as well to the receiver or bailiff of the ſaid rents, for the time being, as to the auditor of the ſaid county, and all other officers, for allowing and paying the ſaid yearly rent of £8. 13*s.* 6*d.* without any further or other warrant[3]."

25 June, 1609. Indenture between *Francis Morris* of the city of Weſtminſter, eſq. and *Francis Philips* of London, gent. of the one part; and *Chriſtopher Walton*, of Kegworth, in the county of Leiceſter, gent. of the other part; the ſaid Francis Morris and Francis Phillips, in conſideration of a ſum of money (not mentioned how much) to them paid by the ſaid Chriſtopher Walton, did grant, bargain, ſell, and confirm, unto the ſaid Chriſtopher, his heirs and aſſigns, all thoſe tenements, meſſuages, and cottages, with their appurtenances, ſituate in Kegworth aforeſaid, and then or late in the ſeveral occupations of *Thomas Litherland*, *W. Shaw*, *W. Barrow*, *J. Townſhend*, *W. Strete*, *J. Uſten*, *E. Squire*, *Marg. Dutton*, *Alice Smith*, *T. Smith*, *J. Morris*, *W. Carter*, and *Kath. Callis*, or their aſſigns, and called or known by the name or names of *The Dragwell rents*, and thentofore given for the maintenance of a prieſt, called "A Lady Maſſe Prieſt," to celebrate in the church of Kegworth; and all that hermitage, with its appendages, called or known by the name of *The Hermitage*, ſituate and being in Kegworth aforeſaid, and then or late in the occupation of *Robert Palmer*, or his aſſigns; alſo all thoſe lands and paſtures called or known by the name or names of *The Sence Acre*, lying and being in Kegworth aforeſaid, and then or late in the occupation of *John Hawford*, or his aſſigns, and thentofore given for the ſupport of the incence *(pro manuten' incenſûs)* to be uſed in the church of Kegworth aforeſaid; and which ſaid premiſes were then extended together at the annual rent or value of £4. 6*s.* 6*d.* and were granted *(inter alia)* to the ſaid Morice and Philips by the king's letters patents dated at Weſtminſter the 24th day of May then laſt paſt; to hold the ſame unto and to the uſe of the ſaid Chriſtopher Walton, his heirs and aſſigns for ever, of the king, his heirs and ſucceſſors, as of the manor of Eaſt Greenwich in Kent, by fealty only, and in free and common ſocage; paying therefore yearly to the king, &c. the ſeveral rents for different parts of the ſaid premiſes therein partly mentioned, but too long and tedious to be copied[4].

In a ſubſidy of 1627, is this entry:

"Kegworth. Sir Henry Morris, knt. in terris £3."

The freeholders here in 1630 were, *Lawrence Hartſhorne*, *John Smith*, *Robert Jowell*, *John Olderſhaw*, *William Randen*, *William Olderſhaw*, *Robert Sutton*.

Sir *Harry Mackworth*, of Normanton in Rutland, bart. died ſeiſed of lands here Aug. 24, 1646[5].

In 1655, there was collected in Kegworth, for the relief of the poor Proteſtants in Piedmont, the ſum of £2. 16*s.*; and at Iſley Walton, 4*s.* 4*d*

In 1667, Richard Gibſon was committed to priſon for tithes, and detained there ſeveral years, at the ſuit of Dr. Honywood, then rector of Kegworth[6].

The ſchool-houſe of Kegworth ſtands in the church-yard, and ought to be kept in repair by the churchwardens at the town charge. In the year 1675, for want of due and timely repairing, it was much gone to decay, and in danger of falling; and was then repaired by the voluntary contribution of ſeveral perſons, at the requeſt and by the procurement of the then ſchool-maſter and curate of Kegworth. The chambers over it, together with the chimney, for the better accommodation of the maſter and ſcholars, were then built. The money given towards it was £29. 19*s.* 6*d.* of which Dr. Honywood, gave £20.; the reſt by ſeveral of the inhabitants of Kegworth. The whole charge of the repairs, £34. 5*s.* 10*d.* The overplus, being £4. 12*s.* 4*d.* was paid by the then curate.

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[1] From the original Records of the Court of Exchequer 17 Eliz.

[2] Leaſes in the Augmentation office.

[3] I ſhould have been glad to have here ſubjoined (had I known where to obtain it) a terrier of theſe lands and tenements. The ſtipend of £8. 13*s.* 6*d.* is very inadequate. The lands, &c. muſt now be let for a much greater ſum. Q. How is the ſurplus diſpoſed of?

[4] From a copy penes A. Wolley.

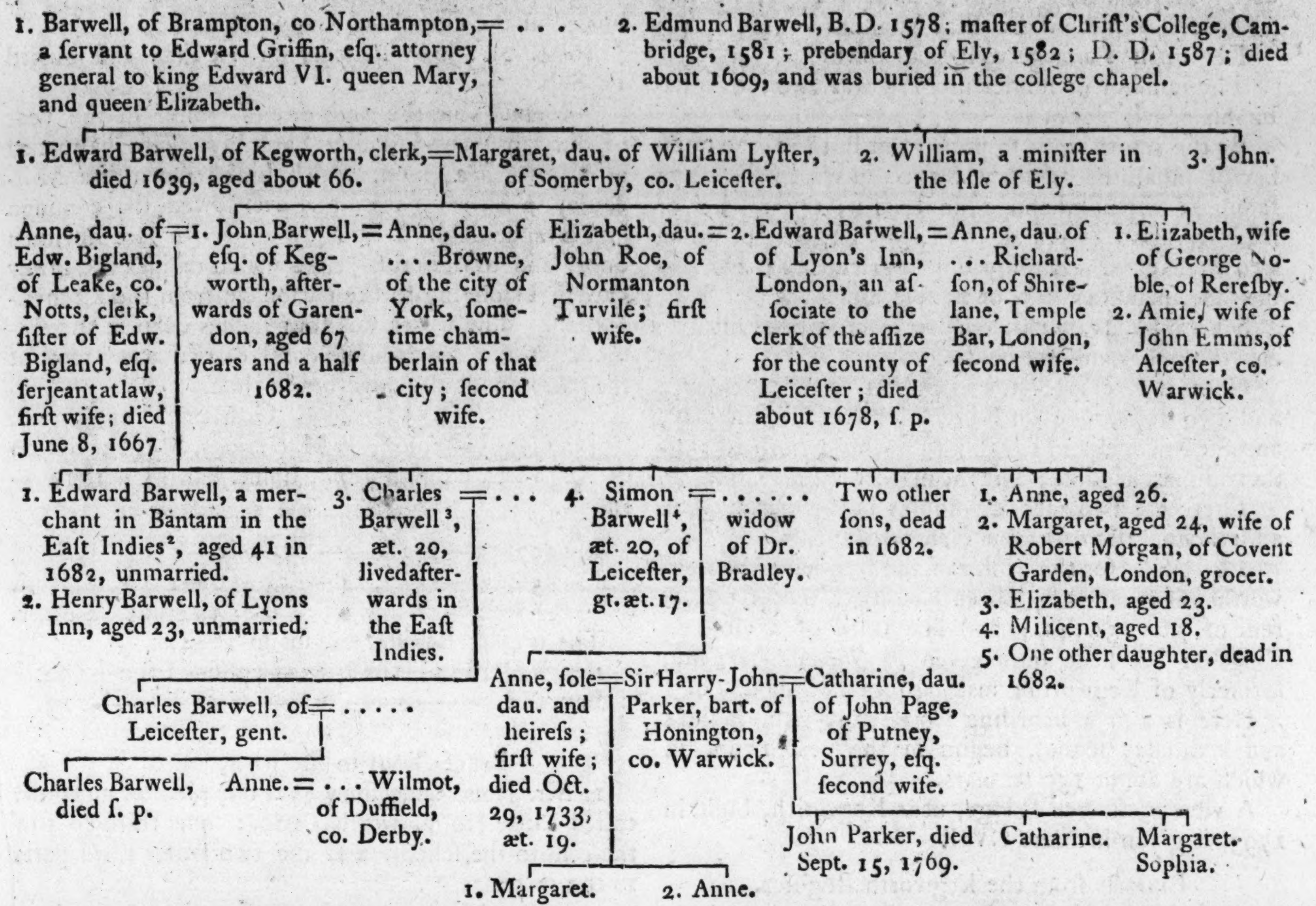
[5] See Cole's Inquiſitions, vol. VII. p. 63.

[6] Sufferings of the Quakers, 1701, vol. I. p. 335.

In

John Barwell, eſq. and *Henry Bigland*, eſq. are noticed as perſons of the rank of gentlemen reſident at Kegworth in 1689; and in the Heraldic Viſitation of 1683 the pedigree of Barwell is thus entered.

Pedigree of BARWELL, of Kegworth and Garendon[1], 1682.



1. Barwell, of Brampton, co Northampton, a ſervant to Edward Griffin, eſq. attorney general to king Edward VI. queen Mary, and queen Elizabeth. = . . .
2. Edmund Barwell, B.D. 1578; maſter of Chriſt's College, Cambridge, 1581; prebendary of Ely, 1582; D. D. 1587; died about 1609, and was buried in the college chapel.

1. Edward Barwell, of Kegworth, clerk, died 1639, aged about 66. = Margaret, dau. of William Lyſter, of Somerby, co. Leiceſter.
2. William, a miniſter in the Iſle of Ely.
3. John.

Anne, dau. of Edw. Bigland, of Leake, co. Notts, clerk, ſiſter of Edw. Bigland, eſq. ſerjeant at law, first wife; died June 8, 1667 = 1. John Barwell, eſq. of Kegworth, afterwards of Garendon, aged 67 years and a half 1682. = Anne, dau. of . . . . Browne, of the city of York, ſometime chamberlain of that city; ſecond wife.

Elizabeth, dau. John Roe, of Normanton Turvile; firſt wife. = 2. Edward Barwell, of Lyon's Inn, London, an aſſociate to the clerk of the aſſize for the county of Leiceſter; died about 1678, ſ. p. = Anne, dau. of . . . Richardſon, of Shire-lane, Temple Bar, London, ſecond wife.

1. Elizabeth, wife of George Noble, of Reresby.
2. Amie, wife of John Emms, of Alceſter, co. Warwick.

1. Edward Barwell, a merchant in Bantam in the Eaſt Indies[2], aged 41 in 1682, unmarried.
2. Henry Barwell, of Lyons Inn, aged 23, unmarried.

3. Charles Barwell[3], æt. 20, lived afterwards in the Eaſt Indies. = . . .

4. Simon Barwell[4], æt. 20, of Leiceſter, gt. æt. 17. = ... widow of Dr. Bradley.

Two other ſons, dead in 1682.

1. Anne, aged 26.
2. Margaret, aged 24, wife of Robert Morgan, of Covent Garden, London, grocer.
3. Elizabeth, aged 23.
4. Milicent, aged 18.
5. One other daughter, dead in 1682.

Charles Barwell, of Leiceſter, gent. = ...

Charles Barwell, died ſ. p.

Anne. = . . . Wilmot, of Duffield, co. Derby.

Anne, ſole dau. and heireſs; firſt wife; died Oct. 29, 1733, æt. 19. = Sir Harry-John Parker, bart. of Honington, co. Warwick. = Catharine, dau. of John Page, of Putney, Surrey, eſq. ſecond wife.

1. Margaret.
2. Anne.

John Parker, died Sept. 15, 1769.

Catharine.

Margaret. Sophia.

The preſent market was eſtabliſhed in 1699.

"His Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed, by his letters patent under the great ſeal, to grant to *William Bainbrigge*, eſq. a market in the town of Kegworth, in Leiceſterſhire, upon Wedneſday in every week, for buying and ſelling all manner of goods; and two fairs yearly; one to be held upon every Monday and Tueſday in Eaſter Week, and the other on the 29th and 30th days of September, for buying and ſelling of corn, cattle, and all manner of goods and merchandize whatſoever[5]."

"July 8, 1756, ſome labourers, employed by the pariſhioners of Kegworth in Leiceſterſhire, to get ſome gravel in a cloſe near the high road, in order to mend the ſame, were this day agreeably ſurprized with the ſight of a large earthen veſſel, about two feet below the ſurface, which might contain about two gallons. This pot all aſſiſted in removing to the bankſide, big with the expectation of finding a treaſure ſuppoſed to be hid in the civil wars; but the pot, as ſoon as landed, dropped immediately to pieces, and, inſtead of exhibiting pieces of gold and ſilver, nothing was to be ſeen but ſmall human bones, intermixed with a black kind of earth. This affair ſoon brought together a number of perſons; whoſe attention was ſoon diverted by the diſcovery of another pot, and preſently after nine other veſſels, of different dimenſions and forms, all containing the bones of children. They were all found placed in a ſtreight line within an inch of each another; and, on being removed out of their places, dropped into a thouſand pieces. This ſpot was probably the burying-place of the Romans, who had a legion ſtationed in theſe parts[6]."

In 1778, an act was paſſed for incloſing, within the pariſh of Kegworth, ſeveral open arable fields, open meadows, common paſtures, and common grounds, containing about 2000 acres; in which the owners of meſſuages, cottages, or lands, within the ſaid pariſh, are deſcribed as having a right of common paſtures and common grounds, and at certain ſeaſons of the year, upon the ſaid open arable fields and meadows; *Mary Bainbrigge* and *Elizabeth Bainbrigge*, ſpinſters, as ladies of the manor of Kegworth; the maſter, fellows, and ſcholars of *Chriſt's College*, in *Cambridge* (connectedly with *Frederick-Auguſtus* earl of *Berkeley*, under certain reſtrictions), as patrons of the rectory of Kegworth; the Rev. *John Willey*, clerk, as rector, and entitled to certain glebe-lands and common right in the ſaid open grounds, and to all the great tithes ariſing within the pariſh of Kegworth; the maſter, fellows, and ſcholars of Chriſt's College, Cambridge, entitled to certain lands in the ſaid pariſh; and *Richard Cheſlyn*, eſq. their leſſee; and *Robert Sutton*[7], and others, as ſub-leſſees; and the ſaid *Mary Bainbrigge*, and *Elizabeth Bainbrigge*, ſir *William Gordon*, knight of the Bath, *Edward Dawſon*, eſq. *John Clifford*, *Thomas Aſtey*, *John Ebourne*, *William Mansfield*, *Richard Sutton*, and others, owners and proprietors of the reſidue of the open fields intended to be divided. Four acres to be ſet out for repair of roads. A compenſation to be made to the vicar for his glebe; and a further allotment of a ſeventh part of the common field, and a tenth for old incloſures, which, with 13*s*. 4*d*. an old payment from Kegworth mill, to be in lieu of all tithes and payments, except mortuaries, Eaſter offerings, and ſurplice fees; reſerving to the rector his right of ſuch tithes as he was entitled to from the hamlet of Iſley Walton, in the county of Leiceſter; or from Kingſton meadow, the Great Holme, and the Poor Holme, in the county of Nottingham. And the rector is reſtrained from exchanging the preſent rectory-houſe, or the garden or orchard thereto belonging.

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[1] Entered at Loughborough, Sept. 11, 1682, by John Barwell. No arms were exhibited.

[2] William Barwell, a merchant, was buried at Enfield in 1743.
The wife of R. Barwell, eſq. of Bread-ſtreet, died Dec. 13, 1765.
There was a Governor Richard Barwell, afterwards an Eaſt India director, of Eſher in Surrey, was ſheriff of that county in 1768.
Roger Barwell, eſq. of Argyle Lodge, died June 16, 1772.
Richard Barwell, eſq. firſt in council at Madras, married May, 1777, Miſs Sanderſon, of the ſame place.

[3] Mr. Charles Barwell lived abroad (it is ſuppoſed in the Eaſt Indies). His ſon Charles practiſed as an attorney at Leiceſter.

[4] This gentleman was bred to the law; ſettled at Leiceſter; and kept the courts of the manor of Beaumanor for William Herrick, eſq. grandfather of the preſent owner, for ſeveral years during the reigns of queen Anne and king George I.

[5] Willielmo Bainbridge, conc' mercat' Kegworth, com' Leic'. Original. 11 Wil. III. Rot. 13. See Gazette, April 6, 1699.

[6] From a Letter from Derby ſent to the Gentleman's Magazine, and printed in vol. XXVI. p. 407. This diſcovery, in a catchpenny folio ſheet, was magnified into "A moſt ſurprizing account of the manner of finding the bodies of eleven innocent children, at Kegworth, in the county of Leiceſter, the 8th of July, 1756; who were buried in earthen pots, and ſuppoſed to be murdered by their cruel and inhuman parents."

[7] A reſpectable grazier, who poſſeſſes the largeſt farm in Kegworth.

In 1722, 26 freeholders polled from Kegworth, and four from Iſley Walton; and in 1775, we find 52 names, and two from Iſley Walton.

Kegworth is a large well-built town.

The number of houſes in 1789 was 250: of inhabitants nearly 1000.

By the return made to parliament in 1801, the number of inhabited houſes was 250, in which were 272 families; the uninhabited houſes 12; the number of males was 697, of females 663; total, 1360; of whom 119 were chiefly employed in agriculture; and 278 in trade, manufactures, or handicraft.

Several hands are employed in frame-work knitting; and the poor-rates are moderate.

Here is a charter for a market on Wedneſdays; and two fairs, one on Eaſter Monday and Tueſday, and St. Michael and the day following; both for cattle and merchandize; but the market is almoſt diſuſed.

There are two meeting-houſes in this pariſh; one a Methodiſt, the other for General Baptiſts.

The ſalary for the maſter of the free-ſchool at Kegworth was granted by queen Elizabeth by a fee-farm rent of £6. 13*s.* 4*d.*; and one third of a cloſe in Kingſton has ſince been given by *James Olderſhaw*, formerly of Kegworth; making together about £9.

Here is alſo a boarding-ſchool for young ladies; and a Sunday ſchool, begun in the year 1790, in which are about 150 ſcholars.

A view of Zouch Bridge, near Kegworth, built in 1793, is given in Plate CVII.

Extracts from the Kegworth Regiſter.

1516. Firſt burial 17 Jan.

1556. Firſt wedding 6 Feb.

Jōhes Ballanſe, filius Leonardi Ballanſe, baptizatus fuit 29 die Decembris, anno Dñi 1556.

Edmund Palmer, filius Rob̄ti Palmer, baptizatus fuit quarto die Maii, anno Dñi 1557.

1560. Anna Palmer, filia M. Palmer, bapt. 26 Sept.

1562. Margareta Palmer, filia Rob̄ti Palmer, bapt. 13 Mar.

John Fitzherbert and Ellen Palmer were married the 14th of April, 1562.

1567. Wyll̄m Palmer, ſonne of Robert Palmer, buried 17 March.

1573. Mr. Robert Palmer was buried 7 May.

1580. Mr. Edmund Palmer, ſojourner with Mr. Robert Palmer, was buried 9 November.

1581. Mr. Robert Palmer, jun. was buried 6 Sept.

1587. Mr. John Palmer, deceaſed at Daby, was buried at the church of Kegworth 2 Oct.

1614. Mr. John Palmer, ob. 14 Feb. and buried 15 Feb.

"Mem. That the 25th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1692, being Saturday, there happened at Kegworth a flood, which brake down the Mill-cauſey in ſeveral places, and overflowed the common and Nether-field. It came up above Richard Burton's door, and to the croſs-hedge which divides the lower garden belonging to the parſonage from the kitchen-garden. The water was four inches deep in the ſtable next the coach-houſe, and carried away moſt of the pales about the dove-houſe cloſe.

G. Metcalfe, curate.

Johannes Hampſon, A. M. clericus, Mariam Sutton de Kegworth uxorem duxit, quint. kal. Maii 1714.—Banns.

In 1557, 12—1558, 4—1559, 10—1560, 11, Bapt.
In 1556, 12—1557, 24—1558, 10—1559, 8, Buri.
3 [illegible] 5 4 Marr.

The preſent Regiſter begins in 1684.

Baptized 1684—1688, 81—1786—1790—159.
Baptized ————, 66————————123.

Benefactions to the poor, 1730.

1. Mr. James Olderſhaw gave one piece of meadow, called Little Holm, worth £100.: one third part of the rent to the ſchool, and the two other third parts to the poor.

2. Doctor Moore gave £5.

3. Doctor Honywood £20.

4. John How, £10. the intereſt to be given to the poor on St. Thomas's day.

5. Francis Stocker, £5. the intereſt to be given in bread on the 27th of Auguſt.

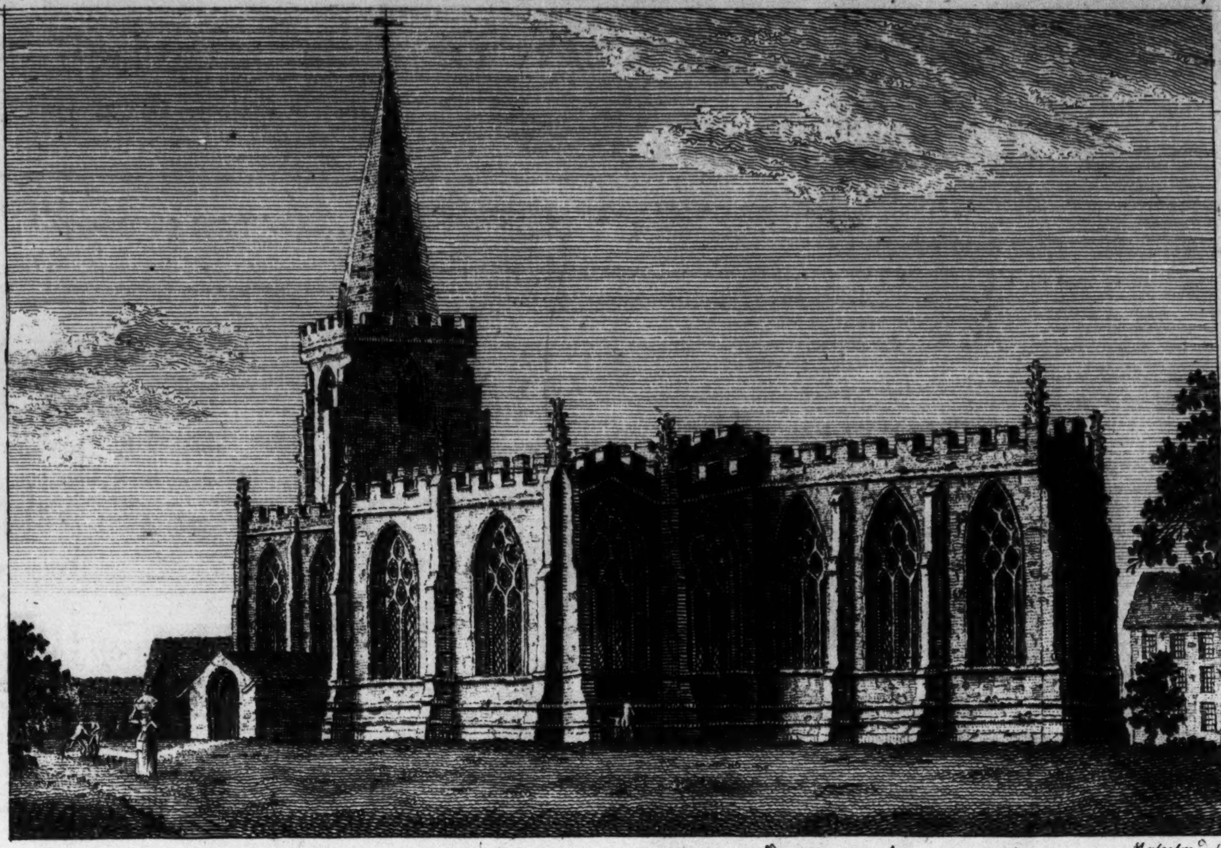
6. Mr. Peter Olderſhaw, £20. to buy land, and the rent to be given to 20 houſekeepers on the 7th of April.

7. Richard Harold, £5. the intereſt to be given to the poor on the 17th of April.

The return made to the houſe of commons in 1786, in anſwer to an enquiry reſpecting the charitable donations in this pariſh, may be ſeen in vol. I. p. 65.

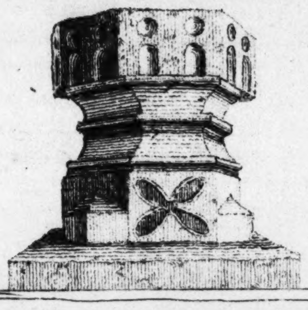
	Kegworth.			Iſley Walton.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Money raiſed for the poor, within the year ending at Eaſter 1776,	85	3	10	7	13	6
Expended in county rates, &c.	6	6	10	0	14	8
——— on the poor, —	75	19	4	6	19	6
Rent of workhouſe and habitations,	3	10	0	1	10	0
Expended in litigations, —	136	10	8	0	0	0
Money raiſed for 1783, —	134	9	5	10	4	0
——— 1784, —	133	17	1	11	5	10
——— 1785, —	134	19	0	12	9	6
Medium of theſe three years,	1	16	9	11	6	5
——— of county expences,	1	1	6	1	5	4
——— of expences not relating to the poor; repairs of the church, roads, &c.	132	0	9	1	4	2
——— of nett annual expences,	2	12	8	8	9	11
——— of attending on magiſtrates,	0	19	10	0	0	0
——— of entertainments at meetings,	1	6	2	0	0	0
——— of law expences, —	1	0	8	0	0	0
——— of ſetting the poor to work,	0	0	0	0	0	0

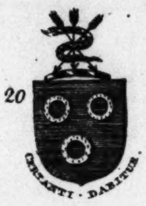
KEGWORTH. S. E.



Malcolm del et f.

Fig. 6.




20
CREANTI · DABITUR

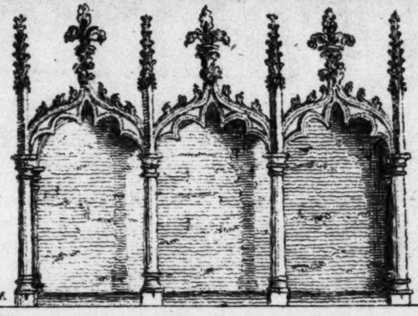
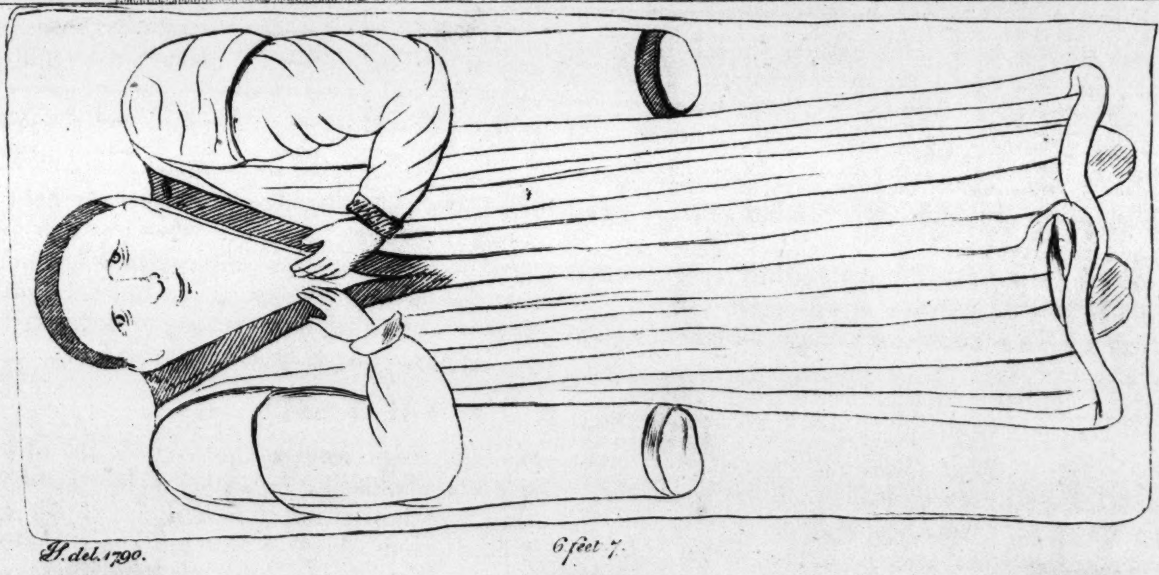
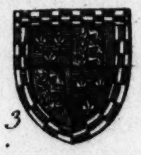


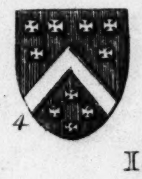
Fig. 5.

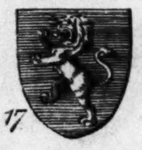
Fig. 15, JOHN IRETON, 1603.

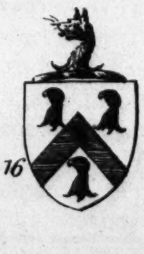

3 feet 1.
6 feet 7.

J.J. del. 1790.

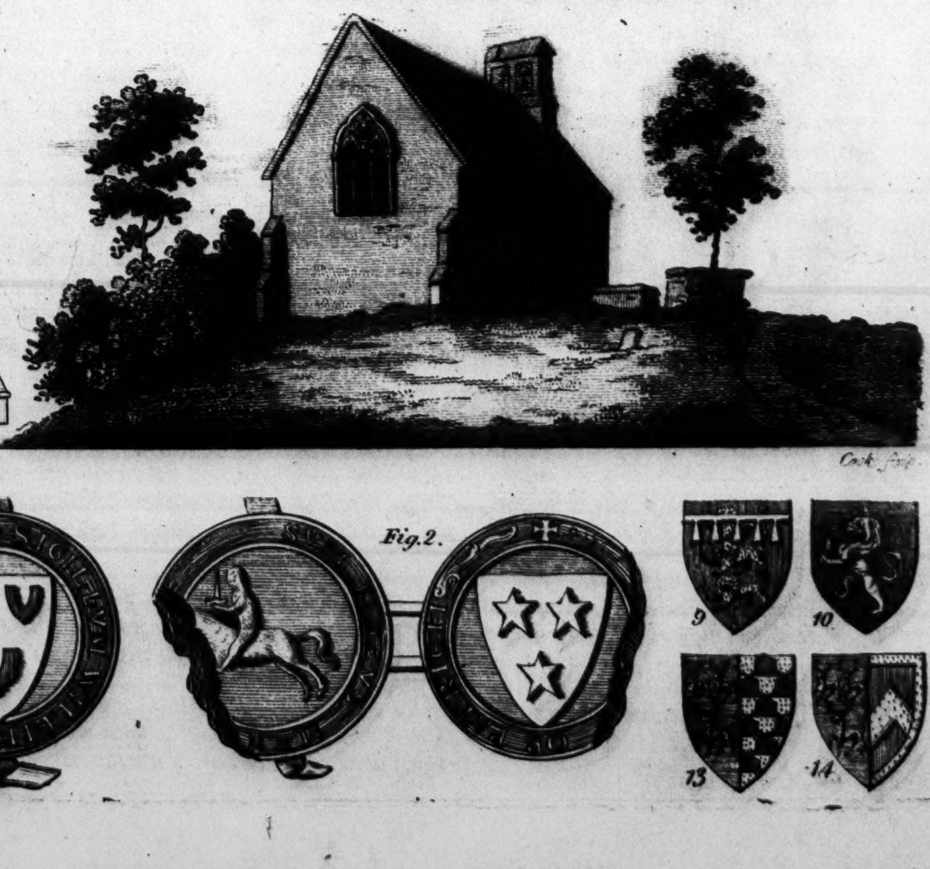








ISLEY WALTON, N.E.



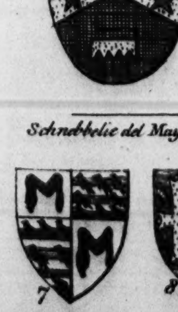
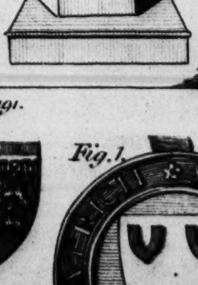


Fig. 18.



Schnebbelie del May 18. 1791.

Cook sculp.

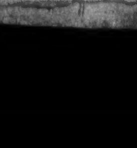
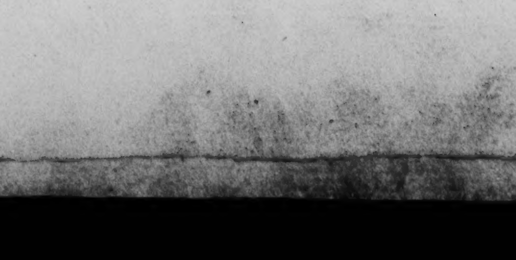


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.



Expences and earnings of Four Families of Agricultural Labourers, by the week, and by the year.
Kegworth. Walton on the Woulds.

Expences by the Week.	N° 1. 8 Perſons. 1795.			N° 2. 4 Perſons. 1792.			N° 2. 4 Perſons. 1793.			N° 3. 4 Perſons. 1792.			N° 3. 4 Perſons. 1794.			N° 4. 8 Perſons. 1795.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Bread, flour, and oatmeal, —	0	11	2	0	3	9	0	4	6	0	6	0	0	6	6	0	9	8
Yeaſt and ſalt, — — —	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bacon, or other meat, — —	0	1	3	0	1	4	0	1	5	0	1	1½	0	1	1½	0	1	6
Tea, ſugar, and butter, — —	0	0	9½	0	0	7½	0	0	8¼	0	0	11	0	1	0	0	1	3¾
Soap, — — — —	0	0	2½	0	0	2	0	0	2½	0	0	4	0	0	4½	0	0	6¾
Candles, — — —	0	0	3	0	0	2¾	0	0	3¼	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4½
Cheeſe, — — — —	0	0	2½	0	0	6½	0	0	6¾	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	1	3
Beer, — — — —	0	0	0½	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0
Milk, — — — —	0	0	4	0	0	2½	0	0	2½	0	0	3½	0	0	3½	0	0	7
Potatoes, — — — —	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	4¾	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	6
Thread and worſted, — —	0	0	4	0	0	2¼	0	0	2¼	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	3½
Total *per* week, — — —	0	15	1	0	7	7½	0	8	9¼	0	11	3	0	11	10½	0	17	0½
Total *per annum*, — —	37	4	4	19	16	9	22	14	2	29	5	0	30	17	6	44	6	2
Earnings *per* week, The man, —	0	12	0	0	8	6	0	9	6	0	10	6	0	12	0	0	10	0
The woman, —	0	0	0	0	1	6¾	0	1	6¾	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
The children, —	0	3	6	0	1	10	0	1	10	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	1	0
Total earnings *per* week, — —	0	15	6	0	11	10½	0	12	10½	0	12	0	0	13	6	0	12	0
Total earnings *per annum*, — —	40	6	0	30	17	6	33	7	6	31	4	0	35	2	0	31	4	0
To the above expences add rent, –	1	15	0	1	11	3	1	11	3	1	5	0	1	5	0	1	0	0
Fuel, — — — —	1	10	0	1	10	0	1	12	0	2	10	0	2	10	0	2	10	0
Cloaths, — — — —	8	5	1½	4	17	7¼	5	1	11	5	10	0	5	10	0	7	0	0
Births, burials, ſickneſs, — —	0	0	0	0	2	6	0	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	births.
Total expences *per annum*, —	50	14	5½	27	16	1¼	31	7	7	38	10	0	40	2	6	56	16	2
Total earnings *per annum*, —	40	6	0	30	17	6	33	9	6	31	4	0	35	2	0	31	4	0
Deficiency, — — —	10	8	5½	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	6	0	5	0	6	5	12	2
Exceedings, — — —	0	0	0	3	1	4¾	2	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

N° 1. Man 36, woman 36; daughters, 1, 6, 12, and 13; ſons, 7 and 11. Work was very ſcarce in the beginning of 1795.—N° 2. Man 41, woman 31, daughter 11, ſon 8, in 1792. N° 2. is the average expences and earnings of four families, each conſiſting of four perſons.—N° 3. Two daughters, 8 and 6 years of age.—N° 4. Three ſons, of 11, 9, and 1; three daughters, of 9, 5, and 3 years of age.—The pariſh of Walton is incloſed: common wages are from 9*s.* to 12*s.* a week; wages in harveſt, 7*s.* *per* week and maintenance, with 10*s.* over. No Friendly Society in the pariſh [1].

The CHURCH (ſee Plate CXVII.)

dedicated to St. *Andrew*, is ſpacious, light, and elegant; and has a plain ſpire, on a handſome tower in which are five bells. It is built in the form of a croſs, with tranſepts; and the nave is divided from the ailes by two rows of round cluſtered columns with ring capitals ſupporting five arches in each row, four pointed, and the fifth or Eaſtern ſurbaſed.

A South chapel has in the Eaſt wall a niche and piſcina, and in its windows various ſaints.

In the other windows are many fragments of painted glaſs; in the North croſs St. Sebaſtian and St. Auguſtine; and in the North aile the betraying of Chriſt, the taking down from the croſs, and ſeveral others.

On each ſide of the Eaſt window are carved and painted *France* and *England*, in a bordure chequé, Argent and Azure; fig. 3. And,

Gules, a chevron between ten croſſes patée Argent; fig. 4. *Berkeley*.

On the South ſide of the chancel are three ſtalls level with the wall under arches and pinacles highly ornamented, fig. 5; and at ſome diſtance Eaſt of them a flowered piſcina, with a ſmall locker and ſhelf for holding the cruets in the wall.

The octagon font is engraved, fig. 6.

Part of the chancel is neatly pewed.

Mr. Burton deſcribes theſe arms in this church:

Quarterly, 1. and 4. Argent, a maunch Sable, *Haſtings*; 2. and 3. Barry of ſix, Argent and Azure, an orle of martlets Gules, *Valance*; fig. 7.

Azure, a croſs patonce between four martlets Or, King *Edward* the Elder; impaling, Gules, three lions paſſant guardant in pale Or, a file of five points Argent, King *Edward* the Firſt; fig. 8.

Gules, three lions paſſant guardant in pale Or, a file of five points Argent, King *Edward* the Firſt; fig. 9.

Sable, a lion rampant Argent, crowned Or, *Segrave*; fig. 10.

Argent, a ſaltire Gules, fretty Or, *Cropbull*; impaling, Gules, a chief cheque Or and Azure, *Haulſted*; fig. 11.

Azure, three bucks trippant Or, *Greene*; fig. 12.

Greene; impaling, Vaire, Or and Gules, *Ferrars*; fig. 13.

Greene; impaling, Gules, a chevron within a border Or; fig. 14.

In the Matriculus of 1220, Kegworth is deſcribed to be under the patronage of *Stephen de Segrave*; and the then rector had been inſtituted by Hugh biſhop of Lincoln. It had a chapel in Bonington, which was ſerved by a reſident chaplain from the mother church; and another chapel at Walton, which was to be ſerved two days in the week by the mother church [2].

Pope Nicholas's Valor of 1290, after ſtating that Kegworth was taxed at 50 marks, adds, "Nec plus valet his diebus, quia capella de Bonyngton, nuper pertinens ad eandem, nunc matrix eccleſia effecta eſt in dioceſ' Ebor', & ibi taxatur." We find it accordingly in that record, under the title of "Eccleſia de Bonington," and taxed at £10. 13*s.* 4*d.*—In the king's books, the rectory of St. Anne in Sutton Bonington is rated at £4. 17*s.* 6*d.*; clear yearly value, £80. [3]

In 1344, the procurations were, 7*s.* 6¾*d.*; the rectory was taxed at 50 marks, and paid 4*s.* for Peterpence. The then patron was *John* lord *de Segrave*.

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[1] Sir Frederick Eden, on the State of the Poor, 1797, vol. III. Appendix, p. cccxliv.

[2] See the Introductory Volume, p. lix.

[3] Bacon's Liber Regis, p. 1164; and for an account of Sutton Bonington (formerly two diſtinct townſhips) ſee Thoroton's Nottinghamſhire, p. 61; where no notice is taken of this early connexion with Kegworth.

In 1507, *Maurice* lord *Berkeley* died ſeiſed of the advowſon of the church here[1]; from whom it came by deſcent to *Charles* lord *Berkeley*, who was the patron in 1640; "whoſe anceſtor," ſays Mr. Burton, "as I have heard, gave unto *Chriſt's College* in *Cambridge* licence to nominate and tender to the lord Berkeley then being, two ſufficient clerks of the ſame college; and he to make choice of one of them, and to preſent him to the ſaid church[2]."

In 1534-5, the procurations and ſynodals were 11*s.* 1*d.*; and the value of the rectory £22.

In 1552, the commiſſioners reported that the church of Kegworth contained,

In primis, on chalis parſal gylt.

It̃m, tow veſtementes, the one golde bawdkyne wythe blewe croſs, the other of green bawdkyne.

It̃m, two copes of grene damaſke.

It̃m, foore great belles in the ſteple."

In Cardinal Pole's Archiepiſcopal Viſitation of the dioceſe of Lincoln, 1556, the following report is made concerning Dr. Hawford, then rector of the church of Kegworth: "Rector non reſidens. Trahit moram apud Cantabrigiam. Decernitur vocandum ad reſidentiam ſuam ſub penâ privationis[3]."

"January 21, 1646. Upon conſideration had of the petition of the pariſhioners of Kegworth, in the county of Leiceſter, complaining, that Mr. Michael Honywood, incumbent there, hath deſerted the cure of the ſaid church: Now, upon examination of the ſaid buſineſs, finding that the ſaid Mr. Honywood is beyond the ſeas in foreign parts by licence from the Parliament; and, upon the leaving of this kingdom, did take care for the providing of an able man to officiate in the ſaid place during his abſence, who of late hath taken other preferment, and ſo by that occaſion the place is deſtitute for the preſent: And whereas ſir Thomas Honywood, brother to the ſaid Mr. Honywood, hath now, before this Committee, engaged himſelf to procure an able orthodox Divine, ſuch as ſhall be approved of by this Committee, to take charge of the ſaid place during the abſence of the ſaid Mr. Honywood, and to allow him £100. a year out of the profits for his maintenance: Therefore this Committee conceived it reaſonable to allow the ſaid ſir Thomas Honywood two months time to provide for the ſaid place as aforeſaid; and the inhabitants and pariſhioners of Kegworth aforeſaid are hereby required to pay their tithes as formerly they have done, together with all the arrears now due."

"Martii 17, 1646. Whereas ſir Thomas Honywood hath, in purſuance of the order of the 24th of January laſt, recommended Mr. —— Cox, miniſter of the Word, to this Committee, to the end that he may be ſettled in the cure of the pariſh church of Kegworth, in the county of Leiceſter, and authorized to officiate the ſame till the return of Mr. Michael Honeywood, rector thereof, from his travel beyond the ſeas, for which he hath licence from the Parliament: It is ordered that the ſaid Mr. Cox do accordingly officiate the ſaid cure, and preach diligently to the ſaid pariſhioners, until the ſaid Mr. Honywood his ſaid return; who ſhall have for his ſaid ſervice the yearly ſum of £100. to be paid him out of the tithes and profits of the ſaid rectory."

The church of Kegworth had an annual payment of 13*s.* 4*d.* from the rector of Hathern.

In 1650 the rectory was returned to be worth £200. and the preacher as "ſufficient."

The preſent value in the king's books is 25*l.* 15*s.* 7½*d.*; and the epiſcopal procurations are 10*s.*; the archidiaconal, 11*s.* 1*d.*

The rectory, together with Iſley Walton, a hamlet belonging thereto, is now worth about £620.

To the North-eaſt corner of the church is attached a ſmall building uſed for a veſtry.

Over the South porch:

THOMAS ASHLEY, JAMES BUTLER, CHURCHWARDENS;
THOMAS CRANES, SIDESMAN; 1728."

On a black marble ſtone in the rectorial-houſe are theſe lines:

"Nunc mea, mox hujus, tum poſtea neſcio cujus:
Non mea, non hujus; Deus hanc tibi, nec ſcio cujus.
Gulielmus More, A. D. 1649."

RECTORS.	PATRONS.
. . . . 1220.	Stephen de Segrave.
John Maunſell, died 1264.	
Warin de Chaucumb, 3 non' Martii, 1264; died 1269.	Gilbert de Segrave.
Thomas de Nevill, 1287.	Sir Nicholas de Segrave.
Gilbert de Segrave[4], ſubdean, 1292.	
. . . . 1344.	John de Segrave.
John Selby reſigned 1389.	
Ralph de Overton[5], 22 Sept. 1389.	Margaret counteſs of Norfolk and lady Segrave.
Thomas Leeſon, 1534.	The maſter and fellows of Chriſt's College Cambridge preſent; and the lord Berkeley (now the earl of Berkeley) approves.
Edward Hawford[6], D. D. 1560; died 1570.	
John Ireton[7], died June 28, 1600.	
Edward Barwell, B. D. died Nov. 30, 1639.	
Michael Honywood[8], D. D. 1640.	
—— Cox[9], appointed officiating miniſter in 1646-7.	
William More, 1649.	
John Covel[10], D. D. Oct. 31, 1681.	
Thomas Huſband, March 26, 1723.	
Joſiah Cockſhutt[11], July 5, 1725.	
Jonathan Wigley, April 9, 1761.	
John Willey[12], Oct. 12, 1761.	
Thomas Parkinſon[13], B. D. 1790; (now D. D.)	

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[1] Orig. 22 Hen. VII. Rot. 24.

[2] Burton, MS.

[3] Strype's Eccleſiaſtical Memorials, vol. III. Appendix, p. 176.

[4] Gilbertus de Segrave, ſubdiaconus, præſentatus per Nicholaum de Segrave, patrem ſuum, ad eccleſiam de Kegworth, vacatam per mortem Warini de Chaucumby, non. Nov. 1292.—Of this Gilbert, ſee before, p. 409.

[5] Reg. Courtney, archiep. Cant. fol. 140. a.

[6] In the Certificate referred to under Allexton, p. 8, Dr. Hawford is thus deſcribed: "Preſbyter, non conjugatus; doctus, non reſidet; non hoſpitalis; deget apud Cantabrigiam, magiſter Collegii Chriſti ibidem; duo beneficia habet."—He was appointed maſter of Chriſt's College in 1559.

[7] Clarke's Life of Arthur Hilderſham, p. 375.

[8] A gentleman of a very conſiderable family, brother to ſir Thomas and ſir Peter Honywood, of Lenham in Kent. He was ſon of Robert Honywood, eſq. of Lenham, who purchaſed Marks-hall in Eſſex in 1606, and removing thither from Kent, made Marks-hall his principal reſidence; pulled down part of the old houſe there, and built a handſome front, which was finiſhed about 1609, as appears from an inſcription on the chimney in the great hall. Michael was educated at Chriſt's College in Cambridge; where he was ſucceſſively ſcholar, fellow, taxor in 1623, and incorporated M. A. at Oxford in the year 1621; proctor in 1628, B. D. 1636; and at length a benefactor. He was elected to the rectory of Kegworth in 1640; but, being very ill uſed in the time of the Rebellion, he went beyond the ſeas about 1643, and lived at Utrecht during the perſecution. He was inſtalled dean of Lincoln, Oct. 12, 1660; and dying Dec. 7, 1681, in the 85th year of his age, was buried in the Cathedral, to which he had been a benefactor. (See his epitaph, p. 858.) He was an holy and humble man, a living library for learning; of great charity, munificence, and probity. He re-edified part of the cloiſters at Lincoln; over which he placed a library, repleniſhed with many rare books, which he bought at Frankfort; and at the entrance into the library over the door is his three-quarter length portrait. He gave alſo £100. to St. Paul's cathedral.

[9] The name of *Cox* is not to be found in the Regiſters.

[10] See ſome account of Dr. Covel, with his epitaph, in p. 859.

[11] Fellow of Chriſt's College, Cambridge; B. A. there, 1709; and M. A. 1713. He died Dec. 28, 1760.

[12] He died Sept. 19, 1789, aged 60.

[13] Of Chriſt's College, Cambridge; M. A. 1769; B. D. 1772; archdeacon of Huntingdon 1794; D. D. 1795; and prebendary of Chiſwick in St. Paul's cathedral 1798.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

Mr. Wyrley in 1590 noticed a monument, not now to be found, of "Margeria de Hauſted et Nicolaus de Cropbull maritus ejus."

On this laſt were the arms of *Cropbull* and *Hauſted*, as in fig. 11; and *Cropbull* ſingle.

Mural monuments on the North ſide of the chancel:

1. "Near this place reſt the remains of
the Rev. Mr. Joſias Cockſhutt, rector of this pariſh,
and Mary his wife,
who was daughter of the
Rev. Mr. Thomas Twiſleton,
late rector of Widdington in Eſſex.
Mr. Cockſhutt died Dec. 28, 1760, aged 72.
Mrs. Cockſhutt died Aug. 7, 1760, aged 59."

2. "Near this place was interred the
body of Mrs. Sarah Yorke,
wife of Samuel Yorke[1], gent. and
third daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Thomas Twiſleton
and Anne his wife;
who, in the time of health being chearful and
innocent, in ſickneſs patient and reſigned,
ended a well-ſpent life Aug. 7, 1754, N. S.
aged 48 years and 2 days."

3. "Here lieth the body of Martha Knight,
who departed this life Oct. 31, 1621.
Alſo Gilbert Knight, ſon of the ſaid Martha,
who died Nov. 7, 1691.
Alſo Elizabeth Knight, daughter of
Gilbert Knight, deceaſed Jan. 27, 1692."

On the South ſide:

"Near this place reſt the remains of
the Rev. Thomas Cockſhutt Twiſleton,
of Quorndon in this county, ſon of
the Rev. Mr. Cockſhutt, late of this pariſh,
and nephew to John Twiſleton, eſq. late of
Rowcliff in Yorkſhire.
His good diſpoſition and humane behaviour
gained him the eſteem of all his relations and
acquaintance. He was an indulgent huſband,
a kind maſter, and a ſincere friend;
and his death was generally lamented.
He married, February 3, 1761, Dorothy, eldeſt
daughter of John Davys, of Loughborough, gent.
in this county; and departed this life
July 24, 1764, aged 32."

On flat ſtones:

1. On a white ſtone on the floor is pourtrayed the figure of a prieſt in a doctor's gown and cap, his hands elevated on his breaſt as repreſented in Plate CXVII. fig. 15; with the following inſcription round the ledge; the figure and letters cut deep, and filled with pitch.

"HIC JACET JOHANNES IRETON[2],
SACRÆ THEOLOGIÆ BACCALAUREUS,
ET RECTOR ECCLESIÆ DE KEGWORTH,
QUI OBIIT 28 JUNII, ANNO DOMINI 1600."

2. Near the laſt, round the ledge of a bluiſh ſtone:

"HIC JACET EDWARDUS BARWELL,
SACRÆ THEOLOGIÆ BACCALAUREUS,
ET RECTOR ECCLESIÆ DE KEGWORTH,
QUI OBIIT TRICESIMO DIE NOVEMBRIS,
ANNO DOMINI 1639."

3. An adjoining ſtone has the figure of a man in a gown and long ſleeves, ruff and hair; and a woman in ruff, cap, cloſe long laced ſleeves, and apron; boddice buttoned before:

"HERE LYE THE BODIES OF
JOHN HAWFORD, OF KEGWORTH, GENT.
WHICH WAS BURIED THE 24TH DAY OF AUGUST,
ANNO D'NI 1603;
AND OF MARGRET HIS DAUGHTER[3],
AND WIFE UNTO GERVIS PIGGOT,
WHICH WAS BURIED THE 29TH OF JANUARY, 1603."

4. "Here lies interred the body of Mrs. Anne Twiſleton,
relict of the Rev. Mr. Thomas Twiſleton,
rector of Widdington, in the county of Eſſex,
and third ſon of Philip Twiſleton,
late of Drax, in the county of York, eſq.
She was daughter of Charles Glaſcock,
late citizen of London;
and died on the 5th of October, 1728,
in the 65th year of her age.
She left iſſue one ſon, named John;
and three daughters, viz. Anne, Mary, and Sarah.
Here alſo lies the body of John Cockſhutt,
ſon of the Rev. Mr. Joſias Cockſhutt
and Mary his wife,
who died in the 17th week of his age, A. D. 1731."

5. "Anne Barwell, wife of John Barwell;
by whom he had iſſue ſix ſons and five daughters,
died June 8, 1667."

On flat ſtones in the nave:

1. "Lucas Cranwell[4], M. A.
olim Eccl. D. Petri Derbiæ,
vicarius; Medicus æquè quam Theologicus peritus.
Cum piè, liberè, hilariter vixiſſet per annos 57;
ſubitaneâ ſed non improviſâ morte obiit,
11 Nov. 1683.
Fuit Edwardi Cranwell, de Loughborough, fil' ſep̃;
Lidiæ fil' Wiłł. Greenwood de Hollington,
com. Derb. maritus;
Lidiæque juxta ſepult. 20 Mart. 1670, æt. 15, pater."

2. "Here lie the bodies of John Olderſhaw,
and Urſula his wife, who was
daughter and coheir of William Fetteplace, eſq.
the 4th ſon of ſir Edmund Fetteplace, of
Swinbrook, in the county of Oxford, bart.
and Peter their youngeſt ſon, who
died Auguſt 13, 1707, in the 33d year of his age.
John died Jan. 15, 1680, aged 47.
Urſula died April 4, 1694, in her 64th year."

3. "Here lie the bodies of Peter Olderſhaw,
and Robert his ſon;
and John his ſon, with Clare his wife;
and alſo John, James, and William, their ſons.
And near this place lies the body of John the
ſon of William.
This ſtone was laid at the charge of
John Olderſhaw, of Loughborough Parks, eſq.
one of his majeſty's juſtices of the peace for this county,
eldeſt ſon of the laſt-named John,
in memory of his anceſtors.
Here alſo lieth the body of James Olderſhaw,
ſecond ſon of the ſaid John.
He died Dec. 11, 1702, aged 47.
Mary his wife died Jan. 31, 1720, aged 62."

4. "Here lieth the body of Margery Charlton,
relict of John Charlton,
of Breaſton, in the county of Derby, gent.
by whom ſhe had two ſons and four daughters.
She died Aug. 19, 1704, aged 75.
Here alſo lieth the body of her youngeſt ſon,
John Charlton, gent.
He died January 22, 1712, aged 55."

---

[1] An apothecary at Kegworth, brother to ſir William Yorke, bart. one of the juſtices of the common pleas in Ireland 1743; chief juſtice of that court in 1753; and chancellor of the Exchequer 1761. He died Sept. 30, 1776, aged 76; and his relict, dame Charity Yorke, May 8, 1779, aged 72; and by particular permiſſion, through the friendſhip of Dr. Salter, then maſter, were both buried in the Charter-houſe, London, where ſir William had been educated.

[2] Bridges, vol. I. p. 599.

[3] Margaret, daughter and heir of John Hawford, married to Gervaſe Pigot, eſq. of Thrumpton, co. Nottingham, "ceſſit fato, improlis, non improba, Jan. 29, 1603." See Thoroton, p. 16.

[4] Luke Cranwell, M. A. of Chriſt College, Cambridge, was a native of Loughborough; and obtained, during the Protectorate, the vicarage of St. Peter's at Derby. He is repreſented as a wiſe, courageous, zealous, and upright man; not very ready in elocution; but very ſcriptural, ſolid, and ſubſtantial in his diſcourſes. He was active in promoting the Reſtoration; but, as a Nonconformiſt, was ejected in 1662; when, having acquired ſome competent ſkill in phyſic, and being no longer allowed to exerciſe his miniſtry publickly, he reſolved to try what he could do in the other faculty; and, proving very ſkilful and ſucceſsful, maintained his family comfortably. He was very hoſpitable and benevolent; as readily attending his brethren and poor neighbours, from whom he expected no recompence, as he did the rich and great. He had a good invention; and found out many happy and effectual medicines. He was a cheerful man, and to all appearance ſtrong, but at laſt declined very ſpeedily. That he might be out of the reach of the Oxford act, he went to Kegworth, where he died on Sunday Nov. 11, 1683. Nonconformiſts' Memorial, vol. I. p. 315.

5. “Sacred to the memory of Thomas Dalby, ſurgeon,
ſecond ſon of the Rev. John Dalby,
late vicar of Caſtle Donington.
He departed this life March 15, 1787, aged 43 years.
He bore a long and painful illneſs with
fortitude and reſignation.
Alſo three of his children, who died infants.”

6. On two large Swithland ſtones:

“John Willey, M.A.
died Sept. 19, 1789,
aged 68.”

“Joyce Willey,
died May 27, 1774,
aged 79.”

7. “Here lie the remains of Mr. William Hardy,
who died Feb. 14, 1785, aged 66 years.
Here alſo reſt the remains of Mrs. Anne Hardy,
widow of the above Mr. William Hardy.
She died Dec. 2, 1796, aged 83 years.”

On other flat ſtones:

Richard Sutton, baker, died April 21, 1777, aged 50.
Elizabeth, late wife of Benjamin Sutton, died March 5, 1783, aged 50.
John Clifford, died April 26, 1789, aged 79.
Dorothy Clifford, died June 9, 1783, aged 73.

On a flat ſtone in the South aile:

“THRICE HAPPY PALMER, I TO THY RICH SHRINE
OFFER THIS TRIBUTE . . . . MINE,
DOE NOT . . . . . . FREE MY WEAK SENSE,
IN DARING TO DESCRIBE THY EXCELLENCE.
THOU WAST RELIGIOUS, TEMPERATE, JUST, WISE,
FIRME, WITTIE, CHASTE, THE MUSES' EXERCISE:
WHOSE CHARITIES THY BOUNTY NE'ER CONFIN'D,
FRAUGHT WITH ALL GRACES OF AN HONEST MIND.
OH, THOU A PALMER WAST; BUT IN TRUE WEEDE
THOU DIDST ALL OTHER PALMERS FAR EXCEED.
EYED LIKE AN EAGLE IN THE LIGHT OF FAITH,
A HEART THAT FEARED GOD, AND SCORNED DEATH.
WING'D WITH THESE GRACES THEN MOUNT HEAVEN'S BLISS:
EARTH WAS NOT WORTHY OF THEE; HEAVEN IS.
WHICH JOHN PALMER, ESQ. DIED THE 14TH DAY OF
FEBRUARY 1614.”

On a flat ſtone in the North aile:

“H. S. E.
Quod reliquum Mariæ conjugis
Johannis Hampſon, clerici;
quâ nulla magis inter mulieres
amata vixit, obiit flebilior.
Acerbus variolarum morbus,
heu! bimeſtri à nuptiis ſpatiolo,
breves mariti abripuit delicias;
Cui unicum datur ſolatium,
Mortem tam piè imbuto pectori
non poſſe immaturam contingere,
Amorem verò disjunctum in terris licet
coaliturum tandem in ſæcula.
Obiit 3 cal. Julii, ann. Chriſti 1714. ætat. 28.
J. Hampſon, A. M. hujuſce curatus eccleſiæ,
humanis functis miſeriis, hic in Chriſto obdormivit,
Aug. 18, 1716, ætat. 33.”

In the church-yard:

“Here lie the earthly remains of John Silverwood,
farmer at Oxſpring near Peneſtone in Yorkſhire.
He departed this life March 10, 1776, aged 88.”

William Mee, died April 21, 1782, aged 71.
Elizabeth Mee, died Dec. 25, 1789, aged 80.
Edward Hardy, died Dec. 12, 1727, aged 54.
Margaret Hardy, died Dec. 5, 1754, aged 80.
Joſeph Hardy, died Dec. 1, 1787, aged 81.
Sarah Hardy, died Jan. 22, 1771, aged 70.
Richard Hyde, died Dec. 10, 1759, aged 78.
Jane Hyde, died June 4, 1765, aged 76.
William Richdale, died Aug. 8, 1768, aged 60.
Sarah Richdale, died Nov. 8, 1783, aged 84.
William Hawes, died June 21, 1738, aged 69.
Sarah Hawes, died Nov. 22, 1756, aged 79.
G. Sills, of Tollerton, died Sept. 8, 1783, aged 32.
Robert Williamſon, died Aug. 8, 1698, aged 50.
Anne Williamſon, died Oct. 3, 1725, aged 80.
Robert Tebbutt, April 2, 1777, aged 76.

On a handſome monument of white marble affixed to the wall at the back of the high altar of the cathedral church at Lincoln:

Arms: Argent, a chevron Azure, charged with a creſcent Gules, between three hawks heads eraſed with the ſecond. Creſt, on a wreath, Argent and Azure, a wolf's head Ermine, langued Gules; fig. 16.

“MICHAEL HONYWOOD, S. T. P.
celeberrimæ illius matronæ MARIÆ HONYWOOD,
μακραίωνος, πολύτεκνος,
è nepotibus poſt nullum memorandus
hic juxta ſitus eſt:
Collegii Chriſti apud Cantabrigiam Alumnus & Socius,
pietatis, pacis, literarum ſtudioſiſſimus,
cuivis ut præcurrerit.
Patriam perduellium conjuratione conturbatam
fugit 17 annos:
in tranquillam, Carolo reduce reddit.'
Deinceps Collegio huic Lincolnienſi decanus
annos 21 præfuit.
Vir priſcâ ſimplicitate, morum ſuavitate,
liberali munificentiâ inſignis,
quæ quidem unica monumentum ſibi
cum literis durandum poſuit,
utpote qui clauſtri hujus eccleſiæ dilapſo in latere,
extructâ propriis ſumptibus ſuis non exiguis,
Bibliothecâ,
eam poſtea libris non paucis nec vulgaribus locupletavit.
Tandem ſpe vitæ immortalis morti HONIWODIUS,
lento pede inſequenti lubenter ſe obtulit,
die ſeptimo menſis Septembris,
anno ætatis ſuæ 85, ſalutis humanæ 1681.”

On a grave-ſtone on the ground, this:

“Here lyeth the body of
MICHAEL HONYWOOD, D. D. who was
grandchild and one of the 367 perſons
that MARY [1], the wife of ROBERT HONYWOOD, eſq.
did ſee, before ſhe died,
lawfully deſcended from her;
that is, 16 of her own body, 114 grandchildren,
228 of the third generation, and 9 of the fourth.”

---

[1] Mrs. Mary Honywood, born at Lenham in Kent in 1527, was married in 1543, at 16 years of age, to her only huſband Robert Honywood, of Charing in Kent. She died, in the 93d year of her age, and the 44th of her widowhood, in May 1620; and was buried near her huſband in Lenham church, though an honorary monument at Marks-hall in Eſſex is thus inſcribed:

“Here lieth the body of Mary Waters, the daughter and coheir of Robert Waters, of Lenham in Kent, eſq. wife of Robert Honywood, of Charing in Kent, eſq. her only huſband, who had at her deceaſe, lawfully deſcended from her, three hundred ſixty ſeven children; ſixteen of her own body, one hundred and fourteen grand-children, two hundred twenty-eight in the third generation, and nine in the fourth. She lived a moſt pious life, and in a Chriſtian manner died here at Markeſhall in the ninety-third year of her age, and in the forty-fourth year of her widowhood, the 11th of May, 1620.”

This memorable lady could have ſaid the ſame as a diſtich that was made of the family of the Dalburghs in Baſil:

“[1]Mater ait [2]natæ, dic' [3]natæ, filia [4]nata,
Et moneat [5]natæ plangere [6]filiolam.”

“Riſe [1] up, [2] daughter, and go to thy [3] daughter, for her [4] daughter's [5] daughter hath a [6] daughter.”—She was a very pious woman, but afflicted in her declining age with deſpair *. In the dining-room at Marks-hall is an original portrait of her, in a widow's habit, with a book in her hand; inſcribed, on the right, ÆTATIS SUÆ 70; on the other ſide, ANNO D'NI 1597.

* “Mrs. Waters (in 1662) was much out-ſtript, in point of fruitfulneſs, by one then ſurviving [Dame Heſter Temple]; and therefore this worthy matron (in my mind) is more memorable on another account, viz. for patient weathering out the tempeſt of a troubled conſcience, whereon a remarkable ſtory dependeth: being much afflicted in mind, many miniſters repaired to her, and amongſt the reſt, the Rev. Mr. John Fox, than whom no more happy an inſtrument to ſet the joints of a broken ſpirit. All his counſels proved ineffectual; inſomuch, that in the agony of her ſoul, having a Venice-glaſs in her hand, ſhe brake forth into this expreſſion, ‘I am as ſurely damn'd as this glaſs is broken,’ which ſhe immediately threw with violence to the ground. Here happened a wonder: the glaſs rebounded again; and was taken up whole and entire. I confeſs it is poſſible (though difficult) ſo caſually to throw as brittle a ſubſtance, that, lighting on the edges, it may be preſerved; but, happening immediately in that juncture of time, it ſeemed little leſs than miraculous. However, the gentlewoman took no comfort thereat (as ſome have reported, and more have believed) but continued a great time after (ſhort is long to people in pain) in her former diſconſolate condition without any amendment; until at laſt, God, the great Clock-keeper of Time, who findeth out the fitteſt minutes for his own mercies, ſuddenly ſhot comfort like lightning into her ſoul; which, once entered, ever remained therein; (God doth not palliate cures, what he heals it holds:) ſo that ſhe led the remainder of her life in ſpiritual gladneſs. This ſhe herſelf told to the reverend father Thomas Morton biſhop of Dureſme, from whoſe mouth I have received this relation. In the days of queen Mary ſhe uſed to viſit the priſons, and to comfort and relieve the confeſſors therein. She was preſent at the burning of Mr. Bradford in Smithfield, and reſolved to ſee the end of his ſuffering, though ſo great the preſs of people, that her ſhoes were trodden off, and ſhe forced thereby to go barefoot from Smithfield to St. Martin's, before ſhe could furniſh herſelf with a new pair for her money.” Fuller's Worthies, Kent, p. 85; and ſee Haſted's Kent, vol. II. p. 170.—In the church of Lenham is a monument for Robert Thomſon, eſq. her grandſon.

Pedigree of OLDERSHAW, of KEGWORTH, and of LOUGHBOROUGH OLD PARKS.

Arms: Azure, three annulets Or. Creſt, a ſnake twiſted between three arrows, one erect, and two in ſaltire.
Motto: CERTANTI DABITUR. Plate CXVII. fig. 19.

Peter Olderſhaw, of Kegworth, born 1497.= . . . .

1. Robert Olderſhaw.
2. John Olderſhaw, of Kegworth.=Clare . . . .

1. John Olderſhaw, bapt. 1590.
2. James Olderſhaw, bapt. 1592.
3. William Olderſhaw, of Kegworth.= . .

John Olderſhaw, of Kegworth.=Urſula, dau. and co-heir of William Fettiplace, eſq. fourth ſon of ſir Edmond Fettiplace, of Swinbrook, co. Oxford, bart.

1. John Olderſhaw, eſq. of Loughborough Old Parks, bapt. Aug. 29, 1655; marr. at Marſton, July 13, 1682.=Sarah [1], dau. and coheireſs of John Fowler, gent. (had her weight in gold.)
2. James Olderſhaw, of Kegworth, bapt. February 22, 1656-7; died Dec. 11, 1702, aged 47.=Mary Drury; died Jan. 31, 1720, aged 62.
3. William, bapt. April 2, 1659; married Mary Platt.
4. Dorothy, bapt. Aug. 25, 1661; married George Hill, clerk.
5. Anne, bapt. Sept. 3, 1663; married Joſeph Horton, of London.
6. Elizabeth, bapt. Aug. 17, 1665; married William Cooper.
7. Edmund, bapt. July 5, 1667; marr. Eliz. Whitwood, of Lond.
8. Clare, bapt. Jan. 7, 1669; married Miles Newton.
9. Edward, bapt. June 21, 1672; marr. Eliza Snow, of London.
10. Peter, bapt. Sept. 30, 1674.
11. Ellen, bapt. July 6, 1678; died an infant.

1. John Olderſhaw, eſq bapt. at Loughborough, May 31, 1683; ſettled at Derby.=Elizabeth, dau. of John Davys, clerk, of Leake.
2. James Olderſhaw, of Mountſorell, baptized at Derby, Oct. 29, 1684; died June 27, 1746, aged 60.=Sarah Capp; died March 15, 1757, aged 69.
3. Sarah, bapt. 1685; died an infant at Derby.
4. William, bapt. 1686; died unmarried.
5. Catharine, bapt. 1687; marr. —— Taylor.
6. Sarah, bapt. 1688; died unmarried.
7. Anne, bapt. 1689; married Anth. Hughes.
8. Fowler, bapt. 1692; marr. Jane Tilcote.
9. Mary, bapt. 1693; marr. —— Needham.
10. Jane, bapt. 1695.
11. Clare, bapt. at Loughborough Park 1697; married Henry Orme.
12. Rebecca, bapt. at Kegworth 1699.
13. Elizabeth, married to William Bywater.

Children of James Olderſhaw and Sarah Capp:

1. Sarah Olderſhaw, d. Jan. 24, 1766, unmarried, aged 50.
2. Catharine, died Sept. 17, 1789, aged 67.=John Palmer, of Leiceſter.
   One daughter.
3. Mary, marr. Adam Burgeſs, gent.; died Jan. 5, 1795, aged 70.
4. Elizabeth, died an infant.

Children of John Olderſhaw and Elizabeth Davys:

1. John, bapt. 1712; died an inf.
2. Parnel, bapt. 1713, d. unmarried.
3. Francis, bapt. Jan. 18, 1714; M. B. of Emanuel College, Cambridge; died April 26, 1740, aged 24, unmarried.
4. James Olderſhaw, eſq. born May 24, 1717, ſettled at Leiceſter as a ſurgeon; and died at Rocheſter 1782.=Elizabeth, dau. of Cuthbert Wightman, of Morpeth in Northumberland, captain-lieutenant in lord Cobham's horſe, born Dec. 22, 1724; d. in London, Oct. 14, 1796.
5. Elizabeth, b. April 27, 1718; married to John Pointon.
6. Dorothy, born Nov. 17, 1720; married to —— Steers.
7. Walter, born in 1722; died an infant.

Children of James Olderſhaw and Elizabeth Wightman:

1. James-Henry-Fleming Olderſhaw, bapt. at St. Martin's, Leiceſter, Nov. 16, 1746; died an inf.
2. Elizabeth-Wightman, bapt April 23, 1748; died an inf.
3. James, bapt. May 23, 1749; of Emanuel Coll. Camb. B. A. 1770; M. A. 1773; M.D. 1780; married Feb. 29, 1780; died at Stamford March 1, 1796.=Anna, daughter of Roe, eſq. of Sudbrook.
   - Cecilia-Eliza, } living 1803; co-heireſſes, and in
   - Martha-Iſabella, } poſſeſſion of the paternal eſtate.
   - Catharine, died an infant.
4. Elizabeth born Jan. 14, 1751=Lullam Wood, eſq. captain in the army, deceaſed.
   Two daughters.
5. John, bapt. May 27, 1754; of Emanuel Coll. Cambr. B. A. 1776; M. A. 1779; B. D. 1786; married Oct. 23, 1793; F.R.S. and chaplain to the biſhop of Norwich 1792 [2]; preſented in 1795 to the vicarage of Ludham, and to the vicarage of Randworth cum Upton, all in Norfolk; and in 1797 to the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and rectory of Redenhall with Harleſtone, in the ſame county.=Ann, dau. of ſir John Hinde Cotton, bart.
6. Eaſter, born Apr. 10, 1757; married Rich. Rudſdell, eſq. captain in the royal navy.
7. Margaret, twin-ſiſter to Martha, bapt. at St. Martin's, Leiceſter, Apr. 10, 1760; mar. Jan. 6, 1780.=Rev. James Douglas [3], F. S. A. rector of Middleton, co. Suſſex; chaplain in ordinary to the prince of Wales.
   Three ſons, and one daughter.
8. Martha, twin-ſiſter to Margaret; marr. ſir Rich. Glode [4], knt. of Mayfield Place, Orpington, Kent.
9. Charlotte, bapt. at St. Martin's, Leiceſter, Nov. 4, 1763; died an infant.

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[1] Her ſiſter married Mr. John Giſborne of Derby.

[2] He publiſhed in that year a Sermon, preached at Lambeth chapel, on the conſecration of Dr. Charles Manners Sutton, biſhop of Norwich.

[3] Author of "Nenia Britannica, or Sepulchral Hiſtory of Great Britain, from its earlieſt Period to its general Converſion to Chriſtianity," a work highly ornamented by his faithful drawings and admirable performances in aquatinta; and a volume of "Sermons on the Influence of Religion on Civil Society."

[4] Sheriff of London and Middleſex, and knighted, in 1793.

Extracts from the Regiſter of Kegworth:

Helena	Jacobi	6 die Martii, 1564.
Jeſia	Jacobi	11th Sept. 1567.
John	Thomas	23d July, 1574.
Joyce	Thomas	19th April, 1589.
John	John	16th May, 1590.
James	John	20th Auguſt, 1592.
Elizabeth	John	5th March, 1597.
Elizabeth	William	2d Nov. 1623.
Hartſhorne	Thomas Ouldarſhaw.	28th Nov. 1629.
Anna	William	6th June, 1632.
Alice	John	4th Sept. 1634.
Ellin	Thomas	14th Feb. 1635.
James	William	20th March, 1635.
Ellin	William, yeoman, and Dorothy	21ſt May, 1637.
James	William and Ellin	24th June, 1639.
Elizabeth	William, yeoman, and Dorothy	18th Oct. 1642.
Clare Oulderſhaw	William and Dorothy	8th Jan. 1642.
Chriſtopher	William	24th May, 1666.
Edmond	John and Urſula	5th July, 1667.
Clare	John and Urſula	7th Jan. 1669.
Brian	William, ſhepherd, and Margaret his wife	23d Feb. 1672.
Edward	John and Urſula	6th July, 1672.
Ellin	Ditto	6th July, 1678.

By the ſide of the grave-ſtone of John Olderſhaw and Urſula his wife, in the nave of Kegworth church, (as printed in p. 857) are two others of a different ſort of ſtone; on which only ſome fragments of the inſcriptions remain; and cloſe to thoſe two ſtones is one with the following lines:

"God, to prevent my youth's approaching crimes,
Nature my nurſe, made me to ſleep betimes.
Ellin Oulderſhaw,
daughter of John and Urſula,
[di]ed the 12th
[of JU]LY, anno
1678."

In the nave alſo, and on the ſame line with the foregoing, is the epitaph of Peter Olderſhaw and his deſcendants, as printed in p. 857.

William Olderſhaw, ſon of James, mentioned in the ſaid epitaph, was alſo buried at Kegworth.

Over the chancel door:

"James Olderſhaw,
church-warden,
1684."

There are two old ſtones in one of the ailes, whoſe inſcriptions are worn out. When the two foregoing were laid down, theſe were taken up, and laid by till they wanted ſome pavement in the church; then they were placed where they now are. [This was ſtated in 1771 by the then clerk of the pariſh, whoſe name was Hardy, aged 72.]

Among the benefactors of the town of Kegworth is Mr. James Olderſhaw; who gave one piece of meadow, called Little Holme, worth 100*l.*; one-third part of the rent to the ſchool, and two-thirds to the poor. Mr. Peter Olderſhaw alſo gave 20*l.* to buy land; the rent to be given to twenty houſekeepers the 7th of April.

John Olderſhaw, of Loughborough Park in Leiceſterſhire, married, in the year 1654, Urſula daughter and co-heireſs of William Fettiplace, fourth ſon of Sir Edmond Fettiplace, Bart. of Swinbrook in Oxfordſhire.

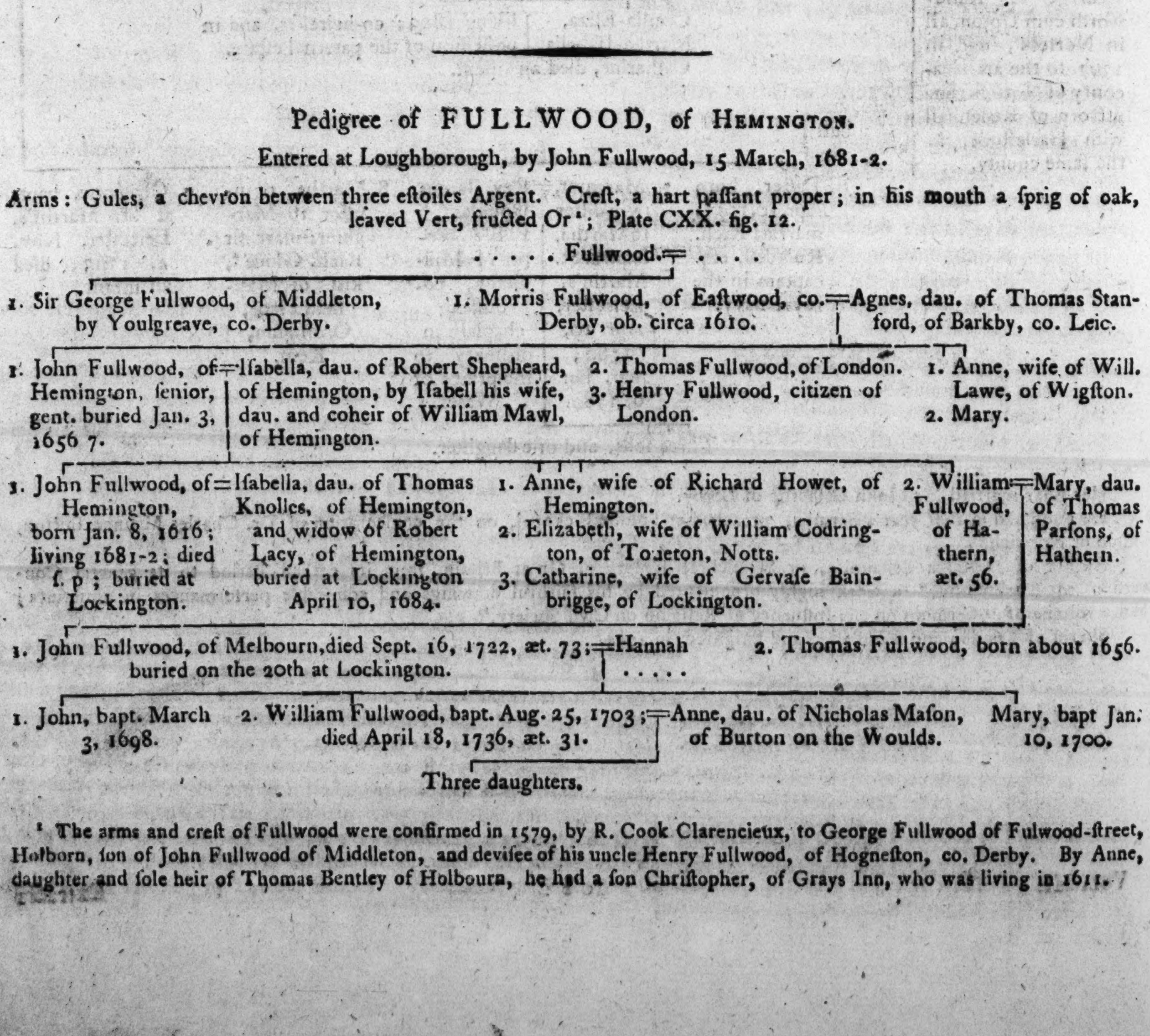
The firſt Fettiplace in England was gentleman uſher to William the Conqueror, and came over with him. John Fettiplace, a deſcendant of his, in the reign of Henry VI. married Beatrix (natural daughter of John king of Portugal), relict firſt of Thomas earl of Arundel, and ſecondly of Gilbert, brother of John Talbot earl of Shrewſbury, general of the Engliſh in the wars with France, and of John Holland duke of Exeter, who died in 1448.

William Fettiplace, grandſon of John and Beatrix, gave a conſiderable eſtate to Queen's College, Oxford, which the provoſt and fellows now enjoy. He alſo founded the free ſchool at Childry in Berkſhire, in which church he was buried. This family removed their ſeat from Childry, upwards of 200 years ago, to Swinbrook in Oxfordſhire, as may be ſeen by the tombs of ſeven generations buried in Swinbrook church. From theſe anceſtors deſcended John Fettiplace, eſq.; who, in conſideration of ſervices and ſufferings for Charles I. was created a baronet March 30, 1664.

Pedigree of FULLWOOD, of HEMINGTON.

Entered at Loughborough, by John Fullwood, 15 March, 1681-2.

Arms: Gules, a chevron between three eſtoiles Argent. Creſt, a hart paſſant proper; in his mouth a ſprig of oak, leaved Vert, fructed Or[1]; Plate CXX. fig. 12.



. . . . . Fullwood. = ...

1. Sir George Fullwood, of Middleton, by Youlgreave, co. Derby.
1. Morris Fullwood, of Eaſtwood, co. Derby, ob. circa 1610. = Agnes, dau. of Thomas Stanford, of Barkby, co. Leic.

1. John Fullwood, of Hemington, ſenior, gent. buried Jan. 3, 1656-7. = Iſabella, dau. of Robert Shepheard, of Hemington, by Iſabell his wife, dau. and coheir of William Mawl, of Hemington.
2. Thomas Fullwood, of London.
3. Henry Fullwood, citizen of London.
1. Anne, wife of Will. Lawe, of Wigſton.
2. Mary.

1. John Fullwood, of Hemington, born Jan. 8, 1616; living 1681-2; died ſ. p; buried at Lockington. = Iſabella, dau. of Thomas Knolles, of Hemington, and widow of Robert Lacy, of Hemington, buried at Lockington April 10, 1684.
1. Anne, wife of Richard Howet, of Hemington.
2. Elizabeth, wife of William Codrington, of Toueton, Notts.
3. Catharine, wife of Gervaſe Bainbrigge, of Lockington.
2. William Fullwood, of Hathern, æt. 56. = Mary, dau. of Thomas Parſons, of Hathern.

1. John Fullwood, of Melbourn, died Sept. 16, 1722, æt. 73; buried on the 20th at Lockington. = Hannah . . . . .
2. Thomas Fullwood, born about 1656.

1. John, bapt. March 3, 1698.
2. William Fullwood, bapt. Aug. 25, 1703; died April 18, 1736, æt. 31. = Anne, dau. of Nicholas Maſon, of Burton on the Woulds.
Mary, bapt Jan. 10, 1700.

Three daughters.

---

[1] The arms and creſt of Fullwood were confirmed in 1579, by R. Cook Clarencieux, to George Fullwood of Fulwood-ſtreet, Holborn, ſon of John Fullwood of Middleton, and deviſee of his uncle Henry Fullwood, of Hogneſton, co. Derby. By Anne, daughter and ſole heir of Thomas Bentley of Holbourn, he had a ſon Chriſtopher, of Grays Inn, who was living in 1611.

WALTON ISLEY,

commonly called *Iſley* or *Eaſeley Walton*, is a ſmall hamlet, ſeven miles North-weſt from Loughborough, and about the ſame diſtance North-eaſt from Aſhby de la Zouch, to which town a turnpike-road paſſes through it from Nottingham. Though the village ſtands low, there are ſome good proſpects on the neighbouring hills. The ſoil is a ſtrong clay.

Lettice de Ferrariis and *Robert* the ſon of *Nigell* gave the greateſt part of this village to the Knights Templars; which was alſo confirmed to them by king[1] John. After their ſuppreſſion, it came to the Knights Hoſpitallers; and in 1208, the following cauſe occurs:

"Aſſiſa venit recognitura ſi Robertus filius Nigelli, advunculus Willielmi de Halſted, ſeiſitus fuit in dominico ſuo, ut de feodo, de unâ carucatâ terre in Waleton; quam terram magiſter Hoſpitalis London venit & dicit quod prior eſt caput Hoſpitalis in Angliâ, & quod plures magiſtri ſunt ſub eo, & nullus eorum poteſt perdere vel lucrare ſine eo, & omnes poteſt amovere ad placitum ſuum; & ideo non vult reſpondere niſi conſideratione curie. Judicium quod querat aliud breve ſi voluerit ſuper priorem, & eſt in miſericordiâ pro ſtulto brevi impetrato[2]."

In 1346, the prior of the hoſpital of St. *John of Jeruſalem in England* (on the aid then granted for knighting Edward of Woodſtock) was aſſeſſed 5*s*. for half a quarter of one knight's fee in Walton Iſley, parcel of the fee of *Cheſter* and *Huntingdon*[3].

May 16, 1462, king Edward IV. granted one meſſuage and one virgate of land in Iſley Walton (late parcel of the poſſeſſions of *John Beaumont*, eſq.) to *Richard Haſtings*, eſq. and his heirs male[4].

In 1464, *John Beaumont*, eſq. attainted of high treaſon, was ſeiſed of one virgate and two acres of meadow, with the appurtenances, in Iſley Walton[5].

Nov. 8, 1464, king Edward IV. granted one meſſuage, one virgate of land, and two acres of meadow, at Iſley Walton (parcel of the forfeited poſſeſſions of John Beaumont) to *Richard Haſtings* and his heirs[6].

In 1564, there were ſeven families in Iſley Walton.

By an inquiſition taken at Leiceſter, Oct. 4, 1600, it appeared that *Francis Whiſtones* died ſeiſed of the manor of Iſley Walton; alſo of ſix meſſuages, ſix cottages, 300 acres of land, 40 acres of meadow, and 20 acres of paſture, in Iſley Walton; alſo of a free rent of 20*s*. ariſing out of divers lands and tenements in Iſley Walton and Oſgathorpe; that they were held of the queen, as of the honour of *Eaſt Greenwich* in Kent, by the ſervice of a twentieth part of one knight's fee; that he died April 1, 1598; and that *Francis* Whiſtones was his ſon and heir, and was then aged 20 years and 10 months[7].

Sept. 30, 1583, *Clement Saunders*, gent. died ſeiſed of three virgates of land in Iſley Walton, held of the queen, as of her manor of *Eaſt Greenwich* in Kent, by the ſervice of a twentieth part of one knight's fee[8].

In 1621, *Francis Whiſtones* held the manor of Iſeley Walton of the king, as of his manor of *Eaſt Greenwich*; and *William Sanders* at the ſame time held lands within the lordſhip, by knight's ſervice.

Mr. Burton, in 1640, ſays, "All Oſgathorpe, ſaving three tenements, appears at the court of this manor. This town (as I am informed) belongeth now to the Company of Bowyers in London; not long ſince given to them by one *Wood*, a chandler in London[9]."

In 1722, four freeholders polled from Iſley Walton; and two in 1775.

The ſite of the manor of Iſley Walton[10] was advertized, Oct. 1801, to be let for 21 years by the Company of Bowyers, containing, with the dwelling-houſe, barns, cottages, out-houſes, &c. 327 acres, more or leſs, in the occupation of *Elizabeth Bulſtrode*.

Iſley Walton is *not* a part of the pariſh of Kegworth; but a diſtinct pariſh, appointing its own officers and ſupporting its own poor; to whom the ſum of £4. 10*s*. is annually given, ariſing from the benefactions of *Francis Horton* in 1692; and of *John* and *William Cranlee* in 1757.

This lordſhip was not incloſed under the act for incloſing the pariſh of Kegworth. It ſtill lies in an open-field ſtate, all except about 11 acres, though a great deal more is incloſed, and has the appearance of old incloſure. This was done, within a few years laſt paſt, for mutual accommodation, by the tenants, without the conſent or even knowledge of the land-owners. Should an incloſure take place ſome years hence, the above fact may be unknown, and the then rector will loſe a part of his property. This fact, therefore, is here ſtated on the authority of the preſent learned and benevolent incumbent.

The CHAPEL (ſee Plate CXVII.)

dedicated to *All Saints*, is ſmall; with an open tower, in which are two bells.

The octagon font is engraved, fig. 18; and in fig. 19. the arms of the Bowyers Company, Argent, on a chevron between three floats Or, as many mullets of the firſt. Creſt, on a wreath, three long bows, one erect, and two in ſaltire, Gules.

By the Matriculus of 1220, this chapel was to be ſerved two days in the week by the mother church.

In 1552, the commiſſioners reported that the chapel of Iſley Walton contained,

"In primis, one challice of ſylver ſumwhat gylted wyth gold.
Itm, two belles (ſmale) in the ſteple.
Itm, one veſtemente.
Itm, one ſurples."

In 1650, the chapel of Iſley Walton was returned as having "no preacher."

At preſent either the rector of Kegworth or his curate officiates, as the chapel is a member of that rectory. The tithes are ſaid to be worth £80. a year.

This chapel was repaired in 1720.

"William Jolly, Maſter.
John Townſhend, Nicholas Green, Renter-wardens."

There is no burial ground in this hamlet.

In the anti-chapel of Chriſt's College, Cambridge:
Arms: Azure, a lion rampant Argent; fig. 17.

"Lector! hic ſepultas habes,
beatam reſurrectionem expectantes,
reliquias venerabilis & eruditiſſimi viri,
Johannis Covel[11], S. T. P.
nuper hujus Collegii Cuſtodis ſive Magiſtri,
necnon eccleſiæ Cathedralis Eboraci cancellarii.
Ob. Dec. XIX. A. D. MDCCXXII, ætat. LXXXV°."

On a flat ſtone in St. Anne's church-yard, Mancheſter:

"John Cockſhutt, ſon of the Rev.
Mr. Joſiah Cockſhutt, rector of Kegworth
in Leiceſterſhire, and Mary his wife, died
March 28, 1751, aged 18 years."

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[1] Cart. 1 Regis Johannis, p. 1. n. 114. m. 17.

[2] Placita Termino Michaelis, anno 10 Regis Johannis, in Receptu Scaccarii, Rot. 2.

[3] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III.

[4] Pat. 2 Edw. IV. pars 1. m. 13.

[5] Eſch. 4 Edw. IV. N° 47. Leic.

[6] Pat. 4 Edw. IV. pars 2. m. 24.

[7] Eſch. 25 Eliz.

[8] Eſch. 42 Eliz.

[9] Burton, MS.

[10] Ex veteri membranâ in Offic. Arm.

[11] John Covel, ſon of William Covel, was born at Horningſhearth, Suffolk, in 1638; educated at Bury; and admitted March 31, 1654, of Chriſt's College, Cambridge; B. A. 1658; M. A. 1661; and fellow of that college. He went in 1670 to Conſtantinople as chaplain to ſir Daniel Harvey, with whom and his ſucceſſor ſir John Finch he continued ſeven years; and on his return, in 1679, was created D. D. by mandamus, and elected lady Margaret's preacher in Divinity; inſtituted to the ſinecure rectory of Littlebury in Eſſex March 5, 1680; preſented to Kegworth, by his college, Oct. 31, 1681; inſtalled chancellor of York Nov 9, 1687, an honour conferred on him by the king during the vacancy of the ſee; elected maſter of his college July 7, 1688; and, dying Dec. 19, 1722, aged 85, was buried in the college chapel. Not long before his death, he publiſhed "Some Account of the preſent Greek Church, with Reflections on their preſent Doctrine and Diſcipline; particularly on the Euchariſt, and the reſt of their ſeven pretended Sacraments, compared with Jac. Goar's Notes upon the Greek Ritual, or Εὐχολόγιον. Cambridge, 1722," folio. Mr. T. Baker ſtyles him "a perſon noted for polite and curious learning, ſingular humanity, and knowledge of the World."

LANGLEY,

a beautifully ſequeſtered lordſhip[1], not mentioned in Domeſday, wholly extra-parochial, in extent 552 acres, is ſituated about 7 miles from Aſhby de la Zouch, 8 from Loughborough, 11 from Derby, and 12 from Nottingham; with all which places it has an eaſy communication by a good turnpike-road. It is bounded on the North by Caſtle Donington and Iſeley Walton; on the Weſt by Tonge; on the South by Bredon; and on the Eaſt by Diſeworth; the church of which, with a third part of the townſhip, was formerly the property of the prioreſs and convent of Langley. In the eccleſiaſtical diviſion of the county, it is within the deanry of Akeley.

"At this place," ſays Mr. Burton, "*William Pantulf*, in the reign of king Canutus the Dane, founded a ſmall monaſtery for nuns, dedicated to the Virgin Mary."—Biſhop Tanner, without noticing this *early* date, ſays, "*William* Pantulf and *Burgia* his wife, in the beginning of the reign of king Henry II. *or before*, built a priory for Benedictine nuns here, to the honour of the bleſſed Virgin Mary."

The fact is, that the nunnery was founded by a lineal deſcendant of *William* Pantulf, companion to the Conqueror, beyond whoſe time ſir William Dugdale does not trace him, and from whom he had 29 lordſhips in Salop; and who was appointed by king Henry I. to be governor of Stafford caſtle. He was the founder of the abbey of St. Peter at Norum in Normandy[2], in the cloiſter of which he was buried. His poſſeſſions in England he gave to his ſecond ſon *Robert*; whoſe ſon *Hugh* and grandſon *Ivo* ſucceſſively enjoyed them.

Ivo was a liberal benefactor to ſeveral religious houſes; as was alſo his ſon and ſucceſſor *William Pantulf*, lord of Bredon; who, with his wife Burgia, founded a priory at Langley for Benedictine nuns; and, for the health of his ſoul, and the ſouls of his anceſtors, gave to the nuns of that houſe the church of Little Dalby, with ſix oxgangs of land; as alſo the church of Somerby, with one yard land, and the tofts and crofts thereto belonging. He gave them alſo the whole of Langley-wood, with four bovates of land in that lordſhip; and the ſite of the water-mill[3].

The habit of one of the nuns of Langley may be ſeen in Plate CXVIII.

William de Ferrariis earl of *Nottingham* and *Derby*[4], about 1180, confirmed to the nuns of Langley (who, as appears by his charter, were brought thither from the priory of *Fagherwella* [Fairweld][5] in Staffordſhire) the ſite of their nunnery, and all that was given them by William Pantulf. Teſtibus; Roberto de Ferrers avunculo comitis, & Henrico fratre ſuo, & Hugone fratre comitis, cum multis aliis[6].

By a reference from pope Alexander III. about 1185, to John abbot of Gerendon and R. prior of Kenelworth, it appears that the nuns of Langley had theretofore enjoyed the privileges of the Ciſtercian order, of being exempt from tithes for lands, &c. in their own cultivation; which the referees confirmed[7].

Hubert archbiſhop of Canterbury (1193—1207) recites and confirms the ſeveral donations made to this houſe, inter alia, "ex dono Burge uxoris Willielmi Pantulph de Bredon[8]."

William Pantulf was ſucceeded by his ſon, another *William* (whom ſir William Dugdale has not diſtinguiſhed from the father); who, taking part with the rebellious barons, was one of thoſe who held Belvoir caſtle againſt king John; but, afterwards, returning to due obedience, was received into the king's protection[9]. By *Iſolda Pantulph*, daughter of the laſt-mentioned *William*, the patronage of this houſe came by marriage to *Robert* lord *Tateſhall*, the ſecond of that name, who died ſeiſed of it about 1213; leaving *Robert* his ſon and heir, then under age.

In 1217, *Iſolda Pantulf*[10], who had married a ſecond huſband, *Walter de Baſkervile*, and had again become a widow, confirmed to the nuns of Langley all that her grandfather *William* had given them, particularly the whole of Langley wood; the water-mill at Tonge (which, with about nine acres of land attached to it, though ſurrounded by Tonge and Bredon, having formerly been the property of the nuns of Langley, has always been conſidered as extra-parochial); with four bovates of land there, and free common in the wood and paſture adjoining that lordſhip; and one virgate of land in Kettleby, the gift of her grandmother *Burgia*[11].

In the Matriculus of 1220, it is ſtated that *Robert de Tateſhall* was then patron of Langley priory.

It alſo appears that the nuns at that time poſſeſſed to their own uſe the church of Diſeworth, which had been given them by *Benedict de Diſeworth*; and that they received from *Robert* of *Leiceſter*, whom they had in 1209 preſented to the rectory of Little Dalby, an annual acknowledgement of two ſhillings; which, it is obſerved, was *de novo*, and with the knowledge and conſent of the biſhop of Lincoln; and in 1220, the church of Dalby being then appropriated to the nunnery, the firſt vicar, *Ralph* of *Lincoln*, by the conſent of the prioreſs and convent, was preſented by the rector[12].

William Pate gave them four acres of land between Wartoft and the priory mill; and this donation was confirmed by *Robert Fitz Nigel*[13].

About the year 1230, an agreement was made between *Roeſia* prioreſs of *Langley* and *Gervaſe* prior of *Bredon*, concerning tithes poſſeſſed by this priory in Bredon; and alſo that all the ſecular ſervants of the nunnery ſhould be ſubject, as to ſpiritualities, to the mother church of Bredon[14]; all which was confirmed by *John* prior of *St. Oſwald* of *Noſtell*[15].

From *Robert Groſſeteſte* biſhop of *Lincoln* the prioreſs and convent obtained, about 1235, a confirmation in frank almoigne of their two churches of Somerby and Little Dalby[16].

Langley does not occur either in the Teſta de Nevill of 1240, or in the Itinerary of 1280.

Jan. 17, 1246, *Robert Mulcher*, of Tonge, releaſed to this priory all his right of common in Langley wood[17].

A ſimilar releaſe was alſo given by *Walter Diſpenſer*, *William Fitz Nevill*, *Hugh le Veneur*, *John Aungein*, and *John le Bokland*, all of Tonge; and another, May 22, 1252, by *William Talun*, ſon of *John Talun*, of Wynelſton, and *Gervaſe the Cook* of Bredon[18].

In 1251, *Iſabella* prioreſs of Langley demiſed to *Henry de Schipton*, for a term of 20 years, a toft at Belgrave, at an annual rent of 20*s.*[19]

An ordination or award was made, in 1258, by Walter rector of Belgrave, dean of Leiceſter, an arbiter mutually choſen between the nuns of Langley and the perpetual vicar of Somerby, concerning land claimed by the vicar as belonging to his vicarage;

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[1] There are many towns of the ſame name in other counties; ſo called, ſays Chauncey, p. 475, from the length of the vill, for the name ſignifies *a long land*.

[2] This appears to have been one of four priories dependant on the abbey of Evroul *(St. Ebrulf)* in Normandy. See Ordericus Vitalis, p. 583.

[3] See p. 866.

[4] He ſucceeded to the title about 1173; and has been already noticed, p. 693, as a conſiderable benefactor to the priory of Bredon. In 1189 he gave to the monks of St. Dennis in France a wax-taper yearly, price 13*d.*; as alſo a ſtag and a boar, to be ſent thither annually at the feaſt of St. Dennis; which accounts for the inſignia on his coat armour, p. 697.

[5] Founded, about 1140, by Roger biſhop of Cheſter.

[6] See p. 865.

[7] Ibid.

[8] Ibid.

[9] Pat. 17 Joh. n. 11; Dugdale, Bar. Angl. vol. I. p. 434.

[10] This lady (as was the cuſtom of wives at that time, eſpecially if heireſſes) continued to uſe her paternal name.

[11] See p. 866.

[12] See vol. II. pp. 162, 163.

[13] See p. 866.

[14] See p. 866: and before, p. 700, the extracts from the Bredon Regiſter.

[15] See p. 866.

[16] Ibid.

[17] See p. 867.

[18] Rev. S. Carte, MS. from Mr. Major's deeds.

[19] See p. 867.

each

Vol. III. Pl. CXVIII. p. 860.

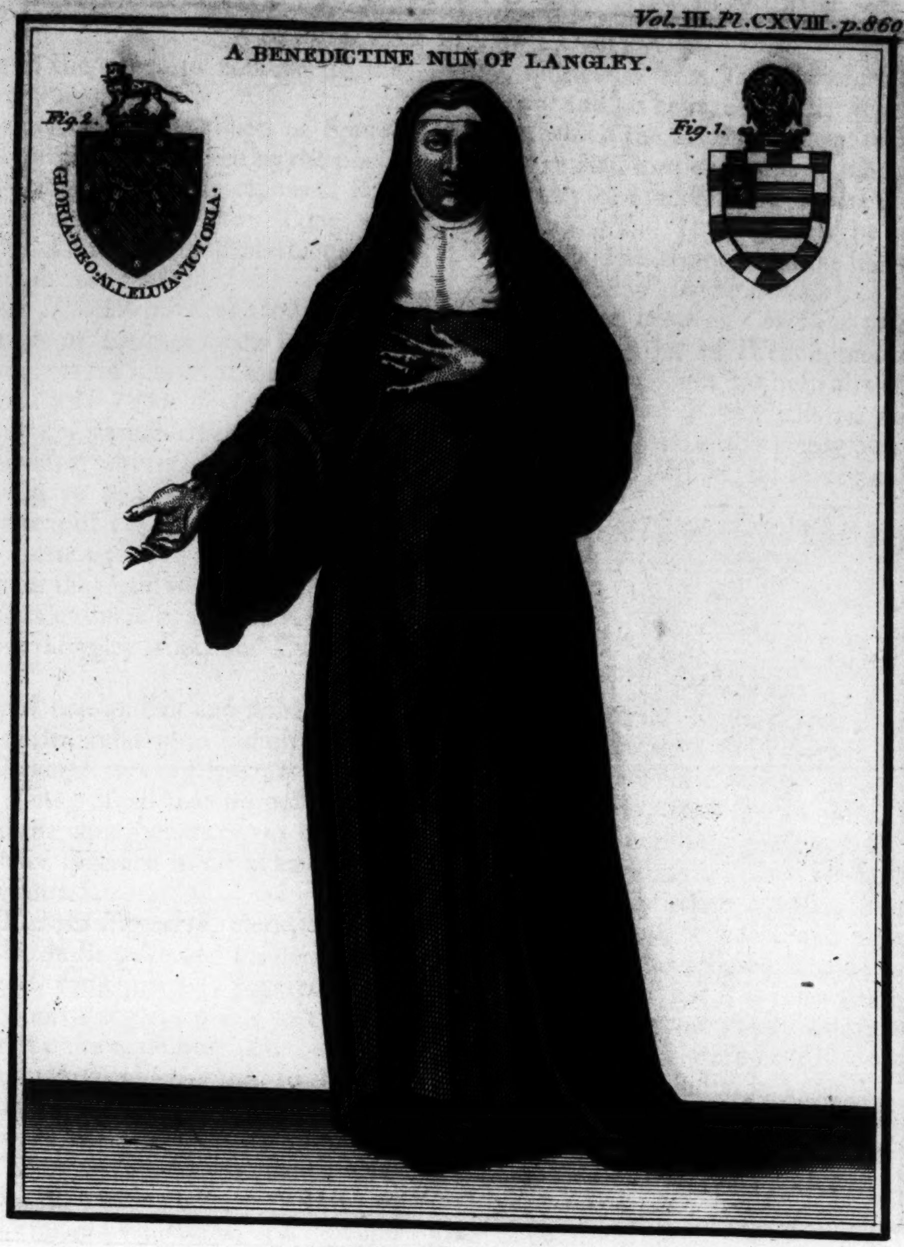
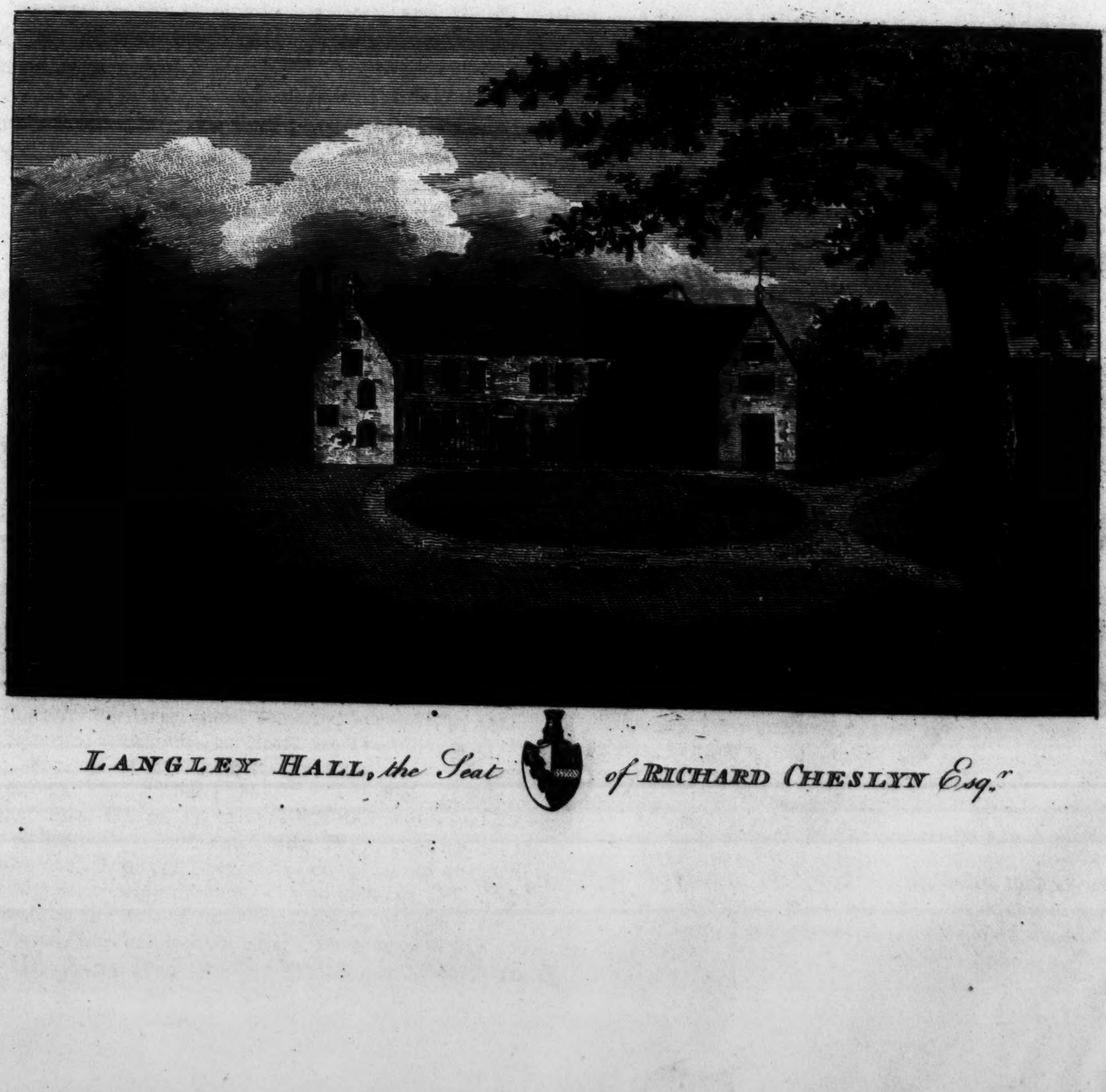


Fig. 2.
GLORIA DEO ALLELUIA VICTORIA
Fig. 1.

A BENEDICTINE NUN OF LANGLEY.



LANGLEY HALL, *the Seat* of RICHARD CHESLYN *Esq.*^r^

each party ſwearing to the other to conform to the decree of the arbiter[1].

A compoſition, or decree, by the abbots of Stoneley, Coventry, and Kenilworth, delegated by the pope, between the nuns of Langley, and the canons of Bredon, concerning the tithes of Wiveleſton, Tong, and Bredon, confirmed by the mutual oath of the parties contending, has been already noticed[2].

The lady *Baſilia de Holmiâ*[3] gave to God and St. Mary, and to the nuns of Langley, 500 eels, from her fiſhery of Stockes; or, in lieu of the eels, a payment of 3*s.* yearly[4]; and *Ralph de Holme* granted them a yearly rent of 4*s.* part of the dower of his wife *Agnes*, on veiling his daughter in that priory.

Stephen de Segrave gave them 27 acres of land in Schorte Langley, at a rent of 15*s.* 9*d.*; and *Nicholas de Segrave* releaſed to them 15*s.* 9*d.* rent, which they had been uſed to pay for that land to his father *Gilbert*. He alſo gave them four cultures of land in Kegworth wood, ſituate between Langley wood and Donington field[5].

In the Chartulary of that antient and noble family, the following deeds occur, relative to Langley:

1. A grant from *Ranulph* earl of *Cheſter*, to *Stephen de Segrave* and his heirs, of all that he poſſeſſed in Langley field, with the appurtenances, to be held, *inter alia*, by the ſervice ſpecified in N° 1. among the evidences under Kegworth[6].

2. A grant from *Richard Kegworth*, clerk, the ſon of *Thomas*, to Stephen de Segrave and his heirs, of a rent of 10*s.* a year, by four quarterly payments, for 16 acres of land in Short Langley, given to the ſaid Richard and his heirs by the ſame Stephen.

3. A quit-claim from *William de Haſtede*, to the ſaid Stephen and his heirs, of his right in the land called Short Langley, between the lands of the canons of Waniſtoft (*Wartoft Grange*), and the path called *Nunneſei*, as well in arable land as in common paſture, to be held of the ſaid William by homage, and a pound of pepper annually, at Midlent, for all ſervices.

4. A quit-claim from the prior and brethren of St. *John of Jeruſalem in England*, with the aſſent of their homagers in Whatton, of all their right of common of paſture in Short Langley Field, as well on the arable as on the common paſture; from the territory of Wartoft Grange, to the boundary which leads from the head of the ditch next Nunneſey, and extends from Whatton field to the grove of the nuns of Langley. This was in return for a quit-claim, made by the ſaid Stephen to the prior and brethren and their homagers, of all the land lying between the ſaid hedge and Tonge field.

5. A quit-claim from *Robert Patric*, to the ſaid Stephen and his heirs, of his right in Short Langley field, from the territory of Wartoft, to the fartheſt part towards the Eaſt, called Nonneſei; except one plot which the father of the ſaid Robert had given to the nuns of Langley; to be held of the ſaid Robert and his heirs by the ſervice of one pound of pepper, annually, on the feaſt of the Nativity, for all ſervices.

6. A grant from the prioreſs and convent of Langley, to the ſaid Stephen and his heirs, of a rent of 15*s.* 9*d.* payable to him annually; 4*s.* at Eaſter; 5*s.* on St. John's day; 4*s.* at Michaelmas; and 3*s.* 9*d.* at the feaſt of the Nativity, for 47 acres of land in Short Langley, given to them by the ſaid Stephen.

7. A grant from *William Cogayn*, to the ſaid Stephen and his heirs, of a rent of 2*s.* payable to him annually for four acres in Short Langley.

8. A grant from *Peter de Ciſy*, to the ſaid Stephen and his heirs, of a rent of 3*s.* payable to him annually for 6 acres in Short Langley, given and granted by the ſaid Stephen to the ſaid Peter and his heirs.

9. A quit-claim from *John Punchardin*, to *Nicholas de Segrave* and his heirs, of all that tenement in Short Langley, which the ſaid Nicholas once held[7]."

Robert de Ros, lord of *Beauver*, about 1280, gave to the priory of *Langley juxta Bredon* nine virgates of land at Barkby and Thorpe, with the appurtenances, which they held of his fee, as of the honour of *Barkby*, by the gift of ſir *Peter de Lincoln*[8].

A compoſition between *Chriſtiana* prioreſs of *Langley* and *Thomas* prior of Bredon, concerning tithes, mortuaries, oblations, &c. has been already mentioned[9].

In the taxation of Pope Nicholas, about the year 1290, the temporalities of this priory were thus noticed:

Penſio prioriſſe de Langele in eccleſiâ de Parva Dalby — —				£.2 0 0
Bona temporalia prioriſſe de Langeley:				
In decanatibus Leyceſtrie,	£0	2	9	17 8 9
Goſecote,	9	7	4	
Frameland,	2	5	0	
Akele,	4	10	8	
Sparkenhoe,	1	3	0	
In archidiaconatu Nottinghamie; in Wilweby, Nottingham, & Bolington,				2 12 0

In 1298, a certificate was given by Oliver Sutton biſhop of Lincoln, from his Regiſter, that *Hugo de Crek* had been regularly preſented by the nuns of Langley to the rectory of Little Dalby[10].

By an inquiſition taken in 1302, after the death of *Robert de Tateſhall*, it was found that he was the lawful patron of this religious houſe; and that it was then worth £20.[11]; but it is remarkable that, even at this period, neither the actual founder nor the preciſe time of its foundation were exactly known, as appears by a ſubſequent inquiſition in 1306[12].

In 1313, *William de Ros de Hamelake* releaſed to the prioreſs, and to her tenants in Barkby, the ſervice of attending his views of frankpledge[13].

In 1340, the prioreſs and convent of Langley had a grant of confirmation of their church of Little Dalby[14].

Some tenements in Diſeworth were given to this nunnery in 1346 by *Ivo le Preſt*[15].

An agreement was made in 1421, between *William Herbury* prior of *Bredon*, *John Howdersfield* prior of *Noſtell*, *John* vicar of *Bredon*, and *Margaret Salbowe* prioreſs of *Langley*; by which it was formally agreed that the nuns of Langley ſhould enjoy the tithes and all other the emoluments of Wilſton meadow; and alſo the tithes of Tonge-mill and the croft adjoining, and of certain other titheable places in their own occupation. They had alſo a grant of all ſacramental rites, and the privilege of ſepulture within their nunnery, on paying to the priory of Bredon a yearly compoſition of 4*s.* 4*d.* The ſervants of the nunnery, with their families, dwelling out of the bounds of their houſe, were to perform all ſacramental rites at the mother church of Bredon, and to pay there all oblations, mortuaries, and parochial dues[16].

The nuns of Langley had in 1464 a farther confirmation of all their property from king Edward IV.[17]

"There was, many years ago, a nun of this houſe, as it goeth current by tradition, called *Hawiſe de Colvile*, of ſo pure virginity and rare chaſtity, that was ſo free from ſin of that kind, as that her thoughts were free from any ſuch paſſions, and whoſe face did diſcover ſo much by a ſhining radiance and brightneſs thereof. The like is reported of St. Frideſwide[18] of Oxford, whom William of Malmeſbury reporteth ſo much to triumph in her virginity, as that ſhe erected a monaſtery there in memorial thereof[19]."

On a vacancy, the nuns had the privilege of electing their own prioreſs, the permiſſion of the patron being firſt obtained; who, on ſuch occaſions, ſent a page with a white ſtaff, to guard the door of the priory till the election was made, for which, in right of his maſter, he was to have his diet, but nothing more.

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[1] See this award at large, under Somerby, in vol. II. p. 321.

[2] See p. 867; and before, under Bredon, p. 693.

[3] Sulkholme, or Suckholme, co. Nott. See Thoroton, p. 447.

[4] Madox, Formulare Anglicanum, p. 243; Form. CCCCV.

[5] See p. 867.

[6] See before, p. 849.

[7] Appendix to vol. II. p. 110.

[8] See p. 868.

[9] See p. 694.

[10] See p. 868.

[11] Eſch. 31 Edw. I. N° 40. Leic.

[12] See p. 868.

[13] Ibid.

[14] Pat. 16 Edw. III. m. 27. pro prioriſſâ de Langley juxta Bredon.

[15] Clauſ. 20 Edw. III. p. 2. m. 15.

[16] See p. 868.

[17] Pat. 3 Edw. IV. p. 3. m. 10. vel 11.

[18] Leland (vol. I. p. 342.) reporteth, out of an old manuſcript, that her face was of that bright ſhining luſtre, that Algarus prince of Mercia, viewing the ſame with an amorous paſſion, was in an inſtant (for a time) ſtricken blind. But of this ſo exact a judgement, by the view of an outward object, of ſuch a rare and inward perfection, I cannot confirm; unleſs I had the ſkill of Severino Pinæo, who had written a treatiſe "de notis & ſignis verarum virginum."

[19] Burton, MS.

Roeſia was prioreſs in 1230.

Siſter Iſabella de Lent, a nun of Langley, was elected prioreſs, by the king's licence, in 1236. She was living in 1260.

Siſter Juliana de Urſula was elected in 1268.

Chriſtiana was prioreſs in 1280.

"Alicia Gifford, electa in prioriſſam de Langeley, petitâ prius a domino Roberto de Tatteſhall patrono domûs eligendi licentiâ, 12 kal. Novembris 1302."

Another Roeſia occurs in 1333.

Margaret Salhowe was prioreſs in 1429.

In 1534, the prioreſs and convent poſſeſſed in ſpiritualities — —	£.17	0	0
In temporalities and demeſne —	11	13	4
	28	13	4

Their outgoings were,

To the biſhop of Lincoln	£.0	10	0
To the chapter of Lincoln	0	3	4
To the archdeacon of Lincoln	0	11	0
To the prior of Tutbury	0	5	0
To ſir John Villiers, knt. *in feodis*, — —	0	13	4
	2	2	8
	£.26	10	8

In the Viſitation of Doctors Leigh and Layton, the patroneſſes of Langley in 1535 are ſtated to be the wife of ſir *Francis Bigot*, of Suttrington, co. Ebor. and her ſiſters, coheireſſes. The yearly income of the houſe was £36.; and they were in debt 20 marks[1].

The valuables of the priory at this time were,

In the church 160 fotte of glaſs,	1	6	8
Item, the pavement,	0	6	0
Summa — £1. 12*s.* 8*d.*			
The Quyer.			
Item, a clocke, with plometts of lede,	0	5	0
Summa — 5*s.*			
Item, a veſtment of blew velvett, 30*s.*; one of redde velvett, 23*s.* 4*d.*; and one of grene, 16*s.* 8*d.*	3	10	0
Summa — £3. 10.			
Summa reman' in Langley predict'	5	7	8

The nunnery of Langley was returned by the commiſſioners to be worth, in ſpiritualities and temporalities, according to Dugdale, £29. 7*s.* 4½*d.*[2]; according to Speed, £34. 6*s.* 2*d.*; yet herein were maintained eight religious[3].

The ſite and demeſne lands of Langley nunnery were, at the diſſolution, of the yearly value of £7. 5*s.* 4½*d.*; and in 1535 they were demiſed, at the ſame rent, to *Thomas Gray*[4].

In 1555, there remained in charge a penſion of 40*s.* a year payable to *Iſabella Seton*, lately a nun of Langley[5].

In 1558, *Thomas Gray*, gentleman, had a diſcharge for £192. 10*s.* due from him to the crown for this priory, which he had bought of king Henry VIII.[6] He died at Caſtle Donington 22 Feb. 1564, ſeiſed of the ſite of the priory of Langley, worth £8. 4*s.* 4*d.* with lands and tenements there and in Bredon, held of the king *in capite* by the 30th part of a knight's fee[7].

His ſon and heir, *Thomas Gray*, gentleman, died 14 Jan. 1608-9, ſeiſed of the manor of Langley, called Gray's Langley, worth £10, held of the king *in capite*, by knight's ſervice; and alſo of a water-mill and certain meadows in Tonge (being part of Langley as already noticed), leaving *Thomas* his ſon and heir, ten years old in 1613[8]; who in 1630 was the only freeholder in Langley; after whoſe death (which happened March 19, 1662-3), an intricate caſe aroſe out of a ſettlement which had been by him made of this lordſhip.

Nov. 2, 1626, *Thomas Gray*, eſq. being ſeiſed in fee-tail of the manor of Langley, by his indenture covenants to levy a fine to *Eyre* and *Browne*, declaring the uſe thereof to himſelf and his heirs. But the fine was not levied, and ſo Thomas Gray continued ſeiſed in fee-tail ſtill; and had iſſue, *Thomas* his eldeſt ſon, *George* his ſecond ſon, and divers other ſons.

Oct. 29, 1652, Thomas the father, ſuppoſing himſelf to have power by the conveyance above-mentioned to ſettle his eſtate by feoffment, conveyed the manor to the uſe of himſelf for life; the remainder to his ſecond ſon George for life; the remainder to his firſt, ſecond, third, and fourth ſons, and their heirs, &c. with divers remainders over; with power of revocation. Afterwards, Jan. 24, 1661-2, Thomas Gray, by deed, revokes the former uſes; and declares the ſame to himſelf and his heirs. Afterwards, Jan. 16 and 17, 1662-3, by leaſe and releaſe, Thomas Gray conveys the manor to himſelf for life; the remainder to his ſecond ſon George, and the firſt, ſecond, third, and fourth ſons of his body, and the heirs males of the body of ſuch ſons, &c. with remainders over. This Thomas dies, and his ſecond ſon George enters. It being doubted whether the ſettlement upon George was good or not, in regard his father was tenant in tail, and that therefore the lands ought to have deſcended upon Thomas the eldeſt ſon and heir of the body of Thomas the father: To prevent ſcruple; George Gray the ſecond ſon and Thomas the heir at law, Sept. 16, 1663, by their indenture, covenant to levy a fine of the manor to *Hood* and *Lilly*; declaring the uſes thereof to enure, firſt, for the confirming of ſeveral annuities to younger brothers for life, with power to diſtrain for non-payment, &c.; and then to the uſe of George Gray for life, without impeachment of waſte; the remainder to the firſt, ſecond, third, fourth, &c. ſons of his body, and the heirs males of their bodies; the remainder to the daughters of George, and the heirs of their bodies, under a proviſo, that, upon payment of £1500. if but one, and £2000. if more, their eſtate to be void; the remainder to Thomas, and the firſt, ſecond, third, fourth, &c. ſons of his body, and the heirs male of their bodies, with ſeveral remainders over; proviſo, giving power to George to make a jointure to a wife of lands not exceeding £200. a year; proviſo for George to make leaſes for ſeven years at half rent; proviſo for Thomas; and ſo for the reſt of the remainder men, being in poſſeſſion, to make jointures, &c. not exceeding £.200. a year; proviſo for George, during the joint lives of him and Thomas, by the conſent of Thomas, by deed, &c. to revoke or alter any of the uſes (except his wife's jointure for life); and to releaſe any new uſes, &c.; ſeveral proviſos granting annuities to younger ſons for life; with power to diſtrain, &c. ſo as they claim no other annuities by any former grant from Thomas the father. The fine levied in Michaelmas 1663, in purſuance of the deed. George Gray, by virtue of the proviſo giving him power to make a jointure to a wife, made a jointure to Sarah his wife for life of lands not exceeding £200. a year[9].

By the advice of three learned counſellors, ſerjeants Ellis, Walker, and Willimot, in 1670, this family diſpute was amicably adjuſted.

The before-mentioned *Thomas Gray* had four ſons. He purchaſed at Sutton Bonington the houſe and ten yard-lands heretofore belonging to Repton priory; and three yards-lands and a half from old Mr. Tate of Sutton. He diſinherited his eldeſt ſon for matching againſt his conſent; ſo his two youngeſt ſhared with the eldeſt[10]. *George* Gray, the ſecond ſon, died in 1699; and *John* Gray, the fourth ſon, who ſettled at Caſtle Donington, in 1713.

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[1] Comperta Compertorum, printed by Dr. Pegge with the Annales de Trickingham, p. 78.

[2] £29. 12*s.* 4½*d.* Stevens vol. I. p. 33.—For the particulars, ſee the Original Survey in the Firſt Fruits office.

[3] Naſmith's Tanner's Notitia, ex MS. Coll. Ben. Cant.

[4] Bailiffs Accompts in the Augmentation office; and 3 Pars Original. 35 Hen. VII. Rot. 74.

[5] Communicated by Mr. T. Sharp, of Coventry, from the original inſtrument.

[6] Mich. Record. 4 & 5 Phil. & Mar. Rot. 98.

[7] Inq. at Leiceſter, 20 March, 7 Eliz.; Cole's Eſcheats, vol. VII. (Harl. MSS. 411.) p. 22.

[8] Inq. at Hinckley, 9 April, 11 Jac.; Cole's Eſcheats, vol. VI. (Harl. MSS. 410.) p. 56.

[9] Palmer's MS Caſes, p. 375.

[10] Thoroton, p. 8.

Pedigree of GRAY, of LANGLEY.

Arms, as deſcribed under Donington, p. 779; ſee Plate CXVIII. fig. 1.

. . . . = Henry laſt lord Gray of Codnor, died Sept. 10, 1492 [1]. = Katharine, dau. of William Courtnay earl of Devon, and ſiſter to Henry marquis of Exeter; died ſ. p.

Richard Gray. = Katharine, dau. of William Hendon, of Grove, near Watford, Herts, eſq.

1. Thomas Gray, of Langley and Donington Park, born June 30, 1527; died Feb. 2, 1564-5. = Cecilia Villiers, of Hanbury, co. Stafford, firſt wife. 2. Richard Gray.

Thomas Gray, of Donington Park, born June 17, 1557; died Jan. 14, 1608-9. = Mary, dau. of Samuel Marrow, eſq, of Berkſwell, co. Warwick. Dorothy. Katharine. Alice.

Thomas Gray, eſq. born Jan. 10, 1598-9; died March 19, 1662-3. = Anne . . . . died June 28, 1662. Dorothy. = John Bainbrigge, of Lockington, died in 1637. Frances. = George Robe, married May 6, 1610; died May 5, 1651; buried in the church of St. John prope . . . . aged 54.

William, born 1631. George. Katharine.

Thomas Gray, living 1670; diſinherited by his father. George Gray, died ſ. p. bur. Nov. 2, 1699. = Sarah . . . . William Gray, = ... Hannah Kniveton, firſt wife; married July 15, 1673. = John Gray, of Caſtle Donington, gent. died Aug. 23, 1713. = Mary Mee, of Diſeworth, 2d wife; married Jan. 26, 1682.

Mary, born April 14, 1673. William, born April 6, 1664. George Gray, living 1714.

Langley Priory, but now and long ſince called *Langley Hall*, was bought from the *Grays*, in Auguſt 1686, for £7769. 17*s*. 6*d*. by *Richard Cheſlyn*, eſq. an eminent founder in London; who projected the Whitechapel water-works. This gentleman (ſon of *Oliver* and *Jane Cheſlyn*) was born April 24, 1634, at Foleshill, in the county of Warwick. He was appointed high-ſheriff for the county of Leiceſter 1695; but, on account of his advanced age, the king was pleaſed to amend the appointment, by naming his ſon *William Cheſlyn* in his ſtead.

Of Mr. Richard Cheſlyn (who died in 1717) there is in the dining-room at Langley, in good preſervation, a half length portrait, in a large flowing wig.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon *Robert*; whoſe ſon *Richard*, born at Langley July 18, 1717, was a barriſter of the Middle Temple, where he had chambers in Crown-office row; and, Sept. 24, 1745, on the ſurrender of William Hamilton, eſq. and paying an alienation fee of £300. was appointed remembrancer of the City of London, and regiſter of the Orphans' ſtock; which offices he ſurrendered April 18, 1758, on receiving back £3,300. the ſum inſured on them; and was ſucceeded by Braſs Croſby, eſq. afterwards an alderman and lord-mayor of London [2]. About 1770, Mr. Cheſlyn married *Katharine*, daughter of *Thomas Alicock*, of Lambley, gent. and widow of *Philip-Harley Bainbrigge*, eſq. of Lockington [3]. About the ſame period he expended near £5000. in plantations, gardens, and pleaſure-grounds; and made conſiderable additions to his eſtates, by purchaſing lands in Diſeworth and Caſtle Donington. His lady died June 9, 1792, aged 77, and was buried by her firſt huſband in Lockington church; and Mr. Cheſlyn dying Dec. 18, 1787, aged 73, was buried in the family vault at Diſeworth. An excellent portrait of him, by Wrighte, three-quarters length, is preſerved at Langley-hall. By his laſt will, he bequeathed Langley to his nephew, *Richard Cheſlyn* [4], eſq. and to his eldeſt ſon (under ſtrict ſettlement). Mr. Richard Cheſlyn is accordingly the preſent owner of the whole of the lordſhip, in which there is not a ſingle houſe except Langley hall [5]. He was born Feb. 16, 1771; and married *Anne Barber*, niece of Dr. Samuel Hutchinſon (lord biſhop of Killala 17 9—1781).

On entering this lordſhip from Tonge, the eye is much attracted by numerous fine old oaks; and the whole evidently appears to have been a park. The land is moſtly clay and ſpringy, except about 50 acres; and is more adapted for grazing and feeding than for corn. Near the houſe are two excellent ſprings; the one of uncommonly clear and excellent water; the other peculiarly valuable for medicinal properties, ſimilar to that of Keddleſton in Derbyſhire, being ſtrongly impregnated with chalybeate and ſulphur.

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[1] "This Henry lord Codnor, much affecting the ſtudy of chemiſtry, obtained in 1463 a licence from the king, to practiſe the tranſmutation of metals by his philoſophical ſkill. How he ſped therein I cannot ſay: but, in conſideration of his many and great ſervices to the king, he obtained in 1473 a grant of all thoſe lands in the North of Ireland, called Le Cale, and of all the caſtles and lordſhips therein, as alſo of all Arde in that part of Ireland, to hold for the term of 40 years freely, without rendering any account; in the next year was retained by indenture to ſerve the king for one whole year in his wars of Normandy, and other parts of France, with 20 ſpears and 160 archers; and in 1483 had a grant of the manors of Oakham, Langham, and Egeſton, co. Rutland, Hengrave, Haverell, and Herſham, co. Suffolk, to hold to himſelf, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten." Dugd. Bar. Angl. vol. I. p. 712.—But this gift ended with his life; as appears by the following document: "The 10th of September, anno Domini 1492, I Henry lord Gray make my laſt will and teſtament. I will my body to be buryed in the chauncel of Our Lady in the Fryers of Aylesford. I give to my wyf Katherine half of my moveables; ſhe to have for her jointure Aylesford and Hoo hundred, in Kent, Thurrock Grey in Eſſex, Bytham Park, Stoking, and South Witham, in Lincolnſhire, Sapcote, and 3 pounds in Staunton, in Leiceſterſhire, Langwynte Baſſets, in Darbyſhire; and that ſhe have the rule of my three ſonnes till they be 18 yeres old. I owe to my couſin ſir Thomas Barrow xx*l*.; I gyve to the White Fryers of Nottingham the rent of Barton milles, with the new fiſhe garte, to fynde a fryer or preſt to kepe a free-ſchole, and the ſame fryer or prieſt to pray for my ſoule after my deceaſe, and for the ſoule of Margaret that was my wyf, my father's ſoule, and mother's ſoule, and for the ſoule of Katherine that was my wyf, which was the ducheſſe of Norffolk's daughter, and for all my kynne's ſowles. Alſo I will that Richard Gray, my baſtard ſonne, have my mannor of Ratclyff upon Trent in Nottinghamſhire, to him and the heires of his body lawfully begotten; if he dy without heires of his body, I will that it go to the two Henries, my baſtardes, to have to theim and to the heires of their bodyes lawfully begotten for ever; alſo I will that the ſame two Henries, my baſtardes, have the mannors of Touton and Barton in Nottinghamſhire, to theim and to their heires of their bodyes lawfully begotten for ever. If it happen the t'one dye without heir of his body, then the other to have all the whole lordſhippes for evermore. Alſo I will that little Harry my baſtarde, which is Katherine Fynderne's ſonne, have Cicely Charleton to his wyf; and I will that my couſin ſir Thomas Barrow pay a hundred poundes to the marriage of Richard Grey and the greater Harry my baſtardes, or elſe that the land of his part ſtand ſtill in feoffees hands till two hundred marks be gy'ne and payd to the marriage of the ſaid two children. I will that my wife have the rule of my three ſonnes till they be 18 yeres of age. Alſo I will that my couſyn Zouche delyver his ſonne and heire, accordinge to his wrytinge which my wyf hath the bill of; or elſe to pay ſix hundred marks of money to me or myne executors, to go to the payment of my debtes. And to my buryal, and perfourmance of my will at Aylesford, I will that Lentall part, and Newpart parte of my land; and that echone of my houſhold ſearvantes have an annuitie, or yerely fee, or rent, for tearme of theire lyves, goeng out of thoſe two partes yerely, &c. And yf any of myne heires will not fulfill this my laſt will, that then I will that theire part ſhall ſtand ſtill in my feoffees' and executors' hands for tearme of 40 yeres, to fulfill this my laſt will. The reſidue of my goodes I bequeath to Katherine my wif, Thomas the archbiſhop of York, my couſyn ſir Thomas Barrow, ſir John Babington, knight, John abbot of Darley, prior Richard of Lenton, Thomas prior of Newſtead, Thomas Leak, &c. whome I mak and ordeyne myne executors; and they to garre mak a tomb over me, lyk my lord Beaumonde's tombe of Sempringham. In witneſſe whereof, &c." Probatum fuit hoc teſtamentum 28 Octobris, anno Domini 1496." Dogget, quatern. 34.

[2] From the Corporation Records.

[3] Including her paternal eſtate at Lambley (about £300. a year) this lady brought to Mr. Cheſlyn a fortune of £30,000. The Lambley eſtate, with moſt of her plate and perſonal property, ſhe left at her death to Mr. Dickens of Beverley, her next of kin, a power having been reſerved for that purpoſe in her ſettlement.

[4] Eldeſt ſon of Mr. Thomas Cheſlyn, now living at Diſeworth.

[5] Which, by the return to Parliament, in 1801, contained five males, and 10 females.

Langley-hall is ſituated on a very ſequeſtered ſpot, in a low ſituation; and has in the front of it a fine piece of water, with large pleaſure-grounds laid out in very good taſte by the late owner.

Plate CXVIII. ſhews the approach front, from a drawing taken by the Rev. Stebbing Shaw in 1801.

Moſt of the antient buildings are remaining, which belonged, no doubt, to the priory; but the middle part has been caſed over with ſtone about king William's time, and contains ſeveral good rooms, many family portraits, &c.; and on entering the houſe are obſerved other relicks of antient reſpectability.

"In a window of the tapeſtry room at Langley Hall ſtands the atchievement of *William Pantulf*; who for his coat-armour beareth Vert, two lions rampant, combatant, between five fleurs de lis Or, a bordure Sable, charged with entoyre of 12 bezants; enſigned with an eſquire-like helmet, mantled Gules, doubled Argent; and for his creſt, upon a crown Or, a leopard Argent paſſant, guardant, ſpotted Gules, Or and Azure, with flames iſſuing out of both corners of his mouth and both ears. To complete this atchievement, in a ſcroll underneath the ſhield, is this motto, GLORIA DEO. ALELVIA. VICTORIA. (Pl. CXVIII. fig. 2.) Underneath, in the ſame pane, theſe verſes, without points, falſe ſpelt, bad verſe, and barbarous Latin:

"Omnibus hoc notū cupio qui temporis hujus
Preſentis memores exiſtunt atque futuri,
Quod Williemis ego Pantulfus clarus in armis
Miles conceſſi Domino, Sanctæque Mariæ
De Langaleiâ, domuique ſuæ, pietatis amore,
Et domina Burga ſponſa mea, in cujus dota
Domus eſt fundata, concedit.
Omnia criſtata, galea, atque inſignia ſēper
Noſtra, ſicut ſoleant veteri de jure tenenda;
Rex dederat quæ olim Rogero muēre knowthus,
Pantulfo, qui miles erat, genitorque meorum,
Himanem gallum quod vicit cominus armis,
Rege et Gallorum paribus ſpectantibs illum,
Carta ut quam teneo nobis antiqua reliquit [1]."

Jan. 25, 1717-8, *George Gray*, of Caſtle Donington, filed a bill in Chancery, before lord chancellor Cowper, to recover this eſtate, under the ſettlement of his grand-father Thomas. A plea and anſwer was returned the 4th of November following. July 24, 1733, Mr. Bramſton, defendant's counſel, moved the court to diſmiſs the plaintiff's bill, he not having replied to the anſwer, or further proceeded in the cauſe; and it was thereon diſmiſſed with coſts accordingly.

At the aſſizes held at Leiceſter, Aug. 8, 1717, before Mr. Juſtice Tracey, a cauſe was tried; *Robert Cheſlyn*, eſq. plaintiff, againſt *Thomas Bonſall* and *Joſeph Olderſhaw*, defendants. The defendants, under authority of a warrant ſigned by ſir Thomas Parkyns and Thomas Hartopp, ſeized for payment to poors' levy; when, contrary to evidence and direction of the judge, a verdict was given for defendants; whereupon, on a motion for a new trial in the court of common pleas, it was granted; and, at the Lent aſſizes 1718, before a ſpecial jury, the cauſe was again tried, when a verdict was given for the plaintiff.

March 16, 1720, a deed was executed by the vicar and 24 of the principal inhabitants of Diſeworth, acknowledging Langley to be extraparochial; and ſtating it *not* to be liable to be aſſeſſed to poors' rates. Signed by John Swan, vicar, Thomas Bonſall, Joſeph Olderſhaw, Robert Mee, and 20 others.

The return to parliament in 1776, from Langley, reſpecting the poor, conſiſted only in one article:

"Expended in litigations, £1. 9*s*."

In 1783 the return was, "No aſſeſſment."

In 1786, Langley was returned "an extra-parochial place, having no charitable donations belonging to it."

This lordſhip is at preſent aſſeſſed to the land-tax £44. *per annum*; and few places have ſo much varied in this payment, as appears by the following warrants:

March 18, 1694, £36. Ambroſe Phillipps, William Tawling, Charles Farnham.

May 1699. A duplicate of the reſpective ſums, charged upon the different towns and hamlets within the hundred of Weſt Goſcote by act of parliament, Langley £36. John Wilſon, Thomas Babington.

1713. £22. J. Wilſon, Will. Phillipps, Henry Tate.

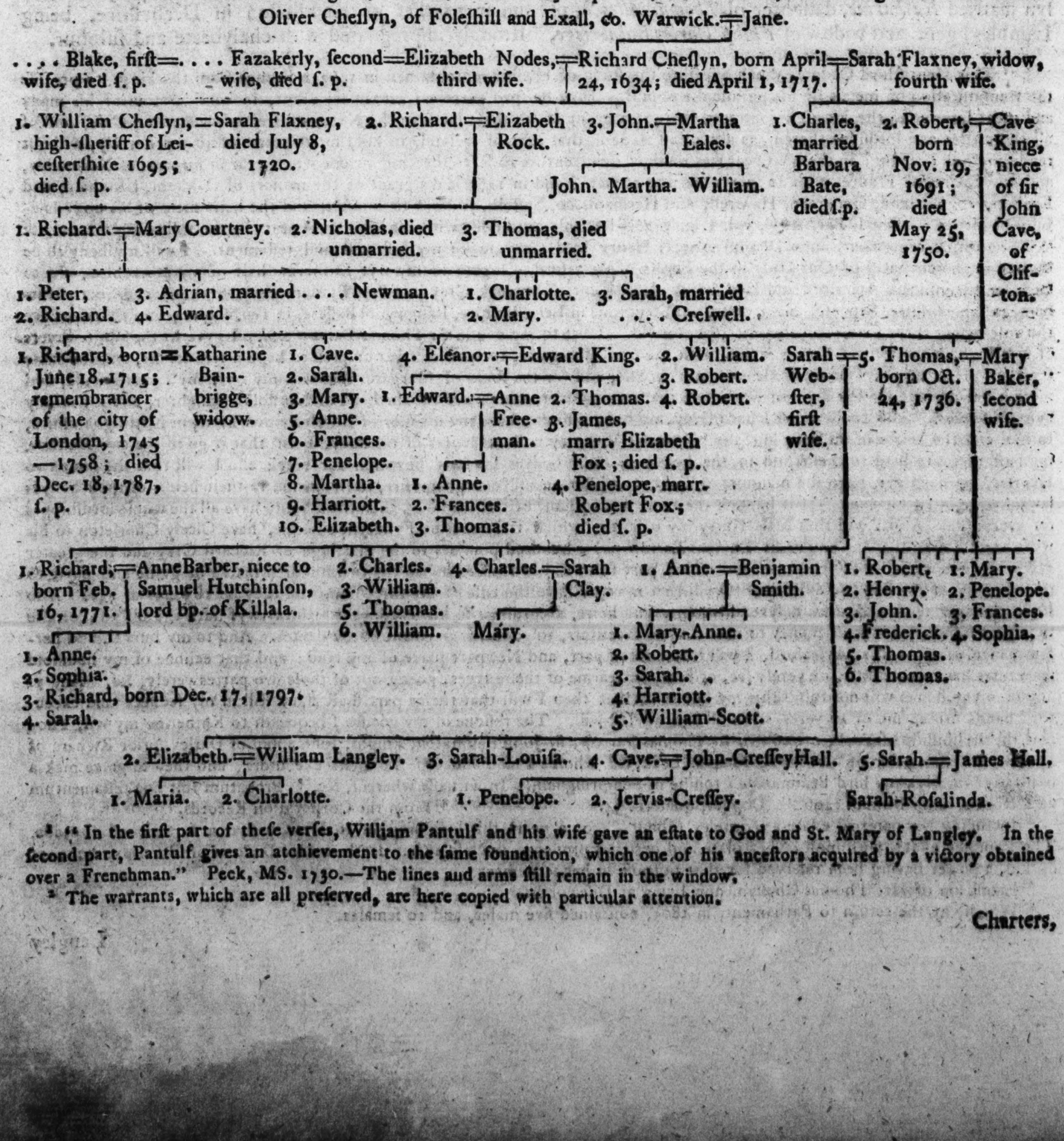
1714. £22. William Phillipps, Thomas Hartopp, Henry Tate, John Wilſon, Arch. Palmer, Charles Farnaham.

1716. £44. G. Beaumont. J. Wilſon, And. Glenn.

1717. £33. W. Phillipps, Henry Tate, J. Wilde[2].

Pedigree of CHESLYN, of LANGLEY.

Arms: Argent, on a bend embattled, counter-embattled Gules, three towers Argent, *Cheſlyn*; impaling Vert, a feſs Or between three cocks' heads eraſed Argent; combed, beaked and jelloped Or; *Barber*. Creſt, a tower Argent. Pl. CXVIII.



Oliver Cheſlyn, of Foleſhill and Exall, co. Warwick. = Jane.

.... Blake, firſt wife, died ſ. p. = ... Fazakerly, ſecond wife, died ſ. p. = Elizabeth Nodes, third wife. = Richard Cheſlyn, born April 24, 1634; died April 1, 1717. = Sarah Flaxney, widow, fourth wife.

1. William Cheſlyn, high-ſheriff of Leiceſterſhire 1695; died ſ. p. = Sarah Flaxney, died July 8, 1720.
2. Richard. = Elizabeth Rock.
3. John. = Martha Eales.
John. Martha. William.
1. Charles, married Barbara Bate, died ſ. p.
2. Robert, born Nov. 19, 1691; died May 25, 1750. = Cave King, niece of ſir John Cave, of Clifton.

1. Richard. = Mary Courtney.
2. Nicholas, died unmarried.
3. Thomas, died unmarried.

1. Peter,
2. Richard.
3. Adrian, married .... Newman.
4. Edward.
1. Charlotte.
2. Mary.
3. Sarah, married .... Creſwell.

1. Richard, born June 18, 1715; remembrancer of the city of London, 1745—1758; died Dec. 18, 1787, ſ. p. = Katharine Bainbrigge, widow.
1. Cave.
2. Sarah.
3. Mary.
5. Anne.
6. Frances.
7. Penelope.
8. Martha.
9. Harriott.
10. Elizabeth.
4. Eleanor. = Edward King.
1. Edward. = Anne Freeman.
1. Anne.
2. Frances.
3. Thomas.
2. Thomas.
3. James, marr. Elizabeth Fox; died ſ. p.
4. Penelope, marr. Robert Fox; died ſ. p.
2. William.
3. Robert.
4. Robert.
Sarah Webſter, firſt wife. = 5. Thomas, born Oct. 24, 1736. = Mary Baker, ſecond wife.

1. Richard, born Feb. 16, 1771. = Anne Barber, niece to Samuel Hutchinſon, lord bp. of Killala.
1. Anne.
2. Sophia.
3. Richard, born Dec. 17, 1797.
4. Sarah.
2. Charles.
3. William.
5. Thomas.
6. William.
4. Charles. = Sarah Clay.
Mary.
1. Anne. = Benjamin Smith.
1. Mary-Anne.
2. Robert.
3. Sarah.
4. Harriott.
5. William-Scott.
1. Robert.
2. Henry.
3. John.
4. Frederick.
5. Thomas.
6. Thomas.
1. Mary.
2. Penelope.
3. Frances.
4. Sophia.

2. Elizabeth. = William Langley.
1. Maria.
2. Charlotte.
3. Sarah-Louiſa.
4. Cave. = John-Creſſey Hall.
1. Penelope.
2. Jervis-Creſſey.
5. Sarah. = James Hall.
Sarah-Roſalinda.

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[1] "In the firſt part of theſe verſes, William Pantulf and his wife gave an eſtate to God and St. Mary of Langley. In the ſecond part, Pantulf gives an atchievement to the ſame foundation, which one of his anceſtors acquired by a victory obtained over a Frenchman." Peck, MS. 1730.—The lines and arms ſtill remain in the window.

[2] The warrants, which are all preſerved, are here copied with particular attention.

Charters,

Charters, Confirmation Grants, &c. relative to the Nunnery of Langley[1].

Willielmus comes de Ferrariis univerſis ſancte ecleſie filiis, tam futuris quam preſentibus, ſalutem. Notum ſit vobis me conceſſiſſe, & hâc cartâ meâ confirmâſſe, ſanctimonialibus de Langheliâ, que venerunt de Fagherwellâ[2], ſitum abbatie, & quicquid Willielmus Pantulf dedit loco predicto & ſanctimonialibus in perpetuam elemoſinam, ſine ſubjectione alius alterius domûs religionis, per omnes illas diviſiones quas Willielmus dedit illis, liberè & quietè ab omni conſuetudine ſeculari, in boſco & plano, in pratis & paſcuis, ab omnibus aliis aiſiamentis, & communitate nemoris, ac totius paſcui quod adjacet Tunge, & libertatem pannagii. Et precipio quod omnes homines ſanctimonialium ſint quieti de tolneto per totam terram meam. Teſtibus; de Novo Burgo & Rogero capellanis, & J. filio Fulcheri, & Henrico de Aukenvillâ, & Thomâ fratre ſuo, & Roberto de Cal', & Radulpho Halſelino, & Roberto de Dap', & Radulpho de Schalâ, & Roberto de Ferrariis avunculo comitis, & Henrico fratre ſuo, & Hugone fratre comitis, & Willielmo filio Herberti, & Waltero de Montgomeri, & Radulpho fratre ſuo, & . . . . de Camerâ, & Roberto Pincernâ, & aliis pluribus.

Univerſis ſancte eccleſie filiis J. Dei gratiâ dictus abbas de Geroldon, & R. eadem gratiâ prior de Kynelwrð eternum in Domino ſalutem. Diſcretioni veſtre ſignificamus nos mandatum domini pape Alexandri Tertii recepiſſe, in hec verba: "Alexander epiſcopus, ſervus ſervorum Dei, dilectis filiis abbati Geroldonie & priori de Kynelwrð ſalutem & apoſtolicam benedictionem. Ex tranſmiſſâ conqueſtione monialium de Langeleiâ noſtris inſonuit, quod canonici de Bredon prefatas moniales ordinis Ciſtertienſis profeſſas, exactione decimarum de terris quas propriis manibus & ſumptibus excolunt, contra tenorem privilegii Ciſtertienſis factam & prohibitionem noſtram, ſine ceſſatione fatigant; undequam non eſt a nobis in patientiâ tolerandum, ut privilegia fratribus Ciſtertienſibus ab apoſtolicâ ſede indulta temeritate qualibet violentur. Diſcretioni veſtre per apoſtolica ſcripta mandamus, quatenus, inquiſitâ diligentiùs veritate, niſi vobis conſtiterit quod moniales cum prefatis canonicis ſuper decimis quas requirunt ſpontè ac liberè compoſuerint, vel eas per xxx annos preſtiterint eiſdem canonicis, curetis, ex parte noſtrâ, arctiùs inhibere, ne prefatas mulieres ſuper hoc ulteriùs non fatigent; ceterum, ſi contra prohibitionem noſtram venire preſumpſerint, eos ſublato appellationis obſtaculo, cenſura eccleſiaſtica autoritate apoſtolicâ procellatis. Dat' Tuſculan', 13 kal. Decemb'." Harum itaque auctoritate literarum canonicos de Bredon, juxta juris formam & mandati apoſtolici citare fecimus. Et pro eis apparuiſſet prior illorum Willielmus, qui ſecundum generalem famam totius provincie perpetuus habebatur, &, ſeſe liberam & generalem adminiſtrationem eccleſie de Bredon habere aſſerens, ſingula gerebat ut prior que ad eandem ſpectabant eccleſiam. Primò propoſuit eas de ordine Ciſtertienſi non eſſe. Ille, è contrario, tum autoritate mandati apoſtolici tum aliis rationibus, evidenter docuere ſe ratione ordinis illius privilegii beneficium impetrâſſe. Deinde, cum de ſecundo articulo tractaremus, ſcilicet utrum tranſactio inter eos facta fuiſſet, nec pars monialium nec canonicorum ei voluit inniti. Ad ultimum, cum de xxx annorum curriculis inquiſitionem faceremus, utrum ſcilicet per tantum tempus decimas prefatis canonicis perſolviſſent, hinc inde productis teſtibus & diligenter examinatis, habitâ quorum diſputatione ſuper perſonis teſtium & ſuper atteſtationibus eorum, nullum invenimus rationem ex quâ videntur nobis prefate moniales ad decimarum preſentationem obnoxie. His ritè peractis, cum negotium ultra biennium protractum eſſet, & hinc inde renunciatum eſſet teſtium productioni, & omnibus allegationibus, fide quoque interpoſitâ ex utrâque parte quod feriâ ſecundâ primùm poſt feſtum beati Martini apud Kyneſbiam, vel tranſactioni inter eos tunc prolocuto ſtarent, vel ſententiam ex his que propoſita fuerunt reciperent, prior eo die nec venit, nec reſponſalem, imò nec excuſationem legitimam pro ſe tranſmiſit. Nos igitur, communicato cum viris diſcretis & juriſperitis conſilio, manifeſtam contumaciam pro preſentiâ reputantes, auctoritate nobis commiſſâ, decrevimus, ut prefate moniales ab impetitione ſepedictorum canonicorum liberè & abſolutè beneficio ſui perpetuò gaudeant privilegii. Quod quia futuris temporibus ratum & firmum volumus permanere, preſentis ſcripti atteſtatione ſigillorum noſtrorum appoſitione roboratum diſcretioni veſtre curavimus intimare. Teſtibus his; Willielmo abbate de Bordell, Willielmo abbate de Mirevall, Waltero priore de Sancto Thomâ juxta Stafford, Oſberto manacho, magiſtro Waltero Belet & Davide, canonicis, Reginaldo de Grendo, Ricardo de Curzun, Philippo de Grendo, Roberto de . . . ., Ranulpho de Watton.

Omnibus Chriſti fidelibus ad quos preſens ſcriptum pervenerit Hubertus[3], Dei gratiâ Cantuarienſis archiepiſcopus, & totius Anglie primas, ſalutem in vero ſalutari. Notum ſit univerſitati veſtre nos, inſpectis authenticis ſcriptis bone memorie Roberti[4] ſecundi quondam Lincolnie epiſcopi, & Hugonis[5] ſucceſſoris ſui, ratas & gratas habere donationes factas monaſterio de Langeleiâ, & monialibus in eo Deo famulantibus, quas eis fecit Willielmus Pantulf conſenſu heredum ſuorum, ſicut in prefatorum epiſcoporum cartis continetur; que donationes ut firmiter fulciantur & roborentur, eas preſentis ſcripti pagine duximus nominatim exprimendo inſerere; viz. eccleſiam Omnium Sanctorum de Sumerdebi, & terram, cum ſuis pertinentiis; & totum nemus de Langeleiâ; illum etiam parcum domini prefati Willielmi de Langeleiâ, quem ipſius Willielmi carta exprimit, cum iiii bovatis terre in Tung, juxta prenominatum dominicum, cum omnibus aliis que jamdicto monaſterio prefatus Willielmus dedit, & prefati epiſcopi confirmaverunt; ex dono Ricardi[6] filii Gervaſii de Wilebi . . . bovatas terre in Wilebi; ex dono Fulcheri de Edneſhou & uxoris ſue Margarete, & conſenſu filii, viii bovatas terre in Wiveleſton; ex dono Willielmi Patricii & domini Nigelli iiii acras terre juxta abbathiam de Langeleiâ; ex dono Roberti de . . . . ii acras terre & dimidiam in campo de Dunington; ex dono Radulfi de Holme iiii ſolidatorum redditus quondam preceptorii in Gateleiâ; ex dono Thome Diſpenſatoris de . . . . xl & ii acras terre in . . . . . . & pratum & paſturam, ſicut in cartâ ſuâ continetur, & duorum etiam ſolidatorum redditus in eadem villâ; ex dono Baſilie de Holme, & conceſſu heredum, portionem ſuam in piſcariis de Sumeredeſvere & de Lueſvere, cum pertinentiis; ex dono Stephani de Curcun & Thome de Curcun virgatam terre in Digeſwrthe; ex dono Thome de Curzun terram in campo de Digeſwrthe, juxta Lidiam Portam de Langeleiâ; ex dono Burge quondam uxoris Willielmi Pantulf de Bredun, & conceſſu heredis, virgatam terre in Ketlebi & capellam domûs ſue ubicunque manſerit, & totam decimam molendinorum in Tungâ & in Wiveleſton; ex dono Roberti Furmentarii toftum in Preſtwould, quod Oſbertus Tineſanus tenuit; ex dono Johannis de Howetorp toftum que fuit Merlini, cum omnibus pertinentiis; ex dono Willielmi comitis de Ferrariis virgatam terre in Enmerdebi; ex dono Luce de iiii maris [i. e. de Quatermarſh] & aliorum toftum in Sumeredebi, & iiii acras, partim in campo de Sumeredebi, partim in campo de Burgh; ex dono Bonicis, & conceſſu heredum, toftum in Lichis feudo; ex dono Alexandrie quondam uxoris W. clerici de Hicelinge toftum in Notingham; ex dono W. filii Roberti de Hicelinge, & conceſſu heredum, quarteriam frumenti annuatim ſolvendi; ex dono comitis de Ferrariis quietantiam de thelonio per totam terram ſuam; ex conceſſu

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[1] Principally tranſcribed by Mr. Carte, about 1720, from the originals, then in the poſſeſſion of John Major, eſq. of Leiceſter.

[2] Fairweld, co. Stafford.

[3] Hubert Walter was archbiſhop of Canterbury 1193—1207.

[4] Robert de Cheſney, biſhop of Lincoln, 1147—1166.

[5] St. Hugh, biſhop of Lincoln 1186—1203.

[6] This Richard the ſon of Gervaſe is noticed by Thoroton, p. 34, as a benefactor to the knights hoſpitallers.

Roberti de Heriz predictam donationem Ricardi de Wiverton; ex dono Willielmi Legrie ſitum molendini in campo de Wattun; ex dono Willielmi Pantulf locum ad faciendum molendinum in campo de Tungâ ſuper aquam. Ex conceſſu prioris Anketilli & conventûs de Sancto Oſwaldo, & Radulphi prioris & canonicorum de Breduuâ, compoſitionem canonicè factam roboramus inter eos & moniales de Langley impreſſione ſigilli noſtri, & authoritate quâ fungimur confirmamus, & data & canonicè danda. Teſtibus his; Ricardo cancellario de Brandeſton, magiſtro Simone de Sowellâ, magiſtro Willielmo de . . . ., magiſtro Hur' de Chaſtelu, magiſtro Stephano de . . . . Willielmo abbate de Geroldoniâ, Rogero Eael' de Waton [1].

Omnibus ſancte matris eccleſie filiis Iſolda Pantulf ſalutem. Noverit univerſitas veſtra me in viduitate conſtitutam, divine pietatis intuitu, pro ſalute anime mee, & anteceſſorum meorum, conceſſiſſe, & hac preſenti cartâ confirmâſſe, Deo & Sancte Marie, & monialibus de Langeleiâ, in puram & perpetuam elemoſinam, liberè & quietè ab omni ſeculari ſervicio, exactione, & impedimento, totum donum Willielmi Pantulf, avi mei, & aliorum anteceſſorum meorum dominorum de Langeleiâ collatum; viz. ex dono Willielmi Pantulf totum nemus de Langeleiâ, & quicquid idem Willielmus habebat a foſſato juxta fontem de Thoſtes uſque ad diviſam de Digeſworth & Edredeland, & quicquid inter predictos limites continetur, in boſco & plano, pratis, paſturis, conſuetudinibus, & libertatibus, & omnibus aiſiamentis; & quatuor bovatas terre in territorio de Tunge, & molendinum de Tunge, cum ſectâ & multurâ, & aliis pertinentiis, & communia totius nemoris & totius paſcue quod adjacet Tunge, & liberum pannagium propriis porcis ſuis; ſet & eccleſias de Sumerdebi & de Daleby, cum omnibus ad eaſdem eccleſias pertinentibus, & omnes alias libertates & res a predicto Willielmo predictis monialibus collatas; ex dono Burge avie mee, unam virgatam terre in Ketelby de dominico, cum thofto & omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, libera ab omni ſeculari exactione. Et, ut ego & heredes mei ſine dolo & machinatione aliqua predicta dona manuteneamus & defendamus, ego Iſolda Pantulf, ad honorem Dei & promotionem prefate domûs, pro me & heredibus meis, juravi in capitulo de Langeleiâ, pluribus ibi tunc preſentibus, me & heredes meos, pro poſſe noſtro, fideliter & firmiter hanc conceſſionem & confirmationem obſervaturos; & ego & heredes mei warantizabimus omnia predicta predictis ſanctemonialibus, contra omnes homines. Et, ut hac carta mea, donatio, & confirmatio, inconcuſſè permaneat, huic ſcripto munire & ſigillo meo roborare dignum duxi. Carta autem iſta facta fuit die Jovis prox' ante feſtum Sancte Margarete poſt mortem Walteri de Baſkervile domini mei, anno quo Ricardus de Mariſco conſecratus fuit in epiſcopum [2]. Hiis teſtibus; Ricardo de . . . . Hugone de Langeleiâ, Ricardo Pate, capellanis; Benedicto de Diſeworth, Johanne de Leſi, & Roberto Fregg, Petro de . . . . . Radulpho de . . . . Clemente de Grendale, & multis aliis.

Notum ſit omnibus tam preſentibus quam futuris, quod ego Willielmus Pate dono & concedo in perpetuam elemoſinam, pro ſalute anime mee & anime uxoris mee, & animarum patris & matris, & predeceſſorum meorum & infantium, & parentum & amicorum, Domino Deo, & Sancte Marie, & monialibus de Langeleiâ, id quod ad me pertinet de quadem parte terre, ſcilicet iiii acris, que conterminant ex unâ parte ad nemus earundem monialium, ſub molendino earundem, & ex aliâ parte conterminant ad campum de Wavertofte. His teſtibus; Ricardo Pate fratre ejus, canonico de Cale, Thomâ Pate fratre ſuo, Stephano de Richmund, Ricardo de Cubrei, Roberto Pate fratre domini, Willielmo Pate filio ejus, Thomâ fratre ejus, perſonâ de Donebri, dominâ Aliciâ uxore domini Willielmi Pate, Alredo prepoſito, magiſtro Rogero de Meſne Guarino, Willielmo de Podus, Hugone de Berewic, Radulpho filio Thome Pate, Henrico filio Gilberti Chriſt', Rogero ſacerdote de Wattone, Ranulfo fratre ejus, Radulfo Pellipario de Watton, & Ricardo filio Alredi.

Notum ſit omnibus tam preſentibus quam futuris, quod ego Robertus filius Nigelli dono & concedo in puram & perpetuam & liberam & quietam elemoſinam, pro ſalute anime mee, & animarum patris mei & matris, & parentum meorum, & amicorum & predeceſſorum, Sancte Marie & ſanctimonialibus de Langeleiâ, quantum ad me attinet, quandam particulam terre continentem quandam croftam in planicie, & partem dumecti quod inter illam croftam & nemus monialium; ex aliâ autem parte illam particulam terre ad ſicham de Wavertoft, ſub molendino ſanctimonialium; & continet iſta particula terre data eis iiii acras terre. His teſtibus; Willielmo Pate juvene, Roberto Pate avunculo, Rogero Pate, Punfrew, Simone filio Widonis, Ricardo de Biſelviâ, Willielmo de Grennullâ, Thomâ perſonâ de Donebri, Rogero de Menewarin, Rogero Piſcatore de Cuſinton, Rogero capellano de Waltonâ, Ranulfo fratre ejus, Henrico fratre ejuſdem.

Hec eſt compoſitio facta inter Gervaſium priorem perpetuum de Bredon & canonicos ibidem Deo ſervientes ex unâ parte, & Roeſiam prioriſſam de Langeleiâ & conventum ſanctemonialium ibidem Deo ſervientium ex aliâ; viz. quod dicti prior & canonici remiſere dictis prioriſſe & ſanctemonialibus omne jus & clameum omnium decimarum de terris, pratis, paſcuis, molendinis, nemoribus, hortis, nutrimentis ſuorum propriorum animalium, que tempore hujus compoſitionis habuerunt in parochiâ de Bredon. Si vero poſt tempus hujus compoſitionis aliquas adepte fuerint poſſeſſiones in eadem parochiâ, plenariè perſolvent matri eccleſie omnes decimas debitas & conſuetas, vel alio modo ſatisfacient, omni conſtitutione & appellatione remotis. Pro iſtâ vero remiſſione & quietâ clamatione dederunt prioriſſa & ſanctimoniales dictis priori & canonicis ſeptem marcas argenti, & unum toftum in Diṫheſworth, quod fuit Willielmi Both, cum unâ acrâ terre eidem tofto propinquiùs adjacente. Ut hec autem compoſitio robur optineat in perpetuum, ad inſtantiam partium, una cum ſigillo earum, domini Willielmus cancellarius Lincolnie eccleſie, & Robertus archidiaconus Leiceſtrie, huic ſcripto ſigna ſua appoſuerunt. Hiis teſtibus; Mattheo & Petro Dei gratiâ de Leiceſt' & de Oſelveſton abbatibus; Gaufrido decano Leiceſt' & Rogero Blundo capellanis, Alano Coſteyn, Roberto de Yolgrave, Thomâ de Crek, Roberto de Werebet, Simone de Colleſhull, clericis, & multis aliis.

Omnibus Chriſti fidelibus preſens ſcriptum viſuris vel audituris, Johannes prior & conventus Sancti Oſwaldi de Noſtel ſalutem in Domino. Noveritis nos ratam & gratam in perpetuum habere compoſitionem factam inter fratrem Gervaſium rectorem eccleſie noſtre de Bredonâ, concanonicum noſtrum, & fratres noſtros ibidem cum eo commorantes, ex unâ parte, & Royſiam prioriſſam & conventum de Langeleiâ ex aliâ, ſuper decimis ab eiſdem prioriſſâ & conventu per eundem Gervaſium exactis, prout continetur pleniùs in ſcriptis inter eaſdem confectis; &, in hujus rei teſtimonium, preſenti ſcripto ſigillum capituli noſtro appoſuimus. Actum anno Gratie mileſimo tricenteſimo viceſimo nono, apud Sanctum Oſwaldum. Teſte capitulo noſtro.

Robertus [3] Dei gratiâ Lincolnienſis epiſcopus univerſis catholice eccleſie filiis ſalutem. Cum ex fidelium Dei devotione, alique ancille Chriſti beneficia percipiunt, noſtre incumbit ſollicitudini, & eas in eiſdem fovere, & beneficia ipſa prout facultas ſuppetit immutilata conſervare: inde eſt quod dilectis filiabus noſtris, monialibus in nemore de Langaleiâ Omnipotentis obſequio mancipatis, eccleſiam de Sumerdeby, & eccleſiam de Dauby, cum ſuis pertinentiis, & totum nemus de Langaleiâ, ex dono & perpetuâ aſſignacione Willielmi Pratul [4] heredumque ſuorum, ad abbaciam in honore beatiſſime Virginis Marie conſtruendam, & illam partem dominii ſui de Langaleiâ quam ipſius Willielmi carta exprimit, cum iiii bovatis terre in Tungâ juxta prenominatum dominium; cum omnibus que in preſenciâ ex donatione jamdicti Willielmi optinuerunt, auctoritate quâ fungimur epiſcopali, in perpetuam eleemoſinam, ſicut carte advocatorum teſtantur, concedimus, confirmamus, & ſigilli noſtri atteſtatione communimus; ſalvâ in omnibus Lincolnienſis eccleſie dignitate. Teſtibus; Ricardo abbate Legreceſtrie, Roberto canonico fratre abbatis, magiſtro Bernardo, Willelmo capellano epiſcopi, Laurencio, Gunfrido ſacerdote, Radulfo preſbitero de Sancto Leonardo [1].

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[1] The ſeal is a Biſhop in pontificals, with a croſier in his left hand, and his right hand lifted up as bleſſing; and round it, HVBERTVS CANTVARIENS' ARCHIEPISCOPVS. The reverſe is not diſtinct enough to be deſcribed.

[2] Richard de Mariſco was conſecrated biſhop of Durham in 1247.

[3] Robert Groſſeteſte, biſhop of Lincoln 1235—1254.

[4] Pantulf.

Sciant preſentes & futuri, quod ego Robertus Mulcher de Tungâ, anno Gratie MCCXLVI, die Januarii XVII, remiſi & quietum clamavi, pro me & heredibus meis, Deo & eccleſie Sancte Marie de Langeleiâ juxta Bredonam, & monialibus ibidem Deo ſervientibus, totum jus quod habui, vel habere potui, in omni communiâ nemoris quod vocatur Langeley clauſi, foſſato ante predictum diem conjuncti curie dictarum monialium ex parte occidentali. Ego verò predictus Rogerus, pro me & heredibus meis, dicte domui iſtam meam quietam clamantiam & remiſam contra omnes mortales in perpetuum warrantizabimus & defendemus. Ad majorem hujus rei ſecuritatem, preſentem cartam ſigilli mei munimine roboravi. His teſtibus; Hugone de Dicheſworth, Willielmo de Threngeſton, Willielmo Taylebot, Rogero Brien, Roberto de Gurmund lv, Hugone Swen, Ricardo Parmentario de Beleton, Willielmo de Wyvelleſton, & Rogero de Wyvelleſton, Rogero le Granger de Dicheſworth, Roberto le Granger de Wavertoft, & multis aliis.

Univerſis Chriſti fidelibus hoc ſcriptum viſuris vel auditturis, Iſabella prioriſſa de Langeleiâ & ejuſdem loci conventus ſalutem in Domino. Noveritis nos dediſſe, conceſſiſſe, & hâc preſenti cartâ meâ confirmâſſe Henrico de Schypton toftum noſtrum in villâ de Bellegravâ, quod jacet juxta toftum domini Harnaldi de Boys, quod quidem toftum Robertus Preſt quondam tenuit, habendum & tenendum de domo noſtrâ dicto Henrico & heredibus ſuis ſive aſſignatis ſuis, exceptis viris religioſis & dominis feodi, liberè, quietè, benè & in pace, reddendo inde annuatim xxs̃. & ad Paſcha xiiđ. pro omni ſeculari ſervicio, actione, & demandâ. Nos vero dictum toftum dicto Henrico & heredibus ſuis, ſeu ſuis aſſignatis (ſicut prenominatum eſt) contra omnes gentes warrantizabimus & acquietabimus in perpetuum. Et, ut hec noſtra donatio, conceſſio, & confirmatio, rata & ſtabilis permaneat, in cujus teſtimonium huic ſcripto ſigillum noſtrum commune fecimus apponi. His teſtibus; Petro filio Rogeri de Leic', Willielmo Caſteleyn de Humberſton, Waltero filio domini de Bellegravâ, Willielmo le Strang' ejuſdem ville, & Laurentio domino ejuſdem ville, & aliis.

Univerſis Chriſti fidelibus hoc ſcriptum viſuris vel audituris, Iſabella de Langeleiâ & ejuſdem loci conventus ſalutem in Domino. Noveritis quod cum nos tradideremus Henrico de Schipton totam terram noſtram in territorio de Bellagravâ, cum omnibus pertinentiis ejuſdem terre infra villam & extra, habendam & tenendam eidem Henrico, a feſto Sancti Michaelis, anno Domini MCCLI, uſque in XX annos continuè completos, pro xxs̃. annuatim reddendo inde Rogero de Bellagravâ & heredibus ſuis, ſecundum tenorem contentorum in cyrographis confectis inde inter nos & predictum Henricum; nos, infra dictum terminum, ſcilicet, anno Domini MCCLX, dedimus, & per cartam noſtram confirmavimus, predicto Henrico unum toftum pertinentem ad predictam terram, quod ſcilicet toftum jacet in villâ de Bellegravâ, juxta toftum domini Ernaldi de Boys, pro duobus ſolidis inde annuatim reddendis nobis, ſecundum cartam quam nos inde fecimus predicto Henrico, & de prenominatis predicto Henrico ſingulis annis dictis terminis, a die quo dedimus eidem Henrico dictum toftum, decem & octo denarios; ita quod nos non poterimus neque debemus de cetero infra dictum terminum de prememoratis xxs̃. annuis habere vel exigere niſi tantum xvis̃. & viđ. annuatim; ſalvis nobis duobus ſolidis annui redditûs de predicto tofto ultra predict' xvis̃. viđ. annuatim nobis reddendis. In hujus rei teſtimonium huic ſcripto ſigillum noſtrum appoſuimus. His teſtibus; Petro filio Rogeri de Leic', Willielmo Caſtelleyn de Humberſtun, Waltero filio domini de Bellagravâ, Willielmo Serviente de eadem, Ricardo filio Symonis de eadem, Laurentio ad Aquam de eadem, & aliis.

Omnibus Chriſti fidelibus, N. abbas de Stonliâ, & M. de Coventre, & R. de Kenilworthe, priores, eternam in Domino ſalutem. Univerſitati veſtre notum eſſe volumus, quòd cauſam que vertebatur inter moniales de Langeleiâ & canonicos de Bredonâ, ſuper decimis unius carucate terre quam habent prefate moniales in Wiveleſtonâ, & ſuper violentâ manuum injectione in moniales, ut dicebant, factâ, de mandato ſupremi pontificis ſuſcepimus audiendam & fine canonico terminandam. Cùm igitur partes in preſentiâ noſtrâ eſſent conſtitute, tandem controverſia inter partes mota litteris ratihabicionis conventûs Sancti Oſwaldi de Noſtle, & litteris ratihabicionis conventûs de Langeliâ, nobis porrectis, hoc fine quievit. Quòd prefate moniales omnes decimas de dominio de Tungâ, quod Willielmus Pantul domûs de Langeliâ fundator eis contulit, liberè & quietè ſine omni contradictione canonicorum poſſidebunt. Similitèr de duobus toftis pertinentibus ad domum ſuam, quando eas propriis ſumptibus & laboribus excolent, eâdem libertate pacificè poſſidebunt. Canonici vero de Bredonâ decimas de carucatâ terre, quam predicte moniales habent in Wiveleſton, de quibus eciam controverſia mota fuit in preſentiâ, licet terram illam ſumptibus ſuis & laboribus moniales coluerint, liberè & plenariè ſine earum contradictione percipient. Similiter decimas de omnibus terris in parochiâ de Bredonâ conſtitutis, ſi fortè de cetero predicte moniales eas quocumque modo adquiſierint, non obſtante earundem privilegio, in perpetuum, exceptis novalibus, cum omni integritate percipient. Hec tranſactio utriuſque partis juramento eſt roborata; que ut perpetuam habeat firmitatem, nos eam ſigillorum noſtrorum appoſitione dignum duximus confirmare [2].

Sciant omnes tam preſentes qui futuri ſunt, quòd domina Baſilia de Holmiâ dedit & conceſſit Deo & Sancte Marie & monialibus de Langeleiâ, dimidiam millenam anguillarum, vel tres ſolidos annuatim perſolvendos de piſcaturâ ſuâ de Stoches, infra VIII dies prime ebdomade Quadrageſime. Hoc concedit Rogerius filius ejus primogenitûs; & mater dedit & conceſſit. His teſtibus; Roaldo de Kembeſtonâ, Roberto de Heighiajâ, Galfrido de Meringes, Roberto Haite, Walterio filio Ricardi filii Ulketel, Henrico de Spicheſvurhâ, Rogerio filio Galfridi de Geſſingues, Hervico capellano domûs, Godwino, Roberto cementario, Willielmo de Wiveleſtonâ, Haheno, Ranulfo clerico de Wattonâ [3].

Omnibus ad quos preſens ſcriptum pervenerit Stephanus de Segrave ſalutem. Noveritis me dediſſe, & hâc cartâ meâ confirmâſſe, Deo & eccleſie Sancte Marie de Langeleiâ, & ſanctimonialibus ibidem Deo ſervientibus, viginti & ſeptem acras terre in Shorte Langeleiâ, menſuratas per perticam XVIII pedum & dimidie, que jacent juxta nemus predictarum ſanctimonialium, & quam prius habuerunt de feodo de . . . . . . uſque ad ſemitam que vocatur Nonneſtigh verſus Occidentem, reddendo inde annuatim mihi & heredibus meis xvs̃. & xiđ. ad IIII terminos, ſcilicet, IIIIs̃. ad Paſcha, & IIIIs̃. in Nativitate beati Johannis Baptiſte, & IIIIs̃. ad feſtum Sancti Michaelis, & IIIs̃. & IXđ. ad Natale Domini, pro omnibus ſecularibus ſerviciis. Et ego & heredes mei predictum tenementum predictis ſanctimonialibus in perpetuum warrantizabimus, pro poſſe noſtro, liberè & integrè & plenariè, abſque omni diſturbatione. Et ſi fortè contigerit, quod abſit, quod ego vel heredes mei terram predictam per judicium curie perdamus . . . . eis eſcambium faciemus, ſed tantummodo . . . . bladi terre illius eis perſolvemus, ſalvâ mihi & heredibus meis predictâ firmâ noſtrâ. Teſtibus his; Hugone Diſpenſatore, Thomâ

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[1] Madox, Form. Anglic. p. 60, Form. CXVII. The ſeal exhibits a biſhop in pontificals: on the reverſe a round counter-ſeal.

[2] Madox, Form. Anglic. p. 60; Form. XXI. The original has the letters CYROGRAPHVM cut through in a ſtrait line. There have been three ſeals. It is endorſed in an old hand, "N. abbatis de Stanleiâ, & M. & R. de Coventre & Kineldwrd priorum.

[3] Ibid. p. 243; Form. CCCCV. The original is cut in a ſtrait line. Endorſed in the ſame hand with the charter, "Domina Baſilia." A thick ſeal of yellow wax, oval, about three inches long, two inches wide in the middle part: it ſhews a woman ſtanding, inſcribed, "SIGILLUM B . . . .

Diſpenſatore, Henrico Diſpenſatore, Willielmo Nicholl de Torp, Hugone Picot, & pluribus aliis.

Omnibus ad quos preſens ſcriptum pervenerit Nicholaus de Segrave ſalutem. Noveritis me dediſſe, conceſſiſſe, & hoc preſenti ſcripto confirmâſſe, Deo & eccleſie Sancte Marie de Langeleiâ juxta Bredon, & monialibus ibidem Deo ſervientibus, xv ſolidatos redditûs, & novem denarios, quos dicte moniales domino Gilberto patri meo ſolebant reddere annuatim pro viginti & ſeptem acris terre jacentibus in Schorte Langeleiâ, que vocatur Keggeworthwode; quas quidem acras volo & concedo quod dicte moniales habeant in puram & perpetuam eleemoſinam, de me & heredibus meis, liberè, integrè, & plenariè, abſque omni diſturbatione mei vel heredum meorum, ſalvâ mihi & heredibus meis, pro dicto tenemento, unam libram piperis annuatim in vigiliâ Sancti Andree Apoſtoli in perpetuum. Et ut hec mea donatio, conceſſio, & confirmatio, rata & ſtabilis in perpetuum permaneat, huic ſcripto ſigillum meum appoſui. Hiis teſtibus; domino Ricardo de Torp, Philippo de Colevill, Stephano de Nevill, militibus; Hugone de Dicheſworth, Roberto de Gurmundel de eadem, Ricardo filio de eadem, Johanne filio Geraudi de eadem, & aliis.

Sciant preſentes & futuri, quod ego Nicholaus de Segrave dedi, conceſſi, & hâc preſenti cartâ meâ confirmavi, monialibus Sancte Marie de Langeleiâ juxta Bredon, iiii culturas terre jacentes in Kegworth wode, inter nemus de Langeleiâ & campum de Doninton; quas quidem iiii culturas Johannes Punchardon de Doninton quondam de me tenuit; habend' & tenend', de me & heredibus meis, dictis monialibus & ſuccetricibus earum, liberè, quietè, benè, & in pace, reddendo inde annuatim mihi & heredibus meis viginti & octo ſolidos, ad duos anni terminos annuatim ſolvendos; ſcilicet, ad feſtum Sancti Michaelis xivs. & ad Paſcha xivs. pro omni ſeculari actione & demandâ. Et ego verò dictus Nicholaus de Segrave & heredes mei dictas iiii culturas terre, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, predictis monialibus, pro dicto ſervicio, contra omnes gentes warantizabimus, acquietabimus, & defendemus in perpetuum. Et, ut hec mea donatio, conceſſio, & carte mee confirmatio rata ſit & ſtabilis, preſenti ſcripto ſigillum meum appoſui. Hiis teſtibus; domino Willielmo Patrick, domino Stephano de Nevill, Roberto de Gurmundel, Roberto filio . . . . de Kegworth, Simone de Sileby, Willielmo de Wildero, & aliis. Apud Gerondoniam.

Omnibus ſancte matris eccleſie filiis hoc preſens ſcriptum viſuris vel audituris, Robertus de Ros, dominus de Beauver, ſalutem in Domino. Sciatis me, pro ſalute anime mee, & anteceſſorum & ſucceſſorum meorum, conceſſiſſe & confirmâſſe, pro me & heredibus meis in perpetuum, Deo & eccleſie beate Marie de Langeley juxta Bredon, & monialibus ibidem Deo ſervientibus & ſervituris, in perpetuam elemoſinam, novem virgatas terre jacentes in territoriis de Barkeby & de Torp, cum omnibus ſuis pertinentiis, infra dictas villas & extra, quas habent de dono & feſſiamento domini Petri de Lincoln, de feudo meo de honore de Barkeby; habend' & tenend' predictis monialibus & ſuccetricibus earum in perpetuum, benè & in pace, & in perpetuam elemoſinam, faciendo inde per annum mihi & heredibus meis in perpetuum omnia ſervicia forinſeca debita & conſueta pertinentia ad portionem predicti tenementi. Et, quod predicte moniales & ſuccetrices earum non diſtringantur per me vel per heredes meos in perpetuum pro aliquo ſervicio faciendo, niſi tantummodo pro ſerviciis forinſecis pertinentibus ad portionem tenementi predicti, relaxavi etiam & quietum clamavi, pro me & heredibus meis, predictis monialibus & ſuccetricibus earum in perpetuum, ſectam curie & mee & heredum meorum de Beauver, quam de eis exigebam pro tenemento predicto. In cujus rei teſtimonium huic preſenti ſcripto ſigillum meum appoſui. His teſtibus; domino Johanne de Waus, domino Alexandro Boſun tunc ſeneſcallo dicti domini Roberti de Ros, Roberto de Ruſſeton clerico, Johanne de Helpeſtone tunc conſtabulario caſtelli de Beauver, Thomâ de Lincolniâ, Gerardo de Hamilton, Waltero Gerond' de Barkeby, & aliis [1].

Univerſis preſentes litteras inſpecturis, Oliverus permiſſione divinâ Lincolnienſis epiſcopus ſalutem in Auctore ſalutis. Univerſitati veſtre notum facimus per preſentes, quòd, examinato regiſtro de admiſſionibus clericorum ad beneficia eccleſiaſtica tempore bone memorie dompni Ricardi proximi predeceſſoris noſtri, in dioceſi Lincolnienſi, inter cetera compertum eſt in eodem, quòd Hugo de Crek ſubdiaconus, ad preſentationem prioriſſe & conventûs de Langele, per eundem predeceſſorem noſtrum admiſſus extitit ad eccleſiam de Parvâ Dauby, dicte dioceſis, tunc vacantem, & rector canonicè inſtitutus in eâ. In cujus compertionis teſtimonium, ſigillum noſtrum preſentibus eſt appenſum; datis Lincolnie, kalendis Novembris anno Domini MCC nonageſimo octavo [2].

Inquiſitio capta apud Bredon, coram eſcaetore domini regis, octavo die Junii, anno regni regis Edwardi triceſimo quarto; videlicet, ſi prioratus monialium de Langeleye de fundatione anteceſſorum Roberti de Tateſale defuncti exiſtat; & ſi moniales ille, in vacationibus ejuſdem domûs, licentiam eligendi aliam monialem ejuſdem domûs in prioriſſam, a predicto Roberto de Tateſale, vel ab anteceſſoribus ſuis, petere ſolebant, necne; & quem & cujuſmodi ſtatum prefatus Robertus & anteceſſores ſui, vacante prioratu illo, retroactis temporibus, in eodem habere conſueverunt; per ſacramentum Willielmi Gille de Overton, Simonis filii Ricardi de Worthington, Rogeri filii Ricardi de Duranthorp, Willielmi Balle de Weneleſton, Henrici Frauncеys de Snypeſton, Mathei le Mey de eadem, Roberti Schirloc de Tunge, Johannis piſtoris de Andurchurche, Willielmi Talun de Weneleſton, Willielmi clerici de eadem, Willielmi le Spenſer de Belton, & Ricardi Attehalleyate, juratorum. Qui dicunt ſuper ſacramentum ſuum, quod dictus prioratus monialium de Langeleye de fundatione anteceſſorum Roberti de Tateſale exiſtit. Dicunt etiam, quod predicte moniales ejuſdem domûs in vacationibus licentiam eligendi aliam in prioriſſam domûs illius ab eodem Roberto, vel ab anteceſſoribus ſuis, petere debent. Item dicunt quod prefatus Robertus & anteceſſores ſui, vacante prioratu illo, retroactis temporibus hucuſque, unum garcionem cum albâ virgâ ad cuſtodiendum portam, ſolum victum percipiendo in eodem, nomine ſuo habere conſueverunt. In cujus rei teſtimonium, huic inquiſitioni predicti juratores ſigilla ſua appoſuerunt. Datum die, loco, & anno ſupradictis [3].

Omnibus Chriſti fidelibus ad quos preſens ſcriptum pervenerit, Willielmus de Ros de Hamelac ſalutem in Domino. Noveritis me remiſiſſe, & omnino pro me & heredibus & aſſignatis meis relaxâſſe, prioriſſe de Langley, & tenentibus de Barkeby, omnimodas adventus ad viſum franciplegii noſtri de Barkeby, uſque ad legitimam etatem Rogeri filii Rogeri Wylouby, ita quod nec nos nec ballivi noſtri, nec aliquis nomine noſtro, predictam prioriſſam, nec tenentes ipſius prioriſſe, pro domibus & terris que tenent in Barkeby de dominio noſtro, ad aliquem viſum franciplegii noſtri veniendi durante minore etate predicti Rogeri de Wylouby, citare vel diſtringere poſſumus. In cujus rei teſtimonium ſigillum meum verè appoſui. Datum apud . . . . die Dominicâ proximè ante feſtum Sancte Margarete Virginis, anno regni regis Edwardi filii regis Edwardi ſexto [4].

Litere indentate. Nos Willielmus Herbury prior de Bredon, ac Johannes Howdersfield prior Sancti Oſwaldi, & ejuſdem loci conventus, necnon Johannes vicarius de Bredon, ex unâ parte, ac Margareta Salhowe prioriſſa & conventûs monialium de Langley, concordamus quod prioriſſa & conventus de Langley omnes decimas ac cetera emolumenta de Wilſton medewe, infra fines parochie de Bredon, & de quibuſcunque locis decimalibus prioratui de Langeley pertinentibus in manibus ſuis duntaxat exiſtentibus; decimas etiam molendini aquatici in villâ de Tonge, & crofti eidem adjacentis, in manibus ſuis exiſtentium, ſive ad firmam dimiſſorum, provenientes; omneſque

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[1] Cart. Harl. Ant. 55. E 27. Not dated; but probably about 1280. The ſeal is engraved, vol. II. Plate XXXVI. fig. 9.

[2] Madox, Formulare Anglicanum, p. 10; Form. XIX. ex autographo.

[3] Eſch. 34 Edw. I. N° 119.

[4] Cart. Ant. Harl. 55. E. 19. This ſeal is alſo engraved in vol. II. Plate V. fig. 26.

oblationes & devotiones omnium infra dictum prioratum de Langeley moram trahentium breviorem vel longiorem ac mortuarios quorumcunque infra dictum prioratum decedentium, integràliter percipient; & habebunt ſacramenta & ſacramentalia; ac etiam ſepulturam omnibus infra dictum prioratum de Langley exiſtentibus; licitè valeant facere miniſtrari. Et nos priorıſſa & conventus de Langley ſolvemus annuatim priori de Bredon iiiis̃. iiiid̄. Item conſentimus quod ſervientes noſtri, uxores, & domicilium extra ſepta dicti prioratus de Langley in parochiâ de Bredon habentes, ad eccleſiam de Bredon, diebus Dominicis & feſtivis accedant, omniaque ſua ſacramenta & ſacramentalia de curato de Bredon percipiant; ac eidem eccleſie de Bredon oblationes, mortuaria, ac cetera jura parochialia, integrè ſolvant. Ad que omnia obſervanda, nos obligamus, ac penes eccleſiaſticas per Lincolnie epiſcopum imponendis parti dicte compoſitioni non parenti ſubmittimus. In quorum omnium fidem, nos prior celle & vicarius de Bredon predicta, quia ſigillum autenticum non habemus, ſigillum officialitatis Lincolnie preſentibus apponi procuravimus; & nos Johannes Depyng, officialiis Lincolnie ſigillum officialitatis noſtre; ac nos prior & conventus Sancti Oſwaldi ſigillum noſtrum; necnon nos prioriſſa & conventus de Langley ſigillum noſtrum preſentibus appoſuimus. Dat' quoad ſigilli officialitatis Lincolnie appoſitionem xx° die, & quoad ſigilli co'is prioris & conventûs Sancti Oſwaldi xxiiii°, et quoad ad ſigilli prioriſſe & conventûs de Langley appoſitionem ultimo die menſis Februarii, A. D. mccccxxix. Et nos Ricardus[1] eccleſie Lincolnie ſervus humilis & miniſter predictam compoſitionem, ſive concordiam, confirmamus, &c. Dat' in manerio noſtro de Bugden, viii Julii, anno Domini mccccxxx. at noſtre tranſlationis anno 5to.[2]

Extracts from the Regiſter of Diseworth.

Mrs. Ann Gray, wife of Thomas Gray, of Langley, eſq. died June 28, 1662.

Thomas Gray, of Langley, eſq. died March 19, 1662.

William Gray, ſon of Mr. William Gray, was born April 6, 1664.

John Stone, ſervant to Mr. Gray, of Langley, died Nov. 7, 1670.

Mary, the daughter of George Gray, eſq. and Mrs. Sarah his wife, was born April 14, and baptized May 16, 1673.

Mr. John Gray and Mrs. Hannah Kniveton were married July 15, 1673.

John Gray, of Caſtle Donington, married Mary Mee, of this town, Jan. 26, 1680.

Robert, ſon of Mr. Cheſlyn and Madam Sarah his wife, was born Nov. 19, and bapt. Dec. 10, 1691.

Mr. George Gray was buried Nov. 2, 1699.

Mr. John Yerdley, of Coventry, and Mrs. Frances Fry, of Langley, were married Feb. 27, 1704.

Mr. John Grey, gent. was buried Aug. 23, 1713.

Richard, the ſon of Mr. Robert Cheſlyn, of Langley, and Cave his wife, was born June 18, and baptized July 12, 1715.

Cave, the daughter of Mr. Robert Cheſlyn, of Langley, and Cave his wife, was bapt. Dec. 5, 1716.

Richard Cheſlyn, of Langley, eſq. departed this life April 1, in the 83d year of his age, and was interred in his vault in Dyſeworth Church the 8th day of April, 1717.

Sarah, daughter of Robert Cheſlyn, of Langley, eſq. and Cave his wife, was baptized Jan. 21, 1717-18.

Mrs. Sarah Cheſlyn, widow and relict of Richard Cheſlyn, eſq. of Langley, departed this life July 8, and was interred in the vault in Dyſeworth Church the 13th of the ſame inſtant, 1720.

Eleanor, daughter of Robert Cheſlyn, of Langley, eſq. and Cave his wife, was baptized Aug. 12, 1720.

Mrs. Elizabeth Sweeting[3], of London, departed this life at Langley the 1ſt day of Auguſt, 1721; and was interred in Mr. Cheſlyn's vault in Diſeworth Church the ſixth of the ſame inſtant.

Frances, daughter of Robert Cheſlyn, of Langley, eſq. and Cave his wife, was baptized Sept. 23, 1722.

Penelope, daughter of Robert Cheſlyn, eſq. of Langley, and Cave his wife, baptized Jan. 29, 1723-4.

William, ſon of Robert Cheſlyn, eſq. of Langley, and Cave his wife, was baptized Jan. 17, 1724-5.

Robert, ſon of Robert Cheſlyn, of Langley, eſq. and Cave his wife, interred March 8, 1726-7.

Martha, daughter of Robert Cheſlyn, of Langley, eſq. and Cave his wife, was born March 12, 1727-8, and baptized April 28, 1728.

Robert, ſon of Robert Cheſlyn, of Langley, eſq. and Cave his wife, was born July 1, and baptized July 30, 1729.

Robert, ſon of Robert Cheſlyn, of Langley, eſq. and Cave his wife, departed this life March 19, 1729, and was interred in the vault at Diſeworth Church the 22d of the ſame inſtant.

Robert, ſon of Robert Cheſlyn, of Langley, eſq. and Cave his wife, was born Feb. 28, and baptized March 10, 1730-31.

Harriot, daughter of Robert Cheſlyn, of Langley, eſq. and Cave his wife, was born June 14, and baptized July 18, 1732.

Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Cheſlyn, of Langley, eſq. and Cave his wife, was born June 19, and baptized July 19, 1734.

Madam Sarah Cheſlyn, relict of William Cheſlyn, eſq. died at Hadley, near Barnet, Dec. 11, and was interred in the vault in Diſeworth Church Dec. 21, 1734.

Thomas, ſon of Robert Cheſlyn, of Langley, eſq. and Cave his wife, was born Oct. 24, and baptized Nov. 24, 1736.

Mary, daughter of Robert Cheſlyn, of Langley, eſq. and Cave his wife, was buried in the vault July 16, 1740.

Harriot, daughter of Robert Cheſlyn, of Langley, eſq. and Cave his wife, died June 8, and was interred in the vault of Diſeworth Church June 13, 1745.

Robert Cheſlyn, of Langley, eſq. departed this life May 25, in the 59th year of his age, and was interred in the vault of Diſeworth Church June 4, 1750.

Elizabeth, daughter of the late Robert Cheſlyn, eſq. of Langley, and Cave his wife, departed this life ſuddenly at Nottingham April 25, and was interred in the vault here May 1, 1760.

Martha, daughter of the late Robert Cheſlyn, of Langley, eſq. and Cave his wife, departed this life at Coventry Nov. 25, and was buried in the vault Nov. 30, 1761.

Mrs. Cave Cheſlyn, widow and relict of Robert Cheſlyn, of Langley, eſq. departed this life at Nottingham Feb. 4, in the 74th year of her age, and was interred in the vault in Diſeworth Church the 13th of the ſame month, 1763.

Cave, daughter of the late Robert Cheſlyn, of Langley, eſq. and Cave his wife, who departed this life at Nottingham July 18, and was interred in the vault here July 23, 1769.

Mr. Edward King, of Coventry, and Miſs Eleanor Cheſlyn, of Langley, were married by licence March 7, 1746-7.

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[1] Richard Fleming, biſhop of Lincoln, 1420—1434.

[2] Copies of many of theſe deeds are preſerved in the original Regiſter of Bredon Priory. See p. 700.

[3] The whole of Sweeting's alley, near the Royal Exchange, belongs to the Cheſlyn family: it was left them by a relation of the name of Sweeting, probably by this lady. Before the fire of London, this whole alley contained but one houſe, which belonged to Mr. Sweeting, a merchant.

LOCKINGTON.

This village, containing upwards of 1700 acres of very old incloſure, conſiſting of a hilly, rich, mixed ſoil, is pleaſantly ſituated in the uttermoſt North angle of the ſhire, in the confines of the counties of Derby and Nottingham; near to the confluence of the Trent (by which it is bounded on the North); and of the Soar (which ſkirts it on the Eaſt). On the South of it is Kegworth, on the Weſt Diſeworth, and on the North-weſt Donington. It is ſeven miles from Loughborough, whence the turnpike-road paſſes through this lordſhip to Derby, which is 10 miles diſtant.

Neither this lordſhip nor its chapelry of Hemington occur in Domeſday. They were at that period, perhaps, included in the valuation of Kegworth, as parcel of the ſuperior manor of Loughborough, at that time the property of earl *Hugo*. It is likely alſo that ſome part of Lockington may have been deſcribed in the general ſurvey under Diſeworth.

The firſt poſſeſſor of whom we have any notice is *Robert Boſſu* earl of *Leiceſter*; who gave the rectory of Lockington, with the ſite of his manſion-houſe and divers lands here, to the abbot and convent of St. *Mary de Pratis* at *Leiceſter*, of his foundation; and in 1220 they poſſeſſed the church to their own uſe, with the greateſt part of the lands in the whole pariſh.

On the partition of the earl of Leiceſter's lands, Lockington became the property of *Roger de Quency* earl of *Winton*, who, in 1270, died ſeiſed of half a knight's fee in Lockington, which the abbot of *Leiceſter* held in free alms[1].

At this time Lockington conſiſted of two manors; one of them the property of the abbot of *Leiceſter*; the other poſſeſſed in equal moieties by *Roger Baſſet* and *Simon Senville*.

In the Itinerary of 1280, Lockington, Hemington, Caſtle Donington, and Diſeworth, anſwered collectively as one vill.

Of the laſt-mentioned manor, which was ſituated on the South ſide of the town, one moiety was given to the abbey by *Reginald Baſſet*; the other moiety was purchaſed from *Simon Senville*, by abbot *Malverne*, about 1291, for 600 marks[2].

In 1297, *Edmund* earl of *Lancaſter*, the king's brother, held at his death divers lands at Lockington[3].

On the 2d day of June, 1300, *ad inſtanciam Agnetis de la Grace, domicelle Regine*, the king granted liberty of free-warren to the abbot and convent of *Leiceſter* in all their demeſne lands at Leiceſter, Lockington, &c. Teſtibus; venerabilibus fratribus A. Dunelm', W. Coventr' & Leichfield', epiſcopis; Guidone de Bello Campo, comite Warr'; Adomaro de Valenciâ, Hugone le Deſpenſor, Roberto de Monte Alto, Willielmo Montagu, Rogero de Mortuo Mari, Johanne de Moun, & aliis. Dat' per manum noſtram apud Kenelworth, ſecundo die Junii[4].

Jan. 31, 1300-1, king Edward I. granted to *Simon de Senville* and his heirs a like liberty of free-warren in all their demeſne lands at Lockington. Hiis teſtibus; Johanne de Warennâ comite Surrie; Adomaro de Valentiâ; Johanne de Britanniâ; Hugone Le Deſpenſer; Hugone de Veere; Willielmo de Leyburne; Waltero de Bello Campo, ſeneſcallo hoſpitii noſtri; Guidone de Ferre juniore; Johanne de Bitteturte; & aliis. Dat' per manum noſtram apud Lynlilon, xxxi° die Januarii[5].

In 1309, *Peter de Greſley* held free-warren in Greſley, Lockington, Durandeſthorp, Huckleyen, Swartlincote, Caldwell, and Norton, in the counties of Derby and Leiceſter; Morton, Kingſton, Hughekeſdon, in Staffordſhire; and Toft in Norfolk[6].

In 1313, the abbot of *Leiceſter* held half a knight's fee in Lockington of *Alan la Zouch*, deceaſed[7].

In 1328, *Robert Holland*, at his death, poſſeſſed, as of the right and inheritance of *Maud* his wife, the moiety of one knight's fee, with the appurtenances, in Lockington, value £20. which the abbot of *Leiceſter* held[8].

The following abſtracts of deeds relative to Lockington are from the originals, in the poſſeſſion of Adam Wolley, junior, eſq. of Matlock.

1. *Thomas*, the ſon of *Robert*, the ſon of *Robert*, the ſon of *Ralph de Lockington* (by indenture *ſans* date), demiſed and confirmed to *Henry de Petiſſo*, dwelling in Lockington, and *Alducia le Flag* his wife, and *Richard* the ſon of the ſaid Henry and Alducia, and their aſſigns, for the term of their lives, and the life of the ſurvivor, and one year afterwards, half a toft, two acres of land, and four doles of meadow, lying diſperſed in Lockington aforeſaid (in the ſeveral places particularly deſcribed in the deed). Witneſſes; Johanne ad fontem de Lockington, Henrico de Cranford de eadem, Thomâ de Noreis de eadem, Rogero de Pontefracto de Keggeworth, Ricardo Godrick de eadem, & aliis[9].

2. *Henry de Cranford* of Lockington (by his deed-poll *ſans* date) granted and confirmed to *Maud*, the relict of *Fulco de Noreis* of Lockington, her heirs and aſſigns, two roods of arable land lying in the fields of Lockington. Witneſſes; Willielmo le Savage de Lockington, Johanne de Stocton de eadem, Roberto filio Roberti filii Radulphi de eadem, Rogero Hamund de eadem, Walib' Lacy de eadem, & aliis[10].

3. *John de Spondon*, chaplain, (by his deed-poll, dated at Lockington on Saturday next after the feaſt of the Annunciation of the bleſſed Mary the Virgin 1 Edward I. 1272.) granted and confirmed to *Simon Savage*, of Loc[illegible]on, his heirs and aſſigns, one meſſuage in the town of Lockington, lying between a lane of the lord abbot of Leiceſter and a tenement which was formerly Ivo de Gurmerdeſſey's, and one yard-land, with the reverſion of the dower of Emma le Savage in the fields of Lockington. Witneſſes; Thomâ le Noreys de Lockington, Thomâ de Cranford de eadem, Radulpho le Ward de eadem, Johanne de Brour de Hemington, Oſberto de Langeton de eadem, & aliis[11].

4. *Robert de Wodecote*, of Lockington, and *Alice* his wife, *Margery de Stocton* and *Emma de Stocton*, of the ſame place, (by their deed-poll, dated at Lockington, on Wedneſday next before the feaſt of St. Mark the Evangeliſt, 2 Edward III. 1329) granted and confirmed to *Thomas le Noreis*, his heirs and aſſigns, all their right and claim in three acres of arable land, lying diſperſed in the fields of Lockington. Witneſſes; Thomâ de Craunford de Lokington, Galfrido de Cranford de eadem, Radulpho le Savage de eadem, Ricardo le Deye de eadem, Simone Savage de eadem, & aliis[12].

In 1346, the abbot of *Leiceſter* (on the aid then granted for knighting Edward of Woodſtock, the king's eldeſt ſon) was aſſeſſed 12*s.* 4*d.* for a third part of one knight's fee in Lockington, parcel of the honour of *Winton*[13].

John the ſon of *Ralph Savage* of Lockington (by his deed-poll, dated at Lockington on All Souls' day,

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[1] Eſch. 55 Hen. III. N° 36. Leic.
[2] See p. 871.
[3] Eſch. 25 Edw. I. N° 51. Leic.
[4] Cart. 29 Edw. I. m. 27.
[5] Cart. 30 Edw. I. N° 33.
[6] From the Greſley archives.
[7] Eſch. 7 Edw. II. N° 36. Leic.
[8] Eſch. 2 Edw. III. N° 54. Leic.
[9] Seal broke away. The deed appears, from the character in which it is written, to have been made about the reign of Edward I. A. W.

[10] Seal broke away. I preſume that this deed was made prior to the laſt, as the father of the leſſor (or grantor) in the laſt deed appears to have been a witneſs to the above. A. W.

[11] On a label, a circular ſeal of white wax about an inch in diameter. Device, a Holy Lamb; circumſcription obliterated. A. W.

[12] Four ſmall ſeals of yellow wax: the firſt and third are too faint impreſſions to be made out. The device of the ſecond ſeal is a lion rampant; and of the fourth ſeal, a buck's head caboſhed, with a croſs patée between its horns. The circumſcriptions are illegible. A. W.

[13] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III.

30 Edward III. 1356) granted and confirmed to *Henry Norreys*, of Lockington, his heirs and aſſigns, one yard-land, with its appurtenances, in the lordſhip of Lockington. Witneſſes; Johanne de Wodecote, Thomâ Milner, Henrico Bonny ſeniore, Henrico de Langton, Johanne Pollart, Nicholao Brown, & aliis[1].

In 1361, *Henry Plantagenet*, duke of *Lancaſter*, at his death was ſeiſed of one knight's fee in Lockington, which the abbot of *Leiceſter* held[2].

In 1408, *William Roby* of Donington and *Robert Fleychar* were fined two ſhillings, for deſtroying hares and rabbets in an incloſure within the free-warren of the abbot and convent of *Leiceſter*[3].

About the year 1410, the abbot and convent had a grant from *John Burghill*, biſhop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*, of the little iſland of Sandholme, then ſeparated from Lockington by the Trent[4].

In a book of fifteenths and tenths granted by the laity in 1416, Lockington was rated at *£*1. 11*s.* 6¾*d.*; and in the ſubſidy of 1445 at the ſame ſum; but an abatement was then made of 2*s.* 8½*d.*

Both the manors of Lockington, with nearly the whole of the townſhip[6], continued to be poſſeſſed by the abbot and convent of *Leiceſter* till their diſſolution; and the following copious extracts from their Rentals and Regiſters will ſhew the ſeveral particulars of their property, and the names of the ſeveral tenants.

"Habemus in Lokynton eccleſiam in propriis uſibus, cum decimis garbarum, bladorum, feni, lini, & canabi, pannagii, & vendicionis nemoris, &c. ex dono fundatoris noſtris. Et, de confirmatione regis Henrici III. quia de ſocâ Schepiſheyde[5], vicario IIII marcas per annum, ſicut patet in matriculo epiſcopi, in hiis verbis:

'Eccleſie de Lokynton patronus abbas Leyc', habens eam in proprios uſus ab antiquo. Et habet capellam Hemynton, que non debet deſerviri niſi de gratiâ. Nicholaus vicarius inſtitutus per Hugonem nunc Lincolnie epiſcopum; & reddit abbati Leyc' IIII marcas ab antiquo.'

Ordinatio vicarie per Hugonem epiſcopum:

'Vicarius in eccleſiâ de Lokynton habebit, nomine vicarie ſue, totum altaragium in eadem; & ſolvet eiſdem abbati & conventui per annum IIII marcas, & de ſynodalibus quantum debet.'

Mem' quod illa pencio, ſcilicet, IIII marcarum, recuperata fuit per ſententiam datam coram judice ordinario, cum condemnatione contra dominum Robertum perpetuum vicarium de Lokynton, die Veneris proximâ poſt feſtum Sancti Marci Evangeliſte, anno Domini M°CCC nonodecimo, in eccleſiâ Sancti Martini Leyc', ſicut patet in libro placitorum.

Nota taxationem decimarum, & ſententias diffinativas pro iſtâ porcione; & comdempnationes.

Et mem' quod habemus decimas feni de hadys & leys in campis de Lokynton; & pro decimâ feni pratorum habemus unam peciam prati nobis aſſignatam, vocatam Schorvell, continentem XIIII vel XV carectas.

Habemus in Lokynton ſolum manerii, cum unâ medietate illius manerii, ex dono Reginaldi Baſſet, cum tauro & apro, & omnibus aliis libertatibus; & ſitus illius manerii eſt ad Auſtralem partem ville, ubi jam moratur Johannes Bonde, ut dicitur. Et tota illa medietas dominii eſt de feudo propartis Wyntonie. Et pertinent ille medietati XVIII virgate terre & dimidia, ut dicitur.

Item habemus ibidem manerium noſtrum, cum aliâ medietate illius dominii, ex perquiſito domini Willielmi Malverne abbatis, que ipſe perquiſivit a Simone Seneville pro $\overset{\text{C}}{\text{VI}}$ marcis; preter multas alias decimas, ad ſummam CCCC marcarum. Summa totalis M marce; preter unum equum X lī. & preter robas & feoda, &c. Et tu.n predictus dominus habuit predictum manerium cum pertinentiis ſuis ad totam vitam ſuam, &c.

Et mem' quod dictum manerium, cum omnibus pertinentiis, recuperatum fuit in curiâ domini regis apud Weſtm', à die Paſche in XV dies, anno regni regis Edwardi filii regis Edwardi octavo, &c. ut patet in finali concordiâ levatâ in eadem curiâ, &c. Et tota illa medietas dominii eſt de feudo ducatûs Lancaſtrie. Et pertinent illi medietati XVIII virgate terre ut ſupponitur.

Habemus cartam Simonis comitis Leyc', in quâ conceſſit & confirmavit nobis confirmationem Roberti comitis Leyc' atavi ſui, quam fecit Radulpho Baſſet; videlicet, de donatione terrarum & feodorum que Galfridus Ridel dedit predicto Radulpho Baſſet.

Mem' quod abbas Leyc' habet decimas denariorum de redditu comitis Leyc' in Lokynton & Schepyſhed, ſcil' XLIIII s̃. V d̃. per annum, recipiend' ad ſcaccarium comitis Leyc', ſicut patet in primâ cartâ in Schepiſhed.

Hic ſequuntur tenores cartarum diverſorum donatorum & benefactorum noſtrorum in Lokynton.

Habemus in Lokynton, per primam cartam Reginaldi Baſſet, totam terram quam habuit in eadem; ſcil' decem & octo virgatas terre & unam bovatam, unde Bartholomeus tenuit duas per liberum ſervicium & libram cumini.

Habemus ibidem, per ſecundam cartam predicti Reginaldi, unam bovatam terre, quam Sewinus tenuit de ipſo de dominico ſuo; & III ſeliones que jacent contra domum Roberti Blanchard, juxta terram quam Willielmus de Senevill dedit nobis; & unum toftum extra domum Sewini verſus dortellum.

Habemus ibidem, per tertiam cartam ſuam, confirmationes de omnibus predictis, una cum corpore ſuo.

Habemus ibidem unam bovatam terre, cum pertinentiis, ex dono Ricardi filii Bartholomei de Lokynton, que jacet proxima juxta terram Ricardi filii Alani.

Habemus cartam Willielmi de Senevill, per quam dedit & conceſſit Deo & beate Marie, &c. & epiſcopo Coventrie & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, inſulam que dicitur Sandholm, quam predeceſſores ſui epiſcopi de comitibus Leyc' tenere conſueverunt, ſolvendo inde annuatim ſibi & heredibus ſuis III s̃.

Habemus cartam Edwardi Regis de licenciâ adquirendi manerium de Lokynton.

Habemus ibidem, ex dono Rogeri Cotun, quoddam pratum quod vocatur Segholm, & extendit ſe de toftis & Oldele, ſicut limitatum eſt per metas & bundas uſque in Stamforth.

Habemus ibidem, ex dono Willielmi de Senevill, Robertum filium Willielmi de Vero, nativum ſuum, cum omni ſequelâ ſuâ.

Habemus cartam Roberti comitis Leyc', in quâ cartâ idem comes dedit & conceſſit Willielmo de Senvill, pro homagio & ſervicio, totam terram quam habuit in Lokynton, cum molendino ejuſdem ville, &c. cum omni libertate; reddendo inde annuatim ſibi & heredibus ſuis, pro omni ſervicio, XX s̃.

Habemus cartam Walteri de Lacy de Lokynton, in quâ idem Walterus remiſit & quietum clamavit Simoni filio Johannis de Senevill, domino ſuo, unum meſſuagium in villâ de Lokynton, quod jacet juxta vivarium dicti Simonis ex parte unâ, & communem paſturam ejuſdem ville ex alterâ, & abuttat ad unum capud contra regiam viam, & ad aliud capud contra le Mor.

Habemus ibidem, ex feoffamento Simonis Senevill, manerium de Lokynton, cum pertinentiis.

Habemus ibidem, ex remiſſione & relaxatione Thome filii Henrici Cranforde de Lokynton, & ex quietâ clamatione ejus, totum jus ſuum & clameum quod habuit in quadem paſturâ ad decem beſtias paſcendas in quodam loco qui vocatur Sandholm; & in quibuſdam locis prati vocatis Pennemedwe & Pennefike, & in omnibus terris & tenementis que habemus in Lokynton.

Habemus ibidem, ex conceſſione & quietâ clamatione Henrici de Bray, totum jus & clameum ſuum, quod habuit in VI s̃. annui redditûs de unâ virgatâ terre quam Walterus de Sneyton emit de Willielmo Senevill, & in uno tofto & crofto que Henricus Underof tenuit, & in duobus toftis, quos Willielmus Chanceler tenuit, que jacent in Lokynton, ſuper bundas & metas.

Habemus ibidem, ex dono Willielmi Savage, III ſeliones ad capud gardini ſui juxta murum manerii noſtri jacentis.

Habemus ibidem, ex dono Thome filii Roberti de Lokynton, unam ſelionem jacentem ad ſcalam ci-

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[1] A circular ſeal of red wax about an inch in diameter. Device, a buck trippant. Circumſcription illegible. A. W.

[2] Eſch. 35 Edw. III. m. 23. See more under Aſhby Magna.

[3] See p. 372.

[4] Ibid.

[5] See hereafter, under the church of Shepeſhed.

[6] In the terrier of their lands referred to under Barkby, p. 45, Lockington fills two pages.

meterii, in eſcambium pro unâ ſelione jacente ſuper le Schortelandes, juxta terram ſuam.

Habemus ibidem, ex dono Johannis Attewell de Lokynton, II ſeliones terre arabilis jacentes ad capud gardini ſui ex parte boreali eccleſie; & I ſelionem, que continet dimidiam rodam, jacentem inſuper le Powkhurſt ex parte orientali del Kyrkewong, cum reverſione unius ſelionis terre arabilis jacentis ex parte boreali eccleſie.

Habemus quietam clamationem Abel capellani de unâ carucatâ terre in Lokynton, quam Alicia mater ſua quondam tenuit; & de uno tenemento quod Godfrey de Noreys tenuit.

Habemus totam illam partem de Sandholme in dominico nunc jacente ultra rivum de Trent, uſque manerium de Lokynton, prout dividitur per aquam de Trent, ex conceſſione venerabilis patris Johannis Coventr’ & Lichf’ epiſcopi, ut patet per compoſitionem inter ipſum & nos; unde habemus confirmationem prioris & conventûs eccleſie cathedralis Coventrie, & decani & capituli eccleſie cathedralis Lich’, & Henrici regis Anglie Quarti, ut patet per cartas eorum.

Mem’ quod Lokynton redd’ $\overset{\mathrm{XX}}{\mathrm{IIII}}$ IIII lī. X s̄. XI đ. cum pencione, ſicut patet in Geryn.

Decima garbarum, cum Dyſworth, redd’ XLVII lī. VI s̄. VIII đ. Dominicalia redd’ XV lī.

Summa, CXXVII lī. XVII s̄. VII đ.

Nota, pro XXX s̄. prius receptis de comite Leyc’, de rationabili auxilio pro filiâ ſuâ maritandâ, pro manerio de Lokynton, & modò nobis reſolutis, ſicut patet in Rotulo Johannis Barkby.

Et nota quod ſcribitur in eodem Rotulo, ‘ Solvitur in Scaccario Domini Regis per Adam de Cradley per copiam recordi de relevio quod calumniatur a domino Rege, unde ſit placitum in curiâ Regis, IIII đ.’

Habemus quietam clamationem Benedicti de Stapulford de duabus virgatis terre cum pertinentiis ſuis; & de medietate unius toſti in Lokynton, quas exigebat de nobis a curiâ đni regis per breve de recto.

Habemus quietam clamationem Ricardi Aleyn de Lokynton de V rodis & dimidiâ terre cum pertinentiis in Lokynton.

Habemus, ex dono Reginaldi filii Ivonis de Gurmundley de Dyſeworth, V buttas & I foreram terre arabilis, cum pertinentiis, jacentes inter cimiterium eccleſie & manerium noſtrum, in eſcambium pro tribus ſelionibus terre arabilis jacentibus ultra le Radeweye.

Habemus quietam clamacionem Lecie uxoris Ivonis de Gurmundley de Dyſeworth, de V ſelionibus & I forerâ terre arabilis in Lokynton, jacentibus inter eccleſiam & manerium noſtrum.

Habemus cartam Johannis Attewell de Lokynton, W. Savage de eadem, H. de Cranford, T. filii ejuſdem, T. le Norys, Roberti le Menant, W. filii Agnetis, Stephani de Diſworth, T. filii Roberti, Radulphi le Warde; per quam cartam conceſſerunt nobis quod poſſumus liberè & quietè includere & foſſare in clauſo & ſeparali, in perpetuum habere & tenere, totum culturam que vocatur le Kyrkwong in Lokynton, cum omnibus terris que ſunt inter cimiterium eccleſie & manſum vicarie ex parte unâ, & manerium noſtrum ex alterâ, & cum totâ paſturâ que vocatur Enyman, qualitercunque nobis meliùs viderimus expedire.

Habemus cartam Lecie quondam uxoris Ivonis de Gurmundley, & Reginaldi filii ejuſdem Ivonis, per quam conceſſerunt nobis quod poſſumus liberè & quietè includere, conſoſſare, &c. omnia, ut in predictâ cartâ Johannis Attewell, W. Savage, &c.

Habemus ibidem, ex dono Amicie filie Walteri de cimiterio de Lokynton, unum toftum cum crofto quod jacet ex orientali parte eccleſie juxta manerium noſtrum.

Mem’ quod cum contentio fieret inter abbatem Leyc’ & Thomam le Menant de Lokynton de unâ acrâ terre que jacet in le Weſtmor & in Lincroft, in hunc modum contentio quievit; videlicet, quod dicti abbas & conventus permittant dictum Thomam & heredes ſuos tenere prenominatam terram, ſolvendo eis annuatim unum obulum argenti.

Habemus quietam clamationem Thome le Menant de Lokynton de unâ virgatâ terre, cum pertinentiis, extra unam acram terre jacentem en le Weſtmor & in Lincroft; quam virgatam terre Reginaldus Savage quondam tenuit.

Habemus ibidem, ex dono Albini de Hemynton, unam ſelionem terre arabilis, cum pertinentiis, jacentem ex parte boreali cimiterii eccleſie de Lokynton, quam dedit nobis & communitati ville de Lokynton.

Habemus ibidem, ex dono & feoffamento Johannis Twywell, vicarii de Lokynton, licentiâ domini regis, & domini ducis Lancaſtrie petitione & conceſſu, unum cotagium quondam Henrici Hemyngton, & unam bovatam terre quondam Johannis Wodecote, cum pertinentiis ſuis.

Habemus ibi, ex perquiſito fratris Willielmi Charyte, unam virgatam terre quondam Willielmi Wyllot, poſtea Ricardi Langton capellani; & redd’ per annum XIIII s̄. VIII đ.

Habemus ibidem, ex dono & feoffamento Johannis Harleſton capellani & Ricardi Reynold, I virgatam terre, cum pertinentiis, quondam Ricardi Langton capellani, ut in cartâ XVIII^{a} II libri de Chartwary per fratrem W. Charyte.

Habemus ibi, de perquiſito abbatis & conventûs, & ex feoffamento Thome Harby, Ricardi Reynolde, Johannis Whetley, &c. omnia terras & tenementa, prata, paſcua, &c. que ipſi priùs habuerunt ex dono & feoffamento Radulphi Meynell; pro quibus ſolvimus dicto Radulpho XVI lī. & que terre, tenementa, &c. tenebant de nobis pro ſervicio VIII s̄. IIII đ. ut in cartâ XXX^{a} II libri de Chartwary.

Mem’ quod ordinatum fuit in plenâ curiâ, in feſto Sancti Edwardi Regis, anno regni regis Henrici Quarti XIII tent’, quod nullus tenens ſeminaret ſemen frumenti in campo piſarum vel in campo bruato, ſub penâ forisfacture ſic ſeminantis II đ.

Amerciamenta eorum qui fregerunt warennam noſtram ibidem, anno regni regis Henrici Quarti nono.

De W. Roby de Donynton & de Roberto Fleychar, quia deſtruxerunt lepores & cuniculos in ſeparabili infra warennam, II s̄.

Notandum quod habemus libertatem piſcandi per totam aquam de Trent juxta terram noſtram quociens & quandocunque ibi piſcari voluerimus, cum quibuſcunque retibus & ſagenis, dummodo dominus abbas, celararius, theſaurarius, vel ſubcelararius ſunt ibi preſentes, &c. ſicut patet in compoſicione inter epiſcopum Lichf’ & Coventr’ & nos. Et per eandem compoſicionem tenentes noſtri de Lokyngton habent libertatem ad piſcandum in eâdem aquâ, cum ſchowadys, borrokes, & pyches, ita quod nobis vendant aliquos piſces ibidem ſic captos, &c. ut in compoſicione quintâ ſecundi libri de Chartwary.

Mem’ quod ſolebamus aquam de Sorâ apud Lokynton ad firmam locare, ſicut patet in Geryn, & in rentali Galfridi de Sallow, & in aliis rentalibus.

Mem’ quod nos conceſſimus, & per cartam noſtram confirmavimus, Waltero homini noſtro de Lokynton I toftum ſibi & heredibus ſuis, illud quod W. Clericus de nobis tenuit; reddendo nobis annuatim XII đ.

Item conceſſimus & confirmavimus Waltero clerico de Sneyſton & heredibus ſuis II placeas in Lokynton, que jacent inter toftum Ricardi Brin & Ricardi Weſton, quarum una continet XIII perticas in longitudine, VIII in latitudine, reddend’ II s̄.

Mem’ quod Ricardus filius Bartholomei de Lokynton remiſit & quietum clamavit Johanni de Langeton & heredibus ſuis homagium & ſervicium quod ſibi debuit pro tenemento quod de ipſo tenuit, faciendo abbati Leyc’ homagium & ſervicium; ſcilicet, I libram cumini, & I denarium de incremento.

Item idem Ricardus dedit & conceſſit predicto J. Langeton & heredibus ſuis I virgatam terre cum tofto, &c.; illam ſcilicet virgatam terre quam Reginaldus Baſſet dedit predicto Bartholomeo patri ſuo pro homagio & ſervicio ſuo, habend’ & tenend’, &c.; reddendo inde annuatim ſibi & heredibus ſuis I libram cumini, & I denarium de incremento.

Decime de Lokynton & Hemyngton redd’ XLV lī.

Terre dominicales conventûs, CXVIII acre, reddebant XV lī. XVII s̄.; modò VI lī.

Mem’ quod abbas Leyc’ tenet omnia terras & tenementa ſua in Lokynton in puram & perpetuam elemoſinam, & non per ſervicium militare, de omnibus auxiliis regum quieta, ſicut patet in quaterno de auxiliis dandis pro primogenitis regum faciend' militibus; preter manerium de Lokynton, quod tenetur in ſocagium per ſervicium xx s̃. per annum pro omni ſervicio ſuo, ſicut patet in libro placitorum.

Tenentes ad voluntatem.

Johannes Smyth, firmarius noſter, tenet ibidem manerium noſtrum, cum pertinentiis ſuis; videlicet, cum ortis, clauſuris, pomario, vivario, columbario, vaccariâ, cum omnibus terris dominicalibus, & cum decimis garbarum & feni, lini & canabi, cum xxiiii vaccis & totidem vitulis, & uno tauro, reddendo nobis annuatim pro manerio predicto in perpetuum iiii lĩ.; & pro predictis vaccis & vitulis & tauro vii lĩ.; & pro predictis decimis garbarum, &c. ix lĩ. vi s̃. viii đ. Et predictus firmarius inveniet cuſtodiam pro predictis vaccis, &c. ſuis ſumptibus propriis. Eccleſia de Lokynton cum prato de Dyſworth ſolebat reddere xlvi lĩ. Et mem' quod habemus ibidem in dominico vi virgatas terre pertinentes manerio, & vi clauſuras, quarum una vocatur Medewlows, alia vocatur Powkhurſtclows, alia vocatur Lacygarte, alia vocatur Corneclows, alia the Orcharde, alia vocatur the Wokkys. Item in campis habemus ibi diverſas paſturas, quarum una vocatur Cowpaſture, alia Sandholme, alia Hornholme, alia Cornholme, alia Panhall.

Mem' quod habemus ibidem annuatim cc$^{xx}_{iiii}$ oves matrices cum agnellis, pro quibus predictus firmarius inveniet per provent' xx carectatas feni boni, & iiii carectatas piſarum, ſumptibus ſuis propriis.

Item habemus ibidem alias paſturas vel prata, quorum unum vocatur Peynmydo, aliud Peynſik, aliud Dawnpord mydo.

Johannes Bonde tenet i meſſuagium, i toftum, ii crofta, ii virgatas terre & dimidiam, & reddit xxxii s̃. Et mem' quod ibidem manſum Radulphi Baſſet quodam fuit ſituatum, ut dicitur.

Willielmus Campion tenet i meſſuagium, i croftum, ii virgatas terre; & reddit xxvii s̃. viii đ.

Thomas Borow junior tenet i meſſuagium, iii crofta, i virgatam terre & dimidiam cum i quarter'; & reddit xxiii s̃.

Willielmus at Townyſend tenet i meſſuagium, i croftum, i virgatam terre & i quarter'; & reddit xx s̃.

Willielmus Treſſe tenet i meſſuagium, i parvum croftum, i virgatam terre; & reddit xxiiii s̃.

Willielmus Savage ſenior tenet i virgatam terre & dimidiam; & reddit xii s̃.; opus.

Johannes Wynall tenet i meſſuagium, i parvum croftum, i virgatam terre; & reddit xxiiii s̃.

Thomas Wodwar tenet i meſſuagium & parvum croftum, ii virgatas terre; & reddit xxvii s̃.

Willielmus Pollard tenet i virgatam terre & unum croftum; & reddit xiiii s̃. vi đ.

Thomas Smyth tenet i meſſuagium, i croftum, i virgatam terre & dimidiam; & reddit xx s̃.; opus.

Thomas Kyvy tenet unum croftum; & reddit vi đ.

Willielmus Pollard tenet i croftum buttantem ſuper gardinum ſuum, ad voluntatem; reddit vi đ.

Johannes Hurſt tenet i meſſuagium, ii virgatas terre & dimidiam & i quarter', & i croftum; & reddit xxxvi s̃.

Thomas Pollard tenet unam virgatam terre, i meſſuagium, & i croftum; & reddit xviii s̃. viii đ.

Henricus Butteler tenet i meſſuagium, i croftum, iii virgatas terre; & reddit xxvi s̃. viii đ; opus.

Thomas Borow ſenior tenet i meſſuagium, i croftum, i virgatam terre & dimidiam; & reddit xx s̃.

Rogerus Scheperd tenet i meſſuagium, i croftum, ii virgatas terre; & reddit xxvi s̃.; opus.

Willielmus Rawndon tenet i meſſuagium, i croftum, i virgatam terre; & reddit xxiiii s̃.

Henricus Hull tenet i meſſuagium, i croftum, i virgatam terre; & reddit xx s̃.

Thomas Webſter tenet i meſſuagium, i croftum, dimidiam virgatam, & xv rodas; & reddit xi s̃.; opus.

Willielmus Savage junior tenet i meſſuagium, iii crofta, ii virgatas terre & dimidiam; & reddit xxxii s̃.

Robertus Prowdfott tenet i meſſuagium, ii virgatas terre; & reddit xxiii s̃.

Summa virgatarum terre xxxiii, & xv rod'.

Summa redditûs xxiii lĩ. vi s̃.

Tenentes liberi.

Willielmus Savage tenet i cotagium & iii rodas, quondam Thome Annes; & redd' ii s̃. ob̄. & ſect' curie.

Radulphus Maynel tenet tria cotagia, & ii virgatas terre, quondam Reginaldi Gimley; reddit vi s̃.; homagium & relevium.

Idem tenet i meſſuagium, & i virgatam terre, quondam Johannis Ledys; & reddit xxi đ.

Idem tenet iiiii rodas, quondam Johannis Roket; & reddit vi đ. ob̄.

Idem tenet i rodam apud Ellerſtake, quondam Thome Annes; & reddit ob̄.

Modò adquiſivimus omnia terras & tenementa que predictus Radulphus habuit in Lokynton, que reddunt per annum xxviii s̃. iiii đ.

Willielmus Pollard tenet i meſſuagium & ii virgatas terre, quondam Henrici Nores, poſtea Johannis Langar; reddit xvi s̃. & libram cumini; homagium.

Idem Willielmus tenet unum croftum quondam Henrici Nores, poſtea Johannis Langar; redd' vi đ. ad voluntatem.

Idem Willielmus tenet i cotagium, quondam Henrici Nores; & redd' iii đ.

Thomas Webſter tenet i meſſuagium & x rodas terre, quondam Johannis Gilbert; & redd' xxi đ.; ſectam curie, homagium.

Thomas Kyvey tenet i meſſuagium & x rodas terre, quondam Roberti Weſt; & redd' ob̄. qª; ſectam curie, homagium.

Thomas Borow tenet i meſſuagium & i virgatam terre, per ſervicium militare, quondam Rogeri Barkbey; redd' i libram cumini, ſectam curie, homagium.

Idem Thomas tenet unum cotagium; & redd' iiii đ.

Robertus Plummar tenet i meſſuagium, & xxviii rodas terre, quondam Thome Cranford; & redd' vi đ. ſectam curie.

Ricardus Clerk tenet i meſſuagium & i bovatam terre, quondam Ricardi Attewelle; & redd' iiii s̃. ſectam curie, homagium.

Henricus Hall tenet iiii rodas, & dimidiam terre, quondam Johannis Hall; redd' i đ. ob̄. qª.

Johannes Aſthurte tenet dimidiam virgatam terre & unum cotagium, quondam domini Ricardi Langton; redd' vi đ. Modò totum adquiſitum eſt per fratrem W. Charyte; & redd' x s̃. vi đ.

Summa redditûs liberi xxxiiii s̃. x đ. ob̄.

Habemus ibidem weyf & ſtreyf.

Cotagia.

Thomas Edward tenet i cotagium, ii acras terre arabilis; & redd' vi s̃.

Willielmus Tomſon tenet i cotagium; & redd' iii s̃.; opus.

Thomas Tyrell tenet i cotagium & ix rodas; & redd' iii s̃.; opus.

Henr' Roby tenet i cotagium; & redd' iii s̃.; opus.

Johannes Prowdfowt tenet i cotagium, i croftum; & redd' x s̃.; opus.

Thomas Whytaker tenet i cotagium; & redd' ii s̃. vi đ.; opus.

Marg' Barow tenet i cotagium; & redd' iii s̃.; opus.

Tho' Smyth tenet i cotagium; & redd' ii s̃.; opus.

Johannes Boney tenet i cotagium, i croftum; & redd' iii s̃.

Thomas Aſerd tenet i cotagium; & redd' ii s̃.

Radulphus Stanwych tenet i cotagium; & redd' ii s̃. vi đ.

Johannes Taylar tenet i cotagium, i croftum, & ii acras terre; & redd' v s̃; opus.

Joh̃es Fyſhar tenet i cotagium; & redd' iii s̃; opus.

Summa redditûs cotagiorum, xlviii s̃.

Summa virgatar' xxxviii & x acre cum dominicis.

Summa virgatarum inter liberos tenentes vi virgate, dimidia, & iii acre.

Summa totalis omnium virgatarum in villâ de Lokynton xliiii, dimidia, & xiii acre.

Quelibet virgata de feodo Baſſet daret i gallinam & v ova.

Require conſuetudines tenencium in fine libri.

Thomas Kyvy tenet i clibarium; & reddit iiii s̃.

Johannes Smyth tenet uſtrinam; & reddit iiii s̃.

Nicholaus Maſon tenet molendinum equinum.

Idem Nicholaus tenet molendinum ventriticum.

Et reddit pro ambobus xl s̃.

Ric̃us Clerk tenet le Peynmydow; & reddit xvii s̃.

Nicholaus Herde tenet le Peynſyke; & reddit vi s̃.

Ballivus de Ratclif tenet le Dawnpord mydo; & reddit vi s̃. viii đ.

Johannes Smyth tenet unam placeam terre que vocatur le Oſeyardys; & reddit iii s̃. iiii đ.

Summa iiii lī. xii đ.

Summa totalis reddituûs xxxi lī. xii s̃. cum iii s̃. de commune fyn.

Summa totalis li lī. xii s̃. cum firmâ & pencione.

Mem' quod habemus vi virgatas terre in Miculholme; et modò ſunt in tenurâ Willielmi Campion, Willielmi Treſſe, Thome Wodwarde, Johannis Hurtt, Rogeri Scheyperd, Willielmi Savage.

Et quelibet virgata terre earum vi reddit vii s̃. iiii đ.

Et ſunt de feodo ducatûs Lancaſtrie.

Reſoluciones; ſcilicet,

Archidiac' Leyc', pro procurationib', vii s̃. vi đ. ob̄. q̃.

Comiti Leyc' xx s̃.

Item eidem ii s̃. pro ſectis curie.

Habemus ibidem viſum francum, & quicquid ad viſum francum pertinet, de omnibus tenentibus noſtris utriuſque manerii.

Habemus ibi quietam clamationem Rogeri Quency comitis Wyntonie & Margarete comitiſſe ejuſdem de omni demandâ, ſectâ curie, & de toto jure quod habent, &c. que à nobis & tenentibus noſtris in feodo ſuo exigebant, &c. ut in cartâ. Unde habemus viſum francum de omnibus tenentibus noſtris qui ſunt de feodo Wyntonie, &c. in Lokynton, ex dono regum Anglie, ſicut patet in protectionibns eorum.

Item habemus, ex dono Thome comitis Lancaſtrie, viſum francum, &c. de omnibus tenentibus noſtris qui ſunt de feodo ducatûs Lancaſtrie in Lokyngton, ut patet in cartâ; unde omnes tenentes noſtri tam liberi quam voluntarii ibidem utriuſque feodi debent venire ad viſum noſtrum bis per annum, & ſolvere ad commune fyne iii s̃. per annum. Et quilibet tenens noſter de feodo ducatûs operabitur uno die in autumpno, exceptis Radulpho Maynel & Ricardo Clerk. Et modò ſunt in numero xv, quorum nomina hic ſequuntur; ſcilicet, Henricus Buttley, T. Barow ſenior, Rogerus Scheperd, W. Savage, T. Webſter, T. Smyth, W. Tonſon, T. Tyroll, Henricus Roby, Johannes Prowſode, T. Whytakur, Margareta Barow, T. Smyth, Johannes Taylor, Johannes Syſthar.

Omnes tenentes noſtri debent ſolvere ingreſſu domino abbati ſummum quod poſſunt finire cum ipſo.

Habemus liberam warennam in omnibus terris noſtris de Lokynton, ut patet in cartis noſtris.

Mem' quod ſolebamus habere annuatim certum redditum apud Lokyngton pro piſcariâ in Sorâ, ut patet per rentalia noſtra.

Hec ſunt nomina parcellarum pratorum pertinentium ad abbatem & conventum Leyc' in Lokynton, anno Domini m° ccc° xlvi°,

In primis, Pennemedo redd'	Dunſtal	xs̃.
Penſyke redd' xii s̃.	Brereland	
Scheflſyk redd' iii s̃.	Fordalat	
Dilo fordoles atte Longforth iii s̃.	Redburne	
	Weſtmedwe	iiii chevicia iiii s̃.
Segholm	Waleſburn	
Fordole infra ye holde Se	In Apultreholme v chevicia	
Alia fordole jacet in warectâ	Hornholm redd' xv s̃.	
	Belholme reddit vi s̃.	
Apud le grene weye benethe Appultreſyke v chevicia	Mylneholme	
	In Medweſyke iiii chevicia	
	Granſpot	

Lokynton. Mem' quod die Veneris proximâ poſt Clauſum Paſche, anno regni regis Henrici VI^{ti} xxx°, ordinatum eſt in plenâ curiâ domini, per voluntatem & agreamentum omnium tenentium ibidem, quod nullus eorum habebit neque tenebit aliquem pullum etatis unius anni & amplius trahentem per bigas ſive carectas aut plauſtras, neque per aretra ſua tempore ſeminali & autumpnali in campis, ſub penâ xx đ.; neque equos, nec equas, nec pullos, niſi etatis unius anni & infra, nec aliqua averia ſeu animalia, in campis per pedes ſeu colla aut cornua ligat' ad aquam induct' permiſerit pertranſire.

Item quod nullus tenens habeat averia ſua depaſcentia ſuper le comene heth ſub penâ xii đ. Item quod nullus aret nimis largè in campis ullicubi, ſub penâ vi đ.[1]

William Pollard and *Roger Roby* were tenants of the abbey, on the payment from each of a pound of cumin[2].

Reginald Baſſet gave them, *cum corpore ſuo*, 18 virgates and a bovate of land in Lockington[3].

An agreement between *John* biſhop of *Lichfield and Coventry*, and *Philip* abbot of *Leiceſter*, "de diviſâ & bundâ territoriorum ſuorum ex utrâque parte rivi de Trent, in villis de Sellowe & Lokynton adjacentibus," which was confirmed Jan. 3, 1444, by king Henry VI, has been given in a former volume[4].

Miniſter's Accompts of the diſſolved Monaſtery de Pratis, Leiceſtr', 31 Hen. VIII.

Manerium de Lokyngton, cum Hemyngton, in com' Leiceſtr'.

Computus Willielmi Mylnegate, ballivi ibidem, per tempus predictum.

Reſpondet de 26 s̃. 2 đ. de libero redditu tenentium ibidem per annum, ſolvend' ad feſta Annunciationis Dominice & Sancti Michaelis Archangeli equaliter, ut patet per Rentale inde remanen'. Summa 26 s̃. 2 đ.

Redditus tenentium ad voluntatem Domini.

Et de 23 l̃. 10 s̃. 4 đ. de redditibus tenentium ad voluntatem Domini ibidem per annum, ſolvend' ad feſta Purificationis Beate Marie Virginis 7 l̃. 16 s̃. 9 đ.; Pentecoſt' 7 l̃. 16 s̃. 9 đ.; & Sancti Michaelis Archangeli 7 l̃. 16 s̃. 10 đ.; ut patet per Rentale predictum.

Summa 23 l̃. 10 s̃. 4 đ.

Redditus cotariorum ad voluntatem Domini.

Et de 26 s̃. 8 đ. de redditibus cotariorum ibidem per annum, ſolvend' ad feſta Annunciationis Dominice & Sancti Michaelis Archangeli equaliter, ut patet per Rentale predictum. Summa 26 s̃. 8 đ.

Diverſe Firme.

Et de 5 s̃. de firmâ unius tenementi ibidem, cum pertinentiis, ſic dimiſſ' Willielmo Milnegate per indenturam ſub ſigillo conventuali predicto pro termino annorum ut dicitur, ſolvend' ad feſta Purificationis Beate Marie Virginis, Pentecoſt', & Sancti Michaelis Archangeli equaliter, ut patet per Rentale predictum. Et de 18 l̃. de firmâ manerii de Lokyngton, cum omnibus terris dominicis dicto manerio pertinentibus, ac paſturâ, ut tenentes dicti manerii ab antiquo tenuerint; necnon de firmâ omnium aliorum tenementorum & hereditamentorum, ut Willielmus Milnegate modò tenuit ut terras dominicas dicti manerii, ſi jure pertinent nuper abbati & conventui, ut in jure dicti manerii; ac etiam de firmâ decime granorum, feni, canobi, & lini, creſcentium & exiſtentium in campis ibidem, cum tofto vocato *Towne's end*; & unius virgate terre ſic dimiſſ' Willielmo Milnegate de Lokyngton per indenturam ſub ſigillo conventuali predicto, dat' 12° die Januarii, anno 26° regni regis Henrici Octavi; habendum & tenendum dictum manerium, ac omnia alia premiſſa, cum pertin', prefato Willielmo & aſſignatis ſuis, a feſto Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptiſte proximè ſequen' poſt datum dicte indenture, uſque ad finem termini 56 annorum extunc proximè ſequentium & plenariè complendorum; reddendo inde annuatim prefato abbati & conventui, ac ſucceſſoribus ſuis, 18 l̃. ad feſta Purificationis Beate Marie Virginis & Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptiſte, per equales porciones. Et prefatus Willielmus & aſſignati ſui onerantur cum omnibus reparationibus preter groſſum maeremium; cum clauſo reintracionis pro non-ſolutione redditûs predicti, ut in eadem indenturâ pleniùs continetur, hoc anno termini ſui quarto & uno quarterio. Summa 20 l̃. 17 s̃.

Decima.

Et de 6 l̃. 6 s̃. de firmâ omnium decimarum, granorum, feni, lini, & canobi, creſcentium in campis de Hemyngton predicto, cum horreo decimali edificato in Lokyngton predicto, ac meſſuag' cum terrâ a le Brokſyde uſque cemiterium, nuper in tenurâ Johannis Elyott, cum pertinentiis, ſic dimiſſ', prefato Willielmo Milnegate, per indenturam ſub ſigillo conventuali predicto, dat' 10° die Novembris, anno 26° regni regis Henrici Octavi; habendum & tenendum dictas decimas granorum & meſſuag', cum pertinentiis, dicto Willielmo, executoribus vel aſſignatis ſuis, a feſto Sancti

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[1] Charyte's Rentale, fol. cvi. a.—cviii. b. And ſee the Appendix to vol. I. pp. 88. 89.

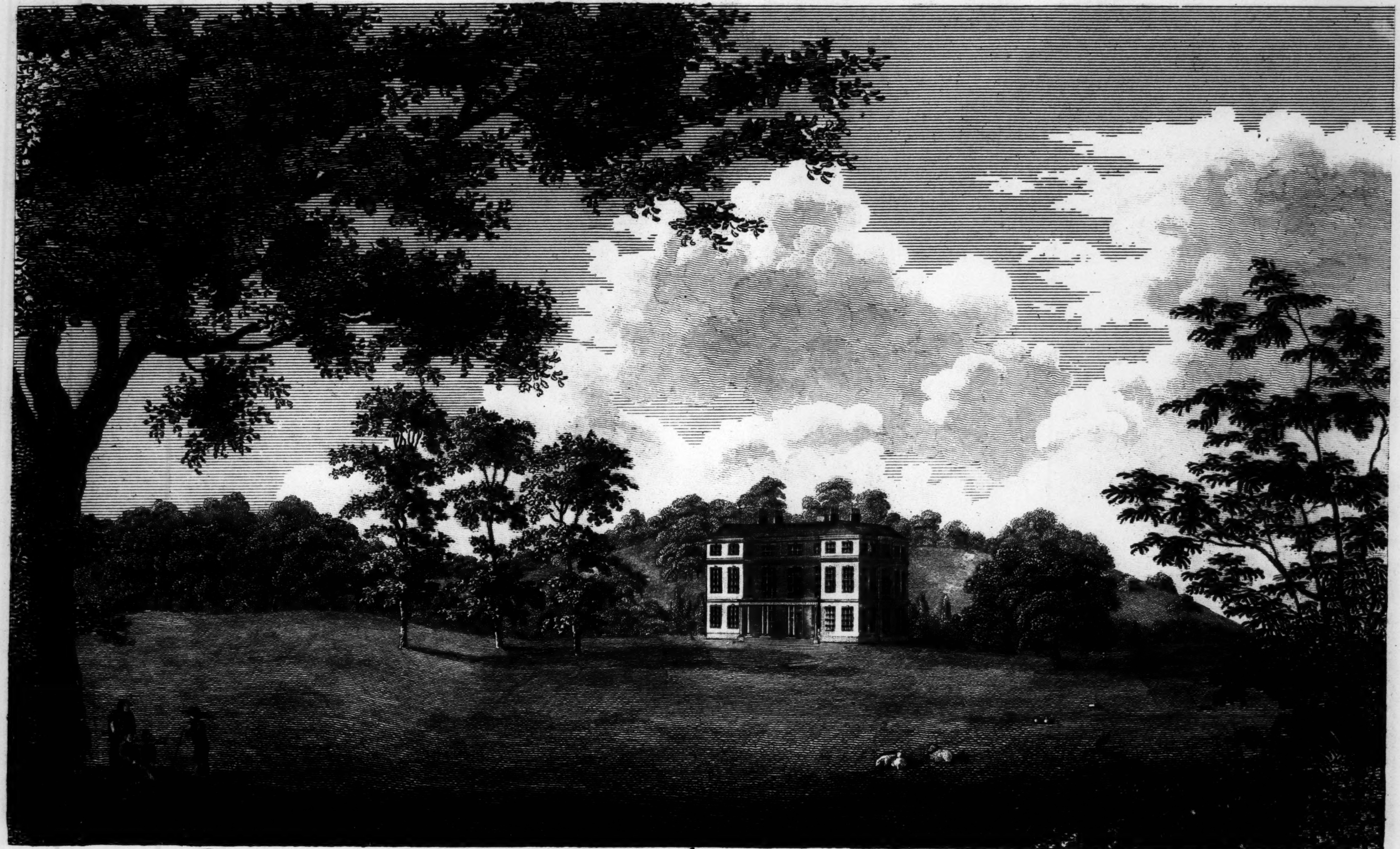
[3] Appendix, ibid. p 69.

[3] Ibid. p. 71.

[4] Pat. 4 Hen. IV. pars 1. m. 14; and ſee the Appendix to vol. I. p. 64.

LOCKINGTON HALL.

Vol. III. Pl. CXX. p. 873.

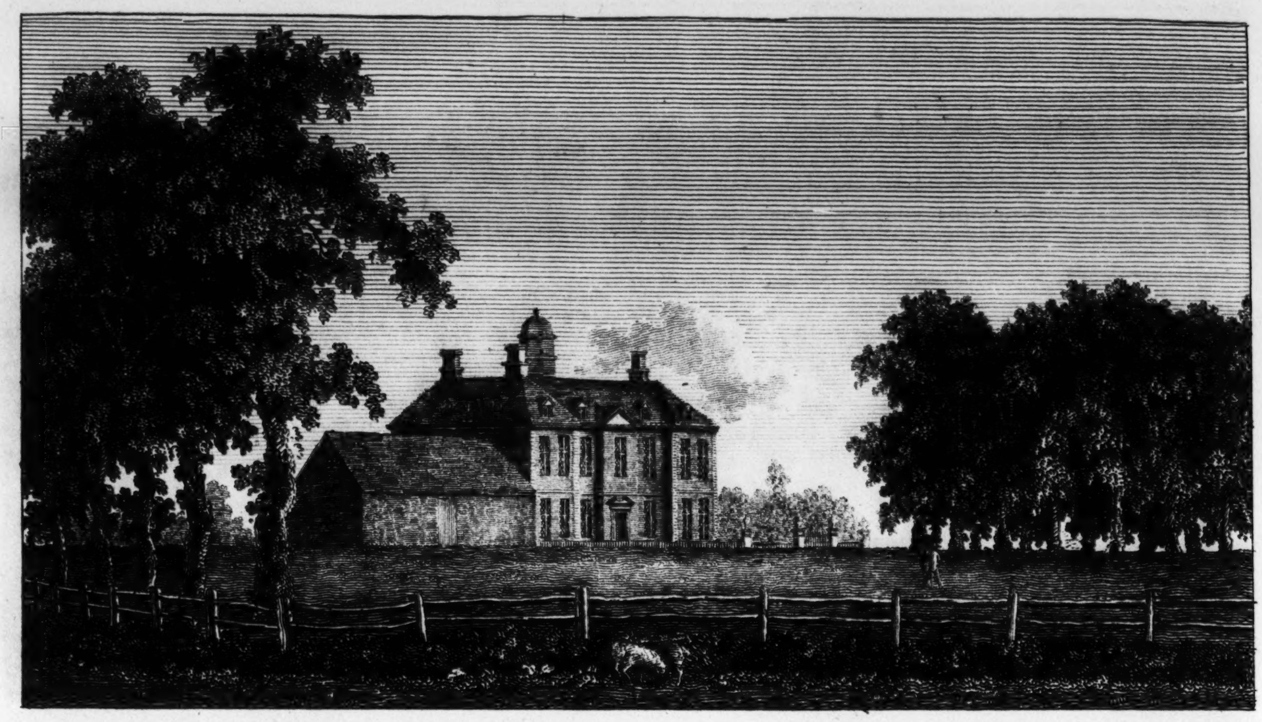


Engraved by J. Basire.

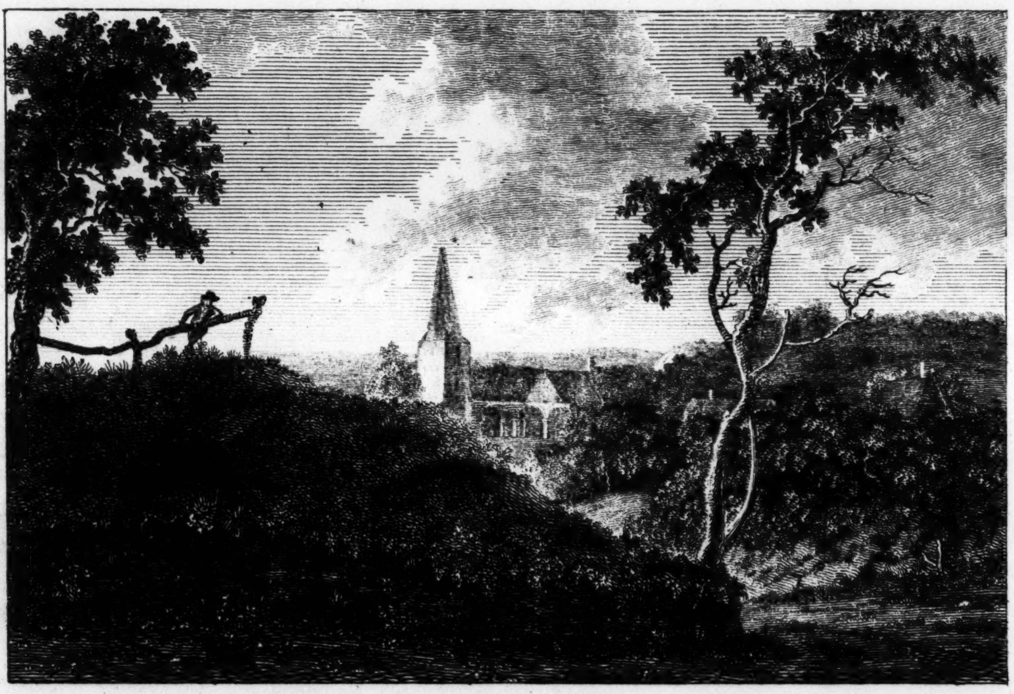
To the Rev. **PHILIP STORY,** *this View of his Seat at* **LOCKINGTON,**
is respectfully inscribed by his much obliged and very faithful Serv.t J. Nichols.

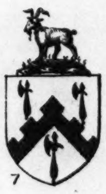
Vol. III. *Pl.* CXIX. *p.* 875.

LOCKINGTON HALL.



Diſtant View of HEMINGTON.

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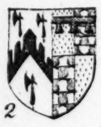
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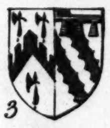
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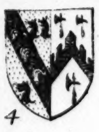
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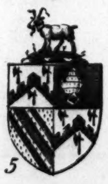
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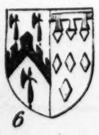
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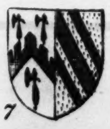
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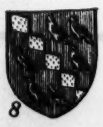
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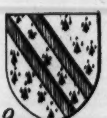
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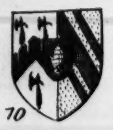
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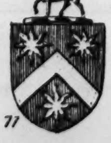
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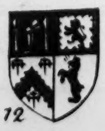
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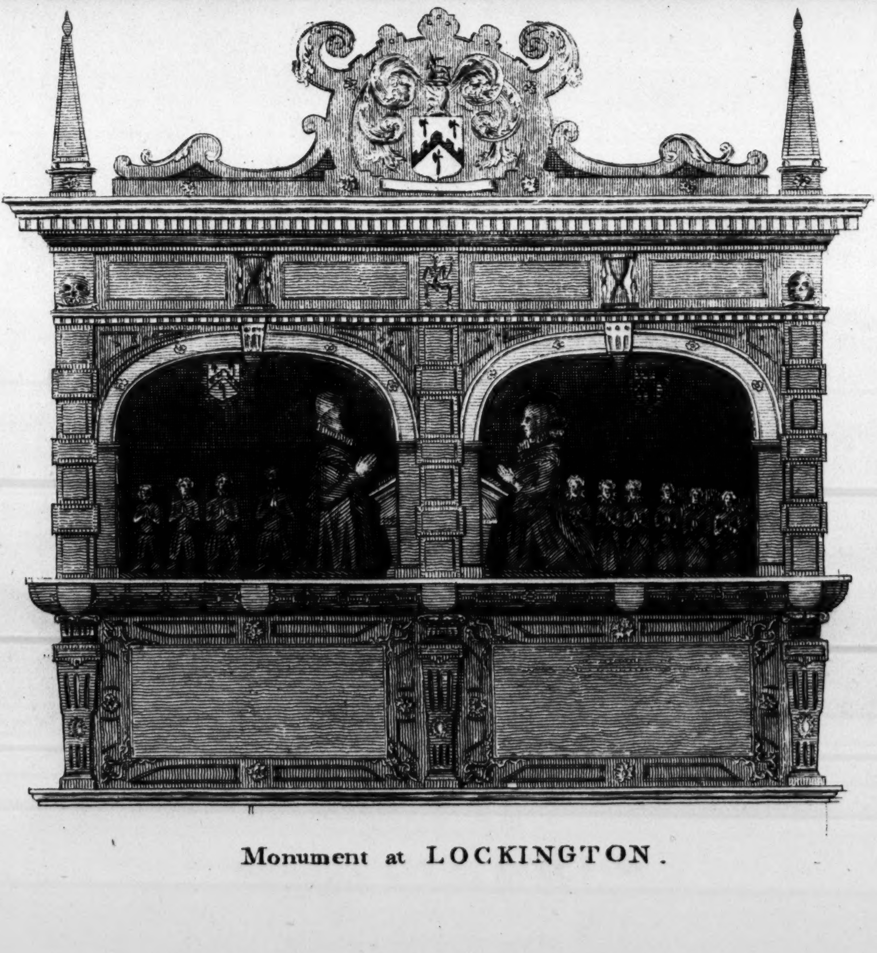

Monument at LOCKINGTON.

Michaelis Archangeli ultimo preterito ante datum dicte indenture uſque ad finem termini 70 annorum extunc proximè ſequen' & plenariè complend'; reddendo inde annuatim 6l. 6s̄. ſolvend' ad feſta Purificationis Beate Marie Virginis & Pentecoſt' per equales portiones; cum aliâ clauſâ ut ſupra, ut in eadem indenturâ pleniùs continetur, hoc anno termini ſui 5°. Summa 6l. 6s̄.

Pencio.

Et de 53s̄. 4đ. de annuâ & perpetuâ pencione receptâ de vicario de Lokyngton predict', ſolvend' ad feſta Annunciationis Dominice & Sancti Michaelis Archangeli equaliter, ut patet per Rentale predictum. Summa 53s̄. 4đ.

Firme Molendinorum.

Et de 25s̄. de redditu unius molendini equini in Lokyngton predict', dimiſſ' prefato Willielmo Milnegate ad voluntatem Domini hoc anno, ſolvend' ad feſta Purificationis Beate Marie, Pentecoſtes, Sancti Michaelis Archangeli, equaliter, ut patet per Rentale predictum.

De 10s̄. nuper recept' de firmâ molendini ventritici ibidem non reſpondet, eò quod totaliter ad terram proſtrat' per multos annos elapſos. Summa 25s̄.

Tolnetum.

Sed reſpondet de 3đ. de tolneto recepto de les *Potwayns* pretereuntium manerium predictum hoc anno, ex ſacramento dicti computantis ſuper hunc computum coram auditore. Summa 3đ.

Communis Finis.

Et de 7s̄. 5đ. de commune fine ibidem per annum, cum 3s̄. pro *Wyncheſter Fee*, & 3s̄. pro *Malory Fee*, ac 17đ. capitali domino ſolvend' ad feſta Annunciationis Dominice & Sancti Michaelis Archangeli, ut in dicto Rentale. Summa 7s̄. 5đ.

Venditio Boſci.

De aliquo proficuo proveniente de venditione boſci ibidem hoc anno venditi non reſpondet, eò quod nulla hujuſmodi venditio ibidem facta fuit per tempus hujus computi, ex ſacramento dicto computantis. Summa nulla.

Perquiſite Curiarum.

Sed reſpondet de 12s̄. 4đ. de perquiſitis curiarum ibidem hoc anno tent'; unde in extrahuris 10s̄. 6đ. & in amerciamentis 22đ. ex ſacramento dicti computantis ſuper hunc computum coram auditore. Summa 12s̄. 4đ.

Summa Recepte 58l. 4s̄. 6đ.

De quibus, Redditus reſolut'.

Idem computat in redditu reſoluto Domino Regi, ut comiti Leiceſtrie, parcell' ducatûs ſui Lancaſtrie, cum 20s̄. pro *Suet Silver*, & 2s̄. pro communi fine ad 22s̄. per annum, viz. in perſolutione hujuſmodi reddit' reſolut' per tempus predictum, prout conſimilis allocatio facta fuit in diverſis annis precedentibus 22s̄. Cancellatur; quia non ſolut'. Summa nulla.

Synodalia & Procurationes.

Et in annuâ ſolutione facta archidiacono Leiceſtrie, pro ſinodalibus & procurationibus exeuntibus de Lokyngton predict' ad 11s̄. per annum; viz. in perſolutione hujuſmodi ſolutionis per tempus predictum, prout conſimilis allocatio facta fuit in diverſis annis precedentibus. Summa 11s̄. ob̄. q̃.

Feoda, cum ſtipendio clerici & expenſis ſeneſcalli.

Et in feodo ſive vadio dicti computantis, collectoris redditûs ibidem, ad 35s̄. per annum; viz. in perſolutione hujuſmodi feodi per tempus predictum, prout conſimilis allocatio facta fuit in diverſis annis precedentibus, 35s̄. Et in ſtipendio clerici ſcribentis hunc computum, viſum & parcellas ejuſdem, hoc anno, 2s̄. Et in expenſis ſeneſcalli tenentis curias ibidem hoc anno, ut patet per rotulos curiarum, 2s̄. 4đ. Et in regardo dato homagio ſerviend' curias hoc anno tent' ibidem 12đ. Summa 40s̄. 4đ.

Liberatio Denariorum.

Et in denariis liberatis Georgio Giffard, armigero, receptori particulari Domini Regis Curie Augmentationum Reventionum Corone ſue ibidem, de exitibus hujus anni, ex recognitione dicti receptoris ſuper hunc computum coram auditore, 55l. 13s̄. 1đ. Summa 55l. 13s̄. 1đ.

Summa allocationum & liberationum 58l. 4s̄. 6đ. Que ſumma correſpondet ſumme recept' ſupradicte & eque[1].

After the diſſolution of the religious houſes, the manor and lordſhip of Lockington were granted, in 1543, by king Henry VIII. with other conſiderable property in the counties of Leiceſter and Surrey, to ſir *Humfrey Brown*, knight[2], one of the juſtices of the common pleas; who in 1563 died ſeiſed of this manor, and of Mikelholme thereunto belonging, and of the impropriation of the church and of the advowſon of the vicarage; leaving *Mary*, *Chriſtiana*, and *Katharine*, his daughters and coheirs[3].

In 1564, there were 38 families in Lockington, and 27 in Hemington.

The earlieſt notice that occurs of the *Bainbrigges* at Lockington is in 1562; in which year, Nov. 24, *William Bainbrigge* was married to *Modwyn Wolfytbe*; and on the ſame day *Alice Bainbrigge* was married to *Thomas Hunt*[4].

In 1575, the tithes of Lockington, Hemington, and the glebe in Brokpeir, were leaſed by the crown to *Stephen Foxe* for 21 years, at a yearly rent of £6. 6*s.*[5]

In 1576, *John Tufton*, eſq. of Hothfield in Kent, and *Chriſtiana* his wife (daughter and coheir of Humfrey Brown) aliened the lordſhip of Lockington to *William Bainbrigge*, gent.[6]; in whoſe immediate deſcendants it continued till 1797[7]. To this William Bainbrigge (deſcended from the antient family of the Bainbrigges, within the province of Norroy) William Flower, Norroy, granted a creſt to his antient arms (Argent, a chevron embattled between three battle-axes Sable), a goat Sable, horned and unguled Argent, about his neck a collar of the ſame; ſtanding on a hill Vert; dated Feb. 14, 1583, 26 Eliz.[8]

In 1609, the ſame William Bainbrigge held the manor of Lockington *in capite*; and at the ſame time *Henry Sacheverell* alſo held lands there *in capite*.

The freeholders here in 1630 were, *John Bainbrigge*, eſq. and *Robert Smith*. This John Bainbrigge was high-ſheriff in 1630; and the following items will ſhew the handſome ſtyle in which he ſerved that office; the value of money at that period, with prices of cloathing, and alſo ſome traits of his pedigree.

My ſonne William —	4 men.
My daughter Sayntandrew —	4 men.
My brother William —	1 man.
My brother Orgell —	1 man.
My ſiſter Pigott —	2 men.
Mr. Adrian Varnam —	2 men.
Mr. William Davers, ſenior —	2 men.
My coſſen Tho. Stanford —	2 men.
My brother Tyringham —	2 men.
My coſſen Davenport —	2 men.
My owne — —	12 men.
My brother Robinſon —	2 men.

Forraine charges, beſides houſekeepinge at home.

	£.	s.	d.
Imp. Giuen for the judges howſe for both the ſyſſes — —	6	13	4
For their preſente at bothe the aſſyſes, with other charge —	8	0	0
It. Six hoggſheads of beere layde in at eyther ſyſe — —	9	10	0
Alſo for wine at both the aſſyſes	9	0	0
Hay for 40 horſſes at lyuerye for 4 dayes	4	0	0
Alſo for provender —	4	0	0
For makinge the venyſon paſties at both the aſſyſes — —	6	13	4
Charges at the ſhiriſſes tabell for abſents at both ſyſes —	12	0	0
Charges for the grand jurye's table at both the aſſyſes ——	3	0	0

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[1] From the original in the Augmentation Office.

[2] 3 Pars Original. 34 Hen. VIII. Rot. 24.

[3] Eſch. 5 Eliz. n. 59. in the Rolls chapel.

[4] Pariſh Regiſter.

[5] Leaſes in the Augmentation office.

[6] Burton, MS.

[7] See the pedigree in p. 882; and the arms in Plate CXIX. fig. 1.

[8] This patent was produced at Loughborough, March 16, 1681, to Cheſter and Rouge Dragon.

Charges at the underſheriff's table at both the aſſyſes	8	0	0
Charges for the ſheriffe's mens diet at both the aſſyſes	32	0	0
	142	16	8

For aleauen lyuery clokes, with hatts and feethers	30	0	0
Six lyuery ſaddles	3	18	0
A ſhewte for a footeman	3	10	0
Giuen ſome of my ſeruants towards the charge of there ſhewts	4	10	0
Saddles for myſelfe, with furnyture to the ſame	4	0	0
A flagge for the trumpeter	3	6	8
To the trumpeter for both aſſyſes	1	0	0
Halberds hyred for both the aſſyſes	0	13	4
	50	18	0

Imp. 7 yards di. of mixt Spaniſh clothe, at 24 ſhillings *per* yarde	9	0	0
5 yards di. of bayes	1	2	0
3 yards di. of blacke cloth	4	4	0
14 yards of blacke pluſhe, at 24*s*. the yarde	16	12	0
9 yards di. of ſattin, at 15*s*. the yarde	7	2	0
9 yards di. of taffetie, at 11*s*. per yarde	5	4	6
Charges for a ſumer ſhewte	11	0	0
4 duſſen of buttons, and ſilke for the ſattin ſhewte	0	4	0
5 yards of cotton, at 20*d*. per yarde	0	8	4
3 yards of fuſtian	0	5	0
Streate lyning for the 3 ſhewts	0	5	0
Buttons and loopes, with other playne buttons and ſilke for the riding ſhewte	0	10	0
Buttons and ſilke for the ridinge cloake	0	7	0
2 longe buttons for the cloakes	0	2	0
8 yards of cotton for both the ſhewtes	0	13	4
A piece of fuſtian for lynings	0	16	0
2 blacke beauer hatts, and one felte, and 2 gold bands	8	0	0
2 ruffe bands and 2 fallinge bands	3	6	8
For ſtockings and bootehoſſe	2	0	0
For gloues	0	10	0
For boots	1	10	0
For ſpurres	0	10	0
	73	16	8

Giuen to the ſeruants where we lye	4	0	0
Giuen to the judge's crier	0	10	0
Giuen to them that bringe in preſents at the aſſiſes	4	0	0
Charges as yet unknowne	10	0	0
	18	10	0
The whole ſome is	253	11	4

The following extracts in the caſe of Mr. John Bainbrigge's three grand-daughters, the coheirs of *John St. Andrew*, eſq. in 1632 and the following years, will ſhew the price of *juſtice* in the Court of Wards in thoſe days.

To the Right Wor^{ll} Sir Walter Pye, Kt. his Maties Attorney of his Highnes Courte of Wardes and Liveries.

The humble petition of Elizabeth nowe wife of Sir John Bale, Kt.

Sheweth, that whereas, aboute 6 yeares ſince, your petitioner obteyned a graunte out of the ſaid courte for the wardſhips of Mary, Elizabeth, and Barbara, daughters and coheires of John St. Andrewe, eſq. your petitioner's former huſband, wherein William Bainbrigg, eſq. with one Roger Meares, were joyned with your petitioner in the ſaid graunte; but the ſaid Meares (in regard he was decayed in eſtate) was ordered that he ſhould not meddle with the ſaid wardes nor their eſtates, but onely as a ſupervifor; But nowe ſoe it is, may it pleaſe you to be advertiſed, that your petitioner havinge lately married with the ſaid Sir John Bale, and beinge fallen into a dangerous ſicknes, wherein ſhe hath languiſhed many monethes, and is hopeleſſe of recovery, yet deſirous to diſchardge the truſt repoſed in her touchinge the ſaid wardes, fearinge that (if it ſhould pleaſe God to call her away of a ſuddaine) your petitioner's ſaid huſband might doe the ſaid wardes wronge by their marriages or otherwiſe in their eſtates, and the rather becauſe he nowe refuſeth to give the ſecurity touchinge the ſaid wardes which he agreed unto before marriage; Moſt humbly beſeech you to take the diſtreſſed eſtates of the ſaid wardes into your accuſtomed care, and that both they and their eſtates, and all their evidences, writinges, and bokes of accountes, concerninge the ſame, may be ſpeedily delivered over unto John Bainbrigg, eſq. your petitioner's father, and the ſaid William Bainbrigg, whoe were both of them much truſted by the ſaid wardes father, and are men of good eſtates, and will give good ſecurity to the courte for their integrities. And that your petitioner's ſaid huſband may not have any more to doe with the ſaid wardes nor their eſtates.

And ſhee will ever pray, &c. ELIZABETH BALE.

A note of ſuch money as hath beene diſburſed by me John Bainbrigg, eſq. in the ſuite for obteyninge of Mary, Elizabeth, and Barbara St. Andrewe, daughters and coheires of John St. Andrewe, eſq. deceaſed, his Majeſtie's wardes, out of Sir John Bale's cuſtody, after the 26th of March, anno Domini 1632.

	£.	s.	d.
Imprimis. To Mr. Chapman, the 28th of March, for his adviſe, when Sir John Bale ſent me word that I ſhould not have the wardes but by a legal courſe	0	10	0
Item. To Mr. Orgill, the 8th of May, towardes his chardges ſpent in ſeverall jorneys aboute the mediation of a peace in this buiſſines	0	10	0
Item. Spent at Loughborowe, the 24th of May, at a meetinge of frendes, for the arbitratinge of this buiſſines	0	3	4
Item. To Mr. Chapman, the 28th of May, for his adviſe and peruſinge of the articles	0	10	0
Item. To my ſonne William Bainbrigg, the 19th of June, for his chardges in Trinity terme to London, and councellor's fees there, as by his bill under his hand appeareth	6	6	3
Item. To Mr. Milward, the 20th of July, for his fee for peruſinge the firſt petitions	0	10	0
Item. To John Lawe, the 13th of September, for the chardges of Mr. Tate and Mr. Lomas, 2 daies and one night at Leiceſter, when they went to intreate Sir John Bale to perfect the ſecurity (withoute ſuite) agreed upon concerninge the wardes before his marriage, as by the ſaid John Lawe's note under his hand appeareth	0	13	4
Item. Spent in my jorney, when I went to Mr. Chamberlayne to intreate his favour and adviſe in the wardes behalfe, 2 daies and one night at Nuneaton, 18 and 19 Sept.	0	16	0
Item. To Mr. Weſtley, one of Mr. Chamberlayne's men, at the ſame time, to remember his maſter in the wardes buiſſines	1	0	0
Item. The 22d of September, for a meſſenger to give notice to John Major, the ſolicitor in this buiſſines, of the manner of the takinge of the wardes from Gotham	0	1	0
Item. The 6th of September, to the ſaid John Major, for his diſburſements in Trinity terme laſt, as by his bill under his hand appeareth	4	15	10

Item.

Item. To Mr. Chapman, the 13th of September, for his fee and adviſe when I went to Leiceſter to have met Sir John Bale aboute this buiſſines	0	10	0
Item. Spent at the ſame tyme for horſe meate	0	3	4
Item. To Mr. Milward, the 28th of September, for his fee and adviſe aboute the takinge away of the wardes by Sir John Bale at Gotham, and directions againſt the terme	1	0	0
Item. To a meſſenger which I ſent to him at the ſame tyme	0	2	0
Michaelmas terme 1632	17	11	1

Imprimis. To Mr. Biſhe, for his fee, for his adviſe and motion, and extraordinary paines in goinge once to the maſter of the wardes houſe and 2 tymes to Mr. Atturney of the wardes houſe	5	10	0
Item. To Mr. Wandesford for his fee for his adviſe and motion	1	10	0
Item. To Mr. Milward for the like	1	0	0
Item. To Mr. Babbington for the like	1	0	0
Item. To Mr. Windover for drawinge the order, and for his care and expedition therein	0	10	0
Item. To Mr. Atturney of the wardes at the ſigninge of the order	20	0	0
Item. To Mr. Atturney's man	1	0	0
Item. For 2 affidavitts in the courte, and to the uſher at the motion	0	1	6
Item. For the entringe of the order, and fileinge the 2 affidavits and one petition, and ſigninge the order to Mr. Chamberlaine	0	10	0
Item. To Mr. Weſtley, Mr. Chamberlayne's man	0	10	0
Item. To the Maſter, at the ſealinge of the injunction and writ of aſſiſtance	10	0	0
Item. To Mr. Varney at the ſame tyme, one of the Maſter's Secretaries, and for the procuringe of an anſwere to a petition before the motion	2	0	0
Item. For entringe the petition with the Maſter's Secretary	0	2	0
Item. To Mr. Hopley for the injunction and writt of aſſiſtance	1	4	0
Item. To him for his extraordinary paines and expedition	1	0	0
Item. To one of the Maſter's men that ſealed the writte	0	2	0
Item. To his porter at the ſame tyme	0	1	0
Item. To the Biſhop of London's ſteward, for his paines to procure his lord's letter, and carrying the ſame to Mr. Atturney	2	0	0
Item. To Mr. Duckett for his paines	2	0	0
Item. To 2 of Doctor Robinſon's ſonnes, who had writt his letter to the Biſhopp of London in the behalfe of the wardes	1	0	0
Item. To William Orme, whoe Sir John Bale had putt out of his ſervice, and detaineth both his wages and clothes, becauſe he had done ſome ſervice for the wardes	1	0	0
Item. To Mr. Pickarell, one of the attorneys of the court	0	3	4
Item. To John Major, for his journey to London aboute the ſolicytinge of this buiſſines, and for drawinge the breviates for councell, 6 petitions and affidavits, and his other paines in the cuntrey before the terme, in parte of the £.20 l promiſed him	10	0	0
Item. To the ſherriffe for his aſſiſtance in the obteyninge of the wardes	10	0	0
Item. To the bayliffe of the hundred at the ſame tyme	1	0	0
Item. To another man he then brought with him	0	3	0
Item. To John Fulwood at the ſame tyme	1	0	0
Item. To John Lawe at the ſame tyme, for firſt ventringe into Sir John Bale's houſe to ſerve the injunctions and order of the courte	5	0	0
Item. To John Lawe for the chardges of myſelfe and my company to London, and there, and my returne againe, as by his note under his hand appeareth	24	9	2
Item. To Mr. Reckleſſe the procter, for the exemplification of Mr. John St. Andrew's will, 25*s.* 4*d.*; videlicet, 16*s.* 8*d.* for the exemplification, the procter's fee at Yorke 3*s.* 4*d.* Mr. Reckleſſe fee 3*s.* 4*d.* and a meſſenger 2*s.*	1	5	4
Item. To John Major, 21 Dec. 1632, 7*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* by him diſburſed in Michaelmas terme laſt, as by his bill under his hand appeareth	7	6	10
Item. To Edward Palmer for coppyinge an order	0	1	0
Item. To Mr. Windover	0	10	0
Item. To my ſonne William Bainbrigg, 2 Jan. 1632, for his chardges and expences in his jorney to attende Sir Jarvis Clifton aboute the comiſſion, as by his note thereof under his hand appeareth	0	19	10
Item. For the hire of a horſe for John Higham, when I ſent him to Mr. Eyre of Rampton to entreate his company at the comiſſion at Nottingham	0	2	0
Item. For his chardges of himſelfe and the horſe 3 dayes and 2 nightes	0	4	10
Item. To Mr. Chapman for his fee for his counſel at the commiſſion	2	0	0
Item. To John Major for attendinge at the commiſſion 4 dayes	1	0	0
Item. To Sir Jervas Clifton's clarke for his paines in wrytinge there	1	0	0
Item. To Sir Wolſtan Dixy's clarke for the like	1	0	0
Item. To Mr. Eyre's clarke for the like	0	10	0
Item. To John Major's clarke for the like	0	10	0
Item. To Mr. Orgill for his paynes there	0	11	0
Item. The chardges of the execution of the comiſſion at Nottingham diſburſed by John Lawe, and paid to him againe, as by 2 bills under his hand appeareth	37	12	8
Item. To Kettſaby Tuke, whoe was maide ſervant to the wardes, at their mother's requeſt, 1 Feb. 1632	1	0	0
Item. To John Lawe, the 28th of February, 1632, which he diſburſed aboute the comiſſion, for my oathe, and makeinge the affidavit for my non-recuſancy, as by a note of the particulars under his hand appeareth	3	1	2
Item. Given to him for his paines to London with his owne horſe	0	10	0
Item. 13 April, 1633, to Mr. Chapman for his adviſe of drawinge the aſſignement of the wardſhips	0	10	0
Item. 18 April, 1633, ſpent at Leiceſter, when I and Mr. Doctor Robinſon, and my ſonne, went to Leiceſter to meete Mr. Chamberlayne, for the takinge of my oathe	0	8	0
Item. 6 May, 1633, to Mr. Chapman for his advice for tendringe the aſſignement	0	10	0
Item. Spent the ſame tyme in chardges at Leiceſter	0	5	0
Item. To John Major, by him diſburſed, as by his bill under his hand appeareth	6	2	10
	188	13	7

A note of ſuch money as hath been diſburſed by William Bainbrigge, eſq. in the occacions of Mary, Elizabeth, and Barbara St. Andrew, his Majeſties wardes, daughters and coheires of John St. Andrew, eſq. deceaſed.

	£.	s.	d.
Imprimis. To John Bainbrigge, eſq. for dyett and apparell of the ſaid wardes, and for the dyett and wages of their ſervantes, for halfe yeare ended the 25th of March, anno Domini 1633	40	0	0
Item. Paid for the Kinge's rent, over and aboue the exhibition allowed, due at the ſame tyme	30	0	0
Item. To John Major, for his diſburſements in the wardes occacions in Eaſter terme 1633, as by a bill under his hand appeareth	3	16	4
Item. To John Roe, for his anuity, due 25 Marcii, 1633	1	13	4
Item. To John Major, for his diſburſements in the wardes occacions in Trinity terme, anno Domini 1633, as by a bill under his hand appeareth	23	0	8
Item. To John Roe, for his anuity due at Michaelmas 1633	1	13	4
Item. For chardges at Leic', at a meetinge with Sir John Bale, and councellor's fees	1	2	2
Item. To John Bainbrigg, eſq. for the dyett and apparell of the ſaid wardes, and the diett and wages of their ſervantes for halfe a yeare, ended at Mich. 1633	40	0	0
Item. For the Kinge's rent, over and above the exhibicion allowed, due at the ſame tyme	30	0	0
Item. For a geldinge that was given to my Lord Archbiſhopp of Canterbury, for his favours in the wardes occacions	20	0	0
Item. To John Bainbrigg, eſq. for keepinge a light horſe for his Majeſtie's ſervice, and the chardges at muſters, and trayninges, and dreſſinge the armes, this yeare	10	0	0
Item. For the hire and chardges of ſeverall meſſengers ſent to ſeverall places aboute the wardes occacions	0	6	8
Item. To John Major, for the accountes and other iourneyes concerninge the wardes occacions	2	0	0
Item. Spent at Nottingham, at a meetinge to perfect this yeare's accounte	1	19	6
Among the entries of the ſubſequent years are,			
Item. Spent in keepinge a courte at Eaſt Haddon, and the ſteward's fees	2	8	6
Item. For the Kinge's rent at Skeffington	0	5	0
Item. The chardges of perfectinge this yeare's accounte at Newarke, 1634, whereof 17*s.* was for a ſaddle preſented to Mr. Eyre	3	7	0
Item. For a gratuity to Mr. Doctor Robinſon, for lendinge a ſume of money to ſupply the wardes occacions	4	10	0
Item. To John Lawe and Richard Bent, for their chardges in rydinge aboute a commiſſion aboute the wardes occacions	0	8	6
Item. Spent at Newarke at a meetinge with Mr. Eyre for the makinge upp of the accounte for the yeare 1635	2	10	4
Item. To John Lawe, for his chardges to London in Hillary terme, 11 Car. to make affidavit concerninge the ſuite againſt the Lady Skeffington, and for his horſe hire	3	12	0
Item. To 2 witneſſes at a meetinge upon a referrence at Gotham, aboute ſome differences with Edward Spencer	0	2	0
Item. To the rector of Gotham, for the tythe of a cloſe in Leake feild	0	3	0
Item. For the chardges of 2 commiſſions with Sir John Bale at Loughborowe, one in Eaſter vacacion, and the other in Trinity vacacion, and for councellors fees, and ſendinge meſſengers to the commiſſioners	13	6	10

John Bainbrigge, eſq. died ſeiſed of the lordſhip of Lockington in 1642; between which period and 1649, *John* Bainbrigge his grandſon, being at that time above 14 years of age, and under 21, nominated *Thomas Villiers*, of Hanbury, co. Stafford, eſq. to be the lawful guardian of his eſtates[1].

In 1655, there was collected in Lockington, for the relief of the poor Proteſtants in Piedmont, the ſum of £1. 15*s.* 4*d.*

The following article is from an old copy in the hands of Adam Wolley, eſq.

Indenture, dated July 9, 1656, between *John Columbell*, of Darley, in the county of Derby, eſq. of the one part; and colonel *William Mitchell*, of Wingeworth, in the county of Derby, eſq. *William Wolley*, of Riber, in the county of Derby, eſq. *William Rookeſby*, of Skyers, in the county of York, eſq. and *Henry Kniveton*, of Aſhburne, in the county of Derby, gent. of the other part. Said *John Columbell*, for the ſettling and eſtabliſhing the inheritance of the moiety of the manor, meſſuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments therein after mentioned, to and in them ſaid Mitchell, Wolley, Rookeſby, and Kniveton, and their heirs, to the uſes therein-after ſpecified, did grant, bargain, ſell, alien, enfeoff, and confirm unto ſaid Mitchell, &c. and their heirs, the moiety of the manor of Ratcliffe upon Soar, with its appurtenances, in the county of Nottingham, and the moiety of all other the meſſuages, lands, meadows, paſtures, feedings, &c. which were late the inheritance or freehold of *Henry Sacheverell*, eſq. deceaſed, ſituate, lying and being in Ratcliffe aforeſaid, and in Gotham in the ſaid county of Nottingham, and in Lockington in the county of Leiceſter, or in any of them, or elſewhere in the ſaid counties of Nottingham and Leiceſter, to hold the ſame unto the ſaid Michell, Wolley, Rookeſby, and Kniveton, and their heirs, to the uſe of the ſaid John Columbell and his aſſigns for life; remainder to the uſe of the ſaid Mitchell, &c. and their heirs, till ſuch time as they ſhould have collected £4000. for the daughters portions; remainder to the uſe of the heirs male of the body of the ſaid John Columbell; remainder to the uſe of the right heirs of the ſaid John Columbell for ever.

William Bainbrigge, eſq. died ſeiſed of the lordſhip of Lockington Nov. 22, 1669; and had two branches of his poſterity, by his ſecond and third wives, ſeated in this pariſh, the elder for four, the other for three generations.

John Bainbrigge, the eldeſt ſon by the ſecond wife, died in his father's life-time, 1658, æt. 30; leaving one ſon, *John*, who ſucceeded his grandfather in the family manſion at the Nether hall, the antient ſeat of the family; which he rebuilt about 1688. He married *Mary*, only daughter and heir of *Thomas Harley*, of Oſgathorpe; ſerved the office of high-ſheriff in 1699; and died Oct. 1, 1717, at the age of 60.

William Bainbrigge, eſq. eldeſt ſon and heir of the laſt mentioned John, married *Mary*, one of the two daughters and coheirs[2] of *Philip Lacock*, eſq. of Woodborow, co. Notts; by whom he had three ſons and three daughters. He was high ſheriff in 1732; and, dying Oct. 10, 1736, aged 51, was ſucceeded by his ſon *John Bainbrigge*, eſq. at that time a minor; who dying in the December following of the ſmall-pox, at the age of 19, the property of the elder branch devolved to his next brother *Philip-Harley Bainbrigge*, eſq.; who was high-ſheriff in 1747; and died without iſſue July 27, 1769; when his two ſiſters, *Mary* and *Elizabeth*, ſucceeded as coheirs.

Mrs. *Mary* Bainbrigge died, unmarried and inteſtate, April 22, 1779; and letters of adminiſtration were granted to *Mary Bainbrigge*, widow, and *Elizabeth Bainbrigge*, ſpinſter, her mother and ſiſter. The mother alſo died, at the age of 92, April 8, 1785, inteſtate[3]; when letters of adminiſtration were granted to her only ſurviving daughter *Elizabeth*.

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[1] Palmer's MS Caſes, p. 441.

[2] The other daughter and coheir was Anne, the grandmother of Mr. Story and Mrs. Penleaze.

[3] Mrs. Mary Bainbrigge the elder (with her two daughters, Mrs. Mary Bainbrigge and Mrs. Elizabeth Bainbrigge) had lived at the old hall at Woodborow from the time of her ſon's marriage; and neither of them had ever been out of their own pariſh for upwards of 30 years. The lives of all the three were equally meritorious.

Certain lands in the counties of Leiceſter and Warwick, parcel of the eſtates of *John Picot*, gentleman, and *Elizabeth* his wife, having been directed to be ſold, under an act of parliament in 1786, a houſe and divers cloſes, to the amount of about £56. a year, were purchaſed by Mrs. *Elizabeth Bainbrigge*[1].

This reſpectable lady died Oct. 15, 1797, in an old family houſe at Woodborow, (built by her maternal grandfather *Philip Lacock*, eſq.) which ſhe inherited in right of her mother. She was the laſt of the elder branch of her family; and was interred with her relations in Lockington church. Her property in land and money was very great, and ſhe richly deſerved it; for, her charity was boundleſs, and her worth it is not eaſy to deſcribe. In her life-time ſhe gave upwards of £1500. to the county infirmary at Nottingham; kept all the poor, far and near; gave away £100. a month regularly in charity; and to people in diſtreſs ſhe has given from £100. to £500. at a time; all her tenants at the low rent they were at 100 years ago; ſhe never raiſed them, or turned any out. On looking over her cloſets, was diſcovered a deal box, the top covered with looſe papers, and underneath were bank-bills and bills of old Mr. Abel Smith of Nottingham, which had lain there many years, to the amount of £25,000.; and a large quantity of Portugal coin, wrapt up in a linen cheſt among the ſheets[2].

An eſtate at Abkettleby ſhe gave by her will (which was proved in the archdeacon's court at Leiceſter) to Mr. Maddox of Nottingham, the ſon of her apothecary; her eſtates at Calverton, in the county of Nottingham, to the daughter of Mrs. Penleaze; and ſeveral good legacies to other friends.

Her eſtates at Lockington, Kegworth, Woodborow, Snibſton, &c. with a moiety of her perſonal property, ſhe bequeathed to the Rev. Philip Story[3], rector of Walton and vicar of Lockington, the grandſon and heir of *Anne Lacock*, the other daughter and heir of Philip Lacock; whoſe eſtates became wholly veſted in him on the death of Elizabeth Bainbrigge. And Mr. Story is now ſole proprietor of the whole lordſhip of Lockington (except two ſmall meadows belonging to lord Curzon); with the fiſheries of the rivers Trent and Soar bounding his manors of Lockington and Kegworth. The other moiety of her perſonal eſtate, with her landed property at Walton, Mrs. Bainbrigge gave to Mrs. Penleaze[4], of Stoke Newington. The perpetual advowſon of Walton ſhe had given to Mr. Story in her life-time.

Lockington hall is ſituated in a large plot of ground favourable to water and to trees of ornament, compatible with the magnitude and ſtyle of the manſion, and adjoining the turnpike-road from Derby to Loughborough, from which it is ſhut out by young plantations. The beautiful avenue of antient lime-trees from the turnpike-road to the houſe (which appears in Plate CXIX. from a drawing taken by Mr. Malcolm in 1792) is now no more. But the preſent poſſeſſor has made ſome very conſiderable additions and alterations both with reſpect to the manſion and the grounds about it. In the latter, judgement and taſte are conſpicuous. Old buildings, which were unpleaſant to the eye, have been removed; and fence-walls in front of the houſe taken down, and in their place we now behold fine verdure, with thriving plantations; which in a few years will amply ſupply the want of timber trees, of which this place is almoſt deſtitute.

The Hall-houſe has been modernized by Mr. Story; who has favoured me with the view in Plate CXX. It has been new-roofed, raiſed higher, covered with ſtucco, and pillars added to the front; is large, and contains ſome good rooms. But the ſituation is low; and in great floods the Trent occaſionally overflows the diſtant part of the lordſhip, but not the grounds ſeen from the houſe; the back part of which is ſeparated from the town-ſtreet by an excellent kitchen-garden.

The Eaſt front commands a good view as far as Clifton, and Thrumpton Wood, a good object.

There are many pictures in Lockington houſe, and family portraits of moſt of the poſſeſſors for the two laſt centuries. A very fine one of John Bainbrigge, eſq. who was "æt. 66 in 1640;" capital paintings of William Bainbrigge (the next owner of Lockington) and Mary Ireton his third wife; with two of their children, one æt. 2 in 1640.

The late Philip Harley-Bainbrigge, and his wife, by Mr. Wrighte of Derby, are both uncommonly good likeneſſes: he is ſitting in a chair in a gold-laced coat, and a favourite hound near him. Portraits alſo of William and Mary Bainbrigge when young, the father and mother of Philip; and of their two daughters.

The *ſecond* branch of the family, above alluded to, was *William Bainbrigge*, gent. (third ſon of *William*, who died in 1669, by *Mary Ireton*[5] his third wife); whoſe reſidence was in a good brick building in the village, diſtinguiſhed by the name of *Lockington Over Hall*, but now converted into a farm-houſe. He married *Barbara*, ſecond daughter of ſir *Nicholas Wilmott*, of Oſmaſton, by whom he had five ſons and three daughters; and died Dec. 27, 1679, at the age of 35.

William, the eldeſt ſon, married *Martha* daughter and heir[6] of *Edward Brett*, of Dymſdale, co. Stafford, by *Jane Inge*[7]; by whom he had at leaſt one ſon, *Edward-Brett Bainbrigge*, who planted a clump of trees on a very elevated ſituation in Lockington lordſhip, which is ſeen at a vaſt diſtance, and is ſtill called *Brett Bainbrigge's Folly*. He was owner of the Over Hall, and of part of Lockington eſtate; which he ſold to his elder couſin William Bainbrigge, eſq. then owner of the Nether Hall there; and, after having diſſipated his fortune, lived for ſome time in obſcurity in the Iſle of Wight. He died unmarried, Dec. 1, 1741; and was buried with his anceſtors at Lockington.

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[1] See under Scraptoft, vol. II. p. 784.

[2] See Gent. Mag. vol. LXVII. p. 983.

[3] *John-Lacock Story*, eſq. an eminent attorney at Nottingham, who died in Auguſt 1797, was an elder brother.—The Rev. Philip Story married Martha, one of the daughters of the Rev. Richard Steevens, late rector of Botteſford (and ſiſter to General Steevens), by whom he has the following children: 1. John, born Sept. 30, 1779; 2. Mary-Elizabeth, born Sept. 27, 1780 (married to Leonard Foſbrooke, eſq. of Shardlow Hall, by whom he has one daughter, Mary-Anne, born 1802); 3. Martha, born Aug. 3, 1781; 4. Philip-Laycock, born Sept. 9, 1782; 5. Edmund-Richard, born Oct. 2, 1783; 6. Jane-Diana, born Oct. 17, 1784; 7. Anne, born Oct. 23. 1785; 8. Georgina-Sibilla, born Nov. 22, 1787; 9. Edward, and 10. Nathaniel, twins, born Jan. 18, 1789; 11 Sarah, born in April 1790.

[4] Mr. Penleaze was a ſurgeon and apothecary at Nottingham. He married the ſiſter of Mr. Story; and afterwards removed to Stoke Newington in Middleſex.

[5] German Ireton, of Attenton (ſo miſcalled) was, according to Mr. Noble's Memoirs of Cromwell, vol. II. p. 319, father of general Henry Ireton, ſon in law to Oliver Cromwell. Noble makes Henry Ireton born 1610, and married to Bridget Cromwell 1646; agreeing well enough with a ſiſter having William Bainbrigge, junior, her third ſon, about 1644. There is, in the poſſeſſion now of the Hugglescote Grange family, an antique ſmall apothecary's mortar of very curious workmanſhip, which is ſaid to have belonged to the general. At Kegworth a figure of a John Ireton, rector there in 1606, is engraven on a ſtone. In 1658 a John Ireton was lord-mayor of London.—Thomas Bainbrigge, eſq. has a counter-part of a ſettlement, Nov. (but the day eraſed) 14° Car., for ſecuring 40*l.* per annum to the iſſue male by Mary Ireton, executed by the truſtees, Gervaſe Pigot of Thrumpton, and Henry Ireton of Addenborough, eſquires, and atteſted by Matthew Ireton, John Lawe, John Fulwood, and Thomas Ireton.

[6] She is ſo ſtated, both from her deed referred to in the pedigree, ſhewing her in poſſeſſion of the Brett eſtates, and from a pedigree by Mr. Chetwynd, who, beſides his general correctneſs, was enough connected with the family to be named the other demandant in the recovery on her marriage. Its loweſt ſtep (p. 197 of his MS. vol. B. found by Mr. Shaw at Ingeſtre) ſtands thus:

Edwardus Bret de Dymeſdale, 1680,=Jana fil. Will. Inge de Thorp.
1. Martha.
2. Suſanna. } ob. infantes.
3. Honora. }

Martha being old enough in 1680 to be married in about eight years more, it would be probable, were there even no evidence of her ſucceſſion, that the parents had no iſſue born after that year.

[7] See before, under Belgrave, p. 175; where, in the note, is an error (copied from Mr. Shaw's Staffordſhire, vol. I. p. 408.) as to dame Martha Hungate being daughter to Walter Ruding; for by the epitaphs in St. Mary's church, Leiceſter (vol. I. p. 317.) a Henry Hungate (perhaps ſon to *ſir* Henry) does indeed appear to be ſon in law to Walter Ruding, and alſo a junior Walter Ruding, brother in law to William Inge; but not by Inge marrying Ruding's ſiſter, but Ruding his; whence the miſtake might eaſily ariſe.

Dorothy Bainbrigge, ſiſter to *Edward-Brett*, was married to *Henry Gilbert*, eſq. of Lockoe, co. Derby; and dying Oct. 22, 1727, aged 33, was buried in Lockington church.

In 1722, three freeholders polled from Lockington, and eight from Hemington; and in 1775, we find eight names from Lockington and ten from Hemington.

In three years, 1787—1789, there were 37 baptiſms, and 33 burials at Lockington.

The lordſhip is extenſive, and is all of old incloſure; conſiſting in general of good corn land, and paſturage for feeding cattle; and ſome fine meadow land near the Trent, which lets at a high rent.

Nine houſes[1], part of Diſeworth, are ſubject to dues and duties in this pariſh.

Mudwin Cox, who is ſaid to have been a ſtrolling beggar, who had frequently been relieved at Hemington, left, before the year 1680, £6. a year, payable out of land at Billſton in this county, for teaching twelve poor children belonging to the townſhips of Lockington and Hemington to read, write, and caſt accompts. But, I am ſorry to record, on the authority of the returns to parliament in 1786, verified on oath by the Rev. John Topham, then curate of Lockington and Hemington, and alſo by John Newbold and William Flint, churchwardens, "that the charity had not been paid ſince 1779; the tenant refuſing to pay it[2]."

By the return to Parliament in 1801, Lockington contained 40 inhabited houſes; 47 families; 111 males, 125 females; total 236; of whom 68 were chiefly employed in agriculture, and 10 in trade, manufactures, or handicraft.

By a charitable donation of one of the Bainbrigge family, bread (to the amount of £5. a year) is given to the poor on the firſt Sunday in every month.

Lockington Regiſter begins in 1557; has been remarkably well kept[3], and is ſtill as well preſerved. Among other entries are,

Robert Lillie, of Diſeworth, the elder, buried April 1, 1558.

Robert, ſecond ſon of R. Lillie, buried Sept. 1, 1558.

William Bainbrigge and Modwyn Wolfythe married Nov. 24, 1562; and on the ſame day Thomas Hunte and Alice Bainbrigge were married.

Robert Lillie and Agnes Rolſton, Dec. 14, 1574.

Mr. Arme, late vicar of Lockington, buried June 3, 1633: who died in the pulpit preaching.

Sarah Gennings, a gentlewoman from Bermudas, falling off her horſe, broke her neck; buried May 29, 1644.

Gamaliel Tunſtall, clerk, who was drowned when he was the ſchool-maſter of Aſhby de la Zouch; buried Jan. 14, 1647-8.

In 1675 the vicarage-houſe was almoſt new-built by Mr. Coulborne, then vicar; which coſt £75. 15s. 8*d*.

Aug. 23, 1678, William Bainbrigge, gent. (ſon of Gervaſe?) was killed by having his arm broken by a loaded cart, and buried the ſame day.

Mary Bainbrigge, daughter of William, buried May 2, 1696.

Madam Elizabeth Bainbrigge, of the pariſh of Woodborow, in the county of Nottingham, buried Oct. 20, 1797.

	Lockington.			Hemington.			Melbourne[4], in Derbyſhire.		
Money raiſed for the poor within the year ending at Eaſter 1776, — — —	£57	0	0	£38	12	0	£281	19	4
Expended in county rates, &c. —	3	6	0	2	15	4	75	15	11
——— on the poor, — —	54	0	0	35	18	0	205	5	7
Rent of workhouſe and habitation, —	3	0	0	1	9	0	4	5	0
Expended in litigations, — —	0	0	0	0	10	0	2	2	0
Money raiſed for 1783, — —	57	15	8	55	1	7	290	11	8
——— 1784, — —	69	9	0	55	1	7	218	0	9
——— 1785, — —	56	15	11	64	3	4	290	14	4
Medium of theſe three years, — —	61	6	10	58	2	2	266	8	11
——— of county expences, — —	5	7	8	4	15	11	4	19	10
——— of expences not relating to the poor; repairs of churches, roads, &c. — —	17	0	3	3	10	7	56	0	4
——— of nett annual expences, — —	38	18	11	49	15	8	205	8	9
——— of attending on magiſtrates, —	1	7	10	0	12	6	3	18	3
——— of entertainments at meetings, —	0	6	0	0	8	0	1	2	4
——— of law expences, — —	0	1	11	0	0	0	14	3	10
——— of ſetting the poor to work, —	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	7

The CHURCH (ſee Plate CXX.) dedicated to St. *Nicholas*, conſiſts of a ſtout embattled tower (in which are four bells); a South porch, a chancel, nave, and two ailes.

On the ſecond bell, is "1692."

On the fourth bell, "1650, William Bainbrigge and Edward Burton, churchwardens."

The door of the North aile has a round arch and round pillars. The Eaſt window is rich. The South windows of the chancel are a pair of lancets and a rich Gothic one. The South door plain round; the Eaſt window of the South aile plainer.

In the tracery of the North window of the North aile, whole figures of angels with ſix wings, on wheels, holding ſhields, which laſt are gone.

The Salutation, and two figures on each ſide.

Mr. Burton deſcribes theſe coats at Lockington, Plate CXX. fig. 1—11.

In the South-eaſt window:

1. Gules, three lions paſſant guardant in pale Or, a label of three points Argent.
2. Quarterly, Argent and Gules, the ſecond and third quarter fretty Or, a border Azure. *Deſpenſer*.
3. Or, three piles Gules, a canton Ermine. *Baſſet*[5].

In a South window:

4. Azure, a croſs Or, *Ayleſbury*.
5. Gules, three lions paſſant guardant in pale Or, in a bordure under a label of *France*. *Edmund Crouchback* earl of *Lancaſter*; with the figure of the earl, painted on glaſs.

In the North-eaſt window:

6. Argent, a ſaltire Gules, fretty Or. *Crophull*.
7. Gules, three lions paſſant guardant in pale Or. *England*.
8. Gules, three lions paſſant guardant in pale Or, within a border Argent. Earl of *Kent*.

In a high North window:

9. Gules, a cinquefoil Ermine. Abbey of *Leiceſter*.
10. Gules, three fiſhes naiant Argent. *Roach*[6].
11. Argent, a ſaltire; and on a canton Sable a mullet Or.

The coats numbers 1. and 2. remain; and in the North window of the chancel are the two following; Plate CXIX. fig. 2, 3.

Bainbrigge; impaling, Quarterly, Or and vairé Gules and Argent, a label of four Vert, *Charde*.

Bainbrigge; impaling, Argent, two bends engrailed

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[1] One of theſe, in 1673, was inhabited by William Lilly.

[2] See vol. I. p. 67.

[3] The early part is not only written in a very neat hand; but each entry is numbered, and referred to by an accurate index.

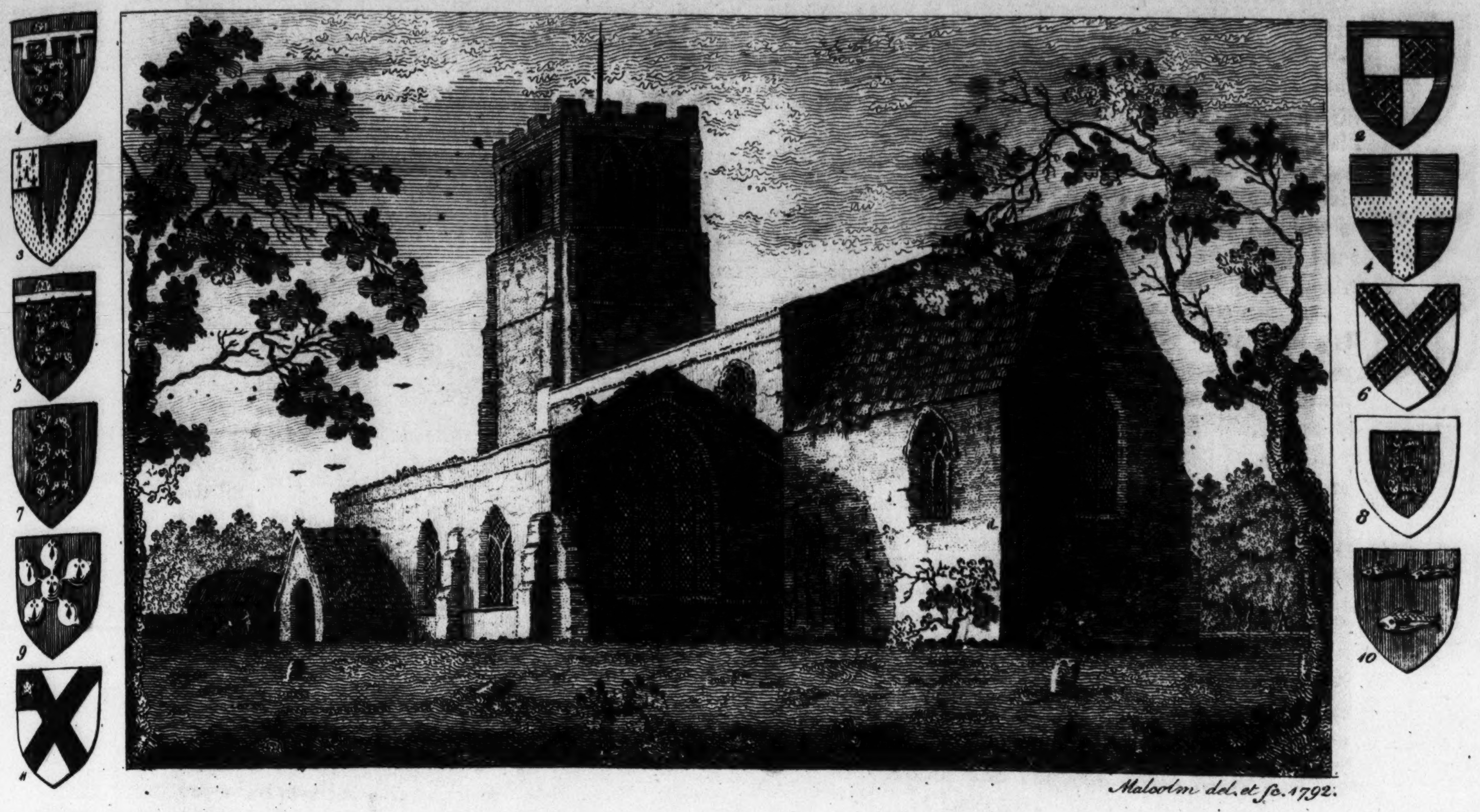
[4] See before, p. *783.

[5] Reginald Baſſet gave to the abbey of Leiceſter, *cum corpore ſuo*, 18 virgates of land in Lockington. Appendix to vol. I. p. 71.

[6] Wyrley calls this *Robert Scates*.

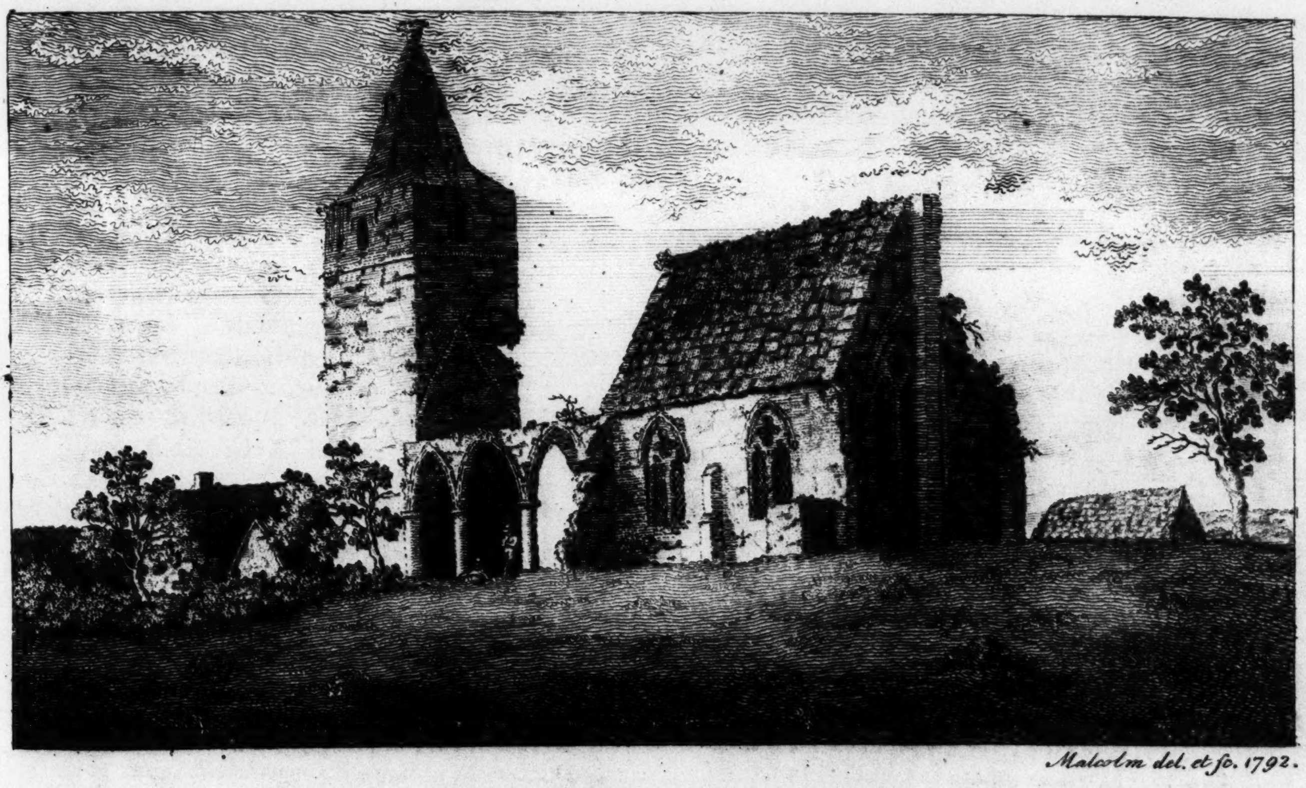
Sable,

LOCKINGTON, S.E.



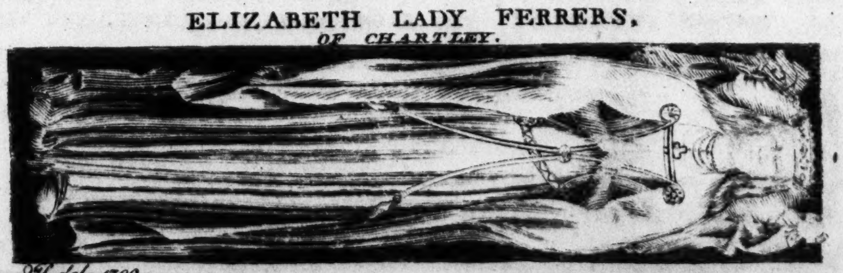
Malcolm del. et sc. 1792.

HEMINGTON, S.E.

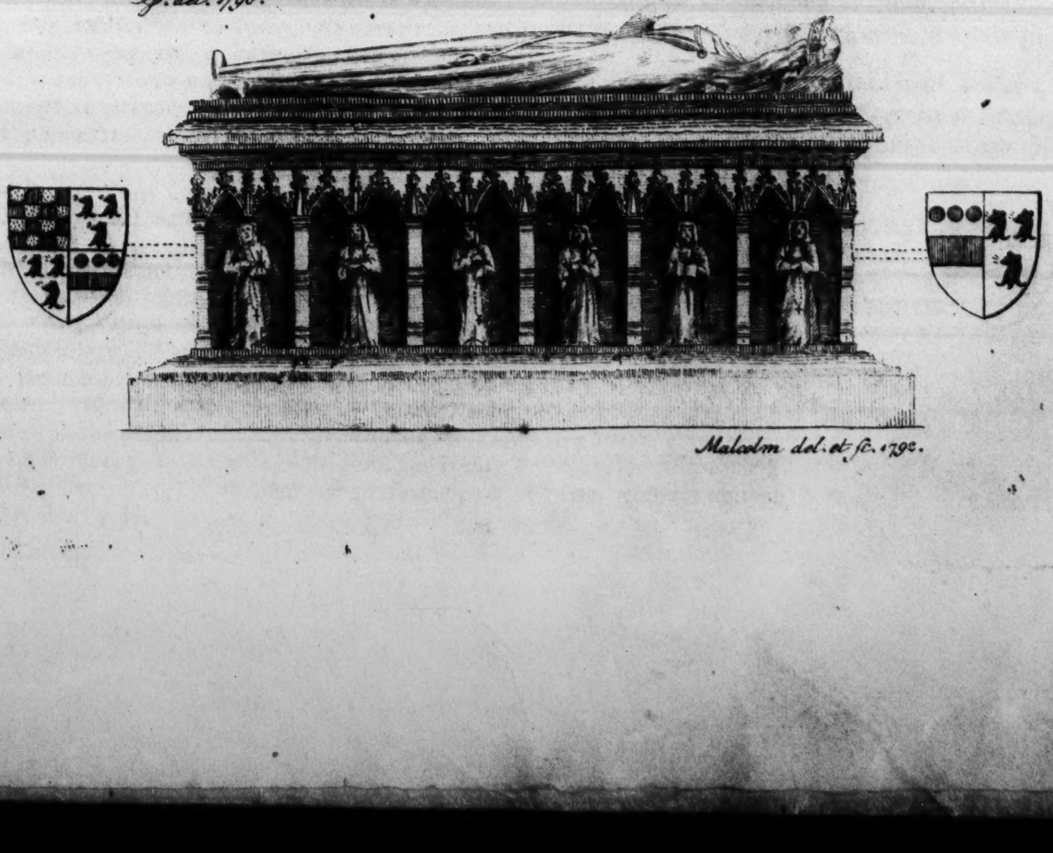


Malcolm del. et sc. 1792.

ELIZABETH LADY FERRERS,
OF CHARTLEY.



J.J. del. 1790.



Malcolm del. et sc. 1792.

Sable, over all a label of three points Azure, *Pygott*.

The font is round, with a fillet of interlaced arches on the upper edge on a round ſhaft and ſloping pedeſtal.

In the Matriculus of 1220, Lockington is deſcribed to be under the patronage of the abbot of *Leiceſter*, who held it to his own uſe *ab antiquo*; and had the chapel of Hemington, which was only ſupplied *de gratiâ*. Nicholas the then vicar was inſtituted by Hugh then biſhop of Lincoln; and paid four marks *ab antiquo*[1].

In 1344, the procurations were, 7*s*. 6¾*d*.; the vicarage was taxed at 24 marks for Lockington, and 25 for Hemington; and paid 2*s*. for Peter-pence. The abbot of Leiceſter had alſo a penſion from it of £4. and had the rectory to his own uſe.

In 1534-5, the value of the vicarage was £6.; and the penſion to the abbot of *Leiceſter* was £2. 13*s*. 4*d*.

In 1550, Lockington church is ſtated to contain,

It̃m, tow copes, the one blewe damaſke, and the other ſatyn.

It̃m, iij veſtmentes of ſylke.

It̃m, tow croſſes.

It̃m, foore great bells.

It̃m, one chalice of ſylver.

"Oct. 9, 1647. Whereas this Committee have, the 3d of October, 1646, granted £50. a year out of the profits of the impropriate rectory of Sileby, in the county of Leiceſter, ſequeſtered from Joſeph Smith, clerk, delinquent, to and for increaſe of the maintenance of ſuch miniſter as this Committee ſhould approve to officiate the cure of the pariſh church of Lockington in the ſaid county: It is ordered that the ſaid £50. a year be paid to Mr. William Plant, the preſent miniſter of the ſaid church, for an increaſe of his maintenance; and the ſequeſtrators of the premiſſes are required to pay the ſame unto him accordingly, at ſuch times and ſeaſons of the yeare as the ſaid profits grow due and payable[2]."

In 1650, Lockington was returned as an impropriation; the rectory worth £80.; the vicarage worth £10; and the incumbent as "ſufficient, but double beneficed."

In the king's books it is entered as a diſcharged living, worth, with the deſecrated chapel of Hemington, in great and ſmall tithes, manſe, and other receipts, on an average, £6. 7*s*. 3½*d*.

The clear yearly value in Bacon's Liber Regis is ſtated to be £40. 2*s*. 8*d*.; to which £60. has been added from queen Anne's bounty[3].

The epiſcopal procurations are, for the rectory 2*s*. 6*d*.; the vicarage, 2*s*.

VICARS.	PATRONS.
Nicholas de Sanctâ Brigidâ, 1222.	Abbot and convent of St. Mary de Pratis at Leiceſter.
Nicholas capellanus, 1240.	
Robert, 1319.	
John Twywell[4], 1332.	
John de Spondon[5], 1334.	
Robert Stalley, 1534.	
Sir William Reppington[6], buried July 26, 1567.	
George Herod[7] occurs 1574—1579.	
John Croft, 1609.	
Arthur Cowtoll, 1610.	
William Arme[8], 1612; died 1633.	
James Wood, inducted[9] Sept. 20, 1633.	
John Moore[10], inducted Feb. 24, 1636-7.	
Willam Plant[11], inducted March 7, 1648; died June 4, 1662.	Parliamentary Sequeſtrators[12].
John Hoyland, Aug. 16, 1662; died Sept. 27, 1667.	William Bainbrigge, eſq.
William Coylborne, Nov. 7, 1667.	
John Heyrick, Oct. 29, 1686.	John Bainbrigge, eſq.
Joſeph Harwar, Oct. 12, 1687.	
John Smith, May 32, 1692.	
John Brentnall, July 30, 1695.	
George Metcalfe, Aug. 10, 1703.	
Thomas Bentley[13], March 3, 1739-40; died Jan. 4, 1777.	Philip Harley Bainbrigge, eſq.
Philip Story, M. A. May 27, 1777; the preſent vicar.	Mary and Elizabeth Bainbrigge, ſpinſters.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

On a large old monument againſt the North wall of the chancel (ſee Plate CXIX):

1. A man in a gown, ruff, and round cap; and a woman in ruff, and hood turned up and falling forward: behind him four ſons in trunk hoſe kneeling fronting; behind her nine girls.

Over him, *Bainbrigge*, ſingle; as in fig. 1.

Over her, *Bainbrigge*; impaling *Charde*; fig. 2.

Above, *Bainbrigge* ſingle; and this motto, POST TENEBRAS SPERO LUCEM[14].

"WILLIAM BAINBRIGGE, ESQUIRE, LORD OF THE MANOR OF LOCKINGTON, MARRIED ELIZABETH, DAUGHTER OF ED. CHARD, OF LOVNDON, ESQ. BY WHOM HE HAD FOURE SONS AND NINE DAUGHTERS; VIZ. JOHN, MARRYED AGNES, DAUGHTER OF WILLIAM LAW, OF WIGSTON, GENT. BARNABY BAINBRIGGE, MERCHANT VẼTURER, DECEASED; THOMAS MARRIED AGNES, DAUGHTER OF GEORGE JACKSON, GENT.; WILLIAM THE YOUNGEST SON; ELIZABETH, MARRIED FIRST TO JOHN STANFORD, ESQ. AND SINCE TO ROBERT TERRINGHAM, ESQ.; MARY, MARRIED TO JOHN LAW, GENT. SARA, FIRST MARRIED TO HENRY DUCKET, BACHELOR OF DIVINITY, SINCE TO WIILIAM ROBINSON, DOCTOR OF DIVINITY; HESTER, MARRIED TO PHILIP BAINBRIGGE, GENT. SUSANNA AND ANNE, UNMARRIED. THREE DAUGHTERS MORE DECEASED. HE ERECTED THIS MONUMENT FOR HIMSELF AND POSTERITY 1614.

A PEERLESS PAYRE LYES HERE BENEATH,
LINKT LONG IN LOVE AND NOW IN DEATH;
FOUR TIMES TEN YEARS AND SOMEWHAT MORE
ONE SOUL IN BODYES TWAINE THEY BORE;
WHICH MULTIPLY'D ITS OWN PERFECTION
TO THIRTEEN PAVNES OF CHAST AFFECTION.
GENTLE, WISE, BOUNTEOUS THEY WERE,
FULL OF GOOD WORKS AND HOLY FEAR,
FULL OF SWEET GRACE AND HARTY CHERE.
AND NOW THEIR GLORIOUS SOULES ABOVE
ABOUND NO LESS IN JOY THAN LOVE."

William Bainbrigge, eſq. departed this life
the 22d of April, 1617, and in the 81ſt year of his age;
and Elizabeth his wife deceaſed the 14th of April,
1624, in the 78th year of her age.
To whoſe memory William their yongeſt ſon
hath cauſed this inſcription here to be placed, 1625."

2. On a handſome tablet of white marble:

Arms of *Bainbrigge* in a lozenge.

"In hopes of a joyful reſurrection,

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[1] See the Introductory Volume, p. lix.

[2] From the original Minute-book of the Committee of Sequeſtrations, preſerved in the Bodleian Library.

[3] Towards this augmentation the ſum of £200 was raiſed whilſt Mr. Metcalfe was vicar (about 1725) by various contributions. Mrs. Mary Bainbrigge, widow of John Bainbrigge, eſq. ordered £50.; but, dying inteſtate, it was paid by two of her ſons and youngeſt daughter Mary; (Rev. John Bainbrigge and ſiſter £25.; and the eldeſt ſon, William, £25.). Sir John Harper gave £10.; William Bainbrigge, eſq. £50.; Mr. Edward-Brett Bainbrigge, £31. 10*s*.; Mr. John Bainbrigge, £21. 2*s*.; Mrs. Mary Bainbrigge, £5. 7*s*.; Mrs. Fulwood, £1. 1*s*.; Mr. Allen of Greſley, £3. 3*s*. The deficiency (£27. 7*s*.) was made up by the then incumbent George Metcalfe; who alſo paid all the charges, including the fine, to the amount of £12. Pariſh Reg.

[4] Pat. 16 Ric. II.

[5] A benefactor to Leiceſter abbey. See vol. I. p. 262.

[6] Pariſh Regiſter.

[7] Ibid.

[8] "He died in the pulpit when he was preaching." Pariſh Regiſter.

[9] By Simon Forſter, vicar of Caſtle Donington, and Henry Twitty, vicar of Diſeworth.

[10] Pariſh Regiſter.

[11] See p. 879.

[12] Pariſh Regiſter.

[13] Miniſter alſo of Thrumpton 28 years. See his epitaph, p. 879.

[14] See Plate CXIX.

near this place reſt the remains
of Mary Bainbrigge, widow,
and relict of William Bainbrigge, eſq.
formerly of this place, and afterwards
of Woodborow, in the county of Nottingham,
the laſt ſurviving daughter
and one of the two coheireſſes of
Philip Lacock, eſq. of Woodborow, deceaſed.
She died April 8, 1785, aged 92.
If Charity can Heaven procure,
The reſt in Hope is made ſecure."

On the Eaſt wall:

1. On a ſmall black tablet, Or, on a bend Sable, three dolphins embowed Or, between two wolves heads Sable, *Oſborne*; impaling *Bainbrigge*; Pl. CXIX. fig. 4.

"In memory of Mary,
the wife of William Oſborne, of Derby, gent.
and youngeſt daughter of
John Bainbrigge, eſq. and Mary his wife,
late of this town.
She departed this life June the 26th, 1749,
and lieth interred near this place.
Vivit poſt funera Virtus.
Hoc poſuit maritus mœſtiſſimus."

2. On a white marble tablet:

Quarterly, 1. and 4. *Bainbrigge*; 2. Sable, a gauntlet Or, *Lacock*; 3. Or, a bend cottized Sable, *Harley*. Creſt, a goat ſtanding, Sable, collared Argent, fig. 5.

"Near this place lie the remains of
Philip Harley Bainbrigge, eſq.
ſon of William Bainbrigge, eſq.
by Mary his wife, who was daughter and
coheireſs of Philip Lacock, eſq. of Woodborough,
in the county of Nottingham.
He married Katharine, the daughter of
Thomas Allicock, of Lambley, gent. and died
without iſſue, July 27, 1769, aged 49.
He was a perſon of great integrity; a lover
of truth and juſtice.
He ſpent his time chiefly in the
agreeable amuſement which the country afforded; not
chuſing to be much converſant in the buſy world.
As maſter of a family, he behaved as an
affectionate huſband; he was loved and eſteemed by
his ſervants and dependants; he looked upon
his tenants even as a part of his family;
and always treated them with kindneſs and affability.
They lived under him with comfort and ſatisfaction,
being in no fear of any ſort of oppreſſion or hardſhip;
ſo that they would have the greateſt reaſon to
lament his death, if it was not for the proſpect of
meeting with the ſame kind and generous uſage
from thoſe worthy perſons who ſucceed him in
his fortune and eſtate.
This monument was erected by Katharine Bainbrigge,
widow of the deceaſed, in gratitude to the memory
of one who had treated her with reſpect and
tenderneſs whilſt he lived, and was not
unmindful of her at his death[1]."

On the South wall.

1. On a mural monument by Streeton of Nottingham: Arms of *Bainbrigge*.

"In memory of Mary, the daughter
of William Bainbrigge, eſq. and Mary his wife.
Bleſt with an ample fortune,
a benevolent and good heart,
ſhe lived eſteemed, and died lamented,
April 22, 1779."

2. On a tablet under a figure of Hope, of ſtatuary marble: Arms of *Bainbrigge*.

"Near to this place lie the remains
of Mrs. Elizabeth Bainbrigge, ſpinſter,
late of Woodborow, in the county of Nottingham,
who died on the 15th day of October, 1797, aged 81.
She was the youngeſt daughter of William Bainbrigge,
eſq. and Mary his wife, of this place.
Her life was one continued act of virtue.
She hath left a memory that ſhall never die;
and an example
that may be imitated, but not eaſily equalled.
The Rev. Philip Story,
from gratitude and affection, erected this monument."

On an upright ſlate againſt the Eaſt wall:

"Near this wall lies the body of
John Robinſon, gent. eldeſt ſon of Henry Robinſon,
rector of Long Whatton, by Anne his wife,
and daughter of Thomas Bainbrigge, gent.
all buried in this place.
He died March 29, 1704, aged 54 years."

On flat ſtones in the chancel:

1. *Bainbrigge*, impaling ſeven maſcles, under a label of three points, *St. Andrew*; fig. 6.

"HERE LIETH THE BODIE OF BARBARA, DAUGHTER OF WILLIAM ST. ANDREW, OF GRAY'S INN, ESQ. AND WIFE OF WILLIAM, SON AND HEIRE OF JOHN BAINBRIGGE, ESQ. SHE DIED THE 5TH OF APRIL, 1624, IN HER AGE 18."

Her figure is cut on the ſtone, in a mantle and falling cape, the hands joined[2].

2. On a braſs plate:

"*Memoriæ Sacrum.*
Here lieth interred the body of Elizabeth,
wife to William Bainbrigge, eſq. who
departed this life the 14th of April, 1624,
in the 78th year of her age; to whoſe
memorie Suſanna Bainbrigge and Anne her
youngeſt daughters have cauſed this
ſtone and inſcription here to be placed."

On the ſtone under the above:

"Here lieth alſo the body of Mrs. Lucy
Robinſon, who died the 30th
Day of April, anno Dom. 1694."

And below that: "Mary Bainbrigge."

3. "Here lieth Elizabeth, daughter of Gervas Pygott, eſq. and wife of William
Bainbrigge, eſq. who had two ſons and
one daughter, and died the 20th of March, 1634.
Here lieth John, ſon and heir apparent of
William Bainbrigge, eſq. who married Dorothy,
daughter of Thomas Grey, of Langley, eſq. by whom
he had two ſons and three daughters.
He died January 20, 1658,
in the 30th year of his age.
His ſon John Bainbrigge, eſq. lieth
alſo here, who died October 1, 1717,
in the 60th year of his age. He married
Mary, the only daughter of Thomas
Harley, of Oſgathorpe, gent. by whom
he had three ſons and three daughters."

At bottom, *Bainbrigge*; impaling *Harley*; fig. 7.

4. Round the ledge of a flat ſtone (in part chip'd off):

"John Bainbrigge married Anne, the
daughter of William Law, of W[igſto]n,
by whom he had iſſue one ſon William,
and one daughter Elizabeth.
He departed this life the 10th day of March, ...
anno Domino 1642, ætatis . . . . . .

MEMORIÆ SACRUM.

"IF THAT, READER, THOU WOULDST KNOW
WHOSE SACRED DUST AND ASHES OWE
THIS PIOUS STONE, GOE FIRST INQUIRE
WHY SIGHS AND WEEPS THE DOLEFUL SHIRE.
IF TEARS COULD SPEAK, THEY'L SIGHING SAY,
HERE'S HOSPITALITIE'S DEAD CLAY.
ASK THE SAD CHURCH, AND THOU SHALT READ,
LOE HERE TRUE PIETY LIES DEAD.
NEXT ASKE THE HELPLESS POORE, AND THEN
THOU'LT HEAR TOO MUCH TO ASKE AGEN.
YET IF THY MIND BE CURIOUS STILL
TO ASKE OF ME WHOSE RELIQUES FILL
THIS HOUSE OF DEATH; KNOW HERE I SAVE
EARTH PLAIN, YET JUST. IN THIS SAME GRAVE;
HERE SUCH A BAINBRIGGE COFFIN'D LIES
WHOSE LOSSE IS THEAME FOR WEEPING EYES.
I THINK THERE'S NONE IN SORROW DOMBE,
BUT MEN MORE MARBLE THEN HIS TOMBE."

---

[1] She was afterwards re-married to Richard Cheſlyn, eſq. of Langley-hall (ſee p. 863); but was buried at Lockington. See her epitaph, p. 879.

[2] This inſcription I copied in 1794; but the ſtone was broken and taken up in 1797, when the laſt Mrs. Bainbrigge was buried.

5. On three braſs ſhields:

1. *Bainbrigge*; impaling *St. Andrew*; fig. 7.

2. Gules, a bend fuſilly between ſix martlets Or, *Pigot*; fig. 8.

3. Ermine, a bend voided Gules, *Ireton*; fig. 9.

"Here lieth the body of William
Bainbrigge, eſq. lord of this
manor of Lockington; who
had ſucceſſively three wives, which
ly here interred. The third and laſt
was Mary, the daughter of Jerman
Ireton, of Attenborough, eſq.
by whom he had iſſue four ſons,
William, Thomas, William, and Henry;
and two daughters, Jane and Katharine.
He departed this life the 22d of November, 1669,
of his age 65.
William his third ſon cauſed this ſtone to
be placed here in memory of him."

6. *Bainbrigge*, impaling *Harley*; an eſcutcheon of *Lacock*; fig. 10.

"Here lies the body of
William Bainbrigge, eſq.
lord of this manor, who departed
this life the 10th day of October, 1736,
in the 51ſt year of his age.
He married Mary, the daughter
and coheireſs of Philip Lacock, of Woodborough, eſq.
by whom he left iſſue four ſons and two daughters.
Here alſo lieth his ſon and
heir, John Bainbrigge, eſq.
who died Dec. 3d, 1736, in his 19th year."

7. On a ſmall braſs:

"Here lieth the body of Edward Bainbrigge,
youngeſt ſon of William Bainbrigge, eſq.
(late lord of this manor),
by Mary his wife, daughter and coheireſs
of Philip Lacock, eſq. of Woodborough,
in the county of Nottingham.
He died Dec. 3, 1741, in the 15th year of his age."

8. "Here lieth interred the body of
Philip-Harley Bainbrigge, eſq. lord of this manor,
and the laſt male-heir of that family[1].
He married Katharine, the daughter of
Thomas Allicock, of Lambley, gent.
and died without iſſue July 27,
and buried Auguſt 1ſt, 1769."

9. "Beneath reſt the remains of Katherine,
relict of Philip-Harley Bainbrigge, eſq.
She departed this life June 9, 1792, aged 77 years.

On flat ſtones in the nave:

1. "Johannes . . . . . . obiit anno Dñi 1501, æt. 61."

2. Arms of *Fullwood*, fig. 11; as in p. 883.

"Here lieth interred the body of Mr.
William Fullwood, late apothecary in Loughborough,
who departed this life the 18th of April,
in the year of our Lord 1736, in his 31ſt year.
He married Anne, daughter of the late
Nicholas Maſon, of Burton ſuper Wolds, gent.
by whom he had iſſue two daughters."

3. "Here lieth the body of Mr. John Fullwood, ſen.
of Hemington.
Here alſo lieth the body of John Fullwood, jun.
who departed this life Sept. 16, 1722, aged 73."

4. "Here lieth interred the body of
Luke Abbott, of Hemington,
who departed this life April 21, anno Domini 1692,
ætatis ſuæ 66.

Here alſo reſts the body of Luke Abbot,
grandſon of the above Luke Abbot.
He departed this life Feb. 5, 1776,
in the 83d year of his age.

Judith, ſecond daughter of Thomas and Sarah Abbot,
of Hemington, who died June 17, 1725, aged 22."

5. "Nicholas Thorpe, ſecond ſon of Edward Thorpe,
of Bramcote, and ſervant to John Bainbrigge, eſq.
who, being a bachelor of the age of 17,
departed this life Dec. 16, 1642."

6. "Elizabeth Johnſon died Sept. 1604, aged 34."

On a neat tablet againſt the wall of the North aile:

Quarterly; 1. Sable, an armed leg couped at the thigh in pale, between two broken ſpears Argent, headed Or, *Gilbert*; 2. Argent, a lion rampant in a border Sable; 3. Argent, a chevron engrailed between three croſs croſſlets fitché Sable; 4. Argent, a bear rampant Sable; fig. 12.

"In the vault of her family near this place is
interred Dorothy Gilbert.
She was daughter to William and Martha Bainbrigge,
of Lockington Old Hall, in the county of Leiceſter, eſq.
On the 13th of October, 1721, ſhe married
John, eldeſt ſon of Henry Gilbert[2], of Locko, in
the county of Derby, eſq.
from whom ſhe was taken on the 22d of October, 1727,
in the 33d year of her age.
They had iſſue three ſons and two daughters.
The eldeſt, Dorothy, widow of John Gardiner,
of Thundridge Bury, in the county of Hartford, eſq.
erected this monument out of a dutiful regard
to the memory of her affectionate mother."

In the Eaſt chancel of the South aile (called *Hemington Chapel*) is an alabaſter tomb, having at the ſides, under double flowered niches, ſix figures of bearded monks in cowls; one with book and roſary, crutch, and beads at ſide; three with a roſary; one with a book and purſe at his right ſide. On the South ſide ſix more; three holding a book, two a roſary, and one a roſary and book. At the head two angels holding a ſhield on which was painted, Argent, a feſs Gules, in chief three torteauxes, *Devereux*; impaling, Argent, three bears' heads eraſed Sable, muſſeled Or, *Langham*. And at the feet, Quarterly, 1. *Ferrars*; 2. and 3. *Langham*; 4. *Devereux*. The angels and ſhields remain; but the arms are vaniſhed.

On this tomb lies the figure of a lady, with a coronet on her hair, which falls below her elbows; treble neck-lace, from which hangs a croſs patée; a ſhift with three buttons on the breaſt, double cordon, long ſleeves, croſs belt, mantle, fingers (gone), double cuſhion, the upper held by angels; feet ſeen; dog running down left ſide. A neat bird's-eye view of this figure, taken by Mr. Schnebbelie in 1790, and a ſide view of the tomb by Mr. Malcolm in 1792, are given in Plate CXX.

On the ledge, Mr. Burton ſays, was inſcribed:

"Hic jac[ent corpus domine Elizabethe Ferrers[3],
nuper uxoris domini Johannis Ferrers de Chartley,
que Elizabetha obiit 15 . . . . . .[4]"]

But of this only the Hic jac' . . . . now remains.

On a ſlab nearly adjoining the above tomb, are the faint tracings of a man and woman; at his left foot a boy; between her feet a girl.

"Hic jacent corpora Thome [Q. Whitby] et
Agnetis uxoris ej' qui quidem Thomas
obiit xxii die me'ſis Marcii, anno Dñi
mille'mo d°viii et dicta Agnes . . . . . .

On the South ſide of the chancel wall, on the outſide, is the following inſcription, engraved on a ſtone nearly the ſame as that of which the wall is made:

"Here lieth the body of Mr. William Plant, miniſter,
who, after fourteen years labour in the Word
and Doctrine in this place,
departed this life the 4th day of June, 1662.
He married Katharine, the daughter of John,
ſecond ſon to William Croft, of Barwell, eſq.
who died the 21ſt of June, 1664,
and her body lieth here interred."

In the church-yard:

"Beneath this ſtone lie the remains of the Rev.
Mr. Thomas Bentley, late vicar of Lockington 37
years, and miniſter of Thrumpton 28 years.
He departed this life Jan. 4, 1777, aged 73."

---

[1] At his death, however, were living Thomas of Woodſeats (in his manor of Roceſter) co. Stafford; and William of London and Hugglefcote; and from the former at leaſt remains a numerous male poſterity 1802.

[2] Of this family a copious pedigree (to 1611) may be ſeen in Harl. MSS. 5809. p. 44. b.

[3] This lady was probably a ſecond wife of John Devereux lord Ferrers of Chartley; ſee p. 880.

[4] The date was incomplete in Burton's time; and all within hooks have been ſince plained and obliterated by knives, &c.

HEMINGTON,

a ſmall village within the pariſh of Lockington, is ſeated in the angle of the county, South of the Trent, and near to Donington caſtle. Though not named in Domeſday, Hemington is probably the ſmall parcel of the ſuperior manor of Loughborough, then belonging to earl *Hugo*, which occurs in Domeſday Book, with the following *lacunæ:* "*Roger Buſli* holds of earl *Hugo* in . . . . . Here is half a plough . . . . and four villans with two bordars . . . . . half. *Alnod* held it[1]."

In 1222, *Bartholomew Baſſet*, of Hemington, was fined in five marks, to take an aſſiſe againſt *Brian* the *Foreſter* and *Thomas French*, for a tenement in Hemington[2].

In 1270, *Roger de Quency* earl of *Winton*, at his death, was ſeiſed of one knight's fee in Hemington, value £10. *per annum*; *Eleanor de Vaux*, relict of the ſaid earl, held the ſaid knight's fee in dower; and ſir *Thomas de Meignell* and *Robert de Langton* held the ſame under her and the heirs of the ſaid earl[3].

This was afterwards the antient inheritance of the *Crophulls*, who were lords alſo of the neighbouring townſhips of Sutton and Bonington in the county of Nottingham[4].

"Rad̃us de Crophull & Matilda uxor ejus clam' habere, & habent, viſum de hominibus & tenentibus ſuis de Bonnington & Sutton, cum omnibus libertatibus & conſuetudinibus liberis[5]."

In 1279, *Robert Balle* and *Richard Fraunceys* of Hemington entered into recognizance *(manucapti fuerunt)* for the attendance in parliament of ſir *Thomas de Meignell*, who had been elected one of the members of the county; as did *William Hoſewyf* and *Roger le Chamberlyng* for the attendance of ſir *William Burdet* of Loſeby, the other repreſentative[6].

May 6, 1327, king Edward III. granted to *Ralph de Crophull* and his heirs liberty of free-warren in all their demeſne lands at Hemington and Braundeſton. His teſtibus; J. Elien' epiſcopo, cancellario noſtro; R. Covent' & Lichf' epiſcopo; Gilberto Talbot; Johanne de Crombewelle; Johanne de Ros, ſeneſcallo hoſpitii noſtri, & aliis. Dat' per manum noſtram apud Nottingh̄, vi° Maii[7].

In 1340, *Henry de Beaumont* earl of *Boghan*, at his death, held, as of the right of *Alice* his wife, one knight's fee at Hemington of the king *in capite*[8].

In 1346, *John de Verdun* (on the aid then granted for knighting Edward of Woodſtock, the king's eldeſt ſon) was aſſeſſed 8*s*. for a fifth part of one knight's fee in Hemington: and *John Langheton* (on the ſame occaſion) was aſſeſſed 2*s*. for a twentieth part of one knight's fee there, all parcel of the honour of *Winton*[9].

In 1350, *John de Langton*, at his death, held one meſſuage and 30 acres of land, with the appurtenances, at Hemington, of the heir of *John de Beaumont* (then within age, and in wardſhip of the king) by the ſervice of a thirtieth part of one knight's fee; and *Henry de Langton*, his ſon and heir, was then aged 40 years[10].

Sir *John* Crophull, knt. ſon of *Ralph*, was lord of this manor in 1359. He married *Margery*, daughter and coheir to *Theobald* lord *Verdon*.

In 1369, *Henry de Beaumont*, at his death, held one knight's fee in Hemington of the king *in capite*, which *John de Crophull* and *Henry de Langton* held[11].

In 1371, it was found to be of no damage to the king, or to any other perſon, if leave was granted to ſir *John de Crophull*, knight, to enfeoff *Thomas* his ſon, and *Sibill* wife of the ſaid Thomas, in his manor of Hemington, with the appurtenances; and that the ſaid manor was held of the heir of *Henry de Beaumont*[12]. Upon this report, leave was accordingly granted to ſettle this manor on them and their heirs males[13].

In 1383, *John de Crophull*, knt. held, at his death, the manor of Hemington of the lord *Beaumont* by knight's ſervice[14].

Agnes the ſole daughter and heir *Thomas de Crophull* brought this manor in marriage to ſir *Walter Devereux*, knight; and, in 1396, ſir *John de Beaumont*, knt. died ſeiſed of one knight's fee in Hemington, which ſir *Walter Devereux*, knt. and *Agnes* his wife, and *William Langeton* held[15]. This Walter Devereux died on the feſtival of St. James the Apoſtle 1403[16]; leaving *Walter* his ſon and heir. *Agnes* his widow appears to have been again married; for, in 1435, wife of *John Merbury*, died ſeiſed of the manor of Hemington[17].

Walter Devereux, her ſon, married *Elizabeth* daughter of ſir *John Merbury* by a former wife; and had iſſue *Walter Devereux*, eſq. who in 1458 was proved to be the grandſon [*conſanguineus*] and heir to the aforeſaid Agnes[18]; and a daughter *Anne*, married to *William Herbert* earl of *Pembroke*.

Walter Devereux, eſq. married *Anne*, ſole daughter and heir to *William* lord *Ferrers* of *Chartley*, by whom he had one ſon, *John*; and was ſlain in 1485, fighting on the part of king Richard III. in Boſworth field.

John Devereux, his ſon and heir, was ſummoned to parliament from 1487 to 1496 by the title of *John* lord *Ferrers of Chartley*. He married, firſt, *Cecily*, daughter and heir to *Henry Bourchier* earl of *Eſſex*; by whom he had *Walter*, created viſcount *Hereford* in 1547, and lineal anceſtor to *Robert* earl of *Eſſex*, the celebrated parliamentary general in the civil wars.

The ſecond wife of *John Devereux* lord *Ferrers* of *Chartley*, not noticed by Dugdale, was very probably *Elizabeth*, who ſeems to have been of the *Langham* family; whoſe beautiful effigies remains on her tomb in the Hemington chancel of Lockington church[19].

The property which the abbot and convent of St. *Mary de Pratis* at *Leiceſter* poſſeſſed at Hemington is thus deſcribed in their Regiſter:

Habemus in Hemyngton capellam, que non debet deſerviri niſi ex ſpeciali graciâ, ſicut patet in matriculo epiſcopi.

Item habemus ibidem decimam garbarum, & feni, lini, & canabi, creſcencium in campis, & quandam placeam prati pro decimâ feni vocati le Chenel, & totam decimam feni de le hadys & leys, que decima feni redd' per annum vi s̄. viii đ. per firmarium.

Item habemus ibidem decimam molendini ventritici.

Habemus ibidem unam acram terre arabilis in territorio de Hemynton, ſcilicet, jacentem inter terram que fuit Simonis de Rotherford ex parte unâ, & terram que fuit Johannis Mile ex alterâ, ex dono Thome Meynel de eâdem.

Habemus ibidem, ex dono Roberti Meynel, Johannis de Langedon, & Hugonis de Derby, ii acras prati & unam rodam, in augmentum latitudinis illarum duarum acrarum prati, que deſint in latitudine illarum, nomine decimarum feni ſpectantium ad eccleſiam noſtram de Lokynton, de ipſis & hominibus ſuis de Hemynton, ſcilicet, illas duas acras que ſunt proxime prato noſtro & terre noſtre que vocatur Foule, uſque partem occidentem in prato de Heymyngton.

Mem' quod nos conceſſimus domino Thome Meynel de Heymynpton & Alicie uxori ſue, quamdiu vixerint, ad audiendum divina in oratorio ſuo in curiâ ſuâ infra villam de Heymyngton conſtructo, per perpetuum capellanum ſuum, & hoc ſine pulſacione campane; ſalvo in omnibus jure matricis eccleſie de Lokynton, &c. reddendo nobis iiii s̄. per annum, ut in compoſicione inter nos & ipſos. Item predictus Thomas & Alicia conceſſerunt, per predictam compoſicionem, quod nullus heredum ſuorum, nec aliquis alius, occaſione predicte gratie ſic facte, aliquem in dicto oratorio poterit quoquomodo venditare celebrationi, &c.

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[1] "Regerus Buſli tenet de comite H. in . . . . . . Ibi eſt dimidia carucæ . . . . ; & 4 villani, cum 2 bordariis, habent . . . . dimidiam. Alnod tenuit." Domeſday, fol. 237. a.

[2] Madox, Hiſtory of the Exchequer, from Mag. Rot. 6 Hen. III. Rot. 1. a. Warw. & Leic. Nova Oblata.

[3] Eſch. 55 Hen. III. N° 36. Leic.

[4] Thoroton, p. 6.

[5] Inter Placita de Libertatibus & Quo Warranto in Scaccario, 3 Edw. III.

[6] Prynne's Papal Uſurpations, vol. III. p. 739.—Of the Meignells, ſee hereafter, under Rothley.

[7] Cart. 1 Edw. III. N° 66.

[8] Eſch. 14 Edw. III. N° 24. Leic.

[9] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III.

[10] Eſch. 24 Edw. III. N° 37. Leic.

[11] Eſch. 43 Edw. III. pars 1. N° 12.

[12] Ad quod dampnum 45 Edw. III. N° 58.

[13] Clauſ. 45 Edw. III. pars 1. m. 7.

[14] Eſch. 6 Ric. II. N° 23. Leic.

[15] Eſch. 20 Ric. II. N° 14. Leic.

[16] Eſch. 4 Edw. IV. m. 9.

[17] Eſch. 14 Hen. VI. N° 32. Leic.

[18] Rot. Fin. 26 Hen. VI. m. 9.

[19] See before, p. 879; and the figure in Plate CXX.

Habemus ibidem, ex dono Rogeri comitis Wyntonie, iii s̄. iiii d̄. de terrâ quondam Hugonis de Darby & participum ejus, &c. (ut in cartâ) in ſupplementum unius marce cum x s̄. in Schevesby, de quibus ſupra eſt mencio, pro piſcacione quam habuimus in vinario de Groby. Et quidam in quibuſdem ſcriptis de participacione feodi militis de hereditate comitis Wyntonie dividendâ inter tres ſorores, &c. faciunt mentionem de predicto redditu ſub iſtis verbis:

'Henricus de Morley tenet v virgatas terre in Hemynton; & reddit abbati Leyc' iii s̄. iiii d̄. pro heredibus comitis Wyntonie, que quidem participacio facta fuit anno Domini m° cc° lxx° ſeptimo. Et mem' quod copia iſtius participacionis ita remanet in monaſtico Beate Marie de Pratis Leyc', in libro de terris dominicalibus fratris Willielmi Charite."

Dominus Walterus de Norows, miles, & dominus de Hemynton, tenet predictas terras quondam Hugonis de Darby & participum ejus, & predictas v virgatas terre in Hemynton, & reddit iii s̄. iiii d̄.; tamen conſuevimus clamare iſtum redditum de toto dominico ibidem.

Habemus ibidem vi lī. à Willielmo Oſborne, pro totâ decimâ garbarum & feni ibi.

Decima ſolebat reddere xx lī. modò vi lī.

Mem' quod poſſumus diſtringere in tenementis predictorum Hugonis & participum ejus pro predicto redditu, ſcilicet, iii s̄. iiii d̄.

Johannes Smyth de Lokynton tenet i acram ibi, & reddit vi d̄."[1]

Divers premiſes in Hemington were held by *Stephen Foxe*, under a crown leaſe, in 1575[2].

This manor paſſed, we do not find how, to the family of the *Harpurs* of Swarkſton, co. Derby.

"Hemington," ſays Mr. Wyrley in 1590, "is now the ſeat of *Richard Harpur*, eſq. who married *Katharine*, daughter of ſir *Thomas Greſley* of Drakelow, knt.

Sir *Richard Harpur*, knight, ſon and heir apparent of ſir *John* Harpur, of Swarkſton, knt. died in April 1629, ſeiſed of this manor; leaving by his firſt wife, ſir *John*, his ſucceſſor, and two daughters.

Sir *Richard* Harpur, not long before his death, purchaſed lands of ſir *Edward Frauncis*, knight; and married a ſecond wife; by whom he had no iſſue. This appears by the following copy of his laſt will:

"In the name of God, Amen. I Richard Harper, of Hemington, in the county of Leiceſter, knight, being of good and perfect ſenſe, memory, and underſtanding, thanks be given to Almighty God, yet knowing the fraylty of this world, and that ſickneſs is the forerunner and meſſenger of death; and therefore being deſirous to ſettle my perſonal and real eſtate which God hath given me in this world, that I may have the more time to prepare myſelf to attend the ſervice of Almighty God, and to meditate on the unſpeakable joys of Heaven; and having heretofore made no proviſion for any jointure for my wife, nor diſpoſed of ſuch lands as I purchaſed from ſir Edward Frauncis, knight, nor of any my goods or chattles. Therefore, the better to avoid all future diſcord and debate, which otherwiſe hereafter might ariſe or grow touching or concerning the ſame, I do therefore hereby make, ordaine, appoint, publiſh, and declare, this to be my laſt will and teſtament, in manner and form following: Firſt, I will and bequeath my ſoul unto Almighty God, who firſt framed me and faſhioned me, and ſpared not to ſend his onely ſon Chriſt Jeſus into this world, who, by ſhedding his moſt precious bloud upon the croſſe, hath payd the ranſomme for my ſinnes, in and by whoſe death and paſſion I aſſuredly expect ſalvation by the full remiſſion of my ſinnes in his bloud, and doubt not to live in Heaven with Chriſt, according to his mercyes promiſed. And I will and appointe my body to the earth from whence it came, and to be buried in decent manner, according to the diſcretion of my executor. And further I will and deviſe unto dame Iſabel Harper, my welbeloved wife, all and every my meſſuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, which heretofore I purchaſed from ſir Edward Frauncis aforeſayd, knight, and all other my purchaſed lands within the realme of England whatſoever; to have and to hould all and every my ſayd meſſuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, ſo purchaſed, with all and every theyr appurtenances, to the ſayd dame Iſabel my wife, her heyres and aſſignes, for ever. And I doe alſo give and deviſe unto my ſayd wife all and every my goods and chattles, as well real as perſonall; and do make, ordaine, and appointe her to be the ſole executrix of this my ſayd laſt will and teſtament; and doe alſo make my good, worthy, and truſty frende ſir George Savell, knight, Jervice Ayre, eſq. Gilberd Nevell, eſq. and Anthony Ayre, eſq. and John Michell, eſq. to be the ſupervilors of this my laſt will; entreating them to be ayding and aſſiſting to my ſayd executrix; and to ſee this my laſt will and teſtament in all points performed, according to my true intent and meaning herein. And in witneſs thereof I have hereunto ſett my hand and ſeal, this 13th day of Aprill, in the yeare of our Lord God 1619, and in the 17th yeare of the reigne of our ſovereigne lord king James over this kingdome.

Richard Harper[3].

Subſcribed, ſealed, and delivered, in the preſence of John Michell, Abell Williams, William Edmunds, William Dolginte, Margaret Pettitt, widdow, her marke."

This will was proved by dame Iſabel Harper, relict of ſir Richard, in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, before ſir John Barnet, knt. April 21, 1629[4].

Sir *John Harpur*, knt. ſon of ſir Richard, was knighted at Worſop Auguſt 24, 1603. He married *Barbara*, daughter and heir of ſir *Henry Beaumont*, of Gracedieu, knight; and dying without iſſue, his two ſiſters, *Dorothy* wife to *Henry Gilbert* of Lockoe, co. Derby, and *Katharine* wife to ſir *Roger Cooper*[5], of Thurgarton, knight, were his coheirs.

About 1647 this manor was the inheritance of ſir *John Harpur*, of Swarkſton; who married *Catharine*, daughter and heir of *Henry Howard*, eſq. (third ſon of *Thomas* earl of *Norfolk*); and in this family the lordſhip ſtill continues[6].

In 1630, the freeholders at Hemington were *John Fulwood*, *Henry Vinſon*, and *John Cotton*.

In 1789, an act was paſſed, for dividing and incloſing, within the manor of Hemington, in the pariſh of Lockington, ſeveral open or common fields, meadows, paſtures, and waſte grounds, containing about 1000 acres. In this act ſir *Henry Harpur*, bart. is deſcribed as lord of the manor and lay impropriator of Hemington; and the Rev. *Philip Story*, clerk, as vicar of the pariſh of Lockington; and ſir Henry Harpur as lay-impropriator, and Philip Story as vicar, entitled to all the great and ſmall tithes ariſing from all the titheable lands and grounds within the ſaid manor; and ſir Henry Harpur, *Iſaac Hawkins*[7], eſq. (of Burton), *Joſeph Briggs*, *John Martin*[8], and other perſons, as the proprietors of the reſidue of the ſaid open fields. Ten acres are decreed to be ſet out for repair of roads; and a ſeventh part of the reſidue of the open field to the impropriator and vicar, in lieu of all tithes and payments; out of which the vicar to have a part worth £40. a year; with a reſervation of mortuaries and ſurplice-fees. The turnpike-roads from Derby to Loughborough, and from Aſhby to Nottingham, not to be altered.

Near the church are the remains of an old manſion, with a very thick wall about it.

By the return to parliament in 1801, Hemington contained 71 houſes; 73 families; 171 males, 166 females; total 337; of whom 55 were chiefly employed in agriculture, and 19 in trade, manufactures, or handicraft.

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[1] Charyte's Rentale, fol. lxi. b.

[2] Leaſes in the Augmentation office.

[3] The ſpelling here is the ſame as dame Jane Har*per* in the pedigree of Baimbrigge of Huggleſcote.

[4] From the original probate, now in my poſſeſſion.

[5] Thoroton, p. 305.

[6] See their pedigree under Biiſton, in Sparkenhoe hundred.

[7] Of whom ſee hereafter under Doniſthorpe.

[8] A memorandum of an agreement with a *Thomas* Martin ſenior occurs, about 1675 ſeemingly, concerning a fee-farm rent iſſuing out of Lockington.

Pedigree of BAINBRIGGE, of LOCKINGTON, and of ROCESTER, co. STAFFORD [1].

John Bainbrigge, of Wheatley, co. Ebor; otherwise called Bainbrigge del North; afterward of Leicestershire. = ...

1. Robert Bainbrigge, of Lockington, buried August 21, 1572. = Isabell, dau. of William Milgate, of Manchester.
2. Thomas Bainbrigge. = Alice, dau. of Robert Palmer, of West Broughton. [See their descendants before, under Ashby, p. 632.]
3. John Bainbrigge.

Modwyn Wolfhide, married Nov. 24, 1562; first wife. = William Bainbrigge, of Lockington, gent. purchased the manor in 1576; had the grant of a crest in 1583; and died 1617, æt. 81. = Elizabeth, dau. of Edw. Charde, of London, esq. married 1571; died April 17, 1624, æt. 78.

Alice, married Nov. 24, 1562. = Thomas Hunte, of Derbyshire.

Isabel, married Nov. 17, 1572. = Richard Haselrig.

1. John Bainbrigge, of Lockington, bapt. Dec. 13, 1573; died 1642. = Agnes, or Anne, dau. of William Lawe, of Great Wigston, gent. died July 3, 1651.
2. Barnaby Bainbrigge, born 1576; merchant-venturer; died s. p.
4. William Bainbrigge, born 1588; bur. August 16, 1654. = . . .
 - Jo. bap. June 22, 1628.
1. Elizabeth, born 1572; married to John Stanford, of Barkby, counsellor at law, and afterward to Rob. Terringham, of Weston, co. Northampton, esq.
2. Mary, b. 1577; d. an inf.
3. Mary, marr. to John Lawe, of Great Wigston.
5. Hester, marr. 1614 to Philip Bainbrigge, of Wheatley, co. Ebor. gent.
6. Anne.
7. Susan.
8. Anne.
9. Eliz.
 - (7. and 8.) unmarried [both] in 1624.

William Robinson, D. D. archdeacon of Nottingham 1635, rector of Long Whatton, &c. Buried 1637. = 4. Sarah, married first, 15 August, 1602, to Hen. Duckett, B. D. of Colerne, county Notts (rather *Wilts.*)

3. Thomas Bainbrigge, of Lockington, b. 15 . . buried Nov. 5, 1658. (His *junior*, William, born as *early* as 1588.) = Agnes, dau. of Geo. Jackson, of Ashbourn, co. Derby, gent.

Barbara, dau. of William St. Andrew, of Gotham, co. Notts, first wife; died s. p. April 5, 1624, æt. 18. = 1. William Bainbrigge, son and heir, of Lockington, died Nov. 22, 1669, æt. 65. = Elizabeth, dau. of Gervase Pigott, of Thrumpton, co. Notts, 2d wife, died March 20, 1634. = Mary, dau. of German Ireton, of Attenborough, co. Notts, 3d wife. Marr. about Nov. 1638.

2. John, born 1616; died an infant.

Elizabeth, born 1602; wife first of John St. Andrew, of Gotham; 2dly, of sir John Bale, of Carleton, co. Leicester [2]. Marr. to sir John Bale about 1631.

Mary, born 1612; died vitâ patris.

Henry Robinson, rector of Long Whatton. = Anne.
 - John Robinson, gent. eldest son: died 29 Mar. 1704, aged 54. Buried at Lockington. (See p. 878.)

John Robinson, bap. at Long Whatton 14 Jan. 1614; baronet 22 June, 1660; ancestor of the Cranford family.

1. John Bainbrigge, of Elveston, co. Derby, b. 1616; di. 1666. = Susanna, dau. of George Harrison, of Derby.
 1. John Bainbrigge, born Sept. 26, 1656, of Thurleston, co. Derby; living unmarried in 1681.
 2. Thomas, æt. 24.
 3. William died unmarried.
 1. Sarah, æt. 20.
 2. Dorothy, 18.
 3. Susanna, 15.

2. William, born 1624; died unmarried.

Anne, wife of Henry Robinson, rector of Lg Whatton.

1. Elizabeth, born 1602; mar. Aug. 24, 1629, to John Milward.
2. Susanna, b. 1618.
3. Jane, b. 1622.
4. Sarah.
 - (3. and 4.) unmarr. 1681.

1. John Bainbrigge, of Lockington, co. Leicester, married 1649; buried in his father's life-time Jan. 27, 1658-9, æt. 30. = Dorothy, dau. of Tho. Grey, of Langley, esq. by his first wife, dau. of Tho. Villiers, esq. of Hanbury, co. Stafford, died about 1666.

2. Gervase Bainbrigge, of Lockington, died about 1673. = Catharine, dau. of John Fulwood, of Hemington, co. Leicester, gent.
 - Thomas, born 1664.
 - William, died August 23, 1678.
 - Anne, born 1659.
 - Matilda, died unmarried in 1693, æt. 26; buried at Wimeswould.

Anne, first wife of Will. Herrick [3], of Beaumanor, esq.; married July 23, 1649; d. 1655.

1. William, b. 1639; d. young.
2. Thomas, b. 1640; died unmarried.

3. William Bainbrigge, of Lockington Old Hall; purchaser in Rocester, co. Staff. 1674, from Bryan visc. Cullen and wife, heiress of the Trenthams; the consideration 3378l. Died Dec. 27, 1679, aged about 35. = Barbara, "2d dau. of Nicholas Wilimot, of Grayes Inne, esq." (afterward sir N. of Osmaston, co. Derby) in marriage-settlement of 21 June, 1665; of Derby, 8 Sept. 1688; surrenders to son William the Little Holme, and Soare Osiers in Lockington, and all her increase of jointure, by said settlement 1665, provided he pay her 10,000l. 1st March ensuing [4]; died at Derby, and was bur. at Lockington Oct. 16, 1717.

Hannah, sister (p. 506.) of W. Welby, of Denton, co. Lincoln, esq. 1st wife; d. about 1677, s. p. = 4. Henry Bainbrigge, possessor of an estate at or near Wimeswould, and of Hugglescote Grange; died Dec. 15, 1700, æt. 51; buried at Wimeswould. = Elizabeth, dau. of James Nelthorpe, merchant of London; 2d wife.
 - [See page 883*.]

1. Jane.
2. Catharine, b. 1643; marr. W. Leake, of Wimeswould, esq. serjeant at law, and appointed a judge [5] by Charles II. but would not act. He died 7° Idûs Oct. 1687, æt. 57; buried at Wimeswould.

1. William, died an infant.
2. John Bainbrigge, esq. of Lockington, born 1657-8; died Oct. 1, 1717, æt. 60. = Mary, only dau. of Tho. Harley, of Osgathorpe, gent. died June 4, 1724, æt. 56.
1. Dorothy, b. 1653, wife of Anth. Lowe, of Haslewood, co. Derby.
2. Elizabeth, born 1654; married in 1672 to John Halford, son of John Halford, of Kegworth.
3. Anne, born 1656; died an infant.

3. Mary, b. 1688, marr. June 14, 1725; d. June 26, 1749. = Will. Osborne, "son of John O. esq." bap. (at All Saints, Derby) 2d Feb. 1696.

1. William Bainbrigge, of the Old Hall, born 1668. Vouchee in recovery, Pasch. 1° W. and M. of 100 acres land, 70 meadow, 500 pasture, &c. in Lockington, on occasion of his marriage [4] evidently; Edward Brett and William Inge being the first-named of the demandants. Died 14 Aug. 1706; buried at Lockington. = Martha, dau. and heir of Edward Brett, of Dymsdale, co. Staff. esq. by Jane, dau. of the 1st William Inge of Thorp, in same county; of Dymsdale, widow, 24 Jan. 1728, and then owner of Dymsdale Hall and Knutton Manor [4].
2. Wilmot, b. 1673.
3. Nicholas, b. 1674, d. young.
4. John, b. 1677.
5. Tho. b. 1678.
1. [illegible], b.
2. Barbara, b. 1674.
3. Mary, born 1676.
 - See page 883.

1. William Bainbrigge, esq. of Lockington, bapt. May 23, 1686; died Oct. 10, 1736, æt. 51. = Mary, one of the two daughters and coheiresses of Philip Lacock, esq. of Woodborow, co. Notts, died April 8, 1785, æt 92.
2. Rev. John Bainbrigge, rector of Walton, d. May 29, 1758, æt. 68. = Hannah . . . . . died 1740.
 - Hannah, died an infant 1740.
Another son. (Vide the father's epitaph, p. 878.)
1. A daughter, died young.
2. Elizabeth, born 1686.

1. John Bainbrigge, esq. died Dec. 3, 1736, æt. 19.
2. Philip Harley Bainbrigge, esq. died s. p. July 27, 1769, æt. 49; first husband. = Katharine, dau. of Thomas Allicock, of Lambley, gent. died June 9, 1792, æt. 77. = Richard Cheslyn, of Langley hall, esq. died Dec. 18, 1787, æt. 73; bur. at Diseworth; second husband.
3. William, d. in 1737, æt. 16; bur at Woodborow.
4. Edward, d. Dec. 3, 1741, æt. 15.
1. Mary, died unmarried April 22, 1779.
2. Elizabeth, the last of this branch, died unmarried Oct. 15, 1797, æt. 82; buried at Lockington.

1. William, born 1690; died Aug. 16, 1707.
2. Edward-Brett Bainbrigge, bapt. Sept. 1, 1704; sold Lockington Old Hall to his cousin William. He died Dec. 5, 1741, unmarried; and was buried at Lockington.
1. Jane, born 1689; probably died young.
2. Martha, born 1691. [probably d. young.
3. Barbara, b. 1692-3;

John Gilbert, eldest son of Henry G. esq. of Lockoe, in the county of Derby. = 4. Dorothy, coheir to brother, married Oct. 13, 1721; died Oct. 22, 1727, æt. 33.
5. Hannah, b. 1697.
6. Jane, born 1701.
. . . . Basset, from Beau-pré in Wales, and major in an Irish regiment. = 7. Barbara, born 1703; coheir to brother [6].
 - Henry Basset, major in 10th foot. = Kath. youngest dau. of Thomas Bainbrigge, and cousin-german to her husband's mother.

1. John, born 1722.
2. Roger, bapt. Dec. 1726.
3. Henry, bapt. Nov. 16, 1727.
John Gardener, of Thundridge Bury, Herts, esq. = 1. Dorothy, bapt. Dec. 12, 1723. Survived her husband.
2. Elizabeth, born 1724.

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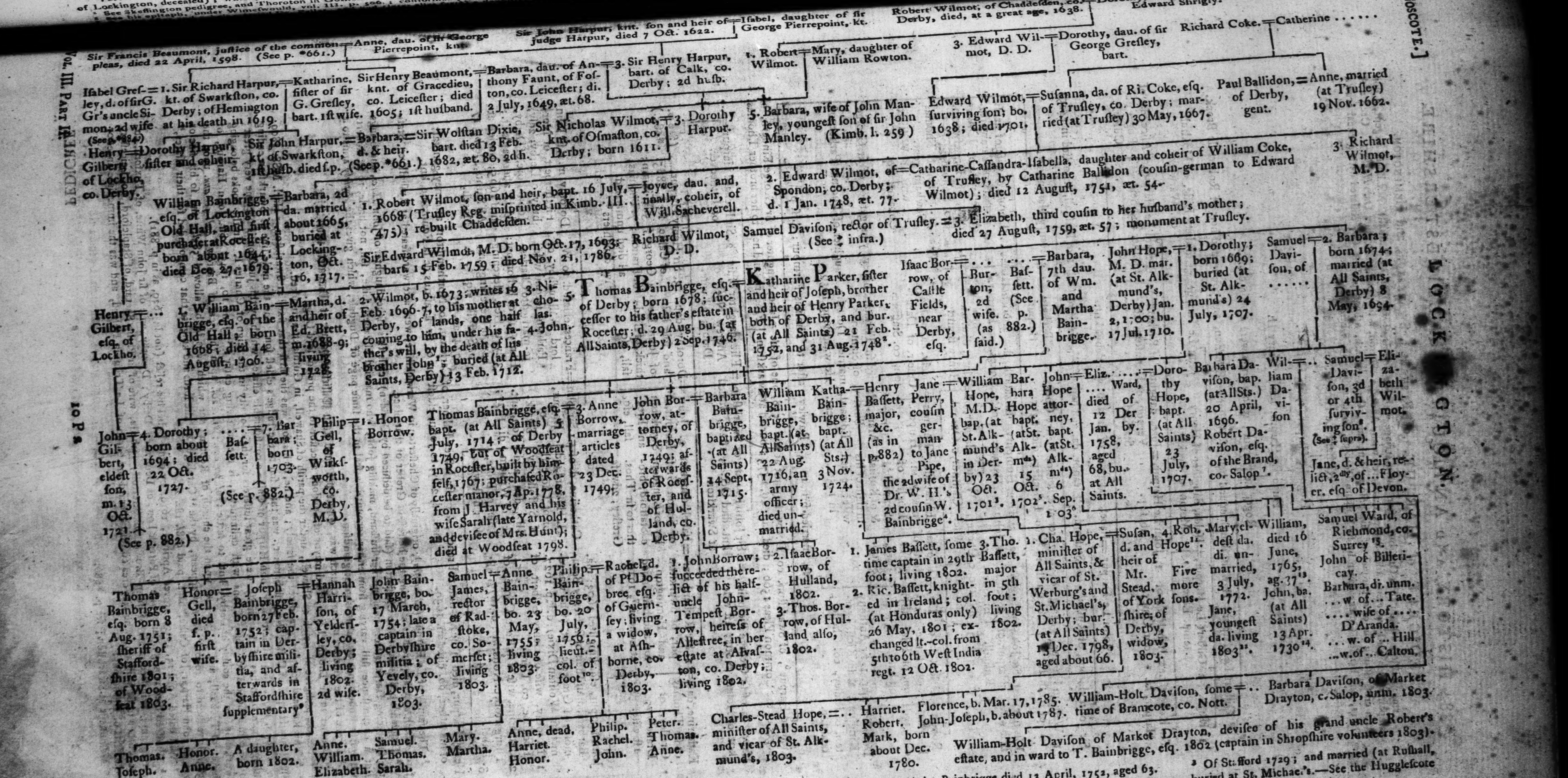
[1] Part of this Pedigree was taken from the pedigree in the College of Arms, London (entered in 1681 by John Bainbrigge, of Thurleston, in behalf of John Bainbrigge, then of Lockington; and of William Bainbrigge, son of William Bainbrigge, of Lockington, deceased); which, with the other part, is corroborated by family writings (many of them communicated by the late Henry Mason, esq. of Cursitor-street; and others by S. Pipe Wolferstan, esq.), epitaphs, and parish registers.

[2] See Skeffington pedigree, and Thoroton in Gotham.

[3] See their descendants in vol. III. p. 148.

[4] Originals and Exemplification penes S. Pipe Wolferstan.

[5] See his epitaph, under Wimeswould, vol. III. p. 506; conformably to which, Mr. Bainbrigge of Woodseat has his portrait by the name of Judge Leake, in the scarlet and ermine robe.



Sir Francis Beaumont, justice of the common pleas, died 22 April, 1598. (See p. *661.) = Anne, dau. of sir George Pierrepoint, knt.
Sir John Harpur, knt. son and heir of judge Harpur, died 7 Oct. 1622. = Isabel, daughter of sir George Pierrepoint, kt.
Robert Wilmot, of Chaddesden, co. Derby, died, at a great age, 1638. = Dorothy, daughter and heir of Edward Shrigly.

Isabel Gresley, d. of sir G. Gr's uncle Simon; 2d wife (See p. *884.) = 1. Sir Richard Harpur, kt. of Swarkston, co. Derby; of Hemington at his death in 1619. = Katharine, sister of sir G. Gresley, bart. 1st wife.
Sir Henry Beaumont, knt. of Gracedieu, co. Leicester; died 1605; 1st husband. = Barbara, dau. of Anthony Faunt, of Foston, co. Leicester; di. 2 July, 1649, æt. 68. = 3. Sir Henry Harpur, bart. of Calk, co. Derby; 2d husb.
1. Robert Wilmot. = Mary, daughter of William Rowton.
3. Edward Wilmot, D. D. = Dorothy, dau. of sir George Gresley, bart.
Richard Coke. = Catherine . . . . . .

Henry Gilbert, of Lockho, co. Derby. = Dorothy Harpur, sister and coheir.
Sir John Harpur, kt. of Swarkston, 1st husb. died s. p. = Barbara, d. & heir. (See p. *661.) = Sir Wolstan Dixie, bart. died 13 Feb. 1682, æt. 80, 2d h.
Sir Nicholas Wilmot, knt. of Osmaston, co. Derby; born 1611. = 3. Dorothy Harpur.
5. Barbara, wife of John Manley, youngest son of sir John Manley. (Kimb. I. 259)
Edward Wilmot, surviving son; bo. 1638; died 1701. = Susanna, da. of Ri. Coke, esq. of Trusley, co. Derby; married (at Trusley) 30 May, 1667.
Paul Ballidon, of Derby, gent. = Anne, married (at Trusley) 19 Nov. 1662.

William Bainbrigge, esq. of Lockington Old Hall, and first purchaser at Rocester; born about 1644; died Dec. 27, 1679. = Barbara, 2d da. married about 1665, buried at Lockington, Oct. 16, 1717.
1. Robert Wilmot, son and heir, bapt. 16 July, 1668 (Trusley Reg. misprinted in Kimb. III. 475); re-built Chaddesden. = Joyce, dau. and, finally, coheir, of Will. Sacheverell.
2. Edward Wilmot, of Spondon, co. Derby; d. 1 Jan. 1748, æt. 77. = Catharine-Cassandra-Isabella, daughter and coheir of William Coke, of Trusley, by Catharine Ballidon (cousin-german to Edward Wilmot); died 12 August, 1751, æt. 54.
3. Richard Wilmot, M. D.

Sir Edward Wilmot, M. D. born Oct. 17, 1693; bart. 15 Feb. 1759; died Nov. 21, 1786.
Richard Wilmot, D. D.
Samuel Davison, rector of Trusley. (See [8] infra.) = 3. Elizabeth, third cousin to her husband's mother; died 27 August, 1759, æt. 57; monument at Trusley.

Henry Gilbert, esq. of Lockho. = . . .
1. William Bainbrigge, esq. of the Old Hall; born 1668; died 14 August, 1706. = Martha, d. and heir of Ed. Brett, m. 1688-9; living 1728.
2. Wilmot, b. 1673; writes 16 Feb. 1696-7, to his mother at Derby, of lands, one half coming to him, under his father's will, by the death of his brother John[1]; buried (at All Saints, Derby) 13 Feb. 1712.
3. Nicholas.
4. John.
5. Thomas Bainbrigge, esq. of Derby; born 1678; successor to his father's estate in Rocester; d. 29 Aug. bu. (at All Saints, Derby) 2 Sep. 1746. = Katharine Parker, sister and heir of Joseph, brother and heir of Henry Parker, both of Derby, and bur. (at All Saints) 21 Feb. 1752, and 31 Aug. 1748[2].
Isaac Borrow, of Castle Fields, near Derby, esq. = . . . Burton; 2d wife. (as said.)
. . . Bassett. (See p. 882.) = Barbara, 7th dau. of Wm. and Martha Bainbrigge.
John Hope, M. D. mar. (at St. Alkmund's, Derby) Jan. 2, 1700; bu. 17 Jul. 1710. = 1. Dorothy; born 1669; buried (at St. Alkmund's) 24 July, 1707.
Samuel Davison, of . . . . . . = 2. Barbara; born 1674; married (at All Saints, Derby) 8 May, 1694.

John Gilbert, eldest son, m. 13 Oct. 1721. (See p. 882.) = 4. Dorothy; born about 1694; died 22 Oct. 1727.
. . . Bassett. = 7. Barbara; born 1703. (See p. 882.)
Philip Gell, of Wirksworth, co. Derby, M. D. = 1. Honor Borrow.
Thomas Bainbrigge, esq. bapt. (at All Saints) 5 July, 1714; of Derby 1749; but of Woodseat in Rocester, built by himself, 1767; purchased Rocester manor, 7 Ap. 1778, from J. Harvey and his wife Sarah (late Yarnold, and devisee of Mrs. Hunt); died at Woodseat 1798. = 3. Anne Borrow, marriage articles dated 23 Dec. 1749.
John Borrow, attorney, of Derby, 1749; afterwards of Rocester, and of Hulland, co. Derby. = Barbara Bainbrigge, baptized (at All Saints) 14 Sept. 1715.
William Bainbrigge, bapt. (at All Saints) 22 Aug. 1716, an army officer; died unmarried.
Katharine Bainbrigge; bapt. (at All Sts.) 3 Nov. 1724. = Henry Bassett, major, &c. (as in p. 882)
Jane Perry, cousin german to Jane Pipe, the 2d wife of Dr. W. H.'s 2d cousin W. Bainbrigge[4]. = William Hope, M. D. bap. (at St. Alkmund's in Derby) 23 Oct. 1701[3].
Barbara Hope bapt. (at St. Alkmund's) 15 Oct. 1702[5].
John Hope attorney, bapt. (at St. Alkmund's) 6 Sep. 1703[6]. = Eliz. . . . . Ward, died 12 Jan. 1758, aged 68, bu. at All Saints.
. . . . of Derby. = Dorothy Hope, bapt. (at All Saints) 23 July, 1707.
Barbara Davison, bap. (at All Sts.) 20 April, 1696. Robert Davison, esq. of the Brand, co. Salop[7].
William Davison = . .
Samuel Davison, 3d or 4th surviving son[8]. (See [8] supra). = Elizabeth Wilmot.
Jane, d. & heir, relict, 2dly, of . . . Floyer, esq. of Devon.

Thomas Bainbrigge, esq. born 8 Aug. 1751; sheriff of Staffordshire 1801; of Woodseat 1803.
Honor Gell, died s. p. first wife. = Joseph Bainbrigge, born 27 Feb. 1752; captain in Derbyshire militia, and afterwards in Staffordshire supplementary[9]. = Hannah Harrison, of Yeldersley, co. Derby; living 1802. 2d wife.
John Bainbrigge, bo. 17 March, 1754; late a captain in Derbyshire militia; of Yevely, co. Derby, 1803.
Samuel James, rector of Radstoke, co. Somerset; living 1803. = Anne Bainbrigge, bo. 23 May, 1755; living 1803.
Philip Bainbrigge, bo. 20 July, 1756; lieut.-col. of foot[10]. = Rachel, d. of Pt. Dobree, esq. of Guernsey; living a widow, at Ashborne, co. Derby, 1803.
1. John Borrow; succeeded the relict of his half-uncle John-Tempest Borrow, heiress of Allestree, in her estate at Alvaston, co. Derby; living 1802.
2. Isaac Borrow, of Hulland, 1802.
3. Thos. Borrow, of Hulland also, 1802.
1. James Bassett, some time captain in 29th foot; living 1802.
2. Ric. Bassett, knighted in Ireland; col. (at Honduras only) 26 May, 1801; exchanged lt.-col. from 5th to 6th West India regt. 12 Oct. 1802.
3. Tho. Bassett, major in 5th foot; living 1802.
1. Cha. Hope, minister of All Saints, & vicar of St. Werburg's and St. Michael's, Derby; bur. (at All Saints) 13 Dec. 1798, aged about 66. = Susan, d. and heir of Mr. Stead, of Yorkshire; of Derby, widow, 1803.
4. Rob. Hope[11].
Five more sons.
Mary, eldest da. di. unmarried, 3 July, 1772.
Jane, youngest da. living 1803[12].
William, died 16 June, 1765, ag. 37[13].
John, ba. (at All Saints) 13 Apr. 1730[14].
Samuel Ward, of Richmond, co. Surrey[15].
John of Billericay.
Barbara, di. unm.
. . . w. of . . . Tate.
. . . . wife of . . . . D'Aranda.
. . . w. of . . . Hill.
. . . w. of . . . Calton.

Thomas. Joseph.
Honor. Anne.
A daughter, born 1802.
Anne. William. Elizabeth.
Samuel. Thomas. Sarah.
Mary. Martha.
Anne, dead. Harriet. Honor.
Philip. Rachel. John.
Peter. Thomas. Anne.
Charles-Stead Hope, minister of All Saints, and vicar of St. Alkmund's, 1803. = . .
Harriet. Robert. Mark, born about Dec. 1780.
Florence, b. Mar. 17, 1785. John-Joseph, b. about 1787.
William-Holt Davison, some time of Bramcote, co. Nott. = . .
Barbara Davison, of Market Drayton, c. Salop, unm. 1803.

William-Holt Davison of Market Drayton, devisee of his grand uncle Robert's estate, and in ward to T. Bainbrigge, esq. 1802 (captain in Shropshire volunteers 1803).

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[1] Which he was on point of settling upon an intended wife, named Anne.

[2] Arms; same as lord Macclesfield and chief baron Parker. Katharine Bainbrigge died 13 April, 1752, aged 63.

[3] Of Stafford 1729; and married (at Rushall, co. Staff.) 13 Oct. his birth-day. Afterwards of Derby; died 1 Feb. 1776; monument at St. Michael's, Derby.

[4] Baptized (at Bilston, co. Staff.) 13 March, 1706; died at Derby 27 May, 1779; buried at St. Michael's.—See the Hugglescote branch, p. 883; and the Pipe pedigree, in Shaw's Staffordshire, vol. II. p. 172.

[5] Buried at St. Alkmund's, 6 june, 1706.

[6] Died 12 Nov. 1769; buried at All Saints.

[7] Baptized (at All Saints) 29 Aug. 1697. After a first wife (Leighton, as said,) married, 1765, Anne, eldest daughter of sir Philip Touchet Chetwode (now re-married to Mr. Mainwaring, of Whitmore, co. Stafford), but died s. p.

[8] Rector of Trusley, 3 Aug. 1738; also of Dalbury, co. Derby; died May 6, 1770, æt. 65. Besides these sons, Samuel and Barbara Davison had two others, Nicholas, and George, youngest of all, and who was an apothecary at Newcastle, co. Stafford, and father to George Davison, M. D. of Leeds, or some other Yorkshire town.

[9] Of Clifton, near Ashborne, 1803.

[10] Killed at Alkmaar, 6 Oct. 1799.

[11] Married Mrs. Stead, mother of his brother Charles Hope's wife; has one child, Florence-Matilda Fallowes.

[12] Relict of John Le Hunt, vicar of Radborne, near Derby; d. s. p. 1777, æt. 40.

[13] Buried at All Saints.

[14] Senior magistrate of Derby, unmarried 1803.

[15] Father to Edward, town-clerk of Derby.

PEDIGREE of HARPUR, of RUSHALL [1], SWARKSTON, and HEMINGTON.

Arms: Gules, a plain croſs Or; but, after the marriage with the heireſs of Grober of Ruſhall, they bore, Argent, a lion rampant, within a border engrailed Sable, quartered with, Azure, a chevron, a lion paſſant in chief Or. *Hanbury.* Creſt: A plain croſs iſſuing out of a coronet of five points; but now, On a wreath, a boar paſſant Or, collared with a ducal crown Gules, and briſtled Gules; given by ſir William Dethick, Garter, 30 Jan. 8 Eliz.

Richard Le Harpur.

Hugo Le Harpur, temp. Henry I.

Hugo Le Harpur, temp. Henry II.

Roger Le Harpur; whoſe arms were a plain croſs.

Gilbert Le Harpur = Hawiſe, daughter and heir of Walter de Elmedon, and couſin and heir of Robert de Brock.

1. Hugh.
2. Gilbert Le Harpur, temp. Edw. I. = Iſolda, daughter of Henry Moton, of Peckleton.

John Le Harpur. = Elizabeth Liſle, of Moxhull, co. Warwick.

Sir Robert Le Harpur, kt. = Iſabel [2], da. of John Olney.

1. John Le Harpur, ob. ſ. p. = Joan, daughter of Richard Vernon, of Harlaſton, co. Stafford.
2. Richard Le Harpur, brother and heir. = Alice, da. of Roger de Culey.

John Le Harpur. = Iſabel, daughter of ſir Robert Apleby, knt.

Sir John Harpur, of Ruſhall, co. Stafford. = Eleanor, da. and heir of W. Grobere (called of Ruſhall, who died in 1429)

1. William Harpur, of Ruſhall. = Margaret, daughter and heir of Henry Cook, of Catthorp [3], co. Leiceſter; died 1515.
2. Richard Harpur.
3. Henry Harpur. = . . .

Eleanor; first wife. = 1. Sir John Harpur, of Ruſhall. = Margaret, dau. and coheir of ſir John Bromley, of Badington, c. Cheſter, knt.; ſecond wife.

2. Humphry Harpur. = Elizabeth, d. of . . . Stokes.

Walter Harpur, of Chinnor, c. Oxford. = Mary, dau. of Henry Blunt.

3. Nicholas Harpur. = . . .

John.

George.

Dorothy, wife of ſir J. Ferrers, of Tamworth.

Anne, wife of J. Wirley, of Honneſworth, co. Stafford.

. . . . . wife of Thomas Newham, gent.

. . . . wife of William Cokaine, eſq.

Robert Harpur, d. 1535. = Helen, da. of Rich. Littleton, of Pilaton hall.

Dorothy, mar. 1. ſir Anthony Kingſton; 2. ſir Rich. Egerton, of Ridley, co. Cheſter; died ſ. p.

Dorothy. = Thomas Hord, of Hord Park, Salop.

Frances, married firſt, to . . ., Rawley: after to Thomas Farmour; d. ſ. p.

Elizabeth, mar. Wm. Leigh [4], of Shawell [5], & of Ruſhall in right of his wife; he died in 1550.

Thomas Harpur. = Cicely, da. of Rob. Coleir, of Darlaſton, co. Stafford.

Mary, married ſir Thomas Shirley, younger ſon of ſir George Shirley, of Stanton.

Edward, married Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Parker, of Kent. He was living 1656.

Richard Harpur [6], of Swarkſton, co. Derby, ſerjeant at law 1558, one of the judges of the Common Pleas 1566; died Jan. 29, 1573; buried at Swarkſton. = Jane, daughter of ſir George Findern, of Findern, and heir to her brother Thomas.

Iſabel, da. of ſir George Pierpoint, knt. of Holme, Notts; 1ſt wife. = 1. Sir John Harpur, of Swarkſton, knt. died Oct. 7, 1622; buried at Swarkſton. = Eliz. daughter of ſir Andrew Noel, of Dalby; 2d wife.

2. Sir Richard Harpur, of Littleover. = . . . (See p. *885.)

Katharine, dau. of ſir Thomas Greſley, of Drakelow; 1ſt wife. = 1. Sir Richard Harpur, of Swarkſton and Hemington, ſon and heir; died at London [7], 1619. = Iſabel, daughter of Simon Greſley, of Longdon, c. Stafford; brother to ſir Thos. Greſley; 2d wife.

2. John Harpur, of Swarkſton and Bredſall, eſq. = Dorothy, dau. and ſole heir of John Dethick, of Bredſall, eſq.

3. Sir Henry Harpur, of Calke, ſee p. *885.
4. George;
5. William;
6. Francis;
7. Thomas; all died unmarried.

Five daughters [8].

John Harpur, eſq. knighted 1603; ma. Barbara, d. and heir of ſir Henry Beaumont, of Gracedieu, kt. (who was re-m. to ſir Wolſtan Dixie); d. ſ. p. 1627.

1. Dorothy, wife of Henry Gilbert, of Lockhoe, co. Derby.
2. Catharine, wife of ſir Roger Cooper, of Thurgarton, c. Notts, kt; d. 1677, ſ. p.
3. Iſabel.
4. Jane.

Catharine, d. of H. Howard, 3d ſon of Tho. earl of Suffolk, by Eliz. dau. and heir of William Baſſet, of Blore, eſq.; firſt wife. = 1. Sir John Harpur, of Swarkſton, knt. di. 1677; ſ. p. = Frances, eldeſt d. to W. lord Willoughby of Parham; ſecond wife; re-married to Charles-Henry earl of Bellomont; 3dly, to Hen. Heveningham, of Heveningham, co. Suffolk, eſq. [9]; d. 1714, æt. 71.

Dorothy, m. 1. ſir John Fitzherbert, of Norbury, c. Derby; 2dly, John Shore, of Derby, M.D. afterwards kt.; died 1665; buried at All Saints, Derby, 17 March.

Henry Harpur, died in the life-time of his father, bo. circa an. 1639. = Frances, d. of ſir Jeffrey Palmer, of Carleton, co. Northampton, attorney-general; married, 2dly, to John, eldeſt ſon of ſir Eraſmus de la Fountaine, knt.

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[1] The family of Le Harpur (*Citbariſta*), originally of Cheſterton in Warwickſhire, were afterward ſeated at Ruſhall, co. Stafford, which they acquired by marrying the heireſs of Grober of that place.

[2] Dugdale's pedigree, article Cheſterton (ſaid to be deduced by Camden), calls this Iſabel daughter of John *Herci*, and brings the ſucceeding Harpurs from her and her huſband, making John, who married Elizabeth Liſle, ſon, not uncle, to ſir Robert. But a circumſtance ſtill varying from either account is a ſeal in the ſame page of Dugdale, which gives the *Appleby* arms to a wife of ſir Robert, not of John his great grandſon.

[3] In one of the windows of that church was, **Orate pro bono ſtatu Willielmi Harpur et Margarete uxoris ejus.**

[4] Brother to ſir Thomas Leigh, lord mayor of London, anceſtor to the preſent lord Leigh.

[5] See the pedigree of Leigh of Shawell, under the pariſh of Shawell, in Guthlaxton hundred.

[6] This Richard greatly aggrandized the family; and he, or his ſon, was the firſt that fixed at Swarkſton. Harl. MSS. 5809. Sir Henry Harpur of Calke, the firſt baronet, was third ſon to the Judge's eldeſt ſon; and the male line of Swarkſton ending in ſir John, 1677, this laſt left to ſir John Harpur of Calke a conſiderable eſtate, which by this junction is become very great; though both branches of the family were great ſufferers for their loyalty in the reign of Charles I. In the books belonging to the commiſſioners for compoſitions with delinquents, is the following entry: "Jan. 10, 1645. Sir John Harpur, of Swarkeſton, in the county of Derby, knt. to ſettle 110*l. per ann.*; viz. 20*l.* upon the vicar of Barrow, 40*l. per ann.* upon the church of Tycknall, and 50*l. per ann.* upon the church of Repton; for which he is to be allowed 583*l.*; and ſo his fine of 4583*l.* is reduced to 4000*l.*" It alſo appears, by the "Catalogue of the lords and knights that compounded for their eſtates," that ſir John Harpur, of Calke, bart. paid 578*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.*

[7] Will dated April 13, 1619, proved April 21, 1619, by dame Iſabel his relict (not in 1629, as in p. 881).

[8] Winifred died young; Jane, wife of Patrick Low, of Denby, co. Derby; Dorothy, wife of ſir John White, of Tuxford, co. Nottingham; Winifred, wife of John Brown, of Stretton; Iſabella, wife of ſir Philip Sherard, of Stapleford, co. Leiceſter, elder brother to ſir William, who was created lord Sherard and baron of Le Trim in Ireland, and was the immediate anceſtor to the earls of Harborough.

[9] Monument at Swarkſton; ſee p. *886.

PEDIGREE of HARPUR, of LITTLEOVER.

Sir Richard Harpur, of Littleover, second son of the judge. = Mary, daughter of Thomas Reresby, of Thribergh, co. Ebor.

1. Richard Harpur. = Elizabeth, d. of John Hacker, of Bridgeford, Notts.

2. George Harpur, of Twyford, died 1658, æt. 64. = Ann, da. of sir Edw. Vernon, of Sudbury.

3. Francis, d. unmarried.

Jane, m. Godfrey Thacker, of Repton.
Elizabeth, m. Jacinth Sacheverell, of Morley.
Mary.

1. George Harpur, di. 1672, æt. 32. = Catharine, d. of Edw. Wardour, of Netherhaven, Wilts; d. 1669, æt. 28.

2. Edward Harpur, gent. was buried (at Gresley) March 19, 1674.

3. John; 4. Richard; } ob. s. p.

Mary, wife of John Alleyn, of Gresley.
Elizabeth, w. of John Dalton, of Derby.

John Harpur, M. D.

Catharine, wife of George, second son of J. Alleyne, of Gresley.

Franceys.

1. Richard Harpur, died unmarried.

Mary, da. of Paul Ballidon, of Derby; first wife. = 2. John Harpur, rector of Morley. = Mary, dau. of Thomas Gresley, of Drakelow; second wife.

3. Henry, died unmarried.

4. Joseph Harpur, of Eveley. = Dorothy[1], dau. of ... Pegg, of Rodesley.

5. William Harpur, merchant at Plymouth; died s. p.

1. Elizabeth, m. Rob. Draper, of Coland, co. Derby.
2. Mary, unmar.
3. Catharine, m. Henry Arden, of Longcroft, c. Stafford, esq.

Richard, died young.
Elizabeth, m. sir Samuel Sleigh, of Etwal.
Mary, and Joyce, d. unmarried.

Joseph Harpur, esq. = ...

John Harpur, of Littleover, &c. = Mary, dau. of E. Walker, of Derby.

Dorothy.

John; Wm.; } d. unmarrd.

Dorothy, m. Thomas Goodwin, of Derby.

Richard Harpur, of Littleover, living 1741.

Several other sons and daughters[2].

John Harpur, esq. sheriff of Derbyshire, 1747; died s. p.

Elizabeth, heir to her brother. = Samuel Heathcote, esq. of Derby.

Bache Heathcote, esq. of Littleover. = ... daughter and heir presumptive of Josiah Cockshutt, now Twisleton, esq. of Osbaston, co. Leicester.

[1] Her monument is at Swarkston.

[2] Mr. Francis Meynell and Mrs. Jane Harpur, of Littleover, married at St. Alkmund's, Derby, April 3, 1724.

PEDIGREE of HARPUR, of CALKE, BILSTON, &c.

Entered at Bosworth, by William Harpur, 17 March, 1681.

Arms: Quarterly, 1. and 4. Per bend sinister, Argent and Sable, a lion rampant counterchanged, with a border gobonated Or and Gules, *Harpur*; 2. Azure, a chevron Or, in chief a lion rampant of the second; *Hanbury*; 3. ... a chevron Or, between three crosses fitchée Sable; *Finderne*; 4. Gules, a saltire Vaire, Argent and Azure; *Willington*. Crest, on a wreath Argent and Sable, a boar passant Or, collared with a crown, and bristled Gules.

Henry Harpur, of Calke, co. Derby; third son of sir John Harpur, of Swarkston, kt.; created baronet Sept. 8, 1626; ob. 1638. = Barbara, dau. of Anthony Faunt, of Foston, esq. widow of sir Henry Beaumont, of Gracedieu, knt. died July 2, 1649, æt. 69; buried at Derby.

1. Sir John Harpur, of Calke, bart. died 1669, æt. 53. = Susan West, of London.

2. Henry Harpur, married the widow of a merchant in London; and had issue one da. d. young.

3. William Harpur, of Bilston, living 1681, æt. circa 61. = Alice, d. and heir of Will. Coke, 1st son of sir Francis Coke, of Trusley, co. Derby, knt.

1. Elizabeth, bo. 1611, wife of Ri. Manley, a younger son of sir John Manley, kt. clerk of the green-cloth.
2. Jane, wife of Thos. Twiford, of London.
3. Dorothy, wife of sir Nic. Wilmot, of Osmaston, serj.-at-law.
4. Isabel, wife of Nich. Hurt, of Castern, c. Stafford.
5. Barbara, wife of John Manley, youngest son of the abovesaid sir John Manley.
6. Catharine, died unmarried.

1. Sir John Harpur, bt.; died 1681. = Anne, d. of Wm. lord Willoughby of Parham.

2. Henry, 3. Richard, 4. Charles, 5. Edward, 1. Barbara, 2. Elizabeth, } all d. unmar.

3. Jane, m. Henry Dyson, of Segrave, esq.

4. Susanna, m. Jas. Dean, rector of Haloughton.

5. Dorothy, m. J. Harpur. See below (A).

Sir John Harpur, bart. d. June 24, 1741, æt. 62. = Catharine, youngest dau. and coheir of Thomas lord Crewe of Stene, by Anne his second wife.

Anne, ma. to Borlace Warren, esq. of Stapleford, Notts.

(A)

Dorothy, da. of sir J. Harpur, of Calke; died at Twyford, co. Derby, August 8, 1715. = 1. John Harpur, of Bilston; died at Twyford, 17..

2. Wolstan Harpur, citizen of London; d. 1689. = Batshuah, d. of Wm. Bradford, of Stoke Golding.

3. William Harpur died in Ireland, young.

4. Henry Harpur, of Wendesley, co. Derby. = Cath. d. of capt. Leicester Barbour, of Tamworth, mar. Dec. 16, 1687.

1. Dorothy, m. ... Gibson, of London.
2. Susan, ma. W. Danvers.

1. John; 3. Alice; 4. Barbara; 5. Eliz.; 6. Mary; } all d. young.

2. Dorothy, ma. to Rich. Guile, of Stoke Golding.
7. Anne, ma. Henry Franceys, of Derby, gent.
8. Frances, ma. Robert Revell, of Carnfield, co. Derby.

John Harpur, rector of Stanton juxta Pontem, co. Derby, 1741.

1. William, drowned 1701.
2. John, living 1741, bap. Nov. 11, 1696;
3. Henry, living 1741, bap. Ap. 11, 1699;
1. Mary, bapt. Nov. 26, 1688;
2. Catharine;
3. Dorothy, bapt. Aug. 3, 1693; } at St. Mary's Lichfield.

1. Sir Henry Harpur, bt. died June 7, 1748. = Lady Caroline Manners, d. of John duke of Rutland; re-m. to sir Robert Burdett; d. Nov. 10, 1769; bur. at Calke[1].

2. John, living 1741.
3. Edward, m. Mary, d. of Sam. Newton of King's Bromley, co. Stafford; died 1761; s. p.
4. Crew, died 1724-5.
1. Anne, d. an infant.

2. Jemima. = Sir Tho. Palmer, of Carleton, co. Northampton, bart. died 1765.

See their descendants, vol. II. p. 543.

3. Catharine, d. June 22, 1740. = Sir Henry Gough, of Edgbaston, co. Warwick; died June 8, 1774.

4. Mary, m. sir Lister Holt, of Aston, near Birmingham.

1. John, died young.
3. Charles, a major in the army; died July 9, 1770, s. p.

Caroline. = ... Stuart.

A daughter.

2. Sir Henry Harpur, bt. m. 1762; died Feb. 7, 1789. = Lady Frances-Elizabeth Greville, second dau. of Francis earl Warwick and Brooke, living 1803.

Sir Henry Harpur, bart. living 1803.

Sir Henry Gough, bart. born Jan. 1, 1749; took the name of Calthorpe 1783; created baron Calthorpe 1796; di. Mar. 16, 1798. = Frances, youngest dau. and coheir of general Carpenter.

Two other sons. Three da.

1. Henry, born 1784; d. 1790.

2. Charles, bo. 1786; the present lord Calthorpe 1803.

Five other sons, and Four daughters.

[1] Not at Formarke, as has been stated by mistake in p. 352.

Epitaphs in Swarkſton church:

1. " Hereunder were buried
the bodyes of Richard Harpur,
one of the Juſtices of the
Cómen Benche at Weſtmynſter,
and Jane his wyffe, ſiſter and
heyer of & unto Thomas Fynderne, of
Fynderne, eſquyer.
Cogita mori."

Arms: *Harpur* impaling *Fynderne*.
[He died 29th of Jan. anno 1573.]

2. " In piam Poſteritatis memoriam, et ſpem
certam futuræ Reſurrectionis, Monumentum
hoc ſtruxit Johannes Harpur
Miles, filius Ricardi Harpur Armigeri,
Juſticiarij de Banco Regio. Cui, Uxorem
ducenti Iſabellam filiam Georgij
Pierpont Militis, Deus amplam et
felicem dedit Sobolem, Filios Filiaſque
Duodecim; quorum nomina Scutis
infra præponuntur. Mortem obiit
Sept° die Octobris, anno Dom. 1622."

Arms; Quarterly, *Harpur*, *Fynderne*, *Hanbury*, Gules, a ſaltire Vaire, Argent and Azure, *Willington*[1]; impaling, *Pierpont*, *Maunvers*, *Heriz*, *Pierpont*.

3. Under a coronet, and ſupporters (reſembling horſes), a lozenge, with, Argent, three hearts Gules, impaling *Willoughby*. Motto, *Dio volendo iolo faro.*

" Here lyeth interred the body of the
right honourable Frances, eldeſt daughter of
William lord Willoughby of Parham,
by Anne, daughter of John Cary, of Stanwell,
in the county of Middleſex, eſq. who was thrice
married, firſt, to ſir John Harpur, of Swarkſton,
in the county of Derby, knt. to whom ſhe was
ſecond wife;
ſecondly, to Henry Kirkhouen baron Wootton,
and earl of Bellomont in the kingdome of Ireland;
thirdly, to Henry Heveningham, of Heveningham,
in the county of Suffolk, eſq. whom ſhe ſurvived,
and died, having had no iſſue, May the 25th, 1714,
in the 72d year of her age."

On a graveſtone in All Saints church, Derby:

" Requieſcit hic in pace
Dom̄a Barbara Harpur, fil. Anthonii
Faunt, clar. Famil. in agro Leiceſtr.
Armigeri; Henric. Beaumont Militi
Primo nup^{t}. deinde Henric. Harpur,
Baronett. Reliquit filiam[2] Barbaram Dixie
Hæred. Henric. Beaumont. Necnon
Joh^{em} Harpur Baronett. Henricum,
Guil' filios. Elizab' Dorotheam et
Barbaram filias. adhuc in vivis, p^{re}
Henr. Harpur adept'; Iſab. Jana,
Kater. cœlis micant. Placid. in D^{no}
Obdormivit, 2° die Jul. anno Dom. 1649, anno æt. 69."

The following extracts from " Thomas Bancroft's Epigrams and Epitaphs, 1639," 4to, may not unaptly fill up the remainder of this page:

To Sir JOHN HARPUR.

You have a Genius pleas'd with verſe (I hear),
That ſmoothly paſſes through your cleanſed ear;
As water of Pactolus, where no ſtay
Nor downfall interrupts his golden way:
For ſuch your merits I your praiſe ſhall ſing,
Whilſt you ſtill *harp* on ſo divine a ſtring.

To the ſame.

You once my lofty lines did like,
(And I as well did like your gold)
My meaſure-keeping Muſe doth ſtrike
On the ſame ſtring; whoſe hopes are bold
That you will deign an ear to it,
Sith Hermes (to adorn your mind)
Hath yielded you his pleaſant wit,
And Phœbus hath his *Harp* reſign'd.

To old Sir JOHN HARPUR, of Swarſton, deceaſed.

As did cold Hebrus with deep groans
The Thracian Harper once lament;
So art thou with inceſſant moans
Bewailed by thy doleful Trent:
While the aſtoniſh'd Bridge doth ſhow
(Like an Arch-mourner) heavieſt woe.

To Mrs. DOROTHIE HARPUR
(now the Lady FITZHERBERT).
Anagram, *Pure hart I hoord.*

Let ſtupid worldlings ſtuff their cheſts with gold;
Their glittering pelf doth no proportion hold
With the ſoul's beauties, nor ſo ſafe doth lye
As thy rich worth, whoſe breaſt 's a treaſury.

Epitaph on his Father and Mother, buried near together in Swarſton church.

Here lies a pair of peerleſs friends,
Whoſe goodneſs (like a precious chain)
Adorn'd their ſouls in lives and ends;
Whom when Detraction's ſelf would ſtain,
She drops her tears inſtead of gall,
And helps to mourn their funeral.

To his brother JOHN BANCROFT, deceaſed.

You ſold your land, the lightlier hence to go
To foreign coaſts; yet (Fates would have it ſo)
Did ne'er New England reach, but went with them
That journey towards New Jeruſalem.

To SWARSTON.

SWARSTON, when I behold thy pleaſant ſight,
Whoſe river runs a progreſs of delight;
Joy'd with the beauties of freſh flowery plains,
And bounteous fields that crown the plowman's pains,
I ſigh (that ſee my native land eſtrang'd)
For Heaven, whoſe Lord and tenure's never chang'd.

To TRENT.

Sweet River, on whoſe flowery margin laid,
I with the ſlippery fiſh have often play'd
At faſt and looſe; whene'er th' enamour'd air
Shall in ſoft ſighs mine echoed accents bear,
Gently permit the ſmoother verſe to ſlide
On thy ſleek boſom, and in triumph ride
Upon the main; where when it ſounds along,
Let Tritons dance, and Syrens learn my ſong.

On Captain MILWARD, lying dead upon Trent Bank.

Behold (like treaſure in the Bank) a ſon
Of Mars, that had his father's humour; won
Out of the fire, yet in water dy'd,
And thus his thirſt of glory ſatisfied.

On the ſame.

For thy death's ſake (noble friend)
Be no man before his end
Happy thought, though flattering Fame
Fix among the Stars his name;
He that leans on wealth or ſtrength,
Breaks his ſtaff, and falls at length.

To JOHN MILWARD, Eſq.

Though Nature's force for ſuch a brother's fate
Your tears exact, yet ceaſe to macerate
Yourſelf: The Water-nymphs enough for all
Will weep, and keep a fluent funeral.

To Dr. DONNE.

Thy Muſe's gallantry doth far exceed
All ours: to whom thou art a DON indeed.

On JOHN the *Warrener*, fallen in love with
JOAN the *Net-worker*.

T' intrap poor creatures he accounts no ſin;
But is himſelf now taken with a *gin*.

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[1] This is the coat of the Willington family of Warwickſhire and the adjoining parts of Glouceſterſhire. See it engraved by Dugdale, in Monks-Kirby, Charlecote, and Barcheſton, which laſt happens to have a petty hamlet named Willington, though nothing appears of the family under it. Dugdale gueſſes theſe deſcended from Ralph de Wynton, who lived as early as 36 Henry III. it is not ſaid where. It ſtrikes me ſtrongly (conſidering that Willington, a well-known pariſh of Derbyſhire, and one of ſir Harry Harpur's manors at this day adjoins Findern), that ſome heir female of this place and name (and ſuch a family, if I miſtake not, often appears at an early period, in the neighbouring abbey of Burton) carried Willington eſtate of old to Fynderne; and hence Harpur quartered this coat as that of theſe Derbyſhire Willingtons. S. P. W.

[2] This Barbara left a daughter Barbara by ſir Henry Beaumont, heir to her father; who went in marriage to ſir Wolſtan Dixie.

The CHURCH (ſee Plates CXIX. CXX.)

"At this place," ſays Mr. Wyrley, who viſited Hemington about the year 1590, "is a fair church; but the glaſs all ruined, and the church not in uſe to that end it was builded. We ſuffer *propter neglectum domûs Dei.*"

The chancel of this venerable fragment ſtill remains; but the nave is wholly demoliſhed; three beautiful arches only remaining to ſhew what once it was!

The tower is tolerably preſerved, and has over it a ſmall ſpire.

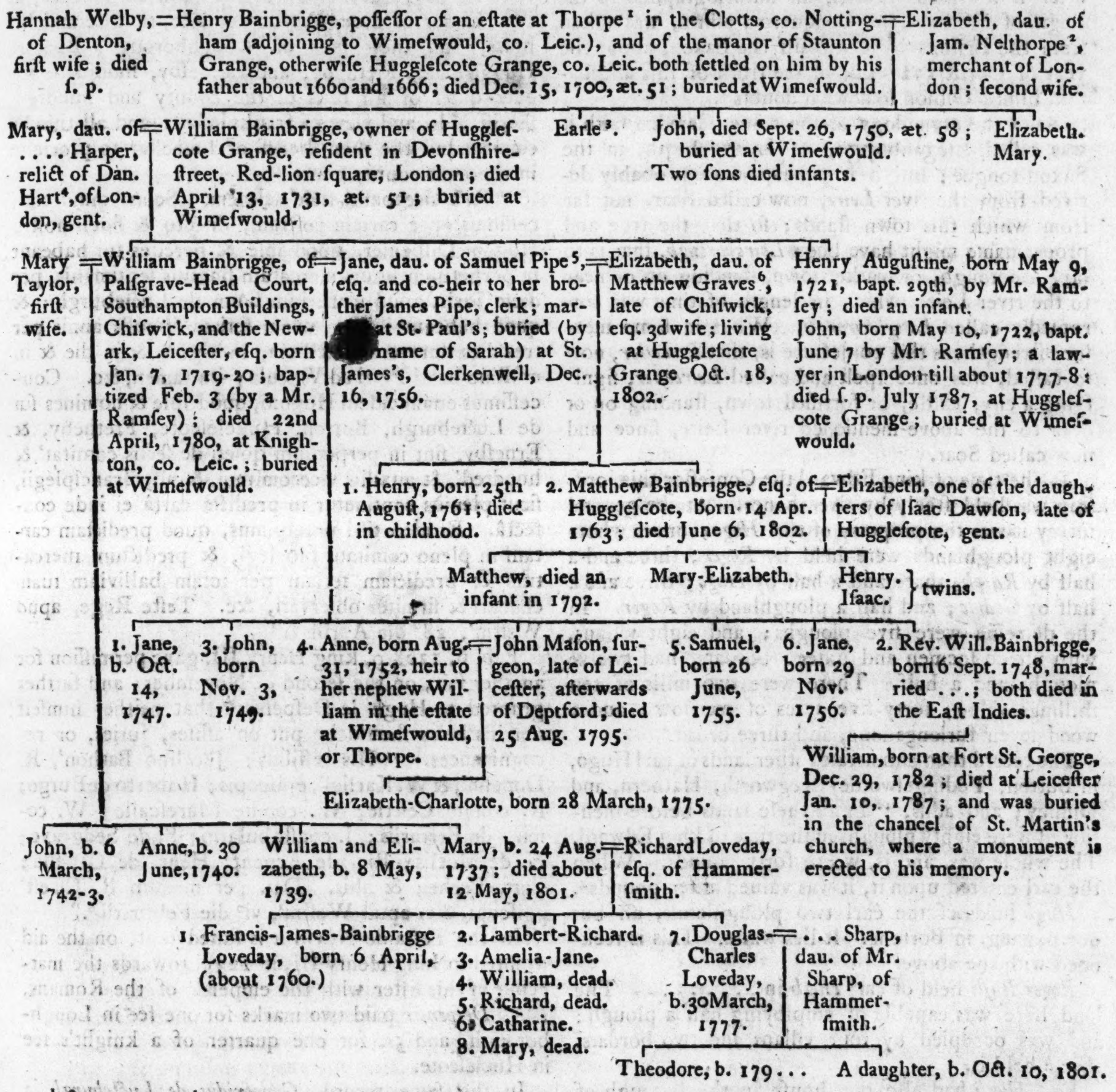
On the North ſide of the chancel of *St. Alkmond's* church, co. Derby:

"This monument is erected in memory of John Hope[1], doctor of Phyſick, who departed this life the 15th day of July, 1710; and of his wife Dorothy, daughter of William Bainbrigge, of Lockington in the county of Leiceſter, eſq. who died the 21ſt day of July, 1707.

Near this place lies alſo interred Barbara,
daughter of the ſaid Dr. Hope and Dorothy his wife.
They left iſſue two ſons, William and John;
and one daughter, Dorothy."

[1] Formerly fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge; but ejected at the Revolution for not taking the oaths.

Pedigree of BAINBRIGGE, of HUGGLESCOTE GRANGE and LONDON.



Hannah Welby, of Denton, firſt wife; died ſ. p. = Henry Bainbrigge, poſſeſſor of an eſtate at Thorpe[1] in the Clotts, co. Nottingham (adjoining to Wimeſwould, co. Leic.), and of the manor of Staunton Grange, otherwiſe Hugglescote Grange, co. Leic. both ſettled on him by his father about 1660 and 1666; died Dec. 15, 1700, æt. 51; buried at Wimeſwould. = Elizabeth, dau. of Jam. Nelthorpe[2], merchant of London; ſecond wife.

Mary, dau. of . . . . Harper, relict of Dan. Hart[4], of London, gent. = William Bainbrigge, owner of Huggleſcote Grange, reſident in Devonſhire-ſtreet, Red-lion ſquare, London; died April 13, 1731, æt. 51; buried at Wimeſwould.

Earle[3].

John, died Sept. 26, 1750, æt. 58; buried at Wimeſwould.

Two ſons died infants.

Elizabeth.

Mary.

Mary Taylor, firſt wife. = William Bainbrigge, of Palſgrave-Head Court, Southampton Buildings, Chiſwick, and the Newark, Leiceſter, eſq. born Jan. 7, 1719-20; baptized Feb. 3 (by a Mr. Ramſey); died 22nd April, 1780, at Knighton, co. Leic.; buried at Wimeſwould. = Jane, dau. of Samuel Pipe[5], eſq. and co-heir to her brother James Pipe, clerk; mar[illegible] at St. Paul's; buried (by [illegible] name of Sarah) at St. James's, Clerkenwell, Dec. 16, 1756. = Elizabeth, dau. of Matthew Graves[6], late of Chiſwick, eſq. 3d wife; living at Huggleſcote Grange Oct. 18, 1802.

Henry Auguſtine, born May 9, 1721, bapt. 29th, by Mr. Ramſey; died an infant.

John, born May 10, 1722, bapt. June 7 by Mr. Ramſey; a lawyer in London till about 1777-8; died ſ. p. July 1787, at Huggleſcote Grange; buried at Wimeſwould.

1. Henry, born 25th Auguſt, 1761; died in childhood.

2. Matthew Bainbrigge, eſq. of Huggleſcote, born 14 Apr. 1763; died June 6, 1802. = Elizabeth, one of the daughters of Iſaac Dawſon, late of Huggleſcote, gent.

Matthew, died an infant in 1792.

Mary-Elizabeth.

Henry.
Iſaac. } twins.

1. Jane, b. Oct. 14, 1747.

3. John, born Nov. 3, 1749.

4. Anne, born Aug. 31, 1752, heir to her nephew William in the eſtate at Wimeſwould, or Thorpe. = John Maſon, ſurgeon, late of Leiceſter, afterwards of Deptford; died 25 Aug. 1795.

Elizabeth-Charlotte, born 28 March, 1775.

5. Samuel, born 26 June, 1755.

6. Jane, born 29 Nov. 1756.

2. Rev. Will. Bainbrigge, born 6 Sept. 1748, married . . .; both died in the Eaſt Indies.

William, born at Fort St. George, Dec. 29, 1782; died at Leiceſter Jan. 10, 1787; and was buried in the chancel of St. Martin's church, where a monument is erected to his memory.

John, b. 6 March, 1742-3.

Anne, b. 30 June, 1740.

William and Elizabeth, b. 8 May, 1739.

Mary, b. 24 Aug. 1737; died about 12 May, 1801. = Richard Loveday, eſq. of Hammerſmith.

1. Francis-James-Bainbrigge Loveday, born 6 April, (about 1760.)

2. Lambert-Richard.
3. Amelia-Jane.
4. William, dead.
5. Richard, dead.
6. Catharine.
8. Mary, dead.

7. Douglas-Charles Loveday, b. 30 March, 1777. = . . . Sharp, dau. of Mr. Sharp, of Hammerſmith.

Theodore, b. 179 . . .

A daughter, b. Oct. 10, 1801.

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[1] See p. 504, col. 1.

[2] This Mr. Nelthorpe was of the Lincolnſhire family, one of which was a few years ago ſheriff of that county. On a handſome white marble monument, in the church of St. James, Clerkenwell, are the arms of Nelthorpe, and an inſcription in Latin to the memory of ſir John Nelthorpe, of Scawby in Lincolnſhire, once a ſtudent in Gray's Inn, the firſt baronet of the family, although "filius natu minimus Richardi Nelthorpe & Urſulæ Groſvenor."

[3] June 6, 1801, William-Earle-Welby, of Denton-houſe, was created a baronet. Would not one ſuppoſe from this, that Earle Bainbrigge's Chriſtian name was derived from his father's *firſt* wife? Yet the Wimeſwould epitaph is peremptory, that Hannah Welby had no iſſue.

[4] Whoever was father to this Mrs. Mary Hart, it ſeems certain her mother's deſcription, at the time of Henry-Auguſtine Bainbrigge's baptiſm in 1721, was "Dame Jane Harper." It is plainly written, by the father's hand, in a Family Bible, "Dame Jane Harper, his grandmother, godmother;" and is repeated in exactly the ſame words at the next baptiſm, John Bainbrigge's, 1722.

[5] Samuel Pipe, eſq. lived at Stafford; removing from Bilſton in that county, where his branch had lived from at leaſt 20 Ric. II. (about which very time, 1397, the male Pipes of Ridware became extinct. See Shaw's Staffordſhire, vol. II. p. 172.) He was deſcended from ſir Richard Pipe, who was lord-mayor of London in 1578. Jane, relict of Samuel Pipe, and mother of Jane Bainbrigge, was eldeſt daughter of John Spateman, rector of Yoxall (Shaw, vol. I. p. 101), and ſiſter to Thomas Spateman, clerk, of Chiſwick. She re-married to John Swinnerton, gent., of the Staffordſhire family, ſo named from their original ſeat, and not improbably of the preſent Butterton line. (See a Yoxall monument in Shaw, ibid.) Of this houſe might be John Swinnerton, lord-mayor of London in 1612.

[6] Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Graves, was the third daughter of colonel William Boyle, by Beaufoy, daughter and heir of ſir Samuel Garth, by Martha, daughter to Beaufoy of Emſcote; (ſee the latter's monument in the South tranſept of St. Mary's in Warwick, which corrects Dr. Thomas's Dugdale, p. 280.); which William Boyle was brother to Henry Boyle earl of Shannon; and theſe were ſons of Henry Boyle, who was youngeſt ſon of Roger firſt earl of Orrery, who was the fifth ſon of Richard firſt earl of Corke.

LOUGHBOROUGH,

ſuppoſed to be the ſecond market-town of note in the county, is ſituated in a fertile, pleaſant country, on the great turnpike-road, 109 meaſured miles from London, 11 miles from Leiceſter, 14 from Nottingham, and 17 from Derby; and is parted from Nottinghamſhire Northward by the river Soar, which at a ſmall diſtance from this town is loſt in the Trent[1]. In the eccleſiaſtical diviſion of the county it is in the deanry of Akeley.

This is ſuppoſed to have been in the time of the Saxons a royal vill; and, as the Saxon Chronicle, and after it Marianus Scotus, an hiſtoriographer in the reign of William the Conqueror, affirm, was taken from the Britons by Cuthwulf the Saxon, about the year of Chriſt 572; but of the truth of this affirmation biſhop Gibſon ſomewhat doubts[2].

As to the etymology of the name, Camden ſaith it was called Lıeᵹanbuꞃᵹe, or Lẏeᵹanbuꞃh, in the Saxon tongue; but it is perhaps more probably derived from the river *Leire*, now called Soar, not far from which this town ſtands; ſo that the true and proper name might have been *Leireborough*, that is to ſay, a borough, or market-town, ſtanding on or near to the river Leire, which in length of time was corruptedly called *Loughborough*. What in ſome meaſure ſtrengthens this conjecture is, that *Leiceſter*, now ſo called, was once ſpelt and called *Leirceſter*, ſignifying a city, caſtle, or fortified town, ſtanding on or near to the above-mentioned river Leire, ſince and now called Soar.

In the time of king Edward the Confeſſor this lordſhip was held freely by five thanes. At the general ſurvey it was the property of earl *Hugo*; under whom eight ploughlands were held by *Roger*; three and a half by *Ralph*; three and a half by *Hugo*; three and a half by *Godric*; and half a ploughland by *Roger*. In the demeſne were five ploughs; and eight villans, with fifteen ſocmen and fixteen bordars, had twelve ploughs and a half. There were two mills of ten ſhillings value; forty-five acres of meadow; and a wood ſeven furlongs long, and three broad[3].

The record then enumerates other lands of earl Hugo, in Burton, Tedingeſworde, Kegworth, Hathern, and Diſhley; and adds, "In all theſe lands before-mentioned were eighty ploughs in the time of king Edward. The whole was, and is, worth forty pounds. When the earl entered upon it, it was valued at ten pounds[4].

Hugh holds of the earl two ploughlands, all but one oxgang, in Bortone. It lies waſte. This is reckoned with the above.

Roger Buſli held of earl *Hugh* in . . . . The land here was capable of employing half a plough; and was occupied by four villans and two bordars. *Alnod* held it.

Earl *Hugh* had alſo one houſe in the borough of Leiceſter, belonging to Loughborough[5].

John Pulter, of Loughborough, is noticed ſo early as 1101 by ſir Henry Chauncy; who gives a pedigree of the family, in which the fourth in deſcent from John is ſtyled "ſir Humphry Pulter, of Leiceſterſhire." He married a daughter of *John Hough*, eſq. and from him the deſcents are given, as of a Hertfordſhire family, under the pariſh of Bradford in that county[6].

In Henry the Second's time *Hugh Deſpenſer* was lord of the manor of Loughborough; to whom, and to his heirs, April 28, 1227, king Henry III. granted a weekly market on Thurſdays; and a fair yearly, on the eve, day, and morrow of St. Peter ad Vincula, at their manor of Loughborough; alſo, that he and his heirs, and their men of Loughborough, Burton, Huggleſcote, Fretheby, and Erndeſby, ſhould be for ever quiet of all ſuits of the county and hundred, ſheriff aids, and view of frankpledge: and all this he commanded the then ſheriff of Leiceſter to proclaim in the next county court.

"Rex vicecomiti Leic' ſalutem. Scias, quod conceſſimus, per cartam noſtram, dilecto & fideli noſtro Hugoni Diſpenſer, quòd ipſe & heredes ſui habeant in perpetuum unum mercatum ſingulis ſeptimanis, per diem Jovis, apud manerium ſuum de Lucteburgh: & quod habeant ibidem unam feriam ſingulis annis per tres dies duraturas; ſcilicet, in vigiliâ & in die & in craſtino beati Petri ad Vincula; ita tamen, &c. Conceſſimus etiam eidem Hugoni, quòd ipſe & homines ſui de Lucteburgh, Burton, Hukeleſcote, Fretheby, & Erneſby, ſint in perpetuum quieti de ſectis comitat' & hundred', & auxiliis vicecomitum, & viſu franciplegii, ſicut pleniùs continetur in predictâ cartâ ei inde confectâ. Et ideò tibi precipimus, quod predictam cartam in pleno comitatu tuo legi, & predictum mercatum & predictam feriam per totam balliviam tuam clamari & firmitèr obſervari, &c. Teſte Rege, apud Weſtm', 28° die Aprilis[7]."

Feb. 6, 1228-9, king Henry III. gave permiſſion for another fair, on the ſecond of November; and farther granted to Hugh le Deſpenſer, that neither himſelf nor his heirs ſhould be put on aſſiſes, juries, or recognizances. "His teſtibus; Jocelino Bathon', R. Dunelm', & W. Karliol', epiſcopis; Huberto de Burgo; R. comite Ceſtrie; W. comite Mareſcallo; W. comite de Ferrariis; J. conſtabulario; S. de Sedgrave; N. de Moelis; Ric. de Argent; Henr. de Capellâ; Bart. Peche; & aliis. Dat. per manum R. Ciceſt' epiſcopi, &c. apud Weſtm', vi° die Februarii[8]."

In the Teſta de Nevill it is ſtated that, on the aid granted to king Henry III, in 1235, towards the marrying of his ſiſter with the emperor of the Romans, *Hugh Deſpenſer* paid two marks for one fee in Loughborough, and 5*s*. for one quarter of a knight's fee in Hucleſcote.

In the ſame record, *Godefridus de Lucteburgh* is noticed as a freeholder at Skeffington.

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[1] "Soarus, poſt pauca milliaria, in Trentam fluvium deſinit, parùm infra Loughborough." Camden, p. 388.

[2] "Hanc Loughborough regiam villam Saxonicè Lıeᵹanbuꞃᵹe dictam, quam Marianus Cuthulfum Britannis anno Chriſti DLXXII. ademiſſe tradit, nominis affinitas quodammodo probet. Nunc verò ſecundum locum a Leiceſtriâ inter omnia hujus comitatûs oppida ſibi ſuo jure vindicat, ſive amplitudinem, ſive ſtructuram, ſive etiam ſylvarum amœnitatem ſpectes; ſub ipſo enim ſaltus de Charnwood, ſive Charley, longè expanditur, in quo Beaumannour vivarium cernitur, quod domini de Bellomonte, ut accepi, lapideo muro circumſepſerunt." Camden, p. 389.—Biſhop Gibſon, in his Index of Names to the Saxon Chronicle, obſerves, that the reſemblance of ſound miſled that great Antiquary; for, if he had attended to the ſeries of tranſactions, he would have been led with greater appearance of probability to *Leighton* in Bedfordſhire. For, after Cuthwulf had taken Lẏᵹeanbuꞃh, he is ſaid to have poſſeſſed himſelf of Æᵹleꞅbẏꞃıᵹ, *Ayleſbury*, and Bennınᵹꞇon, *Benſon*, both which towns are in the ſtrait road from *Leighton*; whereas he could hardly have taken ſuch a circuit from *Loughborough* to Ayleſbury, without making himſelf maſter of ſeveral intermediate towns.

[3] "In Lucteburne tenet Rogerius de Comite [Hugone] 8 carucatas terre; Radulfus 3 carucatas terræ & dimidiam; Hugo 3 carucatas terræ & dimidiam; Godricus 3 carucatas terræ & dimidiam; Rogerius dimidiam carucatam terre. In dominico ſunt 5 carucæ; & 8 villani, cum 15 ſochmannis & 16 bordariis, habent 12 carucas & dimidiam. Ibi 2 molini de 10 ſolidis; & 45 acræ prati. Silva 7 quarentenarum longitudinis, & 3 quarentenarum latitudinis. Quinque taini liberè tenuerunt." Domeſday, fol. 237. a. 1.

[4] "In his omnibus preſcriptis terris [Lucteburne, Burtone, Tedingeſworde, Cogeworde, Averdenâ, & Dixleiâ] fuerunt quater-viginti carucatæ tempore Regis Edwardi. Totum valuit, & valet, 40 libras. Quando recepit Comes, valebat 10 libras.—In Burtone tenet Hugo de Comite 2 carucatas terræ, 1 bovatâ minus. Vaſta eſt. Hæc computatur cum ſuperioribus—Rogerius Buſli tenet de comite H . . in . . . . Ibi eſt dimidia carucæ . . . . & 4 villani cum 2 bordariis habent . . . . dimidiam. Alnod tenuit." Ibid.

[5] "Hugo Comes habet 1 domum pertinentem ad Locteburne." Ibid. fol. 230. a. 1.

[6] Chauncy's Hertfordſhire, p. 73.

[7] Cart. 11 Hen. III. n. 7; and Clauſ. 11 Hen. III. m. 12.

[8] Cart. 13 Hen. III. pars 1. n. 13.

This town, in 1240, was certified to be held of *Roger de Montalto*, in right of his wife *Cicily*, one of the daughters and coheirs of *Hugh* earl of *Cheſter* [1].

Hugh le Deſpenſer, juſticiary of England, having been ſlain in the battle of Eveſham, Aug. 5, 1265; the lordſhips of Loughborough (then valued at £60. a year), Fretheby, and Huggleſcote, were granted by king Henry III. to *Aliva*, the widow of the ſaid Hugh for her life, ſhe being daughter and heir to *Philip Baſſet*, of Wycomb [2].

In the Itinerary of 1280, Loughborough and Thorpe Acre anſwered collectively as one vill.

In 1311-12, the Parliamentary Records preſerve the following petition from an inhabitant of this town:

"A noſtre Seigñr le Roi & a ſon Conſeyl monſtre Richard Calf de Loughteburgh, marchaund, qe a la goule d'Augſt derein paſſe, ſire Rauf de Crophull vient a Hemyngton, & a Bonyngton, & les leynes meiſme celui Richard, queux il avoit mys en deux chambres deſouth bone ſerure, nomement qatre ſack de bone leyne, pris de XLIIII lĩ. priſt & enporta, & de ceaux en fit ſa volentie. E eſtre ceo, les hões & les ſerrures des chaumbres ſuſdites debruſa, a tort, & encontr' la pees ñre Seigñr le Roi, & les graves damages l'avantdit Richard. Dount meſme celui Richard prie a ñre Seigñr le Roi ſu grace & remedie: qar le dit ſir Rauf eſt de ſi graunt poer eu ſon pays, qe hom̃e ne poet avoyr recoverir devers lui a la comune Ley.—Habeat Breve de gratiâ Regis [3].

Among the Parliamentary Petitions of uncertain date, is a complaint to the king from *William le fitz William, le fitz Adam le Clerc de Staneford*, that *Robert Steer*, of Loughborough, had unjuſtly ſeized on a bovate of land at Stanford, and ſold it to the elder *Hugh le Deſpenſer*; which of right belonged to *Mabell* ſiſter of *Adam le Clerc*, and daughter of *William the ſon of Gervaſe of Stanford*, to whom it had been given by her brother [4].

Two ſucceeding *Hugh le Deſpenſers*, ſon and grandſon of the before-mentioned *Hugh* and *Aliva*, are memorable in our hiſtories for their unhappy conduct under that eaſy prince king Edward II. Their attainder and death have been already noticed under Beaumanor.

One of the earlieſt public acts of king Edward III. on his acceſſion to the throne, in 1326-7, was a confirmation of a grant of the manor of Loughborough to *Henry* lord *Beaumont* and *Alice* his wife; to whom he had before given it whilſt duke of Lancaſter:

"Rex archiepiſcopis, &c. ſalutem. Sciatis quod cum nuper, antequam gubernacula regni noſtri ſuſcepimus, dum fuimus dux ducatûs predicti, & comes Ceſtrie, Pontini, & Trolli, per cartam noſtram dediſſemus dilecto conſanguineo & fideli noſtro Henrico de Bellomonte, & Alicie uxori ejus, manerium de Luteburghe, cum pertinentiis, quod fuit Hugonis le Diſpenſer quondam comitis Wyntonie, & quod ad manus noſtras per forisfacturam dicti Hugonis, eo quod manerium illud tenuit de nobis die obitûs ſui, tanquam eſcaeta noſtra devenit; dedimus & conceſſimus eiſdem Henrico & Alicie manerium predictum, cum hamelettis, membris, & omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, habendum & tenendum eiſdem Henrico & Alicie, & heredibus de corporibus ſuis exeuntibus. Dat' per manum noſtram apud Weſtmonaſter', xv° die Februarii [5]."

In 1330, *John de Liſle*, at his death, was the king's *cuſtos* of the manor of Loughborough [6]; and in this year a writ occurs, "de inquirendo de jocalibus & catallis Hugonis le Deſpenſer junioris, & Edwardi nuper comitis Kancie [7]."

July 10, 1336, *Henry* lord *Beaumont* and *Alice* his wife obtained a farther confirmation grant of the manor of Loughborough; and of all that *Hugh le Deſpenſer* earl of *Winton* had poſſeſſed in Beaumanor, Burton, Huckleſcote, Walton, Erndeſby, Barrow, Coſſington, Ravenſton, Quorndon, Mountſorell, Wodethorpe, and Knight's Thorpe [8].

King Richard II. in 1387 holding a council at Nottingham caſtle, held his Marſhalſea at Loughborough at the ſame time, for the ſpace of ſix days.

In 1413, ſir *Henry de Beaumont*, knt. died ſeiſed of the advowſon of the church of Loughborough, worth 20 marks a year [9].

In a book of fifteenths and tenths granted by the laity in 1416, Loughborough was rated at £6. 10*s.*; and in the ſubſidy of 1445, at the ſame ſum; but an abatement was then made of 3*s.* 4*d.*; Setlethorpe and Woodthorpe £1. 1*s.* 6*d.*; and 4*s.* 6*d.* abated; Knightthorpe 15*s.* and no abatement.

In 1463, it was found that *William* viſcount *Beaumont*, attainted of high treaſon, poſſeſſed this advowſon [10].

Oct. 26, 1464, king Edward IV. granted the manor and lordſhip of Loughborough, with the appurtenances (late parcel of the poſſeſſions of *William* lord viſcount *Beaumont*) to *William* lord *Haſtings*, his chamberlain.

"Rex conceſſit Willielmo Haſtinges, camerario ſuo, (inter alia) manerium & dominium de Loughtburgh, cum pertinentiis, in comitatu Leiceſtr', manerium de Whitington, cum pertinentiis, in eodem comitatu, manerium & dominium de Shepeſhead, cum pertinentiis, que fuerunt Willielmi Beaumont, totam propartem honoris vocat' Wincheſter fee, ac omnia terras, tenementa, redditus, reverſiones, & ſervicia, poſſeſſiones, &c. que fuerunt predicti Willielmi, in Folkingham, Lavington, Aſlakbye, Loughborough, Whitington, & Snepeſhead predict', ac in Barrowe, Querndon, necnon advocationes eccleſiarum de Walton ſuper le Wold & Coſington, in eodem comitatu Leiceſtrie; & que caſtrum, manerium, dominia, terre, tenementa, & alia premiſſa, ratione cujuſdam actûs forisfacture in parliamento noſtro apud Weſtm', quarto die Novembris, anno regni noſtri primo: Ac etiam dedimus & conceſſimus prefato Willielmo Haſtinges manerium & dominium de Aſhby la Zouch, cum pertinentiis, in comitatu Leiceſtrie, quod fuit Jacobi nuper comitis Wiltes, & que ad manus noſtras actus predict' ratione devenerunt; habend' & tenend', una cum feodis militum, advocationibus, &c. Et omnia predicta caſtra & maneria, &c. prefato Willielmo Haſtinges, & heredibus ſuis in perpetuum, de nobis & heredibus noſtris, per ſervicium unius feodi militis; tantum pro omni ſervicio. Conceſſimus inſuper eidem Willielmo Haſtinges, pro nobis & heredibus noſtris, quod manerium & dominium de Beaumanoir, cum pertinentiis, in comitatu Leiceſtrie, manerium & dominum de Whitwyk, cum membris & pertinentiis ſuis, in eodem comitatu; maneria & dominia de Roteby, Bochaſton, & Neuton, cum pertinentiis, in eodem comitatu; maneria & dominia de Hocleſcote & Donyngton, ac manerium & dominium de Markfeild, que Katherina Duciſſa Norfolcie tenuit ad terminum vite ſue; reverſiones inde ad prefatum Willielmum, &c. Teſte meipſo, apud Wycumbe, xxvi^to^ die Octobris [11]."

By a new gift, in 1467, this manor and lordſhip were confirmed; to hold of the king and his heirs by homage only, in lieu of all ſervice.

"Rex conceſſit Willielmo Haſtinges manerium & dominium de Loughteburgh, cum pertinentibus, in comitatu Leiceſtrie, manerium & dominum de Shepeſheade, cum pertinentiis, in eodem comitatu (inter alia), necnon advocationem eccleſiarum de Walton ſuper le Wold & Coſington, in comitatu Leiceſtrie, ac omnia terras & tenementa, redditus, reverſiones, & ſervicia, que nuper fuerunt Willielmi Beaumont, vel alicujus alterius, aut aliquorum aliorum, ad uſum ejuſdem Willielmi, cum pertinentiis, in Folkingham, Lavyngton, Aſlakby, Loughborough, Shepeſhed, Melburne, Bycar, Avethorpe, ac in Barrowe, & Querndon, Barkeſton, Plungarth, Redmyld, & Hardeby, in comitatu Leiceſtrie; unacum advocationibus eccleſiarum de Hardeby, Wolſthorpe, & Redmyld, ac cum redditu vocat' Caſtleward, eidem caſtro & pertinentiis ſuis ſpectant', manerium de Botesford, cum hamelettis de Normanton & Eaſthorpe, cum pertinentiis, & advocationem eccleſie de Bottesford, &c.; tenend' de nobis et heredibus noſtris per homagium tantum pro omnibus ſerviciis & demandis. Teſte Rege, apud Weſtm', ix° die Auguſti [12]."

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[1] Burton, MS.

[2] Clauſ. 49 Hen. III.

[3] Petitiones in Parliamento, 15 & 16 Edw. II. 1321-2; Rot. Parl. vol. I. p. 407.

[4] Petitiones in Parliamento, annis incertis Edw. III: Rot. Parl. vol. II. p. 412.

[5] Cart. 1 Edw. III. N° 91

[6] Eſch. 4 Edw. III. N° 67. Leic.

[7] Rot. 4 Edw. III. m. 29. dorſo.

[8] Pat. 10 Edw. III. pars 2. n. 2.

[9] Eſch. 1 Hen. V.

[10] Eſch. 3 Edw. IV. N° 30, Leic.

[11] Pat. 4 Edw. IV. pars 2. m. 18.

[12] Pat. 7 Edw. IV. pars 1.

But, notwithſtanding theſe grants, it is doubtful whether *William* lord *Haſtings* was ever actually poſſeſſed of this manor; for, in 1483, *Francis* viſcount *Lovel*, ſon and heir of *John* lord *Lovel* and *Frances* his wife, ſole ſiſter to *William* laſt viſcount *Beaumont*, held it in reverſion; which Francis was lord chamberlain and chief favourite to king Richard III.; but he being attainted in 1485, and after ſlain in the battle of Stoke, June 6, 1487, it fell again to the crown.

In 1483, the office of bailiff, ſteward, and keeper of Loughborough Park was given by king Richard III. to ſir *Robert Harrington*, knt.; with an annuity for life of £20. out of the iſſues and profits of the lordſhip.

By an inquiſition taken at Tilton, Sept. 7, 1509[1], it was found that *William Liſle*, alias *Beaumont*, lord *Bardolf*, died ſ. p. Dec. 20, 1507, leaving *Joan* his ſiſter and heir; that *Elizabeth Scrope* his widow, who at the time of the inquiſition was re-married to *John de Vere* earl of *Oxford*, was ſeiſed of the manor and advowſon of Loughborough in dower; and that the ſaid William Liſle poſſeſſed at his death the following manors, &c. in this county:

Beaumanor, worth	£.29	2	0
Loughborough,	135	19	5¾
Shepeſhed	14	2	6
Bardon Park	9	0	0
Blayſton	10	0	0
Haloughton Laughton, Erneſby,	37	16	6¼
Whitwick Swanington Donyngton Hokelſcott Newton Unthank	98	0	0
	324	1	5

Feodum honoris de Winton.

Coſſington and Walton advowſons.

To the earl and counteſs of *Oxford* the manor and advowſon of Loughborough were, in 1509, *inter alia*, ſecured by the king's letters patent; and that lady having been again left a widow, this part of her property was ſecured to her in dower, by authority of parliament, in 1514, and confirmed in 1523[2].

The manor of Anſley in Warwickſhire was ſold, June 6, 1514, by *Robert* and *Edmund Wyethe*, of Loughborough, to *John Rampton*, of Atherſton, yeoman.

In 1527, this manor and advowſon, with Beaumanor, &c. were granted by king Henry VIII. to *Thomas Grey* marquis of *Dorſet* (after the death of *Elizabeth* counteſs of *Oxford*, widow of *William* viſcount *Beaumont*, who then held it in dower) in exchange for the manors of Grafton and Hartwell, co. Northampton[3]. This Thomas died in 1531, leaving *Henry* his ſon and ſucceſſor; who in 1534 obtained a reverſionary grant of Beaumanor, but not of Loughborough; which in 1537 was granted to his mother *Margaret* as her dower.

This *Henry* was created duke of *Suffolk*, Oct. 11, 1551; and beheaded Feb. 23, 1553-4; and, by his attainder, Loughborough once more reverted to the crown.

In 1554, the park of Loughborough was granted for life to *Frances* ducheſs of *Suffolk*; and the manor and advowſon to ſir *Edward Haſtings*, knight (ſecond ſon of *George* the firſt earl of *Huntingdon)*; who was created baron *Haſtings* of *Loughborough*, Jan. 19, 1557-8; and obtained in that year a confirmation of ſeveral preceding grants[4].

Mr. Camden ſays, "Loughborough mercatorium oppidum, quod unum, regnante Mariâ, baronem Edwardum Haſtings ſuo nomine exornavit. Verùm cum illa, cui fuerat chariſſimus, in vivis eſſe deſiit, ille, rerum humanarum pertæſus, mundo vivere noluit, ſed, ut totus Deo vacaret, in ptochotrophium quod apud Stoke Pogeis in Buckinghamienſi comitatu erexerat, ſeceſſit, ubi cum pauperibus Deo vixit, & inter eos vitæ curſum piè in Chriſto confecit[5]."

Some account of this illuſtrious peer may be ſeen under Aſhby, p. 579; and a portrait of him from the church of Stoke Pogeis. To which we may add, that in 1558 an act was paſſed, "for the foundation of the hoſpital of Stoke Pudges, in the county of Bucks, by the lord Loughborough;" which recites that the right honourable ſir Edward Haſtings, knight of the moſt noble order of the Garter, lord Haſtings of Loughborough, and lord chamberlain of the queen's houſhold, intended to found at Stoke Pudges aforeſaid one hoſpital of one maſter, four poor men, and two poor women there for ever to pray, according to ſuch rules as the ſaid lord Haſtings in his life-time, or by his will in writing, ſhould declare." The act enabled him to build the hoſpital; which was conſtituted a body corporate, with liberty to purchaſe lands of the clear yearly value of 20 marks; and empowered the lord Haſtings to make ſtatutes, rules, and ordinances, for its governance. The founder and his heirs were appointed patrons; and the Dean of Windſor and Provoſt of Eton were appointed viſitors. The hoſpital was accordingly built; and continued till 1765, when, by virtue of "an act for confirming and eſtabliſhing an agreement between the maſter, brethren and ſiſters of the hoſpital of the lord Haſtings of Loughborough, founded at Stoke Pogeis in the county of Bucks, and *Thomas Penn*, eſq. for exchanging certain lands and tenements," Mr. Penn, then lord of the manor, was authorized to pull down the old hoſpital, which adjoined his park, and was inconvenient to him; on condition of transferring to the uſe of the hoſpital lands in the neighbourhood of greater value, and of building a new hoſpital for the maſter, brethren and ſiſters, equally good and commodious in every reſpect and particular as the original hoſpital was. All which was fully confirmed by the authority of parliament.

On the death of *Edward* lord *Haſtings*, the title of baron of *Loughborough* became extinct; but queen Elizabeth, by patent, dated Nov. 26, 1575 (reciting that king Philip and queen Mary had granted in 1558 to ſir Edward Haſtings, knight, lord Haſtings, the manor and lordſhip of Loughborough, with Loughborough and Burley Parks, and the advowſon of the church, late the property of Henry duke of Suffolk attainted for high treaſon, by the ſervice of the 40th part of a knight's fee, and an annual rent of £115. 16*s*. 6*d*. reſerving to the crown the reverſion; and that the ſaid lord Haſtings was dead without lawful iſſue), granted the manor and advowſon in fee to *Henry* third earl of *Huntingdon*, nephew of the preceding owner; and, on the 15th of December following, the ſaid earl, for the conſideration of £500. aſſigned to his ſiſter lady *Mary Haſtings* an annuity of 100 marks, iſſuing out of all the tenements, &c. known by the name of Loughborough Park or Parks[6].

Of *Henry* earl of Huntingdon, and the two preceding earls, a full account has been given under Aſhby, p. 577, & ſeqq; to which I ſhall only here add, that in 1538, *Francis* the ſecond earl of *Huntingdon* preſented to king Henry VIII, as a New-year's gift, a glaſs with a cover garniſhed with gold; and his counteſs gave two fine ſhirts of cammerikke. The earl received, in return, a gilt cup with a cover, weighing 21 ounces; the counteſs another cup, of 13¾ ounces.

Henry, the third earl[7], in like manner, gave to queen Elizabeth, in 1593-4, £5. in gold, and his counteſs £8. The earl had, in return, a gilt cup of 20 ounces; and the counteſs another of 29¾ ounces.

April 3, 1589, *Henry Skipwith*, eſq. at his death was ſeiſed of certain lands, meadows, and paſtures, in Preſtwould, Hoton, and Loughborough, held of the queen, as of the honour of *Leiceſter*, by the ſervice of a quarter of one knight's fee, and 1*d*. rent; alſo of four acres of meadow in Loughborough meadows, bought of *Francis Stareſmore*[8].

Oct. 20, 1590, the earl of Huntingdon ſold to his brother ſir *George Haſtings*, all the glebe lands, tithes of corn and hay, and all other tithes of what kind or nature ſoever, in Meaſam, co. Derby, to the rectory of Repingdon at any time belonging [1].

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[1] Inq. 1 Hen. VIII; Cole's Eſcheats, vol. I. (Harl. MSS. 756.) p. 20.

[2] See before, under Beaumanor, p. 145.

[3] Pat. 19 Hen. VIII. p. 1.

[4] 2 Pars Original. 4 & 5 Philip & Mary, Rot. 42; & 5 Pars Original. ejuſdem anni, Rot. 34.

[5] Camden, Britannia, p. 388.

[6] Harl. MSS. 3881. p. 54.

[7] Of this earl Mr. Thane has engraved a portrait from a fine original in the poſſeſſion of ſir John Fenn.

[8] Eſch. 31 Eliz.

Feb. 10, 1591-2, ſir George Haſtings, knt. ſir Edward Haſtings, ſir Francis Beaumont, ſerjeant at law, Brian Cave, Henry Beaumont, William Turpyn, Thomas Cave, Humphry Puretov, William Cave, Francis Brown, Thomas Skevington, George Purefoy, William Maſſey, Richard Graye, and Thomas Beaumont, eſqrs. were appointed commiſſioners to enquire diligently of the ſecret repair into this country of a conſiderable number of ſeminary prieſts [2].

By an inquiſition taken at Aſhby de la Zouch, Sept. 22, 1597, it was found that *Henry Haſtings* earl of *Huntingdon* died ſeiſed of the manor of Loughborough; as alſo of divers meſſuages and lands in Loughborough; that they were held of the queen *in capite*; that he died Dec. 3, 1595; and that *George* earl of *Huntingdon* was his brother and heir, and then aged 60 years and upwards [3].

Mr. Carte, in his MS notes, refers to two ſuits in the Exchequer, in 1604; *Morecraft* verſus *Aylmer*; and the *Attorney General* verſus *George* earl of *Huntingdon*.

By an inquiſition taken at Aſhby de la Zouch, Sept. 30, 1607, it appeared that *George Haſtings* earl of *Huntingdon* died ſeiſed of the manor of Loughborough Dec. 30, 1604; and that *Henry Haſtings*, then earl of *Huntingdon*, his grandſon [*conſanguineus*] and next heir, was then aged 18 years and ſix months, or thereabouts [4].

Three Exchequer ſuits concerning the mill at Loughborough are noticed by Mr. Carte in 1626; between *Henry* earl of *Huntingdon*, and, 1. *Fowles* & al.; 2. *Fountain*; 3. *Skipwith*.

By the immediate deſcendants of this noble earl (of whom a full account has been given under Aſhby and Donington) the manor of Loughborough was held till the death of the late earl *Francis* in 1789; when it became the property of his nephew *Francis Haſtings* lord *Rawdon*, now earl of *Moira*, the preſent worthy owner.

In 1662-3, the ſum of £60,000. together with the produce of a Tax upon Offices, was given by Parliament, "to be diſtributed amongſt ſuch truly loyal and indigent Officers who have had real command of ſoldiers, according to their ſeveral commiſſions; and who have never deſerted his Majeſty in his bleſſed Father's ſervice during the late times of Rebellion and Uſurpation, and who have loſt a ſufficient livelihood of their own; nor have, ſince his Majeſty's return, obtained any reward, office, or employment, ſufficient for a livelihood." Among the names which appeared on this occaſion, were the following natives of this county, who had all ſerved under the lord Loughborough. Captains, *Richard Dudley*, *William Squire*, *Thomas Mawſon*, *William Trimnell*, *James Duport*, *Thomas Bailey*, *Robert Daniel*. Lieutenants, *Henry Dudley*, *John Everard* (ſerving under captain *Walter Haſtings*), *Thomas Gilbert* (under captain *Gregory*). Cornets, *Thomas Milward*, *Henry Walden*, *James Harrington*, *Thomas Mawſley*; enſign, *Daniel Robinſon*; quartermaſters, *John Durant*, *William Dudley*, *John Ealin*. And in ſir *John Pate's* regiment of horſe, captain *Nathanael Digby*; *Chriſtopher Bent*, lieutenant to captain *Bent*; and *Robert Woodland*, cornet to captain *Beaman*. *Nathanael Duncombe*, marſhal-general; *John Holland*, ſchoolmaſter; and *Philip Kinder*, phyſician licentiate.

Termino Sc̄e Trinitatis, anno x° regis Gulielmi Tertii, viceſimo die Julii.

Leiceſter. Whereas the right honourable *Theophilus* earl of *Huntingdon* exhibited his Engliſh Bill into the Court of Exchequer, againſt *George Mugg*, *James Bettony* alias *Movetty*, *William Croſsley*, *Richard Carter*, *Joſeph Patchett*, *John Peates*, *John Harriſon*, *Robert Holland*, *John Swindler*, *Thomas Sheppheard*, *Amos Sheppheard*, *Stephen Hood*, and *Theophilus Perkins*; thereby ſhewing, that *Henry* earl of Huntingdon, the complainant's anceſtor, was ſeiſed in his demeſne as of fee of and in the manor or lordſhip of Loughborough in the county of Leiceſter, and of and in divers antient corn and malt mills in Loughborough aforeſaid, parcel of the ſaid manor, and which were eſteemed to be the manor-mills, all which were held in fee-farm of the crown, under the grant of queen Elizabeth, under an annual rent of £115. 16*s.* 6*d.*; and that the ſaid Henry earl of Huntingdon is ſince dead; and the ſaid manor, mills, and premiſes are, by meſne deſcents, conveyances, and ſettlements, lawfully come to the complainant, who for 30 years laſt hath been poſſeſſed thereof, and hath paid the ſaid rent, and ought to receive and enjoy the mulcture, tolls, and other advantages to the ſaid manor and mills belonging. That all the tenants, reſiants, and inhabitants, of or within the ſaid manor, by cuſtom, tenure, covenant, or other lawful means, have been, and are, bound and obliged, and have uſed, and of right ought to grind all their corn, grain, and malt, which they uſe ſpent ground in their reſpective houſes within the ſaid manor, at the ſaid mills, and not elſewhere; for the grinding whereof a reaſonable toll hath been paid; and that no perſon have or ought to erect or keep any other mills, querns, or other engines, within the ſaid manor, in prejudice of the complainant; nor ought any miller, loader, or carrier, of or belonging to any other mill or mills, to come within the ſaid manor, to fetch and carry away the corn and griſt of any perſon reſiding in the ſaid manor to any other mill or mills. But if any of the inhabitants within the ſaid manor have withdrawn their griſt from the complainant's mills and ground at any other mills, or if any mills, querns, or other engines, have been erected within the ſaid manor, in prejudice of the complainant's mills, or if any miller or loader of any foreign mills hath come into the ſaid manor to fetch away the griſt of any of the inhabitants thereof, then ſuch perſon or perſons ſo offending in any of the premiſes have been, or of right ought to be, not only reſtrained from their ſo doing, but to be compelled to make the plaintiff ſatisfaction for the loſs of the griſt from the ſaid mills; and the ſaid mills, querns, and other engines ſo erected as aforeſaid, have been and ought to be demoliſhed, and the perſon and perſons owning and uſing the ſame prohibited from grinding there to the complainant's prejudice; which right and privilege belonging to the complainant's ſaid mills hath been by ſeveral decrees of this court eſtabliſhed and confirmed, the complainant's mills being ſufficient at all times of the year to grind all the corn, grain, and malt ſpent ground in the ſaid manor: That the defendants are tenants or inhabitants in the ſaid manor, and have ſo been for four years laſt paſt, and not only refuſe to grind their own corn, grain, and malt, which they ſpend ground in the ſaid manor at the complainant's mills, but ſome of them have ſet up other mills in the ſaid manor, whereat they have not only ground their own griſt, but the griſt of other tenants and inhabitants ſpent ground in the ſaid manor, and ſome of them have ſet up loaders and carriers, who have carried great quantities of the griſt of the tenants and inhabitants of the ſaid manor to ſeveral other mills of the ſaid manor, and have there ground the ſame, and brought the ſame back into the ſaid manor, where the ſame hath been ſpent ground by ſeveral of the tenants and inhabitants of the ſaid manor, whereby the complainant is deprived of the griſt and cuſtom of his ſaid mills, which is a loſs and prejudice to his inheritance: That the defendants may anſwer the premiſes, and that all hand-mills, querns, and other mills, uſed in the ſaid manor by them, or any of them, may be deſtroyed; and that the plaintiff may have ſatisfaction for the toll of the griſt that hath been ground from his ſaid mills; and that the defendants may be compelled for the future to grind their griſt there; and that all foreign millers and loadſmen may be reſtrained from coming into the complainant's manor, and fetching any griſt forth of the ſame to be ground at any foreign mills, and the plaintiff relieved in the premiſes, is the prayer of the bill. To which ſaid Bill the ſaid ſeveral defendants anſwered; and by their anſwers deny that the tenants, reſiants, and inhabitants of the ſaid manor, are bound, or of right ought, to grind the corn, grain, and malt, which they uſe ſpent ground in the complainant's manor at the complainant's ſaid mills, and not at any other mills, or have been reſtrained from keeping hand-mills and querns for grinding their own corn and malt in the ſaid manor, or that foreign millers or loaders have been, or ought to be, reſtrained from fetching any griſt forth of the ſaid manor to grind at any foreign mills; and the defendants, Mugg, Bates, Bettony, Croſby, Carter, Patchett, Hood, and Perkins, ſeverally ſay they are inhabitants of the ſaid manor, and confeſs that they have ground at foreign mills, and deny that they are bound to grind at the complainant's mills; and the defendant Bates confeſſeth that about four years ſince he erected a horſe-mill in the ſaid manor, to make greats, as well for himſelf as other inhabitants within the ſaid manor, and inſiſts the uſing thereof; and the defendants, Harriſon and Holland, do alſo ſay that they are inhabitants of the ſaid manor, and that the defendant Harriſon rents a mill of ſir Ambroſe Phillipps in Garendon; and the defendant Holland is his loadſman; and the defendant Swindler ſaith he is loadſman to William Powell, who holds Diſhley mills under ſir Ambroſe Phillipps; and the defendant Thomas Shepheard denies that he is an inhabitant in the ſaid manor, but ſaith he holds an antient windmill in the manor of Coſtock; and the defendant Amos Shepheard ſaith that he holds the ſaid Coſtock mills under the defendant Thomas Shepheard; and the ſaid defendants, Harriſon, Holland, Swindler, Thomas Shepheard, and Amos Shepheard, do all inſiſt that it is lawful for them, at their wills and pleaſures, to fetch griſt forth of the complainant's manor to grind at their reſpective mills. And the defendants conclude with a general traverſe. To which anſwers the plaintiffs replied, and the defendants rejoined; and witneſſes were examined on either party and publiſhed; and the cauſe came to be heard as this day. Whereupon, reading the depoſitions of divers witneſſes taken on both ſides in the cauſe, and long debate of the matter by counſel of both ſides: it is this day ordered by the Court, that the matter in queſtion be tried at the next aſſizes to be held for the ſaid county of Leiceſter, in a feigned action, to be brought in the office of Pleas of this Court by the Plaintiff againſt the Defendants; and the iſſue to be, Whether the inhabitants within the ſaid manor of Loughborough have, time out of mind, been, and are obliged, by cuſtom, to grind all their corn, grain, and malt, ſpent ground in their reſpective houſes within the ſaid manor at the complainant's antient mills, and not at any other?[1] With the farther progreſs of this diſpute, or its final determination, we are wholly unacquainted.

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[1] Harl. MSS. p. 53. b.
[2] Ibid.
[3] Eſch. 39 Eliz.
[4] Eſch. 5 Jac. I.

In 1722, 82 freeholders polled from this pariſh; but in 1775, we find only 75 names.

An act was paſſed in 1759, for incloſing, within the lordſhip, townſhip, or liberty of Loughborough, ſeveral open fields and meadows, called *The Windmill Field*, *Middle Field*, *Park Field*, *Burleigh Field*, *Tatmarſh Field*, *Toothill Field*, *Sandhurſt*, *Upper Meadow*, *Nether Meadow*, *Tatmarſh Meadow*, *Cotes Hyron*, *Fallow Meadow*, *Thackholm*, and *Fullfield Meadow*; and alſo ſeveral commons, called *The Moor*, *Tetbridge* and *Old Spring Commons*, *New Spring* and *Moor Cloſe*, *Slate Bridge* and *Boyer's Mear Way*, *Pegg's Furze*, *Wood Brook*, and *Widen*, *Burleigh Hill Common*, *Radmoor Common*, *Tatmarſh* and *Ruſhes Common*, *Three Willows*, and *Cotes Hyron Common*, *Foreſt Lane*, and other ſmall parcels of common. In this act *Francis* earl of *Huntingdon* is deſcribed as lord of the manor of Loughborough; the maſter, fellows, and ſcholars of *Emanuel College* within the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, as patrons of the rectory; and the Rev. *Thomas Alleyne* as rector, and, in right of the rectory, entitled to certain glebe lands lying within the ſaid fields and meadows, and alſo to all the rectorial and vicarial tithes ariſing within the ſaid ſeveral fields and places, called *The Windmill Field*, *Middle Field*, *Park Field*, *Burleigh Field*, *Tatmarſh Field*, *Toothill Field*, *Sandhurſt Field*, part of *Cotes Hyron*, and part of *Fallow Meadow*, and alſo to ſeveral pieces and parcels of meadow-ground antiently laid out in ſatisfaction for all the tithes ariſing in the ſaid *Upper Meadow*, *Nether Meadow*, *Tatmarſh Meadow*, and *Fullfield Meadow*, *Thackholm Meadow*, and part of *Cotes Hyron*, and part of the *Fallow Meadow*; the earl of Huntingdon alſo as principal proprietor of, and ſir *Wolſtan Dixie*, baronet, *Charles-James Pack*, eſq. and ſundry other perſons, as the owners and proprietors of the other lands and grounds lying within the ſaid ſeveral fields and meadows, and to the right of common at open times of the ſame. The earl of Huntingdon, as lord of the manor, was entitled to the ſoil of the ſaid ſeveral commons; and, with ſeveral other perſons, entitled to the right of common of and in the ſaid ſeveral commons, in right of antient houſes within the ſaid town of Loughborough. The commiſſioners were in the firſt place to ſet out *The Foreſt Lane*, and ſo much adjoining land as ſhould make up 30 acres, to the feoffees of the town charities, which, with the herbage of the lanes and public roads to be made under this act, were to be uſed for depaſturing the cattle of the legal inhabitants not receiving alms. Seven acres to be applied to the getting of gravel and ſand for the repair of roads; after which, an allotment to be made to the rector and his ſucceſſors of ſuch part of the reſidue of the ſaid fields, meadows, and commons, as ſhould be an equivalent and a ſatisfaction for the ſaid glebe lands, and alſo for the ſaid ſeveral pieces and parcels of meadow ground antiently laid out in ſatisfaction for all the tithes ariſing in ſundry parts of the ſaid ſeveral meadows before-mentioned (except the ſaid meadow called *The Nether Meadows*, the allotments whereof are ſubſequently directed and provided for): A farther allotment is then to be made to the rector, of ſuch parcel or parcels of the lands and grounds in the reſidue of the ſaid ſeveral fields, meadows, and commons, or any or either of them, as ſhould be equal to one ſeventh part of the lands and grounds lying in the ſaid ſeveral fields and meadows, called *The Windmill Field*, *Middle Field*, *Park Field*, *Burleigh Field*, *Tatmarſh Field*, *Toothill Field*, *Sandhurſt*, and ſuch parts of *Cotes Hyron*, and *Fallow Meadow*, as were then liable to tithes, and for which no lands were antiently laid out in lieu of tithes, and alſo as ſhould be equal to one ſeventh part of the ſaid ſeveral commons (except the ſaid common called *The Moor*); which ſaid allotments, together with the modus thereinafter made payable to the rector for the time being, to be in lieu of, and as a recompence and full ſatisfaction for, all tithes of corn, grain, hay, wool, and lamb, and all other tithes whatſoever, rectorial or vicarial, and all eccleſiaſtical dues and profits whatſoever, ariſing from all the ſaid ſeveral fields, meadows, and commons. To the earl of Huntingdon, in lieu of his right of common, five full acres, part of Radmore Common, in one entire plott; with ſuch farther parcels of land as ſhould be equal in value to *The Moor* and other his land there now to be divided; the reſidue, in due proportions, among the other proprietors. For the purpoſes of this act, *The Bull Swaith's Field*, *Maſter's Piece*, *Neatherd's Piece*, and *Pinder's Piece*, to be conſidered as common ground; and, for the convenience of the antient cottages, their allotments to be ſet out near the town. A ſeparate proviſion is made for incloſing *The Nether Meadow*, which was to be divided and fenced from *Thorpe Meadow*; and laid out for graſs annually on the 10th of February; the graſs to be cut and carried away before the 12th of Auguſt; and no cattle to be there depaſtured till the firſt of September. Owners of this meadow may incloſe their ſhares by ſtoop and rail, but not to prevent communication; nor to plant or make any other fences, except by the ſide of the river Soar, and the ſide of the meadow adjoining to the fields. The *Lammas*, or *Field Cloſes*, are allowed to be ſet out to the old proprietors; and a yearly modus of £10. 18*s*. for tithes ariſing out of *The Moor*, is reſerved to the rector; with a proviſo that his dues ſhall not be prejudiced in any other part of the lordſhip. Monies wanted for public bridges, cauſeways, ſluices, cuts, drains, or banks, to be raiſed by a proportionable aſſeſſment; and the ſurveyors of the highways are allowed to get from the ſtone-pit in *Foreſt Lane* ſtone ſufficient for repairing the public and private roads, and making and maintaining all bridges and public works, within the Liberty of Loughborough. Cottages or tenements ſtanding on the waſte ground, with the ſmall parcels of ground therewith incloſed, are veſted in the earl of Huntingdon; who was alſo authorized to cut down, within ſix months after the award, any timber trees growing on the ſeveral commons. The act not to be put in execution till after the laſt day of Eaſter Term 1760; and in the mean time an action to be brought, to try the right of common claimed by ſeveral perſons occupying houſes, not being antient houſes, within the town of Loughborough, nor erected on the ſites of antient houſes; which right was conteſted by the earl of Huntingdon. The rector is empowered to grant leaſes for 21 years; the right of ſoil is veſted in the earl of Huntingdon; and proviſions are added for the general ſaving of all manerial rights.

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[1] From the original records in the office of the Court of Exchequer.

From a liſt returned by the conſtables of this pariſh in 1770, it appeared that there were at that time 43 licenſed inns and ale-houſes therein; and in 1789 there were above 50 licenſed houſes.

Loughborough conſiſts but of one pariſh; to which belong two hamlets, Wood-thorpe and Knight-thorpe, each about a mile, or ſomewhat more, from the town, having their proper officers, and maintaining their own poor.

Within the ſame pariſh alſo, and about the ſame diſtance off, Weſtward, near the Foreſt, is Burleigh-hall, and alſo Loughborough Old Parks. Of each of theſe, ſeparate accounts will be given.

A court leet is annually held in the month of October by the lord of the manor's ſteward; whereat are choſen a jury of twelve men, who are occaſionally called upon to prevent encroachments in building, planting, &c. and to decide and ſettle various kinds of controverſies and differences in the pariſh, touching property, nuiſances, &c. Hereat are alſo choſen two conſtables and two thirdboroughs, likewiſe ſtreet-maſters, field-reeves, and pinders. Here are alſo a pariſh beadle, a common cryer, and four watchmen all night in winter, and two in ſummer.

Here are two churchwardens, one choſen by the miniſter, the other by the pariſh, as alſo two ſideſmen, who ſucceed the churchwardens in their office.

	Loughborough.			Knight-thorpe.			Wood-thorpe.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Money raiſed for the poor of this pariſh within the year ending at Eaſter 1776, — —	480	0	0	23	11	7	3	5	7
Expended in county rates, &c. —	60	0	0	2	0	7	0	13	10
——— on the poor, — —	494	0	0	21	11	0	2	11	9
Rent of workhouſe and habitations, —	26	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Expended in litigations, — — —	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Money raiſed for 1783, — — —	595	7	8	25	11	10	No poor.		
——— 1784, — — —	678	17	7	34	2	5			
——— 1785, — — —	558	10	10	25	11	10			
Medium of theſe three years, — —	610	18	8	28	8	8			
——— of county expences, — —	0	0	0	2	18	6			
——— of expences not relating to the poor; repairs of the church, roads, &c.	0	0	0	10	3	5			
——— of nett annual expences, — —	610	18	8	15	6	9			
——— of attending on magiſtrates, —	14	19	6	0	16	9			
——— of entertainments at meetings, —	3	0	4	0	18	10			
——— of law expences, — — —	7	4	0	0	0	0			
——— of ſetting the poor to work, —	10	18	8	0	0	0			

Leland, about 1539, thus deſcribes this place:

"The hole toune of Leirceſter at this tyme is builded of tymbre; and ſo is Loughborow after the ſame rate [1]. The towne of Lughborow is yn largeneſs and good building next to Leyrceſter of all the markette tounes yn the ſhire, and hath in it a 4 faire ſtrates or mo well pavid. The paroche chirche is faire. Chapelles or chirches beſide yn the towne be none. At the South Eſt ende of the church is a faire houſe of tymbre, wher ons king Henry VII. did lye. The great ſtreame of Sore river lay as I ſtoode on the left hand of the towne within leſſe than a quarter of a mile of it; and thereabout went Loughborow water into Sore [2]."

Burton, in 1622, ſays, "This town is great and large, well ſeated by reaſon of the wood and water, adorned with many fair buildings [3], and a large church; and well may challenge the ſecond place of accompt in this county."

Since Camden's time, who ſpeaks of it as "the largeſt and beſt-built town in the county next to Leiceſter [4]," it hath been much diminiſhed by fire.

It formerly had many pleaſant woods about and near it; particularly the Foreſt of Charnwood, or Charley, on the Weſt and South-weſt, ſpreading itſelf a great way. This is now nearly diſafforeſted; and in reſpect to timber almoſt barren, but affording paſturage for cattle, ſheep, &c. being ſtocked therewith by the inhabitants of many adjacent pariſhes and places, who have a right of common thereon.

Loughborough and its neighbourhood are greatly enlivened during the hunting ſeaſon by the vicinity of the Quorndon hunt; and the hoſpitality of the inhabitants and the goodneſs of its inns cannot be too highly commended. The town ſtands on a gravelly ſoil; the ſprings lying high, the water in ſome parts harder than in others, but in general pure and good; the wells are of no conſiderable depth, the air for the moſt part wholeſome, and its inhabitants healthy. Owing to a variety of entertaining landſcapes ſurrounding it, a fine tract of rich meadow ground, edged by the river, lying near it, good roads, extenſive proſpects, and pleaſant walks about it, not forgetting that beautiful wood called Quorn or Buddon wood, the delight of travellers; it is certainly by far the moſt agreeable ſituation in the whole county of Leiceſter.

The town in general has many bad old thatched buildings in it [5]; yet of late years has been conſiderably improved; and the new buildings are covered with ſlates from Swithland about five miles diſtant.

At the lower end of the Market-place, on the ſame ſpot of ground where the old Croſs ſtood, ſtands the preſent Butter and Hen croſs, erected in 1742; the ſlated roof whereof is ſupported by eight round brick pillars ſet up in an octagon form, arched above from one to the other; with an aſcent of four ſtone gradations or ſteps on the inſide. On the ſummit of this building is fixed a ſpindle in a ball, bearing the four cardinal points of the compaſs, E. W. N. S. with a proper vane, ſhewing the ſitting of the wind, topped with an earl's coronet, all of wrought iron; and cloſe to one ſide of this ſtructure is placed Hudibras's *wooden ſail*, or pariſh ſtocks [6].

Near to the Croſs alſo ſtood one of the principal inns, known by the name of "The George and Dragon [7]."

On the upper end of the ſaid Market-place ſtands a ruinous brick edifice, called *The Court Chamber*, where is annually held the Lord's leet; and which, by an inſcription over the door, appears to have been built in the year 1688. This chamber has within the laſt 60 years been uſed as a ball-room for the company who viſited the races; and within the laſt 30 years comedians who frequented the town have here taken £30. on a benefit night.

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[1] Leland, vol. I. p. 16. [2] Ibid. p. 20. [3] "So," adds Mr. Burton in MS. "Leland is of opinion in the Itinerary."

[4] See before, p. 884.

[5] Let it be obſerved that this remark is by an inhabitant of the town, the late Dr. Pochin; to whoſe MS Hiſtory of Loughborough I am under conſiderable obligations for many of the particulars relative to this extenſive pariſh; which, without always particularly diſtinguiſhing them, are here incorporated with ſubſequent information from Mr. Webſter and other intelligent friends.

[6] See Grey's Hudibras. [7] Since Dr. Pochin's time this inn has been ſold out in parcels, and there is now no inn here.

Adjoining to the ſhambles, in an obſcure corner, is a ſmall priſon, or black hole, for the confinement of vagrants and diſorderly perſons.

The whipping-poſt is now down.

A few paces lower than the Court chamber, on the North-weſt ſide of the ſtreet, is the Corn-market, ſome years ago plentifully ſupplied with bags of corn on a market-day; but of late, by artful management, there has hardly been ſet out a ſingle bag; the grain in general having been bought and ſold in the public inns and ale-houſes by ſample[1].

Fifty years ago, or perhaps ſomewhat leſs, the malt trade was very briſk here and extenſive; but it has ſince been reduced to little more than a home conſumption.

Lower down in the Market-place, and on the other ſide extending near to the Croſs, ſtands, detached from all other buildings, a row, or rather clump, of miſerable houſes, with petty ſhops belonging to them; an unſeemly nuiſance, which, if removed, would render the ſtreet now ſpacious and uniform.

The chief manufactures at preſent carried on are wool-combing and frame-work knitting; in which latter employment, in 1790, 194 families were employed; and at preſent (1802) the hoſiery buſineſs is carried on to a very great extent; for Meſſrs. *Paget* and Sons employ 40 combers of wool, and work up the ſtuff, ſo that they employ ſome hundreds of hands in the manufactory.

The ſubſtantial benefit of the Loughborough canal appears from a very recent ſale of one of the ſhares; which originally coſt £125. and has ſince been ſold for £1800; a price, large as it may ſeem, in ſome degree warranted by the annual dividend's amounting to £95.

Another ſtriking proof of the increaſing opulence of Loughborough is the magnificent brewery lately erected by Meſſrs. William and Thomas Harley; the length of which is 205 feet; the breadth 40; the walls 30 feet high, and the roof above the wall-plate 20; ſo that the height is 50 feet. The walls are 20 inches thick. The firſt brick of this building was laid by Suſannah, wife of Mr. Francis Harley, on the 12th day of May, 1801. At the end of this building is another for ſtore; 86 feet long, 18 broad, and two ſtories high.

Here is alſo a manufactory of tobacco-pipes, not inferior to any that are made either in this or any adjoining county.

Beſides the old fairs aforementioned, there are ſince two new ones added to the number, or rather old ones new revived in the year 1730, which are annually held in the Spring ſeaſon; one on the 28th of March, the other on the 25th of April, chiefly for ſheep and horned cattle; and theſe, we are informed, anſwer very well. As to Holy Thurſday fair, commonly ſo called, it is no fair by grant or proclamation, but only a cuſtomary reſort of numbers of young people to Loughborough on that particular day, for their pleaſure and amuſement.

From the Croſs, as the centre, branch out ſome of the principal ſtreets of this town; that is to ſay, Southward through *Huckſter's row*, *The High-ſtreet*, or *High-gate*, being the high-road to Leiceſter, and ſo to London; Weſtward, *The Swan-ſtreet*, leading through the Ruſhes towards Derby; Northward, *Biggin-ſtreet* and *Church-gate*, leading to the church, and forwards for Nottingham; whilſt *The Market-ſtreet*, upward, directs through *The Ward's end* to *The Parks*, or along *The Foreſt-lane* to the Foreſt.

At the bottom of *The High-gate*, and on the right from the Croſs, ſtands one of the principal inns, known by the ſign of *The Bull's Head*, the *Huntingdon* creſt, being the earl of *Moira's* property. A great part of this excellent inn was rebuilt in 1754 and 1755; and it is now rendered far more commodious for the reception of gueſts than it was before.

The next door to this is another very good inn, *The Anchor*, which is patronized by earl *Ferrers*.

Nearly oppoſite to *The Bull* runs a long ſpacious ſtreet, called *The Baxter-gate*, leading upward to the common bake-houſe, which formerly faced the top thereof, but has lately been pulled down, and a good houſe built on the ſpot. Why this ſtreet is called the *Baxter*-gate is not very clear: the tradeſman here denominated a *baker* in Scotland is called a *baxter*; therefore, perhaps, as leading to the ſaid common bake-houſe, the only one formerly in the whole town, and to which conſequently there was in thoſe days great reſort, it might poſſibly take its name of *Baxter* or *Baker's gate*.

Turning ſhort at the top of this ſtreet on the right, is an indifferent ſtreet called *The Pinfold-gate*, as running toward and beyond the pinfold, or common pound.

Turning ſhort to the left, commences another ſtreet, called *Sparrow-hill*, uniting with the upper end of *The Church-gate*, at the great entrance into the church-yard, paſſing at the ſame time on toward the town's end for Nottingham-road.

The laſt ſtreet worth mentioning is *The Wood-gate*. This, being perhaps the moſt ſpacious ſtreet in the town, would, if the buildings were good, make an handſome figure. In former times it was the principal road to thoſe extenſive woods which then ſpread over the whole face of Charnwood.

The following traditional tale is credited by the inhabitants: When the Foreſt abounded with timber, a ſow, which had been turned into the fields after the gathering in of harveſt, was miſſing, and no tidings could be had of her, ſo that ſhe was given up for loſt; till about three years afterward it happened a very froſty winter, when, to the great ſurprize of the owner, who lived at the houſe now the Angel Inn in the Market-place, the old ſow came down out of the Foreſt, and led after her, into the yard where her maſter then lived, a large herd of boars, ſows, and young ſwine.

The pavements of the ſtreets in general, chiefly owing to the weight and number of heavy carriages paſſing thereon, are but in an indifferent plight, conſequently very dirty in bad weather; and more eſpecially ſo, as there is no public ſcavenger appointed to remove and carry away the dirt.

From the thatch and rotten timber in ſeveral parts of the town, whenever a fire happens with a ſtrong wind, experience has ſhewn that the devaſtation is terrible. After ſo many indeed as have already happened, one ſhould have expected that Loughborough would have put on a tolerable appearance, as is the caſe of all other towns that have ſuffered; but it is to be lamented that ſeveral ſpots are not rebuilt at all, and that the number of good houſes is ſtill inconſiderable.

Towards the upper end of *The Church-gate*, on the right hand (going up the ſtreet) ſtands a very antient ſtone building, for many years known by the name of *The Old Gaol*, which in 1753 was repaired, ſtuccoed over, and beautified, and was then appropriated to the uſe of the high-ſchoolmaſter, for the reception of his boarders. Before the ſaid alteration, notwithſtanding it had been inhabited from time to time by various perſons, and, as ſome ſay, by Mr. Thomas Burton, the great benefactor to the town hereafter noticed, p. 895; from the thickneſs of its walls, the particular form of the ſtone door-caſes, its windows croſſed with iron bars, a deep dark cell in one corner of the houſe reſembling a dungeon, and other diſmal marks of durance, it hath always worn the appearance of a priſon; but at what period of time it really was ſuch, is not at this day known.

Oppoſite to the broad entrance into the church-yard, ſtands the houſe (though of late years much modernized) where formerly dwelt *Edward* the firſt lord *Haſtings* of *Loughborough*. In the *Cunnery* incloſure (about 30 acres of rich land) behind the ſaid hall or houſe, which at that time of day was uſed as a rabbit-warren for the ſervice of the family, formerly ſtood, as it is ſaid, a chapel for the private uſe of the ſame; and at the bottom of the ſaid incloſure or warren there are yet the remains of a large fiſh-pond, called now the *Cunnery-pool*, belonging to the ſaid hall-houſe. From the ſaid warren and cloſe adjoining thereto, lie many other ſmall old incloſed parcels of land, part of the ſame eſtate, which, on account of their vicinity to the town, let well, and are called *The Cunnery-cloſes*.

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[1] I think it proper to ſtate that this remark is Dr. Pochin's.

On the front of ſome few of the more antient houſes in this town are certain ſigns ſtill viſible, worked, or ſtamped, on the coating of the walls; ſuch as the Roſe, the Adam and Eve, the Bull's head, the Crooked Billet, as alſo large ſpreading vines with cluſters of grapes, denoting ſuch houſes formerly to have been inns, taverns, or other places of entertainments.

The late open fields belonging to this town, known by the names of *The Park-field*, *Middle-field*, *Windmill-field*, *Tuthill field*, and *Burleigh-field*, were all incloſed, according to the mode of the times, in the year 1761[1]; as were alſo *The Over* or *Upper-meadow*, and *The Moor* or *Cow-paſture*; which ſaid open fields and meadow contained, by ſtatute meaſure, 2142 acres, 3 roods, and 4 poles, excluſive of an allotment for public roads.

Here is alſo a meadow diſtinguiſhed by the name of *The Nether-meadow*, containing by admeaſurement 270 acres, 3 roods, and 10 poles, which is not incloſed, ſuppoſed to be inferior to no meadow land in the county; for, in tolerably fruitful ſeaſons, it produces two tons of good hay on an acre when weighed out. It was in this meadow that horſe-races uſed to be practiſed; the laſt of which was on Sept. 20, 1756.

Within half a mile of the town, on the road leading towards Nottingham, begins a chain of ſtone-bridges[2], which is continued on for half a mile more, near to Cotes; where the laſt of theſe bridges, having not leſs than 13 arches[3] for the paſſage of the river, terminates the ſaid chain. Theſe bridges have within a few years been all made wider; the thirteen arch bridge is altered by putting 12 arches into ſix, ſo that it now contains only ſeven arches.

Hard by, upon the ſaid river, at about half a mile diſtant from each other, ſtand two antient corn-mills, called *Loughborough-mills*, many years ſince granted out to the earls of Huntingdon as lords of the manor, and ſtill held by the earl of *Moira*, on a certain fee-farm rent, made payable by them to the late ſir *James Daſhwood's* family.

Extracts from the Pariſh Regiſters; Accidents; and other Remarkable Events.

1540. John Dawſon, the ſon of Henry Dawſon, was baptized the 8th day of May.—This John Dawſon did copy and write out this book out of the old paper-book, when he was of the age of threeſcore and one years; and at that time had been ſchoolmaſter of the Grammar-ſchool in Loughborough 36 years; and in his time taught and brought up many ſcholars, gentlemen, men of worſhip, juſtices of peace, and poor mens' ſons, profitable to the church of God, preachers and miniſters beneficial and comfortable to the common-wealth, advancing greatly the glory of God.

1542. Edward Calton, the ſon of Mr Robert Calton, was baptized the 29th day of Auguſt; whoſe father aforeſaid had taught the Grammar-ſchool here in Loughborough, and after taught in Nottingham, and preferred many good ſcholars in his time.

1551, June. "The Swat, called New Acquaintance, alias Stoupe, Knave, and know thy Maſter," began the 24th day of this month.

The Regiſter then mentions 12 perſons who were buried in four days; and then goes forward to another page, where it is written at the top, "The Sweat, or New Acquaintance;" and mentions ſeven names, all buried in three days; in all 19 in ſix days. After this it ſeems to ceaſe[4].

Sept. 19, ſir William Fiſhpool, a prieſt, buried.

December

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[1] The act of parliament was paſſed in 1759. See p. 888.

[2] See an inquiſition, taken in the year 1332, concerning the right of repairing theſe bridges, p. 826.

[3] See a view of this bridge in Plate CVII.

[4] This was the laſt viſitation of this extraordinary malady, which the learned Dr. Freind juſtly calls ſomething very remarkable and wonderful; a diſtemper, which was never heard of before in any age or nation; and which, after returning now and then for the ſpace of ſome years, has ever ſince entirely diſappeared. It originally was a native of our own iſland; and upon this account it is not ſo ſtrange that it ſhould be the moſt accurately deſcribed by one of our countrymen, the great and learned Dr. Caius. It began at firſt in 1483, in Henry the Seventh's army, upon his landing at Milford haven, and ſpread itſelf in London from the 21ſt of September to the end of October. It returned here *five* times, and always in ſummer; firſt in 1485; then in 1506; afterwards in 1517, when it was ſo violent that it killed in the ſpace of three hours; ſo that many of the nobility died; and of the vulgar ſort, in ſeveral towns, half often periſhed. It appeared the fourth time in 1528, and proved mortal then in the ſpace of ſix hours. Many of the courtiers died of it; and Henry the Eighth himſelf was in danger. In 1529, and only then, it infeſted the Netherlands and Germany; in which laſt country it did much miſchief, and deſtroyed many; and particularly was the occaſion of interrupting a conference at Marpurgh between Luther and Zuinglius about the Euchariſt. The laſt return of it with us was in 1554. In Weſtminſter it carried off 120 in a day; and the two ſons of Charles Brandon, both dukes of Suffolk, died of it. At Shrewſbury, particularly where Dr. Caius reſided, it broke out in a very furious manner. The deſcription he gave of it is terrible, like the plague of Athens. He very properly calls it a peſtilent contagious fever of one natural day. †The Sweat itſelf he reckons only as a ſymptom or reaſon of this fever. The manner of its ſeizure was thus: Firſt, it affected ſome particular part, attended with inward heat and burning, unquenchable thirſt, reſtleſsneſs, ſickneſs at ſtomach and heart (though ſeldom vomiting), head-ach, delirium, then faintneſs and exceſſive drowſineſs. The pulſe quick and vehement, and the breath ſhort and labouring. Children, poor and old people, leſs ſubject to it. Of others, ſcarce any eſcaped the attack; and moſt died. In that town, where it laſted *ſeven* months, periſhed near a thouſand. Even travelling into France or Flanders, they did not eſcape it: and, what is ſtrange, even the Scotch were free, and the Engliſh only affected, and foreigners not affected in England. None recovered under 24 hours. At firſt the phyſicians were much puzzled how to treat it; the only cure was to carry on the ſweat, which was neceſſary, for a long time; for, if ſtopt, it was dangerous, or fatal. The way, therefore, was to be patient, and lie ſtill, and not to take cold. If Nature was not ſtrong enough to do it, Art ſhould aſſiſt her in promoting the ſweat, by cloaths, medicine, wine, &c. The violence of it over in 15 hours; but no ſecurity till 24 were paſſed. In ſome there was a neceſſity to repeat the ſweating; in ſtrong conſtitutions, *twelve* times. Great danger to remove out of bed; ſome, who had not ſweated enough, fell into very ill fevers. No fleſh in all the time; no drink for the *firſt* five hours; for in the *ſeventh*, the diſtemper increaſes; about the *ninth*, delirium; ſleep to be avoided by all means.—It appeared by experience, as the lord Bacon obſerves, that this diſeaſe was rather a ſurprize of nature, than obſtinate to remedies, if it were in time well. For, when proper care was taken, the patient generally recovered." †Dr. Freind's Hiſtory of Phyſick, part ii. p. 333—336.—Dr. Keye's account of this ſickneſs, intituled "De Ephemerâ Britanniâ," was publiſhed in 1556, and very neatly reprinted at London in 1721, 8vo. The Dedication to Antony Perrenot, biſhop of Arras, is dated Jan. 11, 1555. To the firſt edition the author ſubjoined, Galen's two books, "De Libris propriis;" and "de Ordine Librorum ſuorum;" and "Hippocrates's book, "De ratione victûs in Morbis acutis."—Dr. Kaye deſcribes it as a new, ſtrange, and violent diſeaſe; for when it attacked any man, he either died or eſcaped within nine or ten hours; if he ſlept, to which all were then naturally inclined, he died in ſix hours; and if he took the leaſt cold, in three. It raged among men of the ſtrongeſt conſtitutions and years: few aged men, women, or children being ſubject to it, or dying of it; but which was moſt ſtrange, no foreigner who was then in England died by it; though 400 Frenchmen were attending the ambaſſador where it was hotteſt. The Engliſh, as ſingled out, ſickened and died of it in other countries, without any danger to the natives. It was firſt known among us in the beginning of the reign of Henry VII; but was not ſo violent as now. 800 perſons died of it in a week in London; and in a few days about 960 at Norwich. Blomefield's Norwich, p. 131. 756; Baker, p. 341; Holinſhed, p. 764. 794; Stowe, p. 486. It did not viſit Norwich in 1517, 1528 or 1529. It began Sept. 21, 1483, and laſted to the end of October. It ſeized the parties with a violent *burning ſweat*, which ſo violently diſtempered the blood with ardent heat, ſcarce one in 100 eſcaped alive; for which account it was alſo called *The dead ſweat*; for all were inanimate as ſoon as it took them, or very ſoon after yielded up the ghoſt; and what was worſe, as it appeared afterwards (Hall, fol. 111. 6 Hen. VII.) the ſame perſons were liable to the ſame diſeaſe again. (Blomefield, p. 126.) Baker ſays, the remedy found was, that if one was taken with it in the day, he was preſently to lie down without talking, and never riſe of 24 hours; and if in the night not to riſe at all during that time; and neither eat or drink, or at leaſt but moderately.—" In the ſame yeere a new kind of ſickenes invaded ſuddenlie the people of this land, paſſing through the ſame from the one end to the other. It began about the one and

twentieth

December 1551. This day there was a great wind, which blew down ſix pinnacles off the tower, and did much other damage: "Hodiè fuit ingens ventus, qui evertit pyramides in ſummâ campanalis, fregitque apicem templi, multaque mala alia intulit, &c."

"Heare is to be noted and remembered, that from this 10th day of April in anno 1554, there was no regiſter keepte, by reaſon of the alteration of Religion, and often chaunginge of Prieſts in thoſe times and yeares, until the firſt yeare of the raigne of our Soveraigne Ladie the Queen's Majeſty Elizabeth, by the grace of God Queen of Englande, Fraunce, and Ireland, defender of the Faith, &c. and until the yeare of God 1558."

Midſummer 1558, a plague began.

Note, between Midſummer 1555 and Midſummer 1559, there died of the plague and other diſeaſes 295.

1561, Aug. 16, ſir Edward Arnold the prieſt, when he had buried all thoſe before written, was buried himſelf by George Chew.

Nota, the fall of money was proclaimed at Leiceſter on the 28th day of September: a teſter to 2*d.*; a 2*d.* to 1½*d*; a penny to three farthings; a ob̄. as it was, &c.

July 17, 1564, the aſſizes were kept and held here, becauſe the plague was in Leiceſter; and there were eight perſons executed and buried the 19th.—In this year there were 256 families in Loughborough; 6 in Bothe-thorpe; 14 in Wood-thorpe; 1 in Loughborow park, and 1 in Burley park.

Dec. 16, 1572. George Chew, miniſter of this church, buried.

Nov. 26, 1573. Sir Adam Winterbotham, prieſt, parſon of Bruxby [1], buried.

April 9, 1578. Symon Bryarn and Joan Oſmond were married; and, within a week after, were both put into Bridewell at London, becauſe he married the mother of this woman, being alive, and now by falſe and unlawful means married his wife's daughter, contrary to the law of God.—N. B. There were 30 weddings in Loughborough this year.

1578-9. Dorothy Haſtings, daughter of ſir George Haſtings, knight, who was born the 12th day of January, was baptized the 15th. Mr. Francis Haſtings, godfather; the lady Stanhope, and the lady Throgmorton, wife to Mr. Stoocks, of Beaumanor, godmothers.

1579. Roger Shepherd, ſon in law to Nicholas Wollands, was ſlain by a lioneſs, which was brought into the town to be ſeen of ſuch as would give money to ſee her. He was ſore wounded in ſundry places; and was buried the 26th day of Auguſt.

1581. Margaret Banniſter, daughter of William Banniſter, going after the manner of roguiſh Ægyptians [2], was baptized the 2d of April.

Maſter John Willocke, preacher and parſon of this pariſh church of Loughborough, departed this life the 4th day of December, and was buried the 5th, being Sunday, in the year of God 1585.

1587. Mr. Henry Haſtings and Mrs. Dorothy Willoughby were married the 9th day of July.

1593. Becauſe the plague was at Leiceſter, the Viſitation was held at Boſworth the 24th of October.

1600. Mrs. Mary Browne, wife of Mr. John Browne, parſon of Loughborough, a very virtuous woman, and in all Chriſtian actions a right Chriſtian, was buried the 28th day of October; whoſe death was lamented of many people with heavy hearts, &c.

1606. Mrs. Helen Browne, wife of Mr. John Browne, parſon of Loughborough, was buried the 15th day of April.

A dreadful plague broke out in this town in Auguſt 1609; which raged for 18 months.

1609-10, Jan. 9. Thomas Poole, ſon of John Poole, was born the 19th day of Auguſt laſt, and not baptized untill the 9th day of January after; viz. this day; becauſe the mother of it was buried of the plague the 24th day of Auguſt, the firſt that died of the plague this year; ſo that he was 20 weeks old before he was baptized.

Jan. 10, 1610-11. Thomas Johnſon, ſon of William, came new from London, and was buried of the plague this day.

This deſtructive diſorder ſeems to have ended about the 19th of February, 1610-11; and at that time there had died within the town and pariſh, 452 perſons, men, women, and children [3]; and within a mile of Loughborough is a ſpot of ground to this day

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twentieth of September, and continued untill the latter end of October, being ſo ſharpe and deadlie, that the like was never heard of to anie man's remembrance before that time: for ſuddenlie a deadlie burning ſweat ſo aſſailed their bodies and diſtempered their blood with a moſt ardent heat, that ſcarſe one amongſt an hundred that ſickened did eſcape with life; for all in manner, as ſoone as the ſweat tooke them, or within a ſhort time after, yeelded the ghoſt. Beſide the great number which deceaſſed within the citie of London, two maiors ſucceſſivelie died within eight daies, and ſix aldermen. At length by the diligent obſervation of thoſe that eſcaped (which marking what things had doone them good and holpen to their deliverance, uſed the like againe, when they fell into the ſame diſeaſe the ſecond or third time, as to diverſe it chanced,) a remedie was found for that mortall maladie, which was this: If a man in the day time were taken with the ſweat, then ſhould he ſtraght lie downe with all his clothes and garments, and continue in his ſweat foure and twentie houres, after ſo moderate a ſort as might be. If in the night he chanced to be taken, then ſhould he not riſe out of his bed for the ſpace of foure and twentie houres, ſo caſting the clothes that he might in no wiſe provoke the ſweat; but lie ſo temperatlie, that the water might diſtill out ſoftlie of the owne accord, and to abſtaine from all meat, if he might ſo long ſuffer hunger; and to take no more drinke, neither hot nor cold, than would moderatelie quench and aſſwage his thirſtie appetite. Thus in lukewarm drinke, temperate heate, and meaſurable cloaths, manie eſcaped. Few which uſed this order (after it was found out) died of this ſweat. Marie one point diligentlie above all other in this cure is to be obſerved, that he never did put his hand or foot out of the bed to refreſh or coole himſelfe, which to doo is no leſſe jeopardie than ſhort and preſent death. Thus this diſeaſe, comming in the firſt yeare of king Henrie's reigne, was judged (of ſome) to be a token and ſigne of a troublous reigne of the ſame king, as the proofe partlie afterwards ſhewed itſelf." Hollinſhed, p. 763, copied by Grafton, p. 857.—Hall ſays, "it was ſo ſore, ſo paynfull and ſharp, that the lyke was never harde of to any mane's remembrancie before that tyme. For ſodenly a deadly and burnyng ſweate invade their bodyes and vexed their blood with a moſt ardent heate, infeſting the ſtomach and the head previouſly; by the tormentyng and vexacion of which ſicknes, men were ſo ſore handled, and ſo paynfully pangned, that if they were layed in their bed, beyng not liable to ſuffre the importunate heat, they caſt away the ſhetes and all the clothes lying on the bed. If they were within apparell and veſtures, they would put of all their garmentes even to their ſhertes. Others were ſo drye, that they dranke the colde water to quenche their importune heat and inſaciable thirſt. Others that coulde or at the leaſte woulde abyde the heate and ſtyntche (for in dede the ſweate had a great and a ſtrong ſavoure), cauſed clothes to be layed upon them, as muche as they coulde beare, to dryve oute the ſweate, yf it might be. All in maner, as ſone as the ſweate toke them, or within a ſhort ſpace after, yelded up their ghoſt.—When any perſon had fully and completely ſweat 24 houres (for ſo long did the ſtrength of this plague hold them), he ſhould be then cleerly delyvered of his deſeaſe; yet not ſo cleane ryd of it, but that he might ſhortly relaps, and fall agayn into the ſame evyll pyt; yea, agayne, and twyſe agayne, as many one indede dyd, which after the third tyme dyed of the ſame.—This ſtraunge and unknowen deſeaſe, at that tyme, vexed and greved only the realme of England in every toune and village, as yt dyd diverſe tymes after. But lv yere after yt ſayled into Flaunders, and after into Germany, where it deſtroyed people innumerable for lack of knowledge of the Engliſhe experience." Hall, f. III. It came again 22 Hen. VII. (Ib. f. IIX.) 9 Hen. VIII. "this malady was ſo cruell, that it killed ſome within three houres; ſome within twoo houres; ſome merry about diner, and dedde at ſupper. Many dyed in the kynge's court; the lorde Clinton, the lorde Grey of Wilton, and many knightes, gentlemen, and officers. For this plague Mighelmas terme was adjourned; and, becauſe that this malady continued from July to the middle of December, the kyng kept hymſelf ever with a ſmall compaignie, and kept no ſolempne Chriſtmas, willing to have no reſon or feare of infeccion. In ſome one toune halfe the people died; and in ſome other the thirde parte, the ſweate was ſo fervent and infeccious (f. LXIII.) 20 Hen. VIII. in the end of May it began again at London, and went through the realm. Many died within five or ſix hours; divers in the court, amongſt them, ſir Francis Poynts, who was embaſſador in Spain. The king and court remained at Tittenhanger, which was daily purged with fires and other preſervatives." f. CLXXI.

[1] See under Brookſby, vol. III. p. 195.

[2] In the Conſtable's Accompt of Wimeſwould, 1607, is an entry of "6*d.* given to the Egyptians."

[3] "1609, The firſt that died of the plague at Loughborough was buried on St. Bartholomew's day; and from that day until Chriſtmas twelvemonth following there died in the ſaid town 500." Extracted from the Pariſh Regiſter of Syſton.

called *The Cabbin Lees* (whereon many of the inhabitants prudently built themſelves huts and encamped, to avoid the infection[1]). But be it noted here, that this was an accidental and local plague only, which happened in ſome particular parts of the country at this time, and bore no reſpect to that general plague in the year 1603, mentioned by our Engliſh hiſtorians; which made ſuch terrible havock and devaſtation in London, and other parts of the kingdom.

One perſon died of the plague in March; and two more in April; and after that time the diſorder ſeems to have ceaſed.

Mary Cleiveland, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Cleiveland, baptized Oct. 17, buried Oct. 19, 1611.

John Cleiveland, baptized June 17, 1613.

Margaret Cleiveland, baptized Aug. 27, 1615.

Joſeph Cleiveland, baptized June 4, 1620.

1622. Mem. that the 4th day of June there was a very grievous fire in this town, which burnt down to the ground many houſes.

1622-3. Mr. John Browne, parſon of this town of Loughborough, was buried the 26th day of February.

The freeholders here in 1630 were, *John Dixon*, *Edward Hinkley*, *John Stocken*, *John Lawrence*, *Valentine Pemblebury*, and *Thomas Hebb*, ſenior.

In 1631, there died of the plague 135.

Thomas Randon, a ſaddler, and Katharine Higenbothome, were married Sept. 29, 1636. It can be proved that this family have continued to be ſaddlers here ever ſince that time, and it is likely to continue at preſent; for at the baptiſm of William, the ſon of John Randon, on the 15th day of May, 1786, there attended at the font (excluſive of the miniſter and clerk),

Two godfathers.
Two godmothers.
One godſon.
Three fathers.
Three ſons.
Two grandfathers.
Two grandſons.
One great grandfather.
One great grandſon.
Two ſiſters.
Two great aunts, and
One great nephew.

The whole comprizing ſix perſons, viz. the father, the child, and four ſponſors.

Of this company there were two fathers, two ſons, one grandfather, and one grandſon, who could each of them make a ſaddle at that time.

1637. Henry, the ſon of Mr. John Browne, parſon, and of Katharine his wife, baptized July 16.

1642. Mr. Thomas Hewes, ſometime a merchant of London, buried October 7.

Mr. John Browne, parſon of this town, the ſame day.

In the difficulties of the civil war, it was not likely that Loughborough ſhould eſcape with impunity.

The having given title of baron to the gallant colonel *Henry Haſtings* (which was conferred by king Charles I. Oct. 23, 1642) was of itſelf ſufficient to raiſe the fury of the Parliamentarian partizans.

The king was at Loughborough in 1643; and was here again, with his army, May 28, 1645, in their march from Aſhby to Leiceſter[2]. In that year the town was plundered[3]; and the rector, Mr. Hall, about that period ejected from his living.

John Chamberlain, eſq. who had married *Elizabeth* daughter of ſir *William Leigh*, of Loughborough, having been ſequeſtered for his loyalty to king Charles, paid £1246. for compoſition[4]; and *William Stirrop*, of Loughborough, was fined £2. 13*s.* 4*d.*

We find by the Regiſter that in 1644 and 1645 the church was made a barrack for ſoldiers; after which, the inhabitants burnt in it frankincenſe to ſweeten it.

June 6. Jeremiah and Thomas Haine, both ſoldiers[5], were buried at Loughborough.

June 9. Edward Perſons, a ſoldier, buried.

This year ſeveral ſums in the Churchwardens Accompts are entered as given to ſoldiers, their wives and children, coming out of Ireland.

June 6, 1645, there fell a ſtrange ſtorm of hail in that part of Leiceſterſhire which is in and about Loughborough; ſome of the hail-ſtones were as big as ſmall hen's eggs, and the leaſt as big as muſquet-bullets: it deſtroyed the corn, and did much hurt in that part of the country where it fell[6].

From the 2d of Auguſt 1645, to the 14th of May, 1646, died of the plague 22.

From July 20, 1647, to March 25, 1648, died of the plague 83.

No more of the plague in 1648.

1653. Memorandum, that in the month of Auguſt, by virtue of an order from the Council of State, there was collected in the town and pariſh of Loughborough, for a fire at Marlborough in Wiltſhire (which was fourſcore thouſand pounds loſs), the ſum of four pounds ſeventeen ſhillings and five-pence, by John Roadley and Thomas Oare, churchwardens, and Nathanael Williams and William Lovett, aſſiſtants in the buſineſs.

Loughborough, Oct. 6, 1653. This is to certify that John Wright, of Loughborough, is elected to be regiſter for the pariſh of Loughborough aforeſaid by the inhabitants of the ſame; and hath this day taken his oath before me William Danvers, eſq. one of the juſtices of the peace for this county, for his faithful diſcharging of the ſaid office. Witneſs my hand, the day and year above-written. WILL. DANVERS.

In 1655, the ſum of £7. was collected in Loughborough, for the relief of the poor Proteſtants in Piedmont.

1656. The lady Margaret Bromley[7] was buried March 23.

In 1659 was publiſhed, "A Warning-piece to the General Council of the Army, being ſundry concurrent Eſſays towards a righteous Settlement. With a Word to the Reader, ſhewing the Unrighteouſneſs and growing Danger of bringing all the Armies in the Three Nations under one ſingle chief Head and Conduct. By ſome of the Subſcribers to the firſt Eſſay, reſiding in London; in which the then ruling powers of the Church are thus characterized: "If the covetous Prieſthood[8], and Chieftains of Colledges, exceeding by far ſome of the Pluraliſts and Biſhops they decried for that abomination, in ſo near aſſociation, and inchambred ſo oft with the chief leader, together with their tything-diſciples in councils, have ſuch a hand in removing of tythes, and the lawyers, in beſt likeneſs to them, have their finger in reforming the laws which get them their gains, wee will expect no more reformation or liberty from Wallingford-houſe, than we had theſe laſt ſeven years from Whitehall[9]."

This tract is ſigned by ſeveral inhabitants of London; and ſubjoined to it is "A Teſtimony to Truth, from ſeveral of the Baptized Characters in and about Abingdon;" and another, from "a few more Mourners in the Counties of Devon and Cornwall;" and "A further Teſtimony to Truth; or, ſome earneſt Groans for a righteous Settlement in this Hour of Diſtraction, agreeable to the late Eſſay, ſo ſuitably offered by ſome Friends and Brethren to this Purpoſe: by ſome Baptized Congregations, and other cordial Lovers and Aſſertors of the Public Good Old Cauſe, in the Counties of Leiceſter, Nottingham, Rutland, Lincoln, Stafford, Darby, and Shropſhire. Atteſted and ſubſcribed in the name, and by the appointment, of the reſpective congregations under-written, viz.

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[1] This circumſtance, though recorded by Dr. Pochin, Mr. Webſter informs me, is doubtful.

[2] Mercurius Aulicus, 1645, p. 1606.

[3] Mercurius Aulicus, at the end of Mercurius Ruſticus, p. 123.

[4] See his epitaph, p. 905; and an account of his family in Rudder's Glouceſterſhire, p. 705.

[5] It does not appear theſe ſoldiers were killed; but ſeemed to die about the time that the ſoldiers were lodged in the church, being the ſame year; but in the Churchwardens Accompts there is no month or day, but the year only.

[6] Michro-chronicon, or Memorable Occurrences; printed at the end of the Mercurius Ruſticus. See the Notes on Grey's Hudibras, vol. I. p. 292; where ſeveral other remarkable hail-ſtones are noticed.

[7] Widow of ſir Edward Bromley; who was called to the degree of a ſerjeant at arms in Hillary Term, appointed a baron of the Exchequer Feb. 6, 1609-10; and knighted at Whitehall, on the 25th of March following.

[8] Maſter Cuffley in 1645 held four livings (the true incumbents being ſequeſtered and baniſhed), Guildford and Cranley in Surrey; and Arundel and Torrington in Suſſex. Mercurius Aulicus, 1645, p. 1736.

[9] See I. O. his nimble anſwer to two queſtions concerning the power of the ſupreme magiſtrate (being now one of his church-members) about Religion, with one about tithes.

Leiceſter; William Inge, Robert Coltman, Edmund Perkinſon, Thomas Pharren, George Hopkins, Richard Harby. *Quarndon*; Ed. Smith, Robert Stevenſon, Francis Harris, Edward Thornton, William Hull, George Shittlewood, Thomas Heford. *Loughborough*; William Parker, William Sadler, Thomas Berington, George Tomlinſon, Jo. Quinton, Robert Peale. *Wimeſwould*; Edward Blount, Thomas Feaks, Thomas Hall, Jo. Blunt, Edward Thomſon, Gabriel Leake. *Twiford*; Jo. Louth, William Mobery, William Pocklinton, Richard Hill. *Ratby*; Richard Booth, Daniel Cox, Jo. Garner, Steven White, Peter Symkin, William Cox. *Markfield*; George Moore, Nicholas Ward, Peter Sykes, Thomas Bunney, William Sykes, Jo. Moore. *Knighton*; William Wells, ſen. William Wells, jun. Thomas Cartwright, Richard Cartwright, Robert Coltman, Ed. Heggs, Ed. Brooks. *Langton*; Henry Hartſhorn, Thomas Grewcock, Bartholomew Cox, Dennis Wright, William Charton, Thomas Iminges. *Waltham*; Tobias Watſon, Jo. Darker, Thomas Biſhel, Henry Redgate, Ed. Templeman, Peter Smith."

Several other ſignatures follow, from the counties of Rutland, Lincoln, Stafford, Derby, and Salop; and the aſſent is ſignified of the churches in Warwickſhire, whoſe ſubſcriptions did not come timely to hand. The pamphlet concludes with "A Claim for Chriſt; exhibited to a Committee of the Officers of the Army the 15th day of the eighth month, 1659, by divers Well-wiſhers to the Cauſe."

"Rec. of George Harriſon and John Hicklin, churchwardens for the towne of Loughborough, the ſumme of five ſhillings, the ſame being by them collected in the pariſh aforeſaid towards the ranſom of Capt. John Linſey, who at preſent remains priſoner to the Turks. I ſay rec. this 28th day of Jan. 1660, per me, BENNETT LINSEY."

About this period, the following tradeſmen of Loughborough iſſued their tokens (ſee Plate CXXI.)

1. "John Alen nere the (Croſs) in Loughborough, J. A."

2. "Mathew Alain, of Loughborow, 1666." On the centre of each ſide, "M. A."

3. "Robert Bunnys, in Loughborough;" (on one ſide the George; on the other the Three Tuns.)

4. "Henry Somervile, at the Caſtle in Loughborough, his halfpeny."

5. "Thomas Stoker, againſt the Croſs in Loughborough, his halfpeny."

6. "John Varnam, in Loughborough," (at the Wheatſheaf.)

By the following brief, dated March 1, 1666-7, it appears that two dreadful fires had happened at Loughborough in the preceding year.

"Whereas we are credibly given to underſtand, as well by the humble ſupplication and petition of our poor diſtreſſed ſubjects, Thomas Webſter, Thomas Mercer, Thomas Juings, Bartholomew Sanders, Henry Chambers, Zachary Patchet, Widdow Patty, Ann Brewyn, widow, William Forcil, Thomas Greenwood, George King, Jane Clark, widow, Robert Gamble, Joan Shipley, Bartholomew Peak, James Webſter, Leah Taylor, Widow Gloſs, Elizabeth Wingfield, widow, John Webſter, gentleman, Myles Webſter, William Hawley, Robert Boyer, John Symonds, Samuel Hood, Richard Hardy, William Croſsly, John Whinyates, Thomas Hebb, gent. William Savage, Henry Light, George Werden, gent. Mary Yennings, Heſter Bradſhaw, Richard Shipley, Richard Friend, John Staton, Elizabeth Webſter, widow, William Starkey, Richard Handſad, Francis Hanworth, John Cook, Ralph Higot, Miles Newton, William Sarſon, George Parnham, Edward Harriſon, William Hardmeat, Thomas Hornbuckle, Nicholas Foſter, Bartholomew Hickling, John Hickling, Robert Kilbourne, John Hornbuckle, Robert Keightly, Tobias Stables, John Harriſon, Robert Hutchinſon, William Glover, William Clark, John Smith, John Hewes, Thomas Burton, Widow Barrowdale, George Towley, Roger Haſley, John Jerom, Edward Leake, and John Bailey, inhabitants of the town of Loughborough, that upon Friday the 5th day of October laſt, at Loughborough aforeſaid, by the providence of Almighty God, there happened, about 12 o'clock in the day-time, a ſad and lamentable fire; which, by the ſpace of two hours, burnt and conſumed down to the ground 50 dwelling houſes, with malt-houſes, barns, ſtables, kilns, and other out-houſes thereunto belonging, containing 230 bays of building, with much malt, corn, grain, and hay therein; together with many ſtacks, ricks, and hovels of corn and hay, to the value of £1924. 1*s.* 4*d.* And that alſo upon Monday the 12th day of November next following, at Loughborough aforeſaid, there happened another fire; which burnt to the ground, in a ſhort time, ſeven bays of building, ſome of them filled with corn; and the loſs did amount thereby to the ſum of £50. 10*s.* 6*d.*" The firſt of theſe is ſtill known by the name of *Webſter's fire*; and is ſaid to have begun in a malt-kiln in one Webſter's yard in *The Woodgate*. The latter happened in an obſcure place in the out-ſkirts, called *The Bear's hole*.

Another terrible fire happened in *The Woodgate*, which burnt furiouſly, and did much damage. This is called *Jefferies' fire*, as beginning near his dwelling-houſe in ſome of his out-buildings; and indeed the chaſms between the houſes now ſtanding in that ſtreet are plain indications of the above-mentioned calamities.

1669. Mr. Nicholas Hall, miniſter of this town, was buried May 15.

1673. Brief for rebuilding the Theatre Royal in London.

1697, Sept. 22, John, ſon of Mr. Alling, miniſter, baptized.

1698, Jan. 5, John, ſon of Mr. Alling, miniſter, buried.

1699, Feb. 9, Thomas, ſon of Mr. John Allin, miniſter, baptized.

1705, Nov. 13, Jane, wife of Mr. John Alleyne, buried.

In queen Anne's reign, a coach and four horſes, in taking Miſs Palmer from Wanlip, to pay a viſit in Nottinghamſhire, going over the ford by Stanford, were hurried down by the ſtream of the Soar; and the lady, coachman, and horſes, were all drowned.

About four of the clock in the morning, on the 28th of October, 1734, at Loughborough and the neighbouring villages, was felt a ſevere ſhock of an earthquake; inſomuch that ſeveral people got out of their beds, and ran into the fields.

On Thurſday July 31, 1735, there happened here a very violent rain, attended with thunder and lightning; it began about ten o'clock in the forenoon, and held for two hours without intermiſſion; at noon it abated for a very little time, then returned, and continued with as much violence as before for near three hours ſucceſſively, which on a ſudden occaſioned ſo great an inundation in the North-weſt parts of the town as was never known in the memory of man[1]. The torrent of water ran with great impetuoſity even down the lower ſide of the market-place knee-deep, and filled the ſhops; and little lower than the middle of the Swan-ſtreet it would ſwim a horſe. Near the Croſs in the market-place the waters were more than a yard high; and the conſequence muſt have been fatal, had it not been for the breaking down of a garden wall. Many families near the brook were driven up, and confined for ſome time in the upper ſtories of their houſes.

In June 1747, on Whitmonday, about one o'clock, at Loughborough was a moſt violent ſtorm of rain and hail, the ſtones of which meaſured two inches and a half round, and did incredible damage to the fruit, &c.

On Thurſday March 5, 1761, a fire in *The Ruſhes* at noon, with a very high wind, greatly endangered the town; and burnt down in about an hour 13 houſes, &c.

A navigation was opened here in 1778, ſupplied by ſeveral neighbouring brooks, and communicating with the river Soar at or about a mile and a half diſtance, which is made navigable to the Trent[1]; and ſeveral boats are employed in carrying coals from Derbyſhire, which bring yearly from 30 to 36,000 tons, beſide other boats in the mercantile line, which load down to Gainſborough, moſtly with wool, for the Yorkſhire manufactory; but here are alſo great quantities of Barrow-lime ſent by this conveyance, and ſhipped at Gainſborough for London and other places; whence they bring back grocery, raff, &c. This canal has proved highly beneficial to the original adventurers. A ſhare in it, which coſt originally £125. now produces £95. a year; and one of them was very recently ſold for £1800.[2]

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[1] My grand-father had made a memorandum of this flood; and his account is, that it began at half paſt nine, and continued till half paſt three; and my father ſays that is right; for he well remembers it. J. Webſter.

May 29, 1780, about four in the afternoon, a violent ſtorm of hail fell in this neighbourhood, attended with thunder, lightning, and a ſtrong Weſterly wind, ſo that it broke the windows facing the wind, and ſtripped the trees and hedges of their leaves; and not only ſo, but it knocked the bark off ſome trees, and bruiſed them in ſuch a manner, that it was perceptible three or four years afterwards. The hail-ſtones were as large as a walnut when it has the rind taken off. The ſtorm fell about two miles Weſtward from Loughborough, and continued paſſing on from thence through Loughborough to Cotes, Preſtwould, Hoton, Wimeſwould, &c. to the diſtance of about 12 or 14 miles in length, and the breadth was about two miles: but it was ſuppoſed to be moſt ſevere about Hoton or Wimeſwould. It did great damage to the crops of wheat and beans; but the barley and oats did not ſuffer ſo much, as, not being got into ſpindle, they recovered. The damage ſuſtained by Mr. Packe was very conſiderable in glaſs only, ſo as to require 1500 feet to make good his windows in the manſion and hot-houſe in the garden.

In 1783, the people of this town had not a favourable opinion of inoculation for the ſmall-pox; though 43 died of that fatal diſtemper within the ſame year; and 70 died of it in 1793.

Feb. 18, 1784, Alice the wife of James Brown was buried.—Note, ſhe was ſuffocated by burning cokes in her lodging-room; and James Brown himſelf was thought to be dead when firſt diſcovered. Their family thought they were long before they roſe; and upon calling to them, no anſwer was made, and of courſe the door was forced open; but, upon calling in two or three gentlemen of the faculty, James Brown himſelf was reſtored.

In 1789, thirteen men drew a waggon loaded with coals, to Carlton-houſe, for the uſe of the Prince of Wales. The journey, which is 111 miles, was performed in 11 days. They were rewarded, by the Prince's order, with a purſe of guineas.

In the ſpring of the year 1790, ſix perſons were buried here, whoſe ages amounted to 495; one of 77, one of 80, three of 83, and one of 89.

In November 1790, there were 800 houſes and 3936 inhabitants in Loughborough.

Taxes paid by Loughborough in 1790:

Land-tax	£.340	0	0
Old window duty	214	6	5
Commutation duty	261	4	0
Houſe	19	18	6
Male ſervants	40	10	0
Female ſervants	14	15	0
Horſes	84	13	1½
Four-wheel carriages	124	15	0
Two-wheel ditto	7	0	0
Waggons	11	0	0
Carts	6	4	0

In 1791, two acts of parliament were obtained; one, for making a navigable communication between the Loughborough canal and the town of Leiceſter; the other, for making navigable the rivers Wreke and Eye from the junction of the Wreke with the intended navigation from Leiceſter[3].

1792, Nov. 1, died at North Cerney, co. Glouceſter, aged 61, the Rev. Mr. Alleyne, rector of that place, and ſon of John Alleyne, of Loughborough[4].

Births in	1539	54	Burials	40
	1540	54		25
	1541	56		38
	1542	66		34
	1543	59		44
In 5 years,		289		181
Births in	1784	127	Burials	78
	1785	150		99
	1786	126		86
	1787	152		99
	1788	146		106
		701		468
Deduct		289		181
Leaves increaſe		512		287

The comparative population of Loughborough may be known by the following extracts from the Regiſter-book during four periods of 20 years each.

From 1686 to 1706, baptiſms 1067, burials 1020.
1728 to 1748, —— 1236, —— 1444.
1761 to 1781, —— 1813, —— 1599.
1781 to 1801, —— 2553, —— 2036.

Mr. Webſter, the preſent pariſh clerk, obſerves, that during his time there have been *one* in *thirty-five* who have lived to be upwards of 80[5].

In the veſtry a table of certificates is hung up, which have been granted to various inhabitants, drawn out with care. The name of each perſon is arranged in order; and to what pariſhes, and when, the certificates were granted; a method which in large pariſhes muſt ſave an infinite deal of trouble.

Taxes paid by Loughborough for the year 1800[6].

Income	£.1103	15	6
Land	340	0	0
Windows	654	10	6
Inhabited houſes	24	16	8
Male ſervants	39	0	0
Four-wheel carriages	121	4	1
Two-wheel ditto	34	4	0
Horſes for riding, &c.	181	10	0
Ditto in huſbandry	57	6	0
Dogs	28	8	0

In 1801, on the return to parliament, there were 959 houſes, inhabited by 1000 families; and 22 uninhabited houſes.

The number of males was 2,169, of females 2,376; total 4,546. Of theſe, 407 are perſons chiefly employed in agriculture; and 825 in trade, manufactures, or handicraft.

The Freeschool.

The town and pariſh of Loughborough are in a very high degree indebted to the fortunes and eſtates of *Thomas Burton*, an inhabitant of the ſaid town, and a merchant of the Staple at Calais, who, by a deed of feoffment, dated April 29, 1495, granted and confirmed to *Richard Lymingdon*, otherwiſe *Lemington*, of Loughborough aforeſaid, merchant, and others, all his lands and tenements in Loughborough aforeſaid, Willoughby on the Woulds, Eaſt Leke, Harby, Stathern, and Thruſſington; and in the ſame year, 1495, by letter of attorney, empowered *Thomas Barker* to enter upon all the ſaid lands and tenements, and in his name to deliver the ſame into the full and peaceful ſeiſin of the ſaid Richard Lymington and others. Theſe lands and tenements were originally given for the maintenance of a chantry in the pariſh church; and at the Reformation a decree was paſſed to convert it to the uſe of a free grammar-ſchool. This appropriation was by ſeveral deeds of feoffment continued down to the reign of queen Elizabeth; during whoſe reign, a complaint being made in Chancery, an order was iſſued in June 1596, by ſir Nicholas Bacon, then lord keeper, directing, that if any diſpute ſhould ariſe touching the miſapplication of the rents and profits of the ſaid lands, or the choice of new feoffees, the ſame ſhould be determined by the lord chancellor or lord keeper for the time being; or by the judges of the circuit wherein ſuch lands ſhould lie.

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[1] See vol. I. p. clx. [2] See before, p. 890. [3] Vol. I. pp. clxi. clxv. [4] Of whom ſee hereafter, p. 918.

[5] Mr. Throſby, noticing this circumſtance, ſays, that in the pariſh of St. Martin in Leiceſter, *one* in *four* lives to the age of 60.

[6] For the ſake of compariſon, a ſimilar article for the year 1800 will be given under the hiſtory of Hinckley in Sparkenhoe Hundred. The two towns have long diſputed the honour of precedence.

In 1596, a fine was levied, by *Richard Parkyns*, of Bunny, in the county of Nottingham, eſq. and *John Brown*, of Loughborough aforeſaid, clerk, who were at ſuch time enfeoffed in the ſaid lands; and who, by a deed of feoffment conſequent on the ſaid fine, did aſſign the ſaid lands to *Simon Mudd*, and other perſons in the ſaid deed mentioned, declaring the uſes of the profits thereof; "upon this ſpecial truſt and confidence, and to the intent that the ſaid Simon Mudd, &c. ſhall permit all the revenues, iſſues, and profits of the ſaid lands, to be employed towards the relief of the poor people which now are, or ſhall be hereafter, inhabiting within the ſaid town of Loughborough, and towards the making, amendment, maintenance, and repairs, from time to time, of 50 arches of the bridges in and about the ſaid town of Loughborough, be they more or leſs, and all other the bridges which have been accuſtomed to be repaired at the common charge of the ſaid town; and towards the maintenances of and keeping a free-ſchool in the ſaid town of Loughborough; and for and towards the diſcharge and payments of fifteenths, taxes, muſters, wars, and other common charges and impoſitions upon the ſaid town of Loughborough, wherewith the ſaid inhabitants thereof ſhall or may be charged, and in eaſe or relief of the poor people of the ſaid town for the time being; and alſo ſhall permit and ſuffer the ſaid yearly rents, iſſues, &c. of the ſaid lands, to be gathered by ſuch as ſhall be appointed to be bridge-maſters within the ſaid town; and the ſaid bridge-maſters to be yearly choſen by the moſt reputed, honeſt, and ſubſtantial men in the ſaid town; and the diſpoſitions of the profits of the ſaid lands to be to ſuch of the uſes aforeſaid, as the ſaid bridge-maſters for the time being ſhall think fit, and to none other uſe or otherwiſe; and then when ſeven or eight of the ſaid feoffees are dead, the number of them to be made twelve." By another deed of feoffment, dated in 1608, theſe lands were made over by the ſaid *John Brown*, clerk, aforementioned, and *Robert Blunt*, rector of Walton on the Woulds, to *Geoffry Goodwin*, *Thomas Hebb*, *Robert Henſhaw*, *James Slack*, *Robert Welland*, *Richard Smith*, *Magnus Barfoot*, *Edmund Tiſley*, *George Sareſon*, *John Fowler*, *Humphry Blower*, *Iſaac Woolley*, in whoſe hands the truſt continued till 1630; when a complaint was exhibited in Chancery againſt the ſaid Tiſley, Hebb, Henſhaw, Sareſon, Blower, Fowler, and Woolley, the then ſurvivors of the ſaid feoffees; whereupon, by virtue of an act of parliament of 43 Eliz. a commiſſion for charitable uſes was iſſued out of that court, directed to *John Levinge* and *John Davenport*, eſqrs. *Arthur Hilderſham*, *John Brown*, *John Foxcroft*, *John Porter*, and *Henry Abberly*, clerks, as alſo *John Holt*, gent.; which commiſſioners having, by a jury impanneled by the high-ſheriff of the county, enquired into the eſtates belonging to the ſaid town of Loughborough, and the uſes and abuſes thereof; and, upon hearing the whole matter, it was decreed that the rents and profits of the lands ſhould be employed to the maintenance of a free-ſchool, repairs of the bridges, highways, and other good and charitable uſes in the ſaid town of Loughborough; and that the bridgemaſter ſhould be choſen one year by the feoffees, and another year by ſuch inhabitants as are aſſeſſed to the relief of the poor, and that he ſhould give ſufficient ſecurity to the miniſter and churchwardens of the pariſh for the time being: And it was alſo decreed, that the aforementioned George Sareſon, Humphry Blower, John Fowler, and Iſaac Woolley, ſhould no longer act as feoffees; whereupon they made a choice themſelves, and appointed the aforeſaid John Davenport, eſq. John Brown, clerk, &c. But, upon objections made to this freſh choice, Thomas lord Coventry, lord-keeper, ordered a competent number of the principal inhabitants of Loughborough to be laid before him, both by the plaintiffs and defendants, and, according to the aforeſaid order made by ſir Nicholas Bacon, choſe 12 feoffees out of the ſaid liſts; but confirmed the decree made by the ſaid commiſſioners in every other particular.

Finally, in Oliver Cromwell's time, on another complaint made againſt *John Allen* and others, at that time feoffees, an inquiſition was taken at the Biſhop's Fee, near to the borough of Leiceſter, Jan. 14, 1652, by virtue of a commiſſion out of the ſaid court, directed to *Thomas Beaumont*, *John Goodman*, *Thomas Pochin*, and *John Pratt*, eſqrs. and *Andrew Collin*, gent. when, by a decree for ſuch purpoſe iſſued, dated Feb. 21, 1652, the ſaid feoffees were all fined for neglect and abuſe of their truſt. The ſaid Allen too, having bought a houſe of the value of £96. in his own name with the money belonging to the truſt, was obliged to refund it. And by the ſaid decree it is ordered, that the rents and profits of the eſtates ſhall be employed to ſuch uſes and for ſuch purpoſes as are mentioned in the ſaid deed from the aforeſaid Richard Parkyns, eſq. and John Brown, clerk, to Simon Mudd and others; the particulars whereof are before recited. And thus the whole matter ſtands to this day, ſaving that the value of the ſaid eſtates hath been greatly improved by the late incloſures and alteration of the times; the yearly ſum or income whereof now amounts to £700. and upwards; the lands lying and being in the pariſhes of Loughborough, Hoton, Thruſſington, Stathern, Harby, and Long-Whatton, in the county of Leiceſter; and in thoſe of Sutton, Great Leake, and Willoughby, in the county of Nottingham.

"The free-grammar ſchool," ſays Dr. Pochin, "ſtanding in the Eaſt angle of the church-yard, conſiſts of two rooms, one above, the other below, diſtinguiſhed by the names of the *High* and *Low School*; both of them not many years ſince flouriſhing, and in good reputation; but, by ſome means or other, to the manifeſt detriment of the place, the high ſchool is now let down and dwindled to nothing, whilſt the low ſchool, by perhaps more care taken, is ſtill preſerved in good condition. The preſent annual ſalary allowed the upper-maſter is £50. with a large convenient houſe for boarders; the under-maſter's ſalary is £30; both which ſalaries, as I am informed, the feoffees are impowered to raiſe or diminiſh at their diſcretion."

Theſe ſchools, I have the pleaſure to obſerve, are now much better managed.

The annual amount of the eſtates, as returned to parliament in 1786, was £487. 11*s*. 9*d*.

The head-maſter's ſalary is at preſent £50. beſide his houſe; and the under-maſter has alſo a houſe.

Over the door of the ſchool is inſcribed,

"This ſchool was founded by Thomas Burton
in the year of our Lord 1496.
Rebuilt 1748; John Capp, Bridgemaſter [1]."

Beſides the free-ſchool, there was in 1720 a charity-ſchool for 80 boys and 20 girls.

The town of Loughborough is alſo farther benefited by the following donations and bequeſts:

John Hickling's gift, for placing out poor apprentices, £33. a year.

Dawſon's gift, for placing out poor apprentices, and bread for the poor, £13. 9*s*. a year.

Somerville's [2] gift, £10. a year, veſted in the miniſter and churchwardens' hands, in truſt, for placing out poor pariſh-boys apprentices to London; alſo he bequeathed £5. a year each to two perſons going to Jeſus College in Cambridge until they be maſters of arts, or £10. to one if there be but one; but he or they muſt have continued a year and a half at leaſt with the head-maſter of Loughborough ſchool.

Palmer's gift, £2. 2*s*. 6*d*. a year, made payable to the overſeers of the poor; 30*s*. whereof to be diſtributed amongſt the aged poor born in the pariſh; 10*s*. to purchaſe four Bibles for four poor perſons; and the 2*s*. 6*d*. remaining, the overſeers ſhare amongſt themſelves for their trouble, according to will.

Bartholomew Hickling's gift, for cloathing blue-coat girls, ſchooling, and Bibles, £30. 18*s*. a year.

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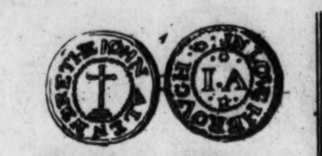
[1] An antient and reſpectable office at Loughborough.

[2] Mr. Somerville was maſter of the Grammar ſchool in this town; and was buried in the chancel Jan. 10, 1683; but the inſcription on the ſtone is not now legible.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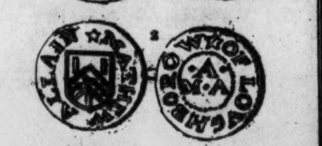
IN LOUGHBOROUGH
I.A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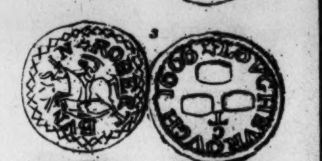
MATHEW ALLAIN
OF LOUGHBOROW
A M.A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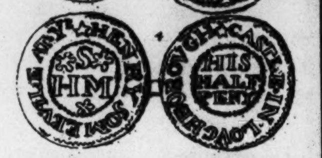
ROBERT BUN
1666 LOUGHBOROUGH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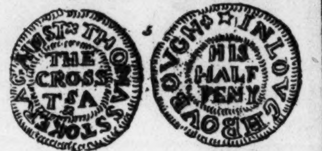
HENRY SOMERVILLE ARY
S HM
CASTLE IN LOUGHBOROUGH
HIS HALF PENY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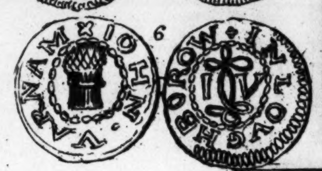
THOMAS STOKER AGAINST
THE CROSS
T S A
IN LOUGHBOROUGH
HIS HALF PENY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IOHN VARNAM
IN LOUGHBOROW
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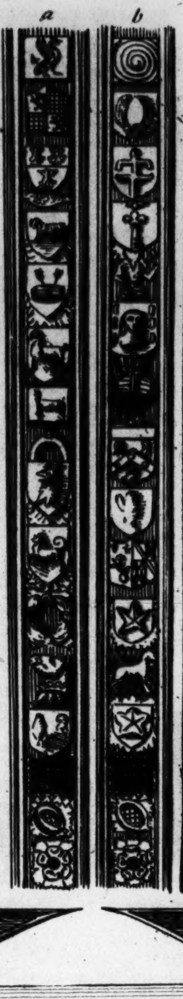


LOUGHBOROUGH, W.

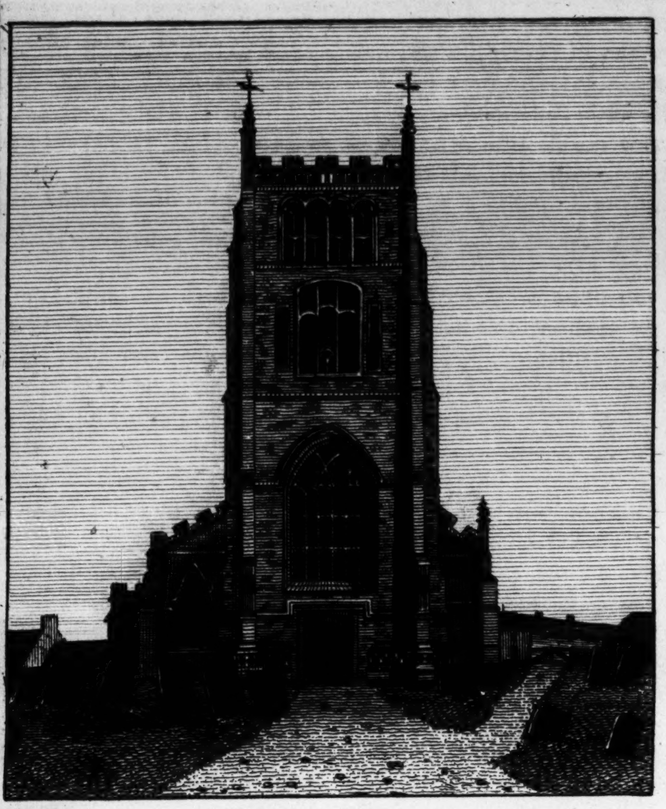


Fig. 37

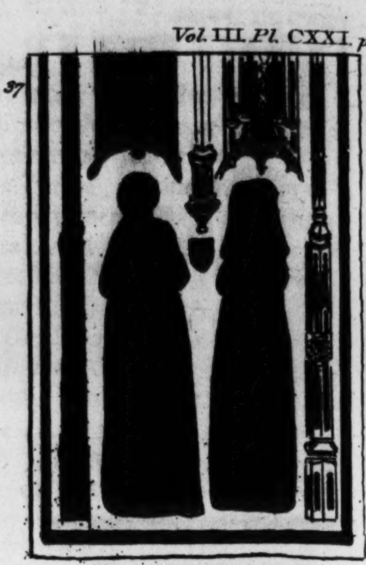
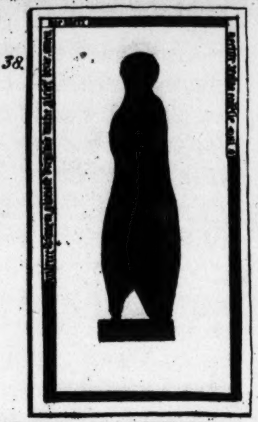
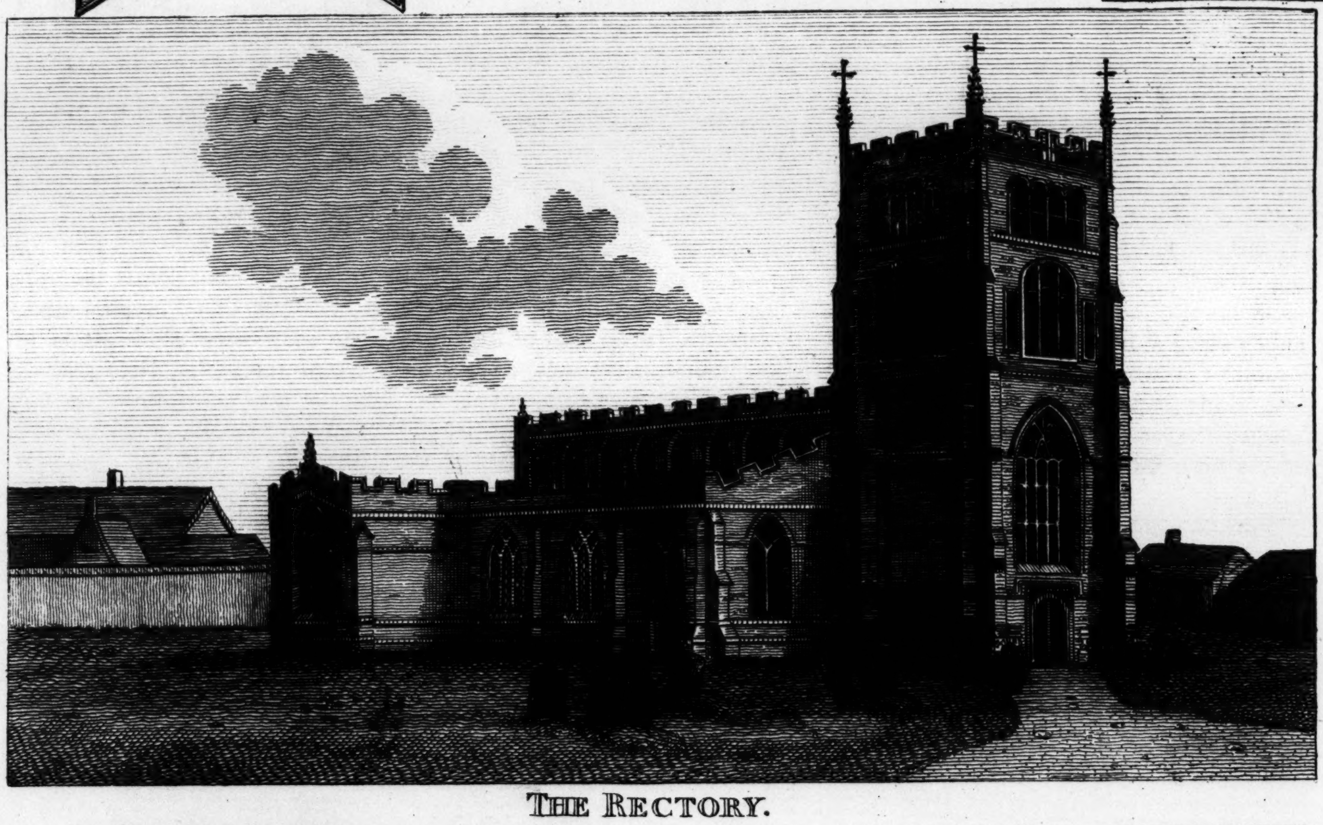


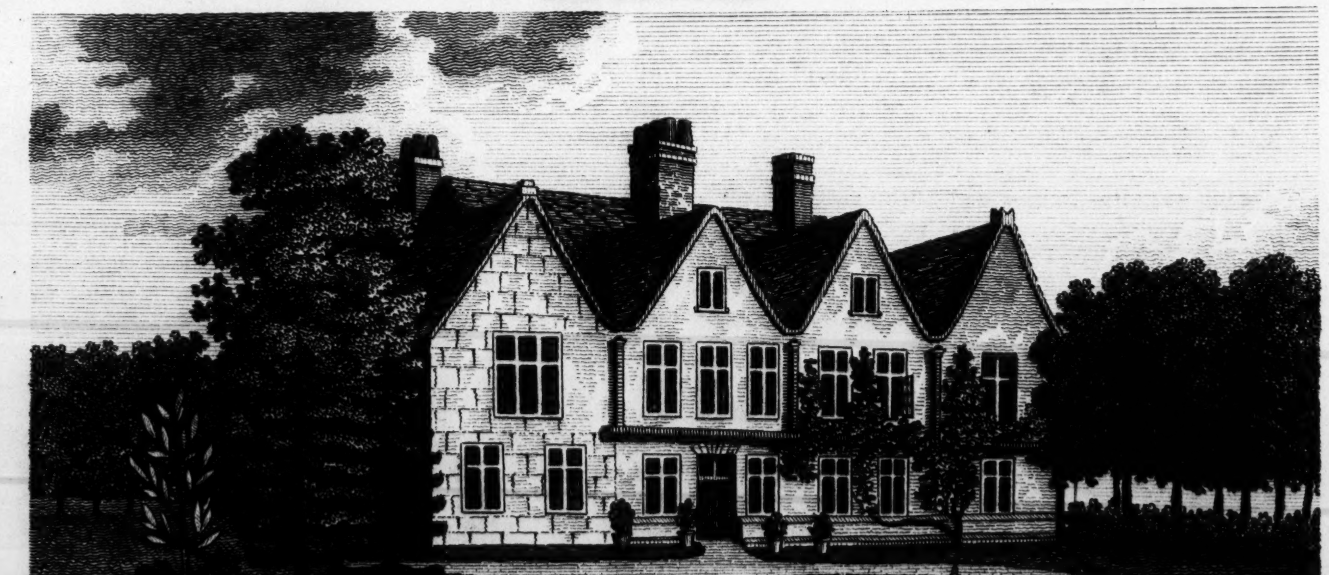
Fig. 38

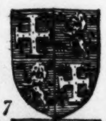


N. W. VIEW.



THE RECTORY.


Longmate del. et sc. 1794.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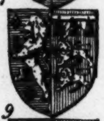
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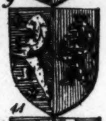
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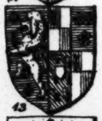
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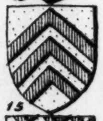
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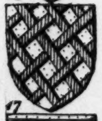
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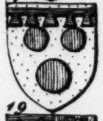
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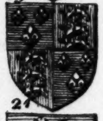
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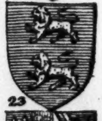
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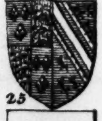
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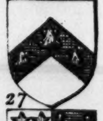
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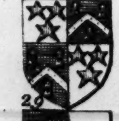
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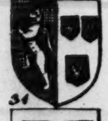
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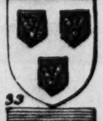
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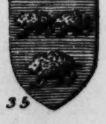
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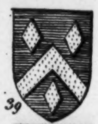
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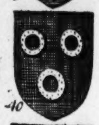
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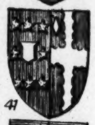
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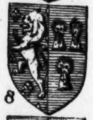
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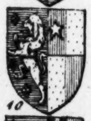
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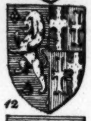
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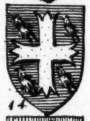
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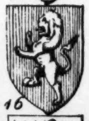
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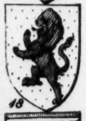
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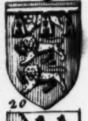
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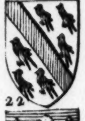
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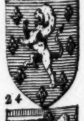
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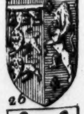
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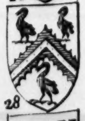
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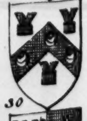
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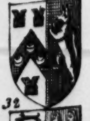
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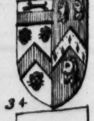
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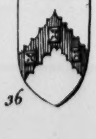
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To the Revd **FRANCIS WILCOX,** B.D. *Rector of* **LOUGHBOROUGH,**
this Plate is respectfully inscribed by his much obliged & very faithful Servt
J. Nichols. 1794.

Hawley's gift, 20*s.* a year, to 10 poor widows, at 2*s.* each.

Fowler's gift, for putting out apprentices, £.8. 12*s.* a year.

Mansfield's gift, 40*s.* a year, to 20 poor men at 2*s.* each.

Storer's gift, to cloath poor boys, and to buy bread for poor aged people, £50. a year.

Clarke's gift, £7. left to the rector and churchwardens for the time being, in truſt, for books, and teaching poor boys reading, writing, and caſting up accompts.

GILDS and CHAUNTRIES.

It appears by a writ of king Edward III, under his privy ſeal, dated Sept. 24, 1329, that *Richard de Whiteſide* was the chaplain of a chantry founded within the manor of Loughborough by *Hugh le Deſpenſer*, late earl of *Winton*; with a yearly endowment of five marks a year out of the revenue of the ſaid manor; an allotment of 18*d.* a year for wine and wax; and eight cart-loads of wood yearly from the woods belonging to the manor [1].

Here was a chantry, founded by *Thomas Burton*, for one prieſt, valued 37 Henry VIII. at £4. yearly; but the certificate ſtates that no prieſt was then reſident there; it alſo takes notice that there were then 1500 houſeling people within the ſaid town [2].

Firma omnium terrarum & tenementorum predicte cantarie pertinentium in diverſis villis ſequentibus:

Willoughby ſuper le Wold —	30*s.*
Truſſyngton — —	20
Harbye — — —	10
Leche — — —	10
Hatherne — —	10
In toto, prout patet per Rentale inde fact', per ann', —	£.4 0 0

By indenture, made June 20, 1590, between *Thomas Butler* and *Walter Coppinger*, of London, gent. of the one part, and ſir *George Haſtings*, knt. of the other part; the ſaid Thomas and Walter ſold to ſir George "all that tenement, &c. in Loughborough, called *The Great Houſe*, and all thoſe lands, &c. in the counties of Leiceſter and Nottingham, to the gilds called *Jeſus* and *St. George* Gilds in Loughborough aforeſaid belonging, or to the ſuſtentation of any chantry prieſt, chaplain, obit, or other ſuperſtitious uſes, in the church of Loughborough aforeſaid, given, bequeathed, applied, uſed, or appropriated, &c. in as large and ample a manner as the ſaid Thomas Butler and Walter Coppinger had the ſame of the gift and grant of our ſovereign lady the queen, &c. by her letters patent, dated March 22, 1589 [3].

The CHURCH (see Plates CXXI. CXXII.)

dedicated to St. *Peter* and St. *Paul* [4], is large and ſpacious, and ſtands on a ſpot of ground in the higheſt part of the town Northward.

At the Weſt end of it riſes a ſtrong handſome tower, adorned with proper battlements.

The church itſelf ſeems, by the ſtone it is built of on the outſide, to be a very antient ſtructure, much more ſo than the tower; and the church and tower are buildings apparently diſtinct from each other, not being tied-in together, nor are they ſeemingly of the ſame kind of ſtone. That with which the tower is built is firm, hard, and durable.

"The fair and large tower ſteeple of this church," ſays Mr. Burton in MS. 1623, was built within the memory of man; and that by the benevolence of ſundry benefactors, as appeareth by their arms cut thereon."

Thoſe arms and various ornaments ſtill remain; and are engraved in Plate CXXI. *a. b.* as follows.

Within the arch of the Weſt window of the belfry:

1. A ſquare, with a wivern.
2. Quarterly, 1. and 4. a lion rampant; 2. and 3. checky.
3. Per feſs, three eſcalops.
4. A lamb.
5. A tun and two arrows.
6. A buck.
7. Defaced.
8. A wolf's head eraſed.
9. A greyhound trippant.
10. A chaplet.
11. A bull's head eraſed, the creſt of *Haſtings*.
12. Defaced.
13. A portcullis.
14. A pomegranate.
15. A roſe.

On the other half of the window, marked *b.*

1. A ſcroll.
2. Defaced.
3. A croſs ſtick.
4. A ſceptre ſurmounted with a fleur de lis; over it part of a ſtar.
5. A demi-man in armour.
6. A human face couped at the ſhoulders, affronté between ſix billets.
7. A tun pierced with five arrows.
8. On a chevron between three lions heads eraſed, three balls and a chief.
9. Defaced.
10. A ſea-lion rampant, in chief three fleurs de lis; impaling, Quarterly, 1. and 4. a bend; 2. and 3. a ſaltire.
11. A caltrop.
12. A lamb ſurrounded with rays.
13. A caltrop.
14. A portcullis.
15. A pomegranate.
16. A roſe.

Over the Weſt door, on the North ſide, marked *c.*

Barry, nebulé of ſix; in chief a lion paſſant guardant, *Merchants of the Staple* [5]. Plate CXXII. fig. 1.

On the South ſide, marked *d.*

1. Suppoſed to have been an eſcarbuncle.
2. A chevron fimbriated engrailed, between three cranes; *Lemington.*

"On the cornices of the ſteeple," ſays Dr. Pochin, "were four tall beautiful pinnacles of exquiſite workmanſhip, with vanes or fans ſpiring above them, topped with coronets; but theſe being by a violent wind, which happened in February 1715, known in this county by the name of *Bird's wind*, ſuddenly blown down, were ſome time after replaced by four very ordinary pinnacles. The height of it from the ground to the ſummit of the preſent pinnacles meaſures 35 yards."

In 1774, when Mr. Michael Ella and Thomas Warner were churchwardens, the pinnacles complained of by Dr. Pochin, which were not in proportion to the tower, were taken down, and the preſent pinnacles erected in their ſtead.

	yds.	ft.	in.
The height of the tower to the battlements, — — —	34	1	4
Stone-work above the battlements,	3	1	0
Iron-work, including the vanes and crowns, — — —	2	1	0
	40	0	4

This tower is ſuppoſed to be as ſtrong a building of its height as is generally to be found; for though it meaſures within only 18 feet ſquare, yet it ſtands on a baſe of 31 feet ſquare, beſide two battlements at each corner of four feet ſquare each.

The ſteeple contains ſix bells and a clock.

The late Dr. Pulteney favoured me with the following inſcriptions on the bells, tranſcribed by himſelf when at the free-ſchool of this pariſh:

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[1] Clauſ. 3 Edw. I. m. 7. See before, under Beaumanor, p. 137.

[2] Certificates of Colleges and Charters in the Augmentation office.

[3] Harl. MSS. 3881. p. 57. b.

[4] So Ecton and Willis; but this church is traditionally ſaid to have been dedicated to *All Saints.*

[5] See Churton's Life of Smith, p. 226.

1. "I will ſound and reſound unto all Chriſtian people, And to the benefactors that gave me to this ſteeple, 1616."

2. "In multis annis reſonet campana Johannis."

3. "Sit nomen Domini benedictum; laudate illum cymbalis ſonoris.

4. "Nos ſumus conſtructi ad laudem Domini 1616."

5. "Sir Georg Haſtinges made mei anno Domini 1586."

6. "Hec campana ſacra fiat Trinitate Beata 1613."

Theſe bells were recaſt, by public ſubſcription, by Thomas Eayre of Kettering, in 1754; when the inſcriptions were thus changed:

1. "Vox mea dulcis; mea ſcintillans vultus."

2. "Statutum eſt omnibus ſemel mori; omnia fiant ad gloriam Dei."

3. "Nos ſumus conſtructi ad laudem Domini; in Dei gloriam, in eccleſiæ commodum."

4. "Sit nomen Domini benedictum; laudate illum cymbalis ſonoris."

5. "Morte beatâ nihil beatius. Thomas Eayre fecit; Richard Mansfield and John Warren, Sideſmen."

6. "Thomas Alleyne, rector; Francis Winfield and Edward Savage, churchwardens. Thomas Eayre fecit, anno Domini 1754."

There is a porch on the South ſide of the church, and another on the North.

The inſide is capacious and noble, conſiſting of a tranſept, chancel, nave, and two ailes; the roof upheld by four regular handſome ſemicircular arches, ſupported by ſtrong cluſtered pillars; over which are eight clereſtory windows on each ſide; the whole fabrick extending itſelf (including the tower and chancel) on the inſide from Eaſt to Weſt in length 156 feet; in breadth from North to South 67 feet; in height over the middle aile to the roof 45 feet.

The altar-window is large and antient, conſiſting of five bays. Thoſe in the North aile are alſo antient, of three bays; to which thoſe of the South aile, which are modern, are made nearly to correſpond.

"Burton," ſays Dr. Pochin, "mentions many coats of arms within the church belonging to antient families, none of which are to be met with now. However, up and down in various places thereof, and on the walls, as I have been informed by thoſe who remembered them, were to be ſeen the manifeſt traces or appearances of divers Romiſh ſaints and other figures, the works of Popiſh times, which, by repeated white-waſhings, are now totally obliterated; and I myſelf well remember a gigantic form of St. Chriſtopher bearing our Saviour on his ſhoulders, painted on the wall near the entrance by the great door into the church, on the right hand; over which door the figures of Time and Death ſtill remain."

Nothing of this is now remaining; but the arms noticed by Burton are given in Plate CXXI. fig. 7—26.

Azure, a croſs potent between four croſſes humeté Or, St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*; impaling, Azure, ſemé of fleur de lis, a lion rampant Or, *Beaumont*.

Beaumont; impaling Azure, three garbs Or, *Comin* earl of *Buchan*.

Beaumont; impaling, Gules, three lions paſſant in pale Or, a label of *France*, *Lancaſter*.

Beaumont; impaling, Quarterly, Gules and Or, in the firſt quarter a mullet Argent; *Vere* earl of *Oxford*.

Beaumont; impaling, Gules, a lion rampant Vaire, crowned Or, *Everingham*.

Beaumont; impaling, Quarterly, 1. and 4. Sable, a croſs engrailed Or, *Ufford*; 2. and 3. Gules, a croſs moline Argent, *Beke* (ſet here for *Willoughby*.)

Beaumont; impaling, Quarterly, 1. and 4. Quarterly, Gules and Argent, in the firſt quarter an eagle diſplayed Or, *Philips*; 2. Azure, three cinquefoils Or, *Bardolph*; 3. Vert, an eſcutcheon within an orle of martlets Argent, *Herpingham*.

Azure, a croſs patonce between four martlets Or, *Edward* the Confeſſor.

Or, three chevrons Gules, *Clare*.

Gules, a lion rampant Argent, *Mowbray*.

Or, fretty Gules, *Verdon*.

Or, a lion rampant purpure, *Lacy* earl of *Lincoln*.

Or, three torteauxes, a label of five points Azure, *Courtenay*.

Lancaſter, with the label of *France*.

Quarterly, *France* and *England*, king *Edward* III.

Argent, a bend between ſix martlets Gules, *Furnivall*.

Azure, two lions paſſant in pale Or, *Erdington*.

Azure, ſemé of fleur de lis, a lion rampant Or, charged on the ſhoulder with a fleur de lis Or, *Beaumont*.

Quarterly, *France* and *England*; impaling, Azure, a bend Argent, cottiſed Or, between ſix lions rampant of the laſt, *Bohun*.

Lancaſter, impaling *Beaumont*.

At the upper end of the North aile is a large old chapel, now uſed as a veſtry room, for the keeping of the veſtments, and for the tranſaction of pariſh buſineſs.

On the South ſide of the altar are veſtiges of ſome ſtone ſeats, now quite ſtopped up; but the canopy of a piſcina remains.

At the end of the South aile is the ornamented canopy of a ſtopped-up arch.

At the Weſt end of the church, dividing the ſame from the tower, is an arch carried up from the ground to a very great height, worthy of the ſpectator's obſervation, which formerly lay open to the belfry; but ſuch communication is now ſtopped.

Here is alſo a gallery, or loft, erected in the year 1713; the four front boxes or pews whereof were purchaſed at the rate of £5. each, by ſome of the better families then in the pariſh, as freeholds to their houſes. Behind theſe are ſeveral rows of long ſeats, aſcending gradually above one another, on either ſide of the loft, divided by a flight of ſteps riſing up to the door of a convenient ſeat, or rather another gallery, appropriated to the ſingers.

Under this loft is the baptiſmal font, engraved in Plate CXXII, fig. 2; and near it is a repoſitory for the decrees, deeds, &c. relative to Burton's truſt and other charities.

At the Eaſt end of the chancel is a neat altar-piece of the Doric order, made of Norway oak, the entablatures whereof are ſupported by two pilaſters, and two columns of the ſame order, but fluted with that of the Corinthian.

The communion-table is of beautiful alabaſter, on an exquiſitely wrought iron frame, finely ornamented with vine-leaves, grapes, &c.; the whole covered with rich crimſon velvet and gold fringe. The table ſtands on a ſtone pavement, one ſtep higher than the chancel floor, encompaſſed by a rail and baluſters of the ſame oak; and is covered with a carpet of crimſon velvet and gold fringed.

The church was new-pewed, in a handſome and regular manner, by ſubſcription, with Engliſh oak, in 1747, Richard Sanſome and Robert Worth being then churchwardens; the pews alſo were duly numbered. A pulpit likewiſe, and ſounding board of Norway oak, of neat workmanſhip, with a good and convenient reading-deſk of Engliſh oak, were ſoon after put up on the ſame ſpot, and againſt the ſame pillar, where the old ones ſtood.

The chancel is alſo wainſcoted with Engliſh oak; and at the lower end were erected ſix pews of the like wood, the property of the rector for the time being, three whereof were, in the year 1763, converted by the then rector Mr. Bickham into one large pew for the uſe of his family.

The floor of the chancel was alſo new-laid, part with large quarries of Swithland ſlate, and the remainder with grave-ſtones of the ſame; and this was all done in the year 1748, at the ſole expence of the then worthy rector, the Rev. Thomas Alleyne, who was alſo a generous contributor to the new-pewing of the church, the new-caſting and hanging the bells, and towards the pulpit and ſounding-board aforementioned.

"And here," ſays Dr. Pochin, "I cannot omit mentioning the ingratitude of ſome of the inhabitants of this place, who in a rude unmannerly way rejected the noble and generous offer made by Mr. Alleyne, of placing an organ in the church at his ſole expence; and I have reaſon to ſay that I am pretty confident, had they not have thwarted his intention, he would have ſettled an annual ſalary for the maintenance of an organiſt for ever out of his own eſtates."

An organ, by Green, which coſt £450. was put up in 1792; a ſubſcription of nearly £800. having been previouſly raiſed, towards which the preſent earl of Moira contributed £100.; and the overplus was applied towards paying an organiſt.

Over the arched entrance out of the church into the chancel the king's arms were painted on the wall, done in the reign of king William; near which were alſo the arms and creſt of the earls of Huntingdon, formerly patrons of this living. On the North wall alſo were formerly the Lord's Prayer and the Apoſtles' Creed; and below them near the door were handſomely executed, in water colours, the figures of Moſes and Aaron ſupporting the two tables of the Ten Commandments. But all theſe are now gone.

Nov. 4, 1775, the king's arms were freſh painted and finiſhed for the church by Bagnall; at which time Moſes and Aaron were waſhed out, as well as Time and the Huntingdon arms, by order of Mr. Archdeacon Bickham; the church new white-waſhed; and the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, and Ten Commandments written in gold letters on the altar.

Within the church is kept in readineſs, on any ſudden alarm, an engine for extinguiſhing fire, purchaſed by the feoffees for the uſe of the pariſh, from Newſham and Wragg, Feb. 25, 1745, during the bridgemaſterſhip of the late Dr. Butler, for £26. Two other engines, by Hadley of Long Acre, are alſo kept in a building near the Market-place.

In 1552, the commiſſioners reported that the church of Loughborough contained,

"In primis, on chalice of ſylver.

It̃m, fyve belles.

It̃m, one cope of bawdkyn blewe.

It̃m, one cope of white damaſke.

It̃m, tow copes of black woſted.

It̃m, two copes of dyvers colors.

It̃m, a croſſe of coper and gylte.

It̃m, a cope of blewe ſaten.

It̃m, a veſtment of black velvet with deacon to the ſame.

It̃m, a veſtment of bawdkyn work with deacon and ſubdeacon to the ſame."

The communion-plate at preſent belonging to the church conſiſts of two large ſilver flaggons, given by the late Mrs. Dorothy Wilſon, of Knight-thorpe in this pariſh; two ſilver cups, or chalices, with covers, one given by John Olderſhaw, of this pariſh, eſq. who lies buried on the North outſide of this chancel; the other by Mr. Bartholomew Hickling, heretofore mentioned; two ſilver ſalvers (no name inſcribed), ſaid to be a further gift of the ſaid Mrs. Wilſon; and two ſilver plates to collect the alms in, being the gift of the late Edward Butler, LL. D. for the uſe of "the pariſhioners in the church of Loughborough, in the county of Leiceſter, 1727," as appears from a Latin inſcription engraven on the ſame.

Mrs. Allt dying in the year 1783, left £50. by her laſt will to buy a ſilver waiter, whereon the other plate ſhould ſtand; which was fulfilled.

In the Matriculus of 1220, it is ſtated that *Hugh Deſpenſer* was the patron of four parts of the church of Loughborough; and *Philip de Cortlinſtoke* of the fifth part. The then rector of the four parts was *R. de Verdon*, inſtituted by William formerly archdeacon. There was then alſo a vicar, who as ſuch received all the profits of thoſe four parts, paying to the rector an annual penſion of eight marks. The rector of the fifth part was *A. de Cortlingstoke*, who had been inſtituted by *Hugh* formerly biſhop of *Lincoln*.

Mr. Carte obſerves in his MS notes, that the *ordinatio eccleſiæ* of Loughborough, which in 1238 conſiſted of a rectory and vicarage, may be found in the Biſhop's Regiſtry at Lincoln.

In 1344, the procurations were, 7*s*. 6¾*d*.; the rectory was taxed at 44 marks, and paid 4*s*. for Peter-pence. The then patron was the heir of ſir *Henry de Beaumont*.

In 1534-5, the value of the rectory was £26.

The rectory of Loughborough was granted by king Henry VIII. to *Henry Grey* marquis of *Dorſet* (afterwards duke of *Suffolk*); and, on his attainder in 1554, it reverted to the crown, where it remained till Nov. 26, 1575, when queen Elizabeth granted it, *inter alia*, to *Henry* third earl of *Huntingdon*. When ſir Walter Mildmay had founded Emmanuel College, in 1584[1], he requeſted the queen, to whom he was then chancellor of the Exchequer, to endow it with ſome eccleſiaſtical preferment; and, at her requeſt, the ſaid earl, by deed, dated Jan. 19, 1584-5, ſettled upon the college the advowſon of Loughborough, together with thoſe of Aller and North Cadbury, co. Somerſet. This donation was conteſted with the college in 1642 by *Ferdinando* the eighth earl of this family; but determined in favour of the college.

In 1650, the rectory was returned worth £140. and the incumbent as "ſufficient."

The preſent value in the king's books, in manſ', terr', & gleb', is £40. 16*s*. 3*d*.

The epiſcopal procurations are, 9*s*.; the archidiaconal, 15*s*. 1*d*.

This benefice, before the incloſure, was reckoned, *communibus annis*, worth £300. a year; it is now (1802) worth more than £1000.

A little diſtance from the churchyard gates ſtands the rectory, or parſonage-houſe, an antient, ſtrong edifice, built in the times when good Engliſh oak was plentiful hereabouts, as appears by the roof of this building in the inſide. The preſent rector, Dr. Hardy, has lately made ſome conſiderable additions to this houſe; a view of which, as it appeared in 1792, is given in Plate CXXI.

Here are alſo four Diſſenting meeting-houſes; one for the Preſbyterians; another for certain General Baptiſts; a third for the followers of Weſley; and a fourth for Quakers.

RECTORS, &c.	PATRONS.
1193. Bertram dean of Lichfield.	
1220. R. de Verdon, rector of four portions.	Hugh Deſpenſer.
A. de Cortlingſtoke was at the ſame time vicar.	P. de Cortlingſtoke.
1224. Ralph de Turvile, acolite, was admitted to a penſion of three marks in this church, part of the four portions of Hugh Deſpenſer, and then vacant.	Hugh Deſpenſer.
1228. Thomas de Turvile preſented to four portions; reſigned 1243.	
1238. Henry the chaplain preſented to the vicarage, que conſiſtit, &c.	Thomas Turvile, rector.
1243. Thomas de Torp[2], rector, reſerving a penſion of fifteen marks to his predeceſſor Turvile.	Hugh Deſpenſer.
William de Loughteburgh occurs archdeacon of Lewes, June 22, 1359[3].	
1366. Oct. 3, John de Leek was complained of as a pluraliſt, for holding the church of Loughtreburg, then taxed at XLIIII marks; the prebend of Somerleye, in the church of Chicheſter, taxed at XII marks; and a prebend in the free chapel of Windſor, taxed at XLS.[4]	

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[1] This was during the preſidency of the firſt maſter, the Rev. Dr. Chadderton, who lived till the age of 103 years.

[2] Magiſter Thomas de Torp, ad eccleſiam de Luchterburg, ad preſentationem Hugonis Diſpenſatoris, patroni ejuſdem; ſalvis Thome de Turvill, quondam ejuſdem eccleſiæ rectori, 15 marcis annuis. Teſtibus; magiſtris G. de Weſeham, R. de Burwardeſcote, & W. de Poklint', Th' de Ayleſbir, R. de Poklint', capellanis; magiſtro N. Greco, J. de Caſtell, R. de Fretewell, clericis. Reg. Groſſeteſte, 7 id' Julii, Pont' 10 (dorſ').

[3] Reg. Joh. de Shepey epiſc. Roff. fol. 295. a.

[4] Reg. Langham, fol. 28. b.

RECTORS.	PATRONS.
In the ſame month, Oct. 14, John de Warſop, or de Worſhopp [1], was alſo complained of, for holding a canonry at Lincoln, with the prebend of Lowth, taxed at LXX marks; and the church of Lutheburg, taxed at XL marks [2]. He died in 1386.	
John Southam [3], LL. B. exchanged this rectory, in 1416, with	
Thomas Eakeſton [4], Nov. 26, 1416.	
Thomas Louteburg [5], 1446—1450.	
Henry Grene died rector in 1472.	
John Fiſher, preſbyter, March 25, 1472.	Sir William Haſtings, knt.
Robert Fry [6], probably about 1500.	
Magiſter Doctor Achiſon, 1534.	George earl of Huntingdon.
Edward Arnold [7], buried Auguſt 16, 1561.	Henry earl of Huntingdon.
John Willocke [8], buried Dec. 5, 1585.	
John Brown [9], 1597; buried 1622-3.	Katharine counteſs of Huntingdon.
John Brown, 1623; buried Oct. 7 [10], 1642.	Emmanuel College, Cambridge.
Nicholas Hall, B. D. 1642; ejected; but afterwards reſtored.	
Oliver Bromſkill [11], an intruder; ejected in 1662.	
Nicholas Hall, B. D. reſtored 1662; buried 1669 [12].	
George Bright [13], B. D. May 20, 1669; buried July 13, 1696.	
John Alleyne [14], B. D. July 27, 1696; buried March 29, 1739.	
Thomas Alleyne [15], B. D. May 12, 1739; buried July 18, 1761.	
James Bickham [16], B. D. Aug. 26, 1761; buried Dec. 27, 1785.	
Samuel Blackall [17], B. D. July 12, 1786; died 1792.	
Francis Wilcox [18], B. D. June 24, 1792.	
Richard Hardy, B. D. (now D. D.) Aug. 21, 1798.	

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[1] He was buried in the cathedral at Lincoln, with this inſcription:

"Hic jacet Johannes de Worſhopp, canonicus Lincolnie, qui obiit die Apr. 3, 1386, cujus anime propitietur Deus. Amen."

[2] Reg. Langham, fol. 28. b.

[3] It does not appear when Mr. Southam obtained the rectory of Loughborough; but he ſeems to have been a monopolizer of preferment. He was inſtalled prebendary of Aſgerby in the church of Lincoln, March 20, 1388; which about 1392 he exchanged for Dunham. He was collated to the archdeaconry of Berks, Oct. 1345; which he exchanged for that of Oxford, Jan. 30, 1403. He obtained the prebend of Ulveton in the church of Lichfield in 1408; and in December that year exchanged his prebend in the church of Lincoln for that of North Kelſey; in July 1409 relinquiſhed his prebend at Lichfield for that of Alſthorpe in the church of York; in 1416 again exchanged his ſtall at Lincoln for that of Welton Beckhall; and in the ſame year, Nov. 26, exchanged the rectory of Loughborough for the prebend of South Grantham in the church of Saliſbury. He held alſo the rectory of Coniſby in Lincolnſhire; and died Aug. 13, 1440. By his will, dated and proved that year, he appointed his body to be buried in the cathedral of Lincoln, before the image of St. Chriſtopher; which was performed accordingly; and his effigies there placed, with the following inſcription:

"Hic jacet magiſter Johannes Southam, inceptor juris canonicus ac reſidentiarius iſtius eccleſie, archidiaconus Oxon, canonicuſque Ebor. ac Sarum, et rector eccleſie de Coniſby, qui obiit 23 die menſis Auguſti, anno Domini 1440, cujus anime propitietur Deus. Amen.

Miſerere mei Deus, ſecundum magnam miſericordiam tuam."

At his feet, "Ecce necis ſpeculum! ſpeculare frequenter et ora;
Mors veniet, ſed quando latet; furtim venit hora."

[4] He reſigned in that year the prebend of South Grantham in the church of Saliſbury.

[5] He died in 1450, and was buried in the nave of the cathedral at Lincoln (where he held the prebend of Thorngate) with this inſcription on a braſs plate:

"Hic humatum eſt corpus Thomæ Louteburgh, quondam canonici reſidentiarii iſtius eccleſie, ac rectoris eccleſie de Loughburgh; qui obiit 12 Junii, A. D. MCCCCL. Cujus anime propitietur Deus. Amen.

"Teſtis ſis, Chriſte, quod non jacet hic lapis iſte,
Corpus ut ornetur, ſed ſpiritus ut memoretur."

[6] He was deputy keeper of the king's privy ſeal. See his epitaph, p. 901.

[7] Pariſh Regiſter. [8] Ibid. [9] See his epitaph, p. 902.

[10] Pariſh Regiſter.—Neither of the *Browns* were members of Emmanuel college; but Brown junior was preſented under the following circumſtances: The preſentation to the rectory was part of the jointure of Katharine, wife (and afterwards widow) of Henry third earl, ſettled upon her during her life by act of parliament. In conſequence ſhe preſented Brown ſenior, and aſſigned over to him the next turn, on March 24, 1613-14, for his ſon, Brown junior. On Sept. 29 in the ſame year, Brown ſenior made over his right to his brother-in-law James Whitehall, a ſtudent of Chriſt Church, Oxford. But afterwards, to avoid litigation, the college agreed to preſent Brown junior at his father's death; and Whitehall reſigned his claim upon the living by a formal deed, now in the College treaſury.

[11] A judicious ſolid divine, an excellent preacher, and an holy liver. His deportment was grave and ſerious; his temper mild, humble, and peaceable; but he was a little reſerved. He lived with the eminently-pious old lady Bromley, widow to Judge Bromley (ſee p. 893.)—"At Loughborough in Leiceſterſhire, in the houſe of Mr. Oliver Bromſkill, a meeting uſed to be kept on the Lord's days, after the ſermons, to repeat, pray, confer, or catechiſe, &c. unto which a multitude of the neighbours uſed to reſort. The room where they met was a dining-room up one pair of ſtairs, and very large. That very night, after they were departed, the garret-floor fell down, being over-loaded with malt, &c. It miſerably broke the floor, and ſhattered the wainſcot of the dining room. Many of them had undoubtedly been knocked on the head: but God ſpared ſuch as were about a good work. I have often been in the room ſince it was repaired; and lift up my eyes to God with thankſgiving for his ſparing mercy to that people, as they themſelves have often done." Birch's MSS. in the Britiſh Muſeum.

[12] See his epitaph, p. 902.

[13] By the Churchwardens' Accompts 1*s.* 8*d.* was paid for a quart of burnt claret when Dr. Bright took poſſeſſion.

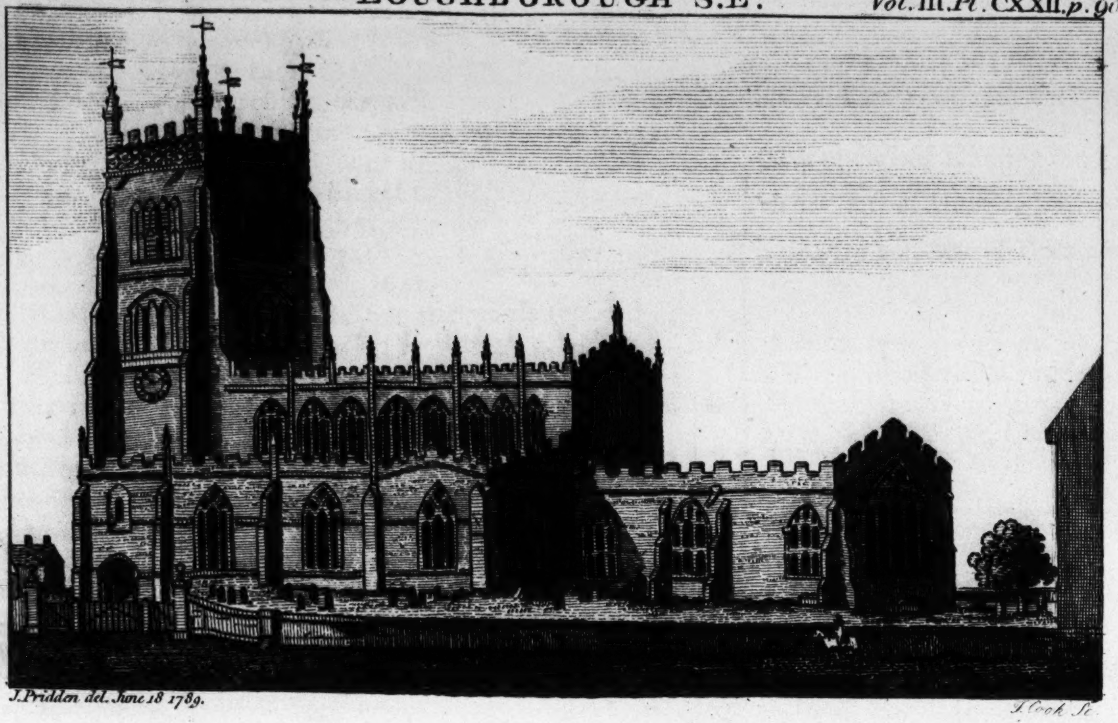
[14] Deſcended from a family poſſeſſed of conſiderable property in the neighbourhood of Tidſwell, co. Derby. He was a fellow of Emmanuel college; B. A. 1678; M. A. 1682; B. D. 1689; and was inſtalled prebendary of Longford Magna, in the church of Lincoln, April 13, 1705. Two ſingle Sermons by him are in print: 1. "Epiſcopacy aſſerted, and recommended as the great Bond of Union;" preached at an Epiſcopal Viſitation at Leiceſter, April 3, 1700; and publiſhed in 1701, 4to; 2. "Unanimity in the Truth, a neceſſary Duty, with the Means of obtaining it;" an Aſſize Sermon, 1707, 4to. He was twice married; firſt, to Jane Staveley, by whom he had one ſon (ſee p. 902); ſecondly, to Penelope, daughter of ſir Anthony Cheſter, by whom he had no iſſue.

[15] Son of the preceding rector. He was for many years afflicted with the gout; and died at Bath, unmarried, July 18, 1761, aged 63.

[16] D. D. in 1774. He was a reſpectable man, and an excellent preacher, having a voice to fill the lofty aile of the church. He was collated to the archdeaconry of Leiceſter in 1762. He left a valuable library to the rectory for ever; of which Mr. Adams took a catalogue; three copies of which were made; one for the rector, a ſecond for the executor the Rev. Mr. Hurſt of Stanford, and a third for the college. See his epitaph, p. 902. [17] B. A. 1760; M. A. 1763; B. D. 1770.

[18] B. A. 1763; M. A. 1766; B. D. 1775. He poſſeſſed conſiderable abilities, blended with remarkably placid manners; and was univerſally reſpected. The diſorder which proved fatal to him was the gout in the head, for which he had been to Bath, and had returned home but a few days before his death.

LOUGHBOROUGH S.E.



J. Pridden del. June 18 1789.

J. Cook Sc.

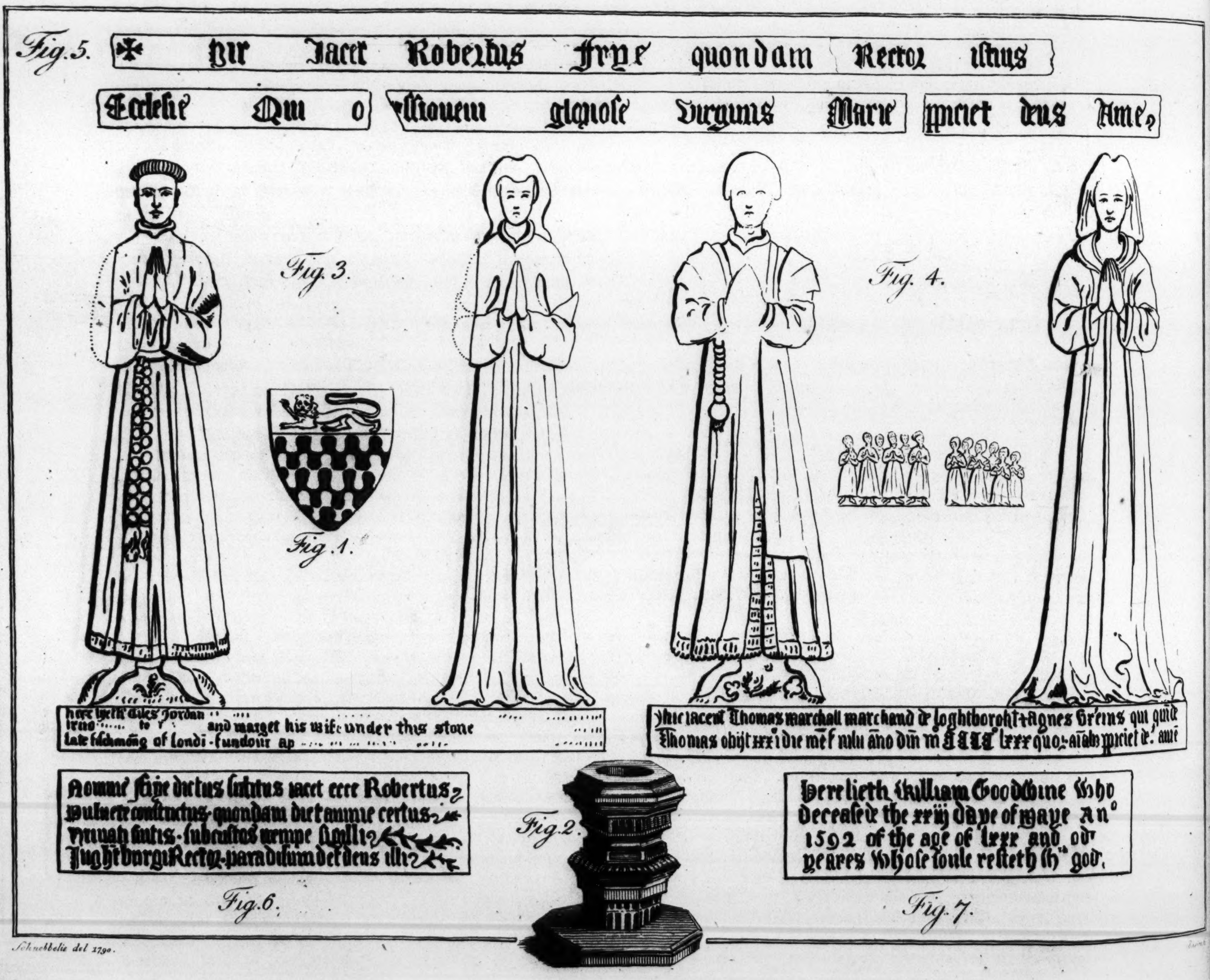


Fig. 5.
Fig. 3.
Fig. 4.
Fig. 1.
Fig. 2.
Fig. 6.
Fig. 7.

Fig. 5. ✠ hic iacet Robertus Frye quondam Rector istius Ecclesie Qui o ssionem gloriose Virginis Marie ppiciet deus Ame,

here lieth Giles Jordan … irno … to … and marget his wif under this stone late fishmong of londi - fundour ap …

hic iacent Thomas marchall marchand de loghtborght & Agnes Greins qui quid Thomas obijt xxi die mẽs Julii āno dñi m CCCC lxxx quoꝝ aīabꝫ ppiciet de. amē

Nomine Frye dictus subtitus iacet ecce Robertus
Pulvere constructus quondam dictamine certus
Virtuali sintis subcustos nempe sigilli
Lughtburgi Rector paradisum det deus illi

Here lieth William Goodwine who
deceased the xxiij daye of Maye An°
1592 of the age of lxxx and odr
yeares whose soule resteth wth god.

Schnebbelie del 1790.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS[1].

The braſs which appears to be the oldeſt is that of, *Giles Jordan*, 1415, near the veſtry-door, and noticed by Burton. His effigies and that of his wife remain, Plate CXXII. fig. 3; as does the following fragment of inſcription:

"Here lieth Gilles Jordan . . . .
. . . . and Marg'et his wife under this ſtone,
late fiſchmōng' of Londō fundour ap . . . .

The arms, Quarterly, 1. and 4. Argent, three mullets Gules, *Jordan*; 2. and 3. Sable, a chevron Or, between three garbs Argent, *Harlcton*, Plate CXXI. fig. 29, are gone.

At the upper end of the nave is that of *Gilbert Meringe*, a gentleman of Nottinghamſhire, who died Feb. 15, 1481. This is alſo noticed by Burton; and further, that he, with two of his ſervants, *Oliver Farneſworth* and *John Lilly*, were ſlain in a quarrel at Loughborough at the ſame time. On this was graven Argent, on a chevron Sable, three eſcalops Or. Plate CXXI. fig. 27.

Near the laſt aforementioned, in a croſs aile facing the South, round two portraits in braſs: CXXII. fig. 4.

"Hic jacent Thomas Marchall, marchand, de Loghtboroh, et Agnes ux' ejus, qui quidē Thomas obiit xxxi die menſis Julii año M°CCCC°LXXX, quor' ai'ab̄s ꝓpiciet' De'. Amē."

On the South ſide of the chancel, round the ledge of an antient grave-ſtone, is this imperfect inſcription:

"✠ Hic jacet Robertus Frye, quondam rector iſtius eccleſie: Qui o . . . . , eſſionem glorioſe Virginis Marie; ꝓpiciet' Deus. Amen." (fig. 5.)

On the ſame ſtone remains a plate of braſs well preſerved, as in fig. 4.

"Nomine Frye dictus, ſubtus jacet ecce Robertus,
Pulvere conſtrictus quondam dictainine certus;
Privati fuit is ſubcuſtos, nempe ſigilli;
Loughburgi rector; paradiſum det Deus illi."

The date of his death does not appear; but he probably ſucceeded John Fiſher about 1500.

Of the monument for *Robert Lemington*, merchant of the Staple, who died in 1512, part only of the canopy[2] remains, with a ſingle ſhield of arms, Barry nebulé of ſix, Argent and Azure, on a chief Gules, a lion paſſant guardant Or, *The Merchants of the Staple*; Plate CXXII. fig. 1. In Burton's time there was another ſhield, Argent, on a chevron engrailed Azure, a chevronel Or, between three cranes Gules; Plate CXXI. fig. 28. Both theſe ſhields are repeated over the Weſt door of the ſteeple.

On the South ſide, on a ſlip of braſs, CXXII. fig. 7.

"Here lieth William Goodwine, who
deceaſede the xxiii daye of Maye, an°
1592, of the age of LXX and od
yeares, whoſe ſoule reſteth wth God."

On a white marble monument affixed to the North wall of the old North chapel, now uſed as a veſtry:

"Beneath are depoſited the remains of
three children of John Thorp, of Loughborough,
by Elizabeth his wife.
Charlotte-Elizabeth died March 8, 1794,
aged 11 months.
Robert died October 16, 1794,
aged 12 days.
William-John died April 16, 1797,
aged 10 years and 6 months."

On flat ſtones in the veſtry:

1. "Hic jacet Thomas Burton,
Mæcenas noſtrûm primus & ſummus,
publicæ ſcholæ fundator,
cujus & pontium ſolus conſervator,
pauperum dulce præſidium, & noſtrarum
æternum decus, columenque rerum,
obiit anno Xti 1496."

A monument was ſet up in the veſtry for Thomas Burton with the ſame inſcription, only with this difference: "Hic prope jacet," &c.; and under the old inſcription this addition:

"Hoc monumentum poſuit,
& antiquam inſcriptionem inſtauravit,
Curator Pontium, anno Salutis 1793."

2. "Here lieth the body of Mr. William Henſhaw,
who departed this life the 6th of December,
anno Domini 1715, in the 71ſt year of his age;
and alſo, being interred here,
all his anceſtors before him;
this ſtone being laid down by the order of
Mrs. Mary Toone, his only daughter."

3. "Here lies interred
the body of Richard Sanſome, gent.
who departed this life the 24th day of September, 1779,
in the 76th year of his age.
Here alſo lies interred the body of Mary his wife,
who departed this life the 29th day of September, 1764,
aged 60 years."

4. "Sacred to the pious memory of
Mrs. Elizabeth Sanſome,
relict of the late Richard Sanſome, gent.
She departed this life the 27th day of Auguſt, 1792,
in the 71ſt year of her age."

5. "Here lies the body of Mary Warner,
relict of William Warner, of Hinckley, gent.
She died the 15th of October, 1780,
in the 84th year of her age."

6. Arms: Azure, three hedgehogs Or; fig. 35.
"In this vault are depoſited the remains of William,
the third ſon of Henry Whatton, gent. and
Elizabeth his wife.
He was born the 3d day of Auguſt, 1787;
and departed this life the 20th of the ſame month.
Alſo are depoſited the remains of Robert, fourth ſon,
born the 20th day of July, 1788; and
departed this life the 10th day of January following."

7. "Sacred to the memory of Mrs. Anne Pagſon,
who died February the 5th, 1791,
in the 54th year of her age."

8. "Beneath are depoſited the remains of
Mrs. Sarah Speed, who departed this life
the 19th day of Auguſt, 1791, aged 72 years."

In the chancel:
On flat ſtones within the rails of the altar:

1. "Here lieth the body
of John Wilſon, eſq. of Knight-thorpe,
ſon of Robert Wilſon, eſq. of Martin,
in the county of Surrey, by his ſecond wife Joanna,
daughter of John Parker, of London, merchant.
He married, firſt, Mary,
the daughter of ſir Edward Walpole,
of Houghton, in the county of Norfolk;
and then Dorothea, the daughter of
ſir Anthony Cheſter, of Chicheley,
in the county of Bucks, bart.
He departed this life May 21, 1718,
in the 59th year of his age."

2. "Here alſo lie the remains of
William Wilſon, eſq. his eldeſt brother,
who departed this life July 18, 1681,
in the 23d year of his age."

"In 1682 there ſtood in this chancel a hearſe covered with black baize, and furniſhed with eight ſcocheons of the arms of *Wilſon*; viz. Or, a wolf rampant Argent; in chief a fleur de lis of the laſt between two bezants; ſet up for Mr. William Wilſon, eldeſt ſon of Robert (by the ſecond wife) and elder brother to John Wilſon, of Knight-thorpe; which William died in July 1681[3]."

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[1] This church is full of grave-ſtones; but ſince the price has been advanced to £5. inſtead of 6*s*. 8*d*. the burials within the church are much leſs frequent. The pariſh, however, have no right to aſk any fee; but can only demand that the church ſhould be reſtored to the ſame ſtate as before the funeral, or an equivalent to the churchwardens. The option of ſuffering a funeral in the church, or not, reſts ſolely with the rector.

[2] In Plate CXXI. fig. 37. is a ſlight ſketch of what remains of Lemington's tomb; and in fig. 38. is that of Frye.

[3] Leiceſterſhire Viſitation Notes, 1681, in the Office of Arms.

3. "Here lieth the body of Mrs. Dorothea Wilſon,
widow of John Wilſon, eſq. of Knight-thorpe,
and daughter [1] of ſir Anthony Cheſter, bart.
of Chicheley, in the county of Bucks,
and dame Mary his wife.
She departed this life Nov. 21, 1754,
in the 88th year of her age."

Againſt the North wall, at the upper end, a ſubſtantial and beautiful monument of white marble, within a black border, at top two angels with trumpets, the whole properly decorated and gilt:

1. Argent, on a chevron engrailed, between three cheſsrooks Sable, as many creſcents Or. Creſt, a cubit arm habited Gules, holding in the hand proper a cheſsrook Sable, *Walters*; fig. 30.
2. *Wilſon*; impaling, Or, three eſcocheons Sable, on each a pheon's head Or, *Parker*; fig. 31.
3. *Walters* impaling *Parker*; fig. 32.

"Near to this place lies interred
the body of Joanna Walters,
daughter of John Parker, of London, merchant.
She was firſt married to Robert Wilſon,
of Martin, in the county of Surrey, eſq.
by whom ſhe had two ſons, viz. William and John.
She was after married to William Walters,
of Condall in the county of York, eſq.
and had iſſue by him two ſons and one daughter,
(ſc.) Rowland, Joſeph, and Sarah;
the firſt buried at London,
the other two near their mother.
She died at Knight-thorpe November 16, 1673;
to whoſe pious memory the ſaid William Walters,
her laſt huſband, erected this monument."

A flat ſtone alſo for the ſaid Joanna Walters, with the arms of *Walters* and *Parker* above-mentioned.

Next to the above, on a monument of white marble [2]:

"Hic poſitæ ſunt
reliquiæ Georgii Bright, S. T. Doctoris,
& Coll. Emanuelis apud Cantabr. olim Socii,
eccleſiæ Aſaphenſis Decani, & hujuſce
rectoris vigilantiſſimi.
Studiis incubuit, heu nimium, poſthabitâ valetudine;
in omni litteraturâ, præſertim Hebraicâ, præclarus;
vir liberalis ingenii, judicii ſubacti;
veritatis tenax, ſed nudæ & ſine fuco,
pietatis & probitatis ſinceræ cultor;
in amicitiâ fidus firmuſque,
effuſa charitate in pauperes, benevolentiâ in omnes.
Talem tantumque dolemus nobis ereptum,
cœlo redditum gaudemus.
Cœlebs obiit 6° Julii, anno Chriſti 1696,
ætatis ſuæ 63."

Againſt the ſame wall, and a little to the left, is fixed up a neat monument of black marble, well poliſhed, ſuitably ornamented, and of a pyramidal form, whoſe inſcription [3] in gold letters beſpeaks it,

"Sacred to the memory of JOHN ALLEYNE, B. D.
rector of this pariſh, who died March 25, 1739.
To the memory of his wife JANE, the daughter of
THOMAS STAVELEY, of Leiceſter, eſq.
who died Nov. 11, 1705.
And to the memory of their ſon
THOMAS ALLEYNE, B. D.
rector of this pariſh, who died July 10, 1761.

Vain to the dead are tears, and vain is praiſe,
And vain each fond memorial we can raiſe!
As on the pyre Arabia's incenſe thrown
Glads with its ſweets the living ſenſe alone.
The friends we mourn with ſacred lore were fraught,
And truths divine with Chriſtian zeal they taught.
Still may they teach! ſtill from the grave impart
Such truths as melt the eye, and mend the heart!
Oh! from their tombs may holy muſings riſe,
And life's poor triflers as they read grow wiſe!
For Friendſhip poureth not the plaintive ſtrain,
Nor builds the hallow'd monument in vain;
If the ſad marble gives the living pauſe,
And Vice one moment to reflection awes."

Lower ſtill againſt the ſaid wall is affixed a ſmall black marble, edged or bordered with white marble, on which appears the following epitaph:

"Hic jacet vir verè pius & reverendus Johannes Brown,
academiæ Oxonienſis quondam procurator [4], eccleſiarum
Southwellenſis & Dunelmenſis præbendarius,
& hujus paſtor vigilantiſſimus;
qui obiit 24° Febr. anno Dom. 1622.
Quod dudum in cœlis ſcriptum eſt, quia marmore nomen
Sculpimus? hoc vivis ponimus, eſſe pii;
Exemplo ut diſcant ſic lucem prætulit ille,
Vita fax ardens, & tuba voce fuit.
Non procul abhinc, extra ſacrarium, jacet piiſſima
mulier Maria, ejuſdem quondam uxor, quæ obiit
26° Octobris, anno Domini 1600."

On the South wall:

Argent, a chevron Gules, between three leopards faces Azure; on a chief, per feſs Argent and Gules; in the upper part a greyhound courant Sable, *Bickham*; impaling, Gules, a chevron Ermine between three men's heads in profile, and couped at the neck Argent. Creſt, an eagle diſplayed Or; fig. 34.

"Underneath lie the remains of
James Bickham, D. D. archdeacon of Leiceſter,
and rector of Loughborough,
He was born March 22, 1719;
and died December 23, 1785.
Near his lie the remains of
Sarah Bickham his wife.
She was born June 15, 1715;
and died May 28, 1781."

On flat ſtones in the chancel:

1. "Thomas Mowſley [5], generoſus,
obiit 3° die Januarii, anno regni regis Car. II. 17°,
annoque Dom. 1665, æt. ſuæ 48 ann." [6]

2. Arms: Azure, a chevron between three lozenges, Or; fig. 39.

"Here lieth buried the body of James [7] Hide,
of Brinkle, in the county of Warwick, gent.
who departed this life upon the . . . day of April 1671,
aged 68, who was married to two wives;
the firſt was Catharine Bird, of London;
the ſecond, Sarah Colvile, the daughter of
Richard Colvile, of Newton, in the Iſle of Ely, eſq.
by whom he had but one child, whoſe name was Sarah;
and afterwards was married to Henry Young,
of London, gouldſmith;
at whoſe coſt and charge this ſtone was laid here
in memory of the deceaſed."

3. "The body of Anna-Maria Heyrick, daughter of
Eraſmus Bretton, of Norfolk, eſq. and wife
to the right worſhipfull Richard Heyrick,
late warden of Chriſt Church college in Mancheſter.
She lived virtuouſly, and died piouſly
Oct. 24, æt. 57, a° D. 1675 [8]."

4. "Nic. Hall, S. T. B.
Coll. Eman. Socius,
hujus eccleſiæ rector;
malis temporibus ejectus,

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[1] An elder ſiſter, Judith, was the wife of Robert Oneby, eſq. of Barwell, in this county; and a younger, Penelope, was the ſecond wife of the Rev. John Alleyne, rector of Loughborough. See p. 900, note 14. Of Mrs. Eyre, another ſiſter, ſee p. 905.

[2] This inſcription was written by the learned Dr. Thomas Burnet, maſter of the Charter-houſe.

[3] This was written by my venerable and learned friend the Rev. Richard Gifford, of Duffield, co. Derby, who married Elizabeth Woodhouſe, deviſee of the laſt Mr. Alleyne; by whom he has an only daughter, Euphemia Gifford.

[4] John Brown of Chriſt Church was procurator in 1582. He was inſtalled in the ſecond prebend at Durham in 1603; which he reſigned May 1, 1608.

[5] He was an attorney, and married Rebecca, daughter of Robert Firebrace, of Derby, gent. by whom he had one daughter, the wife of Captain Farnham of London. His brother Benjamin in 1681 lived at Lullington, co. Derby.

[6] This epitaph and the two which follow it are copied from the Viſitation Notes of 1681. The originals are now loſt.

[7] "At Hoton, two miles from Loughborough, lives John the elder brother of this James." Gregory King, MS. 1682.

[8] See vol. III. p. 161.

melioribus reſtitutus;
hic tandem requieſcit,
meliorem expectans
reſurrectionem.
Obiit 12° Maii, an° Dom. 1669."

5. "Here lieth buried Joſeph and Sarah
Walters, the two dear infants of Mr.
William Walters, of Knight-thorp, and Mrs.
Joanna his wife, deceaſed 1669."

6. "Here lieth the body of Mrs. Mary Wilſon, wife of
John Wilſon, eſq. of Knight-thorpe, in the
county of Leiceſter, and daughter of
ſir Edward Walpole, of Houghton, in
the county of Norfolk,
who departed this life the fiveteenth day of June,
in the year of our Lord 1686."

7. "Here lieth the body of Henry Tate, of Burleigh, eſq.
who departed this life on the 3d day
of December, anno Dom. 1722, aged 71.
Here lieth alſo the body of Mr. William Tate, his ſon,
who died on the 17th day of December,
in the year above-mentioned, aged 30.
And alſo the body of Mrs. Lucy Tate,
widow and relict of Henry Tate, of Burleigh, eſq.
who departed this life on the 17th day of June,
1723, aged 61."

8. At the lower end, on the North ſide, is a ſmall vault, covered with a large flat ſtone, lies buried Mrs. Catherine Macham[1], who died April 17, 1726.

9. "Here lieth the body of William Buſby, gent.
who departed this life on the 23d of March, 1726-7,
in the 46th year of his age.
He married Katherine,
daughter of ſir Henry Beaumont, bart.
by whom he had iſſue two ſons and five daughters."

10. "Here lies interred the body of Mary Hacker,
wife of Robert Hacker, of this town, gent.
who departed this life the 10th of January, 1737-8,
aged 26."

11. "Here lies the body of Robert Hacker,
of this town, gent.
He died February 15, 1738, aged 25 years."

12. "Here alſo lieth the body of Robert,
the ſon of Robert Hacker, of this town, gent.
by Mary his wife, who died in his infancy."

13. "Here lie the bodies of Robert and Ralph,
children of the Rev. Edward Heathcote and Catharine
his wife. They both died in their infancy."

14. "Here lieth the body of Thomas Pochin, gent.
who departed this life the 13th of October, 1739,
aged 49."

15. "Here lieth the body of Frances Ruſſell,
daughter of George Hartopp, eſq.
who departed this life the 25th day of May, 1740,
aged 75."

16. "Here alſo lies interred the body of
Mrs. Rebecca Knight,
relict of the Rev. Mr. Gilbert Knight,
who departed this life the 25th day of April, 1743,
aged 84."

17. "Here lie interred the remains of Elizabeth Swain,
one of the daughters of William Draper, eſq.
late of Beſwick, in the county of York.
She departed this life Nov. 20, 1762,
aged 60 years."

18. "Here alſo lies the body of Elizabeth Buck,
daughter of the above Elizabeth Swain,
by her firſt huſband Timothy Buck, eſq.
of Flockenby, in the county of York.
She died Sept. 16, 1779, in her 46th year."

In the nave:

1. "Here lies the body of Mr. John Markham,
grocer and chandler, of Loughborough;
who departed this life the 27th day of October,
in the year of our Lord 1710, aged 62 years."

2. "Here lies the body of Mr. Humphry Boyer,
miniſter of the Goſpel, M. A.
ſon of Mr. John Boyer and Mrs. Martha his wife,
who died June 29, 1716, æt. ſuæ 55.

3. "Here lies the body John Boyer, gent.
who departed this life the 10th day of March, 1745,
in the 64th year of his age."

4. "Here lieth the bodies of John and Dorothy,
children of Joſeph Boyer, gent. by Frances his wife,
John died the 17th of February, 1746,
in the 3d year of his age.
Dorothy died the 15th of December, 1749,
in the 4th year of her age."

5. "Here lies interred the body of Joſeph Boyer, gent.
who departed this life the 18th of December, 1776,
in the 60th year of his age."

6. "Here lieth the body of Mr. Clarke[2], apothecary,
who dyed on the 2d of July, 1721, aged 73."

7. "Here lies interred the body of Mrs. Ruſſell,
relict of Thomas Ruſſell, citizen of London, eſq.
who departed this life the 27th of February, 1741,
aged 69 years."

8. "Here lies interred the body of Anna-Maria Chambers,
daughter of the Rev. Mr. James Chambers,
rector of Higham upon the Hill, by Matilda his wife,
who departed this life the 1ſt day
of December, 1743, aged 9 years."

9. "Here lies the body of
James Olderſhaw, of Mountſorell,
ſon of John Olderſhaw[3], eſq.
(of Loughborough Parks)
who departed this life the 27th day of
June, 1746, in the 62d year of his age.
Here alſo lieth the body of Sarah Olderſhaw,
relict of the aboveſaid James Olderſhaw.
She departed this life
the 15th day of March, 1757,
in the 69th year of her age.
Here lieth the body of Sarah Olderſhaw,
daughter of the above James Olderſhaw.
She departed this life the 24th day
of January, 1760, aged 50 years.
Alſo the remains of Catharine Palmer,
relict of John Palmer, late of Leiceſter, and
daughter of the aboveſaid James and Sarah Olderſhaw,
who departed this life September 17, 1789,
aged 67 years.
Beneath are conſigned to Earth's receſs
Mary Burgeſs, relict of Adam Burgeſs, gent.
late of Loughborough, and daughter of the above
James and Sarah Olderſhaw.
She died the 5th of January, 1795, aged 70 years."

10. "This ſtone is ſacred to the memory of Jane Allen,
daughter of the Rev. Mr. Charles Allen,
and Jane his wife;
born May 21, 1744, died June 2, 1747."

11. "Here lieth interred the body of
Mr. Edward Creſwell, mercer,
who departed this life the 26th day of February,
in the year of our Lord God 1736, aged 49 years.
Peggy, daughter of
the above-named Edward and Elizabeth Creſwell,
died May 2, 1783, aged 42 years."

12. "Here lieth the body of Thomas Allſopp, gent.
who died March 4, 1757, aged 57.
Near this place lieth alſo the body of

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[1] Daughter of —— Macham, gent. who at that time lived at Loughborough, and generouſly beſpoke an altar-piece for the church; but, on receiving an affront here, he left the place, and retired to Rugby in the county of Warwick, where he finiſhed his days; but during his life-time made a preſent to the pariſh church of Dunchurch in the ſaid county, where it was erected at the donor's expence.

[2] He deviſed an eſtate to charitable uſes.

[3] See the pedigree of Olderſhaw, p. 911.

Thomas Allſop, gent. ſon of the above-named Thomas,
by Ann his firſt wife.
He died May 22, 1777, aged 49.
Here lieth the body of Mrs. Elizabeth Allſop,
relict of Thomas Allſop, gent.
She died June 18, 1782, aged 83.
Alſo near this place lieth the body of
her ſiſter Margery Glen [1], ſpinſter,
who died July 3, 1785, aged 81."

13. " Mr. Samuel Aubery, ſurgeon,
departed this life the 11th day of October, 1760,
in the 67th year of his age."

14. " To the memory of Mary
the wife of William Douglaſs, ſurgeon,
daughter of Francis Higginbotham, of
Aſhbourne, in the county of Derby, gent.
She died Dec. 4, 1764, in the 22d year of her age.
This ſtone is humbly inſcribed by her huſband,
in grateful remembrance of her many virtues."

15. " Here lieth the body of Mrs. Elizabeth Creſwell,
relict of Mr. Edward Creſwell.
She departed this life the 28th day of May,
in the year of our Lord God 1766, aged 55 years."

16. " Here lie the remains of Catharine Cave,
relict of Roger Cave, of Ravenſtone, eſq.
She departed this life the 6th day of March, 1772,
aged 69 years.
Here alſo lie the remains of Francis her ſon,
who died in his minority."

17. " Here lies interred the body of Anne,
the wife of Joſeph Bird, of this place, gent.
She departed this life Aug. 3, 1774, aged 26.
Elizabeth their daughter who died in her infancy."

18. " Here lies interred the body of Mrs. Mary Palmer,
who departed this life June 8, 1775, aged 81.
Alſo here lies the body of Suſanna Squire,
daughter of Mrs. Mary Palmer,
and niece to Fitz. nun. Lambe, gent.
who departed this the 20th of March, 1758, aged 31."

19. " Here lie the remains of Cave Wood,
ſon of John and Elizabeth Wood,
who departed this life on the 9th day of January, 1782,
aged 21 years.
Alſo near this place lie two more of their ſons,
who died in their minority."

20. " Sacred to the memory of Lydia Speed.
She departed this life December the 9th, 1783,
in the 56th year of her age."

At the Weſt end of the church:

1. " Here lieth the body of John Drury [2],
late citizen of London,
who departed this life in the year of our Lord 1716,
in the 58th year of his age."

2. " Here lieth the body of Elizabeth,
the wife of John Davys, of this town, gent.
who departed this life the 1ſt day of January, 1747,
aged 39.
She was a good Chriſtian, a virtuous wife,
a tender parent, and a faithful friend."

3. " Here lie the remains of Hannah Davys,
ſecond wife of John Davys, of this place, gent.
who, after a tedious illneſs,
which ſhe bore with great Chriſtian patience,
departed this life the 13th day of July, 1764,
aged 65 years."

At the bottom of the nave lie buried the two Hicklings, Bartholomew and John, recorded as benefactors to the town; John died July 21, 1671; the date of the other's death is not legible.

Juſt within the entrance, by the North door, a fine ſtone is laid down over the remains of the Rev. Mr. Martin, late maſter of the grammar-ſchool here [3].

" M. S.
Samuelis Martin,
qui per annos quinquaginta, indefeſſo labore, nec minori
fœlicitate, publicæ hujus oppidi ſcholæ præfuit,
& omnia periti ludimagiſtri munia implevit;
nec aliis interim vitæ officiis minùs gnaviter incubuit;
&, ſeu virum ſpectes, juſtum, & propoſiti tenacem;
ſeu ſacerdotem gravem, ſanctum, pium,
ſeu maritum, patrem, amicum Chriſtianis omnibus
ſociiſque virtutibus conſpicuum,
& ſpartam ſuam ubique ornantem reperies.
Obiit 29 Martii, anno Salutis 1748, ætat. 74."

The lower part of this ſtone, containing the remainder of this inſcription, relative to Mrs. Martin, wife of the above Mr. Martin, is by accident ſhattered, and ſeveral of the words defaced.

The church-yard, or cemetery, though nearly two acres and two roods of ground, ſeems not over-and-above ſufficient for the decent reception of the dead. On the South ſide they are very much crowded; and though ſixty years ago there was not the mark of a grave to be ſeen, but of a *felo de ſe*, or excommunicated perſon, on the North ſide, yet now this ſide is nearly covered over with them, an argument of the late increaſed population of the inhabitants; though it is plain, from the bones found in ſome graves lately made, that this plot of ground hath been dug over heretofore; and, from a conſiderable number of pieces of decayed ſculls and fragments of bones ſome years ago turned up in making one ſingle grave, in a line betwixt the North door and the oppoſite boundary wall, it is not improbable but that many of the bodies of thoſe who died of the aforementioned plague in this town were buried there. Beſides, a certain bye-lane, to this day called *The Dead-lane*, always reported to have been the road uſed, during that terrible time, for carrying the dead from the more interior parts of the town to the place of their burial, ſeems to bend its direction to the Weſt gates of the churchyard.

The grave-ſtones ſhew that the Swithland ſlate is near; for perhaps in no churchyard whatever is ſo large a collection of thoſe ſlate-ſtones; and the inſcriptions on many of them are excellently well cut.

On a large altar-tomb:

" Here lies the body of John Cradock,
late of Richmond, in the county of York,
brother to William Cradock, attorney at law,
of this pariſh,
who departed this life Feb. 1, 1777, aged 53."

On one ſide of this tomb:

" Thomas, fourth ſon of William and Elizabeth
Cradock."

On an upright ſlate-ſtone near the North-weſt corner of the church:

" Here lie in the ſame graves the bodies of
Thomas Bombroffe, aged 46; William Peck, aged 20;
William Smith, aged 18; all of this pariſh;
who were unfortunately drowned together,
in the river Soare, on the 9th day of July, 1767.
It is preſumed that Bombroffe loſt his life
by endeavouring to ſave his two companions,
for he only was found in his cloaths.
Some of the principal inhabitants of this pariſh,
tenderly concerned for the ſudden fate of
theſe their fellow Chriſtians,
and for a perpetual warning to all others,
cauſed this ſtone to be erected
by voluntary ſubſcription.
Reader, be thou conſtantly prepared for death;
to which thou art expoſed every hour,
by accident, by careleſſneſs, by humanity."

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[1] Theſe two, together with Mrs. Lowdham, buried at Diſeworth, were the daughters of Andrew Glen, buried at Hathern.

[2] He formerly kept a beef-ſteak houſe in the Old Jewry; and, leaving off buſineſs, retired to Loughborough. Of his ſon, Robert Drury, the Hiſtorian of Madagaſcar; who, on his return from " fifteen years captivity, went to Loughborough, to viſit his ſiſter and other relations," ſee Gent. Mag. vol. LX. pp. 1075. 1190. His father left him £200. and the reverſion of a houſe at Stoke Newington.

[3] This inſcription was by his ſon the Rev. Mr. Martin, of Gotham in Nottinghamſhire, ſome time maſter of Appleby ſchool.

"Dedicated
to the memory of

Mr. Edward Preſton,
who departed
this tranſitory life
February the 10th,
anno Domini 1790,
aged 77 years.

Elizabeth, wife of
Mr. Edward Preſton.
She departed this life
June the 21ſt,
anno Domini 1790,
aged 76 years.

They lived together in wedlock 56 years,
and had iſſue 15 children."

Edward Crumpton, died Nov. 11, 1719, aged 76.
Elizabeth Crumpton, died Dec. 11, 1693, aged 46.

Edward Crumpton, apothecary, died Feb. 12, 1732, aged 31.

Mary Crumpton, relict of the firſt, and mother of the laſt, died July 17, 1746, aged 79.

Daniel Parker, died Jan. 13, 1734, aged 80.

Zachariah Peck[1], died July 31, 1787.
Anne Peck, died June 22, 1774, aged 57.

James Mitchel, died Jan. 2, 1788, aged 27.

Samuel Simpſon, died . . . . 10, 1788, aged 49.

Thomas Knight, died May 19, 1710, aged 80.

George Hutchinſon, died Nov. 14, 1696, aged 31.
Anne Hutchinſon, his wife, daughter of Thomas Knight, died April 6, 1780, aged 88[2].

William Hawley, died May 3, 1691, aged 64.
Catharine Hawley, died Dec. 10, 1688, aged 54.

Mary, late wife of Jonathan Howard, died in 1764, aged 63.
Sarah, his ſecond wife, died Oct. 28, 1788.

Richard Young, died Feb. 19, 1782, aged 71.
Mary Young, died Aug. 9, 1788, aged 77.

John Throne, died May 13, 1735, aged 46.
Elizabeth, his relict (afterwards wife of Newton Weſt) died June 4, 1772, aged 89.

James Capp, died Oct. 4, 1712, aged 64.
Ellenor Capp, died April 16, 1717, aged 78.

James Capp, died April 25, 1786, aged 74.

Iſaac Movetty, died Nov. 19, 1783, aged 70.

Benjamin Sutton, died March 8, 1723, aged 87.
Mary Sutton, died March 30, 1723, aged 78.
They both lived together in a marriage ſtate 53 years and 9 months, wanting 9 days.

Robert Sutton, died April 17, 1746, aged 73.
Elizabeth Sutton, died Oct. 7, 1748, aged 73.

Benjamin Gutteridge, died Oct. 19, 1782, aged 86.

Anne Gutteridge, his firſt wife, died Nov. 25, 1741, aged 50.

Chriſtopher Cook, maltſter, died Dec. 29, 1767, aged 79.
Elizabeth Cook, died Jan. 8, 1770, aged 79.

Edward Watts, died Nov. 9, 1771, aged 72.
Catharine Watts, died Oct. 22, 1772, aged 72.

Henry Boſs, of Woodthorp, died Oct. 23, 1729, aged 75.
Grace Boſs, died June 1, 1771, aged 85.

Thomas Heane, of Woodthorp, died Jan. 9, 1767, aged 80.
Anne Heane, died Nov. 24, 1754, aged 57.

In St. Alkmund's church[3], Derby:

"M. S. Near this place lyeth interred
the body of Rebeckah Woolley,
daughter of Robert Weſtbrooke, of Collingham,
in the county of Nottingham, gent.
firſt married to William Wilſon, of Knight-thorpe,
in the county of Leiceſter, eſq.;
and, after his deceaſe without children,
married a ſecond time to William Woolley,
of Derby, eſq.
by whom ſhe had two ſons,
both living at her death,
which was the 20th of October, 1716, ætat. 62."

In Yarmouth church in Norfolk:

"Mr. John Dawſon,
collector of the cuſtoms in this port,
born at Loughborough, in co. Leiceſter.
To the place of his birth he gave £100. and
£100. to this Corporation.
Obiit 4 July, 1678, ætatis 77."

On a ſmall mural tablet in the cloiſters of Emmanuel College, Cambridge:

Arms: Sable, three annulets Or[4].

"In memoriam Franciſci Olderſhaw, M. B.
de Loughborough, in comitatu Leceſt.
qui hanc vitam depoſuit Aprilis 16°,
anno Dom. 1740, ætat. ſuæ 24°."

In Saliſbury cathedral:

"M. S.
Elizabeth Eyre, daughter of
the honourable ſir Anthony Cheſter,
of Chichley, in the county of Bucks, baronet,
and wife of Charles Nicholas Eyre,
by whom ſhe had Charles Cheſter Eyre.
She was born the 11th day of February, 1659;
and died the 11th of May, 1705."

On a marble monument near the veſtry in the chancel of the church of Stow in the Wold, co. Glouceſter:

Gules, an eſcocheon Argent between eight ſtars in orle Or, *Chamberlayn*; impaling, Gules, a croſs engrailed; in the dexter quarter a lozenge Argent[5]; *Leigh*.

"Adeſdum, lector.
Qualis quantuſque cinis hic juxta conditus,
paucis te monitu velim.
Dormit humatus Joannes Chamberlayn[6], armiger,
vir multis notus, nulli non mirabilis;
clarus proſapiâ, ſed virtute clarior;
ſuis multa debens avis, at plura ſibi;
fidelis Principi (vel exulanti) ſubditus;
devotiſſimus eccleſiæ Anglicanæ (vel ſpoliatæ) filius;
ſtrenuus patriæ patronus.
Noſtri an legum peritior an pacis ſtudioſior,
Juſticiarius veriſſimè ſic dictus curiæ,
ſediſque judicialis ornamentum ac decus ingens.
Ingenio ſimul & facundiâ præpollens;
moribus ipſe ille quem ſinguli optârint,
ut verbo dicam,
omnibus vivus deſiderium, & dolor mortuus.
In hujus tam chari capitis memoriam
monumentum hoc Conjux Relicta L. M. Q. P.
pium ſeris nepotibus amorem teſtatura.
Obiit in menſe Februarii 1667."

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[1] Arms of Peck of Loughborough, Argent, on a chevron engrailed Gules, three croſſes patée of the firſt; Plate CXXI. fig. 36. (From the Viſitation of 1619.)

[2] George and Anne Hutchinſon were father and mother of Anne, wife of John Alt, buried in Shepeſhed church, aged 87.

[3] From the Regiſter of St. Alkmund's the following entries are tranſcribed, as an illuſtration of local plagues (ſee p. 892); "1592. Hic incipit peſtis peſtifera.—Obiit mortem Margeria Coles, Feb. 2; prima ex peſte." The reſt (91 perſons in all) are regiſtered in red ink as they died from day to day; ending with "Obiit Cecilia Whittaker, uxor Henrici prædicti, Oct. 4, ex peſte. Hic definit peſtis peſtifera. Sit Deo gratia."—In the ſame year, "Nov. 17, was buried Thomas Bull, aged 110."—Again, "1637. The plague began at Derby at Whitſun-fair, the 2d day of June; and John Naſh was the firſt that died of it in St. Alkmund's pariſh."

[4] Plate CXXI. fig. 40.

[5] Ibid. fig. 41.

[6] See p. 893.

KNIGHT-THORPE, otherwiſe BOTHE-THORPE.

In a charter of Edward III. this place is mentioned under the name of *Clauſum de Kett*; and in the Monaſticon [1] is called *Kitt*, *Kut*, or *Knt* [2].

The whole lordſhip was ſome time the inheritance of *Hugh le Deſpenſer* earl of *Wincheſter*; after whoſe attainder it was granted by king Edward III. July 10, 1336, to *Henry* lord *Beaumont* and *Alice* his wife [3].

In 1340, it was found that *Henry de Beaumont* earl of *Boghan*, deceaſed, held the hamlet of Knight-thorpe, as a member of Loughborough [4].

In the reign of king Henry VI. it came to *William Booth*; whoſe grandſon *John* died in 1531, leaving a ſon *Henry*, then 10 years old. By the inquiſition after his death, he is ſtated to have poſſeſſed lands at Knight-thorpe, alias Bothe-thorpe [5].

In 1564, there were 6 families in Bothe-thorpe.

By the above-mentioned *Henry Booth* Knight-thorpe was ſold to *Francis* earl of *Huntingdon*; whoſe ſon *Henry* earl of Huntingdon paſſed it to *Samuel Aylmer* (ſon of Dr. *John Aylmer* biſhop of London); who inherited from his father the advowſon of the neighbouring church of Hathern.

Biſhop Aylmer, as has been ſtated under Hathern, purchaſed ſeveral conſiderable eſtates[6] not long before his death; one in particular which coſt him £.16,000; and by his laſt will, dated April 22, 1594, not ſix weeks before his death, deſired his burial to be in ſome convenient place in the cathedral of St. Paul, on the North ſide, with ſome decent monument to be erected for him, and his figure ſet up, in imitation of that of John Colet, ſometime dean of the ſaid church, ſtanding on the South ſide. He gave by the ſaid will £300. to be paid in ſix years into the chamber of London, for the better maintaining of conſtant ſermons at Paul's Croſs; which ſum his eldeſt ſon Samuel was to pay out of the rents of Mugden Hall: and £100. more depoſited with him by the counteſs of Shrewſbury for the ſame purpoſe: willing and adviſing that in thoſe ſermons there ſhould be ſome remembrance made of ſuch benefactors. To his wife he bequeathed £20. *per annum*, until ſuch time as ſhe ſhould become poſſeſſor of certain houſes in London. He gave to his ſecond ſon Theophilus archdeacon of London £100. owing from Mr. Newce, being the remainder of the portion which his ſaid ſon was by agreement to have with Mary, the ſaid Newce's daughter; the biſhop acknowledging he had received £100. already of the ſaid portion. He gave legacies to his two grandchildren, a ſon and a daughter of the ſaid Theophilus; and to little John and Judith, ſon and daughter of Squire that married his daughter; and to the children of Judith Lynche, another of his daughters that married Mr. Lynche, gentleman. He gave the manor of Muckleton, alias Mugden Hall, with all his lands in Eſſex beſides, to his eldeſt ſon Samuel. Certain lands in Wetheringſet, late the lady Stafford's and ſir Edward Stafford's, he gave to his ſon Theophilus, or the money lent upon the ſame. All his lands in Riveſby in Lincolnſhire he gave to his ſon John, who, as it ſeems, married, and lived there. His ſon Samuel to take out of his library what Philoſophy books he pleaſed. The reſt to be divided between three of his ſons, Theophilus, Zachary, and another, who, as it ſeems, ſtudied Divinity. He bequeathed to the poor of London £100.; to the poor of Fulham £40.; to the poor of Hadham £5. His executors were his ſons Samuel and Theophilus, Dr. Richard Vaughan his couſin, and Mr. Lynche his ſon in law. For the overſeer of his will he appointed Dr. Foorth. The probate is dated Nov. 28, 1594.

Samuel Aylmer, the owner of Knight-thorpe, reſided at Claydon Hall in Suffolk, and was high-ſheriff of that county in 1625. He was bred to the law; in which, by certain Note-books of his which Mr. Strype had ſeen, he ſeemed to be ſtudious. He married two wives: firſt, *Dorothy*, daughter of *Edward Haſtings*, eſq. of Leiceſter Abbey, by whom he had no iſſue; the ſecond was *Anne*, the eldeſt daughter of *Edward* lord *Brabazon*, of Tamer's Court near Dublin in Ireland, who was the ſon of ſir *William Brabazon*, lord chief juſtice of Ireland three times between 1543 and 1549, in which year he died in the tents of Ulſter, and was buried in Trinity Church in Dublin, and his heart carried into England to be buried there [7].

Mr. Aylmer aliened his property at Knight-thorpe and Hathern to *Henry Skipwith*[8], eſq.; and, dying June 12, 1635, was buried in the chancel of Claydon church, where the following inſcription remains round the ledge of a flat ſtone:

"Hic jacet Samuell Aylemer armiger, Johannis quondam Lond. Epiſcop. filius natu maximus; hujus manerii dominus, qui obiit duodecimo die Januarii, anno Domini milleſimo ſexcenteſimo triceſimo quinto."

In 1641, Knight-thorpe was the inheritance of *Simon Rugeley* (ſon and heir of *Richard* Rugeley, eſq. lord of the manor of Hawkſyard, in the pariſh of Armitage, co. Stafford) who had it (with the rectory of Hathern) in frank-marriage with *Jane* daughter and heir of Mr. Henry Skipwith.

Mr. Rugeley was in the commiſſion of the peace, and for ſome time a very active magiſtrate in this diſtrict. He was afterwards a colonel and brave officer of the Parliamentarians, againſt king Charles I, in the civil wars. He ſigned the warrant, Dec. 22, 1643, for demoliſhing Stafford caſtle. In April 1644, he relieved Tonge caſtle in Shropſhire; and took Eccleſhall in Staffordſhire, after a ſiege of ſeven weeks. Mr. Rugeley had only one ſon, who died young; and, notwithſtanding his bravery and enterprizing ſpirit, appears rather to have ſpent than increaſed his patrimony and fortune, and to have begun the downfall of a once flouriſhing and reſpectable family; for he firſt mortgaged, and afterwards ſold Hawkſyard, to ſir Richard Skeffington, bart. [9]

In 1649, he ſold Knight-thorpe to *Robert Wilſon* [10], eſq. then of the Middle Temple, and afterward of Merton in Surrey; after whoſe death, his relict *Joanna*, having Knight-thorpe for her dower, brought it about 1664 by a ſecond marriage (as her jointure) to *William Walters*, eſq. of Condall in the county of York.

On the death of Mrs. Walters in 1673, this lordſhip deſcended to her eldeſt ſon, *William Wilſon*, eſq. who died here in 1681; as did *John* his brother in 1681.

The next owner of Knight-thorpe was *Robert Wilſon*, eſq. of Didlington, co. Norfolk, nephew of the two laſt mentioned gentlemen; who died unmarried in 1769, aged 78.

In the ſame family it continued in 1779, when an act was paſſed for dividing, allotting, and incloſing, in the lordſhips or liberties of Knight-thorpe and Thorpe Acre, certain open fields, meadows, paſtures, and commonable places, within the ſame ring fence, containing together about 450 acres [11]; in which act *John Wilſon*, eſq. is deſcribed as lord of the manor of Knight-thorpe; ſir *William Gordon*, knight of the Bath, as lord of the manor of Thorpe Acre [12]; the maſter, fellows, and ſcholars of *Emmanuel College* in *Cambridge*, as patrons of the rectory and pariſh church of Loughborough; and *James Bickham*, D. D. archdeacon of Leiceſter, as rector, and entitled to all the great and ſmall tithes and other payments in Knight-thorpe; and ſir William Gordon, as impropriator, entitled to all the great and ſmall tithes and payments ariſing in Thorpe Acre liberty; and the ſaid John Wilſon and ſir William Gordon, as owners and proprietors, in different proportions, of the whole of the land of which the ſaid fields conſiſt, and of the right of common over the ſame; and as owners and proprietors of all the houſes, yards, gardens, orchards, homeſteads, and other antient incloſures, in Knight-thorpe and Thorpe Acre reſpectively. One ſeventh was allotted to the rector of Loughborough, in lieu of all tithes and payments from the open fields, and one tenth in lieu of old incloſures; and a like ſeventh and tenth part to ſir William Gordon, as impropriator, out of the parts in which he had a right to tithes. The reſidue, in due proportions, to the ſaid John Wilſon and ſir William Gordon, or the perſons who at the time of making the allotments might be reſpectively entitled.

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[1] See vol. I. p. 768. [2] See under Garendon, p. 791. [3] Pat. 10 Edw. III. pars 2. m. 2.

[4] Eſch. 14 Edw. III. N° 24. Leic. [5] Inq. 22 Hen. VIII.; and ſee before, under Hathern, p. 843.

[6] "God bleſſed him with a great eſtate; the main whereof he left unto Samuel Aylmer his eldeſt ſon; and amongſt his younger ſons (all well provided for) Dr. Aylmer, rector of Haddam in Hartfordſhire, one of the moſt learned and reverend Divines in his generation." Fuller's Worthies, Norfolk, p. 249.

[7] Strype's Life of Biſhop Aylmer, p. 175. See a pedigree of the Aylmer family, p. 908. [8] MS. Chetwynd.

[9] Shaw's Staffordſhire, vol. I p. *212. [10] See p. 907; and a more ample pedigree of the Wilſon family, vol. III. p. 514.

[11] As Thorpe Acre contains 240 acres, correct the number of acres ſtated in p. 769.

[12] Sir William Gordon held it in right of his lady, who (as relict of *Samuel Phillipps*, eſq. ſee p. 802.) was tenant for life.

Mr. *Taylor*, the lord of the manor of Knight-thorpe, and who owned moſt of the lordſhip, has ſold nearly the whole of his property there in ſmall parcels; part of it about ſeven years back to inn-keepers and tradeſpeople at Loughborough; and the remaining part was ſold laſt year. The old hall, which has been in part pulled down, and the gardens deſtroyed, were ſold, with 100 acres of land, to a woodman of the name of *Mills*, for about £7000.; and the manor, with a ſmaller portion of land, were ſold to *Edward Dawſon*, eſq. of Long Whatton.

Dr. *John Yarburgh*[1], a celebrated chemiſt, was born at Knight-thorpe, March 29, 1643.

Pedigree of WILSON, of KNIGHT-THORPE. (From the Viſitation of 1682.)

Arms: Or, a wolf rampant Argent; in chief a fleur de lis of the laſt between two bezants; Plate CXXI. fig. 31.

Rowland Wilſon[2], citizen and draper of London, fined for alderman of the ſaid city; died about 1638. = Catharine, daughter of Richard Rudd, citizen and haberdaſher of London; after married to John Highlord, alderman of London; died about 1647.

Catharine, dau. of Edward Aſhe, of London, merchant; firſt wife; married 1649. = 1. Robert Wilſon, of Merton, Surrey, purchaſed Knight-thorpe; died Nov. 11, 1660, æt. 35 = Johanna, dau. of John Parker, of London, merchant; ſecond wife; remarried to William Walters, of Condall, by whom ſhe had iſſue (ſee vol. III. p. 514.). She died Nov. 1673; buried at Loughborough.

2. Richard Wilſon, of North Wheatley, co. Notts. = . .

- 1. Richard.
- 2. Suſannah.

3. Thomas, merchant of London; and of Keythorpe (of whoſe iſſue ſee vol. III. p. 514); died Jan. 15, 1699, aged 63.

1. Anne, died unmarried.
2. Catharine, wife of Tho. Auſtin, of Hoxton, near London, eſq.
3. Mary, wife of ſir Joſ. Aſhe, of Tottenham, Middleſex, bart.
4. Martha, firſt marr. to ſir Edw. Cropley, ſon of ſir John Cropley, of Clerkenwell, Middl.; after to ſir Edw. Bowyer, of Camberwell, Surrey, knt.

1. Robert Wilſon, of Merton, Surrey, died unmarried Dec. 10, 1701, aged 51.

2. Edward Wilſon, of Colveſton, in Norfolk (of whoſe iſſue ſee vol. III. p. 514.); died April 3, 1708, aged 55. = Judith[3] Wilſon, of Bungay; died Nov. 22, 1745, æt. 82.

3. William Wilſon, of Knight-thorpe, died in July 1681, æt. 23, ſ. p.; firſt huſband. = Rebeckah, dau. of Robert Weſtbrooke, of Collingham, Notts, gent.; died Oct. 21, 1716, æt. 62. = William Woolley[4], of Derby, eſq. a Spaniſh merchant; ſecond huſband; buried May 4, 1718.

Two ſons, living 1716.

4. John Wilſon, of Knight-thorpe, died May 21, 1718, æt. 59, ſ. p.

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[1] "Dr. Yarburgh, who ſettled at Newark on Trent, was a great favourer or encourager of a chalybeate ſpaw at Guilethwait, or Gillfort, in Derbyſhire, firſt diſcovered by Mr. George Weſtby of that place, who had alſo ſtudied phyſic. While they lived, they gave it encouragement, and provided all neceſſary convenience for ſtrangers that reſorted to it; nor was the water behind-hand with them, in producing very great and ſurpriſing cures. But, after their death, the farm wherein it lies, belonging to the duke of Norfolk, fell into other hands, who uſed ſtrangers ſo roughly, that the place, in a few years, was deſerted by all its gueſts." Dr. Short, on the Mineral Waters of Derbyſhire, Lincolnſhire, and Yorkſhire, 1734, p. 269.

[2] In the Viſitation this name is *Robert*; but it ſhould be *Rowland*. See vol. III. p. 514.

[3] On a marble monument againſt the North wall of Merton church, Surrey:

"Near this place lyeth the body of Judith the wife of Edward Wilſon,
of Didlington, in Norfolk, eſq. who was the ſecond ſon of Robert Wilſon, eſq. formerly an inhabitant of this pariſh.
She died the twenty-ſecond day of November 1745, in the 82d year of her age."

[4] Author of a conciſe "Hiſtory of Derbyſhire;" which, by the friendſhip of the late Samuel Pegge, eſq. I poſſeſs in MS; and in an introductory letter to which, addreſſed "to Mr. George Rogers, merchant, at Mile-end," Mr. Woolley thus deſcribes his motives for undertaking it: "Having been by our late war with Spain, whereby I was a great loſer (about £2000.), deprived of that trade and buſineſs wherein I was brought up, and which I had followed many years at home and abroad, I retired into the country, being the native one of my parents and family for many generations, and wherein I had been educated in my youth; and, having much time on my hands, I fell to reading and ſtudy, eſpecially Antiquities and Chorography, to which my travels had much inclined me. Amongſt other writings of that kind, there fell into my hands Collections of ſeveral materials fit for the compoſing an Hiſtorical Deſcription of Derbyſhire, gathered by my late worthy relation, Samuel Sanders, eſq. of Little Ireton, and into which he had made a ſmall entrance (and great pity it is that he lived not to complete it; for I knew not any one more capacitated for ſuch a work than he was). Out of thoſe papers I compoſed the following ſheets, with ſome other Collections of my own and others of the ſame kind. And finding, amongſt the many Deſcriptions of Counties in England, there is none of this yet extant, though there is more room for it than for many others, as well for its many wonders of Nature and Art, as other matters that are uſually brought into ſuch a work; I have been induced to make this public; not for any great opinion I have of it, but in hopes that ſome more able pen may be ſtirred up by emulation or otherwiſe to make a more perfect one. And now, my old friend, I muſt beg your acceptance of this my work, which I dedicate to you as a token of that value I have for your friendſhip, which you know was begun mutually between us, now about 40 years ago, at ſchool, when we were fitting for our mercantile employment, and was cultivated in Spain, in that then beſt part of Andeluſia, Port St. Mary, where we both paſſed the flower of our age: and I do ſtill often call to mind thoſe many pleaſant and, to me, profitable hours I have paſſed in your moſt agreeable converſation on the banks of Guadalele; and do find ſtill the ſame ſatisfaction therein as oft as we meet. And I have no reaſon to think otherwiſe than that you alſo have had, and ſtill continue to have for mine, though leſs deſerving. Were I to chooſe a patron according to juſtice, to whom ſhould a Hiſtory of Derbyſhire of right belong but to his Grace the Duke of Devonſhire? whoſe family for ſo many generations have been at the head of it (though her Majeſty for the preſent has thought fit to place the lord-lieutenancy in another); and whoſe noble palaces of Chatſworth and Hardwicke are the chief glories of it; and who ſtill is lord high ſteward of the corporation of Derby. Beſides, my family obligations deſerve all the acknowledgements I can make; for that my anceſtry have long enjoyed ſome of their beſt circumſtances under his Grace; and my own perſonal obligations to his Grace and his moſt noble father call for the higheſt tokens of gratitude from me; but I am conſcious the work is too meanly performed that I ſhould preſume to lay it at his Grace's feet. And now your modeſty muſt give me leave to declare to the world, that I am proud of my patron Mr. Rogers; and that I eſteem the ſhare I have in your friendſhip one of the greateſt felicities of my life; who are a perſon of that ſedate and candid temper, ſteady virtue, ſolid judgement, univerſal benignity, and abſolute diſintereſtedneſs, that I know none to exceed you."

Pedigree of AYLMER, of KNIGHT-THORPE; and of CLAYDON, SUFFOLK.

Judith Bures, of Bures St. Mary's, Suffolk, first wife. = John Aylmer, born about 1521; younger brother to sir Robert Aylmer, of Aylmer-hall, in the parish of Tilsley, Norfolk; tutor to lady Jane Grey[1] of Bradgate 1551; archdeacon of Stow 1553; of Lincoln 1562; D. D. 1573; biſhop of London 1576; died 1594; and buried in St. Paul's cathedral. = ... second wife.

Dorothy Haſtings, dau. of Edward Haſtings, eſq. of Leiceſter Abbey, first wife, died ſ. p. = 1. Samuel Aylmer, eſq of Claydon-hall, Suffolk, high-ſheriff of that county in 1625; died Jan. 12, 1635. = Anne, eldeſt dau. of Edward lord Brabazon[2], of Tamer's Court, near Dublin, ſecond wife.

2. Theophilus Aylmer, D. D. rector of Much and Little Hadham, Herts, 1589; archdeacon of London 1591; rector of St. Magnus, London Bridge, 1591; married Mary, dau. of William Newce, of Much Hadham; a learned divine and excellent preacher; died in January 1625.

3. Sir John Aylmer, of Rigby, or Riveſby, co. Lincoln, knt. married Suſan, dau. and heir of . . . Sampſon, of Suffolk.

4. Zachary[3] Aylmer, official to his brother the archdeacon.

5. Nathanael.

6. Tobel[4] Aylmer, of Writtle, Eſſex, gent. = Mary, dau. of John Sammes, of Toppingho-hall in Hatfield Peverell, Eſſex.

7. Edmund, died July 29, 1627.

1. Judith, married William Lynche, of Kent, eſq.

2. Elizabeth. = Sir John Foliot, of Pirton, co. Worceſter.

Aylmer Foliot. = ...

Aylmer Foliot, of Yardley, co. Worceſter.

. . . . = Adam Squire, D.D. maſter of Baliol College, Oxford, had a diſpenſation to hold the vicarage of Culmore[5] in the dioceſe of Sarum; archdeacon of Middleſex, and prebendary of Tottenhale 1577; died 1588.

1. John Aylmer. = Lucretia, dau. of ſir Henry Clovyle, of Weſt Haningfield, Eſſex.

2. Edward Aylmer.

3. Anthony Aylmer. = ...

Elizabeth.

Alice.

Brabazon Aylmer, eſq. of Mugdon-hall, in Ulting, Eſſex, in the commiſſion of the peace for the county. = Mary, dau. of John Gideford, of Toppingho-hall, Eſſex, eſq.

Brabazon Aylmer, an eminent bookſeller; publiſhed in 1701 Mr. Strype's Life of his great-grandfather.

1. John Aylmer, rector of Bletſo and Melchborn, co. Bedford.

2. Tobel Aylmer, of London, gent.[6] = Margaret, dau. of John Coſinghurſt, of Leatherhead, Surrey.

Mary, married to John Acton, ſon of John Acton, the king's goldſmith.

1. Mary.

2. Margaret.

John Squire, vicar of Shoreditch 1612; ſequeſtered 1642; died at Richmond, where he kept a private ſchool, 1653. = ...

Judith.

Judith, baptized Nov. 7, 1618; buried Aug. 24, 1629.

John, bapt. Jan. 14, 1620-1; married Mary Lynche, by whom he had one daughter; was rector of Barnes in Surrey 1660; and died June 9, 1662, aged 42[7].

Theophilus, bapt. Aug. 17, and died Aug. 19, 1622.

Margaret, bapt. Aug. 24, 1622.

Judith, bapt. Oct. 13, 1624.

1. Samuel Aylmer, died young.
2. John, died young.
3. Anthony Aylmer. = Catharine, dau. of Robert Beale, of Hillingdon, Middleſex, ſon and heir of ſir Thomas Beale, of Whittlebar, co. Northampton, knight.

1. Brabazon Aylmer, a bencher of the Middle Temple, and ſeveral years clerk of the peace for the county of Eſſex; died Aug. 25, 1754, ſ. p. = ... dau. of Robert Brage, of Hatfield Peverell, eſq.

2. Robert Aylmer, M. A. of Bene't College, Cambridge, vicar of Camberwell, Surrey, 1727; died 1769.

3. Anthony Aylmer, died young.

4. Thomas Aylmer, died young.

1. Anne. = John Godebold, eſq. of Terling-hall, Eſſex.

2. Lucretia, died unmarried.

1. John Godebold, eſq. married in 1734-5. = Mary, dau. of George Paſchal, of Derby.

2. Anne.
3. . . . .
4. Mary,
5. Charles,
6. Anthony,
7. Jane, } died young, or ſingle.
8. Rich. Godebold, M. A. of Clare Hall, Cambridge, rector of All Saints, Sudbury, 1733.

1. Anne.
2. John,
3. George, } died young.
4. Another John.
5. Jane.

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[1] "When he was but a child, going toward ſchool, Henry Grey duke of Suffolk having ſome diſcourſe with, took ſo much liking unto him, that after he had been bred ſome years in the Univerſity of Cambridge, he made him his chaplain, and committed his daughter the lady Jane Grey to his tuition." Fuller, Worthies, Norfolk, p. 248.

[2] He was the ſon of ſir William Brabazon, lord chief juſtice of Ireland.

[3] Of the attachment of this Zachary to his brother Edmund, ſee a remarkable inſtance in Strype's Life of the Biſhop, p. 185. They were both buried at Shoreditch church.

[4] *To-bel*, God is good. Archbiſhop Whitgift was his god-father; and this name was given in memory of the child's mother being thrown out of a coach, not long before his birth, and eſcaping unhurt. Mr. Le Neve gives the epitaph of "the Hon. Lieutenant Colonel Whitgift Aylmer, who, after he had lived in *this Iſland* 41 years, 2 months, and 10 days, departed this life July 20, 1701, being Sunday;" and of "Madam Joyce, his widow, who died Sept. 19, 1702, aged 52."

[5] In 1587 this Squire's conduct was ſo infamous, that he is repreſented by biſhop Aylmer as an *acolaſtus* and a *dilapidator rerum eccleſiaſticarum.* Both his livings were at that time under ſequeſtration; one of them (perhaps Hathern) to Mr. Francis Haſtings and Mr. Purefoy; the other to Samuel Aylmer and Mr. Kemp, an utter barriſter of the Temple.

[6] Viſitation of London, by ſir Henry St. George, Clarenceux, 1636.

[7] See his epitaph, at Barnes, Lyſons, vol. I. p. 17.

BURLEY, or BURLEIGH,

is ſituated on a delightful eminence, a little to the left of the road from Loughborough to Aſhby de la Zouch, which runs on the ſide of Charnwood foreſt.

In an act of reſumption in 1485, proviſion is made that it ſhall not be prejudicial to *John Lee*, for the office of keeping of the park of Burley, in the county of Leiceſter, unto him granted by the king's letters patents; nor in any wiſe to trench any wages, fees, or profits, to the ſame office granted by reaſon of the ſaid letters patent[1].

In 1564, one family reſided in Burley Park.

In 1656, Burley-hall is thus deſcribed in a particular then offering it for ſale:

A fair capital manſion-houſe, newly built of ſtone; in the low ſtory ſeven rooms, in the ſecond ſtory four rooms and three cloſets; in the third ſtory . . . rooms and . . . . cloſets; ſpacious court-yard, a large ſlated barn and brick walls of eight bays and good ſtables; the length thereof, with chambers over them, waſh-houſe, brew-houſe, and other neceſſary rooms thereto belonging, a dove-cote, and one other dwelling-houſe diſtant from the other, newly built of ſtone, and one barn of two bays; all coſt building £2,600.

The ſeveral nurſeries, ſprings, a plantation round the ſaid houſe, are an ornament to it.

	£.	s.	d.
The great ground towards Loughborough, divided into four parts, 70 acres, *per annum*,	61	0	0
The Barn cloſe, butting on Thorpfield North, 25 acres,	17	0	0
The great ground joining to the Barn cloſe, now divided in four parts, and is 65 acres,	52	0	0
The Brickhill cloſe is eight acres,	6	0	0
The Wilderneſs four acres,	3	0	0
The lower great ground, butting on the Foreſt-lane, divided in two parts, 58 acres,	41	0	0
The meadow called the Launds, or Long meadow, divided into three parts, and is 25 acres,	16	0	0
The Colt cloſe, not meaſured, in Patrick's uſe,	4	0	0
The Cloſe Brooks, Plow's part is	8	0	0
The four grubbed grounds in Brooks's, Dalby's, and Heath's uſe is	15	0	0
The ſix acres of meadow in Loughborough meadow, £6.			
The Wood ground, divided in two parts, 75 acres, is	26	0	0
	249	0	0
Several grounds in Loughborough park, adjoining to Burley Park (ſee p. 854)	201	4	0
Loughborough meadow	6	0	0
	456	4	0
Nineteen years purchaſe demanded	8007	16	0
Burley-houſe coſt building	2600	0	0
Timber, wood, poles, and other wood, on the premiſſes, — —	500	0	0
	11707	16	0

Sir *William Jeſſon*, knight, (whoſe wife *Jane*, daughter of *Matthew Babington*, of Rothley, eſq. died in 1668) was at that time ſtyled "of Burley Park."

Henry Tate[2], eſq. of Burley Hall, was high ſheriff of the county in 1711; and in 1722, polled from Burley as a freeholder (as did *James Stapley*).

He died Dec. 3, 1722, and *Lucy* his widow on the 17th of June following[3]. Their only child,

William Tate, eſq. was but for a few weeks owner of Burley-hall. He died on the 30th of December, 1722, without iſſue; and was ſucceeded by his firſt couſin

Mary (daughter of *Anthony Tate*, eſq. his father's brother). This lady was afterwards married to *Edward Butler*[4], LL.D. preſident of Magdalen college, Oxford; and burgeſs in parliament for that Univerſity 1737 and 1741. She died July 15, 1730; and her huſband Oct. 29, 1745; as appears by the following epitaphs on the Eaſt wall of the chapel of Magdalen college[5]:

1. Arms: Or, on a chief dancetté Azure, three covered cups of the firſt, *Butler*; impaling, Per feſs Or and Gules, a pale counterchanged, three Corniſh choughs proper, beaked and legged Gules, *Tate*; Plate CXXIII. fig. 4. p. 918. Over all, on an eſcutcheon of pretence, the arms of *Tate*.

"H. S. E.
Maria Butler,
Edvardi Butler, LL. D.
hujuſque Collegiis Præſidis
uxor,
& conjugalis & ſocialis vitæ
exemplar pulcherrimum.
Superſtitem reliquit filiam unicam,
eximiis animi corporiſque dotibus
ſui ſimillimam.
Obiit 15° die Julii,
anno ætatis 40, Salutis 1730.
In deſideratiſſimæ conjugis memoriam
hoc marmor P.
maritus mœſtiſſimus."

2. Arms, as on the laſt.

"Juxta dilectiſſimam uxorem
conduntur reliquiæ
viri admodum colendi
Edvardi Butler, L. C. D.
hujus Collegii per annos XXIII
Præſidis,
Univerſitatis Oxon per quadriennium
Vice-cancellarii,
ab eâdem deinde ad Senatum Britannicum
iterum delegati Burgenſis:
quæ illum ad obeunda munia
Natura tam feliciter effinxerat,
ut nec urbano ſimplicitas
nec literato elegantia
deeſſet,
ut officiorum neque magnitudine gravatus
neque varietate diſtractus unquam videretur;
in rebus quibuſcunque ſe gerendis
applicuiſſet
non ita cautus ut celeritas,
non ita promptus ut induſtria
deſideraretur.
Ingentia ſuos in Magdalenenſes merita
teſtatur ædium inſtaurandarum
egregiè ſuſceptum opus,
quod liberalitate privatâ morienſque
largiter promovit,
monumento quovis ſepulchrali
honorificentius extiturum, & perennius.
De patriâ
quantùm meruerit vir probatiſſimus
Comitia loquantur Britannica,
quibus nunquam non interfuit,
Eccleſiæ, libertatis Anglicæ, legumque
acer uſque vindex & indefeſſus:
inde firmam ſatis corporis valetudinem
ſenſim labefactavit,
ſalutis publicæ ſtudioſior quam ſuæ;
quippe cum nondum eſſet ſexagenarius
immaturo, ſi quis alius, fato occubuit
Octobris 29°, anno X'ti 1745."

Dr. Butler had iſſue *Mary*, who was firſt married to *Philip Herbert*, eſq. of Kingſey, co. Oxford; M. P. for the city of Oxford, who died in 1749; and was buried at Thame in Oxfordſhire, where the following epitaph was placed by his relict:

"In memory of Philip Herbert, eſq.
of Kingſey near this place,
member of parliament for the city of Oxford.
He was a diſintereſted lover of his

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[1] Rot. Parl. 1 Hen. VII. vol. IV. p. 378.

[2] Q. Whether ſon of John Tate, eſq. who was called to the degree of a ſerjeant at law (with Ambroſe Phillipps, eſq. and others) April 23, 1686.

[3] See their epitaphs, p. 903.

[4] Son of Robert Butler, of London, gent.; matriculated at Magdalen college, Oct. 13, 1703, at the age of 16; B. A. 1706; M. A. 1709; D. C. L. June 22, 1722.

[5] Hiſtory of the Colleges in the Univerſity of Oxford, publiſhed by the Rev. John Gutch, p. 340.

country, without any affection for popularity;
and was beloved by all,
not becauſe he ſought it, but becauſe he deſerved it.
He was a moſt tender and indulgent huſband,
a ſincere and ſteady friend.
He died July 22, 1749, in the 32d year of his age.
He married Mary, only daughter and ſole heireſs
of Edward Butler, LL. D.
who was preſident of Magdalen College, Oxford, and
member of Parliament for that Univerſity.
His diſconſolate widow,
in teſtimony of her gratitude and affection,
and in juſtice to ſo deſerving a character,
cauſed this monument to be erected."

Over the inſcription are the arms of *Herbert*; and an eſcutcheon of pretence, with the arms of *Butler* and *Tate* quartered.

Mrs. *Herbert* married, ſecondly, *Benjamin Tate*, eſq. who died at Burley-hall, Jan. 13, 1790; and was buried at Mitcham in Surrey; where a white tablet in the North aile has the arms of *Tate*; with an eſcocheon of pretence, Quarterly, 1. and 4. *Butler*; 2. and 3. *Tate*; fig. 5; and this inſcription:

"Underneath lie the remains of
Benjamin Tate, eſq. who died January 13, 1790.
To the memory of the beſt of huſbands and beſt of
friends, ſhe for whom ſhe joined thoſe tender
names dedicated this marble."

Mrs. *Mary Tate* died in Groſvenor Place, May 24, 1798, poſſeſſed of the eſtate at Burley; which, under her will, deſcended to *George Tate*, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Benjamin Tate by his firſt wife; and he is now poſſeſſed thereof. By her death alſo a jointure of £1000. a year devolved to *Philip* lord viſcount *Wenman* and his aunt Mrs. *Herbert*. She was buried with her ſecond huſband in Mitcham church, Surrey; and is thus noticed on a mural tablet on a North pillar of the nave:

Arms: In a lozenge, the arms of *Tate*; with, on an eſcocheon, Quarterly, *Butler* and *Tate*.

"H. S. E.
MARIA TATE, vidua BENJ. TATE, armigeri,
filia & hæres EDWARDI BUTLER, LL. D.
Collegii Beatæ Mariæ Magdalenæ
apud Oxonienſes Præſidis,
& ad Senatum Britannicum
ab Academiâ delegati Burgenſis: Quæ
ob ſinceram erga Deum pietatem,
ob ſingularem morum ſuavitatem,
et liberalitatem in egenos effuſiſſimam,
longo licet confecta morbo,
omnibus tamen deſideratiſſima
obiit 24to die menſis Maii 1798, æt. 69."

Mr. Tate had by his firſt wife three ſons and four daughters; of whom, *Henry*, the eldeſt, died young.

The ſecond ſon, *George* Tate, eſq. of Langdown, in the pariſh of Dibdin, near Southampton, was in the army; and is now a widower, with one daughter.

The third ſon, *Benjamin*, is fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford; M. A. 1776; B. D. 1784.

Two of Mr. Tate's daughters are thus noticed on tablets of white marble in Mitcham church:

1. "In memory of Miſs Sophia Tate[1],
who died April the 1ſt, MDCCLXXX.
very ſincerely regretted by all who knew her."

2. "In memory of Martha Tate,
who died December the 6th, 1795,
very ſincerely regretted by all who knew her."

At bottom, in a lozenge, the arms of *Tate*.

William Tate, eſq. (brother to *Benjamin*, and father of *William* Tate, M. A. of Magdalen college, Oxford) died in 1781; and is thus recorded in Mitcham church-yard:

Arms: *Tate*; impaling, Vert, three eagles diſplayed in feſs Or, *Wynne*.

"In memory of William Tate, eſq.
late of this pariſh, who departed this life
September 2, 1781, aged 74 years.
Alſo Elizabeth, wife of the above William Tate, eſq.
who died Oct. 20, 1789, aged 83 years."

Within the church are two eſcocheons of the arms of *Tate*, impaling *Wynne*; on one of them this creſt, An arm embowed and couped parted per pale Gules and Or; holding in the hand proper, a pine branch of the ſecond; fig. 6.

Burley-hall (of which a view is given in vol. III. Plate XXVI. p. 135.) conſiſts of three ſtories; and in the front next the town has a handſome pediment. An avenue of fine old trees lead up to the houſe; and, together with a number of others, nearly hide it. Near this houſe the new canal runs ten miles acroſs the Foreſt to Coleorton; and the neighbouring country is beautiful indeed. An evening walk towards it from Loughborough is delightfully pleaſant. A number of views of the town, with its large and rich tower, preſent themſelves. The Foreſt is of itſelf a grand and agreeable object; and furniſhes a noble background to all the proſpects where it can be ſeen as ſuch.

LOUGHBOROUGH OLD PARKS.

Cloſe adjoining to *The Park-field* near Loughborough, on the farther ſide thereof next the Foreſt, lie *Loughborough-park* and *Loughborough Out-woods*, the ſame being a park long ſince diſparked. Part thereof, being on a hilly ground, and covered with wood, affords a delightful proſpect towards the town; whilſt other parts are converted into tillage and paſturage, for the uſe and benefit of the proprietors. This Park land contains by eſtimation 1000 acres, there being 11 farm-houſes thereon; woods 150 acres.

Another Park thereto adjoining, called from the keeper's name *Norton-park*, was imparked by *Henry* earl of *Huntingdon* in the reign of queen Elizabeth; and diſparked about the year 1630.

Through theſe grounds runs a rivulet called *The Wood-brook* down to the town of Loughborough, and through the ſame, formerly well repleniſhed with trout and cray-fiſh. At the town's ſide it ſupplies a water-mill, called *The Malt-mill*; and, paſſing the ſame, through the lordſhip, runs into the Soar.

In 1564, one family reſided in Loughborough Park; and in 1656, the Park is thus deſcribed:

The meſſuage called Poert gate-houſe, barn, and other convenient buildings, ſeven cloſes, 58 acres, is	30	4	0
Three cloſes more there, in Oſborne's uſe, 51 acres, is, *per annum*,	21	0	0
Seven cloſes more there, late in Everat's uſe, 126 acres,	66	0	0
Three cloſes more there, late in widow Stable's poſſeſſion, 60 acres,	32	0	0
Two cloſes more there, late in Edw. Randle's uſe, 58 acres,	24	0	0
Four cloſes more there, late in George Wilſon's uſe, 57 acres,	28	0	0
	201	4	0

John Olderſhaw[2], eſq. of Loughborough Parks, was in the commiſſion of the peace for this county in the reigns of king William III. and queen Anne.

William Buſby, eſq. of Loughborough[3], who married *Catharine* daughter of ſir *Henry Beaumont*, bart. of Stoughton Grange, died March 23, 1726-7, poſſeſſed of the following property in Loughborough Parks.

A hall houſe, ſtables, and other good conveniencies, with an incloſed farm, conſiſting of 13 cloſes, in the occupation of Thomas Bilſon,	124	0	0
A new-built houſe, with barns, ſtables, and other conveniencies, and an incloſed farm, conſiſting of 10 cloſes, in the occupation of Edward Bilſon,	90	0	0

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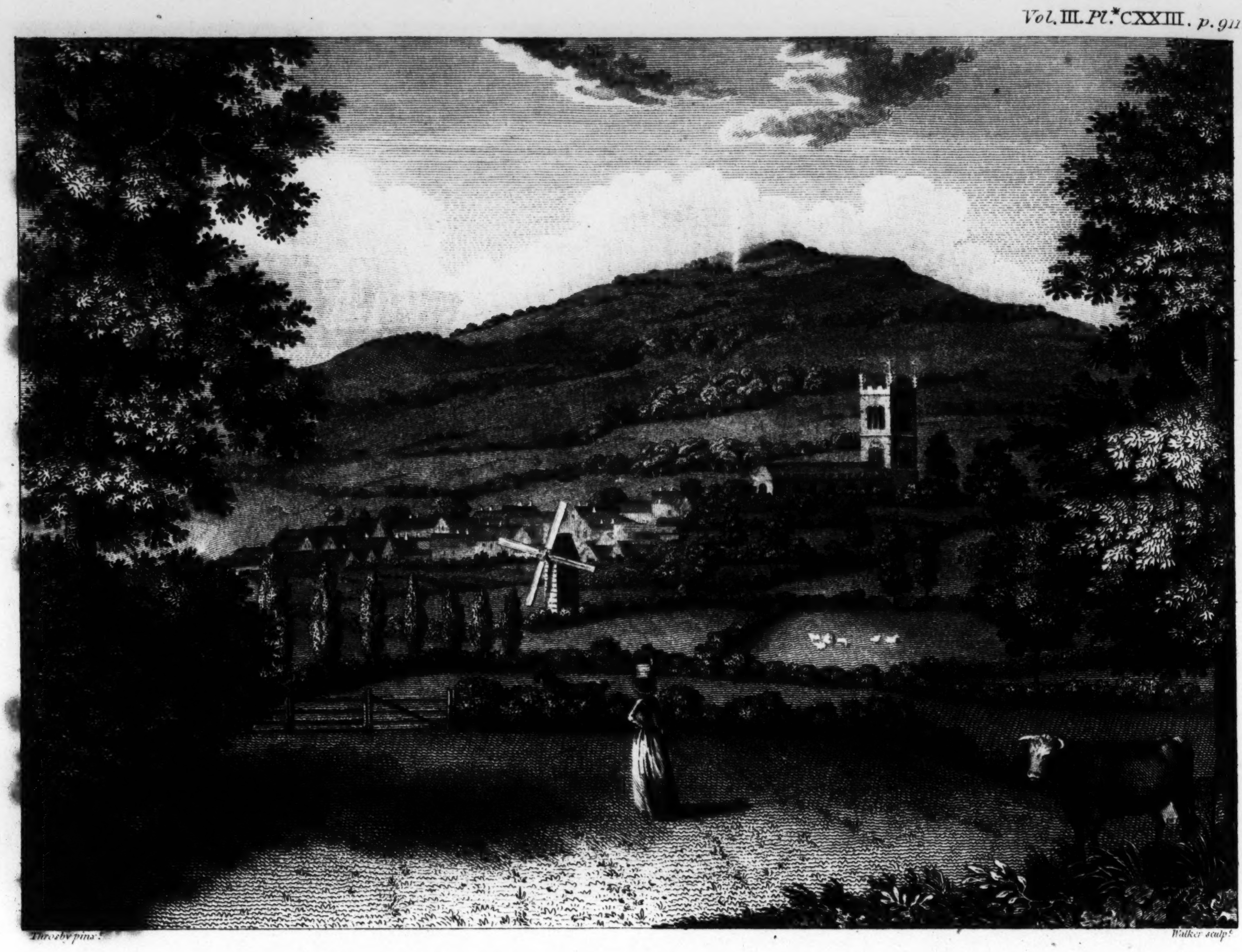
[1] She died at Briſtol of a decline.

[2] See the pedigree of Olderſhaw, under Kegworth, p. *859.

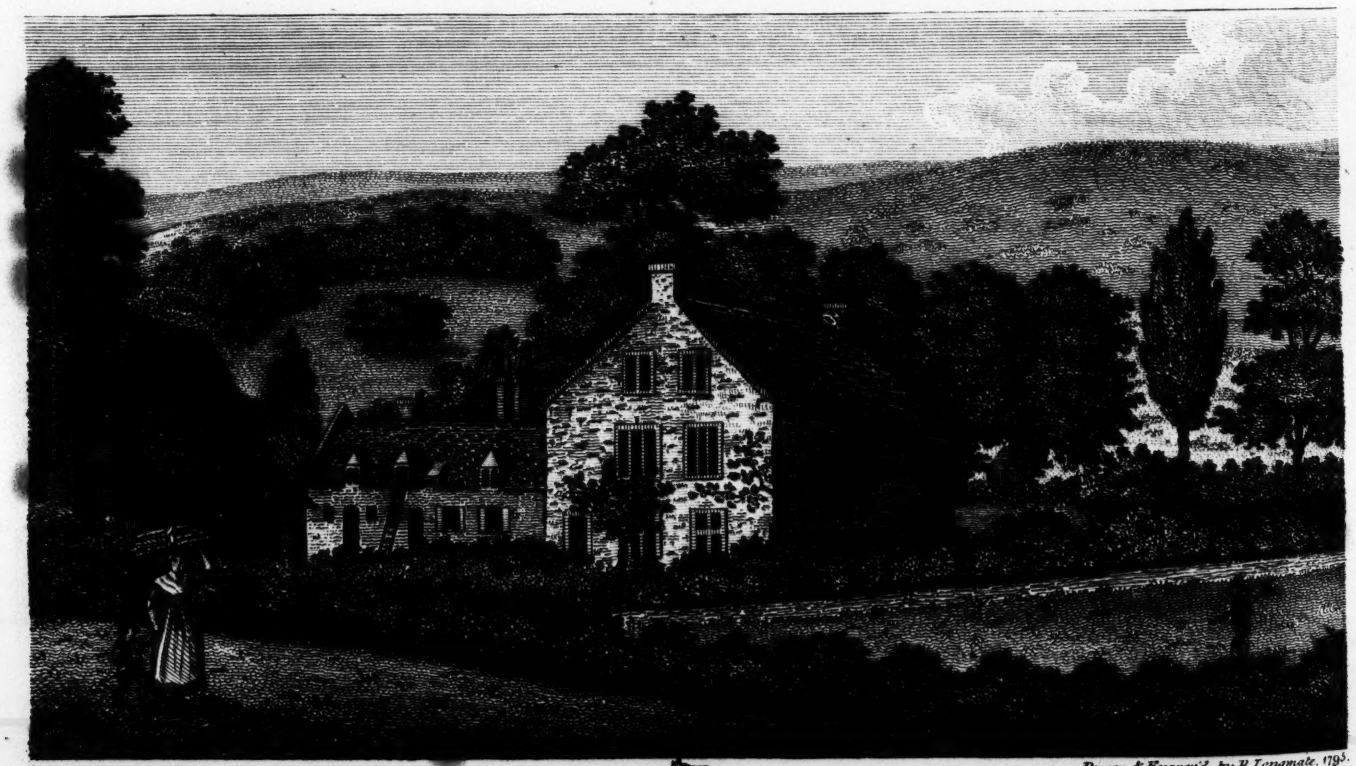
[3] Of whom ſee under Stoughton, vol. II. p. 861; and his epitaph under Loughborough, p. 903.

A new



Throsby pinx.t Walker sculp.t

LOUGHBOROUGH.



Drawn & Engrav'd. by B. Longmate. 1793.

To HENRY WHATTON ESQ. *This View of the old Mansion,*
in LOUGHBOROUGH PARKS, *is incribed by his obliged humble Servant*
J. Nichols.

A new brick houſe, three rooms on a floor, with all conveniences neceſſary for a farmer, and an incloſed farm, conſiſting of 13 cloſes, containing by eſtimation 104 acres in the occupation of Iſaac Leak,	90	0	0
A houſe and incloſed farm, containing by eſtimation 70 acres, in the occupation of William Price,	30	0	0
A houſe, ſtables, and good conveniencies, and an incloſed farm, conſiſting of 4 cloſes, in the occupation of John Glover,	27	10	0
	361	10	0

The landlord pays levies for the whole eſtate; and Bilſon's two farms, and Leak's, are levied together at £118. *per annum*, and Glover's at £10.

The year's tax for Bilſon's two farms and Leak's, at 2*ſ.* in the pound, is £6. 5*ſ.* 8*d.*

And Glover's is, 13*ſ.* 4*d.*

A rent charge paid out of Glover's farm to the feoffees of Loughborough	6	0	0
Lime and muck for his farm, *per ann.*	1	10	0
Leake has 60 loads of muck, and ſix loads of lime, allowed *per annum*, which comes to about	5	8	0
Muck and lime for Bilſon's larger farm about £6. *per annum*,	6	0	0
Ditto for the leſs farm at Curtup.			
Deductions,	18	18	0

Of the above property of Mr. Buſby, the firſt article paſſed to Mr. *Watkinſon* of Loughborough; by whoſe daughter it was brought in marriage to *Henry Whatton*, eſq. attorney at law, the preſent owner; whoſe pleaſant abode is here given in Plate *CXXIII.; and a pedigree of his family in p. 912.

The ſecond and third articles paſſed alſo to Mr. *Watkinſon*; from whom they were purchaſed by the late *Samuel Phillipps*, eſq. of Garendon; and are now the property of *Thomas March-Phillipps*, eſq.

A curious gold ring, having round it ſmall figures of the Virgin and Child, and of St. Michael, with the motto, "Amen et fermer," was found about 21 years ago in a garden near Loughborough; and is now in the poſſeſſion of my friend Mr. Adams, who for many years has been a reſpectable bookſeller in that town. It is engraved in Pl. CXXIII. fig. 6, p. 918.

WOOD-THORPE.

This village belonged to *Hugh Deſpenſer* earl of *Winton*; and was granted by king Edward III. July 20, 1336, to *Henry* lord *Beaumont* and *Alice* his wife [1]. It is pleaſantly ſituated on a gravelly ſoil, or rather an elevated ground, about a mile and a quarter from Loughborough, and conſiſts of eight farm-houſes and two cottages. The land is rich and valuable; principally a light mixed ſoil, much adapted to the feeding of cattle and ſheep, as well as good corn-land.

In 1340, it was found that *Henry de Beaumont* earl of *Boghan*, deceaſed, held the hamlet of Woodthorpe, being then accounted a member of the manor of Loughborough [2].

In 1427, it was found that *Elizabeth* wife of *Henry Beaumont* died ſeiſed of the hamlet of Woodthorpe, which was then accounted a member of Beaumanor [3].

In 1564, 14 families reſided in Woodthorpe.

The following is a note of Mr. *Aylmer's* land in Thorpefield meadow, in the occupation of *Nicholas Booth*, by the demiſe of *Nicholas Neale*, 1607.

Skelthorpe arable fields.

Imprimis, two roods on Bonnet-hill.

The Park field.

Imprimis, one rood jutting upon Burbage meadow cloſe.

Item, two half rood leys at Pepper-lane end.

Item, three half acres at the Aſhes.

Item, two roods at the Swetinge tree jutting on Cawdwell's cloſe.

Item, two roods on the ſame furlong.

One acre at the Carte-gappe.

One acre at Thorpe fulwin.

One rood at Cawdwell's marlpit.

Two roods at Willow pits.

One acre called Cuddacre.

Two roods at the Oaks.

Two roods at the Watering hedge.

The field toward Quarne.

One acre in the breach.

One acre at the Swynelands.

One acre being a headland, and the fellow jutting on Quarne furlong.

One acre on Wynſall leys.

One half acre and two roods at Fynnys oak.

One acre at Clothouſe.

One rood pykeland jutting on Newe-cloſe.

One acre in Horſeleys.

Meadow.

One acre of meadow at Soredoles.

One acre at Redmere.

Two roods at Thackholme leys.

Item, one cloſe in Woodthorpe town, containing one acre.

Arable, &c. 15 acres at 2*ſ.* an acre *per annum*, 30*ſ.*	£.4	3	4
Meadow, two acres and a half at 13*ſ.* 4*d.* an acre *per annum*, 33*ſ.* 4*d.*			
The cloſe, one acre, *per annum*, 20*ſ.*			

18 acres leaſed to Nicholas Booth for 12 years yet to come, rent 20*ſ.*

In 1662, the lordſhip of Woodthorpe was incloſed; and at that period the hamlet had 8 houſes on the South ſide, and 4 houſes and 4 cottages on the North ſide. *William Herrick*, eſq. is deſcribed as then the lord of the manor and the principal land-owner; whoſe immediate deſcendant now owns the whole lordſhip, except about 20 acres.

In 1722, ſix freeholders polled from Woodthorpe; in 1775 we find but two names, *William Boſs* and *Edward Reynolds*.

Henry Boſs, a reſpectable yeoman, lived on his own eſtate at Woodthorpe and Quorne; his anceſtors having reſided at the former place, in a good old houſe, from the time of James I. He married to his firſt wife *Olive* [4], daughter of *Edward Farnham*, eſq. of Quorndon, by *Iſabella* his wife, but had no iſſue by her. By his ſecond wife, *Grace Fiſher* [5], he left two daughters, and a ſon ***William***; who left a ſon *Henry*, now reſident at Ruſhden in Northamptonſhire; who ſold the property at Woodthorpe in 1792 to the *Herrick* family, to which it originally belonged, and for which a chief rent of 3*ſ.* 4*d.* a year was paid.

Some land, late the property of Mr. *Boſs*, was ſold a ſhort time ſince for £100. an acre.

The inhabitants of this hamlet ſupport their own poor; and choſe their own officers and conſtables, which are annually ſworn in at the Beaumanor court.

The turnpike-road from Loughborough to Leiceſter goes through the lordſhip; and divides it from *Skelthorpe*, or *Shelthorpe*, in which there is only one modern houſe, called *Needleſs Inn*, belonging to Mr. Herrick; who owns the lordſhip, except about 20 acres.

A round wall in Skelthorpe is traditionally, but without much authority, ſaid to have been part of a chapel. It is on the right hand ſide of the road going to Loughborough, about a mile from that town.

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[1] Pat. 10 Edw. III. pars 2. m. 2.

[2] Eſch. 14 Edw. III. N° 24. Leic.

[3] Eſch. 6 Hen. VI. n. 49.

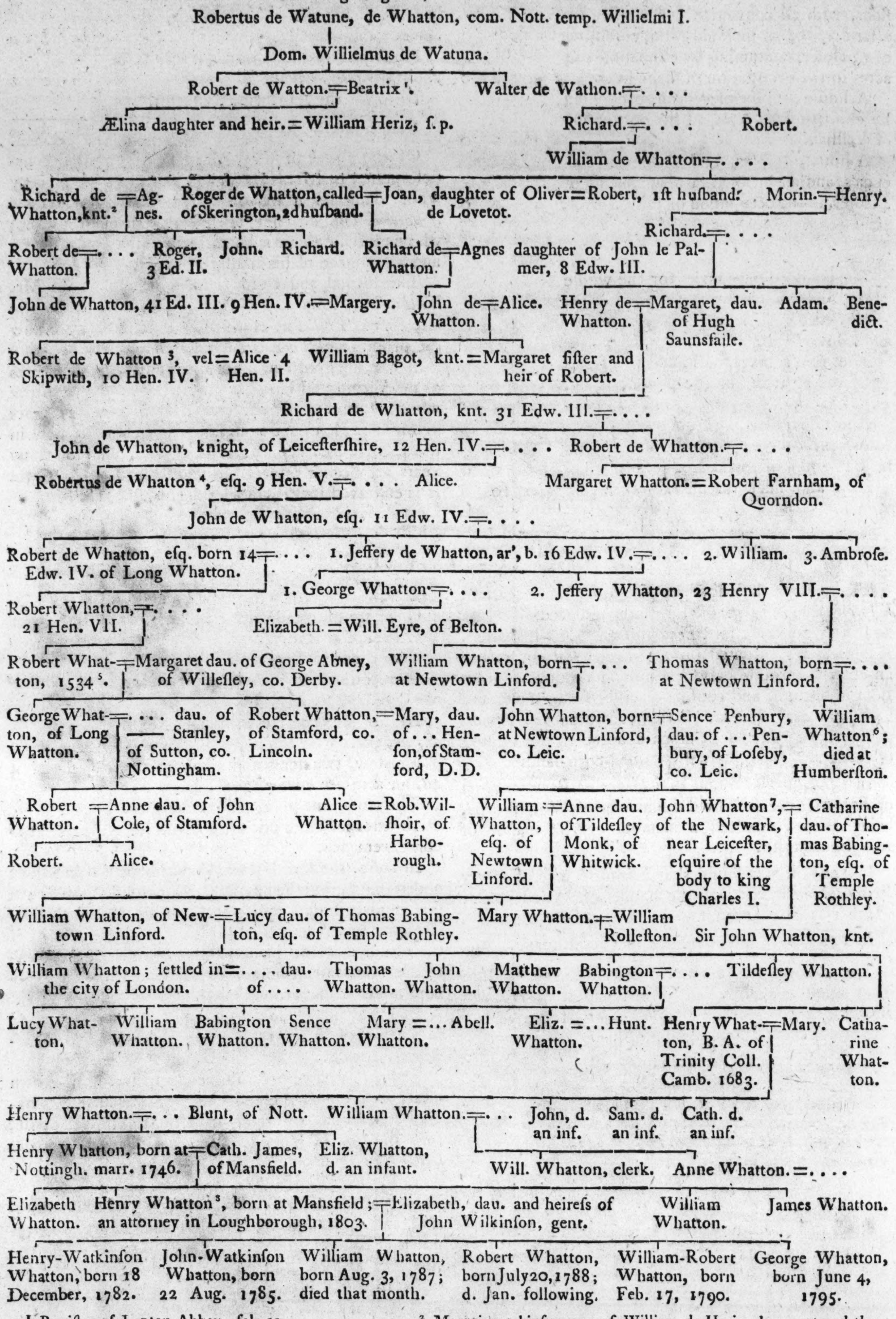
[4] Mrs. Olive Farnham, daughter of Edward Farnham and his wife Iſabella Veſtue, is omitted in the pedigree, printed in the former part of this volume, under Quorn, p. 103.

[5] Henry Boſs died in 1729, aged 75; Grace Boſs his wife died in 1771, aged 85. See before, under Loughborough, p. 905.

Pedigree

PEDIGREE of WHATTON, of LOUGHBOROUGH OLD PARKS.

Arms: 1. and 4. Argent, on a bend Sable, between ſix croſs croſslets Gules, three bezants Or; 2. and 3. Azure, three hedge-hogs Or, *Heriz.* Plate *CXXIII.



Robertus de Watune, de Whatton, com. Nott. temp. Willielmi I.

Dom. Willielmus de Watuna.

Robert de Watton. = Beatrix [1]. Walter de Wathon. = ...

Ælina daughter and heir. = William Heriz, ſ. p. Richard. = ... Robert.

William de Whatton = ...

Richard de Whatton, knt. [2] = Agnes. Roger de Whatton, called of Skerington, 2d huſband. = Joan, daughter of Oliver de Lovetot. = Robert, 1ſt huſband. Morin. = Henry.

Robert de Whatton. = . . . Roger, 3 Ed. II. John. Richard. Richard de Whatton. = Agnes daughter of John le Palmer, 8 Edw. III. Richard. = ...

John de Whatton, 41 Ed. III. 9 Hen. IV. = Margery. John de Whatton. = Alice. Henry de Whatton. = Margaret, dau. of Hugh Saunsfaile. Adam. Benedict.

Robert de Whatton [3], vel Skipwith, 10 Hen. IV. = Alice 4 Hen. II. William Bagot, knt. = Margaret ſiſter and heir of Robert.

Richard de Whatton, knt. 31 Edw. III. = ...

John de Whatton, knight, of Leiceſterſhire, 12 Hen. IV. = ... Robert de Whatton. = ...

Robertus de Whatton [4], eſq. 9 Hen. V. = ... Alice. Margaret Whatton. = Robert Farnham, of Quorndon.

John de Whatton, eſq. 11 Edw. IV. = ...

Robert de Whatton, eſq. born 14 Edw. IV. of Long Whatton. = . . . 1. Jeffery de Whatton, ar', b. 16 Edw. IV. = ... 2. William. 3. Ambroſe.

Robert Whatton, 21 Hen. VII. = ... 1. George Whatton = ... 2. Jeffery Whatton, 23 Henry VIII. = ...

Elizabeth. = Will. Eyre, of Belton.

Robert Whatton, 1534 [5]. = Margaret dau. of George Abney, of Willeſley, co. Derby. William Whatton, born at Newtown Linford. = ... Thomas Whatton, born at Newtown Linford. = ...

George Whatton, of Long Whatton. = ... dau. of —— Stanley, of Sutton, co. Nottingham. Robert Whatton, of Stamford, co. Lincoln. = Mary, dau. of . . . Henſon, of Stamford, D.D. John Whatton, born at Newtown Linford, co. Leic. = Sence Penbury, dau. of . . . Penbury, of Loſeby, co. Leic. William Whatton [6]; died at Humberſton.

Robert Whatton. = Anne dau. of John Cole, of Stamford. Alice Whatton. = Rob. Wilſhoir, of Harborough. William Whatton, eſq. of Newtown Linford. = Anne dau. of Tildeſley Monk, of Whitwick. John Whatton [7], of the Newark, near Leiceſter, eſquire of the body to king Charles I. = Catharine dau. of Thomas Babington, eſq. of Temple Rothley.

Robert. Alice.

William Whatton, of Newtown Linford. = Lucy dau. of Thomas Babington, eſq. of Temple Rothley. Mary Whatton. = William Rolleſton. Sir John Whatton, knt.

William Whatton; ſettled in the city of London. = ... dau. of . . . . Thomas Whatton. John Whatton. Matthew Whatton. Babington Whatton. = ... Tildeſley Whatton.

Lucy Whatton. William Whatton. Babington Whatton. Sence Whatton. Mary Whatton. = . . . Abell. Eliz. Whatton. = . . . Hunt. Henry Whatton, B. A. of Trinity Coll. Camb. 1683. = Mary. Catharine Whatton.

Henry Whatton. = . . . Blunt, of Nott. William Whatton. = . . . John, d. an inf. Sam. d. an inf. Cath. d. an inf.

Henry Whatton, born at Nottingh. marr. 1746. = Cath. James, of Mansfield. Eliz. Whatton, d. an infant. Will. Whatton, clerk. Anne Whatton. = ...

Elizabeth Whatton. Henry Whatton [8], born at Mansfield; an attorney in Loughborough, 1803. = Elizabeth, dau. and heireſs of John Wilkinſon, gent. William Whatton. James Whatton.

Henry-Watkinſon Whatton, born 18 December, 1782. John-Watkinſon Whatton, born 22 Aug. 1785. William Whatton, born Aug. 3, 1787; died that month. Robert Whatton, born July 20, 1788; d. Jan. following. William-Robert Whatton, born Feb. 17, 1790. George Whatton, born June 4, 1795.

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[1] Regiſter of Lenton Abbey, fol. 51.

[2] Marrying a kinſwoman of William de Heriz, he quartered three hedge-hogs; as did, about that time, Pierpont, who married Sarah the ſiſter of ſir John Heriz.

[3] When Robert de Whatton changed his name to Skipwith, 10 Hen. IV. it is ſaid he went and reſided at Cotes, co. Leiceſter; but Camden ſays, the family of Skipwith originally came there out of Yorkſhire.

[4] In Long Whatton church, on a broken blue flat-ſtone, upon a braſs plate, is this inſcription: "Pray for the ſoule of Robert de Whatton, arm', which deceſſed the v day of March, anno Dom. 1452; on whoſe ſoule Jhu have mercy: Amen." Arms: ſix croſs croſslets quartered with three hedge-hogs.

[5] In Long Whatton church, on a large white alabaſter ſtone, is this inſcription: "Here lyeth the bodyes of Robert Whatton, gent. and Margaret his wyffe; whych Robert deceaſed the 10 of Sept. and ſhe deceaſed the 16 Sept. 1577.

Arms: Argent, on a bend Sable, between ſix croſs croſslets Gules, three bezants. The arms at Whatton were made out, with much difficulty, by ſir Charles Townley, knt. king at arms, and given by him to Mr. Whatton.

[6] He deviſed his eſtates to charitable uſes; which were afterwards, under a decree in Chancery, ſold; and part of the money was given by the king to the Leiceſter Infirmary.

[7] Mr. Whatton thinks the three bears in the arms in the church of St. Martin Leiceſter ought to have been three hedge-hogs; and he has the greater reaſon for it, as he has got his father's ſeal, which are the ſame arms quartered as in note 4.

[8] In the South-eaſt corner of the veſtry-room in Loughborough church, Henry Whatton, of that pariſh, gent. with licence of the biſhop, hath lately made a vault, or burying-place, with liberty for the time being to erect monuments, and lay down ſtones with inſcriptions; over which vault are placed two large Swithland ſtones, on one of which are the arms of Whatton, with the inſcriptions as in p. 901.—The above Henry Whatton married Elizabeth the daughter and heir of John Watkinſon, deceaſed. This Whatton is deſcended from the antient family of the Whattons, of Whatton, co. Nott. In the time of Henry IV. Robert de Whatton changed his name to Skipwith, and reſided at Coates. About the ſame time John de Whatton, knt. and his brother Robert, grandſons of Henry de Whatton, came to and reſided at Whatton, co. Leic.; and, as near as I have been able to comprehend, I have ſet out a pedigree of that family. H. WHATTON.

EMINENT NATIVES, or INHABITANTS.

William de Loughborough was a canon of Croxton. Mr. Peck copied of his writing, from a book belonging to Croxton abbey, theſe lines:

"De Louthtburg frater Willielmus, ego tibi, Mater,
Supplico, Sponſa Dei, Virgo, memento me.
Sit Domini celis ipſi tutela fidelis,
Et ſibi ſolamen Divinus Spiritus. Amen."

Either this *William de Loughborough*, or another of the ſame name, was archdeacon of Lewes, June 22, 1359[1].

Nicholas Hall, a native of Newcaſtle, was admitted of Emanuel College, Cambridge; where he regularly took his degrees in Arts, March 22, 1641. Mr. Hall, together with Mr. Wright and Mr. Holbeche of the ſame college, were declared by the Houſe of Commons to be ſuperannuated fellows, and ſo to have no vote themſelves in the election of fellows[2]. This appears done in order to exclude Mr. Hodges from a fellowſhip, who had been elected by their votes. On the 29th of the ſame month, they were all voted *Non Socii*, on the ſtatute *de morâ Sociorum*, notwithſtanding any diſpenſation; and the maſter and fellows were required to fill their places by a new election at the ſame time[3]. *John Worthington* was then voted fellow, in oppoſition (no doubt) to Mr. Hodges before-mentioned, and was after maſter of Jeſus College. Aug. 8 after, it was moved, that, to the Bill about this college, the word *ſuſpenſion* ſhould be added, and Mr. Holbeche, Harris, and Hall inſerted, and the order to extend to ſuperannuated perſons for the time to come; all which was aſſented to. June 10, 1643, Mr. Hall was ſent for, as a delinquent, for not obeying the orders of the Houſe of March 29, 1642, which declared him *Non Socius*[4]. From this account, and what appears elſewhere, it ſeems the College did not think fit to conform to thoſe orders; as Mr. Wright had alſo the rectory of Thurcaſton, and Mr. Hall that of Loughborough (both in the College gift), from which he was very ſoon after ſequeſtered. "I was aſſured," ſays Mr. Walker[5], that he was a worthy man, and of a very good family, being (as the gentleman thinks who ſent me the account of his ſequeſtration) by the death of his brother a baronet." After his ejectment, Mr. Hall retired into the North; and in 1649, being then ſtyled "B. D. of Ellemar hall in the county of Durham," he occurs as maſter of St. Mary's Hoſpital at Newcaſtle; and ſigned a leaſe there in 1657[6].

John Cleiveland[7], a noted Loyaliſt and popular Poet in the reign of king Charles I, was eldeſt ſon of the Rev. Thomas Cleiveland, M. A.; and baptized June 20, 1613, at Loughborough, where his father was then aſſiſtant to Mr. Brown the rector; but, being preſented to the vicarage of Hinckley[8] in 1621, John Cleiveland was educated at the free-ſchool of that town, under the celebrated Richard Vines[9], a man of genius and learning, then maſter of that ſchool, and eſteemed the Luther of the Preſbyterians, among whom he was as much eſteemed as his ſcholar was among the Cavaliers. In his fifteenth year young Cleiveland was admitted of Chriſt's College, Cambridge[10], Sept. 4, 1627; and took the degree of B. A. in 1631. He was thence tranſplanted to the ſiſter foundation of St. John's college in the ſame univerſity, of which he was elected fellow on the 27th of March, 1634, and proceeded to the degree of Maſter of Arts in 1635. Of this ſociety he continued many years a principal ornament, being one of the tutors, and highly reſpected by his pupils, ſome of whom afterwards attained to eminence[11]. By the ſtatutes of that college he ſhould have taken holy orders within ſix years after his being elected fellow: but he was admitted on the law line[12], (as the phraſe there is) and afterwards on that of phyſic[13], which excuſed him from complying with this obligation, though it does not appear that he made either law or phyſic his profeſſion; for, remaining at college, he became the rhetoric reader there, and was uſually employed by the ſociety in compoſing their ſpeeches[14] and epiſtles to eminent perſons (of which ſpecimens may be ſeen in his works), being in high repute, at that time, for the purity and terſeneſs of his Latin ſtyle. He alſo became celebrated for his occaſional poems in Engliſh, and at the breaking-out of the civil wars is ſaid to have been the firſt champion[15] that appeared in verſe for the royal cauſe; which he alſo ſupported by all his perſonal influence; particularly by exerting his intereſt in the town of Cambridge[16], to prevent Oliver Cromwell (then an obſcure candidate, but ſtrongly ſupported by the Puritan party) from being elected one of its members[17]. Cromwell's ſtronger genius in this, as in every other purſuit, prevailing, Cleiveland is ſaid to have ſhown great diſcernment by predicting, at ſo early a period, the fatal conſequences that long after enſued to the cauſe of Royalty[18].

The Parliament party carrying all before them in the Eaſtern counties, Cleiveland retired to the royal army, and with it to the king's head-quarters at Oxford[19], where he was much admired and careſſed for his ſatirical poems on the oppoſite faction, eſpecially for his ſatire on the Scottiſh Covenanters, intitled "The Rebel Scot[1]." In his abſence he was deprived of his fellowſhip Feb. 13, 1644[2], by the earl of Mancheſter, who, under the authority of an ordinance of Parliament, for regulating and reforming the Univerſity of Cambridge, ejected ſuch fellows of colleges, &c. as refuſed to take the ſolemn league and covenant.

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[1] Reg. Joh. de Shepey, epiſc. Roffen. fol. 295. a.
[2] Journals of the Houſe of Commons, vol. II. p. 492.
[3] Ibid. p. 504.
[4] Ibid, vol. III. p. 124.
[5] Sufferings of the Clergy, p. 269.
[6] Brand's Hiſtory of that town, vol. I. p. 84.

[7] So he and his family ſpelt their name themſelves.

[8] Under which pariſh an account of the father and of the reſt of his family will be given.

[9] David Lloyd, in his Memoirs, tells us, that Cleiveland owed "the heaving of his natural fancy, by choiceſt elegancies in Greek and Latin, more elegantly Engliſhed (an exerciſe he improved much by), to Mr. Vines, there ſchool-maſter." Of this learned perſon, who was afterwards one of the Aſſembly of Divines, the reader will find a particular account in vol. II. p. 454, under Blaſton, his native village; and ſee alſo the Hiſtory of Hinckley.

[10] Entry of his admiſſion in Chriſt's Church, Cambridge.

[11] One of theſe, John Lake, D. D. ſometime fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, had, "before he was complete thirteen years of age, been committed there to the tuition of the famous Mr. Cleiveland, for whoſe memory he always retained a great reverence;" and under whoſe inſtructions he ſo far profited, that he became ſucceſſively vicar of Leeds, and biſhop of Man, Briſtol, and Chicheſter. "He and his friend Dr. [Samuel] Drake, vicar of Pontefract," who had been fellow of St. John's College, and borne arms in the garriſon at Newark, collected their tutor's compoſitions into one volume, which they intitled "*Clievelandi Vindiciæ*, or Clieveland's genuine Poems, Orations, Epiſtles, &c. purged from the many falſe and ſpurious ones which had uſurped his Name, and from innumerable Errors and Corruptions in the true Copies, &c. publiſhed according to the Author's own copies; Lond. 1677," 8vo: prefixing to it his Life and Parentalia, and a Dedication (ſigned with the initials of their names, J. L. and S. D.) to Francis Turner, D. D. then maſter of St. John's College, but afterwards ſucceſſively biſhop of Rocheſter and Ely, who is believed to have been a pupil of Cleiveland's alſo.

[12] November 2, 1640. Regiſter of St. John's.

[13] January 31, 1642. Ibid. In St. John's college, "he lived about nine years, the delight and ornament of the Society." To the ſervice he did it "the library oweth much of its learning, the chapel much of its pious decency, and the college much of its renown." Life by Biſhop Lake, &c. prefixed to his Poems, 1677, 8vo.

[14] One of theſe was ſpoken before the king (Charles I.) and his ſon the prince of Wales, at St. John's college in Cambridge; with which the king was ſo well pleaſed, that after it was over, his Majeſty "called for him, and (with great expreſſions of kindneſs) gave him his hand to kiſs, and commanded a copy to be ſent after him to Huntingdon, whither he was haſtening that night." This, according to Winſtanley, was in 1642. But a MS. dates it in 1641.

[15] Wood's Athen. Oxon. 2d edit. vol. II. p. 274.

[16] Oliver Cromwell was the only member for the Univerſity 27 May, 1652. Lord Henry Cromwell was ſo, 3 Sept. 1654.

[17] Life by Biſhop Lake, &c. ubi ſupra.

[18] For this fact we are indebted to the authors of his Life, prefixed to his works, in 1677; who, having obſerved that "no man had more ſagacious prognoſticks," tell us, that after the election was over, Cleiveland ſaid, with much paſſionate zeal, "that ſingle vote had ruined both Church and Kingdom." Whence it ſhould ſeem, that Cromwell gained this ſeat in parliament by the majority of one vote only. The ſame writers mention another inſtance of his being "*Vates* in the whole import of the word, both poet and prophet." When the king withdrew from Oxford, and ſurrendered himſelf to the Scots' army, "upon ſome private intelligence three days before the king reached them, Cleiveland foreſaw the pieces of ſilver paying upon the banks of Tweed, and that they were the price of his ſovereign's blood, and predicted the tragical events."

[19] Life by Biſhop Lake.

"Maſter Cleveland of Cambridge, the contriver of that bold and licentious pamphlet, called, The Character of the Perfect Diurnall, is brought up to London, to anſwer for his libelling. You will ſhortly read a Character upon the Character[3]."

From Oxford Cleiveland was appointed to be judge advocate in the garriſon at Newark, under ſir Richard Willis the governor, and has been commended for his ſkilful and upright conduct in this difficult office[4], where he alſo diſtinguiſhed his pen occaſionally, by returning ſmart anſwers to the ſummons, and other addreſſes to the garriſon[5]. Newark, after holding out the laſt of all the royal fortreſſes, was at length, in 1646, by the expreſs command of the king (then a priſoner in the Scots' army), ſurrendered upon terms[6], which left Cleiveland in poſſeſſion of his liberty[7], but deſtitute of all means of ſupport, excepting what he derived from the hoſpitality and generoſity of his brother loyaliſts, among whom he lived up and down ſome years, obſcure and unnoticed by the ruling party, till in November, 1655, he was ſeized at Norwich, as "a perſon of great abilities," adverſe and dangerous to the reigning government[8]; and being ſent to Yarmouth, he was there impriſoned for ſome time, till he ſent a petition to the lord protector, wherein the addreſs of the writer hath been much admired, who, while he honeſtly avows his principles, has recourſe to ſuch moving topics, as might ſooth his oppreſſor, and procure his enlargement[9]: in which he was not diſappointed,

[1] Cleiveland had been before at Oxford in the year 1637, and was then incorporated maſter of arts, with ſeveral other Cambridge men. Wood's Athen. Oxon. Faſti, 1637. But now his ſarcaſtic attacks on the oppoſite party would make him exceedingly popular there, eſpecially the ſatire above-mentioned. Of which we have the following proof: while he was now at Oxford he had his portrait painted by Fuller (a three-quarter's length, now in poſſeſſion of his great-nephew the biſhop of Dromore), wherein he is drawn holding a paper, inſcribed "The Rebel Scot." In the "Select Collection of Miſcellany Poems, 1781," ſeveral of Cleiveland's poems are reprinted; and particularly this ſatire, which ſee in that Collection, vol. VII. p. 10.

[2] From the Regiſters of St. John's College, which correct the erroneous date in Walker's Sufferings, &c.

[3] The London Poſt, N° 23, Feb. 11, 1644-5.

[4] "His next ſtage was the garriſon of Newark, where he was judge advocate until the ſurrender: and by an excellent temperature of both, was a juſt and prudent judge for the king, and a faithful advocate for the country." Life by biſhop Lake, &c. ubi ſupra. The biſhop of Dromore has in his poſſeſſion an authentic copy of the commiſſion (ſigned by king Charles I. with his own hand), dated at "our court at Newarke," 12th October, 1645, by which ſir Richard Willis the governor, and other commiſſioners therein mentioned, are impowered to puniſh all offences committed by the ſoldiers, and to determine all differences between them and the countrymen by martial law.—A particular reaſon for fixing Cleiveland in the garriſon at Newark, may be produced from a periodical publication of the oppoſite party, intitled, "The Kingdomes Weekly Intelligencer," No. 101. p. 811. for Tueſday, 27 May, 1645. "But to ſpeak ſomething of our friend Cleiveland, that grand malignant of Cambridge, we heare that he is now at Newarke, where he hath the title of advocate put upon him. His office and employment is, to gather all the Colledge rents within the power of the king's forces in thoſe parts, which he diſtributes to ſuch as are turned out of their fellowſhips at Cambridge for their malignancie. If the royal party be thus careful to ſupplie their friends, ſure it is neceſſary to take ſome courſe to relieve thoſe who are turned out of their houſes and livings for adhering to the Parliament." Communicated to Mr. Nichols by the late Rev. William Cole, from a collection of old pamphlets during the great rebellion between 1639 and 1660, and ſorted by Mr. Carte, in ſir John Hinde Cotton's library at Madingley, near Cambridge.

[5] See his works, edit. 1677, p. 119, &c. and edit. 1687, p. 92, &c.

[6] Mr. Aubrey tells us, upon drawing up certain articles for the Royaliſts at this place, he would needs add this ſhort concluſion, "and we annex our lives as a label to our truſt."

[7] On the occaſion of this ſurrender, the Critical Review, in its account of Granger's Biographical Hiſtory, has given us a remarkable ſtory, which is thus introduced: "Mr. Granger ſays, that Cleaveland never was in holy orders; Lloyd tells us, that he was fellow of St. John's, and that he was turned out of his fellowſhip. Be that as it will, his famous ſatire againſt the Scotch rendered him extremely obnoxious to that nation, and he happened to be taken priſoner by a party of their troops in the North, commanded by David Leſley, afterwards lord Newark. Being diſcovered by the papers he had about him, the officers who took him, gave him an aſſurance of the gallows, and Cleaveland received the news with that magnanimity and pride, which is the concomitant of great ſelf-conſequence; for he conſoled himſelf with the thoughts of dying a martyr in the cauſe of his ſovereign, and having his name tranſmitted to poſterity with peculiar encomiums in the annals of Loyalty. He was introduced, with ſome other priſoners, to Leſley, who could neither read nor write, and who awarded to each his proper fate, by hanging, whipping, or impriſoning. When it came to be Cleaveland's turn, he preſented himſelf at the bar with a conſcious dignity, and his enemies did not fail to aggravate his offences, producing at the ſame time a bundle of verſes. 'Is this all, ſaid the General, ye have to charge him with; for ſhame! for ſhame! let the poor fellow go about his buſineſs, and ſell his ballads.' This contemptuous ſlight affected Cleaveland ſo much, that he is ſaid to have drowned the remembrance of it in ſtrong liquors, which haſtened his death. It appears, however, by Thurloe's papers, that Cleaveland was a perſon of note amongſt the Royaliſts, and that he had a place of ſome conſequence in their army."—As this article was attributed to a countryman of Leſley's (the late Mr. Guthrie), ſhall we ſuppoſe that he took this method to be revenged on the author of the "Rebel Scot?"—It is ſtrange, however, that, quoting Thurloe, he ſhould not have obſerved that Cleiveland was nine years after the ſurrender of Newark poſſeſſed of ſo much health and vigour, as to alarm the adverſe government: being at laſt cut off by an epidemical diſeaſe, after he had a dozen years ſurvived this pretended ſuicide of himſelf by *ſtrong liquors*.

[8] The heads of his examination are preſerved in Thurloe's State Papers, 1742, fol. vol. IV. p. 185.

[9] This, Lloyd ſeems to hint, was a ſingular inſtance, and therefore the greater compliment paid to the petitioner. His words are (ſpeaking of the petition) "the only thing that ever I heard wrought upon him, that had been too hard for all ſwords." The reader will, probably, not be diſpleaſed to ſee a compoſition of ſo delicate a nature, yet ſo ſucceſsful in its effect. Wood ſays, "it was written in ſuch towering language, and ſo much gallant reaſon, that, upon the peruſal of it, Cromwell was ſo much melted down with it, that he forthwith ordered his releaſe."

"May it pleaſe your Highneſs;

"Rulers, within the circle of their government, have a claim to that which is ſaid of the Deity, 'They have their centre every where, and their circumference no where.' It is in this confidence that I addreſs to your Highneſs, knowing that no place in the nation is ſo remote, as not to ſhare in the ubiquity of your care; no priſon ſo cloſe, as to ſhut me up from partaking of your influence. My lord, it is my miſfortune, that after ten years retirement from being engaged in the differences of the ſtate, having wound up myſelf in private receſs, and my comportment to the public ſo inoffenſive, that in all this time neither fears nor jealouſies have ſcrupled at my actions: being about three months ſince at Norwich, I was fetched by a guard before the commiſſioners, and ſent priſoner to Yarmouth; and if it be not a new offence to make an enquiry wherein I offended (for hitherto my fault was kept as cloſe as my perſon), I am induced to believe, that, next to my adherence to the royal party, the cauſe of my confinement is the narrowneſs of my eſtate; for none ſtand committed whoſe eſtate can bail them. I only am the priſoner, who have no acres to be my hoſtage. Now if my poverty be criminal (with reverence be it ſpoken), I implead your Highneſs, whoſe victorious arms have reduced me to it, as acceſſory to my guilt. Let it ſuffice, my Lord, that the calamity of the war hath made us poor; do not puniſh us for it! Who ever did penance for being raviſhed? Is it not enough that we are ſtript ſo bare, but it muſt be made in order to a ſeverer laſh? muſt our ſores be engraven with our wounds? muſt we firſt be made cripples, then beaten with our own crutches? Poverty, if it be a fault, 'tis its own puniſhment; who pays more for it, pays uſe upon uſe. I beſeech your Highneſs put ſome bounds to the overthrow, and do not purſue the chace to the other world. Can your thunder be leveled ſo low as our groveling condition? Can your towering ſpirit, which hath quarried upon kingdoms, make a ſtoop at us, who are the rubbiſh of theſe ruins? Methinks I hear your former atchievements interceding with you, not to ſully your glories with trampling upon the proſtrate, nor clog the wheel of your chariot with ſo degenerous a triumph. The moſt renowned heroes have ever with ſuch tenderneſs cheriſhed their captives, that their ſwords did but appointed, for the protector generouſly ſet him at liberty, diſdaining to remember on the throne the oppoſition he had received in his canvas for parliament as a private burgeſs. Cleiveland thence retired to London, where he is ſaid to have found a generous Mæcenas [1], and being much admired among all perſons of his own party, became member of a club of wits and loyaliſts, which Butler, the author of Hudibras, alſo frequented [2]. Cleiveland then lived in chambers at Gray's Inn (of which Butler is ſaid to have been a member), and being ſeized with an epidemic intermitting fever, died there on Thurſday morning, April 29, 1658. His friends paid the laſt honours to his remains by a ſplendid funeral: for his body was removed to Hunſdon-houſe, and thence carried for interment, on Saturday, May 1, to the pariſh church of St. Michael Royal, on College Hill, London [3], followed by a numerous attendance of perſons eminent for their loyalty or learning: to whom his funeral ſermon was preached by his intimate friend Dr. John Pearſon, afterwards biſhop of Cheſter, author of the learned expoſition of the Creed [4].

In Gataker's "Diſcours Apologetical, 1654," 4to. our poet is mentioned under the appellation of "one Cleavland, a man to me, either by ſight or hearſay, to rime or pen, utterly unknown, further than his friend Lilie (in his Merlin 1654) gives me notice of him, in ſome ſatyrical libel (it ſeems) is pleaſed to term the late aſſembly of Weſtminſter (as he, who himſelf ſtyles it Synod of Preſbyterians, as if it conſiſted of none but ſuch, relates) a flea-bitten ſynod, an aſſembly brewed of clerks, like Royſton crows, or friars of both orders, black and grey." I have not been able to meet with Lilly's Merlin for 1654; but in a ſubſequent work [5], Lilly ſays, "I had in 1652 and 1653, and 1654, much contention with Mr. Gatacre of Redriff; a man endued with all kinds of learning, and the ableſt man of the whole ſynod of Divines in the Oriental tongues."

In a copy of Fuller's Worthies, is the following MS note by Oldys on Cleiveland's Mixt Aſſembly: "See William Lilly's Merlin for 1654, in which he ſets it flying moſt extenſively abroad; whereupon Tho. Gataker, one of that Aſſembly of Divines, in his Diſcours Apogetical, 4to, 1654, has made ſome animadverſion both on Lilly and Cleiveland the author of the Satire."

In 1662 was publiſhed, "A Poem on the Fall of the South ſide of St. Paul's cathedral. To which is added, A Satyre againſt the Fanatick Boutefeus of theſe Times; and a Memoriall offered up at the Tomb of the incomparable Mr. John Cleaveland [6]. By T. P." In this memorial due honour is paid to the Rebel Scot, the Ruperti ſmus, and ſeveral other poems of Cleiveland. On thoſe to the memory of Edward King, the writer ſays,

> "Though to King's learned duſt ſtrict Fate allow'd
> Nor tomb nor trophy, but a watery ſhrowd;
> Yet here his urn is fix'd, which ſhall outvie
> Vain Cleopatra's marble pageantry."

Cleiveland has had the fate of thoſe poets, who, "paying their court to temporary prejudices, have been at one time too much praiſed, and at another too much neglected [7]." Both his ſubjects, and his manner of writing, made his poems extremely popular among his contemporaries, but entirely forgotten and diſregarded ſince. For his manner, he excelled among that claſs of writers, ſo much admired in the laſt century, whom our great critic [8] has aptly termed "Metaphyſical Poets," who abound with witty rather than juſt thoughts, with far-fetched conceits and learned alluſions, that only amuſe for a moment, utterly neglecting that beautiful ſimplicity and propriety, which will intereſt and pleaſe through every age. For his ſubjects he generally choſe the party diſputes of the day, which now are no longer underſtood or regarded. Contemporary with Milton, he was in his time exceedingly preferred before him; and Milton's own nephew, Edward Phillips, in his Theatrum Poetarum, or Compleat Collection of the Poets, 1675, 12mo, has the following article: "John Cleaveland, a notable high-ſoaring witty loyaliſt of Cambridge, whoſe verſes in the time of the civil war begun to be in great requeſt, both for their wit and zeal to the king's cauſe, for which indeed he appeared the firſt, if not only, eminent champion in verſe againſt the Preſbyterian party; but moſt eſpecially againſt the Kirk and Scotch Covenant, which he proſecuted with ſuch a ſatirical fury, that the whole nation fares the worſe for it, lying under a moſt grievous poetical cenſure. In fine, ſo great a man hath Cleaveland been in the eſtimation of the generality, in regard his conceits were out of the common road and wittily far-fetched, that grave men, in outward appearance, have not ſpared, in my hearing, to affirm him the beſt of Engliſh poets, and let them think ſo ſtill, whoever pleaſe, provided it be

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but cut out work for their courteſies. Thoſe that fell by their prowеſs, ſprung by their favour, as if they had ſtruck them down only to make them rebound the higher. I hope your Highneſs, as you are the rival of their fame, will be no leſs of their virtues. The nobleſt trophy that you can erect to your honour is to raiſe the afflicted. And ſince you have ſubdued all oppoſition, it now remains, that you attack yourſelf, and with acts of mildneſs vanquiſh your victory. It is not long ſince, my Lord, that you knocked off the ſhackles from moſt of our party, and, by a grand releaſe, did ſpread your clemency as far as your territories. Let not new proſcriptions interrupt your jubilee. Let not that your lenity be ſlandered as the ambuſh of your further rigour. For the ſervice of his Majeſty (if it be objected) I am ſo far from excuſing it, that I am ready to alledge it in my vindication. I cannot conceit that my fidelity to my Prince ſhould taint me in your opinion: I ſhould rather expect it ſhould recommend me to your favour: had we not been faithful to our King, we could not have given ourſelves to be ſo to your Highneſs; you had then truſted us *gratis*, whereas now we have our former loyalty to vouch us. You ſee, my Lord, how much I preſume upon the greatneſs of your ſpirit, that dare prevent my indictment with ſo frank a confeſſion, eſpecially in this which I may ſo ſafely deny that it is almoſt arrogancy in me to own it; for the truth is, I was not qualified enough to ſerve him; all I could do, was to bear a part in his ſufferings, and give myſelf to be cruſhed with his fall. Thus my charge is doubled; my obedience to my Sovereign, and what is the reſult of that, my want of fortune. Now whatever reflection I have upon the former, I am a true penitent for the latter. My Lord, you ſee my crimes; as to my defence, you bear it about you. I ſhall plead nothing in my juſtification, but your Highneſs's clemency; which, as it is the conſtant inmate of a valiant breaſt, if you graciouſly be pleaſed to extend it to your ſuppliant, in taking me out of this withering durance, your Highneſs will find that mercy will eſtabliſh you more than power; though all the days of your life were as pregnant with victories as your twice auſpicious third of September. Your Highneſs's humble and ſubmiſſive petitioner, J. CLEIVELAND."

[1] This generous "Mæcenas," we may venture to conjecture, was his towſman, the good old counſellor Oneby.

[2] Butler was a great admirer of Cleiveland's wit; and has copied many of his images and thoughts into the celebrated poem above-mentioned. The late learned and ingenious Dr. Farmer had in his poſſeſſion a copy of Cleiveland's poems, in which he had marked many paſſages that have been imitated in Hudibras. By that judicious critic a far more compleat commentary of that mock-heroic poem could have been eaſily given than the world has yet ſeen.

[3] The "church of St. Michael Royal, commonly called College Hill (becauſe Whitington College ſtood there,)" was about that time the receptacle of the laſt remains of ſeveral eminent Loyaliſts, as we are informed by A. Wood, in the paſſage referred to. It was deſtroyed in the fire 1666.

[4] "Dr. John Pearſon, his good friend, preached his funeral ſermon; who rendered this reaſon why he cautiouſly declined all commending of the party deceaſed, becauſe ſuch prayſing of him would not be adequate to any expectation in that audience; ſeeing ſome, who knew him *not*, would think it far above him; while thoſe who *knew* him, muſt know it far below him." Lloyd's Memoirs, p. 618; Fuller's Worthies, p. 135.

[5] Hiſtory of his Life and Times, p. 82, 2d edit. 1715.

[6] Soon after his death, Wood ſays, (Faſti, vol. I. p. 274.) were publiſhed ſeveral elegies on him, particularly that intituled, "Upon the moſt ingenious and incomparable Muſophiliſt of his Time, Mr. John Cleaveland; a living Memorial of his moſt devotional Brother and cordial Mourner." Printed at London on the broad ſide of a ſheet of paper 1658. This elegy was written by *Phil-Cleaveland*; i. e. by a lover of Cleiveland (not by a brother Philip, as Wood erroneouſly ſuppoſed, for he had no brother of that name). It ſhould have been Philo-Cleiveland; but the printer probably dropped the letter *o*. Wood alſo mentions "An Elegy upon the Death of the moſt excellent Poet, Mr. John Cleaveland," written by Francis Vaux, a ſervitor of Queen's College, Oxford, and author of "A Poem in Praiſe of Topography," which was printed in May 1685.

[7] Dr. Johnſon's Life of Cowley.

[8] Ibid.

made no article of faith." But Cleiveland is now ſunk into oblivion, while Milton's fame is univerſally diffuſed. Yet Milton's works could, with difficulty, gain admiſſion to the preſs, at the time when it was pouring forth thoſe of Cleiveland in innumerable impreſſions. But behold the difference! The preſs now continually teems with re-publications of the Paradiſe Loſt, &c. whereas the laſt edition of Cleiveland's works was in 8vo. 1687. This is the laſt and moſt compleat edition of his works (for, if there is any of later date, it is only this with the title-page re-printed). This edition, 1687, is made up of the following ſeparate publications. The firſt part from "Cleiveland's Vindiciæ," containing only genuine pieces collected by *J. L.* and *S. D.* as is deſcribed in note 11, p. 913; the ſecond part from "J. Cleveland revived: Poems, Orations, and Epiſtles, and other of his genuine incomparable Pieces; with ſome other exquiſite Remains of the moſt eminent Wits of both Univerſities, that were his Contemporaries. The ſecond edition [1], &c. Lond. 1660, 12mo; with a curious preface, ſigned E. Williamſon, Newark, Nov. 21, 1658, in which he ſpeaks of "the intimacy he had with Mr. Cleaveland before and ſince theſe civil wars," and of that Poet's "ever-to-be-honoured friend of Gray's Inn," who was probably the Mæcenas mentioned by Wood. To theſe is added a third piece, being the Hiſtory of Wat Tyler's Inſurrection, under the quaint title of "The Ruſtick Rampant," &c. In the ſecond part of this edition, 1687, the notice is ſuppreſſed, that occurred in the original title-page and preface, that this part contained "other Remains of eminent Wits," &c. which is indeed the caſe with moſt of the poems in it, only a few of them being of Cleiveland's own writing. For the verſes in p. 186 were by Tho. Weaver. All that occur between pages 200 and 265, are from R. Fletcher's *Ex Otio Negotium* [2], &c., being poems printed 1656, 8vo; and the following are from the "Poems of John Hall, 1646," 12mo. viz. thoſe here printed in pages 297, 298. 302. 309. 315. 334. 353. 358. 375. 377. The Elegy, in p. 310, is by Jaſper Mayne. The Song, in p. 336, has been attributed to ſir J. Denham; and ſome of the reſt belong to other writers. But, to ſhow how popular Clieveland was among his contemporaries, we ſhall here enumerate ſeveral of his editions, which were printed with more or fewer of his pieces; in 1647 [3], 1651, 1653, 1654 twice, 1658, 1659, 1660, 1661, 1662, 1665, 1667, 1668, and then in 1677, (which laſt date, Wood ſays, he has ſeen miſprinted 1617; but the writer of this account has now before him two copies of this edition, containing ſome variations, yet both rightly dated 1677); laſtly, in 1687, 8vo.

Dr. Fuller gives him the character of "a general artiſt, pure Latiniſt, exquiſite orator, and excellent poet. His ſtile was maſculine, his epiſtles pregnant with metaphors; his lofty fancy ſeemed to ſtride from the top of one mountain to another, thereby making to itſelf a conſtant level of continued elevation. All his poems are incomparable, ſo that to praiſe one were to detract from the reſt." A copious ſpecimen of them was printed, by the Compiler of this Memoir, in the ſeventh volume of "A Select Collection of Miſcellany Poems, 1781."

A portrait of him, painted by Fuller, during Cleiveland's attendance on the king at Oxford, is now in the poſſeſſion of my good friend the Rev. Dr. Thomas Percy, lord biſhop of Dromore; by whoſe permiſſion an engraving of our common relation accompanies this Hiſtory, Plate CXXIII. In this picture he is repreſented holding a paper, on which is inſcribed the title of his celebrated poem; which, after all, is ſaid not to be meant for a ſatire on the Scottiſh nation in general, but chiefly on that part of it then engaged in rebellion againſt king Charles I. as the writer expreſſly excepts the valiant and loyal bands then enliſted under Montroſe and Crawford, &c.

The late Rev. Mr. Cole of Milton, who had ſeen a great part of the preceding memoir, ſays, in a letter to the writer of it, "Mr. Granger and you agree in his being no clergyman; ſo I have nothing more to ſay on that ſubject: but from his having a common place or ſort of ſhort ſermon, or expoſition, preached or pronounced in the College chapel [4], and his old print [5] dreſſing him in a clerical habit, I was apt to conclude that he was in holy orders; though I am aware that it is not unuſual for laymen ſometimes to perform theſe ſcholaſtic exerciſes, as well as that clergymen in thoſe times of rebellion and confuſion were often obliged to lay aſide their gown, and get their bread in other profeſſions as they could. Your dates are all accurate. There are ſome notices of him in Thurloe's "State Papers," vol. IV. p. 184. It is there remarked, that he was "a perſon of great abilities, and ſo able to do the greater diſſervice." Mr. Echard hath obſerved, that "he was the firſt poetic champion for the king."

Another worthy friend [6] adds, "Your obſervation concerning Cleiveland's Petition to Cromwell is exceeding judicious. I honour him for that petition. It is a fine image of his ſoul. There is a nobleneſs of ſentiment, and a dignity in the avowal of his principles in it, that would have done credit to Majeſty itſelf. And at the ſame time a dexterity of "addreſs" as you remark, and a blameleſs fineſſe in the adopting of arguments proper for his purpoſe, that tyranny, the moſt ſteeled, could not fail to be ſoothed and conciliated.—"The Rebel Scot" ſeems to be the utmoſt effort of Cleiveland's genius. And it is truly characteriſtic of it. His forte was ſatire. Nature had endued him with a maſculine ſtrength of thought; and the villainy of the times, co-operating with his own integrity and loyalty, made him direct that vigour of ſentiment to the ſtigmatizing of the hypocrites of the age; and the more forcibly to diſburthen the forcibleneſs of his ideas, he laboured, in all the throes of an imagination on the full ſtretch, after a ſtyle that may not be improperly termed the gigantic, to expreſs them in.—I greatly admire your print of Cleiveland. There is an abundant diſplay of the *vis poetica* in the exterior at leaſt. I admire too your diſtich that encircles his head. His diſtich on "The Rebel Scot [7]" deſerves it richly; and, indeed, every eulogy in the ſatiric line. For nothing, ſurely, every entered into the head of man, more happy, or more juſtly ſevere, on that traiterous crew, the Covenanters of the North of thoſe days, than the celebrated couplet,

> Had Cain been Scot, God would have chang'd his doom;
> Not forc'd him wander, but confin'd him home."

Luke Milbourn, a native of Loughborough; obtained the degree of M. A. in Emanuel College, Cambridge. His firſt ſettlement was at Lynn in Norfolk, whether as ſchool-maſter or curate is uncertain. He was ordained by the biſhop of Ely in the time of the civil wars, preached at Hunniley, and had a retreat at Kenelworth Caſtle from the inſolence of the ſoldiers, by whom he had ſuffered almoſt to the loſs of his life. He was ſeveral times threatened with impriſonment, and was had before the General, for ſpeaking his thoughts freely concerning their dealing with the King, which he heartily abhorred, and was more deeply concerned at his death than many that freely drank his health; for he kept an annual faſt upon the day as long as he lived. When things were a little quiet, he was called to Wroxhal, in the room of Mr. Ephraim Huit, who went to America. Here God ſo bleſſed his miniſtry, that he did much good, and was generally beloved. Obſerving this, he would not by any means be drawn from hence, though he had the offer of ſome good livings, and though he had ſo poor an allowance here, that he was often told he did not do well by his family, which grew numerous. His anſwer was, "When he could not ſubſiſt where he was, he would remove, but not before." And it pleaſed God ſo to bleſs his little, that his children appeared as well, and were as well brought up, as thoſe of any country miniſters. He could not be ſatisfied to take the engagement; and when it was impoſed, was contriving a retreat; but God ſo ordered it, that he was overlooked. However, he took the Covenant, and from thence afterwards drew a conſiderable argument for his Nonconformity. When he was turned out by the Act of Uniformity, he owed nothing to any man; which (all things conſidered) was amazing. An aged clergyman, who was acquainted with him, ſays, "He might have kept in by a little conformity, at leaſt till a metropolitan viſitation, as his predeceſſors Mr. Huit and Mr. Cook did; for Wroxhal is exempt from epiſcopal juriſdiction, and hath no legal maintenance but £6. 13s. 4*d. per annum*, though the lord (ſir R. Burgoin) and his tenants uſed to make it up £40.; but Mr. Milbourn would not comply in the leaſt." He retired with his family to Coventry, where he was many ways moleſted. He was not ſuffered to teach a ſchool, nor allowed to board young gentlemen that went to the free-ſchool there. He was baniſhed from home by the Five Mile Act, and in that exile finiſhed his courſe in 1667, aged 45. In the above letter it is ſaid, "He removed to Newington Green, where his ingenious wife taught ſchool, which was their only viſible maintenance, and there he died." He was buried in St. Michael's church-yard [Coventry], though Mr. Freak the miniſter offered to lay him in the chancel *gratis*, ſaying, he would have him buried like himſelf. The famous Luke Milbourn, of London, was his ſon; whom he excelled, if not in learning, yet very much (as the above clergyman expreſſes himſelf) "in more amiable qualities, viz. integrity, humility, peaceableneſs, and ſelf-denial; for which, and the exemplarineſs of his life, he was highly eſteemed by religious people in this pariſh and neighbourhood[1]."

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[1] The firſt edition was in 1659, 12mo.

[2] See the "Select Collection of Miſcellany Poems, 1781," vol. VII. p. 376. Other inſtances of poems falſely aſcribed to Cleiveland are pointed out in p. 49 of the ſame volume.

[3] Yet this is not the firſt, being ſtyled *Optima & noviſſima editio*. It is a thin quarto, intituled, "The Character of a London Diurnal, with ſeveral ſelect Poems by the ſame Author. Printed in the yeare 1647." I have not met with any earlier edition.

[4] Every M. A. or fellow at leaſt, at St. John's, in orders or out, muſt read a common-place lecture in chapel in his turn, or pay 40*s*.

[5] There are two other old portraits of our poet, one with a band, the other a buſt crowned with laurel.

[6] The late Rev. Mr. Kynaſton, then fellow of Brazen Noſe college, Oxford.

[7] It was tranſlated into Latin by Thomas Gawen, of New College, Oxford, prebendary of Wincheſter, and rector of Exton, in the county of Hants, who afterwards turned Papiſt.

Of Luke Cranwell, M. A. a native of Loughborough, who was ejected, as a Nonconformiſt, from the vicarage of St. Peter's at Derby in 1652, and afterwards practiſed phyſic at Kegworth, where he died Nov. 11, 1683, ſee before, p. 857.

William Cross, of Pembroke College, Oxford, was well known and generally reſpected in Leiceſterſhire, Nottinghamſhire, and Derbyſhire. He was born at Frinkford in Oxfordſhire, and ordained by the Preſbytery at Nottingham. He was called to Attenborough in Nottinghamſhire, and afterwards removed to Belton in the ſame county, where the Act of Uniformity found him. After his ejectment, he lived at Loughborough, where he preached when the law allowed him. He was a good practical preacher, and exemplary in his converſation; and died, paſtor of a numerous congregation in Derby, in 1698. The ſeventh Sermon in the Collection of Farewell Sermons of the Country Miniſters, upon 1 Sam. xxx. 6. is his[2].

George Bright, a native of Epſom in Surrey, was fellow of Emmanuel College; B. D. there 1664; rector of Loughborough 1669; and D. D. 16... In a dedication to Theophilus earl of Huntingdon, prefixed to "A Treatiſe on Prayer, with ſeveral uſeful occaſional Obſervations and ſome larger Digreſſions concerning the judicial Obſervation of the Lord's Day, the external Worſhip of God, 1678," 8vo, he apologizes for his "little leiſure, and very broken health;" and acknowleges "the great bounty of his Lordſhip's illuſtrious predeceſſors to the Church and Univerſity, to Religion and Learning, who were pleaſed to beſtow the patronage of this rectory (Loughborough), and three others of plentiful revenue, upon the happy place of my many years thoughts." In 1684 he collated and publiſhed the firſt volume, in folio, of Dr. John Lightfoot's Works, containing all thoſe Engliſh Books which had been put out in the Author's life-time. Mr. Strype publiſhed the ſecond volume, with a Preface and Appendix to Dr. Bright's Life of Lightfoot, which was larger than the Life itſelf[3]. He was afterwards chaplain to Mary princeſs of Orange; dean of St. Aſaph Sept. 28, 1689; and, in 1695, publiſhed "Six Sermons, preached before the late incomparable Princeſs Queen Mary, at Whitehall; with ſeveral Additions, and large Annotations, to the Diſcourſe of Juſtification by Faith. This volume is inſcribed in a conſolatory Dedication to the King, to whom Dr. Bright was then chaplain. He died in July 1697; and was buried on the ſide of the high-altar of the church. See his epitaph, p. 902. By his laſt will he gave meadow land in the pariſh of Loughborough, uſually valued at £10. a year, for the reading of morning-prayers on the week days.

William Woty, an ingenious Engliſh Poet, died at Loughborough, March 15, 1791. He was bred to the law; but, entering into the family of Waſhington earl Ferrers, as ſecretary and adviſer in his law tranſactions, remained with that nobleman till his deceaſe; who, previous to that period, had made a proviſion of £150. a year for him, out of an eſtate in Leiceſterſhire. Mr. Woty's publications were, 1. "Shrubs of Parnaſſus, containing a Variety of Poetical Eſſays, Moral and Comic. By James Copywell, 1760," 12mo; of which a ſpecimen is given in Gent. Mag. vol. XXX. pp. 146. 334. 2. "The Muſes' Advice, addreſſed to the Poets of the Age, 1761," 4to. 3. "The Bloſſoms of Helicon, 1763," 12mo. 4. "The Poetical Calendar, 1763," 12 vols. 12mo, in conjunction with Mr. Fawkes. 5. "The Poetical Works of William Woty, 1770," 2 vols. 12mo. 6. "The Female Advocate, 1770," 4to. 7. "Church Langton, 1773," 4to; deſcribing the famous plantations of Mr. Hanbury[4], and the magnificent inſtitutions which were intended to have been founded and ſupported by their produce." 8. "The Eſtate Orators, 1774," 4to; 9. "Particular Providence, a Poetical Eſſay, 1775," 4to; and ſome ſubſequent miſcellaneous pieces. Among the beſt of his productions the ſong of "My temples with cluſters of grapes," &c. is to be claſſed; the merit of which is almoſt univerſally known. Mr. Woty was a true *bon vivant*; and, by a too great indulgence of his paſſion for conviviality and ſociety, unfortunately injured his conſtitution. He never took clerical orders, as had been reported.

Joseph Webster[5] (who was born at Thorpe Acre, the reſidence of his maternal grandmother) is now the pariſh clerk of Loughborough, and alſo principal clerk to the commiſſioners of taxes for the hundred of Weſt Goſcote; which offices he has reſpectably filled for ſeveral years; and to his kind attention I am indebted for much uſeful information.

A few tributary lines are here due to the memory of another Joseph Webster, ſon of the former; a youth of exquiſite natural talents, refined by good education. He was born April 13, 1774; and, at the uſual period of life, was articled to a ſurgeon of eminence, with every fair promiſe of becoming himſelf an ornament to that reſpectable profeſſion; but, unfortunately, in a very few months, he was afflicted with an abſceſs in the loins, probably from the Pſoas muſcle; which continued till worn-out nature could no longer reſiſt the ſhock. Diſabled by bodily infirmity from purſuing even the moſt moderate exerciſe, and unavoidably confined to the houſe, he ſought refuge in an elegant amuſement, for which he ſeemed peculiarly formed; and, from copying trifling prints, ſoon acquired a facility of accompliſhing much higher productions, till at length there was ſcarcely any thing which his pen or his pencil could not match. His own hand-writing was remarkably neat; and he with great readineſs imitated any other. Landſcapes, animals, vegetables, heraldry, ſeals, maps, portraits, and even hiſtorical pictures, were multiplied by him for daily amuſement. His patient perſeverance can only be conceived by thoſe who have ſeen his performances. He copied very early Prior's large map of the county of Leiceſter with the utmoſt preciſion; and made alſo a beautiful tranſcript of that wonderful and almoſt unknown tract of country, Charnwood Foreſt. Three charming prints of Mr. Peters he had repeatedly copied; the reſurrection of a pious family from their tomb at the laſt day; an angel carrying the ſpirit of a child to Paradiſe; and the ſpirit of a child arrived in the preſence of the Almighty. Several portraits of eminent perſons (Dr. Johnſon, Dr. Farmer, Mr. Tyrwhitt, Mr. Malone, Profeſſor Harwood, Mr. and Mrs. Staveley, the Rev. John Alleyne, rector of Loughborough, &c. &c.) are the counterparts of the pictures from which they were taken; except that in moſt of them the likeneſs is preſerved, and, as is natural to drawings, the delicacy increaſed. He had the art of reducing large portraits to a wonderful nicety; and had juſt begun to attempt the taking of original miniatures, of which ſome few remain, particularly one of himſelf, in which infirmity and placid reſignation are well depicted; and from which the engraving in Plate CXXIII. is here given. The "Death of General Wolfe," a print not more generally known than admired, has from the pencil of young Webſter even additional charms. He had begun a groupe of figures, in a manner which he thought would be his *chef-d'œuvre*, from the large print which deſcribes the melancholy parting of the late King of France from his family. His hand was arreſted by Death in the proſecution of this bold deſign, juſt when he had completed the monarch's head; but the drawing remains, a valuable fragment of his ſkill. He had obtained alſo the prints of the glorious naval victory on the firſt of June, and the death of Major Pearſon; which he fondly pleaſed himſelf with the idea of imitating. But he was releaſed from the miſery of an incurable illneſs, lamented by all who knew him; in which number, beſides his immediate relations and the writer of this heartfelt tribute, he had the honeſt pride of reckoning ſome names of high rank in Literature, and of high ſtation in Church and State.

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[1] Nonconformiſts' Memorial, vol. II. p. 492.

[2] Ibid. p. 278.

[3] Wood, Athen. Oxon. vol. II. p. 860.

[4] Of whom, and of his plantations, ſee under Church Langton, vol. II. p. 685.

[5] A writer of the ſame name in the Gentleman's Diary for 1767, a couſin of Mr. Webſter's, is now reſident in London.

The Rev. JOHN ALLEYNE, ſon of an attorney of Loughborough, B.D. and fellow of Univerſity College, Oxford, was preſented by his college in 1780 to the rectory of North Cerney in Glouceſterſhire; where he died, after one day's illneſs, Nov. 1, 1792. From the communication below, I learn that he was for ſome time ſteward of Magdalen College[1]. From the library of this gentleman, which was purchaſed, in 1793 by Mr. Adams, I purchaſed Mr. Peck's copy of Burton, as noticed in vol. II. p. 203; where, by a miſtake, ſome dates and circumſtances have been aſſigned to Mr. Alleyne, which are ſet right in the note below by a very reſpectable member of the Univerſity of Oxford[2].

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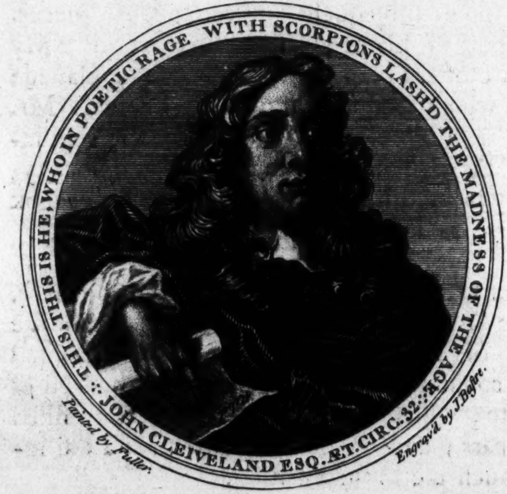
[1] His mother died at Loughborough, Dec. 29, 1792.

[2] "Having lately had an opportunity of looking into the Hiſtory and Antiquities of the County of Leiceſter, I beg leave to point out a miſtake in the account (vol. II. p. 203) of the Rev. Mr. Alleyne; of whoſe library a ſale catalogue is regiſtered in p. 841 of the Gentleman's Magazine for October 1795. Every word in note 3. from 'matriculated' incluſive to the end of it is inapplicable to Mr. Alleyne; but is, I believe, exactly true, if applied to the Rev. Robert Bryne, A. M. whoſe papers, on his deceaſe, fell into the hands of Mr. Alleyne; a letter from whom is now before me, dated May 18, 1776, ſtating, 'that our poor friend Bryne died on Tueſday laſt,' May 14. From the Catalogue of Graduates it appears that Mr. Bryne took the degree of M. A. on June 7, 1751; and that Mr. Alleyne did the ſame on June 6, 1755. The latter, though a fellow of Univerſity College, was ſteward of Magdalen College, where he reſided till he gave up that office. The former was born in Somerſetſhire, and brought up under the celebrated Thomas Hare, M. A. maſter of the ſchool of Crewkerne. MAGDALENENSIS."

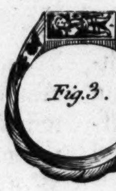
Fig. 1. p. 920.

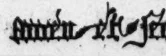

THIS, THIS IS HE, WHO IN POETIC RAGE WITH SCORPIONS LASH'D THE MADNESS OF THE AGE.
JOHN CLEIVELAND ESQ. ÆT. CIRC. 32.
Painted by Fuller.
Engrav'd by J. Basire.

The Original is now in the Poſseſsion of Dr. Percy Bp. of Dromore.

Pl. CXXIII.

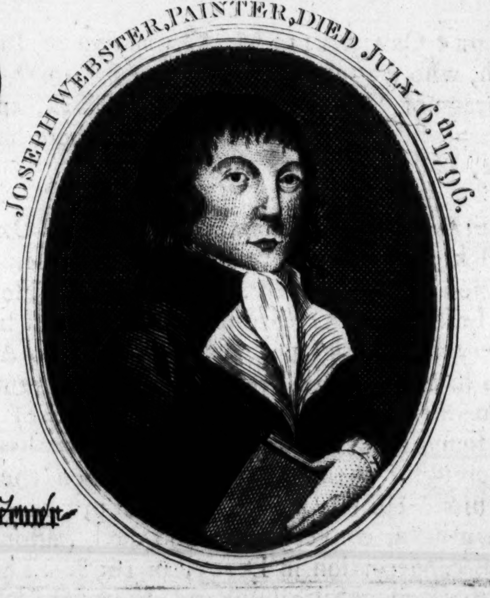
Fig. 3.

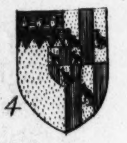




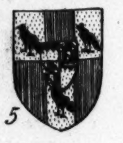
p. 918.

Fig. 2. p. 918.

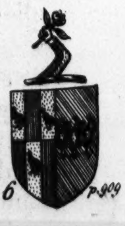

JOSEPH WEBSTER, PAINTER, DIED JULY 6th 1796.



4



5



6

p. 909

OSGATHORPE,

OSGATHORPE,

antiently called *Angodeſthorp* and *Oſgadtorp*, a ſmall village, pleaſantly ſituated in a healthful ſpot, 7 miles Weſt from Loughborough, and 5 miles Eaſt-north-eaſt from Aſhby de la Zouch. It conſiſts in general chiefly of a rich ſoil, ſome part of a mixture, but chiefly of a clay, and variegated with hills and valleys. Part of the land abounds with lime-ſtone. In the eccleſiaſtical diviſion of the county it is in the deanry of Akeley.

One ploughland in Oſgathorpe, which in the time of king Edward had been valued at twelve-pence, was worth four ſhillings at the general ſurvey, when it was held by *Ardulf* under *Henry de Ferieres*. In the demeſne he had one plough; and three villans, with five bordars, had another plough [1].

This place was granted by *Hugh Lupus* earl of *Cheſter* to *Robert de Waſtneys*, ſon of *Hardulph*, to whom alſo *Bertram de Verdon* confirmed all thoſe lands he held here of *Nigell de Morvile* [2].

The family of *Waſtneys*, or de *Gaſtenoie*, were of Norman extraction, and formerly poſſeſſed great eſtates in this county and Staffordſhire. *Thomaſin*, the heir-general, was married about the beginning of the reign of king Richard II. to ſir *Nicholas de Greiſley*, of Drakelow, knt. (as will appear under Norton), and brought this manor to her huſband; in whoſe poſterity it long continued [3].

William Dayloſe gave eight yard-lands here to the Knights Hoſpitallers [4].

On the aid granted in 1235, we find, in the Teſta de Nevill, “De 12ma pte militis, quam Wills de Waſteneys tenet in Haſegotetorp, 2s. 6d.”

In the Itinerary of 1280, Oſgathorpe, Whitwick, Thringſton, and Swanington, anſwered collectively as one vill.

In 1293, it was found that *John de Waſteneys* held one quarter of a knight’s fee in Oſgathorpe, of *Richard de Harecourt*, deceaſed; that it was worth 100*s.* a year; and that *John* de Harecourt was the eldeſt ſon of the ſaid Richard [5].

In 1309, “Inter Willielmum de Waſtneys & Johannam uxorem ejus, querentes, & Johannem de Laleford, deforcientem, manerii Oſgateſthorp, & advocationis capelle, Leic’; manerii Breſingburgh, & advocationis medietatis eccleſie de Carleſby, Linc’, jus Johannis; quia omnia Willielmo & Johanne in tallis, reman’ heredibus Willielmi [6].”

In 1346, *John Talbot*, *Simon Preſtwould*, and the abbot and convent of *Garendon*, held lands here of the honour of *Lancaſter*; as did the *Knights Hoſpitallers* of the fee of *Huntingdon* and *Cheſter*: And in that year, *Thomas de Waſtneyes* (on the aid then granted for knighting Edward of Woodſtock, the king’s eldeſt ſon) was aſſeſſed 2*s.* 6*d.* for a ſixteenth part of one knight’s fee in Oſgathorpe [7]; and the prior of the hoſpital of St. *John of Jeruſalem* in England (on the ſame occaſion) was aſſeſſed 12*d.* for a fortieth part of one knight’s fee in Oſgathorpe, with parcel of the fee of *Cheſter* and *Huntingdon*.

In a book of fifteenths and tenths granted by the laity in 1416, Thringſton and Oſgathorpe were rated at £2. 12*s.*; and in the ſubſidy of 1445, at the ſame ſum; but an abatement was then made of 12*s.*

May 16, 1462, king Edward IV. granted divers lands in Oſgathorpe (late parcel of the poſſeſſions of *John Beaumont*, eſq.) to *Richard Haſtings*, eſq. and his heirs male [8].

In 1464, *John Beaumont*, eſq. attainted of high-treaſon, was ſeiſed of the manor of Oſgathorpe [9].

In 1538, —— *Beaumont* died ſeiſed of one meſſuage in Oſgathorpe; which he held of the prior of St. *John of Jeruſalem* in England, but by what ſervice was not known [10].

Lands and tenements here, late parcel of the poſſeſſions of *Gracedieu* priory, were granted in 1533 to ſir *Humphrey Foſter*, knt. in fee [11]. The ſame priory had alſo other poſſeſſions in this townſhip.

In 1548, ſir *George Greſeley* died ſeiſed of the manor of Oſgathorpe [12].

In 1564, there were 12 families in Oſgathorpe.

June 8, 1598, it was found that —— *Beaumont*, eſq. died ſeiſed of one tenement and two acres of land in Oſgathorpe; alſo of divers meſſuages in Oſgathorpe and Belton; and that they were held of the queen *in capite* by the ſervice of a quarter of one knight’s fee [13].

Oct. 4, 1600, it was found that *Francis Whiſtones* died ſeiſed of a free-rent of 20*s.* ariſing out of divers lands and tenements in Iſley Walton and Oſgathorpe [14].

March 26, 1609, it was found that ſir *Henry Beaumont*, knt. died ſeiſed of certain lands and tenements in Oſgathorpe [15].

The freeholders here in 1630 were, *James Marſhall*, *Thomas Parſons*, and *William Robbins*.

In 1655, there was collected in Oſgathorpe, Worthington, Newbold, and part of the Moor, for the relief of the poor Proteſtants in Piedmont, the ſum of £1. 7*s.* 8*d.*

In 1722, 21 freeholders polled from Oſgathorpe; but in 1775 only 13 names occur.

The lordſhip contains upwards of 800 acres; and in 1785, an act was paſſed for dividing, within this lordſhip or liberty, ſeveral open fields and ſome common and waſte land, containing about 200 acres, and a great number of incloſures held in ſeveralty; in which *Francis* earl of *Huntingdon* is deſcribed as patron of the rectory; the Rev. *Theophilus Henry Haſtings*, clerk, as rector, and entitled to certain glebe lands in the ſaid open fields, to a right of common or waſte land, to all the great and ſmall tithes ariſing from all the lands intended to be divided and incloſed, and to all the great and ſmall tithes of all the yards, gardens, orchards, homeſteads, and old incloſed lands, in the ſaid lordſhip or liberty of Oſgathorpe; and ſir *William Gordon*, knight of the Bath, *Edward Dawſon*, of Long Whatton, eſq. *Joſeph Boultbee*, eſq. *Elizabeth Bainbrigge*, ſpinſter, the Rev. *John Alleyne*, and *Thomas Beer*, clerks, *Iſaac Dawſon*, gent. *Elizabeth Henſhaw*, widow, and others, as entitled to all the reſidue of the lands in the ſaid fields, common and waſte land, and to the right of common upon all the ſaid lands, and to all the ſaid incloſures. An allotment is directed to be made to the lord or lady of the manor, in lieu of manerial rights and right of ſoil; and an equivalent to the rector for his glebe and right of common; with a farther allotment of a ſeventh of the open field and the proportion of a tenth of old incloſures, in full of all tithes and payments, except mortuaries, Eaſter offerings, ſurplice-fees, and tithes of ſuch old incloſures as ſhall not be compenſated for.

The preſent lord of the manor, 1802, is the Rev. *Philip Story*, of Lockington; though a claim to it, I am informed, is made by the hon. *Richard-Auguſtus Butler-Danvers*, in right of his firſt wife, only daughter of the late ſir *John Danvers*, bart.

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[1] “Ardulfus tenet de H[enrico de Ferieres] 1 carucatam terræ in Oſgadtorp. In dominico habet dimidiam carucæ; & 3 villani, cum 5 bordariis, habent 1 carucam. Valuit 12 denarios; modò 5 ſolidos.” Domeſday, fol. 233. b. 1.

[2] MS. Chetwynd.

[3] Inq. 2 Edw. VI.

[4] MS. in Officio Armorum.

[5] Eſch. 21 Edw. I. No. 46. Leic.

[6] Plac. 3 Edw. II. Vide penes Firm. diverſorum Com’ temp’ Regis Edw. II. lig. 1. n. 28.

[7] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III.

[8] Pat. 2 Edw. IV. pars 1. m. 23.

[9] Eſch. 4 Edw. IV. N° 47. Leic.

[10] Eſch. 30 Hen. VIII.

[11] Bailiffs Accompts in the Augmentation office 31 Hen. VIII.

[12] Inq. 2 Edw. VI.

[13] Eſch. 40 Eliz.

[14] Eſch. 42 Eliz.

[15] Eſch. 4 Jac.

	£.	s.	d.
Money raiſed for the poor within the year ending at Eaſter 1776, —	70	10	0
Expended in county rates, &c.	0	0	6
—— —— on the poor, —	69	5	8
Rent of workhouſe and habitations,	2	9	6
Expended in litigations, —	0	0	0
Money raiſed for 1783, —	77	17	8
—————— 1784, —	77	3	0
—————— 1785, —	80	8	9
Medium of theſe three years,	78	9	9
——— of county expences,	3	13	8
——— of expences not relating to the poor; repairs of the church, roads, &c.	4	4	9
——— of nett annual expences,	70	11	4
——— of attending on magiſtrates,	0	16	10
——— of entertainments at meetings,	0	6	8
——— of law expences, —	0	1	2
——— of ſetting the poor to work,	0	0	0

The return made to the houſe of commons in 1786, in anſwer to an enquiry reſpecting the charitable donations in this pariſh, may be ſeen in vol. I. p. 70.

On Tueſday the 5th of April, 1791, Mrs. Darby, wife of John Darby, farmer, of Oſgathorpe, about eleven of the clock, having hung the pot over the fire for dinner, went up ſtairs, and hanged herſelf on the top of a half-headed bed. The coroner's inqueſt brought in a verdict of lunacy.

By the return to parliament in 1801, Oſgathorpe contained 64 inhabitant houſes (4 uninhabited); 74 families; 166 males, 152 females: total 318; of whom 70 were chiefly employed in agriculture, in trade, manufactures, or handicraft.

The HOSPITAL and FREESCHOOL.

Thomas Harley, eſq. erected a ſchool in this town in his life-time; and, by his laſt will, in 1670, inveſted in truſtees ſo much money as would purchaſe £100. a year in lands, for the maintenance of a ſchoolmaſter and ſix clergymens' widows.

On a ſtone over the ſchool-door is this inſcription:

"Quo moribus boniſque literis in fœliciora
provehatur indoles, hanc ſcholam liberam
quadraginta libris per annum donatam; nec
non hoſpitalium contiguum ſexaginta
libris per annum ſex pauperes clericorum
viduas ad alendum, THOMAS HARLEY,
gener' extruxit.
ſcholam vivus fundavit; moriens viduarum inopiæ conſuluit, utrique haud
parum benignus.
In cujus charitatis memoriam lapidem hunc affixit excultum
Johannes Bainbrigge, armiger, unicæ
ejus filiæ maritus, A. D. MDCCXVI."

Over the door of the ſchool the arms of *Harley*, Or, a bend cottized Sable. Creſt, a lion's head [1].

At the time the ſchool was projected by Mr. Harley, it was intended to have added an exhibition of £8. a year in one of the univerſities; but Mrs. Harley proving afterwards pregnant, Mr. Harley had thoughts of putting the whole ſcheme aſide. On the perſuaſion, however, of his lady, he afterwards went on with the ſchool, which he endowed with lands at Whitwick, Dunnington on the Heath, and Ibſtock, to the amount of £100. a year, ſince improved by good management to rather more than £150.

The ſchool-maſter's ſalary is advanced accordingly from £40. to ſomething more than £70.; and the penſion of the 6 widows from £10. each to £25. 2*s*. 4*d*.

The ſchool is capable of receiving 50 boys; and from the foundation to the preſent time nearly 500 boys have been here educated, who probably would otherwiſe have been brought up in total ignorance.

Cornelius Smedley, clerk, who died maſter of this ſchool in 1715, was ſucceeded by the Rev. Charles Clerke; and he by Hugh Platt. The Rev. William Beer, rector of Long Whatton, was afterwards ſchool-maſter ſeveral years, till (in September 1793) he removed to Hathern. He was ſucceeded for one year by Mr. Hughes; and he by the preſent maſter, Mr. John Branſon.

The preſent truſtees are, Mr. Serjeant Bond; Rev. Philip Story, rector of Walton; John Langherſt Story, eſq. Walton; John Noone, eſq. Burton; Rev. Theophilus Haſtings, rector of Eaſt and Weſt Leke, co. Nottingham, and alſo of Belton; and the Rev. William Beer.

A view of the Hoſpital is given in Plate CXXIV.

The Rev. Mr. Alſopp, of Tollerton, left £160. for a houſe to be added for one additional widow, under the ſame regulations as thoſe of Mr. Harley: but this legacy was ſo long dormant, that, when recovered by a ſuit at law, the money amounted (after building a houſe) to £251.; which was lent upon note; and the intereſt (£10. a year) regularly paid till Michaelmas 1784; from which time nothing has been received; the ſon of the perſon to whom it was lent dying inſolvent. As it was the father's debt, the truſtees thought it not right to accept a compoſition; and the matter is now in diſpute [2].

Margaret Mead, by her laſt will, in 1705, left a rent-charge in land of £16. a year, for reading prayers on Fridays; to be diſpoſed of in bread on Fridays and Sundays; and for yearly apprenticing a boy (alternately) from Oſgathorpe, Belton, and Thringſton [3].

The CHURCH (ſee Plate CXXIV.)

dedicated to St. *Mary*, conſiſts of a ſmall tower, in which are two bells, ſuſpended under two arches; a nave and chancel, all of one pace.

The church, though ſmall, looks neat (though the pews are old) from being kept extremely clean.

On the South ſide of the chancel is a piſcina.

On the ſcreen which ſeparates the nave from the chancel are the king's arms, lately done by Boultbee; and on the Eaſt wall of the chancel are the arms and creſt of *Haſtings* earl of *Huntingdon*.

In the Matriculus of 1220, Oſgathorpe is deſcribed to be then in the pariſh of Whitwick, and having a chapel that was ſerved by a chaplain reſident. William the chaplain was at that period inducted parſon there; and, in right of his vicarage, received all tithes, oblations, and profits, as well of wheat as of other things ariſing from eight virgates of land; except the chief mortuary *(principale teſtamentum)*, which, *cum corporibus*, belonged to the mother church [4].

A penſion of 20*s*. formerly payable out of the chapelry of Oſgathorpe, to the prior of Holland (otherwiſe Croyland), continued to be paid when it was converted into a rectory.

In 1344, the entry is, "Oſgarthorp ſolebat eſſe nunc verò eccleſia parochialis, & non taxatur [5]."

In 1552, the commiſſioners reported that the church contained,

"In primis, one challice.
It̃m, tow veſtmentes, one of ſay, and one of ſarſnet.
It̃m, on cope of bawdekyn.
It̃m, tow amyſſeys of white cloth.
It̃m, one ſurples.
It̃m, one croſſe of latyn.
It̃m, tow belles."

In 1650, the rectory was returned worth £30; and the incumbent as "ſufficient."

"I Cadwallader Vaughan doe hereby promiſe that ſoe long as I ſhall continue to be parſon of Oſgathorp, as often as I ſhall there officiate, I will read the Communion Service in the chancell att the Communion-table, as well before as after ſermon, att all ſuch times as the Rubrick requires it to be read, as well when there is noe Communion as when there is, and unleſs the contrary be injoyned by act of parliament hereafter to be made. Witneſs my hand this ſixteenth day of September, 1679. CADW. VAUGHAN [6]."

The preſent value in the king's books is £7.

The certified value is £67. 14*s*.; but it is now worth about £120. a year.

The epiſcopal procurations are, 1*s*. 3*d*.

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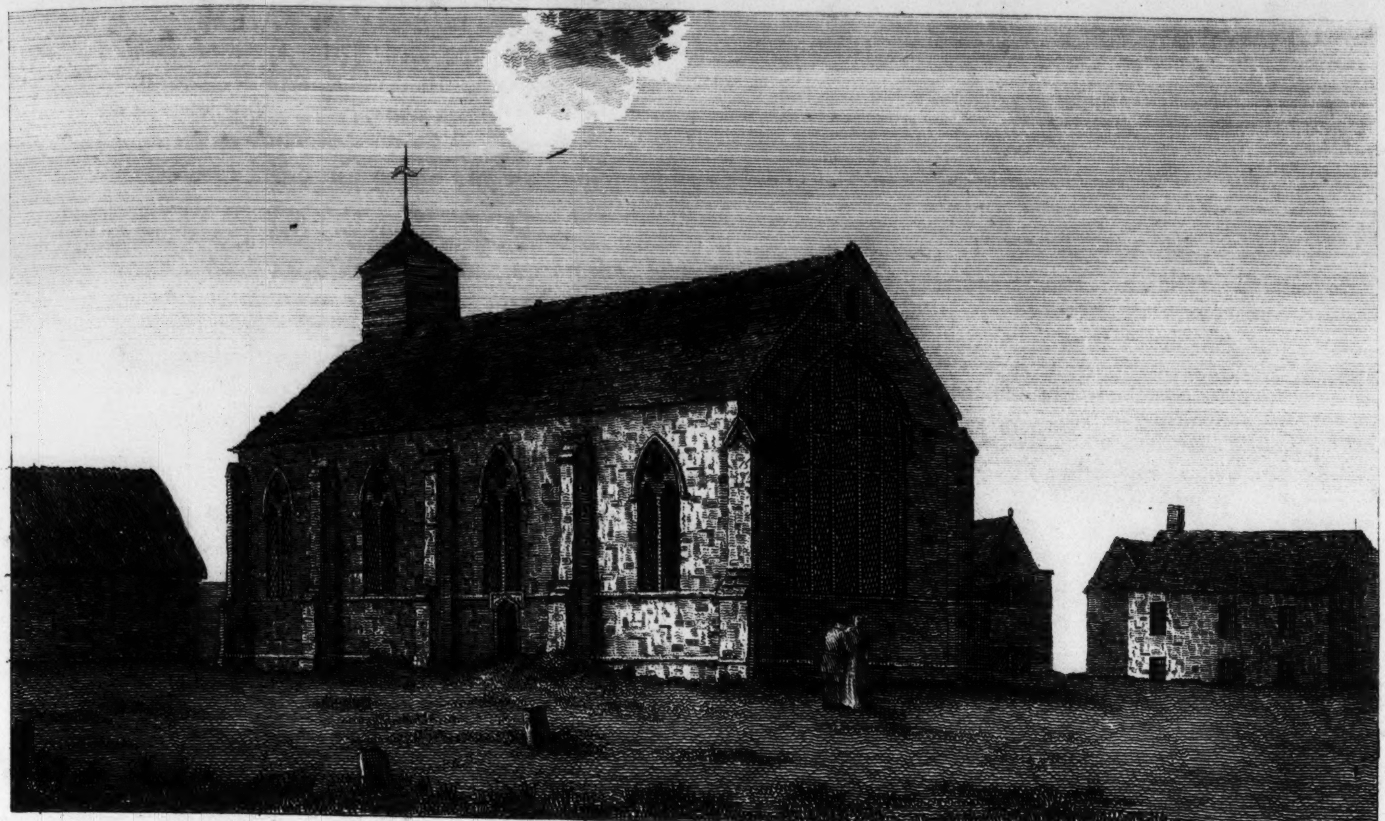
[1] See Plate CXXIV. fig. A.
[2] See vol. I. p. 70.
[3] A braſs plate is fixed in the church, the ſame as the one already noticed under Belton, p. 649.
[4] See vol. I. p. cviii.
[5] Ibid. p. lxv.
[6] Tranſcribed from the original by Mr. Carte.

RECTORS.

OSGATHORPE, S.E.

Vol. III. Pl. CXXIV. p. 920.



Malcolm 1798

THE HOSPITAL.

Fig. A.

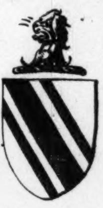


Fig. C.

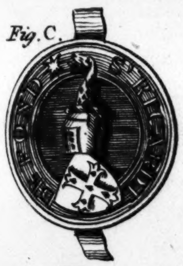
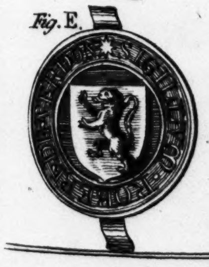


Fig. E.



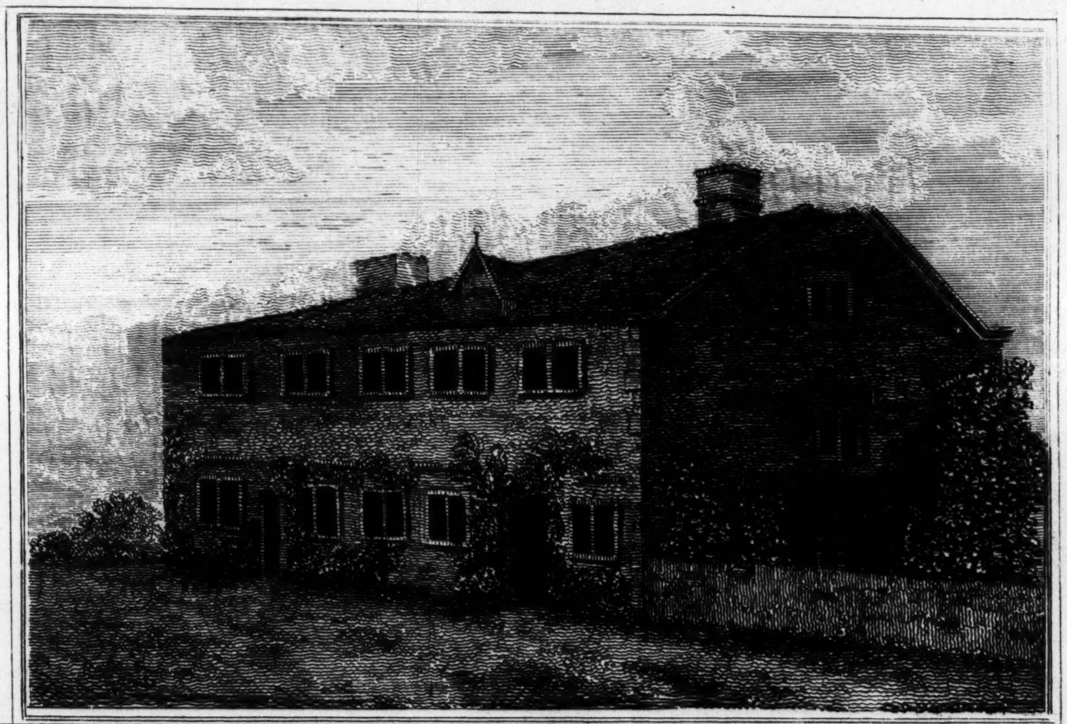


Fig. B.

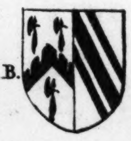
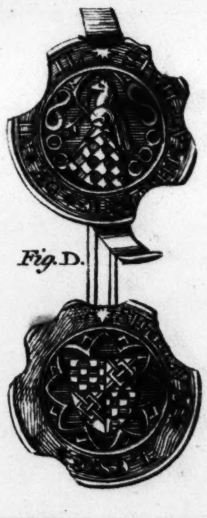


Fig. D.



Monuments at ROTHLEY.

Fig. 1.

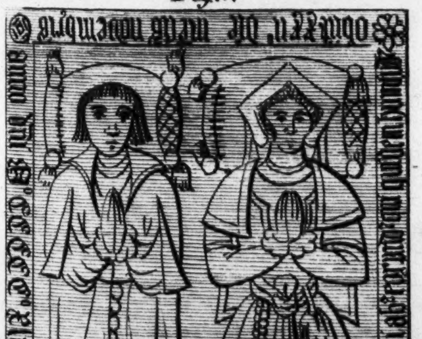

hic jacent humfrid Babington

Fig. 5.

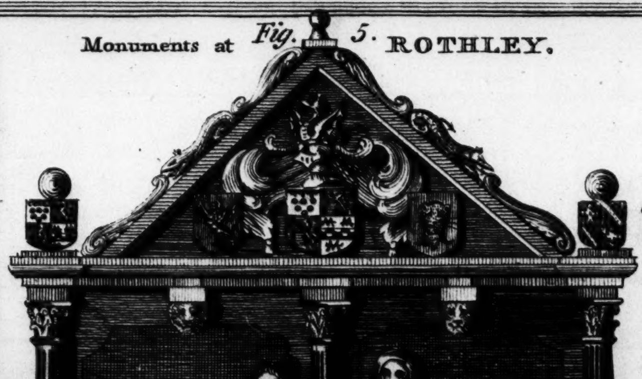


Fig. 4.

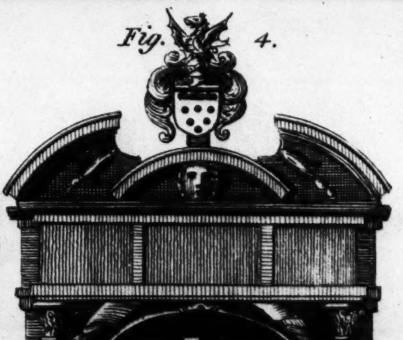
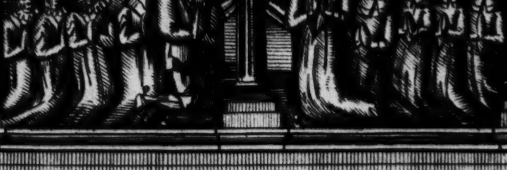
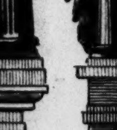


Fig. 2. Fig. 3.



Longmate del. et sc.



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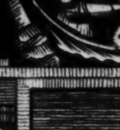

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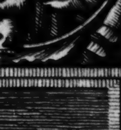

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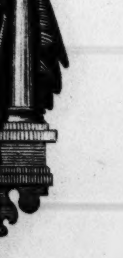

9

RECTORS.	PATRONS.
William the chaplain preſented to Angodeſthorpe in 1224.	William de Waſteneys.
Johannes de Belton, 1244.	
Thomas de Kirkeby, 1265.	
Richard de Stanton, 1274.	
Eccleſia de Holegathorpe eſt de parochiâ de Whitwyk[1], 1344.	
John Barſalem, 1534.	
John Roſs[2], M. A. rector about 1640.	Henry fifth earl of Huntingdon.
Cadwallader Vaughan, Sept. 26, 1679; died Dec. 27, 1728.	Theophilus, ſeventh earl of Huntingdon.
Samuel Holbrook, 1730; died Nov. 12, 1748.	Theophilus, ninth earl of Huntingdon.
Edward Ellis[3], B. A. April 1, 1749; reſigned 1764.	Francis, tenth earl of Huntingdon.
Theophilus Henry Haſtings[4], M.A. July 4, 1764; reſigned 1796.	
George Holcombe, March 8, 1796.	Francis earl of Moira.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

In the chancel.

On the South ſide is a monument of black marble, with the arms of *Harley*, Or, a bend cottized Sable; (Plate CXXIV. fig. A.) and the following inſcription:

"M. S.
Near to this place lieth the body of THOMAS HARLEY, of Oſgathorpe, gentleman, a juſt, charitable, and good man, a loyal ſubject, and a ſound Chriſtian, according to the profeſſion of the Church of England; to the doctrine and diſcipline whereof he was always religiouſly conformable.
The ſaid Thomas Harley empowered
Francis Harley and John Smith, both of
Oſgathorpe, as truſtees to that purpoſe, to found and erect a free-ſchool and almſhouſe in Oſgathorpe aforeſaid, at the charge of the ſaid Thomas Harley. To which foundations the ſaid Thomas Harley gave theſe endowments following:
viz. £40. per ann. for ever to the free-ſchool, and £60. per ann. for ever to the ſaid almſhouſe for the maintenance of ſix miniſters widows therein.
He departed this life moſt piouſly
17th of January, 1670.
To the memory of the aforeſaid Mr. Thomas Harley, his ſaid truſtees erected this monument, that poſterity may have the benefit of his good example."

On a white mural tablet on the North wall:

"In a vault beneath lie the remains of Sarah,
the wife of Thomas Beer, clerk, ſecond daughter of
Daniel and Rachel Roulſton, of Barton Fields,
in the pariſh of Barton Blount, and county of Derby.
She fell aſleep October the 12th, A. D. 1778,
in the 34th year of her age.
Alſo with her is depoſited the body of
Roulſton Beer, only child of the above Thomas
and Sarah Beer. He was born on the 7th day
of October, A. D. 1778;
and his ſpan of life did not exceed 11 hours.
She was the good Samaritan."

On an upright ſlate againſt the Eaſt wall:

"In memory of the Rev. Mr. Charles Clerke[5],
who, with abilities, learning, and
integrity, that might have done
honour to himſelf as well as
ſervice to the world,
lived and died in the obſcurity
of a country retirement.
So much do exterior accidents
contribute to raiſe or depreſs
the fortunes of particular men.
He died Sept. the 16th, MDCCXXXV[6],
aged XLIV years."

On a flat ſlab of white marble are the following arms and inſcription:

Argent, chevron embattled between three battle-axes Sable, *Bainbrigge*; impaling *Harley*; fig. B.

"Here lieth the body of Mary Bainbrigge,
relict of John Bainbrigge, of Lockington,
in the county of Leiceſter, eſq.
by whom ſhe had three ſons and three daughters.
She was the only daughter and heireſs of
Thomas Harley, of Oſgathorpe, gentleman,
the pious founder of the ſchool and hoſpital.
She died the 4th of June, A. D. 1724, ætatis 56."

Within the altar-rails:

1. "Cadwalladerus Cadwalladeri Vaughan,
hujuſce eccleſiæ rectoris,
& Annæ uxoris, filius natu ſecundus; obſequio nulli.
Obiit 4 id. Jan. A. D. 1699, æt. 13."

2. "Here lieth the body of Cornelius Smedley, clerk,
and maſter of the free-ſchool,
who departed this life the 19th of March, A. D. 1715,
in the 67th year of his age."

3. "Here lieth the body of Cadwallader Vaughan,
rector of this pariſh 49 years.
He married Anna, the daughter of
John Wightman, of Peckleton, gent.
by whom he had ſix ſons and four daughters.
Ob. 27 Dec. A. D. 1728, ætat. ſuæ 83.
In the ſame grave lieth his ſon David."

On three ſmall ſtones in the chancel floor:

1. "Here lieth the body of Francis, the firſt ſon of
Francis Harley, gent. by Dorcas his wife,
who departed this life the 9th day of Auguſt, 1680,
aged 4 months.

2. "Here lieth the body of Thomas Harley,
their ſecond ſon.
He departed this life the 18th day of March, 1682,
aged 1 year and 2 months.

3. "Here lieth the body of Francis Harley,
their third ſon, who departed this life
the 30th day of September, 1685, aged 5 months."

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[1] See p. 920, where in col. 1. l. penult. read "ſolebat eſſe capellos."

[2] Mr. Roſs, by the intereſt of ſome friends, was ſaved from a formal ſequeſtration; but was miſerably harraſſed for many years, and often forced to abſcond. He was a man of good life and learning. Walker, p. 422.

[3] Mr. Ellis was a native of Enfield in Middleſex; and brought up and educated by the Huntingdon family, firſt at Weſtminſter ſchool, and afterward at Emmanuel college, Cambridge; B. A. there 1734. He was preſented, about 1738, by Theophilus earl of Huntingdon, to the rectory of Markfield, co. Leiceſter; about 1750, by the late Francis earl of Huntingdon, to the rectory of Oſgathorpe; about 1765, by the laſt-mentioned earl, to the vicarage of Ledſham in Yorkſhire, which he held ſix years; and, in June 1770, by the ſame noble patron, on the death of Granville Wheeler, D. D. (who had married lady Katharine Haſtings, his lordſhip's aunt) to the valuable rectory of Leke in Nottinghamſhire, now worth, it is ſuppoſed, full £600. a year, which he held upwards of 24 years; and where he died, of a ſtroke of the palſy, in his 84th year, March 17, 1795. This worthy man's whole life was ſpent in doing good. He expended little upon himſelf, but gave away almoſt his whole income in charity. He poſſeſſed a very extenſive knowledge, and was a ſcholar far above the common ſtandard. He has left behind him an epiſtolary correſpondence which would reflect honour on any literary publication. Though brought up to the church, he was an excellent phyſician, having made phyſick his ſtudy for many years; by which he relieved ſome hundreds of poor, in his advice and medicines, yearly, as he never took any gratuity on that account from any one. His pious and exemplary life, his extenſive charity and goodneſs of heart, will be long remembered in the neighbourhood where he lived. See his epitaph, p. 922. The Rev. Mr. Prior, vicar of Aſhby de la Zouch, and John Herrick, eſq. of Beaumanor, were his executors.

[4] Rector alſo of Belton 1763—1795. See ſome particulars of him in p. 647.

[5] See the epitaph on his wife, who died in 1745, æt. 49, under Belton, p. 647. She was daughter of Matthew Toone; of which family a pedigree is given in p. 650. Two of their daughters (Mary and Elizabeth) died young. The third, Catharine, (married to Hugh Platt, gent.) ſurvived her huſband, and was living in 1780; ſee p. 647.

[6] This ſeems to have been originally MDCCXXXVII; and to have been altered to MDCCXXXV.

On another flat ſtone:

"Mrs. Elizabeth Holbrooke, 1737.
Here alſo lieth the body of the
Rev. Mr. Samuel Holbrooke, rector of Oſgathorpe,
who died the 12th of November, 1748, aged 60."

On an upright ſlate:

"To the memory of Sarah Villiers,
who died March 21, 1758, aged 69 years."

In the nave, on flat ſtones:

1. "Margaret, only daughter of John Marſhall, gent.
married, firſt, to Edward Palmer, attorney;
ſince to Charnell Mead, eſq.
died June 24, 1707."

2. "Here lieth interred the body of Mary,
relict of the Rev. William Robinſon,
late of Newark, in the county of Nottingham.
She died the 3d of July, 1748, aged 55 years."

In the church-yard.

On three altar-tombs, nearly periſhed:

1. "Here lieth the body of Francis Harley, gent.
who departed this life the 19th day of October, 1715,
aged 76.
He had, by Dorcas his wife, three ſons, who died
young; and three daughters, Mary, Sarah,
and Elizabeth, now living."

2. "Here lies the body of Dorcas Harley,
wife of Francis Harley, gent.
who departed this life the 14th of September, 1718,
aged 70."

3. "Under this ſtone lieth Elizabeth, one of the
daughters of Henry Peach, of Derby, gent.
and Sarah his wife,
who departed this life the fifteenth of February, 1732,
aged 9 years and 5 months.
Here alſo lies the body of Sarah Peach, mother
of the above-ſaid Elizabeth, who
departed this life the 8th day of April, 1737,
aged 53 years.
She was one of the daughters of Francis Harley,
of this town, gentleman.
Here alſo lieth the body of Sarah Peach, ſecond
daughter of the aboveſaid Henry Peach,
who died June 5, 1738, aged 25 years.
Here alſo lieth the body of Henry Peach,
of Derby, gent. who departed this
life the 23d of February, 1752,
in the 70th year of his age."

On a ſtone againſt the North wall of the church:

"To the memory of Suſanna, relict of
Giles Rainsford, clerk, A.B. (and Ann their daughter).
She was a native of the province of Virginia in America;
and, after a reſidence of 42 years at this place,
ſhe died the 30th of November, 1779, aged 82 years."

On a ſtone againſt the South wall:

"Elizabeth, relict of John Brailsford,
late rector of Kirby, co. Nottingham,
died July 31, 1775, in her 75th year.
Her daughter Rachel, "after a life moſt
exemplary for filial and ſocial duties,"
died January 3, 1790, aged 58."

On upright ſtones:

"Thomas Clarke and Sarah his wife.
He died March 26, 1725-6;
ſhe died April 14, 1717,
each aged 88."

"Here lieth the body of William Boultbee, gent.
who died Oct. 3, 1757, aged 9[illegible].
And near this place lie the bodies of Ruth his wife,
who died Aug. 12, 1738, aged 73; and
Ann their daughter, who died Sept. 22, 1755, aged 49."

{ Thomas Boultbee, late of Stordon Grange, gent.
died July 10, 1785, aged 61.
Jane Boultbee, died April 2, 1789, aged 57.
Robert Tatnell, died May 8, 1777, aged 58.
Sarah Tatnell, died April 18, 1790, aged 74.
Timothy Churchill, died Dec. 14, 1738, aged 66.
Elizabeth Churchill, died Dec. 21, 1741, aged 76.
James Churchill, died Sept. 7, 1770, aged 64.
Sarah, relict of Samuel Johnſon and daughter of
Timothy Churchill, died Dec. 2, 1771, aged 70.
Thomas Everard, died Nov. 19, 1794, aged 69.
Hannah Everard, died Dec. 1, 1793, aged 58.

On a handſome monument on the North ſide of the chancel in Weſt Leke church, co. Notts:

"Beneath are interred the remains
of
the Reverend Edward Ellis[1],
chaplain to the late right honourable
Francis earl of Huntingdon,
and 24 years rector of this pariſh.
A man of ſound judgement, extenſive knowledge,
and
inflexible integrity;
naturally humane, and unaffectedly munificent.
His ear was ever open to the voice of diſtreſs;
his hand ever ſtretched out to its relief.
His character was truly apoſtolick,
in reſpect to the purity of his life,
the piety of his ſentiments,
and the general practice of charity and benevolence.
He quitted this life,
in ſure and certain hope of a better,
the 16th of March, 1795,
aged 83.
Mrs. Elizabeth Evans, of Burton, in the
county of Lincoln,
cauſed this monument to be erected
as a tribute of reſpect juſtly due
to the memory of
exalted Virtue."

---

[1] He was buried by the ſide of his old friend Robert Hemington, eſq. (ſon of lieutenant-colonel Hemington of the firſt regiment of foot-guards), who was elected from Weſtminſter-ſchool to Chriſt Church, Oxford, in 1730; M. A. there 1746; and, after declining the maſterſhip of Weſtminſter-ſchool, was tutor to the late earl of Huntingdon, and lived at Donington Park till within a few years of his death, which happened Dec. 30, 1774. He was buried at Weſt Leke, where his graveſtone is thus inſcribed:

"Robert Hemington, M. A.
ſon of lieutenant colonel Hemington
of the firſt regiment of foot-guards,
and gentleman-uſher to his late Majeſty,
departed this life the 30th of December, 1774,
aged ſixty-four."

On the North wall of the ſaid church is erected a monument, with the following inſcription:

"Robertus Hemington,
vir memoriâ dignus,
ſi quid dignum habent
Scientia & Virtus.
Erat enim
literarum imprimis ſtudioſus,
et omni ferè genere doctrinæ cultus.
Ingenium
dulce, facile, eratque excelſum;
judicio tamen acri & certo,
urbanitate, moribuſque ſuaviſſimis,
feliciter temperatum.
Bonitate, modeſtiâ, & ſapientiâ prope ſingulari
præditus,
totam ſanè vitam
ſanctiſſimè & honeſtiſſimè
inſtituit.
Mirâ temperantiâ, patientiâ, conſtantiâ,
longam & pertinacem valetudinem
pertulit.
Confectus tandem cruciatu dolorum,
obiit anno MDCCLXXIV°,
menſis Septembris die XXX°,
ætatis LXIV°."

Mr. Hemington left one ſon and one daughter. The ſon, a clergyman, a ſhort time ſince was preſented to the living of Thorp Arok in Yorkſhire by the late earl of Huntingdon. He married the daughter of Thomas Fiſher, eſq. of Caſtle Donington. Miſs Hemington, his ſiſter, married Mr. Averne, ſon of Mr. Averne, of Thringſton, near Cole Orton.

Pedigree

Pedigree of HARLEY, of OSGATHORPE[1], ODDESTON, and LOUGHBOROUGH; continued from the Viſitation of 1683.

Arms: Or, a bend cottized, Sable. Creſt, a lion's head; Plate CXXIV. fig. A.

Francis Harley, of Oſgathorpe, died about 1658.=Ruth Spence.

1. Francis Harley, of Oſgathorpe, died about 1659.=Sarah, dau. of James Marſhall, of Oſgathorpe.

Joan, widow of Ralph Olive, citiz. of London; firſt wife. Mary, widow of Will. Kempſter, citizen of London; ſecond wife.=2. Thomas Harley, citizen of London; and of Oſgathorpe, where he founded an hoſpital for 6 clergymen's widows, and endowed it with £60. a year; as alſo a free-ſchool, endowed with £60.; he died Jan. 17, 1670, æt. 56.=Mary, dau. and coheir of William Noone, of Walton on the Woulds, widow of Sam. Blount, rector of Walton; third wife.

3. William Harley, of the borough of Leic.
4. Nicholas Harley, citizen of London.

Ellen, marr. to Tho. Wright, of Bredon; and had a daughter, the wife of John Smith, of Oſgathorpe.
Anne, marr. to Geo. Barton, of Bagworth.

Mary, only child and heir, born Aug. 4, 1668; died June 4, 1724.=John Bainbrigge, eſq. of Lockington; died Oct. 1, 1717, æt. 60.

William Bainbrigge, eſq. died Oct. 10, 1736, æt. 51.=Mary Lacock, died April 8, 1785, æt. 92.

Three ſons and two daughters; ſee before, under Lockington, p. 882.

1. Francis Harley, of Oſgathorpe, gent. died Oct. 19, 1715, æt. 76.=Dorcas Harwar, of Stoke juxta Coventry.

2. William Harley, of Oddeſton; living 1683.=Mary . . . .

Ruth, wife of Thomas Bodle, of Markfield.

1. Francis Harley, of Oddeſton, born 1678.=Sarah Tilecote, of Nailſton, d. ſ. p.

2. William, b. 1679.

3. Thomas Harley, of Market Boſworth, and Diſeworth, b. 1681; died at Loughborough Jan. 8, 1766.= . . . Matthews, of Sutton Cheney.

1. Francis, died Aug. 9, 1680, aged 4 months.
2. Thomas, died March 18, 1682, aged 14 months.
3. Francis, died Sept. 30, 1685, aged 5 months.
1. Mary, married . . . . Alleſtree, of . . . . . .

2. Sarah, died April 8, 1737, aged 53.=Henry Peach, of Derby, gent. died Feb. 23, 1752, aged 70.

1. A daughter.
2. Sarah, died June 5, 1738, aged 25.
3. Elizabeth, d. in February 1732, aged 9 years and 5 months.

3. Elizabeth, married at Lockington, June 24, 1718.=John Vaughan, of Leiceſter.

Harley Vaughan[3], eſq. made ſerjeant at law May 17, 1772; died at Leiceſter, ſenior ſerjeant, July 16, 1800, aged more than 70.

1. William Harley, d. 1791, aged 72.=Sarah Hackett, of Nailſton.

2. Francis.
3. Joſeph.
4. Thomas.
Anne[2].
Mary.
Elizabeth.
Priſcilla.
Sarah.

1. William Harley, of Loughborough, 1802.=Urſula Ella, dau. of John Ella, of Loughborough.

1. Edward, æt. 7, 1802.
2. John, dead.
3. William, æt. 6 months.
Anne.
Mary.

2. Francis Harley, of Loughborough, 1802.=Suſannah Lacy, dau. of Thomas Lacy, of Hoton.

1. William, æt. 11, 1802.
2. Francis, æt. 9.
3. Thomas, æt. 5.
4. Joſeph, æt. 3.
5. James, æt. 1.
Suſannah, æt. 7.

3. Thomas Harley, unmarr.

Sarah.
Elizabeth.
Frances.

* * *

Pedigree of PALMER, of OSGATHORPE; and of the NEWARK, LEICESTER.

(Continued from the Viſitation of 1682.)

Arms: Chequy, Argent and Azure; a chief Gules[4]; Plate CXXV. fig. 1.

Henry Palmer, a captain at ſea in the reign of queen Elizabeth; deſcended out of Glouceſterſhire; reſided ſome time at Watton in Norfolk.= . . . . . .

1. Edward Palmer[5], of Nayton, Norfolk, died about 1630, æt. circa 55.=Philippa, dau. of Henry Armiger, of Norfolk.

2. Chriſtopher Palmer, of London.= . . . . .

One only daughter and heir, wife of . . . . Pretty, of London, an officer in the Court of Wards.

1. Edward Palmer, of the Borough of Leiceſter, æt. 68 in 1682.=Anne, dau. of Tho. Benington, of Leiceſter, gent.

2. Thomas, died unmaried in Ireland about 1675.
3. Roger, went to Virginia, and afterwards to New England.
4. Robert Palmer, of London; married, and left iſſue.

1. Jane.
2. Anne; firſt married to John Townſhend of Halſtead; and after to Henry Palmer, of Norfolk, attorney at law.
3. Mary, married to Peter Dey, of London.

1. Edward Palmer, of Oſgathorpe, clerk of the peace for the county of Leiceſter, æt. 44 ferè in 1682; firſt huſband.=Margaret, ſole dau. and heir of John Marſhall, of Oſgathorpe, died June 24, 1707.=Charnell Mead, eſq. ſecond huſband.

Anne, died an infant.

2. Thomas, died an infant.
4. Henry, æt. 24, unmarried in 1682.

3. Thomas Palmer, of Leiceſter, æt. circa 34 ann. in 1682, and then under-ſheriff of Leiceſterſhire.=Anna, dau. of Hugh Watts, of the Newark, Leiceſter.

Edward, æt. circa 6.

1. Anne.=William Roberts, rector of Carleton Curlieu.

Benjamin, æt. 18.

2. Philippa.=Michael Wrightſon, of Oſbaſton.

Philippa, æt. circa 15.

3. Elizabeth,
4. Mary,
5. Jane,
} living unmarried in 1682.

---

[1] This account was exhibited by Mr. John Smith, of Oſgathorpe; whoſe wife is daughter of Thomas Wright by Ellen Harley before-mentioned; which John Smith is one of the guardians to Mary, daughter and heir of Thomas Harley above-mentioned.

JOHN SMITH, Aug. 3, 1683.

[2] Anne, daughter of Thomas Harley of Diſeworth, baptized at Lockington May 30, 1726. Pariſh Regiſter.

[3] Originally clerk to an attorney at Leiceſter, where he practiſed a little while; then was called to the bar; practiſed as a barriſter ſome time; then became a hoſier; afterwards reſumed the law; was called to the degree of a ſerjeant in 1772; and lived to be the ſenior ſerjeant. He was of ſtrict integrity, had profeſſional knowledge, ſome learning, and little practice.

[4] Theſe arms were exhibited by Mr. Edward Palmer ſenior in 1682.

[5] In 1625 he was one of the curſitors of the Chancery, and ſtyled *eſquire* in the pardon granted to him by king Charles I, under the great ſeal of that date; and is there written of Ceſterton in Norfolk.

PACKINGTON,

in antient writings called *Pachinetone*, is a large village, ſituated partly in Leiceſterſhire and partly in Derbyſhire[1]. It is little more than one mile from Aſhby de la Zouch, by which it is bounded on the North and on the Eaſt, by Normanton and Swebſton on the South, and by Meaſham and Willeſley in Derbyſhire on the South-weſt and Weſt. In the eccleſiaſtical diviſion of the county of Leiceſter it is within the deanry of Akeley. Of the Derbyſhire part of this lordſhip, no ſeparate notice is taken in Domeſday-book.

Leofric earl of *Mercia* gave this manor, with the advowſon of the church, to the abbey of St. *Mary* at *Coventry*, founded by him in 1043[2]. At the general ſurvey, that abbey held eight ploughlands and a half in Pachinetone, worth twenty ſhillings. In the demeſne was one plough; and three villans, with a prieſt and one bordar and five ſocmen, had three ploughs. There were three acres of meadow, and a mill of twelve-pence value[3].

On a vacancy of the abbey of Coventry, in 1095, *Robert de Limeſy*, biſhop of *Cheſter*, obtained not only the cuſtody of it, but alſo leave to remove thither his epiſcopal ſee; whereupon that monaſtery became a cathedral priory, and the prior and convent were one of the chapters to the biſhops of this dioceſe, many of whom ſtyled themſelves biſhops of *Coventry* only[4].

In the year 1200, the following entry occurs of a proceeding at law;

"Duellum inter Warinum de Snipſton, & priorem de Coventray, pro octo carucatis terre in Pakington. Milites qui ferebant recordum duelli dicunt quod Warinus in brevi de recto obtulit verſus eum quod Walterus Groſſus, avus ſuus, ſeiſitus fuit de illis octo carucatis terre, cum pertinentiis, tempore regis Henrici patris regis Johannis, ut de jure hereditatis[5]."

In the Itinerary of 1280, that part of Packington which was in the county of Leiceſter anſwered collectively with Snibſton as one vill.

In 1340, it was found that *Henry de Beaumont* earl of *Boghan* held, at his death, one quarter of a knight's fee in Packington, of the king *in capite*, as of the right of *Alice* his wife[6].

In 1346, the prior of *Coventry* (on the aid then granted for knighting Edward of Woodſtock, the king's eldeſt ſon) was aſſeſſed 40*s.* for one knight's fee in Packington and Snipſton, whereof one third part in Snipſton, parcel of the honour of *Cheſter*[7].

In a book of fifteenths and tenths granted by the laity in 1416, Packington was rated at £3. 1*s.* 10*d.*; and in the ſubſidy of 1445, at the ſame ſum; but an abatement was then made of 7*s.* 8*d.*; Snipſton at £1. 5*s.* and 5*s.* 4*d.* abated.

At the diſſolution of religious houſes, the lordſhip of Packington was granted by the crown to the family of *Haſtings*[8].

In 1564, there were 38 families in Packington.

Sept. 22, 1597, *Henry Haſtings* earl of *Huntingdon* died ſeiſed of the manor of Packington; held of the queen by the ſervice of a twentieth part of one knight's fee[9].

Sept. 30, 1607, *George Haſtings* earl of *Huntingdon* died ſeiſed of the manor of Packington; held of the king by the like ſervice[10].

In 1655, there was collected in Packington, for the relief of the poor Proteſtants in Piedmont, the ſum of £2. 8*s.* 1*d.*

In 1722, five freeholders polled from this pariſh; but in 1775, only one name occurs.

In the noble family of *Haſtings* this lordſhip continued till the death of *Francis* the laſt earl of *Huntingdon* in 1789. It is now the property of major-general *Charles Haſtings*, under a ſettlement made on his marriage with *Parnel*, only child of the late *Thomas Abney*, eſq. of Willeſley-hall. He takes alſo Mr. Abney's adjoining lordſhip of Willeſley, and other eſtates; but ſeldom, if ever, reſides in the country.

The lordſhip contains between 2 and 3000 acres, of old incloſure. There is ſome good meadow land, and ſome tolerably good plough land.

Here is a ſmall rivulet of water, in which are pebbles of great value. Great numbers have been got; and are ſtill getting, though in leſs plenty. They are made uſe of in London, Birmingham, and Sheffield; and are excellent for jewellers, lapidaries, and all manner of poliſhing. A ſmall ſtone is ſometimes ſold for 5*s.*

In June, 1764, the houſe of a farmer here received conſiderable damage by lightning.

On the 4th of February, 1790, about eleven o'clock at night, there was a diſturbance among the bells. When they came to ring the great bell, it was found to be cracked; which was ſuppoſed to have been done by lightning.

By the return made to Parliament in 1801, from the county of Leiceſter, Packington and Snibſton contained 84 houſes, inhabited by 88 families; conſiſting of 223 males, 216 females; total 439; of whom 269 were chiefly employed in agriculture, and 169 in trade, manufactures, &c.

In the Derbyſhire part of the pariſh, were 30 houſes; containing 56 males, 68 females; total 124; of whom 86 were chiefly employed in agriculture, and 30 in trade, manufactures, &c.

DONATIONS.

Anno 1664, Robert Breedon gave a cottage in Packington, and certain lands, ſince incloſed, which contain 7 acres, 2 roods, 38 perches, for the uſe of the ſaid pariſh for ever, for repairing the highways, bridges, and cauſe-ways.

One of the earls of Huntingdon, on the incloſure of the lordſhip of Packington, gave a certain piece of land, called *Allowance Cloſe*, containing 16 acres, 1 rood, 12 perches, for the uſe of nine poor widows of the ſaid pariſh for ever.

Suſannah Kiddier left ten ſhillings a year for ever, to iſſue out of lands in Doniſthorpe, now belonging to ſir Robert Burdett, bart. for the uſe of the poor of this pariſh, to be diſtributed annually on St. Thomas's day.

The ſum of 40*s.* was left, by ſome perſon not now known, to be lent to a poor tradeſman, free of intereſt, for three years.

Richard Harriſon, } Churchwardens
Richard Dunſthorpe, } 1784.

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[1] "Packington partim in Leiceſtrenſi, partim in Derbienſi comitatu." Wyrley, MS.

[2] Regiſtrum prioratûs Coventrie penès Rememb. Regis in Scaccario.

[3] Abbatia de Coventrey tenet 8 carucatas terræ & dimidiam in Pachintone. In dominico eſt 1 caruca; & 3 villani, cum preſbytero & 1 bordario & 5 ſochmannis, habent 3 carucas. Ibi molinum de 12 denariis, & 3 acræ prati. Valet 20 ſolidos." Domeſday, fol. 231. a. 2.

[4] Tanner, Notitia Monaſtica.

[5] Placita de anno 2 regis Johannis de diverſis Rotulis Notarum in Receptu Scaccarii, Rot. 24.

[6] Eſch. 14 Edw. III. N° 24. Leic.

[7] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III.

[8] Ex autographo penès Decan. & Capit. Lincoln.

[9] Eſch. 39 Eliz.

[10] Eſch. 5 Jac. I.

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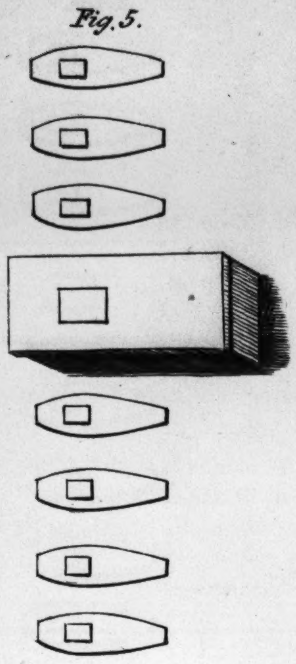
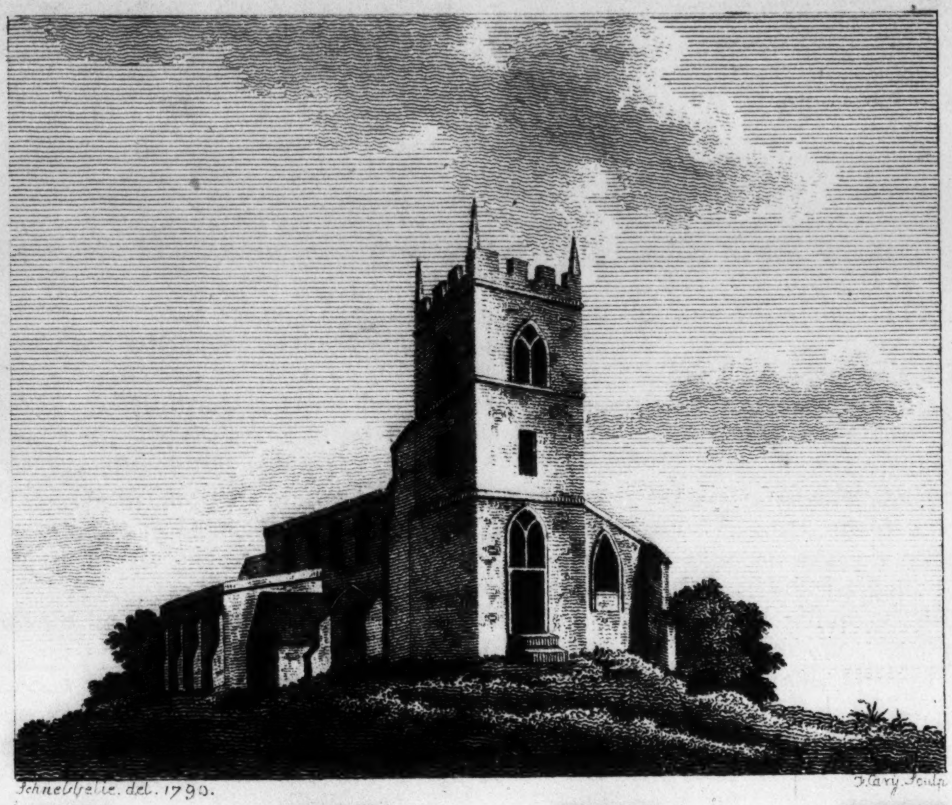
PACKINGTON, N.W.

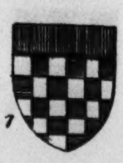
Fig. 5.





Schnebbelie. del. 1790.

J. Cary Sculp.



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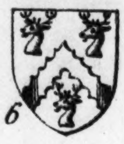

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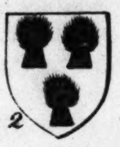

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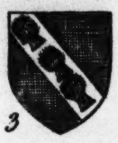

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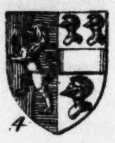

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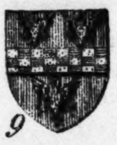
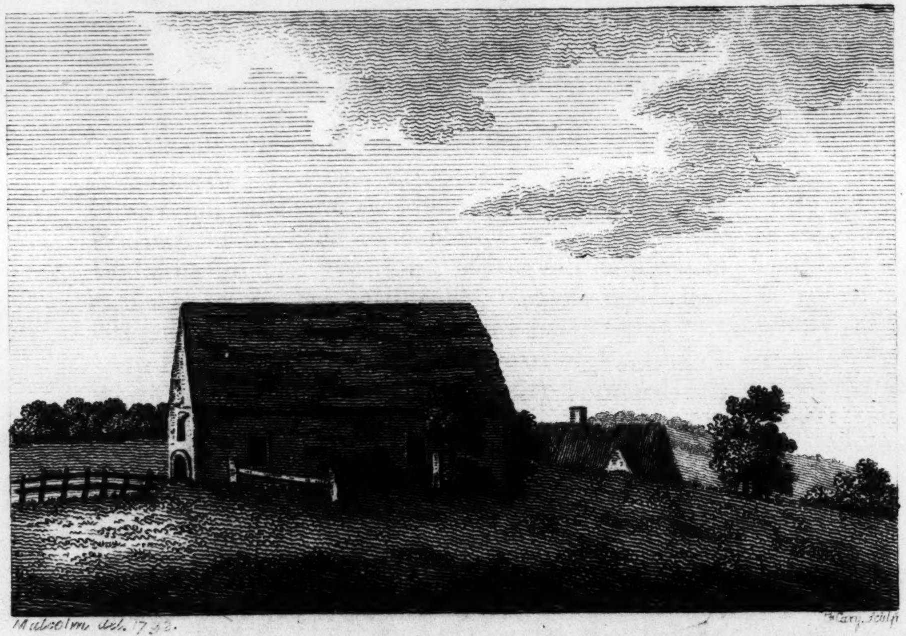


9

SNIBSTON, N.



J. Malcolm del. 1792.

J. Cary sculp.

Fig. 7.

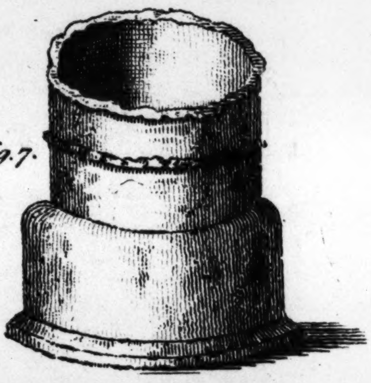
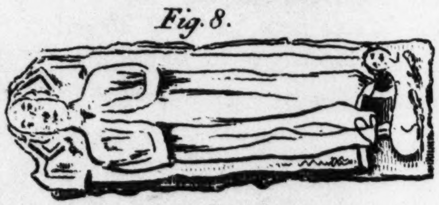
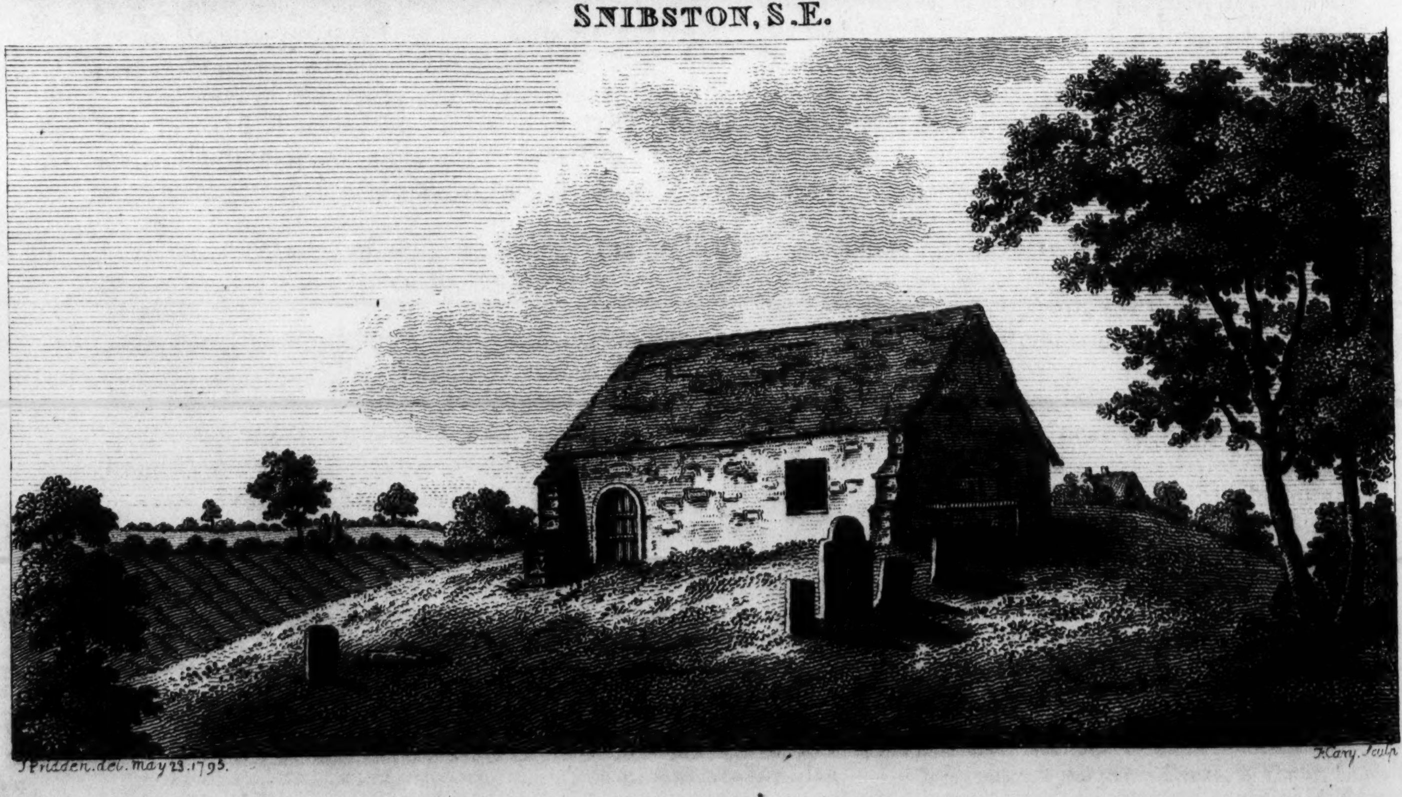


Fig. 8.



SNIBSTON, S.E.



J. Pridden. del. May 23. 1793.

J. Cary Sculp.

	£.	s.	d.	Money raiſed in the Derbyſhire part of Packington for the ſame period.	£.	s.	d.
Money raiſed for the poor, of that part of Packington which is in the county of Leiceſter, including Snibſton, within the year ending at Eaſter 1776,	94	2	8	———	28	19	9
Expended in county-rates, &c.	0	0	0	———	20	16	10
——— on the poor, —	94	2	8	———	0	12	0
Rent of habitations and workhouſe,	5	16	6	———	19	6	6
Expended in litigations, —	0	16	2	———	0	0	0
Money raiſed for 1783, —	60	7	7	———	38	13	0
——————— 1784, —	55	12	1	———	19	6	6
——————— 1785, —	47	8	1	———	1	17	10
Medium of theſe three years,	55	2	7	———	2	7	9
——— of county expences, —	0	0	0	———	15	0	11
——— of expences not relating to the poor; repairs of the church, roads, &c.	0	0	0	———	0	4	6
——— of nett annual expences,	55	2	7	———	0	0	0
——— of attending on magiſtrates,	0	8	7	———	1	16	5
——— of entertainments at meetings,	0	18	11	———	0	0	0
——— of law expences, —	1	0	10	———	0	0	0
——— of ſetting the poor to work,	0	0	0	———	0	0	0

The return made to the houſe of commons in 1786, in anſwer to an enquiry reſpecting the charitable donations in the Leiceſterſhire part of this pariſh, may be ſeen in vol. I. p. 71.

The CHURCH, (ſee Plate CXXV.)

dedicated to *The Holy Rood*, conſiſts of a tower ſteeple, in which are four bells; a ſmall chancel, nave, and two ailes, ſeparated by three arches. The inſide is neatly pewed; and, in the nave is a new loft.

The font is old, plain, and octagon.

In the Matriculus of 1220[1], Packington is deſcribed to be under the patronage of the prior of *Coventry*; the rector *William de Caſtell*, inſtituted by Hugh formerly biſhop of Lincoln, and paying to the prior ten ſhillings *ab antiquo*. The chapel of Snipeſton had a reſident chaplain from the mother church.

The church was appropriated to the priory of Coventry, in 1269, by *Richard de Graveſend*, then biſhop of *Lincoln*. The vicarage was then endowed with two yard-lands belonging to the church of Packington, and one yard-land belonging to the chapel of Snipſton, with all buildings, and all obventions of the church and chapel aforeſaid, and all tithes there; the vicar to ſerve the ſaid chapel with a ſufficient chaplain (the prior to have all tithe corn); and he to repair the chancels of the ſaid church and chapel; to bear alſo all charges pertaining to the ſaid church and chapel. The original of this agreement is to be found among the records at Lincoln[2].

In the reign of king Edward III. the chapels of Packington and Stretton, in this county, were given, by *Richard Malore*, of Kirkby, to the monks of Thelesford in Warwickſhire[3].

In 1344, the procurations were, 7*s.* 6¾*d.*; the rectory was taxed at 28 marks, and paid 2*s.* for Peterpence. The prior of *Coventry* had alſo a penſion from it of half a mark.

Mr. Burton mentions theſe arms at Packington, fig. 2, 3.

Argent, three garbs Or.

Sable, on a bend Argent, three garbs Gules; *Pakington.* Mr. Wyrley adds, *dominus de Snipſton.*

Among the payments of the cathedral church of Coventry in the year 1534, are enumerated the following articles:

To the biſhop of Lincoln, for the procurations of the churches of Packington and Scraptoft, 35*s.*; to the abbot of Leiceſter, for the appropriation of thoſe churches, 20*s.*; and to the archdeacon of Leiceſter, for the ſynodals, 13*s.* 8*d.*[4]

In 1552, the commiſſioners reported that the church of Packington contained,

"In primis, three belles.

Itm̄, two veſtmentes, on of ſatyn of Burges, and another of . . . . .

Itm̄, one cope of ſatyn of Burges.

Itm̄, one challice.

Itm̄, one croſs of maſtlyn."

In 1650, the rectory was returned worth 30*l.*; the vicarage 60*l.*; the incumbent as "ſufficient;" and, it is added, "Snibſton chapel was ſerved by the ſame man."

The value in the king's books is £5. 15*s.* 1*d.* "in pecuniâ, cum manſ'."

The preſent value is about £300. a year.

The epiſcopal procurations are, for the rectory 2*s.* 11*d.*; the vicarage 1*s.* 2*d.*

Beſides the church, there are two places of worſhip; one a Calviniſt meeting-houſe; the other a Methodiſt.

RECTORS.	PATRONS.
W. de Caſtell 1220. Simon de Sancte Maino, 1224.	Prior and convent of Coventry.
William de Pakinton, 1230.	Robert Mitton.
VICARS.	
Robert Gerlaund, in whoſe time the vicarage was endowed, 1269.	
Robert Dixley, 1534.	
Thomas Leeſon, vicar; died 1539.	
—— Preſton[5], 1556.	
William Darling[6], buried at Clifton, March 12, 1612.	
Thomas Peſtell[7], 1613; reſigned to his ſon,	
Thomas Peſtell junior; ejected 164 . .	
William Smith[8], ejected 1662.	
Thomas Peſtell junior; reſtored 1662; died 1690.	
Ithiel Smart[9], June 1690. John Hitchcock, June 19, 1693.	Theophilus earl of Huntingdon.

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[1] See vol. I. p. lviii. [2] Burton, MS. [3] Dugdale, Warwickſhire, vol. I. p. 498. [4] First Fruits Office.

[5] In the Certificate referred to under Allexton, p. 8, Mr. Preſton is thus deſcribed: "Preſbyter, non conjugatus; competenter doctus; reſidet; hoſpitalis; degit ibidem; non licentiatus, nec prædicat; nullum aliud habet."

[6] 1612, 12° Martii, Gulielmus Darling, prædicator Evangelii, & vicarius de Packington, in com' Leiceſtr', ſepultus fuit." Clifton Regiſter. [7] See p. 927.

[8] He was born in Worceſterſhire, and educated in Oxford. His firſt labours were at one of the Langtons in this county, under Mr. Blackaby, to whom he was aſſiſtant. Thence he removed to Packington, near Aſhby de la Zouch. After his ejectment in 1662, he went to Diſeworth Grange, where he continued many years, teaching ſchool, and preaching conſtantly, either in his own houſe or in places adjacent, as occaſion and opportunity offered. He was a worthy divine, and a plain profitable preacher. He enjoyed a greater meaſure of health than moſt ſtudents and laborious preachers do; but at his entrance upon the 63d year, hypocondriacal winds ſo prevailed over him, as to put a period to his life Oct. 20, 1686.

[9] Vicar of Aſhby 1676—1690. He died June 27, 1692. See p. 619.

RECTORS.	PATRONS.
Michael Hutchinſon[1], D. D. Oct. 28, 1706; died 1730.	John Laughton clerk, *pro hâc vice.*
William Walmiſley, May 20, 1729.	Theophilus earl of Huntingdon.
Nathanael Pegge, M. A. Oct. 27, 1730; died 1782.	
—— Wells, Jan. 7, 1783.	Francis earl of Huntingdon.
Robert Haſtings, M. A. June 19, 1783; died 1792.	
John Prior[2], March 1, 1793.	Francis Haſtings, lord Rawdon.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

On the monument of Mr. Leeſon, who died in 1539, Mr. Burton found this epitaph:

"Me genuit Tatenel, aſt Aſhbidavia nutrix:
Packington tumulus; ſic mea fata ferunt."

[Which an unlucky wag thus tranſlated:

"My father he begat me;
At Aſhby I was nurs'd:
At Packington my tomb is—
My Fates have done their worſt[3]."]

In the chancel there is a ſingle monument againſt the South wall, and no other within the church.

Arms: a croſs patonce.

"Underneath are depoſited the remains of
Mr. George Pilkington, of this place,
who lived, eſteemed by his acquaintance, to
80 years of age,
and died 21ſt of September, 1754.
And alſo,
the remains of his nephew,
George Middlemore Pilkington, of Bridgenorth,
who died July 14, 1761, aged 63 years."

In the church-yard:

On an altar-tomb at the end of the chancel, within a large ſpace of ground, incloſed with iron-rails:

Arms: Per pale, Gules and Azure, a lion rampant Argent, *Hutchinſon*; impaling . . . . . a feſs componé between three helmets in profile; fig. 4.

"M. S.
Michaelis Hutchinſon, S. T. P.
Lichfieldienſis canonici,
necnon eccleſiæ parochialis de Cheadle,
in agro Staffordienſi,
rectoris digniſſimi:
viri probi, fidi, & amici;
patriæ legum & officiorum omnium
obſervantiſſimi;
hujus eccleſiæ paſtoris vigilantiſſimi:
Templi Dei Opt. Max.
apud Derbienſes (Omnibus Sanctis dicati) labantis
(poſitis novis & amplioribus fundamentis)
Inſtauratoris munificentiſſimi;
obſtantibus amicis, inimicis ingratis,
ingravate molientis.
Hunc taceant homines, hæc marmora, nulla notandum
ſæcula prætereant opus hoc, ni fata ſuperſint.
Obiit anno æræ Chriſtianæ 1730,
ætatis ſuæ 65."

On a flat ſtone in the ſame incloſure:

"The Reverend
Nathaniel Pegge, M. A.
Vicar of this pariſh upwards of 52 years;
and ſome time fellow of Catharine Hall, Cambridge;
died November 23d, 1782, aged 85 years."

On an upright ſtone at the Eaſt end of the chancel:

"Here lieth interred the body of
the Revd Robt Haſtings, M. A.
late vicar of this pariſh,
and rector of Oxcomb in Lincolnſhire,
who died the 25th of October, 1792,
aged 68 years."

On a ſlate let into the tower of the church:

"Catharine, wife of Thomas Henworth,
died Dec. 25, 1732, aged 59.
Thomas Henworth, died Sept. 19, 1741, aged 68."

In the South part of the church-yard is a table-monument, having on one ſide of it four graves, on the other three; each covered with a coffin-ſhaped ſtone the ſize of the grave, of the antient family of the Mugleſtons of this place.

Every ſtone had a large piece of braſs with an inſcription; but five of them have been ſtolen.

A ſlight ſketch of theſe tombs is given in fig. 5.

A braſs plate on the table-monument is thus inſcribed:

"Depoſitum MARIÆ MVGLESTON, quæ obiit
calendas Aprilis, anno Domini mileſimo ſex-
centeſimo nonogeſimo, ætatis ſuæ ſexageſimo quinto,
Hic requieſcit in ſpe beatæ reſurrectionis.
Hic jacet Edvardus Mugleſton,
obiit 30 Julii, anno Dom. 1726,
ætat. ſuæ 58.
Inveniat miſericordiam in illo die."

At the bottom are the arms of *Mugleſton*; a chevron engrailed between three bucks heads, fig. 6.

On a braſs plate on one of the flat ſtones:

"Exuviæ Edwardi Mugleſton,
nuper de Falkingham, in com. Lincolnienſi,
cauſidici,
depoſitæ in ſpe lætæ reſurrectionis
per ſola merita Jeſu Chriſti,
qui obiit ſexto-decimo die Julii,
anno Domini 1723,
ætat. ſuæ 28.
Lucrum eſt mori."

On a ſimilar braſs on another of them:

"Under this ſtone the relicts lie
Of Anne Mugleſton, all y^{t} of her could die.
Tho' young in years, yet glorious was her mind,
Full fraught with virtues of each ſeveral kind.
Who, whilſt ſhe liv'd, liv'd to the nobleſt ends;
To ſerve her God, her neighbour, and her friends.
Her ſoul was fill'd with Heaven; and ſhe
Was always conſtant, always free
In her devotion. All her days
She ſpent to give her Maker praiſe.
She's gone to reſt juſt as ſhe did begin
Sorrow to know, before ſhe knew to ſin.
Her ſoul with God in regions lives above,
In regions like herſelf, all Peace and Love.
Only the grave in peace retains her duſt,
Until the reſurrection of the juſt.
She died the 23 November, anno Dom. 1725, aged 17."

On a modern ſlate-ſtone:

"Elizabeth Mugleſton,
the daughter of Mary Buxton,
died February 18, A. D. 1763, anno ætatis 87."

On an altar-tomb:

"In memory of Mr. Richard Doniſthorp,
who departed this life Dec. 9, 1790,
in the 63d year of his age."

On upright ſtones:

Richard Andrews died June 1, 1781, aged 64.
Dorothy Andrews died Feb. 10, 1791, aged 88.
John Mee died March 30, 1792, aged 70.
Elizabeth Bannodal, died July 5, 1767, aged 84.
James Newbold, died Feb. 23, 1783, aged 68.
Mary Newbold, died Aug. 1779, aged 56.
And ſeven of their children.

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[1] Prebendary alſo of Longdone in the church of Lichfield, miniſter of All Saints, Derby; and rector of Cheadle, co. Stafford. Willis, Lichfield, p. 452. The miniſter of All Hallows, Derby, is only curate of the Corporation, and choſen by them; and never takes inſtitution or induction; and therefore Dr. Hutchinſon held this vicarage of Packington with the rectory of Cheadle.

[2] Vicar alſo of Aſhby. See p. 619.

[3] Leeſon's epitaph was clearly taken from Virgil's old epitaph, "Mantua me genuit, Calabri," &c.—In Wright's Travels, p. 175, it is ſaid that, "There is a wretched diſtich inſcribed on a wall, juſt over againſt the place where we enter [to his tomb], enough to fright away Virgil's aſhes, if ever they were there. There are many epitaphs of the like ſort; ſuch as,

"Roma mihi mortem tribuit, Horcalia vitam;
Nemo aliis vellet naſci & abire locis."

THOMAS PESTELL, a celebrated vicar of Packington, (where, in the old Regiſter, ſeveral children of his are entered between 1613 and 1643, ſome born at Cole Orton and others at Aſhby houſe,) was appointed chaplain to Robert Devereux earl of Eſſex about 1615; in which year, Aug. 15, two ſermons of his were entered on the books of the Company of Stationers, "The good Conſcience," and "The Carle's Calamitie;" and a third, "The Poor Man's Appeale," in 1623.

In 1630, he publiſhed "God's Viſitation: in a Sermon preached at Leiceſter at an ordinary Viſitation," with the following introductory epiſtle:

"To the right worſhipful and his worthy friends, Mr. Robert Coats, mayor, Mr. Thomas Chapman, recorder, Mr. James Ellis, alderman, Mr. T. G. Mr. W. S. with all the ſociety of that antient incorporation of Leiceſter, grace and peace, &c.

"I cannot deny but in my youth, among other weakneſſes, I yielded to the temptation of printing Sermons, at requeſt of ſuch as had a power over me. But ſince I grew both an elder man, and a poor retired vicar in an obſcure angle of the county, I reſolved againſt any more ſuch adventures. But behold your vehement entreaties (Mr. Ellis and Mr. G.), and charging me with my reſpecting God's glory, have drawn theſe poor Meditations abroad: yet with this proteſtation, that I deſire (if it were poſſible) no eye might be taken off from richer ſtuff and worthier books (wherewith the world abounds) to look on this, ſave only yours, wherein I have ever yet found ſo much and ſo undeſerved favour, that, peradventure, even for that affectionate favour's ſake, this will ſeem to you better than indeed it is, being only plain matter, and not elaborate in ſtyle or ornaments of quotations. With it (if that be any amends) I dedicate myſelf and my beſt endeavours to reſt at your ſervice. And ſo, praying for the continuance of all God's bleſſings upon you all, I remain

Yours in the Lord Jeſu, THOMAS PESTELL."

From 1638 to 1640, we find him continually employed in preaching before the King, at Oatlands, and at the Court; and in 1640 before "the Council of King and Lords at York." In or before 1644, he reſigned the vicarage of Packington to his ſon; whoſe name in that year firſt appears in the Regiſter. By a letter written to ſir George Greſley, about 1645, it appears that he had then "long reſigned his means of Packington to his eldeſt ſon; and had been robbed and plundered of goods (almoſt all) five ſeveral times, beſides cattle [1]." The following particulars of him were communicated by his grand-daughter, Mrs. Sarah Mugleſton: "I have heard my mother ſay, Mr. Pegg (which was the uſurper's name) came into Packington church, in time of divine ſervice, with a troop of ſoldiers, with their piſtols cocked, and held them to my grandfather's breaſt when he was reading prayers. He ſaid, 'Gentlemen, uſe no violence; here is none will reſiſt you.' So they took away the Common Prayer Book, and laid a ballad in its place. My grandfather went and ſat with his wife and children, and heard Mr. Pegg read an account of all his faults, for which he was turned out, concluding, And ſo God has juſtly ſpewed him out of his mouth! Mr. Pegg went then into the pulpit, and took his text, '*I AM* hath ſent me unto you.' My grandfather was ſeveral times impriſoned for chriſtening a child and marrying, and for not keeping parliament feaſts and thankſgiving days."

In the "Lachrymæ Muſarum, on the death of Henry lord Haſtings, 1649," is a poem "for the right honourable Lucie counteſs of Huntingdon, from her Honour's humbleſt ſervant, *Tho. Peſtel, pater*; her Soliloquy, or her Meditation; with the rational Reply;" and another, by him, "On the untimely Death of Henry lord Haſtings, only ſon to the Earl and Counteſs of Huntingdon;" whom he characterizes as

"Lucy large-ſoul'd, and Ferdinand the meek."

Bancroft, in 1634, thus addreſſes him:

"To Maſter Peſtell of Packington:

"Lo, here her labours doth my Muſe commend,
To you, her Phœbus, and her choiceſt friend;
Whoſe knowledge, brighten'd with a beame divine,
Doth through the freezing clouds of envy ſhine;
Making its ſplendor (like that deſert flame)
A guide to bliſſe, a column to your fame [2]."

This worthy old man appears to have taſted bitterly of the cup of affliction. He ſent forth, however, at an advanced period of life, "Sermons and Devotions, old and new; revived and publiſht as an oblation of gratitude to all ſuch of the Nobility, Gentry, and Clergy, as retain the noble conſcience of having miniſtred to the weak condition of the Author, now aged 73. (The Sermons at Court were before the war brake forth betwixt King and Parliament.) Alſo a Diſcourſe of Duels, being a Collection and Tranſlation of other mens opinions, with ſome additions of his own. And this in ſpecial dedicated, for their uſe, to the right honourable Thomas lord viſcount Beaumont of Cole Orton, and Mr. Robert Sutton, heir to Mr. Richard Sutton, of Tongue in Leiceſterſhire. By Thomas Peſtell, the meaneſt amongſt his late Majeſties Chaplains in Ordinary; 1659," 8vo.—This volume conſiſts of poetical "Devotions on certain Anniverſary Feaſts, and other occaſions;" the earlieſt dated 1624; and of ſeveral Sermons, principally preached before the King. The diſcourſe on Duels is "excerpted out of the Spaniſh Hiſtory, tranſlated into French by Mayerne." From Mr. Peſtell's additions, taken out of one of his Sermons to King Charles, a few lines ſhall be given, as a ſpecimen of his manner of writing: "I deſire to throw three or four cool words on this *ignis fatuus*, a meteor that hath place only in a middle rank or region of mankind. For, firſt, the whole ſky of women are clear againſt it; and, among the males, all noble ſpirits fitted for counſel or government will learn to look down with ſcorn upon it: beggars and the poorer tribes can live and die with a few brawls, or broken heads at moſt. The three profeſſions are better taught, finding no aphoriſms or law of God or man to defend it; and men of trade and corporations underſtand not the word *buſineſs* in the quarrelling dialect; ſo that fighting is confined; it deſcends not uſually beneath a ſerving-man, nor aſcends above a knight. And, being thus compreſt, the hope is, it will ſhortly vaniſh into nothing; for it riſes from that which is next to nothing, vanity, and lies, and vapours, in tap-houſes and taverns!"

By the favour of one of his immediate deſcendants I have now before me a volume of MS Poems by Mr. Peſtell; among which is a Latin comedy, dated 1631, under the title of "Verſipellis;" which appears to have been acted (probably at Cambridge) by the following gentlemen, whoſe names are added to the Dramatis Perſonæ: Ds. *Bryant*; *Flout*; Ds. *Woodhall*; Ds. *Bea* . . . .; *Richards*; *Freear*; Ds. *Rogers*; Mr. *Harflett*; *Jocelin*; *Overton*; Mr. *Kemp*; Mr. *Rogers*; Ds. *Cantrell*; *Ramſbottom*; Ds. *Johnſon*; *Hemſon*; *Bradler*; *Wills*; Ds. *Carliſle*; *Penſon*; *Peſtell*; Ds. *Allen*, ſenior; *Crofts*.—The ſcene is at *Antwerp*.

Of his unpubliſhed miſcellaneous Poems a few ſpecimens ſhall here be given:

To Francis Noone.

Laviſh not witt, in verſe, to caſt away
What would in proſe maintayne us many a day;
For, for this loſſe the ſtate has yet no plott;
No, nor the law: the church relieves us not.
'Gainſt warrs and plagues we have a Lytanie;
Collects for peace and health; and, when 'tis dry,
For raine: but looke, if you can find in it
A prayre to helpe againſt the drought of witt.
For fires and wracks we gather; witt once gone
There is nor collect, nor collection.

To the Earles of Eſſex and Warwick, going by the Lord Say and Earle of Harford towards the Parliament, 1625.

Eſſex and *Warwick*, God you ſave and bleſſe!
Beware *Exceſs*; make *Warr* with *Wick*edneſſe.
Virtue to Honour leads the right-hand way;
And ſoe God's angells guide you well to *Say*;
Till, join'd with him who noble *Hart* affords,
Deeds may advance your worths above all words!

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[1] See before, under Cole Orton, p. 738.

[2] From a copy of Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, with MS Notes, formerly belonging to William Huſband, M. A.

Anagramme

Anagramme on the Earle of Holland.

HENRICUS HOLLAND. *He can ſurely hold.*

Suppoſe a wheele, and neare unto the topp
I fixe thy foote, fayre Virtue gives the ſtopp;
Prevents all motion: up into the pure
And ſtarrie orbs I make thy right-hand ſure:
Thy left beneath great Charles's foot I bring;
Thy motto be "Feare God, honour the King;"
From head to foote this Anagramme: Be bold;
Holland ſtands firme, if *he can ſurely hold.*

On Mr. Bancroft his Glutton's Fever.

In Boſworth-feild the white-roſe redd in blood,
The redd grew white; and thence grew all our good,
Sweet princes, and ſweet peace; all joyes that fill
All angles of this Iſle. On Ambeame hill
Our Cæſar's garland grew; wherin he ſitts
Crown'd the ſole patrone of all learned witts.
Our (but unwanton, untempeſtuous) Jove,
Our tow'ring Eagle, and our ſtouping Dove.
This is, and ſhall be, Chronicle: but till
This howre I never heard of Bancroft's hill,
Or Muſes' ſprings therin; nor could I dreame
From Boſworth ſchole to reade ſo riche a theame,
A man obſcure, an uſher to do this;
This poliſht worke, this more than maſter-piece.
But wonders are not wonders in the raigne
Of our Auguſtus, peaceful Charle-le-maine.
For which (as once that conquering Richmond hadd
The crowne of golde) ſome abler hand might add
A wreath of bayes to thy victorious browe,
Which to my powre I here preſent thee now.
And firſt ſalute thee Poet; and that name
From me, ſtrikes Envy blind, and Malice lame.
Reading thy ſtrains, methinks I heard the ſame
From him that was our Academies' ſhame;
Our pullpitts' glorie; and I would be glad
Our plain-ſong prieſts but halph thy deſcant had:
They then, although they liv'd and died in proſe,
Might uſe their tongues, and not miſuſe their noſe.
How ſhall I name thy fabrick? A free-ſchole
For court and country; New Betheſday's poole;
Where bedd-ridd ſoules deſpairing, coucht in ſynn,
Helpt by thy hand, and by thy penne put in,
After a motion of repentant teares,
Catch angell thoughts, and loſe their deviliſh feares.
Call it a beacon, or a larum-bell;
Another arke, where all within are well;
The hovering dove, from waterie wilderneſſe
Comes here in peace, hir wearie wings to dreſſe;
But carrion crowes, the gluttons' brotherhood,
That never lawe nor prophets underſtood;
(Deriding preachers) hurle thy booke away,
Or elſe account it but a puppet play.
O reade it once, twice; if your hearts it wound,
Reade it againe, and it will ſett you ſound.
Dives himſelfe in hell, might he but looke
And reade, might yet be ſaved by his booke.

An Elegie I made on Mr. Francis Beaumont, dying 1615-16 at Weſtminſter.

Unto thy ever-loved memory,
And o'er thy hearſe, this weeping Elegie
Shedds hee, who to reſtore thee, as thou wert
Once a full perfect man, would ſpend his heart;
And 't were a bleſt fate, if ſuch things as I,
To make thee live, might but by myriades die.
Yet fond Philoſophie will prate, and dare
Tell us mens ſouls alike and equall are.
O, 'tis an odious lie, made out of pride;
Thine was as large as halph the world beſide:
And as old wives imagine to this day,
The moon to ſtarrs each month is clipt away,
Whence heaven is fill'd; if thy moſt ample witt,
Or juſt ſo much, God took and parted it
To dramms and grains, the pureſt and the beſt
Would furniſh fortie colledges at leaſt
(I think); the refuſe I am ſure would bee
Too good for th' Inns a Court and Chancerie.
'Tis true there be ſome able witts alive,
(Though very fewe), about a fowr or five;
But which of theiſe is natural and free,
Not prentiſe to long art and induſtrie;
Which, with mere labour, all that they can doo
Is patching up an old drie bobb or two
To make a lord laugh, or ſome lady gaye
A bracelett or a jewell caſt away?
But (which pure Nature only did refine)
A braine that could conceive ſo quick as thine,
And be delivered ſo without all paine,
He never looke to meet the like againe.
All ſuch ſleight ſylly things as I might ſteale
Witt, that thou threwſt away at every meale
(When firſt I knew thee), with good huſbandrie,
Able to ſerve us till the day we die.
The Jeſuites that trace witt and ſubtiltye,
And are mere cryticks in Divinitie;
Who to the ſoadring a crackt cauſe allow
Sett fees for every new diſtinction; thou
By a clean ſtrength of witt and judgment wert
Well able to confound, if not convert.
Have we not cauſe then to lament thee dead?
Death, I acknowledge thee the ſupreme head
Over all perſons: God haes given thee ſway
In thy two kingdomes of the earth and ſea.
I knew thee mighty; but I thought thou wert
More wiſe, and leſſe maliciouſe then thou art.
For, being re-adviſ'd, his death will ſhow
To be a fooliſh and a ſpitefull blow.
For was it wiſedome in a rage to kill
Him, for the very laſt words that his quill
Lett fall, inſtructing ladies how their lives
Are beſt preſerv'd, with not preſervatives;
Since he well knew, if this way were denied,
Thou hadſt a thouſand entrances beſides.
Alaſſe, he wrote it in none hate to thee;
His frequent wiſhes for thy company,
And, when thou cam'ſt, embrace, gave good proof
He ever lov'd and lik'd thee well enough.
How comes it with thy friends ſo angrie growne
Thou art, and tak'ſt pett; letting ſuch alone
Whoſe every writing gives a foule offence,
And all their deeds defie thine excellence?
Looke in that place where thou didſt laſt contrive
His death: they ſwarme as bees about the hive;
Which do diſgrace (for theiſe no lawyers be)
And ſtaine that needfull, noble facultie,
The ſinews of our ſtate, to which they grow
As hereſies, or as diſeaſes doo;
Atturneys, punies, clerks, ſolicitors,
Encamping and uniting all their force
'Gainſt thee: their gunns are bouncing inkhorns, and
Their armour ſkins of beaſts; their penns a ſtand
Of pikes and launces; and their watch-word Fees;
With buckram knapſacks fill'd with pilferies.
Yet is their language worſe than mutinie,
Drowning thy dradd name in obſcuritie
By talke of leaſes, ſtates, aſſurances,
Poſſeſſions, tenures, and recoveries,
Lives, and three lives; which ſuff'ring, look to ſee,
Shortly thy ſtate adjudg'd a nullitie.
Then thou art dead in law, and nothing lacks
But roubing thee in calve-ſkinns balm'd in waxe.
If thou beeſt ſenſible of wrong, then mend
This geare; and like a ravening ſtorke deſcend
Among theiſe froggs, whoſe hideous number crall
And cover ore the land; and now they fall
To building caſtles, and to fortifie
In each fatt place, like a new monkerie.
Do but enquire, as you travell ſtill,
Of every faire houſe upon everie hill,
And everie one will tell thee, here does live
Such a law-driver, nine times under-ſhreive;
And there dwells ſuch a one, ſolicitour
To ſuch a lord, that was not long before
A petitefogger, ſprouted from a clark's
Mann's boy that wypt boots; yet ſuch wretched ſharkes,
Such things not worth the thinking on as theiſe,
In ſpight of thee, ſtill grow in wealth and eaſe.
I ſhould believe, but that you canſt not ſee,
And art impartiall, they had bribed thee.
Sure thou wilt ſhortly, though you give them ſcope
Awhile, lett in the Devill or the Pope,
And make a ſkuffle: or is't policie
In thee to lett them waxe and multiplie,

And (like ranke weeds) ore-topping other men,
Poſſeſſe the land themſelfs alone; and then
This dragon-tongu'd fraternitie (as they
That ſprung of teeth) ſhall one another ſlaye?
Thy follie thus excus'd, I yet muſt judge
Thou ſlewſt him for a ſpitefull ſecret grudge,
'Cauſe thoſe quick lines from his live Muſe did paſſe
Have marble ſhedd and everlaſting braſſe
Over three ladies, which ſtill freſh ſhall be,
And live to thy diſgrace in memorie.
This did ſo vexe thee, Death, that thou wert faine
To hire an apoplexe, to ſhend his braine,
Till thou couldſt come thyſelfe, and hinder ſo
That ſprightly nectar which from it did flow;
And yet his puiſſant witt was nere ſo drie,
But even in midſt of moſt infirmitie
It crown'd his laſt worke with ſo faire an end,
'Twould puzzle the beſt witts alive to mend.
And now, although his life on earth be done,
Thou haſt gain'd nothing; he haes; it's begunne
In Heaven more glorious; wher that ſacred head,
'Mongſt Saints and Angells, is canoniſed;
And men ſhall henceforth, when they mean to frame
A wittie poeme, invocate his name
The new *Saint Francis*; and thoſe fewe that are
Able to lead their lines ſo regular
(Though ne'er in all points ſo exact) as hee
Shall a new order of *Franciſcans* bee.

Epigram on Tobacco, 1618.

Voyd, damned weed! that Hell's drie ſweetmeat art,
As molten lead is marmelat and tart.
What cheating Divell made our gallants think
Thee phyſick, wenches, comp'nie, meat and drinke,
And monie: for at this deare drugg alone
They catch, when for it all their gold is flowne.
'Tis our artillerie too, and, arm'd this way,
Our Engliſh ſcorne Bucquoy and Spinola.
Sett but each man unto his mouth his pipe,
And (as the Jews gave Jerico a wipe,
Rayſing a blaſt of ramms hornes while it fell)
Some balade on a tyme the newes ſhall tell
How it befell when we our foes did choke
Like bees, and putt them pel-mel to the ſmoke.

To the honoured memorie of his deare mother-in-law, Mrs. Katharine Carr.

A virgin faire and pure, fowre luſters old;
A gratious wife, till twice ſo many told;
Five more ſhe paſt in turtle widow's ſtate,
And ſaw hir offspring runn about the rate
Of all thoſe years. You ſweet and happie race,
Bleſt with the beauties of hir ſoule and face;
In prints ſo lively, lovely, bright, and cleare,
As ſcarce in all the land the like appeare;
Come, helpe me reare theiſe trophies of my verſe
Upon your famous grandam's, beldam's herſe.
Bynd all your browes in bayes: no teare let fall;
This is hir triumph, and not funerall.
Who proud fowle children in their image gett,
Borne and conceiv'd in old originall debt;
Who bloudye tackt lands with poor orphans' curſe,
Leave dull vile heirs that mean to make them worſe;
Howlings are juſt for theiſe; but you ſhall wrong
Hir ſpotleſſe ſoule, unleſſe you lift a ſong
From all your joined breſts, that may rebound
Againſt the ſtarrs, till heaven and earth reſound.
While hir imperiall eagle-ſoule out-flies
To take that croune beyond thoſe Alpes of ſkies.
Two crounes of Age and Virtue here ſhe wore;
The laſt in glorie, laſting evermore.
Which God's owne holynes putts on at ſight,
Whereof that conclave ſings in high delight.

To Courtly Neophite, or the New Divinity Reader.

Boldly to turne each leafe, and fix your ſight
Upon a booke, I ſwear, is lect'ring right.
We ſaw your ſermon ſtolne, and heard you ſpell
And reade it ill, yet vow'''t was handled well.

The Contented.

Rure ego lætus vigeo, & beatos
Contero ſoles: requieque dulci
Perfruor fœlix nimis & ſolutus
Fœnore ab omni.
Pulchra mî conjux ſatis, & quieta
Aſſidens, longæ leviore brumæ
Tædium cantu reficit, micatque
Vividus ignis.
Sternitur mundis dapibuſque inemptis
Menſa: circumſtant pueri & puellæ;
Nec modis miris elegans, nec aſper-
nanda corona.

On the Biſhop of *Win*cheſter, deceaſed, and Lord *Man*cheſter, living.

If *Cheſter* boaſt her (fleſh and blood) chief men;
What was *Win*cheſter, is *Man*cheſter then?
Both noble born, to equall height of ſpirit;
Both glorious ſtrong in ſeverall wayes of merite;
That was a chiefe compackt of learn'd and good;
Both abling prieſthood, both enobling blood.
This that ſurvives: cheife *Man* of thoſe that weild
Great Charles his lawes and counſells, ſword and ſheild.
An iſthmus, or a rod t' imbarr the pride,
Or ſwelling waves of violence divide.
Death tooke *Win*cheſter, cheife of Churchmen, yong;
O ſpare *Man*cheſter, cheife of Stateſmen, long!

Among the other Poems, are ſeveral ſongs, quaint anagrams, epigrams, &c.; many on religious ſubjects; and complimentary verſes to his patrons or neighbours.

The earlieſt is, "A Song to Mrs. An. B. 1609;" and two others marked, "A Song old as 1610;" and "Another, for the lady Viſcounteſs Beaumont 1611."

Martial's epigram, *Vitam quæ faciunt beatiorem*, &c. in a Song, 1611.

Michaelmas Rent for the then Lady Kath. Stanhope[1], 1614.

To the ſame lady Stanhope, at Twickenham, 1615.

Anagram: KATHARINE STANHOPE. *I keep an honeſt heart.*

Two Poems to Mr. Clifton; one of them with Mr. Francis Beaumont's Verſes on the counteſs of Rutland. Mr. Peſtell takes ſeveral occaſions of praiſing the elegies of Mr. Beaumont, particularly thoſe on "Rutland the fair, Markham and Clifton ſweet."

On Curtains at Dr. T.'s houſe, 1619.

An haſty Letter to F. Noon, 1619.

A Thing of E. Catl., to mock the former Letter.

A Reply to Ned Catl., 1619.

An Epiſtle to the lady Elizabeth counteſs of Huntingdon, 1620.

On the lady Berkeley, 1620.

Salus Pluralis; ſicut Terra Auſtralis nondûm cognita; ſive Pampini pars ſecunda. To ſir Walter Devereux, 1620.

On the death of dame Dorothy Arden, relict of ſir Henry Arden, knt. of Curdworth, Warwickſhire, and ſiſter to Ralph Fielding earl of Denbigh, 1625.

Two Elegies on the death of Elizabeth counteſs of Huntingdon, 1625.

Epitaph on Mr. Hilderſam, 1631.

Expoſtulation on the Loſs of a noble Gentleman's Eye, Mr. Henry Haſtings, 1634.

To my Neighbour, Richard Baylie, D.D. Archdeacon of Nottingham; now Dean of Sarum, 1635.

Elegy on the truly noble Katharine counteſs of Cheſterfield, 1636.

My Brother Carr's Wedding-ſuit, marrying Mrs. Frances Davis, 1636.

To a young Lord at Court.

Upon a Bible preſented to a young Lady, the Lady Katharine.

To the moſt accompliſhed Gentlewoman for Muſical Qualifications, Mrs. Elizabeth Harpur, eldeſt daughter to my learned Friend Sir Edward Harpur; upon Occaſion of that Piece to her whom it ſo well ſuited.

A Rapture, bred of Muſical Harmony.

An Epitaph on Mrs. Angell at Leiceſter.

Epitaph on Mr. Sacheverell at Leiceſter.

To Mr. T. N. Phyſician at Leiceſter.

To Mr. Cotton, at Nottingham.

Livery Puddings, ſent to Mrs. Laſield, lately Mrs. Cage, Dr. Mountfort's daughter.

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[1] Katharine daughter of Francis lord Haſtings, eldeſt ſon of George earl of Huntingdon; and wife of ſir Philip Stanhope, created baron Stanhope of Shelford in 1616, and earl of Cheſterfield in 1621.

To Thomas lord Cromwell, viſcount Lecale, afterwards earl of Ardglaſs in Ireland.

To the Reader of Mr. Bancroft's Poem of the King of Sweden; and a Memento on the Battaile of the King of Sweden by Mr. Bancroft.

To the Spiritual Thieves; or, to my Brother Sermon-ſnapper.

On Mr. Randole's Verſes upon the loſing of his Finger.

The Packington Shepherdeſs.

A Recorder's Wife.

A Country Juſtice.

A Village Villane Baylie deſcribed riding.

This pleaſant old bard was father to William Peſtell, of Cole Orton; of whom an account has been already given [1]; and to Thomas Peſtell, his ſucceſſor at Packington; who was at Worceſter, Sept. 3, 1651, (when the king was defeated there); and had a rope about his neck to have been hanged; but a gentlewoman who had intereſt with the party told a lie, and ſaid he was a relation of hers, and thereby diverted them from their fatal reſolution.—The younger Thomas Peſtell has a poem in the "Lachrymæ Muſarum, 1649;" which, being ſhort, ſhall be copied:

"Three loyal Henries, ſprung from Huntingdon,
We ſaw alive: the firſt and laſt are gone,
Bright Saints to Heaven, above all fancy'd ſpheres,
To meet their Soveraign in that Houſe of Peers:
The third God's hand by wonder hath preſerv'd,
In whom their honour trebly is reſerv'd.
So, Sybils books conſum'd, the laſt contains
Their precious truths, and treble value gains.
Howe'er, we ſadly mourn his nephew's fate
Makes widow'd England ſtill more deſolate.
Oh, never ſuch a ſon to parents' mind;
Oh, never ſubject loyaller inclin'd;
Oh, none more pious, none more man, ſo ſoon;
Ripe for his ſet, ere rais'd to half his noon.
That mightier hand, that ſtopp'd the mighty ſun,
Can throw his circle ſooner make him run.
A varied fever had ſurpriz'd his head,
And death enſued, when royal blood he bled.
Bodies live not, when head and heart decays,
Where all their veins are right Baſilica's.
The fountain dry'd, how ſhould the channel run?
Good night to ſtars, when dark'ned is the ſun.
Thus royal, loyal, learn'd, lov'd Haſtings lies;
All good mens loſs; to ſaints a glorious prize."

THOMAS PESTELLUS, *filius.*

Thomas Peſtell, junior, was afterwards rector of Markfield [2]; and was appointed confrater of Wigſton's Hoſpital in 1662, on the deprivation of William Syms, an intruder, rejected as a Nonconformiſt.

In the Regiſter of Packington, Mr. Peſtell has made the following entries:

"1660, king Charles II. returned in peace upon May 29, being his birth-day, after 12 years baniſhment; and the vicar of this pariſh in 1662, after 14 years expulſion: *ſic viſum Superis.*

"Regiſters hitherto have been omitted by the Black Long Parliament and Cromwell's tyrannicall uſurpations; and now, bleſſed be God! reſtored under the peacefull reigne of our bleſſed Soveraigne Charles the Second, 1662."

The following letter was written by him in 1682.

"To his worthy friend Thomas May, eſq. at the Bell in Aſhby de la Zouch.

"Noble Sir, I have received your double ſummons, to wait upon you at Aſhby or Boſworth. To ſhew you how obedient I am to your command, or to any thing that derives itſelf from my ſacred Prince, who is the Fountain of Honour, I (being ſo lame that I dare not come) ſend you this, to let you know I have a very good coat of arms hanging in my houſe, derived from the *Peſtells* of Colmworth in Bedfordſhire (as will appear by the Viſitation-book for that county), which a kinſman of mine, captain of one of his Majeſty's ſhips, ſent down; which he alſo hath recorded (ſince his Majeſty's happy Reſtoration) in the Heralds office above. For my part, I know not what it is; nor do I matter it, having no ſon to ſucceed me, and I being now onward of my 70th year old. I am your ſervant,

Sept. 12, 1682. THOMAS PESTELL [3]."

SNIBSTON, or SNIPSTON,

antiently written *Snipeſtun*, as in Mr. Greſley's Chartulary, N° 43. (where Warinus, mentioned in p. 924 of this hiſtory, is a witneſs, about the ſame æra of 1200).—"'Tis a rare place" (ſaid Hextall, one of the two principal tenants, to me in an accidental ride the 2d of March laſt, while I was queſtioning him about the owners of the place, no more thinking of Etymology than himſelf), "a rare place for *Snipes!*" And, caſting my eye forward, I ſaw the little rill below ſpreading itſelf in a conſiderable bog, which I was ſtrait convinced had been the ſtate of the ground ever ſince the age of Warinus. S.P.W. Aug. 27, 1802."

The village was given by *Leofric* earl of *Mercia* to the abbey of *Coventry* at its foundation; and, after the ſee of Cheſter was removed thither, was held by the prior and convent of that cathedral church, as of the honour of *Cheſter* [4].

This manor, ſays Mr. Burton, (either all, or the greateſt part) was ſome time belonging to the priory of Coventry, and was held of the honour of Cheſter. It is in the pariſh of Packington; and in 1346 the prior of *Coventry* had one third part of a knight's fee here [5].

In 1348, it was found that *Lawrence de Haſtings* at his death held the moiety of one knight's fee, with the appurtenances, in Snipſton and Newton [Harecourt], co. Leiceſter, of the earl of *Pembroke* (which *Nicholas Charnells* held) value 100*s.* [6]

In 1564, there were ſeven families in Snibſton.

After the ſuppreſſion of monaſteries, it came by purchaſe to the *Kendalls* of Smithſby, co. Derby; and by deſcent to *Henry Kendall*, gent. who was living in 1642 [7].

In 1654, Snibſton was the inheritance of *Henry Kendall*, of Smytheſby, co. Derby, eſq. who beareth Gules, a feſs chequée Or and Azure, between three eagles diſplayed Or; fig. 7.

No freeholder voted from this hamlet either in 1722 or 1775.

In 1726, ſeveral cloſes of *John Wilkins*, eſq. in the liberty of Snibſton, containing 264 acres, 2 roods, 12 perches, and let to divers tenants at the rent of £109. were ſold under a decree in Chancery. The taxes of this eſtate at 2*s.* at that time amounted to £5. 4*s.*; and a rate-tithe of £5. was paid to the vicar of Packington [8].

The village at preſent contains about 6 dwellings. The townſhip may contain 700 acres; of which about 400 belong to the Rev. *Philip Story* (as part of the Bainbrigge eſtate); and the remainder (except two ſmall portions, the property of hoſpitals, one at Leiceſter, the other at Oſgathorpe), to *Leonard Foſbrooke*, eſq. As the chapel belongs to Packington church, ſo is the manerial right underſtood to go with that of Packington.

The CHAPEL (ſee two views of it in Plate CXXV.)

is a very ſmall oblong, with no ſteeple, one bell, and an old round font, fig. 8.

In the church-yard are the remains of two very old grave-ſtones; one of them the fragment engraved, fig. 9.

On upright ſtones:

"In memory of John Saliſbury,
who departed this life Aug. 18, 1792, aged 85."

"John Orton [9], died Dec. 9, 1792, aged 66;
and Thomas Orton his father, aged 86;
Sarah his wife died Feb. 22, 1771, aged 47;
Iſabel his ſecond wife died April 12, 1776, aged 29."

Thomas Hextall died Aug. 19, 1781, aged 62.

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[1] See p. 738.

[2] Rymer's Fœdera.

[3] See under Cole Orton, p. 739, a ſimilar letter from his brother William.

[4] Regiſtr. priorat. de Coventre in Scacc.

[5] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III.

[6] Eſch. 22 Edw. III. N° 42. Leic.

[7] Burton, MS.

[8] From the conditions of ſale.

[9] A celebrated water-doctor.

RAUNSTON, or RAVENSTON,

One ploughland in Raveneſton, which in the time of king Edward had been valued at fifteen ſhillings, was worth but twelve-pence at the general ſurvey, when it was rented by *Godric* under *Nigel de Statford.* This land, [which was in Derbyſhire], was equal to one plough, but lay waſte. There were eight acres of meadow[1].

Two ploughlands at Ravenſtorp, in the county of Leiceſter, which had lain waſte in the time of king Edward, continued ſo at the general ſurvey, when they were held by *William Buenvaſlet*[2].

The village is large, ſtands moſtly on an eminence, and has a very pleaſing appearance on the road from Aſhby to Leiceſter. It is three miles South-eaſt from Aſhby de la Zouch; and thirteen miles North-weſt from Leiceſter; and is bounded on the North by Swannington (Whitwick pariſh) and Cole Orton, on the Weſt by Alton (Aſhby pariſh) and Normanton, on the South by Hether and Ibſtock, and on the Eaſt by Snibſton. It is middling land; moſtly incloſed paſture, and has ſeveral conſiderable coal-delphs in and about it.

In the eccleſiaſtical diviſion of counties, the church of Ravenſton is within the deanry of Repington, in the county of Derby, in the dioceſe of Coventry and Lichfield; but the two counties are ſo intermixed, that the inhabitants, in ſome caſes, do not know their diſtinct bounds[3].

"This manor," ſays Mr. Burton, "is compaſſed round with Leiceſterſhire; yet is part in the county of Derby, and part in this county, though a mile and more diſtant from the neareſt part of Derbyſhire. So Seile is in this county of Leiceſter, yet toucheth no part of this county[4], but compaſſed round with Derbyſhire; and ſo is it in ſome parts of the counties of Warwick, Oxon, Glouceſter, Worceſter, and others. What ſhould cauſe this difference I cannot certainly deliver[5].

"I ſhould gueſs that in the Saxons time, when, as ſome ſheriffs were hereditary, ſome officiaries, and had juriſdiction over the counties, ſome manors in other counties near adjacent, either by compoſition, grant from the king or other perſons, were made ſubject to another ſheriff's authority and juriſdiction, and ſo by time were incorporated to the body of the other county, though indeed they were no part thereof, but belonging to that county within whoſe circumference thoſe manors did lye. That this may ſtand probable I could make inſtance, though not in equal degree, as touching the worth[6]; for whereas, within the honour of Tutbury, and near unto Tutbury, there be divers copyhold manors, wherein are copyholders of inheritance; ſome of which, having purchaſed certain acres of freehold land in the next manor adjoining, which are freehold land, and having made ſurrender of thoſe purchaſed acres, together with their cuſtomary lands, which have been ſo ſurrendered by three deſcents or more, are now held and taken to be parcel of the ſaid cuſtomary copyhold manors, though *(in facto)* they be not, but part of thoſe manors within whoſe bounds and limits they do lie[7]. Another conjecture I might make, that in the time of the Saxon Heptarchy, when continual encroachments and invaſions were made by thoſe ſeven kings upon their bordering neighbours; that thoſe lands were encroached, though lying (of right) in another's county, and under another's authority; yet, having now uſurped and gotten them perforce, did take and challenge them, and incorporate them to the next county of theirs to which they were adjacent[8].

"That this land was divided into counties and ſhires in the Britons time (long before the coming of the Saxons), appeareth by an old Treatiſe of the Antient Laws of this Land, called "The Mirrour of Juſtices," vouched by Bradſhawe, attorney-general to king Edward VI. in the argument of Fogaſſa's Caſe, the firſt in the Commentaries of Mr. Plowden[9], which he ſaith was made long before the Conqueſt, and which is briefly recapitulated by lord Coke in his Preface to his ninth part of Reports. In which book it doth plainly appear, that about the time of king Arthur, that renowned Britiſh king, this realm was divided into counties and ſhires; and the chief officers of them are there named *Cuſtodes ſive prepoſiti Comitatus*, after called by the Saxons ſhiremen and ſhireeves. And ſo it appeareth in the laws made by king Ina, one of the Heptarchs and king of the Weſt Saxons, who lived in the year of Chriſt 740. "Si quis rectum ſibi roget coram aliquo Schirmâ (id eſt prepoſito comitatûs) vel alio judice, & habere non poſſit, & accuſatus vadium recti dare nolit, emendet 30, & infra ſeptem noctes faciat ei recti dignum." And in another place, "Gif he Elderman hy tholyg his ſchire." Certain it is, by all hiſtories, that after that the Heptarchy was extinct, and that the Weſt Saxon kings (having vanquiſhed all the reſt) had ſettled a monarchy[10], that that learned and valiant king Alfred[11], who began his reign anno Domini 872, reformed much that firſt diviſion made of the ſhires. For whereas many encroachments had been made, many bounds and meres obſcured and quite taken away; he rectified them again, making an exact, plain, and eminent partition of each, taking advantage of all natural rivers, ſtreams, and water-courſes, hills, mounts, woods, marſhes, rocks, and cliffs, and in ſome places with artificial boundaries, which was almoſt performed quite throughout the realm, as by a curious obſervation of them had may appear.

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[1] "In Raveneſton [terra Nigelli de Statford] habet Godric 1 carucatam terræ ad geldum. Terra eſt 1 carucæ. Waſta eſt. Ibi 8 acræ prati. Tempore regis Edwardi valebat 15 ſolidos; modò 12 denarios." Domeſday, fol. 278. a. 1.

[2] "William Buenuaſlet tenet 2 carucatas in Raveneſtorp. Vaſta fuit, & eſt." Ibid. fol. 235. a. 2.

[3] The houſe in which ſir Joſeph Mawbey was born ſtood in both counties.

[4] A miſtake; Seile adjoins Aſhby.

[5] "See Mr. Camden's reaſon in his Britannia, p. 577, in the Engliſh edition."

[6] Parcels of land lying in and environed by one county, and yet appertaining to another, may ſeem to be thus ſevered from the counties wherein they lie; viz. that they being originally (before the diviſions of counties were abſolutely made and ſettled) belonging to ſome great perſon whoſe reſidence was far diſtant, and in the old aſſeſſment rated there, continued ever afterward ſo taxed, and for that reſpect have been and ſtill are reputed part of thoſe ſhires; and ſo Tredington, with the towns thereto belonging, viz. Tidminton (olim Tidelminton, or perhaps rather Tolton or Talton, in the ſame pariſh of Tredington, is ſeemingly underſtood, by Dr. Naſh and others, to be the old Tatlington or Tadlinton) Blackwelle, and Darlingſcote, being ſo environed with Warwickſhire, together with Newbold (antiently a member thereof) were parcel of the lands heretofore belonging to the church of Worceſter, founded before Alfred's time, that the condition of our counties as now they are, were abſolutely ſettled, as alſo Goldecot and Aldermanſton, (or Alderminſter) belonging to . . . ." Wadland, MS note; and ſee Dugdale's Warwickſhire.

[7] Freehold lands voluntarily made copyholds by the owners, for the ſake of the great man's protection. The copyholders all ſtood up for one another, and formed a body with the baron at their head. Little freeholders were ſingle, and liable to be inſulted by ſuch powerful neighbours.

[8] Some lands are called *Adjacentes*, others *Enclavées*. By the firſt is not meant barely lands that are ſituated in the neighbourhood, but which are comprehended under the ſame juriſdiction, though they are not of the body: by the latter, a portion or dependence of a juriſdiction, the territory of which is entirely detached, and incloſed in that of another: thus Danvilliers is an Enclave of Luxemburg in Lorraine. Introduction to Geography, prefixed to D'anville's Maps, pp. 8 & 9. In the ſame are good definitions of rivers, brooks, torrents, fountains, foreſts, woods, copſes, parks, cities, towns, pariſhes, hamlets, &c. mountains, hills, chart topographical, one meaſured geometrically from actual ſurvey, and on which, beſides the rivers, towns, villages, caſtles, houſes, mills, &c. are alſo marked the mountains, hills, lands, coaſts, valleys, plains, &c.; woods, vines, meadows, ploughlands, heaths, &c.; parks, bridges, rivers, lakes, marſhes, fountains, moraſſes, &c. and in general every thing worthy of note, p. 2. According to Buache and Guettard's ſcheme, the foſſils may be marked. G. A.

[9] Commentaries, fol. 8.

[10] Richard Verſtegan, in his Reſtitution, fol. 150.

[11] Aſſer Menevenſis wrote a tract of the Acts of king Alfred, ſet forth by Matthew Parker, archbiſhop of Canterbury, afterwards by W. Camden, 1603. And Ethelwardus, fol. 140.

"On the North ſide of the town ſometime ſtood a an antient caſtle, which was deſtroyed in the time of *Robert Boſſu* earl of *Leiceſter* (in the reign of king Henry II); to which there was a manor belonging in this town, which was granted by the ſaid Robert Boſſu to the abbey of *Gerendon* near by, which was of the foundation of the ſaid Robert Boſſu[1]."

There was alſo another manor in this town, which belonged antiently to *Roger de Herdeberewe*; whoſe ſon *Hugh* granted the homage and ſervice of all his free tenants here to the abbey of *Gerondon*.

This part came after to the *Deſpencers*; and, upon their attainder was granted, in 1327, together with the advowſon of the church, to *Henry* lord *Beaumont*, as a member of the manor of Loughborough[2].

John lord *Beaumont* paſſed away moſt of his intereſt here to —— *Saliſbury*, whoſe anceſtors were ſeiſed of a conſiderable freehold here temp. Edward III.

In 1286, *Henry le Waleſh* was permitted to give to the abbot and convent of Gerondon two meſſuages and two virgates of land at Ravenſtone, which were held immediately under the abbot, and were of his fee[3].

In 1297, *Edmund* earl of *Lancaſter*, the king's brother, at his death, held divers lands at Raunſton[4].

In 1313, *Ralph Baſſet* of *Sapcote* held the twelfth part of one knight's fee in Alton and Raunſton of *Alan la Zouch*, deceaſed[5].

In 1327, *Thomas* earl of *Lancaſter*, at his death, held 30*s.* 10*d.* ariſing out of divers free tenements in Swanington and Raunſton[6].

In 1328, ſir *Robert Holand*, deceaſed, held, as of the right and inheritance of *Maud* his wife, the twelfth part of one knight's fee, with the appurtenances, in Raunſton and Alton, value 20*s.* which *Joſeph Sapcote* held[7].

In 1330, the lord *Botelcr* of *Wemm* held lands here.

July 20, 1336, king Edward III. granted divers lands at Raunſton, as alſo the advowſon of the church there (late parcel of the poſſeſſions of *Hugh le Deſpencer* earl of *Winton*) to *Henry* lord *Beaumont* and *Alice* his wife[8].

In 1340, *Henry de Beaumont* earl of *Boghan*, at his death, held the hamlet of Raunſton as a member of Loughborough; alſo the advowſon of the church of Ravenſton, value 8*s.*[9]

July 16, 1361, it was found that *Henry Plantagenet* duke of *Lancaſter*, at his death, was ſeiſed of a quarter of one knight's fee in Raunſton, which *William Botiller* held[10].

In 1413, it was found that *Henry de Beaumont*, knight, at his death, was ſeiſed of the advowſon of the church of Raunſton, value 100*s.* *per annum*[11].

In 1415, it was found that *John Vylers*, at his death, was ſeiſed of a moiety of one meſſuage and a moiety of one virgate of land, with the appurtenances, in Raunſton, held of the king *in capite*, as of the honour of *Tutbury*, by ſuit at the court of Tutbury, from three weeks to three weeks[12].

In a book of fifteenths and tenths granted by the laity in 1416, Ravenſtone was rated at 9*s.*; and in the ſubſidy of 1445, at the ſame ſum; and no abatement was made.

In 1427, *Elizabeth* wife of *Henry de Beaumont*, at her death, was ſeiſed of Raunſton (as alſo of the advowſon of the church there) as a member of Whitwick[13].

In 1455, it was found that *Richard* duke of *York*, *Henry Grey*, *John Seyville* of Coplow, *John Perſy*, *John Scarburgh*, eſqrs. and *John Eſtone*, clerk, were ſeiſed, on the day when *Leonard Haſtings*, knt. died, of the ſite of a certain mill in Raunſton, by the gift of the ſaid Leonard; held of *Reginald de Grey*, knt. lord of *Rutbin*, in ſocage[14].

In 1461, it was found that *Everard Digby*, attainted of high treaſon by act of parliament, was ſeiſed of three tofts, four virgates of land, 12 acres of meadow, and 2*s.* rent in Raunſton[15].

Aug. 28, 1462, king Edward IV. granted divers lands at Raunſton (late parcel of the poſſeſſions of *Everard Digby*, eſq.) to *Alice Ruſſell* for life[16].

Oct. 25, 1464, king Edward IV. granted divers lands at Raunſton (late parcel of the forfeited poſſeſſions of *Everard* Digby) to *Peter Curteys* and *Alice* his wife and their heirs, to hold by fealty only, in lieu of all ſervices[17].

In 1483, *William* lord *Haſtings*, at his death, was ſeiſed of one water-mill in Raunſton[18].

The greateſt part of the lands of the *Saliſburys* came temp. Henry VII. to —— *Barwell* by purchaſe; whoſe heir ſold them to ſir *Thomas Wolſeley*, of Wolſeley, co. Stafford, knt.

The lady *Wolſeley*, ſecond wife of ſir *Thomas Wolſeley*, of Wolſeley, co. Stafford, purchaſed lands here. She had iſſue by him colonel *Devereux Wolſeley*, and ſeveral other children. Becoming a widow, ſhe afterwards married Mr. *Woolley*.

The manor, with the advowſon of the church, were granted after the diſſolution, by king Henry VIII. to *Thomas Manners* earl of *Rutland*, who, in the 33d of that king's reign, aliened the manor to *Henry Digby*, of Tickencote, in Rutlandſhire, gent.

Rowland Babington, eſq. and *Francis* his grandſon had lands here in the reign of Edward VI; and in queen Elizabeth's reign *Thomas Cockaine*, eſq. left an eſtate to his ſon *Francis*.

Anthony Babington, eſq. died Jan. 2, 1559, ſeiſed of Ravenſtone Grange, 20 acres of arable, 30 of meadow, and 400 of paſture, worth £12. a year; and of the manor of Normanton in Derbyſhire[19], with divers other lands in that county, and the advowſon of St. Peter's church[20].

Thomas Digby, great-grandſon to *Henry*, poſſeſſed the manor in 1619, when the following pedigree was entered.

Arms: Azure, a fleur de lis Argent; a mullet for difference. Plate CXXVI. fig. 15.

Henry Digby, of Tichmerſh, co. Northampton.=Margaret.

Thomas Digby. John Digby.=Urſula, dau. of —— Halfehead, of London. Henry Digby.

Thomas Digby, of Ravenſton, 1619.=Mary, dau. of Ralph Gegge, of Bradley, co. Cheſter.

Henry Digby. John Digby. Elizabeth Digby.

The freeholders here in 1630 were, *Thomas Elliot* and *Jonathan Barwell*.

In 1712, Raunſton, Stretton, and Willeſley, were taxed together at £143. 12*s.*; and at this period a rent charge of £40. was paid to *Morley* hoſpital in Derbyſhire, and a ſuit-fine of 3*s.* 11*d.* to the Dutchy, out of the eſtate[21] of *John Wilkins*, eſq. who had raiſed himſelf by coal-delphs and marriage of an heireſs of the *Wollaſtons* of Shenton, and reſided in a noble manſion-houſe built by himſelf of brick and ſtone; with out-houſes, ſtables, gardens, courts, grove, orchards, and fiſh-ponds, to the extent of 12 acres;

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[1] Burton, corrected by the Chetwynd MS.

[2] Burton, MS.

[3] Eſch. 14 Edw. I. N° 18. Leic.

[4] Eſch. 25 Edw. I. N° 51. Leic.

[5] Eſch. 7 Edw. II. N° 36. Leic.

[6] Eſch. 1 Edw. III. N° 88. Leic.

[7] Eſch. 2 Edw. III. N° 54. Leic.

[8] Pat. 10 Edw. III. pars 2. m. 2.

[9] Eſch. 14 Edw. III. N° 24. Leic.

[10] Fin. 35 Edw. III. m. 23.

[11] Eſch. 1 Hen. V. N° 45. Leic.

[12] Eſch. 3 Hen. V. N° 22. Leic.

[13] Eſch. 6 Hen. VI. N° 49. Leic.

[14] Eſch. 34 Hen. VI.

[15] Eſch. 1 Edw. IV. N° 7. Leic.

[16] Pat. 2 Edw. IV. pars 1. m. 23.

[17] Pat. 4 Edw. IV.

[18] Eſch. 1 Ric. III. N° 32. Leic.

[19] Willoughby Dixie, who died at Boſworth Oct. 5, 1802, had Normanton manor near Derby, and St. Peter's advowſon in that town.

[20] Inq. 1 Eliz. n. 26. pars 2.

[21] When taxes were 2*s.* this eſtate paid £14. 8*s.*

and 456 acres more within the lordſhip, then leaſed at £272. 14*s.* 2*d.* a year; which, after his death, in 1726, together with his ſeveral freehold eſtates in Snibſton, Swannington, Higham, Thringſton, Oſgathorpe, Caſtle Donington, and Thorpe Acre by Loughborough, in the counties of Leiceſter and Derby; and at Sutton Coldfield, in the county of Warwick; and at Willoughby, in the county of Nottingham; were directed to be ſold, purſuant to a decree in the court of Chancery, before Mark Thurſton, eſq. in a caſe between the Attorney General on the part of *Edward Hextall* and others, plaintiffs, againſt *William* lord *Digby* and others, defendants[1].

From the executors of Mr. Wilkins, the manor was purchaſed by *Roger Cave*[2], eſq. a younger ſon of ſir *Roger* Cave, of Stanford Hall, in Leiceſterſhire, bart.

Sir Roger Cave married to his ſecond wife *Mary*, daughter of ſir *William Bromley*, of Bagington, knt. by whom he had *Roger Cave*, of Eydon, Northamptonſhire, and Ravenſtone, in the counties of Leiceſter and Derby, who married in 1721 *Catharine*, daughter of *William Browne*, of Stretton-en-le-field, in the counties of Leiceſter and Derby, eſq. by whom he had a numerous family. Her only ſurviving ſon *John* took the eſtate and name of his grand-father *William Browne*; whoſe other daughter and coheir married to *James Chambers*, rector of Higham and Croft, and was mother of the late *James Chambers*, rector of Stretton-en-le-field, and of *Samuel*, rector of Higham and Croft, and others[3].

After the death of Mr. Cave in 1740-41, the manor was purchaſed by *Leonard Foſbrooke*, eſq. of Shardlow, in Derbyſhire, father of the late *Leonard Foſbrooke*, eſq. who died in 1801; and it is now the property of *Leonard Foſbrooke*, eſq. of the ſame place, ſon and heir of the laſt.

Mr. Wilkins built a very large and magnificent ſeat near the hoſpital, in which Mr. Cave afterwards lived; but which Mr. Foſbrooke, ſoon after his purchaſe, pulled down, ſold the greater part of the materials, and built an handſome, though much ſmaller ſeat in its ſtead. His ſon, after his marriage with a daughter of *James Winſtanley*, eſq. of Braunſton, reſided during ſeveral years at this place; but, on the death of his mother, removed to Shardlow; ſince which Raunſton-hall has been occupied by ſeveral tenants: the late one, till Lady-day 1802, was *Godolphin William Burſlem*, eſq. who had been concerned in the coal-mines in and near Cole Orton; where his father lived. The preſent tenant is the Rev. *Thomas Adnutt*, rector of Croft.

Robert Creſwell, eſq. has conſiderable property in this pariſh, and has lately erected a very handſome houſe in a pleaſant ſituation by the road ſide. He alſo rents a conſiderable farm belonging to Raunſton-hall. His family is ſtated, by Mr. Creſwell, to be of long-ſtanding here, much preceding the pariſh records; the earlieſt regiſter beginning only in 1705.

Mr. *John Mawbey* was poſſeſſed of a ſmall eſtate in this pariſh; which, on his death, came to his eldeſt ſurviving ſon *John* Mawbey, eſq.; who on his removal to Vauxhall, in the county of Surrey, in 1755, where for many years he was an active juſtice of the peace, ſold the eſtate to his brother-in-law Mr. *William Alcock*, deſcended from a family of that name, of Sibertoft, in the county of Northampton; on whoſe death, in 1764, the eſtate came to, and is now the property of, his eldeſt ſon, the preſent *Joſeph* Alcock, eſq. of his Majeſty's Treaſury, who is in the commiſſion of the peace for the county of Surrey, and who married, March 2, 1790, Miſs *Elizabeth-Jane Tayler*, ſiſter to Richard Tayler, eſq. of Charlton-houſe, in the county of Middleſex. By his wife *Mary Mawbey* Mr. William Alcock had ſix children; the above-mentioned *Joſeph*; *William* (deceaſed); *John*, of the Temple, London; *Thomas*, an officer in the Eaſt India Company's troops at Bengal; *Maria*; and *Martha* (who died in 1762).

A family of the name of *Pratt* have lived many years in Raunſton, though they came originally from Ibſtock, and other parts of Leiceſterſhire. One of their anceſtors, *John Pratt*, eſq. was colonel in the army of the parliament during the civil wars of Charles the Firſt's time; and afterwards, during the Uſurpation, repreſented the county of Leiceſter in the parliament which met in 1653; ſince that time one of the family has uſually been called *Colonel*. Mr. *Thomas Pratt* is now the elder branch of this family; and his father, whoſe name was alſo *Thomas*, was couſin-german to ſir Joſeph Mawbey. Mr. Pratt is owner of ſeveral houſes and ſome land at Ravenſton; but having purchaſed an eſtate at the Berryhills, in the adjoining pariſh or chapelry of Snibſton, he has built himſelf a ſmall, but pleaſant reſidence there, to which he removed about 16 years ago. He is married, but has no iſſue. One of his neareſt relations is Mr. *John Pratt*, of Welleſborough, in the county of Leiceſter.

There was alſo long reſiding at Raunſton a family of the name of *Saliſbury*, very probably a younger branch of the family of that name of Llewenny, in the county of Denbigh. They removed afterwards to Snibſton, where Mr. *John Saliſbury*, an opulent yeoman, the elder branch of theſe *Saliſburys*, died in 1792, poſſeſſed of conſiderable eſtates in different parts of Leiceſterſhire. He left a ſon, whoſe reſidence is in Northamptonſhire.

In 1722, three freeholders polled from this pariſh; and in 1775, we find eight names.

In 1770, an act was paſſed for dividing and incloſing three open fields, called *Alton Field*, *Granno Field*, and *Heather Field*, within the lordſhip or liberty of Raunſton, in the counties of Leiceſter and Derby, conſiſting of arable land and meadow and paſture ground; and alſo divers ſmall parcels of waſte ground, containing in the whole 250 acres or thereabouts. In this act *Leonard Foſbrooke*, eſq. is deſcribed as lord of the manor of Ravenſtone; the King as patron of the rectory; and the Rev. *William Clayton*, clerk, as rector; The ſaid *Leonard Foſbrooke* and *William Clayton*, together with the Rev. *William Skinner*, clerk, *Mary Heard*, ſpinſter, the Chaplains and poor of Wigſton's Hoſpital, and others, were then the owners and proprietors of the ſaid fields, meadows, paſture, and waſte ground. An allotment was firſt directed to be made to the lord of the manor, in full compenſation for his rights; and a full ſeventh part of the reſidue in lieu of all great and ſmall tithes and other payments (accuſtomed mortuaries, Eaſter offerings, and ſurplice-fees excepted); and from the owners of ſuch old incloſures, homeſteads, gardens, and orchards, as contain more than one rood each, ſuch an allotment as ſhall be equal to 1*s.* 6*d.* an acre on ſuch old incloſures; and from ſuch owners of old incloſed land as had no claim in the common field ſuch compoſition, in lieu of tithe, as the commiſſioners ſhould think proper to award.

The two Roman coins in Plate CXXVI. fig. 19, 20, were found here in 1741.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Money raiſed for the poor, within the year ending at Eaſter 1776,	41	3	7
Expended in county rates, &c.	1	19	8
———— on the poor, —	28	3	2
Rent of workhouſe and habitations,	3	0	0
Expended in litigations, —	0	0	0
Money raiſed for 1783, —	94	10	7
———————— 1784, —	133	8	0
———————— 1785, —	119	7	6
Medium of theſe three years,	115	15	4
———— of county expences,	5	0	11
———— of expences not relating to the poor; repairs of the church, roads, &c.	10	2	5
———— of nett annual expences,	100	12	0
———— of attending on magiſtrates,	4	17	7
———— of entertainments at meetings,	0	0	0
———— of law expences, —	3	7	0
———— of ſetting the poor to work,	0	3	6

The return made to the Houſe of Commons in 1786, in anſwer to an enquiry reſpecting the charitable donations in this pariſh, may be ſeen in vol. I. p. 71.

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[1] From the conditions of ſale.

[2] See an epitaph, at Loughborough, on Catharine Cave, his widow, and on Francis their ſon, who died young, in p. 904.

[3] See vol. II. p. 888; and Gent. Mag. vol. LXVII. p. 207.

By the return made to Parliament in 1801 from the county of Leiceſter, Raunſton contained 44 houſes and 45 families; conſiſting of 114 males, 101 females, total 205; of whom 38 were chiefly employed in agriculture, and 16 in trade, manufactures, &c.— In the Derbyſhire part of the pariſh were 64 houſes inhabited, and 2 uninhabited; 68 males, 126 females, total 194; of whom 20 were chiefly employed in agriculture, and 14 in trade, manufactures, &c.

A Regiſter for the pariſh of Raunſton, bought the 1ſt of September, 1705.

On the firſt page the births of rector Thomas Peſtell and his children.

Francis Wolleſton Wilkins, ſon of John Wilkins, eſq. and Rebecca his wife, was baptized May 2, 1689, and was buried Feb. the 5th, 1711.

Rebecca Wilkins, wife of John Wilkins, eſq. was buried July 12, 1718.

John Wilkins, eſq. departed this life the 19th day of February, between the hours of one and two o'clock, and was buried the 25th day of the ſaid month, 1726.

Separate entries, after five pages more:

Penelope, daughter of Roger Cave, eſq. and Catharine his wife, was baptized the 26th day of November, 1736.

Edward, the ſon of Roger and Catharine Cave, was baptized the 16th of July, 1738; and Louiſa-Margaretta, daughter of the ſaid Roger and Catharine, was buried the ſame day.

Thomas, ſon of Roger Cave and Catharine his wife, was baptized the 11th, and buried the 13th day of October, 1740.

Roger Cave, eſq. departed this life March 2, between the hours of eleven and twelve at night, and was buried the 5th day of the ſame month, 1740.

The following are ſelected from other entries:

Edward, the ſon of Roger Cave, eſq. was buried the 23d of January, 1742-3.

1768, Aug. 17, Leonard, ſon of Leonard Foſbrooke, eſq. and Anne his wife, was baptized. Dec. 8, buried the ſame.

1769, July 8, Anne, daughter of Leonard Foſbrooke, eſq. and Anne his wife, born and baptized the ſame day.

Ann Mouby, daughter of John and Martha Mouby, was baptized the 9th of January, 1724.

Martha, the daughter of John and Martha Mouby, was buried the 2d of July, 1729.

Joſeph, the ſon of John and Martha Mouby, was baptized the 9th of January, 1730-1.

William Mauby, was buried the 12th of December, 1733.

Martha Mauby, was buried the 20th day of September, 1737.

John Mauby and Jane Shepherd were married the 24th of November, 1737.

Francis, ſon of John and Martha Mauby, was buried the 9th of Auguſt, 1739.

Jane Mauby, the wife of John Mauby, died the 17th of April, 1747.

John Mawby and Mary Darling were married December the 27th, 1751.

Mary, the wife of John Mawby, was buried the 26th of September, 1752.

Elizabeth, daughter of John and Mary Mawby, was baptized the 26th of September, 1752, and buried the 26th of November, 1752.

Thomas Ball, who was 56 years clerk of this pariſh, in which he alſo kept an alehouſe, died Jan. 22, 1786. In accurate reading, ſtrength and melody of voice, he was excelled by few. He was an ingenious man; a good engraver of tomb-ſtones, houſe-painter, gardener, and wool-card-maker; and, in his youthful day, had been the beſt hedger, ditcher, and mower, in the pariſh. He might be ſaid to die in his profeſſion; for he loſt his life by a cold which he caught in a grave made for one of his grand-daughters. In his 70th year he married a young woman of the pariſh for his third wife, by whom he had one child. He had a numerous iſſue by a former wife, who attended him to the grave with his old friends and neighbours.

The CHURCH (ſee Plate CXXVI.)

dedicated to St. *Michael*, conſiſts of a tower (in which are three bells); a nave and South aile; over which are clereſtory windows.

The nave is ſeparated from the South (and only) aile by four ſemi-circular arches.

The old ſquare font is lined with lead.

In the South aile is a ſmall piſcina.

"Eccleſia de Ravenſton, præter penſ' indecimabilem, vii m̄."[1]

The value in the king's books, "in manſ' cum gleb'," is £5. 1*s.* 0½*d.*; certified value £80. Preſent value about £220.

The ſynodals are 1*s.*

Mr. Burton notices theſe arms at Ravenſton; fig. 4—17:

Gules, three lions paſſant guardant in pale Or; a label Azure.

Aure, ſemé of fleur de lis, a lion rampant Or; *Beaumont.*

Quarterly, Argent and Gules, a bend Sable, *Widerington.*

Azure, an orle Or, *Landeles.*

Lozengy, Argent and Gules, a bend Sable, *Rokeley.*

Gules, ten bezants, 4, 3, 2, and 1, *Zouch.*

Quarterly, Argent and Gules, in the ſecond and third a fret Or, over all a bend Sable, *Deſpenſer.*

Argent, ſemé of croſſlets fitché, three fleurs de lis Sable, *Bereford.*

Argent, a cinquefoil Azure, *Moton.*

Gules, ſemé of croſſes bottoné, a roſe Or, *Humfrevill.*

Or, on a croſs formé patée Gules, five maſcles Vaire, *Frevile.*

Lozengy, Argent and Gules, *Fitzwilliams.*

Gules, a chevron between three croſs croſſlets Or, *Coupledike.*

Azure, a chevron between three lions heads eraſed Or, *Wyndham.*

Over the porch in 1790 was, "J. D. R. C. 1719."

The figure of a head, engraved in the ſame plate, fig. 21. is let into the ſecond arch from the Eaſt window of the aile.

RECTORS.	PATRON.
Richard Saliſbury, 16...	The King.
John Shuttlewood, B. A. 1659.	
William Squire, M. A. died in September 1667.	
Samuel Hackſup, M. A. died 1666.	
William Peſtell[2], April 11, 1667; reſigned.	
Thomas Peſtell, M. A. 1693; died 1741.	
John Clayton, M. A. Oct. 12, 1741.	
Thomas Billio, M. A. June 17, 1745.	
William Clayton, July 13, 1754.	
Samuel-Bracebridge Hemming[3], June 3, 1799.	

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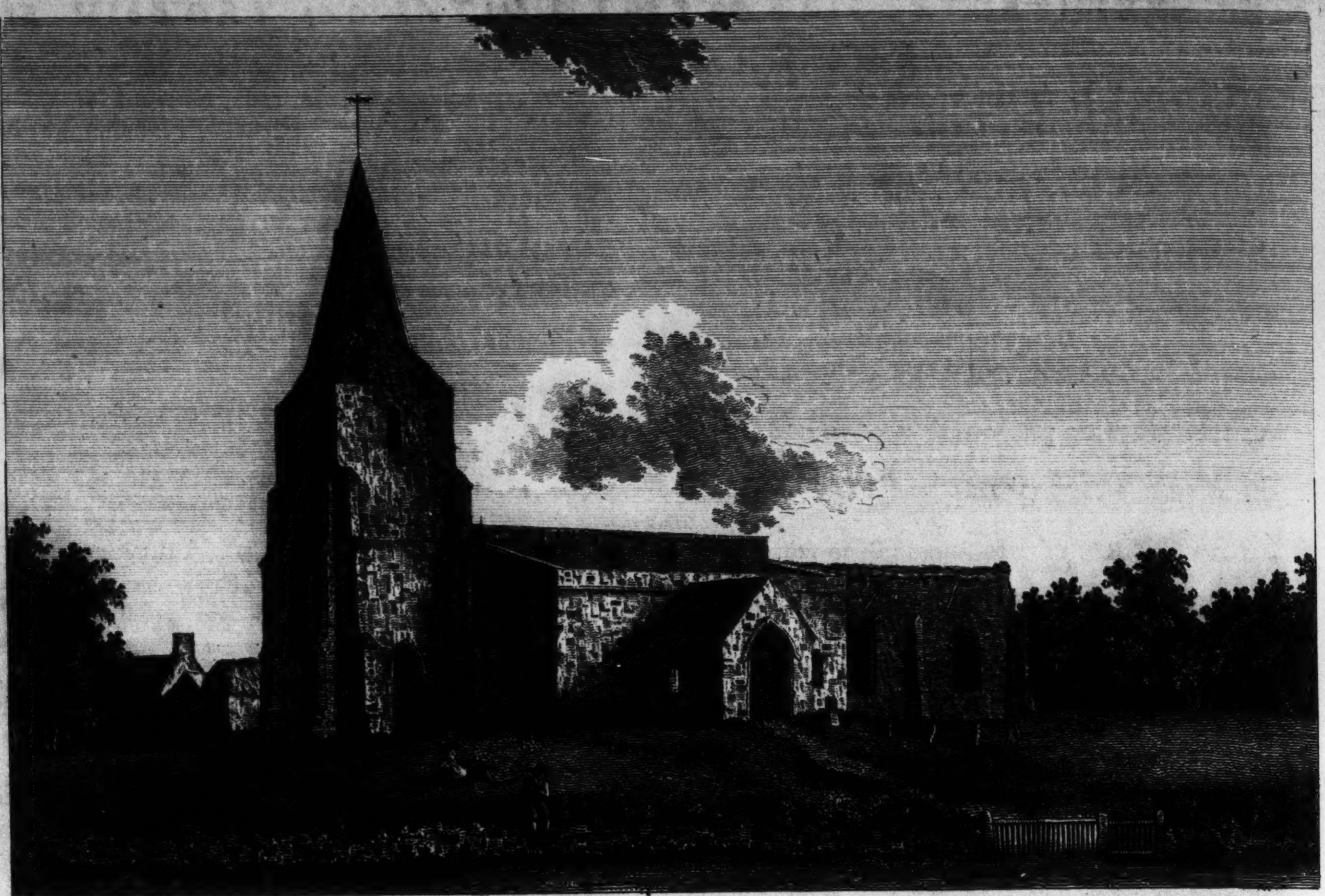
[1] MS. Valor at Lichfield.

[2] Rector alſo of Cole Orton, where he was buried in 1695-6; ſee p. 741.

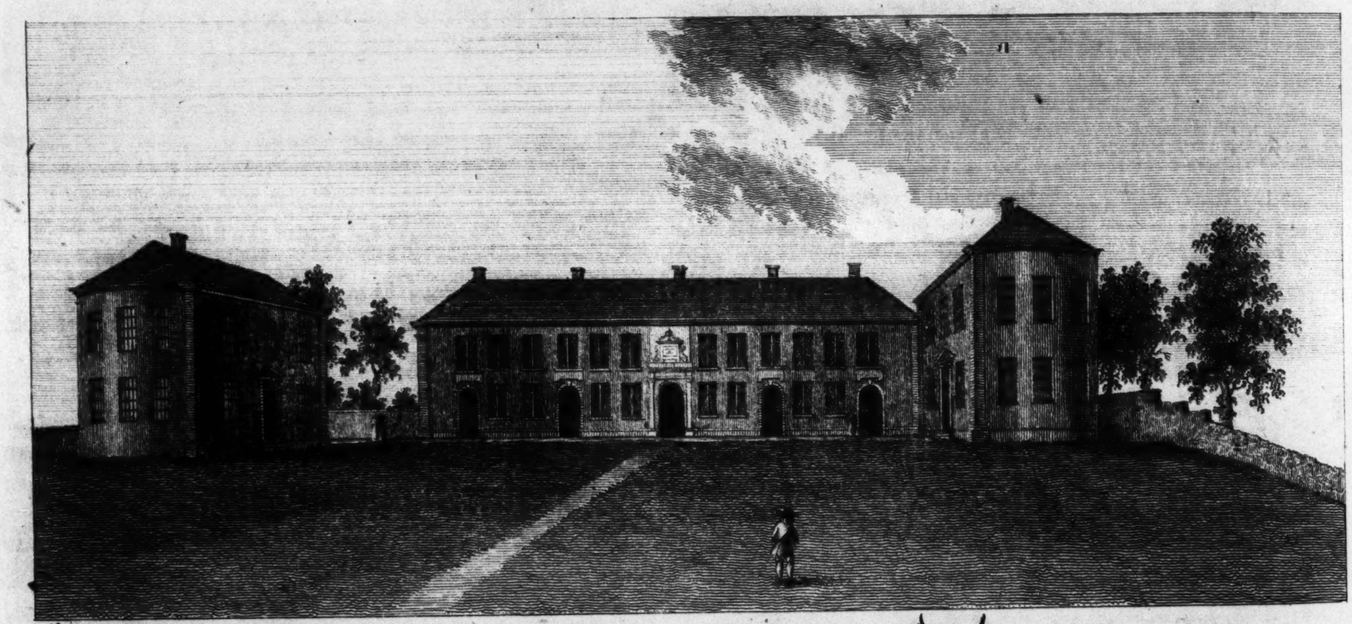
[3] Mr. Hemming had a diſpenſation, in June 1799, to hold this rectory with Weddington, co. Warwick; where he reſides.

RAVENSTON, S.W.

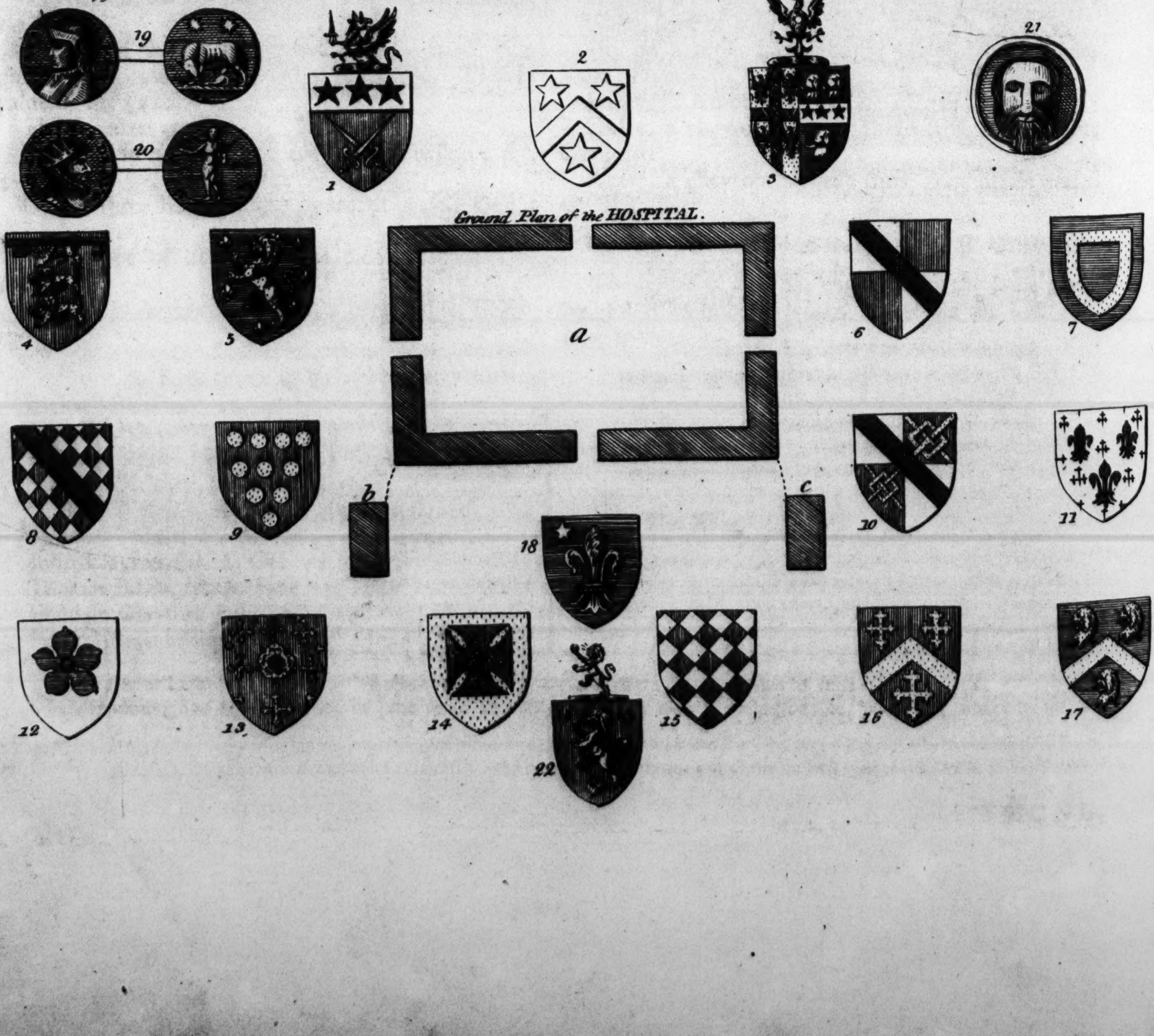


M 1795

RAVENSTON HOSPITAL.



Malcolm 1795


19
20
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2
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21
Ground Plan of the HOSPITAL
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MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

On a ſmall braſs on the floor-ſtone of the chancel:
Arms at bottom: A chevron between three mullets; Plate CXXVI. fig. 2.

"Samuel Hackſup, M^r of Arts,
and rector of Ravenſton,
departed this life the 20th day of February,
anno Dom. 1666, aged 76."

On a monument of white marble, within an alabaſter frame in the North wall:

Arms: Or, a croſs Gules, fretty, Or, between four eagles diſplayed Azure, each charged with a bezant in the breaſt; *Mawbey*; impaling, Sable, on a feſs between three elephants heads eraſed Argent, as many mullets of the firſt, *Pratt*. Creſt, an eagle diſplayed Azure. Motto, *Always for liberty*. Fig. 3.

"Mr. John Mawbey, late of this pariſh,
died on 4th Sept. 1754,
in the 62d year of his age,
deſcended from an ancient and genteel family, long
ſettled in the counties of Leiceſter and Northampton,
into which latter they came from the county of Norfolk,
where formerly they were owners of large poſſeſſions[1].
The ſaid John Mawbey
married Mary, daughter of Mr. Thomas Pratt,
late of this pariſh; and by her, who died in 1737,
had the following ſons and daughters:

Francis M.	born	29 March, 1720,	died in Auguſt 1739.
Martha,		2 May, 1721,	buried on 2 July, 1729.
John,		24 July, 1722,	died an infant.
John,		18 Aug. 1724,	now of Vauxhall, in the commiſſion of the peace for the county of Surrey.
Anne,		29 Nov. 1725,	married to Mr. John Cooper, of Burbage in this county.
Mary,		1 Aug. 1726,	married to Mr. William Alcock, of this pariſh.
Elizabeth,		. . . .	died an infant.
Joſeph,		2 Dec. 1730,	of Kennington and Botleys, in the county of Surrey.

Their father, John Mawbey above-mentioned,
was the only ſon of Mr. William Mawbey,
of this pariſh, who died in 1733,
ſeventh ſon of Eraſmus Mawbey, of Shenton,
in the county of Leiceſter,
only ſon of Richard Mawbey, of South Kilworth;
whoſe elder brother John, by Agnes, daughter of
William Chamberlayne, eſq. of Leiceſter,
was father of Eraſmus Mawbey or Mautbey, who,
in 1643, joining the regiment of horſe commanded by
ſir Arthur Haſelrigg, bart. with many recruits, raiſed at
his own expence, was ſoon afterwards killed at the battle
of Roundway Down, near the Devizes in Wiltſhire,
valiantly fighting for the liberties of his country.
His unfortunate death,
his widow's ſecond marriage,
and the calamities brought on them by the civil war,
proved greatly prejudicial to the intereſts of the family.
John and Richard Mawbey
were the eldeſt ſons of William Mawbey;
from Thomas the 3d ſon are deſcended
the Mawbeys at this time of South Kilworth;
the ſaid William,
with his brothers Richard and Robert,
the laſt of whom was baptized at South Kilworth
(as appears by the Regiſter of that pariſh)
on 12 May, 1561,
were the ſons of Richard Mawbey, eſq.
by Margaret his wife, of South Kilworth aforeſaid,
born at Kettering, in the county of Northampton;
and deſcended from the ancient family of
the Mawbeys, of Mautbeys, of the county of Norfolk.
Joseph Mawbey, eſq.
of Kennington and Botleys, in the county of Surrey,
ſheriff in 1757 for that county,
and afterwards member of parliament
for the borough of Southwark,
dedicated this monument, in 1764,
to the memory of his parents and progenitors."

On a flat ſtone at the entrance of the chancel:

"Thomas Peſtell, M. A. rector of this pariſh 48 years,
obiit Oct. 16, 1741, æt. 84.
Elizabeth his wife was buried in the chapel 1701.
Sarah their daughter buried Dec. 12, 1755, aged . . ."

On a flat ſtone in the South aile:

"Underneath lie the remains of Lucy, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Rogers and Elizabeth his wife; who died December 24th, 1791, aged 14 months."

On upright ſtones in the church yard:

"Near this place are depoſited the remains of
Martha, daughter of Mr. Thomas Pratt,
and wife of Mr. John Mawbey, of this pariſh,
who died in the year 1737,
in the 48th year of her age.
As alſo the body of the aforeſaid John Mawbey,
who departed this life Sept. 4, 1754,
in the 59th year of his age.
With a due ſenſe of his obligations to his parents,
their ſon Joſeph Mawbey,
of Vauxhall near London,
has cauſed this ſtone to be erected."

Martha, daughter of William and Mary Alcock, died Feb. 3, 1762, aged 7.

William Alcock died Sept. 3, 1764, aged 41.

Mary Creſwell, wife of Richard, died May 14, 1732, aged 72.

Richard (her huſband) died March 29, 1734, aged 66.

Robert Creſwell died June 30, 1747, aged 43.

Catharine Creſwell, third daughter of Martha White, of Great Appleby, and wife of Robert Creſwell, died Sept. 11, 1734, in the 32d year of her age. She had one ſon and three daughters.

Mary Creſwell, daughter of Robert and Catharine Creſwell, died Dec. 31, 1777, aged 49.

Catharine Creſwell, another daughter of the ſame, died Jan. 23, 1797, aged 67.

Mary, daughter of William and Mary Creſwell, died May 28, 1741, aged 15.

Alſo Sarah, wife of John Kendall of Sileby, died Nov. 22, 1741, in her 18th year.

John Hiell, late of the Huaſt in this pariſh, died June 23, 1790, aged 90.

{ Richard Richardſon, died Dec. 23, 1797, aged 75.
{ Elizabeth Richardſon, died Jan. 1, 1798, aged 80.

Sacred to the memory of William Browne, eſq. who departed this life Nov. 12, 1792, aged 55.

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[1] The name of this family, which has been variouſly written, *Mawtebey*, *Maultby*, *Mauteby*, *Mawbie*, *Mawby*, and *Mawbey*, is derived from the village of Mawtby in Norfolk, of which they were early enfeoffed by the Crown. Simon de Mauteby had an intereſt therein in 1199, when he was querent, and Lambert Fitz Otho petent, in a fine of 16 acres of land. This Simon was the father of *Walter* de Mauteby, and he of *Robert* de Mauteby, to whom the ſix ſons of Robert de Mauteby, his uncle, releaſed three carucates of land in Mautby. He was father of ſir *Walter* de Mauteby, who married Chriſtiana de Baſſingham, one of the daughters and coheirs of ſir Piers de Baſſingham, ſub-collector and accomptant in 1214; who, it appears, had two other daughters, Margaret, married to ſir John de Flegg, and another, married to ſir Peter de Brampton; and amongſt theſe Salkirk manor, in Salle, was divided, as well as other the eſtates of the ſaid ſir Piers de Baſſingham. Sir Walter de Mautbey had a grant in 1248 of free-warren in Mautbey; and occurs lord thereof in 1250 and 1257. About 1248, Simon prior of Norwich granted the manor of Weſt Becham in Norfolk, and all his lands there (except the advowſon of the church and glebe lands) to ſir Walter de Mautby and his heirs; and about the ſame period ſir Walter was ſued for impoſing a new toll in Becham. In 1269, ſir Walter de Mauteby purchaſed Flegg Hall in Winterton of ſir William de Flegg; who alſo releaſed to him, in the 6th year of Edward I. all his right and title in Baſingham manor, Weſt Becham, and Matlaſk. Chriſtiana his wife brought him Mauteby's manor in Burſton. It appears that William de Valentia earl of Pembroke, half-brother to king Henry III. held Matlaſk *in capite* of that king, with Saxthorpe, in his 34th year, which were held of him by the ſaid ſir Walter de Mauteby; who, by Chriſtiana abovementioned, was father of another ſir Walter, the immediate anceſtor of the Mawbeys of South Kilworth in this county.

THE HOSPITAL (ſee Plate CXXVI.)

Near the church is a good building for an hoſpital for 32 poor widows of Raunſton, Cole Orton, and Swanington. They are very amply provided for; and have a chapel and chaplain, for whom an houſe is provided in one wing of the building. The chapel occupies the other wing[1]. The Rev. Mr. Thomas is the preſent chaplain.

In the front are the founder's arms, Gules, two ſwords in ſaltire Argent, hilted and pomeled Or. On a chief Argent, three mullets Sable. Creſt, a demi-griffin regardant Gules, holding in his dexter claw a ſword as in the arms (Pl. CXXVI. fig. 1.) and this inſcription:

"This Hospital was built by
John Wilkins[2], eſq.
and with his conſent very liberally
endowed by Rebecca his wife,
in memory of their only ſon
Francis-Wollaston Wilkins,
who died on the 5th day of February,
anno Domini 1711.
Soli Deo Gloria."

On another tablet:

"The two wings in the front of this
Hoſpital were erected by the ſavings
from the fund appropriated to its
ſupport, anno Domini 1784."

The truſtees in 1767 were, lord *Middleton*, ſir *Robert Burdett*, Mr. *Pole* of Radbourne, Mr. *Horton* of Catton, Mr. *Repington* of Amington, Mr. *Stratford* of Merevale, and Mr. *Taylor* of Hartſhorne.

The preſent truſtees (1802) are, ſir *Nigel Bowyer Greſley* of Drakelow, *Richard Dyott*, eſq. of Treford, *Euſebius Horton*, eſq. of Catton, *Thomas Fiſher*, eſq. of Caſtle Donington, *Joſeph Boultbee*, eſq. of Baxterley, *Leonard Foſbrooke*, eſq. of Shardlow, *William-Phillips Inge*, eſq. of Thorpe, *Dugdale Stratford-Dugdale*, eſq. of Merevale, *Charles-Edward Repington*, eſq. of Amington, and *Theophilus Levett*, eſq. of Whichnor.

Mrs. *Rebecca Wilkins*, wife of *John Wilkins*, eſq. of Ravenſton, by her laſt will, dated Jan. 24, 1712, directs her interment in the chancel of that church; and recites an indenture, made 27 April, 9 Anne, by which all the property of the ſaid John and Rebecca is ſettled on the longer liver, and on their ſon *Francis-Woolaſton Wilkins*, and his iſſue; and, for want of ſuch iſſue, to ſuch uſes as the ſaid Rebecca by her laſt will ſhould direct; and notices that her ſon was ſince dead; ſhe then veſts all her property in Thorpe Ernald and Sutton Cheyney, after the death of her huſband and herſelf, to the uſe of William lord Digby of the kingdom of Ireland; ſir Nathan Wrighte, then late lord keeper; John Curzon, of Kedletton, eſq. Robert Burdett, of Foremarke, eſq. William Jeſſon, of Langley, eſq. John Burdett, of Doniſthorp, eſq. her nephew Nicholas Harding, of the Inner Temple, eſq. John Beresford, of Aſhbourne, eſq. John Port, of Ilam, eſq. her nephew James Adams, gent. Simon Barwell, of the borough of Leiceſter, gent. and John Perry, of Winſter, gent.; in truſt; out of the rents, iſſues, and profits, of the ſaid meſſuages, &c. (as ſoon as may be after the deceaſe of herſelf and huſband), "to erect and build at Ravenſton, in remembrance of my dear ſon Francis-Wollaſton Wilkins, an hoſpital, or almſhouſe, for the perpetual habitation and dwelling of 30 poor, blind, aged, or impotent women, widows or maids, and three able women-ſervants for the attendance and ſervice of the ſaid 30 poor women in ſickneſs and health, with convenient out-houſes, court-yards, and back-ſides for the ſaid hoſpital or almſhouſe: and, as ſoon as the ſame ſhall be erected, built, and made habitable, that then my ſaid truſtees and the ſurvivors of them, and their heirs and aſſigns, ſhall nominate and appoint 30 poor women, widows or maidens, of good fame and reputation, to inhabit and dwell in the ſaid hoſpital or almſhouſe, there to be maintained and provided for during their reſpective natural lives, according to the directions I ſhall hereafter declare and appoint. And I do alſo direct and appoint that my ſaid truſtees alſo ſhall maintain and keep three able women-ſervants for ever in the ſaid hoſpital, for the neceſſary attendance and ſerving of the ſaid 30 poor women in ſickneſs and in health, in ſuch manner as my ſaid truſtees, their heirs and aſſigns, ſhall order and direct. I do hereby farther will, deviſe, and appoint, that, when any of the ſaid 30 poor women, or of the ſaid three ſervants, ſhall happen to die, or be removed from the ſaid hoſpital, that then my ſaid truſtees, and the ſurvivors of them, for the time being, and the heirs and aſſigns of the ſurvivors of them, whom I will ſhall be truſtees for the ſaid hoſpital for the time being for ever, ſhall and may nominate and appoint ſome other poor woman to be taken into the ſaid hoſpital, and there to abide and be provided for, in the room or place of the perſon ſo dying or removed; and ſo for ever hereafter as often as any vacation ſhall happen in the ſaid hoſpital. And I do will and appoint, that all the poor women hereafter to be placed in the ſaid hoſpital, and the ſaid three ſervants and attendants, ſhall be ſubject to ſuch orders and rules as I ſhall hereinafter, or by any writing, appoint; and, in default of ſuch appointment, to ſuch rules and orders as my ſaid truſtees, or the ſurvivors of them, or the heirs or aſſigns of the ſurvivors of them, ſhall think fit to make and eſtabliſh, concerning the ſaid hoſpital, and for the better government thereof; and ſubject to ſuch correction or puniſhment, by ſuſpenſion, deprivation, or expulſion from the ſaid hoſpital, or otherwiſe, as ſhall be thereby ordained or eſtabliſhed. And I do give, deviſe, and appoint, to every and each of the ſaid 30 poor women and three ſervants, for the time being, for their maintenance in the ſaid hoſpital, the ſum of three ſhillings and ſixpence *per* week, or weekly, for ever; and alſo every year a gown and petticoat of grey ſerge, at two ſhillings and four-pence *per* yard; and alſo two waggon-loads of coals; the ſaid gowns and petticoats to be delivered to them yearly at the feaſt of St. Mark, being the birth-day of my late dear ſon; and the ſaid coals to be delivered to them at the ſaid hoſpital, yearly, between the Annunciation of the bleſſed Virgin Mary and the feaſt of St. Michael the Archangel, in every year. I do hereby appoint my ſaid truſtees, their heirs and aſſigns, for ever, out of the rents, iſſues, and profits, of all the ſaid lands, tenements and premiſes hereby to them given, deviſed, limited, and appointed, to pay the ſaid weekly allowances of money to the ſaid 30 poor women in the ſaid hoſpital, and alſo to the ſaid three ſervants, and alſo to pay for the ſaid gowns and petticoats, and the making of them, and for the ſaid coals, and for the bringing and laying them in at the ſaid hoſpital, for ever; and alſo, from time to time, to repair, maintain, and keep in good order, the out-houſes, building, walls, court-yards, and fences thereof, in all manner of needful and neceſſary reparations whatſoever. And I do will and appoint, that my ſaid truſtees, their heirs and aſſigns, for ever, ſhall provide three-and-thirty braſs badges, whereupon ſhall be cut or engraved three capital Roman letters, F. W. W.; one of which badges ſhall be yearly affixed upon the upper and moſt viſible parts of the breaſts of each of the ſaid gowns, and to be worn together with the ſaid gowns by the ſaid 30 poor women and the ſaid three ſervants, ſo long as they ſhall reſpectively be and continue members or ſervants of the ſaid hoſpital. And in caſe the ſaid rents and revenues of my ſaid lands and premiſes ſhall prove deficient, and fall ſhort of anſwering the yearly expences of the ſaid hoſpital before appointed, and other incident charges in managing the ſaid eſtate and truſt, my mind and will is, and I do hereby direct and appoint, that my ſaid truſtees, their heirs and aſſigns, ſhall, at their diſcretion, either abridge or leſſen the number of the poor of the ſaid hoſpital, and maintain and keep therein under the number of 30 women, or may abridge or leſſen the weekly pay and other allowances of the ſaid poor. And in caſe the ſaid rents and revenues of the ſaid lands and premiſes ſhall be of greater value than is ſufficient for the expences aforeſaid, my mind and will is, and I do direct and appoint, that the over-plus ſhall for ever be employed, expended, and laid out in like charitable uſes; and that my ſaid truſtees, their heirs and aſſigns, ſhall in ſuch caſe either augment and increaſe the number of the poor of the ſaid hoſpital, and make proviſion for, and maintain and keep, a greater number of poor therein than 30, or may increaſe and augment the weekly pay and allowance of the ſaid 30 poor women, as my ſaid truſtees, their heirs and aſſigns, ſhall in their diſcretion think fitting. And my mind and will farther is, and I do hereby direct and appoint, that the poor women to be taken into the ſaid hoſpital or almſhouſe, and maintained and provided for there, as before is directed, ſhall be of the town of Ravenſton aforeſaid, or of the towns or pariſhes of Swanington or Cole Orton, in the ſaid county of Leiceſter, or ſome of them; and ſhall be ſingle women, maidens or widows, of good fame and reputation, and of the age of 50 years at the leaſt, unleſs blind or impotent. And in caſe the ſaid towns or pariſhes ſhall not be able to ſupply the ſaid number of poor women ſo qualified when any occaſion may happen, that then my ſaid truſtees, their heirs and aſſigns, ſhall and may nominate and appoint, into the ſaid hoſpital, any ſuch poor women of any other town or pariſh lying near or adjoining to the ſaid towns of Raunſton, Swanington, and Cole Orton, or ſome one of them. Provided always, my mind and will is, that if any woman who is of my blood and kindred, or of the blood and kindred of my dear huſband, or who is or hath been a ſervant to me or my ſaid huſband, or who is the daughter of any perſon who is a gentleman of higher degree in the ſaid counties of Leiceſter and Derby, or one of them, ſhall be poor and ſtand in need of this my charity, and ſhall be deſirous thereof, being ſingle and unmarried; in ſuch caſe, my ſaid truſtees, their heirs and aſſigns, for the time being, may, if they think proper, nominate to and place in the ſaid hoſpital any ſuch woman or women laſt mentioned, there to inhabit and be provided for as aforeſaid, although they, or any of them, are not of the towns of Ravenſton, alias Raunſtone, Swanington, and Cole Orton, or any town adjoining to the ſaid towns, or any of them. And I do farther direct and appoint, that no married woman ſhall be admitted into the ſaid hoſpital. And if any ſingle woman ſhall be admitted and placed in the ſaid hoſpital, and ſhall afterwards marry, or take a huſband, ſuch woman ſhall be immediately removed and turned out of the ſaid hoſpital, and have no farther benefit thereof. And I do hereby order and declare, that no woman under the age of 50 years, unleſs ſhe be impotent or blind, ſhall be capable of being nominated and appointed into the ſaid hoſpital as one of the 30 poor women there to inhabit and be maintained, except only ſuch women as ſhall be ſervants to the ſaid hoſpital, and ſhall have ſerved there by the ſpace of ſeven years to the ſatisfaction and good liking of the ſaid truſtees for the time being; which ſaid ſervants, and every of them, I declare ſhall be capable of being placed in the ſaid hoſpital, and admitted as one of the 30 poor women, there to inhabit and be maintained as aforeſaid, at the age of 40 years, and although they are not of the ſeveral towns and places herein-before appointed, or any of them. And to the intent that Almighty God may be duly worſhiped by all ſuch as ſhall be inhabitants in the ſaid hoſpital, and that good order and honeſt and laudable converſation may for ever be had and preſerved among them, I do will and appoint, that all the poor women and ſervants, that at any time hereafter ſhall be nominated to and placed in the ſaid hoſpital, ſhall be ſubject to the government of the maſter, for the time being, of the hoſpital that is deſigned to be eſtabliſhed and built at Ravenſton aforeſaid by my ſaid dear huſband, or by his order and appointment. And I do deſire my ſaid dear huſband to direct that the maſter of the ſaid hoſpital ſhall take into his care and government the ſaid poor inhabitants of my ſaid hoſpital, for the time being, for ever. And, until ſuch maſter ſhall be appointed, I do order and direct that my ſaid truſtees, their heirs and aſſigns, ſhall from time to time appoint ſome fitting perſon to read divine ſervice, according to the Liturgy of the Common Prayer of the Church of England, to the poor people of my ſaid hoſpital, between the hours of ten and twelve in the forenoon, and the hours of two and four in the afternoon, every day, either in the pariſh church of Ravenſton aforeſaid, or in ſome fitting place in my ſaid hoſpital to be ſet apart for that purpoſe; and that they cauſe the poor women of my ſaid hoſpital, for ever, duly to attend the ſaid prayers, unleſs prevented by ſickneſs, or ſome other reaſonable impediment; and that my ſaid truſtees, their heirs and aſſigns, do take care for the preſervation of good order, and of a modeſt, quiet, decent, and laudable behaviour in the poor women during their continuance in my ſaid hoſpital, by all ſuch ways and means, rules and orders, as my ſaid truſtees, their heirs and aſſigns, ſhall think moſt proper and moſt conducive to the ends and purpoſes aforeſaid.

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[1] See a ſmall ground-plan of the Hoſpital, in Plate CXXVI. *a. b. c.*

[2] John Wilkins, eſq. repreſented the county of Leiceſter in two parliaments, in queen Anne's time, 1702 and 1705.

"And I do hereby farther deviſe, will, and appoint, that my ſaid truſtees, their heirs and aſſigns, ſhall and may make ſuch allowances for reading divine ſervice as aforeſaid as they ſhall think reaſonable; and alſo ſhall and may, from time to time, as occaſion may require, make and appoint ſuch bailiffs, agents, and receivers, for the letting, ſetting, and ordering my lands, tenements, and hereditaments, herein-before given or limited and appointed to them as aforeſaid, and for receiving the rents thereof, with ſuch wages and allowances or ſalaries, as they or the greater number of them, for the time being, ſhall think proper and needful. And to the end that my mind and will herein-before declared, and the truſts herein-before limited and appointed, may be the better performed, I do deſire that my ſaid truſtees, or the greater number of them, do and ſhall meet twice every year at Raunſton aforeſaid; that is to ſay, on the 25th day of April (being the birth-day of my late dear ſon), or, if it ſhall happen on a Sunday, then on the day following, and on the firſt Monday in September, yearly, there to conſider of all matters relating to the ſaid hoſpital, and to make ſuch order, and give ſuch directions, for the better management thereof, and of the revenues herein given them, as ſhall be needful; and alſo to take the accounts of all the bailiffs and ſervants as ſhall be from time to time appointed for the receipt and management of the rents, iſſues, and profits, of the lands and premiſes herein-before bequeathed to my ſaid truſtees as aforeſaid. And I do farther direct and appoint, that, when any five of my ſaid truſtees ſhall depart this life, the ſurvivors of my ſaid truſtees ſhall, with all convenient ſpeed, elect and nominate five other honeſt and worthy gentlemen of the counties of Derby, Warwick, and Stafford, or ſome of them, and not elſewhere, to be truſtees, together with my ſaid ſurviving truſtees, for the performance of this my will, as to the truſts herein declared for the ſaid charitable uſes; and, after ſuch election and nomination, to grant and convey, as learned counſel ſhall adviſe, all my ſaid lands, tenements, and hereditaments, as well of inheritance as leaſehold, to the ſaid five perſons ſo to be elected and nominated, their heirs and aſſigns, for ever, ſubject to the ſeveral truſts herein declared and appointed, and ſo often as occaſion ſhall require. And I farther will and appoint, that all the perſonal expences whatſoever that my ſaid truſtees and their heirs and aſſigns ſhall be put to in the execution of the ſaid truſt herein appointed, or in any other matter and thing relating thereto, ſhall from time to time be ſatisfied and paid in the firſt place, and before any of the ſaid charitable payments or allowances out of the rents and iſſues of the ſaid premiſes herein-before given and deviſed to them as aforeſaid [1]."

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[1] Abſtracted from the original.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN SHUTTLEWOOD, B. A. of Bene't college, Cambridge, was born at Wymeſwould in Leiceſterſhire, Jan. 3, 1631, and educated in the grammar-ſchool at Leiceſter. On April 26, 1654, he was ordained to the miniſtry in the congregation of Raunſton, with an honourable teſtimonial from the claſſical preſbytery of Wirkſworth, in the province of Derby. He was a conſiderable ſufferer for Nonconformity, not only by the loſs of a comfortable ſubſiſtence, but by the ſeizure of his goods, and the impriſonment of his perſon. In 1668 he was taken, with many others, ſinging a Pſalm, by 30 or 40 horſemen with ſwords drawn and piſtols cocked. Several of both ſexes were beaten and driven into the field, and diſmiſſed upon promiſe of appearing the next day before ſome juſtice of the peace. Mr. Shuttlewood was examined by juſtice S. "When had he been at his pariſh church to hear divine ſervice?" Mr. S. anſwered, "that he did not know any who charged him with being abſent." The juſtice then aſked him, "if he would promiſe to go the next Sunday?" Mr. S. replied, "that he did not know how Divine Providence might diſpoſe of him before that time." Upon this the juſtice made him his mittimus for a breach of the 35th of Elizabeth, and delivered him to the cuſtody of Charles Gibbons, a quarter-maſter of the troop of trained bands, to convey him to Leiceſter gaol. It being too late that night, they reſted where they were. As Mr. S. was aſking a bleſſing upon their food, Gibbons came into their room, ſwore a bloody oath, and ſaid, "What! are you a-preaching?" Soon after a neighbouring gentleman came, and requeſted that Mr. S. and the reſt of the priſoners might go for that night to their own houſes, and offered a bond of a thouſand pounds for their appearance. Upon the gentleman's preſſing the matter hard, Gibbons girt his ſword about him, and deſperately ſwore, "that ſince he loved them ſo well, he ſhould go with them;" and continued ſwearing all night, "that if the gentleman ſtirred, he would run him through." The next morning Gibbons, ſtaying himſelf with the gentleman, ſent the priſoners away to priſon; and glad they were that they were going, eſteeming their late ſituation worſe than that of a priſon. They continued in confinement till Feb. 24, and were then diſmiſſed. In 1670, ſoon after the act againſt conventicles came out, the ſaid Gibbons came with armed men, and took Mr. Shuttlewood and ſix or ſeven others at an houſe in Th. and carried them to an alehouſe, but after ſome time diſmiſſed them, upon promiſing to appear the next morning at four o'clock at the ſame place. The next day he carried them all to three different places in Leiceſterſhire and Northamptonſhire, keeping them a conſiderable time in each place, and at laſt brought them to C. in Leiceſterſhire, where juſtice C. would have extorted ſome confeſſions from them. Gibbons, commonly a deſperate ſwearer, told the juſtice, in the preſence of them all, "that he would not damn his ſoul for any of them, and that he could not ſwear there was a conventicle." Upon which, the juſtice was about to diſmiſs them; but a lawyer preſent told him "that he might commit him upon notorious evidence." Accordingly he ſent warrants to diſtrain upon Mr. Shuttlewood for £20. and £20. upon the owner of the houſe, and 5*s*. a-piece on others. Mr. S. conveyed away his cattle, but the reſt paid the money. In 1670, while Mr. S. had the king's licence, Gibbons came upon him, and took him and the maſter of the houſe, and brought them before captain C. of Leiceſter, who then refuſed to act, but afterwards ſent out warrants to diſtrain on Mr. Shuttlewood £20. on the houſe, &c.; but both eſcaped, though not without damages, and heavy fines were laid upon the hearers. In the end of February, 1674, Gibbons came to Mr. Shuttlewood's houſe at Lubbenham, Leiceſterſhire, and took ſeveral names, appointing Mr. S. and them to appear before colonel F. who was wont to furniſh him with warrants before-hand. They all appeared according to promiſe; but were diſmiſſed upon aſſurance given to appear upon a lawful ſummons. But, inſtead of ſuch a ſummons, Gibbons procured a warrant of ſir Thomas Beaumont to diſtrain upon Mr. S. for £40. and the officers took away ſeven of his milch cows, and ſold them to one D. S. of L. without Mr. Shuttlewood's knowledge. They paid the money to the juſtices, who gave receipts for it. He was ſeldom permitted to live long in quiet, and was obliged to make frequent removes, being ſometimes in Leiceſterſhire, and ſometimes in Northamptonſhire. But, notwithſtanding theſe troubles, he educated ſeveral perſons for the miniſtry, and appears ſometimes to have had a flouriſhing ſeminary, from a memorandum of his in a pocket almanack, "that ſix ſtudents were added to his academy in one year." The following perſons, among others, ſtudied under him, and afterwards roſe into eminence in life: Mr. Julius Saunders, Mr. John Sheffield, Mr. Matthew Clarke, Dr. Joſhua Oldfield, Mr. Wilſon (the father of the late Rev. Mr. Samuel Wilſon of London), and Mr. Thomas Emlyn. Though Mr. Shuttlewood was bleſt with a robuſt, athletic conſtitution, yet he was of a very tender ſpirit; and the death of one of his children ſo deeply pierced him as to bring on ſome bodily complaints, which he carried with him to his grave. His conſtitution was alſo greatly injured by the ſufferings he met with, and the labours he went through in thoſe rigorous and cruel times, preaching often at unſeaſonable hours and incommodious places; ſo that his uſeful light was extinguiſhed at an earlier period than, if it could have had a fair burning, might have been expected. He died at Creton in Northamptonſhire, March 17, 1688, in the 58th year of his age; where an humble ſtone was erected to his memory in the churchyard, with this brief but honourable teſtimony to his character, "Multùm dilectus, multùm deflendus." He was a very able and learned man; an acceptable and uſeful preacher; much valued, not only in the places where he ſtatedly reſided, but in all the country round about. Mr. Shuttlewood's only ſon, who bore his name, was brought up for the miniſtry by his father. He was a man of conſiderable abilities, and many years a miniſter among the Diſſenters in London, where he died May 17, 1737, in the 71ſt year of his age. He left behind him two ſons and two daughters, the youngeſt of which was married in 1744 to the Rev. Thomas Gibbons, D. D. paſtor of the church at Haberdaſhers Hall, and one of the tutors of the academy at Homerton, to whom the publick are obliged for the above account. It doth not appear that Mr. Shuttlewood publiſhed any thing; but he left ſeveral MSS. which (with the papers above-mentioned) were in the hands of Dr. Gibbons, who died Feb. 22, 1785. Some of theſe are in Latin, and ſome in Engliſh, on ſubjects of learning and divinity; one of which, from an Epiſtle to the Reader, appears deſigned by him for the preſs. One part of it is "upon the Scriptures, Prophecy, Sacraments, Offices in the Church, &c." Another is intituled, "Certain Poſitions or Concluſions concerning Chriſt's Kingdom and his Church;" and the concluſion is, "A Diſcourſe on the Falſe Church [1]."

WILLIAM MAWBEY, ſeventh ſon of *Eraſmus Mawbey*, of South Kilworth [2] in this county, by *Mary Wright* his firſt wife, was born Jan. 31, 1659, at Shenton [3]. He ſettled at Raunſton, and was buried there, Dec. 12, 1733. By his wife *Anne*, daughter of Mr. *John Walker*, of Swannington, he had an only ſon,

JOHN MAWBEY, who was born at Raunſton, and had two wives; 1. *Martha Pratt*, eldeſt daughter of Mr. *Thomas* Pratt, of Raunſton, deſcended from *John* Pratt, eſq. colonel in the Parliamentary army [4]; and by her he had four ſons and four daughters, *Francis*, *Martha*, *John*, another *John*, *Anne*, *Mary*, *Elizabeth*, and *Joſeph*. Their mother dying, he married to his ſecond wife Mrs. *Jane Shepherd*, of Raunſton, widow, by whom he had no iſſue. Of the children, Francis, Martha, the firſt John, and Elizabeth, died under age, and unmarried.

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[1] Nonconformiſts Memorial, 1778, vol. II. p. 123.

[2] Where a farther hiſtory of the Mawbeys will be given.

[3] See, under Shenton, ſome extracts from the Regiſter.

[4] Of whom ſee before, p. 935.

John Mawbey, eſq. the eldeſt ſurviving ſon, married two wives: *Mary*, daughter of Mr. *Jonathan Darling*, of Raunſton, and by her (who died in childbed) he had a daughter, *Elizabeth*, who died in two months: by his ſecond wife *Anne*, his couſin-german, daughter of Mr. *William Fielding*, by *Anne* his wife, daughter of Mr. *Thomas Pratt*, he had a daughter *Maria*, born at Vauxhall, Surrey, Sept. 28, 1756, who died of the ſmall-pox, Dec. 12, 1764.

Dying without any ſurviving iſſue, June 22, 1786, at Fulbrooke, co. Oxford; his body was depoſited in ſir Joſeph Mawbey's vault, in the chancel of Chertſey church, Surrey; at which time the remains of his daughter, *Maria* Mawbey, were placed therein, being removed from Lambeth church, at the particular deſire of his widow, the late *Anne* Mawbey, who enjoyed his eſtates in Oxfordſhire and in Surrey. He bequeathed the principal part of his property to Mrs. *Catharine Goleborn*, daughter of his brother ſir *Joſeph*.

Anne, the eldeſt ſurviving daughter of the firſt John Mawbey, married Mr. *John Cooper*, of Burbach, in the county of Leiceſter; and by him (who died in 1766) had ſeveral children; of whom three daughters are now living; the eldeſt, *Martha*, is married to the Rev. *William* Cooper, of Higham, vicar of Chertſey, Surrey, a benefice given him by ſir Joſeph Mawbey; and he now poſſeſſes the advowſon of Peckleton, co. Leiceſter, by the gift of his uncle, the late Mr. alderman Fiſher, of Leiceſter. 2. *Suſannah*, married, firſt, to *John-Deans Hogard*, eſq. of James Deeping, Lincolnſhire; and, 2dly, to *Samuel Greaves*, eſq. of Spalding, now of James Deeping. 3. *Fanny*, married Mr. *James Cooper* of Leiceſter, now of Burbach. Their mother died in March 1802, aged 77.

Mary, youngeſt daughter of the firſt John, married Mr. *William Alcock*, of Raunſton, by whom ſhe had ſix children, four of whom are now living (ſee p. 935). 1. *Joſeph Alcock*, eſq. firſt clerk of the Treaſury, now reſiding at Putney, Surrey; 2. *John*, an attorney in the Borough; 3. *Thomas*, a major in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice; 4. *Maria*, now reſiding at Ravenſtone. Their mother died in Feb. 1802, aged 76.

Joseph Mawbey, a younger brother of the laſt-mentioned John Mawbey, quitted Leiceſterſhire at a very early age, having been educated in Surrey by his uncle *Joſeph Pratt*, eſq. of Vauxhall, with an intention of being admitted into the church: but that uncle, who was largely engaged in the malt-diſtillery, obſerving the declining ſtate of health of another nephew, then his partner, prevailed upon him to relinquiſh ſtudy for buſineſs; in conſequence of which, he and his brother *John* Mawbey, eſq. for ſeveral years carried on the malt-diſtillery and vinegar buſineſs at Vauxhall, which for many years were conſiderable enough to yield more than £60,000. *per annum* to Government in duties.

His uncle, at his death in 1754, left him conſiderable property; which was further increaſed on his marriage, in 1760, with *Elizabeth*, only ſurviving daughter of his couſin *Richard Pratt*, eſq. of Vauxhall aforeſaid; who, on the death of her brother *Joſeph* Pratt, eſq. in 1766, then a fellow commoner of Trinity college, Cambridge, ſucceeded to all his eſtates.

In 1757, he ſerved the office of ſheriff for the county of Surrey. At the general election in 1761, he was choſen one of the repreſentatives for the borough of Southwark; July 30, 1765, was created a baronet; and in March 1768 was again elected member for the borough of Southwark. At the general election in 1774, he was candidate to repreſent the county of Surrey in parliament; but four other candidates having previouſly conſolidated their intereſts againſt him, he was defeated at that time. Sir Francis Vincent's death making a vacancy in June 1775, he was again a candidate to repreſent that county in parliament, and was choſen by a conſiderable majority; ſir Francis Vincent, ſon of the former member, and Mr. Norton, now lord Grantley, being his opponents. At this period, both ſir Joſeph and his brother relinquiſhed their buſineſs at Vauxhall.

In 1780 he was again choſen knight of the ſhire for Surrey, with admiral Keppel, the conteſt lying between the latter and the hon. Thomas Onſlow; and in 1784 was again elected for that county. He was for many years one of the chairmen of the quarter ſeſſions for Surrey; and his life, as a magiſtrate and member of parliament, was active, diſintereſted, and independent. He died June 16, 1798, at his ſeat at Botleys; where Lady Mawbey alſo died in 1790, and was buried at Chertſey; in the chancel of which church a handſome monument is erected, with the following inſcription:

"Dame Elizabeth Mawbey,
wife of ſir Joseph Mawbey, bart.
of Botleys, in this pariſh,
after ſuſtaining a long and painful illneſs with
the greateſt fortitude and reſignation,
died on the 19th day of Auguſt, 1790,
in the 46th year of her age.

"Why weep for me?" (the blameleſs woman ſaid)
"We all muſt die; and I am not afraid—
No good to me affords or ſigh, or tear;
I've done no wrong, and therefore cannot fear:
Good works and Truth ſhall cheer life's parting ſcene,
For Virtue only makes the mind ſerene.
Yes, we muſt part!—the conflict now is o'er,
And Huſband, Children, Friends, in vain deplore!
But ah! bleſt Saint! to all around impart
Thy ſettled goodneſs, thy unerring heart,
Which bad thee ſhine in ev'ry ſtate of life,
As Daughter, Maiden, Parent, Friend and Wife!—
Bad thee be pious, feelingly to grieve
For others wants, and ſilently relieve!—
Bad thee, with Fortitude ſupreme, ſuſtain
The waſte of ſickneſs and the rack of pain;
So ſhall we all obtain Heaven's bleſt abode,
Nor dread the preſence of a righteous God!"

By this lady ſir Joſeph had nine children; of which two only are now living; ſir *Joſeph*, the preſent baronet; and *Catherine*, who married *Thomas Goleborn*, eſq.

Sir Joſeph lived in habits of great perſonal intercourſe and friendſhip with the right honourable Arthur Onſlow, eſq. Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, from the time of his ſerving the office of ſheriff of Surrey, till the latter's death in 1768; and he was the inſtrument, under Providence, of ſaving the life of Mr. Onſlow. The malt-diſtillery had been under prohibition from the year 1757 to 1760, on account of the high price of corn: in the latter year application was made to parliament to permit its going on again under high duties; and this begat an enquiry in the Houſe of Commons reſpecting that trade; during which ſir Joſeph was examined as a witneſs before a committee of the whole houſe. The Speaker had retired to his own chamber; but left word with a friend to inform him when his countryman, as he called ſir Joſeph, was to be examined. On his being called to the bar, the Speaker quitted his chamber, and came into the gallery of the houſe; immediately after which, one of the turrets of the Houſe of Commons was blown by the violence of the wind, and fell through the cieling into the very part of the room where Mr. Onſlow a minute before had been ſitting. An eſcape ſo providential had its due weight on Mr. Onſlow's mind; and he always afterwards attributed his eſcape to his curioſity in wiſhing to hear ſir Joſeph's examination.

Amidſt the hurry of buſineſs and public life he cultivated a love for ſtudy; and having, when a ſchool-boy, written many poetic pieces, he afterwards at intervals amuſed himſelf in the ſame way. For ſome years he was a regular correſpondent to the Gentleman's Magazine [1], and to ſeveral other periodical works; in almoſt all of which are many of his poetical compoſitions, ſome with his name at length, but moſt commonly under borrowed ſignatures.

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[1] His correſpondence with Mr. Urban may be ſeen, in his Hiſtory of the Surrey Elections, vol. LVIII. p. 1052; in verſes on the ſubject of his Lady before marriage, vol. LX. p. 649; in his account of her death, ibid. 748. 769; in his account of the poet Cook, vol. LXI. 1090. 1178; LXII. 26. 215. 313; his letter to the magiſtrates, LXVI. 379; his propoſal for a parliamentary reform, and account of his own parliamentary conduct, ibid. 380; letter to Dr. Leonard Howard, LXVII. 702; ſpeech after the election for Surrey, 1774, ibid. 825; and in many poetical eſſays, both with and without his name.

Pedigree

Pedigree of SALISBURY, of RAVENSTON, NEWTON BURGULAND, and SNIBSTON.

(From the Viſitations of 1619 (cited by Mr. Saliſbury) and 1682 [1].)

Arms allowed by William Camden, Clarenceux, to Mr. William Saliſbury, of Newton Burguland: Gules, a lion rampant Argent, charged on the ſhoulder with a creſcent Sable, between three creſcents Or. Creſt, a lion rampant Argent, charged on the ſhoulder with a creſcent Sable, holding in his dexter foot a creſcent Or; Plate CXXVI. fig. 22.

Saliſbury. = ...

1. John Saliſbury, of Ravenſton, firſt ſon. = ...
2. Richard Saliſbury, of Newton Burguland. = Joan, daughter and heir of . . . . Gillett.

Robert Saliſbury, of Ravenſton. = ...

William Saliſbury, of Newton Burguland. = ... dau. of . . . . Wright, of Loughborough.

1. Thomas Saliſbury, of Ravenſton. = Anne, dau. of Joſeph Creſwell, of the county of Cheſter.
2. John, died ſ. p.
3. William, died ſ. p.

Richard Saliſbury, of Newton Burguland. = Elizabeth, dau. and heir of Edward Kirk, of Whittowe, in the pariſh of Chapel en le Frith, co. Derby.

1. Ambroſe Saliſbury, of Ravenſton. = Elizabeth, dau. of George Hopkins, of Wedneſbury, co. Staff.
2. Thomas, a draper in London.
Sarah.

Katharine, dau. to Thomas Saliſbury, firſt wife. = 3. Richard Saliſbury, rector of Ravenſton. = Frances, dau. of . . . . Wightman, of Burbach, ſecond wife.

1. William Saliſbury, of Newton. = Cornelia, dau. and heir of John Berye of Bocheſton.
2. Edward, died ſ. p.

Heſter. = John Barwell, of Packwood, co. Warwick.
Elizabeth. = John Bent, of Stoney Staunton.
1. Nathanael, æt. 18.
2. Samuel, æt. 15.
1. Sarah.
2. Abigail.

1. Thomas, æt. 24, 1619.
2. Joſeph, apprentice with William Hawkes, a ſalter in Friday-ſtreet, æt. 19, 1619.
3. Ambroſe, æt. 21, 1619.
1. Margaret. = Thomas Lavender, grocer, in Woodſtreet, London.
2. Elizabeth. = William Michell, of Thrinkſton.
3. Anne.
4. Lydia.
5. Mary.
6. Martha.
7. Jane.

Richard Saliſbury, of Newton Burguland, æt. 34 in 1619; died about 1640. = Elizabeth, dau. of Robert Burgulon, of Newton Burguland.
2. John Saliſbury, æt. 32. = Elizabeth, dau. of Jo. Warde, of Bocheſton.
3. Edward, a draper in Redcroſs-ſtreet, at the ſign of the Saliſbury Plain, æt. 30.
4. Thomas, æt. 24.
5. Nathanael, æt. 15.
6. William, died ſ. p.
7. Paul, d. ſ. p.
1. Elizabeth, marr. Francis Muckeſlow, of Desford.
2. Jane, marr. Arthur Brooke, of Longerſton.
3. Abigail.
4. Mary.
5. Sarah.

1. William, 2 years old in 1619.
2. John, 1 month old Sept. 8, 1619.
Cornelia.
Elizabeth.

1. William Saliſbury, of Newton, æt. 7 in 1619, living in 1682, æt. ferè 70. = Jane, dau. of Geo. Clare, of Newton.
2. Richard Saliſbury, of London, æt. 65. = Mabell . . . . .
1. Mary, wife of John Jeſſon, of Leiceſter.
2. Elizabeth.
3. Alice, wife of Thomas Sutton of Newton.
Three other daughters.

Richard. Elizabeth. Mabell.

1. Richard Saliſbury, of Newton. = Elizabeth, dau. of John Oneby, of Barwell, gent. died Sept. 1, 1682.
2. William.
1. Elizabeth, wife of Tho. Sareſon.
2. Jane, living 1682, unmarried.
3. Anne, wife of Robert Coleman, of London.
4. Mary, living unmarried.
5. Sarah, wife of John Riley, of the city of London.
6. Abigail, wife of Stephen Coleman, of London.
7. Cornelia, living unmarried.
8. Alice, æt. 17.
9. Hannah, æt. 13.

William, born Sept. 20, 1679.
Elizabeth, æt. 1 month 1682.

◆

. . . . . Saliſbury, of Ravenſton. = ...

1. John Saliſbury, of Snibſton, gent. died Aug. 18, 1795, æt. 85. = ...
Elizabeth = Robert Creſwell, eſq. of Raunſton.
2. Ambroſe Saliſbury, died 1791. = Philippa Wells, ſiſter to David Wells, eſq. of Burbach [2], died 1801.

Ambroſe Saliſbury, of Nortolt, Guilſborough, co. Northampton.
Ambroſe Saliſbury, eſq. of Caldecot, unmarried 1803.
Mary. = John Roby, of Shenton; now of Alvecote Priory, co. Warwick.

Pedigree of PESTELL, of PACKINGTON and RAVENSTON.

Thomas Peſtell, born about 1586; vicar of Packington; reſigned before 1644; living 1659. = ... dau. of Mrs. Katharine Carr [3].

1. Thomas Peſtell, born in 1613; vicar of Packington 1644; rector of Markfield; and confrater of Wigſton's Hoſpital; buried in Ravenſton chancel 1701.
2. William Peſtell, rector of Cole Orton 1644; of Ravenſton 1661 (which he reſigned); buried at Cole Orton Jan. 31, 1695-6. = ...

Elizabeth . . . ., born April 14, 1657; died the 16th, and was buried the 19th of October 1701; firſt wife. = Thomas Peſtell, rector of Ravenſton 1693; died 1741. = Elizabeth Twinbury, ſecond wife.

Thomas Peſtell, born June 12, 1694.
Sarah, born Oct. 12, 1697; buried at Ravenſton Dec. 12, 1755.
William Peſtell, born 10 March, 1716.
Charles Peſtell, of Aſhby, gent. born Sept. 9, 1721; died Aug. 2, 1783. = Jane Saunders.
Anne, born Feb. 20, 1710-11.
Elizabeth, born March 15, 1718.
Mary, born Jan. 20, 1725; married . . . . . . Alt; buried at Ravenſton July 6, 1799.

1. Ellis-Shipley Peſtell, of Aſhby, gent. living unmarried 1803.
2. Charles Peſtell, of Stratford on Avon, ſurgeon, without iſſue ſurviving 1803. = Elizabeth Zouch.

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[1] Entered by Richard Saliſbury, of Newton Burguland, Sept. 13, 1682.

[2] Under which pariſh ſome account of this very ingenious and worthy Antiquary will be given.

[3] See p. 929.

ROTHLEY,

ROTHLEY,

in antient writings called *Roel*, *Roely*, *Ralegh*, *Rolegh*, *Rowleya*, *Rothele*, *Rotheley*, *Rodolei* (or rather Roðolei), and afterwards *Rothley Temple*, "is feated," fays Mr. Wyrley, "on a brook that fhortly falleth into the Sore. The town belonged antiently to the Templars, and is fo furnamed [1]." It is a confiderable village on the Weft fide of the turnpike-road leading from Leicefter to Loughborough, from each of which places it is diftant about five miles; bounded on the North by Mountforell; on the Eaft by Coffington; on the South by Wanlip; on the Weft by Thurcafton; and on the North-weft the large common called *Rothley Plain* abuts on Swithland. In the ecclefiaftical divifion of the county, it is within the deanry of Akeley.

Rothley, which ftill remains the headfhip of feveral fubordinate manors, was formerly parcel, as appeareth by the book of Domefday [2], of the poffeffions of the Crown; and, as fuch, has the privilege of being accounted *Antient Demefne*; which is defined by Serjeant Raftall [3] to be "certain tenures holden of thofe manors that were in the hands of Edward the Confeffor before the Conqueft, or of king William the Conqueror [4]."

The fituation of this lordfhip at the time of the Norman Conqueft is thus defcribed:

"The king holds *Rodolei*. King Edward held it. Here are five ploughlands; two of thefe are in the demefne, and here are two ploughs; and twenty-nine villans, with one prieft and eighteen bordars, have fix ploughs. There is a mill of four fhillings value; and there are thirty-eight acres of meadow. The demefne wood is a mile long, and half a mile broad. The wood of the villans is four furlongs long, and three broad.

This vill is worth 62 fhillings; and the manor has the following members belonging to it.

In *Adelicheftone* are fix oxgangs. It lies wafte.

In *Barnefbi* are five ploughlands, all but one oxgang, and 15 acres of meadow.

In *Setgrave* are fix ploughlands, and a meadow three furlongs long, and one and a half broad.

In *Seglebi* are two ploughlands and two bovates, and ten acres of meadow.

In *Tochebi* are fix ploughlands, ten acres of meadow, and a wood two furlongs long and one broad.

In *Sciftitone* are 12 ploughlands, a mill of 12 pence value, and a wood three furlongs long and one broad.

In *Merdefelde* are three ploughlands, and eight acres of meadow.

In another *Merdefelde* are three ploughlands, and eight acres of meadow.

In *Elftede* are three ploughlands, all but two oxgangs; one acre of meadow, and a wood a furlong long, and the fame broad.

In *Caldewelle* and *Wiche* are four ploughlands, and two mills of two fhillings value.

In *Tiletone* are two ploughlands, four acres of meadow, and five acres of wood.

In *Offerdebie* are 12 ploughlands, two mills of eight fhillings value, and 20 acres of meadow.

In *Caibam* are four ploughlands, and eight acres of meadow.

In *Worcnodebie* are fix ploughlands, and ten acres of meadow.

In *Tuiverde* are four ploughlands and a half, and eight acres of meadow.

In *Sumerlidebie* is one plough and a half, and there are fix acres of meadow.

In *Frifbie* are eight ploughlands, and four acres of meadow, and two fhillings are paid from part of a mill.

In *Saxelbie* is one ploughland, and there are five acres of meadow.

In *Grimeftone* are three ploughlands, all but one oxgang and a half.

In *Badegrave* are fix ploughlands, all but three oxgangs, and there are ten acres of meadow.

In *Gadefbie* are eight ploughlands, and there are three acres of meadow.

In thefe are two hundred and four focmen, with one hundred and fifty-feven villans and ninety-four bordars, who have eighty-two ploughs; and they pay among them all thirty-one pounds, eight ſhillings, and one penny [1]."

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[1] Wyrley, MS.

[2] In the Differtation on Domefday, vol. I. p. xli. I ventured to fuggeft, that Mr. Burton might never have feen Domefday-book; and it is ftill probable that he had not feen it till after the publication of his Hiftory in 1622. But in his *corrected* copy, now before me, he has altered the word to which I alluded; and fubjoined the following note: "This book, called Domefday-book, was a regifter, or *liber ratiocinarius*, or a book of *furview*, containing in it all the lands throughout almoft all England, and in whofe tenure thofe lands were then; fo called, for that it was intended to continue till the day of doom; or, as it is in the Black Book of the Exchequer *, "as the laft judgement at the day of Dome could not be avoided, fo the judgement and authority of this book produced could not be infringed or gainfaid." It was begun in the reign of king Edward the Confeffor, before the Conqueft, as appeareth by the author of the old "Natura Brevium," fol. 14; but finifhed in the time of William the Conqueror, as Mr. Lambarde proveth out of Gervafe de Tilbury, in his Explication of Saxon words, in the word *Jus Dacorum*. The like Ingulphus abbot of Croyland (who lived in the Conqueror's time) fetteth down in thefe words: "Totam terram defcripfit; nec erat hyda in totâ Angliâ, quin valorem ejus & poffefforem fcivit, nec lacus, nec locus aliquis quin in regis rotulo extitit defcriptus, ac ejus redditus & proventus, ipfa poffeffio, & ejus poffeffor regiæ notitiæ manifeftatus, juxta taxatorum fidem, qui electi de qualibet patriâ territorium proprium defcribebant. Ifte rotulus vocatus eft *Rotulus Wintoniæ*, & ab Anglis pro fuâ generalitate, quòd omnia tenementa totius terræ continuit, *Domefday* cognominatur." It is fo called in Stat. 1 Ric. II. cap. 6; and in Ockham "de Fifci regii ratione †." In imitation whereof, divers abbeys (whofe revenues were great) had their regifters and books of furvey; as the abbey of Leicefter, St. Alban's, Abington, Ramfey, Merevale, and Tutbury, and the Hofpitallers of St. John of Jerufalem, and many others, fome of which I have feen. The learned fir Henry Spelman, in his Archæologia or Gloffary, hath written of this book more at large, fol. 218; who faith, that it was begun 1083, 16 Will. Conq (as appeareth by the Annals of Waverley), and ended 1087, 20 Will. Conq. (as it appeareth by the book itfelf)." Burton, MS.

[3] Expofition des Termes de Ley, fol. 29.

[4] "Thefe tenants in antient demefne (for that they were bound by their tenure to plough and hufband the king's demefnes, before and in the Conqueft time ‡,) had divers privileges belonging unto them; viz. that they fhould not be impleaded out of their own manor §; to be free from paying toll throughout England for all manner of things touching their own provifion ‖; to be free from all taxes and tallages, pontage, murage, terrage, laftage, and paffage; and not to be impannelled or put on juries or inquefts in the country, or at the affizes **; to be free from payment to the expences of the knights of the parliament for the country, and not to be returned burgeffes to ferve in parliament; to be exempt from court-leets, or the fheriff's turn ††. The tenants in antient demefne were of two forts; either free tenants by charter, or cuftomary tenants which held by copy of court-roll ‡‡; the free-tenants might bring a writ of Right Clofe, or a Monftraverunt; the cuftomary tenants a pleint in the bafe court §§. The free tenants hold their land in focage, and not in knight fervice: for land held by knight fervice was frankfee, and not antient demefne. And a common perfon (as well as the king) may be lord of a manor in antient demefne, and may alike alter the tenure thereof, and make it frankfee ‖‖." Burton, p. 33; revifed by his MS.

* Book II. chap. laft but two. † Ingulphus, p. 516. b. ‡ MS. A. 279. 391. 408. MS. B. 436. 128.
§ Fitzherbert, Natura Brevium, 11. ‖ 46 Edw. III. Regift. 25. 49 Edw. III. 22, 23. 7 Hen. IV. 45. Regift. fol. 26. 11 Hen. IV. 2.
** Dugdale, Mon. Angl. vol. I. p. 303. †† Regift. 181. ‡‡ Roper. §§ Fitzherbert, Natura Brevium, 11, 12. ‖‖ Affif. pl. 13

The next mention we find of Rothley is in a charter of king Stephen, about 1150, to *Ranulph de Gernoniis*, the ſecond earl of *Cheſter* [2]; wherein, among other ample poſſeſſions, he granted him *The Soke of Rodeley*. *Soke*, from the Saxon Socne, ſignified the power of adminiſtering juſtice; as alſo the circuit of a liberty, franchiſe, or local privileged juriſdiction; and therefore the Saxons frequently called by that name thoſe parts or members of large manors which belonged to, or were disjoined from, the principal or capital ſeat of the manor [3]. To theſe there belonged of old ſeveral privileges, as, 1. *Soc*, 2. *Sac*, 3. *Team*, 4. *Toll*, 5. *Infangthef*, 6. *Utfangthef*, &c.; that is, 1. Power to keep courts. 2. To impoſe and levy fines and amerciaments among their tenants. 3. To judge and puniſh their villans and vaſſals. 4. To buy and ſell, or to hold a kind of market within the limits of their manors; with, 5. Power to try thieves and malefactors belonging to their manors, and taken within the precincts thereof; and, 6. To judge foreign thieves taken within the ſaid manors. But theſe juriſdictions and liberties have been long laid aſide; though they are rather antiquated and diſcontinued, than taken away by any law that we have ſeen [4].

About 1152, by a charter of Henry Fitz Empreſs duke of Normandy (afterwards king Henry II.), dated at the Devizes, co. Wilts, the ſame earl of Cheſter had another grant of the Soke of Rothley [5]; which in 1180 was amerced in the Exchequer for ten marks, *pro libertatibus ſuis* [6].

That the abbot and convent of St. *Mary de Pratis* at Leiceſter had a ſmall annual ſum ariſing from lands at Rothley, appears by the following entry:

"Eccleſie de Rodeley patronus dominus rex, ſecundum matriculum epiſcopi.

"Habemus in villâ de Rodle annuum redditum xiid. ad inveniendum luminare ad miſſam de Dominâ, ex dono Willielmi capellani, filii Ricardi de Roleyâ, recipiendum annuatim per manus Ricardi patris ſui vel heredum ſuorum, pro tribus acris quas idem Ricardus tenuit de ipſo in eadem villâ.

"Habemus confirmationem Ricardi filii Rogeri de Roleyâ, pro dicto redditu xii denariorum ſolvendo annuatim de ipſo vel ex heredibus ſuis ſacriſte Leyc', pro tribus acris terre quas ipſe tenuit de Willielmo fratre ſuo. Et ſi defecerit in ſolutione, tunc archidiaconus vel decanus qui pro tempore fuerit per cenſuram eccleſiaſticam poteſt compellere eos ad plenariam ſolutionem faciendum [7]."

April 5, 1217, king Henry III. ſent his writ to the ſheriff of Leiceſterſhire, requiring him forthwith to give *Robert Vipont* full ſeiſin of all the lands of *John* Vipont his brother (then with the king's enemies) in his bailiwick. But hear the record:

"Rex vicecomiti Leic' ſalutem. Precipimus tibi, quod ſine dilatione plenam ſeiſinam habere facias Roberto de Veteri Ponte, de omnibus terris que fuerunt Ivonis de Veteri Ponte, fratris ſui, in ballivâ tuâ, qui eſt cum inimicis noſtris; quas ei conceſſimus quamdiu ei placuerit. Teſte Comite [Gulielmo Mareſcallo comite Pembrochie, Regis gubernatore], apud Winton', v° die Aprilis [8]."

In Auguſt the ſame year, the king, by his writ, required the ſheriff to permit *John de Harecourt* to take ſuch an aid of his manor of Roleg as he (the king himſelf) would have taken if the ſaid manor had been in his hands:

"Mandatum eſt vicecomiti Leic', quod permittat Johannem de Harecourt capere tale auxilium de manerio ſuo de Roleg, in ballivâ ſuâ, quale inde caperemus ſi manerium illud eſſet in manu noſtrâ. Teſte Comite, apud Oxon', xii° die Auguſti [9]."

About the year 1218, *John de Harecourt*, at that time a Cruſader in the Holy Land, gave a conſiderable part of his property within the Soke of Rothley to the maſter and brethren of *The Temple of Solomon of Hieruſalem*; a religious order of military knights, which with rapid ſtrides obtained to ſuch unprecedented wealth and conſequence, that it may not be deemed improper in this place to give ſome account of their origin, and of their introduction into England.

About the year 1118, under the reign of Baldwin II. king of Jeruſalem [10], certain gentlemen honoured with knighthood, having betaken themſelves to a religious courſe of life, under the patriarch of Hieruſalem, after the rule or Canons Regular, began this or-

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[1] "Rex tenet Rodolei. Rex Edwardus tenuit. Ibi ſunt 5 carucatæ terræ. In dominico ſunt due de his; & ibi due carucæ; & 29 villani, cum preſbytero & 18 bordariis, habent 6 carucas. Ibi molinum de 4 ſolidis, & 37 acræ prati. Silva dominica 1 leugæ longitudinis, & dimidiæ leugæ latitudinis. Silva villanorum 4 quarentenarum longitudinis, & 3 quarentenarum latitudinis. Hæc villa valet per annum 62 ſolidos.—Huic manerio pertinent ſubſequentia membra:

In Acelacheſtone ſunt 6 bovatæ terræ. Vaſta eſt.

In Barneſbi v carucatæ terræ, 1 bovata minus, & 15 acræ prati.

In Setgrave 6 carucatæ terræ, 1 bovata minus, & 15 acræ prati.

In Seglebi 2 carucatæ terræ & 2 bovatæ, & 10 acræ prati.

In Tochebi 6 carucatæ terræ & 10 acræ prati. Silva 3 quarentenarum longitudinis, & 1 quarentenæ latitudinis.

In Sciftitone 12 carucatæ terræ, & molinum de 12 denariis. Silva 3 quarentenarum longitudinis, & 2 quarentenarum latitudinis.

In Merdefelde 3 carucatæ terræ, & 8 acræ prati.

In aliâ Merdefelde 3 carucatæ terræ, & 8 acræ prati.

In Elſtede 3 carucatæ terræ, 2 bovatis minus, & 1 acra prati. Silva 1 quarentenæ longitudinis, & alia latitudinis.

In Caldeuuelle & Wiche 4 carucatæ terræ, & 2 molini de 2 ſolidis.

In Tiletone 2 carucatæ terræ & 4 acræ prati; & 5 acræ ſilvæ.

In Offerdebie 12 carucatæ terræ, & 2 molini de 8 ſolidis, & 20 acræ prati.

In Caiham 4 carucatæ terræ, & 8 acræ prati.

In Worenodebie 6 carucatæ terræ, & 10 acræ prati.

In Tuiuorde 4 carucatæ terræ & dimidia, & 6 acræ prati.

In Sumerlidebie 1 carucata terræ & dimidia, & 6 acræ prati.

In Friſebie 8 carucatæ terræ, 4 acræ prati, & de parte molini 2 ſolidi.

In Saxelbie 1 carucatæ terræ & 2 acræ prati.

In Grimeſtone 3 carucatæ terræ, unâ bovatâ & dimidia minus.

In Badegrave 6 carucatæ terræ, 3 bovatis minus, & 10 acræ prati.

In Gadeſbie 8 carucatæ terræ, 3 bovatis minus, & 12 acræ prati.

In his ſunt 204 ſochmanni, cum 157 villanis & 94 bordariis, habentes 82 carucas; & reddunt inter omnes 31 libras & 8 ſolidos & 1 denarium." Domeſday, fol. 230. a. 2. b. 1.

[2] Communicated by ſir William Dugdale, "ex autographo in Caſtello de Pontefract." See ſir Peter Leyceſter's Cheſhire.

[3] Spelman's Gloſſary, voc. *Soca*.

[4] Sir Thomas Cave, from the Chetwynd MS.

[5] The charter is printed in the Hiſtory of the Town of Leiceſter, in vol. I. p. 220, from a MS. in the Britiſh Muſeum; but, the latter part of it being there ſomewhat imperfect, the following brief abſtract is here repeated:

"Henricus dux Normannie, & comes Andegaviæ, omnibus archiepiſcopis, epiſcopis, comitibus, baronibus, vicecomitibus, & omnibus amicis & fidelibus ſuis, Normannis & Anglis, ſalutem. Sciatis me dediſſe & conceſſiſſe Ranulfo comiti Ceſtrie omnem hereditatatem ſuam Normannie & Anglie, ſicut unquàm aliquis anteceſſorum ſuorum eam meliùs & liberiùs tenuit: & nominatim caſtellum de Virâ & Barbifluvium cùm tali libertate, quòd per totam baleugam poſſit capere forisfactum ſuum: & Maunsfield cùm ſocâ, & Roela cùm ſocâ, & Stanleiam juxtà Coventreiam cùm ſocâ; & de Belvario tenebo ei rectum quàm citiùs potero, ſicut de ſuâ hereditate: & ſex baronibus ſuis, quos elegerit, cuique centum libratas terre dabo, de his que mihi ex hoſtibus meis adquiſita acciderint, de me tenendas: & omnibus parentibus ſuis ſuam reddo hereditatem undè potens ſum, & de hoc undè ad preſens potens non ſum, rectum plenarium tenebo ex quo potens ero. Teſtibus; Willielmo cancellario, Reginaldo comite Cornubie, Rogero comite Herdiâ, Patricio comite Saliſburie, Umfrido de Bohun dapifero, J. filio Gilberti, R. de Hum' conſtabulario, Guarino filio Ger, Roberto de Curcy dapifero, Manaſſero Byſſet dapifero, Philippo de Columbe. Ex parte comitis Ranulfi, Willielmo comite Lincolnie, Hugone Wac', G. Caſtell de Fines, Simone filio Willielmi, Thurſtano de Monteforti, Gaufrido de Coſtentyn, Willielmo de Verdon, Ricardo de Pincerna, Rogero Wac', Simone filio Oſberti. Apud Deviſas." The original is in one of the great Coucher books in the Dutchy Office, tom. II. Honor ſive Soca de Bolingbroke, num. 7. p. 498, 499.

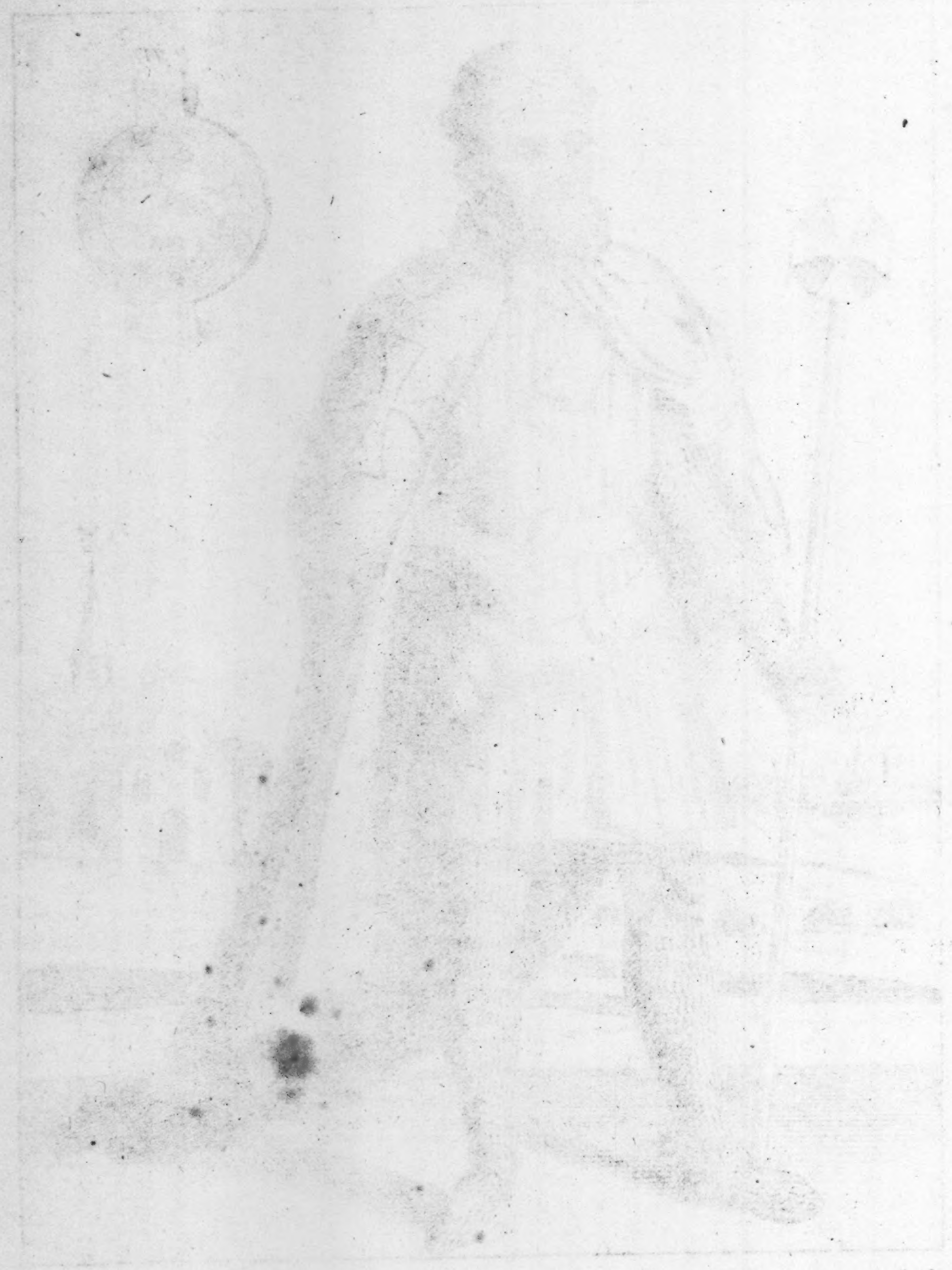
[6] Madox, Firma Burgi, p. 88; ex Mag. Rot. 26 Hen. II; Rot. 7. b. Warwichſcira & Legereceſtrieſcire.

[7] Charyte's Rentale, fol. cxxiii.

[8] Clauſ. 1 Hen. III. m. 9.

[9] Clauſ. ejuſdem anni, m. 11.

[10] Pantaleon de Ordine Johannis. Fl. Cherub. Comp. Bull. F. 1. p. 87.



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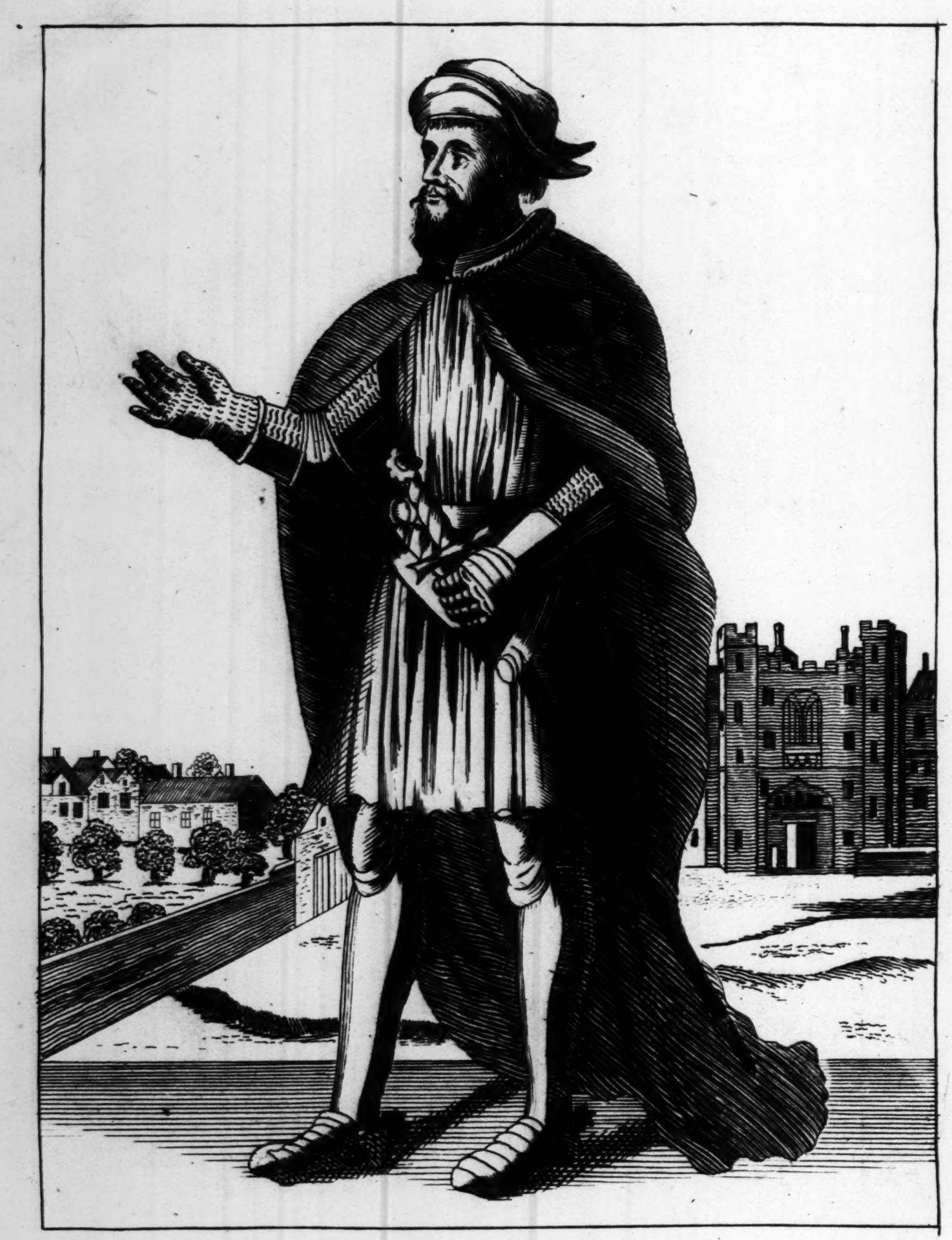
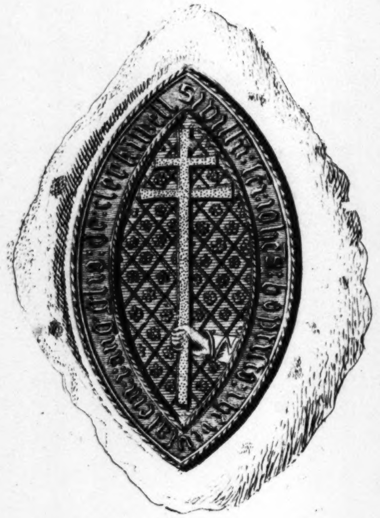
Vol. III. Pl. CXXVII. p. 943.


A KNIGHT HOSPITALAR.

p. 953.



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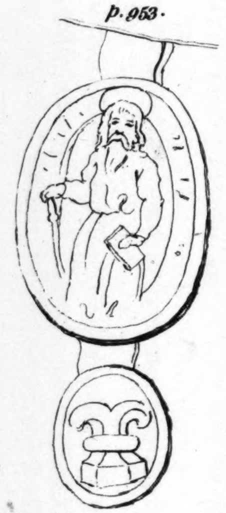

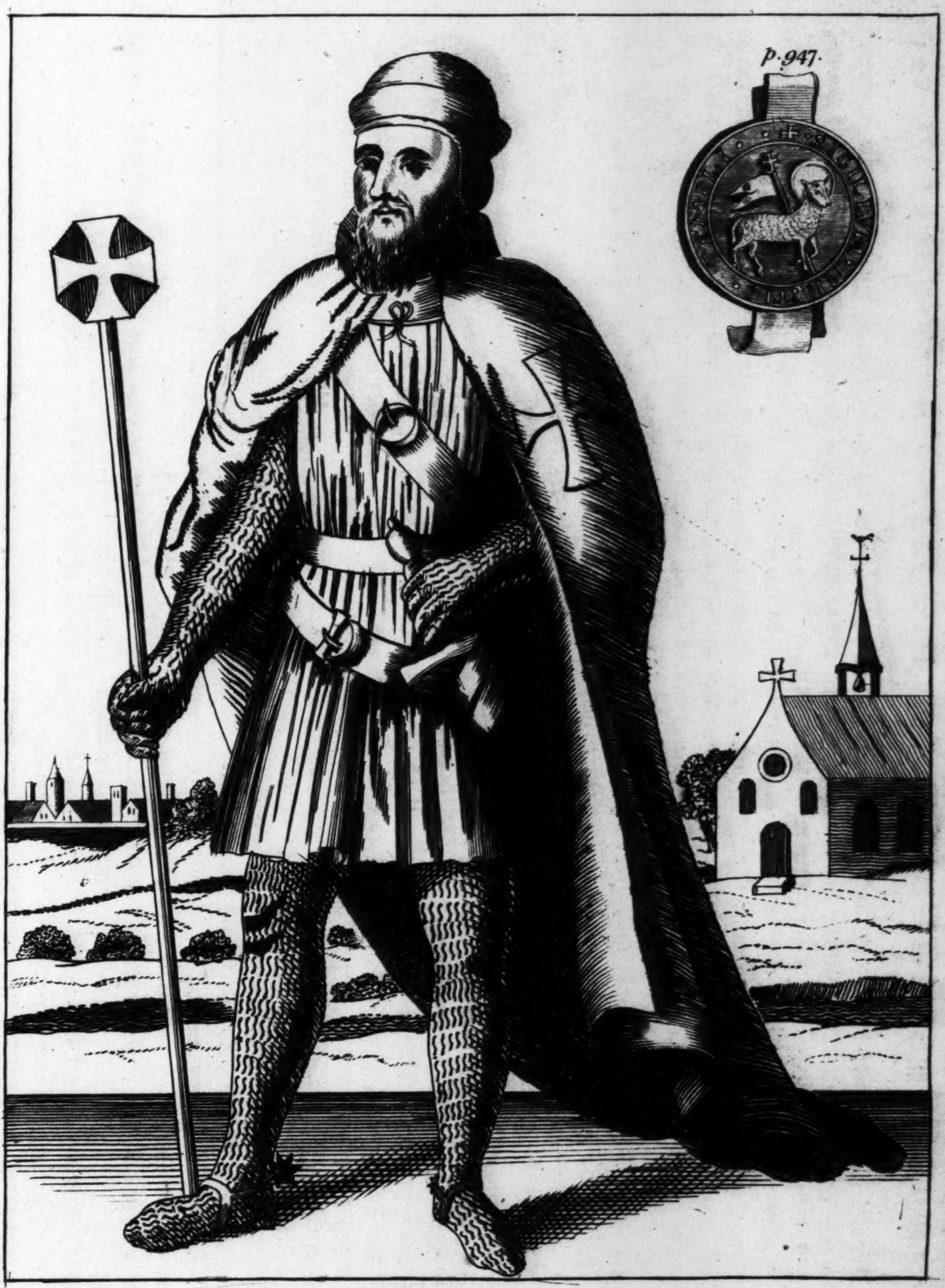

A KNIGHT TEMPLAR.

der[1]; the firſt of which were Hugh de Paganis and Godfrey de St. Audomare; who in the beginning were ſo poor, though they were valiant men, as that they had but one horſe to ride on; in memory of which their primitive poverty, and to the end they might be mindful of humility, they had the figure of two men riding upon one horſe engraven on their ſeal; which two knights, having no certain habitation, and ſeeking for a place of abode, were ſo much favoured by Baldwyn, then king of Jeruſalem, as that he aſſigned them a piece of ground within his own palace, ſituate on the South part of the Temple of our Lord, for that purpoſe; whereunto the canons of the Temple added a ſtreet adjoining, for erecting of buildings neceſſary for their uſe; the patriarch, with the king, nobles, and prelates, allowing them lands out of their demeſnes for ſupport in food and raiment[2]. Touching their firſt profeſſion we find, that, in order to the remiſſion of their ſins, they were, to their power, to defend pilgrims from ſpoil and robbery by thieves in their paſſage to and from Jeruſalem; and that thereupon, at the end of nine years, they had a certain rule aſſigned to them in the council of Trecas, as alſo a white habit by pope Honorius. After which, they began to multiply very much, their poſſeſſions being greatly enlarged; but, in the time of pope Eugenius, they ſewed croſſes made of red cloth upon the left ſhoulder of their mantles, partly to the end that, having ſuch a triumphal figure inſtead of a buckler, they ſhould not flee back from any infidel whilſt they were armed with ſo great a protection, and partly to the intent they might be diſtinguiſhed from other religious perſons. There are who affirm, that the beginners of this rule were ſome of the meaneſt Hoſpitallers, and that they were at firſt ſuſtained with weapons and food from the reliques of their proviſions[3]: whether it was ſo or not, we ſhall not ſtand to argue; but it is agreed on all parts, that they were originally called Knights Templars, from having their reſidence in certain rooms[4] adjoining to that Temple ſome time built by king Solomon. As for their habit, the deſcription which William Darrell[5] made thereof to Mr. Lambarde was thus; that on their heads they wore linen coifs (like to the ſergeants at law), and red caps cloſe over them; on their bodies ſhirts of mail, and ſwords girded unto them with a broad belt; over all which they had a white cloak reaching to the ground, with a red croſs on the left ſhoulder, as hath been ſaid, in ſuch ſort as in Plate CXXVII. is repreſented. And that they uſed to wear their beards of a great length (whereas moſt other religious orders do ſhave) appears from the teſtimony of king Edward II. made in the behalf of an eminent ſervant in his court: "Rex, &c. Cum dilectus valettus noſter Petrus Auger, exhibitor preſentium, nuper voverit quod barbam ſuam radi non faciat, quouſque peregrinationem fecerit in certo loco in partibus tranſmarinis; & idem Petrus ſibi timeat, quod aliqui ipſum, ratione barbe ſue prolixe, fuiſſe Templarium, imponere ſibi velint & ei inferre impedimenta ſeu gravamina ex hâc cauſâ; nos veritati volentes teſtimonium perhibere, vobis tenore preſentium intimamus, quod predictus Petrus eſt valettus camere noſtre, nec unquam fuit Templarius, ſed barbam ſuam ſic prolixam eſſe permittit ex cauſâ ſuperius annotatâ, &c. Teſte Rege, &c. 17 Febr. anno, &c. 4°."[6] And touching their manner of reception into this order, it is thus certified of one of them, being examined as to that point: "Requiſitus de modo receptionis, dicit quod erat claviger in Templo dum erat ſecularis, & requiſivit magiſtrum ut eum reciperet in fratrem; & expoſitis ſibi hiis que rigoris ſunt in ordine Templi, & ſubſtantialibus ordinis, quod ad obedientiam, caſtitatem, & abdicationem proprietatis, fuit ductus in capellam, fratribus ordinis, duntaxat capellanis, militibus & ſervientibus preſentibus, ſecularibus omnibus excluſis, preſtito ab eo ad ſancta Dei Evangelia juramento, quod predicta tria ſubſtantialia dicti ordinis, & conſuetudines bonas & laudabiles ordinis Templi ſervaret; & negotium terre Sancte ultra marine, pro poſſe ſuo, juvaret contra inimicos fidei Chriſtiane: adjecit etiam quod juravit, quod neminem injuſtè exhereditaret, & tunc ſibi tradebatur mantellum, cum cruce, & pileum in capite[7]."

For ſome years after their firſt inſtitution, the Templars continued in ſo great poverty, that they lived upon alms, and wore ſuch cloaths as were for charity's ſake beſtowed upon them; but afterwards had habits appropriated to their order, and were enriched with vaſt poſſeſſions, by the bounty of various Chriſtian princes.

In the beginning of the reign of king Stephen they were ſettled in the chief houſe of their order in England, *The Old Temple*, without Holbourn-bars, on the South ſide of the ſtreet where Southampton-houſe formerly ſtood, adjoining to which Southampton buildings were afterwards erected. At this very early period ſeveral manors and eſtates had been given to them, which that king confirmed[8]; and of his own bounty added the manors of Creſſynge, Witham, and Egle. Maud his queen gave alſo the manor of Cowley, two mills in Oxfordſhire, common of paſture in Shotover foreſt, and the church of Stretton in Rutland.

William de Aſſheby about the ſame time founded the commandery of the Knights Templars at Temple Bruere, and gave them the ground on which their church and houſe were built[9].

In 1172, pope Alexander III. iſſued a bull, "pro privilegiis concedendis Templo quod ſitum eſt in Ieroſolymis, immunitate fratrum Templi, & eorum gubernatione; prohibens ſtrictè ne quis temerè predictum locum perturbet;" which in 1181 was confirmed by another bull of pope Lucius III.[10]

In 1182, a diſpute which had taken place between them and the Knights Hoſpitallers, a rival inſtitution, (from which, as has been obſerved, they have by ſome writers been ſuppoſed to take their origin) was amicably adjuſted, by an agreement under the title of "Confirmatio initæ pacis inter fratres Militiæ Templi & fratres Hoſpitalis[11]."

From king Henry II. they obtained a grant of a place ſituated on the river Fleet[12], near Bainard's

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[1] "Anno Domini MCXXIII, ordo Templariorum incepit ſub Kalixto Papâ ſecundo; que poſtea ſub anno Domini MCCCVIII. ſub Clemente Papâ quinto deleta fuit." Cotton MS. Nero E. VI. p. 461.

[2] Matth. Paris, Chron. ſive Hiſt. minor MS. in Bibl. Cotton. Vide etiam Matth. Paris, Hiſt. p. 67. 2. 10.

[3] "Ex infimis Hoſpitaliorum congregati, & ex reliquiis eorum in cibis & armis ſuſtentati, ad tantam rerum opulentiam devenerunt, ut filia ditata matrem ſuffocare & ſupergredi videretur." Chron. J. Bromton, col. 1008. Ypod. Neuſtr. p. 37.

[4] "In porticu templi Ieroſolymitani ſedem ſui ordinis ſtatuerunt."

[5] Ex Coll. St. Lo Kniveton.

[6] Pat. 4 Edw. II. p. 2. m. 20.

[7] MS. in Bibl. Bodl. T. 88. Th.

[8] Dugdale, vol. II. pp. 524. 525. 551.

[9] A thin folio book relative to Temple Bruere was in the hands of Nevill King, eſq of Grantham, 1730; whence Mr. Peck has made large extracts towards its hiſtory. See his projected continuation of the Monaſticon, Harl. MSS. 4937.

[10] Both theſe bulls are printed in Rymer's Fœdera, vol. I. pp. 30. 54. Otto was maſter in 1172; and Arnald in 1181.

[11] Ibid. p. 61.

[12] In 1290 we find the "prior & fratres de Carmelo" (the White Friars) complaining to the king and parliament, of the putrid exhalations ariſing from Fleet-river; which were ſo powerful as to overcome all the frankincenſe burnt at their altar during divine ſervice; and even occaſioned the deaths of many of the brethren. They beg that the ſtench may be immediately removed, leſt they ſhould alſo periſh. The Friars Preachers alſo (Black Friars) and the biſhop of Saliſbury (whoſe houſe was then in Saliſbury Court) united in the ſame complaint. In 1306, a petition was preſented by the earl of Lincoln [Henry Lacy], ſetting forth, "that the water-courſe under Holbourn and Fleet-bridges uſed to be wide and deep enough to carry 10 or 12 ſhips up to Fleet-bridge, laden with various articles and merchandize; and ſome of them paſſed under that bridge to Holbourn-bridge, to cleanſe and carry off the filth of the ſaid water-courſe, which now, by the filth and influx of tan-yards and ſundry other matters troubling the ſaid water, and particularly by the raiſing of the key, and turning off the water which the Knights Templars [*ipſi de Novo Templo*] had made to their mills without Caſtle Baignard, that the ſaid ſhips cannot get in as they uſed and ought to do; and praying that the lord mayor, with the ſheriffs and diſcreet aldermen, may view the water-courſe; and, on the view and oath of good and lawful men, cauſe all nuiſances thereon to be removed, and the water-courſe repaired, and put into its antient ſtate." Roger le Brabazon, and the conſtable of the Tower of London, with the mayor and ſheriffs, and certain diſcrete aldermen, were directed to enquire into and remov theſe nuiſances. Rot. Parl. vol. I. pp. 60. 200.

Caſtle, with the whole current of that river, for the erecting of a mill, and alſo a meſſuage near Fleet-bridge; which meſſuage was afterwards conveyed in fee-ſimple by *Almaric de St. Maur*, maſter of the Temple, at a general chapter held at the preceptory of Dineſſe in Hertfordſhire on the feaſt of St. Martin, to the monks of Bruere, for the conſideration of 6*s.* a year in lieu of all ſervices. Teſtibus; fratre Thomâ Bardolf, fratre Rogero filio Alexandri, fratre Willielmo de Fanflorum, fratre Herberto de Monaſteriis, fratre Rogero eleemoſinario, fratre Willielmo de Bernewd tunc-tempori preceptore Londonie, fratre W. de Middelton[1].

From king Henry II. they had alſo the church of St. Clement, "que dicitur Dacorum, extra civitatem Londonie;" with thoſe of Elle, Swynderby, and Skarle, in Lincolnſhire; Kingeſwode juxta Waltam in Kent; the manor of Stroder in the hundred of Skamele; the vill of Kele in Staffordſhire; the hermitage of Flikeamſtede, and all his lands at Lange Curewey; a houſe in Broſal, and the market of Witham; land at Bergholte; a mill at the bridge of Pembroke caſtle; the vill of Finchingfelde belonging to Temple Creſſinge; and three fat bucks either from Eſſex or Windſor foreſt. He confirmed to them the houſe of Bockland for ſiſters only; granted them an annual fair at Temple Bruere; and ſuperadded many capital benefactions in Ireland[2].

Simon de Senliz, earl of *Northampton*, about 1184, gave the churches of Southwike and Wodemancote[3].

Roger de Mowbray, by conſent of his ſons *Nigell* and *Robert*, gave them about the ſame time the preceptory of Balſhall, the manors of Keleby and Witheley, with divers lands in the iſle of Axholme and many other places[4]; and was held in ſuch high eſteem for his munificent donations, as to obtain for himſelf and his heirs the eſpecial privilege which we find long after thus confirmed by the Knights Hoſpitallers:

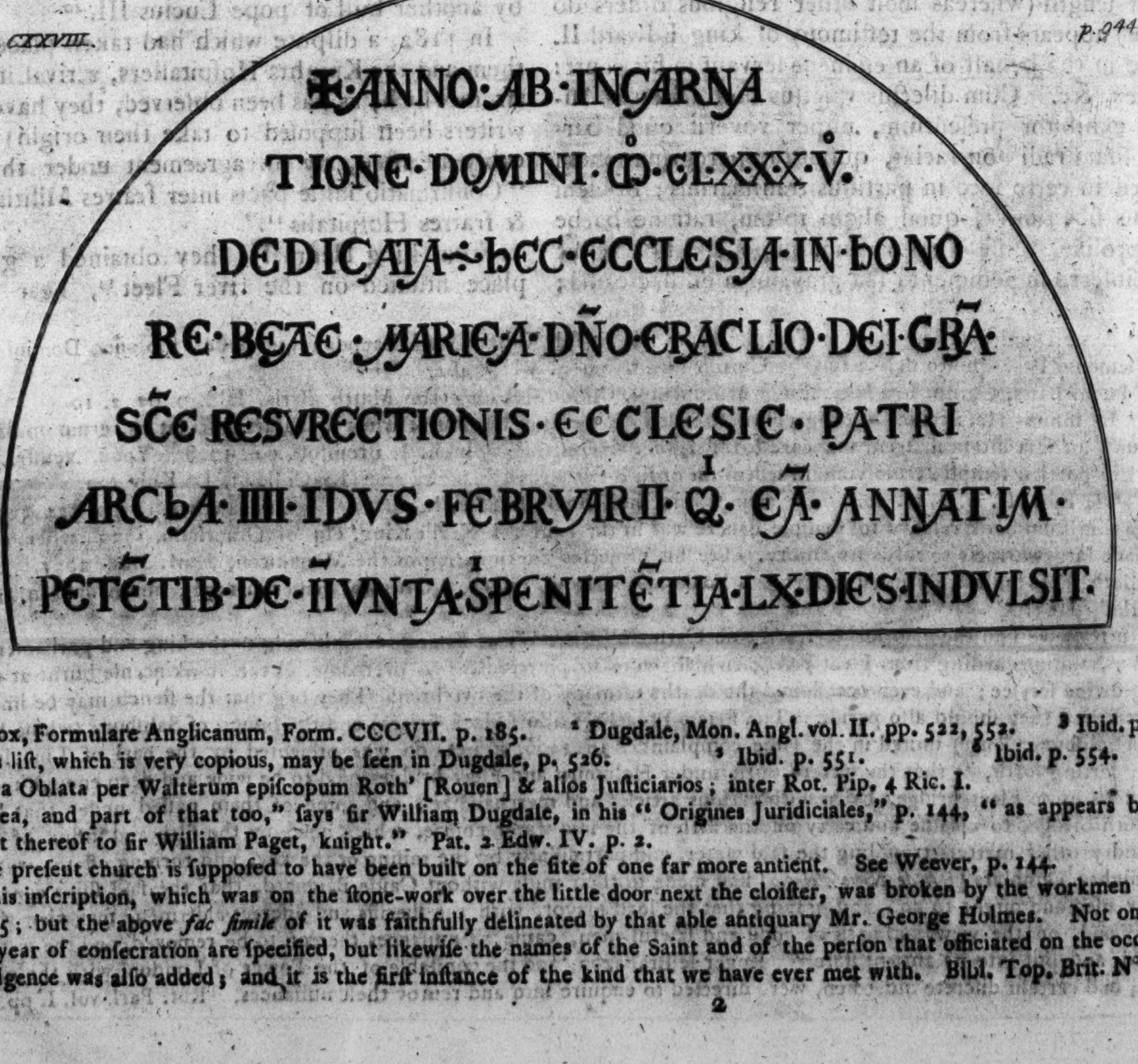
"Memorandum, quod inter omnes fundatores ac benefactores hoſpitalis . . . . . maximè tenentur Hoſpitalarii Rogero domino de Moubray, & heredibus ſuis; ac etiam ſpecialiter tenebantur Templarii. Quare Templarii, ad tantam devotionem erga religionem ſuam premonſtratam, conſiderationem habentes, ut tenentur, uno aſſenſu conceſſerunt, pro ſe & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, eidem Rogero & heredibus ſuis, quod quotienſcunque idem Rogerus contingeret invenire aliquem fratrem religionis predicte, pro aliquo delicto erga religionem ſuam, ad pœnitentiam publicam, prout moris eſt religionis ſue, poni, adtunc benè liceat eidem Rogero & heredibus ſuis ipſum fratrem, ſic publicè pœnitentem, à pœnitentiâ relevare, ſine contradictione alicujus fratrum Milicie Templi, ſeu ſucceſſorum ſuorum in perpetuum. Et hoc idem prior & fratres Hoſpitalis in Angliâ conceſſerunt domino Johanni de Moubray, domino inſule de Axholme & de Gower, & heredibus ſuis in perpetuum; quod cum ipſe & heredes ſui, ob aliquam devotionem in conventu fratrum ſuorum, in partibus tranſmarinis venire contigerit, quod honorificè recipientur; & eiſdem deſerviretur, ut illis, quibus, poſt dominum ſuum regem, magis tenentur in beneficiis. Hec prefata conceſſio facta fuit per predictos fratres Hoſpitalis apud Londonias xx die menſis Marcii, anno Domini MCCCXXX, & anno regni regis Edwardi Tertii poſt Conqueſtum x°."[5]

In 1185, an inquiſition was made concerning the donors of the ſeveral lands of the Knights Templars, and their ſeveral poſſeſſions, including all their churches, mills, demeſne lands, and rents of aſſize[6].

In 1194, "Robertus de Harecurt dominus de Boſewardâ debet C marcas pro habend' XL libratas terre in Stanton, & XVI libratas terre in Horton & Sutton, in Sochâ de Roeleiâ, que eum contingit de hereditate uxoris ſue; que rex Henricus pater domini regis Ricardi dedit Ricardo de Camvile & heredibus ſuis, quod habet de Milleſent uxore ejus, ſicut carta domini regis teſtatur[7]."

"During the reign of king Henry II. the Templars of this country exchanged their old habitation for one far more commodious, built purpoſely for their reception at the Weſt end of Fleet-ſtreet, which was called *The New Temple*, containing all the ſpace of ground from the White Fryars Weſtward, to Eſſex-houſe without Temple-bar[8]; where they flouriſhed in wealth and honour under the government of a maſter, who was head of all the preceptories and houſes of theſe knights in England, but he himſelf ſubject to the grand maſter of the order. At this their chief ſeat in England they built a magnificent church[9], after the faſhion of the temple of Solomon at Jeruſalem, ſtanding upon grey marble pillars, vaulted and arched over with true ſymmetry and excellent workmanſhip. This church, which in the ſame ſtate continueth to this day, was conſecrated in 1185, by Heraclius patriarch of Jeruſalem, as by the following inſcription over the door is manifeſt[10].

Pl. CXXVIII. p. 944.



✠ ANNO · AB · INCARNA
TIONE · DOMINI · M · C · LXXX · V.
DEDICATA ÷ HEC · ECCLESIA · IN · HONO
RE · BEATE · MARIE · A · DÑO · ERACLIO · DEI · GRA
SCE RESVRECTIONIS · ECCLESIE · PATRI
ARCHA · IIII · IDVS · FEBRVARII · Q · EA · ANNATIM ·
PETETIB · DE · IIVNTA SPENITETIA · LX · DIES · INDVLSIT ·

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[1] Madox, Formulare Anglicanum, Form. CCCVII. p. 185.
[2] Dugdale, Mon. Angl. vol. II. pp. 522, 552.
[3] Ibid. p. 525.
[4] This liſt, which is very copious, may be ſeen in Dugdale, p. 526.
[5] Ibid. p. 551.
[6] Ibid. p. 554.
[7] Nova Oblata per Walterum epiſcopum Roth' [Rouen] & alios Juſticiarios; inter Rot. Pip. 4 Ric. I.
[8] "Yea, and part of that too," ſays ſir William Dugdale, in his "Origines Juridiciales," p. 144, "as appears by the firſt grant thereof to ſir William Paget, knight." Pat. 2 Edw. IV. p. 2.
[9] The preſent church is ſuppoſed to have been built on the ſite of one far more antient. See Weever, p. 144.
[10] This inſcription, which was on the ſtone-work over the little door next the cloiſter, was broken by the workmen in the year 1695; but the above *fac ſimile* of it was faithfully delineated by that able antiquary Mr. George Holmes. Not only the day and year of conſecration are ſpecified, but likewiſe the names of the Saint and of the perſon that officiated on the occaſion. An indulgence was alſo added; and it is the firſt inſtance of the kind that we have ever met with. Bibl. Top. Brit. N° XLI.

In 1199, the Knights Templars obtained from pope Innocent III. a bull, "ne quis inficiat manus violentas in confugientes ad domos Templariorum, ſub penâ excommunicationis." In the ſame year, king John confirmed to them all the lands in Berecholt, which had been given to them by Peter Lyeſchamps, who had them from king Henry I. He gave them alſo the whole Iſle of Lundy; all his land at Radenache, to the amount of £10. a year; and all his lands at Harewood in Herefordſhire. In 1200, they paid 1000 marks, for the confirmation of their charters, that they might be freed from all amerciaments in the Exchequer; and in the next year, on payment of a palfrey, obtained the king's letters of protection, and the privilege of not being compelled to plead except before the king or his chief juſtice.

"In the round walk at the Weſt end of the Temple church, many of the order lye buried; their proportions cut in ſtone, ſome of them croſs-legged [1], and were of the chiefeſt houſes of nobility; as Vere earl of Oxford, Magnaville earl of Eſſex, Marſchall earl of Pembroke, Bohun earl of Hereford, the lord Ros, and William ſon of king Henry III.; and in the body of the church Conſtance de Hover, under a large blue marble inlaid with braſs, with this circumſcription [2]:

"Hic requieſcit Conſtantius de Houerio, quondam viſitator generalis ordinis Militiæ Templi in Anglia, Francia, ⁊ in Italia [3]."

The figures of *Geoffrey de Magnaville*, 1144; *William Marſhall*, earl of *Pembroke* in 1201, and *William* his eldeſt ſon, 1231; *Robert* lord *Ros*, 1227; *William Plantagenet*, fifth ſon of Henry I. 1256, have been engraved in Plate V. of the firſt volume of Mr. Gough's Sepulchral Monuments; and five others in his Plate XIX. which have not been aſcertained. One of them is ſuppoſed to be *Gilbert Marſhall*, third ſon of the earl of *Pembroke*; who, on the death of his father, ſucceeded to the whole of the paternal inheritance; and, under the title of earl of Pembroke, gave to the Templars the church of Weſtone, with lands in that manor and in other places [4]. He loſt his life, in a tournament at Ware, in 1241 [5]. Two others, as erroneouſly pointed out by Mr. Burton, are *Hugh de Vere* earl of *Oxford* and lord chamberlain, who was a benefactor to the Knights Templars, and died in 1263; and *Humphrey de Bohun*, the *good* earl of *Hereford*, and lord conſtable, who in 1250 took upon him the croſs, and went into the Holy Land. He died in 1275; but was buried before the high-altar in Lanthony abbey [6]; and the former was buried, with his family, at Earl's Colne, Eſſex.

William Plantagenet, fifth ſon of Henry III. who died in his infancy, about 1256, was buried in the Temple church; where his father alſo had given his body to be buried whenever he ſhould die, as did his queen Eleanor, as appears by their reſpective deeds, dated at Glouceſter, July 7, 1234; which were confirmed in 1236 by a grant of £8. ſterling a year from the Exchequer, for the perpetual maintenance of three chaplains in this church. A fourth chaplain was provided for by the bounty of Idonea de Veteri Ponte, who gave 13 bovates of her land at Oſtrefeld, to pray for her own ſoul and that of her late huſband Robert de Veteri Ponte [7].

To return to the local hiſtory of Rothley, where the Knights Templars firſt obtained a footing in 1218, by favour of John de Harecourt, lord of it, as has been ſtated. On the 21ſt of September 1219, king Henry III. acquainted the ſheriff of Leiceſter, that he had aſſigned the manor of Ralegh (which *John de Harecourt* ſome time held), to *Philip de Ulecot*, for his better ſupport in his ſervice (exempting from the ſaid grant the lands given to the Templars in free alms by the ſaid John de Harecourt whilſt employed in foreign parts [8]); and required him, if it were not worth £60. to make it up ſo much to the ſaid Philip, out of the lands of the ſaid John de Harecourt aforeſaid, or from elſewhere in his bailiwick:

"Rex vicecomiti Leic', ſalutem. Scias, quod aſſignavimus dilecto & fideli noſtro Philippo de Ulecot, ad ſe ſuſtentandum in ſervicio noſtro, quamdiu nobis placuerit, terram de Ralegh, cum pertinentiis ſuis, quam Johannes de Harecourt tenuit, in aſſignatione LX libratarum terre, ad quas ei teneamur; ſalvâ fratribus Militie Templi terrâ illâ cum pertinentiis, quam idem Johannes, agens in extraneis, eis dedit in eleemoſinam, in ipſo manerio de Ralegh. Ita quod, ſi predicte LX librate terre eidem Philippo perfici non poſſint in ipſo manerio de Ralegh, precipimus, quod ei perficias de aliis terris quas prefatus Johannes tenuit in ballivâ tuâ; & ſi forſitan de terris illis omnino perfici non poſſunt prefate LX librate terre, ſicut predictum eſt, nos ei alibi extra ballivam tuam perficiemur. Ita tamen quod, quando voluerimus vel opus habuerimus, ipſe Philippus reddet nobis predictam terram de Raleghe, cum pertinentiis ſuis, & nos aſſignabimus ei alias terram ad valenciam terre ille. Et ideo tibi precipimus, quod eidem Philippo de predictâ terrâ de Ralegh, cum pertinentiis, & de aliis terris ſi opus fuerit, ſine dilatione plenariam ſeiſinam habere faciat, ſicut predictum eſt. Teſte Huberto de Burgo, apud Novum Templum, London', xxi° die Septembris [9]."

March 18, 1218-19, the king ſent his writ to the ſheriff, acquainting him, that he had granted to *Joan* his half-ſiſter, wife of *Lewellin* prince of North Wales, licence to collect an aid of her manor of Ralegh (which he had given her), after the ſame manner as all ſuch aids were levied of his own demeſnes, which he had then alſo commanded to be taxed; and therefore required the ſheriff to further her with his aſſiſtance:

"Rex vicecomiti Leic', ſalutem. Scias, quod, cum conceſſimus Joanne ſorori noſtre, uxori Lewellini principis Nor-Wallie, quod homines de manerio noſtro de Ralegh, quod ei commiſimus quamdiu nobis placuerit, rationabile ei faciant auxilium, eo quod nos cetera dominica noſtra talliari fecimus. Et ideo tibi precipimus, quod certo die ad dictum manerium accedens, una cum ballivis ipſius ſororis noſtre, dictum auxilium rationabile & moderate aſſideri facias; ita quod dicti homines nummis inde nec graventur. Teſte meipſo, apud Weſtm', xviii° die Martii [10]."

In a very few years after this, the growing conſequence of the Templars appears to have given umbrage; for we find, in 1223, a bull of pope Honorius III. "de inſolentiâ Templariorum reprimendâ;" which aroſe from a complaint of king Henry III; ſtating, "quod cum clare memorie Henricus avus & Ricardus patruus ejus, regus Anglie, in villâ ſuâ de Rupellâ[1] fratribus Militie Templi, Xantonenſis dioceſis, quaſdam domos piâ liberalitate donaverint, illi, facta ſibi gratia perperam abutentes, quaſcumque domos, ſive poſſeſſiones, aut homines poſſunt circumquaque infra proprietatem regiam apprehendere, ſibi ea, in prejudicium ejus, uſurpant; & ſtatim imponentes ſigna ſua taliter uſurpatis, non permittunt exinde regi debita & conſueta ſervicia provenire[2]."

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[1] Knights Templars being uſually found croſs-legged, in token of the banner they fought under, and completely armed in regard to their being ſoldiers, this ſort of armour grew much in faſhion; and though all which we meet with in that ſhape are vulgarly called ſo, yet certainly many are not ſuch. Robert duke of Normandy, ſon to William the Conqueror, is repreſented in this faſhion on his tomb at Glouceſter; and Henry Lacy earl of Lincoln was thus repreſented on his fine tomb in old St. Paul's; nor is it probable, that either William Marſhall earl of Pembroke, or William and Gilbert his two ſons, in the Temple church, were of the order of Templars, though they might have viſited the Holy Land. See Mr. Gough's Sepulchral Monuments, vol. I. p. xciv.—Biſhop Lyttelton takes occaſion to ſhew that croſs-legged monuments more generally repreſent only ſuch who had taken upon them the croſs, and had actually been, or vowed to go, the holy voyage. As this religious frenzy laſted no longer than the reign of king Henry III. and the whole order of Knights Templars was diſſolved in 1311, the military expeditions to the Holy Land, as well as religious pilgrimages thither, were in general laid aſide; conſequently none of theſe croſs-legged monuments are of a later date than the reign of Edward II, or beginning of Edward III; or of an earlier date than the reign of Henry I. when the Knights Templars firſt flouriſhed in this kingdom. Naſh's Worceſterſhire, vol. I. p. 31; Shaw's Staffordſhire, vol. II. p. 261.—Roger Gillingham, eſq. treaſurer of the Middle Temple, who died Dec. 29, 1695, æt. 70, had the credit of "facing the entrance of the Temple church with new Portland ſtone, and of marſhalling the Knights Templars in an uniform order." Flying Poſt, Jan. 2, 1695-6.

[2] Weever, by miſapplying this inſcription to one of the croſs-legged knights, has miſled the learned author of the Sepulchral Monuments, vol. I. p. 41. Mr. Burton, who reſided ſeveral years in the Temple, very plainly deſcribes the tomb of Conſtance de Hover to have been in the body of the church, on a large blue marble inlaid with braſs; and gives the full name.—In the North wall of the choir of the Temple church a body pontifically habited is aſcribed by Browne Willis to Sylveſter de Everdun, biſhop of Carliſle, 1246—1255. Ibid. p. 221.

[3] Burton, p. 234.

[4] Dugd. Bar. vol. I. p. 524.

[5] Sepulchral Monuments, vol. I. p. 50.

[6] Dugdale, Bar. Angl. vol. I. p. 181.

[7] Dugd. Mon. Angl. vol. II. p. 522.

[8] See the Hiſtory of the Town of Leiceſter, p. 220.

[9] Clauſ. 3 Hen. III. m. 2.

[10] Clauſ. 3 Hen III. m. 16.

May 22, 1224, the king acquainted the ſheriff, that he had given *Philip Marc* lands worth 100 ſhillings (which *Geoffrey Lutterel* ſome time held) in the Soke of Roell, for the better ſupport of the ſaid Philip in his ſervice; and therefore required him to give him full ſeiſin thereof:

"Rex vicecomiti Leic', ſalutem. Sciatis, quod commiſimus dilecto & fideli noſtro Philippo Marc c s̄. terre, quas Galfridus Lutterel tenuit in ſokâ de Roell, ad ſe ſuſtendandum in ſervicio noſtro, quamdiu nobis placuerit. Et ideo precipimus, quod de illis c s̄. terre eidem Philippo ſine dilatione plenam ſeiſinam habere faciatis. Teſte Rege, apud Weſtm', xxiii° die Maii[3]."

A charter of king Henry III, Feb. 9, 1226-7, confirming the liberties granted to the Knights Templars, declares, that they and all their homagers ſhould enjoy their ſeveral poſſeſſions, "cum omnibus libertatibus & liberis conſuetudinibus & quietanciis ſuis, in boſco & plano, in pratis & paſturis, in aquis & molendinis, in viis & ſemitis, in ſtagnis & vivariis, in mariſcis & piſcariis, in grangiis & virgultis, infra burgum & extra, cum ſoccâ & ſaccâ, & tol, & theam, & infangenethef, & utfangenethef, & hamſoca, & grithbrich, & blodwite, & fictwite, & flictwite, & ferdwite, & hengewite, & leirwite, & flemenefrith, murdro, latrocinio, forſtall, ordel, oreſte, infra tempus & extra tempus, & in omnibus locis, & cum omnibus cauſis, que ſunt vel eſſe poſſunt. Concedimus etiam in perpetuum, quod predicti fratres quieti ſint de auxiliis regum, vicecomitum, & omnium miniſterialium eorum, & hidagio & carucagio, & danegeld, & hornegeld, & excercitibus & wapentachiis, & ſcutagiis, & tallagiis, leſtagiis, ſtallagiis, ſiris & hundredis, placitis & querelis, wardâ & wardpeni, & averpeni, & hundredeſpeni, & borethalpeni, & thethingepeni; & de operibus caſtellorum, parcorum, pontium, clauſuris, & omni careio, & ſummagio, & navigio; & domuum regalium edificatione; & omnimodâ operatione. Et prohibimus ne boſci eorum ad predicta opera, vel ad aliqua alia ullo modo capiantur; & ſimiliter bladum eorum vel hominum ſuorum, vel aliquid de rebus ſuis, vel hominum ſuorum, ad caſtella munienda non capiantur. Volumus etiam, quod liberè & ſufficienter, ſine qualibet occaſione, de omnibus boſcis ſuis, ad uſus domûs ſue, quando voluerint; nec propter hoc in forisfacto de waſto, vel miſericordiâ ponantur. Omnes quoque terras ſuas & eſſarta ſua & hominum ſuorum, jam facta, & que in poſterum fient, aſſenſu regis, eis in perpetuum quieta clamamus de waſto & reguardo, & de viſu foreſtariorum & de omnibus aliis conſuetudinibus. Concedimus etiam eiſdem fratribus, quod de omnibus boſcis, quos habent in preſenti, infra metas foreſte, poſſint exſartare & excolere, ſine licentiâ noſtrâ vel ballivorum noſtrorum, ita quod indè in nullo à nobis vel heredibus noſtris, vel ballivis noſtris in perpetuum occaſionentur. Precipimus etiam, quod ipſi fratres & homines ſui liberi ſint & quieti ab omni theloneo, in omni foro & in omnibus nundinis, & in omni tranſitu pontium, viarum, & maris, per totum regnum noſtrum, & per omnes terras noſtras, in quibus libertates eis dare poſſumus, & omnia mercata ſua, & hominum ſuorum, ſint ſimiliter in predictis locis ab omni theloneo quieti[4]."

In 1228, a bull of pope Gregory occurs, "ut fratres Militie Templi poſſint produci in teſtimonium in cauſis domûs[5].

In 1231, the Knights Templars obtained from king Henry III. a grant of the manor of Rothley, with its appurtenances, and the advowſon of the church and its ſeveral chapels; alſo £4. 8*s.* rent from lands in North Mardefeld and South Mardefeld; and annual rents to the amount of £26. and 5*d.* from different villages appendant to the Soke.

In the Teſta de Nevill, compiled about 1240, under the title of "De Serjantiis arrentatis per Robertum Paſſelewe, tempore Henrici Regis, filii Regis Johannis," we find the following entries; which ſhew that the Soke of Rothley was at that period the property of thoſe knights; who then poſſeſſed 15 virgates of land at Bagrave, the gift of *John de Harecourt* (who died in the Holy Land); and that there was at that time a chapel at Bagrave, formerly appendant to the church at Keame as parcel of the Soke of Rothley, but then belonging to Hungarton, and under the patronage of the abbey of Leiceſter; though by what authority was not then known.

In the ſame record are entered the lands which the Knights Templars poſſeſſed at Normanton by Botteſford, and in the two Mardefelds.

"De dominico domini regis, manerium de Rolle, cum totâ ſocâ, & advocatione eccleſie. Et datum eſt Templariis. Precium LX librarum. Sed neſcitur, &c.[6]

Magiſter Milicie Templi tenet in North Mardefeld XII virgatas terre de dono domini Henrici Regis qui nunc eſt; & jam XX annis elapſis tenuit, ſed neſciunt per quod ſervicium.

Idem Magiſter tenet in aliâ Merdefeld IX virgatas terre de dono ipſius, & jam XX annis tenuit; ſed neſcitur per quod ſervicium, &c.

Idem Magiſter tenet XV virgatas terre in Babbegrave, & habuit integrum per Johannem de Harecurt, qui obiit in Terrâ Sanctâ jam XXVIII annis elapſis; ſed neſcitur per quod, &c.

Item capella de Babbegrave ſolebat pertinere eccleſie de Kayam, & pertinens ad ſocam de Role; & modò eſt pertinens eccleſie de Hungarton, que eſt in donatione abbatis de Leiceſtriâ; ſed neſcitur quo warranto.

Babbegrave eſt de donatione domini regis. Templarii eam tenent; & valet per annum LXV s̄. II đ.

Mardefel Lutrel, membrum de Reelegh, eſt de donatione domini regis; & valet per annum XXXVIII s̄. X đ. Andreas Lutrel tenet eam per dominum regem.

Lewelinus tenet in Mardefeld, membrum de Reelegh, LXIII s̄. terre, & V đ. per regem[7]."

An original deed, dated in November 1246, from "Robertus dictus Sapiens, ſacerdos," granting, "pro novem libris Turon', fratribus Milicie Templi Salomonis apud Sanctum Stephanum commorantibus, unam peciam terre que vocatur campus de Trau'lem, & aliam peciam que vocatur campus de Lagariee, & aliam peciam apud Marneriam Pagani;" with the ſeal engraved in Plate CXXX. fig. 9; inſcribed, ✠ S. ROB'TI PB'RI NOR'HAMPT'[8], is preſerved, among many other valuable charters, in the Britiſh Muſeum[9].

In 1255 and 1256, the Knights Templars obtained the following additional privileges and immunities[10]:

A bull of pope Alexander IV. non Dec. pontif. 1°, ne aliqui in illos, qui ad domos Templi pro ſalute ſuâ confugiunt, aut in res illorum, ibi depoſitas, manus violentas injiciant.

7 id. Dec. de confirmatione libertatum & immunitatum, conceſſarum domui Templi, tam per privilegia & indulgentias apoſtolicas, quam per ſeculares reges & principes.

(Same date) Quod illi qui manus violentas injiciunt in fratres Templi, aut eos verbis contumelioſis afficiunt, aut bona eorum diripiunt, excommunicentur donec ſatisfecerint.

6 id. Dec. Ut prelati recipiant humiliter, & fideliter exponant, privilegia & literas apoſtolicas pro fratribus Templi directas, & ut cogant ſubditos ſuos ad juſtitiam eis exhibendam.

5 id. Dec. Ut, ſi Fratres Templi aliquando fuerint verberati, moleſtatores hujuſmodi aut ſe purgent per

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[1] Rochelle.

[2] Rymer, vol. I. p. 258.

[3] Clauſ. 8 Hen. III. m. 15.

[4] Dugdale, Mon. Angl, vol. II. p. 558.

[5] Rymer, vol. I. p 298.

[6] See vol. I. p. xlix.

[7] Ib. p. li.

[8] Robert de Northampton is noticed in Pope Nicholas's Valor, p. 318. b. as one of the ten canons of the collegiate church of St. Mary at Warwick, within the dioceſe of Worceſter. *Robertus Diſertus*, probably the ſame *Sapiens Sacerdos*, occurs hereafter under Seile. A *Robert de Boſco* was archdeacon of Coventry about 1220; a *Robert de Northampton* was rector of Sulgrave in Northamptonſhire 1222; and another *Robert de Northampton* (called alſo *Robert le Paumer)* was rector of Clay-coton in 1249, and died in 1286.

[9] Chartæ Antiquæ, XXIX. 39.

[10] Rymer, vol. I. pp. 574, 575, 576, 577. 579. & 582.

proprium juramentum, aut evitentur tanquam excommunicati donec ſe purgent.

1256, 3 non Jan. Ne Confratrie aliorum preponantur Confratriis Templi. "Cum dilectis filiis," ſays the bull, "fratribus domûs Militie Templi Jeroſolomitami fuerit a predeceſſoribus noſtris indultum, & a nobis poſtmodum confirmatum, ut ſemel in anno recipiantur in eccleſiis, ad elemoſinas colligendas; quidam veſtrûm, avaritie ardore ſuccenſi, confratrias ſuas confratriis ipſorum, eadem die, in ipſorum adventu, preponunt; & ſic fratres ipſi confuſi, aut nichil exinde, aut modicum conſequuntur."

1256, 15 kal. Feb. Ut fratres Templi liberè poſſint uti privilegiis ſibi indultis, licet multotiens omiſerint uti eis, dummodo non ſit preſcriptum.

6 id. Feb. Ne prelati convertant in debitum ſi Fratres Templi ipſis hoſpitalitatis gratiam caritativè impendant. By this bull, it appears that the prelates and other eccleſiaſtics of the day, who were frequently entertained with great hoſpitality by the Templars, wiſhed to eſtabliſh as a right what they received only as a favour.

Many of the preceding privileges received the confirmation of king Henry III; who gave alſo to the Knights Templars the manor of Blacolveſley; the park of Hateſhall; free-warren in moſt of their demeſne lands; a market and fair in Temple Bruere, 1259 (inſtead of one that had been granted by his grandfather) and fairs and markets in all other places where they were required.

Simon de Montfort, earl of *Leiceſter*[1], granted them alſo a very conſiderable parcel of land at Rothley (*magnam quantitatem terræ*); a wood called *Rothley wood*, near Leiceſter; and a meadow called Belleholme[2]; and *John Bareteur*[3] gave them all his lands in Rothley, to the value of £10. a year.

From this period Rothley may be conſidered as "a Preceptory; a kind of benefice ſo termed becauſe poſſeſſed by the more eminent ſort of Templars, whom the chief maſter by his authority created, and called *Præceptores Templi*[4]. It was alſo called a Commandery, becauſe he who had the government of a capital meſſuage, with lands or tenements thereunto belonging, was called the Commander, who had nothing to diſpoſe there but only to the uſe of the houſe, taking only his ſuſtenance hence, according to his degree, and was a brother of the order[5]."

Among the records, "Pedes Finium," or "Placita temp. Henry III." in the Chapter-houſe at Weſtminſter, in the cheſt marked B. are ſome deeds relative to Gadeſbey and Rothele, *cum* appendiciis, marked 28[6]."

A grant of lands at Normanton, by the maſter and brethren of the Temple, in 1258, to *Henry de Colvile*, is printed at large in a former volume[7]. The ſeal of the order, appendant to it, is repeated in Plate CXXVII.

In 1273, king Edward I. confirmed the Soke of Rothley to the Knights Templars; together with the church of Rothley, and the chapels of Gaddeſby, Keyham, Grimſton, Wartnaby, Cawdwell, and Wykeham, all belonging to it, and members of the ſaid Soke, and 36l. 0s. 5d. of annual rent within the ſaid villages[8]; for the expreſs purpoſe of increaſing the pittance of their brethren in the hoſpital of St. Thomas of Acon, within the city of London.

In 1278, the maſter and brethren of the Temple complained to the king in parliament, that they had, in prejudice to their privileges, been impleaded in three different counties; for a carucate of land at Eſtanly in Warwickſhire, which they had enjoyed in the time of king Henry I; the advowſon of a church in Rutland, which they had poſſeſſed to their own uſe, by the gift of the undoubted patron, for 60 years; and of a carucate of land at Melton Mowbray, of which they had long been ſeiſed; and that, ſince the laſt parliament, their franchiſes had been infringed in many parts of England[9].

In the Itinerary of 1280, Rothley, Swithland, Anſtey, Bradgate, Cropſton, and Newtown Linford, anſwered collectively as one vill.

March 26, 1285, the Knights Templars obtained the grant of a weekly market at Rothley on the Monday, and a fair every year on the feaſt-day of St. Barnabas, by the grant of king Edward I[10]; who gave them alſo the grant of a market at South Cave in Yorkſhire; and free-warren for their demeſne lands at Lidale in Shropſhire[11]. And in Eaſter Term that year, "Magiſter Milicie clamat cognitiones placiti pro terris in curiâ ſuâ infra ſocam ſuam, ſcilicet, in Wartnaby, &c. Et ei per Curiam adjudicatur iſta libertas[12]."

In 1290, "Magiſter Militie Templi petit quod dare poſſit epiſcopo Menevenſ' xxxs̃. redditûs annui, & arrerag' x annorum, pro quadam domo in Lond' in qua non poteſt diſtringere niſi tempore Parliamenti; petit quod habeat licentiam diſtringendi tempore Parliamenti.—Reſponſio. Non videtur oneſtum quod Rex concedat quod illi de Conſilio ſuo diſtringantur tempore Parliamenti; ſet alio tempore diſtringat per hoſtia & feneſtras, prout moris eſt[13]."

In 1293, their lands in the counties of Leiceſter and Warwick were ſeized into the king's hands; as appears by the following accompt of the ſheriff of thoſe counties, from June 10, 1293, to May 20, 1294:

"Computus Johannis de Dene, nuper vicecomitis Warw' & Leyc', de exitibus manerii de Rothele, & eccleſie ejuſdem ville, cum ſocâ ad idem manerium pertinente, & membris ſuis; & maneriorum de Babbegrave, Gaddeſby, Stoneſby, & Melton, in com' Leyc'; & maneriorum de Balſhale, Wolfhey, Cherlecote, Shireburne, Herbebure, Stodleye, Fechamſted, Cobington, Tyſho, & Warroyke, in com' Warw', que fuerunt magiſtri & fratrum Milicie Templi in Angliâ, & que Rex certis de cauſis capi fecit in manum ſuam; viz. a decimo die Januarii, anno regni regis Edwardi primo uſque xx diem Maii proximè ſequens, antequam liberavit eadem maneria Galfrido de Segrave, tunc vicecomiti comitatuum predictorum, una cum omnibus bonis & catallis in eiſdem exiſtentibus, per breve, regis indenturam, &c.

Annus primus. Rothele. Idem Johannes de Dene reddit computum de xix lĩ. xv s̃. ii đ. q̃. de redditu aſſiſe liberè tenentium & cuſtumariorum manerii de Rothele, & hamlettorum eidem manerio pertinentium; viz. Barneſby, Warknetheby, Grymeſton, Saxelby, Mardefeld North, Tilton, Somerdeby, South Croxton, Caldewell, Wykham, & Kayham, de termino Annunciationis beate Marie, ſicut continetur in Rotulo de particulis quem liberavit in Theſaurario, & in extentâ per preceptum regi inde factâ, & ad Scaccarium retornatâ.

Forma ſecundi receptûs. Idem reddit computum de xv lĩ. recept' de Thomâ de Bertruell, quas idem Thomas debuit pro denariis tempore arreſtationis ejuſdem magiſtri, ſicut continetur in Rotulo de particulis.

Capella. Idem reddit computum de uno calice prec' x s̃.; ii miſſalibus x s̃.

Babbegrave. Idem reddit computum de xix s̃. i đ. ob. de redditu aſſiſe liberè tenentium hamlete de Babbegrave, de termino Annunciationis beate Marie.

Gaddeſby. Idem reddit computum de lxx s̃. iiii đ. de redditu aſſiſe liberè tenentium hamlette de Gaddeſby, de termino predicto.

Stoneſby. Item reddit computum de v s̃. vii đ. ob. de redditu aſſiſe diverſorum tenentium hamlette de Sewſterne pertinentium ad manerium de Stoneſby, quod eſt dictorum fratrum, ad terminum Paſche; &

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[1] Regiſtr. Leic. Abbath.
[2] Dugdale, Mon. Angl. vol. II. p. 548.
[3] Cod. MS. in Offic. Armor.

[4] Joachimus Steph. de Juriſdictionibus, l. iv. c. 10. p. 27

[5] Petrus Gregorius, libr. de Beneficiis, cap. ii. p. 11. has theſe words: "Præceptoriæ dictæ Commendæ ſanctorum militum, veluti Templariorum, vel ordinis Hoſpitalis Sancti Johannis de Hieroſolimâ, beneficia quidam ſecundum quod Eccleſiaſtici dicunt, tamen non propriè ex genere communium beneficiorum, eo quod perſonæ conferentes & quibus conferuntur non ſunt laicæ vel eccleſiaſticæ, ſed tertii ordinis."

[6] The Repertorie of Records, 1631, p. 57.
[7] See the Appendix to vol. II. p. 12.
[8] Pat. 2 Edw. I. m. 7. per Inſpeximus.

[9] Rolls of Parliament, vol. I. p. 2.
[10] Rot. Cart. 13 Edw. I. n. 23.
[11] Dugdale, Mon. Angl. vol. II. p. 553.

[12] Placita de Banco, de termino Paſche 13 Edw. I. Rot. 34.
[13] Rolls of Parliament, vol. I. p. 61.

de LXIs̃. IIIđ. ob̃. de redditu aſſiſe diverſorum tenentium hamlette de Normanton, pertinentium ad idem manerium, ad eundem terminum; & de IIs̃. de conſimili redditu tenentium hamletti de Wymundham, ad feſtum beate Marie. Et non reſpondet de redditu aſſiſe liberè tenentium dicti manerii de Stoneſby, eo quod redditus ille levabilis eſt ad feſta Pentecoſtis & Sancti Martini.

Idem reddit computum in redditu reſoluto Willielmo de Ros de Belvero, pro quibuſdam tenementis que dicti fratres de eo tenuerunt in manerio predicto, de termino Paſche, VIs̃. VIIIđ.

Melton. Idem reddit computum de XXVIIIs̃. Xđ. ob̃. de redditu aſſiſe liberè tenentium hamlette de Melton, de termino Paſche.

Cave. Idem reddit computum de VIIIlĩ. VIIIs̃. VIIđ. de redditu aſſiſe in manerio predicto, Northcave, Ynerthorp, Hothum, Santon, Suthcliffe, & Howton, de termino Sancti Michaelis, una cum firmâ unius molendini aquatici, ſicut continetur in Rotulo de particulis, & de Xs̃. de firmâ unius mercati ibidem dimiſſi ad firmam, ad eundem terminum.

Idem reddit computum in redditu ſoluto Petro de Eyvill pro tribus bovatis terre & V acris prati, que dicti Templarii tenuerunt de eodem in villâ de Cave, ad terminum Sancti Michaelis, IIIs̃. VIđ.; & in redditu ſoluto Alexandro de Cave per ejuſdem tenentes, ad eundem terminum; & in LXI acris predicti prati, falcis, & ten', XLs̃.[1]"

"Eodem die rex commiſit Galfrido de Seymour vicecomiti terras & tenementa fratrum Militie Templi, ac Walteri de Langton, cuſtodiend', cum bonis & catallis in eiſdem terris & tenementis exiſtentibus; ita quod prefatus Galfridus de exitibus terrarum & tenementorum, & de bonis & catallis, regi redeat ad ſcaccarium. Et mandatum eſt tam liberè tenentibus quam aliis, ut ſupra. Et eodem die mandatum eſt Johanni de Dene, nuper vicecomiti, cuſtodi terrarum & tenementorum predictorum, quod ea, cum bonis, & totâ pecuniâ quam inde levavit ad opus regis, per indenturam prefato Gilberto liberet, cuſtodiend'[2]."

Though this ſeizure of the lands of the Knights Templars may be conſidered as a prelude to their final overthrow, they were again received into favour; for we find that on the 6th of Auguſt, 1296[3], the king again confirmed to them the manor of Rothley, with the advowſon of the church and its ſeveral chapels, as they had been given by his father king Henry III.

In 1297-8, the Knights Templars and the Knights Hoſpitallers of St. John of Jeruſalem were reſpectively rated at 700 marks, for the defence of the realm, for the confirmation of the great charters of liberties and of the foreſt with the articles newly added thereto; and for the tenth part of all the temporal goods of them the ſaid maſter of the Temple and prior of Jeruſalem, and their brethren reſpectively, and of their villans in England; provided that this gift [*done*] be not hereafter made uſe of to their prejudice or ſervitude, or to the infringing of their liberties[4].

At this period the antient family of *Meignell*, who poſſeſſed divers lands in various other parts of Leiceſterſhire, had property alſo at Rothley; and in 1297, ſir *Thomas de Meignell*, knight, was elected one of the members for the county[5].

In 1305, "Ad petitionem magiſtri & fratrum Milicie Templi, petencium, quod theſaurarius & barones de Scaccario Regis habeant breve de cancellariâ ad ſcrutandum Rotulos de Scaccario, ſi una marca, quam predeceſſores Regis nunc de comitatu Cornubie eiſdem magiſtro & fratribus conceſſerunt in perpetuam elemoſinam, ſit ſuper aliquem compotum vicecomiti allocata, & ad faciendum ulterius inde quod de jure fuerit faciendum; & eciam potencium, quod cum Rex eis per cartam ſuam conceſſerit mercatum in manerio ſuo de Rotelegh, & pro eo idem mercatum eis utile non fuit, alias ſupplicarunt regi quod idem mercatum de gratiâ ſuâ mutaret uſque Gaddeſby infra procinctum dicte ville de Rothelegh, quod Rex eis conceſſit, & pro magno feodo ſigilli carta de conceſſione nondum fuit proſecuta, unde petunt nunc cartam Regis de conceſſione predictâ. Ita reſponſum eſt ad primam petitionem. Habeant breve de cancellario, theſaurario & baronibus de Scaccario, quod, ſcrutatis Rotulo & memorandis Scaccarii, ſi compertum ſit quod predicta marca debentur, & quod eam hactenus ſingulis annis receperunt, tunc inde certificent Regem, &c. Ad ſecundam. Videatur conceſſio alias eis per Regem facta de mercato mutando; & ſi inveniatur illa petitio ſic indoſſata, tunc habeant cartam de hujuſmodi mercato ſecundum conceſſionem prius inde factam[6]."

The privilege of a market and fair was accordingly transferred, Oct. 5, 1306, from Rothley to Gaddeſby[7]; where it very ſoon alſo fell into diſuſe.

In the ſame year the Knights Templars had a licence, Sept. 10, to make and fortify [*kernellare*] a great gate at their manor of Temple Bruere[8].

In 1306, *William de la More*, maſter of the Temple, for himſelf and brethren, conſented to pay to the king 700 marks for the thirtieth part of their own and their villans goods, agreeably to a grant by the prelates and *magnates*[9]. The like ſum was paid by the prior and brethren of St. John of Jeruſalem; who in all taxations ſeem to have been placed on the ſame footing with the maſter and brethren of the Temple.

The wealth and conſequence of the Knights Templars were at this time immenſe; it being affirmed by contemporary writers that they were ſeiſed of 16,000 lordſhips in Europe, two millions of yearly revenue, and not leſs than 4000 Commanderies[10]. In this kingdom their revenues muſt certainly have been very great, if we judge of them according to the proportion of what they poſſeſſed in Leiceſterſhire; for, beſides the Soke of Rothley, including the villages already mentioned, they had thoſe of Beaumont, Bareſby, Dalby, North and South Mardefeld, Saxby, Stoneſby, and Walton, with land in above 80 others[11]. But the time was now rapidly approaching, when this illuſtrious military order, which for many years had been the honour and ſupport of the kingdom of Jeruſalem under the Chriſtians, was to be charged with hereſy, idolatry, and moſt horrible blaſphemy; even to the abjuring of Chriſt himſelf. Whether it were really their guilt of ſuch high enormities which were laid to their charge, or rather their potency, ſo generally feared, which occaſioned their ruin; certain it is, that the proceedings againſt them are marked with ſtrict ſeverity. But perhaps it ought to be obſerved, that king Edward II. (when he had been but a few months on the throne) apparently favoured the Knights Templars; and, Dec. 4, 1307, wrote to the kings of Portugal, Caſtile, Sicily, and Arragon, and, Dec. 10, to pope Clement V. not to believe the ſtories which were raiſed againſt them. But, receiving ſhortly after the pope's bull, he ſent out writs, Dec. 15, for attaching them; and, Dec. 26, wrote to the pope, how willing he was to act againſt them[12]. An order of the king and council was accordingly iſſued, Feb. 27, 1307-8, "de univerſis Templariis unâ die capiendis[13];" which was followed by a circular letter to the ſeveral ſheriffs, "de cunctis per Angliam Templariis in craſtino Epiphanie capiendis;" and by a ſimilar mandate, "de Templariis in Scotiâ, Hiberniâ, & Walliâ, attachiandis[14]."

They were accordingly apprehended and caſt into priſon, not only throughout England and France, but univerſally through Chriſtendom; and in 1308 another papal bull was iſſued, appointing a general council to be held at London, "ſuper negotio Templariorum[15];" where being convicted of divers great impieties, all their poſſeſſions were confiſcated.

The whole proceedings of this council, which conſiſted of all the biſhops within the dioceſe of Canterbury, are given at large in Dugdale's Monaſticon[16].

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[1] Dodſworth's MSS. vol. XXXV. pp. 65—67; ex quodam Rotulo in cuſtodia Henrici Croke, militis, clerici Pipe apud Weſtminſter, reſervato, tangente terras Templariorum, Rot. 42 & 46.

[2] Ex Rotulo Computantium.

[3] Madox, Hiſtory of the Exchequer, 25 & 26 Edw. I. p. 426.

[4] Mich. Communia, 25 & 26 Edw. I.

[5] See before, under Hemington, p. 810.

[6] Rolls of Parliament, vol. I. p. 182.

[7] Rot. Cart. 23 Edw. I.

[8] Pat. 34 Edw. I. n. 9.

[9] Mich. Communia, 34 & 35 Edw. I. Rot. 22. a. pars 1.

[10] Flor. Cherub. ut ſupra, Tho. Walſingham, p. 72.

[11] Burton, p. 215.

[12] Rymer, vol. I. pp. 30. 43. 35. 37.

[13] Ibid. p. 34.

[14] Ibid. pp. 43. 45.

[15] Ibid. p. 101.

[16] Vol. II. pp. 559—564.

There are many articles in Rymer's Fœdera, relating to their being taken into cuſtody, both in this kingdom and on the continent[1]. Several particulars of the legal proceedings againſt them are alſo printed in Wilkins's "Concilia;" and many others are preſerved in MS. in our public repoſitories; in the Britiſh Muſeum, the Bodleian Library, the Aſhmolean Muſeum, &c.

In 1309, an order from the king was iſſued to the treaſurer and barons of the Exchequer, for an extent on their lands[2]; with a commiſſion to Alan de Goldyngham and John de Medefeld, "de inquirendo ſuper bonis Templariorum elongatis[3]."

In an antient MS Chronicle the cauſe of their ruin is thus ſet forth[4]: "Anno 1310, circa feſtum S. Hilarii, omnes Templarii in Angliâ & in Scotiâ; & alii omnes, ut dicebantur, per totam Chriſtianitatem, unâ horâ diei, capti ſunt propter hereſie pravitatem, necnon propter fraudem quam fecerunt in quodam bello inter regem Tharſis & Paganos, in quo tergiverſerunt ad Paganos, & occiderunt predictum regem & exercitum ejus, & filium ejus unicum ceperunt, unde tota Chriſtianitas turbata eſt valdè[5]." But Thomas de Walſingham[6] ſetteth forth other reaſons for this ſevere proceeding againſt them; namely, ſeveral groſs and heatheniſh, yea, rather deviliſh practices; all which and more were laid to their charge in particular articles; whereupon, witneſſes being examined, they were proceeded againſt, as hath been ſaid; the whole ſeries thereof being at large yet to be ſeen in an antient MS.[7] of that time; wherein it has been obſerved, that the ſaid articles do charge them with no leſs than hereſy, idolatry, and moſt execrable blaſphemy; but very little, or nothing at all, appeareth to have been proved: and ſo much doth an honeſt hiſtorian[8], in his Acts of the Archbiſhop of York, declare; where, ſpeaking of the proceedings againſt them, he ſaith, "Quamvis in multis eſſent accuſati, nichil tamen inventum eſt quod de jure videretur ſtatum illorum annullare." And that this was truth, ſpeaking then of William de Grenefield archbiſhop of York at that time, he further ſaith, "Archiepiſcopus Willielmus, pietate motus ſuper ſtatu Templariorum ſue dioceſis, omni auxilio deſtitutorum, eos in diverſa ſue dioceſis inſtituit monaſteria, eiſque ſuo perpetuo vite neceſſaria miniſtrari precepit[9]." Yet ſuch was their hard fate, that, having been thus dealt withal, their whole order was ſhortly after formally condemned and diſſolved, by the Council of Vienne in France[10], under pope Clement V; and their laſt Great Maſter, Jaques de la Maul, a Burgundian, publicly burnt at Paris[11]: but neither he, nor any of the reſt, ever confeſſed thoſe enormous crimes they were charged with; which made ſome men believe they were ~~only~~ criminal in their riches, and that the Chriſtian Princes had a deſign to ſhare their poſſeſſions; which, however, ſucceeded not.

Their poſſeſſions were immediately ſeized; and they were proceeded againſt in St. Peter's church in York, by two ſucceſſive councils, in 1310 and 1311; and in the laſt-mentioned year the entire abolition of their order in that province was proclaimed by archbiſhop Grenefield.

"Whether the crimes or the riches of the Templars raiſed the indignation of the world againſt them, does not at this diſtance well appear. Hereſy, idolatry, blaſphemy, have been laid to their charge; and cowardice too, or ſomething worſe, which they have been accuſed of; taking part with the Pagans againſt Tharſus a Chriſtian king, and ſo ruining him and his army. Silver croſſes always gave great offence; and, if one had a mind to be generous, the account of the archbiſhop of York, who declared he could ſee nothing proved againſt them, was of more value than a thouſand hearſays of their enemies. The archbiſhop took pity of all thoſe in his dioceſe, and provided for them in the monaſteries there[12]."

Not finding any regular liſt of the maſters of the Temple in print; the following is copied from the Cotton MSS. with additions from Mr. Gough's copy of Dugdale's Monaſticon, with biſhop Kennett's MS. notes:

Magiſter Galfridus, filius Stephani, 1180.
Aymericus de Sancto Mauro, 1203.
Alan Marcell' 1228.
Amberaldus 1229.
Robert Mounford 1234.
Robert Saunforde 1241. 1252[13].
Amadeus 1254.
Thomas Berardi 1260[14].
Imbcus Perot 1270.
Rocelinus de Foſſâ.
Guido de Foreſtâ 1292[15], 2 E. I.
Jacobus de Molayo 1293.
William de la More 1300, 1306[16].
William de Tochale 1304[17].
Leonard Tibett 1332, 1334[18].
Philip de Thurns 1339[19].
John Pavely 1366, 1371[20].
Brian de Jay, 16 kal. Jan. 1295[21].
Rob. Hales, 2 Ap. 1377[22].
John de Rudington, Nov. 1, 1333, 21 Maii 1338[23].
Robert Turvile.
Richard Jay.
Richard Haſtyngs[24].

Three different rolls are preſerved in the Britiſh Muſeum, under the title of "Computus Edwardi capellani, cuſtodis manerii de Boleſtrode, quondam Templariorum," 1308—1310[25].

Nov. 4, 1311, the poſſeſſions of the Knights Templars in the counties of Leiceſter and Warwick were committed to the cuſtody of *Alexander de Compton*[26]; who accounted for £60. to the king for the iſſues thereof[27]. *William de Ferrariis* was at that time the king's *cuſtos* of Rothley[28].

By a bull of pope Clement V, May 2, 1312, the lands of the Knights Templars were given to the Knights Hoſpitallers[29]; which, as far as related to their poſſeſſions in this kingdom, was, with a few exceptions, confirmed by king Edward III.

May 17, 1312, the king's mandate was iſſued to the biſhop of Lichfield, to provide for the maintenance of ſix Knights Templars, then lately allotted to his care by the archbiſhop of Canterbury, to be provided for in ſome of the monaſteries within his dioceſe. The biſhop of Worceſter had ſeven in like manner to provide for[30].

July 5, ſeveral orders were iſſued, at the requeſt of particular individuals, to the different *cuſtodes* of the lands and tenements of the Knights Templars, "de vadiis & ſtipendiis de exitibus Templarum ſolvendis;" and to John le Clerk, who was *cuſtos* in Cambridgeſhire, "de vadiis Johanni epiſcopo Elienſi pro Roberto Scot & Rogero de Dalton, Templariis, liberandis[31]."

The following royal mandate was iſſued Aug. 21:

"Rex dilecto ſibi in Chriſto priori Hoſpitalis Sancti Johannis Ieroſolymitani in Angliâ, ſalutem. Rumor, noſtris ſenſibus admirandus, auribus noſtris innotuit hiis diebus; videlicet, quod certe perſone, de regno noſtro, ad aſſignandum vobis omnia bona Templariorum, mobilia & immobilia, infra idem regnum conſiſtentia, jam ſunt executores per literas Apoſtolicas deputati; quodque vos erga executores ipſos, pro executione literarum predictarum, ad opus veſtrum, celeriter faciendâ, inſiſtitis diligenter. Et, quia executio illa, ſi fieret, in noſtrum & dignitatis corone noſtre regie prejudicium cederet manifeſtè, vobis, ſub gravi forisfacturâ noſtrâ, firmitèr inhibemus, ne quicquam ulteriùs ſuper negotia memorata, clam vel palam, per vos vel per alios, aut alium, procurare, facere, vel attemptare, citra proximum Parliamentum noſtrum, quomodolibet preſumatis: Teſte Rege, apud Londinias, primo die Auguſti [1]."

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[1] See the articles referred to in p. 948.
[2] Rymer, vol. II p. 130.
[3] Ibid. p. 178.
[4] Chron. H. Knighton, col. 2531. n. 50. & col. 2494. n. 30. Act. Pontif. Ebor. per T. Stubs, col. 1730. Ypod. Neuſtr.
[5] In Bibl. Bodl. (K. 84.) f. 95. b.
[6] Hiſt. Angl. p. 73.
[7] In Bibl. Bodl. T. 88. Th.
[8] T. Stubs, col. 730. n. 10.
[9] Ibid. n. 30.
[10] Thomas Walſingham, fol. 99; Petrus Crinitus Cornel de honeſtâ diſciplinâ, lib. 24. cap. 13.
[11] Favini Theatrum Honoris.
[12] Salmon's Herts, 16. 17.
[13] 8 kal. Maii, anno pontif. Walteri Grey 23. Reg. major W. Grey.
[14] Berardi writes to Amadeus 1260. Annal. Burton, 441.
[15] Prynne, Collect. III. 143, Reg. Ol. Hutton, ep. Linc.
[16] Prynne, Ib. 360.
[17] Reg. Pontiſſara ep. Winton.
[18] Reg. A. de Salop.
[19] Reg. A. de Salop. 18 E. III.
[20] Clauſ. 28 E. III. dorſ. 30.
[21] Reg. Ol. Sutton, ep. Linc.
[22] Reg. Beckingham, ep. Linc.
[23] Ib.
[24] Cotton MSS. Nero E. VI. p. 466.
[25] Cartæ Antiquæ, A. 25, 26, 27.
[26] Rot. Fin. 5 Edw. II. m. 14.
[27] Pat. 6 Edw. II. p. 1. m. 23.
[28] Rymer, vol. III. p. 456.
[29] Ib. p. 323.
[30] Ib. pp. 327, 349.
[31] Ib. p. 331. 334.

In a confirmation charter from king Edward II. Oct. 7, 1313, to the prior and convent *de Laundâ*, among other particulars is a grant and quit-claim, from the maſter and brethren *Militie Templi Salomonis in Angliâ*, of the ſuits and cuſtoms which had been recovered in the King's bench againſt them for their poſſeſſions within the Soke of Rothley at Tilton [2].

Nov. 21, 1313, a grant occurs to *Albert de Nigro Caſtro*, the then Grand Maſter of the Hoſpital of *St. John of Jeruſalem*, and to *Leonard de Tibercis*, then prior at Venice, and procurator-general of the order, of "all the houſes, churches, manors, lands, rents, and other poſſeſſions whatever, in this kingdom, that had formerly belonged to the Knights Templars, together with all the corn that might then be in the ground, and the ornaments of their churches [3]; reſerving only to the crown and to individuals their private rights in every part of the ſame. Among the reſervations to the crown was the advowſon of Rothley church; and in ſome few inſtances it appears that the heirs of the donors obtained their original property.

Nov. 28, 1313, a letter from the king, "cuſtodi quorundam terrarum & tenementorum quondam Templariorum in comitatu Leyceſtr', de terris quondam Templariorum Hoſpitalariis liberandis" (and the like in all other counties where the Templars had property) in purſuance of the order of pope Clement V. and the general council at Vienne, having charged them, under pain of a capital interdict, to deliver up all their poſſeſſions (which had been ſeized in October 1308) to Albert de Nigro Caſtro and Leonard de Tibercis, for the uſe of the Knights Hoſpitallers; "factâ priùs per nos quadem proteſtatione pro conſervatione juris noſtri, & ſubditorum noſtrorum in hâc parte [4]."

"Proteſtatio per regem ſuper reſtitutione terrarum Templariorum facienda Hoſpitalariis, Dec. 26, 1313; with a warrant to the ſheriffs, "de protegendo Hoſpitalarios in aſſecutione premiſſorum [5]."

Eodem modo mandatum eſt Willielmo de Ferrariis de manerio de Rotheleie cum pertinentiis liberandis; & Alexandro de Compton, cuſtodi quorundam terrarum & tenementorum quondam Templariorum in comitatibus Leyceſtrie & Warwic [5]."

In 1314, a petition of *Henry de Lancaſter* was preſented to the king in parliament, "petentis juſtitiam ſibi fieri de quadam placeâ terre in manerio de Rodeleye, quod quidem manerium Edwardus pater ejuſdem Henrici habuit ex feoffamento domini Edwardi patris regis, quam quidem placeam Ricus de Haydon conſtabularii Sancti Brionelli uſurpavit ad opus regis, ad exheredationem ipſius Henrici."—Which was thus anſwered: "Mandetur cuſtodi foreſte, quod in preſentiâ conſtabularii de Sancto Brianello nunc, & Henrici de Lancaſtrie ſuper hoc premuniend' ſi intereſſe voluerit, inquirat ſuper modo & cauſâ captionis paſture in manum regis; & ſi paſtura illa ſit de pertinentiis manerii predicti; & pro tempore capta fuit in manum regis; & per quem; & a quo tempore; & qualiter & quo modo; & utrum tempore prefati Henrici an patris ſui; & utrum paſtura illa ſit in manu regis, an alterius; & ſi in manu alterius, tunc cujus, & qualiter, & quomodo; & quantum paſtura illa contineat, & valeat per annum; & de aliis articulis, &c. Et certificet regi de eo quod inde invenerit in premiſſis [6]."

In 1315, "Ad petitionem quorundam ſervientum qui victum ſuum habuerunt in domo Templariorum pro denariis ſuis datis, ſuggerentium, ſe tempore quo terre Templariorum fuerunt in manu Regis victum ſuum habere de eodem Rege; ſet poſtquam terre predicte ad manus aliorum devenerunt nichil habuerunt, nec habent: unde petunt remedium; Reſponſum eſt: Oſtendant in cancellariâ ſcripta & munimenta, ſi que habeant, de ſuſtentatione ſuâ, & habeant ibidem remedium contra tenentes, &c." [7]

June 29, 1319, a mandate was iſſued by Walter Raynold archbiſhop of Canterbury, including a bull from pope John XXII. "pro Templariis ad aliquam aliam religionem ingrediend' cogendis [8]; which was followed, Nov. 1, 1320, by another mandate from the ſame archbiſhop, with a bull from pope John, "pro liberatione bonorum Templariorum Hoſpitalariis [9]. A third bull of the ſame pope, in 1322, confirmed all the former grants, "cum anathematibus contra detentores [10];" and finally, by a general decree of a great council at Vienne, May 2, 1324, their lands in general were annexed and incorporated to the Knights Hoſpitallers [11].

The headſhips of Rothley and Dalby appear to have been at this time conſolidated, under the title of "The Commandery of Dalby and Rothley [12]."

"The lands of the Templars," Mr. Burton ſays, "were given by act of parliament, 17 Edward II. 1324, to the Knights Hoſpitallers [13] of St. John of Jeruſalem; who granted the Temple-houſe in Fleet-ſtreet, in the reign of king Edward III. to the Students of the Common Laws; which houſe, in the time of king Henry VI. was divided into two honourable ſocieties; viz. The Inner Temple and The Middle Temple [14]; the Inner Temple being the mother and moſt antient of all other the houſes of court, to which I muſt acknowledge all due reſpect, being a fellow thereof, admitted into the ſame Society on the 20th of May, 1593.

Their principal houſe, *The New Temple*, was given by the king to *Thomas* earl of *Lancaſter*; who, forfeiting it ſhortly after by rebellion, it returned again to the crown; and was granted, firſt, to *Adomare de Valence* earl of *Pembroke* [15]; and after his deceaſe to *Hugh le Deſpenſer* the younger for life [16]; which *Hugh* being attainted in 1327, the right thereof devolved once more to the Crown [17]; and might therein have continued, but that (in compliance with the decree of the great council at Vienne in 1324 [18]) the lands of the Templars having been generally beſtowed upon the Knights Hoſpitallers of St. John of Jeruſalem, king Edward III. granted this manſion unto the Knights of that order here in England; who, ſoon after (as the tradition is) demiſed the ſame, for the rent of £10. a year, unto divers profeſſors of the common law, that came from Thavies Inn in Holbourn. Now that there is nothing but tradition left to us for this cannot ſeem ſtrange, conſidering what ſpoil Wat Tyler, with his fellow rebels, made here in 4 Richard II. by deſtroying and burning their books and records, as an old Annal [19] telleth us, in the law French of that time; ſcil. "Les rebells alleront a le Temple, & jetteront les meaſons a le terre, & avegheront tighles, iſſint que ils faitont coverture en mal array; & alleront en l'egliſe, & priſteront touts les liveres & rolles de remembrances, que furont en lour huches deins le Temple de Apprentices de la Ley; & portentont en le haut chimene, & les arderont [20]."

As an account of the Knights Hoſpitallers has been already given under Old Dalby [21]; it may be ſufficient here to ſtate, that their profeſſion was, to defend Chriſtianity againſt Pagans, and to defend the church [22]; to entertain pilgrims in their journies to the Holy Land, and to defend them from robbers; and that it was from the high eſtimation in which their character at that time ſtood that they obtained the lands of the Knights Templars. None were to be admitted that were of a defamed life, or without being gentlemen by blood; eſpecially the priors were required to be gentlemen by deſcent [1]; and they had aſſigned to them for their dreſs, by pope Honorius II. a black mantle with a white croſs in the fore part thereof, as ſhewn in Plate CXXVII. They were firſt introduced into England in 1100, when John Briſet built them a houſe near Smithfield, called *St. John of Jeruſalem*; which ſtill retains that name. By a petition of the prior and brethren of this hoſpital to king Edward III. and his council, in 1314, it appears, that in the reign of king Edward I. the ſum of £2654. 11s. 4*d.* had been taken out of their treaſury at Clerkenwell, for the king's uſe, by ſir Philip de Wyloughby, chancellor of the Exchequer; of which they requeſted re-payment; and moreover that (though they had voluntarily given to the late king in his great need 700 marks, in return for which the lands of their ſocmen and their villans were to be exempt from talliage), "la reigne Margarete ſuit briefs de faire lever de eux lxx marcs pur ſon ore, auxint come le Priour euſt fait une fyn devers le Roi; de quoi il prient remedie." To the firſt part of their petition, they were anſwered, that they might take credit for the ſum they mentioned in their payments at the Exchequer. The ſecond part was poſtponed till the next parliament, "ut tunc vel ante diſcutiatur ſi Regina hujuſmodi aurum habere debet, vel non [2]."

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[1] Clauſ. 6 Edw. II. m. 29. dorſo. [2] Cart. 7 Edw. II. pars 1. m. 12. [3] Rymer, vol. III. p. 451. [4] Ibid. p. 454.

[5] Ibid. pp. 451. 456. [6] Rolls of Parliament, 8 Edw. II. vol. I. p. 315. [7] Ibid. p. 319.

[8] Dugdale, Mon. Angl. vol. II. p. 943. [9] Ibid. p. 945. [10] Rymer, vol. III. p. 956.

[11] Dugdale's Warwickſhire, ed. 1730, vol. II. pp. 962—965; Rymer, vol. IV. p. 323. [12] See vol. III. p. 246.

[13] The lands of the Templars given to the Hoſpitallers were ſuppoſed to be tithe-free, as given before the Lateran Council.

[14] See Blount's Gloſſography, voc. *Mort.* [15] Cart. 15 Edw. II. m. 21. [16] Cart. 1 Edw. III.

[17] Hiſt. Angl. Script. Antiq. col. 2549. [18] Ibid. col. 1733. l. 16. 34. [19] Olim Abbathiæ S. Mariæ Ebor. ſpectans.

[20] Dugdale, Origines Juridiciales, p. 144. [21] See vol. III. p. 315.

[22] I have a copy of the "Statuta Hoſpitalis Hieruſalem," printed in 1586, folio, with many fine plates, and the portraits of fifty-one of their grand maſters, beginning with "Fr. Gerardus, tum Hoſpitalis Præfectus, cum a Chriſtianis Duce Gothofredi Hieruſalem capta eſt, anno Domini MXXXXVII."

In 1325, the prior and brethren of the Hoſpital of St. *John of Jeruſalem* repreſent, "Qe come nr̃e dit ſeigneur le Roi, par aſſent de ſon parlement, livrer as ditz priour & freres totes les terres & tenementz, ove les appurtenaunces, qe furent du Temple en ſon roiaume, forſpris aſquns manoirs qe ſont demorez a nr̃e dit ſeigneur le Roi del graunt de l'avauntditz priour & freres; la ad le gardein del manoir de Faxflete, quel eſt un les manoirs enſuit forſpris, de ſa auctorite demene pris & ſeiſi en le mayn le roi totes les terres & tenementz, ove les aportenances, que furrent du Temple en Suth Cave & Beford en le counte d'Everwik; et les claime et chalenge come aportenantz au dit manoir de Faxflete, pa la ou il ne ſont, ne unqes ne furent, de rien a cel manoir de Faxflet aportenantz: dont les ditz priour & freres prient remedie pur Diewe [3]."

In 1327, the prior of St. *John of Jeruſalem* experienced ſome difficulty in ſecuring the poſſeſſions which had been transferred to the priory by the ſeveral foregoing grants; as appears by the following petition: "A nr̃e ſeigneur le Roi e a ſon Conſeil prie le priour de l'Hoſpital Seint Johan de Jeruſalem en Engleterre, q̃ come les terres e tenements qe furent du Temple ſoient ꝑ eſtatut ordenez & liverez au dit Hoſpital; qe meiſmes celes terres & ten' ſoient forpris en le ſtatur e les briefs qe ſeront faitz a les gentz deſhitez put lour letres re-avoir [4]." What anſwer was received does not appear; but in Hilary Term, 1328, "Prior Sancti Johannis Jeruſalem in Angliâ, per petitionem ſuam, Gallicè, petit jus ſuum ad eccleſiam de Rothely, nuper per Regem recuperatam; quam petitionem Dominus Rex huc mittit', ut, &c. In hoc placito ſit mentio de dictâ rectoriâ, & de capellis eodem pertinentibus; ſcilicet, Gaddeſby, Cayham, Grimſton, Wartnaby, Caudwell, & Wikeham, & medietate dicti manerii: Judicium redditum eſt, quod prior & fratres eant ſine die pro premiſſis [5]."

In 1329, the Knights Hoſpitallers obtained from king Edward II. a confirmation of the manor of Rothley, with the advowſon of the church and its ſeveral chapels, as fully as it had been granted to the Templars by king Edward I. But in the following year we find their poſſeſſions in this county and other places again conteſted in parliament: "A noſtre ſeigneur le Roi & a ſon Conſail prient ſes bones gentz, q̃ come l'ordre des Templiers eſt & fut defait ꝑ l'apoſtoille, & puis quele defaute noſtre ſeigneur le Roi votre piere, & ſes liges homes, cheſcun a qi l'eſchete apendoit, entrierent, ſicome Ley de terre voleit, la feut ordine, trop ſuttilement & en male manere, contre le Roi & ſes bones gentz, ꝑ ſire Hugh le Deſpenſer le piere & le fuiz, pur trop grantz deñs outre meſure q'il priſtent des Hoſpitaliers, apres un parlement fu auxi come euſt eſte en parlement, les ditz Hugh & Hugh firent venir les juſtices le Roi. & les diſaient q'il informaſſent le Roi, s'il poet g̃nter totes les dites terres & tenementes as Hoſpitaliers qe eſtoient as Templiers. Les dites juſtices diſoient apꝑtement & expreſſement, qe le Roi ne ne devote ne ne le poiet faire ꝑ Ley; non pas pur ce les ditz Hugh & Hugh, ꝑ poair q'il avoient, firent fair un ſtatut, ſicome piert ꝑ le ſtatut, qe les Hoſpitaliers euſſent les terres de Templiers. Et en lequel eſtatute poet eſtre trowe, q̃ les juſtices ne s'aſſentirent point; car ils ne poient pur lour ſerment par la diſheritaunce du Roy & du ſes gentz. Et diſoient, q̃ ce ſunt contrarie a ley, iſſi q̃ cel eſtatut ſe fiſt contre ley & contre reſon. Par qoi prient ſes bones gentz de ſa ligeance, q̃ cel eſtatut ſoit deffait, & tenu pur nul, iſſi q̃ cheſcun puiſſe reſſortir a ſoen, deſicome per force eſtaient oſtez, per briefs q̃ iſſerent de cel eſtatut nient aſſentu per parlement. Et q̃ accion ſoit reſerve a noſtre ſeigneur le Roi, & a touz autres ṽs les Hoſpitaliers, des iſſues qe ils ont pris en le mene temps des terres & tenemontz ſuſditz."—The anſwer to this was, "Demoergie tan qe un autre parlement [6]."

Their privileges were thus again confirmed by king Edward III. in 1333 and 1334.

"Edwardus, Dei gratiâ, rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie, & dux Aquitainie, omnibus ad quos preſentes litere pervenerint ſalutem. Sciatis quod cum celebris memorie dominus Henricus rex Anglie, pater noſter, dudum per cartam ſuam dediſſet & conceſſiſſet dilectis nobis in Chriſto magiſtro & fratribus Milicie Templi in Angliâ manerium de Rotheley, cum advocatione eccleſie ejuſdem & capellarum ad eam ſpectantium: habendum & tenendum de ipſo rege patre noſtro & heredibus ſuis dictis magiſtro & fratribus & ſucceſſoribus ſuis in puram & perpetuam elemoſinam, ſicut in dictâ cartâ pleniùs continetur: Nos, licet diverſis rationibus jus habeamus in advocatione eccleſie manerii predicti, & capellarum predictarum; volumus tamen et concedimus, pro nobis & heredibus noſtris, quantum in nobis eſt, quod iidem magiſter & fratres & ſucceſſores eandem eccleſiam, cum capellis de Gaddeſby, Kayham, Grymeſtone, Warnoteby, Caudewell, & Wykeham, ad dictam eccleſiam ſpectantibus, habeant & teneant ad pitanciam fratrum conventûs ſui de Acon, ſine reclamatione noſtri vel heredum noſtrorum, in perpetuum. In cujus rei teſtimonium has literas noſtras fieri fecimus patentes. Teſte meipſo, apud Selebourn, ſexto decimo die Auguſti, anno regni noſtri quarto. Nos autem tenorem literarum predictarum, ad requiſitionem dilectorum nobis in Chriſto prioris & fratrum Hoſpitalis Sancti Johannis Jeruſalem in Angliâ duximus exemplificandam. In cujus (&c.) Teſte Rege, apud Weſtmonaſterium, xxviii die Novembris [7]."

In 1339, the privileges which had been granted to the Knights Templars, and had been transferred to the Knights Hoſpitallers, were once more confirmed by the king in parlement: "A noſtre ſeigneur le roy & a ſon conſeill prie le priour de Hoſpitall St. Johan de Jeruſalem, en Engleterre, qe come totes les terres & tenementz del dit Hoſpitall & du Temple en Engleterre, ſoient doneez en pure & perpetuele aſmoigne, & en defence de la terre ſeinte, le dit priour a la requeſt del dit noſtre ſeigneur le roi a ſon parlement de Nottingham, granta en aide de ſa guerre en Eſcoce x hoñes d'armes y a demorer un quarter de l'an a les deſpenſes & couſtages le dit priour, leſqueux demorerent la pres de troys quarters de l'an a les couſtages meſmes celui priour. Pleiſe a noſtre dit ſeigneur le roy & a ſon conſeil graunter letter deſuz ſon grant ſeal au dit priour, qe cel graunt des gentz d'armes a celle foiz fet ne lui tourne en cuſtume el temps avenir."—The petition was thus anſwered: "Il demaunde reſon, & pur ceo eſt accordez per les counſeill q'il eit ceo q'il prie [8]."

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[1] Dugdale, Warwickſhire, vol. II. p. 115; Willis, Mitred Abbeys, vol. I. p. 129.

[2] Rolls of Parliament, 8 Edw. II; vol. I. p. 299.

[3] Ibid. p. 431.

[4] Rolls of Parliament, vol. II. p. 12.

[5] Placita coram Rege, apud Ebor', Termino Hill', anno Edwardi III. 2°, Rot. 19°, in Receptu Scaccarii.—"Hoc placitum continet quatuor Rotulos integratos." Roper, MS.

[6] Rolls of Parliament, vol. II. p. 41.

[7] Pat. 2 Edw. III. p. 2. m. 7. per Inſpex. Vide etiam Pat. 5 Ric. II. p. 2. m. 31. Dugdale, Mon. Ang. II. p. 412. 511—513.

[8] Rolls of Parliament, vol. II. p. 100.

From this time the Knights Hoſpitallers continued to enjoy their property and their privileges uninterrupted, with additional confirmations by every ſucceeding king, till their final diſſolution.

When the Infidels got poſſeſſion of the Holy Land, theſe knights retired to the iſle of Rhodes, which they maintained 200 years. When the Turks beat them out there, the iſland of Malta was given to them by Charles V and Pope Clement VII.; whence they are called *Knights of Malta*, as before of *Rhodes*. They have reſiſted ſeveral attacks of the Turks; and were betrayed to the French in 1798. By the Treaty of Amiens, 1802, their iſland and poſſeſſions have been reſtored to them, under guarantee of certain Powers; till the terms of which are complied with in the full extent, it ſeems to be both the duty and the intereſt of Great Britain to retain them in her hands.

Richard, ſon of *Richard le Foune*, releaſed to ſir *Hugo de Meygnell* all his right to lands, &c. in Yeveley[1], by deed dated at Rakedale on the feaſt of St. Matthew, 13 Edward III. 1339[2].

"Noverint univerſi per preſentes nos *Hugonem de Meignell*[3] chivaler & *Aleſiam* uxorem meam attornaſſe & loco noſtro poſuiſſe dilectos nobis in Chriſto Johannem le Parker capellanum, & Willielmum Attehall, conjunctim & diviſim, ad recipiendum ſeiſinam noſtram de Johanne filio Richardi del Pek de Rodeley de duabus acris terre & dimidiâ, cum ſuis pertinentiis, in Rodeley, &c. In cujus rei teſtimonium, &c. Dat' apud Rodeley, &c. 21 Edward III. 1347."[4]

Alice, daughter of *Robert Paynell*, of Herteyſhorne, granted ſir *Hugo* de Meygnell, knt. and *Aleſia* his wife, and to *Thomas* ſon of the ſaid Hugo and Aleſia, and to his heirs, the reverſion of all his lands and manor of Kyngeſley. Dated at Newhall, 24 Edw. III. 1350.

Roger de Verdon, of Herteſhorne, granted to the ſame parties all his right to the lands at Kingeſley, &c. Dated alſo at Newhall 24 Edward III.[5]

By an inquiſition in 1352, it appeared that *John* (ſon of *Nicholas*) *de Glenfield* held at his death 40*s.* rent in Rothley, of the prior of St. *John of Jeruſalem in England* by ſocage[6]; and by another in 1358, that he alſo held ſome lands in Rothley[7].

In 1370, *Baldwin Fitz Piers*, of Glenfield, granted all his right in all his lands and tenements at Rothley to *Robert de Swillington* (his uncle) and his heirs[8].

"The following Rental of this Commandery of the Knights Hoſpitallers," ſays Mr. Burton, "I have thought good here to inſert, taken out of that manuſcript pertaining to this order, made 46 Edward III. 1372; which I vouched before in Dalby on the Woulds[9].

Preceptorium de Rothley.

Manerium ibidem, cum rectoriâ & molendino aquatico dimittitur ad firmam pro 22 lī.; & firmarius oneratur cum ſtipendiis capellanorum.

Redditus de ſokâ de Rothley valet per ann.	6	9	0
Reddit' de ſokâ de Cateſby[10] valet per ann.	6	11	5
Reddit' de ſokâ de Barneſby[11] valet per ann.	3	0	3
Reddit' de South Croxton valet per ann.	1	4	0½
Reddit' villate de Babegrave valet, &c.	2	19	2½
Reddit' villate de Kayham valet per ann.	3	4	5
Reddit' villate de Merdefeild South valet per ann.	2	6	0½
Reddit' villate de Merdefeild North valet per ann.	2	8	6
Reddit' villate de Tilton valet per ann.	2	0	9
Reddit' villate de Somerby valet per ann.	1	15	0
Reddit' de Grimſton valet per ann.	2	16	0
Reddit' de Warkeney[12] valet per ann.	5	13	1
Reddit' de Cauldwell & Wykeham valet	4	1	11
Reddit' villate de Saxby valet	1	0	4
Reddit' ſervicii ejuſdem manerii valet per annum	7	6	8
Reddit' de volunt' ejuſdem manerii	3	5	4
Terra de Temple Cateſby[10] dimiſſa hoc anno dictis hominibus	2	0	0
Reddit' de Melton Moubray valet per ann.	0	17	8
Reddit' manerii de Stoneſby valet per ann.	2	6	8
Reddit' ibidem valet 11 lī. 11 s̄. 10 đ. 1 libram piperis, & 4 capones.			
Capella de Cateſby[10], viz. decima garbarum & feni ibidem, valent per ann.	12	0	0
Decime garbarum & feni capelle de Grimſton valet per ann.	6	13	4
Decime garbarum & feni capelle de Warkney[12] valet per ann.	5	0	0
Capella de Cauldwell & Wikam dimittitur ad firmam per ann. pro	4	6	8
Perquiſita curie de Rotheley valent per ann.	5	19	0

Ad manerium de Rotheley pertinent 5 carucate terre, unde ſuſtentari poſſunt 24 vacce, 100 boviculi, & 60 porci & porcelli.

Item debent maneria predict' cariag' blad' per 20 dies in ancupio.

Summa totalis recept'	138	1	8½

Et ſic in marcis 208 marc' 1 s̄. 8½ đ.

Onus preceptorii predicti.

In viſitatione domini prioris pro 2 diebus	2	0	0
In denariis capituli	0	14	10
In ſtipendiis collectorum colligend' redditus per ann.	1	6	8
In feodo ſeneſchalli & ſubſeneſchalli nihil hic computatur, quia allocatur in Dalby.			
In ſolutione pro annuo redditu archidiaconi Leic', pro juriſdictione infra parochiam de Rotheley,	2	13	4
Item abbati de Croxton per ann.	1	2	0
In ſtipendiis cuſtodum boſcorum & terrarum dominicarum per ann.	0	6	8
Et firmarius inveniet cuſtodum menſam.			
In ſtipendiis duarum capellanorum apud Rotheley.			
Summa totius oneris	8	3	6

Et ſic in marcis 12 marc' 3 s̄. 6 đ.

Rotheley, cum eccleſia de Melton, Stoneſby, Whelleſburgh, Buckminſter, & Seuſterne	125	16	0

Et ſolvit archidiacono Leiceſtrie, pro penſione ſuâ, 4 marcas.

Dalby & Rotheley.

Extenta eorum valent per annum 363 marc' 11 s̄. 8¼ đ.
Onus eorum per annum 31 marc' 3 s̄. 2¾ đ.
Sic remanet ultra onus ut ſupra 329 marc' 7 s̄. 5½ đ.
Inde in annuâ reſponſâ eorum 160 marc'.
Rem' pro ſuſtentatione & ſtatu ut ſupra 169 marc' 8 s̄. 5½ đ.

In 1537, *William Hakeluit*, deceaſed, held one place of land, with two granges thereupon erected, and one virgate and a half of land thereto belonging, *in capite*, of the prior of the Hoſpital of St. *John of Jeruſalem*, of his manor of Rothley, by the ſervice of 3*s.* a year[13].

In 1401, *Hugh le Deſpencer*, knight, deceaſed, was ſeiſed of ſix meſſuages, ſix tofts, and ſix virgates of land, with their appurtenances, which were held of the prior of St. *John of Jeruſalem* in ſocage; and *Anne* (the wife of *Edward Botiller*, knight) was the ſiſter and next heir of the ſaid Hugh[14].

In a book of fiſteenths and tenths granted by the laity in 1416, the poſſeſſions of the prior of the Hoſpital of *St. John of Jeruſalem* at Rothley Temple were rated at 10*s.* 6*d.*; and at the ſame ſum in the ſubſidy of 1445, when no abatement was made.

The Soke of Rothley, with its appurtenances, was from this period enjoyed by the Knights Hoſpitallers till the general ſuppreſſion of religious houſes.

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[1] Sir William Meynille, in 1268, gave to the Hoſpitallers of St. John of Jeruſalem ſeveral lands and tenements in his lordſhip of Yeveley. Dugdale, Mon. Angl. vol. II. p. 546.

[2] Harl. MSS. 4208, p. fol. 118. See the ſeal, Plate CXXIV. fig. C.

[3] The Meignells of Langley Meignell were lords of the manor of Old Dalby. See vol. II. p. 246.

[4] Harl. MSS. 4208. fol. 119; ſee fig. D.

[5] Ibid. See fig. E.

[6] Eſch. 26 Edw. III. N° 41. Leic.

[7] Eſch. 32 Edw. III. N° 1. Leic.

[8] Clauſ. 44 Edw. III. N° 16.

[9] See before, vol. III. p. 215; and ſee in Churton's Life of Smith, p. 106, the claims of the Hoſpitallers.

[10] Gaddeſby.

[11] Bareſby.

[12] Wartnaby.

[13] Eſch. 49 Edw. III. pars 1. m. . . . . N° 66.

[14] Eſch. 3 Hen. IV. N° 29. Leic.

Two different ſeals of the Knights Hoſpitallers have been given, under Old Dalby. The firſt of them is a double ſeal of their earlieſt prior Garnerius, to a deed in 1189. On one of them a perſon kneeling at prayers before a crucifix, inſcribed, SALVE, ARBOR SC'A, ARBOR DIGNA. On the other, a venerable head, and ✠ S. GARN. PRIORIS HOSPITAL IN ANGL. The other of Thomas Docwra, who was prior in the early part of the reign of Henry VIII. ✠ S. PRIORIS HOSPITAL JERUSALEM IN ANGL[1].—A third ſeal, from the original now in my poſſeſſion[2], is here given in Plate CXXVII. The face of it is elegantly cut on ſilver; and it was probably the ſeal uſed by prior Weſton, in whoſe time the houſe was diſſolved. The inſcription is, Sigillum fr'i Joh'is baptiſte Jeruſalem in Anglia de Clerkenwell.

In 1463, *Thomas Walſh*, late of Onlep, eſq. deceaſed, was ſeiſed of one meſſuage, 20 acres of land, and 12 acres of meadow, in Rothley[3].

May 24, 1446, ſir *John Langstrother, maſter of the commandery of Rothley*, gives his teſtimony, among many others, to the marriage of Laurence Sherard, eſq. of Stapleford, with Elizabeth Durant, of Cotteſmore, in Rutland; and to the fact of their having had a daughter, who lived full two hours, and was afterward buried in Stapleford kirk-yard with maſs and due oblations[4]. To this deed is appended the double ſeal of the maſter of the commandery of Rothley, engraved in Plate CXXVII.

Sir John Langſtrother was elected prior of St. John of Jeruſalem, March 9, 1469[5]; but, "ſiding with the Houſe of Lancaſter," he was taken priſoner in Tewkeſbury battle, 1471, and by king Edward IV. put to death in cold blood, contrary to the promiſe of a prince, who had aſſured his life with oaths[6].

Sir *Thomas Newport* occurs as commander of the commandery of Dalby and Rothley in 1503 and 1505[7]; and was ſucceeded by ſir *John Babington*, a knight of Rhodes; who, becoming farmer of Temple Bruere, revived an old claim of the Knights Hoſpitallers to a diſtant part of Aſhby-heath, againſt *Thomas de la Laund*, then lord of Aſhby; who filing a bill in Chancery to ſupport his right, was anſwered in 1522 by ſir John Babington. By the inſtructions drawn up on this occaſion by ſir Thomas de la Laund, for Hugh Clerke, of Lincoln's Inn, his learned counſel, and by his notes on thoſe inſtructions, it appears that he was betrayed by the ſaid Clerke, and otherwiſe endamaged to the value of 200 marks. "And here," ſays Mr. Peck, "ended the ſquabble; for Babington being, as it ſhould ſeem, too great for de la Laund to contend with, he was therefore forced to ſit down contented with loſs both of his money and his right[8]."

July 7, 1524, *Andrew Noell*, of Dalby, gent. obtained from the prior and brethren of the Hoſpital of St. *John of Jeruſalem* a leaſe, for the term of his life, of the rectory of Rothley, at a rent of £12. ſterling[9].

The introduction of the family of *Babington* was owing to the above-mentioned preferment of ſir John Babington to the commandery. Attending a chapter of the order at Clerkenwell in 1526, he was permitted to anticipate the revenues of his preceptory for three years; for which purpoſe, a leaſe for that term was granted to (his brother) *Humphrey Babington*, eſq. and *John Vinald*, merchant of Genoa, and to *John Mahlfreyn*, a brother of the houſe, on a rent of £57. 5*s.* 1½*d.* for the two firſt years, and of £200. for the third year, of the whole preceptory, with all its rights, except only the woods, underwoods, oblations, advowſons, wardſhips, marriages, eſcheats, reliefs, naives, penſions, heriots, and mortuaries[10].

The manor and advowſon again reverted to the crown at the diſſolution of religious houſes; when the eſtates of the Hoſpital of *St. John of Jeruſalem* here were valued at 87*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* a year, as a MS Valor; but in Dugdale[11], Rothley is jointly valued, with Dalby and Hether, at 231*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* a year.

At the ſame period lands at Rothley of the yearly value of 22*s.* appertained to the monaſtery of Croxton; which were granted in 1539 to *Thomas* earl of *Rutland* by deed of exchange[12].

In 1544, king Henry VIII. for a valuable conſideration, granted to *Edward Cartwright* the manor of Rothley, with the priory, and all the demeſne lands and woods; and in the ſame year they were conveyed by *Cartwright* to the above-mentioned *Humphrey Babington*, eſq.; who was a lineal deſcendant from ſir *John Babington*, of Babington, in Northumberland, chief captain of the city of Morlaix in Bretagne in the time of king Edward III. by whom he was knighted in 1352. He was buried in the monaſtery of the White Fryars at Morlaix.

His ſon and name-ſake had five ſons; of whom ſir *William* the eldeſt was bred to the law, and became firſt a baron of the Exchequer, and afterward chief juſtice of the common pleas. He lived to the age of 99, in godly life and converſation; and was buried in the priory of Lenton, co. Notts, 1497[13]. This branch of the family ſoon terminated in females.

Thomas Babington, the ſecond ſon, ſold in his youth his patrimony at Brigford, co. Notts[14], and after ſerved in the battle of Agincourt with king Henry V. His ſword and bow that he bore that day are yet preſerved in the family. At the age of 63 he returned home, and became poſſeſſed of the capital manor of Dethick in Derbyſhire by marriage with *Iſabel* heireſs of *Robert Dethick*, eſq. a family of great conſequence being ſettled at that place.

Sir *John Babington*, his ſon and heir, married *Iſabel* daughter of Henry Bradbourne, of Weſt Haugh in Derbyſhire; and was ſlain in Boſworth field, Aug. 22, 1485.

Thomas Babington, of Dethick, his ſon and heir, married *Editha* daughter of *Ralph Fitzherbert*, of Norbury; and had licence, Auguſt 30, 1512, from king Henry VIII, by writ of privy ſeal, to found a chantry in the pariſh church of All Saints, at Aſton, in the dioceſe of Coventry and Lichfield. He had nine ſons and ſix daughters; and died March 13, 1518.

Anthony, the eldeſt ſon, by marriage with *Elizabeth* daughter and heir of *John Ormond*, added greatly to the aggrandizement of the family[15]; as his great grandfather had before done by his match with the heireſs of *Dethick*.

Sir *John*, the ſecond ſon, was the maſter of the commandery of Rothley.

Two others, *Ralph* the third, and *Thomas* the ſixth ſon, were provided for in the church.

Humphrey, the fifth ſon, died in 1544, poſſeſſed of the lordſhip of Rothley; and was buried in that church. His wife *Eleanor* was daughter and co-heir of *John Beaumont*, of Wedneſbury, co. Stafford, great-grandchild of *Henry* lord *Beaumont*; and *William* the ſeventh ſon married *Joan* the other ſiſter and coheir.

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[1] See under Old Dalby, Plate XXXIX. fig. 245. 247; from Madox's Collections, in the Britiſh Muſeum; where, however, neither of the inſcriptions is accurately given by the engraver.

[2] This ſeal was in 1741 poſſeſſed by Samuel Gale, eſq. F. A. S.; in 1777 by E. Thomas, F. R. S.; and in 1802 I purchaſed it at the ſale of Samuel Tyſſen, eſq. F. S. A. together with an engraving of it by Vertue while in Mr. Gale's poſſeſſion.

[3] Eſch. 3 Edw. IV. N° 13. Leic.

[4] See vol. II. p. 348.

[5] Willis's Mitred Abbeys, vol. I. p. 132.

[6] Fuller's Church Hiſtory, Book VI. p. 359.

[7] See vol. III. p. 246.

[8] Peck, MSS. 4937. p. 103. b.

[9] See vol. III. p. 247.

[10] Ibid.

[11] Mon. Angl. vol. II. p. 412.

[12] Grants in the Augmentation office.

[13] He gave to the third brother Norman, the manor, lands, and tenements in Brigford, co. Notts; which Norman and his wife lie buried at Brigford.

[14] A fine occurs in 1432, between Thomas Babington, eſq. and Iſabella his wife, querents, and Thomas Chaworth, eſq. ſir William Babington, and William Algarthorp, deforcients, concerning the manors of Dethick and Lutchurch, with a meadow, two meſſuages, and three bovates of land, in Whittington, and the advowſon of the chapel of St. John the Baptiſt at Dethick. Fin. 10 Hen. VI.

[15] "A tolerable liſt of the eſtate as it ſtood 8 Eliz. may be ſeen in Thoroton, p. 9. But another Anthony engaging in a conſpiracy in that reign, againſt the queen, in favour of Mary queen of Scots, a great part of the eſtate was forfeited in 1587; and moreover Francis the next brother unthrifty ſold the remainder; which gave the finiſhing ſtroke to the opulency of this line." Dr. Pegge, MS.; confirmed by Harl. MSS. 5809. p. 80.

In 1564, there were 26 families in Rothley; and in that year queen Elizabeth granted to *Bryan Cave* and *Edward Williams* the chief rents, tithes, advowſon of the vicarage, and certain lands. The parties in whoſe favour theſe grants were made conveyed the rights they enjoyed under them in 1561 to ſir *Ambroſe Cave*, a privy counſellor to queen Elizabeth; who in 1567 conveyed to *Thomas Babington*, eſq. of Rothley (who died on the 27th of October that year) and to his ſon *Humphrey Babington*, of Coſſington.

Certain lands in Rothley were leaſed, in 1588, by queen Elizabeth, to *Chriſtopher Middleton* for 21 years[1].

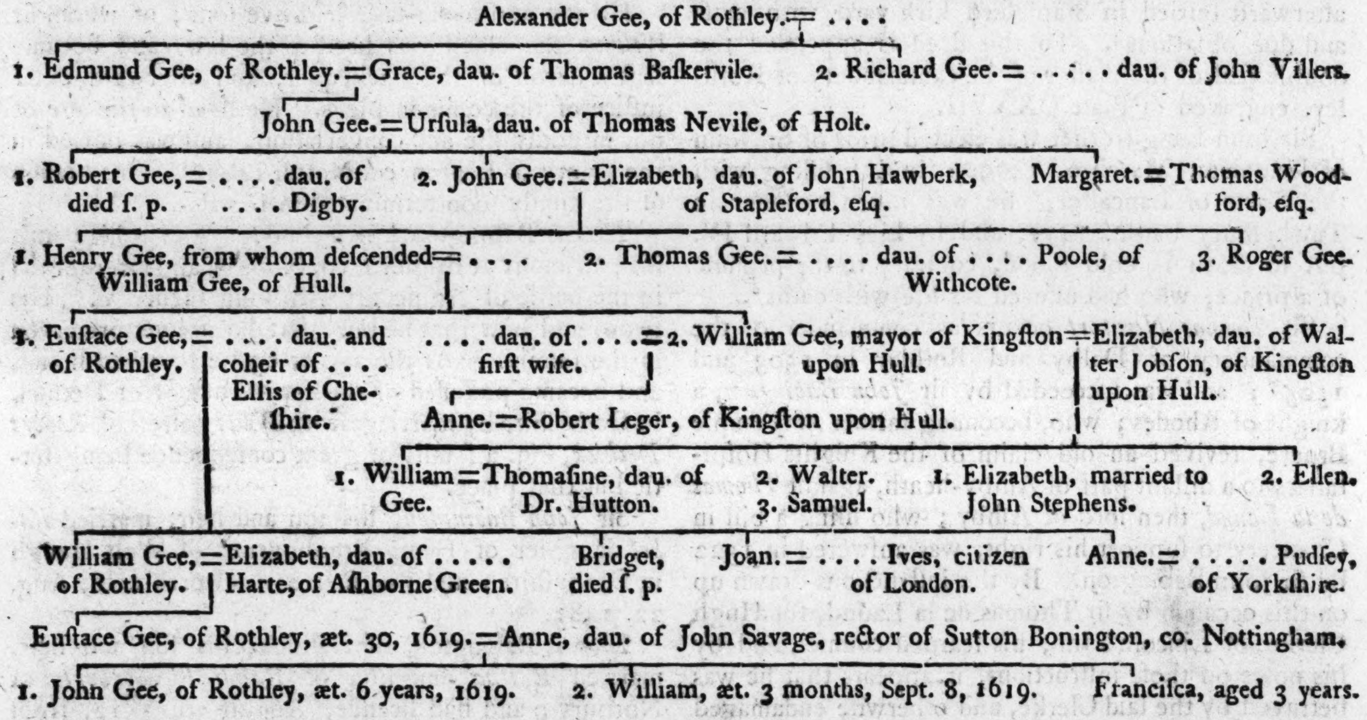
Humphrey Babington, eſq. died June 17, 1611, ſeiſed of the manor, rectory, and advowſon of Rothley, held *in capite* by knight's ſervice. His arms were, Quarterly, Argent, ten torteauxes; 4. 3. 2. and 1. a label of five points Azure, *Babington*; 2. Azure, a croſs flory Or, *Braham*; 3. Argent, a feſs Vaire, Or and Azure, between three water-bougets Sable, *Dethick*; 4. Or, a chevron Gules, and a canton Ermine, *Stafford*; 5. Azure, ſemé of fleur de lis, a lion rampant Or, *Beaumont*; 6. Gules, a lion rampant Vaire, *Everingham*; 7. Argent, a bend compony Gules and Sable, between two gemelles of the laſt, *Lenthorpe*; 8. Sable, two lions paſſant regardant in pale Argent, *Britley*. Creſt, On a wreath a demi-dragon between two wings Gules[2].

The following letter from the next owner of Rothley to his friend and neighbour ſir William Herrick, gives ſome idea of the generous manners of the time:

"Good ſir William; as I have bene behouldinge to you for many kindneſſes, ſo ame I bould now to intreate this one; which is, that you would be pleaſed to beſtow a pare or two of yonge hearnes of me. And if it ſhall happen that either my woodes or waters may pleaſure you, they ſhall be at your commaunde. And ſo concludinge with my love to yourſelfe and my good lady, reſtinge reddye to repaye your courteſy if any occaſion be offered wherin I have power, I end. From Rotheley Temple, June 19, 1615. Your aſſured loving friend, THO. BABINGTON[3]."

In 1619, the family of *Gee* poſſeſſed ſome property at Rothley; and their pedigree is thus entered in the Viſitation of that year.

Arms: Gules, a ſword in bend Argent, hilted and pomeled Or; in chief a creſcent Argent for difference. Creſt, a gauntlet Argent, garniſhed at the wriſt Or, holding a ſword Argent, hilted and pomeled Or; Plate CXXX. fig. 10.[4]



Alexander Gee, of Rothley.=....

1. Edmund Gee, of Rothley.=Grace, dau. of Thomas Baſkervile.
2. Richard Gee.=.... dau. of John Villers.

John Gee.=Urſula, dau. of Thomas Nevile, of Holt.

1. Robert Gee, died ſ. p.=.... dau. of .... Digby.
2. John Gee.=Elizabeth, dau. of John Hawberk, of Stapleford, eſq.
Margaret.=Thomas Woodford, eſq.

1. Henry Gee, from whom deſcended William Gee, of Hull.=....
2. Thomas Gee.=.... dau. of .... Poole, of Withcote.
3. Roger Gee.

1. Euſtace Gee, of Rothley.=.... dau. and coheir of .... Ellis of Cheſhire.
.... dau. of .... first wife.=2. William Gee, mayor of Kingſton upon Hull.=Elizabeth, dau. of Walter Jobſon, of Kingſton upon Hull.

Anne.=Robert Leger, of Kingſton upon Hull.

1. William Gee.=Thomaſine, dau. of Dr. Hutton.
2. Walter.
3. Samuel.
1. Elizabeth, married to John Stephens.
2. Ellen.

William Gee, of Rothley.=Elizabeth, dau. of ..... Harte, of Aſhborne Green.
Bridget, died ſ. p.
Joan.=.... Ives, citizen of London.
Anne.=..... Pudſey, of Yorkſhire.

Euſtace Gee, of Rothley, æt. 30, 1619.=Anne, dau. of John Savage, rector of Sutton Bonington, co. Nottingham.

1. John Gee, of Rothley, æt. 6 years, 1619.
2. William, æt. 3 months, Sept. 8, 1619.
Franciſca, aged 3 years.

The freeholders at Rothley in 1630 were, *Roger Walker*, *Robert Paget*, and *John Parker*.

"At this town," ſays Mr. Burton about 1630, "not long ſince dwelt *John Parker* [5], a famous farriour, much ſpoken of for his excellent ſkill and knowledge: a ſcience worthy to be reſpected, if one conſiders the worthineſs of the beaſt; being, as ſome writers hold, the moſt generous, docible, and intelligible of any, and that is moſt employed in the neceſſary affairs of man; or the neceſſity of the knowledge, for the manifold and continual miſchances which daily happen, through the diſorder, miſdemeanor, and miſuſage of theſe poor creatures, which are more abuſed in this land than in any other country under the ſun; which is juſtly taxed in that quadripartite Italian proverb, in part truly ſpoken of this realm:

Englhitierra è	England is,
Prigione de gli huomini.	1. A priſon for men.
Paradiſo de gli donne.	2. A paradiſe for women.
Purgatorio de gli ſervienti.	3. A purgatory for ſervants.
Infierno de gli cavalli.	4. An hell for horſes.

1. Becauſe they be compaſſed with the ſea, and cannot go forth of the land without licenſe.

2. For their free liberty, free paſſage, and freedom of will.

3. For that ſervants here do perform ſuch baſe offices and drudgeries, which are there impoſed upon ſlaves.

4. For the violent and intolerable abuſe of them in unreaſonable riding, as long ſpeedy journies, traines, wild-gooſe (or rather mad-mens) chaſes, and other moſt extream labours.

The Italians (as I have read and heard) do moſt love and favour a good horſe, and cannot endure injury to be done them, no, not to their ordinary hired hackneys; for, if one do either wrong them in the journey, or alter that pace which he firſt contracted for, he ſhall be impriſoned at the next town, there to remain till he have made ſatisfaction to the owner. This inſight, love and affection, is not only in the vulgar and baſer ſort, but in the nobleſt and chiefeſt perſonages among them, as appeareth by their many works written on this ſubject; as Paſquale Caracciolo, a Neapolitan gentleman, in his book of The Glory of a Horſe; Carolo Ruini, a noble ſenator of Bononia, Of the Diſeaſes in an Horſe, and the Cures of them, a work there in great eſteem; of Philippo Scaccho da Tagliacozze, a Roman gentleman, Of all the Griefs in an Horſe, with the Remedies; Caſare Fiaſchi, Of ſhoeing, bridling, teaching of Tricks and Geſtures, and many others[6]. Of our own countrymen in this kind have written, Martin, Maſchall, Clifford, and lately maſter Gervaſe Markham, deſcended out of the houſe of Cotham, in the county of Nottingham[7]; who, in his Maſter-piece, hath exactly ſet down all things belonging to ſmith, farrier, or horſe-leach; printed 1615[8]."

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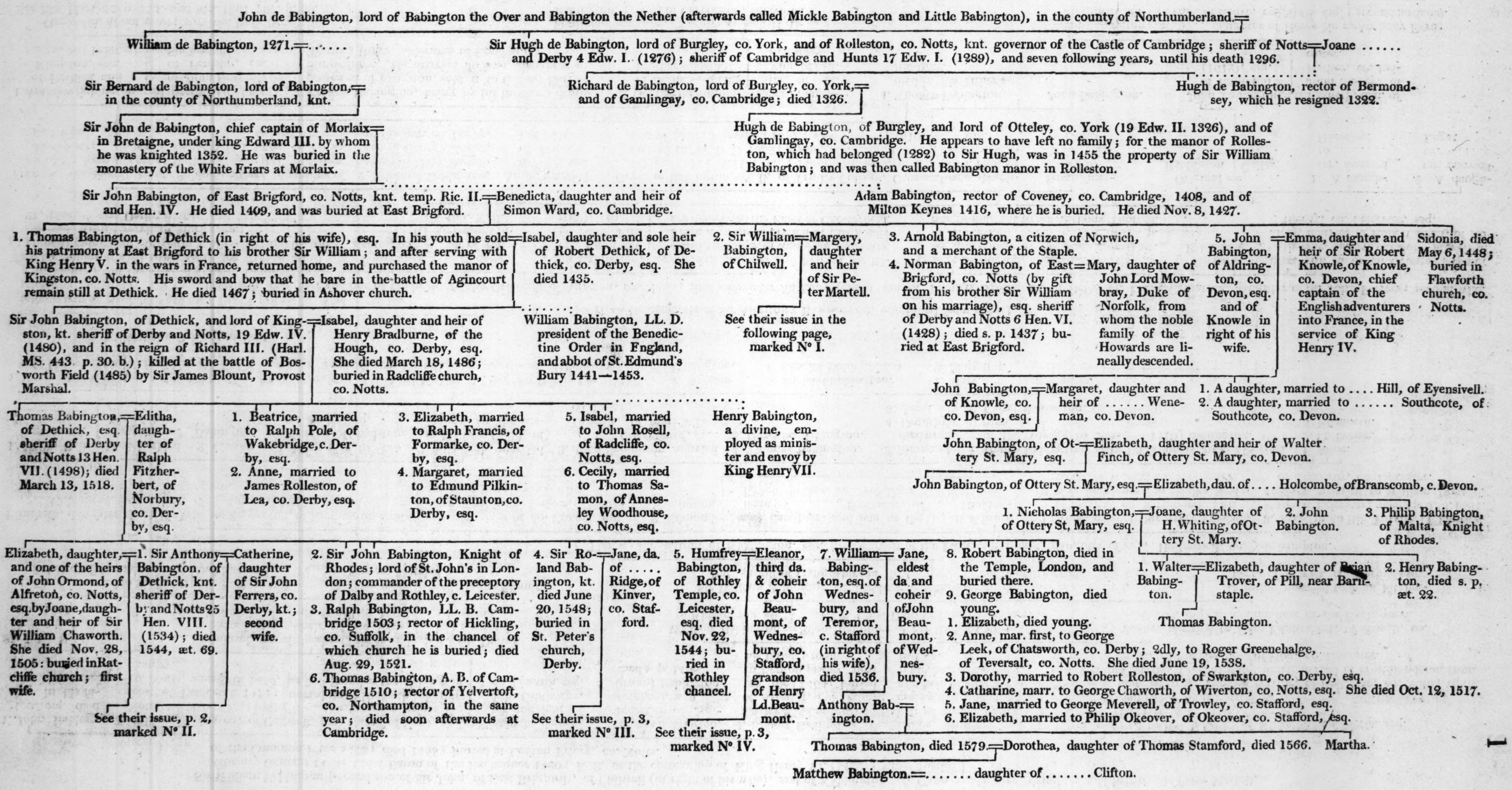
[1] Leaſes in the Augmentation office.
[2] Harl. MSS. Nº 1180; and ſee Plate CXXX.
[3] See the autograph in Plate CXXX.
[4] Theſe arms were granted by William Camden, Rouge-dragon; and Nicholas Charles, Lancaſter.
[5] Francis Parker, his ſon, whom Mr. Burton ſtyles "a cunning farriour," lived in 1641 at Deſford in this county.
[6] La Gloria del Cavall, dell' Paſquale Carracciolo; Anatomia del Cavallo; Carolo Ruini; Opera di Meſcalzia di M. Philippo Schaccho.
[7] Thoroton, p. 176.
[8] Burton, MS.—Gervaſe Markham was the author of a tragedy called "Herod and Autipater;" and publiſhed ſeveral volumes on agriculture and horſemanſhip.

PEDIGREE of BABINGTON, from a Roll drawn by the College of Arms in 1627 (with Additions from Public Records, Heraldic Visitations, and Private Documents); continued to the present time from Parish Registers, and other authentic sources; by M. D. B.



John de Babington, lord of Babington the Over and Babington the Nether (afterwards called Mickle Babington and Little Babington), in the county of Northumberland.=

William de Babington, 1271.= . . . . .

Sir Hugh de Babington, lord of Burgley, co. York, and of Rolleston, co. Notts, knt. governor of the Castle of Cambridge; sheriff of Notts and Derby 4 Edw. I. (1276); sheriff of Cambridge and Hunts 17 Edw. I. (1289), and seven following years, until his death 1296.=Joane . . . . .

Sir Bernard de Babington, lord of Babington, in the county of Northumberland, knt.=

Richard de Babington, lord of Burgley, co. York, and of Gamlingay, co. Cambridge; died 1326.=

Hugh de Babington, rector of Bermondsey, which he resigned 1322.

Sir John de Babington, chief captain of Morlaix in Bretaigne, under king Edward III. by whom he was knighted 1352. He was buried in the monastery of the White Friars at Morlaix.=

Hugh de Babington, of Burgley, and lord of Otteley, co. York (19 Edw. II. 1326), and of Gamlingay, co. Cambridge. He appears to have left no family; for the manor of Rolleston, which had belonged (1282) to Sir Hugh, was in 1455 the property of Sir William Babington; and was then called Babington manor in Rolleston.

Sir John Babington, of East Brigford, co. Notts, knt. temp. Ric. II. and Hen. IV. He died 1409, and was buried at East Brigford.=Benedicta, daughter and heir of Simon Ward, co. Cambridge.

Adam Babington, rector of Coveney, co. Cambridge, 1408, and of Milton Keynes 1416, where he is buried. He died Nov. 8, 1427.

1. Thomas Babington, of Dethick (in right of his wife), esq. In his youth he sold his patrimony at East Brigford to his brother Sir William; and after serving with King Henry V. in the wars in France, returned home, and purchased the manor of Kingston, co. Notts. His sword and bow that he bare in the battle of Agincourt remain still at Dethick. He died 1467; buried in Ashover church.=Isabel, daughter and sole heir of Robert Dethick, of Dethick, co. Derby, esq. She died 1435.

2. Sir William Babington, of Chilwell.=Margery, daughter and heir of Sir Peter Martell.

See their issue in the following page, marked Nº I.

3. Arnold Babington, a citizen of Norwich, and a merchant of the Staple.

4. Norman Babington, of East Brigford, co. Notts (by gift from his brother Sir William on his marriage), esq. sheriff of Derby and Notts 6 Hen. VI. (1428); died s. p. 1437; buried at East Brigford.=Mary, daughter of John Lord Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, from whom the noble family of the Howards are lineally descended.

5. John Babington, of Aldrington, co. Devon, esq. and of Knowle in right of his wife.=Emma, daughter and heir of Sir Robert Knowle, of Knowle, co. Devon, chief captain of the English adventurers into France, in the service of King Henry IV.

Sidonia, died May 6, 1448; buried in Flawforth church, co. Notts.

Sir John Babington, of Dethick, and lord of Kingston, kt. sheriff of Derby and Notts, 19 Edw. IV. (1480), and in the reign of Richard III. (Harl. MS. 443 p. 30. b.); killed at the battle of Bosworth Field (1485) by Sir James Blount, Provost Marshal.=Isabel, daughter and heir of Henry Bradburne, of the Hough, co. Derby, esq. She died March 18, 1486; buried in Radcliffe church, co. Notts.

William Babington, LL. D. president of the Benedictine Order in England, and abbot of St. Edmund's Bury 1441—1453.

John Babington, of Knowle, co. co. Devon, esq.=Margaret, daughter and heir of . . . . . Weneman, co. Devon.

1. A daughter, married to . . . . Hill, of Eyensivell.
2. A daughter, married to . . . . . Southcote, of Southcote, co. Devon.

John Babington, of Ottery St. Mary, esq.=Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Walter Finch, of Ottery St. Mary, co. Devon.

Thomas Babington, of Dethick, esq. sheriff of Derby and Notts 13 Hen. VII. (1498); died March 13, 1518.=Editha, daughter of Ralph Fitzherbert, of Norbury, co. Derby, esq.

1. Beatrice, married to Ralph Pole, of Wakebridge, c. Derby, esq.
2. Anne, married to James Rolleston, of Lea, co. Derby, esq.
3. Elizabeth, married to Ralph Francis, of Formarke, co. Derby, esq.
4. Margaret, married to Edmund Pilkinton, of Staunton, co. Derby, esq.
5. Isabel, married to John Rosell, of Radcliffe, co. Notts, esq.
6. Cecily, married to Thomas Samon, of Annesley Woodhouse, co. Notts, esq.

Henry Babington, a divine, employed as minister and envoy by King Henry VII.

John Babington, of Ottery St. Mary, esq.=Elizabeth, dau. of . . . . Holcombe, of Branscomb, c. Devon.

1. Nicholas Babington, of Ottery St, Mary, esq.=Joane, daughter of H. Whiting, of Ottery St. Mary.

2. John Babington.

3. Philip Babington, of Malta, Knight of Rhodes.

Elizabeth, daughter, and one of the heirs of John Ormond, of Alfreton, co. Notts, esq. by Joane, daughter and heir of Sir William Chaworth. She died Nov. 28, 1505: buried in Ratcliffe church; first wife.=1. Sir Anthony Babington, of Dethick, knt. sheriff of Derby and Notts 25 Hen. VIII. (1534); died 1544, æt. 69.=Catherine, daughter of Sir John Ferrers, co. Derby, kt.; second wife.

See their issue, p. 2, marked Nº II.

2. Sir John Babington, Knight of Rhodes; lord of St. John's in London; commander of the preceptory of Dalby and Rothley, c. Leicester.

3. Ralph Babington, LL. B. Cambridge 1503; rector of Hickling, co. Suffolk, in the chancel of which church he is buried; died Aug. 29, 1521.

6. Thomas Babington, A. B. of Cambridge 1510; rector of Yelvertoft, co. Northampton, in the same year; died soon afterwards at Cambridge.

4. Sir Roland Babington, kt. died June 20, 1548; buried in St. Peter's church, Derby.=Jane, da. of . . . . Ridge, of Kinver, co. Stafford.

See their issue, p. 3, marked Nº III.

5. Humfrey Babington, of Rothley Temple, co. Leicester, esq. died Nov. 22, 1544; buried in Rothley chancel.=Eleanor, third da. & coheir of John Beaumont, of Wednesbury, co. Stafford, grandson of Henry Ld. Beaumont.

See their issue, p. 3, marked Nº IV.

7. William Babington, esq. of Wednesbury, and Teremor, c. Stafford (in right of his wife), died 1536.=Jane, eldest da and coheir of John Beaumont, of Wednesbury.

8. Robert Babington, died in the Temple, London, and buried there.
9. George Babington, died young.
1. Elizabeth, died young.
2. Anne, mar. first, to George Leek, of Chatsworth, co. Derby; 2dly, to Roger Greenehalge, of Teversalt, co. Notts. She died June 19, 1538.
3. Dorothy, married to Robert Rolleston, of Swarkston, co. Derby, esq.
4. Catharine, marr. to George Chaworth, of Wiverton, co. Notts, esq. She died Oct. 12, 1517.
5. Jane, married to George Meverell, of Trowley, co. Stafford, esq.
6. Elizabeth, married to Philip Okeover, of Okeover, co. Stafford, esq.

1. Walter Babington.=Elizabeth, daughter of Brian Trover, of Pill, near Barnstaple.

2. Henry Babington, died s. p. æt. 22.

Thomas Babington.

Anthony Babington.=

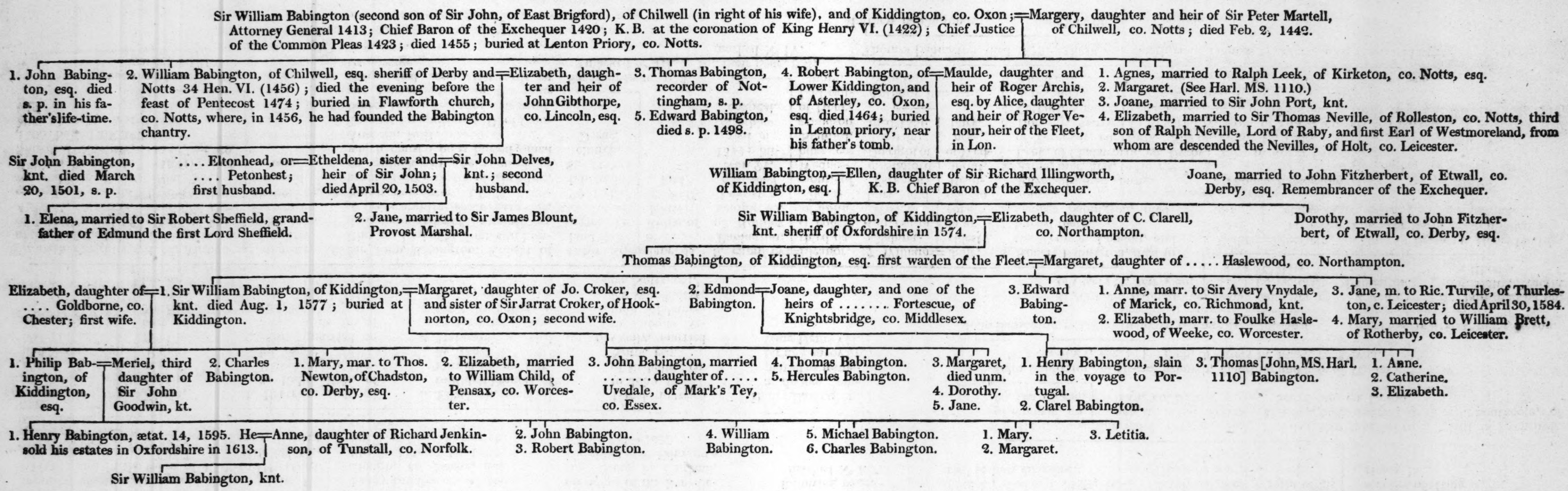
Thomas Babington, died 1579.=Dorothea, daughter of Thomas Stamford, died 1566.

Martha.

Matthew Babington.= . . . . . . daughter of . . . . . . Clifton.

Morey

Nº I. — Descendants of Sir WILLIAM BABINGTON, continued from page 1.



Sir William Babington (second son of Sir John, of East Brigford), of Chilwell (in right of his wife), and of Kiddington, co. Oxon; Attorney General 1413; Chief Baron of the Exchequer 1420; K. B. at the coronation of King Henry VI. (1422); Chief Justice of the Common Pleas 1423; died 1455; buried at Lenton Priory, co. Notts. = Margery, daughter and heir of Sir Peter Martell, of Chilwell, co. Notts; died Feb. 2, 1442.

1. John Babington, esq. died s. p. in his father's life-time.

2. William Babington, of Chilwell, esq. sheriff of Derby and Notts 34 Hen. VI. (1456); died the evening before the feast of Pentecost 1474; buried in Flawforth church, co. Notts, where, in 1456, he had founded the Babington chantry. = Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Gibthorpe, co. Lincoln, esq.

3. Thomas Babington, recorder of Nottingham, s. p.

5. Edward Babington, died s. p. 1498.

4. Robert Babington, of Lower Kiddington, and of Asterley, co. Oxon, esq. died 1464; buried in Lenton priory, near his father's tomb. = Maulde, daughter and heir of Roger Archis, esq. by Alice, daughter and heir of Roger Venour, heir of the Fleet, in Lon.

1. Agnes, married to Ralph Leek, of Kirketon, co. Notts, esq.
2. Margaret. (See Harl. MS. 1110.)
3. Joane, married to Sir John Port, knt.
4. Elizabeth, married to Sir Thomas Neville, of Rolleston, co. Notts, third son of Ralph Neville, Lord of Raby, and first Earl of Westmoreland, from whom are descended the Nevilles, of Holt, co. Leicester.

Sir John Babington, knt. died March 20, 1501, s. p.

. . . . Eltonhead, or . . . . Petonhest; first husband. = Etheldena, sister and heir of Sir John; died April 20, 1503. = Sir John Delves, knt.; second husband.

1. Elena, married to Sir Robert Sheffield, grandfather of Edmund the first Lord Sheffield.

2. Jane, married to Sir James Blount, Provost Marshal.

William Babington, of Kiddington, esq. = Ellen, daughter of Sir Richard Illingworth, K. B. Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

Joane, married to John Fitzherbert, of Etwall, co. Derby, esq. Remembrancer of the Exchequer.

Sir William Babington, of Kiddington, knt. sheriff of Oxfordshire in 1574. = Elizabeth, daughter of C. Clarell, co. Northampton.

Dorothy, married to John Fitzherbert, of Etwall, co. Derby, esq.

Thomas Babington, of Kiddington, esq. first warden of the Fleet. = Margaret, daughter of . . . . . Haslewood, co. Northampton.

Elizabeth, daughter of . . . . Goldborne, co. Chester; first wife. = 1. Sir William Babington, of Kiddington, knt. died Aug. 1, 1577; buried at Kiddington. = Margaret, daughter of Jo. Croker, esq. and sister of Sir Jarrat Croker, of Hooknorton, co. Oxon; second wife.

2. Edmond Babington. = Joane, daughter, and one of the heirs of . . . . Fortescue, of Knightsbridge, co. Middlesex.

3. Edward Babington.

1. Anne, marr. to Sir Avery Vnydale, of Marick, co. Richmond, knt.
2. Elizabeth, marr. to Foulke Haslewood, of Weeke, co. Worcester.
3. Jane, m. to Ric. Turvile, of Thurleston, c. Leicester; died April 30, 1584.
4. Mary, married to William Brett, of Rotherby, co. Leicester.

1. Philip Babington, of Kiddington, esq. = Meriel, third daughter of Sir John Goodwin, kt.

2. Charles Babington.

1. Mary, mar. to Thos. Newton, of Chadston, co. Derby, esq.

2. Elizabeth, married to William Child, of Pensax, co. Worcester.

3. John Babington, married . . . . daughter of . . . . . Uvedale, of Mark's Tey, co. Essex.

4. Thomas Babington.
5. Hercules Babington.

3. Margaret, died unm.
4. Dorothy.
5. Jane.

1. Henry Babington, slain in the voyage to Portugal.
2. Clarel Babington.

3. Thomas [John, MS. Harl. 1110] Babington.

1. Anne.
2. Catherine.
3. Elizabeth.

1. Henry Babington, ætat. 14, 1595. He sold his estates in Oxfordshire in 1613. = Anne, daughter of Richard Jenkinson, of Tunstall, co. Norfolk.

2. John Babington.
3. Robert Babington.

4. William Babington.

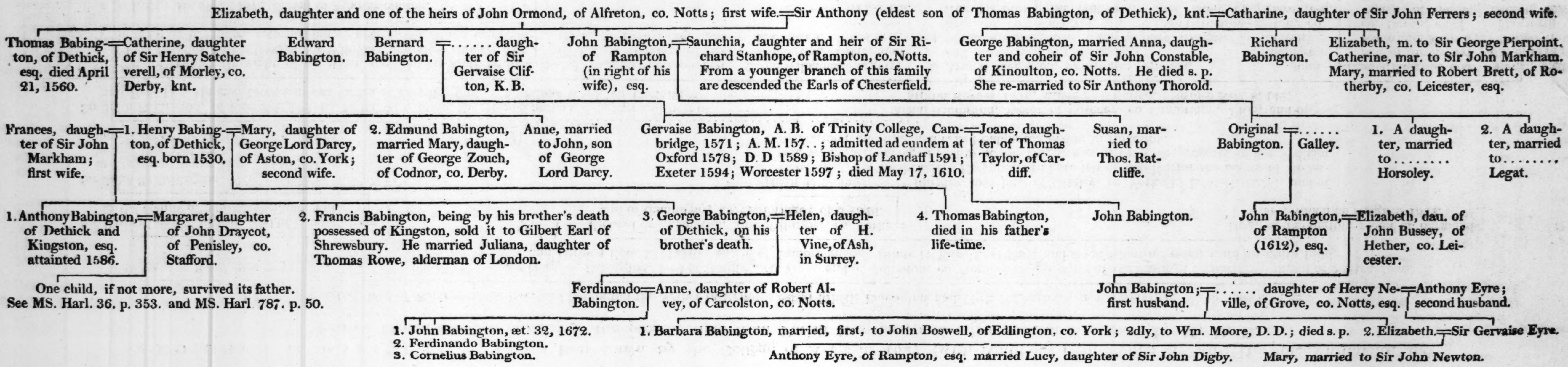
5. Michael Babington.
6. Charles Babington.

1. Mary.
2. Margaret.

3. Letitia.

Sir William Babington, knt.

Nº II. — Descendants of Sir ANTHONY BABINGTON, continued from page 1.



Elizabeth, daughter and one of the heirs of John Ormond, of Alfreton, co. Notts; first wife. = Sir Anthony (eldest son of Thomas Babington, of Dethick), knt. = Catharine, daughter of Sir John Ferrers; second wife.

Thomas Babington, of Dethick, esq. died April 21, 1560. = Catherine, daughter of Sir Henry Satcheverell, of Morley, co. Derby, knt.

Edward Babington.

Bernard Babington. = ... daughter of Sir Gervaise Clifton, K. B.

John Babington, of Rampton (in right of his wife), esq. = Saunchia, daughter and heir of Sir Richard Stanhope, of Rampton, co. Notts. From a younger branch of this family are descended the Earls of Chesterfield.

George Babington, married Anna, daughter and coheir of Sir John Constable, of Kinoulton, co. Notts. He died s. p. She re-married to Sir Anthony Thorold.

Richard Babington.

Elizabeth, m. to Sir George Pierpoint.
Catherine, mar. to Sir John Markham.
Mary, married to Robert Brett, of Rotherby, co. Leicester, esq.

Frances, daughter of Sir John Markham; first wife. = 1. Henry Babington, of Dethick, esq. born 1530. = Mary, daughter of George Lord Darcy, of Aston, co. York; second wife.

2. Edmund Babington, married Mary, daughter of George Zouch, of Codnor, co. Derby.

Anne, married to John, son of George Lord Darcy.

Gervaise Babington, A. B. of Trinity College, Cambridge, 1571; A. M. 157. .; admitted ad eundem at Oxford 1578; D. D 1589; Bishop of Landaff 1591; Exeter 1594; Worcester 1597; died May 17, 1610. = Joane, daughter of Thomas Taylor, of Cardiff.

Susan, married to Thos. Ratcliffe.

Original Babington. = ... Galley.

1. A daughter, married to . . . . Horsoley.

2. A daughter, married to . . . . Legat.

1. Anthony Babington, of Dethick and Kingston, esq. attainted 1586. = Margaret, daughter of John Draycot, of Penisley, co. Stafford.

2. Francis Babington, being by his brother's death possessed of Kingston, sold it to Gilbert Earl of Shrewsbury. He married Juliana, daughter of Thomas Rowe, alderman of London.

3. George Babington, of Dethick, on his brother's death. = Helen, daughter of H. Vine, of Ash, in Surrey.

4. Thomas Babington, died in his father's life-time.

John Babington.

John Babington, of Rampton (1612), esq. = Elizabeth, dau. of John Bussey, of Hether, co. Leicester.

One child, if not more, survived its father.
See MS. Harl. 36. p. 353. and MS. Harl 787. p. 50.

Ferdinando Babington. = Anne, daughter of Robert Alvey, of Carcolston, co. Notts.

John Babington; first husband. = ... daughter of Hercy Neville, of Grove, co. Notts, esq. = Anthony Eyre; second husband.

1. John Babington, æt. 32, 1672.
2. Ferdinando Babington.
3. Cornelius Babington.

1. Barbara Babington, married, first, to John Boswell, of Edlington, co. York; 2dly, to Wm. Moore, D. D.; died s. p.

2. Elizabeth. = Sir Gervaise Eyre.

Anthony Eyre, of Rampton, esq. married Lucy, daughter of Sir John Digby.

Mary, married to Sir John Newton.

N° III. — Descendants of Sir ROLAND BABINGTON, continued from page 1.

Sir Roland Babington (fourth son of Thomas Babington, of Dethick), of Derby, knt.=Jane, daughter of .... Ridg, of Kinver.

Henry Babington, died before his father.=Agnes, daughter, and one of the coheirs of Sir Richard Bozom, of Barrowby, co. Notts, and of Claxton, co. Leicester.

Augustine Babington.=..... daughter of George Zouch, of Codnor, c. Derby.

Michael Babington, of Derby, 1611.=....

Catherine, married to George Curzon, of Croxall, co. Derby.

Francis Babington, a twin child.

John Babington, sold Normanton, and other lands near Derby.=..... daughter of Francis Kellaway.

Mary Babington, died unmarried, at Oxford, May 22, 1632.

John Babington.

N° IV. — Descendants of HUMFREY BABINGTON, continued from page 1.

Humfrey (fifth son of Thomas Babington, of Dethick), of Rothley Temple, esq.=Eleanor, third daughter and coheir of John Beaumont.

1. Thomas Babington, of Cossington, co. Leicester, and lord of the manor of Rothley, esq. died Oct. 27, 1567; buried in Rothley church. Will dated Sept. 25, 1567; proved at Canterbury ult. die Jan. 1567-8.=Eleanor, daughter of Richard Humfrey, of Barton, co. Northampton, buried at Rothley June 7, 1578; entered also in Cossington Register.

Robert Babington, buried at Rothley April 7, 1605.

Francis Babington, A. B. of Cambridge 1548; rector of Cathrope, co. Lincoln. Will dated Dec. 10; proved Dec. 23, 1596.

John Babington, of Newtown; living 1567.=

.... first wife.=Barnaby Babington, of Mountsorrel, co. Leicester; buried at Barrow-upon-Soar, in the same county, 1566.=Joane Sutton, married at Barrow-upon-Soar 1565; second wife.

Two other sons; one of whom was a priest. See Harl. MS. 5809. fol. 80.

1. Margaret, mar. to Edward Vincent, of Peckleton, co. Leic. esq.
2. Jane, marr. to George Langham, of Gopsall, co. Leicester, esq.
3. Mary, married, first, to John Lowth, of Rayworth, co. Notts, D. D. archdeacon of Nottingham, who died 1590; secondly, to Christopher Middleton.
4. } Harl. MS. 5809. fol. 80.
5. }

Thomas Babington, living 1576.

Eustace Babington, baptized at Rothley Feb. 2, 1563; buried at Barrow 1566.

1. Humfrey Babington, of Temple Rothley, esq. buried at Rothley June 17, 1610.=Margaret, daughter of Francis Cave, of Bagrave, co. Leicester, LL. D. buried at Rothley Sept. 20, 1629.

2. Matthew Babington, of Cossington, esq. married, first, at Rothley, Jan. 17, 1574, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Leigh, of Eggington, co. Derby, esq. from whose eldest grand-daughter and coheir descends Sir Henry Every, of Eggington, bart.; 2dly, Faith, only daughter and heir of Henry Stapleton, of Rempston, co. Notts, esq. (buried at Cossington June 1, 1589); thirdly, Priscilla, daughter of Richard Creswell, of Barneshurst, co. Stafford; fourthly (Dec. 20, 1610), Margaret, daughter of Erasmus Borough, of Borough, co. Leicester. He died 1615, s. p.; buried at Cossington, Feb. 13, 1615.

3. Edmond Babington, buried at Rothley Aug. 15, 1571.

5. ... Babington.

4. Zachary Babington, LL. D. baptized at Cossington July 9, 1549; prebendary of Pipa Parva in the church of Lichfield, and chancellor of that diocese in 1581; prebendary of Curdborough 1583; installed precentor of Lichfield July 10, 1589; rector of Cossington 1602; and of Sedbury, co. Derby; archdeacon of Nottingham; died 1613.=Thomasina, daughter of John Lowth, of Rayworth, c. Notts (archdeacon of Nottingham 1565); living in 1613.

1. Margaret, baptized at Cossington April 16, 1548; married (July 23, 1576) to St. John Borough, son of Erasmus Borough.
2. Jane, baptized Dec. 10, 1550; married to Stephen Everard, of Hether, and Shenston, co. Leicester.
3. Frances, bapt. and buried Sept. 8, 1552.
4. Mary.

1. Thomas Babington, of Rothley Temple, esq. and lord of the manor, and patron of the church of Cossington, on the death of his uncle Matthew; buried at Rothley Sept. 17, 1645.=Catherine, only daughter of Henry Kendall, of Smithesby, co. Derby, esq. buried at Rothley Feb. 21, 1657.

2. Francis Babington, baptized at Rothley Jan. 6, 1576; buried Jan. 23, same year.
3. Edward Babington, baptized at Rothley Nov. 10, 1577, a goldsmith in London.

4. Adrian Babington, bapt. at Rothley Dec. 21, 1578; rector of Cossington 1614; bu. there Aug. 10, 1625.=Margaret, dau. of Henry Cave, of Barrow-upon-Soar, co. Leicester, esq.

5. William Babington, bapt. at Rothley June 27, 1585; of the Inner Temple, London; buried at Rothley Sept. 22, 1657.

1. Anne, bapt. at Rothley Feb. 23, 1579; buried next day.
2. Dorothy, bapt. at Rothley May 24, 1582; buried Dec. 18, 1584.

William Babington, of Whittington, near Lichfield.=Helen, daughter of Sir Edward Littleton, of Pillaton, co. Stafford, knt.

See their issue, p. 4, marked N° V.

1. Rev. Thomas Babington, baptized at Cossington May 14, 1611; buried at Rothley April 29, 1693.

2. Humfrey Babington, LL. D. baptized at Cossington Nov. 5, 1615; S. T. P. Cambridge, by royal mandate 1669; vice master of Trinity College, Cambridge, in the chapel of which college he is buried; and where he built two sets of rooms for the family of Babington; died Jan. 4, 1691, æt. 75, founder of Barrow Hospital.

1. Catherine, baptized at Cossington March 25, 1613.
2. Philippa, baptized Oct. 28, 1618; married (1661) to Rev. John Sheppardson, of Over Broughton, co. Notts.
3. Anne, baptized at Cossington April 26, 1621.
4. Margaret, baptized April 13, 1624; buried July 29, 1632.

Zachary Babington, of Whittington and Curdborough, near Lichfield. A. M. of Christ Church, Oxford, 1669.=.... daughter of ... Floyer, of Hints, co. Stafford.

John Babington, of Whittington, Curdborough, and Packington, co. Warwick, which latter he purchased about 1690.=...... daughter of ..... Manwaring.

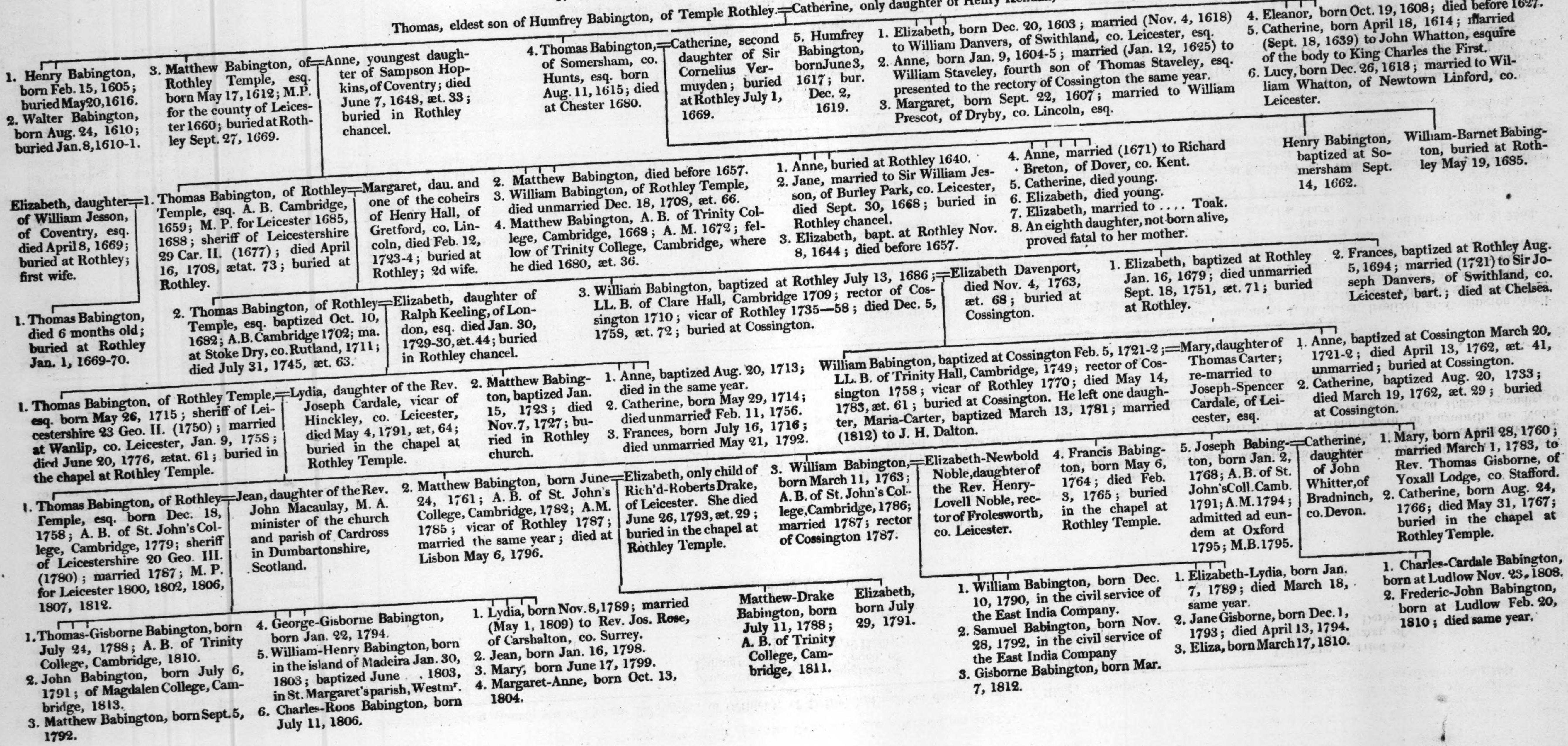
Zachary Babington, of Whittington, Curdborough, and Packington, died 1745.

1. A daughter, married to..... Hawks, of Newton, co. Stafford.

2. A daughter, married to .... Levitt, of Lichfield.

3. A daughter, married to Luke Robinson, of Lichfield.

Nº V. — Descendants of Thomas Babington, continued from page 3.



Thomas, eldest son of Humfrey Babington, of Temple Rothley.=Catherine, only daughter of Henry Kendall, of Smithesby, co. Derby.

1. Henry Babington, born Feb. 15, 1605; buried May 20, 1616.
2. Walter Babington, born Aug. 24, 1610; buried Jan. 8, 1610-1.

3. Matthew Babington, of Rothley Temple, esq. born May 17, 1612; M.P. for the county of Leicester 1660; buried at Rothley Sept. 27, 1669.=Anne, youngest daughter of Sampson Hopkins, of Coventry; died June 7, 1648, æt. 33; buried in Rothley chancel.

4. Thomas Babington, of Somersham, co. Hunts, esq. born Aug. 11, 1615; died at Chester 1680.=Catherine, second daughter of Sir Cornelius Vermuyden; buried at Rothley July 1, 1669.

5. Humfrey Babington, born June 3, 1617; bur. Dec. 2, 1619.

1. Elizabeth, born Dec. 20, 1603; married (Nov. 4, 1618) to William Danvers, of Swithland, co. Leicester, esq.
2. Anne, born Jan. 9, 1604-5; married (Jan. 12, 1625) to William Staveley, fourth son of Thomas Staveley, esq. presented to the rectory of Cossington the same year.
3. Margaret, born Sept. 22, 1607; married to William Prescot, of Dryby, co. Lincoln, esq.
4. Eleanor, born Oct. 19, 1608; died before 1627.
5. Catherine, born April 18, 1614; married (Sept. 18, 1639) to John Whatton, esquire of the body to King Charles the First.
6. Lucy, born Dec. 26, 1618; married to William Whatton, of Newtown Linford, co. Leicester.

Henry Babington, baptized at Somersham Sept. 14, 1662.

William-Barnet Babington, buried at Rothley May 19, 1685.

Elizabeth, daughter of William Jesson, of Coventry, esq. died April 8, 1669; buried at Rothley; first wife.=1. Thomas Babington, of Rothley Temple, esq. A. B. Cambridge, 1659; M. P. for Leicester 1685, 1688; sheriff of Leicestershire 29 Car. II. (1677); died April 16, 1708, ætat. 73; buried at Rothley.=Margaret, dau. and one of the coheirs of Henry Hall, of Gretford, co. Lincoln, died Feb. 12, 1723-4; buried at Rothley; 2d wife.

2. Matthew Babington, died before 1657.
3. William Babington, of Rothley Temple, died unmarried Dec. 18, 1708, æt. 66.
4. Matthew Babington, A. B. of Trinity College, Cambridge, 1668; A. M. 1672; fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he died 1680, æt. 36.

1. Anne, buried at Rothley 1640.
2. Jane, married to Sir William Jesson, of Burley Park, co. Leicester, died Sept. 30, 1668; buried in Rothley chancel.
3. Elizabeth, bapt. at Rothley Nov. 8, 1644; died before 1657.
4. Anne, married (1671) to Richard Breton, of Dover, co. Kent.
5. Catherine, died young.
6. Elizabeth, died young.
7. Elizabeth, married to .... Toak.
8. An eighth daughter, not born alive, proved fatal to her mother.

1. Thomas Babington, died 6 months old; buried at Rothley Jan. 1, 1669-70.

2. Thomas Babington, of Rothley Temple, esq. baptized Oct. 10, 1682; A.B. Cambridge 1702; ma. at Stoke Dry, co. Rutland, 1711; died July 31, 1745, æt. 63.=Elizabeth, daughter of Ralph Keeling, of London, esq. died Jan. 30, 1729-30, æt. 44; buried in Rothley chancel.

3. William Babington, baptized at Rothley July 13, 1686; LL. B. of Clare Hall, Cambridge 1709; rector of Cossington 1710; vicar of Rothley 1735—58; died Dec. 5, 1758, æt. 72; buried at Cossington.=Elizabeth Davenport, died Nov. 4, 1763, æt. 68; buried at Cossington.

1. Elizabeth, baptized at Rothley Jan. 16, 1679; died unmarried Sept. 18, 1751, æt. 71; buried at Rothley.
2. Frances, baptized at Rothley Aug. 5, 1694; married (1721) to Sir Joseph Danvers, of Swithland, co. Leicester, bart.; died at Chelsea.

1. Thomas Babington, of Rothley Temple, esq. born May 26, 1715; sheriff of Leicestershire 23 Geo. II. (1750); married at Wanlip, co. Leicester, Jan. 9, 1758; died June 20, 1776, ætat. 61; buried in the chapel at Rothley Temple.=Lydia, daughter of the Rev. Joseph Cardale, vicar of Hinckley, co. Leicester, died May 4, 1791, æt, 64; buried in the chapel at Rothley Temple.

2. Matthew Babington, baptized Jan. 15, 1723; died Nov. 7, 1727; buried in Rothley church.

1. Anne, baptized Aug. 20, 1713; died in the same year.
2. Catherine, born May 29, 1714; died unmarried Feb. 11, 1756.
3. Frances, born July 16, 1716; died unmarried May 21, 1792.

William Babington, baptized at Cossington Feb. 5, 1721-2; LL. B. of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, 1749; rector of Cossington 1758; vicar of Rothley 1770; died May 14, 1783, æt. 61; buried at Cossington. He left one daughter, Maria-Carter, baptized March 13, 1781; married (1812) to J. H. Dalton.=Mary, daughter of Thomas Carter; re-married to Joseph-Spencer Cardale, of Leicester, esq.

1. Anne, baptized at Cossington March 20, 1721-2; died April 13, 1762, æt. 41, unmarried; buried at Cossington.
2. Catherine, baptized Aug. 20, 1733; died March 19, 1762, æt. 29; buried at Cossington.

1. Thomas Babington, of Rothley Temple, esq. born Dec. 18, 1758; A. B. of St. John's College, Cambridge, 1779; sheriff of Leicestershire 20 Geo. III. (1780); married 1787; M. P. for Leicester 1800, 1802, 1806, 1807, 1812.=Jean, daughter of the Rev. John Macaulay, M. A. minister of the church and parish of Cardross in Dumbartonshire, Scotland.

2. Matthew Babington, born June 24, 1761; A. B. of St. John's College, Cambridge, 1782; A.M. 1785; vicar of Rothley 1787; married the same year; died at Lisbon May 6, 1796.=Elizabeth, only child of Rich'd-Roberts Drake, of Leicester. She died June 26, 1793, æt. 29; buried in the chapel at Rothley Temple.

3. William Babington, born March 11, 1763; A. B. of St. John's College, Cambridge, 1786; married 1787; rector of Cossington 1787.=Elizabeth-Newbold Noble, daughter of the Rev. Henry-Lovell Noble, rector of Frolesworth, co. Leicester.

4. Francis Babington, born May 6, 1764; died Feb. 3, 1765; buried in the chapel at Rothley Temple.

5. Joseph Babington, born Jan. 2, 1768; A. B. of St. John's Coll. Camb. 1791; A.M. 1794; admitted ad eundem at Oxford 1795; M.B. 1795.=Catherine, daughter of John Whitter, of Bradninch, co. Devon.

1. Mary, born April 28, 1760; married March 1, 1783, to Rev. Thomas Gisborne, of Yoxall Lodge, co. Stafford.
2. Catherine, born Aug. 24, 1766; died May 31, 1767; buried in the chapel at Rothley Temple.

1. Thomas-Gisborne Babington, born July 24, 1788; A. B. of Trinity College, Cambridge, 1810.
2. John Babington, born July 6, 1791; of Magdalen College, Cambridge, 1813.
3. Matthew Babington, born Sept. 5, 1792.
4. George-Gisborne Babington, born Jan. 22, 1794.
5. William-Henry Babington, born in the island of Madeira Jan. 30, 1803; baptized June , 1803, in St. Margaret's parish, Westmr.
6. Charles-Roos Babington, born July 11, 1806.

1. Lydia, born Nov. 8, 1789; married (May 1, 1809) to Rev. Jos. Rose, of Carshalton, co. Surrey.
2. Jean, born Jan. 16, 1798.
3. Mary, born June 17, 1799.
4. Margaret-Anne, born Oct. 13, 1804.

Matthew-Drake Babington, born July 11, 1788; A. B. of Trinity College, Cambridge, 1811.

Elizabeth, born July 29, 1791.

1. William Babington, born Dec. 10, 1790, in the civil service of the East India Company.
2. Samuel Babington, born Nov. 28, 1792, in the civil service of the East India Company
3. Gisborne Babington, born Mar. 7, 1812.

1. Elizabeth-Lydia, born Jan. 7, 1789; died March 18, same year.
2. Jane Gisborne, born Dec. 1, 1793; died April 13, 1794.
3. Eliza, born March 17, 1810.

1. Charles-Cardale Babington, born at Ludlow Nov. 23, 1808.
2. Frederic-John Babington, born at Ludlow Feb. 20, 1810; died same year.

Matthew Babington, eſq. about 1634 married *Anne* daughter of *Samſon Hopkins*, gent. alderman of Coventry; by whom he had four ſons and eight daughters before the eldeſt was 12 years and three quarters old. She died June 7, 1648.

In 1655, there was collected in Temple Rothley, for the relief of the poor Proteſtants in Piedmont, the ſum of £2. 3*s*. 6*d*.

In 1660, Matthew Babington, eſq. was elected knight of the ſhire; and by a ſettlement, dated Jan. 24, 1666-7, previous to the marriage of *Thomas Babington*, gent. (ſon and heir apparent) with *Elizabeth Jeſſon*, in conſideration of her fortune of £3000. a capital meſſuage and divers lands at Rothley were veſted in truſtees, as a proviſion for portions for daughters, by a term of 500 years, with power to make leaſes [1]. *Matthew* Babington died in 1669; and *Thomas* his ſon (who in 1685 repreſented the borough of Leiceſter in parliament) died April 16, 1708, at the age of 73.

Thomas Babington, eſq. his ſon and ſucceſſor, died July 31, 1745, aged 63; and his ſon *Thomas*, who was high-ſheriff in 1750, died in 1776.

His eldeſt ſon and ſucceſſor, *Thomas Babington*, eſq. the preſent worthy head of this very antient family [2] (who may boaſt of being allied to the firſt families in this county, ſince the Babingtons were tranſplanted here from Northumberland ſome centuries ago), was appointed high-ſheriff in June 1780, on the death of ſir Thomas Cave, bart. In 1800 he was elected one of the repreſentatives in parliament for the borough of Leiceſter; as he was a ſecond time in 1802. And it is but juſtice to ſay of him that he poſſeſſes all that integrity and goodneſs of heart for which his anceſtors were conſpicuous, with an underſtanding highly cultivated.

Mr. Babington is lord of the manor and ſoke of Rothley; which not only extends through the lordſhips of Rothley and Rothley Temple, and the chapelries of Caldwell, Gaddeſby, Grimſton, Keame, Mountſorell ſuperior, Wartnaby, and Wykeham, but to ſeveral other parts of the county, in which it is the moſt extenſive manor. It had antiently, and ſtill enjoys, a peculiar juriſdiction in matters eccleſiaſtical, exempt and free from all other eccleſiaſtical courts. It has the privilege alſo of marrying within itſelf, the commiſſary, who derives his authority from the lord of the manor, granting licence; and is exempt from the juriſdiction and viſitation of the biſhop of the dioceſe; who ſtill, however, grants inſtitution to the vicarage. In the record cited p. 952. mention is made of a penſion to the archdeacon, which by other inſtruments appears to be for an exemption from juriſdiction.

The Soke of Rothley enjoys moreover the privileges of court-leet, court-baron, &c. oyer, terminer, and gaol delivery, independent of the county.

The cuſtom of gavelkind alſo prevails throughout the Soke; a ſokeman's widow holds all her huſband's real property therein, ſo long as ſhe continues ſuch; and the lord receives an alienation fine for every firſt purchaſe made by a foreigner, *i. e.* a non-ſokeman.

Theſe ſeveral privileges are holden in virtue of a patent of the land heretofore of the Knights Templars, and afterwards of the Knights Hoſpitallers; who originally enjoyed it by ſpecial and expreſs words conveyed by the patent; which, with all its privileges, was conveyed to the anceſtor of the preſent owner.

The Soke comprehended in 1695, as appears by the Court Rolls of that year,

All Rothley, containing 96 houſes.
All Keyham hamlet, 39 houſes.
All Gaddeſby hamlet (except one or two houſes), containing 43 houſes.
All Grimſton hamlet, being 31 houſes.
In Saxulby, four houſes.
In South Croxton one ſtreet, containing 19 houſes.
All Wykeham hamlet, containing 23 houſes.
All Cawdwell hamlet, containing ſix houſes.
Part of Somerby, viz. 24 houſes.
All Barſby (except two or three houſes), containing 40 houſes.
In Mountſorell 16 houſes do ſuit and ſervice to Barkby court, and above 50 more are in the pariſh of Rothley, and therefore in the eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction; but do ſervice to Mountſorell court.
Wartnaby, containing 22 houſes.

The ſeal now officially uſed for the peculiar of Rothley is engraved in Plate CXXX. fig. 1.

Round it is inſcribed, "SIGIL. CONSERV. SPIRITUAL. ECCL'E JURISDIC' DE ROTHELEY; and on the front of it are the arms, creſt, and motto of *Babington*.

The family ſeat at Rothley Temple is remarkable for having been one of the few reſidences of the Knights Templars in this kingdom [3]; of which a front view, including the fine old chapel, with its handſome Eaſt window, is given in Plate CXXIX. from a drawing taken by Mr. Schnebbelie in 1791.

Within the houſe are ſeveral good portraits of the *Babingtons*; and in a large bow window the following intermarriages are beautifully recorded on ſtained glaſs; Plate CXXIX. fig. 1—8.

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[1] From a copy of the original deed in Palmer's MS Caſes, in my poſſeſſion, p. 369.

[2] The Babingtons of various branches are divided into ſundry worthy houſes in ſeveral counties within this kingdom, having matched into many honourable families.—"Many perſons of note," the late Mr. T. Warton obſerves, "were of this family. In 1271, the cuſtody and revenues of the counties of Nottingham and Derby were committed to Hugh de Babington, as appears by Rot. Pip. Memorand. 55 Hen. III.; and again, the caſtle of Cambridge, with the counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon, to the ſame, Mich. Commun. 18 Edw. I. Rot. 1. n. At Gamlingay in Cambridgeſhire Hugo de Babington is noticed in an early record as holding half a knight's fee, which had been poſſeſſed by Richard de Babington temp. Hen. III.; and in that pariſh the Babingtons were, at an early period, worth £400. lands by the year.—Hugh de Babington reſigned the rectory of Bermondſey 1322.—Adam Babynton, rector of Coveney in the Iſle of Ely, to which he had been inſtituted 4 Aug. 1408, became rector of Milton Keynes in 1416; and lies buried about the middle of the chancel of the laſt-mentioned church, with a blueiſh marble over him, on which is ſtill a ſmall effigies of him in braſs in prieſt's veſtments, and under his feet the arms of Babington, and this inſcription:

> "Hic jacet Adam Babyngton, quondam rector iſtius eccl'ie, qui obiit octavo die menſis Novembr', anno D'ni mill'mo cccc° viceſimo ſeptimo; cujus a'i'e p'picietur Deus. Amen."

William Babington, LL. D. and preſident of the Benedictine order in England, occurs abbot of St. Edmondſbury in 1441, 1447, and 1453.—In the reign of king Henry VI. the family of Babington, a branch of the Babingtons of Chilwell in Nottinghamſhire, acquiring the lordſhips of Kiddington and Aſterley in Oxfordſhire, appear to have been eſtabliſhed in the capital ſeat at Kiddington. Robert Babington, eſq. who preſented to the church of Aſterley in 1454, 1460, and 1463, ſeems to have died at Lower Kiddington in 1464. He left the manors of Over Kiddington and Aſterley, and of Hoke, otherwiſe Noke, in that county, to his ſon and heir William Babington; who married Eleanor the daughter of ſir Richard Illingworth, chief baron of the Exchequer; and, in the year 1466, granted and conveyed the premiſes to his uncle Thomas Babington.—William Babington, of Chilwell, perfected a chantry begun by the family of Martell, conſiſting of three chaplains; two of which were appointed to officiate in the chapel of St. Andrew in the church of Flawforth in Nottinghamſhire, and one in the manor houſe of Chilwell. They were ordered to pray for the ſouls of Henry VI. of his queen Margaret, of the founder William Babington, and of the Martells, &c. It was called Babington's chantry, and was endowed with the yearly rent of 25*l*. About the ſame time the ſaid William founded at Rodynton in Nottinghamſhire a college of one warden and four chaplains, which was valued at the yearly rent of 30*l*. juſt before the diſſolution.—William Babington, eſq. preſented to the church of Kiddington in 1559; in 1573, being then a knight, was living at that place; and in that year ſold the manor of Broadway in Worceſterſhire, which he had acquired at the diſſolution of Perſhore abbey, to Sheldon and others. He was ſheriff of Oxfordſhire in 1574; and from that period till 1613, when the Babingtons ſold their eſtates in that county, many of the family appear to have been born, married, and buried, at Kiddington.—Of this family alſo was Henry Babington, an eccleſiaſtic, often employed as miniſter or envoy to foreign courts by king Henry VII.; and the learned Gervaiſe Babington, an aſſiſtant to Mary Sydney counteſs of Pembroke in her tranſlation of the Pſalms; ſucceſſively biſhop of Landaff, Exeter, and Worceſter; who died in 1610.—In the church of Merton college, Oxford, on a graveſtone near the entrance into the choir, is this inſcription: "Maria Babington, generoſa et piiſſima virgo, obiit 22 Maii, 1632." She was daughter of Michael Babington, of Derby. Thoroton's Nottinghamſhire, p. 66; Naſh's Worceſterſhire, vol. II. p. 235; and Warton's Kiddington, p. 36—41.

[3] The houſe at the Temple, or one room of it (perhaps the chapel) is reputed to be in the pariſh of Jeruſalem. So King's College, Cambridge, is in Lincolnſhire; and all the London-houſes of the ſeveral biſhops were in their reſpective dioceſes. G. A.

1. Quarterly; 1. *Babington.* 2. *Dethick.* 3. Sable, a lion rampant; a chief Or. 4. Argent, on a bend Gules, three eſcutcheons of the firſt, and a chief of the ſecond. 5. *Stafford.*

2. Quarterly; 1. and 4. *Beaumont.* 2. and 3. *Lenthorpe.*

3. Quarterly; 1. *Babington.* 2. *Dethick.* 3. . . . . . a wivern in chief . . . . . . and a lion rampant in baſe; . . . . . . 4. Argent, a feſs between three billets Gules. 5. Argent, on a bend Gules, three eſcutcheons of the firſt, and a chief of the ſecond; . . . . . 6. *Stafford.* 7. *Beaumont.* 8. *Lenthorpe.* 9. *Britley.* Impaling, Quarterly; 1. and 4. *Beaumont*; 2. *Lenthorpe*; 3. *Britley.*

4. The nine coats as N° 3. Impaling, Quarterly, 1. and 4. Argent, a croſs croſslet Sable; *Waſteley*: 2. and 3. Gules, a bend Argent, between four leopards' faces Or.

5. The creſt of *Babington.*

6. The nine coats as N° 4. Impaling, Quarterly, 1. and 4. Azure, fretty Argent; *Cave.* 2. Ermine, on a bend Gules; three whales' heads eraſed; *Liſley.* 3. Argent, a chevron between three martlets Vert.

7. Quarterly; 1. and 4. *Cave*; 2. and 3. *Liſley.* Impaling, three bars . . . . a bend engrailed between two cottizes.

8. Quarterly; 1. *Babington*; 2. *Dethick*; 3. . . . . a wivern in chief . . . . . . and a lion rampant in baſe . . . . .; 4. Argent, a feſs between three billets Gules, 5. Argent, on a bend Gules, three eſcutcheons of the firſt, a chief of the ſecond . . . .; 6. *Stafford.* 7. *Beaumont.* 8. *Britley.* 9. *Lenthorpe.*

In 1722, a Roman pavement was diſcovered near Rothley, of which the following particulars are preſerved in the MS Collections of the Rev. Sam. Carte:

"May 14, 1722, to ſatisfy the requeſt of Mr. Bridges, I went to Rothley; and, by information and ſight, learned that about a quarter or half a mile from Rothley, on the right hand of the road leading from thence to Swithland, near the hedge, there had been a very large houſe, the foundations already diſcovered being above 30 yards long; out of which there were dug up this laſt year many ſcores of loads of ſtone which have been carried away, and there ſtill be upon the grounds 20 load or more; and how far further the foundation extends is not yet diſcovered. I ſaw a part of a floor, which was of lime mortar, about an inch and a half thick; but in other parts of it they found a pavement, conſiſting of little bricks or teſſellæ of about three quarters of an inch ſquare, ſome red, and ſome white; but whether they were placed chequer-wiſe, and whether any were of another colour, I could not learn. Mr. Babington told me that there had been found ſome human bones, and particularly the jaw-bone of a man with the teeth in it. I ſaw upon the place ſome pieces of bricks that were very freſh red, and of a firmer ſubſtance than any now made; and Mr. Babington ſhewed me ſome whole tiles of ſuch a make as I never ſaw before. They were $17\frac{1}{8}$ inches long and 14 broad, with an edge on each ſide extending till about two inches of the end. Each tile had, about the middle of the upper end, a hole fit for a peg, ſuch as is uſed for the hanging of ſlates; and therefore it is thought that theſe were uſed for the covering of the houſe. The edges are about three quarters of an inch high and an inch broad, and the reſt of the tile, where theſe edges are not, is above three quarters of an inch thick; at the two corners of the bottom of the tile, there is a break of about an inch ſquare, not only of the edge, as there is at the top, but alſo of the ſubſtance of the tile."

In 1781, an act was paſſed for dividing and incloſing ſeveral open and common fields, common meadows, common paſtures, and other commonable lands and grounds, in the pariſh and townſhip of Rothley, containing about 1200 acres; alſo ſeveral open and common fields, common meadows, common paſtures, and commonable lands and grounds, within the extra-parochial liberty of Rothley Temple; all which lands and grounds, as well within the ſaid pariſh and townſhip as within the ſaid extra-parochial liberty, are intermixed with each other; and the ſaid pariſh and townſhip and extra-parochial liberty are parcels of the manor and ſoke, and within the peculiar and exempt juriſdiction of Rothley aforeſaid, belonging to Thomas Babington, eſq. as lord of the manor and ſoke of Rothley, and intitled to the ſoil of all the waſte grounds in the ſaid pariſh, townſhip, and liberty; and to divers rents, fees, and other privileges and royalties belonging to the ſaid manor and ſoke; alſo, as impropriator of the great tithes within the ſaid pariſh and townſhip, except of the homeſteads; and as owner of a very conſiderable part of the open and common fields, common meadows, common paſtures, and other commonable lands and grounds, in the ſaid pariſh and townſhip and in the ſaid extra-parochial liberty;—the rev. William Babington, clerk, as vicar of Rothley, intitled to certain glebe lands within the ſaid fields of the ſaid pariſh and townſhip, and to right of common therein, to the tithes of all homeſteads in the town of Rothley, and to the vicarial or ſmall tithes ariſing within the pariſh and townſhip of Rothley;—Francis earl of Huntingdon, and others, as being, or claiming to be, owners of antient cottage-houſes in the town of Mountſorrel, intitled to right of common upon part of the land intended to be incloſed, and to certain ſmall pieces of land, part of the land to be incloſed, called Bull Roods;—and ſir John Danvers, bart. John Pagett, John Dawſon, Joſeph Newbold, John Vickons, and Ralph Scampton Wheatley, gents.; John Fiſher, clerk, and others, were the then owners and proprietors of the reſidue of the ſaid open and common fields, common meadows, common paſtures, and other commonable lands and grounds, within the ſaid pariſh and townſhip and liberty reſpectively, and intitled to right of common in and upon the ſame reſpectively. The right of fiſhery in Rothley Brook is directed to be allotted to the owners of lands through whoſe allotment the brook leads; and parcel out lands, of the annual value of 20 ſhillings, to be ſet out for Mr. Babington, for his right to the ſoil of the waſte lands; and an equivalent to the vicar for his glebe and right of common. From the reſidue, the impropriator and vicar to have an allotment of not more than two parts in thirteen, nor leſs than a ſeventh, from ſuch lands and eſtates as are liable to great and ſmall tithes, of which the vicar to have his proper proportion; and alſo an equivalent for his tithes of old incloſures, with a reſervation of his right to ſurplice-fees, Eaſter offerings, or mortuaries; and the allotments to the impropriator and vicar to be ſubject to the repair of the chancel. The commiſſioners are empowered to ſet out to Mr. Babington and ſir John Danvers allotments proportionable to divers chief rents or annual payments, or bare rents or bare ſervices, to which they were reſpectively intitled. The extra-parochial liberty of Rothley Temple ſtill to remain ſo; and the turnpike-road from Leiceſter to Loughborough not to be altered. This act not to extend to Charnwood Foreſt, or to Rothley Plain; where all right of tithes, or common property and intereſt, is to remain as heretofore; nor to prejudice the claims of owners of houſes in Mountſorrel to an allotment for ſuch common right as they may legally claim.

By a letter from Mr. Babington to ſir Joſeph Banks, dated in June, 1788, it appears that a labourer, digging in a ditch in a field near Rothley Temple, in 1784, found among fragments of ſtone and lime, about two feet below the ſurface, a croſs, plated with ſilver and gilt, and having behind it a needle and hook, as if to faſten it to a garment. At a few yards from it ſome coins of Conſtantine, and a circular piece of metal, perhaps part of a fibula. At the diſtance of 50 yards from the ſpot was a teſſelated pavement; a ſquare of about four feet, and within a foot of the ſurface of the ground, formed of lime-ſtone cubes of different colours, which, ſoon after being expoſed to the air, changed to grey[1]. The croſs above alluded to is engraved in Plate CXXIX. fig. 15. *a. b.*; with another croſs found in nearly the ſame ſpot in 1791, fig. 16. *a. b.*; with four other fragments of fibulæ, fig. 17, 18, 19, 20.

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[1] Archæologia, vol. IX. p. 371.

Some old helmets and an antient conſtable's ſtaff preſerved in the houſe, are repreſented in fig. 21, 22, 23; and a ſword[1], or rapier, fig. 24, uſed at Rothley Temple in 1588, when its owner was ſummoned to bear arms on account of the Spaniſh Armada.

Fig. 25. is a flooring brick, or quarry, four inches and a half ſquare, ploughed up with many more at Rothley, and communicated, in 1785, by the late David Wells, eſq. The figures of moſt of the quarries were gone; but that here given was evidently the arms of one of the family of *Haſtings*[2]. A *Richard Haſtyngs* occurs among the maſters of the Temple[3]; and *William Haſtings* gave to the Templars a meadow near Hackney, called Hackney-mead[4].

In 1722, 27 freeholders polled from Rothley; and in the election of 1775 we find exactly the ſame number; the firſt of which is "*Thomas Babington*, eſq. of Temple, otherwiſe called Rodeley Temple, otherwiſe called Rothley Temple, otherwiſe called Temple Rothley; an extra-parochial place near Leiceſter, in the county of Leiceſter."

The money raiſed and expended for the poor of Rothley in 1776, and in 1783—1785, may be ſeen hereafter, under Wartnaby, p. 984.

The Return made to Parliament in 1786, in anſwer to an enquiry reſpecting the charitable donations in this pariſh, may be ſeen in vol. I. p. 61.

In 1795, when the extreme dearneſs of bread made all perſons anxiouſly attend to every circumſtance which contributed to enhance its price, a friendly ſociety at Rothley, in Leiceſterſhire, under the auſpices of Mr. Babington, determined to employ 50*l.* of their capital in purchaſing corn, and to diſpoſe of the flour obtained from it at a low price. Their chief object was to ſupply the members of the ſociety with flour at prime coſt. They propoſed alſo to ſell it to their neighbours at a price, which, though conſiderably lower than that at which the article was retailed by the neighbouring millers and huckſters, might give them legal intereſt for their 50*l.* and indemnify them for contingent expences and loſſes. In a ſhort time, however, this diſtinction between members and other perſons was thought invidious; and flour was ſold by the ſtone to all who applied, on ſuch terms as would barely reimburſe the price of the corn and the expences, and afford intereſt for the 50*l.* It was their reſolution to ſell for ready money only; and they fixed on a part of every Monday, when two of their members were to attend at their club-room, and ſupply ſuch purchaſers as ſhould apply there. They bought a quantity of corn with the aſſiſtance of a reſpectable farmer; and found that they could ſell the flour for at leaſt 6*d.* a ſtone (of 14 lb.) leſs than was charged for flour apparently of the ſame quality by the neighbouring dealers. The ſaving to the purchaſers was about 20*l.* *per cent.* Flour continued to be ſold to the amount of 10*l.* or 12*l.* every week, until after ſome months had elapſed, when the millers lowered their prices, and the ſales decreaſed. From that time to the preſent from 4*l.* to 7*l.* has been the amount of the weekly ſum received at the ſales. When the plan of the ſociety was firſt ſet on foot, they ſold much more barley flour than wheat flour; but, as corn became cheaper, the poor returned by degrees to the uſe of wheat, to which moſt of them had been accuſtomed; and now the quantity of wheat flour diſpoſed of is three fourths, or four-fifths of the whole quantity ſold. The wheat is ground into a ſort of flour called "thirds," without any finer part of the flour being taken from it; and thus all the nutritious qualities of the grain are preſerved. The bread made of this flour is very wholeſome and palatable, and not ſo brown as that which is uſually eaten in farmers' houſes. There is a very ready ſale for the bran, which, in order to make the flour of the requiſite quality, is ſeparated at the mill from the groſs quality of the wheat. The miller is not paid for grinding, by an allowance of toll, but in money; which is found to be by far the moſt eligible method of ſatisfying his demands. For ſome time flour has been ſold on two days of the week, for the better accommodation of the poor. The foregoing plan has effectually anſwered the purpoſe of keeping the price of flour as low as that of corn would admit; and, in ſome degree, of improving the quality of the flour ſold in the neighbourhood, by affording the poor a certainty of buying it in its pureſt ſtate of the friendly ſociety. The mode adopted at Rothley is ſuch as would be imitable in almoſt every part of the kingdom; and it has the merit of putting into the hands of the ſuffering individuals, their own remedy againſt the monopoly of the millers. It is to be obſerved, that the power of purchaſing corn is by no means ſo clear and deciſive a benefit to the poor, as that of purchaſing flour at prime coſt. The benefit of the plan adopted at Rothley is ſo evident, the mode of proceſs ſo ſimple, and the amount of expence ſo eaſily aſcertained, that arguments in its favour are unneceſſary. Similar modes of procuring a regular ſupply of flour, at a moderate price, have been adopted at Quorndon, Sileby, Mountſorell, and ſome other places in Leiceſterſhire; recommended by the ſame benefits, as thoſe attending the execution of the plan at Rothley[5].

A ſtill more intereſting plan was adopted in 1799 by Mr. Babington, for ſupplying induſtrious labourers and mechanics with ſmall parcels of land; which was communicated in detail, by Mr. Babington himſelf, in a letter to the Board of Agriculture; but, I believe, has not yet been publiſhed.

By the Return made to Parliament in 1801, Rothley contained 145 inhabited houſes, and 3 uninhabited; 382 males, 394 females; total 775; of whom 152 were chiefly employed in agriculture, and 354 in trade, manufactures, &c.

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[1] This ſword is now in the collection of Mr. Fowke, of Elmeſthorpe; who had it from David Wells, eſq. in 1790, with the following brief hiſtory: "This Rapier is a real Toledo. It came from Rothley Temple into my family by a relation of the name of *Bywater*, who was ſteward there in 1682; and it has been in my family ever ſince. The antiquity of it handed down to me are, that it was to help arm a horſe-man in the general muſter about the year 1614; and by others was thought to be made uſe of as early as 1588; when Thomas Skeffington, eſq. of Belgrave, high-ſheriff for the county of Leiceſter, ſummoned all perſons between the ages of 18 and 50, that were able to bear arms againſt the forces that were then coming over in the Spaniſh Armada. The blade is curiouſly indented, being ſtamped or indented alternately; and near to the hilt one the remains of ſome ſmall letters, that perhaps might be etched on after it was made. The whole length from the pomel to the point two feet eleven inches, and one quarter. The hilt appears to have been ſilvered over."

[2] Mr. Wells, in Gent. Mag. vol. LV. p. 89. [3] See before, p. 949. [4] Dugdale, Mon. Angl. vol. II. p. 543.

[5] Seventh Report of the Society for bettering the Condition and increaſing the Comforts of the Poor, Oct. 25, 1798, 2d edition, p. 49.

conſiſts of a large old handſome tower (in which are four bells); a large and handſome chancel, ſeparated by a neat ſkreen from the nave; which on the North ſide reſts on five, on the South ſide on four pointed arches on round pillars with ſquared capitals, with clereſtory windows.

The North and South ailes have each of them a chapel at the Eaſt end.

Two flat perks from the ſides of the Eaſt windows.

In the North chapel window two hands elevated.

In the South chapel are many fragments of painted glaſs; particularly part of a ſaint bearing a croſs, in his hand a long ſtaff.

The old round font is engraved, Pl. CXXXII. fig. 2.

In the South wall of the chancel are two low pointed ſtalls, fig. 3; and the upper part only of a double piſcina; and on the North ſide is a large locker.

In the South wall of the North chapel is a ſingle piſcina well preſerved, fig. 4; and another in the South aile.

The communion rails entirely ſurround the altar-table; with a commodious ſpace for kneeling and for walking round on all the four ſides.

The four following coats of arms (Plate CXXXI. fig. 9—12.) are from Burton.

In a North window of Rothley church:

Or, on a croſs Sable, five lions heads eraſed Argent, ducally crowned Or. [This remains in the Eaſt window of the South aile.]

Gules, ſeven maſcles voided and conjoined Or; *Quincy*.

Sable, a lion rampant Argent, crowned Or; *Segrave*.

In a South window:

Azure, a croſs Or, between four leopards' faces Argent; *Kingſton*.

To which Mr. Smith, in 1740, adds (fig. 13, 14)

Gules, a chevron Or, between three combs Argent; *Ponſonby*.

Kingſton, impaling *Skeffington*.

The churches of Rothley and Medbourn were given in pure alms by king Henry II. and the grant confirmed by Richard I. about the year 1190, to the monks of Oweſton, for the expreſs purpoſe of completing their abbey church [1].

In 1213, king Henry III. was patron of the advowſon of Rothley.

In the Matriculus of 1220, Rothley is deſcribed to be in the patronage of the king; the then rector, *John (nepos G. quondam Legati)* who had been inſtituted by the legate. At this period the church of Rothley had *ab antiquo* an annual payment of half a mark from the chapel of *Anlep* [2]. In the ſame record, Gaddeſby is ſtated to be a chapel of Role, having a reſident chaplain, and every privilege appertaining to a mother church, and anſwering for all ſynodals.

The like privileges belonged to the chapels of Cayham, Caddeſwell, and Grimſton; and alſo to Warkeneteby, except that this laſt did not pay ſynodals [3].

The vicarage was endowed, about the year 1240, by Robert Groſſeteſte, then biſhop of Lincoln; and a diſpute concerning the tithes in the chapelry of Gaddeſby, and alſo concerning an annual penſion from the churches of Skeffington and Wanlip, and other particulars relative to an annual rent from the church of Rothley, and the demeſne lands of that lordſhip, was adjuſted by Richard Graveſend, biſhop of Lincoln, in 1277.

King Edward I. in 1273 gave the advowſon of Rothley to the hoſpital of St. *Thomas of Acon*, London [4].

In Pope Nicholas's Valor 1291 the penſion of the rector of Rothley, in the church of Skeffington, was taxed at 10*s*.

In 1337, the appropriation of the church of Rothley, with the endowment of the vicarage and all its chapelries, was thus freely confirmed to the Knights Hoſpitallers by Henry Burgherſh then biſhop of Lincoln:

"Univerſis ſancte matris eccleſie filiis ad quos preſentes litere pervenerint, Henricus permiſſione divinâ Lincolnie epiſcopus ſalutem in Domino ſempiternam. Noveritis nos literas bone memorie dominorum Roberti & Ricardi predeceſſorum noſtrorum, de conſenſu dilectorum in Chriſto filiorum Rogeri tunc temporis decani & capituli eccleſie noſtre Lincoln', per religioſos viros priorem & fratres Sancti Johannis Jeruſalem in Angliâ nobis porrectas, veras, ſacras, & integras, non oboletas, nec in aliquâ parte vitiatas, eorumque ſigillo communitas, accepiſſe & diligenter inſpexiſſe, ſub tenoribus infraſcriptis: 'Omnibus Chriſti fidelibus ad quos preſens ſcriptum pervenerit, Robertus, Dei gratiâ, Lincolnie epiſcopus, ſalutem in Domino. Noverit univerſitas veſtra, nos, de conſenſu Rogeri [5] decani & capituli Lincolnie, divine pietatis intuitu, conceſſiſſe, dediſſe, & hâc preſenti charta noſtrâ confirmâſſe, Roberto de Stamford [6], magiſtro Militie Templi in Angliâ, & fratribus ejuſdem ordinis, patronis eccleſie de Roleyâ, ipſam eccleſiam de Roleyâ, cum pertinentiis ſuis, cum ipſam vacare contigerit, in proprios uſus, perpetuò poſſidendam. Salvâ vicariâ perpetuâ in eâdem eccleſiâ, quam, de conſenſu dictorum magiſtri & fratrum, in formâ ſubſcriptâ duximus ordinandum; viz. 'quod capellanus idoneus ad ipſam vicariam, per magiſtrum dicte Militie qui pro tempore fuerit nobis & ſucceſſoribus noſtris ſucceſſivè preſentandus, & per nos & ſucceſſores noſtros vicarius perpetuus in eadem vicaria canonicè inſtituendus, habebit, nomine vicarie ſue predicte, totum altaragium eccleſie de Rowleyâ, cum maneriâ perſone, & cum totâ terrâ de dominico ipſius eccleſie, cum omnibus ad eandem terram pertinentibus, & totam capellam de Gaddeſby, integrè, cum omni terrâ & omnibus aliis ad eandem capellam pertinentibus; & totum altaragium capelle de Kayam, una cum virgatâ terre ad eandem capellam pertinente, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis; & totum altaragium capelle de Grimſton, cum unâ virgatâ terre ad eandem capellam pertinente, cum omnibus pertinentiis; & totam capellam de Wartnoteby, cum unâ virgatâ terre ad eandem capellam pertinente, cum omnibus pertinentis; & totum altaragium capelle de Caldwell & de Wikham, cum unâ bovatâ terre ad eandem capellam pertinente, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis. Qui quidem vicarius, curam habens animarum totius parochie in ipſâ eccleſiâ de Royleyâ, cum uno diacono & alio clerico idoneo pariter in officio ſacerdotali miniſtrante, ſingulas predictas capellas per ſingulos capellanos & clericos idoneos propriis ſumptibus & oneribus deſerviri faciet; libros & ornamenta alia, tam matricis eccleſie quam capellarum predictarum, quantum ad rectorem eccleſie predicte pertinent, ſuſtinebit; & de ſynodalibus omnibus dictas matricem eccleſiam & capellas ſuas contingentibus ordinario loco reſpondebit. Et ſalvis dilecto in Chriſto filio Johanni archidiacono Leyc', & ſucceſſoribus ſuis ejuſdem loci archidiaconis, pro omnibus que poſſunt vel poſſint aliquo tempore de totâ parochiâ de Rowleiâ quocunque tempore noſtris archidiaconis Leyc' qui pro tempore fuerint provenire, quatuor marcis ſingulis annis, ad feſtum Sancti Michaelis, de domo dictorum magiſtri & fratrum apud Rowleyam, ſine difficultate qualibet in perpetuum percipiendis. Salvâ etiam eidem archidiacono & ſucceſſoribus ſuis procuratione ſuâ annuâ ratione viſitationem faciend' in perpetuum percipiend', ſecundum tenorem carte inter archidiaconum & predictos magiſtrum & fratres, ſicut ſine pedlatione cepta eſt & confecta. Salvis & in omnibus ſpalibus conſuetudinibus & Lincolnie eccleſie dignitate. Predicti verò magiſter & fratres eccleſiam predictam de Roleyâ & capellas ejuſdem antedictas, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, exceptis portionibus ad dictos vicarium & archidiaconum ſuperius expreſſis, in propriis uſibus perpetuò poſſidentes in formâ prenominatâ, edificia & reparationes tam matricis eccleſie quam omnium capellarum predictarum propriis ſumptibus & oneribus in perpetuum ſuſtinebunt. Et, ut omnia iſta predicta perpetuam obtineant roboris firmitatem, preſenti ſcripto ſigillum noſtrum, una cum ſigillo capituli noſtri, memoratis duximus apponend'. Hiis teſtibus;

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[1] See vol. II. p. 757; and the Appendix to that volume, p. 146.

[2] See vol. I. p. lviii.

[3] See vol. I. p. lx.

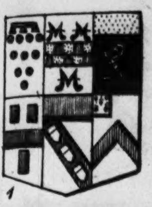
[4] Dugdale, Mon. Angl. vol. II. p. 412.

[5] Roger de Weſeham, dean of Lincoln from 1232 to 1245.

[6] Robert de Sandford was maſter 1240, in the 23d year of archbiſhop Gray in the ſee of York. Kennett's MSS.

Rogero

ROTHLEY TEMPLE.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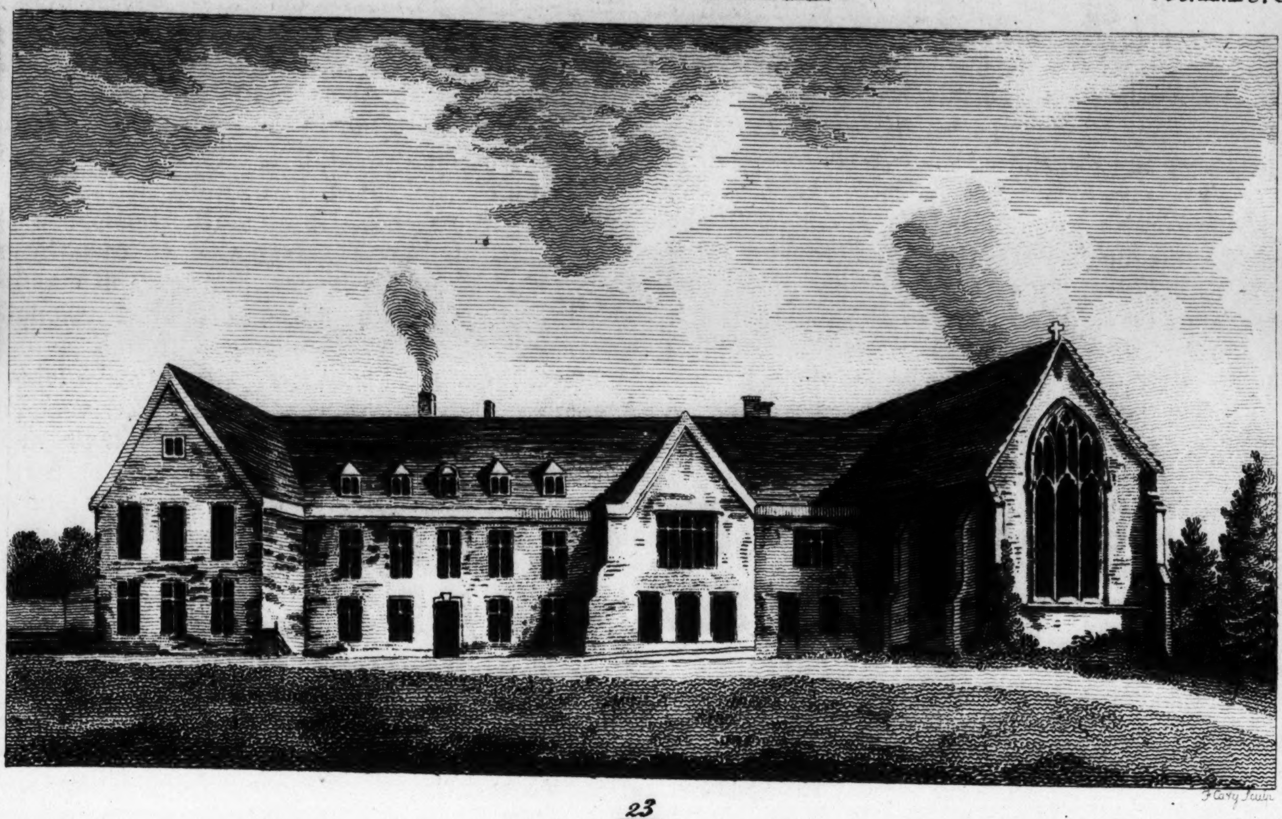
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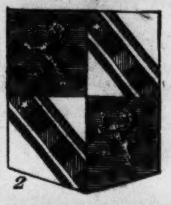
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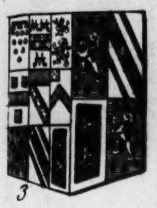
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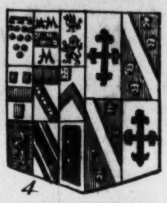
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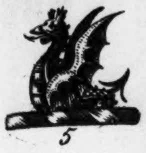
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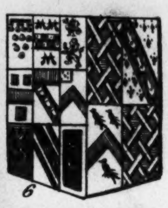
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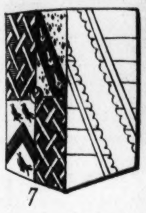
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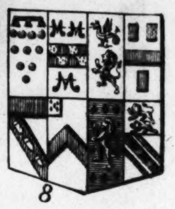
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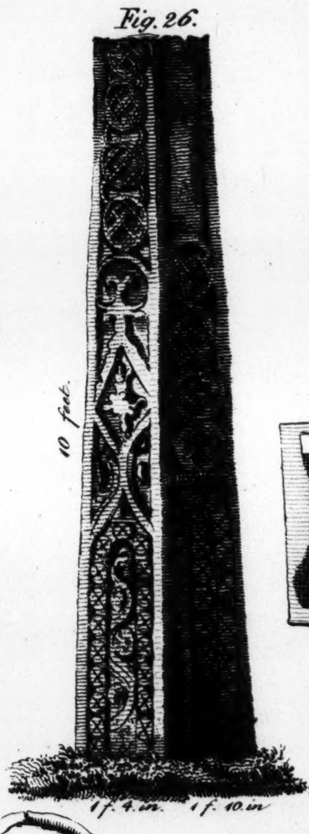
10 feet
1 f. 4 in.
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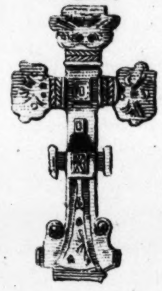

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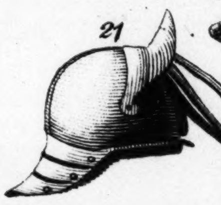

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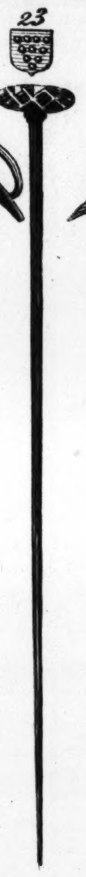

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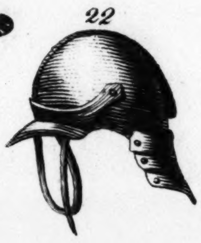

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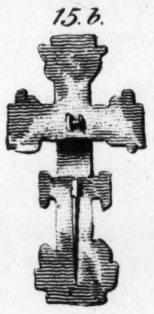

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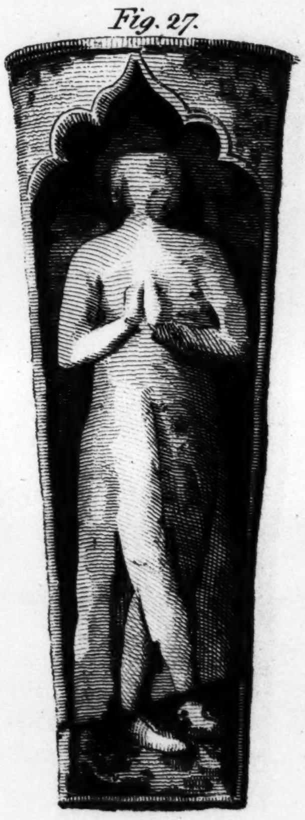

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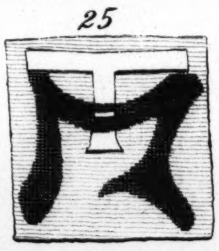

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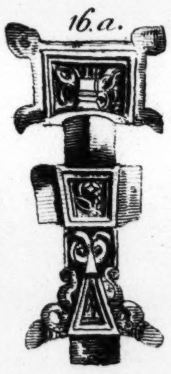

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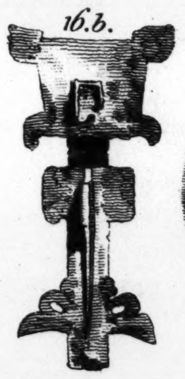

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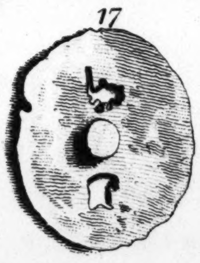

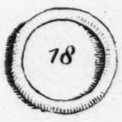
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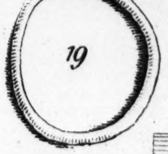
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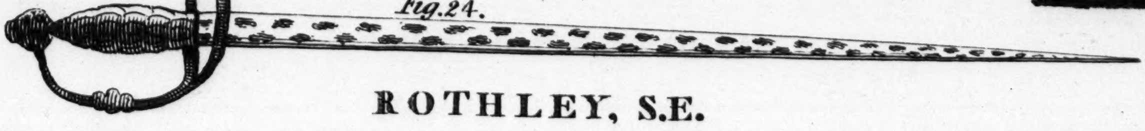
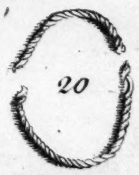
Fig. 24.

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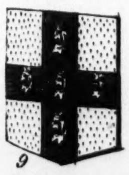
ROTHLEY, S.E.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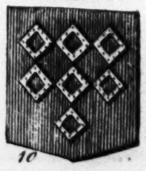
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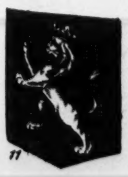
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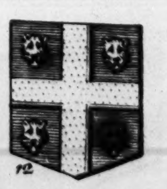
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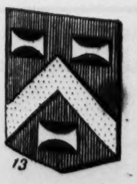
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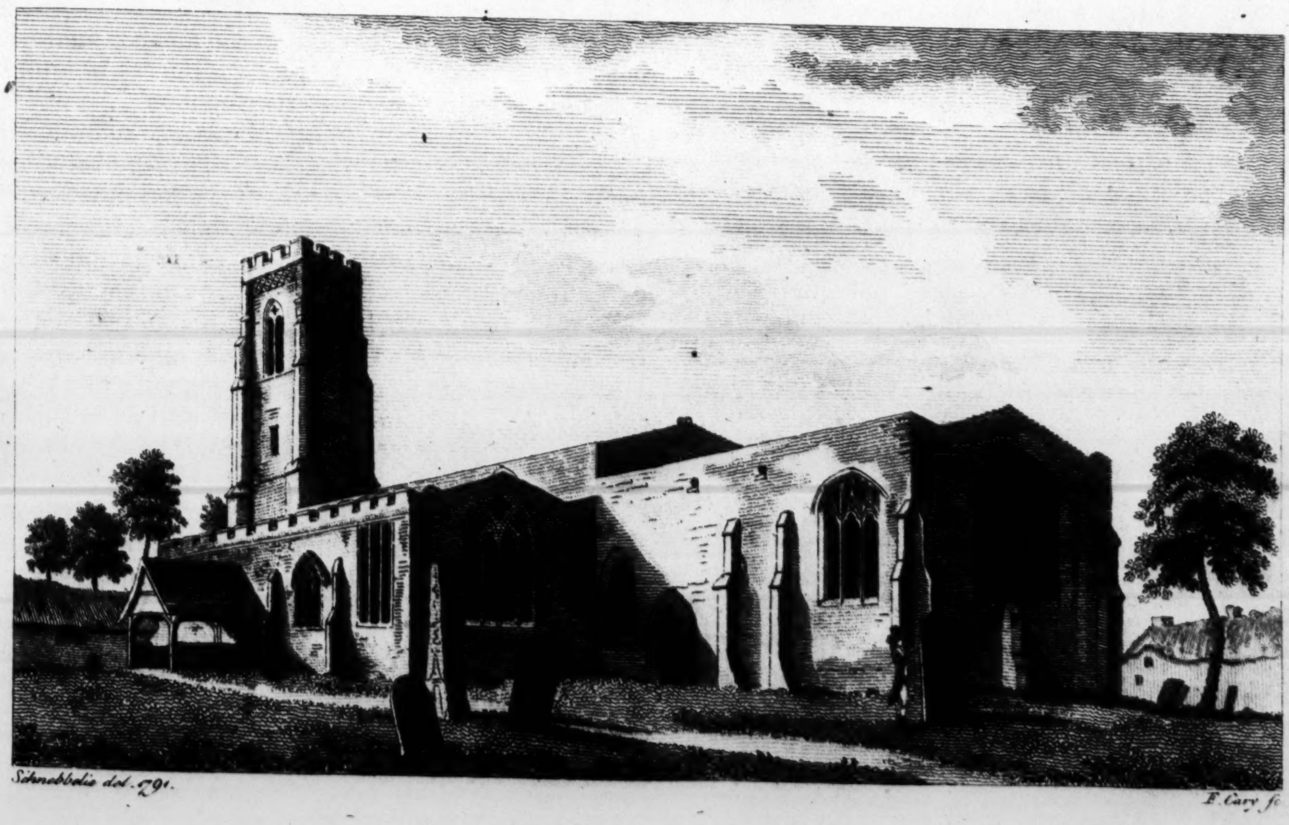
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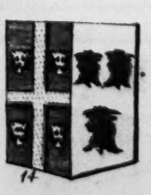
14

Rogero decano, Willielmo precentore, Nicholao cancellario, Waltero theſaurario, Willielmo ſubdecano Lincolnie; Thomâ Lincolnie, Johanne de Northampton, Willielmo de Huntington, Amura Bedeford, Johanne Lincolnie, Johanne Oxonie, Gilberto de Stowâ, archidiaconis; magiſtro Roberto de Cadeney, Roberto Gravell, Roberto de Bremphill, Willielmo de Wynchecumbe, Roberto de Bollſhore, Rogero Blundo, Rogero de Kavenham, Thomâ de Aſhebie, & Johanne de Crakehull, canonicis Lincolnie; magiſtris Nicholao Teſſum, Leonardo filio Alexandri, Benedicto de Burgo, Stephano de Caſtello, & Rogero de Fredeſwell, clericis. Dat' apud Lyddinton, xii° kal' Septembris, pontificatûs noſtro ſexto[1]." Premiſſâ verò inquiſitione ſuper equalitate valoris decimarum garbarum capelle de Gadeſby, & annuarum penſionum decem ſolidorum de eccleſiâ de Skeffington, & dimidiâ marcâ de eccleſiâ de Anlep eccleſie de Rodleyâ debitarum; necnon annui redditûs eccleſie de Roleyâ in villâ de Roleyâ, cum pleno dominico eorundem, ſicut ipſi Templarii eos quocunque tempore plenius habuerûnt. Per quam quidem inquiſitionem eſt inventum quod dicte decime garbarum prefatam penſionem & porcionem in nullo ferè excedunt, vel modicò. Nos igitur Ricardus Lincolnie epiſcopus, de conſenſu expreſſo & procuratione partis utriuſque, propter mutuam pacem & tranquillitatem inter eos conſervand', dictas decimas garbarum capelle de Gadeſby porcionem Templariorum in eccleſiâ de Roleyâ annectimus & aſſignamus; dictas penſiones, cum annuo redditu memorato, pertinentes vicarie in eccleſiâ de Roleyâ, in vicem dictarum decimarum applicantes; memoratam ordinationem predeceſſoris noſtri in omnibus aliis articulis ejuſdem, quantum ad nos pertinet, ratum habend' & acceptand'. Dat' 8 kal' Junii, A. D. 1277.'—Attendentes etiam quod, ordine ipſius Militie Templi per felicis recordationis dominum Clementem Papam Quintum, in Concilio Vienenſ', deliberatione prehabitâ diligenti, coram Sacro Conſilio approbante, ipſam domum Militie Templi, ceteraſque domus eccleſiaſticas, capellas, oratoria, civitates, caſtra, villas, terras, grangias, & loca, poſſeſſiones, juriſdictiones, & redditus, atque jura, omniaque alia bona immobilia & mobilia, vel ſe moventia, cum omnibus membris, juribus, & pertinentiis ſuis, ultra & citra mare, ac in univerſis quibuſlibet mundi partibus conſiſtentia, quos ipſe ordo & dicti magiſter & fratres ipſius ordinis Militie Templi in regno Francie, communiter rapti fuerunt, viz. A.D. 1308, menſe Octobris, per ſe vel quoſcunque alios habebunt, tenebunt, & poſſidebunt, vel ad eoſdem domum & ordinem Militie Templi, & dictos magiſtrum & fratres ipſius ordinis Militie Templi quomodolibet pertinebunt, cum omnibus privilegiis, indulgentiis, immunitatibus, & libertatibus, quibus prefati magiſter & fratres dictorum domûs & ordinis Militie Templi, & ipſa domus & ordo, per ſedem Apoſtolicam, vel per Catholicos Imperatores, Reges, & Principes, & fideles alios, vel quocumque alio modo, erunt legitimi communiti, ordini Hoſpitii Sc̄i Jerl̄m & ipſi Hoſpitio donantibus, conceſſit unanimiter, incorporante applicavit, & annexavit in perpetuum, de apoſtolicâ plenitudine poteſtatis, prout in literis apoſtolicis ad ipſos inde confectis, non raſis, non cancellatis, nec in aliquâ ſui parte vacatis, vidimus plenius contineri. Nos igitur, conſideratis & ponderatis omnibus & ſingulis ſupraſcriptis, volentes in hâc parte quod piè & utiliter geſtum eſt, executioni debitè quatenus ad nos attinet demandare, ac neceſſitatibus dictorum prioris & fratrum hoſpitii predicti in juris ſui preſentatione proprio compatientes affectu, conceſſionem & appropriationem eccleſie de Roleyâ predictâ, cum capellis, juribus, & pertinentiis ſuis univerſis, per predeceſſores noſtros in decanum & capitulum predictos ritè & canonicè ſicut premittitur factas, deliberacione que requiritur in hâc parte prehabitâ, approbamus, ratificamus, & ex certâ ſcientiâ & authoritate noſtra pontificali confirmamus. Volumus etiam & concedimus quod, prefatis donacione, conceſſione, unione, incorporatione, applicatione, & annexione apoſtolicis ſupraſcriptis, cedente vel decedente ipſius eccleſie de Roleyâ nunc rectore, liceat dictis priori & fratribus hoſpitii predictis, & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, per ſe vel procuratorem ſuum, poſſeſſionem ipſius eccleſie de Roleyâ, cum omnibus capellis eidem annexis, de juribus & pertinentiis ſuis univerſis, auctoritate premiſſorum ſufficienter munitis, nanciſci & apprehendere corporale, & ipſam eccleſiam, cum pertinentiis ſuis predictis, in uſus prioris, ut dicti magiſter & fratres ordinis Militie Templi cum tenuerunt in perpetuum poſſidere, noſtri vel ſucceſſorum noſtrorum aſſenſu minimè requiſito, prout conceſſionis & appropriationis predictarum tenor exigit & natura. In cujus rei teſtimonium ſigillum noſtrum fecimus hiis apponi. Dat' apud Vetus Templum Londonie, 7 kal. Aprilis, A. D. 1337, & conſecrationis noſtre decimo ſeptimo."

26° die Sept. 1668, concordat cum originali in Regiſtro domini epiſcopi Lincolnie remanente.

Ita teſtor, Tho. Makinder, Notarius publicus[2].

April 18, 1329, the advowſon of the church of Rothley was granted by Edward III. with the conſent of the prelates, peers, and others then aſſembled in parliament, in conſideration of good and faithful ſervices, to *Henry de Ferrariis*, to hold of the king and his heirs for ever. His teſtibus; Johanne Cantuar' archiepiſcopo; Henrico Lincolnie epiſcopo; magiſtro Roberto Stratford, archidiacono Cantuarie, cancellario noſtro[3]; Willielmo de Monte acuto comite Sarum, Willielmo de Clinton comite Huntingdon, Hugone de Audele comite Glouceſtrie, Johanne Darcy le neveu ſeneſcallo hoſpitii noſtri, & aliis. Dat' per manum noſtram, apud Weſtm', xviii° Aprilis[4]."

In 1344, the procurations for Rothley, including the chapel of St. Nicholas in Mountforell, were 7*s.* 6¾*d.*; the rectory was taxed at 100 marks, the vicarage at 20 marks; and paid 1*s.* 6*d.* for Peter-pence.

At the ſame period the chapels of Gaddeſby, Grimſton, and Cayham, were together taxed at 12*d.*; Caldwell and Wartnaby at 12*d.*

Gaddeſby and Caldwell paid 2*s.* each for Peter-pence; and Grimſtone, Cayham, and Wartnaby, 1*s.* each.

In 1372, the archdeacon of Leiceſter received from the Knights Hoſpitallers of Rothley £2. 13*s.* 4*d.* as a penſion for his juriſdiction in that pariſh[5].

In 1534-5, the procurations and ſynodals were £1. 8*s.* 6¾*d.*, a penſion of £1. was paid to Maſter Robert Duckett; Hugh Woodcock was vicar; and the value of the vicarage was £10.[6]

The value of the preceptory of Rothley at that period has been already ſtated[7].

In 1564, dn̄s Harold Pachet is certified to be the vicar of Rothley, having been regularly inſtituted; and enjoying all the juriſdiction thereto belonging; and annexed to the ſame was a hamlet [Rothley Temple] with a chapel[8].

In 1552, the commiſſioners reported that the church of Rothley contained,

In primis, one chales withowt a cover.
It̄m, tow copes and foore veſtements.
It̄m, foore belles and a ſance[9] bell."

In 1650, the rectory was returned worth £80.; the vicarage £50.; and the incumbent as "no preacher."

The rectory of the chapel of Caldwell was returned worth £30.; the vicarage £10.

The chapels of Gaddeſby, Grimſton, and Keame, are barely noticed, without any remark.

The value in the King's books, "in decimis majoribus & minutis, cum manſ', &c." is £12. 1*s.* 5*d.*

In 1716, the value of the vicarage of Rothley, *cum capellis*, was certified to be £76. 10*s.* 2¾*d.*

On a ſmall braſs plate over the vicarage kitchen chimney, the following lines are adopted from Horace:

"Linquenda tellus, & domus, & placens
Uxor: neque harum, quas colis arborum,
Te, præter inviſas cupreſſos,
Ulla brevem dominum ſequetur."

The earlieſt Regiſter begins in 1706.

"Samuel, ſon of John Sheffield, though he lived on the demeſne land, was buried in Rothlye churchyard, by conſent, Oct. 13, 1707."

On the ſkreen between the nave and chancel:

"Jonathan Leake and Thomas Bywater
Churchwardens, 1790."

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[1] Circa annum 1240.

[2] This was tranſcribed by the Rev. Sam. Carte, in 1717, from a copy taken in 1700, by Sam. Daniel, then rector of Rothley.

[3] Ciceſtr' tandem epiſcopo.

[4] Cart. 3 Edw. III. n. 59.

[5] See p. 952.

[6] See vol. I. p. lxxx.

[7] See p. 953.

[8] Vol. I. p. lxxxviii.

[9] A ſaint's bell.

On two tables of benefactions on the ſcreen:

1. BENEFACTIONS.

1664, Margaret Bryan, of St. Giles's, London, £10.
1682, Suſanna Holloway, of Weſt Ham, Eſſex, £1.
1685, Mr. Robert Pagett, of Dort in Holland, £20.
1686, Samuel Burſnall, of Rothley, £20.
1688, Mr. John Stirk, of the city of London, £5.
1694, Tho. Wilſon, of Dalby on the Woulds, £3.

Mr. Staveley, rector of Coſſington, gave 20*s.* yearly, to be given in ſixpenny-loaves to the poor of Rothley, by the vicar and churchwardens, on St. Thomas's day.

2. BENEFACTIONS TO THE SCHOOL.

1691, Bartholomew Hickling, of Loughborough, gave the ſchool-houſe, and land for the teaching of 14 poor boys to read; and a Bible yearly to any boy who can read the firſt chapter of St. John's Goſpel the moſt diſtinctly.

John Willows gave 5*s.* yearly, to buy a Bible, to be given on Whitſunday to any boy who can read the firſt chapter of St. John's Goſpel the moſt diſtinctly.

Mrs. Daniel, relict of the Rev. Mr. Daniel, vicar of Rothley, gave £30. to purchaſe land, or to be put out to intereſt, for teaching poor girls to read.

RECTORS.	PATRONS.
. . . . . . 1209.	The prioreſs of Etton[1].
John, nepos G. legati.	The King.
William de Bruderia, 1276.	
. . . . 12 kal. Oct. 1309.	The King, ratione terrarum & tenementorum in manu ſuâ exiſtentium.
. . . . 12 kal. Jan. 1315.	The King, ſalvo jure prioris & fratrum Hoſpitalis Sancti Johannis Jeruſalem.
Hugh Woodcock, 1534.	
William Heybreet, reſigned 1556.	Sir Ambroſe Cave.
Thomas Caſtyn, Feb. 12, 1556-7.	
Harold Pachet, 1564.	
Thomas Paget, 1656.	
Edward Ward, Oct. 14, 14, 1661.	Matthew Babington, eſq. *pleno jure.*
Samuel Daniel, June 25, 1691.	Thomas Babington, eſq.
William Babington, 1706.	
Samuel Daniel, 1707.	
William Babington, Feb. 3, 1735.	Thomas Babington, eſq.
George Cardale, D. D. March 19, 1759; died 1769[2].	Thomas Babington, eſq.
William Babington[3], Feb. 3, 1770; died 1783.	
Henry Woodcock[4], LL. B. Oct. 27, 1783; reſigned,	Thomas Babington, eſq.
Matthew Babington[5], July 24, 1787; died 1796.	
Aulay Macaulay[6], M. A. Aug. 31, 1796.	

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

Burton mentions, in the South chapel, a monument of *Randle Kingſton*, who died 1480; and of *Raſe Kingſton* and *Beatrix* his wife, 1488; neither of which is now legible; but one of them, an altar-tomb, ſtill remains; as does a ſlab on the floor, on which are tricked the figure of a man in armour, with his wife, and an imperfect date MCCCC . . . . .

The *Kingſtons* held lands within this manor, and ſeem to have been men of good account.

In the North chapel, adjoining to the North wall, is a very large altar-tomb, about three feet high, with the effigies of a man in armour, with long ſtrait hair, head on cuſhion, ſword and dagger, and large ſpur-rowels; a grey-hound at his feet looking back. His lady, who reſts on a cuſhion, has a veil head-dreſs, and a cordon; at her feet a dog looking up, and lifting up his fore-paw. Over their heads the arms of *Kingſton*, and the following inſcription, Plate CXXXII. fig. 5. (which on the tomb is reverſed):

"This ys the wyll of Bartholmew Kyngſtō, eſquyer,
to have an obet kepyd onys ev'y zere for me and Ely'
my wyff, my fad^{r} and my mod^{r}, on ye Monday next
after Symōd day and Jude; ye wyche obet to be kept
wth y^{e} ꝑfeth off ye lande and medo y^{t} I boght of Wyllm̄
Adcoke, wth ii acars off medo in Quer̄dn medo; ye firſt
I wyll ye vecar have for derige iiiid. and to be offerd
at maſſe be ye handys of ye feffers xvid. and to the ſayde
vecar for ye beydroll viiid. and to viii clarkis for redy'g
off viii leſſons xvid. and a pōnd of wax to be brent at
hie derge and meſſe, and aftyr y^{t} to be ſett afor y^{e} ſepulker
in time off pace[6], and after y^{t} ye tone ſett to bren afor
ye crucifix, and ye todyr afore ye image of owr lady, and for y^{e}
waſt of iiii torchys xvid. and to iiii pore mē to hold the torchys
iiiid. and ye reſedew of y^{e} ꝑfetts off y^{e} ſayd land and medo to be diſ-
poſyd in meytte and drinke among pore men,
ye zere of our lorde a thouſand cccclxxxvi."

At the North-eaſt corner of the South chapel, on an altar-tomb of alabaſter, is tricked the figure of a lady with the veil head-dreſs, falling cape, and broad fringed belt; her hands on her breaſt, her head on a cuſhion. On one ſide the arms of *Kingſton*; on the other, a blank ſhield, fig. 6. Round the ledge,

✠ "Hic jacet Agnes Kingſton, que dedit
feoffatoribus ſuis duo cotagia, ſex acras terre ⁊ prati, et unam
rodam, ... ſacerdoti de Rotheley annuatī
reddend' unā . . . .
ut cuſtodiat obituū ſuā in hac ecc'a de Rothele, ad invenien-
dam un' . . . .
ut . . . .
dicte eccleſie . . . .
ſub . . . .
. . . .
. . . .
jus . . . . . ō in perpetuū reſiduum erit' dict' terr' alteri eor'dem.

On the floor of this chapel is an alabaſter, inſcribed,

✠ "Orate pro animabus Johannis Kingſton
et Margaretæ uxoris ejus, qui obierunt nono die
menſis Auguſti, anno Domini mill° quadrageſimo . . . . . .
quorum animabus propitietur Deus. Amen."

On a low altar-tomb of alabaſter, in the ſame chapel, adjoining to the South wall, is this inſcription:

"Hic jacent Georgius Kingſton,
armiger, et Maria uxor ejus, cum filiis et filiab's eorundem, qui
obierunt xxx die menſis Septembris, anno Domini millo cccccxvl.
quorum animabus p'pitietur Deus. Amen."

On the North ſide are theſe arms, fig. 7:

Quarterly; 1. and 4. *Kingſton*; 2. and 3. Ermine, a chevron Sable; over it a leopard's head Or; a chief Sable. Impaling, 1. Argent, three bulls heads eraſed, *Skeffington*; 2. Azure, a bend cotized between ſix

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[1] Priorissa de Etton preſ' ad eccleſiam (ſalvis Johanni de Cyneges xiii marcis annuis nomine ſimplicis beneficii) & ad vicariam de Rodeley.

[2] Rector alſo of Wanlip.

[3] Rector alſo of Coſſington; and died by a fall from his horſe, May 14, 1783.

[4] He had a diſpenſation, in November 1783, to hold this vicarage with the rectory of Coſſington; and another, in April 1784, to hold Rothley with the vicarage of Barkby. On reſigning Rothley, he had a diſpenſation to hold Barkby with the rectory of Calſthrop in Lincolnſhire.

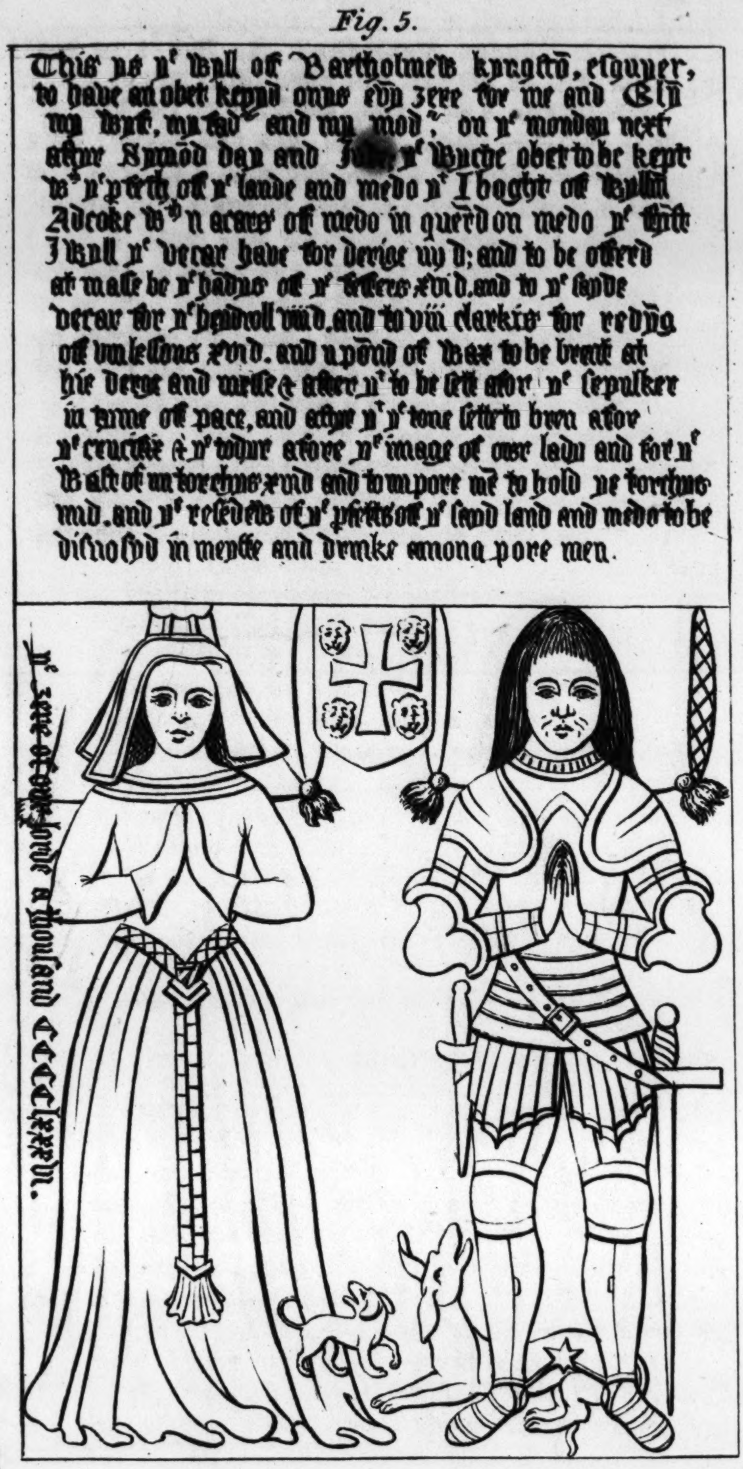
[5] Brother to the preſent Thomas Babington, eſq. of Rothley Temple.

[6] That part of the maſs at which the *pax* is given to the particular friends of the deceaſed.

mullets

MONUMENTS, &c. at ROTHLEY.

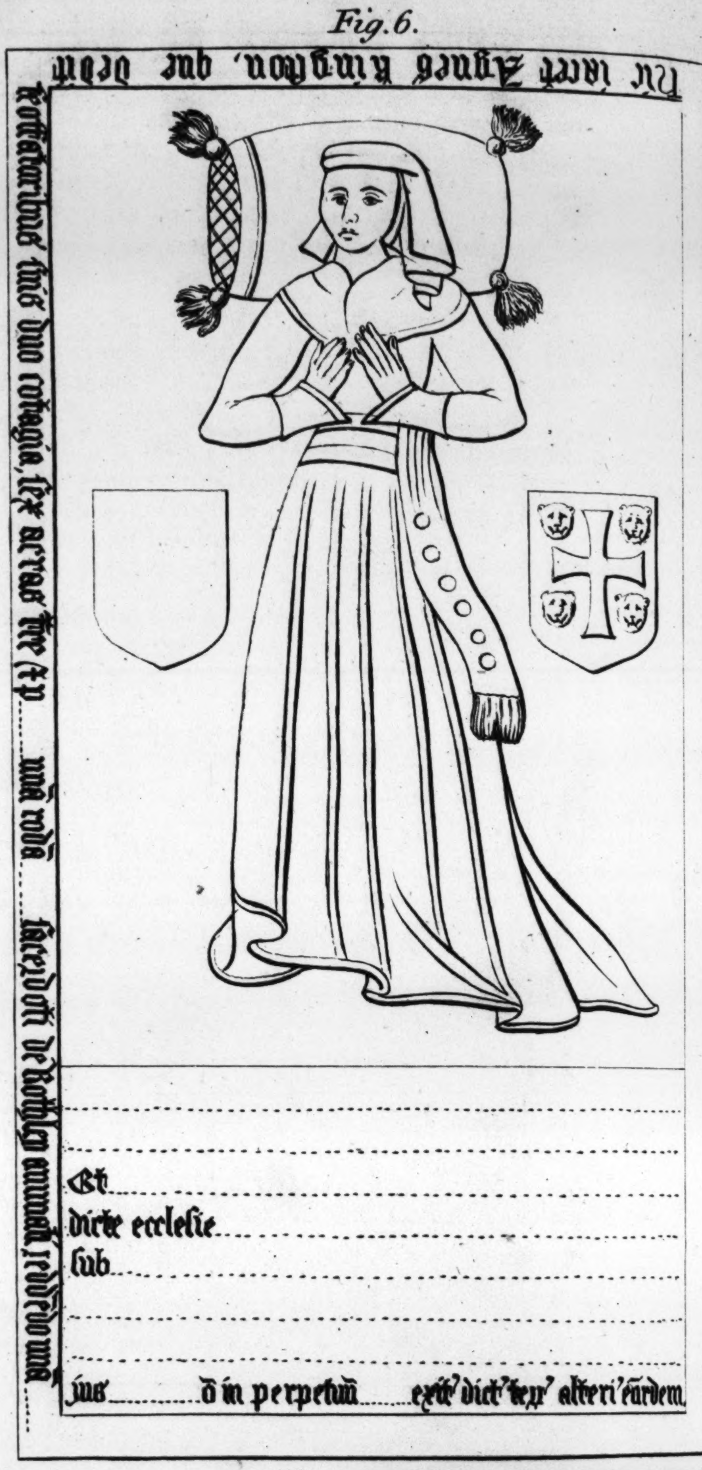
Fig. 5.



This ys yᵉ wyll of Bartholmew kyngstō, esquyer,
to have an obet kepyd onys evy zere for me and Elȳ
my wyfe, my fad' and my mod'; on yᵉ monday next
afore Symōd day and Jude yᵉ whyche obet to be kept
wᵗ yᵉ p'fety of yᵉ lande and medo yᵗ I boght of Wyllm
Adcoke wᵗʰ ii acars of medo in querdon medo yᵉ whiche
I wyll yᵉ vecar have for dirige iiij d; and to be offered
at masse be yᵉ handys of yᵉ fefferes xvi d. and to yᵉ seyde
vecar for yᵉ beadroll viij d. and to viii clarkis for redyng
of ix lessons xvi d. and a pond of wax to be brent at
his derge and messe & after yᵗ to be sett afor yᵉ sepulker
in tyme of pace, and after yᵗ yᵉ same sett to bren afor
yᵉ crucifix & yᵉ other afore yᵉ image of our lady and for yᵉ
wast of iii torchys xvi d and to iiij pore men to hold yᵉ torchys
iiij d. and yᵉ resedew of yᵉ p'fetts of yᵉ seyd land and medo to be
disposyd in mette and drynke among pore men.

yᵉ zere of our lorde a thousand CCCCLxxxvi.

Fig. 6.



Hic iacet Agnes kingston, que dedit
Confratribus suis duo cotagia, sex acras terre (?) p.... una cum.... sacerdoti de Rothley annuatim reddendum....
Et....
dicte ecclesie....
sub....
ius.........d in perpetuū.......exit' dict' terr' alteri' eardem.

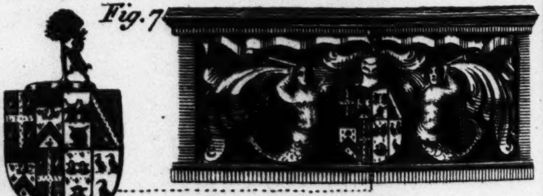
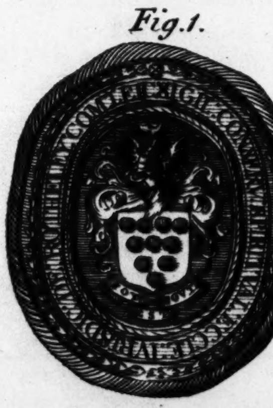


Fig. 7.

Fig. 1.



Tho: Babington

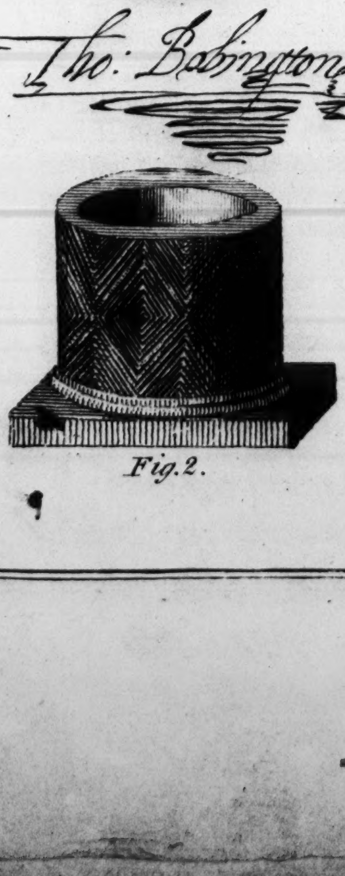
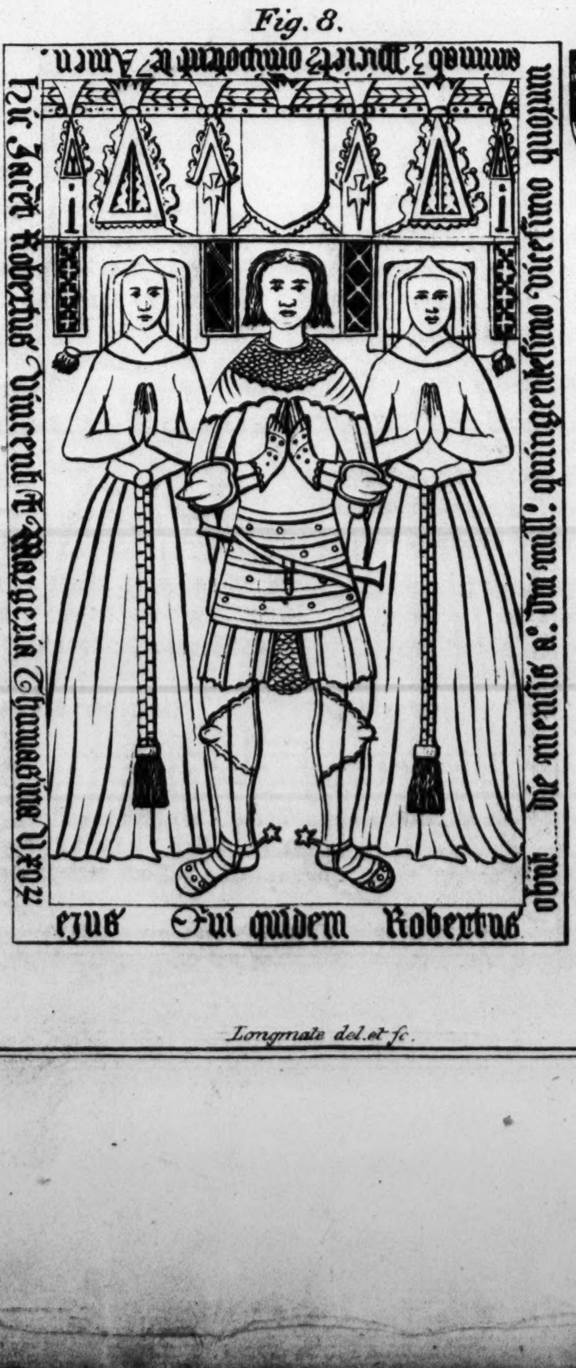


Fig. 2.

Fig. 8.



animab' p'picietur omnipotens. Amen.
Hic Jacet Robertus Vincent & Margeria Thomasine Uxor
ejus Qui quidem Robertus
obiit.... die mensis a°. D'ni mill°. quingentesimo vicesimo quorum

Fig. 3.

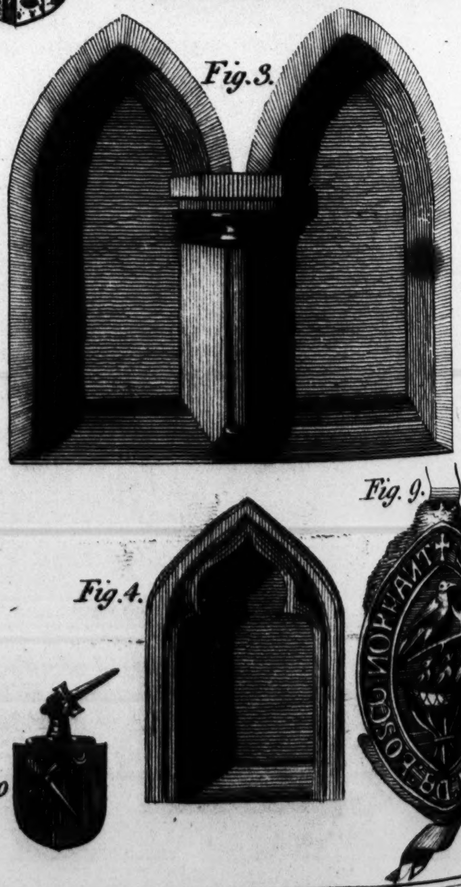


Fig. 4.

10

Fig. 9.

Longmate del. et sc.

mullets Or; 3. Ermine, three eſcalops Or, on a chief indented Gules; 4. Argent, three birds Sable. Supporters, two mermaids combing their heads. Creſt, a goat erect Argent, againſt a date-tree Vert.

On a large altar-tomb, adjoining the North wall of the North chapel, are tricked, under very rude pediments, with finials and a blank ſhield over his head, the figures of a man, bare-headed, in plated armour, gorget of mail, ſword, and dagger; and his two wives, in the veil head-dreſs, belt, and cordons; fig. 8. with this inſcription:

"Hic jacēt Robertus Vincent et Margeria et Thomaſina uxor' ejus, qui quidem Robertus
obiit . . . . . . die menſis . . . . . . a° D̄ni milleſimo quingenteſimo ⁊ viceſimo, quorum
animabus ꝓpitiet' omnipotens de'. Amen."

On an alabaſter-tomb, fixed againſt the South wall of the chancel, are tricked the figures at length of an old man in a gown, with ſhort ſlit ſleeves and ruffles, in his hand a roſary; a lady, with pointed head-dreſs, long ſleeves and ruffles, a pouch, roſary, ſaſh, and belt; ſeven[1] ſons and five daughters; thus circumſcribed; Plate CXXX. fig. 1.

CXXIV

"Hic jacēt Humfrid' Babyngton, IV
armiger, et Eleanora uxor ejus, et filii cū filiab' eorund'; qui quidem Humfrid'
obiit xxii° die mēſis novembris,
anno Dñi M°CCCCC°XLIIII°, quorum animabus ꝓpiciet' de'. Amen."

On the North ſide of the ſame monument, towards the Eaſt end, is the figure of one kneeling at a deſk, fig. 2, with this inſcription:

"Thomas Babyngton, armiger, fil' et heres Humfredi
Babyngton, armigeri, nuper defuncti. Precor
ut filii corpori propicietuꝫ de', et aīe
patris hic jacentis, et omnium fideliū.
Amen."

On the lower end of the ſame ſide of the monument: Quarterly, 1. and 4. *Babington*; 2. and 3. *Dethick*; impaling *Beaumont*; ſupported with two *baboons* chained; and beneath, near to each, a *ton*. Creſt, a goat's head, holding on the horns a label; fig. 3.

Within a wooden preſs, above this tomb, a fine monument of variegated marble is fixed in the wall, with elegant figures in white marble, in a niche, of Matthew Babington, eſq. and his lady, their right hands joined over a ſkull, fig. 4. He is in flowing hair, and in full armour, his left hand graſping the handle of a ſword; ſhe in hair finely curled, and in very elegant robes; in her left hand a roſe. Above them the arms of *Babington*; impaling, Sable, on a chevron Argent, between three arquebuſſes Or, three lozenges Gules, *Hopkins*; and at top the arms of *Babington* with the creſt. And below, this inſcription:

"HERE LYETH INTERRED NEARE THIS PLACE THE
BODY OF ANNE, WIFE OF MATHEW BABINGTON,
OF TEMPLE ROTHLEY, IN THE COUNTY OF LEICESTER, ESQ.
AND DAUGHTER OF SAMSON HOPKINS, GENT.
AND ALDERMAN OF THE CITTY OF COVENTRY.
THEY HAD ISSUE FOUR SONNES AND EIGHT DAUGHTERS,
AT 12 SINGLE BIRTHS, BEFORE THE ELDEST WAS 13 YEARS
AND 3 QUARTERS OLD, (VIZ.)
1. THOMAS, 2. ANNE, 3. MATTHEW, 4. JANE, 5. ELIZABETH,
6. ANNE, 7. WILLIAM, 8. KATHARINE, 9. ELIZABETH,
10. ELIZABETH, 11. MATTHEW; THE 12, BEING A DAUGHTER
NOT BORN ALIVE, PROVED FATAL ALSO TO HER MOTHER,
WHO DIED THE 7TH DAY AFTER, BEING THE 7TH DAY
OF JUNE, AN° D'NI 1648,
IN THE 33D YEAR OF HER AGE.
HER SOULE (WITHOUT FLATTERY) WAS ADORNED
WITH A TRINITIE OF AS DIVINE EXCELLENCIES, AS
RARE COMPANIONS; A SOUND KNOWLEDGE, A
PRUDENT PROFESSION, A SINCERE AND CONSTANT PRACTICE,
OF THE BEST RELIGION OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND
IN ALL HER RELATIONS; HER BODY BEING FOR BEAUTY
A FIT CABINET FOR SUCH A JEWELL;
IN MEMORY OF WHOM, HER SAD HUSBAND ERECTED
THIS MONUMENT.
IN HER BOTH GRACE AND NATURE MIGHT DESPAIRE,
WHICH ADDED MOST, WHICH HAD THE GREATEST SHARE."

At the Eaſt end of the South ſide of the North chapel is a mural monument in marble, with the ſtatues of an old gentleman in ſhort armour, and of his lady; both kneeling at a deſk, with books, fig. 5. He has a long beard; ſhe a black coif and rich gown. By him are five ſons; by her four daughters; and over his head is this motto,

"FOY EST TOUT."

Above, the eſcutcheon of *Babington* and *Dethick*; impaling *Beaumont*, with the creſt of *Babington*.

On one ſide, Gules, a wivern Argent; on the other, Gules, a leopard Argent.

On the Eaſt ſide, an eſcutcheon blazoned as the above, but no creſt.

On the Weſt ſide, Quarterly; 1. and 4. a croſs patonce Or, pierced Argent, charged with four eſcalops Sable, *Humfry*; 2. and 3. Gules, a bend Argent, between four leopards faces Or, *Kingſton*; fig. 6.

"Hic jacent corpora Thomæ Babington, nup' de Temple Rotheley, armigeri, qui obiit xxvii° die
menſis Octobris, anno Dñi 1567, ⁊ Alianoræ uxoris ejus, unius filiarum Richardi
Humfreye, quæ obiit anno Dñi 1570, quoru' animæ beatiſſimi ac chariſſimi
Chriſti clementia Abrahami ſinu ⁊ cœtu fideliū æterna pace quieſcant."

In the chancel:
Several large ſlabs remain, without inſcriptions.

On flat ſtones:

1. "HERE LIETH THE BODY OF THOMAS BABINGTON[2],
WHO DIED APRIL 16, 1668, AGED 73."

2. Arms: a feſs embattled Azure, between three talbots heads Or, *Jeſſon*; impaling *Babington*, fig. 7.
"HERE LIETH JANE, DAUGHTER OF
MATTHEW BABINGTON, OF RODELEY TEMPLE
IN THIS COUNTY, ESQ. WIFE OF SIR
WILLIAM JESSON, OF BURLEY IN THIS COUNTY
(ALSO), KNIGHT, WHO DIED SEPT. 30, 1668."

3. "HERE LIETH ELIZABETH,
DAUOHTER OF WILLIAM JESSON,
OF THE CITY OF COVENTRY, ESQ.
WIFE TO THOMAS BABINGTON,
OF TEMPLE ROTHLEY, ESQ.
WHO DIED THE 8TH OF APRIL, 1669."

4. Arms of *Bobington*; impaling *Jeſſon*; fig. 7.
"HERE LIETH THE BODY OF THOMAS BABINGTON,
OF TEMPLE ROTHELEY, ESQ.
ELDEST SON OF MATTHEW BABINGTON, ESQ.
WHO DIED APRIL 16, 1708, AGED 73."

5. Arms of *Babington*.
"HERE LIETH THE BODY OF WILLIAM BABINGTON,
OF TEMPLE ROTHELEY, GENT.
THIRD SON OF MATTHEW BABINGTON, ESQ.
WHO DIED DEC. 18, 1708, AGED 66."

6. "Matthew, ſon of Thomas Babington, eſq.
and Elizabeth his wife, of Rotheley Temple,
died Nov. 7, 1727, aged 3 years and 43 weeks.
Anne, daughter of Thomas Babington, eſq.
and Elizabeth his wife, died 1713, aged 28 weeks."

7. "Here lies the body of a good and faithful ſoul,
Catharine Coldough, who died A. D. 1721."

8. "Margaret, daughter of Henry Hall, eſq.
of Gretford in Lincolnſhire,
and ſecond wife of Thomas Babington, eſq.
died Feb. 12, 1723-4."

9. Arms: *Babington*; impaling, Sable, a lion queué furché Or, holding a ſhield Argent, charged with a croſs croſslet fitché Gules. Creſt, a croſs croſslet fitché Gules, *Keling*; fig. 9.
"Elizabeth, daughter of Ralph Keling, eſq. of
London, cityzen, and wife of Thomas Babington,
eſq. of the Temple near Rothley,
by whom he had two ſons and three daughters.
She died Jan. 30, 1729-30, anno ætatis 44."

10. Arms of *Babington* ſingle.
"Thomas Babington, eſq.
ſon of Thomas Babington, eſq. of Temple Rothley,
died July 31, A. D. 1745, anno ætatis 63.
He left ſorrowing, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of
Ralf Keling, eſq. one ſon and two daughters."

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[1] Two of theſe ſons were prieſts. See the pedigree of Babington, in the Viſitation of Derbyſhire, Harl. MSS. 5809. fol. 80.

[2] This inſcription, copied many years ago, is not now to be found in the chancel.

11. "Elizabeth Babington, daughter of
Thomas Babington, of Rothley Temple, eſq. by
Margaret his wife, died Sept. 18, 1751, aged 71."

12. "Catharine Babington, daughter of Thomas and
Elizabeth Babington, of Rothley Temple, in
the county of Leiceſter, eſq.
died the 11th of February, 1756."

13. "The Rev. George Cardale, Doctor in Divinity,
rector of Wanlip, and vicar of this pariſh,
died Oct. 28, 1769, aged 54 years.
Joſeph Cardale, his ſon, died in 1767."

14. "Frances Babington,
daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth
Babington, of Rothley Temple,
in the county of Leiceſter,
died the 21ſt of May, 1792."

15. "The remains of
Colonel Arthur Carter,
lieutenant-colonel of his Majeſty's 20th regiment of
light dragoons, and brigadier-general in the
Weſt Indies.
He died 27th day of February, 1803,
aged 42 years;
29 of which were ſpent in his Majeſty's ſervice.
Friend of my heart, adieu!
In ſtrength of mind,
and every honorable ſentiment,
I never knew thy equal:
Never ſhall I forget thee:—
Even in the hour of mirth,
Gallant ſpirit,
I ſhall not forget thee.
R. R. GILLESPIE."

In the nave:

"HERE LIES THE BODY OF ZACHARY HEAWARDE,
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE APRIL 2, 1664."

In the North aile:

1. "Here lies the body of Samuel Daniel, A.M.
late vicar of this pariſh,
who died October 30, 1735, aged 82.
He married Elizabeth, the daughter of John Barwell,
late of Kegworth, in this county, gent.
Here alſo lieth the body of the ſaid Elizabeth,
the wife of the ſaid Samuel Daniel,
who died Aug. 19, 1740, aged 87.
Elizabeth Morgan, niece to Mrs. Daniel,
died May 13, 1708."

In the South aile:

1. "Here lieth Mr. John Jarratt, of Mountſorell;
who departed this life Jan. 5, 1708, aged 53."

2. "Here lieth the body of
Elizabeth, wife of William Bacon,
who departed this life April the 10th, 1711,
aged 56 years."

3. "Here lieth the body of John Meakins,
who departed this life March the 2d, anno Domini
1712, in the 51ſt yeare of his age."

4. "To the memory of John Dawſon, who
departed this life May 9, 1783, aged 83 years."

5. "Jonathan Jarrat, died October the 10th, 1742,
aged 38 years."

6. "Beneath are depoſited the remains of
Elizabeth, relict of the late John Dawſon, who
departed this life Nov. 16, 1787, aged 79 years."

On flat ſtones in the croſs-paſſage from the North to
the South door:

1. "Here lieth Anne,
the daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Conſtable.
She died Jan. 7, 1717, aged 6 months."

2. "Suſanna, daughter of Joſeph Doody, of
the borough of Stafford, gent. and
wife to John Newbold, of Rothley,
died Dec. 1, 1770, aged 71."

3. "John Newbold died April 6, 1775, aged 75."

Epitaphs in the old chapel at Rothley Temple:

1. "Here lie the remains of Anne, the
daughter of Thomas and Mary Giſborne,
of Yoxall Lodge, in the county of Stafford.
She was born April 24, 1755,
and died on the 14th of May following."

2. "Katharine, the daughter of Thomas Babington,
eſq. and Lydia his wife, of this Temple,
was born Auguſt the 24th, 1766,
and died the 3d of May, 1767."

3. "Francis, the fourth ſon of Thomas Babington, eſq.
and Lydia his wife, of this Temple,
was born the 6th day of May, in the year 1764,
and died the 3d day of February, 1765."

4. "In memory of Mrs. Mary Cardale,
widow of the rev. Mr. Joſeph Cardale,
vicar of Hinckley, who departed this life
Oct. 14, 1778, aged 86."

5. "In memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Babington,
wife of the rev. Matthew Babington,
vicar of Rothley.
She departed this life on the 26th day of June, 1793,
aged 29 years."

6. "In memory of Thomas Babington, eſq.
of Temple Rothley,
who departed this life June 20, 1776, aged 61.
He left by his wife Lydia,
daughter of the rev. Mr. Joſeph Cardale,
four ſons and one daughter."

7. "In memory of Mrs. Lydia Babington,
widow of the late Thomas Babington, eſq.
of Temple Rothley,
She departed this life the 4th day of May, 1791,
aged 64."

There are no monuments of the Templars within the church; but in the churchyard, by the aſſiſtance of Mr. Schnebbelie, I diſcovered in 1790, on a ſtone coffin nearly covered with earth and weeds, a figure from which the drawing in Plate CXXIX. was taken. Whatever may be the opinion concerning croſs-legged figures in other churches, there can be no doubt that this once elegant monument repreſented a genuine Knight Templar; perhaps ſome *Maſter of Rothley*. Before the abolition of the order of the Templars, it probably had a place in the church; and it would be highly creditable to the cultivated talents of the preſent owner of this fair and extenſive domain, if ſo venerable a relique of the Templars were again reſtored to its former ſituation. A very ſmall ſum would replace it in a manner that would reflect honour on the lord of the Soke.

On the South ſide is a beautiful Runic croſs, about 10 or 12 feet high, extremely well performed, tapering from the bottom, on the Weſt ſide of which ſome tracery work is carved; and ſomething of carving is alſo to be ſeen in other parts. At the foot lie three flat ſtones, as if placed for ſupports. There is no tradition concerning it. It is engraved in Plate CXXIX.

Epitaphs in the church-yard:

On a table-monument in the South part:

"Elizabeth Hall departed this life
March 9, 1786, aged 58 years.
Richard Jennings, gent. late of Nottingham,
departed this life the 10th of March, 1791,
aged 62 years."

On upright ſtones:

1. "Depoſitum hic eſt quod mortale habuit
Tho. Some, juvenis pius, ſtudioſus.
In hanc viciniam literas quæſitum conceſſit;
mortem invenit, anno ætat. XIX,
Salutis MDCCXXIII."

2. "Thomas Preſton, clerk, died April 12, 1740,
in the 79th year of his age.
Iſaac Preſton (his ſon) late clerk of this pariſh,
died Dec. 3, 1777, aged 87 years.

Though far advanc'd in years I was,
God gave me ſtrength and ſight
To do my duty to the end;
In which I took delight."

[Thomas Preſton ſucceeded his father Iſaac as clerk in 1777, and died in 1790; when he was ſucceeded by his ſon Iſaac, the preſent clerk.]

3. "Ann Noon, of Mountſorrel, widow,
died July 24, 1740, aged 83."

4. "Thomas Brown, of Mountſorrell,
died January 10, 1744, aged 31.

"Behold in me the life of man,
Compar'd by David to a ſpan.
Wife, mother, friends, lament no more,
Here's all the odds—I went before."

5. "Catharine Cort,
daughter of Mr. James Cort, of Great Bowden,
and wife of William Hunt, of Rothley Houſe,
died Feb. 1, 1781, aged 58 years."

6. "Here lieth interred the body of
Robert Skerrett, gent.
who departed this life the 11th day of December,
in the year of our Lord 1788,
in the 71ſt year of his age."

7. "Beneath are interred the remains of
John Pitt, late of Mountſorrel,
who died Auguſt 1ſt, 1795, aged 37 years.

"Expiring nature feels a ſolemn dread,
To quit this life, and join the ſilent dead.
Yet hope in God relieves the lab'ring mind,
And gives a taſte of pleaſures all refin'd;
Here pauſe, ſpectator! aſk thyſelf, have I
This hope in God, and thus prepar'd to die?"

8. "Here are departed the remains of
Thomas, ſon of Thomas and Elizabeth Biddles,
of Mountſorrel,
who died June 4, 1798, aged 14.
Alſo near this place lie four other
ſons and two daughters, children of the above
Thomas and Elizabeth Biddles,
whoſe tender hearts greatly lament
theſe afflictive ſtrokes."

9. "Rachel Meers, of Mountſorrel,
died Jan. 15, 1799,
aged 89."

10. "Dedicated to the memory of
John, William, and Thomas, ſons of
John and Ann Bodycoat;
John, died aged 2; William, aged 7; and Thomas, 1.

"Beneath this dreary rueful ſhade,
Theſe lovely ſpotleſs babes are laid."

William Hunt 16 March, 1794, aged 66.
Stephen Hunt, died June 11, 1736, aged 53.
John Olderſhaw, died April 17, 1736, aged 53.
Elizabeth Olderſhaw, died 1767, aged 69.
Elizabeth Olderſhaw, died Nov. 8, 1743, aged 15.
Thomas Scampton 27 Oct. 1770, aged 78.
Elizabeth Scampton 21 Sept. 1773, aged 80.
Mary Burnaby, died Jan. 28, 1741, aged 84.
John Pagett, died Nov. 7, 1732, aged 56.
Barbara Pagett, his wife, died March 16, 1716, aged 40.
Joſeph Pagett, died April 25, 1783, aged 67.
Elizabeth Sewell, died Sept. 1, 1757, aged 82.
George Sewell, died Oct. 4, 1769, aged 69.
Martha Sewell, died Jan. 30, 1783, aged 82.
Thomas Hewes, died Dec. 31, 1783, aged 57.
Daniel Preſton, died Oct. 7, 1753, aged 57.
Anne Preſton, died Jan. 20, 1777, agad 77.
Matthew Smith, died July 1, 1787, aged 64.
Joſhua Timpſon, died Feb. 28, 1786, aged 65.
Anne Timpſon 11 Aug. 1796, aged 76.
Matthias Preſton, died Dec. 27, 1735, aged 67.
Elizabeth Preſton, died Aug. 11, 1765, aged 66.
Thomas Preſton, died April 4, 1752, aged 45.
Thomas Preſton, died Nov. 19, 1745, aged 12.
Sarah Preſton, died March 13, 1783, aged 75.
William Bloud, died Feb. 4, 1706, aged 84.
Elizabeth Burrows, died Nov. 12, 1764, aged 65.
Thomas Sibſon, died Feb. 22, 1736, aged 60.
Elizabeth Sibſon, died April 17, 1760, aged 88.
Richard Fowks, died Jan. 12, 1776, aged 80.
Matthew Parker, died Oct. 28, 1761, aged 72.
Anne Parker, died March 14, 1763, aged 70.
Thomas Walker, died Jan. 24, 1789, aged 76.
William Gamble, died July 30, 1787, aged 70.
Mary Gamble, died Jan. 25, 1798, aged 73.
Joſeph Porter, died Feb. 6, 1793, aged 79.
Sarah Porter, died Feb. 15, 1798, aged 82.
Suſanna Leake, died April 13, 1781, aged 71.
Sarah Pagett, died March 13, 1783, aged 75.
Jonathan Duffield, died March 3, 1798, aged 71.
William Brewer, died May 19, 1799, aged 83.

The North ſide of the churchyard is appropriated to the burials of the inhabitants of that part of Mountſorell which is within this pariſh.

Sarah, relict of John Noon, buried July 14, 1785, aged 57.

Walter Barrs, gent. of Mountſorell, died Oct. 28, 1752, aged 70.

Walter Barrs, of Mountſorell, died July 10, 1779, aged 49.

Elizabeth Wheatley, died June 18, 1773, aged 72.

Anne wife of William Buck, died Sept. 22, 1782, aged 46.

John Biddle, died Feb. 2, 1782, aged 59.

William Biddle, died May 2, 1780, aged 46.

Hugh Phipps, died June 12, 1781, aged 63.

PEDIGREE of BABINGTON of DETHICK; compiled from the ſeveral Viſitations of DERBYSHIRE and LEICESTRSHIRE.

John de Babington, lord of Over Babington and Nether Babington (now called Mickle Babington and Little Babington), in the county of Northumberland.=

William de Babington, 1271.=

Sir Barnard Babington, knt. lord of Babington in Derbyſhire.=

Sir John Babington, chief captain of Morlaix in Bretagne, knighted whilſt ſerving under king Edward III. in 1352.=

Sir John Babington, of Chilwell, co. Notts, knt.=Benedicta, dau. and heir of Simon Warde, of Cambridgeſhire, eſq.

1. Sir William Babington, made knight of the Bath at the coronation of king Henry VI.; chief baron of the Exchequer 1420; chief juſtice of the Common Pleas 1423; died 1445, æt. 74.=Margery, dau. and heir of ſir Peter Martell, of Chilwell, knt. died Feb. 2, 1442.

2. Thomas Babington[1], of Dethick, in right of his wife; he married at the age of 63.=Iſabel, dau. and heir of Robert Dethick, of Dethick, co. Derby, eſq. died 1435.

3. Arnold Babington, citizen of Norwich, and merchant of the Staple.

4. Norman, died 1441 without iſſue.=Mary, dau. of John lord Mowbray.

5. John Babington, of Aldrington.=Emma, dau. and heir of ſir Robert Knowles[2], knt.

1. John, died ſ. p.

2. William Babington, of Chilwell, eſq. died the evening before the feaſt of Pentecoſt, 1474.=Elizabeth, dau. and heir of John Gipthorpe, of Lincolnſhire, eſq.

3. Thomas, recorder of Nottingham, died ſ. p.

4. Robert Babington, eſq. died in 1464.=Maud, dau. and heir of Roger Archer, eſq.
See their deſcendants, p. 967.

Elizabeth, married to ſir Tho. Nevill, of Harleſton, knt. ſon of Ralph lord Raby.

John Babington, eſq. of Dethick, and lord of Kinſton, was ſlain in Boſworth field, 1485.=Iſabel, dau. of Henry Bradbourne, of le Hough, co. Derby; and widow of .... Rolleſton, of Rolleſton, co. Suff.; died March 18, 1486.

John Babington, of Knoll in Devonſhire.=Margaret, dau. and heir of ... Wenman of Devonſhire.

John Babington, ſon and heir.=Elizabeth, dau. and heir of Walter Finch, of Ottery St. Mary.

Sir John Babington[3], knt. died March 20, 1501.

.... Eltonhead, firſt huſband.=Etheldena, ſiſter and heir to ſir John, died Aug. 20, 1503.=Sir John Delves, knt. 2d huſband.

Sir Thomas Babington, of Dethick, died May 13, 1518[4].=Editha, dau. of Ralph Fitzherbert, of Norbury, co. Derby; ſecond wife; re-married to ... Liſter.

1. Beatrix, ma. Ralph Poole.
2. Anne, m. James Rolleſton.
3. Elizabeth, mar. Randolph Franceis.
4. Margaret, mar. Thomas Simon.

John Babington, of Ottery St. Mary.=Elizabeth, dau. of ... Holcombe, of Branſcomb, Devon, eſq.

Nicholas, ſon and heir.=Joan, dau. and heir of Henry Whiting, of Ottery St. Mary.

2. John.
3. Philip.

1. Walter; and, 2. Henry; both died ſ. p.

Elizabeth, da. and coheir=Sir Robert Sheffield, of Butterwick, grandfather of Edmund lord Sheffield[5].

Jane, d. and coheir.=Sir James Blount, kt. provoſt marſhal in the battle of Boſworth field, 1485.

Elizabeth, d. of John Ormond, eſq. of Alfreton, by Joan[6], da. and heir of ſir Wm. Charnock, knt. firſt wife; died Nov. 25, 1505.=1. Sir Anthony Babington, of Dethick, knt. eldeſt ſon (noticed among the patrons of Babington chantry[7] at Aſhover 1535); died 1544, æt. 69.=Katharine, da. of ſir J. Ferrers, of Derby, 2d wife.

2. John Babington, knight of Rhodes, commander of Rothley in 1526.
3. Ralph, LL.B. rector of Hintleſham, Suffolk, d. at Cambr.

4. Rowland; died 1548.=Jane Ridge, of Kinway.
(See p. 967.)

5. Humphrey Babington, of Temple Rothley, died 1544.=Eleanor, 3d dau. and coheir of John Beaumont, of Wedneſbury, c. Stafford, d. 1544.
(See other deſcendants, p. 965.)

6. Thomas, B. A. rector of Yelvertoft; died at Cambridge.

7. William Babington.=Joan, eldeſt da. and coheir of John Wedneſbury.

Anthony.=....

Martha.

8. Robert, died in the Temple, London, and was buried there.
9. George, d. an infant.

1. Elizabeth, died an infant.
2. Anne, married, firſt, to George Leeche, of Chatſworth, eſq.; 2dly, to Roger Greenehaugh, of Teverſall.
3. Catharine, marr. to George Chaworth, of Winerton, Notts, eſq.
4. Dorothy, married Robert Rolleſton, of Swarkſton, eſq.
5. Jane, married George Meverell, of Throwley, eſq.
6. Elizabeth, married Philip Okeover, of Okeover, eſq.

Thomas Babington, of Dethick, eſq. died April 21, 1560, æt. 46.=Catharine, dau. of ſir Henry Sacheverell, of Morley, co. Derby, knt.

1. George Babington, died ſ. p.=Anne, da. and coheir of ſir John Conſtable, of Kinolton; m. 2dly, to ſir Anthony Thorold.

2. John Babington.=Sanchia, da. and ſole heir of Richard Stanhope, eſq. of Rampton, Northamptonſhire.

Anne, married John, ſon of George lord Darcy of Aſton.

Frances, dau. of ſir John Markham, knt. firſt wife.=Henry Babington, of Dethick, eſq. b. 1530.=Mary, da. of George lord Darcy of Aſton, 2d wife.

Original Babington, of Rampton, married .... Galley.

John Babington.=.... Buſſy, of Hather.

1. Anthony Babington, eſq. of Dethick, and of Kinſton, Notts; ma. Margery, da. of John Draycot, of Paynſley; attainted 1586.

2. Francis Babington, of Kinſton 1587; m. Juliana, d. of Thos. Rowe, ald. of London.

3. George Babington, of Dethick 1587.=Helen, da. of H. Vine, of Aſhe in Surrey.

Thomas, died in his father's life-time.

John Babington, firſt huſband.=.... daughter of Henry Nevill.=Anthony Eyre, ſecond huſband.

Ferdinando Babington.=Anne, dau. of Robert Alvey, of Carcolſton.

1. Barbara, da. and coheir, mar. 1ſt, to .. Boſwell; 2dly, to William More, D. D.

2. Elizabeth, da. and coheir.=Sir Gervaſe Eyre, knt.

1. John Babington, æt. 32, 1672; ſervus Beaumont Dixie, de Selſton.
2. Ferdinando.
3. Cornelius.

Anthony Eyre, of Rampton, eſq.=Lucy, dau. of ſir John Digby, knt.

Mary, mar. to ſir John Newton, bart.

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[1] Chief captain of the Engliſh adventurers in France. His daughter Emma had all his lands in Devonſhire.

[2] For this Thomas Babington (founder of a chantry in Aſhover church) and Iſabel his wife there is a monument, without date, on the North ſide of the chancel of Aſhover church. Their effigies are in ſtone, recumbent on an altar-tomb.

[3] Eſch. 31 May, 20 Henry VII.

[4] This appears from his epitaph on a flat ſtone in Aſhover church, with the figure of a ſkeleton in braſs.

[5] Thoroton, p. 151.

[6] Couſin and heir to Ralph Baſſet and John Engayne, barons; and to ſirs Robert Lathome, ... Caltoft, John Bret, Thomas Aylesbury, Thomas Keynes, knights. Thoroton, p. 12.

[7] Harl. MSS. 5809. p. 80.

PEDIGREE of BABINGTON, of TEMPLE ROTHLEY;

from the Viſitations of 1619 and 1681[1], continued from the Epitaphs in Rothley Church, and from the Regiſters.

Humphrey Babington, eſq. of Temple Rothley, fifth ſon of Thomas Babington, eſq. of Dethick; died 1544.=Eleanor, third dau. and coheir of John Beaumont, lord of Wedneſbury, co. Stafford; died 1544.

1. Thomas Babington, of Rothley; will dated Sept. 27, died Oct. 27, 1567.=Eleanor, dau. of Richard Humfrey, of Barton, co. Northampton, died 1570.

2. John Babington, of Newtown.= . . . .
Thomas Babington.

1. Margaret.

2. Jane, married to George Langham, of Gopſal, eſq.

3. Mary.

3. Zachary Babington, of Merton college, Oxford; LL.D. 1599; præcentor, prebendary, and chancellor of Lichfield, archdeacon of Nottingham, rector of Coſſington, co. Leiceſter, and of Sudbury, co. Derby; died about 1614.= . . . . Lowth.

William Babington.=
Zachary Babington.

4. Edmund.

1. Humfrey Babington, of Rothley, died June 7, 1611.=Margaret, dau. of Francis Cave, LL.D. of Bagrave, (See p. 290.)

2. Matthew Babington, eſq. of Coſſington, died 1615, æt. 71. He had four wives; (as ſtated in his epitaph, p 230.)

1. Eldeſt daughter, died unmarried.
2. Margaret, married Edward Vincent, of Peckleton.
3. Jane. married Stephen Everard, of Hether, co. Leic.
4. Mary, married ſir John Borough, of Borough, knight.

1. Thomas Babington, of Rothley, b. 1581.=Katharine, only da. of George Kendall, of Smithſby, co. Derby, died 1668.

2. Edward, a citizen.

3. Adrian, rector of Coſſington[2], died 1625.=Margaret, dau. of Henry Cave, of Barrow ſuper Soar, gent.
Humphrey Babington, D. D. joint founder of Barrow Hoſpital[3].

4. William Babington, a counſellor of the Inner Temple 1634.

1. Matthew Babington, of Rothley, born May 17, 1612; M. P. 1660; died 1669.=Anne, youngeſt dau. of Samſon Hopkins, alderman of Coventry; died Jan. 7, 1648, æt. 33.

3. Humphrey,
4. Henry,
5. Walter,
died ſ. p.

2. Thomas Babington, of Somerſome, co. Huntingdon, born Aug. 11, 1615; married Katharine, ſecond dau. of ſir Cornelius Vermuyden, of Kent; died at Cheſter in 1680.

1. Elizabeth, born Dec. 20, 1603; wife of Will. Danvers, of Swithland; died 1681, æt. 79.
2. Anne, born Jan. 9, 1604; wife of William Staveley, of Coſſington, died 1681, æt 78.
3. Margaret, born Sept. 22, 1607; wife of William Preſcot, citizen of London, died about 1679, æt. 72.
4. Eleanor, died unmarried.
5. Katharine, b. April 18, 1614, wife of Jon Whatton, eſquire of the body to king Cha. I.
6. Lucy, wife of Will. Whatton, of Newtown.

Elizabeth, da. of W. Jeſſon, of Coventry, died April 3, 1670.=1. Thomas Babington, eſq. æt 46 in 1681, and then in the commiſſion of the peace; died April 14, 1708, æt. 73.=Margaret, d of H. Hall, of Gretford, c. Lincoln, 2d wife; d. Feb. 12, 1723-4.

Thomas, died at the age of 6 months.

2. Matthew Babington, fellow of Trinity-coll. Cambr. died there 1680, æt. 36.

3. Will. Babington, gent. died Dec. 16, 1708, æt. 66.

1. Thomas Babington, born 1682; d. July 31, 1745, æt. 63.=Elizabeth, dau. of Ralph Keſing, eſq. of London, died June 30, 1729-30, æt. 44.

2. Rev. William Babington, rector of Coſſington, died Dec. 5, 1758, æt. 72.=Elizabeth . . . ., died Nov. 4, 1763, æt. 68.
1. Anne, died April 13, 1763, æt. 41.
2. Catharine, died March 19, 1762, æt. 29.

3. A ſon, died at 3 months old in or before 1681.

1. Jane, married ſir William Jeſſon, of Burley park, knt.; died April 30, 1668; and had iſſue William Jeſſon, æt. 12 in 1681.

2. Anne, married Richard Britton, of Dover; and had iſſue Robert Britton, æt. 10 in 1681.

3. Catharine, unmarried 1681.

4. Elizabeth, born Feb. 1, 1679-80; wife of . . . . . . Toak, of Dover.

1. Thomas, died an infant.
2. Thomas, died an infant.

3. Thomas Babington, eſq. born 1715; high-ſheriff in 1750; died 1776.=Lydia, dau. of the Rev. Joſeph Cardale, vicar of Hinckley, by Mary, dau. of the Rev. John Millicent.

4. Rev. William Babington, rector of Coſſington and vicar of Rothley; died May 14, 1783, æt. 61.

5. Matthew, born 1723; died 1727.

1. Elizabeth, born Feb. 1, 1679.

2. Anne, died an infant 1713.

3. Catharine, born 1714; died Feb. 11, 1756.

4. Frances, born 1716; died May 21, 1792.

1. Thomas Babington, eſq. born Dec. 18, 1758; high-ſheriff in 1780; M. P. for the borough of Leiceſter 1800, and again in 1802.=Jean, daughter of the Rev. John Macaulay, miniſter of the church and pariſh of Cardroſs in Dumbartonſhire, Scotland, and ſiſter to the preſent vicar of Rothley.

2. Rev. Matthew Babington, born June 24, 1761; vicar of Rothley 1787.=Eliz. Drake, Aug. 18, 1787, of Leiceſter; died in 1796.

3. Rev. William Babington, born March 11, 1763; rector of Coſſington 1787.=Elizabeth-Newbold Noble, dau. of the Rev. Henry-Lovell Noble, rector of Froleſworth.

4. Francis, born May 6, 1764; died in 1765.

5. Joſeph, born Jan. 12, 1768.

1. Mary, born April 28, 1760; married the Rev. Thomas Giſborne[4], rector of Coſſington, 1784—1787.

2. Katharine, b. Oct. 24, 1766; died an infant.

1. Thomas-Giſborne, born July 24, 1788.
2. Lydia, b. Nov. 8, 1789.
3 John, b. July 6, 1791.
4. Matthew, born Sept. 3, 1792.
5. George-Giſborne, b. Jan. 22, 1794.
6. Jean, b. Jan. 16, 1798.
7 Mary, b. June 17, 1799.
8. A ſon, born at Madeira, Jan. 30, 1803.

Matthew, b. 1788.
Elizabeth, b. 1791.

1. Elizabeth-Lydia, died an infant 1787.
2. William, born Dec. 10, 1790.
3. Samuel, born Nov. 28, 1792.
4. Jane-Giſborne, died an infant 1794.

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[1] Entered at Leiceſter, March 24, 1681-2, by "Thomas Bywater, in behalf, and by direction, of my maſter, Thomas Babington, eſq."; and counterſigned "Thomas Babington."

[2] See p. 228.

[3] See p. 68.

[4] Of this excellent writer, ſee before, under Coſſington, p. 229.

CALDWELL and WYKEHAM.

CALDWELL, antiently written *Cadwall* and *Caudwell*, belonged formerly to the *Knights Templars*, to whom it was given by king Richard I; and after their ſuppreſſion to the *Knights Hoſpitallers of St. John of Jeruſalem*. It is within the hundred of Eaſt Goſcote, though ſituated in the very centre of Framland hundred; bounded by Waltham on the Eaſt; Scalford on the Weſt; Goadby Marwood on the North; and Goldſmith's Grange on the South; and is one of the peculiars of Rothley Temple, where the inhabitants attend, and do ſuit of court. In the eccleſiaſtical diviſion of the county it is within the deanry of Akeley.

WIKEHAM is another ſmall hamlet, ſituated about a mile to the North of Cauldwell, and with it is included in the Soke of Rothley; from which each of theſe little townſhips is diſtant about 12 miles.

At the general ſurvey, Caldwelle and Wiche are noticed as parcel of the royal manor of Rodelie; containing together four ploughlands, and two mills of two ſhillings value [1].

In the Itinerary of 1280, Caldwell, Wikeham, Grimſton, and Wartnaby, anſwered collectively as one vill.

In a book of fifteenths and tenths granted by the laity in 1416, Caldwell and Wikeham were rated at £1. 15*s*.; and in the ſubſidy of 1445, at the ſame ſum; but 2*s*. were then abated.

In 1371, *William de Ferrars of Groby* at his death had two knights fees in Sibeſden, Schepey, Hegham, and Wikeham, which *John Burdet*, couſin and heir of *Thomas de Cavenby*, held [2].

In 1387, *Henry de Ferrars* of Groby, knight, at his death, had two knights fees in Sibeſden, Shepey, Hegham, and Wikeham, which *John Burdet*, knt. held [3].

May 1, 1526, a leaſe was granted, by the prior and brethren of the hoſpital of *St. John of Jeruſalem*, to *Barnaby* and *Baldwin Somer*, of Loughborough, gentlemen, of the tithes of the villages of Cawdwell, Wycame, and Grymeſton, at an annual rent of £9. 6*s*. 8*d*. [4]

In 1552, ſir *William Brabazon*, knight, at his death, was ſeiſed of the manor of Wikeham, held of the king, as of his duchy of *Lancaſter* [5].

By an inquiſition taken at Mountſorell, Jan. 22, 1593, it was found that *Richard Wightman*, at his death, was ſeiſed of the manor or capital meſſuage of Wikeham; three tofts and 11 virgates of land there; a cloſe or paſture, called *Spiceley Hill*, in Wikeham, held of the queen, *in capite*, by the ſervice of an hundredth part of one knight's fee; alſo a meſſuage, ſix furlongs and two virgates of land in Wikeham, in tenure of *Peirce Berckley*, held of the queen, *in capite*, by knight's ſervice; that he died Dec. 12 then paſt; and that *William* Wightman, his ſon and heir, was 17 years old the 29th of September laſt [6].

In 1596, ſir *George Villiers* of *Brokeſby* held lands at Caldwell [7].

The freeholders in Caldwell and Wickham, in 1630, were *Chriſtopher Smith* and *Robert Stokes*.

In 1655, there was collected, in Caldwell, Wikeham, and Wartnaby, for the uſe of the poor Proteſtants in Piedmont, the ſum of £1. 7*s*. 9*d*.

Sept. 13, 1729. In the pariſh of Wikeham is now living a maid, a woman grown, one Elizabeth, the daughter of Robert Dugſon, who was born deaf and dumb; yet ſo very nimble in obſerving and underſtanding what people do, that ſhe often ſets her neighbours together by the ears by ſigning and raiſing ſlanders in dumb ſhew [8]."

In 1777, an act was paſſed for dividing and incloſing the open and common fields, common meadows, common paſtures, and other commonable lands, lying and being in Wikeham and Caudwell, in the pariſh of Rothley, computed to be 26 yard-lands and an half, and to contain about 750 acres; in which Wikeham and Caudwell are deſcribed as parcel of the manor and ſoke, and within the peculiar and exempt juriſdiction of Rothley, belonging to *Thomas Babington*, eſq. then an infant; who was alſo patron of the vicarage of Rothley, of which Wikeham and Caudwell are members; and the chapel in Caudwell belongeth to the mother church of Rothley. Mr. Babington, as lord of the manor and ſoke of Rothley, was entitled not only to the ſoil of all the waſte grounds in Wikeham and Caudwell, but alſo to an alienation fine from every purchaſer of lands or hereditaments within the ſaid manor, who had not lands or hereditaments in the ſaid manor at the time of ſuch purchaſe, of one ſhilling in the pound for every pound of the conſideration money of ſuch purchaſe; and was entitled to divers rents, fees, and other privileges and royalties, incident to the ſaid manor and ſoke. The duke of *Rutland* was impropriator of the great tithes; and *William Babington*, clerk, vicar and incumbent of Rothley, was entitled to one yard-land and certain common rights by way of glebe, and to the tithes of wool and lamb, and all other vicarial tithes. The duke of *Rutland*, *Edmund* biſhop of *Ely*, the chaplain and poor of *Wigſton's Hoſpital*, *Joſeph Girdler*, eſq. the Rev. *Henry Lovell Noble*, *William Wartnaby*, *Thomas Friſby*, *Edward Stokes* junior, and others, were proprietors of lands. To the lord of the manor an allotment of 20 ſhillings a year was made for his right of common, with a full reſervation of every manerial right; to the impropriator and vicar a ſeventh of the common field and a tenth of the homeſteads, in lieu of all great and ſmall tithes, except only on thoſe homeſteads and old incloſures which had no intereſt in the common field; and except fees for burying in the chapel or chapel-yard at Caudwell, mortuaries, ſurplices, and other accuſtomed vicarial fees.

In 1722, five freeholders polled from Caldwell, and three from Wykeham; and in 1775, 14 names occur from the two hamlets.

The money raiſed and expended for the poor in theſe two hamlets in 1776, and in 1783—1785, may be ſeen under Wartnaby, p. 984.

The Regiſters are extremely imperfect: the oldeſt met with begins in 1702. Average baptiſms for 20 years appear to be rather more than 3 in the year; and burials more than 2. For 20 years, 1770—1790, more than 4 baptiſms yearly; and about 2½ burials; and ſomewhat more than 20 marriages in 20 years.

In 1790, there were 30 families in the pariſh; 15 in Caldwell, and the ſame number at Wikeham.

By the return made to parliament in 1801, Wickham and Caldwell, miſcalled *Chad*well (both in Eaſt Goſcote), contained 25 houſes; the number of males was 50, of females 55; total, 105; of whom 50 were chiefly employed in agriculture.

There is a charity of £20. by whom left is not mentioned (now in the poſſeſſion of *widow Inatt*); the intereſt of which is diſtributed among the poor, yearly on old St. Thomas, by the churchwardens and overſeers of the poor.

As parcel of the Soke of Rothley, the manors of Caldwell and Wykeham are now the property of *Thomas Babington*, eſq.; but the duke of *Rutland* has the impropriation; and Mr. *Stokes* of Melton has the chief property there.

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[1] "In Caldeuuelle & Wiche 4 carucatæ terræ, & 2 molini de 2 ſolidis." Domeſday, fol. 230. b. 1.

[2] Eſch. 45 Edw. III. N° 22. Leic.

[3] Eſch. 11 Ric. II. N° 26. Leic.

[4] Cotton MSS. Nero E. VI. p. cclxxxviii.

[5] Eſch. 6 Edw. VI.

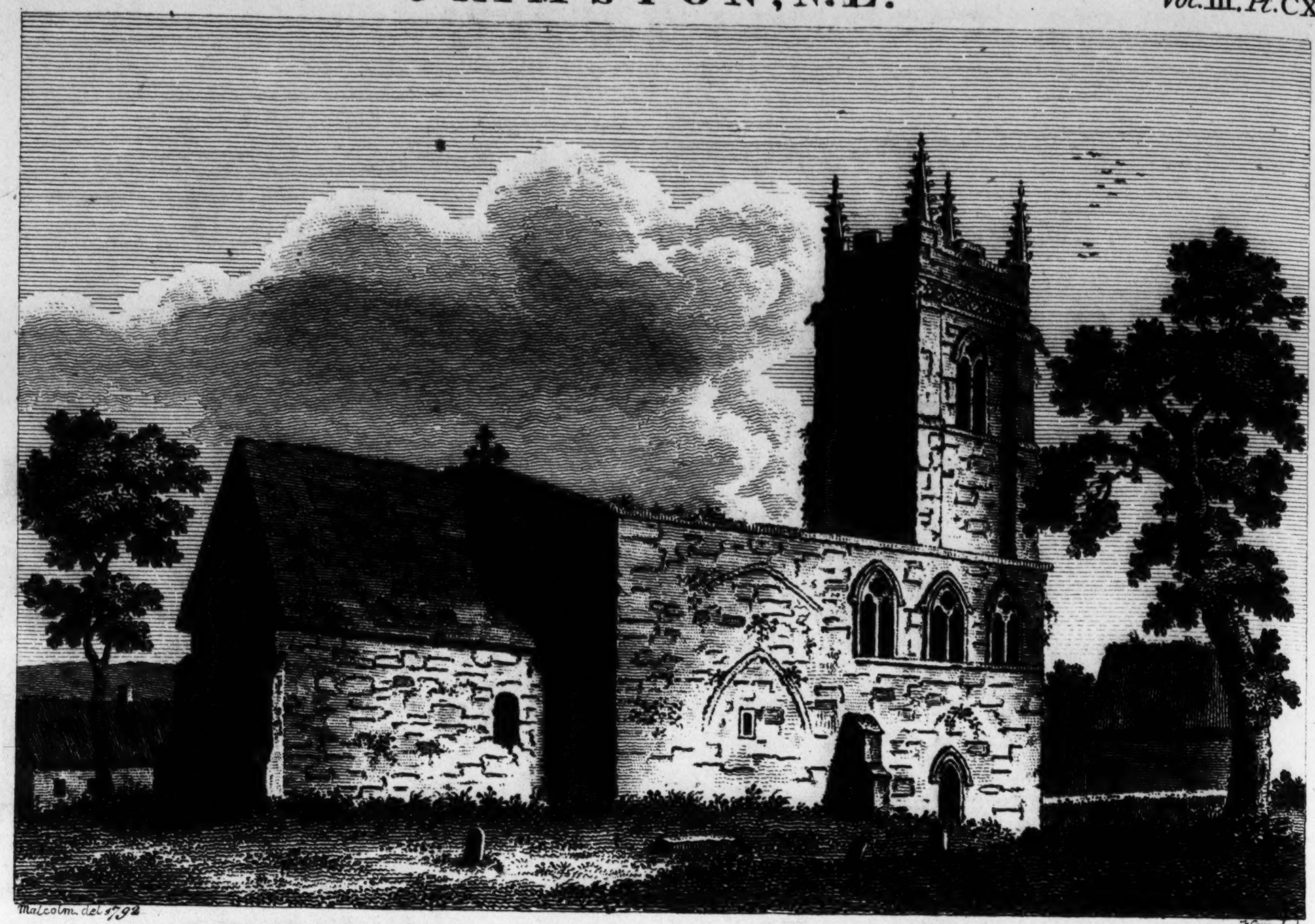
[6] Eſch. 36 Eliz.

[7] Burton, MS.

[8] Peck's MS Collection towards a Natural Hiſtory of Leiceſterſhire, &c.

GRIMSTON, N.E.

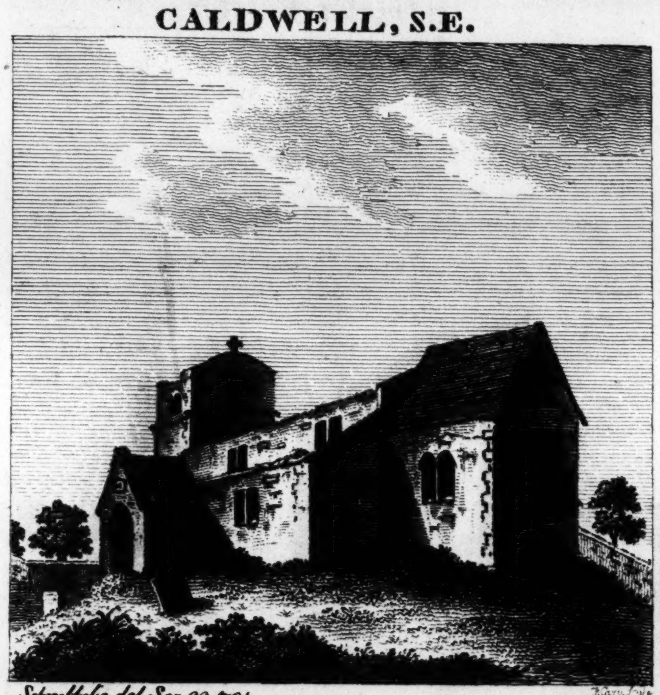
Vol. III. Pl. CXXXI. p. 967.



Malcolm del 1792

F. Cary Sculp

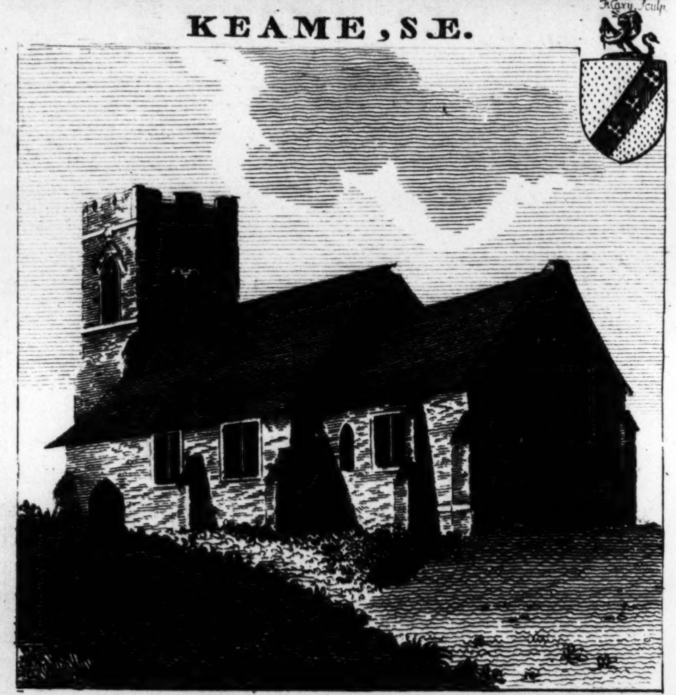
CALDWELL, S.E.



Schnebbelie del. Sep. 22. 1791.

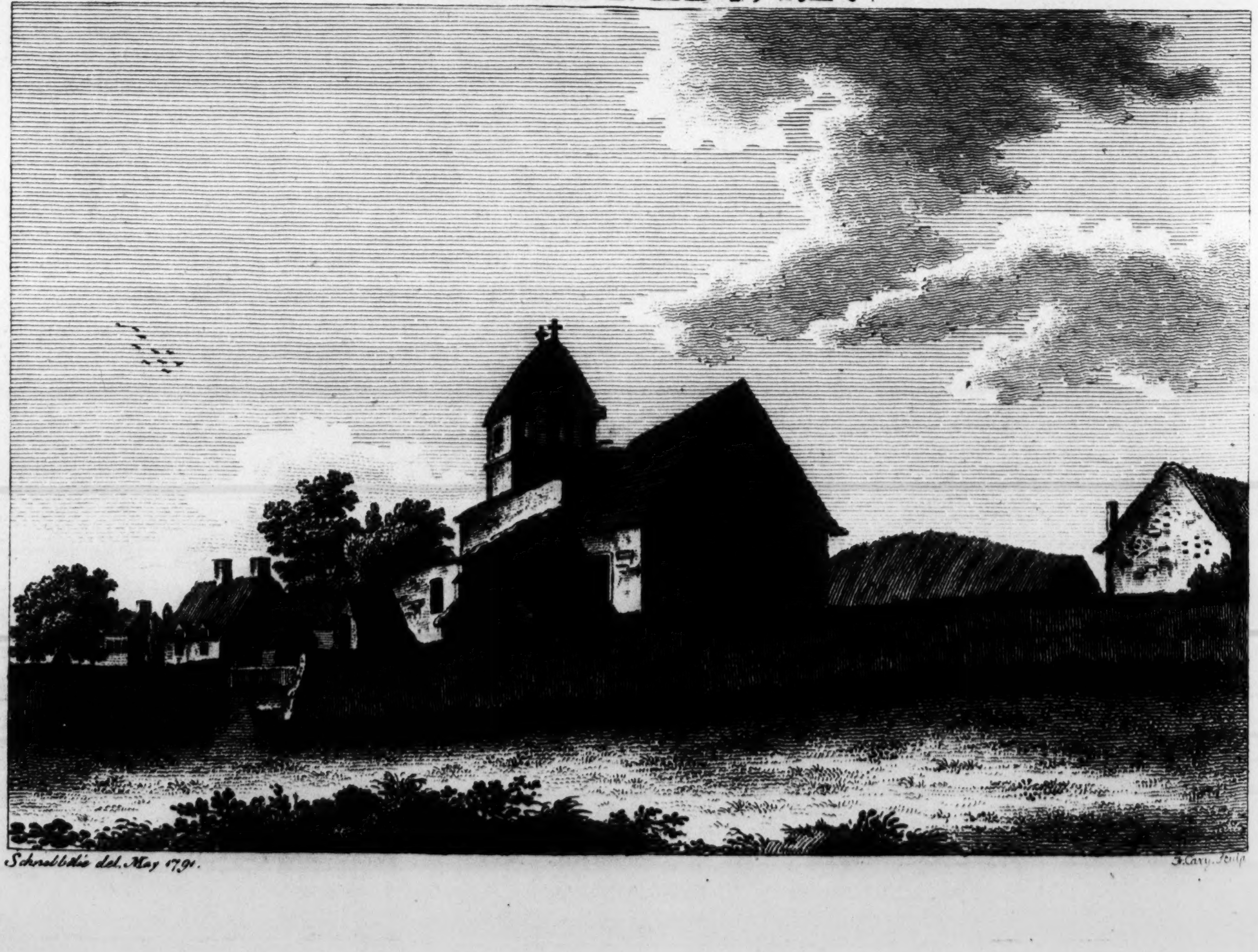
F. Cary Sculp

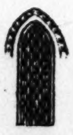
KEAME, S.E.

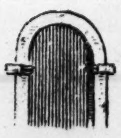


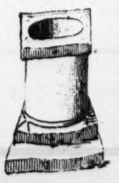
Prattent del. et sc. 1793.

WARTNABY, S.E.









Schnebbelie del. May 1791.

F. Cary. Sculp

The CHAPEL, (ſee Plate CXXXI.)

dedicated to St. *Mary*, conſiſts of a nave and North aile leaded, and a ſlated chancel. The South aile has been deſtroyed, and is now walled out.

At the Weſt end of the nave is the ſteeple, a ſmall ſtone tower, wherein hang three little old bells, which are thus inſcribed:

1. "Jhesus Nazarenus Rex Judeorum."
2. "Sancti Petri.
3. "Ave Maria."

Pointed, elliptical, and circular arches appear within the chapel, which is but a plain building, without any thing elſe remarkable.

This chapel ſerves alſo for the neighbouring village of Wikeham; whence the proverb,

"Wikeham and Caldwell are built of a ſtone,
Caldwell hath a church, but Wikeham hath none."

Wyrley, who viſited this chapel about 1590, ſays, "Caudwell nullum ſcutum oſtendit;" nor are there at preſent in it any arms or monuments.

In 1552, the commiſſioners reported that the chapel of Caldwell and Wikeham contained,

"In primis, three belles, a ſaunce bell, and a handbell.
Itm, a challice ſtollen.
Itm, a cope which was ſtollen.
Itm, a red veſtement wyth an albe.
Itm, a ſuete of veſtementes.
Itm, ij old veſtementes, wyth two albes."

The curate in 1729 was the Rev. *Robert Jones*, then rector of Kingſton, to whom it was worth about £18. a year.

The preſent curate, to whom it is worth about £.25 a year, is the Rev. *John Ivor*.

The wake is kept on the 8th day of September (the Nativity of the Bleſſed Virgin) be the ſame Sunday or week-day.

PEDIGREE of BABINGTON of OXFORDSHIRE.

Robert Babington, of Lower Kiddington, Oxfordſhire, died 1464. = Maud, daughter and heir of Roger Archer, eſq. by Alice, daughter and heir of Robert Viner, eſq.

William Babington[1]. = Helen, daughter of ſir Richard Illingworth, chief baron of the exchequer, K. B.
Joan, married John Fitzherbert, of Etwall, co. Derby, eſq.

William Babington. = Elizabeth, daughter of C. Clarell, of Northamptonſhire.
Dorothy, married John Fitzherbert, of Etwall, co. Derby, eſq.

Thomas Babington, of Kiddington, co. Oxford, eſq. firſt warden of the Fleet. = Margaret, daughter of . . . . . Haſlewood, of Northampton, eſq.

2. Edmund. = Joan, dau. and coheir of . . . Forteſcue, of Knightſbridge, co. Middleſex.
Elizabeth, da. of . . . . Golbourne, of Weſt Cheſter, eſq. 1ſt wife. = Sir William Babington, of Kiddington, knt. ſon and heir, buried at Kiddington. = Margaret, ſiſter to ſir Jarret Croker, of Hook Norton, co. Oxon, knt. 2d wife.
1. Anne, m. Avery Uvedale, of Marick, c. Richmond, eſq.
2. Elizabeth, marr. Fulk Haſlewood, of Wick, co. Worceſter, eſq.
4. Mary, m. Wm. Brett, of Rotherby, co. Leiceſter, eſq.
3. Edward.

1. Henry. 2. Clarell. 3. Thos.
1. Anne. 2. Catharine. 3. Elizabeth.
1. Philip Babington. = Meriell, 3d d. of ſir John Goodwin, of Wynehall, knt.
2. Chas.
Mary, mar. Tho. Newton, of Chaddeſton, co. Derby, eſq.
Elizabeth, m. Wm. Child, of Penſwick, co. Worceſter, eſq.
3. John. = ... da. of . . . . . Uvedale, of Mackſey, in Eſſex.
4. Thomas. 5. Hercules.
Margaret. Dorothy. Jane.

Henry Babington, ſon and heir, born 1581. = Anne, dau. of Richard Jenkinſon, of Tunſtall, co. Norfolk.
2. John. 3. Robert.
4. William. 5. Michael.
6. Charles.
1. Mary.
2. Margaret. 3. Lettice.

William, ſon and heir.

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[1] Richard Illingworth, chief baron of the exchequer, William Babington, eſq. and others, feoffees of William, ſon and heir of Robert Babington, preſented to the church of Aſterley in Oxfordſhire 1566.

PEDIGREE of BABINGTON of DERBY.

Sir Richard Babington, fourth ſon of ſir Thomas Babington of Dethick, buried in St. Peter's church, Derby, June 30, 1548. = Jane, daughter of . . . . Ridge, of Kinva.

1. Henry Babington, died before his father. = ...
2. Auguſtine Babington.
3. Michael Babington, of Derby, 1611. = ...

Francis Babington, of Derby, a twin child.
John, who ſold Normanton and other lands about D[illegible]ſhire.
Mary[1], died at Oxford 1632.

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[1] See her epitaph, p. 955.

GADDESBY,

GADDESBY,

a conſiderable village, parcel of the Soke of Rothley, "is placed below Aſhby Folvile, on the brook which cometh from Laund abbey to Ouſton abbey, and ſo to Twiford, and then to Aſhby and Gaddeſby [1]." It is nine miles diſtant from Leiceſter, and ſix from Melton Mowbray; is bounded by Aſhby Folvile and Bareſby on the South and South-eaſt; by Friſby on the Wreke and Kirkby Beler on the North and North-eaſt; by Rereſby on the Weſt; by Brokeſby and Rotherby on the North-weſt; and by Queneborough on the South-weſt. It is within the hundred of Eaſt Goſcote; and, in the eccleſiaſtical diviſion of the county, is part of the deanry of Akeley.

Gaddeſby is noticed in the general ſurvey as a member of Rodolei, containing eight ploughlands and three oxgangs, and 12 acres of meadow [2]. One ploughland, four acres of meadow, and a mill of three ſhillings value, were at the ſame time held by earl *Hugo* of the king, as parcel of the manor of *Barrow* [3]; and one ploughland and a half, which in the time of king Edward employed one plough, and was worth five ſhillings, continued of the ſame value at the general ſurvey, when it was held by *Feggo* under the counteſs *Judith*. One plough was in the demeſne, with one bordar. There were three acres of meadow, and a mill of twelve-pence value.

Half a ploughland alſo in this lordſhip, which in the time of king Edward employed half a plough, and was worth five ſhillings, continued of the ſame value at the general ſurvey, when it was held by *Othingar* under the counteſs *Judith*. Half a plough was then alſo employed; and there were two acres of meadow, and a mill of two ſhillings value [4].

In the Itinerary of 1280, Gaddeſby, Syſton, and Rereſby, anſwered collectively as one vill.

This village was by king Henry III. given with Rothley (of which it was then a member) to the Knights Templars; and, after their ſuppreſſion, came to the Knights Hoſpitallers of *St. John of Jeruſalem*, who remained lords of it till their diſſolution.

In 1298, *Henry* ſon of *John de Bracebrigge*, who was outlawed for the felony which he did, held one meſſuage and a bovate of land, with the appurtenances, in Gaddeſby, of *Robert de Folvile* [5].

In 1326, *Robert de Gaddeſby* had permiſſion to found a chantry [6].

By a book of knight's fees in the reign of king Edward VII. it appears that *Euſtace de Folvile* then held two knight's fees in Aſhby Folvile, Newbold Folvile, and Gaddeſby, of the fee of *William Brewes* and *Iſabella* his wife [7].

In 1346, the prior of *Trentham* (on the aid then granted for knighting Edward of Woodſtock, the king's eldeſt ſon) was aſſeſſed 2*s.* for a twentieth part of one knight's fee in Gaddeſby, parcel of the fee of *Cheſter* and *Huntingdon* [8].

The manor and lordſhip of Gaddeſby were afterwards purchaſed by *Lebbeus Derby* (deſcended from *Thomas de Derby*, who had a conſiderable freehold there in 1400); whoſe daughter and heir-general brought it in marriage to *John Eyton*; and it was again transferred by an heir female (as is ſhewed in the following deſcent), to Mr. *Henry Pilkington*; who in 1631 was lord thereof in his wife's right [9]; and from whom it was purchaſed by

Samuel Bordman [10]; who in 1635 had a grant of lands in this county jointly with *Ralph Cottgrave* [11].

Pedigree of DERBY and EYTON, of GADDESBY. (From the Viſitation of 1619.)

Arms of *Derby*: Argent, a feſs Gules, between three ſiniſter wings Sable, Creſt, an eagle cloſe proper, with a ſnake in his beak; Plate CXXXII. fig. 1.

Arms of *Eyton*: 1. and 4. Or, a frett Azure, *Eyton*; 2. Barry of ſix, Ermine and Gules, *Huſſey*; 3. *Derby*. Creſt, a lion's head eraſed Argent, devouring a tun. fig. 2.

Thomas de Derby, 1400.=. . . . .

Thomas Derby, of Gaddeſby, 1411 and 1451.=. . . .

Everard Derby =. . . .

William Derby [12] of Gaddeſby, died 1496.=. . . .

Everard Derby, of Gaddeſby, died in 1526.=Mary, dau. and coheir of Godfrey Somerſhall and Agnes, daughter and coheir of John Malory, of Walton (diſinherited.)

1. Everard Derby, of Walton, gent. died March 28, 1519.=Rebecca . . . . died May 8, 1569.
2. Lebbeus Derby, of Gaddeſby, died in 1561.=Anne, dau. of Thomas Digby, of Olney, co. Bucks, knight.

Elizabeth, dau. and heir, aged 30, 3 Eliz.=Edward Eyton (ſon of Richard Eyton, of Perie, co. Stafford, by Mary, dau. of William Braſbridge), of Gaddeſby, in right of his wife.

1. Simon Eyton, of Gaddeſby, and of Eyton, Salop, 1608.=Mary, eldeſt dau. of Tho. Aſhby, of Loſeby, eſq.
2. Anthony Eyton, of Gaddeſby, 1619.=. . . . dau. of . . . . Grey, of Newtown.

Anne, dau. and heir.=Henry Pilkington, of Borough (ſon of Robert, by the dau. and heir of . . . Singleton of Lancaſhire) lord of Gaddeſby in right of his wife, 1619.

1. Iſaac, æt. 14 1619.
1. Damaris.
2. Apula.
3. Priſcilla.
4. Deborah.

1. Henry Pilkington, of Gaddeſby, æt. 12, 1619.=Mary, dau. of the Rev. Tobias Heyrick, vicar of Houghton, ſon of ald. Rob. Heyrick, of Leiceſter.
2. William, æt. 8.
3. Robert, æt. 6.
4. Thomas, æt. 4.

In the Regiſter of the abbey of St. *Mary de Pratis* at *Leiceſter* this lordſhip is thus noticed:

"Gaddeſby eſt capella de Role, habens capellanum ſuum reſidentem, & omnia que matrix eccleſia habet; & reſpondet pro omnibus ſinodalibus, &c. ut in matriculo epiſcopi.

Habemus in Gadſby, ex dono Roberti filii Rogeri, pro unâ virgatâ terre quam Reginaldus filius Nicholai tenet de ipſo, XVIIId. per annum, ad veſtimenta canonicorum invenienda.

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[1] Wyrley, MS.

[2] In Gadeſbie 8 carucatæ terræ & 3 bovatæ, & 12 acræ prati." Domeſday, fol. 230. b. 1.

[3] "In Gadeſbi 1 carucata terre, & 4 acræ prati; & molinum 3 ſolidorum." Ibid. fol. 237. a. 1.

[4] "Feggo tenet de Co[mitiſſâ Juditâ] 1 carucatam terre & dimidiam in Gadeſbi. Ibi 1 caruca fuit. Nunc in dominico 2 carucæ cum 2 bordariis. Ibi molinum de 12 denariis, & 3 acræ prati. Valuit, & valet, 5 ſolidos.—Othingarus tenet de Comitiſſâ dimidiam carucatam terræ in Gadeſbi. Ibi fuit dimidia carucæ; modò eſt; & 2 acræ prati; & dimidia pars molini de 2 ſolidis. Valuit, & valet, 5 ſolidos." Ibid. fol. 236. b. 1.

[5] Eſch. 26 Edw. I. N° 45. Leic.

[6] Ad quod dampn. 16 Edw. II. N° 86; & Eſch. 17 Edw. II.

[7] Woodford Chartulary, Cotton MSS. Claudius A. XIII. p. 237. b.

[8] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III.

[9] Burton, MS.

[10] MS. Staveley.

[11] 4 Pars Original. 11 Car. I. Rot. 68.

[12] See his epitaph, p. 975.

Habemus ibidem, ex dono Ricardi de Gadſby, totam terram ſuam & pratum quod habuit in eadem villâ, ex utrâque ponte aque que dicitur Hardingburn; ſcilicet, a capite duorum ſelionum ſuorum in Brocfurlong juxta predictam aquam; in longitudine quatuordecim perticarum uſque partem auſtralem, in latitudine verò ad quantitatem ſelionum predictarum.

Habuimus ibidem, ex dono Ricardi filii Ricardi de Gadſby, &c. decem acras & octo terre, & unam rodam in campis de Gadſby; ſcilicet, decem acras ex unâ parte ville, & octo ex alterâ; unum meſſuagium, unum croftum, & unum toftum, ut patet in cartâ. Item dedit nobis per aliam cartam octo acras terre, ut patet in cartâ.

Habemus idem, ex dono Radulphi filii Galfridi de Gadſby, &c. unam ſelionem in Langelond, que jacet juxta parcellam canonicorum Leyc', ad molendinum de Newboth uſque partem auſtralem, in longitudine quinquaginta trium perticarum.

Require terrarium de predictis terris in terrario fratris W. Charyte.

Mem', quod O. Dei gratiâ abbas Leyc' & ejuſdem loci conventus dederunt & per cartam ſuam confirmaverunt Reginaldo filio Rogeri Ivonis unam bovatam terre cum pertinentiis in Gadſby, continentem xviii acras & unam rodam, cum toſto; &, in augmentum illius bovate, unam rodam & dimidiam in Langlond, ad hoſtium molendini de Gadſby; & dimidiam rodam prati quam Robertus Prepoſitus & Godfridus dederunt abbati & conventui, reddendo inde annuatim eis iiiis̄. iđ. Jam verò reddit nobis niſi iis̄. viđ.

Johannes Wygynton tenet predicta; ſcilicet, unam bovatam continentem ut ſupra, cum toſto, &c. Reddit iis̄. viđ. & ſectam curie.

Habuimus quondam de uno aquatico molendino de Newbold xiis̄. per annum ibidem. Item de eodem molendino aquatico xxxs̄.; ſcilicet, de molendino de Newbold.

Et nos habuimus omnia bona illius[1], & non dominus rex Edwardus IV, anno Domini m°cccc°lxix°."[2]

In a book of fifteenths and tenths, granted by the laity in 1416, Gaddeſby was rated at £3. 18*s.*; in the ſubſidy of 1445 at the ſame ſum; and 9*s.* 9*d.* abated.

In 1432, *John* duke of *Norfolk*, at his death, was ſeiſed of a moiety of one knight's fee in Gaddeſby, parcel of the manor of Sileby, which the heirs of *Reginald Lathbury* then held[3].

The family of *Dannett* were long ſeated at Gaddeſby, as appears from the Viſitation of 1619[4]:

Arms of *Dannett*: Sable, gutté de ſang; on a canton Argent, a mullet of the firſt. Creſt, on a wreath, a greyhound's head Sable, ſtuds and buckles Azure, gorged with a collar Argent; Plate CXXXII. fig. 3.

Arms of *Chamber*: 1. and 4. Ermine, a feſs chequé Or and Gules, *Chamber*; 2. *Dannett*; 3. Gules, a feſs between three birds, within a border engrailed Or; 4. Gules, a chevron between three towers Or. Creſt, out of a ducal coronet, Or, three holly-leaves Vert; fig. 4.

Henry Bromwich. = Elizabeth. = John Wheatley, of Caſtle Bromwich, 1355. | Thomas Dannett[5], of Leiceſterſhire. = Margaret, dau. to ſir William Skewſhall, knight, lord chief juſtice of England.

Iſabel, dau. and heir; releaſed Elizabeth and John Wheatley of all her right in Caſtle Bromwich, 1360. | William Wheatley, 1404. = | Sir William Danett, knight. = Agnes, dau. and coheir to .... Allen, of Devonſhire.

Thomaſine, dau. and heir of William Wheatley. = John Dannett, of Leiceſter, proved by evidence 4 Oct. 1461. | William Dannett. = ... dau. to .... Walter Deincourt.

Richard Chamber, of Gaddeſby, alias Arden, temp. Hen. VI. = Eleanor, dau. and coheir to John Dannett, of Gaddeſby. | Elizabeth, wife to John Bedford, alias Sandey. | Sir Richard Dannett, knt.

Elizabeth, dau. to Bartholomew Villers; firſt wife. = William Chamber, temp. Hen. VII. = ... dau. to ... Mallory, of Walton; ſecond wife. = Margaret, dau. to Tho. Lathbury[6], of Derbyſhire; third wife.

1. William Chamber, eſq. of Gaddeſby, died ſ. p. = ... dau. to .... Aſhby, of Loſeby. | 2. Richard Chamber, of Gaddeſby, and lord of half the Nether lordſhip of South Croxton[7], died 1558. = Barbara, dau. to William Pochin, of Leiceſter.

1. William Chamber, eldeſt ſon, died ſ. p. 1564. | John Chamber, ſon and heir, æt. 26, 1575. | Mary[8], died Feb. 19, 1578; buried at South Croxton. = John Barnes, of Danett's Hall, South Croxton. | Elizabeth.

1. William Barnes. | 2. John Barnes. | 1. Elizabeth. | 2. Dorcas.

The Rental of *Bartholomew Brokeſby*, who was a conſiderable land-holder at Gaddeſby in 1465, is preſerved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford; and forms a large octavo volume, under the title of "Regiſtrum Bartholomei Brokesby de terris & tenementis ſuis in villis infraſcriptis[9]; videlicet,

In Thorpe Ernald	—		fol. 1
Alnote Crofte	—	—	2
Melton	—	—	4
Abbeketilby and Holwelle		—	69
Melton	—	—	82
Litul Dalby	—	—	97
Aſheby Folvile	—	—	103
Gaddesby	—	—	105."

Fol. 139. b "Rentale tenementorum Bartholomei Brokesby in Gaddesby, factum anno regni Regis Henrici Sexti viceſimo tercio.

Barkeby	—	—	f. 140
Rent' ibid.		—	142 b.
Houby	—	—	142 b.
Rent' ibid.		—	143 b.
Werknamby	—	—	144
Friſeby	—	—	169
Rethurby	—	—	185—192 b.

The Chartulary is on vellum; and on a blank leaf at the beginning is "Carta de Friſeby," in two folio pages. At the bottom of the two firſt pages are the arms of *Brokeſby*, Barry, nebulé of ſix, Or and Gules; on a canton of the ſecond a mullet round pierced Or. Plate CXXXII. fig. 7; and a merchant's mark, fig. 8.

Another Chartulary, deſcribing the property of the *Woodford* family, adds, "Here may ye ſee, and truly underſtand, the franchiſes that pertain to the manor of Aſhby Folvill, with the appurtenance in Newboult Folvill, and to Aſhby fee in Gaddeſby; the which manors and tenements, in the towns aforeſaid, are holden of the Prince of England, as of the honour of Huntingdon, as Aſhby Folvill, Newboult Folvill, and Gaddeſby that is of Aſhby fee. Theſe franchiſes, as granted by king Henry III. to *John le Scot* earl of *Cheſter* and *Huntingdon*, and confirmed in 1303 by king Edward I. Dec. 5, anno regni 31°, included the liberty of ſac and ſoc, with various other peculiar privileges and immunities[10].

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[1] It does not appear by the Original to whom this *illius* applies.

[2] Charyte's Rentale, fol. lix. a.—In the Terrier referred to under Barkby, p. 45, Gaddeſby fills one page.

[3] Eſch. 4 Hen. VI. N° 43. Leic.

[4] A Pedigree of *Dannett* of South Croxton, has already been given in p. 235.

[5] See vol. III. p 257.

[6] Arms of *Wheatley*; Argent, on a chief Gules, three garbs Argent; fig. 5.

[7] Arms of *Lathbury*; Barry of ſix, Argent and Azure; on a canton Or, a martlet Sable; fig. 6.

[8] In her epitaph, p. 237, ſhe is called daughter of *Richard* Chamber.

[9] MS. Wood, Empt. 7.

[10] Woodford Chartulary in the Britiſh Muſeum, p. 233.

Mr *William Ford*, of Coventry, merchant of the Staple, in 1515, gave by will, *inter alia*, to his foundation of the Grey Friars in Coventry, a meſſuage and croft in Gaddeſby, and another croft and 132 acres of land, arable and meadow, in the fields of Gaddeſby, of the yearly rent of £2. 1*s*. 4*d*.; to which large additions were made by his executor *William Wigſton* of Leiceſter, merchant of the Staple[1].

In 1575, certain lands and tenements in Gaddeſby, Bareſby, and Crowſon, parcel of the preceptory of Rothley, of the yearly value of 42*s*. were deviſed for 20 years to *Robert Gaſcoigne*.

Eleanor, daughter and heir of *John Danett*, married *Richard Chamber*; and had iſſue *William*; who had iſſue *Richard*; who had iſſue *John*; who by patent, dated 3 March, 1581, under the ſeal of the king at Arms, had a creſt granted to his coat[2].

John Chamber, eſq. appears to have died without iſſue; and was ſucceeded in part of his property at Gaddesby by the children of his ſiſter, Mrs. *Mary Barnes* of South Croxton; and in the remainder by his relation the Rev. *John Chamber*, M. A. whoſe hiſtory will be beſt given from his epitaph in the North aile of Bray's chapel in the collegiate church of Windſor, p. 392.

"Johanni Chamber, ſocio primùm Collegii
Merton, 1569, dein Etonenſis,
1582, poſtremum Canonico hujus
Eccleſiæ, 1601.
Theologo, Medico, Mathematico, inſigni.
Henr. Neville, & Henric. Saville, milites,
poſuere.
Natus apud Swillington, in comitat. Ebor.
1546, menſe Maio; obiit Altonæ
1604, ineunte Auguſto.
Corpus hoc marmore humatum jacet.
Præter alia legavit moriens Collegio
Mertonenſi mille libras[3]."

"Mr. Chamber of Gaddeſby left a yard-land, conſiſting of 20 acres or more, together with houſe and homeſtead. Part of the money ariſing from this land is to put out as apprentices certain poor boys of the pariſh of Gaddeſby at Eaſter time of the year; and the remainder to be given, with an eſtate lying at Scraptoft in this county, of the conſideration of £40. or £50. a year, to the augmentation of four poor vicarages; viz. Northmerſton, co. Bucks; Daddington, co. Oxon; Caxton, co. Cambridge; and Waddon, co. Cambridge. I have ſeen and peruſed Mr. Chamber's will, who died one of the canons of Windſor in 1604. He left the dean and canons in truſt for the ſame. It is very authentic, and a pious will, and well intentioned and clear. The peruſal of the ſame went through my hands when I was curate for Gaddesby in the neighbourhood 17 years. I am afraid this charity is greatly abuſed, eſpecially that part lying and being ſituate at Scraptoft, and having been made a proviſion for the late rector's man-ſervant[4]."

Jan. 23, 1583, *Francis Cave*, eſq. died ſeiſed of one meſſuage, and divers lands and tenements thereunto belonging, in the town of Gaddeſby; held of the queen, in ſocage, by fealty and the rent of 22*d*. a year; and *Thomas Cave*, eſq. his ſon and heir, was then aged 43 years and upwards[5].

In 1587, certain lands in Gaddeſby of the yearly value of 40*s*. were demiſed for 20 years to *John Welles*[6].

In 1609, *Edward Eyton* held lands *in capite* at Gaddeſby.

The freeholders here in 1630 were, *Henry Pilkington*, gent. *Chriſtopher Black*, *William Beeby*, and *John Dunn*.

The common field at Gaddeſby began to be incloſed in 1650, by an agreement of the ſeveral proprietors; the principal of whom were *George Smith*, eſq. of Queniborow, *Samuel Bordman*, eſq. the Rev. *Francis Nedham*, clerk, and *William Nedham*, gent.

June 20, 1655, by conſent of all the other proprietors, the whole of the common field was aſſigned to *George Pochin*, of Barkby, eſq. *Robert Bernard*, of Sileby, eſq. and *Thomas Bennet*, of Queniborow; by whom the proportions of the ſeveral proprietors were regularly re-conveyed in fee ſimple, and the final arrangement of the incloſure was completed, agreeably to a decree made in the court of Chancery, May 25, 1652, in a cauſe wherein *Samuel Bordman*, eſq. and *Henry Coleman*, clerk, were plaintiffs, and *George Smith*, eſq. and the Rev. *Francis Nedham*, clerk, defendants[7].

In 1655, the ſum of 11*s*. 3*d*. was collected at Gaddeſby, for the poor Proteſtants in Piedmont.

By the proceedings on the incloſure, it is evident that Mr. *George Smith* was dead before 1656: but it does not preciſely appear by whom he was ſucceeded, as there is ſome error in the pedigree of the family copied under Aſhby Folvile, in p. 29; one deſcent being probably there omitted. The *George* Smith of 1629 died in 1640; his ſon *George* about 1654; to whom *Francis* (who died in 1699) was probably *a grandſon*; whom *Thomas* Smith, eſq. of Nottingham, ſucceeded in the property at Gaddeſby; and, dying in 1700, left it to his ſon, *Thomas* Smith, eſq. high ſheriff in 1718; whoſe hiſtory may be briefly given from his monument in St. Mary's church at Nottingham:

"Near this place lyeth the body of
Thomas Smith, eſq.
who died Jan. 8, A. D. 1717, ætat. 45.
He was a man of exact
integrity and ſkill in his extenſive buſineſs;
by which he acquired a handſome fortune,
and reputation of univerſal humanity and
benevolence. The charity intruſted unto him
by others[8], received an increaſe
from his prudence and generoſity;
qualities that he readily and heartily exerted in the
ſervice of mankind,
and which was returned to him
by general and moſt ſincere
love and eſteem.
He married Mary, the daughter of
Thomas Manley, eſq.
and left behind him five daughters."

In 1719, 13 freeholders polled from Gaddeſby; but in 1775 only 8 freeholders polled from this town.

In an accompt of Samuel Patrick, for the executors of Mr. *Smith*, for one year ending at Michaelmas 1732, are the following particulars relative to Gaddeſby:

	£.	s.	d.
Paid one year's land-tax, ending at Chriſtmas 1732,	19	4	9½
Paid ſir Samuel Barnardiſton, one year's chief rent due at Michaelmas 1732,	10	16	8
Paid Thomas Townſhend, highway and conſtable, for impropriation tithe,	0	18	6
Paid Edward Gillet, aſſeſſment to the poor, for ditto,	1	2	3

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[1] From an account of the Charities and Loans to the City of Coventry.

[2] See p. 969.

[3] For the addition of two portmaſters to the twelve before eſtabliſhed, and for the augmentation of the ſalaries to the whole number. Gutch, Colleges and Hoſpitals, p. 5.

[4] This memorandum was communicated by the late Rev. Philip Hackett, who died rector of South Croxton in 1801; and was ſucceeded by the Rev. William Wilkinſon, M. A.

[5] Eſch. 26 Eliz.

[6] Leaſes in the Augmentation office.

[7] See Palmer's MS Caſes, pp. 12, 13. 458. 459.

[8] Mr. Abel Collin, by his will, dated February 4, 1704, left the remainder of his perſonal eſtate (after all his legacies and perſonal bequeſts were ſatisfied) to his nephew Mr. Thomas Smith, in truſt, for his building and endowing of almſhouſes, all which the ſaid gentleman, like a good and truſty ſteward, has faithfully performed to the utmoſt, in building an ornamental, yet at the ſame time ſuitable for the habitations of 24 poor men and women in Fryer-lane in the year 1709, commonly called the New Hoſpital. Theſe poor have beſides two decent rooms and 2*s*. a week paid to them duly every Saturday morning, and annually a ton and a half of coals. On the North front of this light and airy building is this inſcription:

"This Hoſpital,
by the appointment of Abel Collin, late of
Nottingham, mercer, deceaſed; who in
his life was of extenſive charity to the
poor of all ſocieties, and at his death, by
his laſt will and teſtament, left a competent
eſtate for erecting and endowing the
ſame; was by his nephew and executor
Thomas Smith begun and finiſhed
in the year 1709.
ΑΠΟΘΑΝΩΝ ΕΤΙ ΛΑΛΕΙΤΑΙ."

Mr. *Smith's* eſtates were very conſiderable both in Nottinghamſhire and Leiceſterſhire; but, being divided among his five daughters, the principal part of the eſtate at Gaddeſby was allotted to *Mary* the eldeſt daughter, wife to Thomas Tenniſon, D. D. by whom it was ſold. The tithes became the property of *Harriet* the youngeſt daughter of Mr. Smith; who dying about ten years ſince, they were ſold by her ſurviving ſiſters to *George Williamſon*, eſq. who purchaſed from the family great part of the eſtate he holds; and is now the principal land owner in Gaddeſby, where he reſides in an excellent modern houſe.

Gaddeſby is one undivided manor; of which, as parcel of the Soke of Rothley, *Thomas Babington*, eſq. is lord. It is a pleaſant village; and ſeveral of the houſes are handſome. The lordſhip contains in the whole about 1400 acres of good land; which is nearly thus divided: Mr. *Williamſon* has about 400 acres; Mrs. *Ayre*, 200; Mr. *King*, 150; Meſſ. *Boſworth* and *Alleyne*, 134; colonel *Charlton*, 150; Mr. *Lawrence*, 84; Mr *Saunt*, 50; Rev. *Aulay Macaulay*, as vicar of Rothley, 40; Mr. *W. Black*, 16. The remainder is in ſmall portions.

A ſingle houſe, and about 24 acres of land, at the two extremities, are in the pariſh of Aſhby Folvile.

Paske Hall,

a very good manſion, with the lands thereunto belonging, was formerly the property of the *Ingrams*; and in 1653 *Francis Nedham*, gentleman, was the owner [1].

Paſke Hall, which which was formerly ſurrounded by a moat, has been long entirely pulled down; and on the ſite is a large modern houſe, which in 1744 was the property of *John Ayre*, eſq. of Gaddeſby, at that time high-ſheriff of the county, who died in 1758, at the age of 82, when it became the property of *Thomas* Ayre, eſq. [2]; who dying in 1769, it was exchanged by *Catharine* his only daughter and heir, for another eſtate, with her uncle *John* Ayre, eſq. who died in 1791, aged 74; having ſurvived his only ſon *John*, who died in 1785, aged 35; and whoſe widow *Anne* (daughter of John Henſhaw, of Stapenhill, co. Derby,) is the preſent owner.

The money raiſed and expended for the poor of Gaddesby in 1776, and alſo from 1783 to 1785, may be ſeen hereafter, under Wartnaby, p. 984.

By the Return to Parliament in 1801, Gaddeſby contained 56 houſes; 128 males, 135 females, in all 263; of whom 164 were chiefly employed in agriculture, and 47 in trade, manufactures, &c.

Pedigree of SMITH, of Gaddesby; from the Entry made in the College of Arms in 1718; (with Continuations).

Arms: Or, a chevron cotized Sable, between three demi griffins ſegreant, couped of the ſecond; the two in chief reſpectant; Plate CXXXII. fig. 10.

Thomas Smith, of Crophull-Boteler, co. Nottingham. = ...

Mary, da. of John Hooper, eſq. of Somerſet; first wife. = Thomas Smith, of Nottingham and of Gaddeſby, co. Leiceſter, died in 1700. = Fortune, da. of Lawrence Collin, of Nottingham, and ſiſter of Abel Collin, of that town; ſecond wife; died 1715.

Mary, only daughter, wife of John Eggleton, citizen and goldſmith of London.

Sir Charles Eggleton, knt. only ſon, ſheriff of London 1743; who died April 25, 1769, æt. 69; leaving a ſon Charles, who took the ſurname of Kent, and was created a baronet 1782.

1. Thomas Smith, eſq. of Broxtow and of the town of Nottingham and of Gaddeſby; high ſheriff for Leiceſterſhire 1717-18. = Mary, da. of Thos. Manly, of Thorney-hills, co. Stafford, eſq.

2. Samuel Smith, merchant, of London. = Elizabeth, dau. of John Cartlitch, citizen and goldſmith of London.

3. Abel Smith, of Eaſt Stoke, Notts, eſq. = Jane, dau. of George Beaumont of Chapelthorp, York, eſq.

1. Mary, married, Feb. 14, 1737-8, to Thomas Tenniſon, D. D.; and had iſſue Thomas Tenniſon, of the kingdom of Ireland, counſellor at law, who ſold the eſtate at Gaddeſby.
2. Elizabeth, married to Giles Eyre, of Box, co Wilts, eſq.
3. Catharine, married to William Ring, eſq. of Bath.
4. Anne, married to Henry Walters, of Bath Eaſton, co. Somerſet, eſq.
5. Harriett, died unmarried.

1. John, died unmarried.

2. Samuel Smith, of London, merchant. = Eliz. da. of Thos. Watſon, of London, eſq.

Seven ſons, and three daughters.

3. Thomas Smith, of Keyworth, Notts, eſq. = Dorothy, da. of John Liſter, eſq. of Syſonby, co. Leiceſter.

Elizabeth, only daughter, married ſir Philip Hales, bart.

4. William Smith, counſellor at law.
5. Charles Smith, a merchant at Aleppo.

1. Anne.
2. Eliz.
3. Mary.

Mary, dau. and ſole heir of Wm. Howe, of Beckingham, co. Lincoln, eſq. firſt wife; died 1761. = 1. Sir George Smith, of Eaſt Stoke, created a baronet in 1757; d. Sept. 5, 1769. = Catharine, da. of the Rev. R. Vyſe, archdeacon of Lichfield, 2d wife; d. 1786.

1. Howe, born 1749; died young.
2. Sir George Bromley Smith, the preſent baronet, who in 1778 was authorized to take the name of Bromley.

Mary.
Jane.

2. John Smith, of London, merchant.

3. Abel Smith, a banker in London and at Nottingham. = Mary, dau. of Thomas Bird, of Barton, co. Warwick, eſq.; died 1780.

Jane. = Francis Wheeler, of Coventry.

Jane, only daughter. = Hon. Henry Hood.

1. Thomas Smith, born 1746; died unmarried 1769.
2. Abel Smith, of Welford, eſq. ma. Elizabeth Uppleby; and d. 1779; leaving 1 daughter, Mary.

3. Robert Smith, born 1752; created baron Carrington of the kingdom of Ireland 1796, and in 1797 baron Carrington of Upton, Notts. = Anne-Boldero Bernard, dau. of H. Boldero Bernard, eſq. of South Cave in Yorkſhire.

Robert-John Smith, eſq. born 1796; and eleven daughters.

4. Samuel Smith, of Welford and Nottingham, eſq. born 1754; M. P. for the borough of Leiceſter, 1790, 1796, 1802. = Elizabeth-Frances, eldeſt dau. of Edmund Turnor, eſq. of Panton, co. Lincoln.

Four ſons and ſeven daughters.

5. William Smith, eſq. of Welford, eſq.
6. Henry, born 1762, di 1764.
7. George, married a dau. of ſir John Moſely, bt. and has iſſue.
8. John Smith, eſq. of Finſbury-ſquare, marr. Sarah, daughter of Thomas Boone, eſq. and has one daughter.
1. Elizabeth, wife of William Manning, eſq. died 1789.
2. Lucy.

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[1] See his epitaph, and that of his wife, p. 976.

[2] See the epitaphs of this family in p. 975; and before, under Aſhby Folvile, p. 33.

The CHURCH (ſee two views of it in Plate CXXXII),

dedicated to St. *Luke*, conſiſts of a ſtout tower, in which are three bells; a fine ſpire; a South porch and a North porch of wooden frame-work; the nave ſeparated from the chancel by an open wooden ſcreen, with a locked-up door in the entrance part thereof; a North and South aile, each ſeparated by five pointed arches, with as many clereſtory windows over them; the ſteeple ſeparated from the body by a pointed arch, the upper part of which is now blocked by the back of the oak gallery for the choir.

The Weſt, and part of the South front of the South aile, is a fine piece of architectural workmanſhip: it ſhews different ſculptured emboſſed figures in ſtone in various attitudes, executed in a maſterly manner; of which ſome ſlight idea is given in Plate CXXXII.

The inſide is large, but in very indifferent repair.

In the chancel is a very perfect piſcina.

At the Eaſt end of the North aile is another perfect piſcina with a pointed arch and eſcaloped baſon.

A third piſcina, in the South wall of the South aile, is nearly hid by the back of a pew.

A round octagon font; fig. 11.

Round the edge of the ſounding-board of the pulpit, which is painted blue, is cut,

"EX DONO THOMÆ FOSTER, 1743."

Mr. Wyrley noticed theſe arms here in 1590:

Chamber, quarterly; as in fig. 4, p. 969.

Gules, a chevron between three cinquefoils Or. *Chamber*; fig. 12.

Barry of ſix, Or and Azure. *Conſtable*; fig. 13.

Sable, a lion rampant, crowned Or. *Segrave*; fig. 14.

Per feſs Argent and Or, a croſs moline Gules. *Folvile*; fig. 15.

Quarterly, Or and Azure, in the two firſt quarters a creſcent counterchanged. *Farnham*; fig. 16.

Sable, cruſuly of croſs croſslets, three fleurs de lis and a border engrailed Argent; fig. 17.

Gules, a chevron Ermine, a border engrailed Azure; fig. 18.

Gules, fretty Or, a border Argent, charged with three fleurs de lis Sable. *Audley*; fig. 19.

Eyton; quarterly, as in fig. 2, fig. 20.

None of the arms mentioned by Wyrley remain; but ſome little painted ornamental glaſs is yet viſible in the windows.

Over the entrance into the chancel:

"John Laurence, John Townſhend, churchwardens 1771."

Mr. Burton obſerves, that "the impropriate tithes of Gaddeſby have long been ſevered from Rothley[1];" and the hiſtory of that ſeparation ſhall here be given:

July 17, 1524, the rectorial farms which had been before demiſed to *Thomas Patchett*, was leaſed by the priory of St. *John of Jeruſalem* to *Andrew Noell*, eſq. for his life, at a rent of 12*l.* a year; which, afterward reverting to the Crown, was granted by queen Elizabeth, as part of the rectory of Rothley, Jan. 10, 1560-1, to *Bryan Cave* and *Edward Williams*; who on the 17th of May following ſold the ſame to ſir *Ambroſe Cave*; by whom it was again demiſed to *Thomas Babington*, eſq. the immediate anceſtor of the preſent owner.

The impropriate tithes of Gaddeſby were leaſed by the priory, May 7, 1528, for 21 years, to *Richard Waſe*, gentleman, at a rent of 11*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; and, reverting to the Crown, were again leaſed, June 20, 1551, by king Edward VI. for 21 years, at the ſame rent, to *John Aſhby*, eſq. On the ſame terms a leaſe was granted by queen Elizabeth, July 18, 1579, to *Francis Smith*, *George Smith*, and *Thomas Smith*, or the longer liver of them; and on the 29th of November, 1606, king James I. granted the ſame, *inter alia*, at the ſame yearly fee-farm rent, to *John Shelbury* and *Philip Chewett*; by whom they were conveyed to *George Smith*, eſq. of Queneborow, brother to ſir *Francis* Smith, of Aſhby Folvile; who in 1639 and 1640 had a ſuit concerning this property in the Court of Exchequer, which it may not be incurious to detail here at large.

Termino Sancti Michaelis, Anno xvi Regis Caroli.
Lunæ, xii die Octobris, 1640.

Leiceſter.—Whereas his Majeſty's Attorney-General, at the relation of *George Smith*, eſq. in Hilary Term, in the 13th year of his Majeſty's reign, did exhibit his Engliſh bill in this Court againſt *Thomas Babington*, eſq. defendant; ſhewing thereby, that the late prior and convent of the late diſſolved hoſpital or priory of St. John of Jeruſalem in England, were ſeiſed in their demeſne as of fee, in right of their ſaid priory, of and in the lordſhip or preceptory of Rothley, in the county of Leiceſter, with the members thereof, and of and in the manor of Rothley, and of and in the rectory of Rothley, with the tithes, rights, and profits thereunto belonging, in the county of Leiceſter; and of and in the tithes of corn, grain, and hay, ariſing within the pariſh of Gaddeſby, in the ſame county, and of a barn to the ſame tithes belonging; being all members of and within the ſaid lordſhip or preceptory of Rothley, and parcel of the poſſeſſions of the ſaid late priory; and that, although the ſaid rectory of Rothley did extend into ſeveral townſhips near thereunto adjoining, whereof the ſaid townſhip of Gaddeſby is one, yet the ſaid prior and convent did let out ſeveral parcels of the ſaid rectory to ſeveral tenants, under ſeveral and diſtinct yearly rents and farms; and that, by long continuance and enjoyment thereof, at ſuch ſeveral rents, by the tenants thereof, the ſame have become in reputation, and to be accounted, as ſeveral and diſtinct things, although in truth but the poſſeſſions of the ſaid rectory; viz. There was one farm of the ſaid rectory which went by the name of "The farm of the rectory of Rothley," at the yearly rent of 12 l. per annum, with all and ſingular tithes, oblations, rights, profits, and commodities, to the ſaid rectory appertaining, as one Thomas Patchett late held and occupied the ſame, which was leaſed to Andrew Noell, eſq. by indenture, under the convent ſeal of the late priory and brethren of St. John of Jeruſalem in England, dated ſeptimo die Julii, anno ſexto decimo Regis Henrici Octavi, to hold from the feaſt of the Nativity of Saint John Baptiſt then laſt paſt, for the life of the ſaid Andrew, under the yearly rent of 12l. And that there was alſo another farm of the ſaid rectory, which went by the rent of 11*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* of the farm of all the tithes of grain and hay in Gaddeſby aforeſaid, with the barn thereof, to the ſaid tithes belonging, to Richard Waſe, gentleman, by indenture, under the ſaid convent ſeal, dated ſeptimo Maii, anno viceſimo nuper regis Henrici Octavi, to hold from the feaſt of St. John Baptiſt then next following after the date of the ſaid indenture, for the term of 29 years, under the ſaid yearly rent of 11*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; and that, accordingly, the ſaid leſſees and their aſſigns, before the diſſolution of the ſaid priory, did ſeverally hold the ſaid ſeveral parcels of the ſaid rectory under the ſaid ſeveral yearly rents, as ſeveral and diſtinct rents one from another, and that they were ſo accounted and anſwered unto the ſaid prior and convent of the ſaid late priory; viz. the ſaid rectory of Rothley, with the rights and appurtenances late in the occupation of the ſaid Thomas Patchett, demiſed unto the ſaid Andrew Nowell, at the ſaid rent of 12*l.* per annum; and the ſaid tithes of grain and hay and barn in Gaddeſby aforeſaid, in the occupation of the ſaid Richard Waſe, under the ſaid farm of 11*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; and the manor of Rothley at the farm or rent of 11*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*: And that, upon the diſſolution of the ſaid priory, the ſaid ſeveral farms and rents came in charge to the Crown, and the rent paid as for ſeveral and diſtinct farms, and afterwards were ſeverally let and diſpoſed of under the ſaid ſeveral rents; and that, upon and after the diſſolution of the ſaid priory, the ſaid late king Henry the Eighth became ſeiſed of the ſaid lordſhip or precep-

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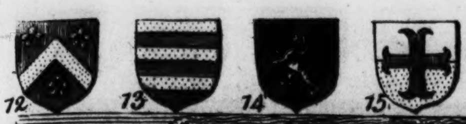
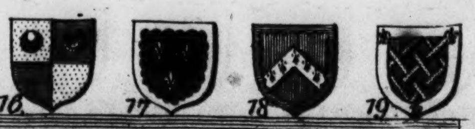
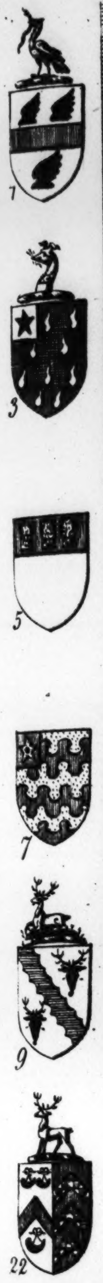
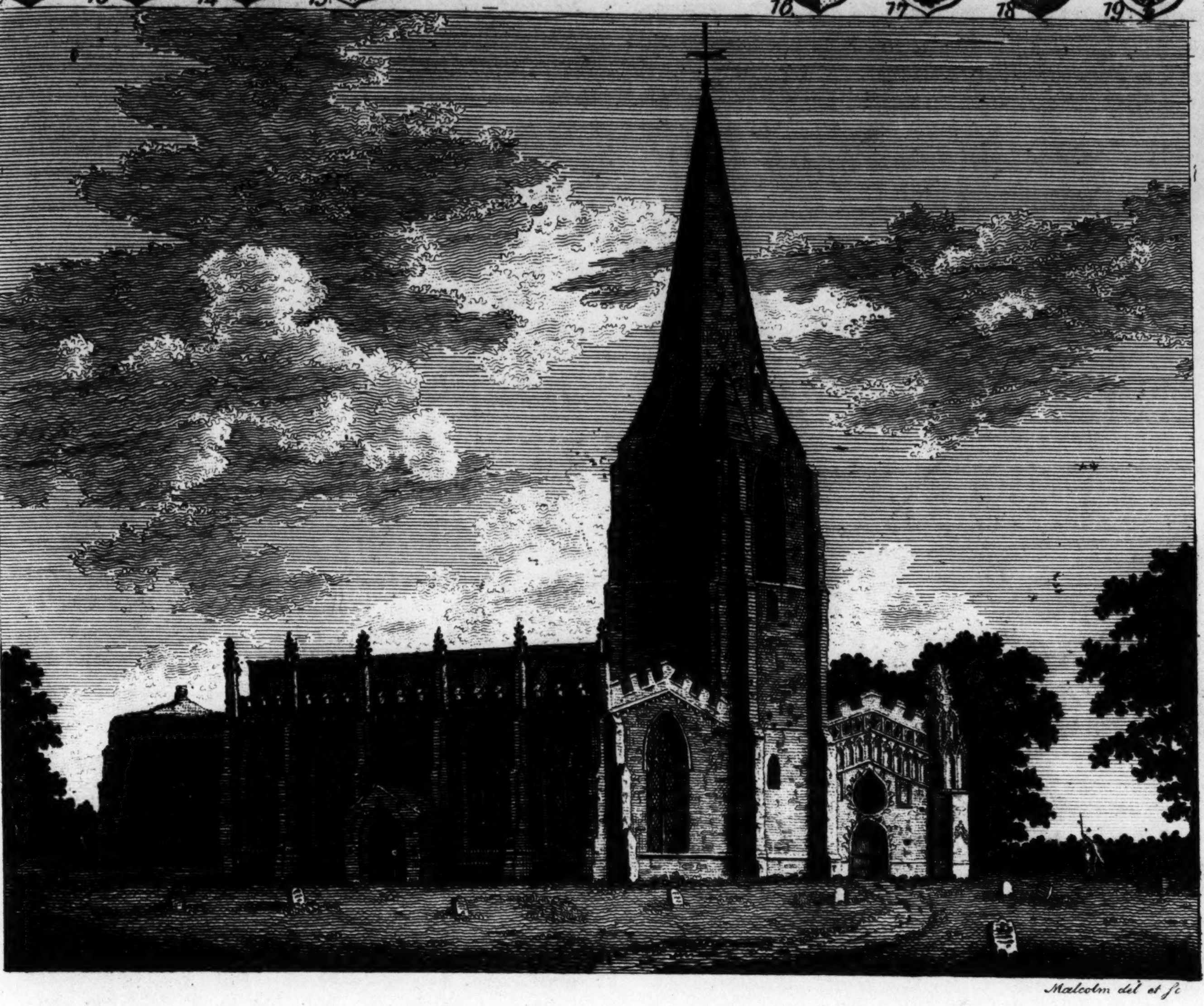
[1] Burton, MS.









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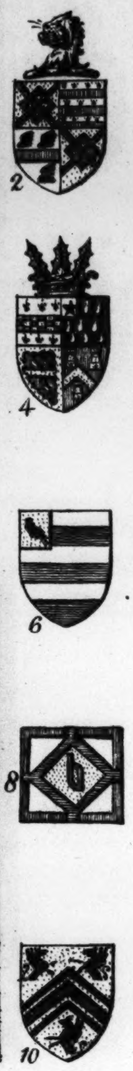
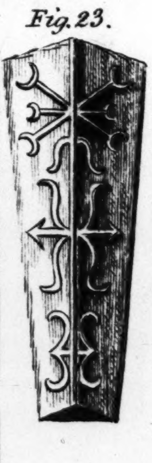


Fig. 23.



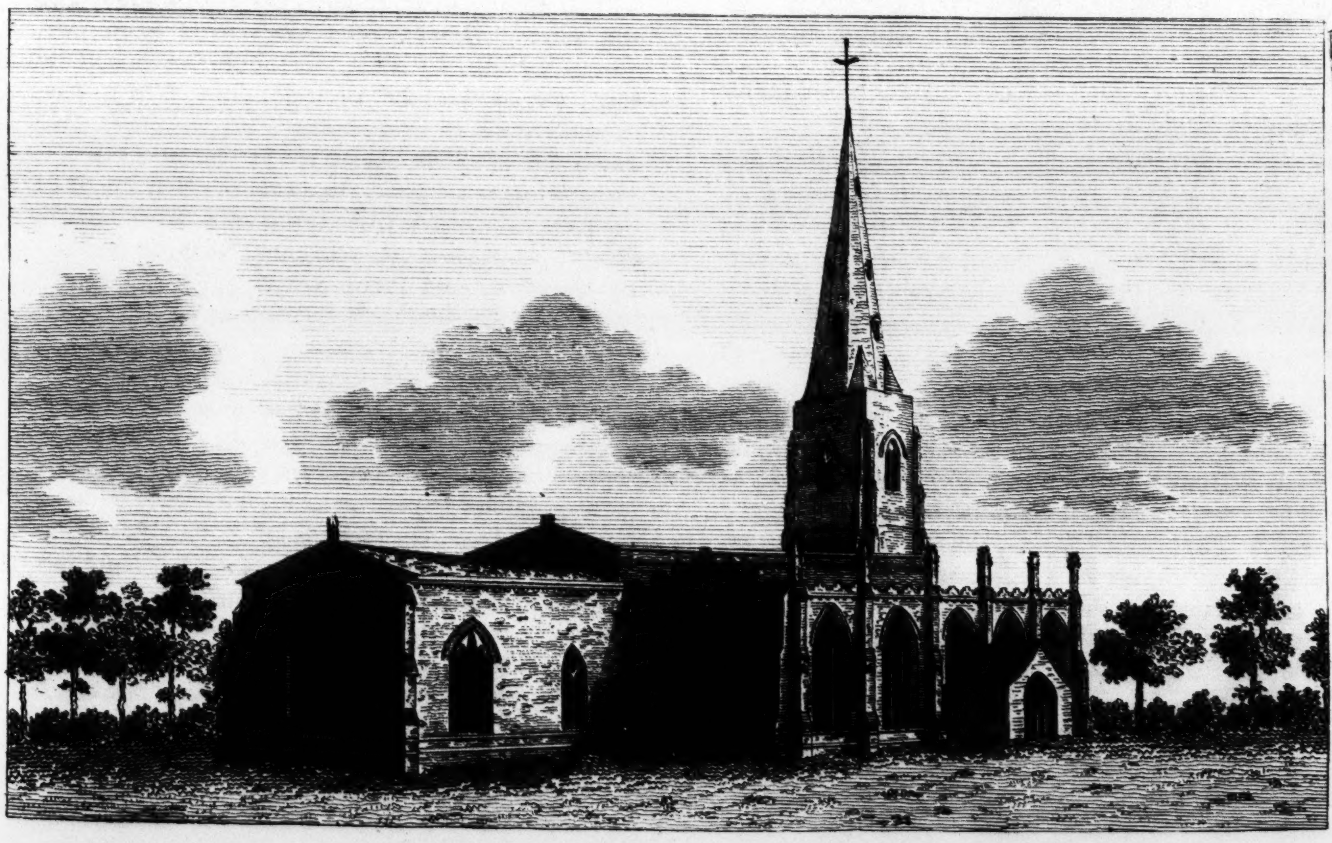


Fig. 20.

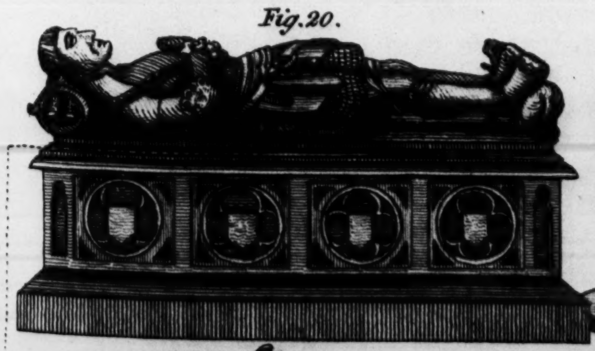


Fig. 11.

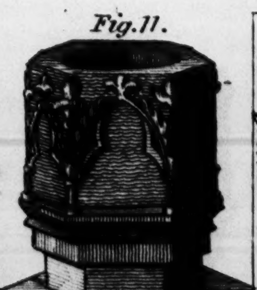
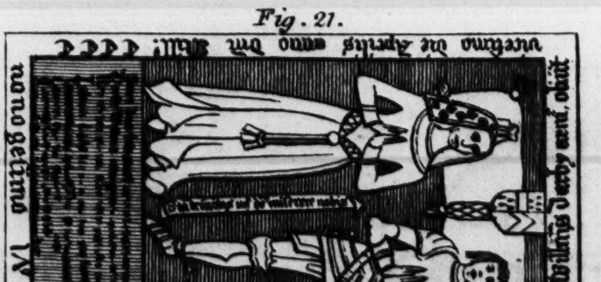


Fig. 21.


Hic jacet Willmus Jacby armi. obiit vicesimo die Aprilis anno dni Mill. CCCC nonogesimo IV cuius aie ppiciet de Amen. Sca trinitas un de miserere nobis
Sca trinitas un de miserere nobis

tory of Rothley in his demeſne, as of fee, in right of the Crown of England, and of the reverſion of the rectory of Rothley, with the appurtenances, and of the tithes of grain and hay in Gaddeſby, with the barn there, in fee and right expectant, upon the determination of the ſaid ſeveral leaſes; and, being thereof ſo ſeiſed, died thereof ſo ſeiſed; from whom the ſame deſcended unto the late King Edward the Sixth, who by his letters patent, dated viceſimo die Junii, anno regni ſui quinto, leaſed the ſaid tithes in Gaddeſby to John Aſhby, eſq. for the term of 21 years, at the ſame yearly rent of 11*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* who, by virtue thereof, held the ſame accordingly during the ſame term, under the ſame rent, paid as a diſtinct thing of itſelf; and likewiſe, at the ſame time, the other rent of 12*l.* was paid as a diſtinct thing for the ſaid rectory of Rothley, while the ſame was held in farm under the Crown: And that afterwards the ſaid reverſion of the ſaid rectory and tithes deſcended from the ſaid late King Edward the Sixth to the late queen Mary, and from her to queen Elizabeth, who, being thereof ſeiſed in fee and right as aforeſaid, by her letters patent, dated about the 10th day of January, in the third year of her reign, did, *inter alia*, grant the ſaid rectory of Rothley, with the appurtenances, as it then ſtood, in charge, under the ſaid yearly rent of 12*l.* unto *Cave* and *Williams*, and their heirs, who entered upon ſuch part of the ſaid rectory as was let at that rent; of which the tithes in Gaddeſby were no part, they being then, and long before, and ever ſince, held and enjoyed as a ſeveral and diſtinct thing of themſelves, under the yearly rent of 11*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; and no conſideration given, upon the purchaſe of the rectory of Rothley from the Crown, for the tithes of Gaddeſby; for that the contract was but for ſo much of the rectory of Rothley as was held under the rent of 12*l.* and the other rent of 11*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for the tithes of Gaddeſby remained, and ſo yet remaineth, in charge before the Auditor of his Majeſty's revenues of the ſaid county of Leiceſter: And that, ſince the ſaid grant of the rectory of Rothley, ſeveral leaſes have been granted from the Crown of the ſaid tithes of Gaddeſby, under the ſaid rent of 11*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* and the ſeveral leſſees have enjoyed the ſame accordingly; and that, by the death of the late queen Elizabeth, the reverſion of the ſaid tithes of Gaddeſby and tithe barn did deſcend to the late king James, who, by his letters patent under the great ſeal of England, dated in or about the 29th day of November, in the fourth year of his reign of England, granted the ſame (*inter alia*) to *John Shelbury* and *Philip Chewett*, and their heirs and aſſigns, under the yearly fee farm-rent of 11*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* whoſe eſtate therein is, by meſne conveyances, come to the ſaid relator and his heirs, who is now thereof ſeiſed accordingly, and ought to enjoy the ſame; and that, by the deceaſe of the ſaid King James, the ſaid fee-farm rent of the ſaid tithes deſcended to his Majeſty that now is; and that the ſaid relator ought to enjoy the ſame tithes as formerly he hath done; but that Thomas Babynton, eſq. having the eſtate and intereſt of the letters patent of the ſaid rectory of Rothley, as it was comprized under the ſaid yearly rent of 12*l.* intending as well to defraud his Majeſty of the ſaid rent of 11*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* as alſo the ſaid relator of the ſaid tithes and barn in Gaddeſby, under pretext of the general words of the ſaid letters patent, maketh claim to the ſaid tithes and tithe barn in Gaddeſby, pretending the ſame, in ſtrictneſs of law, to be paſſed under the general words of "the rectory of Rothley with the appurtenances," or elſe as parcel of ſome other rents and values granted by the ſaid letters patent, although the ſaid defendant did know that the ſaid tithes and tithe barn in Gaddeſby are and were a diſtinct thing of themſelves, and held under a diſtinct rent as aforeſaid, and did not paſs, neither were intended to paſs, under the ſaid other rent of 12*l.*; and that the ſaid rent of 12*l.* only was put into the particular upon which the grant did paſs, which was only of ſo much as the ſaid Noell and Patchett did hold by leaſe under the ſaid rent of 12*l.*; who never held any part of the ſaid tithes or tithe barn in Gaddeſby aforeſaid, nor was her late Majeſty queen Elizabeth anſwered any thing upon the contract of thoſe tithes, nor was the ſaid other fee-farm rent of 11*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* diſcharged with the auditor upon the ſaid grant, when the other parcels which paſſed were diſcharged; neither did the patentees, or any claiming under them, claim the ſaid tithes or tithe barn in Gaddeſby, until that of late, the intereſt of the ſaid letters patent being come to the defendant, he claimeth the ſame; but that the ſame before, at, and ever ſince, the diſſolution of the ſaid priory, have been held apart from the ſaid rectory, under the ſaid rent of 11*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* which hath been and is only anſwered to the Crown; and that the ſaid defendant hath of late entered upon divers of the tithes of corn in the ſaid pariſh of Gaddeſby, and made ſecret eſtates and leaſes or compoſitions with ſeveral of the inhabitants there for the ſaid tithes, to withdraw the ſame tithes for the relator, and diſinherit his majeſty of the fee-farm of the ſaid rent of 11*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* and to diſturb the ſaid relator's antient poſſeſſion; and therefore his majeſty's ſaid attorney-general, to the end that neither his majeſty may be impeached of his ſaid fee-farm rent, to the diminution of his revenue; neither that the ſaid defendant, claiming under the ſaid letters patent, ſhould have more than ever thoſe from whom he claimeth either claimed or had, eſpecially when his majeſty's intereſt ſhall thereby be barred, by drawing the ſame to paſs by general words, againſt the intention of the ſaid grant. And to the end the ſaid defendant might diſcover his tithe and claim to the ſaid tithes, and to give anſwer to the premiſes, and that his majeſty's intereſt, and of his ſaid farmers, may be ſettled by the order and decree of this Court, his highneſs' ſaid attorney prayed the proceſs of this Court againſt the ſaid defendant. To which bill the ſaid defendant being ſerved with proceſs of ſpa', did appear to the ſaid bill; confeſſing that he believeth it to be true, that the ſaid late prior or convent of St. John's of Jeruſalem was ſeiſed in fee, in right of the ſaid priory, of the ſaid lordſhip or preceptory of Rothley, with the members thereof, and of the ſaid manor of Rothley, and of the ſaid rectory, and tithes, rights, and profits thereunto belonging, in the county of Leiceſter, and of the tithes of corn, grain, and hay, ariſing within the town or hamlet of Gaddeſby, in the ſaid pariſh of Rothley, in the ſaid county of Leiceſter, and not in the pariſh of Gaddeſby, (for that the ſaid defendant ſaith, and hopeth to prove, that Gaddeſby aforeſaid is in the pariſh of Rothley, and not a diſtinct pariſh of itſelf), and of the ſaid tithe barn thereunto belonging, alledging the ſame tithes and barn to be parcel of the rectory of Rothley, which was a member of and within the ſaid preceptory of Rothley, and parcel of the poſſeſſions of the ſaid priory; and that the ſaid prior did let out divers parcels of the ſaid rectory to divers tenants under ſeveral and diſtinct rents, viz. the ſaid farm of the rectory of Rothley at the rent of 12*l.* per annum, with the ſaid tithes, oblations, and appurtenances, to the ſaid rectory appertaining, as the ſaid Thomas Patchett held the ſame, which were ſo demiſed as aforeſaid to the ſaid Andrew Nowell, as in the ſaid bill is expreſſed; and that there was another farm of the ſaid tithes and tithe barn in Gaddeſby at the ſaid rent of 11*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* which it may be were demiſed to the ſaid Richard Waſe, as in the ſaid bill is alſo expreſſed; and that the ſaid leſſees, Andrew Nowell and Richard Waſe, and their aſſigns, did ſeverally hold the ſaid ſeveral parcels of the ſaid rectory, under the ſeveral rents, as ſeveral and diſtinct rents, and were ſo accounted for to the ſaid prior, viz. the ſaid rectory of Rothley at 12*l.* per annum; the ſaid tithes of grain and hay, with the barn in Gaddeſby, at 11*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum; and the ſaid manor of Rothley at 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum; and that, upon the diſſolution of the ſaid priory, the ſaid ſeveral farms and rents came in charge to the crown; but whether they had been reputed ſeveral and diſtinct farms, or ſeverally let and diſpoſed of at the ſame rents, he ſaith he knoweth not; and likewiſe confeſſeth, that the ſaid late king Henry the Eighth, after the diſſolution of the ſaid priory, was ſeiſed in fee of the ſaid lordſhip or preceptory of Rothley, and of the reverſion of the rectory of Rothley, with the appurtenances, and of the ſaid tithes and barn in Gaddeſby, parcel of the rectory expectant; and that, after the determination of the ſaid leaſes he dying, the ſame deſcended to the late king Edward the Sixth; but that he the ſaid defendant did not know that the ſame late king Edward did leaſe the ſaid tithes and barn in Gaddeſby to the ſaid John Aſhby, for the ſaid 21 years, at the ſaid rent of 11*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* or at any other rent; neither whether the ſaid John Aſhby entered or were poſſeſſed thereof, nor that he paid the rent for the ſame as a diſtinct charge of itſelf; neither that the ſaid 12*l.* paid for the ſaid rectory of Rothley was paid as a diſtinct thing of itſelf, whilſt the ſame was in the crown, or at any other time; but confeſſeth, that the reverſion of the ſaid rectory and tithes, after the death of the ſaid king Edward the Sixth and queen Mary, did ſo deſcend to the late queen Elizabeth; and that ſhe, being thereof ſeiſed, decimo Januarii, anno tertio Elizabethe, for 752*l.* 12*s.* 1¼*d.* did grant the ſame to Bryan Cave and Edward Williams, and their heirs, all the rectory and church of Rothley, with the members and appurtenances, in the ſaid county of Leiceſter, as parcel of the poſſeſſion as aforeſaid, and all manner of tithes, both great and ſmall, in the town-fields, pariſh, or hamlets, of Rothley aforeſaid, or elſewhere, to the ſame rectory belonging or appertaining, as member, part, or parcel thereof, and the reverſions thereof, with the rents and ſervices thereof, as by the letters patent thereof appeareth; and that, by virtue of the ſaid letters patent, the ſaid Cave and Williams entered into the ſaid rectory of Rothley and premiſes, and were ſeiſed thereof, in their demeſne, as of fee; and that afterwards, viz. xvii^{mo} Maii, anno tertio regine Elizabethe, by their deed indented, dated, on or about xvii° Maii, anno tertio regine Elizabethe, inrolled in the Court of Chancery within ſix months, for the conſiderations therein expreſſed, did bargain and ſell the ſame to the ſaid ſir Ambroſe Cave and his heirs, to which deed he the ſaid defendant referreth himſelf. And that the ſaid rectory of Rothley, with the appurtenances, afterwards, by meſne conveyance, came to him the ſaid defendant, for his life, with divers remainders, as in the ſaid anſwer is ſpecified; and that, by virtue thereof, he the ſaid defendant was ſeiſed of the ſaid rectory and premiſes for life, the remainders over as aforeſaid. And that he the ſaid defendant, the 17th day of September, in the eighth year of the late king James, did demiſe unto John ——— eſq. the ſaid rectory of Rothley, with the appurtenances, and all the tithes in Rothley, Gaddeſby, Grimſton, and Wartnolbie, in the ſaid county of Leiceſter; to hold the ſaid rectory and tithes in Gaddeſby for ten years, and the reſidue but until the feaſt of Pentecoſt next enſuing the date of the ſaid leaſe, the reverſion to him the ſaid defendant; and he did not know into what part of the ſaid rectory and premiſes the ſaid Cave and Williams did enter; and denieth that it was intended, by the ſaid letters patent to them made, that the ſaid tithes in Gaddeſby ſhould paſs, or that the ſame was a diſtinct thing from the ſaid rectory, nor diſtinct in law, but, being only in leaſe for years, was and continued part of the ſaid rectory; and denieth that he knew what particular was made before the paſſing of the ſaid letters patent, or was contained in the ſame particular; but that, although the particular and letters patent do not agree, yet that would be no cauſe in law to vitiate the ſaid letters patent in any thing paſſed thereby; and that, if the ſaid rectory being valued in the ſaid letters patent at the yearly value of 12*l.* per annum, if it be miſ-valued, yet is the ſame aided by the Statute of 18 Elizabeth for confirmation of patents; and denieth that he doth know that the ſaid late queen was anſwered any thing at all for the ſaid tithes in Gaddeſby; neither doth know that the ſaid rectory was contracted for in groſs, nor that, after the grant by the ſaid letters patent, the ſaid rent of 11*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* or any other rent for the ſaid tithes and barn in Gaddeſby, did remain in charge with his majeſty's ſaid auditor of the ſaid county, but was, or ought to have been, diſcharged before the ſaid auditor, the ſame rent being paſſed away by the ſaid letters patent as aforeſaid; and denieth that the ſaid patentees, or their aſſigns, to his knowledge, for many or any years after the ſaid grant, did not claim any thing in the ſaid tithes of Gaddeſby, or in the rent reſerved upon the ſame; and albeit, ſince the patent and grant to Cave and Williams, and their heirs, any leaſes were made of the ſaid tithes in Gaddeſby at or under the rent of 11*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* or other rent, yet nothing did thereby paſs in law unto the ſaid leſſees; and although the leſſees and their aſſigns did enjoy the ſame, yet it was by wrong; and alſo denieth that the reverſion thereof, after the death of the ſaid late queen Elizabeth, did, to his knowledge, come to king James; and although the ſaid late king James, by his ſaid letters patent, did grant the ſame to the ſaid Selbury and Chewett, yet he the ſaid defendant is adviſed by his counſel, that nothing could paſs by the ſaid grant, becauſe the ſaid late king had nothing in him therein to grant; neither that they did take any profits, or convey the ſame to the ſaid relator, to the knowledge of the ſaid defendant; and likewiſe denieth that the ſaid relator is lawfully ſeiſed thereof under the ſaid fee-farm rent of 11*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* or under any other rent; nor that any thing can be payable for the ſame to his majeſty that now is; and alſo confeſſeth the carrying away of ſome tithe corn and hay in Gaddeſby aforeſaid, and that he hath compounded and contracted with ſome of the owners and poſſeſſors of ſome of the lands in Gaddeſby aforeſaid for the tithes of their lands, which they ought to have paid, affirming that Gaddeſby aforeſaid is a member of the pariſh of Rothley, and within the pariſh of Rothley aforeſaid, as by the ſaid anſwer more at large appeareth. Whereupon his majeſty's ſaid attorney replied; and the ſaid defendant rejoined. And the ſaid cauſe being at iſſue, witneſſes were examined on either part, and their depoſitions publiſhed; and the cauſe came this day to be heard before the lord chief baron and the reſt of the barons of this Court. Now, upon full and deliberate hearing of the ſaid cauſe, and of the allegations as well of his majeſty's attorney-general and other learned counſel on the behalf of his majeſty and of the ſaid George Smith, as of the counſel of the ſaid defendant; foraſmuch as, by the ſaid letters patent under the great ſeal of England, bearing date the 10th day of January, in the ſaid third year of the reign of the ſaid late queen Elizabeth, it appeareth that the ſaid rectory and church of Rothley, with the members and appurtenances, in the ſaid county of Leiceſter, were granted to the ſaid Bryan Cave and Edward Williams, their heirs and aſſigns for ever, in fee ſimple, as parcel of the ſaid late diſſolved hoſpital or priory of St. John's of Jeruſalem in England, in the county of Middleſex, then extended at the clear yearly value of 12*l.*; and that the ſaid Cave and Williams, by virtue of the ſaid grant, did enter into ſuch part of the ſaid rectory as was, and formerly had been, comprized under the ſame rent of 12*l.* whereof the ſaid tithes and barn in Gaddeſby aforeſaid were no part; and that, by virtue of the ſaid letters patent of the grant of the ſaid rectory of Rothley, with the appurtenances, in form aforeſaid, the ſame annual rent of 12*l.* and the ſaid rectory, being therewith formerly charged before his majeſty's auditor of his revenues in the ſaid county of Leiceſter, were then and ever ſince diſcharged, againſt the ſaid late queen Elizabeth, the ſaid late king James, and againſt his majeſty that now is; and that the ſaid other yearly rent of 11*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* reſerved and payable to the ſaid late queen were then and ever ſince in charge before the ſaid auditor, and anſwered to the crown; and for that alſo it appeared, by the ſaid other letters patent under the great ſeal of England, bearing date the ſaid 29th day of November, in the ſaid fourth year of the ſaid late king James, that the ſaid tithes of grain and hay, and the ſaid barn in Gaddeſby aforeſaid, with their appurtenances, were granted to the ſaid John Shelbury and Philip Chewett, their heirs and aſſigns for ever, in fee-farm, as parcel of the ſaid poſſeſſions of the ſaid late priory or hoſpital of St. John's aforeſaid, at the time of the grant aforeſaid being in charge as aforeſaid to his majeſty, and in leaſe, under the great ſeal of England, by letters patent, bearing date XVIII° die Julii, anno XXI^{mo} regine Elizabethe, granted to Francis Smith, George Smith, and Thomas Smith, during the lives of them, and the longer liver of them, at the ſaid clear yearly value of 11*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* under which rent the ſaid tithes and barn in Gaddeſby have been ever ſince and long before the date of the ſaid letters patent of demiſe, and until this preſent, held and enjoyed as a diſtinct thing from the ſaid rectory, under the ſaid yearly rent of 11*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* and ſo at this preſent ſtands charged to his majeſty of record before his ſaid auditor, as by divers records and accompts remaining with his majeſty's ſaid auditor, now ſhewed in Court at large, appeared; and for that the ſaid defendant inſiſteth only upon the validity and general words of the ſaid letters patent granted to the ſaid Bryan Cave and Edward Williams: It is this day ordered and decreed by this Court, in the preſence of his majeſty's ſaid attorney-general, on his majeſty's behalf, and of the counſel of the ſaid defendant, that, upon the whole matter, a caſe ſhall be made, and agreed upon by the counſel of either party; whereupon the Court will further proceed as they ſhall ſee cauſe: and that, in the mean time, the poſſeſſion of the ſaid tithes of corn, grain, and hay, and of the ſaid barn in Gaddeſby aforeſaid, ſhall be ſettled in the quiet poſſeſſion of the ſaid relator George Smith, eſq. his majeſty's ſaid farmer, his heirs and aſſigns, until this Court ſhall take order to the contrary. And to that end the injunction formerly granted out of this Court, for the quieting of the plaintiff's poſſeſſion, ſhall ſtand; and likewiſe that ſuits at the common law ſhall be ſtayed[1]."

By the following order of the Committee of Sequeſtrations it will appear that theſe tithes continued in the poſſeſſion of the *Smiths:*

"Feb. 4, 1645-6. Reſolved, that the yearly ſum of £50. be paid out of the profits of the impropriate rectory of Gaddeſby, ſequeſtered from Thomas Smyth, of Queniborough, Papiſt and delinquent, for increaſe of the maintenance of Zachary Burrongh, miniſter of Wigſton; unleſs the pariſhioners of Gaddeſby aforeſaid ſhall ſhew good cauſe to the contrary by this day month; whereof the ſaid pariſh are to have convenient notice."

"April 9, 1646. Reſolved, that the yearly ſum of £50. be paid out of the profits of the impropriate rectory of Gaddeſby, ſequeſtered from ſir Thomas Smyth, Papiſt and delinquent, being tenant thereof for life; the reverſion whereof is in George Smyth, of Queniborough, Papiſt and delinquent, for increaſe of the maintenance of Zachary Burrough, miniſter of Wigſton, the vicarage whereof is worth but . . . .[2] *per annum*; and what," &c.

"April 28, 1648. By virtue of an order of both houſes of parliament, of the 2d of May, 1646, it is ordered that the yearly ſum of £50. be allowed and paid out of the impropriate tithes of Gaddeſby, in the county of Leiceſter, ſequeſtered from Mr. Smith, Papiſt and delinquent, and out of the impropriate tithes of Thruſſington in the ſaid county, ſequeſtered from Fitz William Coningſby, eſq. delinquent, to and for increaſe of the maintenance of Younge Dixy; a godly and orthodox divine, miniſter of the pariſh church of Gaddeſby in the ſaid county; his preſent maintenance being not worth above £40. a year: and the ſequeſtrators of the premiſſes are required to allow and pay the ſame accordingly, at ſuch times and ſeaſons of the year as the ſaid tithes ſhall grow due and payable[3]."

Gaddeſby and Keame (chapels belonging to Rothley) were valued in 1729 at £50. a year.

MINISTERS of GADDESBY.

Edward Wright occurs in 1568.
Edward Heathe, in October 1571.
William Croſon, from the beginning of 1575.
John Whitby, from the beginning of 1576.
William Drakeford, from the beginning of 1577.
Mark Wierſdale, from the beginning of 1588.
William Drakeford, from the beginning of 1590.
William James, from the beginning of 1590.
William Staynes, 1593; buried Nov. 20, 1599.
Edward Hardye, from the beginning of 1600.
Peter Gamble, in the year 1625-6.
Thomas Thorpe, 1626.
Thomas Boſs, M. A. from the beginning of 1627.
Henry Coleman, 1652.
Francis Nedham, 1655.
William Wilkinſon, 1796.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

"There is in this chapel," ſays Mr. Burton, "an antient monument, with a proportion cut out, of one of the *Segraves*. There is alſo a monument of *William* Derby, eſq. who died 1496[4]."

Both theſe monuments ſtill remain there. That of *Segrave*, without any inſcription, is on an altar-tomb near the Eaſt end of the North aile, as delineated in the plate, fig. 20. He is in armour, with a collar of SS; a large dagger on his right ſide; at his feet a dog; his head reclines on a helmet; and his hands, which are broken off, were uplifted in prayer. On the front are four blank ſhields.

On another altar-tomb of alabaſter, near the laſt, is the figure of a man in armour, having on the right hand his wife in a long flowing robe faſtened with a girdle, and her head-dreſs ornamented with long lappets; the heads of both reclining on two cuſhions, between which are the arms of *Darby*, impaling *Chambers*; their hands uplifted in prayer; fig. 21.

Between them, on a ſcroll,

"Sc'a Trinitas un' De' miſerere nobis."

Round the ledge,

"Hic jacet Will'm's Darby, qui obiit
viceſimo v° die Aprilis anno Dñi mill° CCCC°,
nonogeſimo IA° cuj'
ai'e ꝑpiciet' de' Amen. S'ca Trinitas un' de' miſerere nobis."

At the bottom, much defaced:

"Concedens fato jacet hic conteſtus in tumba
Darby Willielmus, armiger . . . . . .
Redeat e . . . 'e ma' poticunt' dñ nie at orbe'
Juſticia pollens un . . . are miſeris.
Illius bonitas multas jam notâ per urbes
Laudatur gratis divitibus et populis.
Eſt tort . . . . anua talia fundere vota.
Serica quod ineat gaudia milia dei."

On flat ſtones in the chancel:

1. "This ſtone was laid to the memory of
Mary, the wife of Thomas Ayre, gent.
who died much lamented June 2, 1746,
aged 22 years."

"Philip Hacker, many years curate, died 1796."

2. "Beneath lie interred the remains of
Thomas Ayre, eſq. who departed this life
the 16th of June, 1769, aged 56 years.

Think, as ſoftly ſad you tread
Above the venerable dead,
Time was, like thee, they life poſſeſs'd;
And time ſhall be that thou ſhalt reſt."

3. "Beneath lie interred the remains of
Katharine Ayre, wife of Thomas Ayre, eſq.
who departed this life 4th of Auguſt, 1770,
in the 58th year of her age.

Death's but a path that muſt be trod
If man would ever paſs to God:
A port of calms, a ſtate of eaſe
From the rough rage of ſwelling ſeas."

On flat ſtones in the nave:

1. "Thomas Cooke, gent.
died January 10, 1679 [no age mentioned]."

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[1] From the original Record remaining in the Court of Exchequer.

[2] No ſum mentioned in the MSS.

[3] From the original minutes of the Committee of Sequeſtrations, preſerved in the Bodleian Library.

[4] Burton, MS.

2. "William Palmer, gent.
died 20th September, 1709, aged 28 years."

3. "Dorothy, the wife of William Simpſon,
died March 10, 1747, aged 43."

4. "William Simpſon died Dec. 31, 1762, aged 66."

5. Arms: Argent, a chevron Gules, between three bugle-horns Vert; *Foſter:* Impaling, Gules, three chevrons Vaire; *Turvile.* Creſt, a ſtag ſtatant, Quarterly, Argent and Sable, attired Or; fig. 22.

"Katharine Foſter, the wife of Thomas Foſter, gent.;
which ſaid Katharine was daughter of
Benjamin Turvile, eſq. barriſter at law;
a wife juſtly faithful, loving, and induſtrious,
charitable, lowly, and compaſſionate,
and truly pious to God;
on the 10th day of September, 1743,
aged 53,
was freed from the ſorrows of a tranſitory life:
her ſoul now reſts, we truſt, thro' Chriſt,
in peace and felicity with the juſt."

6. "Thomas Foſter, gent. died March 29, 1788,
in the 80th year of his age.
A loving huſband; to the poor a friend."

7. "Mary, the wife of William Sutherington,
dyed 1ſt February, 1776, aged 76 years.
She that lies here was in her life
A tender, prudent, loving wife;
A quiet neighbour; to the poor a friend;
Happy is ſhe that ſuch a life doth end!"

Adjoining the laſt:

8. "William Sutherington dyed Feb. 11, 1785,
aged 79 years."

On flat ſtones in a paſſage at the Eaſt end of the nave:

1. "Franciſcus Nedham, generoſus,
obiit duodecimo die Aprilis, 1692."

South aile:

2. "Martha Nedham, relict of Francis Nedham, gent.
dyed 17th December, 1721, aged 89 years."

3. "James Southwell died 4th September, 1727,
aged 65 years."

4. "George Nedham,
of Gadſby in the county of Leiceſter, eſq.
died 10th March, 1738, aged 67 years."

5. "Mrs. Elizabeth Nedham, widow,
relict of George Nedham, eſq. and ſiſter to ſir
Henry Penrice, judge of the high Court of Admiralty,
dyed Jan. 8, 1741, in the 67th year of her age."

6. "Elizabeth Cheſelden,
relict of Richard Cheſelden, gent.
daughter of Geo. Nedham, eſq. by Elizabeth his wife,
dyed 3 April, 1767, aged 57 years."

7. "Richard Cheſelden, gent.
died the 14th of February, 1763, aged 77 years."

In the South aile:

1. "John-Henſhaw Ayre, ſon of
John and Anne Ayre, of Gadſby,
died 11th March, 1783, aged 4 months."

2. "John Willford, gent.
died 30th Nov. 1723, aged 59.
Mary his wife dyed June 3, 1754, aged 83 years."

3. "Benjamin Hyott, died 16 May, 1734,
in his 10th year."

4. "Elizabeth Foſter, died 27 Nov. 1724,
in her 57th year."

In the North aile, cloſe to the wall:

"Mr. James Southwell
died 4th September, 1727,
aged 65."

On the South ſide of the church-yard lie three or four flat ſtones partly within the ground, ridged up the middle with fancy work upon them in relievo, but no inſcription viſible; one of theſe is ſketched, fig. 23. They are about ſix feet long.

Extracts from the Regiſters.

Everard Darby, gent. buried March 28, 1569.

Barbara Darby, his wife, buried May 8, 1599.

Richard Whattafte, of Syſton, and Barbara Underwood, of Gaddeſby, were married June 16, 1570.

Francis Darby, of Walton, gent. and Katharine Wood, of Gaddeſby, were married July 20, 1570.

William Smithe and Barbara Whattafte were married Nov. 22, 1574.

Thomas Herricke, ſon of Robert, baptiſed at Gaddeſby April 28, 1603.

William, ſon of ditto, born June 1613; buried Oct. 5, 1617.

Anne, daughter of ditto, baptiſed Nov. 8, 1618.

Robert Herricke, buried Dec. 5, 1620.

1631. Henricus Pilkington, ſepultus fuit decimo die Martis.

1634. Maria Pilkington, uxor Henrici, ſepulta fuit decimo ſexto die Auguſti.

1641, 1642, 1643, 1644, 1645, 1646, 1647, 1648, 1649, 1650, 1651, 1652, Bellum civile!

Martin Nedham, ſon of Francis Nedham, gent. buried Aug. 21, 1653.

Francis St. John, gent. buried Sept. 20, 1654.

John, the ſon of Mr. Francis Nedham and Martha his wife, buried March 25, 1666.

George, ſon of Francis Nedham and Martha his wife, died Aug. 28, 1670.

Martin, ſon of Francis Nedham, bapt. Dec. 26, 1677.

Martin Nedham, bapt. June 31, 1671.

Thomas, ſon of Francis Nedham, buried Feb. 5, 1671.

William, ſon of Leiceſter Sacheverell, gent. bapt. May 4, 1676.

Francis, ſon of Francis Nedham, gent. buried Aug. 2, 1682.

John Nedham, gent. buried April 15, 1692.

Pedigree of NEDHAM, of GADDESBY[1]. (From the Viſitation of 1683.)

Arms: Argent, a bend engrailed Azure, between two bucks heads caboſhed Sable. Creſt, on a mount Vert, a buck lodged Sable; Plate CXXXII. fig. 9.

Thomas Nedham, of Allexton.=. . . .

Thomas Nedham, of Belton, Rutland.=. . . .

William Nedham, of Belton, Rutland.=Anne Lamb, of Peterborough.

1. Francis Nedham, of Gaddeſby, died Aug. 1656, æt. 63.=Dorothy, dau. of Will. Chamberlaine, of Tilton, died in October 1682.
2. William Nedham, of Gaddeſby.
3. Anthony Nedham, citizen of London.

1. William, died in his father's life time unmarried.
2. Francis,
4. John,
5. Thomas,
6. Martin,
7. Thomas, } died ſ. p.
8. Samuel, living 1683; a fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, æt. 28.

3. Francis Nedham, of Gaddeſby, born June 15, 1633; died April 12, 1692, æt. 61.=Martha, dau. of Timothy Cole, of Cole-end, Eſſex; died Dec. 17, 1721, æt. 89.

1. Francis, died young.
2. John,
3. George,
4. Martin,
5. Samuel, } all living unmarried in 1683.

Martha,
Mary, } living unmarried 1683.

William,
Thomas,
Dorothy, } died young.

1. Mary, wife of Francis Becket, of Bedford.
2. Bridget, wife of Arthur Cloudſley, of Melton Mowbray.
3. Dorothy, wife of Thomas Maſon, of Aſhby Magna.
4. Anne, wife of Thomas Shore, of Boſton, co. Lincoln.
5. Elizabeth, unmarried 1683.
6. Joyce, wife of Edw. Sculthorp, rector of Rettenham, Norf.

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[1] See ſome of their names in the above-cited extracts from the Gaddeſby Regiſter.

GRIMSTON,

a peculiar of Rothley, is pleaſantly ſituated on an eminence commanding an extenſive proſpect over the counties of Leiceſter and Rutland. It is 14 miles diſtant from Leiceſter; 5 miles Weſt-north-weſt from Melton Mowbray; 9 miles Eaſt-north-eaſt from Loughborough; is bounded on the North and North-weſt by Old Dalby, and on the South-eaſt by Saxulby. It is within the hundred of Eaſt Goſcote; and, in the eccleſiaſtical diviſion of the county, is part of the deanry of Akeley.

Grimſton is noticed in the general ſurvey as a member of the royal manor of Rodolei, and containing three ploughlands all but one oxgang and a half[1].

Three ploughlands here, which in the time of king Edward had employed three ploughs and a half, and were valued at three ſhillings, were worth ten ſhillings at the general ſurvey, when they were held by *Gerard* under *Robert de Buci*. In the demeſne was one plough; and five villans, with two ſocmen, had three ploughs[2].

Richard Baſſet and *Maud* his wife, in the time of Henry I. granted half this village to the priory of *Laund*; the other half was given by king Henry III. to the Knights Templars; and after their ſuppreſſion came, with the reſt of their lands, to the Knights Hoſpitallers of *St. John of Jeruſalem*.

In the Teſta de Nevill, compiled about 1240, three ploughlands at Grimſton are noticed.

In the Itinerary of 1280, Grimſton, Wartnaby, Caldwell, and Wykeham, anſwered collectively as one vill.

In 1303, it was found that *Stephen D'Anvers* held one quarter of a knight's fee in Grimſton of *Robert de Tateſhall*, deceaſed; and that it was worth 12*s*. a year[3].

In 1325, it was found that *John de Segrave*, deceaſed, and *Chriſtian* his wife held divers lands in Grimſton; and that *John de Segrave* (ſon and heir of Stephen de Segrave, couſin of the aforeſaid John de Segrave ſenior) was his next heir[4].

In the ſame year, it was found that *Roger Beler*, deceaſed, and *Alice* his wife held one meſſuage and one carucate of land, with the appurtenances, in Grimſtone, of the heir of *John de Segrave*, by the ſervice of 3*s*. a year[5].

In the Segrave Chartulary it is obſerved, that the lordſhip had been alienated for 6*s*. a year; "qui remanet cum ſectâ curie, ut docet extenta."

A quit-claim alſo there occurs, from the prior and convent *de Landâ*, to *Stephen de Segrave* and his heirs, of 2*s*. a year, part of 3*s*. which he had been accuſtomed to pay for that bovate and a half of land, *cum tenente & familiâ ſuâ, in Grymmeſton, nuper Alani de Siwaldeby*; and a grant of the ſame land, with the tenant and his family, to the ſaid Stephen and his heirs, to be held in future by the ſervice of 12*d*. annually, at Michaelmas and Eaſter, *pro omni ſervicio, ſalvo forinſeco*.

A grant of the ſame land, and of an acre of meadow, from the ſaid Stephen, to *Robert de Grymmeſton*, to be held of Stephen and his heirs by homage and 4*s*. a year for all ſervice, *ſalvo forinſeco ſervicio*[6].

May 6, 1327, king Edward III. granted to *Ralph de Crophull* and his heirs liberty of free-warren in all their demeſne lands at Grimſton[7].

In 1380, it was found that *Roger Beler*, at his death, held one meſſuage and one carucate of land, with the appurtenances, of the caſtle of Rockingham, co. Northampton, by the ſervice of 1½*d*. a year[8].

In 1391, it was found that *Mary* wife of *Roger Beler* (firſt married to *John Seintclere*) died ſeiſed of one meſſuage and one carucate of land, in Grimſton, held of the heir of John de Segrave, by the ſervice of 4*s*. a year[9].

In a book of fifteenths and tenths granted by the laity in 1416, Grimſton was rated at £4. 14*s*.; and in the ſubſidy of 1445 at the ſame ſum; but 2*s*. were then abated.

In 1420, *Robert Swillington* died ſeiſed of one meſſuage and one carucate of land, with the appurtenances, in Grimſton, held of the heir of John Segrave[10].

On the diſſolution of the religous houſes, the poſſeſſions of the Knights Hoſpitallers at Grimſton were beſtowed on the family of the *Brokeſbys*.

The priory of Kirkby Beler had lands in Grimſton, for which they paid an acknowledgement of 8*s*. 10½*d*. to the commander of Dalby, and 4*s*. a year to the lord of Melton[11].

Elizabeth Hutchinſon, widow of . . . . . *Brokeſby* of Grimſton, was married a third time, in 1564, to *Thomas Cranmer* of Aſlakton.

In 1578, certain lands at Grimſton, within the pariſh of Rothley, to the yearly value of 60*s*. 4*d*. were demiſed for 21 years to *William Northyngton*[12].

Thomas Giles had a leaſe from queen Elizabeth of lands in Grimſton, dated 16 May, 1583[13].

In 1630, in right of *Mary* his wife, daughter and coheir of *William Brokeſby*, eſq. Grimſton was the inheritance of ſir *Francis Englefield*[14]; who in that year was the only freeholder in the lordſhip.

In 1655, the ſum of 3*s*. 6*d*. was collected at Grimſton for the relief of the poor Proteſtants at Piedmont.

In an act paſſed in 1765, for dividing and incloſing the ſeveral open and common fields in Grimſton, conſiſting of arable land, meadow and paſture ground, and commons, containing about 1000 acres; Grimſton is deſcribed as parcel of the manor and ſoke, and within the peculiar and exempt eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction of Rothley, belonging to *Thomas Babington*, eſq. patron of the vicarage of Rothley aforeſaid, within which pariſh Grimſton is a chapelry; and Mr. Babington, as lord of the manor and ſoke of Rothley, of and within which Grimſton is a parcel and member as aforeſaid, was not only entitled to the ſoil of all the waſte grounds in Grimſton, but alſo to an alienation fine from every purchaſer of lands or hereditaments within the ſaid manor and ſoke who hath not lands in the ſaid manor at the time of ſuch purchaſe of 1*s*. in the pound for every pound of the conſideration money for ſuch purchaſe, and to divers rents, fees, and other privileges and royalties, incident and belonging to the ſaid manor and ſoke; and *Heneage* earl of *Aylesford* was impropriator of, and entitled to, the great tithes of every ſort ariſing within the ſaid open and common fields of Grimſton, and the precincts and liberties thereof, and alſo to the tithe of hay ariſing within the ſaid fields, or to a yearly modus, compoſition, or money payment, in lieu thereof; and was alſo ſeiſed of and entitled to certain glebe lands, and to divers other parcels of land, lying in the ſaid open and common fields, and to a right of common in, upon, and over the ſame fields; and the Rev. *George Cardale*, D. D. as vicar of Rothley, was entitled to certain glebe lands within the ſaid fields of Grimſton, and to a right of common in reſpect of ſuch lands, and alſo to all the ſmall tithes and vicarial payments in Grimſton; and *Thomas Smith*, eſq. *Jonathan Trueman*, *Selina* counteſs of *Huntingdon* as guardian to *Joſeph Bird*, *Michael Maſon*, *Henry Ward*, *William Grayham*, and others, were then the proprietors of the reſidue of the lands in the ſaid fields, and entitled to the reſidue of the right of common thereupon. An allotment in the firſt place is directed to Mr. *Babington*, in ſatisfaction for his right and intereſt in the waſte ground; and to the earl of *Aylesford*, and the vicar of Rothley reſpectively, a proportionable quantity for their glebe lands and right of common; two acres to be appropriated to the repairs of the highways; and one ſeventh part of the reſidue to be allotted to the impropriator and vicar, as a compoſition for all impropriate and vicarial tithes (except only the tithes of the homeſteads in Grimſton, mortuaries, ſurplice and other fees, of right due to the vicarage of Rothley); the allotment to be divided between the impropriator and vicar in proportion to the ſums they were entitled to receive reſpectively for their great and ſmall tithes.

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[1] "In Grimeſtone 3 carucatæ terræ, unâ bovatâ & dimidiâ minus." Domeſday, fol. 230. b. 1.

[2] "Gerardus tenet de R[oberti de Buci] 3 carucatas terre in Grimeſtone. Tempore Regis Edwardi erant ibi 3 carucæ & dimidia. In dominico eſt una; & 3 villani, cum 6 bordariis. Ibi 7 acræ prati. Valuit 12 denarios; modò 5 ſolidos." Domeſday, fol. 234. b. 1.

[3] Eſch. 31 Edw. I. N° 30. Leic.

[4] Eſch. 29 Edw. II. N° 88. Leic.

[5] Eſch. 29 Edw. II. N° 98. Leic.

[6] Appendix to vol. II. p. 113.

[7] Cart. 1 Edw. III. N° 66.

[8] Eſch. 4 Ric. II. N° 14. Leic.

[9] Eſch. 15 Ric. II. pars 1. N° 15.

[10] Eſch. 8 Hen. V. N° 71. Leic.

[11] Bailiffs Accompts in the Augmentation office, 31 Hen. VIII.

[12] Leaſes in the Augmentation office.

[13] Ibid.

[14] Burton, MS.

The greateſt part of this lordſhip is now the property of the earl of *Aylesford*, who is alſo impropriator.

The ſoil of the lordſhip in general is clay; the neighbourhood remarkably hilly; and the air dry and healthy. The principal employment of the inhabitants is in huſbandry; the principal produce are fat ſheep.

The oldeſt Regiſter begins in 1635. Average baptiſms yearly for the firſt 20 years, 4; burials, 2¼; marriages not quite one.—In 20, near the laſt, baptiſms, 8½; burials, ſomewhat more than 5; and marriages 1¼.—The pariſh contains about 40 families.

The money raiſed for the poor of Grimſton in 1776, and alſo in 1783—1785, may be ſeen hereafter, under Keame, p. 982.

By the return to parliament in 1801, Grimſton contained 40 inhabited houſes, and 2 uninhabited; 84 males, 99 females, in all 183; of whom 28 were chiefly employed in agriculture, and 12 in trade, manufactures, &c.

The poors rates are about 1*s*. 6*d*. in the pound.

The CHURCH (Plate CXXXI.)

dedicated to St. *John*, conſiſts of a nave and chancel; and a South tranſept, now uſed as a ſchool; for which 50*s*. a year was left by Mrs. Stevens of Shouldby; and 50*s*. is paid out of a cloſe, called The Church Cloſe.

On the Weſt end of the church is a ſmall old ſquare tower, with three bells; the firſt thus inſcribed:

"By friends to Country, Church, and King,
I was re-caſt again to ſing. 1780."

The font is plain; and the church neatly pewed.

May 1, 1526, a leaſe was granted, by the prior and brethren of the hoſpital of *St. John of Jeruſalem*, to *Barnaby* and *Baldwin Somer*, of Loughborough, gentlemen, of the tithes of the villages of Grimeſton, Caldwell, and Wycame, at an annual rent of £9. 6*s*. 8*d*.[1]

John Clackſton occurs miniſter in 1635; and he was appointed to ſerve the cure of the ſequeſtered miniſter at Grimſton, Oct. 9, 1644, on a ſtipend of £50. a year out of the impropriate rectory belonging to ſir Francis Inglefield; which was repeatedly confirmed by the following orders of the Parliamentary ſequeſtrators:

"May 20, 1646. By virtue of an order of both houſes of Parliament of the 2d of May inſtant, it is ordered, that the yearly ſum of £50. out of the rectory impropriate of Grimſton, in the county of Leiceſter, ſequeſtered from ſir Francis Inglefeild, Papiſt and delinquent, be paid to and for increaſe of the maintenance of Mr. John Clackſton, miniſter of the church of Grimſton aforeſaid, the vicarage whereof is worth in the beſt times but £16. *per annum*: And the ſequeſtrators of the premiſſes are required to pay the ſame accordingly, at ſuch times and ſeaſons of the year as the ſame is due and payable."

"Aug. 16, 1650. This Committee do appoint to hear parties on both ſides to the petition of John Claxton, miniſter of Grimſton, in the county of Leiceſter, this day preſented, concerning the augmentation by him claimed out of the impropriation of Grimſton aforeſaid, ſequeſtered from ſir Francis Inglefield, Papiſt and delinquent, on the 20th of Auguſt inſtant, the firſt cauſe; whereof parties on both ſides are hereby to take notice."

"Aug. 22, 1650. Upon hearing the cauſe between Mr. Claxton, miniſter of Grimſton, in the county of Leiceſter, and ſir Francis Inglefield, concerning the £50. a year by the ſaid Mr. Claxton claimed, in purſuance of a former order of this Committee, out of the impropriate rectory of Grimſton aforeſaid, ſequeſtered from the ſaid ſir Francis Inglefield, in preſence of counſel on both ſides; it is alledged, in behalf of the ſaid ſir Francis Inglefield, that the ſaid rectory is, together with other the lands of the ſaid ſir Francis, ſettled for payment of his debts, and that thereupon the ſequeſtration is taken off by the barons of the Exchequer: but it no way appeareth to this Committee, upon the peruſal of the deed by which the ſame is pretended to be ſo ſettled, nor of the order of the barons of the Exchequer, that there is any ſuch ſettlement, the ſaid rectory being not comprehended within the deed by which his lands are ſettled as aforeſaid, nor the ſequeſtration diſcharged: It is therefore ordered, that as well the three ſcore and ſeven pounds arrear of the ſaid £50. a year, by him the ſaid Mr. Claxton claimed, or ſo much as the ſaid rectory was worth for the time, as the ſaid £50. from hence accruing, or ſo much as the ſaid rectory is worth, be paid unto him the 29th of September next, without any farther delay; and that the ſaid £50. a-year be from time to time, or ſo much as the ſaid rectory is worth, from thence continued unto him the ſaid Mr. Claxton."

"Nov. 28, 1650. Exceptions being taken to the order of this Committee of the 22d of Auguſt laſt, made in the cauſe between Mr. Claxton, miniſter of Grimſton in the county of Leiceſter, and ſir Francis Inglefield, impropriator of the ſaid rectory, proof being offered that the ſaid rectory is not under ſequeſtration; this Committee do appoint to hear parties on both ſides thereon on the 31ſt of December next; whereof the ſaid Mr. Claxton is to have convenient notice."

"Dec. 31, 1650. Upon hearing the cauſe between ſir Francis Inglefield and Mr. Claxton, miniſter of Grimſton, in the county of Leiceſter, in preſence of counſel on both ſides, in purſuance of the former order of the 28th of November laſt; the ſaid ſir Francis Inglefield inſiſted upon the deed formerly by him produced the 22d of Auguſt laſt, whereby the tithes in queſtion are pretended to be conveyed for payment of his debts: Upon reading whereof, and full hearing both ſides, it appeareth unto this Committee, that the tithes in queſtion are not within the ſaid deed; and therefore this Committee think not fit as to the allegation to alter their judgement; but the ſaid ſir Francis Inglefield now farther inſiſted on it, that he is not ſequeſtered: Therefore, that this Committee may be likewiſe fully ſatisfied of the truth therein, it is ordered, that, upon the ſaid miniſter producing a ſufficient certificate, or other proof, of his the ſaid ſir Francis Inglefield being ſequeſtered, this Committee will then proceed to the determination of the ſaid cauſe, as to that point alſo, and no other; which evidence is to be produced on or before the 22d of January next."

"Jan. 22, 1650. Ordered, upon motion of the counſel of Mr. Claxton, miniſter of Grimſton in the county of Leiceſter, that the ſaid Mr. Claxton ſhall have further time till the 6th day of February next, peremptorily to prove the ſequeſtration of ſir Francis Inglefield; on which day the Committee will proceed to judgement in the ſaid cauſe."

"Feb. 6, 1650. Upon hearing the cauſe between Mr. Claxton, miniſter of Grimſton in the county of Leiceſter, and ſir Francis Inglefield, in preſence of both ſides; the ſaid Mr. Claxton produceth an order of the committee of ſequeſtration in the ſaid county, made in purſuance of an order of this Committee of the 20th of May, 1646; whereby they order Mr. Thomas Sondfield, their treaſurer, to pay unto the ſaid Mr. Claxton the £50. a year, granted by the ſaid order of this Committee, quarterly, out of the moneys due for the compoſition for the ſaid ſir Francis Inglefield's land at Grimſton aforeſaid: It is therefore ordered, that the former order of the 22d of Auguſt laſt, for payment of the ſaid £50. a year unto the ſaid Mr. Claxton, with the arrears thereof, be, and the ſame is hereby, confirmed."

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[1] Cotton MSS. Nero E. VI. p. cclxxxviii.

"Feb. 19, 1650. This Committee do appoint Tueſday the 25th inſtant, to hear what ſir Francis Inglefield ſhall move, why he ſhould be heard againſt the order of the 6th of February inſtant, made in the cauſe between the ſaid ſir Francis Inglefield and Mr. Claxton, miniſter of Grimſton in the county of Leiceſter; whereof the ſaid Mr. Claxton is to have convenient notice."

"Feb. 27, 1650. Upon hearing counſel on both ſides, how that ſir Francis Inglefield could alledge why the former order of this Committee, of the 6th of February inſtant, ſhould not be put in execution, the ſaid ſir Francis Inglefield ſtill inſiſting upon it that the rectory of Grimſton, in the county of Leiceſter, is not ſequeſtered from him: Now, beſides the former evidence given the ſaid 6th of February for proof of the ſaid ſequeſtration, teſtimony is now given before this Committee, that two parts of the ſaid rectory were ſequeſtered from him the ſaid ſir Francis Inglefield for his recuſancy: It is therefore ordered, that the former order of this Committee for the ſaid ſir Francis's payment of £50. a year to Mr. Claxton, miniſter of the pariſh church of Grimſton aforeſaid, be, and the ſame is hereby, confirmed; and that the ſaid Mr. Claxton ſhall have the ſaid £50. a year paid unto him out of the ſaid rectory, according to the ſaid order, together with the remainder of the three ſcore and ſeven pounds formerly ordered to be paid unto him; and in caſe the ſaid ſir Francis ſhall not pay unto him the ſaid Mr. Claxton the ſaid remainder of the three ſcore and ſeven pounds arrears within one month next enſuing, that then the ſerjeant at arms attending the Parliament, or his deputy or deputies, do bring him the ſaid ſir Francis in ſafe cuſtody, to anſwer his ſaid contempt[1]."

In 1719, Grimſton and Wartnaby chapels were valued at £18. 10s.[2]

In 1778, a violent wind aroſe, which ſtript part of the church of its lead; and blew one ſheet over the top of a cottage at the diſtance of 30 yards.

The wake is on the Sunday before Midſummer. The feaſt follows St. *Peter's* day.

In 1793, the chapelry of Grimſton was augmented with £200. by the Governors of Queen Anne's bounty, in conſequence of which it became a perpetual curacy.

The preſent curate is Mr. *Noble*, vicar of Friſby.

In this church are no monumental inſcriptions; but there is a ſmall old croſs in the church-yard.

K E A M E,

antiently written *Cayham* and *Keyham*, is a ſmall village, and part of it is within the Soke of Rothley. It is ſix miles Eaſt from Leiceſter; and is bounded on the North by Beby and Hungarton: on the Weſt and South-weſt by Scraptoft; on the South by Houghton on the Hill; and on the Eaſt by Quenby. It is in the hundred of Eaſt Goſcote; and, in the eccleſiaſtical diviſion of the county, is within the deanry of Akeley.

In the general ſurvey, four ploughlands and eight acres of meadow in Cayham were noted as parcel of the royal manor of Rodelie; which manor was given by king Henry III. to the *Knights Templars*; and in like manner came afterwards to the *Knights Hoſpitallers of St. John of Jeruſalem.*

In 1260, the following legal proceeding occurs:

"Aſſiſa, &c. ſi Jo͞hes filius Simonis avunculus Willi filii Ric͞i de Cayham, fuit ſeiſitus de medietate 19 bovatarum terre in Cayam, &c. quam terram W' le Paamere tenet. Qui venit, & dicit q͞d manerium de Cayham eſt quoddam hamelettum ꝑtinens ad mañiũ de Role, q͞d eſt antiqũ manerium d͞ni regis de coronâ, & in quo non currit aliquod tale breve niſi parvum breve de recto clauſ͞m, &c. Quia hoc convictum eſt, perquirant aliud breve, ſi viderint expedire, &c."[3]

In the Itinerary of 1280, Cayham, Beby, Hungerton, and Quenby, anſwered collectively as one vill.

In the Regiſter of St. *Mary de Pratis* at *Leiceſter* is the following entry:

"Habemus in Kayham, ex dono Johannis filii Rogeri Clerici, 1 bovatam terre, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis; illam ſcilicet bovatam terre que fuit Rogeri Clerici patris mei: & 2 toſtum ad Wellebathe pro capitali manſo quod jacet juxta toſtum Gilberti patris mei, & ut in cartâ; reddendo capitali domino 11s͞. per annum, ut in libro de Chartwary[4]."

In 1346, *Thomas Falkner* (on the aid then granted for knighting Edward of Woodſtock the king's eldeſt ſon) was aſſeſſed 2s. for a twentieth part of one knight's fee in Cayham; and *John de Seaton* 2s. 6d. for a ſixteenth part of one knight's fee in the ſame lordſhip; both parcel of the fee of *Cheſter* and *Huntingdon*[5].

In a book of fifteenths and tenths granted by the laity in 1416, Cayham is rated at £1. 1s. 4*d*.; and in the ſubſidy of 1445 at the ſame ſum, but 4s. 4*d*. was then abated.

In 1478, *John Cotton*, eſq. died ſeiſed of the manor of Kayham, held of the king as of his dutchy of *Lancaſter*. He held alſo the manor of Thurcaſton; and left *Richard* his ſon and heir[6].

Certain lands in Keame, parcel of the priory of St. *John of Jeruſalem*, were leaſed by queen Elizabeth, Dec. 12, 1583, to *Robert Bickerton*[7].

In 1630, the freeholders at Keyham were *Ralph Woodcock*, gent. *Thomas Davye*, *Thomas Neale*, *Thomas Reade*, gent. and *William Woodenby*.

In 1722, 11 freeholders polled from Keame; and 10 in 1775.

In Auguſt 1762, a terrible fire broke out at the houſe of John Illſon at Keyham, which in a few hours entirely conſumed the ſame, together with the principal part of his houſehold furniture. He had a wife and ſix ſmall children, which were by this unhappy accident reduced to the greateſt diſtreſs.

By an act paſſed in 1771, for dividing and incloſing, in Keyham, in the pariſh of Rothley, ſeveral open fields and commonable places, *Thomas Babington*, eſq. is deſcribed as lord of the manor and ſoke of Rothley, of which Keyham is a member, with a peculiar exempt from eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction; and, as patron of the vicarage of Rothley, of which vicarage Keyham is alſo a member, is entitled to a fourth part of a yard-land in the ſaid fields, and to right of common therein, and in the ſaid commonable places; the Rev. *William Babington*, clerk, as vicar of the ſaid pariſh, entitled to all the tithes in kind, great and ſmall, ariſing in Keyham aforeſaid, except tithe hay, and to a certain yearly money payment, called *hayſilver*, in lieu thereof; and *Cartwright Morris* and *Elborough Woodcock*, deviſees in truſt named in the will of *Thomas Glegg*, deceaſed, *John Miles*, *Samuel Woodford*, and *John Gilford*, gentlemen, *Ann Lovett*, widow, and others, were then the proprietors of, and the perſons intereſted in, the reſidue of the ſaid fields and commons. An allotment was firſt directed to be made to the lord of the manor for his right and intereſt; and an eighth part of the reſidue to the vicar of Rothley, in lieu of all tithes and money payments; ſurplice fees, Eaſter offerings, and mortuaries (if any are payable in Keyham), alone excepted. The allotment to the vicar contained 125 acres. The Commiſſioners' award on the incloſure is inrolled in the Court of Common Pleas.

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[1] From the original Minutes of Sequeſtration, preſerved in the Bodleian Library.

[2] Peck, MS.

[3] Placita apud Leic. anno 44 Hen. III. Rot. 7. in Receptu Scaccarii.

[4] Charyte's Rentale, fol. lxviii.

[5] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III.

[6] Eſch. 18 Edw. IV. n. 34.

[7] Leaſes in the Augmentation office.

The inhabitants of part of Keyham perform ſuit at Rothley Court; and of the other part at the Court for the Honour of Winton: and at the laſt-mentioned Court the thirdborough for this lordſhip is annually appointed.

Robert Hubbard, eſq. attorney at law, who died at Leiceſter in October 1802, poſſeſſed ſome of the property at Keame, which was not within the juriſdiction of the Soke.

The whole lordſhip contains about 900 acres; and *Samuel Miles*, eſq. of Leiceſter, is the preſent owner of about a third part of it.

For the charities at Keyham left by the family of Woodcock, ſee the copy of the Return as made to Parliament, in vol. I. p. 75; to which may be added, that, upon the incloſure in 1771, the field lands of the *firſt charity* were thrown into an allotment, containing 28 acres and 6 perches, the rent of which, and of ſundry ſmall houſes and gardens in the town, are applied to the benefit of the poor by the rev. *Henry Woodcock* of Barkby, the heir male and truſtee.

The money raiſed for the poor of Keame in 1776, and alſo in 1783—1785, may be ſeen hereafter, in p. 982.

By the Return made to Parliament in 1801, Keame contained 34 inhabited houſes, and 4 uninhabited; 66 males; 111 females; in all 177; of whom 27 were chiefly employed in agriculture, and 17 in trade, manufactures, &c.

Keame is delightfully ſituated upon an eminence; and hill and dale all around it are prettily interchanged. In this ſequeſtered ſpot is a boarding-ſchool for young ladies, under the ſuperintendance of a very reſpectable lady, Miſs Woodford. The number of boarders is between 50 and 60; who on Sunday make a very pleaſing appearance at church among the ruſtic worſhipers. They occupy the chancel, where they appear like beds of lilies in a flower-garden.

There are now living at Keame (June 18, 1803) 41 males, upward of 21 years of age, five of which are from 70 to 74 years old, and very likely to live ſeveral years longer. There are alſo now living 42 females, upwards of 21 years of age; ſeven of which are from 70 to 86 years old, moſt of them in good health; particularly one of them is ſo ſtout and hearty, as to bid fair to live to ſee 100 and upwards.

Mr. Samuel Woodford, the pariſh clerk, informs me that ſince he has known the town, being about 45 years, ſeveral men and women have died from 70 to 80 years of age, and two of the males at the advanced age of 92 and 93; and three females died within the three laſt years, one of them 79, one 82, the other 86.

The CHAPEL (ſee Plate CXXXI.)

dedicated to *All Saints*, is ſmall; conſiſting of a low tower (in which are three bells), and a nave and chancel all of one pace.

"Fonts," as Warton obſerves, in his Hiſtory of Kiddington, "in proportion to their antiquity, are capacious." The font of Keame chapel is capacious enough to contain a new-born infant, and ſeems to be of as antient a date as any thing about the chapel. The ſeats are in the old rectangular faſhion.

This church appears antiently to have been an independent parochial church, having within its juriſdiction the chapel of Bagrave: but, before the year 1240, we find it a chapelry of Rothley[1]; and to the vicar of Rothley an annual penſion of 6*s*. 8*d*. is ſtill paid, out of the eſtate of *Samuel Miles*, eſq.

The vicar of Rothley, having all the tithes of this pariſh ſmall and great, might without arrogance aſſume the title of rector of Keame.

From a MS Eſſay on Pariſh Regiſters, by the Rev. George Aſhby, B. D. preſident of St. John's college, Cambridge, ſir Thomas Cave extracted the following remarks; which, though founded on an erroneous principle, deſerve inſertion for their great ingenuity.

"In the Parochial Regiſter of Keame is the extraordinary account of the longevity of a former miniſter there; viz. Mr. Thomas Sampſon; if the evidence of his ſigning that Regiſter is an indiſputable proof of his great age.

The Regiſter commences A. D. 1563; Mr. *Thomas Sampſon* being their miniſter; but it appears not how long he might have been ſo before that date. He had by his wife *Thomaſine* eight children:

Joyce,	baptiſed	12 Feb.	1630.
Anne,	———	6 May,	1632.
Edward,	———	6 Feb.	1633.
Francis,	———	11 Oct.	1635.
Thomas,	———	1 Nov.	1637.
John,	———	15 Dec.	1639.
Suſanna,	———	25 July,	1641.
Elizabeth,	———	20 Oct.	1644.

And himſelf was buried 4 Aug. 1655.

Now, on ſuppoſition that Mr. Sampſon was only 22[2] years of age at the time this Regiſter begins (1563), he had then been miniſter of Keame, at the birth of his firſt child 67 years, and was 89 years of age.

his ſecond	69	———	91.
his third	70	———	92.
his fourth	72	———	94.
his fifth	74	———	96.
his ſixth	76	———	98.
his ſeventh	78	———	100.
his eighth	81	———	103.

and, according to this computation, he died when he was 114 years old, having been miniſter of Keame 92 years.

From the beginning of this Regiſter (1563) to the year 1623, Thomas Read and Edward Wigley were churchwardens. Allowing them to have been only 20 years of age when they came into their office, A. D. 1563 (though they might have been older than 20 years, as well as been in office before the year 1563), they had each of them been churchwardens at leaſt 70 years, and neither of them could have been leſs than 90 years of age[3]; and it is a ſtartling circumſtance, bordering upon improbability, though not an impoſſible thing, that the ſame two perſons ſhould continue living, and in the ſame office of churchwardens for 70 years, as well as the ſame miniſter, Mr. Sampſon, have continued in the ſame cure for the long term of 92 years.

There is ſomething greatly marvellous in theſe three inſtances of great age in the parſon and churchwardens of this pariſh; and the whole evidence of the truth ariſes from their ſigning the Regiſter themſelves; and from the entry of their deaths in the ſame Regiſters by their ſucceſſors. With regard to this point, it is to be obſerved, that all regiſters have an imaginary commencement; *i. e.* from the time in which they began to be kept in their reſpective pariſhes[4]; and alſo that few or none of them were begun ſo ſoon as at the time they were firſt directed to be, whatever ſome of them may pretend to. Some years after this order, the parſon of a pariſh thought proper, either in obedience to his ſuperiors, or for his own ſecurity, to collect, all at once, in a book (which he ought to have done at firſt, and continued annually), the burials, marriages, and chriſtenings, within his pariſh; and then he, the actual parſon of the pariſh, and the churchwardens for the time being, ſigned every page of it, to give it a more virtual evidence. This was plainly the fact in one caſe; viz. Robert Tatterſhall, vicar of Ardley in Hertfordſhire, collected, from the ſcattered looſe papers of his predeceſſors, the names of all ſuch perſons who had been chriſtened, married, or buried there, and engroſſed them fairly in a parchment book, as a record to poſterity [5]; and doubtleſs was the common practice of that time; and there all difficulties and doubts are ſolved about the matter; more eſpecially, when we may recollect that the parſon ſometimes excuſed himſelf the trouble of ſigning every page of the tranſcript after it is finiſhed; and ſometimes continues ſigning it to his death; ſo that if the old Regiſter happened to begin early, or ſoon after the order for regiſtering was made, and the incumbent happened to be a young man about the year 1600, ſo as to enjoy his living 30 or 40 years afterwards, he would appear to have lived incumbent on the ſame living for almoſt a hundred years. Whether the point of improbability in theſe remarkable ages is ſufficiently cleared up or not, this conjecture may put us upon our guard againſt a too implicit faith in all theſe kind of matricular and parochial records; following the prudent rule of the courts of juſtice in regard to evidence, who always rightly make a diſtinction between a copy, and a copy of a copy.

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[1] See p. 946.

[2] It is not to be ſuppoſed that the Clergy before the Reformation could enjoy a benefice at an earlier age than they can ſince; however, it is not probable that any common perſon could attain an eccleſiaſtical benefice before that age; though there may be ſome inſtances of particular perſons having done ſo. See Bridges's Northamptonſhire, ſub Courten-hall, in Regiſtro.

[3] The whole of this Regiſter, ſo far as this account is concerned, is all written with Mr. Sampſon's own hand, till near the time of his death, which happened in 1655.

[4] Lord Cromwell probably took the hint of Parochial Regiſters from the ſame thing being practiſed in the monaſteries which he deſtroyed; or ſome of the myrmidons employed by him in that unjuſt work might have ſuggeſted the thought to him; or he might have ordered it from what he ſaw abroad in religious houſes: as I have ſeen the birth of Petratch proved from a Regiſter, without its being noticed as an uncommon practice. G. A.

Mr. Sampſon was buried Aug. 4, 1655; he was then at leaſt 114, and had been miniſter of Keame 92 years. The regiſter is of his own writing till near the time of his death. It was examined by the Rev. Mr. Juxon, on Feb. 28, 1743."

The ſuppoſition, however, of this great age was confuted in the General Evening Poſt, Dec. 10—12, 1765, by another, that he probably tranſcribed the Regiſter from 1563, and ſet his name to each page; which might make him paſs for rector there ever ſince 1563. The confutation came from the late lord Wentworth, who had it from Dr. Cardale of Rothley, to whom Mr. Aſhby had lent his MS diſſertation two or three years before. In this diſſertation the ſubject is fully conſidered, on occaſion of a regiſter at Mundane Parva, Herts, ſigned by the ſame rector (Richard Newton) and churchwardens, from 1558 to 1604.

The extract from Keame regiſter was copied by Mr. Bray; who, in a ſecond edition of his "Tour," ſays, "Deſirous of examining into ſo extraordinary a ſtory myſelf, I have ſince been at Keyham, and ſeen the Regiſter. It is very true that it is ſigned by Mr. Sampſon, as miniſter, every year from 1563 to 1655, or thereabouts: but on inſpection it appears, that from 1563 to about 1633, is nothing more than a tranſcript made by Mr. Sampſon from a former Regiſter, and atteſted by him at the bottom of each page by ſigning his name as miniſter, omitting to date his atteſtation. A circumſtance corroborates this: he has added the names of his two churchwardens after his own, which are the ſame for the firſt 70 years; a thing which would be not much leſs marvellous than his own age. It may be further obſerved, that after 1633 (or thereabouts, for I do not recollect the exact year) there appears to be different churchwardens every year."

"This obſervation," adds the Rev. Mr. Woodcock, "exactly correſponds with my ideas upon the ſubject. Some years ago (when I was vicar of Rothley, and had poſſeſſion of Keame Regiſter) I carefully examined it, to aſcertain how far the tradition of Mr. Sampſon's longevity [1] could be proved from it; and I was perfectly ſatisfied that for *many years* in which he is ſuppoſed to have ſigned the Regiſter as the *reſident curate*, he had only made a *tranſcript* from another; for in theſe years the *ſame names* are repeated as *churchwardens* alſo, they having evidently examined the original with him, and thus teſtified the truth of the copy. Many are the inſtances in which former Regiſters (probably in a ſtate of decay) have been carefully tranſcribed by clergymen aware of the importance of preſerving ſuch records, and ſigned, as here, at the bottom of each page by the churchwardens. In Beby, the adjacent pariſh, it ſeems to have been the caſe from 1538 to 1599 [2]."

This account ſhall be cloſed by obſerving, that my curioſity led me to a perſonal inſpection of this noted Regiſter, which is in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Babington; and find that it was tranſcribed in 1633 or 1634, by Mr. Sampſon, whoſe death is thus recorded in it:

"Mr. Thomas Sampſon, miniſter, buried the 4th day of Auguſt 1655;" ſigned "Henry Stork, miniſter."

A later Regiſter begins in 1735; and contains during the firſt five years 33 baptiſms, and 24 burials. In the five years ending in 1790, are 25 baptiſms and 19 burials.

The burial-ground is in a field nearly half a mile from the village.

In Bacon's Liber Regis, the chapel of Keame is ſtated to be worth 50*l*. a year.

On the North wall of the chancel is this memorial:

"Thomas Woodcock, of Keam, gent. gave to the poor of Keam, by his laſt will (bearing date 1680), yearly and every year for ever, out of the rents and profits of a cloſe in Scraptoft lordſhip, commonly called Depdale cloſe, containing 60 acres or thereabouts, upon the feaſt-day of St. Thomas the Apoſtle, to four of the pooreſt widows, and in default of ſuch four to a leſs number, 20 hundred weight of good pit-coals, and alſo 30 twopenny loaves, to be then diſtributed among the pooreſt inhabitants. That this charitable donation be remembered for the benefit of the poor, John Summerfeld, churchwarden of this place, cauſed this ſtone to be erected, A.D. 1750."

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[1] See Chauncey's Hertfordſhire, p. 74.

[2] I ſhall be excuſed for copying another paragraph from Mr. Woodcock's letter, as ſtrictly connected with the ſubject-matter of theſe volumes: "From an old deed belonging to my family I find that *Hugh Botham*, whoſe will I furniſhed you with as to his benefactions to the poor of Barkby and many other pariſhes, was living at Barkby in 1593.—On examining the Roman pavement at Mr. Worthington's houſe in Leiceſter lately, I was ſtruck with an idea, from the ſmall ſize of it, that it was the *dreſſing floor* of a bath, and that one of larger ſize, forming the bottom, might probably be diſcovered by digging a few feet lower than the preſent cellar; and I am rather confirmed in this opinion upon looking into your hiſtory of that part of the town of Leiceſter, where, it ſeems, the ſurface of the earth was antiently many feet lower than at preſent. I throw out this hint, that it may be conſidered further by your Antiquarian Friends.—In the Weſtern part of Humberſton field the point or apex of an extenſive rock of the granite kind, like thoſe of Mountſorell hills and the places adjoining thereto, riſes up conſiderably above the ground. This is called *Holſtone*; a corruption probably of *Holy Stone*; and tallies ſomewhat with the tradition, that near this ſpot there once was an houſe, or cell, belonging to the abbey of St. Mary de Pratis, within full view of which it would there have ſtood."—Somewhat ſimilar to this is *Little John's ſtone* (7 feet 2 inches high, and 11 feet 3 inches wide, and engraved as a vignette in p. 1084.) ſituate about a quarter of a mile North-eaſt of Leiceſter Abbey, in a kind of amphitheatre, which ſeems naturally made; and about 16 feet diſtant from the ſite of ſuch another.—Theſe are the only inſtances that have occurred to me of the *Cromlech* kind (for ſuch they moſt probably are) within this county. In Dorſetſhire and the other Weſtern counties theſe *Holy ſtones* are very frequent, and in general are rough, as drawn out of the quarry. By the common people they are ſometimes called *Hell ſtones*; a name deducible either from helan, to cover or conceal, or rather from heiliȝ, *holi*. See Hutchins's Dorſet, ed. 1803, vol. II. p. 310, where a Cromlech at Portiſham is engraved.

	Rothley[1].			Caldwell and Wykeham.			Gaddeſby.			Grimſton.			Keame.			Wartnaby.		
Money raiſed for the poor	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
in year ending at Eaſter 1776,	115	2	5	24	2	9	78	5	5	38	15	2	73	12	0	41	11	10
Expended in county rates,	5	0	9	3	10	4	5	12	4	5	4	4	4	8	8	10	1	7
——— on the poor,	110	0	1	20	12	5	74	2	4	33	10	10	69	3	4	27	1	2
Rent of workhouſe,	6	13	4	2	10	0	6	3	8	0	0	0	2	15	0	3	0	10
Expended in litigations,	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	7	11	0	0	0	2	18	4	0	0	0
Money raiſed for 1783,	182	12	2	34	12	5	35	6	2	66	8	1	120	13	9	37	19	8
——— 1784,	187	4	3	41	14	0	39	14	11	53	4	6	120	9	1	39	7	9
——— 1785,	180	1	7	36	3	5	52	19	4	64	18	7	100	16	1	46	9	4
Medium of three years,	183	6	0	37	9	11	43	13	6	61	10	4	113	19	7	41	5	7
——— of county expences,	3	4	8	4	13	11	0	0	0	5	17	0	5	9	0	4	11	5
——— of expences not relating to the poor; repairs of the church, roads, &c.	4	0	11	0	0	0	2	10	0	3	8	3	1	10	10	0	2	6
Medium of annual expence,	176	0	5	32	16	0	40	3	6	52	5	1	106	19	9	36	11	8
Attending on magiſtrates,	4	4	7	0	1	4	2	19	4	2	0	5	1	13	2	0	0	0
Entertainments at meetings,	1	6	5	0	2	7	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	13	1	0	2	0
——— of law expences,	0	13	4	0	0	0	2	14	9	0	1	2	1	18	4	0	0	0
Setting the poor to work,	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	9	1	0	10	7	0	0	2	0	0	0

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

In the chancel:

On a mural tablet:

"Ann Reade, the ſecond wife of Thomas Reade,
departed this life the 29th day of January,
and was buried in the chancel
belonging to the pariſh church of Houghton,
Anno Domini 1634, ætatis 52.
My faith in Chriſt my ſoul ſhall ſave,
And raiſe my bodie from the grave."

On the floor:

"William . . . . . the . . . . .
and Elizabeth, who departed this life the
20th day of December, 1650, aged 90."

"Here lieth interred the body of William Clayton,
who died 27 April, 1753, aged 30.
Alſo here lieth interred the body of Mary,
the wife of William Clayton,
who departed this life the 24th day of June, 1773,
aged 52 years.
Likewiſe here lieth interred the body of Conſtant,
the daughter of the above William and Mary Clayton,
who died in her infancy."

"Here lieth interred the body of Thomas Steel.
He departed this life the 9th day of September, 1770,
in the 29th year of his age.
Here alſo lieth the body of Ann,
the daughter of Thomas Steel by Elizabeth.
She died October the 30th, 1767, in her infancy.
And alſo of Elizabeth, relict of Thomas Steel.
She died September the 6th, 1797, aged 59 years."

"Here lieth the body of Thomas Woodcock, gent.
who departed this life the 11th day of June,
anno Dom. 1731,
in the 71ſt year of his age."

"Here lyeth the body of Elizabeth,
relict of Thomas Woodcock, gent.
who died April 6, 1743, aged 70."

"Sacred to rhe memory of Thomas Clayton.
He departed this life the 2d of September, 1780,
aged 52 years.
Beneath alſo reſt the remains of Ann,
relict of the above Thomas Clayton.
She died May the 9th, 1798, aged 70 years."

Partly covered by a pew:

" . . . .
. . . . Clayton,
. . . . 1736, aged 34."

" . . . . died October 8, 1719, aged 18."

"Here lieth the body of Mr. John Clayton,
who departed this life the 17th day of March,
anno Dom. 1756, aged 73 years.
The remains of Sarah,
the ſecond wife of the above Mr. John Clayton,
lie alſo interred here.
She died October the 25th, 1783, aged 75 years."

On the chapel floor:

"Here lieth the body of Daniel Clayton,
who departed this life the 11th of November,
Anno Domini 1746, aged 50 years."

"Here lieth interred the body of John Clayton,
ſon of Daniel Clayton, and Catharine his wife,
who died, much lamented, Nov. 10,
Anno Domini 1757, in the 21ſt year of his age.
Young men, prepare yourſelves to die,
For life is ſhort, and death is nigh:
In health and ſtrength put not your truſt,
The ſtrongeſt living is but duſt."

"Here lie the bodies of Thomas and Catherine,
ſon and daughter of Daniel Clayton,
by Catharine his wife. He was born May 19, 1734;
ſhe March 7, 1738.
He was buried May 18, 1735; ſhe Oct. 27, 1740."

"Here alſo lieth interred the body
of Catherine, wife of Daniel Clayton,
who departed this life Dec. 9, 1755, aged 56."

"Here lyeth the body of Thomas Clayton,
who departed this life the 17th of Auguſt,
Anno Domini 1728, in the 79th year of his age.
Alſo the body of Conſtance Clayton, his wife.
She died 22 April, 1744, in the 89th year of her age."

"In hopes of a joyful reſurrection to life eternal,
here lieth interred the body of Thomas Clayton
(late of Thurnby)
ſecond ſon of Thomas Clayton, by Conſtance his wife.
He died July 23, 1752, in the 72d year of his age."

"Here lieth interred the body of Joan Ray,
the wife of William Ray, late citizen of London,
and daughter of Richard and Dorothy Ewen,
of Mackſey, in the county of Lincoln.
She departed this life Nov. 18, 1757,
in the 57th year of her age."

" . . . .
Shee had iſſue four ſons and one daughter;
Edward, William, Thomas, Ralphe, and Elizabeth;
departed this liſe the 31ſt of December, 1666, aged 84."

In the chapel burial-ground:

Elizabeth daughter of Charles Guilford,
wife of William Jelley and T. Cobley,
died June 7, 1747, aged 72.

William Guilford, died July 10, 1743, aged 87.
Henry Guilford, died Oct. 17, 1768, aged 92.
John Guilford, died Nov. 18, 1771, aged 65.
Samuel Guilford, died May 2, 1787, aged 71.
Mary his wife, Nov. 7, 1785, aged 62.
Sarah Butling, died Oct. 1, 1761, aged 71.
William Butling, died March 17, 1768, aged 79.
William Summerfield, died Sept. 6, 1777, aged 59.
Grace Summerfield his wife, August 8, 1780, aged 57.
Alexander Moore, died Oct. 28, 1771, aged 72.

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[1] In the Liberty of Rothley Temple, the return ſtates that there were "no poor."

Elizabeth Moore, died Sept. 27, 1766, aged 63.
Thomas Neale, died May 22, 1762, aged 92.
Mary Neale, died Feb. 18, 1762, aged 68.
Mary wife of Jonathan Goddard, died April 7, 1771, aged 70.
Sarah wife of William Goddard, died Jan. 15, 1767, aged 69.
Joſeph Gilbert, died March 10, 1776, aged 63.
Rachel, relict of Joſeph Gilbert, died Dec. 2, 1796, aged 83.
Thomas Gilbert, died May 21, 1755, aged 89.

The Pedigree of WOODCOCK, of Keame, *alias* Cayham, and of Barkby, in the County of Leiceſter; deſcended, through the Families of Pochin, Dixie, Beaumont, and Faunt, from Eleanor fifth Daughter of Henry Plantagenet Earl of Lancaſter, Grandſon to King Henry III.; and by another Branch, through the Families of Faunt and Percy, to Mary one other Daughter of Henry Plantagenet Earl of Lancaſter; and through the Families of Pochin and Hussey, to Sir William Huſſey, Brother to Lord Huſſey, temp. Henry VIII. (Collected from the Regiſters of the College of Arms, and other authentic Records, and deduced to the Year 1803.)

Arms: Or, on a bend ſiniſter Gules, three croſſlets fitchy Or. Creſt, a demi lion rampant Gules, holding in his paw a croſſlet fitchy Or. Plate CXXXI.

Thomas Woodcock, of Keame, or Cayham, co. Leiceſter, deſcended from a family in London = . . .

Ralph Woodcock, of Keame aforeſaid about 1558; noticed as a freeholder there in 1630; died about 1656, æt. 98. = Catharine, daughter of William Clarke, of Bruntingthorpe, co. Leiceſter, clerk.

Margaret, third dau. of Henry Faunt,[1] of Claybrooke, firſt wife. = 1. Edward Woodcock, of Keame aforeſaid about 1606; died about 1658, æt. 52. = Jane, dau. of Will. Roe, of Welborn, co. Linc. ſecond wife.
2. William, unmarried.
3. Tho. Woodcock, of Keame, born about 1610; living 1682; died ſ. p. = Mary, dau. of Tho. Jennour, of Llandornrod, co. Radnor, eſq. died about 1677.
4. Ralph Woodcock, a woollen draper in London, died 1666. = Anne, dau. of Simon Gearing, of London, brewer.
Elizabeth, unmarried.

Elizabeth, living unmarried, æt. about 32.
Thomas Woodcock, of Keame, æt. about 34. = Anne, dau. of Sampſon Goodall, of Earl Shilton.
1. Ralph, born 1648.
2. Thomas, born 1651.
Catharine, born 165.

Mary, æt. about 4.

1. Ralph[2] Woodcock, born 1633. = Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Lewin, of Thurnby, co. Leic. gent.
2. Henry Woodcock, a mercer in London, æt. 47. = Mary, dau. of Thomas Cotton, of Laughton, ſiſter to Samuel Cotton, eſq. of Dadlington, eſq.

Henry, æt. about 18.
1. Margaret.
2. Mary.

1. Thomas Woodcock, of Keame, b. at Thurnby in 1663; buried in Keame chancel 1734. = Elizabeth[3], dau. of Thomas Pochin, of Barkby, co. Leic. eſq. by his ſecond wife Barbara, daughter of ſir Wolſtan Dixie, of Boſworth-park, co. Leic. bart.
2. Ralph, born 1666.
3. Edward, b. 1667.
4. Henry, b. 1681.
1. Elizabeth.
2. Alice.
3. Margaret, married to Tho. Hall, of Shakerſton, gent.

Thomas Woodcock, of Keame, born 1690; married Jan. 22, 1716. = Mary[4] daughter of Thomas Pochin, of Barkby, eſq. (grandſon of Thomas Pochin above) by Mary, daughter and at length heir of ſir Charles Huſſey, of Caythorpe, co. Lincoln, bart.

1. Thomas Woodcock, born at Segrave, co. Leic. May 1, 1718; married July 24, 1745, at St. Sepulchre's, Northampton; vicar of Wiſtow and Kilby; died March 9, 1763; and was buried in the church at Kilby, near to the altar, on the North ſide. = Chriſtiana daughter of . . . Fox, of Burton Latimer, co. Northampton, gent. died 1774.
3. Edward, b. at Barkbythorpe Feb. 5, 1723; died and was buried at Aſhby de la Zouch. = . . . dau. of . . . Somerfield of Keame.
2. Ralph, born at Barkbythorpe Nov. 9, 1719; married . . . .; and had one daughter Sarah; died at Barkby 17 . . .
Elizabeth, b. at Barkbythorpe Dec. 10, 1720; died a maiden, May 24, 1776; and was buried in Barkby church.
Mary, Catharine, Catharine, all died infants.

Edward. Thomas.
Three daughters.

Henry Woodcock, born at Kilby Aug. 12, 1755; LL. B. of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, 1780; married Nov. 1, 1785, at Syſton; vicar of Barkby, co. Leiceſter, 17 . . . rector of Caythorpe, co. Lincoln 17 . . .; living 1803. = Anne, dau. of John Whattoff Cleever, of Syſton, co. Leic. gent. living 1803.

1. John-William Woodcock, born at Barkby Sept. 13, 1786.
2. George, born at Barkby Nov. 8, 1789.
3. Henry, born at Barkby June 4, 1794; d. 1802.
Anne, born at Barkby Dec. 23, 1787.
Eleanor-Mary-Frances, born at Barkby Sept. 3, 1792.
Mary-Chriſtian, born at Barkby Dec. 25, 1795.

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[1] See the pedigree of Faunt of Foſton, up to ſir Alexander Percy, knt. ſon of Henry lord Percy and Mary daughter of Henry Plantagenet earl of Lancaſter, and grandſon to king Henry III.

[2] By this Ralph, the family pedigree was entered at the Heraldic Viſitation at Loughborough, Sept. 11, 1682.—From either Ralph his ſecond ſon, or Edward the third ſon, is deſcended the family of John Woodcock, eſq. of Bloomſbury-ſquare, ſon of Elborough Woodcock, eſq. deceaſed; (although in a modern folio book of family deſcents it has been otherwiſe ſtated.) There is alſo a branch of the Keame family of Woodcock interred in Highgate chapel, with an eſcutcheon in the chapel, and the *coffin-plate* of Jane Woodcock, who died in 1767, taken up, and nailed on the outſide of the South wall. She was of a family of Woodcock of Highgate, Iſlington, St. Andrew's Holborn, Hackney, and Wrangle, Leake, and Harbling, Lincolnſhire.

[3] See the pedigrees of Pochin of Barkby, to Walter Blunt lord Mountjoye, Willoughby, Skeffington, Palmer, and Walter le Poer, who gave great revenues to Leiceſter Abbey; and of Dixie of Boſworth Park, through Beaumont, to Eleanor fifth daughter of Henry Plantagenet earl of Lancaſter.

[4] See the pedigree of Pochin of Barkby, and of Humfrey of Keythorpe, co. Leic. to ſir William Humfrey, brother to lord Humfrey, temp. Hen. VIII.

WARTNABY,

WARTNABY,

antiently written *Worcnedbie* and *Warkenothby*, is a ſmall village, parcel of the Soke of Rothley; 4 miles diſtant from Melton Mowbray, 10 from Loughborough, and 15 from Leiceſter; bounded by Abkettleby on the Eaſt; Saxulby on the South-weſt; Nether Broughton on the North; and Grimſton on the Weſt. It is in the hundred of Eaſt Goſcote; and, in the eccleſiaſtical diviſion of the county, is part of the deanry of Akeley.

Beneath the town is a beautiful artificial ſheet of water.

At the general ſurvey, Worcnedbie is noticed as a member of the royal manor of Rodolei, containing ſix ploughlands, and ten acres of meadow [1].

One ploughland and a half, and half an oxgang, in Wordebi, were held by *Goiſfrid de Wirce*, as parcel of the manor of Melton [2]; and half a ploughland there lay waſte, yet was worth eight pence [3].

The following deed is about the reign of king John:

"Inter Willielmum de Verdun & Aliciam uxorem ejus, & Philippum de Waſteneis & Ampheliam uxorem ſuam, & Simonem de Sancto Mauro & Iſoudam uxorem ſuam, de toto tenemento quod tenuit Dina mater predictarum Alicie, Amphelie, & Iſoude. Ad partem Willielmi Verdun venit totum tenementum cum parte liberè tenent' quod Robertus filius Walteri tenuit in Eſton & Shardelaw & Wilnâ, except' quod tenuerunt Reginaldus de Wilnâ & Hawiſia vidua & Robertus frater Baudwini; & remanet Willielmo Verdun terra de Warkenathbi, & boſci de Mort & Small' & Rideſley; & totum jus quod Philippus de Waſteneis & Amphilia & Simo de Sancto Mauro & Iſouda habuerunt in terrâ quam tenet Willielmus filius Nigelli. Ita ſit quod venient in curiâ domini regis ad commodum Willielmi, & illud jus ei quietum clamabunt. Philippo verò de Waſteneiâ & Amphelie pro parte ſuâ remanent tenementa Roberti Dine, & quod Robertus filius Walteri tenuit in Kirkebi, & quod Juliana de Daivill tenet, & quod dicta Dina tenuit in Angodeſthorpe & Huñetorp & Trengeſton, & 2 virgate terre in Hemington quas Hugo de Waldo & Brune tenuerunt, & ſervicium Willielmi de Neylſton. Simoni de Sancto Mauro & Iſoude que terre Robertus filius Walteri tenuit in Mort & Small' & Rideſley, except' (ut prius); toftum quem Doda tenuit in Wilnâ, in Shardelaw & Hemington, quas Reginaldus & Adam & Rogerus tenuerunt, & Matilda quondam uxor Bruning in Warkenathbi. Et ſciendum quod Willielmus de Verdun debet reddere per annum Philippo de Waſteneis & Simoni de Sancto Mauro xx denarios ad proficiendum ſervicium comitis Leiceſtrie pro terrâ de Hemington. Teſtibus; G. abbate Ceſtrie, B. decano Ceſtrie, Heliâ de Dittſwrth, Roberto de Trengſton, Roberto de Mort, Hugone fratre ſuo, Gaufrido de Sancto Mauro, Willielmo filio Reginaldi, Henrico filio ſuo, Warino de Snipeſton, Willielmo de Gardino, Gilberto Lindeſeia."

In 1274, *Maud de St. Andrew* died ſeiſed of this manor [4]; but he was ſuppoſed to have held it of the *Knights Templars* [5].

In the Itinerary of 1280, Wartnaby, Grimſton, Caldwell, and Wykeham, anſwered collectively as one vill.

In a book of fifteenths and tenths granted by the laity in 1415, Warknaby was rated at £2. 4ſ.; and in the ſubſidy of 1445 at the ſame ſum, when 4ſ. was abated.

As part of the Soke of Rothley, Wartnaby became the property of the *Knights Templars*, and after of the *Knights Hoſpitallers of St. John of Jeruſalem*; from whom, at the diſſolution of religious houſes, it reverted to the crown.

Tithe corn and hay in Wartnaby were let to *Andrew Nowell* by queen Elizabeth in 1583, yearly rent £4.; and certain lands there were alſo let to *Thomas Giles*, by the crown, in the ſame year [6].

The freeholders here in 1630 were, *William Noble*, gent. *John Wartnabye*, *William Stokes*, *John Pares*.

By an act paſſed in 1764, for dividing and incloſing ſeveral open and common fields in Wartnaby conſiſting of arable land, and meadow and paſture ground, containing about 700 acres, Wartnaby is deſcribed to be parcel of the manor and ſoke, and within the peculiar and exempt eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction, of Rothley, belonging to *Thomas Babington*, eſq. patron of the vicarage of Rothley, within which pariſh Wartnaby is a chapelry; and Mr. Babington, as lord of the manor and ſoke of Rothley (of and within which Wartnaby is a parcel and member), was not only entitled to all the waſte grounds in Wartnaby, but alſo to an alienation fine from every purchaſer of lands or hereditaments within the ſaid manor and ſoke, who had not lands in the ſaid manor at the time of ſuch purchaſe, of one ſhilling in the pound for every pound of the conſideration money for ſuch purchaſe; and alſo to divers rents, fees, and other privileges and royalties, incident and belonging to the ſaid manor and ſoke; and the lord viſcount *Howe* in the kingdom of Ireland as impropriator of the great tithes of every ſort and kind ariſing within the ſaid open and common fields of Wartnaby, and the precincts and liberties thereof, in manner following; that is to ſay, as to ſome of them in kind, and as to the others to a yearly modus, compoſition, or money payment, in lieu thereof; and alſo ſeiſed of, and entitled to, divers parcels of land lying in the ſaid open and common fields, and to a right of common in, upon, and over, the ſame fields; and the Rev. *George Cardale*, D. D. as vicar and incumbent of the vicarage of Rothley, and in right of the ſaid church, entitled to certain glebe lands within the ſaid fields of Wartnaby, and to right of common therein in reſpect of ſuch lands, and alſo to all the ſmall tithes and vicarial dues and payments in Wartnaby; and *Ann Cant*, widow, the Rev. *John Cant*, the Rev. *Moor Scribo*, *Robert Wartnaby*, and others, were the proprietors of the reſidue of the lands in the ſaid fields, and entitled to the reſidue of the right of common thereupon. An allotment is directed to be made to the lord of the manor of Rodeley, and to the vicar of that place, for their right in the waſte land and in the glebe; and two acres to be ſet out for the farther uſe of the lordſhip, for obtaining ſtone for the highways; after which, a ſeventh part to be allotted to the impropriator and vicar, in lieu of all impropriate and vicarial tithes and payments (except ſome cloſes, of about 27 acres, called *Wartnaby Woulds*, and the tithes of homeſteads in Wartnaby, mortuaries, burials, or ſurplice fees); the ſaid ſeventh part to be divided into forty-one parts and one quarter, of which the impropriator to have 35 parts, and the vicar 6 parts and a quarter.

In 1722, 8 freeholders polled from Wartnaby; and 7 in 1775; among whom whom was the Rev. *Moor Scribo*, then, and ſtill, vicar of Croyland, Lincolnſhire [7].

Forty ſhillings a year are given to the poor in coals.

The money raiſed for the poor of Wartnaby (and alſo of Rothley, &c.) in 1776, and in 1783-1785, may be ſeen under Keame, p. 982.

For the Return made to Parliament in 1786 reſpecting the poor at Wartnaby, ſee under Keame, p. 982.

By the Return to Parliament in 1801, Wartnaby contained 19 inhabited houſes, and one uninhabited; 40 males, 37 females; in all 77; of whom 23 were principally employed in agriculture, and 2 in trade and manufactures.

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[1] "In Worcnodebie 6 carucatæ terræ & dimidia, & 8 acræ prati." Domeſday, fol. 230. b. 1.

[2] "In Wordebi 1 carucata terræ & dimidia, & dimidia bovatæ; & 6 acræ prati." Ibid. fol. 235. b. 1.

[3] "In Wordebi eſt dimidia carucata terræ vaſta. Tamen valet 8 denarios." Ibid. fol. 233. a. 2.

[4] Eſch. 3 Edw. I. n. 9.

[5] Burton, MS.

[6] Leaſes in the Augmentation office.

[7] Of whom ſee before, under Woodhouſe, p. 108.

The CHURCH (Plate CXXXII.)

dedicated to St. *Martin*, is ſmall and very antient, conſiſting of a nave, porch, South aile, and chancel.

On the Weſt end hang two ſmall bells.

The porch is ſlated, and the church is leaded.

Sketches of the font, which is very antient, of the old North door, and a ſmall window, are added in the plate, from drawings taking by Mr. Schnebbelie in 1791.

In or about the year 1791, Wartnaby received the benefit of an augmentation by Queen Anne's bounty; and the Rev. *John Noble*, vicar of Friſby, became the firſt perpetual curate.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

In the chancel:

On mural tablets on the North ſide:

1. "Near this place lieth the body of Anne,
the wife of Chriſtopher Dexter,
buried Jan. 18, 1709, aged 42 years.
Alſo the body of the aforeſaid Chriſtopher Dexter;
he departed this life May 31, 1736, aged 73 years."

2. "Here lieth interred the body of John Dexter,
the ſon of Chriſtopher Dexter by Ann his wife;
he departed this life Feb. 21, 1717,
in the 7th year of his age."

3. "In memory of Sarah, the wife of
Thomas Shuttlewood.
She departed this life Jan. 31, 1780, aged 28 years.
And near this place lie three children of
Thomas and Sarah Shuttlewood.
Joel died Aug 16, 1779, aged 2 years.
Mary died Sept. 18, 1777.
Thomas died Sept. 24, 1779, aged 6 years."

In the nave:

"John Cantrell, gent. died Jan. 17, 1754, aged 52."

On a neat mural monument in the South aile:

"Near this place lie interred the remains
of the Rev. William Cant[1], A. M.
late vicar of North Somercotes,
rector of Harby, and one of
his Majeſty's juſtices of the peace for the county,
who died Jan. 24, 1763, aged 56.
Alſo the body of Ann Cant,
daughter of William and Ann Cant,
who died Dec. 17, 1751, aged 21.
Likewiſe the Rev. John Cant,
ſon of William and Ann Cant, B. D.
rector of Knaptoft,
and late fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge,
who died the 4th day of February, 1781, aged 39."

In the church-yard.

Againſt the South wall, is an inſcription to the memory of Robert Wartnaby, who died April 27, 1727, aged 64; and of Ann his wife, who died Feb. 3, 1728, aged 60 years.

At the Weſt end is a monument, railed round, with the following inſcription:

"Ever dear to her friends will be
the memory of
Violatta, wife of
John Bullivant of Sproxton, gent.
and only grandchild of
Robert Wartnaby, of
Melton Mowbray, gent.
who departed this life Sept. 4, 1799,
aged 24 years.
Forbear, my friends, to weep,
Since Death has loſt its ſting:
Thoſe Chriſtians that in Jeſus ſleep,
Our God with him will bring."

On an upright ſtone:

"To the memory of Stephen Crofts,
who died Sept. 10, 1781, aged 66 years.
Here lies interr'd beneath this ſacred ſod,
An honeſt man, that nobleſt work of God!
This ſtone poſterity does truly tell,
In every ſcene of life he acted well;
Let proud Oppreſſion ſuch an exit ſhew;
Friends he had many, not a ſingle foe!"

"Joyce, wife of Thomas Herrick,
died Sept. 25, 1757, in her 49th year."

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[1] Of Queen's college, Cambridge; B.A. 1728; M.A. 1734; vicar of North Somerton 17...; rector of Harby 1751. He poſſeſſed conſiderable property at Wartnaby; and, by marriage with Anne Cantrell, an heireſs, obtained the manor of Hartſhorn in Derbyſhire; which deſcended to his eldeſt ſon William, who was alſo of Queen's; B.A. 1758; M.A. 1761; and rector of Church Langley near Derby 1768, in right of his wife Miſs Marſh, ſiſter of John Marſh, eſq. of the Lloyd, near Wolverhampton, a well-known juſtice of the peace for the county of Stafford. The eſtate at Wartnaby became the property of a ſecond ſon, John, who was alſo of Queen's; B.A. 1763; M.A. 1766; B.D. 1773; and who, when ſenior fellow, retired on a college living, which he was permitted to exchange for Knaptoft, as more convenient to the eſtate at Wartnaby, where he died in the prime and enjoyment of life, after a few days confinement with a cold, Feb. 4, 1781; as did his elder brother, much in the ſame way, a few days after, at Langley; whoſe widow not long ſurviving, their ſon William-Bayley Cant, eſq. ſucceeded, whilſt a minor, to all the above property, of which, on his coming to age, in the ſummer of 1792, he took full poſſeſſion. He was intended for that ſacred profeſſion in which his family had enjoyed much emolument, and was with that intent admitted a penſioner of Queen's college, where, being of a convivial turn, he grew extremely corpulent from an indulgence of the pleaſures of the table; but that propenſity to grow fat was a much earlier conſtitutional diſeaſe, and the principal cauſe of a premature and ſudden death at the age of 29. His mental abilities being naturally diminiſhed by the incumbrance of dull and ſlothful matter, made him conſcious of incapacity to offer himſelf a candidate for holy orders, which (after taking the degree of B. A. in 1793) he prudently declined; and therefore ſold his maternal inheritance to the preſent rector of Langley, the rev. Edward Wilmot, ſecond ſon of the late ſir Robert Wilmot, bart. of Chaddeſdon, near Derby, for £6000. Mr. Cant was a young man of a natural good diſpoſition; but ſo warm an advocate for the principles which revolutionized America, that he gave to a favourite horſe of remarkable ſtrength the name of *General George*. Yet, notwithſtanding this humourous and apparently ſpirited appellation, he ſeemed to have been no little afraid of his revolutionizing friends in this country, when he ſo ſecured a pipe of his favourite old beverage within the walls of his cellar at Wartnaby, that it would puzzle the moſt ſhrewd and dextrous plunderer to find it out. The immediate cauſe of his death is ſuppoſed to have been an apoplexy, occaſioned by a ſhort confinement with a ſlight fit of gout, from which he was apparently almoſt recovered, and pronounced ſo much better by his apothecary, and alſo felt himſelf in ſuch ſpirits all the day on which he died, Dec. 16, 1801, that he invited a few friends to partake of a good dinner the next day, when he promiſed himſelf much pleaſure from their ſociety and a little muſic; but, about eight o'clock in the evening, after ordering the intended feaſt, he rung again for his houſekeeper, aſked her how he looked, and, upon her ſaying, "Very ill, Sir," he ſaid, "No, ſure!" took a glaſs of wine, threw himſelf on the bed;

And ſoon his feeble pulſe then beat no more;
His dazzled ſun of life thus early ſet,
No more to riſe, till, on the empyreal ſhore,
The juſt Tribunal of the World is met.

He left his eſtates and manor at Hartſhorn and Wartnaby, of the value of £25,000. (ſubject to legacies of £5000. to each of his three couſins, Miſs Partridge, Mrs. Andrew, and Mr. Murcott, who married a Partridge) to the Hon. Thomas Erſkine, as a token of his reſpect for that gentleman's abilities, as well as his approbation of his political principles; but, after making his will, in order to ſell a part of the Hartſhorn eſtate, he paſſed a recovery upon it; in conſequence of which, as he had done no act or deed afterwards to diſpoſe of it, the eſtate reverted to the heirs at law; and the reſidue not being ſufficient to pay the legacies, Mr. Erſkine's claim was laid aſide; but that reſpectable gentleman, it has been ſaid, (out of gratitude for the doubtleſs ſincere intention of his deceaſed friend) means to erect a monument to his memory in the pariſh church of Langley, where he was very handſomely interred in the family vault on Chriſtmas eve. Mr. Cant had left 100 *l.* to the poor of Wartnaby; but, owing to a deficiency in the legacies, only 85 *l.* and a few ſhillings came to the pariſh, which ſum is veſted in the Three per cent. Conſols.

The following Caſe and Opinion throw much hiſtorical light on the ſubject of a benevolent deed.

“ Dame *Mary Weld*, by will, dated Feb. 12, 1603-4, gave to the Company of Merchant Taylors, London (if they would accept the ſame), or otherwiſe ſuch other Company as her executors ſhould think fit, £2000. to be paid in ſix months after her deceaſe; upon truſt, that they and their ſucceſſors ſhould purchaſe therewith impropriations; which purchaſes ſhould be taken in the names of twelve or more of the better ſort of the ſaid Company: to hold, to them and their heirs, upon the ſeveral truſts in the will; and, for the better performance of the ſaid truſts, the Company ſhould covenant with the Governors of Chriſt's Hoſpital, to accompt yearly with them for the ſaid ſtock of £2000. And, to the intent the Hoſpital ſhould be careful to require ſuch yearly accompt, the Company, upon taking the ſame, were to pay five marks for the uſe of the poor children of the ſaid Hoſpital.

“ The Company of Merchant Taylors refuſing to accept the offer made by her executors; they as aforeſaid made offer thereof to the Company of Haberdaſhers: who did accept the ſame; and, by indenture tripartite, June 11, 1630, between ſir *Robert Brooke*, knt. ſir *William Litton*, knt. *Peter Pheſant*, eſq. executors of the ſaid lady Weld, of the firſt part; the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of London, Governors of the Hoſpital, of the ſecond part; and the Maſter and Wardens of the Company of Haberdaſhers, of the third part; reciting the will and truſt therein, and the Merchant Taylors refuſal, &c.; in purſuance of the truſt, and accompliſhment of the ſaid Lady's will, the executors paid to the ſaid Company the ſaid £2000. And the Company thereby covenanted with the Governors of the ſaid Hoſpital to accompt and pay the ſaid five marks *per annum*, and perform the truſts in the ſaid will.

“ In 1632, the Company, with the ſaid ſtock of £2000. and produce thereof, purſuant to the aforeſaid truſts, *inter alia*, then purchaſed the impropriate rectory of Bitteſwell, in the county of Leiceſter; and preſented thereto accordingly. That the Company neglected the aforeſaid truſt, and ſuffered the ſaid ſtock to be embezzled: whereas the increaſe and whole fund (if managed as it ought to have been) would have amounted to ſeveral thouſand pounds; and, being ſued by the Hoſpital, and a recovery obtained for the ſame, and they in no capacity (their loſſes by fire and otherwiſe as alledged) to make it good, made offers of accommodation in reſpect thereof.

“ 13 Nov. 1706; many overtures having been made by the Company, they propoſing, by a voluntary ſubſcription of their own members, to raiſe a new ſtock of £1000. for the charitable purpoſes aforeſaid; it was agreed between the Company and Hoſpital, that ſuch a ſtock ſhould be accordingly raiſed, and employed for the charitable purpoſes in the ſaid Lady Weild's will; and that the Company ſhould defray all charges in law or equity that the Hoſpital had been or ſhould be at, in ſettling the ſaid charity; and the Company to give a deed under their common ſeal, to empower the Governors of the Hoſpital to preſent alternately to the parſonages then purchaſed, and to be purchaſed, for the ſole benefit of ſcholars educated in the ſaid Hoſpital; and to allow the ſaid Hoſpital the liberty of preſenting to the firſt vacancy.

“ Upon communicating to a General Court in Chriſt's Hoſpital the aforeſaid agreement, Nov. 29, 1706, the ſame was ratified and confirmed.

“ In Michaelmas Term 1707, the Hoſpital exhibited their bill in Chancery on the foot of the agreement; to which the Company of Haberdaſhers put in their anſwer. The cauſe came to hearing; and, May 30, 1708, it was decreed, that the ſaid propoſals made by the defendants the Haberdaſhers, and ratified by a General Court of Chriſt's Hoſpital, and by a General Court of the ſaid Company, for re-eſtabliſhing the ſaid charity, be accepted and complied with by each party; and that the agreement do ſtand and be performed: and that the Complainants and their ſucceſſors, and Defendants and their ſucceſſors, ſhall have a right of preſentation alternately to the ſaid five impropriations already purchaſed, and thoſe to be purchaſed. And the Complainants and their ſucceſſors ſhall have the nomination to the firſt vacancy that ſhall happen upon any the impropriations already purchaſed or hereafter to be purchaſed as aforeſaid.

“ July 1, 1707, the Hoſpital, purſuant to the agreement ratified between them and the Company, preſented one *Matthew Dudley* to one of the five parſonages, that of Layſton[1] St. Margaret in Suffolk.

“ In 1712, the Company preſented Mr. *Swann* to one of the five, which was the vicarage of Diſeworth in Leiceſterſhire[2]; and the next turn being the Hoſpital's, and taking place Aug. 1, 1717, by the death of Mr. *Nicholſon*, incumbent of Bitteſwell in Leiceſterſhire, another of the five; the Hoſpital, Oct. 16, 1717, nominated Mr. *Crewe* to be preſented thereto: And ſince ſuch nomination, it appears that a preſentation to that very living had been tendered to the biſhop, whereby Mr. *Sanderſon* claims a right to inſtitution and induction; and, upon ſome enquiry and ſearch made, it will appear to be founded upon the following order:

“ At a Court of Aſſiſtants, held at the Haberdaſhers Hall. Whereas Mr. Richard Snow, one of the Governors of Chriſt's Hoſpital, having been very ſerviceable in concluding a controverſy between the Governors of Chriſt's Hoſpital and this Company; and having heretofore given this Court to underſtand that he had a poor relation, one *Richard Barnwell*, that was in holy orders, whom he had brought up at his own charge; and giving this Court to underſtand likewiſe that he was a perſon of a ſober life and converſation, and at preſent had no manner of preferment; the ſaid Mr. Snow requeſted of this Court, that they would pleaſe to grant unto the ſaid Richard Barnwell the next preſentation of the vicarage of Bitteſwell, in the county of Leiceſter. This Court, taking the ſame into conſideration, and conſidering the ſervice the ſaid Mr. Snow had done, and how far it was in his power to ſerve the Company in perfecting the ſaid agreement: This Court doth order that the next preſentation be granted to the ſaid Mr. Richard Barnwell;” and, by contrivance between Mr. Snow and Mr. Stacy, then clerk to the Company, was under their ſeal granted accordingly, March 7, 1706, to Richard Barnwell, citizen and oilman of London. During the time of treaty between the Hoſpital and the Company and agreement made, Mr. Snow was a Governor of Chriſt's Hoſpital; and, being a clerk of the Six Clerks Office, was employed by the Hoſpital as their clerk in Chancery; and, without regard to his truſt as to the former, or duty as to the latter, but in notorious breach of them both, and direct abuſe of the Company, obtained the aforeſaid preſentation.

“ Q. I. Whether the grant from the Haberdaſhers Company to Richard Barnwell, oilman, be a good grant; when it was founded upon the order of the Company (that was made Feb. 21, 1706), that the preſentation ſhould be granted to Richard Barnwell that was in holy orders?

“ Opinion. This grant to Mr. Barnwell, the oilman, ſeems to be a deceit and impoſition on the Company, who intended the next preſentation for another perſon; but, however, till ſet aſide for ſuch deceit, would be valid in law, being under the common ſeal, if it were not for the preceding agreement, by which it now belongs to Chriſt's Hoſpital.

“ Q. II. Whether the agreement between the Company and Chriſt's Hoſpital, as mentioned in the Caſe, and ratified and confirmed by a General Court of Chriſt's Hoſpital, be ſuch an agreement as would be binding to the Hoſpital and Company, without the decree of the Court of Chancery?

“ Opinion. This agreement, being perfected by both the Company and the General Court of Chriſt's Hoſpital, veſts an intereſt in this living as from that time, the turn happening to the Hoſpital by virtue of that agreement; and though intermediate between the agreement and the vacancy, the Company of the Haberdaſhers have granted the next preſentation. That was not then in their power to do, unleſs it ſhould have happened to have been their turn; and it happening otherwiſe, the right of the Hoſpital is, by virtue of your agreement, antecedent to this grant: the decree of Chancery perpetuates the agreement, and ſeems to give it a ſanction; but it was valid in law of itſelf before the decree.

Wm. Thompson, Nov. 17, 1717.”

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[1] Layſton was augmented by the Company of Haberdaſhers, by buying in the impropriation of about £50. a year, formerly wholly appropriated to Laiſton Abbey. Kennett on Impropriations, p. 410.

[2] The five livings purchaſed with the ſum left by lady Weld are Bitteſwell, Wigſton, and Diſeworth, in Leiceſterſhire; Layſton in Suffolk; and Albrighton in Shropſhire. They are alternately preſented to by the Haberdaſhers and the Governors of Chriſt's Hoſpital.

The eccleſiaſtical hiſtory of the Soke of Rothley, and of its peculiar and exempt juriſdiction, will be conſiderably illuſtrated by the following articles, all which have been extracted from original documents.

By leaſe dated May 31, 23 Hen. VIII. 1531, *Hugh Woodcock*, vicar of Rothley, demiſed to *Thomas Stone*, of Cawdewell, chaplain, "the chapel of Cawdewell and Wycam, the which belongs unto the vicarage of Rothley, with all manner of tithes, oblations, mortuaries, as now is couſtumyd to be had and taken, with all other manner of commodities and profits unto the ſaid chapel appertaining or belonging, within the towns and fields of Cawdewell and Wycam aforeſaid, with one yard-land meadow, paſture, and cloſing, now in the holding of *Henry Browne*," to hold from the feaſt of St. Martin in Winter next for three years, and ſo from three years to three years to the end of 21 years; the ſaid Thomas Stone to hold the tithes, &c. "for his wages in ſerving the cure [1]."

April 2, 1569, Robert Kendall was inſtituted to the vicarage of Rothley, by Nicholas Bullingham, biſhop of Lincoln, on the preſentation of *Brian Cave*, eſq. patron for that turn under a grant made "per honorabilem virum Ambroſium Cave militem [2]."

During the incumbency of Mr. Kendall, the chapel of St. Nicholas, in the South end of Mountſorell (which in 1552 appears to have contained every decent appendage to religious ſervice [3]) firſt fell into diſuſe; as will appear by the following particulars, which are copied from his own hand-writing:

> "Greeves and demand of Robert Kendall, vicar of Rothley, to the inhabitants of Mountſorell, for the decaying of the chapel belonging to the pariſh of Rothley; viz.

Imprimis, I find myſelf greeved with the inhabitants of Mountſorell, for pulling down of the chapel granted for the eaſe of my pariſhioners in Mountſorell, and making away the bells and like things belonging to the ſaid chapel, having neither grant from her majeſty, conſent of the biſhop, patron, or me the incumbent, againſt all right and equity.

Alſo, that they have ſold my chapel-yard, and made it the temporal poſſeſſion of a mere layman; which I and my predeceſſors have in good will ſuffered to go to the maintenance of a miniſter, to eaſe the inhabitants.

Alſo, I find myſelf greeved that the door of the ſaid chapel-yard was locked againſt me and my neighbours, that I and they could not go in and keep our accuſtomed perambulation.

Alſo, that they keep not a regiſter of the names of thoſe which be baptized and married in the ſaid chapel, and ſend me a note weekly of them, that I may regiſter the ſame.

Moreover, that when the perambulation of pariſhes is commanded and appointed by the Injunctions to be kept, not of any ſuperſtition, but for the keeping and holding the precincts, liberties, bounds, and meres of pariſhes, lordſhips, and manors; they, either of blind ſuperſtition, or rather to win to themſelves hereafter a pariſh, to the indignity and defrauding of my patron, myſelf, and my ſucceſſors, which may be much feared, have not only defaced, but utterly taken away, the knowledge and liberties of a chapel, the ſpecial evidence of my right.

My demands.

Firſt, all chapels of eaſe, with their bells, that might be ſpared, being given to the queen; as it would not be the part of a good and lawful ſubject to ſee her majeſty defrauded of her right; I demand there may be a juſt account made of the bells, ſlate, ſtone, and timber, and a third part thereof to be paid into the Exchequer, with humble ſuit to accept of that, and pardon their raſh attempt. Another part to be given to the churchwardens of Rothley, to make convenient comtres and ſeats for the inhabitants of Mountſorell, pariſhioners of Rothley church. The other part to be beſtowed upon the chapel yet ſtanding [4], by the diſcretion of ſuch as Mr. Babington and myſelf ſhall nominate.

Alſo, I demand the chapel-yard to be at my diſpoſition, and at the diſpoſition of my ſucceſſors, to give that or the rent thereof to the miniſter, as we ſhall ſee occaſion.

Alſo, I demand articles and covenants of them in writing, under the hands and ſeals of ſix of them, and a bond of them to perform; which bond I will by covenant to be renewed ſo often as any of thoſe ſix ſhall die, that there may be always ſix bounden.

That they ſhall be rated and pay to the maintenance of our books, bells, and repairing of our church and church-yard.

That they ſhall come to their pariſh church four ſeveral high days in the year, that ſhall be ſet down and appointed them.

That I and my ſucceſſors ſhall like and excuſe the miniſter; and they to appoint none without our conſent.

That they ſhall not defraud the vicar *intaroled* [5] of any tithes and dues belonging unto him; but ſhall make it known to the vicar when any ſuch defraud and wrongs ſhall be committed; and ſhall aſſiſt him, and help him to his right.

That, in time of peſtilence, they ſhall bury their dead in the Over-chapel yard.

That they ſhall weekly bring a true note of the names of all ſuch as ſhall be married and baptized, dwelling within Rothley pariſh.

That they ſhall come and go in perambulation with us, and not uſe any of their own within our pariſh beſide that we walk about."

June 3, 1602, Zachary Babington, LL.D. was inſtituted to the rectory of Coſſington, by William Chaderton biſhop of Lincoln, then vacant by the death of Hugh Bothe, on the preſentation of Matthew Babington, eſq. of Coſſington [6].

"Termino Paſche, anno tertio Jacobi Regis.
Lunæ, ſexto die Maii, 1605.
Ex parte Remembratoris Regis.

"Leiceſtr'. Whereas Robert Johnſon, clerk, archdeacon of the county of Leiceſter, hath exhibited his bill of complaint into this honourable Court againſt Humphry Babington, eſq. for not paying unto the ſaid complainant the yearly penſion or rent of 53*s*. 4*d*. due and payable for ſuch penſions, rents, procurations, and ſynodals, iſſuing and payable out of the church and rectory of Rothley appropriate, whereof the ſaid defendant is ſuppoſed to be the ſole proprietor, the ſaid penſion having been antiently accuſtomed to have been paid for the ſame. Whereunto the ſaid defendant hath this term appeared, and upon his corporal oath made his anſwer, and therein laid down that the ſaid rectory heretofore was one whole and entire rectory, conſiſting of ſeveral members, and ſundry tithes, profits, and other commodities, lying and being as well within the ſaid town of Rothley, as within the towns, hamlets, and territories, of Caldwell and Wykeham, Grimſton, Wartnaby, Gaddeſby, and Keame, within the ſaid county, and was heretofore impropriate to the Hoſpital of St. John of Jeruſalem; upon the impropriation whereof, there was made a perpetual vicarage to continue for ever, and endowed with part of the profits of the ſaid rectory, acknowledging the ſaid yearly penſion reſerved to the archdeacon of Leiceſter and his ſucceſſors, and payable out of the whole rectory and entirely out of all members thereof; which entire rectory, by the diſſolution, came to the crown, and ſince by ſeveral aſſurances conveyed to ſeveral perſons and their heirs in fee: And acknowledged, in his ſaid anſwer, ſo much thereof only as doth ariſe within the town of Rothley, whereof a part of Mountſorell is parcel, of the yearly value of £60, to be the inheritance of the ſaid defendant; for which the ſaid defendant offereth, and is content henceforth to pay his rateable part of the ſaid penſion of 53*s.* 4*d.* in regard to the value which other perſons in like ſort having other parcels of the ſaid rectory hold and enjoy; and deſiring that all the ſaid perſons may be equally charged therewith, and not the ſaid defendant only; as by the ſaid anſwer of the ſaid defendant more at large appeareth. Now, for as much as the Court conceiveth the offer of the ſaid defendant to be very reaſonable; therefore day is given to the complainant until the beginning of the next term, to ſhew cauſe why he ſhould not be ordered by this Court to take a rateable portion of the ſaid Mr. Babington accordingly, and to ſeek his remedy againſt the other owners thereof for the reſidue of the ſaid yearly penſion of 53*s.* 4*d.* due and payable to the complainant out of all the poſſeſſions of the whole rectory of Rothley aforeſaid."

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[1] From the original leaſe.

[2] From the original, with the ſeal of the biſhop well preſerved.

[3] See before under Mountſorell, p. 91; and the Appendix to the preſent Volume, p. 1130.

[4] The chapel of St. John the Baptiſt, at the North end of the town, and within the pariſh of Barrow. See p. 92.

[5] Sic.

[6] From the original inſtrument.

Adrian Babington, M. A. of Chriſt Church, Oxford, was ordained deacon Sept. 1, 1606, by Thomas Ravis biſhop of Glouceſter; was inſtituted to the rectory of Coſſington, Feb. 5, 1606-7, by biſhop Chaderton, on the reſignation of Dr. Zachary Babington, and on the preſentation "venerabilis viri Matthei Babington de Coſſington armigeri, veri & indubitati patroni[1];" inducted, April 30, 1607, by authority of John Chippingdale, LL. D. archdeacon of Leiceſter, commiſſary and official, by Hugh Roberts, vicar of Syſton, in the preſence of Matthew Babington, eſq. patron, Humphrey Babington, Thomas Babington, and many other witneſſes; inſtituted, by William Overton, biſhop of Lichfield and Coventry, to the prebend of Gaia Minor, in the church of Lichfield, Oct. 31[1], appointed chaplain to lord Stafford Nov. 28, and inſtituted to the vicarage of Rothley Dec. 14, 1608.

Jan. 21, 1610-11, the anſwer of Simon Eyton, gent. defendant to a bill of complaint of Adrian Babington in 1609, ſtates, "that he doth not know, nor hath ever credibly heard, that the chapel of Gaddeſbie was a chapel or member of the church of Rothley; but is, and time out of mind hath been, a pariſh-church entire and ſole of itſelf, and ſo hath always been reputed to be; and that Gaddeſby is a village or town, and a pariſh of itſelf, and no hamlet. He allows, however, that for 15 acres of land in Gaddeſby he had been accuſtomed to pay to the vicar of Rothley an annual penſion of 8*s.*"

Letter from Mr. Robert Blunt, rector of Walton, to Mr. Adrian Babington, rector of Coſſington.

"Good Mr. Babington; The parſonadg of Walton, as of Coſington (as your good uncle knoweth well by certayne records which I have heartofore ſhewed unto him), did ſometymes belong to the mannor of Loughborowe, and have been bought from the manor; in reſpect whereof my parſonag and the glebe is not of the Duchie: yet the tenant to a cottage erected ſome 40 yeares paſt upon the glebe hath bene much wronged by the ſtuards of the Duchie, who have conſtrayned them, rather of their willfull ignorance then otherwyſe, to have done ſervyce at the Duchie courte, contrarye to all equitie and lawe, becauſe the cottage is not upon the Duchie, as I can make good proofe unto your good ſelfe. Nowe for that you are a gentleman of better judgment in lawe, and of greater knowledg then any of them have bene by muche; lett me therefore be ſo much beholden unto you in ſo honeſt a cauſe, wherein the king is not wronged, nor your good ſelfe any waye diſparaged, but my poore tenante by your knowledg righted, to diſmiſſe him of ſuyte and ſervyce unto the Duchie court, which heartofore my tenants to the ſaid cottage have done, thoughe they had no reaſone to doe ſo. Thus, hoping of your kyndnes, do leave you to the Almightie's protection, wiſhing to you as to myſelfe, *regnum Dei & juſtitiam ejus.*

"Your ever aſſured, Robert Blunt.

"Walton, the 4th daye of Maye, 1614."

John Orme, B. A. was preſented to the vicarage of Rothley, by Matthew Babington, eſq. July 22, 1619.

William Staveley, M. A. was preſented to the rectory of Coſſington, Oct. 13, 1615, by Thomas Babington, eſq.; and was inducted to the vicarage of Rothley Jan. 14, 1625.

Viſitatio prima magiſtri Willielmi Staveley, clerici, in artibus magiſtri, vicarii de Rothlye, peculiaris & exempte juriſdictionis de Rothlie Temple, in com' Leiceſtrie, commiſſarii & officialis legitimè conſtituti, tenta in eccleſiâ de Rothlie predictâ, die Lune, ſecundo videlicet die menſis Octobris, anno Domini milleſimo ſexcenteſimo viceſimo ſexto, coram eodem commiſſario, in preſentiâ mei, Henrici Iremongere, notarii publici, ejuſdem juriſdictionis regiſtrarii legitimè aſſignati.

At this Viſitation (after a ſermon by Mr. Gooch) Mr. Staveley exhibited the letters patent by which he was appointed commiſſary and judge of the peculiar and exempt juriſdiction, took the oaths of ſupremacy, and entered on the execution of his office by adminiſtering the oaths of regiſter to Mr. Iremonger; after which, William Brandon made his perſonal appearance as apparitor of the court; in which the following among ſeveral other proceedings occur:

For the church of Rothley, Abraham Allen attended as curate; and Michael Stirſacre and Thomas Lewen were ſworn into the office of churchwardens.

For Mountſorell, Thomas Jarrett and Michael Boſſe were ſworn wardens.

For the church or chapel of Keame, Nathaniel Gooch attended as curate; and Thomas Gilford was ſingly ſworn warden; his colleague, Thomas Worthington, being *nuper de mortuis.*

For the chapel of Cawdwell cum Wykham, Thomas More appeared as curate; and Nicholas Spicke and Edward Caunt were ſworn wardens.

For the chapel of Gaddeſby, Thomas Thorpe appeared as curate; and Henry Neuton and William Beebye were ſworn wardens.

For the chapel of Wartnaby, Joſhua Spongue appeared as curate; and John Parre and Robert Wartnabye were ſworn wardens.

For the chapel of Grimſton, John Claxon appeared as curate; and Richard Adcocke and William Stevenſon were ſworn wardens.

At this Viſitation, the preceding wardens of Wartnaby preſented, "that there is no decent communion-table nor carpet for the ſame in the church, nor convenient pulpit; and that the church and the font are out of repair; likewiſe that the church-walls are decayed; and there want *Jewell's Works*, and *The Paraphraſe of Eraſmus' Works.*"—Which the new wardens having been cited to anſwer; they admitted, "that there is no decent communion-table, nor carpet for the ſame; and that the leads of the church are a little decayed; and that the pulpit is not very decent; and that they want the books above named."—Undè dominus monuit eos ad reparand' delicta predicta, & ad emend' libros predictos, citra proximam Viſitationem; & monuit eos ad tunc comparend' in hoc loco, ad certificandum ſuper premiſſis."

On the ſame day, it having been preſented that "the ſeats and roof of the chapel at Keame were out of repair;" it was certified that they had been properly repaired; and the complaint was diſmiſſed.

It having appeared "that the church of Rothley was in decay;" the wardens, who had been directed to repair it, this day certified that the repairs had been made.

Mr. Patchett, cited for *not kneeling* at the holy ſacrament, was admoniſhed as to his conduct in future.

John Wartnabye appeared, on the complaint of Joſhua Spongue, curate and fermour of Wartnaby; and admitted that 4½*d.* was due for the tithe of nine ſheep, and 2*d.* for the tithe of hemp.

Dec. 3, Mr. Patchett, being again cited, alledged, "That he is not yet perſuaded in his conſcience to receive the communion kneeling; but prayeth further time to be therein reſolved;" which was granted, till the next enſuing Viſitation.

Robert Remington of Mountſorell being preſented, "for abſence from divine ſervice during the time that the churchwardens have been in office;" it was alledged by his proctor, "that he was ſo lame that he could not travel; and, beſides, that he dared not go abroad, by fear to be taken upon execution."

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[1] From the original inſtrument.

Two perſons of Mountſorell were cited, "for a fame of incontinency;" two others, of Rothley, "for incontinency before marriage;" a woman at Rothley, and another at Cawdwell, for "diſhoneſt life," one for "having a child, not being married;" and three perſons at Gaddeſby, "for diſquieting the miniſter and the congregation in the time of divine ſervice."

Jan. 12, 1626-7, Thomas Muſton, of Grimſton, was cited, "for not receiving the Sacrament at Eaſter;" and John Adcocke and William Stevenſon, wardens, "for not preſenting the decays of the church-yard fence, and for not providing a cuſhion, and making a canopy or cover of wainſcot over the pulpit, in the church of Grimſton;" Edmund Noble and Richard Thrumpton of Wartnaby, "for not paying their offerings at Eaſter;" and Elizabeth Stiles, "for talking in the church in time of divine ſervice."

May 22, 1627, Thomas Neale and Elizabeth Neale, *alias* Reade, appearing before the commiſſary in Keame chapel, on a charge of "being married without licence, or banns of marriage three ſeveral days publiſhed;" it was alledged, that the marriage had been ſolemnized at Kinolton, co. Notts, by Mr. Robinſon, curate, in April 1626. But, on account of the informality, they were excommunicated, till they ſhould produce a certificate of the marriage, under the hand of the miniſter, at the next court to be held in Rothley church.

On the ſame day, complaint having been made againſt Thomas Woodcock and William Waddington, wardens of Keame, the commiſſary came "to view the decays and defects of reparation of Keame chapel, and the fences belonging to the church yard thereof, as alſo of providing things decent for the ſervice of God, and benefit of the pariſhioners, in the ſaid church;" and found, "that there wanteth a cuſhion for the preaching pulpit, and alſo a canopy or cover over the pulpit, and a door for the ſaid pulpit; and alſo that there wanteth a cover for the font." All which the wardens were directed forthwith to provide.

In Gaddeſby chapel, the commiſſary found that "there wanted a cuſhion for the preacher."

John Butler, of Gaddeſby, being preſented "for diſturbance at divine ſervice," denied "that he did any thing willingly to diſturb divine ſervice; but only came into the ſeat where Robert Archer, Everett Swift, and Hugh Clarke, do ſit, in which ſeat he the ſaid Butler had formerly ſat, and where he takes he had a right to ſit, and deſired to ſit down; but, finding the foreſaid parties unwilling that he ſhould ſit with them, the room being very ſtraight, he went quietly away, and ſat in another place; and of this he was ready to make oath." Whereupon the charge was diſmiſſed.

At Wartnaby, the wardens were directed to provide a new communion-table, and to amend the leads of the chapel, between this and Michaelmas next; and to certify thereupon, the Viſitation day after Michaelmas, in Rothley church; and likewiſe, by the ſame day, to get two ſufficient locks and keys for the cheſt in the church.

At Grimſton, Thomas Kilbye, one of the wardens, was directed to provide "a long cuſhion for the preacher, and a door for the pulpit."

Aug. 7, 1627, Robert Clerke of Grimſton was preſented, "for not chriſtening his child;" and George Patchett of Rothley was preſented, "for not having received the communion at his pariſh-church at Midſummer, Michaelmas, or Chriſtmas laſt;" and ſeveral were cited "for fame of incontinency."

At another Viſitation of Mr. Staveley, in Rothley church, Oct. 5, 1627, it appeared that the ſaid Mr. Staveley was then vicar, and Edward Poole curate, of Rothley; Nathaniel Gooch curate of Keame; William Boſſe curate of Cawdwell; Thomas Boſſe curate of Gaddeſby; Joſhua Spongue curate of Wartnaby; and John Claxon curate of Grimſton. And ſeveral preſentations were made, as at the former Viſitation.

The copie of the lettre to ſir John Lambe, concerning the juriſdiction, November 27th, 1634; with ſir John his anſwere thereunto.

"Noble Sir, I conceive it is not unknowne unto you, that it pleaſed my Lord's Grace of Canterbury, upon his viſitation, to inhibit the officiall and comiſſaries and regiſters of all the peculiar juriſdictions within the archdeaconry of Leiceſter to menyſter with mine of Rotheley (which extends but onely to that pariſhe), for excerſycinge any eccleſiaſticall authorite duringe that his viſitation; to which wee did with all reverence humblie ſubmitt; and, at the time of his Lordſhip's viſitation at Leiceſter, repaired thither to Mr. Doctor Ayllett, there viſitor for his Lordſhipp, to know whether, after his viſitation ended, my officiall of my juriſdiction might not, as formerly hee had done (with his Lordſhipp's favour) exerciſe his eccleſiaſticall authorite therein. Whereupon Mr. Doctor Ayllett tould mee, that my Lord's Grace was perſwaded that wee had not any juriſdiction, nor ought to uſe the authority thereof; and therefore his Lordſhipp's pleaſure was, they ſhould ſtand inhibited untill his Lordſhipp had ſeene, or might be ſatisfied, by what authorite wee hould them; and for my juriſdiction, Mr. Doctor Ayllett was pleaſed to give time to mee till towards the latter end of this tearme, to ſatisfie my Lord's Grace therein; and in the mean time, and in the preſence of Mr. Doctor Robinſon, Mr. Rueden, and Mr. Lake, promiſed mee that the miniſters and officers of my juriſdiction ſhoulde be noe farther troubled, nor any waie proceeded againſt: Yet, notwithſtandinge, they forbeare not to proceed againſt the miniſters and churchwardens of my juriſdiction, for not ſubmittinge to their juriſdiction, alleadging that it is by your direction; which I humbly pray you wil be pleaſed to take into your conſideration, and to write to the officers of the courte at Leiceſter, to forbeare their further proceedings againſt them until my Lord's Grace his pleaſure be further knowne therein, whome I hope I ſhall ſatisfie for my right to my juriſdiction, if before this time it be not done. Thus cravinge pardon for my bouldnes, and deſiringe your favour herein, I ſhall never faile to be,

Your ſervant to be comaunded, THO. BABINGTON."

"November 16, 1634."

"To the worſhipfull his much-reſpected friend, Mr. Thomas Babington, eſquier, at Rothely Temple.

"Sir, I received your letter; and I think you conceive it right, that all that pretend any peculiers were inhibited in his Grace's viſitation, and are not yet releaſed by his Grace; and that you appointed to give his Grace ſatiſfaction (touching the right of that which you claimed) ſome time this terme; which is a thing which he expecteth of you, and of all others in like caſe, and will ſuffer none to be governours in the Church (eſpecially where he hath viſited, and ſo the caſe lieth uppon him), except they can ſhew that it juſtly belongs to them. For my parte, I was not at the viſitation at Leiceſter; and I thinke the officers there do but purſue the comaundment which they received then. You ſhall do well, yf you have any power of eccleſiaſticall juriſdiction or exemption (which I confeſſe I underſtand not), to acquaint his Grace with yt, that he may receive ſatiſfaction therein, and graunt you his relaxation under ſeale; and then you ſhall not finde me difficult or troubleſome; for I hold it a thing of litle value, yet it may be of much conſequence (as his Grace well obſerveth); for, I can ſay of my owne experience, that in one pariſh, and no peculier neyther, where a lay fermor hath taken upon him to name curates, there hath bene ſuch a ſucceſſion of Puritan curates within theſe 20 yeares, that it hath engendered a greater breed of refractory unconformiſtes, then the third parte of the whole country hath done. I make no particular applications; but I note onely the generall inconvenience of what is there, and may be in any other the like, and the rather if the place be exempt, which they call a peculier. Thus, with my beſt love remembered, I reſt

Your pore frend to do you ſervice, JO. LAMBE.

"Doctors Commons, 22 Nov. 1634."

To Dr. William Laud, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, 1636.

"Maye it pleaſe your Grace,

"I underſtande by Thomas Babington, of Rothley Temple, in the county of Leiceſter, eſq. (a very neare kinſman to my ſonne ſir Thomas Cave), that he hath preferred two ſeverall petitions to your Grace for the releaſinge of the inhibition (att your Grace's viſitation att Leiceſter) graunted for reſtrayninge of the xerciſe of the peculier juriſdiction of Rotheley aforeſaid, his and his aunceſters auncyent inheritance, by graunte from ſome of his majeſty's progeniters ſince the diſſolution of the priory of St. Johne of Jeruſalem; to the which priory att and before the ſaid diſſolution, and before that order was to the Templers, it did belonge time out of minde, and hath beene conſtantly reſpectively exerciſed by his and theire commiſſaries, or officialls, or conſervators, for that peculier juriſdiction, and perſones quallifyed to exerciſe the ſame, in that behalfe deputed by them. The conſideration of the firſt of which petitions your Grace, the ſixt of May, 1635, referred to ſir John Lambe; and hee gave noe accompte to your Grace why it ſhoulde not be releaſed, after a yeare's deliberation thereupon. And the conſideration of the ſeconde petition your Grace referred, the nineteenth of Maye, 1636, to ſir Henry Martin, ſir John Lambe, Doctor Eden, and Doctor Ducke, or any three of them, to give an accompte concerninge the ſaid juriſdiction, and howe farr it was fitt for your Grace to graunt what thereby was required. And upon the ſeconde petition your Grace withall gave order that the miniſters and churchwardens there ſhoulde not be further troubled till the buſines might be hearde and ſettled; both which petitions ſir John Lambe had delivered unto him. And the ſaid referries, three att one time, and all fower at the laſt time (which was preſently after thend of the laſt tearme), mett, and hearde councell on my coſen Babington's parte; but ſtill the comiſſary of that peculier his exerciſe of the ſaid juriſdiction ſtands reſtrayned, and the miniſters and churchwardens there have beene ever ſince the ſaid referrence, and ſtill are, convented forth of the ſaid peculier, and troubled before ſir John Lambe, as comiſſary and official of the archdeaconry of Leiceſter his ſurrogates, although all of them knewe of the ſaid referrences preſently after the ſaid referrences made. Wherefore my moſt humble petition to your Grace is, that if the ſaid referrees have made a certificate, your Grace would be pleaſed to ſignify your pleaſure thereupon, that the ſaid buſines maye be ſetled, and the miniſters and inhabitants within the ſaid peculier maye be noe longer diſquieted nor drawne forth of the ſaid peculier, nor the inheritance of my kinſman intruded upon by ſir John Lambe or the archdeacon, under colour of your Grace's inhibition; but that the ſaid inhibition may att laſt be releaſed, and the comiſſarie of that peculier exerciſe the ſame againe. ALEXANDER CAVE."

A ſuit between the inhabitants of Rothley and Mountſorell in 1638 will be noticed hereafter[1].

Another exemplification of the endowment of the vicarage of Rothley, as ſtated in p. 959, was obtained from biſhop Williams, May 2, 1639.

"Memorand. Richard Maden, M. A. preſented as vicar to the pariſh church and vicarage of Rothley, with all rights, members, and perquiſites, thereunto belonging, by Matthew Babington, of Temple Rothley, eſq. lawful patron of the ſame, did enter, take quiet and peaceable poſſeſſion of the ſaid church, upon the 13th day of December, 1652, in the name of the poſſeſſion and right of the ſaid church, vicarage, and vicarage-houſe, with all thereunto belonging; which poſſeſſion was delivered by the ſaid patron himſelf. And the ſaid Mr. Maden took the ſaid poſſeſſion alſo by order of the Committee for plundered miniſters; which order the ſaid Mr. Maden read and publiſhed, together with the ſaid preſentation, in the preſence of us, whoſe names are here ſubſcribed.

Zachary Yeawarde; and 12 others.

"Memorand. That the above-mentioned Mr. Richard Maden did, upon the 20th day of Dec. 1652, at the vicarage-houſe of Rothley, demand poſſeſſion of the ſaid houſe, and all thereunto belonging, as pertaining to the vicarage of Rothley; and, being kept out of poſſeſſion there by ſuch as kept the houſe ſhut and finally kept poſſeſſion, the ſaid Mr. Maden did preſently dig up and carry away a turf of a cloſe belonging to the vicarage of Rothley, and adjoining to the ſaid vicarage-houſe, in the name of poſſeſſion thereof and all other things belonging to the ſaid vicarage, in the preſence of us whoſe names are here ſubſcribed. *William Staveley*; and 5 others."

Oct. 2, 1669, by deed under his hand and ſeal, Thomas Babington, eſq. of Rothley, appointed *George Savile*, notary public, to be "Regiſtrarius ſive Scriba peculiaris juriſdictionis de Rothley cum membris, cum omnibus feodis, vadiis, & proficuis, eidem officio ab antiquo debitis[2]."

The earlieſt Regiſter-book of Rothley begins in October 1562, and ends in 1634; a ſecond extends from 1635 to 1649; a third from 1653 to 1705. Theſe are all preſerved at the vicarage.

Peter Gym ſigns miniſter 1609; Francis Gibſon 1614;
William Howell 1615—1617;
Thomas Chadwyck curate 1617;
Joſhua Plaw miniſter 1624; Adrian Babington 1618;
John Orme 1636; Richard Maden, M. A. vicar 1652;
Sam. Daniel miniſter 1683, curate 1684, vicar 1691.

Matthew Babington and Elizabeth Lee married Jan. 17, 1574-5.

Mr. St. John Borrowe and Margaret Babington July 23, 1576.

William Danvers and Eliz. Babington Nov. 4, 1618.

John Whatton, eſq. and Katharine Babington, married Sept. 18, 1639.

Thomas ſon of Humphrey Babington buried Nov. 16, 1567; [and Eleanor his widow was buried at Coſſington, June 7, 1578.]

John Danvers, eſq. buried Auguſt 29, 1598.

Francis Danvers, eldeſt ſon of William Danvers of Rothley, gent. bapt. Oct. 9; buried Oct. 22, 1619.

Catharine Danvers, bapt. March 4, 1620-1.

The marriages from December 1653 to January 1657-8 are very regularly entered, and atteſted by the following different juſtices: William Danvers, Thomas Pochin, Thomas Brudnell, William Hartopp, William Hewett, John Goodman, William Bainbrigg, Thomas Beaumont, J. Billers (mayor of Leiceſter), George Martin, and Richard Ludnam.

Inſcription on a handſome monument of marble, juſt erected in the chapel of Rothley Temple:

"Sacred to the memory
of the Rev. Matthew Babington,
ſecond ſon of Thomas Babington, eſq.
and Lydia Babington his wife,
of Rothley Temple,
and Vicar of Rothley.
During the three laſt years of his life,
he ſuffered much from the loſs of a beloved wife,
and from the malady which had proved fatal to her,
a pulmonary conſumption;
and, after exhibiting a bright example of
Chriſtian virtue to his ſurviving friends,
he died at Liſbon, on May the 6th, 1796,
in the 35th year of his age;
humbly relying on Jeſus Chriſt his Saviour,
and with an hope full of immortality.
He left behind him one ſon, Matthew Drake Babington,
born on July 11th, 1788; and one daughter,
Elizabeth Babington, born on July 29th, 1791.

Quick heav'd his partner's labouring ſide,
He claſp'd her waſted frame.
"Thy will, O God, be done," he cried;
And bleſt his Saviour's name.
She ſank—Contagion touch'd his breaſt;
He felt her triumph won;
Again the Saviour's name he bleſt.
And cried, "Thy will be done."
"Why fear the path of pain to tread,
"Why ſhrink from thy decree,
"If thus my longing ſoul be led
"A ſhorter way to Thee?"

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[1] See the Additions and Corrections to Weſt Goſcote.

[2] From the original inſtrument.

SEILE, now commonly written SEALE,

and antiently *Scella*, *Sceala*, *Sceile*, *Shaile*, &c. is divided into two ſeveral townſhips, *Nether Seile* and *Over Seile*; and formerly contained ſeveral manors. The pariſh, including a large portion of Doniſthorpe, is bounded on the South by Stretton, Chilcot in Derbyſhire (but a chapelry to Clifton Camvile in Staffordſhire), and Clifton itſelf; on the Weſt by Clifton, Lullington, and Roſtlaſton (the two laſt in Derbyſhire); on the North by Greſley in Derbyſhire, and Aſhby Woulds in Leiceſterſhire; and on the Eaſt by Willeſley, thoſe parts of Doniſthorpe in Meaſham and Greſley pariſhes, and by Okethorpe, all in Derbyſhire. The hamlet of Boothorpe, partly in this pariſh, is disjoined from the reſt of Seile by the ſaid Aſhby Woulds. Seile conſtablewick and land-tax aſſeſſment extend beyond the pariſh, taking in parts both of Stretton and Appleby. Seile church is nearly ſix miles diſtant from Aſhby; three from Appleby; 20 from Leiceſter; and, in the eccleſiaſtical diviſion of the county, is within the deanry of Akeley.

"Nether Seile and Over Seile," ſays Mr. Burton, not quite correctly as to the bounds, "ſtand on the Weſtern borders of the county, and are encompaſſed round with Derbyſhire."

Seven ploughlands in Scella, which in the time of king Edward employed five ploughs, and were worth twenty ſhillings, were of the ſame value at the general ſurvey, when they were held by *Robert* under *Henry de Ferieres*. Four ſocmen, with two villans, had two ploughs; and there was a wood ſix furlongs long, and four broad. Six ploughlands in another Scela, which in the time of king Edward had employed three ploughs, and were valued at twenty ſhillings, were worth ſixty ſhillings at the general ſurvey, when they were alſo held by the ſame *Robert* under *Henry de Ferieres*. Three ploughs were in the demeſne; and twenty-one villans, with twelve bordars, had three ploughs. There were twelve acres of meadow; and a mill of five ſhillings value. The ſame Robert alſo held of Henry one ploughland in Bortrod, where one villan had one plough. In the time of king Edward it had been worth eight-pence; and at the ſurvey was worth four ſhillings [1].

Two ploughlands alſo in Sela, which in the time of king Edward had been valued at twelve pence, were worth five ſhillings at the general ſurvey, when they were held of the king by *Nigell de Albini*, and under him by *Hunfrid*. One plough was in the demeſne [2].

The whole of both lordſhips ſeems to have come afterwards to *William de Ferrariis* earl of *Derby*; under whoſe fee it occurs in 1240, about which time the Teſta de Nevill was compiled: for that record notices [3],

"In Scheles, dimidium feodum quod Willielmus de Rideware tenet de comite de Ferrariis.

In Parvâ Scheyl, dimidium feodum, quod abbas de Mirevall tenet de Willielmo de Meyſham, & ipſe de eodem comite.

In Bramcote [4], Neuton [4], & Durandeſtorp, dimidium feodum quod Willielmus de Bramcote tenet de Ricardo de Kanvill, & ipſe de eodem comite."

The manor of *NETHER SEALE*, called alſo *Great Seile* and *Church Seile*, belonged in the time of Henry I. and II. to a family which took their name from the town. *William de Seyl* atteſts Miravall foundation charter, in Monaſticon, vol. I. p. 830 [5]. The ſame (ſays T. Blore, citing Liber Niger, p. 219.) "tenuit 2 feod' mil', temp. Hen. I."

"*Ralph* de Seile held the ſame 12 Henry II." He, with the conſent of *William* earl *Ferrars*, ſold his mill at Seile, with four virgates of his demeſne land, to *Ralph* ſon of *William de Greſeley*, for 13 marks of ſilver.

"Will's comes de Ferrariis omnibus hominibus, &c. Sciatis quod Rad' de Seile vendidit Rad' de G'ſel, filio Willielmi, molendinum ſuum de Seile & IIIIor virgatas terre de dominio, pro XIII marcis argenti, ad tenendum de Rad' de Seile & heredibus ſuis, ſibi & heredibus ſuis, liberè & quietè ab omni ſervitio pro unis ocreis de cordvan', vel pro II ſol' per annum, in feodo & hereditate; & Rad' de Seile neque firmabit neque affidet alter' molendin' infra territor' de Seile, nec ipſe nec heredes ſui; & illud molendinum habet & habebit ſiwtam totam adeo plenariè quemadmodum haberet ſi Rad' de Seile teneret molendinum in manu ſuâ; & ſi aliquis hominum Rad' de Seile fortè capiatur eundo ad alt̄m molend', Rad' de G'ſel' habebit molturam, & Rad' de Seile forisfactum; & Rad' de G'ſel' & homines ſui capient quicquid neccūm fuerit molendino & arſure ſue & aiſiamento ſuo, per oſtenſionem foreſtarii, in boſco Rad' de Seile, ubicunque Rad' de Seile capiet ad opus ſuum; & de predictâ tenurâ Rad' de G'ſel' hab' curiam ſuam & omnes eaſdem libertates quas Rad' de Seile ibid' habuit, cum omnibus operationibus quas Rad' de Seile ibid' habuit. Hoc factum fuit coram me & totâ curiâ meâ, per conceſſionem meam, & per requiſitionem Rad' de Seile; & Rad' de G'ſel' dedit mihi pro recognitione conceſſionis unum anulum auri. Teſt'; Ricardo Calcun abbate Sancti Petri ſuper Dinam, & Rob' priore de Kineldwurd, & Willielmo de Calewich, & magiſtro Ricardo de Sallaw, Rob' de Piry dap', Willielmo de G'ſel' & Rob' filio ſuo, & Henrico & Willielmo, Rob' fil' Walk', Henrico & Petro, Waltero de Sumervillâ, Ricardo de Curcun & Rob' filio ſuo, Waltero de Montgomeri & Rad' fratre ſuo, & Rad' filio Rad' de Montegom', Reinado de G'ſel', Humfrido de Tokâ, Rob' del Bec, Rob' filio Rad', Rad' fil' Ernaldi, Haraldo de Lecâ, David de Stantonâ, Geralin de Curcun, G. de Bakepuz, Johanne de Willintonâ, Rad' de Caldwellâ, & David' filio ſuo, Aluredo de Cumbrai, Simone de Tuſchet, Rad' filio Ghermundi & Willielmo filio ſuo, & Rogero de Strettonâ, Johanne de Suliâ, & Willielmo filio Herberti, Thomâ filio Rad', Thomâ de Piry, Rad' Feone, Willielmo de Dun, Rob' filio H'ngi, & Colſwano coco & Anſ' filio ſuo, Godefrido, Roberto M'ghi, G. de Camerâ & Rob' homine ſuo, Reinald' de Sancto Albano, & Wald' de Wineſhullâ, & Rob' de Ferr', & Rogero capellano, & Willielmo decano de Tatenhul, & Rad' de Brei[dſhalle], & Rogero canonico Lincoln', & Johanne de Liſvis, & aliis pluribus, ſcil' Rob' Grim, & Luciano de Seile, & Alano, & Willielmo filio Rogeri, & multis aliis."

A large thick ſeal; the earl on horſeback:

"SIGILLVM WILLIELMI COMITIS DE FERRARIIS [6]."

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[1] "Robertus tenet Scellam de H[enrico de Ferieres]. Ibi ſunt 7 carucatæ terræ. Tempore Regis Edwardi erant ibi 5 carucæ. Ibi 4 ſochmanni, cum 2 villanis, habent 2 carucas. Silva 6 quarentenarum longitudinis, & 4 quarentenarum latitudinis. Valuit, & valet, 20 ſolidos.—Idem tenet de H. aliam Scelam. Ibi ſunt 6 carucatæ terræ. T. R. E. erant ibi 3 carucæ. In dominico ſunt 3 carucæ; & 21 villani, cum 12 bordariis, habent 3 carucas. Ibi molinum de 5 ſolidis, & 12 acræ prati. Valuit 20 ſolidos, modo 60 ſolidos. Idem tenet de H. 1 carucatam terre in Bortrod. Ibi unus villanus habet unam carucam. Valuit 8 denarios; modò 4 ſolidos." Domeſday, fol. 233. b. 1.

[2] "Nigellus de Albini tenet de Rege in Selâ 2 carucatas terre, & Hunfridus de eo. Ibi 1 caruca in dominico eſt. Valuit 12 denarios; modò 5 ſolidos." Ibid. fol. 236. a. 1.

[3] Vol. I. p. lii.

[4] In Warwickſhire (both Bramcote and Newton).

[5] Miravall foundation Dugdale makes to be in 1148: it was certainly in the time of biſhop Clinton, who died 1149. The confirmatory charter to Tutbury by the ſame junior Robert earl Ferrars the Miravall founder, which was ſomewhat later, being directed to Clinton's ſucceſſor (I. Monaſticon, 354-5.) among the gifts of his "homines & fideles," recites that "Robertus filius Widelini dedit duas partes decimarum dominii ſui de Sceyle." Was this Robert, perchance, one of the ſame family de Seyl? The name "Widelini" ſounds rather oddly, and might be miſ-read, one is ready to think, for "Willelmi." A different William de Seila ſeemingly, "cognatus Luciani," atteſts the ſecond of Radulph junior's deeds, printed in p. *980.

[6] Plate CXXXIII. fig. 1.

Radulph de Greſele, or de Hethre (as indorſed by the monks), gives one carucate in Seile to Mirevall. Broken ſeal; man on foot, ſword drawn, and ſhield.

Radulph de Seile confirms that gift, by conſent of William earl Ferrars, and of Radulph his heir, and releaſes the 2*s.* rent paid by Radulph de Greſele. For ſoul's health of ſelf, his heirs, and his lord Robert earl de Ferrariis.

Robert biſhop of Lincoln confirms to Mirevall 120 acres, with wood, meadow, paſture, and common of paſture, of the gift of Radulph de Seile.

"Sciant tam preſentes quam futuri, Rad' de Seile, conceſſione Rad' filii ſui, dediſſe Willielmo Noreis unam virgatam terre, pro hominio & ſervitio ſuo, liberam & quietam ab omni ſervitio, & Wlſene uxori predicti Willielmi, tenendam de predicto Rad' & heredibus ſuis, ſibi & heredibus ſuis, liberè & quietè, ſcilicet de pannagio & de filiabus (N. B.) & de omnibus conſuetudinibus domino pertinentibus. Dum predicta Wlſene domino ſervierit, liberè & quietè pro ſervitio ſuo predictam terram poſſidebunt; & quum predicta Wlſene ampliùs domino non ſervierit, ſponſus ſuus & heredes illorum annuatim xiiđ. pro omni ſervitio reddent. Hiis teſt'; Willielmo *preſbitero* de Seile, Willielmo *perſonâ*, Luciano, Will' fil' Rog' de Durandeſthorp, Will' de Ederichale, Rog' de Stretunâ & Willielmo fil' ſuo, Rad' cantore de Seile, Alano, Goim'o, Turſtino & Adam filio ſuo, Rog' fil' Anſchetilli & Andreo ſuo fratre, Will' Buche, Walerando de Apelbi & Rob' ſuo fil' & Ric' ſuo nepote, & Matheo, Walerando de Childecote & Johannne ſuo fratre, Rob' fil' Rog' de Seile, & multis aliis. Terminus ÷ (put in ſome very old deeds for "eſt") reddendi cenſum prenominatum viđ. ad feſt' Purificationis Sancte Marie, & viđ. ad feſt' Sancti Michaelis[1]."

Ralph de Seile, ſon and heir of the former, made many grants to the abbey of Merevale by deed. One is thus given by Burton: "Radulphus filius Radulphi de Seilâ omnibus hominibus ſuis, Francis & Anglis, ſalutem. Sciatis me dediſſe eccleſie & Beate Marie de Miravall, pro ſalute animarum patris mei & matris mee Anneis de Oiley, quandam terram in Scheile, &c. Teſtibus; Herveo de Ocle, Adâ de Wethelesberge, Adâ & Roberto filiis ejus, Roberto de Haſtinges, Ankitello filio Walteri, [Willielmo[2]] de Bartune, Willielmo Norreis, Roberto filio Wallerani de Appleby. Dated 1181." His ſeal, the picture of a man armed on horſeback, holding in his right hand a ſword, in his left a ſhield, wherein was a carbuncle of eight ſtaves noué and fleuretté, circumſcribed, SIGILLVM RADVLFI FILII RADVLPHI DE SEILA; fig. 2.

Univerſis ſancte matris, &c. Ego Rad' filius & heres Rad' de Seilâ dedi, &c. Deo & Sancte Marie de Miravalle, & fratribus Grangie de Seilâ, in perpetuam eleemoſynam, omnem libertatem in boſco meo de Seila, tenendam & habendam de me & omnibus heredibus meis abſque omni vexatione & querelâ in perpetuum, ad capiendum, videlicet, per totum boſcum, tam de viridi boſco quam de veteri, de groſſo & de gracili, ſtando aut jacendo, cum unâ redâ aut cum bobus trahere ter aut quater omnibus diebus & ſingulis diebus, tam per hyemem quam per eſtatem, ad ignem & ad cetera aiſiamenta predictorum fratrum & preſcripte Grangie. Conceſſi item & confirmavi Deo & Sancte Marie & prenominatis fratribus libertatem paſture per totum boſcum tam bobus quam vaccis & equis ejuſdem Grangie. Iſtam libertatem, &c. dedi, &c. pro animâ patris mei & matris mee, & pro ſalute anime mee, & omnium, &c. Hiis teſtibus; Willielmo de Stretton, Willielmo de T're, Rad' Morcoc, Jacobo Drake, Rodb' Coppe, Adam de Weolebrge, Rodb' de Ruvre, & Rad' filio ejus, Will' de Seilâ cognato Luciani, Thomâ Bretun de Drait', & multis aliis."

"Rad' filius Rad' de Seile ſalutem. Sciant omnes tum futuri quam preſentes me dediſſe & hâc cartâ meâ confirmâſſe Deo & Sancte Marie & conventui de Miravalle unam virgatam terre de dominio meo in perpetuam elemoſinam, liberam & quietam ab omnibus ſecularibus ſervitiis, de me & omnibus heredibus meis liberè & quietè in perpetuum tenendam. Hanc virgatam terre tenuit Alanus de patre meo antiquitùs. Et hanc donationem conceſſi predicto conventui pro animâ Rad' patris mei & pro animâ Anneis matris mee & pro animâ Rodb' comitis de Fer', & pro animâ meâ & omnium dominorum & parentum meorum. Preterea eidem conventui conceſſi, &c. tres virgatas terre quas preſcriptus Alanus tenuit de dominio patris mei & meo antiquitùs, tenendas de me & heredibus meis in feudam firmam in perpetuum, ſcil' pro omnibus ſecularibus ſervitiis ſingulis annis pro ſingulis virgatis xii nummos, reddendos tantummodò tranſacto tamen termino xii annorum, in quorum quidem initio totam firmam pre manibus accepi & habui pro voluntate meâ tam in equis quam in nummis & aliis rebus, termino conventionis incipiente anno Incarnationis Domini mill'o centeſimo lxxxi°. Hujus carte teſtes ſunt iſti, Willielmus miles d'Ovillâ & Gillebertus frater ejus."

A ſimilar grant, "pro animabus patris mei Rad' & matris mee Anneis de Oilli, &c." of a virgate, que fuit Radulfi cantoris, very much like that of which Burton gives an extract (only this is not dated), having the ſame witneſſes, and additional ones. "Sunt iſti teſtes, Herveius de Ocle, & Herveius & Alanus filii ejus, Adam de Wetheleſbergâ & Adam & Rob' filii ejus, Rob' de Ruvra & Radulf & Reinald filii ejus, Goiſmer, Willielmus de Strettunâ, Rogerus filius Aſketilli, Willielm' Buche, Aſketilli filius Walt', Will' de Bartunâ, Rob' de Haſtinges, Adam filius Turſtani, Will' de Turre, Radulf filius Willielmi Norreis, Robertus filius Waleranni de Happelbi."

Of the grants by Radulphus junior to Miravall there are in all 12, the laſt of which recapitulates moſt of them, and confirms them in general, firſt his own, then his father's; and proceeds, "Dedi etiam eidem eccleſie brueriam ad Rukedich, & portionem quandam terre que jacet ante hoſtium domus ovium ſuarum, & aliam portionem terre parvulam que fuit Rodberti Buriond, que ſita eſt juxta Meres[3]. Preterea dedi, &c. totum pratum meum de dominio meo de Seilâ & pratum de Fulleſlokh[3], & pratum de Culurewellemor[3], abſque omni querelâ, &c. Teſtibus; Symeone preſbytero de Sepe (elſewhere ſacerdote de Xepeiâ), Walkelino de Maneceſtre & filiis ejus Waltero & Willielmo, Rodberto de Ruvre & filiis ejus Radulfo & Regin', Poer' (de Witenton) & filio ejus Serlone, Henrico de Caili, Adam clerico fratre uxoris Walkelini de Maneceſtre, Willielmo filio Ricardi de Carletun, Rodberto le Megre." Seals remain, perfect or broken, to nearly all Rad' junior's deeds. They are very large, and anſwer to Burton's deſcription, only that his carbuncle, &c. ſeems little more than an umbo.

"Willielmus fil' Rogeri de Strettonâ & Anneis uxor" give to Miravalle a toft, "quam Rad' juvenior dedit preſcripte Anneis ſorori ſue poſt mortem Rad' ſenioris, patris videlicet Rad' junioris & Anneis. Cartam iſtam optulit Anneis ſuper altare Sancte Marie in eccleſiâ de Seilâ majore. Et ego Willielmus poſtea ſuper altare Sancte Marie de Miravalle. Teſtes ſunt iſti, Goiſmerus, Rad' Cokin, Rodb' de Haſtinc, Hugo de Templo, Henricus fab' de Hoſpit', Johannes filius Godberti, G', Rad' filius Goiſm', Alan' de Hoſpit', Adam, Rog' filius Hugonis de Templo, Anketill' pater Rogeri."

"Anneis filia Rad' de Seile, & heres[4] illius, aſſenſu & bonâ voluntate Willielmi ſponſi," confirms to Miravalle and the monks there, all they had in Seile "ad Paſcha octavo anno regis Ric'. Teſtibus; Will' de Ridw', Will' de Brai, Hug' decan', Ric' de Curcun, Ric' de Vernun, Will' perſonâ, Walt' cleric' de Sumervillâ, Adam de Weoleſb'ge, Will' cleric' de Moleburne."

Conſtantia filia Rad' de Seile confirms to Miravalle her father's and brother's grants in Seile. Teſtibus; Gilleberto vicecom', &c.[5]

Ralph de Seile, junior, after his above grants, as ſeems, ſold the manor of Seile to *William* earl *Ferrars*. By the above deed of his ſiſter Agnes, he ſeems dead 8 Ric. I. In this ſame year, William de Rydeware, of Rydeware Hamſtall, co. Stafford (who bare Azure, a ſpread eagle Argent; a chief Vaire, Or and Gules; fig. 3; which chief he took from the arms of *William de Ferrariis* earl of *Derby*, his chief lord, to whom, and to his father earl Ferrars, he was ſeneſchal), appears to have gained a footing in the vicinity, probably in the manor, or pariſh at leaſt.

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[1] All from the originals in poſſeſſion of the rev. William Greſley at Seile. [2] Omitted by Burton. [3] Two of theſe the uſual names at this day; the third remaining in Fi-*lows* lane, with a tumulus or two cloſe by. See p. 983*, col. 1. [4] This implies that her brother Radulph junior was now dead, 8 Richard I. [5] All from Seile, originals.

"Hec eſt conventio facta in comitatu Leyc', die Mart' prox' ante feſtum Sancti Laurencii, 8° anno regni regis Ricardi, coram Willielmo Daubeny tunc vic', & Gilberto de Segrave, & ceteris baronibus de comitatu, inter Willielm' de Ridwar, & Alex' fil' Jordani de Durandeſthorp; ſcilicet, quod predictus Alex' vendidit & quietclam' predicto Willielmo de Ridware, & hered' ſuis, de ſe & hered' ſuis, octo virg' terre cum pertin' in Durandeſthorp, id eſt, totum quod habuit in Durandeſthorp, pro tribus marc' argenti. Hiis teſtibus; Radulpho de Martivaus tunc ſeneſch' com' Leyc', Thomâ de Eſtleyeâ, Achard de Sprokeſtonâ, Ernaldo de Bartonâ, Willielmo de Charneles, Willielmo Wardâ, Willielmo de Strettonâ, Radulpho de Edeinghalle, & multis aliis [1]."

The deed No. 4. of the Seile Chartulary is a grant of the ſame quantity, 8 virgates, in Durandeſthorp, to the ſame perſon, from Bertram de Caldon. This Bertram, fil' Willielmi filii Radulphi, gave to Burton abbey [2] a toft of 7 acres in Caldon, which is a townſhip cloſely bordering on Alveton Caſtle, the ſeat of Verdon's Staffordſhire barony; and from this circumſtance, and that of a grant, in the Greſley Chartulary, by Bertram fil' Willielmi, "Waltero de Fentone cognato meo, in Angodeſthorpe," I take this Bertram to be a Verdon, and poſſibly the ſame who granted the chartre de Hoſgodethorpe [3]; though there is certainly a contrary probability of this laſt grantor being the Bertram, huſband (or father) to the foundreſs of Gracedieu, and made ſon of Norman de Verdon.

"Hec eſt finalis concordia facta in curiâ domini regis apud Weſtm', a die Sancte Trinitatis in xv dies, anno regni regis Johannis tertio, coram G' fil' Petri, Ric' de Her', Johanne de Geſtling, Henr' de Wecheton, Godefr' de Inſul', Waltero de Creping, juſtic', & aliis baronibus domini regis tunc ibi preſentibus, int' Willielm' comit' de Ferr' petent', per Willielm' de Rydewar poſitum loco ſuo ad lucrandum vel perdend', & Radulphum Grym tenentem, de duabus virgat' terre & de xv acr' boſci cum pertinent' in Sheile, unde placit' fuit inter eos in prefat' cur'; ſcilicet, quod predictus com' recognovit & conceſſit totam predict' terram & boſcum cum pertin' eſſe jus ipſius Radulphi, tenend' de ſe & heredibus ſuis in perpetuum per liberum ſervit' duor' ſolid' per annum pro omni ſervitio, reddend' ad duos terminos anni, ſcilicet, ad feſt' Sancti Mich' xii den', & ad Annunc' Beate Marie xii den' [4]."

In the above fine, William, created earl of Derby 1199, is ſtill ſtyled, even in a law proceeding, only comes de Ferrariis, and certainly ſeems to have not yet re-granted "totam terram Radulphi de Scheyle," to Rydewar then his attorney.

Carta originalis de manerio de Sceyle [5].

"Willielmus de Ferrariis comes Derbeye, omnibus hominibus ſuis & amicis, Franc', &c. Sciat' me dediſſe, &c. Willielmo de Rydwar', pro homag', &c. totam terram Radulphi de Scheyle, liberam & quietam ab omni ſervicio, &c. ſicuti Radulphus liberiùs, &c. except' ſervic' tenementi Luciani, quod teneo in manu meâ, ad tenend' de me, &c. per ſervicium dimid' militis. Hiis teſtibus; Roberto filio Walkelini, Johannes de Rochlvill' [6], Henr' filio Walkelini, Roberto filio ejus, Petro filio Walkelini, Roberto de Ferr', Henr' de Ferr', Rogero de Sumervill, Jordano de Toke, Henrico fil' Sewalli, Gilberto de Boſchevill', Willielmo de Sancto Leodegar', & multis aliis."

In the above deed, the earl is called Willielmus de Ferrariis "comes Derbeye," though the language of Agnes, in her quit-claim (No. 12), is "quam terram Willielmus comes de Ferrariis, fil' prefati Willielmi comit' de Ferr', dedit Willielmo de Rydware." So that no certain chronological inference can be made from the ſtyle, "comes de Ferrar'." We find in No. 67, "teſt' Galfr' de Greſele tunc ſeneſcall' comitis de Ferr'," above 30 years probably after the creation to the earldom of Derby, Greſele appearing to be ſeneſchal ſubſequently to Rad' fil' Nicholas, who was ſo about 1218—20, and continued ſo 1230 and 1232 circiter, Greſele then "conſtabular' de Peco [7]," and placed ſecond to the ſeneſchal. So "Hugo de Menill ſeneſcall' domini comitis de Ferrariis" teſt' cart' Henrici le Foun de Iveley [8]; and Menill was ſeneſchal as late as 1253 [9].

"Hec eſt finalis concord' facta in curiâ domini regis apud Wygorn', die Mercur' prox' poſt Aſſumptionem Beate Marie, anno regni regis Johannis ſexto, coram H' de Well' archidiac', Symone de Pateſhull, magiſtro Radulpho de Stok, Roberto Marmiun, Jacob' de Potn', J' de Well' juſtic', & aliis fidelibus domini reg' ibi tunc preſentibus, inter Angnetam filiam Radulphi de Scheyl, petent', & Willielm' de Rydewar tenent', de dimid' hydatâ terre cum pertin' in Scheyle, unde placitum fuit, &c. ſcilicet, quod predicta Agnes remiſit & quietum clamav' totum jus & clam' ſuum quod ipſa habuit in prefatâ dimid' hydatâ terre cum pertin' prefato Willielmo & heredibus ſuis, in perpetuum. Et pro hâc quietâ clam', fine, & comordiâ, predictus Willielmus dedit predicte Angneti tres marcas argenti [10]."

In 1200, "Inquiſitio facta fuit per legales milites & probos homines de viſn' de Seile, quod communia boſcâ de Seile pertinuit ad eccleſiam de Seile, die quo Radulphus Seile vendidit boſcum illud Stephano de Bellocampo, & quod communia boſci illius debet de jure pertinere ad eccleſiam de Seile [11]."

The Knights Hoſpitallers held in Seile two ſhillings a year, "de eleemoſinâ Radulfi de Seile [12]."

The Templars too had not only lands in Seile, but a ſeignory and court; in which, ſays Dugdale [13] (ex ipſo autogr. in Bibl. Cotton.), had been "a ſute betwixt Raphe Buche and Roger Fitz Hugh" (fil' Hugonis de Templo; both of them *paſſim* in the Seile originals). And a fine levied of the lands was confirmed by William de Ridware, chief lord, and recorded in the court of William earl of Derby at Tutbury.

Precedently to the ſaid fine of Aſſumpt. 6 Joh. (15 Aug. 1204,) muſt have been executed, as above ſtated in note 10, the two quit-claims [14] of Will' fil' Rogeri de Strettone & Agnes his wife, filia Radulphi de Scheyle; by the firſt of which they give up to William de Rydewar, *inter alia*, the fourth part of a virgate coming to them from the land of the Templars, recovered by the ſaid William de Rydewar from the ſame Templars in Scheyl; and by the ſecond, "partem que nos contingebat de ſervic' Galfr' Salvagii, ſcilicet, tres ſolid' quas ipſe Galfr' reddit pro tenemento de feud' Radulphi de Scheyle, & partem noſtram de duobus ſolid' quos Stephan' de Bello Campo reddit pro boſco quod tenet de eod' feodo, & partem noſtram de duobus ſolid' quos canonici de Greſeleye reddunt pro molend' de Scheyle, & partem noſtram de calcaribus que Willielmus de Gamvill' reddit pro boſco quod tenet de eodem feudo, & Radulphum Buche & terram ſuam & ſervic' ſuum, & partem noſtram de adquiſitione quam nos & ipſe facere poterimus de tenemento quod fratres Hoſpital' Jeruſalem tenent de eod' feudo. Pro hâc autem quietclam' dedit nobis predictus Willielmus de Rydewar duas marcas argenti. Hiis teſtibus; Willielmo clerico de Scheyl, Galfr' Salvano, Willielmo de Melburne, Waltero de Durandeſtorp, Radulpho de Edeinghalle, Ricardo fil' Gilberti, & multis aliis."

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[1] Rydeware Chartulary, belonging to Mr. Greſley; the deed immediately following N° 48. See much of the moſt curious parts of this Chartulary, at large, pp. 999—1007.

[2] Chetwynd, from Burton Regiſter.

[3] See this charter in p. 1095*.

[4] Concord. following N° 134 in Rydew. Chartul.

[5] Rydew. Chartul. N° 3.

[6] Q. mis-written for Boſchevill?

[7] Rydeware Chartulary, N° 58. Which deed, from its mention of earl Ferrars's foreſters near Dieulacreſſe abbey, co. Stafford, ſeems poſterior to his ſucceſſion, 1232, to Ranulph earl of Cheſter's eſtate in thoſe parts. Deeds, 1221 and 1230, in p. *982.

[8] Seile orig.

[9] Rydeware Chartulary, N° 119. Even Prince Edmund, in 1279, (ſee p. 985*, col. 2.) is ſtyled "Comes de Ferrer."

[10] Rydeware Chartul. N° 48. At this period Rydeware was become lord of Seile; for Agnes is here ſole plaintiff; and Rydeware appears lord before her huſband's death, by three quit-claims from him and her jointly, N° 10, and N° 11 twice over, (the two firſt of them after-ſtated in this page.)

[11] Placita de anno 2 Regis Johannis de diverſis Rotulis in Receptu Scaccarii, Rot. 8. in dorſo.

[12] Dugdale, Mon. Angl. vol. II. p. 527.

[13] Orig. Jur. p. 94.

[14] Rydeware Chartulary, N° 10, 11.

Of the lands thus appearing held of the fee of Rad' de Scheyle, the firſt-named portion, belonging to the Salvages, lords of Newton Regis near adjoining, in Warwickſhire, ſeems to have been ſoon after confirmed to the priory of St. Thomas near Stafford by Galfrid ſon of Galfrid le Salvage, being the donation of his father Galfrid, "de totâ terrâ ſuâ quam habuit in Duranteſthorp [1]." Yet we ſhall ſee, in 4° Edw. III. not only the prior, but Herthul, heir to Salvage, holding each 4 virgates in the lordſhip of Seile.

The next portion, held by Stephen de Bello Campo, may be illuſtrated by the following remarkable deeds of his ſiſters, and of his nephew Fitz-Warin; with grants of the earl of Cheſter and others to the Segraves [2].

"Ego Iſolda de Bello Campo conceſſi, &c. coram domino H. rege Anglie fil' regis Johannis, Stephano de Segrave, & heredibus ſuis, totam terram & tenementum in Cotes, cum omnibus pertinenciis, &c. quod mihi contingebat de hereditate que fuit Stephani de Bello Campo fratris mei in eadem villâ, tenend' & habend', &c. de domino rege & heredibus ſuis, vel de quo dominus rex ſervicium predicti tenementi dedit. Pro hac conceſſione, &c. dedit 20 marcas argenti. Hiis teſtibus; domino R. Ciceſtren' epiſcopo, domini regis cancellar', dominis R. Dunholm' & J. Bathon' epiſcopis, domino W. Carleol' epiſcopo, domini regis theſaur', Hugone de Nevill, Rad' de Trublevill, Henr' de Braibroc, Radulpho Gernu', Ricardo Duket, Raun' le Breton, Hugone le Deſpenſer, Roberto de Lexentō, Barthol' Peche, & aliis. The like grant from Radulfus de Arderne, de voluntate & conſenſu Aline uxoris." Seal rather defaced; but, pretty plainly, a feſs, field chequy or undé. Theſe, by Dugdale's Baronage, vol. I. p. 672. a. were in 13 Henry III.

"Ego Willielmus filius Warini de Upton, conceſſi, &c. Stephano de Segrave, & heredibus ſuis, omne jus, &c. in villâ de Cotes, quam idem Stephanus tenet de domino rege de conceſſione & voluntate heredum Stephani de Bello Campo, ſororum ſcilicet ipſius Stephani, ſcilicet, Iſolde, Matillidis, Aline, & Idone, amitarum mearum. Teſtibus; Waltero de Beſeboſt, Ricardo abbate de Hales, Waltero de Bello Campo, Eudone de Bello Campo, Waltero fil' Radulphi de Hunſtaneſcote, Oſberto de Abbetoft, Roberto Pipard, Willielmo de Brimareton, Willielmo Eghe, Johanne de Baiocis, Adâ fil' Roberti de Trokemareſton, Hugone le Poyer, & aliis [3]."

"Rannulphus comes Ceſtr' & Lincoln' omnibus, &c. Relaxavi & quiet' clamavi domino Stephano de Sedgrava, & heredibus ſuis, omnes ſectas quas ipſi & homines ſui de Bretteby, Roſtlaveſton, & de Cotes, facere debuerunt & ſolebant ad wapentaca mea de Rapendon & Greſl'. Teſtibus; Willielmo de Vernon juſtic' Ceſtr', Willielmo de Cantelup, Fulcone filio Warin', Baldw' de Ver', Radulph de Bray, Johanne de Atyâ, Ricardo de Birun, Waltero de Byſebot, Ricardo de Vernon, Ricardo de Arden, Johanne clerico, & aliis [3]."

Grants in Roſtlaveſton to the ſaid Stephen, and to a Gilbert de Segrave, from Roger de Mohaut, or Montealto, ſeneſchal of Cheſter, Robert Maulovel de Roſtlaveſton (Rob' fil' Stephani Maulovel a witneſs), and from others; and in Scheyle and vicinity to dominus Nicholaus grandſon of Stephen, and dominus Johannes ſon and heir of Nicholaus. A ſhield of arms of Nicholaus ſeems incloſed between two ſmall ones; at leaſt one is plain, charged with a croſs. Another (as obſerved by Burton [4]) of John is between two garbs. "S' JOHANNIS DE SEGRAVE."

"Will' de Wav'e abb' de Miravalle & convent' remiſerunt domino Nicholao de Segrave communiam paſture in Grymiſwode & Rothlaſtonewode. Pro quâ remiſſione dominus Nich', de aſſenſu domini Johannis filii ſui & heredis, conceſſit 4 acr' boſci ſui vocat' le Hautboys in Scheyle propinquiores parco abbatis & convent' de Magnâ Scheyle per perticatam 16 pedum & dimidii. Etiam quod includere poſſint placiam terre inter parcum domini Nicholai de Cotes & parcum abbatis. Teſtibus; domino Galfrido de Greſele, Roberto de la Warde, Theobaldo de Nevyle, militibus, domino Hug' de Kave, tunc rectore eccleſie de Clyfton, Waltero de Stretton, Galfrido de Stretton in Clyfton, Radulpho Wychard de Scheyle, & aliis." Seal of dominus Nicholaus gone; that of John perfect, as before mentioned.

Hence it appears the abbot had a park in Seile, very near to the Segrave park of Cotes, ſtill called Coton park (though long incloſed), and adjoining Seile wood; but in the pariſh of Roſtlaſton, co. Derby.

Seile mill, we find above, was in the hands of the canons of Greſeley, in no long time after Rad. de Greſeley's purchaſe of it.

Ralph Buche, it appears by grants both of Ralph de Seile and Agnes, had been, like his father William, an object of favour. His ſervice is now, with the others in the above quit-claim of William and Agnes, transferred to Rydeware.

Walter de Ridware, ſecond ſon of *William*, but preferred by his father in Seile, conformably with the purport of an obſcure and imperfect deed in Erdeſwic's Staffordſhire, article *Ridware*, gave to Miravall paſture in all his Clifton and Cotes woods, and quitted all demands, "de purpreſturis & rebus aliis factis uſque ad Paſcha proximum poſt captionem caſtelli de Bitham, anno 1221." He alſo releaſed to *Ralph* abbot of *Mirawalle* "totum jus quod habui in ſex acris et dimidiâ acrâ prati in prato quod dicitur Vuer medowe in Magnâ Scheyle, anno 1230. Teſtibus; Radulpho filio Nicholai tunc ſeneſcallo domini comitis Derbie, Rogero de Rideware, & Rob' parſonâ de Riddewar', Jacobo de Sibeſdeſdon, Roberto de Grendon, Nicholao de Norton, Willielmo Cungeſton, Joh' Morel, Adâ parſonâ de Overton:" and in the latter deed are added "Rob' Selveyn, Henr' Bug', & multis aliis." Seal, the ſpread eagle with the chief, as in his father's arms; SIGILLV' WALTERI DE RIDEWARE. A leaſe for 12 years by the ſame Walter runs, "Hec conventio eſt primo hokeday poſt conſecrationem archiepiſcopi Edmundi de Abbadone" (Abendon), i. e. 1235 [5].

Of Walter's age are the following "grants; or the firſt of them perhaps a little older."

"Lucianus de Deſerto dedi, &c. abbacie de Mirevalle, & monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, ad domum infirmorum ſecularium, pro ſalute anime mee & Luciani ſeni's avi mei, & omnium anteceſſorum, &c. totum pratum meum quod habui ſuper aquam que vocatur Meis, ſub Magnâ Seylâ. Hiis teſtibus; Willielmo perſonâ de Seyla, Roberto de Appelbi, Walt' de Streton, Will' filio W. perſone de Seyla, Will' filio Rob' de Appelbi, Petro de Duranteſthorp, &c." In another grant to Miravalle, after "Luciani de Seylâ avi mei," he adds, "& Agathe uxoris mee;" and Oſbert his ſon and heir joins in warranty.

He grants to St. Mary and St. George of Greſele, and the canons there, part of his wood de Seile; his ſon (here written Oſbernus) confirms the grant; and Richard prior of Greſelea, with his convent, paſſes

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[1] Chetwynd, vol. B. p. 49. from Regiſter of St. Thomas.

[2] All from Seile originals.

[3] Theſe two identical deeds are ſhortly noticed, from the Segrave Chartulary, in the Appendix to the Hiſtory of Leiceſterſhire, vol. II. p. 120. Thoſe of Iſolda de Bello Campo and her ſiſters in p. 119, mention, "ſervitium unius bracheti," whilſt the correſponding originals at Seile leave undecided both the ſervice and the perſon of whom Stephen de Segrave was to hold.

[4] See vol. III. p. 407.

[5] All three originals, in the poſſeſſion of the Rev. William Greſley, at Seile; and the oldeſt he has, of this ſpecific ſeries; for it is obſervable that in all his large collection there is no original to which the firſt William de Rydeware is a party: all the autographs of his or an earlier time concern Merevale, and owe their preſervation to its monks.

over

[To face Vol. III. p. *982.]

PEDIGREE of RYDEWARE, of EDINGHALE, HAMSTAL-RYDWARE, and SEILE; with the deſcent of DRAICOTE ſub NEEDWOOD; that of NETHER-SEILE and EDINGHALE, through PIPE and SWYNFEN, to VERNON; and that of HAMSTAL-RYDEWARE, BOYLESTON, &c. to COTTON; the STAFFORD lines, both of SANDON and that of CLIFTON and PIPE, &c. &c.

Atſorus, an Engliſhman, in favour of whom either the Conqueror or William Rufus iſſued a writ to = ...
N. de Eſtafford, that he ſhould hold his land of Edelinghal by the ſame ſervices his father had [1].

Aſſer Geun, or Junior, lord of Nethertoun, where he held = ...
nine virgates of the honour of Wicchenor [2].

Thomas lord of Boyleſtone, co. Derby, and = . . .
of Draicote ſub Nedwode, co. Stafford, a
member (as ſtated) of Boyleſtone.

Ralph le Petit, the Venator to perform = Marjoria, de camerâ
his brother's ſervice to the earl
Ferrars for Draicote.
comitis.

1. Roger Geun; died at
the abbey of St. Remigius, and deviſed to it
2 virgates in Nethertoun.

2. William Geun, ſeems called William de Rydewar, and to be the William in king Stephen's = . . .
writ for Edringhal land [3], and probably the ſame to whom Robert de Stapford, third baron,
gave his fee of Rydewar, and confirmed his grant of Rydeware land to W. de Tanet with
his daughter [4] (or Tanet's to him, for that point cannot be quite determined).

Reg. de Greſleg', 1ſt huſband; = Hawyſia, = Sir Radulf Peche, 2d huſband; probably ſon
in 12 H. II held the two
knights fees which Radulph
Parvus held t. Henry I. [5]

Hawyſia,
ſole heir.

Sir Radulf Peche, 2d huſband; probably ſon
or brother to Richard Peche, to whom Anſelm abbot of St. Eadmund's granted Ketleberſtoun, of which his father Robert Pecche
had been enfeoffed by Godwinus de Ketleberſton [6].

. . . = Matild de
Tichemers.

1. Roger Geun; died at the abbey of St. Remigius, and deviſed to it 2 virgates in Nethertoun.

2. William Geun, ſeems called William de Rydewar, and to be the William in king Stephen's writ for Edringhal land[3], and probably the ſame to whom Robert de Stapford, third baron, gave his fee of Rydewar, and confirmed his grant of Rydeware land to W. de Tanet with his daughter[4] (or Tanet's to him, for that point cannot be quite determined). = . . .

Reg. de Greſleg', 1ſt huſband; in 12 H. II held the two knights fees which Radulph Parvus held t. Henry I.[5] = Hawyſia, ſole heir. = Sir Radulf Peche, 2d huſband; probably ſon or brother to Richard Peche, to whom Anſelm abbot of St. Eadmund's granted Ketleberſtoun, of which his father Robert Pecche had been enfeoffed by Godwinus de Ketleberſton[6].

. . . = Matild de Tichemers.

William, ſon of William de Rideware[7]; grantee, in Lichfield, of biſhops Durdent and Richard Peche, and a knight before 1182[8], ſeneſcal to William earl Ferrars[9] and his ſon William earl of Derby. Had the whole land of Alex. fil. Jordani in Durandeſthorpe circiter 1196, and that of Rad. de Scheyle (except Lucian's ſervice) before 1204[10]. = . . . perhaps da. of W. de Tanet.

. . . = Robert, frater Willielmi de Rideware[11].

Edwynus.

William, "frater Willielmi de Ridewar,"[11] grantee in Burgo (Robert earl Ferrars's Novum Burgum de Agdareſley, now Newborough[12]). = . . .

Adam de Rydeware, more uſually Adam fil. Willielmi, leſſee in fee farm, at 42s. rent, of his couſin Roger's whole grant of Calengewood[13]; living 1253[14]. His heir in Calengewood was Rad. de Burgo (Novo Burgo), elſewhere de Novâ Villâ, who held of William de Rydewar, nephew and heir to the ſaid Roger, by 2s. rent only[15].

Reginald de Boyleſton, died ſ. p.

Sir Nicholas Peche, buried at Dunestaple priory, t. John. = Alic. de Syffrewaſt, relict[16].

. . . . . . de Jarpenvill. =

Rob. de Sydenham. = . . .

1. Roger de Rydeware, lord of Edenichale, & ſtyled dominus[17]; and of Rydewar[18]; grantee of the whole land of Calengewood, co. Stafford[19]. = Alicia[20]. Poſſibly daughter to Richard le Waleys, named directly after her.

2. Walter de Rydeware (de Rydeware-Hamſtal, in Ryd. Chart. ſub N°61); preferred in Seile, and grantor there 1221, 1230—4[21]; ſtyled dominus repeatedly; grantee, in Bromley, of Laurence abbot of Burton, St. Andrew 1240[22]. = Matild de Peche, ſole heir of Boyleſton, Fridleſham, & Ketelberſton; given with all her inheritance to Walter de Rydewar by Wm. earl of Derby; living 25 Nov. 1283[23]. = Sir Oliver D'eincourt, d. 30 H. III.[24] His relict Matild. endowed, ſecondly, in Hoveringham, Flintham, Radeclive, co. Nottingham, Haneworth, co. Lincoln.

1. Andrew de Jarpenvill, a knt. in 1281. = Matilda, coheir[25].

2. Simon de Jarpenvill, a kt. in 1281. = Johanna, coheir[26].

(All above from the narratio at head of Rydware Chartulary. And ſee Shaw's Staffordſhire, vol. I. p. 83.)

1. Willm. de Rydeware, uſually de Rydewar-Hamſtal, and ſtyled dominus; lord of Scheyl 1247; grants a wood to ſir Peter le Poter 1263[27]; agrees to arbitration with abbot Robert de Hocthorp 1273[28]; ſeems by Maveſyn Rydware deeds, N° 72, to leave a wife Matilda, re-married to ſir Robert de Stepilton.

2. Roger de Rydeware, leſſee of his mother's firſt dowry lands, and her grantee of Ketelberſton and Boyleſton, 1253; lord of Rydware Hamſtal 1274, of Scheyle 1275; dominus Rogerus 1279[29]. = Agnes; ſeems by ſaid Mav. Ridware deed a daughter of ſir W. Fitzherbert, of Norbury; re-married to Rad. de Burgo (living 1263, 1292); 3dly, to Edmund, brother of Nicolas baron Stafford; 4thly, to Ric. de Kaythorp, tenant with her in dower of a fifth part of Rideware-Hamſtal 1311[30].

3. Walter de Rydeware; in ſettlements of Ketelberſton and Boyleſton 1253; lord of Rydeware Hamſtal 1282[31]. = Elena Fitz-herbert, dau. to Will. of Northbury; unmarried, and her father's grantee in Roſſmtone and Northbury, Eaſter 1269[32]. = Thomas de Ardern, of Hanewell, c. Oxon; 2d huſband[33].

Thomas; called by ſir Thomas de Rydeware "fil. Thome de Ardern, frater meus," 3 Feb. 1312[34].

4. Nicholaus; dead 1270.

5. John; in the ſettlements 1253 circiter; dead 1270.

. . . . de la Launde = . .

At leaſt 1 other da. living about 1253. Alicia[35]; dead 1270. Margeria[36].

John de la Launde; in Boyleſton ſettlement 1253.

Thomas de Pipe, ſon and heir of ſir Robert (ſeneſcal of prince Edm.'s honour of Tuttebury), ld. of Draycote 1295; a knt. 1311; ſummoned among the barons 1 E. III.[37] = Johanna, ſole heir; 1ſt wi. of Th. de Pipe 1295, or before. = Margaret, dau. to Ralph ld. Baſſet of Drayton; 2d wife, and relict of ſir Tho. de Pipe; gave Pipe manor, &c. "the gift of her ſon James de Pipe," to her ſon Richard de Stafforde, knt. St. Mathew 1337[38]. = Edmund baron Stafford; d. 1309; 1ſt huſb.

Sir William de Stafford, of Sandon, Bromſhulf, and Amelcote[39], co. Staff.; grandſon to Wm. a younger ſon of Hervey Bagot baron Stafford. = Iſabella.

Roger de Rideware[40], "ſon and heir of the late ſir Roger, of the co. of Derby," ſells Boyleſton to John de Baſing, citizen of London, in 22 E. I.[40]

Margareta, 6 and 8 E. II. 1ſt w.[41] = Thomas de Rydeware, knt. in ward to Thomas earl of Lancaſter after 1296; compiler of the Chartulary in 2 E. II.; living 19 E. II.[42] = Iſabella, jointreſs in Sheyle manor in tail ſpecial 15 E. II. ſurviving ſir Thomas ſettled Edinghale lands, by fine, 1 and 6 E. III. on her own iſſue[43]. = 1. James de Stafford, kt. 2d huſband of Iſabella, & and lord of Seile, 1336; living 1349[44]. = Margaret[45].

Margaret, heir of Sandon and Bromſhulf[46].

Robert de Pipe, lord of Draycote 13 E. II. and of Parva or Pipe Rydware after his father's death; grants in Coton ſub Nedwode, 16 Edw. III. 1342, to his ſon William and latter's wife Johanna[47]. = Emma[45].

Sir Philip de Somervill, ld. of Whichnor, from Nativ. Dom. 1300 to 23 Jan. 1354, or 1355[48]. = Margaret de Pipe; had the manor of Tatenhull, co. Stafford, and a third part of Draycote; d. between 1339, & Ep. 1351[49].

James de Pipe, kt. gov. of Berw. 17 E. III. ſeneſcal of Aquitain in 26°; had Pipe, the paternal eſtate, which, 8 E. III. he demiſed to his mother the baroneſs[50]. = Eva[51].

1. Ralph earl Stafford. = Alianor, da. and coheir; ſiſter and heir of Margaret 10 R. II.

Margaret, d. & coheir 48 E. III.[59]

Iſabella, da. & coheir to W. Camvil, of Clifton, & relict of . . Vernon; living 1351[52]; 1ſt wife. = 2. Richard de Stafford, kt. ld. of Clifton in part; di. 13 Aug. 1380, ſeiſed *inter alia*, of Camvil wood, &c. held of Robert de Pipe, lord of Seile, below. (See p. 985*.) = Matilda, below; dau. of Stafford, and relict of Vernon; 2d wife.

Walter de Rideware, married very young, in Michaelmas term 1311; his father then and in 1312 ſettling on him in tail ſpecial Rideware-Hamſtal, Friddleſham, and Ketelberſton; knt. 23 E. III. dead 32[53]. = Johanna, on whom Walter & Johanna Waldeſhef, doubtleſs her parents, by fine of ſame Michaelmas term 1311, ſettled Boyleſton, of which Juliana de Baſing then held one third in dower[53].

John. Robert. Both in Sheyle ſettlement 15 E. II. 1321. (See p. 983*.)

Edmund. Thomas. Both in Edinghale ſettlement of 1327—1331.—Edmund, rector of Sheyle, 24 June 1349[54].

Johanna, heir in tail of Sheile, and ſucceeded to Edinghale alſo; wife of W. de Pipe, 1342, 1356. = William de Pipe, of Draycote, lord of Chirche Sheile and Pipe Rydeware, 1356, 1358[56].

Elizabeth[55]. Amya[55].

2. John de Stafford, knt. = Elizabeth, younger of two dau'rs; 1ſt wife[48]; dead 1355. = Margaret; 2d wife; tenant of Amelcote, 1374[45].

3. Walter[45].
4. Thomas[45].
5. William[45].

1. Humphry Stafford, anceſtor of Stafford lord Southwick, and earl of Devon.
2. Ralph Stafford, of Grafton, co. Worc.

1. Edmund de Stafford, bp. of Exeter and lord keeper; ſole lord of Clifton by exchange with Ric. Vernon and guardians 2 H. IV.[58]; di. 30 Sept. 1419 (or 1418), ſeiſed of Camvil wood, &c. held of Margaret, d. & heir of W. de Pipe.

Sir John Ardern, of Elford, c. Staff. = Katharine; whoſe deſcendant ſir J. Stanley became lord "de Pype, Clyfton Gaumpvyle, Elforde, and Stotfolde," and was anceſtor to both ſeller and purchaſer of Pipe manor 1800[59].

John, lord of Swynſen 1367. = ... coheir in tail to ſir John de Freford.

Edmund Vernon (ſon of John); living about 1355. = Matilda, coheir to her grandfather ſir P. Somervill, 1355; lady of Tatenhull 1391, and (by the ſtyle, "relict of ſir R. Stafford"), of a Nottinghamſhire piſcary of Trent, late ſir Philip's, 1393[57]. = Sir Richard de Stafford, above; 2d huſband.

Walter de Rideware, knt. grants Boyleſton to his mother Johanna, 32 E. III.[60] = ...

Wm. Cotton, 3 R. II. = Agnes, ſole heir, 3 R. II.

Thos. Swynfeyn, of Swynfeyn; refeoffed in Lichefeld, Pakynton, and Edholme, St. Mark 1415[61]. = Margeria, daughter of Rob. Stokley.

Robert Swinfeyn, eſq.; probably the Staffordſhire eſcheator, t. Ric. II. joint leſſee of Alicia Stafford in her 1ſt huſband Pipe's eſtates 1411 (See p. *985.) His ſon's grantee of the whole, Trinity Sunday 1415[62]. = Agnes; ſeems not yet married, Trin. t. 48 E. III.[45]

Robert de Pipe, knt. Marriage-ſettlement of Pipe Rydeware, firſt Monday in Lent 1358; had a manor in Ednynghale 1373; lord of Draycote and Sheyle 1377; living 13 Aug. 1380; firſt huſband[63]. = Alicia, d. of Alured de Sulny, kt. coheir to her brother ſir J. de S.[64] in 15 R. II. = 2. Thos. de Stafford, kt.; d. about 1397, ſeized of Seile, in right of his wife; 2d h. (See 985*.)

Wm. Spernore, living 2 H. IV; 3d h.[66] = 1ſt wi.

Thos. Stafford, of Pipe and Baginton, bo. 1388-9, heir to bp. Edmund 1419; ſon and heir of Alice 9 H. V. and releaſed right in ſome manors, part of Sulny's eſtate; died 11 Dec. 1425[65]. = Iſabella, d. and heir of ſir W. Bagot, of Baginton, c. War.[67]

William Swinfeyn, called couſin and heir of ſir Robert Pipe 1411, and lord of Waal (near Lichfield), in his own grant Trinity Sunday 1415; dead 1419, and ſeems by biſhop Edmund's Leiceſterſhire inquiſition to have ſtyled himſelf William de Pipe. = Jocoſa, younger of two coheirs[68].

Richard, aged 5 at St. Laurence (9 Aug.), 1426, died young.

Sir William Vernon, knt. of Haddon, knight-conſtable of England; died 30 June, 1467; buried at Tonge. = Margaret, ſole heir of Seile, Pipe Ridware, Draycote, and Edinghale, 1419; coheir of Spernore (Spernall), co. Warwick; wife of ſir W. Vernon in 1435; living, his relict, 12 June, 1471; buried at Tonge. (See p. *985; and all her iſſue by ſir William Vernon, in Shaw's Staffordſhire, vol. I. p. 404.)

NOTES on the RYDEWARE PEDIGREE.

[4] Ibid. 72, 73. But if, contrary to the above conjecture, it was William the ſeneſcal who was
[1] Rydeware Chartulary, N° 102. [2] Old French narrative preceding Rydeware Chartulary. [3] Rydeware Chartulary, 81. [5] T. Blore, from Liber Niger, p. 219.
Stafford's grantee, it ſhould then ſeem, by N° 74, ibid. that he had an eldeſt ſon, William, living at the making of this laſt deed.
[6] Rydeware Chartulary, 101. Not at all improbably the above grantees of Ketelberſton might be biſhops Robert and Richard Peche of Lichfield. Dugdale poſitively ſets down the one biſhop as father of the other, both in Baronage, article
Peche, at the head of his Coventry archdeacons, and under Hampton in Arden; and in the latter place as unequivocally gives biſhop Robert another ſon, Gaufrid; (though his proof is not concluſive for that preciſe relation, of which he
ſeems aware, attaching Gaufrid to Robert by dots only). Now it is very obſervable, both that a principal lay-witneſs to biſhop Richard's grant (N° 59 of Rydeware Chartulary), is Galfrid Pecche; and that the third and fourth of thoſe
to another grant of the ſame biſhop in p. 15 of Greſeley Chartulary, are Galfrid and Radulph Peche. And this Radulph (ſay, a brother of biſhop Richard) would very well ſuit in point of time, as father of ſir Nicholas the father of
Matilda. 'Tis poſſible too that the Richard le Waleys, who cloſes the liſt of ſouls in N° 97, and Matilda's correſponding grant, in Rydeware Chartulary, was the perſon Dugdale makes father-in-law to his Gaufrid Peche, inſtead of
being ſo to the elder Roger de Rydeware; which would argue ſtrongly that Matilda ſprung from a brother or near relative of Gaufrid. [10] Rydeware Chartulary, 48. and 3.
[7] Mon. Angl. vol. I. p. 468. [8] Rydeware Chartulary, 59 [9] Mon. Angl. vol. II. p. 506.
[11] Erdeſwick, in Hamſtal-Rydeware. Greſley Chartulary, p. 9. “Walt. fr. W.” a witneſs to N° 73, Rydeware Chartulary, may mean brother of W. de Tanet; ſo too its firſt witneſs, “Julianus filius ſuus,” moſt probably ſon to the ſame.
And this laſt is an argument for Tanet, with a ſon at man's eſtate, being rather the father than ſon-in-law. “Robertus de Rydeware & Edwynus ſuus filius” both atteſt the above carta 73, and join in its grant of Rydeware land by
Rydeware to Tanet, or Tanet to Rydeware. A later-ſeeming Robert atteſts nearly all the Calenge-wood deeds in Rydeware Chartulary, N° 66—71, and alſo the deeds N° 84, 85. In general, Adam de Rydeware ſtands next witneſs to
him. This is probably the Robert de Ridewar who marries Sarah, daughter to Thomas le Brun, of Freford, and has with her, by a very remarkable original deed (Mr. Dyott's at Freford) one hide in Freford. Shaw, vol. II. Appendix, p. 14.
[12] Rydeware Chartulary, 14. [13] Ibid. 66. 69. [14] Ibid. 124. [15] Ibid. 68. [16] Page 8 after N° 121 of Rydeware Chartulary.
[17] Rydeware Chartulary, 85. In 87. he ſeems to ſtand before his brother Walter. But his ſeniority is found beſt decided in another Freford autograph, “His teſtibus, Willielmo de Rydeware ſeneſcallo, Rogero & Waltero filiis.” To
whom, after ſeven others, follows, “Roberto de Rydeware.” See Shaw's above Appendix, p. 10, which (with p. 11) gives much-needed corrections of his vol. I. p. 359. [22] Burton Regiſter. Rydeware Chartulary, 88.
[18] Ibid. third printed deed after N° 129. [19] Rydeware Chartulary, 65. [20] Ibid. 97. [21] Seile originals, ſtated in p. 982.
[23] Rydeware Chartulary, 80, and third page after N° 121. [24] Not he in 3 John, as Dugdale and Thoroton. For the dower ſee page preceding, and firſt and fifteenth pages following, the ſaid N° 121.
[25] Wife of Andrew de Jarpenvill 27 Aug. 1272; and with her ſiſter held Draycote againſt Matild. de Peche. [26] Wife of Simon de Jarpenvill 27 Aug. 1272. [27] Seile original. [28] Rydeware Chartulary, 44, 49.
[29] Ibid. 124. 98. 56. ſub 61. 47. 129. [30] Ibid. 131, and ninth page following. [31] Ibid. 78. [32] Ibid. 114. [33] Maveyſyn Rydeware cart. 127. in Shaw, vol. I. p. 163. [34] Rydeware Chartulary, ſub N° 118.
[35] Ibid. 98, 97. [36] Living after majority of her nephew ſir Thomas and his grantee in Scheyl. Fragment near end of Rydeware Chartulary. [39] Erdeſwick, in locis, in his own pedigree.
[37] Lord Vernon's and Maveyſyn Rydeware originals, in Shaw, vol. I. pp. 83. 163. Dugdale, Baronage, II. 109; Simmons, 139. [38] Original, in poſſeſſion of Samuel Pipe Wolferſtan, eſq.
[40] T. Blore, from lord Leiceſter's evidences. This Roger, however, ſon and heir ſo late as 1294, ſeems not eaſily reconciled with his uncle Walter being lord of Seile 1282. Yet Boyleſton does appear aliened, by ſome one, to Baſing;
and was become Waldeſhef's as early as 32 E. I. (Rydeware Chartulary, 133.) Can we ſuppoſe Roger, being a ſeller, to have paſſed Seile to his uncle, ſoon after his father's death? [44] Seile originals.
[41] Rydeware Chartulary, 134, and page after. [42] Laſt page but 3 of Rydeware Chartulary. Seile orig. [43] Laſt leaf of Rydeware Chartulary.
[45] From a record (given in Stafford MSS. XIII. 7, 8. and called Erdeſwic Plea, for the manor of Amelcote) of Trin. 48 E. III. (1374.) rot. 239; which, ſetting forth the whole then poſterity of ſir William Stafford, runs, “Emma
que fuit nupta Roberto de Pype, de quibus Willielmus, de quo Robertus ſuperſtes & Agnes ſuperſtes,” &c. We have preſumed Agnes mother to William Swinfeyn; for her father William appears by this record to have no ſiſter; and it
ſeems very unlikely (though poſſible) that Alicia de Stafford, demiſing to William Swinfeyn (ſee p. *985), would not, if he was her *grandſon*, ſay, “filio —— quæ fuit filia mea, *ac conſanguineo* & her. Rob. de Pipe.”
[46] This Margaret was the wife of Thomas Erdeſwic 12 Edw. III.; relict of ſir John de Hardreſhill, and demandant of Amelcote, 1374. [47] Lord Vernon's, Mr. Chadwick's, and Mr. Adderley's originals.
[48] Mr. Turton's Chartulary of the ſecond ſir Walter Griffith. [49] Griffith Chartulary; and lord Vernon's original. [50] Dugd. Baron. vol. I. p. 161. Chetwynd, B. p. 152. from Lockſley deeds. Cotton, Claudius, C. X.
[51] Staff. MSS. vol. XIII. fol. 66. 69. 71. [52] Dugdale's Warwickſhire, vol. I. p. 223. and Iſabella's ſeal in Shaw, vol. I. p. 394. [53] Rydeware Chartulary, 131, 134. Lord Leiceſter's evidences, ut ſupra. Chartulary, 132.
[54] Seile orig. [55] Ednynghale ſettlement, in p. 983*. [56] Seile and Maveyſyn Rydeware originals.
[57] Dugdale's Baronage, vol. II. p. 108. Griffith's Whichnor Great Court rolls and Chartulary. See in Shaw, vol. I. p. 394, a detail in proof of the three poſitions, that Richard Vernon married Matilda, a daughter-heir of William
Camvil; that ſir Richard Stafford married a daughter-heir of the ſame William, relict of a Vernon; and that the ſame ſir R. Stafford married a Matilda, relict of a Vernon (Edmund); yet that theſe were three different women.
Accumulated coincidences of name and deſcription ſo little to be expected, that they may well excuſe Erdeſwick, who, happening only on the heir Matilda, marries her to both Richards, and thus makes all three wives but one perſon.
[58] Huntbach MSS. vol. II. p. 71. The biſhop's inquiſitio means that he held of Margaret Swynfeyn, heir of Seile above (ſee p. *985); and he muſt have held, at a prior period, of his younger brother ſir Thomas.
[59] Shaw, vol. I. pp. 353, 354. Plate XXXVI. and pp. 414. and facing *416. vol. II. Appendix, p. 10. [60] Lord Leiceſter's evidences, ut ſupra. [61] S. P. Wolferſtan's original.
The friend who drew out the Swynfen pedigree in Shaw, vol. II. pp. 28*, 29*. and alſo the Draycote article in vol. I. pp. 82, 83, 84, wiſhes to correct himſelf in both places; as alſo a paragraph in the firſt
column of vol. II. p. 30 (but more eſpecially a period or two in column 1 of the ſaid page 84); being now perſuaded, from a ſupplement of Swynfen original evidences lately put into his hands, that neither William,
nor even Robert his father, was the Swynfen de Swynfen, head of the houſe for the time being, and “anceſtor to the ſucceeding Swynfens of Swynfen, as well as of Leiceſterſhire;” but that theſe two were of a younger branch, and therefore
the iſſue of their heir female, not being entitled, on the Swynfen ſide, to “the beſt kind of quartering” (as ſir Edward Coke has it in his prefatory account of Littleton), did not uſe their, the Swynfen, arms. The empty honour of heir to arms,
though not to eſtate, was perhaps a rule in heraldry not yet eſtabliſhed, and it was probably “as common in thoſe days” to omit arms on the ground of *not* “having the eſtates” as to quarter them on the contrary ground. This is doubtleſs
the true account to be given why the Vernons never quartered the Swynfen coat, and not the before-ſuppoſed circumſtance of Margaret Swynfen having a paternal half-brother, who (if he had exiſted) would have been apt to run away with
not only her paternal arms, but her paternal grandmother's good eſtate. And indeed it ſtrikes as extremely probable that William Swynfen, conſidering biſhop Stafford's Leiceſterſhire inquiſition calls him de Pipe, did really in his latter
years aſſume that name; and if the name, probably the arms too; and if ſo, then the Vernons, in placing the Pipe coat, with three more (*Vernon*, *Stackpole*, *Pembruge*), on a ſhield over the grand gateway, and in other conſpicuous
ſituations about Haddon houſe, and elſewhere, would think themſelves exhibiting Margaret's proper paternal coat. Thomas Swynfeyn, placed in our Rydeware table here, in order to introduce the above corrections, and bring the caſe
directly under the eye, is ſtyled “Swynfeyn de Swynfeyn,” Monday after St. Mark 1415, not two months before the very day when William, “lord of Waal, and heir of ſir Robert Pipe,” releaſes to Robert his father in fee all the eſtates
of the late ſir Robert. Thomas too is re-enfeoffed of Ed-holme, Edithholme, a meadow ground which had been formerly the Swynfen's lands, had been paſſed (after 1300) to the Frefords, and had doubtleſs returned by marriage to the
Swynfens, John lord of Swynfen appearing (by Freford evidences) entitled, in 1367, to a moiety of Freford's eſtate in right of his wife; which John ſurviving till 1375, Thomas Swynfeyn *de S.* re-enfeoffed of that meadow 1415, will be
ſtrongly preſumed the direct deſcendant of that marriage, and chief of the houſe. And in the above ſupplemental evidences is a ſucceſſion of Swynfens, all of the name Thomas (the difficulty is to fix certainly the number), and with the
addition in nearly every other inſtance of “dominus de Swynfen,” from the above period of 1415 to the ſettlement 31 Auguſt, 1502, on marriage of William, “ſonn and heir apparant of Thomas ſquier,” with Elizabeth Maſſy; from
which William downwards the ſeries in Shaw is unbroken and perfect. Robert and William on the other hand are not found ſtyled of Swynfen: contrariwiſe Robert is a witneſs, 1410-11, to a Lichfield grant (entered at the College of
Arms, “Ex chartis Ric. Swynfen de Swynfen 1619,”) to Thomas de Swinfen *de Swynfen*, if Mr. Shaw's tranſcript from ſome other copy be accurate; (for one by Mr. Lodge from the college-copy omits the re-duplication). And as witneſs
to another Freford deed of 1393, Robert is preceded by Adomar and Roger Taverner, who were clearly Swynfens of a junior line, which had changed name, but not arms. See the ſaid firſt column of Shaw, vol. II. p. 30
[62] Ex chartis de Swynfen 1619, ut ſupra. [63] Maveyſyn Rydeware and Seile originals. Sir Richard Stafford's inquiſition. [64] T. Blore, from “Placita de Banco coram Roberto de Cherleton, 15 R. II.”
[65] Staff. MSS. vol. XIII. pars 2. p. 332. 339. Not recollecting this “ſon and heir of Alicia,” the concluſion of the above firſt column of Shaw, vol. I. p. 84. ſuppoſes William Swynfen's mother could be no iſſue of Alicia, on the
[66] Naſh, vol. I. p. 460. “from Plac. de Banco, 9 Hen. IV.” [67] Dugdale's Warwickſhire, vol. I. p. 232. [68] Shaw, vol. I pp. 83, 84.
ground of his poſterity not having the Sulny eſtate or arms.

over to Miravalle the ſaid wood, "videlicet, a viâ que ducit ad Fiſlawe (called by Radulph de Seile "Fulleſlokh") verſus Linthon, & per ſemitam que ducit a dictâ viâ ex tranſverſo uſque ad Longeleyam, & ita uſque ad boſcum domini Walteri de Ridewar', cum terrâ arabili que extenditur in longitudine inter predict' boſcum & boſcum prenominati Walteri ex unâ parte & viam que ducit verſus Chotes ex alterâ." A fine "SIG' S'TI GEORGII DE GRESELE," with a ſmall one of Richard the prior on the reverſe [1].

Rad' Grym (elſewhere ſtyled knight) and Robertus de Mauluvell ("filius Stephani de Rampton," co. Notting. in another grant in Roſtleuſton wood) grant, by two deeds exactly alike, "abbati de Miravalle, pro ſalute, &c. paſturam in boſco meo de Seylâ. Teſtibus; domino Willielmo de Ferrariis comite Derbie, Willielmo de Ferr' filio ejus, Galfrido de Greſel tunc ſeneſchallo [2], Willielmo parſonâ de Seyl, Willielmo parſonâ de Stretton, Waltero de Stretton, Oſberto de Superiori Seyl, Willielmo de Appleby, Petro de Durandeſtorp, Rog' Templar' de Seyl, Ric' clerico, Johanne Buche, Serlone de Wytenton, & aliis [3]."

Walter's ſon and heir was *William*, lord of Seile in 1247. By an agreement with *Robert* abbot of *Merevale* in 1261, it appears that the ſaid William "clamabat habere communem paſturam in Stockwell Butts; & totum jus in Hawyſlenakede relaxavit. Teſtibus; Nicholao de Marenham, tunc ſeneſcallo de Tutteburi, domino Roberto de Bev'l', rectore eccleſie de Clifton, Roberto Selveyn, Henrico ..... Hugone le Cuylly, Johanne Morel, &c." [4]

In 1263, he grants to *Peter le Poter*, knt. the wood Peter had of the feoffment of Hamon Brun, called ſtill Potter's wood [5].

The following deeds appear of his time:

"Johannes Wiſchard abbati & conventui de Miravalle totum jus meum quod habui in boſcis utriuſque Seylle. Teſtibus; Willielmo de Greſell, filio Galfridi de Greſell, Radulpho Grim' [6]."

"Radulphus filius & heres Johannis Wiſcard de *Majori Seile* dedit Agneti de Welinton terras in *Majore Sceyle*, quarum dimid' acr' inter grangiam & berkeriam que vocatur Clatercote, &c. habend' & tenend' de Radulfo, Agneti & pueris ſuis de Willielmo perſonâ de Lullington procreatis, &c. Teſtibus, Willielmo tunc perſonâ de Stretton, Petro de Doranttḥorp, Galfrid', & Rob' (in three other deeds "Ric' & Rob',") filiis ſuis, &c." [7]

In 1247, *Alan* fil' *Alani*, *Rad'* fil' *Radulf*, *Henry Fitz Roger*, and *Philip de Sheyl*, recovered againſt the abbot of *Mereval* common of paſture in Little Sheyl, belonging to their free tenement in Great Sheyl [8].

In the Harl. MS. 5138. Great Seile is noticed as belonging to the honour of Tutbury; and among the records in the Chapter-houſe at Weſtminſter, called "Pedes Finium," or "Placita temp. Hen. III." in the cheſt marked B, are ſome deeds relative to Nether Seile, marked 34 [9].

In the Itinerary of 1280, *Scheylle cum Hidd* anſwered for an entire vill.

In 1308, *Geoffrey de Camville*, at his death, held two carucates of land and two acres of wood in Scheyle, of *Thomas de Ridware* (nephew of William above), by the ſervice of 6*d.* a year, to be paid on the feaſt of St. Michael; and *William de Camville*, his ſon and heir, was then of full age [10].

Thomas de Ridware, March 12, 1310-11, obtained from king Edward II. a weekly market on the Mondays, and a yearly fair on the feaſt of St. Margaret the Virgin, at his manor of Sheile; (and by a ſubſequent charter liberty of free-warren in all his demeſne lands there). "Teſtibus; venerabili patre W. Wigorn' epiſcopo, cancellario noſtro; Gilberto de Clare, comite Glouc' & Hertf'; Johanne de Warennâ, comite Surr'; Henrico de Percy; Roberto de Clifford; Willielmo de Roos de Hamelak; Radulpho filio Willielmi; Edmundo de Malo Lacu, ſeneſcallo hoſpitii noſtri; & aliis. Dat' per manum noſtram apud Berwick ſuper Tweede, xii° die Martii [11]."

In 1314, "die Veneris proximâ poſt feſtum Sancti Auguſtini Anglorum Apoſtoli, Thomas de Rideware, miles, dominus de Magnâ Sheyle, pro ſalute anime, & *Margarete* conſortis mee, &c. beate Marie de Mirevalle, in puram & perpetuam eleemoſinam, 15 acras boſci ante portam grangie in Magnâ Sheile. Teſtibus; domino Waltero de Baa, domino Ricardo le Vernun, domino Henrico de Applebee, militibus [12]."

In 1321, a fine was levied of the manor and advowſon of Sheyle to *Thomas de Ridware Hamſtall* and *Iſabella* his wife in tail ſpecial; remainder to *John* ſon of ſir *Thomas* in tail; remainder to *Robert* brother of *John* in tail; remainder to right heirs of ſir *Thomas.* And this grant *Walter* the ſon and heir of ſir *Thomas* confirmed in .. Edward III. And in 1 and 6 Edward III. another fine of ſeven yard-lands in *Ednyghâle* to *Iſabella*, widow of *Thomas* de Ridware, for life; remainders ſucceſſively to *Edmund*, *Thomas*, *Joanna*, *Elizabeth*, and *Amya*, ſons and daughters of *Thomas* [13].

Among the miſcellanies added at the end of the kalendered deeds in the Rydeware Chartulary are the following liſts:

1. "Fet a remembrer que l'abb' de Miraval tent en Chirche Scheyle del demiſe dame Iſabell de Ridewar' trente & une verge de terre pour leſquelis le dit abb' ad paye a la dite dame Iſabel' la renable eyde graunté al cont' de Lancaſtr' Hanr' pour ſa fille marier, en preſenc' le concel le cont' en Tottebur', S' Rob' le Foucher ſeneſchal', e S' Nichol' de Colſul

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[1] Five originals at Seile. The particular expreſſion in the firſt of them, "Luciani ſenis," (and this beautiful ſpecimen of antient penmanſhip and ink is perfectly clear from the fainteſt trace of contraction for "ſenioris") gives an idea of the old man being yet alive. But that would ſeem to infer that this deed is older than N° 43. Rydeware Chartulary (where the ſole contracting power for Uver Scheyt is the grandſon, with W. de Meiſam), i.e. prior to 1205; and this will hardly ſuit the age of Peter de Duranteſthorpe, one of the witneſſes here.

[2] Probably after 1232. See p. *981, col. 2. Certainly after 1230, in which year, expreſsly, Fitz-Nicholas is named ſeneſcal, as in p. *982.

[3] Originals at Seile.

[4] Greſley Chartulary, in the public library at Mancheſter; copied by Dr. Pegge. The late colonel Chadwick had alſo this chartulary copied; and his copy was carefully collated with its Mancheſter prototype by Samuel Pipe Wolferſtan, eſq. in March 1801. The abbreviated deed above quoted is in p. 24 of colonel Chadwick's copy; but nearly his firſt ten pages being filled with prefatory matter of his own, any which may be cited in theſe notes will differ in about that proportion from the Mancheſter copy. The volume is a ſmall thin folio, which contains, *inter alia*, breviates of the evidences of the old Greſley eſtates, Drakelow and Lulington, co. Derby, Morton and Kingſton, co. Stafford, Norton juxta Twycroſs, co. Leiceſter; as alſo of thoſe which came by Gaſteneys, at Oſgathorpe in the laſt county, and Colton in Staffordſhire; together with moſt of thoſe Seile evidences, which had belonged to Merevale or the Segraves: of all theſe, with little claſſing or diſcrimination, from the time of Robert de Greſeley, ſon of William Fitz-Nigel, to the reign of Philip and Mary. It ſeems to have been written about the time of ſir George Greſley, bart. or perhaps a generation earlier; after Over Seile manor, or at leaſt much of the abbey lands, was in the ſame hands with Drakelow, &c. but before Nether Seile manor was ſo. The Mancheſter book is a bad piece of penmanſhip, the breviates ſometimes too ſhort and defective, and often quite incorrect.

[5] Original at Seile.

[6] Greſley Chartulary, p. 19.

[7] Four originals at Seile. In Fox's Martyrs, p. 1168, (edit. of 1583; another writer cites p. 1336; and p. 1181 of the Leiceſterſhire Collections cites vol. II. p. 1066.) are two more deeds of this ſame Radulf Wiſchard to the ſame parties, and of like effect; being produced, to prove the non-celibacy of the clergy in the 13th and 14th centuries, with 17 more, of which one happens to be a deed of William ſon of Walter de Ridware, another of William ſon of Henry de Appleby knight, a third a deed in Parva Ridware.

[8] Plac. Aſſiſ. coram Rogero de Thurkelby & ſociis ſuis, in termino Sancti Hillarii, anno regni Henrici filii regis Johannis 31°. Copied near the end of Rydeware Chartulary.

[9] The Repertorie of Records, p. 37.

[10] Eſch. 2 Edw. II. N° 75. Leic.

[11] Cart. 4 Edw. II. n. 36. Rydeware Chartulary, N° 2. Ibid. N° 1.

[12] Rydeware Chartulary, page after N° 134. And Greſley Chartulary, p. 25. Seal, a ſpread eagle. + SIGILLV' THOME DE RYDWARE. See fig. 4. Mr. Greſley has two originals on kindred ſubjects, one of them of the ſame date with this in the text, with ſeals perfect.

[13] Rydeware Chartulary, 2d and 5th pages after N° 134, and laſt article of the volume.

reſeyver le cont' adouns. L'an du R. E. t' ap' le C. quart' le Mercredi devant' le feſt' S' Georg'.

De dominio de Scheyle.

It' dominus de Clifton Caunvyle tenet de dominio de Scheyle xx virgat' terr', & tenet quend' boſcum continent' iii virgat' terre, & ſolvet ad rationabile auxilium.

It' dominus Ric' de Herthul tenet de eodem dominio iiii virgat' terr', & ſolvet filr.

It' dominus Edmundus de Appelby tenet de eodem dominio ii virgat' terr', & ſolvet filr, quas Willielmus Henry & Henr' Nel tenent.

It' prior de Greſleye tenet de eodem dominio vi virgat', & ſolvet filr.

It' prior Sancti Thome tenet de eodem dominio iiii virgat', & ſolvet filr.

It' dominus de Segrave tenet de eodem dominio iii virgat' terr' arabil', & unum boſc' qui continet vii virgat' terr'.

De eod' dom' de tenurâ dom' de Dor'.

It' dominus de Stretton tenet de eodem dominio vi virgat' terr' de tenurâ domini de Dorandeſthorp, & ſolvet [1].

It' dominus de Dorandeſthorp tenet de eodem dominio vi virgat' terr', & ſolvet filr.

It' Nicholaus d'Yngwardby dominus de Wyvleſleye tenet iii virgat' terr' & oct' partem unius molend'.

De feodo, vel tenurâ, de Beek.

It' Johannes fil' Ric' fil' Hug' de Stretton tenet de eodem dominio ii virgat' terr', de feod' del Beek.

It' domina Matild' [2] abbatiſſa de Polleſworth tenet de eadem tenur' Bek ii virgat', & Henr' le Fiz tenet i virg' terr'.

It' Ric' fil' Joh' Mold de Dorad' tenet de eadem tenur' Bek ii virgat', & Willielmus Phelip ten' ii virgat' de eod'.

It' Ric' Oky tenet de eodem i virgat' terr'.

It' Joh' fil' Gilberti un' dim' virgat' terr'.

Willielmus Attewod tenet un' virgat' terr' de eod' dominio, & Rob' de Brewode ten' dim' virgat' terre.

Joh' Wilkyn tenet Et Joh' Oky tenet ii virgat' terre de eodem dominio.

Ric' Molend' tenet de M'ro de Dalby de eodem dominio.

Rog' fil' Hug' atte Halle de Dorand' ten' un' virgat' terr'. It' in Appelby ix virgat' terre."

2. "Inquiſitio facta apud Totteburia in craſtino S'tor' Tiburtii & Valeriani, anno Domini millo ccc°xxxi° de omnibus terris & tenementis unius dimid' feod' milit' in Chirche Sheil per omn' tenent' conſenſum, anno regni regis Edwardi tertii poſt conqueſtum quinto.

Dimidium i feodi milit. in Chirche Sheil.

Dominus de Sheile cum tenentibus ix virgat' & dimid'.

Dominus de Segrave tenet tres virgat' terr' & boſc' q' vocat' Cotunwod & Grymmeſwod.

Abbas de Miravall cum tenentibus xxxi virgat'.

Dominus Edmund' de Appelby in Sheil iiii virgat'.

Dominus Rog' de Dorandeſthorp tenet xii virgat' terr', ſex ſine medio & ſex per med'.

Dominus Willielmus Caumvyle xii virgat'.

Tenentes de Bek.

Abbatiſſa de Polleſworth, dominus de Bromcote, Ric' de Stretton, & Johannes fil' Matild', & alii tenent' de Bek, de eadem viii virgat'.

Prior de Greſleye cum tenent' vi virgat'.

Prior de Sancto Thomâ iiii virgat'.

Prior Hoſpitalis in Sheil iii virgat' & dimid'.

Joh' Oky de Templo i virgat'.

Willielmus Wichard pro eccleſiâ iiii virgat'.

Hug' de Aulâ in Dorandeſthorp ii virgat'.

Willielmus de Igwardeby in Wyvleſleye iii virgat' terre & quart' partem unius molend' aquatici."

3. "Johannes de Beek domĩus de Durandeſthorp tenet in ead' vill' xviii virgatas terre de manerio de Neuton, in com' Warr', xii virgate ſine medio & ſex per medium, ac molendinum aquaticum de Okethorp.

Tenentes de Bek. (itidem.)

Domina Matilda abbatiſſa de Polleſworth, dominus de Bromcdte, Ric' de Stretton, Johannes fil' Matild', & alii tenent' de Bek de eadem tenent viii virgat' terre.

Hug' de Aulâ de Donaſthorp tenet de eadem tenurâ ii virgat'.

De ead' tenurâ & in eod' dominio.

Prior de Sancta Thomâ tenet de eadem tenura & in eodem dominio iiii virg'.

Dominus de Segrave tenet in eodem dominio iii virg' terre.

De feodo, vel tenurâ, de Bek.

Dominus de Stretton tenet per med' vi virg' terre.

Johannes fil' Ricardi fil' Hugon' de Stretton tenet ii virg' terre de feod' de Bek.

Ricardus fil' Johannis Molde tenet de eadem tenurâ de Beek ii virg'.

Willielmus Phelypp tenet de eodem ii virg' terre.

Will' atte Wode tenet eodem i virgat' terre.

Henr' le Fitz tenet eodem m° i virgat' terre.

Robertus Brewod tenet di' virgat' terre de eadem tenurâ.

Rog' atte Halle de Durandeſthorp tenet i virgat' terre.

Nicholaus Ingwardby tenet v acras terre & octavam partem molendini aquatici de Willuſley, *& ſolr' ſilr'* [3].

Johannes fil' Walteri de Greſley de Durandeſthorp tenet diverſas terras & ten' in eadem villâ de feodo predicto per medium."

4. "Anno regni regis Edwardi Tertii a conqueſtu xxi°.

Bek's fee.

Willielmus de Ingwarby, v acr' terre.
Rector de Stretton, i acr' terre.
Enot Dewolyn, i acr' terre.
Margar' uxor Ric' de Stretton, iiii acr'.
Johannes de Hulleye, iiii acr'.
Rob' Treſhour, dim' acr'.
Rob' Meleward, i rod'.
Joh' Treſour, i rod'.
Joh' Coke de Streton, i acr'.
Joh' fil' Joh' Berc̃re, i acr'.
Joh' Berc̃re ſenior, i dim' acr'.
Willielmus le Machoun, i acr'.
Joh' le Breſcher, i acr'.
Willielmus de Hulleye, i acr'.
Jankyn de Stretton, i dim' acr'.

Doraſſorp.—Bekus fee.

Ric' fil' Ricardi de Greſleye, x acr'.
Joħs Schepherd, viii acr' & dim'.
Joħs Seriant, ii acr'.
Ric' fil' Rog' de Chapelhous iiii acr'.
Rog' de Chapelhous junior, i acr' i rod'.
Alic' le Schepherd, i acr'.
Ric' de Aulâ, ii acr'.
Rob' Chapmon, i acr'.
Felic' de Wyfforde, i dim' acr'.
Rob' fil' Rob' Meleward, ii acr'."

In theſe liſts we find the ſucceſſors of nearly all thoſe who held of the fee of Ralph de Seile 130 years before, as in the above Rydeware Cartæ, N° 10, 11; the Templars (or thoſe who had their eſtate), Hoſpitallers, prior of St. Thomas and Herthul heir of Salvage, Segrave repreſentatives of Stephen Beauchamp, prior of Greſley, Camvil of Clifton; with the abbies of Miravall and Poleſworth, and the lords of Durandeſthorp, Wiveleſley, Stretton, Appleby (Magna), and Bromcote.

In 1336, *James de Stafford*, chevalier, in right of the aboveſaid dame *Iſabell ſa femme*, was owner of Sheile. And in 1346, the ſaid ſir *James* (on the aid then grantad for knighting Edward of Woodſtock, the king's eldeſt ſon) was aſſeſſed 20*s*. for half a knight's fee in Nether Sheile, parcel of the fee of *Tutbury* [4].

Nativity of St. John Baptiſt 1349, John Oky grants to Edmund de Ridewar, rector of Scheyle, and another, all his lands there, all held of the prior of the hoſpital of St. John. Teſt. ſir James de Stafford, &c.

In 1356, *William de Pipe* de Draycote [5] ſub Ned-

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[1] Here, and in the Item of John fil. Ric. fil. Hug. alſo in that of Prior de S. Thomâ in liſt 3. dominium & tenura or feodum appear diſtinguiſhed. The dominus de Stretton ſeems the "Medius" by whom Roger lord of Dorandeſthorp (in liſt 2) held 6 of his 12 virgates.

[2] De Pipe; elected abbeſs 1322. Dugdale, Warwickſhire, in Poleſworth.

[3] The expreſſion ſeems to connect with liſt 1.

[4] Seile original; and Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III.

[3] Draycote is ſaid, in the Rydeware Chartulary, to be a member of Boyleſtone: but ſee in Shaw's Staffordſhire, vol. I. p. 83. the event of a ſuit on that point, and how it came to Thomas de Pipe.

wode, and *Joanne* his wife (the above daughter of ſir Thomas de Ridware by Iſabella), appear to have bargained for 9 years their manor and advowſon of Chirche Sheile, to Hugh de Hopwas canon of Lichfield, and others, with liberty to let to Thomas de Hampton, knt.[1]

In 1377, *Robert de Pipe*, ſon and heir of William (as appears by Maveſyn-Ridware evidences) enfeoffs *John de Bollowe*, rector of Scheile, *John Sulney*, and others, of his manors of Draycote (with mill and appurtenances in Draycote and Moreton) and Sheile, and lands in Ednynghale[2].

In 1380, it was found that *Richard de Stafford*, of Pipe, knt. at his death (together with *Maud* his wife) held one place of land in Church Sheyle, containing 100 acres of barren land; and one parcel of wood, called Campvill wood, which lay common all the year; which place and wood were held of *Robert Pipe*, by the ſervice of *6d.* a year; and that maſter *Edmund Stafford*[3], clerk, was the ſon and heir of the ſaid Richard[4].

In 1397, *Thomas de Stafford* was ſeiſed, in right of Alicia, jointreſs of ſir Robert Pipe (as below), of this manor, which he then held of the honour of *Tutbury* by the ſervice of half a knight's fee[5].

In 1401, it was found that *Richard* (ſon and heir of *William) Wychard*, who feloniouſly murdered *John Ferrour* of Sheyle, was ſeiſed of a certain yearly rent of 4*s.* ariſing out of one meſſuage and half a virgate of land, with the appurtenances, in Seile, which *Joan Cartwright* held of *Richard Wychard* by knight's ſervice; as alſo of a certain yearly rent of 6*d.* ariſing out of one meſſuage and half a virgate of land in Seile aforeſaid, which *Joan Brawode* held of the ſame Richard by knight's ſervice[6].

Nov. 25, 1411, *Alicia* late wife of ſir *Thomas Stafford* demiſes to *Robert Swinfeyn*, eſq. and his ſon *William*, couſin and heir of ſir *Robert Pipe*, the manors of Draycote ſub Needwood, Sheile in Leiceſterſhire, Pipe-Ridware, and lands in Edynghall, late of ſir Robert Pipe, for her life, reddend' £20. per annum[7].

In a book of fifteenths and tenths granted by the laity in 1416, *Sheile cum Hidâ* was rated at £5. 17*s.*; and in the ſubſidy of 1445, at the ſame ſum; but an abatement was then made of £1. 9. 4*d.*

In 1419, it was found that *Edmund Stafford* biſhop of Exeter died ſeiſed of one place in Church Sheyle, containing 100 acres of barren land, &c. (as in a former inquiſition); that the ſaid land and wood were held of *Margaret* daughter and heir of *William de Pipe*[8], by the ſervice of 6*d.* a year; and that *Thomas Stafford* was his couſin and next heir[9].

The manor came, with the above *Margaret*, to ſir *William Vernon*, of Haddon, co. Derby, the lineal repreſentative of that antient family, who had property in Over Seile ſo early as the reign of king John, in right of the lordſhip of Appleby Parva; this laſt having in that reign been given by *Robert de Stockport* to *William de Vernon* and his heirs; and, by an inquiſition taken in 1279, appearing to have been then the inheritance of *Richard* de Vernon, who was at that time a ward to *Edmund Crouchback*, the king's brother, then ſtyled comes *de Ferrer*, who held it in fee of the king, as part of the honour of *Ferrars*, by half a knight's fee[10].

By another inquiſition in 1323, *Richard* ſon of *Richard* de Vernon and *Maud* his wife (daughter and coheir of ſir *William Camville)* were found to be in like manner ſeiſed; and that *William* their ſon and heir was then 10 years old[11].

Great-grandſon to the laſt-mentioned *William* was ſir *Richard* Vernon, treaſurer of Calais, and ſpeaker of the parliament 1426; to whom and to his wife *Benedicta*, *William Bullock*, *William Newburgh*, and others, in 1427, conveyed the manors of Appleby Parva, Over Seile, and Harlaſton[12]; and in 1443, *William Babthorpe* died ſeiſed of one meſſuage and 10 acres of land in Sheyle, with the appurtenances in Shakerſton, held of ſir *Richard Vernon*, knt.[13] who ſurvived till 1451[14].

Sir *William Vernon*, knight, ſucceeded his father as treaſurer of Calais; and was alſo knight-conſtable of England. By marriage with *Margaret de Swynſen* (or Pipe, as above) he obtained both this manor, and all the eſtates of ſir *Robert de Pipe*. She, as early as 1419, by biſhop Edmund's above inquiſition, had her father's eſtate in Seile, and doubtleſs in Pipe Ridware, Draycote, and Edinghall; and was alſo in 1435 heir to her mother *Jocoſa*, younger daughter and coheir of *William Durvaſſal* (otherwiſe *Spernore)* ſenior; having in that year, together with her huſband under a different limitation, grants of a moiety (in all) of her grandfather Spernore's lands in Ruſhale and Walleſall, co. Stafford[15]. Sir William Vernon died in 1467, ſeiſed of the manors of Appleby Parva and Seile, held under *George* duke of *Clarence*, as of his manor of *Tutbury*; and which he gave to *Henry* Vernon, eſq. his ſon and heir, and to the heirs of the ſaid Henry and *Anne* his wife, daughter of *Catharine* counteſs of *Salop*[16]. His altar-tomb in the nave of Tonge church, Salop, on which are the portraits of a knight and his lady, and under them ſeven ſons and five daughters, is thus inſcribed:

"Hic jacent dn̄s Will'm's Vernon miles, quondam miles-conſtabularius[17] Anglie, filius et heres dn̄i Ricardi Vernon militis
qui quond'm erat theſaurarius
Caliſie, qui quidem dn̄s Will'mus obiit ultimo die menſis
Junii, anno Domini mill'imo
CCCCLXVII. Et Margareta uxor d'ci Will'i filia et
hereditar' dn̄i Roberti Pypis et
Spernores militis que quidem Margareta obiit . . . .
die menſis . . . . . . anno Dn̄i
mill'imo CCCC°LX . . . . quorum animabus propitietur
Deus. Amen[18]."

The date of his widow's death (who was an executrix to her huſband's will) is left blank on the tomb. She, dame Margaret, was living 12 June, 12 E. IV. See Robert Leegegood, baillie of Shehill, his bill endented of money received by William Vernon, ſquier[19].

Henry Vernon, ſon and ſucceſſor of William, married *Anne* daughter of *John Talbot* ſecond earl of *Shrewſbury*; and in 1467, *William Cumberford*, *John Pennyſton*, chaplain (the two other executors to ſir William),

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[1] Seile original.

[2] Ibid.

[3] Biſhop of Exeter 1395; and in the ſame year lord chancellor.

[4] Eſch. 4 Ric. II. N° 51. Leic.

[5] Eſch. 21 Ric. II.

[6] Eſch. 3 Hen. IV. N° 60. Leic.

[7] Lord Vernon's original deed. See Shaw's Staffordſhire, vol. I. pp. 83 and 165*.

[8] An error; ſhe being daughter of William de Swynſen, though a deſcendant of Pipe, and ſucceſſor to his eſtate. See Shaw's Staffordſhire, vol. I. p. 83. Q. Whether (obſerving the above inquiſition) William de Swynſen, being heir to the Pipes, did not ſtyle himſelf Pipe?

[9] Eſch. 7 Hen. V. N° 22. Leic. Theſe lands of Biſhop Edmund were part of the Camvil inheritance; and have now for ages been deemed parcel of Clifton manor, and Stafford county, being that portion which is on the North or Seile ſide of the river Meyſe, which in general divides the counties.

[10] Eſch. 7 Edw. I.

[11] Eſch. 16 Edw. II.

[12] Harl. MSS. 5809. p. 41.

[13] Eſch. 21 Hen. VI.

[14] Eſch. 30 Hen. VI.

[15] Shaw's Staffordſhire, vol. I. pp. 83, 404. Dugd. War. vol. II. p. 757.

[16] Eſch. 7 Edw. IV.

[17] An officer who kept the conſtable-court. See the epitaph of ſir Sampſon Meverill in Gent. Mag. vol. LXIV. p. 1102. To which ſir Sampſon, perhaps, ſir William Vernon ſucceeded in the office.

[18] This epitaph is copied from Mr. Smyth's MS collection of Monumental Inſcriptions in my poſſeſſion, and corrected by Mr. Wolferſtan from the exiſting braſs at Tonge. But, by Mr. Gough's Sepulchral Monuments, vol. II. p. 266, it appears that a ſimilar tomb was alſo erected in the church of Vernon in Normandy, an engraving of which is given in Dr. Ducarel's Tour, p. 89. (Q. were they buried at Tonge, or at Vernon?) Sir William Vernon's will (in Cur. Prerog.) orders his burial at Tonge. All the copies of the Tonge epitaph omit the ſecond "miles" preceding "conſtabularius;" thus making ſir William lord high conſtable. The ſtrange language, "Roberti Pypis & Spernores militis," is ſome help towards accounting for the groſs error in calling Margaret (while probably yet alive) "filia," when ſhe was only great-grand-daughter or grand-niece; ſince it is evidence that neither the graver nor the employer knew a word of what they were about.

[19] Original at Seile.

and *Thomas Ganſell*, rector of Aylſton, confirmed to ſir *Henry Vernon*, knight, and *Anne* his wife, and to their heirs, the manors of Aylſton and Appleby Parva in Leiceſter, and of Baſſelow, co. Derby, the water-mill at Baſſelow excepted; dated 7 Edward IV. Teſtibus; Johanne Cockayne, Johanne Bradburn, & Willielmo Fildingario[1].—Jovis ante 25 Martii, 21 E.IV. Henry Vernon, eſq. makes his brother William Vernon his attorney, to take ſeiſin from Thomas Bradſhaw, of Tyddeſwall, of lands infra dominicum de Sheyle & Sheyle Hide[2].—In 2 Richard III. the ſame purchaſes from John Harcourt, eſq. and Margaret his wife, lands in Scheile, which 31—47 Edward III. had belonged to Hugh de Hopewas, the canon aforeſaid, and parſon of Clifton—(Arms, Ermine, on a bend three roundels, with Virgin and Child in place of a creſt;) and at St. Laurence, 15 Henry VI. were ſettled in tail ſpecial on John Brown and Alice Delves[3].—He was governor and treaſurer to prince Arthur[4], eldeſt ſon and heir apparent of king Henry VII; was knighted when that prince was created a knight of the Bath; and in 1500 ſigned the marriage articles with the princeſs Catharine of Spain. He died in 1515, and was buried at Tonge, in a chapel wherein he had founded a chantry, as appears by the following mural inſcription:

> "Pray for the ſowle of ſy: Harrie Vernon, knyght, and dame Anne his wyff, which ſyr Harrie . . . . off our lord MCCCCCXV made and fownded thys chapel and chauntry;
> and the ſaid ſyr Harrie departyd the xiii day of Aprill, in the year aboveſaid. And of your charite for the ſoll of ſir Arthur Vernon, fifth ſone of the ſaid ſyr Harrie, on whos ſollys Jhu have mercy. Amen."

In the ſame chapel, on a large ſtone, is the portraiture of the ſaid ſir Arthur, rector of Whitchurch in Shropſhire, in the habit of an eccleſiaſtic, with a chalice over his head; and at his feet,

> "ORATE SPECIALITER PRO A'I'A D'NI ARTHURIS VERNON,
> IN ARTIBUS MAG'RI UNIVERSITATIS CANTABRIGIE,
> QUI OBIIT X° DIE AUGUSTI AN'O MCCCCCXVII,
> CUJ' A'I'E PROPITIETUR DE'."

Between the ſaid chantry and the church, under an arch, is an altar-tomb for the ſame ſir Henry, with the effigies of a knight in armour lying thereon, and his lady by him; about his neck a collar of SS. and his hand reſting on his creſt:

> "Hic jacent corpora Henrici Vernon, militis, et Anne Talbot, uxoris ejus, filie Joh'is comit' Salopiæ, qui quidam dñs Henricus obiit xiii die Aprilis, anno Domini mill'mo quingenteſimo xv. et dicta d'na Anna obiit xvi die menſis Maii, anno Dñi mill'o CCCCLXXXXIII quorum a'i'bus propitietur Deus. Amen."

Sir *Henry Vernon* gave to his ſon *Richard* and *Margaret* his wife the manors of Aylſtone, Appleby, and Sheyle[5]; and left by will a legacy of £10. to *Richard* Vernon, of Seile.

In the chancel of Bakewell church, co. Derby, on an alabaſter altar-tomb, is this inſcription;

> "Hic jacent Johannes Vernon, filius et heres Henrici
> Vernon, qui obiit xii°
> die menſis Auguſti, anno Dñi MCCCCLXXVII,
> cujus anime propitietur Deus. Amen."

31 March, 7 Henry VIII. Richard Vernon, ſon and heir of Henry Vernon, knt. lately deceaſed, had a releaſe of tenements in Nether Sheyll from John Wydderley of Chilcote, ſon and heir of Thomas, ſon of John[6].

Richard Vernon, eſq. of Haddon, died in 1517, ſeiſed of the manors of Little Appleby and Seile, and lands and tenements in Durandeſthorp, held of the king, as of the honour of *Tutbury*[7]. He was alſo buried at Tonge, where the effigies of himſelf and lady are placed on an altar-tomb, with this inſcription:

> "Hic jacent corpora Ricardi Vernon, de Haddon, armigeri, et Margarete uxoris ejus, filie Roberti Dymoke militis, qui habuerunt exitum quietum, verum; qui quidem Ricardus obiit in vigiliâ Annunciacionis Marie Virginis anno Dñi milleſimo v° decimo ſeptimo, et dicta Margareta . . . ."

At the eccleſiaſtical ſurvey in 1534, the abbot and convent of *Merevale* poſſeſſed £6. 6*s*. 4*d*. rent of aſſize in Over Seile; and £4. 0*s*. 4*d*. in Nether Seile; —34*s*. 8*d*. rent for lands and tenements in Over Seile; and £3. 6*s*. 8*d*. in Nether Seile.—And at that time a penſion of 13*s*. 4*d*. a year was payable from the prior to the rector of Nether Seile[8].

The prior and convent of *Greſley*, in Derbyſhire, at that time poſſeſſed alſo the following lands, &c.

"Nether Shelley, in com' Leic', parcell' poſſeſſionum nuper prioratûs de Greiſley, in com' Derby, valet in

Firmâ unius meſſuagii cum certis tenementis ibidem, in tenurâ Ricardi Holland, reddend' inde per annum ad feſta ibidem uſual', equaliter, xviii s̃.

Firmâ alterius meſſuagii ibidem, cum omnibus terris & tenementis ibidem meſſuagio pertinentibus, ac cum molendino vocato *Sheele mylne*, dimiſſ' Nicholao Sherwyn per indenturam pro termino ſuo, necnon Margarete uxori ejus, & Willielmo Sherwyn filio ſuo, & alteri eorum diucius viventi; ſolv' ad feſta predicta xlviii s̃. Et predictus firmarius oneratur cum reparationibus, preter groſſ' maerem'; & ſolv' poſt mortem cujuſlibet eorum, nomine hariette, vi s̃. viii đ. prout in dictâ indenturâ patet.

Redd' Edwardi Hollys, pro terris ſuis ibidem per annum, ſolv' ad feſtum Sancti Michaelis Archangeli tantum, ii s̃. vii đ.

[[9]Repriſ' in redd' reſolut' domino Ferreys, exeunt' de molendino in Nether Shelley voc' Shelley mylne, parcell' nuper monaſterii de Greiſley, in com' Derbie, per ann' iiii đ.]

Et remanet clarè per annum lxviii s̃. iii đ.

There ys no more lands in Nether Shelley, parcell of the ſaid poſſeſſions, otherwiſe than ys above expreſſed.

The premiſſes dothe not adjoyne to any honour, manor, caſtel, foreſte, chaſe, or parke, reſerved for th' acceſſe of the kinge and quene's highneſs; nor be parcell of any thauncyent demeanes of the crowne, nor of the duchies of Lancaſtre or Cornewalle, nor parcell of the poſſeſſions belonginge to the late Hoſpital of St. John of Jeruſalem in Ingland.

What woodes or underwoodes be upon the ſame thawditor knowyth not; neyther what mynes of leade or coales be upon the ſame. The nombre of acres, nor the nature of the ground be not expreſſid in any record, nor any larger lre than is above declared.

Ex. per JOH'EM SWYFTE, auditor.

Tertio Julii, 1557. Rated for William Ford.

The clere yerely value of the premyſes lxviii s̃. vii đ. which ratyd at xxxii yeres purchaſe amountyth to cixl. xiiii s̃. viii đ.

The money to be paid in hand before the xvith of July next.

The king and quene's majeſties to dyſchardge the purchaſer of all things and incumbrances made or done by their majeſties, excepte leaſes.

The purchaſer to dyſchardge the king and quene's majeſties of all iſſues and repriſes goinge oute of the premiſſes.

The teanure in ſocage.

The purchaſer to have thyſſues from the feaſt of the Annunciation of our Lady laſt paſt.

The purchaſer to be bound for the woodes.

The leade, bells, and advowſon, to be excepted.

WILL'M PETRE. JOHN BAKERE.
FRAUNCIS ENGLEFELD. E. WALDEGRAVE[10]."

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[1] P. Le Neve, MS. ex autographo. There is an error of Le Neve, or ſome one, in ſtating Henry as already a knight in 1467, ſince the Seile originals next quoted ſhew him eſquire in 21 Edw. IV. and 2 Ric. III. It is evident enough, both from the above confirmation, dated in the year of ſir William's death, and from the latter's will in the Prerog. Court, (Godyn, q. 9.) that Henry was his ſon and heir, not his grandſon by a ſuppoſed ſon William, inſerted by Collins, Edmondſon, &c. And indeed the Inquiſitio referred to in note 16, p. 985, finds Henry ſon and heir.

[2] Seile original.

[3] Ibid.

[4] There is a tradition that the prince frequently lived with ſir Henry at Haddon; and in an apartment called "The Prince's Chamber," his arms were cut in ſeveral places.

[5] Harl. MSS. 5809. p. 41.

[6] Seile orig.

[7] Eſch. 15 Hen. VIII.

[8] Firſt Fruits Office.

[9] The article within hooks is croſſed over with a pen.

[10] Harl. MSS. 607. p. 39. b.

Sir *George Vernon*, of Haddon, ſon and ſucceſſor to Richard, by his magnificence, his kind reception of all good men, and his great hoſpitality, acquired the name of king of the Peak. His immenſe property in Derbyſhire extended over 28 manors; and at his death, Aug. 31, 1567, he was ſeiſed, *inter alia*, of the manors of Nether and Over Seile[1]. He was twice married; and left two daughters, coheirs; *Margaret*, aged 26; and *Dorothy*, aged 21. On an altar-tomb at Bakewell, co. Derby, is the following epitaph:

"Here lyeth ſir George Vernon, knyght, deceaſſed the 31ſt daye of Auguſt, an° 1567; and dame Margaret his wyffe, daught'. to ſir Gylbert Taylebois, deceaſſed ye . . . . daye of . . . . an° 156 . .; and alſo dame Mawde his wyffe, daughter to ſ'r Raphe Langeford, deceaſſed the . . . daye of . . . . . an' 156 . .; whoſe ſoules god p'don[2]."

By *Dorothy*, the youngeſt daughter, the lordſhip of Haddon was brought in marriage to ſir *John Manners*, ſecond ſon of *Thomas* earl of *Rutland*; and by *Margaret*, the elder daughter, the two lordſhips of Seile (i. e. ſuch manerial right within the territory of Over Seile as might come to the Vernons with Appleby Parva, which is conveyed, 1427, as the manor of Over Seile; and by the ſame ſort of general comprehenſive expreſſion, Richard and ſir George Vernon are found ſeiſed of the ſaid manor) were brought in marriage to ſir *Thomas Stanley*, of Winwick, knight (ſecond ſon of *Edward* third earl of *Derby*); who died poſſeſſed of them, in right of his wife, Dec. 18, 1576[3]; and was buried at Walthamſtow; where, on the North ſide of the chancel a noble monument, with his effigies, is thus inſcribed:

"Thomas Stanley, knight, ſecond ſoone of Edward earl of Derbie, lord Stanley and Strange, deſcended from the family of the Stanleys, married Margaret Vernon, one of the daughters and coheirs of ſir George Vernon, of Nether Haddon, in the countie of Derbie, knight. By whom he had iſſue two ſons, Henrie and Edward. Henry died an infant. Edward ſurvived, to whom the lordſhip deſcended; and married the lady Lucie Percie, ſecond daughter to Thomas earle of Northumberland; by her he had iſſue ſeven daughters and one ſonne. She and her four daughters, Arabella, Marie, Ales, Priſcilla, are interred under a monument in the church of Walthamſtow, in the countie of Eſſex. Thomas his ſonne died in his infancie, and is buried in the pariſh church of Winwic, in the countie of Lancaſter. The other three, Petronella, Frances, and Veneſſie, are yet living.

Aſk who lies here, but do not weep;
He is not dead—he dooth but ſleep.
This ſtony regiſter is for his bones:
His fame is more perpetual than theſe ſtones.
And his own goodneſs, with himſelf being gone,
Shall lyve when earthlie monument is none[4]."

On an inquiſition taken at Tonge, Oct. 22, 1600, after the death of lady *Margaret* his widow, it was found that ſhe died ſeiſed of the manors of Appleby and Seile, and lands in Durandeſthorp, held of the queen as of the honour of *Tutbury*, parcel of the dutchy of *Lancaſter*, by the ſervice of half a knight's fee[5].

Dame Margaret Stanley muſt have died long before 1600, though the inquiſition might not be taken till 42 Eliz. She had taken a ſecond huſband, *William Mather*, eſq. living with her at Tong in 1584; when a grant was made, her ſon Edward Stanley (afterwards K. B.) joining in it, of a term in Sheale manor-houſe, with certain hereditaments, and the advowſon, to commence only on Jan. 1, 1607, for 60 years[6]. The intereſt in this was paſſed over, 1588, to Mather, who had perhaps procured ſome ſimilar grant, to take effect in poſſeſſion immediately on his wife's death; for he was already of Nether Sheale, when ſir Edward Stanley, now a knight (therefore at ſome time after 1599, at the end of which year he was only eſquire), in the courſe of his haſty dilapidations of his mother's fine inheritance, ſold him, for £960, the manor and lands. But dame Margaret could not have very long ſurvived the above year, 1584; for, 16 June, 1607, *William Mather* and his then wife *Elionour*, in conſideration of marriage already had between *Ambroſe* Mather their ſon and Elizabeth, daughter of Bartholomew Farmer, of Ratcliff Culey, gent. covenant to levy a fine of the manor, advowſon, and all Mather's hereditaments in Nether Seale (firſt inſtance poſſibly of the preſent ſpelling), to the uſe, as to advowſon, of *Bartholomew Farmer* in fee; as to meſſuages and lands in tenure of Auguſtyne Gente, Robert Batche, and Henry Halle, to the uſe of William and Elionour for life, remainder to Ambroſe and Elizabeth in ſtrict ſettlement; and as to reſidue of the manor and appurtenances, to the uſe, after certain intereſts to William and Elionour, of Ambroſe (and wife for jointure) in tail ſpecial, remainder to him in tail general, remainder to George Mather, one other of the ſons of William and Elionour, in tail general, remainder to William in fee[7].

About 11 or 12 Elizabeth, ſir *William Greſley*, knt. of Drakelow, co. Derby, the pleaſant manſion of his anceſtors, on the bank of the Trent, had made different purchaſes from the lord and lady *Berkeley*, of parts of Seile, inherited by the Berkeleys as coheirs of the Segraves, who had them, with other neighbouring poſſeſſions, from an early period, as before ſhewn.

Sir *William Greſley* died May 24, 1573, and (as the inqueſt finds) ſeiſed *(inter alia)* of the manors of Over and Nether Seile (worth £14. a year) held of the queen *in capite*, by the ſervice of a fortieth part of a knight's fee; leaving his ſon *Thomas*, then aged 20 years and a half[8]. But here is a manifeſt error as to Nether Seile, then ſir Thomas Stanley's, and the ownerſhip of which has been traced authentically to 1607. Nor is it likely that ſir William Greſley had that manor in Over Seile which the Vernons ſeem to have claimed as an appendage to Appleby Parva, this, Appleby Parva, like Nether Seile, not being ſold till ſir Edward Stanley's time. But ſir William did, it is extremely probable, as will be ſtated under Over Seile, become ſeiſed of another, and the chief, manor there; and this purchaſe, as well as thoſe from the Berkeleys, including perhaps much land within the adjoining Nether Seile manor, this laſt (the owners here, as the Vernons in the former caſe, wiſhing to claim enough,) ſeems to have gotten into his inquiſition.

It ſeems that Ambroſe Mather, who by the above ſettlement appears to have had it in the power of himſelf and wife to ſell the manor, and part of the lands, of Nether Seale, muſt have accordingly done it. In Seale regiſter is found the burial of Ambroſe Mather, 5th Nov. 1625. And on 9th April, 1628 (ſome years before *John* ſon of Ambroſe was of age to ſell), the after-mentioned ſeries of Court Rolls of *Gilbert Morewood* is ſtated to begin. And as Mr. Morewood kept his courts regularly, it is moſt probable he began to do ſo immediately upon his purchaſe; which purchaſe, if ſo, muſt have been made from ſome other who had bought in the life-time of Ambroſe Mather. This other is ſaid to have been ſir George Greſley (ſon and heir of ſir Thomas, the before-named ſon of ſir William), who would alſo probably have by inheritance that manor of Over Seile, above ſuppoſed to be bought by his grandfather. His conveyance from Mather has not been ſeen: it was perhaps of a later date than his creation of baronet, June 29, 1611; though he has been ſaid to have then held manors, both of Over and Nether

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[1] Eſch. 9 Eliz.

[2] "The arms of Vernon on this tomb are ſupported with a black bear on one ſide, and a white lion on the other, being, as I think, the ſupporters of Grey lord Powis." Church Notes, 1611, in Harl. MSS. 5809, p. 386.—Sir George's two uncles, Thomas and Humphrey, might have pretenſions, in right of their wives, to lord Powis's inſignia; but ſir George himſelf not any.

[3] Eſch. 2 Sept. 19 Eliz. m. 24. [4] Strype's Stowe, Appendix, vol. III. p. 128. [5] Inq. at Tonge, 42 Eliz. fol. 45. a.

[6] Originals of late Philip Jervis, of Seale. [7] Ibid. The recital of ſir Edward Stanley's ſale omits the year.

[8] Cole's Eſcheats, vol. IV. (Harl. MSS. 757.) p. 135.

Seile, *in capite*, (as the inquiſition runs in his grandfather's caſe.) He was a gentleman of good parts, an encourager of learning, and ſir William Dugdale (in ſome meaſure) owed his riſe to him; for ſir George, being well-known to Thomas earl of Arundel, then earl-marſhal, introduced him to his acquaintance on his firſt coming to London [1]. He ſerved in parliament in 1627 for Newcaſtle under Line; and married *Suſan*, daughter of ſir *Humphrey Ferrars*, of Tamworth caſtle; by whom he had two daughters; and one ſon, *Thomas* Greſley, eſq. who died in the lifetime of his father.

By ſir George Greſley, not only Nether Seile, but the aforeſaid principal manor in Over Seile, is ſuppoſed to have been ſold to *Gilbert Morewood*, of London, merchant; whoſe Court Rolls for Over Seile, and for Nether Seile *cum membris*, from April 9, 1628, to 1640, are now in the poſſeſſion of the Rev. *William Greſley*.

Among the free tenants in theſe Court Rolls, under the manor of Nether Seile, in 1634, were,

Sir *George Greſley*, knight and baronet, for *Potter's Wood*; *& reddere debet annuatim unam catapultam.* So that he had not, then at leaſt, ſold his whole Seile eſtate to Morewood.

Sir *Thomas Hutchinſon*, for Coton Park, alias Gryme's Wood, 4*s.* a year.

Sir *Thomas Pope Blount*, for lands in Nether Seile. He being heir to the Wychards of Oſbaſton was probably ſo to thoſe of Seile; of whom we ſee ſomething in p. 983*. They appear early as conſiderable holders, with ſub-tenants, and as witneſſes to deeds in Rydware Chartulary nearly as old as Radulph de Seile ſenior. With Richard, in p. 985*. a. there might be an end of the Seile line; but ſettled lands might go to that of Oſbaſton, whoſe males however, according to Burton, were by that time extinct.

Sir *Walter Heveningham*, for lands called Snareſtone field, 4*d.* He was heir to Camvill and Stafford, through Stanley of Elford and Pipe.

Sir *John Harpur*, for his lands in Nether Seile, 12*d.*

Randolph Woodcock, clerk, for all his lands in Durandeſthorpe, 12 barbed arrows, and a rent of 12½*d.* See the tenure of Bertram de Caldon's grant, in Rydware Chartulary, N° 4 [2]. But the 12 arrows there were to be rendered, not to a lord of Seile, but by a lord of Seile to another man, for lands in Durandeſthorp. Had Rydeware *re*-granted, under the ſervice himſelf was bound to, with the addition of the 12½*d.* rent?

Rowland Shelton, for lands in Durandeſthorpe, a barbed arrow and a rent of one halfpenny.

Several other free tenants are enumerated; 39 reſident (20 of them "tenentes ſuper tenementa domini"); and *Daniel Brandworth*, gent. and two other tenants, were reſident in Duneſthorpe.

By the marriage of ſir *Thomas* Greſley, bart. (grandſon of ſir George,) with *Frances* one of the two daughters and final coheirs [3] of *Gilbert Morewood* (the purchaſer,) the latter's Nether Seile lands, or the greater part of them, returned to the Greſley family; and, on the death of ſir Thomas, June 5, 1699, became the property of *Thomas* Greſley his ſecond ſon; who, as executor to his father, erected to his memory, in Greſley church, a noble monument, with a buſt as large as life, kneeling in an arch, and all the matches of the family, according to the pedigree, in proper ſhields round it, and his offſpring and their matches underneath it; alſo the proper atchievements of the family, with the motto, *Meliore fide, quam fortunâ*; and this inſcription:

> "Sir Thomas Greſley, of Drakelow,
> in the county of Derby, baronet,
> died the 5th of June, 1699, aged 70."

By the ſame gentleman another handſome monument was placed in Greſley church: under a ſhield with *Greſley's* coat only; and on its ſides two other little ones, with thoſe of the two heireſſes, *Gaſteneis* and *Morewood*, is the following inſcription:

> "Here lie the bodies of Elizabeth Greſley,
> who died the 10th day of Auguſt, 1693;
> Iſabella Greſley, who died the 16th of Auguſt, 1694;
> and Catharine Greſley,
> who died the 7th day of September, 1694;
> daughters of ſir Thomas Greſley, of Drakelow,
> in the county of Derby, baronet,
> by dame Frances his wife."

Thomas Greſley, of Nether Seile, eſq. married *Elizabeth*, daughter of *John Lee*, of Ladyhole, co. Derby, eſq. and heir to her brother *William*; and, after his death, Nether Seile came ſucceſſively to his ſons *Lee Greſley* and *John Greſley*; and from *John* to his eldeſt ſon the late *Thomas Greſley*, D. D. F. R. S. who, in addition to the above eſtate, was rector and patron of the church; and reſided here in an old ſtone manſion near the latter (till he bought Four-oaks Hall, co. Warwick); on whoſe death in 1785 his eldeſt ſon, the Rev. *William* Greſley, ſucceeded to the eſtate; and is alſo the patron and preſent incumbent of the valuable rectory.

Thoſe parts of Mather's lands, which by the deed of 1607 were limited in ſtrict ſettlement, were by John Mather (in all appearance the ſon of Ambroſe, baptized at Seile 1611) firſt mortgaged, and, finally, in 1648, ſold, including a manſion he had reſided in, to Zachary Johnſon, of Nether Seile, clerk, who died rector there 1669, and had been patron, but ſeems to have ſold the advowſon, probably to ſir Thomas Greſley, bart.—Zachary's nephew and deviſee, Richard Johnſon, gave by will, 16 Nov. 1697, the above property, with additions made to it, in Seile, to his nephew Richard Moore, ſon of Thomas rector of Elford, co. Stafford; giving alſo money and hereditaments, namely, the Friars, or Friary, in Lichfield, (bought by Zachary Johnſon from John Hill, of Little Pipe), to the lords of Stretton and Chilcote and miniſter of Seile for the time being, for building and endowing an hoſpital or almſhouſe at the latter place; which was accordingly done, and a comfortable ſupport is afforded by it to ſome aged men and women. Richard Moore died iſſueleſs in 1721. His relict Elizabeth, one of two daughters and coheirs of Walter Jennings, clerk, of Little Onn, in the pariſh of Church Eyton, co. Stafford, re-marrying, 1723, to John Jervis, eſq. of Darlaſton, in the ſame county, Mr. Jervis purchaſed from the heirs of Moore this Seile eſtate, in which his wife was jointured. By her he had no iſſue; but by Mary, only daughter and heir of the eldeſt branch of Swynfen, of Swynfen, co. Stafford, he had ſix ſons and a daughter [4]. Dying 5 Jan. 1746-7, he left this and other Seile purchaſes to his fourth ſon Thomas, whoſe only ſurviving ſon, Philip Jervis, died Feb. 18, 1797; and under the latter's will the eſtate has been ſold in parcels, the houſe and lands adjoining to major-general George Hewett, of the family once reſident at Stretton, co. Leiceſter.

By an award of July 23, 1756, the open and common fields of Nether Seile, containing about 1350 acres, were divided and incloſed. But it was not till March 21, 1799, that this was confirmed by an act of parliament, "For confirming a diviſion and incloſure of the open and common fields, &c. within the manors of Nether and Over Seile [5]," at the ſole expence of the eſtate of *Philip Jervis*, eſq. whoſe deviſees for ſale, Swynfen Jervis, Samuel Pipe Wolferſtan, and Charles Briſcoe, found themſelves obliged to obtain the act, in order to make good their contracts.

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[1] Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. II. p. 8.

[2] Page 1000 following. Mr. Woodcock ſhould ſeem to be the rector of Gilmorton mentioned p. 998. as *lord* of Durandeſthorp 1630.

[3] For a third daughter, Barbara, lived to be married (to ſir Thomas Rich, afterwards baronet), and to have a ſon Gilbert, but who died ſ. p. Kimber, vol. III. p. 477, and tablet in p. 994.

[4] See the concluding part of the Swynfen pedigree, Shaw, vol. II. p. *29. John, the junior of two ſons of Swynfen Jervis, barriſter at law, of Meaford, co. Stafford, who was the fifth of the above ſix ſons, is become famous among his contemporaries as earl St. Vincent. John Jervis, of Darlaſton, grandſon to the eldeſt of the ſix, died March 4, 1802, having deviſed an ample eſtate to the eldeſt ſon, now but ſix years old, of his ſecond couſin Swynfen Jervis, ſole ſurviving ſon of the above Philip, which laſt named Swynfen is now eldeſt male branch of the family of Darlaſton.

[5] Inaccurate; it ſhould have run Nether Seale only. Over Seale was incloſed long before 1756.

OVER SEALE, or *UPPER SEALE,* called alſo *Little Seile* and *Spital Seile*, was one of the lordſhips given to *Nigel de Albini*, who was ſeiſed of it at the time of the general Survey. It conſiſted of two or three manors, or ſmall ſeignories, all of which we ſoon find of the fee of Ferrers; one of them, ſometime the inheritance of *William* the ſon of *Ralph de Meiſham*; who in the time of king Henry III. gave part of it, probably the beſt, in frank marriage, with *Godebouda* his eldeſt daughter, unto *William* the ſon of *Robert Appleby* (together with a park, a mill, and a wood called *Woodlondes*[1]).

To the abbot of *Merevale* the ſame William de Meiſham afterwards gave "ſervitium & homagium Willielmi heredis Willielmi de Appelbi & heredum Oſberti filii Luciani Diſert de Parvâ Seyle. Teſtibus; domino Hugone de Meſnill, tunc ſeneſcallo Willielmi comitis de Ferrariis comitis Derbie, domino Willielmo de Greſell, Thomâ de Edneſorre, Serlone de Munſay, Henrico de Mavaſyne, militibus ejuſdem comitis[2]." This was about 1250, or nearly. For Meſnil, firſt witneſs here, witneſſes alſo, by the ſame ſtyle of ſeneſcal, two deeds in the Rydeware Chartulary (N°s 56, 119), one expreſsly dated 1253, and the other manifeſtly executed at the ſame time.

We ſee that Meiſham, beſides the ſervices of what he had beſtowed on Appleby, gives the abbot moreover (which ſhews he had not ſo beſtowed his whole manor) thoſe of the heirs of Oſbert Diſert, of Little Seyle. But Oſbert, or his father Lucian, was not merely a ſubordinate vaſſal of Meiſham. He had other Over Seile lands, held immediately from the earl; and, in the agreement with William the parſon before 1205[3], he appears throughout co-ordinate with Meiſham; the latter has merely precedence in the naming; they grant each two quadrigates out of *their* wood of Uver Scheyl, and the parſon releaſes to *them* and their heirs. And to the more curious agreement for reſidence of a chaplain at Scheyl Minor[4], the only parties are the ſame parſon William (who appears to have been long rector, perhaps near 50 years, for he had been ſo ſome time when the papal delegates made their award, before 1179, and he appears ſtill ſuch in the Matriculus of 1220,) and Lucian, ſon of Oſbert de Scheyl, who it ſeems muſt have been the perſon whom the above-named Lucian[5] calls "Lucian ſenex, avus meus," though he is not found elſewhere by the name of ſon of Oſbert, but uſually ſtyled Lucian de Seile, or ſimply Lucian. He had a ſon called Robert de Deſerto (poſſibly the Aſhby or Seile Would), or Robert Diſert, who appears dead before him, the grandfather and grandſon, Lucian de Seile and Lucian Deſert, being found co-teſtes, particularly in Rydware Chartulary, N° 20. This old Lucian in the laſt deſcribed agreement ſeems the ſole ruling power at Over Seile; his reſidence there indeed would make him more conſidered, and more intereſted, in the chaplain-matter, than the Meiſhams were; but no other perſon is ſo much as named, and he and the "homines ejuſdem ville de *ſuâ* terrâ," are to be the ſole contributors, in conjunction with the parſon's allowance, for ſupport of the chaplain "et clerici ſui." The earl of Derby, in his grant to William de Rydewar[6] of the "tota terra," the whole dominium or fee, both in lands and ſervices, of Rad. de Scheyle, excepts the "ſervicium tenementi Luciani, quod teneo in manu meâ," (the ſervice of what Lucian holds, which ſervice I reſerve to myſelf;) not adding whether Lucian's lands lay in Great or Little Seile, or in both. We may collect, from all the circumſtances, that on this grant being made, the whole, or the main, of the two Seiles, Magna & Parva, was held under the earl (that is, immediately, for of ſub-tenants we have ſeen Rydeware had many, and perſons of much note), by three principal vaſſals, Rydewar, Meiſham, and Lucian; with a fourth, who held that diſtrict where the Vernons, ſoon afterwards according to Burton, had the ſeignory they claimed as part of, or in the ſame right with, the manor of Little Appleby. We muſt keep in mind the entire diſtinction between this laſt Over Seile manor and that which we ſhall find called Appleby's manor in Over Seile, being the lands given in frank marriage to Appleby as above, and which, on Meiſham's transfer of his ſeignory, were held under the abbot, and gained the reputation of a ſubordinate manor, within that which we may denominate the Miravall manor of Over Seile.

The abbot having thus under him two ſuch vaſſals as Appleby and the heir of Diſert, obtaining too a multitude of ſmaller grants, from lords and from tenants, of lands in Magna and in Parva Seile, (many originals at Seile beſides thoſe above printed.) we may eaſily apprehend he was thenceforth chief man at the latter place, and his manor the manor of Parva Seile per eminentiam. It ſeems a miſtake in the Teſta de Nevill, &c. to record him as holding his half fee under Meyſham, when, the latter having given him his ſeignory, it ſhould ſeem the abbot from that time held immediately under the earl. This appears decided by the earl and his ſucceſſor prince Edmond both afterwards releaſing the ſervices, not to Meyſham, but directly to the abbots, ſo that they thenceforth held *in capite*. This laſt point will add light when we come to the times after the diſſolution.

In 1310, "Abbas de Miravalle per jurat' recuperat xli. dampnum verſus Thomam de Redware & alios, pro proſternatione foſſati dicti abbatis apud Overſeal, in ſeparali ſolo ipſius abbatis, in quodam loco vocato *Shortwood*, ubi dixerunt ſe debere habuiſſe communiam, &c.[7]"

In 1320, "Juratores dicunt, quod non eſt ad dampnum &c. ſi Rex concedat *Waltero Jacob*, quod ipſe unam acram terre, cum pertinentiis, in Bruntingthorp; & *Matheo de Rodeley*, quod ipſe tria meſſuagia, tres virgatas terre, & ſex acras terre, & unam acram prati cum pertinentiis, in eadem villâ, Over Sheyle, Magna Sheyle, & Wytinton, in com' Leic', dare poſſit abbati & conventui de Miravalle[8]."

"Juratores etiam dicunt, quod non eſt ad dampnum, &c. ſi Rex concedat *Henrico de Appleby*, quod ipſe l acras terre cum pertinentiis in Parvâ Sheyle; & *Galfrido le Fitz*, quod ipſe ſeptem acras terre, cum pertinentiis, in Magnâ Sheyle; & *Roberto le Mouner*, quod ipſe vii acras terre in eadem villâ; & *Johanni Wyſchard*, quod ipſe x acras terre, cum pertinentiis, in eadem villâ; & *Willielmo Phelip*, quod ipſe octo acras terre, cum pertinentiis, in eadem villâ; & *Ricardo Oky*, quod ipſe quinque acras terre, cum pertinentiis, in eadem villâ; & *Johanni Overton*, quod ipſe lx acras terre, cum pertinentiis, in Overton ſubtus Arderne; & *Roberto de Stapleton*, quod ipſe xx acras terre, cum pertinentiis, in eadem villâ; & *Roberto Geffrey*, quod ipſe xv acras terre, cum pertinentiis, in eadem villâ; & *Thome Barwell*, quod ipſe octo acras terre, cum pertinentiis, in eadem villâ; & *Waltero Scot*, quod ipſe vii acras terre, cum pertinentiis, in eadem villâ; & *Ricardo de Boſeworth*, quod ipſe iv acras terre, cum pertinentiis, in eadem villâ; & *Ricardo Brun*, quod ipſe vi acras terre, cum pertinentiis, in eadem villâ; & *Roberto de Brantingthorp*, quod ipſe l acras terre, cum pertinentiis, in Brantingthorp; & *Waltero Jacob*, quod ipſe iv acras terre, cum pertinentiis, in eadem villâ: & *Galfrido Malpays*, quod ipſe vi acras terre, cum pertinentiis, in eadem villâ; & *Nicholao Temple* & *Joſepho Daniell*, quod ipſi xx acras terre, cum pertinentiis, in Shepey, dare poſſint abbati de Miravalle, pro aliis terris in excambium in iiſdem villis: Et quod *Henricus de Appelby* tenuit predictas l acras terre in Parvâ Sheyle de abbate de Miravalle per forinſecum; & *Galfridus de Fitz* tenet VII acras terre, cum pertinentiis, in Magna Schele, de Henrico Appleby[1], per forinſecum ſervicium; & *Robertus le Mouner* tenet VII acras terre de priore de Greſeley; & *Johannes Wyſchard* tenet X acras terre de Nicholao Wyſchard[2], per ſervicium unius libre thuris; & *Willielmus Phelip* tenet octo acras terre de Henrico Appleby[3]; & *Ricardus Okey* tenet V acras terre de Thoma Ridware; & *Johannes Overton* tenet LX acras terre, cum pertinentiis, in Overton ſubtus Arderne, de . . .[4]."

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[1] Cart. 34 Edw. I. n. 17.

[2] Greſley Chartulary, p. 23.

[3] Rydeware Chartulary, N° 43; and original at Seile.

[4] Ibid. N° 50.

[5] See p. 982*. Lucian ſenex appears to have been living after Will. de Rydeware had to do at Seile, as he atteſts the above ca. 20, which is a grant to the latter from William the parſon, and indeed mentions (as does alſo the 2d deed numbered 11.) Rydeware's recovering a wood from Lucian. But he ſeems to have died in or before 1204, a little ſooner than Will. fil. Rogeri de Stretton, who ſurvived to atteſt, by his other appellation of de Wyveleſley, Lucian the grandſon's above agreement with the parſon, N° 43.

[6] Rydeware Chartulary, N° 3.

[7] Plac. coram Rege, 3 Edw. II.

[8] Ad quod dampn, 14 Edw. II, N° 181. Leic,

In 1346, the abbot of *Merevall* (on the aid then granted for knighting Edward of Woodſtock, the king's eldeſt ſon) was aſſeſſed 20*s.* for half a knight's fee in Spital Sheile[5].

"Richard earl of Warwick and Saleſbury, grett chamberlayne of England, captain of Calleys, and cheff ſtuerd of the duchie of Lancaſter. We gyve you to witt, that we have ſene the evidence of our welbeloved the abbot of Mirevalle, wher it appeareth that one William of Meyſham gave to their predeceſſors lands and rents in Seyle, which lands the ſayd William held of William Ferrers earle of Derbie by knight's ſervice, with ſute at his court of Tuttebury; and after the ſaid William Ferrers releaſed and gave the ſaid ſervice unto the predeceſſours of the ſaid abotte; and lykwyſe Edmond the ſoon of the noble kinge Henry the Third, ſomtyme erle of Lancaſter, by his deed releaſed to the abott all manner of homages and ſervices, as appeareth. Gyven under our ſeale, the 12th of March, the third yeare of the rayne of king Edward the Fourth [1462][6]."

On their lands in Seile the abbot and convent built two granges, the High and the Spital Grange, one of them very early; ſee the grant of Radulph de Seile junior, "Sancte Marie de Miravalle & fratribus Grangie de Seilâ." And poſſibly the Spital may be diſcernible in that other, by Lucian de Deſerto, "monachis ibid' Deo ſervientibus ad domum infirmorum ſecularium." On the diſſolution, moſt, if not all, of their poſſeſſions came to *Walter Devereux*, lord *Ferrers of Chartley*. And in his bailiff's accompt, from Michaelmas 1545 to Michaelmas 1546[7], are theſe items: "Over Seile—Firma *manerii* ibid' vocat' le High Grange, & firma unius meſſuagii vocat' le Spittell Grange, & diverſ' aliarum terrar', &c. £11. 3*s.* 11*d.*—Nether Seile—Firma diverſ' terrar' & tenementor', &c. £4. 5*s.*"—Now the only Seile grange known at preſent, or of which tradition preſerves any trace, is in the heart of *Nether* Seile; in which manor alſo is the Grange wood, &c. And we may recollect that the abbot, beſides being lord at Parva Seile, held alſo in 4° and 5° Edw. III. no leſs than 31 virgates of the lady of Chirche Seile. So Sir Thomas de Rydewar in 1314 grants "ante portam grangie in *Magnâ* Seile. And to a Seile deed of Michaelmas 22° Hen. VI. is witneſs William Wytherley de Sheley Graunge (heading a liſt of gentry and clergy, whence it may be ſuppoſed to be then a gentleman's ſeat), without any addition or diſtinction as if there were any other Seile Grange. Of the Spital ſcite all memory ſeems now loſt; as alſo of Sheile Hide, mentioned in pp. 983*, 986*. Walter Devereux, then viſcount Hereford, died in 1559 ſeiſed of a diſtinct manor in Over Seile, held, *in capite* be it remembered, by knight's ſervice[8]. And *this* manor, with the reſt of the Devereux eſtate in Seile, there can hardly remain a doubt but Sir William Greſley aforeſaid bought from viſcount Hereford's ſucceſſor, probably his ſecond ſon ſir William Devereux, who had Merevale, and reſided at the ruined abbey. And if, before ſir W. Greſley's death in 1573, it were diſcovered that the High Grange, though a ſort of colony or cell to the monks, was by no means their manerial ſite, but on the contrary lay, with much of their lands, within the adjoining manor of Nether Seile, it may go far towards accounting for his inquiſition ſetting up a *ſecond* Nether Seile manor, actually in the life-time of dame Margaret Stanley and her huſband. Conveyancers and clerks were then probably more given (though not equally with modern ones) to redundancy and ſurpluſage than to correct diſcrimination; and it ſeems, in all times, to have been their maxim to loſe nothing for want of inſerting. But there is a ſufficient diſtinction, if we wanted evidence, between the deſcription here and that in the inquiſition after death of dame Margaret Stanley; for ſir William Greſley is found ſeiſed, as the ſucceſſor of Merevale abbey ought to be found, of manors held *in capite*; and dame Margaret of the manor of Seile held, as her predeceſſors held it, of the Honour of Tutbury.

The Miravall manor of Over Seile coming, as the real Nether Seile manor did (by ſome means, if not exactly in the courſe above pointed out,) to Morewood, on his death went (or rather ſeemingly an undivided moiety of his eſtate, of which ſome after-partition was made,) with another daughter *Grace*, (baptized at Seile, 26 Sept. 1632) to Simon Bennet, of Beechampton in Bucks, deſcended from a younger brother to the great-grandfather of John and Henry, brothers, lords Offulſton and Arlington, which lord Offulſton's ſon was made, after his wife's father, earl of Tankerville. Simon Bennet, eſq. occurs as a Seile owner in deeds of the late Philip Jervis. In 1679 he was of Calverton, co. Bucks, and died about 1682, leaving by the ſaid coheir Grace, daughters only. Of theſe, Frances, in 1698, being then relict of James earl of Saliſbury, in conſideration of love, attention, &c. ſhewn to her by Sarah Lee, daughter of Ralph Lee, made a ſettlement of a moiety of her grandfather Morewood's Seile eſtate in favour of the ſaid Sarah.

By an act paſſed in 1751, "for veſting the undivided moiety of divers lands and hereditaments, in the counties of Leiceſter, Stafford, and Derby, deviſed by the will of *Sarah Frowde*, widow, deceaſed, in *Ralph Blois*, clerk, in fee ſimple; and for ſettling an entire eſtate, in the county of Suffolk, of greater value, to the uſes limited by the ſame will," it appears that *Sarah Frowde*, of the pariſh of St. George, Bloomſbury, in the county of Middleſex (probably the ſame perſon with Sarah Lee), at the time of making her laſt will, dated Dec. 3, 1735, was poſſeſſed in fee ſimple of a moiety of the manors of *Over Seile* and *Nether Seile*, with divers meſſuages, &c. which in 1750 had been of the yearly rent of £.190. 17*s.* 11½*d.* The purport of the act was, to exempt the moiety, &c. of Over and Nether Seile from the truſts of Mrs. Frowde's will, on condition that lands in Suffolk, of greater value, ſhould be charged with the ſaid truſt; and to veſt that moiety in fee in Ralph Blois, his heirs and aſſigns for ever.

Ralph Blois and truſtees, 31 July 1751, ſold their eſtate in Seile to *Iſaac Hawkins*, of Burton on Trent, eſq. But it appears there had been another intereſt, partly in competition with lady Saliſbury's; and which Mr. Hawkins had previouſly ſecured to himſelf. For Grace, another daughter of Simon and Grace Bennet, who is ſtated by Collins (title Tankerville) to have married one of her own name, John Bennet of Cambridgeſhire, and long ſurvived her ſiſter lady Saliſbury, by will, 1730, deviſed her fourth part of her grandfather Morewood's eſtate to her [grand] nephew the hon. William Cecil. Of this William, who died at Aix la Chapelle 3 May, 1740, his elder brother James, then earl of Saliſbury, was both heir and deviſee. And the laſt-mentioned earl in 1747 ſold his intereſt in Seile to Thomas Webb, of Blakenhall, co. Stafford, a confidential friend of the ſaid Mr. Hawkins.

Iſaac Hawkins, the purchaſer of Over Seile, who died on or about 8 Feb. 1800, at the age of about 92, was the ſecond of three ſons of William Hawkins of Burton, by Catharine Giſborne of Derby, mentioned in an inſcription from Newport church, co. Salop, given in Shaw's article Burton (vol. I. p. 10, in note), but haſtily appropriated to a wrong family, or at leaſt wrong branch of the ſame family; which inattention is obſcurely corrected in another note to p. 79. of the ſame volume. He was long a practiſing attorney in Burton, and had alſo a good property (part of it in Seile) from his elder brother William, who, as well as Iſaac, and the younger brother Philip, died childleſs; and this, added to his other beginnings, he made, in the courſe of his long life, a vaſt one. He is generally believed to have made, in his latter years, very large gifts to ſome public charities, particularly of one ſum to the amount of 20 or 30,000*l.* to one of the ſocieties for propagation of the Chriſtian religion, which paſſed through the hands of his confidential friend, and probably relation, Iſaac Hawkins Browne, eſq. (whoſe great-grandfather Iſaac Hawkins of Burton, barriſter, mentioned in the text of the above pages 10. and 79. of Shaw, it is extremely likely was an elder branch to the family of the Iſaac Hawkins now in queſtion.) Intending to leave the main of his fortune to the like uſes, he had a will prepared and executed, which he meant ſhould avoid, and which probably, had nothing more been done, would have avoided, the operation of the Mortmain acts, by giving his fortune, the great bulk, (after handſome bequeſts, however, to his two coheirs at law, who were before, too, perſons of opulence), to Mr. Hawkins Browne juſt mentioned, and the rev. Thomas Giſborne, (who ought not to be named without adding that his writings, however excellent, are yet excelled by his life, and to whom Mr. Hawkins could boaſt a near relation by his above mother), and their repreſentatives for ever, without more ſaying; having given theſe two gentlemen his private and confidential directions antecedently. But, living to make a purchaſe poſterior to this will, and at the ſame time outliving his faculties and legal knowledge, and taking in his head to employ a clergyman (as ſaid), or other unprofeſſional character, who drew him a codicil deviſing the new purchaſe to the ſame two gentlemen upon the ſame *truſts* on which teſtator had before given them other eſtates by will, Mr. Hawkins utterly defeated and undid what his will had been doing. His two coheirs, *Jane Moubray* of . . . . . Brickhill, co. Bucks. relict of George Moubray, eſq. (and only daughter of . . . . Coghill, by Jane his wife, the only daughter of . . . . Holland, by the teſtator's ſiſter Jane,) and *Joſeph Muckleſton* of Preſcote, co. Salop, eſq. (eldeſt ſon of Richard Muckleſton by the teſtator's ſiſter Mary,) one or both of them, brought a bill for a diſcovery of thoſe private truſts, unnoticed in the will, but referred to by the codicil, and clearly contrary to the Mortmain acts; and the truſtees, after ſome length of proceedings, agreed to a termination, whereby the Seile and other lands (not ſpecifically deviſed to individuals for their own benefit) went to the ſaid coheirs; the mortgages on which, as ſavouring of the realty, in the law phraſe, the Mortmain acts would attach, (but which, being probably for terms only, would not be deſcendible to the heirs like freeholds,) to Mr. Muckleſton ſolely, as a degree neareſt of kin; and the money in the funds, and other property merely perſonal, to the ſaid truſtees for the purpoſes of the will. The two coheirs have ſince had a valuation and diviſion; by the terms of which Mrs. Moubray, lately re-married to Capt. Whyte of the navy, ſon to Gen. Whyte, takes in ſeveralty the lands in Over Seile, with the manerial rights, and Mr. Muckleſton, now generally reſident at his late uncle's Burton manſion (ſpecifically deviſed to him), another conſiderable eſtate lying in Nether Seile.

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[1] and [3] Thus ſome Magna Sheyle lands appear held of Appleby's manor in Parva Sheyle. See too the deed of 1628, in p. 991.

[2] Of Oſbaſton probably. So that lands, ſir T. P. Blount's in 1634, p. 988, might come to the elder Wychard line, on the attainder hinted at, p. 985*, by ſettlement or by eſcheat.

[4] Peck, MSS. 4937. [5] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III. [6] Greſley Chartulary, p. 23. [7] Chetwynd, B. p. 25. [8] Eſch. 1 Eliz.

Of that manor in Over Seile which ſome of the Vernon inquiſitions find that family ſeiſed of, we hear little after that on the death of the king of the Peak. Whether it was noticed or not in his grandſon ſir Edward Stanley's ſale of Little Appleby, it ſeems to have ſunk into inſignificance, probably from want of ſufficient tenants to form a homage, and all memory of it appears long loſt.

Lucian's ſeignory in Over Seile diſappears from our view much earlier. It does not appear who were thoſe "heirs of Oſbert ſon of Lucian Diſert," mentioned by William de Meiſham in his grant to Miravall, nor who their ſucceſſors in the lands, (both thoſe held under the abbots, and thoſe immediately from the lords of Tutbury,) in all the long period of near three centuries to the diſſolution.

But the remaining Over Seile ſeignory, enjoyed by the Applebys, has preſerved ſomething like an exiſtence, though long in little more than name, to the preſent times. We are now therefore to ſtate the exiſting evidences of the ſucceſſion in it.

APPLEBY'S MANOR in *OVER SEILE.*

Henry de Appleby, knt. ſon of William, gave divers lands in this manor to the abbey of *Merevale*.

"Henricus de Appelby, filius Willielmi de Applebi, abbati de Mirevalle, acquietare eos verſus Margeriam Thochet, matrem meam, de rationabili dote ſuâ que eam contigit de molendino quod habui in Superiori Seyle. Teſtibus; Ricardo filio Hereberti, Ricardo filio Petri de Durandeſthorpe, Willielmo de Grimle [1]."

Oct. 21, 1305, the king granted to *Henry de Appleby* and his heirs liberty of free-warren in all their demeſne lands at Spitel Sheile. "Hiis teſtibus; venerabili patre W. Covent' & Lichf' epiſcopo; Henr' de Lacy com' Linc'; Thom' com' Lanc'; Humf' de Bohun com' Heref' & Eſſex; Adomaro de Valentia; Hugone le Deſpenſer; Rob' de Clifford; Rob' de la Ward, ſeneſcalto hoſpitii noſtri; Edmundo de Malo Lacu; & aliis. Dat' per manum noſtram apud Lauretoft, xxi° die Octobris [2]."

William de Leyceſtr', abbot of Miravall, St. Denis, 16 Edward III. made John de Lee and another his attornies to give ſeiſin to Monſ. Edmond de Appleby and dame Johne his wife of a place in Over Seile called Shertheth (Shortheath), and of all the *chenes* (oak trees probably) of the ſaid abbot, near the "vivarium" (q. Barrat Pool) of the ſaid Monſ. Edmond [3].

About a century afterwards, ſome of the Applebys ſeem to have made this Over Seile manor their reſidence. For the before-quoted deed of Michaelmas, 22 Henry VI. has for its other teſtes, Richard rector of Stretton, Thomas de Stretton of Stretton, Edmund Appleby of Over Sheley, and John Abney of Willeſley.

In 1529, . . . *Appulby* died ſeiſed of certain lands and tenements in Over Seile, held of the abbot of *Merevale* [4].

In 1560, *George Appleby*, eſq. ſold the manor of Over Seile to *Anthony Forſter*; who aliened it to ſir *Rowland Heyward*, knt. alderman, and after lord-mayor of London; who the next year paſſed it to ſir *Edward Griffin*, of Braybrooke, co. Northampton, knt.; who, in 1598, conveyed it to *Edward Rous*, of Rous-lench, co. Worceſter, eſq.; who (as I take it) bargained it to Mr. *Bartholomew Farmer*, not long ſince deceaſed [5].

21 Sept. 1628, William Holbech and Edmund Wheat, mortgagees, Urſula widow and adminiſtratrix of Bartholomew Farmer, gent. John Farmer, ſen. of Ratcliffe Culey, ſon and heir, and Edward of Anſley, co. Warwick, another ſon, of the ſaid Bartholomew, and Bartholomew Farmer, of Hinckley, gent. ſold the manor, capital meſſuage, &c. *within* the lordſhip of Over Seile, ſometimes Applebie's manor or lands, ſeveral parcels (in all 192 acres) of land, Wadlands [6] Wood, and chief rents in Over and Nether Seile, to the ſaid manor belonging, to George Farmer, of Lyon's-inn, gent. And, 27 March, 1718, John Spare, of Nether Seale, yeoman, ſells to John Burdett, of Doneſthorpe, eſq. all that manor, &c. *within* the lordſhip of Over Seale, (deſcribing it as in the laſt inſtance, only without mention of Applebie's), certain lands, and the ſaid chief rents; and covenants to produce his purchaſe-deeds from Edward Farmer, then or late of Stamford, co. Lincoln, eſq. [7]

John Burdett, of Doniſthorpe, married Anna, daughter of Mr. Mugleſton, of Packington [8], aunt to the Elizabeth Mugleſton in the epitaph p. 995. and deviſed his above purchaſe to the ſaid Anna in fee. Under her will it came to Richard Inge, of Over Seale, mentioned alſo p. 995, who was ſecond ſon of Elizabeth Mugleſton; and within about ten years paſt Mr. Denny (now of London) and his wife, ſurviving daughter of this Richard Inge, offered to ſale the eſtate, and at the auction mention was made of the manor in queſtion, though not as of a thing to ſay much upon. Of ſome ſort of manſion belonging to the property no ſale took place; and perhaps this gentleman may be ſaid to remain owner conſequently of Appleby's manor in Over Seale[1].

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[1] Greſley Chartulary, p. 23.
[2] Cart. 34 Edw. I. N° 7.
[3] Seile orig.
[4] Eſch. 21 Hen. VIII.
[5] Burton, MS.
[6] See Meiſham's gift in frank marriage, p. 989.
[7] Originals in the poſſeſſion of the late Philip Jervis, now of Samuel Pipe Wolferſtan.
[8] Kimber, vol. I. p. 152.

In 1564, there were 62 families in Seale.

In 1655, there was collected in Seale, for the relief of the Proteſtants in Piedmont, the ſum of £1. 5s. 9d.

In 1722, 10 freeholders polled from Nether Seale; 6 from Over Seale; and 9 from Doniſthorpe. In 1775, we find 24 names from Nether Seale, 8 from Over Seale; and 12 from Doniſthorpe.

The Return made to Parliament in 1786, in anſwer to an enquiry reſpecting the charitable donations in this pariſh, may be ſeen in vol. I. p. 76.

By the return made to Parliament in 1801, Upper and Nether Seale contained 183 inhabited houſes, and 13 uninhabited; 190 families; 453 males, and 453 females; in all 906; of whom 253 were chiefly employed in agriculture, and 97 in trade, manufactures, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Money raiſed for the poor of Upper and Nether Seile *cum membris* (including Doniſthorpe) within the year ending at Eaſter 1776, — — —	157	2	9
Expended in county rates, &c.	0	0	0
———— on the poor, —	157	2	9
Rent of workhouſe and habitations,	16	12	6
Expended in litigations, —	12	11	1
Money raiſed for 1783, —	275	1	10
———— 1784, —	200	0	5
———— 1785, —	224	8	5
Medium of theſe three years,	233	3	7
———— of county expences,	0	3	6
———— of expences not relating to the poor; repairs of the church, roads, &c.	1	18	11
———— of nett annual expences,	231	1	2
———— of attending on magiſtrates,	0	8	10
———— of entertainments at meetings,	0	1	0
———— of law expences, —	5	4	3
———— of ſetting the poor to work,	0	0	0

The ſituation of both theſe villages is pleaſant and healthy, the ſoil fertile, and the inhabitants opulent; agriculture being their principal ſupport.

The village of Nether Seale ſtands on a ſandy rock[2].

About two miles to the South-by-Weſt of Nether Seale is a ſpot called *No Man's Heath*, where the four counties of Leiceſter, Warwick, Derby, and Stafford, are ſuppoſed to meet in one point, though there is no poſſibility of Stafford reaching thither.

WILLIAM WIRLEY, Rougecroix purſuivant, was ſon of *Auguſtine* Wirley, of Nether Seile, by *Mary* his wife, daughter of *Walter Charnells*, of Snareſton, eſq. (which Auguſtine was ſecond ſon of ***William*** Wirley, of Handſworth[3], in Staffordſhire, eſq. of an antient family ſome time living at Rowley in that county, but for ages afterward at Hamſtead Hall, in Handſworth, which a century ago ended in two coheirs; the younger carrying the eſtate to the family of *Birch*, of Birch in Lancaſhire, theſe ſold their antient paternal eſtate in that county, and reſided at the Wirley ſeat in Staffordſhire, having aſſumed the name and arms of that family, till 1775, when on the death of John Wyrley, formerly John Wyrley Birch, the eſtate, by ſome bargain made in his life, went to its now owner George Birch, eſq. ſon of judge Birch, of quite another family). He was born in Staffordſhire, and educated in thoſe parts in grammar learning. Being early entertained in the houſe of the famous Sampſon Erdeſwick of Sandon, he there encouraged his natural turn to heraldry, and, making a wonderful progreſs there in ſtudies of that kind, publiſhed under his own name, "The true Uſe of Armory ſhewed by Hiſtory, and plainly proved by Example; the Neceſſity thereof alſo diſcovered; with the Manner of differings in antient Time, the Lawfulneſs of honourable Funerals and Monuments; with other Matters of Antiquity, incident to the advancing of Banners, Enſignes, and Marks of Nobleneſs and Chevalrye. By William Wyrley. London, 1592," 4to. Some aſcribed this book to Erdeſwick, who, as they ſaid, being an old man, thought it more proper it ſhould go under Wyrley's name. However, there is no reaſon to think Wyrley, who was an ingenious man, incapable of writing it; and Wood ſays the report was founded on ſomething dropped by Erdeſwick[4], who, he adds, was often crazed, eſpecially in his latter days, and would then ſay any thing that came into his head. It is certainly a valuable little work, not quaint and chimerical, but illuſtrative of hiſtory and antient manners; and ſir William Dugdale (who mentions a poem in print, 1592, by Wyrley, celebrating the exploits of ſir John Chandos and ſir John Grayllie, but does not ſay whether it is a ſeparate publication, or part of the ſame book) has republiſhed part of it in his "Ancient Uſage of bearing Arms, 1682." Soon after the publication of this book, Wyrley left Erdeſwick, and retired to ſtudy at Baliol College, Oxford, in which univerſity he was matriculated 1595, being then about 29 years old[5]. While there, he made great collections of arms, monuments, inſcriptions from various places in and about Oxford, and from leiger-books belonging to religious houſes thereabouts. Many of his collections and manuſcripts, exceeding 300 in number, beſides rolls, parchments, &c. were bequeathed by Ralph Sheldon, of Beoley, eſq. to the College of Arms, London[6]. Having for many years laboured in the ſtudy of heraldry and antiquity, he was upon the 15th of May, 1604, 2 James I. appointed Rouge-croix purſuivant of Arms; which office he held, without higher promotion, till the beginning of February, 1617-18, when he died in the Heralds college, and was buried in the burial-place belonging to that corporation in the church of St. Bennet, Paul's Wharf, London. Beſides the printed book, &c. he formed a conſiderable collection of arms and inſcriptions in and from ſeveral churches and gentlemen's habitations in his native county of Leiceſter; which conſiderably aſſiſted Mr. Burton; and from which the preſent Hiſtorian has derived much valuable information. He began the ſurvey of the churches in this county in 1589; and his original MS. containing alſo many churches in Warwickſhire and other counties[7], is now in the library of the Heralds college, bearing the mark V. 197. It appears alſo that he afterwards accompanied Burton in his ſurvey of the churches there, in the years 1603, 1608, &c.—In V. N° 127. in the ſame library, is a fair and beautiful copy of both their labours in this way, with the arms, monuments, and antiquities, well drawn[8].

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[1] From information of the rev. William Inge, canon of Lichfield (elder ſon of Elizabeth Mugleſton), who has heard the above John Spare vulgarly ſpoken of by the name of "*lord* Spare," and of his receiving the above chief-rents, impounding, &c.

[2] A derivation has been fancied for Scheyle from the French "Ecueil"—a rock or ſand-bank. But the ſound ſeems too remote in pronouncing. Q. Is a rocky ſite the caſe with other Seales, as in Surrey near Farnham, another near Seven-Oaks, Sele priory in Suſſex, &c.?

[3] See Wyrley pedigree, Shaw's Staffordſhire, vol. II. p. 115.

[4] See, however, Dugdale's Uſage of Arms.

[5] Therefore born about 1566: Seile regiſter begins only on 23 April in that year.

[6] See Wood, Athen. Oxon. vol. I. p. 427.

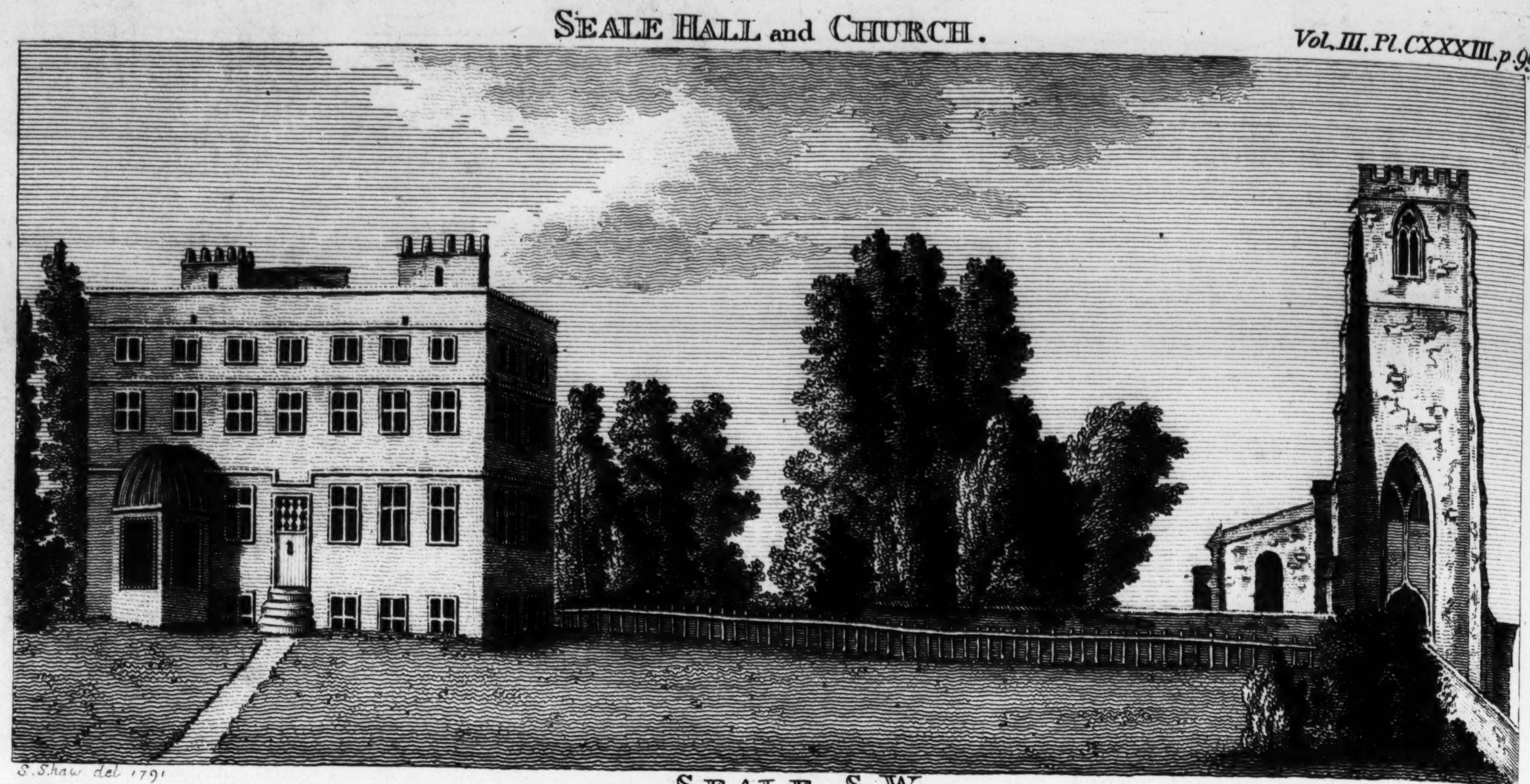
[7] A copy of Glover's Viſitation of Derbyſhire, in the Britiſh Muſeum (Harl. MSS. 6592.) has this note: "Finitus (26 die menſis Aprilis, quartâ die poſt feſtum Sancti Georgii) hic labor eſt, 1592, per me Gulielmum filium Auguſtini filii Willielmi Wyrley, de Hamſtede hall, in comitatu Staffordiæ, armigeri. Continet Codex hic Viſitationem Will'mi Glover (alias dicti Norroy) aſſociati Roberti Glover Heraldi Somerſett, cujus manu totam hanc originem conſcriptam fuiſſe dicimus."

[8] Lives of Heralds, vol. II. fol. 102. in MS. by the late John Charles Brooke, eſq. Somerſet Herald.

The

SEALE HALL and CHURCH.

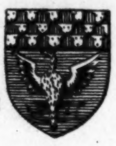
Vol. III. Pl. CXXXIII. p. 993.



S. Shaw del. 1791

J. Cary sculp.

SEALE, S.W.



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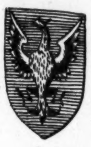

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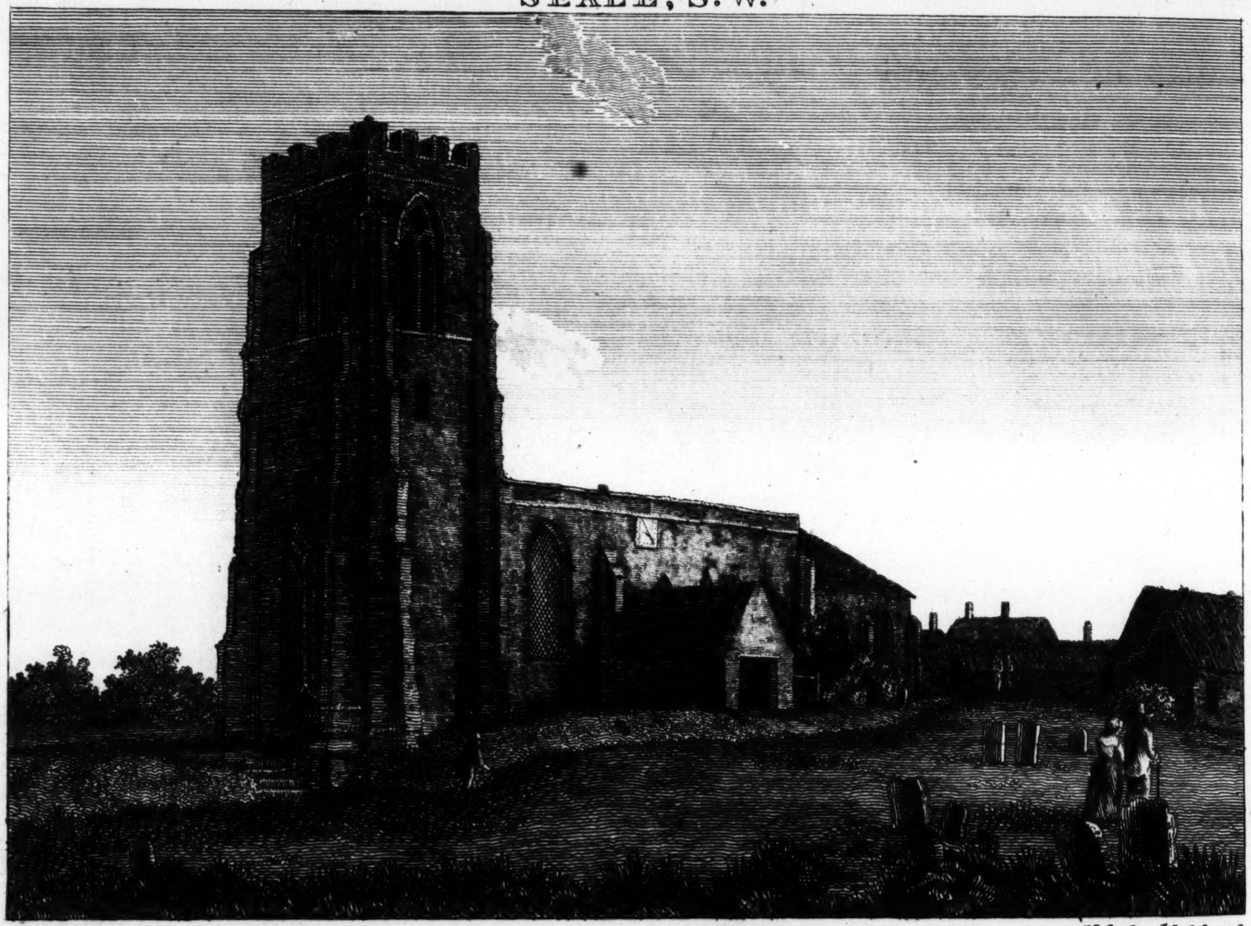
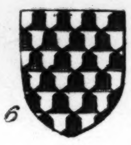


Malcolm del. et sc. 1792.



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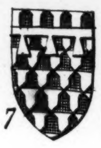

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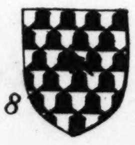

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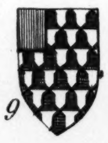

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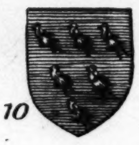

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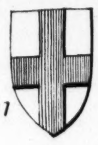

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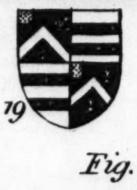

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Fig. 1.

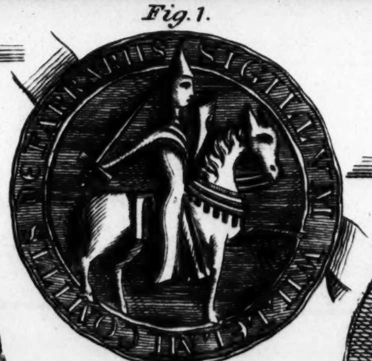


Fig. 2.

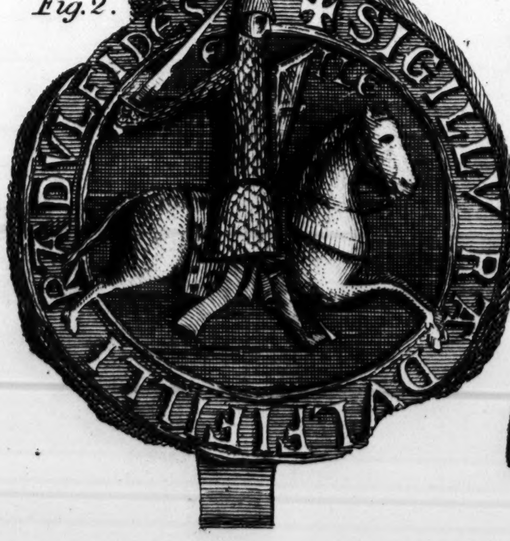
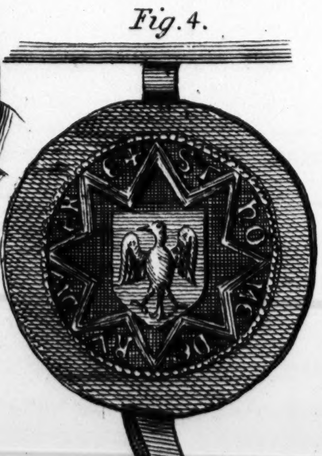
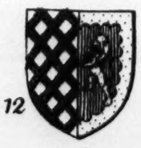


Fig. 4.





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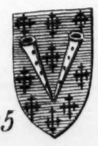

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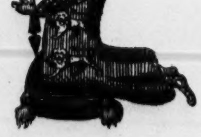

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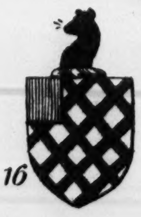

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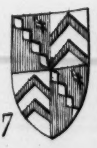

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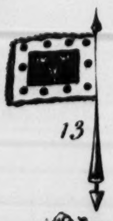

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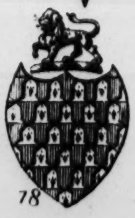

18

To the Rev. **WILLIAM GRESLEY, M.A.** *Rector and Patron of* SEALE,
this Plate is inscribed by his very humble Servant
J. Nichols.

The CHURCH (ſee Plate CXXXIII.)

dedicated to St. *Peter*, conſiſts of a fine antient tower (in which are five bells), a chancel, nave, and a North aile, divided by four lofty pointed arches upon octagonal pillars; a lofty arch at the Weſt end of the large aile, now ſtopped up; and a ſimilar one leading into the chancel, which has a piſcina in the South wall, and ſmall antient windows. The North windows have two pillars, with ring capitals.

There is no font.

The whole has been new pewed with good oak; and the pulpit and deſk, of the ſame, ſtand at the Weſt end of the nave, where is alſo a neat veſtry.

By a deed without date (between 1175 and 1179), Adam abbot of Eveſham and Laurence prior of Coventry, declare that a controverſy between the monks of Wenlock and William the Clerk, relative to the church of St. Peter of Sheyle, referred to them as papal delegates, was thus amicably ſettled: That the ſaid William ſhould peaceably poſſeſs in future the church of Sheyle, on paying an annual penſion to the church of St. Milburg at Wenlock of 8*s*. 4*d*. by two equal half-yearly payments, at the Nativity, and on the feaſt of St. John the Baptiſt; and the monks of Wenlock agree to warrant the poſſeſſion of the church. Witneſſes; Simon abbot of Perſhore, Hugh de Coleham, and others.

By another undated deed, H. prior of Wenloc and the convent declare their aſſent to the above award. See theſe two deeds, at length, in p. 1001.

The church of *Seile*, among others, is confirmed to the priory of Dudley, a cell on the edge of Worceſter and Staffordſhires dependent on Wenlock, by a bull of pope Lucius, dated 1193, which recognizes *Ralph de Seyle* as the donor.

In the Matriculus of 1220, the church of Seile is ſtated to be in diſpute *(in contentione.) William* the chaplain, then rector, had been inſtituted by William formerly archdeacon, on the preſentation of *Ralph de Seilâ*, then patron; paying to the prior of Wenlock 8*s*. 4*d*. from the time of the firſt Lateran Council, by a certain compoſition made before the judges delegate. This church had a chapel *in Minori Seile*, which was to be ſerved three days in a week. The monks of Merevale paid to the church one mark annually for their grange which they had in this pariſh, by the authority of Walter de Conſtantiis, formerly biſhop of Lincoln; and 10*s*. more, for the tithe of five virgates of land which they held there, agreeably to a compoſition perpetual made with William the rector [1].

Walter prior of Dudley, in 1275, quitted all right in Seile church, for 20 marks, to Roger ſon of Walter de Rideware [2].

In 1344, the procurations for Scheile Major and Scheile Minor were 7*s*. 6¾*d*.; the rectory was taxed at 26 marks, and paid 4*s*. for Peter-pence.

In 1534-5, the value of the rectory was £13. 6*s*. 8*d*.

In 1552, the commiſſioners reported that the church of Seile contained,

In primis, a challice of ſylver.
It̃m, three belles, wyth a ſaunce bell.
It̃m, a cope.
It̃m, tow veſtmentes wyth albes and tunacles.
It̃m, foore towelles.
It̃m, a braſſe croſſe, and tow of wood.

Over Seile chapel was then *deſecrata*.

Oct. 3, 1576, ſir *Thomas Stanley*, of Tonge, co. Salop, knt. and dame *Margaret* Vernon his wife, granted the next preſentation of the church of Magna Seile to *George Abell*, of Seile, gent [3]. This grant is ſigned as well as ſealed by ſir Thomas and his wife; and the ſeals are the reſpective creſts of *Stanley* and *Vernon*.

Mr. *Bartholomew Farmer*, of Ratcliff Cuily, had the reverſion of this advowſon conveyed to him in 1607, as before mentioned. In Auguſt 1614, the aforeſaid 60 years term in the advowſon commencing from Jan. 1, 1607 (though granted, including too Nether Sheale manor houſe, the herbage and pawnage of Pipe Wood, and ſundry lands, on Jan. 31, 1584, by William Mather, dame Margaret his wife, and her ſon Edward Stanley, then of Perſhill, co. Stafford, eſq.), was aſſigned to Edward Farmer, of Ratcliff Culye, gent. And, 16 Dec. 1624, Bartholomew Farmer, of the ſame place, gent. granted this advowſon, among all his hereditaments in Ratcliffe Culey, Little Sheepie, Sibſdon, Applebie, Over Seile and Nether (Applebie's manor, Wadlandes, &c. included), to Edward Farmer, of Atterton, and Francis Shenton of Barwell, gents. Gregorie Kent, of Grindon, co. Warwick, clerk, and Bartholomewe Farmer, of Higham, gent. (as truſtees probably) [4].

How the advowſon afterwards became veſted in Zachary Johnſon has not been ſeen; but it ſeems to have been parted with before his death (probably ſold to ſir Thomas Greſley), from the expreſſions of his burial-entry, in Seile regiſter, of 28 July, 1669; "ſome tyme patron, and late rector of this church."

Mr. Burton, in 1622, noticed the following arms:

In the Eaſt window of the chancel:

Azure, an eagle diſplayed Argent; Plate CXXXIII. fig. 5. *Ridware*.

In the North windows of the chancel:

Vaire, Argent and Sable; fig. 6.
The ſame, with a label of three points Gules; fig. 7. } *Meignell*.
The ſame, with a martlet Gules; fig. 8.
The ſame, with a canton Gules; fig. 9.

[The laſt coat ſtill remains; as does, in the ſame window, a figure of David, in hair and gown, on a galloping lion, whoſe mouth he is tearing open.]

In a South window of the chancel:

Azure, ſix martlets; 3, 2, and 1, Or. *Appleby*; fig. 10.

[This coat alſo ſtill remains.]

Argent, a croſs Gules. *St. George*; fig. 11.

In another South window of the church:

Argent, fretty of eight pieces Sable, *Vernon*; impaling, Gules, a lion rampant within a border engrailed Or. *Talbot*; fig. 12.

On a ſquare banner, Sable, three fleurs de lis within a border Argent, charged with pellets; fig. 13.

In another South window:

The picture of a man armed in mail, kneeling, holding in his hand a lance; on whoſe ſurcote, Gules, three lions paſſant guardant in pale Or, a label of France. *Lancaſter*; fig. 14.

Azure, ſemé of croſs croſslets, two organ pipes erected in pale Or. *Pype*; fig. 15.

Argent, fretty Sable, a canton Gules. Creſt, a boar's head couped Sable, the mantle Argent fretty Sable. *Vernon* of *Haddon*; fig. 16.

Quarterly, 1. and 4. Gules, a bend fuſilly, Argent; a martlet in ſiniſter chief point Or, *Frefod*, afterwards *Browne*; 2. and 3. Argent, two chevrons Gules. *Grendon*; fig. 17.

"The coat of Gules, with the bend fuſilly and the martlets," Mr. Burton adds, "is the coat of ſir *William Frefod*, knight, lord of Frefod near Lichfield, and ſtandeth in St. Michael's church in Lichfield by that name. The heir-general was married to one *Henry Browne*; whoſe ſon *John Browne*, in the reign of king Henry VI, bare this coat of Frefod for his own, as is yet to be ſeen in St. Chad's church in Lichfield, in a North window, and here is ſet up for *Browne*, who had lands here in 1430, and dwelt here [5]."

In 1650, the rectory was returned worth £100.; and the incumbent as "weak."

A brief, dated Jan. 23, 24 Geo. II. deſcribes this church as "a very antient ſtructure;" and adds, that, "notwithſtanding the pariſhioners have within a few years paſt raiſed amongſt themſelves large ſums of money, and laid out the ſame in endeavouring to ſupport their ſaid church, yet the North ſide and Weſt end are very much bulged and decayed, ſeveral of the main beams, which ſupport the roof, have their ends entirely rotted off, and decayed ſeveral feet at each end, and are ſupported by props; the walls, both of the church and ſteeple, are cracked in many places; and the whole fabrick is in ſo ruinous a condition, that a great part thereof muſt be taken down and rebuilt. By an eſtimate of the charge of taking down, repairing, and rebuilding the ſame, upon a moderate computation, it will amount to the ſum of 1150l. and upwards."

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[1] See vol. I. p. lviii. The "1ſt Lateran Council" was in 1123; the 3d in 1179, perhaps a little *after that* "compoſition before judges delegate" juſt mentioned above in this page.

[2] Previous agreement with the celerarius of the priory, Rydware Chartulary, page before the kalendar; the prior's deed on preceding page; and his fine, Nº 47. ibid.

[3] Mr Greſley's original.

[4] Originals of ſaid Mr. Jervis, in poſſeſſion of S. Pipe Wolferſtan.

[5] Burton, MS. But ſee a different account in Shaw, vol. II. p. 14 of Appendix.

The preſent value in the king's books is £17. 8*s.* 11½*d.* The epiſcopal procurations are, 5*s.* 3*d.*

On a tablet in the church:

"Foraſmuch as ſir Thomas Rich, late of Sunning, in the county of Berks, bart. deceaſed, in and by his laſt will and teſtament in writing, did give and deviſe to the pariſhyoners of Neither Seale, in the county of Leiceſter, as the proper guift of Barbara his then late wife, one of the daughters of Gilbert Moorewood, eſq. ſome times of this pariſh, deceaſed, the ſum of £200. for the purpoſes hereafter mentioned, and to the end that the names and memories of ſuch charitable benefactors, whoſe hearts God hath ſo diſpoſed and inclined to do good, may not with their bodies be buried in oblivion, but preſerved in ſome ſort to ſurvive them; that ſo ſuch other perſons of ability and eſtate may, by ſuch eminent examples, be happily moved and encouraged to the like charitable work; we have hereby thought fit, as well for the reaſons aforeſaid, as alſo in purſuance and performance of what we have elſewhere expreſt, to publiſh and declare ſo much of the ſaid will as toucheth or concerneth the ſaid bequeſt, which followes in theis words; that is to ſay, "I give unto the pariſhioners of Neither Seale, in the county of Leiceſter, where my dear wife Mrs. Barbarah Rich lies interred, as the proper guift of my ſaid wife, the ſum of £200. to purchaſe lande of the yearly value of £10. for ever, to be ſettled in feoffees names in truſt, for the uſe of the poor of the ſaid pariſh, to provide and buy weekly for ever 4*s.* in bread, to be for ever, every Sunday morning, after ſermon or divine ſervice ended, diſtributed to ſuch poor as the pariſhioners there ſhall appoint; provided the ſaid poor men or women come to church every Sunday morning to hear the divine ſervice appointed by the Church of England, unleſs ſome lawfull excuſe hinder them. And the ſaid Zachary Johnſon, clarke, who was once patron and rector of this place, did give unto the poor of the pariſh of Neither Seale £10.; *viz.* 40*s.* to the poor of Over Seale; and 40*s.* to the poore of Duniſthorp; and the reſt to the poore of Neather Seale.

Charitas præſtantiſſima politia. A. D. 1669."

On another tablet:

"Be it remembred to all poſterities, that John Ramſor and Elizabeth his wife have given unto the poor people of this town of Neather Seale four acres and three roods of arable land in the four common fields of Neather Seale, for the payment of 10*s.* yearly for ever, to be diſtributed on Good Friday to the pooreſt people in the towne by the rector, churchwarden, and overſeers of the poor there for the time being, as by their deed, bearing date the 19th day of July, in the 21ſt year of the raigne of king Charles II. doth more fully appear. Alſo the ſaid John Ramſor, by his laſt will and teſtament, dated the 4th day of December, 1675, hath given unto the poor of the town of Neather Seale the rents and yearly profits of one piece of ground, called Little-Margery Wall[1], to be diſtributed among the pooreſt people of the town of Neather Seale, at or upon the Annunciation of the Bleſſed Virgin Mary yearly for ever, at the diſcreſſion of the rector and churchwardens there for the time being.

"Alſo Rebecca Johnſon, ſpinſter, late of Neather Seale, hath given to the poor fatherleſs and motherleſs children in Neather Seale, in the county of Leiceſter, £50. by her laſt will and teſtament, bearing date the 24th day of April, A. D. 1678.

"*To do good and to communicate forget not; for with ſuch ſacrifices God is well pleaſed.*"

RECTORS.	PATRONS.
Rogerius[2].	Ralph de Seilâ.
William[3], before 1179, and 1220.	
Robertus[4], before 1228.	
William[5], after 1232.	
Robertus[6], 1247.	William de Rydeware fil' & heres Walteri.
Hugo de Florencia[7], circa 1300.	Sir Thomas de Rydeware.
. . . . 17 kal. Sept. 1305.	
John de Horſeleye[8], St. Barnabas 15° Edw. III. 1341.	
Edmund de Rydewar[9], Nat. of John Bapt. 23 Ed. III.	
John de Bollowe, 1377. (See p. 985*, col. 1.)	
Robert de Saloppeſbury.	
Thomas White, Jovis ante 25 Mar. 21° Edw. IV. 26 Nov. 2 Ric. III.[10]	
Roger Bayle, 12° Henry VII.[11]	
Roger Douton, died 1500.	
William Atkinſon, 1534.	
——— Benſerow[12], 1566.	
Robert Johnſon, 1640.	
Zachary Johnſon, died in July, 1669.	Himſelf the patron.
Michael Hill, 1677; died in October, 1693, æt. 64.	Sir Thomas Greſley, bart.
George Gretton[13], Feb. 7, 1693.	
Richard Inge, M. A. 1705, on reſignation of G. Gretton; died in May, 1748.	Thomas Greſley, eſq. Sir Robert Burdett, bart. William Inge, eſq.[14]
William Inge, A. M. 1748, now canon reſidentiary of Lichfield.	Lee Greſley, eſq.
Thomas Greſley[15], D.D. 1759, on reſignation of W. Inge; died 18 April, 1785.	John Wilcockſon and John Wall, gents. (Truſtees.)
William Greſley, B.A. 1785; the preſent rector, 1803.	Himſelf the patron.

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[1] Properly Moninge's Well. Moninggeſwalle, in a deed of Henric' fil' Will'i quondam rectoris, at Seile.

[2] Rydeware Chartulary, cart. 42.

[3] Ibid. Cart. 40, Matriculus in vol. I. p. lviii.

[4] Ibid. 46.

[5] Grym's deed in p. 983*.

[6] Rydeware Chartulary, 44.

[7] Ibid. 86.

[8] Teſt. to original at Seile.

[9] Grantee in a ditto.

[10] Originals at ditto.

[11] Greſley Chartulary, p. 59.

[12] In the Certificate referred to under Allexton, p. 8, Mr. Benſerow is thus deſcribed: "Preſbyter, non conjugatus; competenter doctus; non reſidet; non hoſpitalis; capellanus domeſticus in ſervicio domini Salopienſ'; non licentiatus, nec prædicat; duo beneficia habet."

[13] Rector afterward of Stretton in the Field.

[14] Probably as truſtees, all or ſome of them, under the diſpoſitions of ſir Thomas Greſley, or dame Frances his wife.

[15] Of Hertford college, Oxford, M. A. May 11, 1758; B. and D. D. Nov. 11, 1768.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

On a large altar-tomb, under a pointed arch, in the chancel, is cut in the ſlab the figure of a prieſt in his habit; his hands elevated; at his right ſide a Bible; at his left a chalice; his head on a cuſhion (Plate CXXXV. fig. 2.). Round the margin is an imperfect inſcription, with difficulty thus decyphered:

"Hic jacet Rogerus Douton quondam rector eccl'ie
parochialis de Scheyle, qui quidem Rogerus obiit
penultimo die Julii, anno Dñi m'l'o quingentiſimo.
Cujus a'i'e propicietur De'. Amen."

On a flat ſtone cloſe adjoining:

"HERE LIETH THE BODIE OF
ZACHARY JOHNSON, WHO WAS PATRON AND RECTOR OF
THIS CHURCH . . . .
. . . . . THE . . . DAY OF JULY, 1669."

Near this is another flat alabaſter:

. . . . RY JOHNSON,
RECTOR OF THIS CHURCH, WHO DIED AGED
. . . ."

Further on is a more modern flat ſtone, inſcribed,

"THE LADY GRESLEY, 1711."

Below this, another, thus:

"Here lyeth the body of
Elizabeth Greſley, wife
of Thomas Greſley, eſq.
She died in her 53d year, on the
14th day of February, 1732."

Below this, is another thus inſcribed:

"HIC REPOSITI SUNT CINERES
MICHAELIS HILL, HUJUS ECCLESIÆ RECTORIS,
QUI, QUINQUE PLUSQUAM
SEXAGINTA NATALIBUS ACTIS,
QUINTO CALENDARUM OCTOBRIS, ANNO SALUTIS
MDCXCIII.
TRANQUILLA MENTE
AD VERE ELYSIOS UT SPERAMUS HINC ABIIT.
IN CUJUS MEMORIAM
FILIÆ SUÆ SUSANNA ET ELIZABETHA.
HOC PIE POSUERUNT,
ET FUTURIS SACRUM ESSE VOLUNT."

Oppoſite this is another:

"Richardus Inge, A. M.
Hujus eccleſiæ quondam rector,
Gulielmi Inge, armig. de Thorpe Conſtantine,
Filius natu minor,
Suum obiit diem
6 idus Maii, anno Chriſti 1748, ætatis ſuæ 67.
Elizabetha conjux ſua,
Cujus propinqua humantur oſſa,
Edwardi Mugleſton, gen. de Packington, filia,
Obiit mortem
12 kalendas Januarias, anno Chriſti 1732,
ætatis ſuæ 31.
Hoc monumentum parentibus bene merentibus
Mœſtiſſimus poſuit filius
Gulielmus Inge."

On a marble monument in the chancel:

"Sacred to the memory
of Thomas Greſley, D.D. F.R.S.
and rector of this pariſh,
who died April 18th, 1785,
in the 51ſt year of his age.
Alſo to Elizabeth his daughter,
who died Nov. 28, 1792, aged 29."

In the nave, juſt below the chancel:

"Grace Inge, daughter of Richard and
Eliz. Inge, of Overſeale,
departed this life June the 7th, 1754,
in the third year of her age."

In a pew at the bottom of the North aile, on three flat ſtones (now boarded over):

1. " . . . .
Johanna Johnſon, nuper Richardi . . . . . .
de Nether Seale, generoſi, ...
Appoloniæ Johnſon, ſingulorum . . . .
L . . . . r, mater deſiderium.
Mulier affinibus viciniſque admodum urbana,
Indigentibus largiter ſubminiſtrans,
Omnibuſque propter morum ſuavitatem gratiſſima.
Ætatis meridie orbiſque expectationis
Ex hoc terreſtri agone rapta,
Reliquias hic placidè depoſuit
die 24 Junii, anno ætatis 32do nondum . . . . . .
annoque Domini MDCLXXXIX."

2. "Here lyeth the body of
Zachary and Apollonia Johnſon,
the only children of Richard Johnſon, gent.
by his deceaſed wife Johanna,
who both dyed of the ſmall pox.
Zachary, aged 12 years, deceaſed 9th 9^{br}, } 1694.
Apollonia, aged 9 years, deceaſed 27th 8^{br}, }
The ſame hereditary pain that flew
My much lov'd wife, has made me childleſs too;
But ſtill this comfort in their deaths I have,
That though their corpſe went ſpotted to the grave,
Their ſouls remain'd immaculate and fair,
Nor was the ſmalleſt blemiſh harbour'd there.
And when at laſt the trumpet's piercing ſound
Shall call the ſleeping world from under ground;
Their bodies too ſhall riſe entire and whole,
Free from all ſpots, and fitted to the ſoul."

3. "The remains of
Richard Johnſon, gentleman, late
of this towne;
a perſon
deſervedly valued for his honeſty,
hoſpitality, and charity.
The two former were conſpicuous in his life;
the latter he teſtified at his death,
by giving 150 pounds for the building of an
almſhouſe in this towne, and endowing
the ſame with lands to the value of
36 pounds *per annum* for ever, for the maintenance
of ſix poore people of this pariſh.
He departed this life the 12 day of May,
and in the 58 yeare of his age.
Bleſſed is he that conſidereth the poor. Pſ. xli. 1."

In another pew to the left is this:

"Hic jacet Richardus Moore, gent.
Obiit Aug. 6,
Anno { ætatis 46.
Anno { Dom. 1721."

On a flat ſtone in the North aile:

"Here lieth the body of
Elizabeth Farnall, wife to John
Farnall, of Overſeall, died May
the 26, anno Domini 1709,
and in the 28th year of her age.
Near this place lyeth the
body of Mary, daughter of John
and Elizabeth Farnell, dyed
September the 30th, anno Domini 1709,
in the 3d year of her age."

Alſo in a pew adjoining:

"Here lyeth interred
the body of John Farnell, gent.
of Over Seale, who departed
this life February the 12th, anno Domini 1719;
and in the 37th year of his age."

Alſo in the next pew:

"Here lieth interred the body of
Mary, the (deſervedly)
much-beloved wife of
John Farnell, gent. who
departed this life December the
firſt, 1758, in the 45th year of her age.":

On a flat ſtone in the ſame aile:

"Here lieth interred
the body of Mary, the wife of William Wilkes,
and daughter of John and Ann Farnell, who
departed this life March
the 11th, 1750, in the 31ſt year of her age."

At the lower part of the nave are theſe:

1. "Here lies interred the body of Elizabeth,
wife of Joſeph Wilkes,
who departed this life April 8, 1762,
in the 58th year of her age."

2. "Here lieth the body of Mr. Reginald Newbold,
who departed this life the 26th day of April,
in the year of our Lord 1750, aged 64."

3. "Here lieth the body of Zachary Gilbert,
who departed this life June 20, 1777, aged 82.
Plain in his form, but rich he was in mind;
Religious, honeſt, humble, meek, and kind."

4. "Here lies the body of Thomas Wilkes,
late of Over Seale, eſquire,
who departed this life
the 7th day of November, 1796, aged 55.
No pompous praiſe which flattery can beſtow,
Could tell the worth of him who reſts below:
His life beſt ſpoke the merits of his mind;
In all relations faithful, firm, and kind.
Ah! if the wiſhes of the good could ſave
The man of virtue from the dreary grave,
A ſorrowing widow need not heave the ſigh
O'er the lov'd ſpot where Wilkes's aſhes lie:
But, tho' divided by this votive ſtone,
The ſad memorial of her grief alone,
A righteous Power will each to each reſtore
In better realms, where they ſhall part no more."

In the churchyard:

On a plain white marble againſt the North ſide of the chancel:

"Elizabeth, the wife of Thomas Greſley,
and daughter of William and Hannah Vincent,
died upon the nineteenth day of May,
in the year of our Lord 1769,
in the 37th year of her age, and is here interred.
The memory of her diffuſive charity,
real humility, diſintereſted regard,
undiſſembled affection, tender love,
great underſtanding, and unbounded benevolence,
is engraved,
by her amiable behaviour and ſincerity of manners,
upon the hearts of the poor,
her neighbours, friends, relations, and family.
This truth is inſcribed, to excite in the reader,
an earneſt endeavour to imitate ſo eminent an example
of every active, ſocial, and Chriſtian virtue."

On a ſimilar marble, near this:
"Hannah Vincent, widow,
died May the 24th, 1772, and is here interred.
We never human nature perfect view,
Her virtues many were, her failings few."

On the South ſide is an altar tomb, thus inſcribed:
"Here lies the body of
Thomas Farnell, gent.
who departed this life Dec. 26, anno Domini 1711,
in the 82d year of his age.
Near this place lyeth alſo the body
of Mary, wife to the ſaid Thomas
Farnell, who departed this life June 30, 1701,
and in the 51ſt year of her age."

Alſo on a head-ſtone at the Eaſt corner:
"Here was interred the body of John Spencer,
of this pariſh, matt-maker,
who died Jan. 27, 1767, aged 93.
He was the happy father of that truly
moral and religious poet John Spencer,
author of Hermas, or the Acarian Shepherds[1]."

On various upright ſtones:
"Here lies the body of Anne Newbold,
wife of William Newbold.
She was an affectionate wife,
a tender mother, and a valuable friend. She lived
reſpected, and died lamented.
She died January 13, 1762, aged 58."

"In memory of Alice, the wife of John Atwood.
She departed this life Oct. 1, 1783,
in the 42d year of her age.
She was a dutiful daughter, an affectionate wife,
a tender parent, and a kind benefactreſs,
chaſte and undefiled.
She bore a long and painful illneſs
with great fortitude,
being wholly reſigned to the hopes of a happier ſtate."

"John Smith, of Doniſthorpe, died June 4, 1774,
aged 73.
Mary Smith, died April 13, 1767, aged 79."

"The Rev. Charles Cooper was buried here
the 12th of March, 1787."

"To the memory of Anne, relict of the
Rev. Charles Cooper, who died July 18, 1791,
in the 78th year of her age."

"Sacred to the memory of Gilbert Clarke,
a very able and eminent mathematician,
who fell aſleep the 26th of September, 1786, aged 82.
"*I believe that my Redeemer liveth.*"

"Sacred to the memory of Sarah Clarke, wife of
Gilbert Clarke, who fell aſleep June 5, 1776, aged 62.
"*Weariſome nights were appointed to her.*"

"Here lies the body of Alice Clarke, wife of
Robert Clarke, of Duniſthorpe.
She was an affectionate wife, a tender parent, and a
kind miſtreſs; compaſſionate to the poor.
She lived eſteemed, and died lamented, Feb. 22, 1759,
aged 65."

On the ſame ſtone two of her children are mentioned:
William Clarke, died Feb. 21, 1759, aged 16.
Alice Clarke, died Nov. 12, 1742, aged 9.

On a flat ſtone in the chancel at Sherborne, co. Dorſet:

"Hic jacet Walſingham Greſley, filius
Thomæ Greſley militis, de Drakelow, in com. Darby.
domini Jo. comitis Briſtol. apud exteras nationes
domique, proſperis ac adverſis, amore
ac fidelitate inſigni inſervivit, in cujus rei
memoriam hoc monumentum poſuit.
Obiit 14to Novembris, anno D'ni 1633°, æt. ſuæ 48°."

B O O T H O R P E,

a ſmall hamlet, abutting on Blackfordby on the North, is partly within the pariſh of Seile, but principally in that of Aſhby de la Zouch. It conſiſts of about 143 acres, and contains ſix dwellings[2].

It is noticed in Domeſday under the name of *Bortrod*[3]; in the Teſta de Nevill it is called *Boothorpe*[4]; and in ſome antient deeds it is called *Baxthorpe*[5].

In 1346, the prior of *Greſley* (on the aid then granted for knighting Edward of Woodſtock the king's eldeſt ſon) was aſſeſſed 2*s.* for a twentieth part of one knight's fee in Baxthorp, parcel of the honour of *Tutbury*[6].

After the ſuppreſſion of religious houſes, it paſſed with Aſhby to the family of *Haſtings*; from whom it has deſcended to the preſent owner the earl of *Moira*.

In 1630, *Henry French* and *William Beck* were freeholders at Boothorpe.

This hamlet is not mentioned in the poll-book of 1722; but in 1775, *Nicholas Joyce* and *William Joyce* polled for lands there.

The principal land-holders at preſent are *William Hill*, eſq. Mr. *Nicholas Joyce*, and Mr. *Toone*.

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[1] A Poem in ſixteen books, printed at Newcaſtle in 1772, 2 vols. 8vo; and containing many juſt reflections, evident marks of the author's piety and benevolence, and, in ſome places, a laudable ſpirit of poetry.

[2] See before, under Aſhby, p. 634; to which this article may be conſidered as ſupplementary.

[3] See before, under Seile, p. 979*.

[4] In more modern days Knight-thorpe had for ſome time the ſame name, from its owners the *Booths*.

[5] See p. 634.

[6] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III.

DONISTHORPE,

antiently called *Durandeſtorpe*, is a ſmall village, one mile South from Over Seile, and near four from Aſhby de la Zouch. "It ſtandeth on the confines of Derbyſhire, and is part in that county, and part in Leiceſterſhire; and is, as I am informed, in three pariſhes, Seile, Greſley, and Meaſham [1]." The houſes are in the ſeveral pariſhes intermixedly; and many ſingle incloſures lie, by ſpots, in all the three.

One ploughland in Durandeſtorp, which in the time of king Edward had been valued at five ſhillings, was worth but twelve pence at the general ſurvey, when it was held by *Carle* under *Nigel de Statford*, father of *William de Greſley*, who founded the priory and built the caſtle of Greiſley. The land was equal to half a plough, and lay waſte [2].

One ploughland in Durandeſthorpe, one in Stretone, and a third in Orton, which all lay waſte, yet were worth 2*s.* were held by *Roger* under *Henry de Ferieres. Aluric* and *Leuenot* held two of theſe freely; the third *Cari* held, but he could not leave the land, and diſpoſe of it [3].—The families of *Appleby* and *Stretton* had much at Doniſthorpe.

About the time of king Henry II. *Geoffrey le Sauvage* gave four yard-lands in Durandeſthorp to the priory of *St. Thomas juxta Stafford* [4]. Theſe lands were probably thoſe of the fee of Ralph de Seile, held as mentioned in Rydew. Chart, No. 11; ſince the prior is in the liſts of Seile holders 4° and 5° Edw. III.

Salvage himſelf was lord of *Newton* Regis, co. Warwick [5]. He ſeems to have made a later grant, of all his remaining land in Durandeſthorp; almoſt coeval with which are the two which follow it:

"Galfr' le Salvage, Deo & S'te Marie & S'to Thome martyri de Staford, totam terram quam habui in Durandeſthorp, ſcilicet unam carucatam, cum corpore meo, pro ſalute meâ & uxoris Letice. Hiis t's, Henrico del *Bec*, & Walt'o & Dioniſio ſacerdotibus, Will'o Duredent, Mag'ro Ric'o de Gnoueſhale, Rad' fil' Jordani, Hug' de Achovre, Rog'o de Bakepuz, Rad'o de Muttonâ, Gerardo fil' Brien, Steph' de Daveneport, Rad' de Hintes, Nigello fil' Radulfi, Galfr' de Achovre, Ric'o de Hoptune, Rob'to de Hintes, Rog'o de Appelby, Galfr' de Mapeltonâ, Ric'o de Travers, & aliis [6]."

"Thomas fil' Morini, eccl'ie S'ti Thome de Stafford, unum maſagium in Duranteſthorp. Teſtibus; Rob' Grim, Rad' fil' ſuo, Will' & Alured de Broct', Ric' de Hopt', Reinero de Heiwodo, Simone fil' Re . . . [6]."

"Rodb'tus de *Bromkote*, eccl'ie & canonicis S'ti Thome, maſagium in Duranteſthorp quod Thomas fil' Morini contulit eis, ſicud carte ejus & carta Will'i de *Rideware* teſtentur. Hiis teſtibus; G. Coventr' ep'o, Ric'o Lichef' eccl'ie decano, mag'ro Joh'e de Nowerch', &c. Rog'o decano de Colleſhul, Viviano de Stok', Will' Malveiſin, Poun cam'ario, Joh'e & Nichol' d'ni ep'i cam'ariis, Henr' Hoſtiario, & multis aliis [6]."

By Teſta de Nevill, or the Records which ſeem intermingled with that ſurvey, William de Bramcote held of Richard de Caunvile (who held of earl Ferrars) a half fee in Bramcote, *Neuton*, and Duranteſthorp.

In 12° Edw. I. the prior of St. Thomas had a grant of free warren in his demeſne lands of Duranteſthorpe, among other places [7].

The nuns of *Poleſworth* had alſo two yard-lands here, of the gift of *Geffrey de Bec* [8].

At the head of the third liſt given in p. *984. from the concluding pages of Rydeware Chartulary, we find Johannes de Beek (probably deſcended from Geffrey de Bec juſt mentioned; ſee too Salvage's deed above), "dominus de Durandeſthorp," holding "in eadem villâ" 18 virgates of the manor of [King's] Newton in co. Warwick. The fee or tenure of Bek is frequent too in the other liſts. This liſt has no date; but, from the names of almoſt every other holder it contains, it muſt be nearly contemporary with the other two of 4° and 5° Edw. III., and the "et ſol' ſitr" added to the Item of N. de. Ingwardby is ſome mark of its having been made on the ſame occaſion as the former of thoſe: yet that of 5° Edw. III. has Rog' "dominus de Dorandeſthorp;" or it may be "dominus Rog'," this laſt word being placed above the line. In the liſt of 4° Edw. III. the lord of Dorandeſthorp is without a Chriſtian or any name.

Did the family of Bec hold under the heirs of Bramcote? Or, poſſibly thoſe of Salvage; for, in the liſts circa 4-5 Edw. III. the dominus de Bromcote is twice placed with the "alii *tenentes* de Bek?" And were the Durandeſthorpe lands held again under Bec by the family ſurnamed de Durandeſthorpe, of whom we find ſo much both in Seile original evidences, and in the Rydeware and Greſley Chartularies, and who appear to have alſo held ſome conſiderable ſhare in Parva Rydeware, till it ſeems to have been finally paſſed by Peter de Durandeſthorpe to William (ſon of Walter) lord of Rydewar Hamſtall, by the deed Rydeware Chartulary, No. 125? Perhaps it is more likely that "dominus de D" was applied in common to the lords of parts, and that Bek's fee was a diſtinct portion of Durandeſthorpe; which in truth ſeems ſo divided a place, not only as to county and pariſh but manerial right too, that it is perhaps impoſſible to aſcertain its antient ſtate in this laſt reſpect: and the modern is little better determined.

Of the Durandeſthorpe name are found the following perſons:

Thomas de Duranſthorpe, witneſs to a grant to Rad' fil' Ormi (de Acovre) perhaps as early as 1160 circ. [9]

Will' fil' Rogeri de Durandeſthorpe, witneſs to Rad' de Seile ſenior's grant to William Norreis [10].

Will's de Durandeſthorpe, about 1196–7 [11]. = ...

Hamund de Durandeſthorpe.

Alex' fil' Jordani de Durandeſthorp, 1196 [12].

Walt' de Durandeſthorp had held three virgates in Durandeſthorp of Reginald de Wyveſle by knight's ſervice [13]. = ...

A ſon, whoſe ſervice Reginald de Wyveſle granted to William de Rydeware, teſt. Oliver (or Olmer) de Durandeſthorp; probably Peter de Durandeſthorp; a witneſs 1243, 1246, 1257; dead in 1263 [14]. = ...

Andrew de Duraſthorp [15]. Roger his brother [15].

Richard de Durandeſthorp, ſon and heir of Peter [16]; a witneſs 1263, 1275 [17]. = . . . | Galfrid [18]. | Robert [18].

Roger fil' Ricardi de Duranthorp, jurat. apud Bredon, eſch. 34° Edw. I. [19]—Rog' fil' Ric'i de Aula de Duranthorp, 1315.—Rog' de Aulla dominus de Duranthorp, 1324.—Roger lord of Dorenteſthorp, 1327. Alſo in 1331 [20]. = Cibilla, 1315 [20].

John, 1324-5.

Richard and Walter, ſons of Robert de Duranthorp, 1352.

Roger ſon of Robert de Donaſthorpe, 1411 [21].

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[1] Burton, MS.

[2] "In Durandeſtorp [terrâ Nigelli de Statford] habet Carle 1 carucatam terræ ad geldam. Terra dimidiæ carucæ. Waſta eſt. Tempore Regis Edwardi valebat 5 ſolidos; modò 12 denarios." Domeſday, fol. 278. a. 1.

[3] "Rogerus tenet de H[enrico de Ferieres] in Stretone 1 carucatam terræ vaſtam, & aliam in Durandeſtorp ſimiliter vaſtam, & terciam in Ovretonâ ſimiliter vaſtam. Valent tamen 2 ſolidos. Aluric & Leuenot liberè tenuerunt duas harum; tertiam tenuit Cari, ſed cum eâ diſcedere non poſſit." Ibid. fol. 233. b. 1.

[4] MS. Chetwynd.

[5] See Dugdale in loco.

[6] Abſtracts from autographs found at Willeſley Hall 28 Nov. 1803, by S. P. W.

[7] Cart. 12 Edw. I. n. 8.; and Chetwynd, vol. B. p. 48.

[8] Pat. 21 Ric. II. per Inſpex. The prior of Rependon too, early in 13th century, had freehold in Durandeſthorpe. See p. 1000.

[9] Greſley Chartulary, p. 9.

[10] Seile original. See p. *980.

[11] Mav. Rydw. ca. 11. in Shaw, vol. I. p. 162.

[12] Ryd. Chart. ſub ca. 48.

[13] Ryd. Chart. 23.

[14] Seile originals. Ryd. Chart. N° 38. compared with 32.

[15] Will's fil' & heres Joh'is le Sauwage de Octherp. Teſtibus; Nicol' de Yng'rby, Will'o Mareſchall' de Meyſin, Walter de Stretton, Rog'o fratre *Andree* de Dorantiſth', &c. Ricard' de Chapelhous de Dorantiſth' &c. Hugone de *Aula* de eadem, & aliis." Ibid. and at Willeſley Hall.

[16] Greſl. Chart. p. 28.

[17] Seile original, ſtated in p. 983*, and Walter prior of Dudley's grant, Ryd. Chart.

[18] Seile original.

[19] Mon. Angl. I. 481.

[20] Two Seile originals. A third at Willeſley. Liſt of holders, p. *984.

[21] Willeſley and Seile originals.

It ſeems as if both the lords of Durandeſthorp (of that name) and ſome junior branches of their family, were ſome time after 1300 uſually ſtyled de Aulâ. (See note 4. below.) The above John, ſon of Roger, is taken from the following deed:

"*Rogerus de Aullâ dominus* de Durandeſthorp, Joh'i filio meo unam placeam gardini mei, vid' in illo cornario q' jacet in longitudine juxta altam viam in Durandeſthorp, cum tribus acris, &c. ad totam vitam ſuam. Hiis t's; *Rog'o fil' Hugonis de Aulâ* de Durandeſthorp, Joh'e fil' Matild', Rog'o de le Chapelhous, Rog'o Hauttel, Rob' fil' Hugonis de Aulâ. Mercur' ante Purific'm 11 Edw. I.[1]"

"Henricus de Colevill tenet manerium de Doniſthorp de domino per 1 par calcar' deaurat' vel 6đ. per annum; et Devill' tenet de comite de Warennâ per 1 par calcar' deaurat' vel 6đ. per annum, ut dicit Rubrus Liber; ſed carta dicit quod dominus tenet dictum manerium de dicto comite per 1 ſperuarium vel 2s̃. per annum[2]."

"This manor hath been for many years belonging to the *Greſleys*, a very antient family, who had in this tract of country very large territories, lands, and poſſeſſions, ſo early as the reign of king Edward I.; and who had long ſince a caſtle at Caſtle Greſley, and founded a priory at Greſley, dedicated to the honour of *St. George*[3]."

In 1346, *Richard at Hill*[4] (on the aid then granted for knighting Edward of Woodſtock the king's eldeſt ſon) was aſſeſſed 2*s*. for a twentieth part of one knight's fee in Durandeſthorp, parcel of the fee of *Tutbury*[5].

In 1411, *William Leichfield*, couſin and heir of *Adomar Taverner*, of Lichfield, releaſed all his right in his lands and tenements at Durandeſthorp, and at Okethorpe, Willeſley, Childcote, and Edninghall, co. Derby, to *John* ſon and heir of *John de Finderne* and his heirs[6].

In 1519, *George Greſley* gave to *Robert* Greſley the manors of Doniſthorpe and Oſkethorp (Oſgathorpe[7]), *cum homagio.*

By an inquiſition taken in 1523[8], it appears that *Richard Vernon* died ſeiſed of certain lands and tenements in Durandeſthorpe, held of the king, as of the honour of *Tutbury*[9].

On the diſſolution of religious houſes, the land which belonged to the priory of St. *Thomas*, together with the ſaid priory, were granted by the crown, in 1539, to *Rowland Lee* biſhop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*; who gave them to *Brian Fowler*, his nephew[10].

Oct. 16, 1600, it was found that the lady *Margaret Stanley* died ſeiſed of certain lands in Durandeſthorp, held of the queen, as of the honour of *Tutbury*, by the ſervice of half a knight's fee[11].

In 1619, *Thomas Howthell* held in Doniſthorpe a capital meſſuage and lands *in capite*; and *Walter Fowler*, eſq. held alſo lands there *in capite*.

"The lord of the manor in 1630 was Mr. *Woodcock*, rector of the church of Gilmorton[12]."

By an inquiſition taken Nov. 13, 1632, it was found that *John Dalman* died June 29 then laſt paſt, ſeiſed of a meſſuage and lands in Doniſthorpe[13].

"The town ſtill moſtly belongs to the *Greſleys*; though *John Burdett*, eſq. a younger brother to ſir *Robert* Burdett, of Foremarke, has an eſtate and dwelling here (1712)."[14]

A chief-rent of 2*s*. for the Doniſthorpe lands of the late *Philip Jervis*, eſq. was paid to ſir *John Danvers*, bart. whoſe heir has again received it ſince 1796.

A remarkable fine ſpaw at Doniſthorpe, not far from Aſhby Woulds, is much frequented; and the water from it is often carried for medical purpoſes to a conſiderable diſtance.

The late much-regretted Hiſtorian[15] of Staffordſhire, in a letter with which he favoured me in 1792, ſays, "Having this morning walked from Seile about a mile to Doniſthorpe, a hamlet partly belonging to that pariſh, to ſee a ſalt ſpring there, I will give you ſome account of it while freſh in my mind. The counties of Leiceſter and Derby, and the pariſhes of Seile, Greſley, and Meaſham, being ſo intermixed hereabouts, it is difficult to aſcertain in which the ſpring is; but I believe it is in Leiceſterſhire. 'Tis in a ſmall meadow by the ſide of a ſtream called *Hooborougb brook*, which iſſues out of Barrat pool, a large mill-pond upon Aſhby Woulds, and is for a conſiderable diſtance between Doniſthorpe and Seile a boundary betwixt the two counties. This ſpring, which is of a very brackiſh flavour, has long been frequented by country people, who reſort here in great numbers every Sunday morning during the ſummer ſeaſon, and drink large doſes of this ſalutary water, for ſcorbutic and other diſorders in the blood. To make this ſpring more commodious, a large tub is placed in the middle as a reſervoir; and amidſt the flat graſs at a little diſtance below is a remarkable ring of about 12 yards diameter, the ſingular appearance of which at a time of year before the place begins to be frequented might baffle the ſkill of moſt antiquaries to find out its uſe, and the gentleman who ſhewed it me had ſeen it upwards of 25 years at different times without knowing what it meant. And ſo puzzled was I with it, that I had thoughts of ſending you a long and curious article for the Gentleman's Magazine upon fairy-rings, &c. But, upon enquiring of the farmer, Mr. Newbold (tenant to Francis Burdett, eſq. of Foremark), in whoſe land this ſpring is, he aſſured us it was made by the viſitors to this ſpring, who thus deſcribe the circle in their exerciſe after drinking the water; yet at preſent the bare track is not half the breadth of a man's foot, and has not the appearance of any ſuch marks; but I will ſatisfy myſelf more fully in the courſe of this ſeaſon."

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[1] Willeſley Hall original. [2] Segrave Chartulary. [3] Burton, MS.

[4] Q. *Hall?* Richard de Aulâ de Duranteſthorp frequent in Seile originals, and particularly teſt. Nativ. of St. John Bapt. 1349. Alſo in the liſt of holders, 21 Edw. III. in p. *984. In the preceding liſts are Hug. de Aulâ, 1331, and Rog' fil' Hug' atte Halle, 1329. Hugo de Aulâ teſt' to Will' le Sauwage in p. 997. So, in p. 1000, Roger de la Sale de Durandthorp, ante Portam Latinam 6 Edw. II. (6 May, 1313.)—N. B. *Sale*, a reſpectable freeholder, and *tenant* of Doniſthorpe Hall, at this day.

[5] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III. [6] Clauſ. 13 Hen. IV. 33. & 8. [7] Greſley Chartulary, p. 60.

[8] This is the date of the *inquiſition*. But Q. whether not the ſame Richard who *died* 1517, as in page *986.

[9] Eſch. 15 Hen. VIII. [10] Pat. 31 Hen. VIII. m. 6. [11] Eſch. 42 Eliz. [12] Burton, MS.

[13] Inq. 8 Car. I.; Cole's Eſcheats, vol. III. (Harl. MSS. 758.) p. 143. [14] Wolley's MS Hiſtory of Derbyſhire.

[15] It has been my fate, in almoſt every period of the preſent laborious undertaking, to have cauſe to lament the loſs of able coadjutors; but not one of them has been taken off more unexpectedly, nor by me more ſincerely regretted, than the friend whoſe communication is above acknowledged. In this particular diſtrict I had looked forward with much pleaſure to his promiſed reviſal of the pariſhes of Seile, Stretton, and Swepſton, all of them in his own immediate neighbourhood. But "vain are the hopes of man." It pleaſed the Allwiſe Diſpoſer of Events to call him hence, in the prime of life, Oct. 28, 1802.—Mr. Shaw was born at or near Stone in Staffordſhire; educated at Repton ſchool; and in 1780 became a reſident member of Queen's-college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B. A. 1784; M. A. 1787; B. D. 1796, after being fellow ſome years; became F. S. A. 1795; and in 1799 ſucceeded his father in the rectory of Hartſhorn, co. Derby. With a ſanguine, active bent to topography, Mr. Shaw poſſeſſed the advantage of a ready and accurate pencil; and to thoſe accompliſhments added a very great proficiency in muſick; and that perfect goodneſs of heart and ſingleneſs of manners which render his loſs a ſevere affliction to all his acquaintance. His warmth of friendſhip is indeed demonſtrable in whatever he wrote; of which the prefaces to his Staffordſhire, and many of his letters in Mr. Urban's Miſcellany, reporting progreſs, are ſtriking examples. His publications were, "A Tour, in 1787, from London to the Weſtern Highlands of Scotland, &c. with Deſcriptions of the principal Seats, &c." 1788, 12mo; "A Tour in the Weſt of England in 1788," 1789, 8vo. He was joint editor of "The Topographer," 4 vols. 8vo, 1789—1791; but is better known by his laſt valuable publication, "The Hiſtory and Antiquities of the County of Stafford;" vol. I. 1798; vol. II. part I. 1801. His vaſt treaſures of MSS, drawings, and engraved plates, remain; and ſome qualified perſon will, it is hoped, be found to continue his moſt valuable work. An affecting account of him was given in the Gent. Mag. vol. LXXIII. p. 11. by a very able aſſociate in his antiquarian purſuits, who ſays, "To the writer of this memoir, the loſs can never be recompenſed. An intimacy of two and twenty years, a ſimilarity of purſuits, and a thouſand aſſociations, contributed to make the ſhock inexpreſſibly afflicting to him. The leſſon too was awful. Taken away in the full vigour of his age; in the height of his enjoyments, with an eaſy fortune, a mind daily improving, with inexhauſtible materials and full leiſure for the indulgence of his favourite purſuits, with an acquaintance daily extended, and increaſing reſpect and reputation! Had I been called on but a few months before, to ſelect the perſon whoſe ſituation was moſt adapted to his wiſhes, I ſhould have named my departed friend!"

Contents of the Rydeware Chartulary.

Title: (In red, on 5th page; the preceding ones, and thoſe between it and the kalendar, being filled up with documents found ſeemingly after the body of the volume was written and the kalendar drawn up:)

> “Thomas de Rydeware, fiz & heyr Wauter de Rydeware, fit fere cete livre en le an de reigne le rei Edward fiz le bon rei Edward le ſecunde; de tus les tenemens qu' il tint en ſa mein, en Rydeware, en Scheyle, en Fridleſham, et en Ketelberſtone, e en Roſſingthone[1].”

The contents of theſe four or five leaves, preceding the kalendar, ſome of them highly curious, are to the following effect.

The grant of William de Rydewar Hamſtal (ſon and heir of Walter) to the convent of Cumbermere, of 80 acres of arable land, and 20 of paſture, in Moniahaſmedewe, in the pariſh of Hertindon, &c. paying annually 20*s.* 6*d.* on the feaſt of the Annunciation of the Bleſſed Virgin Mary; 1252.

His grant to Nicholas de Ingwardeby and Ceſily his wife of 3 virgates of land, with tofts, crofts, and appurtenances, infra villam de Wyveleſleye, and two parts of a fourth part of the mill there.

A memorandum, that Thomas, formerly lord of Boyleſton, was lord alſo of Draycot ſub Nedwode, a member of Boyleſton (though the latter is a town in Derbyſhire, near five miles diſtant, on the oppoſite ſide of the Dove); and that he held it of the earl de Ferrers by the ſervice of hunting; viz. that he ſhould find one huntſman with a horſe, and if his horſe ſhould die in the ſervice of his lord the earl, he the ſaid earl ſhould find him another horſe to ride[2]. Which Thomas left iſſue Hawiſe, his daughter and heir, whoſe iſſue by one huſband (Reg. de Greſley) was Reg. de Boyleſton, who died ſ. p.; and his next heir was Nicolas, ſon of Ralph Pecche, and brother to the laſt mentioned Reginald, by their mother Hawiſe, heireſs of both the above towns. Nicolas left iſſue Matilda Pecche[3], his daughter and heir, demandant of the town of Draycot as rightful heir. The aforeſaid Thomas had a brother called Ralph le Petit, who was his hunter, to perform the ſervice to his lord the earl, for the town of Draycote. He married a woman of the earl's chamber, named Marjoria, by whom he had a daughter called Matilda de Tichemers[4], who left a ſon called Robert de Sydenham; and this laſt left two daughters, Matilda and Joan, then tenants of the ſaid town of Draycote.

Subjoined is the king's writ to his ſon Edmund's bailiffs of Tuttebury, to do right to Matild Pecche of one meſſuage and one carucate in Draycot, which ſhe claims to hold of the ſaid Edmund by the fourth part of a knight's fee, and from which Andrew de Jarkenvill[4] and Matild his wife, and Simon de Jarkenvill and Joan his wife, deforce her. Teſte'd at Havering, Auguſt 27, 56 Henry III.

A verdict for lands in Draycote, between Walter Akard of Foſton, ſon of John, and Roger de Ridewar.

Another, between William de Ridewar, elder brother to Roger, and the ſaid Walter Akard; with a fine between the two brothers de Ridewar.

Then follows an article in old French, of which this is a tranſlation: “There was a man called Aſſer Geun, who was lord of the Netherton (le Neyerton), and held nine virgates of land of the honour of Wicchenor, and had two ſons. The elder was named Roger Geun, and the younger William Geun. Aſſer Geun their father died. Roger his elder ſon had his land in the Nethertoun. This ſame Roger went beyond ſea, to an abbey called St. Remy, and there fell ſick, and made his teſtament, and deviſed to the houſe two virgates of land at the Nethertoun, for God and for his ſoul, and died. The news came to England. William his younger brother took ſeiſin of the Nethertoun. The prior of Lappeley came and took ſeiſin of the two virgates of land in the Nethertoun by force of the deviſe made to their chief houſe. Then afterwards (or long afterwards, the word ſeems like *deneapres*, or *deueapres*), William Geun had a ſon, called William le Sage and William ſeneſcal. At this time there was a hermit and his brother dwelling in a wood called Hamſtal, and they held this wood and their manſion of the earl of Cheſter, rendering certain things, and moreover performing all the ſeignoralties (*ſeynurages*). Shortly after came William Geun, lord of the Netheretoun, and William le Sage his ſon, (and) gave the hermit and his brother two virgates of their land at the Nethertoun, for a “plate,” or “place,” of their wood in Hamſtal, whereon he might build and dwell. And thus came the lord of the Nethertoun to Hamſtal Ridewar. Then William Geun died, and William le Sage his ſon was his heir, and was ſeneſcal of the earl Ferrers, and a great lord; and was moved (*mout*), annoyed, and grieved, that the prior of Lappele had land and people dwelling in the Nethertoun among his people, and denied the prior's people paſture, and all manner of eaſements which they were entitled to in the Nethertoun for their beaſts, ſo that they cauſed the prior to know it. The prior came to William le Sage, and took *un jour d'amour (dies amoris*, a law phraſe, ſee N° 111); and they defended in a certain form, *cum v'oiret*. The prior gave his people and all the land which he had in the Netheretoun to William le Sage, ſeneſcal of the earl, and to his heirs; and abandoned the houſe of Lappele, with all the offices, to William le Sage and his heirs, that they might come with their *meyne* (q. many, retinue?), when it pleaſed them, on the eve of Chriſtmas, to Lappeleye, to eat, and receive all the offices of the houſe as lord, and remain there three days. William le Sage, from his chamber, to the houſe of Lappeleye, five ſhillings and four pence[5].

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[1] An original charter of free warren in Byſhbury, co. Stafford, of this very year 2 Edward II. (in poſſeſſion of Peter Tichborne Hinckes, eſq. lord of that manor), is ornamented with exactly the ſame kind of pen-drawings as are ſcattered up and down in this Chartulary, which are not all ſo whimſical as thoſe at foot of carta N° 48, but often appropriate; for inſtance, that at the head of carta 52 (ſee p. 1002); alſo the Conqueror (as I take it) at the head of his writ, carta 102. Q. Are theſe ornaments common in original deeds; or was it merely the faſhion of 1309?

[2] With this ſervice compare that by which ſir Philip de Somervil, long afterwards, held his “Manoirs of Tatenhull and Drycotte”—Dugd. Baron. vol. II. p. 108, from an antient parchment, the Regiſtrum Cartarum ſecundi Walteri Griffith militis, belonging now, 1803, to John Turton, eſq. Alſo Plott, p. 443, and Shaw, vol. I. p. 106. The expreſſion is, that ſir P. held them “in parcenerye,” i. e. ſeemingly, in the words of his Inquiſitio in the ſame Regiſtrum, “conjunctim cum Margaretâ uxore ſuâ, de hereditate ipſius Margaretæ.” Or “parcenerye” may refer, however inaccurately uſed, to her having but a third part (as her deſcendant the ſaid ſir Walter had) of the manor of Draycote, her brother Robert de Pipe remaining lord of the reſt.

[3] This Matild Pecche, though here ſtyled by her maiden name, had been the wife ſucceſſively of the firſt Walter de Rydewar (ſon to William the ſeneſchal), and of Olyver de Eyncurt. By the laſt ſhe ſeems to have had no iſſue; but by Walter ſhe was the anceſtreſs of the ſucceeding Rydewares, to whom ſhe left, beſides Boyleſton (aliened 22 Edward I. by Roger, ſon and heir of ſir Roger de Ridewar her ſecond ſon, but regained in marriage by ſir Walter, ſon and heir of the above ſir Thomas, ſon and heir of Walter her third ſon), the above manors of Fridleſham, co. Berks, and Ketelberſton, co. Suffolk. The lands in Roſſingthone (now Roſton), co. Derby, came by Elena Fitzherbert, mother of ſir Thomas.

[4] Is not this connection of *Jarkenvill* and *Tichemers* traceable in the following deed of 12 Edw. II.? “Inter Joh'em de S'cto Mauro ex una parte et Thomam de S'cto Mauro fratrem ejus et Margaretam uxorem ejus ex altera; Joh'es dedit Thome et Margarete 53 acras terre in Feld (See Erdeſwic in Feld, corrected in Shaw's Staffordſhire, vol. I. p. 163.) nomine excambii, ſc' pro uno meſſuagio quod iidem Tho' et Marg' tenent in villa de Tychemerch juxta Thrapſton ex adquiſitione Will'mi Jarpenville.” Mr. Shaw, from Harl. MSS. 506. p. 273. Aſcelin de *Sydenham* too atteſts the deed N° 53 here, and another in p. 1006. b. the former in company with Herlewyn de Rande, now Raunds, near Tichmarſh and Higham Ferrars.

[5] See, in p. 1003, the writ to the prior, 47 Henry III.

On the oppoſite page backward is the following Latin, which has the appearance of one of the formal parts of a fine, the reſult of the *dies amoris* before mentioned; and gives more at length the terms of the agreement, which ends in the old French with the above broken and unintelligible ſentence.

"Tum partes venerunt, & concordati ſunt. Et eſt concordia talis, quod Willielmus de Ridewar cum ſe ſexto equite[1], una cum ſex equis, & ſex garcionibus, veniet ad prandium ſuum ad curiam prioris de Lappeleye vigiliâ Natalis Domini, & ibi moram facient uſque diem Sancti Johannis Evangeliſte poſt gentaculum. Ita quod prior predictus ſtatim in predictâ vigiliâ deliberabit predicto Willielmo omnes claves omnium officinorum infra prioratum. Et idem Willielmus tanquam ſeneſcallus plantabit ſuos in quolibet officino. Ita quod nullus miniſter prioris interſit niſi in coquinâ, ubi intererit unus cocus prioris una cum coco predicti Willielmi. Et idem Willielmus imperabit & miniſtrabit tanquam ſeneſcallus, tam per ſe quam per ſuos, in aulâ & in omnibus predictis officinis infra prioratum, in predicta vigiliâ Natalis Domini, & in die Natali Domini, & in die Sancti Stephani, uſque dum comederit; & ſtatim tunc poſt comeſtionem predictus Willielmus deliberabit predicto priori omnes claves predictorum officinorum quas receperit: ſet ibi comorabitur tamquam ſeneſcallus uſque in craſtinum dum gentaclaverit. Et Willielmus de Rideware ponet loco ſuo duos legales homines, & prior duos homines, ad vidend' tranſgreſſionem dicto Willielmo factam illam emend' ſi quam fecerit."

"[This thing was found in an *huche*[2], written on an old eſcroll; wherefore it is not credit-worthy, becauſe that it was written by two hands.]"

The prior of Rependon, Galf. de Greſeleñ, and Rad. Grim, ("qui tulerunt breve XXIIII^or de comitatu Leiceſtr', & aliud breve XXIIII^or de comitat' Derb', ad convincend' XII juratores aſſiſe nove diſſeiſ' cap'e coram juſticiar' ultimò itinerantibus apud Leyceſtr'," the prior querent, and Rog' de la Zuche impedient, "de comuniâ turbarie & bruerie ipſius prioris in Valdâ," as belonging to his freehold in Durandeſthorpñ; and the others claiming like rights for their freehold, one in Greſſeleg', the other in Swartlincote, Ethcote, and Linton,) withdrew their record, and made fine. Afterwards it was agreed that Roger de la Zuche ſhould allow the right of common to the prior, &c. "donec jus ſuum diſrationari poſſit, &c."

Agreement between the nuns of Browode and Blythebury, and William de Rydeware; the nuns to render to him all the land of Inlandes in Rideware which they had of Godefrid; he paying them on the feaſt of St. Giles yearly 2*s*. and letting them keep the meadow they before had. "Hiis teſtibus; Alfred de Canoch & Yone fratre ejus, Radulfo de Arſlega, Adam de Wrotteſlega, Rogero de Somervile, Willielmo de Bray, Radulfo de Edenyghale, & pluribus aliis[3]."

Walter prior of the church of St. James at Dudley, and his chapter, grant to Roger de Ridware, of Scheile, all their right in the church of St. Peter at Scheile, for which he had ſued them, and which they acknowledge to belong to him of right. Witneſſed by Geof. de Greſeleigh, &c. and ſealed with the priory ſeal. At the head of the deed a figure of St. Peter, or St. James, under an arch.

Mem. That a ſuit between Roger de Ridware, and the prior and convent of Dudley, about the advowſon of Sheile church, was ſettled thus: Brother Richard of Wyſtaneſtouwe, celerar of the priory, and appointed attorney for the prior and monks, quit-claimed to the ſaid Roger all right in the advowſon for 20 marks; and was to obtain him the convent's charter (which is that immediately before going), 1275.

Oky, ſon of Alexander le Broune, of Sheile, grants for 3*s*. to William lord de Rideware Hamſtall, an acre in Haſelfeld field, which he bought of Richard Bouche, *in territorio* of Sheile.

Thomas Rydeware, knight, releaſes to Ralph abbot of Mirevall all his right in two *places* of land, moor and waſte, one called the Shertwode in Little Sheyle, and the other place the Gore in Great Sheyle. Dated at Sheyle, Wedneſday after the feaſt of St. John ante Portam Latinam 6 Edw. II. Witneſſes; dom' Henr' de Appulby, Henr' de Norton, Oſbert de Stretton, Ric' fil' Herbert de Twycroſs, Rob' de Villers, Rog' de la Sale de Duranthorp, Walt' de Sheile clerico, &c.

KALENDAR: (including copies, or abſtracts, of ſeveral deeds concerning Seile church; and of ſome others.)

"En ceſt livere troveretz vos les chartres le ſeygnur de Rydewar' Hamſtal."

Carta 1. Magna carta de warrennâ; being a grant of free warren from Edward II. a. r. 6, to Thomas de Rideware and his heirs, in Ridware (Stafford), Sheile (Leic.), Friddleſham (Berks), and Cutelberſton (Suff.)

This charter is followed by a perambulation, unkalendared, in old French, which has been thus tranſlated: "The day of the Invention of the Croſs, in the year of the reign of king Edward, ſon of king Henry, the 13th, was a "purale" (quaſi "*peramble*" perhaps) made of certain bounds between Hamſtal and the Nethereton, by aſſent of the ſeignories (*ſeignorages*) of Hamſtal and of Phwychenor, by award of good and lawful people; that is to ſay, ſir Robert de Pipe, then ſeneſchal of Phwychenor, Robert Theuerey ſeneſchal le prior de Lappel', Henry de Colton, Richard le Clerk de Barton, Henry le Clerk de Alrewas, Robert le Palmer de Broml', Richard Bagot de [4]*F*ulverleye, Hervy de Ockleye, Jon de Bronteſton, Roger le fiz Walter de Ridewar, William Hamund de Rydewar, Jon Waleys de Longgedon, Hewe Frannceys, Thomas de Lynton, Roger Julian de Rydewar, Richard le Fener de Ridewar, Meſtr' Waltier le Carpenter de Rydewar Hamſtal, and Jon in the Moor, and many others. Which bounds begin at Trente at the head of Luttelmedewe, and extend by the courſe of the water of Blythe unto Bullockeſput, and from Bullockeſput through the Moore, to the gate of Robert de Couleye, and from that gate through the Merches to the Weſtlydyate of Petite Rydewar, and from Weſtlydyate, by a bound which extends unto the water of Trent, between the land of Petite Rydewar and the Nethereton.

2. Carta de Mercato; in which king Edward II. grants to Thomas de Ridware a weekly market in Sheile, and a fair on St. Margaret's day. See p. 983. At the head of this charter, the king on his throne, with a crown, globe, and ſceptre, and two lions under his feet. Under it is this memorandum: "Primum mercatum tent' apud Sheile, 10° . . . . . 1311."

3. Carta originalis de Sheile. Printed in p. 981.

4. Carta de perquiſ' 8 virgatarum in Duranthorp. Bertram ſon of William de Caldona gives to William de Ridware 8 virgates in Durandeſthorp, to be held by the ſervice of twelve arrows yearly[5].

5. Carta de terrâ que fuit Radi Camerar' de Rereſby[6] in Sheile. Dominus Ralph Chamberlain, of Rereſby, ſells to William de Rideware-Hamſtal lands which he bought of Remigius de Arundel, in Sheile.

6. Carta de terrâ que fuit Radi filii Enteyr. [In the body of the carta "fil' Goymer." *Enteyr* ſeems an agnomen.]

G. Quieta-clamatio de eadem.

7. Carta Remigii de Arundel.

G. 8. —— Gilberti de Etewell capellani.

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[1] "Willielmus *cum ſe* ſexto equite."—Q. meaning (curious ſtructure of language!) "with 6 horſemen, including himſelf, and 6 other led horſes, with their grooms?"

[2] Hutch, or binn. Acroſs this Latin article lines are drawn by way of cancelling it.

[3] Compare the Blitheburie grant in Mon. Angl. vol. I. p. 468. The witneſs Adam de Wrotteſley, the donation in Hinier-ſiche, nearly a-kin to "pratum" here, "ſiche" being in daily uſe for a low moory ſtripe of ground alongſide a ſmall water-courſe or winter channel (Is not "ſedge" the ſame word in modern ſpelling?); both grants being for the ſouls of father and anceſtors, are ſtrong preſumptions that the ſame William de R. was grantor or confirmor in both. See too the ſame Ad' de Wroteſle, A. de Canoc, and (probably) Godeffrid, hereafter in ca. 82, and its note.

[4] The initial, after the moſt attentive compariſon, ſeeming an F. Where the place, Fulverleye?

[5] See p. 981. a. 988. a.

[6] Dereſby is mis-written in the Chartulary for "*R*eriſbi;" and in carta 8 alſo, of which latter Mr. Greſley has the original; as he has of all thoſe to which G is prefixed.

9. Carta Galfridi filii Rob' le Meſſer de 1 virgatâ in Sheile.

10. —— de terrâ quondam Will' filii Rog' [de Strettone] de 4ª parte unius virgate, &c.

11. Quieta-clamatio [de ſervitiis Galfridi Salvagii, St. de Bello Campo, & aliorum.] Printed in p. 981-2.

11. Carta W. filii Rogeri de quiet' clam' boſci de Sheile.

12. Carta quietclam' Agnetis filie Rad' de omnibus tenementis in Sheile.

13. —— Rog' le Calf de unâ acrâ terre.

14. —— Willi filii Radi de Keneſtam [in the deed Kineſtan] de terris in Burgo.

G. 15. Carta Rog' de Strettone & Agnetis ux' ſue de unâ virgatâ terre in Sheile. [Means Will' fil' Rog' being merely an error in title.] Mr. Greſley's autograph of this deed (a confirmation to Ralph Buche) has a large ſeal, bearing a tiger-like animal paſſant, queue-noueé, circumſcribed, SIGILLVM WILL'I FIL'I ROGERI DE STRETONIÆ.

G. 16. —— Ric' Bouche de Sheyle, de terris cum meſſuag' & aliis pertin' in ead' villâ & ext'.

17. Carta Johnis Bouche de Sheile.

18. —— Willi Bouche de 3 dimid' acr' terre in Sheile.

G. 19. Carta Radi filii Radi de Sheile de communiâ in boſco.

20. Carta Willi perſone de Sheyle, Willo de Rydewar, de parte dominici pomerii in Sheyle, & de communiâ in boſco. Teſtibus; Willo de Charnell, Baldwyn de Charnel, & aliis.

G. 21. "Wills fil' Henrici fil' perſone de Sheyl, Willo fil' Walteri de Rydewar, jus in meſuag' in Scheyl, ſicut Henricus pater Willielmi tenuit die quo obiit. Teſtibus; Roberto de Mauveyſyn Rydewar, Radulpho de la Bache, Roberto Selveyn, Rogero de Nortone, Willielmo de Rolveſtone, Willielmo de Stiniſton" (or Stiviſton, q.?[1] a very frequent witneſs), "Petro de Duronſthorp, Willielmo de Ginile, Radulpho Wichard de Scheyle, Henr' fil' le Clerc."

22. Carta Willi filii Henr' clerici de Sheile, de communiâ in boſco.

23. —— Reginaldi de Wyveleſle de 2 virgatis terre et dimidiâ.

24. —— Eadythe filie Will' de Wyveleſle de parte ſuâ in molendino, & 3 virgatis terre.

25. —— Agnetis filie Radi de unâ virgatâ terre in Sheile.

26. —— Will' filii Galfr' de Sheile de 3 acris terre.

27. —— Radi ad boſcum de Seyle de communiâ.

28. —— Will' Aleyn de communiâ in boſco de Sheile.

29. "Petrus de Durandeſthorp, &c. tenemur warantizare Willielmo fil' Brun terram, &c. que Alic' fil' Juliane de Wyle dedit pro homag' & ſervic' mihi & hered' faciendo. Teſtibus de Linacr'; Radulpho Boude, Adâ fil' ſuo, Joh' de Linacr', Rob' fil' ſuo, Hugon' Nonemon, Rob' fil' ſuo, Symone clerico."

30. Carta Radi Coppe de ſervitio unius virgatæ terre.

31. "Robertus Haſting de Scheyl, Willielmo domino de Rydewar-Hamſtal, totam terram in Magnâ Scheyl. Teſtibus; domino Rob' de Poynton, Roberto Mauveyſyn, Ricardo Bagat, Rogero de Norton, Roberto Selveyn, Petro de Durandeſthorp, &c."

32. Carta Rici de Duranthorp de ſervicio Radulphi ad Nemus.

G. 33. Carta Will' filii Philippi Ruffi de communiâ in boſco de Sheyle. A quit-claim, in conſideration whereof William lord of Rydeware-Hamſtal grants that he will not make diſtreſs in Scheyle "pro uno eſpervario ſibi debito in Appelby."

34. Carta Henrici de Gardino. An agreement to pay a rent to William lord of Rydeware-Hamſtal, who grants (as in No. 33.) "pro niſo ſibi debito in Appelby de firmâ."

35. "Will's prior de Greſſele Will'o filio Walteri de Rydware, meſſuagium, cum edificiis, orto, & gardino, &c. Teſtibus; Rob' Mauveyſyn de Rydewar, Rob' Selveyn, Rogero de Nortone, Willielmo de Rolviſton, Willielmo de Stininton, Petro de Durandthorp, Willielmo de Ginel, Rad' Wichard, Henr' fil' le Clerc."

36. Carta Walt' de Rydeware de 1 virgatâ terre.

37. "Galfr' de Greſel', Rogero de Rydeware, Walterum fil' Pagani de Lintone, cum totâ *ſequelâ*."

38. Concordia inter dom' Will' de Rydewar & Rad' ad boſcum de Sheyle, 47 Hen. III.

39. Carta Pelag' quondam ux' Willi le Haſtyng.

G. 40. Conventio inter priorem de Wenlock & Willielmum clericum de eccleſiâ de Sheile[2].

"Univerſis ſancte matris eccleſie filiis A. Dei gratiâ Eveſhamenſis & L. eadem gratiâ Conventrienſis prior, illam que eſt in Domino ſalutem. Ad univerſitatis notitiam volumus pervenire controverſiam que vertebatur inter monachos de Wenlac & Willielmum clericum, ſuper eccleſiâ beati Petri de Scheyle, nobis à domino papâ delegatam, hujuſmodi amicabili compoſitione eſſe ſopitam; videlicet, quod prefatus Willielmus prenominatam eccleſiam de Scheyl liberè & quietè in perpetuum poſſidebit, ſolvendo eccleſie beate Milburge de Wenlac octo ſolidos & quatuor denarios annuatim, nomine penſionis, iiiis. & iid. die Circumciſionis, & quatuor ſolidos & duos denarios in Octabis Sci Johannis Baptiſte; nec aliquid amplius ab eo exigere preſument. Preterea predicti monachi jam ſepedictum clericum ut ſuum contra omnes in omnibus warantizabunt & manutenebunt. Et, ut hec tranſactio rata habeatur & firma, ſcripto noſtro confirmavimus, & ſigillorum noſtrorum appoſitione communivimus. Hiis teſtibus; Simone abbate de Perſuor, magiſtro Hugone de Coleham, Ricardo de Ambeſleg', magiſtro Ernaldo de Bukingham, Willielmo Frumentino, Willielmo clerico de Uttoc . . . .[3] [varied to Utokeſhal, and Vatekeſhale,] Matheo clerico, Luciano de Scheyle, Rogero de Strettone, Roberto de Scheyl, & multis aliis."

Item inter predictum priorem et Rad' de Sceyle de eccleſia de Sceyle. A confirmation of the above award [un-kalendared]:

"Omnibus ſancte eccleſie filiis tam preſentibus quam futuris, H. humilis prior de Wenlac & totus ejuſdem loci conventus ſalutem. Noverint univerſi ad quos preſentis ſcripti recitatio pervenerit, quod cauſa que vertebatur inter nos & Radm de Scheyle & Willielmum clericum, ſuper eccleſiâ beati Petri de Scheyle, ſub hâc formâ coram judicibus ſuper hâc cauſâ terminandâ à domino papâ delegatis, A. videlicet abbate Eveſhamenſ', & L. priore Conventrienſ', conquievit. Ex precepto ſiquidem domini pape vocatus in cauſam Radus de Scheyle à predictis judicibus, advocationem donationis memorate eccleſie de Scheyle, quam nobis longe ante fecerat, & nobis cartâ ſuâ confirmaverat, veritati ſatisfaciens, in preſentiâ predictorum judicum recognovit, & nobis reſignavit; redd' ſcil' abſolutè, & abſque omni retentione, donationem jam dicte eccleſie in manu judicis, & judex in manu noſtrâ. Inſtituti itaque hâc ordine in predictâ eccleſiâ prenominatum Willm ut perſonam in perpetuum in eâ liberè & quietè remanere concedimus; & eam illi hâc cartâ noſtrâ confirmamus; hac interveniente tranſactione, ſcilicet, quod ipſe Wills reddet nobis annuatim,

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[1] Stiniſton (in ca. 35. and others, Stininton) is probably the word; meaning a Derbyſhire townſhip, adjoining or nearly ſo to Swyneſen (now Sinfin), and that again to Swarkeſton, in which two latter places the family of the laſt preceding witneſs, Rolveſton, were very long ſeated. Among the "Homines" of Robert comes junior de Feraris, in the Tutbury charter, Monaſt. Ang. vol. I. p. 355, Willielmus de Rolveſton gives "duas partes decimæ dominii ſui de Swyneſen." Ulfius the like from his dominium "de Tuiford & de Steineſton." And in Swarkeſton chancel is an altar-tomb, with remains of an inſcription importing that John Roiliſton eſquier, lord of Swerkiſton, died 3 Dec. 1482, and Sicill his wife 23 Dec. 1475. Two Williams de Rolviſton, ſenior and junior, (one of them probably the witneſs here in ca. 21. and 35.) atteſt the quit-claim of Sheile church, 1275, the heads of which are printed in p. 1000.

[2] Between 1175 and 1179.—Adam was prior of Eveſham 1161—1191; Lawrence was prior of Coventry 1149—1179; and Symon abbot of Perſhore 1175—1198.

[3] The original at Mr. Greſley's ſeems "Uttocchaſh." In an original contemporary deed of William earl Ferrars, written "U-to-cha-ſhare." Yet a teſtis to the ſame deed is written "Will' clerico de Hu-te-cha-ſhel."

nomine penſionis, octo ſolidos & quatuor denarios, dimid' in Circumciſione, & dimid' in Octabis Sc̃i Johannis Baptiſte; nec aliquid amplius ab eo exigemus; ſed eum ut clericum noſtrum in omnibus & contra omnes warantizabimus pro poſſe noſtro & manutenebimus, nec ob aliquam cauſam que preceſſerit hanc tranſactionem ei gravamen generari ab aliquô pro poſſe noſtro permittemus. Hiis teſtibus; Alano de Buldewâs, &c. Willo fil' Rogeri, &c. Alano filio Alani, Robto de Scheyl, Willo Burnel, Walto venerabili abbate de Lileſul, Henrico canonico ejus."

41. Carta prioris de Dudeleg' de eccleſia de Sceyl. The prior and convent of Dudley (ſubordinate to Wenlok), "quia quidam de populo, nomine Tirricus, ex adverſo veniens, ſeſe in eccleſiam de Scheyle abſque preſentatione & voluntate noſtrâ intruſit," as they had once a claim to the patronage, notified, in 1275, that the ſaid Tyrricus had no entrance by their means or conſent ("in contravention of their releaſe to Roger de Rideware" the inſtrument ſeems to have gone on; but ſome lines have been left out in the copy).

42. Carta Radulphi de Sheyle de dono eccleſie. Ralph de Scheyle's gift of the church to St. Mildeburg, and St. James de Dudeley; "ſalva tenuta perſone que (i. e. perſona) modo tenet & dicitur Rogerius:" witneſſed by Huttrdus prior, Baldewynus ſcriptor, &c.

G. 43. Concordia inter Will' perſonam eccleſie de Sheile & Will' filii Radulphi de Meyſham.

"R. abbas de Gereldone, & P. abbas Sancte Marie de Prato Legre[1], & magiſter A. de Wilna, univ' sc̃e matris eccleſie filiis, &c. Cauſam inter Willielmum perſonam eccleſie de Scheyle, & Will' fil' Radi de Meiſam, & Lucianum fil' Roberti Diſert, nobis à domino papâ commiſſam, conquieviſſe ſub hâc formâ." The parſon claimed in their wood of Uverſcheyl huſbote and haybote, as belonging to his church; in lieu of which they each granted him and his ſucceſſors "duas quadrigatas lignorum ad ardendum," to be taken yearly at Chriſtmas. Witneſs, Robert preſbyter of Suopeſton, Ric' de Haſtinges, clerk, Will' filio Petr' chaplain of Scheyl, William clerk of Utokeſhal, William de Charneles, Rob' de Bromcote, Will' fil' Walkel' de Stretton and Walt' his ſon, Warin de Snipeſtun, Will' de Wyveleſley.

44. William de Rideware grants and confirms to the church of Sheyle, and Robert its rector, tithe of all his wood in the pariſh *cum aliquid de boſco vendidero*, with houſbote and haybote; all ſuits being ſet at reſt before the dean of Leyceſtre and official of the ſame place, 1247. Witneſs, Henry Mauveyſin, Alexander Blundus canon of Lichfield, Robert parſon of Ridware Hamſtal, William parſon of Cliffton, William parſon of Rydeware Mauveyſyn, Robert Peſcher chaplain, &c.

45. Ralph de Scheyl confirms his gift of the advowſon to Wenlok, being compelled by the pope, in preſence of abbot Adam before-mentioned; Henry the prior permitting William clericus to remain in the church, for an annual penſion of 8*s*. 4*d*.

46. W. prior of Sondwall, and T. chaplain, canon of Wolvrenehampton, were ordered by S. archbiſhop of Canterbury[2], and cardinal, to enquire into an annual penſion which the monks of Dudley claimed of long time from the church of Scheyle, which, by order of the biſhop of Lincoln, Robert the rector had withheld. The prior of Dudley and Robert's proctor William the chaplain appeared in the church of Wodinſbr'. The proctor confeſſed the rector's fault, and the penſion was decreed to be reſtored.

47. Carta prioris de Duddeleg', de quietâ clamatione eccleſie de Sheile. It is a fine, t. Hil. 4 Edw. I. 1275, in the king's court at Weſtminſter. The prior of Dudley acknowledged the right of preſentation to the church of Churche Scheyle to be in Roger ſon of Walter de Ridware.

48. Concordia apud Wygorn', die Mercurii prox' poſt Aſſumpt. 6 Joh. inter Agnetam filiam Radulphi de Scheyl, & Will' de Rydewar, de terris in Scheyl; printed in p. 981.

Conventio (un-kalendared) in comitatu Leyc', 8. Ric. I. printed alſo in p. 981.

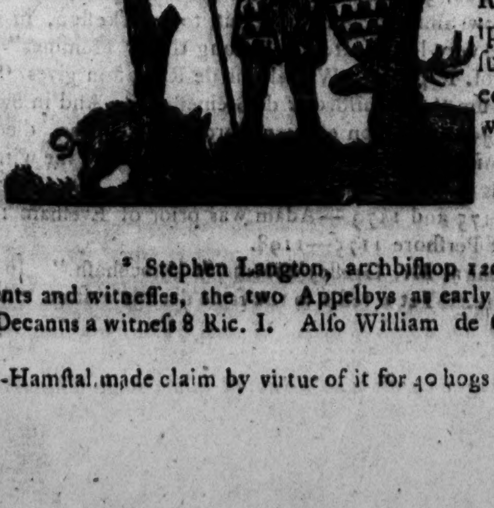
(At the bottom of this page a hare carrying a hound on a battle-axe; another hare blowing a horn and holding a mace; a fox carrying a cock on a lance and leading a brace of greyhounds; a bear riding a band-dog; and a hare carrying a bow and arrow.)

49. Robert de Hocthorp, 1273, 1 Edw. I. abbot of Miravalle, having diſputes with William de Rideware, William parſon of Ov'tone and Henry Oweyn were appointed arbitrators, to proceed on the oath of the parties and of 12 jurors of Scheyle; who awarded that 10 buttæ, called Stocwallebuttes, which the ſaid abbot had ploughed, ſhould be for ever paſture; the then crops being aſſigned for the repairs of the church of Scheyle, and the light of the Bleſſed Virgin Mary. At Stocwallſiche the water ſhould run as it did antiently: that the abbot had made no purpreſture at Wyteleyes, "nec marlerium in viâ verſus boſcum levâſſe, nec foragium ad nocumentum alicujus, nec ſpinas inter ſelliones dictorum abbatis & Willielmi creſcentes exſtirpando pro parte dimidiâ, nec etiam foſſando apud Waterfalleheyes," done any damage to the ſaid William, &c. &c.

50. Agreement between William parſon of Scheyl and Lucian ſon of Oſbert de Scheyl, touching the reſidence of a chaplain at Little Scheyl: That Lucian recognizes all the antient right of the church of Scheyle in Little Scheyl, for the celebration of maſs three days in the week at Little Scheyl; and the ſaid William, at the petition of his friends, grants, for the ſupport of a reſident chaplain, all that belongs to the ſaid antient right, and moreover all the tithe of Lucian's mill and pool, and *volatar'* (I ſuppoſe *flights* from his dovecote), and all the oblations in money offered by Lucian and his wife with their own hands to the chaplain in celebrating maſs in the chapel; ſaving all other rights of the mother church, and W. parſon thereof, ariſing in tithes, oblations, and obventions. But, as this would not be ſufficient for the honeſt maintenance of the chaplain and his clerk, the ſaid Lucian gives for that purpoſe to the ſaid parſon William the virgate he formerly held, with all liberties in and out of the town, and 2*s*. a year collected from his land, and from the men of the ſaid town, as they uſe to collect other 2*s*. belonging to the aforeſaid antient right. This agreement is for the life of theſe two; ſo that, on the death of either, each ſide ſhall receive what was its own before this agreement, to wit, the mother church its old right, without finding a reſident chaplain, and Lucian or his heir the ſaid land on which the preſbiter reſided, and be quit of the payment of the ſaid 2*s*. Witneſs, Roger official of Leyceſter, Hugo dean of Leyceſter, Hugh dean of Twicros, Rob' de Suopeſton, Magiſtro Anton', Will'o de Charneles, Radulpho de Meyſham, Rob'to de Appelby, Will'o de Utokeſh', Matheo de Appelby[3].

51. Carta Johannis Oky de communiâ in boſco de Sheile, 2 Edw. II.

52. Carta de paſturâ in Nedwode[4].



"Omnibus hoc preſens ſcript' viſuris vel audituris, Willielmus de Ferariis, com' Derb', ſalutem. Noverit univerſitas veſtra me conceſſiſſe, pro me & heredibus meis, Willielmo filio Walteri de Rydewar, quod ipſe & heredes ſui, & homines eorum de Rydewar, habeant in perpetuum communiam

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[1] P. abbot of Leiceſter 1186—1205. See vol. I. p. 275.

[2] Stephen Langton, archbiſhop 1207-1228.

[3] See, in the firſt deed in p. 980, ſo curious both for its contents and witneſſes, the two Appelbys as early as the firſt Rad' de Seile's time; and in the laſt deed but one, ſame page, Hugo Decanus a witneſs 8 Ric. I. Alſo William de Charneles, ſame 8th year, p. 981.

[4] Introduced by a Memorand. that Thomas lord of Rydeware-Hamſtal made claim by virtue of it for 40 hogs quit of pannage, in the time of Thomas earl of Lancaſter.

paſture in herbagio in foreſtâ de Nedwode per has metas; ſcilicet à partibus dicte foreſte verſus Rydewar' uſque in Swerburn, & ſic de Swerburn uſque Blakeputtes-forde, & ſic ab inde per terram que fuit Bartholomei de Audewyncle[1] uſque ad paliciam parci de Rughel (Rugheley), cum omnibus dominicis averiis ſuis, exceptis porcis & capris, cùm ſufficienti introitu & exitu ad eandem paſturam. Conceſſi etiam eidem Willielmo & heredibus ſuis quietanciam pannagii ad quadraginta porcos infra eaſdem metas, cum eorum procurſu, ſine occaſione; ita ſcilicet quod liceat mihi & heredibus meis aſſartare & commodum noſtrum facere pro voluntate noſtrâ infra predictas metas, ſine aliquâ perturbatione, &c. predicti Willielmi & hominum ſuorum, &c. Dum tamen ſatisfaciemus predicto Willielmo & ſuis, ut predictum eſt, ad valentiam tante paſture ultra metas predictas in foreſtâ predictâ prout propinquiùs & magis ad ayſiamentum predicti Willielmi, &c. poterit provideri. Salvo tamen mihi & heredibus meis uno manſo infra predictas metas competenti, ubi edificium noſtrum pro voluntate noſtrâ poterimus edificare extra clauſum parci noſtri. Et ſciendum eſt, quod predictus Willielmus & heredes ſui facient & ſuſtinebunt paliciam vel racionabilem hayam parci mei de Rughel, ad feras beſtias retinendas, per has metas; ſcilicet, de Wetenetſtalles uſque ad ductum qui venit de vivario de Rughel, per ſepties viginti & octo perticatas. Præterea conceſſi & quietclamavi, &c. eidem Willielmo & heredibus ſuis totum jus, &c. in totâ illâ placiâ terre & boſci que vocatur Ayſemor, extra parcum noſtrum de Rughel, unde perambulatio fieri debeat per breve domini regis, inter ipſum Willielmum & me; ſcilicet, de Thevenetherd uſque le Rededych. Pro predictis autem communiâ paſture, quietanciâ pannagii, & quietâ clamacione, predictus Willielmus de Rydewar & heredes ſui reddent mihi & heredibus meis per annum viginti ſolidos ſterlingor' ad duos, &c. pro omnibus; ita tamen quod nec predictus Willielmus nec heredes ſui, neque homines eorum, infra manerium de Joxale, ſeu infra foreſtam de Nedwod, aliquid [juris] vel clamii plus habere vel exigere poterunt in aliquibus aliis communiis, libertatibus, vel ayſiamentis, quam quod tenor iſtius ſcripti perportat; omnibus aſſartis, purpreſturis, clauſis, ante diem iſtius conceſſionis factis, in illo ſtatu quo eo tempore fuerunt remanentibus ſine aliquâ contradictione, &c. Teſtibus; domino Matheo de Haverſeoghe, Hugone de Mednyl, Thomâ de Edneſover, Radulpho de Grendene, Nicholao Meverel, Pagano de Sancto Philberto, Nigello de Langeford, Petro de Bakpuz, Roberto de Piru, Ricardo de Mortuomari, Roberto de M'cintone, Roberto de Strettone, Radulpho de la Bache, & aliis. Apud Tuttebur', in Sept. Paſche, Hen' fil' Joh' 37."

53. "Sciant tam preſentes quam futuri, quod ego Willielmus de Ferar' com' Derbeye conceſſi & hâc meâ cartâ confirmavi Willielmo de Rydewar vivaria ſua de Rydewar in Haliwelle ſiche, habenda & tenenda ſicut carte patris mei comitis Willielmi quas de illo habet teſtantur. Inſuper conceſſi eid' Willielmo de Rydewar ut ipſe ſuperius vivarium majus faciat & emendet quantum poterit. Hiis teſtibus; Herlewyno de Rande, Rob' de Ferar', Henr' de Ferariis, Johanne de Roſâ, Aſcelino de Sydenh', Willielmo de Stantone, Gaufr' Hanſelyn, Hugone de Melbur', Roberto Principe, Hug' de Morl' (Morley,) & pluribus aliis."

54. "Johannes filius Herberti, Willielmo de Rydewar, herdewycum meum de Crudekote in Peco cum pertinent'. Teſtibus; Rob' fil' Walkl', Jordano de Toke, Hug' de Acur', Willielmo de Stanton, Willielmo Malveyſyn, Hug' de Melbur', Johanne Capellano, Rob' de Alveleg', Nigell' de Preſtevud', Thom' de Edeneſhovr', Hamone clerico."

55. Carta Willielmi de Ferrariis, de predicto tenemento de Croudecote.

56. —— Matilde Peche [to her ſon Roger de Ridware] de dono de Boyleſton.

57. —— Will' de Ferrariis de manerio de Boyleſton, 38 Henry III.

The following writ relates to the article in p. 1000. a.

"Henr' Dei gratiâ rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie, & dux Aquitanie, priori de Lappele ſalutem. Precipimus tibi quod ſine dilatione plenum rectum ten' Willielmo de Rydewar de duobus meſſuagiis, & 22 acris terre cum pertin', in Hamſtal Rydewar, que clam' tener' de te per liberum ſervicium triceſime partis[2] quinque ſolidorum & quatuor denariorum per annum pro omni ſervicio; unde Henr' de la Mor, unum meſſuag' & treſdecim acras, & Robertus le Rus unum meſſuag' & novem acras terre ei deforc'. Et niſi feceris cuſtos pacis in com' Stapford faciet, ne amplius inde clam' aud' pro defectu recti. T. me ipſo apud Weſtm', XVII die Oct', anno regni noſtri XLVII."

58. Carta Will' de Ferrariis de le Rutindeclyff.

59. "Ricardus[3] Conventr' epiſcopus, Willielmo de Rydewar militi, ſoppam Briani in Lichefeld, quam Walterus predeceſſor noſter dedit, tenend' ſequendo ſingulis annis *curiam* noſtram tribus vicibus *ad placita* noſtra tenenda & *curiam* noſtram *ad forciand'* quando à ballivis, &c. pro omni ſervicio & auxilio. Concedimus in incrementum burgagium Criſterd. Teſtibus; Rogero archid' Salop', Haymo Lichefeldenſis eccleſie decano, Willielmo de Leiâ, Magiſtro Terri, Nigello Capellano, Rob' fil' Galf', Elia fratre ejus, Galfr' Pecche, Roberto de Ondeſacre, Rob' de Thomenormâ, Waltero Camerario, Gilberto Butellar'."

60. Carta Gauf' de Canceys de terr' in Bradeburne.

61. —— Gauf' de Canceys de ſervic' Gauf' de Beck[4].

(At the back.) Carta Rog' fil' Walt' de Rideware de terr' in Hertingdon. Not numbered.

62. Confirmatio Willielmi de Ferrariis de le Wodehous.

63. Carta Willielmi de Ferrariis de aſſart' pertin' ad le Wodehous.

"64. Wills de Ferar' com' Derbye Willielmo de Rydewar, quinque acras in Hertindone, ſuper fannam ſidam ſupra Crankeſdone[5]. Teſtibus; Rob' de Ferar' fratre comitis, Willielmo Malveyſyn, Herberto de Merl', Hug' de Meleburn', Rob' de Acour', Johanne Capellano, Nigell' de Preſtevude, Thom' de Edneſour."

65. "Willielmus de Ferr' com' Derbey Rogero de Rydewar, totam terram que vocatur Boſcum Calumpniatum. Preterea 60 acras de aſſarto in foreſtâ de Nedwod ex utraque parte de Holegrff ſuper Balke juxta viam verſus Maydinleg'. Teſtibus; Henr' de Ferr', Henr' fil' Walkel', Jordano de Toke, Rob' fil' Walkel', Herberto de Murle, Galf' Hanſelyn, Willielmo Mauveyſyn, Willielmo de Stanton, Johanne capellano comitis, Galf' clerico de Lichifeld."

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[1] "Audewyncle," Aldwinkle, co. Northamp. It ſeems, by this and other local names, as if the earls de Ferrars had transferred many of their vaſſals from the vicinity of their lordſhip of Higham-Ferrars to the confines of their barony-ſeat of Tutbury. See the names Tichmers and Rande, in p. 999, and its note 4.

[2] "Triceſime partis," probably an interpolation. This identical ſum of 5*s.* 4*d.* ſeems to ſhew, that the broken concluding ſentence of the obſcure detail in the latter part of p. 999-1000, meant in effect to deſcribe an agreement to pay the prior a rent for lands held; and on the whole of this writ we learn that, notwithſtanding the major-domo parade which was to take place at the priory, and though a preceding ſentence tells us the prior gave even all his land in the Nethertoun to William le Sage, yet William's grandſon in 1263 profeſſedly held of the prior, and that in (ſome or other part of) Hamſtal Rydewar.

[3] R. Peche, biſhop, 1162—1182.

[4] Grants to William de Rydeware, with Bec's aſſent, the latter's ſervices "de tenementis in Hultone & in Chaleford, faciendo mihi de Hulton' nonam partem ſervicii unius militis, & de Chaliford forinſecum ſervicium quod inde pertinet ad denam." In the oft-quoted Tutbury charter, Mon. Ang. vol. I, p. 355, Ernulf de Bec gives "duas partes decimæ dominii ſui de Hilton & de Sumerdeſton." Hilton, co. Derby, lies among a number of places named in that charter. Chaleford has not been found. For *dena*, a portion of land, eſpecially woodland, ſee Spelman.

[5] Q. the meaning of "fannam (or faunam) ſidam." William's grandſon Roger de Rydewar re-grants, by the above deed following carta 61, in theſe words: "quinque acras terre, illas ſcilicet quas Willielmus de Ferar' quondam comes Derbeye dedit Rogero de Rydewar avunculo meo [ſeems an error] inter Cronkeſdon & tunc temporis faunam ſidam in manerio de Hertingdon."

66. [Counter-part to N° 69; by the grantee Adam to dominus Rogerus.]

67. "Radulphus de Novâ villâ, domino meo Rogero de Rydewar, 22 acras in Boſco Calumpniato quas tenui de predicto domino, ſcil' 12 acras quas Edwynus Alvad tenuit, & 10 quas Rob' Carbonarius tenuit. Nullum clamorem habebimus in predictâ, nec in tenentibus illam terram predictam. Pro hâc autem dedit 10 ſolid'. Teſtibus; Galf' de Greſele tunc ſeneſcall' comitis de Ferar', Galf' Selveyn, Galf' de Bec, Rob' de Beufey, Willielmo fil' Herberti, Radulpho de Buſchervil, Rob' de Rydewar, Adâ de Rydewar."

68. "Radulphus de Burgo—me teneri Willielmo de Rydewar in 2 ſolidis annuis, pro toto jure & clamio in homag' & ſervic' hered' Ade de Rydewar, de toto tenemento quod de ipſo tenere debuerat in Boſcho Calumpniato, pro quibus homag' meum dicto Willielmo feci. Teſtibus; dominis Petro de Tok, Rob' de Herthul, Henr' Oweyn, Willielmo de Boſco Calumpniato, Willielmo fil' ſuo, Willielmo Coco."

69. Convencio inter Rog' de Rydeware & Adam fil' Will' de Boſco Calumpn'. "Rogerus de Rydewar, Ade fil' Willielmi, totam terram de Boſco Calumpniato quam habuit de dono Willielmi comit' Derbeye, reddendo 42 ſolidos. Teſtibus; Galf' de Bec, Roberto de Rydewar, Ad' de Edneſowr, Galf' fil' Galf' de Greſele, Ricardo de Lee, Willielmo de Eſſeby, Rogero de Norton, Waltero Perdu, Radulpho de Nevill."

70. "Rad' de Novâ villâ, Rogero de Rydeware, totam terram quam de eo tenui in Boſco Calumpniato. Pro hâc autem dedit 20 ſolidos. Teſtibus; Galf' de Greſel', Galf' de Bec, Roberto de Kanſcy, Roberto Selveyn," and the four laſt teſtes to N° 67.

71. "Miiiſent' filia Willielmi Brid, Rogero de Rydewar, 20 acras in villâ Boſci Calumpniati. Teſtibus; domino Galf' Selveyn, domino Rob' de Tatunhull, Roberto de Rydewar, Radulpho de Wyhtmar, Roberto Meverel, Rob' le Fletcher, Ad' Coppe, Rob' Coppe, Radulpho le Ingler, Radulpho de Nevill."

72. "Robertus de Staphord omnibus hominibus ſuis & amicis necnon & fidelibus ſalut'. Notifico vobis me dediſſe Willielmo de Rydewar feud' meum de Rydewar pro ſuo ſervic' in feodo & hereditate. Hiis teſtibus; Radulphus fil' Bryen, Ulferus de Copehal', Willielmus filius ejus, Ricard' de Celle, Rob'tus filius Herberti, Hug' Mareſcallus, Joh' conſtable, Ricardus de Strepton', Wluriz camerarius, pluresque alii ſui homines qui hic non memorantur."

73. "Robertus de Stapfordiâ omnibus hominibus ſuis Anglicis & Gallicis ſalutem. Sciat' me fuiſſe int' W. de Tanet & W. de Rydewar, quando dedit terram de Rydewar ei cum fil' ſua in feod' & in hereditate ſibi & ſuis hereditatibus ſervicio faciente ſcilicet quartam partem militis, & concedo & inde teſtis ſum, & Julianus filius ſuus, & W. Malus clericus, & Edricus preſbit', & Walt' fr' W. & Hugo de Maneſton, & Bernard dapifer', & W. Croc, & Godefrey Bras de Serdun, Nicholaus, Robertus Colf, & Edwynus prefectus, & Robertus de Rydewar conceſſit, & Edwynus ſuus filius, & teſtes ſunt."

74. "Robertus de Stapford omnibus hominibus ſuis & amicis Francis & Anglicis ſalutem. Singnificetur vobis quod Robertus Cappe & Symon frater ſuus poſt-genitus ſponte ſuâ venerunt in curiam meam, & ibi ante me & ante curiam quietum clamaverunt Willielmo de Rydewar & heredibus ſuis calumpniam quam habuerunt ſuper Rydewar de eis & heredibus eorum & hoc fide ſuâ confirmaverunt; & propter prenominatam calumpniam predictus Willielmus dedit predicto Roberto unam marcam argenti, & predicto Symoni dimidiam marcam argenti; & Willielmus [filius] & heres predicti Willielmi dedit predicto Roberto quemdam runcinum ſorum[1], cum ſellâ & freno, & cum cappâ ſuâ troſſatâ; & predicto Symoni dedit pallium ſuum & tunicam ſuam; & hoc totum propter ſupradictam calumpniam ſibi & heredibus ſuis de eis & heredibus amborum; & hoc conceſſu meo & Avicie uxoris mee & Roberti filii mei & hered' meor'. Et inde teſtis ſum ego Robertus de Stapford, & Avicia uxor mea, & Robertus filius meus, & Walterus de Sumervill, & Petr' de Brimigham, Herveus de Strettona, Thom' filius Ricardi, Herveus Bagot, & Herveus & Rogerus filii ſui, Willielmus Bagot, Robertus Bagot, Willielmus & Ricardus filii Johannis Bagot, Robertus de Blor', Godefrid Bras, Helyas de Copehale, Geffray de Weſtenays, Holgot filius Wyd, Willielmus filius Radulphi, Robertus de Standone, Robertus filius Alani Horn de Nortune, Willielmus & Robertus filii Willielmi de Waſtenays, Robertus filius Haymoni, Rogerus de Hamton', Hug' de Rydewar & Rogerus fil' ſuus, Robertus de Sallowe; & T. tota curia Roberti de Staffordiâ."

75. Carta Hugonis filii Joh' Cote de terrâ in Parvâ Rydewar.

76. —— Will' Brun de Linacre de terris in feodo de Parvâ Rydeware.

77. —— Will' de Rydewar de excambio in Sceile & Parvâ Rydeware; with Peter de Durandeſthorp; of the homage of Ralph Atwode[2] and his ſuit, for the homage, &c. of others.

78. —— Walteri Carpentar'. "Waltero domino de Rydeware Hamſtal, 1282."

79. —— Ricardi filii Johannis Molendinarii de recognitione villenagii.

80. —— Will' de Ferrariis com' Derb' de maritag' Matilde [daughter of Nicholas Peche to Walter Ridware.]

81. Precepta dominorum regum Stephani & Henrici II; 1. that William Ridewar ſhould hold the lands of Edringhal, as his predeceſſors had done. 2. "H. rex Angl', & dux Norm' & Aquit', & com' Andeg', vic' Stafford & miniſtris ſuis ſalutem. Precipio quod Willielmus de Rydewar teneat terram ſuam de Rydewar benè & in pace, & quietè & juſtè. Et prohibeo ne ſuper hoc injuſtè ponatur inde in placitum; nec nove conſuetudines inde ab eo injuſtè exigeantur. T. Man' Biſet' dapif' apud Rademoram."

82. Hec eſt conventio inter Juhetam, aſſenſu et voluntate Will'i Bagot heredis ſui, et aliorum heredum ſuorum, et Will'um de Rydeware, de xxx acris terre in Rydeware, quarum nomine placitavit in curiâ d'ni Regis in comitatu de Stapford predictus W. contra predictam Juhetam; ſcil' quod Juheta recognovit Will'o de Rydeware jus ſuum de prefatis xxx acris, et reddidit ei medietatem harum xxx acrarum quas habuit in dominio ſuo quietè, et warantizare debet contra omnes; et ad aliam medietatem xxx acrarum purchaciandam debet Juheta Will'o juvamen ſuum legitimum preſtare, et ad alias terras purchaciandas in eadem villâ que deforciate ſunt antedicte Juette debet ipſa Juetta cum Will'o ſicut cum homine ſuo ſtare pro poſſe ſuo legitimo; et hanc terram Will'us et heredes ſui tenebunt in feudo et in hereditate de Juetta et heredibus ſuis liberè et quietè in boſco et plano cum omnibus ayſiamentis ejuſdem ville, reddendo annuatim pro omni ſervitio *unam libram piperis* in vigiliâ S'ti Thome apoſtoli memorate Juette ſive heredibus ſuis; et pro hâc terrâ Juhetta accepit homagium ſepedicti Will'i; et hec conventio fide firmata eſt utrinque in comitatu de Stapford. Hiis teſtibus; A. de Canoc, Henr' Swynfen, Ad' de Wroteſle, Henr' Bagot, Alano de Hetleg', Will'o Urſo, Rogero Bagot, et multis aliis[3].

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[1] A ſumpter horſe. (Spelman, in Runcinus & Saumarius.) So "Eſpernarius ſorus," a 'ſore ſpar-hawk," a very frequent quit-rent. "Niſo ſoro" too in p. 1006, col. 1, ſeems ſome ſpecies of hawk. "A nias hawk, qu'on prend au nid" (Boyer's Dictionary). Sorus denotes colour; "cheval ſaure," or ſore, a ſorrel nag. Sore, and ſorel, are alſo terms applied to a buck, of four, and three, years old; but even there they may perhaps originate in the colour uſual at thoſe ages. See Nos. 33, 34.

[2] Frequentiùs, *ad Nemus*, *ad Boſcum*, *de Boſco*.—*Atwood* of Nether Seale at this day.

[3] This deed is curious both for ſtyle and antiquity; the latter appears from the age of A. de Canoc, Henr' Swinfen, and Adam de Wroteſle. See Shaw, vol. II. Appendix, p. 13. And from the name, æra, and other circumſtances, there is ſtrong appearance of the grantor being the perſon printed in Shaw, vol. I. p. 156. (from a Maveſyn-Rydeware deed), by the name of Ivette Meverel. A note (once ſeen) by colonel Chadwick, calls this laſt daughter of *Richard* Meverel circa 1196, and as ſomewhat connected with the "unam libram piperis." Joeta, in the next title (N° 83.), is called in the deed "filia *Ricardi* filii Godeff de Hamſtal," and one is much inclined to think all three the ſame woman; an aged one, if ſo, for the grant N° 83. is to William ſon of Walter, grandſon of the grantee in N° 82. The poſterior grant runs "*Domino meo*—tenendum de *me*."

83. Carta Joete, or Jeote, filie Ricardi de Rydewar.

84. "Robertus Hamund Willielmo domino de Rydewar-Hamſtal, pro homagio, &c. pticlam terre in Swetecroft—unum capud extendit ſuper terram Hugonis Cote, & aliud ad vicum quod vocatur Vicum Thome de Stalecroft. Teſtibus; domino Rob' de Poynton, Rob' Selveyn, Ricardo Bagot de Bromleg, Rob' de Rydewar, Willielmo de Eſſeby, Hug' de Colton, Willielmo Griffino, Willielmo de Stinintone."

85. "Robertus filius Willielmi Edeninch', Henrico congnato meo, in curiâ domini Rogeri de Rydewar, totum jus in 3 virg' in Edenich', que fuerunt Ricardi avunculi mei de Cinglee; & ſi contigerit quod non habuerit hered' de uxore, jus meum Rob' fratri ſuo relaxavi. Et pro hâc Henricus dedit mihi 2 bovatas in Torbur'[1], quas tenuit de Roberto de Mucſtine (q.?) cum aſſarto quod tenuit in eadem villâ de Galf' de Greſel'. Teſtibus; Galf' de Greſele, Galf' Selvano, Galf' de Bec, Roberto perſonâ, Symone capellano, Petro de Durandeſthorp, Galf' de Lee, Roberto de Rydewar."

86. Carta Thome de Rydeware, de dono unius cotagii in Sceile, "Waltero de Strettone et Margerie uxori," with bounds and meaſurements.

87. "Petrus de Durandeſthorp, Waltero filio Johannis de Hamſtal, meſuag' & totam terram quam Ricardus Chettles de me tenuit in Parvâ Rydewar. Teſtibus; Rogero de Rydewar, Waltero de Rydewar, Henr' Mauveyſyn, Waltero de Hondeſhacr', Rob' fil' Thome, Gervaſio Muverel, Rob' fil' Hamund, Johanne de Linacre, Willielmo fil' Willielmi."

88. Carta abbatis de Burton de 30 acris terre in Bromleye. This is a fine to Walter de Rydeware, 5° H. III. The year, by the names of the judges and the abbot, muſt be wrong; and Burton regiſter, as cited in Shaw, puts it 25°.

At top of the page, in ſmall hand, *In no'i'e Trino hoc opus incipio. Amen.*

89. "Nicholaus le Buteylier de Redinges & Juliana ux' ded' & conc' domine Matilde Peche totam terram noſtram, tam edificatam quam non edificatam, in villâ de Frideleſham, vocatâ la Hyde."

90. Carta de terrâ que fuit Nicol' del Hicche de Frideleſham.

91. —— Matildis Peche.

92. —— Walteri de Rydeware, aſſenſu Matildis uxoris ſue.

93. —— Nicholai de Sifrewaſt, de paſturâ.

94. —— Johannis Flavel in Frideleſham.

95. —— Johannis le Waleys.

96. —— Nicholai Peche in Boyleſton.

97. "Univerſis ſancte matris eccleſie filiis, &c. Robertus Dei gratiâ abbas de Reding & ejuſdem loci conventus ſal' in Chriſto. Noverit univerſitas veſtra nos unanimiter dilectam nobis in Chriſto dominam Matildam Pecche, ſuis meritis exigentibus, & pie devocionis affectu quem ad domum noſtrum ſe habere oſtendit, participem conſtituiſſe omnium beneficiorum ſpiritualium que fiunt, & de cetero, Deo dante, fient in eccleſiâ noſtrâ de Reding. Et eidem, & liberis ſuis & anteceſſoribus & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, plenariam participationem & ſpecialem concedimus communionem. Preterea, propter ampliorem ſpecialitatem, majorem caritatem, & ſpecialiorem familiaritatem, quâ ipſam unanimiter in Chriſto arctius complectim', tale orationum eidem conceſſimus & fideliter promiſimus ſuffragium pro nobis & ſucceſſoribus noſtris, videlicet, quod nos per totam vitam dicte domine, pro ſalute ipſius, & pro animabus Nich' Pecche patris ſui, Alicie Pecche matris ſue, Olyveri Eyncurt & Walteri de Rydeware viror' ſuor' defunctor', & pro animabus Radi Pecche, Hawyſie ux' ſue, Nich' & Joh'is filior' dict' Matilde, Alicie filie ſue, Rogeri de Rideware, Alicie ux' ſue, & Ricardi le Waleys, & pro animabus omnium anteceſſor', ſucceſſor', liberor', & benefactor' predicte domine Matild', & cunctis fidelibus Dei defunctis, qualibet die in eccleſiâ noſtrâ de Reding per aliq' de canonicis noſtris vel per aliq' alium capellanum, unam miſſam faciemus ſpecialiter celebrari; & per x annos continuos, pro animâ dicte domine Matilde Pecche, & pro cunctis fidelibus, poſtquam de ejus obitu veraciter ſciverimus. Conceſſimus etiam & fideliter promiſimus, pro nobis & ſucceſſoribus noſtris, quod nomen ſupradicte domine Matilde, & nomina amicorum & liberorum ſuorum ſupraſcriptorum, in perhennem ipſor' commemor', in noſtro inſerantur Martirologio, & nominatim in perpetuum annuatim in anniverſario ſuo in noſtro ſolempniter abſolventur capitulo. In cujus rei fidem has literas ſigillo noſtri conventûs ſignatas ſupradicte Matildi fecimus patentes. Dat' die Lune prox' poſt feſtum Sancti Jacobi Apoſtoli, anno Domino millimo cc° ſeptuageſimo" (54 Hen. III.)

Writ (un-kalendared) of Henry III. a. r. 49. granting to Matilda Peche his protection.

98. Matild Pecche, in her widowhood, grants to her ſon Roger de Rydewar her land in Ketlebereſtone, with remainders to his brothers Walter and John, and to their ſiſters[2].

99. Concordia inter Matildam Peche & Reginald de Hildeſle, quod predictus R. faciet ſectam curie de 3 ſeptimanis in 3 ſeptimanas, 35 Hen. III.

Reſpice in ſecundo numero.

100. Carta originalis comitis de Ferrariis de Frideleſham.

101. Anſelm abbot of St. Edmund gives Ketleberſtoun to Richard Peche in fee and inheritance.

102. Carta de Edeinghale (of the Conqueror, or at leaſt Rufus; and probably the very oldeſt evidence in the volume). "W. Rex Angl. N. de Eſtafford ſalutem. Permitte huic Atſoro *Englico* terram ſuam de Edelinghale juſtè habere, & inde ut honorificè eam teneat; & tale ſervicium inde faciat quale *pater ſuus* inde faciebat; & nullus ei injuriam faciat inde. Teſte, Rogero Bygoto apud Merleſbergiam, &c." At the head, the king on foot, with drawn ſword and ſhield.

103. Carta originalis de terrâ de Roſſington.

104. —— Walteri filii Juliane de Roſſington.

105. Carta Ranulfi Geylin de Roſſington.

106. —— Johannis Juvenis de Roſſington.

107. —— Radi Geylein de Roſſington.

108. —— Radi Geylin de Roſſington.

109. —— Johannis Juvenis de redditu XII denariorum in Roſſington.

110. —— Roberti Fabri de Roſſintone.

111. Dies amoris inter dominum de Northbur' & Walt' de Rydware.

"Anno Domini M° CC octogeſimo. Die Dominicâ prox' poſt gulam Auguſti, apud Northbur', ita convenit inter dominum Henric' fil' Herberti ex parte unâ, ac Walt' de Rideware & Helenam ux' ejus ex altera; videlicet, cum diſcordia & lis inter eos eſſet exorta, conquievit fide mediâ in hunc modum; videlicet, quod dicti Walt' & Helena pro ſe & heredib' ſuis, & Henr' predict' pro ſe & heredib' ſuis, quod ad certos diem & locum citra feſtum Nativit' Beate Marie, anno predicto, venient & ſtabunt conſiderationi & arbitrio octo probor' viror' per predictas partes elector' de omnibus contentionibus inter eos. In cujus rei teſtimonium ſigilla partium preſentibus literis in modum cyrographi confectis alternatim ſunt appenſa. Dat' ut ſupra."

112. Concordia inter dominum Henr' filium Herbert & Walt' de Rydewar. 9 Edw. I. 1281.

113. Carta Henr' fil' Herbert de terris de Roſſinton.

114. Concordia facta inter Elenam filiam Will' de Northbur' & Will' fil' Herb'. 53 Hen. III.

115. ———————— Walterum de Rydeware & Henr' filium Herberti. 9 Edw. I.

116. ———————— Matild' Peche & Hug'

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[1] Torbur', with the aſſarts there held of Galfr. de Greſele, is perhaps meant for Tutbury. Le Wodehouſes, in carta 63, appears to be *Tutbury* Wood-houſes; and *aſſarts there* are ſtated to be held by William de Rydeware of William *de Greſele* (father to Galfr.) Which William's grant to Rydeware of the ſaid Wodehus is in this Chartulary, following the three park-grants printed in page 1006.

[2] In this deed Matilda places her huſbands in the contrary order to that in carta 97. granting Ketlebereſton, "ſalvo mihi clamio meo in terris, homagiis, redditibus, que de dominico meo ſunt alienata per defectum *cuſtodum* meorum, ſcilicet, domini Walteri de Rydeware & domini Olyveri de Deyncourt.' And ſheriff Puieleſtone's precept to his Offlow bailiff, following ca. 120, p. 1006, decides the point of priority. The language too of carta 80. is ſtrong.

de Morlegh de 2 acris terre in Ketelberſtone. 35 Hen. III.

117. Carta Johannis le Waleys de dono terre & prati in Frydeleſham.

118. Concordia inter Matild' Peche & Galf' Peche de terr' in Ketelberſton. 35 Hen. III.

On the leaf after carta 118 are two un-kalendared deeds; one a grant by Matilda Peche, in Fridleſham, to the monks of Reding, (ſtating it as the conſideration for carta 97); the other a grant in Ridewar Hamſtal, by ſir Thomas de Ridewar Hamſtal, to his (half-) brother Thomas, ſon of Thomas de Ardern.

119. Carta Willielmi de Ferrariis.

120. De preſentatione eccleſie de Friddleſham. 1267. 51 Hen. III.

"R. de Puieleſtone [1], ballivo de Ofelawe, ſalutem. Mando tibi quatinus viſis literis ſeyſiri facias Olyverum de Eyncourt & Matill' uxorem ejus de tertiâ parte 18*s*. redditûs cum pertin' in Kelingworthe quod recuperavit verſus Adam de Rydewar', & de tertiâ parte 8 denarior' redditûs quod recuperavit verſus Rogerum de Norton', & de tertiâ parte unius meſſuagii & decem virgatar' terre cum pertin' in Rydewar', & de tertiâ parte duarum virgatarum terre & dimid', & vii ſolidor' redditûs cum pertin' in Ederinghal, & de tertiâ parte duar' partium duar' acrar' prati cum pertin' in Wychendich, quum mandat' domini reg' ind' recepi; & iſtud facere nullo modo obmittas. Valete [2]."

121. Concordia inter Matildam Peche & Hug' de Morleyâ de ten' in Ketelberſton. 35 Hen. III. A duplicate of N° 116.

Eight leaves ſucceeding carta 121, are unnoticed in the kalendar. Their contents relate entirely to Matilda Peche; and conſiſt chiefly of writs, pleadings, and other tranſactions, between her, in her ſecond widowhood, and various parties, Eadmund de Eyncurt, the prior of Turgarthon, abbot of Redingge, but moſtly by far her couſin-german Galfrid Peche, and his ſons, from 35 to 55 Henry III. One of the quaint old legends (ſo like ſeveral in this volume), giving the origin of ſome of theſe diſputes, runs thus: "Contingit in tempore regis Johannis quod Nicholaus Peche leſus erat in uno brachio ſuo apud Frideleſham. Citò poſt venit ad Duneſtaple. Locutus erat cum quodam medico ad brachium ſuum ſanandum. Idem medicus poſuit ſua medicamenta ad brachium ſuum, per que medicamenta plaga ſua crevit, & ſanguinavit tantum quod nemo eum eſtanchiare potuit; & quam citò vidit quod deberet mori, mandavit propter uxorem ſuam Aliciam de Syffrewaſt, ut ad eum veniret apud Duneſtapel de Frideliſham. Et uxor ſua ad eum venit ibid', & Radulphus frater ipſius Nicholai cum dominâ. Quando Radulphus vidit fratrem ſuum in extremis laborare, petiit ut ipſe ſibi daret terram, vel aliquid aliud unde ſe ipſum auſiliari poſſit. Dictus Nicholaus frater ipſius Radulphi conceſſit ei unam virgatam terre ſue in Frideliſham, illam ſcilicet quam Johannes le Statem' tenuit ſicud conſuetudinarius, redd' annuatim inde viiis̃. & omnes alias conſuetudines, pro uno niſo ſoro annuatim ſolvend' de pretio iis̃. Incontinenti dictus Nicholaus ibid' obiit, & ſepultus fuit in prioriâ de Doneſtapel. Incontinenti poſt ſepulturam ipſius Nicholai redierunt, ſcilicet domina & Radulphus, apud Frideleſham, & ibid' fecerunt ſigillari unam cartam de prefatâ terrâ à dicto Nicholao prefato Radulpho conceſſâ in moriend' ſuo, de quâ terrâ id' Radulphus ſtatim ſe in ſeyſinam poſuit, & tenuit per annos & dies, abſque homag' & ſine ſervic'. Contingebat poſtea quod dictus Radulphus perrexit apud Suff', lite emergente inter ipſum Radulphum & armigerum domini Willielmi de Medlinges, ita quod dictus armiger ipſum Radulphum occidit. Venit Ricardus Pecche frater Nicholai, qui erat perſona, & poſuit ſe in terram illam que fuit Radulpho fratri ſuo qui occiſus erat, & moram in illa terra fecit per annos & dies. Venit Walterus de Ridewar, qui filiam Nicholai Pecche, Matildam nomine & heredem ejus, duxerat in uxorem, audient' quod Ricardus Pecche in illa virgatâ terre intratus extiterat injuſtè, & eum expulſit. Venit idem Ricardus Pecche, & petiit breve domini regis de Novâ diſſeiſ', & recuperavit ſeyſ' coram Roberto de Lexinton, tunc juſtic' exiſtent' apud Redinge, & ſociis ſuis itinerantibus, per ſacramentum vii virorum; & ita intravit & tenuit. Galfridus filius ejus eod' [modo] poſt ipſum illam tenuit terram."

122. Concordia inter priorem de Thurgarton & Olyverum Deyncourt.

123. ———————— Matildam Peche & Nicholaum le Botiler in Fridleſham.

This leaf cut out.

124. Convencio facta inter dominam Matildam Peche & Rogerum filium ſuum.

125. Carta de redd' in Parvâ Rydeware.

126. —— de terrâ que fuit Roberti de Meleburne del Horecros.

127. —— Joete, or Jeote, filie Ricardi.

128. —— Walteri de Pateſhull, de tenement' de Hertingdon.

129. "Robertus Olyf (alias Oly) de Rydewar-Hamſtal, domino Rogero filio domini Walteri domino de Rydewar-Hamſtal, jus in meſuag' meo, &c. cum meſuag' quod Alicia de Sonbarowe de me quondam tenuit, & cum crofto quod extendit à viâ molendini uſque ad Ogghefordelone, & in latitudine à curſu aque molendini uſque ad la venele qui ducit verſus Robertum le Rous; ſalvis 2 ſolidis annui redditûs domine de Cowle ad totam vitam ſuam ſolvend'. Teſtibus; domino Willielmo de Hundeſacr' milite, &c. &c. in feſto Tyburtii & Valleriani, 1279 [3]."

"Willielmus de Ferrariis, comes Derb', omnibus hominibus, &c. dediſſe Willielmo de Rydeware ſeneſcallo meo licenciam claudendi parcum ſuum de Falday. Et preterea dedi 3 acras de incremento de Levenodheſhay juxta Haliwelleſiche, ſcilicet preter hoc quod pater meus dedit illi cum vivario, illi & heredibus ſuis tenend' de me, &c. reddendo annuatim unam libram piperis, &c. Teſtibus; Roberto de Ferrar' de Lockeſley, Roberto fil' Walkelin', Johanne de Brehus, Galfr' Halſelin, Willielmo de Stanton', Hanr' de Huhenhul, Rogero Venatore, Roberto Sirecht, Eliâ clerico, Hug' de Meleburne, & multis aliis."

"Sciant, &c. quod ego Willielmus de Ferrariis com' Dereb' dedi, &c. 2 acras de boſco meo in Levenatheſh.[ay] videl. 4 perticatas de lato, & de longo quod pertinet ad 2 acras, Willielmo de Rydewar & heredibus, &c. tenend' de me, &c. juxta parcum ſuum de Rydewar [4], ad augmentum ejuſdem parci qui antea clauſ' fuit, reddend', &c. pro omni ſervicio unum luceum & unum bredunum in Quatrageſim'. Teſtibus; Henrico de Ferrariis, Roberto fil' Wachl', Aſcel' de Sidinh', Hugone de Melebur', Rogero Venatore, Roberto Syrat, & multis aliis."

"Sciant preſentes & futuri quod ego Willielmus de Ferr', comes Derbie, dedi, conceſſi, & hâc preſenti cartâ meâ confirmavi Rogero de Rydewar, & heredibus ſuis, pro homagio & ſervitio ſuo, tres acras terre, in augmentum parci ſui, juxta decurſum torrentis qui exit de Roweleie, tenendas & habendas illi & heredibus ſuis, de me & heredibus meis, in feodo & hereditate, liberè pacificè & ſolutè, reddend' inde annuatim michi & heredibus meis quatuor capones in Maio pro omnibus ad me vel ad heredes meos pertinentibus. Hiis teſtibus; Rad' fil' Nich' tunc ſeneſcallo, Rob' de Campay', Reginaldo de Karl', Gaufr' Selvein, Johanne capell', & aliis."

A grant from William de Greſleya to William de Rydeware of all his land "apud Wodehus," rendering 2*s*.

"Alicia ux' Walteri Ka de Joxale, manens in paroch' de Ridewar-Hamſtal, ex concenſu ejus & in meâ legitimâ poteſtate, Symoni Tylie de Staundon, le Holm ex hereditate patris mei in Ridewar-Hamſtal." The like grant, nearly verbatim, from the huſband Walter Kaa: "Teſtibus; dominis Rob' de Stepelton, Johanne Waſteneys, Rob' de Somerville, militibus, Henr' Mau-

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[1] Roger de Puywelleſdone, as occurring repeatedly in Shaw's copy of Teſta de Nevil, though mis-read and mis-printed N. de Pineleſtone in his page *153, vol. I.

[2] Q. When R. de Puyleſton was ſheriff? Not in Shaw's imperfect liſt. And where Kelingworthe, and Wychendich, in his county and Offlow hundred?

[3] N. B. The greater part of the evidences from N° 129. to the end of the volume are of date poſterior to its title.

[4] The ſame with Falday, (now Fowley) clearly, on inſpection at the ſpot.

veyſyn,

veyſin, Rob' de Pipâ, Rado de Burgo, Henr' de Colton, Magiſtro Waltero Carpent' de Ridewar-Hamſtal, Rob' le Rous de ead', Rob' le Rous juniore de ead'. Dunſtani, 12 Edw. (19 May, 1284.)" Theſe two deeds are preceded by one from the ſame Simon, (now ſtyled de Couleye,) of the ſaid lands, to Thomas lord of Rideware-Hamſtal, 4 E. II.; and followed by two life-grants in Rideware from the ſaid Thomas, one to Richard le Coupere, the other to the above Simon in exchange.

130. Concordia inter Simonem Tylie & Walt' Kaa.

131. Finis inter dominum Willielmum le Burdeleys & Thomam de Rydeware.

132. ——— Willielmum le Burdeleys & Walterum Waldeſhef in Boyleſton.

133. ——— Ricardum de Bloundeſham & Walterum Waldeſhef de manerio de Boyleſton.

134. ——— Thomam de Rydeware & Willielmum le Burdeleys de maneriis Fridleſham & Ketelberſton.

Carta Willielmi comitis de Ferr' de firmatione ſtagni vivarii ſui, & adſartand' tres parchatas terre de foreſtâ in longitudine vivarii; reddendo 1 libram piperis. [The carta anſwering to this title of the kalendar has by ſome means been omitted in the book. Both the next carta and carta 53 plainly refer to it, or ſome ſimilar one of the earl "pater meus."]

The titles of the three park-grants, printed above, p. 1006, as they ſtand in the volume, after carta 129.

Queret au comencement du liver' les covenaunts entr' les Noveyns de Brewode Blythebur' & Will' de Rydewar, pur ceo quil ne ſount pas en kalender.

Aſſiſa venit recogn' quis advocatus tempore pacis preſentavit ultimam perſonam que mortua eſt ad eccleſiam de Rydewar' Hamſtal, cujus advocationem Will' de Rydewar' in curia noſtrâ cor' juſticiariis noſtris clamat verſus Thomam de Ferr'; & unde dicit quod ſpectat ad eum preſentare ad eandem eccleſiam, eo quod ipſemet ultimò preſentavit quemd' Rob'[1] clericum ſuum ad eandem eccleſiam, qui ad ſuam preſentationem fuit admiſſus, & in eadem inſtitutus, & ultimò obiit perſona in eadem. Et Thomas de Ferr' non venit. Ideo capiatur aſſiſa verſus eum per defalt'. Juratores dicunt quod Will' de R. ultimò preſentavit quemdam Rob' clericum ſuum, qui ad ſuam preſentationem fuit admiſſus & inſtit', & ultimò obiit perſona in eadem. Ideo conſideratum eſt quod predictus Will' recuperet preſentationem ſuam ad predictam eccleſiam; & Thomas in miſericordiâ. This entry cloſes the kalendar.

To the deeds at large are ſubjoined:

The fine 3 John, between earl Ferrars and Ralph Grym, as printed in p. *981.

G. An award between ſir Thomas de Rydeware and the abbot of Murivall, of ſame date with ſir Thomas's releaſe immediately preceding the kalendar.

His releaſe to the ſame, 1314, ſtated in p. *983.

G. An agreement between them, of date with the laſt.

His fine and ſettlement of Sheyle on his ſecond wife Iſabella and family, 15 Edw. II. Abſtracted in p. *983.

"Philippus de Somerville, miles, dominus de Whychenore. Cum dominus Thomas de Rideware, miles, teneat de me omnes terras, &c. in Ednynghale, per ſervitium xx ſolidor' & xx denarior', & faciend' 2 adventus ad duas magnas curias noſtras de Alrewas; Noveritis me confirmâſſe, &c. Teſtibus; domino Johanne de Arderne, domino Rob' Mauveyſyn, militibus; Willielmo de Freford, Willielmo de Curſoun, Willielmo de Tymmore, Willielmo de Thomenhor', Hugone de Tymmore, Willielmo de Waltone, Nicholao de Alrewas, Johanne filio Willielmi de Freford, Johanne de la Bache, Ricardo Auſtyn, Johanne de Thamworth. Gregorii Pape, 18 Edw. II." (12 Mar. 1324 5.)

"Rogerus le Gardyner de Yoxhale, domino Thome de Rydewar, militi, domino de Rydewar Hamſtal, omnia tenementa de dono predicti Thome in Rydewar-Morhay, juxta terram Roberti de Banecroft, & ex utrâque parte le Blakelake, cum toto boſco ſupercreſcente. Teſtibus; domino Philippo de Somerville, milite, Roberto Mauveyſyn, Henr' Mauveyſyn, Rob' de Pipe de Parvâ Rydewar, Gilberto Henry de Yoxhale, Thomâ Kaa, Johanne de Thamworth. Georgii, 17 Edw. II." (23 Apr. 1324.)

Confirmation of Sheyle ſettlement, by Monſ. Walter, ſon and heir of ſir Thomas, . . Edw. III.

The Tutbury Inquiſitio of holders in Chirche Sheile, 5 Edw. III; printed in p. *984.

"Dominus Thomas de Rydewar, miles, Waltero Waldeſchef, manerium de Frideleſham, in com' Barkſhyre, ad totam vitam domini Thome; reddendo xvi marcas. Et ſi Walterus filius domini Thome & Johanna uxor ejus, quibus Walterus Waldeſchef pro ſuſtentatione ſuâ in x marcis annuis de predicto manerio tenetur, ſine herede obierint, liceat domino Thome predictum manerium ingredi, & ut liberum tenementum ſuum retinere. Teſtibus; dominis Hugone de Meignel, Philippo de Somerville, militibus; Johanne de Myners, Rob' Mauveyſyn, Willielmo de Walton, Henr' Mauveyſyn, Johanne de Tamworth. Mathei, 1323."

The judgement, 1247, for Alan fil' Alani and others, againſt the abbot of Miravall; noticed in p. *983.

A writ, 32 Edward I. on the ſtatute de Religioſis, againſt Richard de Caythorp and domina Agnes *de Stafford* his wife (who held Sheyle in dower), and others; with a fragment of a hiſtory of the forfeiture mentioned in the ſaid writ.

A grant by William clericus de Scheyle, of two virgates in Scheyl, to be held of the church of St. Peter of Sheyl; reddendo a pound of incenſe.

The Tutbury liſt of holders under Iſabella de Ridewar, coutributors to the rationabile auxilium for the marriage of Henry earl of Lancaſter's daughter, 4 Edward III.; as printed in p. *983-4.

The fine and ſettlement of Ednyghale by Iſabella de Ridewar, 1 and 6 Edward III. Abſtracted in p. *983.

The 3d and 4th liſts printed p. *984.

Copies of Seile original deeds noticed in p. *980, col. 1, taken too late for inſertion there at large.

1. Deed of Ralph de Greſele, alias de Hethre, together with ſuch parts of another autograph (meant for a grant of the ſame thing from and to the ſame parties), as differ at all in the expreſſion or in the witneſſes, and in one particular material indeed, the forgetting to name Miraval abbey the grantee. The monks might well indorſe, "Iſta melior eſt," and "Carta ſine titulo," a deed conveying no title.

"Dei gratiâ, Lincolnienſi epiſcopo, & omnibus Sancte matris eccleſie filiis preſentibus & futuris, Radulfus de Greſeleiâ ſalutem. Sciatis me dediſſe, & hac preſenti cartâ meâ confirmâſſe, pro ſalute anime mee & uxoris mee, & pro animabus patris & matris mee, & omnium fratrum meorum, & ſororum, & parentum, & amicorum, & anteceſſorum meorum, & pro animâ Roberti comitis de Ferrariis, Deo & eccleſie Sancte Marie Mirevall', & monachis ibid' Deo ſervientibus, unam carucatam[2] terre quam habui in Seile, cum pratis & paſcuis, & ceteris omnibus libertatibus eidem terre pertinentibus, in puram & perpetuam elemoſinam, tenendam & poſſidendam in perpetuum, liberè & quietè, abſque omni ſeculari ſervitio & calumpniâ & vexatione & exactione ſeculari. Hiis teſtibus; Roberto de Greſeleiâ, & Henrico fratre ſuo, Roberto de Curcun, Willielmo de Muntgumeri, Roberto filio Walkelini & Henrico fratre ſuo, Henrico de Tuſchet, Luciano de Seile, Henrico de Ferrariis, Johanne de Boſchvile, Thomâ de Curcun, & multis aliis."—Indorſements, "Iſta melior ē," and "Rad' de Hethre d' 1 carrucata t'."

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[1] A witneſs to carta 44. in 1247. Alſo to ca. 126, accompanied (int. alios) by Robert his ſon; and, in both inſtances, by ſir Henry Malveyſyn and his brother William, parſon of Rydeware-Mauveyſyn. From the ſame ſet of witneſſes to ca. 127, (alſo Adam Mauveſyn; only Adam not yet "dominus" as in ca. 126, and "p'a de Hortingdone, Rob'to filio ſuo" in lieu of "de Rydeware-Hamſtal,") it would ſeem this Robert was promoted ſhortly before 1247 from Hartington to Rydeware-Hamſtal.

[2] The ſame quantity, it may be preſumed, which Ralph de Seile in p. 979* calls 4 virgates.

"Sciant omnes me dediſſe, & hâc cartâ meâ confirmâſſe, unam carucatam terre quam̃ habeo, &c. quietam ab omni ſeculari ſervicio, ſicut carta Radulfi de Seile teſtatur, ſcilicet per ſervicium duorum ſolidorum annuatim reddendo Radulfo de Seile & heredibus ſuis; & hanc donationem facio pro ſalute anime mee & fratrum̃ meor' & uxoris mee, &c. Rodberto filio Walchali, &c. Rodberto de Ferr', & Henrico de Ferr', & Johanne de Boſchervile," &c.—Indorſements, "Carta ſ̄n' titulo," and R' d' Hetthre d' 1 carr̃t' in Seilâ."

Each of the two laſt deeds has a mutilated ſeal; a man on foot, brandiſhing a long and large ſword, with ſhield, the latter reſting its point on the ground, or nearly; the word Greseleia juſt legible.

2. "Dei gratiâ, Lincolnienſi epiſcopo, et omnibus filiis ſancte eccleſie tam preſentibus quam futuris, Radulfus de Seila ſalutem. Sciatis me conceſſiſſe donationem illam quam Radulfus de Greſeleiâ dedit eccleſie Mirevall, de quadam carrucatâ terre quam tenebat de me in Seilâ, liberam et quietam ab omni ſeculari ſervitio pro duobus ſolidis annuatim reddendo. Et ego ipſe Radulfus de Seilâ, concedente domino meo Will'o comite de Ferrariis et Radulfo herede meo, do et cartâ meâ confirmo Deo et Sancte Marie, et monachis Mirevałł ibidem Deo ſervientibus, in perpetuam elemoſinam, predictam carrucatam terre, cum toftis et pratis que predictus Radulfus de Greſeleiâ tenebat de me, liberam et quietam ab his duobus ſolidis quos Radulfus de Greſeleiâ mihi reddere ſolebat, et ab omni ſeculari ſervitio. Et pro libertate terre hujus concedo eis paſturam centum ovium et XII animalium, excepto numero ovium et animalium quem antea habebant in elemoſinâ meâ in Seilâ. Et hanc donationem facio pro ſalute anime mee, et omnium heredum meorum, et pro animâ domini mei Roberti comitis de Ferrariis, et pro animabus omnium anteceſſorum meorum, ut Deus tribuat nobis omnibus pro hoc beneficio vitam eternam. His teſtibus; Will' comite de Ferrariis, Philippo priore de Lentonâ, Rob'to et Henrico de Greſel', Philippo clerico et Waltero capellano, Henrico filio Fuch', Thomâ de Auchevill, Sawalo filio Fuch', Will'o filio Herberti & Johanne fratre ejus, Will'o filio Hugonis, et multis aliis."

A broken oval ſeal, of a man on foot, with weapons, &c.

3. "Dei gratiâ, Lincolnienſi epiſcopo, et omnibus filiis &c. Will'mus comes de Ferrariis ſalutem. Sciatis me conceſſiſſe et hâc cartâ meâ confirmaſſe donationem illam quam Radulfus de Seilâ et Radulfus de Greſeleiâ dederunt Deo et Sancte Marie et monachis Mirevall', de quadam carrucatâ terre quam Radulfus de Greſeleiâ tenebat de Radulfo de Seilâ, liberam et quietam ab omni ſeculari ſervitio, ſicut carta predicti Radulfi de Seilâ eis teſtatur. His teſtibus; Henrico filio Fuch', Thoma de Auchevill, et Philippo clerico, Will'o filio Herberti, Roberto de Greſeleiâ et Henrico fratre ejus, Will'o filio Hugonis, et Hugone de Thorendonâ, et multis aliis."

Seal gone.

4. "Robertus, Dei gratiâ, epiſcopus Lincoll', univerſis catholice eccleſie filiis ſalutem. Cum ex injuncto nobis officio juſtis religioſorum deſideriis noſtrum prebere debeamus aſſenſum, dilectis filiis noſtris monachis abbatie que nominatur Mirevall' ſexies viginti acras terre, cum boſco, prato, et paſturis, et communione paſture, ex donatione Radulfi de Seilâ, ſicut ejuſdem carta teſtatur, in perpetuam elemoſinam confirmamus, et ſigilli noſtri ateſtatione communimus. T' Magiſtro Roberto de Bur̃nam, Mag' Peko, Magiſtro Radulfo, Will'o Clement' capellano, Will'o de Bugend' capellano, Rogero filio Will'i, et Laurentio."

A damaged ſeal; the biſhop, with a branch in right hand, ſtaff in left.

The autograph referred to in note [17] of p. 1009, and in its correſpondent paſſage in that pedigree, is thus tranſlated by Lewis (on Seals, p. 30), from Dugdale:

"Be it known unto all Chriſtians, that I John Greſeley have not had the power of my ſeal for one whole year laſt paſt; which I do now notify, being in good memory and ſound mind; and do gainſay and deny the writings ſealed with my ſeal, in all things from the time aforeſaid to the day of its reſtoration; in teſtimony of which I have put the ſeal of the deanery of Repingdon."

Deed referred to in p. 1009, note [11]:

"Sciant preſentes & futuri, quod ego Wiłłs de Greſeleiâ dedi & conceſſi, & preſenti cartâ meâ confirmavi, Walt'o Leveriz de Coſinthoñ, pro homagio & ſervicio ſuo, conſilio & voluntate Galfridi de Greſeleiâ patris mei, duas virgatas terre in villâ de Coſinthoñ, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis infra villam de Coſinthoñ & extra, illas ſcilicet duas virgatas quas Hugo le Berker & Herbertus Giſun tenuerunt, habendas & tenendas de me & de heredibus meis, ſibi & heredibus ſuis vel ſuis aſſignatis, liberè & quietè, integrè & hereditariè; reddendo inde annuatim mihi & heredibus meis pro omnibus ſerviciis ſecularibus viginti ſolidos argenti, ſalvo forinſeco dñi regis, ad quatuor anni terminos; ſcilicet, ad feſtum S^ti Martini quinque ſolidos, ad Purificationem Beate Marie quinque ſolidos, ad Hokeday quinque ſolidos, ad feſtum S^ti Petri ad Vincula quinque ſolidos. Et ego Wiłłs de Greſeleiâ & heredes mei warantizabimus & adquietabimus & defendemus predicto Walt̃o & heredibus ſuis, vel ſuis aſſignatis, dictas duas virgatas terre, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, contra omnes homines & feminas. Predictus vero Walt̃us Leveriz & heredes ſui defendent duas virgatas terre de forinſeco dñi regis quas Wiłłs de Greſeleyâ dedit cum Agnete ſorore ſuâ in puram & perpetuam elemoſinam Deo & eccleſie Beate Trinitatis de la L . . . [a monoſyllable], juxta villam de Belethoñ [ſee "domus Gracia-Dei de Belton," in p. 1009]. Ut autem hec mea donatio rata ſit & ſtabilis in poſterum, preſenti . . . . . o ſigillum meum . . . . . dño Galfridode Greſeleyâ, dño Wiłł Burded, dño Wiłł de Martivaus, ... e Badenhał, ... Henr' Wiſchard perſonâ de Sileby, magr̃o Petro ejuſdem ville, Ric' fratre ſuo, ... Ineye, Henr' de Honlep, Thomâ clerico de Leic', & aliis pluribus [1]."

[1] The beautifully-written deed above copied ſeems older than 1243; becauſe by another of Mr. Greſley's, dated in that year, ſir William Greſley appears to have then ſucceeded to his father ſir Geoffrey's lands in Norton juxta Twycroſs, while by the preſent he ſeems poſſeſſed as yet of his maternal inheritance only. On the injury by fire happening to it, a re-ſealing has evidently taken place, and that ſo early after its firſt execution as while a ſeal was in being of one of the ſir Geoffreys (the father and the ſon of ſir William); but 'tis moſt likely, of the two, that it was done with a ſeal of the ſecond ſir G. (who was living as late as 1298) though the impreſſion is very different from other ſeals of his. The fact of the re-ſealing is clear, from the original ſlits in the label or turn-up, juſt in its centre, and from the ſilk-cord paſſing through the doubled parchment as near to that centre as the damaged materials would poſſibly bear it (the parchment behind the central ſlits being burnt away).

When I firſt examined Mr. Greſley's large collection, as long ago as in Spring 1790, I had found looſe in the bag an uncommonly perfect old ſeal, a fleur-de-lys, the legend SIGILL': WILELMI: DE: GRESELEE ✠. I had repeatedly noted its freſhneſs and beauty, and often peruſed the injured deed. Only on 11th June laſt I obſerved the particular ſituation in which the other ſeal, Greſley coat, circumſcribed SIGILL' GALFRIDI DE GRESELEIA ✠, has been affixed; and at the ſame time, that the parchment ſlip paſſing through the looſe ſeal in the uſual way (the other ſeal alone having a ſilk cord), both bore the plain marks of the fire which had juſt divided it in two and ſet it at liberty, and was alſo actually a fragment of a former grant, between the ſame parties, ſurrendered no doubt in conſideration of a larger one, ſince it diſtinctly exhibits theſe broken expreſſions, "Sciant tam preſentes quam . . . quod ego W . . . . preſenti cartâ meâ confirmavi, Walt'o Leveriz et . . . heredibus . . . . infra villam et extra, *illam* virgatam . . . . ." (the poſterior grant being, as we ſee, of *two* virgates). Through what circumſtance, or by what change of property, this ſecond grant, thus re-ſealed to make it valid to the grantee, got back to the family of the grantor, I have at preſent no ground for conjecture.

The above two remarkable particulars affording demonſtration that the looſe ſeal was the original one, I have re-attached it, by ſewing on, after a ſeparation of probably five centuries, to the damaged deed, ſo as to anſwer in ſituation, as nearly as now may be, to the ſecondary one ſo long its ſubſtitute. S. Pipe Wolferſtan, 23d Dec. 1803.

See an engraving of this ſingular curioſity in Plate *CXXXIII. in p. *1011.—Mr. Greſley's autograph of the deed N 43 of Rydeware Chartulary has remaining one oval green ſeal, with, SIGILL' MAGISTRI ALANI D' W' ✠.

Pedigree of GRESLEY, of Drakelow and Nether Seale.

Arms: Vairè, Ermine and Gules. Creſt, on a wreath, a lion paſſant Ermine, armed, langued, and collared Gules; Plate CXXXIII. fig. 18.

Nigell de Toeni, in Domeſday of Derbyſhire called de Stafford, but afterwards took the name of Greſley[2]. = ...

William de Greſley, founder of the priory there. = ...

Nicholaus de Greſeleia, temp. Roger biſhop of Cheſter, ante 1148[1]; anceſtor to the Longfords. = Margareta, heireſs of Longford, co. Derby[1].

Robert fil. Nigel; mar. Leticia de Ferariis[1].

Engenulph de Greſley[2], ante 1148. = Aliva, lady of Darlaveſton, co. Staff d. and heir of Rob. fil. Ormi.

Robert de Greſley[3]. = Baſilia.

Nigell[4]. Henry de Greſley.

Ralph, ſtyled de Hethre[5]. William.

Siſters, mentioned in Ralph de Hethre's grant to Miravall.

Sir William de Greſley, knight. = Baſilia.

Henry[5]. = ...

Nicholas de Norton, 1221 and 1230[6], ſon of Henry de Greſelegh[7].

Henry, rector of Lullington. = ...

Galfrid de Lullington[10]. Henry de Lullington[10].

Sir Geoffrey de Greſley, kt. conſtable de Peco 1232 or later; afterwards ſeneſcal to W. earl of Derby[8]. = Margaret, dau. of Maud de Somervile, lady of Coſſington, co. Leiceſter.

Galfrid Bec[9]. = Agnes[9].

Sir William de Greſley, knt ſon and heir of Geoffrey 28 H. III.[11] = Domina Elizabeth, dau. of John Backpuz, lord of Barton Bakepuis, c. Derby, by Royſia his wife; ſir W. Greſley's relict, and grantee of Nigel de Langford, 53 H. III.[12]; alſo grantee in Norton juxta Twycroſs.

Agnes, with whom Will. de Greſleya her brother gave 2 virgates in Coſinthon, "ecclefie Beate Trinitat' de la L juxta villam de Belethon[11]." Agnes de Greſſeley prioriſſa domûs Graciâ-Dei de Belton, Jovis ant. Port. Latin. 1262[11]:

Geoffrey[13].

Sir Geoffrey de Greſley, knt 1270; lord of Morton; and, 1283, chief lord of Tamenhorn[11]; living 21, 26, E.I.[14] = Agnes.

Sir Peter de Greſley, 20, 30 E. I. and 33 ejuſdem; knight in 1 E. II.; dead 3 E. II.[15] = Johanna, d. of Robert lord Stafford, of Egington and Mogington, c. Derby; wife of P. de G. 23 E. I.[15]; re-married to ſir Walter de Montgomery; living 4 E. III. lady of Drakelow and Lullington[16].

Robert de Greſeley. = Iſolda, relicta 26 E. I.[14]

John 26 E. I.

Geffrey de Greſley, 5 E. II. ld. of Morton 10 ejuſd and of Kingeſton; living 1 E. III.[17] = Margaret, dau. of ſir John Gernon, of Lavington, kt. relict 7, 16 E. III. lady of Morton, 26 ejuſd.[17]

Thomas; Peter; Edmund, living 31 E. III. had a ſon Geoffrey[18]; Robert of Edinghale, kt. 27, 31 E. III[18]; and Roger; } 11 E. II. and had then, all 5, life eſtates in Morton[17].

Thomas Greſeley, of Edinghale, 1373[19]. = Katherine, relict, 7 H. IV.[20]

Thomas of Edinghale, 7 H. IV.

Johana, 26 E. III. ſiſter of Thomas and Edmund Toly, both named 2 R. II.[17] Edmund proves her will 5 kal. July, 1393[17]; to be buried at Braſſingborough, c. Linc.; 2d w. = Sir John de Greſley, knight, 14 E. III. uſes the ſeal of Repton deanry 18 R. II.[17] = Alice, 20, 22 E. III.[21], dau. of . . . . Swynnerton, of Swynnerton; 1ſt wife.

Sir Nicholas de Greſley, knight in 46 E. III. of Colton in right of his wife, 1380; died v. p. = Thomazin (wife of Nicholas in 38 E. III.[17]), da. and heir of ſir Thomas Gwaſtnes, knt. of Colton, co. Stafford, by Joan, dau of John Toly, of Wymondham[22] (wife of ſir T. Gwaſtnes 2 and 18 E. III.)—Thomaſia, re-married to ſir Hamo de Peſhale 18 Ric. II.[24] lady of Colton and Braſſingborough 22 ejuſd.[17]

Roger de Greſley, of Church Greſley, co. Derby[23]. = Iſabel.

Margaret, dau. and heir. = William Babthorpe, of Ayleſton, co. Leic. 1447.

Elizabeth, d. and heir. = Thomas Eſſex, of Walden Green.

Sir Thomas de Greſley, of Caſtle Greſley, knt. 1413; lord of Drakelow 1 H. IV. lord of Colton, Oſgathorp, Braſſinburgh, 6 H. IV. 9 H. V. 9 H. VI. and till 27 ejuſd. = Margaret, wife of ſir T. Greſley in 18 R. II.[24] da. of Thos. Walſhe, of Wanlip, co. Leic. = ...

Margaret, 2d wife; relict 27 H. VI.[25] = Sir John Greſley, a knight, 1 H. V. died v. p. = Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Clarell, of Yorkſhire, kt. wife of J. Greſley, 15 Oct. 11 H. IV.[5]; 1ſt wife.

Geoffrey Greſley, eſq. co-feoffee[25] with ſir T. and ſir J. 11 Hen. VI. alſo 17.

Sir John Greſley, kt. 34 H. VI. lord of Colton, 4 May, 36 H. VI. di. Jan. 31, 1486-7. = Anne, wife of ſir J. Greſley in 21 E. IV. dau. of ſir Thomas Stanley, of Elford, kt.

Nicholas, 34 H. VI.[25]

Sir Thos. Greſley, kt. born 1445, a knight, 15 Feb. 1491. = Anne, dau. of . . . . Ferrars, of Tamworth caſtle.

1. A daughter, married to Simon de Montford, of Coleſhill.
2. Alice, wife of John Egerton, of Wrinhill, ſon and heir of Hugh. Contract 18 E. IV.[26]
3. A daughter, married to Thomas Darrell.

Alice Tawke, 10 Feb. 1509. ∽ 1. Sir William Greſley, knt. m. Benedicta, da. of ſir Henry Vernon, of Haddon; died ſ. p. March 10, 1520.

Anthony, Thos. Humph. Edw.

Margaret, dau. of John Mulſho, of Northamptonſhire, firſt wife. = 2. Sir George Greſley, of Colton, knt. di. April 21, 1547. = Katharine, da. of Edmund lord Dudley of Dudley, 2d wife.

Katharine. = Edw. Winter, of Leiceſterſhire, eſq.

See their deſcendants in p. 1010.

3. John, a clerk.
4. Robert, a feoffee in Snareſton, named by his brother W. G. *eſq.* 10 Feb. 1509[27].
5. James.

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[1] Mon. Angl. vol. II. pp. 119. 511.

[2] Greſley Chartulary, p. 7. Tranſcript of Biddulph deeds, in Chetwynd, B. p. 293.

[3] Original deeds at Seile. See pp. *979. *1007.—Baſilia wife of Robert, and Baſilia wife of William cloſe after, are cauſe of ſuſpicion. Here we want records.

[4] Monaſticon, vol. II. p. 511.

[5] Greſley Chartulary, p. 15.

[6] Teſt. to Walter de Rydeware's deeds, printed p. *982.

[7] Chetwynd, B. p. 81.

[8] Rydware Chartulary, 58. 24. 67.

[9] Greſley Chartulary, p. 30, and Rydeware Chartulary, 61. 66. 67. 70.

[10] Greſley Chartulary, p. 29.

[11] Originals at Seile. See p. *1008, and Plate *CXXXIII. on p. *1011.

[12] Chetwynd, B. 35. 49.

[13] Rydeware Chartulary, 66. 69. Greſley Chartulary, p. 28.

[14] Ibid. p. 32.

[15] Ibid pp. 32. 36. 37.

[16] Ibid. p. 45.

[17] Originals at Seile; and in particular the autograph copied in Dugdale's Warwickſhire, vol. II. p. 922. Margaret's ſeal 8 Edw. III. is three lozenges meeting in point; 1, Paly wavy, *Gernon*; 2. ſix annulets, 2, 3, and 1;—3. *Greſley*. See p. 1095*.

[18] Greſley Chartulary, p. 41, 42.

[19] Shaw, vol. I. p. 165*.

[20] Greſley Chartulary, p. 49.—In Dugdale's Warwickſhire, vol. I. p. 82, a Robert Greſley, by Helen, coheir of Revell, has Robert, ſ. p. and Joane, married to Richard Boteler in 6 Richard II. And, in the ſaid p. 49 of Greſley Chartulary, William Wale, of Northampton, and Johanna ux', 8 H. IV. claim lands deſcending from her father Robert de Greſley kt. in Lullington and elſewhere.

[21] Greſley Chartulary, pp. 39. 42.

[22] She had three brothers, Walter, John, and Thomas, who all died ſ. p. Pedigree of Gwaſtnes, in Le Neve's MS Pedigrees of Baronets, in my poſſeſſion, vol. I. p. 28. See a fourth brother, Edmund, above; ſhe being the perſon who was ſecond wife of ſir John Greſley.

[23] I cannot at all believe this ſtory of the head of the family at the church, and the ſecond ſon, a knight, at the caſtle (both the ſame ſpot in a manner; and Drakelow, which has ever from the time of Domeſday been the chief ſeat, is ſome miles from either). Sir John, in Greſley Chartulary, p. 47, gives to Thomas, ſon of Nicholas, and to Margaret his wife, *all his manors* in co. Derby, Stafford, Leiceſter, Lincoln, Northampton, and York, 18 R. II. I ſee no trace of this Roger of Church Greſley, and his line, but in a MS addition to the Staffordſhire Viſitation of 1583, copied by Wotton and Kimber. S. P. W.

[24] Greſley Chartulary, p. 47.

[25] Seile originals. Greſley Chartulary, pp. 49. 52.

[26] Greſley Chartulary, p. 55.

[27] Seile originals. Greſley Chartulary, p. 60.

Sir George Greſley.=Katharine Dudley, continued from p. 1009.

1. Sir William Greſley, of Colton, a knt. in 2 and 3 Phil. and Mary, died May 24, 1573[2]. = Katharine, wife of W. Greſley, eſq. 2 E. VI. da. to ſir Edward Aſton, of Tixhall, knt.

2. Edward[1], d. 1593; buried at Alrewas[3]. = . . .
Charles. Arthur. William.
Thomas. = . . .
Anne. Simon. Edwd. Eliz.

Elizabeth. = Charles Somerſet.

3. Thomas[1]. = . . .
Edward. G.[1] K.
Charles. = . . . Charles. Grace.
S.
Arthur. = Iſabella Greaſeley, widow (probably of this Arthur), bu. Feb. 19, 1645.
Sarah. Judith. Kath[1]. Thomas[1]. = Mary (probably wife of this Thomas).

Frances, "d. of Tho. Greaſley, of Lullington, c. Derby," bapt. (at Penkridge, Staff.) Jan. 1, 1630.
Anne, bapt. Feb. 11, 1632.
Thomas, bapt. July 20, 1635.
Mary, bapt. Dec. 18, 1637.
George, bapt. July 29, 1639.
William, bapt. Apr. 7, 1644.

Elizabeth, dau. of James Harby, citizen and ironmonger, first wife. = Katharine, dau. of ſir Tho. Walſingham[4], kt. of Beadhay, Kent. by Dorothy, dau. of ſir John Guilford, knt. and Barbara his wife, dau. of Thomas Weſt lord Delawarr; 2d wife; buried (at Greſley) 18 Dec. 1585. = Sir Thomas Greſley, of Drakelow, knt. born 1553; bur. (at Greſley) Sept. 5, 1610. = Mary, dau. of ſir Richard Southwell, of Woodriſing, Norfolk, knt.; and relict, firſt, of Henry, ſon and heir of ſir Thomas Paſton, knt.; ſecondly, of ſir Will. Darcy; thirdly, of . . . Freer; third wife.

2. Haſtings.

3. Simon, ma. 1. Anne, eldeſt da. to T. Wood, of Growtey, eſq. died 21 Apr. 1591[5]; 2dly, Anne, da. and coheir of Hu. Dixwell, of Church-Over, co. Warwick, and relict of Edw. Broughton, of Longdon, c. Staff. eſq. by whom (living 1610) Simon Greſley had two ſons, George, and William[6].—Simon Greſley marrying firſt into Worceſterſhire, might be the anceſtor of a family of the name, which appears of good conſideration in that county at this day[7].

1. Jane.
2. Mary.
3. Elizabeth.
4. Grace.

1. Henry, died ſ. p. buried (at Greſley) 16 Sept. 1598.

2. Sir George Greſley, knt. and baronet, 1611. = Suſanna, da. of ſir Hu. Ferrars, of Tamworth caſtle, knt.

3. John, married Joan, dau. of Jaſper More, of Larden[8], Salop; d. ſ. p.
4. Walſingham, di. ſ. p. 14 Nov. 1633, æt. 48. (See p. 996.)

1. Katharine, married, 1ſt, Francis Dethick, of Newhall; 2dly to Bartholomew Hales[8], of Somerfield; 3dly, to Henry Gibbs.
2. Katharine, 1ſt w. of ſir Richard Harpur, of Swarkſton, kt.
3. Dorothy, married to ſir Alexander Barlow, of Barlow-moor, Salop, knt.

Thomas Greſley, eſq. married 1622; died in his father's life-time; bur. (at Greſley) 16 Dec. 1642. = Bridget, da. of ſir Thos. Burdett, of Foremark, bart. bur. (at Lullington) 25 Nov. 1685.

1. Elizabeth, d. unmarried.
2. Dorothy, m. 1ſt, to Rob. Milward, of Bradley, or Broadlow, Aſh, eſq.; ſecondly, to Edward Wilmot, D. D.

1. Henry,
2. George, died infants.
4. George, mar. (at Lullington) 11 May, 1669, Jane, dau. of Tho. Nelſon, of Northampton, eſq. d. ſ. p.; bur. (at ditto), Jane 23 Jan. 1701, George 14 Oct. 1704.

3. Sir Thomas Greſley, of Drakelow, bart. died June 6, 1699. = Frances[9], dau. and coheir of Gilbert Morewood, of London, merchant, and of Nether Seale; baptized 16 March, 1630; buried 1711 (at Seale).

1. Jane, died an infant.
2. Frances, marr. to John Whitehall, of Pipe Ridware, eſq. (at Lullington) 20 June, 1666.
3. Bridget, married to Thomas Brome, next brother to Rob. Brome, of Woodlow, co. War. eſq. (at Lullington) 30 Dec. 1657.
4. Katharine, married to Richard Dyott, eſq. of Lichfield (at Lullington), 7 Feb. 1664.
5. Elizabeth, ma. to Philip Trafford, eſq. of Swithamley, co. Stafford (at Lullington), 18 Sept. 1672.
6. Mary, marr. to John Harpur, clerk, of Little Over, rector of Morley, c. Derby, (at Lullington) 14 Feb. 1669.

1. Sir William Greſley, bart. (whoſe deſcendants are given in p. *1011.)

2. Thomas Greſley, of Nether Seale, eſq. = Elizabeth, dau. of John Lee, of Ladyhole, co. Derby, gent. and heir to her brother Wm.; d. 14 Feb. 1732, aged 53. (See p. 995.)

Several other children (ſee p. *1011.)

1. Lee Greſley, eſq. barriſter-at-law, di. unm.
2. Thomas, d. an infant.
3. William, d. an infant.

Dorothy, dau. of John Wilcockſon, of Wirkſworth, co. Derby; 1ſt w. = 4. John Greſley, ſucceeded to his brother Lee Greſley's eſtate[10]. = Mary Bradley, relict of . . . . Toplis, ſecond wife.

5. James Greſley, clerk[11].

6. Robert, bapt. Oct. 6, 1717, (at Seale.)

1. Frances, died an infant.
2. Elizabeth.

Elizabeth, da. of Rev. William Vincent, d. May 19, 1769, aged 37; firſt w. = 1. Thomas Greſley, D. D. patron and rector of Seale; died April 18, 1785. = Elizabeth Wilkes, relict of Wm. Pycroft; of Over Seale, 1804; 2d wife.

Charles, died a child.

2. John Greſley, fellow of Emanuel Coll. and rector of Auler, c. Somerſet, reſided of late at Wenſley, c. Derby; died in 1795, aged 58, unm.

Elizabeth, marr. Sam. Ball, heretofore of Tamworth, and had iſſue; died 13 Nov. 1802, aged 56.

1. Charles Greſley, died ſ. p.
2. James Greſley, died unmarried.
3. William Greſley, late of Tamworth; 1803, of Liverpool; marr. firſt, Anne Watkins, only da. of Richard late rector, and ſiſter to Richard now lord, and John now rector, of Clifton Camvill; d. Oct. 1781, ſ. p.; 2dly, Mary, only daughter of . . . . . Anningſon, eſq. of Twickenham; d. ſ. p. Mar. 27, 1797.
4. Robert Greſley, dead, leaving iſſue.
5. Walſingham Greſley, died unmarried.

1. William Greſley, B. A. patron and rector of Seile; ma. May 5, 1798; living 1804. = Louiſa-Jane, d. of ſir Nigel Greſley, of Kniperſley.

Louiſa-Elizabeth.

2. Thomas Greſley, rector of Hinton, co. Glouc. 1797; vicar of Poleſworth, co. Warwick, 1802; reſident there 1804.

3. Richard Greſley, of Kenilworth, c. Warwick, barriſter-at-law, living 1804. = Caroline, daughter of the late Geo. Grote, eſq. of London, banker.

William.

1. Elizabeth; di. Nov. 28, 1792, aged 29.
2. Mary, of Tamworth, 1804.

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[1] The children and grandchildren of Edward and Thomas (ſecond and third ſons of ſir George Greſley, knt.) are taken from an entry by the late colonel Chadwick, ſtanding detached, among a number of fragments at the head of his copy of the Greſeley Chartulary. He has left no trace of the authority he took them from. But the following entries, with the additions to thoſe two deſcents, and the whole third ditto, on this page, all (ſave the daughter Frances) from Lullington regiſter, ſeem (as far as they go) to tally with him entirely:—"Richardus Kerke, cler', & Katherina Greſley, nupt. licent. 16 Aprilis, 1630."

"Arthurus Greaſeley ſepult. Mar. 13, 1644."

"M'ris Kirke, widdowe, was buryed Decemb. the twelveth day, 1671."

Alſo a George Greaſley was buried, at Greſley, Oct. 8, 1591.—Q. if the colonel's G. above?

[2] Son by Margaret Mulſho. Kimber; and Staffordſhire viſitation 1583.

[3] Shaw, vol. I. p. 135.

[4] Son of ſir Thomas Walſingham, knt. lieutenant of the Tower, and Alice his wife, daughter and heir of John Gunter.

[5] Monument, which calls Simon *ſecond* ſon, in Naſh, vol. II. p. 373.

[6] Originals of Francis Cobb and Samuel Pipe Wolferſtan. Kimber, vol. II. p. 183. Simon had alſo (by the Harpur pedigree, printed in p. *884.) a daughter Iſabel, ſecond wife of ſir Richard Harpur, who marries her couſin-german above.

[7] Naſh, vol. II. pp. 345, 346, 347, has a Henry Greſley, born about 1615, and dead 1678; rector of Severn-Stoke, prebendary of Worceſter, a tranſlator and a poet: who by Eleanor, daughter of Gervaſe Buck, of Worceſterſhire, had John, who died 1718, aged 49. Philip Greſley, of Salwarp, eſq. is among the late ſheriffs of Worceſterſhire.

[8] Miſprinted Larder by Kimber. But the Viſitation, 1584 (of Salop), ſets it right. A John Greſley was married to Frances Wakefield May 27, 1600; and buried Nov. 18, 1623 (at Greſley).

[9] Her ſiſter, Grace, was married to Simon Bennet, of Bechampton, Bucks.

[10] In his latter years of Sandybrook, near Aſhbourn, co. Derby.

[11] See the monument to him and wife at Appleby.

The BARONET BRANCH of the GRESLEYS, continued from p. 1010.

Sir Thomas Gresley, bart. died 1699.=Frances Morewood, died 1711.

1. Sir William Gresley, of Drakelow, bart. died Oct. 17, 1710.=Barbara, da. of John Walcot, of Walcot, esq. co. Salop, & relict of Richard Okeley, esq. di. 1711.

2. Thomas Gresley, of Nether Seale, (of whose descendants see p. 1010.)

3. Charles Gresley, of Dunstal, c. Stafford, bo. about 1668, m. (at Tatenhill) 23 Oct. 1695; d. June 29, 1724[1].=Anne, dau. and coheir of John Bott, of Dunstal, by Eliz. Wolferstan, of Statfold; d. Sept. 20, 1720, aged 44.

1. Frances, mar. to Will. Inge of Thorpe Constantine, co. Stafford, esq.; buried (at Thorpe) 29 April, 1712.
2. Bridget, died an infant; bur. (at Gresley) 21 Oct. 1652.
3. Elizabeth, d. unmarried, 10 Aug. 1693[3].
4. Dorothy, married to Thomas Ward[4].
5. Mary, born 14 April, 1657[5], mar. to Dan. Watson, of Burton, co. Staff. esq.
6. Grace, married to Robert Roby, of Castle Donington.
7. Anne, died unmarried.
8. Katharine, died unmar. 7 Sept. 1694.
9. Lettice.
10. Isabella, died August 16, 1694.
11. Sarah, married Paul[4] Balladon, esq. of Stapenhill, co. Derby.

1. Elizabeth, m. 1st, to Thos. Bott, her mother's cousin-german; 2dly, to S. Beardsley, of Tamworth, gent. d. 1775[2]; s. p. aged nearly 79.
2. Frances[1], died unmarried, at Tamworth, Jan. 26, 1748, aged 50.
3. Anne[1], m. to Edw. Mathews, gent. of Coventry, d. s. p. Jan. 18, 1739, aged 38.

Gertrude, dau. and coheir of John Grammer, esq. of Pledwick, co. York[6], long survived sir Tho.; died at Lichfield; second wife.=1. Sir Thos. Gresley, of Drakelow, bart. of Baliol Col. Oxford, 1716; m. 1719; di. 1746[6].=Dorothy, da. and coheir of sir Will. Bowyer, of Knipersley, co. Staff. bart. di. July 31, 1736; first wife.

2. William, d. an inf.

Bridget, ma. to Ad. Ottley, of Pichford, Salop, esq.

Geffrey Gresley.=...

Thomas, s. p.

Jane-Grammer, heir to Mrs. Grammer of Lichfield (surviving sister and heir of dame Gertrude), became second wife, Jan. 21, 1795, to Rob. Willoughby, esq. of Cliff, in Kingsbury, c. Warwick; died Sept. 9, 1803, as did Jane Charlotte her only daughter on the 15th; left 1 son, John, aged near 8.

1. Sir Thomas Gresley, bart. di. Dec. 13[7], 1753.=Wilmot, dau and heir of Mr. Hood, of Leicester, di. in Hertfd-st. June 11, 1797.

2. Sir Nigel Gresley[8], bart. of Knipersley, co. Stafford, died at Bath, Apr. 23, 1787.=Elizabeth, daughter of .... Wynne, of Congleton, c. Chester[9], clerk; and heir to her last surviving brother ... Wynne, esq. Her eldest brother was Bowyer-Leftwich Wynne, the younger Bowyer-Wm. or William-Bowyer. She was married in 1753; di. at Lichfield May 13, 1793.

Wilmot, only da. and heir, mar. (by special licence, at Croxall, co. Derby) Jan. 26, 1776; died at Bristol, æt. 41, Dec. 5, 1790; 1st wife.=Sir Nigel-Bowyer Gresley, bart. of Drakelow, 1804.=Maria-Eliza Garway, of Worcester; m. June 25, 1796; 2d w.

Dorothy, d. an inf.
Anne, late wife of sir John Edensor Heathcote, of Longton, co. Stafford, knt.
Elizabeth.

Frances.
Louisa-Jane, m. to Rev. W. Gresley, of Seale.
Harriett.
Mary-Susanna, mar. to Rev. Baptist Proby, eldest son of the dean of Lichfield.

1. Maria-Wilmot, m. Sept. 21, 1802, to Rev. Thomas Levett, 2d son of T. L. esq. of Packington, co. Stafford.
2. Emma-Sophia.
3. Augusta-Elizabeth.

1. Louisa-...
1. Roger.
2. Nigel.

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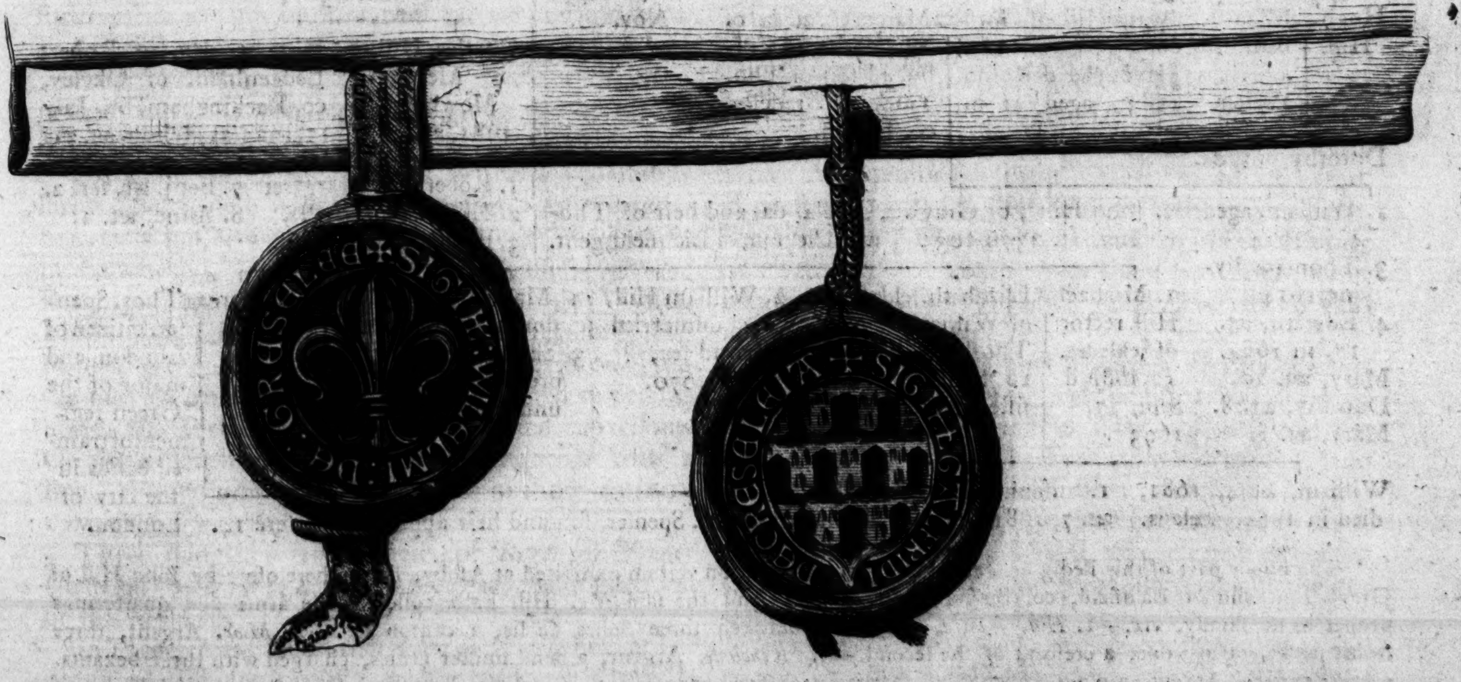
[1] Monuments at Tatenhill, co. Stafford. [2] Floor of Trinity church, Coventry.
[3] See the inscription, p. *988. [4] Kimber. [5] Gresley Register. [6] Kimber. [7] Ib. "Dec. 23."
[8] See a character of him, by Governor Thicknesse, Gent. Mag. vol. LVII. p. 238.
[9] Either the father Wynne, clerk, or his wife, was the child of one sister and coheir of Dorothy Bowyer, sir Nigel Gresley's mother. The others were Mrs. Adderley, ancestor to Charles-Bowyer Adderley, now of Hams, co. Warwick, and lady Bellot, married, 2dly, to Mr. Port. Sir Nigel Gresley, in addition to Knipersley, his mother's share of the Bowyer estate, got his aunt lady Bellot's, at Apedale, co. Stafford.


✠ SIGILL: WLELMI: DE: GRESELEE
✠ SIGILL: GALFRIDI DE GRESELEIA

Seal of William de Gresley, disjoined by fire from its deed during probably five centuries; and another of Geoffrey de Gresley, substituted for it early in that period; the former re-attached to the instrument remaining among Seale evidences, Dec. 23d 1803, by

S. Pipe Wolferstan, Esqr.

To whom,

In remembrance of the curious circumstance, and of friendly zeal shewn for this Work and its Author,

This sketch is inscribed by

His much obliged and faithful Friend J Nichols

P. *988, b. l. 40. Other hereditaments were given beſides the Friary; int. al. lands at Seale, in lieu of which were allotted, by award 1756 (confirmed by act of parliament 1799), to *Godfrey Clarke*, *John Cave Browne*, and *William Inge*, the lords and miniſter marked out by the will, in truſt for the hoſpital of Nether Seale, 34 acres, 2 roods, 5 perches, part of the then late open fields.

By the ſame award were allotted to the chaplains and poor of the hoſpital of *William Wigſton* 70 acres, 1 rood, 13 perches, parcel of the ſame open fields.

A leaſe, dated May 17, 1681, was granted by the maſter and poor brethren of *Wigston's Hoſpital* to *Reginald Newbold*, of a meſſuage and 52 acres of arable land, meadow, and paſture, in Nether Seale, in the tenure of Reginald Newbold or his aſſigns (except all timber trees); *habend'* to Reginald Newbold during the lives of the ſaid *Reginald Newbold*, and of *Elizabeth* and *Anne*, daughters of the ſaid Reginald; Elizabeth being of the age of 7 years, and Anne of 4 years; rent *per annum* £2. 10s. at Michaelmas and Lady-day, and one couple of fat capons, or 2s. at New-year's-day, with a clauſe of re-entry for non-payment at 20 days; worth *per annum* £20.

Aug. 28, 1686, this leaſe was ſurrendered; and a new leaſe granted to *Reginald* Newbold ſenior, or his aſſigns, of the premiſes in the former leaſe contained (except as is therein excepted); *habend'* to the ſaid Reginald Newbold ſenior, his heirs and aſſigns, during the lives of himſelf and his ſon Reginald Newbold junior, and of his daughter Elizabeth Newbold, and of the longeſt liver of them; Reginald Newbold junior being aged 1 year; and Elizabeth 10 years. Rent as in the former leaſe.

The preſent leſſee under Wigſton's hoſpital is believed to be the relict of Nathaniel Curzon, late of Bredon, eſq. or her eldeſt ſon, attorney in Derby.

PEDIGREE of HILL, of NETHER SEALE;

entered at Aſhby, 16 March, 1681-2, by Michael Hill and Charles Hill[1].

Arms: Quarterly, 1. and 4. Azure, a chevron between three fleurs de lis Argent, a canton Or. 2. and 3. Argent, on two bars Gules, ſix bezants. Plate CXXXII. fig. 19.

Nicholas dell Hull, alias Hill, of Gorſecot, co. Stafford, 10 Edw. IV. and 22 Hen. VII. = Alice, daughter and heir of John Martin, of Gorſecot.

Iſabel, da. of Thos. or John Ellis, of Yorkſhire; died April 1559, ſ.p.[2] = 1. John Hill, of Little Pipe, co. Staff. 16 H. VII. and 1 and 2 Ph. and Mary; died March 4, 1573, æt. 78. = Jane, da. of John Frances, of Formark, co. Derby; 2d wife.

2. Rich. Hill, of Chorley, co. Staff. = . . .

Thos. Hill. = . . .

John Hill. = ...

3. Nicholas Hill. = . . .

Jane.

4. Michael Hill, of Pipe, co. Stafford. = . . .

Robert Hill, of Lichfield. = . . .

Michael Hill, of Lichfield. = Iſabel, dau. of . . . Robinſon.

Margaret, wife of . . . Dyot[3].

Richard Swynſen, ſon and heir apparent of T. Swynſen of Swynſen, c. Staff. = Anne, da. of John Hill, of the Pipe; marriage articles July 2, 1552[4].

1. Hugh Hill[5], of Gorſcote, 18 Hen. VIII. and 16 Eliz.; living, & ſigns Viſitation 1583. = Conſtance, dau. of Rich. Oglethorpe, of Oglethorpe, co. York, eſq.

2. Robert Hill.

Rich. Hill, of Norton by Twycroſs; died 1590; whoſe deſcendants will be given in p. 1144.

1. John Hill, of Pipe, 1 and 2 Philip and Mary, and 40 Eliz. aged 32 1583 = Dorothy, da. of Rob. Fitzherbert, of Tiſſington, c. Derby, eſq.

2. Richard Hill, citizen of London, = . . .

Lambert. John. Eleanor.

Jane, wife of Will. Lea, of Swinſen.

1. Simon Hill, of Lichfield, living at Seale in 1681, æt. 83; died in Oct. 1684; b^d^ (at Seale) Nov. 10. = Margaret, d. of John Hamerſley, of the Bothom, co. Stafford.

2. Robert Hill, of Oxford, M. A. d. about 1662, æt. 45. = Elizabeth, d. of John Creſwell, of Kingſthorp, co. Lincoln, living 1681; died at Bromley in Kent, Jan. 10, 1684.

Hugh Hill. = Elizabeth, d. of . . . . Walter.

Dorothy, only da.

Edward Hill, of Gorſcote, 25 Eliz. and 6 James; eldeſt ſon 1583; aged 31 in 1614. = Margery[5], 2d da. of W. Yarde, of Coſby, 3d ſon of Tho. Yarde, of Bradeley, co. Devon.

Charles Hill, of Melton Mowbray, 1681, æt. 35. = Margaret, dau. of Robert Ledgenham, of Okeley, co. Buckingham, bu. July 17, 1723, at Melton, æt. 71.

1. Robert. 4. Margaret. 7. Benj. æt. ferè 2.
2. Elizab. 5. Charles. 8. Anne, æt. 1.
3. Hudſon. 6. Richard.

1. William, aged 4, in 1614.
3. Thomas; living 1614.
4. Edward, æt. 17, in 1634.
Mary, æt. 20.
Dorothy, æt. 8.
Mary, æt. 5.

2. John Hill[6], of Gray's Inn, æt. 23 in 1634. = Urſula, da. and heir of Thomas Cleyton, of Lichfield, gent.

1. Michael Hill, rector of Seale, æt. 52, 1681; d. Sept. 27, 1693[7]. = Elizabeth, eldeſt da. of William Inge, of Thorp Conſtantine, co. Staff. eſq. and ſiſter of W. Inge, eſq.

2. William Hill, died unmarried beyond ſea, about 1670.

1. Mary, living in London, unmarried 1681.
3. Sarah, living with her brother at Nether Seale, unmarried 1681.

2. Margaret. = Thos. Spenſer, citizen of London, and major of the Green regiment of trained bands in the city of London.

William, æt. 4, 1681, died in 1684, cœlebs.

1. Suſanna, æt. 7, 1681.

2. Elizabeth, æt. 2, & amplius.

Thos. Spenſer, ſon and heir apparent, æt. ferè 14.

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[1] The upper part of this Pedigree was taken from a deſcent on vellum exhibited at Aſhby, drawn heretofore by John Hill of Gray's Inn, and of Lichfield, co. Stafford, eſq. 1634. And the ſaid Mr. Hill hath collected the arms and quarterings proper to his family, viz.—1. *Hill.* Azure, a chevron between three fleurs de lis, a canton Or.—2. *Moor.* Argent, three ſwans necks eraſed Sable, a creſcent of the ſecond.—3. *Kynchale.* Argent, a bend ſiniſter Gules, charged with three bezants.—4. *Reachulle.* Argent, a plain croſs Sable, charged with five bezants.—5. *Redehulle.* Party per feſs, Argent and Gules, a pale counterchanged, three fleurs de lis Sable, a creſcent for difference.—6. *Martin.* Argent, a lion Gules, charged with ſix bezants, a creſcent for difference.—7. *Yarde.* Gules, a chevron between three yard-wands Or, an eſtoile of the firſt.—8. *Buſhell.* Argent, a chevron Gules, between three waterbudgets Sable.—9. *Ferrers.* Or, a bend Sable, charged with three horſe-ſhoes proper.—Creſt, on a wreath Or and Azure, a lion rampant Argent, wounded with a broken lance proper, armed and langued Gules.

[2] Monument and pedigree (latter from a Staffordſhire Viſitation 1614) in Shaw, I. 355.—Glover's Staff. Viſitation 1583; S. Pipe Wolferſtan's copy.

[3] Shaw's Dyott pedigree calls Margaret wife of John Dyott, younger brother to Anthony, daughter of *Robert* Hill of Lichfield. Baptiſms of John Dyott's children are regiſtered at St. Mary's, Lichfield, from 1599 to 1615.

[4] Original at Swynſen. Shaw, II. 29*.

[5] The firſt Hugh Hill, in the Viſitation 1583, enters his ſon John (alſo other children, Thomas, Richard, Francis, Elizabeth, Iſabell, Johanne,) with Edward, eldeſt, and a ſecond un-named, (probably unbaptized, for by Edward's age in 1614 the younger could be but very lately born in 1583,) ſons of John by Dorothy Fitzherbert. Mr. Shaw's copy of Viſitation 1614 makes Edward enter his three elder ſons as above inſerted, but no wife of his own (a very unlikely thing), and deſcribe his mother to be the above Margery Yarde, a ſecond wife to John his father. Hence it is probable that the contradiction to his grandfather's entry as to the mother of Edward is a miſ-copying, and that the Viſitation of 1681-2 rightly makes Margery wife to Edward himſelf.

[6] Sold his reſidence, the Friary in Lichfield, his wife Urſula's eſtate, (ſee Shaw, vol. I. p. 321.) to Zachary Johnſon, rector of Seale, ſhortly before the date of the latter's will, April 27, 1667. See p. *988. Original Will in poſſeſſion of S. Pipe Wolferſtan.

[7] Monumental inſcription in p. 995.—"quinto kalend. Oct."

SHEPESHED,

antiently called *Schepeſhede*, *Schepeſheved*, &c. a very conſiderable village, containing many more houſes and inhabitants than any other village in the county, is ſituated 10 miles from Leiceſter, and 4 from Loughborough. The pariſh is 6 miles in length, and 3¼ in breadth; bounded on the South by Whitwick and Beaumanor; on the Eaſt by Garendon; on the North by Hathern and Long Whatton; and on the Weſt by Belton and Gracedieu. In the eccleſiaſtical diviſion of the county, it is within the deanry of Akeley.

At the time of the general ſurvey, *Godvin* held of the king in fee two hides and a half in Scepeſhede, and four ploughlands; which he found waſte, and which *Oſgot* had held with ſac and ſoc. He had two ploughlands in demeſne, and two bondmen; and thirty villans, with twelve bordars, and fifteen ploughs; and twenty ſocmen, with two knights, and ſix villans, and four bordars, and twenty-one ploughs. There were fifty acres of meadow; a wood a mile long, and four furlongs broad; and a mill of five ſhillings value. Out of this land ſix pounds were paid, by order of the Biſhop of Baieux, for the ſervice of the Iſle of Wight [1].

Alwin, at the time of the ſurvey, claimed the fee of one ploughland, affirming that it belonged to the king's fee in Shepeſhed [2]. To the lordſhip of Shepeſhed alſo belonged four houſes in the town of Leiceſter [3].

In the Itinerary of 1280, Shepeſhed and Hathern anſwered collectively as one vill.

This lordſhip, which was originally a member of Whitwick, became very early the property of the earls of *Leiceſter*; for *Robert Boſſu* earl of *Leiceſter*, the founder of Leiceſter abbey, gave thereto the church of Shepeſhed, as appeareth by the Legierbook, fol. 209. b. "Habemus, ex dono fundatores noſtri, eccleſiam de Schepeſhed, & ex confirmatione regis Henrici Secundi; cum omnibus eccleſiis illius Soche; ſcilicet, Dixley, Hawtherne, Whatton, & Lockington. Et ſciendum eſt, quod non habemus cartam dicti fundatoris noſtri ſuper dictis eccleſiis, niſi tantùm hec verba; *Eccleſiam de Schepeſheved, cum omnibus eccleſiis illius Soche* [4]."

From the earl of Leiceſter the lordſhip of Shepeſhed came by marriage to *Roger de Quency* earl of *Wincheſter*, from whom we find the following grant:

"Rogerus de Quency, comes Wintonie, conſtabularius Soche, dedi Alano de Shepeſhed, pro homagio & ſervicio ſuo, tres acras terre arabilis cum pertinentiis in Sepeheved, &c. Hiis teſtibus; dominis Johanne Berard, Johanne de Cranford, Ricardo de Wykes, Philippo de Chetwynd, & Roberto de Hereford, militibus, &c." Sealed about three inches broad; on the one ſide himſelf on horſeback, a dragon under his horſe, the ſeven maſcles in his ſhield and capariſons. On the other ſide himſelf on foot, fighting with a lion, circumſcribed, SIGILLVM ROGERI DE QUINCY COMITI DE WINTONIE [5]."

Three daughters and coheirs of *Roger de Quency* (married to *Ferrars*, *Zouch*, and *Comyn*) made partition of this lordſhip.

In 1296, it was found that *Elen la Zouch* held at her death 58 different lordſhips in England and Scotland; amongſt which was the third part of the manor of Shepeſhed of the king *in capite* by the ſervice of the third part of a knight's fee; and that *Alan la Zouch*, ſon of *Roger*, ſon of the aforeſaid *Elen*, was her next heir, and was then aged 24 years [6].

Johannes Comyn, comes de Boghan, pro monialibus de Gratiâ Dei, Whitewike & Shepeſhed 100 acre de vaſto ibidem [7].

Alanus La Zouche, pro priore de Charley, Shepeſheved 1 meſſ', Milneleghes juxta Charley & 30 acre terre ibidem [8].

In 1320, *Robert Holand* and *Alice* his wife had the king's licence to alienate a third part of the manor of Shepeſhed, with the appurtenances; which third part was then held of the king *in capite* by the ſervice of a twentieth part of one knight's fee [9].

In 1309, Maſter *William Comyn* of *Boghan*, having obtained in fee of *John Comyn* of *Boghan*, his brother, then deceaſed, two parts of the manor of Shepeſhed, the *villatæ* of Markenfield, Whetenby, Bochardeſton, and Shroton, with a moiety of the *villa* of Rothley, the *villata* of Whitwyke, and park of Bowden, without the king's licence, had the king's pardon for the ſame [10].

By a feoffment made in 1320, chiefly of land in Northamptonſhire, it appeared that *Robert de Holland* and *Maud* his wife at that time poſſeſſed one third part of the manor of Shepeſhed; and in the following year they levied a fine of the ſame third part [11].

In 1324-5, the following petition occurs: "A ñre Seigneur le Roi & a ſoun Conſeil prie Henry de Ferrers, qe come William de Ferrers ſon aiel leſſa cent acres de waſt en Shepeſheved a dame Eleyne la Souch, rendant per an' xxxiis̃. a treis termes de l'an par oweles porcions, de laquele rent le dit William fuſt ſeiſi, & moruſt ſeiſi, & apres lui William de Ferrers ſon fiz fuſt ſeiſi tut le temps dame Eliene la Zouche, & Alain la Zouch ſon fiz, & Robert de Hoylaunde, & Maud ſa femme, file & une des heires le dit Aleyn, taunt qe Robert de Hoilaund forfiz, par qi forfaiture ceo waſt eſt en la meyne noſtre Seigneur le Roi, & iſſint ceſte rente arrere puis qe noſtre Seigneur le Roi fuſt ſeiſi par la dite forfaiture. Si vous pleſt qe il puiſſe, ſolom ley & reſon, come ſiz & here le ſecound William de Ferrers, ſa rente avoir. Aſſignentur fideles in Cancellariâ ad inquirend' in preſenciâ cuſtodis, &c. de contentis in petitione, &c. veritatem; & retornetur inquiſicio in Cancellariâ; quâ retornatâ, ſi comperiatur quod petitio ſupponit, mandetur cuſtodibus manerii, quod de exitibus vaſti ſolvant redditum, &c." [12]

In 1325, it appeared that *William de Ferrars* (grandſire of *Henry* de Ferrars) had demiſed 100 acres of waſte land in Shepeſhed to *Elen la Zouch* and her heirs; and that *Henry* de Ferrars held the ſaid land as parcel of his manor of *Groby*; which manor was held of the king by the ſervice of half a knight's fee [13].

Richard de Schepeſheved was elected abbot of Croxton, co. Stafford, in 1335; and rebuilt the abbot's chamber there [14].

In 1340, it was found that *Henry de Beaumont* earl of *Boghan*, deſcended from the *Comyns*, held Shepeſhed as a member of *Whitwick* [15].

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[1] "Goduinus tenet de Rege in feudo 2 hidas & dimidiam in Scepeveſde, & 4 carucatas terræ. Oſgot tenuit cum facâ & focâ. In dominico habuit 2 carucas & 2 ſervos; & 30 villani, cum 12 bordariis, habent 19 carucas; & 20 ſochmanni, cum 2 militibus & 6 villanis & 4 bordariis, habent 21 carucas. Ibi molinum de 5 ſolidis, & 1 acra prati. Silva 1 leucæ longitudinis, & 4 quarentenarum latitudinis. Hauc terram vaſtam invenit. De hâc terrâ exeunt 6 libræ ad præcepta epiſcopi Baiocenſis, pro ſervitio Inſulæ de With." Domeſday, fol. 230. b. 2.

[2] "Aluuinus calumniat ſocam unius carucatæ hujus terræ, dicens eam ad Scepeſhefde Regis pertinere." Ibid. 233. a. 2. The word *Regis* is *interlined* in the original record.

[3] "In Ledeceſtre ſunt 4 domus pertinentes ad Scepehefde." Ibid. p. 230. a. 2.

[4] Burton, MS.

[5] Roper, from the original, penès prænob. Rob. Cotton, baronettum. See in vol. I. Plate XII. fig. 12.

[6] Eſch. 24 Edw. I. N° 58. Leic.

[7] Eſch. 34 Edw. I. n. 180.

[8] Idem, n. 187.

[9] Ad quod dampnum 14 Edw. II. N° 148.

[10] Pat. 2 vel 3 Edw. II. pars 2. m. 5.

[11] Fines diverſ. com. 15 E. II.

[12] Petitiones in Parliamento 18 Edw. III. Rot. Parl. vol. I. p. 426.

[13] Eſch. 19 Edw. II. N° 130. Leic.

[14] Willis, Mitred Abbeys, p. 216.

[15] Eſch. 14 Edw. III. N° 24. Leic.

In 1346, *Alice de Beaumont* (on the aid then granted for knighting Edward of Woodſtock, the king's eldeſt ſon) was aſſeſſed 39*s*. for a moiety, and a fifth part and a fortieth part of one knight's fee in Whitwick and Shepeſhed; and *Maud* relict of *Robert de Holland* (on the ſame occaſion) was aſſeſſed 3*s*. 4*d*. for a twelfth part of one knight's fee in Shepeſhed; all parcel of the honour of *Winton*[1].

In 1349, it was found that *Maud* the wife of *Robert de Holland*, and one of the daughters and coheirs of *Alan la Zouch*, held at her death a third part of the manor of Shepeſhed of the king *in capite*, by the ſervice of half a quarter of one knight's fee; and that *Robert* de Holland, her ſon and heir, was then aged 20 years[2].

In the ſame year *Alice* relict of *Henry de Beaumont* held at her death two parts of the town of Shepeſhed of the king *in capite*, by the ſervice of a quarter of one knight's fee; and *Thomas* de Beaumont was her ſon and heir[3].

In 1358, *Maud de Holland*, from whom *Nicholas* father of *John de Glenfeld* was deſcended (which Nicholas, heir of the ſaid John, was then deceaſed) held the third part of the manor of Shepeſhed, by knight's ſervice[4].

In 1362, it was found that it would be no damage to the king, or any other, if the king granted licence to ſir *Henry de Beaumont*, knight, to give two parts of the manor of Shepeſhed to ſir *Thomas* Beaumont, knight; and that they were held of the king *in capite* by the ſervice of half a knight's fee[5].

In 1373, it was found that ſir *Robert Holland*, knt. held at his death certain lands and the third part of the manor of Schepeſhed of the king *in capite* by knight's ſervice; and that *Maud*, his ſole daughter and heir, was then married to ſir *John Lovel*, knt.[6]

In 1382, *Thomas de Sutton*, "pro prioratu de Ulveſcrofte," held in Shepeſhed one meſſuage and one virgate of land[7].

Sir *John de Beaumont* died in 1396, ſeiſed of two parts of the manor of Shepeſhed, with the appurtenances, held of the king *in capite*, as parcel of the honour of *Winton*[8].

In 1402, *John Lovell*, knt. who married *Maud*, daughter of *Robert*, ſon of Robert de Holand, and couſin and heir of the ſaid Robert, held this manor in her right, *in capite*, with the manors of Brakley and Halſo in Northamptonſhire, and other lands, being the third part of the moiety of her lands in the county of Leiceſter[9].

In 1407, it was found that ſir *John Lovel*, knt. died ſeiſed of a third part of the manor of Shepeſhed, held of the dutchy of *Lancaſter*[10].

In 1413, it was found that *Henry de Beaumont*, knt. died ſeiſed of two parts of the manor of Shepeſhed, with its appurtenances, held of the king *in capite*, as parcel of the honour of *Winton*[11].

In a book of fifteenths and tenths granted by the laity in 1416, Shepeſhed was rated at £3. 14*s*.; and in the ſubſidy of 1445, at the ſame ſum; but an abatement was then made of 15*s*.

In 1422, it was found that *Maud* (who was the wife of *John Lovel*, knt.) died ſeiſed of a third part of the manor of Shepeſhed, held of the king *in capite* by the ſervice of a twentieth part of one knight's fee; and of half a knight's fee in Shepeſhed, which the abbot of *Leiceſter* held; and that *William* Lovel was her couſin and next heir; being the ſon of *John* Lovel, knt. deceaſed, ſon of the aforeſaid *Maud*[12].

In 1454, it was found that ſir *William* Lovel, knt. died ſeiſed of half a knight's fee in Shepeſhed, which the abbot of *Leiceſter* held[13].

The property which the abbot and convent of *St. Mary de Pratis* at *Leiceſter* held in this lordſhip is thus entered in their Regiſter:

"Habemus in Shepiſhed, ex dono fundatoris noſtri, eccleſiam de Shepiſhed, & ex confirmatione Regis Henrici II. &c. cum omnibus eccleſiis illius Soche; ſcilicet, Dixle, Hawtherne, Whatton, & Lokyngton. Et habemus eam in propriis uſibus, cum decimis garbarum, bladorum, feni, lini, & canabi, pannagii, & venditionis nemorum, &c. unde matriculus epiſcopi:

'Eccleſie de Shepyſhed patronus abbas Leyc', habens eam in proprios uſus ab antiquo. Gilbertus vicarius inſtitutus per H. nunc Lincolnie epiſcopum.'

Ordinatio vicarie per eundem H. epiſcopum:

'Vicarius in eccleſiâ de Shepyſhed habebit, nomine vicarie ſue, totum altaragium in eadem; & ſolvet abbati Leyceſtrie & conventui xxvis̄. viiiđ. per annum pro pencione ſuâ. Et de ſinodalibus reſpondebit. Et ſolvet vicarius pencionem ad iſtos terminos, ſcilicet, ad terminos Michaelis & Paſche.'

Mem' quod iſta pencio recuperata fuit per ſententiam latam à judice ordinario, in eccleſiâ Sancti Martini, die Veneris poſt feſtum Sancti Marci Evangeliſte, anno Domini M°cccxix°, à domino Willielmo vicario de Shepiſhed, ſicut patet in libro placitorum.

Nota taxationes decimarum, & ſententias diffinitivas pro iſtâ pencione, & condempnatione.

Habemus ibidem quatuor virgatas terre de glebâ, continentes $\overset{\text{xx}}{\text{iiii}}$ viii acras; quarum una duntaxat, ſecundum conſuetudinem manerii, uni de tenentibus noſtris, ſcilicet, modò Johanni Alyn.

Et habemus vi acras prati pro decimâ feni jacentis extra borealem de Alyn forth, inter prata Bartholomei Keyndal ex utraque parte.

Et recepimus de abbate de Geraldon, pro decimâ de Dixle, vis̄. per annum.

Mem' quod Rogerus comes Leyceſtrie attornavit abbati & conventui Leyceſtrie, ad capiend' decimas denariorum de firmâ ſuâ de Schepiſhed & Lokyngton, ſcilicet, xliiiis̄. vđ. per annum, ad ſcaccarium ſuum in Leyceſtriâ, ſicut patet in primâ cartâ de Schepiſhed.

Habemus communam pro omnimodis averiis noſtris per totam foreſtam de Charnwood, ſicut patet in cartâ Henrici Regis VII.

Habemus ibidem, ex dono Saeri de Quency, comitis Wintonie, cum conſenſu & aſſenſu Margarete comitiſſe ſue, unam virgatam terre, quas Henricus Telion tenuit, cum tofto & crofto, cum omnibus pertinentiis. Item molendinum de Shepiſhed in eadem cartâ, cum omnibus pertinentiis, cum omni libertate in terris, aquis, pratis, cum emendatione ſtagni, cum viis & ſemitis ad predictum molendinum tendentibus, cum alvetâ adjacente, & cum totâ multurâ de Shepiſhed & Hathurn, &c. & cum multurâ proprie domûs ſue de Shepeſhed; ita quod nec ipſe vel aliquis heredum ſuorum aliquid molendinum infra territorium de Shepiſhed vel Hathurn nunquam in poſterum facient.

Margareta Quency confirmat eandem cartam.

Habemus cartam Rogeri Quency, in quâ mandavit miniſtris ſuis ponere abbatem Leyc' in plenam poſſeſſionem de houſbot & heybot, &c. ad ſuſtentationem molendini ſui de Schepeſhed.

Habemus ibidem, ex dono Rogeri de Quency, totam decimam boſcorum ſuorum de Okeley & de Wyſſeley, quotienſcumque contigerit in eiſdem boſcis per ſe vel per heredes ſuos venditiones fieri, ſcilicet, per manus venditorum vel receptorum earundem venditionum, quicumque pro tempore fuerint, &c.

Mandatum dicti comitis ad ballivos ſuos pro dictis decimis ſolvendis:

'Rogerus de Quency, comes Wintonie, &c. dilecto & fideli ſuo Ricardo de Malton, ſeneſchallo ſuo, & omnibus ſeneſchallis ſuis & ballivis, &c. Quia dilectis noſtris abbati Leyceſtrie & conventui, &c. (ut in predictâ cartâ); vobis mandamus quatenus dictos abbatem & conventum, & eorum attornatos, quicumque pro tempore fuerint, in perceptione dicte decime, ſine impedimento, contradictione, &c. manuteneatis & protegatis, ita ut dicta decima plenariè eiſdem perſolvatur, non permittens eis aliquam injuriam, moleſ-

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[1] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III.
[2] Eſch. 23 Edw. III. pars 1. N° 58.
[3] Eſch. 23 Edw. III. pars 2. N° 157.
[4] Eſch. 32 Edw. III. N° 1. Leic.
[5] Ad quod dampnum 36 Edw. III. pars 2. N° 15.
[6] Eſch. 47 Edw. III. N° 19. Leic.
[7] Eſch. 15 Ric. II. p. 2. n. 47.
[8] Eſch. 20 Ric. II. N° 14. Leic.
[9] Hillar. Fin. in Scaccario 3 Hen. IV.
[10] Eſch. 9 Edw. IV. N 29. Leic.
[11] Eſch. 1 Hen. V. N° 45. Leic.
[12] Eſch. 1 Hen. VI. N° 51. Leic.
[13] Eſch. 32 Hen. VI. N° 28. Leic.

tiam, vel gravamen, ſuper prediɛ̃tis decimis inferri.'

Habemus à Rogero Quency, comite Wintonie, per eſcambium pro totâ terrâ noſtrâ arabili quam habemus in landâ parci de Okeley, xvi ſeliones in campis de Shepiſhed, in Medwefarlong, que extenditur pro tribus acris & dimidiâ acrâ & quintâ parte unius rode & unâ perticatâ in longitudine & latitudine, ſecundùm metas & bundas, ſicut ſunt in cartâ.

Item habemus ab eodem comite, per eandem cartam, vi ſeliones in eodem campo, pro decimis xxviii acrarum terre in landâ parci ſui in Okeley.

Item habemus ab eodem comite, per eandem cartam, dextrum humerum cujuſlibet fere capte in eodem parco de Okeley.

Item habemus decimam vaccarum & videntium in eadem landâ, ſi fortè ſint ibi hujuſmodi animalia unde decime debeant provenire per eadem cartam.

Habemus ab eodem Rogero comite Wintonie, per eſcambium, quandem placeam terre, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, in villâ de Shepeſhed, que placea terre continet inter ſe quinque perticatas & ſex pedes terre in latitudine juxta viam ex oppoſito fabrici Galfridi Fabri, & ſe extendit per eandem latitudinem uſque ad gardinum magiſtri Edwyn.

Habemus confirmationem multorum prediɛ̃torum & diverſorum aliorum, ex conceſſione Alani la Zouche, per cartam ſuam. Et per eandem cartam habemus, ex dono ejuſdem, houſebote & heybot ad domos noſtras in Shepiſhed, & meremium ad eorum ſuſtentationem communem & molendini noſtri ibidem de foreſtâ ſuâ de Charnwode & boſcis manerii ſui de Shepiſhed ubique, quociens opus fuerit, per viſum foreſtariorum ſuorum, &c.

Habemus, ex conceſſione ejuſdem Alani Zouche, totam decimam venditionis boſci ſui in Wiſſeley.

Et habemus, in eadem cartâ, quietam clamationem de advocationibus eccleſiarum; ſcilicet, Sanɛ̃ti Petri de Brakley, cum capellâ de Halſo & aliis capellis ſuis.

Item habemus quietam clamationem, pro nobis & hominibus noſtris, ſuper viſu franciplegii, ſeɛ̃tis curie, & aliis in feodo ſuo conſtitutis, in Lokynton, Schepiſhed, &c.

Habemus ibidem, ex dono Johannis Godberd, i toftum & croftum, & duas ſeliones, inter Brokes, cum pertinentiis ſuis; illas duas ſeliones jam tenet Robertus Walkar.

Habemus ibidem, ex dono Stefani filii Amabile, i acram terre, cum pertinentiis.

Habemus ibidem, ex dono Johannis filii Walteri le Wales, unum croftum, quod jacet extra villam de Shepiſhed ſubtus Henle, modò in tenurâ Henrici Browne.

Habemus ibidem, ex dono Willielmi Walenſis, filii Willielmi Walenſis, unum toftum cum pertinentiis, & unam acram terre, per cartam ſuam, in quâ ſcribuntur bunde & mete ejuſdem tofti & acre terre.

Habemus ibidem, ex dono Ricardi filii Willielmi de Pecco, unum toftum quod ipſe tenebat de nobis priùs per ſervitium xii đ. per annum.

Habemus ibidem, ex dono & feoffamento Johannis Spondon vicarii de Lokynton, & Willielmi Wimbleſton vicarii de Shepiſhed, unum meſſuagium, cum cotagiis & aliis pertinentiis ſuis in Schepiſhed; & duas virgatas terre cum pertinentiis, que modò ſunt in tenurâ Nicholai Coſby, & que quondam fuerunt Roberti Adam de Schepiſhed. Et mem' quod habemus cartam domini regis Edwardi de mortizatione iſtius meſſuagii, cum cotagiis, & ii virgatis terre.

Habemus ibidem unam virgatam terre & unum meſſuagium, cum pertinentiis, que vocatur Frotlande, ex perquiſitione abbatis & conventûs, in tenurâ Simonis Roby.

Mem' quod in participatione feodorum militum de heredibus Rogeri Quency comitis Wyntonie, &c. ſic ſcribitur:

'Tenentes abbatis Leyc', qui aſſignantur in parte comitis de Bowgan & domine comitiſſe de Ferrariis, & quorum quilibet debet per annum ii gallinas & v ova, &c."

Reſolutiones.

Mem' quod quilibet cotarius de ix cotariis ſolebat reddere ii gallinas, & facere certa opera.

Mem' quod abbas & conventus de Garendon debent facere propriis ſumptibus pontem competentem ultra duɛ̃tum molendini, & illum cum neceſſè fuerint competenter reparare, ita quod equi & careɛ̃te cum oneribus ſine dampno & periculo poſſint pertranſire.

Nota placitum inter placita antiqua in Rentali Geryn pro reparatione pontis de Schepiſheyd; id eſt, quod abbas Leyceſtrie non tenetur ad reparationem prediɛ̃ti pontis.

Decima reddebat xxiiii li.; modo reddit vii li. x s̃.

Terre dominicales reddebant viii li.; modò xl s̃.

Habemus ibidem quandam placeam prati que vocatur Cranford medow, vel Dykun medow, jacentem ex parte boreali in prediɛ̃tâ villâ inter Landwordmedo ex parte unâ, & quandam placeam terre domini de Bewmont ex parte alterâ, ex dono & feoffamento Katerine de Cranford, modò in tenurâ Nicholai Coſby. Habemus ibidem weyf & ſtreyf.

Edwardus Rex, &c. Conceſſimus & licentiam dedimus, &c. Johanni Spondon vicario de Lokynton, & W. de Wimbleſton vicario de Schepiſhed, quod ipſi i meſſuagium & croftum, & ii virgatas terre, cum pertinentiis, in Schepiſhed, poſſint dare & aſſignare abbati & conventui Leyc', &c.

Mem' quod Saerus de Quency & Margareta de Quency contulerunt nobis diverſa dona & privilegia in Schepiſhed; videlicet, houſbot & heybot, & meremium ad domos noſtros, & meremium ad earum ſuſtentationem, & molendini, de foreſtâ de Charnewod & boſco ſuo de Schepiſhed, in recompenſationem lx s̃. pro decimis Leyc'; & pro decimis denariorum reddituum de utrâque Socâ de Schepiſhed & Brakley, vii li. vii s̃. i đ. Summa denariorum pro decimis x li. vii s̃. i đ. ſicut patet in Leyc'.

Nota quod quietè clamavimus nobili viro domino Rogero de Quency, comiti Wyntonie, &c. terram dominicam ejuſdem prati ſui in territorio de Schepiſhed; ſcilicet, inter terram de Schepiſhed & molendinum noſtrum aquaticum.

Nomina locorum de quibus prior de War' petit decimas de foreſtâ & de aſſartis de Charnewode nomine firme abbatis & conventûs Leyc', &c. require poſtea in Thornton.

Require terrarium de dominicis in terrario fratris W. Charyte.

Mem' quod abbas & conventus de Garadon conceſſerunt abbati & conventui Leyc' communem paſturam in campis ſuis & pratis de Henle, Garadon, & Dixle, tempore aperto, &c. ut in compoſitione ſuâ in Garadon.

Firmarii noſtri & tenentes ad voluntatem.

Nicholaus Coſby tenet ibidem capitale meſſuagium, ii virgatas terre, pratum vocatum Cranforde medow, vel Dykun medow; & reddit xxxii s̃.

Item ſolvit Domino de Lovel ii s̃. pro nobis.

Ricardus Mooll tenet i cotagium, vi rodas terre; & reddit v s̃.

Thomas Mylnys tenet i cotagium & i croftum; & reddit v s̃.

Johannes Alyn tenet i meſſuagium & i virgatam terre de glebâ eccleſie, & ii crofta; & reddit xiii s̃. iiii đ.

Robertus Paynt' tenet ii cotagia & i rodam terre propè tribus ſelionibus vicarii ſubtus Litelhaw; & reddit viii s̃.

Symon Baly tenet i meſſuagium, i virgatam terre, que vocatur Froſtland; & reddit nobis xiii s̃. iiii đ. & domino de Chamburleyn vi đ. liberè.

Robertus Walker tenet i cotagium & viii ſeliones ad finem gardini ſui, & ii rodas inter Brokes; & reddit v s̃.

Henricus Brome tenet i cotagium & gardinum, & i croftum terre arabilis, ſub Henley, vocat' Sparocroft, & reddit vi s̃. viii đ.

Thomas Lambart tenet iii toſta in Cranford lane, & i virgatam terre; & reddit x s̃.

Summa reddit\^us iiii li. xviii s̃. iiii đ.

Johannes Yrlande tenet ibidem reɛ̃toriam cum glebâ eccleſie, continentem $\overset{xx}{iiii}$ acras terre; videlicet, iiii virgatas terre, quarum una dimittitur Johanni Alyn pro conſuetudine manerii; & quatuordecim acras prati. Et tenet i cotagium juxta ſcitum eccleſie, & i columbare. Et reddit xl s̃.

Nicholaus Coſby tenet ibi decimas garbarum, &

feni, lini, & canabi, creſcentium in campis ibidem; que tradidimus eidem Nicholao ad firmam pro certis annis, reddend' nobis vii li. x s̄. per annum.

Johannes Plat' tenet ibi molendinum noſtrum, i meſſuagium, ii croſta juxta molendinum, & ii placeas prati in Thakholme; & reddit lx s̄.

Mem' quod abbas Leyc' percipiet decimas totius boſci infra parochiam de Shepiſhed per quoſcunque infra dictam parochiam venditi, tam in Ocley quam in Litullhawe, quam in aliis boſcis infra dictam parochiam.

Mem' quod habemus ibi totam decimam feni de haddys & leys; &, pro decimâ feni pratorum, vi acras prati nobis aſſignatas, ut ſupra notatur.

Fenum inde proveniens eſtimatur ad xii carectas; que, cum decimâ feni de hadys & leys, valent per annum xv s̄.

Summa totalis redditûs, cum pencione & communi fyn, xviii li. xvi s̄. Summa omnium virgatarum ſunt octo & ſex rode, x ſeliones, preter tota prata.

Mem' quod quelibet virgata continet xx acras terre; & quelibet virgata terre reddit xiii s̄. iiii đ.

Mem' quod ſolebamus habere unum gregem arietum paſcentem in campis de Schepiſhed.

Mem' quod habemus ibi decimam feni in boſco qui vocatur Letulhaw.

Reſolutiones. Archidiacono Leyc' vii s̄. vi đ. ob̄.q̄.
Domino de Lovel ii s̄.
Domino Chamburleyn [1] vi đ.

Abbas Leyc' recipiet totam decimam pannagii de Ocley; ſcilicet i đ. ad x đ.; & vicarius de Schepiſhed recipiet decimas pannagii de omnibus aliis locis.

Nomina locorum & boſcorum in quibus abbas Leyc' debet habere decimam, que ſunt in campis de Shepiſhed; ſcilicet, in Okeley, Wyſeley, Lytulhawe, the Leyſaw, the Armeyt clowſſe, Tope clowſſe, & in multis aliis locis; ſicut patet infra.

Omnes tenentes noſtri de Shepiſhed debent habere communem paſturam in toto vaſto de Charnewode ex antiquo.

Habemus in Schepiſhed viſum franciplegii, & quicquid ad viſum franciplegii pertinet; & commune fyn, & xii đ. cum conſuetudine.

Mem' quod, virtute hujuſmodi libertatis & privilegii, habuimus bona Johannis Fullonis de Schepiſhed, ſicut patet in Rotulo curiali cujus datum eſt anno regni Henrici Sexti xxv°.

Et mem' quod tenens noſter de Whatton debet venire ad viſum noſtrum franc' de Schepiſhed, & ſolvere ad commune fyn ii đ.

Limites parochie de Schepiſhed.

Incipiendo ad barcariam de Loutherburg', & inde uſque le hyweye, & inde uſque Charleſton . . . . . & sb̄ per medium clauſi de Charley. Et inde per medium antique aule de Charley que vocatur Erleſhall. Et inde uſque Rohay well. Et inde Cōſton cros. Et inde uſque le Reynſtones. Et inde uſque Tyntemedowe, dimittendo Grenewode in ſiniſtrâ parte. Et idem uſque Clepſton. Et idem uſque Fayrewey. Et idem uſque le Erleſdyke juxta Beltonwode, ſequendo le Erleſdyke uſque inter Walhyrne inter Belton wode & Deryntonhaw. Et inde uſque Wytonylde. Et inde uſque Lonelyrene. Et idem uſque Oldedyke forde. Et inde uſque Mydelſlecheds. Et inde uſque Gothous lydyaw. Et inde uſque le Gonhull. Et inde uſque Thorp Lydyate, ſequendo ✠ [2].

Inquiſitio facta die Mercurii, in vigiliâ Sancti Andree Apoſtoli, anno Domini milleſimo cc°lxxxſimo, & anno regni regis Edwardi octodecimo, coram domino Radulpho de Laſſehei & domino Thomâ le Meynel, militibus, domino Wyllielmo de Hemington de Gerendon monacho, apud Wytewyk, ſuper decimas bladi & venditiones boſci de boſco de Schepehevid & parco de Acle, & decimas pannagii eorundem, per Serlonem de Thorp, Wilhelmum Nauntel de Hatherne, Johannem de Raveſton de Schepiſhed, Nicholaum Branche de Markinfeld, Robertum Burſand de Schepiſhed, Johannem Lonchamper de Beacharſton, Johannem Liner, Wilhelmum Michell, Rogerum Connor, Willielmum Albany, Galfridum Biſett, & Thomam Branche, liberos; & Rogerum de Waldâ, Ricardum Beton, Johannem Bonde, Ricardum de Huntebach, Adam de Branſton, Alexander de Roteby, Galfridum in the Myr', Willielmum de Stokes, & Ricardum Sampſon, nativos; qui ſuper ſacramentum ſuum dicunt, quod decime venditionis boſci, pannagii, & bladi, de boſco de Schepiſhed & parco de Acle, cum dextrâ ſcapulâ cujuſlibet fere capte a dicto parco de Acle, pertinent ad abbatem Leyceſtrie, & hoc per feoffamentum comitis Leyceſtrie, & pro ratione eccleſie ſue de Schepiſhed, in cujus parochiâ dicti loci exiſtunt, qui non ſunt de foreſtâ de Charnewode. Item dicunt ſuper ſacramentum ſuum, quod boſcum de Schepiſhed incipit apud Beltonſyk atte Feyreweyarde, & vadit uſque ad viam de Whitewyk ex oppoſito del Cleperſton uſque ad le Shebrokyſmedowe; & ſic tranſit per medium le Symkindemes uſque ad le Reyneſtones, & ſic tranſit inter Cymberwode & Newwode uſque ad Coniſtonyes, & ſic per le ſikes inter Birchwode & Tymberwode uſque ad Charleye; & ita per medium curie de Charley uſque ad Charleyſtonam, & ſic uſque Nettilbuſh, & ſic per viam regiam uſque ad boſcum de Loutherburgh.

Inquiſitio facta apud Lindeneford, Dominicâ in craſtino Tranſlationis Sancti Thome Martyris, anno regni regis Edwardi xiii°, per breve domini, ſuper limitibus parochiarum eccleſiarum abbatis Leyceſtrie, per Johannem de Aneſly, Robertum Curther de eadem, Thomam Dannet de eadem, Robertum le Sawere de eadem, Robertum filium Johannis de Groby, Robertum Molendinarium de eadem, Henricum Gea de Bradgate, & ceteros; qui dicunt ſuper ſacramentum ſuum, quod Haldelneſhay, Wormingys, Tenterwode, Middelraken, le ſyke uſque Halywule, Lawedykeforde, & idem uſque Hyweyeſide que eſt ad barcariam de Loughteburg predictam, Sryebrokiſhe ride, & Calange, Oxele, tota warda Godeberti, Srymtoneſhawe, Crophyrſt, Birchwode, Milneleys, parcubus de Acley & Litlehawe, ſunt infra limites parochie eccleſie predicti abbatis Leyc' in Schepiſhed. Et in teſtimonium omnes predicti ſigilla appoſuerunt.

Evidencie ſuper jure perceptionis decimarum, & poſſeſſione earundem, in parochiâ de Schepyſhed.

In cartâ Roberti fundatoris ſic continetur: “Et quicquid Oſbertus capellanus de me tenebit in Sochâ de Schepiſhed & in Sochâ de Halſou; omnes videlicet eccleſias de utrâque Sochâ, &c.”

Et poſt dicitur ibidem, “cum terris, decimis, & omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, & decimis denariorum meorum de utrâque Sochâ, & de pannagio.”

In cartâ Roberti filii ejuſdem, & in cartâ Roberti comitis filii Petronille, continentur eadem verba.

In aliâ cartâ ejuſdem Roberti filii Petronille, inter cetera, ponuntur hec verba: “Notum ſit, &c. me attornâſſe abbati & canonicis Leyc' ad capiend' decimas ſuas ad ſcaccarium meum de Leyc' de firmâ meâ de Schepiſhed.”

In cartâ Margarete de Quency, comitiſſe Wyntonie, inter cetera verba, hec ponuntur: “Conceſſi etiam dictis canonicis houſbote & haibote ad domos ſuas in Schepiſhed & meremium ad earum ſuſtentationem, & molendini ſui ibidem, de foreſtâ meâ de Charnewode, & de boſco meo de Schepiſhed, & de Lokyngton,” &c. Et poſtea ſequitur, “ſalvis decimis predictorum canonicorum de pannagio & venditione nemoris in Schepyſhed.”

In cartâ Rogeri de Quency comitis Wintonie, inter cetera, continentur hec verba: “Preterea conceſſimus dictis canonicis houſbote & haybote in Schepiſhed, & meremium ad ſuſtentationem molendini ſui de Schepiſhed, de boſco noſtro de Schepiſhed.”

Et in aliâ cartâ & tertiâ cartâ ejuſdem Rogeri continentur eadem verba.

Et in cartâ Alani le Zouch ponuntur hec verba: “Conceſſi dictis canonicis houſbote & haybote ad domos ſuas in Schepiſhed, & meremium ad ſuſtentationem earum & molendini ſui ibidem de foreſtâ de Charnliwode, de boſco manerii mei de Schepiſhed, ubique,” &c. Item ſequitur: “Conceſſimus canonicis totam decimam de pannagio & venditione nemoris utriuſque Soche de Schepiſhed, Brackley, & Halſo.

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[1] Altered, in Charyte's Rentale, to “Domino de Haſtyngs.”

[2] Here ſomething is wanting in the Original.

Forma litere Willielmi de Ferrariis ad ballivos ſuos: "Willielmus de Ferrariis fidelibus ſuis, venditoribus boſci ſui de Charnewode, ſalutem, &c. Quia, pro ſalute anime mee, &c. mandamus quatenus decimas totius venditionis boſci noſtri in Wymyngs, Tymberwod, Chalangys, Oxle, vel alibi in parochiâ eccleſiarum de Schepiſhed, Baro, vel Thornton, facti, vel in poſterum faciendi, abbati & conventui Leyc' in firmâ denariorum, vel certo eorum pretio, plenè & liberè ſolvetis, &c."

Solutio vel proportio locorum & aliorum patet per condemnationem Ade Tebbe & ſociorum, in decimâ de Chalangs, & per proceſſum habitum contra illos in conſiſtorio Leyc', &c.; & per receptum rotulorum antiquorum, ut patet hic poſtea.

De decimis boſci de Oxle, per rotulum computûs abbatis, CXI s̃. V đ. ob. q̃.

De decimâ de Haſtklif, tota decima recepta fuit in boſco, & ſic in pluribus aliis locis, & cariata apud Schepiſhed.

De decimis boſci de Wormynges, anno M°CC° octogeſimo tertio, per quos XX s̃.

De decimâ pannagii & boſci in boſco de Schepiſhed, anno Domini M°CC° octogeſimo quarto, per rotulum abbatis, CV s̃. VII đ.

De decimâ boſci, pannagii, & feni ibidem, anno M°CC° octogeſimo quarto, per rotulum abbatis, CV s̃. II đ.

De pannagio boſci de Schepiſhed, anno M°CC°LXXXIX, XVIII đ.

Decima pannagii de boſco de Schepiſhed percepta fuit per rectores de Schepiſhed ante tempus fundationis abbatie Leyc'; & poſtea per abbates ejuſdem abbathie uſque nunc; ſicut patet per rotulos noſtros, & per rotulos ballivorum de Schepiſhed.

De decimâ boſci de Deryntonhawe, & pannagio, anno M°CC° nonageſimo II°, XXII s̃.

De decimâ boſci de Thyrkil, anno M°CC° nonageſimo quarto, IIII li.

De buſtâ & cortice venditâ de decimâ ibidem, anno M°CCC° primo, VI li. XVI s̃. X đ. [1]"

In the terrier of Leiceſter abbey, referred to under Barkby, p. 45, Shepeſhed fills three pages.

In 1463, it was found that *William Beaumont* viſcount *Beaumont*, attainted of high-treaſon, was ſeiſed of the manor of Shepeſhed [2]; and Oct. 26, 1464, king Edward granted this manor to *William Haſtings*, his chamberlain: "Rex conceſſit Willielmo domino Haſtinges in feodo quamplurima caſtra, maneria, &c. que fuerunt Willielmi Beaumont ac Jacobi comitis Wilteſ'; inter alia, Shepeſhed manerium [3]."

Aug. 9, 1467, king Edward IV. granted two parts of the manor and lordſhip of Shepeſhed, and divers matters there (late parcel of the poſſeſſions of *William* lord viſcount *Beaumont)* to *William* lord *Haſtings*, to hold of the king and his heirs by homage only, in lieu of all ſervices [4].

In 1472, *Joan* wife of *John Lovel*, knt. died ſeiſed of the manor of Shepeſhed, held of *William Haſtings*, knt. as of *John Bourchier*, knt. in right of *Elizabeth* his wife, as of the honour of *Winton* [5].

"In 1483, *William* lord *Haſtings* (who was beheaded) died ſeiſed of two parts of the manor of Shepeſhed, held of the king [6]; after which, *Francis* lord *Lovel* (ſon to *John* lord *Lovel* by *Joan* his wife, ſiſter and heir to the before-named William viſcount Beaumont) obtained a grant of them from king Richard III. immediately after his coming to the crown; and, being a great friend and favourite to that king, was created viſcount *Lovel*, and advanced to the office of lord chamberlain of the houſehold. But he being attainted in 1485, and ſlain at the battle of Stoke the next year, they fell back to the crown.

Two parts of this lordſhip were granted by king Henry VIII. in 1527, with the manor of Loughborough and the advowſon of the churches, to *Thomas Grey* marquis of *Dorſet*, in exchange for the manors of Grafton and Hartwell in Northamptonſhire, as hath been elſewhere declared [7].

In this pariſh the monaſtery of Garradon had lands to the value of 5*l.* a year held in the occupation of the abbot and convent. Theſe lands they obtained from *Thomas* marquis of *Dorſet*, in lieu of other lands adjoining to his park called Brodegate Park [8].

To this *Thomas* ſucceeded *Henry Grey* duke of *Suffolk* his ſon; upon whoſe death and attainder, 1533-4, they again reverted to the crown.

Theſe lands were purchaſed from queen Elizabeth, in 1561, by *Henry Manners* earl of *Rutland*.

Francis earl of *Rutland* died poſſeſſed of them in 1632; after which they paſſed with Garendon to *George Villiers*, the ſecond duke of Buckingham [9]."

One-third part of Shepeſhed was granted by king Henry VII. to ſir *John Savage*, of Clifton, co. Cheſhire, knt. (anceſtor of the earl *Rivers)*; who commanded the left wing at the battle of Boſworth field, wherein Richard III. was ſlain, Aug. 22, 1485; for which king Henry VII. gave him, "cum aliis, manerium de Shepeſhed, in comitatu Leiceſtrie, &c. que fuerunt Franciſci Lovel militis, nuper vicecomitis Lovel [10]."

In 1564, there were 103 families in Shepeſhed.

Sir *John Savage*, grandſon of the *John* above noticed, ſold Shepeſhed to *Thomas Duport*, eſq. who had a grant of lands in Leiceſterſhire, in 1572 [11]; and in the following year we find a record, "De man' regine amovend' de manerio de Shepeſhed, ſcitu nuper monaſterii de Garrondon, grangiâ de Dicheley, & rectoriâ de Bottesford; & illis quibus pertinent liberandis [12]."

A letter occurs, from *Henry Du Port* to the earl of Shreſbury, dated *Sepſhed*, Sept. 1603, on diſputes between the Corporation of Derby and Mr. Baylies concerning incloſures [13].

This *Henry Duport*, eſq. was owner of Shepeſhed in 1619. His arms were, 1. and 4. Per chevron embattled Azure and Sable, in chief a creſcent Argent and a mullet Or, and in baſe a lion rampant of the laſt; within a border Gules; 2. and 3. Argent, three trefoils in feſs Gules, between three pellets. Creſt, on a rock Vert, a raven Sable. Supporters, two ſavages, wreathed about the waiſt and temple with ivy proper, their clubs held up. Motto, INVITIS VENTIS; fig. 2.

At the ſame time, *Duport* of *Leiceſter* bore, Gules, on a chevron between three portculliſſes Or, three roſes; fig. 3.

The freeholders here in 1630 were, *William Nauntell*, *Richard Peale*, *William Aulſop*, *Richard Michell*, and *William Boyer*.

A ſon of Thomas Duport, who was rector of Huſband's Boſworth [14] and Medbourn, is thus noticed by Dr. Fuller: "*John Duport*, D. D. was born at Shepeſhed in this county; bred fellow, then maſter, of Jeſus college in Cambridge, once proctor, and thrice vice-chancellor of that univerſity. He was one of the tranſlators of the Bible, and a reverend man in his generation, who beſtowed the perpetual advowſance of the rectory of Harſton on the college. Men generally in Scripture are notified by their fathers, ſeldom by their ſons, as *Simon of Cyrene* [15], father of *Alexander* and *Rufus*; perſons, no doubt, of ſignal worth in that age. Thus this Doctor is remarkable for his ſon (by *Rachel*, daughter to *Richard Cox* biſhop of *Ely) James Duport*, D. D. fellow of Trinity College, anu lately Greek profeſſor; happy in the education of many hopeful pupils of worſhip and honour, as they more happy in ſo able a tutor. His father, Mr. *John Duport*, deceaſed 1617 [16]."

Dec. 24, 1647, *Henry Barrodale*, of Shepeſhed, was fined £118. 2*s.* 4*d.* for delinquency, having been in arms againſt the Parliament. His eſtate in fee was £59. 1*s.* 4*d.*; and he rendered before December 1, 1645 [17].

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[1] Charyte's Rentale, fol. cxxv. b.—cxxviii. a.

[2] Eſch. 3 Edw. IV. N° 30. Leic.

[3] Pat. 4 Edw. IV. pars. 2. m. 18. 30.

[4] Pat. 7 Edw. IV. pars 1.

[5] Eſch. 12 Edw. IV. N° 7. Leic.

[6] Eſch. 1 Ric. IV. N° 32. Leic.

[7] See before, under Loughborough, p. 886.

[8] Bailiff's Accounts in the Augmentation Office.

[9] See before, p. 799.

[10] Sir Peter Leyceſter, p. 232.

[11] 3 Pars Original, 14 Eliz. Rot. 12.

[12] Trin. Record. 15 Eliz. Rot. 45.

[13] Unpubliſhed Talbot Papers in the Herald's College, vol. M. p. 108.

[14] Where ſee an account of him; and ſee alſo Bentham's Ely, p. 16.

[15] Mark xv. 21.

[16] Fuller's Worthies, Leiceſterſhire, p. 134.

[17] Journals of the Houſe of Commons, vol. V. p. 401.

In 1655, 9*s.* 6*d.* was collected in Shepeſhed, for the relief of the poor Proteſtants in Piedmont.

In 1695, the following decree occurs reſpecting the cuſtom of the manor of Shepeſhed:

"*Jovis*, 6° *die Junii*. Whereas *George Bramley*, and *Richard Bramley* an infant by the ſaid George his guardian and next friend, did heretofore (that is to ſay), in Michaelmas term laſt, exhibit their Engliſh bill into this honourable Court, againſt ſir *Ambroſe Philipps*, knt. and *Edward Biddle*, defendants, thereby, amongſt other things, ſetting forth, that the defendant ſir Ambroſe was ſeiſed of the manor of Shepſhead, in the ſaid county of Leiceſter, which manor conſiſteth of a large demeſne and ſeveral freeholds of inheritance, and alſo of ſeveral copyhold eſtates for lives or life, and ſeveral rents and ſervices ſeverally due thereupon; that one Richard Bramley, late of Shepſhead aforeſaid, the plaintiff Richard's uncle, was in his life-time, and at the time of his death, ſeiſed, and in actual poſſeſſion, of a copyhold cottage, with the appurtenances, and one acre and a half of copyhold land thereunto belonging, in Shepſhead aforeſaid, which he and his anceſtors held of the ſaid manor by copy of court roll; that, by cuſtom of the ſaid manor time out of mind uſed within the ſaid manor, any copyhold tenant, for life or lives, of any cuſtomary or copyhold eſtates within the ſaid manor, may change any of his life or lives; or, if any of his lives be dead, may fill up his copy, by adding of one or two lives to that life in being, for which the copyhold tenant muſt pay to the lord a reaſonable fine, to be ſet by the lord or his ſteward; that if a copyholder for three lives ſhould have two of the lives in his copy deed, yet, by the cuſtom of the ſaid manor time out of mind there uſed, ſuch copyholder may, in open court held for the manor, ſurrender his copyhold eſtate into the hands of the lord of the ſaid manor by the hands and acceptance of his ſteward, to the uſe of himſelf, or to the uſe of any other perſon or perſons that will purchaſe the ſame of him, during the lives of three other perſons, or during the life of himſelf and two other perſons, or during the ceſtique uſes life (in caſe of a ſale), and of the lives of two other perſons; or elſe ſuch copyhold tenant may, out of court, ſurrender his copyhold eſtate into the hands of two copyholders of the ſaid manor to the like uſes, which is to be preſented at the next court to be held for the ſaid manor, and found by the homage; or elſe copyhold tenants, by the cuſtom either in open court or out of court, may ſurrender their copyhold eſtates to the uſe of three lives, to take ſucceſſively, or any three lives, omitting their ſurrenders; and alſo the laſt tenant for life of the three lives, when they are by their copy to take by way of remainder ſucceſſively for their lives, may, in or out of court, ſurrender to two copyhold tenants to the uſe of any three lives, to take ſucceſſively, whereof his own life may be one; and in caſe ſuch ſurrender be made out of court, it muſt be preſented at the next court; and that in ſuch caſes the lord or his ſteward ought to accept of ſuch ſurrender, and to admit ſuch perſon or perſons to whoſe uſes the ſaid ſurrender is made, according to the purport of ſuch ſurrender; and after the ſaid perſon or perſons are admitted, then, according to the intent of the ſurrender, he or they are to pay to the lord ſuch reaſonable fine or fines as ſhall be ſet by the ſaid ſteward, according to the cuſtom of the ſaid manor: That he the ſaid Richard Bramley, uncle to the plaintiff Richard, being the laſt ſurviving life in the copy, did, in his life-time, deſire to ſurrender the ſame to the uſe of himſelf and the plaintiff; but it was not accepted in court; and thereupon, out of court, according to the ſaid cuſtom, he did ſurrender the ſaid copyhold cottage and premiſes in queſtion into the hands of *Robert Wootton* and *Robert Bentley*, two cuſtomary tenants of the ſaid manor, for the uſe of the ſaid Richard the uncle for his life, and after his death to the uſe of the ſaid plaintiff George for his life, and after his death to the uſe of the plaintiff Richard for his life; and died before any court was kept in the ſaid manor: And that the defendant Philipps having (as the plaintiffs and other copyholders believe) a deſign to break through all the ſaid cuſtoms, and ſuffer the copyholds to fall into hand, and extinguiſh them, which are of the value of £300. *per annum* (although he purchaſed them according to the value of the cuſtomary chief rent and cuſtomary fine upon renewals, according to the cuſtoms of the manor), neglected to keep any court for the ſaid manor, and hath brought his ejectment at law in the name of the defendant Biddle, and, at the laſt Summer aſſizes held for the ſaid county of Leiceſter, obtained a verdict in the ſaid ejectment for the copyhold cottage and lands in queſtion, which, as the caſe was, could not be avoided, and intended to get judgement thereupon, and to ouſt the plaintiff George of his poſſeſſion, and to deſtroy the plaintiff Richard's expectation, although the plaintiffs have applied themſelves to the ſaid defendant Philipps, and deſired him to hold a court, and to admit them tenant according to the ſaid ſurrender, and were ready and willing to pay ſuch reaſonable fine as the lord or his ſteward ſhould have ſet for ſuch their admittances: Therefore, that the defendant might anſwer the premiſes, and that the defendant Philipps might be compelled to hold a court for the ſaid manor, and ſeverally admit the plaintiffs tenants of the ſaid cottage and lands, according to the true intent of the ſaid laſt ſurrender, they paying a reaſonable fine for the ſame, according to the cuſtom of the ſaid manor, which is the ſcope of the plaintiffs' bill: Unto which bill the ſaid defendants, being duly ſummoned by proceſs of this honourable Court, appeared, and anſwered: And the plaintiffs put in exceptions to the ſaid defendant Philipps's anſwer; unto which anſwers the plaintiffs replied, and the defendants rejoined: And thereupon iſſue being joined, divers witneſſes were examined on both ſides, and publication being duly paſſed, and this cauſe being put into the paper of cauſes, came on this day to be heard in the Exchequer chamber, before the right honourable ſir Nicholas Lechmere, knight, ſir John Turton, knight, and ſir John Powell, knight, the barons of this Court; where, upon opening the matter of the plaintiffs' bill by Mr. Hawkins, of counſel with the plaintiffs, and the anſwers of the ſaid defendants by Mr. Mulſo, of counſel with the ſaid defendants, and upon reading the depoſitions of divers witneſſes taken in the ſaid cauſe, whereby it appeared, that the ſaid ſurrender made out of court by Richard Bramley, deceaſed, was preſented at the next court, and the plaintiffs found next court tenants of the ſaid copyhold in queſtion, and that they then were and are willing to pay to the ſaid lord a reaſonable fine for their admittance thereunto; and upon hearing Mr. Stanhope, Mr. Attrick, Mr. Bridges, Mr. Carter, and the ſaid Mr. Hawkins, on behalf of the ſaid plaintiffs, and of ſir Edward Ward, knight, his majeſty's attorney general, ſir Thomas Trevor, knight, his majeſty's ſolicitor general, ſir Francis Winnington, knight, the honourable Mr. Finch, ſir Thomas Powys, knight, Mr. ſerjeant Wrighte, Mr. Dodd, and Mr. Mulſo, on behalf of the defendants; and upon long debate of the matter; it is this day ordered by this Court, that a trial at law ſhall be had at the next aſſizes to be holden for the ſaid county of Leiceſter, in a feigned action, to be brought in the office of pleas of this court, wherein the plaintiff George Bramley ſhall be plaintiff, and the defendant ſir Ambroſe Philipps ſhall be defendant, wherein the iſſue to be tried ſhall be, whether there be a cuſtom in the ſaid manor of Shepſhead, that in caſe the laſt ſurviving life in a copyhold eſtate held of that manor hath ſurrendered (by deed in writing under his hand and ſeal, out of court, into the hands of two copyhold tenants of the manor, to the uſe of himſelf and two other perſons for life, to hold ſucceſſively, according to the cuſtom of the ſaid manor, or after the other, and the ſurrenderer dieth before the next court, and the ſurrenderer be after preſented at the next court), then, if the lord of the ſaid manor, or his ſteward, be obliged by the cuſtom of the ſaid manor to admit ſuch perſons tenants to whoſe uſe the ſurrender is made, according to ſuch ſurrender, the perſons to be admitted paying to the lord a reaſonable fine, according to the cuſtom of the ſaid manor, or not; unto which action the ſaid ſir Ambroſe Philipps is forthwith to name an attorney of the ſaid office to appear, and plead to iſſue, ſo as a trial may be had as aforeſaid; and the depoſitions of ſuch witneſſes as ſhall be then dead, or not able to travel, ſhall be read, and allowed as evidence at the ſaid trial; and the injunction formerly granted in this cauſe ſhall be, and is hereby, continued in the mean time, and until further order; and this cauſe ſhall be continued in the paper of cauſes to be further heard after ſuch trial had as aforeſaid. The ſaid defendant Philipps by his anſwer ſaid and confeſſed, that he was lord of the manor of Shepſhead, having purchaſed the ſame of the truſtees of the late duke of Buckingham; and that the ſaid Richard Bramley, deceaſed, the plaintiff George's brother, was in his life-time poſſeſſed of the copyhold cottage and premiſes in the bill by grant from the ſaid duke of Buckingham to Richard Bramley and Bridget his wife, and the ſaid Richard (the plaintiff George's brother) their ſon, to hold for their lives ſucceſſively; that, by cuſtom of the ſaid manor, the lord of the ſaid manor may, as often as copyholds fall into his hands, grant the ſame to one, two, or three perſons, to hold for their lives ſucceſſively; and that, in all caſes where any tenant would ſurrender, and have a new grant, and add one or two lives in being, in thoſe caſes the tenant ought to make application to the lord, or his agent, to agree what fine he ſhall pay for ſuch renewal or alteration; and if it be only an alteration of lives, then a leſſer fine is taken; but if it be to add one or two lives, or to renew in three lives, in thoſe caſes the lord will not agree under a greater fine, as the lives may be worth; and if all the three lives die, then the lord may retain and diſpoſe of the ſame at his pleaſure, and make a new grant thereof, at ſuch fine as he eſteems three lives to be worth; and that all ſurrenders by the cuſtom muſt be with the lord's conſent and acceptance in court, or out of court into the hands of two copyholders, paying ſuch fine as the lord and tenant can agree; and every ſurrender out of court muſt be preſented to the ſteward found by the homage at the next court; and ſuch ſurrender, either in court or out of court, muſt be with acceptance and conſent of the lord or his ſteward, and upon the tenant's agreeing for and paying ſuch fine as ſhall be ſet and agreed for, or elſe ſuch ſurrender is, by the cuſtom of the ſaid manor, of no avail: And the ſaid defendant Philipps ſaid, that, ſince his ſaid purchaſe, he had agreed with the tenants for granting new eſtates, and for renewals, at moderate rates, according to the value of the lives intended to be added; and ſtill intended ſo to do: And the ſaid defendant Philipps, by his anſwer, further ſaid, that Richard Bramley, the plaintiff George's brother, being the laſt life in his copy, and neglecting to make application to renew until October 1693, when he was in a conſumption, of which he died in December after, and being in ſuch ſickly condition, applied to the defendant, by one John Bramley, to renew his copy for the lives in the bill; which the defendant offered to do for four years purchaſe of the improved value, the lives in remainder being really worth more; which the ſaid John Bramley refuſed: And the ſaid defendant confeſſed it might be true, that afterwards, in November following, the ſaid Richard Bramley, deceaſed, might, at a court then held for the ſaid manor, offer to ſurrender, as in the bill; but that, the ſaid Richard having not agreed with defendant Philipps for a fine, the ſaid ſteward of the ſaid manor refuſed to accept of the ſaid ſurrender, and to grant any new admittance, without the defendant's conſent: And the ſaid defendant Philipps denied that he knew that the ſaid Richard Bramley, deceaſed, did make ſuch ſurrender to Wootton and Bentley as in the bill; nor was ſuch ſurrender preſented at the court held for the ſaid manor, or found by the homage: And the ſaid defendant Philipps confeſſed that ſuch ejectment was brought, and ſuch proceedings had, as in the bill, which (as adviſed) was lawful ſo to do, for that, all the grantees in the ſaid copy being dead, the defendant is become entitled to the poſſeſſion of the premiſes in queſtion; and inſiſted that he is not obliged to make any new grant thereof to the plaintiffs; and denied that the lord of the ſaid manor is obliged to make any admittance, or new grant, according to the ſurrender of the tenant, or otherwiſe than as the lord ſhall think fit; and ſaid, that the fine for any new grant or admittance to any copyhold tenement within the ſaid manor has always been accuſtomed to be ſet before the tenant's admittance to ſuch copyhold lands.

"This cauſe was tried at Leiceſter aſſizes, by a ſpecial jury; when a verdict was given for the defendant ſir Ambroſe Philipps, that there was no ſuch cuſtom within the ſaid manor as is mentioned in the ſaid iſſue directed as aforeſaid; and, on the 3d of May, 9 William III. it was finally ordered and adjudged by the Court, that the ſaid defendants ſhall be, and are hereby, diſmiſſed of and from the ſaid plaintiffs' bill, and the matters and things therein contained [1]."

In 1722, 46 freeholders polled from this pariſh; and in 1775, we find 61 names.

By an act, paſſed in 1777, for dividing and incloſing, within the pariſh of Shepeſhed, ſeveral large open fields and meadows, and ſeveral parcels of common or waſte ground, within the ring-fence of the ſaid fields, and adjoining thereto, within the ſame pariſh, and alſo ſeveral cloſes of land and ground called *The Carrs*, and *Michaelmas grounds*, within the ſaid pariſh, containing about 2000 acres, part whereof are freehold lands, and the other part copyhold lands, held under the lord of the manor of Shepeſhed, under grants for life or lives renewable; ſir *William Gordon*, Knight of the Bath (in right of dame *Mary Gordon* his wife), is deſcribed as lord of the ſaid manor and patron of the vicarage and pariſh of Shepeſhed; *Joyce Beaumont*, widow, as impropriator of, and entitled to, the tithes of all corn, grain, and hay, and other rectorial tithes, to all rectorial dues and payments ariſing within the ſaid open fields, meadows, commons, or waſte grounds, carrs, and Michaelmas grounds (except the great tithes of a cloſe called the Butthole Cloſe, and of five lands in Kirkhill Furlong, in Little Hawfield, and the great tithes of ſome other parcels of land in the ſaid fields which are tithe-free), and alſo to the great tithes of certain old incloſures within the ſaid pariſh of Shepeſhed, called the Oakley Cloſes; *William Farnham*, clerk, as vicar of Shepeſhed aforeſaid, entitled to certain glebe lands in the ſaid open fields, and to the great and ſmall tithes ariſing out of the ſaid lands called the Butthole Cloſe, and out of the ſaid five lands in Kirkhill Furlong, in Littlehawfield, and to all the ſmall tithes and ſurplice fees ariſing within the ſaid pariſh. Sir William Gordon is deſcribed as ſeiſed of the freehold of all the copyhold lands within the ſaid pariſh; and, together with the ſaid Joyce Beaumont and William Farnham, alſo *John Alt*, *John Bramley*, *Thomas Weſt*, *Joſeph Smalley*, *William Harris*, *Robert Bentley*, and others, as the owners and proprietors of, or entitled to, all the lands, grounds, and eſtates, lying within the ſaid pariſh of Shepeſhed. To ſir William Gordon, as lord of the manor, a merc or free-board is directed to be ſet out along the ſide of *Piper Wood*, in the ſaid open fields, the length of the wood, and as wide as the commiſſioners ſhould think fit; or they are empowered to make, if neceſſary, a public highway along the ſide of the wood. To the impropriatrix, a ſeventh of the common field to be allotted, with the proportion of a tenth for old incloſures, in lieu of all tithes whatever; out of which allotment a compenſation to be made by the impropriatrix to the vicar for his ſmall tithes, to the full annual value of £20. A farther allotment to be given to the vicar for the value of his glebe; and a ſeventh part of the Butthole Cloſe, and five lands in Kirkhill Furlong, in lieu of all great and ſmall tithes thence ariſing; and his right to mortuaries, Eaſter offerings, and ſurplice fees, is reſerved. This act not to extend to Charnwood foreſt, or Charley chace; but all right of common to continue as heretofore.

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[1] From the MSS of the rev. Samuel Catte.

Remarkable Events, chiefly from the Regiſters.

“ There appeared in the years of our Lord 1715, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, unuſual lights in the Northern parts of the heavens, ſometimes inclining to the Eaſt, but oftener to the Weſt. They uſually aſcended or ſtruck up to the very zenith, in ſpiral ſtreams or columns, ſometimes in ſtrong vibrations or dartings. At firſt theſe phænomena ſtruck great terror into many people, but the frequency of them at length made them leſs frightful; the learned pretended to account for them in the natural way; but all their hypotheſes fell ſhort for that fund of fire or light, that ſupplied ſuch a prodigious quantity of ſtreams or pillars of light as frequently appeared. The firſt appearance we had of them was March the 6th, 1715; the fund of which appeared ſome degrees above the horizon, and ſeemed to be a great houſe on fire at a diſtance. This was juſt after a very long and great froſt we had had that winter; and the learned pretended (particularly Mr. Whiſton) that *that* occaſions ſuch a collection of nitrous and other inflammable particles, which, by their mutual affriction and ſtruggling one with another, left themſelves on fire, and formed that appearance. But the after-appearances in mild winters, when there had been little or no froſt, and even in May and later, proved there could be nothing in that. I think, without ſuperſtition, and with more piety, theſe appearances may be reckoned preludes and ſigns of the approaching end of the world, and the general conflagration of all ſublunary things; for, according to a very antient tradition, long before our Saviour's time, and, as ſome think, as old as the patriarchal age, and which was received by many of the antient fathers of the Chriſtian Church with great veneration and reſpect, the world draws very near its end: for, according to that, two or three centuries or more will put a final end to all things. Even ſo! Lord Jeſus, come quickly! *Domine, miſerere noſtri.*

Thomas Heath, vicar.”

“ July 18, 1727, half an hour after 4 in the morning, there was perceived in theſe parts the ſhock of an earthquake, which was repeated in half a minute or leſs. The wind ſtood at Eaſt at the time of the earthquake, and before there was a great calm. I did ſcarcely perceive any wind at all to blow; but in about 8 or 10 minutes afterwards there blew a pretty freſh gale, like one of thoſe hollow winds which goes before a ſtorm; this continued for about a quarter of an hour, then ceaſed; ſo all was ſtill again for about half an hour, till the common breeze begun to blow.

N. B. We had very cool weather for three days; but the weather before was exceſſively hot and ſultry.

Thos. Heath, vicar.”

The murder of William Warner, by John Harris of Shepeſhed, 1729-30, has been already ſtated under Garendon, p. 803, from this regiſter.

“ July 10, 1738, about 4 o'clock in the morning, there was a ſhock of an earthquake. The weather had been exceſſively hot for 10 or 12 days; but, for about 24 hours immediately preceding the earthquake, the wind had ſtood full North, and the temperature of the air much altered. I have felt three of theſe ſhocks within theſe 10 or 12 years; and what is remarkable, they have all happened pretty near the ſame hour of the day. Thomas Heath, vicar.”

John Flawn was condemned for ſigning Mr. Grey's will, of Kegworth. He was executed at Leiceſter Auguſt 15, and buried at Shepeſhed Auguſt 16, 1741.

“ Sept. 30, 1750, this day (Sunday), while I was adminiſtering the Sacrament, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, I and the congregation were very ſenſible of the ſhock of an earthquake.

Thos. Heath, vicar.”

A great fire began at Sheepſhead, June 30, 1753, at one in the afternoon; 85 bays of buildings were conſumed. By what means it was occaſioned was never with certainty known. Some little time after the fire had begun, a piece of building was ſet on fire 150 yards diſtant from the main place of it; and ſo unexpectedly did the accident happen, that ſeveral perſons were buſy in aſſiſting their unfortunate neighbours, when at the ſame time their own houſes, &c. were conſuming. The damage is ſuppoſed to have amounted to £.2000. Several pigs and a calf were burnt, but no human lives were loſt. Some were great ſufferers, ſo far as never to recover their former circumſtances[1].

“ 1783, July 10, there was a great ſtorm of thunder and lightning; two houſes in Shepeſhed were ſtruck, in one of which a man, James Robinſon by name, was killed. The lightning entered the houſe by the outſide of the chimney, into a room up two pair of ſtairs: it made a hole through the floor, which was plaſter, not unlike one made by a ſmall muſket bullet; from thence it deſcended along a bird-cage, thence into the inſide of the chimney, and down thence where the poor man ſat who was killed; over his head were ſome fire irons, which it was ſuppoſed attracted the lightning; it then went right acroſs the houſe to a dreſſer, and threw ſome pewter off it; it then entered a parlour through the wall, being attracted by an iron hold-faſt, by which the dreſſer was faſtened; it burſt open the parlour door, and by this time its ſtrength was ſo far ſpent, that no more miſchief was done, except its burſting open a window. In the other houſe that was ſtruck it entered likewiſe by the outſide of the chimney; it then entered the inſide thereof, and went down to the fire-place, near which ſtood the fire-ſhovel, againſt the top of which was a cupboard, into which the lightning entered through a ſmall niche, and in its paſſage out broke a braſs hinge. What was remarkable, juſt over the niche by which the lightning entered the cupboard, lay an almanack, one corner of which was cut off with as much regularity as if done by a ſharp inſtrument; it then went round the jamb of the chimney, behind which was the houſe door, through one of the poſts thereof it forced a paſſage into an entry, a crack was made in the poſt, and it there ended; by the houſe ſide without lay a dog, which was killed.

“ There was an oak tree in a wood, about a mile diſtant from the town, the head whereof was torn from the trunk, and thrown to a conſiderable diſtance. A horſe was killed by it in Charnwood Foreſt, and near the body were found round holes made deep in the ground by the lightning; but there were no wounds to be ſeen on the horſe.

“ In the ſaid Foreſt ſeveral ſheep were killed; and, what was very ſurprizing, a rock, under which the ſheep ſeemed to have taken ſhelter from the ſtorm, was rent, and ſeveral ſtones thrown therefrom.

“ 1785, July 29, was another ſtorm of thunder and lightning, when the ſpire of Shepeſhed church was ſtruck; a number of ſtones with pieces of mortar were torn from it, and the ſteeple was much cracked and damaged. The dial-plate belonging to the church clock was alſo ſtruck, and it appeared as if it had been ſcorched.”

The annual wake or feaſt held at Shepeſhed is on the Sunday next before Old Midſummer-day. There is an annual perambulation alſo (though now often omitted) on Aſcenſion-day, to aſcertain the pariſh boundaries, and to ſee what encroachments have been made therein. This perambulation the antient bounds deſcribed in p. 1014, compared with thoſe of Barrow, p. 61, may in future in ſome degree aſſiſt.

The general appearance of the country hereabout is hills and vallies, and tolerably well watered. The inhabitants reckon a great portion of Charnwood Foreſt to belong to the pariſh, and ſome part of Garendon Park.

There are many woods in the neighbourhood; and the land, which is chiefly arable and paſture, with a ſmall part meadow, is principally ſound, dry, and tolerably fertile, moſtly loamy, with ſome part clay, and ſome ſandy; but that part of the pariſh which lies in Charnwood Foreſt is in general very rocky.

There is no common or quantity of waſte land in this pariſh, except the part of Charnwood Foreſt may be ſo accounted.

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[1] Communicated, in 1791, by Mr. William Leſter.

The air is very dry and ſweet; and, owing to its vicinity to the Foreſt, it is a very ſalubrious healthy place.

The manure uſed here is horſe and cow-dung. Some few ploughs of the wheel kind, but moſt of the common ſort are uſed, and the mode of cultivation is chiefly in the common way. The kind of grain produced is the ſame as in the neighbourhood; wheat, barley, oats, rye, peas, beans, &c. &c.

A few ſheep are kept here for feeding; but a great number are raiſed upon Charnwood Foreſt, of a middling ſize, chiefly for their wool.

The land in this pariſh at a medium is let at about £.1. 4*s.* *per* acre *per annum*; and the poors rate is generally 3*s.* 4*d.* *per* pound, *communibus annis.*

The price for copyhold land is £26. *per* acre, freehold £38. *per* acre.

A very large ſtocking manufactory is carried on here, which, excluſive of combers, ſpinners, &c. is ſuppoſed to employ 400 perſons in framework-knitting only.

The uſual fuel is pit-coal, which is brought from Coleorton, chiefly at about 6½*d.* *per* hundred weight, reckoning 120 pounds to the hundred.

No conſiderable roads paſs through this town, except a turnpike road from Loughborough to Aſhby-de-la-Zouch, which is not much uſed; the common turnpike road going through the foreſt about three quarters of a mile diſtant from Shepeſhed; and another road, from Coleorton to Rempſton in Nottinghamſhire, which, like the former, can hardly be called conſiderable.

A ſmall quantity of land was allotted, at the incloſure of this pariſh, in lieu of the ſmall tithes; and the preſent owner of the land allotted in lieu of the great tithes (which includes the ſaid allotment for ſmall tithes) is Mr. *William Norman*. The yearly value is ſuppoſed to be about £.220.

In the middle of the town ſtands a hexagon croſs, whoſe baſe is compoſed of 4 rows of circular ſteps; above which there tapers a column, the whole height of which is about five yards; (ſee Plate CXXXVI.)

There are three meeting-houſes in this town; one for Mr. Weſley's followers, one for Anabaptiſts, and one for Quakers. The two former are very numerous. There is alſo a ſchool here, in part free; the ſalary of which is at the option of, and given by, Mr. Philipps, being £.10 *per annum*.

Shepeſhed has been, and ſtill is, famous for its choir of ſingers; being eſteemed the beſt in the county for more than 30 years paſt.

A token of Joſeph Ruxby, at the Ram's Head, Sheepſhed, 1667, is engraved in Plate CXXXIV. fig. 7.

BENEFACTIONS.

Thomas Palmer gave, out of his lands in the precincts of Loughborough, to the town-born poor people of Shepeſhed, 40*s.* a year for ever; three parts of it to be diſtributed amongſt the aged in money, and the fourth part to be beſtowed in Bibles, and given to ſuch as can and will read them.

In the year 1718, the ſum of £.200, being the bounty of her late moſt gracious Majeſty Queen Anne, of bleſſed and pious memory, was obtained; and the ſame (together with the contributions of lady Philipps, William Philipps, eſq. and his lady, and ſeveral of the principal inhabitants of Shepeſhed,) was laid out in the purchaſe of freehold lands, of the yearly value of £.20. lying at Melton Mowbray in this county; the ſaid lands and eſtate ſo purchaſed being annexed to this vicarage of Shepeſhed, as an augmentation to the ſame for ever.

To the Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne, for the augmentation of the maintenance of the poor Clergy.

We, the underwritten commiſſioners for enquiring into the nature and value of the eſtates propoſed to be purchaſed, for a perpetual augmentation of the vicarage of Shepeſhed, in the county of Leiceſter, and dioceſe of Lincoln, do hereby certify, that we the ſaid commiſſioners did, on the 24th day of this inſtant November, 1718, perſonally view the ſaid eſtate, and uſe our utmoſt endeavours to enquire into the nature and value thereof, purſuant to the form of the printed queries to the ſaid commiſſion annexed. To which queries we return the following anſwers:

To the 1ſt and 2d queries, we anſwer, That the ſaid eſtate lies in the pariſh and lordſhip of Melton Mowbray, 12 miles diſtant from the village of Shepeſhed; and is a freehold eſtate, not liable to any outgoings of chief rents, duties, heriots, or other ſervices whatever.

To the 3d, 4th, and 5th queries, we anſwer, That the ſaid eſtate conſiſts in lands, cloſes, and meadows, in the fields and lordſhip of Melton Mowbray, as follows: A meadow in the Weſt field, in the lordſhip of Melton Mowbray, in the tenure of one R. Cope, containing, *per* eſtimation, 2 acres, called Stanſey meadow; two lands in Weſtern, on the Fenſike ſide in the ſaid Weſt field, in the tenure of the ſaid Cope, and containing, *per* eſtimation, one acre; three lands in the Whalley field, in the furlong beyond Stake hades, and butting upon Parſley frith, containing, *per* eſtimation, one acre; in Burton field one thorough land in Monk's houſe furlong, and one other thorough land in the furlong beyond Netherſike, and abutting upon Sunhades, each land containing, *per* eſtimation, half an acre. In the tenure of R. B. gent. in Whalley field, a cloſe called Organ leyes, containing, *per* eſtimation, $\frac{5}{6}$ acres; and one other cloſe, called Spinney cloſe, containing, *per* eſtimation, 10 acres. In the tenure of A. J. in Whalley field, a cloſe of leys, called Berkmill, and containing, *per* eſtimation, 4 acres. In Weſtern field, a cloſe of leys, called of Leyer, and containing, *per* eſtimation, 20 acres; and one other cloſe, with a ſmall piece of land at the lower end, ſhooting down to a little rivulet in the Weſtern field, and containing, *per* eſtimation, 10 acres.

To the 6th we anſwer, That the uſual annual value *per* acre of lands in the ſaid fields, as the ſame now are uſed, according to the cuſtom of the ſaid lordſhip, upon a leaſe of the ſame for three years, is as follows; viz. of arable 6*s.* 8*d.* *per* acre, ley ground 6*s.* 8*d.* *per* acre, and ſometimes more or leſs, according to the nature and goodneſs thereof, of meadow ground 30*s.* *per* acre.

To the 7th we anſwer, That the particulars abovementioned to be in the tenure of the ſaid R. Cope, are now leaſed to him, by verbal agreement, for the term of three years, ending at Lady-day 1720, at £4. *per* annual rent, viz. Stanſey meadow, at 3*s.* annual rent, and three ſelions or ridges of arable land, at 20*s.* yearly rent; and that the ſame have been let at the ſaid rent for 20 years. That the fences belonging to the ſaid particulars are now in ſufficient repair, and that the tenants are obliged to keep and maintain the ſame in good repair; that the duties chargeable for the ſame are, to the church, poor, conſtable, and all other parochial duties and levies, all which are borne by the tenant, except the land-tax, which, by agreement, is allowed by the landlord to be deducted out of the tenant's rent.

That the particulars above mentioned to be in the poſſeſſion of Mr. R. B. are, by verbal agreement, leaſed to him at 5*s.* rent for one year, ending at Lady-day next. That the ſame, for two years before, were leaſed to others at the ſame rent.

That the particulars above mentioned to be in the tenure of A. J. are, by verbal agreement, leaſed to him for three years, ending at Lady-day next, at the yearly rent of £6. 13*s.* 4*d.*

That the ſame have for ſix years laſt paſt been let at the ſame rent, viz. Berkmill cloſe at £4. 2*s.* 6*d.* yearly rent, and the two cloſes called Twenty Acres and Ten Acres, together with the parcel of ground thereto adjoining, at £6. 13*s.* 4*d.* yearly rent.

That we do not find that the ſeveral eſtates are like to be much better when out of leaſe than they are at preſent; but we are of opinion, that the annual value thereof, if duly managed and huſbanded, will not decreaſe after the expiration of the leaſes, but will at leaſt continue as it is at preſent, if not advanced.

We further certify, that there have been, and now are, belonging to the ſaid three acres of arable land, eight ſheep commons; but, the ſame not being offered to ſale, we have not taken notice of them in any of our anſwers to the ſaid queries.

Imprimis, in the tenure of Richard Cope; viz.

In the Weſt field:

A meadow, called Stanſey meadow, containing, *per* eſtimation, 2 acres.

Two ſelions or ridges of arable land, in the Weſtern furlong, lyeing on the Fenſike ſide, containing, *per* eſtimation, 1 acre.

In the Whalley field:

Three ſelions or ridges in the furlong beyond Stakehades, containing, *per* eſtimation, one acre.

In the Burton field:

One thorough ſelion or ridge of land in Monk's-houſe furlong, containing, *per* eſtimation, half an acre.

One other ſelion, &c. in the furlong beyond Hitheſike, and abutting on Sun-hades.

2d Item, in the tenure of Mr. R. B.

In the Whalley field:

One cloſe of ley ground, called Organ Cloſe, containing, *per* eſtimation, ⅚ acre.

One other cloſe of ley ground, called Spinney cloſe, containing, *per* eſtimation, 10 acres.

3d Item, in the tenure of A. J.

In the Whalley field, on the Weſtern ſide:

A cloſe or meadow called Berkmill cloſe, containing, *per* eſtimation, ⅕ acre

In the Weſtern field:

A cloſe of ley ground, containing, *per* eſtimation, 20 acres.

One other cloſe and piece of ground adjoining thereto, and extending from thence to a little rivulet in the ſaid field, containing, *per* eſtimation, 10 acres.

	£.	s.	d.
Money raiſed for the poor within the year ending at Eaſter 1776,	346	0	0
Fxpended in county rates, &c.	7	15	8
——— on the poor, —	247	13	2
Rent of workhouſe[1] and habitations,	17	8	6
Expended in litigations, —	10	17	11
Money raiſed for 1783, —	334	2	11
——— 1784, —	296	17	10
——— 1785, —	316	19	8
Medium of theſe three years,	316	0	1
Medium of county expences,	6	3	9
——— of expences not relating to the poor, repairs of church, roads, &c.	33	6	3
——— of nett annual expences,	276	10	1
——— of attending on magiſtrates,	10	10	1
——— of entertainments at meetings,	2	7	0
——— of law expences, —	12	5	9
——— of ſetting the poor to work,	0	16	8

The Return made to Parliament in 1786, in anſwer to an enquiry reſpecting the charitable donations in this pariſh, may be ſeen in vol. I. p. 77.

By the Return to Parliament in 1801, Shepeſhed contained 478 inhabited houſes, and 17 uninhabited; 511 families; 1353 males, 1274 females; total 2627; of whom 235 were chiefly employed in agriculture, and 1493 in trade, manufactures, &c.

The CHURCH (ſee Plate CXXXVI.)

dedicated to *St. Botolph*, has a tower (in which are five bells) and a ſpire; part of it is built of freeſtone, and part of a ſort of ſtone brought from Charnwood Foreſt. The dimenſions are, 66 feet from North to South, 45 from Eaſt to Weſt.

The chancel is 39 feet long, and 22½ broad.

The ſteeple at the bottom is 16½ feet long, and 19¾ broad.

It conſiſts of a nave, ſeparated from two ailes by tranſepts, and chancel, North and South porches, three pointed arches on cluſtered hexagon columns, over which are clereſtory windows.

The communion-table is brown marble, full of ſhells.

In the wall on the South ſide of the church there is cut in freeſtone a ſmall piſcina.

In the church is a neat freeſtone font.

The altar-piece is neatly wainſcoted and painted; and the Ten Commandments are written thereon.

There is a ſilver ſacramental cup, with the year 1689 engraven thereon; alſo two pewter ſalvers, with the ſame date; and there are inſcriptions on all three, importing them to be the gift of lady *Philipps* of Garendon.

The South window of the chancel is ſtopped up.

A remarkable old poors box is engraved fig. 5.

In the Matriculus of 1220, Shepeſhed is deſcribed to be under the patronage of the abbot of *Leiceſter*, who had it *in proprios uſus*; Gilbert, the then vicar, having been inſtituted by Hugh then biſhop of Lincoln.

In 1344, the procurations were 7*s.* 6¾*d.*; the rectory was taxed at 12 marks, the vicarage at 6*s.* and paid 2*s.* for Peter-pence.

In 1534-5, the ſynodals were 3*s.* 6*d.*; the abbot of Leiceſter's penſion 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; and the value of the vicarage 10*l.*

In 1552, the commiſſioners reported, that the church of Shepeſhed contained,

In primis, a challice of ſylver.

It̃m, three belles.

It̃m, tow copes, one of old ſylke, and another of red velvet.

It̃m, tow red veſtments.

It̃m, one whyte veſtment of fuſtion.

Sir John Beaumont, of Gracedieu, was patron of this church in 1626. His arms were, Quarterly, 1. and 4. Azure, ſemée and a lion rampant Or, with the arms of Ulſter, *Beaumont*, bart.; 2. Argent, a maunch Sable, with a creſcent for difference; 3. . . . . a bend engrailed . . . . . an eſcutcheon of pretence, quarterly, 1. and 4. an eagle diſplayed within a border engrailed; 2. Argent, a chevron between three birds Sable; 3. . . . . . lozengy . . . . . . Creſt, on a chapeau Azure, turned up Ermine, ſemée of fleur de lis Or; fig. 5.

"April 12, 1648. Whereas this Committee, the 14th of June, 1647, graunted 50*l.* a yeare out of the proffitts of two parts of the impropriate rectorie of Sheapeſhead, in the county of Leiceſter, ſequeſtered from ſir Thomas Beamont, papiſt and delinquent, to and for increaſe of the maintenance of Robert Palmer, miniſter of the pariſh church of Sheapſhead aforeſaid, it is ordered, that the tenants of the premiſſes for the tyme beinge doe from tyme to tyme paie the ſaid 50*l.* a yeare to the ſaid Mr. Palmer, according to the purport of the ſaid order. And, for the arreares of the ſaid 50*l.* a yeare unpaid, it is ordered, that the ſame be paid by the tenants of the ſaid impropriation for the tyme then alſo beinge to the ſaid Mr. Palmer[2]."

In 1650, Shepeſhed was valued as an impropriation; the rectory worth 50*l.* the rectory 20*l.*; and the incumbent as "no preacher, and *ſcandalous*."

The heir of ſir John Beaumont was ſir *Thomas* Beaumont; and the patronage of this church came afterward to *Robert* Beaumont, eſq. who married one of the coheirs of ſir Thomas Beaumont, and ſold it to ſir *Ambroſe Philipps.*

The preſent patron is *Thomas March-Philipps*, eſq.

In the king's books it is called a diſcharged living, worth, decimis majoribus & minoribus, cum manſ' & aliis proficuis, communibus annis, 8*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*

Certified value 30*l.*

The epiſcopal procurations are, for the rectory 2*s.* 1*d.*; the vicarage 1*s.* 5*d.*; the archidiaconal 3*s.* 6*d.*

There is a ſmall parochial library in the parſonage.

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[1] There were 80 perſons in the workhouſe in 1776.

[2] From the original minute-books of the Committee of Sequeſtrations, preſerved in the Bodleian Library.

VICARS.	PATRONS.
Gilbert, 1220.	Prior and convent of St. Mary de Pratis at Leiceſter.
Simon de Reyleſton, 1252.	
William de Wivelſton, 1334.	
John Hutchinſon, 1534.	
Peter Ollerinſhaw, inducted June 18, 1569; buried October 10, 1621.	
Robert Palmer, 1647; buried Sept. 30, 1658.	Committee of Sequeſtration.
Edmund Lawrance, miniſter, was buried Dec. 30, 1664.	
Robert Port, April 16, 1665; buried Jan. 26, 1671.	Sir Thomas Beaumont, bart.
William Roſe, Feb. 14, 1670.	
Thomas Barradaile occurs vicar 1689.	
John Robinſon, March 13, 1698.	Sir Ambroſe Philipps, knt.
Richard Kay, March 19, 1701.	
William Antill, Sept. 21, 1703.	
Gervaſe Bradgate, Sept. 21, 1713.	William Philipps, eſq.
Wall Parker, Nov. 26, 1717.	
Thomas Heath, M. A. Feb. 2, 1735.	
William Farnham, Oct. 3, 1765.	Samuel Philipps, eſq.
Charles Alſopp, June 12, 1777.	Sir William Gordon, K. B.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

On a braſs plate againſt the North wall are the figures of a man and wife kneeling at a deſk, with three ſons and four daughters, as repreſented in the plate, fig. 8.

THOMAS DUPORT, ARMIGER, & CORNELIA[1] VXOR EIVS, EX ANTIQUA BELKNAPPORVM FAMILIA ORIUNDA;
QVI QVINQVAGINTA PLVS MINVS ANNOS IN SACRO CONIVGIO VNANIMES VIXERVNT. ILLE
PRISCÆ SEVERITATIS EXEMPLAR; HÆC MODESTIÆ ET CASTITATIS MATRONALIS; UTERQ;
RARÆ PIETATIS & PRVDENTIÆ, ET TUM BONORUM OMNIVM TUM PRESERTIM PAUPERUM &
LITERATORVM SEMPER OBSERVANTISSIMI. EX LIBERIS VERO TRESDECIM, MARES TRES, FŒMINAS QUATUOR (QUOS IN ÆRE DESCRIPTOS VIDES) AD CONFIRMATAM VSQ; ÆTATEM IN OMNIBUS
PIÆ ET LIBERALIS EDUCATIONIS EXERCITIIS ET OCCVPATIONIBVS STVDIOSISSIME INSTITVERUNT.
ILLE OBIIT 5to DIE SEPTEMB^{s} A^{o} DN'I 1592, ETATIS SUÆ 78. HÆC . . . . DIE . . . . A^{o} D'NI . . . ."

At the top, in an arch under a Death's head, DEVS IN MISERATIONE MULTA NOS RESPICIT.

Over the ſons the arms of *Duport*; over the daughters, *Norton*.

In the chancel:

At the Eaſt end, on the North ſide of the window, at top two cherubs and urn; at ſides cherubs heads and lamp; at bottom 3 cherubs heads. Arms: Azure, a chevron between three falcons cloſe Argent, *Philipps*, impaling, on a bend, three eſcutcheons, between two garbs, fig. 9.

"To the memory of ſir Ambroſe Phillipps,
late of Garenton, knight, and ſerjeant at law,
who was educated at Wincheſter ſchool,
and for ſome time was fellow of New colledge
in Oxford. Afterwards he applied himſelf to
the ſtudy of the Law; which having practiſed
about 30 years with great ſucceſs and commendation,
he then retired into the country, where he made
himſelf uſeful by compoſing differences and
preventing law-ſuits amongſt his neighbours;
and ſpent much of his time in building, planting,
and other improvements.
He died the 16th of June,
anno Dom. 1706, in the 69th year of his age.
This monument was erected by dame Mary his wife.
Dame Mary Phillipps died October 17,
anno Dom. 1736, æt. 88."

On a monument on the North ſide, two cherubs, with hour-glaſs and ſcull, and a black urn. Arms: Quarterly, 1. and 4. *Philipps*; 2. and 3. Gules, a bend Vaire, between two garbs, fig. 10.

"Subtus jacet AMBROSIUS PHILIPPS,
Filius natu max' et perdilect'
AMBROSII PHILIPPS, de Garenton, mil',
& D'NÆ MARIÆ uxor^{s} ſuæ.
Obiit 5to Aug.
Anno Domini 1696.
ætatis 25."

On another monument on the North ſide; a weeping cherub at top, three heads of cherubs below. Arms: *Philipps*; impaling, Argent, on a feſs double cotiſed Gules, three griffins heads eraſed Or; *Daſhwood*. Creſt, on a wreath, a demi griffin; fig. 11.

"Near this place lieth the body
of William Philipps, of Garendon, in the
county of Leiceſter, eſquire, ſon and heir
of ſir Ambroſe Philipps, king's ſerjeant at law.
He was born in the year 1672; and,
being firſt bred to merchandize, reſided
ſome years in the Engliſh factory at Conſtantinople;
but was called home, upon
the death of his elder brother Ambroſe,
after having gained abroad the character
of an able merchant, and made a
very good improvement of the fortune his
father gave him.
In the year 1703, he married Jane,
daughter of ſir Samuel Daſhwood, then
lord mayor of the city of London, and
by her had iſſue two daughters, Mary
and Ann, which latter died young;
and three ſons, Ambroſe, Samuel, and William.
He was many years an acting juſtice of
the peace, in which ſtation he made himſelf
very uſeful to his country, by
compoſing of differences, and by keeping
up a good harmony and friendſhip
amongſt his neighbours.
He lived the maſter of all deſirable
good qualities, a loving huſband, an indulgent
father, a good friend; and died
much lamented, on the tenth day of
June, in the year 1729.
To his memory,
at the ſole expence of his moſt loving
wife and executrix, this monument is erected.

On a monument at the Eaſt-end of the chancel, on the South ſide of the window; at top, two lamps; below, cherubs heads and hour-glaſs. Arms: *Philipps*; impaling, Argent, on a bend Sable, three roſes Argent, *Cary*, fig. 12.

"In Chriſtian hope of a bleſſed immortality,
near this place lyeth interred the body of
Elizabeth, late the endeared wife of Charles Philipps,
ſon of ſir Ambroſe Philipps, knt.
She was daughter to Nicholas Cary,
of Hackney, in Middleſex, eſq.
and left iſſue two daughters.
Her generous diſpoſition, and exemplary
virtue, made her univerſally eſteemed; and
her early death lamented, being in the
eighteenth year of her age, the 2d of March, 1709."

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[1] In the Regiſters are the following notices of this family:
"1591. Francis Duporte, buried June 30.
"Oulde Miſtres Cornelia Duporte, buried the 24th of Januarie.
"1618. Feb. 25, Margaret Duporte, al' Barradale, buried.
"1623. Anne, the wife of Henry Duport, eſq. buried 10 April."

On the South wall in the chancel:
Arms of *Philipps* ſingle.
"Here lieth the body of
Charles Philipps, eſq.
of Low-Layton, in Eſſex,
Turkey merchant,
and one of the ſons of
ſir Ambroſe Philipps, of Garenton,
who departed this life
Sept. 13, 1754, aged 71.
Here alſo lieth Elizabeth
his wife, who died the
2d of March, anno 1709."

On a flat ſtone againſt the wall on the North ſide:
Arms of *Philipps* ſingle.
"Here lieth the body of
John Philipps, eſq.
of Low-Layton, in Eſſex,
Turkey merchant,
and one of the ſons of
ſir Ambroſe Philipps, of Garenton,
who departed this life
Jan. 17, 1756, aged 80.

On the North ſide of the chancel, an urn on a black cenotaph, boys on the pediment, and at the top the arms of *Philipps*, fig. 13. inſcribed:

"Siſte paululùm, Viator, & humanæ ſortis miſerere.
Pretium erit lacrymarum, cùm ſcias
ſub hoc tumulo reliquias eſſe conditas
AMBROSII PHILLIPPS,
Viri optimæ indolis, eximiæ formæ, variæ eruditionis,
ingenii florentiſſimi,
Summo Regni Concilio
incorruptis Leiceſtriæ Comitatûs ſuffragiis
iterùm delegatus,
munus ſenatorium, licet in hoc ævo venali,
Credite, poſteri!
honeſtè, liberè, fideliter adminiſtravit:
neque inter graves Reipublicæ curas
levioribus etiam ſtudiis vacare
indecorum exiſtimavit;
verùm, intervalla negotiorum otio eleganti diſtinguens,
Picturam, Architecturam, libros, hortoſque,
cum dignitate coluit.
Ex Italiâ reverſus,
inſpectis antiquorum ædificiorum reliquiis,
Artes Romanas in patriam tranſtulit;
et inter principes viros qui jam Architecturam
in Angliâ reſtituere & perpolire cœperant,
enituit penè primus.
Inter ſpes & plauſus amicorum, in ipſo juventutis flore,
morbi pertinacis tædio confectus, fato conceſſit,
rarum adoleſcentibus exemplar;
quos per omnem vitæ beneactæ tenorem
per patientiam in valetudine ferendâ,
per miram in morte tranquillitatem,
& vivere docuit & mori.
Obiit apud Garenton, 6to Novembris, anno Salutis
1737, ætatis 30."

An urn, with a man and woman in a Roman dreſs, ſupporting each other, againſt a brown pyramid. Arms: *Philipps* impaling *Daſhwood*, fig. 14.

"NEAR THIS PLACE LIE THE REMAINS OF
JANE PHILIPPS, RELICT OF WILLIAM PHILIPPS,
ESQUIRE, OF GARENTON, AND
SECOND DAUGHTER OF SIR SAMUEL DASHWOOD,
K^{t}, AND LORD MAYOR OF LONDON
IN THE YEAR 1703. SHE DEPARTED
THIS LIFE THE 30th JANUARY, 1761, AGED 77.
AND OF
MARY PHILIPPS, ELDEST DAUGHTER OF THE SAID
WILLIAM AND JANE
PHILIPPS, WHO DYED THE 19th APRILL, 1766,
IN THE 61st
YEAR OF HER AGE.
THIS MONUMENT WAS ERECTED TO THE MEMORY OF
HIS MOTHER
AND SISTER, BY SAMUEL PHILIPPS, ESQUIRE,
THE PRESENT
POSSESSOR OF GARENTON, 1767."

On a white marble pediment, an urn, charged with Faith, Hope, and Charity; and on its top Religion, with a croſs and palm, and a ſcroll in her right hand, fig. 15:

"SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF
SAMUEL PHILIPPS, LATE OF GERENDON, ESQ.
WHOSE UNFEIGNED LOVE OF TRUTH AND JUSTICE,
UNBLEMISHED HONOUR, AND INTEGRITY, RENDERED
HIM RESPECTABLE IN THE PUBLIC ESTEEM;
WHILE HIS PARTICULAR CARE AND TENDERNESS FOR
THE INTERESTS OF HIS DEPENDANTS, FAMILY, AND
FRIENDS, WERE THE FAVOURITE DISTINCTIONS OF
HIS PRIVATE CHARACTER.
HE DELIGHTED IN THE ELEGANCE AND IMPROVEMENTS OF HIS NATIVE SEAT; BUT PARTICULARLY
CHERISHED ITS MOST DISTINGUISHED
ORNAMENTS, PLENTY AND HOSPITALITY.
BY THE DEATH OF HIS ELDER BROTHER HE BECAME
POSSESSOR OF GERENDON;
AND, BY HIS OWN DEATH WITHOUT ISSUE,
CONCLUDED THE TOO SHORT-LIVED RACE OF A
MOST RESPECTABLE AND WORTHY FAMILY.
HE DIED MARCH 16, 1774, AGED 65.
TO THE MEMORY ALSO OF SOPHIA HIS WIFE,
DAUGHTER OF FRANCIS LEWIS, OF STANFORD,
IN THE COUNTY OF NOTTINGHAM, ESQ.
WHO, AFTER THE DISPLAY OF MANY VIRTUES AND
AMIABLE QUALITIES, DURING THE WHOLE
MORNING OF HER LIFE,
WAS CUT OFF ABOUT THE NOON OF IT,
IN THE 39th YEAR OF HER AGE,
19 JAN. 1766."

At bottom, *Philipps*; impaling, Gules, three hawks volant; *Alſop*. On an eſcutcheon of pretence, on the man's coat Argent, on a feſs Azure, three boars' heads cloſe coupt Or, in chief a lion paſſant Gules; *Lewis*, of Stanford. Creſt, on a wreath, a demi griffin[1]; fig. 16.

On a tablet on the ſame tomb:
"Here lie the remains of Lady GORDON.
She was the wife
of Samuel Phillipps, of Garendon Park, eſq.
who, in gratitude to her merit,
left her in poſſeſſion of his large eſtate
during her life,
on the 6th of July, 1776.
She was again married to ſir William Gordon,
knight of the moſt honourable order of the Bath;
in whoſe tender and grateful remembrance
the loſs of an ample fortune
is totally abſorbed,
in that of the moſt chearful companion,
the moſt warm and ſincere friend,
the moſt tender and affectionate wife,
and
the moſt charitable and exemplary woman.
In memory of her virtues,
and in teſtimony of his great regret,
he placed this tablet.
She died the 5th of Auguſt, 1796, aged 59."

Slabs within the rails for,

Gul' Philipps, 1729.

Mary, wife of ſir Ambroſe Philipps, æt. 88, ob. Oct. 17, 1736.

Ambroſe Philipps, eſq. died Nov. 6, 1737, aged 31.

William Philipps, died November 1753, aged 41.

Jane Philipps, relict of William Philipps, of Garendon, eſq. died Jan. 30, 1761, aged 77.

Without, on ſlabs:

Ambroſe Philipps, died Auguſt 5, 1696.

Ambroſe Philipps, of Garendon, died 16 June, 1706, aged 69.

Anne, daughter of William Philipps, eſq. of Garendon, died April 18, 1711, aged 6.

Mary, eldeſt daughter of Charles Philipps, merchant, died July 14, 1716, aged 8.

Before the ſteps:

Mrs. Mary, eldeſt daughter of William Philipps, eſq. died April 19, 1766, aged 61.

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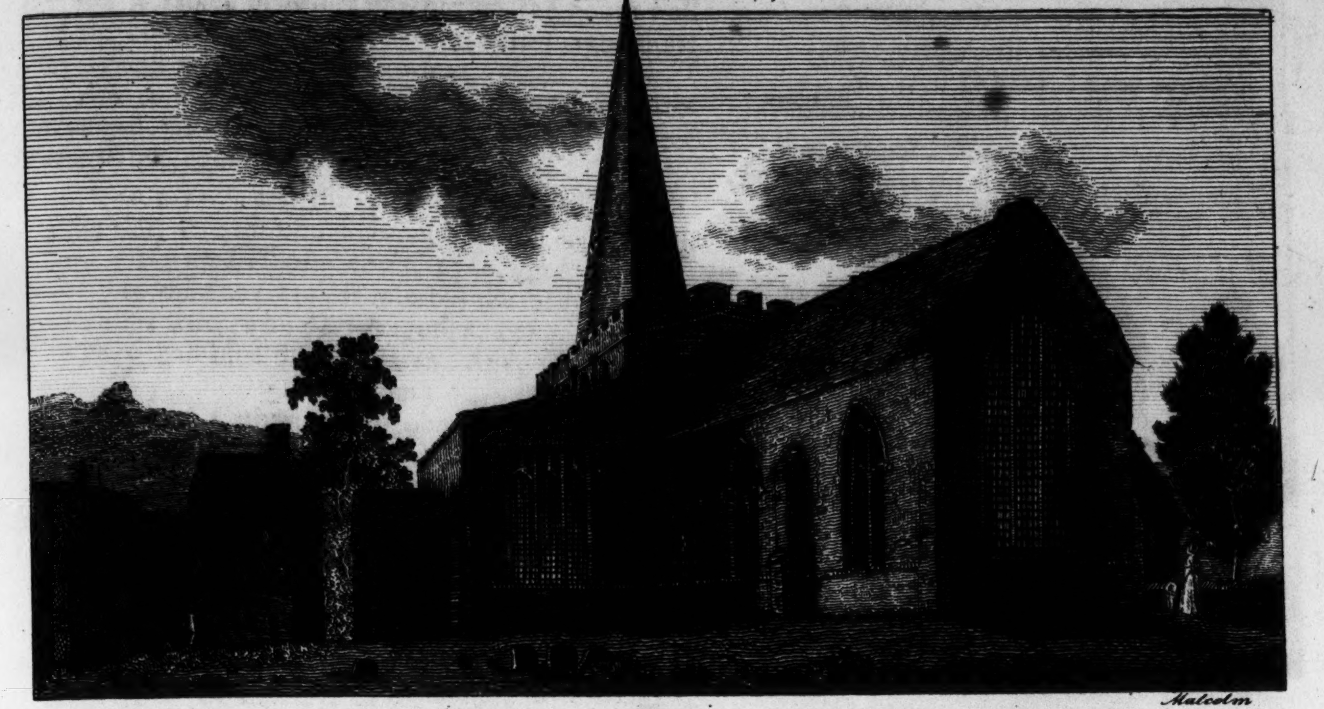
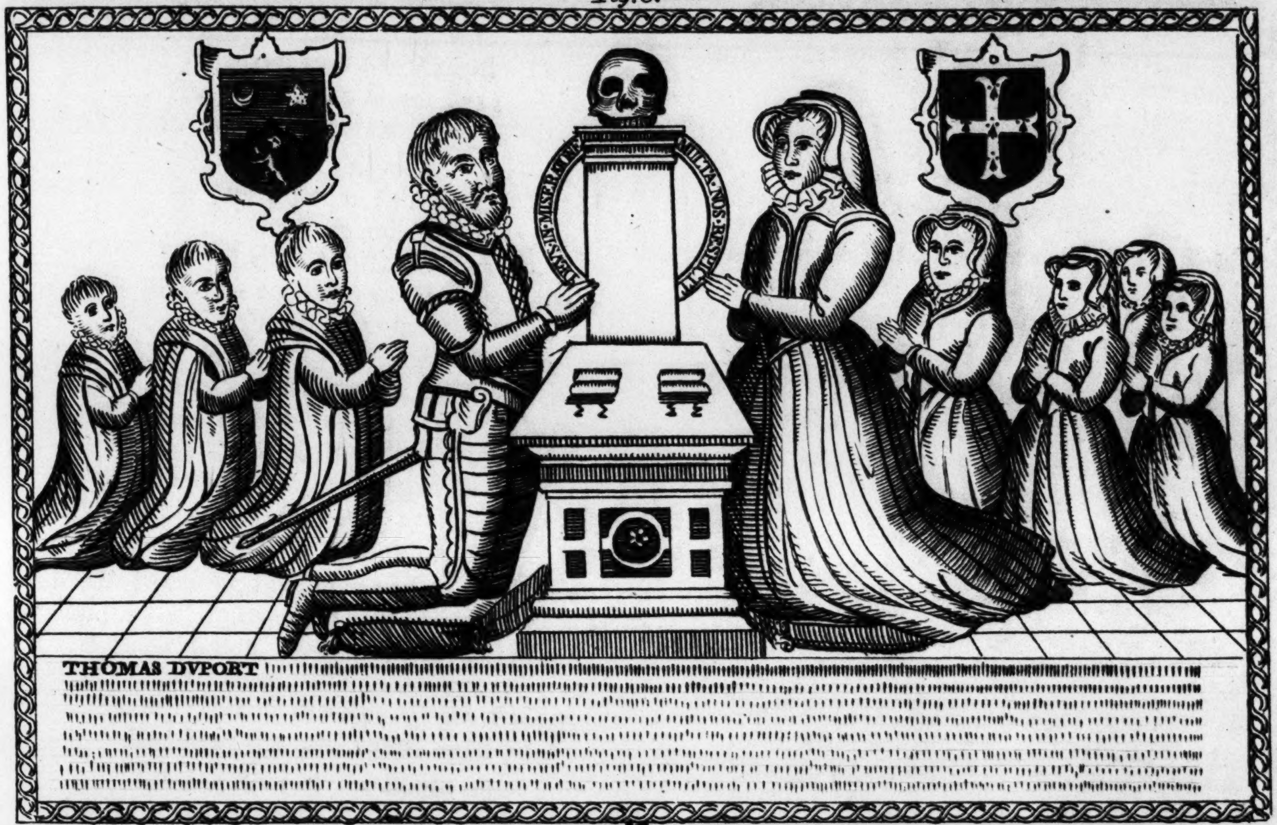
[1] Theſe arms are alſo on an eſcutcheon on the North ſide of the chancel.



Malcolm

Fig.8.


THOMAS DVPORT

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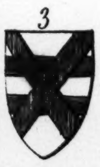
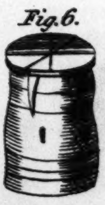


Fig.6.



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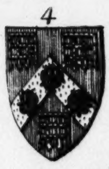

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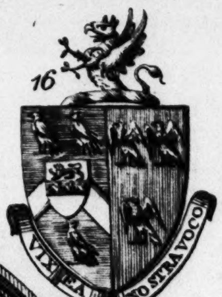

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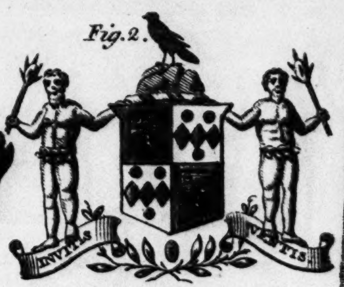

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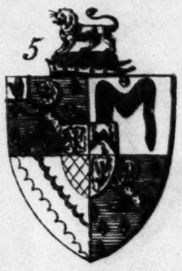

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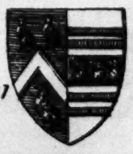

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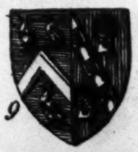

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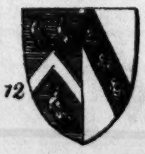

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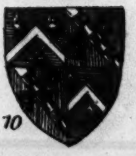

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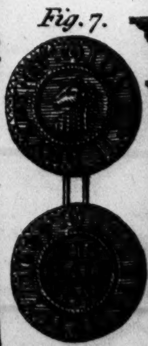

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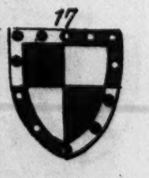

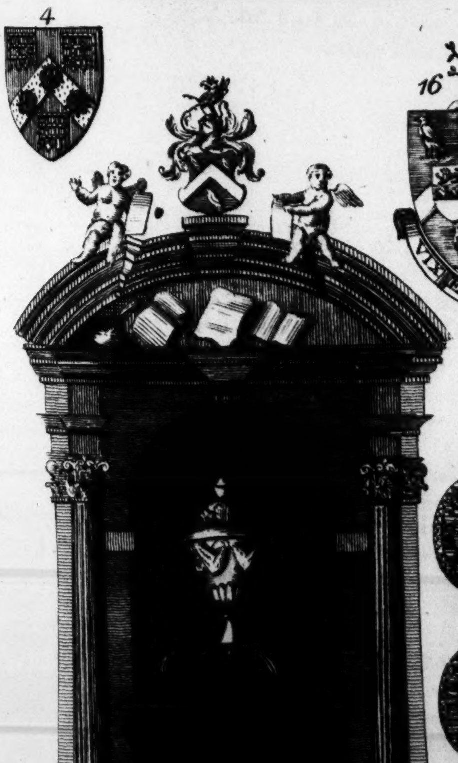

Fig.13.

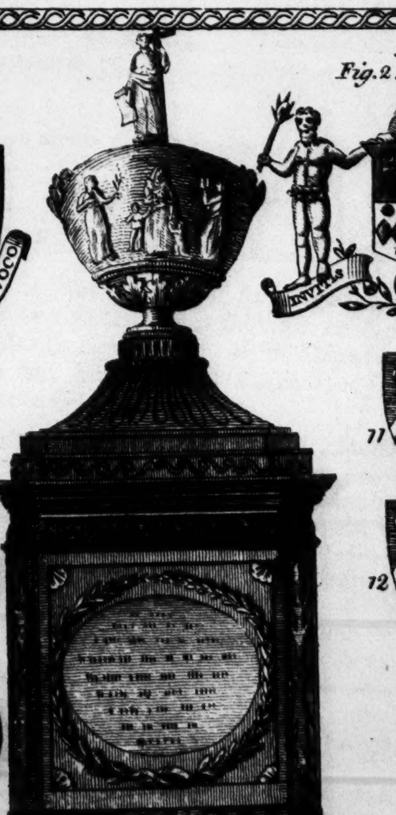

Fig.15.

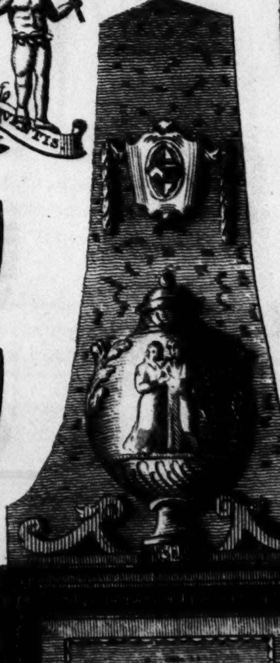

Fig.14.

On a tablet of white marble on the South wall of the church, a white marble urn, with ſnakes round it, againſt a pediment of brown:

Arms: Quarterly, Gules and Argent, counterchanged, in a border of annulets and croſſes pateé alternately counterchanged; fig. 17.

"In a vault near this place lie the remains of
John Alt, late of Loughborough in this county, eſq.
He died December 22, 1732, aged 59.
In the ſame vault is interred the body of
Ann his wife, who died Auguſt 8, 1783, aged 87.
They had iſſue three children, Ann, Catharine,
and John;
of whom Catharine and John are here buried.
Their only ſurviving daughter Ann,
the wife of Thomas Borrow, of Caſtlefields,
in the county of Derby, eſq.
erected this monument, July 18, 1785."

On a ſtone lying in the body of the church:

"Here lyeth the body of
Mr. William Antill, rector
of Lamley, in the county of
Nottingham, and formerly
vicar of this church, who
departed this life Auguſt
the 17th, anno Dom. 1713,
in the 36th year of his age."

In the nave:

"Mr. Thomas Ainſworth,
the huſband of
Dorothy Ainſworth, departed
this life, the 10th day of January, 1737,
aged 43 years.
Here lieth the body of
Dorothy Ainſworth, relict of
Thomas Ainſworth (of Long Whatton,
and daughter of John Souter,
of Sheepſhead). She departed this life
the 9th day of January, 1764, aged 68."

In the South aile:

"Juxta hic remanent variolarum ſpolia
Wallei Parker, hujus eccleſiæ vicarii, flebiles reliquiæ.
Ob. prid. non. Decemb^{r}, anno ætatis 35,
vicariatus 7°, anno X^{ti} 1725.
Sarah, relict of the Rev. Wall. Parker,
died May the 9th, 1769, aged 78."

On the floor of the South aile [*]:

"Mr. John Alt, ſteward at Gerendon near 40 years,
died the 22d of December, anno ætatis 59,
anno Dom. 1732."

"William Balſer and Ann his wife,
who died April 17, 1743, aged 84.
She died Oct. 23, 1753, aged 74.
William Balſer died Dec. 11, 1722, aged 20."

Upon a tomb, near the North-eaſt corner, in the church yard, is the following inſcription:

"Here lieth the body of
the Reverend Thomas Heath, A. M.
vicar of this pariſh,
and rector of Hathern.
This truly worthy and learned Divine,
after the faithful diſcharge of his paſtoral office
in this pariſh
for almoſt forty years together,
and a life ſpent in the regular and uniform exerciſe
of all Chriſtian virtues,
died the 18th of October, 1765,
in the 72d year of his age."

In the church-yard:

On upright ſtones againſt the Eaſt wall of the church:

1. "Here lieth the body of Thomas Warren,
late butler to Samuel Philipps, eſq.
He died at Gerondon, July the 30th, 1763,
in the 60th year of his age,
and the 44th year of his ſervice.
Alſo to the memory of Jane,
the wife of the ſaid Thomas Warren.
She died February the 14th, 1778,
in the 69th year of her age."

2. "Here lyeth the body of Giovanni Modena,
a native of Linos, one of the iſlands of
the Archipelago,
and ſervant of Samuel Philipps, eſq.
He died the 20th day of June, 1739, aged 27 years."

3. "Here lyeth the body of Charles Bromley,
late ſervant to Samuel Philipps, eſq.
He died the 11th day of April, 1740, aged 27 years."

On other upright ſtones:

"Joſeph Cheſter, late of Gracedieu,
died June 16, 1782, aged 70.
Hannah, wife of Joſeph Cheſter,
died March 8, 1782, aged 60."

Elizabeth Alt, died Jan. 13, 1739, aged 36.
John Alt, died March .., 1770, aged 74.
Edward Alt, died May 15, 1771, aged 90.
Richard Merriman, died Dec. 27, 1741, aged 75.
Thomas Cheſter, died Nov. 21, 1776, aged 73.
Catharine Cheſter, died April 19, 1792, aged 82.
William Henderſon, died June 18, 1769, aged 73.

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[*] Under this aile is a vault belonging to the family of Alt.

PEDIGREE of DUPORT, of SHEPESHED.

From the Viſitation of 1619; where it is thus entitled, "La Genealogie, armories, & ſupporteurs fort anciens de Monſieur DUPORT, jadis demorrant aprez la riviere ou port du Caen en Normandie, de la quelle ilz print leur nom, & a et heure ſont reſiant en le comte de Leceſtre en Angleterre. N. B. Deux ſavages, defendants leur teſtes avec leur batons, furent donnez à l'anceſtre de Guillaume a ſon retour de Normandie avec Guillaume le Conquerant aprez le Conqueſt d'Angleterre, comme il appert par une vielle Genealogie."

Duport de la ville de Caen in Normandie. = ...
Robert de Montague, vivant 8 Ric. II. = ...

Guillaume Duport, venit in Angliam en le temps de Hen. IV. = ... fille de Claremont, de l'Iſle de Gerneſey.
Jean de Montague fitz de Robert, moruſt 10 Hen. V. = Agnes, fille de .... Atmore, vivant 10 H. VIII.

Guillaume Duport, filz de Guillaume. = ... fille de Galliarde.
Guillaume de Mountague, vivant 20 Hen. VII. = ...

Jaques Duport, fil 3 de Guillaume. = ... fille de ... Cartier.
Guillaume de Mountague, fitz de Guillaume. = ... Peverell, en le compte de Dorſet.

Jaques Duport, fil de Jaques. = 2. Emme, fille & coheretiere.
1. Eleanore, coheretiere, & femme de Jean de Bevin.
3. Jean, femme de Jean Molin.

Alexander Duport, moruſt ſans enfant.
Tho. Duport, filz de Jaques. = Cornelia, fille de ... Norton, en le compte de Kent.

Jean Duport, preſident du College de Jeſu en Cambridge. = Rachel, fille de Ri. Cox, eveſque de Ely.
Maria, femme de Jean Plumbe.
Hen. Duport, de Shepeſhed, in le compte de Leiceſtre. = Anne, fille de Thomas Higate.
Catherine, femme de Guillaume Higate.
Frances, femme de Anth. Cave, de Queniborough.
Jaques Duport, en le compte de Oxon. = ... filia Willielmi Vincent, de Peckleton, co. Leiceſter.

Ricardus. Eudochia.
Thomas Duport.
Anne, femme de Alexander Polſon.
Cornelia, femme de Rafe Segrave.
Margarette.
Thomas Duport.

Signed, GUILLAUME SEGAR, Jartiere Roy principal d'armes.

STRETTON EN LE FIELD,

So called to diſtinguiſh it from Strettons Magna and Parva in this county, from Stretton Parva in Scarſdale on the Icknield ſtreet, from the two in Staffordſhire on that and the Watling, and from the four in Warwickſhire, three of them on the Foſs, can but in part be accounted a member of this county; the church, manor houſe, and full one half of the lordſhip, lying in Derbyſhire; two entire farms, however (or what lately were ſuch), with interſperſed parts of others, and ſome ſay even the manor ſtables, are in Leiceſterſhire. The Derbyſhire part of Stretton forms one conſtablewick with Willeſley and the Derbyſhire part of Ravenſton. The Leiceſterſhire parts of the pariſh, and ſome portion of Appleby, are in Seale conſtablewick. It is two miles from Appleby; five from Aſhby-de-la-Zouch; about 19 from Leiceſter; and, in the eccleſiaſtical diviſion of Derbyſhire, is within the deanry of Repington, and in the dioceſe of Coventry and Lichfield.

The late Rev. Dr. Pegge, in his MS Derbyſhire notes, ſays, "The name of *Stretton* muſt be derived from the ſituation of the towns ſo called on ſome of the ſtreet-ways, or *viæ ſtratæ*, paved ways, of the Romans; this Stretton being near the Watling-ſtreet way, as Stretton upon Dove in Staffordſhire is near Icknield-ſtreet; as without doubt is alſo Stretton in Scarſdale, if that way lead to Cheſterfield, as cannot be doubted, though after Little Cheſter we cannot find any certain traces of it [1]." The learned Doctor, however, is totally wrong in what he ſays of Stretton en le Field; Watling-ſtreet, at its neareſt point, being ſcarcely within ten miles of it. In fact, Icknield is rather nearer of the two. Perhaps the ſource of a confuſed idea in the Doctor will ere long appear. Meanwhile it is to be noted that there is but one road paſſing through or very near the village of Stretton, which has been, at any period, a formed line or ridge, ſuch as could ever have been denominated a *Via ſtrata*. This is the preſent turnpike-road from Burton on Trent, along the ſhorter of the two branches into which it divides in this part (that by way of Stretton and Appleby, re-uniting with the older or Meaſham branch at Twycroſs) towards Atherſton. The ſaid branch to Meaſham, and the turnpike-road from Tamworth to the ſame place, leave Stretton village (though to the lordſhip the latter is a boundary for ſome length) far in the midſt, at nearly a mile's diſtance from either. Two other mere waggon-tracks through incloſures in a manner, one from the village of Childecote, the other a nearer route from the Tamworth road at No-Man's-Heath, point into Stretton; but there they ſtop, the body of the village, which lies on the other, that is on the Eaſtern, ſide of the Burton road, being not even a thoroughfare. The Burton road here ſpoken of as what alone could have conferred the name *Street-town*, may be conjectured to have been made by the Romans, to cut off the right or perhaps ſomewhat acute angle, formed by the Ikenild and Watling ſtreets at Wall, near Lichfield. Though by no means ſo lineal as their grand ways, being poſſibly the work of a period ſomewhat after them, and leſs equal to great performances, it is as ſtrait as moſt of our exiſting roads of the ſame length; and in ſeveral parts is a high ridge. It comes from Burton bridge in a general courſe of about S. by E. On the eminence between Appleby and Twycroſs it falls in with another road of antient name, though poſſibly not ſo antient as the Roman times. This name is *Salter's-ſtreet*, the appellation of various portions of road in this part of England; and *Salter's* is the denomination of a bridge which croſſes the Tame a little above its conflux with Trent, and which, being the direct courſe from this our Salter's-ſtreet in particular towards the North-weſtern ſalinæ, both Shirley-wich in Staffordſhire, and the three Wiches in Cheſhire, may ſeem, with the ſeveral tracts of road juſt mentioned, to derive their common name from being the uſual antient route for the conveyance of ſalt, that great article of abſolutely neceſſary uſe, into the South-eaſt of the kingdom. The courſe from Salter's bridge would be through Harlaſton [2] and Clifton to No-Man's-Heath [3]; and on leaving this laſt ſmall common the name Salter's-ſtreet is conſtantly applied to the road at this day. The latter, joined in the courſe of another mile by the Stretton road, proceeds in its own direction, (that is, about one point more Eaſtward than the other,) which carries it forward beyond the point of re-union with the Meaſham branch; the turnpike road, quickly after that re-union, bearing to the right, with a conſiderable circuit before reaching Atherſton. Near Temple Hall our ſuppoſed Via ſtrata turns almoſt due South, and paſſes through Sibbeſdon, Atterton, and Drayton, into the Watling-ſtreet [4], 1½ mile S. E. from the oblong-ſquare agger, which ſtill diſtinctly marks the antient works of Manduesſedum. And this miſſing of that well-fixed ſtation will perhaps be thought a main argument, that this Stretton road, after all, muſt claim no origin from the Romans.

"At this town (as the tradition goes) was the ſeat of *Edric de Stretton*, by ſome writers called *Streone* (that is, treacherous or covetous [5]), ſometime a duke of Merchland [Mercia], who, by command of king Canute, was in 1017 ſtrangled, and flung out of a window into the Thames [6]." (This tradition may

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[1] Dr. Pegge's MS Collections for Derbyſhire, in my poſſeſſion, by the gift of his benevolent ſon.

[2] The road from this village, directly South towards Tamworth, was called *The Portway*, a term applied to very many roads, and ſeemingly to ſuch as were the moſt direct and ſtraiteſt great highways, appearing ſynonymous with Via ſtrata, a road formed into a high ridge, the middle filled with hard materials. The open field through which this led was called Portway field, and Portway farm-houſe yet ſtands by this road-ſide. Proceeding on, ſtill in the ſame line towards Tamworth, the next portion of the road takes the name, to this day, of Salter's-ſtreet. Here we ſeem to have a branch out of the above antient ſalt-road, and called, indifferently, Portway or Salter's ſtreet. Not that it is ſuppoſeable there was not, at any the earlieſt period we can aſſign to this ſalt-trade, another and ſhorter communication for it towards Tamworth, from ſome point in the ſaid road nearer to the ſalt country, and perhaps nearly in the preſent direction, by way of Lichfield city; eſpecially as the intervening country is in great part a natural gravel, little in want of Viæ ſtratæ.

[3] That part of the road (about a half-mile), leading to this bit of waſte from the late Clifton Heath, gave an opening for common of vicinage; hence probably the notion (grown into firm belief from the old cuſtom of renewing the croſs in the turf) that Staffordſhire, in which Clifton lies, comes up to No-Man's-Heath. The lords of Clifton and their tenants probably kept up a claim, by means of the ſaid croſs, to ſome right of common: but the grounds on the one ſide of the juſt-named road are in Childecote, Derbyſhire; and thoſe on the other in Newton, Warwickſhire; as is doubtleſs the ſoil of the road itſelf, which is repaired by Newton.

[4] Its courſe here, proceeding ſtrait onward acroſs Watling-ſtreet, points to Nun-Eaton and Coventry. And this Stretton road is the horſeman's neareſt, and perhaps (at all times, even in its preſent ſtate,) his beſt, from Derby and Burton to that city; accordingly, a part of it, North of Nun-Eaton, has the name of Derby-lane. A turnpike-road from Twycroſs to Nun-Eaton, with the eſtabliſhment of a poſt-ſtage at the Twycroſs inn, would render this the beſt and moſt commodious carriage-route. And if to ſuch road were added a branch, from Sibbeſdon by Upton and Stoke to Hinckley, there would be two eaſy ſtages from Burton to that town alſo, and a road would be given to a quarter much in want of it.

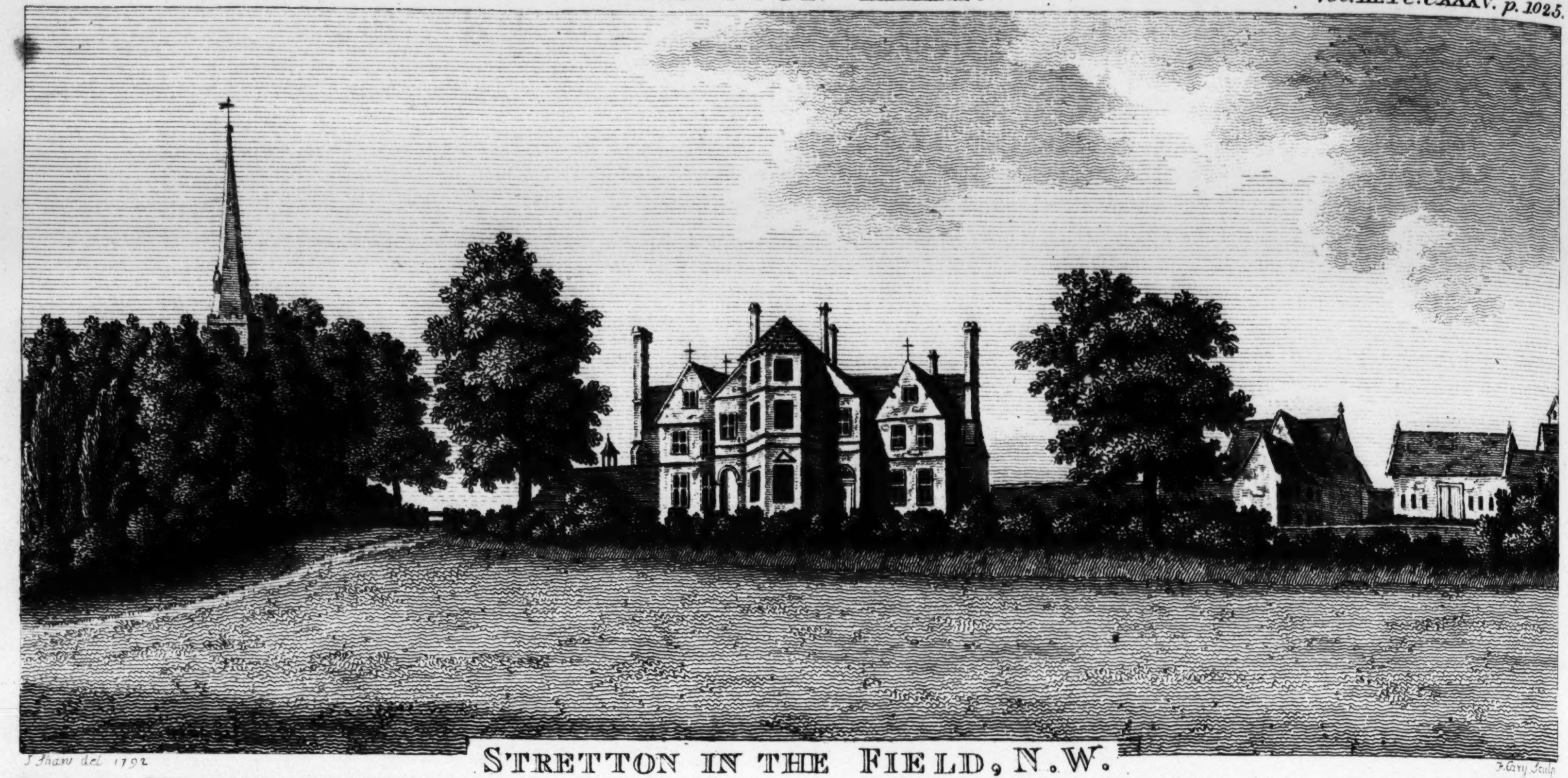
[5] Sꞇꞃeon in Saxon ſignifies *treaſure*: thence applied to the "accumulation of treaſure." Ed*red*, in the inſcriptions on glaſs here mentioned, is ſuppoſed by Burton to mean the ſame perſon with Edr*ic*. But if this latter really bore, contrary to Saxon uſage, the addition "de Stretton" as a ſurname, we ſhall ſee reaſon to think it taken from another place of the name.

[6] For the particulars of Edric's hiſtory, ſee before, under Eaſt Goſcote, p. 523; where this paſſage has been inadvertently applied to another of the Strettons in this county.

alſo

STRETTON HALL.

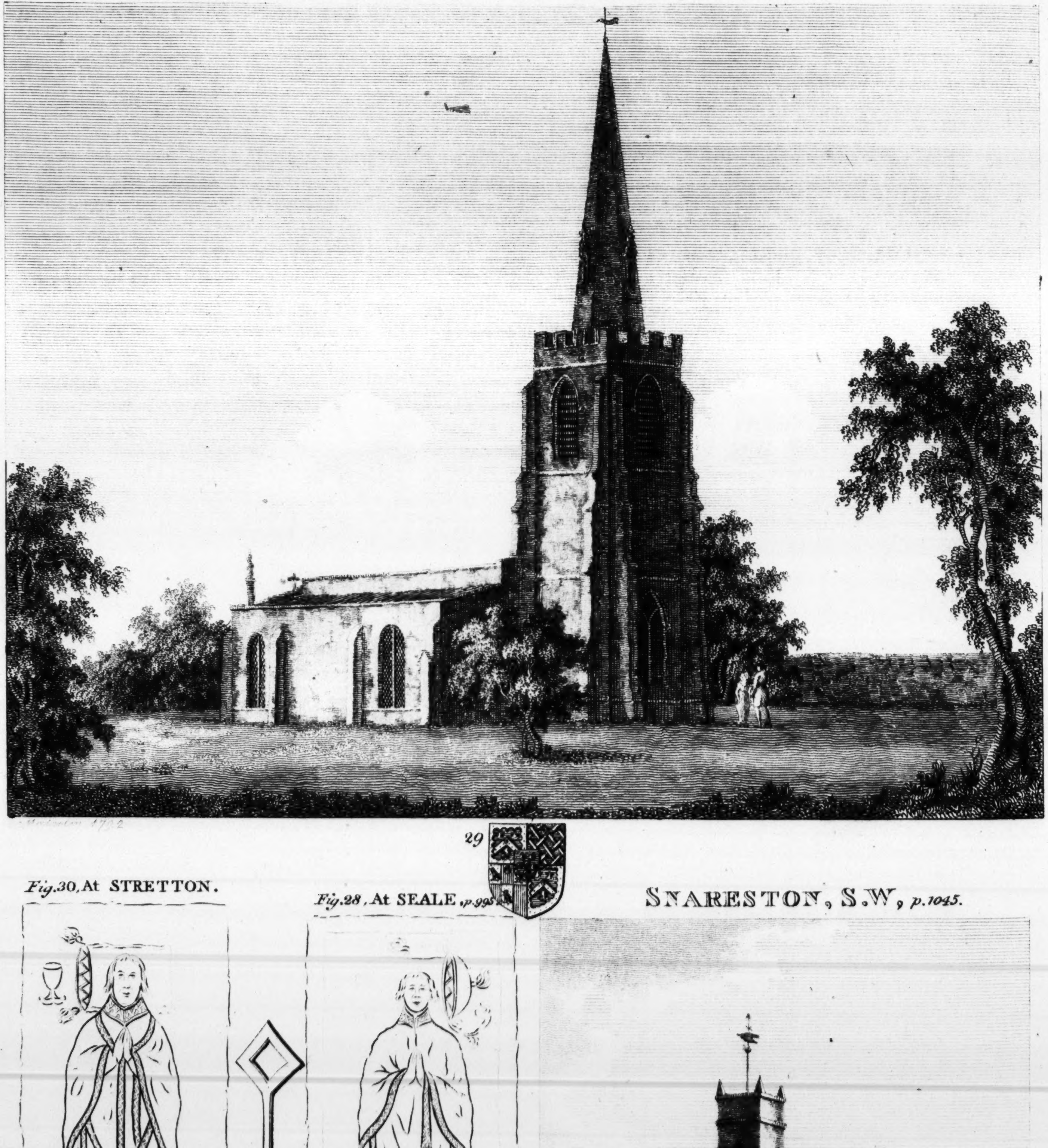
Vol. III. Pl. CXXXV. p. 1025.



J. Shaw del. 1792

J. Cary Sculp

STRETTON IN THE FIELD, N.W.



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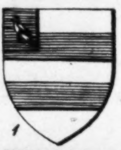

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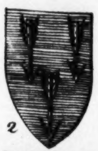

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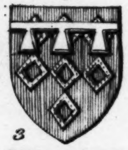

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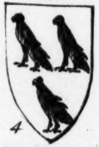

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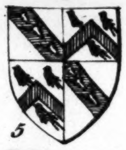

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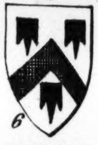

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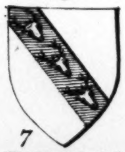

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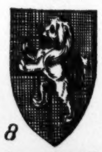

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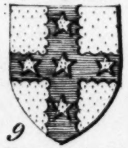

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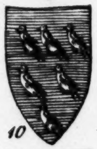

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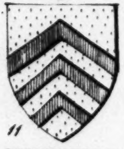

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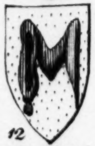

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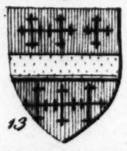

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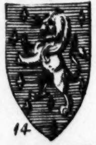

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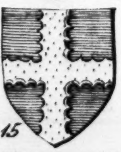

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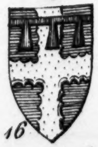

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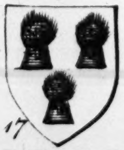

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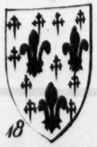

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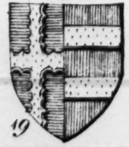

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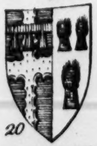

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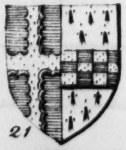

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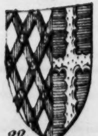

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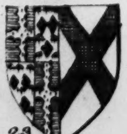

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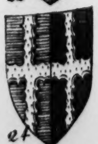

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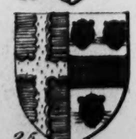

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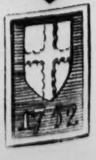

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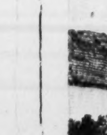

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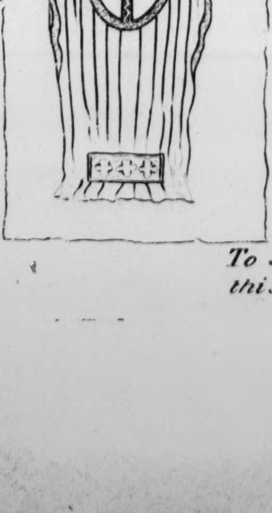
Fig. 30. At STRETTON.



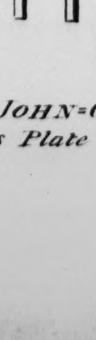
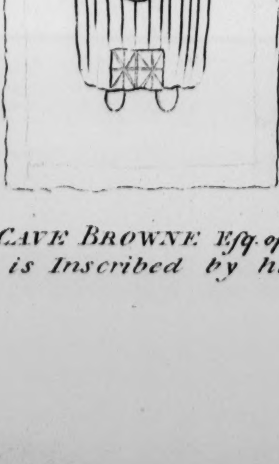
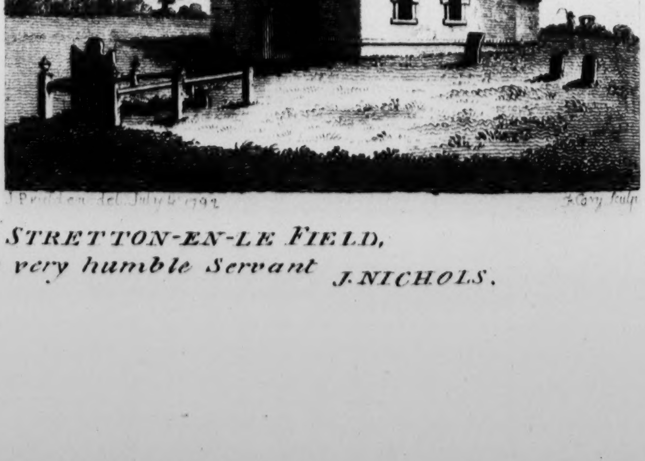


Fig. 27.

Fig. 28. At SEALE, p. 998.



SNARESTON, S.W. p. 1045.



J. Pridden del. July 6 1792

J. Cary Sculp

To JOHN-CAVE BROWNE Esq. of STRETTON-EN-LE FIELD,
this Plate is Inscribed by his very humble Servant J. NICHOLS.

alſo be ſupported by a compariſon of Matthew of Weſtminſter and Hoveden with the will of Wlfric Spot, the founder of Burton Abbey.) "The name of *Stretton* continued here long after; for, on the North window of the church, I have ſeen under the pictures of men on the old glaſs theſe Saxon names written, EDREDUS DE STRETTON, and OSBERTUS DE STRETTON. And at this preſent there is yet remaining one freeholder, and ſome others of that name, but of yeoman rank [1]." This, call it tradition or a notion of Burton, ſeems deſtitute of any ground. To omit the utter diſſimilarity in ſound between *Streone* and *Stretton*; there is a wide gap of 300 years between the ſuppoſed Edred or Edric in 1017 and the real Oſbert in exiſting autographs. Allowing Edric the addition *de Stretton*, on what grounds do we appropriate to him this in particular out of the *ſcores* of Strettons within the bounds of Mercia? We ſhall ſee by and by, on actual record, an Edric, of the Confeſſor's time, and at another Stretton "in ley Field."

One ploughland in Streitun was held *ad geldam* by *Æluric* under *Henry de Ferieres*. The land was equal to one plough; four villans had two ploughs, a mill of five ſhillings value, and ten acres of meadow. *Roger* was tenant to Æluric[2]. This part of the lordſhip, which in the time of king Edward had been valued at twenty ſhillings, was worth but fifteen ſhillings at the general ſurvey.

One other ploughland in Stretone, one in Doniſthorpe, and one in Orton, which all lay waſte, but were worth two ſhillings, were held, at the general ſurvey, by *Roger*, under the ſame Henry de Ferieres[3].

In the Teſta de Nevill, compiled about 1240, we find "In Stretton dimidium feodum quod heres Radulphi Exnei [Extranei] tenet de eodem Johanne [fil. Alani];" and alſo, "In Stretton dim' feodum quod heres Willielmi le Bretun tenet de Radulpho de Tormey [4]."

It may be a queſtion, whether Roger de Stretton and his ſon William, of whom, eſpecially the latter, (with his wife Agnes, the ſiſter and heir of Ralph de Seile junior,) ſo much has been ſeen under Seale article, were not ſucceſſively the lords of the place which gave them name, and anceſtors to the Strettons of ſucceeding times. Againſt this idea ſtands, not only a memorandum of the antiquary S. Roper (the ſame who is mentioned in pages 74 and 1114 of Dugdale's Warwickſhire, ed. 1730, and by Dr. Thoroton, end of Preface, as having helped him with evidences,) in theſe words, "Iſte Walterus [dominus de Strettone 1304] fuit filius Willielmi filii Walklini domini de Stretton, ſicut extat apud me;" but alſo an inquiſition, in 1457, which traces the inheritance diſtinctly and particularly up to the ſaid Will' fil' Walclini and beyond. This copy of a record muſt have its weight; Mr. Roper's fragments, here and ſubſequently quoted, are un-authenticated, and in ſome parts incorrect enough. Both Roger and his ſaid ſon are in the long liſt of landholders, lords of the ſurrounding manors and chief vaſſals of Will' earl Ferrars, who atteſt his notable confirmation, "coram totâ curiâ," of the grant (poſſibly 'tis the grant itſelf and confirmation all in one; ſee it p. 979*,) of Seile mill; and are alſo among ſome witneſſes of eminence to the curious grant to William Noreis in p. *980. Roger de Stretton too atteſts the one, and Will. fil. Rogeri the other, of the Wenlok Prior's remarkable conventions with the parſon, and with the once patron, of Seale, in p. 1001; and William de Stretton in particular is continually met with in his own deeds, or thoſe of others, throughout the Seile autographs and the Rydeware Chartulary. (See his SIGILLVM deſcribed in N° 15, p. 1001.) While in neither of thoſe collections is found the name either of Will' fil' Walkelin or Walter his ſon, ſave in the ſingle inſtance of their atteſting the parſon's compoſition with the two Over Seile co-lords, printed p. 1001-2. At the ſame time, that William fil' Rogeri had a ſon Walter, though not (at the time) his eldeſt, ſeems ſhewn by this deed, the 2d No. 11 of the Rydeware Chartulary, p. 1001:

"Sciant tam preſentes quam futuri, quod ego Wiłłs fil' Rogeri de Stretton & Augnes uxor mea conceſſimus & quietam clamavimus Wiłło de Rydeware & heredibus ſuis, de nobis & noſtris heredibus, partem noſtram quam habuimus in Boſco de Scheyl, de illo Boſco quem Wiłłs comes de Ferrariis dedit predicto Wiłło de Rydeware, & aliam partem noſtram quam habuimus de Boſco illo quod predictus Wiłłs de Rydeware recuperavit ſuper Lucianum de Scheyle. Pro hâc vero conceſſione & quietâ clamatione dedit mihi predictus Wiłłs de Rydeware unam marcam argenti, & Augneti uxori mee unam marcam argenti, & Thome filio meo duodecim denarios. Hiis teſtibus, Rob' filio Walkeł, Rob[illegible] fil' ſuo, Joh'e de Boſchevill, Wiłło de Greſele, Henr' de Ferr', Henr' fil' Sewałł, Stephan' de Cur[illegible]', Alano de Sumervill, Rad'o de Edeingħ, Ric'o fr[illegible]uo, Wiłło Albo, Walt' fil' Wiłłi fil' Rogeri, & multis [illegible]iis."

The following piece of pedigree ſeems tolerably eſtabliſhed by the Seile evidences, either originals or in the Rydeware Chartulary, with the help of one or two from Willeſley and Caldwell, co. Derby.

Roger de Stretton, before 1179 [5]. = ...

Radulphus de Seile, ſeems dead 1181. = Anneis de Oilli [8].

William de Stretton, ſtyled by his relict William de Wiviſle [6]; living 10 Aug. 1196, alſo after William de Rydeware's acquiſition of Seale, about 1201; dead 15 Aug. 1204 [7]. = Agnes, heir to brother 8 R. I. [8] relict of William de Stretton, and ſole plaintiff in fine, 15 Au. 1204.

Matheus, fil. Rogeri, witneſs to grant of William and Agnes to Ralph Buche; Matheus de Stretton to a ditto of Hen. fil. Will'i quondam rectoris de Seylâ [9]. = ...

Radulf. de Seile, grants to Miravalle 1181 [8]; dead 8 R. I.

Conſtantia, confirms father's and brother's Miravalle grants [8].

Thomas, ſeemingly heir [10] apparent 1201, or after.

Walter, ſeemingly junior, poſt 1201 [10].

Reginald de Wyveſle [11]. = Editha, or Eda [11], daughter of William, ſon of Rog. de Wiſeleſle.

Hugo fil. Mathei de Stretton 1275 [12]. Hugo Matheu de Strettun. = ...

Ric. de Stretton 1308, 1326, 1331 [13], 11 Jan. 1337 [15]. Ric. fil. Hug. de Stretton. = Margaret, daughter of Margeria (relict of Ralph de Kyrkeby of Erdynton, dau. and coheir of William lord of Caldewell), Jan. 1337 [15]; living 1347 [16].

John fil. Ric. fil. Hug. de Stretton, 23 Apr. 1330 [14].

Margeria, Jan. 1337 [15].

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[1] Burton, MS. between 1622 and 1640.

[2] "In Streitun [terrâ Henrici de Ferieres] habet Æluric 1 carucatam terræ ad geldam. Terra 1 carucæ. Ibi 4 villani habent 2 carucas, & 1 molinum 5 ſolidorum, & 10 acras prati. Tempore R gis Edwardi valebat 20 ſolidos; modò 15 ſolidos. Rogerus tenet," Domeſday, fol. 274. a. 2.

[3] Domeſday, fol. 233. b. 1. See before, under Doniſthorpe, p. 997.

[4] Vol. I. p. liii. But this paſſage, at leaſt as to the Stretton Radulphi Extranei, belongs to Stretton on Dunſmore, co. Warwick, adjoining Lawford and Wolſton, placed here with it in Teſta de Nevill. And (on turning to Dugdale's Warwickſhire, vol. I. p. 33.) William le Bretun's muſt ſeemingly be the ſame Stretton; for he ſtands there in the ſame pedigree with Rad. Extraneus as coparcener. But Dugdale afterwards (ibid. p. 599.), though perhaps by miſtake, puts Will' le Bretun and Ralph de *Todneye* in Stretton ſuper Foſſe.

[5] P. 1001. [6] Rydeware Chartulary, Nº 12. [7] P. *981. [8] P. *980.

[9] Rydeware Chartulary, Nº 15; its autograph at Seale, and another ibid. [10] Deed above.

[11] Rydeware Chartulary, Nº 23, 24. [12] Teſt. to prior of Dudley's releaſe, p. 1000; and to Seale original.

[13] Rydeware Chartulary, Nº 51. Willeſley original. P. *984. [14] P. *983. [15] Caldwell original. [16] P. *984.

Among William earl of Derby's witneſſes to his Carta de paſturâ in Nedwode, printed in p. 1002, is Robert de Strettone, Eaſter 1252-3.

William parſon of Stretton, followed by Walter de Stretton, (contemporary deeds, of Robert Maulovel fil. Stephani de Rampton and Henry fil. Wiłłi quondam rectoris de Seyla[1], write them "Walter de Stretton, Wiłłus perſona frater ſuus" and "Wiłłus frater ſuus rector eccłie de Stretton") is co-teſtis, in p. 983*, with Galfr' de Greſele, then ſeneſchal (who ſeems dead before date of his ſon ſir William's deed, Purific. 1243[2]), and with William de Appleby: and in the preceding p. *982, Walter is found with both William de Appelbi and Robert his father. This might perhaps be the ſame Walter lord of Stretton a witneſs to the prior of Dudley's releaſe, 1275, ſhortly ſtated in p. 1000, and to the abbot of Miravalle's nearly contemporary one (conſidering five of its witneſſes out of ſeven are among thoſe of the other) abſtracted in p. *982, where he is followed by a Galfr. de Stretton in Clyfton. But it ſeems not poſſible he could be the "Walterus dominus" who atteſts a deed by ſir Thomas de Rydeware, probably after 1300[3], (a cottage-grant in Scheyl to another Walter de Stretton and Margery his wife in tail ſpecial,) and the following deed, 1304; or his brother William the rector the ſame "Wiłłus perſona" who appears with Walterus dominus, as it ſeems, in both this laſt and the enſuing one of 1326:

"Die Dominicâ proximâ ante feſtum Sancti Gregorii Pape, anno regni regis Edwardi triceſimo tertio, fuit hec conventio facta inter Letitiam quondam uxorem Radulphi Cementarii de Wyveleſley ex parte unâ, & Oſbertum[4] filium Walteri domini de Strettone, capitalis domini mei, ex alterâ; videlicet, quod dicta Letitia feoffaret dictum Oſbertum de omnibus terris & tenementis ſuis, pratis, boſcis, & paſturis, cum ſuis pertinentiis, que ipſa unquam habuit, vel in poſterum habere vel vendicare poterit, in villâ vel campis de Wiveleſley, &c. Hiis teſtibus; Waltero domino de Strettone, Willielmo fratre ejus, Roberto Develin, Henrico de Norton, & aliis. Datum apud Stretton, die & anno ſupradictis[5]."

"Johannes fil' Willielmi Elys de Qkthorp, Elizabethe filie Walteri domini de Stretton, meſſuagium & tres acras in Okthorp, ad totam vitam Elizabethe; remaneant domino Willielmo perſone eccleſie de Stretton & heredibus. Teſtibus, Rogero de Durandiſthorp, Rogero del Chapelhous, &c. Ricardo de Stretton, & aliis. Dominicâ ante Michaelis 20 Edw. II."[6]

So that there is great appearance of two ſucceſſive Walters, lords of Stretton, with each a rector-brother William. The elder of ſuch Walters might be the ſon of William fil. Walkelini, which ſon atteſts in Rydeware Chartulary No. 43, rather before 1205[7], (or ſon of William fil. Rogeri, as the truth may be.) But Walter, the father of Oſbert, in 1304 and perhaps ſtill later, could never be the ſon of either William: in that part, both Mr. Roper's note before-quoted, and the inquiſition of 1457, hereafter ſtated, *muſt* be wrong. Oſbert appears to have ſucceeded his father Walter, and to be lord in February 1320 and Auguſt 1323[8].

Among the fragments already mentioned is preſerved this deed:

"Sciant preſentes & futuri, quod ego Johannes de Stretton, dominus de Stretton, dedi, &c. Johanni de Lee, domino de Stotfold, & Thome de Marnham, totum manerium meum de Stretton, cum advocatione eccleſie ejuſdem ville, cum omnibus ſervitiis tam liberorum quam nativorum, pro termino vite, &c. Hiis teſtibus; domino Edmundo de Appelbi, Egidio Meynil, Roberto de Greſleye, militibus; Johanne Humfrey, & Johanne Arnold. Datum apud Streton, anno . . . Edw. III.[9]"

In 1412, *Margery* daughter and coheir of *John de Stretton* releaſed all her title to this manor and the advowſon of the church to *John* the ſon of *John* de Finderne, of Finderne, co. Derby; theſe being witneſſes, John de Lathbury, William de Ingwardby, William Mareſchall of Stretton, Thomas de Witherley of Chilcote, Roger de Montgomery, and Henry Holland of Scheile, eſqs. Within the ſame year, her huſband Adomar Taverner's couſin and heir, William Leichfield, made a like releaſe to the ſame John for lands in a number of neighbouring townſhips[10].

In 1441, ***Walter de Stretton*** died ſeiſed of the manor of Stretton in le Field, together with the advowſon of the church there; held of the king, by the ſervice of one knight's fee[11].

The relation of the Walter, here ſaid to die ſeiſed 1441, to the family, appears not. But Margery his predeceſſor, niece it will appear to one who was lord as early as 1320, could ſurely not very long ſurvive her releaſe to John de Finderne in 1411-12; and not improbably much litigation, with alternate ſeizins and diſ-ſeizins, might take place in the interval between her death and the following proceeding:

On an inquiſition taken in 1457, it was found, that *William de Ferrariis*, late earl of *Derby*, was ſeiſed in his demeſne as of fee of the manor of Stretton in le Field, and of the advowſon of the church; and, being ſo ſeiſed, the ſaid premiſſes, by the name of 15 bovates of land, cum pertinentiis, in Stretton, were granted to *Richard de Mortuomari*[12], and the heirs of his body begotten, to hold of the earl and his heirs for ever, by the fourth part of a knight's fee.

That Richard was thereby ſeiſed, and died ſeiſed; whereupon it deſcended to *William*, ſon of *Walclin de Stretton*, and of *Margaret*, late wife of the ſaid Walclin, of the bodies of the ſaid Margaret and ſaid Walclin begotten, as couſin and heir of the ſaid Richard, viz. as ſon of the ſaid Margaret, daughter of Richard.

That *William* ſon of *Walclin* was ſeiſed; whereupon the premiſes deſcended to *Walter de Stretton*, as ſon and heir of the ſaid William ſon of Walclin.

That Walter was ſeiſed, and died ſeiſed; whereupon the premiſes deſcended to *Oſbert de Stretton*, as ſon and heir of the ſaid Walter.

That Oſbert was ſeiſed, and died ſeiſed; whereupon the premiſes deſcended to *Margery de Stretton*, que fuit uxor *Adomari Tavener*, as couſin and heir of the ſaid Oſbert, viz. as daughter of John, brother of the ſaid Oſbert; for Oſbert died without iſſue.

And that Margery was ſeiſed, and died ſeiſed, without iſſue; and that *John Bate* clerk, ſon of *Alice*, daughter of *Elene*, daughter of *Hugh* ſon of *Lettice*, one of the daughters of the ſaid *Walter*, and *John Kendale*, ſon of *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Richard*, ſon of *John*, ſon of *Agnes*, another daughter of the ſaid Walter; and *Thomas Stretton*, ſon of *William* ſon of *William*, ſon of *Richard*, ſon of *Idone*, the third daughter of Walter, were couſins and heirs of the ſaid Margery de Stretton, and of full age.

That there were in the ſaid manor, in the town fields of Stretton in le Field, 11 meſſuages, one orchard, one croft, one garden, one cottage, and . . . virgates of land, value *per annum ult. repriſ.* 9*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*; that the church aforeſaid was worth *per annum* 20 marks; and that the manor aforeſaid was held of the king by one knight's fee[13].

Mr. Roper's fragments afford alſo the following memoranda:

"Agnes filia *Oſberti*[14] de Strettun maritata fuit Ricardo Fitzherbert domino de Twicroſſe, qui habuerunt exitum inter eos Johannem Fitzherbert, qui quidem Johannes habuit exitum Ricardum, qui quidem Ricardus habuit exitum Elizabetham nuptam Thome Kendale, qui quidem Thomas & Elizabetha habuerunt exitum Johannem, qui quidem Johannes habuit exitum Bartholomeum Kendale (de manu meâ propria ita; S. Roper). Iſte Oſbertus fuit filius Walteri domini de Stretton in le Field, Willeſley, Donneſthorp, &c. qui vixit tempore reg. H. III. E. I. E. III. ſicut luculenter patet in rotulo apud me, S. Roper [1]".

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[1] Seile originals.

[2] Seile original.

[3] Rydeware Chartulary, N° 86.

[4] Iſte Oſbertus nupſit Agnetam filiam Willielmi de Tinmore & Elizabethe uxoris ejus, filie & coheredis domini Roberti de Stafford de Egginton, co. Derby.

[5] Iſte Walterus fuit filius Willielmi filii Walklini domini de Stretton, ſicut extat apud me, S. Roper.

[6] Willeſley original.

[7] See note 1 in p. 1002.

[8] Seile originals.

[9] From the original formerly in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Roper. See the ſeal, Plate CXXXVI. fig. 43.

[10] Burton; and p. 998.

[11] Eſch. 20 Hen. VI. Leic.

[12] An after Ric. de Mortuomari is witneſs to the carta de Nedwode, 1252-3. Rydeware Chartulary, N° 52.

[13] Inq. in feſto Sancte Priſcille Virginis, 36 Hen. VI. before John Gatford, eſq. eſcheator.

[14] Rather "Walteri," agreeably to the inquiſition immediately before printed.

On obſerving Dugdale's Warwickſhire, 1730, p. 50, it is found that the place there treated of, Stretton-Baſkerville, was both poſſeſſed, in the Confeſſor's time, by an *Edric*; and, after the Conqueſt, by Raph de *Mortimer*; and farther, that *one-fourth of a fee* there was held in 20 Edw. III. under *Tutebury*. Theſe are circumſtances, which, compared with the above inquiſition and Burton's quoted tradition, immediately incline one, not only to believe that, if any duke Edric was ſurnamed de Stretton at all in Mercian times, it was probably from this Warwickſhire Stretton; but alſo to ſtrongly ſuſpect, that a like confuſion of names has prevailed, even as far back as the making up of the inquiſition 1457, and that any R. de Mortuomari may in truth have had no more to do with the ſubject of the preſent article, than Edric had: eſpecially when we note too, in the ſame Dugdale's pages 49, 51, both that he, juſt before beginning the article Stretton-Baſkerville, calls it "a depopulated place, known by the name Stretton *fields*," and that Dr. Thomas inſerts, in an after-note, "otherwiſe called" (inter alia) "Stretton *in ley Feild* [2]." And when we perceive ſuch various cauſes of doubt, it ſomewhat ſhakes our reliance on the deſcent found from William ſon of Walkelin. It may be thought another inconſiſtent and ſuſpicious circumſtance, that the inquiſition, after finding this our Stretton granted to Rich. de Mortuomari to hold by a quarter of a fee, concludes with finding the ſame manor held by a whole fee. Another point which muſt be wrong, is the making Margery immediate heir to her uncle Oſbert, when we ſee, by her father John's own deed in page 1026, that himſelf lived to be lord.

It muſt be owned however, that, independent of what regard may be due to the inquiſition, there are two particulars connected with the portion of a pedigree above drawn out, which make againſt the ſuppoſitions of William ſon of Roger being the lord of Stretton, and of a deſcent of the Strettons from him. In the firſt place, he has been ſuppoſed, in a note to p. *988, to be the ſame perſon with the laſt witneſs to the deed No. 43. in p. 1002. Certainly Agnes his relict expreſſly ſtyles him, in No. 12, William de Wiviſle; and the deed in No. 43. is fixed to his age nearly, by that of the delegate P. abbot of Leiceſter. And, granting him to be the perſon, it does ſeem unlikely that he, if lord of Stretton, ſhould be preceded (with Warine de Snipeſtun between) by a William and his ſon Walter, denominated from that place; the rather, as there is no crowd of witneſſes, only four clerks with ſix laics, all of ſeeming note. The ſecond particular is, that the two following deeds ſhew a daughter of William, (ſtill by the deſcription "ſon of Roger de Wifeleſle,") his ſucceſſor (and there might be more, coheirs) in a certain portion of lands and tenements in Wyveleſle; a *prima facie* argument againſt his being anceſtor to a male line of Strettons.

"Ego Regin' de Wyveſle dedi & conceſſi, & hâc meâ cartâ confirmavi, aſſenſu & voluntate Edithe uxoris, Wil̄l̄o de Rydeware & heredibus ſuis, duas virgatas & dimidiam virgatam terre in villâ de Wyveliſle, ſcilicet, unam virgatam quam Oſbertus tenuit, & aliam de dominico meo quam ego tenui in manu meâ ſine tofto, & dimidiam virgatam juxta fluvium cum tofto. Et quartam partem molendini de Wyveleſle, cum ſectâ & pertinentiis que adjacent illi quarte parti molendini, & ſervicium filii Walt̄i de Durandeſthorp de tribus virgatis terre in Durandeſthorp, quas predictus Walt̄us tenuit de me per miliciam. Hec omnia, cum omnibus pertinentiis, dedi predicto Wil̄l̄o de Rydeware & heredibus ſuis, tenenda de me & heredibus meis, in feodo & hereditate, liberè, quietè, & integrè, reddendo inde annuatim mihi & heredibus meis ſex denarios pro omni ſervicio, ſalvo forinſeco. Hujus nunc tenementi prefatus Wil̄l̄us de Rydeware eſt meus affidatus. Hiis teſtibus; Wil̄l̄o clerico de Scheyl, Wil̄l̄o de Greſſet, Rad̄o Grym, Oliv̄o de Durandeſthorp, Rad̄o de Hedenighat, Wil̄l̄o fratre ſuo, Rob̄to Haſard, Robt̄ fil' Suan', & multis aliis."

"Ego Eda [in the title "Editha"] filia Wil̄l̄i filii Roḡi de Wifeleſle, in viduitate meâ, dedi & conceſſi & hâc preſenti cartâ meâ confirmavi Walt̄o de Rydeware & heredibus ſuis, pro homagio & ſervicio ſuo, totam partem meam molendini de Wyveleſle, & in eadem villâ tres virgatas terre, quarum Hamo Prencheval tenet unam virgatam & dimidiam, Wil̄l̄us Capellanus unam virgatam, & Jacobus dimidiam virgatam, habenda & tenenda de me & de heredibus meis ſibi & heredibus ſuis, liberè, quietè. & pacificè poſſidenda, cum omnibus pertinentiis & libertatibus & ayſiamentis; reddendo inde annuatim mihi & heredibus duodecim denarios ad duos anni terminos pro omni ſervicio conſuetudine & ſeculari demandâ, ſcilicet, ad feſtum, &c. Pro hâc autem donacione, &c. dedit mihi predictus Walt̄us tres marcas ſterlingorum. Et ego Eda & heredes mei predicto Walt̄o & heredibus ſuis predictam partem molendini, & predictas, &c. ut prediviſum eſt, contra omnes homines & feminas warantizabimus. Et ut hec mea donacio & conceſſio & carte hujus confirmacio rata & inconcuſſa permaneat, preſens ſcriptum ſigilli mei impreſſione roboravi. Hiis teſtibus; Galf' de Greſeleye tunc ſeneſc', Roḡo de Rydeware, Wil̄l̄o pa. de Scheyl, Walt̄o de Stretton, Wil̄l̄o p'a de Stretton, Sim' capellano de Luck̄, Rad̄ de Buſchevil, Petr' de Durandeſthorp, Roḡo Templario, Henr' de Scheyl, & multis aliis [3]."

A ſuppoſition may be made (which would obviate the latter of the above arguments) that William fil. Rogeri left ſurviving male iſſue, by another wife than the mother of his daughter or daughters, which mother being a Willeſley heir, or coheir, might occaſion his fixing at that reſidence, and finally acquiring the name. (As to Agnes de Seile, ſhe perhaps left no iſſue, as the above deed, the 2d No. 11, ſays "Thome filio meo," not "noſtro.") And it ſeems not unlikely, from William de Rydeware's grant to Nicholaus and Ceſily de Ingwardeby, towards 1270 [4], of the Willeſley property acquired by his grandfather and father under the two laſt-printed deeds, (in which grant the ſhare in the mill which Reginald deſcribes as a fourth, and Eda his relict in general terms only as "totam partem meam," paſſes from Rydeware as only two-thirds of a fourth, ſo that the mill was divided into twelfths,) and from grants of like import as yet but barely ſeen among Willeſley archives, that the inheritance of this laſt lordſhip was ſplit among coheirs, even before William de Stretton had to do there.

But, on conſidering the deed of Eda, a third preſumption may be obſerved againſt a Stretton deſcent from William ſon of Roger. For among its witneſſes are the two firſt Stretton brothers, Walter and William perſona; who, if of the aforeſaid William's line at all, muſt almoſt to certainty have been his ſons, half-brothers to the grantor Eda; and this laſt would ſurely, in that caſe, have been very apt ſo to name them.

What authentic genealogy we can collect of this ſeries of the Strettons, from whichever of the two Williams originating, will ſtand thus:

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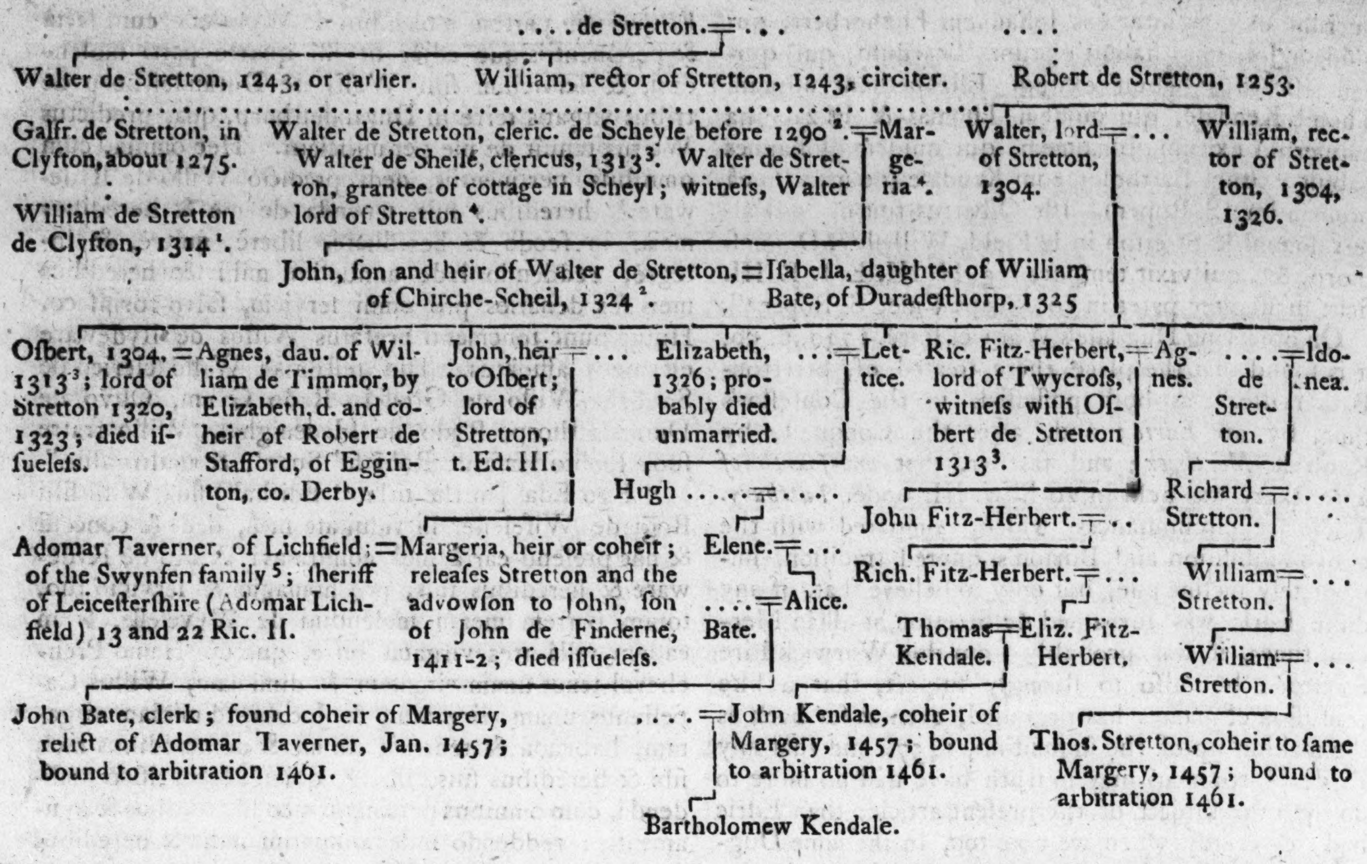
[1] In quodam parvo rotulo in pergameno ſcripto penes S. Roper.

[2] Another thing; *this* Stretton in ley Feild lies on *Watling ſtreet*; which may help to account, if any thing will, for Dr. Pegge's erring ſo widely in placing ours. It is conceivable that *this* name and *this* ſituation might come under his notice, but unaccompanied by the mention of their proper county, Warwickſhire; and if, in looking for the Stretton en le Field of Derby and Leiceſter ſhires, and its diſtance from any Roman road, he happened to take no better guide than old county maps, not pretending to be from actual ſurvey, he might eaſily be under a confuſion of ideas, for that ſort of authorities can never be relied on to two, three, or four miles. Still it is extraordinary that even with the worſt map before him he ſhould talk of nearneſs to the Watling-ſtreet, when almoſt the neareſt part of its line would be found in the High ſtreet of Atherſton.

[3] Rydeware Chartulary, N° 23, 24.

[4] P. 999.



. . . . de Stretton. = ...

Walter de Stretton, 1243, or earlier.

William, rector of Stretton, 1243, circiter.

Robert de Stretton, 1253.

Galfr. de Stretton, in Clyfton, about 1275.

William de Stretton de Clyfton, 1314[1].

Walter de Stretton, cleric. de Scheyle before 1290[2]. Walter de Sheile, clericus, 1313[3]. Walter de Stretton, grantee of cottage in Scheyl; witneſs, Walter lord of Stretton[4]. = Margeria[4].

Walter, lord of Stretton, 1304. = . . .

William, rector of Stretton, 1304, 1326.

John, ſon and heir of Walter de Stretton, of Chirche-Scheil, 1324[2]. = Iſabella, daughter of William Bate, of Duradeſthorp, 1325

Oſbert, 1304, 1313[3]; lord of Stretton 1320, 1323; died iſſueleſs. = Agnes, dau. of William de Timmor, by Elizabeth, d. and coheir of Robert de Stafford, of Egginton, co. Derby.

John, heir to Oſbert; lord of Stretton, t. Ed. III. = . . .

Elizabeth, 1326; probably died unmarried.

. . . = Lettice.

Hugh . . . . = ...

Elene. = . . .

. . . = Alice. Bate.

Ric. Fitz-Herbert, lord of Twycroſs, witneſs with Oſbert de Stretton 1313[3]. = Agnes.

John Fitz-Herbert. = . .

Rich. Fitz-Herbert. = . . .

Thomas Kendale. = Eliz. Fitz-Herbert.

. . . . de Stretton. = Idonea.

Richard Stretton. = ...

William Stretton. = . . .

William Stretton. = . . .

Adomar Taverner, of Lichfield; of the Swynſen family[5]; ſheriff of Leiceſterſhire (Adomar Lichfield) 13 and 22 Ric. II. = Margeria, heir or coheir; releaſes Stretton and the advowſon to John, ſon of John de Finderne, 1411-2; died iſſueleſs.

John Bate, clerk; found coheir of Margery, relict of Adomar Taverner, Jan. 1457; bound to arbitration 1461.

. . . = John Kendale, coheir of Margery, 1457; bound to arbitration 1461.

Bartholomew Kendale.

Thos. Stretton, coheir to ſame Margery, 1457; bound to arbitration 1461.

In the laſt-named year, 1461, *John Bate*, clerk, *John Kendale*, and *Thomas Stretton*, were bound to ſtand to the award of William Vernon and John Stanley, knights, William Comberford and Robert Staunton, arbitrators as well of their part as of the part of *Nicholas Finderne*, eſq. and *Margaret* his wife, *John Finderne*, ſon and heir of the ſaid Nicholas, and *Alice* his wife, *Henry Kniveton* the elder, eſq. and of all heirs claiming any right in the manor of Stretton and the advowſon of the church there, and all other lands (of *Margaret*, ſometime the wife of *Adomare Taverner* of Lichfield, daughter and coheir of John Stretton) in Stretton, Okenthorpe, Willeſley, Gopſhall, and Twycroſs, Appleby, Aminton, Edninghale, and elſewhere, in the counties of Leiceſter, Derby, Stafford, and Warwick, dated 2 Edward IV.[6]

Nicholas Finderne, by indenture dated 1465, covenanted to ſell this manor to *Walter* lord *Mountjoy*; which he afterwards did accordingly[7].

In 1474, *Walter Blunt*, knight, lord of *Mountjoy*, died ſeiſed of the manor of Stretton in the Field, held of *John Babington*, as of his manor of Meyſham. His grandſon *Edward* was his heir[8].

For above a century from 1474, we are at a loſs, after many vain endeavours to obtain a ſight of family evidences, for the hiſtory of Stretton; and, in particular, are quite in the dark both as to its continuance in the Blount family, and as to its firſt coming into that of Browne.

William and *Joyce Aſtley* in 1494 ſuffered a recovery of the manors of Stretton, Shepey, Sheynton, Nailſton, &c. and of divers lands in the counties of Stafford and Salop[9]. But it appears not whether this Stretton was Stretton en le Field.

The ſeiſin of Stretton in *John Browne* 12 Hen. IV. reported by Burton, a note by Mr. Roper has long ago remarked to have been as feoffee in truſt only. And we ſee that it could not poſſibly have been but in ſome ſuch capacity, from Margery de Stretton's grant, in the very year following, of this her paternal inheritance, and from the ownerſhip thence to 1474, above deduced.

Brownes there were, if not in Stretton, yet in its immediate vicinity, at a period much earlier than that mentioned by Burton. In the Rydeware Chartulary[10] we have "Terra Rogeri le Brune," and "Oky ſon of Alexander le Broune" a grantor, both in Sheile, as early at leaſt as 1273. Richard Brun held lands in Overton ſubt. Arden, 1320[11]. Henry Broun, of Lichefeld, was enfeoffed in meſſuages, &c. at Nether Sheyle 1392[12], in all appearance the perſon whoſe ſon John is ſaid by Burton to have dwelt there 8 Hen. VI. Which John too was probably the above feoffee of Stretton in 12 Hen. IV.

In 11 Hen. VI. Hugo Broun was parſon of Stretton, and a joint feoffee of the manor of Caldewall, co. Derby[13]. The ſame year, 9th Feb. 1432, John Broun of Shayll had, with ſir Richard Vernon, a bond for their enjoyment of Donaſthorpe lands, late of Thomas Caleys[14]. In 1437 the ſame John, apparently, and Alice Delves, were enfeoffed as mentioned under Seale[15]. In 1438 or 9, Galfr. Greſley, eſq. with aſſent of co-feoffees, granted lands in Wynſhull, near Burton on Trent, formerly of John Broun, ſon of William Broun of Pontefract[16]. And in 1484, Thomas Broun was rector of Appleby[16].

Juſt a century after the ſettlement on John Broun of Sheyle and the above Alice, another *John Browne* of London, eſq. and *Alice* his wife, were tenants in a recovery, Paſch. 28° Hen. VIII. of lands in Willyſley; the uſes, apparently, to *George Abney*, eſq.[17]

As this gets nearer to the time when the preſent Browne family is found to certainty ſettled at Stretton, it may be thought likely that this laſt-mentioned John, a land-holder in Willeſley, a neighbour townſhip and in ſome reſpects connected, was a progenitor. But in this and the other caſes, conjecture, for want of the evidences alluded to, is all that is left us. In the inſtance of John Browne 1430, the arms ſet up in Seile church argue a contrary way. Burton indeed ſpeaks of this coat as only a maternal one, borne "for his own;" ſo that, on this idea, his paternal one might, for aught appearing, be that of the now Brownes. But grounds have been ſtated for at leaſt ſurmiſing, that the Freford coat might be properly and paternally John Browne's, on the ſuppoſition that Brun, or le Brun, de Freford was the original name of the family afterwards ſtyled, in the elder line, ſimply de Freford[18].

Mr. *Charles* Browne, who reſided here at the beginning of the ſeventeenth century, was about that period the founder of the preſent reſpectable brick manſion-houſe, Plate CXXXV.—"On digging the foundation for this houſe, there were found, deep in the ground, the remains of an antient building of ſtone,

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[1] Rydeware Chartulary, 2d page after ca. 134.
[2] Seile originals.
[3] P. 1000.
[4] Rydeware Chartulary, N° 86.
[5] Shaw's Staffordſhire, vol. II. p. 30. Burton, liſt of Sheriffs.
[6] Peck, MS.
[7] Roper, MS.
[8] Eſch. 14 Edw. IV. N° 34. Leic.
[9] 9 Hen. VII. See Shaw's Staffordſhire, vol. II. p. 283.
[10] N° 6. and the deed following it. P. *1000.
[11] P. 989*.
[12] Seile original.
[13] Original late at Caldewell Hall.
[14] Seile original.
[15] P. *985.
[16] Seile originals.
[17] Willeſley original.
[18] Shaw's Staffordſhire, vol. II. Appendix, p. 14.—And ſee p. 993.

of

PEDIGREE of BROWNE, of

Charles Browne, of Stretton en le Field; builder of Stretton House about

Wynefred, daughter of ſir John Harpur, of Swarkſton, knt. married (at Swarkſton) June 26, 1611. = John Browne, of Stretton, eſq. born about 1592[1], being aged 72 at the Viſitation 1664; died 17, bur. 18[2] May, 1669. = Magdalen,

Elizabeth, bap. (at Swarkſton) March 19, 1611.
John, bu. (at Lullington) Dec. 1, 1614.
Barbara, bapt. (at Swarkſton) Aug. 4, 1616.
Ann, bapt. (at Swarkſton) March 21, 1618.

John Browne, of Stretton, eſq. born about 1619, being æt. 45, in 1664. = Dorothy, da. of T. Brudenell, of Staunton Wyvile, eſq. m. (at Staunton Wyvile) July 4, 1648; b. Oct. 17, 1660. = Mary ….. bu. Feb. 24, 1672; 2d wife. = Ellen Poudrell, of Stretton en le Field; m. (at Scale) May 27, 1673; 3d wife.

Henry, bu. Sept. 21, 1652[3].
Iſabell, bu. Nov. 8, 1655[3].
Charles, bu. Dec. 15, 1662[3].

1. Dorothy, wife of George, of
2. Sarah, wife of Haſlewood, of
died May 5,
3. Anne, buried
1668.

Dorothy, living 1664.

2. John Browne;
3. Wm. Browne;
4. Henry Browne;
5. Arth. Browne; living 1664.

Thomaſin, dau. of John Fitzherbert, eſq. of Sumerſall, co. Derby, by Mary his wife; bapt. (at Sumerſall-Herbert) Dec. 30, 1650; ma. (at ditto) Oct. 13, 1670. = 1. Thomas Browne, eſq. bapt. (at Staunton Wyvile) April 10, 1649; reſided laſt at Appleby; bu. Sept. 11, 1705. = Lucy, bapt. (at Plumtre) 1648; ſurvived her huſb.

Anthony, and Benjamin, bapt. (at Plumptre) 1650, 1659; ſup. to die y.[5]

Simon Harcourt, bapt. (at Plumtre) 1653; clerk of the crown[4]; died March 30, 1724. =

Lucy, bapt. Oct. 30, bur. Nov. 4, 1671;
Mary, bu. March 12, 1679;
Charles, bu. Jan. 1, 1684;
(all at Sumerſall Herbert.)
Anne, d. Nov. 2, …. (at Stretton).

William Browne, of Stretton, eſq. in his latter years of Hilcote, co. Staff.[12] buried Jan. 18, 1744. = Katharine, d. and heir of Zouch Tate, 2d ſon of the De-la-pré family; buried Dec. 27, 1736.

…… Allſopp, of Allſope in the Dale, co. Derby. = Thomaſine, buried Nov. 27, 1751. = …. Hardeſtie; 2d hu.

Vere Browne[6].

Iſaac Newby, vicar of Abkettleby; died Sept. 1, 1728, æt. 56. = Suſanna[7] d. Oct. 16, 1757, æt. 71.

Elizabeth, bapt. 1692;
Simon, buried 1694; (at Seale.)
Vere, ba. and bu. 1695 (at Tamworth).
Mary, bapt. 1697;
Thomas, ba. 1698;
Baſil, bapt. 1699; buried 1700;
Sarah, bapt. 1702;
John, bapt. 1703;
(at Appleby.)

Roger Cave, eſq. (younger ſon of ſir Roger Cave, bart.) of Eydon, co. North'ton, afterwards of Ravenſton, co. Leiceſter; died March, 1741. = Katharine, eldeſt child; married (at Sandon, co. Stafford[12]) 1721; died Ma. 6, 1772, æt. 69 (bu. at Loughb'ro).

Anna-Maria, bapt. Ma. 21, 1705; buried Ma. 14, 1739.

James Chambers, LL. B. patron and rector of Higham and of Croft 1740. = Matilda, bapt. Jan. 17, 1707.

Frances, bapt. and buried 1708.
William, bapt. 1711, bur. 1714.
Clementina, died young.
Charles, bapt. Dec. 25, 1717; bur. Jan. 18, 1737.
Louiſa, buried Jan. 18, 1755, æt. 37.

Thomas Allſopp, attorney in Loughborough, di. Mar. 4, 1757, æt. 57 (buried at Loughborough). = Anne, da. of Thos. Ayre, of Tilton, eſq. 1ſt wi.

William-Bromley Cave, bu. (at Loughborough) July 12, 1788, ſ. p.
Francis, died a minor.

Frances, da. of Theodore Wm. Inge, eſq. ma. (at Thorpe Conſtantine) Dec 6, 1757; bu. Oct. 25, 1758, ſ. p. = John Cave Browne, eſq. adopted heir to his maternal grandfa'r's Stretton eſtate and name; di. Oct. 2, 1798. = Katharine, bo. Oct. 26, 1744, ſurviving child of Thomas Aſtley, of Weſtminſter, gent. and heir to the Aſtleys of Wood Eyton, co. Stafford, formerly of Aſtley, co. Salop; living at Lichfield 1804.

James Chambers, M. A. bap. (at Higham) Aug. 1, 1733; rector of Stretton & Barwell; died May 9, 1790. = Anna-Maria, living at Derby 1804.

John Wood. = Elizabeth.
Cave Wood, died Jan. 9, 1782, æt. 21.
Two more ſons, died minors.
(Buried at Loughborough.)

Thomas Mould. See above. =

Sarah, 2d dau. of Tho. Prinſep, of Croxall, c. Derby, eſq. marr. Oct. 13, 1788; d. ſ. p. = William Cave Browne, eſq. born Feb. 19, 1765, of Stretton 1804; heir preſumptive to the Cave title of baronet. = Louiſa, 4th d. of ſir Robert Mead Wilmot, bart. married Jan. 4, 1793.

Katharine.

John, rector of Stretton; reſident there 1804. = Margaret, dau. of R. Haymes, of Great Glen, married May 1, 1798.

Frances.
Elizabeth.
Charles.

Lebbeus-Charles Humfrey, rector of Laughton. =

Harriot, Louiſa, John, born about July 6, 1795. Sept. 11, 1796. May 10, 1798.

William-Aſtley, born Aug. 4, 1799.
Thomas, born June 21, 1801.
Wilmot, born Dec. 5, 1802.

Robert, born July 17, 1799.
Katharine, born June 11, 1800.
Mary-Anne, born Sept. 4, 1803.

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[1] Not by his graveſtone, but his own certificate in the Viſitation-entry; which laſt (a ſtrange omiſſion ſurely, not to be ſkreened by the name of Dugdale, or Dugdale's clerk) records, ſo far from anceſtors, not even the enterer's parents, but merely himſelf, his wives, and deſcendants then living; ſo that an incidental expreſſion in Burton's MS. is the ſole authority for Charles the head of our pedigree.

[2] At Stretton; whence, from either regiſter or monuments, are taken the dates in general of this pedigree (except where ſomething is ſpecified to the contrary), down to the generation now living.—N. B. The proper body of the mangled old regiſter volume (the entries of prior years being interſperſed in diſtant pages) begins with the following title: "A juſt and true Account of the Births, Marriages, and Burials, of all the inhabitants in the pariſh of Stretton le Field, upon the Account of the *Windmill*-Act, commencing May the 1ſt, 1695." This deſignation of rector Bereſford, or his clerk's, beſtowing, ſeems to refer to the act 6 and 7 William, c. 6, which laid a tax on marriages, burials, and chriſtenings, and ordered miniſters to regiſter them, with the births alſo, and to enter too the degree of the perſon, the name of the party to pay the tax, and his abode. This act was only for five years, and ſeems to have been little complied with; the ſingle inſtance (and that only a partial purſuance of the proviſions) S. P. W. has ſeen, is in the regiſter of Appleby.

[3] Theſe three perſons are attached by dots to both lines of the elder J. Browne's iſſue, the regiſter, our only guide in the dearth of materials, not naming their mothers; indeed the firſt of them is deſignated only by "Mr. Henry Browne," might therefore not be ſon at all, but brother, &c. to J. B.

[4] Perhaps a preferment through lord chancellor Harcourt, who was ſon of Simon's couſin-german ſir Philip, and alſo married, to his ſecond wife, the relict of Simon's brother-in-law Richard Anderſon. A ſecond ſon too of Simon, Richard Harcourt, married a half-ſiſter of the chancellor.

[5] "Mrs. Sarah (q. a miſnomer?) Harcourt, buried (at Appleby) March 3, 1710." Q. Who was the Mrs. Maria Harcourt, married (at Plumtree) June 1, 1675, to Mr. Muckloe, of Nottingham? Could ſhe be a daughter, before unheard-of, to Dr. Vere Harcourt?

[6] Vere Browne, and his mother, are put down from oral information only of the dowager Mrs. K. Browne, who had hers in good meaſure from Lucy wife of William Browne Allſopp. This latter remembered the widow Lucy

on Houſe about 1600.=. . . . .

=Magdalen, daughter of Anthony Grey, rector of Buſbach, afterward earl of Kent; bapt. (at Burbach) May 8, 1598, married (at ditto) June 1, 1626; bur. Sept. 15, 1668.

Margery, bur. July 9, 1638.
Mary, buried Feb. 20, 1639.

Dorothy, wife of Edw. George, of Salop; living 1664.
Sarah, wife of Anth. Haſlewood, of Burbach; died May 5, 1666.
Anne, buried July 31, 1668.

4. Chriſtian, wife of Henry Adams, of Stretton en le Field; living 1664.
5. Mary, wife of Daniel Chadwick; living 1664.

Vere Harcourt, D.D. younger ſon of Robert Harcourt, eſq. archdeacon of Nottingham, and rector of Plumptre, co. Notts; died (by monument there) July 4, 1683, æt. 77.=Lucy, d. to ſir Roger Thornton, of Cambr.-ſhire, knt.; died Oct. 9, 1682, æt. 62.

Wm. Sherman, patron of Higham, and above 60 years rector; died Jan. 9, 1719 (bu. at Higm) æt. 97.=Mary; died Nov. 1, 1711, aged 83.

arcourt, t Plum-3; clerk rown[4]; arch 30,=Elizabeth, da. of ſir R. Anderſon, of Pendley, Herts, bart. to whom her eldeſt ſon was heir, died v. p. Mar. 29, 1694.

Anne, bapt. (at Plumtre) 1655.

Clifton Harcourt, bapt. (at Plumtre) 1664.=Suſanna . . . .[5]

Nathaniel Sherman[8], 3d ſon.=Mary[9], d. Oct. 20, 1727, æt. 78.

Eliz. youngeſt da. d. May 29, 1764, æt. 100.

James Sherman[10], LL.B. 5th ſon.=Anne[11], died July 26, 1739, æt. 78.

Joſeph Chambers, rector of Croft.=Mary.

n, bapt. 1692; buried 1694; Seale.)
. and bu. 1695 amworth).
bapt. 1697;
, ba. 1698;
apt. 1699;
d 1700;
bapt. 1702;
bapt. 1703;
(at Appleby.)

Cornelius Harrold, vicar of Auſtrey, co Warwick; mar. (at Newton) Nov. 6, 1721; 2d huſb.=Mary, only child and heir.=Samuel Chambers, M. A. rector of Croft; married (at Newton) Aug. 20, 1711; died Feb. 20, 1717-18 (bu. at Croft), æt. 34.

Nathaniel, died a child, Sept. 11, 1703.
All buried at Higham.

Thos. Chambers, B. A. third ſon; d. April 23, 1709, æt. 24.

Samuel Chambers, eldeſt child; died in his 12th month May 15, 1713.

Thomas Mould, 2d maſter of Appleby ſchool; miniſter of Meaſham and of Greſley.=Penelope Chambers; 1ſt wife.

Thomas Mould, of Appleby, curate of Meaſham 1804.

Allſopp, y in rough, , 1757, uried at rough).=Anne, da. of Thos. Ayre, of Tilton, eſq. 1ſt wi.[13]=Elizabeth, d. of And. Glenn, rector of Hatherne, d. June 18, 1782, æt. 83; 2d wi.[14]

Mary, firſt wife of Thos. Dockſey, of Snelſton, co. Derby, afterward of Lichfield, eſq. died ſ. p.
Martha, died unmarried.

Robert Bakewell, of Swepſton.=Jane.=Charles Allen, rector of Tugby.

Will.-Browne Allſopp, vicar of Abkettleby 1728, rector of Stretton 1750; died March 26, 1773, æt. 69.=Lucy, died Mar. 18, 1770, æt. 61.[15]

. . . . . Farnell, ſurgeon, &c. in Appleby.=Suſanna[16].

Thomas Mould. See above.=Penelope Cave, bapt. (at Ravenſton) Nov. 26, 1736; mar. April 15, 1776; living (at Eaſt Retford) 1804; 2d wife.

William Mould, clerk, bo. Aug. 12, 1777; maſter of Retford ſchool of . . . m. Nov. 2, 1803, a da. Blackburn, of York.

Robert Bakewell, barriſter at law, ſometime of Greſley Hall; d. Nov. 4, 1793 (buried at Swepſton), æt. 63.=Harriott, the other and y'ger da. of T.-W. Inge; died Jan. 22, 1762 (bur. at do), æt. 19.

Frances-Harriott, ſole heir.

Anna-Maria, di. Dec. 1, 1743 (bu. at Loughborough), æt. 9.
William, di. unmarried.

Samuel Chambers, B. A. bap. (at Higham) Oct. 21, 1736; rector 1765, v. p. alſo of Croft, & patron of both; died (buried at Higham) ſ. p. Feb. 18, 1788.=Katharine, 2d d. of T. Fiſher, of Caldecote, co. War. eſq. m. (at Higham) Nov. 12, 1787; d. (bu. at ditto) May 31, 1792, æt. 35.

Matilda, mar. (at Higham) to Wm. King, of Stoke Golding, March 23, 1756.
Joſeph Chambers, born (at Higham) Aug. 30, 1741; married (at ditto) Dec. 23, 1766, to Elizabeth-Margaretta Vanham, ſettled in London.
Charles Chambers, bapt. (at Higham) Feb. 25, 1744, rector of South Kilworth.
Ann, bapt. (at Higham) Jan. 20, 1745, and buried July 10, 1746.

beus-arles nfrey, tor of ughon.=Anna-Maria, marr. Jan. 10, 1797.

Thomas, an army officer, aid-de-camp to general Rooke 1804.

William-Haymes, of Kibworth, eſq.=Louiſa, married Nov. 6, 1799.

Edwd. army officr.
Henrietta.
Selina.

Edwd.-Sacheverel Wilmot, 2d ſon of ſir R. Md. Wilmot, rect. of Langley, c. Derby.=Anne, ſole hr; mar. May 17, 1797.

9.
1800.
1803.

Charles-Lebbeus, born Jan. 5, 1798.
William-Cave, born Feb. 22, 1800.

Louiſa, born Oct. 15, 1800.
Harriet, born Aug. 17, 1803.

Edward, born June 9, 1798.
James, born Aug. 6, 1799.
Ann, born July 6, 1800.
Cave, born June 7, 1802.

ormerly Harcourt), removed to ſome place remote from Stretton, with her ſon Vere, and the maiden ſiſter Anne uch reſident with her. And the name Vere, with various particulars which may be obſerved, tallies perfectly with e narrative.

[7] Lucy Newby is ſaid to be deſcended, like her huſband, from the Brownes; and one poſitive oral account calls her other Suſanna daughter to one of Thomas Browne's younger brothers. But it ſtrikes ſtrongly, as no marriage has en met with of any ſuch brother, that the truth may rather be "daughter to his brother-*in-law*," viz. to Clifton arcourt and his wife *Suſanna.* Lucy Newby, born about 1709, received her name, in baptiſm, from the relict ucy Browne; which was ſtill more natural if the mother Suſanna was Lucy Browne's own niece, than if only her te huſband's. And as we muſt ſuppoſe, from the non-appearance of Clifton Harcourt's ſon Simon among Seale ptiſms, that this child was born at ſome prior reſidence of the father, ſo might alſo a daughter Suſanna, to wit out 1686, to anſwer in age to Mrs. Newby. What became of Clifton Harcourt and his five or more living chilen, after the date of the Appleby entry 1710, has not been ſeen.

[8] He was 42 years rector of Newton-R. co. Warwick; and died Jan. 2, 1729 (buried at Newton), æt. 75. rms, emboſſed on the ſlab at Newton: a lion rampant between three oak-leaves; impaling, a bend between ſix reſlets. Creſt, a ſea-lion ſeiant.

[9] Daughter of Thomas Baddeley, rector of Eccleſhall, co. Stafford; 42 years wife to N. S.

[10] Rector of Higham; died Dec. 13, 1739, æt. 70.

[11] Daughter of Power Brecknock; relict of Francis Laking.

[12] From information of Mrs. Katharine Cave Browne.

[13] Among others, Thomas, alſo attorney in Loughborough, died May 22, 1777, æt. 49 (buried at Loughborough).

[14] Among others, Mary, married, 1ſt, to Samuel Phillips, eſq. of Garendon; 2dly, to ſir William Gordon, K. B.

[15] Among others, Charles Allſopp, rector of Aſhby Parva, and vicar of Shepſhead.

[16] Beſides theſe two daughters of Iſaac and Suſanna Newby, it ſhould ſeem that Henry, who appears in vol. II. pp. 3, 14, as ſucceeding William Browne Allſopp in Abkettleby vicarage, was their ſon (who had only two daughters, at died young), and that William Browne Allſopp had the living only during Henry's non-age.

of great bigneſs and proportion, which extended to a great plot of ground; and were ſuppoſed to be parts of the ſeat of *Edric de Stretton*[1]."

Mr. Charles Browne was ſucceeded by his ſon *John*, who in 1630 was lord of the manor and patron of the church. He had for his ſecond wife *Magdalen*, one of the daughters of *Anthony* earl of *Kent*; and died May 17, 1669, at the age of 77.

Thomas Browne, eſq. died lord of this manor Sept. 8, 1705, in his 56th year.

The late *William Browne*, eſq. (who married the daughter and heireſs of *Zouch Tate* of Delapré[2]), having no iſſue male ſurviving, bequeathed his eſtate to his grandſon, *John Cave*, eſq. who took the name and arms of *Browne* by act of parliament; and married *Catharine*, daughter and heir[3] of *Thomas Aſtley*[4], gent. of the city of Weſtminſter, by whom he left a numerous family, as may be ſeen in the Pedigree here annexed. To the North ſide of his houſe he made a handſome ſtone addition.

The family of the *Moores* had in 1712 a good eſtate here, and the patronage of the living.

A *venerable yew tree* at Stretton was mentioned in an advertiſement in 1792.

The lordſhip contains pretty near 1050 acres of land, principally of old incloſure; 900 or more belonging to the manor, 90 to the rev. John Bakewell, 40 or 50 to the rectory; and is rated to the land-tax with Willeſley and Raunſton[5].

By the Return to Parliament in 1801, Stretton le Field contained 55 houſes, and the ſame number of families; 106 males, and 106 females, in all 212; of whom 47 were uſually employed in agriculture, and 13 in trade, manufactures, &c.

	£.	s.	d.	Okethorpe. £.	s.	d.	Meaſham. £.	s.	d.	Willeſley. £.	s.	d.
Money raiſed for the poor of Stretton, within the year ending at Eaſter 1776, — —	43	0	11	53	17	11	172	10	6	17	8	9
Expended in county-rates, &c.	6	15	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	12	1
——— on the poor, —	36	5	10	47	3	6	156	6	2	14	6	8
Rent of habitations and workhouſe,	2	8	0	2	13	0	17	15	0	0	19	1
Expended in litigations, —	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	1
Money raiſed for 1783, —	84	13	4	59	10	11	151	4	3	20	2	0
——— 1784, —	56	2	6	65	5	5	143	11	11	20	2	0
——— 1785, —	69	12	2	56	12	5	178	8	7	15	1	6
Medium of theſe three years,	70	2	8	60	9	7	159	8	3	18	8	6
——— of county expences, —	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
——— of expences not relating to the poor; repairs of the church, roads, &c.	0	7	0	2	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
——— of nett annual expences,	69	15	8	60	9	7	159	8	3	14	8	2
——— of attending on magiſtrates,	0	0	0	0	15	11	4	11	0	0	10	2
——— of entertainments at meetings,	0	0	0	1	1	10	1	8	7	0	0	5
——— of law expences, —	5	10	1	0	1	4	1	13	11	0	0	6
——— of ſetting the poor to work,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	0	0	0

The Return made to Parliament in 1786, in anſwer to an enquiry reſpecting the charitable donations in the Leiceſterſhire part of this pariſh, may be ſeen in vol. I. p. 78.

The CHURCH, (ſee Plate CXXXV.)

dedicated to St. *Michael*, is pleaſingly ſituated on an eminence by the manor-houſe of William Cave-Browne, eſq. and pictureſquely wooded, forming a delightful groupe to the country around[6]. It conſiſts of a nave, with three ſmall clereſtory windows, a chancel, and a North aile, with three pointed arches, and two windows enlarged within modern times.

The embattled tower at the Weſt end, very taper, having in it three bells, ſupports a ſlender ſpire.

The chancel South door and window are ſtopped up, and the church North door.

Inſtead of a font, is a baſon like a porringer in a drawer in the reading deſk.

In the South wall is a locker, the cavity probably of a piſcina.

In the Eaſt window of the chancel Mr. Burton deſcribes theſe arms; fig. 1—14:

Argent, two bars Azure, on a canton of the ſecond, a martlet of the firſt. *Lathbury*.

Azure, three arrows Or, 2 and 1. *Archer*.

Gules, ſeven maſcles conjoined, voided Or, a label Argent. *Quincy*.

Argent, three falcons Gules. *Falconer*.

Quarterly, 1. and 4. Argent, on a bend Azure, three bucks heads caboſſed Or, *Stanley*; 2 and 3, Or, a chevron Gules, between three martlets Sable, *Stafford*.

Argent, a chevron between three croſſes formée fitché Sable. *Finderne*.

Argent, on a bend Azure, three bucks heads caboſſed Or. *Stanley*.

In a South window of the chancel:

Sable, a lion rampant Argent. *Stapleton*.

Or, on a croſs engrailed Azure, five mullets Or. Abbey of *Burton upon Trent*.

Azure, ſix martlets Or, 3, 2, and 1. *Appleby*.

"*Stretton* is a parſonage, legally worth 60*l.* a year, lying part in Derbyſhire, part in Leiceſterſhire; Mr. Trigge miniſter[7]."

It is in the deanery of Repingdon, in the dioceſe of Lichfield and Coventry.

The preſent value, in manſ' ibidem, cum gleb' adjacent' per ann' 1*l.* 3*s.* in decimis, &c. 4*l.*

It is rated in the king's books at £9. 10*s.* 5*d.*

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[1] Burton, MS.

[2] See his pedigree in vol. II. p. 888.

[3] Her brother *William Aſtley* was accidentally drowned, bathing in the Trent, while at Repton ſchool under his uncle; to whom, in conſequence, his ſiſter became heir.

[4] Younger brother to Walter and William Aſtley, who both died unmarried, the latter well known as maſter of Repton ſchool, where he had been preceded by his ſiſter's huſband George Fletcher. Mr. Thomas Aſtley, who is believed to have been for ſome years publiſher of the London Magazine, died July 14, 1747.

[5] Wolley's MS Hiſtory of Derbyſhire.

[6] Topographer, vol. I. p. 521.

[7] Rev. Samuel Carte, MS.

RECTORS.	PATRONS.
Will. frat. Walteri de Stretton (teſt. cartæ Henrici filii Willielmi quond. rectoris de Seyla), about 1240.	
Dominus Willielmus, 1326[1].	
Nich. de Lichefeld, poſt Luc. Evang. 1352[1].	
Hugo Broun, 1432-3[2].	
Ric. Haſord, St. Dionyſ. 28 H. VI.[3]	
Walter Savage, died May 24, 1518[4].	
Henry Aberley, buried Feb. 4, 1642.	
Matthew Trigge[5]; buried Oct. 17, 1676.	
John Beresford, Nov. 19, 1676; buried April 18, 1704.	Henry Beresford.
George Gretton[6], April 9, 1705; died March 29, 1750.	Richard Moore, and Margaret Prieſt widow, *pro hâc vice.*
William-Browne Allſopp, June 8, 1750; died March 26, 1773.	Wrightſon Mundy, eſq. (as guardian to the following.)
James Chambers[7], M. A. Aug. 6, 1773.	John Cave-Browne, eſq.[9]
Thomas Greſley[8], M. A. June 30, 1790.	
John Cave-Browne, 1792; preſent rector 1804.	

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

Under an arch in the North aile, with finials ſurmounted by a bouquet, or beaſts foreſhortened (or rather where ſuch an arch is deſtroyed by a window) is an antient monument, with a croſs emboſſed upon it, fig. 27; probably for the founder.

Cloſe alongſide this are the two following inſcriptions:

1. Here lies interred the body of
Elizabeth Richards, the wife
of James Richards of Aſhby-de-la-Zouch, gent.
and widow of Stretton Allen, gent.
She died May 18, 1739, aged 76 years.

2. Here lies the body of Thomas Allen, youngeſt ſon
of Mr. Stretton Allen and Elizabeth
his wife. Obiit 18 Maii, A.D. 1712,
ætatis ſuæ 24.

A little Weſtward, is a flat alabaſter, with the figure of a prieſt, as at Seale, ſtrait hair, head on cuſhion; on its right ſide a chalice, on left a book; (fig. 28.)

Round the margin is the following:

"Hic jacet D'nus Walterus Savage, quondam rector hujus
eccleſiæ de Stretton; qui
obiit xxiiii die Maii, anno D'ni mill'mo cccccxviii.
Cujus a'i'e propitietur Deus. Amen."

In the chancel, within the communion-rails, on a flat ſtone is the following:

"HERE LIETH THE BODY OF JOHN BROWNE, ESQ.
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE MAY Y^{e} 17, AN' DÕ 1669,
ANNO ÆTATIS SUÆ 74.
Sibi maturè obiit,
Aliis citò."

Cloſe adjoining is the following ſimilar one:

"HERE LYETH THE BODY OF SARAH, DAUGHTER OF JOHN BROWNE, LORD OF THIS MANNOUR, ESQ. BY LADY MAGDALENE, ONE OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE RT. HON. ANTHONY LATE EARL OF KENT, WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE MAY THE 5, AN' DÕM 1666, ÆTATIS SUÆ 36.
POSUIT TRISTISSIMUS
A. H.[10]
ALSO THE BODY OF ANNE, DAUGHTER OF THOMAS BROWNE, ESQ. BY THOM . . . SHE DIED NOV. 2 . . ."

In the aile below:

"HERE LYETH THE BODY OF THOMAS BROWNE, ESQ. LORD OF THIS MANNER, WHO DIED THE 8th OF SEPTEMBER 1705, AND IN THE 56th YEAR OF HIS AGE."

In the corner of the North aile is a neat mural marble, thus inſcribed:

"Near this place lyes interred the
bodyes of Katharine Browne,
wife of William Browne, of
Stretton le Field, eſq. and daughter
of Zouch Tate,
a ſecond ſon of the
Tates of Delaprie, by Northampton;
and four of her children, viz.
Frances, William, Clementina, and Charles.
This monument was erected in the year 1739."

Arms: Quarterly, Azure, a chevron Or between three eſcallops Argent, within a bordure engrailed Sable; *Browne*. On an eſcutcheon of pretence, party per feſs Or and Gules, a pale counterchanged, in each part of the firſt a bird cloſe Sable; *Tate.*

On a flat ſtone below:

"Here lieth interred the body of Louiſa Browne, daughter of William Browne, eſq. and Catherine his wife. She departed this life 13th January, 1755, aged 37."

On a marble tablet againſt the North wall of the chancel:

"George Gretton, M. A.
rector of this church 44 years[11],
and vicar of Marſton upon Dove 64 years,
departed this life March the 29th, 1750,
aged 92.
He was an orthodox Divine,
a ſincere profeſſor, and reſolute defender
of the doctrine,
and a regular obſerver
of the diſcipline
of the CHURCH OF ENGLAND;
exemplary in his life,
for charity, piety, and ſobriety.
Anne his wife departed this life
October the 18th, 1734, aged 79.
She was a good Chriſtian,
an obliging neighbour,
and an uncommon friend to the poor."

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[1] Willeſley originals. See p. 1026. [2] Originals of Hans Winthrop Mortimer, eſq. [3] Seile original. [4] Epitaph.

[5] See before, under Diſeworth, p. 756, an epitaph on Mr. John Trigge, ſon of the rector of Stretton and of Joan his wife; and in St. Peter's church, Nottingham, is a marble monument for alderman Thomas Trigge, grocer, another of their ſons, who died March 20, 1704-5, in the 53d year of his age; and gave by will 50*l.* to buy land for ever, the rent to be laid out in bread, to be diſtributed to the poor of that pariſh. By Elizabeth his wife (who was daughter of William Parker, and widow of Benjamin Richards) he had ſix children, of whom five ſurvived him. Dering's Nottingham, vol. I. p. 39.

[6] Rector of Seile the preceding 11 years, while Richard Inge under age. And ſee his epitaph above.

[7] Rector alſo of Barwell. [8] Now rector of Hinton on the Green, co. Glouceſter, and vicar of Poleſworth, co. Warw.

[9] Dr. Browne Willis, in his Hiſtory of Cathedrals, 1727, vol. I. mentions Mr. *Browne* twice as patron of Stretton en le Field, pp. 491, and 494; but in one of them he evidently confounds this place with *Sutton* in le Field.

[10] The initials (it appears by the Viſitation-entry, certified under her father's hand) of her huſband, Anthony Haſlewood; whoſe modeſty, or ſome other cauſe, has left poſterity to ſuppoſe his wife never married.

[11] His hand-writing in the regiſter begins Feb. 28, 1704; his predeceſſor Beresford having been buried, as above, on the foregoing 18th of April; ſo that Mr. Gretton was rector above 45 years. On the 1ſt of March 1804 (ſays the Derby Mercury) died, aged 87, the rev. John Edwards of Repton. This Mr. Edwards ſucceeded G. Gretton as vicar of Marſton; ſo that the two held it 118 years. And 'tis ſaid (but the authentic particulars not yet obtained) that Gretton's predeceſſor was vicar about 50 years.

On a flat ſtone below the rails:

"Near this place
lies the body of
the Rev^d^.
William Browne Allſopp,
rector of this church.
He died
March 26, 1773,
aged 69.

Here
lies the body of
Lucie the wife of
William Browne Allſop.

She died
March 18, 1770,
aged 61.

At the feet lies the body of Elizabeth, daughter of
William Browne Allſopp and Lucie his wife [1].
She died April 15, 1770, aged 20."

Cloſe to the laſt is this:

"Here lieth the body of Suſanna Newby, widow.
She died Oct. 16, 1757, aged 71."

In the church-yard:

"In memory of Thomas Newbold, builder,
who died Oct. 29, 1784.
He laid the foundation of a good character in early life,
and ſubſtantially finiſhed it in the 82d year of his age.
Elizabeth his ſecond wife died four days before him,
and in the ſame year of her age.
She lived an example worthy of imitation
in every ſocial and conjugal virtue.
They were in their years equal, in their lives lovely;
and in their deaths not far divided."

"Thomas Hartill, died Feb. 8, 1748, aged 83.
Margery Hartill, died Dec. 9, 1761, aged 89.
John Hartill, of Doniſthorpe, Aug. 5, 1772, a. 7[illegible]."

"Joſeph Elton, of Oakthorp, died Oct. 28, 1785,
in the 76th year of his age.
Mary his wife, died May 13, 1787, aged 76."

There is a ſtone-walled pound without the church-yard to the Eaſt, but no way remarkable.

P. 1029. In a Stretton ſettlement preſerved at Willeſley (in which *James Abney* is a truſtee) the firſt *John Browne's* daughter *Barbara* is found with a huſband, *Anthony Woode*, clerk, Sept. 9, 16[illegible]1.—The Croft Regiſter records, "Rev. James Chambers, rector (he who was LL. B.), buried May 6, 1777."—"Matilda his wife, aged 79, buried Feb. 8, 1787."—Their ſon "William, baptized Oct. 15, 1738;"—daughter "Matylda, born Oct. 20, baptized Nov. 23, 1739."—And from Newton Regiſter, "Mary, daughter (and heir, afterwards wife of Samuel Chambers) of Nath. and Mary Sherman, born Feb. 14, baptized 23, 1689."

OKETHORPE,

antiently called *Achetorp*, a ſmall village, partly in the pariſh of Stretton, ſtanding about a mile from it, partly in Meaſham, and partly in Greſley, is almoſt wholly (if not quite) within the county of Derby; but Burton gives it as a part of the hundred of Weſt Goſcote. It is ſeparated from Aſhby Woulds by Doniſthorpe, and is but ordinary land.

Six oxgangs in Achetorp, which in the time of king Edward had been valued at five ſhillings, were worth but four-pence at the general ſurvey, when they were rented by *Ernuin* under *Nigell de Statford*. The land was equal to half a plough, but lay waſte [2].

John Savage was lord of this manor about 1200.

The abbey of *Burton* had a large portion of lands here, by the grant of the earl *de Ferrariis*, held of the honour of *Tutbury*, by the fourth of a knight's fee.

The abbot and convent of St. *Mary de Pratis* at *Leiceſter* had alſo ſome houſes and lands here.

"Habemus in Okethorp, ex dono Thome Lathbury, & ex feoffamento W. Moton & Thome Bytſwell, omnia terras & tenementa, prata & paſturas, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, que ipſe habuit in predictâ villâ ex dono & feoffamento Elizabethe Moton matris ſue.

Item dedit nobis predictus Thomas Lathbury, in teſtamento ſuo, omnia tenementa ſua in Okethorp. Et hec ſunt verba teſtamenti: "In Dei nomine, amen, &c. Item do & lego omnia tenementa mea de novo perquiſita in Cateby, Okethorpe, & in campis de Naneby, abbati & conventui Leyc' in perpetuum. Item do & lego capelle beate Marie ejuſdem monaſterii lampadem durantem in perpetuum, vel magnum cereum ardentem, coram beatam Virginem Mariam.

Ricardus Glover tenet ibidem v meſſuagia iiii tofta, iiii virgatas terre; redd' xxviii š. viii đ. Inde ſolvuntur ii š. đno regi pro ſectâ curie.

Habemus ibidem mineram *carbonum* MARMORUM [3], que valet per annum .... [4].

Thomas Lathbury dedit nobis ibidem i meſſ' cum tofto, iiii virg' terre & dimid'; redd' xxxviii š. viii đ.

Item dedit nobis omnia tenementa ſua de novo edificata, in villâ de Cateby.—Reſolutiones; ſcilicet ii š. domino regi pro ſectâ curie [5]."

By the terrier referred to under Barkby, vol III p. 45, where Okethorp fills three pages, it appears that they had four virgates of land in the tenure of *Richard Glover*, conſiſting of the Weſtfelde in the leys, Medulfelde, Santetyfelde; and a meadow extending to the river Meys, and abutting on the meadow of J. Greſley; another meadow, bounded by the meadows of Philip Stokes, J. Greſley, and a meadow of Appleby; and a third called Stoni-meadow. Richard Glover held alſo half a virgate of arable land near Appleby [6]."

In 1346, the abbot of *Burton* (on the aid then granted for knighting Edward of Woodſtock the king's eldeſt ſon) was aſſeſſed 10*s*. for a quarter of a knight's fee in Okethorpe, parcel of the fee of *Tutbury* [7].

Okethorpe came afterwards to the *Greſleys*; and in 1518, *George Greſley*, eſq. was ſeiſed of it, as appears by a deed dated that year [8]; and "in this family Okethorp partly continues (1712), though the *Alleyns* of Greſley have ſome lands; and captain *William Barnes*, of Newhall and Derby, has a chief rent [9]."

In 1642, *Henry* earl of *Huntingdon* was lord of the manor of Okethorpe; and it is now the property of the earl of *Moira*, as repreſentative of that family.

By the Return made to Parliament in 1801, Okethorpe contained 61 inhabited houſes, and 1 uninhabited; 61 families, conſiſting of 138 males, 143 females; total 281; of whom 60 were chiefly employed in agriculture, and 37 in trade, manufactures, &c.

Nicholas de Ingwardeby de Octhorp (Willeſley deeds, p. 1034, N° 30.) = ...

William de Barton de Octhorp. = Alicia, daughter and heir; relict 1377.

John de Ingwerby (N° 25.) = ...

John de Ingwerby, Ambr. 1345.

William de Schevl, de Okthorp, 1349, 1377 [10] (N° 26, 30.) = Alicia, daughter and heir, Laurent. 1349; relict 1392-3 (N° 32.)

John de Sheyle, ſon and heir, 1349, 1398 (N° 33.)

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[1] Lucinda Allſop, third daughter of the rev. William Browne Allſop, rector of Stretton, and Lucy his wife, died Dec. 23, 1791, æt. 46. See her epitaph at Aſhby, p. 624.

[2] "In Achetorp [terrâ Nigelli de Statford] habet Ernuin 6 bovatas terre ad geldam. Terra dimidiæ carucæ. Waſta eſt. Tempore Regis Edwardi valebat 5 ſolidos; modò 4 denarios." Domeſday, fol. 275, a. 1.

[3] Poſſibly hence the term *ſtone*-coal, uſed (I think) in oppoſition to *ſoft* coal or culm. S. P. W.

[4] The ſum is left blank in the original.

[5] Charyte's Rentale, fol. cxiiii. b.

[6] Cotton MSS. Galba E. III. 13.

[7] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III.

[8] Burton, p. 215. But Q. if this were not the "Oſkethorp" mentioned under Doniſthorpe, p. 997, from a deed in Greſley Chartulary, p. 60?

[9] Woolley's MS Hiſtory of Derbyſhire.

[10] Yet, though William de Scheyl the huſband is plainly living, a grantee, 1377, the deed of Alice 1349 is worded "quæ fui," and a counterpart "quondam" uxor.

MEASHAM,

a village, ſaid once to belong to the biſhop of Lichfield, in which are many coal-mines, is placed adjoining the North-weſt angle of Leiceſterſhire, but within the county of Derby.

Oct. 5, 9 Edw. III. free warren was granted to *Edward de Bereford*, for his lands at Meaſham [1].

Sir *Francis Anderſon* (ſon of ſir *Edmund* Anderſon, knt. chief-juſtice of the common pleas, by *Magdalen* his wife) died Dec. 22, 1616, ſeiſed of the manor of Meaſham, in the counties of Leiceſter and Derby, worth 10*l.* a year; leaving two ſons, *Edmnnd* and *Stephen*. His wife Judith died May 4, 1608 [2].

Meaſham is now become a populous village; and the preſent condition of the place exhibits great improvements. The coal-works ſtill exiſt, and the inhbitants derive further advantage from the cotton-mills, and other aids to induſtry, recently eſtabliſhed there by the *Wilkes's*, a family whoſe genius and activity have obtained them much wealth, and much credit in theſe parts. *Joſeph Wilkes*, eſq. who purchaſed this eſtate from the late *William Wollaſton*, eſq. and reſides here, has alſo lately erected a curious corn-mill, which bids defiance to the capricious aids of wind or water, having ſubſtituted a more powerful and never-failing aſſiſtant, ſteam, which anſwers remarkably well.

A ſmall market-houſe has been recently built by Mr. Wilkes, though there is no regular market.

William Abney, eſq. had likewiſe conſiderable property here, and built a good houſe at a ſmall diſtance from the village, called Meaſham Field [3], where he died Auguſt 2, 1800.

By the Return to Parliament in 1801, Meaſham contained 210 inhabited houſes, and 5 uninhabited, 540 males, 596 females, in all 1136; of whom 76 were chiefly employed in agriculture, and 616 in trade, manufactures, &c.

The church, which formerly belonged to the priory of *Greſley*, has a modern tower re-built upon an antient body; and within the church is one eſcocheon of the *Beauchamps* earls of *Warwick*.—Quarterly, 1. and 4. Gules, a feſs between 6 croſs-croſſlets Or; 2. and 3. Chequy, Or and Azure, a chevron Ermine; Plate CXXXVI. fig. 33.

The living is only a donative curacy, of which Mr. Wilkes has the patronage.

John Carey was curate in 1715.

Humphrey Jackſon, curate, reſigned 1752.

William Williams, A. B. licenſed 25 June, 1752, on the nomination of William Wollaſton, eſq.

Thomas Mould, ... one of the maſters of Appleby ſchool, who alſo held the donative of Greſley.

Thomas Jones, 1791—rector of Appleby, 1792-3.

WILLESLEY,

This lordſhip, at the time of the Conqueror's ſurvey, was part of the lands of *Henry de Ferrieres*, under whom it was held by *Aluric*. In the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor it was valued at twenty ſhillings, but at the ſurvey was worth only fifteen. The land was equal to one plough, but it then lay waſte. Three villans had there five oxen trained to the plough [4]. "It lies on the edge of the counties of Leiceſter and Derby, about a mile South-weſt of Aſhby-de-la-Zouch, and full 3 North-eaſt of Stretton, being in that pariſh; but has a chapel of eaſe. It is middling land, moſtly incloſed [5]."

In the reign of Henry IV. *John Abney* held lands here, who married a daughter and coheir of *Ingwardby*; who had *George* [6]; who had *James*, married to *Mary Milward* [7]; who had *George*, married to a daughter of *Lowe*; who had *James* [7], married to a daughter of *Mainwaring* of Whitmore, co. Stafford; who had, 1. ſir *Edward Abney*, knt. Doctor of Civil Law, who married a daughter and coheir of *Peter Barr*, merchant in London; by whom he had two ſons. He was living in 1712; and had then a good ſeat here. 2. Sir Thomas Abney, knt. lord mayor of London in 1701, who married a coheir of *Joſhua Gunſton*, of London, merchant, by whom he had [two ſons [8] and two] daughters [9]."

Edward lord *Sheffield* died Aug. 1, 1546, ſeiſed of the manors of Willeſley and Meaſham, worth 11*l.*; leaving John lord Sheffield his ſon and heir, then aged 12 [10].

By the Return to Parliament in 1801, Willeſley contained 9 houſes, inhabited by 34 males and 28 females, in all 62; of whom 52 were chiefly employed in agriculture, and none in trade or manufactures.

Mr. Orme was the incumbent in 1738.

The laſt miniſter was Mr. Prior of Aſhby; the preſent his ſon, of Aſhby alſo.

In the hall-window, and on a church-atchievement: Quarterly. 1. Ermine, on a croſs Sable, five bezants. *Abney*. 2. Sable, a chevron between three owls Argent, crowned Or. 3. Gules, a lion rampant Or. 4. Gules, a chevron engrailed Or; fig. 34.

On the church-floor:

An alabaſter, moſtly covered by pew—

"John Wilkyn."

On the chancel-floor, a ditto, covered as before—

"Decembris mill'mo CCCCmo quinto."

Man and wife; at feet 6, or 7, children.

A broken ſlate—

"Damaris eldeſt daughter of ſir Edward Abney, . . . October, 1677."

EXTRACTS from WILLESLEY DEEDS, moſtly relative to the Family of INGWARDBY.

1. Micahel de Wivelist pater Micahelis de Wivelist, Alicie filie mee, duas virg' in Wivelist, quas Lecia ſoror mea aliqñ habuit; Reddendo mihi Micahel̃i vel dño feuodi octodecim denarios, ad feſtum S'ti Martini ix, & Beate Marie in Marc̃o ix. Pro iſtâ vero donac̃oe dedit duas marcas argenti pre manibus in meâ maximâ nec̃c̃itate. Teſtibus; Rad' de Labache, Will̃o de Hayener, Joh̃e de Herteſhorn, Rob' de Herteſhorn, Rad' pinc̃nã de Pakint', Helyâ de Actorp, Rog̃o le Peſcher de Appylby, Hñr' fil' Jacoby de Wivelyst, & Rog̃o fre ſuo, & aliis.

2. Iſabel de Kareltonâ quond' ux' Radulfi de Brochton, in viduit', Alicie filie mee unam virgat' in Wiveleſleyâ, & tres rodas ſuper gardinam Rog̃i de Somervile, & dimidietatem totius holmi molendini, & dimidietatem totius Croſſemede, & octodecim denarios redditûs a Michahele fil' Mich̃ de Wiveleſleyâ recipiend', ad feſtum S'te Marie Martialis ix, & ad feſtum S'ti Martini ix; cum huſbote & haibote in boſco Ede de Wiveleſleyâ. Hiis teſtibus; domino Galfrido de Appelbi, domino Radulpho Grim, Waltero de Stretton, Henrico de Herteſhorn, Rad' de Tykenhale, Petro de Durandeſthorp, Oſberto de Seyl, Rogero Peſcher de Appelby, Rogero Graſſo de

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[1] Cart. 9 Edw. III. n. 44.

[2] Inq. 15 Jac. I; Cole's Eſcheats, 759, p. 187.

[3] Topographer, vol. I. p. 521.

[4] "In Wiveleſlei habet Aluric 1 carucatam terræ ad geldam. Terra eſt 1 carucæ. Waſta eſt. Ibi 3 villani habent 5 boves arantes. Tempore Regis Edwardi valebat 20 ſolidos; modò 16 ſolidos." Domeſday, fol. 274. a. 2.

[5] Wolley's MS Hiſtory of Derbyſhire.

[6] So Mr. Wolley's MS Hiſtory of Derby. But ſee the annexed Pedigree of the Abney family.

[7] James Abney's will, 1690, has a ſeal, Quarterly, 1. and 4. Abney modern; 2. On a chief a demi-lion iſſuant; 3. A chevron between three heads of leopards, &c.

[8] In the annexed pedigree, *Edward Barr Abney* (an elder brother of the Judge) is omitted. He was under a commiſſion of lunacy, Oct. 27, 1719.

[9] Wolley's MS Hiſtory of Derbyſhire.

[10] Inq. at Derby, 16 April, 4 Edw. VI. Cole's Eſcheats, vol. V. (Harl. MSS. 760.) p. 29.

PEDIGREE of ABNEY, of WILLESLEY and NEWTON BURGULAND.

(From Vincent's Copy of the Viſitation in 1619; and a Pedigree entered at Aſhby by THOMAS ABNEY, of Newton Burguland, 16 March, 1681-2.)

Arms: Or, on a chief Gules, a lion paſſant Argent (the antient arms of *Ingwardby*). Plate CXXXVI. fig. 53.—Now Arms: Ermine, on a croſs Sable, five bezants. *Fortiter et honeſtè*; fig. 54.

John Abney, of Willeſley, gent. with Thomas Stoke, of Tamworth, eſq. enters into agreement with the prior of Repton, for their occupying poſſeſſions in the manor of Potlock, co. Derby, in right of their wives; Aſcenſion 1419; alſo of Willeſley 1424, 1429, 1444. = ... daughter and coheir of .... Ingwardby.

William Abney, lord *ex parte* of the town of Willeſley; Purific. 1471. = ...

John Abney, of Willeſley, re-enfeoffed, with wife, in ſpecial tail, of tenements in Willeſley, by Richard Ruggeley, eſq. and John Charneles, Wedneſday after Bartholomew 1490; a witneſs at Okethorp 1496. = Margaret.

George Abney[1], plaintiff with John Wolſeley, eſq. and others, in fine Octav. Martin, 27 H. VIII. 1535, Ric. Temple and wife Eliz. and R. Temple, jun. deforciants, of lands in Willeſley[2]; purchaſer in Newton and Swebſton, from William Devey, of Littleton, co. Glouceſter, 1558[3]; died March 1, 1578[4]. = Ellene (either ſhe, or a former wife, ſaid to be daughter of John Wolſeley[5]), died 19 Dec. 1571[4].

1. James Abney, of Willeſley. = Mary Milward.

2. Robert Abney, had Newton lands from his father 1571, and reſided there[6]; buried March 8, 1602. = Autherin[6], da. of Rob. Howe, of Hertfordſhire, relict and executrix; buried Dec. 7, 1642.

3. Edward Abney, of the Borough of Leiceſter, probably he of Willeſley 1601, when named overſeer of will by Robert of Newton[6]; buried Sept. 9, 1645. = Katharine, dau. of W. Ludlowe, a burgeſs of Leiceſter.

..... 1ſt wife. = 4. John Abney. = Eliz. Trowell, m. Oct. 28, 1583; 2d wife

Iſabel, bapt. April 2, 1581. John, bapt. Feb. 2, 1588.

5. Thos. Abney.

6. Walter Abney, father's grantee for life, of meſſuage and yard land in Packington, Epiph. 1570[7].

George Abney, bo. 1551, living 1619; di. May 12, 1645, aged 94. = Margaret, dau. and coheir of Michael Lowe, of Tymmore, co. Stafford, by Margaret Biddulph[8].

1. Thomas Abney, of Newton Burguland, bapt. Aug. 18, 1585, died about 1650, æt. 63. = Anne, dau. of Robert and Margaret Smith, of Lockington, died in June 1678.

2. John Abney, of Loughborough, bapt. Dec. 22, 1596, living 1619.

1. Anne, bapt. Sept. 4, 1586, wife of Edward Beale, of Swebſton, clerk.
2. Elinor, bapt. June 25, 1591, wife of John Glen, of Bilſton.
3. Elizabeth, wife of ...... Dutton, of Winſell, co. Derby.

1. Paul Abney. = ... daughter of George Brokeſby, of Stapleford.

1. Frances. 2. Eliz. 3. Joan.

2. Dannett Abney.
3. Mary, wife to J. Colley, of the town of Nottingham.

Michael, bapt. (at Elford, c. Stafford) Jan. 2, 1592.

Suſan, bur. (at Tatenhill, co. Stafford) Jan. 24, 1594.

Philip, bur. July 16, 1595; Michael, bap. June 26, 1603; Nathaniel, bapt. April 21, 1605; (at Tatenhull.)

James Abney[9], eſq. high ſheriff of Derbyſhire 1656. = Jane Mainwaring, of Whitmore, co. Stafford; firſt wife.

1. Robert Abney, bapt. March 25, 1621, of Newton Burguland, died ſ. p. about 1658, æt. circa 36[10]. = Anne, d. of Joſ. Carver, of Hether, per Viſit.; but by authorities below Anne Ullocke[11].

Anne, daughter of George Ullock, of Meaſham, c. Derb. gent.; firſt w. = 3. Thomas Abney, bapt. July 10, 1632, of London, grocer, after his brother's death of Newton[12], heir to his brother, æt. circa 50 in March 1681-2; b. May 29, 1714. = Suſanna, d. of Geo. Swindale, of Aſhby de la Zouch, living 1681; bu. Jan. 10, 1731-2;

2. George, bapt. Sept. 21, 1628; buried 26th.
1. Ellen, bo. 1615, bapt. April 22, 1616, marr. Feb. 2, 1633, to Richard Bate, of Nailſton.
2. Anne, bo 1617, bapt. Nov. 2, wife of Thomas Derby, of Lullington, co. Derby.
3. Rebecca, bapt. Nov. 23, 1623; died unmarried.
4. Mary, bapt. May 28, 1626, wife of William Sarſon, of Shakerſton.
5. Sarah, bapt. Sept. 27, 1629; died unmarried.

1. James, di. ſ. p.
2. George, died ſ. p.

Damaris Andrews; firſt w.; a releſſor in Snareſton 1670; buried June 9, 1687. = 3. Sir Edward Abney, of Willeſley, born Feb. 6, 1631; doctor of the Civil Law, knighted at Whitehall Ap. 2, 1673[13], M.P. for the borough of Leiceſter 1690 and 1695; died Jan. 3, bur. 9th, 1728, aged near 97. = Judith, dau. and coheir of P. Barr, merchant of London; bu. Jan. 23, 1718, aged 58; ſecond wife.

4. Sir Tho. Abney[14], knight, born in January 1639-40; lord-mayor of London 1701; died Feb. 6, 1721-2. = Mary, ſiſter and coheir of Joſhua Gunſton, eſq. of Stoke Newington; ſecond wife; died Jan. 12, 1749-50.

Thomas Abney, æt. 21, 1681.

Mary, 2d da. of W. Webb, of Hamſtal-Ridware, co. Staff. gent.[15] = 7. Robert Abney, bap. Mar. 1, 1672; bur. April 26, 1745.

1. Anne, bap. June 30, 1663. = Arth. More, of Shakerſton.
2. George, bapt. May 18, 1665; bu. April 14, 1666.
3. Elizabeth, bapt. Dec. 6, 1666; married, Jan. 1702, to Robert Shipton, of Tamworth, mercer; bur. Feb. 14, 1726-7.
4. Suſanna, bapt. Sept. 14, 1669; buried Aug. 12, 1671.
5. Prudence, bapt. Nov. 20, 1670; buried Aug. 27, 1683.
6. Edward, bapt. Jan. 10, 1671.
8. Edward. bapt. April 23, 1674; buried Jan. 17, 1701.
9. Mary, bapt. May 15, buried 27, 1676.
10. Samuel, buried Aug. 26, 1677.
11. Joſeph, bapt. Oct. 6, 1678.
12. George, bapt. July 14, 1680.

Damaris, bur. (at Willeſley) Oct. 30, 1677.
Ann, bu. Dec. 1, 1692.

Sir Thomas Abney, bapt. April 30, 1691, chairman of the quarter ſeſſions for the county of Middleſex; one of the judges of his majeſty's palace in Weſtminſter; ſerjeant at law, and a baron of the Exchequer, 1740; a judge of the common pleas 1743; died in 1750[16], bur. May 29. = Frances, died April 1, buried 7, 1761.

1. A ſon, di. an infant.
2. Sarah, died unmarried March 20. 1732.
3 Mary, mar. to Joſeph Pickard, of Bloxworth, co. Dorſet, eſq.; but died ſ. p.
4. Elizabeth, at length ſole heireſs; died unmar. Aug. 21, 1782, æt. 78; and lady of the manor of Newington.

Thomas, born 1, bapt. 6, Jan. 1704, bur. 5 Ap. 1728. Joſeph, bo. and bap. 14, bur. 15, Jan. 1705.

Robert, born 29 Dec. ba. Jan. 7, 1706, of Oldbury Mill, near Birmingham. = ...

George, born 26 Dec. bapt. 6 Jan. 1707. = ..

Suſanna, b. Feb. 23, bap. Mar. 10, 1708[17]. James, bap. Oct. 30, 1711; bu. July 15, 1729. Edward, bapt. Oct. 24, 1712; bur. April 18, 1730.

William, bapt. Dec. 29, 1713[18]; died at Meatham field 1800, æt. near 87. = Katharine[19], bur. at Swepſton May 15, 1790.

Mary, bapt. 28 Dec. 1714; bur. Jan. 16, following.

Thomas Abney, eſq. born 2, bapt. 18, ... æt. 65. = Parnel Villiers[20]; ... 27, 1798.

Suſanna, da. and heir, 2d w. of Rog. Holmes, of Walſall, living at Lichfd 1803.

1. Thomas Abney, of the Moat, Bir... maker; died .... = Suſanna Broderip.

2. Robert Abney, of Milk-ſtreet, London, thread-... his brother, afterwards of Coventry.

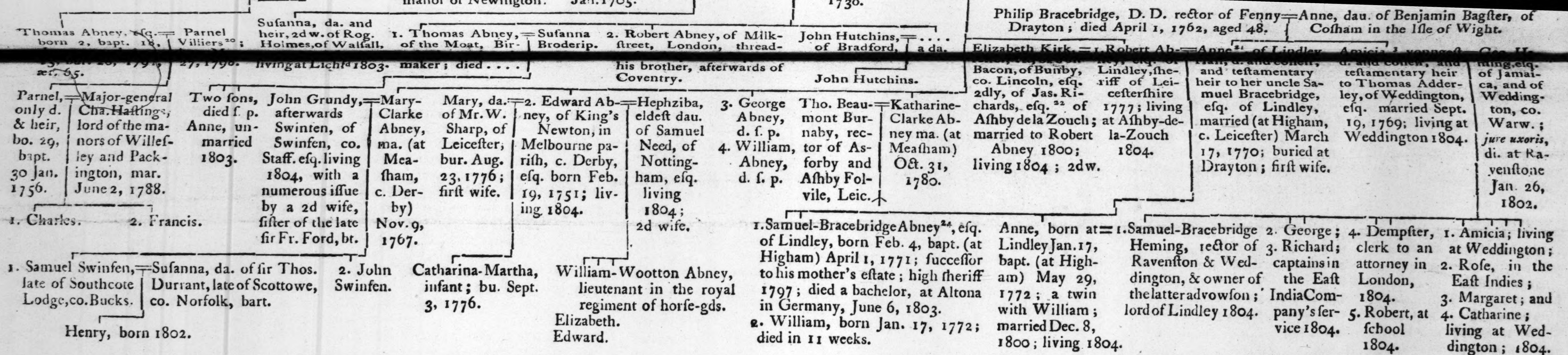
John Hutchins, of Bradford, = ... a da.

John Hutchins.

Philip Bracebridge, D. D. rector of Fenny Drayton; died April 1, 1762, aged 48. = Anne, dau. of Benjamin Bagſter, of Coſham in the Iſle of Wight.

Elizabeth Kirk, ... Bacon, of Bunby, co. Lincoln, eſq. = 1. Robert Abney, eſq. of Lindley, ſheriff of Lei... = Anne[21], of Lindley, ... and teſtamentary heir to her uncle Sa...

Amicia[3], youngeſt ... and coheir, and teſtamentary heir to Thomas Adder... = Geo. H... ing, eſq. of Jamai...


manor of Newington. Jan. 1705.
1730.
Thomas Abney, esq. born 2, bapt. 18, æt. 65.
Parnel Villiers[20]; 27, 1790.
Susanna, da. and heir, 2d w. of Rog. Holmes, of Walsall, living at Lichfd 1803.
1. Thomas Abney, of the Moat, Bir- maker; died . . . .
Susanna Broderip.
2. Robert Abney, of Milk-street, London, thread- his brother, afterwards of Coventry.
John Hutchins, of Bradford,
. . . . a da.
John Hutchins.
Philip Bracebridge, D. D. rector of Fenny Drayton; died April 1, 1762, aged 48.
Anne, dau. of Benjamin Bagster, of Cosham in the Isle of Wight.
Elizabeth Kirk, Bacon, of Bunby, co. Lincoln, esq. 2dly, of Jas. Richards, esq.[22] of Ashby de la Zouch; married to Robert Abney 1800; living 1804; 2d w.
1. Robert Abney, esq. of Lindley, sheriff of Leicestershire 1777; living at Ashby-de-la-Zouch 1804.
Anne[21], of Lindley Hall, and testamentary heir to her uncle Samuel Bracebridge, esq. of Lindley, married (at Higham, c. Leicester) March 17, 1770; buried at Drayton; first wife.
Amicia[3], youngest d. and testamentary heir to Thomas Adderley, of Weddington, esq. married Sept. 19, 1769; living at Weddington 1804.
Geo. Heming, esq. of Jamaica, and of Weddington, co. Warw.; jure uxoris, di. at Ravenstone Jan. 26, 1802.
Parnel, only d. & heir, bo. 29, bapt. 30 Jan. 1756.
Major-general Cha. Hastings, lord of the manors of Willesley and Packington, mar. June 2, 1788.
Two sons, died s. p. Anne, unmarried 1803.
John Grundy, afterwards Swinfen, of Swinfen, co. Staff. esq. living 1804, with a numerous issue by a 2d wife, sister of the late sir Fr. Ford, bt.
Mary-Clarke Abney, ma. (at Measham, c. Derby) Nov. 9, 1767.
Mary, da. of Mr. W. Sharp, of Leicester; bur. Aug. 23, 1776; first wife.
2. Edward Abney, of King's Newton, in Melbourne parish, c. Derby, esq. born Feb. 19, 1751; living 1804.
Hephziba, eldest dau. of Samuel Need, of Nottingham, esq. living 1804; 2d wife.
3. George Abney, d. s. p.
4. William, Abney, d. s. p.
Tho. Beaumont Burnaby, rector of Asforby and Ashby Folvile, Leic.
Katharine-Clarke Abney ma. (at Measham) Oct. 31, 1780.
1. Charles.
2. Francis.
1. Samuel Swinfen, late of Southcote Lodge, co. Bucks.
Susanna, da. of sir Thos. Durrant, late of Scottowe, co. Norfolk, bart.
Henry, born 1802.
2. John Swinfen.
Catharina-Martha, infant; bu. Sept. 3, 1776.
William-Wootton Abney, lieutenant in the royal regiment of horse-gds.
Elizabeth.
Edward.
1. Samuel-Bracebridge Abney[24], esq. of Lindley, born Feb. 4, bapt. (at Higham) April 1, 1771; successor to his mother's estate; high sheriff 1797; died a bachelor, at Altona in Germany, June 6, 1803.
2. William, born Jan. 17, 1772; died in 11 weeks.
Anne, born at Lindley Jan. 17, bapt. (at Higham) May 29, 1772; a twin with William; married Dec. 8, 1800; living 1804.
1. Samuel-Bracebridge Heming, rector of Ravenston & Weddington, & owner of the latter advowson; lord of Lindley 1804.
2. George;
3. Richard; captains in the East India Company's service 1804.
4. Dempster, clerk to an attorney in London, 1804.
5. Robert, at school 1804.
1. Amicia; living at Weddington;
2. Rose, in the East Indies;
3. Margaret; and
4. Catharine; living at Weddington; 1804.

[1] Swebston register begins 4 March, 1561. A Frances Abneye baptized July 25 that year.

[2] Hitherto from originals at Willesley Hall.

[3] Notes by the late William Abney, esq.

[4] Alabaster at Willesley, on the church floor.

[5] Kimber, vol. I. p. 340.

[6] Mr. W. Abney's notes.

[7] Willesley original. George Abney's seal, a lion rampant debruised with a fess. Among the witnesses, Edmond and Thomas Abney.

[8] Mrs. Margery Abney, buried Oct. 24, 1608 (at St. Michael's, Lichfield, the parish church of Tymmore).

[9] Baptized (at Tatenhull) Jan. 31, 1599; died aged about 93 and a half, buried June 12, 1693. He married, 2dly, Frances . . . . . a releffor in Snareston, June 28, 1670, who was buried April 20, 1687; mother probably to Frances, daughter of James Abney, of Willesley, esq. buried (at Stretton) March 5, 1666.

[10] A captain in lord Grey's horse; purchased in Newton from Clement Fisher, of Wilnecote, co. Warwick, 1653: died s. p. devising his estate, 1657, to his brother, and leaving a widow, formerly Anne Ullock.

[11] The concluding words of the last note, "formerly Anne Ullock," are those of a sheet of notes by the late Mr. William Abney, of Measham-field, intituled, "An *incorrect* account of the pedigree of the Abneys of Newton." It is in effect incorrect in some smaller particulars, differing from Swepston register in the seniority of the elder Thomas Abney's issue; and may be wrong in omitting any first wife of his son Thomas. Nor is it certain that Mr. W. Abney had actual inspection of the original evidences, as the estate went to his eldest brother and daughter Holmes. But his account is fortified by Lullington register, where, on a page containing scattered entries of various distant years, but followed in the next page by a regular series commencing with 1657, we find "*Robert* Abney and Ann Ullock connubio juncti July 25°." (Agreeing with which, as to probable age, the Gresley-register has "Ann Ullocke filia Georgii & Ann. baptiz. 29 Apr. 1632.") Wrong names are too often entered in registers; and in this particular instance we see every token of carelessness and disorder. But, on the other hand, herald-clerks have been sometimes not more exact than parish-clerks: it cannot be supposed that Thomas Abney in 1681-2 did not give in his own and his brother's wives rightly; they might however be transposed in transcribing into the books.

[12] Purchased from lord Cullen in 1657, and in Newton and Shakerston from Robert Burgaland 1663.

[13] Le Neve's MS Pedigrees of Knights, Harl. MSS. 5802. p. 113. b.—N B. Wonderful series of longevity in sir Edward's grandfather, father, and self!

[14] Elected sheriff of London and Middlesex 1693; alderman of Vintry ward, and knighted, 1694; lord-mayor 1701; M. P. for London 1710; father of the City, and alderman of Bridge Ward Without, 1716. He was also a director of the Bank from its first institution in 1694, and president of St. Thomas's hospital; and is justly famed for having been the kind friend and patron of the celebrated Dr. Watts.

[15] Baptized (at Hamstal Rideware) Feb. 26, 1684; married (at ditto) June 19, 1701; buried Aug. 23, 1716; daughter of W. W. by Mary James, of the county of Derby.

[16] See before, p. 616.

[17] Married to Mr. Matthew Ironmonger, of St. Albans, Jan. 3, 1734-5; buried Feb. 8, 1763, s. p.

[18] Barrister at law. Sometime of Winson Green, co. Warwick. In 1752, of the Moat Hall (bought from Stanford Wolferstan, esq. See a view and description in Shaw's Staffordshire, vol. I. p. 415, 422.) in Tamworth, and an acting magistrate for Warwickshire. In 1767, of Measham Field House, co. Derby, built by himself, where he died Aug 2, 1800, aged near 87.

[19] Daughter and heir of Thomas Wootton, of Canons, co. Herts, esq. buried (at Swebston) May 15, 1790.

[20] Of the branch of that family, formerly seated, and still (I think) possessing lands, at Hanbury, co. Stafford; see Shaw, vol. I. p. 74, 75; and particularly, in the latter page, the name Parnel, a frequent one in the Horton family there mentioned.

[21] To this lady Samuel Bracebridge, esq. (her uncle) bequeathed for the term of her life his estates at Lindley and elsewhere; remainder in the first place to her son; and then to her daughter, who now enjoys the property. See a full Pedigree of the Bracebridge family, pp. 1145, 1146.

[22] Whose elder brother, Thomas, died in 1788. See p. 624.

[23] Thomas Adderley, of Weddington, co. Warwick, esq. (whose mother was Lucy Savage, sister to the mother of Dr. Bracebridge), by his will, dated March 20, 1753, and codicil thereto, dated March 21, 1753, gave his manor or lordship of Weddington, advowson, messuages, lands, and real estates, in Weddington and Nuneaton, in the county of Warwick, and elsewhere in England, to trustees; to the use of the first and other sons of his body on the body of Mercy his wife begotten, successively in tail; remainder to his daughter and daughters by said Mercy as tenants in common in tail; remainder to his sister Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Liptrott, clerk, for life; remainder to the use of the first and other sons of said Elizabeth Liptrott; remainder to her daughters; remainder to his cousin Philip Bracebridge, clerk, D. D. for life; remainder to trustees, to preserve contingent remainders; remainder to the first and other sons of said Philip Bracebridge; remainder to Amicia Bracebridge, the then second and youngest daughter of said Philip Bracebridge, and the heirs of her body lawfully begotten or to be begotten; remainder to the right heirs of said Philip Bracebridge for ever. Mr. Adderley and Mrs. Liptrott died without issue. Dr. Bracebridge had male issue, but they all died infants; and therefore his daughter Amicia took under the devise; and, with her husband George Heming, esq. in 1770, barred the entail created by Mr. Adderley's will and codicil.

[24] On the death of his mother, this gentleman became entitled to Lindley Hall and estate; which, and all his other real estates, he devised to his cousin, the Rev. Samuel-Bracebridge Heming, who now enjoys them.

Appelby, Mich̄ de Wivelesleyâ, & aliis. S' DISABEL FIL' WILELMI. A ſort of fleur de lys.

3. Willielmus de Meyſam (indorſed "miles.") Nicol' fil' Johannis de Ynguereby in liberum maritag' cum Ceciliâ Wychard, omnes terras, &c. quas emi à Willielmo de Hautyncot milite in villis & campis de Wyveliſley & Pakynton; faciendo viceſimam partem unius feodi militis cum contigerit pro omni ſervicio, ſalvo forinſeco. Et ſi contingat dictos Nicol' & Cecil' in fata diſcedere ſine herede vel aſſignato, volo quod poſt diſceſſum utriuſque illorum omnes terre, &c. remaneant heredibus quos Nicol' Wychard fil' Henr' Wychard procreavit de dictâ Cecil'. Hiis teſtibus; domino Ric' de Harecurt, Henr' Wychard, Rob' de Stapilton, Ad' de Weliſberue, Henr' de Hertyſhoryn̄, Petro de Dorantiſtherp, Ric' de Naneby, Rad' de Tykinhale, Witt Wychard, Johanne Wychard, Witt de Meyſam, Rog' le Blund' de Wyveliſley, &c. S' WILL' D' MEIS . . M. On a ſhield a lion rampant.

4. Dominus Willielmus de Haſtencoſ-t, Petro de Sanford in libero maritagio cum Aliciâ que fuit filia Michael' de Wyfleſleye unam virgatam in Wyfleſt, exceptis quatuor rodis que date fuerunt eccleſie ejuſdem ville. Reddendo mihi & heredibus unam roſam, & Luminar' predicte eccleſie octo denarios. Teſtibus; Nich' de Yngwelleby, Rogero le Blunt, Willielmo de Meyſħm, Eliâ de Ockthorp, Petro de Durandeſthorp, Rogero de Somervile, Abel de Smitheſby, & aliis.

5. Robertus de Ferr', fil' & heres Willielmi de Ferr' quond' comitis Derbeye, Nich̄o de Ingwareby pro ſervicio ſuo redditum quinque ſolidor' quos mihi reddere tenebatur pro tenemento ſuo in Wyveleſleg' & Pakinton, quod de feodo meo tenet in eiſdem villis. Hiis teſtibus; dominis Johanne de Suleny, Roberto de Meleburn, Willielmo de Meyſħm, militibus, Roberto de Stretton rectore eccleſie de Duffeld, Rogero de Lovetot, Stephano de Myners, Rogero de Somervillâ, Willielmo Haunſelin, & aliis. Dat apud Tutteſbs̄, Sancti Martini anno H' fil' Joh' 46°. A horſeman ſeal; ſhield and capariſons Vairé. ROB'S FIL' & HERES D'NI WILL'I DE FERRAR' Q . . . . Reverſe, the ſhield Vairé. (Beautiful, but broken.)

6. Alicia filia Michael' de Wiveliſle in viduit', Nicol' de Iguereby & Cecilie ux' ſue tres virg' terre in Wiveliſle, duas quas Michael pater meus mihi dedit, & illam virg' quam Will' de Havtincot mihi dedit, except' toft' & croft' & quatuor acris ejuſd' virgate, quarum una acra data fuit quondam per Editham le Lavedi ad capell' de Wiveliſle, & alie tres quas dedi Michael' fil' Will' molendinarii in dictâ villâ. Teſtibus; domino Will' de Meyſam milit', Joh' Grim, Rog' de Somervil, Will' fil' Henr' de Hertyſhorin, Will' Bertram de eadem, Will' fil' domine de Meyſam, Milone de Meilt̄, Rad' le Botiler de Pakynt', Ric' de Dorantytheirp, Rog' Blund' de Wiveliſle, Hugon' de Stretton, Will' le Pouerous de Outheirp, &c.

7. Lecia filia Micahel de Wyfeleſle in viduit', Nicholao de Ingwerebi & Cecilie tertiam partem quarte partis de molend' aquatico de Wyfileſle, illam partem que mihi accedit hereditariè poſt mort' dicti Micaelis patris mei. Teſtibus; domino Willielmo de Meiſham, Rog' de Somurvile, Will' de Meiſham, Rog' Blundo de Wyfelet, Rad' le Botilir de Pakyeintun, Rog' ad Gardinum, Adâ Bercario, Willielmo fil' Rogeri Blund' de Wyveliſle, & aliis.

8. Rogerus Blund' de Wyveliſle, de volunt' & conſenſu Nichole uxoris, Nichol' de Ingueriſbi & Cecilie, tertiam partem quarte partis in molend' aquat' de Wyveliſle & ſtagno, &c. illam ſcilicet quam habui de dote dicte Nichle uxoris mee. Habend' totâ vitâ dicte Nichole uxoris mee; & ad majorem ſecuritatem dictis Nichol' & Cecilie fide mediâ nos obligavimus. Hiis teſtibus; domino Will' de Myeiſam, Rog' de Somurvile, Will' de Myeiſam, (and the others in laſt deed.)

9. Galfrid' de Wodecote & Henr' de Pakinton, aſſenſu Lecie & Yſabelle uxorum, Willielmo fil' Rogeri le Blund' de Wiveliſleg' fratri uxorum noſtrarum quoddam toftum cum edific', in Wiveliſleg'. Teſtibus; domino Willielmo de Meyſam, Nicholo de Yngwarby, domino de Wyveleſleg', Willielmo fil' Willielmi de Meyſam, Willielmo fil' Elye de Octhorp, Johanne le Sauvage de ead' &c.

10. Galfridus de Wyodecote, conſenſu Lecie ux', Henr' de Pakinton' & Yſabelle ux' tert' partem de holmo quod fuit Michael fil' Michael de Wyvelſle que jacet propinquiùs molendin' ex unâ parte & holmum predicti Henr' & Yſabelle ex alterâ. Teſtibus; domino Will' de Meyſam, Nich' de Yngwardiſby domino de Wyveliſleg', Rog' le Blund' de eadem, &c.

11. Galf' de Wodecote in Wyveliſleg' & Lecia uxor, Henr' de Pakynton' tert' partem quarte partis molendini aquatici de W. & tertiam partem Holm' dicti molendini quas partes Nicole mater dicte Lecie quond' tenuit nomine dotis. Teſtibus; Willielmo de Meyſam, Nicolao de Wyveliſleg', Hugon' fil' Math'i de Streſtonâ, &c.

12. Henr' de Pakynton, voluntate Iſabell ux', Nicholao de Ingwarby & Cecilie ux' tert' partem quarte partis de molendino, & tert' partem dimid' Holm', que partes hereditar' decenderunt dicte Iſabell', etiam tert' partem dimid' Holm' quam emi de Galfr' de Wodecote & Leciâ ux', & totum jus quod' Galfr' & Lecia habuerunt in tert' parte quarte partis molendini & ſtagni. Teſtibus; domino Willielmo milite de Meyſham, Rog' de Somervile, Willielmo fil' domine de Meyſham, &c.

13. Galfr' de Wodecote, aſſenſu Lecie, Nicholao de Ynguareby & Cecilie, toſtum & croſtum que dicte Lecie poſt mort' Alicie filie Michael in hereditate deſcenderunt. Teſtibus; Roberto de Crumbwelle in Meyſam, &c.

14. Galfr' de Wodecote, voluntate Lecie, Nicol' de Yngwerby & Cecil', duas dimidias acras, &c. Teſtibus; domino Willielmo de Meyſam mil', Willielmo fil' domine de ead', Johanne Grym de Heccote, &c.

15. Johanna que fuit ux' Nicholai de Wermndeworthe, Nicholao de Inguerby, & Cecil' Barnab' 14 Edw. I.

16. Henr' de Pakynton in Wyveleſle & Iſabella ux', Willielmo le Mazun de Norton fil' Ricardi de Davyntre in lib' maritag' cum idoyn' fil' noſtrâ. Teſtibus; Nicholao de Ynguerdeby, Willielmo filio ſuo, &c.

17. Nicholaus de Hinguerby & Cecilia ux', Willielmo filio noſtro & Albred' uxori ſue & heredibus prædicti Willielmi, placeam & terram quas Thomas Muriel tenet in Wifliſley, & boſchum propi quius brueram de Meyſham quod Galfr' de Wodecote & Lecia ux' habuerunt, & molendinum noſtrum aquatic', cum curſibus aque, & holmis, & totâ ſequelâ hominum noſtrorum de Wifliſley & Pakinton liberor' & vilnor'. Teſtibus; Willielmo de Meyſham, &c. Galf' de Wodecote, &c.

18. Rad' Haſard' & Alicia ux' Willielmo de Ingwerby & Albreyde ux' jus in boſco de Wyteliſle quod Alicie potuerit diſſendere de hereditate Iſabelle matris ſue.

19. Oſbertus de Stretton, Willielmo de Ingwardeby & Roberto filio ejus, unum toftum & mediet' unius virgate, &c. Teſtibus; Johanne Grym de Heccote, Johanne de Burſyngcote, Willielmo de Meyſħm, &c. Ricardo fil' Hug' de Stretton, &c. Mich. reg. Edw. fil. Edw. 11°.

20. Johannes le Sawage de Octhorp, Willielmo de Hyngwerby & Albrede uxori ſue & Nicholao fil' eorund', & heredibus dicti Willielmi ſive aſſignatis, placeam vaſti in Octhorp. Teſtibus; Johanne de Snipiſton, &c. Galfr' de Wodecote, &c.

21. Will' de Ingwerby ex unâ, & Will' Adam de Weveluſleye ex alterâ. Teſtibus; Willielmo de Meyſħm, Johanne Grym, &c. Katerine, Edw. tertii 4to.

22. Johan' Wyſchard ſeign' de Oſberſton, attorne Richard le fitz Johan' Wyſchard de Oſberſton, a deliverer, &c. Tranſlation de Thom. Mart. Edw. terce 6te.

23. Willielmo de Ingwardebi, Nicholao de Ingwardebi patri meo, & Iſabelle uxori ſue, totum jus in manerio de Wifleſl', ac in quinque virgat' in Pakynton, ad totam vitam eorum. Teſtibus; domino Willielmo de Staunton milite, Willielmo de Bredon, Willielmo de Hirland, Roberto de Schepeye, Willielmo de Meiſ̄m. Luc. Evang. Edw. tertii 7°.

24. Robertus de Overâ, vicar' eccleſie de Overâ, domino Roberto de Touk militi & Edithe uxori ejus manerium de Sydenſen, quod habui de dono, &c. ad term'

term' vite eorum; & poſt deceſſum, Johanni filio & heredi dicti domini Roberti & heredibus de corpore; & ſi obierit ſine herede, Waltero fratri Johannis & heredibus de corpore; rectis heredibus domini Roberti revertatur. Teſtibus; Johanne de Staunton Harald, Roberto de Fyndern, Viviano de Verdon, Johanne Fraunceys de Oſmundeſton, Willielmo de Ingwardby, Ricardo de Ireton, Johanne fil' Roberti de Fyndern, & aliis. Grego. Edw. tertii 11mo.

25. 26. Teſtibus; Johanne fil' Johannis de Ingwerby, Ambroſ. 19 Edw. III. Alicia fil' & heres Johannis Ingwardby que fui uxor Willielmi Scheyl de Okthorp, & Johannes filius dicti Willielmi inter ipſum & me procreat'. Laurent. 23° Edw. III.

27. Will' de Ingwardeby dominus de Wueleſleye, teſt' Paul. 24° Edw. III.

28. Finalis concord', apud Ebor', in craſt' Purif' anno Edw. tertii . . (indorſed 1350), de manerio de Potlok. Johannes de Touk conceſſit Roberto de Touk manerium, &c. habend' totâ vitâ Roberti; & poſt deceſſum ipſius Johanni filio ejuſdem Roberti & Katerine filie Willielmi Curteys & heredibus de corporibus; remanebit rectis heredibus Roberti.

29. Willielmus de Ingwardeby de Willeſleye dedi Johanni Charnels de Snarkeſton & aliis omnes terras, &c. in com' Derbeye. Teſtibus; Ammorio Taverner de Stretton, &c. Thom' de Wyderdleye de Childecote. Botulf. Edw. tertii 43°.

30. Alicia fil' & heres Nicholai de Ingwardeby de Octhorp, quond' ux' Willielmi de Barton de Octhorp, Willielmo de Scheyl de Octhorp & Alicie uxori ejus & heredibus, totum jus in terris, &c. poſt mortem Nicholai patris mei, quas Galfrid' Elys & Johannes de Ingwardeby de Octhorp quond' tenuerunt. Teſtibus; Edmundo de Appulby, Johanne de Appulby fil' ſuo, militibus, Willielmo de Ingwardeby, Willielmo Charnelles de Snarkeſton, &c. Botulph. abbat. Edw. tertii 51°.

31. Teſt'; Will' Ingwardeby dominus de Weuleſleye. Barnab. Ric. Secundi 7°.

32. Alicia Ingwardby, que fui uxor Willielmi Schelle, in purâ viduit', & Johannes filius noſter, dedimus, &c. Marie in Quadrageſimâ, Ric. Secundi 16°.

33. Johannes de Sheyle, filius & heres Willielmi de Sheyle de Octhorp & Alicie uxoris, Willielmo Inguardeby domino de Weullyſley omnia que habeo in Octhorp. Teſtibus; Edmundo Appulby juniore, &c. Egid. epiſc. Ric. Secundi 22°.

The Eda de Wiveleſleya named in the deed No. 2 above ſeems the ſame with Eda filia Will' filii Rogeri, the grantor in Rydeware Chartulary No. 24, which laſt deed is given at large in Stretton, p. 1027. Iſabel de Kareltonâ (perhaps Carlton, chapelry to Boſworth) ſeems, by her reference to Eda's wood, to be a contemporary, and her ſeal legend, FIL' WILELMI, is no weak preſumption that ſhe was a ſiſter of Eda. And there is a farther appearance as if ſhe was lady of the fee, in ſome portion of Willeſley; for ſhe grants to her daughter a rent, to be received from Michael ſon of Michael de Wiveleſleya, of the very ſame ſum, payable at the ſame terms, which Michael the father, in the grant to his daughter (therefore marked No. 1, as perhaps prior to No. 2), had reſerved to be paid, to him Michael, or to the lord of the fee. This rent might poſſibly be paid afterwards to Michael the ſon as heir of his father, and be paid over by Michael the ſon to the lady of the fee.

It ſeems impoſſible to aſcertain from theſe evidences, though numerous, the exact ſhares into which the fee of Willeſley, with the mill as a main part of it, was divided; or how all were re-united in Nicholas de Ingwarby. Perhaps a conſiderable portion was included in the gift in frank marriage, No. 3; by each of the deeds No. 7, 8, a third part of a fourth appears to have paſſed to him, either in fee-tail or for life of a dowreſs; and by that No. 12 perhaps two ſuch third parts. The deed of William de Rydeware, ſhortly noticed in p. 999* and afterwards, grants to him two other ſuch thirds of a fourth, with two virgates which had been held by Robert Hamund, and one virgate by Peter de Salford and Alice his wife. (See No. 4 above.) Witneſſes; ſir Will' de Meiſham, ſir Rob' de la Ward, Will' fil' Henry de Hertyſhorn, Will' Bertram of the ſame place, Will' de Meyſham, Ric' de Duranthorp, Milo de Melton, Walter and Hugh de Stretton, Rog' Blund of Weveleſleye, Henry de Sta Mora of the ſame, Adam de Octhorp, Rog' Rotewynd of Pakynton, and others. However, he is ſtyled lord of Wyveleſley in the deeds No. 9, 10, of which the latter at leaſt, Wodecote's transfer to Pakinton, muſt have been prior to No. 12. And by No. 17, Nicholas and Cecilia give to their ſon William and wife, their mill, with the water-courſes, holms, and ſuit both of Wifliſley men and Pakinton, as an intirety.

It is curious to ſee the firſt 21 of the above extracts which mention the family-name, ſpell it 19 different ways!

. . . . . = Nicola de . . . . = Roger Blund, of Wyveliſle; ſecond huſband.
By N° 8 held a third of a fourth of Willeſley mill, &c. in dower from a 1ſt huſband.

Galfr. de Wodecote. = Lecia; who, and her ſiſter, by N° 12 ſeem to have inherited each a third of a fourth.
Henry de Pakynton. = Yſabel.
William; grantee in N° 9.

John de Ynguereby (N° 3.) = ...

Nicholaus de Ingwareby; Martin. 1261; living Barnab. 1286 (N° 5, 15.); lord of Wyveliſley. = Cecilia[1]; ſeems daughter or near relative of ſir William de Meyſham; living 1286. = Nicholaus, ſon of Henry Wychard; firſt huſband.

William de Ingwardeby; Mich. 1317 (N° 19.) = Albreyda.

Rob. de Ingwardeby, 1317.
Nicholaus de Ingwardebi, lord of Wifliſley for life; Luc. 1333. = Iſabel, 1333.

William de Ingwardebi, grants the manor to his father and wife Iſabel for their lives, 1333; witneſſes a re-grant to Touks, Greg. 1336; lord of Wueleſleye, Paul. 1349-50 (N° 23, 24, 27.) = ...

William de Ingwardeby, Botulf. 1377; lord of Weuleſleye, Barnab. 1384, and Egid. 1398 (N° 30, 31, 33.) = . . .

Two daughters; the one married to John Abney, the other to Thomas de Stoke[2]; who, beſides Willeſley, ſeems to have inherited the manor of Potlok, co. Derby, from the Touk family, who poſſeſſed it 1337—1350.

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[1] In his copy of the Greſley Chartulary ſo often cited under Seale, colonel Chadwick has placed a grant (but not ſaying whence taken, and in a hand ſcarcely legible), by William, ſon of Ric. de Meiſham, with conſent of wife Cecilia, for ſouls of his father and mother Benec (q. Benedicte?) to the church of St. Giles of Kalck and the canons there, of 12d. rent out of his land held by Robert Brun in Stanton, to maintain the middle lamp before St. Giles's altar. Teſtibus; Rad' de Tiketi, Petro de Wrthinton, Joh'e de Ceſtre, Henre Picoth. Alan de Stanton, &c. This William and Cecilia ſeem likely for the parents of Cecily the Willeſley donee.

[2] See vol. II. p. 461; where the deſcendant of this Thomas, William de Stoke, ſon of Robert (which laſt died 1531), is ſaid to ſell Willeſley, i. e. his moiety of it. The ſame pedigree makes Thomas ſon of another Thomas, by Alice de Lee, heir of Stotfold. But this it is likely is a miſtake, both from its contradiction to Dugdale's Warwickſhire, vol. II. p. 760, as to Alice leaving iſſue, and from the dates mentioned; and it is very probable that this Thomas himſelf, not a father of the ſame name (the deed firſt referred to under the Abney pedigree ſhewing that the ſon, huſband of Ingewarby's daughter in 1419, was then of Tamworth) might marry to his ſecond wife the heir of Stotfold juſt by, and by her leave no iſſue. She was living 1435 (Dugdale, p. 760, ut ſupra, note h). Her ſecond huſband, Richard Archer, lived till April-June 1471. See his will in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, Wallis, p. 5.

SWEPSTON,

SWEPSTON, OR SWEBSTON,

antiently called *Scopeſtone*, *Suopeſtone*, and *Sweppeſtone*, is bounded on the North by Normanton; on the Weſt by Meaſham in Derbyſhire; on the Eaſt by Hether; and on the South by the two large hamlets of Newton Burguland and Snareſton. It is 14 miles from Leiceſter, 13 from Hinckley, and five from Aſhby; and, in the eccleſiaſtical diviſion of the county, is within the deanry of Akeley.

Ten ploughlands in Scopeſtone, which in the time of king Edward employed ten ploughs, and were valued at twelve pence, were worth forty ſhillings at the general ſurvey, when they were held by *Nigell* under *Henry de Ferieres*. Two ploughs were in the demeſne; and fifteen villans, with a prieſt and three bordars, had ſix ploughs. There were twelve acres of meadow. Of this land, in the time of king Edward, *Sbern* held two ploughlands, and might remove whitherſoever he pleaſed, [without alienating the land.] The reſt of the land *Leuric* held; and his land *Oſmond*[1] the biſhop held, at the ſurvey, of the king[2].

Swebſton is not noticed in the Teſta de Nevill, which was compiled about the year 1240; but in the Itinerary of 1280, Swebſton and Newton Nethercote anſwered collectively as one vill.

In the Harleian MS. 5138, Swebſton is noticed as belonging to the honour of Tutbury.

This town was long ſince the inheritance of the very antient family of *Charnels*, held, as will appear, of the *Haſtings* family, as of the manor of Snareſton, parcel of that of Barwell in this county.

In the reign of king Henry III. *William de Charnels* gave his mill at Swebſton to the nuns of *Poleſworth*, co. Warwick[3]; and, after his death, it was found that he held certain lands at Swebſton of *Henry Haſtings* in ſocage, paying 20*s.* a year rent to the ſaid Henry for all ſervice[4]. This Henry Haſtings was governor of Kenilworth-caſtle, which he held for young Simon de Montfort, in 1265, againſt king Henry III. and all his forces; upon the ſurrender of which caſtle, he was adjudged to be impriſoned ſeven years[5].

In 1296, the town of Swebſton was held in fee of the honour of *Winton*; and *Roger* ſon of *Roger de Trumpington* held ſix virgates of land there of the heirs of the earl; and the heirs, of the king[6].

In 1313, *John de Langvile* held half a knight's fee in Swebſton and Newton of *John de Haſtinges* ſenior, deceaſed; and *John de Haſtinges* junior, ſon and heir of the aforeſaid *John*, was then aged 26[7].

In 1346, *Nicholas Charnels* (on the aid then granted for knighting Edward of Woodſtock, the king's eldeſt ſon) was aſſeſſed 20*s.* for half a knight's fee in Swebſton, parcel of the fee of *Cheſter*[8].

At the ſame period, *Verdun's* lordſhip here was in the poſſeſſion of *Elizabeth de Burgo*.

Feb. 3, 1363-4, king Edward III. granted to *John de Charnels*, clerk, and his heirs, liberty of free-warren in all their demeſne lands at Swebſton and Nethercotes[9].

In 1375, *John de Haſtings* earl of *Pembroke*, at his death, had the moiety of one knight's fee in Schepſton, Swebſton, and Newton, which *John de Longville* held[10].

In 1376, *Edward* Prince of *Wales*, at his death, held the manor of Swebſton, with the advowſon of the church there, of *William la Zouch*, as of the heir of *William Maureward*[11].

In 1378, the following petition occurs among the Parliamentary Records:

"A tres noble Conſeil ñre Sr̃ le Roy en ceſt p̃ſent Parlement ſupplie John Charnels, q̃ come une Maud Charnels ſoit perſuant ꝑ Breve de Scire fac' en Com̃e Banc vers Johan Marchal, de recoṽer les Mañs de Aylmỹſthorp, Buelton, & Swepſton, en countes Leic' & Warr', ꝑ makement parentre le dit John Marchal & Sire Rauf Feres, a l'entent de deſereter le dit John Charnels en temps a ven', uncore eſteaunt les ditz Man' es mayns ñre Sr̃ le Roy: Par q̃ vous pleſe, en ſalvac̄on de l'eſtat ñre dit Sr̃ le Roy, d'apeler le dit John Charnels d'oyer la purſuit la dit Maud en cele ꝑtie, iſſint q̃ ñre dit Sr̃ le Roy, ne le dit John Charnels, ne ſoient mys a perd ne deſereteſon en abſens le dit John Charnels, & nomement la ou les ditz Mañs ſont en les mayns ñre Sr̃ le Roy."—Reſponce eſt, "Fait ſur la bille de la ꝑtie adṽſere, ent miſt avant en Parlem'."[12]

In 1443, *William Babthorp*, at his death, was ſeiſed of three meſſuages, five virgates of land, and 20 acres of meadow, in Swebſton and Newton Burgulon, with the appurtenances in Raunſton and Normanton[13].

In a book of fifteenths and tenths granted by the laity in 1416, Swebſton was rated at 2*l.* 11*s.* and in the ſubſidy of 1445 at the ſame ſum; but an abatement was then made of 5*s.* 4*d.* Newton Botiller was rated at 1*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* and 4*s.* abated; and Snareſton at 2*l.* and 7*s.* abated.

In 1533, it was found that —— *Graye*, deceaſed, was ſeiſed of certain lands and tenements in Swebſton, held of the prior of *Coventry* by knight's ſervice[14]. This muſt have been *Launceline Grey*, who died, by Burton p. 34, in 1532, and whoſe family's ſucceſſion to the ſuperior manor, Barwell, their exchange with ſir *John Harrington*, and the latter's ſale to ſir *William Roberts*, are ſtated in his preceding page 33; as alſo that Barwell was held, temp. Burton, of the king, as of the priory of *Coventry*. The inquiſition therefore ſhould have run, that Launceline Grey was ſeiſed of the *manor* of Snareſton with its members of Swepſton, &c. parcel (as expreſſed in an after-conveyance to Charnell, 1662) of that of Barwell, held as above.

By an heir female of the *Charnels*, the lordſhip held under *Haſtings* and his ſucceſſors paſſed to the *Truſſells*; whoſe heir-general brought it in marriage to *John* earl of *Oxford*; from whom, or his ſon, it came to the *Humfreys*; for earl John the father died only on 21 March, 31 Hen. VIII, his ſon not till 4 Eliz.[15]; and at the View of Frank-pledge (for Snareſton manor N. B.) cum M' Curiâ of *Thomas Grey*, eſq. (ſon to Launceline) in 36 Hen. VIII. it was preſented that *Richard Humfrey* of Barton (together with *George Greiſley*, knt. *Walter Charnell*, gent. for Stake's land, and others) was a freeholder, and ought to appear. The like at ſeveral ſucceſſive courts, of the ſame ſtyle, to 1 Mariæ included; (at moſt or all of which N. B. preſentments appear alſo for Oddeſton, Shakerſton, Congeſton, as well as for Swepſton and Snareſton itſelf.) And at the court-baron (ſtill for Snareſton manor) of the ſame Thomas Grey 5 and 6 Phil. and Mary, (October or November 1558,) it was found by verdict that *Richard Humfrey* of Barton, who held of the lord the manor of Swepſton and appurtenances by a whole knight's fee, died ſince the preceding court; that *William* was his ſon and heir;

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[1] Oſmund, biſhop of Saliſbury, lord chancellor, and earl of Somerſet.

[2] "Nigellus tenet de H[enrico de Fericres] 10 carucatas terræ in Scopeſtone. Tempore Regis Edwardi erant ibi 2 carucæ. In dominico ſunt 2 carucæ; & 15 villani, cum preſbytero & 3 bordariis, habent 6 carucas. Ibi 12 acræ prati. Valuit 12 denarios; modò 40 ſolidos. De hâc terrâ tempore Regis Edwardi tenuit Sbern 2 carucatas terræ, & quò voluit ire potuit. Reliquam terram tenebat Leuricus, cujus terram tenet Oſmundus epiſcopus de Rege." Domeſday, fol. 233, b. 1.

[3] Pat. 20 Ric. II. p. 3. m. 22.

[4] Eſch. . . Hen. III. N° 24. Leic.

[5] Dugdale, Baron Angl. vol. I. p. 758, 759.

[6] Inq. 24 Edw. I. in Scaccario.

[7] Eſch. 6 Edw. II. N° 56. Leic.

[8] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III.

[9] Cart. 38 Edw. III. N° 20.

[10] Eſch. 49 Edw. III. pars 1. N° 40.

[11] Eſch. 50 Edw. III. N° 70. Leic.

[12] Rot. Parl. 2 Ric. II. vol. III. p. 54. This ſuit is mentioned, with particulars which ſeem to vary, in Dugdale's Warwickſhire, vol. I. p. 28.

[13] Eſch. 22 Hen. VI.

[14] Eſch. 25 Hen. VIII.

[15] Dugd. Bar. Ang. vol. I. p. 199.

and that a relief of 100*s.* was due. At the ſame court, day was given to enquire of the death of *William Deydike.* In a court-roll of 26 Oct. 17 Eliz. the ſtyle is varied thus: "Snareſton ſc^{t}. Viſ' Franc' Pleg' đne Regine Eliz. pro & ex parte Joħis Gray armig', coram Humfredo Pureſey armig', tam ſeneſcallo dicte đne Regine curie ſue predictę, quam pred' Joħis Gray curie Baronis ſue"—and *William Humfrey* of Barton, co. Northampton, eſq. is preſented, as holding freely of the lord of Barwell certain lands, &c. in Swepſton by 3*s.* rent and ſuit of court: and at the ſame court *Humphry* Dethick of Newhall, co. Derby, eſq. as holding of the lord "de Barwell & hujus manerii" by ſuit of court, "ſcitum m[anerii doubtleſs, but the roll is torn] "in Snarſton" and 6¾ yardlands, formerly Greſeley's land. In 32 Eliz. the ſtyle notices not the queen: "Viſ' franc' pleg' cum curiâ baronis Johannis Grey armigeri[1]." There is alſo a roll of the "Viſ' Franc' cum Curiâ Benedicte Grey vidue," for Snareſton, but date torn off.

William Humfrey died in 1591, having in 1579, with his eldeſt ſon *Richard*, levied a fine of the manor and advowſon[2] to the uſe of his ſecond ſon *Thomas Humfrey.*

About the year 1594, Mr. Wyrley, whoſe mother was a *Charnell*, deſcribes the following arms as then recently placed in the manſion-houſe at Swebſton:

"Hæc omnia pelta *Beauchampi*[3] ex impenſis Thomæ Humfreydi facta fuerunt, cujus Swepſton eſt jam habitatio. At olim ad Charnellos ſpectabat, qui magni fuerunt domini in his Leyceſtrienſibus regionibus."

1. Quarterly, 1. and 4. Azure, a bend between four leopards faces Or, *Humfrey*; 2. and 3. Gules, a croſs botoné Argent, pierced of the field, charged with twelve eſcalop ſhells Sable, *Humfrey* alſo. Creſt: a harpy Argent, face proper, crined Or, wings expanded of the laſt; Plate CXXXVI. fig. 37.
2. *Humfrey* impaling *Vaulx.*
3. *Trafford* impaling *Humfrey.*
4. *Malory* impaling *Humfrey.*
5. *Paget* impaling *Humfrey.*
6. *Aſhfeld* impaling *Humfrey.*
7. *Babington* impaling *Humfrey.*
8. *Humfrey* impaling *Patſell.*
9. *Humfrey* impaling *Meringe.*
10. *Humfrey* impaling *Canfield.*
11. *Humfrey* impaling *Rouſe.*
12. *Humfrey* impaling *Lyne.*
13. *Humfrey*, the bend and leopards' faces Or.
14. *Humfrey*, the croſs botoné.
15. Sir *Francis Leake*, knight.
16. Gules, a feſs Or, between three martlets Sable.
17. Chequy, Argent and Gules, a bend ſiniſter.
18. *Nevyle.*
19. Quarterly, 1. and 4. Paly; 2. and 3. Ermine; *Knightley.*
20. *Vaulx.*
21. *Aſhley.*
22. *Purefoy.*
23. *Devereux.*
24. *Cave.*
25. *Beaumont.*
26. *Charnells.*
27. *Gray.*
28. *Vincent.*
29. *Bradſhaw.*
30. *Smith.*
31. *Berkeley.*
32. *Babington* with the label.
33. *Burton.*
34. *Paganel.*
35. *Haſtings.*
36. *Everard.*
37. *Burrowe.*
38. *St. George.*
39. *Humfrey* impaling *Knightley.*

Mr. *Thomas Humphrey* was high ſheriff of Leiceſterſhire in 1602[4]; was knighted by king James I. July 23, 1603; and of him, and of the lordſhip, the following letter ſpeaks:

"My commendations being remembered: This is to certefy you, that one of my acquaintaunce went this laſt weecke to London with ſir Thomas Humfrey of Swepſton, which is from Leſter 9 miles. And the ſaid ſir T. Humfrey told him, that he, being olde and in dete, wolde ſell his lordſhipe after his life for reaſon now in hand, ſavinge one yeare he wolde reſerve after his death. The ſaid lordſhipe is worth nine hundred pound a yeare. You may have it for leſſe than haulfe the purchis is now worth; and ſo fine a thing as is poſſible, with fiſhe pondes and all commodities belonginge to it. My next neighbour, being well acquainted with him and the matter, will drive it through if you will, and will know of the bely juſtly what it is worth a yeare, for he breke it to him. This ſir Humfrey hath no childe nor friendes, he ſaid himſelfe, to give it to. Your loving brother in what he may.

THOMAS HERICK.

To the worſhipeful and his very good brother
ſir William Herick in Wood-ſtreet give this,
againſt the Counter in London." (No date[5].)

The lordſhip was purchaſed in 1621, July 14, from ſir Thomas Humphrey[6], by ſir *William Cockaine*, knt. lord mayor of London. Yet at the "Viſ' Fr' Pleg' đni Regis" (the ſtyle once more changing) "cum cur' Baronis Wilłmi Roberts milit'" for *Snareſton* cum membris, "ib'm ſeparatim tent' 14 April, 1° Car. (1625) coram Joħe Onebye gen'," was found ſir T. Humfrey's death, his ſon Thomas's baptiſm, and that his "ſaid lands, with the manor of Swepſton," were holden of ſir W. R. "as of the manor of Barwell, by a knight's fee, 3*s.* rent, and ſuit of court[7].

In 1636 and 1639 was held, at Swepſton, the View of Frank-pledge and Court Baron of *Mary* counteſs of *Dover*[8] and her co-feoffees William Cokayne, Mathew Cradock, and James Price.

Charles Cockaine, viſcount *Cullen* in Ireland, ſon to ſir *William*, was lord of Swepſton in 1641; and with *Bryan*, his ſon and heir apparent, conveyed, in 1657, certain lands, and in 1660 the manor, to *Thomas Charnell* of Swepſtone, gent. to whom Bryan viſcount Cullen and Elizabeth his wife levied fine, Hil. 14 Car. II. of manor and advowſon, 30 acres of land, 6 meadow, 20 paſture, 30 furze, &c. And Jan. 20, 1662, *William Roberts* of Sutton Cheney, eſq. and *Elizabeth* his wife, *Beaumont Dixie* of Market Boſworth, eſq. *Jane* widow of *Chriſtopher Hales*, of Coventry, eſq. and *John Oneby* of Barwell, gents. in conſideration of 17*l.* to *William Roberts* and 3*l.* to his wife, granted to the ſame Thomas Charnell the ſeignory paramount, by the deſcription of their two manors of Snareſton and Swepſton, and all commons, &c. courts leet, &c. a rent of 10*d.* out of lands in Snareſton, and another of 3*s.* out of lands in Swepſton; all which were to be enjoyed and taken within the towns and precincts of Swepſton and Snareſton, and were parcel of the manor of Barwell[9].

The only reſident freeholder here in 1630 was *Dionyſius Dudley*; and in the civil war *Richard Dudley*, of Swebſton, paid £160, as a compoſition for his eſtate.

In 1655, there was collected in Swebſton and Newton Burguland, for the relief of the poor Proteſtants in Piedmont, the ſum of 1*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*; and in Snareſton, 1*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*

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[1] Court-rolls of Snareſton, belonging to the lords of that place and Swepſton, 1804.

[2] Schedule of the evidences of the late Nicholas Charnell, made in November 1779 by Mr. Dudley Baxter, p. 2.

[3] Wyrley's MS. p. 62. It does not appear why theſe are called *Beauchamp* ſhields.

[4] Harl. MSS. 1113, p. 72.

[5] Written probably about 1620. See the autograph in Plate CXXXVI. Sir Thomas Humfrey afterwards married a ſecond wife, and had, among other iſſue, two daughters, who lived to be married. See p. *1050.

[6] Schedule, ut ſup. p. 2.

[7] Snareſton court-rolls.

[8] Swepſton ditto. Dugd. Bar. vol. II. p. 398, has John Carey earl of Dover married, ſecondly, to *Abigal* daughter of ſir William Cockayne, and their iſſue a daughter *Mary*, wife of Heveningham; but which Mary, if ſhe had ſucceeded to the title of counteſs, would ſurely have been ſo enumerated.

[9] Mr. D. Baxter's Schedule before quoted, pp. 3, 4, 5.

In the Heraldic Viſitation of 1681, the following arms were noticed on three eſcutcheons at Mr. *Gery's* at Swebſton.

1. Argent, a lion rampant, within a border engrailed Sable, *Harpur*; impaling, Or, fretty Azure, *Willoughby*. Plate CXXXVI. fig. 30.

2. In a lozenge, Argent, a maunch Sable, *Haſtings*; impaling, Sable, a feſs Ermine, between three cinquefoils Argent; *Davys*. Creſt, an earl's coronet; fig. 31.

3. *Willoughby*; impaling, Azure, a lion rampant, and a chief Or; *Dixie*. Creſt, a buck courant; fig. 32.

In 1722 ſeven freeholders polled from Swebſton; and in 1775 we find three names.

The rev. *Dudley Charles Ryder*, in right of his wife, with her two unmarried ſiſters, as nieces and coheirs of *Nicholas Charnel*, became poſſeſſed, in 1779, of the latter's eſtates, which compriſed the manors of Swepſton and Newton, as well as that of Snareſton, in which laſt the lands moſtly lay. Family ſettlements of Mrs. Ryder's undivided ſhare having put difficulties in the way of a partition directed by the wills of her ſiſters (who had appointed S. Pipe Wolferſtan of Statfold, co. Stafford, and the Rev. John Moore of Appleby, truſtees for that purpoſe,) it was found requiſite to go to Parliament. By an act in 1796, the whole eſtate was allotted in three parts, each valued at 12,327*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* and each having in addition one of the three manors. A few ſcore acres have been, or are to be, ſold for diſcharging incumbrances; ſubject to which, the third allotment, 300 acres and a fraction, with the manor of Swepſton, is now under the ſaid act, grounded on the will of Anna-Maria Charnel, the property of *Ann* wife of *Charles Powell Leſlie*, eſq. (See the Pedigree, p.*1048.)

Swebſton lordſhip conſiſts of about 1150 acres of old incloſure.

The Return made to Parliament in 1786, in anſwer to an enquiry reſpecting the charitable donations in this pariſh, may be ſeen in vol. I. p. 78.

By the Return to Parliament in 1801, Swebſton and Newton Burguland contained 84 inhabited houſes, and 7 uninhabited; 216 males, 196 females; in all 412; of whom 157 were chiefly employed in agriculture; and 69 in trade, manufactures, &c.

Extracts from the Regiſter of Baptiſms:

Maria filia Johannis Onebye, baptized 13 of September, anno 1583.

John Onebye, filius Johannis Onebye, 12 of March, anno 1585.

Humfreye filius Johannis Onebye, bapt. 13 October, anno 1588.

Thomas filius Johannis Onebye, bapt. the 18 Julye, anno 1593.

Robert Bakewell, eſq. barriſter at law, a ſenior member of the honourable ſociety of the Middle Temple, and recorder of the borough of Leiceſter 1763—1766, died Nov. 4, 1793, at his houſe at *Tempè*[1] in Swebſton, in the 63d year of his age. He poſſeſſed the largeſt property in this townſhip (about 460 acres), but had no manor. He had, for many years, retired from public employments and the active purſuits of his profeſſion, but continued to ſerve his country to the laſt day of his life as a magiſtrate in the commiſſion of the peace; for the diſcharge of which office honourably to himſelf, and uſefully to his fellow-citizens, his profeſſional knowledge and liberal and independent mind qualified him in an eminent degree. He derived from nature a brilliant imagination, and an admirable facility of elegant expreſſion, which was cultivated and improved by a claſſical education, a courſe of travel, and an habitual intimacy with the moſt celebrated men of genius and eminent ſpeakers at the bar, and in the ſenate, of his own ſtanding. He had, for a long time paſt, been afflicted with an aneuriſm, which, latterly, brought on an extreme difficulty of breathing. This complaint he knew, from the opinion of the late celebrated Mr. John Hunter, whom he had conſulted, muſt be fatal to him. He, however, endured his diſorder, and expected diſſolution with great reſignation; and, after taking leave of an only daughter, as uſual, and walking to bed, expired, as he had often wiſhed he might do, without a groan.

An uncommonly old couple were lately living at this town, Robert and Alice Jarvis; having at the death of Alice (daughter of Thomas Wallies, baptized at Blackfordby Nov. 16, 1702, and buried at Swepſton Jan. 25, 1799,) been married very nearly 68 years. Robert, the huſband, buried at Swepſton, Dec. 16, 1802, after enjoying his faculties to the laſt, always aſſerted that himſelf was born in 1700, about St. John's day (27 Dec.); but his baptiſm is not found in the regiſter of Smithſby, co. Derby, his birth-place, the moſt wretched, torn, defective paper-book a pariſh ever was provided with. And Alice, a few months before her death, told her ſon Thomas Jarvis, now living at Ibſtoke, in full poſſeſſion of his memory, that ſhe was full a half year ſenior to her huſband. Man and wife were uſed to deſcribe themſelves as not marrying till the age of 30. On this point the aforeſaid Thomas, their firſt child, ſpeaks poſitively to his own birth on April 3, 1732, at Swepſton; but that his baptiſm is not in the regiſter, being performed by Mr. Baddeley, a miniſter of the parents' perſuaſion, then living in the Charnells family. He adds that their marriage was early in the preceding year, 1731, and at Swepſton; having often heard them ſay it took place juſt before a noted Lichfield fair, held on Aſh-Wedneſday; which day that year ſeems to have fallen on Feb. 7. But this marriage too, from whatever cauſe, is not in Swepſton regiſter. By Alice's own account, ſhe muſt have been about two years and a half old when baptized as above. Such a circumſtance does happen occaſionally, from various cauſes, of which in this inſtance the Diſſenting perſuaſion might be one. But a year or two, after all, in the ages of this venerable pair, muſt be left to reſt on the accuracy of their own memories.

	Swebſton and Newton Burguland.			Snareſton.		
	£.	*s.*	*d.*	*£.*	*s.*	*d.*
Money raiſed for the poor, within the year ending at Eaſter 1776,	44	11	10	28	1	7
Expended in county rates, &c.	3	4	0	3	1	8
——— on the poor, —	41	7	10	28	1	7
Rent of workhouſe and habitations,	2	1	0	3	10	0
Expended in litigations, —	0	0	0	0	0	0
Money raiſed for 1783, —	91	11	5	81	13	9
——— 1784, —	79	3	4	81	4	9
——— 1785, —	95	8	0	86	1	6
Medium of theſe three years,	88	14	3	83	0	0
——— of county expences,	8	0	4	4	0	10
——— of expences not relating to the poor; repairs of the church, roads, &c.	1	4	5	2	14	10
——— of nett annual expences,	80	13	11	76	4	4
——— of attending on magiſtrates,	0	9	11	4	3	8
——— of entertainments at meetings,	3	12	11	0	8	8
——— of law expences, —	0	0	0	0	7	10
——— of ſetting the poor to work,	0	0	0	0	0	0

---

[1] A name given it by himſelf, on adding ome rooms to a farm-houſe.

The CHURCH (ſee Plate CXXXVI.), dedicated to St. *Peter*, conſiſts of a tower (in which are four bells), a large South porch, a chancel, nave, and two ailes, each ſeparated by four arches.

The font is round, and antient.

In the Matriculus of 1220, Swebſton is deſcribed to be under the patronage of *William de Charnels*; William de London having been inſtituted to the rectory by D. the archdeacon during the vacancy of the ſee of Lincoln (between 1206 and 1208). To this church belonged a chapel at Snarkiſton; in which Robert de Swepſton was inſtituted vicar by the ſame archdeacon; paying to the mother church a pound of incenſe, by way of penſion, at the recommendation and preſentation of William the patron[1].

Both Wyrley and Burton deſcribe theſe arms in Swebſton church:

Beauchamp earl of *Warwick*, Plate CXXXVI. fig. 3.

Gules, three lions paſſant guardant in pale Or, a label of France; duke of *Lancaſter*, fig. 17.

The ſame without the label; *England*.

18. Azure, ſemé de fleur-de-lis Or; *France* antient.

19. Azure, on a croſs engrailed Or, an annulet Sable; *Charnels* of *Elmſthorpe*.

The ſame, with a label Gules; *Charnels*.

The ſame, without the annulet; *Charnels*.

20. Barry of ſix, Or and Azure; *Pembruge*; "*ut in aliis vidi*," ſays Wyrley.

21. Barry of ſix, Or and Azure; in chief two mullets Gules; *Pembruge*, impaling *Charnels*. On this Mr. Wyrley noticed,

Dominus Johannes Charnels, dominus iſtius ....

22. Barry of ſix, Or and Azure, in chief two mullets Gules; *Pembruge*.

23. *Pembruge*, with mullets; impaling, Sable, five eſcalops in ſaltire Or; *Eſcot*.

24. Gules, a croſs Argent; *St. John of Jeruſalem*.

25. Gules, a lion rampant, double-tailed Argent; *Atwood*.

26. Argent, a croſs formé fleury Gules; *Truſſell*.

27. Per pale, Gules and Sable, a lion rampant Argent, crowned Or; *Beler*.

This coat, Mr. Burton adds, ſtandeth very old, Gules, ſemé of trefoils ſlipped Argent, a feſs dancetté Ermine; fig. 28.

In a window the picture of one of the family of *Charnels* kneeling; on whoſe ſurcoat, Azure, the engrailed croſs Or, with the annulet as in fig. 19. This is thus deſcribed by Wyrley: "Unum monumentum cum flexis genibus in vitreo, hâc inſcriptione,

"Robert' Charnels et Johana uxor ejus,
eſt armatus ſuo ſcuto."

In 1344, the procurations were 7*s*. 6¾*d*.; the rectory was taxed at 18 marks, and paid 2*s*. 6*d*. for Peter-pence.

In 1534-5, the procurations and ſynodals were 9*s*. 7*d*. and the value of the rectory was 18*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*.

In 1552, the commiſſioners reported that the church of Swebſton contained,

"In primis, one chalice, three veſtments, and one cope.
Itm̄, foore aulter clothes and three towelles.
Itm̄, foore belles, one of them a ſaunce bell.
Itm̄, a croſs, a pyxe, and two crwettes."

In 1650, the rectory was returned worth 80*l*. and the incumbent as ſufficient.

The preſent value in the king's books is 21*l*. 18*s*. 4*d*.

The epiſcopal procurations are 4*s*.; the archidiaconal, 13*s*.

RECTORS.	PATRONS.
William de London rector Robert de Swepſton vicar } 1220.	} William de Charnels.
. . . . 1280.	Dn̄s Nicholaus de Charneles[2].
John Charnells, 1350[3].	
John Marſhall, 1365[3].	
Thomas White, reſigned 1424.	
Richard Lee, 1424.	Sir Ralph Shirley.
John Hammond, 1534.	
Francis Standiſh[4], about 1640.	Charles lord Cullen.
Henry Watts, ejected 1662.	Parliamentary Sequeſtrators.
John Gery[5], LL.D. Oct. 9, 1662; died 1722.	Thomas Charnel, gent.
Robert Billio[6], M. A. Auguſt 27, 1722.	Thomas Charnel, eſq.
Thomas Billio[7], LL. B. June 8, 1754; died 1782.	Nicholas Charnel, eſq.
Michael Baxter, Sept. 16, 1782. John Oliver, July 19, 1787.	} Rev. Dudley Charles Ryder and Elizabeth-Catharine his wife.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

Mr. Burton ſays, "There lieth in the North ſide of the church a monument of ſtone of a woman, whereon is cut the coat of *Charnels*, fig. 19, and *Truſſell*, fig. 26."

This ſtill remains. It is an altar-tomb under a North-aile arch, the ſecond from the chancel (ſee fig. 39); and is very antient. There is no appearance of an inſcription. The face is much injured by time; but the drapery of the robe (which is of the funereal kind) is neat and perfect. The head is cloſely covered with a ſhroud-like cap, hiding the chin. At her feet a lion. On both the fronts of this tomb are the arms of *Charnels* and *Truſſell* ſingle, and *Truſſell* and *Charnells* impaled; ſee fig. 29.

On another altar-tomb, in the body of the church, between the pulpit and the chancel lies the alabaſter figure of a knight in full length in half mail; his ſword on the left ſide, his gloves on the right; at his feet a lion. His hair is in ringlets curled; and round his neck is a double chain. His hands are joined in prayer; with this inſcription (ſee fig. 40, 41.):

Here lyeth the bodie of Wyllm Humffrey[8], of Swepſton, eſquier, which deceaſſed the 3 of March, anno Dom̄i 1591.

On a mural tablet in the chancel. Arms above; Gules, a chevron engrailed between three eſcalops Argent, *Bedell*; impaling, Gules, a croſs botoné Argent, *Humfrey*; fig. 38.

1. "HERE LIES ELIZABETH,
ELDEST DAUGHTER OF SIR
THOMAS HUMFREY, KNIGHT,
THE LATE WIFE OF HENRY
BEDELL, OF GREAT
CATWORT, IN THE COUNTY OF
HUNTINGTON, GENT. WHO,
HAVEING ISSUE TWO DAUGHTERS, DEPARTED THIS LIFE

---

[1] See the Introductory Volume, p. lviii.

[2] Dugdale's Warwickſhire, vol. I. pp. 24. 28.

[3] Reg Sutton, epiſc' Lincoln', ann. 1.

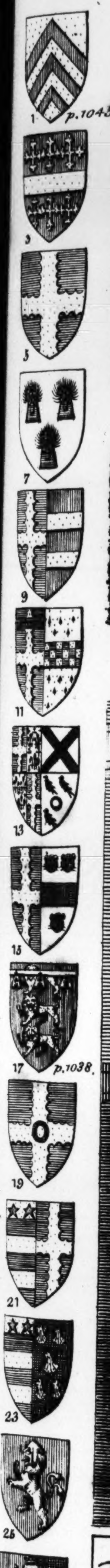
[4] "He was, with his wife and children, turned out of the parſonage, and reduced to great ſtreights. He died before the Reſtoration; and was, as I have been informed, a very ingenious man." Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, p. 366.

[5] Archdeacon of Bucks 1684, prebendary of Lydington in the church of Lincoln 1688. He married Anne daughter of Richard Morrice of Burbach. She died Jan. 8, 1680, and was buried at Swebſton. He was aged about 44 in 1681. His ſon George was then a ſtudent in Queen's College, Cambridge.

[6] He had a diſpenſation, in April 1742, to hold this rectory with Nuneaton vicarage, co. Warwick, on the advancement of Dr. Ryder to the biſhoprick of Killaloe. Gent. Mag. vol. XII. p. 219.

[7] He was alſo rector of Lutterworth. His library was ſold, by Mr. Samuel Paterſon, Jan. 27, 1783.

[8] This gentleman was probably godfather to *Humphry* Onebye, p. 1037.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17 p.1038.
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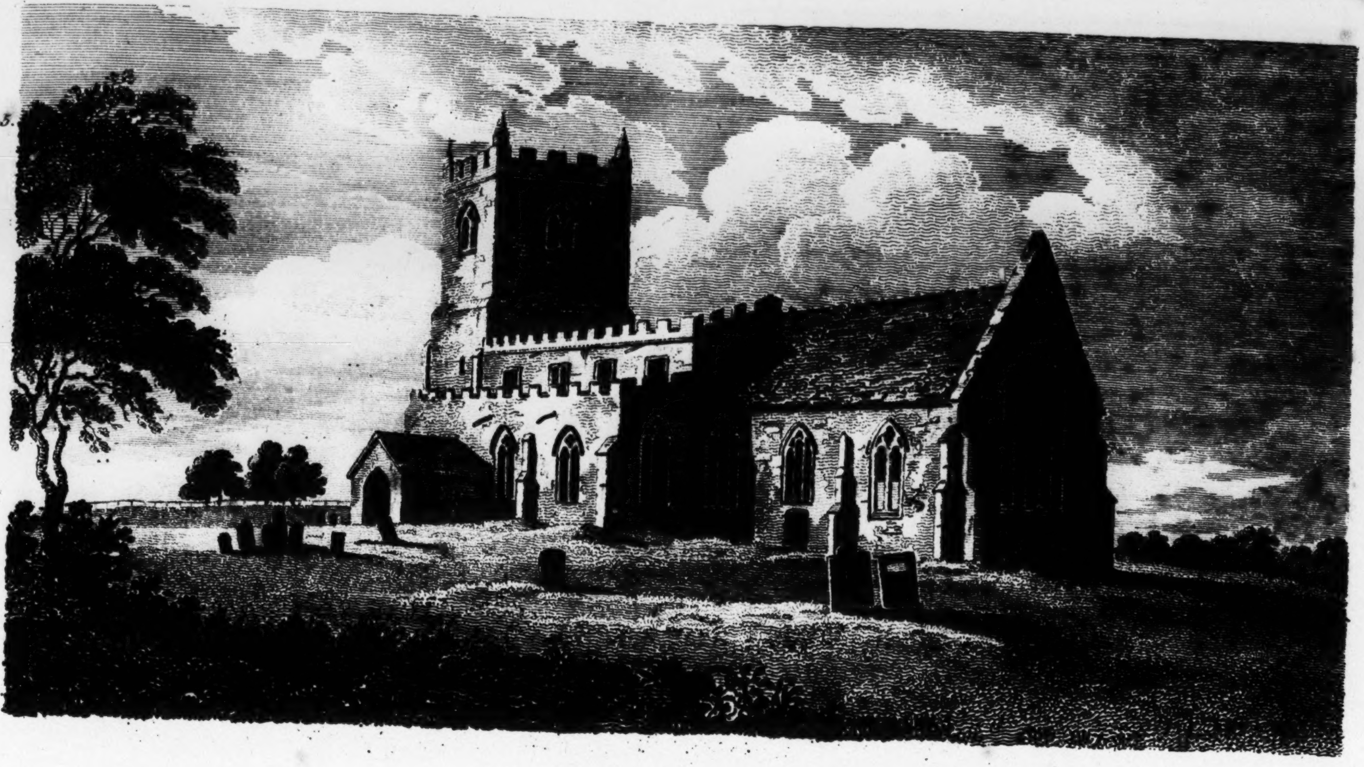

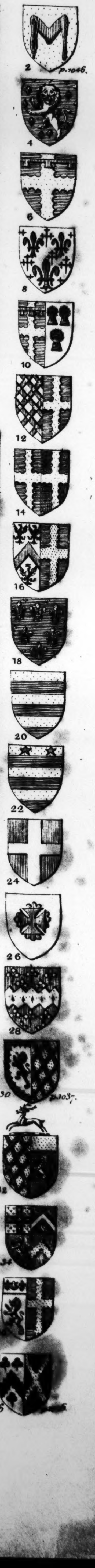
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30 p.1037.
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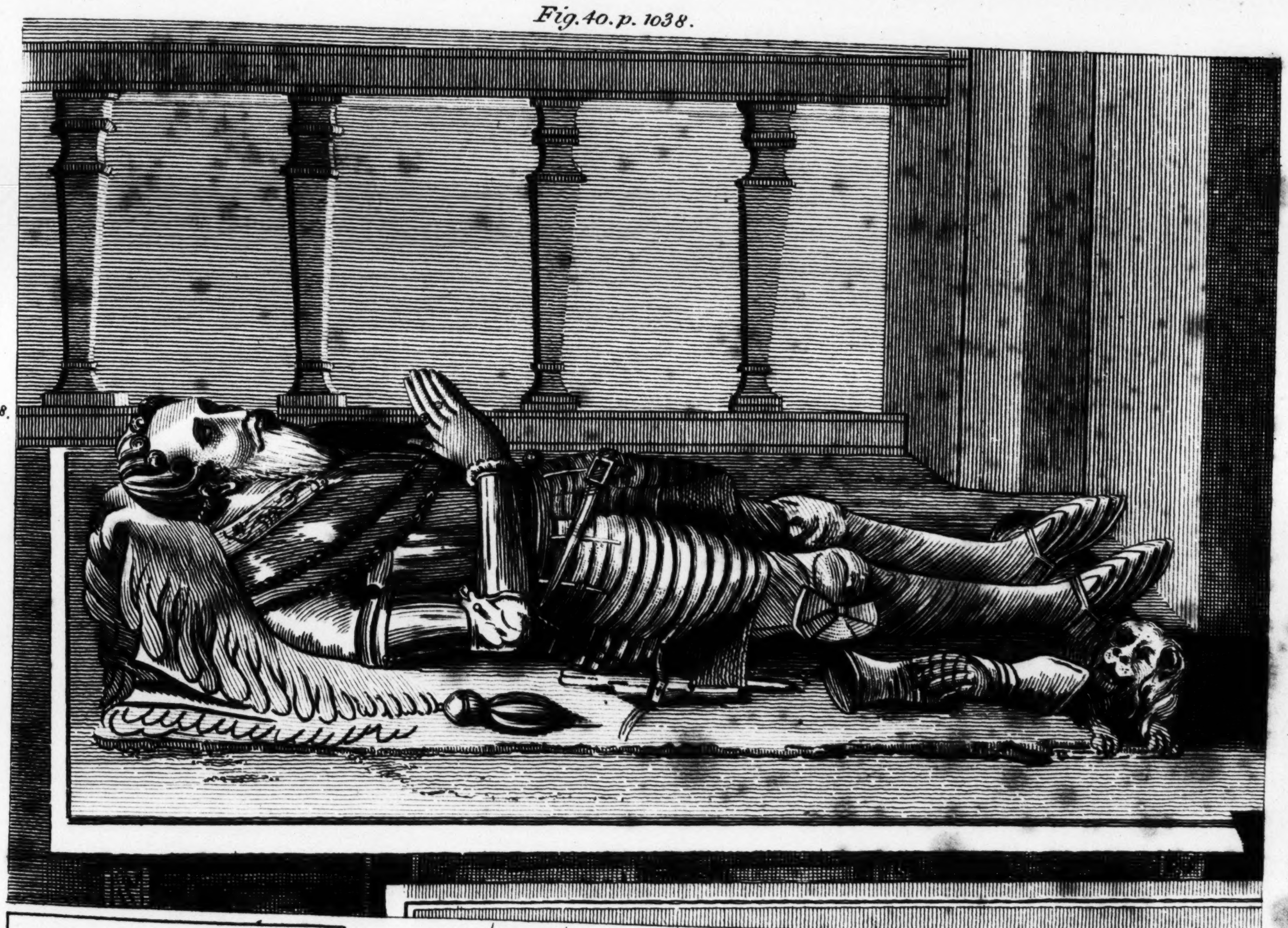
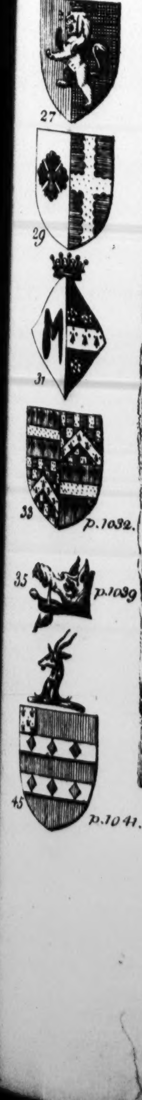
Fig. 40. p. 1038.



Thomas : Herick
p. 1036.


29
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33 p.1032.
35 p.1039
45 p.1041.

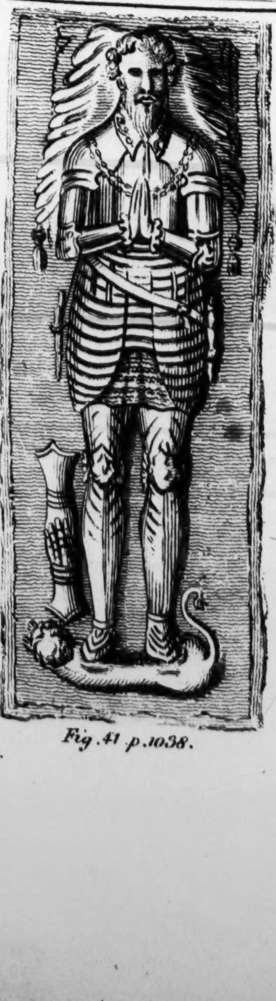
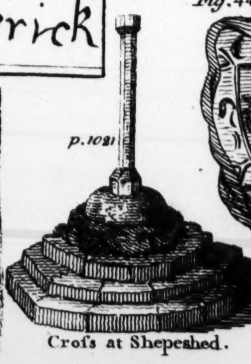


Fig. 41 p. 1038.

p. 1021



Cross at Shepeshed.

Fig. 44. p. 1147.

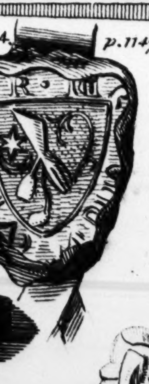
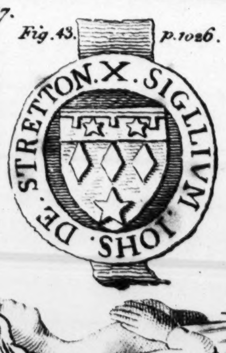


Fig. 43. p. 1026.


STRETTON. X. SIGILLIUM. IOHS. DE.

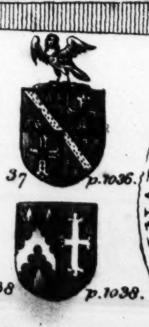
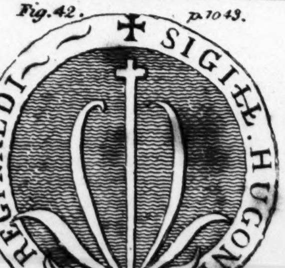
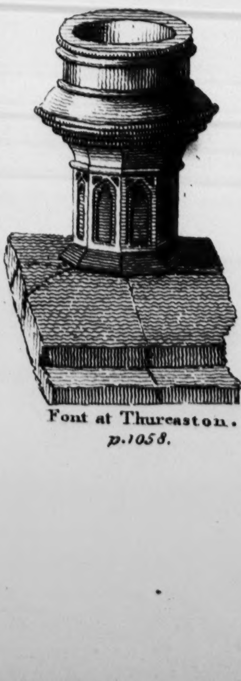

37 p.1036.
38 p.1038.

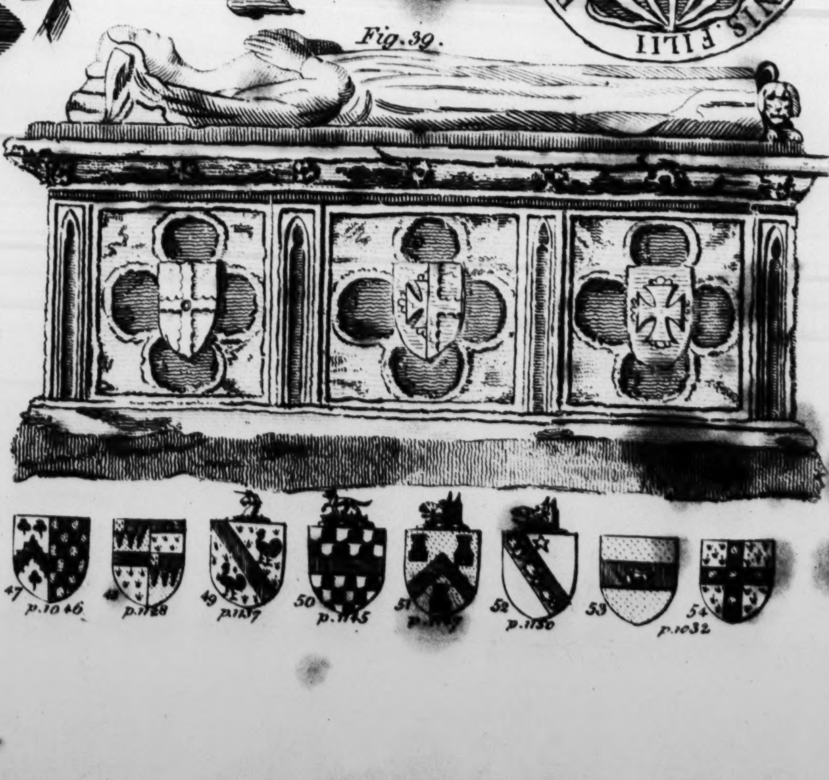
Fig. 42. p. 1043.


SIGILL. HUGONIS. FILII REGINALDI



Font at Thurcaston.
p. 1058.

Fig. 39.



47 p.1046.
48 p.1128
49 p.1137
50 p.1145
51 p.1147
52 p.1150
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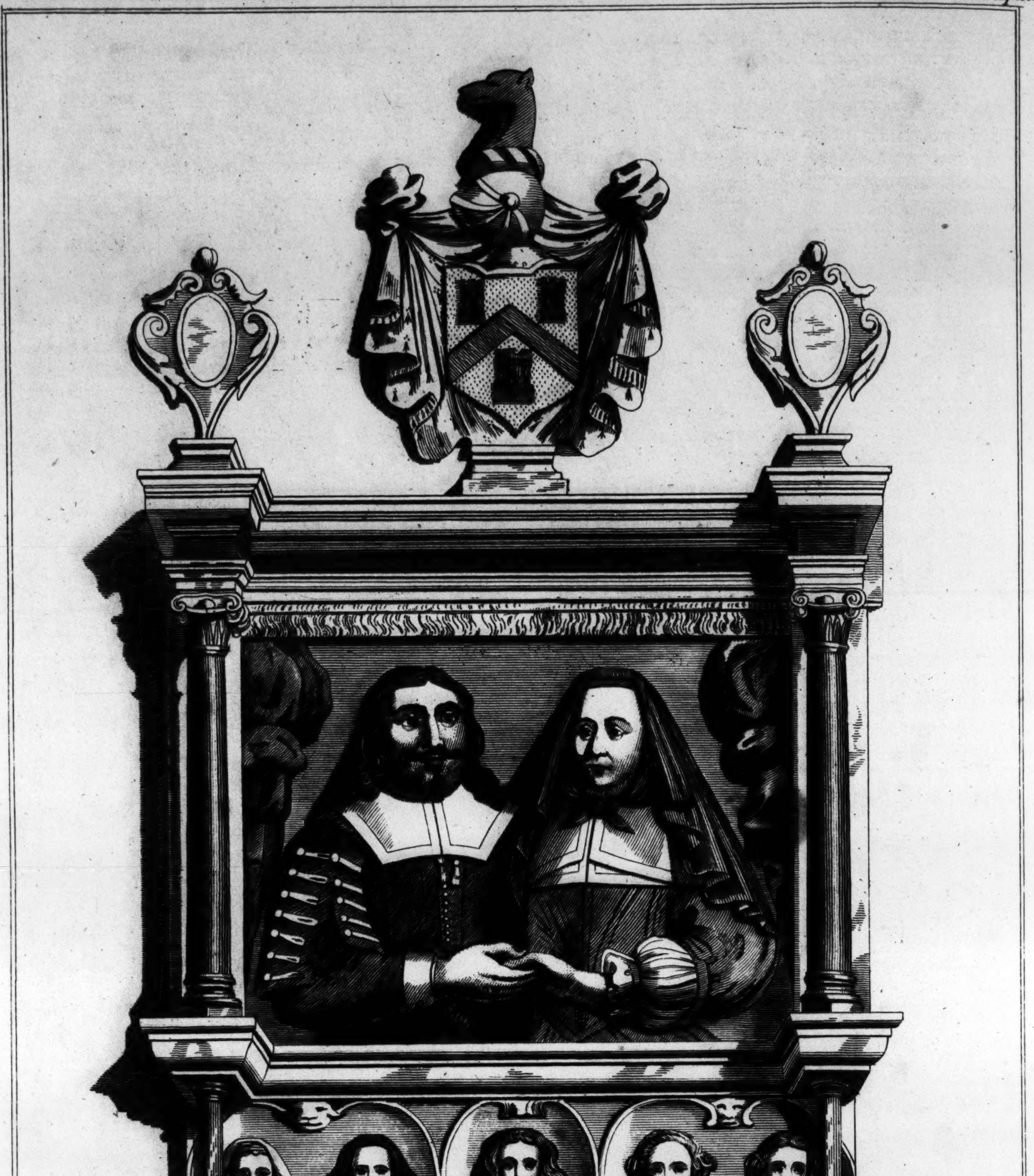
54 p.1032


A.D. MDCCLXXXVI.
ANNA ET SARAH NICHOLS
ROBERTI ONEBYE.
JURE ET EX TESTAMENTO
HAEREDES.

Basire Sc.

From Regard to the Memory of *a much lamented* MOTHER;
and from sincere Respect to *a kind and affectionate* FATHER;
this PLATE *is contributed,* *by* ANNE PRIDDEN *and* SARAH NICHOLS, *1803.*

THE 24th OF JANUARY, IN THE
YEAR OF OUR LORD 1650,
AND OF HER AGE THE 27TH.

This ſtone need ſay noe more; this Swebſton witneſs can
How good to poore ſhe was, how meek a Chriſtyan.
Both when ſhe liv'd and dy'd ſhe was the Lord's;
She had what Earth, ſhe has what Heav'n, affords."

2. "M. S.
ANNÆ
UXORIS CHARISSIMÆ JOAN. GERY,
HUJUS ECCLESIÆ RECTORIS;
QUÆ OMNIGENIS ORNATA FUIT VIRTUTIBUS;
ERGA VIRUM IN AMANDO MIRE CONSTANS,
IN PARENTES PER OMNIA OBSEQUENS,
PATIENTIÂ INVICTA, LIBERALITATE DITISSIMA,
ET IN PRIMÆVA PIETATE DEO PATRUM NOSTRUM
RELIGIOSE SERVIENS (ADMODUM DESIDERATA)
OBIIT VIII° JAN. ANNO MDCLXXX.
MŒSTISSIMUS MARITUS.
H. M. C'.
H. M. D. M. A."

3. A Creſt; boar's head (ſide-fac'd), having an open mouth with ſide-tuſk, a turn-up ſnout, &c.; fig. 35.

"H. S. E.
In ſpe reſurrectionis ad vitam æternam
depoſitum quod mortale fuit
viri reverendi Johannis Gery, LL.D.
eccleſiarum de Swepſton & Stanton
in agro Leiceſtrienſi rectoris,
Lincolnienſi prebendarii,
Buckinhamienſis archidiaconi,
et annos per plurimos
munere Juſtitiario, quod ad pacem attinet, functi;
qui obiit in Chriſto
Anno { Salutis MDCCXXII,
ætatis ſuæ LXXXV.
F. H. I. V."

4. " MAR. FEC.
Juxta ſepelitur Saræ Billio cadaver,
Roberti conjugis,
hujus eccleſiæ rectoris,
ob. 7 kal. Apr. æt. 63. A. D. MDCCXLIX.
In vitam cœleſtem I præ,
ornatiſſima mi Matrona,
favente Deo & vocante, ſequar.
Robt Billio, hujus eccleſiæ rector, ob^t
Feb. 8, anno Salutis 1754, ætatis 70."

5. "To the memory of
the Reverend Thomas Billio,
who was for 30 years rector of this pariſh.
He was religious without bigotry, charitable
without oſtentation, and learned without pedantry.
In the conſtant practice of benevolence, he lived a zealous
aſſertor of the rights of mankind;
and died, univerſally regretted,
the 13th day of June, 1782."

On the floor of the chancel:

1. "Here lies interred the body of Robert Bakewell,
the ſon of Mr. Thomas Bakewell,
of Normington de Heath,
who departed this life the 16th day of June,
anno Domini 1707, in the 29th year of his age.
Here alſo lies interred Katherine,
the widow of the ſaid Robert Bakewell,
who departed this life Dec. 4, 1746, aged 61."

2. "Here lieth the body of Robert Bakewell, gent.
the only ſon of Robert Bakewell, of this town, gent.
by Kath. his wife,
who departed this life the 18th day of June,
anno Domini 1737, in the 32d year of his age."

In the nave:

"Here lies interred the body
of Henry Bakewell, gent.
who departed this life the 17th day of Sept. 1718,
in the 86th year of his age.
Alſo the remains of Elizabeth,
wife of the above Henry Bakewell, gent.
who departed this life the 25th of Jan. 1733, aged 78."

"Near this place are depoſited
the remains of Henry Bakewell, gent.
who departed this life the 9th of June, 1770,
aged 75 years.
Likewiſe the remains of Margaret,
widow of the above Henry Bakewell, gent.
She died the 31ſt of Oct. 1772,
in the 79th year of her age."

On a monument at the Weſt end of the South aile:

"To the memory of John Chiſwell, gent.
who died April 18, 1765, aged 45 years."

On a mural tablet in the North aile:

"Near this place are depoſited
the remains of Thomas Muxloe, gent.
who departed this life July 19, 1752, aged 70.
He married Dorothy,
daughter of Thomas Charnell of Snareſtone, eſq.
by whom he had iſſue two ſons and ſeven daughters.
Alſo the remains of Dorothy,
wife of the abovesaid Thomas Muxloe, gent.
who departed this life Oct. 6, 1754,
in the 73d year of her age."

Arms below; in white marble, uncoloured: A lion rampant, on a chief an eſcalop between two fleurs de lis; impaling *Charnells*; fig. 36.

In the floor of the North aile:

"Here lies the body of Dorothy Muxloe,
ſecond daughter of Thomas Muxloe, gent.
by Dorothy his wife,
who departed this life the 28th day of Auguſt, 1716,
in the 8th year of her age.
Here alſo lies the body of Barbara Muxloe,
ſixth daughter of Thomas Muxloe, gent.
by Dorothy his wife,
who departed this life the 23d day of April, 1740,
in the 17th year of her age."

"Here lies the body of Elizabeth Muxloe,
eldeſt daughter of Thomas Muxloe, gent.
by Dorothy his wife,
who departed this life the 27th day of July, 1720,
in the 15th year of her age.
Here alſo lies the body of Thomas Muxloe,
eldeſt ſon of Thomas Muxloe, gent.
by Dorothy his wife,
who departed this life the 11th of November, 1721,
in the firſt year of his age."

"Here lies the body of Edward Muxloe,
the ſecond ſon of Thomas Muxloe, gent.
by Dorothy his wife,
who departed this life the 25th day of June, 1732,
in the 12th year of his age."

"In memory of Martha Muxloe,
youngeſt daughter of Thomas Muxloe, gent.
by Dorothy his wife,
whoſe remains are interred beneath this ſtone,
and, by her own requeſt, near thoſe
of her much-reſpected and beloved parents.
She was born June 29, 1726,
and died October 4, 1765."

"Here lies interred, April 16, 1691,
the body of Mrs. Ann Clare, ſpinſter;
whoſe exemplary piety in her life,
diffuſive kindneſs to her relations, and
laſting charity to the poor of this pariſh at her death,
will embalm her name to future ages.
The righteous ſhall be held in everlaſting remembrance."

In the churchyard.

On a large double altar-tomb, with iron rails:

"Here lie the remains of
Robert Bakewell, eſq.
He died on the 4th of November, 1793,
in the 63d year of his age.
His life was an example of the moſt
extenſive benevolence, joined to the
practice of every religious and ſocial
duty. As a guardian and director of
the poor in the extenſive Hundred for
which he acted as a magiſtrate near
forty years, he was uniformly the favorer

of thoſe whom age or infirmity had
neceſſitated to apply for relief; but
ſevere in his ſtrictures on the idle
profligate. His death was a leſſon
of that compoſure and reſignation
which the hope of immortality, grounded
on a well-ſpent life, could alone inſpire."

2. "Here lies interred the body of Harriott Bakewell,
wife of Robert Bakewell, of Greſley-hall,
in the county of Derby, eſq.
and ſecond daughter of [Theodore] William Inge,
of Thorp Conſtantine, in the county of Stafford, eſq.
who departed this life Jan. 22, 1762,
in the 19th year of her age."

On another altar-tomb, with iron rails:
"Beneath are depoſited
the remains of Mr. Benjamin Breward;
who reſted from his labours
the 19th day of February, 1797, aged 57 years."

On other grave ſtones:
"William Brabſon,
being a ſtranger and ſojourner here,
departed this life at Newton
on the 17th day of April, 1730."

"Matthias Scott, of Newton,
died 27 Nov. 1795, aged 63."

Henry Seddans died Feb. 7, 1789, aged 81.
Sarah Seddans died June 24, 1789, aged 78.
Four ſons and five daughters.

James Lago died July 17, 1768, aged 83.
Sarah Lago died April 9, 1770, aged 84.

In memory of John Till Adams[1],
who departed this life the 29th of November 1801,
in the 84th year of his age.

Henry Watts, of Sidney college, Cambridge, took his degree of M. A. in 1651; and was ejected from Swebſton in 1662, having ſeveral children. Mr. Standiſh, who was ſequeſtered in the Parliament times, died before the Reſtoration. Mr. Watts was ſucceeded by Dr. John Gery, and maintained a very friendly correſpondence with him to the day of his death; and the doctor upon all occaſions uſed to expreſs a great eſteem and value for him. Mr. Watts, when he left Swebſton, removed to Weddington, a little village in Warwickſhire, where he lived above 20 years, being upon very friendly terms with Mr. Armſtead the public miniſter. Every day, excepting Sunday, Mr. Watts went in the morning about 11 to viſit Mr. Armſtead, and he returned his viſit in the afternoon about 4; each viſit being of about an hour's length. Mr. Watts conſtantly went to church on Sunday morning; and in the afternoon (when there was no ſermon in public, Mr. Armſtead preaching at another village in that neighbourhood) he preached to his own family, admitting a few neighbours, but keeping within the number allowed by act of parliament. At length he removed from hence to Barwell in Leiceſterſhire; and, upon his removal, Mr. Armſtead uſed to ſay, "he had loſt the beſt friend and neighbour ever man had." A legal toleration being granted to the diſſenters, he, at the requeſt of many inhabitants of the neighbouring towns, preached publicly at Hinckley, on the Sunday in the afternoon; and was well pleaſed with ſuch an opportunity of exerciſing his miniſtry. He had ſome hundreds of hearers, to whom he conſtantly preached; not being hindered by badneſs of ways, or weather, or the infirmities of age, or any thing elſe but ſickneſs. He ſettled a congregation of ſober ſerious Chriſtians, among whom he beſtowed his labours without any acknowledgement from them, except a few inconſiderable preſents, and continued with them till he was removed by death, Feb. 2, 1690, in the 63d year of his age; when the people choſe another to ſucceed him. He was buried in the church at Barwell, and his funeral ſermon was preached by the rev. Mr. Thomas Paget, rector of that pariſh, who gave a very handſome character of him; mentioning "his obliging temper and gentlemanly behaviour; his great friendlineſs, and uſefulneſs in reconciling differences, to the ſaving great expences in law; his exemplarineſs in relative duties, and particularly in the management of his family, which was attended with a remarkable bleſſing from Heaven; his great moderation and charity, which recommended him to all the gentlemen in the neighbourhood, who treated him with great reſpect; ſignifying withal, that he did not know any one that had more real friends and fewer enemies than he; and that he was ſuch a religious, conſcientious, uſeful perſon, that not only his numerous family, but the publick alſo, had a great loſs by his deceaſe." Many wondered at his Nonconformity, conſidering his increaſing family; but that was not the leaſt temptation to him to act againſt the ſenſe of his own mind, though he had good preferment in the church offered him. He truſted Providence; and God remarkably bleſſed and proſpered him. Ten of his thirteen children lived to be men and women; and he educated them well, and comfortably provided for their ſubſiſtence in the world[2].

Mr. Watts, as we find by the above account from Calamy and Palmer, was the firſt regular Preſbyterian miniſter of Hinckley. His ſuccceſſor, it is believed, was a Mr. Bilbie; and as this was before the building of the preſent meeting-houſe, their aſſembly was at that time held in a part of the miniſter's dwelling-houſe. The next in order was Mr. Jennings, who had the care of building the meeting-houſe in 1722; the building being begun juſt before, or immediately upon, his coming to Hinckley. He kept an academy, and had many young gentlemen under his direction. He was at Hinckley but a ſmall time; for, taking an occaſional journey to London, he caught the ſmall-pox, and died on his return to Hinckley, about 1724 or 1725[3].

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[1] Till-Adam; a native of Glouceſterſhire, who claimed to be deſcended from the Ap-Adams of that county. (See Rudder, in Beverſton and elſewhere.) One of whom, Thomas, a warrior under Hen. VIII. (by a MS account in poſſeſſion of John Till-Adam,) was permitted, but why is not ſaid, to change his name to Till-Adam.

[2] See the epitaphs at Burbach, in Sparkenhoe Hundred.

[3] Of his ſucceſſors, an account will be given under Hinckley.

PEDIGREE of GERY, of Swebston (entered at Leiceſter by Rev. John Gery, 23 March, 1681-2.)

Arms: Gules, two bars Argent, charged with three maſcles of the field; a canton Ermine. Creſt, on a wreath, an antelope's head erafed quarterly, Argent and Sable, charged with four maſcles counterchanged, attired Or [1].

Motto, *Cautè, non callidè*; Plate CXXXVI. fig. 45.

William Geary, ſuppoſed to be the ſon of Thomas. = ...

John Geary, or Gery, of Bedfordſhire, died about 1607; ſecond ſon, as it is conceived by his bearing the arms [2] with a creſcent. = Alice . . . .

1. Henry Geary, reſided in or about London, and died without iſſue, circa 1647.

. . . dau. of . . . Terry; 1ſt wife. = 2. John Gery, of the city of Coventry, ob. circa 1653. = Anne, da. of Rich. Butler, of the Charterhouſe, near Coventry, co. Warwick, eſq. 2d wife.

3. Edward Gery, citizen of London. = ...

4. George Gery, of Great Packington, co. Warwick. = Elizabeth . . . .

Joyce, died unmarried, 1627; made her will Sept. 6 that year; & bequeathed ſeveral gold rings and other things of value to her relations; and particularly a gold ſeal ring of the arms of Gery, which came to her from her father 17 years before.

Elizabeth, Joyce, and Henry, died without iſſue.

John Gery, of Pembroke College, Cambridge, M. A. 1672, LL.D. 1684; rector of Swebſton and Stony Staunton; died 1722, æt. 85. = Anne, daughter of Richard Morrice, of Burbach, co. Leiceſter; di. Jan. 8, 1680; bu. at Swebſton.

Henry Gery, died unmarried.

. . . . wife of . . . Creſwell.

Elizabeth, only child. = John Smyth, of Corley, c. Warwick.

Joſeph Smyth. = Judith Barlow.

1. George Gery, a ſtudent in Queen's College, Cambridge, æt. 19, 1681; B.A. 1684; M.A. 1688.

2. John, æt. 15, 1681; died unmarried, about 1684.

Richard Smyth. = Anne, da. of Wm. lord Pawlett.

William-Pawlett-Pawlett Smyth.

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[1] Whereas it did appear by ſeals and writings produced to us, Thomas May Cheſter, and Gregory King Rougedragon, at Leiceſter, 23 March, 1681-2, that this branch of the family of Geryes of Bedfordſhire hath uſed theſe arms for 75 years or upwards laſt paſt, with a filial diſtinction only of a ſecond brother: At the inſtance of Mr. John Gery, Maſter of Arts, &c. that a more due and proper diſtinction might be aſſigned him, to be uſed by him and his poſterity hereafter, we have thought fit to convert the canton charged with a leopard's head, into a canton Ermine.

[2] See the arms of Gery, in the Viſitation of Bedfordſhire, 1634, marked C. 31. fol. 10. b. together with the deſcent.

PEDIGREE of GERY, of Bedfordshire.

Thomas Gery, of Royſton, Herts, gent. ſheriff for Cambridgeſhire 1509. = ...

William Gery, of Buſhmead, Royſton, and Barkway [1], gent. died in Dec. 1592; buried at Over, co. Cambridge. = Barbara, daughter of . . . . Hyde, of Throcking Herts.

1. William Gery, of Buſhmead, co. Bedford, gent. died May 1593; bu. at Little Stoughton. = Rebecca, dau. of Richard Shaw, of Chickſands, co. Bedford, by Elizabeth his wife, da. of . . . Cavendiſh, aunt to the old counteſs of Shrewſbury.

2. Richard Gery. = Elizabeth, da. of Thomaſin W. Frith, of Newington, c. Midd. eſq.

1. Richard Gery, of Buſhmead Priory, gentleman of the privy chamber to king Charles I. 1634; died 1638; buried at Little Stoughton. = Anne, da. of George Franklin, of Maverne co. Bedford, gent. died in December 1630; buried at Little Stoughton.

2. William Gery, eſq. of Gray's-inn, eſq. counſellor at law, born 1589.

1. . . . . m to Dr. Nicholls.
2. . . . . m. Nic. Franklin, eſq.
3. . . . . m. John Spencer, eſq.
4. Elizabeth, m. James Taber, of Eſſex, eſq.

1. William Gery, of Buſhmead Priory, eſq. born 1613; died . . . . = Anna, dau. of ſir Wm. Dyer, and ſiſter of ſir Lodovick Dyer, of Great Stoughton, co. Hunts, born 1611, died 1684; buried at Colmworth, co. Bedford; had four children living after 1650.

2. Richard Gery, born 16 5, a ſtudent in Cambridge 1634.
3. George Gery, of Gray's-inn, gent. born 1613; died 1683, buried at Little Stoughton.
4. Oliver Gery, born 1621; living 1689.

5. Sir Thomas Gery, of Bloomſbury, knt. born 1623; died in November 1689, ſ. p. = Heſter . . . . d. 1694.

1. Anne, bapt. Jan. 1, 1617, living, unmarr. 1638.
2. Elizabeth, m. to ſir Ric. Stone, of Ruſhden houſe, Herts, kt.

1. William Gery, died an infant before 1634.

Mary, dau. and coheir of John Salmon, of Shillingford, c. Oxon; 1ſt wife. = 2. William Gery, of Buſhmead, in the pariſh of Eaton Socon, c. Bedford, eſq. d. Nov. 1686, buried at Little Stoughton. = ... dau. of . . . . Boſden, and widow of Rich. Taylor, of Clapham, co. Bedford.

3. Richard, living 1638.
1. Katharine, bo. Nov. 1634; marr. to Nicholas Hare, of Harpham, eſq.
2. Mary, mar. about 1671, to . . . . Metcalfe, eſq.

3. Ann. = John-James Dartiquenave.

Charles Dartiquenave [2], eſq. 1689.

1. Katherine.
2. Anne.

3. Elizabeth, wife of . . . . Bladwell, 1689.

4. Phillis.

Anne, dau. and heir of James Sawyer, of Caldecot, co. Northampton, eſq.; firſt wife. = Charles Gery, of Buſhmead, eſq. born Sept. 2, 1664; died April 1713; bur. at Little Stoughton. = Heſter, dau. and heir of Thomas Benyon, of the city of Ely, clerk; died May 1728; buried at Little Stoughton; ſecond wife.

Elizabeth, unmarried in 1693; afterwards wife of . . . . Llanden, of Dalby, co. Lincoln.

William Gery, of Buſhmead, eſq. died Oct. 1755; buried at Little Stoughton. = Eleanor, dau. of Richard Welby, of Denton, co. Lincoln, eſq. (who died in 1713;) married 17 . .; died 1796; buried at Little Stoughton.

1. William Gery, of Buſhmead, eſq. died 1802; buried at Little Stoughton. = Mary, dau. and ſole heir of Richard Bell, of Bedford, eſq. died 1795; bu. at Little Stoughton.

2. Charles Gery, clerk, living 1803 at Grantham, co. Lincoln, ſ. p. = Philip, youngeſt daughter of Sam. Preſton, of Boſton, co. Lincoln, eſq.

Mary, and Eleanor, died unmarried.

William, died an infant.

1. Mary-Selina. = John Milnes, eſq. of Beckingham, co. Lincoln, 2d ſon of James-Andrew Milnes, LL.D. of Newark.

One ſon and three daughters.

2. Eleanor. = Rev. Thos. Milnes, eldeſt ſon of Rev. Dr. Milnes, of Newark.

One daughter.

3. Heſter. = Rev. Hugh Wade, of Newark, fellow of Emmanuel College, who took the name and arms of *Gery*, by the king's licence, in addition to thoſe of *Wade*, on his marriage, 1792.

1. A ſon, ſtill born, at Buſhmead, Nov. 1, 1793.
2. William-Hugh, born at Newark Aug. 24, 1794.
3. Charles, born at Newark Oct. 9, 1795.
4. Hugh, born at Newark Jan. 8, 1797.
5. George, bo. at Buſhmead Mar. 14, 1798; d. Oct. 2, 1798.
6. Heſter, born at Buſhmead April 24, 1799.
7. George-Richard, born at Buſhmead July 31, 1800; died Auguſt 18 following.
8. Thomas, born at Buſhmead Sept. 26, 1801.
9. Robert, born at Buſhmead Dec. 15, 1802.

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[1] Had a grant of Barkway from Henry VIII. See Chauncey.

[2] See Swift's Works, ed. 1803, vol. XXI. p. 171.

NETHERCOTE

is ſtyled "a village" by Mr. Burton[1]; and is ſtill diſtinguiſhed, by ſuch as diſcriminate accurately, from the very nearly adjoining one of Newton Burguilon; elſe a cuſtom has been prevailing, and an inſtance will ſoon be given above two centuries old, of blending the two names into the appellation Newton-Nethercote.

In 1364, *William de Charnells* had liberty of free warren in Nethercote[2].

Nov. 22, 1611, ſir *Thomas Humfrey*, of Swepſton, conveyed to alderman *William Cockayne* the manor of Nethercote, with all lands, courts, &c. to it belonging, and all other his hereditaments in Nethercote and Newton, except a chief rent of 2*s.* out of lands of Robert Burgerland, of Newton[3].

In 1631, Mr. Burton deſcribed it as "belonging to Mr. *Charles Cockaine*[4]." And in June 1656, the ſaid Charles, then viſcount *Cullen*, conveyed to Bryan his ſon and heir apparent the manors of Swepſton and Nethercote, with every thing comprized in his purchaſes from ſir T. Humphrey of 1611 and 1621[5].

The act mentioned in p. 1037, for diviſion of the Charnells eſtate, ſtyles the three manors Snareſton, Swepſton, and Newton-Nethercote, or Newton ſimply.

NEWTON BURGUILON, OR BURGULAND; NEWTON BOTILER,

ſo ſtyled from the *Burguilons* and *Botillers*, its early lords, and ſometimes alſo called *Newton juxta Swebſton*, is a conſiderable hamlet belonging to the pariſh of Swebſton.

Half a ploughland in Newtone was held by *Gledwin* under *Henry de Ferieres*. One plough was in the demeſne, with one bordar, and two acres of meadow. *Roger* held one ploughland of *Henry* in the ſame manor. This was worth two ſhillings[6].

In the Teſta de Nevill, compiled about 1240, we find noticed, "In Newton Botiler una carucata, in Newbolt Botiler[7] una carucata[8]."

In 1277, on an inquiſition then taken, it appeared that the holders of lands and tenements in Newton ought to come to the view of frank-pledge at the court of Congeſton, by reaſon of their lying in that liberty; and that they withdrew themſelves of their own accord, in the time when *William Moton* was under age[9].

In 1312, *John de Langvile* held half a knight's fee in Swebſton and Newton of *John de Haſtinges* ſenior, deceaſed; and *John de Haſtinges* junior, ſon and heir of the aforeſaid John, was then aged 26[10].

In 1315, *John de Harecourt* held the moiety of one knight's fee in Newton of *Guy de Beauchamp* earl of *Warwick*, deceaſed[11].

In 1346, *John Burgelon* and *Ralph le Botiller* (on the aid then granted for knighting Edward of Woodſtock, the king's eldeſt ſon,) were aſſeſſed 10*s.* for a quarter of one knight's fee in Newton Botiler, parcel of the honour of *Tutbury*[12].

In 1348, *Laurence de Haſtings*, at his death, held the moiety of one knight's fee, with the appurtenances, in Newton and Swebſton (which *Nicholas Charnels* held), value 100*s.* of the earl of *Pembroke*[13].

Feb. 3, 1363-4, king Edward III. granted to *John de Charnels*, clerk, and his heirs, liberty of free-warren in all their demeſne lands at Newton Boteler[14].

In 1375, *John de Haſtings* earl of *Pembroke*, at his death, held the moiety of one knight's fee in Schepſton, Swebſton, and Newton, which *John de Langvile* held[15].

In 1443, *William Babthorpe*, at his death, was ſeiſed of certain lands in Newton Burgulon[16].

The poſſeſſions of the abbot and convent of St. *Mary de Pratis* at *Leiceſter* are thus noticed in their Regiſters:

"Habemus ibidem, ex dono Willielmi filii Willielmi de Charneles, quoddam meſſuagium, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, in villâ de Newton juxta Swepſton; illud ſcilicet quod Thomas le Champiun aliquando tenuit; & IX acras terre, quorum III acre jacent in culturâ que vocatur Wudelondes, III acre in culturâ que vocatur Othul, & III acre in culturâ que vocatur juxta Wudeweye; que reddebant xis̃.

Robertus Cer' tenet in Nethercote[17] unum meſſagium & 1 virgatam terre.

Johannes Humfrey tenet in Newton[17] 1 toftum & 1 cotagium & 1 acram terre into ye Wodwey[18].

Dominus Nicholaus Charnel tenet unam culturam in dominico, ex occidentali parte de Newton, que vocatur Coupe Wodlandes.

Item tenet aliam culturam que vocatur Croft furlong, & jacet juxta campum de Snarſton prope brueram, & eſt in manu tenentium de Snarſton.

Et ſciendum quod illi qui antiquitùs tenebant omnia predicta reddebant abbati Leyc' xis̃. per annum[19]."

John Oneby, ſon of *John* Oneby, of Oadby, was ſettled at Newton Burguland in or before 1585; in which year his eldeſt ſon's baptiſm is entered in the Swebſton Regiſter; and I truſt that I ſhall be pardoned for introducing a copious genealogy of his deſcendants[20].

May 23, 1594, *George Purefoy*, eſq. at his death[21], was ſeiſed of the manor of Whelleſborough, with its appurtenances in Newton, Nethercote[22].

March 12, 1596, *Jocoſa Pureſoy*, widow, at her death, was ſeiſed of certain lands in Newton[22] Nethercote[23].

By an inquiſition taken at Lutterworth, Sept. 17, 1603, it was found that *Robert Abney*, at his death, was ſeiſed of one meſſuage and 80 acres of land, meadow, and paſture, in Newton Burguland, held of the king *in capite*, by knight's ſervice; that he died Dec. 20, 1602; and that *Thomas Abney*, his ſon and heir, was then aged 18 years[24].

A family of the name of *Saliſbury* ſeem to have reſided and had lands here many years ago. *Richard Saliſbury*, who married *Elizabeth* daughter of *Robert Burgiland* (or *Burguilon*), of Newton Burguland, was living here, and had many children, in 1619; whoſe pedigree and arms were allowed by Camden, Clarenceux king at arms[25].

The freeholders at Newton Burguland in 1630 were, *George Clare*, *Thomas Abney*, gent. and *Henry Biddle*.

By the act mentioned p. 1037, the manor of Newton, with 257 acres, 3 roods, 26 perches, of the lands late of *Nicholas Charnel*, eſq. belong now, in purſuance of *Alicia-Dorothea Charnel's* will, to the daughters of *Samuel Madden*, eſq.

Newton, with Nethercote, contains full 1100 acres.

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[1] P. 196.

[2] Cart. 38 Edw. III. n. 20.

[3] Mr. D. Baxter's ſchedule, p. 2.

[4] Burton, MS.

[5] Schedule, ut ſupra, p. 3.

[6] "Gleduuinus tenet de H[enrico de Ferieres] in Neutone dimidiam carucatam terræ. In dominico eſt 1 caruca, cum bordario, & 2 acris prati.—Rogerus tenet de H. 1 carucatam terræ in eadem villâ. Valet 2 ſolidos." Domeſday, fol. 233. b. 1.

[7] Burton has no *Newbold Boteler*.—*Newbold* in Weſt Goſcote and *Newbold Verdon* are neither of them far off *Newton Boteler*; about ſix miles each. And as, in Teſta de Nevill, Neubolt Butiler is followed by Wodeſcote, the Houtons (Quatremars, and Saucee), Wo'rinton, Staunton Harel, Bredon, *all* (ſo Mr. Wolferſtan conceives, but ſee p. 1130. as to Wodeſcote) adjoining, it ſeems likely to be the firſt of thoſe two Newbolds, which lies in the midſt of, at leaſt, the five laſt places, and forms a part of the pariſh of Bredon. See p. 702. This, from the near vicinity of Overton Saucey, might have been thought to be what was ſometimes called Newbold Saucey, had we not already found the village ſo diſtinguiſhed under Ouſton pariſh in Gartre.

[8] See vol. I. p. xlvii.

[9] Eſch. 6 Edw. I. N° 98. Leic.

[10] Eſch. 6 Edw. II. N° 56. Leic.

[11] Eſch. 9 Edw. II. N° 71. Leic.

[12] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III.

[13] Eſch. 22 Edw. III. N° 47. Leic.

[14] Cart. 38 Edw. III. N° 20. Leic.

[15] Eſch. 49 Edw. III. pars 1. N° 40.

[16] Eſch. 22 Hen. VI.

[17] Here Nethercote and Newton are diſtinguiſhed.

[18] The *Wodland*, a hamlet of Over Seale. See p. 1131.

[19] Charyte's Rentale, fol. cxiii.

[20] See their Pedigree, pp. 1037, 1038; that of Maſon, p. 1039; and the Cradocks, pp. 1149, 1150.

[21] Eſch. 36 Eliz.

[22] Here the names are conjoined.

[23] Eſch. 39 Eliz.

[24] Eſch. 1 Jac. I.

[25] See before, under Ravenſton, p. 940.

SNARESTON,

antiently called *Snarkeſton*, ſtandeth upon the edge of Derbyſhire, 9 miles diſtant from Atherſton, 11 from Burton, 10 from Tamworth, 7 from Market Boſworth, 15 from Hinckley, and 16 from Leiceſter. It is in the hundred of Sparkenhoe; and part of the lordſhip is within the pariſh of Swebſton, and part in Shakerſton.

Robert Deſpenſer held, at the general ſurvey, one ploughland in Snarchetone, which lay waſte. The ſoc of this land belonged to the manor of Shakerſton[1].

William de Cantalupe about the year 1240 gave 20*s*. of yearly rent to the priory of *Studley*, in Warwickſhire, iſſuing out of certain lands in Snarkeſton, held of him by *Ralph de Charnells*[2]. This indicates as if the *Haſtings* family had Barwell, with its dependency, Snareſton, by their match with *Cantalupe*. Burton, who had good means of knowing, ſays they had their neighbour-manor, Dadlington, before that match, even in Henry the Second's time.

William de Appleby about 1260 gave certain lands in Snarkeſton, together with his body for ſepulture, to the nunnery of *Poleſworth* in Warwickſhire; and the lands were confirmed to them by *William Charnells* and *Clementia* his wife[3], who inherited to Appleby.—[The very circumſtance of confirming Appleby's grant is in itſelf a ſtrong proof of what the next deed directly aſſerts, that Clementia was ſiſter to a William de Appelby. It was probably a William de Charnells at leaſt one generation later who married Bereford's heir, whoſe name too in Burton is Petronilla. And in the oppoſite column Edward (q. Edmund?) Bereford, under the earl of Pembroke, is the Snareſton owner as late as 1346, while William and Clementia are parties to this ſuit, (ſee note 5,) in 44 Hen. III. 1260.]

Robert de Motun gave alſo to the ſame nunnery ſome other lands in this lordſhip[4].

"Willielmus de Appelby, frater Clementie, uxoris Willielmi de Charnells, nihil capit pro aſſiſâ ſuâ verſus abbatiſſam de Polleſworth, de unâ virgatâ & quintâ parte terre in Snareſton. Et poſtea venerunt predicti Willielmus & Clementia, & offerunt domino regi unam marcam pro habend' juratores xxiv, ad convincendum xii^{m} priores. Et recipitur per plegium Hugonis Charnell, & Mathei de Sadington. Poſt venit predictus Willielmus & retrãvit ſe. Ideo ipſe committatur gaole & plegii in omnia. Poſt venit predictus Willielmus, & finem fecit pro ſe & plegiis pro 20s̃. per plegium Ricardi de Eſſeby & Roberti de Brentingthorpe[5]."

"Sciant preſentes, &c. quod ego Hugo filius Reginaldi de Snarketonâ, dedi, &c. Roberto filio Roberti Wimundi de Snarketonâ, cum Roeſiâ filiâ meâ, in liberum maritagium, unum toftum in Snarketonâ; illud ſcilicet quod Lecca filia Ede tenuit; & in crofto adjacente unam rodam terre, ſcilicet tertiam partem totius crofti; & in Brevi Forlong unam acram, & in parvo campo juxta viam de Boreſworthe unam dimidiam acre, & apud Wakelone unam dimidiam acre in eodem campo; & in magno campo unam dimidiam acram juxta viam molendini, & unam dimidiam acram in illâ culturâ que vocatur Underbenche; & unam dimidiam acram in aliâ culturâ que vocatur Upebenche; & unam rodam que ſe extendit in croftum Henrici Nicol. His teſtibus; dño Leodegario ſacerdote, Willielmo filio Ricardi de Meaſham, Nicholao de Norton, Adâ Staake de Snarkeſton, Warino Buche, & multis aliis[6]."

"Sciant, &c. Matildis de Snarkeſtonâ, filia Walteri de Snarkeſtonâ, in liberâ viduitate meâ, dedi, &c. Simoni de Bereford & heredibus ſuis, paſturam in campis de Snarkiſton Suthewell, quam etiam dñs Philippus de Snarkiſtonâ, frater meus, de me tenuit; & quandam culturam ad capud ville verſus Meiſham, vocatam Welleflat, & totam illam terram quam habuit de Philippo fratre meo. Teſtibus; dño Radulfo de Ray, Roberto de Barton, Olivero Stake, Hugone Concheſton, Ricardo de Pickford, Waltero de Bereford, Rogero de Campo clerico, & multis aliis[7]."

In the Itinerary of 1280, Snareſton, Shakerſton, Newton, Appleby Parva, and Oddeſton, anſwered collectively as one vill.

This manor, held of the honour of *Tutbury*, did ſometimes belong, either all, or the greateſt part, to the antient family of *Bereford*, who bare, Argent, cruſuly, fitché, three fleurs de lis Sable. They therefore do wrong that uſurp this coat, and bear it by the name of *Beresford*. They perhaps will ſay, that *Bereford* and *Beresford* is all one name; and that the *s* in the middle of the word is left out *euphoniæ gratiâ*: but it is not ſo; for *Bereford* taketh his name of a manor in the county of Warwick called *Bereford*; and bare this coat, as by their antient ſeals, glaſs windows, and monuments, will be proved. But *Beresford*, commonly called *Basford*, took the name of a town in Nottinghamſhire[8], near unto Derbyſhire, antiently written *Beresford*, but commonly called *Basford*, who bare, Sable, three dancing bears Or, as appeareth by a Viſitation made by Robert Glover, Somerſet, in 1583. Of this houſe of *Bereford* was William *de Bereford*, one of the juſtices of the Common Pleas, 34 Henry III. and ſir *William* de Berefotd, knight, chief juſtice of the Common Pleas 18 Edward II.

In 1312, it was found that ſir *Simon de Bereford* held one quarter of a knight's fee in Snarkeſton of *John de Haſtinges*, ſenior, deceaſed; that *Geoffry Stak* and others his partners held a quarter of a knight's fee there of *John de Haſtinges*, ſenior, deceaſed; and that *John* de Haſtinges, junior, was the ſon and heir of the aforeſaid *John*, and then aged 26[9].

In 1346, the earl of *Pembroke* and *Edward Bereford* (on the aid then granted for knighting Edward of Woodſtock, the king's eldeſt ſon) were aſſeſſed 10*s*. for a quarter of a knight's fee in Snarkeſton, parcel of the fee of *Tutbury*[10].

In 1354, *William de Clynton* earl of *Huntingdon*, at his death, held the view of frankpledge at Snarkeſton in right of *Julian* his wife, and of the inheritance of *Laurence de Haſtings* late earl of *Pembroke*[11].

"It appeareth by an inquiſition taken 30 Edw. III. after the death of ſir *Roger Hillary*, knt. chief juſtice of the common pleas, that the ſaid ſir Roger then died ſeiſed of ſix meſſuages, two carucates of land, and 32 acres of meadow, within this manor, held of *John Charnells* of Snarkeſton, by the delivery of a roſe yearly[12]. Whereby I ſhould gather that the anceſtors of ſir Roger Hillary, who bore, Argent, cruſuly fitché three fleurs de lis Sable, a border Gules, had theſe arms from *Bereford* lord of Snarkeſton (whoſe heir was married to *Charnels)*, who bore the ſame coat without the border. This ſir Roger Hillary and his ſon ſir Roger lie buried in Walſall church, co. Stafford, where in the year 1613 I ſaw both their monuments. That of ſir Roger Hillary the father ſtandeth between two pillars betwixt the North aile of the church and the chancel; it is of blue marble, raiſed from the ground, inlaid and compaſſed with plates of braſs, whereon is graven the coat of *Hillary*, and, Argent, two talbots paſſant Gules, with this epitaph circumſcribed,

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[1] "Robertus Diſpenſator tenet 1 carucatam terræ in Snarcheſtone. Hæc. vaſta eſt. Soca jacet ad ſupraſcriptam villam [*i. e.* Sacreſtone.]" Domeſday, fol. 234 b. 1.

[2] Dugdale's Warwickſhire, vol. II. p. 745

[3] Vid. autog. penes Fr. Netherſole, mil. Dugdale's Warwickſhire, vol. II. p. 1108.

[4] Pat. 21 Ric. II. p. 2. m. 10.

[5] Placita apud Leic', anno 44 Hen. III. coram Johanne de Verdon & Gilberto de Preſton, in Receptu Scaccarii, Rot. 1.

[6] From the MS collection of Mr. Roper. See the ſeal, Plate CXXXVI. fig. 42.

[7] From the ſame collection.

[8] Burton, p. 262. On this paſſage Mr. Picard, of York, has quoted in his copy of Burton, "*Bernardus non vidit omnia* (a phraſe of Mr. Burton, p. 317). The family of *Beresford* of Derbyſhire took the name from *Beresford*, a townſhip in the pariſh of Alſtonefield in Staffordſhire, near Aſhbourne in Derbyſhire, of which they were lords in the time of William the Conqueror, alſo of Newton and Bentley. Beresford was ſold in the year 1724, or thereabouts, to *Oſborne*, who ſold it to my lord *Aſton*. Bentley and Newton continued in the family in 1770."

[9] Eſch. 6 Edw. II. N° 56. Leic.

[10] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III.

[11] Eſch. 28 Edw. III. N° 59. Leic.

[12] Eſch. 30 Edw. III. n. 53.

"Icy ſont entoumes monſieur Roger Hillarye jadis cheif juſtice del Cōmon Bank, et Katherine[1] ſa feme jadis noſme,
Dieu de lour almes eit mercy et piete.
Che pur lour almes Pater Noſter, et Ave Marie dira,
ſiz vint jours de pardon avera."

"The tomb of ſir *Roger* Hillary the ſon (who died 1403, 4 Hen. IV.) ſtandeth between two South pillars in the body of the church, whereon is his proportion in armour, neatly cut out, leaning his head on one of his hands lifting upward on his elbow, with one of his legs riſing anſwerably thereto. Upon his ſhield on the left arm, and on his body, are the arms of *Hillary* painted, whereon there is no epitaph or writing.

"I have been the willinger to expreſs this monument, to vindicate it from an error of the inhabitants there, who term it to be of one ſir *Hillary Moſley*; which began upon this occaſion, for that one Mr. Moſley, a gentleman ſometime dwelling in that pariſh about the reign of Henry VI. (as I take it) gave a dole to the inhabitants of the pariſh, to be diſtributed yearly amongſt them in this manner, viz. to every perſon (as I remember) of every houſehold within the ſaid pariſh a penny, which yet continueth and is performed to this day, and is called *Moſley's dole*. And this tomb of ſir Roger Hillary the younger they would have to be of this Moſley[2]."

That theſe Hillarys were a younger branch of the Bereſords ſeems very probable, both from their arms and the tenure of their lands here; to which may be added the following deed for a further confirmation[3]:

"Omnibus, &c. Henricus de Bereford, parſona eccleſie de Corſon, ſalutem. Sciatis me relaxâſſe Edmundo de Bereford, militi, totum jus, &c. quod habeo in maneriis de Langley & Wiſhaw, & in certis terris in Wiginehill & alibi, in comitatu Warwic', &c. In cujus, &c. ſigillum meum appoſui. Et quia ſigillum meum pluribus eſt incognitum, ſigillum Rogeri Hillary nepotis mei apponi procuravi[4]. Teſtibus; dominis Simone de Bereforde, Milone de Beauchampe, Jacobo de Audeleigh, militibus; Rogero Hillary, &c. Datum apud Chaucombe, 1 Edw. III." 1327[5].

In 1375, *John de Haſtings* earl of *Pembroke*, at his death, held a quarter of a knight's fee, with the appurtenances, in Snarkeſton, which *Simon de Bereford* had held; alſo a quarter of one knight's fee in Snarkeſton, which *Geffry Stake* and his partners had held[6].

In 1387, *Baldwin Frevill*, knight, at his death, held divers lands at Snarkeſton, which the earl of *Pembroke* had held[7].

In 1402, *Roger Hillary*, ſon and heir of the chief juſtice, died ſeiſed (jointly with *Margaret* his wife then living) of ſix meſſuages, two carucates of land, and 32 acres of meadow, with the appurtenances, in Snarkeſton, held of the heir of *John Charnels*, by the ſervice of one roſe *per annum*[8]. He left two daughters, coheirs; *Elizabeth*, married to *William de la Planche*; and *Joan*, the wife of *Rochford*; whoſe heirs, in 1411, making partition of his eſtate, all his land here and at Barrow and Sutton (with much more in other counties) were allotted to *Elizabeth* lady *Clinton* (daughter to *William de la Planche* and *Elizabeth* his wife), who was widow to *John* lord *Clinton*, and died without iſſue[9].

In 1418, *Baldwin Freville*, knight, died ſeiſed of certain lands in Snarkeſton, which the earl of *Pembroke* ſome time held[10].

In 1420, *Thomas Corbet*, of Legh, died ſeiſed of certain lands in Snarkeſton[11]; of which *Roger Corbet* and *Amicia* his wife had made a ſettlement, together with the manor of Sibbeſdon, and that of Arley, co. Warwick, in 2 Edw. III.[12]. And it was probably theſe, or a part of them, that *William Greſley*, eſq. afterwards knight, ſettling them on his four natural ſons 10 Feb. 1509, calls his rents and ſervices in Snareſton, bought by him from *John Corbet* of Lee, co. Salop[13]. Theſe lands might be included in that Greſeley's land which *Humphry Dethick* held in 17 Eliz.[14]; but *John Greſley*, knt. appears a landholder in a Snareſton court-roll of 49 Hen. VI.

In 1423, *Elizabeth* lady *Clinton* died ſeiſed of three meſſuages and three carucates of land, with the appurtenances, in Snarkeſton and Barwe upon Sore, held of the abbeſs of *Poleſworth*[15].

In 1458, it was found that *Thomas Ferrers*, eſq. died ſeiſed of a third part of three knights fees and an half in Snarkeſton, Conynſton, Shakerſton, Odleſton, Barton, Sutton juxta Boſſeworth, Stapleton, Leyre, Wyſtowe, and Flekney, which the heirs of the earl of Pembroke held; that the ſaid *Thomas* held the ſame of the heirs of *Thomas* Ferrers, junior, eſq. ſon and heir of *Elizabeth*, one of the ſiſters and heirs of *Baldwin Freville*, junior, &c. wife of the ſaid Thomas,

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[1] She was daughter to ſir William Breton, knt. of Wolvardington, now Wolverton, alſo of Wolſton, Baſcote, Stretton ſuper Foſs, all in co. Warwick, who bore for his arms the ſaid talbots. Dugd. War. vol. I. pp. 35, 347, 599; and vol. II. p. 655.

[2] Burton, MS. In Mr. Shaw's Staffordſhire, vol. II. p. 78, only one of theſe tombs is noticed; and there is a ſlight variation in the inſcription.

[3] Cart. 1 Edw. III. per Inſpeximus.

[4] If a man or woman had not his or her ſeal in readineſs, or no ſeal of their own, they would ſometimes cauſe the ſeal of ſome other perſon to be affixed to their deed. So in a charter referred to by Du Freſne, 1117, "ſed quia nondum comes Galfridus proprium habebat ſigillum, hoc nobis in ſigillo comitis Stephani confirmavit." And in another, 1226, "Et quia miles non eram, et proprium ſigillum non habebam quando hanc conceſſionem fecimus, autoritate ſigilli domini patris mei cartam iſtam ſigillavimus." Thus here at home, Reginald Fitz-Ethew, of Eſthall, teſtifies, that becauſe he had not his own in readineſs, he had borrowed a ſeal from ſir Pagan de Mubray, with which he had ſealed that preſent writing. If their own ſeal was either wholly unknown, or not well known, or the grantor's quality or condition mean and obſcure, the conveyances were uſually ratified under the authentic ſeal of ſome public officer or corporation thus: "Quia ſigillum meum penitùs eſt ignotum, ſigillum Officialis de N. apponi procuravi." "—Sub ſigillo Caſtro Norwici, quod eſt ſigillum vicecomitis comitatûs predicti perpetuum, et auctorizatum et cognitum per totam comitatum *."—At the time of the foundation of Corpus Chriſti college (commonly called Ben'et), in the Univerſity of Cambridge, we find them in that year requeſting the mayor of the corporation to ſet his ſeal for them, as better known †. If they thought it more ſecurity and a better confirmation of what they did, they would ſometimes alſo uſe their own ſeal, and ſome other ſeal that was better known, which was commonly the ſeal of ſome public office, as of a Rural Deanery, Officiality, &c. or of ſome Corporation, with an atteſtation of the officer, mayor, &c. that it was *his* ſeal of office. Thus Margery Shakyll, 1449, atteſts her releaſe of the manors of Borſtal, &c. "In cujus rei teſtimonium preſenti ſcripto ſigillum meum appoſui; et quia ſigillnm meum quampluribus eſt incognitum, ideo ſigillum majoratûs ville Oxon. preſentibus apponi procuravi." (And then follows the mayor's atteſtation, &c.) ‡—Mary Fountaine, of Melroſs, within the pariſh of Roxborough, in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, widow, makes a letter of attorney to Charles Wilkinſon, writer, dated April 2, 1746, under her hand and ſeal. "And becauſe my ſeal to many is unknown, I have therefore procured Doctor John Rotherford, of Faldonſide, one of his majeſty's juſtices of the peace for the ſaid ſhire, to certify the execution thereof under his hand and ſeal." And he makes his certificate accordingly.—Sometimes one ſeal was ſet for two perſons; and ſometimes the witneſſes have ſet their ſeals, as they uſed heretofore to put the ſign of the croſs, to their names. The order in affixing the ſeals generally was, that the ſeal of the perſon named firſt in the charter was placed next to the beginning of the lines, and ſo the other ſeals of the ſeveral parties in order, from the left to the right; though ſometimes this order was not exactly obſerved. If there were *three* ſeals, that of the worthieſt perſon is ſometimes placed in the middle §.

[5] Dugdale, Warwickſhire, vol. II. p. 921; ex autographo, penès Geo. Pudſey, de Langley, co. Warw. gen.

[6] Eſch. 49 Edw. III. Pars 1. N° 40.

[7] Eſch. 11 Ric. II. N° 27. Leic.

[8] Eſch. 4 Hen. IV. N° 36. Leic.

[9] Eſch. 3 Hen. VI.

[10] Eſch. 6 Hen. V. N° 47. Leic.

[11] Eſch. 8 Hen. V. N° 45. Leic.

[12] Leiceſterſhire Collections, p. 1185, ex Ped. Finium diverſ. com. Edw. III. L. 1. n. 22. Dugd. Warw. vol. I. pp. 103, 104.

[13] Seile original. Greſley Chartulary, p. 60.

[14] See p. 1036.

[15] Eſch. 2 Hen. VI. N° 36. Leic.

* Madox, Firma Burgi, p. 155.

† Maſters's Hiſtory of C. C. C. C. p. 8.

‡ Kennett's Parochial Antiquities, p. 662.

§ Lewis's Diſſertation on the Antiquity and Uſe of Seals in England, 1740; and Madox's Diſſertation, p. xxviii.

[ſenior,] as parcel of the caſtle and manor of Tamworth, co. Warwick[1].

"In this town was antiently another manor and a court-leet, which in the time of Henry III. belonged to *Henry* lord *Haſtings*. It is now (1630) the inheritance of Mr. *Thomas Falconer*, a true lover and ſearcher of Antiquities[2]."

When Burton ſpeaks of "another manor" (meaning, we may ſuppoſe, another than that which ſometime belonged to Bereford), antiently belonging to Haſtings, he is not maſter of the ſubject. It is plain from what appears in theſe pages, 1043, 1044[3], as well as from the court-rolls quoted under Swepſton, that there was *no other*, principal, manor in Snareſton but that of the Haſtings family, a member of that of Barwell, and the paramount ſeignory under which both Bereford and all the reſt held. Stake's ſhare came to the Charnells family; and at the Views of Frank-pledge cum M' Curiâ, for Snareſton, of John Stareſmore, eſq. by reaſon of non-age of Thomas ſon of Launceline Grey, 33 and 34 Hen. VIII. Walter Charnell, gent. for Stake's land is preſented as a freeholder. The like (as ſaid in Swepſton) at Thomas Grey's own court in 36 Hen. VIII.; and at the before mentioned court-baron in 1558, the verdict finds that the ſaid Walter, who held of the lord Stake's land by a fourth part of a fee (the exact quantity found in 1312 and 1375), died ſince the preceding court, and that a relief of 25*s*. is due[4]. Bereford's quarter of a fee coming alſo to the Charnells by marriage, that family, at an early period probably, exerciſed manerial privileges, but ſtill in ſubordination to thoſe of Haſtings; for the words "Roll' curie Jocoſe Charnells vid', 19 Edw. 4^{ti}"—followed by extracts from ſuch rolls, appear on the back of a paper which has for title, "Snarkeſton *Mannor*. Rentale Thome Falconer gen' & Elizabethe uxoris ejus, relicte Ed̄ri Charnells armig', in jure Thome Charnells filii & heredis dicti Ed̄ri in cuſtodiâ d̄ni Regis ratione minoris ætatis, *manerii* ac cert' terr', &c. fact' & renovat' 29 Oct. 4to Caroli[5]." Agreeably to which, William Charnell, eſq. in Oct. 1581, after his marriage with Merryall daughter of Edward Arden of Park Hall, ſettles on the ſaid Merryall, and on Edward his ſon and heir apparent, his *manor* of Snareſton[6]. Some court-rolls of rather earlier date than thoſe above-named of Jocoſa Charnells have this ſtyle, "Vis Franci Pleg' cum *parvâ* Curiâ tent' apud Snarkeſton," but without the lord's name. At one of theſe courts, 7 Edw. IV. Margeta Charnell is eſſoigned; and in 9 and 10 ejuſd. and 49[7] Hen. VI. William Charnels, eſq. with John Greſley, knt. Thomas Shyrley, eſq. and others. The earlieſt extant court-roll of the Greys is that of the "Snareſton Viſ' Franc' Thome Grey armig', 20 Nov. 23 Hen. VII.[8]

The title to the manor and court leet, which Burton ſays was in 1630 the inheritance of *Falconer*, is derived in the following way. The eſtate of the *Dethicks* of Newhall, who were found (ſee p. 1036) to hold of the lord of Barwell and Snareſton, in 17 Eliz., the ſite of the manor in Snareſton, with Greſeley's land, came to the *D'arcys*. *Edward* ſon and heir of ſir *Robert D'arcy* of Kent, knt. April 1, 1632, conveyed the manor of Snarkeſton, with the appurtenances, and divers lands, to *Henry Ireton* of Addenborough, co. Notts. gent. *Henry Ireton* and *Jane* his mother enfeoffed *Thomas Falconer* Nov. 26, 1637[9].

Jan. 1, 1634, *Thomas Falconer* enfeoffed *Samuel Mould* and *Anne* his wife, and the heirs of Anne, of a meſſuage and croft in Snareſton, in the pariſh of Shackerſton, and of lands parcel of the ſaid premiſes, in Snareſton in the pariſh of Swepſton, to be holden, the meſſuage and croft of ſir *Richard Roberts*, knt. as of his manor of Barwell, by knight's ſervice, and the lands, commons, &c. of the king, in ſocage, by fealty only, and not *in capite*, and by the rent of 4*d*.[10] After his purchaſe from Ireton, *Falconer* exerciſed the manerial juriſdiction mentioned by Burton; and on Oct. 25, 1641, was held, for Snareſton manor, the View of Frank-pledge and Court-baron of *Thomas Falconer*, gent.[11]

April 30, 1647, *Oſwold Randoll* and *Rachael* his wife, in conſideration of 50*l*. conveyed to *Thomas Charnells* the manor of Snarkeſton, capital meſſuage late in poſſeſſion of *Elizabeth Falconer*, widow (who however lived 30 years longer), and all their lands, &c. in Snareſton; and *William Falconer* of Glaiſton, co. Rutland, gent. Sept. 22, 1648, releaſed to the ſame the equity of redemption[12]. And Thomas Charnells, as we have ſeen, buying-in alſo lord Cullen's manerial rights in Swepſton 1660, and the paramount-claims of the lord of Barwell 1662, his family ſeem ever ſince to have been conſidered as undiſputed lords of the manors throughout the pariſh.

At the end of the ſchedule of evidences repeatedly quoted, is noted a "Bundle of deeds relative to the *manor of Ruſhall*, Mr. Varnham's eſtate." This, with our preſent information, is not very intelligible.

The freeholders at Snareſton in 1630 were, *William Biddle*, *John Sharpe*, and *John Orton*.

In 1722, nine freeholders polled from Snareſton, and eight in 1775.

Nicholas Charnell, eſq. who died in 1779, poſſeſſed of the manor of Snareſton, and of the greater part of the lands within the lordſhip, left three nieces, coheirs; 1. *Elizabeth-Catharine*, married to the Rev. *Dudley Charles Ryder*, ſecond ſon of the archbiſhop of *Tuam*; 2. *Alicia-Dorothea Charnel*; 3. *Anna-Maria*; of whom the youngeſt died in January 1793, the ſecond in January 1794, and Mrs. Ryder March 1795. By the ſettlements and act mentioned p. 1037, Snareſton manor, and upwards of 215 acres of the lands, belong now to *Samuel Madden*, eſq. and Mrs. *Leſlie* equally. By an after-agreement, colonel *Leſlie* took the old manor houſe, Snareſton Hall, though he has never reſided there. Mr. *Madden* meanwhile enlarged a farm houſe into a very commodious manſion, which he called Snareſton Lodge. Its demeſne contains about 100 acres of choice land, in capital condition, well watered and fenced; the houſe in perfect repair; with a productive garden-ground, and neat ſhrubbery.

That part of Snareſton in Swepſton pariſh is about 650 acres.

By the Return to Parliament in 1801, Snareſton contained 62 inhabited houſes, and 2 uninhabited; 163 males, 161 females; in all 324; of whom 71 were chiefly employed in agriculture, and 35 in trade, manufactures, &c.

The CHAPEL (ſee Plate CXXXVI.)

is dedicated to St. *Bartholomew*.

In the Matriculus of 1220, the church of Snarkeſton is deſcribed, under the deanery of Sparkenhoe, as a chapel of Swebſton. It then paid to Simon rector of Cateby [the rural dean of Sparkenhoe] two ſhillings at Michaelmas; had a reſident chaplain, ſupplied from the mother church; and was entitled to *chriſma & oleum* as being within the deanery of Sparkenhoe; and had the privilege of ſepulture, & *omnia ſacramentalia*[13].

"Hæc ſcuta 1580 in eccleſiâ Snarkeſton manebant; ſed paucos poſt annos evaneſcebant[14]."

Or, three chevrons Gules; *Clare* earl of *Glouceſter*. Plate CXXXVI. fig. 1.

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[1] Eſch. 37 Hen. VI.

[2] Burton, MS.

[3] See particularly the quoted inquiſitions of 1312, 1375.

[4] Snareſton court-rolls.

[5] Among ſaid court-rolls.

[6] Mr. D. B's Charnells-ſchedule, p. 1.

[7] The 49 Hen. VI. (extending from about 6 Oct. 1470 to about 11 April, 1471,) co-inciding with the laſt five months of the 10th and the firſt month of the 11th of Edw. IV. See, among other inſtances, the date of the ſealed inſtrument of Baldewyn Mountford, knt. & preſt, Dugdale's Warwickſhire, vol. II. p. 1011.

[8] Snareſton court-rolls.

[9] Charnells-ſchedule, pp. 18, 13.

[10] Ibid. p. 33.

[11] Snareſton court-rolls.

[12] Charnells-ſchedule, p. 14.

[13] See the Introductory Volume, p. lviii.

[14] Wyrley, MS. Theſe arms, Mr. Burton tells us, were almoſt all beaten down in 1622.

2. Or, a maunch Gules; *Haſtings* earl of *Pembroke*.

3. Gules, a feſs between ſix croſs croſslets Or, 3. and 3. *Beauchamp* earl of *Warwick*.

4. Azure, ſemé de fleur de lis, a lion rampant guardant Argent; *Holland*.

5. Azure, a croſs engrailed Or; *Charnells* of *Elmſthorpe*.

6. The ſame, with a label Gules; *Charnells* of *Snareſton*.

7. Argent, three garbs Azure; *Sheveſby*.

8. Argent, cruſuly fitché, three fleurs de lis Sable; *Bereford*.

9. *Charnells*, impaling Gules, two bars Or; *Harcourt*.

10. *Charnells* of *Snareſton* (with the label); impaling *Sheveſby*.

11. *Charnells* of *Snareſton* (with the label); impaling, Ermine, a feſs checquy, Or and Azure; *Arden*.

12. Argent, fretty Gules, on each joint a bezant; *Truſſel*; impaling *Charnells*.

13. Quarterly, *Charnells* and *Bereford*; impaling, 1. Argent, a ſaltire Sable; 2. Argent, an annulet Gules, between three martlets Sable; *Caverſham*.

14. *Charnells*; impaling, Sable, a croſs engrailed Or; *Ufford*.

15. *Charnells*; impaling, Argent, a feſs between three leopards' faces Sable.

16. Argent, a chevron between three eagles diſplayed Gules; impaling *Charnells*.

The old chapel was in 1747 become ruinous; the eſtimate for re-building was 1145*l*.

The preſent chapel is a ſmall, but neat, brick building; with two bells.

Over the Weſt-door, on the outſide, are the arms of *Charnells*, and the date 1752.

The ſame arms are alſo on glaſs in the altar-window: the like in the next North one, only in this laſt the croſs is formé, not engrailed, and does not extend to the limb of the ſhield.

A ſmall neat font ſtands on a ſlender wooden pillar.

The Regiſter begins in 1665; when in five years the baptiſms were 9, the burials 8. Theſe numbers are now more than doubled.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

Mr. Wyrley's MS. preſerves theſe inſcriptions:

"Hic jacent corpora Johanis Charnels armigeri et Margaretæ uxoris ejus et quoque Jocoſæ ſecundæ uxoris; obiit anno Domini 1425, anno quarto Hen. VI. Idem Johannes fieri fecit tectum eccleſiæ, et locum ubi imago Chriſti ſtetit."

On this tomb were the arms above deſcribed in fig. 13; and alſo, Quarterly, *Charnells* and *Sheveſby*; impaling *Arden*.

"Ora pro Johanne Charnell et Johanna uxore ejus."

Charnells impaling *Ufford*, as in fig. 14.

"Hic . . . . Will'us Charnells, armig' et Jocoſa uxor ejus, anno 1476." 16 Edw. IV.

Charnells with the impalement as fig. 15.

In the preſent chapel are three neat mural tablets:

1. "To the memory of Nicholas Charnell, eſq.
who departed this life Sept. the 15th, 1779,
aged 94 years.
Alſo Anne his wife,
who died March the 7th, 1772, aged 69."

2. "Near this place lieth the body of
Anna Maria Charnel,
youngeſt daughter of Robert Charnel, of Newton in
the county of [Warwick [1].]
She died the 17th day of Jan. 1793, aged 55 years.
Alſo the body of her ſiſter Alicia Dorothea Charnel,
ſecond daughter of the ſaid Robert Charnel.
She died the 3d day of January, 1794, aged 60 years [2].
The virtues which adorn retir'd life, and diſtinguiſh
the Chriſtian profeſſion, were eminently poſſeſſed
and carefully practiſed by theſe ladies.
Their elder and only ſurviving ſiſter and
coheireſs, Eliz. Cath. Ryder, has erected
this monument to their memory."

3. "A tribute of affection and gratitude
to the memory of
Katherine Madden,
wife of Samuel Madden, eſq.
who departed this life
March 7, 1800, aged 40."

Three large ſlabs (beyond which the old chapel extended) in the burial-ground, near the Weſt door, are thus inſcribed:

1. Suſanna, wife of Thomas Charnells, eſq. died 1673.
2. T. C.
3. Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Charnells, eſq. died 4 May, 1696.

On various upright ſtones:

"Beneath this ſtone lieth the body of
William Varnam, ſon of George and Hannah Varnam,
who on the 16th day of January, 1766,
in the 24th year of his age,
after a moſt ſevere trial of human fortitude,
by the afflicting hand of his heavenly Father,
ſubmitted to Fate;
and, through the power of his redemption,
was tranſlated to the ſaints above.
Surviving friends, lament for me no more;
I'm ſafe arriv'd on the celeſtial ſhore;
Free from all earthly troubles, fears, or pains,
Where everlaſting joy and comfort reign."

"Beneath are depoſited the remains of

Thomas Stevenſon,	Ann, the wife
who departed this life	of Thomas Stevenſon.
the 16th of July, 1793,	She died the 3d of July,
aged 75 years.	1778, aged 59.

Admiring Readers look on tombs, to know
The names of thoſe who lie interr'd below:
Here lie the father, mother, and five ſons,
Whoſe nimble ſand betwixt them ſwiftly runs:
Tho' ſhort their time, yet longer is their reſt;
God, only wiſe, diſpoſes all things beſt.
From earthly trouble now their ſouls are freed,
For whoſe redemption our dear Lord did bleed.
Their wearied limbs no more with fever burn;
From duſt we came—to duſt we muſt return."

"To the memory of Daniel Rice.
It was by his own deſire;
A ſon of Adam, was he not?
The greateſt can't go higher.
What tho' I take my pedigree
From Adam the firſt man;
I hope I ſhall my Saviour ſee,
And ſit at his right hand.
He died Oct. 25, 1786, aged 75."

{ Richard Sharp, died Dec. 14, 1775, aged 67.
{ Elizabeth Sharp, died Sept. 13, 1772, aged 63.

George Varnam, died Jan. 4, 1784, aged 74.

Hannah Varnam, died Oct. 7, 1778, aged 58.

John Wilſon, gent. died June 23, 1738, aged 59.

A ſecond Mr. John Wilſon was buried (by regiſter; no grave-ſtone,) May 21, 1739.

On a ſtone (for a third); John Wilſon died 25 Dec. (Mr. John W. buried 28th, by regiſter) 1748, aged 46.

George Gadſby, died Dec. 22, 1748, aged 70.

At Crich, near Matlock, Derbyſhire: "Hic jacent corpora Johannis Clay & Mariæ primæ uxoris (quondam uxoris . . . . .[3] Charnells de Snareſton), & Margaretæ ſecundæ uxoris, relictæ Germani Pole de Wakebirge, filiæ Edvardi filii Johannis Ferrers de Tamworth militis."

Arms: 1. Argent, a chevron engrailed between three trefoils Sable, *Clay*; impaling, Sable, a ſaltire engrailed, between four croſs croſslets Or, *Calton*; fig. 46.

2. *Clay*, impaling Vairé, Or and Gules, *Ferrers of Tamworth*[4]; fig. 47.

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[1] *Warwick* is the truth; but *Stafford* is on the marble.

[2] See Gent. Mag. vol. LXIV. p. 91.

[3] Harl. MSS. 6592. 88. The original inſcription, once on a large alabaſter altar-tomb in Crich chancel, of which the above is an epitome, (corrected from the errors of the Harl. MS.) is 'very long, in verſe, from which it appears that' J. Clay's firſt wife Mary was 'daughter of William Calton, eſq. of Calton near Chatſworth, chief cockmatcher and keeper of the hawks to Hen. VIII. and widow of —— Charnell of Snareſton, that he had iſſue by' her 'five children; that he died in May 1602, and Mary 31 Aug. 1583. The inſcription on German Pole and wife, now in the North aile of Crich church,' and dated 1592, ſhews that G. P. died April 19, 1588, and that his wife Margaret Ferrers had no iſſue by either him or Clay. (Adam Wolley, Matlock, to S. P. Wolferſtan, Statfold, 7 May, 1804.)

[4] The Harl. MS. gives the name *Nicholas*.

PEDIGREE

PEDIGREE of CHARNELLS of SNARESTON.

From the Viſitation of 1619; and another, entered at Boſworth, by Thomas Charnells, March 17, 1681-2.

1. Nicholas Charnells, of Elmſthorpe, &c. (See p. 1049*.)

2. William Charnells, knt. in ſir Nicholas's intail of Bilton, beginning of Edw. I.; of Snareſton, c. Leic. lord of Bedworth, co. Warwick, 28 and 34 E. I. held lands at Sheveſby 1292, at Elmſthorp in 1296. = Clementia, ſiſter of W. de Appleby, had lands in Snareſton, wife to W. Charnells, 1260[1].

3. Ralph Charnells. = . . .

4. Roger Char[s].

William Charnells, of Snareſton, 9 E. II. = Petronell, daughter and heir of ſir Simon de Bereford, of Snareſton.

Henry Charnells, of Bedworth, co. Warwick, 9 Edw. II. = . . .

John[4] Charnells, of Snareſton, 30 Edw. III. from whom Hillary held.

William Charnells, of Snareſton, 20 Edw. III. = Margaret, d. and heir of Sheveſby.

William Charnells, of Bedworth, 20 E III. knt. 23 ejuſd. = Margaret, her ſon's grantee in Bedworth and Corley, in exchange for her manor of Oldcotenhale, 7 R. II.[2]

Margaret Caverſham[5]; 1ſt wife. = John Charnells, died 1425[5], probably ſucceeded by John, heir apparent of Bramcote. = Joice Arden; 2d wi.

1. William Charnells, 46 E. III. 16 R. II. = Margaret, da. and heir of Thos. Grendon, of Bramcote, co. Warwick; in 1411 wife of Thomas Malory; in 7 H. VI. his relict[6].

2. Edmund, died 45 Edw. III.

John Charnells, of Bedworth[3]. = Eliz. a widow 4 H. IV.

John Charnells, of Snareſton, eſq. ſon and heir, his mother's grantee of Bramcote 1428 and 1429[6]. = Joice, da. of Wm. Grevill.

William Charnells, ſold Bramcote 1466[6]; died 1476. = Joice Wood[7], held Snareſton court 1479[8].

Ralph. Richard. Edward. Alice. Joan. Elizabeth. Agnes. Margaret.

. . . . . da of Walter Arden; 1ſt wife. = John Charnells, of Snareſton, 1490, 1496[9]; ſold Sheveſby in 1511.[10] = ...; 2d wife.

John Charnells. = ...

John Charnells = Joan, dau. of T. Walker.

Thomas Charnells.

William Charnells, of Snareſton, ob. 1525[12]. = Joice, daughter of William Grevile[12].

Mary[11]. Dorothy. Agnes.

Walter Charnells, of Snareſton, 33 H. VIII.; died between Oct. 21, 1557, and Oct.-Nov. 1558[3]. = Joan (da. of John Lambert and Joice Sedgwick his wife in a ſettlement), of Oct. 21, 1557[13].

William Charnells, ſon and heir, lord of Snareſton, October 1581[13], ob. circa an. 1620. = Muriell, d. of Edw. Arden, of Parkhall, co. Warwick, eſq.; living June 19, 1613[15].

1. Maria Charnells, wife Oct. 2, 1557[14]; relict, of Hamſted, Nov 9, 1608[15]. = Auguſtine Wirley, younger ſon of W. W. eſq. of Hamſted, co. Staff.[23]; of Nether Seile, c. Leic. 1566; of Harlaſton, c. Staff. Oct. 27, 1567[15].

2. Joice. = John Jaques, of Oddeſton.

George Jaques.

William Wirley, Rougecroix purſuivant at arms, ob. ſ. p. = Dorothy, relict of Gilbert Leighe, of Middleton, co. York[16]; wife of W. Wirley 1608-9[15].

Elizab. da. of Richard Francis, of Tickenhall, co. Derby, 1ſt wife, mar. 1608, ob. ſ. p. = 1. Edward Charnells, of Snareſton, ob. circa an. 1621. = Eliz. da. of Thos. Roper, of Heanor, c. Derby, bu. (at Snareſton) Mar. 28, 1677 2d wife.—Re-married to Tho. Falconer, gent. purchaſer of a manor in Snareſton 1637; dead April 30, 1647.

2. Rob. Charnells, of Aſhby-de-la-Zouch, co. Leiceſter. = . . .

1. Wm. Charnells.

2. John Charnells.

3. Goodyer Charnells, ob. cœlebs.

Frances, married . . . Allen, rector of Botteſford, about 1650.

Grace, married Gabriel Heyward, of Tickenhall, co. Derby.

Muriell, married . . . . Heyward.

Anne, ob. cœlebs.

Nicholas Wilmot, knt. = Dorothy Harpur.

1. Thomas Charnells, of Snareſton, æt. 64, anno 1681, purchaſed all the manors in Snareſton, and that of Swebſton[17]; bu. Jan. 13, 1690. = Suſanna, d. of Nathaniel Hallows, of Derby; di. in 1673, bu Feb. 3.

2. Edward Charnells.

Anne, married Thomas Muxloe, of Snareſton.

Robert Wilmot, eldeſt ſon. = Elizabeth, da & heir of Eardley.

John Wilmot, 4th ſ. = Katharine Barker.

Elizabeth, 3d da. of ſir Nich. Wilmot, of Oſmaſton, c. Derby, kt. by Dorothy his wife, dau. of ſir H. Harpur, of Calke, c. Derby, bart. æt. 7 an. 1662; married April 21, 1681; died in 1696; bur. May 7; 1ſt wife. = 1. Thos. Charnells, of Snareſton, eſq. lord of the manors of Snareſton, Swebſton, and Newton Nethercote, all in the county of Leiceſter; born Nov. 28, 1651, ætat. 30 an. 1681; died 1727; bur. at Snareſton Nov. 21. = ... da. of . . . . Taylor, of . . . . relict of . . . . Cheſelden, M. D. ob. ſ. p. by T. C. 2d w.[18]

2. Nath. Charnells, of Nottingham, æt. 29, an 1681; m. a da. of . . . Gamull, of Nottingh.

3. Edw. Charnells, æt. 27, anno 1681; bur. July 14, 1694.

4. Samuel Charnells, of Emanuel Coll. Camb. B. A. 1676; ob. cœlebs; buried April 1, 1678.

6. William Charnells, æt. 20, anno 1681.

5. John Charnells, æt. 25, anno 1681, of Quarendon, co. Leic. and married there, July 3, 1697, Eliz. Wolferſtan, of Quarendon[19].

Thos. Charnells, bapt. (at Quarendon) Aug. 2, 1698; d. ſ. p.[20]

1. Maria, m. Abr. Bracebridge, of Atherſton, co. Warw. (at Snareſton) June 10, 1672.

2. Eleanor, unm. 1681; b. (at Tamw'th) May 21, 1687.

3. Suſanna, unm 1681, bu. Mar. 6, 1696.

Alice, 2d daughter. See [A] p. *1048.

4. Robert Charnells, of Newton-in-the-Thiſtles, co. Warw. gent. attorney at law, born May 27, 1687; died in Ireland 1744; buried at Killaloe, in that kingdom. = Catharine, you. d. of John Wilmot, of Oſmaſton, co. Derby, by Kath. Barker his wife, ob. July 1738, æt. 27; buried at Newton-in-the-Thiſtles, July 31.

Three daughters. See [B] p. *1048.

1. Dorothy Charnell; bo. 15 May, 1682, mar. Oct. 31, 1704, to T. Muxloe[21], of Swebſton, gent. He died July 19, 1752, æt. 70; ſhe d. Oct. 6, 1754, æt. 73.

2. Thomas Charnell; bo. Jan. 22, 1683; died young; bapt. Feb. 2, buried 25, ſame year.

3. Nicholas Charnel, of Snareſton, eſq. eldeſt ſurviving ſon and heir; born Oct. 2, 1685; lord of the manors of Snareſton, Swebſton, and Newton-Nethercote; marr. Anne, d. of Samuel White, of St. Ives, co. Hunts, who d. March 7, 1772, æt. 69, buried 23, at Snareſton. He died without iſſue Sept. 15, 1779, æt. 94; buried at Snareſton; his three nieces being his heirs.

5. Elizabeth Charnell, b. Mar. 19, buried 20. 1687-8.

6. Samuel Charnells, bo. 9 Dec. bapt. 19, 1689; died unmarried.

7. Edward Charnells, bapt. April 26; bur. May 2, 1692.

1. Thomas, died an infant, 1721.

2. Edward, d. 1732, æt. 12.

Thomas Clare, of Atherſtone, c. War. = 1. Mary Muxloe.

2. Elizabeth, died 1720, æt. 15.

3. Dorothy, died 1716, æt. 8.

4. Barbara, died 1740, æt. 17.

5. Frances, wife of Joſ. Boyer, of Loughboro'.

6. Anne, m. John Everard, of Hether, c. Leic.

7. Martha, died unmarried, 1765, æt. 39

Thomas Clare, M. A. vicar of Manceter, co. Warwick.

Elizabeth, who died young.

Dorothea, wife of Rchard Milnes, of Mancheſter, co. Lancaſter.

Mary, died an infant.

[A]
John Ryder, abp. of Tuam. = Alice Wilmot.

Dudley-Charles Ryder, clerk, of Streamston in Ireland, 2d son of John lord archbishop of Tuam in that kingdom; living 1804. = 1. Elizabetha-Catharina Charnel[22], coheir; b. at Packington, co. Leicester, Oct. 1731; died March 31, 1795.

[B]
Robert Charnells, died 1744. = Catharine Wilmot, died 1738.

1. Elizabetha-Catharina Charnel[22], coheir; b. at Packington, co. Leicester, Oct. 1731; died March 31, 1795.
2. Alicia-Dorothea Charnel, coheir; born at Packington, 19 Feb. 1733-4, d. Jan. 3, 1794, æt. 60; bu. at Snareston.
3. Anna-Maria Charnel, coheir; born, and privately bapt. at Newton-in-the-Thistles, c. Warwick, July 24, 1738; died Jan. 17, 1793; buried at Snareston.

Samuel Madden, of Hilton, in the county of Monaghan in Ireland, esq. living 1804. = 1. Katharine Ryder; born Jan. 7, 1760; married in Ireland Feb. 3, 1781; d. March 7, 1800, æt. 40.

2. Anne Ryder, bo. Apr. 30, 1772; living 1804. = Charles Powell Leslie, esq. of Glasslough, c. Monaghan, M. P. for the county, and colonel of its militia, 1804.

Patrick Brady Blackwood, esq. = Katharine Madden, born Dec. 2, 1781.
John Madden, born Dec. 12, 1782.
Charles Dudley Madden, born Jan. 12, 1784.
Anne. Charlotte.
Alicia-Maria.

Two daughters.

A daughter, 1804.

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[1] P. 1043, note 5.

[2] Madox, Formul. Angl. N° 209. From N° 214. ibid. it ſeems extremely probable that Margaret wife of ſir William lord of Aſtley was the heir of John Charnells of Bedworth.

[3] In 13 Ric. II. died Maud wife of John Charnells, ſeiſed of Wardbernes, co. Warwick, leaving her daughters (by Henry de Stanidelf), Joane de Aſton and Catherine de Rodburne, her heirs. Dugd. Warw. vol. II. p. 1142.

[4] P. 1043.

[5] Wyrley's monumental inſcriptions and arms; ſee p. 1046. Burton, p. 263. And ſee an engraving of their tomb, Plate CXXXVI. fig. 40. In the church of Cunſton alſo, in painted glaſs, was the figure of this John Charnells kneeling, and this inſcription, "Orate pro bono ſtatu Johannis Charnels, armigeri, & Margaretæ uxoris ejus." In this church alſo were theſe arms: *Charnell*, impaling *Bereford*. 2. Quarterly, *Charnells* and *Shevesby*, impaling *Arden*. 3. Quarterly, 1. and 4. *Charnells*; 2. *Bereford*; 3. *Shevesby*, impaling, Argent, an annulet Gules, between three martlets Sable; 4. the ſame as 3. impaling, 1. Argent, a ſaltire Sable; 2. the annulet, &c. as in 3.

[6] Dugd. Warw. vol. II. p. 1122. Dr. Thomas inſerts, from Le Neve, a warranty of Bramcote againſt the heirs of Jocola [Jocoſa]; which would ſtrongly lead to think that William, a junior branch perhaps, married Jocoſa, a couſin, heir of a Bramcote line, or (conſidering that John, her anceſtor in this caſe, is ſtyled in his mother's Bramcote-grant, "of Snarkeſton eſquire") heir of both Bramcote and Snareſton. But on the whole, with the very different arms of Jocoſa given by Wyrley and Burton from the monument, this ſeems a miſtake either in Thomas or Le Neve.

[7] Wyrley's inſcriptions and arms.

[8] Court-roll, noticed in p. 1045.

[9] Willeſley originals.

[10] Burton, p. 249.

[11] At the diſſolution of the nunnery of Poleſworth, Mary Charnells was a nun there; and living 1553. Dugdale's Warwickſhire, vol. II. p. 1110.

[12] Roper's MS. who cites Erdeſwick.

[13] Court-rolls, quoted in p. 1045. Charnell's-ſchedule, p. 1.—William, lord in 1581, is made by the viſitation 1619 ſon to another William, ſon of Walter. But this is againſt evidence, negative and poſitive; for, firſt, no deed or other trace of ſuch a prior William is among the exiſting family evidences in the Schedule, though they begin in the time of his father Walter; and, ſecondly, William, in 1581, expreſsly ſettles all hereditaments in Snareſton or elſewhere, co. Leiceſter, which deſcended to him from his father Walter. The authority of the viſitation is *proved* a bad one, from its putting Walter's death in 17 Hen. VIII. and calling his daughter Maria (Wirley) Catharine. And from Burton adding his, that a Charnells (though not a Walter), and one who had a wife Joice, did die 17 Hen. VIII., there can be little doubt that the whole is a tranſpoſition in the viſitation of the names William and Walter. A ſhadow of heſitation may remain, from the Mary Calton (in the Crich inſcription, p. 1046) relict of a Charnells of Snareſton. Walter's wife, within the year of his death, was Joan. And it is unlikely that Mary, if widow (a ſecond wife after the juſt-ſtated Joice) to a Charnells who died 17 Hen. VIII., ſhould live, re-married to Clay, till 1583; and indeed too that a daughter of Henry's maſter of hawks ſhould be a widow ſo early as 1525. But we had better ſuppoſe a *younger* brother Charnells, of *Snareſton*, for her firſt huſband, than a William, father of William, againſt all probabilities. N. B. The Chetwynd MS. has a John, elder brother of Walter, diſinherited.

[14] Walter her father, on ſaid 21 Oct. 1557, ſettles on her and her huſband Wirley, after his own and wife Joan's lives, all his lands, &c. in Snareſton, Norton, or elſewhere in co. Leic. Which might cauſe the before-mentioned verdict, at Thomas Grey's court-baron 1558, to find, erroneouſly, that Mary Wurley was heir. But probably that ſettlement had ſome flaw, as we ſee William complete owner in 1581, and reciting the deſcent from his father. However, ſome land in Snareſton and Norton did remain to Mary Wirley, which ſhe and her ſon William ſold, by fine Mich. 1609, to George Abney, Thomas Comberford, and Simon Jaſſon or Jeſſon (in 1610 ſtyled of Drakelow, gent.)

[15] Charnells-ſchedule, pp. 11, 7.

[16] Shaw's Wyrley pedigree.

[17] Seems to have paſſed his latter years, probably after marrying his eldeſt ſon, at Tamworth, of which place he is deſcribed Oct. 5, 1689. (Charnells ſchedule, p. 27.) He is a truſtee in ſeveral ſettlements made by ſir Edward Littleton of the Moat there, in poſſeſſion of S. P. W.

[18] This ſecond wife of Thomas is not in a roll emblazoned for his ſon Nicholas in 1738, though ſhe is in the copy which came from Mr. D. Baxter.

[19] Seems daughter of Humphry Wolferſtan and Margaret, then late of Quarendon. Humphry might deſcend from Sampſon, Humphry, John, or Simon, ſons of Humphry of Newbold-Verdon, born 1602—1611.

[20] Vellum roll of 1738.

[21] Son of Edward, ſecond ſon of Thomas Muxloe and Anne Charnells above. N. B. A Mr. Thomas Muckloe of Nottingham was married to Mrs. Maria Harcourt of Plumtree (Q. whoſe daughter?) at the latter place June 1, 1675.

[22] In the Viſitation of Leiceſterſhire 1681, K. 2. p. 77. Thomas Charnells, of Snareſton, eſq. ſigned his name *Charnells*; but Nicholas his ſon, obſerving in various antient evidences that the name had formerly been written *de Charnel*, re-aſſumed the name of Charnel, and his nieces followed his example.

Illuſtration of the PEDIGREE of CHARNELLS, from the WILLESLEY DEEDS.

William Charnells, *of Snareston*, 20 E. III. = Margaret, heir of Sheveſby.

John Charnells, 30 E. III. (1356), and *of Snarkeston* 1369.

William Charnells, *of Snarkeston*, 1377, by Willeſley deeds. = ...

Margaret Caverſham; Two coats; the ſaltire and the annulets. 1ſt wife. = John[1] Charnells, died 1425. [Clearly the Charnells of *Snareston pro tempore*, made the church roof, &c.] = Joice . . . . [Poſſibly an Arden.] 2d wife.

William[2] Charnells, dead 1411. = Margaret, heir of Grendon, remarried to Malory, 1411.

John Charnells, ſon and heir of Margaret; and *of Snarkeston, esquire*, before ſhe gave him Bramcote in 1428. = ...

William Charnells, ſeller of Bramcote. = Joice [Wood, by Wyrley's monumental arms.]

†‡† The Charnells deſcent, from about 1296 to 1557, muſt for the preſent be accepted as in great meaſure conjectural, from the great variance of MSS, and want of original evidences which may poſſibly be diſcovered hereafter.—A Pedigree of *Charnells* of *Muston* has been given in vol. II. p. 295.

[1] Dugdale's Warwickſhire, vol. II. p. 1122. note k.

[2] Willeſley deeds.

PEDIGREE

PEDIGREE of CHARNELLS, of Elmsthorpe, Swebston, &c.

William de Charnells, temp Henry I. = ...

William de Charnells. = Agnes, da. of Lucas Quadramaris, lord of Godeby and Coleorton, temp. Henry II.; had a ſuit in 1193 with Ernald de Bois for the manor of Elmſthorpe, which he obtained in 7 Ric. I.[1] a witneſs 8 Ric. I.[2]

Nicholas de Charnells. = ...

William de Charnells, of Elmſthorpe, patron of Elmſthorpe and Swepſton 1221; held lands under Henry Haſtings; and died 1240[3]. = Beatrix, a widow 1250.

1. Nicholas Charnells, of Elmſthorpe, Swebſton, Bilton, and Merwe, in the counties of Leiceſter, Warwick, and Surrey, knt. temp. Edw. I. = Cecilia.
2. Wm. Charnells[4], kt. of Snareſton (ſee p. 104, *.)
3. Ralph Charnells.
4. Roger Charnells.

George Charnells, of Elmſthorp, patron of that church in May 1302; knight, 2 E. II. knight for the county of Warwick, 6 ejuſd. = Lucia, widow 13 Edw. II.

John Charnells, rector of Bilton, 16 Edw. II.; canon of Lichfield, and prebendary of Colwych, 11 E. III.[7]; had free warren at Elmſthorp 1363.

Warin Truſſell. = . . .

Nicholas Charnells, knt. 16 E. II. and 30 E. III. patron of Bilton 1349. = Joanna, wife to Nicholas in 2 Edw. II.[6]

Margaret, married Thomas de Aſtley, of Melton, father of Ralph Aſtley, of Hillmorton; and, 2dly, ſir Edm. Truſſell[5].

Thomas[6] Charnells, knt. = ...

Frances, married, firſt to ſir Robert de Saule, knt. of Oxnede, in Norfolk, killed by the rebels in the reign of Richard II.; re-married to ſir William Clopton, of Wykham Brook, in Suffolk. She died ſ. p.[8]

Laurence Truſſell, of Cubleſdon, co. Stafford, kt. ſon and heir of Warin Truſſell, of Billeſley, 6 R. II. = Maud, dau. and heir of Thomas Charnells, knt. 1 and 9 Ric. II.

William Truſſell, of Elmſthorp, knt. patron of that church 1424; living 1454. = Margery, dau. of John Ludlow, knt.

Sir Thos. Truſſell, of Elmſthorp, kt. 6 E. IV. = Eliz. da. of W. de Burley, by Helen, da. and coheir of John de Grendon, jun.[9]

William Truſſell, knt. ob. 21 Edw. IV. = Margaret, daughter of . . . Kene.

Sir Edward Truſſell, knt. ob. 18 April, 14 Hen. VII. = Margaret, daughter of ſir John Dun, knt.

William Truſſell, ſon and heir, ob. cœlebs 20 Dec. 15 Hen. VII.

Elizabeth, only ſiſter and heir. = John Vere, earl of Oxford, died 1540.

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[1] Burton.

[2] Rydeware Chartulary, immediately after N° 48.

[3] Not till 1250, by Dugdale's Warwickſhire, vol. I. p. 26. In 1240, the heir of William de Charnel held half a knight's fee, and Willielmus de Charnel a tenth part of a knight's fee, in Wymundham and Thorpe, of the earl *de Ferrariis*. Vol. I. p. lii.—N. B. Dugdale, in Bedworth, though not in Bilton, introduces another William, 55 Hen. III. father to Nicholas and William; and (ſuppoſed) ſon to William and Beatrix.

[4] Dugdale, Warwickſhire, vol. I. pp. 27. 120.

[5] Ibid. vol. I. pp. 19, 21.

[6] Ib. pp. 27, 28. vol. II. p. 715.

[7] Greſley Chartulary, p. 42.—Mr. Wyrley, in his MS. p. 68, notices a ruinous monument of a prieſt of the Charnell family at Elmſthorpe.

[8] In the 34th year of the reign of king Henry VI. ſir William Truſſell, knt. nepos et hæres Franciſcæ quæ fuit uxor Willielmi Clopton, remiſit jus in manerio et eccleſiâ de Oxnede, quæ quondam fuere Roberti Salle, militis. Clauſ. 34 Hen. VI. m. 11.

[9] Com. Banc. Rot. 451. Mich. 28 Hen. VI. Eſch. 15 Hen. VII. (as quoted in Chetwynd MSS. vol. B. 274.)

P. 1060. PEDIGREE of ALFOUNDER, of Thurcaston.

Arms: Argent, on a croſs Azure, between four Corniſh choughs Sable, five paſſion nails Or (Plate CXI. fig. 12.)—The vellum emblazonment is ſubſcribed to the following effect: "The arms of John D'Alfounder, ſonne of Henry D'Alfounder, ſervant to Henry earl of Richmond in the battell of Boſworth. Theſe arms were confirmed by Thomas Wriotheſley, Garter Principal King of Armes, anno 1503."

Robert Alefounder, of Dedham, co. Eſſex; died April 1630, æt. 78; married four wives. = ... da. of . . . .; 2d w.

Martha, daughter of John Shardelow, of Shimpling, c. Norfolk; firſt wife. = John Alefounder, of Dedham, co. Eſſex; d. March 1672-3, æt. 63. = Prudence, da. of Tho. Ruſhbrooke, of Fakenham, co. Suffolk, widow of Joſ. Ruſt, of Burſton, c. Norf.; 2d w. = Alice, dau. of . . . . . Gardiner, of Eſſex or Suffolk, widow of R. Gooday, of Penlow, Eſſex; 3d w.

Thomas, died an infant.

Matthew, anno 1646; jam ſuperſtes [i. e. 1682.]

John Alefounder, of Shotley, co. Suff.

Robert Alfounder, of Emanuel College, Cambridge, B. D. 1683; 32 years and 10 months rector of Thurcaſton, where he died March 12, 1700-1, æt. 69, and was buried in the chancel[1]. = Mary, dau. of Benjamin Billers, of the Borough of Leiceſter, gent.; m. Sept. 5, 1682; died March 11, 1693, in her 38th year; buried at Thurcaſton[1].

Matthew; John; Anne; } died y.

Martha; died unmarried.

Anne, wife of Edw. Woodthorp, of . . . .

Mary, wife of C. Crouch, of Stratford, Suff.

1. Robert Alfounder[2], born at Thurcaſton Feb. 19, 1684; of Emanuel Coll. Camb.; B. A. 1706; M. A. 1710; B. D. 1717; rector of North Luffenham, Rutland, 33 years; died March 24, 1755, aged 71, and was there buried.
2. John Alfounder, born at Thurcaſton May 28, 1686; died June 3 following; and was there buried[1].
3. William, born at Thurcaſton March 23, 1687-8; ſuppoſed dead, having been abroad ſince 1722.
4. Benjamin Billers Alfounder, born at Thurcaſton Nov. 27, 1693; di. Mar. 16, 1693; and was buried there[1].

1. Mary, born Aug. 26, 1683; married 1705; died Oct. 18, 1754. = Rich. Hill, of Leiceſter, gent. died Dec. 1, 1739.

See pp. *1012. 1144.

2. Jane, born at Thurcaſton Apr. 22, 1687; died at Leiceſt. Aug. 18, 1768, æt. 81[1].
3. Martha, born at Thurcaſton Apr. 17, 1689; d. May 6, 1691; bur. there[1].

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[1] See their ſeveral epitaphs in p. 1060.

[2] On an altar-tomb in the church-yard of North Luffenham is the following inſcription:

"Here lie the mortal remains of the Rev. Robert Alfounder, B. D.
thirty-three years rector of this pariſh.
He was religious without hypocriſy;
charitable without oſtentation;
a kind relation, a good maſter, and a ſincere friend;
who eminently exemplified in his practice
that Goſpel of Peace which he preached:
By an univerſal benevolence, and moſt inoffenſive
behaviour, he acquired the eſteem of all who knew him.
He lived beloved; and died lamented,
March 24, in the year of our Lord 1755, and of his age 71.
Reader, would'ſt thou improve by this afflicting
accident, remember that thou art alſo mortal;
and go and do likewiſe."

PEDIGREE of HUMPHREY, of BARTON SEGRAVE and SWEBSTON.

(From Vincent's Viſitation of Northamptonſhire, 1619, in the College of Arms, 114. p. 81.)

Arms: See p. 1036; and Plate CXXXVI. fig. 37.

Sir Peter Humfrey, of Cirenceſter, co. Glouceſter. = ...

. . . . = Peter Humfrey, of Cirenceſter. = Elizabeth, widow to Henry Gaiſtange, of Barton Segrave, co. Northampton, who gave Barton, with the arms of her family, to her ſon John.
first wife.

John Humfrey, of Barton Segrave, 26 Hen. VI. = Eleanor, daughter to ſir William Vaux, of Harrowden.

1. William Humfrey, of Barton Segrave. = Maud, da. to R. Knightley, of Fawſley.
2. Edward, d. 6 E. VI.
3. Richard.

1. Mary.
2. Anne, wife to Thos. Pagett, of Worceſterſhire.
3. Eleanor, wife to William Stafford, of Totton, Bucks: 2dly, to ſir Edw. Aſhfeild, of Ewelme, kt.
Iſabel, da to . . . . Staveley, of Bygnell, Bucks, widow to Wm. Canfield, of Gayton; 1ſt w. = 1. Richard Humfrey, of Barton Segrave 2 Hen. VIII. d. Jan. 31, 1556[1]. = Jane, da. to Rob. Patſell, of Bedford; 2d w.
2. John Humphrey, of Iſham.

Eleanor, mar. Tho. Babington, of Temple Rothley, was buried at Coſſington June 7, 1578[2].
1. William Humphrey, eſq. of Barton Segrave, and of Swebſton; died March 3, 1591, at Shenton, co. Salop, and was brought to Swebſton, and buried May 6, 1592[3]. = Jane, da. to Thos. Lynne, of Baſingborne, co. Cambridge[4].
2. John Humfrey, = Margaret, d to . . . . Rous, of Worc'ſh.

1. John Humphrey, died Apr. 30, 1596.
2. Edward Humphrey. = Mary Whetell, of London.
. . . . . = Mallory, of Huntingd'ſh.

Edward, ſon and heir, 1619.
1. Dorothy, ma. Henry, ſecond ſon of James Calthorp, of Calthorp, co. Norfolk, kt.
2. Eleanor, m. R. Pickes, of Crayford, Kent.

Audrey, wife to Richard Harnage, of Shenton, co. Salop.
1. Richard Humfrey, of Barton, di. Sep. 13, 1612. = Mary, da. to ſir W. Lane[4], of Hoton, knt.
Mary, da. to Wm. Meringe, of Meringe, c. Northampton; bur. Oct. 27, 1618. = 2. Sir Thos. Humphrey, of Swebſton, knt. buried Feb. 5, 1624. = Suſanna . . . bu. Sept. 12, 1664.
3. Humphrey, d. Nov. 7, 1550.
4. Edward.
Eliz.
Mary.

1. John.
2. Edwd.
3. Thomas, bapt. Sept. 21, 1623.
1. Elizabeth, bap. Aug. 26, 1621; d. Jan. 24, 1650. = Henry Bedell, of Great Catworth, c. Hunt. gent.
2. Mary. = . . . Mallory.
3. Liddia, bapt. Oct. 1, 1624.

Two daughters.

1. Nathaniel Humphrey. = Joan Tuder.
2. Zacheus.
3. Raphael Humfrey[5], gent. of Thorpe Mandeville, co. Northampton; died Aug. 31, buried Sept. 2, 1681. = Ann, dau. of John Winſton, of Canons Aſhby, co. North'ton, clerk; d. Nov. 25, 1711, aged 98.
Anne.
Theodoſia.

1. Elizabeth Humphrey, daughter and coheir[6]; d. Aug. 31, 1656, aged 36[7]. = Thomas Brudenell, eldeſt ſon of T. B. of Stanton Wyvile.
2. Dorothy, d. and coheir, d. ſ. p. 1644.
. . . . . .
Raphael Humfrey, of the Inner Temple, eſq.; d. Nov. 29, 1680. = Dorothy, da. and coheir of W. Collins, of Nailſey, co. Somerſet (alias of London), eſq.; died Dec. 29, 1717, aged 80.
Elizabeth; died March 5, 1719, aged 71.

Nathanael, bo. June 3, 1674; d. Aug. 13, 1675.
Raphael, and Cole, born Aug. 27, 1676; Cole died July 2, 1679; Raphael, Ap. 14, 1681.
Nathanael Humfrey, ſon and heir; rector of Thorpe Mandeville, and LL. D.; died March 3, 1744, aged 68. = Abigail, daughter of Thos. Pargiter, D. D. of Gritworth, co. Northampton; d. Aug. 10, 1752, aged 70.

Nathanael-Pargiter Humfrey[8]. = Sarah . . . . died Nov. 22, 1765, aged 34.

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[1] Snareſton court-roll of Oct.-Nov. 1558. [This court-roll does not ſhew that R. H. died Jan. 31, 1556: but only that he died ſince the preceding court.]

[2] See before, p. 228.

[3] Regiſter.

[4] William Malorye, John *Lynne*, eſq. and Richard Purefey, are plaintiffs in the fine of William, Jane, and Richard Humfrey, 1579, mentioned in p. 1036. And ſee Malory, Lyne, Purefoy, among the arms in ſame page, N° 4, 12, 22.

[5] This Raphael and his deſcendants are from Gent. Mag. vol. LXI. p. 111, taken (by the late Mr. Henry Henn, of Appleby) from Thorpe Mandeville church. The arms, Gules, a croſs botoné Argent, ſame as at Swepſton; and the repeated name Nathanael argues for a conſanguinity. The firſt Raphael here might be, as far as the point of time, either brother or nephew to the Nathaniel of Barton Segrave.

[6] Her epitaph deſcribes her, "filia et ſola relicta Nz hanielis." And her deſcendants appear to have poſſeſſed Barton. See Bridges, vol. II. p. 221.

[7] Monument at Great Catworth. See this Hſtory, vol. II. p. 811.

[8] A rector Humfrey, of Thorpe Mandeville, died 1787, leaving a widow, four ſons, and a daughter.

SWITHLAND.

SWITHLAND,

a conſiderable lordſhip, containing about 1080 acres, two miles from Mountſorell, five from Loughborough, and ſix from Leiceſter, is bounded on the North by Woodhouſe; on the Eaſt by a detached part of Newton Linford, *i. e.* the South-eaſt end of Rothley Plain; on the South by Thurcaſton and Cropſton; and on the Weſt by Charnwood Foreſt; and, in the eccleſiaſtical diviſion of the county, is within the deanry of Akeley.

"At the Weſterly[1] corner of the Foreſt," ſays Mr. Wyrley, "is ſeated Swithland, by a little brook that runneth toward Rodley[2]."

This lordſhip is not ſeparately noticed in Domeſday Book, or in the Teſta de Nevill; but muſt have been included in the general ſurvey under ſome one of the adjacent lordſhips of *Hugo de Grentemaiſnell*, by whom the church of Swithland was given to the abbey of St. *Ebrulph*.

From Hugo de Grentemaiſnell this lordſhip deſcended regularly, through the earls of *Leiceſter*, to *Margaret* ſiſter and coheireſs of *Robert de Bellomont*, the laſt earl of that race; who brought it in marriage to *Saer de Quincy* earl of *Winton*; though we find that the right to it was afterward conteſted by the repreſentatives of his ſiſter.

"Aſſiſa venit recognitura ſi Robertus comes Leic', frater Margarete uxoris comitis Winton', ſeiſitus fuit in dominico ſuo ut de feodo de centum acris terre, cum pertinentiis, in Swithland, die quo obiit; & ſi predicta Margareta propinquior heres ejus ſit; quam terram Willielmus Falconer tenet: Qui venit, & dicit aſſiſa inde non debere, quia predicta Margareta habet ſororem, que adeo magnum jus haberet in terrâ illâ ſicut ipſa Margareta, de quâ non fit mentio in brevi, &c."[3]

This manor was in the time of king Henry III. the inheritance of *William le Walleis*; in whoſe poſterity (ſet down in the following pedigree) it continued till the reign of king Richard II. when it paſſed by marriage to ſir *John de Walcote*, knt.

In 1270, *Roger de Quincy*, earl of *Wincheſter* and conſtable of *Scotland*, granted divers liberties and privileges to *Robert Waleys*, of Swithland[4]; who (with *William le Waleys* of Wanlip, *John Falconer* of Thurcaſton, and others) occurs as truſtee to a deed without date (temp. Edw. I.) of *William de Ferrariis*[5].

In the Itinerary of 1280, Swithland, Rothley, Anſty, Bradgate, Cropſton, and Newton Linford, anſwered collectively as one vill.

June 26, 1314, king Edward II. (at the inſtance of Roger le Brabazon) granted to *Oliver Waleis* (ſon of the above Robert), and his heirs, liberty of free warren in all their demeſne lands at Swithelounds[6].

In 1343, it was found that *Henry de Ferrers*, at his death, was ſeiſed of the twentieth part of one knight's fee, with the appurtenances, in Swithlond, which *John Waleys* held[7].

In 1346, *John de Wayleis* (on the aid granted for knighting Edward of Woodſtock, the king's eldeſt ſon) was aſſeſſed 2*s.* for a twentieth part of one knight's fee in Swithland, parcel of the honour of *Winton*[8].

In 1371, it was found that *William de Ferrers* of *Groby*, at his death, was ſeiſed of 27 virgates of land in Switheland, which the heirs of *John Waleys*, knt. held[9].

In 1387, it was found that *Henry de Ferrers* of *Groby*, knt. at his death, was ſeiſed of 27 virgates of land in Switheland, which ſir *John Walcote*, knt. held[10].

In a book of fifteenths and tenths granted by the laity in 1416, Swithland was rated at 17*s.*; and in the ſubſidy of 1445, at the ſame ſum; but an abatement was then made of 1*s.*

In 1444, it was found that *William de Ferrers* of *Groby*, knt. at his death, was ſeiſed of 27 virgates of land in Swithelond, which the heirs of ſir *John Walcote*, knt. held of the ſame William[11].

In 1457, it was found that *Edward de Grey*, knt. lord *Ferrers* of *Groby*, at his death, was ſeiſed of 27 acres of land in Swithelond, which the heirs of ſir *John Walcote*, knt. held of the ſame Edward, by the ſervice of one twentieth part of a knight's fee[12].

Pedigree of WALLEIS, of Swithland.

Arms: Argent, a lion rampant double queué fourché Gules, the one returning from betwixt his legs.
See Plate CXXXVIII. fig. 2.

William le Walleis, of Swithland.=....
William le Walleis, of Swithland, 1 Edw. I.=....
Robert le Walleis, 6 Edw. I.=....
Oliver le Walleis, of Swithland, 9 Edw. II.=....
John Walleis, lord of the manor of Swithland, 17, 20 Edw. III.=....
John Walleis, of Swithland, 45 Edw. III.=....
.... daughter and heir.=John de Walcote, knt ſon of Geoffrey Walcote[13], of Miſterton.

Elizabeth, daughter and coheir.=John Danvers poſſeſſed a moiety of Swithland, in right of his wife, 3 Henry VI.

Alice, daughter and coheir, a widow in 3 Henry VI.=John de Shepey, third huſband, poſſeſſed the other moiety of Swithland in right of his wife.

In 1530, *Thomas* marquis of *Dorſet* died ſeiſed of certain lands in this town, which was then acknowledeed to be a member of *Groby*, and to be held of the honour of *Wincheſter*.

John Danvers, eſq. who, by marrying *Elizabeth*, eldeſt daughter and one of the two coheirs of *John de Walcote*, became poſſeſſed of a moiety of this lordſhip, was a deſcendant of a family long ſeated at Froleſworth and Shakerſton in this county; a younger branch of the *Danvers's* of Culworth in Northamptonſhire; and poſſeſſed of conſiderable property in ſeveral other counties. For one of the Wiltſhire branch of the family (whoſe property came eventually to the owners of Swithland) we find the following funeral certificate:

"Memorand'm that ſir John Danvers, knt. deceaſed on the XIXth daye of December, in the yeare of our

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[1] It is rather Eaſterly. Mr. Marſhall, however, calls it Southern; ſee p. 1050.

[2] It runs to Quorn.

[3] Plac. de temp. Ric. II. in Recept. Scacc. Rot. 6.

[4] This appears from a note in the Viſitation of 1619.

[5] Leiceſter bag, inter cartas P. Le Neve, Norroy.

[6] Cart. 9 Edw. II. N° 2.

[8] Eſch. 17 Edw. III. N° 57. Leic.

[8] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III.

[9] Eſch. 45 Edw. III. N° 22. Leic.

[10] Eſch. 11 Ric. II. 1387. N° 26. Leic.

[11] Eſch. 23 Hen. VI.

[12] Eſch. 36 Hen. VI.

[13] See hereafter, under Miſterton, in Guthlaxton hundred.—Alice the other daughter and coheir was thrice married; firſt, to Richard Hubard; after whoſe death, ſhe married John Barker, who leaſed half the manor of Swithland to the Danvers family in the reign of Henry VI.; after which ſhe married John de Shepey.

Lord 1594, at his mannor howſe of Dauntſey, in Wiltſhire, and was worſhipfully buryed in the pariſh churche thereof the xxth of January following; whoſe funerall was ſolemnized by Will'm Stayeh, alias Somerſet, and Thomas Lant, alias Portcullis, officers of armes. The ſaide ſir John Danvers marryed Elizabeth, one of the daughters and heires of John Nevill lord Latymer, by whome hee had iſſue three ſonnes and ſeaven daughters, viz. ſir Charles[1], ſir Henry, and John. Anne, the firſt daughter, married to Mr. Arthur Porter, ſonne and heire of ſir Thomas Porter, of Neweworke, in the countye of the citye of Glouceſter, knt.; Lucye, ſecond daughter, marryed to Mr. Henry Baynton, ſonne and heire of ſir Edward Baynton, of Bromegam, in com' Wilts, knt.; Elioner, Elizabeth, Katheren, and Dorothy, as yett remayne unmarryed; Marye, one of the daughters, dyed younge. In witneſs whereof we under-named have ſubſcribed our hands the xxiſt daye of January, in the xxxviith yeare of the reigne of our ſovraigne lady Elizabeth, by the grace of God queen of England, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c. GYLES DANVERS. RICHARD ATWOODE. RIC' DANVERS. JOHN PHILIPPES."

As it will be neceſſary to notice the earlier parts of the Danvers family hereafter under Froleſworth, it may be ſufficient here to refer to the pedigree and epitaphs in Swithland church, pp. 1052, 1053, which were placed there partly by the laſt and partly by the firſt baronet; and briefly to obſerve, that

John Danvers, gent. a native of Leiceſterſhire, was maticulated at Lincoln-college, Oxford, May 19, 1615, at the age of 19; and was elected a burgeſs in parliament for that Univerſity May 29, 1621.

Francis Danvers, eſq. was owner of the principal part of Swithland in 1619; when he entered a pedigree of his family at the Heraldic Viſitation. He died in 1631; and was ſucceeded by *William Danvers*, eſq. who died in 1686; and whoſe ſon *Henry* died in 1687, and grandſon *Samuel* in 1693.

Joſeph Danvers, eſq. ſon of *Samuel*, was elected repreſentative in parliament for Boroughbridge, in Yorkſhire, Nov. 6, 1722; was choſen for Bramber 1727; and for Totneſs 1734, 1741; one of the court of the Royal African Company 1729; advanced to the dignity of a baronet July 4, 1746; and, dying Oct. 26, 1753, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Sir *John* Danvers, bart. who ſerved the office of high ſheriff of the county of Leiceſter in 1755. He married *Mary*, the eldeſt of the two daughters[2] and coheirs of *Joel Watſon*, eſq. of London, merchant; by whom whom he had four ſons and two daughters. He died Sept. 21, 1796; and bequeathed the greater part of his landed eſtates and perſonal property to his only ſurviving child *Mary*, wife of the Hon. *Auguſtus-Richard Butler* (ſecond ſon of the late earl of *Laneſborough*[3]), who has ſince taken the name of *Danvers*. The real eſtates in the ſeveral counties of Leiceſter, Northampton, Oxford, Bedford, and Middleſex, amounted, in old rents, to about £4000 *per annum*; and contained a conſiderable quantity of timber. By a former will, a family of the male branch of the Danvers were made ſole heirs; but this the baronet had revoked not long before his death. His remains lay in ſtate at the Crowns Inn at Leiceſter on the evening of the 3d, and morning of the 4th of October, ſurmounted by a magnificent plumage, decorated with eſcocheons, and all the paraphernalia of funeral pomp. The body was afterward removed to Swithland, and interred in a grave lined with brick, over which a magnificent monument was erected in his life-time, with the inſcription which is printed in p. 1052.

Sir John Danvers was the principal land owner in Swithland, where he poſſeſſed ſeveral manorial rights and privileges, and formerly almoſt conſtantly reſided. But the four laſt years of his life were ſpent at Bath. Previouſly to that period he uſed to be now and then at his town-houſe in Hanover-ſquare.

The old family-manſion of Swithland hall, as has been obſerved by an ingenious but unfortunate writer[4], is "impriſoned near the moſt noble, grand, and ſtriking objects in the Midland Counties of England (the views on Charnwood Foreſt). The annexed plate is characteriſtic of the delightful ſcenery exhibited to the ſpectator's view, who traverſes the rugged paths of this Foreſt[5]. The ſmall repreſentation of the ſeat (Plate CXXXVIII. fig. 3.) is little better than an elevation of it. "I have been twice in the Foreſt," adds Mr. Throſby, "to view Nature in its primitive ſtate; *for I have a delight therein*; and both times have endeavoured to find an eligible ſpot to take ſir John's houſe—in vain [he might have eaſily found one]: it is ſo beſet with barns, ſtables, and ſomething like outhouſes; eight-feet-high ſtone walls one within another; pigeon-houſes and high gates; in ſome places lofty trees, and a variety of other obſtacles which are mortifying in the extreme to a picture-maker. If this ſeat had been leſs the object of the pencil than it is, its ſituation is ſufficient to create pictureſque beauty. The ſtreamer at the top of the long flag-ſtaff was ſet up on the days when ſir John was in the country."—Under the clock over the coach-houſe and ſtables are theſe lines:

"Each day you ſee me turn about,
Time fleeth, and the lamp burns out."

Some time after the baronet's death, in the gloomy month of November, 1798, a ſale of the houſehold furniture, books, prints, paintings, and 150 dozen of old wine, of the hon. *Auguſtus-Richard Butler-Danvers* attracted the notice of the neighbourhood for 15 days.

Among the articles of furniture, were many ſingular curioſities; particularly a ſuperb piece of machinery from Cox's Muſeum ſix feet high, ſtanding on a ſolid braſs frame with twiſted glaſs pillars; the machinery ſupported by two oxen of caſt braſs, elegantly gilt and adorned with pearls and precious ſtones; and containing a capital ſet of chimes, a ſpring clock, and an infinite variety of movements. The whole was a prize of £.1500. in Mr. Cox's Lottery, which had been won by two or three of the Swithland ſlate-men, and purchaſed from them by ſir John Danvers.

Among the principal paintings in this houſe were,

A noble whole-length, by Vandyck, of Henry earl of Danby[6] (a loyal adherent of king Charles the Firſt, and an anceſtor of ſir John Danvers) with a wound in his temple; and of his family.

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[1] This ſir Charles Danvers loſt his life by partaking with Robert earl of Eſſex in an inſurrection againſt the Queen in 1601. But ſir Henry, his next brother, was created earl of Danby in 1603; and, by a ſpecial act of parliament, was reſtored in blood as heir to his father, notwithſtanding the brother's attainder. Dugdale, Bar. Angl. vol. II. p. 416.

[2] The other daughter married Mr. Delaval, of Sutton Delaval; but, having no family, left her property to her ſiſter.

[3] *Jane* counteſs of *Laneſborough* was daughter of *Robert* late earl of *Belvidere*. Her ſecond huſband is *John King*, eſq.

[4] Mr. John Throſby, whoſe name I cannot record without commiſeration, died, whilſt this article was preparing for the preſs, March 5, 1803, after a lingering illneſs, which he ſupported with patient fortitude and pious reſignation. He was a man of ſtrong natural genius; had a tolerably good taſte for drawing; was many years pariſh clerk of St. Martin's, Leiceſter; and, during the viciſſitudes of a life remarkably chequered, attempted many expedients for the maintenance of a numerous family, few of which anſwered his purpoſe; and his laſt days would have been ſhaded with penury and diſappointment, but for the aſſiſtance of thoſe friends who knew his worth, and juſtly appreciated him as a man of honeſty, integrity, and merit. His publications were, 1. "The Memoirs of the Town and County of Leiceſter, 1777," 6 vols, 12mo. 2. "Select Views in Leiceſterſhire, from original Drawings, 1789," 4to. 3. "A Supplementary Volume to the Leiceſterſhire Views, containing a Series of Excurſions, in the Year 1790, to the Villages and Places of Note in the County, 1790," 4to. 4. "The Hiſtory and Antiquities of the antient Town of Leiceſter, 179[illegible]," 4to. 5. "Letters on the Roman Cloaca at Leiceſter, 1793," 8vo. 6. "Thoughts on the Provincial Corps raiſed, and now raiſing, in Support of the Britiſh Conſtitution at this aweful Period, 1795," 8vo. 7. "Thoroton's Hiſtory of Nottinghamſhire, re-publiſhed with large Additions, and embelliſhed with Pictureſque and Select Views of Seats of the Nobility and Gentry, Villages, Churches, and Ruins, 1797," 3 vols, 4to.

[5] This alludes to ſome ſmall views on the Foreſt, by Mr. Throſby; of which ſeveral others on a more extenſive ſcale have been given in the former part of the preſent volume.

[6] Of this reſpectable nobleman, to whom the phyſic-garden at Oxford is a monument of muniſicence, and the repairing and beautifying the church of Stowe an inſtance of piety, ſee Dugdale, Bar. Angl. vol. II. p. 416. He died, unmarried, at his ſeat at Cornbury, Oxfordſhire, Jan. 20, 1643-4.

Three of king Charles the Firſt's children, and a dog (only a copy).

Queen Anne and child.

King George II.

An original of ſir Robert Walpole; not valuable, being very ſtiff and hard.

Sir Joſeph Danvers and his family.

Sir John Danvers, his lady, and two children; by Penny.

St. Peter, contemplating a human ſkull.

A group of three cottage nymphs.

A good battle-piece.

A ſcarce print of Cromwell on horſeback, with his 45 victories, 1650; and many other good prints of the ſeveral commanders under the Commonwealth, Fairfax, Hampden, Eſſex, &c. in fine preſervation.

The family pictures were bought-in; as was the earl of Danby, for 45 guineas and a half.

The library conſiſted of a very reſpectable aſſortment of books[1]; which I the rather mention, as a whimſical ſaying has been attributed to ſir John, "that a gentleman's library ſhould conſiſt of but four books, the Bible, the Common Prayer, Don Quixote, and the Court Calendar[2]."

Among the other domeſticks of ſir John Danvers, was an old ſtout porter, a famous walker, who has not unfrequently been diſpatched as a pedeſtrian, diſtinguiſhed by a ſort of antient conſtable's ſtaff as a badge of office, from Swithland to London, and thence occaſionally to Bath.

In 1564, there were 30 families in Swithland.

The only freeholder in 1630 was *David Blankey*.

In 1655, there was collected in Swithland, for the relief of the poor Proteſtants in Piedmont, the ſum of £1. 1s. 7d.

In 1722, ten freeholders polled from this pariſh; and in 1775, we find only three names.

In 1798, an act was paſſed, for dividing, allotting, and incloſing, within the pariſh of Swithland, and eccleſiaſtical peculiar exempt juriſdiction of Groby, ſeveral common fields, meadows, paſtures, and other commonable grounds and places remaining unincloſed, containing about 350 acres; and ſeveral antient incloſed lands and woodlands within the pariſh of Swithland, containing about 740 acres. In this act *George Harry* earl of *Stamford* and *Warrington* is deſcribed as lord of the manor and eccleſiaſtical peculiar exempt juriſdiction of Groby, and as ſuch entitled to divers manorial rights and privileges within the pariſh of Swithland; and alſo entitled to a chief or quit rent of 1*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* in reſpect to certain hereditaments belonging to the honourable *Auguſtus Richard Butler-Danvers*, ſituate in Swithland, and to certain other payments rendered yearly by the ſaid Mr. Butler Danvers and others to the ſaid earl, in lieu of wood-hens, and other rights, privileges, and benefits. The ſaid Mr. *Butler-Danvers* is alſo deſcribed as entitled to divers manorial rights and privileges within the ſaid pariſh of Swithland; the king's moſt excellent majeſty as patron of the rectory; and the rev. *John Llwyd*, clerk, as rector, and entitled to all the tithes in the open fields, and alſo in the greater part of the antient incloſures and parcels of woodland, and to one acre and a half of glebe in the ſaid open fields; and the ſaid earl of Stamford and Warrington, Mr. Butler-Danvers, and others, as proprietors of the reſidue of the ſaid incloſed and unincloſed lands and parcels of woodland, and, together with the rector, entitled to right of common in the ſame, or in ſome parts of the unincloſed land: For the more convenient allotting of the lands, all the crofts, cloſes, homeſteads, and old incloſures, in Swithland, except the homeſtead of the rectorial houſe, belonging to any proprietor of land in the open field, are directed to be thrown into hotch pot. Two acres in the firſt place to be allotted for materials for roads; then an equivalent to the rector for his glebe; and, in full ſatisfaction for his tithes and allowable dues (except Eaſter offerings, mortuaries, and ſurplice fees, ariſing out of the lands intended to be divided), one-fifth of the land to be incloſed, and one-ſeventh of ſuch of the antient incloſures as were titheable; and ſuch compenſation for the tithe of wood-land as the commiſſioners ſhall think equitable; a full compenſation to the earl of Stamford and Warrington and to Mr. Butler-Danvers, as lords of the manors, for their reſpective intereſts; and to the ſaid earl, in ſatisfaction for his chief rent of 1*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* and other annual payments, ſo much land as ſhall be equal in amount to ſuch payments, to be let on a leaſe for 21 years. The remainder to be perpetually allotted to the ſeveral proprietors. Lands ſubject to any modus to continue ſubject thereto; and old incloſures, belonging to perſons having no open field lands, to continue ſubject to tithes; and this act not to affect the queſtion reſpecting a certain meſſuage and land called *Kinſley Hill Farm*, belonging to *Ralph Tebbutt*[3], eſq. which he claims to be diſcharged from great and ſmall tithes, by the payment of an annual ſum to the rector; but which Mr. *Llwyd* does not admit, but claims tithes in kind to be due to him from the ſaid farm. The commiſſioners are required to aſcertain the manorial rights reſpectively of the earl of Stamford and Warrington, and of Mr. Butler Danvers. No part whatever of Charnwood Foreſt, otherwiſe Charley-chace, or of Rothley Plain, to be affected by this act; nor the title of Mr. Llwyd, or his ſucceſſors, in reſpect of their right of tithes upon the ſame, or of any other perſons taking benefit of this act, by the incloſure thereby intended; but all ſuch rights to remain as if this act had not been paſſed; and a general ſaving of all the rights of the lords of the reſpective manors.

The appearance of the country in this lordſhip (as of the county in general) is rather flat, and the nature of the ſoil inclining to wet; but it either is, or ſoon will be, made dry; and the ſituation is in general healthy.

The price of coal, which before the navigation was uſually from 8*d.* to 10½*d.* the hundred weight, is now ſomewhat increaſed.

The poor's rate is from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* in the pound.

The wake is held on the firſt Sunday after the 6th of November.

	£.	s.	d.
Money raiſed for the poor of Swithland, within the year ending at Eaſter 1776,	49	10	9
Expended in county rates, &c.	3	4	8
———— on the poor, &c. —	46	6	1
Rent of workhouſe and habitations,	2	16	0
Expended in litigations, —	0	0	0
Money raiſed for 1783, —	59	1	0
———— 1784, —	54	10	1
———— 1785, —	63	11	10
Medium of theſe three years,	59	1	0
———— of county expences,	4	2	8
———— of expences not relating to the poor; repairs of the church, roads, &c.	0	0	0
———— of nett annual expences,	54	18	4
———— of attending upon magiſtrates,	0	8	0
———— of entertainments at meetings,	0	11	8
———— of law expences, —	23	12	3
———— of ſetting the poor to work,	0	0	0

The Return made to Parliament in 1786, in anſwer to an enquiry reſpecting the charitable donations in this pariſh, may be ſeen in vol. I. p. 79.

By the Return made to Parliament in 1801, Swithland contained 58 inhabited houſes, and 62 families, conſiſting of 162 males, and 160 females; of whom 36 were perſons chiefly employed in agriculture, 49 in trade, manufacture, &c.; in all 322.

Slate Pits (fig. 4).

On the edge of Charnwood Foreſt, but without the limits of Swithland lordſhip, are ſome excellent Slate Pits; the proprietors of which are the earl of *Stamford*, the hon. *Butler-Danvers*, and Mr. *Hind*, a gentleman well known for his ingenious devices on theſe Slate ſtones. The part belonging to the earl of Stamford is rented by Mr. *Hind*, and that belonging to Mr. Butler-Danvers by Mr. *Johnſon*.

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[1] Many of them were purchaſed by Mr. Baynes, bookſeller in Paternoſter-row.

[2] On ſhewing this paragraph to a friend, he obſerved, that it was a ſaying of the late Mr. Noble, of Leiceſter, wine-merchant, of facetious memory, *vulgo dict.* Kit Noble, who uſed to be much with ſir John Danvers. But whether *Kit* borrowed the ſaying from ſir John, or ſir John from Kit, he knows not.

[3] Now reſident at Mountſorell.

"Theſe Pits are accidentally formed by the artificer's labour into ſtriking ſcenery, bordering on the terrific. They preſent kindred marks of the Foreſt rock; and are a part of it, boſomed in the earth: The pits are very deep, extenſive, and employ a great number of hands. The Slates alſo, on account of their good quality, are taken to great diſtances. Beſides the houſes of theſe parts being chiefly roofed with them, they are wrought in various forms, both for utility and ornament. Chimney-pieces made of them are carved, and have an effect little inferior to black marble. Numbers of the large ſort are uſed for mile-ſtones, grave-ſtones, &c.; and, when engraven by a ſkilful hand, produce letters, &c. ſuperior to any other ſort of ſtone which is uſed for the ſame purpoſe[1]."

"Blue Slates are raiſed near Swithland (provincially *Swidland)*, on the Southern[2] ſide of the Charnwood hills; where an immenſe excavation has, within the laſt 50 years, been made. Superficial quarries have been worked time immemorial; but their produce was of a coarſe quality compared with thoſe which are now raiſed, ſome of which are now equal to the Weſtmoreland Slate[3]. They are raiſed as blocks, blaſted from an almoſt ſeamleſs rock. The blocks are firſt cleft into ſlabs; and the ſlabs afterward into ſlates; or, if too ſtrong and coarſe for this purpoſe, are thrown aſide as coarſe flags, for various uſes. Out of the larger blocks, chimney-pieces and tomb-ſtones are cut. The ſame kind of blue rock is found in different parts of the Foreſt hills; but none, yet, which afford Slates equal in quality to the *Swidland Slates*[4]."

"The ſituation of the Slate Pits is the midſt of a grand and romantic ſcenery, formed by the Foreſt Hills and Budden wood, and hillocks in various fantaſtic ſhapes which ſurmount the excavated ground, and are ſeparated by dells, through one of which a beautiful rill winds its way. There are two large Pits, which cannot be leſs than 40 yards from the ſurface to the bottom. The depth of ſoil to the ſtratum of the Slate is from 10 to 15 yards. The blocks which form the materials of workmanſhip are blaſted out of the rocks by what is called Drilling; which is performed in the following manner: A hole is bored with an iron drill to the depth of from three feet and a half to one foot. The hole is then dried out, and powder depoſited at the bottom of the hole; a wire is then inſerted till it comes into contact with the powder, upon which the hole is rammed very hard with clay to the mouth; then the wire is drawn out; and the orifice made by it which leads to the body of the powder is filled with powder; a ſmall piece of touch-paper with fire at one end is then applied to that part of the powder in the orifice made by the wire, and burns gradually, in order to give time to the men to get out of the way. When it reaches the body of the powder, the exploſion inſtantly takes place. The effect of the exploſion is various, according to the uſe deſigned to be made of the materials; ſo that at ſome times 20 tons are looſened, at other times not 20 pounds, and ſometimes not an ounce; for the ſtrength of the powder occaſionally evaporates at the hole, inſtead of producing any effect on the ſolid Rock. When the blocks are looſened, they are drawn up by a machine in pieces from one hundred weight to a ton and a half. When the Rocks are blaſted, a good deal of water often flows out; and there are ſprings of water at the bottom of the Pits, from whence the water is raiſed up by machines for that purpoſe. The water at the bottom of Mr. Danvers's Pit, after being raiſed up, is thrown into the channel of a ſough, that conveys it to the diſtance of ſeveral hundred yards from the ſurface of the Pit. The blocks are ſawed with hand-ſaws, and are kept in a proper ſtate for the operation of the ſaw with conſtant ſupplies of ſand and water. Various are the uſes to which the blocks are converted; ſome into common ſlates, and others into ſlabs for curriers to dreſs their ſkins upon; alſo into ſink-ſtones, ſalting-ſtones, milk-ſtones, cheeſe-preſſes, chimney-pieces, and tomb-ſtones.

The labourers at the Pits are paid in ſummer at the rate of 2*s*. 3*d*. and 2*s*. 6*d*. a day, and in winter 2*s*. Sawing is performed at the rate of 10*d*. a foot.

Slates are cloven by the ſcore; ſome at the rate of 10*d*. a ſcore, and others at the rate of 10*d*. for five ſcore.

Some of the ſlabs which are made for curriers are as large as nine feet by four, and they are valued at 3*d*. and 9*d*. a foot.

The prices of Slates are 3*s*. a ſcore for the large ſort, and the ſame ſum for ſix ſcore of the common ſort.

Milk-ſtones are charged at the rate of 2*s*. 9*d*. a gallon, and ſink-ſtones at the rate of 20*d*. a foot.

A cheeſe-preſs compleat coſts about three guineas, on account of the appendages.

Chimney-pieces, when plain, are charged at the rate of 2*s*. 6*d*. a foot; more poliſhed workmanſhip is charged accordingly.

The prices of grave-ſtones are as follows: All under 20 inches wide, and at 20 inches, are charged 20*d*. a foot. The price is raiſed a penny an inch as they advance in width, till they are 30 inches wide; then the price is 2*s*. 6*d*. till they are three feet wide; from three feet and above, the price is 2*s*. 9*d*. a foot[5]."

The CHURCH (ſee Plate CXXXVIII.)

dedicated to St. *Leonard*, conſiſts of a handſome embattled tower, ſurmounted with pinnacles (in which are ſix bells), a nave, and chancel. At the Eaſt end of the South ſide is a chapel, built by ſir *Joſeph Danvers* in 1727 (the date over the entrance), appropriated to the burial of that family; and another part as big as the Danvers chapel on the Weſt of it.

On the bells are inſcribed, "The gift of ſir John Danvers, 1760."—One of theſe, being cracked, was re-caſt at Leiceſter in 1793.

A neat modern font of ſtatuary marble by Hayward, a fine organ by Snetzler, and a noble ſervice of communion plate, conſiſting of a large diſh, a large flaggon, two cups and covers, two ſalvers, and two candleſticks, were given by the late baronet.

A large pew, at the South-Weſt corner of the church, is reſerved as a veſtry-room; in which is, "*Francis Danvers*, 1631."

In the church Mr. Burton noticed theſe arms.

In the Eaſt window of the chancel:

Gules, ſeven maſcles voided and conjoined Or. *Ferrers of Groby*; fig. 5.

Walleis; impaling, Argent, a croſs patée Azure, charged with five bezants; fig. 6.

In the South Eaſt window:

Ferrers of Groby repeated.

Gules, a lion rampant queué fourché Argent. *Montfort* earl of *Leiceſter*; fig. 7.

Vert, a lion rampant Or. *Norton*; fig. 8.

Gules, fretty Or. *Audeley*; fig. 9.

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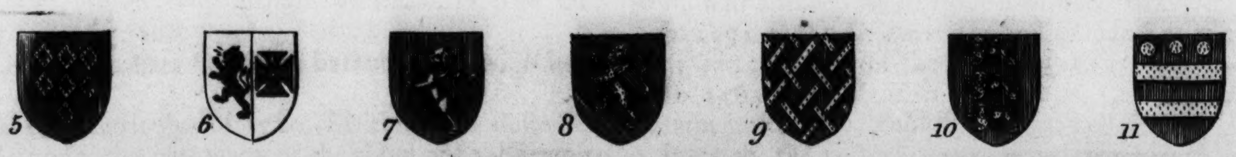
[1] Throſby's Leiceſterſhire, 1777, 12mo, vol. VI. p. 14; and Excurſions, 1790, 4to, p. 455.

[2] See p. 1047.

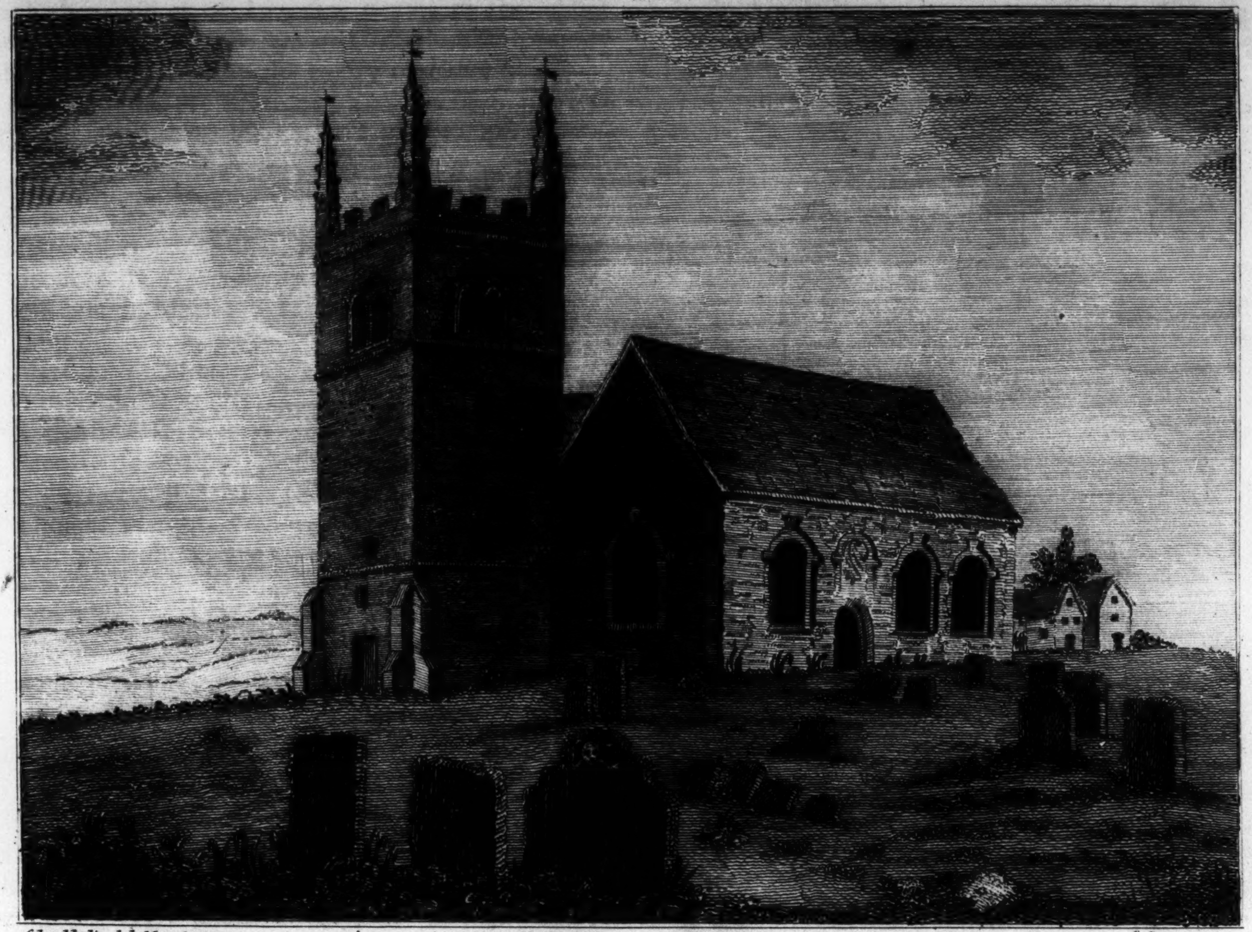
[3] The proceſs in Northamptonſhire is thus deſcribed by Mr. Morton, in his "Natural Hiſtory" of that county, p. 488: "The Slate ſtone is uſually dug at Michaelmas, or thereabouts. They pile it up in ſtacks, which they cover up with ſand till the froſty evenings. At the firſt of thoſe they take down the ſtacks, and lay each piece of Slate ſtone flat-ways on the ground, and ſprinkle them with water, keeping them always moiſt. This is their employment during the winter. Should the ſtones lie expoſed to ſun and wind before the froſts appear, it would in ſuch manner ſet or ſtock the vein (as the workmen ſpeak), that they would not cleave. Thoſe that have been ſeaſoned, like other ſtone for building, endure as well as any ſtone whatever in walling-work. The frequenter the froſts, the clearer and the finer they cleave or run. The cleaving or running them with any fit tool along the clefts or ſeams made by the froſts is the ſlateſman's buſineſs the next enſuing ſpring and ſummer. The tendency of thoſe clefts that are made by the froſts is according to the flat way of the ſtone. A piece of ſlate ſtone two inches thick will run perhaps into twenty plates, that all lie parallel to each other. The contrary way will not run. Single plates of it are never hurt by froſts."

[4] Marſhall, Remarks on the Agriculture of the Midland Counties, vol. I. p. 27; and ſee before, under Barrow, p. 81. Mr. Johnſon, who rents Mr. Danvers's pits, ſays the extracts from Throſby and Marſhall are accurate accounts.

[5] For theſe intereſting particulars I am indebted to my old acquaintance and worthy friend the Rev. Aulay Macaulay; who has taken the trouble to make himſelf maſter of the ſubject, by perſonally viſiting the Pits, and by ſeveral converſations with Mr. Hind and Mr. Johnſon.



SWITHLAND. S. E. Vol. III. Pl. CXXXVIII. p. 1050.



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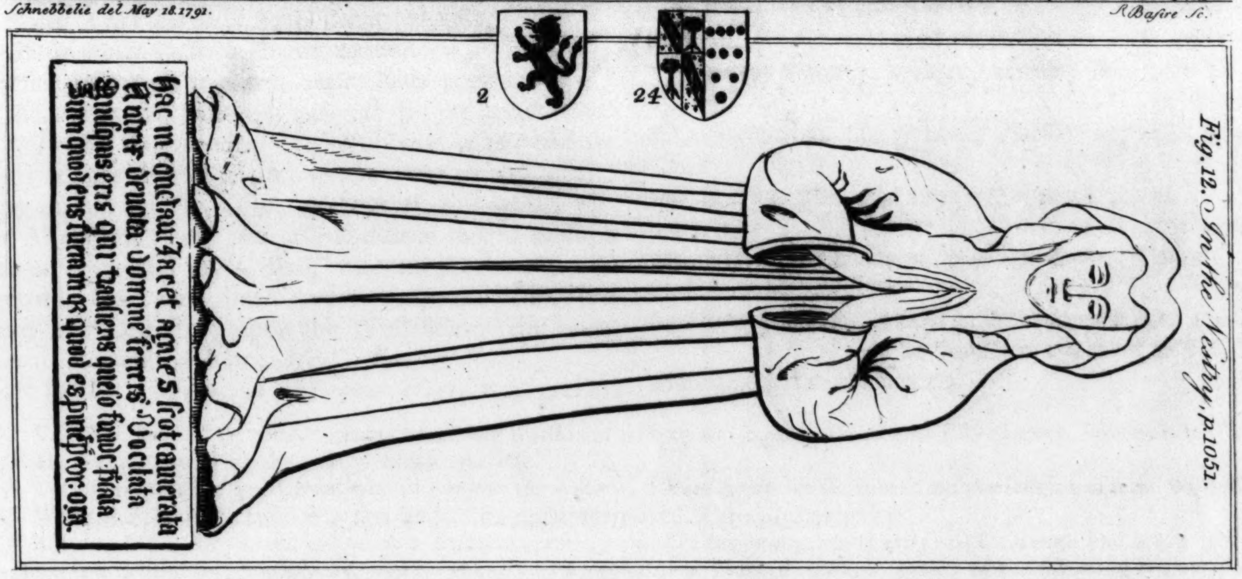
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hac in conclaui Jacet agnes scrotcaunerata
Et atrix deuota domine ferrers vocitata
Quisquis eris qui transiens queso funde precata
Sum quod eris fueramque quod es pro me precor ora

Fig. 12. In the Vestry, p. 1051.

Fig. 3. Swithland Hall, p. 1048.

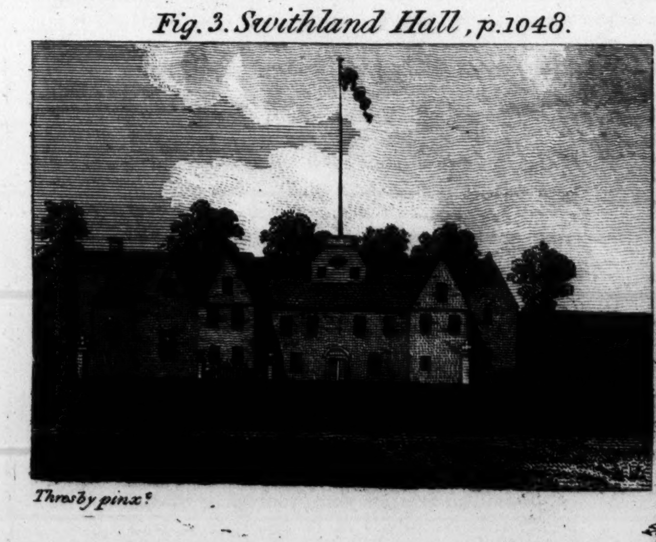

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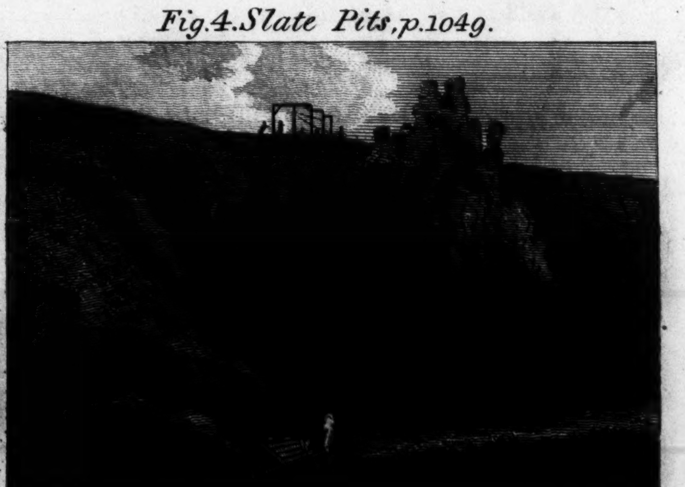
Fig. 4. Slate Pits, p. 1049.



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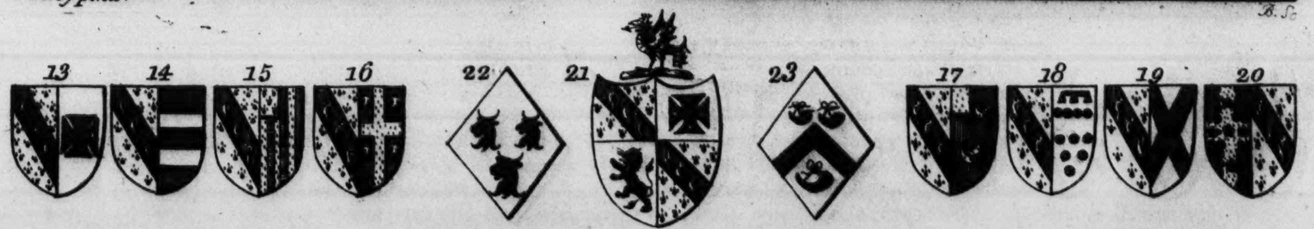
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In a South window:

Gules, three lions paſſant guardant in pale Or. *England*; fig. 10.

Gules, two bars Or, three bezants in chief. *Wake*; fig. 11.

In the Matriculus of 1220, Swithland is deſcribed to be under the patronage of the abbot of St. *Ebrulph*; Roger the then rector, who had been inſtituted by Hugh then biſhop of Lincoln, paying to the abbot one mark *de novo*[1].—A rent of 10*s.* was alſo formerly paid from *Swithland* to the priory of *Hinckley*.

In 1344, the procurations were, 7*s.* 6¾*d.* the rectory was taxed at 12 marks, and paid 1*s.* 4*d.* for Peter-pence. The abbot of St. Ebrulph, the then patron, had alſo a penſion from it of one mark.

In 1534-5, the procurations and ſynodals were 10*s.* 7*d.*; and the value of the rectory £.12.

In 1564, Swithland is noticed as a peculiar and exempt juriſdiction, conſiſting of 30 families.

In 1650, the rectory was returned worth £.40, and the incumbent as ſufficient.

In the king's books it is entered as a diſcharged living, and as a peculiar of Groby, worth £.10. 4*s.* 7*d.* Clear yearly value, in 1712, £.125. 16*s.* 10*d.*

The epiſcopal procurations are 2*s.* 4*d.*; the archidiaconal 8*s.* 11*d.* and his ſynodals 3*s.* 6*d.*

RECTORS.	PATRONS.
Roger, 1220.	The abbot of St. Ebrulph.
Roger de Turkilleſton, 1223.	The prior of Ware, proctor to the abbot of St. Ebrulph.
Geoffrey de Warwik, 1239.	
William de Marſton, 1265.	
John de Sutton, 1270.	
Peter de Ylviſton, 1277.	
Gilbert de Dorebri, 1285.	
Richard de Birchy, reſigned 1356.	The king.
Richard de Mitford, preſbyter, 4 kal. Dec. 1356; reſigned 1360.	
Robert de Calverley, 5 id. Maii, 1360.	
Thomas Wright, Oct. 14, 1440.	
William Hebbe, 1534.	
——— Smith[2], 1604.	The king, *pleno jure*.
Guy Cardale, 1636.	
Thomas Jackſon, Jan. 10, 1662; died Nov. 6, 1700.	
Abel Brokeſby, M. A. Dec. 6, 1700; died July 13, 1735.	
Philip Alſton[3], M. A. of New-college, Oxford; died 1760.	
John Llwyd[4], M. A. June 1760; the preſent rector.	

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

"On a flat graveſtone inlaid with plates of braſs, in the body of the church[5], near the entrance into the chancel," ſays Mr. Burton, "is the picture of a woman veiled (fig. 12); under which is this inſcription:

"Hoc in conclave jacet Agnes Scott camerata,
Antrix devota Dominæ Ferrers vocitata:
Quiſquis eris qui tranſieris, queſo, funde precata;
Sum quod eris, fueramque quod es: pro me, precor, ora."

"In the Eaſt window of the chancel is her picture in glaſs, drawn to the life, in the ſame habit, with a ring on her finger. This *Agnes Scott*, as I gueſs, was an Anchoreſs; and the word *Antrix* in this epitaph coined from *antrum*, a cave, wherein ſhe lived; and certainly (as I have been credibly informed) there is a cave near Leiceſter, upon the Weſt ſide of the town, at this day called *Black Agnes's Bower*[6]."

"In this church, in the year 1631, was erected a very fine raiſed monument[7] of blue ſtone and alabaſter, by William Danvers, eſq. for Francis Danvers, eſq. his father, deceaſed, whereon are theſe epitaphs:

At the head of the tomb:

H. S. E.

"Franciſcus Danvers, armiger, dominus iſtius villæ, qui ex priore uxore,
Eliza Skeffington, filia Johannis Skeffington, de Fiſherwick, armigeri,
duobus auctus filiis, Willielmo et Johanne; filiaque una, Elizabetha:
hos, ut et alteram conjugem, Brigettam Dorley, filiam Edmundi Dorley,
ſuperſtites relinquens, placide in Domino obdormivit undecimo die Junii, anno Domini MDCXXXI,
ætatis ſuæ ſeptuageſimo-primo.

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[1] Vol. I. p. lix.

[2] In 1604, a cauſe concerning Swithland rectory was tried in the court of Exchequer, *Smith* verſus *Blankey*.

[3] He vacated the living the year in which he died.

[4] To this reſpectable gentleman, who ſtill enjoys the rectory, I have much ſatisfaction in acknowledging eſpecial obligations.

[5] When the Danvers chapel was new built, this ſtone was placed in the preſent veſtry.

[6] Burton, MS.—On the ſubject of this tradition, an ingenious young poet, whoſe early loſs his friends had much reaſon to deplore as a man of ſuperior talents, and his country as a ſoldier of undaunted courage, produced the following elegant lines:

"On the Cave called Annis's Bower, being an Anſwer to a very young Lady's Enquiries about the Story of Black Annis.

"Where down the plain the winding pathway falls,
From Glenn-field vill, to Leſter's antient walls,
Nature, or Art, with imitative power,
Far in the Glenn has plac'd *Black Annis' Bower*.
An oak, the pride of all the moſſy dell,
Spreads his broad arms above the ſtony cell;
And many a buſh, with hoſtile thorns array'd,
Forbids the ſecret cavern to invade;
Whilſt delving vales each way meander round,
And violet banks with redolence abound.
Here, if the uncouth ſong of former days
Soil not the page with Falſehood's artful lays,
Black Annis held her ſolitary reign,
The dread and wonder of the neighb'ring plain.
The Shepherd griev'd to view his waning flock,
And trac'd the firſtlings to the gloomy rock.
No vagrant children cull'd the flow'rets then,
For infant blood oft ſtain'd the gory den.
Not Sparta's Mount *, for infant tears renown'd,
Echo'd more frequently the piteous ſound.
Oft the gaunt Maid the frantic Mother curs'd,
Whom Britain's wolf with ſavage nipple nurs'd;
Whom Leſter's ſons beheld aghaſt the ſcene,
Nor dar'd to meet the *Monſter of the Green*.
'Tis ſaid the ſoul of mortal man recoil'd
To view Black Annis' eye, ſo fierce and wild;
Vaſt talons, foul with human fleſh, there grew
In place of hands, and features livid blue,
Glar'd in her viſage; whilſt her obſcene waiſt
Warm ſkins of human victims cloſe embrac'd.
But Time, than Man more certain, tho' more ſlow,
At length 'gainſt Annis drew his ſable bow †;
The great decree the pious Shepherds bleſs'd,
And general joy the general fear confeſs'd.
Not without horror they the cave ſurvey,
Where hung the monſtrous trophies of her ſway:
'Tis ſaid, that in the rock large rooms were found,
Scoop'd with her claws beneath the flinty ground;
In theſe the Swains her hated body threw,
But left the entrance ſtill to future view,
That children's children might the tale rehearſe,
And Bards record it in their tuneful verſe.
But, in theſe liſtleſs days, the idle Bard
Gives to the winds all themes of old regard;
Forgive, then, if in rough, unpoliſh'd ſong,
An unſkill'd Swain the dying tale prolong.
And you, ye Fair, whom Nature's ſcenes delight,
If Annis' Bower your vagrant ſteps invite,
Ere the bright ſun Aurora's car ſucceed,
Or dewy evening quench the thirſty mead,
Forbear with chilling cenſures to refuſe
Some gen'rous tribute to the ruſtic Muſe.
A violet, or common daiſy throw,
Such gifts as Maro's lovely nymphs beſtow;
Then ſhall your Bard ſurvive the Critic's frown,
And in your ſmiles enjoy his beſt renown ‡."

[7] Burton, MS.—This monument was alſo removed, and the inſcriptions placed on the Weſt wall of the Danvers chapel.

* Mount Taygetus, in a cavern near to which it was the Lacedemonian cuſtom to expoſe deformed and weakly children to periſh.

† By poetical licence for *ſcythe*.

‡ Some particulars of lieutenant John Heyrick, author of this poem, may be ſeen in vol. II. p. 894.

FROM EXILE HOME RETOURN'D MY FLESH AND SPIRIT.
THER FATHER'S HOUSES, EARTH AND HEAVEN, INHERIT.

On another ſide:

"ON EARTH TO TOYLE AND TROUBLE NOT DEJECTED, I,
TIME'S CERTAINE AND UNCERTAINE END FORESEEING,
SOUGHT, FOUND A BETTER AND A SURER BEING,
CHANG'D EARTH FOR HEAV'N, TIME FOR ETERNITY.

On another ſide:

"TRUE FAITH IN GOD, TO MAN FIRME FAITHFULNESS,
HONOUR OF VERTUE, SUCCOUR OF DISTRES,
JUST HOLINESS, PRUDENT SIMPLICITYE,
WITH DANVERS LIV'D, AND IN THIS GRAVE DO LIE;
WITH DANVERS DEAD; AND YET NOT SO, FOR THEY
IMMORTALL ARE, AND MAKE HIM LIVE FOR AYE."

The ſtone work of this monument was raiſed a yard from the ground, on which lay a plain Barrow ſtone wrought to the blue marble; above which, in the wall:

On the head of the tomb, fig. 13—23.

Ermine, on a bend Gules three parrots Or, *Danvers*; impaling, Argent, on a croſs patée Azure, five fleurs de lis Or, *Walcote*.

Danvers; impaling, Azure, two bars Argent, *Venables* of *Kinderton*.

Danvers; impaling, Paly of ſix, Or and Azure, a canton Ermine, *Shirley*.

Danvers; impaling, Azure, a croſs formé between four leopards' faces Or, *Kingſton*.

Danvers; impaling, Gules, three creſcents and a canton Or, *Coke*.

Danvers; impaling, Argent, ten torteauxes, a label of three points Azure, *Babington*.

Danvers; impaling, Argent, on a ſaltire Azure, five water-bougets Or, *Sacheverell*.

Gules, on a croſs engrailed Or, five roſes of the firſt, *Cumberford*; impaling the arms of Mrs. *Elizabeth Danvers*.

Quarterly, 1. and 4, *Danvers*; 2. *Walcot*; 3. *Walleis*. Creſt, on a wreath Ermine and Gules, a wivern Argent langued Gules.

Argent, three bulls' heads eraſed Sable, *Skeffington*.

Argent, a chevron between three bugle horns Sable, *Wirley*.

The head of the tomb was in white; the arms and title above-written ſet in a blue ſtone bordered about with black, and about that a frame chamfered about of white alabaſter; but, ſince the rebuilding of the Danvers chapel, the arms and inſcriptions have been there placed againſt the Weſt wall [1]."

A braſs monument on the Eaſt wall, ſurrounded with Swithland ſlate, is thus inſcribed:

"In memory of William Danvers, of Swithland, eſq. who married, 4th of November, 1618, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Babington, of Rothley Temple, eſq. by Catherine, eldeſt daughter of Henry Kendall, of Smithſby in Derbyſhire, eſq.; and had iſſue 16 children. He died 30th of Auguſt, 1656; and his widow died in 1678.

"Henry Danvers, eſq. ſon and heir of William, was married 18 March, 1644, to Anne, the third daughter of ſir John Cooke, of Melbourne in Derbyſhire, ſecretary of ſtate; and had iſſue ſeven children. He died in 1687. His wife was learned in the Hebrew and Greek Scriptures. She died in 1686.

"Samuel Danvers, eſq. ſon and heir of Henry, was married, 20 December, 1683, to Elizabeth, only daughter of Joſeph Morewood, of London, merchant, by Elizabeth Blundell, coheireſs of Woodcock, eſq. of Shinfeild, Berkſhire; and had iſſue nine children. He died in 1693. His widow married John Danvers, of Preſcott in Oxfordſhire, eſq. without iſſue. She died, 11 December, 1719.

"Joſeph Danvers, eſq. ſon and heir of Samuel, was married, 7 Dec. 1721, to Frances, the 2d daughter of Thomas Babington, eſq. by Margaret Hall, ſecond daughter of Henry Hall, of Gretford in Lincolnſhire, eſq.; and has had iſſue five children. He re-built this chapel in 1727, and erected this monument.

"Lectori candido:
God, who to thee reaſon and knowledge lent,
Will aſk how two ſuch talents have been ſpent.
Search not to find what lyes too deeply hid,
Nor to know things whoſe knowledge is forbid.
Look forward what's to come, and back what's paſt;
Thy life will be with praiſe and prudence grac'd.
Dame Fortune's ſmiles unguarded man ſurpriſe;
But, when ſhe frowns, he armes, and her defies;
When well at eaſe and happy, live content;
And then conſider why that life was lent."

Againſt the ſame wall, on a ſimilar monument:

"To the memory of John Watſon Danvers, eſq. Mr. Joſeph Danvers, Mr. Henry Danvers, Mr. William Danvers, and Mrs. Suſannah Danvers, five of the children of ſir John Danvers, bart. by Mary lady Danvers his wife, who was the daughter and heireſs of Joel Watſon, eſq. of London, merchant; which children all died young, and were buried in this chapel in leaden coffins: God's will be done!"

On a flat ſtone:

"Here lieth the body of Francis Danvers,
the ſon of Samuel Danvers, eſq. of Swithland;
who died December 1697, ætatis ſuæ 4°."

On a handſome monument of white marble, on the Weſt wall, is this inſcription in capital letters:

"The body of Sir JOHN DANVERS, bart.
who departed this life about the 18th century,
was depoſited under the ſmall blue ſtone at the foot of this monument.
He was the only ſon of ſir Joſeph Danvers, bart. by Frances
his wife, daughter of Thomas Babington, of Rothley Temple, in
this county, eſq. Sir Joſeph was the ſon of Samuel Danvers, eſq.
by Elizabeth Morewood, an heireſs, of Overton in the county of
Derby; who, ſurviving her huſband, married John Danvers, of Preſcott
Manor, in the county of Oxford, eſq. the only ſon and heir of ſir
John Danvers, of Whichwood Foreſt, in the ſaid county, knight.
Sir John was the only brother and heir of Henry Danvers,
earl of Danby, a general officer, and knight of the Garter, founder of
the Phyſic-garden at Oxford, a faſt friend and loyal adherent of
Charles the Firſt; in whoſe reign and ſervice he died without iſſue.
Theſe two brothers were ſons of ſir John Danvers, knight, by
Elizabeth, daughter of John Nevill lord Latimer, ſon-in-law of
queen Katharine Parr. The Earl [2] was the friend of the King; but
Sir John [3] was the friend of the Conſtitution; and, in the violent

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[1] Burton, MS.

[2] See before, p. 1048.

[3] Lord Clarendon obſerves, that "between being ſeduced and a ſeducer, ſir John Danvers became ſo far involved in the council of the Regicides, that he ſuffered himſelf to be applied to their worſt offices, taking it to be a high honour to be on the ſame bench with Cromwell, who employed and contemned him at once. He was named by the Parliament one of the council of ſtate, which they ſet up as a kind of privy council, and which they inveſted with the executive power. But, when Cromwell aſſumed the ſovereignty, they took mutual leave of each other; the one hating, the other deſpiſing, his former companion. Danvers ſhewed the firſt paſſion of malice by holding cabals in the army, in March 1655-6, inciting them to revolt from the Protector, who, by his ſpies, ſoon diſcovered and defeated it; but took no other notice of it, than to ſet a watch upon his conduct; and he died neglected, and in contempt with all parties. His brother the earl of Danby had been ſo offended by his public conduct, that he left property to the value of 30,000*l.* to his ſiſter lady Gargrave, in preference to him, though regularly his heir at law. At the Reſtoration, his name was inſerted in the act, excepting him from pardon, as if living, by which means all that wealth he had purchaſed by ſo many crimes was loſt to his heir. Had he ſurvived the return of king Charles II. he would undoubtedly have forfeited not only property but life, for no man could have fewer friends; he had neither relation or friend that would have ſtept forth to ſoften juſtice. Lord Clarendon juſtly calls him, "a proud, formal, weak man." See Dugdale, Bar. Angl. vol. II. p. 432; and Noble's "Lives of the Regicides," vol. I. pp. 165—168.

ſtruggles which enſued, ſided with that band of Patriots, who
thought Liberty could not be too dearly bought, though at the
expence of Royal blood. His death, happening before the Reſtoration,
ſheltered him from perſecution; but his ſon, who was an infant when
the King was beheaded, ſaw his paternal eſtates, to the amount of
ten thouſand pounds a year, in the counties of Oxford and Wilts,
in the hands of ſtrangers. The ſmall portion of his patrimony, which
eſcaped the rapacity of the Court, that ſon left to ſir Joſeph Danvers
for life, and to ſir John in tail. He was happy in his choice: Sir Joſeph
was an able ſupporter of the Proteſtant cauſe. He was in parliament
near thirty years in the reign of George the Second; was a deputy-
lieutenant and acting juſtice of peace for this county; and, with his
wife, lies buried in a tomb in this church-yard. Sir John, his ſon, thought
proper to tread in the ſteps of his Proteſtant anceſtors, and ſeized
every opportunity of ſhewing his attachment to their religious and
civil principles. His bounty beautified this church, and re-built the
parſonage. In all political conteſts, he uniformly gave his ſupport to
the friends of the Proteſtant intereſt and aſſertors of Revolution
principles, deeming them in conjunction the beſt pledges and ſecurities
for his temporal welfare and eternal happineſs.

Et genus & proavos, & quæ non fecimus ipſi,
Vix ea noſtra voco.

Stemmata quid faciunt? quid prodeſt Pontice longo
Sanguine cenſeri, pictoſque oſtendere vultus
Majorum?

Nobilitas ſola eſt atque unica Virtus."

The following family-pedigree in braſs is placed on the right hand ſide of ſir John's tomb:

1. Normande Alverſe, a Brabanter. He came into England in aid of William the Conqueror, anno Domini 1066, and married one of the daughters of Torold, ſon of Jeffery the Saxon.

2. Hugh Danvers, lived in the time of Henry I. and married Felice, daughter and heireſs of Thomas Sankville, of Froleſworth, co. Leiceſter.

3. Bertram Danvers, of Froleſworth, co. Leiceſter, married Alice, the relict of Robert de Barton.

4. Hugo Danvers, of Froleſworth, co. Leiceſter, was born the 18th of Henry III.

5. Stephen Danvers, lord of the manor of Froleſworth, co. Leiceſter. He was born 43 Henry III.

6. Robert Danvers was born the 8th of Edw. I.

Nicholas Danvers married Iſabella, the daughter of ſir Robert Burdett, knight, 14 Edward II.

Joan Danvers, daughter and heireſs, married Joſeph Armory, of Maldon, co. Eſſex, 15 Edward III.

7. Robert Danvers, of Shackerſton, co. Leiceſter.

8. William Danvers, of Shackerſton, co. Leiceſter, was born the 6th of Edward II.

9. Henry Danvers.

10. John Danvers was born the 29th of Edw. III.

11. John Danvers was born the 16th of Richard II.

12. John Danvers, by the right of his wife, of Swithland, co. Leiceſter, was born the 30th of Hen. VI. and married Elizabeth, the daughter and coheireſs of ſir John Walcot, knt.

13. Thomas Danvers married Alicia, the daughter of —— Venables, baron of Kinderton, 20 Henry VII.

14. John Danvers married Margaret[1], the daughter of ſir Ralph Shirley, knt. of Staunton, co. Leiceſter.

15. Francis Danvers married Margaret, the daughter of —— Kingſton, of the county of Glouceſter.

16. John Danvers, of Swithland, co. Leiceſter, was born the 2d of Edward VI.; married Iſabella, the daughter of Richard Coke, of Truſley, co. Derby.

Anna married Fr. Mulſo, of Twywell, c. Northampton.

Elizabeth married —— Mounſal, of Burton [Latimer], co. Northampton.

Dorothy married Arthur Beresford, of Shackerſton, co. Leiceſter.

17. Francis Danvers married Elizabeth, daughter of John Skeavington, of Fiſherwick, Stafford; died 1631.

John Danvers married the daughter of —— Allen, and died Oct. 26, 1674, aged 77 years.

Francis Cumberford, of Oxley, co. Stafford, married Elizabeth Danvers.

18. William Danvers married Elizabeth, the daughter of Thomas Babington, of Rothley, November 1618; died 1656.

William Danvers married the daughter of [William] Harpur, of the county of Derby.

Ann Danvers married —— Hallows, co. Notts.

Margaret Danvers married Gabriel Taylor, gent. of Wales.

Catharine Danvers married Joſias Beeſly, gent. the 31ſt of March, 1655.

Elizabeth Danvers married Wm. Palmer, of Wanlip.

19. Henry Danvers married the 13th of March, 1664, Ann, the third daughter of Joſeph Coke, of Melbourn, knt. and relict of Henry Sacheverell, of Morley, co. Derby. [See p. 509.]

20. Samuel Danvers married Elizabeth, the daughter of Joſeph Morewood, merchant, London, by Elizabeth Blundell, coheireſs of —— Woodcock, of Shinfield, co. Berks, Dec. 20, 1683; died 1693.

Anna Danvers married John Palmer, of Wanlip.

Eleanor Danvers.

21. Joſeph Danvers was married Dec. 7, 1721, to Frances, the ſecond daughter of Thomas Babington, of Rothley, co. Leiceſter.

Frances Danvers.	Lucy Danvers[3].
Catherine Danvers[2].	Fanny Danvers.

22. John Danvers was married October 10, 1752, to Mary Watſon, the daughter and heireſs of Joel Watſon, eſq. of London, merchant.

Suſannah Danvers.	Henry Danvers.
Mary Danvers.	Joſeph Danvers.
William Danvers.	John Watſon Danvers.

In the chancel, on flat ſtones:

"Here lieth the body of Thomas Jackſon,
rector of Swithland 24 years;
who departed this life Nov. 6, 1700, aged 63."

"Here lieth the body of Johanna Jackſon,
late wife of Tho. Jackſon, rector;
who departed this life June 26, 1700, aged 68.
Here lieth alſo interred Agrilla, the youngeſt daughter
of Johanna Jackſon above-written,
and wife of Mr. Richard Bacon, of Markfield.
She hath left three children, one ſon, and two
daughters; and, after a pious care of her family,
ſhe departed this life October 13, 1727, aged 51."

"Here lieth the body of Anne Bodle,
wife of Thomas Bodle, of Markfield, gent.
and daughter of Thomas Jackſon, late rector of
this place. She departed this life
March 26, 1702, anno ætatis 31, Salutis 1702."

"Here lieth the body of Thomas Bodle,
ſon of Thomas Bodle, and
grandſon of the ſaid Thomas Jackſon;
who died 19 May, 1700."

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[1] In the Viſitation of 1619 is this note: "I find not that the ſaid John Danvers married this Margaret, otherwiſe than by conjecture; but I find that at the death of this Margaret the half manor of Swithland was given by certain feoffees to *Thomas Aſton* during his life, without impeachment of waſte; and after his death to *John Danvers* in tail. Fr. Danvers."—By the Shirley pedigree it appears that *John Danvers* married *Anne*, fourth ſiſter to ſir Ralph Shirley; who had a younger ſiſter, *Margaret*.

[2] Third wife of Eldred Lancelot Lee, eſq. of Coton, co. Salop.

[3] Married to the hon. colonel John Grey, uncle to the earl of Stamford; and died in 1799. See p. 684.

"Here lieth the body of
William Raworth, of Mapplewell, gent.
who married Anne, the daughter of
Robert Smalley, of Mountſorrel, gent.;
by whom he left iſſue one daughter named Anne.
He departed this life Feb. 15, 1733, aged 46."

"Here lieth alſo the body of Anne his wife,
who died Dec. 8, 1741, aged 46."

"Here lieth Anne Raworth,
daughter of Mr. William Raworth, of Mapplewell;
who died June 7, 1744, in the 12th year of her age."

"Here lieth the body of Sarah Raworth,
the wife of John Raworth, of Mapplewell,
third daughter of William Yeomans, of Derby.
She departed this life the 6th day of May, 1722,
in the 69th year of her age."

"To the memory of John Raworth,
who departed this life the 17 day of June, 1731,
in the 80th year of his age.
It's my deſire by my wife to lie here.
Stir not our bones until that Chriſt appear;
Until the day that Chriſt do come, and ſay,
'Ariſe, my Saints, and come you all away.'
This ordered by Anne Raworth his loving wife."

"Here lieth the body of Abel Brokeſby, A. M.
who was rector of this pariſh 34 years.
He departed this life 13th July, 1735, ætatis 60.
Alſo here lieth the body of Alice Brokeſby,
the wife of Abel Brokeſby;
who departed this life June 4th, 1742, aged 70 years."

On flat ſtones in the nave:

"Hìc ſitum eſt corpus
Sam^lis^ Matthews, qui ob^t^ 9° Martij, 1694-5."

"Hìc ſitum eſt corpus
Nathanaelis filii Mich^lis^ Matthews,
qui obiit 23° Sept. anno 1700."

"Hìc ſit^m^ eſt corpus
Tho^e^, alter^s^ filii Mich^lis^ Matthews,
qui ob^t^ 23° Nov. 1696.
Mors janua vitæ."

"Hìc jacent reliquiæ rev^di^ viri Michaelis Matthews;
qui, Evangelium aſſiduè concionando,
juventutem paritèr erudiendo,
vitæ ſuæ miniſterio functus, obdormivit nonis Ap.
anno Salutis MDCCXXIII, ætatis ſuæ LXII.
ITEM SARA MATHEWS, UXOR EJUS,
OBIIT V NON. MAII, MDCCXLIV, ANN. ÆT. LXXXI."

"Here lieth the body of Thomas,
the ſon of Michael Matthews,
who died May 7, anno 1691.
Ο ΧΡΙΣΤΟΣ Ο ΒΙΟΣ ΑΘΑΝΑΤΟΣ ΕΙΜΙ."

"Here lieth the body of Chriſtian Hood,
of Longdon in Staffordſhire; who departed this life,
at Mountſorrel, the 27th Nov. 1713, aged 80."

"Under this ſtone was buried the body of William,
the eldeſt ſon of Nicholas Grundy, gent.
by Hannah his wife, third daughter of Henry Lycet,
of Hanſacre, in the county of Stafford, gent.
He died the 31ſt day of October, 1723, aged 11."

At the Weſt end of the church-yard, on a handſome ſlate tomb, ſurrounded with iron rails:

"The body of the honourable ſir Joſeph Danvers, bart.
lies in this tomb. He was born December
24th, 1686. He died Oct. 21, 1753.
He was the ſon of Samuel Danvers, eſq.
and Elizabeth Danvers his wife.
He was a member of parliament many years,
and one of the deputy lieutenants and acting
juſtices of the peace for this county.
The body of dame Frances Danvers,
wife of the honourable ſir Joſeph Danvers, bart.
alſo lies in this tomb. She was born
July 21, 1694. She died February 4,
1759. She was the daughter of
Thomas Babington, eſq. and
Margaret Babington his wife,
of Rothley Temple in this county.
For farther particulars relating to
this antient family you may conſult
the monuments in this church."

On the South ſide:

"BE CHEARFULL, OH MAN, AND LABOUR TO LIVE:
THE MERCIFUL GOD A BLESSING WILL GIVE."

Repreſentation of building a houſe, and ploughing a field; and theſe arms: Quarterly, 1. and 4, *Danvers*; 2. and 3, Argent, an oak-tree fructed proper, *Morewood*; impaling *Babington*; fig. 24.

On the North ſide:

"WHEN YOUNG, I SAYL'D TO INDIA EAST AND WEST;
BUT, AGED, IN THIS PORT MUST LYE AT REST."

Repreſentation of a caſtle; a ſhip at a diſtance, &c.

At the head of a very elegant altar-tomb of ſlate:

"Depoſited lie the remains of Anne,
late wife of Henry Hind, and daughter of
Thomas and Anne Bennett, late of Woodthorpe.
She died March 2, 1789, in the 57th year of her age."

On other ſlate tombs:

"Beneath this ſtone lie the remains of Mr. Joſeph Prior[1].
He was land and houſe ſteward to ſir Joſeph
and ſir John Danvers, baronets:
which place he enjoyed many years; and died,
poſſeſſed of a good fortune and a good character,
the 9th day of March, 1767, aged about 80 years."

John Walker June 4. 1746, aged 71.
Sarah Walker Oct. 28, 1748, aged 76.
Anne Burnett May 24. 1755, aged 77.
Mary Read, of Thurcaſton, 3 Feb. 1786, aged 73.
William Burnett Feb. 4, 1787, aged 71.
William Perkins July 15, 1793, aged 83.

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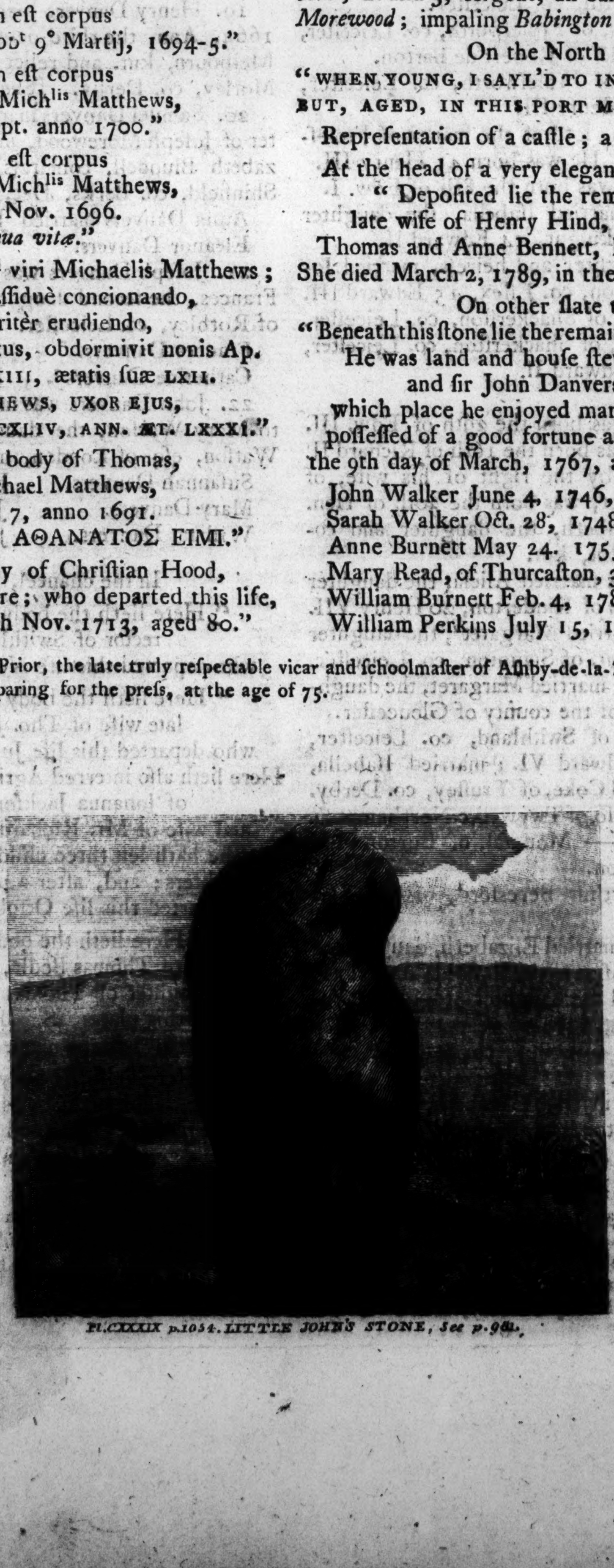
[1] Father of the Rev. John Prior, the late truly reſpectable vicar and ſchoolmaſter of Aſhby-de-la-Zouch; who died Oct. 18, 1803, while this ſheet was peparing for the preſs, at the age of 75.



Pl.CXXXIX p.1054. LITTLE JOHN'S STONE, See p.981.

THURCASTON,

antiently called *Turchitelestone* and *Thurkitelestſon*, is a ſmall lordſhip, four miles diſtant from Leiceſter, and eight from Loughborough. It is bounded on the North by Rothley, on the Weſt by Cropſton, on the South by Anſty, and on the Eaſt by Wanlip; and, in the eccleſiaſtical diviſion of the county, is within the deanry of Akeley.

Nine ploughlands in Turchitelestſon were valued in the reign of the Confeſſor at thirty ſhillings, and were then held freely by *Lewin*. At the general ſurvey they were worth four pounds, and held by *Hugo de Grentemaiſnell*, who had alſo one houſe in the town of Leiceſter belonging to Turchiteleſtone[1]. The land was equal to four ploughs. Two were in the demeſne, and four bondmen; and twenty-two villans, with four bordars, had ſix ploughs. There was a mill of four ſhillings value, and a wood two miles long, and half a mile broad[2].

The lordſhip of Thurcaſton, from *Hugo de Grentemaiſnell*, came by marriage to *Robert Boſſu* earl of *Leiceſter*; but, in the Teſta de Nevill, compiled about the year 1240, it is wholly unnoticed.

In the Itinerary of 1280, Thurcaſton, Wanlip, Bradgate, Cropſton, and Newton Linford, anſwered collectively as one vill.

"This manor (as is evident by an old Feodary-book) was granted by *Robert* earl of *Leiceſter*, about the time of king Henry II. to *William*, one of his followers, to hold of him by this ſervice, *viz.* to keep his falcons; which office gave unto his poſterity the ſurname of *Falconer*, who thereupon bare, Argent, three falcons Gules. The heir general was married to *Ridware*, whoſe heir was married to *Coton*[3]."

In 1344, *John Fauconer*, knt. was the owner of Gayton, co. Stafford, Bretrichfield, Little Longdon, Totyn'ey, Yelderſley, Oxendon, Raynham, and tenements called Maplewell, co. Derby[4]. This John Falconer, who was of Thurcaſton, occurs as a witneſs to four deeds of *William de Ferrariis*, *ſans* date, of lands in Charnwood Foreſt, formerly in Mr. P. Le Neve's hands, and is there called *miles*[5].

In 1346, *Thomas le Falkener*, on the aid then granted to Edward of Woodſtoc, the king's eldeſt ſon, was aſſeſſed 10*s.* for a quarter of one knight's fee in Thurcaſton, parcel of the honour of Leiceſter[6].

In 1355, *William Stoke* biſhop of *Rocheſter* gave to *John Falconer* the manor of Thurcaſton, manor of Bretrichfield and Clayham, and tenements called Maplewell, co. Derby, to him and his heirs lawfully begotten; remainder to his right heirs[7].

The following is a very particular ſtatement of the tenure[8] of the manor of Thurcaſton in 1384:

"By the grave adviſe of the councell of the moſt dreade lord the kinge of Caſtile and Ligion, duke of Lancaſter, &c. it is declared, that his tennant and ſervant *John Fawconer*, of Thurcaſton; that whereas he houldeth the mannor of Thurcaſton of the ſaid lord, as of the honour of *Leiceſter*, contayning fower yard lands holden of the Foreſt of Weynoſtre, by petty ſerjancy; that is to ſay, to keep two falcons gemell of the ſaid lord's; ſo that he the ſaid John Fawconer doe bringe to the ſayde dreade lorde for every falcon 11*d.* the day, and a puyne liverey hound a halfpeny a day; and doe finde to his owne body III ſuites of apparell by the yeare, and for his portion II rokes. And when he ſhall be in the howſe of his ſayde lord, he ſhall have, for himſelf and his people, meat, drinke, wine, hay, and otes, for three horſes, &c. If none of the ſaid three horſes of his remayne in the howſe in his ſaid lord's ſervice, he ſhall have the valewe; and if he be in flight with the falcons with his lord, he ſhall find everye xv dayes a quarter of wheat and a quarter of pees and c*s.* in money *pur la cuiſyne*. And it hath pleaſed the ſaid counſell to declare, that the ſaid ſervices hath bin done to the ſaid lord, and *Alice* ſenyoure de *Mounteford* counteſſe of *Leiceſtre*, by *Thomas Fawknor* and his aunceſtors at all tymes after the Conqueſt; that is to ſay, by *William* Faucnor the father to Thomas, by *John* the father of William, by *Robart* father to John, by *William* father to Robart, by *Raffe* father to William, by *Scanard* father to Raffe, by *Henry* father to Scanard, by *William* father to Henry, temp. Will. Conq.; which William Fauconer, ſonne and heire to John Fawknor, kt. did doe unto the queene of Navare in his tyme, and after to earle Thomas that deceaſed at Pomfrett, and after to earle Henry his brother, and did acknowledge by fayelty the ſaid ſervices, that they gave not any thinge in ayde to make his ſonne knight, or to marry his daughter neceſſary; nor ſuit of courte; and yett it was ſhewed that the ſaid lord might diſtrayne for reaſonable aid, and to make his ſonne a knight, againſt the tennur aforeſayd; for which the ſaid John humbly beſought the ſaid grave councell that right be donne him, or God and in charity, anno 1384, & 8 Ric. II."[9]

In 1478, *John Coton*, eſq. died ſeiſed of the manor of Thurcaſton, held of the king as of his dutchy of Lancaſter; and *Richard* Coton was his grandſon and next heir[10]. "This Richard married *Joan*, daughter of ſir *William Brereton*, knight; and by her had *Thomas* (that had only iſſue *Elizabeth* that died without iſſue), and four daughters; *Maud*, married to ſir *Anthony Fitzherbert*, of Norbury, co. Derby, knight, one of the juſtices of the common pleas; *Eleanor*, the ſecond, married to *William Venables*, baron of *Kinderton*, Notts; *Catherine*, the third, married to *Richard Groſvenor*, of Eton, in Cheſhire; and *Iſabel*, married to *John Bradbourn*, of Hough, co. Derby. The inheritance deſcending to theſe four daughters; upon partition made, this manor, with the advowſon, was allotted to *Groſvenor*; whoſe heir, ſir *Richard Groſvenor*, knight and baronet, aliened it to *William Palmer*, citizen of London; whoſe ſon and heir, Mr. *Archdale* Palmer, is now (1630) lord thereof[10]."

This ſtatement by Mr. Burton accords with the following epitaph in the church of Hampſtall Ridware:

"Here lies the body of Joan Cotton, late the wyff of Richard Cotton, ſometime heir of this lordſhip, and daughter of ſir William Brereton, knt.; the which Richard and Joan had 8 ſons and 6 daughters, which ſons died without iſſue; ſo this lordſhip, with Thurcaſton and Boilſton, with divers other lands, came to theſe four daughters, as heirs being then alive; Maud, Eleanor, Catharine, and Iſabell. Maud, the eldeſt daughter, married to Anthony Fitzherbert, one of the king's ſerjeants of the law; Eleanor, married to William Venables, baron of Kinderton; Catharine, married to Richard Groſvenour, of Eton, eſq.; and Iſabell, married to John Bradborn, of the Hogh, eſq. which Joan died on the 2d of May, in the year of our Lord God 1517."

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[1] "Hugo de Grentemaiſnil habet 1 domum pertinentem ad Turchileſtone." Domeſday, fol. 230. a. 1.

[2] "Hugo de Grentemaiſnil tenet 9 carucatas terre in Turchiteleſtone. Terra eſt 4 carucarum. In dominico ſunt duæ, et 4 ſervi; et 22 villani, cum 4 bordariis, habent 6 carucas. Ibi molinum de 3 ſolidis. Silva 2 leucarum longitudinis, et dimidiæ leucæ latitudinis. Valuit 30 ſolidos; modò 4 libras. Leuuinus liberè tenuit." Ibid. fol. 232. a. 2.

[3] Burton, MS.

[4] Eſch. 18 Edw. III.

[5] See my book of deeds of Leiceſterſhire, and ſee Charnwood and Ulveſcroft. P. Le Neve, Norroy, 1722.

[6] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III.

[7] Cart. 28 Edw. III.

[8] *Roger de Kaes* held Dudſton manor, co. Warwick, of the honour of Peverel, *per ſervicium mutandi falconem*. See vol. I. p. cl.

[9] Viſitation of Staffordſhire in 1583; Harl. MSS. 6128. f. 33.

[10] See an ample pedigree of the Cottons in Shaw's Staffordſhire, vol. I. p. 157; and Mr. Le Neve refers to a long pedigree of that family, as being in 1722 in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Cotton of Girdlers hall.

[10] Burton, MS.

PEDIGREE of FALCONER, of THURCASTON.

Arms; Argent, three falcons Sable; Plate CXL. fig. 5.

John Falconer, temp. William the Conqueror. = ..
Philip, lord of the manor of Thurcaſton. = ..
Leonard Falconer. = . . .
Galfrid, lord of the manor of Thurcaſton. = ..
Ralph Falconer, of Clayham. = ..
Galfrid, lord of the manor of Thurcaſton; without date. = ..
William Falconer. = ..
Robert Falconer. = ...
William Falconer. = ...
Ralph Falconer. = ..
Thomas Falconer, 30 Edw. I.
Sir John Falconer, of Clayham, knt. temp. Edw. I. = Margery, daughter and heir.
William Falconer, of Clayham and Thurcaſton. = Margery de Sancey.
Thomas Falconer, 24 Edw. III. = Agnes.
William Falconer.
William Falconer, 30 Edw. III. = Elizabeth.
Sir John Falconer, of Thurcaſton and Clayham, kt. 50 Edw. III. and 4 Ric. II. = Katherine.
Sir William Falconer, of Thurcaſton and Clayham, knt. 14 Hen. IV. = Cecilia, 4 Hen. IV.
Elizabeth Falconer, daughter and heir. = William Cotton, of Ridware Hamſtal, co. Stafford.

The abbot and convent of *St. Mary de Pratis* at *Leiceſter* had antiently the following property here.

"Eccleſie de Thurkaſton patronus Abbas Sancti Ebrulfi; Ricardus de Stantonâ perſona. Vicarius Gilbertus; & habet II virgatas terre, & omnes proventus altaris, nomine vicarie ſue; & ſolvit perſone xxs̃. qui ſolvit Abbati xxviiis̃. ab antiquo. Et habet capellam de Anſty, que debet deſerviri tribus diebus in ebdomadâ per matricem eccleſiam.

Habemus in Thurkeſton, ex dono Ricardi Chaplein, iiiđ. annui redditûs exeuntis de unâ virgatâ terre quam Ivo de Whitaker aliquando tenuit de ipſo, cum homagio & ſervicio, wardâ, relevio, &c.

Habemus ibi, ex dono Roberti filii Willielmi de Bromwych, xviiiđ. annui redditûs exeuntis de unâ virgatâ terre quam Ivo de Whytaker aliquando tenuit, cum homagio, ſervicio, wardâ, &c.

Habemus in Thurkeſton, ex conceſſione & quietâ clamatione Johannis de Warwyk & Johanne Bromwych uxoris ſue, viđ. annui redditûs exeunt' de unâ virgatâ terre quam Willielmus Whytakur tenuit.

Habemus ibi, ex dono Willielmi de Thurkeſton, unum toftum, cum pertinentiis, extra pontem uſque Cropſton, & II ſeliones proximè adjacentes dicto tofto verſus Orientem.

Habuimus quòndam de Rogero Fawconer de Thurkaſton, ſecundùm antiqua Rentalia, pro I virgatâ terre, quondam Willielmi Whitaker, & poſtea Willielmi Bromwych, xxiđ. per annum liberè; & de Willielmo Fawconer pro I crofto infoſſato & II buttis adjacentibus ultra villam & hutebrok uſque Wytland xiiđ.

Will'mus Whytakar modò tenet unam clauſuram[1]."

In a book of fifteenths and tenths granted by the laity in 1416, Thurcaſton was rated at £1. 6*s*. 8*d*. and in the ſubſidy of 1445, at the ſame ſum; but an abatement was then made of 3*s*. 8*d*.

In 1564, there were 25 families in Thurcaſton, 35 in Anſty, and 14 in Cropſton.

In 1655, there was collected in Thurcaſton and Cropſton, for the relief of the poor Proteſtants in Piedmont, the ſum of 13*s*. 4*d*.; and at Anſty £.2. 0*s*. 11*d*.

The freeholders here in 1630 were, *Richard Northan*, *Richard Boyer*, and *Ewſtas Fielding*.

In 1722, five freeholders polled from Thurcaſton, 30 from Anſty, and 8 from Cropſton. In 1775, 3 from Thurcaſton, 34 from Anſty, and 8 from Cropſton.

In 1757, there were 40 families in Thurcaſton; in Cropſton, 26.

In 1798, an act was paſſed, for dividing, allotting, and incloſing, all the common fields, &c. within the pariſh of Thurcaſton, then remaining uninclosſed, and called by the general name of *Thurcaſton Fields*, containing about 700 acres; and ſeveral incloſed lands, containing about 350 acres; together with certain other uninclosſed lands, containing 45 acres, 1 rood, and 16 perches, or thereabous, lying between the open fields of Thurcaſton, and the late open, but now incloſed, fields of Cropſton (a hamlet within the manor and peculiar exempt juriſdiction of Groby, and in the pariſh of Thurcaſton), which, on the incloſure of Cropſton fields, were left uninclosſed, by reaſon of their being intermixed with lands in the lordſhip of Thurcaſton. In this act, *George Harry* earl of *Stamford* and *Warrington* is deſcribed as lord of the manor and eccleſiaſtical peculiar exempt juriſdiction of Groby, and, as ſuch, lord of the manor of Cropſton, and entitled to the manerial rights and privileges of ſuch part of the ſaid intermixed lands as are within the liberties of Cropſton, to divers manerial rights in Thurcaſton, and to a chief rent of 6*s*. 8*d*. payable annually by the honourable *Auguſtus-Richard Butler-Danvers*, in reſpect of hereditaments belonging to him in Thurcaſton, and alſo to certain other payments rendered yearly by the ſaid Mr. Butler Danvers and others, in lieu of wood-hens, and other rights and privileges. The ſaid Mr. Butler Danvers was alſo entitled to divers manerial rights and liberties in Thurcaſton. The maſter, fellows, and ſcholars, of *Emanuel College, Cambridge*, were patrons of the rectory; and the Rev. *Robert Spillman*, as rector, entitled to the great and ſmall tithes of all or the greater part of the ſaid incloſed and uninclosſed grounds, and to four yard-lands glebe, and right of common in reſpect thereof, in the uninclosſed fields of Thurcaſton, and to 50 acres of glebe in the incloſed lands, and to the aftermath of a meadow, part of the lands to be incloſed, called *Haſtings Meadow*. The earl of *Stamford* and *Warrington*, Mr. *Butler-Danvers*, Sir *Charles Grave Hudſon*, bart. in right of dame *Catharine Suſanna Hudſon* his wife, *John Fiſher*, clerk, Rev. *Charles Allen*, M.A. and others, were proprietors of the reſidue of the lands. The ſoil of the roads to be ſet out in the two lordſhips is directed to be conſidered as the property of its preſent reſpective lords; and, for the more convenient allotment of the lands, all the crofts, cloſes, homeſteads, and old incloſures, in Thurcaſton (except the homeſtead or home cloſe, and old incloſures of the rectorial houſe) to be thrown into hotchpot. Two acres are firſt to be allotted as materials for the highways; after which, the rector to have, in full ſatisfaction for his glebe and right of common, and for his aftermath in Haſtings meadow, ſuch full equivalent as the commiſſioners think juſt; and for his tithes and all other dues (Eaſter offerings, mortuaries, and ſurplice fees excepted), from all the land to be incloſed, and the ſaid antient incloſures, ſuch further part as ſhall be equal to one fifth part of the arable land to be incloſed, and a ninth part of the land in graſs, or uſed for mowing or paſture, being titheable; and to two fifteenths of the antient incloſures; ſuch part of the land to be incloſed to be deemed arable as had been ploughed within the ſpace of ſeven years. Equivalent allotments to be next made to the earl of Stamford and Warrington and Mr. Butler-Danvers, as lords of the manors; and to the ſaid earl, for his annual quit-rent of 6*s*. 8*d*. and other yearly payments, from the reſpective property of thoſe liable to pay the ſame, ſo much land as ſhall be of an annual value equal in amount, to be let on leaſe for 21 years. The remainder to be proportionably divided among the ſeveral proprietors. A rate tithe to be fixed by the commiſſioners, in ſuch proportions of antient incloſures as have not land enough in the open fields to compenſate. The boundaries of Thurcaſton and Cropſton, and of manerial rights, to be aſcertained; and no part of Charnwood Foreſt (otherwiſe Charley Chace) or Rothley Plain to be any way affected by this act. The commiſſioners are authorized to enquire into the preſent ſituation of the brook which ſupplies the water mill at Thurcaſton; and, if it ſhall appear to have been raiſed by means of floodgates, weirs, or banks, made for that purpoſe, are required to reduce the brook to its antient height. A ſaving of the earl of Stamford's rights, as lord of the manor of Cropſton; and to the ſaid earl, or any future perſon who may become entitled, to manerial rights in Thurcaſton.

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[1] Charyte's Rentale, fol. cxl. cxli.

On a beam on the outſide of a houſe near the church, in raiſed letters, is this inſcription:

"THYS HOWS WAS BOYLDED ANNO D'NI 1568, AND IN Y^{e} 1 YER OF Y^{e} RAIG̃ OF OWRE SOVERAIG̃ LADYE QENE ELIZABETH, BY ME NYCHOLAS GRAVNO."

It appears, that at the original building of this houſe, after laying the foundation, four large wooden turned pillars were ſet up as corner poſts, as large as are generally met with in country-churches; and on theſe are erected wooden arches. (Plate CXL. fig. 2.) This is uſually called *Latimer's* houſe; and is ſo deſcribed by Mr. Hill in the Pariſh Regiſter.

REGISTERS and CHARITABLE DONATIONS.

The earlieſt Regiſter begins in 1561.

Robert Dawkin, of Thurcaſton, yeoman, gave by will, dated April 8, 1637, to Thurcaſton poor, 6*s*. 8*d*.; to Cropſton's, 3*s*. 4*d*.; to be diſtributed on Eaſter Monday for ever, and charged his land at Cropſton with the payment thereof.

John Brown, of Anſty, gave by will 6*s*. 8*d*. to the poor of Anſty; to be diſtributed annually on Good Friday.

Peter Roe, of Anſty, gave ten ſix-penny loaves, and ſix four-penny loaves, to the poor of Anſty, to be diſtributed annually on Good Friday; and ten ſix-penny on Chriſtmas day.

October 9, 1641, Elias Travers, D. D. rector of Thurcaſton, was buried, being the firſt rector on the preſentation of Emanuel College; and was ſucceeded by Ezekiel Wrighte.

A ſecond Regiſter begins in 1653.

Nathan the ſon of Ezekiel Wrighte, rector eccleſiæ, and Dorothie his wife, was born the 18th day of February, 1653—afterwards lord keeper.

After a birth, March 31, 1658, is this entry:

"John Frere the Regiſter did not write any more that I could hear of. John Freer died 1673, 5 years after I came to be Parſon. All theiſe pages foregoing being written by him, I have taken out of his booke, and ſtitched them into this booke.

"*Ita teſtor*, RT. ALFOUNDER, Rect' Ecclie."

1690. Buried, William Wade; who had been pariſh-clerk 49 years.

Richard Hill, rector of Thurcaſton, ſon of Humfry Hill, of Shenſtone in Stone, in Worceſterſhire, and Heſter, daughter of William Sanderſon of Pilton in Oundle, in Northamptonſhire, were married in the ſaid Pilton church, April 14, 1702.

Richard Hill, rector of this pariſh, and Helen Tyrwhitt, daughter of the late Cecil Tyrwhitt, of Cameringham in Lincolnſhire, eſq. were married (by banns publiſhed) in Glentworth church, near Cemeringham, Jan. 27, 1707.

Mrs. Hill gave for the communion ſervice a ſilver flagon, weight 39 ounces 2 penny-weights, and a plate 15 ounces 11 penny-weights; on each is inſcribed, "Thurcaſton. To God and his church this is humbly dedicated by Mrs. Helen Hill, wife of Richard Hill, rector; May 22, 1712."

October 26, 1712. Then collected, upon the brief for enlarging Coleorton church, and repairing it, the church-yard, and church-yard wall; and for re-building the parſonage-houſe, which was entirely demoliſhed in the great rebellion, when the church was a garriſon for the king, 4*s*. 5½*d*.

John Sly, of Thurcaſton, a poor, melancholy, mopiſh man, was buried April 19, 1713.

William Swift, aged (as he ſaid) 93, born at Gaddeſby, was buried June 14, 1713.

Joſeph Harriſon, aged about 18 years, and an apprentice here, was baptized, immediately after the ſecond leſſon, on the Lord's day, April 18, 1714.

Twelve boys were formerly taught to read at Thurcaſton, on a ſettlement of £5. a year; but a regular free-ſchool was founded here in 1715, by the Rev. Richard Hill, rector, who built a ſchool houſe and ſchool room, and ſufficiently endowed it, as will appear from the "Statutes" hereafter printed, p. 1074.

Henry Hawley, B. D. ſenior fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and rector of Aller in Somerſetſhire, and Mrs. Joanna Hays, of the Out-woods in Loughborough pariſh, were married here, by licence, July 16, 1710. He died at Aller on Jan. 31, 1715.

Thomas Everard, of Hether, M. A. my late curate, and Mrs. Elizabeth Curtoys, a niece of Captain Tate's, of Burley in Loughborough pariſh, were married by me, Richard Hill, rector, May 23, 1717.

July 31, 1720. Collected 12*s*. on the brief for the loſs of £4163, by thunder and hail, for 20 miles in length, in the ſeveral pariſhes and townſhips of Wheſton, Aſton, Laxley, Pillaton, Shredicotes, Walton by Eccleſhall, Haughton, Bradeley, Seighford, Whitgrave, Shawford, Little Aſton, Great Aſton, Cold Norton, Walton, and Stoke by Stone, Spatt, Cotwalton, Hilderſtone, Fulford, Dillhorne, and Caverſwall, in the county of Stafford. Some of the hail-ſtones were eight inches in circumference.

1722. Edward Wigley, of Ulleſthorpe, in the pariſh of Claybrook, gent. M. A. and ſtudent in phyſic, and Heſter Hill, daughter of Richard Hill, rector of this church, were married by banns three times publiſhed by Mr. Hill himſelf, who rejoiced both to baptize and marry his daughter; on October 2, 1722, being Tueſday, the ſame day on which I ſet out to found Swaffham Bulbeck charity-ſchool. *Benedicat Deus. Et benedictum ſit nomen Dei & nunc & in perpetuum. Amen.*" [This gentleman (who was of St. John's College, Cambridge, and in 1729 took the degree of M D.) gave £18. to the poor of Thurcaſton and Cropſton; and £18. to Anſty poor; which, together with Edward Fletcher's donation of £10. and ſir Nathan Wrighte's donation of £10, was laid out in purchaſing a cloſe in Sileby in this county, the rent of which is yearly diſtributed; ſo much as belongs to Thurcaſton and Cropſton poor to them on St. John's day; and ſo much as belongs to Anſty poor to them on New-year's day."]

1722. Buried, Euſtace Wade, aged 78; pariſh-clerk 31 years, in which time was never abſent one Lord's day, morning and evening ſervice.

Elizabeth, an illegitimate daughter of Elizabeth Harley by Henry Vivey, as ſhe affirmed upon her oath in the time of labour, was baptized June 22, 1726.

1728, July 28. A high wind, which beat the wheat out of the ear; the damage in the ſmall field of Anſty was ſuppoſed to be £.100, and in like manner through the country.

Elizabeth Bellamy, by will, dated Jan. .. 1737-8, gave £.5. in truſt, and charges her houſe and homeſtead with the payment of 5*s*. the intereſt of the ſaid ſum, to be given annually to five poor widows of Anſty, on Chriſtmas day; or, for want of ſo many, the number to be made up with poor aged maidens, who are not relieved by the pariſh.

Nov. 7, 1748, a terrible fire broke out at Thurcaſton; by which ſeveral houſes, barns, ſtables, corn and hay ricks, houſehold furniture, and implements of huſbandry, were conſumed to the ground. The wind being very high, and the fire breaking out early in the morning, the poor ſufferers had ſcarce time to ſave any thing but their own lives.

"Mr. William Tilly, the firſt maſter of the charity ſchool, and choſen by the Founder, died Oct. 14, 1759; and Francis Ballard (ſon of Francis Ballard of Cropſton), who had been educated at this ſchool, and received the founder's gift of a Bible and Prayer Book at leaving it, was choſen into his room, Dec. 3, 1759, by me, R. Hurd, rector."

"Nov. 19, 1763. John Cragg of Thurcaſton, an adult in his 75th year, being bed-rid, was privately baptized at his own requeſt.—N. B. His father and mother had been rigid Anabaptiſts.

R. Hurd, rector."

"1765. John Ballard, ſon of Joſeph Ballard of Thurcaſton, who had been educated at this ſchool, and received the founder's gift of a Bible, was choſen maſter by me, R. Hurd, March 25, 1767, in the room of Francis Ballard, diſplaced."

1767. From May to December, 27 perſons died of a malignant fever in the town of Anſty.

August 2, 1768. Jane Alfounder of Leiceſter, daughter of the rev. Robert Alfounder, formerly rector of this pariſh, was buried, aged 81.

27 Sept. 1793. Samuel Weight was choſen maſter of this ſchool, in the room of John Ballard, deceaſed, by the Rev. Mr. Babington, with the conſent of the other truſtee, in the abſence of the rector of Thurcaſton.

From Sept. 22, 1797, to Sept. 20, 1798, were buried 12 perſons, three of whom were infants; the other nine, on an average, appear to have been in their 80th year; one of them, William Fowkes, was at the advanced age of 97. Not any two of the old perſons died in the ſame month; and none in the three cold months of December, January, February, or in the hot month of July.

"Jan. 13, 1800. Richard Newbold, of Billingborough in Lincolnſhire, was choſen maſter, in the room of Samuel Weight, diſplaced by me W. Richardſon Tyſon, rector."

The Return made to Parliament in 1786, in anſwer to an enquiry reſpecting the charitable donations in this pariſh, may be ſeen in vol. I. p. 79.

By the Return made to Parliament in 1801, Thurcaſton contained 45 houſes, in which were 46 families, conſiſting of 101 males, 114 females, in all 215; of whom 43 were chiefly employed in agriculture, and 23 in trade, manufactures, &c.

	Thurcaſton.			Anſty.			Cropſton.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Money raiſed for the poor in the year 1739, — — —	16	6	5						
Money raiſed for the poor, within the year ending at Eaſter 1776, —	27	18	0	87	10	4	14	6	6
Expended in county rates, &c.	1	6	1	2	0	0	0	12	0
——— on the poor, —	26	11	11	85	10	4	13	14	6
Rent of workhouſe and habitations,	0	18	0	3	10	8	1	18	6
Expended in litigations, —	0	0	0	3	2	3	0	0	0
Money raiſed for 1783, —	57	8	3	167	9	0	9	6	6
——— 1784, —	55	11	2	152	4	11	7	6	3
——— 1785, —	57	15	6	162	15	0	8	13	0
Medium of theſe three years,	56	18	4	160	16	4	8	8	7
——— of county expences,	2	0	0	3	15	5	0	0	0
——— of expences not relating to the poor; repairs of the church, roads, &c.	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
——— of nett annual expences,	53	9	4	157	0	11	8	8	7
——— of attending on magiſtrates,	0	10	4	1	7	8	0	4	4
——— of entertainments at meetings,	0	7	1	0	12	6	0	8	4
——— of law expences, —	1	9	6	40	16	5	0	12	6
——— of ſetting the poor to work,	0	3	1	0	1	2	0	0	0

The CHURCH (See Plate CXL.)

dedicated to *All Saints*, conſiſts of a tower higher than the walls about 34 feet, and containing three bells; a nave, chancel, and South aile, ſeparated by 5 arches. It is 86 feet long, including the chancel, and 35 wide; the wall of the church on the inſide about 20 feet in height. The ſeats are in the old ſtyle, and run acroſs from North to South.

The font at which the venerable Latimer was admitted a member of that church which he ſo eminently adorned, is circular and ſhallow, on a hexagon baſe, with niches. (See Plate CXXXVI. p. 1035.)

In this church is a remarkable old town-cheſt, very long and large; and a ſmaller one of the ſame faſhion. A third old cheſt is alſo kept in the church.

In the Eaſt window of the chancel:

"Orate p a'i'a Joh'is Merſden, quo'dam [rectoris] iſtius ecclesie
qui me fieri fecit anno Domini [M°CCCC° .....]

commemorates the rector whoſe braſs ſlab is mentioned below; as perhaps does the figure of a little man in a red gown and blue hood, praying, I'pe fili' dei. Plate CXL. fig. 3.

In the ſame window are a ſwan in a round; a hart couchant; two angels holding cups with blood ſtreaming[1]; another in a round, with a label; two little figures ſitting (one in a cap) hold books on their knees.

A fine bearded head in nimbus.

Another relieved in panes on black.

Another had a coat impaling two bars.

In the Eaſt window of the North aile are ſome fragments of an old caſtle[2], over which is

"MARGARETA FI'..." (fig. 4.)

Mr. Burton deſcribes theſe arms at Thurcaſton:

In the North-eaſt window:

The picture of one kneeling; under whom was written, WILL'MUS FALCONER; and by him, Argent, three falcons Gules; fig. 5.

In a South window: fig. 6—8.

Gules, three lions paſſant guardant Or, a border Argent; impaling, ... *(broken)*.

Gules, ſeven maſcles voided and conjoined Or. *Ferrers of Groby.*

Paly of ſix, Or and Azure, a canton Ermine. *Shirley.*

Hugo de Grentemaiſnell gave to the abbey of St. *Ebrulph* the church of Thurcaſton, with the tithes of that village, and two virgates of land[3].

In the Matriculus of 1220, Thurcaſton is deſcribed to be under the patronage of the abbot of St. *Ebrulph*; the rector was *Richard de Staunton*, inſtituted by Hugh biſhop of Lincoln. The vicar, *Gilbert*, was inſtituted by D. archdeacon of Leiceſter, during the vacancy of the ſee of Lincoln; and had two virgates of land, and all the profits of the altar, in right of his vicarage, paying 20*s*. to the rector, who had been accuſtomed *ab antiquo* to pay to the aforeſaid abbot 28*s*. To Thurcaſton was alſo annexed the chapel of Anſty, which was to be ſerved three days in the week from the mother church[4].

In 1344, the procurations were 7*s*. 6¾*d*.; the rectory was taxed at 40 marks; and paid 1*s*. 4*d*. for Peter-pence. The then patron was the abbot of St. Ebrulph, who had from it a penſion of one mark.

In 1534-5, the ſynodals were 9*s*.; the value of the rectory £.14; a penſion was paid to the prior of Shene of 7*s*.; and another of £.8. to "Magiſter Dole."

In 1552, the commiſſioners reported, that the church of Thurcaſton contained,

In primis, three belles and a ſaunce bell.
Itm, a chalice of ſylver.
Itm, towe veſtementes.
Itm, a cope of blacke velvet.
Itm, a croſſe of coper.
Itm, tow candelſtykes.

In 1564, Thurcaſton contained within the pariſh a peculiar and exempt juriſdiction extending over 24 families, one of them in Anſty, and 13 in Cropſton[5].

"The patronage of this church is in *Emanuel College, Cambridge*, of the grant of ſir *Francis Walſingham*, knight; who had it of the grant of *Groſvenor*[6]."

In the ſchool-houſe is an engraved portrait of ſir Francis Walſingham (from Houbraken's heads), at the back of which is thus written by Biſhop Hurd:

"Sir F. Walſingham purchaſed this rectory, and preſented it to the newly-founded College of Emmanuel in Cambridge, out of reſpect to the founder Sir Walter Mildmay."

In 1650, the rectory was returned worth £.120, and the incumbent "ſufficient, but a pluralitan and nonreſident; and "the maintenance of the curate at Anſty, who was a preacher, £.5."

The preſent value in the king's books, in manſ' terr', gleb', &c. is £.23. 6*s*. 7½*d*. The epiſcopal procurations are, 9*s*. 4*d*.; the archidiaconal, 9*s*.

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[1] A common device in the Leiceſterſhire churches, and often repeated in the windows of the town-hall of Leiceſter.

[2] If conjecture might be allowed, why may not this be ſuppoſed the repreſentation of Mountſorell caſtle; placed there, with the inſcription, in honour of Margareta filia Roberti de Bellomont?

[3] Ordericus Vitalis, fol. 602.

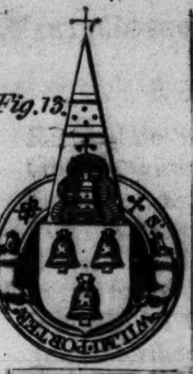
[4] See vol. I. p. lviii.

[5] Ibid. p. lxxxviii.

[6] Burton, MS.

THURCASTON, S.E.

Fig. 13.


WILLMI PORTER

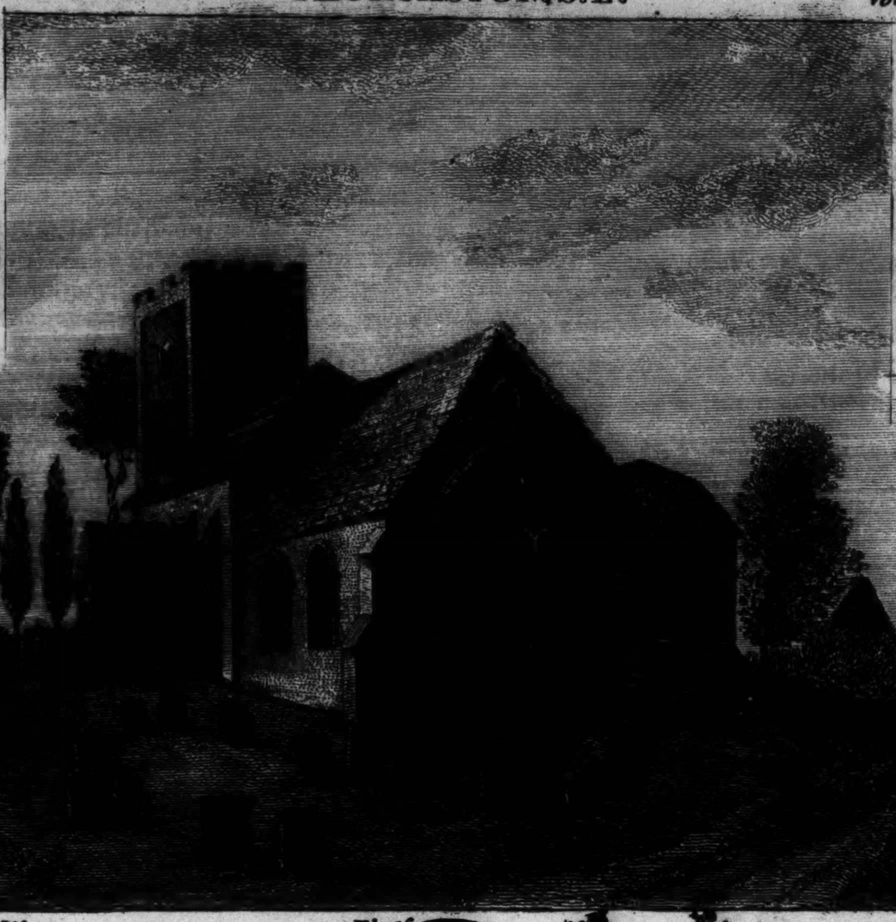
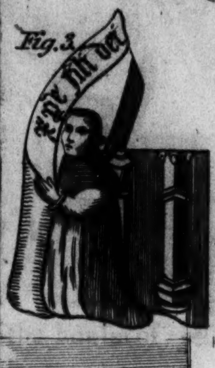


Fig. 3.



Schnebbelie del. Oct. 20. 1790.

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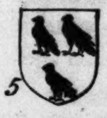

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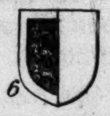

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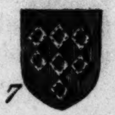

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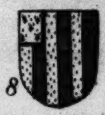

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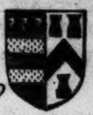
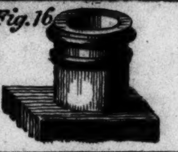


Fig. 16.



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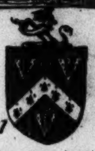

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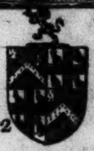

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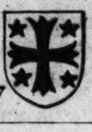

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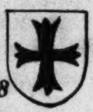

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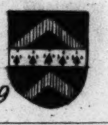


Fig. 4. p. 1058.

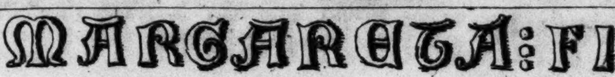
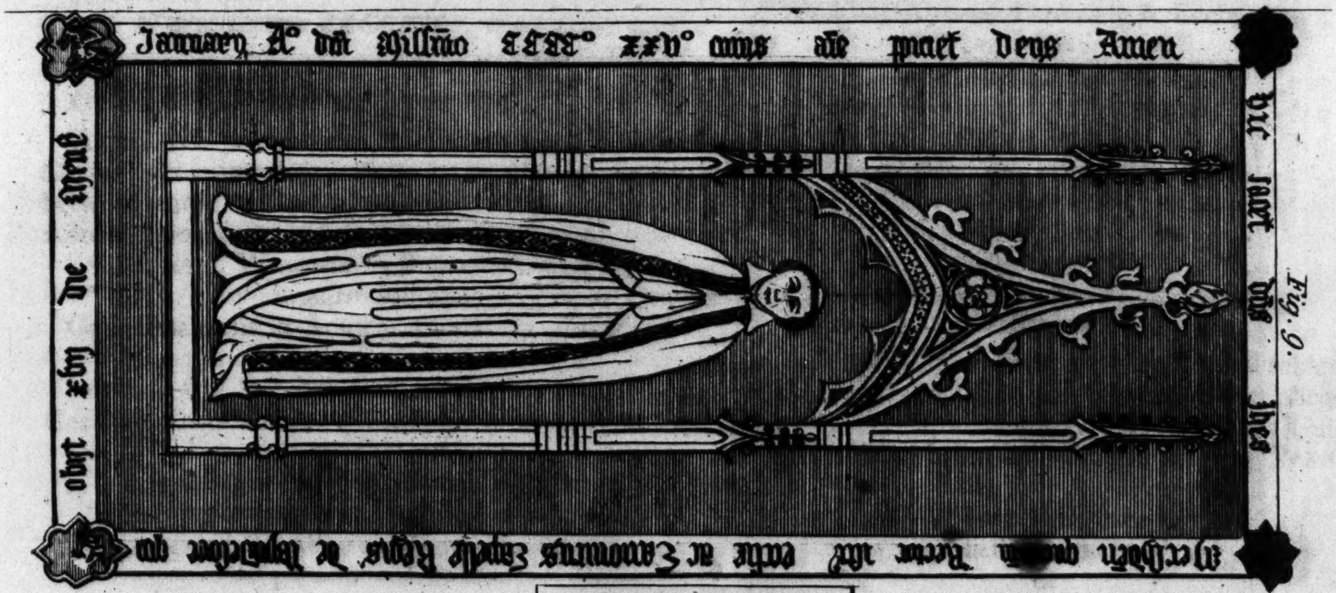

MARGARETA: FI

Fig. 9.


Januarij Aº dni Millmo CCCCCº xxvº cuius aie ppiciet deus Amen
hic iacet dns Ihes
qui Westmonaster de Regis Capelle Canonicus ac eccle isti' Rector quondam Mr Edw
obijt xiij die mensis

ANSTY, E.

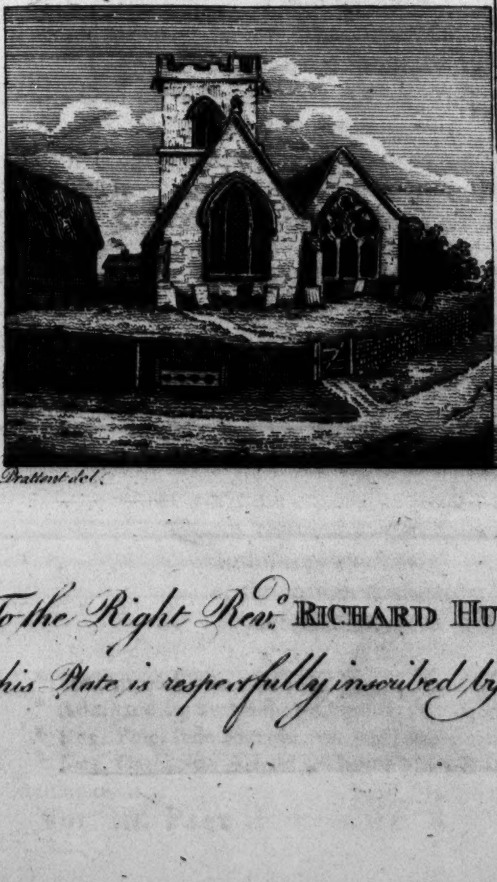


Fig. 14. p. 1082

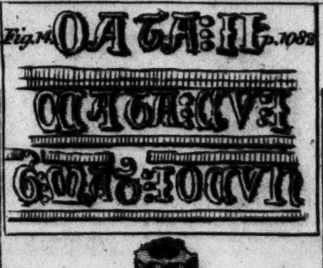

OATA: II
ORATA: CV
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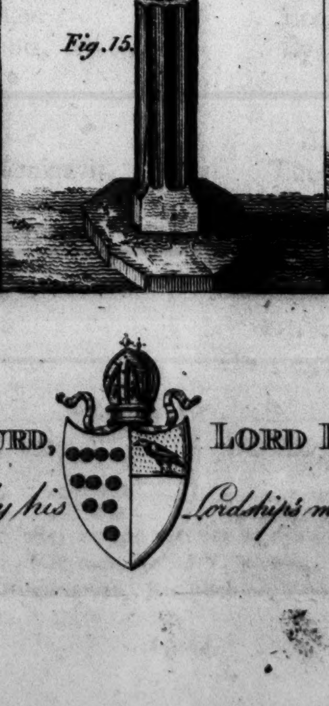
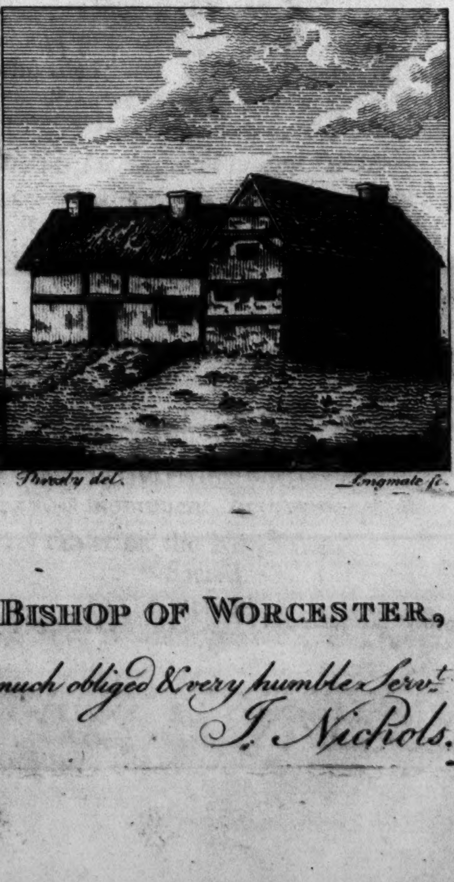
Fig. 15.



LATIMER'S HOUSE, Fig. 2. p. 1057.



Prattent del. Pouncy del. Longmate sc.

To the Right Revd. **RICHARD HURD, LORD BISHOP OF WORCESTER,**
this Plate is respectfully inscribed by his Lordship's much obliged & very humble Servt.
J. Nichols.

RECTORS.	PATRONS.
Richard de Stanton, rector, Gilbert, vicar, 1220. Simon[1], 1240.	Abbot of St. Ebrulph.
Hugo de Staunford, chaplain, 1248. Roger de Martival, 13..; reſigned 1315, on obtaining the ſee of Saliſbury. Thomas Le Court, chaplain, 4 non. Feb. 1315.	Prior of Ware, proctor to the abbot of St. Ebrulph.
John Merſhden, died Jan. 17, 1424-5. Richard Ulverſton[2], chaplain, Aug. 8, 1425. William Chandler, 1534.	Prior and convent of the houſe of Jeſus of Bethlem at Sheen.
John Simpſon[3], clerk, Oct. 14, 1556.	King Philip and queen Mary.
Thomas Williat[4], Jan. 14, 1559-60; died 1584. John Symkin, 1588.	Queen Elizabeth.
Elias Travers, D. D. 1628; died Oct. 6, 1641. Ezekiel Wrighte, B. D. 1641; died May 22, 1668. Robert Alfounder, B.D. July 17, 1668; died March 12, 1700-1. Richard Hill, B. D. July 1, 1701; died Feb. 7, 1732-3. Richard Arnald, B. D. 1733; died Sept. 4, 1756. Richard Hurd, D. D. 1756; reſigned 1776.	Emmanuel College, Cambridge.
Robert Spillman, M. A. Feb. 7, 1776; died May 23, 1798.	The King, this turn, by promotion.
William-Richardſon Tyſon, B. D. 1798; the preſent rector.	Emmanuel College.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

In the chancel:

A braſs figure of a prieſt, bare-headed, in a rich cope, adorned in front with lozenges, long ſleeves, falling cape, under a rich canopy with two finials; fig. 9. Round the ledge, this inſcription:

"Hic jacet d'ns Joh'es
Merſhden quond'm rector iſti eccl'ie et canonicus capelle regis de Wyndeſore qui
obiit xvii die menſ'
januarii A° D'ni Mill'mo CCCC XXV°. cujus a'i'e p'piciet' deus. Amen."

On a mural tablet on the North ſide:

Azure, two bars, and in chief three leopards faces Or, *Wright*; impaling, Argent, a chevron Sable, between three caſtles Gules, *Onebye*. Creſt, out of a ducal coronet Or, a bear's head Argent; fig. 10.

"Ezekiel Wright, T. B. natus Dinington,
in agro Suffolc.
Coll. Emanuelis in Academ. Cantabrig. quondam
ſocius, decus, & deliciæ;
unde & a Deo huc Paſtor feliciter miſſus:
Conjugem habuit Dorotheam, filiam 2m Jo. Oneby,
de Hinckly, Ar.
ex quâ quinis ſuſceptis liberis, videlicet,
Roberto & Dorothea ante patrem defunct.
Nathane, Dorothea altera, Ezekiele,
ad parentalia flentibus.
Exuvias mortalitatis heic depoſuit
viceſimo ſecundo die menſis Maii,
Anno { Salutis 1668,
Ætatis ſuæ 63.
Dignum laude virum ſponſa vetat mori;
Qui provincias, quas nactus[5] fuit, omnes
ornavit pancraticè, viz.
Theologiæ profundè, Concionatoris ſublimiter,
Humanioris literaturæ quam latiſſimè;
Quorum omnium hic baſis eſt cinis,
columna pulvis, tectum umbra
veneranda tamen,
ænigma divinum;
Qui S. S. veritates & collegit, & diſſeminavit,
Monarcha, & ſervus quia ποιμὴν λαῶν;
Cadmus divinus, Hercules Chriſtianus,
Qui multiceps errorum monſtrum
ſtravit,
et veritatis columnas poſuit:
Quem virtus depreſſit[6], et
humilitas exaltavit,
et ſic cœlum ſcandit
deſcendendo.
Non tantum Paulus fuit doctrinâ, non Apollos
Eloquentiâ, non Cephas demonſtratione,
ſed omnes;
ideo verè Apoſtolicus.
Integerrimus vitæ, qui temperamentum habuit
Rationis ad pondus,
Prudentiæ ad juſtitiam.
Bibliotheca Patrum & Index Criticorum
hic coarctantur;
Sic Mors Amicos, Parœciam & Eccleſiam
vulneravit,
ipſum verò incolumen præſtitit;
Vita enim non periit, ſed mortalitas.
Exemplar magnum.
Si vis eſſe felix, lector, abi, & tu
fac ſimiliter.
In memoriam verò archetypi,
mœſtiſſima conjux
Hoc fundavit, amore & lachrymis
conſecravit."

On the South ſide, near the altar, on a mural tablet:

Gules, a chevron Ermine, between three pheons' heads Or. Creſt, a demi herald tiger, couped Gules, bezanty, holding a fire-ball Or, fire proper; *Arnald*; fig. 11.

"Near this place
lieth the body
of
the Rev. Richard Arnald, B. D.
fellow of Emmanuel College,
rector of this pariſh,
and prebendary of Lincoln,
who died Sept. 4, 1756, aged 56.
Remember my judgement;
for, thine alſo ſhall be ſo:
yeſterday for me, and to-day for thee.
Eccleſ. xxxviii. 22. with the Comment.
By his ſide are interred the remains of
his wife Catharine, daughter of
the Reverend John Woods.
She died April 11, 1782, aged 65.
They had iſſue ſix children; Catharine,
Richard, Jane, Brough, William, and
Hannah-Sophia. Of whom Richard, Brough,
and Hannah-Sophia, are here buried.
Their only ſurviving ſon William
erected this monument, September 1782."

On a mural tablet on the North ſide:

"Sacred
to the memory of
the Rev. William Arnald[7], D. D.

---

[1] See Appendix to vol. I. p. 57.

[2] Admitted by archbiſhop Chichley, at Mortlake, on the vacancy of the ſee of Lincoln. Reg. Chichley, fol. 260. b.

[3] Reg. Pole, ſede Lincoln. vacante, fol. 44.

[4] Rymer, vol. XV. p. 562.

[5] "Orig. "nectus."

[6] Orig. "depreſſi."

[7] Mrs. Catharine Arnald, ſiſter to the above gentleman, has ſince her death given a communion table of oak, and rails to encompaſs it.

ſon of the
rev. Richard Arnald,
late rector of this pariſh.
He was formerly
Preceptor to their
Royal Highneſſes
the Prince of Wales
and Duke of York,
one of the canons of Windſor,
and precentor of Litchfield cathedral.
He departed this life the 5th of Auguſt,
in the year of our Lord 1802,
and in the 56th year of his age."

On flat ſtones:

1. "Mary, the wife of Robert Alfounder;
ſhe departed March 11, 1693-4,
having lived 37 years, 1 month, 2 days.
Benjamin-Billers Alfounder, their ſon,
died March 16, 1693-4."

2. "Here lieth the body of Robert Alfounder, B. D.
and rector of Thurcaſton 32 years and 10 months,
who died March 12, 1700-1,
in the 69th year of his age."

3. "Here lieth the body of John, the ſon of
Robert Alfounder and Mary his wife,
who died June 5, 1686."

4. "Here lieth the body of Martha, daughter of
Robert Alfounder and of Mary his wife,
who died May 6, 1691."

5. "Underneath this ſtone are the remains
of the late Mrs. Jane Alfounder, ſpinſter, the
ſecond daughter of the Rev. Mr. Robert Alfounder, B. D.
rector of Thurcaſton, by Mary his wife,
eldeſt daughter of Mr. Benjamin Billers,
of the Biſhop's Fee near the borough of Leiceſter,
by Jane his wife, the daughter of George Allen,
of Dingley, in the county of Northampton, gent.
who was born at the parſonage-houſe at Thurcaſton,
the 22d of April, 1687;
and changed this life, in expectation of a better, the
18th day of Auguſt, 1768, in the 81ſt year of her age,
at the houſe of her nephew Mr. Richard Hill,
in the pariſh of St. Martin, Leiceſter,
the ſon and heir at law of Richard Hill, gent. deceaſed,
by Mary his wife, the eldeſt daughter
of the ſaid Robert Alfounder and Mary his wife."

6. "P. M. S.
In the bleſſed hope of a joyful reſurrection to eternal life,
here reſteth the body of Heſter, the
pious, loving, and excellent wife of Richard Hill,
aged about 30, died Oct. 16, 1705.
Bleſſed are the dead which die in the Lord.
By her right ſide ſleeps her daughter Anne,
born Oct. 2, born again 26, 1705."

7. "P. M. S.
Here reſt the ſacred remains of that
admirable wife, more amiable mother,
and ſtill more admirable Chriſtian,
Mrs. Helen Hill, wife of Richard Hill, rector.
She died July 7, 1713.
*Precious [illegible] the ſight of the Lord is the death of his
Saints.* Pſ. cxvi. 15."

On an atchievement are theſe arms; fig. 12: Quarterly, 1 and 4, Azure, a chevron between three fleurs de lis and a canton Or; *Hill*; 2 and 3, Argent, on a croſs Azure, between four Corniſh choughs Sable, five paſſion nails Or; *Alfounder*. Creſt, a lion rampant Argent, pierced through the body with an arrow Gules.

8. "P. M. S.
Here reſteth the body of Richard Hill, B. D.
rector of Thurcaſton, founder and
endower of the charity-ſchool here.
He died Feb. 7, in the 77th year of his age,
and in the year of our Lord 1732.
He that hath mercy on the poor, happy is he.
Prov. xiv. 21."

9. "Here lies interred the body of Richard Hill, eſq.
of Leiceſter, and ſon of Mr. Richard Hill
by Mary his wife (the eldeſt daughter
of the Rev. Mr. Robert Alfounder, B. D.
formerly rector of Thurcaſton, and lineally deſcended from Henry de
Alfounder, ſervant to king Henry
the Seventh when he was Duke
of Richmond, and, as a reward of his
bravery in the battle of Boſworth
Field had his arms given him).
He died March the 11th, 1773,
aged 52 years."

10. "M. S.
Here lies interred the body of Mrs.
Heſter Wigley, wife of Edward Wigley,
of Ulleſthorpe in this county, gent.;
daughter of Richard Hill, B. D. rector of this
church. She died Nov. 10, in the 20th
year of her age, and in the year of our
Lord 1722. She had a lively ſenſe
of the beauties of a practical Chriſtianity;
and was indued with all the
virtues of a good diſpoſition,
cultivated by a pious education."

11. "Here lyeth the body of Mrs.
Hannah Arnald, who departed this
life Feb. 25, 1738-9, aged about 77.
By her ſide lies her infant
grandſon, Brough Arnald.
Here alſo lyeth the body of Mrs.
Hannah Calamy, daughter of the ſaid
Hannah Arnald; who departed this
life Sept. 7, 1771, aged 90 years."

12. "Here lieth the body of Mrs. Mary Hill,
daughter of Mr. Richard Hill,
attorney at law, of Leiceſter, by Mary his wife,
and grand-daughter of the Rev. Mr. Robert Alfounder,
B. D. formerly rector of Thurcaſton.
She died June 26, 1772, aged 65 years."

In the South aile:

1. On a large ſlab:
"..... Ioſchowe armigeri qui quondam....."

2. On a flat ſtone:
"Here lieth the body of Abigail Heich,
wife of Richard Heich,
who departed this life Jan. 26, 1731,
aged about 41."

In the church-yard:

"Sacred to the memory of Samuel Stone, late of this pariſh, who departed this life May 4, 1758, aged 63.	Sacred to the memory of Sarah, the wife of Samuel Stone, who departed this life Dec. 11, 1765, aged 73 years.

Beneath the verdure of this earthen cheſt
Are laid the garments of two ſouls undreſs'd;
Two ſouls that, borne on angels wings, are gone
To put immortal life and vigour on:
Yes, 'tis decreed, they for a while muſt lie
Among theſe hillocks of mortality;
Till the great Saviour model them afreſh,
And frame theſe caſt-off tatter'd garbs of fleſh
After his own; for that's the heavenly mode,
And fit t' enrobe the favourites of God."

"In memory of George and Eleanor Allen,
who, after living many years together
in conjugal fidelity, and bringing up a numerous iſſue,
departed this life in hopes of a better;
he Oct. 9, 1757, } aged { 68 years.
ſhe Oct. 6, 1771, } { 71 years.
No epitaph need make the juſt man fam'd,
The good are prais'd when they are only nam'd."

"Here lies the body of Mary Thornton,
who departed this life Sept. 2, 1774, aged 19.
Stop, mortal, ſtop, take home theſe lines,
And practiſe what you hear:
Repent in youth. Delay no time;
Then Death you need not fear."

" In memory of Samuel Whattaff,
who departed this life Aug. 17, 1781, aged 86 years.
And of Elizabeth his widow;
ſhe died Dec. 27, 1770, aged 68.

Thou too muſt join the dead, become as they:
Sleep through the night, wake to an awful day;
This calls for pauſe: let worldly cares make room
For meditations on a world to come."

" P. M. S.
In memory of Richard Burchnall,
late of Cropſton in this pariſh, and of
Elizabeth his wife, who departed this life in hopes
of a better; he Nov. 28, 1783, aged 56;
ſhe May 4, 1764, aged 35.
And near to them lie alſo four of their
children, who died in their infancy."

" John Weſton, ſon of Thomas and Margaret
Weſton, late of Slawſton, formerly of Swebſton, in this county, died Feb. 7, 1781,
aged 45 years."

On head ſtones in the church-yard:

1. " Here lieth the body of William Tilly, firſt maſter of the charity-ſchool here. He departed this life Oct. 12, 1759, aged 74 years. Eccleſ. xii. 1.

2. " Beneath
are depoſited the earthly remains of

John Ballard,	Mary Ballard
ſchoolmaſter, and	his wife,
clerk of this pariſh.	who died ſuddenly, on
He died Aug. 11, 1793,	the 7th day of Sept. 1792,
in the 60th year of his age.	in the 52d year of her age.

" Sudden, alas! the ſtroke that brought her here;
Spectator, pauſe—the ſolemn ſtroke revere;
While ling'ring pains his corp'ral powers decay'd,
And gently brought him to Death's ſilent ſhade:
But now, we truſt, their ſouls above unite,
In yon bleſt manſions of eternal light."

3. " Here lieth the earthy remains of William Tyers,
an induſtrious and indulgent huſband and father,
a ſincere friend, and peaceable neighbour, who,
by divine appointment, fell a ſudden victim to
ſtern death, April 3, 1781, aged 50 years."

4. " Here lieth the body of William Oarton,
of Stony Stanton, who departed this life
Sept. 25, 1717, aged 27 years."

5. At the chancel end remains, on a headſtone:

" Elias Travers,
D. D.
Oct. 6, 1641."

EMINENT DIVINES, NATIVES OR RECTORS OF THURCASTON.

AT the head of this reſpectable liſt it may be proper to place *Roger de Martival*, the laſt heir male of an antient family in this county, who in 1294 was archdeacon of Leiceſter, with the prebend of St. Margaret's annexed; and in 1310 was rector of Thurcaſton and dean of Lincoln; but vacated thoſe preferments in 1315, on obtaining the biſhoprick of Saliſbury, which he held till his death in 1322. But of this eminent perſonage it would be ſuperfluous here to enlarge, as he has been already duly noticed in a former volume of this Hiſtory[1].

The next rector of whom we have any memorial is *John de Merſhden*, who was inſtalled canon of Windſor in 1416; and died rector of Thurcaſton, where he was buried, Jan. 17, 1424-5. His epitaph has been given in p. 950, and the Regiſters of Archbiſhop Chicheley furniſh us with theſe particulars concerning him:

" Commiſſio ad commitend' adminiſtrationem bonorum domini Johannis Merſhden, nuper rectoris eccleſie parochialis de Thurkeſton, Linc' dioc', defuncti. Dat' apud Lameth, 8° die Feb. 1424[2]."

" Commiſſio domini archiepiſcopi, directa Will'o Dei pacientiâ abbati monaſterii B. M. de Pratis, Leyceſtrie, magiſtro Willielmo Wynwyk, ad approband' teſtamentum Johannis Merſhden, nuper rectoris eccleſie parochialis de Thurkeſton, Linc' dioc'. Dat' apud Lameth, 13° die Feb', A. D. 1424[3]."

" Teſtamentum domini Johannis Merſdon, rectoris eccleſie parochialis de Thurkeſton; corpus ad ſepeliendum in ſacrâ ſepulturâ, &, ſi benè poteſt, in eccleſiâ meâ de Thurkeſton, Dat' apud Thurkeſton, 10° die Octobris, A. D. 1424; probat' 24 die Martii, A. D. 1424[4]."

" At this place, about 1470, was born that learned and moſt reverend *Hugh Latimer*, D. D. of the Univerſity of Cambridge; who, in defence of his religion, ended his life in the fire[5]; whoſe whole life and actions are at large ſet down by Mr. John Fox[6].

" What his father was, and how qualified for the ſtate, take from his own mouth, in his firſt ſermon before king Edward VI. March 8, 1549, being confident the reader will not repent his pains in peruſing it[7]:"

" My father was a yeoman, and had no lands of his own; only he had a farm of three or four pounds by the year at the uttermoſt, and hereupon he tilled ſo much as kept half a dozen men. He had walk for an hundred ſheep; and my mother milked thirty kine. He was able, and did find the king a harneſs, with himſelf and his horſe, while he came to the place that he ſhould receive the king's wages. I can remember, that I buckled his harneſs, when he went to Blackheath field[8]. He kept me to ſchool, or elſe I had not not been able to have preached before the king's majeſty now. He married my ſiſters with five pounds, or 20 nobles, apiece; ſo that he brought them up in godlineſs and fear of God. He kept hoſpitality for his poor neighbours, and ſome alms he gave to the poor; and all this he did of the ſaid farm; where he that now hath it payeth ſixteen pounds by the year or more, and is not able to do any thing for his prince, for himſelf, nor for his children, or give a cup of drink to the poor."

My late worthy friend Mr. Henry Maſon, of Curſitor-ſtreet (who ſoothed by literary reſearches the melancholy hours of incurable deafneſs, and the ſtill ſeverer malady of a confirmed paralyſis) was enthuſiaſtically fond of the character of Latimer, " one of the glorious army of martyrs, who introduced the Reformation into England;" and, in a letter on the ſubject, not long before his death, obſerved to me, " The farm-houſe in which Latimer was born is ſtanding to this day[9]. It is ſuppoſed to have been the property of the duke of Suffolk, who had then large demeſnes around Thurcaſton, and whoſe ſeat was very near. Probably he might have been the firſt friend and patron of Latimer; ſeveral of whoſe ſermons were compiled by the ducheſs's deſire, for the edification of her houſehold ſervants, particularly ſeven on the Lord's Prayer. Perhaps he had been their chaplain; and although this moſt reverend biſhop appears, from his own words, to have been the ſon ſimply of a yeoman, yet poſſibly his family might have been originally of higher degree.

It appears that many families of the name of *Latimer* were of great note in Leiceſterſhire. In a North window of the church at Ratby (which is a very ſmall diſtance from Thurcaſton) Mr. Burton ſays, are the arms of *Latimer*, Gules, a croſs patonce Or, a label of *France*. In the churches at Ayleſton, Wigſton, and Lubbenham, the ſame arms without a label; and in the chapel at Harborough the ſame arms, with a label of three points Azure. [See p. 1082.]

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[1] See under Noſeley, in Gartre Hundred, vol. II. p. 740.

[2] Reg. Chicheley, fol. 380. b.

[3] Ibid. fol. 390. a. b.

[4] Ibid. fol. 390. b. 391. a. b.

[5] Burton, MS.

[6] Acts and Monuments, vol. II. p. 375.

[7] Theſe are the emphatic words of Dr. Fuller; Worthies, Leiceſterſhire, p. 128.

[8] Where the Corniſh rebels, headed by lord Audley, were defeated by Henry VII. June 22, 1497; ſo that, if born in 1470, he muſt have been 27 years old.

[9] This is not quite accurate; but an old houſe remains, which in 1568 was rebuilt on the ſite of the more antient one. See p. 1056.

From 1321 to 1421 the Latimers had property at Church Langton and Weſt Langton[1]; and from 1324 to 1400 they were lords of the manor of all or the greateſt part of Smeton, Weſterby, and Foxton[2].

"Camden, for the expreſs purpoſe of explaining the meaning of the word LATIMER, in his Britannia, quotes an old Inquiſition, where it is ſaid that one Wrenoc held lands by the ſervice of being *Latimer* between the Engliſh and Welſh; that is, an interpreter; which, he adds, few are acquainted with, though it is a name very famous in this kingdom[3].

"There is a town near Cheyneis in Buckinghamſhire called *Latimer*, alias Iſe-hamſted; which, Camden tells us, has its name from the antient barons *Latimer*; one of whom had a ſeat at Stratton in Bedfordſhire[4]. He alſo ſays, that from *William Latimer*, of Corby in Northamptonſhire, which is on the borders of Leiceſterſhire, not far from Harborough, the Latimers of good antiquity in Yorkſhire had their original[5]. At Snaith in Yorkſhire was the chief ſeat of of the lords *Latimer*, who derive their illuſtrious deſcent from George Nevill[6], younger ſon of Ralph Nevill firſt earl of Weſtmorland, who had this honourable title conferred on him by king Henry VI. of that name, when the elder families of the Latimers had ended in a female; and ſo in a continued ſucceſſion they flouriſhed till Camden's time, when, for want of heirs male to the laſt baron, this brave inheritance was parted amongſt his daughters, who were married into the families of Percy, Cecil, Danvers, and Cornwallis[7]. The iſſue of this Ralph earl of Weſtmorland, by his ſecond wife Katharine, daughter of John of Gaunt duke of Lancaſter, became ſo famous and numerous, that almoſt at the ſame time there flouriſhed of it the earl of Saliſbury, the earl of Warwick, the earl of Kent, the marquis of Montacute, baron Latimer, and baron Abergavenny[8]; and king Edward IV. in the 2d year of his reign gave the manor of Hallaton in Leiceſterſhire to John Neville marquis Montacute.

Two other Divines, who were both of ſome eminence, may be ſaid to have been contemporary with our prelate. *William* Larymer, of All Souls college, Oxford, and of the Univerſity of Padua, was tutor to Reginald Pole, afterwards the celebrated cardinal, and taught Greek to Eraſmus, who ſolicited his aid in preparing the New Teſtament, and in a letter to him ſtyles him a man of the ſweeteſt candour, and more than virgin modeſty, a true divine, and of the ſtricteſt integrity of life; he was rewarded by a prebend of Saliſbury, and the rectory of Wootton Underedge and Seintbury; and died in 1545. Mr. Graves of Mickleton communicated to Dr. Knight a print of a prieſt praying to St. Nicholas in the chancel of Saintbury, near the place where he was buried. He built the parſonage at Keſten, where were his initials, W. L.[9]

Another Dr. *William* Latymer was dean of Peterborough in 1569, and died in 1584.

Hugh Latimer, of Thurcaſton, whom Fox ſtyles "a huſbandman of right good reputation," had ſix daughters, but only one ſurviving ſon, who was brought up at home till he was the age of four years; when his parents, ſeeing his ready, prompt, and ſharp wit, purpoſed to train him up in erudition, and knowledge of good literature, at the common ſchools of his own county. Latimer ſpeaks with much gratitude of his father's having "kept him to ſchool;" whence, at 14, he was ſent to Chriſt's college, Cambridge, where he took the degrees in arts; and, entering into prieſt's orders, was ſo ſervile an obſerver of the Romiſh decrees, that he thought he had never ſufficiently mingled his maſſing wine with water. He was violent againſt the opinions which had lately diſcovered themſelves in England; heard the teachers of them with high indignation; inveighed publicly and privately againſt the Reformers; and was ſo much taken notice of in the Univerſity, that he was elected croſs-bearer, which he ſolemnly brought forth on proceſſion days[10]; and if any read lectures in the ſchools, Latimer was ſure to be there to drive out the ſcholars. "His Popiſh zeal could in no caſe abide good maſter Stafford, reader of the Divinity Lectures at Cambridge, moſt ſpitefully railing at him, and willing the youth of Cambridge in no wiſe to believe them[11]."

A letter from Arthur Liſle, dated Calais, Feb. 27, preſerved in the Britiſh Muſeum, contains "intelligence about Dr. Latimer's preaching in favour of Papacy[12]."

He tells us indeed himſelf, in his firſt Sermon on the Lord's Prayer, "I was as obſtinate a Papiſt as any was in England; inſomuch that, when I ſhould be made bachelor of divinity, my whole oration went againſt Philip Melancthon, and againſt his opinions. Bilney heard me at that time, and perceived that I was zealous without knowledge; and he came to me afterward in my ſtudy, and deſired me, for God's ſake, to hear his confeſſion. I did ſo. And, to ſay the very truth, by his confeſſion I learned more than before in many years. So from that time forward I began to ſmell the word of God, and forſook the ſchool doctors, and ſuch like fooleries."

In another Sermon he ſays, I "was once called to one of my kinſfolk; it was at that time when I had taken degrees at Cambridge, and was made Maſter of Arts: I was called, I ſay, to one of my kinſfolk, which was very ſick, and died immediately after my coming. Now there was an old couſin of mine, which, after the man was dead, gave me a wax candle in my hand, and commanded me to make certain croſſes over him that was dead, for ſhe thought the devil ſhould run away by and by. Now I took the candle; but I would not croſs him as ſhe would have me to do, for I had never ſeen it afore. Now ſhe perceiving that I would not do it, with a great anger took the candle out of my hand, ſaying, 'It is pity that thy father ſpendeth ſo much money upon thee;' and ſhe took the candle, and ſhe croſſed and bleſſed him, ſo that he was ſure enough. No doubt ſhe thought the devil could have no power over him."

From a violent Papiſt, Dr. Fuller obſerves, "Latimer was converted, under God, to a zealous Proteſtant[13]," active in ſupporting the Reformed doctrine, and aſſiduous to make converts both in town and univerſity. He came alſo to Maſter Stafford before he died, and deſired his forgiveneſs[14]. For about three years he publicly preached at Cambridge, to the learned in the Latin tongue, and to the common people his natural and vulgar language[15]. He alſo exhorted in private, and every where preſſed the neceſſity of a holy life, in oppoſition to ritual obſervances. A behaviour of this kind was immediately taken notice of; Cambridge, no leſs than the reſt of the kingdom, was entirely Popiſh; every new opinion was watched with jealouſy.—Latimer ſoon perceived how obnoxious he had made himſelf; and, being a preacher of eminence, the orthodox clergy thought it high time to oppoſe him openly. His preaching "of the Cards," about Chriſtmas 1529, the ſubſtance and effect of which is given at large by Fox[16], more particularly attracted attention. Dr. Buckneham, prior of the Black Friers, appeared in the pulpit a very few Sundays after; and, with great pomp and prolixity, ſhewed the dangerous tendency of Latimer's opinions; particularly inveighing againſt his heretical notions of having the Scriptures in Engliſh. At this ſermon Latimer was preſent; and, either the ſame afternoon, or very ſhortly after, gave an anſwer to it from the ſame pulpit, the church being filled with doctors and other graduates, and multitudes from the town. Looking earneſtly at Buckneham, who ſat with his cowl about his ſhoulders directly facing him, he exemplified his argument thus: "The very painters, when they paint a fox preaching out of a frier's cowl (looking at Buckneham), none is ſo mad to take this to be a fox that preacheth, but know well enough the meaning of the matter." With this ſermon the frier was ſo daſhed, that he never again dared attack Latimer. Another railing frier, a Dr. Venetus, was alſo preached down.

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[1] See vol. II. pp. 660, 663.

[2] Ibid. pp. 562, 644.

[3] Gough's Camden, vol. II. p. 400; where the learned Editor conjectures "that *Latimarius* ſhould be *Latinarius*, it being preſumed that a man who underſtands Latin muſt be a learned man." All the inſtances in the Gloſſaries are of the latter word, and none of the former.

[4] Ibid. vol. I. pp. 314, 318, 384. His grandſon John lord Latimer married Catharine Parr, afterwards laſt wife of Henry VIII.

[5] Ibid. p. 166.

[6] Ibid. vol. III. p. 24.

[7] Ibid.

[8] Ibid. p. 149.

[9] Knight's Life of Eraſmus, p. 30, 31.

[10] Fuller's Hiſtory of Cambridge, p. 102.

[11] Fox, ubi ſupra.

[12] Cotton MSS. Veſpaſian, F. XIII. p. 111.

[13] Worthies, p. 128.

[14] Fox, p. 375.

[15] Ibid.

[16] P. 476.

The Proteſtant party, after this, of which Bilney and Latimer were the heads, continued to gain ground; and great was the alarm of the orthodox clergy, of which ſome were the heads of colleges, and ſenior part of the univerſity. Frequent convocations were held, tutors were admoniſhed to have a ſtrict eye over their pupils, and academical cenſures of all kinds were inflicted: but academical cenſures were found inſufficient. Latimer continued to preach, and hereſy to ſpread. The heads of the Popiſh party applied to Dr. Weſt, biſhop of Ely, as their dioceſan: but that prelate was not a man for their purpoſe; he was a Papiſt indeed, but moderate. He, however, came to Cambridge, examined the ſtate of religion, and, at their intreaty, preached againſt the heretics at Barnwell abbey; and forbade Mr. Latimer's preaching within the churches of the Univerſity. But this gave no check to the Reformers; for there happened at this time to be a Proteſtant prior in Cambridge, Dr. Barnes, of the Auſtin-friers, who, having a monaſtery exempt from epiſcopal juriſdiction, and being a great admirer of Latimer, boldly licenſed him to preach there. Hither his party followed him; and, the late oppoſition having greatly excited the curioſity of the people, the Friers chapel was ſoon incapable of containing the crowds that attended; and, among others, it is remarkable that my lord of Ely was often one of his hearers, and ingenuouſly declared that Mr. Latimer was one of the beſt preachers he had ever heard.

The principal perſons at this time concerned in eccleſiaſtical affairs were cardinal Wolſey, Warham archbiſhop of Canterbury, and Tunſtal biſhop of London; and as Henry VIII. was now in the expectation of having the buſineſs of his divorce ended in a regular way at Rome, he was careful to obſerve all forms of civility with the pope. The cardinal therefore erected a court, conſiſting of biſhops and canoniſts, to put the laws in execution againſt hereſy: of this court Tunſtal was made preſident; and Bilney, Latimer, and others, were called before him. Bilney being conſidered as the hereſiarch, againſt him chiefly the rigour of the court was leveled; and they ſucceeded ſo far, that he was prevailed on to recant: accordingly he bore his faggot, and was diſmiſſed. The others had eaſier terms. Latimer in particular had the Cardinal's approbation, and an ample licence for preaching[1]. Tunſtal alſo omitted no opportunities of ſhewing mercy; and the heretics, on their diſmiſſion, returned to Cambridge, where they were received with open arms by their friends. Amidſt this mutual joy, Bilney alone ſeemed unaffected; he ſhunned the ſight of his acquaintance, and received their congratulations with confuſion and bluſhes. In ſhort, he was ſtruck with remorſe for what he had done, grew melancholy, and, after leading an aſcetic life for three years, reſolved to expiate his abjuration by death. In this reſolution he went to Norfolk, the place of his nativity; and, preaching publicly againſt Popery, he was apprehended by order of the biſhop of Norwich, and, after lying a while in the county gaol, was burnt in that city. His ſufferings, far from ſhocking the Reformation at Cambridge, inſpired the leaders of it with new courage. Latimer began now to exert himſelf more than he had yet done; and ſucceeded to that credit with his party, which Bilney had ſo long ſupported. Among other inſtances of his zeal and reſolution in this cauſe, he gave one very remarkable. He had the courage to write to the king againſt a proclamation then juſt publiſhed, forbidding the uſe of the Bible in Engliſh. He had preached before his majeſty once or twice at Windſor, and had been noticed by him in a more affable manner than that monarch uſually indulged towards his ſubjects. But, whatever hopes of preferment his ſovereign's favour might have raiſed in him, he choſe to put all to the hazard rather than omit what he thought his duty. He was generally conſidered as one of the moſt eminent who favoured Proteſtantiſm, and therefore thought it became him to be one of the moſt forward in oppoſing Popery. His letter is the picture of an honeſt and ſincere heart. It was chiefly intended to point out to the king the bad intention of the biſhops in procuring the proclamation, and concludes in theſe terms: "Accept, gracious ſovereign, without diſpleaſure, what I have written; I thought it my duty to mention theſe things to your majeſty. No perſonal quarrel, as God ſhall judge me, have I with any man; I wanted only to induce your majeſty to conſider well what kind of perſons you have about you, and the ends for which they counſel. Indeed, great prince, many of them, or they are much ſlandered, have very private ends. God grant your majeſty may ſee through all the deſigns of evil men, and be in all things equal to the high office with which you are intruſted. Wherefore, gracious king, remember yourſelf; have pity upon your own ſoul, and think that the day is at hand, when you ſhall give an account of your office, and of the blood that hath been ſhed by your ſword. In the which day, that your grace may ſtand ſtedfaſtly, and not be aſhamed, but be clear and ready in your reckoning, and to have your *quietus eſt* ſealed with the blood of our Saviour Chriſt, which alone ſerveth at that day, is my daily prayer to him who ſuffered death for our ſins. The ſpirit of God preſerve your Grace! *Anno Domini* 1530, 1° *die Decembris*."

Though the influence of the Popiſh party then prevailed ſo far, that this letter produced no effect; yet the king, no way diſpleaſed, received it not only with temper, but with condeſcenſion, graciouſly thanking him for his well-intended advice. The king loved ſincerity and openneſs; and Latimer's plain and ſimple manner had before made a favourable impreſſion upon him, which this letter contributed not a little to ſtrengthen; and the part he acted in promoting the eſtabliſhment of the king's ſupremacy riveted him in the royal favour. Dr. Butts, the king's phyſician, being ſent to Cambridge on that occaſion, began immediately to pay his court to the Proteſtant party, from whom the king expected moſt unanimity in his favour. Among the firſt, he made his application to Latimer, as a perſon moſt likely to ſerve him; begging that he would collect the opinions of his friends in the caſe, and do his utmoſt to bring over thoſe of moſt eminence, who were ſtill inclined to the Papacy. Latimer, being a thorough friend to the cauſe he was to ſolicit, undertook it with his uſual zeal, and diſcharged himſelf ſo much to the ſatisfaction of the doctor, that he was ſoon retained in the court, reſorted much to London, and preached there in ſeveral churches. About this time a perſon was riſing into power, who became his chief friend and patron; the lord Cromwell, who, being a friend to the Reformation, encouraged of courſe ſuch churchmen as inclined towards it. Among theſe was Latimer, for whom his patron ſoon obtained the rectory of Weſt Kington, in Wilts; thither he reſolved, as ſoon as poſſible, to repair, and keep a conſtant reſidence. His friend Dr. Butts, ſurprized at this reſolution, did what he could to diſſuade him from it: "You are deſerting," ſaid he, "the faireſt opportunities of making your fortune: the prime miniſter intends this only as an earneſt of his future favours, and will certainly in time do great things for you. But it is the manner of courts to conſider them as provided for, who ſeem to be ſatisfied; and, take my word for it, an abſent claimant ſtands but a poor chance among rivals who have the advantage of being preſent." Thus the old courtier adviſed; but theſe arguments had no weight. He was heartily tired of the court; and, leaving the palace thereof, entered immediately upon the duties of his pariſh. Nor was he ſatisfied within thoſe limits; he extended his labours throughout the county, where he obſerved the paſtoral care moſt neglected, having for that purpoſe obtained a general licence from the Univerſity of Cambridge. As his manner of preaching was very popular in thoſe times, the pulpits every where were gladly opened for him; and at Briſtol, where he often preached, he was countenanced by the magiſtrates. But this reputation was too much for the orthodox clergy to ſuffer, and their oppoſition firſt broke out at Briſtol. The mayor had appointed him to preach there on Eaſter-day. Public notice had been given, and all people were pleaſed; when, ſuddenly, there came out an order from the biſhop, prohibiting any one to preach there without licence. The clergy of the place waited upon Latimer; informed him of the biſhop's order; and, knowing he had no ſuch licence, were extremely ſorry that they were thus deprived of the pleaſure of hearing him. Latimer received their compliment with a ſmile; for he had been apprized of the affair, and knew that theſe very perſons had written to the biſhop againſt him. Their oppoſition became more public and avowed; the pulpits were uſed to ſpread their invectives againſt him; and ſuch liberties were taken with his character, that he thought it neceſſary to juſtify himſelf. Accordingly, he called upon his maligners to accuſe him before the mayor of Briſtol: and, with all men of candour, he was juſtified; for, when the parties were convened, and the accuſers produced, nothing appeared againſt him; but the whole accuſation was left to reſt upon the uncertain evidence of hearſay information. A long Latin expoſtulatory letter from Dr. Sherwood, with Latimer's anſwer, is preſerved by Fox; and a correſpondence in Engliſh with ſir Edward Baynton, in which Latimer ſpiritedly defends his conduct as parſon of Weſt Kington.

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[1] Strype's Eccleſiaſtical Memorials, vol. III. p. 235.

The party againſt him became daily ſtronger, and more inflamed. It conſiſted in general of the country prieſts in thoſe parts, headed by ſome divines of more eminence. Theſe perſons, after mature deliberation, drew up articles againſt him, extracted chiefly from his ſermons; in which he was charged with ſpeaking lightly of the worſhip of ſaints; with ſaying there was no material fire in hell; and that he would rather be in purgatory than in Lollards tower. This charge being laid before Stokeſley biſhop of London, that prelate, Jan. 10, 1531, cited Latimer to appear before him; and, when he appealed to his own ordinary, a citation was obtained out of the archbiſhop's court, where Stokeſley and other biſhops were commiſſioned to examine him. An archiepiſcopal citation brought him at once to a compliance. His friends would have had him fly for it; but their perſuaſions were in vain. He ſet out for London in the depth of winter, and under a ſevere fit of the ſtone and colic; but he was more diſtreſſed at the thoughts of leaving his pariſh expoſed to the Popiſh clergy, who would not fail to undo, in his abſence, what he had hitherto done. On his arrival at London, he found a court of biſhops and canoniſts ready to receive him; where, inſtead of being examined, as he expected, about his ſermons, a paper was put into his hands, which he was ordered to ſubſcribe, declaring his belief in the efficacy of maſſes for the ſouls in purgatory, of prayers to the dead ſaints, of pilgrimages to their ſepulchres and reliques, the Pope's power to forgive ſins, the doctrine of merit, the ſeven ſacraments, and the worſhip of images; and, when he refuſed to ſign it, the archbiſhop with a frown begged he would conſider what he did. "We intend not," ſays he, "Mr. Latimer, to be hard upon you; we ſhall diſmiſs you for the preſent; take a copy of the articles, examine them carefully; and God grant that, at our next meeting, we may find each other in a better temper!" The next and ſeveral ſucceeding meetings the ſame ſcene was acted over again. He continued inflexible, and they continued to diſtreſs him. "I was once," he ſays, "in examination before five or ſix biſhops, where I had much turmoiling; every week thrice I came to examinations, and many ſnares and traps were laid to get ſomething. Now, God knoweth, I was ignorant of the law, but that God gave me anſwer and wiſdom what I ſhould ſpeak. It was God indeed; for elſe I had never eſcaped them. At the laſt I was brought forth to be examined, into a chamber hanged with arras, where I was before wont to be examined; but now at this time the chamber was ſomewhat altered. For whereas before there was wont ever to be a fire in the chimney, now the fire was taken away, and an arras hanging hanged over the chimney, and the table ſtood near the chimney's end; ſo that I ſtood between the table and the chimney's end. There was among theſe biſhops that examined me one with whom I have been very familiar, and took him for my great friend, an aged man, and he ſat next the table's end. Then, among all other queſtions, he put forth one, a very ſubtle and crafty one, and ſuch a one indeed as I could not think ſo great danger in. And when I ſhould make anſwer, "I pray you, Mr. Latimer (ſaith he), ſpeak out, for I am thick of hearing; and here be many that ſit far off." I marvelled at this, that I was bidden to ſpeak out, and became to miſdeem, and gave an ear to the chimney. And, ſir, there I heard a pen walking in the chimney behind the cloth. They had appointed one there to write all mine anſwers, for they made ſure work that I ſhould not ſtart from them; there was no ſtarting from them. God was my good Lord, and gave me anſwer; I could never elſe have eſcaped it."

Among the Cotton MSS. are, Biſhop Latimer's arguments againſt purgatory, with annotations in the margin by king Henry VIII. both in their own handwriting[1]; a letter from Latimer againſt Mr. Coots, for preaching Popiſh doctrines[2]; another from Richard Brown, March 18, 1533, ſtating that "on the ſecond Sunday this Lent, at Bryſtow, preached *one Lattamer*; and, as it is reported, he hath done much miſchief amongſt the people by his ſaid preaching, and ſoweth errors. His fame is there, and in moſt parts of the dioceſe[3];" and one from John Hylſey, prior to the friers preachers at Briſtol (and afterward biſhop of Rocheſter), againſt Latimer's preaching[4]. Such was the effect of theſe letters, that he was inhibited to preach at Eaſter, though he had been appointed by the mayor, and had been invited to Briſtol by the prieſts, who had welcomed him, and made much of him; but ſome of whom were afterwards employed to write ballads on him[5].

The biſhops ſtill continued their proſecution, till their ſchemes were fruſtrated by an unexpected hand; for the king being informed, moſt probably by lord Cromwell's means, of Latimer's ill-uſage, interpoſed in his behalf, and reſcued him out of their hands.

A figure of ſo much ſimplicity, and ſuch an apoſtolic appearance as his at court, did not fail to ſtrike Anne Boleyn, who mentioned him to her friends as a perſon, in her opinion, well qualified to forward the Reformation, the principles of which ſhe had imbibed from her youth. Cromwell raiſed our preacher ſtill higher in her eſteem; and they both joined in an earneſt recommendation of him for a biſhopric to the king, who did not want much ſolicitation in his favour. It happened that the ſees of Worceſter and Saliſbury were at that time vacant, by the deprivation of Ghinucci and Campagio, two Italian biſhops, who fell under the king's diſpleaſure, upon his rupture with Rome. The former of theſe was offered to Latimer; and, as this promotion came unexpectedly to him, he looked upon it as the work of Providence; and, accepting it without much perſuaſion, was conſecrated in September 1535. All hiſtorians mention him as a perſon remarkably zealous in the diſcharge of his new office; and tell us, that, in overlooking the clergy of his dioceſe, he was uncommonly active, warm, and reſolute, and preſided in his eccleſiaſtical court in the ſame ſpirit. Thus far he could act with authority; but in other things he found himſelf under difficulties. The Popiſh ceremonies gave him great offence; yet he neither durſt, in times ſo dangerous and unſettled, lay them entirely aſide; nor, on the other hand, was he willing entirely to retain them. In this dilemma his addreſs was admirable: he enquired into their origin; and, when he found any of them derived from a good meaning, he inculcated their original, though itſelf a corruption, in the room of a more corrupt practice. By thus reducing Popery to its principles, he improved, in ſome meaſure, a bad ſtock, by lopping from it a few fruitleſs excreſcences.

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[1] Cleopatra E. V. p. 130. This is alſo printed in Strype's Eccleſiaſtical Memorials, vol. I. Appendix, p. 262.

[2] Cleopatra E. V. p. 363.

[3] Ibid. p. 363. b. And ſee Strype's Eccleſiaſtical Memorials, vol. I. p. 161.

[4] Ibid. E. IV. p. 240.

[5] One of theſe Strype has preſerved in the Appendix to his firſt volume, p. 121.

While theſe were his endeavours to reform in his dioceſe, he was called upon to exert them in a more public manner, by a ſummons to parliament and convocation, in 1536; which was opened as uſual by an oration, ſpoken, at the appointment of Cranmer, by the biſhop of Worceſter, whoſe eloquence was at this time every where famous. Many warm debates paſſed in this aſſembly; the reſult whereof was, that four ſacraments out of the ſeven were concluded to be inſignificant. Many alterations were made in favour of the Reformation; and, a few months after, in 1537, the Bible was tranſlated into Engliſh, and recommended to general peruſal. Meanwhile the biſhop of Worceſter, highly ſatisfied with the proſpect of the times, repaired to his dioceſe, having made a longer ſtay in London than was abſolutely neceſſary. He had no talents for ſtate affairs, and therefore meddled not with them. His whole ambition was to diſcharge the paſtoral functions of a biſhop, neither aiming to diſplay the abilities of a ſtateſman, nor thoſe of a courtier.

In the valuable collection already referred to are the following original letters to the Lord Cromwell:

"Ryght honorable; *Salutem*. And, ſyr, this berere cã tell yor lordſhype to whatt effecte ſu' doth expownde thys ꝓphecye incloſyd. Howbeytt he hath ytt, I trow, but of hearſay: butt yor lordſhype cã trye the truthe, becauſe you loſſe antiq^{i}tes; therefore I doo ſend ytt to you by my mã, y^{t} hath herde ferther than I. Thus far yor good lordſhype well in God.

19 Oct'. at *Hartl'*. H. L. WIGORN [1]."

"Ryght honorable; *Salutem in Chriſto*. And, ſyr, when I was w^{t} yor lordſchype laſte, you were deſyrous to kno where you myght have good monks: I tellyng you of too w^{t} my lord of Weſtmyſtr', I cold nott then name them to you, butt now I cã; the won ys callyd Goorſon, the other Clarke, both bacchelars of divinite, well lernyd, of ryght jugment, and very honeſt mẽ. The p̃or of Coventre, as I trew ſaye, ys dede; the matt' ys ſũwhat entyrd w^{t} the kyng's grace, and lyke to goo forward, yf you putt thertoo yor helpyng hande. I dowght nott but my brother abbott of Weſtmyſt', as yll as he myght ſpare them, yet wyll forgoo them for ſuch a purpos; butt much the rather yf he ꝑceve yor pleſour therein. I wold have waytyd uppon yor lordſhyppe myſelff, as my dewty had byn; butt ſeurly, ſyr, I doo what I cã to able myſelff to ſtande in the pulpytt uppon Tewſdaye. I ã in a faynt weryneſſe ov' all my boodey, but cheffly in the ſmall of my backe; butt I have a good nurſshe, good maſtreſſe Parham, wych, ſeynge whatt caſſe I was in, hath fachyd me hoom to herre owne howſſe, and doth pỹpur me upe w^{t} all dylygence; for I fere a cõſumption: butt ytt makyth lytel matt' for me. I pray God p̃ſ've your lordſhype longe in helthe to all ſuch good purpoſes as God hath ordenyd you too.

In Maſter Parham's howſſe,
viij of Novẽb'. H. LATYM', WIGORN' [2]."

One other letter to the lord Cromwell ſhall be given, written in a rough hand, but with a natural eloquence that even yet excites emotion:

"Right honorable; *Salutem in Salvatore*. Ande, ſyr, I have to thanke yor lordſhype for many thyngs, Ande now alaitt ffor yor ſyngular goodneſſe, ſhowyd, as I underſtande, to maſt^{r} Lucy, a right good gẽtilmã; ande alſo toward maſt^{r} Acton, another of the ſame ſortt; butt of thys my dewtye moor att moore leyſ^{r}. Ande yett thus much now I wyll ſay; ande natt ſay it alone, butt w^{t} many, that yor lordſhype wan mã, have ꝓmotyd many moo honeſte mẽ, ſywyſte God ꝓmotyd you, then hath many mẽ doon befoore youre tyme, though in licke authorite w^{t} you. Tamq^{m} nõ tibi natus ſoli, ſed multor' com̃odo, efficiat qui õia facit, ut in eũdẽ finẽ diutiſſimè vivat dominatio tua, ut ſic inter nobiles nobiliſſimus evadas, qu' q̃dẽ nihil ẽẽ poſſit nobilius, q̃ bonos viros evehere, malos aut' rep^{i}mere. Id quod tibi hacten' uſu venit plus õib' facies. Butt now, ſyr, another thynge y^{t} by yor favo^{r} I myght be a motionare unto you, at the reqweſte of an honeſte mã, the p̃or of Grett Malverne, in my dioc', though natt of my dioc'; referrynge the ſucceſſe of the hooll matter to yor ownly approvyd wyſdoom and benynge goodneſs in ev'ry caſſe; for I knoo y^{t} I doo play the ffowll, but yet w^{t} my foolyſshneſſe I ſũwhatt qwyett an unqwiett mã, and mytygatt hys hevyneſſe, wch I am bold to doo w^{t} you, for that I kno by experience yor goodneſſe, y^{t} you wyll bear w^{t} fowlls in their freylneſſe. Thys mã both heryth and feryth (as he ſayth) the ſuppreſſion of hys howſſe, wich, thowgh he wyll be cõformable in all pointts to the kyng's hyneſſe pleſeure and yours ons known, as both I adv'tyſyd hỹ, ande alſo hys bownden dewtye ys to be; yett nevertheleſſe, if he thowght hys enterpryeſſe ſhuld natt be myſtake, nor turne to any diſpleſour, he wold be an hũble ſewter to yor lordſhype, and by the ſame to the kyng's good grace, for the upſtandynge of his forſayd howſſe, and contynuance of the ſame, to many good purpaſſeſſe: natt in Monkrye, he maynyth natt ſoo; God forbyd; butt ony other ways, as ſhuld be thowghte ande ſeyne good to the kyng's maieſtye, as to mayntayne techynge, p̃chynge, ſtudye w^{t} prayynge, ande (to the w^{c} he ys much gyvyne) good howſkepynge; ffor to the v'tu of hoſpitalitye he hathe byn grettly inclynyd from hys begỹnynge, ande ys very much cõmẽdyd in thes ꝑtees for y^{e} ſame: ſo y^{t} if ccccc marks to the kyng's hyneſſe, and cc marks to yor ſelffe for yor good wyll, myght occaſione the ꝓmotion of hys intentt, att leſte waye for ye tyme off hys lyffe, he doubtyth natt to make hys frends for y^{e} ſame. Yf ſo lytell cold bringe ſoo much to paſſe, the mã ys old, a good howſkeper, fedeth many, and y^{t} daily; for ye cõtreth ys poore, and full of penurye.. And, alas! my good lord, ſhall we not ſee ij or iij in ev'y ſhyre changyd to ſuch remedye? Thus too thys honeſte mãis [3] importunyte hath browght me beyounde my dewtye, ſavynge for the cõfydence and truſte y^{t} I have always in yor benignytye. As he hathe knolege from you, ſoo he wyll p̃pare for you, ev' obedyentt to yor adv'tyeſſment. Syr Wylliam Kyngſton cã myke reportt of ye mã. God proſpere you, to ye utterynge of all hoolow partts; bleſſyd be God of Englonde y^{t} workyth all, hows inſtrumẽt you be. Herde you ſay wons, aftur you hade ſene y^{t} furyous invectyve of cardynall Pooll, y^{t} you wold make hỹ to ete hys owne hartt; wch you have now, I trow, ^{i}browght to paſſe; for he muſte now ette hys owne hartt, and be as hartleſſe as he ys graceleſſe.

13 Decẽb. *Hartl'*. H. L. WIGOR' [4]."

In 1539, Gardiner biſhop of Wincheſter returned from Germany, having ſucceſsfully negotiated ſome commiſſions, which the king had greatly at heart; and a parliament having been called, to confirm the ſeizure and ſurrendry of the monaſteries, that ſubtle miniſter prevailed on his majeſty to do ſomething towards reſtoring the old religion, as being moſt advantageous for his views in the preſent ſituation of Europe. In this parliament paſſed the famous Act, as it was called, of the Six Articles; which was no ſooner publiſhed, than it gave an univerſal alarm to all the favourers of the Reformation; and, as the biſhop of Worceſter could not give his vote for the act, he thought it wrong to hold any office.—Dr. Fuller ſays, "When the conteſt was in the Houſe of Lords, in the reign of king Henry the Eighth, about the giving all abbey lands to the king, there was a diviſion betwixt the biſhops of the old and new learning; for, by thoſe names they were diſtinguiſhed. Thoſe of the old learning, unwillingly willing, were contented that the king ſhould make a reſumption of all thoſe abbeys which his anceſtors had founded, leaving the reſt to continue according to the intention of the founders. The biſhops of the new learning were more pliable to the king's deſires; only Latimer was diſſenting, earneſtly urging, that two abbies at the leaſt, in every dioceſe of conſiderable revenues, might be preſerved for the maintenance of learned men therein [1]. Thus ſwimming a good while againſt the ſtream, he was at laſt carried away with the current [2]." Finding, however, that he muſt either loſe the quiet of a good conſcience, or forſake his biſhoprick, he voluntarily relinquiſhed the epiſcopal dignity; and when he firſt put off his rochet, he ſuddenly gave a ſkip on the floor for joy, feeling his ſhoulders ſo light, on being diſcharged of ſuch a heavy burthen. Retiring into the country, he reſided there during the heat of the perſecution which followed upon this act, and thought of nothing for the remainder of his days but a ſequeſtered life. He knew the ſtorm which was up could not ſoon be appeaſed, and he had no inclination to truſt himſelf in it. But an unhappy accident ſoon forced him again into public notice.

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[1] Cleopatra E. IV. p. 142. [2] Ibid. p. 139.—See the Biſhop's hand-writing in Plate CXLI. [3] man's. [4] Cleopatra E. IV. p. 264.

He received ſo dangerous a contuſion by the fall of a tree, that he was obliged to ſeek out for better aſſiſtance than the country afforded. With this view he repaired to London, where he had the misfortune to ſee the fall of his patron, the lord Cromwell; a loſs of which he was ſoon made ſenſible. Gardiner's emiſſaries quickly found him out; and ſomething, that ſomebody had ſomewhere heard him ſay againſt the ſix articles, being alleged againſt him, he was ſent to the Tower; where, without any judicial examination, he ſuffered, through one pretence or another, a cruel impriſonment for the remaining ſix years of king Henry's reign. Immediately on the acceſſion of Edward VI. he and all others who were impriſoned in the ſame cauſe were ſet at liberty; and Latimer, whoſe old friends were now in power, was received by them with every mark of affection. He would have found no difficulty in diſpoſſeſſing Dr. Nicholas Heath, an inſignificant man, who in 1543 had ſucceeded to his biſhopric; but he had other ſentiments, and would neither make ſuit himſelf, nor ſuffer his friends to make any, for his reſtoration. However, this was done by the parliament, who, after ſettling the national concerns, ſent up, Jan. 9, 1548-9. "a note, to require my lord's grace that *Mr. Latimer* ſhall be reſtored to the biſhoprick of Worceſter [3]." The protector was very well inclined, and propoſed the reſumption to Latimer; but he perſevered in the negative; which Dr. Fuller thus accounts for: "It was not for any want of favour from the king, ſeeing he ſtood *rectus in curiâ* in relation to his Majeſty; nor was it becauſe his downright Sermons diſobliged the courtiers, who generally delight in ſoft preaching, as in ſoft cloathing [4]. Nor was it out of ſullenneſs, becauſe he would not be bedded again with that wife, which (though unwillingly) had in his abſence embraced another. Nor have we any cauſe to ſuſpect Latimer of Hooper's opinion, as diſtaſting ceremonies, and ſo obſtructing his advancement: but we impute it either to his conſcience (ofttimes ſharpeſt in the blunteſt men), becauſe he would not be built on the ruins of another; eſpecially knowing Heath one of a meek and moderate nature; or to his age, who, Barzillai like [5], was ſuperannuated for earthly honour. Alas! what needed a ſquare-cap over the many night-caps which age had multiplied on his reverend head? Or becauſe he found himſelf not ſo fit for government; better for preaching, than ordering eccleſiaſtical affairs; or, laſtly, becauſe he prophetically foreſaw that the ingratitude of the Engliſh nation would ſhorten their happineſs, and king Edward's life; and he was loth to come into a place only to go out thereof. Sure I am, it was a loud lie, which Parſons tells [6], that Latimer was kept bare, who kept himſelf bare; living, not in the want, but neglect, yea contempt, of all worldly wealth. He was confeſſor-general to all Proteſtants troubled in mind; yea, he was the *corban*, or treaſury, into which reſtored ill-gotten goods were caſt, to be beſtowed on the poor, according to his diſcretion. And Latimer, by the courteſy of England (once a biſhop, and ever a biſhop), was in civility ſaluted *lord*, and honoured by all good people that knew him. This I conceive the true cauſe why Hooper would not be tranſlated to Worceſter, but held it *in commendam* with Glouceſter, becauſe Latimer and Heath were both ſurviving, each accounted a lawful biſhop by thoſe of their own religion [7]."

Having fairly rid himſelf of all incumbrance, Latimer accepted an invitation from Cranmer, and took up his reſidence at Lambeth, where he led a very retired life, being chiefly employed in hearing the complaints and redreſſing the injuries of the poor people. And, indeed, his character for ſervices of this kind was ſo univerſally known, that ſtrangers from every part of England would reſort to him; ſo that he had as crowded a levee as a miniſter of ſtate. In theſe employments he ſpent more than two years, interfering as little as poſſible in any public tranſaction. Only he aſſiſted the archbiſhop in compoſing the Homilies, which were ſet forth by authority in the firſt year of king Edward. He was alſo appointed to preach the Lent ſermons before his majeſty; which office he performed during the firſt three years of his reign; and in one of his familiar letters, Archbiſhop Cranmer particularly directs him in regard to his conduct while preaching before the king; and recommends him very ſtrongly to avoid any thing which might ſeem connected with the controverſies he was engaged in.

As at this period there were no ſermons but in the principal churches, and upon ſome particular faſts and feſtivals; it is probable that thoſe of Latimer drew the attention of the people, as much for their rarity, as the reputation of the preacher; for we are informed that ſuch crowds went to hear him, that the pulpit was removed out of the Royal Chapel into the Privy Garden [8].—"The golden mouth of this Preacher, being ſhut up before, was now opened again. And ſo he beginning afreſh to ſet forth his plough again, continued all the time of the ſaid king, labouring in the Lord's harveſt moſt fruitfully, diſcharging his talent before the Ducheſs of Suffolk, in the Convocation houſe at London, and eſpecially before the King at the Court. In the ſame place of the inward garden which was before applied to laſcivious and courtly paſtimes, he diſperſed the fruitful words of the glorious Goſpel. In this his painful travel he occupied himſelf all king Edward's days, preaching, for the moſt part, every Sunday twice, nor was he leſs indefatigable in his private ſtudies; for, notwithſtanding his years and conſtant preaching, he was, winter and ſummer, at his book by two o'clock in the morning [9]."

"As to his ſermons which are ſtill extant, they are far enough from being exact pieces of compoſition; yet his ſimplicity and low familiarity, his humour and gibing drollery, were well adapted to the times; and his oratory, according to the mode of eloquence at that day, was exceedingly popular. His action, and manner of preaching too, were very affecting; and no wonder, for he ſpoke immediately from his heart; and that blunt preaching was in thoſe dark days admirably effectual, which in our days would juſtly be ridiculous [10]." His abilities, however, as an orator, made only the inferior part of his character as a preacher. What particularly recommends him is, that noble and apoſtolic zeal which he exerts in the cauſe of truth; and, artleſs and uncouth as his ſermons appear to us, yet ſuch was the effect of his preaching, that one illuſtrious robber made reſtitution, in his hands, of money ſtole from the publick or the treaſury, moved by one of his diſcourſes on reſtitution, which pierced his conſcience, and obliged him to ſacrifice gain to godlineſs[1].

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[1] Does not this confirm what is ſtill obſerved abroad, that the largeſt monaſteries obſerve the beſt diſcipline? A relaxation of diſcipline in the larger colleges would be ſooner perceived, and be more intolerable, than in ſmaller.

[2] Worthies, Leiceſterſhire, p. 128.

[3] Journals of the Houſe of Commons, 2 Edw. VI. vol. I. p. 6.

[4] Matth. xi. 8.

[5] 2 Sam. xix. 35.

[6] In the Examen of Fox's Martyrs, Month of February, p. 306.

[7] Fuller's Church Hiſtory, Book VII. p. 405.

[8] Heylin, Hiſtory of the Reformation, p. 57.

[9] In Fox, p. 385, is a print of Maſter Latimer's preaching before king Edward VI. in the preaching-place at Weſtminſter.

[10] Fuller's Hiſtory of Cambridge, p. 100.

The earlieſt of his printed Sermons was preached in 1535, at the time of the inſurrection in the North; the two next, before the Convocation, June 6, 1537.

In a Sermon preached in the Shroudes at Paul's church, Jan. 18, 1548, he is very ſevere on "the rich citizens of London.—What ſhall I ſay of them? Shall I call them proud men of London, malicious men of London, mercileſs men of London? No, no, I may not ſay ſo; they will be offended with me then. Yet muſt I ſpeak. For is there not reigning in London as much pride, as much covetouſneſs, as much cruelty, as much oppreſſion, and as much ſuperſtition, as was in Nebo? Yes, I think, and much more too. Therefore I ſay, Repent, O London, repent, repent."—He goes on to reproach them with want of charity:—"Their brother ſhall die in the ſtreets for cold; he ſhall lye ſick at the door between ſtock and ſtock, I know not what to call for it, and periſh there for hunger. In times paſt, when any rich man died in London, they were wont to help the poor ſcholars of the Univerſities with exhibition, and relieve other poor people with money. Alſo, when I was a ſcholar in Cambridge myſelf, I often heard good report of London; but now I can hear no ſuch good report, although I enquire for it, and hearken for it; for now their charity is waxen cold, and none helpeth the poor."

In the firſt Sermon before king Edward, March 6, 1549, he ſtates that "if a poor man be diſeaſed, he can have no help from the Phyſician without *too much*; and of the Lawyer the poor man can get no counſel, expedition, nor help in his matter, except he give him *too much*. At Merchants hands, no kind of ware can be had except we give for it *too much*. You landlords, your rent-raiſers, I may ſay you ſteplords, you unnatural lords, you have for your poſſeſſions yearly *too much*: for that heretofore went for 20 or 60*l.* a year (which is an honeſt portion to be had *gratis* in one lordſhip of another man's ſweat and labour) now is let for 50 or 100 pound by the year. *Too much*, which theſe rich men have, cauſeth ſuch dearth, that poor men (which live of their labour) cannot with the ſweat of their face have a living, all kind of victuals is ſo dear; pigs, geeſe, capons, chickens, eggs, &c.; theſe things, with others, are ſo univerſally enhanced. And I think verily that, if this continue, we ſhall at length be conſtrained to pay for a pig *a pound*. If the king's honour (as ſome men ſay) ſtandeth in the great multitude of his people; then theſe graſiers, incloſers, and rent-rearers, are hinderers of the king's honour; for whereas have been a great many houſeholders and inhabitants, there is now but a ſhepherd and his dog; ſo they hinder the king's honour moſt of all..... We of the Clergy had *too much*; but that is taken away, and now we have *too little*. But, for mine own part, I have no cauſe to complain; for, I thank God and the king, I have ſufficient. And, God is my Judge, I came not to crave of any man any thing: but I know them that have *too little*. There lyeth a great matter by theſe appropriations: great reformation is to be had in them. I know where is a great market town[2] with divers hamlets and inhabitants, where do riſe yearly of their labours to the value of fifty pounds, and the vicar that ſerveth (being ſo great a cure) hath but twelve or fourteen marks by year; ſo that of this penſion he is not able to buy him books, nor give his neighbours drink; all the great gain goeth another way."

In the ſecond Sermon, he laments "that chantry prieſts were put into parochial cures, and abbots (whoſe annuities were great and abominable) made biſhops, to ſave and redeem their penſions."

In the third Sermon, he admits that "ſome Noblemens' children had ſet forth God's word, howbeit poor mens ſons have done it always for the moſt part. Johannes Alaſco was here, a great learned man, and, as they ſay, a nobleman in his own country, and is gone his way again[3]: if it be for lack of entertainment, the more pity. I would wiſh ſuch men as he to be in the realm, for the realm ſhould proſper in receiving of them; and it ſhould be to the king's honour to retain and keep them. I heard ſay Maſter Melancthon, that great clerk, ſhould come hither. I would wiſh him, and ſuch as he is, to have 200*l.* a year: the king ſhould never want it in his coffers at the year's end. There is yet among us two great learned men, Peter Martyr and Bernard Ochin, which have 100 marks apiece. I would the king would beſtow 1000*l.* on that ſort."—In the ſame Sermon, he mentions his having been "with the biſhop of Chicheſter[4] in ward, but not ſo but that his friends might come to him, and talk with him;" and that there were at that time "executions in ſome part or other of the city every week, for there are three weeks ſeſſion at Newgate, and a fortnight at the Marſhalſea."—"In the king's dayes that dead is, a many of us were called together before him, to ſay our minds in certain matters. In the end one kneeled down, and accuſed me of ſedition; that I had preached ſeditious doctrine: a heavy ſalutation, and a hard point of ſuch a man's doing, as, if I ſhould name him, ye would not think it. The king turned to me, and ſaid, 'What ſay you to that, ſir?' Then I kneeled down; and turned me firſt to mine accuſer, and required him; 'Sir, what form of preaching would you appoint me to preach before a king? Would you have me preach nothing as concerning a king in the king's ſermon? Have you any commiſſion to appoint me what I ſhall preach?' Beſides this, I aſked him divers other queſtions, and he would make no anſwer to none of them all; he had nothing to ſay. Then I turned me to the king, and ſubmitted myſelf to his grace; and ſaid, 'I never ſued to be a preacher before your grace; but I was called to it, and would be willing (if you miſlike me) to give place to my betters; for I grant there be many more worthy of the room than I am. And if it be your grace's pleaſure ſo to allow them for preachers, I could be content to bear their books after them. But, if your grace allow me for a preacher, I would deſire your grace to give me leave to diſcharge my conſcience; give me leave to frame my doctrine according to my audience; I had been a very dolt to have preached ſo at the borders of your realm, as I preach before your grace.' And I thank Almighty God, which hath always been my remedy, that my ſayings were well accepted of the king; for, like a gracious lord, he turned into another communication. It is even, as the Scripture ſaith, *Cor regis in manu Domini*; the Lord directeth the king's heart. Certain of my friends came to me with tears in their eyes, and told me, they looked I ſhould have been in the Tower the ſame night."

In the ſixth Sermon he reprobates a privileged place in London, where "the Lord Mayor hath nothing to do; the Sheriffs may not meddle, nor the Queſt enquire of it;" complains of "dicing-houſes;" and adds, "Men of England, in times paſt, were wont to go abroad into the fields a-ſhooting. In my time, my father was as diligent to teach me to ſhoot, as to learn me any other thing. He taught me how to draw, how to lay my body in my bow; and not to draw with ſtrength of arm as other nations do, but with ſtrength of the body. I had my bows bought me according to my age and ſtrength; as I increaſed in them, ſo my bows were made bigger and bigger; for men ſhall never ſhoot well unleſs they be brought up in it: it is a worthy game, a wholeſome kind of exerciſe, and much commended by phyſicians."

[1] Rapin, vol. VIII. p. 189, note.

[2] This was Melton Mowbray; ſee vol. II. p. 482.

[3] A portrait of this eminent nobleman, who was uncle to the then King of Poland, with his autograph, from a letter dated Dec. 16, 1552, was publiſhed by Mr. Thane, in his "Britiſh Autography."—It appears from Fox that Alaſco and Peter Martyr were both baniſhed from this country in 1554.

[4] Dr. George Day, biſhop of Chicheſter 1543; deprived by king Edward VI. and impriſoned; reſtored by queen Mary.

In the ſame Sermon, he gives the following anecdote: "I came once myſelf to a place, riding in a journey homeward from London; and I ſent over-night into the town[1], that I would preach there in the morning, becauſe it was a holiday, and methought it was an holiday's work: the church ſtood in my way; and I took my horſe and my company, and went thither (I thought I ſhould have found a great company in the church); and when I came there, the church door was faſt locked. I tarried there more than half an hour and more; at laſt the key was found, and one of the pariſh came to me, and ſaid, 'Sir, this is a holiday with us; we cannot hear you; it is *Robin Hood's day*. The pariſh are gone abroad, to gather for Robin Hood: I pray you, let them not.' I was feign then to give place to Robin Hood. I thought my rochet ſhould have been regarded, though I were not; but it would not ſerve; it was fain to give place to Robin Hood's wake[2]."

In the ſeventh Sermon may be traced the germ of one of the fineſt paſſages in the fineſt poem of our greateſt Engliſh Poet. "Death and Hell is not only the wages, the reward, the ſtipend of Sin; but they are brought into the world by Sin. Our firſt father Adam was ſet at liberty to live for ever; yet God, inhibiting him from eating of the apple, told him, 'If men meddle with this fruit, thou and thy poſterity ſhall fall into neceſſity of death, from ever living.' Here come in DEATH and HELL: SIN was their Mother[3]."

In the ſame Sermon, which was one of the laſt king Edward heard, and which was preached at a time when the party which oppoſed the Liturgy began to ſpread, after expreſſing his earneſt wiſh "that prayer might be uſed in this realm, as it ought to be of all men; and eſpecially of magiſtrates, of counſellors, of great rulers;" he adds, "I have heard ſay, when that the good queen that is gone had ordained in her houſe daily prayer, both before noon and after noon, the Admiral getteth him out of the way, like a mole digging in the earth. He ſhall be Lot's wife to me as long as I live. He was, I heard ſay, a covetous man; a covetous man indeed: I would there were no more in England. He was, I heard ſay, an ambitious man: I would there were no more in England. He was, I heard ſay, a ſeditious man, a contemner of common prayer: I would there were no more in England. Well! he is gone; I would he had left none behind him."—"A paſſage ſo informative to the Church Hiſtory of that age," ſays Dr. Fuller, "muſt not paſs without ſome obſervation thereon. The *good Queen* was queen Katharine Parr, the relict of king Henry VIII. who ſome two years ſince died in childbed. The *Admiral* was Thomas lord Seymour, her huſband.

"*Getteth himſelf out of the way.* Here is the queſtion on what terms he abſented himſelf; whether on *Popiſh*, or *Non-Conformiſt*.

In proof whereof he is compared to Lot's wife, which importeth a looking back, and reflexion on former practice.	Being termed herein ſeditious, and not ſuperſtitious, it intimates that a factious principle made him diſtaſte the Common Prayer.

"*A Contemner of the Common Prayer, I wiſh there were no more.* This probably relates unto a potent party diſaffected to the Liturgy, which now began to be very conſiderable in England, but (if the premiſes be rightly collected) much to blame, in the judgment of godly Maſter Latimer[4]."

In the laſt Sermon before the king and his moſt honourable council, in his Court at Weſtminſter, 1550, which he called his ***ultimum vale***, he ſays, "I have now preached three Lents. At my firſt preaching of reſtitution, one man took remorſe of conſcience, and acknowledged himſelf to me, that he had deceived the king, and willing he was to make reſtitution; and ſo the firſt Lent came to my hands £20, to be reſtored to the king's uſe. I was promiſed £20 more the ſame Lent; but it could not be made, ſo that it came not. Well, the next Lent came £320 more: I received it myſelf, and paid it to the king's council. So I was aſked what he was that made the reſtitution. But ſhould I have named him? Nay, they ſhould as ſoon have this weſaunt of mine. Well, now this Lent came £180. 10*s.* which I paid and delivered this preſent day to the king's council. And ſo this man hath made a godly reſtitution."—In the ſame Sermon he introduces a ſtory highly to the credit of the then king of Denmark, "that ſitteth openly in juſtice thrice in the week, and hath doors kept open for the nones;" and complains of "aldermen becoming colliers, woodmongers, and makers of coals. There cannot a poor body buy a ſack of coals, but it muſt come through their hands."

In the firſt of "Seven Sermons on the Lord's Prayer, before the right virtuous and honourable lady Katharine Ducheſs of Suffolk, 1552," he recites the ſtory of a woman, a priſoner in the Tower of Cambridge, which was accuſed that ſhe had killed her child, which act ſhe plainly and ſtedfaſtly denied, and could not be brought to confeſs the act; which denying, gave occaſion to Maſter Bilney and myſelf to ſearch for the matter, and ſo we did: and at length we found that her huſband loved her not; and therefore he ſought means to make her out of the way. The matter was thus. A child of hers had been ſick by the ſpace of a year, and ſo decayed as it were in a conſumption: at the length it died in harveſt-time. She went to her neighbours and other friends, to deſire their help, to prepare the child to the burial; but there was nobody at home, every man was in the field. The woman, in a heavineſs and trouble of ſpirit, went, and, being herſelf alone, prepared the child to burial. Her huſband coming home, not having great love towards her, accuſed her of the murther, and ſo ſhe was taken and brought to Cambridge: but, as far forth as I could learn, through earneſt inquiſition, I thought in my conſcience the woman was not guilty, all the circumſtances well conſidered. Immediately after this, I was called to preach before the king, which was my firſt Sermon that I made before his majeſty, and it was done at Windſor; where his majeſty, after the Sermon was done, did moſt familiarly talk with me in a gallery. Now when I ſaw my time, I kneeled down before his majeſty, opening the whole matter, and afterward moſt humbly deſired his majeſty to pardon that woman; for I thought in my conſcience ſhe was not guilty, or elſe I would not, for all the world, ſue for a murtherer. The king moſt graciouſly heard my humble requeſt, inſomuch that I had a pardon ready for her at my return homeward."

The duke of Somerſet, the great friend of Latimer, having been executed Jan. 24, 1551-2; our venerable Prelate ſeems to have retired into the country, and made uſe of the king's licence as a general preacher in thoſe parts where he thought his labours might be ſerviceable. A large portion of his Sermons were preached either at Stamford or Grimſthorpe in Lincolnſhire, or at Baxterley[5] in Warwickſhire. In one of theſe, on the third Sunday in Advent 1552, he ſays, "The citizens of Naim had their burying-place without the city, which no doubt is a laudable thing; and I do marvel that London, being ſo rich a city, hath not a burial-place without; for, no doubt, it is an unwholeſome thing to bury within the city, eſpecially at ſuch a time when there be great ſickneſſes, and many die together. I think verily that many a man taketh his death in Paul's church-yard, and this I ſpeak of experience; for I myſelf, when I have been there on ſome mornings to hear the Sermons, have felt ſuch an ill-ſavoured unwholeſome ſavour, that I was the worſe for it a great while after; and I think no leſs but it is the occaſion of great ſickneſs and diſeaſes."

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[1] Tradition aſcribes this alſo to Melton Mowbray; and conjecture ſuppoſes the ſports deſcribed by Leland, vol. V. p. 93. as practiſed on Borow Hill every year on Monday after Whitſunday, when the people of the country thereabouts "cum and ſhote, renne, wreſtel, dawnce, and uſe like other feates of exerciſe," to be here alluded to.—Theſe games were of great antiquity, and of different kinds; and appear to owe their original eſtabliſhment to the cultivating and improvement of archery. Ritſon's Robin Hood, vol. I. pp. XCVII. XCVIII.

In the accompts of the churchwardens of Kingſton on Thames are charges for a "Robin Hood and May game' upwards of 9*l.*; of which four marks were for "Robyn Hood's gaderyng.' And in thoſe of St. Helen's, Abingdon, 1556 is an entry for "ſetting up Robin Hood's bower," probably preparing for the May games, in which he bore a part. Sir John Paſton (vol. II. p. 134.) complains of one of his beſt ſervants, who had for three years been loſing his time in "playing St George and Robin Hood and the ſheriff of Nottingham." The game of Robin Hood was celebrated in Scotland in the month of May ſo late as 1592. Ib. pp. ci—cx.

[2] See vol II. pp. 239. 246.

[3] Shakſpeare alſo ſays of king Richard III. (act I. ſcene III.) "Sin, Death, and Hell, have ſet their marks on him."

[4] Fuller's Church Hiſtory, Book VII. p. 426.

[5] A ſpirited letter from Latimer to a juſtice of the peace at Baxterley is preſerved by Fox, vol. III. p. 413.

In the beginning of the reign of queen Mary, the introduction of Popery having been reſolved on, the firſt ſtep towards it was the prohibition of all preaching throughout the kingdom, and a licenſing only of ſuch as were known to be Popiſhly inclined: A ſtrict enquiry was accordingly made after the more forward and popular preachers; and many of them were taken into cuſtody. The biſhop of Wincheſter, who was now prime miniſter, having proſcribed Latimer from the firſt, ſent a meſſage to cite him before the council. He had notice of this deſign ſome hours before the meſſenger's arrival, but made no uſe of the intelligence. The meſſenger found him equipped for his journey; at which expreſſing ſurprize, Latimer told him, "that he was ready to attend him to London, thus called upon to anſwer for his faith, as he ever was to take any journey in his life; and that he doubted not but God, who had enabled him to ſtand before two princes, would enable him to ſtand before a third." The meſſenger, then acquainting him that he had no orders to ſeize his perſon, delivered a letter, and departed. Latimer, however, opening the letter, and finding it contain a citation from the council, reſolved to obey it. He ſet out, therefore, immediately; and, as he paſſed through Smithfield, where heretics were uſually burnt, he ſaid chearfully, "This place hath long groaned for me." The next morning he waited upon the Council; who, having loaded him with many ſevere reproaches, ſent him to the Tower. Cranmer and Ridley were alſo priſoners in the ſame cauſe with Latimer; and, when it was reſolved to have a public diſputation at Oxford between the moſt eminent of the Popiſh and Proteſtant divines, theſe three were appointed to manage the diſpute on the part of the Proteſtants. Accordingly, they were taken out of the Tower, and ſent to Oxford, where they were cloſely confined in the *Bocardo*, a common priſon; and might eaſily imagine how free the diſputation was likely to be, when they found themſelves denied the uſe even of books, and pen and ink. Fox has preſerved a conference, afterwards put into writing, which was held at this time between Ridley and Latimer, and which ſets our author's temper in a ſtrong light. The two biſhops are repreſented ſitting in their priſon, ruminating upon the ſolemn preparations then making for their trial, of which probably they were now firſt informed. "The time," ſaid Ridley, "is now come: we are now called upon either to deny our faith, or to ſuffer death in its defence. You, Mr. Latimer, are an old ſoldier of Chriſt, and have frequently withſtood the fear of death; whereas I am raw in the ſervice, and unexperienced." With this preface he introduces a requeſt, that Latimer, whom he calls "his father," would hear him propoſe ſuch arguments as he thinks it moſt likely his adverſaries would urge againſt him, and aſſiſt him in providing proper anſwers to them. To this Latimer, in his uſual ſtrain of good humour, replied, that "he fancied the good biſhop was treating him as he remembered Mr. Bilney uſed formerly to do; who, when he wanted to teach him, would always do it under colour of being taught himſelf. But, in the preſent caſe," ſaid he, "my lord, I am determined to give them very little trouble. I ſhall juſt offer them a plain account of my faith, and ſhall ſay very little more; for I know any thing more will be to no purpoſe." However, he anſwered their queſtions as far as civility required; and in theſe anſwers it is obſervable, he managed the argument much better than either Ridley or Cranmer; who, when they were preſſed, in defence of tranſubſtantiation, with ſome paſſages from the Fathers, inſtead of diſavowing an inſufficient authority, weakly defended a good cauſe by evaſions and diſtinctions, after the manner of ſchoolmen: whereas, when the ſame proofs were multiplied upon Latimer, he told them plainly, "that ſuch proofs had no weight with him; that the Fathers, no doubt, were often deceived; and that he never depended upon them, but when they depended upon Scripture." "Then you are not of St. Chryſoſtom's faith," replied they, "nor of St. Auſtin's?" "I have told you," ſays Latimer, "I am not, except they bring Scripture for what they ſay." The diſpute being ended, ſentence was paſſed; and they were both remanded to priſon.

In the Appendix to the third volume of Strype's "Eccleſiaſtical Memorials," is "The Proteſtation of Mr. Hugh Latymer, rendered in writing to Dr. Weſton, and other of the queen's commiſſioners with him, in an Aſſembly at Oxford; concerning certain Queſtions to him propounded; faithfully tranſlated out of Latin into Engliſh; holden the 20th of April, 1554;" with "Old Father Latymer to one in priſon for the profeſſion of the Goſpel; giving his judgement, whether it be lawful to buy off the Croſs;" and, "An Epiſtle ſent by Mr. Latymer to all the unfeigned Lovers of God's Truth, out of a Priſon in Oxenford called *Bocardo* (where the ſaid Latymer was impriſoned for the Teſtimony of Chriſt), May 15, 1555 [1]." A ſhort letter, dated from the ſame priſon, addreſſed to Mrs. Wilkinſon, is preſerved by Fox [2].

A portrait of Latimer in Strype's "Memorials of Cranmer" repreſents him with a ſtaff in his right hand, a pair of ſpectacles hanging at his breaſt, and a Bible in his girdle. This venerable prelate, worn out with labour and old age, walked thus equipped to his trial.

Dr. Brooks, biſhop of Glouceſter, was the pope's commiſſioner on this trial; to whom were joined Dr. Story, and Dr. Martin, civilians, as commiſſioners of the crown; and Fox obſerves that Ridley and Latimer were only degraded from prieſt's orders, which he attributes to the ſpleen and bigotry of Brooks.

On the 18th of October, 1555, Ridley and Latimer were executed on the North ſide of the town of Oxford, in the ditch over Baliol college. A particular deſcription of the ceremony, with an illuſtrative plate, is given by Fox, who thus deſcribes the dreſs of the two martyrs: "Mr. Ridley had a fair black gown furred, and faced with foins, ſuch as he was wont to wear being biſhop, and a tippet of velvet furred likewiſe about his neck, a velvet night-cap upon his head, and a corner-cap upon the ſame, going in a pair of ſlippers to the ſtake. After him came Mr. Latimer, in a poor Briſtow freiz frock, all worn, with his buttoned cap, and a kerchief on his head, all ready to the fire, a very long ſhroud hanging over his hoſe down to the feet. Mr. Ridley gave ſeveral ſmall things to gentlemen ſtanding by. Maſter Latimer gave nothing; but very quietly ſuffered his keeper to pull off his hoſe, and his other array, which to look unto was very ſimple; and, being ſtripped into his ſhroud, he ſeemed as comely a perſon to them that were there preſent, as we ſhould lightly ſee; and whereas in his cloaths he appeared a withered and crooked ſilly old man, he now ſtood bolt upright, as comely a father as one might behold [3]." At the ſtake Latimer is ſaid to have comforted his fellow martyr by this prophetic declaration, that "they two ſhould light ſuch a candle in England, as, by God's grace, would never be extinguiſhed;" and in the Epiſtle before his Sermons it is obſerved, that "when the tormentors were about to ſet the fire upon him and that moſt reverend Father Doctor Ridley, he lifted up his eyes towards Heaven, with a moſt amiable and comfortable countenance, ſaying, *Fidelis eſt Deus, qui non ſinit nos tentari ſupra id quod poſſumus*; and ſo afterward by and by ſhed his blood in the cauſe of Chriſt; the which blood ran out of his heart in ſuch abundance, that all thoſe that were preſent (being godly) did marvel to ſee the moſt part of the blood in his body ſo to be gathered to his heart, and with ſuch violence to guſh out, his body being opened by the force of the fire: by the which thing God moſt graciouſly granted his requeſt; the which was, to ſhed his heart's blood in defence of the Goſpel. When he was chained to the ſtake, two bags of gunpowder were faſtened under his arms, the exploſion of which preſently put an end to his life."

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[1] Strype's Eccleſiaſtical Memorials, vol. III. Appendix, pp. 89—104.

[2] Vol. I. p. 415.

[3] Fox, vol. III. p. 430.

In the rectorial-houſe at Thurcaſton is a good old painting of the venerable Biſhop, from which the annexed Plate (CXLI.) has been accurately copied, by the bounty of the reverend Prelate who now ſo worthily adorns the ſee which Latimer once poſſeſſed.

To an edition of the Sermons in 1635 is alſo prefixed a good plate, with his head engraved, by G. Gif'; under which are the following lines:

"Thus while he liv'd, grave Latimer was ſeen:
I mean his outward part; and that within
May here be view'd: above you view his face,
But in his book behold his inward grace."

Among the other rectors more particularly deſerving notice is *Thomas Willet*, who firſt occurs by having officiated as a public notary at the conſecration of archbiſhop Parker, in Lambeth chapel, Dec. 17, 1559. He was ordained deacon by biſhop Grindall, Jan. 14, 1559 60; and in the ſame year was preſented by queen Elizabeth to the rectory of Thurcaſton, and admitted prebendary of Ely. In biſhop Cox's *Certificatorium* of the ſtate of the dioceſe of Ely, to the archbiſhop, dated Jan. 28, 1560-1, Mr. Willet is returned "prebendary there; a prieſt, no graduate, but qualified for preaching; and had a ſpecial licence for that purpoſe from the biſhop of Ely; and reſided there with his family [1]." Biſhop Cox afterward preſented him to the rectory of Barley, Herts, to which he was inſtituted April 3, 1571. He reſigned his prebend in July 1587; and dying at Barley, in April 1598, was there buried.—His ſon, *Andrew Willet*, was born at Ely, and educated in the grammar-ſchool there; was firſt admitted of Peter Houſe, and afterward became ſcholar and fellow of Chriſt's College, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in Arts; was incorporated July 14, 1584, at Oxford; and preſented by the queen, in July 1587, to the prebend of Ely which his father had reſigned; Nov. 12, 1588, was inſtituted to the rectory of Childerley, in Cambridgeſhire; and, July 2, 1597, to the rectory of Granteſden Parva, in the ſame county. He likewiſe ſucceeded his father (though not immediately) in the rectory of Barley; for which he exchanged Granteſden; was inſtituted (being then B. D.) Jan. 26, 1598 9; and not long after was created D. D. He was a perſon of great induſtry, piety, and judgement, and was accounted one of the beſt commentators and moſt celebrated controverſial writers of that age. In December 1621, returning from London, near Hodſden, his horſe ſtumbling, threw him, and broke his leg, of which he died on the 10th of that month, ſays Clarke, in his Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, p. 450; but his epitaph ſays the 4th. Clarke mentions another particular, which does not ſeem probable. He ſays that his death was haſtened by his hearing of a paſſing-bell, which may have been tolled in the adjoining pariſhes of Broxbourne or Amwell, in both which Hodſden lies. He was buried in his church at Barley; to the poor of which pariſh he had given a ſmall tenement, and £40. in money; and where, on the left hand ſide of the chancel, and touching the new and neat ſtalls all round the choir or chancel, lies a large ſpotted marble to the North, with the full length of a prieſt in his gown and Doctor's ſcarf, and his ſquare cap on his head, in a praying poſture with his hands; at his feet the following inſcription, and a little lower the following verſes:

"Hic jacet Andreas Willet,
Doctor Sacræ Theologiæ,
aliquando hujus Eccleſiæ Miniſter,
& magnum totius veræ Eccleſiæ ornamentum.
Ob. ætat: ſuæ 59, Dec. 4, A. D. 1621.

"*Vivus in hoc tegitur (Lector, mirare) Sepulchro,*
Willettus, ſua poſt funera vivus adhuc!
Quin ubi nunc habitat cognoſcere; conſule ſumptu
Magnifico ſtructam, ſcripta polita, Domum
Intereà partem hanc ejus quam Fata tulerunt,
Hìc ubi pauliſper flêris, abire potes.

"Thou that erewhile didſt ſuch ſtrong reaſons frame,
As yet, great Willet, are the Poplin's ſhame;
Him by thy ſickneſs, and by Death, haſt made
Strong arguments to prove, that Man's a ſhade.
Thy Life did ſhew thy deep Divinity;
Death only taught us thy Humanity [2]."

His works were:

"De Animæ naturâ & viribus, Cantab. 1585" 8vo.

"Synopſis Papiſmi; *i.e.* A general View of Papiſtry, compiled from Scripture, Fathers, Councils, Conſtitutions, Pontifical Decrees. By Andrew Willet, D.D. 1600," folio. This work had four ſeveral editions in his life-time; and was dedicated to king James I.; "who approved and conſtantly patronaged the ſame, having been ſeen and allowed by the Lords, the Reverend Biſhops, and ever ſince had in great eſteem in both Univerſities, and alſo much deſired by all the learned both of the Clergy and Laity;" as it is expreſſed in a ſpecial licence granted by king Charles I. for re-printing it, to his ſon Paul Willet, April 26, 1630 [3]. A fifth edition, with the Life of the Author, by Peter Smith, was publiſhed in 1634.

"A Catholicon againſt the Pſeudo-Catholike Religion, gathered out of the Epiſtle of St. Jude, 1602," 8vo.

"An Antilogie, or Counterplea to an Apologetical Epiſtle in favour of the Romaniſts, 1603," 4to.

"Hexapla; i.e. a Sixfold Commentary on Geneſis and Exodus; wherein ſix ſeveral Tranſlations, *viz.* the LXX, the Chaldee, the Latin of St. Jerom and Tremelius, the larger and the Geneva Bibles in Engliſh, are compared with the Hebrew interlineary Bible of Pagnine and Montanus: comprizing whatever is worthy of note in Mercerus, Pererius, and Marlborat; London, 16 5," folio.

"Loidoromaſtix; being an Anſwer to Robert Parker againſt the Author of Limbomaſtix, 16 7" 4to.

"Harmonie, or Expoſition upon the Firſt Book of Samuel, 1607." 4to.

"Hexapla on Leviticus, 1 Samuel, Daniel, Epiſtle to the Romans, wherein ſix Things are obſerved in every Chapter. 1. The text, with the divers Readings. 2. Argument and Method. 3. Queſtions diſcuſſed. 4. Doctrines noted. 5. Controverſies handled. 6. Moral Uſes obſerved, 1610, &c." (4 vols. folio.)

"Treatiſe on Solomon's Marriage; a Sermon (Pſalm xlv. 10, 11.) on the Marriage of Frederick V. Count Palatine of the Rhine, and Elizabeth, ſole daughter of our king James I; Feb. 14, 1612.

"Epithalamium in Nuptiis Frid. V. & Pr. Elizabethæ, 1612."

His "Harmony on the firſt and ſecond books of Samuel" were printed in 1613 and 1614; and to each of them is prefixed an elegant Latin epiſtle; the former addreſſed to the Maſter and fellows of Chriſt's College, in which are recounted the biſhops and eminent men who had been of their ſociety: the latter addreſſed to his brethren the Dean and Prebendaries of Ely; wherein he recounts, within his own memory, no leſs than three archbiſhops and ſeven biſhops, who had either been Dignitaries of the Church, or bred up at Ely ſchool; which in his time was in ſo flouriſhing a ſtate, that he remembers above 300 ſcholars in it at once; and further obſerves, that near 20 Maſters of Colleges in the Univerſity of Cambridge had been Deans or Prebendaries of Ely.

"Eccleſia Triumphans."

"Theſaurus Eccleſiæ," &c.

Of this family was Henry Willet [4], D. D. a faithful adherent to king Charles I.; and Ralph Willet, who, with ſeveral other Royaliſts, ſought refuge during the civil war in the Iſland of Barbados.—Ralph Willet, eſq. of Merley, in Dorſetſhire, who died Jan. 13, 1765, was grandſon of the laſt-mentioned Ralph.

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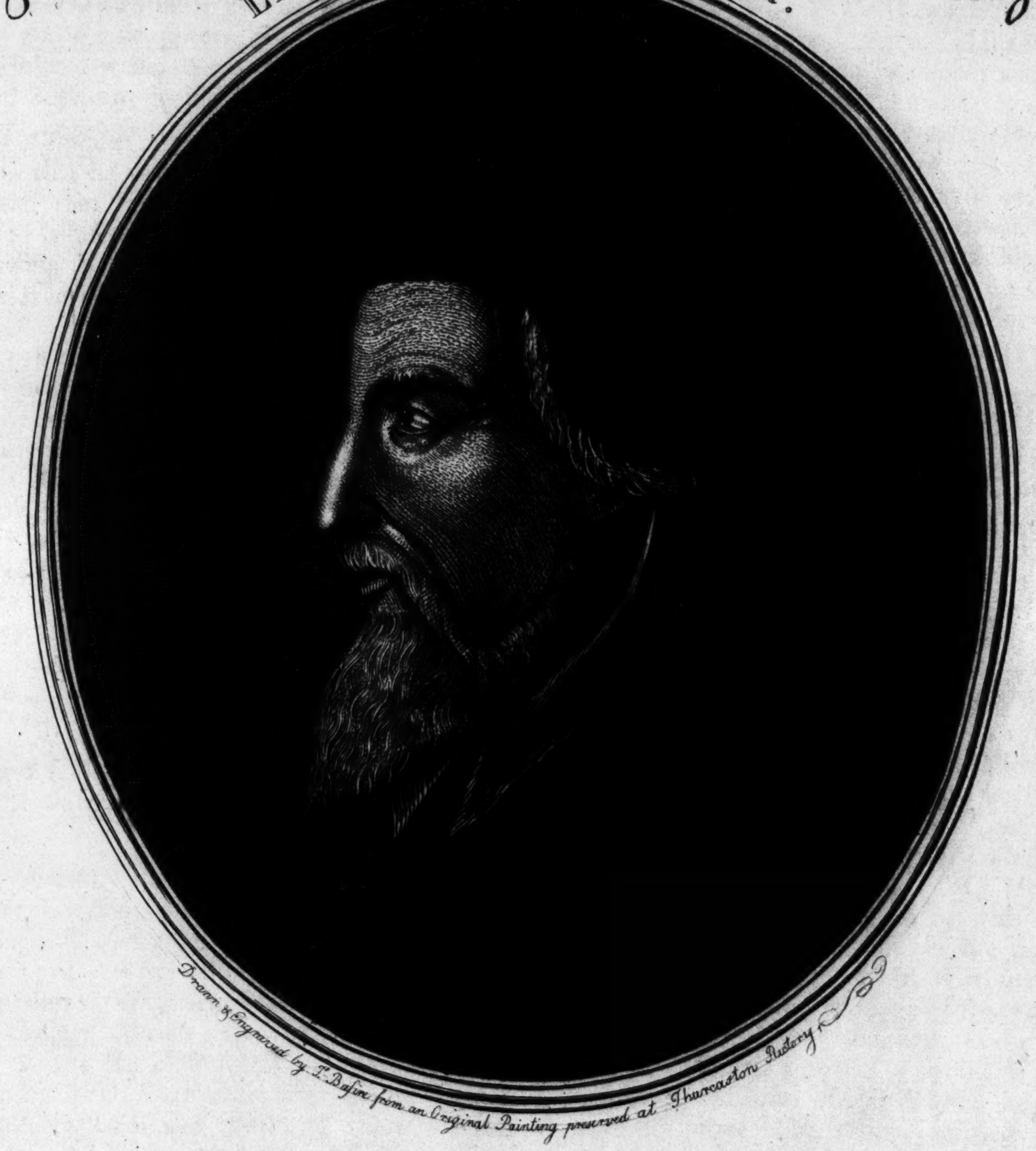
[1] Manuſcript in Ben'et College Library, Miſcellanea V. [2] Chauncey's Hertfordſhire, p. 99. [3] Rymer, Fœd. vol. XIX. p. 161.
[4] Probably the fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, whoſe name is barely mentioned by Walker, p. 116.

Vol. III. Pl. CXLI. p. 1070.

H Latymer
Wigorn

LATIMER, BISHOP & MARTYR.

H L
Wigorn



Drawn & Engraved by T. Basire from an Original Painting preserved at Thurcaston Rectory.

To the Right Revd RICHARD HURD, LORD BISHOP OF WORCESTER,
this Plate is respectfully inscribed, by his Lordship's much obliged & very humble Servt
J. Nichols.

Published as the Act directs, June 4, 1795.

The next rector of Thurcaſton of whom we have any particular account is my kinſman *Ezekiel Wright*, B. D. a native of Dennington, co. Suffolk; who was elected fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, 1625; and enjoyed the rectory of Thurcaſton, the gift of that college, from 1641 till his death, May 22, 1668. He married *Dorothy Oneby*, then in her 25th year, Dec. 31, 1650. Robert, their eldeſt ſon, was born April 15, 1652; and died June 3, 1658. Nathan, their next ſon, afterward lord keeper of the great ſeal, was born in 1653. Their third ſon, Ezekiel, was a ſtudent of the Inner Temple.

The epitaph in p. 1059, characterizes Mr. Wright; and the following tranſcript from a marble ſlab in the chancel of Walſoken church, Norfolk, on which are the arms of *Wright* impaling *Oneby* (with a reference to the pedigree[1]), completes the hiſtory of the family:

> “In memory of Dorothy Wright, widow,
> daughter of John Oneby, of Leiceſterſhire,
> relict of Elizabeth Wright,
> late of Thurcaſton, in Leiceſterſhire, clerk;
> by whom ſhe had two ſons, Nathan and Ezekiel,
> and a a daughter Dorothy,
> wife of John Twells, late of this town, eſq.
> who died Sept. 29, in her 65th year, 1691.”

Of *Robert Alfounder*, the ſucceſſor of Mr. Wright, we only know that he was rector of Thurcaſton nearly 33 years; and that he was deſcended from one who had ſignalized himſelf in Boſworth field, as appears by the following ſhort letter, addreſſed by him to one of the Heralds at a Viſitation of this County:

“Sir, *Sept.* 12, 1682.

“I ſend you this more certain account of my arms and the firſt bearers, as I received it from my father. A croſs Azure, charged with five nails Or, between four Corniſh choughs proper, quarterly, in a field Argent[2]. The creſt (a hand between a pair of wings) as in the ſeal you took. Theſe are the arms of *John Alfounder*, ſon of *Henry* Alfounder, ſervant to king Henry VII. when duke of Richmond, and was at the battle of Boſworth 1485. Theſe arms were confirmed by Thomas Wriotheſley, Garter Principal King of Arms, anno 1503. Sir, I deſire your care to add theſe to my pedigree and arms. This from your faithful ſervant,

“*To Mr. May, at Sutton.*” “Ro. Alfounder[3].”

Of *Richard Hill*, B. D. the ſucceeding rector, ſome memoirs will be given in the account of his ſchool, p. 1074.

Richard Arnald, the next rector in ſucceſſion, was born at London, and admitted a penſioner of Bene't College, Cambridge, under the tuition of Mr. Waller, in 1714. After taking the degree of B. A. being diſappointed of a fellowſhip, he removed to Emmanuel College, March 10, 1718; where he proceeded M. A. and was elected fellow June 24, 1720. He commenced B. D. ſeven years after, as the ſtatutes of that houſe required, and continued there till the Society preſented him to the rectory of Thurcaſton. Whilſt fellow of that college, he printed two copies of Sapphics on the death of king George; a Sermon preached at Biſhop Stortford[4] ſchool-feaſt (where he was educated), Auguſt 3, 1726, from Col. ii. 8; another at the Archdeacon's Viſitation at Leiceſter, April 22, 1737, from Deut. xxxiii. 8; and afterward publiſhed a third, under the title of “The Parable of the Cedar and Thiſtle, exemplified in the great Victory at Culloden, from 2 Kings xiv. 8, 6, 1746,” 4to. The firſt edition of his “Commentary on Wiſdom” appeared in 1744; a “Commentary on Eccleſiaſticus” in 1748; and the “Commentary on Tobit, Judith, Baruch, the Hiſtory of Suſannah, and Bel and the Dragon, with Diſſertations on the two Books of Maccabees and Eſdras;” and another, on the Dæmon Aſmodæus, tranſlated from Calmet, in 1752. He died Sept. 4, 1756; and Catharine his widow, who was daughter of the Rev. John Woods, rector of Wilford near Nottingham, April 11, 1782.

Their ſon, *William* Arnald, was educated at Mancheſter under Mr. Lawſon; took the degree of B. A. at St. John's College, Cambridge, 1766, where he was ſoon a wrangler; was elected fellow of his college 1767; became head tutor 1768; M. A. 1769; B. D. 1776; D. D. 1781. In 1775 he was appointed chaplain to Biſhop Hurd; by whoſe kindneſs he became præcentor of Lichfield; and by whoſe recommendation he was in 1776 appointed preceptor to the Prince of Wales and Duke of York, and was rewarded with a canonry of Windſor. In January 1782, to the unſpeakable regret as well as ſurprize of all his friends, ſome ſymptoms of inſanity unhappily put a ſtop to any expectations of further preferment; and this too at a moment when the higheſt Perſonage in the kingdom had condeſcended ſo far to intereſt himſelf in his welfare, as to adviſe him to enquire into the value of the living of Twickenham, juſt then vacant by the death of Mr. Coſtard. This unhappy ſituation of mind (which terminated only with his death in the autumn of 1802) was for more than 20 years the cauſe of real grief to a numerous circle of friends, who, attached to him by the ſtrongeſt ties of gratitude and affection, admired his abilities, loved the ſweetneſs of his manners, and acknowledged the goodneſs of his heart.—A Sermon of his, preached before the Univerſity of Cambridge, on Commencement Sunday, 1781, has been printed ſince his death, 1803, agreeably to the directions of his will.

One other Rector remains to be mentioned; of whom it may at preſent be improper to ſpeak in the very high terms of commendation which he deſerves[5].

Richard Hurd, a native of Penford, in the pariſh of Tettenhall in Staffordſhire, was educated at the grammar-ſchool of Brewood in that county, under the Rev. William Budworth, whoſe memory he has affectionately embalmed in a dedication to ſir Edward Littelton. From Brewood Mr. Hurd went to the Univerſity of Cambridge, and was entered a member of Emmanuel College; where he proceeded A. B. 1738; A. M. 1742; S. T. B. 1744; S. T. P. 1768; and of which ſociety he regularly became a fellow. The firſt performance which is known to have been written by him was a copy of verſes on the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, printed in the Univerſity collection.

In 1749, Mr. Hurd publiſhed, “Q. Horatii Flacci Epiſtolæ ad Piſones & Auguſtum, with an Engliſh Commentary and Notes;” and in the preface to it took occaſion to compliment Mr. Warburton in a ſtyle that procured him the patronage of that author; who ſoon after returned the eulogium, in his edition of Mr. Pope's Works, wherein he ſpeaks of Mr. Hurd's Commentary in terms of the higheſt approbation[6], though not more than it was entitled to from its merit. It was re-printed in 1757, with the addition of “Two Diſſertations; the one on the Province of the Drama; the other on Poetical Imitation; and a Letter to Mr. Maſon, on the Marks of Imitation.” A fourth edition, corrected and enlarged, was publiſhed in 3 volumes 8vo, 1765, when another diſſertation was added, “on the Idea of Univerſal Poetry;” and the whole was reprinted in 1776.

During the ſucceeding year (1750) the Univerſity was diſturbed by internal diviſions, occaſioned by an exerciſe of diſcipline againſt ſome of its members, who had been wanting in reſpect to thoſe who were intruſted with its authority. A puniſhment having been inflicted on ſome delinquents, they refuſed to ſubmit to it, and appealed from the Vice-chancellor's juriſdiction. The rights of the Univerſity, and thoſe to whom their power was delegated, by this means becoming the ſubject of debate, ſeveral pamphlets appeared; and among others who ſignalized themſelves upon this occaſion, Mr. Hurd was ſuppoſed to have publiſhed, "The Opinion of an eminent Lawyer[1] concerning the Right of Appeal from the Vice-chancellor of Cambridge to the Senate, ſupported by a ſhort hiſtorical Account of the Juriſdiction of the Univerſity; in Anſwer to a late Pamphlet, intituled, An Inquiry into the Right of Appeal from the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor of the Univerſity of Cambridge, &c. By a Fellow of a College, 1751," 8vo; which paſſed through three editions, and, being anſwered in another performance, was defended in "A Letter to the Author of a further Inquiry, 1752," 8vo. At this period he had entered into holy orders, and been appointed one of the preachers at Whitehall. July 29, 1752, he preached an aſſize ſermon on the miſchiefs of enthuſiaſm and bigotry, at the cathedral church of Norwich, which was printed ſingly that year: as was another, in 1753, "on the Annual Meeting of the Charity Schools." In 1753, he became miniſter of St. Andrew's the Little in Cambridge; and, on March 28, preached a ſermon at Trinity church, which was printed for the benefit of the charity-ſchool of the town. A ſecond edition of the Art of Poetry appeared about the ſame time.

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[1] See vol. III. p. 219.

[2] See the arms of *Alfounder* quartered with thoſe of *Hall*, Plate CXL. fig. 12.

[3] A Robert Alfounder, B. D. died rector of North Luffenham in Rutland 1775, aged 71.

[4] Clarke, in his Index of Sermons, ſays at Leiceſter.

I may be permitted here to borrow the words of a ſevere and impartial, but perhaps ſtill concealed, cenſor of unworthy proceedings on occaſion of the ordination to the rectory of Bourton on the Water, co. Glouceſter, about 20 years ago: “The various, the ornamental, and profound literature of Dr. Hurd baffles eulogy; and would be diminiſhed by any poor attempts of mine to aſcertain and eſtimate its intrinſic merit.” Obſervations on the preſent rapid decline of the clerical credit and character, in a letter to the biſhop of Cheſter, 1782,” 8vo. p. 80.—The late excellent Mr. Thomas Warton alſo, whoſe taſte and judgment are univerſally acknowledged, calls him “the moſt ſenſible and judicious of modern Critics.” Obſervations on Spenſer's Fairy Queen, vol. II. p. 36. edit. 1762; penès Mich. Tyſon, 1770.

[6] Note to Eſſay on Criticiſm, ver. 631.

The friendſhip which had taken place between Dr. Warburton and Mr. Hurd had from its commencement continued to increaſe by the aid of mutual good offices. In 1755, an opportunity offered for the latter to ſhew the warmth of his attachment to his patron. Dr. Jortin having ſpoken of the former with leſs deference and ſubmiſſion than the claims of an overbearing and confident ſuperiority ſeemed to demand, was called to account for it in a pamphlet, intituled, "The Delicacy of Friendſhip, a ſeventh Diſſertation, addreſſed to the Author of the Sixth, 1755," 8vo. This was univerſally aſcribed to Mr. Hurd; and the ſenſe which the perſon in whoſe favour the attack was made had of the ſervice, may be ſeen in the following extract of a letter to Dr. Lowth: "The author is a man of very ſuperior talents of genius, learning, and virtue; indeed, a principal ornament of the age he lives in: ſo that was I to wiſh a bleſſing to the man I was moſt obliged to, I could not wiſh him a greater, than the friendſhip of ſuch a perſon. And I not only hold myſelf highly honoured and obliged to him, for this mark of his good-will towards me, but think the diſcourſe very ſerviceable to men of letters, if they would condeſcend to make a proper uſe of it. He tries, in the fineſt irony in the world, to ſhame them out of that deteſtable turn of mind, which either out of low envy is unwilling to give merit its due, or out of mean and baſe apprehenſions dare not do it, for fear of its being unacceptable to their ſuperiors." Though Mr. Hurd's reputation for genius and learning had been long eſtabliſhed, we do not find that his merit had attracted the notice of the great, or that any diſpoſition had appeared at this time to advance his fortune. He ſtill continued to reſide at Cambridge, in learned and unoſtentatious retirement; till, in December 1756, he became, on the death of Dr. Arnald, entitled to the rectory of Thurcaſton, as ſenior fellow of Emmanuel College. At this place he accordingly entered into reſidence, perfectly ſatisfied with his ſituation; and the leiſure which this living had given to its poſſeſſor ſoon appeared to have been not idly ſpent.

In 1757, he publiſhed "A Letter to Mr. Maſon, on the Marks of Imitation," 8vo; which (as has already been obſerved) was in the ſame year added to the third edition of the Epiſtles of Horace. And in this year alſo appeared his "Remarks on Mr. David Hume's Eſſay on the Natural Hiſtory of Religion, addreſſed to the Rev. Dr. Warburton," 8vo. This little tract was occaſioned by ſome paſſages in Mr. Hume's Life of himſelf; and is a moſt excellent ridicule and diſplay of Hume's bad logic and reaſoning.

In 1759, whilſt Thurcaſton was benefited by the paſtoral labours of one of the brighteſt ornaments of literature, Mr. Maſon, in a moſt beautiful elegy,

"—— choſe to conſecrate his favourite ſtrain
To Him, who, grac'd by ev'ry liberal art,
That might beſt ſhine among the learned train,
Yet more excell'd in morals and in heart:
Whoſe equal mind could ſee vain Fortune ſhower
Her flimſy favours on the fawning crew,
While in low Thurcaſton's ſequeſter'd bower,
She fix'd him diſtant from Promotion's view;
Yet, ſhelter'd there by calm Contentment's wing,
Pleas'd he could ſmile, and, with ſage Hooker's eye,
"See from his mother earth God's bleſſings ſpring,
"And eat his bread in peace and privacy."

In 1759, a volume of "Dialogues on Sincerity, Retirement, the Golden Age of Elizabeth, and the Conſtitution of the Engliſh Government," was publiſhed anonymouſly in 8vo; and was followed, in 1762, by two editions of "Letters on Chivalry and Romance." "Thoughts on Foreign Travel" ſucceeded in 1764; all which, in 1765, were republiſhed, with the author's name, under the title of "Dialogues Moral and Political, with Letters on Chivalry," in three vols. 8vo; This edition contains a prefatory diſcourſe, then firſt publiſhed, on the manner of writing Dialogue[2].

About this time Mr. Hurd accepted the office of aſſiſtant preacher at the Rolls chapel; and in 1766 obtained, through his friend and patron the hon. Charles Yorke, the preacherſhip of Lincoln's-inn. In 1767, he became archdeacon of Glouceſter; and on Commencement Tueſday, July 5, 1768, was admitted D. D. at Cambridge.

In 1772, as Preacher at Lincoln's-inn, Dr. Hurd delivered the firſt ſeries of Sermons that were preached at the lecture eſtabliſhed by his friend Biſhop Warburton, for the illuſtration of the Prophecies; and exhibited a model truly worthy of the imitation of his ſucceſſors[3]. His "Twelve Diſcourſes" on that occaſion, which had been delivered before the moſt polite and crowded audiences that ever frequented the chapel, were publiſhed in 1772, under the title of "An Introduction to the Study of the Prophecies concerning the Chriſtian Church, and in particular concerning the Church of Papal Rome," in one volume[4], 8vo.

In the ſame year he publiſhed an edition of "Select Works of Mr. Abraham Cowley," with a Preface and Notes, in two ſmall volumes octavo.

It is well known that Dr. Hurd's noble friend and patron only enjoyed the great ſeal a few hours; but a man of ſuch real merit and genius could not be ſuffered to follow his own reſolution of returning to a college life. Lord Mansfield ſeized the firſt occaſion of cultivating his acquaintance; and in 1774 the mitre was placed, as it always ought to be, on the head of Genius and Learning. Dr. Hurd was conſecrated Biſhop of Lichfield and Coventry, Feb. 12, 1775. That this promotion was on his part unſolicited, and what was the ſenſe entertained of it by the College which prided itſelf on his being one of their body, will appear from the following authentic papers:

"Reverendo admodum in Chriſto Patri ac domino, domino Ricardo Epiſcopo Coventrienſi et Lichfeldenſi, Magiſter et Socii Collegii Emmanuelis Cantabrigiæ, S. P. D.

"Nunquam ſanè, digniſſime Præſul, ampliorem vel gratulandi vel gloriandi materiam Divina Providentia nobis obtulit, quam quando te Epiſcopali Infulâ inſignitum contemplamur.

"Tibi igitur gratulamur, quod nulla ſollicita ambitio, nulla magnatum neceſſitudo, niſi quam tua virtus, tua et in Divinis et in humanioribus literis doctrina conciliaverit, viam ad tantam dignitatem munivit; ad quam bonorum omnium votis jam dudum expetitus, et quaſi oculis deſignatus fueris; unde tuo exemplo diſcant omnes, apud optimum Principem nihil ad honores adipiſcendos magis valere, quam meruiſſe.

"Gratulamur Eccleſiæ, quæ eximium probitatis exemplar, et ſimul acerrimum, ſiquando indigeat, paratum habitura ſit vindicem.

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[1] Earl of Hardwicke.

[2] Reprinted in 1771.

[3] Mr. Mainwaring, in the Diſſertation prefixed to his Sermons, printed at Cambridge 1780, 8vo, p. lxxi. ſpeaks thus of his Lordſhip: "No perſon ever underſtood the art of method ſo thoroughly, or has been ſo ſucceſsful in ſhewing the advantages of it, as the preſent Biſhop of Lichfield. It would be difficult to mention any other ſpecies of writing, in which his Lordſhip does does not excell in a very eminent degree."

[4] A ſecond edition was printed in the ſame year; a third in 1773; and a fourth in 1776.

“ Gratulamur Academiæ, quæ filium, cui ſummos ſuos honores libentiſſimè haud ita pridem detulit, majoribus jam auctum videt.

“ Quidni etiam nobis liceat gloriari, cum de ſplendore tuo nonnihil in hanc Muſarum ſedem repercuti noſſe videatur? in quâ, non hoſpes paucorum dierum, non paucorum annorum diſcipulus, ſed ab ineunte juventute bonis literis imbutus, Socius deinde ejuſdem per plures annos decus et ornamentum fueris; et in curam tandem animarum, tuo arbitrio, non tam emitti, quam ab invitio nobis avelli viſus eſſes.

“Quin et gratulemur venerandæ iſti urbanæ Societati, quæ te rure diutiùs deliteſcere non eſt paſſa; ſed in lucem produxit publicam, quo faciliùs concionatoris munere fungendo, merita tua et dignoſci poſſent et remunerari.

“ Nihil jam reſtat, niſi ut Deum Opt' Max' obnixè comprecamur ut diu vivas et valeas; in hoc enim voto, quodcunque felix fauſtumque ſit (quantum quidem in te fuerit præſidii, et eſt certè maximum) pientiſſimo Regi, Reſpublicæ, Eccleſiæ, Academiæ, Collegio demum noſtro (cujus te memorem nupero beneficio comprobâſti) concluſum arbitramur. Dat' è Coll' Emman'.”

Mr. Farmer and Mr. Aſkew went with this letter to London; preſented it to the Biſhop Feb. 16, 1775; and brought back the following anſwer:

“ Reverendo admodum Magiſtro Sociiſque digniſſimis Collegii Emmanuelis apud Cantabrigienſes,
S. P. D. R. Lichfeldenſis et Coventrienſis.

“ Gratulationes veſtras, viri graviſſimi, mihi perplacere non eſt ut dubitem profiteri, qui, quali ſint elegantiâ conſcriptæ, et ex quanto veſtrûm omnium erga me profectæ amore planè video.

“ Verebar equidem, ut tantam hanc Epiſcopalis faſtigii dignitatem, quâ nec petentem nec ambientem cohoneſtari me voluit optimus Princeps, dignè ſatis ſuſtentare poſſem. Verum animum mirè reficit benevolentia veſtra, et facit ut de tenuitate meâ non nunc pertimeſcam; idque magis, quia laudibus veſtris, etiamſi nimiis, non ignotum cumulatis, aut diſciplinæ veſtræ (de quâ multa prædicare ſoleo) expertem. Quod cum mecum reputo, fidentior paulò ad capeſſendum hoc graviſſimum munus accedo, non modò ſuffragiis veſtris, ſed inſtitutis etiam munitus.

“ Videtis, viri ornatiſſimi, quanti me faciam! nec immeritò; cum, qualis qualis ſum, vos me totum effinxiſtis. Ideo magis in vos, & veſtrum, imò noſtrum, Collegium memori me fore animo gratoque promitto: nec aliud mihi ex hujuſce loci opportunitate priùs exoptandum cenſeo quam ut, quantum vobis veſtriſque ſtudiis faveam, aliquâ ſaltem mei vel judicii vel voluntatis ſignificatione, pluribus teſtari poſſim.

“ Vos autem, viri doctiſſimi, amiciſſimique, valete!

“ Dat' Londini, a. d. XIII cal' Mart' MDCCLXXV[1].”

In conſequence of this well-deſerved promotion, and of Biſhop Hurd's having been entruſted with the important office of Preceptor to the Heir Apparent to the Crown, Mr. Maſon thus again addreſſed his learned friend, with a copy of “ Caractacus:”

“ Still let my HURD a ſmile of candour lend
To ſcenes that dar'd on Grecian pinions tow'r,
When, “ in low Thurcaſton's ſequeſter'd bower,”
He prais'd the ſtrain, becauſe he lov'd the friend:
There golden leiſure did his ſteps attend,
Nor had the rare, the well-weigh'd call of Power,
To thoſe high cares decreed his watchful hour,
On which fair Albion's future hopes depend.
A fate unlook'd-for waits my friend and me;
He pays to duty what is Learning's claim,
Reſigning claſſic eaſe—for dignity;
I yield my Muſe to Faſhion's praiſe or blame.”

In 1776, Biſhop Hurd publiſhed a volume of “ Sermons preached at Lincoln's-inn, between the years 1765 and 1776;” to which two more volumes were added in 1780. Theſe Diſcourſes were prepared for the uſe of the Society of Lincoln's-inn, and delivered in their Chapel, whilſt he was their preacher. Upon his reſignation of that office, the Maſters of the Bench requeſted him to publiſh them; by complying with which, he put the world at large under conſiderable obligations. In the ſame year his Lordſhip alſo favoured the publick with a re-publication of Dr. Jeremy Taylor's “ Moral Demonſtration of the Truth of the Chriſtian Religion,” 8vo.

In May 1781, Dr. Hurd was tranſlated to the ſee of Worceſter, and ſucceeded Biſhop Thomas in the office of clerk of the cloſet to his Majeſty; and in 1783, on the death of archbiſhop Cornwallis, he had the honour of declining the proffered ſee of Canterbury[2].

In 1785, an excellent likeneſs of Bp. Hurd was engraved by Hall, from an original by Gainſborough in the poſſeſſion of his Majeſty; intended for publication at a period which it is earneſtly to be hoped may be long, very long, diſtant. Another portrait of his Lordſhip was given to Dr. Farmer, for the Maſter's lodge at Emmanuel College[3].

In 1788, he publiſhed an edition of “ The Works of the Right Reverend William Warburton, Lord Biſhop of Glouceſter,” in ſeven handſome quarto volumes; to which in 1794 was added, to complete thoſe volumes, but not in a ſeparate publication, “ A Diſcourſe, by way of General Preface to the Quarto Edition of Biſhop Warburton's Works; containing ſome Account of the Life, Writings, and Character of the Author.”

The very admirable “ Addreſs of the Clergy of the Dioceſe of Worceſter to his Majeſty, on his late Proclamation, June 1, 1792,” a production of no ordinary merit, may alſo without much hazard be aſcribed to the pen of this very learned Prelate[4].

Of Bp. Hurd's character (if this were the proper time or place) little more need be ſaid. Where Calumny has not even ventured to inſinuate a fault, and where Reſpect and Reverence are the conſtant attendants, it will be unneceſſary to expatiate on good qualities. As a writer, his taſte, learning, and genius, are univerſally confeſſed. His Sermons are read with not leſs advantage than they were delivered. With his friends and connexions he has obtained the beſt eulogium, their conſtant and warm attachment; and with the world in general a kind of veneration, which, in times like the preſent, could neither be acquired nor preſerved but by the exerciſe of great virtues. And here let me be allowed to boaſt that, from the commencement of my typographic life to the preſent moment, I have had the honour of uninterruptedly enjoying his lordſhip's patronage.

This article ſhall be cloſed with ſome lines on the addition of a Library to the Epiſcopal Houſe at Hartlebury; where the venerable Prelate has for ſeveral years paſſed the placid evening of life in elegant hoſpitalities and dignified retirement:

Thus Phœbus to Minerva ſaid:
“ By HURD in all things we're obey'd:
Not Socrates, however fervent,
Was more than HURD your humble ſervant.
Genius and Taſte from me he drew,
But martial dignity from you;
Now, with propriety refin'd,
He manifeſts a grateful mind.
Behold the hoary, Gothic ſeat,
Which riſes in that green retreat!
To us a votive Temple there
Is finiſh'd, by his filial care.
Whate'er in Literature is beſt,
The various treaſures of the Eaſt,
The eloquence of Greece and Rome,
Shall dignify the ſpacious dome.
Whate'er in Learning's common-weal,
Of modern date hath had our ſeal,
Shall to this venerable fane,
Through HURD, a free admiſſion gain;
Hence (whom we deem our ſpecial care)
Each Britiſh Genius ſhall be there.
There Locke and Newton claim your ſmile,
And Bacon, glory of the Iſle;
There, Chiefs of the poetic band,
My Shakſpeare and my Milton ſtand;
And Clarendon, with ſterner pride,
Shall o'er th' hiſtoric ranks preſide:
Thus, fill'd with all that's good and great,
The votive fane ſhall ſtand compleat.”
The Maid replied—“ If in our ſhrine
His modeſt merit ſhould aſſign
To his own work a ſtation due,
Your obſervation would be true.”

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[1] Cole's MSS. in the Britiſh Muſeum, vol. LVII. p. 407.

[3] This fact is well known; but I had the honour of receiving it from the good Biſhop himſelf, ſoon after the offer had been made to him from the higheſt Perſonage in the kingdom.

[2] His Lordſhip's arms are, thoſe of the See of *Worceſter*; impaling, Argent, on a chief Or, a raven cloſe proper. Pl. CXLI.

[4] Annual Regiſter, vol. XXXIV. p. 75.

THURCASTON FREE SCHOOL.

Σὺν Θεῷ.

Statutes, Rules, and Orders, drawn up and compoſed by Mr. Hill *himſelf, agreeably to his laſt Will, for the regular and Chriſtian governing, ordering, and teaching of his Charity School at* Thurcaſton.

Chapter I.

An account of the founder's birth, education, and preferments. Of his wives and children. The charity ſchool at Thurcaſton, when and by whom founded and endowed.

Richard Hill, B. D. ſon of Humfry Hill, of Shenſtone, in Stone pariſh, adjoining to Chadgely and Kidderminſter pariſhes in Worceſterſhire, was educated firſt at Chadgely ſchool, and afterward at Uppingham ſchool in Rutland, by the great kindneſs and bounty of his good brother, the Rev. John Hill, then rector of Preſton by Uppingham; and from Uppingham ſchool he was admitted ſizar in Immanuel College upon Dec. 10, 1675, and was choſen fellow of the ſaid college on July 14, 1682. He always kept ſtatutable reſidence in his college, whilſt ſcholar and fellow of it; and being ordained deacon upon Dec. 23, 1683, and prieſt upon Sept. 21, 1684, he ſerved the cure firſt of Swaffham Bulbeck church, five miles Eaſtward from Cambridge, for ſomething more than nine years; and afterward aſſiſted Dr. Davis more than ſeven years in his cure of Heydon and Little Chiſwell in Eſſex, the firſt 10 miles, the other 12 from Cambridge, going to Heydon the Lord's day in the morning, and from thence to Little Chiſwell in the afternoon, and returning to the college in the evening; but never tired; never in thoſe days wearied with the holy ſervice of that moſt holy day:—And all this till, upon the deceaſe of his pious, worthy, and good predeceſſor Mr. Alfounder, he was elected rector of Thurcaſton on May 22, 1701, by the unanimous conſent and vote of the maſter, fellows, and ſcholars of Immanuel College, patrons of the ſaid rectory. Upon July 1, then next enſuing, he was inſtituted rector of Thurcaſton by biſhop Gardener, then biſhop of Lincoln. On the 2d he arrived at the parſonage-houſe in Thurcaſton, and by the good providence of God was inducted on the 4th; preached twice on the 6th; and has been conſtantly reſident, a conſtant preacher, and a conſtant houſekeeper, ever ſince. Upon April 14, 1702, Mr. Hill married Heſter, ſenior daughter of William Sanderſon, of Pilton near Oundle in Northamptonſhire, gent. and had by her two daughters, Heſter and Anne. Anne lived but about three weeks. Heſter was married upon Oct. 2, 1722, in the 19th year of her age, to Edward Wigley, of Ulleſthorp in this county, gent. and now commenced doctor in phyſick, ſon of the rev. learned and good Mr. Wigley, ſome time fellow of St. John's College in Cambridge, and contemporary with me. She died, in all Chriſtian appearance penitent and holy, on Nov. 10 next after. She was married in London, and was buried on the 24th, in a leaden coffin, at the feet of her good mother, in Thurcaſton chancel, upon Jan. 27, 1707. The ſaid Mr. Hill married Helen, one of the daughters of the late Cecil Tyrwhit, of Camringham near Lincoln, eſq.; with whom he lived moſt peaceably and lovingly (as he alſo did with his firſt good wife) till July 7, 1713, on which day ſhe died, and was buried cloſe to the grave he reſerved for himſelf, between his two dear and excellent wives.

In the year of our Lord 1715, the ſaid Richard Hill, being moved by the infinite, eternal, and myſterious charity of God to him, founded and built a charity-ſchool, and ſchoolmaſter's houſe, for the poor children of Thurcaſton pariſh, upon a little cottage of glebe-land, cloſe by the cauſeway at the lower end of it, on the left hand, as we walk from the parſonage-houſe to the bleſſed houſe of God, the church. He has alſo endowed this ſchool for ever, by his laſt will, with 14l. a year in free land, and with 1l. more at leaſt in money; being the intereſt of 25l. which he has left with his ſucceſſor, to be laid out in land for the ſchool.

Chapter II.

An account of the ſchool lands, and of the truſtees for them. The rector's old rent for this cottage, and the ſchoolmaſter's ſtipend, to be paid out of theſe ſchool lands. The number of the founder's ſcholars, and the Bibles and other books to be bought and given to his ſcholars. The repairs to be made. The founder's gift of William Graves's land to the rector, together with his earneſt obſervation to the rector, and his hearty prayer to God for him.

For the honour of God, and for the flouriſhing eſtate of Chriſtianity in this pariſh; for the eternal good of mankind, and for the perpetual memory of the thing; be it recorded, that Richard Hill, B. D. rector of Thurcaſton, did, in the year of our Lord 1712, purchaſe one incloſed ground, called Great Huſterdale, at Burton on the Wolds, in Preſtwold pariſh in this county; which then was, and now is, ſet for 7l. 10s. a year. And in the year 1714 he purchaſed of John Cooke as much arable land and meadow-ground, in the open fields and meadows of Anſty, as is ſet for 3l. 13s. a year; fully purpoſing, when he purchaſed them, to endow a charity-ſchool with them in this pariſh. And now he has accordingly, by his laſt will and teſtament, given, deviſed, and bequeathed, all theſe ſeveral lands at Burton and Anſty, together with 25l. in money, purchaſed by him at three diſtinct times, to the rev. the rector of Thurcaſton, and to the rev. the rector of Loughborow, and to the rev. the vicar of Rothley, for the time being, for ever, in truſt, for the paying of 11l. a year, for ever, to the maſter for the time being of this his charity-ſchool at Thurcaſton; one pound whereof is to be paid back again yearly by the ſchoolmaſter to the rector of Thurcaſton, for his rent of this cottage.

And I earneſtly beſeech every rector contentedly to accept of this one pound in full pay for the year's rent of this glebe cottage, and of all the buildings upon it and appurtenances belonging to it, that being the whole rent and the full value of this cottage in Mr. Wright's time, and in Mr. Alfounder's time, and in my time, till I improved it by building a ſchoolmaſter's houſe and a ſchool upon it, and by planting an orchard, and appointing a garden, and fencing them both, and the whole homeſtead round, partly with new ſtone walls, and partly with a quick hedge; eaſing the rector of all the repairs of this cottage and of all the parts of it for ever, by charging my endowment of the ſchool with them. The other ten pounds, reſidue of the ſaid eleven pounds, is to be for a liberal annual ſtipend to the ſchoolmaſter for teaching the founder's twenty and two poor children; nine of Thurcaſton, nine of Anſty, and four of Cropſton, in caſe ſo many poor children of each town ſhall be offered by their parents or other friends to the rector of Thurcaſton, to be ſet to ſchool by him; otherwiſe the rector of Thurcaſton ſhall make up the number out of what part of the pariſh he ſees fit, or out of any other adjoining pariſh, if ſome one of Thurcaſton pariſh don't ſeek to him for a place in the ſchool within 12 days after a place becomes vacant.

The remaining four pounds, or thereabouts, is allotted for buying of Bibles and other books for the ſaid ſcholars, and for keeping the ſchool, ſchoolmaſter's houſe, &c. in good repair, and for the preparing of a handſome repaſt for the rev. the truſtees, when they meet at the ſchool once in the year upon the fixed day. And as I have given to the ſeveral rectors, my ſucceſſors, this ſchool-eſtate in truſt; ſo for the encouraging of a watchful diſcharge of this truſt in every one of my ſucceſſors, and out of love and gratitude to them, have I moſt cheerfully given to every one of them for his time being, for ever, that land at Anſty which I bought of William Graves, being ſet for 30 ſhillings a year, for his own uſe and benefit; once more beſeeching my dear ſucceſſors, even every one of them, in the bowels of Jeſus Chriſt, that they will not raiſe the rent of this ſchool cottage; for they, they above all other men in the world, are the men whom I would and do chooſe to be not only my truſtees, equally with the other two truſtees above named, but my vicegerents, and in my ſtead, to ſet and let all and all the parts of the ſchool eſtate, to receive all the rents, and to pay as occaſion ſhall require; and to govern, manage, and order, every particular belonging to this my charity, as fully as I myſelf now do. And ſo, by the faithful diſcharge hereof, will my good ſucceſſors approve themſelves the watchful patrons of Chriſt's poor brethren in this their pariſh; into which Chriſt himſelf has called them to be his ſtewards, his miniſters, and ambaſſadors; and I pray God bleſs and proſper them all, in their own perſon, family, and eſtate; but eſpecially in this their truſt: which conſiſts in a continual governing, ordering, and managing, of this my charity-ſchool, in their miniſtry, and in the care of ſouls. Amen, Amen.

CHAPTER III.

The great and glorious ends of charity-ſchools. The qualifications of the ſchoolmaſter, who is always to be choſen by the rector of Thurcaſton, or by the other two truſtees in the rector's abſence, or when the rectory is vacant; and to be made pariſh clerk if the rector pleaſe.

And be it for ever piouſly conſidered, that as the great and glorious ends of founding all ſchools, but Bible-ſchools eſpecially, ſuch as I delight to call this, and all charity-ſchools, ſhould be the honour of God, and the temporal and eternal good of mankind; ſo theſe ſublimer ends are to be ſupported and advanced by educating and training up children and youth in good morality, uſeful learning, and ſound, devout, well-formed orthodox Chriſtianity. And in order to the accompliſhing of theſe moſt laudable ends, which (thanks be to the God of all grace!) have been religiouſly propoſed in the founding of this ſchool, it is ſtrictly required by me, the founder of it, that the elector of the ſchoolmaſter, whether he be the rector of Thurcaſton or in his abſence, or, when the rectory is vacant, the other two truſtees, always make it a religious point of conſcience, and uſe a watchful care, to chooſe a ſober, grave, learned, orthodox, and diligent member of the Church of England, to be the maſter of this ſchool, and one who has formerly been a ſcholar in it, if any ſuch candidate appear, and is well qualified for it; conſidering that, as a maſter who has himſelf been educated in this ſchool will naturally care for the good of it, ſo upon the maſter's wiſe, diligent, and circumſpect management of his ſcholars, will the early and right forming of their minds greatly depend; as will alſo the putting of them into a right way and method of ſpelling, reading, writing, and caſting account, and the adorning of their heaven-born ſouls with good morality, uſeful learning, and true orthodox and ſteady Chriſtianity. And, for an encouragement to the ſchoolmaſter, 'tis my earneſt deſire that the rector will always pleaſe to make him pariſh-clerk, and to enter his Chriſtian and ſurname, when choſen maſter, into his admiſſion-book.

CHAPTER IV.

What ſort of children are to be choſen into the ſchool, and by whom. In what ſort of learning to be inſtructed. Out of what books the writers' copies are to be taken.

The rector, or in his abſence the curate by his direction, ſhall always chooſe into the ſchool the pooreſt children in the pariſh, if they be offered to him; and the ſchoolmaſter ſhall diligently teach them to read the Holy Bible truly, diſtinctly, and leiſurely, and to underſtand what they read; to pronounce truly and emphatically; to write a plain, legible, and fair hand; and thoroughly to underſtand the five firſt rules, at leaſt, of arithmetick, as many of them as are capable and deſirous to learn, whether they be boys or girls; becauſe theſe things, well learn'd, will fit them for almoſt all buſineſs, and will make them uſeful in their generation, and qualify them for good ſervices and uſeful trades, and for almoſt any other employ: and ſo ſhall they be enabled, by God's bleſſing, to get an honeſt and a comfortable livelihood for themſelves and for their families.

And, which is abundantly better than all this, they will hereby be enabled, with the help of one to guide them now and then, and eſpecially with the help of their parents, farther to improve themſelves in the firſt principles of Religion; to hear ſermons with profit, and to know and do the will of God, as God himſelf has revealed it to us in his own holy and divinely inſpired book, the bleſſed Bible; in order to the better underſtanding whereof, and edifying their ſouls therewith, I injoin the maſter to take all his copies out of the Holy Bible, or out of the hymns and ſuffrages in the Common Prayer-book, or ſome grave and inſtructive ſentence of ſome wiſe man or pious author.

CHAPTER V.

What method the maſter is to uſe; and what weighty particulars to obſerve and do himſelf, and to teach his ſcholars, for the training of them up in uſeful learning, in the fear of God, and in all the parts of God's true religion and worſhip.

And, for the glory of God, and the ſalvation of the maſter's and the children's ſouls, the maſter ſhall teach them a morning and evening prayer, and two graces for private uſe. He ſhall alſo go to prayers with them twice a day in the ſchool, at eight o'clock in the morning, or within a quarter of an hour after, and immediately before leaving ſchool in the afternoon. And becauſe God is moſt honoured by our public worſhip, and the ſoul of man is thereby moſt edified, it is my will, that all my ſcholars of Thurcaſton and Cropſton, and all the reſt of them, wherever they dwell, ſhall preſent themſelves ſolemnly and reverently before God in the church every Lord's day morning and evening, before the miniſter begins divine ſervice; and ſhall behave themſelves with reverence and attention. They ſhall likewiſe go devoutly with the maſter to church upon Wedneſdays and Fridays, two and two abreaſt, according to their ſeniority; walking decently into the church, as into God's houſe of prayer, either before the miniſter, or immediately after him; as they ſhall likewiſe on holy-day mornings, and at all times as oft as divine ſervice ſhall be therein performed.

And, that the maſter and every ſcholar may perform a commendable part in the public worſhip of God, the maſter ſhall teach his ſcholars, as many of them as are qualified, for to ſing Pſalms with ſkill; and, if he be a good pariſh clerk, he may eaſily do it. He ſhall alſo teach them to ſay the Church Catechiſm, reverently, and with underſtanding, before the miniſter; in order whereunto, he ſhall expound it plainly to them. The maſter ſhall moreover teach them to make all the anſwers in the church audibly and devoutly throughout the whole ſervice, and to ſay Amen gravely at the end of every prayer; and ſhall oblige them actually and in very deed to ſay Amen at the end of every prayer, both in church and ſchool, and in their father's houſe.

And, for the better, more ready, and more profitable performance of all this, the maſter, and every Bible ſcholar, ſhall conſtantly carry their Bible along with them to church, and ſhall read the chapters, &c. after the miniſter; after him, I ſay, that they may learn, by obſerving how he reads and pronounces, how to read and pronounce any word themſelves. And this is an excellent reaſon why every man and woman who can read ſhould carry God's book along with them to God's houſe, and read the chapters, &c. after the miniſter, that thereby they may learn to correct and mend their own falſe reading and pronouncing. But, if too many parents will go on in their own falſe way of reading, and will not themſelves learn to read and pronounce truly, how ſhould they teach their children to do it! But, however that be, the maſter ſhall take care that my ſcholars don't hurry on, to read faſter than the miniſter reads, as the fooliſh thoughtleſs cuſtom of too many, even of grown men and women, is; but that both the ſcholars and himſelf read God's book reverently, deliberately, and attentively, all of them, as well the maſter as every ſcholar, ever obſerving moſt carefully how the miniſter pronounces, that they themſelves may all learn of him to correct their own falſe pronouncing in ſome words, and to pronounce truly, and to read judiciouſly, and with an emphaſis rightly placed; without which ſort of reading God's book, God himſelf is greatly diſhonoured, and the word of God loſes much of its converting and edifying power upon the hearts of its bleſſed readers and hearers, whoſoever they be, whether poor or rich.

Now then, for the more eaſy and delightful performance of all this, the maſter ſhall cauſe all his Bible ſcholars to get all the names of the books of the Old and New Teſtament by heart perfectly, and in their order; and to underſtand the Calendar, and the ſeveral Tables and Rules, and proper Leſſons and Pſalms, &c. in the Common Prayer Book, becauſe hereby they will be enabled immediately to find any book, or chapter, or verſe.

CHAPTER VI.

The qualifications of thoſe ſcholars who are to receive a Bible of the founder's gift at their leaving the ſchool. The perpetual and moſt precious benefit of this Bible to all thoſe ſcholars, if it be carefully kept and religiouſly uſed by them, as God's moſt holy book ought always to be uſed by every Chriſtian who is bleſſed with the uſe of it.

And, that every poor but yet godly parent may have the comfortable hope of his children having a good new Bible of their own at their leaving the ſchool, to enable them to keep their learning, and to improve it by frequent and moſt attentive reading therein at home and in the church, and to edify their ſouls in the knowledge of God, and of their whole duty both to God and to all men; it is my expreſs will, in order thereunto, that each of my ſcholars, attended with their father or mother, or ſome other near relation or friend who has the care of them, wait on the reverend the rector upon the ſame day on which they leave the ſchool, to thank him for their learning, to be examined by him, and to receive of him a new Bible, together with his farewell charge to them. To receive a new Bible, I ſay, on theſe following conditions, and not otherwiſe: namely, if they be good Bible ſcholars, and were admitted my ſcholars ſoon after their beginning to ſpell; or at their going into the Primer at lateſt, which I call a timely admiſſion; and if they have been diligent, and of a good behaviour in the ſchool, in the church, and in all other places, and are like to uſe their new Bible well, and to keep it carefully and religiouſly for their own uſe only as long as they live. Of all which particulars the rector of Thurcaſton ſhall be the ſole judge.

CHAPTER VII.

Who to buy theſe Bibles, and carefully to lay them them up in the cheſt belonging to the charity ſchool till they be diſpoſed of; and, when they are diſpoſed of, to enter the diſpoſal of them both into the rector's admiſſion book and into the ſchoolmaſter's.

For theſe religious purpoſes, my good ſucceſſor for the time being for ever is by me earneſtly deſired to buy ſix good new Bibles, as oft as occaſion ſhall require, of the price of about five or ſix ſhillings each, well bound in calf's leather, with the Common Prayer in each of them; and, having uſed his beſt care and ſkill in buying theſe holy books, to lay them up carefully in the ſchool cheſt in his ſtudy till he or his ſucceſſor ſhall have occaſion to diſpoſe of them to thoſe ſcholars only, and to none elſe, whom he ſincerely and impartially judges to be truly qualified for a Bible, according to the rules in the ſixth and the foregoing chapters.

I do moreover deſire the rector to enter the price of theſe Bibles, together with his diſpoſal of every ſingle Bible, and every particular receipt of money and expence of it relating to my ſchool, into that his own particular book of accompts which he keeps for this my charity ſchool and ſchool affairs of every ſort; and, for fear of omiſſions, to enter every particular receipt or expence, &c. on the very day of receiving or expending it; and ſo ſhall the rector's whole year's accompts be moſt eaſily and truly made up all at once, as the Maſter of Immanuel's are, againſt the yearly meeting of himſelf and the other two truſtees upon the ſet day of accompts, in order to theſe accompts being ſeen, peruſed, approved of, and paſſed by the other two truſtees, and to their being entered into the rector's admiſſion book by the maſter of the ſchool at the order of the truſtees.

CHAPTER VIII.

The old admiſſion books to be kept, one by the rector, the other by the ſchoolmaſter, or at leaſt one by the ſchoolmaſter, from generation to generation, for the peruſal of ſuch as have a real occaſion, or but a laudable curioſity, to know where their fathers and forefathers had their education, and what reward they received for their commendable diligence in good behaviour and in learning; the forms of admiſſion, and of leaving the ſchool, and of receiving a Bible of the founder's gift at the leaving of it.

For the uſe of this and of every ſucceeding generation, and for the gratifying of poſterity, the rector ſhall buy an admiſſion book out of the rent of the ſaid lands, as often as occaſion ſhall require; and the old ones, when filled with admiſſions and ſchool accounts, &c. ſhall be carefully laid up from generation to generation in Thurcaſton charity-ſchool cheſt, in the rector's ſtudy; as ſhall alſo that admiſſion book from time to time which the rector has in preſent uſe. And, for fear of omiſſions, the ſchoolmaſter ſhall alſo have an admiſſion book for his own uſe, to be kept ſafe locked up either in the ſchool or in his ſtudy, and therein he ſhall enter the admiſſion of every ſcholar, and the time of every ſcholar's leaving the ſchool, and every gift of the Bible at his leaving of it.

For the ſchoolmaſter ſhall with good ink fairly and handſomely write the Chriſtian and ſurname of every ſcholar and of their parents in his admiſſion book, together with the day and year of their admiſſion, and the age they are of at their admiſſion, and the name of the book they are then in, or do then begin with; and for this 2d. ſhall be paid to the maſter by the parent or other friend who brings the child to be admitted. The Chriſtian and ſurname of every ſcholar and of their parents, and of the day and year of their leaving the ſchool, together with an account of their having or not having a Bible of the founder's gift, ſhall likewiſe be written by the ſchoolmaſter in his admiſſion book, and he ſhall be paid 2d. for the writing of it as before. And when his admiſſion book is finiſhed, he ſhall keep it ſafe locked up in his ſtudy for future peruſal.

The form of a ſcholar's admiſſion, *mutatis mutandis*, ſhall be this:

"Thomas, ſon of John Throlſby, of Anſty chapel, clerk, was admitted the founder's ſcholar at his going into the Primer, upon January 9, in the 5th year of his age, and in the year of our Lord 17 . . ."

The form of a ſcholar's leaving the ſchool, and receiving a Bible, *mutatis mutandis*, ſhall be this:

"Thomas, ſon of John Throlſby, of Anſty chapel, clerk, having been examined and approved of by the rector, received a new Bible of the founder's gift, and left the ſchool on March 25, in the . . . year of his age, and in the year of our Lord 1723."

CHAPTER IX.

Two other truſtees, beſides the rector of Thurcaſton, appointed as aboveſaid, for preſerving this my charity and charity-ſchool; for paſſing the rector's accompts; for regulating all perverſions and abuſes of this my pious charity, and whatſoever may at any time hereafter be amiſs in the management of it.

And now, being ſorrowfully ſenſible that loſſes, corruptions, perverſions, and abuſes, have ruined too many charities; inſtead of withholding my hand from charity, I do moſt humbly beſeech the Almighty Sovereign of the world, that he will be pleaſed to ſave this my charity entire, to and for the ſame pious uſes that have been appointed and eſtabliſhed by me, though it be with a ſharp correction upon the head of him who ſhall ever deſign and endeavour to corrupt, pervert, or abuſe it.

And, as I have conſtituted three truſtees for the preſerving theſe ſchool lands, and the reſt of the charity, and the whole profit of it, as much as in me lies, ſafe and entire throughout all ages, for thoſe beſt of uſes for which they are given, God helping and ſupporting me myſelf and the truſtees in our endeavours; ſo do I deſire the ſaid truſtees to meet in the ſchool upon the Monday next before St. Barnabas' day in every year, to enquire into, and to know, the ſtate and condition of the ſchool, the ſchoolmaſter's houſe, the ſchool lands at Burton and Anſty, and all things belonging to this my charity; and to regulate all ſorts of perverſions and abuſes of any part of it, by whomſoever committed or done, and to paſs the rector's accompts.

For, for the laſting ſecurity of this my pious charity and charity-ſchool, I will, and muſt deſire the rector of Thurcaſton, once in the year, for ever, upon the aboveſaid day, to accompt for all the rents and profits of the ſaid premiſes in Burton and Anſty ſo given to him and to the other truſtees in truſt as aforeſaid, and for all the Bibles and other books bought and diſpoſed of, and for the repairs made, and for all monies received and paid by him, and for whatever elſe ſhall be done for the good of this charity ſince the laſt accompts.

And as ſoon as the rector's accompts are paſſed by the two other truſtees, I muſt deſire them to order the ſchoolmaſter to enter them all immediately, and all the particulars of them, with the balance remaining in the rector's hands, and the number of Bibles and other books undiſpoſed of, into the rector's admiſſion book, immediately under the name of that ſcholar who was laſt admitted, that when they are ſo entered they may be ſigned by the rector himſelf as juſt and true accompts; and may be atteſted, as allowed and approved of, by the other truſtees. And be it obſerved, that in this method the accompts of any former years may be moſt eaſily referred to and peruſed.

And becauſe this ſchool buſineſs will require a refreſhment for the truſtees at their annual meeting, I do therefore appoint a handſome repaſt to be provided for them againſt their buſineſs is finiſhed, a repaſt not exceeding two diſhes of meat and two quarts of wine, to be provided, if the rector pleaſe, by his own ſervants, in the parſonage-houſe; and I allow the rector twenty ſhillings for it, to be taken out of the remainder of the rents of my ſchool eſtate.

And whereas the proſperity of the ſchool, and the improvement of the ſcholars, very much depends upon the diligent, diſcreet, regular, and religious management of the maſter; therefore, if any maſter of this ſchool ſhall be guilty of any groſs miſdemeanor, or repeated negligence, the rector ſhall admoniſh him a ſecond time; and, if he ſtill continue unreformed, the rector ſhall remove him, and ſhall elect and admit another maſter into his place; or, if the rector neglect ſo to do, the other truſtees ſhall do it.

Chapter X.

What farther ways and means, under God, are to be uſed by all concerned in this charity, to make it anſwer the bleſſed ends for which it was given.

For this charity will be ſpent in vain, as will alſo the ſchoolmaſter's pains, and the children's moſt precious years (which moſt precious years I conceive are generally the twenty next after their third) will be loſt in too great a meaſure if they be not put to ſchool in their fourth or fifth year at lateſt, unleſs they be taught at home to know their letters, and their God; their God I ſay, for God and Religion muſt not be neglected. And when they are put to ſchool, they muſt be kept conſtantly to it, all along every day, both morning and afternoon, that they may be ſufficient ſcholars before their years and ſtrength tempt their parents to take them away from ſchool, and put them to the wheel or plough to get a penny.

For, if they be taken from ſchool before they can read a chapter in the Holy Bible well and commendably, they will have no heart to read at home, or in any company after they have left the ſchool, but will ſhun reading as oft as they can, and ſo that little reading they have got will ſoon be loſt, and all the time they have ſpent at ſchool will be loſt with it. For theſe weighty reaſons, one condition of any children being admitted my ſcholars ſhall be this, that their parents ſeek to have them admitted in the fifth or ſixth years of their age, if it may be, unleſs they be taught at home. And let all parents know and conſider, that their teaching their children at home but to know their letters, their God, and a devout prayer to him, forwards them very much at ſchool, and brings them from ſchool to the wheel a year ſooner.

And as wiſe and good parents will take care to keep their children conſtantly to ſchool every day, morning and afternoon, not ſuffering them through indulgence of one holiday to expect another; ſo will they take care that they be at ſchool in the morning neat and clean, with head combed, hands and face waſhed, and prayers devoutly ſaid upon the knee before their mother every day, from Lady-day to Michaelmas by ſeven o'clock or ſoon after, and all the reſt of the year by eight o'clock or ſoon after; and ſo ſhall they always be at ſchool by the ſchool hours of prayer; and whoſoever is not at ſchool before morning prayers begin muſt give a good reaſon for it, to be approved of by the maſter of the ſchool, or ſuffer the rod for being tardy.

And if any ſcholar be abſent from the ſchool two days together, and be neither ſick nor lame, the maſter ſhall admoniſh that ſcholar, and, if he be guilty a ſecond time, the maſter ſhall admoniſh the parents or guardians; and, if he be ſtill guilty a third time, the maſter ſhall acquaint the rector with it; and it ſhall then be in the rector's good pleaſure to continue him longer in the ſchool, to try whether his parents or guardians will take care that he ſhall amend; or to expel him, and admit another that will be conſtant into his place.

Now, if any parent ſhould think any part of this chapter too ſevere, I would win that parent into a better and truer opinion of it, by convincing him that it is all of it very kind and well-tempered; this ſtrict diſcipline being the only way to make one half of the children good ſcholars and good Chriſtians. For although ſome children be ſo apt, ſo well inclined, that they will be ſcholars, they will be Chriſtians in a little time, and with a little pains; yet others of them, and thoſe the moſt, are ſo dull, or heedleſs, or perverſe, that they never will be ſcholars, never will be Chriſtians indeed, unleſs they be put to ſchool young, and kept conſtantly to ſchool, and have great pains taken with them in the ſchool to beat it into them, as we ſay, but not ſo much with the rod as by a watchful ſearching out of their natural temper and genius, joined with a prudent uſe of the rod[1], and a no leſs prudent diligence and conſtancy both in the maſter and in the ſcholar too, as far as he can be worked up into it by all the arts, ſteps, and degrees, of a wiſe correction, or winning inſinuation, or rather by both in their ſeaſon.

And here all parents who can read a chapter in the Holy Bible ought to conſider, that they may greatly forward their children's learning by that frequent and very uſeful aſſiſtance which every ſuch parent ought to give the maſter for his child's good; and every wiſe and good father and mother will give the maſter this aſſiſtance by teaching their child at home out of ſchool hours, and upon holidays, and the Lord's-day.

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[1] See Proverbs xiii. 24. and xix. 18. and xxix. 15. 17. and xxiii. 13. 14.

Chapter XI.

The rector's admiſſion charge to every new maſter of the ſchool to this purpoſe, and as he ſhall then ſee fit.

That he continue orthodox in the faith, ſober, careful and induſtrious, prudent, grave, and reſerved, eſpecially when in the company of his ſcholars, and indeed in the company of all young people; and that he never ſwear an oath, nor dare to tell a lie; that his principal care be to be truly religious; to teach his ſcholars faith in God, and fear and love of him; that he bear in his mind an humble dependence on God, and a lively truſt in him, together with an unfeigned piety and devotion towards him, and obedience to him; that he alſo teach his ſcholars to be pious and devout, juſt and merciful, mannerly and well-behaved at all times, and before all people; carefully training them up in a way of true, leiſurely, diſtinct reading and ſpeaking, fair writing, uſeful arithmetic, and in whatever elſe may be beneficial to them in every way to Heaven, and for the getting an honeſt and comfortable livelihood here on earth.

Chapter XII.

The rector's admiſſion charge to every ſcholar, and to their parents, to this and the like purpoſes.

For it is highly proper that, upon the day of his admiſſion, the child come to the rector firſt, and then to the maſter of the ſchool, attended with one of his parents or guardians, that the rector and maſter both may have an opportunity of enquiring of the parent or guardian into the temper and genius of the child, and thereby be the better enabled to train him up in a ſuitable way, and to give the proper admiſſion charge both to the child and to his parents, to this purpoſe:

That, if the child be tractable and docible, willing, deſirous, and ſtudious to learn of his maſter in the ſchool, and of his parents at home; that he be dutiful to his parents, and obedient to his maſter, attending carefully to all their good counſels and inſtructions; that he learn to govern his tongue, and always ſpeak the truth, and thereby keep himſelf free from thoſe helliſh ſins of ſwearing, curſing, and lying, and from that great, but yet too common ſin of taking God's name in vain; that he riſe up before the aged, and bow his body to him as to the image of God, though he be but a beggar; that he be mannerly, and of a reſpectful, an obliging, and a good behaviour at all times, and in all places, but eſpecially in the ſchool, in his father's houſe, and in the church in the time of God's public and moſt ſolemn worſhip, making it his firſt care to be a good Chriſtian, and his next to be a good ſcholar.

And for a happy ſucceſs in all theſe leſſons of learning and religion, the child's father and mother ſhall promiſe to give the ſchoolmaſter their beſt aſſiſtance, by teaching their child at home out of ſchool hours: as in all other particulars of religion, morality, and piety, ſo in this of learning; namely, to know his letters, if it may be, before he be admitted, and to ſpell truly, by a frequent aſking him eaſy queſtions, and by a wiſe, fatherly care to make him remember the anſwers to them; by inſtructing him alſo in his catechiſm, both to ſay it perfectly well before the miniſter, and to underſtand the meaning of it, carrying on theſe domeſtic inſtructions as long as their child continues at ſchool, if they themſelves are bleſſed with learning enough to do it; and hearing him read on the Lord's-day, and other days, as oft as they can, that he may be a good thorough ſcholar before he leaves the ſchool, they taking eſpecial care when he reads that he reads and pronounces truly; and ſo ſhall the child's parents have the very beſt of ſatisfactions and of all joys, namely, that of ſeeing their child grow in learning and in grace, and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jeſus Chriſt, to whom be honour and glory, both now and for ever! Amen.

Chapter XIII.

The rector's farewell charge to every ſcholar when he leaves the ſchool, and to his parents alſo, to this purpoſe; for them it highly concerns as well as the children.

In order hereunto it is my will, that upon the ſame day on which any ſcholar, whether boy or girl, leaves the ſchool, they ſhall come, attended with their father or mother, or ſome other near relation or friend, and preſent themſelves before the rector, to thank him for their learning, to be examined by him, and to receive from him his farewell charge, and a good new Bible, if, upon conſideration of their behaviour, and upon examination of their ſcholarſhip, he finds they deſerve one.

And moreover, the ſcholar ſhall aſſure the rector, at his receiving this Bible, that he will ſtill endeavour to improve himſelf more and more in learning, morality, and piety; and that he will be a conſtant attendant upon, and an aſſiſtant in, the public worſhip of Almighty God, both morning and evening, on the Lord's-day at leaſt, as long as he lives, and on other days as oft as he can.

The parents ſhall alſo promiſe the rector that they will ſtill give their child their beſt aſſiſtance for his further improvement, or for his keeping at leaſt what he has already learned; and that, in order thereunto, they will continue frequently to hear him read at home, and to keep him conſtantly to church on the Lord's-day morning and evening, and will obſerve his behaviour in the church, and will ſee that he joins himſelf humbly and devoutly with the congregation in the public worſhip of God, uſing an attentive, a reverent, and a regular behaviour in the church, and making all the anſwers which good Chriſtianity and gratitude to God oblige every ſerious Chriſtian to make, as much as the clerk, audibly and reverently, both with heart and tongue.

And by ſo doing every ſcholar of mine will make it his daily care, his continual work throughout the whole courſe of his life, to improve himſelf in true Chriſtian ſcholarſhip, and in the true Chriſtian religion, as believing this to be the beſt means of pleaſing God in this world, and of working out his own ſalvation in the world to come.

The Conclusion.

Now all theſe ſtatutes, rules, and orders, in the foregoing chapters, if well obſerved by all that are and ſhall be concerned in them, will be a bleſſed means of a flouriſhing ſchool, and of a religious pariſh; and will teach both the maſter and the ſcholars to ſet the Lord always before them, and always to behave themſelves as in the preſence of God, decently and orderly, reverently and devoutly, but eſpecially in the time of God's public worſhip, whether in the church or in the ſchool, or in their own father's houſe. And moreover,

Theſe ſtatutes, rules, and orders, if well obſerved, will, by God's grace, enable both the maſter and ſcholars to ſpend the Lord's-day well, and to live like good Chriſtians all the days of their life. And ſo ſhall the very beſt ends of a Bible ſchool be happily anſwered; ſo ſhall God be glorified; and ſo ſhall their own ſouls be eternally ſaved, by the blood of Chriſt Jeſus, God manifeſted in the fleſh, and through faith in his death; and ſo ſhall the founder of this moſt holy Bible ſchool, though dead and buried in his grave, ſtill continue to live, to ſpeak, to teach, and to preach to this his beloved pariſh, even till he riſes again. Amen.

Benedicat igitur Deus omnibus hiſce meis inſtitutis; & benedictum ſit nomen Dei & nunc & in perpetuum. Amen. Sic ſtatuit, ſic vovet, ſic precatur; ſed, heu! minimè dignus, Richardus Hill. Benigniſſimus tamen, Potentiſſimus, Optimus, hæc omnia tueatur, ſtabiliat, perficiat Deus. Amen. Amen.

On a plain ſtone in the front of the ſchool:

"Immanuel, for the training up of poor children in good morality, and a reverent orthodox piety, in a conſtant keeping the church, and in all ſorts of the beſt learning, this Bible-ſchool was founded and endowed, by Richard Hill, B. D. rector, 1715.

"Glory be to God."

ANSTY,

ANSTY,

antiently called *Anſtige*, *Hanſtigie*, and *Elneſty*, a conſiderable hamlet belonging to the pariſh of Thurcaſton, by which it is bounded on the North-eaſt, by Newton Linford on the Weſt, by Groby on the South-weſt, and by Glenfield on the South, is ſituated between the Foreſts of Charnwood and Leiceſter.

Two ploughlands in Anſtige, which in the reign of the Confeſſor had been valued at ten ſhillings, were worth forty ſhillings at the general ſurvey, and were then held by *Hugo de Grentemaiſnell.* The land was equal to four ploughs. One was in the demeſne, and four bondmen; and thirteen villans, with three bordars, had two others. There were eight acres of meadow, a wood one acre long and half a mile broad, and another wood two furlongs long and one broad[1]. Hugo de Grentemaiſnell had alſo in the borough of Leiceſter twenty-five burgeſſes belonging to the lordſhip of Anſty[2].

This town did antiently belong to the earls of *Leiceſter*; and, after the partition of their lands, was held of the fee of *Wincheſter*.

Robert Fitz-parnel earl of *Leiceſter* gave twenty-four virgates of land to the abbey of *Leiceſter*; and afterward, with the conſent of the convent, granted the ſaid lands to the church of *Lincoln*, *pro pace reſervandâ in perpetuum inter ipſam eccleſiam Lincolnienſem & dictam abbatiam*; and, in lieu thereof, gave the ſaid abbey certain lands in Farningo and Sygreſham[3].

In the Regiſter of Leiceſter Abbey their poſſeſſions at Anſty were thus deſcribed:

"Anſty capella eſt de Thurkeſton; & debet deſerviri tribus diebus in ebdomatâ per matricem eccleſiam, ſicut patet in matriculo.

Habemus ibi, ex dono Roberti filii Petronille comitis Leyc', tertii fundatoris noſtri, xxiv virgatas terre, cum omnibus eas tenentibus, & omnibus pertinentiis; & iv cotagia cum toftis ſuis; que omnia dedit nobis, cum corpore ſuo, ſecundum tenorem carte ſue. Et ſciendum eſt quod quelibet predictarum xxiiii virgatarum terre continet xviii acras terre & ix rodas prati, & reddere ſolebat ad placitum, ante annum peſtilentie, marchet'; & i diem meſſionis in autumpno, cum ii hominibus, & xiiis̃. iiiiđ. Et modò reddit tantum xs̃. & cariag' i die cum hominibus vel i homine.

Tenentes ad voluntatem.

Johannes Clerk tenet i virgatam terre & dim', i meſſ'; & reddit xiiis̃.; iii opera.

Johannes Jonſon tenet i meſſ', i virgatam terre & dim'; & reddit xvs̃.; iii opera.

Johannes Townſyende tenet i meſſ', i virgat' terre & dim'; & reddit xiiiis̃.; iii opera.

Johannes Tompſon tenet ii meſſ', i virgatam terre & dim'; & reddit xiiis̃. viđ.; iii opera.

Willielmus Hakleit tenet i meſſ', i virgatam terre & dim'; & reddit xvs̃.; iii opera.

Thomas Bagworth tenet i meſſ', i virgatam terre; & reddit xs̃.; ii opera.

Johannes Bradſale tenet ii meſſ', ii virgatas terre; & reddit xxs̃.; iiii opera.

Johannes Moreton tenet i meſſ', i virgatam terre; & reddit xs̃.; ii opera.

Habemus confirmationem Johannis Regis de xxiiii virgatis, cum hominibus, & omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, & iiii cotagiis, cum toftis ſuis, in Anſty.

Thomas Wylſon tenet i meſſuagium, i virgatam terre; & reddit xs̃.; ii opera.

Johannes Hakkett tenet i meſſuagium, ii virgatas terre; & reddit xxs̃.; iiii opera.

Willielmus Abell tenet i meſſuagium, i virgatam terre; & reddit xs̃.; ii opera.

Johannes Maſon tenet i meſſuagium, i virgatam terre & dimidiam; & reddit xvs̃.; iii opera.

Ricardus Glover tenet ii meſſuagia, i virgatam terre & dimidiam; & reddit xvs̃.; iii opera.

Robertus Wylſon tenet i meſſuagium, i virgatam terre; & reddit xs̃.; ii opera.

Willielmns de Glene tenet i meſſuagium, i virgatam terre & dimidiam; & reddit xvs̃.; iii opera.

Thomas Browne tenet i meſſuagium, i virgatam terre & dimidiam; & reddit xvs̃.; iii opera.

Summa xl lĩ. xviis̃. viđ.

Summa acrarum terrarum predictarum xxviii virgate, $\overset{\text{xx}}{\text{iiii}}$i acre.

Summa acrarum prati pertinentium ad predictas, liiii acre.

Anſty cotagia.

Rogerus Foſhyde tenet i cotagium, & reddit iiis̃. iiiiđ.

Johannes Smyth tenet i cotagium & tertiam partem unius rode; & reddit iiis̃.; i opus.

Willielmus Hakket tenet i toftum, ii rodas & tertiam partem unius rode; & reddit xviiiđ.; i opus.

Henricus Flowr tenet i cotagium, & iiii rodas terre; & reddit iiis̃. iiiiđ.; i opus.

Johannes Cleybroke tenet i cotagium; & reddit iiis̃.; i opus.

Robertus Leypar tenet i cotagium; & reddit iiis̃.; i opus.

Willielmus Dunham tenet parcellam gardini ſui, ſive i toftum; & jacet inter meſſuagium Johannis Tomſon ex parte auſtrali, & meſſuagium Willielmi Dunham ex parte boreali; & quondam fuit pars predicti meſſuagii Johannis Tomſon; & reddit xiiđ.

Johannes Bradſale tenet unum croftum & iiii rodas in Odalfelde, ſcilicet dimidiam acram, unam rodam, & unam pyke; que croftum & acra recuperata fuerunt per breve de Ceſſavit de heredibus Henrici Gryſley, anno regis Edwardi IIII^{ti} ſecundo. Et reddit vs̃.

Et memorandum quod in dicto crofto includuntur unum toftum & unum croftum, una roda & due placee terre; quorum illa toftum & croftum data fuerunt Willielmo Whytwick & heredibus ſuis per abbatem & conventum pro ſervicio iiiis̃. per annum. Et illa roda & ille placee terre date fuerunt Willielmo Batte & heredibus ſuis per abbatem & conventum, ut patet per cartam inde confectam, pro ſervicio xiiđ. per annum.

Summa vs̃. nunc recuperantur, ut ſupra.

Mem' quod Johannes Gryſley clamavit habere unum meſſuagium in predicto crofto, cujus titulum ipſe poſtea relaxavit; & quod quidem meſſuagium duodecim jurati, inquiſitione factâ, neſciunt aliquo modo invenire in dicto crofto, ſicut patet in Rotulo curiali cujus datum eſt anno regni Regis Henrici Septimi nono, & in cartâ predicti Johannis Gryſely.

Johannes Hakket tenet le Holme auſtralem; & reddit iiis̃.

Ricardus Glover tenet terram vocatam Waterbreche; & reddit viđ.

Robertus Jonſon tenet dimidiam rodam prati in Notelmerche.

Johannes Tomſon tenet dimidiam rodam prati in Notelmerche.

Thomas Brown tenet iii acras, unam rodam & dimidiam terre in W'lnedale; & reddit xiiđ.

Summa xxxviiis̃. iiiiđ.

Habemus ibi, ex dono Ricardi Byrcheley, rectoris eccleſie de Hungarton, feofatoris noſtri, molendinum aquaticum ſuper Hauedbrok, cum ſtagno & holmo,

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[1] "Hugo de Grentemaiſnil tenet 2 carucatas terræ in Anſtige. Terra eſt 4 carucarum. In dominico eſt una; et 4 ſervi et 13 villani, cum 4 bordariis, habent 2 carucas. Ibi 8 acræ prati. Silva 1 leucæ longitudinis, et dimidiæ leucæ latitudinis; et alia ſilva 2 quarentenarum longitudinis, et 1 quarentenæ latitudinis. Valuit 10 ſolidos; modò 40 ſolidos." Domeſday, fol. 232. a. 1.

[2] "Habet idem Hugo in Ledeceſtre 24 burgenſes pertinentes ad Hanſtigie." Ibid. fol. 330. a. 1.

[3] Charyte's Rentale, fol. lviii. cxxix.

& omnibus aliis pertinentiis, ſituatum ſuper terram noſtram propriam, quod priùs ſituabatur ſuper terram Willielmi Bate de Groby, a quo emebamus predictum molendinum, cum ſuis pertinentiis, pro XX marcis, & a quo habemus totum jus & clameum quod ipſe habuit in dicto molendino. Et ſciendum quod pro iſto molendino habemus houſbote & mylnebote capiend' in Foreſtâ domini Willielmi de Ferrariis, domini de Groby, in Charnewode, per viſum foreſtarii ejuſdem Foreſte. Et inde tenemur ſolvere domino de Groby unum denarium ad feſtum Michaelis per annum pro omnibus ſerviciis & demandis.

Mem' quod molendinum de Anſty, cum IIII acris terre, & cum XIII s̄. IIII đ. & cum redditu XII nodulorum calcedonii, &c, recuperata fuerunt contra dominum Willielmum de Ferrariis, &c. ut in libro placitorum.

Mem' quod dominus Willielmus de Ferrariis emit molendinum de Anſty a Johanne filio Walteri de Anſty pro duobus marcis, ſicut patet per cartam cujus copia eſt in libro Chartuary; quod quidem molendinem dominus Willielmus de Ferrariis dedit Willielmo Bate de Groby, tenendum de ipſo per ſervicium I đ. per annum; a quo nos emebamus dictum molendinum.

Habemus liberam piſcariam in aquâ de Hathebrok; videlicet, a ſuperiori parte ſtagni molendini noſtri uſque ad campum de Thurgaſton; de quâ quidem piſcariâ ſeyſiti fuimus a tempore domini Roberti filii Petronille, qui nobis, per cartam ſuam, terras & prata dictam aquam circumjacentes dedit uſque ad feſtum Nativitatis Beate Marie, anno Domini MCCCXLIII, quo anno Henricus de Ferrariis dominus de Groby dictam piſcariam nobis & ſucceſſoribus noſtris reſtituit & relaxavit, purè, ſpontè, & abſolutè. Inſuper conceſſit & confirmavit dictam piſcariam in perpetuam elemoſinam poſſidend', ut patet in cartâ ſuâ.

Item habemus quietam clamationem Roberti Chriſtopheri de Syth eſton de unâ placeâ prati que vocatur le Holme, juxta Hathebrok; & reddit II s̄. per freboroos, & ideò vocatur Freboroos holme.

Item habemus quietam clamationem Rogeri Quency, comitis Wyntonie, de ſtabilâ quam a nobis exigebat, & ab hominibus noſtris de Anſty.

Item habemus quietam clamationem Godfredi Chriſtopheri de Anſty, factam Roberto de Aulâ abbati Leyc', de illâ placeâ terre aſſartatâ, cum ſuis pertinentiis, que vocatur Belgrave ſale in Anſty, & in illis duabus acris & III rodis prati que jacent in pratis de Anſty; que quidem terre & prata dictus Robertus habuit ex dono & feoſſamento dicti Godfredi, ut in cartâ predictâ.

Item habemus ibidem quoddam aſſartum vocatum Cleyh Egges, Litel Stokyng, ſive Otylſyke, quod emebamus de Symone de Monteforti comite Leyc', cum boſco ſupercreſcente, & omnibus pertinentiis ſuis; & jacet ex occidentali parte manerii de Bealmont, & eſt annexum capiti vivarii de Bealmont in foſſato, continente in longitudine novem rodas terre; & extendit ſe in latitudine ab exteriori parte foſſe includentis ipſum ad alterum ſicum uſque le ſyke XIX pedes, & ad alteram finem ab exteriori parte predicte foſſe XXI pedes.

Item habemus ibi quandam placeam terre arabilis que vocatur Oſeleſhagh; quondam fuit aſſarta, & jacet inter le Freborows holme & le Frith fine, ſub palatio defenſi ex auſtrali parte molendini, cum omnibus angulis boſci & terre que jacent inter dictam placeam de Oſeleſhagh & viam de Anſty.

Item habemus illam placeam terre que vocatur Langbruke, que jacet ex occidentali parte illius crofti que vocatur Belgrave ſale.

Et ſciendum quod habuimus illam placeam que vocatur Oſeleſhaw, cum aliâ placeâ que vocatur Langebreche, & uno boſco de Doneland, de domino Symone de Monteforti, in eſcambium pro quietâ clamatione unius carette tranſeuntis in Foreſtâ Leyc', & cujuſdam culture in defenſo vocato Mykyldal, & pro paſturâ ibidem inter vias de Groby & Anſty, ad includendum, infoſſandum, &c. ut patet per cartam ejuſdem Simonis.

"Edwardus Rex, &c. Conceſſimus & licentiam dedimus Ricardo de Byrcheley, perſone eccleſie de Hungerton, quod ipſe unum molendinum cum pertinentiis in Anſty dare poſſit & aſſignare abbati & conventui Leyc'.

Tota villa reddere ſolebat ante peſtilentiam:

Pro Cleyhegges VII s̄.; modò Cleyhegges jacet in communi.

Langbreches X s̄. } Sed iſte duo jam dividuntur in-
Oſelneſhagh X s̄. } ter tenentes.

Summa totalis redditûs levati hoc anno, cum molendino, communi fyn, & freboroholme, XV lī. IX s̄. VI đ. Solebat reddere XX lī.

Mem' quod III° die menſis Maii, anno regni regis Henrici Quinti poſt Conqueſtum Anglie octavo, venerunt ad curiam domini abbatis Willielmus Edſon de Anſty, filius Johannis Sareſon nuper de eadem; Johannes Wylſon ſenior, filius predicti Willielmi Edſon; Thomas Wilſon, filius predicti Willielmi; Robertus Wilſon, filius ejuſdem Willielmi; Johannes Wilſon, filius Willielmi; Ricardus Wilſon, filius ejuſdem Willielmi; & Willielmus Wilſon, filius predicti Willielmi Edſon de Anſty; qui attachiati fuerunt per corpora ſua cauſâ nativitatis. Et poſtea in eadem curiâ omnes predicti, ſcilicet Willielmus Edſon, &c. per Ricardum Rothley abbatem, cum aſſenſu totalis conventûs, manumiſſi in libertatem; pro quâ verò manumiſſione fecerunt finem cum dicto abbate & conventu pro C marcis.

Item habemus quietam clamationem Roberti Quency comitis Wintonie & Margarete comitiſſe ejuſdem, de omni demandâ, ſectâ, & de toto jure ſuo, quod habuerunt vel habere poterint, ſuper viſu firmiplegii confectis, aliiſque per aliquod tempus a nobis vel hominibus noſtris vel poſſeſſionibus in feodo ſuo conſtitutis exigebant; ſcilicet, in Anſty, Lokyngton, Hemyngton, Sutton, Stanton, Thurmaſton, Whiſton, Glenfield, Stocton, Brakley, Sygreſham, Faringo, Hauſo, Clifton, Bulkyngton, Brankket, Barnangue, & Wybtoft, &c. ut patet in cartâ noſtrâ.

Item omnes tenentes noſtri de Anſty debent ſolvere ingreſſum domino abbati ſervicium quod poſſint finire cum ipſo.

Item omnes tenentes noſtis debent venire ad viſum franciplegii noſtrum, ubicunque tenetur, ſive ſit in Anſty ſive in abbatiâ.

Item omnes debent ſolvere pro communi fyn XI s̄. & VI đ.

Item omnes tenentes noſtri habent communam liberam in le waſt, ad imponend' averia ſua, pro quâ communiâ debent unâ die in anno adjuvare ballivis domini de Ferrariis ad congregand' catalla en le waſt, & ad drivand' ea.

Item omnes tenentes noſtri habent libertatem ad accipiend', colligend', & ad cariand' fryſſe, goſſe, & feyrne, & hujuſmodi, ad focum ſuum pandoxatorum, piſtorum, & ad uſtrinam; pro quâ libertate quilibet tenens ſemel in anno dare debet domino de Ferrariis unam gallinam.

Habemus ibi viſum franc' de omnibus tenentibus noſtris, & quicquid ad viſum franc' pertinet.

Ad hunc viſum venient omnes tenentes noſtri de Abbeygate, de Anſty, de Glenfield, de Thornton, de Stanton, & de Baggworth, de Brunthynſthorp, de tenentibus ſacriſte manentibus infra pontem de North'.

Reſolutiones; ſcilicet, domino de Groby I đ. per annum pro ſitu molendini ibidem.

Mem' quod nulli officiarii domini de Groby debent venire ſuper ſolum abbatis Leyc' in Anſty nullicubi pro aliquo ad diſtringend'; quia a tempore quo non extat memoria non ſolebat ſic agere, ſicut preſentatur in curiâ domini abbatis Leyc', que fuit tenta in grangiâ abbathie Leyc', prout patet in Rotulo curiali cujus datum eſt anno regni regis H. VI^{ti} XXX°.

Mem' quod nos dedimus W. de Whytwyk, pro homagio & ſervicio ſuo, unum toftum cum crofto, &c. reddendo nobis per annum IIII s̄.; ſalvis nobis duobus adventubus dicti W. & heredum ſuorum ad magnas curias noſtras apud Leyc' bis per annum; & quod ad breve domini regis placitand' & lationem judicand' quamdocunque hoc in curiâ noſtrâ apud Leyc' venire contigerit, &c. ut in cartâ XV^{a}, & in III^{a} cartâ inter feoffamenta.

Mem' quod anno regni regis Edwardi IIII^{ti} XII°, ad viſum in abbathie Leyc' grangiâ, Johannes Gryſley

clamavit franciplegium prioris unum examen apū ꝓṇ' de extrahurâ in Anſty, &c."[1]

In 1277, *Thomas Danvers* held five yard lands in this townſhip; and the abbot of *Garendon* had then alſo ſome lands here.

In 1343, *Henry de Ferrers* died ſeiſed of a twentieth part of one knight's fee, with the appurtenances, in Anſty, which *Marmaduke de Grendale* held[2].

In 1288, *John de Anſty* gave one yard land here to the priory of *Ulveſcroft* near adjoining; in 1293, *John de Stocton* gave two yard lands to the ſaid priory; and in 1363, *John Clerke* gave them other lands in Anſty.

In 1346, the abbot of *Leiceſter* and *Marmaduke de Grendvaile* (on the aid then granted for knighting of Edward of Woodſtock, the king's eldeſt ſon) were aſſeſſed 6*s*. 8*d*. for a ſixth part of one knight's fee in Anſty, parcel of the honour of *Winton*[3].

In 1357, *Henry Ferrers* of *Groby*, knt. died ſeiſed of five virgates of land in Anſty, which *Benedict de Ulveſcroft* and many others held ſeverally among themſelves[4].

In 1360, ſir *Roger Caylly*, knt. died ſeiſed of a moiety of the manor of Anſty, held of lord *Edward* prince of *Wales*, by knight's ſervice, and ſuit of court at his court of *Charleſmore*[5].

In 1371, *William de Ferrers* of *Groby* died ſeiſed of five virgates of land in Anſty, which *Thomas Danvers* held[6].

In 1444, *William de Ferrers* of *Groby*, knt. died ſeiſed of five virgates of land in Anſty, late *Thomas Danvers's*, which the heirs of *Benedict de Ulveſcroft* and *Roger Fitz-Ralph* held of the ſame William[7].

In 1457, *Edward de Grey*, knt. lord *Ferrers* of *Groby*, died ſeiſed of five virgates of land in Anſty, late *Thomas Dannowe's*, which the heirs of *Benedict de Ulveſcroft* and *Roger Fitz-Ralph* held of the ſame Edward by ſervice of one knight's fee[8].

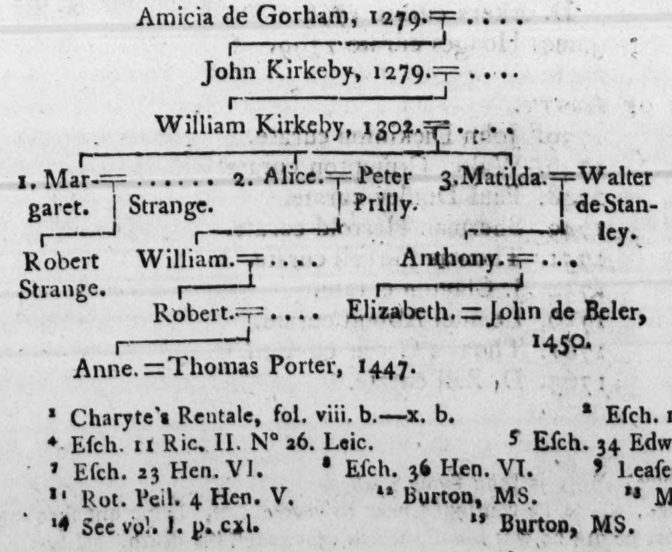
Several parcels of lands and tenements in Anſty, to the amount of £11. 11*s*. 9*d*. a year, were demiſed by queen Elizabeth in 1583, for 21 years, to *William Crofte*; in the ſame year two other parcels for 35*s*. 8*d*. a year to *William Ylway*; and in 1576 other lands to *William Byville*; and in 1594 divers meſſuages, three villages, and certain lands in Anſty, were demiſed, for 21 years, to *John Drewe*, at a rent of £9. 2*s*. 6*d*.[9]

The family of *Porter* is of antient ſtanding at Anſty. *Robert Porter* occurs there ſo early as 1288; and held a knight's fee in Redmile in 1330.

In 1416, ſir *William Porter*, knt. XL hom' d'armes, quorum ipſe dux, aut Chr̃s Remnant arm', CXX archers[10]. In the ſame year ſir *William Porter* received CCCLXX lĩ. XIIIS̃.[11] In 1421, he had ſupporters to his coat-armour, viz. three church bells; and above the ſhield, as a creſt, a like bell, the ſhield ſupported by two boars; behind the whole a church ſteeple, and round this, "S' WILMI PORTER." See his ſeal in Plate CXL. fig. 13.

In 1430, ſir *William* Porter, knt. furniſhed "XIX hom' d'armes, LX archers; ipſe pro vad' IIIIS̃. per diem."

Thomas Porter, eſq. (couſin of *Robert Strange)* was ſheriff of Leiceſterſhire 1448; and in Welby chapel are three bells Sable borne by the name of *Porter*. This was *Beler's* land; and *Beler* and *Porter* came out of two ſiſters.



Amicia de Gorham, 1279.=....
John Kirkeby, 1279.=....
William Kirkeby, 1302.=....
1. Margaret.=.....
2. Alice.=Peter Strange.
Priſſy.
3. Matilda.=Walter de Stanley.
Robert Strange.
William.=....
Anthony.=...
Robert.=....
Elizabeth.=John de Beler, 1450.
Anne.=Thomas Porter, 1447.

"In the reign of king Henry VI. *Robert Falconer*, deſcendant of the houſe of Falconer of Thurcaſton, was ſeiſed of lands here[12]."

The manor of Anſty belonged at the diſſolution of religious houſes to the priory of *Ulveſcroft*, and was then of the annual value of £5. 6*s*. 8*d*.; but from this manor there was a rent due to the lord *Ferrers* of *Groby* of 3*s*. 4*d*. *per annum*, and one pound of pepper[13].

The property of the abbot and convent of *St. Mary de Pratis* at Leiceſter in Anſty remained in the crown till July 1, 1609; when it was conveyed in fee ſimple to the following different purchaſers:

Robert Martin, of Anſty, yeoman, purchaſed two tenements, of the yearly value of 28*s*. which had formerly been leaſed to *John Buxner* for a term then expired.

Richard Tomſon, of Anſty, yeoman, purchaſed a meſſuage, with two virgates of land, which had been demiſed, 9 Nov. 19 Eliz. to *Nicholas Thompſon*, for 21 years, at 19*s*. 6*d*. a year.

William Lewen, of Anſty, yeoman, purchaſed a meſſuage, with a virgate of land, &c. lately in the tenure of *William Patchet (exceptis omnibus groſſis arboribus, boſcis, ſubboſcis, miner', & quarris)*, which had been demiſed to *William Lewen* for 21 years, at 31*s*. a year.

Thomas Browne, of Anſty, yeoman, purchaſed a meſſuage, with two virgates of land, which had been demiſed to *Thomas Browne* at a rent of 20*s*.

Richard Glover, of Anſty, yeoman, purchaſed a meſſuage, with two virgates of land, one cottage, and a cloſe adjoining, which had been demiſed to *John Glover*, at a rent of 29*s*.

Thomas Wilkinſon, of Anſty, yeoman, purchaſed a meſſuage, with two virgates of land, and a meadow, which had been demiſed to *Robert Parſon* for 20*s*. a year.

Robert Bradſell, of Anſty, yeoman, purchaſed a meſſuage, with a virgate and three quarters of land, a cloſe called *Greſley*, and one cottage, with its appurtenances, in the tenure of *Thomas Bradſell*, which had been demiſed to *William Bradſell*, alias *Bradſhawe*, for 22*s*. 10*d*. a year[14].

Oliver Goddard, in 1612, held lands at Anſty *in capite*.

"The now lord of the manor (1630) is *Henry Grey*, earl of *Stamford*; wherein is claimed a peculiar juriſdiction for eccleſiaſtical matters[15]."—The freeholders here, at that time, *Thomas Martin*, *Robert Bradſhaw*, *William Glover*, *John Corbett*, and *Robert Browne*.

In 1761, an act was paſſed, for dividing and incloſing the common and open fields of Anſty, containing about 1100 acres; deſcribed as parcel of the manor, and within the peculiar, of Groby, belonging to *Harry* earl of *Stamford*, who was impropriator of the great tithes of Anſty and its fields, a proprietor of land, and of right of common there, and patron of the vicarage of Newton Linford; *Joſeph Hooley*, clerk, is deſcribed as the vicar of Newton Linford, entitled to the ſmall tithes; and the earl of Stamford as impropriator of the great tithes; and the maſter, fellows, and ſcholars, of *Emmanuel College*, *Cambridge*, as patrons of the rectory of Thurcaſton, whereof the other part of Anſty is reputed a member; *Richard Hurd*, clerk, rector of Thurcaſton, entitled to great and ſmall tithes, and to glebe land in the ſaid fields; and *Thomas Martin*, *Daniel Glover*, *Thomas Iliffe*, *John Martin*, and others, as proprietors of the reſidue of the land and right of common. To the earl of Stamford was allotted, in lieu of his impropriate great tithes (except of antient incloſures), one fourth part of the whole, ſubject to cuſtomary taxes; and to the ſaid earl, in lieu of ſmall tithes, Eaſter offerings, and other vicarial dues in his portion of Anſty (except mortuaries, if any, and ſurplice fees) ſuch land as ſhould be of the clear yearly value of 48 ſhillings, which laſt ſum was ſettled on the vicar of Newton Linford, to be ſecured to him out of the allotment of the earl of Stamford. To the rector of Thurcaſton another ſeventh part, in lieu of all rectorial and vicarial tithes and payments (except ſurplice fees and certain moduſes payable to the rector for the mill, the Millholme, and Earl's Meadow in Anſty, reſpectively), ſubject to the uſual outgoings. The antient incloſures to pay two ſhillings an acre in lieu of all great and ſmall tithes, either to the earl of Stamford or the rector of Thurcaſton, as their lands may be reſpectively found.

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[1] Charyte's Rentale, fol. viii. b.—x. b.
[2] Eſch. 17 Edw. III. N° 57. Leic.
[3] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III.
[4] Eſch. 11 Ric. II. N° 26. Leic.
[5] Eſch. 34 Edw. III. N° 4. Leic.
[6] Eſch. 45 Edw. III. N° 22. Leic.
[7] Eſch. 23 Hen. VI.
[8] Eſch. 36 Hen. VI.
[9] Leaſes in the Augmentation Office.
[10] Harl. MSS. 5804; p. 107.
[11] Rot. Peil. 4 Hen. V.
[12] Burton, MS.
[13] Miniſters Accompts, 31 Henry VIII. in the Augmentation office.
[14] See vol. I. p. cxl.
[15] Burton, MS.

By the Return to Parliament in 1801, Anſty contained 8 uninhabited houſes, 134 inhabited, and in which were 137 families, conſiſting of 333 males, 327 females, in all 660; of whom 48 were chiefly employed in agriculture, and 221 in trades, manufactures, &c.

The earl of *Stamford* is lord of the manor.

Sunday ſchools were inſtituted here in 1787.

In a window of a farmhouſe at Anſty is the inſcription ſhewn in Plate CXL. fig. 14; the characters of which are correſpondent with thoſe of *Margareta* in Thurcaſton church, p. 1058.

An old croſs at Anſty is given in fig. 15.

The CHAPEL (ſee Plate CXLI),

dedicated to St. *Mary*, is ſmall; but has a tower with five bells in it, and a pariſh clock; a nave, chancel, and South aile.

The old round font is given in fig. 16.

In 1552, the commiſſioners reported, that the church of Anſty contained,

Inprimis, thre belles.
Itm̄, one cope.
Itm̄, tow ſuetes of veſtments.
Itm̄, one challice.
Itm̄, a croſſe of braſſe.

Mr. Burton deſcribes theſe arms, fig. 17—19.
Argent, a croſs patonce, between four mullets Gules.
Ermine, a croſs patonce Gules [1].
Sable, a feſs Ermine, between two chevronels Or.
Gules, ſeven maſcles pierced Or. *Ferrers of Groby*, as at Thurcaſton, fig. 7.

On the wall of the belfry:

"Whoever takes a bell in hand,
Muſt firſt theſe orders underſtand.
Before you begin a bell for to ſwing,
Off your hat, ſpurs, and girdles, be ſure you do fling.
He that rings with his ſpurs on, his girdle, or hat,
He muſt pay down two pence—be ſure of that.
He that a bell doth overthrow, I ſay,
Shall two pence pay the clark, without delay.
And he that doth a bell pull back again,
Shall ſurely pay down ſix pence for the ſame.
If you refuſe the ſtated ſum to pay,
Preſented you ſhall be, the next court-day."

On a table of benefactions:

"Edward Wigley, M.D. £18. &c. &c." (as in p. 1057.)

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

In the chancel, on flat ſtones:

1. "Here lieth interred the body of
Ann, the wife of Joſeph Heard, and daughter of
Robert Jones, of Thornton, in this county;
ſhe departed this life June the 7th, 1742,
aged 27 years."

2. "Here lieth interred the body of
Joſeph Heard, ſon of John Heard, late
of Beaumont Leys, by Frances his wife,
and grandſon to John Heard, ſenior.
He departed this life Sept. 18, 1742,
aged 29 years."

3. "Here reſteth the body of Anne Iliffe,
daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Iliffe, of Desford;
ſhe departed this life Oct. 19, 1731,
aged 25 years."

In the South aile:

On a looſe ſtone:

1. "Here lieth interred Amy,
the daughter of Thomas Martin, ſenior.
She departed this preſent life April
XVIII, MDCLXXXVII, aged about 5 years.
Here alſo lies her niece, that cry'd
For Baptiſm, and then ſhe died."

2. "Here lieth the body of Elizabeth Atkins,
daughter of Thomas Atkins and Conſtance his wife;
ſhe departed this life March the 20th, 1755,
aged 59.
My pilgrimage on earth is paſt;
My glaſs in ſorrow run full faſt.
Sweet Jeſus Chriſt, prepare for me,
A reſting-place in Heaven to be."

In the chapel-yard:

An altar-tomb for the family of *Heard*, with ſeveral inſcriptions on it.

On various upright ſtones:

"Jan. 2, 1703-4. Here was buried the body of
Anne Heath, aged 99 years."

Henry Burgeſs, 16 Feb. 1794, aged 81.
Robert Martin, 29 July, 1769, aged 84.
Anne Martin, 28 Jan. 1772, aged 86.
They lived together in a marriage ſtate 60 years.
Thomas Glover, 18 Jan. 1763, aged 82.
Sarah Glover, 1 Jan. 1775, aged 71.

CURATES OF THURCASTON.

Richard Jug ſigns as curate in 1600.
William Arme curate 1601.
William Whitinge miniſter 1606.
William Bockinge miniſter 1612.
Thomas Synte curate 1627.
Samuel Wright curate 1658.
Nathanael White died curate 1640.
John Pepper curate 1649.
Gilbert Caulton curate 1665.
Henry Read miniſter 1680.
John Dickinſon curate 1740.
Joſeph Fowler curate 1749.
D. Ball curate 1763, and alſo of Anſty.
J. Beaumont curate 1773.
C. Philpot curate 1784.
Edward Vaughan curate 1791.
J. D. Akers curate 1796.
James Hodges curate 1799.

CURATES OF ANSTY.

1570. John Symkin ſigns *reader* [2].
1627. William Dalbye curate.
1628. Thomas Ing curate.
1638. Samuel Wright curate.
1639. Nathaniel Whyting curate.
1646. John Pepper curate.
1665. Gilbert Caulton curate.
1680. Henry Revet miniſter.
1732. William Iliff curate.
1737. Edward Ellis of Markfield.
1739. John Dickinſon curate.
1746. Walter Crumpton curate.
1748. Paul Dudley curate.
1749. Sherman Harrold curate.
1751. Thomas Purcell curate.
1754. J. Clayton curate.
1756. Lemuel Abbott curate.
1761. Thomas Green curate [3].
1763. D. Ball curate.

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[1] Perhaps the arms of *Latimer*. See p. 1062.

[2] He writes John Symkin *lector* in 1606; and his laſt ſignature, 1617, is John Symkin *miniſter*.

[3] He was afterwards Conduct of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he continued near 30 years; but, being out ſhooting one day, was ſuddenly taken ill, and lay in the field ſome hours before he was found, which occaſioned his death.

CROPSTON,

another conſiderable hamlet in the pariſh of Thurcaſton, very near to Charnwood Foreſt, is bounded by Swithland on the North, Bradgate Park on the Weſt, Anſty on the South, and Thurcaſton on the Weſt.

In the Teſta de Nevill, under the title, "De Serjantiis arrentatis per Robertum Paſſelewe, tempore Henrici Regis, filii Regis Johannis," is this entry:

"De terris Normannorum in villâ de Cropſton ſunt 7 virgate terre, pretium virgate 10 ſolidi; inde comes Wintonie habet 5 virgatas, & prior de Ulveſcroft 1 virgatam, & Ernoldus de Boſco 1 virgatam [1].

In 1299, it was found that *William le Waleis* held a quarter of a knight's fee in Cropſton (which is an appurtenance of the manor of Thorp Ernaud in the ſame county) free [2]; alſo that there were certain other freeholders there, who, by antient cuſtom, paid 7*s*. 6*d*. at the view of frankpledge yearly on the feaſt of St. Martin; and that *William la Zouch*, a ſon and heir of dame *Milicent de Montalt*, deceaſed, was then aged 22 [3].

In 1324, ***William de Ferrars***, at his death, had two ***nativi*** [or vaſſals ſo born] in Cropſton; and *Henry de Ferrers* his ſon and heir was then aged 22 [4].

In 1343, *Henry de Ferrars*, at his death, poſſeſſed one knight's fee, with the appurtenances, in Thorp Ernaud, Aylmerſtorp, Thirneby, Petlinge, Buſſeby, Bellegrave, Croppeſton, Barneſby, Babbegrave, and Atherton, which *William la Zouch* of *Haringworth* held [5].

In 1346, *John Walſhe* (on the aid then granted for knighting Edward of Woodſtock, the king's eldeſt ſon) was aſſeſſed 4*s*. for a tenth part of one knight's fee in Cropſton, parcel of the honour of *Winton* [6].

In 1387, *Henry de Ferrars* of *Groby*, knt. at his death poſſeſſed the manor of Cropſton, which *William la Zouch* of *Haringworth* held [7].

In 1392, king Richard II. granted to ſir *Thomas Walſhe*, knt. liberty of free warren in all his demeſne lands at Andlep, Croppeſton, Sitheſton, and Thorpe juxta Barkeby. Hiis teſtibus; W. Cantuar' archiepiſcopo; Thoma archiepiſcopo, Eboracenſis cancellario noſtro; R. London', W. Dunelm', J. Sarum, theſaurario noſtro, epiſcopis; Johanne Aquitanie & Lancaſtrie, Edmundo Eboraci, ducibus, avunculis noſtris chariſſimis; Thomâ de Holand, com' Huntingtonie, camerario noſtro, fratribus noſtris chariſſimis; Johanne Devereux, ſeneſcallo hoſpitii noſtri; magiſtro Edmundo de Stafford, cuſtode privati ſigilli noſtri; & aliis. Dat' per manum noſtram apud Weſtm', 29 die Nov. [8]

In 1375, ***William la Zouch*** of ***Haringworth***, knt. at his death poſſeſſed half a knight's fee in Cropſton, which the heirs of ſir *Thomas Walſhe* held [9].

In 1444, ***William de Ferrers*** of *Groby*, knt. at his death was ſeiſed of the manor of Cropſton, which *William la Zouche* of *Haringworth* held [10].

In 1457, *Edward de Grey*, knt. lord *Ferrers* of *Groby*, was ſeiſed of the manor of Cropſton, which ſir *William de la Zouch* of *Haringworth* held [11].

In 1463, *Thomas Walſhe*, of Onlep, eſq. died ſeiſed of eight meſſuages, 120 acres of land, and eight acres of meadow, in Cropſton [12].

The freeholders at Cropſton in 1630, were *Richard Corbett*, *Richard Thornton*, *Ralph Allen*, and *Thomas Shelton*.

In 1706 was publiſhed the following "Faithful account of the lamentable ſtate of a young man, and his immediate recovery upon obeying a voice, commanding him to ariſe and walk, &c. at Cropſton in Leiceſterſhire, containing the plain matter of fact without Reflections."

"*John Cook*, a very ſober and pious young man, of Cropſton, being then 21 years of age, two or three days after Michaelmas 1704, in ſeeking of a mare which was miſſing, heated himſelf very much. The mare being found in the evening, in a narrow part of a river whoſe ſides were very precipitous, and but one way of coming out, and that very difficult, he, to aſſiſt the mare, put off his cloaths, and went into the water, which took him up to the middle: nevertheleſs, all that he and his father could do being ineffectual, his father (who ſtood on the bank) was forced to go to Cropſton, which was half a mile off, to procure farther help; the ſaid John ſtanding on the bank in the mean time naked, except his ſhirt. On the return of his father, he went in again, and, in getting out of the river, ſlipt in up to his breaſt in water, and, notwithſtanding all his precaution, wet part of his ſhirt; which, upon putting on his cloaths, ſtruck cold to his body; yet he continued to wear the ſame ſhirt. That night his head and back began to ache. Next morning, being obliged to accompany his father to the coal-pits near Swannington, he found himſelf much worſe; ſo that he was not able to help his father in loading the coals, and was forced to ride moſt of the way home. Upon his return thither, he was not able either to ſit up, or even eat any ſupper before his going to bed, and was very reſtleſs all night. The next day, and ſeveral following, his face and body ſwelled, were inflamed and red, he having no part of his body free from pain. Theſe ſymptoms being looked upon as the effect of a cold, they gave him ſeveral things to cauſe a ſweat: but, finding no relief by theſe means, about a month or ſix weeks afterward, his father let him blood, which was repeated half a dozen times in the next half-year, but ſtill without any benefit. He was confined to his bed till Midſummer laſt, ſaving that in evenings he was carried out, and laid on a couch by the fire during the time that his bed was making. In this interval the ſinews of his arms and legs, more eſpecially the latter, were very much contracted, and he was afflicted all over his body with lancinating pains; which, in his own way of expreſſion, were as if he had been pierced all over with knives, and his bones broke to pieces. About Midſummer laſt, his pains abating in ſome meaſure, he uſed to be got up in a morning; and although by the help of crutches he could remove himſelf from one place to another in the lower rooms of the houſe; yet ſuch was the contraction of the ſinews of his hams, &c. that his body, when hanging on his crutches, was in the poſture of one ſitting and bending forward; and he was unable to get over the door-ſill without very great trouble. Being willing to do ſomewhat at his trade of a ſhoemaker, he once went into his ſhop, and, attempting it, found the ſinews of his arms ſo far contracted, that he was not able to draw his hands above half a yard aſunder; and in doing it his ſtrength was ſo little, and his pain ſo great, that he was forced to deſiſt from any ſuch undertaking during his illneſs for the future. He continued in this condition till laſt Michaelmas, when he was ſeized on by a violent fever, which was generally ſuppoſed would be mortal; on which the Rev. Richard Hill, B. D. rector of the pariſh, often viſited him (which the ſaid John Cook deſires to be inſerted, with all thankful acknowledgement). The fever terminated in about three weeks time; but the contraction of the ſinews was greater than ever, and ſo likewiſe were his pains, and ſo continued till December laſt. During this interval, his father being concerned that he was unable to walk, or do any manner of buſineſs, made uſe of deer-ſuet and brandy to foment the parts affected; and afterward conſulted Mr. Lydall, practitioner in phyſic, at Horſe-pool Grange, Mr. Matthew Judd, and Mr. John Coltman, apothecaries in Leiceſter; by whoſe advice they uſed internally ſudorifics, and externally fomentations, but without ſucceſs, the contraction of his ſinews and the pain of his body continuing as violent as ever. All the methods uſed hitherto proving ineffectual, his father cauſed a perſon to pull him by the heel, whilſt he himſelf ſat upon his knees, to force an extenſion of the contracted ſinews; which put him to exceſſive pain, as much as if his legs had been broken to pieces. Upon complaint of which pain, they deſiſted from ſuch afflicting experiments. In this condition he continued till the laſt of November, or firſt of December, when, about half after three in the morning, having been awake for ſome time, he heard a voice ſay deliberately to him, "John, John, John, ariſe, for thy limbs are reſtored unto thee, and walk." Whereupon he called to his father, and deſired him to ariſe, and light a candle, for he was minded to ariſe, himſelf having heard the voice above-mentioned; but his father reproved him for it, ſaying, "It was a dream, or ſome vain imagination of his, for miracles were ceaſed; and, if any one did hear him talk thus, they would ridicule him for it." Hereupon he with ſome reluctancy lay ſtill; but, knowing how diſtinctly he had heard the voice, it grieved him much that he had diſobeyed it; ſo that for 12 days and nights, between his hearing it the firſt and ſecond time, he believes he did not eat one pennyworth of bread, or ſleep three hours; but ſaith his heart was ready to burſt with grief, and rarely ſpoke to any one. All which was imputed by his relations to a ſour and ſullen temper, ſaying, that "he had a mind to pine and ſtarve himſelf." And his father told him, "he feared his melancholy would throw him into deſpair." But the ſaid John Cook, being fully convinced that it was no dream or deluſion, aſked God pardon daily and hourly, for having diſobeyed his voice, or the voice of his meſſenger; and fully reſolved, if he would vouchſafe him the like favour again, that he would readily obey the admonition. The 12th of December, in the evening, Francis Wain, a neighbour of his, living at Cropſton, ſeeing him go to bed in his uſual manner, ſaid, "Ah! poor John, I am ſorry to ſee thee in ſo miſerable a condition." To which he replied, "Ah! ſo I am; and would to God he would take me out of the world, or reſtore me to the uſe of my limbs again." And, that I may conceal nothing from the reader, that can in the leaſt be ſuppoſed to have any influence on his recovery (though I think it had none), I think it proper to inſert, that in the evening he drank about half a ſpoonful, or perhaps a ſpoonful, of ſtrong waters, as he had done at other times. Whatever it is to be imputed to, he apprehended his ſpirits to be more lightſome than they had been at any time ſince his hearing the voice, and ſo continued till half after five the next morning; when, having lain for ſeveral hours awake, he heard the ſame voice, but ſomething louder and ſharper, ſay unto him, "John, John, John, ariſe; thy limbs are reſtored, and walk." This voice ſeemed to him as formed about a yard above his head, and was ſo loud, that he believes it might have been heard into the next room. Upon hearing of it, he ſtraight called his father and mother, who were faſt aſleep in a bed about a yard diſtance from his in the ſame room; ſo that he was forced to call ſeveral times before they awoke. When they did ſo, and he had related to them the occaſion of his calling them, they reproved him again, as giving heed to dreams and vain imaginations, and ſaid, "He would be in as bad a condition as a certain perſon in the pariſh," who then was diſtracted. But he, not deterred by theſe reproofs, told his father, "That he reſolved to endeavour to ariſe, whether any body elſe would or not;" and accordingly ſat up in his bed, which he had not done from his firſt illneſs; whereupon his pains, which all along had afflicted his whole body, immediately ceaſed. His father, hearing him ſtir, aroſe. The ſon, whoſe arms had been as it were pinioned before, now readily reached his coat and waiſtcoat; but, in putting them on, one of his ſhirt ſleeves being driven up, he deſired his father then ariſing, to help him; who juſt moving it he got it on; and then, getting to the bed-ſide, put on his breeches; and raiſing himſelf upon his feet, he perceived, and, as he thinks, heard the bones above and below his knees to crackle, and that without any pain; but, finding himſelf able to ſtand upright, he immediately fell upon his knees, and gave God thanks, who had ſo miraculouſly reſtored him to his limbs. Then, putting on his ſtockings and ſhoes, he took one of his crutches in his hand, not to uſe it as a crutch, but to guide him in the dark, and went into the houſe or kitchen to his father, who was then lighting a candle, and, ſeeing his ſon walk upright, was amazed, as were likewiſe the reſt of the family when they had notice of it, and, preſently ariſing, condemned or blamed themſelves for the rough ſpeeches they had uſed, and the hard cenſures they had paſſed on him, for having regard to the voice which he had heard; and then preſently joined all in giving God thanks for his wonderful recovery. It is to be obſerved that, at his firſt walking, he immediately found himſelf perfectly at eaſe, and that the cold numbneſs which affected his legs and arms during his illneſs was ceaſed, a gentle warmth returning into them, and that he had the motion of his limbs as perfect as at any time before or after, and as great a ſtrength in thoſe parts which were moſt affected as in the reſt of his body.

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[1] See vol. I. p. xlviii.

[2] Eſch. 27 Edw. I. N° 50. Leic.

[3] Eſch. 18 Edw. II. N° 73. Leic.

[4] Eſch. 17 Edw. III. N° 57. Leic.

[5] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III. 1346.

[6] Eſch. 11 Ric. II. N° 26. Leic.

[7] Eſch. 15 Ric. II.

[8] Cart. 15 Ric. II. n. 35.

[9] Eſch. 19 Ric. II. N° 52. Leic.

[10] Eſch. 23 Hen. VI.

[11] Eſch. 36 Hen. VI.

[12] Eſch. 3 Edw. IV. N° 13. Leic.

This relation, as it is here drawn up, being read to the young man, is by him averred to be the real truth.

We, whoſe names are hereunto ſubſcribed, upon occaſion of the report of the wonderful providence above-mentioned, went to viſit the Rev. Mr. Hill; and, having ſent for the ſaid John Cook, did make ſtrict enquiry into the circumſtances of it. And we do hereby certify, that the aforegoing exactly agrees with the relation which he then made to us.

"Samuel Carte, miniſter of St. Martin's, Leiceſter.
"John Kilbye, vicar of St. Margaret's, Leiceſter."

Atteſted alſo, in a letter to Mr. Simon Martin, bookſeller at Leiceſter, by

"Richard Hill, B. D. rector of the pariſh,
"Henry Cook, William Thornton, John Palmer,
"John Noone, Suſanna Noone, and Francis Weane[1]."

In 1781, an act was paſſed, for dividing, allotting, and incloſing, ſeveral open fields called Cropſton fields, and other uninclosed lands and meadows, and commonable places, reputed to contain about 360 acres, and belonging to the hamlet or chapelry of Cropſton, in the pariſh of Thurcaſton, which hamlet or chapelry is parcel of the manor and eccleſiaſtical peculiar exempt juriſdiction of Groby, belonging to *George Harry* earl of *Stamford*. In this act the maſter, fellows, and ſcholars, of *Emmanuel College*, in the Univerſity of Cambridge, are deſcribed as patrons of the rectory of Thurcaſton; the Rev. *Robert Spillman*, clerk, as rector of the ſaid rectory, and entitled to certain tithes in kind, and to certain moduſes, or payments, in lieu of the other tithes ariſing within the ſaid hamlet or chapelry; and the earl of *Stamford*, ſir *John Danvers*, bart. the Rev. *John Fiſher*, clerk, *Daniel Allen Glover*, *Henry Hind*, and others, as the owners and proprietors, in different proportions, of the ſaid fields and other uninclosed lands and meadows, and of the right of common upon the ſame and upon the ſaid commonable places, and as owners and proprietors alſo of nearly all the houſes, yards, gardens, orchards, homeſteads, and other antient incloſures, within the hamlet or chapelry of Cropſton aforeſaid. A compenſation is directed to be ſet out for the lord of the manor; the rector to have a ſeventh part of the reſidue of the open field, and the proportion of a ſeventh for old incloſures, in lieu of all tithes and payments, with a reſervation of mortuaries, ſurplice-fees, and tithes of ſuch old incloſures as ſhall not be compenſated for.

By the Return to Parliament in 1801, Cropſton contained 22 houſes; in which were 24 families, conſiſting of 54 males and 72 females; in all 126; of whom 28 were chiefly employed in agriculture, and 70 in trade, manufactures, &c.

The earl of *Stamford* is the preſent lord of this manor, as parcel of the lordſhip of Groby.

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[1] In a copy of this pamphlet, which Mr. Reed once ſaw, was the following MS note: "The above narrative fell accidentally into my hands in the year 1770, and (as an additional teſtimony to the truth of it) I enquired of the wife and two brothers of the above John Cook, then living and of good reputation, who declared upon their knowledge as is here related; 1771; D. Ball, curate of Thurcaſton."

ULVESCROFT,

in old deeds called *Oſolveſcroft*, *Olveſcrofte*, *Woolveſcrofte*, *Oulveſcrofte*, *Alwayſcrofte*, and *Ulverſcrofte*, is ſituated on the South-weſt extremity of the Foreſt of Charnwood, about ſeven miles North-weſt from Leiceſter, and five miles South-weſt of Loughborough.

"At Ulleſcroft, ſtanding in Charnwood Foreſt, in a *dearne* and ſolitary place, *Robert Blanchmains*, earl of *Leiceſter*, temp. Hen. II. founded a ſmall priory for Eremites of the order of St. Auguſtine; which (beſides the lands given to it by the founder) had the manor of Carlton Curlew in this county, 12 meſſuages and 12 yard lands in Shenton; the advowſons of the church of Boney, co. Notts, and thoſe of Syſton and Radcliffe in this county [1]."

Notwithſtanding the authority of Mr. Burton, I am juſtified in giving a ſtill earlier date to the foundation of this priory, and of calling *Robert Boſſu* its founder; as it evidently had exiſted more than 40 years, when the following circumſtantial detail of its poſſeſſions was thus confirmed, in 1174, by a Papal bull:

"Alexander epiſcopus, ſervus ſervorum Dei, dilectis filiis Willielmo priori eccleſie Sancte Marie de Ulveſcroft, ejuſque fratribus tam preſentibus quam futuris, regularem vitam profeſſis, In P. P. M. Quociens illud a nobis expetitur quod religioni et honeſtati convenire dinoſcitur, animo nos decet libenti concedere, et petentium deſideriis congruum impetiri ſuffragium. Eapropter, dilecti in Domino filii, veſtris juſtis poſtulationibus clementer annuimus, et prefatam eccleſiam, in quâ divino mancipati eſtis obſequio, ſub beati Petri et noſtrâ protectione ſuſcipimus, et preſentis ſcripti privilegio communimus; ſtatuentes ut quaſcunque poſſeſſiones, quacunque bona, eadem eccleſia in preſentiarum juſtè et canonicè poſſidet, aut in futurum, conceſſione pontificum, largitione regum vel principum, oblatione fidelium, ſeu aliis juſtis modis, preſtante Domino, poterit adipiſci, firma vobis veſtriſque ſucceſſoribus et illibata permaneant. In quibus hec propriis duximus experimenda vocabulis. Ex donatione comitis Legreceſtrie, Ulveſcroft, in quo ſita eſt eccleſia cum aliis officinis, cum virgultis et culturis, cum pratis et paſcuis, aquis, et omnibus pertinentiis ſuis. Ex donatione comitis Ranulphi, triginta acras terre ſuper montem de Aldermanneſhagâ. Ex donatione Henrici, unum tophtagium in Leyeceſtriâ. Ex donacione Roberti de Burſtallâ, unum tophtagium in eadem civitate. Ex donacione Yvonis Friday, unam virgatam terre in Stoctonâ. Ex donatione Radulfi parvi, unam virgatam terre in Torp'. De conſenſu Oſberti filii Fulconis, et de conſenſu Nicholai de Trowellâ, et ex conceſſione archiepiſcopi Eboracenſis, eccleſiam de Stanford; et ex donatione ejuſdem Nicholai unum tofthtagium in predictâ villâ. Preterea jura, dignitates, et libertates illas, quas eccleſia noſtra à quadraginta retrò annis uſque nunc rationabiliter noſcitur habuiſſe, vobis et eidem eccleſie auctoritate apoſtolicâ confirmamus. Sepulturam quoque ipſius loci liberam eſſe decernimus, ut eorum devotioni et extreme voluntati qui ſe illic ſepeliri deliberaverint, niſi fortè excommunicati vel interdicti ſint, nullus obſiſtat, ſalvâ cum juſtitiâ illarum eccleſiarum à quibus mortuorum corpora aſſumuntur. Sanè novalium veſtrorum, que propriis manubus aut ſumptibus colitis, ſive de nutrimentis veſtrorum animalium, nullus a vobis decimas preſumat exigere. Liceat quoque vobis clericos vel laicos liberos et abſolutos è ſeculo fugientes ad converſionem veſtram ſuſcipere, et eos abſque ullius contradictione in veſtro collegio retinere. In parochialibus autem eccleſiis quas tenetis liceat vos ſacerdotes eligere, et epiſcopo preſentare; quibus, ſi idonei inventi fuerint, epiſcopus animarum curam committat, ut de plebis quidem curâ epiſcopo vobis autem de temporalibus debeant reſpondere. Criſma verò, oleum ſacrum, conſecrationes altarium ſeu baſilicarum, ordinationes clericorum qui ad ſacros ordines fuerint promovendi, a dioceſano ſuſcipietis epiſcopo, ſi quidem catholicus fuerit, et ea gratis et abſque ullâ pravitate vobis voluerit exhibere. Alioquin liceat vobis quem maluiſtis adire antiſtitem, qui noſtrâ ſcilicet auctoritate quod poſtulatur indulgeat. Obeunte verò te nunc ejuſdem loci priore, vel tuorum quolibet ſucceſſorum, nullus ibi quelibet ſubreptionis allutia ſeu violentia proponatur, niſi quem fratres communi conſenſu beati Auguſtini regulam providerint eligendum. Decernimus ergò ut nulli omnino quo hominum liceat prefatam eccleſiam temerè perturbare, aut ejus poſſeſſiones auferre, vel ablatas retinere, muniere, ſeu quibuſlibet vexationibus fatigare; ſed illibata omnia et integra conſerventur eorum pro quorum gubernatione et ſuſtentacione conceſſa ſunt uſibus omnimodis pro futuro; ſalvâ ſedis apoſtolice auctoritate, et dioceſani epiſcopi canonicâ juſtitiâ. Si que igitur in futurum eccleſiaſtica ſeculariſve perſona hanc veſtre conſtitutionis paginam ſciens, contra eam temerè venire temptaverit, ſecundo tertióve commonita, niſi preſumptionem ſuam dignâ ſatisfactione correxerit, poteſtatis honoriſque ſui dignitate careat, reamque ſe divino judicio exiſtere de perpetratâ iniquitate cognoſcat, et a ſacrociſſimo corpore ac ſanguine Dei et Domini Redemptoris noſtri J'hu Chriſti aliena fiat, atque in extremo examine diſtricte ultioni ſubjacet. Cunctis autem eidem loco ſua jura ſervantibus ſit pax Domini noſtri J'hu Chriſti continua; et hic fructum bone actionis percipiant, et apud diſtrictum Judicem premia eterne pacis invenientur. Amen! Amen! Amen!

"Dat' Terencium, per manum Gratiani Sancte Romane Eccleſie ſubdiaconi et notarii, XV kalend' Decembris, Indictione viij, Incarnationis Dominice anno milleſimo c^{mo} LXX° IIIJ^{o}, pontificatûs domini Alexandri Pape Tertii anno ſextodecimo.

Ego Alexander Catholice Eccleſie ep'us.

✠ Ego Hubaldus Hoſtienſiis ep'us.

✠ Ego Bernardus Ibrivenſis et Sc'e Rufine ep'us.

✠ Ego Gwalterius Albanenſis ep'us.

✠ Ego Johs Sanctorum Joh'is et Pauli preſbyter, card' Pamachii.

✠ Ego Torill's p̄br', card' tunc S'ci Pet' ad vincula.

✠ Ego Ardicio diac', card' S'ti Thedon'.

✠ Ego Enichyus diac', card' S'ti Adriani.

✠ Ego Labordus diac', Card' S'te Marie in Porticu [2]."

In the Matriculus of 1220, Ulveſcroft is ſtated to be "quondam heremitorum, patronus comes Wintonie. Ibi ſolent eſſe tres fratres ſacerdotes [3]." The habit of theſe humble Eremites has been given under Charley [4].

Margaret de Quency, ſiſter to the laſt earl of Leiceſter of the race of Bellomont, grand-daughter of Robert Boſſu, daughter of Robert Blanchmaines, and relict of *Saer de Quency* earl of Winton, followed the example of her noble and generous relations, by becoming a benefactreſs to theſe humble Eremites.

"Omnibus ſancte matris eccleſie filiis, Margareta comitiſſa Winton', ſoror Roberti comitis Leirceſtrie, ſalutem. Sciatis quod ego, in viduitate meâ, poſtquam homagium feci domino meo regi pro hereditate meâ, dedi, et hâc meâ cartâ confirmavi, Deo et beate Marie, et priori Waltero de Ulveſcroft, et fratribus ibidem Deo ſervientibus, pro ſalute anime me, in puram et perpetuam elemoſinam, totam terram que continetur in Riehul et in Biſſopehul, in longitudine uſque vetus foſſatum, et in latitudine à Legabroc uſque ad ſepem orchardie. Et ego et heredes mei hanc terram prenominatam predictis fratribus in perpetuum warentizabimus contra omnes homines. Teſtibus hiis; Willielmo de Cnapewell tunc temporis ſeneſcallo meo, Willielmo de Hareſtan, Rogero de Sancto Andreâ, fratre Simone de Brackel, Ricardo de Evereſſ', Alano foreſtario meo, et pluribus aliis [5]."

Sehero de Sancto Andrea

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[1] Burton, MS.

[2] This is cited by Tanner among the collections of Humphrey Wanley; but is now in the British Muſeum, among the Cartæ Antiquæ. 111 A. 6. See the ſeal, &c. affixed to this bull, with the motto, *Monſtra mihi vias tuas*, Plate CXLII. fig. 1, 2.

[3] See vol. I. p. lix.

[4] See before, p. 120.

[5] Cartæ Antiquæ, Harl. MSS. 112 C. 27. See the ſeal, fig. 3.

Roger de Quency earl of Winton, the ſon of Saer and Margaret, was alſo ſo great a benefactor to Ulveſcroft, that he has been ſtyled by Leland[1] the *fundator primus*, and the *fundator modernus* the marquis of Dorſet[2]. And in 1271 it appeared that earl *Roger* died ſeiſed of the advowſon of this priory; and that *Eleanor de Vaux*, daughter of *William de Ferrariis* earl of *Derby*, third wife and relict of the ſaid earl, held the advowſons of Ulveſcroft and Charley in dower[3].

William the firſt lord *Ferrars* of Groby, younger ſon of *William de Ferrars* earl of Derby, by his ſecond wife *Margaret de Quency*, one of the daughters and co-heirs of the above-named Roger earl of Winton, ſucceeded, as lord of Groby, in right of his wife, to the patronage of Ulveſcroft, and was himſelf a conſiderable benefactor[4] to that religious houſe, as appears by the following deeds, in or about 1275.

"Sciant preſentes et futuri, quod ego Willielmus de Ferrariis conceſſi, et hâc preſenti cartâ meâ confirmavi, Deo et beate Marie de Ulveſcroft, et canonicis ibidem Deo et beate Marie ſervientibus, quindecim acras et dimidiam terre, cum pertinentiis ſuis, infra Foreſtam de Charnewod, et cum haybote ad eandem terram includendam; videlicet, duas acras et dimidiam terre jacentes juxta clauſum de Haldermanhawe ex parte occidentali, et quinque acras terre jacentes juxta croſtum dicte domûs de Ulviſcroft ex parte occidentali, et quinque acras terre jacentes juxta clauſum molendini dicte domûs verſus Baſtardleye, et tres acras terre jacentes inter le Leyefeld et clauſum Nove Ville juxta terram predicte domûs que vocatur Ulfpychala; habend' et tenend' de me et heredibus meis, predictis canonicis et eorum ibidem ſucceſſoribus, liberè, quietè, benè, et in pace, et hereditariè, in perpetuum; reddendo inde annuatim michi et heredibus meis, vel aſſignatis meis, quatuor ſolidos et duos denarios argenti ad tres anni terminos; videlicet, in Purificationem beate Marie ſexdecim denarios et obolum, et ad Pentecoſten ſexdecim denarios et obolum, et ad feſtum Sancti Michaelis ſeptendecim denarios, pro omni ſervicio ſeculari, conſuetudine, ſeu demando. In cujus rei teſtimonium preſentem cartam ſigilli mei impreſſione roboravi. Hiis teſtibus; Roberto le Waleys de Swythelond, Willielmo le Waleys de Anlep, Petro filio Rogeri, Johanne filio ſuo, Johanne Falconar, militibus; Johanne de Aneſty, Willielmo Bate de eadem, Rogero de Bradeg' clerico, et multis aliis[5]."

"Sciant preſentes et futuri, quod ego Willielmus de Ferrariis dedi, conceſſi, et hâc preſenti cartâ meâ confirmavi, domino Roberto de Gaddiſbi, priori de Ulveſcroft, & canonicis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, octo acras et dimidiam acram terre, jacentes inter campum ejuſdem prioris quod vocatur Biſchopiſhull ex unâ parte, et Foreſtam meam de Charnewode ex alterâ, cum pertinentiis ſuis, & cum heiebote per viſum foreſtariorum meorum; habendas et tenendas de me et heredibus meis, vel aſſignatis meis, predictis domino Roberto priori et canonicis, et eorum ſucceſſoribus, in perpetuum, liberè, quietè, plenariè, benè, in pace et hereditariè; reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis vel aſſignatis meis iidem prior canonici et eorum ſucceſſores, duos ſolidos et decem denarios; videlicet, ad Purificationem Beate Marie undecim denarios, ad Pentecoſten undecim denarios, et ad feſtum Sancti Michaelis duodecim denarios, pro omnibus ſerviciis, conſuetudinibus, et demandis ſecularibus. In hujus rei teſtimonium, preſentem cartam ſigillo meo ſignavi. Hiis teſtibus; domino Andreâ de Jarpinvile, domino Roberto le Waleis, Johanne Falconar, Petro filio Rogeri, Johanne filio ſuo, militibus; Johanne de Aneſti, Thomâ Cannow, Edmundo Coco de Aneſti, Roberto Caretar' de eodem, Willielmo Bate clerico, et aliis[6]."

Nearly co-equal with the two laſt-cited grants may be placed thoſe which here follow.

"Sciant preſentes, &c. quod ego Petrus filius Rogeri, miles, de Glen, dedi et conceſſi Deo et beate Marie de Ulveſcroft, et canonicis ibidem Deo et beate Marie ſervientibus, pro ſalute anime mee et animarum omnium anteceſſorum et ſucceſſorum meorum, tres virgatas terre in territorio de Sytheſtonâ, cum omnibus pertinentiis. Teſtibus; d'no Roberto le Waleyes de Swythland, d'no Will'o le Waleys de Onlip, Rogero Somervile de Coſinton, &c.[7]"

"Omnibus, &c. Robertus de Gaddeſby, dominus prior de Ulveſcroft, et ejuſdem loci canonici, ſalutem in Domino. Noveritis nós dediſſe et conceſſiſſe domino Roberto le Waleys de Swythelond militi tertiam partem molendini aquatici de Northawe in Swythelondi, cum totâ ſectâ, &c. Hiis teſtibns; d'no Will'o le Waleys de Anlep, d'no Joh̄e Falconario de Thurkedeſton, Joh̄e de Aneſty, Ric'o Sweyn de Swythlond, Will'o Bate de Groby, et aliis[8]."

In 1304, John of Normanton was elected prior of Ulveſcroft, the permiſſion of *William* lord Ferrars of Groby being firſt obtained[9].

On an inquiſition taken at Lindeford in 1361, it was found to be of no prejudice, &c. if *William de Ferrars* granted 67 acres of waſte in Groby to the prior and convent of Ulveſcroft[10]; and in 1369 the ſame benefactor had licence to give 7 meſſuages, 3 tofts, 12 virgates of arable land, and 8 acres of meadow, with the moiety of one acre of arable land and of one acre and a rood of meadow, in Anſty, Cropſton, Bradgate, and Staunton under Barndon[11].

In 1361, *Bennet de Ulveſcroft* gave 12 meſſuages and 12 yard lands at Shenton, by conſent of Thomas de Aſtley and Elizabeth his wife, to the priory of Ulveſcroft[12].

Sept. 22, 1366. Radulphus procurator magiſter Hamonis Beleres, juris civilis profeſſoris, octoginta duorum annorum & amplius, exhibuit, &c. quod magiſter Hamo habet ſubdecanatum in eccleſiâ Lincoln', taxatum ad LX marcas. Item habet penſionem annuam de priore & conventu monaſterii de Ulveſcroft, pro bono ſervitio eis impenſo; viz. XL libras[13].

William the third lord *Ferrars* of *Groby*, by his laſt will, dated June 1, 1368, bequeathed his body to be buried in the conventual church of our Lady at Ulveſcroft, giving £100. to be diſtributed to poor people, and for his funeral expences, whereat he appointed ſhould be five tapers, four morters, and 24 torches[14].

In 1371, it was found that *William de Ferrars* of *Groby*, at his death, held the advowſon of the priory of Ulveſcroft[15]; and in 1382, that *Henry de Ferrars* held it[16].

In 1445, it was found that *William* the fifth and laſt lord *Ferrars* of *Groby*, died ſeiſed of this advowſon[17]. By his teſtament, dated May 17, 1445, he bequeathed his body to be buried in the priory of Ulveſcroft; and died the next day[18].

In 1457, *Edward de Grey*, knt. lord *Ferrars* of *Groby*, in right of his wife *Elizabeth*, grand-daughter and heir to the laſt-named William, died ſeiſed of the advowſon of the priory of Ulveſcroft, value 10 marcs[19].

In 1465, the priories of Ulveſcroft and Charley were united, by the conſent of their reſpective patrons, ſir *John Bourchier*, knight, and dame *Elizabeth* his wife, who was grand-daughter and heireſs of the laſt-named William lord *Ferrars* of *Groby*.

"Uniuntur, appropriantur, & annectantur, prioratus de Charley & de Ulveſcroft, de conſenſu patroni, viz. Johannis Bourghchier militis, & domine

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[1] Collectanea, vol. I. p. 34. Dugdale, Mon. Angl. vol. II. p. 362.

[2] Ibid.

[3] Eſch. 53 Hen. III. No. 36. Leic.

[4] William de Ferrars gave the prior of Charley 30 acres of land in Milneghes, and Alan la Zouch 1 meſſuage in Snepeſheved, and the advowſon of the chapel of Mansfeld. Rot. Pat. 1 Edw. II. p. 1. m. 14.

[5] Cartæ Antiquæ in Muſ. Brit. 111 G. 5.

[6] Ibid. G. 6.

[7] From the original, formerly in the hands of Mr. S. Roper. See the ſeal, fig. 4.

[8] Ibid. See fig. 5.

[9] Reg. D'alderby.

[10] Ad quod dampn. 34 Edw. III.

[11] Ibid. 42 Edw. III.

[12] MS. Chetwynd.

[13] Reg. Langham, fol. 27. b.

[14] Dugdale, Bar. Angl. vol. I. p. 268.

[15] Eſch. 45 Edw. III. 1371, No. 22, Leic.

[16] Eſch. 11 Ric. II. No. 26, Leic.

[17] Eſch. 23 Hen. VI. 1444.

[18] Dugdale, Bar. Angl. vol. I. p. 269.

[19] Eſch. 36 Hen. VI.

Elizabethe uxoris ejus, heredis domini de Ferrars de Groby; dat' 5 Nov. 5 Edw. IV.; de conſenſu etiam Will'i Witham, LL.D. archidiaconi Leic'; reſervatâ ſibi & ſucceſſoribus archidiaconis annuali penſione 3s̄. 4d̄. pro indemnitate dicti prioratûs de Charley, per priorem & conventum de Ulveſcroſte & ſucceſſores ſuos annuatim ſolvend' [1]."

In 1525, king Henry VIII. made a leaſe for 21 years of the manor of Cheylesmore, co. Warwick, with the herbage of the park and conies there, to Geffrey Whalley, prior of Ulveſcroft, rent 13*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.* ob'.[2].

In 1578, *Benedict Wilſon*, gent. was cited to ſhew by what title he poſſeſſed the ſite of the priory of Ulveſcroft[3].

Aug. 16, 1593, *Richard Everard*, gent. died ſeiſed of three meſſuages, one cottage, ſix crofts, and twelve virgates of land, called Ulveſcroft land, held of the queen by the ſervice of a fortieth part of one knight's fee[4].

The priory of Ulveſcroft was returned by the commiſſioners to be worth, in ſpiritualities and temporalities, according to Dugdale and Bacon's Liber Regis, the clear annual ſum of £83. 10*s.* 6½*d.*[5]; according to Speed, £101. 3*s.* 10½*d.*

Ulveſcroft was of courſe ſuppreſſed in 1534, among the ſmaller abbeys, &c.; but (in conſequence, probably, of the following recommendation from Mr. Giffard, one of the commiſſioners for viſiting religious houſes, addreſſed to the lord Cromwell) it was eſpecially re-founded by king Henry VIII.

"The ſure knowledge I have had always in your indifference, giveth me boldneſs to write to you in the favour of the houſe of Woulſtorp; the governor whereof is a very good huſband for the houſe, and well beloved of all the inhabitants thereunto adjoining, a right honeſt man; having eight religious perſons[6], being prieſts, of right good converſation, and living religiouſly, having ſincere qualities of virtue, as we have not found the like in no other place; for, there is no one religious perſon there, but that he can and doth uſe either embrothering, or writing books with very fair hand, making their own garnements, carving, painting, or graffyng; the houſe without any ſlander or evil fame, and ſtanding in a waſte ground very ſolitary, keeping ſuch hoſpitality, that, except by ſingular good proviſion, it could not be maintained with half ſo much land more as they may ſpend; ſuch a number of the poor inhabitants nigh thereunto daily relieved, that we have not ſeen the like, having no more land than they have. God be even my judge, as I do write unto you the truth, and none otherwiſe to my knowledge, which very pity alone cauſeth me to write! The premiſſes whereof conſidered, in moſt humble wiſe I beſeech you to be a mean unto the king's majeſty for the ſtanding of the ſaid Woulſtorp, whereby his grace ſhall do a myche gracious and a meritorious act for the relief of his poor ſubjects there; and ye ſhall be ſure, not only to have the continual prayers of thoſe religious perſons there, but alſo the hearty prayer of all the inhabitants within four or five miles about that houſe. And this, for lack of wytt, I am bold to write unto you in the pleynes of my heart, as unto him that of all living creatures I have moſt aſſured and faithful truſt in. So knoweth our Lord God; who have you in his moſt merciful tuition! From Garadon, the xixth day of June. Your bounden bedeman at commandmant,

George Gyffard [7]."

Among the deeds belonging to the manor of Ulveſcroft, there is a copy of letters patent, dated the 30th January, 1536-7, made and granted to the prior of the houſe or priory of the Holy Trinity and Bleſſed Mary of *Alwayſcroft*, or *Olveſcroft*, which, after reciting an act paſſed previous to the 4th day of February preceding, amongſt other things enacting, "that all monaſteries and priories, and other religious houſes whatever, not poſſeſſed of lands, &c. &c. beyond the clear annual value of £200, to be taken and conſtrued according to their clear value in the Exchequer, ſhould in right belong to, and be at the diſpoſal of the crown," do direct and declare, that "the ſaid Priory of *Alwayſcroft*, of the order of St. Auguſtin, ſhall for ever continue in its ſame body corporate, and in its eſſential ſtate, quality, &c. as well in poſſeſſions, as all other things, as it was at the time of making the ſaid act, without ſuppreſſion, or diſſolution in any manner by authority of the ſaid act." They likewiſe appoint *Edward Dalbye*, profeſſor of the order of St. Auguſtin, to continue prior of the ſaid priory, and the ſame religious perſons to be the convent of the ſaid houſe, who belonged to it at the time of paſſing the ſaid act, and were not ſince ſeparated from it.

Exemplification of the letters patent granted by Henry VIII. in 1536-7 to the priory of the Holy Trinity and Bleſſed Mary of Ulveſcroft.

"Elizabetha, Dei gratiâ, Anglie, Francie, et Hibernie regina, Fidei defenſor; &c. Omnibus ad quos preſentes litere pervenerint, ſalutem. Inſpeximus irrotulamentum quarundam literarum patentium gerentium dat' trigeſimo die Januarii, anno regni perchariſſimi patris noſtri Henrici Octavi, nuper regis Anglie, viceſimo octavo, priori domûs ſive prioratûs Sancte Trinitatis et Beate Marie de Ulveſcrofte, fact' et conceſſ', in rotulis Cancellarie noſtre irrotulatum, in hec verba: "Rex omnibus ad quos &c. ſalutem. Cum per quendam actum in Parliamento noſtro apud Lond', tertio die Novembris, anno regni noſtri viceſimo primo inchoatum, et deinde uſque Weſtmin' adjornatum, et per diverſas prorogationes uſque ad et in quartum diem Februarii ultimum preteritum continuatum, et tunc ibidem tentum, inter alia inactatum exiſtit, quod nos haberemus et gauderemus, nobis et heredibus noſtris in perpetuum, omnia et ſingula monaſteria et prioratus, et alias domos religioſas monachorum, canonicorum, et monialium, quibuſcunque generibus ſive diverſitate regularum ſive ordinum vocarentur ſive novarentur, que non habeant terras, tenementa, redditus, decimas, portiones, et alia hereditamenta ultra clarum annuum valorem ducentarum librarum, dictos annuales claros valores dictarum monaſticorum ac prioratuum capiendos ac conſtruendos ſecundùm clarum valorem in curiâ noſtrâ; et ſimili modo quod haberemus &c. nobis et heredibus noſtris omnes et omnimodos exitus et circuitus earundem religioſarum domorum, ac omnia et ſingula maneria, &c. &c. et alia hereditamenta quecunque, eiſdem monaſteriis ſive, &c. non habentibus, ùt predicitur, terras vel &c. ultra predictum annuum valorem ducentum librarum, pertinentia ſive ſpectantia, adeo plenè, et integrè prout abbates, priores, et alii gubernatores hujuſmodi monaſteriorum, vel prioratuum, adtunc illa habuerunt aut habere debuerunt in jure domorum ſuarum; habend' et tenend' omnia et ſingula premiſſa, cum omnibus ſuis juribus, &c. &c. nobis, heredibus et ſucceſſoribus noſtris, in perpetuum, adinde faciend' et utend' noſtras proprias voluntates. Cumque tamen in actu predicto provideatur, quod nos aliquo et quocunque tempore poſt confectionem actûs illiùs valeamus, et potuiſſemus ad beneplacitum noſtrum ordinare, conſtituere, et declarare per litenas noſtras patentes ſub magno ſigillo conficiendas, quod ille et tales hujuſmodi predictarum domorum religioſarum quas ſupprimendas et diſſolvendas eſſe noluiſſemus, ceſſent, perſeverarent, ſtarent, continuarent, et permanerent in iiſdem ſuis corporibus corporat', ac in iiſdem ſuis eſſentialibus ſtatu, qualitate, conditione, robore, et effectu, tam in poſſeſſionibus quam aliter, prout eſſent et fuiſſent ante confectionem actûs predicti, abſque ſuppreſſione ſive diſſolutione earundem, aut alicujus partis inde, pretextu et auctoritate ejuſdem actûs; et quod qualicunque talis hujuſmodi ordinatio et declaratio per nos ſic facienda et ordinanda eſſet

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[1] Ex Libro Memorandorum Johannis Chedworth, epiſcopi Lincoln', fol. 95.

[2] Dugdale's Warwickſhire, p. 90.

[3] Mich. Rec. 20 Eliz. Rot. 67.

[4] Eſch. 36 Eliz. Aug. 16.

[5] For the particulars, ſee the original Survey in the Firſt Fruits office.

[6] See a fac ſimile of the names of the prior and his ſeven companions, in Plate CXLII.

[7] Cotton MSS. Cleopatra E. IV. p. 213, 1539.

bona, ſecura, et effectualis, capitalibus gubernatoribus hujuſmodi religioſarum domorum, quas ſupprimendas et diſſolvendas eſſe noluiſſemus, et ſucceſſoribus ſuis, juxta et ſecundùm tenores et effectus literarum patentium inde conficiend', aliquâ re, ſive, &c. in actu predicto in contrarium inde factis non obſtantibus, prout in actû predicto inter alia plenius continetur. Pretextu cujus quidem actûs, domus ſive prioratus Sancte Trinitatis et Beate Marie de Ulveſcroft, Lincoln' dioceſi, in comitatu noſtro Leiceſtrie, pro eo quod non habet terras, &c. &c. ultra dictum clarum annuum valorem ducentarum librarum, prout in dictâ Curiâ noſtrâ plane liquet, in manibus et diſpoſitione noſtris jam exiſtit, utrum diſſolvetur ſecundum formam et effectum actus predicti, an permaneret, &c. in ſuo priſtino et eſſentiali ſtatu, &c. prout ante confectionem actûs predicti fuit. Nos, volentes dictam domum ſive prioratum Sancte, &c. de Ulveſcroft predict', pro diverſis cauſis, &c. nos ad preſens ſpecialiter moventibus, in ſuo priſtino eſſentiali ſtatu, &c. permanere, continuare, prout ante confectionem actûs pred' fuit, ac prout eſſet ſi actus iſte factus non fuiſſet. Sciatis igitur, quod nos, ob favorem quem erga domum ſive prioratum de Ulveſcroft predict', quod non extenditur in terris, tenem', et aliis hereditam' ſuis ad annuum valorem ducent' librarum, in com' predicto, ordinis Sancti Auguſtini, Lincoln' dioc', gerimus et habemus, et ut prior et religioſe perſone ejuſdem prioratûs divino cultu ibidem celebrando devotiùs intendant, hoſpitalitatemque et alia pietatis opera ibidem uberiùs exerceant, de gratiâ noſtrâ ſpirituali, ac ex certâ ſcientiâ et mero motu noſtris, ordinavimus, &c. ac per preſentes, quantum in nobis eſt, origimus et renovamus, &c. quod predict' domus ſive, &c. de Ulveſcrofte predict' in perpetuum continuabit, ſtabit, permanebit, in eodem ſuo corpore corporat', ac in eodem ſuo eſſentiali ſtatu, gradu, qualitate, et conditione, tam in poſſeſſionibus quam in omnibus aliis rebus tam ſpiritualibus quam temporalibus et mixtis, prout fuit tempore confectionis actûs predict', aut aliquo tempore ante confectionem actûs predicti, abſque ſuppreſſione ſive diſſolutione aliquali ejuſdem domûs ſive, &c. de Ulveſcroft predict', aut alicujus partis vel parcelle inde, vigore et auctoritate actûs predicti. Et alteriùs, de uberiori gratiâ ſpeciali, conceſſimus, ac per preſentes concedimus, quod Edwardus Dalbye, profeſſor ordinis Sancti Auguſtini, ſit deinceps prior dicte domûs ſive, &c. de Ulveſcroft predict', deinceps habeatur, reputetur, et acceptetur, eiſdem modo, formâ, qualitate, gradu, conditione, dignitate, ſtatu, et robore, prout idem Edwardus 4° Februarii ult' preterito aut antea fuit; et quod omnes alie religioſe perſone ejuſdem domûs ſive, &c. de Ulveſcroft predict' modo exiſtentes, et que 4° Februarii ult' predicto ibidem, et jam a dicto conventu non ſeparantur, ſint deinceps conventus ejuſdem domûs ſive, &c. et pro conventu ejuſdem domûs ſive, &c. deinceps habeantur, &c. eiſdem modo, formâ, &c. prout dicto Februarii 4° ult' preterito aut antea fuerunt; et quod predict' Edwardus, et religioſe perſone predict', et omnes ſucceſſores ſui, habeant et habebunt hujuſmodi et eandem ſucceſſionem in omnibus, et per omnia, prout ante dictum Februarii 4° habuerunt et habere debuerunt, aut prout habuiſſent aut, &c. &c. ſi actus predict' factus non fuiſſet; et quod predict' Edwardus per nomen prioris dicte domûs ſive, &c. de Ulveſcroft predict', et ſucceſſores ſui priores dicte domûs ſive, &c. ſint deinceps perſone habiles implacitare et implacitari in omnibus placitis, ſectis, querelis, actionibus, petitionibus, tam realibus quam perſonalibus et mixtis, et ab quibuſcunque curiis et locis, ac coram quibuſcunque juducibus ſive juſticiariis, tam ſpiritualibus quam temporalibus, licet tangat nos et heredes noſtros, et ad faciendum, exercendum, et exequendum omnia et ſingula alia quecunque, ut priores dicte domûs ſive, &c. de Ulveſcroft predictâ, prout feciſſent aut facere potuiſſent ante confectionem actûs predict', aut prout feciſſent, &c. ſi idem actus minimè factus et editus fuiſſet; et quod predict' Edwardus et religioſe perſone predict' ut prior et conventus domûs ſive prioratûs Sancte Trinitatis et Beate Marie de Ulveſcrofte, et ſucceſſores ſui priores et conventus domûs ſive prioratûs illius, habeant, gaudeant, et teneant, et habere poſſint et valeant in perpetuum, totam predict' domum ſive, &c. de Ulveſcroft predictâ, necnon eccleſie ſcitum, cemiterium, &c. &c. eccleſie ejuſdem, ac omnia et ſingula maneria, terras, tenementa, &c. &c. et alias res quaſcunque, tam ſpiritualia quam temporalia, eidem domui ſive prioratui quoviſmodo ſpectantia ſive pertinentia, eiſdem modo et formâ prout haberent, gauderent, tenerent, aut habere, &c. potuiſſent et valerent, ſi actus predictus factus ac editus non fuiſſet. Et, pro majore ſecuritate de et in premiſſis prefato priori et conventui domûs ſive prioratûs de Ulveſcroft et ſucceſſoribus ſuis adhibenda, ſciatis inſuper, quod nos, de uberiori gratiâ noſtrâ ſpeciali, dedimus et conceſſimus, ac per preſentes, &c. prefato priori dicte domûs ſive, &c. de Ulveſcroft predict', necnon totum ſcitum, fundum, ambitum, precinctum, circuitum, eccleſiam, campanilia, et cemiterium ejuſdem domûs ſive, &c. ac omnia et ſingula dominica, maneria, meſſuagia, terras, tenementa, boſcos, ſubboſcos, redditus, reverſiones, ſervicia, feoda militaria, ward', maritagia, rellevia, eſcaet', warrennas, ſtagna, vivaria, piſcarias, copicias, rectorias, vicarias, advocationes et preſentationes eccleſiarum, capellarum, et cantariarum, terras, glebas, penſiones, portiones, decimas, oblationes, curias letas, viſus franci plegi, libertates, juriſdictiones, franchiſias, ac alia jura, poſſeſſiones, ac hereditamenta quecunque, eidem domui ſive prioratui ſpectantia ſive pertinentia, et que predict' prior, et conventus 4° Februarii ult' predict', aut antea vel poſtea, in jure domûs ſive prioratûs illius, habuerunt, tenuerunt, vel gaviſi fuerunt, et que ad manus noſtras robore et pretextu actûs predict' devenerunt et devenire debuerunt, adeo plenè ac integrè, ac in tam amplis modo ac formâ, prout dictus prior et conventus dicto 4° Februarii ult' preterito, et ante confectionem actûs predict', in jure domûs ſive prioratûs predict' illa habuerunt, &c. et adeo plenè et integrè, ac in tam amplis modo ac formâ, prout illa robore, pretextu, &c. actûs predict' ad manus noſtras devenerunt, aut in manibus noſtris jam exiſtunt, vel exiſtere deberent; habend' et tenend' predict' domum, ſive, &c. de Ulveſcroft predictâ, ac omnia et ſingula cetera premiſſa, cum ſuis juribus, pertinenciis, et commoditatibus univerſis, prefato Edwardo, priori dicte domûs ſive prioratûs illius, et conventui ejuſdem loci, et ſucceſſoribus ſuis, in puram et perpetuam elemoſinam in perpetuum, de nobis, heredibus et ſucceſſoribus noſtris, ut de fundatione noſtrâ, et non aliter; ſolvend' et faciend' capitalibus gubernatoribus terrarum et tenement' predictorum, et ceterorum premiſſorum, redditus et ſervicia inde eis et eorum cuilibet debita et de jure conſueta: Proviſo ſemper, et prefatus prior et conventus unanimi conſenſu pro ſe et ſucceſſoribus ſuis per preſentes concedunt nobis et heredibus noſtris, quod predicti prior et conventus, et ſucceſſores ſui in perpetuum, ſolvant, aut ſolutum faciant, nobis, heredibus et ſucceſſoribus noſtris, omnes decimas et primos fructus, quotieſcunque evenire contingunt, eodem modo et formâ, ac ſi dicta domus ſive prioratus nunquam ſuppreſſus, diſſolutus, ſive datus nobis per actum predict' non fuiſſet, ac ſecundùm vim, formam, et effectum cujuſdam actûs Parliamenti pro decimis et primis fructibus editi et proviſi. Et dictus prior et conventus concedunt per preſentes, quòd ipſi et ſucceſſores ſui in perpetuum benè et fideliter cuſtodiant et obſervabunt omnes et omnimodas regulas, ordinationes, conſtitutiones, et ſtatuta, per nos ut ſupremum caput Anglicane eccleſie, ſive miniſtros ſuos, et ſucceſſores ſuos, bonum regimentum dicti prioratûs et religioſorum virorum ejuſdem prioratûs concernentia ſive tangentia, in poſterum providenda, aſſignanda, et appunctuanda. Eo quod expreſſa mentio, &c. In cujus, &c. Teſte Rege, apud Weſtm', xxx° die Januarii. Per ipſum Regem, &c.”

Nos autem tenorem irrotulamenti literarum patentium predictarum ad requiſitionem dilecti nobis Bennetti Wilſon, armigeri, duximus exemplificandum per preſentes. In cujus rei teſtimonium has literas noſtras fieri fecimus patentes. Teſte meipſâ, apud Weſtm', quinto die Julii, anno regni noſtri quadrageſimo.

EGERTON BR.”

From the preceding letters patent, it is evident that the convent at this period were poſſeſſed of conſiderable property real and perſonal, as alſo of advowſons, juriſdictions, franchiſes, &c. &c.

Edward Dalby, prior, and nine of his brethren, ſubſcribed the king's ſupremacy, Sept. 17, 1534.

The ſame prior, with brethren of this houſe, by the following inſtrument of ſurrender, dated Sept. 15, 1539, ſubſcribed by them, did finally deliver it up into the king's hands.

"Omnibus, &c. Edwardus Dalby, prior domûs ſive prioratûs Beate Marie Virginis de Ulveſcrofte, in com' Leyc', ordinis Sancti Auguſtini, Lincoln' diœc', et ejuſdem loci conventus, ſalutem in Domino ſempiternam. Noveritis nos, &c. In quorum teſtimonium, nos prefati prior et conventus huic ſcripto ſigillum noſtrum commune appoſuimus, et nomina noſtra ſubſcripſimus. Dat' decimo quinto die menſis Septembris, anno Domini milleſimo quingenteſimo triceſimo nono, et anno dicti metuendiſſimi domini noſtri regis Henrici octavi trigeſimo primo.

Per me Edwardum Dalby, priorem.
Thomas Wymondeſwold.
Per me Ricardum Eglate.
Willielmus Smythe.
Thomas Maſſon.
Per me Willielmum Belton.
Per me Willielmum Bland.
Per me Georgium Smythe[1].

Et memorandum, quod, die & anno predictis, venerunt predicti prior & conventus, in domo ſuâ capitulari apud Ulveſcrofte predictam, coram Johanne London clerico, pretextu commiſſionis dicti domini regis in hâc parte directe, & recognoverunt ſcriptum predictum, ac omnia & ſingula in eodem contentas in formâ predictâ[2]."

PRIORS.

Walter de Ulveſcroft, 1260.
Robert de Gaddeſby, 1276.
John of Normanton, elected 1304.
John Whatton, 1466.
—— Whalley, 1518.
Edward Dalby, 1534.

In Pope Nicholas's Valor 1291, the temporalities of Ulveſcroft in Leiceſterſhire[3] were thus rated:

In Gartre deanery they had	0	8	9
In Goſcote	6	13	4
In Akele	4	18	0
In Sparkenhoe	0	10	6
In Gudlakſton	1	2	10
	£13	13	5

They had 70 acres in Groby, and the advowſon of Sitheſton[4]; the appropriation of the church of Sitheſton[5]; tenements in Anſty, Cropeſton, Sitheſton, Bradgate, and Staunton[6]; meſſuages and lands in Sitheſton, Coſington, and Charnwood[7]; and tenements in Sheinſton[8].

At Stanford on Sore, co. Notts, they had alſo a meſſuage and lands to the annual value of £1. 6*s*.[9], with the advowſon of the church[10]; the church of Bunny *(Bonye)*[11], with three bovates of lands in that town[12].

It is evident, from a conveyance of the remainder of a term in them to Robert Peſhall, eſq. dated 1616, that the manor of Staunton-under-Bardon, and ſome lands in Thornton, were parcel of the poſſeſſions of the priory at its diſſolution. Theſe are expreſsly ſaid to have been granted to the hoſpital of *The Savoy*, founded by Henry VII; and a leaſe was granted by that hoſpital to *John Barbor*, ſervant to the chaplain of the ſaid hoſpital, in the 4th and 5th years of Philip and Mary, for 99 years; and, after various aſſignments over, was ſold to *Robert Peſhall* by *Liſle Cave*, eſq. in 1616, for £7500. The annual reſerved rent under this leaſe was only £5. 15*s*. 6*d*.

From what is incidentally mentioned in deeds of a later date, it appears that, before the final diſſolution of the priory, the ſaid priory came into the hands of ſir *Richard Cromwell*, knight, by a leaſe made by the laſt prior, *Dalbye*; who, after the ſurrender of the ſaid priory, ſold the leaſe to ſir *Andrew Judd*, knt. who had before purchaſed the fee ſimple from the earl of *Rutland*, and who alſo purchaſed from the Crown a leaſe of the ſite of Charley.

The ſite and demeſne lands of this monaſtery were of the yearly value, at the time of its final diſſolution, of £20. 16*s*. 4*d*.; out of which, beſides other deductions, there was an annual penſion of £3 to the prior of Shene in Surry[13].

The following penſions were aſſigned on the ſurrender of the priory: To Edward Dalbye, late prior, £20.; Thomas Maſen, William Belton, £6. each; Thomas Maſſye, ſub-prior, Richard Eglott, William Ellaud, £5. 13*s*. 4*d*. each; William Smythe, £5. 6*s*. 8*d*.; and Henry Smythe Morice, 40*s*.[14]

The priories of Ulveſcroft and Charley, with all the lands belonging to them, were granted in 1543 to *Thomas Manners* earl of *Rutland*, who paſſed it then ſoon after to ſir *Andrew Judd*, lord mayor of London in 1550; who in that year aliened them to *Henry* duke of *Suffolk*, who, by indenture dated 20 May, 1552, let Charley to *Iſabella Gibſon*, widow, for 20 years, at £16. a year. After the attainder of the ſaid duke, the ſite of this priory again reverted to the Crown; and, by various public documents during the reign of king Edward VI. and of queen Mary, it appears that *Frediſwide Strelley*, widow, had divers grants of manors and lands in the counties of York, Leiceſter, and Lincoln; amongſt which was the ſite of the priory of Ulveſcroft and its appurtenances[15].

In 1553, here remained in charge £2. in fees, and £15 in annuities, and the following penſions: To Thomas Maſſey and William Ellaunde, £5. 13*s*. 4*d*. each; Richard Eglett and William Smyth, £5. 6*s*. 8*d*. each; and Henry Smith, £2.[16]

In 1554, a record occurs in the Exchequer, "De literis Regis Edwardi Sexti patentibus, Fredeſwide Strelley, vidue, de ſcitu nuper prioratûs de Ulveſcroft, vel Olveſcroft[17]."

Next in order are letters patent, 3d and 4th Philip and Mary, reciting letters patent of queen Mary, of 23d May, in the firſt year of her reign, wherein ſhe granted the late Priory of Alwayſcroft, and all that capital houſe called Charley, in the county of Leiceſter, with the appurtenances and lands to them belonging, with the privileges of free warren, &c. &c. to *Fredeſwide Strelley*, widow of *Robert* Strelley, eſq.[18] of Great Bowden in Leiceſterſhire, and one of the ladies of the queen's privy chamber, and to her heirs and aſſigns for ever, “ to be held of the ſaid queen *in capite* by knight's ſervice; to wit, by the fortieth part of one knight's fee, at and under the yearly rent of £20. at Lady-day and Michaelmas in equal portions.”

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[1] See the ſeal, Plate CXLII. fig. 6.

[2] Rymer. Fœd. tom. XIV. p. 660. ex Clauſ. 31 Hen. VIII. p. 3, n. 28.

[3] Printed Valor, pp. 67. 69. b.

[4] Pat. 17 Edw. II. p. 1. m. 9.

[5] Pat. 23 Edw. III. p. 1. m. 17 vel 18. Pat. 35 Edw. III. p. 1. m. 8.

[6] Pat. 42 Edw. III. p. 2. m. 3.

[7] Pat. 16 Ric. II. p. 1. m. 12. & 34.

[8] Pat. 46 Edw. III. p. 1. m. 14.

[9] Printed Valor, pp. 312. b. 339. b.

[10] Plac. de Banco 4 Edw. I. Trin. Rot. 80. Pat. 29 Edw. I. m. 9. vel 10. Pat. 35 Edw. I. m. . . Thoroton, p. 34. Pat. 46 Edw. III. p. 2. m. 13. vel 14. Pat. 48 Edw. III. p. 1. m. 8. Eſch. Nottingh. 16 Ric. II. p. 1. n. 115. Pat. 18 Ric. II. p. 1. m. 13.

[11] Pat. 11 Edw. III. p. 1. m. 8. vel 9. Pat. 23 Edw. III. p. 1. m. 8.

[12] Pat. 2 Hen. IV. p. 3. m. 6.

[13] Miniſter's Accompts, 31 Hen. VIII. Augmentation Office.

[14] Willis, Abbeys, vol. II. Appendix, p. 17.

[15] 1 Pars Original. 1 Mariæ, Rot. 37; and 4 Pars Original. 3 & 4 Phil. & Mar. Rot. 9.

[16] Willis, Mitred Abbeys, vol. II. Appendix, p. 114.

[17] Hil. Rec. 1 & 2 Phil. and Mar. Rot. 25.

[18] Mr. Strelley died Jan. 24, 1554-5 (not 1553-4, as ſtated in vol. II. p. 491); for, in December 1554, he obtained the following grant: "To all and ſinguler as well kinges, herauldes, and officers of armes, as nobles, gentilmen, and others, which theſe preſentes ſhall ſee or heere, William Heruye, eſquire, otherwiſe called Clarencieulx principall heraulde and king of armes of the Southe, Eaſte, and Weaſte parties of Englande from the ryuer of Trente Southwarde, ſendith due comendac'ons and greatinge. Foraſmuch as auncientlie, from the begynnynge, the valiaunte and vertuous actes of excellent parſons have been com'endid to the worlde with ſondrye monumentes and remembraunces of theare good deſeartes, emonges the which one of the chefiſte and moſt uſuall hath ben the bearinge of ſignes and tokens in ſhildes, called Armes, the which ar none other things then euidences and demonſtrac'ons of prowes and valoure diuerſlie diſtributed accordinge to the qualleties and deſeartes of the parſons; that ſuch ſignes and tokens of the diligent, faithfull, and cowragiouſe, myght apeare before the negligent, cowarde, and

Theſe latter letters patent were granted to Frediſwide Strelley, upon her having made a ſurrender of the former letters patent to the queen. The occaſion of this ſurrender was, that (owing to the late priory having demiſed various lands upon leaſe, &c. and other circumſtances) the lands given to the ſaid Frediſwide Strelley were not ſpecified in the firſt letters patent with ſufficient exactneſs to prevent diſpute, eſpecially about the hereditary lands of the late duke of Suffolk, and thoſe parcel of the late priory. In theſe laſt letters patent, which are directed to be made out, and wholly completed, without any expence whatever to the ſaid Frideſwide, the lands are particularly ſpecified, and are expreſſly ſaid to have belonged to *Henry* late duke of *Suffolk*, and to have been forfeited to the crown by his attainder.

Frediſwide Strelley paid £20. rent yearly for the priory of Ulveſcroft in 4 and 5 of Philip and Mary, as appears by a *quietus* in the poſſeſſion of Peter Le Neve, Norroy.

Other letters patent under the great ſeal, dated Feb. 26, 4 and 5 Philip and Mary, were likewiſe granted to the above Frediſwide Strelley, appointing eight commiſſioners, therein named, “ perſonally to view, enquire, and ſet out, by the oaths of proper perſons taken before jurors, the true metes and boundaries between the lands, woods, and waſtes, which belonged to the late priory of Ulveſcroft, and thoſe in the manors of Groby, Markfield, Whitwick, Shepeſheved, Newtown, and Bowmanor, then in poſſeſſion of *Adrian Stokes*, eſq. and *Frances* his wife, in right of the ſaid Frances, and for the life of the ſaid Frances, who was wife of the ſaid *Henry* late duke of *Suffolk*, and at her deceaſe reverting to the crown, in conſequence of the ſaid duke having been convicted of high treaſon.”

The letters patent, or exemplification of commiſſion (the deed is of great length), begin thus:

“ Philippus & Maria, Dei gratiâ, rex & regina Anglie, Hiſpaniarum, Francie, &c. Omnibus ad quos, &c. ſalutem. Inſpeximus quandam petitionem per Fredeſwidam Strelley, viduam, coram nobis in cancellariâ noſtrâ nuper exhibitam, & in Filaciis ejuſdem Cancellarie reſidentem, in hec verba: “ To the right reverend father in God Nicholas archepyſshoppp of Yorke and lord chauncellor of Ingland. In moſt humble wiſe beſeecheth your grace your dayly oratrix Frediſwide Strelley, widow, one of the gentlewomen of the queene's majeſtie's moſt honorable pryvy chambre; that whereas it hath pleaſed the king and queene's majeſties, by their moſt gracious letters patent, bearing date the ſyxtene day of March, in the 3d and 4th yeres of their reignes, to grant unto your ſaid oratrix, and hyr heirs, the ſeveral ſcytes of the late priory of Olveſcroft, otherwiſe called Ulveſcrofte, and the manſion houſe or capitall meſſuage of Charleye, in the countye of Leiceſter, with all the other lands, medows, paſtures, woods, underwoods, waſts, waters, tythings, commons, liberties, commodities, profits, and hereditaments, and all and ſinguler their appurtenances, unto the ſaid late pryory and capital manſion of Charley, or eyther of them, belonging or appurteyning, ſet, lying, or being within the towns, fields, paryſhes, or hamletts of Olveſcroft, alias, &c. Charley, Ratby, Newtowne, Markefelde, and in the waſte commonly called the Foreſt of Charnwood, or in any of them, to have and to hold unto your ſaid oratrix, and to hyr heires for ever, as fully, hollye, and amplye, and in as large manner and waies, and with all ſuche and the like liberties, privileges, franchyſes, &c. &c. whatever, as the laſt pryor of the ſaid late ſurrendred pryory, or any his predeceſſors or pryors there at any tyme before the ſurrendre of the ſaid late pryory, or as Henry late duke of Suffolke of high treaſon attainted, or any other parſon or parſons had or enjoyed the ſame, and as fully, hollye, and amplye, as the ſaid late pryorye, and other the premiſſes, by meanes of the diſſolution or ſurrendre of the ſaid late pryorye, came or ought to have come unto the hands of the late king of famous memory, king Henry the Eight, father unto our ſaid ſovereign lady, or uuto the hands of the late king, king Edword the Syxt, or to the hands of the king and quene's majeſtie that now are, by reaſon of the diſſolution or ſurrendre of the ſaid late pryory, or by the atteyndre of the ſaid Henry late duke of Suffolke, or by any other meanes, and in the hands of the king and quene's majeſties were, or ought to have bene, as by the ſaid letters patent more at large, among other things, doth and may appear: yet nevertheleſs, for as much as at the time of the diſſolution or ſurrendre of the ſaid late ſurrendered pryory, and ſince the ſurrendre of the ſame, the deeds, charters, wrytings, and evidences, concerning the premiſſes, have been from the poſſeſſion of one man to another in ſuch ſorte conveied and tranſpoſed, that thereby they have been ſo imbeſyled, ſpoyled, loſt, and otherwiſe conſumed, that your ſaid oratrix cannot by any means get the ſight and poſſeſſion of the ſaid evidences, or the perfecte knowledge of the contents of the ſame, by means whereof your ſaid oratrix cannot be perfectly enſtructed, nor otherwiſe attaine to the perfecte knowledge of what lands, tenements, medows, &c. &c. and emoluments did belong and apperteyne unto the ſaid late pryorye or capital manſion, and now of right do belong and apperteyne unto your ſaid oratrix and her heires by force of the ſaid letters patent, except your ſaid oratrix might be thereof inſtructed and informed by ſuch as have been chanons, tenants, or officers, of and in the ſaid late priory, or elſe inhabitants nighe unto the ſame (who, by the meanes of Adryan Stokes, eſq. and the lady Frаunceys grace, ducheſs of Suffolke, late wife unto the ſaid Henry late duke of Suffolke of high treaſon atteynted, and now wife unto the ſaid Adrian, being now ſeiſed in their demeſne as of freehold, in the right of the ſaid lady Frauncys, and for time of the life of the ſaid lady Frauncys, of and in the manors of Groby, Bewmaner, Whitwycke, Shepeſheved, Markefeild, and

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and ignorant, and be an efficient cawſe to moue, ſtire, and kindle the harttes of men to the ymytac'on of vertue and nobleſſes; euen ſo hath the ſame ben and yet ys continuaallie obſeruid, to the intente that ſuch as haue don com'endable ſeruice to their prince or contrey, eyther in warre or peace, maye both receyue due honor in their liues, and alſo deriue the ſame ſucceſſiulie to their poſteretie after them: And hereuppon beinge enformed, by dyuers gentilmen and credible parſons, that Robert Strelley, of Bowdon, in the countie of Leyceter, eſquire, beinge off the howſe off Strelley, and one of the preuye councell to owre moſt dreade ſouereigne Ladye Queene Marye, hath well meryted; and deſeruid to be in all places of honor and wourſhippe accepted and receyued, as well for his trewe and faithfull ſeruice don to her ſaid Majeſtie at Fremyngham, as alſo for his good and valiaunt ſeruice don in Scotlande, and at the ſeige of Muſtrell, and otherwayes: And, in remembraunce and conſiderac'on thereof, I the ſaid Clarencieulx king of armes, by power and authoretie to myne office annexed and granted by letters pattents under the greate ſeale of Englande, haue increſid his armes, and aſſigned, gyuen, and graunted, unto and for the ſaid Robert Strelley, eſquire, theſe ſame, with the appurtenantes, here after following; that is to ſay; he bearith Paly of ſixe peces, Argent and Azure, a bordure engreiled Ermyns; and to his creaſte, uppon the heaulme, on a wreathe Argent and Azure a Sarzins headd from ſhoulders upwarde ſharnne, heyred and beardid Sables, with a wreath abowte his headde, Argent and Azure, taſſelid Golde, mantellid Gules, doubled Argent, as more plainlie apearith deputed in this margent (Plate CXLIII. fig. 5.); to haue and to houlde the ſaid armes, heaulme, and craſte, unto the ſaid Robert Strelley, eſquire, and to his poſteretie, with theire due difference, to uſe, beare, and ſhewe for euermore, without ympedyment, lett, or interrupc'on of anie perſon or perſons. In wittnes whereof, I the ſaid Clarencieulx kynge of armes haue ſigned theſe preſentes with my hande, and put thereunto the ſeale of myne office, and the ſeale of myne armes. Geuen at London, the xxth of December, in the yeare of our Lorde God 1554, and in the firſt and ſeconde yeares of the reigne of oure Souereignes Phillippe and Marye, by the grace of God, Queene of England, France, Naples, Jeruſalem, and Ireland, defendors of the faithe; princes of Spaine and Cevill, archdukes of Auſtrie, dukes of Myllaine, Burgonye, and Brabant, countes of Haſpurge, Flanders, and Tyroll.

WILL' HERUY, al's Clarencieulx king of armes.”

Newtowne, in the ſaid countye of Leiceſter, the reverſion thereof, after the death of the ſaid lady Frannceys, unto the king and quene's majeſties, and the heires and ſucceſſors of the ſaid quene, belonging and apperteyning) have refuſed, and yet do refuſe, to declare their knowledge touching the premiſſes, unleſs they ſhall be thereunto, by virtue of their oathes and proceſſe out of this honorable court of Chancery, conſtreyned; ſo that the ſaid oratrix and her heires, for lack of inſtruccions, evidences, and witneſſes, as is aforeſaid, if ſuch as now are lyving ſhould be prevented by deaths before ſuch tyme as they have declared their knowledge touching the premiſſes, are lyke to be for ever diſinheryted, excepte remedy be forthwith therefore provided: May it therefore pleaſe your grace, the premiſſes tenderly conſidered, to grant the king and quene's majeſties moſt gracious commiſſion to be dyrected to ſuch men of worſhipp, gravyte, and learning, as by your Grace ſhall be thought mete, thereby willing and commanding them not only to call before them ſuch perſons as can depoſe any thing for declaration of the trouths touching the premiſſes; and the ſaid perſons to examyne upon ſuche artycles and interrogatories as in the ſame commyſſion ſhall be encloſed; but alſo at a certain day, by your Grace to be lymyted, to certifie unto this highe Court of Chancery their doing touching the premiſſes, to the intent the ſame may there remaine for ever of record, *in perpetuam rei memoriam:* And your ſaid oratrix ſhall dayly pray unto God for the preſervation of your Grace. MAUWOOD." Inſpeximus quoddam breve noſtrum de Dedimus poteſtatem, a curiâ cancellarie noſtre emanen', dilectis nobis Andree Nowell, Johanni Hunt, Henrico Sayvyle, Gulielmo Fawnte, Michaeli Purefoy, Georgio Sherarde, Georgio Vincent, et Libeo Derby, armigeris, eis ſeptem, ſex, quinque, quatuor, vel tribus eorum, ad examinandum teſtes quoſcunque, pro parte predicte Fredeſwide Strelley," &c. &c.

It may be obſerved, that the manor of Ulveſcroft at this day exactly correſponds to the limits aſſigned under this commiſſion; and ſome of the 22 ſtones, which the commiſſioners expreſsly ſay in their report they cauſed to be ſet up in the Foreſt of Charnwood as marks of the boundaries, ſtill remain.

In their anſwer, the commiſſioners deſcribe two cloſes in or near Charley, as "late parcel of the poſſeſſions of the late monaſtery *de Pratis* in Leiceſter; which two cloſes (by the name of *The Oldfield)* were demiſed by the ſaid late abbey and convent to one *William Barnard*, of Barnard in Leiceſterſhire, with all the woods, &c. (ſamples excepted), for the term of 81 years, from Lady-day, 26 Henry VIII. at the yearly rent of £3. 10*s*.

The commiſſioners mention "a particular oak, on which was engraved the ſign of the croſs, then almoſt worn out by age; nevertheleſs appearing to the ſaid jurors upon a view of the ſaid oak." They likewiſe ſpecify another oak, in which were two croſſes ſimilarly circumſtanced. "Little Bawdon caſtle," they ſtate, "lieth at the corner of Fawkner's cloſe, againſt Sir Robert's Croſs. Blackcliff hill lieth above Blackcliff, and cometh up to ſir Robert's Croſs, and goeth down after a gutter towards Maplewell."

Extracts from "the depoſitions and ſayings of divers perſons, ſworn and examined upon the part and behalf of Fredeſwide Strelley, widow, concerning the lands and poſſeſſions, and privileges, of the late diſſolved priory of Ulveſcroft, in the county of Leiceſter, taken April 1, 1558, before Andrew Noell, Henry Sayvyle, William Fawnte, George Vincent, John Hunt, Michael Purefoy, George Sherarde, and Libeus Derby, eſqrs. commiſſioners by virtue of the king and queen's majeſties commiſſion hereunto annexed, to remain *in perpetuam rei memoriam*."

"Thomas Maſſey, clerk, the laſt ſub-prior of the priory of Ulveſcroft, of the age of 65 years, ſworn and examined, ſaith, to the firſt interrogatory, that 51 years ago he came to the ſaid priory, and there remained two years and a half before his profeſſion there, and there hath inhabited ever ſince, till the diſſolution of the ſaid houſe. And further ſaith, he knoweth the houſe of Charley, for he celebrated the holy maſs there 16 years all together upon Eaſter-day."

To the third interrogatory he ſaith, "that to his knowledge he never knew or underſtood any of the ſaid priors to ſuffer any other perſon but their own ſervants to fell, lop, or carry away, any wood, thorns, furzes, &c. within any of the woods, lands, or waſtes belonging to the ſaid priory; but divers times he hath known divers offenders in the premiſes, who have aſked the prior there for the time being forgiveneſs, and ſo have been forgiven."

To the ſixth interrogatory he ſaith, "that the ſaid prior, time out of mind, hath had a common without number appurtenant to the ſaid priory, in all places throughout all the Foreſt of Charnwood, at all times, and by the whole year, for all their oxen, kine, ſheep, goats, horſes, ſwine, and all other cattle, and pawnage likewiſe for all their ſwine, in ſo much that, at the firſt ſurvey before the ſurrender of the ſaid priory, they had belonging to the convent 300 head of beaſts, 1000 ſheep, and 60 ſwine; and for the ſtaff-holding, he ſaith, that the prior of Ulveſcroft had always a ſhepherd, and a ſwine-herd, who did nothing elſe but followed, and looked to the cattle without contradiction; whereas he knoweth not that any other commoner, except the abbot of Garrodon, and the prioreſs of Gracedewe, had any ſhepherd or ſwine-herd."

To the ſeventh interrogatory he ſaith, "that the ſaid priors, during all his time there, have kept hounds, greyhounds, and hawks, of their own, and did hunt, courſe, and hawk, throughout the waſte of Charnwood, unto the ſaulte of the parks of Bradgate, Groby, and Loughborough, that is to ſay, fallow deer, roe, foxes, hares, &c. and likewiſe did hawke at the patridges and pheaſants; and for thoſe purpoſes they kept a huntſman; and they had a ſpecial grant from *Roger* therle of *Quincye*, lord of *Groby*, to hunt at their pleaſure, by theſe words, *uſque ad ſaltum*; and that they had free fiſhing in Blackbrooke, from Charley to Shepeſhed mylne, by a grant made by deed, which ſeveral deeds this deponent kept and peruſed."

To the eighth interrogatory he ſaith, "that he left all the deeds and grants belonging to the ſaid priory in ſeveral boxes and coffers, at his departing out of the ſaid late priory at the ſurrender thereof to the commiſſioners for the king, doctor London, maſter George Gifford, and maſter Robert Burgoine." He likewiſe ſaith, "that, about a year after the diſſolution, the ſaid boxes, &c. were found broken open, and moſt of the evidences ſpoiled or deſtroyed."

William Bampkyn, of Belton, aged 57, having been ſervant in the late priory ſince he was eight years old, except that he ſerved the lord Leonard Gray one year, to the ſeventh interrogatory, among other things, ſaith, "that, upon a time about 40 years paſt, lord Thomas marquis Dorſet was offended with prior Whalley for his ſaid hunting; which the ſaid prior underſtanding, went to Bradgate to the ſaid lord marquis, and, amongſt others, took this deponent to attend upon him, and delivered him a box to carry, wherein was a grant, from one of the anceſtors of the ſaid lord, of the liberty of hunting, &c. to the priors of Ulveſcroft. Upon which being produced, this deponent heard the marquis ſay thus: "Well, prior, I have put my red deer forth lately: ſpare them, I pray thee, and ſpare not the fallow deer." He likewiſe ſaith, that prior Dalby, and ſir William Eland, and all the canons, except ſir Thomas Maſſy, ſir Thomas Maſon, and ſir Richard Eglatt, were *common hunters*."

Robert Conyngham, of Horſepool Grange, in the county of Leiceſter, gent. ſworn and examined to the firſt interrogatory, among other things, depoſeth, "that he hath known the priory of Ulveſcroft and capital meſſuage of Charley by the ſpace of 26 years, and was ſervant there to prior Dalbye at the ſurrender of the ſaid priory, and that he dwelt at Charley one year after the ſaid ſurrender with the ſaid maſter Dalbye, and ſo removed again with him to Ulveſcroft (the ſaid maſter Dalbye then being farmer there, firſt to ſir Richard Cromwell, then to ſir Andrew

Judde); and, after the death of the ſaid maſter Dalbye, this deponent was farmer of Ulveſcroft by the ſpace of eight years or more."

To the third interrogatory he ſaith, "that he doth right well know the ſaid hills, waſtes, and outwoods, within the Foreſt of Charnwood, mentioned in the ſaid interrogatory, *i. e.* Biſhop's hill, Stanywelhill, Moſeley Plain, Hamercliff, the Outwood lying between Hamercliff and Newcloſe, and the Redeſyke, nigh an old mere of ſtones there, and the hill now called Little Bawdon Caſtle, otherwiſe called the Mount of Alderman Haw, Blackcliff Hill, and Greenhill, and every of them. And he knoweth the bounds of the ſaid hills and outwoods; and that the ſaid hills, &c. ever to his remembrance, and as much as by all ways and means that he could learn, were the proper grounds of the ſaid late priory, and ſo have always been reputed, uſed, and taken, &c. &c. But he knoweth of no wood ſold by the ſaid prior, foraſmuch as the whole topwood and underwood growing upon the ſaid waſtes and hills were ſcarce ſufficient to ſuffice the kitchen, brewhouſe, bakehouſe, and other offices of the ſaid houſe, and for hedging the ſaid cloſes; and as for felling any trees by the root, not any other owners of outwood in the ſaid foreſt or waſte uſed commonly ſo to do, becauſe then the ſpring would have been utterly loſt, which the prior ever deſired to maintain, and would ever command his ſervants to fell none but as high as a man, leſt the goats or other cattle ſhould hurt them. And further ſaith, that, never ſince his memory and knowledge of the ſaid ground, any man that ever he knew did, without the conſent, or againſt the will, of the ſaid prior, fell, &c. or carry away, any of the wood, gorſe, &c. growing upon any of the ſaid hills or outwoods; whereas, in all other places of the Foreſt or waſte of Charnwood, as well in the late duke of Suffolk's outwoods as all other men's, the commoners of the Foreſt or waſte of Charnwood do and may, by their cuſtom, fell gorſe at their pleaſure, but only in the ſaid outwoods belonging to the ſaid late priory; which privilege the late duke of Suffolk, after he had bought Ulveſcroft, obſerved and kept, becauſe it belonged to Ulveſcroft." This deponent mentions "a croſs called ſir Robert's croſs, at that time defaced, as being in a plain on the Foreſt near Little Bawdon Caſtle."

To the eighth interrogatory, in his anſwer, he depoſeth, "that at the time the late prior Dalbye was farmer there, after the ſurrender of the priory, and this deponent waiting upon him at Ulveſcroft, there was a cheſt of evidences left by the commiſſioners of the diſſolution in the priory houſe; the which the ſaid Edward Dalbye, at his entry into the farm of the ſite and demeſnes of the ſaid late priory, one year after its diſſolution, found broken open, and the evidences which were therein ſcattered, ſpoiled, and many of the ſeals broken, and the boxes ſpoiled and much diſordered, from the ſtate that he before ſaw them when in the cuſtody of ſir Thomas Maſſey; the which evidences ſo remained ſmally regarded until the ſaid late priory came to the hands and poſſeſſion of ſir Andrew Judde, knight, who, upon variance between the late duke of Suffolk and him (the ſaid duke having directed ſome wood ſold by the ſaid ſir Andrew to a perſon at Markfelde to be carried to Bradgate), having knowledge of the ſaid evidences, cauſed the ſame to be ſearched by the ſaid ſir Edward Dalbye, and one ſir William Eland, canon of the ſaid priory; and afterwards, the ſaid ſir Andrew Judde perceiving the variance about the outwoods to grow between the ſaid duke and him, cauſed ſome of the ſaid writings to be copied into Engliſh on paper, which copies as yet remain; and as to the reſidue of the ſaid writings which were ſo ſcattered and left in the ſaid priory, this deponent, being farmer to the ſaid ſir Andrew Judde of the ſaid priory (next after the ſaid ſir Edward Dalbye), and then bailiff and collector to the king of the rents of the ſaid late priory, and according to his duty, gathered up the ſaid writings, which are yet in his ſafe cuſtody."

Hugh Poole, of Markfelde, yeoman, aged 68 years, cellerer and ſervant to the priory till its diſſolution, to the ſecond interrogatory ſaith, "that he knew the mylne called Sharpcliff, and the dam now re-edified; and that there was a building in Barn-leys, which this deponent knew burnt when king Henry VIII. went to Turwin and Turney (prior Whalley's mother then, for fear of the plague at Markfelde, dwelling there); and that he hath ſeen the walls of an old houſe, and a well, which remains in Packmanheys."

In ſpeaking to the ſixth interrogatory he ſaith, "that the priory every year had a penn on Greenhill in lambing-time, and that the prior had goats going at Brown's goathouſe."

To the ſeventh interrogatory depoſeth, "that in prior Whalley's days there were few red deer in the Foreſt, and that the prior would ever will his ſervants to ſpare them, but not the other; and ſaith he hath brought many fallow deer home to the houſe at Ulveſcroft, which they had taken; and farther ſaith, that he hath divers times, with his lennards that he kept, hawked at the heathcock, pheaſant, &c. &c."

William Worrell, of Syſon, depoſeth, "that he lived with the parſon of Markfelde, who was brother to prior Whalley, and after dwelt and was ſervant to the ſaid prior at Ulveſcroft, and at the priory's parſonage of Syſon."

William Syſon, of the Old Bede-houſe of Leiceſter, aged 72, who was firſt carter, and after baker and brewer at the ſaid priory, to the third interrogatory ſaith, "that when he dwelt in the ſaid priory, and maſter Belton was cellerer, maſter Belton beſought the lord Thomas marquis Dorſet, about 40 years now paſt, that becauſe their outwoods, by means of baking and brewing for the ſaid lord marquis (brewing divers times ten quarters a week), and by means of great expence of wood, which they had in their chambers, kitchen, and other houſes of office, whilſt the lady Elinor, wife to the ſaid lord marquis, lay there, by means whereof their outwoods aforeſaid were ſore ſpoiled, that it might pleaſe his lordſhip to grant unto them ſome of his woods to fell; wherefore the ſaid lord marquis gave land unto the ſaid maſter Belton, and houſe of Ulveſcroft, accordingly."

Thomas Taylor, 10 years ſervant at Ulveſcroft in prior Whalley and prior Dalbye's days, in his anſwer to the third interrogatory ſaith, "that all the ſaid time of 10 years that he was wainman there, this ſaid deponent did no other work almoſt, but only with a wain and a cart carry home ſuch wood, furze, and thorns, as were felled by ſeven perſons kept conſtantly at work for that purpoſe, to the number of from four to eight loads a day, and ſo for the moſt part of the year, during the ſaid 10 years; and that all the wood the priory had without would ſcarce ſerve, and within the prior ſaved his wood."

Robert Everard, gent. depoſeth, "that his (this deponent's) father had the uſe and occupation of all the demeſnes of the ſaid priory, not otherwiſe demiſed, at the hand of ſir Richard Cromwell, knight, for one year only next after the ſurrender thereof."

The above Fredeſwide Strelley, having no iſſue, by indenture dated 1565, entailed the Ulveſcroft eſtate on her nephews *John*, *Bennett* (in whom it ultimately veſted), *William*, and *Francis Wilſon*, and their heirs male reſpectively; and in default of ſuch, to *Peter Newarke*, his heirs and aſſigns for ever.

In 1577, it came to *John Wilſon*; and from a deed of *Henry* earl of *Huntingdon*, dated Feb. 15, 1584, it appears that the ſaid earl purchaſed the remainder in fee of the above Peter Newarke, and afterwards ſold his intereſt in the reverſion to the above *Wilſon*, on the expreſs condition that if the eſtate, or any part of it, ſhould be on ſale during his life-time, he (the ſaid earl) ſhould have the option of purchaſing it at the price that any other perſon would be ready *(bonâ fide)* to give for it.

In the Regiſter of the pariſh of Lee, near Greenwich, in Kent, are the following entries: "Anne daughter of Ambroſe Wilſon, gent. of Ulveſcrofte, co. Leic. born laſt of February, and baptized March 4 following, and put into this Regiſter by the handwriting of me, Katharine Wilſon, her mother, 1598.

Frideſwide, Sept. 17, 1601.
William, Oct. 14, 1602.
Mary, June 17, 1604."

In 1609, *Bennet Wilſon*, eſq. and his nephew *Ambroſe* Wilſon, ſold the Ulveſcroft eſtate, at that time containing, by eſtimation, 1358 acres, and of the clear annual rent of £260. 14*s*. 4*d*. to *Robert Peſhall*, eſq. counſellor at law (next brother of ſir *John* Peſhall, bart. of Gorzeley, co. Stafford, and third brother to Thomas Peſhall, eſq. of Horſeley, in that county); whoſe only daughter and heir *Elizabeth* was married, firſt to ſir *Robert Boſvile*, knt. of Byana, near Eccleſhall, in Staffordſhire.

Charley was expreſſly included in the grant of Ulveſcroft made by queen Mary to *Frediſwide Strelley*; but was not included in the purchaſe made by Mr. Peſhall; the lordſhip of Charley having been previouſly ſold, in 1605, by Mr. *Bennet Wilſon*, to *Henry Turvile*, eſq. of Aſton Flamvile [1]. Charley (it is preſumed) never paid any quit-rent to the Crown or its aſſigns, as Mr. Peſhall bought Ulveſcroft charged with the whole rent reſerved in the letters patent of queen Mary.

Robert Peſhall, eſq. by deed, dated 28 and 30 March, 1613, (called of Blorepipe, co. Stafford, eſq.) ſettled it on ſir *John Leveſon*, of Haling in Kent, knt. and *Robert Broome*, of Walcot, co. Northampton, eſq. with capital meſſuages in Eccleſhall, and certain lands in Eccleſhall and Croxton, co. Stafford, in truſt for ſir *Robert Boſvile*, of Byana aforeſaid, and of Eynsford in Kent, knt. for life; after to dame *Elizabeth* Boſvile, if living; if not, to *Charles*[2] Boſvile their ſon, if living; after to *Rachel*[2] their daughter.

By an indenture dated in 1623, and a ſchedule annexed, this priory, with many lands in Eccleſhall and other places in Staffordſhire, were delivered to dame *Elizabeth Boſvile*, daughter and heir of Robert Peſhall; who had to her ſecond huſband ſir *Humphrey Style*, of Langley, in the pariſh of Beckingham, Kent, cup-bearer to king Charles I. and colonel of all the trained band horſe of the county of Kent.

A licence of alienation to ſir *Humphrey Style*, knt. and *Elizabeth* his wife, for the manor of Cold Newton[3], *alias* Newton Burdet, vel Marmion, to *Francis Theobald*, eſq. and *Edward Kidwell*, is dated in April 1627; and includes alſo the priory of Ulveſcroft, with lands in Eccleſhall, Croxton, Little Sugnell, Biſhop's Offley, and Peaſhall, co. Stafford[4].

As a recompence for his many eminent ſervices[5], ſir Humphrey Style was created a baronet, May 20, 1627.

By dame *Elizabeth Style*, the manor of Cold Newton, by a deed dated Dec. 4, 1639, was given, after her deceaſe[6], to her only ſon *Richard*[2] *Boſvile*, who inherited alſo from his mother the manor of Ulveſcroft, with the ſite of the priory; which continued in the poſſeſſion of his lineal deſcendants till 1764, when *Charles* Boſvile, eſq. of Byana aforeſaid, dying without iſſue[7], bequeathed his Leiceſterſhire eſtate, after the deceaſe of his ſiſter *Elizabeth*, in fee to *Thomas* Boſvile, eſq. of Twickenham in Middleſex, and of Braithwell in Yorkſhire; in whoſe family the manor of Ulveſcroft remains.

The names of the family of *Boſvile* who in ſucceſſion have been owners of Ulveſcroft are theſe:

Sir *Robert Boſvile*, of Byana, and his wife *Elizabeth*, daughter and heireſs of *Robert Peſhall*.
Richard Boſvile.
Robert.
Robert.
Charles, brother of Robert.
Elizabeth, ſiſter of Robert and Charles.
Thomas Boſvile, of Braithwell.
William-Parkin Boſvile, eſq. of Ravenfield Park, co. York, the preſent owner, 1804; to whom, and to his brother the Rev. *Thomas Boſvile*, it would be ungrateful were I not to acknowledge my obligations.

Arms of *Boſvile:* Argent, five fuſils conjoined in feſs Gules, in chief three bears heads eraſed Sable. Creſt, a pyed bull, horns and hoofs Or, paſſant behind a buſh proper; Plate CXLII.

The following inſcriptions to the Byana family, who ſo long poſſeſſed this liberty, are on two mural monuments in a ſide chancel of the church at Eccleſhall:

"Near this place
lie the remains of Robert Boſvile, eſq.
and Frances his ſiſter,
deſcended from parents, whoſe virtues
they inherited
as well as their names.
Their contemporaries need no monument
to remind them of their merits;
but poſterity may learn from this inſcription,
that they were perſons of diſtinguiſhed worth.
He was religious without ſuperſtition,
and habitually regular without hypocriſy;
affable and condeſcending without meanneſs,
yet ſenſible of his dignity without pride;
never happier than when he contributed
to render others happy.
The rich and the poor reſorted to his houſe;
and while the former were elegantly
entertained by his hoſpitality,
the latter were liberally relieved
by his bounty.

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[1] See before, p. 122.

[2] *Charles* and *Rachel* muſt have died young; and *Richard*, at length ſole heir to his mother, could not have been born when the deed was made.

[3] It does not appear in what way either ſir Humphrey Style or his lady became poſſeſſed of the manor of Cold Newton; which in 1607 was held by ſir *William Faunt*, knight, and afterward by his ſon *George*. See before, p. 349.

[4] Ex autographo, penès P. Le Neve.

[5] Thoſe ſervices are beſt expreſſed in the following copy of a paper in the collections of Peter Le Neve, eſq.: "About 11 or 12 years ſince, the late king, for and in conſideration of the long and faithful ſervice done by ſir Humphry Style, knt. and baronet, both to his father and to himſelf, and in recompence of his great expences therein, as alſo for his ſervice in the Proteſtant wars in France, granted unto the ſaid ſir Humphry Style, by letters patent under the then broad ſeal of England, all the incroachments made within and upon his palace at Weſtminſter, reſerving to himſelf and ſucceſſors a clear full fourth part of all the profits that ſhould accrue thereby. Sir Humphry Style, in purſuance of this grant, and the better to diſcover how much was incroached upon the ſaid palace, procured a jury of Middleſex to be impanneled, by whom the bounds and limits of the ſaid palace were, by their verdict, upon the teſtimony of witneſſes then ſworn and examined, found and diſcovered, and an exact and perfect map thereof was drawn, which is now in the cuſtody of the ſaid Humphry Style. After the verdict of the ſaid jury, ſir Humphry Style proceeded by law in the Exchequer againſt ſome of the incroachers, where, after a long ſuit and much charge, at a full hearing, he obtained the judgment of the Court againſt the ſaid incroachers; whereupon the late king granted a commiſſion, under his broad ſeal, to divers lords, giving them power to compound, at reaſonable rates, with ſuch perſons as had ſo incroached upon his ſaid palace. Sir Humphry Style humbly deſires your opinion, whether it be not neceſſary for him to preſent this his caſe to the judgment of the Parliament, the fourth part reſerved by the king now accruing and belonging to them, without whoſe approbation and direction he will not do any thing." Whoſe opinion it was that is here aſked, is not mentioned by Mr. Le Neve; or any farther account given.—Sir Humphrey Style died without iſſue Nov. 10, 1659; and was buried at Beckenham (Haſted, vol. I. p. 86); and, after his death, the old deeds of the priory of Ulveſcroft were given by ſir John Elwill, bart. (who married the heir female of that family) to John Hare, eſq. Richmond Herald; who gave them by will to the Corporation of Kings, Heralds, and Purſuivants, in 1720; but before that time he gave to Peter Le Neve, eſq. Norroy, ſome few deeds relating thereto; ſcilicet, two of *William de Ferrars*, knt. of lands in the waſte of Charnwood Foreſt, to Richard Nowell, which Nowell after gave to Ulveſcroft (theſe lands, conſiſting of a wood and ſome meadows, are ſeverally called by his name to this day); one of William de Ferrariis; another of William de Ferrariis, ſon of ſir William, of releaſe of rents due to him for lands to Robert prior of Ulveſcroft. P. L. N. (All theſe are now preſerved, amongſt the "Cartæ Antiquæ," in the Britiſh Muſeum.)

[6] Lady Style died 12 Dec. 1644, as appears by an inquiſition, dated 24 Sept. 20 Car. I. wherein every piece of land is particularly named, both here and in Staffordſhire.

[7] His Staffordſhire eſtate he left under the ſame circumſtance to *Godfrey Boſville*, eſq. of Thorpe and Gunthwait in Yorkſhire. He was ſheriff for the county of Stafford in 1746.

While he was a worthy example to his ſex,
ſhe was a pattern to hers
of the virtues that adorn it.
Remarkable for that true politeneſs,
which is the reſult of good nature and good breeding,
nothing could equal her modeſty and prudence,
except her charity;
which in her heart was univerſal,
and extenſive in its effects,
After ſhe had finiſhed her courſe in ſuch a manner
as made her admired and eſteemed
by all her acquaintance,
who were very conſiderable both for their number
and quality,
ſhe died full of days and honours, Nov. 3, 1758,
in the 78th year of her age;
fourteen years after her beloved brother,
who departed this life Dec. 31, 1744,
aged 63."

" To the memory of
Charles Boſvile, eſq.
of Byana,
who died Jan 15th, 1764, aged 76,
and Elizabeth Boſvile,
his ſiſter and ſucceſſor,
who died June 14, 1771, aged 85.
They were much eſteemed
for their benevolence,
friendlineſs, and hoſpitality.
The circling years, like giddy viſions, fly,
Alas! but thy good deeds ſhall never die!"

The lordſhip of Ulveſcroft is extra-parochial; conſiſting of four diſtinct incloſures, ſurrounded by the Foreſt, beſides lands of ſome extent adjoining on the lordſhips of Markfield and Newtown. It contains 957 acres of incloſed lands (about 180 acres of which are woodland); and its royalty over the Foreſt includes near 700 acres.

The ſoil is in ſome places wet and ſtony, but in other parts of the beſt nature for the Foreſt land; and is in general very favourable to the growth of wood, chiefly oak and aſh.

It is the cuſtom to perambulate the boundaries of the Liberty every third year. There are within it 14 farm-houſes and cottages, and four freeholds, excluſive of the manor eſtate.

The following articles (among others), drawn up at a court baron held for this manor towards the end of the ſeventeenth century, may ſerve to ſhew what private regulations were at that time adopted reſpecting the uſe of the Foreſt:

" We lay a pain upon each perſon who ſhall have a tup or ram found upon the Foreſt within this Liberty betwixt the 14th of September and the 28th of October, to pay 3*s*. 4*d*.

" We lay a pain of five nobles an acre upon him who ſhall burn gorſe upon the Foreſt within the liberty of Ulveſcroft; and ſo in proportion for a greater or leſs quantity than an acre.

" We lay a pain of 2*s*. a load upon every perſon who ſhall kidd any gorſe upon the Foreſt, and not live within this Liberty.

" We lay a pain upon every perſon who ſhall bring and turn any cattle within this Liberty, and ſhall not live there, of 3*s*. 4*d*. for each offence.

" We lay a pain of 3*s*. 4*d*. upon any one who ſhall oppreſs the common by keeping more upon it in the ſummer than he can winter upon the ground by which he claims ſuch right.

" We lay a pain of 3*s*. 4*d*. upon any one who ſhall keep any ſcabbed or infectious horſes or ſheep upon the Foreſt."

A wood called *Copt-oak* or *Coped-oak* (probably from a venerable oak antiently and ſtill ſo called, and nearly adjoining it on the Foreſt) ſtands on the brow of a highly-elevated ſituation, and is an object of view at a very conſiderable diſtance. At the North-weſt corner of a wood called *Stanywells* are the remains of a tree, which within theſe few years by ſome accident has been deſtroyed, round which a regular mound and trench are diſcernible; where, it is thought, the manor courts for this liberty uſed formerly to be holden.

In an account of the year 1705, of "Rents formerly in charge before the Clerk of the Pipe," is this entry:

	£.	s.	d.
Site of the late priory of Ulveſcroft, paid by *Robert Boſvile*, eſq. —	20	0	0

A few years ſince there was a warren on the Eaſt ſide of the liberty in the Foreſt, called *Ulveſcroft Warren*[1]; which in 1738 appears to have been let on a leaſe for 21 years, but of which there are now hardly any remains. An adjoining incloſure or encroachment on the Foreſt points out its ſite.

In 1722, *Henry Burges* and *John Freier* polled as freeholders from the lordſhip of Ulveſcroft; and in 1775, we find the names of *Edward Aſpinſhaw*, gent. and of *Elnathan Pilgrim*[2].

The names of the preſent freeholders are, *John Pares*, eſq.; rev. *John Aſpinſhaw*[3] (whoſe eſtate in this liberty came to him by his mother, *Elizabeth Abel*, whoſe mother was *Mary*, daughter of *Babington Whatton*[4]); ***William Roby Burgin***, gent.; and ***Elnathan Pilgrim***.

	£.	s.	d.
Money raiſed for the poor within the year ending at Eaſter 1776,	11	4	2
Expended in county-rates, &c.	0	15	0
——— on the poor, ——	10	9	2
Rent of workhouſe and habitations,	0	5	2
Litigations, — — —	0	0	0
Money raiſed for 1783, —	46	2	8
——————— 1784, —	30	15	1
——————— 1785, —	34	11	1
Medium of theſe three years, —	37	3	2
——— of county expences,	0	0	0
——— of expences not relating to the poor; repairs of churches, roads, &c.	0	0	0
——— of nett annual expences,	37	3	2
——— of attending on magiſtrates,	2	12	4
——— of entertainments at meetings,	0	5	8
——— of law expences, —	1	5	8
——— of ſetting the poor to work,	0	0	0

The Return made to Parliament in 1786, in anſwer to an enquiry reſpecting the charitable donations within this Liberty, may be ſeen in vol. I. p. 80.

By the Return made to Parliament in 1801, this Liberty contained 13 families in the ſame number of houſes; 29 males, and 29 females; in all 58; of whom 14 were chiefly employed in agriculture, and only one in trade.

[1] William Chaplin, of Ulveſcroft abbey warren, died Auguſt 16, 1710, aged 62.

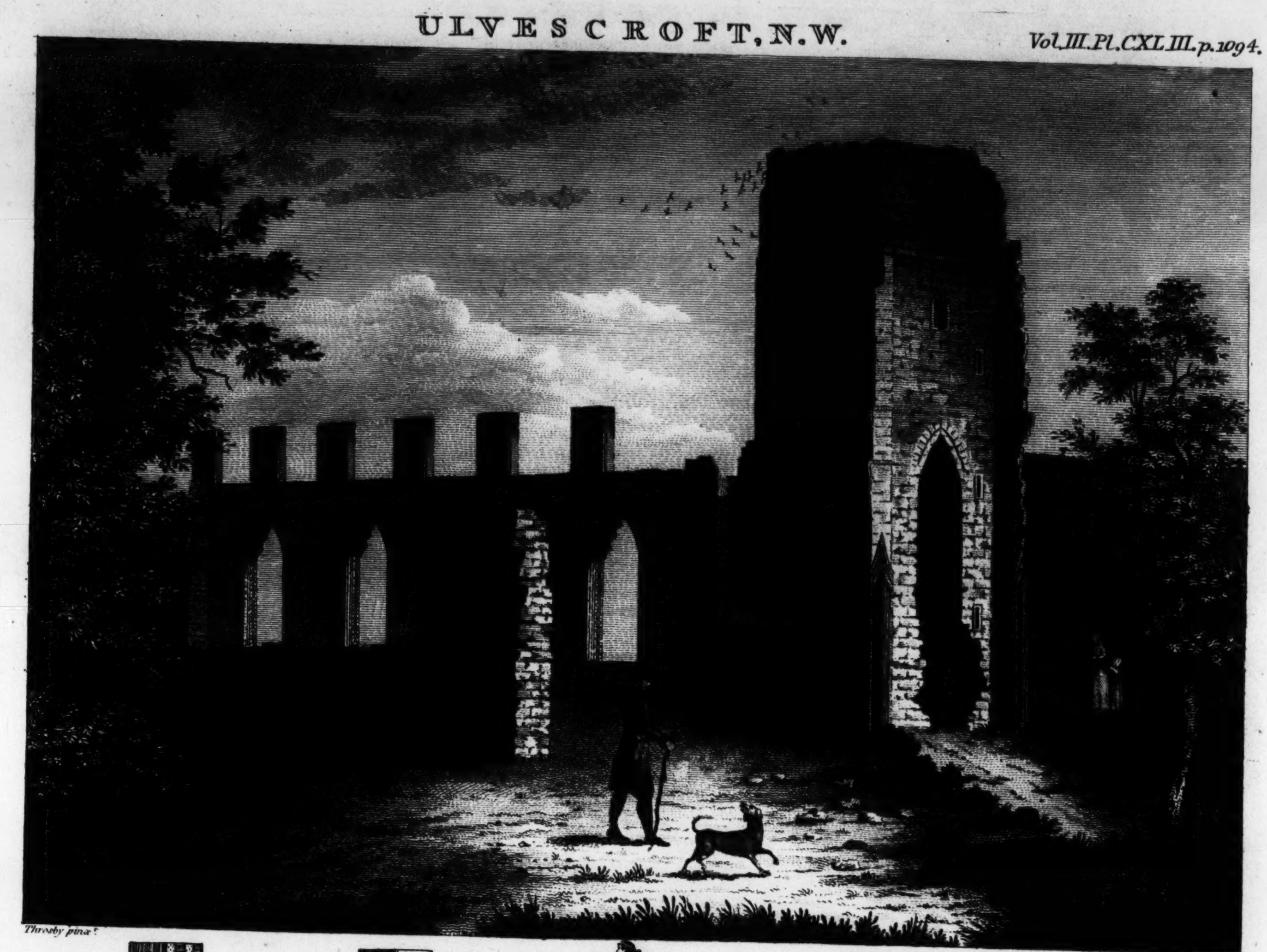
[2] Mary the wife of Elnathan Pilgrim, gent. of Ulveſcroft, died Sept. 12, 1758, aged 56; and Robert Poultney, of Ulveſcroft, died Aug. 22, 1754, aged 70. Their epitaphs may be ſeen at Hether and Markfield.

[3] Of Emmanuel College, Cambridge; B. A. 1788; M. A. 1791; rector of St. Peter's in Nottingham; and, whilſt this ſheet was printing, preſented by the Dean and Chapter of Weſtminſter to the vicarage of Hinckley, with the rectory of Stoke and chapel of Dadlington annexed, all in the county of Leiceſter.

[4] See before, p. 912.

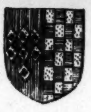
The

ULVESCROFT, N.W.



Throsby pinx^t

Walker sculp^t

1


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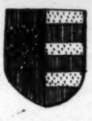

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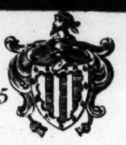

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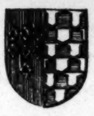

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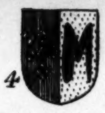
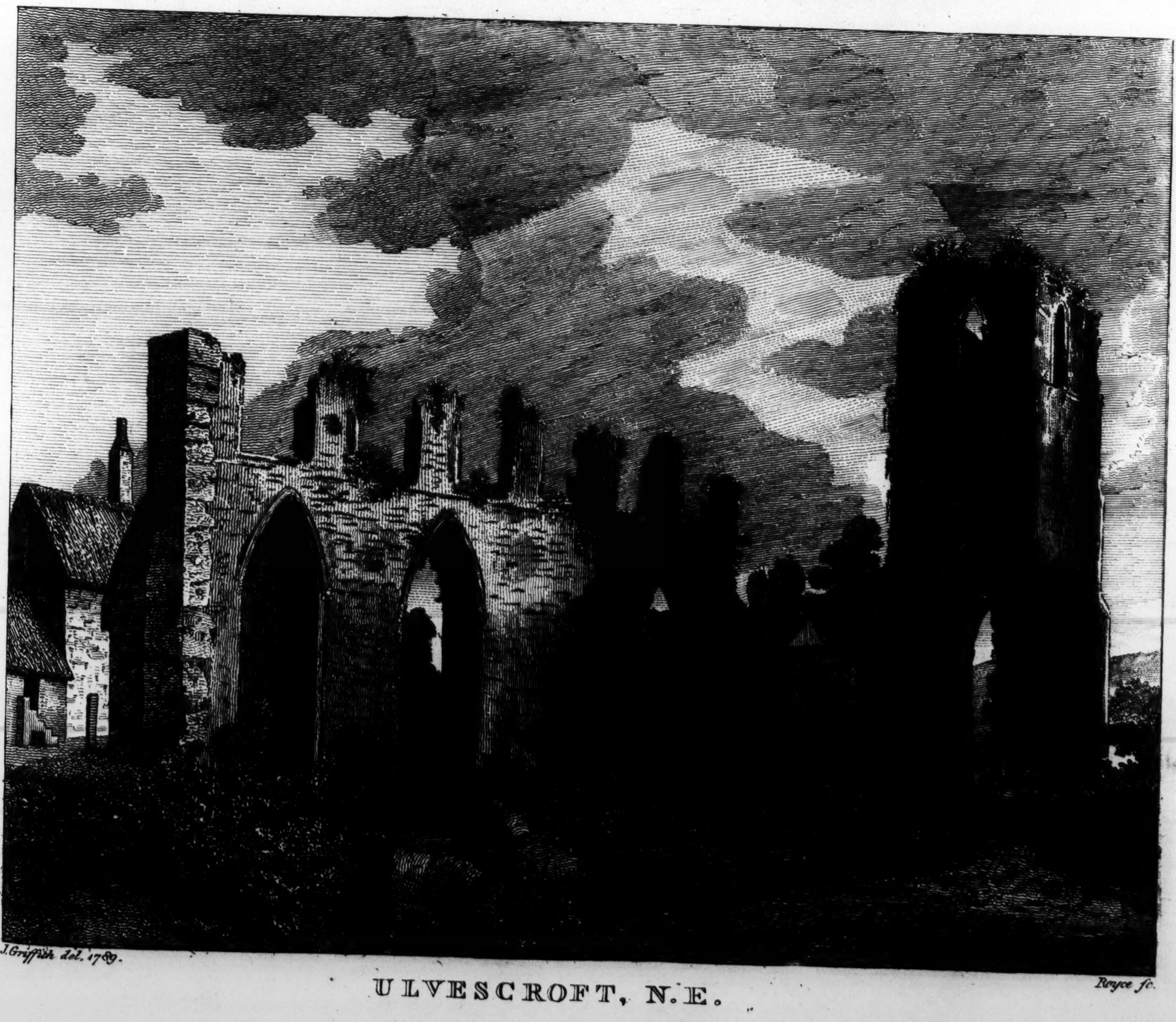


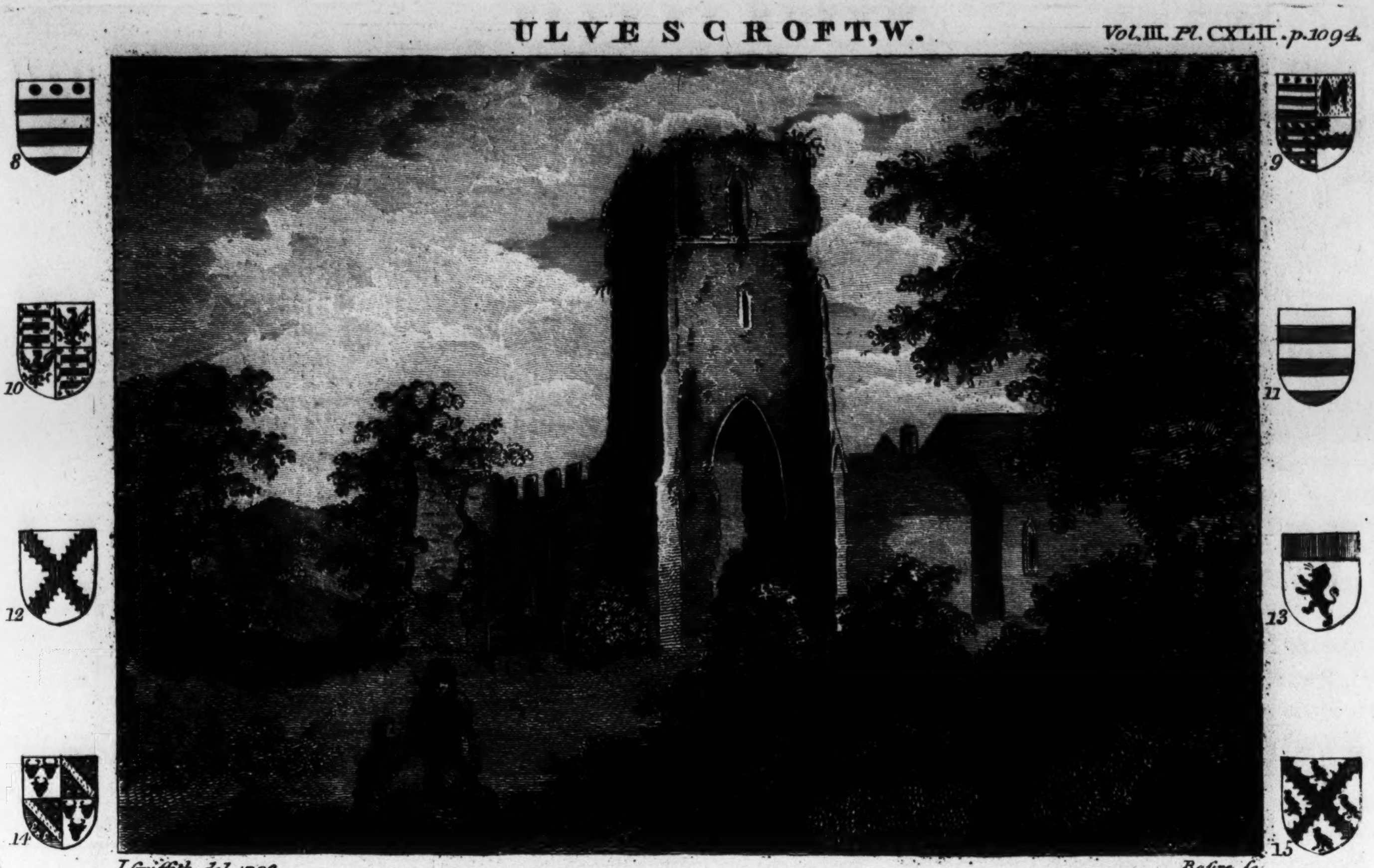


J. Griffith del. 1789.

Royce fc.

ULVESCROFT, N.E.

ULVES CROFT, W. *Vol. III. Pl. CXLII. p. 1094.*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I. Griffith del. 1790. *Basire sc.*

Fig. 3.

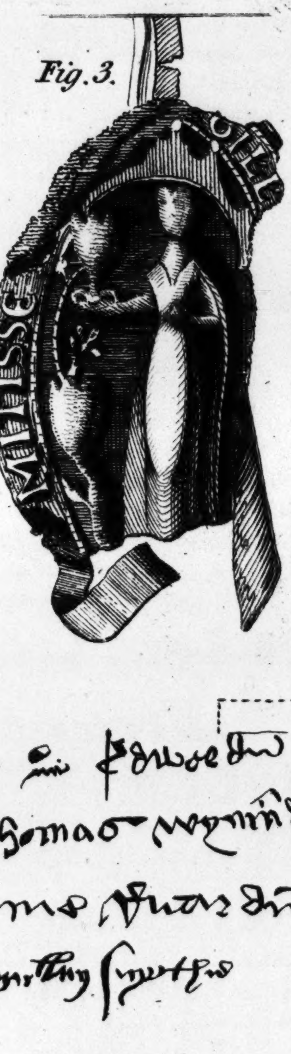


Fig. 6.

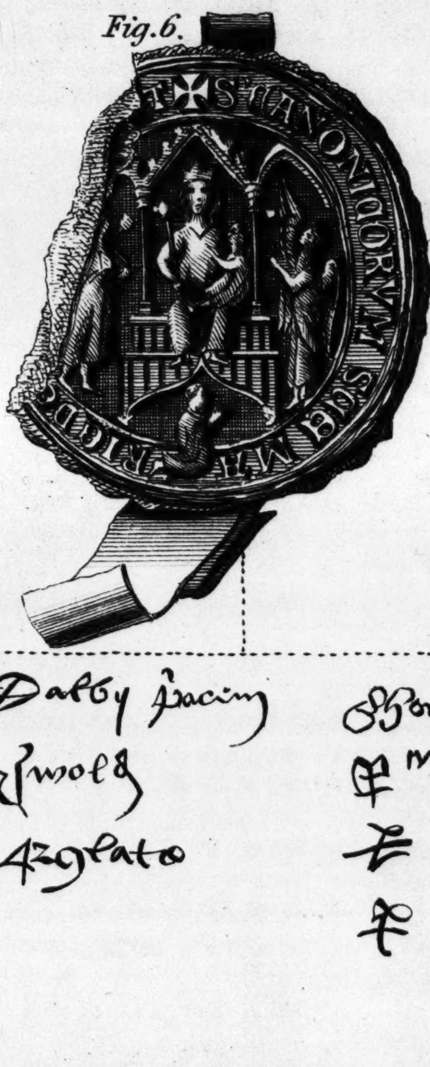

S CANONICORUM SCE MARIE DE ULUESCROFT

Fig. 4.

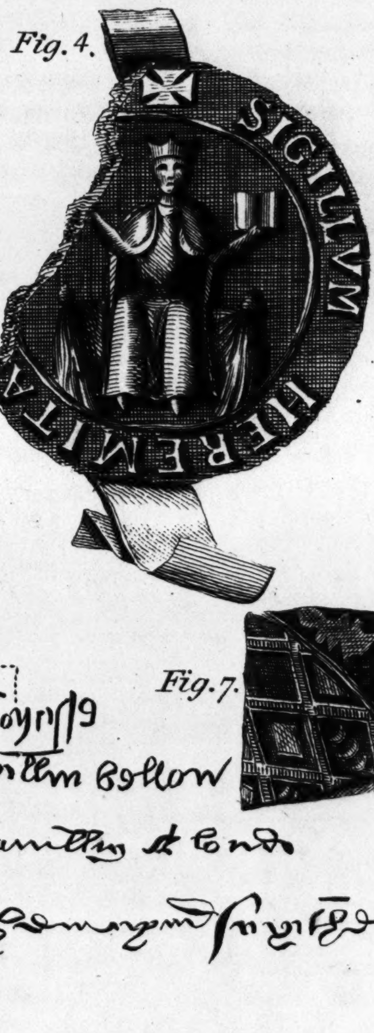
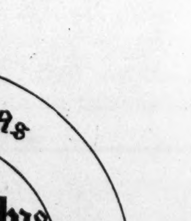

SIGILLUM HEREMITA

Fig. 7.



℟ dn̄ Edwardu Dalby ſacris
Thomas Wymunde Swolb
℟ mo Ricardi Azglato
Willm Smythe

Storn de Ayſſe
℟ mo Willm Bollow
℟ mo Amllm at Conde
℟ mo Edmunde Smythe

Fig. 5.

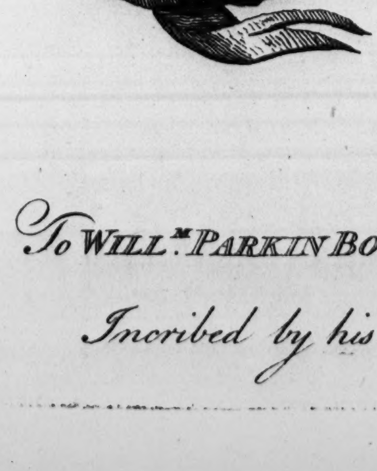

SIGILLVM PETRI FILII ROBERTI DE CLEN

Fig. 1.

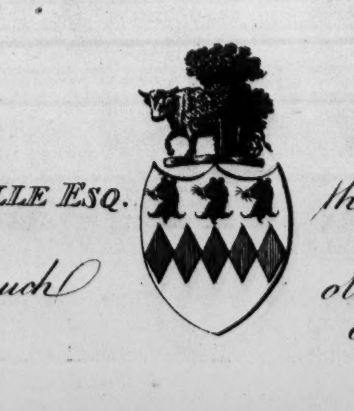
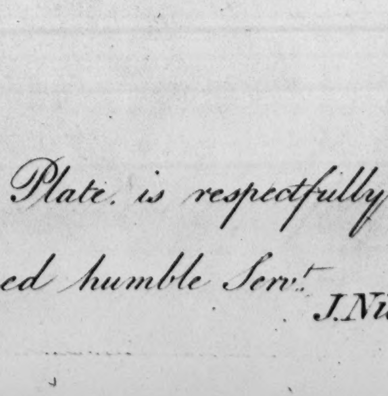


Fig. 2.


Scs
Scs
Petrus
Paulus
Alexa
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pp
ny
vias
tuas
domine
demonstra
michi

To **WILLᴹ. PARKIN BOSVILLE ESQ.** *this Plate is respectfully Incribed by his much obliged humble Servᵗ.*

J. Nichols.

The PRIORY (ſee three Views of it in Plates CXLII. CXLIII.)

What is more particularly to be noticed in Ulveſcroft is its antient Priory, or (as through courteſy it is uſually called) Abbey. The ſite of it is in a deep valley, which lies North and South nearly through the middle of the lordſhip. It is ſurrounded on all ſides, except to the South, by high eminences in the Foreſt; but to the South aſpect the view is open and extenſive, commanding the town of Leiceſter, and a conſiderable tract of country around and beyond it.

The ſituation is very ſequeſtered and picturesque, and muſt have been particularly ſo at a time when the ſurrounding hills were almoſt wholly covered with wood, as was the caſe formerly. Though low, and near to ſome ſwampy grounds, it appears to be in no ſort unhealthy. Several perſons within the laſt century have lived in the houſe to a very advanced age.

A rather large, and at times rapid, brook (producing ſome trout, crawfiſh, &c.), which has its riſe higher up, flows through the valley, and at a little diſtance below the Priory. This, with another ſtream that ſkirts the Priory ſtill nearer in a different direction, ſerved amply to ſupply the moat, fiſh-ponds, &c. with which it was ſurrounded, and the ſite of which may ſtill readily be traced.

Mr. Wyrley, who viſited Ulveſcroft about 1592, deſcribes the eight following coats (ſee Plate CXLII.) then remaining in the dwelling-houſe of Mr. *Bennet Wilſon*, which had been a part of the then decayed monaſtery:

1. Azure, two bars; and on a chief Argent three torteauxes.

2. Quarterly of four: 1. Azure, two bars; and on a chief Argent three torteaux; 2. *Haſtings*; 3. Azure, on four bars Argent, nine birds Gules, 3. 2. 2. and 2; *Valence*. 4. Argent, a feſs, and canton engrailed Sable; *Irby*.

3. Quarterly, 1. and 4. Ermine, three bars, couped Gules; *Drawbridge*. 2. and 3. an eagle diſplayed.

4. Barry of ſix, Argent and Azure. *Grey* of *Codnor*.

5. Argent, a ſaltire engrailed Gules. *Tiptoft* of *Worceſter*.

6. Argent, a lion rampant Sable; a chief Gules. *Aſhby* of *Loſeby*.

7. Quarterly, 1. and 4. Argent, three bulls heads affrontée couped Sable; *Knyniſman*, or *Kynnyan*. 2. and 3. Azure, a bend between ſix mullets pierced Or. *Howby*.

8. Argent, a ſaltire engrailed, between four birds Sable.

The four following coats (ſee Plate CXLIII.) were alſo at that time within the ruins of the priory church:

1. Gules, ſeven maſcles conjoined and voided Or, 3. 3. and 1. *Ferrers* of *Groby*; impaling, Chequy, Or and Azure. *Warren*.

2. The ſame; impaling, Barry of ſix, Or and Gules. *St. Owen*.

3. The ſame; impaling Vaire.

4. The ſame; impaling, Or, a maunch Gules. *Haſtings*.

Ulveſcroft is the moſt pure and beſt-preſerved religious ruin in the county; and, though but little known or noticed by Touriſts, is well worth attention.

Buck engraved in 1730 a North view of theſe venerable ruins, which are ſtill very conſiderable.

Two of thoſe here given are from drawings taken in 1790 by the rev. J. Griffith; the other is from a drawing by Mr. Throſby.

The tower, which ſtands on two elevated pointed arches, is in a good degree entire, except at one corner, and may be aſcended by 63 ſteps, a few only towards the top being deficient. The entrance to the ſtaircaſe is now very low, the ground having been evidently much raiſed by rubbiſh, &c.

The South ſide of the church, and ſome ſmall ruins on the North, remain.

There are two niches at the further end of the ruins, which have the appearance of having formerly been ſtone-ſeats.

The floor of the church conſiſted of ſmall ſquare tiles variouſly marked, which are yet frequently found below the rubbiſh. One of theſe is engraved in Plate CXLII.

Adjoining to the church on the South is the Priory houſe, now occupied as a farm-houſe. The walls, roof, and other circumſtances, evidently prove this to have been part of the original building. Not long ſince, when making ſome alterations in a room there, the maſons met with a ſtone fixed in the wall, on which there is reaſon to believe were engraved the arms and date of the Priory, or ſomething of the kind; but which they unfortunately deſtroyed.

A high mouldering wall, with large windows, evidently a material part of the original building, adjoins to the houſe. What is now too uſed as a barn, from the timbers, &c. plainly belonged to the Priory.

There are the remains of what appears to have been a dovecote on the North ſide of the church; and heaps of ſtone, &c. ſcattered here and there over the premiſes prove the buildings to have been originally much more conſiderable.

Some Engliſh ſilver and a few gold coins have at different times been found here; but none, as appears, of any great antiquity.

It is ſaid, that a cannon ball and a gold (though from circumſtances probably only metal) ſpur were dug up ſome years ago among the ruins.

A few antient keys have likewiſe been met with, which ſtill remain.

The preſent church-door at Thornton, in this neighbourhood, is believed to have belonged to the church of the priory here at the diſſolution; and its curioſity and antiquity ſeem to warrant the tradition[1].

"La chartre de Hoſgodethorp," referred to in p. 981*; which being found too late for Oſgathorpe article, and being a curious and very antient evidence, is printed here[2]:

"Bertram de V'd' (Verdon), omnibus amicis & hominibus ſuis Francis & Anglis, tam preſentibus quam futuris, ſalutem. Sciatis me conceſſiſſe & preſenti cartâ confirmaſſe Rob' filio Hardulfi & heredibus ſuis terram totam de Hangodeſtorp, quam teneo de Nigello de Munevillâ, de me & de heredibus meis in feudo & hereditate tenendam, pro humagio & ſervicio ſuo, reddendo annuatim mihi XIIII ſol', cum Stordun Stocwudd & Snapa, & pratis & paſcuis & omnibus aliis rebus eid' terre pertinentibus, liberè & quietè & honorificè, ſub bipartitâ terminor' diſtinctione, videlicet VII ſol' ad feſt' Sancti Michael, & totid' ad Paſca. Hiis teſtibus; Rogero de Amundevile, Alano fil' Mainfenini, Rogero fil' Willielmi, Simone fratre ejus, Philippo de Eſtlee, Rob' de Flamvile, Ernaldo de Barewelle, Ernaldo dapifero, Henrico de Lee, Gaufrido de Normanvile, Ric' de Boiſdeie, Rob' de Culunces, Warino clerico, Gaufrido clerico, Widone de Verd', Willielmo Saraceno, & Rob' Venatore." Seal broken (a horſeman, &c.)

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[1] Mr. Throſby, in his "Leiceſterſhire Excurſions," p. 361, thus deſcribes it: "The door of the church" (ſpeaking of Thornton) "is a curioſity, being taken from Ulveſcroft priory at the diſſolution of religious houſes. The outer part is of wrought iron, and of a ſingular make. It is two yards wide, and three high; and the inward part is ornamented, or ſtrengthened, with croſs bars of wood."

[2] From Mr. Greſley's original.

The following "Suit Roll for the Manor of Ulveſcroft in the County of Leiceſter, March 2, 1797," has been communicated by Henry Whatton, eſq.

Freeholders.

The Rev. Mr. Aſpinſhaw.
Elnathan Pilgrim, gent. jury.
—— Lovell.
Thomas Roby, gent. jury.

Tenants and Reſiants.

David Warner, poor.
William Platts, jury.
Peter Harvey, jury.
Elnathan Pilgrim, junior, jury.
Chriſtopher Wright, jury.
George Bywater, jury.
John Swain, jury.
Samuel Swain, jury.
Samuel Boyer, jury.
John Glover, jury.
George Belcher, jury.
Mary Belcher, *app*.
John Worth, jury.
Thomas Worth, jury.
William Roby, gent. jury.
Benjamin Hathold, inmate.
Joſeph Owner, jury.

JOHN WALKER, Bailiff.

Manor of *Ulveſcroft*,
with the members. }

Theſe are to will and require you to ſummon and give notice to the ſeveral and reſpective tenants and perſons concerned, to make their appearances at a Court Baron to be held for *William-Parkin Boſvile*, eſq. for his manor aforeſaid, at the uſual place, on Tueſday the 2d day of May next; and that you yourſelf be then and there preſent, to make return hereof, and do your duty: And for your ſo doing, this ſhall be your ſufficient warrant. Given under my hand and ſeal, this 6th day of April, 1797.

HENRY WHATTON, (L.S.) Steward.

To Mr. *John Walker*, Bailiff
of the manor aforeſaid.

Manor of *Ulveſcroft*,
with the members. }

The view of freepledges, with the Court Baron of William-Parkin Boſvile, eſq. lord of the manor of Ulveſcroft aforeſaid, in the county of Leiceſter, held the 2d day of May, in the year of our Lord 1797, before *Henry Whatton*, gentleman, ſteward.

Names of the Jury.

Thomas Roby,
William Roby,
Elnathan Pilgrim,
Chriſtopher Wright,
William Platts,
Samuel Boyer,
John Worth,

ſworn.

Peter Harvey,
Samuel Swain,
John Glover,
George Belcher,
Thomas-Worth,
Joſeph Owner,

"We lay a penalty of 6*d.* an acre upon all fences, if any complaint be made betwixt neighbour and neighbour, and not amended before the old May day next.

We lay a pain upon each perſon who ſhall have a tup or ram found upon the Foreſt betwixt the 14th of September and the 28th of October, within this Liberty, to pay 3*s.* 4*d.*

We lay a pain of 3*s.* 4*d.* upon the ſheep-waſh, if the water-courſe be not made good between this and Candlemas day next.

We lay a pain of five nobles an acre upon he who ſhall burn gorze upon the Foreſt within the liberty of this manor, and proportionably for a greater or leſs quantity than an acre.

We lay a pain of 1*s.* a load upon every perſon who ſhall kid any gorze upon the Foreſt, and not live within this manor.

We lay a pain upon every perſon who ſhall bring and turn any cattle within this manor, and ſhall not live there, 3*s.* 4*d.* for each offence.

We lay a pain of one noble upon every one who ſhall diſturb any of his neighbour's cattle or ſheep upon the common within this manor.

We lay a pain of 3*s.* 4*d.* upon any one who ſhall oppreſs the common by keeping more upon it in the ſummer than he can winter upon the ground by which he claims ſuch right.

We lay a pain of 3*s.* 4*d.* upon any one who ſhall make any new road over his neighbour's ground, or any of the lord's coppice, for each offence.

We lay a pain of 3*s.* 4*d.* upon any one who ſhall keep any ſcabbed or infectious horſes or ſheep upon the Foreſt.

We likewiſe lay a pain of 6*s.* 8*d.* upon every perſon who ſhall cut or ſtock, or cauſe to be got, any gorze upon the common where any young oaks grow, for each offence that ſhall be committed."

Manor of *Ulveſcroft*,
with the members. }

At a Court Leet and Court Baron of *William-Parkin Boſvile*, eſq. held for the ſaid manor the 2d day May, 1797;

We the Jury, upon our oaths, do preſent George Bywater, being lawfully ſummoned to ſerve on the Jury, and made default. Therefore we amerce him 6*s.* 8*d.*

[Signed by *Thomas Roby*; and the other Jurymen.]

We affere the ſeveral pains and amerciaments as the Jury have laid as above.

THOMAS ROBY.
ELNATHAN PILGRIM.
HENRY WHATTON, Steward.

N. B. Received G. Bywater's amerciament, 6*s.* 8*d.*
JOHN WALKER, Bailiff, *app*.

WANLIP.

WANLIP,

in old records written *Anelepe* and *Onelep*, ſtandeth finely ſeated upon the river Soare. It is five miles diſtant from Leiceſter, five from Loughborough, and ſeven from Melton Mowbray; and, in the eccleſiaſtical diviſion of the county, is within the deanry of Akely.

Four ploughlands in Anelepe, which in the reign of the Confeſſor had been valued at ten ſhillings, were worth twenty-five ſhillings at the general ſurvey, when they were held by *Ralph Carnot*. This land had been held by *Harding* and his homagers, and afterwards by earl *Aubrey*; and at the ſurvey was the property of the king. It was equal to four ploughs. One was in the demeſne; and eight villans, with three bordars, had three ploughs. There was a mill of eight ſhillings value; and there were twenty-two acres of meadow[1].

Wanlip was by the Conqueror granted to *Robert de Mellent*, and came about 1140 to *Geffrey Pincerna*, commonly called L'Abbé, ſon of *Ralph Pincerna*, of Leiceſter, who was butler to the ſaid earl. Geffery L'Abbé was brother to *Ralph Butler* of Overſley[2]; and his grandſon *Richard L'Abbé* gave the church and ſix virgates of land here to the abbey of *Leiceſter*[3]; by whom the advowſon of the church and one virgate of land were exchanged, about 1280, with ſir *William Wales*, knight, for a meadow im the Outfield at Leiceſter, commonly called *Walſche Meadow*, or *The Oſtler's Aker*. The particulars their Regiſter will beſt deſcribe:

"Habuimus in Anlep quondam advocationem eccleſie, ex dono Ricardi L'Abbe; ſed predictam advocationem & unam virgatam terre quam dominus Willielmus Wales dominus de Anlip nobis antea dederat pro glebâ eccleſie, dedimus & contulimus per cartam noſtram predicto Willielmo Wales & heredibus ſuis in perpetuum. Et pro hujuſmodi advocatione & donatione dedit nobis predictus Willielmus Wales quoddam pratum vocatum Walſche Medowe, ſive *The Oſtler's Aker*, jacentem in prato boreali Leyceſtrie, &c.

Item habuimus ibi liberam piſcationem piſcarie ſue de Anlep, ex dono Ricardi L'Abbe, quotiens & quando ibi piſcare voluerimus, cum quibuſcunque retibus & ſagenis, &c. ſed illam piſcationem quietclamavimus domino Thome Wales & heredibus ſuis per cartam noſtram in perpetuum; pro quâ quidem quietclamatione dedit nobis & conceſſit per cartam indentatam in perpetuum ſex ſolidatos annui redditûs, provenient' de uno meſſuagio & unâ virgatâ terre, cum pertinentiis, in Barkby, una cum homagio & ſervicio Willielmi filii Rogeri de Rotheley de Sytheſton, qui predict' meſſuagium & virgatam terre tenet in dominico, ut patet in cartâ, &c. Modò tenet Willielmus Maſon de Thorpe Barkby predict' meſſuagium & virgatam terre ut heres; & ſolvit vi s̃. Et reddit i libram piperis.

Habuimus ibi unam carucatam terre, ex dono Ricardi L'Abbe, de dominico ſuo de Anlep, cum omnibus pertinentiis; ſed inquiratur quando alienatur.

Item habemus, ex dono predicti Ricardi ibidem, redditum ſubſcriptum, ſecundùm diverſa Rentalia; ſcil', de ii virgatis terre quas Radulphus Craft de ipſo tenebat, una cum homagio magiſtri Geraldi filii predicti Radulphi.

Heres Thome Waleys tenet i virgatam terre de feodo Salow, quondam Alexandri Benewyke, & quam Willielmus Waleys emit de predicto Alexandro, poſtea Rogeri Waleys, & poſtea Willielmi predicti, & tandem Thome Waleys. Et reddit i libram piperis ad feſtum Natalis Domini.

Johannes Belgrave & Johannes Bull tenent de heredibus Thome Waleys ad voluntatem i meſſuagium cum crofto, & i bovatam terre, quondam Ketylberni de Anlep, poſtea Johannis Clerici, poſtea Inge & Emme ſororis, poſtea Margerie Mayſter, poſtea Willielmi rectoris de Sytheſton. Et reddit liberè iii s̃.

Johannes Burbage & Thomas Lambe tenent ad voluntatem de heredibus Thome Waleys i bovatam terre quondam Roberti Craft, ex feofamento Pauli Abbatis, poſtea Roberti Pers, poſtea Donyl & Emme, poſtea Johannis Walton & Radulphi Belgrave. Et reddit liberè ii s̃. vi đ.

Modò Margeria Walſhe tenet liberè unam virgatam terre jam in tenurâ. Et reddit i libram piperis.

Eadem tenet liberè unam bovatam terre, nuper in tenurâ Johannis Burbage & Thome Lombe; jam in tenurâ. Et reddit ii s̃. vi đ.

Eadem tenet liberè unum meſſuagium cum crofto, & unam bovatam terre, que Johannes Belgrave & Johannes Bull tenuerunt; & que perquiſite fuerunt per Willielmum Miln' de Burſtall de rectore de Sytheſton. Et reddit per annum heredibus Walſhe ii s̃.; & abbati Leyc' iii s̃. Jam in tenurâ[4].

In the Teſta de Nevill, compiled about the year 1240, Wanlip is not noticed; but in the Harleian MSS, 5138. Onelep is noticed as belonging to the honour of Tutbury.

From the family of *L'Abbé*, Wanlip paſſed, about 1279, to that of *Welſh*, in old deeds written *Wales* and *Walleis*, who bare, Gules, three gemewes and a bend Argent, and were a diſtinct houſe from thoſe of Swithland before mentioned.

In 1297, it was found that *Edmund* earl of *Lancaſter*, the king's brother, deceaſed, held divers lands at Onlepe[5].

In 1346, *John Walſhe* (on the aid then granted for knighting Edward of Woodſtock, the king's eldeſt ſon) was aſſeſſed *13s. 4d.* for a third part of one knight's fee in Anlepp, parcel of the honour of *Leiceſter*[6].

July 16, 1347, the Warden and ſcholars of *Merton College*, Oxford, held one penny rent in Onlepe of the heir of *William de Roos*, by knight's ſervice[7].

In 1361, *Henry Plantagenet*, duke of *Lancaſter*, died ſeiſed of one knight's fee in Anelep, which *Hugh Turvile* held[8].

Sir *Thomas Welſh*, knt. in 1392, obtained the king's charter for free warren in all his demeſne lands here, in Barkby, Thorp, Cropſton, and Syſton, in this county[9]. This ſir Thomas "built the church, and dedicated it to St. Nicholas, in 1393; at which time, (as I gueſs) it was made a parochial church, being before but a chapel, as is manifeſt by the Roll of 1220[10]."

In a book of fifteenths and tenths granted by the laity in 1416, Wanlip was rated at £1. 10*s.* 6*d.*; and in the ſubſidy of 1445, at the ſame ſum; but an abatement was then made of 7*s.* 6*d.*

In 1439, by an inquiſition taken at Leiceſter, before William lord of Ferrars, Laurence Berkley, knt. (then ſheriff of Leiceſter), Thomas Palmer, Richard Hotoft, and William Hoton, commiſſioners to enquire what waſtes and diſtreſſes *Thomas Greſeley* had made in the lands and tenements of Thomas Walſhe *non compos*, it was found that[11] . . . .
in his manor of Onelep[12].

In 1463, *Thomas Walſhe* of Onlep, eſq. died ſeiſed of the manor of Onlep, held of *William Turvyle*, eſq. as of his manor of Aſton Flamvile[13].

The laſt heir male of this family was *Thomas Welſh*, who died 1493; whoſe daughter and coheir *Helen* was married to *Henry Lyttelton*, of Frankley, co. Worceſter, eldeſt ſon to that learned judge ſir Thomas Lyttelton knt. author of the Tenures; by whom he had one only daughter[1], who brought this manor, and that of Tixhall, co. Stafford, to her huſband ſir *John Aſton*, of Haywood, knt. who, at the marriage of prince Arthur, eldeſt ſon of king Henry VII. was created a knight of the Bath. In 1413, he went on the expedition into Britany, and aſſiſted that king at the ſiege of Terouenne and Tournay, as alſo at the battle of Spurs, 1513, when, for his conduct and bravery, he was made a knight banneret in the open field. He had two ſons, ſir *Edward*, his heir, and *William*.

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[1] "Radulfus Carnotus tenet 4 carucatas terre in Anelepe. Terra eſt 4 carucaram. In dominico eſt una; & 8 villani, cum 3 bordariis, habent 3 carucas. Ibi molinum de 8 ſolidis, & 22 acræ prati. Valuit 10 ſolidos; modò 25 ſolidos. Has terras tenuit Harding cum hominibus ſuis; & Albericus poſt eum habuit. Modò ſunt in manu Regis." Domeſday, fol. 231. b. 2.

[2] Lib. de Pinley. Dugdale's Warwickſhire, vol. II. p. 584.

[3] Regiſt. Abb. Leic.

[4] Charyte's Rentale, fol. x. b. xi. a.

[5] 25 Edw. I. Eſch. 25 Edw. I. No. 51, Leic.

[6] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III.

[7] Eſch. 21 Edw. III. No. 91, Leic.

[8] Fin. 35 Edw. III. m. 23.

[9] Cart. 15 Ric. II. n. 35.

[10] Burton, MS.

[11] Recorda manca.

[12] Eſch. 18 Hen. VI. No. . . . Leic.

[13] Eſch. 3 Edw. IV. No. 13, Leic.

In 1564, there were 12 families in Wanlip.

Sir Edward dying in 1568, left by *Joan* his wife, daughter of ſir *Thomas Bowles*, ſir *Walter*, his heir; and three daughters, *Catharine*, married, firſt, to *Stephen Stanley*, eſq.; ſecondly, to ſir *William Chetwynd*; and, thirdly, to ſir *Edward Cope*; *Mary*, to *Simon Harcourt*; *Frances*, to *Robert Needham*, of Shenton, in the county of Leiceſter.

Sir *Walter*, who ſucceeded his father, dying in 1589, left by *Elizabeth* his wife, daughter of *James Leviſon*, ſir *Edward* his heir; and *Margery*, married to *Thomas Aſtley*, of Pateſhul, in the county of Stafford, eſq.

By an inquiſition taken at Tixhall, co. Stafford, 18 Auguſt, 1589, it appeared that ſir *Walter Aſton*, knt. died ſeiſed of the manor of Onelep, with its appurtenances; of certain lands in Syſton and Burſtall, held of the king, as of his manor of *Tutbury*, in ſocage, by the rent of 6*s.* 8*d.* and a pound of pepper; that he died the 2d of April laſt; and that *Edward* Aſton, eſq. his ſon and heir, was then aged 38 years, and upwards[2].

Sir *Edward*, marrying *Anne*, daughter of ſir *Thomas Lucy*, knight, by her had a daughter *Anne*, married to *Ambroſe Elton*, eſq. and ſir *Walter*, who ſucceeded him, and at the coronation of king James I. of England was made a knight of the Bath; and in 1611, created a baronet. In 1615, he was deſirous of diſpoſing of his property at Wanlip, as appears by the following extracts of original letters from alderman Robert Heyrick to his brother ſir William, who was then looking out for an eſtate in Leiceſterſhire for his friend Mr. Tovey:

"I have made ſome enquyry for a purchaſe of £3000, or ſomewhat more. And I am enformed of a very fine thing, that I thinke will be ſhortly ſold. Yf the party that would have the purchaſe will be content with that, I thinke yt well every way lyke you. Yt is a fine thing, and the mydway between Leiceſter and Bowmannor. 26th of December, 1615.

"The thing I wrote to you about is Wanlip; which hathe a ſuffycyent hows, and good paſture and meadow abu[illegible] yt, and I am enformed yt will be ſold. Jan. 8, 1615-6.

"In Wanlip, for Mr. Tovey, I can do no more yet; but learne that it will be ſolld, but one frend of mine, that can and will give me new intelligence how all things ſtandethe, and what will be doone, did promes to be with me of Sayturday laſt, and cam not. Make you no dowt but I will, ſo ſoone as I can, ſartefye you ſo muche as I can learne, and ſpeake to the party. Jan. 23, 1615-6.

"For Wanlip, the parſon of the town, who is very inward with ſir Walter, tells me, that it is all let for 21 years, reſarving but a peppercorn a year. I demanded of him, yf ſome of them that were tennands woold not be bought out; ſo that yf a man bought the feſymple, he myght compas the hows, and ſoom part of the demains to himſelfe. He aſked me yf I woold part with £1000, to have a fayre bargen. And ſo, to cum by an entraunce into the matter, I tolld him I woold. So he hath promiſed to be with me er long, and to ſhow me what way he will worke; which way ſo ſoone as I know, you ſhall no be long er you knowe. Leiceſter, the 6th of Feb. 1615-6.

Your loving brother, ROBERT HEYRICKE."

This negotiation ſeems to have been of no effect; for Wanlip continued ſome few years longer in the family of Aſton.

Devereux Aſton and Margaret Betham were married at Wanlip, April 1, 1621; and Devereux Aſton, eſq. was buried there March 1, 1634.

No freeholder is noticed here in the liſt of 1630.

Sir *Walter Aſton* was created a peer of Scotland in 1628, by the title of baron *Aſton* of *Forfar*. He married *Gertrude*, daughter of ſir *Ralph Sadlier*; and died in 1639. Several years, however, before his death, he ſold Wanlip to "Mr. *William Palmer*, citizen of London[3];" whoſe name appears, with the date 1636, on a cup belonging to the communion plate, which was of his gift; and whoſe ſon *Archdale* Palmer ſucceeded him as lord of the manor of Wanlip.

March 8, 1640-1, "the particular petition of the widow Palmer, of the county of Leiceſter," was referred, by the Houſe of Commons, to the conſideration of the Committee for Deputy Lieutenants[4].

In 1655, there was collected in Wanlip, for the relief of the poor Proteſtants in Piedmont, the ſum of £1. 10*s.* 10*d.*

March 6, 1721-2, a letter was read at the Society of Antiquaries, from Mr Archdale Palmer, to Mr. John Bridges, dated Wanlip, Feb. 19, 1721-2, giving an account of a teſſelated pavement found thereabouts, with coins of Conſtantine, broken urns, human ſkulls and bones, ſtags horns, &c. There was a foundation of a wall by the pavement at Rodeley upon the Foſs-way[5].

About the ſame period, Wanlip Hall is thus deſcribed by Mr. Bridges: "Archdale Palmer, eſq. has a houſe here. From his gardens you overlook the Soar, which runs at the bottom through meadows on each ſide. The turret on his houſe is highter than the church ſteeple, and overlooks all the country, which hereabouts is very flat[6]." This old manſion, being of the caſtellated form, poſſeſſed conſiderable means of defence, as well from its ſituation on the banks of the river, as from the ſtrength of the walls. It was taken down by the late *Henry Palmer*, eſq. who in 1768 erected the preſent ſpacious and ſubſtantial houſe on the ſite of the old one. Mr. Palmer died in 1773; leaving one ſon and four daughters.

Harry Palmer, eſq. the only ſon, died at Decca, in the kingdom of Perſia, in September 1775, unmarried; and the lordſhip of Wanlip having been deviſed to *Catharine-Suſan Hudſon*, the eldeſt ſurviving daughter (charged with legacies to her three ſiſters), Wanlip became the property (in right of his wife) of *Charles-Grave Hudſon*, eſq. F. R. S. and a Director of the South Sea Company; by whom the building at Wanlip Hall was ſoon after completed, with many additions and improvements on the original plan. The building was originally of brick, but has ſince been ſtuccoed, and is ſeen to great advantage from the Melton road. On the Wanlip front it is embelliſhed with neat gardens and pleaſure-grounds, and ornamented with trees, which almoſt cover it from view. It is honoured with frequent viſits from the Judges on the Midland circuit.

A view of this hoſpitable manſion, drawn and etched by a young lady, is here given in Plate CXLIV; for which I conſider myſelf to be very much indebted to the liberality of its worthy poſſeſſor.

Mr. Hudſon was high ſheriff of the county of Leiceſter in 1784; and in 1791 was created a baronet.

A ſtriking proof of the excellence of the paſtures at Wanlip may be ſeen in the portrait of a Devonſhire Bull, in the poſſeſſion of *Charles-Thomas Hudſon*, eſq. which was engraved in 1800, and is preſented to the reader in Plate CXLV.

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[1] "Tickſall came to the Littletons by deſcent from William Littleton, of Frankley, and Elizabeth his wife, the daughter and heir of Thomas Walſh, of Anlep, in Leiceſterſhire, to Joane, third daughter and heir, who was married to John Aſton, knight-banneret, from whom it deſcended to their ſon ſir Edward Aſton, father of ſir Walter, father of ſir Edward, knight, who had iſſue Walter, the Queen's ward, 1598." Erdeſwick's View and Antiquities of Staffordſhire.

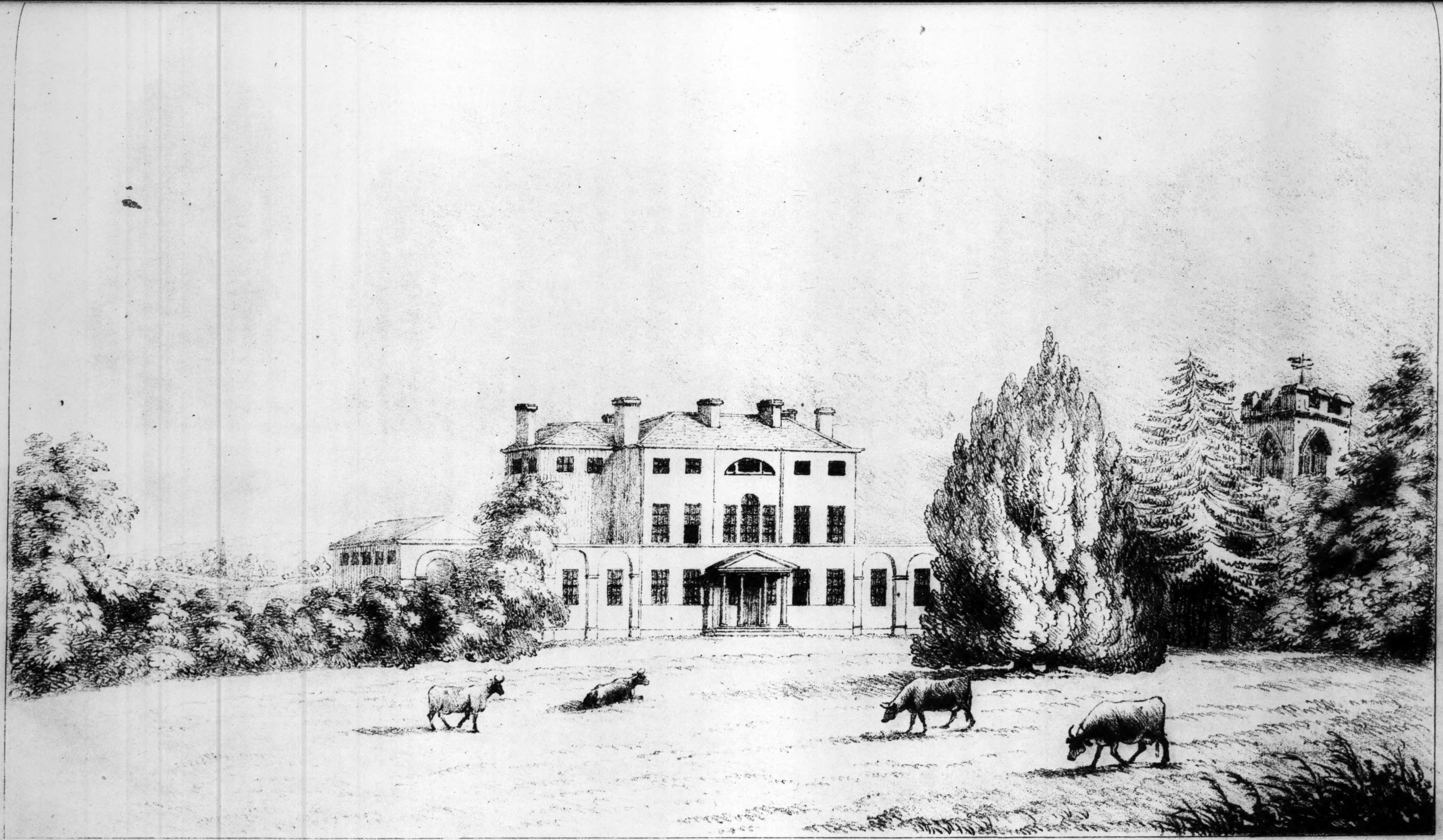
[2] Eſch. 31 Eliz.

[3] Burton, MS

[4] Journals of the Houſe of Commons, vol. II. p. 99.

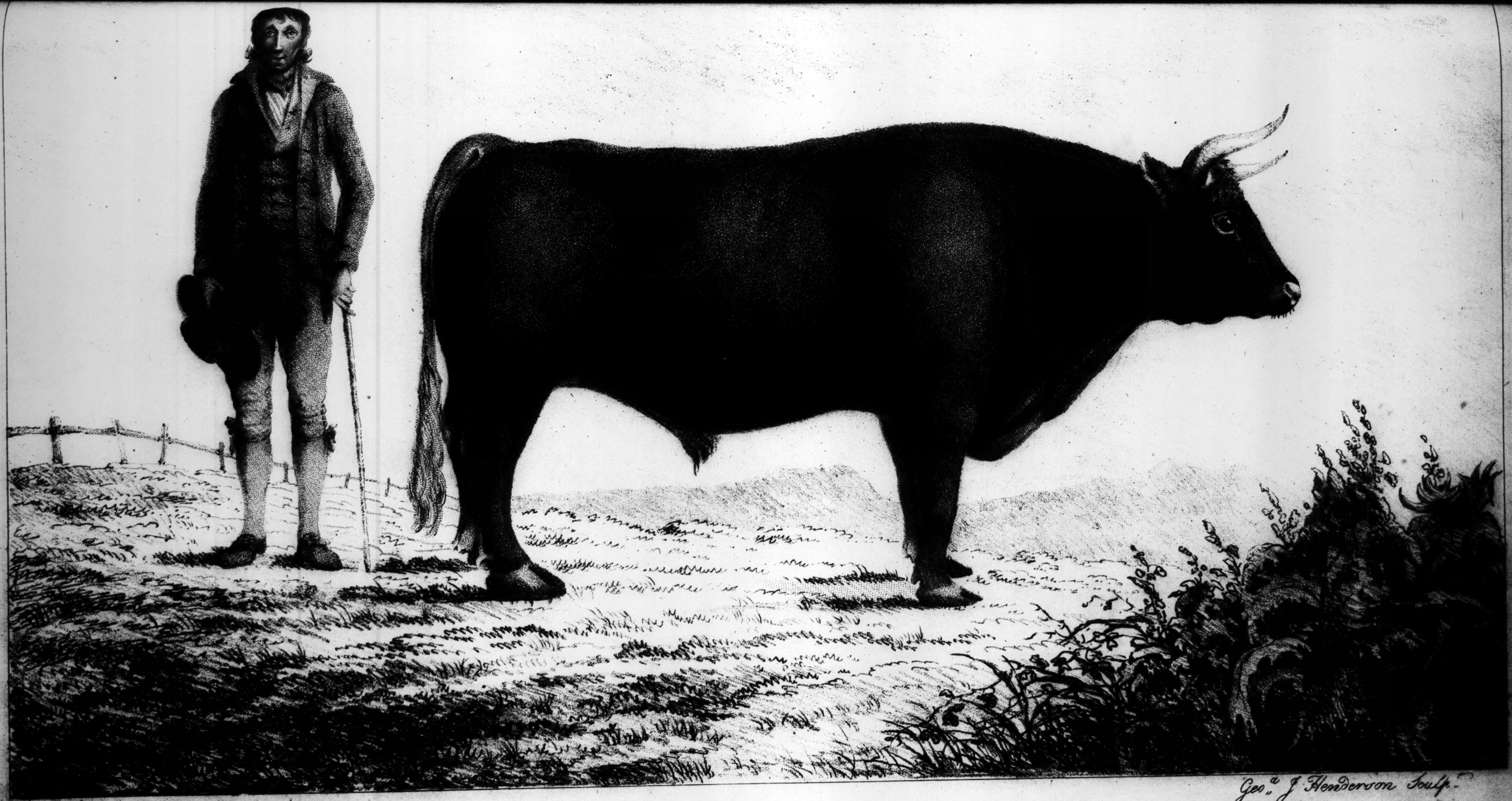
[5] Minutes of the Society of Antiquaries.

[6] E Coll. Bridg. 12mo, vol. AA. 3.



J. Henderson delint. & Sculpt.

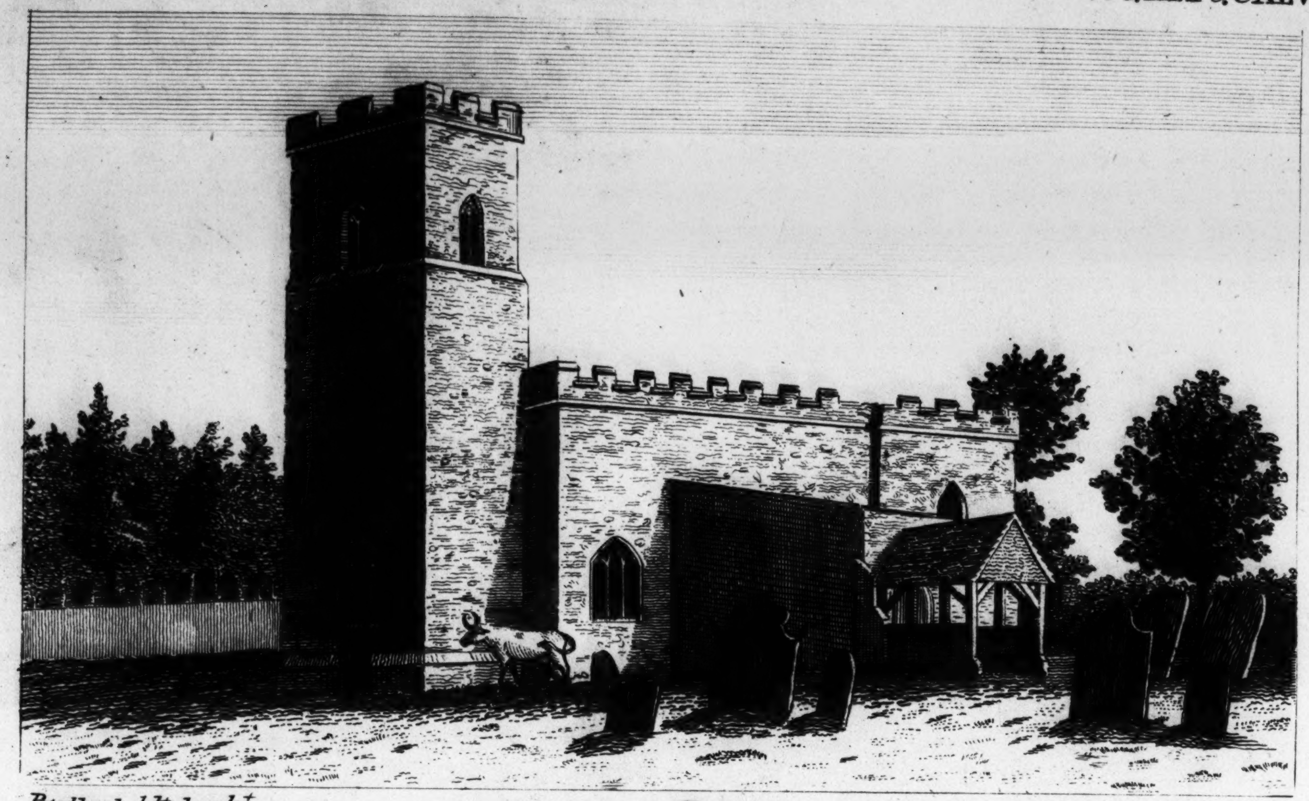
Wanlip Leicestershire the Seat of Sr. Chas. Grave Hudson Bart.



Annabella Norford Delint. 1800.

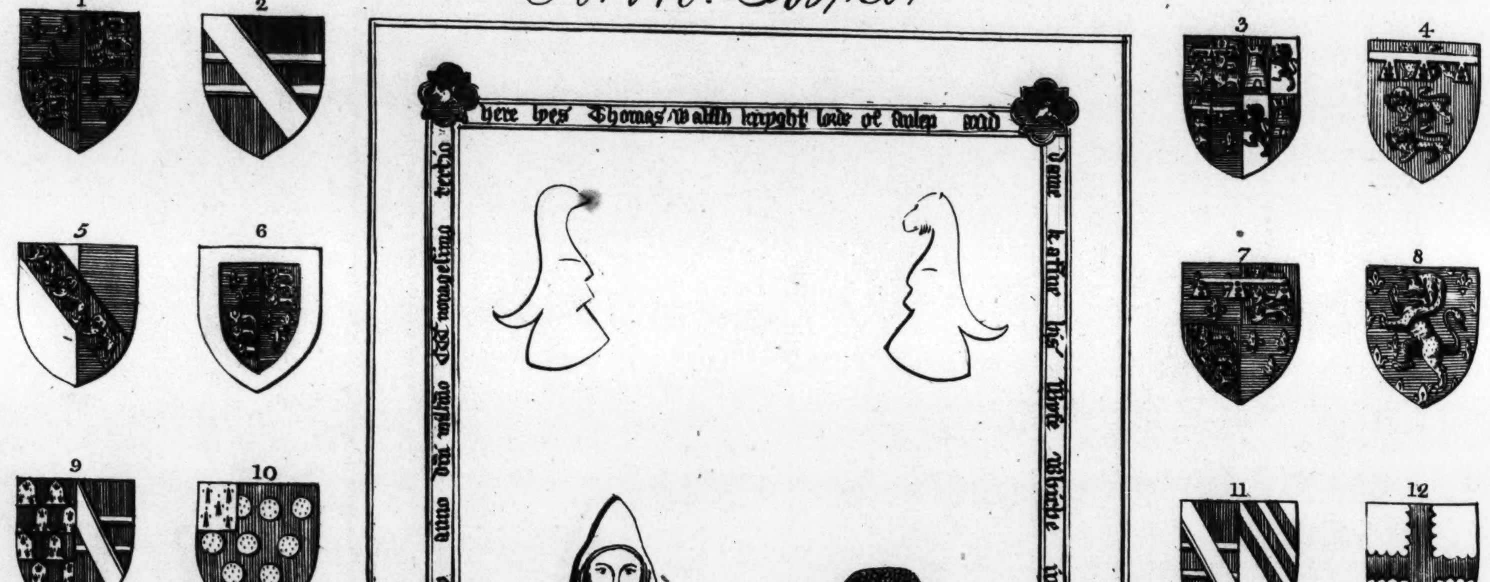
Geo. J. Henderson Sculp.

A Devonshire Bull in the poſseſsion of Chas. Thos. Hudson Esqr. Wanlip Leicestershire.



Prattent del. et sculp.

Arch. Palmer


1
2
3
4
here lyes Thomas Walsh knyght lord of Anlep and
Dame Katine his Wyfe Whiche in her tyme made the kirke of Anlep and halud the kirkyerd
first in Wurchip of God and of oure
lady and seynt Nicholas that god have yer soules and mercy anno dni millmo CCC nonagesimo tercio
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The lordſhip contains 950 acres of old incloſure, of which ſir *Charles Grave Hudſon* is the ſole owner.

In 1722, ſeven freeholders polled from this pariſh; but in the liſt of 1775 not one name appears.

	£.	s.	d.
Money raiſed for the poor, within the year ending at Eaſter 1776, —	6	8	6
Expended in county rates, —	2	14	2
———— on the poor, —	5	0	4
Rent of workhouſe and habitations	0	0	0
Expended in litigations, —	0	0	0
Money raiſed for 1783, —	35	1	3
———————— 1784, —	41	12	0
———————— 1785, —	35	4	0
Medium of theſe three years,	37	5	9
——— of county expences,	3	5	3
——— of expences not relating to the poor; repairs of the church, roads, &c.	3	9	10
——— of nett annual expences,	30	10	8
——— of attending on magiſtrates,	1	5	8
——— of entertainments, —	0	0	0
——— of law expences, —	0	3	10
——— of ſetting the poor to work,	0	0	0

The Return made to Parliament in 1786, in anſwer to an enquiry reſpecting the charitable donations in this pariſh, may be ſeen in vol. I. p. 80.

By the Return to Parliament in 1801, Wanlip contained 21 inhabited houſes; 24 families, conſiſting of 55 males and 48 females, total 103; of whom 51 were chiefly employed in agriculture, and 11 in trade, manufactures, &c.

The earlieſt Regiſter begins in 1561; and from that year to 1565 ſeven baptiſms, but no burials, are entered. From 1786 to 1790 were 23 baptiſms, and 16 burials.

Joſhua the ſon of Archdale Palmer, eſq. was born April 9, 1658; and ſprinkled (which the law of England calls *baptiſm)* the 30th of the ſame month, by Mr. Grace, rector of Rereſby.

The CHURCH, (ſee Plate CXLVI.)

dedicated to St. *Nicholas*, conſiſts of an embattled body and a South aile, an embattled tower in which hang three bells, and a large South porch.

The nave and chancel were new-paved in 1793; and the church has ſince been wholly new-pewed.

A ſmall but elegant font of variegated marble has alſo been lately placed in this church, the gift and workmanſhip of Mr. Alſop.

In the Matriculus of 1220[1], Wanlip is deſcribed to be under the patronage of the abbot of *Leiceſter*; the then rector, Walter the clerk, having been inſtituted by Hugh then biſhop of Lincoln, and paying to the church of Rothley half a mark *ab antiquo*.

In 1344, the procurations were 7*s.* 6¾*d.*; the rectory was taxed at 10 marks and a half; and paid 1*s.* 3*d.* for Peter-pence. The then patron was *John Welſh*.

In 1534-5, the procurations and ſynodals were 10*s.* 7*d.*; the vicar of Rothley's penſion 6*s.* 8*d.*; and the value of the rectory 15*l.*

In 1552, the commiſſioners reported that the church of Onelepe contained,

"It̃m, one chalice of ſylver.

It̃m, two croſſes, one of tynne, another of braſſe.

It̃m, one cenſur of braſſe.

It̃m, two copes, one of blue velvet, another of whyte chamlet.

It̃m, three veſtments, one of whyte chamlet, another of blacke chamlet, another of grene ſay.

It̃m, thre greate bells and a ſaunce bell, two hand bells.

It̃m, two candelliſtycks of maſtlen."

Richard Benſkin, rector of Wanlip, in 1639, ſued Archdale Palmer, eſq. in the Court of the Archdeacon of Leiceſter; alledging that there were divers parcels of meadows and leys belonging to the glebe, which lay incloſed in part of the ſaid Archdale Palmer's demeſnes of his manor, and that all the lands in the pariſh ought to pay tithe in kind, whereas the demeſnes had for ſome years paſt paid a rent only; and, leſt the glebe lands ſhould be forgotten, and the rent be conſtrained to be a rule by preſcription, the ſaid Benſkin ſued to examine witneſſes *in perpetuam rei memoriam*, and to have the glebe ſet out, and the tithes aſcertained.—Mr. Palmer alledged, that the parcels of land pretended to be Benſkin's were his freehold and inheritance, and that the rate of 20*s.* a year had, time out of mind, been paid for the tithes of the demeſnes, and no other tithe due; and he obtained a prohibition in the Eccleſiaſtical Court.—Mr. Benſkin proved, that there was half a yard land glebe belonging to the rector, with two cow paſtures and a follower, and ten ſheep commons belonging to the half yard land, and a piece of meadow of about two acres in the town meadow; all which Mr. Palmer did not deny. But, beſides theſe, Mr. Benſkin claims a piece of meadow, of about two acres and a half, lying in the Hall meadow, four cow paſtures in the Hall fields, and ſome pieces of land in the Hall fields, being about ſeven or eight acres. As to the piece of meadow in the Hall meadow, William Perkins only ſaid poſitively that there was ſuch a piece, and that, in his remembrance, it was marked out as belonging to the rectory; but owns, that he did not know the meadow, but had been told it was ſo. All the reſt of the witneſſes ſpoke upon report and hearſay from creditable perſons, that there was a piece of meadow in the Hall meadow, and ſeveral lands in the Hall field, belonging to the parſonage, and that the parſon had four cow paſtures in the Hall fields; and that Mr. Coap, the former parſon, had uſually running in the Hall field for a horſe, mare, or gelding, but on what account they knew not. After Mr. Benſkin's death, the parſonage had been in many hands; and upon the late change, Aug. 15, 1660, the king, by lapſe, preſented Mr. Smith, who (before introduction or induction) procured the juſtices to put him in poſſeſſion of the church, upon the act about miniſters, and afterwards procured inſtitution and induction[2].

"1642. March 21. Ordered, That the High Sheriff of Leiceſterſhire ſhall have power to erect a lecture in the pariſh of Wanlip, in the county of Leiceſter, at his own charges; and that the parſon of the ſaid pariſh ſhall permit the perſon nominated by the ſaid high ſheriff the free uſe of his pulpit, provided that the perſon ſo nominated be orthodox in orders[3]."

"Feb. 24, 1648. Whereas this Committee have, the 2d of November, 1646, graunted the yearely ſumme of fiftie pounds out of the profitts of the impropriate rectory of Hungerton, in the county of Leiceſter, ſequeſtred from ſir Robert Banaſter, delinquent, for increaſe of the maintenance of Thomas Weld, miniſter of the pariſhe church of Onelippe, in the ſaid county, and the ſaid ſir Robert Banaſter hath ſince compounded for the ſame; it is ordered, that the ſaid order be diſcharged: And whereas the rectory of Whitwicke is lately ſequeſtred from the lord viſcount Beaumont, delinquent, of the yearely value of one hundred and fourty pounds or thereabouts; and Mr. Weld, the preſent miniſter there, doth not onely faithfully diſcharge the duties of the ſaid place, but is at great paines and charge in aſſiſting the upholding of ſeverall weekly lectures in divers other places in the ſaid county, it is therefore ordered, that the ſaid Mr. Weld ſhall have one moyety of the tythes, rents, and profitts, of the ſaid rectory of Whitwicke, for increaſe of his maintenance; and the ſequeſtrators of the premiſſes are required to pay the ſame accordingly, at ſuch times and ſeaſons of the yeare as the ſame ſhall become due and payable."

"May 17, 1650. Whereas this Committee have, the 24th of February, 1648, graunted one moyety of one hundred and fourty pounds a yeare, ſequeſtred from the lord viſcount Beaumont, delinquent, out of the rectorie of Whitwicke, in the county of Leiceſter, for increaſe of the maintenance of Mr. Weld, then miniſter of the pariſh church of Onelepp, in the ſaid county, who hath ſince relinquiſhed the ſame; it is ordered, that the ſaid moyety be from henceforth continued and paid unto William Troughton, a godly and orthodox divine, the preſent miniſter of the ſaid church, which the ſequeſtrators of the premiſſes are required to pay accordingly."

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[1] See the Introductory Volume, p. lviii.

[2] Rev. Samuel Carte, from Palmer's MS Caſes, p. 279.

[3] Journals of the Houſe of Commons, vol. II. p. 491.

"May 20, 1650. By vertue of an order of the Parliament, of the ſecond of May, 1646, it is ordered, that the yearely ſumme of fourty pounds be paid out of the profits of the impropriate rectorie of Shepſhed, in the county of Leiceſter, ſequeſtred from the lord Beamont, papiſt and delinquent, for increaſe of the maintenance of the miniſter of the pariſh church of Oneleppe, in the ſaid county; and the ſequeſtraters of the premiſſes are required to allow and pay the ſame accordingly, at ſuch times and ſeaſons of the yeare as the ſaid rent ſhall grow due and paieable; and all former orders for augmenting the ſaid living are therefore hereby diſcharged [1]."

In 1650, the rectory was returned worth £66. 3*s*. 4*d*. and the incumbent as weak and negligent.

The preſent value in the king's books is £14. 4*s*. 4½*d*.; certified value, £69. 12*s*. 1*d*.

The epiſcopal procurations are 2*s*. 4*d*.; the archidiaconal, 10*s*. 7*d*.; and a penſion is paid to the vicar of Rothley of 6*s*. 8*d*.

Mr. Burton noticed the following arms at Wanlip:

In the Eaſt window of the chancel:

1. Quarterly, *France* and *England*.

2. The picture of a knight, armed, kneeling, on whoſe ſurtout, Gules, two bars gemelles, a bend Argent; over againſt whom kneeleth his lady, on whoſe under-garment is the ſame arms; and under him is written, Orate pro anima Thomæ Welſh, militis, qui hoc Templum fieri fecit MCCCLXXXXIII, et pro anima Katherinæ uxoris ejus."

In the South window of the chancel:

France and *England*.

3. Quarterly, *France* and *England*, with a label Ermine; impaling, Quarterly, 1. and 4. Gules, a caſtle Or, kingdom of *Caſtile*; 2. and 3. Argent, a lion rampant Purpure, kingdom of *Leon*.

4. Gules, three lions paſſant guardant in pale Or; a label of *France*; earl of *Lancaſter*.

5. Per pale, Argent and Azure; on a bend Gules, three lions paſſant guardant Or. *Beaufort* [2].

The ſame coat with a creſcent.

The ſame coat with a mullet.

In the North window of the chancel:

6. Quarterly, *France* and *England*, within a border Argent.

7. The ſame; with a label of three points Argent, each charged with three torteauxes.

8. Azure, ſemé of fleur de lis, a lion rampant Or, *Beaumont*.

In a North window of the church:

9. Vaire, Ermine and Gules, *Greſley*; impaling *Welſh*.

10. Gules, ten bezants, and a canton Ermine, *Zouch*.

Welſh ſingle.

In another North window:

11. *Welſh*; impaling, Argent, three bends enhanced Gules, *Byron*.

12. Argent, a croſs engrailed Gules, *Draiton*.

13. *Welſh*; impaling, Argent, two chevrons Gules, a label Azure, *Grendon*.

In another North window:

14. *Welſh*; impaling, Ermine, three maſcles voided in feſs Gules, *Glenfeild*.

15. Azure, three bucks trippant Or, *Green*.

16. *Welſh*; impaling, Gules, a feſs Ermine between three maſcles voided Argent, *Belgrave*.

In the Weſt window in the ſteeple:

17. The coat of *Welſh*, with helmet and mantle; the creſt, upon a wreath an oſtrich's head holding in the mouth an horſeſhoe Argent, between two piles reverſed Gules.

18. Argent, a chevron between three mullets Sable, *Cuilye*.

The following arms are taken from eſcutcheons in the church:

Quarterly, 1. and 4. Argent, on two bars Sable, three trefoils of the firſt, in chief a hound currant of the ſecond, collared Or; *Palmer*; 2. and 3. Azure, on a chevron Or, between three ſwans volant Argent, three roſes Gules; *Charlton*; on an eſcutcheon Ermine, three boars' heads eraſed and erect Azure; fig. 19.

Argent, on a feſs Gules, between three goats paſſant Sable, a creſcent Argent; *Boynton*; impaling *Palmer*; fig. 20.

Party per chevron, embattled Or and Azure, three martlets counterchanged; *Hudſon*, baronet; fig. 21.

Of all the arms mentioned by Mr. Burton, thoſe in the North window are all that now remain.

RECTORS.	PATRONS.
Walter de Briſtol, 1230.	Abbot and convent of Leiceſter.
Walkelin de Rol', 1233.	
Peter Walenſis, 1276.	
William de Waleys, 1287.	
John Thruham, 1534.	
Robert Coip ſigns the Regiſter till 1605.	
Richard Benſkin [3], M. A. reſigned 1639.	
William Fuller [4], B. A. Feb. 20, 1639.	The king.
Timothy Kirke [5], 1646.	Parliamentary Sequeſtrators.
Thomas Weld, 1648.	
John Smith, 1649.	
William Troughton, 1650.	
Gilbert Woodward, 1653.	
John Smith, clerk, July 24, 1656.	
John Smith, Aug. 15, 1660.	King Charles II. by lapſe.
Richard Wood, March 13, 1699.	Archdale Palmer, eſq.
Thomas Horton, Sept. 22, 1703; buried Sept. 13, 1738.	
George Cardale [6], M. A. July 1, 1739; died 1769.	Anne Palmer, widow.
Robert Burnaby, LL.B. Aug. 28, 1770; preſent rector 1804.	Henry Palmer, eſq.

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[1] From the original Minute Books of the Committee of Sequeſtration, preſerved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford.

[2] "This coat is here ſet up for *Beauforts*, natural ſons to John of Gaunt duke of Lancaſter by Katherine his third wife, and was firſt borne by them, but afterwards left and forſaken; and bore the arms of *England* with differences, as doth appear in Maſter Glover Somerſet's Book of the Catalogue of Honours." BURTON.

[3] He was preſented in 1639 to the vicarage of Sileby. See before, p. 423; and Walker, p. 203.

[4] Rymer, vol. XX. p. 398.

[5] See before, under Preſtwould, p. 354.

[6] Afterwards D. D. and vicar of Rothley by diſpenſation dated March 12, 1759. He publiſhed an Aſſize Sermon in 1755.

MO-

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

Mr. Wyrley noticed the three following epitaphs, not now to be found here[1]:

1. Arms: *Welſh*, impaling *Glenfield*; fig. 14.

"Hic jacet Tho' Walſhe, arm', fil' Ricardi Walſhe, arm'; ob. menſ. Julii, 1493."

2. Arms: Quarterly, 1 and 4. Argent, a chevron between three ravens heads Sable; *Erdeſwike*; 2 and 3. Argent, on a chevron Gules three bezants; fig. 22. On the ſame tomb alſo was graven, Argent, a feſs, three maſcles in chief Sable; *Aſton*; fig. 23.

"Hic jacet Hugo Erdeſwike, filius et heres Hugonis Erdeſwike de Sandon et Elize uxoris ejus; 1510."

3. Arms; *Aſton*; impaling, Argent, fretty Sable, *Vernon*; fig. 24.

"Hic jacet Maria Aſton, uxor Ed' Aſton, arm', una filiarum Hen' Vernon, militis; ob. 1525."

Near the pulpit is a white ſtone, on which ſome faint traces of a figure of a knight in armour are ſtill left; at his feet is a lion couchant: the figure of the woman is entirely obliterated. The following fragment of an inſcription remains:

. . . . uxor ejus, que obiit iiº die menſ' . . . . . .
. . . April. anno Dñi MºCCCCºXLI. quor' . . .

The letters, as well as the lines of the figure, are filled with pitch[2].

In the chancel:

On the floor, at the entrance, is a ſtone in high preſervation, with two very capital braſſes, repreſenting a knight and his lady, Plate CXLVI; and this inſcription, in fine preſervation, round the edge:

"Here lyes Thomas Walſſhe, knyght, lorde of Anlep, and
dame Kat'rine his wife, which in her tyme made the kirk of
Anlep, and haylud the kirkyerd
firſt, in wirchip of God, and of oure
Lady, and Seynt Nicholas, that God have yer ſoules and
mercy. Anno Dñi mill'mo CCC nonageſimo tertio[3]."

On a mural tablet of black marble on the North ſide:

Arms: *Palmer*; impaling, Azure, two bars between three pheons Or; fig. 25.

"Adſis, Viator:
Quid eris, memento.
Quod tu es, olim fuit
Archdalus Palmer, armiger,
Gulielmi Palmer Londinenſis filius,
Patronymicus Eboracenſis,
è minore ſtirpe tranſmigrante
ad Marſton, in agro Staffordienſi,
hujuſque Comitatûs bis Vicecomes;
Qui filios binos filiaſque quaternas
Spe vitæ æternæ præmiſit;
Natos quinque nataſque duas ſuperſtites
in mortali umbrâ reliquit:
Quemque dilectiſſima marita Martha,
Thomæ Smith, Londini, armigeri, nata,
Fide reſtorationis beatæ hic repoſuit;
Seque juxta peramantiſſimum
recondi juſſit.
Obiit ſexto die Auguſti, anno æræ Chriſtianæ 1673,
ætatis ſuæ 64.
Quod eſt, eris.
Abi, Lector. Perpende; præſto ſis. Feſtina."

On a tablet of white marble on the North ſide:

Arms: Sable, on a bend Gules, three martlets Or, firſt wife; impaling *Palmer*; and impaling, Per pale, Argent and Sable, a ſaltire counterchanged, *Hunt*; fig. 26.

"Hic juxta ſitum eſt corpus Gulielmi Palmer, arm.
Qui de Elizabethâ, filiâ Gulielmi Danvers,
gen. de Swithland,
in comitatu Leiceſtriæ, quatuor filios, Archdale,
Thomam, Gulielmum, & Henricum;
& de Marthâ filiâ Thomæ Hunt de Boreaſton
in comitatu Salopienſi,
filios duos Joannem & Samuelem,
& Martham filiam unicam, reliquit ſuperſtites.
Obiit decimo octavo die Aprilis,
anno poſt Chriſti natum 1692, ætat. 56.
Vir bonus, juſtus, ac pius."

On a monument of white marble on the South ſide:

Palmer; impaling, Ermine, on a canton Azure, a ſtag trippant Argent; *Danvers*; impaling again, Azure, on a chevron Or, between three ſwans volant Argent, three roſes Gules; *Charlton*; fig. 27.

"Near this lie the remains of Archdale Palmer, eſq.
one of the repreſentatives in Parliament
for the Borough of Leiceſter in the year 1695;
who, by Mary daughter of Joſeph Dawſon,
citizen of London,
had ten ſons and one daughter; of which
William and Elizabeth only ſurvived him.
Mary their mother died in the year 1695,
and was buried near this place.
By Anne daughter of Nicholas Charlton,
citizen of London, he had nine ſons and
ſix daughters; of whom Henry, Thomas,
Archdale, Charlton, Anne, Catharine,
Mary, Barbara, and Betty, ſurvived him.
He died Sept. 15, 1732, in the 71ſt year of his age.
Anne, his ſecond wife, at whoſe deſire
this monument was erected, died
on the 6th of July, 1764, in the 92d year of her
age, and is interred near him.
He was an honeſt man, a firm and able magiſtrate,
a good father, and an affectionate huſband."

Under the rails of the altar:

Palmer; impaling Gules, a chevron between three mullets round pierced; *Danvers*. Creſt, a greyhound ſegreant Sable, collared Or; fig. 28.

"Here lies the body of John Palmer,
late of Great Chelſea, in the county
of Middleſex, eſq. eldeſt ſon of
Archdale Palmer, of Wanlip, eſq.
by Mrs. Mary Dawſon his firſt wife.
He was a gentleman ſincere in his
Religion, of an affable and pleaſant
converſation. His death was greatly
lamented by all that knew him.
He married Anne, one of the daughters
of Samuel Danvers, of Swithland,
in this county, eſq. by Mrs. Elizabeth Moreward,
his only wife, and relict.
He had iſſue one ſon, named Archdale;
and one daughter, named Anne.
His ſorrowful widow and daughter only ſurvived him.
He died the 25th day of
Auguſt, anno Dom. 1747, aged 52."

"Here lies the body of Jane Simons,
the widow of Matthew Simons,
eldeſt ſon of John Simons, of Belgrave, eſq.
and only daughter of the rev. Mr. Peter Potter,
late rector of Thurleſton.
She departed this life Dec. 14, 1740, aged 33."

On flat ſtones:

1. "Hic jacet corpus Mariæ uxoris Thomæ Palmer,
filiæ Bartholomæi Cradock de Farndon;
obiit 7º Maii, 1676, ætat. 27."

2. Arms of *Charlton*.

"Here lieth the body of Nicholas Charlton,
citizen and merchant-taylor of London,
who departed this life Sept. 9, 1700, ætatis ſuæ 60.
Here alſo lieth the body of Nicholas Charlton,
ſon of Robert Charlton,
who died Feb. 21, 1716-17, aged 42,
much lamented by all who knew him.
The end of that man is peace."

3. "Here lieth the body of Mrs. Eleanor Danvers,
one of the daughters of Samuel Danvers,
of Swithland, in the county of Leiceſter, eſq.

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[1] Biſhop Sanderſon, having ſeen the ſpoil and havock made in the times of uſurpation, both in his own cathedral and throughout the kingdom, gives the following admonition to his Clergy in his Viſitation of 1662: "Alſo the Clergy are deſired to bring with them in writing a roll of all ſuch coats of arms as are in the church windows, and of all ſuch monuments, graveſtones, and inſcriptions, whether of antient or later date, as are yet remaining in their ſeveral churches or chapels, or the chancels thereof." From the original Viſitation Charge.

[2] This was taken in 1791; but is now no longer preſerved.

[3] The inſcription is very imperfectly given by Burton, p. 299; and not correctly by Staveley, who reads the name *Wallis*, in his "Hiſtory of Churches," p. 138.

She died in October, 1758.
Her piety to her God, her charity to the poor,
joined with a great degree of every Chriſtian virtue,
made her beloved and lamented by all that knew her.
Her friends have loſt a moſt valuable treaſure,
the poor a generous benefactor,
and her acquaintance a moſt excellent example."

On a mural tablet on the South ſide of the church:

Arms: Sable, a chevron between three harts' heads eraſed Argent; fig. 29.

"The rev. William Spencer, D. D.
rector of Thurnſchoe, in the county of York,
gave in his life-time five pounds yearly for ever,
to be paid to the poor of Wanlip,
where he was born, commencing at Lady-day, 1714.
Walter Spencer, of Wanlip, gave 5*s*.
to the poor of this place, to be paid yearly for ever,
at two equal payments,
the one at Chriſtmas, the other at Eaſter,
out of his eſtate lying in the liberty of Rothley, 1710."

On a flat ſtone near the church-door:

"Here lieth the body
of Walter Spencer,
who departed this life
February 12, 1708,
aged 68 years,
and 8 months.

Here lieth the body
of Judith Spencer,
who departed this life
March 22, 1720,
aged 85 years
and 8 months.

A loving brother and a ſiſter dear,
Till Death did part them they together were;
A batchelor and maiden they did die:
Through Chriſt, we hope, they'll live eternally."

In the church-yard:

"Here lie the remains of Francis and Iſaac Alſop,
two of the ſons of Mr. Francis Alſop, of this pariſh,
by Anne his wife.
They accidentally died, much lamented;
Francis, Aug. 27, 1767, aged 31;
and Iſaac, Jan. 25, 1768, aged 27.
With deepeſt thought, Spectator, read their fate;
How mortals paſs to an immortal ſtate.
Here lie entomb'd in careful parents tears
Two youthful branches cropt in tender years:
By ſudden death each did a victim fall,
To the great grief of parents, friends, and all.
Each fled, we truſt, borne on ſeraphic wings
From hence, to dwell with Chriſt the King of Kings."

"Francis Alſop, died Dec. 25, 1775, aged 75.
Anne Alſop, died April 5, 1784, ætat 73."

Elizabeth Burſlem, died Dec. 29, 1782, aged 61.
Henry Fiſher, died Sept. 13, 1757, aged 76.
Elizabeth, wife of Henry Fiſher, died July 29, 1725, aged 51.
Mary Fiſher, died Feb. 2, 1741, aged 62.
Robert Fiſher, died Feb. 27, 1776, aged 59.
Elizabeth Fiſher, died Sept. 17, 1782, aged 64.
Anne Fiſher, died May 18, 1779, aged 23.
William Barfoot, died March 4, 1759.

An additional view of Wanlip Hall, with a view of Rothley Temple, are given in Plate CXLVII.

PEDIGREE of WALSH, or WALEYS, of WANLIP.

Roger Wallenſis, temp. Hen. II.=.....

Roger Wallenſis, 6 John.=.....

1. Roger le Walleis.=Maud, da. and coheir of Henry de Anlep.[1]
2. William Walleis, knt. 53 Hen. III. ob. ſ. p.

Sir William Wallenſis, of Anleppe, knt. 34 Hen. III.=....
Joan, wife of John, ſon of Peter ſon of Roger, knt.

William le Wallenſis, rector of the church of Anleppe.
Sir Roger Wallenſis, knt. 35 Edw. I. died ſ. p.=Amicia, da. of Peter ſon of Roger de Cugtho, re-mar. to John de Chetwood, knt.
Robert Walſche, of Anleppe, 35 Edw. I.=Elizabeth.....

John le Walſche, of Anleppe, knt. 13 E. II. and 6 E. III.=....

Sir Thomas le Walſche, de Anleppe, knt.=Katherine.....; will dated 9 Hen. IV.

1. Sir William de Walſche, knt. died ſ. p.
2. John le Walſche, lord of Anlep, m. Iſabella, da. and coheir of John Grey, of Sandiacre; died ſ. p.
3. Thomas le Walſche, m. Margaret, wife of ſir Thomas Greſley, knt. of Drakelow, co. Derby; died ſ. p.
Elizabeth, wife of ſir John Boywill, knt.
4. Richard Walſche, of Anlep, 11, 29 Hen. VI.=Helen, d. and coheir[2] of Alan Waldeiſe, by Joan da. and heir of ſir Richard de Witenton, knt.

Thomas Welſh, of Wanlip, died 1493; first huſband.=Margery, daughter and coheir of ſir Richard Byron, knt. of Clayton, co. Lancaſter.=Robert Staunton, ſecond huſband.

John Fielding, eſq. first huſband.=Helen, daughter and coheir.=William Lyttelton, of Frankley, c. Worceſter, kt.; 2d huſband.
Elizabeth, daughter and coheir.=Sir Ralph Shirley, of Staunton Harold, knt.

Joan, daughter and heir of her mother, married ſir John Aſton, of Haywood, Staffordſhire, kt.; and, in right of his wife, lord of Wanlip and of Tixhall; died in 1524.
Anne, heir to her mother, married ſir Thomas Poultney, of Miſterton, knt.

[1] De Anlep, or Onlep, per cartam ſine dat. viſ. per me Peter Le Neve, Norroy. Dominus Robertus Waleys de Swithland, Willielmus Le Waleys de Anlep, Johannes Falconarius de Thurkeſton, Johannes filius Petri, milites, teſtes cartar' Willielmi de Ferrariis ſine dat', penes P. Le Neve, Norroy, inter cartas com' Leic'.

[2] Margaret, the other daughter and coheir, was married to Thomas Hore, of Elmedon, co. Warwick.

PEDIGREE of CORBETT, of WANLIP.

... Corbett, of Powſbury, co. Salop.=...

1. John Corbett.
2. Anthony Corbett, of Wanlip.=Mary, d. of Hugh Bradſhawe, of Morebarne.
3. Edward Corbett.

1. Chriſtopher Corbett, of Wanlip, co. Leiceſter, and of Stretton, co. Rutland.=Anne, dau. to ... Wymarke, of Luffnam, co. Rutland.
2. Thomas; d. ſ. p.
3. Roger Corbett.=Mary, dau. of Tho. Clarke, of Leiceſter.
4. Humfrey Corbett, of London, merchant-tailor, ſ. p.=Agnes, da. of George Jue, of Haddon in Suffolk.

1. Arthur Corbett. 2. Humfrey Corbett. 3. Roger Corbett.

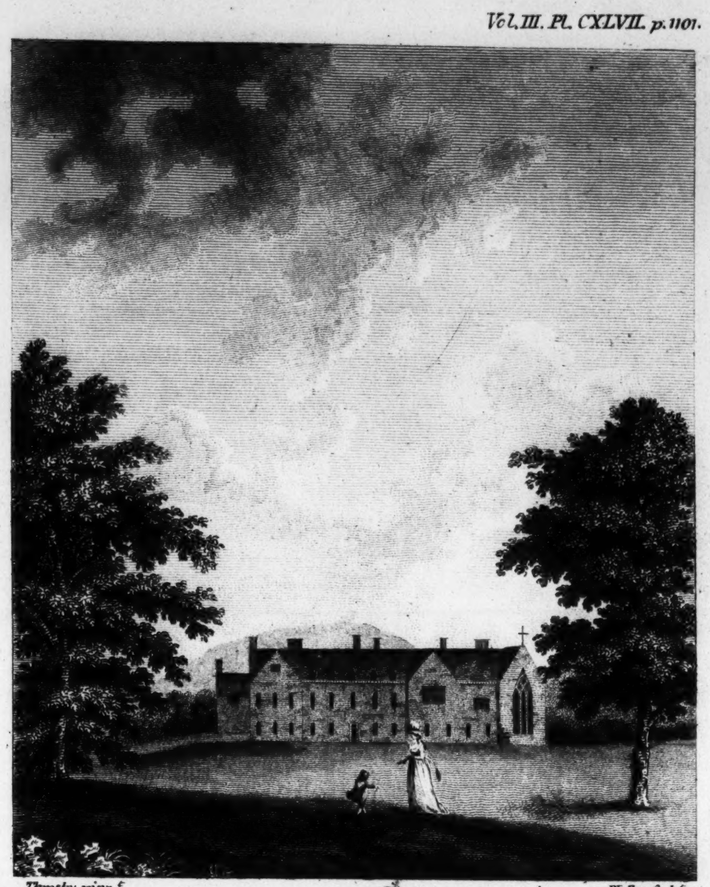
1. Rowland Corbett, of Rutland, and of Newington, co. Middleſex.=...
2. Arthur Corbett, of Clipſham, co. Rutland, 1618.=...

John, æt. 17, in 1618.

Rowland Corbett.=.... daughter and coheir of ſir Thomas Fowler, of Iſlington, bart.

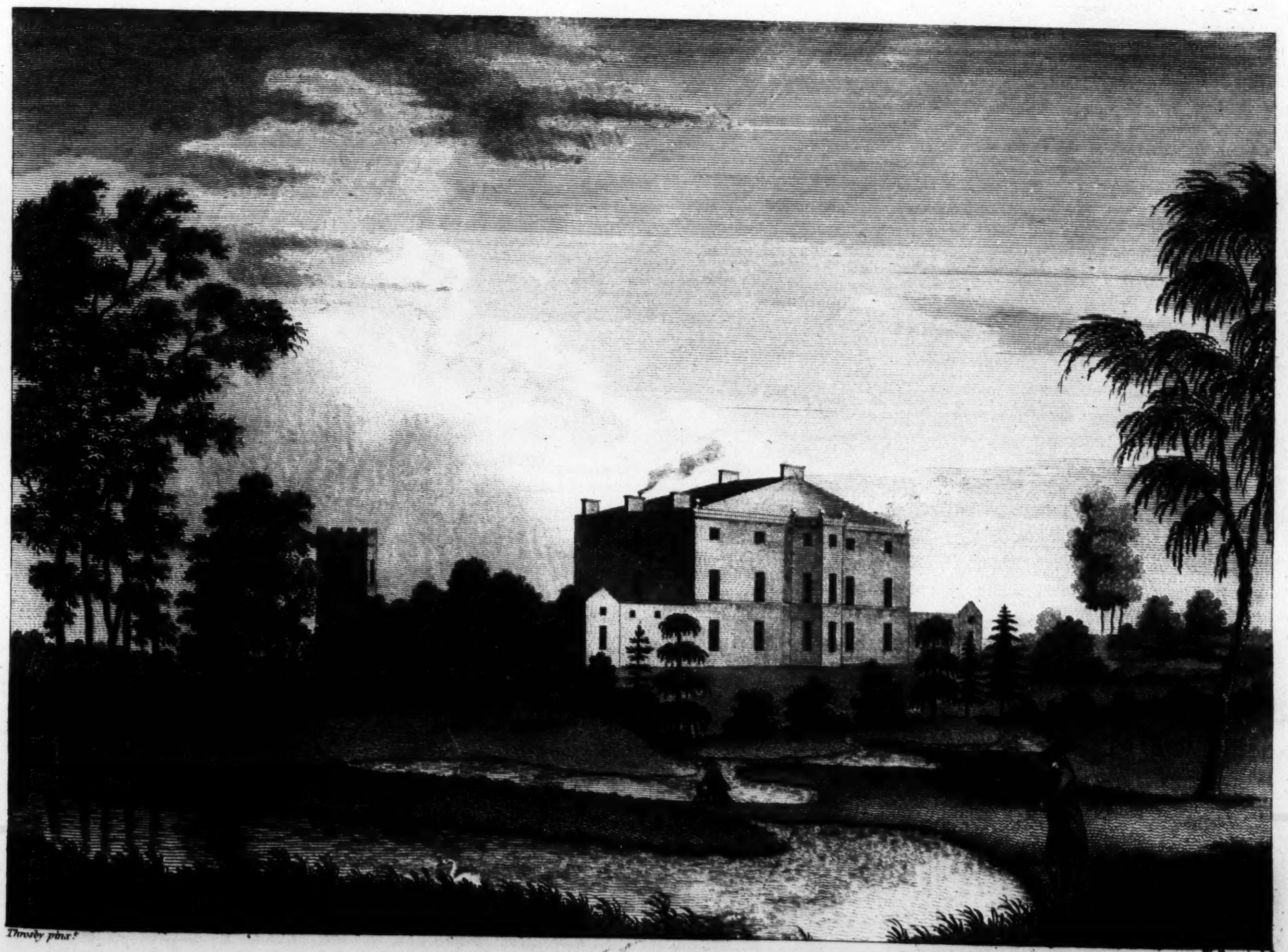
1. Thomas Corbett. 2. Rachel.

Vol. III. Pl. CXLVII. p. 1101.



Throsby pinx.t
Walker ſculp.t

ROTHLEY TEMPLE,
The Seat
of Thomas Babington Esq.r

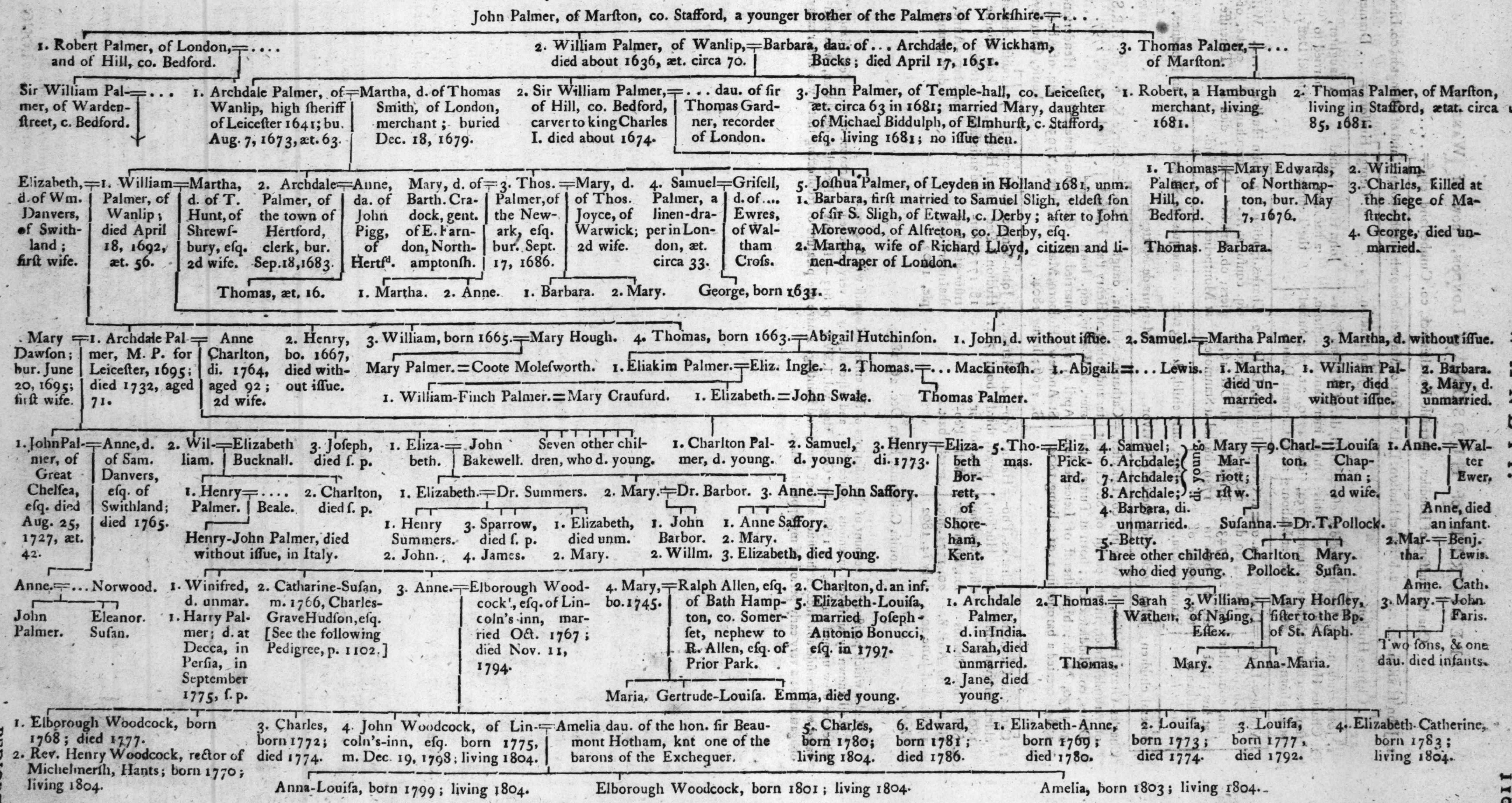


Throsby pinx.t
Walker ſculp.t

WANLIP HALL
The Seat of Sir Charles Grave Hudson Bar.t

PEDIGREE of PALMER, of WANLIP;

Entered at Leicester, by WILLIAM PALMER, March 24, 1681-2; and continued from original documents.



John Palmer, of Marston, co. Stafford, a younger brother of the Palmers of Yorkshire. = . . .

1. Robert Palmer, of London, and of Hill, co. Bedford. = ...
2. William Palmer, of Wanlip, died about 1636, æt. circa 70. = Barbara, dau. of . . . Archdale, of Wickham, Bucks; died April 17, 1651.
3. Thomas Palmer, of Marston. = . . .

Sir William Palmer, of Warden-street, c. Bedford. = . . .
1. Archdale Palmer, of Wanlip, high sheriff of Leicester 1641; bu. Aug. 7, 1673, æt. 63. = Martha, d. of Thomas Smith, of London, merchant; buried Dec. 18, 1679.
2. Sir William Palmer, of Hill, co. Bedford, carver to king Charles I. died about 1674. = . . . dau. of sir Thomas Gardner, recorder of London.
3. John Palmer, of Temple-hall, co. Leicester, æt. circa 63 in 1681; married Mary, daughter of Michael Biddulph, of Elmhurst, c. Stafford, esq. living 1681; no issue then.
1. Robert, a Hamburgh merchant, living 1681.
2. Thomas Palmer, of Marston, living in Stafford, ætat. circa 85, 1681.

Elizabeth, d. of Wm. Danvers, of Swithland; first wife. = 1. William Palmer, of Wanlip; died April 18, 1692, æt. 56. = Martha, d. of T. Hunt, of Shrewsbury, esq. 2d wife.
2. Archdale Palmer, of the town of Hertford, clerk, bur. Sep. 18, 1683. = Anne, da. of John Pigg, of Hertfd.
Mary, d. of Barth. Cradock, gent. of E. Farndon, Northamptonsh. = 3. Thos. Palmer, of the Newark, esq. bur. Sept. 17, 1686. = Mary, d. of Thos. Joyce, of Warwick; 2d wife.
4. Samuel Palmer, a linen-draper in London, æt. circa 33. = Grisell, d. of . . . . Ewres, of Waltham Cross.
5. Joshua Palmer, of Leyden in Holland 1681, unm.
1. Barbara, first married to Samuel Sligh, eldest son of sir S. Sligh, of Etwall, c. Derby; after to John Morewood, of Alfreton, co. Derby, esq.
2. Martha, wife of Richard Lloyd, citizen and linen-draper of London.
1. Thomas Palmer, of Hill, co. Bedford. = Mary Edwards, of Northampton, bur. May 7, 1676.
2. William.
3. Charles, killed at the siege of Mastrecht.
4. George, died unmarried.

Thomas, æt. 16.
1. Martha. 2. Anne.
1. Barbara. 2. Mary.
George, born 1631.
Thomas. Barbara.

Mary Dawson; bur. June 20, 1695; first wife. = 1. Archdale Palmer, M. P. for Leicester, 1695; died 1732, aged 71. = Anne Charlton, di. 1764, aged 92; 2d wife.
2. Henry, bo. 1667, died without issue.
3. William, born 1665. = Mary Hough.
4. Thomas, born 1663. = Abigail Hutchinson.
1. John, d. without issue.
2. Samuel. = Martha Palmer.
3. Martha, d. without issue.

Mary Palmer. = Coote Molesworth.
1. Eliakim Palmer. = Eliz. Ingle.
2. Thomas. = . . . Mackintosh.
1. Abigail. = . . . Lewis.
1. Martha, died unmarried.
1. William Palmer, died without issue.
2. Barbara.
3. Mary, d. unmarried.

1. William-Finch Palmer. = Mary Craufurd.
1. Elizabeth. = John Swale.
Thomas Palmer.

1. John Palmer, of Great Chelsea, esq. died Aug. 25, 1727, æt. 42. = Anne, d. of Sam. Danvers, esq. of Swithland; died 1765.
2. William. = Elizabeth Bucknall.
3. Joseph, died s. p.
1. Elizabeth. = John Bakewell.
Seven other children, who d. young.
1. Charlton Palmer, d. young.
2. Samuel, d. young.
3. Henry di. 1773. = Elizabeth Borrett, of Shoreham, Kent.
5. Thomas. = Eliz. Pickard.
4. Samuel;
6. Archdale;
7. Archdale;
8. Archdale; } di. young.
4. Barbara, di. unmarried.
5. Betty.
Three other children, who died young.
Mary Marriott; 1st w. = 9. Charlton. = Louisa Chapman; 2d wife.
1. Anne. = Walter Ewer.

1. Henry Palmer. = ... Beale.
2. Charlton, died s. p.
1. Elizabeth. = Dr. Summers.
2. Mary. = Dr. Barbor.
3. Anne. = John Saffory.
Susanna. = Dr. T. Pollock.
Anne, died an infant.
2. Martha. = Benj. Lewis.

Henry-John Palmer, died without issue, in Italy.
1. Henry Summers.
2. John.
3. Sparrow, died s. p.
4. James.
1. Elizabeth, died unm.
2. Mary.
1. John Barbor.
2. Willm.
1. Anne Saffory.
2. Mary.
3. Elizabeth, died young.
Charlton Pollock.
Mary. Susan.
Anne. Cath.
3. Mary. = John Faris.

Anne. = . . . Norwood.
1. Winifred, d. unmar.
1. Harry Palmer; d. at Decca, in Persia, in September 1775, s. p.
2. Catharine-Susan, m. 1766, Charles-Grave Hudson, esq. [See the following Pedigree, p. 1102.]
3. Anne. = Elborough Woodcock[1], esq. of Lincoln's-inn, married Oct. 1767; died Nov. 11, 1794.
4. Mary, bo. 1745. = Ralph Allen, esq. of Bath Hampton, co. Somerset, nephew to R. Allen, esq. of Prior Park.
2. Charlton, d. an inf.
5. Elizabeth-Louisa, married Joseph-Antonio Bonucci, esq. in 1797.
1. Archdale Palmer, d. in India.
1. Sarah, died unmarried.
2. Jane, died young.
2. Thomas. = Sarah Wathen.
3. William, of Nasing, Essex. = Mary Horsley, sister to the Bp. of St. Asaph.
Two sons, & one dau. died infants.

John Palmer. Eleanor. Susan.
Maria. Gertrude-Louisa. Emma, died young.
Thomas.
Mary. Anna-Maria.

1. Elborough Woodcock, born 1768; died 1777.
2. Rev. Henry Woodcock, rector of Michelmersh, Hants; born 1770; living 1804.
3. Charles, born 1772; died 1774.
4. John Woodcock, of Lincoln's-inn, esq. born 1775, m. Dec. 19, 1798; living 1804. = Amelia dau. of the hon. sir Beaumont Hotham, knt one of the barons of the Exchequer.
5. Charles, born 1780; living 1804.
6. Edward, born 1781; died 1786.
1. Elizabeth-Anne, born 1769; died 1780.
2. Louisa, born 1773; died 1774.
3. Louisa, born 1777, died 1792.
4. Elizabeth-Catherine, born 1783; living 1804.

Anna-Louisa, born 1799; living 1804.
Elborough Woodcock, born 1801; living 1804.
Amelia, born 1803; living 1804.

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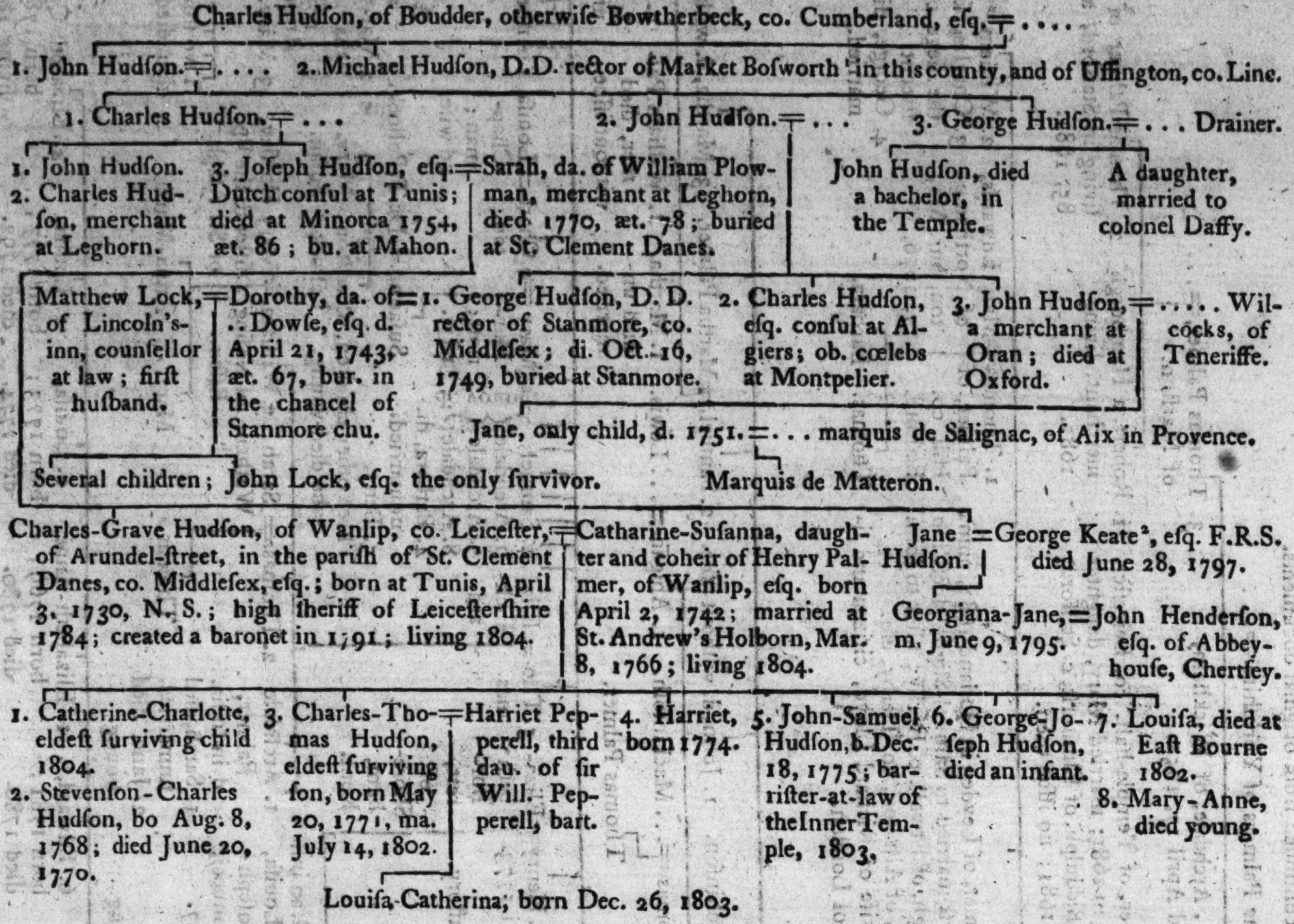
[1] This gentleman, as his father had been before him, was one of the first solicitors in London. His father Edward Woodcock, esq. died Aug. 22, 1790, at the age of 84; and his elder brother the Rev. Dr. Woodcock, vicar of Watford, Herts, and rector of the united parishes of St. Michael Wood-street, and of St. Mary Stayning, June 6, 1792.

PEDIGREE of HUDSON, of LONDON, now of WANLIP.



Charles Hudſon, of Boudder, otherwiſe Bowtherbeck, co. Cumberland, eſq. = ...

1. John Hudſon. = ...

2. Michael Hudſon, D.D. rector of Market Boſworth [1] in this county, and of Uffington, co. Linc.

1. Charles Hudſon. = ...

2. John Hudſon. = ...

3. George Hudſon. = ... Drainer.

1. John Hudſon.

2. Charles Hudſon, merchant at Leghorn.

3. Joſeph Hudſon, eſq. Dutch conſul at Tunis; died at Minorca 1754, æt. 86; bu. at Mahon. = Sarah, da. of William Plowman, merchant at Leghorn, died 1770, æt. 78; buried at St. Clement Danes.

John Hudſon, died a bachelor, in the Temple.

A daughter, married to colonel Daffy.

Matthew Lock, of Lincoln's-inn, counſellor at law; firſt huſband. = Dorothy, da. of .. Dowſe, eſq. d. April 21, 1743, æt. 67, bur. in the chancel of Stanmore chu. = 1. George Hudſon, D. D. rector of Stanmore, co. Middleſex; di. Oct. 16, 1749, buried at Stanmore.

2. Charles Hudſon, eſq. conſul at Algiers; ob. cœlebs at Montpelier.

3. John Hudſon, a merchant at Oran; died at Oxford. = ... Wilcocks, of Teneriffe.

Jane, only child, d. 1751. = ... marquis de Salignac, of Aix in Provence.

Several children; John Lock, eſq. the only ſurvivor.

Marquis de Matteron.

Charles-Grave Hudſon, of Wanlip, co. Leiceſter, of Arundel-ſtreet, in the pariſh of St. Clement Danes, co. Middleſex, eſq.; born at Tunis, April 3, 1730, N. S.; high ſheriff of Leiceſterſhire 1784; created a baronet in 1791; living 1804. = Catharine-Suſanna, daughter and coheir of Henry Palmer, of Wanlip, eſq. born April 2, 1742; married at St. Andrew's Holborn, Mar. 8, 1766; living 1804.

Jane Hudſon. = George Keate [2], eſq. F.R.S. died June 28, 1797.

Georgiana-Jane, m. June 9, 1795. = John Henderſon, eſq. of Abbey-houſe, Chertſey.

1. Catherine-Charlotte, eldeſt ſurviving child 1804.

2. Stevenſon-Charles Hudſon, bo Aug. 8, 1768; died June 20, 1770.

3. Charles-Thomas Hudſon, eldeſt ſurviving ſon, born May 20, 1771, ma. July 14, 1802. = Harriet Pepperell, third dau. of ſir Will. Pepperell, bart.

4. Harriet, born 1774.

5. John-Samuel Hudſon, b. Dec. 18, 1775; barriſter-at-law of the Inner Temple, 1803.

6. George-Joſeph Hudſon, died an infant.

7. Louiſa, died at Eaſt Bourne 1802.

8. Mary-Anne, died young.

Louiſa-Catherina; born Dec. 26, 1803.

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[1] Under which pariſh a full account of the ſufferings of this eminent Loyaliſt will be given.

[2] Well known by his ſeveral ingenious publications; and eſpecially by a very excellent "Account of the Pelew Iſlands," which he drew up and publiſhed in 1788. See Gent. Mag. vol. LXVII. p. 613.—To this reſpectable gentleman, who cultivated with conſiderable ſucceſs the ſiſter arts of Poetry and Painting, I have the pleaſure of recollecting that I was under many obligations at a very early period of my apprenticeſhip.

LONG WHATTON,

ſo called from its length, as being above a mile from Eaſt to Weſt, ſtands near unto a rivulet which runneth from Belton, united to a ſmall brook running from Diſeworth. It is diſtant from Loughborough four miles Weſt-North-Weſt; and, in the eccleſiaſtical diviſion of the county, is within the deanry of Akeley. There are two turnpike roads through the pariſh; one the Mancheſter and London, &c.; the other leading from Aſhby-de-la-Zouch to join the Nottingham turnpike road at Rempſton.

The village is ſituated in a valley, ſurrounded by a good deal of wood, with the ground riſing immediately from the ſtreet on the South ſide, and from the brook on the North ſide of it. The lordſhip contains upwards of 1900 acres; the ſoil being moſtly clay.

I cannot diſcover in Domeſday book any article correſponding with Whatton; but this lordſhip appears to have been part of the extenſive domain of *Hugo de Grentemaiſnell*, from whom it deſcended to *Robert Boſſu* earl of *Leiceſter*; who gave the church of Whatton, and one yard land here, to the abbot and convent of St. *Mary de Pratis*; whoſe poſſeſſions in this lordſhip are thus noticed in their Regiſter:

"Habemus advocationem eccleſie de Whatton, ex dono fundatoris noſtri, & ex confirmatione regis Henrici, &c. quia ex ſocâ Schepiſhed. Et habemus xx s̄. pro annuâ pencione à rectore ibidem. Et eſt Whatton unum de ſochâ de Schepiſhed.

"Matriculus epiſcopi. 'Eccleſia de Whatton, patronus abbas Leyc'; perſona Leodegarus inſtitutus per H. nunc Lincolnie epiſcopum, ſolvens dicto abbati xx s̄. ab antiquo.'

"Nota taxationes decimarum & ſententiones diffinitivas pro iſtâ pencione, & condemnationes.

"Habemus ibidem I meſſuagium, I virgatam terre, & I croftum, ex dono Roberti comitis Leyc', que Willielmus Savage jam tenet; & reddit XII s̄. & ſectam curie ad Schepyſheyd vel Lokynton. Et ſolvit ad commune fyn II đ. Et habemus ibi wayſe & ſtreyſe.

"Habemus ibidem IIII đ. per annum a domino Johanne Lebconer, pro II virgatis terre, cum medietate unius gardini & unius tofti, que nos quondam clamavimus uſque Petrum filium Radulphi & Adeliciam uxorem ejus in curiâ domini regis; & que dedimus eis, & per cartam noſtram eis confirmavimus, tenend' de nobis in perpetuum, reddendo annuatim nobis IIII đ. ad Paſch' pro omni ſervicio, ut patet in cartâ.

"Habemus ibidem quietam clamationem Roberti comitis Leyc', & conceſſionem de predictâ virgatâ terre in Whatton; preterea & quietam clamationem de omni actione & demandâ quam habuit adverſus nos & homines noſtros liberos & villanos ac terras ſuper viſu francplegii ubicunque in dominico ſuo, & quod cartis ſuis de libertatibus per reges Anglie nobis conceſſis liberè ac pacificè poſſumus uti, &c.[1]"

In the terrier referred to under Barkby, p. 45, Whatton fills one page; but the lordſhip is not noticed in the Teſta de Nevill, compiled about 1240.

In the beginning of the reign of king Henry III. *Margaret de Quency*, counteſs of *Wincheſter*, widow of *Saer'* de Quency earl of Wincheſter, and ſiſter and coheir of *Robert Fitzparnell* earl of *Leiceſter*, confirmed ſix yards land in this town to *Brian Fitz-William* her Foreſter, as appeareth by her deed in theſe words:

"Sciant preſentes & futuri, quod ego Margareta de Quency, comitiſſa Wintonie, conceſſi & hâc preſenti cartâ meâ confirmavi Briano filio Willielmi, foreſtario meo, ſex virgatas terre in Whatton, cum omnibus pertinenciis ſuis; ſcilicet, illas quas Alicia de Notele ei vendidit, quietum clamavit, & heredibus ſuis, de ſe & heredibus ſuis, in curiâ meâ de Legeceſtriâ, tenend' & habend' de me & heredibus meis, ſibi & heredibus ſuis, in perpetuum, benè & in pace, liberè & quietè, jure hereditario, abſque ullo retenemento, cum hominibus eandem terram tenentibus, cum totâ ſequelâ eorum, & cum viginti porcis quietis de panagio in foreſtâ meâ de Legeceſtriâ, faciendo mihi inde ſervicium, & mihi et heredibus meis ille & heredes ſui quedam calcaria deaurata annuatim ad Paſch' pro omnibus ſervitiis, ſicut carta predicte Alicie de venditione & quietâ clamatione, quam predictus Brianus habet, teſtatur. Ut hec autem conceſſio & preſentis carte mea confirmatio rata ſit & firma, eum ſigilli mei munimine corroboravi. His teſtibus; Willielmo de Cnapwell, tunc ſeneſcallo meo, Ricardo de Trumpiton, Sahero de Sancto Andreâ, Odinello de Albinico, Johanne Fryday, Magiſtro Alexandro de Witeby, Hen' Biſet, Willielmo de Trengeſton, Roberto Godeberd, Alano de Whatton, & multis aliis[2]."

"You may perceive by the ſeal affixed to this deed (which is now in my cuſtody), that though Maſter Brooke Yorke, in his Catalogue of Nobility, have written that Saere de Quincy earl of Wincheſter did bear for his arms a feſs and a label of twelve points, which he affirmeth there to be in a ſeal annexed to a charter in his cuſtody, yet the ſaid Saere did bear Gules, ſeven maſcles Or, which in this ſeal you ſee drawn upon the inner garment of Margaret his counteſs, and in the upper eſcutcheon next to her hood. So then Roger de Quincy his ſon, earl of Wincheſter, was not the firſt that aſſumed the maſcles, as ſome have not long ſince written. In this ſeal may be further obſerved the lining of the upper garment to be of the fur Vaire, which is very rare, and which I confeſs I did never ſee before in any garment[3]."

"SIGILL' MARGARETE DE QUENCY COMITISSE WINTONIE." See Plate CXLIX. fig. I.

In 1254, *Mathew Le Venour* held 3*s*. rent of a virgate of land in Whatton[4].

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[1] Charyte's Rentale, fol. cxlvi. b.

[2] Burton, MS.

[3] "Concerning the antiquity of ſeals, Mr. Lambarde, in his Perambulation of Kent (in Halling, p. 318), delivereth to be no antienter here in this land than the Conqueſt, to be brought in by the Normans, and not to be frequently uſed till the time of king Edward III; but, ſeeing his opinion, I hold otherwiſe; for, concerning his latter tenet, it is moſt evident that long before ſealing was moſt common in all the preceding kings' times, as almoſt the private evidences of any gentleman of antiquity will produce ſufficient teſtimony for the confirmation of the truth thereof, though not with arms, which was not uſual till the reign of king Henry III. as I could inſtance by ſufficient proof out of my own ſtore; for the other, though the Saxons had diſcontinued the antient uſage of ſealing, and in lieu thereof had ſigned their deeds with a croſs; yet no doubt the uſe of ſealing had been in practice in this land long before, for that before the Saxon government the Romans were here ſovereign princes, who were the expellers of barbariſm, the bringers of civil diſcipline, and the broachers of new inventions, amongſt whom it cannot be denied but that the manner of ſealing was in uſe. For, as it appeareth by that excellent antiquary Abraham Gorleus, in his Dactolytheca, or Treatiſe of the Antiquity of Seals and Rings, the Grecians were firſt inventors thereof, and from them the Romans, who there deſcribeth the making of them to be of gold, ſilver, copper, iron, wherein precious ſtones were ſometimes fixed; and therein were graven either the device of the family, as beans for the *Fabii*, peas for *Piſones*, lentils for *Lentuli*, chiches for *Cicerones*, hog for *Porcii*, an eagle for *Aquilii*, and ſuch like; or elſe their heads cut to the life, by the inſpection of which the party was at firſt diſcovered. And that they had been uſed in the Saxon times appeareth by the charter of king Edwin, brother of king Edgar, bearing date anno 956, made of lands called Jeckter in the Iſle of Ely, which was not only ſealed with his own ſeal, as appeareth by theſe words: "Ego Edwinus, gratiâ Dei totius Britannie telluris rex dominuſque, proprio ſigillo confirmavi;" but alſo the biſhop of Wincheſter put to his ſeal, "Ego Elfwinus, Winton' eccleſiæ divinus ſpeculator, proprium ſigillum impreſſi;" and the charter of Offa king of Mercia, whereby he gave the Peter-pence to the ſee of Rome, doth yet remain under ſeal. Almoſt all the great ſeals of the kings from the Conqueſt to the preſent affixed to their letters patent I have collected together, as alſo the coats of arms of the greateſt part of the antient nobility, and of many old families, and to their deeds; all which, for a more ready and ſpeedy view, I cauſed to be written and ſet forth in a book together." Burton, MS. referring to Lord Coke's Inſtitutes, Part I. fol. 7.

[4] Eſch. 39 Hen. III. N° 37. Leic.

Ralph Baſſet, ſlain at the battle of Eveſham 1265, was then ſeiſed of this manor; after whoſe death it was aſſigned, *inter alia*, to *Margaret* his widow for her ſupport, during the king's pleaſure [1].

In 1270, *Roger de Quency*, earl of *Winton*, died ſeiſed of half a knight's fee in Whatton (value 100*s. per annum*), which *William de Dune* then held; alſo a quarter of one knight's fee in Whatton (value 40*s. per annum*), which *Ralph de Bredon* then held; alſo of half a knight's fee in Whatton (value 100*s. per annum*), which *Ralph Baſſet* of *Drayton* then held. And it was found that *Eleanor de Vaus*, relict of the ſaid Roger earl of Winton, held the two laſt parcels above-named in dower, which Ralph de Bredon and Ralph Baſſet of Drayton aforeſaid held under her and the heirs of the ſaid earl [2].

In the Itinerary of 1280, Whatton and Belton anſwered collectively as one vill.

"Sciant preſentes & futuri, quod ego Robertus de Haythyrne, rector eccleſie de Eſtwell, dedi, conceſſi, & hâc preſenti cartâ meâ confirmavi, Rogero Laurence de Belagrave, pro quadam ſummâ pecunie quam mihi dedit pre manibus, unam virgatam terre, cum tofto & crofto, & cum omnibus pertinentiis, que Johannes le Child tenet in villâ de Watton. Preterea dedi eidem Rogero & conceſſi Johannem le Child de Watton, nativum meum, cum totâ ſequelâ ſuâ tam procreatâ quam procreandâ, & cum omnibus rebus ſuis, & catallis ſuis tam mobilibus quam immobilibus; habend' & tenend' predicto Rogero, & heredibus ſuis, cum omnibus ayſiamentis & fortunis de eiſdem provenientibus, liberè, quietè, benè, & in pace, & hereditariè, in perpetuum, faciendo capitalibus dominis feodi illius unum quadrantem per annum pro omnibus ſervitiis, conſuetudinibus, & demandis ſecularibus. Et ego dictus Robertus & heredes mei predictam virgatam terre & predictum Johannem le Child, nativum meum, cum totâ ſequelâ ſuâ, ſicut predictum eſt, predicto Rogero & heredibus ſuis, & aſſignatis ſuis, contra omnes gentes in perpetuum warantizabimus, adquietabimus, & defendemus. Et ut hec mea donatio, conceſſio, & preſentis carte confirmatio & warrentia in perpetuum rata ſit & ſtabilis, hanc cartam ſigillo meo ſignavi. His teſtibus; domino Roberto de Wylington, domino Johanne le Fauconer, Thomâ Truſſebut, Thomâ de la Hay in Harthirn, Willielmo Nauntel, Roberto de Belgrave de Watton, Roberto Hotoſte in Humberſtone, Roberto de la Hay de eadem, Willielmo Chaſteleyn de eadem, Henrico Meeber de Leic', & aliis [3]."

In 1297, *Edmund* earl of *Lancaſter*, the king's brother, died ſeiſed of divers lands at Whatton [4].

In 1313, *William de Bredon* held a quarter of one knight's fee in Whatton, of *Alan la Zouch*, deceaſed [5].

In 1321, *Robert Hauſted*, ſenior, deceaſed, and *Margery* his wife, held five acres of meadow, with the appurtenances, in Whatton, of *Richard Brian*, but by what ſervice they knew not; and that *Robert de Hauſted*, ſon of the ſaid Robert, was the next heir of the ſaid Robert and Margery [6].

In 1325, it was found that *John de Segrave*, deceaſed, and *Chriſtian* his wife, held 11*s.* and one pound of pepper rent of the free tenants of Whatton; and that *John* de Segrave (ſon and heir of Stephen de Segrave, couſin of the ſaid John de Segrave ſenior) was his next heir [7].

In 1327, "Hec indentura teſtatur quod nos Ricardus de Birmingham, Thomas Hervey, Johannes Leyr, clerici, & Johannes Parker de Olneye, dedimus Willielmo de Rothwell, ſcutifero domini Radulphi Baſſet de Drayton, quoddam annuum redditum decem marcarum, percipiendum annuatim de omnibus terris & tenementis in Long Whatton, nuper Willielmi Bromdehurſt, &c. Dat' apud Olneye, anno 1 Ric. II. [8]"

In 1328, it was found that ſir *Robert de Holand* held, as of the right and inheritance of *Maud* his wife, a quarter of one knight's fee in Whatton (value 40*s.*), which *William de Bredon* then held [9].

In ..... lord *Baſſet* of *Drayton* gave 11 yard lands and three cottages here to *Richard de Croupes* in frank marriage with *Maud* his daughter.

In 1336, it was found that *Richard de Croupes* was ſeiſed of £8. yearly rents, ariſing out of certain freehold lands in Long Whatton, which he held of *Henry de Beaumont* by the ſervice of the twentieth part of one knight's fee; and that *Edward* Croupes was his ſon and heir [10].

In 1340, *Henry de Beaumont* earl of *Boghan* died ſeiſed of the moiety of one knight's fee in Whatton, held of the king *in capite*, as of the right of *Alice* his wife [11].

In 1346, *Ralph Baſſet* of *Drayton* (on the aid then granted for knighting Edward of Woodſtock, the king's eldeſt ſon) was aſſeſſed 20*s.* for half a knight's fee in Whatton; *Thomas de Thorpe* 4*s.* for a tenth part of one knight's fee; and *William de Bredon* 10*s.* for a quarter of one knight's fee there; all parcel of the honour of *Winton*.

In the ſame year, the prioreſs of *Gracedieu* (on the ſame occaſion) was aſſeſſed 10*s.* for a quarter of one knight's fee in Belton, Whatton, and Diſeworth, parcel of the honour of *Leiceſter* [12].

July 16, 1361, it was found that *Henry Plantagenet* duke of *Lancaſter* died ſeiſed of one fifth part of one knight's fee in Whatton, which *John de Segrave* held; alſo of a third part of two parts of one knight's fee in Whatton, which *Anketil Hubbard* then held [13].

In 1369, it was found that *Henry de Beaumont* died ſeiſed of the moiety of one knight's fee in Whatton, held of the king *in capite*, which *Ralph Baſſet* of *Drayton* then poſſeſſed [14].

In 1390, it was found that *Ralph Baſſet* of *Drayton*, knt. died ſeiſed of 24 virgates of land, with the appurtenances, in Whatton, which *John de Beaumont* then held by knight's ſervice [15].

In 1396, it was found that *John de Beaumont*, knt. died ſeiſed of a moiety of one knight's fee in Whatton, which *Ralph Baſſet* of *Drayton* then held [16].

In 1402, it was found that *Joan* (who was the wife of *Ralph Baſſet* of *Drayton*), died ſeiſed of a third part of 12 virgates of land in Whatton; and that it was then held of *Robert* lord *Beaumont* by knight's ſervice [17].

In 1413, it was found that *Henry de Beaumont*, knt. died ſeiſed of a moiety of one knight's fee in Whatton, which *Ralph Baſſet* of *Drayton* then held [18].

In a book of fifteenths and tenths granted by the laity in 1416, Long Whatton was rated at £3. 12*s.* 6*d.* and in the ſubſidy of 1443, at the ſame ſum; but an abatement was them made of 10*s.* 6*d.*

In 1417, it was found that *Thomas Green*, knt. died ſeiſed of one piece of meadow in Long Whatton; and that it was then held of the heir of the lord *Lovel* [19].

In 1422, it was found that *Maud* (who was the wife of John *Lovel*, knt.) died ſeiſed of a quarter of one knight's fee in Whatton, which *Thomas Aſheby* then held [20].

In 1452, it was found that *Thomas Leukenore* died ſeiſed of ſix meſſuages, 200 acres of land, ſix acres of meadow, and one water-mill, with the appurtenances, in Long Whatton; that he held the ſame of *Elizabeth* prioreſs of the monaſtery of *The Holy Trinity* of *Gracedieu*, as of the right of the church, by the ſervice of 20*s. per annum* for all ſervices; and that *Roger Leukenor*, of Tratton, in the county of Suſſex, knt. was his next heir [21].

In 1454, it was found that *William Lovel*, knt. died ſeiſed of a quarter of one knight's fee in Whatton, which *Thomas Aſhby* then held [22].

In 1461, it was found that *John Moubray* duke of *Norfolk* died ſeiſed of a fifth part of one knight's fee

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[1] Pat. 50 Hen. III. m. 46.

[2] Eſch. 55 Hen. III. N° 36. Leic.

[3] Ex Orig. penès S. Roper, arm.

[4] Eſch. 25 Edw. I. N° 51. Leic.

[5] Eſch. 7 Edw. II. N° 36. Leic.

[6] Eſch. 15 Edw. II. N° 32. Leic.

[7] Eſch. 19 Edw. II. N° 88. Leic.

[8] Ex orig. penès S. Roper, arm:

[9] Eſch. 2 Edw. III. N° 54. Leic.

[10] Eſch. 10 Edw. III. N° 28. Leic.

[11] Eſch. 14 Edw. III. N° 24. Leic.

[12] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III.

[13] Fin. 35 Edw. III. m. 23.

[14] Eſch. 43 Edw. III. pars 1. N° 12.

[15] Eſch. 14 Ric. II. N° 9. Leic.

[16] Eſch. 20 Ric. II. N° 14. Leic.

[17] Eſch. 4 Hen. IV. N° 38. Leic.

[18] Eſch. 1 Hen. V. N° 45. Leic.

[19] Eſch. 5 Hen. V. N° 39. Leic.

[20] Eſch. 1 Hen. VI. N° 51. Leic.

[21] Eſch. 31 Hen. VI.

[22] Eſch. 33 Hen. VI. N° 28. Leic.

WHATTON HOUSE.

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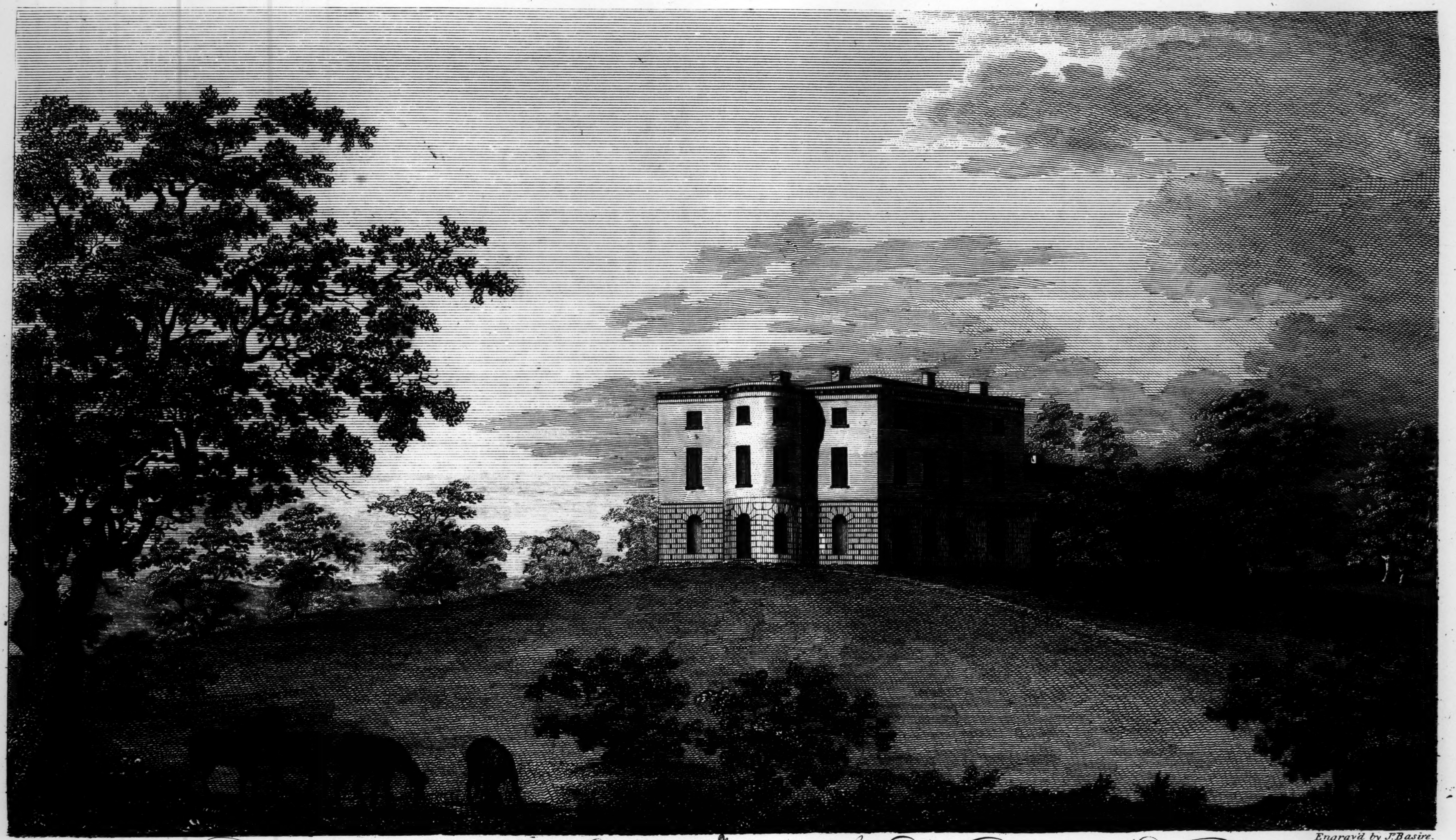

Engrav'd by J.s Basire.

To EDWARD DAWSON Esq.r this PLATE, is inscribed
by his much obliged and very faithful Servant J. Nichols.

in Whatton, which *John Bothe* then held[1].

From the family of *Baſſet* this manor came, with divers other lordſhips in this county, to that of *Shirley*; the feoffees of the laſt lord Baſſet releaſing all their intereſt herein to ſir *Ralph* Shirley, knt.[2] who, as appears by an inquiſition taken April 8, 1518, died ſeiſed of this manor (then worth £7), which was held of the king as of his duchy of *Lancaſter*[3].

In 1539, a meſſuage and two oxgangs of land in Whatton, within the pariſh of Belton, together with divers other lands in Whatton, were parcel of the poſſeſſions of Gracedieu priory[4].

In 1564, there were 40 families in Long Whatton.

Lands in this pariſh were held by *Chriſtopher Middleton*, by leaſe from the crown, bearing date Jan. 29, 1588[5].

On an inquiſition taken at Leiceſter in 1590, it was found that *George Whatton*, gent. died April 29, 1587; that he held nothing under the king *in capite*; and that his daughters *Anne* and *Elizabeth* were his coheirs[6].

The freeholders here in 1630 were, *Thomas Lawrence*, *Michael Cheatle*, *William Wilde*, *John Shilcock*, *William Parſons*, *Richard Weight*, *John Smith*, gent. *William Ainſworth*, *Robert Middleton*, and *Robert Parſons*.

Sir *Henry Shirley*, bart. died Feb. 8, 1633-4; ſeiſed of the manor of Whatton; leaving ſir *George* his ſon and heir, at that time ten years old[7]; and who died unmarried in 1646.

In 1655, there was collected in Whatton, for the relief of the poor Proteſtants in Piedmont, the ſum of 15*s.* 7*d.*

In 1686, *Thomas Aynſworth* ſenior, ſeiſed in fee of divers lands in Long Whatton, by indentures of leaſe and releaſe, dated 1 and 2 September, granted the ſame to *Robert Aynſworth* and *John Roberts*, in truſt for himſelf and *Mary* his wife, and for other uſes therein mentioned. This was preparatory to the marriage of *Thomas Aynſworth* junior; who, by indenture dated April 30, 1686, conveyed the ſame lands to ***Henry Smith*** and ***William Peate***, to the uſes of his intended marriage.

Feb. 10, 1686-7, *Mary* Aynſworth, the *Ceſtui truſten*, *Thomas Aynſworth* junior, and *Elizabeth* his wife, by indentures of leaſe and releaſe, reciting the indenture of Sept. 2, 1686, granted all the lands in the ſettlement contained to *Atkins Dawſon* in fee, to the uſe of *Thomas Aynſworth* junior in fee.

In Hilary Term 1699, *Mary Aynſworth*, *John Robins*, *Thomas Aynſworth*, and *Elizabeth* his wife, levied a fine to *Atkins Dawſon*, of all the lands contained in the two ſettlements made by the elder Aynſworth and his ſon, by the name of two meſſuages, four cottages, ſix gardens, ſix orchards, 150 acres of land, 60 acres of meadow, 150 acres of paſture, 10 acres of furze and heath, and common of paſture for all manner of cattle, with the appurtenances, in Long Whatton and Charley Foreſt; all which, by indenture dated Sept. 30, 1699, were declared to be to the uſe of *Thomas Aynſworth* junior in fee.

—— *Smyth*, of Long Whatton, is noticed in Sanders's Hiſtory of Shenſtone, as having married (about the year 1700) one of the daughters of *John Swynfen*, of Swynfen; by whom he had two ſons; *Swynfen Smyth*, who went abroad, and died childleſs; and *John Smyth*, of Shepey in this county[8].

In 1722, 31 freeholders polled from this pariſh; and in 1775 we find 36 names.

In 1778, an act was paſſed, for dividing, allotting, and incloſing, in the lordſhip of Long Whatton, ſeveral open fields, and ſome common or waſte land, containing together about 800 acres; and alſo a great number of incloſures that were held and enjoyed in ſeveralty, and ſeveral of them in conſequence of exchanges for that purpoſe. In this act, ſir *William Gordon*, K. B. is deſcribed as lord of the manor of Long Whatton; the king as patron of the rectory; and *John Clements*, clerk, as rector, and entitled to about five parts in ſix of all the tithes in kind both great and ſmall, and other ſmall dues and payments ariſing within Long Whatton aforeſaid and the lordſhip thereof. *Francis* earl of *Huntingdon* is deſcribed as patron of the vicarage of Belton; and *Theophilus Henry Haſtings*, clerk, as vicar of the ſaid church, and entitled to the reſidue of ſuch tithes, and alſo to certain pieces of land called tithe-pieces, and to certain moduſes or cuſtomary payments in lieu of the tithes of certain antient homeſteads lying contiguous to the town of Long Whatton aforeſaid, and alſo to other ſmall dues and payments. And the ſaid ſir *William Gordon*, *Edward Dawſon*, and *Charles Townley*, eſquires, *Martha Smith*, widow, *Thomas Bowley*, *Oſwin Aynſworth*, *William Middleton*, *Thomas Plowright*, *Hart Buck*, *Ann Roſe*, widow, and others, are entitled to all the land in the ſaid fields, to all the ſaid commons and waſte land, to all the right of common upon and over the ſaid lands, and to all the ſaid incloſures. A compenſation is firſt directed to be made to the lord of the manor; and an allotment to the rector of Long Whatton of one ſeventh part of the common land from which he had a right to tithes, and the proportion of a tenth part from perſons having old incloſures. To the vicar of Belton a compenſation for his tithe pieces; a ſeventh part of the common land from which he had a right to tithes; and a tenth from the proprietors of old incloſures; and alſo a proportionable compenſation for any former modus or cuſtomary payment. The reſpective allotments to the ſaid rector and vicar to be in lieu of all tithes and other payments, except Eaſter offerings and ſurplice fees. A general ſaving of right to the lord of the manor, and to the earl of *Stamford* as lord of the honour of *Wincheſter*.

In 1803, an exchange was made of the manors of Whatton and Knight-thorpe, between *Thomas March-Philipps*, eſq. of Garendon Park, and *Edward Dawſon*, eſq. by which means the latter is now become lord of the manor of Whatton; and he is alſo the principal proprietor of lands in this place.

The old manſion of the family was ſituated in the village of Whatton, near unto the church, having a ſmall ſheet of water before it, and riſing grounds well ornamented with trees and thriving plantations; but, being a very old manſion-houſe, it was pulled down by the preſent owner, who has lately erected a handſome manſion about a mile from the village on a fine ſituation near unto the London road, commanding many extenſive and pictureſque views; itſelf, together with the ſurrounding grounds, being a handſome ornament to the adjacent country: a view of which, by the kindneſs of the owner, is given in Plate CXLVIII.

	£.	s.	d.
Money raiſed for the poor within the year ending at Eaſter 1776,	54	19	2
Expended in county rates, &c.	0	0	0
——— on the poor, —	72	1	4
Rent of workhouſe and habitations,	8	0	6
Expended in litigations, —	4	4	9
Money raiſed for 1783, —	88	1	0
——— 1784, —	140	17	8
——— 1785, —	123	5	4
Medium of theſe three years,	117	8	0
——— of county expences,	0	0	0
——— of expences not relating to the poor; repairs of the church, roads, &c.	0	0	0
——— of nett annual expences,	117	8	0
——— of attending on magiſtrates,	1	0	1
——— of entertainments at meetings,	0	7	4
——— of law expences, —	1	14	10
——— of ſetting the poor to work,	0	17	0

The Return made to Parliament in 1786, in anſwer to an enquiry reſpecting the charitable donations in this pariſh, may be ſeen in vol. I. p. 81.

By the Return made to Parliament in 1801, Long Whatton contained 119 inhabited houſes, and 5 uninhabited; 124 families; 331 males, 281 females, in all 612; of whom 55 were chiefly employed in agriculture, and 179 in trade or manufactures.

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[1] Eſch. 1 Edw. IV. N° 46. Leic.

[2] Leland, in his Itinerary, vol. I. p. 23, among the "gentilmen of Leyrceſterſhir that be there moſt of reputation," mentions "*Shirle* toward Dunnington, a man of very fair landes;" and, p. 17, notices two of the Shirleys, knights, having been buried on the South ſide of the choir of St. Mary's chapel in the collegiate church in the Newark at Leiceſter.

[3] Inq. at Leiceſter, 8 April, 9 Hen. VIII; Cole's Eſcheats, vol. IV. (Harl. MSS. 759.) p. 80.

[4] Bailiff's Accounts, 31 Hen. VIII. in the Augmentation Office.

[5] Leaſes in the Augmentation Office

[6] Eſch. 32 Eliz.

[7] Eſch. 9 Car. I.

[8] Hiſtory of Shenſtone, 1794, p. 292.

PEDIGREE of DAWSON, of Newbold and Whatton.

Arms: Quarterly, 1 and 4. Azure, on a bend engrailed Argent three birds Sable, *Dawſon*; 2. Argent, a chevron engrailed Ermines, on a chief Sable three birds Argent, *Wilde*; 3. Azure, two bars Gules, on a chief three torteauxes of the ſecond; *Mould*. Motto: *Tendimus ad Terram*. See Plate CXLVIII.

Henry Dawſon, of Newbold, in the pariſh of Bredon, was buried at Bredon March 25, 1577.=Helen . . . .

1. Henry Dawſon; died Jan. 14, 1624, buried at Bredon.
2. Edward Dawſon, of Dagenham, co. Eſſex; died Nov. 14, 1648.=Mary.
   - Mary, born at Dagenham, Oct. 13, 1644.
3. George Dawſon; died Sept. 26, 1605, buried at Bredon.
4. Griffin Dawſon; died Jan. 27, 1657, buried at Bredon.=Jane, daughter of . . . . Armſton, of Aſhby-de-la-Zouch; d. Nov. 8, 1680, bur. at Bredon.

Helen.
Margaret.

1. Edward Dawſon; died March 15, 1711, buried in the South aile of Long Whatton church, æt. 83.=Iſabel, ſole daughter and heireſs of Wm. Atkins, of Long Whatton; married Nov. 13, 1654; and was buried in Whatton church Feb. 26, 1674.
2. George Dawſon; buried at Bredon Nov. 8, 1658.
3. Griffin Dawſon, born at Bredon July 25, 1637.=Mary, daughter and coheireſs of Thomas Hardy, of Thringſton.
   - Elizabeth, married May 24, 1685, to Thos. Aynſworth, of Whatton; and died there in her 47th year, March 1, 1711.
   - Margaret, married to her couſin Atkins Dawſon.
4. John Dawſon, born March 29, 1640; bu. at Bredon May 17, 1716.
5. Henry Dawſon, born May 14, 1646; bu. at Bredon June 23, 1704.

Eliz. Dawſon; bur. at Bredon Feb. 19, 1659.

1. Atkins Dawſon, born at Long Whatton May 8, 1657; buried there April 9, 1711.=Margaret, 2d dau. and coheireſs of Griffin Dawſon, of Thringſton; buried Oct. 6, 1733.
2. George Dawſon, born June 23, 1661; died May 18, 1688, unmarried.
3. Edward Dawſon, born Nov. 24, 1663; died Aug. 5, 1747, unmarried.
4. John Dawſon, born Oct. 28, 1666; died Nov. 25, 1738, unmarried.

1. Sarah, born at Long Whatton, and there buried Oct. 24, 1665.
2. Elizabeth; d. April 6, 1660.
3. Iſabel, born May 7, 1669; died Feb. 11, 1733, unmarried.

1. Mary, born July 27, 1686; bur. at Whatton March 19, 1716.
2. Jane, born Feb. 7, 1687, married to Wm. Hickling, Jan. 30, 1723; died Sept. 5, 1724.
3. Elizabeth, born June 24, 1691; buried at Whatton Dec. 17, 1703.
4. Iſabel, born Aug. 19, 1698; died Jan. 13, 1733, unmarried.
5. Anne, born Oct. 23, 1701; married to John Ragdale, M.A. rector of Appleby c. Leiceſter, and of Normanton upon Soar, co. Nottingham. She died Oct. 16, 1768.

1. Edward Dawſon, b. June 12, 1694; high ſheriff of Leiceſterſhire 1726; buried at Whatton July 28, 1765.=Elizabeth, eldeſt dau. of John Wilde, of Long Whatton, marr. Jan. 23, 1717; buried at Appleby, June 13, 1765.
2. Henry Dawſon, bo. Dec. 27, 1707; di. Jan. 3, 1758, unmarried.

1. Anna, born June 2, 1721.
2. Mary, born May 3 , 1725; married to Thomas Smith, of Long Whatton; died July 28, 1794.
3. Elizabeth, born Feb. 26, 1727; died April 21, 1768, unmarried.

1. Atkins Dawſon, born June 2, 1723; died Oct. 18, 1782, unmarried.
2. Edward Dawſon, born Sept. 8, 1730; high ſheriff of Leiceſterſhire 1768; buried at Whatton Feb. 29, 1788.=Mary, eldeſt daughter of Joſhua Grundy, eſq. of Newhall Park; married Feb. 1, 1770, d. Dec. 10, 1779.

1. Henry Dawſon, bo. Dec. 28, 1770; di. March 0, 1789, and buried at Long Whatton.
2. Edward Dawſon, eſq. born June 8, 1778.=Suſan, eldeſt daughter of Thomas March-Phillips, eſq. of Garendon Park; married May 19, 1801.
   - Edward Dawſon, born March 14, 1802.

1. Sarah, b. Apr. 7, 1772; married, Aug. 21, 1794, to Walker-King, D. D. prebendary of Peterboro' and Canterbury, canon-reſidentiary of Wells, rector of Burnham, and of Aller, co. Somerſet, and preacher to the honourable ſociety of Gray's Inn; by whom ſhe has iſſue 3 ſons and 2 dau'rs.
2. Elizabeth, bo. June 29, 1775; d. Oct. 11, 1779.

PEDIGREE of ROBINSON, of Long Whatton.

Arms: Vert, on a chevron between three ſtags ſtatant Or, three trefoils ſlipped Gules, a creſcent for difference[1].

William Robinſon, deſcended out of the North.=. . . .

John Robinſon, of Reading, co. Berks; firſt huſband.=Lucie, daughter of John Webb, of Reading, and ſiſter of William Webb, knt. and alderman of London.=William Laud, of Reading; ſecond huſband.

William Robinſon, D. D. rector of Long Whatton, prebendary of Weſtminſter.=Sarah, da. of William Bainbridge, of Lockington, co. Leiceſter.

William Laud, D. D. and dean of Glouceſter; afterwards archbiſhop of Canterbury; beheaded on Tower-hill.

1. Henry Robinſon, æt. 9, 1619.
2. William Robinſon, æt. 6.
3. John Robinſon, eſq. born 1614; lieutenant of the Tower, and lord mayor of London 1663.

1. Elizabeth, æt. 13.
2. Sarah, æt. 7.
3. Lucie, æt. 2.

The CHURCH (See Plate CXLIX.)

dedicated to *All Souls*, conſiſts of a nave, chancel, and two ailes; and has a tower on the South end, in which hang three bells. It is a large but light building, and is kept in very neat order.

Fig. 2. is a ſmall ground-plan of the church.

Fig. 3. ſhews the ſtalls in the chancel.

Fig. 4. the old round font, with a kneeling ſtep.

On a chair is inſcribed, "I. W. 1665."

In the Matriculus of 1220, Whatton is deſcribed to be under the patronage of the abbot of *Leiceſter*; Leodegarus the then parſon having been inſtituted by Hugh then biſhop of Lincoln, and paying to the abbot a penſion of 26*s. ab antiquo*[2].

In 1344, the procurations were, 7*s.* 6½*d.*; the rectory was taxed at 18 marks, and paid 1*s.* 6*d.* for Peter-pence. The abbot of Leiceſter, the then patron, had alſo a penſion from it of 20*s.*

In 1534-5, the ſynodals were 3*s.* 6*d.*; the abbot's penſion £1. 6*s.*; and the value of the rectory £10.

In 1550, the commiſſioners reported, that the church of Whatton contained,

Inprimis, thre belles, wythe a ſmall bell.
Itm, tow croſſis of latyn.
Itm, tow veſtments wyth a cope.
Itm, thre alter clothes, and a ſurples.
Itm, on chalice of ſylver, wythe one corporas and the chaſe.

In 1650, the rectory was returned worth £100; and the incumbent as ſufficient.

The preſent value in the king's books, in land and glebe, is £13. 6*s.* 8*d.*; certified value £290.

The epiſcopal procurations are, 4*s.* 8*d.*

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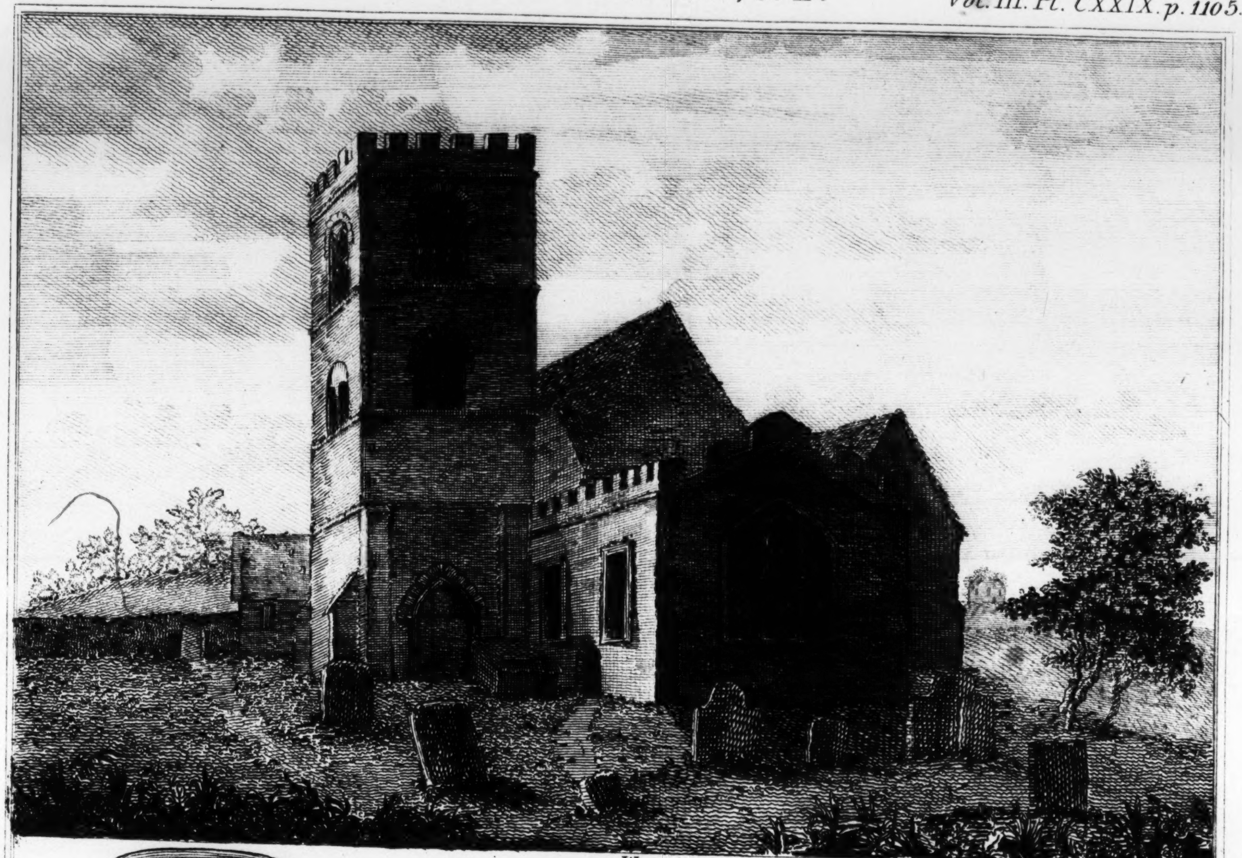
[1] Plate CXLIX. fig. 12.

[2] See the Introductory Volume, p. lix.

RECTORS.



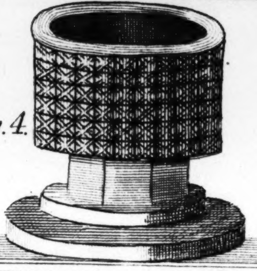


Fig. 4.

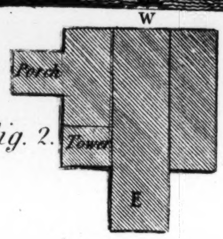


Fig. 2.

W
S
Porch
N
Tower
E

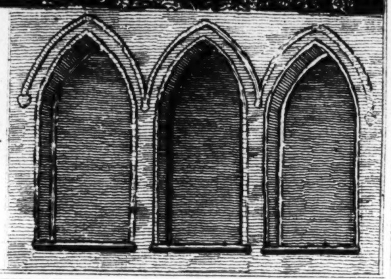
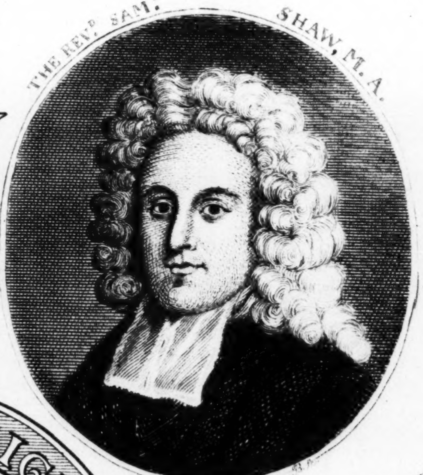


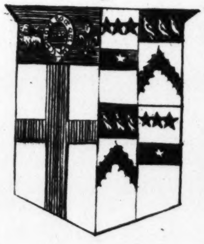
Fig. 3.

Schnebbelie del. May 18, 1791.

Basire sc.



THE REVD. SAML. SHAW, M.A.



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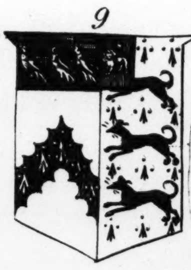

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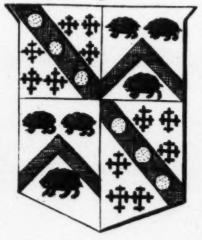

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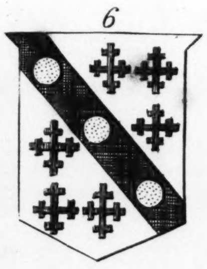

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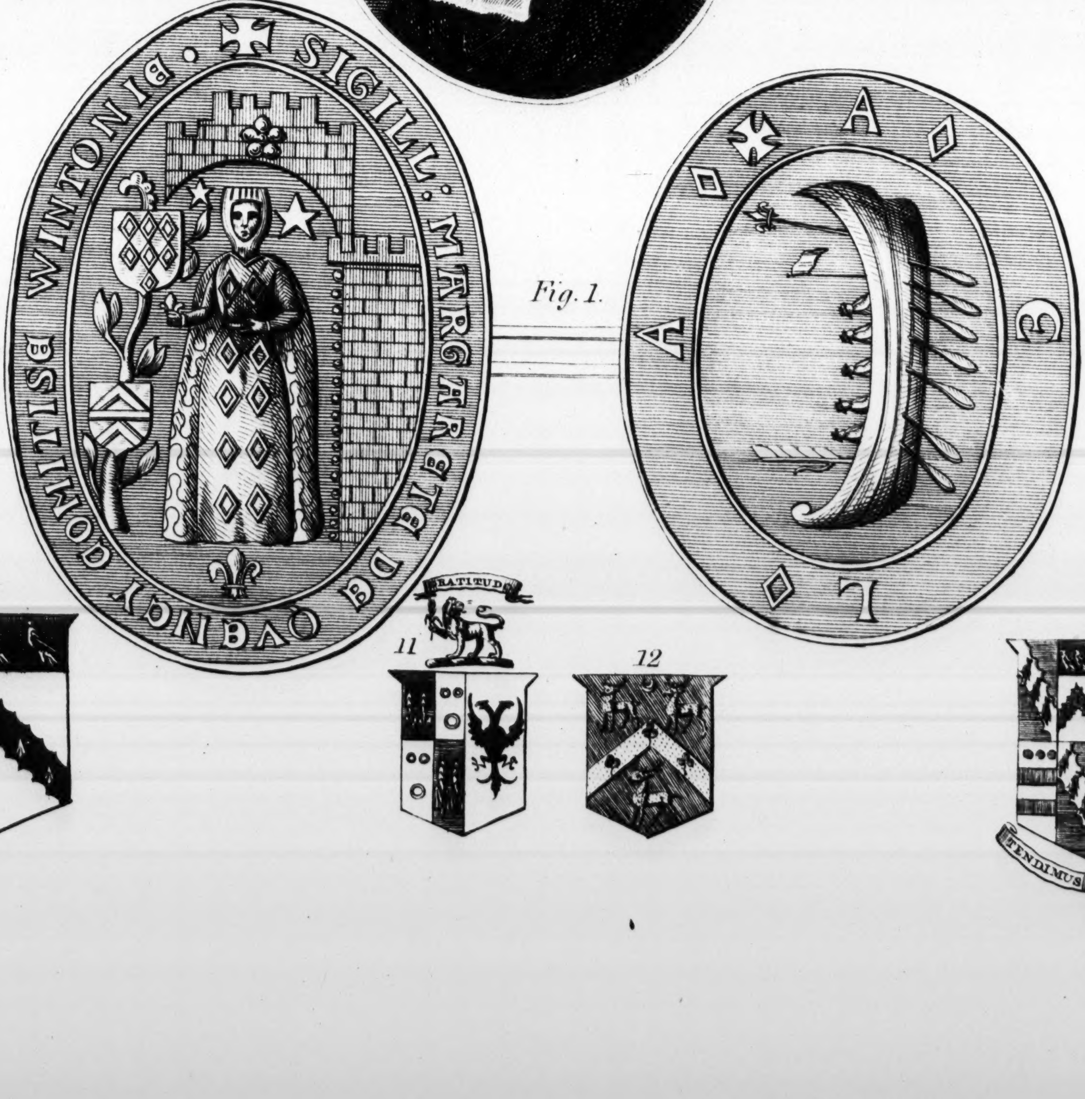

Fig. 1.

SIGILL' MARGARETE DE QVENCY COMITISSE WINTONIE
A
E
L
A

7

11

12

10

TENDIMUS AD TERRAM

RECTORS.	PATRONS.
Leodegarus, 1220.	
Richard Hethe, reſigned 1405.	Abbot and convent of Leiceſter.
John Fowler[1], 1405.	
Walter Fowler[2], reſigned 1421.	
John Greenlowe, biſhop of Solton', 1421.	
Robert . . . . . . ; died 1494.	
John Parker; died April 24, 1514.	
William Ireland, 1534.	
William Robinſon, D. D. [His ſon John baptized Jan. 10, 1614.]	
Henry Robinſon, inducted by Mr. Armſtrong, parſon of Hathern[3], March 31, 1638.	
Henry Upton, 1650.	Parliamentary Sequeſtrators.
Thomas Foulds, May 16, 1651; buried April 7, 1658.	
Samuel Shaw[4], M.A. June . . . 1658.	The Protector.
The ſame, Sept. . . . 1660; deprived in 1661.	The king, *pleno jure.*
Andrew Butler, July 8, 1661.	
William Robinſon, M. A. inducted by Iſaac Hoyland, vicar of Diſeworth, June 15, 1671; died 1721.	
John Bradbury, B. D. inducted by Andrew Glen, June 13, 1722.	
Matthew Dutton, Aug. 9, 1745.	
John Clements[5], Feb. 16, 1747; reſigned 1786.	
Thomas Beere, June 14, 1786; the preſent worthy rector, 1804.	

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

Mr. Burton did not obſerve any "arms or monuments" in this church; but he muſt have overlooked a large blue flat ſtone (which ſtill remains, though much damaged), and, on a braſs plate, the following arms and inſcription:

1. and 4. Argent, on a bend Sable, between ſix croſs croſslets Gules, three bezants, *Whatton*. 2. and 3. Argent, a chevron between three hedge-hogs Sable, *Heriz*; fig. 5.

"Pray for the ſoule of Robert de Whatton, arm', which deceſſed the v of March, anno Dom. 1545; on whoſe ſoul Jehu have mercy. Amen."

The Whatton pedigree alſo notices a large white alabaſter, with the arms of *Whatton* ſingle, fig. 6.

"Here lyeth the bodies of Robert Whatton, gent. and Margaret his wyffe; which Robert deceaſed the 10 of Sept. and ſhe deceaſed the 16 of Sept. 1577[6]."

The following epitaphs are now in the chancel:

"Here lieth the body of Henry,
the third ſon of Mr. William Robinſon, rector,
who died the 29th day of February, 1688, aged 8."

"In memory of Mr. William Robinſon,
Maſter of Arts, late rector of this place,
who died the 12th day of December,
in the year of our Lord 1721, aged 77.
Reſurgam."

"Hic jacet corpus Edwardi Bigland[7],
Servientis ad Legem."

"Here lyeth the body of Anne Bigland,
late wife of Edward Bigland, Serjeant at Law."

"Hic jacet corpus Henrici Bigland, armigeri."

"Anna Bethia Bigland,
daughter of Henry[8] Bigland, eſq. and Orme his wife,
departed this life May 22, 1708, aged 9 months.
"*Eheu quam brevis ætas.*"

"In memory of Jane Sidebotham,
who departed this life July 22, 1771, aged 83.
She was daughter of William Sidebotham,
of Stockport, in the county of Cheſter, gent.
and ſiſter to Samuel Sidebotham,
of the city of London, merchant,
who married Elizabeth, daughter of
the Rev. William Robinſon, rector of this pariſh."

Argent, a chevron engrailed Ermines; on a chief Sable, three birds cloſe Argent; *Wilde*; fig. 7.

On the South wall of the nave.

Argent, a croſs Gules; on a chief Azure a ducal coronet Or, encircled with a Garter (thereon this motto, *Honi ſoit qui mal y penſe)*, between a lion paſſant guardant on the dexter, and a fleur de lis on the ſiniſter, all Or; being the armorial enſigns of the office of *Garter Principal King of Arms:* Impaling, Quarterly, 1. and 4. Argent, a feſs Sable, in chief three mullets of the laſt; on the feſs a mullet Or for difference; *Townley*; 2, and 3. *Wilde*; fig. 8.

Wilde; impaling, Ermine, three greyhounds currant, in pale, Sable; on a canton of Augmentation Gules, a lion paſſant guardant Or. *Moore*; fig 9.

"To the memory of William Wilde, of this pariſh, gent.
who died the 22d of December, 1701,
in the 46th year of his age;
and, with his two wives, was buried
in the middle aile of this church.
He married, firſt, Elizabeth, 2d daughter
of Mr. Thomas Aynſworth, alſo of this pariſh,
by whom he had an only ſon named John Wilde, gent.
who wedded Sarah, eldeſt daughter of Thomas Moore,
of Great Appleby, in this county, gent.
and died the 11th of June, 1739,
in the 57th year of his age, without iſſue,
and was buried in the middle aile aforeſaid.
The abovenamed William Wilde eſpouſed,
ſecondly, Joan, 2d daughter of George Moore,
of Little Appleby, gent. and ſiſter to John Moore,
of Kentwell hall, in the county of Suffolk, eſq.
by whom he had an only daughter, namely, Sarah[9],

---

[1] "Johannes Fouler, clericus, preſentatus per abbatem & conventum Beate Marie de Pratis, Leyc', ad eccleſiam de Langewhatton, per hoc quod Magiſter Ricardus Hethe, ultimus rector ejuſdem, ſubdecanatum eccleſie Lincolnie canonicè eſt adeptus, 21 Octobris, 1405." Reg. Repingdon.

[2] "10 Nov. 1421, Magiſter Walterus Fowler, rector eccleſie de Longwhatton, Lincolnie dioc' (de patronatu abbatis & conventûs Beate Marie de Pratis, Leyc'), & reverendus pater dominus Johannes Grenelowe, epiſcopus Solton', rector medietatis eccleſie de Codgrave, Ebor' dioc' (de patronatu prioris & conventûs de Lincoln') reſignant ex permutacione." Reg. Fleming.

[3] Sequeſtered from his rectory during the civil wars. He was ſon to Dr. William Robinſon, and half-brother to Archbiſhop Laud. Another of that Doctor's ſons, and conſequently brother to this ſufferer, was ſir John Robinſon. Mr. Walker ſays, that "Mr. Robinſon outlived the Uſurpation, and was reſtored to his living; but it appears from Calamy, that he was dead before 1660." See p. 1110. And ſee before, under Lockington, p. 878, an epitaph on his ſon John Robinſon, gent. by which it appears that the rector of Whatton, with his wife and ſon, were "all there buried."

[4] See p. 310.

[5] Of St. John's College, Cambridge; M. A. 1748, F. S. A. 1782. He was rector alſo of Cheick, co. Stafford, and of Appleby in this county; and died at Worceſter in 1793.

[6] In the MSS. of St. Loe Kniveton this epitaph is ſaid to be in Newark church, co. Nottingham.

[7] Son of Edward Bigland, of Queen's college, Cambridge; M. A. 1598; B. D. 1605; and rector of Leek, co. Notts, where he died Auguſt 9, 1650.—The ſon, who was alſo of Queen's college, Cambridge, 1637, became a member of Gray's Inn; and in 1680 was called to the degree of a ſerjeant at law. He was recorder of Nottingham, and repreſentative in parliament for that town in 1688. He married Anne, the only daughter and heir of Peter Richeir, eſq. M. D. by whom he had iſſue two ſons and two daughters; and, ſettling at Long Whatton, was buried there Auguſt 5, 1704.

[8] Henry Bigland, of Long Whatton and Froleſworth, was the eldeſt ſon of the ſerjeant. He married Orme, daughter of Charles Whinyates, of Peterborough, eſq. by whom he had two ſons and two daughters. He died in 1712, and was buried in the church of St. James, Clerkenwell. His widow died Oct. 6, 1755, æt. 73; and was buried in the cathedral at Peterborough. See p. 1111.

[9] She died, on her birth-day, May 21, 1714; and was buried at St. Dunſtan's in the Eaſt.

wife of Charles Townley [1], of London, eſq.
whoſe iſſue are only two ſons; viz.
Sir Charles Townley, knight,
[[2] Garter Principal] King of Arms,
elder ſon, by whom this monument is erected;
and the Rev. James Townley, A. M.
rector of St. Bennet's Gracechurch-ſtreet,
in the ſaid city of London, younger ſon."

On a monument on the North wall:
"D. O. M.
Near this place lieth interred in a vault
the remains of Mrs. Ann Ragdale,
late wife of the rev. John Ragdale, A. M.
rector of Appleby in this county, and of
Normanton on the Soar in the county of Nottingham,
daughter of Atkins Dawſon,
and ſiſter to Edward Dawſon, eſq. late of this pariſh.
She was deſcended from an antient and reſpectable family;
her perſon was graceful,
her education genteel, polite, and liberal.
Yet was ſhe happily free from the levities and follies,
the vices and extravagancies of the age;
ſhe was an affectionate wife, a tender miſtreſs,
and a prudent œconomiſt; a ſincere and conſtant friend;
of a very humane and compaſſionate diſpoſition;
bountiful to the needy and diſtreſſed;
and, after the pattern of the Divine Benignity,
kind even to the unthankful and the evil.
In ſhort, her piety and virtue, for ſingular
and the moſt diſtinguiſhing meekneſs and mildneſs,
amiableneſs and ſweetneſs of temper,
her benevolence and charity,
ſhe was a pattern to her ſex.
Theſe good qualities rendered her greatly beloved
by all who had the happineſs to know her;
and her death an unſpeakable loſs to all her friends.
May her example excite and animate others
to imitate her virtues, in the ſure hope
of the ſame glorious and immortal rewards!
She died, with decent and becoming calmneſs,
tranquillity and compoſure of mind,
and with examplary ſubmiſſion to the will of Heaven,
October 16, 1768, in the 67th year of her age.
In memory of
his truly excellent and entirely beloved conſort,
her diſconſolate huſband
cauſed this monument to be erected."

Under the above:
"Here in a vault is interred the body of
Mrs. Ann Ragdale, 1768.
Alſo in the ſame vault are depoſited the remains
of the Rev. Mr. John Ragdale, her huſband,
who died April 1ſt, 1777, aged 78 years."

On the South ſide of the church, on a handſome urn, placed behind iron rails:

Arms: Quarterly, 1. and 4. *Dawſon*; 2. *Wilde*; 3. Argent, two bars Gules, on a chief Argent three torteauxes of the ſecond. Impaling, Argent, on a croſs engrailed Gules, between four lions paſſant guardant Sable five martlets Or, *Grundy*; fig. 10. Motto: *Tendimus ad Terram.*

"To the memory of Mrs. Mary Dawſon,
whoſe remains are depoſited in this vault,
late wife of Edward Dawſon, eſq.
and eldeſt daughter of Joſhua Grundy,
of Thornton, in this county, eſq.
She died December 10, anno Domini 1779,
in the 36th year of her age.
Their iſſue were two ſons and two daughters;
Henry, Sarah, Elizabeth, and Edward.
Her fidelity, affection, and ſincerity,
amiably diſtinguiſhed the wife, the parent, the friend;
and her Chriſtian profeſſion was equally adorned
with correſponding virtues.

"To Heaven reſign'd, the penſive huſband view'd
Her ſlow, but certain fate; whilſt infant tears
In artleſs grief bewail'd a parent's loſs."

On the other ſide of the urn:
"Edward, younger ſon of Edward Dawſon,
late of this pariſh, eſq. and Elizabeth his wife,
after a life exemplary for filial, conjugal,
and parental affections,
died February 23d, A. D. 1788, ætat. 58.
His remains are depoſited under this monument,
which, whilſt living, he cauſed to be erected [3]."

On the lower part of the ſame monument:
"Here is interred the body of Elizabeth Dawſon,
younger daughter of Edward Dawſon, eſq.
and Mary his wife.
She died October 11, 1779,
in the 5th year of her age.
"Alas! how ſhort is life!"

"H. S. V. M. N.
Henricus Edwardi et Mariæ Dawſon
fil. natu max.
qui vix. ann. 18. m. 2. d. 11;
relictis Edwardo fratre
& Sarâ ſorore mœſtiſſimis.
Ob. prid. n. Mart. A. D. 1789."

On another monument, near the former:
"Underneath lie the remains of
Atkins Dawſon, eſq.
eldeſt ſon of Edward Dawſon,
late of Long Whatton, eſq.
and Elizabeth his wife.
He died October 18, 1782, aged 59 years."

At the North-eaſt corner of the church:
"Near this place lyeth buried the body of Abigail,
late wife of Henry Smith, of this town, gent.
and daughter of Ralph Brown, of Carſwell,
in the county of Stafford, gent.
She departed this life the 29th day of October,
in the year of her age 65, and of our Lord 1695.
She was a perſon of great piety,
and lived in ſerious preparation for death,
even in her greateſt health and proſperity.
She was a tender and religious miſtreſs in her family,
and in all other reſpects a Chriſtian very exemplary;
and therefore her huſband has here inſcribed
this teſtimony as due to her memory."

On a ſtone under the above monument:
"Here lieth the body of Henry Smith,
of this town, gent.
who departed this life January 12, 1706-7,
in the 69th year of his age."

The following inſcriptions are alſo on the floor:
"Here lyeth the body of John Dawſon,
fourth ſon of Edward Dawſon, gent.
late of Long Whatton, deceaſed.
He departed this life the 25th day of November,
in the year 1738, in the 74th year of his age."

"Here lies the body of Iſabella Dawſon.
She departed this life the 11th of February,
1733, aged 64."

"Here lies the body of Jane, ſecond daughter
of Margaret Dawſon, of this town, widow.
She dyed the 3d day of September,
anno Dom. 1724, in the 36th year of her age."

"Here lieth the body of Iſabella Dawſon,
the fourth daughter of Atkins Dawſon, gent.
and Margaret his wife,
who died the 13th day of January, 1732, aged 34."

"Here lyeth the body of Edward Dawſon
(third ſon of Edward Dawſon and Iſabella his wife,
late of Long Whatton, deceaſed).
He departed this life the 5th day of Auguſt, 1747,
aged 84."

"Here lieth the body of Henry Dawſon, gent.
(younger ſon of Atkins Dawſon, gent.
and Margaret his wife, late of this town).
He departed this life, unmarried,
on the 3d day of January, 1758,
in the 50th year of his age."

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[1] Charles Townley, eſq. of Long Whatton, was appointed York Herald Aug. 26, 1735; Norroy king of arms Nov. 19, 1751; Clarenceux king of arms, Jan. 11, 1755; knighted Sept. 22, 1761, on the coronation day of their preſent Majeſties; and appointed Garter Principal king of arms April 29, 1773. He died at Iſlington, in the county of Middleſex, June 7, 1774; and was buried on the 14th of the ſame month in his own family vault, under the North porch in the church of St. Dunſtan in the Eaſt, London. He married Mary, youngeſt of the two daughters and coheirs of George Eaſtwood, of Thornhill, in the Weſt Riding of the county of York, gent. by whom he had ſeveral children.

[2] Originally either *Norroy* or *Clarenceux*; changed afterwards to *Garter*, by a piece faſtened on.

[3] See before, under Bredon, p. 692, a memorial placed by this gentleman to two brothers of his great-grandfather.

"Underneath in a vault is interred the body
of Edward Dawſon, late of this town, eſq.
who married Elizabeth,
ſole daughter and heir of John Wilde, gent.
and left iſſue two ſons and two daughters.
He departed this life the 26th of July, 1765,
in the 72d year of his age."

"Here lyeth the body of Elizabeth Aynſworth,
wife of Thomas Aynſworth,
who had iſſue by him eight ſons and two daughters,
and who was the oldeſt daughter
of Griffith Dawſon, of Thringſton;
who departed this life on the 27th day of February,
A. D. 1710-11, in the 47th year of her age."

"Here lyeth the body of Elizabeth,
the ſecond wife of William Wilde the elder.
She died the 13th day of January, A. D. 1694,
aged 86 years."

"Here lieth the body of Samuel Wilde, gent.
who departed this life Jan. 22, 1712, aged 68."

"Here lieth the body of William Wilde the eldeſt;
deceaſed July 21, 1680, aged 87.
He had two wives;
by his firſt, three ſons and one daughter;
by his ſecond, four ſons and three daughters.
Two of his ſons,
viz. Stephen, and Samuel the youngeſt,
cauſed this ſtone to be laid as a memorial.
Here lieth the body of John Wilde,
grandſon of the above William Wilde,
who departed this life Feb. 19, 1718, aged 66."

"Here lieth the body of Mrs. Elizabeth Wilde,
wife of William Wilde, gent.
ſecond ſon of John Wilde, gent.
and ſecond daughter of Mr. Thomas Aynſworth,
of this pariſh.
She died the 16th day of April, 1683,
in the 24th year of her age,
leaving iſſue only one ſon John.
Here alſo lieth the body of John Wilde, gent.
only ſon of the above named
William and Elizabeth Wilde.
He died June 11, 1739, in the 57th year of his age."

"Here lieth the body of Mrs. Joan Wilde,
ſecond wife of William Wilde, of this town, gent.
and ſecond daughter of George Moore,
of Little Appleby, in this county, gent.
She died July 5, 1691, in the 26th year of her age,
leaving iſſue only one daughter, Sarah,
afterwards married to Charles Townley, of London, eſq."

"Here lieth the body of Mrs. Joan Wilde,
ſecond daughter of Charles Moore,
of Little Appleby, in this county, gent.
and ſiſter to ſir John Moore, knt.
lord mayor of the City of London in the year 1681.
She was relict,
firſt, of Thomas Sherwood, of Long Whatton;
afterwards of John Wilde, of the ſame place, gent.
and was buried 6th of May, 1698."

"Here lieth the body of Anna Wilde,
who was the widow of John Wilde, jun. late of this town.
She departed this life the 21ſt of February, 1722,
in the 63d year of her age."

"Here lieth the body of John Wilde,
of Long Whatton, gent.
eldeſt ſon of William Wilde, of the ſame place, gent.
by Frances his firſt wife.
He died in February, 1691, in the 76th year of his age,
leaving iſſue, by Joan his wife, two ſons,
John and William Wilde.
John the elder ſon married Anna
the third and youngeſt daughter of
the Rev. Abraham Mould, of Great Appleby, M.A.
rector and patron of that church;
whoſe only ſurviving iſſue was Elizabeth,
wife of Edward Dawſon, of Long Whatton, eſq.;
William the younger ſon married, ſecondly,
Joan, ſecond daughter of George Moore,
of Little Appleby, gent.
whoſe ſurviving iſſue by his firſt wife Elizabeth,
ſecond daughter of Mr. Thomas Aynſworth,
was John Wilde, gent. who died without progeny;
and by the ſaid Joan he had only Sarah,
wife of Charles Townley, of London, eſq."

17. "Here in a vault is interred
the body of Elizabeth Dawſon,
youngeſt daughter of Edward Dawſon, eſq.
She died the 21ſt day of April, 1768, aged 40."

In the South aile:

"Here lieth the body of Mary Dawſon,
eldeſt daughter of Atkins Dawſon, gent.
and Margaret his wife.
She died the 17th day of March,
in the 29th year of her age, annoque Dom. 1716."

"Here lieth the body of Edward Dawſon,
of this town, gent. who departed this life
the 15th day of March, A. D. 1711, aged 83."

"Here lieth the body of Atkins Dawſon,
of this town, gent.
who departed this life the 6th day of April,
A. D. 1711, in the 54th year of his age."

"Here lyeth the body of Elizabeth Dawſon,
the third daughter of Atkins Dawſon, gent.
and Margaret his wife.
She died the 14th day of December,
in the 13th year of her age, anno Dom. 1703.
"Here alſo lieth the body of
Margaret Dawſon, widow, who departed this life
the 4th day of October, 1733, aged 69."

On the floor of the North aile.

"In Chriſtian hope of a bleſſed immortality.
In memory of Leonora Hand, wife of Thomas Hand,
who departed this life September 13, 1784,
being in the 24th year of her age,
youngeſt daughter of the late Major Mace.
With her alſo lies interred her only child
Leonora Maria Hand, aged 4 months."

"Sacred to the memory of Henry Foſbrooke,
ſon of Leonard Foſbrooke, late of Shardlow,
in the county of Derby, eſq.
He deceaſed Feb. 12, 1777, aged 43 years."

Beneath lie the remains of Mary Smith,
the wife of Thomas Smith, gent.
of this pariſh,
and the daughter of Edward Dawſon, eſq.
She died July 20, Ann. Dom. 1794,
in the 70th year of her age.
In the ſame vault is depoſited
the body of Thomas Smith.
He died Dec. 16, Ann. Dom. 1799,
in the 64th year of his age."

An epitaph in Whatton church-yard for *William Allt*, preacher of the Goſpel, who died Auguſt 4, 1779, aged 60, is printed under Sileby, vol. III. p. 425.

Philip Burton, of Long Whatton, a wood-button-maker, and a very eccentric character, died May 9, 1765. His age was not certainly known; but it was thought he was nearly 100.

Anne Sutton, of this pariſh, who died Oct. 19, 1797, in her 97th year, was blind for near 21 years; and, without uſing any means for it, recovered her ſight, which ſhe enjoyed for the laſt four years of her life.

BENEFACTION.

William Lane, of Long Whatton, gave by his will £5 annually, to be diſtributed in bread amongſt the poor of Whatton, at the diſcretion of his truſtees.

Samuel Shaw, M. A. of St. John's College, Cambridge, was born at Repton in Derbyſhire in 1635, and educated at the free ſchool there, then the beſt in thoſe parts of England. He went to the Univerſity at 14 years of age, where he was chamber-fellow to Dr. Morton. When he had completed his ſtudies, he removed to Tamworth in Warwickſhire, and was uſher in the free ſchool there in 1656. He next removed to Moſely, a ſmall place in the borders of Worceſterſhire, being invited thither by colonel Greavis of that place, who had a great reſpect for him, and ſhewed him much kindneſs. At his coming thither, he was ordained by the claſſical preſbytery at Wirkſworth in Derbyſhire; and in 1658, by the aſſiſtance of Mr. Gervas Pigot of Thrumpton, he obtained a preſentation from the Protector to the rectory of Long Whatton, which was in the gift of the crown[1]. In June this year, he had full and peaceable poſſeſſion of this place, and continued ſo to have till king Charles's return in 1660. Then, fearing ſome diſturbance, in the month of September that year, he got a freſh preſentation under the great ſeal of England, which he obtained without much difficulty, as the former incumbent, Mr. Henry Robinſon, was dead, and two more that enjoyed it after him[2]. But, though his title was thus corroborated, ſir John Pretyman made intereſt with the lord-chancellor, and they found means to remove Mr. Shaw about a year before the act of uniformity came out; and introduced Mr. Butler. After this he never had any public living, and ſo was not properly turned out by the uniformity act, though he was ſilenced by it; for he could not ſatisfy himſelf to conform, though he was afterwards offered his living without any other condition than re-ordination: but he uſed to ſay, he would not lie to God and man, in declaring his Preſbyterian ordination invalid. When he left Whatton, he removed to Cotes, a ſmall village near Loughborough. During his ſtay here, his family was afflicted with the plague, being infected by ſome relations from London, who came from thence to avoid it: it was about harveſt 1665. About that time he preached in his family, and afterwards publiſhed an uſeful little book, called "A Welcome to the Plague," from Amos iv. 12. He buried two children, two friends, and one ſervant, of that diſtemper; but he and his wife ſurvived it; and, not being ill both at once, looked after one another and the reſt of the family: which was a great mercy, for none durſt come to his aſſiſtance; but he was, in a manner, ſhut up for about three months together, and was to attend his ſick, and bury his dead himſelf in his own garden. Towards the end of 1666, he removed to Aſhby-de-la-Zouch in the ſame county; and was choſen to be the ſole ſchoolmaſter of the free-ſchool in 1668. The revenue was then but ſmall, the ſchool-buildings quite out of repair, and the number of ſcholars few; but, by his diligence, he ſoon got the ſalary augmented, not only for himſelf, but all ſucceeding ſchoolmaſters: and, by his intereſt among gentlemen, he procured money for the building of a ſchool, and a ſchool-houſe, and a gallery for the convenience of the ſcholars in the church. He had another difficulty to conteſt with in this matter; which was, how to get a licence without ſubſcription to ſuch things as his conſcience did not allow of: but he got over that; for, by means of the lord Conway, he obtained from archbiſhop Sheldon a licence to teach ſchool any where in his whole province[3]; and that without his ſo much as once ſeeing or waiting upon the archbiſhop. As he needed a licence alſo from the biſhop of the dioceſe, he got a friend to make his application to Dr. Fuller, then biſhop of Lincoln. This friend put Mr. Shaw's late book, occaſioned by the plague in his family, into his lordſhip's hands, in order to ſatisfy him of Mr. Shaw's real worth. The biſhop was ſo pleaſed with the piety, peaceableneſs, humility, and learning, there diſcovered, that he gave him a licence upon ſuch a ſubſcription as his own ſenſe dictated and inſerted; and added, "that he was glad to have ſo worthy a man in his dioceſe upon any terms." He alſo ſaid, that he underſtood there was another of his books in print, viz. "Immanuel," which he deſired might be ſent him. Mr. Shaw's piety, learning, and temper, ſoon raiſed the reputation of his ſchool, and the number of his ſcholars in thoſe parts; ſo that he always kept one, and for a great while two uſhers, to aſſiſt him, having often 160 boys or more under his care. His houſe and the town was continually full of boarders from London, and other diſtant parts of the kingdom. Several divines of the church of England (among the reſt Mr. Sturgeſs, miniſter of All Saints in Derby, Mr. Walter Horton, formerly miniſter of the ſame place, and afterwards one of the canons of Lichfield), and many gentlemen, phyſicians, lawyers, and others, in ſeveral parts of England, were his ſcholars, and owed their ſchool learning to his good inſtructions. He endeavoured to make the youth that were under his care in love with piety; to principle them in religion betimes by his good advice, and allure them to it by his good example. His temper was affable, his converſation pleaſant and facetious, his method of teaching winning and eaſy. He had great ſkill in finding out, and ſuiting himſelf to, the tempers of boys. He freely taught poor children, where he ſaw in them a diſpoſition to learning, and afterwards procured them aſſiſtance to perfect their ſtudies at the univerſity. He did, indeed, excellent ſervice in educating youth; and his ſchool was a great advantage to the trading part of the town. When the liberty of the Diſſenters was ſettled by act of parliament, he licenſed his ſchool for a place of religious worſhip. He ſo contrived his meetings as not to interfere with the public, preaching at noon between the ſermons at church, and conſtantly attending there both parts of the day, at the beginning of the ſervice, with all his ſcholars, his family, and all his hearers with him: ſo that the public aſſembly was conſiderably augmented; and the weekly lecture was chiefly attended by him and his ſcholars. He was upon the moſt friendly terms with the vicar of the place, and correſponded with Dr. Barlow, then biſhop of Lincoln, to whom he preſented his book of "Meditations." His lordſhip, who was a great reader, and judge of books, and as conſiderable a caſuiſt as moſt in his age, wrote him a letter on this occaſion, which is preſerved by Calamy, and is highly creditable to them both. If ſuch a correſpondence as this, between the biſhops of the church of England and the miniſters among the Diſſenters, had been uſually and commonly kept up, it might have produced much better effects than the great diſtance that has been generally obſerved on both ſides. Mr. Shaw was a man of a peaceable diſpoſition. He was frequently employed, and very ſucceſsful in his endeavours, to reconcile differences. He had a public and generous ſpirit, and was ever ready to encourage any good deſigns. He was given to hoſpitality, and was very moderate in his principles. For the ſpace of almoſt 30 years he ſpent himſelf in endeavours to make the world better, though with no great gains to himſelf. It was his chief aim to live uſefully; and he thought that a conſiderable reward to itſelf. He was of a middle ſtature, and his countenance not very penetrating; like another Melancthon, that could not fill a chair with a big look and portly preſence; but his eye was ſparkling, and his converſation witty, ſavoury, affable, and pertinent. He was ready at repartees and innocent jeſts, with a mixture of poetry, hiſtory, and other polite learning: but his greateſt excellence was in religious diſcourſe, in praying and preaching.

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[1] The Protector's preſentation ſhall here be given, as a ſpecimen of the forms that were uſed under the Commonwealth: "Know all men by theſe preſents, that the 28th day of May, in the year 1658, there was exhibited to the commiſſioners for approbation of public preachers, a preſentation of Mr. Samuel Shaw to the rectory of Long Whatton, in the county of Leiceſter, made to him by his Highneſs Oliver, Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c. the patron thereof, under his ſign manual; together with a teſtimony in the behalf of the ſaid Samuel Shaw, of his holy and godly converſation: Upon peruſal and due conſideration of the premiſes, and finding him to be a perſon qualified as in and by the ordinance for ſuch approbation is required, the Commiſſioners abovementioned have adjudged and approved the ſaid Samuel Shaw to be a fit perſon to preach the Goſpel, and have granted him admiſſion, and do admit the ſaid Samuel Shaw to the rectory of Long Whatton aforeſaid, to be full and perfect poſſeſſor and incumbent thereof; and do hereby ſignify to all perſons concerned therein, that he is hereby entitled to the profits and perquiſites, and all rights and dues incident and belonging to the ſaid rectory, as fully and effectually as if he had been inducted according to any ſuch laws and cuſtoms as have in this caſe formerly been made or uſed in this realm. In witneſs whereof, they have cauſed the common ſeal to be hereunto affixed, and the ſame to be atteſted by the hand of the Regiſter by his Highneſs in that behalf appointed. Dated at Whitehall, the 28th day of May, 1658.

(L. S.) "Jo. Nye, Regiſter."

"Mem. That the 5th day of June, 1658, full, peaceable, corporal poſſeſſion of the church of Whatton within-mentioned was taken by Mr. Samuel Shaw, by virtue of this inſtrument. In preſence of, Ger. Pigot, Jo. Foxcroft, Thomas Alſopp, William Boyer."

[2] The Royal preſentation runs thus: "Carolus Secundus, Dei gratia, Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ rex, fidei defenſor, &c. Omnibus & ſingulis officiariis & miniſtris noſtris, & aliis quibuſcunque qui in hâc parte auctoritatem ſive poteſtatem ſufficientem habent, ſive in poſterum habuerint, ſalutem. Ad rectoriam de Long Whatton, in comitatu noſtro Leiceſtrienſi, per mortem Henrici Robinſon ultimi incumbentis ibidem, aut aliquo alio quocunque modo jam vacantem, & ad noſtram præſentationem pleno jure ſpectantem, dilectum nobis in Chriſto Samuelem Shaw, clericum, in artibus magiſtrum, vobis præſentamus; mandantes & requirentes quatenus eundem Samuelem Shaw, ad rectoriam de Long Whatton prædictam admittere, ipſumque rectorem ibidem, ac de & in eadem ritè & legitimè inſtituere pariter & inveſtire, cum omnibus ſuis juribus, membris, pertinentiis univerſis, cæteraque omnia & ſingula facere, peragere, & perimplere, quæ veſtro in hâc parte incumbunt officio paſtorali velitis cum favore & effectu. In cujus rei teſtimonium, has literas noſtras fieri fecimus patentes. Teſte meipſo, apud Weſtmonaſterium, primo die Septembris, anno regni noſtri 12mo. Per dominum cancellarium Angliæ. Hastings."

[3] "Gilbertus Providentiâ divinâ Cantuarienſis archiepiſcopus, totius Angliæ Primas & Metropolitanus, ad infra ſcripta auctoritate Parliamenti Angliæ legitimè fulcitus, dilecto nobis in Chriſto Samueli Shaw, de Aſhby-de-la-Zouch, in comitatu Leiceſtriæ, in artibus magiſtro, ſalutem; & gratiam ad inſtruend', ſtudiend', & informand', pueros in literis grammaticalibus aliiſque documentis licitis & honeſtis, ac de jure legibus ſtatutis & conſuetudinibus hujus inclyti regni Angliæ in eâ parte permiſſis & approbatis, in quocunque loco vel privato (tuo arbitrio eligend') in & per totum Angliæ regnum, juxta leges, ſtatuta, & conſtitutiones in eâ parte editas & proviſas, tibi, de cujus fidelitate, literarum ſcientiâ, conſcientiæ puritate, morum probitate & diligentiâ plurimùm confidimus; tribus illis articulis mention' in triceſimo ſexto capitulo libri Conſtitutionum ſive Canonum eccleſiar', anno Domini mileſimo ſexcentiſimo quarto regiâ auctoritate edit' & promulgat', manu tuâ propriâ ſubſcribenti, in hunc modum; viz. primo & tertio articulis integris, & ſecundi articuli duobus prioribus membris, necnon juramentum ſupremitatis regiæ Majeſtati juxta vim, formam, & effectum ſtatuti Parliamenti hujus regni Angliæ in eâ parte edit' & proviſ' ad ſancta Dei Evangelia per te corporaliter facta & deoſculata, coram nobis aut commiſſario noſtro ad facultates præſtanti, & ſubeunti, licentiam & facultatem noſtras concedimus & impertimur per præſentes, ad noſtrum bene placitum tantummodo duratur'; proviſo ſemper quod hæ literæ tibi non proficiant, niſi regiſtrentur & ſubſcribantur per clericum Regiæ Majeſtatis ad facultates in Cancellariâ. Dat' ſub ſigillo ad facultates, viceſimo quarto die menſis Decembris, anno Domini milleſimo ſexcenteſimo ſeptuageſimo, & noſtræ tranſlationis anno octavo.

"Jo. Berbinhead, ad facultates Magiſter.
"Ricardus Baylie, clericus facultatum.

"Viceſimo ſexto die Decembris, anno Domini 1670, regiſtratur per Johannem Spencer, clericum Regiæ Majeſtatis ad Facultates in Cancellariâ."

He died Jan. 22, 1696, in the 59th year of his age; and his funeral ſermon was preached by Mr. William Croſſe, his brother-in-law, from Luke xxiii. 28. A portrait of him is given in Plate CXLVIII.

His works were;

"A Funeral Oration for Mr. Blake."

"The Welcome to the Plague."

"A Farewell Sermon, in 1663, on Phil. i. 12." which is the 8th in the country collection.

"A Farewell to Life," from 2 Cor. v. 6.

"The Angelical Life," from Matth. xxii. 30.

[Theſe two are annexed to "The Welcome to the Plague;" and were all three printed together in 1666, under the title of "The Voice of one crying in the Wilderneſs."]

"Immanuel; or, A Continuation of the Angelical Life;" on John iv. 14; an admirable performance, reprinted in 1763.

"The great Commandment; a Diſcourſe on Pſalm lxxiii. 25. To which is annexed, The Spiritual Man in a carnal Fit; from Pſalm lv. 6."

"A Latin Grammar."

"A Receipt for the State Palſy; or, a Direction for the Government of the Nation; a Sermon from Prov. xxv. 5."

"Samuel in Sackcloth; a Sermon from 1 Sam. xv. 35; eſſaying to reſtrain our bitter Animoſities, and commending a Spirit of Moderation, and a right Conſtitution of Soul, and Behaviour towards our Brethren, 1660."

"The true Chriſtian's Teſt; or, a Diſcovery of the Love and Lovers of the World, in 149 Meditations; from 1 John ii. 15."

"An Epitome of the Latin Grammar, by Queſtions and Anſwers."

"Adam, Abel, or vain Man; Sermons from Pſalm xxxix. 6."

"A Funeral Sermon on the Death of Mr. Richard Chantry."

"Words made viſible; or, Grammar and Rhetoric, a Comedy."

"The different Humours of Men; a Comedy."

Theſe two were acted by his own ſcholars for their diverſion; and for the entertainment of the town and neighbourhood at Chriſtmas-time.

He had alſo in the preſs, "A Deſcription of the Heavenly Inheritance; on 1 Pet. i. 3—6;" but, the bookſeller failing whilſt it was printing, it was never perfected.

On the floor of the library in Peterborough cathedral, on a black marble with a grey border:

"Here reſts the body of Orme Bigland, relict of Henry Bigland, eſq. late of Long Whatton, Leiceſterſhire,
who departed this life Oct. 6, 1755, aged 73."

At the feet of his mother's tomb, a black marble:

Arms: Quarterly, 1. and 4. Azure, two ears of big in pale, couped and bearded Or; *Bigland*; 2. and 3. three annulets, 2, and 1: Impaling, Argent, an eagle diſplayed, with two heads Sable. *Depupe*; fig. 11. Creſt, on a wreath of the colours, a lion paſſant reguardant Gules, holding in his dexter paw an ear of big Or; and over the lion, on a ſcroll, the word GRATITUDO.

"To the memory of Edward Bigland[1], eſq.
of Frowleſworth, in the county of Leiceſter,
deſcended from the Biglands of Bigland,
in the county palatine of Lancaſter.
He died on the 18th of May, 1760,
in the 50th year of his age, and lies buried here.
He married Elizabeth, the daughter of
Charles Pitfield, eſq. of Hoxton, in Middleſex,
by whom he had no iſſue;
afterwards Mary, the daughter of Robert Depup,
and relict of White Kennett,
ſon of the late Biſhop of Peterborough;
by whom he left iſſue one ſon and three daughters;
viz. Edward[2], Mary[3], Orme[4], and Lucy-Eliza[5]."

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[1] Eldeſt ſon of Henry Bigland, eſq. He was born July 15, 1710; and ſettled firſt at Froleſworth (ſee p. 1007.) and afterwards at Peterborough.

[2] Born Aug. 21, 1745. He died unmarried, in Jamaica, about 1790.

[3] Born March 26, 1740; and married to Iſaac Bayley.

[4] Married to Roger Dutvall.

[5] Born Oct. 5, 1754; married Wright-Thomas Squire, of Peterborough, eſq.

WHITWICK

is ſituate on the border of Charnwood Foreſt, in a ſharp and cold ſituation, having ſeveral high hills and rocks on the North ſide; yet the inhabitants are in general healthy. It is 7 miles Weſt-South-Weſt from Loughborough, and 5 from Aſhby de la Zouch; bounded on the North by Thringſton; on the Weſt by Swanington; on the South and Eaſt by the Foreſt; and, in the eccleſiaſtical diviſion of the county, is within the deanry of Akeley.

It appears from antient records, that Whitwick was occaſionally at leaſt the reſidence of that noble and potent baron *Hugo de Grentemaiſnell*, who had here a caſtle and a park [1]; and under whom, at the time of the general ſurvey, *Hugo* held in this lordſhip half a ploughland, then worth two ſhillings. The land was equal to half a plough. There was one bordar; and a wood one furlong long and half a furlong broad [2].

"In the North-weſterly part of the Foreſt of Charnwood is placed Whitwick, where are ſeen the ruins of an antient caſtle [3], by which runneth a brook to Gracedieu, and ſo to Belton, &c. [4]"

Whitwick was originally a fair and large manor, and of a great circuit; having theſe towns and villages part and members of it; viz Whittington, Hugleſcote, Donington, Swanington, Ravenſton, Stanton under Bardon and the Park, Markfield, Borcheſton, and Newton Unthanke [5].

About 1140, it was the inheritance of *William de Newmarch*, who conveyed it, a ſhort time after, to *Robert Boſſu* earl of *Leiceſter*, in exchange for the manor of Stockingford, co. Warwick [6].

When the French ſeized upon Normandy, the eſtates of the Engliſh in that country were taken from them, and given away to others. The Engliſh made repriſals in the ſame way; which, veſting in the crown by the way of eſcheat, under the name of "Terræ Normannorum," were granted away generally under this condition, "quouſque rectis heredibus reddiderimus per pacem." On this occaſion, we find, in 1205, the following record in the Exchequer:

"Petronilla comitiſſa Lancaſtrie debet 3000 marcas, pro habendo Leiceſtriam cum pertinentiis, cum feodis & dominiis omnibus que pertinent ad honorem de Grentemeiſnill, infra comitatum & extra, ſicut jus ſuum & hereditatem; ita quod regi remaneant omnes terre Normannorum que ſunt de eodem feodo; & quod domus de Witewick committatur cui rex voluerit, qui de fideliter regi ſerviendo obſides dabit; & predicta comitiſſa omnia predicta que rex ei reddidit tenebit, niſi per judicium curie regis diſſaiſietur [7]."

In the ſame year, *William de Senevill* was appointed keeper of Whitwick caſtle (in right of *Petronilla* counteſs of *Leiceſter*), and to give to the king *John* his ſon and heir, as a pledge for the ſafe keeping thereof; as alſo *Richard*, another ſon of his, but he would not [8].

By the marriage of *Margaret*, one of the two daughters and coheirs of *Robert Fitz Parnell* earl of *Leiceſter*, this manor became the property of *Saer de Quincy* earl of *Wincheſter*.

In 1229, *Margaret* counteſs of *Winton* paid 80 marks into the Exchequer, "pro habenda conceſſione domini regis de terris Normannorum que ſunt de feodo ſuo, & ſunt in manu ſuâ, vel de illis terris quas alii tenent per ipſam comitiſſam de eiſdem terris Normannorum que ſunt de feodo ſuo; habendis & tenendis eidem comitiſſe totâ vitâ ſuâ, & Rogero de Quincy filio & heredi ſuo poſt mortem ejus, niſi rex reddiderit terras illas heredibus earundem terram per pacem [9]."

In the Teſta de Nevill, compiled about the year 1240, Whitwick is not noticed.

In 1247, "Aſſiſa venit, &c. ſi Rogerus Quincy, comes Wintonie, Philippus Lunel, Johannes de Muntford, Elias Swen, & Willielmus Winter, injuſtè, &c. diſſeiſaverunt Rogerum de Appelby de dimidiâ rode terre in Swaninton, &c. faciendo in quadam culturâ ſuâ unam marleram. Et comes venit, & reſpondit pro ſe & aliiis; & dicit quod terra ubi marlera facta fuit eſt propria terra ipſius comitis, pertinens ad manerium ſuum de Whitewick. Juratores dicunt quod predictus Willielmus Winter diſſeiſivit predictum Rogerum de Appelby. faciendo ibi predictam marleram; & benè dicunt, quod hoc non fuit per preceptum, aſſenſum, vel voluntatem ipſius comitis, vel ballivorum ſuorum. Ideo conſideratum eſt quod predictus Rogerus recuperet ſeiſinam ſuam de predictâ marlerâ, & Willielmus Winter in miſericordiâ; & ſimiliter Rogerus in miſericordiâ pro falſo clamore verſus predictum comitem & alios predictos [10]."

"Warinus Warin nihil capit per aſſiſam verſus Rogerum comitem Winton & alios de communiâ in Whitwicke, quia Whitwick & Swanington ſunt in diverſis baroniis, & communia in Whitwick non pertinet ad aliquod tenementum in Swannington, niſi per eſchamburam, vel per ſua dando Rogero [11]."

In the Itinerary of 1280, Whitwick, Thringſton, Swanington, and Oſgathorpe, anſwered collectively as one vill.

Elizabeth, youngeſt daughter and coheir of Roger de Quincy earl of Wincheſter, brought this lordſhip to *Alexander Comyn* earl of *Boghan* or *Bucquan* in Scotland, her huſband; by whom ſhe had iſſue, *John*, *Alexander*, and *William*.

In 1290, it was found that *Alexander Comyn* earl of *Boghan* held not any lands of the king *in capite*, becauſe he had enfeoffed *John* his ſon and heir, ſeven years before, in the manor of Whitwick, with the appurtenances, and in all the other lands and tenements which he had in the counties of Leiceſter and Warwick, to hold of him by the ſervice of half a knight's fee; and that *John* Comyn his ſon and heir was then aged 30 [12].

In 1291, the following proceeding occurs in the Regiſter of Garendon Abbey:

"Placitum inter nos & Johannem Comyn, de interfectione porcorum noſtrorum tempore pannagii, anno Domini M°CC° nonageſimo primo.

"Et predictus Johannes Comyn, pro ſe & omnibus aliis, dicit, quod nullam injuriam eidem fecerunt; quia dicit quod ipſe habet quandam libertatem in foreſtâ de Charnewode, de adimando quolibet anno ſemel, tempore pannagii, omnes porcos in foreſtâ illâ exiſtentes ad parcum ſuum in manerio ſuo de Wytewyk ut 𝔐'chep' [13], ad vidend' quis habeat plures porcos in foreſtâ quàm habere debeat; & ſi plures porcos ibidem inveniant quàm quis habere debeat, cujuſcunque fuerint, pannagium de eis habere debet ratione ejuſdem libertatis. Predicti Ricardus & alii, tamquam ballivi domini, porcos predicti abbatis & omnes alios porcos in eadem foreſtâ inventas ad manerium ipſius, ſcilicet 𝔐'chep', adimaverunt ſicut eis benè licuit. Et unus dicit quod ſi predicti porci, vel eorum aliqua pars interfecerunt, hoc fuit ob defectum ipſius abbatis, eo quod idem abbas porcos ſuos noluit petere ſibi liberari quietos per legem in foreſtâ predictâ hactenus uſitatam. Et de hoc ponit ſe ſuper patriam, &c. Et predictus abbas dicit quod predictus Johannes non debet porcos ſuos in foreſtâ predictâ inventos capere, nec fugere ad parcum ſuum predictum, ſicut dicit; ſed benè dicit quod predictus Johannes & alii predictos porcos ſuos ceperunt, & malicioſè interfecerunt ſicut ſuprà actatur; & quod ita ſit, petit quod inquiratur per patriam. Et Johannes & alii ſimiliter. Ideò veniant juratores coram rege à die Sancti Hillarii in xv dies, ubicunque, &c. Quia tam, &c.[1]"

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[1] Madox, Hiſtory of the Exchequer, p. 338.

[2] "Hugo tenet de H[ugone de Grentemaiſnell] dimidiam carucatam terræ in Witewic. Terra eſt dimidia carucæ. Ibi eſt 1 bordarius. Silva 1 quarentenæ longitudinis, & dimidia quarentenæ latitudinis. Valet 2 ſolidos." Domeſday, fol. 233. a. 1.

[3] The foundation walls of the caſtle are ſtill to be ſeen in a cloſe called *The Caſtle Hill*, the property of *Henry Cropper*, eſq. of Loughborough.

[4] Wyrley, MS. p. 23.

[5] Stockingford, under the name of *Newhay*, was given by *William de Newmarch* to the abbot and convent of *St. Mary de Pratis* at *Leiceſter*; who about the ſame time had the chapel of Stockingford by the gift of *Geffrey de Turvill*, and certain lands bordering on Hardreſhull from *Geffrey* the Heremite. Dugdale, Warwickſhire, vol. II. p. 1070; citing Cart. 11 Edw. II. n. 10. per Inſpeximus.—And ſee before, under Leiceſter Abbey, vol. I. Appendix, p. 81.

[6] See the Inquiſition of 14 Edw. III. cited in p. 212. Burton, MS.

[7] Magn. Rot. 6 John 17. b. Warw. & Leic. Madox, Hiſtory of the Exchequer, p. 338.

[8] Fines 6 John.

[9] Rot. Mag. 13 Hen. III. War. & Leic. Madox, Hiſtory of the Exchequer, p. 207.

[10] Placita 31 Hen. III. in Receptu Scaccarii, Rot. 11.

[11] Ibid. Rot. 12.

[12] Eſch. 18 Edw. I. N° 12. Leic.

[13] I acknowledge myſelf unable to decypher this abbreviation; which might be conjectured to have been *merchetum*, but that the laſt letter is clearly a *p*; nor does the well-known ſenſe of *merchetum* in any way accord with the context in this deed.

June 6, 1293, king Edward I. granted to *John Comyn* earl of *Boghan* a market on Tueſdays, and a fair on the eve and day of St. John Baptiſt and two days after, at his manor of Whitwick. Hiis teſtibus; venerabilibus patribus J. archiepiſcopo Dublin'; J. Winton', A. Dunelm', & W. Elienſ', epiſcopis; Edmundo com' Cornub', conſanguineo noſtro; Willielmo de Valentiâ, avunculo noſtro; Henrico de Lacy comite Lincoln'; Waltero de Bellocampo; Ricardo de Boſco, & aliis. Dat' per manum Regis apud Weſtm', ſexto die Junii[2].

Nov. 30, 1306, *Elizabeth* relict of *Alexander* earl of *Boghan*[3], at what time as Robert Bruſe (having ſlain *John* lord *Comyn* of Bodenaugh) proclaimed himſelf king of Scotland, crowned the ſaid Robert Bruſe at Scone; her ſon *Alexander* earl of *Fife* (to whom that office appertained by inheritance) being then abſent in England, at his manor of Whitwick[4]. By the command of king Edward I. the counteſs of Boghan was for this act ſet on the walls of Berwick caſtle in an iron cage[5].

In 1312, Maſter *William* Comyn of Boghan having obtained of *John* Comyn, ſometime earl of Boghan, his brother, deceaſed, a grant[6] of two parts of the manor of Shepeſhed, the towns of Markinfield, Whitenton, Bochardeſton, and Newton, as alſo a moiety of Ratbye, and the town of Whitewyke, with the park of Bardon, all in the county of Leiceſter, in fee, without the king's licence, had the king's pardon for the ſame[7].

"Per tres inquiſitiones compertum eſt in longo placito, quod Johannes Comyn, nuper comes Bougham, fuit ſeiſitus de duabus partibus manerii de Witwicke, Shepeſſehead, villatam de Markenfield, Whittington, Bocherdeſton, Neuton, & Rotby, ac de parco de Berdon, que tenuit de domino rege in capite per ſervitium unius feodi militis; & quod feoffavit inde magiſtrum Willielmum Comyn fratrem ſuum, excepto ſcitu manerii de Whitewicke, ante mortem ſuam; & per quartam inquiſitionem compertum fuit quod dictus comes obiit inde ſeiſitus, & quod dictus comes obiit ſine herede de ſe; & quod Margareta & Johanna filie Alexandri Comyn fratris ſui ſunt ejus proxime heredes & infra etatem, per quod dominus rex per eſchaetam ſeiſivit premiſſa, &c. Que dictus Willielmus per petitionem ſuam demonſtravit, petens rehabere juxta feoffamentum ſuum. Et quia eſt variatio in dictis inquiſitionibus, inquirendum eſt per juratos per patriam; qui dicunt quod predictus comes feoffavit predictum fratrem ſuum Willielmum de omnibus premiſſis, habendum & tenendum ſibi & heredibus ſuis, exceptis preexceptis, &c. Ideo dictus Willielmus adeat dominum regem, & loquatur cum eo, & faciat finem ſi ſibi viderit expedire. Memorandum etiam quod feoffavit ipſum de IIII virgatis terre in Swanington, que valent per annum IIII*l*. & tenetur de Johanne filio Petri per ſervicium II*d*.; & reliqua tenementa valent per annum LXIV*l*.[8]"

All the above-mentioned property the ſaid William rendered to the king, in behalf of his two nieces, *Alice* wife of *Henry* lord *Beaumont* of Folkingham, co. Lincoln, and *Margaret* her ſiſter, daughters to *Alexander* earl of Boughan his brother; and the manor of Whitwick was allotted to Alice Beaumont, of whom deſcended *John* Beaumont, the firſt Engliſh viſcount.

May 12, 1330, king Edward III. (after intimating that he had retained *Bartholomew de Burgherſh* to attend him conſtantly, whether in peace or war) granted him, for his better ſupport in the ſaid ſervice, the manor of Whitwick: "Rex archiepiſcopis, &c. ſalutem. Sciatis nos, pro bono & laudabili ſervicio quod dilectus & fidelis noſter Bartholomeus de Burgherſh (quem, ad moram nobiſcum ad totam vitam ſuam, tam pro guerrâ quam pro pace, ſub certâ formâ contentâ in quadam indenturâ inter nos & prefatum Bartholomeum de Burgherſh inde confectâ, retinuimus) nobis hactenus impendit, & impendet in futurum; & ut idem Bartholomeus ſe valeat in obſequio noſtro decentiùs continere; dediſſe, conceſſiſſe, & hâc cartâ noſtrâ confirmâſſe eidem Bartholomeo manerium de Whitwick, in comitatu Leiceſtrie, cum pertinentiis; habendum & tenendum eidem Bartholomeo & heredibus ſuis, una cum feodis militum, advocationibus eccleſiarum, libertatibus, liberis conſuetudinibus, feriis, mercatis, chaceis, parcis, boſcis, warennis, & omnibus aliis ad manerium illud ſpectantibus ſeu pertinentibus, de nobis & heredibus noſtris, ac aliis capitalibus dominis feodi illius, per ſervicia inde debita & conſueta in perpetuum: Et ſi contingat manerium predictum, ſeu aliquam parcellam ejuſdem extra manus ipſius Bartholomei vel heredum ſuorum per nos vel heredes noſtros poni, ſeu per conſiderationem curie noſtre vel heredum noſtrorum per quoſcunque quacunque de causâ recuperari; tunc nos & heredes noſtri valorem manerii illius, ſeu parcelle ſic recuperate, in aliis terris & tenementis, in loco competenti infra regnum noſtrum, eidem Bartholomeo & heredibus ſuis, antequam ipſum Bartholomeum ſeu heredes ſuos à poſſeſſione ejuſdem manerii, ſeu alicujus parcelle ejuſdem, vel pertinentium ſuarum predictarum, fecerimus vel permiſerimus amoveri, provideri & aſſignari faciemus; habendum ſibi & heredibus ſuis in perpetuum in formâ ſupradictâ. Hiis teſtibus; H. Lincolnie epiſcopo, cancellario noſtro Johanne de Eltham, comite Cornubie, fratre noſtro chariſſimo; Willielmo de Monteacuto, Olivero de Ingham, Johanne Mautravers, ſeneſcallo hoſpitii noſtri; & aliis. Dat' per manum noſtram apud Wodeſtock, 22° Maii[9]."

In 1340, *Henry de Beaumont* earl of *Boghan*, at his death, was ſeiſed of the manor of Whitwick, with its members (viz. Shepeſheved, Merkefeld, Newtown, Wydington, Roteby, and Bochardeſton), as alſo the advowſon of the church of Whitwick, held of the king *in capite*, by the ſervice of half a knight's fee; and *John* de Beaumont his ſon and heir was then aged 22[10].

"Inquiſitio capta, &c. Juratores dicunt quod Henricus de Bellomonte tenuit die quo obiit manerium de Whitwike, cum ſuis pertinentiis & membris, viz. Shepeſheved, Merkefeld, Wyrdington, Rotby, Neuton, & Bocharſton, de domino rege in capite, per ſervitium medietatis unius feodi militis. Et dicunt quod tenuit manerium de Loughteborough, una cum hamelettis & membris ſuis quibuſcunque, viz. hamelettis de Beaumanor, Burton, Huckleſcote, Walton, Erneſby, Barrow, Coſington, Ravenſtone, Querndon, Mountſorrell, Woodthorp, & Kniteſthorp, cum feodis militum & advocationibus eccleſiarum, de domino rege in capite, per ſervitium unius feodi militis. Hec ſunt feoda militum que fuerunt ipſius Henrici. Ipſe tenuit medietatem unius feodi militis in Thorp Serlone; quartam partem unius feodi militis in Hatherne; medietatem unius feodi militis in Houton; quartam partem unius feodi in Lougthborough; & tenuit advocationes eccleſiarum ſubſcriptarum; viz. advocationem eccleſie de Loughteborough, advocationem eccleſie de Walton, advocationem eccleſie de Coſſington, val' x*l*.; advocationem eccleſie de Ravenſtone, val' VIII*l*. Item tenuit feoda ſubſcripta de domino rege in capite, ut de jure Alicie uxoris ejus; viz. unum feodum militis in Houton, quartam partem unius feodi militis in Hatherne, medietatem unius feodi militis in Houton & Swynford, unum feodum in Friſby & Galby, quartam partem unius feodi in Wheſton, quartam partem unius feodi in Pakinton, duo feoda in Napton & Weſton, unum feodum in Leyton, unum feodum in Wikingeſton, duo feoda in Boſeworth, Carleton, Cotes, Aileſton, & Parva Glen, medietatem unius feodi in Whatton, medietatem unius feodi in Waltham, medietatem unius feodi in Weſton & Montſorell, duo feoda militum in Aſhby-la-Zouch, & feodum militis in Weſton, Bulkington, Bramcote, Ruton, Bedworth, Merſton, & Claibroke, cum Clifton; Wibbetoft, & Grimeſwatr'. Item tenet advocationem ecclesie de Whitewike. Et quod Johannes de Beumond eſt filius & heres predicti Henrici propinquior, & eſt etatis xxii annorum [1]."

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[1] Gerendon Chartulary, in the Library of the marquis of Lanſdown, fol. 32. b.
[2] Cart. 21 Edw. I. N° 9.
[3] Scoto-chronicon, cited by Leland, vol. I. p. 779, the author of which Chronicle was one Grey of Northumberland.
[4] Burton, p. 314. Holinſhed, vol. I. p. 299.
[5] Holinſhed, vol. II. p. 313.
[6] Clauſ. 6 Edw. II. m. 19.
[7] Pat. 6 Edw. II. pars 2. m. 5.
[8] Placita coram Rege, termino Paſche, 2 Edw. II. in Receptu Scaccarii, Rot. 9.
[9] Cart. 4 Edw. III. N° 80.
[10] Eſch. 14 Edw. III. N° 24. Leic.

In 1346, *Alice de Beaumont* (on the aid then granted for knighting Edward of Woodſtock, the king's eldeſt ſon) was aſſeſſed 39*s.* for a moiety and a fifth part and a fortieth part, of one knight's fee in Whitwicke and Shepeſhed [2].

In 1347, *William de Herle*, at his death, held one meſſuage and two virgates of land at Whitwyke of *Alice de Beaumont*, by the ſervice of 2*s. per annum* [3].

In 1349, *Alice* wife of *Henry de Beaumont* deceaſed held the manor of Whitewyke, with its members and appurtenances, of her inheritance, of the king *in capite*, by the ſervice of a quarter of one knight's fee; and *Thomas* de Beaumont her ſon (and brother of *John* de Beaumont) was her next heir [4].

In 1369, *Henry de Beaumont*, at his death, held the manor of Whitewyk of the king *in capite*, as parcel of the honour of *Winton*; and *John* de Beaumont was his ſon and heir [5].

In 1378, *Agnes* wife of *Simon Pakeman*, at his death, held divers lands and tenements in Whitewyke of the lord *Beaumont's* heir, as of the manor of Loughborough [6].

In 1396, *John de Beaumont*, knt. was ſeiſed at his death of the manor of Whitewyke, with its members and appurtenances, held of the king *in capite*, as of the honour of *Winton*; and *Henry* his ſon was his next heir [7].

In 1413, *Henry de Beaumont*, knt. died ſeiſed of the manor of Whitwyke, with its members and appurtenances held of the king *in capite*, as parcel of the honor of *Winton* [8].

In a book of fifteenths and tenths granted by the laity in 1416, Whitwick was rated at 17*s.* 6*d.* and in the ſubſidy of 1445, at the ſame ſum; and no abatement was made. Thringſton was rated with Oſgathorpe; and had no abatement.

In 1418, *Agnes* the wife of *Simon Pakeman*, deceaſed, was ſeiſed, in dower, of a certain cloſe called William's cloſe, with the appurtenances, in Whitwyke, held of the lord *Beaumont* [9].

In 1427, *Elizabeth* wife of *Henry de Beaumont*, deceaſed, was ſeiſed of the manor of Whitewyk, with its members and appurtenances, which extended itſelf into Ravenſton, Swanyngton, Merkefeld, Bocheſton, and Donyngton, and was held of the king *in capite* as parcel of the honour of *Winton* [10].

Per inquiſitionem captam apud Lutterworth, coram Radulpho Bellers, eſcheatorem in comitatu Leiceſtrie, virtute brevis, &c. compertum eſt, quod Elizabetha tenuit in dotem (ex dotatione Henrici de Bellomont, militis, viri ſui) de hereditate Johannis de Bellomonte filii & heredis predicti Henrici (inter alia) manerium de Whytwick, cum membris & pertinentiis, quod ſe extendit in Raveneſton, Swannynton, Markefeld, Bocheſton, & Donyngton; & manerium de Hokelſcote; cum pertinentiis & advocationibus ecclesie de Raveneſton, pertinent' predicto manerio de Whytwick; quod taxatur annuatim ad x marcas. Item quod predictum manerium de Whytwick, ſimul cum membris & pertinentiis, tenetur de domino rege in capite, ut parcella honoris de Wynton'; ſed per quod ſervitium ignoratur. Item, quod eſt in ſitu manerii de Whytwick quoddam caſtrum vetus & ruinoſum, in quo nulla ſunt edificia, quod nihil valet per annum. Item, quod ſunt ibidem xxxi meſſuagia, unde xii in manu domini exiſtunt pro defectu tenentium, & nihil valent per annum, & quod xix meſſuagia valent per annum ultra repriſas vi đ.; cclxxxix acre terre vaſtate, quarum quelibet valet per annum ii đ.; duo molendina aquatica, quorum quodlibet valet xx s̃.; unum columbare in parte decat', quod nihil valet per annum; ii acre prati, que valent per annum ii s̃.; quoddam clauſum vocat' *Halley*, contin' iv acras, & valet per annum iv s̃. Item, eſt etiam quoddam proficuum annuatim capiendum pro ſtallagio & pannagio in ſolo domini ad feſtum Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptiſte quolibet anno, & valet per annum ii s̃. Item, eſt ibidem parcus vocat' *Barendon Parke*, contin' c acras boſci & paſture, que valet per annum ultra feoda parcarii & clauſuram ejuſdem parci xl s̃. Item, ſunt ibidem cccc acre terre vaſtate, que nihil valent per annum, eo quod tenentes dicte ville de Whytwick & alii villarum adjacentium habent communiam paſture in eiſdem omni tempore anni. Item, quod Everardus Digby tenet duo clauſa ibidem per fidelitatem & ſervitium, reddendo annuatim domino predicti manerii v s̃. equis portionibus, ad feſta Purificationis, Penteceſten, & Michaelis ſolvend'. Item, ſunt ibidem xxix opera hominum vocat' *Berrys ad blada domini*, quolibet anno, quorum quoddam opus valet per annum i đ. Item, eſt ibidem redditus xxxi gallinarum, ſolvend' ad feſtum Purificationis, pretium cujuſlibet earundem i đ. Item, quod eſt in manerio de Whytwick quoddam viſus franciplegii ad Mich' tenend', ac curia baronis de iii ſeptimanis ad tres ſeptimanas, que valent ultra feoda ſeneſcalli xv s̃. Item eſt ibidem curia vocata *Swanymote*, tenend' in Charnewood ſemel in anno, viz. in Nativitate Sancti Johannis Baptiſte, que valet xii đ. Item, quod Elizabetha tenet tertiam partem de ii viſibus franciplegii vocat' *Wyncheſter Court*, quolibet anno, infra menſes Paſche & Michaelis, ac tertiam partem curie baronis de iii ſeptimanis in iii ſeptimanas apud Leiceſtriam tenende, que tertia pars valet per annum ultra repriſas vi s̃. viii đ. Item, eſt in Ravenſton predictâ, parcellâ manerii de Whytwick, quoddam toftum ad valentiam per annum ii s̃.; item, ii meſſuagia & ii acre terre, que valent per annum ultra repriſas . . . s̃. & v denar', reddend' annuatim ad Mich' & Purificationem, de diverſis tenentibus, equis portionibus ſolvend'. Item, quod ſunt in Swanington, parcellâ dicti manerii de Whytwick, ii meſſuagia ruinoſa & vacua pro defectu tenentium, quarum quelibet valet per annum vi đ.; ii virgate terre jacentes, pro defectu tenentium in manu tent' ibidem, valent per annum iv s̃. iv đ. Item, iii opera hominum vocata *Berrys pro bladis*, &c. valor cujuſlibet per annum i đ. & v s̃. redd' ad Nativitatem Domini & Johannis Baptiſte, de diverſis tenentibus, equis portionibus ſolvend'; redd' iii gallinarum ad Purificationem ſolvend'. Item, quod ſunt in Markefeld, parcellâ predicti manerii de Whytwick, xvii meſſuagia, quorum quodlibet valet per annum ultra repriſas ii s̃.; xiii acre terre valent per annum v s̃.; c acre terre arabilis, in manibus diverſorum tenentium, valent per annum ii đ.; xii alia meſſuagia, que nihil valent pro eo quod ſunt ruinoſa; unum clauſum vocat' *Cliffeſlade*, continens xl acras, que valet per annum xxx s̃.; alium clauſum vocat' *Bondmanhey*, continens xx acras, valet ii s̃.; alium clauſum vocat' *Shiffens*, continens x acras, val' per annum v s̃.; alium clauſum vocat' *Sponhey*, continens vi acras, jacens infra Raveneſton bythey, continens x acras, val' per annum v s̃.; alium clauſum jacens apud *Guilderhurſt*, continens xii acras, val' per annum vi s̃.; alium clauſum jacens apud *Cliffbuſke*, continens viii acras, valor acre viii s̃.; alium clauſum vocat' *Wadmanhey*, continens xx acras, val' xx s̃.; xviii đ. redditûs de ii . . . quas Radulphus Hickſon tenet, ad Purificationem & Mich' ſolvend', redd' xxvi gallinas ad Purificationem; preter i đ. & ii opera *Berrys*. Item, quod ſunt in Bocheſton, parcellâ ejuſdem manerii de Whytwick, vi meſſuagia, quorum iii meſſuagia val' per annum vi s̃. x đ.; . . . val' iii s̃. iiii đ.; iii s̃. vi đ. redditûs ad Purificationem, Penteceſten, & Mich', de diverſis tenenti-

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[1] Eſch. 14 Edw. III. 24. in Turri London.

[2] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III.

[3] Eſch. 21 Edw. III. N° 44. Leic.

[4] Eſch. 23 Edw. III. pars 2. N° 157.

[5] Eſch. 43 Edw. III. pars 1. N° 12.

[6] Eſch. 2 Ric. II. N° 38. Leic.

[7] Eſch. 28 Ric. II. N° 14. Leic.

[8] Eſch. 1 Hen. V. N° 45. Leic.

[9] Eſch. 6 Hen. V. N° 27. Leic.

[10] Eſch. 6 Hen. VI. N° 49. Leic.

bus. Item, in Donington, parcellâ ejuſdem manerii de Whytwick, ſunt xvi meſſuagia ruinoſa, &c. quodlibet valens per annum vis̃. xđ. jacent' in manibus domini pro defectu tenentium; ſex opera hominum vocata *Berrys*, valor iđ.; vs̃. ad Inventionem Sancte Crucis & Michaelis. Item, quod manerium de Huckleſcote tenetur de domino rege in capite, ſed per que ſervitia ignoratur. Item, quod ſunt in ſitu ejuſdem manerii ii acre terre non edificat', val' per annum viđ.; xii meſſuagia ruinoſa. Item, quod ſunt ibidem x meſſuagia, que valent per annum vis̃. viđ. ten' in manu domini pro defectu tenentium, que nihil valent; vi acre terre, que valent per annum ivs̃. ivđ.; xlvi acre freſci pro defectu tenentium; vi acre prati, quelibet valet per annum xiiđ. Et eſt ibidem quedam pecia vocata *Hockleſcotebreche*, val' per annum vs̃.; alia paſtura vocata *Whitehill*, val' per annum xs̃.; quoddam ſtagnum, quod valet per annum viđ.; quedam libera piſcaria cujuſdem torrentis, que valet per annum viđ.; iis̃. ixđ. redditus aſſiſe ad Paſcham & Michaelem de diverſis tenentibus. Item, quod eſt in manerio de Hokleſcote quidem viſus francipleģii quolibet anno infra menſes Paſche & Michaelis, ac quedam alia curia vocata curia baronis de iii ſeptimanis in iii ſeptimanas tenenda, que viſus & curia valent per annum, ultra feoda ſeneſcalli, ... Item, quod predicta Elizabetha, &c. nulla, &c.[1]"

In 1439, ſir *John Beaumont*, at that time owner of Whitwick, was created viſcount Beaumont by king Henry VI. being the firſt Engliſhman that was ever honoured with the ſtare and title of a viſcount; to whom, in 1448, the ſame king, out of an affectionate love which he bore to the ſaid John and his ſon *William* lord *Bardolph*, among divers pledges and earneſts of the ſame, granted the privileges of return of writs and all precepts, aſſiſe of bread and ale, ſoc, ſac, weyf, ertſey, felons goods, treſore-trove, felo's-de-ſe, eſcape, gallows, pillory, wreck of ſea, &c. at Lincoln, Folkyngham, co. Linc. Wyrmgay, co. Norf. and Whitwick, co. Leic.; at the laſt of which places he alſo granted them liberty to have a peculiar and proper priſon for the puniſhment of offenders within their juriſdiction. "Rex archiepiſcopis, &c. ſalutem. Sciatis quod, de gratiâ noſtrâ ſpeciali, ac ex certâ ſcientiâ & mero motu noſtris, conceſſimus dilectis conſanguineis noſtris Johanni vicecomiti de Beaumond, & Willielmo filio ſuo domino de Bardolf, quod ipſi, uterque eorum, heredes & aſſignati ſui, per ballivos ſuos vel per ballivum ſuum, inperpetuum habeant plenum returnum brevium, & omnimodorum & ſingulorum brevium, tam aſſiſarum, attinctorum, & juratorum, quam omnibus & omnimodorum brevium aliorum, mandatorum, billarum, preceptorum, & warantorum noſtrorum, heredum & ſucceſſorum noſtrorum, ac quorumcunque juſtitiariorum, cuſtodum pacis noſtre, commiſſariorum, vicecomitum, admirallorum, eſcaetorum, coronatorum, ballivorum noſtrorum, heredum & ſucceſſorum noſtrorum, emergentium ſeu exequendorum, infra, de, vel ſuper omnia caſtra, dominia, maneria, terras & tenementa, feoda & ſervicia ſua, cum omnibus ſuis pertinentiis; unde iidem Johannes vicecomes & Willielmus, conjunctim ſeu ſeparatim, ſeu aliquis alius ad uſum eorum ſeu alterius eorum, ſeiſiti exiſtunt; vel que iidem Johannes vicecomes & Willielmus, ſeu alter eorum, de cetero per deſcenſum hereditarium, ſeu de perquiſito, habebunt, ſeu alter eorum habebit, infra comitatus Lincolnie, Leiceſtrie, & Norfolcie, necnon in civitate Lincolnie, tam ad ſectam noſtram, heredum & ſucceſſorum noſtrorum, per nos, heredes & ſucceſſores noſtros ſolos, ſeu per nos, heredes & ſucceſſores noſtros conjunctim cum aliis perſonis vel aliâ perſonâ, quam ad ſectam alterius cujuſcunque proſequendorum ſeu quovis modo emergentium; & omnimodas executiones omnium & ſingulorum brevium, mandatorum, billarum, preceptorum, & warantorum noſtrorum; & quod nullus vicecomes, admirallus, eſcaetor, coronator, ac ballivus predictus, ſeu eorum alicujus miniſter, vel miniſtri noſtri, heredum vel ſucceſſorum noſtrorum, caſtra, dominia, maneria, terras, & tenementa, feoda & ſervicia predicta, cum ſuis pertinentiis, ingrediatur, ad aliquod officium ibidem faciendum, exercendum, ſeu exequendum, niſi in defectu ipſorum Johannis vicecomitis & Willielmi, heredum vel aſſignatorum ſuorum, aut ballivi ſeu ballivorum ſuorum predictorum. Conceſſimus etiam eiſdem Johanni & Willielmo, & heredibus ſuis in perpetuum, conjunctim & diviſim, omnes fines pro tranſgreſſionibus, offenſis, miſpriſionibus, negligentiis, ignorantiis, falſitatibus, deceptionibus, conceleamentis, murdris, raptibus mulierum, feloniis, & aliis delictis quibuſcunque; ac etiam fines pro licentiâ concordandi; ac omnia amerciamenta, redemptiones, exitus, & penas, foriſfacta & foriſfacienda, de anno, die, vaſto & ſtrepitu; ac etiam omnia que ad nos, heredes ſeu ſucceſſores noſtros, pertinere poterint de hujuſmodi anno, die, vaſto & ſtrepitu, & aliis premiſſis, tam de ſeipſis quam de omnibus ſuis, ac de omnibus tenentibus ſuis & non integrè tenentibus ſuis, reſidentibus & non reſidentibus, & aliis reſidentibus quibuſcunque, licet ipſi, ſeu eorum aliquis miniſter, ſeu miniſtri noſtri, heredum ſeu ſucceſſorum noſtrorum, ſint vel fuerint infra aliqua dominia, maneria, terras & tenementa, feoda & poſſeſſiones quecunque, que iidem Johannes & Willielmus ad preſens conjunctim & ſeparatim habent, ſeu ipſi & heredes ſui in poſterum habebunt vel poſſidebunt, in quibuſcunque curiis noſtris, heredum & ſucceſſorum noſtrorum, ac coram theſaurario vel baronibus heredum & ſucceſſorum noſtrorum de Scaccario, ac coram juſtitiariis noſtris, heredum & ſucceſſorum noſtorum, de uno & altero banco; ac coram admirallis noſtris, heredum & ſucceſſorum noſtrorum, qui pro tempore fuerint, & aliis curiis noſtris, heredum & ſucceſſorum noſtorum; ſeu coram ſeneſcallo & mareſcallo ac clerico mercati hoſpitii noſtri, heredum & ſucceſſorum noſtrorum, qui pro tempore fuerint, & aliis curiis noſtris ac heredum & ſucceſſorum noſtrorum; ac coram juſtitiariis ſewerarum & juſtitiariis itinerantibus ad placita corone, communia placita, & placita foreſte; ac coram juſtitiariis noſtris, heredum & ſucceſſorum noſtrorum, ad felonias, tranſgreſſiones, oppreſſiones, exceſſus, & alia gravamina & malefacta, tam ad ſectam noſtram, heredum & ſucceſſorum noſtrorum, quam aliorum quorumcunque & alterius cujuſcunque, faciendum, audiendum, exequendum, & terminandum, aſſignatis vel aſſignandis; & coram juſtitiariis noſtris, heredum & ſucceſſorum noſtrorum, ad aſſiſas, juratas, certificationes, & quaſcunque alias inquiſitiones capiendum, vel gaolas deliberandum, aſſignatis vel aſſignandis; ac coram cuſtodibus pacis noſtre, heredum & ſucceſſorum noſtrorum, & coram juſtitiariis noſtris, & heredum & ſucceſſorum noſtrorum, ad ſtatuta & ordinationes de artificibus, laboratoribus, ſervientibus, vittelariis, foreſtallariis, ac de ponderibus & menſuris conſervandum, aſſignatis vel aſſignandis; & quibuſcunque aliis juſtitiariis & miniſtris noſtris, heredum & ſucceſſorum noſtrorum, tam in preſentiâ noſtrâ, heredum & ſucceſſorum noſtrorum, quam in abſentiâ noſtrâ, heredum & ſucceſſorum noſtrorum; que predictos Johannem & Willielmum & heredes ſuos, necnon homines & tenentes ſuos, ac integrè tenentes ſuos & non integrè tenentes ſuos, reſidentes & non reſidentes, predictas fines facere, amerciari, exitus producere, & penas foriſfacere de anno, die, vaſto & ſtrepitu, & foriſfacturâ hujuſmodi, adjudicare contigerit; que fines, amerciamenta, redemptiones, exitus, penas de anno, die, vaſto, ſtrepitu, & foriſfacturâ, ad nos, heredes & ſucceſſores noſtros, poſſent pertinere, ſi prefatis Johanni & Willielmo & heredibus ſuis conceſſa non fuiſſent. Et quod predicti Johannes & Willielmus, & heredes ſui, per ſe vel per ballivos ſeu miniſtros ſuos, fines, amerciamenta, redemptiones, exitus, penas, foriſfacturas tam ipſorum Johannis & Willielmi & heredum ſuorum quam hujuſmodi hominum ſeu tenentium eorum, integrè tenentium & non integrè tenentium, reſidentium & non reſidentium, & aliorum reſidentium quorumcunque, & omnia que ad nos, heredes & ſucceſſores noſtros, pertinere poterint, de anno, die, vaſto & eſtrepamento; & de omnibus predictis, levare, percipere, & habere poſſint, ſine occaſione vel impedimento noſtri, vel heredum, ſeu ſucceſſorum noſtrorum, aut juſtitiariorum, eſcaetorum, vicecomitum,

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[1] Eſch. 6 Hen. VI. & ante feſtum Sancti Andreæ Apoſtoli.

admirallorum, coronatorum, juſtitiariorum ſewerarum, aut aliorum ballivorum ſeu miniſtrorum noſtrorum vel heredum ſeu ſucceſſorum noſtrorum, vel heredum & ſucceſſorum quorumcunque, licet quod iidem Johannes & Willielmus & heredes ſui, ac iidem homines ſeu tenentes, &c.[1]"

In 1461, *Everard Digby*, attainted of high treaſon, was ſeiſed of one cloſe, containing 300 acres of land, called *Kynton Waſte*, in the pariſh of Whitwyke, and of one cloſe, containing 200 acres, called *Tibiot Waſte*; in the ſame town[2].

Feb. 18, 1461-2, king Edward IV. granted the manors and lordſhips of Beaumanor, Whitwyke, Bocheſton, Neuton, Hocleſcote, Donyngton, North Markefield, and Erneſby (which *Katherine* dutcheſs of *Norfolk* held for term of her life, with remainder to *William* lord viſcount *Beaumont*), to *William Haſtings*, eſq. and his heirs[3].

May 16, 1462, king Edward IV. granted divers lands in Whitwic (late parcel of the poſſeſſions of *John Beaumont*, eſq.) to *Richard Haſtings*, eſq. and his heirs male[4].

July 26, 1462, king Edward IV. granted the manor of Whitewick, and a certain piece of waſte ground called *Savorye*, worth together £6. *per annum*, to *John Goars* and his heirs, in conſideration of his faithful ſervices, to hold the ſame at the rent of 3*s*. 4*d*. *per annum*, to be paid into the king's exchequer[5].

Aug. 28, 1462, king Edward IV. granted divers lands at Whitwick, Dunnington on the Heath, and Raunſton (late parcel of the poſſeſſions of *Everard* Digby) to *Alice Ruſſel* for life[6].

In 1463, *William Beamount* viſcount *Beaumont*, attainted of high treaſon, was ſeiſed of the manor of Whitwyke[7].

In 1464, *John Beaumont*, eſq. attainted of high treaſon, was ſeiſed of one cloſe, called *Stordon*, in the pariſh of Whitwick, containing 200 acres[8].

Oct. 25, 1464, king Edward IV. granted divers lands at Whitwyke, viz. *Kynton Waſte* and *Tybbote Waſte* (late parcel of the forfeited lands of *Everard Digby*), to *Peter Curleys* and *Alice* his wife, to hold by fealty only, in lieu of all other ſervices[9].

Oct. 26, 1464, king Edward IV. granted the reverſion of the manor and lordſhip of Whitwick, with the members and appurtenances (then parcel of the poſſeſſions of *Katherine* dutcheſs of *Norfolk*), to *Henry Haſtings*, his chamberlain[10].

In 1483, it was found that Edward late king of England, by his letters patent, bearing date at Weſtminſter, Aug. 9, 1467, had granted the manor and lordſhip of Whitewyke, with its members and appurtenances, to *William* lord *Haſtings*, now deceaſed; and that it was held of the king by homage only[11].

After the death of lord Haſtings, it was granted by king Richard III. to *Francis* lord *Lovell* and *Joan* his wife, ſole ſiſter and heir to John viſcount Beaumont; but he being alſo attainted in 1485, it fell again to the crown, and was given by Henry VIII. 1530, to *Thomas Grey*, marquis of Dorſet, *inter alia*, in exchange for the lordſhips of Grafton and Hartwell, co. Northampton, to be held by him and his heirs in ſocage, by the rent of £5. 5*s*. 4*d*. *per annum*[12].

By indenture dated Mareh 28, 1512, between the king and *Thomas* marquis of *Dorſet*, the marquis conveyed to the king the manors of Lee Bankert and Shroffold, with the advowſon of Lee church, in the county of Kent, in exchange for the manor of Whytewyk, with its members and appurtenances, in the county of Leiceſter, together with all the lands which the king poſſeſſed in Whytewyk, Swanyngton, Donyngton, Hokelſcote, Newton Unthanke, Bocherdeſton, Roteby, and Markfeld, and the advowſon of Markfield church, all which had been parcel of the poſſeſſions of *William* lord viſcount *Beaumont*; reſerving to the king and his heirs the park of Bardon[13].

In Michaelmas Term 1515, the following enrolment of the above exchange occurs among the records of the court of Exchequer:

"Leyc'. Dominus rex mandavit hic breve ſuum, ſub magno ſigillo ſuo, theſaurario & baronibus hujus Scaccarii directum, cujus quidem brevis tenor ſequitur in hec verba: "Henricus, Dei gratiâ, rex Anglie & Francie, & dominus Hibernie, theſaurario & baronibus ſuis de Scaccario ſalutem. Tenorem irrotulamenti cujuſdam ſcripti in rotulis Cancellarie noſtre irrotulati, per quod Thomas marchio Dorſet dedit & conceſſit diverſa terras & tenementa in comitatu Kancie in excambium pro aliis terris & tenementis in comitatu Leyceſtrie, in dicto ſcripto ſpecificatis, nobis, & heredibus & ſucceſſoribus noſtris, in perpetuum, vobis mittimus preſentibus intercluſ'; mandantes vobis, ut, inſpecto tenore predicto, ulterius inde pro nobis fieri facietis prout de jure & ſecundum legem & conſuetudinem regni noſtri Anglie fuerit faciendum. Teſte meipſo, apud Weſtm', 19° die Octobris, anno regni regis ſeptimo." Tenor irrotulamenti ſcripti predicti, unde in brevi predicto fit mencio, ſequitur in hec verba: "Omnibus Chriſti fidelibus ad quos preſens ſcriptum pervenerit, Thomas marchio Dorſet ſalutem. Cum Chriſtianiſſimus & excellentiſſimus princeps dominus noſter Henricus, Dei gratiâ rex Anglie & Francie, & dominus Hibernie Octavus, per literas ſuas patentes, dederit & conceſſerit michi prefato marchioni, in excambio pro maneriis de Lee Bankers & Shroffolde, cum advocatione eccleſie de Lee predictâ, in comitatu Kancie, necnon pro omnibus aliis terris, tenementis, redditibus, ſervitiis, & aliis hereditamentis meis, in Lee Bankers & Shroffolde, in comitatu predicto; uno meſuagio, uno gardino, ſex acris prati, in Lee predictâ, nuper Johannis Mathewſe, tantummodo exceptis; dimidium manerii ſui de Whitewyke, cum ejus membris & pertinentiis, ac omnia terras & tenementa, redditus, reverſiones, & ſervicia ſua, in Whitewyke, Swanyngton, Whityngton, Donyngton, Hokelſcote, Newton Unthanke, Bocherdeſton, Roteby, & Markefelde, cum eorum pertinentiis, in comitatu ſuo Leyceſtrie, que nuper fuerunt Willielmi vicecomitis Beamont, ac advocationem eccleſie de Markefelde, in dicto comitatu ſuo Leyceſtrie, parco ipſius regis de Bardon excepto & ſibi & heredibus ſuis reſervato; ac omnia & omnimodas libertates, francheſias, commoditates, proficua, & alia emolumenta quecunque, in dicto dominico ſive manerio, villis, & ceteris premiſſis, in comitatu Leyceſtrie predicto, ſive in aliquâ inde parcellâ, tam liberè, largè, & plenariè, ſicut dictus Willielmus vicecomes Beaumont unquam habuit aut legitimè uſus fuit, in predicto dominico ſuo de Whitewyke, Swanyngton, Whityngton, Donyngton, Hokelſcote, Newton Unthanke, Bocherdeſton, Roteby, & Markefelde, ſive in aliquo eorundem, vel in aliquâ inde parcellâ, cum ſuis pertinentiis; habend' & tenend' predictum dominicum & manerium de Whitewyke, Swanyngton, Whityngton, Donynton, Hokleſcote, Neuton Unthanke, Bocherdeſton, Roteby, & Markefelde predictis, cum ſuis pertinentiis, ac advocationem eccleſie de Markefelde predictam, cum omnibus ſuis juribus & pertinentiis, ac cum predictis libertatibus & francheſiis, ac ceteris premiſſis, exceptis preexceptis, michi prefato Thome marchioni Dorſet, heredibus & aſſignatis meis, in perpetuum, in excambium pro predictis maneriis de Lee Bankers & Shroffolde, & advocatione eccleſie de Lee, & ceteris premiſſis, prout per eaſdem literas patentes pleniùs liquet & apparet: Sciatis me prefatum marchionem dediſſe, conceſſiſſe, & hâc preſenti cartâ meâ confirmâſſe, prefato excellentiſſimo principi domino noſtro Henrico, Dei gratiâ regi Anglie & Francie Octavo, predicta maneria mea de Lee Bankers & Shroffolde, in comitatu Kancie, ac advocationem eccleſie de Lee predictam, necnon omnia meſſuagia, terras, & tenementa, redditus, reverſiones, & ſervitium, & alia hereditamenta mei quecunque, in Lee Bankers & Shroffolde predictis, cum pertinentiis, exceptis meſſuagio, gardino, & ſex acris prati predictis, in excambium pro predicto manerio de Whitewyke, cum ejus membris & pertinentiis, omnibus aliis terris & tenementa, redditibus, penſionibus, in Whitewyke, Swanynton, Whityngton, Donyngton, Hokelſcote, Newton Unthanke, Bocherdeſton, Roteby, & Markefelde predictis, & advocatione eccleſie de Markefelde predictâ; dicto parco de Bardon domino regi, heredibus & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, omnino excepto; ac pro ceteris premiſſis in comitatu Leyceſtrie, tam liberè prout predictus Willielmus vicecomes Beaumont unquam premiſſa in comitatu Leyceſtrie habuit aut legitimè uſus fuit; habend' & tenend' predicta maneria de Lee Bankers & Shroffolde, ac advocationem eccleſie predicte, ac omnia alia terras & tenementa in Lee Bankers & Shroffolde predictis, cum ſuis pertinentiis, prefato noſtro Domino Regi, heredibus & aſſignatis ſuis in perpetuum: Ac inſuper noveritis me prefatum marchionem dediſſe & per preſentes conceſſiſſe eidem Domino Regi omnia & omnimoda reverſiones, redditus, exitus, & proficua predictorum maneriorum de Lee Bankers & Shroffolde predicti, ac omnium predictorum terrarum & tenementorum, & ceterorum premiſſorum, in Lee Bankers & Shroffolde predictis, exceptis preexceptis, à feſto Sancti Michaelis Archangeli ultimo ante datum preſentium quoquomodo hucuſque debit', exigent' ſive creſcent'. In cujus rei teſtimonium huic preſenti carte mee ſigillum meum appoſui. Dat' viceſimo octavo die Martii, anno regni Domini Regis predicti tercio."

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[1] Dugdale's Bar. Angl. vol. II. p. 54. a. Burton, p. 314. Car. II. N° 23.

[2] Eſch. 1 Edw. IV. N° 7. Leic.

[3] Pat. 1 Edw. IV. pars 1. m. 25.

[4] Pat. 2 Edw. IV. pars 1. m. 13.

[5] Pat. 2 Edw. IV. pars 1. m. 2.

[6] Pat. 2 Edw. IV. pars 1. m. 23.

[7] Eſch. 3 Edw. IV. N° 30. Leic.

[8] Eſch. 4 Edw. IV. N° 47. Leic.

[9] Pat. 4 Edw. IV.

[10] Pat. 4 Edw. IV. pars 2. m. 18.

[11] Eſch. 1 Ric. III. N° 32. Leic.

[12] Inq. 22 Hen. VIII.

[13] Originalia in the Lord Treaſurer's Remembrancer's Office, 3 Hen. VIII. Rot. 13, 14.

"Memorandum, quod viceſimo octavo die Martii, anno ſupradicto, predictus marchio venit coram Domino Rege in Cancellariâ ſuâ, & recognovit cartam & ſcriptum predictum in formâ predictâ[1]."

"The ruines of Whitewik caſtel long now by permutation of landes to the marquiſe of Dorſete. Whitewik is a . . . . miles from Leiceſter by . . . . .[2]"

From Thomas marquis of Dorſet, the lordſhip deſcended to *Henry* duke of *Suffolk* his ſon; on whoſe attainder, in 1554, it again reverted to the crown.

In 1564, there were 17 families in Whitwick; in Thringſton 20 families; in Swanington 25 families.

In 1576, three parcels of the manor of Whitwick, to the amount of £6. 5*s*. 6*d*. were granted by queen Elizabeth to *William Fiſher* for the conſideration of £80.; and in 1582 certain lands and tenements, parcel of that manor, of the rent 6*s*. 8*d*. were granted to *John Packington*[3].

Elizabeth Grey, widow of ſir *John Grey*, knt. (who died in 1611) petitioned for the manor of Whitwick[4].

King James I. by letters patent, dated Feb. 21, 1612-13, granted the manor of Whitwick, parcel of the poſſeſſions of Henry late duke of Suffolk, attainted, to ſir *Henry Haſtings*, knt. and *Henry Cutler*, gent. with Bardon park, in Charnwood foreſt and without, belonging to Whitwick manor.

"Jacobus, Dei gratiâ, &c. Sciatis, quod nos, &c. in conſideratione ſumme quatuor mille librarum, &c. per te Henricum Haſtings militem, &c. ſolut', &c. conceſſimus prefato Henrico Haſtings militi, & Henrico Cutler gen', &c. totum illud manerium noſtrum de Whitwick, in com' noſtro Leic', &c. parcell' terrar' Henrici nuper ducis Suffolc', de altâ proditione attincti, &c. Ac etiam totum illum parcum noſtrum de Bardon, in com' Leic', &c. ac omnia & ſingula meſſuagia, &c. terras, &c. tam infra foreſtam de Charnewood in com' Leic' predict' quam extra, predicto manerio de Whitwick ſpectan', &c. prefato Henrico Haſtings militi, & Henrico Cutler, hered' & aſſign' ſuis, &c. in perpetuum, &c. Teſte, &c. xxi° die Febr. anno regni noſtri xi°."[5]

The freeholders at Whitwick in 1630 were, *George Marſh*, *Thomas Moore*, and *John Colton*.

In 1642, this lordſhip was the inheritance of *Henry* earl of *Huntingdon*.

In 1655, there was collected in Whitwick, for the relief of the poor Proteſtants in Piedmont, the ſum of £2. 1*s*. 6*d*.; in Swanington £2. 2*s*. 10*d*.

The ſignature of ſir *Thomas Beaumont* occurs to a letter dated Whitwick, June 19, 1683, relative to a payment for a large quantity of timber bought from the eſtate of Mr. Herrick in Charnwood Foreſt.

The manor of Whitwick paid for fee-farm in 1693:

Ralph Argall	0	12	10
William Blay	1	1	10
Thomas Bradſhaw	1	14	0
John Burgeſs	3	1	0
William Carver	0	3	4
William Carver	0	12	7
John Chapman	0	13	6
Thomas Coulter	1	17	4
George Gilbert	0	8	5
Robert Gilbert	1	0	0
Thomas Houghton	0	5	5
The counteſs of Huntingdon	7	5	5½
Elizabeth More	0	14	3½
George More	0	17	0
Frances More, widow	0	17	0
Thomas More	2	5	0
Elizabeth Muncke	1	19	4
Thomas Orton	0	6	10
Richard Oſburne	0	3	0
Thomas Reddall	0	7	8
John Swaine	0	4	8
John Thompſon	0	7	8
	£.26	5	2

Eighteen freeholders polled from Whitwick in 1721, and 40 in 1775.

March 13, 1801, a petition was preſented to the Houſe of Commons, by the Rev. *John Piddocke*, *Leonard Piddocke*, eſq. *Ellis Shipley Peſtell*, eſq. *Henry Cropper*, eſq. *Joſeph Stinſon*, *William Avárne*, and the ſeveral other perſons whoſe names are thereunto ſubſcribed, being owners and proprietors of land, ground, and right of common, within the lordſhip and liberties of Whitwick, in the county of Leiceſter, and Thringſton, in the pariſh of Whitwick aforeſaid, ſetting forth, that there are, within the lordſhip or liberties of Whitwick and Thringſton, ſeveral open fields, meadows, paſtures, commons, and waſte grounds; and that the lands and grounds of the petitioners in the ſaid fields, meadows, and paſtures, lie intermixed in ſmall parcels in and over the ſame, and are, in their preſent ſituation, incapable of improvement; and would greatly tend to the advantage of the ſeveral perſons intereſted, to have the ſame divided and incloſed, and ſpecific parts and ſhares thereof allotted to them, according to their property and intereſt therein; and that certain allotments, or diviſions of land in Thringſton, have heretofore been made amongſt the proprietors, by private agreement, which would be of great advantage and benefit to the ſaid proprietors, to be confirmed, and to have the ſame exonerated from the payment of tithe. A bill was accordingly ordered; but no further proceedings were had in that ſeſſion. In 1803, however, an act was paſſed, ſtating that there are within the townſhip of Whitwick ſeveral common and open fields, meadows, and paſtures, and alſo certain commons or parcels of waſte grounds, called or known by the name of *Whitwick Moor*, as well as other waſte grounds, containing about 50 acres; and that there are within the townſhips or liberties of *Thringston* and *Peggs Green* certain commons or waſte grounds, all within the ſaid pariſh: and that the right honourable *Francis Rawdon Haſtings* earl of *Moira*, baron *Rawdon* of *Rawdon*, in the county of York, is lord of the manor of Whitwick aforeſaid, and *Joſeph Boultbee*, eſq. is lord of the manors of Thringſton and Peggs Green aforeſaid; and the ſaid earl of Moira is ſole lord of the ſoil of the ſaid commons and waſte grounds within the townſhip of Whitwick aforeſaid, and the ſaid Joſeph Boultbee is ſole lord of the ſoil of all the commons and waſte grounds within the townſhips or liberties of

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[1] De termino Sancti Michaelis, 7 Hen. VIII.

[2] Leland, Itinerary, vol. I. p. 20.

[3] Leaſes in the Augmentation Office.

[4] For this particular circumſtance, a memorandum among my multifarious Collections refers to Harl. MSS. 7129. 137. But, from ſome error in the reference, I have not been able to find the petition.

[5] Harl. MSS. 3881. f. 696.

Thringſton and Peggs Green in the ſaid pariſh of Whitwick; and, in their ſeveral rights as aforeſaid, are entitled to all the cottages and buildings erected upon the ſaid commons or waſte grounds, and to all mines and minerals whatſoever within and under the ſame; and that the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, in right of the Duchy of *Lancaſter*, is patron of the vicarage of Whitwick aforeſaid; and *Francis Harris*, clerk, is the preſent vicar thereof, and ſir *George Howland Beaumont*, bart. is impropriator of all the great tithes; and the ſaid *Francis Harris*, as vicar as aforeſaid, is entitled to the ſmall tithes within the ſaid townſhip and liberties; and that the ſaid ſir *George Howland Beaumont* and *Joſeph Boultbee*, *John Rapper*, *Thomas Fenton*, *Edward Dawſon*, *Henry Cropper*, *Thomas Chapman*, *John Bonnet*, eſquires, *John Piddocke*, clerk, and divers other perſons, are the proprietors of, and entitled unto, the ſaid common and open fields, meadows, and paſtures, and of all the meſſuages, lands, and tenements, for or in reſpect of which the owners and propretors are reſpectively entitled to common right upon the ſaid commons and waſte grounds within the ſaid townſhips or liberties. Two acres are firſt allotted for public watering-places for cattle, and for getting materials for the public ways; and, after the public and private roads are ſet out, a compenſation to be made to the impropriator and vicar for all great and ſmall tithes, and other eccleſiaſtical dues, except Eaſter offerings, mortnaries, and ſurplice fees. An allotment to Mr. *Boultbee* for a brickkiln, and for a public ſand-pit; and to the earl of *Moira*, in lieu of his right in a certain coney-warren. Cottages and gardens on the commons are to be allotted to lord Moira and Mr. Boultbee. Tithe owners to be exempt from the expence of obtaining this act, and of fencing allotments. Proprietors not having ſufficient property in the lands to be incloſed to pay the value of their tithes in money: Power for Mr. Boultbee to uſe engines for draining, &c. Satisfaction to be made for damages in getting minerals, &c. or in digging for coals. And nothing in this act to alter or vary any right, tithes, property, or intereſt, in, over, or upon, Charnwood Foreſt.

The Return made to Parliament in 1786, in anſwer to an enquiry reſpecting the charitable donations in this pariſh, may be ſeen in vol. I. p. 81; where it appears that a donation of *Thomas Monk*, of Shenton in this county, gent. to the amount of £110. 18*s.* 3*d.* a year, is principally applied to the apprenticing annually 12 or 13 boys, from the ſeveral pariſhes of Whitwick, Shenton, Meaſham, and Anſtey, with each of whom a premium of £10 is given.

By the Return to Parliament in 1801, Whitwick contained 160 inhabited houſes, and 17 uninhabited; 168 families; 421 males, 396 females; total 817; of whom 53 were chiefly employed in agriculture, and 282 in trade, manufactures, &c.

The ſtocking manufactory employs about 100 frame-work knitters.

The preſent lord of the manor is the earl of *Moira*, by inheritance from the earls of Huntingdon.

The coal-mines in this pariſh are numerous; of which great quantities are got up at Swanington.

A ſmall rivulet produces plenty of trout.

	Whitwick.			Swanington.			Thringſton.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Money raiſed for the poor within the year ending at Eaſter 1776, — — —	87	8	6	52	9	7	110	19	8
Expended in county rates, &c. —	2	16	10	2	4	0	3	11	0
—— on the poor, — —	84	11	8	50	5	7	97	3	0
Rent of workhouſe and habitation, —	4	17	6	2	5	4	7	3	6
Expended in litigations, — —	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Money raiſed for 1783, — —	114	9	1	171	19	10	153	1	0
—— 1784, — —	94	3	0	179	1	8	124	18	2
—— 1785, — —	110	3	9	129	13	9	157	8	6
Medium of theſe three years, — —	106	5	3	160	5	1	145	2	6
—— of county expences, — —	6	1	2	22	6	11	1	5	6
—— of expences not relating to the poor; repairs of churches, roads, &c. — —	8	13	6	0	0	0	6	7	11
—— of nett annual expences, — —	91	10	7	137	18	2	127	9	1
—— of attending on magiſtrates, —	5	16	11	4	0	10	1	18	5
—— of entertainments at meetings, —	1	0	6	1	12	4	1	4	2
—— of law expences, — —	7	4	0	8	12	3	12	0	0
—— of ſetting the poor to work, —	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	16	0

The CHURCH (ſee Plate CL.)

dedicated to St. *John* the *Baptiſt*, conſiſts of a ſtout tower (the upper windows of which are antient and handſome, and in which are four bells); a large South porch; a ſpacious chancel; nave, and two ailes.

The nave is ſeparated from the chancel by a ſcreen, and from the ailes by three arches, over which are clereſtory windows.

The South aile is larger than the North, and has a fourth arch, dividing it from the chancel.

Mr. Burton deſcribes theſe arms in the church:

In the Eaſt window of the chancel:

Azure, three garbs Or, *Comin* earl of *Cheſter*; fig. 4.

Azure, a bend Argent, cotiſed Or, between ſix lioncels rampant Or, *Bohun*; fig. 5.

Checky Or and Azure, *Warren*; fig. 6.

Gules, ſemé of croſs croſslets a feſs Or, *Beauchamp*; fig. 7.

Sable, a lion rampant Argent, *Verdon*; fig. 8.

In the North window:

Gules, a croſs moline Argent, *Beke*; fig. 9.

Or, a lion rampant Purpure, *Lacy* earl of *Lincoln*; fig. 10.

Argent, a croſs Azure, fretty Or; fig. 11.

Azure, cruſuly, two barbels addorſed Or, all within a border engrailed Gules, *Barre*; fig. 12.

In the South-eaſt window:

Azure, ſeme of fleur-de-lis Or, *France* antient; fig. 13.

Gules, three lions paſſant guardant in pale Or, *England*; fig. 14.

The ſame, with a label of five points Azure; fig. 15.

Checky, Or and Azure, a canton Ermine, *Warren*; fig. 16.

In the South window:

Warren, as fig. 6.

Checky Or and Azure, a canton Gules, *Warren*; fig. 17.

In a great North window:

A man in armour kneeling; on whoſe ſurcoat, Argent, ſemé of croſs croſslets fitché three fleurs-de-lis Gules, holding in hand an helmet and mantle; the creſt thereon, a talbot Argent; and over his head hangeth an eſcutcheon, wherein, Argent, ſemé of croſs croſslets fitché three fleur-de-lis Gules. *Talbot*.

Over againſt him kneeleth a woman, on whoſe gown are the ſame croſslets and fleurs-de-lis, and holdeth the ſame eſcutcheon of Talbot, and over her head hangeth, Argent, a cinquefoil Azure.

At the altar is a handſome table, of variegated marble, and a ſilver communion cup.

In the reign of king Richard I. "*Thomas Maunſell* dat unam marcam pro habend' aſſiſam ultime preſentationis de eccleſiâ de Whitwic. Et ſciendum eſt quod Rogerus Godberd eſt in miſericordiâ, eo quod detulit breve verſus Rogerum Arrebi; quare ipſe impedivit preſentationem ejus[1]."

In 1207-8, *Thomas Maunſell* paid the king a fine of one mark, for a recognizance, to be ſummoned before the juſtices itinerant, between him and *Roger*

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[1] Plac. de temp. Ric. I. in Receptu Scaccarii, Rot. 4.

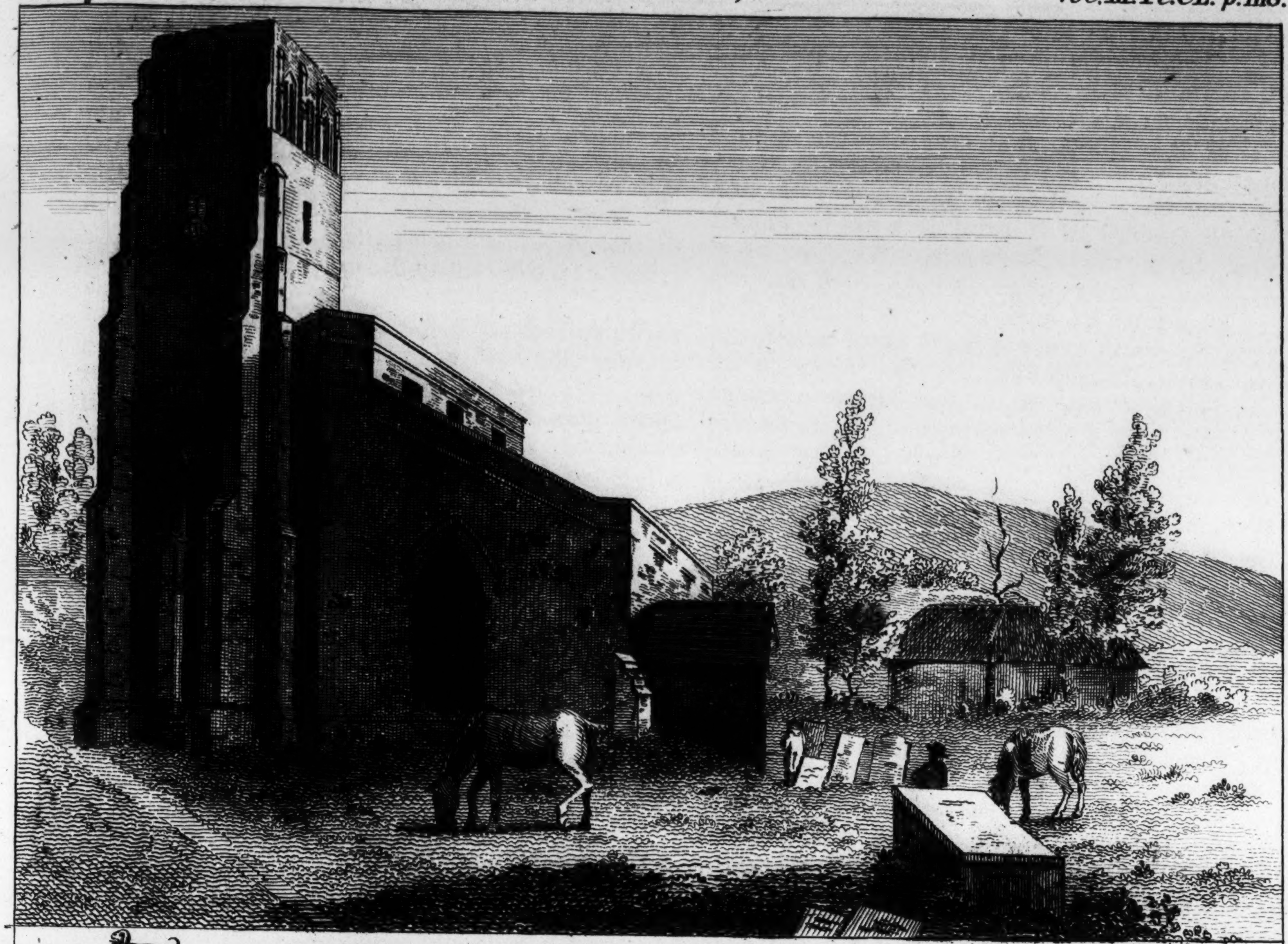
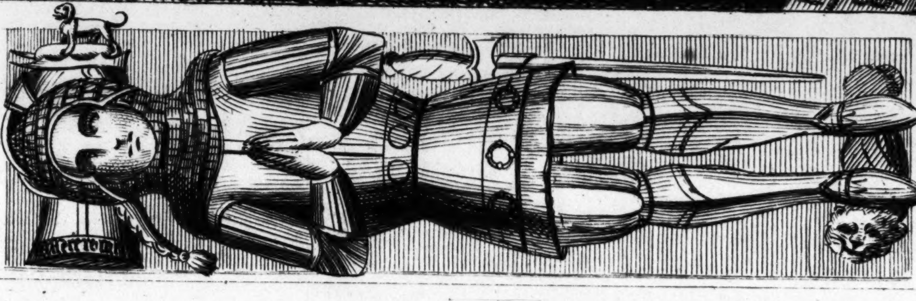
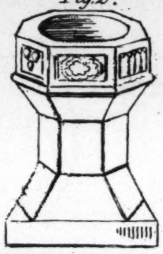


Fig. 3.





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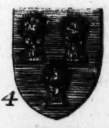

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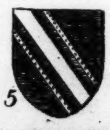

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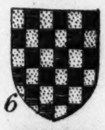

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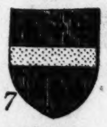

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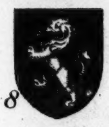

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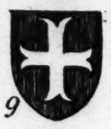

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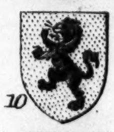

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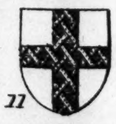

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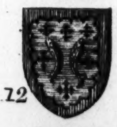

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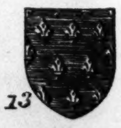

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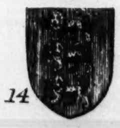

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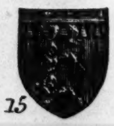

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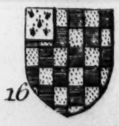

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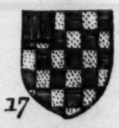

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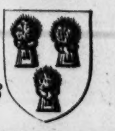

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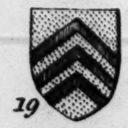

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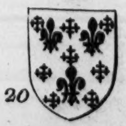

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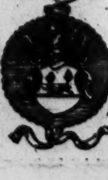

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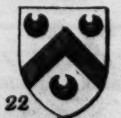

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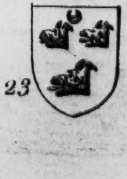

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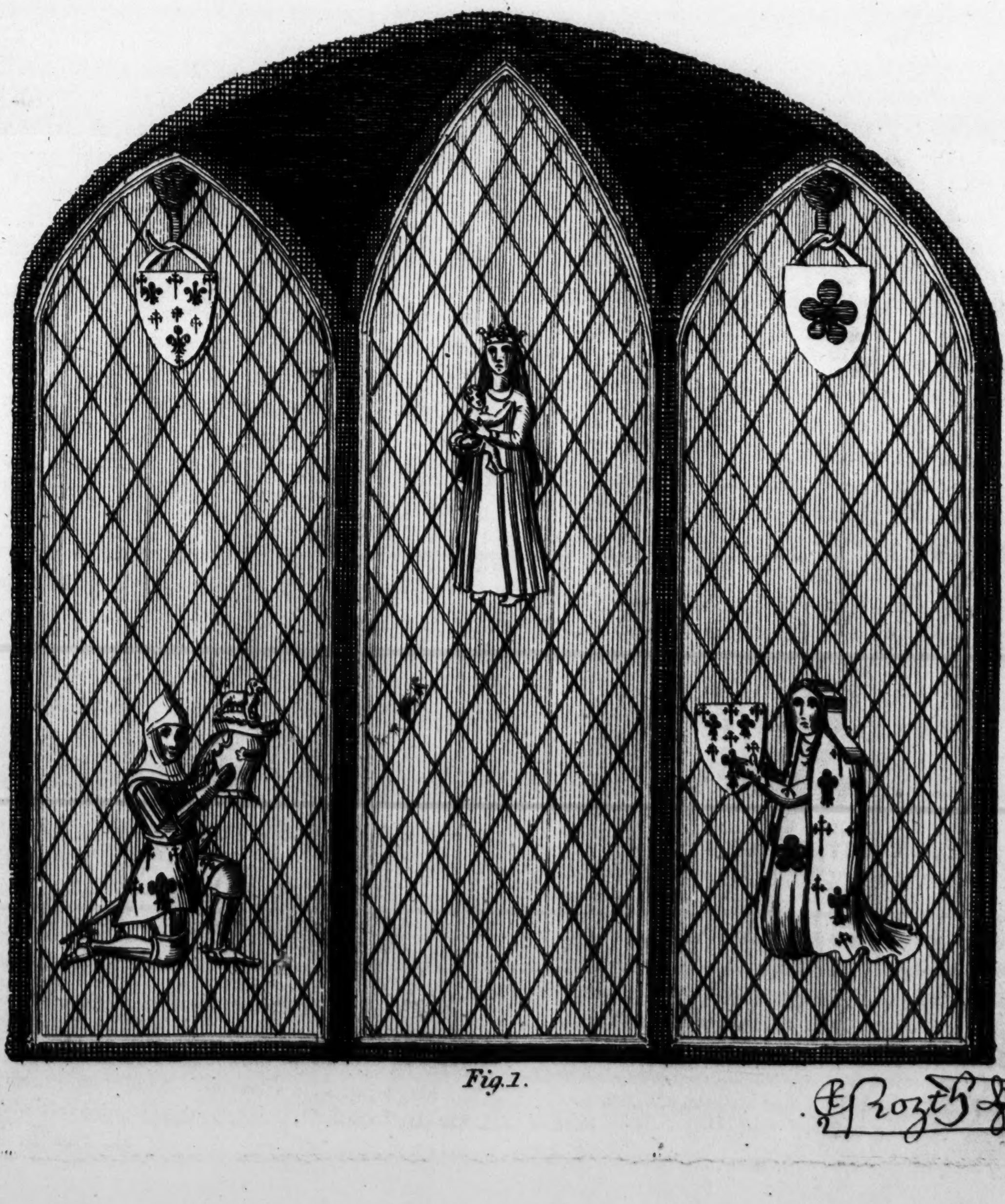

Fig. 1.

p. 1137.

Godeberd and *Robert de Arreby*, touching the advowſon of the church of Witewike, as alſo before the king's juſtices at Weſtminſter: "Thomas Maunſell dat unam marcam, pro habend' recognitione ſummonitionis, coram juſtitiariis itinerantibus, inter ipſum & Rogerum Godebr' & Robertum de Areby, de advocatione eccleſie de Witewike; & coram juſticiariis domini regis apud Weſtmonaſterium [1]."

"Willielmus Maunſell, pater Thome, preſentavit ultimam perſonam. Adeo Rogerus Godbert in miſericordiâ [2]."

In the Matriculus of 1220, this was the ſtate of the church of Whitwick: "Thomas Maunſell, patron; Ralph Talbois, parſon, inſtituted by Hugh [Walleis], then biſhop of Lincoln; William de Skawell, vicar, receiving a moiety of all the profits of this church in the name of his vicarage, inſtituted by maſter archdeacon, the ſee of Lincoln being then vacant. He pays to the parſon one pound of aromatic incenſe. This church hath belonging to it the chapel of Angodeſthorp [Oſgathorp], which hath a reſident chaplain [3]."

The rectory and vicarage of Whitwick were conſolidated in 1234, when Ralph Taylebos was rector, and William de Shawel, vicar.

"This town was one of thoſe happy places, where Robert Groſſeteſte biſhop of Lincoln's zeal againſt impropriations had a good effect; though in other places he met with too great oppoſition to the good he intended; for whereas the great tithes at this place were appropriate to his ſee, and a ſmall pittance only left for a vicar, he reſtored the great tithes to the vicar, and conſolidated them to the living for ever [4]."

"From making appropriations to monaſteries, deans, prebendaries, &c. the example went on to pariſh prieſts, who in populous and rich places obtained a vicarage to be endowed, and caſting upon them the care of ſouls they had the rectory appropriated to them and their ſucceſſors as a ſinecure for ever. Biſhop Groſſeteſte, conſecrated biſhop of Lincoln 1234, had a great abhorrence of this corruption. He looked upon appropriations as robbing God of his honour, the prieſt of his maintenance, and the people of their ſouls; and laboured to reſtore all tithes to the parochial clergy. He conſolidated the vicarage with the rectory in many churches; in Stanes, co. Northampton; Lillingſton, co. Oxon; Yaxly, co. Huntingdon; in Whitwick, co. Leiceſter; in Haſele, Wotton Drayton, Beaucham, and other places. This conſolidation ſeems to have been afterwards reverſed, as it is now a vicarage only [5]."

"Henricus de Lacy, ratione cuſtodie terrarum filii & heredis Thome Manſell de Whitwike & Suaneton, in manu ſuâ tunc exiſtentium, preſentat Johannem de London' ſubdiaconum ad eccleſiam de Whitewike, tunc vacantem poſt mortem Roberti de Manſell [6]."

"Dominus Henricus de Bellomonte preſentat ad eccleſiam de Whitewike ex unâ parte, & dominus Thomas comes Lancaſt', &c. ex alterâ parte. Dictus dominus Henricus revocat preſentationem ſuam, &c. [7]"

In 1344, the procurations were, 7*s.* 6½*d.*; the rectory was taxed at 20 marks, and paid 4*s.* for Peterpence. The prior of *Holland* was the then patron.

In 1391, *Robert* prior of *Holand* preferred the following petition relative to the church of Whitwick, which had been given to that priory.

"A ſon tres redote & tres puiſſant ſeigneur le roi d'Engleterre & de Fraunce ſupplie tres humblement ſon pover oratour & chapellein Robert priour de Holand, q̃ come le dit priour & ſes predeceſſours ount ewe en leur propre oeps l'egliſe de Whitewyk en le countee de Leiceſtr', la viendrent Henr' Tebbe [8] de Threnguſton, William ſon frere, Robert [9] Siſſelſon, Robert Grubber, Richard Sprot, & Johan Grenelowe, ove pluſours autres meſſeſours, & le dit priour ove fort mayn hors de ſa dit eſgliſe boterunt & enchaſerunt, & cent ſouldz des oblacions le dit priour al haut auter en la dit egliſe priſterunt & miſtrent en une ganſe & emporterunt; & le dit priour manaſſerunt de tuer s'il entraſt en la dit eſgliſe; & le dit priour & ſes ſervantz unquore manaſſont de vie & membre, la ou le dit priour & ſes ſervantz furount deſouth votre tres reverent proteccion a ycel temps: & pluſours autres horribles treſpas & tortz le dit Henr' & les autres meſfeſours ont fait a dit priour & ſes ſervantz, leſqueux le dit priour eſt preſt a monſtrer devant vous ſon tres graciouſe & tres puiſſant ſeigneur; c'eſt aſavoir, q̃ la ou le dit priour avoit vendu certeinz diſmez a dit Henr', pur queux le dit Henr' & autres furont obligez par une obligacion a dit priour en quatorſe marcz d'argent a paier a certein jour, a quel jour le dit Henr' ne paia point, & le dit priour vient a dit Henr' & luy pria de paier les ditz deners, & le dit Henr' demanda viewe de dit obligacion, & le dit priour monſtra la dit obligacion a dit Henr' & William ſon frere, & la le ditz Henr' & William debruſerunt & enraſſerunt la dit obligacion, & le dit Henr' ne vodroit paier les ditz deners a dit priour. Sur quoy le dit priour ſuiſt briefs a viſcont de Leiceſtr' d'areſter le dit Henr' & les autres meſſeſours tan qe ils uſſent trove ſeurete de la pees a dit priour & ſes ſervantz, lequel Henr' & lez autres ſont tant favore ove le dit viſcont, iſſint q̃ le dit viſcont ne voet eux prendre, ne les ditz briefs ſ̃ver. Sur quoi ſupplie tres humblement le dit pover priour a votre tres graciouſe & tres puiſſant ſeigneurie, q̃ vous pleiſe comander briefs as ditz meſſeſours ſur grevouſe peine de vener devant vous & votre tres noble & tres ſage conſeil en plein Parlement a certein jour, de reſpondre des horribles treſpas & tortz a Saint Eſgliſe & luy faitz, & auxi de trover ſufficeant ſeurete a dit priour & les ſeons de lour vie & de membre, pur l'amour de Dieu, & en oevre de charite."— To this petition the anſwer was, "Soit commiſſion fait a un ſergeant d'armes d'arreſtier les meſſeſours deinz eſcriptz, & de les ameſner en parlement, a y reſpondre des horribles treſpas deinz eſcriptz [10]."

To the order made upon this petition, a proper attention ſeems not to have been paid; for, in the ſame Parliament, it is thus repeated:

"Robert priour de Holand, el counte de Lancaſtr', miſt avant une petition en ceſt Parliament, en la fourme q'enſuit: A ſon tres redote & tres puiſſant Sr̃ le Roi d'Engleterre & de France, &c. [as before.]

"Laquelle petition lieue en Parlement, agardez feuſt, q'une commiſſion ſerroit maintenant faite a un ſergeant d'armes pur ameſner les ditz meſfeſours en ceſt Parlement, a y reſpoundre de la matire compriſe en la dite petition. Et ſur ceo Johan de Elyngham, ſergeant d'armes, par force d'une commiſſion a luy ent faite, ameſna les ditz Henr' Tebbe & Johan Grenelowe, q̃ feurent principalx meſfeſours celle partie, devant le roy meſmes & ſeigñrs en Parlement. Et illoeqes oppoſez & areſonez de la dite matire, confeſſerent & granterent, q'ils fuerent coupables de les treſpaſſes a eux par le dit priour en la dite petition ſurmys, & ſe miſtrent en la grace du roi & du dit priour. Par ount les ditz Henr' Tebbe & Johan Grenelowe, pur l'orribilite & malveys enſample du dit treſpas, par agarde du roi meſmes & des ſeigñrs fuerent agardez & commys en la priſon de Flete, a y demurer a volunte du roi. Et puis les ditz Henr' & Johan firent fyn au roi en la chancellerie, & gree al dit priour, & troverent ſeurte de lour bon port: Et enſi fuerent deliverez [11]."

In 1534-5, the procurations and ſynodals were 11*s.* 8*d.*; £1. 6*s.* 8*d.* was paid to a deacon; and a penſion of £3. 6*s.* 8*d.* to *Robert Smith.* The value of the vicarage was then £10.

In 1564, Whitwick is called "vicaria, que tantum habet curatum."

The impropriation was purchaſed by the lord *Beaumont* from the earl of *Saliſbury*, to whom it had been given by king James I. [12]

"Nov. 4, 1646. By virtue, &c. ordered, that the yearly ſum of £50. be paid out of the profits of the impropriate rectory of Horninghold, in the county of Leiceſter, ſequeſtered from John Prettyman, delinquent, to and for increaſe of the maintenance of ſuch miniſter as this Committee ſhall appoint to officiate in the pariſh church of Whitwick, in the ſaid county; the ſaid pariſh conſiſting of three great towns, viz. Whitwick, Swanington, and Thrinkſton, and the vicarage thereof being worth but £30. *per annum.*"

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[1] Fines 9 John, m. 7.

[2] Plac. de temp. 9 regis Johannis, Rot. 6. in dorſo.

[3] See the Introductory volume, p. lviii.

[4] Magna Britannia, p. 1376.

[5] Kennett on Impropriations, p. 35. See alſo the Roll in the Firſt Fruits office.

[6] In archivis eccleſie de Linc', anno 12 Ricardi de Graveſend epiſcopi, 1269.

[7] Ibidem, tempore Johannis Dalderby epiſcopi, 1316.

[8] In another copy of this petition, it is Gebbe.

[9] *Richard* in the other copy.

[10] Rot. Parl. vol. III. p. 298.

[11] Ibid. p. 286.

[12] MS Burton.

"May 22, 1650. By virtue of an order of parliament of May 2, 1646, it is ordered, that the ſum of £50. a-year be paid out of the profits of the impropriate rectory of Whitwick, in the county of Leiceſter, ſequeſtered from the lord Beaumont, delinquent, for increaſe of the maintenance of John Bennet, miniſter of the pariſh church of Whitwick aforeſaid, his preſent maintenance being but £30. *per annum*; and the ſequeſtrators of the premiſes are required to allow and pay the ſame accordingly, at ſuch times and ſeaſons of the year as the ſaid rent ſhall grow due and payable; and all former orders for augmenting the ſaid living are hereby diſcharged[1]."

In 1650, Whitwick was returned as an impropriation; the rectory worth £60; the vicarage £30; and the incumbent "weak."

In the king's books it is called a diſcharged living, worth in great and ſmall tithes, with manſe and glebe, £9. 14*s.* 7*d.*; clear yearly value £75.

The epiſcopal procurations are, for the rectory 2*s.* 11*d.*; the vicarage 1*s.* 9*d.*; the archidiaconal 11*s.* 7½*d.*

Upon the font-ſtone (fig. 2.) Mr. Burton noticed theſe three eſcutcheons:

1. [Azure], three garbs [Or]; *Comin* earl of *Cheſter*, fig. 18.

2. [Or], three chevrons Gules, *Clare*; [fig. 19.]

3. [Argent], Cruſilly and three fleurs-de-lis [Sable]; *Beresford*, fig. 20.

The earlieſt Regiſter begins in 1601; and till 1642 was regularly well kept, but has ſuffered greatly (as have all the ſucceeding ones) by neglect and damp.

"William ſon of Sapcote lord Beaumont and lady Anne his wife, bapt. Dec. 10, 1643.

Henry ſon of Henry Beaumont, eſq. bapt. Dec. 24, 1643.

It appears by the pariſh regiſter that William Rowell was appointed pariſh-clerk of Whitwick in 1686, and continued till 1739; when John his ſon ſucceeded, and continued till 1775; when John his ſon ſucceeded, and is now the preſent clerk.

Chriſtenings from 70 to 80 annually; burials about 60.

The wake is on the Sunday after Midſummer-day.

RECTORS.	PATRONS.
Ralph Taylebos, rector, 1209—1234.	Thomas Maunſell.
William de Shawell, vicar 1220—1234.	
Robert de Manſell, died 1269.	
John de London, 1269.	Henry de Lacy.
Robert Smith[2].	Thomas earl of Lancaſter.
. . . . kal. October, 1316.	Dean and Chapter of the chapel of St. Thomas the Martyr.
. . . . 3 kal. March, 1317.	
Peter Finch, 1534.	
Michajah Croſſley occurs 1612—1642[3].	
John Bennet, 1659[4]; ejected 1662.	The Parliamentary Sequeſtrators.
John Brentnail, July 17, 1675.	The King, as duke of Lancaſter.
William Hunt, Sept. 21, 1691.	The King and Queen.
William Ramſor, Sept. 17, 1700.	The King, as duke of Lancaſter.
Joſeph Hagger, Dec. 5, 1705.	The Queen.
William Banks, Jan. 3, 1710.	
Charles Clerke, Dec. 19, 1715.	The King, as duke of Lancaſter.
Charles Frank, March 19, 1735.	
Francis Harris, M. A. Dec. 1, 1767; the preſent vicar, 1804.	

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

The chancel has a vault all the way under it; and has a plaſter floor, ſupported by timber; but does not appear to have ever been a burial-place. It contains not a ſingle graveſtone.

"Underneath the great North window lieth the tomb of ſir *John Talbot*, knt. made of alabaſter, neatly wrought and poliſhed, of an huge great length; the proportion of him made thereon curiouſly graven and emboſſed, under whoſe head is an helmet, with the mantle, and the creſt a talbot. At his feet a lion; upon the edge of the helmet is written,

Miſerere mei Deus, Jeſus Nazarenus, Rex Judeorum.

The inhabitants report him to have been a giant of great ſtrength and valour, and withal have certain tales of him, not worthy (for the uncertainty of the truth) here to be ſet down[5]."

Mr. Wyrley obſerves, "There is a tomb (but no inſcription) where they ſay ſir John Talbot of Swanington (which is a town hard by) lies buried; in the window over which is one in his coat armour, who bears, Argent, three fleurs de lis Gules, between ſeven croſſes; they ſay Talbot's coat; and hard by, in the ſame window, is, Argent, a cinquefoil Azure; which, it ſeems, was his wife's; for ſhe is alſo pictured in the window with the firſt arms upon her alſo; this other coat with her[6]."

The figure of ſir *John Talbot* is ſtill in being, but much defaced by time; ſee fig. 13. It meaſures ſeven feet. The helmet under the head is broken off; and the face is worn quite flat. The lion at the feet remains tolerably perfect[7].

On flat ſtones in the nave:

1. "Beneath lie the remains of Elizabeth Holyoak,
relict of Richard Holyoak, late of Thringſton,
formerly the wife of George Chapman,
late of the ſame place.
She died the 24th of March, 1799, aged 80 years."

2. "Beneath lies interred the body of
Thomas Thorpe, gent. late of Thringſton,
who departed this life Jan. 15, 1800, aged 77."

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[1] From the original Minute-books of the Committee of Sequeſtration, preſerved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford.

[2] Garendon Chartulary.

[3] Between theſe years the Regiſters were well kept, and regularly ſigned by him.

[4] John Bennet, a native of London, was educated at Cambridge, and epiſcopally ordained. Before he was ejected here in 1662, he preached in Northamptonſhire and other places. Afterwards he removed to London, where he preached occaſionally 10 years, and then went to Littleover in Derby. He taught ſchool, and preached about in the darkeſt times, for which he met with many troubles, and was excommunicated. It was once deſigned to draw him into a plot, and he was actually impriſoned as a ſuſpicious perſon, without any reaſon alledged; but he ſo managed as to make his eſcape. He died on a journey to London, ſix miles from home, in May 1693. He was a man of conſiderable learning, lively and pleaſant in converſation, plain in his preaching, and was much reſpected by ſeveral perſons of diſtinction, with whom he had acquaintance.

[5] Burton, p. 305.

[6] Wyrley's MS. in the College of Arms, p. 22. b.

[7] The tradition of the neighbourhood advances the height of *Giant Talbot* to nine feet; and adds that the ſculptor of the monument was under the neceſſity of abſconding, for having made the monument in every reſpect under the proper ſize. See p. 1122.

On a ſmall blue tablet in the North aile:
1. “In hâc eccleſiâ propè hanc inſcriptionem
ſitus eſt Georgius Bellott,
oriundus[1], nuper receptor generalis
eccleſiæ collegiatæ beati Petri Weſtmonaſterii.
Novem erant ei fratres &
ſex ſorores, quos omnes ſupravixit;
licet novem erant eo minores natu.
Vitam cœlibem agebat, pietatemque colebat,
& a bonis literis non alienus fuit.
Mors Chriſti mortis mea medela.
Mors omnium malorum ſenſum adimit.”

On an alabaſter monument under the above:
“Hic jacet Georgius Bellott, de
antiqua familia Bellotorum, de Moreton, in comitatu
Ceſtriæ, qui obiit apud Thringſton,
primo die Maii, 1627, ætatis 84.”

On a white marble tablet in the ſame aile:
“Near this place lie the bodies of
George-Chapman, Thomas-Chapman, and George-Lang,
children of Henry Cropper, of Loughborough, gent.
by Elizabeth his wife, only daughter of
George Chapman, late of Thringſtone in
this pariſh, gent.
George the eldeſt child died February 10, 1773,
Thomas the 10th of June, 1775,
both in their infancy;
And George-Lang the 24th of December, 1776,
in the third year of his age.”

On a monument againſt a pillar in the ſame aile:
Arms: . . . . . . three boars' heads . . . .
a creſcent for difference; fig. 23.
“Poſt lentas febres (hic infra)
requieſcit Sam. Litherland, de
Thringſton, vir probus, fidus amicus,
alter Nathanael, ac eccl. Angl. verè filius.
Obiit XVIII Junii, A. D. MDCXCV°, æt. XXVII°.”

On flat ſtones in the ſame aile:
“Here lies interred the body of Samuel,
ſon of Thomas and Sarah Grundy.
He died the 10th of April, 1777,
aged two years and one month.
Too early ſnatcht away, thou lovely boy!
Thy parents' pleaſing hope and fondeſt joy!
They feel the ſmarting wound, yet kiſs the rod—
Not doubting thou'rt an angel with thy God.”

“Here lie interred the remains of Elizabeth Freeman,
daughter of Thomas Chapman, late of Thringſton, gent.
She departed this life May 17, 1790, aged 68.”

On mural tablets in the South aile:
“Beneath lie the remains of George Moore, gent.
who departed this life May 6, 1724, aged near 30.
Alſo of Ann his wife:
ſhe died the 2d of May, 1774, aged 74.
And alſo of Sarah their daughter, and wife of
John Hammond, one of the aldermen of the
Borough of Leiceſter, gent.
She died May 26, 1768, in the 49th year of her age.
Likewiſe of Henry-Moore Hammond, ſon
of the above John and Sarah Hammond.
He died April 27, 1778, aged 35 years.”

“In memory of Thomas Chapman, gent. (ſon of
George and Hellen Chapman, late of Thringſton).
He died the 18th of January, 1745, aged 55 years.
Alſo of Elizabeth Chapman his widow.
She died the 21ſt of February, 1758, aged 62 years.
Likewiſe of George Chapman (only ſon of the
above-named Thomas and Elizabeth Chapman).
He died the 21ſt of March, 1754, aged 37 years.
Reader! caſt thine eye around thee!
Attend to the chronicles of Mortality;
And let reflection prepare thee for Eternity!”

On the floor of the ſame aile:
“Here lieth interred the body of Ann, the
wife of Thomas Chapman,
who departed this life April 3, 1747, aged 25 years.”

“Beneath are depoſited the remains of John Hammond,
who departed this life May 7, 1787, aged 33.”

On an upright ſlate ſtone at the Weſt end:
“Near this place lieth interred the body of
John Bonnett, ſon of John and Sarah Bonnett.
He died November the 26th, 1758, aged 59.
Alſo near this place lie the bodies of
Samuel Bonnett and Sarah his wife.
She departed this life Auguſt 4, 1757,
in the 41ſt year of her age.
He died Auguſt the 7th, 1760, aged 53.
Likewiſe near to them lieth the body of John Bonnett,
ſon of the aboveſaid Samuel and Sarah Bonnett.
He died Auguſt 7, 1764, in the 13th year of his age.”

On flat ſtones near the Weſt end:
“Here lieth interred the body of Sarah,
the wife of James Walker.
She departed this life Dec. 5, 1781, aged 26 years.”

“Here lieth the body of Ann Vickars,
the wife of John Vickars.
She departed this life the 14th of December, 1764,
in the 50th year of her age.”

“Beneath lie interred the remains of
Samuel Bonnett, late of this place,
who departed this life Aug. 31, 1783, aged 30 years.”

On altar tombs in the church-yard:
“James Boultbee, of Swanington,
departed this life May 28, 1768, aged 61.
Mary his wife died Aug. 28, 1763, aged 67.
Elizabeth, wife of John Boultbee, died May 20, 1762,
aged 23.
Martha, his ſecond wife, died July 24, 1776, aged 40.”

“Here lieth the body of William Newark,
who departed this life Oct. 6, 1749,
in the 61ſt year of his age.
Here lieth interred the body of Margaret,
the wife of William Newark,
who departed this life Aug. 20, 1776, aged 38.
Here lieth interred the body of Sarah,
ſecond wife of William Newark.
She departed this life May 5, 1744, aged 44.”

On various upright ſtones:

Richard Holyoak, late of Thringſton, died Oct. 1, 1797, aged 80.

William Chapman, died April 30, 1800, aged 95.

Abraham Jeſſon died (about 1782) aged 99.

Anne, wife of Thomas Knight, died Dec. 31, 1797, 80.

Four wives of Henry Burton have each a graveſtone; the laſt of them, Catharine Burton, died Dec. 20, 1770, aged 49.

Anne, wife of Thomas Pick, died June 29, 1797, 67.

William Heggs, died Nov. 23, 1785, aged 72.

Anne Heggs, died Jan. 25, 1797, aged 78.

Sarah, wife of James Windram, and daughter of Thomas and Anne Barſeby, of Staunton under Bardon, died Aug. 4, 1802, aged 24.

Iſaac Heggs, ſon of William and Anne Heggs, of Charley, died Oct. 3, 1798, aged 38.

Thomas Toon, died Dec. 6, 1799, aged 69.

Robert Gamble, died March 29, 1795, aged 77.

Samuel Moor, died Dec. 29, 1791, aged 82.

Sarah Moor, died May 4, 1770, aged 73.

Mary Moor, died Feb. 9, 1788, aged 69.

Joſeph Griffein, died March 26, 1796, aged 80.

Elizabeth Griffein, died April 27, 1773, aged 51.

Mary Pantalin, died May 7, 1802, aged 69.

BENEFACTIONS.

John Chapman gave to the poor of Whitwick ſix ſhillings and eight-pence yearly, to be paid at two payments; viz. 3*s.* 4*d.* at Chriſtmas and Eaſter each, which is to be paid out of a parcel of land in Whitwick Field upon the long Breach.

On a braſs plate is written Mrs. Margaret Mead's gift; the ſame as already given under Belton, p. 649.

On ſeveral flat ſtones in the nave at Southwell:
“Here lieth the body of the Rev. Charles Franke[2], M.A.
vicar of Whitwick,
who departed this life Aug. 1, 1769, aged 62.
Here lieth the body of Mrs. Eliz. Franke,
who departed this life Sept. 10, 1767, aged 86.
Here lieth the body of Elizabeth Franke,
who departed this life Sept. 14, 1782, aged 74.
Here lieth the body of Mr. Richard Franke,
who departed this life Nov. 9, 1763, aged 57.”

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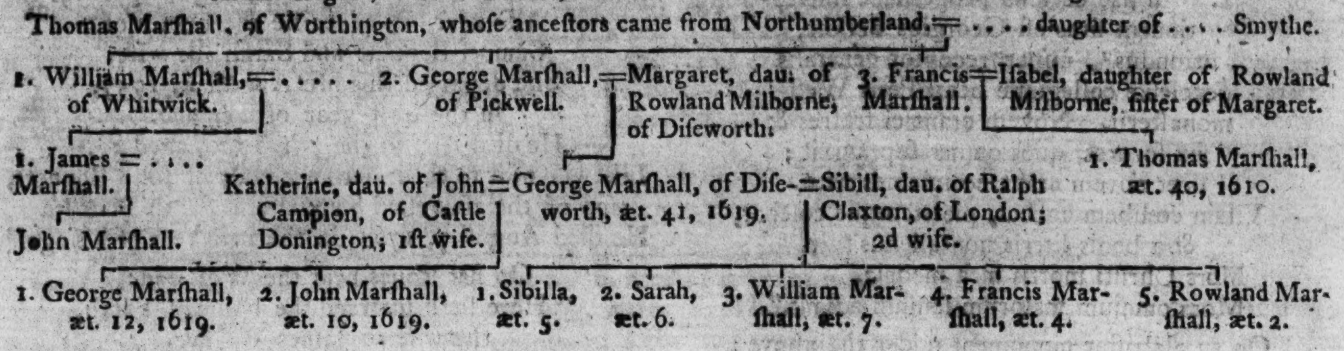
[1] So on the tomb.

[2] Mr. Franke was a native of Southwell.

PEDIGREE of MARSHALL, of WORTHINGTON, WHITWICK, and DISEWORTH.

Arms: Argent, a chevron Vert, between three creſcents Gules; Plate CL. fig. 21.



Thomas Marſhall, of Worthington, whoſe anceſtors came from Northumberland. = ... daughter of . . . . Smythe.

1. William Marſhall, of Whitwick. = ...
2. George Marſhall, of Pickwell. = Margaret, dau. of Rowland Milborne, of Diſeworth.
3. Francis Marſhall. = Iſabel, daughter of Rowland Milborne, ſiſter of Margaret.

1. James Marſhall. = ...
John Marſhall.

Katherine, dau. of John Campion, of Caſtle Donington; 1ſt wife. = George Marſhall, of Diſeworth, æt. 41, 1619. = Sibill, dau. of Ralph Claxton, of London; 2d wife.

1. Thomas Marſhall, æt. 40, 1610.

1. George Marſhall, æt. 12, 1619.
2. John Marſhall, æt. 10, 1619.
1. Sibilla, æt. 5.
2. Sarah, æt. 6.
3. William Marſhall, æt. 7.
4. Francis Marſhall, æt. 4.
5. Rowland Marſhall, æt. 2.

SWANINGTON.

In the Teſta de Nevill, compiled about 1240, *Swanington Araby* is mentioned as containing one ploughland; and *Hugo de Diſeworth* had two other ploughlands there.

In Swanninton Willielmus Bretun dat 33 denarios ad ſcutum 40s̃.; & tenet de Willielmo de Greſel, & ipſe de comite de Ferrariis. In eadem Ricardus de Appelby dat 8 denarios ad ſcutum 40s̃.; & tenet de Willielmo de Picheford, & ipſe de comite de Ferrariis.

Among the records in the Chapter-houſe at Weſtminſter, called "Pedes Finium," or "Placita temp. Hen. III." in the cheſt marked B. are ſome deeds relative to Swanington, marked 1. and 18.

In 1278, *William Talbot*, ſon of *Adam Talbot*, was lord of the manor of Swanington.

In 1310, it was found that the abbot of *Garendon*, *Alan Talebot*, *John de Coleſhul*, and *Roger Gorberd*, held half a knight's fee in Swanington of *Henry de Lacy* earl of *Lincoln* deceaſed; and it was worth 50*s.*[1]

Roger, ſon of *Roger Godbert* gave to Gerondon abbey a place called *Small Heath*, in Swanington, and confirmed to them all the woods, lands, and waſtes, belonging to five yard lands, which they held in the ſame, of his fee, worth 5*s.* rent[2].

Thomas de Stokes gave them one virgate, and *Richard Warren* gave them two more, with 12*d.* yearly rent. They had alſo divers other lands here, from ſeveral benefactors, on which they afterwards erected a grange.

In 1317, *Thomas* earl of *Lancaſter*, at his death, held 30*s.* 10*d.* yearly rent, ariſing out of divers free tenements in Swanington and Ravenſton[3].

Aug. 20, 1317, king Edward II. (at the inſtance of his beloved valet *Ralph de Waltham)* granted to *Alan Talbot* and his heirs liberty of free-warren in all their demeſne lands at Swaningon. Hiis teſtibus; venerabili patre W. Wigornie epiſcopo, cancellario noſtro; Gilberto de Clare, comite Glouceſtrie & Hertfordie, Johanne de Warennâ, comite Surrie; Edmundo comite Arundell; Roberto de Clifford; Pagano Tybetot, Edmundo de Malo Lacu, ſeneſcallo hoſpitii noſtri. Dat' &c. apud London, 20° die Auguſti[4].

In the ſame year, "Aſſiſa capta apud Melton Moubray mittitur hic, quod Henricus de Bello Monte & uxor ejus recuperaverunt B. B. de 24 acris terre in Swanington, & tres acras boſci & 100 l. dampni, verſus Alanum Talbot; eo quod dampnum predictum non ſolutum fuerit ibidem; & 118 acre terre ſue in Whatton & Swanington extenduntur pro eiſdem dampnis[5]."

Adam Talbot had iſſue *Philip*; whoſe ſon ſir *John* Talbot, knight, married *Alice* daughter of ſir *Robert Moton*, of Peckleton, knight.

In 1346, *John Talbot* (on the aid then granted for knighting Edward of Woodſtock, the king's eldeſt ſon) was aſſeſſed 6*s.* 8*d.* for a ſixth part of one knight's fee in Swanyngton; *Ivo de P* . . . . . 12*d.* for a fortieth part of one knight's fee there; the abbot of *Gerendon* 16*d.* for a thirtieth part of one knight's fee; and *John le Archere* 10*s*, for a quarter of one knight's fee in Overton Sawcye and Swanington; all parcel of the honour of *Lancaſter*[6].

In 1365, it was found that ſir *John Talbot*, of Swanington, ſon of *Elizabeth*, ſiſter and coheir of ſir *Richard de Frene*, died at the age of 40; leaving an only daughter and heir *Joan*[7]; who was married to Simon *Leke*, of Cotham, co. Notts; by whom ſhe had four daughters, *Mary*, *Margaret*, *Elizabeth*, and *Anne*, among whom their father's lands were divided.

This ſir *John Talbot* was a man of great valour and proweſs, and alſo of an extraordinary great ſtature, whoſe tomb is ſtill to be ſeen in Whitwick, the pariſh church near adjoining, of an uncommon length, with the proportion neatly cut in alabaſter, ſo curiouſly wrought and poliſhed that it may well paſs for white marble[8]. The common tradition here goeth, that he was a giant of great ſtrength and might; and many ſtories are told of him[9].

In 1404, the following complaint, in the form of a petition to the king in parliament, was made, by *John Walron*, of Snypſton, one of the executors of ſir *John Talbot*, and who was 80 years old, for a violent aſſault made on him by *John Belers*, ſon of ſir *James Belers*, as he was ſitting ſick at his own fire-ſide, whence they forcibly carried him naked to Syſonby, and confined him 12 days, and otherwiſe ill-treated him, on account of his having ſued the elder Belers for a debt of £200, on a bond which had been given to ſir John Talbot. But take it as on the record:

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[1] Eſch. 4 Edw. II. N° 51. Leic.

[2] Cart. 14 Edw. III. n. 17. per Inſpeximus.

[3] Eſch. 1 Edw. III. N° 88. Leic.

[4] Cart. 5 Edw. II. N° 43.

[5] Placita Mich. 1 Edw. III. Rot. 114. in Receptu Scaccarii.

[6] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III.

[7] Eſch. 49 Edw. III. m. 1.

[8] See before, p. 1120.

[9] "That there have been giants it is moſt certain, both by the Holy Scripture, which is evident by Geneſis vi. 4. "There were giants on the earth in thoſe days." By Anake the giant and his ſeed called Anakins; Numb. xiii. 23. 29. Deut. i. 28. By the Zanzummims, whoſe country was inhabited after by the Ammonites; Deut. ii. 20. By Goliah the Philiſtine; 1 Sam. xvii. from the 4th verſe to the 12th. Yet John Goropius Becanus, a conceited Dutchman, with his *Gigantomachia*, would knock all giants on the head; in which treatiſe he goeth about to prove, that there were never ſuch huge and monſtrous bodies of giants as are written of, and endeavoureth by ſundry demonſtrations to illuſtrate it. But John Chaſſagnon, or Caſſanius, in his book of Giants * and of their progeny, doth ſufficiently confute him and his allegations; whither I muſt ſend the curious reader to be better certified concerning thoſe his tenets. Yet moſt certain it is, by all hiſtorians both old and new, that there have been giants, whoſe works, atchievements, proportions, and carcaſes, have been diſcovered and found in theſe latter ages. As of a giant buried in the temple of the city of Puzzoli in Campanja in Italy, now dedicated to St. Proculus, of whom Leandro Alberto † ſpeaketh, and there ſetteth down a decaſtichon made by Pomponius Letus upon him. Of thoſe giants of Norway, Gothland, and Swethland, mentioned by Olaus Magnus ‡, and of their monſtrous acts. Of the carcaſe of a giant found upon the coaſt of Wales, as Trivet § writeth in the year 1170, upon the ſea ſhore, diſcovered by the waſhing and fretting of the ſea, which contained 50 feet in length. Of late years a Frenchman, a Bourdelois (as the ſaid John Chaſſagnon ‖ relateth), was of ſuch an height and bigneſs, that he was called the giant of Bourdeaux. King Francis I. the French king, ſtood amazed at the firſt ſight of him, and commanded him to be one of his guard: his ſtature was ſuch that a man of an ordinary height might go right up betwixt his legs when he did ſtride. The cauſes and reaſons of this giant-like ſtature is ſet down by Marcello Donato **, a learned Italian doctor of phyſic." Burton, p. 277.

* "De Gigantibus, et eorum reliquiis; Spiræ, 1587-8.

† Diſcrittione di Italia; fol. 179.

‡ De Gent. Septentrion. lib. V. a cap. I. uſque ad cap. 16.

§ Lel. tom. II. p. 280.

‖ De Gigantibus, cap. 6.

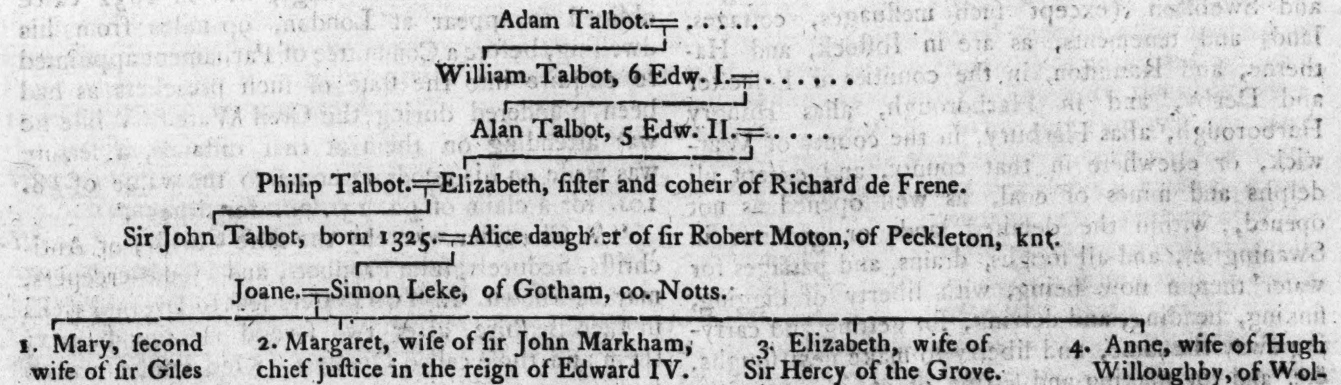
** Lib. iii. cap. 14.

"A noſtre tres-gracious Sr̄ le Roy, Sr̄s & Cōes de ceſt p̄ſent Parlement, ſoy pleyne & monſtre Rob̄t Walron, un dez executours del teſtament de Sr̄ John Talbot de Swanyngton, chivaler, q̄ come le dit Rob̄t, ove Aleyn le Souche coexecutour del teſtament avant dit, ſuyſt un brief de dette de deux centz lives env̄s Sr̄ James Belers, chivaler, ſur une obligacion faite a lour dit teſtatour, proces ent ſue tan q̄ al niſi prius en païs; la vient un John Belers, fitz le dit Sr̄ James, ove certeyns perſones diſconuz, armez a faire de guerre, al maiſon du dit Rob̄t, a Snypſton, le Vendredy al noet ꝓſchein apres la Purificacion de noſtre Dame darreyne paſſe, & la maiſon du dit Rob̄t obſederont, & en le dit Rob̄t eſteaunt de l'age de $\overset{\text{xx}}{\text{iiii}}$ ans, ſeaunt malade p̄s ſa ſue, un de ſez gaumbes & ſanz brakes illeoſqes aſſaute firent, & luy ove force & armes priſterent, & ſur un chival jeſterent, & hors de ſa dit maiſon luy iſſint nude carieront meſme la noet ꝑ xvi leukes, & ꝑ toute la chimeyn luy chivachant en ſez ditz nudez gaumbes, ove rowelx de lour eſpores prixeront, & ove les poynts de lour arkes butteront, & luy ameſneront al maiſon du dit John Belers a Sixynby, ou il fuiſt receaunt, & la, & aillours, ꝑ xii jours luy empriſoneront, & la, ꝑ makement & faux ymaginacion d'un William Belers, frere de ordre dez prechours, & James Belers, hom̄e de ley, ꝑ dureſſe du priſon, mutilacion de ſez membres, & ardere de luy & ſez maiſons, & pur ſa deliveraunce avoir luy illoeſqes firent faire un acquaintance a dit Sr̄ James lour pier de le dit dette, & une obligacion a eux de c lī. q'il ne lour empeſchera de les horribles malfaitz avant ditz. Et en outre luy firent jurrer ſur le corps de Dieu faere, & le cruſoit, q'il, n'aſcune pur luy, les ditz acquietaunce & obligacion contrediſroit, ne ſueroit le dit action pluis avant env̄s le dit Sr̄ James; ne les avant ditz John, William, ne James, ne nulluy de lour covyne & compaignie, de les ditz treſpaſſes & horribilitees unqes n'empeſcheroit. Qe pleſe a v̄re tres gracionſe S̄rie de conſiderer les ditz horribles treſpaſſes, & les circumſtances d'icelles, & le grande offenſe fait a vous, v̄re corone & mageſte, & malveys enſample q'enſuit a toutz voz lieges, ſi due & covenable remedie & redreſſe ne y ſoit faite celle ꝑtie, de ordiner ſufficiaunt remedie & due redreſſe dez ditz horribilitees, iſſint q'il poet eſtre en pees, & ſuer v̄re ley dev̄s les ditz malfeſours, & ſuer avant le dit accion de dette, & q̄ tiel puniſſement a eux ſoit fait pur les offences avant ditz, q̄ lour puniſſement ſoit enſample a toutz autres malfeſours en temps a venir."

The petition was thus anſwered: "Accordez eſt ꝑ le Roy & les Sr̄s en Parlement, q̄ ſeveralx briefs ſoient directz a John Belers & James Belers, deins eſcriptz, ſur peine de c li. a lever de cheſcun de eux, d'eſtre devant le Roy & ſon Conſeil en Parlement, Lundy ꝓſchein ap̄s le feſt de Seint Benet ꝓſchein advenir. Et ſoit autre brief direct al viſcount de Leyc', de faire venir les ditz Johan & James, au jour ſuis dite, ſ'ils ſoient trovez deinz lour maiſons; & en cas q'ils ne ſoient trovez illoeqes, q'adonqes le dit viſcont leſſera les ditz briefs oveſq̄ eux q̄ ſront trovez es dites maiſons, eux chargeant q'ils deliverent meſmes les briefs as ditz John & James, chargeantx eux d'eſtre illoeqes au jour ſuis dit, ſur la peine de c lī. ſuis ditz. Et en cas q̄ les ditz John & James n'apiergent au jour ſuis dite, q'ils, & cheſcun de eux, encourgent, & encourge, la dite peine de c lī. Et q̄ ceſte ordinance tiegne lieu en ceſt cas tant ſoulement, ſanz eſtre traiez en enſample en temps advenir[1]."

Pedigree of TALBOT, of Swanington.

Arms: Argent, cruſuly, fitché, three fleurs-de-lis Gules; Plate CL. fig. 2.


Adam Talbot.═. . . . .
William Talbot, 6 Edw. I.═. . . . . .
Alan Talbot, 5 Edw. II.═. . . .
Philip Talbot.═Elizabeth, ſiſter and coheir of Richard de Frene.
Sir John Talbot, born 1325.═Alice daughter of ſir Robert Moton, of Peckleton, knt.
Joane.═Simon Leke, of Gotham, co. Notts.
1. Mary, ſecond wife of ſir Giles D'Aubeney.
2. Margaret, wiſe of ſir John Markham, chief juſtice in the reign of Edward IV.
3. Elizabeth, wife of Sir Hercy of the Grove.
4. Anne, wife of Hugh Willoughby, of Wollaton, co. Notts.

In 1427, *Elizabeth* wife of *Henry de Beaumont*, deceaſed, was ſeiſed of Swanington, as a member of Whitwick[2].

In 1429, *John Zouch* (ſon and heir of *Alan* Zouch, ſon and heir of *Alan* Zouch of Swanington) and *Agnes* his wife, releaſed all their right in three meſſuages, 120 acres of land, 8 acres of meadow, 4 acres of paſture, 4 acres of wood, and 4*d.* rent, in Swanington, to ſir *William Babington*, knt. and *John* ſon of *Ralph Leeke* of Halam, and to their heirs and aſſigns[3].

In the marriage ſettlement of king Henry VI. in 1444, he ſettles the manor of Swanington on his intended conſort[4].

Swanington Grange was leaſed by the abbot and convent of Garendon, before the diſſolution, at a rent of £3. 6*s.* 8*d.* to *Richard Godwyn*[5]; and in 1538 was granted from the crown to ſir *Humphrey Foſter*, knt.

March 29, 1606, it was found that ſir *Henry Beaumont*, knt. at his death was ſeiſed of a capital meſſuage called *Swanington Grange*, held of the king *in capite* by knight's ſervice[6].

The freeholders at Swanington in 1630 were, *Richard Burgeſs* and *Edward Litherland*; and in that year the greater part of the village belonged to "the new *Bedehouſe* at *Leiceſter*, founded by *William Wigston*, merchant of the Staple, about the end of the reign of king Henry the Sixth[7]."

Among the leaſes preſerved at *Wigston's Hoſpital*, is one dated Oct. 5, 1678, to *Edward Palmer* ſen. gent. of all the Hoſpital's delphs, and mines of coals in Swanington, with full liberty to dry, delve, ſink, head, and make pits, and to ſet and place engines, and to make ſoughs, drains, and paſſages, for carrying of the water away, and to do any other act expedient for the getting of the coals, in any the moors, waſte grounds, cloſes, or other lands in Swanington, belonging to the hoſpital; *habend'* from the day next before the date of this leaſe for 21 years, under the yearly rent of 20*s.* payable at Lady-day and Michaelmas, with a covenant from the Hoſpital for quiet enjoyment by the leſſees; except one leaſe made by the Hoſpital to *Joſeph Jones*, by indenture, dated Auguſt 19, 28 Car. II. of the coal-mines in *George Roe's* cloſe and *Mary Litherland's* cloſe.

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[1] Rot. Parl. 6 Hen. VI. vol. III. p. 564.
[2] Eſch. 9 Hen. VI. N° 49. Leic.
[3] Clauſ. 8 Hen. VI.
[4] Rot. Parl. vol. V. p. 118.
[5] Miniſters Accompts, 1540, in the Augmentation Office.
[6] Eſch. 4 Jac. I.
[7] Burton MS.

This leaſe was made at the nomination and appointment of Mr. *Richard Clark*, late maſter of the ſaid hoſpital, and in truſt for him, his executors and adminiſtrators; and at the very ſame time when this leaſe was ſealed, an indenture was executed between *Edward Palmer* ſenior and *Edward Palmer* junior, of one part, and Mr. Richard Clark of the other part, wherein it is acknowledged that the leaſe made to Mr. Palmer ſenior and Mr. Palmer junior, by the nomination and appointment of Mr. *Richard Clark*, and in truſt for him, his executors and adminiſtrators, and *Edward Palmer* ſenior and *Edward Palmer* junior, to have no profit at all thereby. One part of this indenture was delivered to Mr. Richard Clark, and is now in the cuſtody of his adminiſtratrix; and the other part thereof is in the cuſtody of *Edward Palmer* ſenior. After this, Mr. Clark, conſidering ſeriouſly of the buſineſs, did make an agreement in writing under his hand and ſeal, which is in the cuſtody of *John Newton* the confrater, wherein he doth declare that the leaſe made to Edward Palmer ſenior and Edward Palmer junior, of the coal delphs, was in truſt for Mr. Richard Clark, and the two Palmers to have no benefit thereby. And whereas, before the making of the leaſe, it was doubtful whether any profit would be made thereof, did then declare that the leaſe made to the two Palmers was not with intention that Mr. Clark, his executors or adminiſtrators, ſhould convert the whole profit to their own uſe; and he doth now by this writing declare and agree, that all the clear profits of the delph, after charges deducted, ſhall be diſpoſed of in manner following; one moiety thereof to go to the ſtock of the Hoſpital, and the other moiety thereof to go to the uſe of Mr. Clark, his executors and adminiſtrators.

April 5, 1682, a leaſe was granted to ſir *William Villiers*, bart. and *William Woolaſton*, eſq. of the manor of Swanington, with the rights, members, and appurtenances thereof, in Swanington aforeſaid, and all and ſingular the meſſuages, cottages, farms, cloſes, arable land, meadows, and paſtures, tenements, and hereditaments, whatſoever, of the chaplains and poor of *Wigston's Hoſpital*, in Swanington and Swebſton (except ſuch meſſuages, cottages, lands and tenements, as are in Ibſtock, and Hatherne, and Raunſton, in the counties of Leiceſter and Derby, and in Harborough, alias Hungry Harborough, alias Harbury, in the county of Warwick, or elſewhere in that county, and except all delphs and mines of coal, as well opened as not opened, within the demiſed lands or grounds in Swanington, and all ſoughs, drains, and paſſages for water therein now being, with liberty of digging, ſinking, heading, and delving, for getting and carrying away the ſame, and liberty to make new ſoughs, &c. and for making and ſetting of engines upon the demiſed premiſes, and doing other requiſites for the better getting of coal, and except all manner of courts baron, courts leet, and view of frankpledge, and whatſoever to them belongeth, and all waifs, ſtrays, deodands, felons goods, reliefs, eſcheats, chief rents, and all other royalties and privileges to the ſaid manor belonging, and liberty of calling and keeping of courts and leets in the manor houſe, and except all woods, underwoods, and trees, growing upon the premiſes, other than for neceſſary reparations); *habend'* (except before excepted) to the ſaid ſir William Villiers and William Woolaſton, their heirs and aſſigns, for the lives of ſir *William Villiers* and of *Mary Villiers*, one of the ſiſters of ſir *William Villiers*, ſon of *William Pick*, ſon of *Richard Pick*, of Friſby upon the Wreke, in the county of Leiceſter, yeoman, the ſaid William Pick being of the age of 8 years. Rent *per annum* £70. 8*s*. at Michaelmas and Lady-day; and 12 ſufficient cart-loads of coals, 20 hundred in each load, to be brought between the 1ſt of May and 1ſt of September; with clauſe of diſtreſs for non-payment in 30 days, and a clauſe of re-entry at 50 days; and that ſo often as any court ſhall be kept at the manor-houſe the leſſees are at their own charge, not exceeding 10*s*. at any one court, to provide a dinner for the ſteward and other officers and retinue attending at the court.

Then follow certain articles between ſir George Villiers, bart. and William Wollaſton, eſq. of the one part, and the chaplains and poor of Wigſton's Hoſpital on the other part; reciting the leaſe of the manor of Swanington, which was this day made by the hoſpital to ſir William Villiers and Mr. Wollaſton and their heirs, during the lives of ſir William Villiers, Mary Villiers, and William Pick; and reciting that one or more leaſe or leaſes of the ſaid manors, or ſome part or parts thereof, had been made, or pretended to be made, by the hoſpital, to *Thomas Barodale*, gent. during the time that Dr. Clark or William Chillingworth, clerk, were maſters of the hoſpital; and ſeveral other leaſe or leaſes were made, or pretended to be made, to *Henry Roe*, *Edward Muggleſton*, *William Jaques*, *Francis Bayly* alias *Maſon*, *Edward Biſhop*, and *Henry Litherland*, or ſome of them, or to ſome other perſon or perſons, whilſt Job Grey, clerk, and Richard Lee, clerk, reſpectively were maſters of the hoſpital, by colour whereof the ſaid perſons do pretend ſome in the premiſes. Now ſir William Villiers and Mr. Wollaſton do covenant to indemnify the chaplains and poor of the hoſpital, and their lands and tenements, goods and chattels, from all actions, ſuits, and other trouble, damages, charges, and expences whatſoever, which ſhall be brought or proſecuted againſt, or otherwiſe happen to the ſaid chaplains and poor, or their ſucceſſors or aſſigns, by reaſon, colour, or occaſion of the ſaid leaſes made, or pretended to be made, to Thomas Barrodale, Henry Roe, Edward Muggleſton, William Jaques, Francis Bayly alias Maſon, Edward Biſhop, and Henry Litherland, or any of them, or to any other perſon or perſons as aforeſaid, or for any covenant or thing in any of them contained.

Swanington was the firſt place in this county in which the ſect called Quakers[1] were moleſted on account of their religious tenets. *Edward Muggleſton*, an antient man of this village, was in 1652 twice obliged to appear at London, 90 miles from his dwelling, before a Committee of Parliament appointed to enquire into the ſtate of ſuch preachers as had been plundered during the Civil Wars. While he was attending on them at that diſtance, a ſeizure was made on his goods at home to the value of £8. 10*s*. for a claim of £2. 15*s*. 6*d*. for tithes[2].

"A Character whereby the falſe Chriſts, or Antichriſts, Seducers, falſe Prophets, and Houſe-creepers, may be known. In Two Letters ſent to ſeveral Prieſts in Leiceſterſhire, after two ſeveral meeting betwixt them and thoſe called Quakers. One Letter was to be ſent to one *Thomas Cockeram*, of Swanington, ſervant to the Lord Protector; the other was to the prieſt of Twycroſs. By R. Farnworth, 1654. Theſe are the mad Ravings of a Quaker. The Prieſt of Prieſtcraft was "*Prieſt Hill*:" a "*Prieſt Whetſtone*" is alſo noticed. The other two were Prieſt *Bennet* and Prieſt *Houlderſhaw*.

The perſecutions of this peaceable ſect were finally ſtopped in 1686, by the following letter to the earl of Huntingdon, then chief recorder of Leiceſter, and cuſtos rotulorum of the county:

"My Lord, *Whitehall, Dec.* 7, 1686.

"The King being informed, that John Smith, a commiſſioner, doth very vexatiouſly perſecute the Quakers in the county of Leiceſter, and in the town and county of Nottingham; and his Majeſty being pleaſed to extend his favour to thoſe of that perſuaſion; his Majeſty would have your Grace direct the juſtices of the peace to give no ſort of countenance to the ſaid John Smith, and his perſecution againſt the Quakers. My Lord, I am, for his grace the Duke of Newcaſtle, one of his Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council, &c. Your Grace's moſt faithful humble ſervant. SUNDERLAND, P."

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[1] "See one *Oats*, an Anabaptiſt of Leiceſterſhire, mentioned by George Fox, Journal, p. 28. Q. whether not father of Titus Oates?" MS. Q. of Dr. Z. Grey, penès R. Gough, eſq.

[2] Sufferings of the Quakers, 1783, vol. I. p. 330.

By a particular of the eſtates of *John Wilkins*, eſq. (which in 1726 were ſold before a Maſter in Chancery), it appears that he poſſeſſed in Swanington 186 acres, 2 roods, and 1 perch, of incloſure, and 100 acres, 3 roods, and 18 perches, of field land, amounting in the whole to £143. 14*s.* 4*d.* a year; out of which a chief rent of £1. 13*s.* 4*d.* was paid to ſir *John Meres*; a chief rent of 3*s.* out of a cloſe by Balls; and levies for Redhills, Aulton Hook, and Pingle. The principal tenants were, *Joſeph Boultbee*, *Edward Orton*, *William Walker*, and *Henry Burton*.

Mr. Wilkins poſſeſſed alſo the royalty of part of the manor of Thringſton, with cottage rents, amounting to £5. 10*s.* 7*d.*; and at Oſgathorpe he had 13*s.* 6*d.* of the like rents; £1. tithe at Belton; 16*s.* 0½*d.* chief rents at Caſtle Donington; and 14*s.* 8*d.* at Thorpe near Loughborough. The annual amount of all his freeholds was £539. 7*s.* 3½*d.*

I have a large unpubliſhed plan (taken in June 1760, by Thomas Peat, of Nottingham, ſurveyor) intituled, "A map, or plan, of the incloſures and commons in the manor of Swanington, in the county of Leiceſter, particularly deſigned to repreſent not only the preſent foundation under which the coals lie; but alſo a large quantity of different kinds of coal on the common, and in other parts of the ſaid liberties; the whole being holden by leaſes to *Gabriel Holland*, from the chaplain and poor of ſir William Wigſton's hoſpital in Leiceſter, and others."

In this plan, the *Red Hills* are deſcribed as "the property of Miſs *Bainbrigge*, being the largeſt quantity of land ſhe had in the whole manor, all the reſt of her land being diſperſed about in minute parcels."

In an "Explanation" of the references, the following particulars are enumerated: "The new Fire Engine. The Engine Pit. The Common Pit. The Breach Pit. A Sinking, or Face Pit. The new-erected Stables. The Old Pit. Tenements. A new Sleck Pit. Three Mere Trees; *Swanington*, *Thrinkſton*, and *Cole Orton*. An old Sleck Pit. A Foundation begun in 1752 on the Stone Smutt, and Swanington Nether Coal, with a Brick Sough; which Pits and Sough are now perfect and in good condition, fit for uſe upon further occaſion. The Place where the old Fire Engine and Water Wheel Engine, and the Place where a new Fire Engine ſtood about the year 1720, and then worked by *John Wilkins*, eſq. with the Soughs uniting into one at R, and delivering the Water into Snapes at S, at which time a ſmall quantity of Swanington Nether Coal was got in Talbot Wood by virtue of that foundation; there ſtill remaining perfect and whole two valuable ſorts of coal above that which was then got, called the Rider and the Stone Smutt, beſides a large quantity of Swanington Nether Coal remaining ſtill perfect, as alſo the Rider and Stone Smutt, from Talbot Wood, bounded by the Red Hills and Redings Lane, on the Eaſt of Swanington and the Foundation as above; making upwards of 128 acres of each ſort of coal, and in the whole 384 acres and upwards. Two Pits ſunk to the coal, begun by *Gabriel Holland* in March 1760, propoſed as a very valuable foundation for Stone Smutt, or Sleck; being upwards of 54 acres of that kind of coal remaining whole on the Common, &c. The joining of the two Soughs. A ſmith's ſhop, lately erected and fitted up on the Common.

In 1760, a printed letter was addreſſed, by *Gabriel Holland*, of Swanington, "to his Acquaintance, Cuſtomers, and others, in the Towns and Counties of Leiceſter, Northampton, Rutland, and elſewhere, whom it may concern," touching his concerns as coal-maſter at Swanington, with a relation of divers occurrences which had happened ſince his entering on the coal-works in 1751. After ſtating that he had not unadviſedly or ignorantly engaged in this very expenſive undertaking, and ſome diſappointments he had experienced in the want of a proper capital; he adds, that he made his caſe known to Mr. *Iſaac Dawſon*, attorney at law, of Aſhby; "who," he ſays, "had friendſhip enough to encourage me to proceed in ſo promiſing an undertaking; and ſaid he would aſſiſt me with money, which he did; and hath for a conſiderable time ſince been the principal ſopport in carrying on this expenſive, though at the ſame time proſperous work. I would not be thought ſo vain as to aſſert that no unprofitable attempts have been made; there have been conſiderable ſums of money laid out, which will not return at preſent; but thoſe attempts had at that time, and ſtill have, their reaſonableneſs and natural tendency to advance the works, though the profits then ſeemed to lie at a diſtance; which when I found to be really ſo, I left off for that time, and ſet about ſeeking for the preſent valuable deep coal, never before attempted or ſought for in this liberty; which with the deſired ſucceſs I found; and have ſince proceeded to lay a plan, and accordingly fixed a durable foundation; having ſeveral hundred acres of coal to get, all which may be drained by the new-erected fire-engine. I have likewiſe built ſeveral new houſes, and good ſtabling for above 40 horſes, which are a great accommodation to the works; and alſo compleated ſoughs or drains; pointing out to myſelf future and agreeable benefits; and adapted the whole concerns of my family in the liberty of Swanington and elſewhere, purely for the promoting of the coal-works; well knowing how durable they would prove, from the great quantity of the beſt and [deepeſt] coal lying under the preſent foundation; as alſo the continuance of the ſame ſtratum or bed of coal throughout the liberty; together with three other valuable kinds of coals, peculiar (in perfection) to Swanington liberty only; and which are called by the names following, the Nether-coal, the Stone-ſmut, and the Rider; all which are extended in large and uninterrupted quantities, as are intelligibly and fully expreſſed in a compleat plan of the whole liberty or manor of Swanington lately laid down, and purpoſely deſigned to illuſtrate at one view, to a demonſtration, the quantity of coals contained in the ſame, and the proved and undoubted certainty of their goodneſs; alſo their advantageous ſituation for getting and ſelling; likewiſe their well-known quality, far ſuperior to any other coal-works in this country; and which will, without any contradiction, continue for ages and generations yet to come; and are at this time (with a few neceſſary preparations) capable of producing a very large and ſufficient quantity of coals, and at many hundred pounds a year leſs expence than any other works that I know of. That there are two coal pits, which have been worked for ſome time, and from which I have gotten a conſiderable quantity of the deep coal. And as I have revived the practice of waggoning under ground, which proves extremely ſuitable and profitable to this work, on account of its being dry, and alſo a good floor and roof; great quantities of coal are ſtill capable of being produced from thoſe pits, without any more charge in ſinking. There is alſo a new pit in an elliptical form (which I prefer to all others) ſet with bricks, and ſunk within about three or four ells, at the ſame deep coal, and part of the under-ground works prepared and in readineſs; alſo a new pit-frame and pullies; together with a gin wheel and roof ſet up; and what remains to be done in order to compleat and ſet this pit to work may upon occaſion be done in one month, and at a very trifling expence. I have before mentioned three different kinds of coal peculiar to Swanington only, which I have likewiſe made conſiderable preparations to work occaſionally; and have made proof of one of them on the common, the Stone-ſmut, or Sleck, which is of excellent uſe for moſt common buſineſs; and particularly in the burning of brick, lime, &c. I therefore think it needleſs to enumerate much more in relation to the coals of Swanington liberty; there being numbers of evidences, even from the working collier to the moſt extenſive capacity in mineing, to prove the truth of what is herein but faintly advanced, and alſo the richneſs of this coal-work. Since I engaged in this undertaking, I have all the while been contriving with the utmoſt diligence and attention to form a compleat work, and be accommodated with every thing materially neceſſary; and do imagine that not many unprejudiced perſons who have ſeen my concerns will call my application or induſtry into queſtion. The latter end of 1759, I had procured moſt or all the valuable materials for the works in readineſs (after ſo many years expence) in expectation of ſome returns, and had the two pits before mentioned completely at work, and a conſiderable quantity of coals ſtacked on the bank; my men all engaged by bargain, hireing, &c. for the enſuing ſeaſon, and in an undoubted condition to get a large quantity of coal."—Thus much may ſuffice by way of extract from Mr. Holland's letter; the remainder of which conſiſts of a long detail of his own perſonal difficulties; with ſtrong expreſſions of an earneſt wiſh to ſatisfy his creditors; and an aſſertion, that he was "the firſt who propoſed and planned that profitable and uſeful road from Leiceſter to Aſhby-de-la-Zouch; clearly diſcovering at that time its great utility to the publick; as alſo its certain advantage to the coal-works; which, together with the number of uſeful roads ſince that time promoted, and now ſurrounding the liberty of Swanington, contribute greatly to the value of the work, by reaſon of their natural ſituation to each road, and manifeſt their certainty of continuing ſo for ſome time to come."

Six freeholders polled from Swanington in 1722; and 16 in 1775.

By the Return made to Parliament in 1801, Swanington contained 100 houſes, inhabited by 103 families, conſiſting of 248 males, 240 females; in all 488; of whom 54 were chiefly employed in agriculture, and 86 in trade, manufactures, &c.

The whole lordſhip contains 1478 acres, 10 roods, 14 perches; the greater part of which belongs to *Wigſton's Hoſpital* in Leiceſter; but the earl of *Moira* is lord of the manor.

A turnpike road from Aſhby to Whitwick paſſes through *Talbot Lane*[1].

THRINGSTON.

Mr. Roper mentions an agreement made in 1286, under the title of "Concordia inter abbatiſſam de Graciâ Dei & Willrelmum Pakeman querentes, & Alanum de Threngeſton def', pro communiâ paſture in Threngeſton, que pertinet ad libera tenementa ſua in Belton & Worthinton poſt duas ſeparales aſſiſas;" which he ſtyles *lectu dignum*[2].

May 16, 1462, king Edward IV. granted divers lands at Thringſton (late parcel of the poſſeſſions of *John Beaumont*, eſq.) to *Richard Haſtings* and his heirs male[3].

In 1464, it was found that *John Beaumont*, eſq. who had been attainted of high treaſon, was at that time ſeiſed of the manor of Thringſton[4].

This manor came afterwards again into the *Beaumont* family; for in 1494 *Thomas Beaumont* was in poſſeſſion of it[5]; and in December 1550, *John Beaumont*, eſq. who at that time was lord of this manor, had a grant of the office of maſter of the Rolls, with all fees and profits thereunto belonging, in as large and ample a manner as ſir Robert Smith lately had it.

Mr. Strype, in his "Eccleſiaſtical Memorials," under the year 1552, obſerves, that the Court then was very corrupt; raking continually from the king (who was fain to borrow) for the enriching of themſelves, and making alſo preys one of another. The lord Paget chancellor of the dutchy, and Beaumont maſter of the rolls, and Whaley receiver of Yorkſhire, were in the month of May diſcovered to have groſſly wronged the King. Paget had ſold away lands, and great timber woods, and had taken great fines of the king's lands, to his particular profit and advantage, never turning any of it to the king's uſe. He made leaſes in reverſion for more than 21 years. All this he confeſſed before the privy council, and ſurrendered his office, which was after conferred upon ſir John Gates, and ſubmitted himſelf to what fines ſhould be laid upon him. Beaumont bought lands with the king's money, and kept it from the king, to the value of £9000 and above, and £11,000 obligations; and, being judge in a cauſe in chancery between the duke of Suffolk and the lady Powis, he took her title, and went about to get it into his hands, paying a ſum of money, and letting her have a farm of a manor of his; and cauſed a falſe indenture to be made, with the old duke's counterfeit hand to it (by which pretended indenture the ſaid duke gave theſe lands to the lady Powis), and went about to make twelve men perjured; and, laſtly, had concealed the felony of his man, to the ſum of £200. All this he confeſſed; and for theſe things ſurrendered all his offices, lands, and goods to the king, and gave an obligation under his hand and ſeal, for his debt of £20,861, and upwards. Whaley lent the king's money upon gain: he paid one year's revenue with the arrearages of the laſt: he bought the king's land for himſelf with the king's own money. In his accompt he made many falſe ſuggeſtions. At the time of the fall of money, borrowed divers ſums of money, and had allowance for it after; by which he gained £500 at one crying down; the whole ſum being £2000, and above. All this he confeſſed, ſurrendered his office, and ſubmitted to fines. The lord Paget, and Beaumont, June 16, were brought into the Star-chamber. There the former declared his ſubmiſſion by word of mouth, and delivered it in writing. He was fined £6000. But Beaumont had denied his former confeſſion before the council. But now, being called before the council, he acknowledged a fine of his lands, and ſigned an obligation and ſurrender of all his goods; and on the 20th day, being brought again to the Star-chamber, he confeſſed all. When the council had diſcovered all this corruption, on the 18th of June, from Greenwich, they wrote the news of it to the duke of Northumberland, earls of Huntingdon and Pembroke, and ſecretary Cecil, who were in a journey, going down to the borders of Scotland, upon many diſorders there, and negligent looking to the forts, the duke being lord warden of the Marches. Beaumont had ſurrendered his goods and lands to the king: but the king was not to be the better for them; ſome of them being preſently begged by the duke of Northumberland and earl of Pembroke for the earl of Huntingdon; and Huntingdon another time will do the like courteſy for them, if need be. That which they aſked for this earl was, the cuſtody of Gracedieu, the parſonage of Donington, and the manors of Thringſton and Swanington, parcel of the ſaid Beaumont's poſſeſſions, with all his goods and chattels in and upon the ſaid houſe and lands. And when order ſhould be taken for the delivery of any of the lands of the lord Paget, in ſatisfaction of part of his ſin, they prayed the council, that the earl of Huntingdon and the lord chamberlain might not be forgotten; the one to have the cuſtody of his houſe at Drayton, and the other of that at London. And as theſe things before mentioned came under the keeping of Huntingdon, ſo the next year he became the proprietor of them: for, in June 1553, the king granted him the ſite, circuit, and precinct, and alſo the manor of Gracedieu, in Leiceſterſhire, with divers other lands, to the yearly value of £158. 8*s*. 5*d*.[6]

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[1] Of this lane, and of the famous large pot at Warwick caſtle, we have an old traditionary couplet,

"There's nothing left of Talbot's name,
But Talbot's pot, and Talbot's lane."

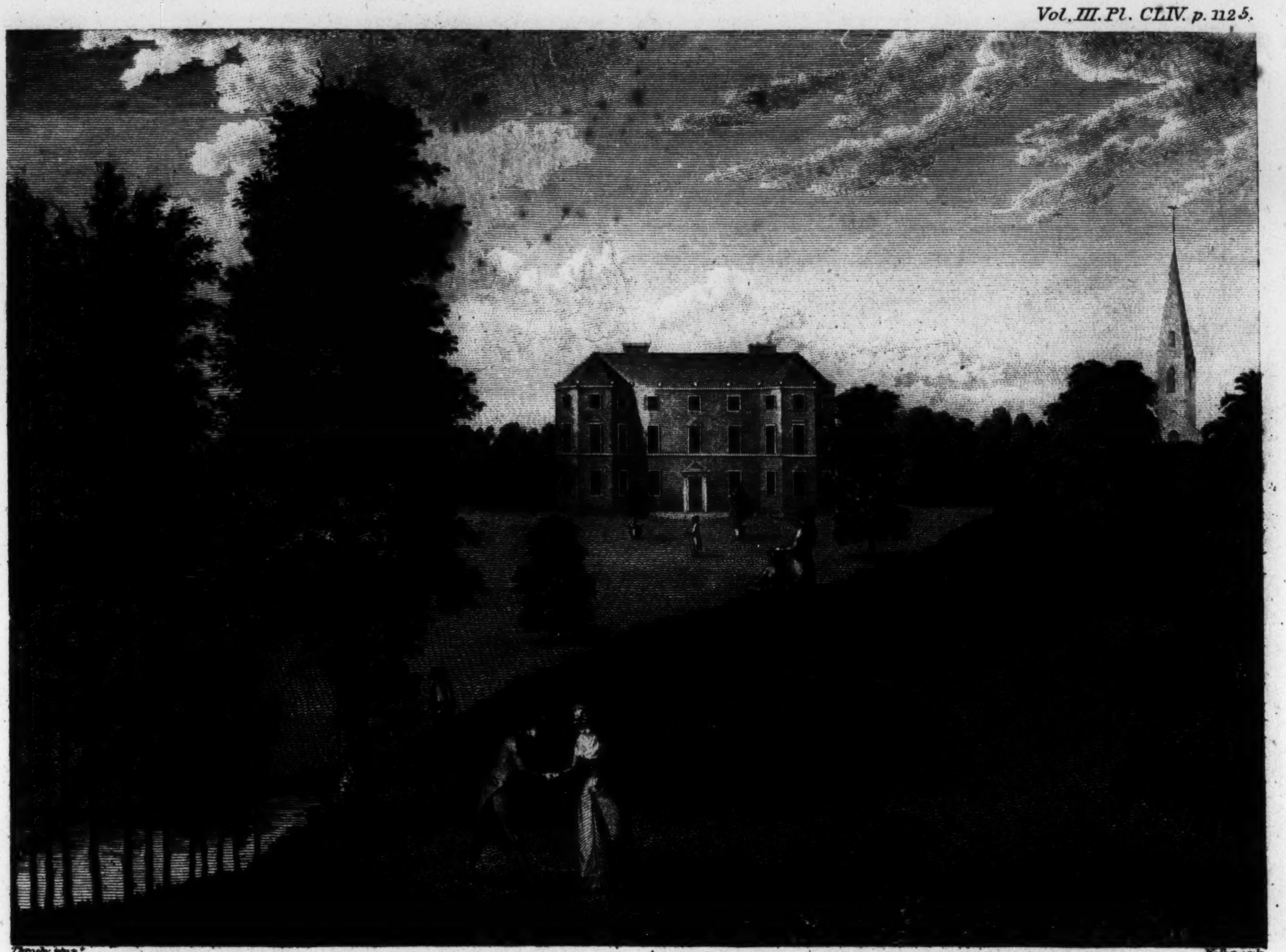
[2] Hil. 15 Edw. I. in Receptu Scaccarii, Rot. 21.

[3] Pat. 2 Edw. IV. pars 1. m. 13.

[4] Eſch. 4 Edw. IV. N° 47. Leic.

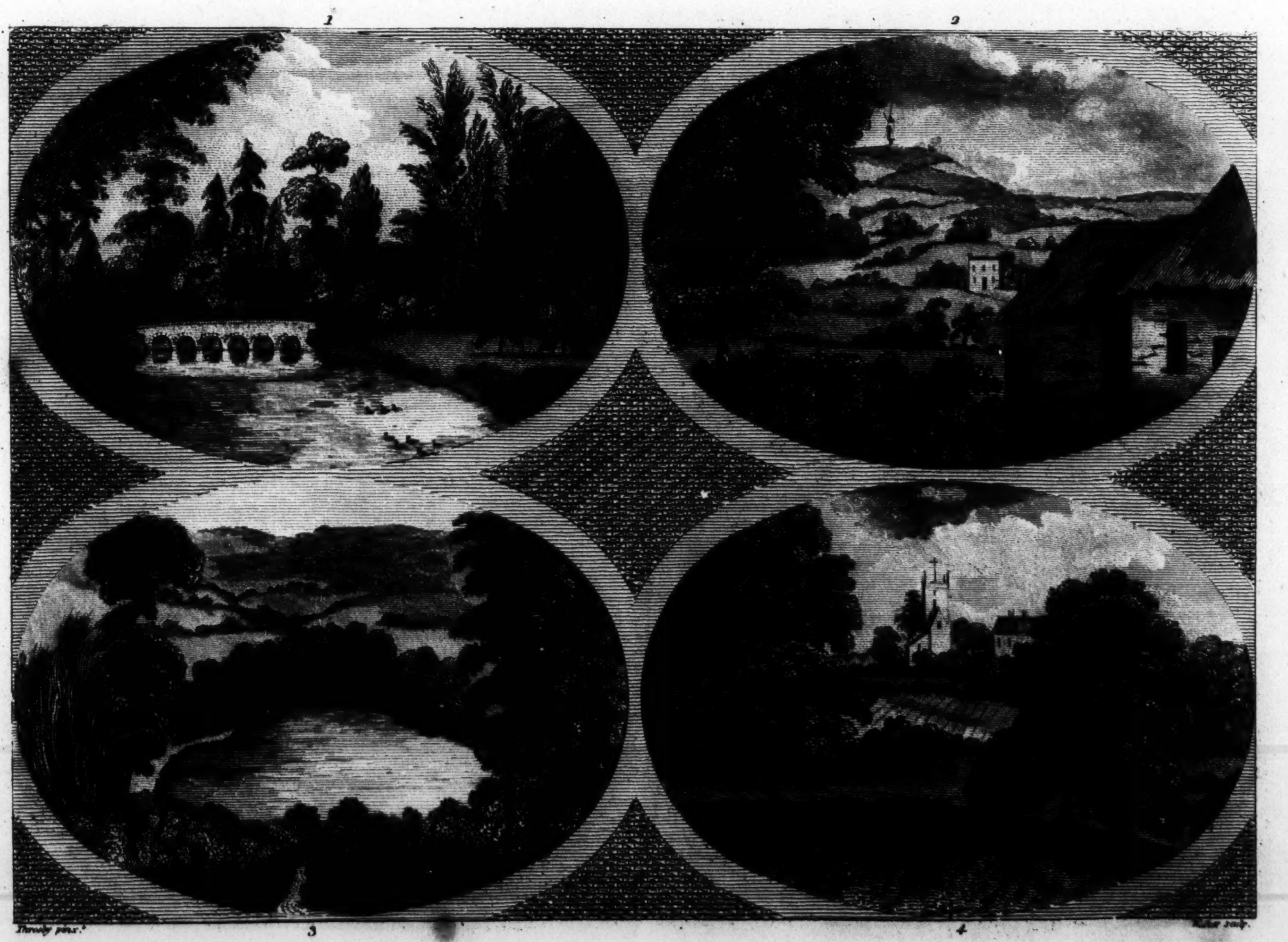
[5] Burton, MS.

[6] Strype's Eccleſiaſtical Memorials, vol. II. Appendix, p. 87.



Throsby pinx.t Walker sculp.

GUMLEY HALL
The Seat of Joseph Cradock Esq.r

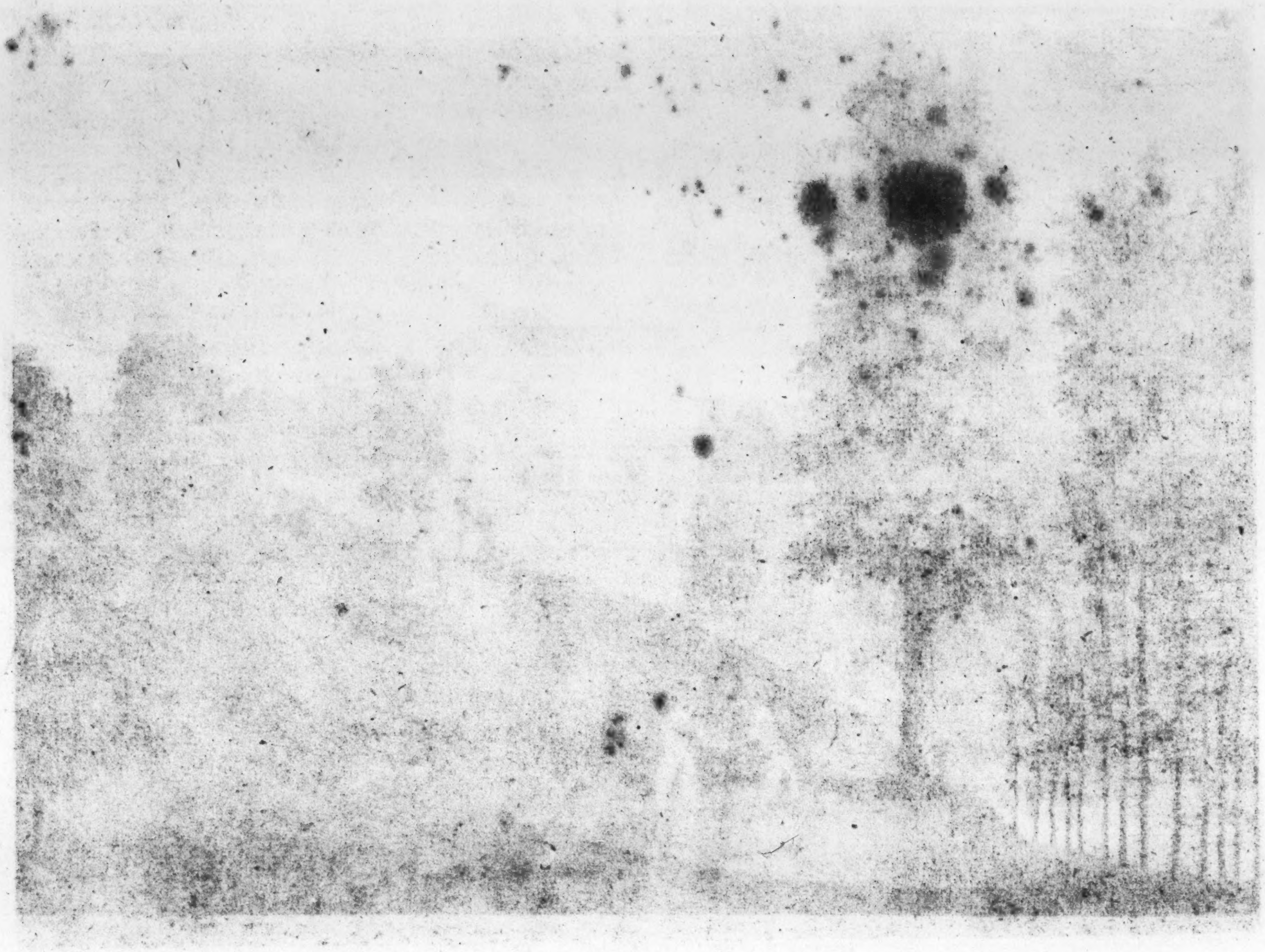


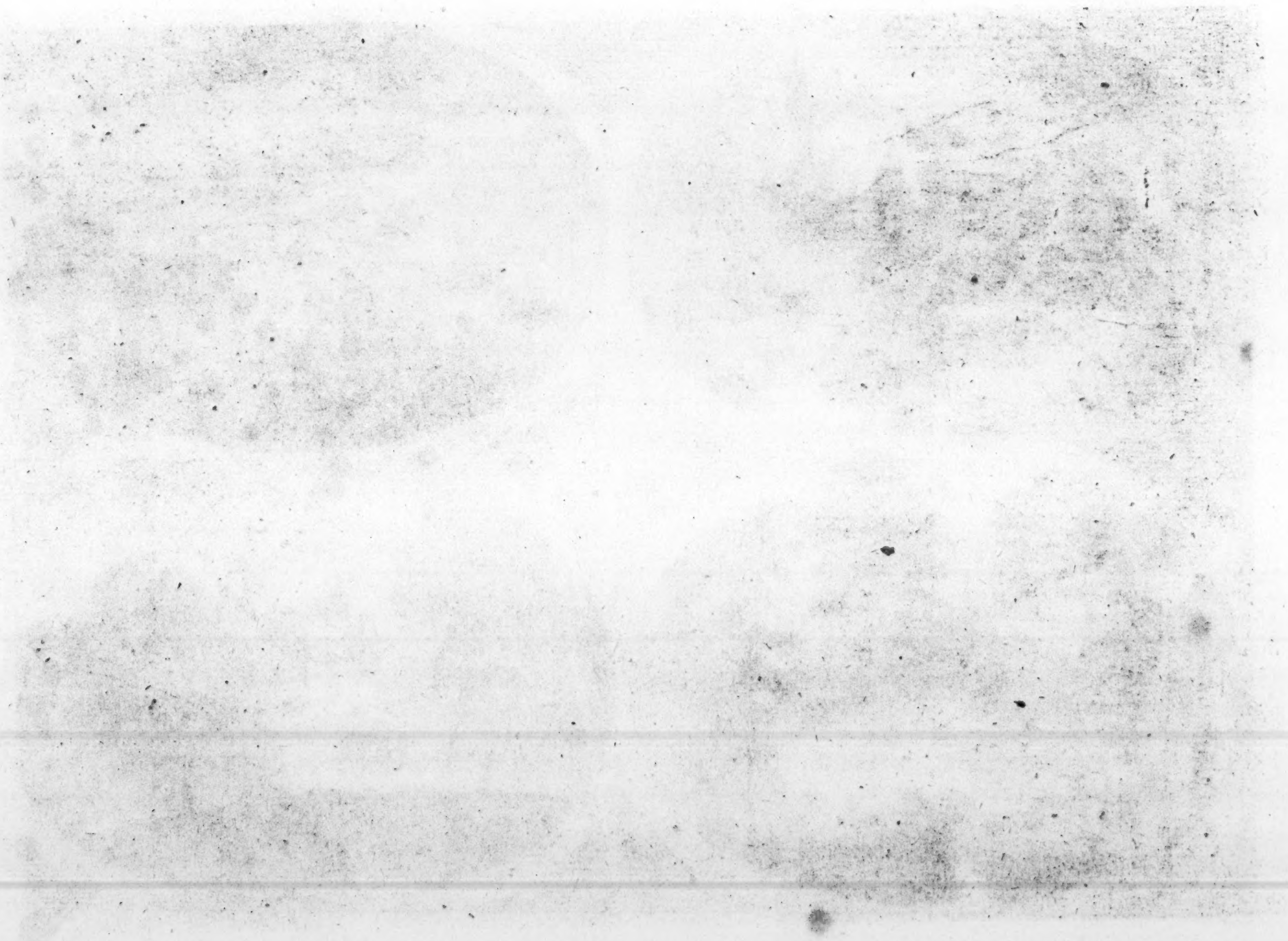
Throsby pinx.t Walker sculp.

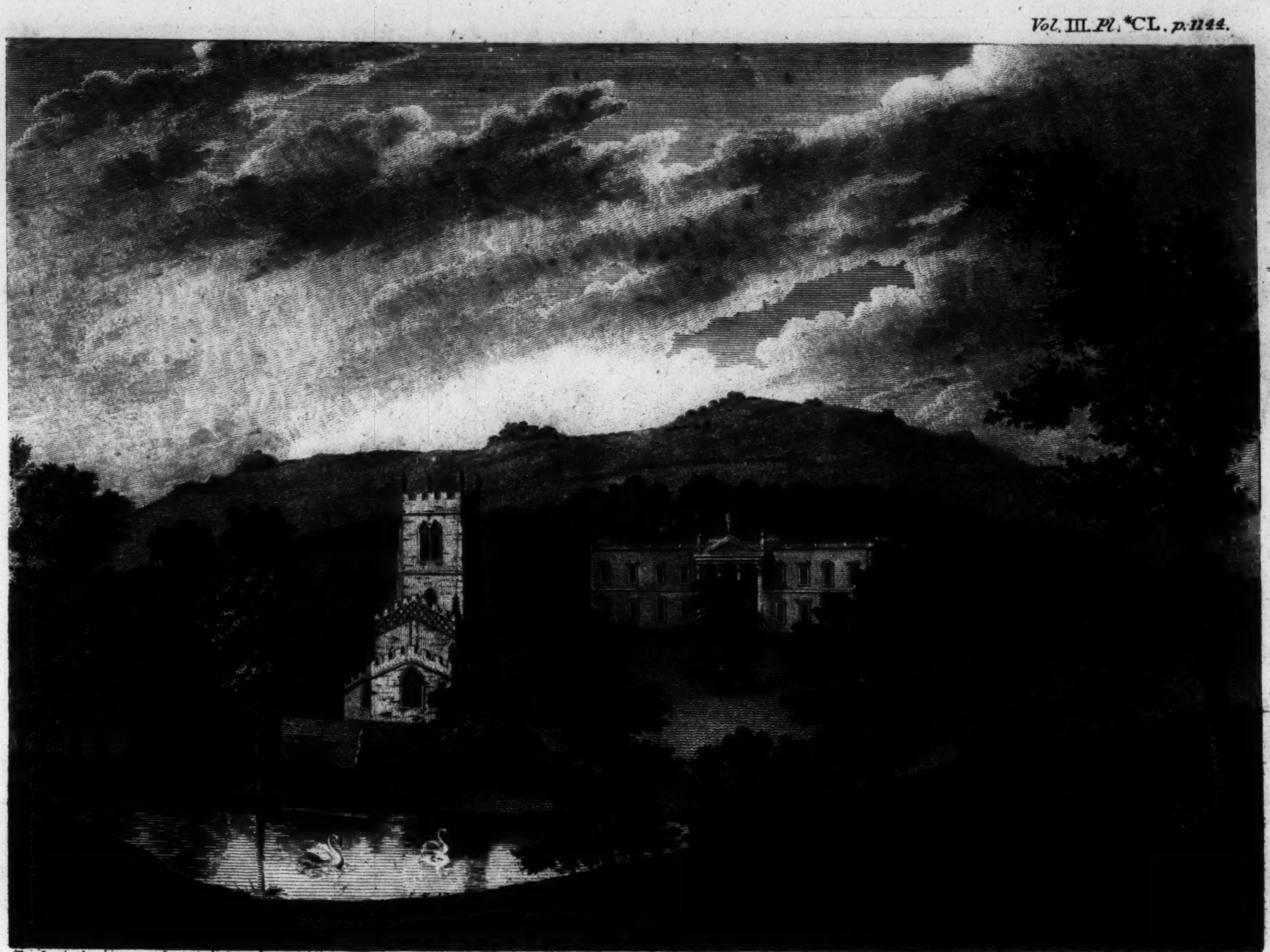
N.o 1 Gumley Groves.
2 From Woodhouse.

I

N.o 3 Gumley Groves.
4 Cleybrooke.







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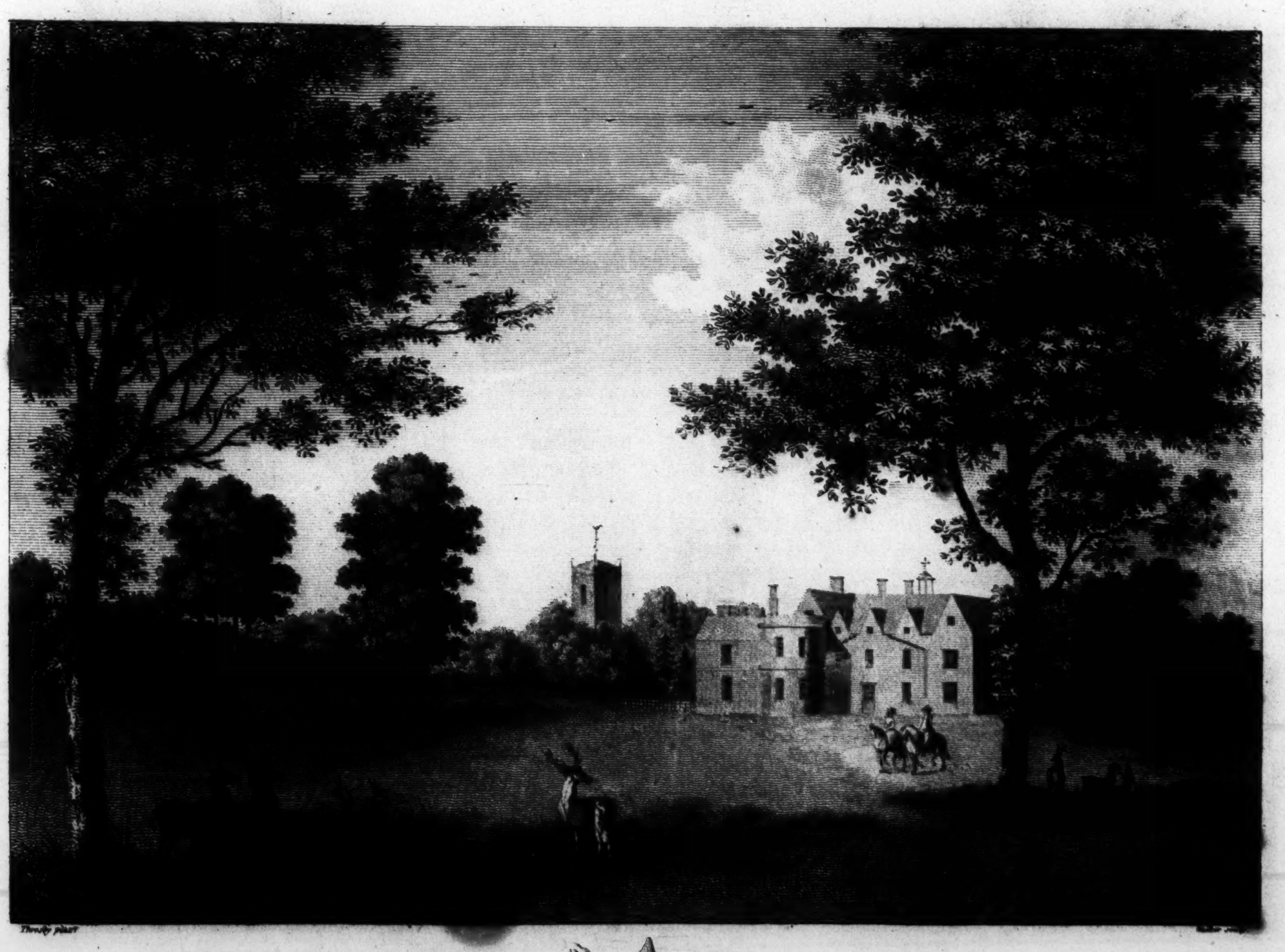
STAUNTON HAROLD,
The Seat of the Right Honble Earl Ferrers.



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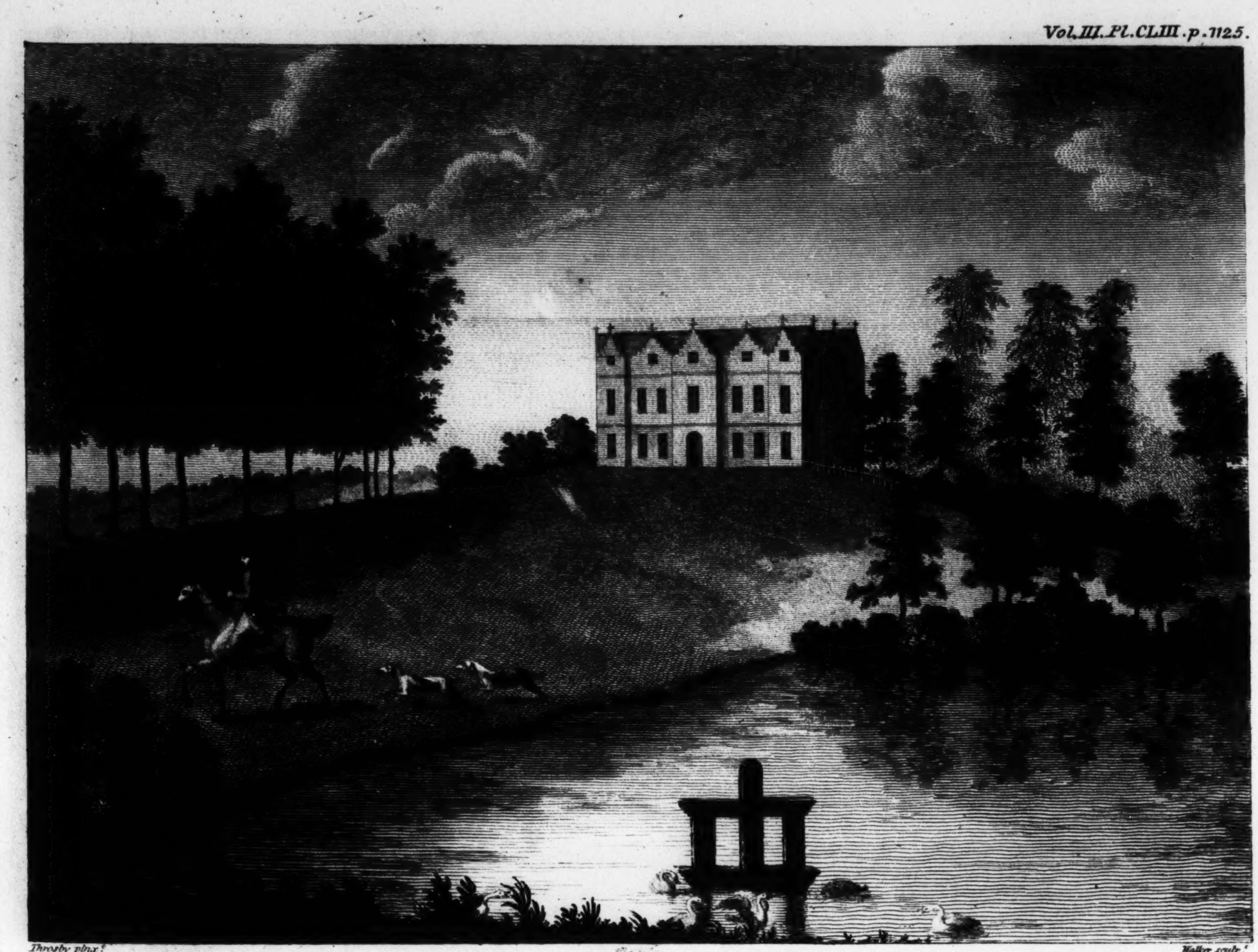
EDMONDTHORPE HALL,
The Seat of Wm Pochin Esqr



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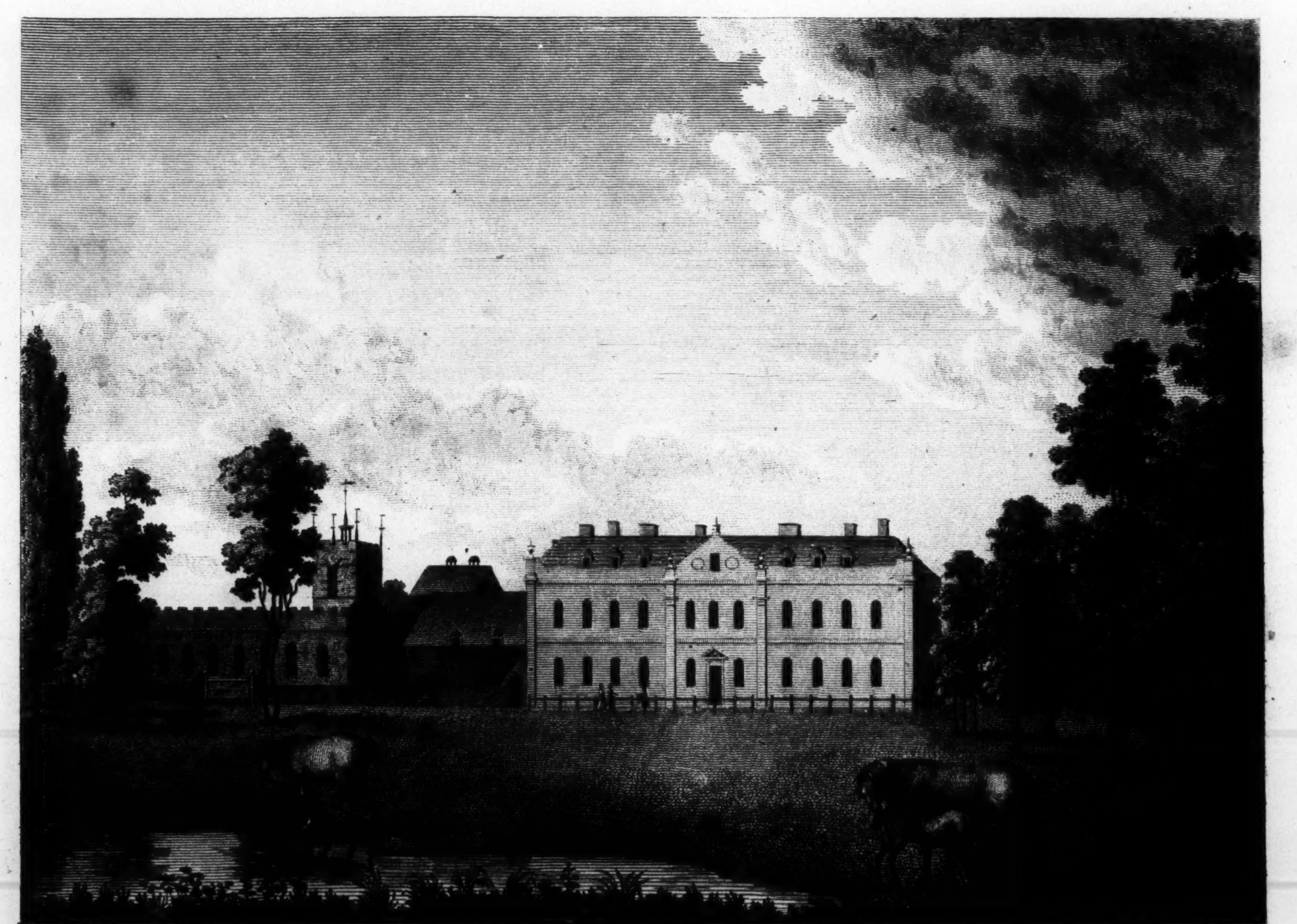
CARLTON HALL,
The Seat of Sir John Palmer Bar.t



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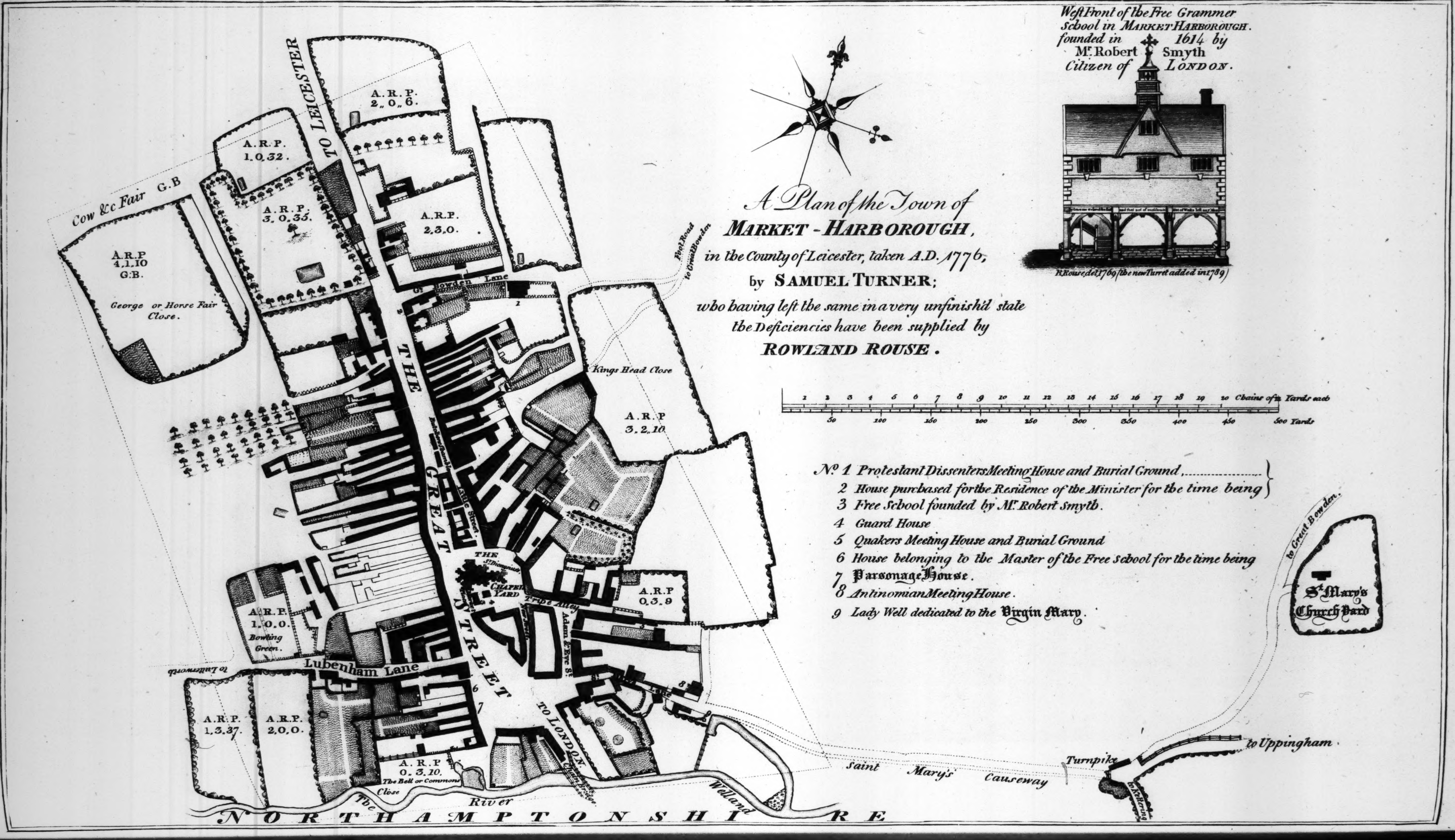
NOSELEY HALL,
The Seat of Charles Haselrigg Esq.r



A Plan of the Town of
MARKET - HARBOROUGH,
in the County of Leicester, taken A.D. 1776,
by **SAMUEL TURNER;**
who having left the same in a very unfinish'd state
the Deficiencies have been supplied by
ROWLAND ROUSE.

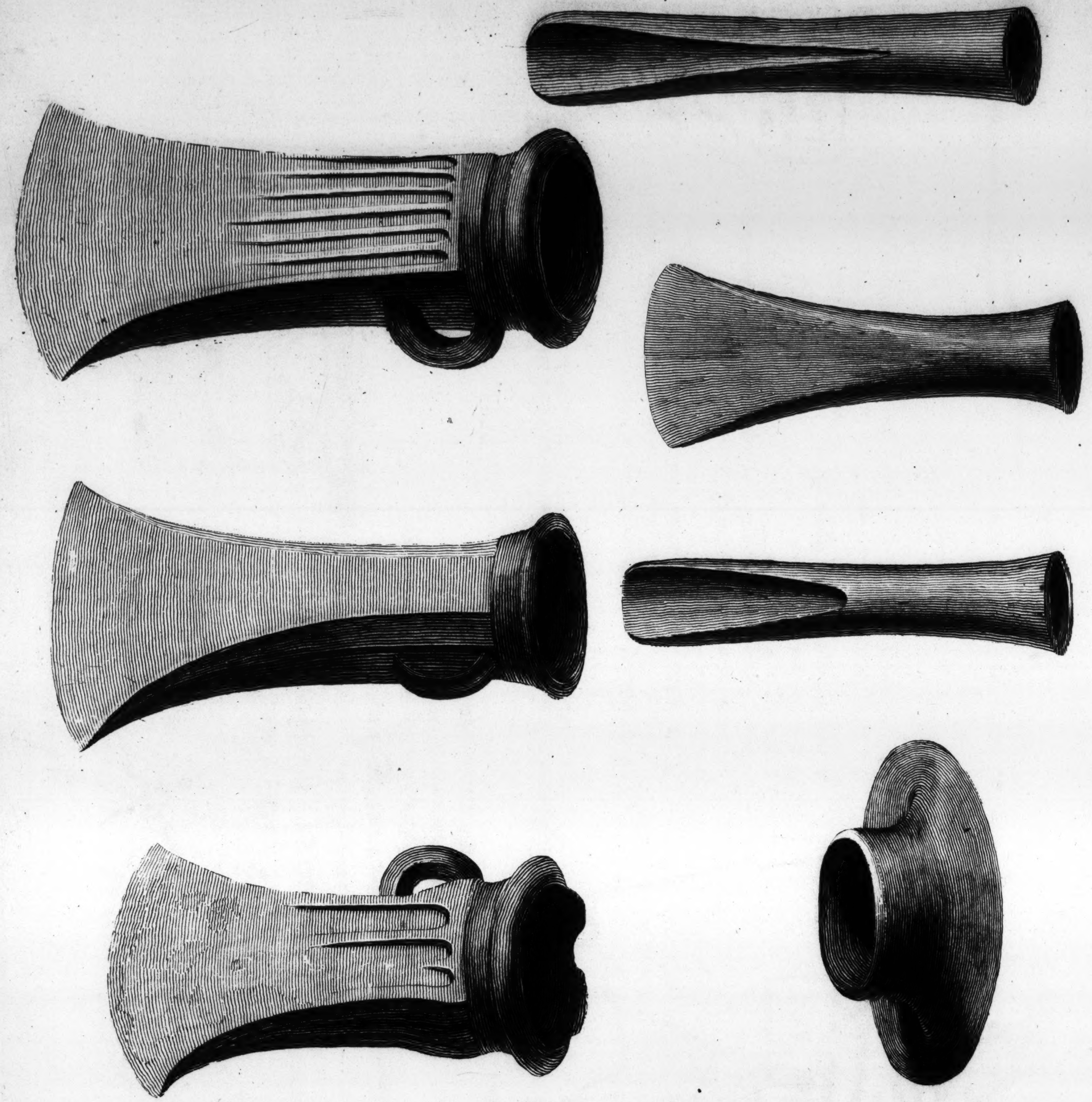
West Front of the Free Grammer
School in MARKET HARBOROUGH.
founded in 1614 by
Mr. Robert Smyth
Citizen of LONDON.

R. Rouse, del. 1769 (the new Turret added in 1789)

No. 1 Protestant Dissenters Meeting House and Burial Ground,
2 House purchased for the Residence of the Minister for the time being
3 Free School founded by Mr. Robert Smyth.
4 Guard House
5 Quakers Meeting House and Burial Ground
6 House belonging to the Master of the Free School for the time being
7 Parsonage House.
8 Antinomian Meeting House.
9 Lady Well dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 Chains of 22 Yards each
50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400 450 500 Yards
TO LEICESTER
A.R.P. 2, 0, 6.
A.R.P. 1.0.32.
Cow &c Fair G.B
A.R.P. 3.0.35.
A.R.P 4.1.10 G.B.
George or Horse Fair Close.
A.R.P. 2.3.0.
Bowden Lane
Foot Road to Great Bowden
Kings Head Close
A.R.P 3, 2, 10
THE GREAT STREET
Butchers Shambles
Little Street
THE St. Dionysius
CHAPEL YARD
Tripe Alley
New Street
Adam & Eve St.
A.R.P 0, 3, 9
Lane
A.R.P. 1.0.0. Bowling Green.
Lubenham Lane
to Lutterworth
A.R.P. 1.3.37.
A.R.P. 2.0.0.
A.R.P 0. 3.10.
The Bell or Commons Close
TO LONDON.
Chain Bridge
The River Welland
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE
Saint Mary's Causeway
Turnpike
to Kettering
to Uppingham
to Great Bowden.
St. Mary's Church Yard

Vol. III. Pl. CLI. p. 1125.



Basire sc.

CELTS found at Husbands Bosworths.

The authorities for the above aſſertions are thus furniſhed by Mr. Strype:

"28 May, anno 1552, I John Beaumont do moſt humbly ſurrender and give into the hands of our ſovereign lord the King's Majeſty, my office of maſter of the rolls; moſt humbly beſeeching his highneſs to be merciful unto me, and all my miſdemeanors and contempts; and in eſpecial, for the debt which I do owe unto his grace, to have ſome days upon good ſecurities. And I am agreed to deliver my patent to be cancelled, unto the lord chancellor of England, or to any other who ſhall pleaſe his highneſs to appoint to receive the ſame. JOHN BEAUMONT."

"For ſatisfaction of the King's Majeſty's debt charged upon me in his grace's court of wards and liveries, for ready money and ſpecialties, amounting to the ſum of £20,871. 18*s.* 8*d.* I am pleaſed and contented, and by this preſent bill do acknowledge myſelf to be fully contented and agreed, that the King's Majeſty ſhall have all my manors, lands, and tenements, whatſoever they be, aſſured to him and his heirs; and alſo all my goods and chattels, moveable and unmoveable, whatſoever they be, and in whoſe cuſtody ſoever they remain; as ſhall be deviſed by the King's learned counſel, with the iſſues and profits of the ſame. Provided always, that if in caſe there be any juſt cauſe of allowance of any part of the aforeſaid debt, that then I ſhall be thereof allowed. In witneſs whereof, I have ſubſcribed this bill with my hand, and thereunto ſet to my ſeal the 28th day of May, anno 6° regis Edw. VI.

"JOHN BEAUMONT."

"The duke of Northumberland, earls of Huntingdon and Pembroke, and ſecretary Cecill, to the privy council; concerning lands of Paget and Beaumont forfeited. After our hearty commendations unto your good lordſhips: Your proceedings with the lord Paget and Mr. Beaumont, ſignified by your letters, ſeemeth to us for our part very good and ſubſtantial. And upon the conſideration of the lands and goods ſurrendered to the king by Beaumont's ſubmiſſion, we the reſt, apart from the earl of Huntingdon, moſt heartily require your lordſhips to have in remembrance a reaſonable ſuit made by the ſaid earl, to have the cuſtody of Gracedieu, the parſonage of Donington, the manors of Thringſton and Swanington, parcel of the ſaid Beaumont's poſſeſſions, with all his goods and chattels in and upon the ſaid houſe and lands, to the King's Majeſty's uſe, until his pleaſure ſhall be further therein determined. Which ſuit we pray your lordſhips, as opportunity ſerveth, may be furthered, though he be abſent himſelf. We have thought meet to pray your good lordſhips to have in remembrance, that when any order ſhall be taken for the delivery of any lands of the lord Paget in ſatiſfaction of any part of his fine, our very good lords the earl of Huntingdon and the Lord Chamberlain may not be forgotten; the one to have the cuſtody of the houſe at Drayton, and the other the houſe at London; whereof your good lordſhips well know their lack. From maſter Cecill's houſe, at Burleigh beſides Stamford, the 19 of June, 1552.

"Your aſſured loving friends,
"NORTHUMBERLAND. F. HUNTINGDON.
"PEMBROKE. W. CECYLL."

Among other property poſſeſſed by Mr. Beaumont was, all the ſept, ſite, circuit, and precincts, of the College of the New Work of Leiceſter, commonly called *The Newark College, in the Town of Leiceſter*; of the yearly value of £21. 10*s.* 4*d.*; which, jointly with *William Gyes*, he had purchaſed of king Edward VI. in 1547[1].

King Edward VI. by letters patent, dated June 7, 1553, in conſideration of the good and faithful ſervices of *Francis* earl of *Huntingdon*, granted to him, *inter alia*, the manor of Thringſton, with all its rights, &c. late parcel of the poſſeſſions of *John Beaumont*, eſq. deceaſed; to be held by the ſaid earl in fee farm under the king, as of his manor of Greenwich, in free and common ſocage, at an annual rent of £158. 5*s.* 8*d.*

March 2, 1575-6, *Henry* earl of *Huntingdon*, for the conſideration of £20, and at an annual fee farm rent of 17*s.* 4*d.* conveyed to *John Shepherd* a meſſuage at Thringſton, with the appurtenances, then or late in the tenure of *Elizabeth Robinſon* and *John Shepherd*[2]. Several ſimilar conveyances of other meſſuages at Thringſton were made about the ſame time by the earl of Huntingdon.

March 30, 1606, it was found that ſir *Henry Beaumont*, knt. at his death, was ſeiſed of certain lands and tenements in Thringſton[3].

The following letter was addreſſed, Nov. 29, 1609, "from the learned young Gentleman J. B. of Gracedieu, in the County of Leiceſter, Eſq." to E. B. Author of "The Elements of Armories, &c. printed by George Eld, 1610," 4to; a very curious and now very ſcarce publication[4]:

"Syr, I have here, with many thanks, returned to you your profound diſcourſe of the Elements of Armories, which I have read over with great profit and delight; for I confeſs that till now I never ſaw any thing in this kind worthy the entertainment of a ſtudious mind, wherein you have moſt commendably ſhewed your ſkill, finding out rare and unknowne beauties in an art whoſe higheſt perfection the meaneſt wits, if the cold blazon and repeat pedigrees, darſt heretofore (but ſhall not now) challenge. Our ſight (which of all ſenſes we hold the deareſt) you have made more precious unto us, by teaching us the excellent proportions of our viſible objects. In performance whereof as you have followed none, ſo have you left it at a raſh and deſperate adventure for any to follow you; for he that only conſiders your choice copy of matter without forcing, will find it an hard taſk to equal your invention, not to ſpeak of your judicial method, wherein you have made your workmanſhip excell your ſubject, though it bee moſt worthy of all ingenuous induſtry. Believe me, ſir, in a word, I cannot but highly admire your attempt ſo well performed; and among many others will be an earneſt furtherer of that benefit which this dull age of ours (in this our country, careleſſe of all but gainful arts) claimeth at your hands. In which hope I reſt

Your moſt loving friend,
29 *November*, 1609. JOHN BEAUMONT."

Robert Pepper, gent. died Sept. 23, 1612, ſeiſed of three virgates of land at Thringſton[5].

In March 1617, ſir *Thomas Beaumont* of Cole Orton obtained from king James I. a conſiderable grant of free warren, extending over his ſeveral eſtates at Whitwick, Swanington, and other places, in the counties of Leiceſter and Derby[6].

In 1640, the manor of Thringſton was the property of *Henry* earl of *Huntingdon*[7].

By an act paſſed in 1724, "to enable certain truſtees therein named to make a conveyance of lands in Thringſton, in the county of Leiceſter, in purſuance of articles of agreement entered into for that purpoſe," it appears that *Samuel Litherland*, of Thringſton, by his laſt will, dated in 1695, had deviſed to *Elizabeth* his wiſe all his lands, tenements, &c. in that lordſhip, for the term of her life, with ſeveral remainders; which being ſubject to certain mortgages, were veſted by that act in *Seth Samford* and *William Dawſon*, in truſt, to convey the ſame to *Leonard Piddock*, of Aſhby-de-la-Zouch, gent. (who had advanced £300 by way of mortgage), on payment of £2700, to be applied to the ſeveral purpoſes to which the lands were liable.

Seventeen freeholders polled from Thringſton in 1722; and 19 in 1775.

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[1] See before, vol. I. p. 337.

[2] From a copy of the original conveyance, communicated by Henry Cropper, eſq. of Loughborough.

[3] Eſch. 4 Jac. I.

[4] Prefixed to the ſame work are alſo recommendatory letters from "William Segar, Garter;" "William Camden, Clarenceux;" "Thomas Bedingfield;" and two Sonnets by "Hugh Holland."

[5] Cole's Eſcheats, vol. IV. (Harl. MSS. 759) p. 344.

[6] 3 Pars Original. 15 Jac. I. Rot. 19.

[7] MS Burton.

In 1776, the workhouſe at Thringſton was capable of receiving 30 perſons.

By the Return made to Parliament in 1801, Thringſton contained 146 houſes; inhabited by 203 families; 438 males, 462 females; in all 901; of whom 28 were chiefly employed in agriculture, and 120 in trade, manufactures, &c.

Joſeph Boultbee, eſq. is the preſent lord of the manor of Thringſton.

Henry Cropper, eſq. of Loughborough has ſeveral dwelling-houſes, cloſes, and lands, in Thringſton, of the annual value of £180. 12*s*.; and at Whitwick, to the amount of £18. 3*s*. 6*d*.

⁂ At the moment of concluding this page, I have to regret the loſs of another of my very kind aſſiſtants in the progreſs of this extenſive undertaking; Mr. John Stockdale, proctor, and nearly 40 years deputy regiſter of the Archdeaconry Court of Leiceſter; who died April 7, 1804; whoſe inflexible integrity, correct judgement, liberal ſentiments, exact punctuality, and peculiar ſuavity of manners, rendered him an ornament of ſociety through life, and his death a public loſs. It was his greateſt pleaſure to do good to others; and to the poor in particular he was a ſteady and liberal friend.

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ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS IN GARTRE HUNDRED.

P. 463. In the body of Stapleford church (near Briſtol), in the county of Glouceſter, on a grave-ſtone:

"William Turvile,
of Huſbands Boſworth, in the county of Leiceſter, eſq.
died June 12, 1777, in the 58th year of his age."

P. 464. The ſeveral Celts engraved in Plate CLI. were found, Dec. 23, 1801, by Matthew Grocock and James Allam, of Huſbands Boſworth, about ſix feet below the ſurface, in a piece of land belonging to Francis Forteſcue Turvile, eſq. called Gravel-pit cloſe.

P. 477. The charge of maintaining the poor at Harborough was reduced from £170 to £100 a year, in conſequence of a work-houſe being erected[1] about 1722.

In 1776, the expences were	£315	5s.	5d.
In 1783, money raiſed by aſſeſſment	478	12	11
1784, ditto – – – –	370	11	9
1785, ditto – – – –	351	13	3

P. 484. On an upright ſtone in St. Mary's church-yard, incloſed with iron palliſadoes:

"The remains of Thomas and Elizabeth,
children of the rev. Richard Farrer and Jane his wife,
are here depoſited;
who died, Thomas, July 18, 1789, aged 10 years;
Elizabeth, Nov. 7, 1788, in the 11th year of her age.
Read, ye that run, the awful truth
With which I charge my page:
A worm is in the bud of youth,
And at the root of age. COWPER."

P. 500. "In Northamptonſhire the breeding of black horſes is a conſiderable branch of buſineſs. They keep all mares, and ſell the colts at two years old at Harborough fair; £10 or £12 a common price. They are now ſo curious in their breed, that many farmers have their mares covered at two guineas each[2]."

P. 508. The Hiſtory of Market Harborough will receive no ſmall illuſtration from the annexed Plan, taken in 1776 by Mr. Samuel Turner, and improved by my friend Mr. Rowland Rouſe. See Plate CLII.

P. 543. A View of Carleton is given in Plate CLIII.

P. 589. To the benevolent poſſeſſors of GUMLEY HALL I am under ſo many obligations for repeated proofs of friendſhip, that I have much pleaſure in preſenting to my readers three different views of that hoſpitable manſion and its delightful groves (Plate CLIV.); and ſhall take this opportunity of introducing a few lines, addreſſed to the worthy owner in 1780, "on the Beauties of his Plantation."

"On Pegaſus mounted, I boldly dar'd try,
With haſte to Apollo's dominions to fly;
But what my ſurprize when no Muſes I found,
Nor yet Phœbus ſelf on his much-belov'd mound!
Double-headed Parnaſſus appear'd to repine,
And Helicon wept at the loſs of the Nine:
But my wonder ſoon ceas'd; for it afterwards prov'd,
They had to the gardens of Gumley remov'd:
There I found them amidſt rural beauties retir'd,
And CRADOCK[3], by way of reward, was inſpir'd."

P. 620. Among the MSS. of the Rev. William Cole of Milton[4], are the following affectionate remembrances of an eccentric but very worthy Divine:

"Mr. Heyrick died on Wedneſday morning, May 13, 1767, of a dropſy; there being none of his brothers or ſiſters with him. Mr. Robinſon was with him on Tueſday morning, when he was ſenſible; but in the afternoon, when he went again, he was not ſo; at which time he ſealed up his bureau and papers. Mr. Ord was executor; and Mr. Robinſon kindly ordered his funeral, where ſix of the principal farmers of his pariſh ſupported his pall, and Mr. Robinſon's ſteward or bailiff went as chief mourner. He left £20 to the Society of propagating the Goſpel. He alſo gave ſome ſmall bequeſt to the poor of his pariſh. Mr. Allen deſired to be at the expence of a ſtone for him; and alſo deſired Mr. Robinſon, by a letter they ſhewed me, to buy a piece of furniture or plate belonging to him, in order that the Cranſley family might have it after his death, to remember them both by. Mr. Heyrick had been a moſt perſonable man in his younger time; and was well acquainted with the late lord Montford, ſir Robert Smyth, Mr. Soame of Thurlow, at all which houſes he was always welcome, and where I uſed frequently to meet him, about 30 years ago, before he ſettled at Lodington on his father's death[5]. He was an excellent player at whiſt, and played for larger ſums than is uſual in his way of life; was acquainted with the beſt of the country, and with ſuch only would he be acquainted. He was one of the Whitehall preachers, and had ſome place by lord Halifax's procurement. Party matters then ran high in Northamptonſhire; and though Mr. Heyrick, out of compliment to his lordſhip, voted with the Whigs, yet in his mind he was a determined Tory.

His brother Toby Heyrick, fellow of Trinity alſo, vicar of Over, Cambridgeſhire, and afterward ſeated ſomewhere near Richmond in Yorkſhire, endeavoured to imitate and mimick his brother's drollery and humour; but was a very bad copy of ſo excellent an original; though, had we not known the elder brother, he might have paſſed as a wit and a humouriſt, and rather excellent in his way."

In a letter addreſſed to Mr. Cole, May 26, the rev. John Allen, rector of Torporley in Cheſhire, ſays, "I am very weak both in my loins and ankles; but my mind is more affected than either with the loſs of poor Heyrick. An intimacy of near 50 years had ſubſiſted between us; ſo that his death is really like a ſtroke of the dead palſey on one ſide. I thank you for your *charitable opinion* of him, and hope you won't want ſolicitation to *pray for his ſoul*; for, though perhaps he was better fitted for this world than any other ſtate, yet God will draw *a ſcore* upon his faults, which were owing to blood, rather than corruption of heart. I aſſure you, I am at preſent diſconſolate, and ſing, *Oh, how are the mighty fallen!*"

In anſwer, June 3, Mr. Cole tells Mr. Allen, "My *Catholicity* is at beſt but heretical; for a good Catholic muſt not even *hope* for the good future ſtate of *thoſe out of the pale*. Mine extends much further; for I can both hope and be aſſured of God's mercies to ſuch as our departed brother, whoſe heart was no otherwiſe depraved, than by its being enveloped in warmer blood than ſome of his neighbours. On the other ſide you will ſee an epitaph compoſed by Mr. Robinſon and your ſervant at table, to be put on the ſtone you deſign for your friend; and as you are ſo kind to give it, we thought it proper to ſend it you for your approbation. On ſecond thoughts, I altered it to the longer epitaph; as I did not think the verſe complete, and the ſenſe perfect, without the word *that*, which I could not contrive to bring in; and Mr. Robinſon ſeems very deſirous that the laſt verſe ſhould be preſerved: ſo I have ſent both, that you may chooſe which you like beſt; or elſe compoſe ſomething elſe of your own, and ſend it to Cranſley.

"In memory of
the Rev. Mr. Nathaniel Heyrick, B.D.
ſenior fellow of Trinity College in Cambridge,
and many years rector of this pariſh.
He was a polite ſcholar,
an excellent preacher,
and a moſt facetious companion.
His ſtile of wit and humour was ſo truly original,
and ſo peculiarly his own,
that the following obſervation
was never more properly applied:
None but himſelf can be his parallel.
He died May 13, 1767, aged 70 years."

Or, "This marble, as his friends, ſhall ever tell,
Nought but himſelf can be his parallel."
Or, "His friends, and not this ſtone, can only tell,
None but himſelf can be his parallel."
Or, worſe ſtill, *aliâ manu*,
"What his friends knew, that let this marble tell,
None but himſelf could be his parallel."

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[1] Sir Frederick Eden on the State of the Poor, 1797, vol. I. p. 273.

[2] Young's Eaſtern Tour, 1770, vol. I. p. 57.

[3] For an ample Pedigree of the various branches of the Cradock family, ſee before, under Swebſton, p. 1041.

[4] Vol. XXXV. p. 166. b.

[5] His father was rector there before him; and, by a mortification in one of his arms, was forced to ſubmit to have it cut off.

In a ſubſequent letter to Mr. Cole, Mr. Allen ſays, "My dear Friend, *Torporley, July 22, 1767.* Death has been ſo ravenous this ſummer, that I begin to be apprehenſive both for myſelf and the ſmall group of acquaintance that are ſtill exiſting. I can't think but he muſt have knocked at all our doors; but, providentially for us, we happened to be from home. It has made me very ſerious, and very thoughtful about my own grave, as well as one of my friends; for which I have ſent pretty near your inſcription, leaving out only what I thought *too funny* to be engraved on a tomb-ſtone. *Exempli gratiâ:*

'Here lyeth the body of
the Rev. Mr. Nathaniel Heyrick, A.M.
ſenior fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge,
and 25 years rector of this pariſh.
He was a polite ſcholar,
an excellent preacher,
much the gentleman,
and a moſt entertaining companion.
The loſs of this piece of feſtivity (for, like Swift,
who claimed a conſanguinity with him,
he was *fluens facetiis)*
was regretted by all that had the pleaſure
of his acquaintance;
but perhaps more ſenſibly ſo by him
who, in gratitude for an intimacy
of very near 50 years continuance,
being Fellow of the ſame Houſe,
lays down this ſtone to be a memorial of it.
He died May 13, 1767, aged 69:
And may both of them find mercy
from the Lord at that day,
is the humble prayer of John Allen.'

"I revere your *charity* for Heyrick. If *Holy Church* had a little of it, one would not ſcruple to be reconciled to her; and ſure the want of it but ill correſponds with her title of being *Catholic.*—I ſent Jack Robinſon the epitaph, and inſtructions for the ſtone."

Of this very old and intimate acquaintance, Mr. Cole has alſo annexed the following memoir:

"John Allen, B.D. and one of the ſenior fellows and burſar of Trinity college, Cambridge, was born at Uttoxeter in Staffordſhire, in which county alſo he has a ſinecure. His firſt preferment from the college was the vicarage of Colne in Huntingdonſhire, which he quitted for that of Shudy-Camps in Cambridgeſhire, where, in a ſmall thatched houſe, in which you could hardly ſwing a cat, but by him moſt neatly fitted up and elegantly furniſhed, he has frequently entertained the beſt company of the county, who never were better pleaſed than to enjoy his chearful and honeſt converſation, both at their own and his houſe. In 1744, he was the ſenior proctor of the Univerſity; and on the death of Mr. Bereſford, the patron Mr. *Arderne*, his old Univerſity acquaintance, who had not ſeen one another of years, voluntarily offered him the preſentation in the moſt handſome manner; and Mr. Allen, to requite in ſome manner the generoſity of his friend, has already laid out in buildings and repairs the whole profits of the living to this time (1755), and no doubt will do more on proper occaſions. He divides his time equally between Cambridge and Torporley; at the firſt he ſpends his winters, and his ſummers at Torporley. As fellow of a college he muſt neceſſarily be a bachelor, and is now about 55 years of age, and is an hearty and well-looking man; and, above all, is much eſteemed by all the neighbouring gentry and clergy, whom (according to his natural taſte and diſpoſition) he elegantly and hoſpitably entertains as they call upon him. He is an exceeding good Hiſtorian, and an excellent Antiquary and Herald; and as ſuch has made collections towards an hiſtory of his native county of Stafford, and tricked out the arms in the church windows of various churches in that county and elſewhere; which collections he has given to Dr. Wilkes of Wolverhampton, who is preparing an hiſtory of that county for the preſs. His father lived at Bromſhall, where he had an eſtate, near Uttoxeter."

Mr. Cole afterwards adds, "Poor Mr. Allen, my worthy friend, died eaſily, and rather ſuddenly, Saturday January 17, 1778, the ſame day that Mr. Pepys of Impington died at Bath. This was told to me this morning, Jan. 26, by Mr. Samuel Knight, who had been at Cambridge the evening before with Mr. Whiſſon of Trinity, who had received a letter from Mr. *Pepper Arden* with advice of it. In the Cambridge Chronicle, it is ſaid that he died on Sunday, at Cheſter, after a ſhort illneſs, aged 78 years. *Crew Arden*, M. A. of Trinity college, ſon of the patron, ſucceeded him, in March 1778. As I long knew my worthy friend's religious principles, I was no way ſurprized when Mr. Lort ſent me the following inſcription on Mr. Allen's tomb in St. John's churchyard, Cheſter:

'Deus propitius eſto mihi
Joanni Allen, pecatori,
rectori de Torporley,
et ſocio maximè ſeniori
Trin. Coll. Cantab.
nato apud Uttoxeter,
Jan. 14, 1699;
ſepulto Jan. 23, 1778.
Quod quiſque veſtrûm
mihi piè optaverit,
illi feliciter eveniat
vivò et mortuo.
Amen.'

"I like the turn of thought extremely, and envy him that he firſt caught it: my own is not to be compared to it, though in the ſame ſtyle, and compoſed many years ago; but I know not how to ſhorten it:

"Memento Homo quia pulvis es,
et in pulverem reverteris.
Miſerere mei Deus ſecundum multitudinem
miſericordiarum tuarum.
O Chriſte, Soter, & Judex,
mihi Gulielmo Cole, peccatorum maximo,
miſericors et propitius eſto [1]."

P. 641. The advowſon of Kibworth was ſold by Avarella daughter of the Rev. Richard Vincent, and wife of Edward Croxall, eſq. of Shuſtock, Warwick [2].

P. 643. The following brief pedigree is from a Viſitation of Kent, Harl. MSS. 1106, p. 3.

Arms: Quarterly, 1. and 4. Or, three piles; iſſuant out of the chief Azure, a canton Ermine. 2. and 3. Ermine, on a chief Azure, a ſun Or.

Johannes Bryan de Kibworth, in com. Leic. = Elionara ſoror Antonii Watſon epiſcopi Ciceſtrenſis.

Johannes de Wrotham in com. Cantii. =	Magdalena filia Joh'is Wats militis, ac aldermanni Lond'.	Thomas Bryan de Haſting duxit Aliciam filiam Joh'is Brett de Haſting.	Alicia filia unica nupta Roberto Raie de Kilworth p'dict.

P. 743. "Sir Arthur Haſlerigg his ſpeech in Parliament, where he cleareth himſelf of the Articles of High Treaſon exhibited againſt himſelf, the lord Kimbolton, Mr. John Pymm, Mr. John Hampden, Mr. Stroud, and Mr. Holles, by his Majeſtie, on Thurſday 4 Jan. 1642," was publiſhed in 4to, 1642.

P. 745. Another view of Noſeley Hall is given in Plate CLIII.; and one of Leeſthorpe in Plate CLV.

P. 779. "A new Conſtellation; diſcovered in a Sermon printed at the Viſitation held at Lent the 29th of April, 1674. By Joſhua Bonhome, Rector of Saddington, in the county of Leiceſter, Chaplain in ordinary to his Majeſty," was publiſhed in 1675, 4to; dedicated "to the Right. Hon. Henry Coventry, Eſq. of his Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council, and Principal Secretary of State."

P. 784. A view of Scraptoft is given in Plate CLV.

P. 793. In the middle of the cloiſter, and nearly oppoſite to the door of the chapter-houſe in the abbey church of St. Alban's, was depoſited the body of Bartholomew Wyndover, formerly rector of Shangton, co. Leiceſter, a great benefactor to the repairs and improvement of the cloiſter. Over him was a flat-ſtone, ſetting forth his merits, in this epitaph:

"Bartholomæus in hoc de Wyndover monimento
Clauditur; hoc clauſtrum decoravit qui pavimento.
Cum reddetur ei ſupremæ vita diei,
Fac ut, ſumme Deus! convivat Bartholomæus [3]."

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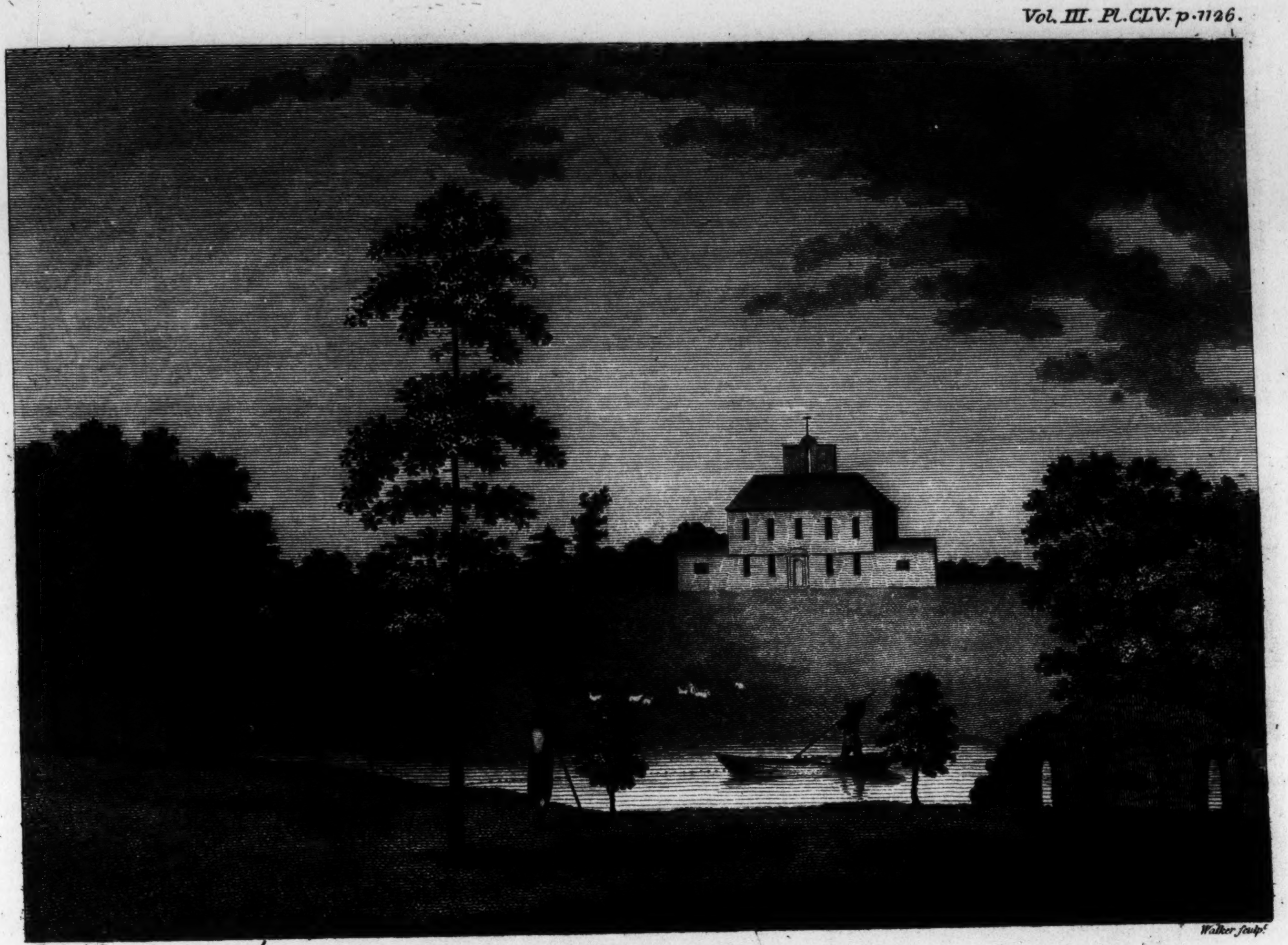
[1] Cole's MS Collections, vol. VII. p. 179. b.

[2] Shaw's Staffordſhire, vol. II. p. 107.

[3] Newcome's Hiſtory of St. Alban's, p. 313, ex actubus Johannis Whethamſted, by John de Amerſham.

Pedigree

Vol. III. Pl. CLV. p. 1126.

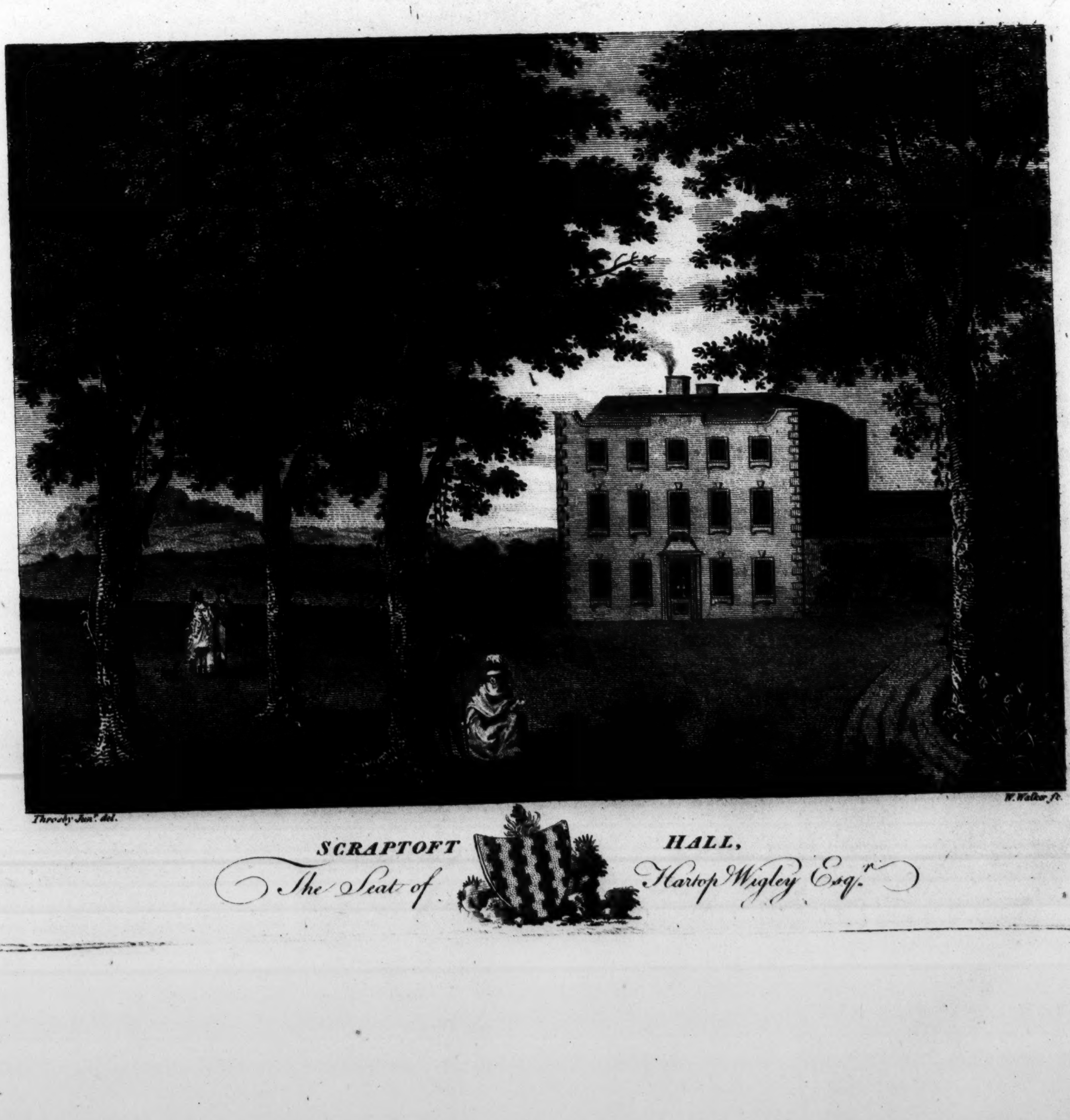


Throsby pinx^t

Walker sculp^t

LEESTHORP HALL.

The Seat of John Suffield Brown Esqr



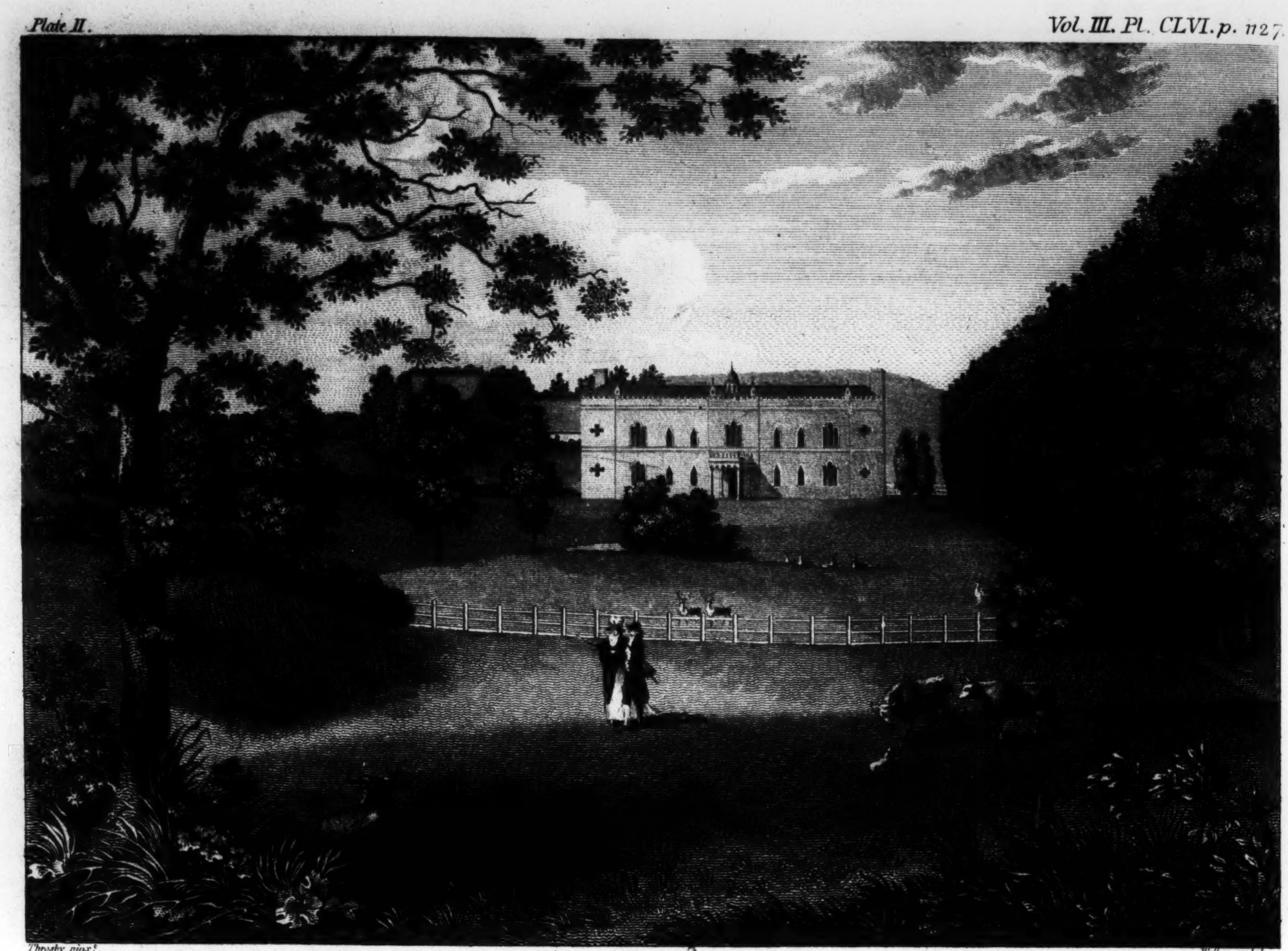
Throsby Junr. del.

W. Walker sc.

SCRAPTOFT HALL,

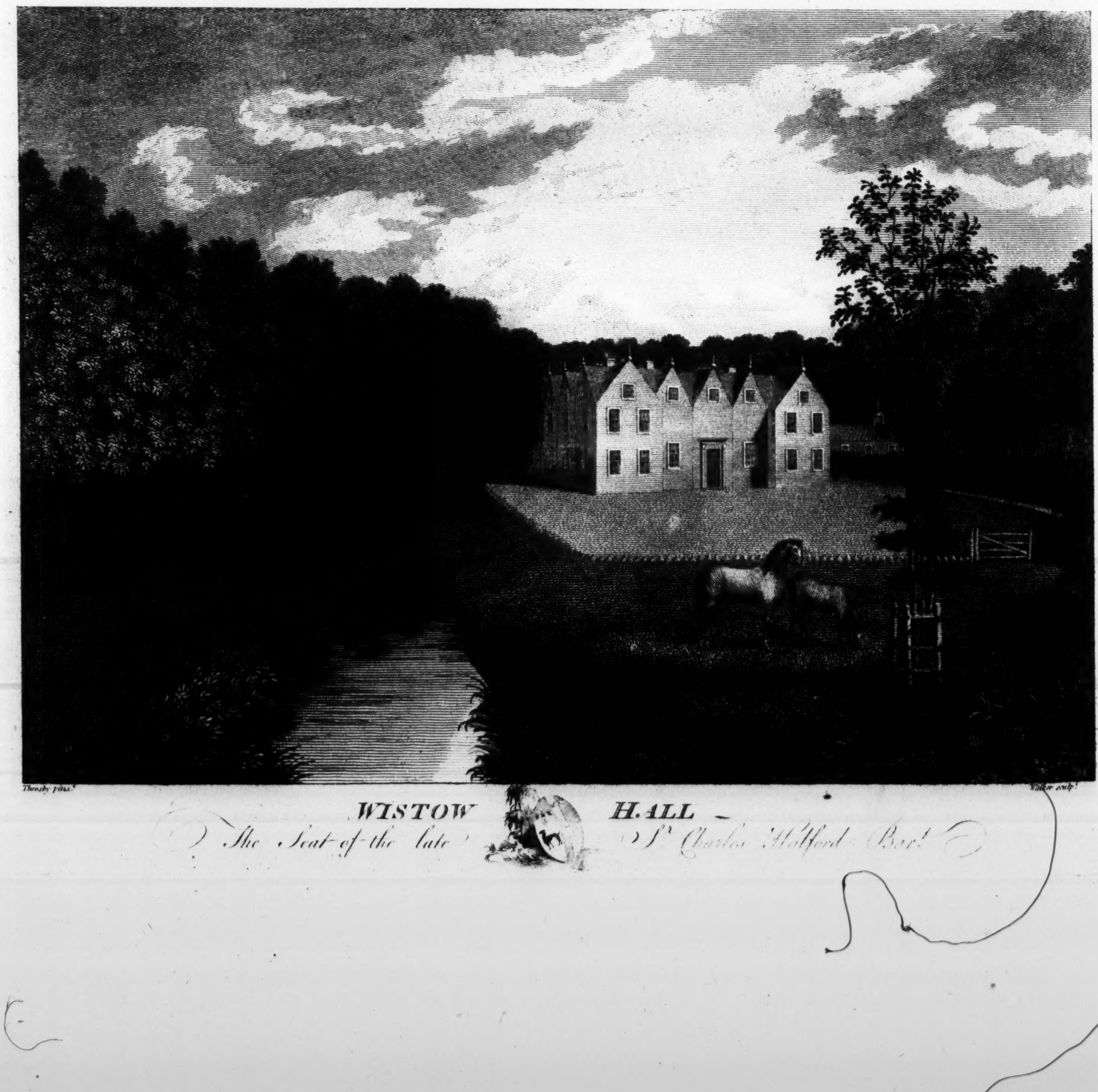
The Seat of Hartop Wigley Esqr

Plate II. Vol. III. Pt. CLVI. p. 1127.



Throsby pinx.t Walker sculp.t

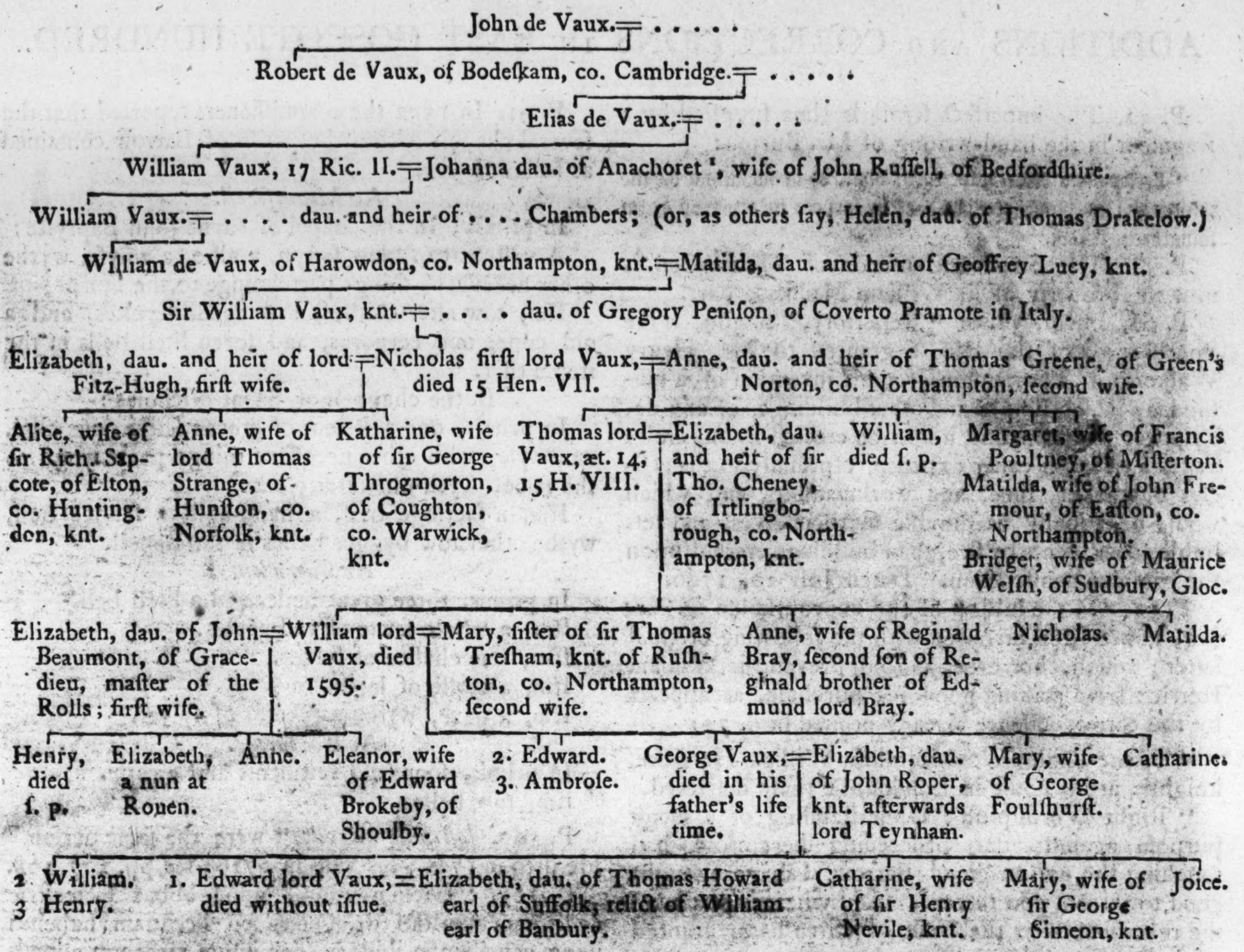
STOUGHTON HALL the Seat of Peers Anthony James Keck Esq.r



Throsby pinx.t Walker sculp.t

WISTOW HALL
The Seat of the late S.r Charles Halford Bar.t

Pedigree of VAUX, of SHANKTON. (From the Chetwynd MS.)



John de Vaux. = ...

Robert de Vaux, of Bodeſkam, co. Cambridge. = ...

Elias de Vaux. = ...

William Vaux, 17 Ric. II. = Johanna dau. of Anachoret [1], wife of John Ruſſell, of Bedfordſhire.

William Vaux. = ... dau. and heir of . . . . Chambers; (or, as others ſay, Helen, dau. of Thomas Drakelow.)

William de Vaux, of Harowdon, co. Northampton, knt. = Matilda, dau. and heir of Geoffrey Lucy, knt.

Sir William Vaux, knt. = ... dau. of Gregory Peniſon, of Coverto Pramote in Italy.

Elizabeth, dau. and heir of lord Fitz-Hugh, firſt wife. = Nicholas firſt lord Vaux, died 15 Hen. VII. = Anne, dau. and heir of Thomas Greene, of Green's Norton, co. Northampton, ſecond wife.

Alice, wife of ſir Rich. Sapcote, of Elton, co. Huntingdon, knt.

Anne, wife of lord Thomas Strange, of Hunſton, co. Norfolk, knt.

Katharine, wife of ſir George Throgmorton, of Coughton, co. Warwick, knt.

Thomas lord Vaux, æt. 14, 15 H. VIII. = Elizabeth, dau. and heir of ſir Tho. Cheney, of Irtlingborough, co. Northampton, knt.

William, died ſ. p.

Margaret, wife of Francis Poultney, of Miſterton.

Matilda, wife of John Fremour, of Eaſton, co. Northampton.

Bridget, wife of Maurice Welſh, of Sudbury, Gloc.

Elizabeth, dau. of John Beaumont, of Gracedieu, maſter of the Rolls; firſt wife. = William lord Vaux, died 1595. = Mary, ſiſter of ſir Thomas Treſham, knt. of Ruſhton, co. Northampton, ſecond wife.

Anne, wife of Reginald Bray, ſecond ſon of Reginald brother of Edmund lord Bray.

Nicholas.

Matilda.

Henry, died ſ. p.

Elizabeth, a nun at Rouen.

Anne.

Eleanor, wife of Edward Brokeby, of Shoulby.

2. Edward.
3. Ambroſe.

George Vaux, died in his father's life time. = Elizabeth, dau. of John Roper, knt. afterwards lord Teynham.

Mary, wife of George Foulſhurſt.

Catharine.

2 William.
3 Henry.

1. Edward lord Vaux, died without iſſue. = Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Howard earl of Suffolk, relict of William earl of Banbury.

Catharine, wife of ſir Henry Nevile, knt.

Mary, wife of ſir George Simeon, knt.

Joice.

P. 817. In 1801, was advertiſed for ſale, the perpetual advowſon of the rectory or vicarage of Stockerſton (to which belong all manner of tithes ariſing within the pariſh, the parſonage-houſe, and about 37 acres and a half of valuable glebe-land); and the entire townſhip or hamlet of Stockerſton (the glebe part excepted), lying within a ring-fence, and compriſing, in a great variety of parcels, the manſion-houſe, then in the occupation of *Robert Walker*, eſq. who was alſo the occupier of a conſiderable quantity of the other land, which in the whole amounts to 935 acres, 2 roods, 20 perches. The land was deſcribed to be all rich meadow and grazing, and the houſes in good repair. In the woods there were growing 1237 large and valuable oak timber trees, ſuitable for his Majeſty's dock-yards, and 660 ſmaller oak-trees. There were alſo 164 timber and other trees of aſh and elm growing in the hedge-rows. The underwood is cut annually in certain proportions, which come round every 18 years; and conſiſts of very fine aſh, elm, and other poles.

P. 852. A view of Stoughton Hall is given in Plate CLVI.

P. 860. The eſtimation in which ſir George Beaumont was held by his contemporaries will appear by the following Elegy written at the time; and prefaced by a ſtatement, that "he was deſcended from an antient family, originally ſprung from the Kings of France and Jeruſalem. He ſucceeded his brother ſir Thomas, in title and eſtate, in the year 1690. In the year 1710, her late Majeſty Queen Anne appointed him one of the Commiſſioners for executing the office of Lord Privy Seal, and afterwards one of the Lords of the Admiralty; in which place he continued till the death of that excellent Princeſs. He repreſented the town of Leiceſter conſtantly in every Parliament ſince the death of King William. He was a true churchman, an impartial magiſtrate, a moſt affectionate brother, a kind maſter, a compaſſionate landlord, charitable to the poor, indefatigable in ſerving his friends, and courteous to all."

"Death is the common lot impoſ'd on all,
The great and virtuous with the vulgar fall:
Beaumont is dead! O much-lamented name!
Immortal as thy virtues be thy fame:
Mourn, mourn, ye Britons; your ſad loſs deplore:
The juſt and generous Beaumont is no more!

The trueſt Patriot and the beſt of Friends,
Ne'er wrong'd his Country for his private ends;
But did with vigour always them oppoſe,
Tho' ne'er ſo great, who were his country's foes.
Then mourn, ye Britons, &c.

Could we but have ſuch men in time to come,
For Patriots Britain might out-rival Rome:
For, Cato like, he lov'd his Country's cauſe,
Defended all their liberties and laws.
Then mourn, ye Britons, &c.

But it were endleſs his great worth to name,
Since every tongue now loudly ſounds his fame:
Nor am I worthy to attempt his praiſe,
His virtues will more laſting trophies raiſe.
Then mourn, ye Britons, your ſad loſs deplore;
The juſt, the generous Beaumont is no more!"

P. 865. Gerard Noel Edwards, eſq. of Catmuſe Lodge, co. Rutland, had the royal licence to take the arms and ſurname of Noel only, purſuant to the will of his maternal uncle Henry earl of Gainſborough[2].

Ib. On a black marble in Farnham church, Surrey: "Here lyeth the body of William Vernon, gent. who departed this life on the 27th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1692, being the 59th year of his age. He married Elizabeth, the daughter of William Halford, of Welham, in the county of Leiceſter, eſq. by whom he had iſſue two ſons, Walter[3] and Henry, who are both interred near this place."

P. 869. In the Regiſter of St. Benedict Grace, London, is this entry: "Andrew Haulford, gent. of the age of 60 yeares, died in this pariſh the ninth daie of February 1607, and was carried awaie the 17th day of ſame month, according to his will, to Wiſtow in Leiceſterſhire."

P. 872. Another view of Wiſtow Hall is given in Plate CLVI.

P. 877. l. 21—29, relate to Kilwardby in Aſhby de la Zouch. I was here miſled by Mr. Peck.

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[1] She brought to her huſband the manor of Shankton, with that of Napton in Warwickſhire.

[2] Gazette, May 16, 1798.

[3] The Vernons came from Shropſhire into Surrey about the middle of the 17th century; and George died 1736, and ſir Charles 1762, both great-grandſons of this Walter.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS IN EAST GOSCOTE HUNDRED.

P. 32. The imperfect ſcroll is thus ſupplied by a fragment in the hand-writing of Mr. Burton:

"Credo quod Redemptor meus vivit, et in noviſſimo die me reſuſcitabit ad vitam eternam; et in corpore meo videbo deum ſalvatorem meum."

P. 59. The South-end manor of Thurmaſton is now the property of ſir William Manners, bart.

P. 66. In vol. VI. of "Repertory," p. 369, is the Specification of the Patent granted to Mr. Henry Walker, of Thurmaſton, for his invention of a method by which houſes and other buildings, of any deſcription or dimenſions, might be erected in one entire maſs, at a much eaſier expence, eſpecially in the articles of timber, lime, and workmanſhip, and which would be equally as durable in themſelves, and leſs liable to accidents by fire, than buildings erected upon the common conſtruction. Dated July 20, 1796.

P. 73. On the ſubject of the impropriation of Barrow, I have been favoured with the following original letter; which, however, did not prevent ſir William Herrick from making good his purchaſe, as appears by the correſpondence already printed in p. 73:

"To the Righte Worſhipfull Sir William Herricke, knighte, at his houſe in London, be theſe delivered.

"Right Worſhipfull; Underſtanding of a ſecret purpoſe againſt your proceeding heretofore had touching the parſonage of Barrow, I have thought good to inform you thereof. And whereas you have the reverſion, after the leaſe of three lives, granted of the parſonage houſe, with three tenements, glebe, and all manner of tythes and other commodities thereunto belonging, as I have ever in my underſtanding apprehended it; yet it is otherwiſe *ſenſewred*[1] by young Cave my townſman, farmer of the ſame; for, as I do hear, he is come up to London with an intentive mind and purpoſe to wreſt your former proceeding, being fully perſuaded that you only have the reverſion of the parſonage-houſe with the appurtenances, and no intereſt of the glebe-lands, or any other tythes belonging unto the ſame; and hath furniſhed himſelf with money to compound, and to work all meanes to deprive you thereof. I remember one Braham and his father did inform in the Chequer, to croſs my lord George earl of Huntingdon divers concealments of certain particulars of this parſonage; but what they mean I know not. But you ſhall find in the Pipe office both the grant-leaſe made by the abbot of Leiceſter, and the leaſe of this concealment which was granted to my lord George, whereupon they were forced to compound with him for all ſave the parſonage-houſe with ſome other ſmall commodities. Go with all expedition in this buſineſs that you think good, and prevent the danger which is intended againſt you, for there is but two lives betwixt you and him. The thing is better than haply you are perſuaded of; at the leaſt I ſee no reaſon you ſhould loſe that thro' a little remiſſneſs of ſome you have put in truſt; whereupon they takeing this advantage; being far more able to ſalve that, then he upon any ſuch default to purchaſe. I have heard this news by the partie, and commend it to your ſecret and good conſideration. Whether ſtanding true, or howſoever, I thought good to diſcharge both my conſcience and dutie, and wholly do leave it to your worſhip's conſideration; and do for this time leave you to the protection of the Moſt High. Not forgetting my humble dutie to your worſhip and my ladie, &c.

Your worſhipp's in all humble dewtie to command, Barrow, this 27th Oct. 1608. ROB. GRIFFITHE."

P. 76. l. 36. *r. Thomas* and *Anne Greaſley*.

P. 91. In 1552 the commiſſioners reported that the ſeveral chapels within the pariſh of Barrow contained as follows:

At *Mountſorell*.

In primis; In the chapel of Saynt John Baptyſte:

A veſtment of blew ſattyn, a albe, a amyſe, wythe other neceſſarye things perteyninge to the ſame.

It̃m, tow alter clothes, tow candillſtyckes, and a old cope, one corporas, and ſeven litell bells in the ſteple ther.

In the chappell of Saynt Nicholas:

In primis, one veſtment of greene ſattyn, one albe, an amyſe, with other neceſſary things partenynge to the ſame, wyth one alter clothe.

It̃m, a ſacringe bell, a hand-bell, a ſaunce bell, wythe other tow bygger belles in the ſtepell.

At *Querndon*.

In primis, three great belles and a litell bell.

It̃m, a whole ſewte of veſtmentes.

It̃m, one chalice of ſylver.

It̃m, a croſſe of latyn.

It̃m, a paxe, wythe a piketur of ſylver.

At *Woodhouſe*.

In primis, foore old veſtments and a cope.

It̃m, tow belles.

P. 100. *laſt line*. *Read*, "were the ſame perſon." He died in 1726; his wife in 1716; ſee pp. 107, 108.

P. 105. "Memorandum, quòd abbas Leiceſtrie dedit communitati de Querndon licentiam habendi unum capellanum ibidem, per ipſum vicarium eligendum, & abbati Leiceſtrie preſentandum, & per eundem approbandum, &, cùm ei expediens vel vicario fuerit, removendum; & predicta communitas abbati vel vicario ſingulis annis ad feſta Purificationis & Pentecoſtes XLs̃. per equales portiones pro dictâ cantariâ in perpetuum ſolvere teneatur. Et ſi aliquis aliquid aliud quàm in preſenti indenturâ expreſſè conceditur acceptare preſumpſerit in prejudicium abbatis vel vicarii, communitas tunc dictam cantariam perdet donec graciam abbatis valeat obtinere. Capellanus abbati & vicario obedientiam, indempnitatem, & fidelitatem promittet in omnibus, & jurabit quicquid in dictâ capellâ, à quocunque & cuicunque offerri contigerit, ad uſum abbatis & vicarii fidelitèr conſervetur; item dies aſſignetur in quibus communitas debent audire divina in eccleſiâ de Baro, & ibi offerre, ut eſt moris. Hec indentura bis in anno ſingulis annis in capellâ predictâ ſolempnitèr publicetur[2]."

P. 106. *Francis Harris*, farmer of the tithe corn and hay in Quorndon, ſued *Matthew Middleton* of Quorndon, for the tithe hay of 30 acres of meadow which he carried away in 1658, 1659, 1660, contrary to the ſtatute of 4 Nov. 2 Edw. VI.[3]

P. 107. col. 2. l. 63. *add*, "In the Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, 2d ed. p. 504. it is ſaid to have been written on the death of ſir Albert Morton's wife:

"He firſt deceas'd; ſhe for a moment tried
To live without him, lik'd it not, and died."

Sir Henry ſeems to have been indebted to Eraſmus for the thought:

"Non debet uxori ſupereſſe maritus amatæ,
Turtur ut exemptæ commoriens ſociæ."
Eraſmi in Brunonem Amerbachium.

P. 110. In compiling the article of *Woodhouſe*, I was under ſome difficulty to find a correſponding name for that village in the record of Domeſday; but have now no doubt of its being the *Udecote*[4] of that valuable ſurvey; which is deſcribed as being then held by *John* under *Henry de Ferrieres*; and where, in the time of king Edward, two ploughs had been employed.

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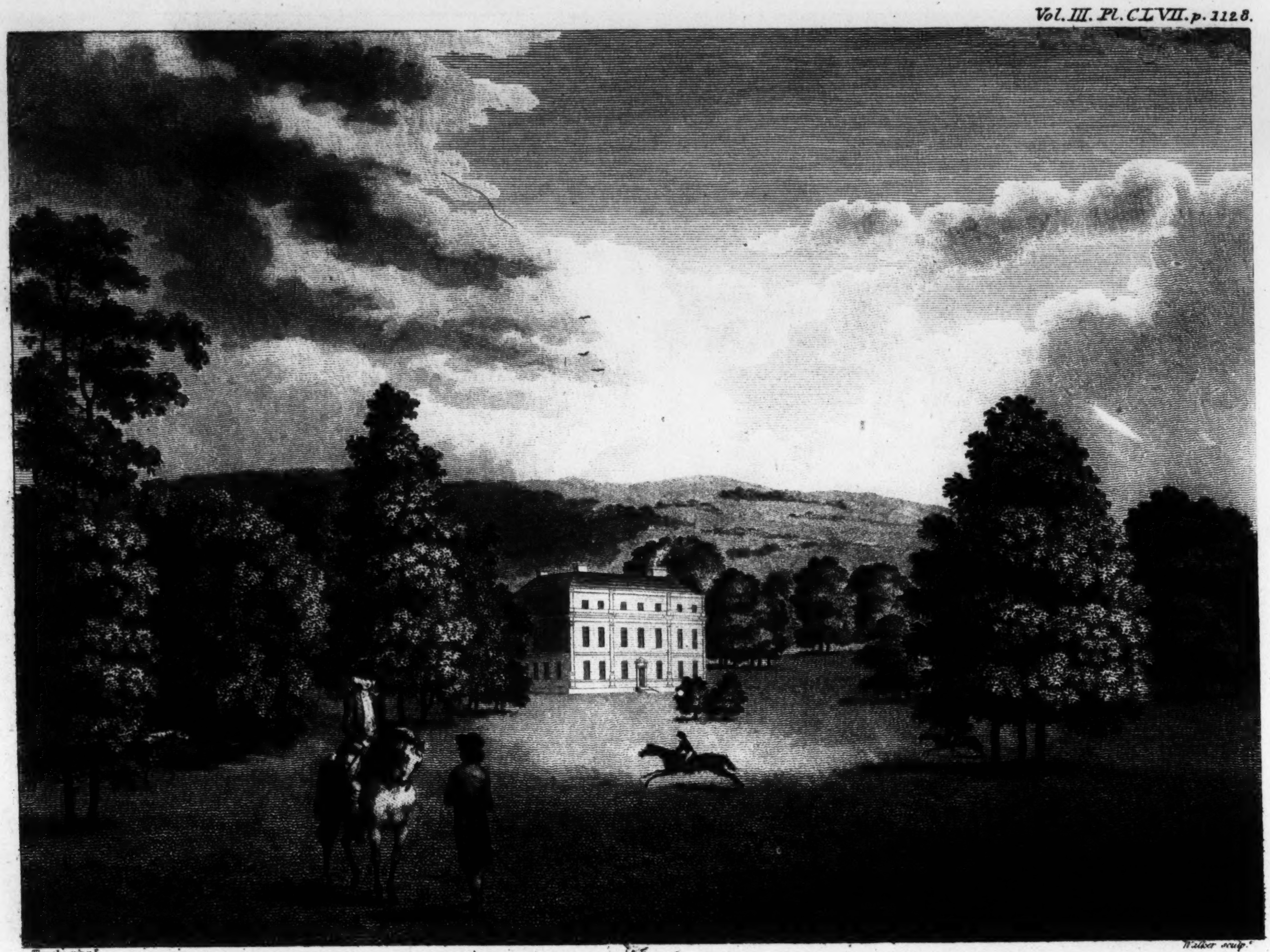
[1] Sic; for *cenſured*.

[2] Charyte's Rentale, fol. cxxiii.

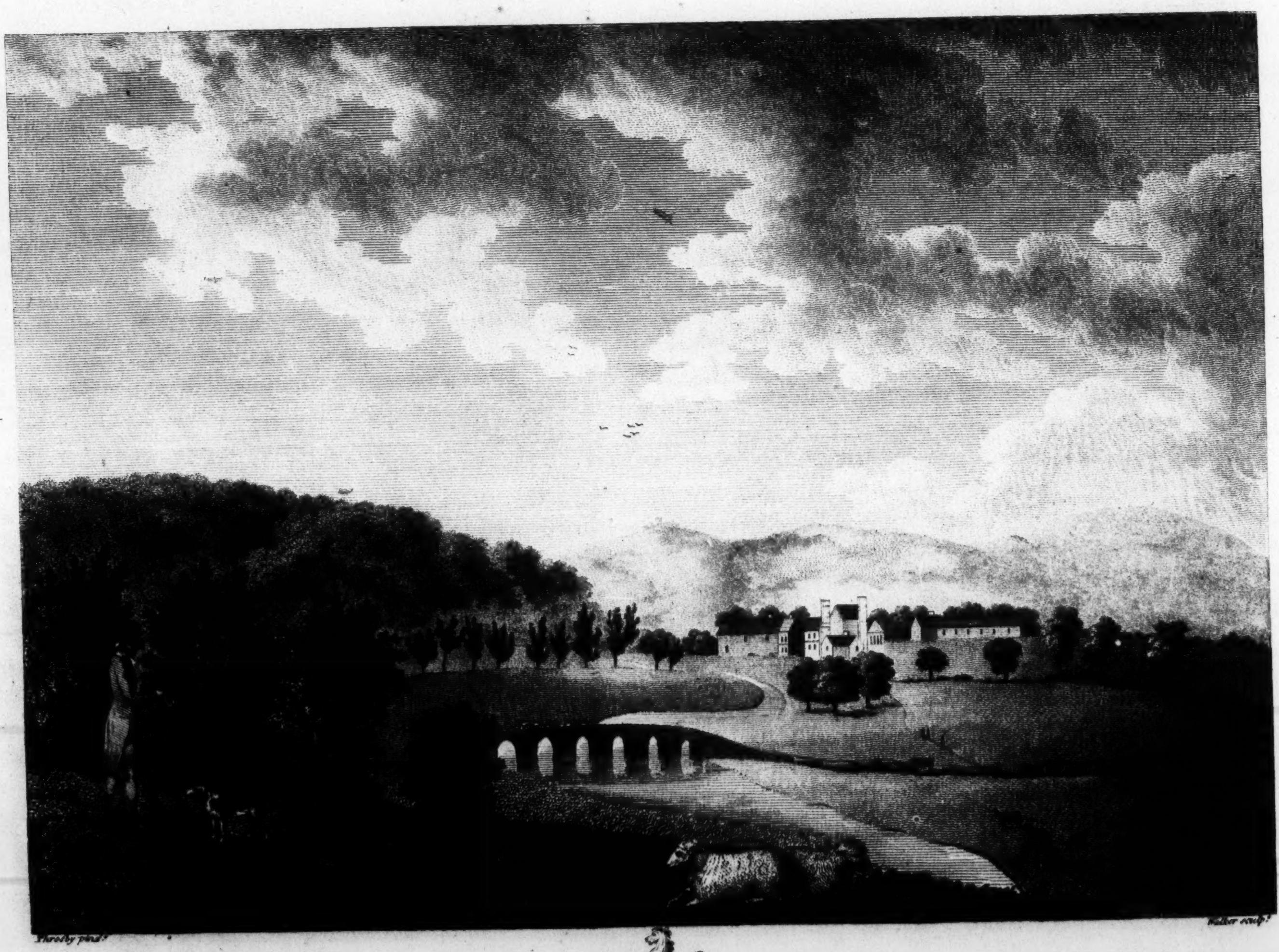
[3] Carte, MS. from ſir Thomas Robinſon's Book of Entries, 1684, p. 201.

[4] In an inquiſition in 1463, after the attainder of *John* viſcount *Beaumont*, it is ſtyled *Wodecote*; ſee p. 110. In Mr. Chadwick's copy of the Greſeley MS. at Mancheſter College (the ſame MS. which is cited in p. 980, note 4, and frequently afterward, as copied by Dr. Pegge) are ſeveral deeds of the *De Wodecotes*, atteſted by perſons named de Threngeſtone. Thringſton and Oſgathorp adjoin. In p. 40 of Mr. Chadwick's ſaid copy is found, "Rob'tus de Wodecote de Oſgarthorpe, 1326," and "Will'ms de Wodecote de Threngeſton 22° Edw. III."



Throsby pinx.t Walker sculp.t

BEAUMANOR PARK HALL,
The Seat of W.m Herrick Esq.r



Throsby pinx.t Walker sculp.t

QUORNDON HALL,
The Seat of Hugo Meynel Esq.r

ployed. One plough was in the demeſne at the time of the ſurvey; and there was then a wood three furlongs long and three broad. This manor had been valued but at twelve-pence in the time of the Confeſſor; but at the ſurvey was worth ten ſhillings[1].

In the Teſta de Nevill[2], "dimidia carucatæ" is noticed in Wodeſcote and Bothorpe; but this ſeems to refer to a ſmall part of the hamlet of Over Seale, which is ſtill called *Wodland*.

P. 108. Mr. *Robert Stevens*, of Loughborough, now aged 89, has good pictures of *Thomas Farnham* and his ſiſter Mrs. *Anne Farnham*, the mother-in-law of the ſaid Mr. Stevens.

P. 113. Daniel Chapman reſigned Woodhouſe ſchool at Midſummer 1802; and Edward Birch was appointed in October 1802.

June 4, 1803, the biſhop of Lincoln conſecrated an additional piece of ground adjoining Woodhouſe church yard for an enlargement of the burial ground, the former one being much too ſmall. For this purpoſe, four cottages, with ſmall gardens to each, which paid ſuit to Beaumanor court, and were occupied as dwellings for the pariſh poor, were demoliſhed. On one of the bells of Woodhouſe is "1590;" on the other "1619, God ſave the King."

P. 130. note 5. for "cunning," r. "canine."

P. 143. "Manerium de *Beawmanor* in parochiâ de Baroo eſt, pertinens ad capellam vel villam de Wodhowſe[3]."

P. 144. col. 2. l. 12—15, relates to Catharine the widow of Charles Brandon duke of Suffolk[4].—"The moſt rare and excellent Hiſtory of the Dutcheſs of Suffolk, and her Huſband Richard Bertie's Calamity," was publiſhed in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and reprinted in a folio ſheet, with wood-cuts, in 1738. The dutcheſs, in the church porch of St. Willebrode, at Weſel in Germany, fell in labour, and was delivered of a ſon called Peregrine, afterward lord Willoughby of Ereſby. An infant daughter, the companion of her flight, was afterward counteſs of Kent.

P. 148. Thomas Bond, eſq. (grandfather to old Mary Herrick) was mayor of Coventry in 1497, and died March 18, 1506. The particulars of his almſhouſes (to which his ſon ſir John Bond was alſo a benefactor) may be ſeen in "An Account of the many and great Loans, Benefactions, and Charities, belonging to the City of Coventry, 1733," 8vo. pp. 25—37[5].

P. 150. By deeds of leaſe and releaſe, dated May 25 and 26, 37 Eliz. 1596, for the conſideration of £1600, ſir *George Haſtings* of Gopſall conveyed to *William Hericke*, eſq. of London (for whom the purchaſe had been made by his brother *Robert Hericke* of Leiceſter, gent.), the paſture called *The Viccarie Partie*, containing 20 acres, which had been demiſed Feb. 15, 1585-6, to *Chriſtopher Freman*, at a rent of £10. 13*s*. 8*d*. and the paſture called *New Cloſe*, containing 20 acres, and alſo the paſture called *Moglings*, all within the pariſh of Barrow; and all the herbage and pannage of the park of Beaumanor, with all the houſes and buildings in the ſaid park; the water-mills in the pariſh of Barrow; three pieces of meadow in the fields of Quorndon, parcel of the queen's manor of Beaumanor, and part of the poſſeſſions of *Henry* late duke of *Suffolk*, attainted (all which had been aſſigned, Feb. 20, 1585-6, to *Adrian Stokes*, of Beaumanor, eſq. and afterwards held by *William* Stokes, eſq. as executor to his brother; who conveyed the ſame, April 7, 1590, to ſir *George Haſtings*); including alſo all the queen's woooods and underwoods growing on the lands of *Geffrey Aſſer* within the manor of Beaumanor, and the reverſionary intereſt of a leaſe which had been granted, May 14, 1586, to *Edward Hawthyn*, at a rent of £19. 18*s*. 5*d*. of "all and ſingular the meſſuages, mills, lands, tenements, &c. within the manor of Beaumanor, ſituate in the hamlets of Barrow, Woodthorpe, Quorndon, Woodhouſe, and Mountſorell," which had been demiſed Sept. 10, 1572, to ſir *Henry Brooke*, alias *Cobham*, knt. for 21 years, to take place on the expiration of an under leaſe for 21 years, dated March 12, 1563-4, to *Adrian Stokes*; which intereſt Edward Hamblyn had conveyed, May 15, 1586, to William Stokes; who, June 3, 1587, had conveyed them to ſir *George Haſtings*[6].—The earl of *Eſſex*, *Thomas Crumpton*, *Robert Wright*, and *Gilly Meyrick*, appear alſo to have held leaſes from the Crown for 21 years, of certain parts of the manor of Beaumanor; all which were alſo bought in by Mr. *Hericke*; who obtained from queen Elizabeth, Aug. 18, 1599, a new grant of her highneſs's manors of Beaumanor, with free warren, the Park, Mogling Wood, New Cloſe, Vicary Partie, water-mills, rivers, &c. extending to Quorn, Barrow, Mountſorell, Woodhouſe, and Woodthorpe, with the Royalties in the Foreſt of Charnwood[7].

Additional views of Beaumanor and Quorndon Halls are given in Plate CLVII.

P. 151. In 1607 a controverſy aroſe, between the knights aldermen and knights-commoners of the city of London, about precedence; the latter alledging it was due to the ſeniority of knighthood; but the former not only inſiſted upon its being due to an alderman, though a junior knight, but likewiſe, though not a knight, it was due to an alderman as a governor of the city, who, by the immunities thereof, had a power of calling a wardmote; therefore the knights-commoners in his ward muſt be inferior to him, becauſe they, according to the conſtitutions of the city, are obliged to obey his ſummons as head of the ward. But diſputes continuimg to increaſe, occaſioned by the knights-commoners ladies, who imagined it to be highly derogatory to their honour to give place to the ladies of junior knights, even though of aldermen; this inflamed matters to ſuch a degree, that the lord mayor and aldermen judged it neceſſary, by a petition of the following tenor, humbly to beſeech the king, that the affair in diſpute might be referred to the determination of the lords commiſſioners of the marſhal's office: "That whereas it hath pleaſed your moſt excellent majeſty, of your princely favour, both at your majeſty's coronation and ſithence, to dignify your ſuppliants with the degree of knighthood, as alſo certain commoners yet keeping ſhops, and continuing their trades within the city; and foraſmuch as ſome of thoſe knights-commoners do pretend to a priority before ſome of your ſuppliants later knighted, and ſtand with them in contention for place and ſuperiority in precedency at public meetings, even in their own wards and juriſdictions, contrary to the moſt ſeemly and beautiful order of the ſaid city; your ſuppliants moſt humbly beſeech that your majeſty ſhall be pleaſed to recommend the judicial hearing and determination of this difference unto the right honourable the lords in commiſſion for the office of earl marſhal of England; to the end that, the antient cuſtoms and privileges being rightly underſtood, their lordſhips may take ſuch order therein, as your highneſs be no further troubled therewith, nor the ſettled order of the city's quiet government hereafter prejudiced nor diſturbed."—On the receipt and peruſal of this petition, James, out of his great regard to the peace of the city, was graciouſly pleaſed to refer the ſame by the following order wrote thereunder: "At the court at Newmarket, March 12, 1607. His majeſty, having a gracious reſpect to the lord mayor and aldermen of his highneſs's city of London, is pleaſed to refer the conſideration of this petition unto the lords commiſſioners for the office of earl marſhal of England; to the end that ſuch order may be ſet down in the differences mentioned in this petition touching precedency, as ſhall be convenient for the preſervation of the credit of ſuch as, under his highneſs, have authority in the government of the city."—The ſaid lords commiſſioners, in obedience to the royal precept, ſummoned both parties to attend them with their ſeveral pretenſions and allegations in reſpect to the point in controverſy; but the knights-commoners not attending at any of the times appointed for hearing and determining the matter in diſpute, the lords referees made this decree: "At a Marſhal's court holden at Whitehall, on Wedneſday morning, the 19th of February, 1611. Whereas, upon the humble petition of the mayor, knights and aldermen of the city of London, exhibited to the king's moſt excellent majeſty, complaining, that divers citizens and commoners of the ſaid city, being knighted, did challenge precedency of place before the aldermen, at public meetings within the city; it pleaſed his majeſty, for the upholding of the antient and ſeemly orders of the ſaid city, to refer the conſideration of that difference unto the ſaid lords commiſſioners, to the end ſuch order might be ſet down as might ſtand with the preſervation of the credit and reputation of ſuch as under his highneſs had authority in the government of the ſaid city. And whereas the ſaid lords commiſſioners, having prefixed and appointed two ſeveral days to both parties for the hearing and ending of the ſaid difference, at both which days the ſaid knights-commoners made default; their lordſhips did thereupon appoint the 19th day of November then following, and now laſt paſt, to both the ſaid parties peremptorily, to attend with their counſel at Whitehall, to receive ſuch abſolute and final determination in the cauſe as to juſtice ſhould appertain; and that either of the ſaid parties failing, or making default, ſhould be adjudged to have thereby concluded themſelves for queſtioning the ſaid difference any more thereafter. Foraſmuch as the ſaid knights-commoners did then alſo make default, and alledging that they would no longer ſtand in oppoſition to the premiſes; their lordſhips have thereupon ordered, that the ſaid aldermen ſhall have and take place and ſuperiority in precedency within the city before the ſaid knights-commoners which now are freemen or citizens of the ſaid city, and ſuch other citizens or commoners as hereafter ſhall be made bachelor-knights, until we the ſaid lords commiſſioners, upon full hearing of the cauſe, and the proofs and allegations on both parts, ſhall ſee good cauſe to order and adjudge the contrary."—This tedious, troubleſome, and chargeable conteſt was owing to the haughty deportment of *Hickes*[1] and *Herrick*[1] (and their imperious wives[2]) knights-commoners of the city, who at their own expence maintained this chargeable ſuit for divers years againſt the court of aldermen. But at laſt they dropt it in a ſcandalous manner, not daring to abide the ſentence of the lords referees[3].

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[1] "Johannes tenet de Henrico in Udecote 2 carucatas terræ. Tempore Regis Edwardi erant ibi 2 carucæ. In dominico eſt una. Silva 3 quarentenarum longitudinis, et 3 latitudinis. Valuit 12 denarios; modò 10 ſolidos." Domeſday, fol. 233. b. 1.

[2] Vol. I. p. xlvii.

[3] Charyte's Rentale, fol. xix.

[4] See Dugdale, Baron. Angl. vol. II. p. 108.

[5] See alſo Dugdale's Warwickſhire, vol. I p. 193.

[6] Harl. MSS. 3881. fol. 58. b.

[7] From the original grant.

P. 152. July 2, 1624, a petition was preſented to king James I. by ſir *Humphry May*, ſir *Nicholas Tufton*, ſir *William Heyreck*, ſir *Arthur Ingram*, knights, and others, his Majeſty's ſervants, for a new leaſe of ſea-coals; on which a reference was granted to ſir Richard Weſton, knt. chancellor of the exchequer, to conſider, and certify to his majeſty; upon whoſe report, a leaſe was granted at the court at Theobalds, Dec. 21; and the attorney general was directed to prepare a book for the royal ſignature[4].

Ibid. Thomas Bennet, eſq. alderman of London, died April 19, 1620, and was interred in the Mercers chapel. He married Dorothy daughter of Richard May, of London, eſq. and had three ſons, Richard, Thomas, and Humfrey, all unmarried; and ſeven daughters; Mary, married to Richard Lewknor, of Weſdon, Suſſex; Dorothy, married to ſir Gamaliel Capell, of Rochewode hall, Eſſex, knt.; 3. Elizabeth; 4. Anne; 5. Margaret; 6. Rebecca; 7. Joan[5].

P. 154. The following article is extracted from the Regiſters of Allhallows church in Bread-ſtreet[6]:

"1645, the 3d of July, was buried my lady Hearicke. She lyeth in the chancel at the upper end, under the great ſtone next to the veſtry."

P. 156. "*Richard Herricke* born May 25, 1600; and was admitted at Merchant Taylors ſchool, Jan. 31, 1613:—"*Roger Heyricke* was born in May 1608, and admitted of the ſame Jan. 9, 1614[7]."

Roger Heyrick (a King's ſcholar at Weſtminſter) was elected to Chriſt Church in 1624.

Gawen Hyereck, rector of Marſton in Kent 1583, died in 1614. *Q.* if not alſo one of the ſix preachers at Canterbury[8]?

P. 159. The following letter from the Warden of Mancheſter, who in the paper from which it is taken is ſtyled "a godly miniſter," was addreſſed to the lady Herrick in London, June 7, 1644:

"My humble dutie remembred, &c. Lankaſhire's ſad houre of tentation is now upon it. Prince Rupert, with 20,000 at leaſt, is in the heart of the county. He marched with his armie within three miles of Mancheſter, and grievouſly plundered, taking generally all men with him, and heatheniſhly raviſhing women; the ſad effects of which appeares in ſome killing of themſelves, in others running out of their wits. On Tueſday, the day before the publike faſt, he ſtormed Bolton, the next garriſon towne to us, eight miles from us, the next towne for religion to Mancheſter in all the countie, unto which many of God's deare ſervants were fled. In an houres ſpace he tooke it, denying quarter to any, whether ſouldiers or men in the houſes, till the ſword, drunke with bloud, was ſheathed. 1500 two daies after buried, 500 taken priſoners; not a man left in the towne, the rich in the towne aſking bread, and none to be had. From thence with his former crueltie he marched forward; at this preſent facing Warrington, aſſaulting Leverpole. Our hearts tremble for both, if God give them up: we are the laſt to be ſwallowed. Our towne is full of ſouldiers, a compleate regiment of Hylanders ſent to us, and Sir John Meldrome to command in chiefe. Our inhabitants are over-burthened with billeting; and the rich will become poore, the poore beggars. God gives us yet opportunity of praying; two publike faſts in the week, and two or three houres every day praying in the church. The ſiege of York keeps off all helpe from us, yet that proſpers; they have made their approach within piſtol ſhot, taken the ſuburbs, raiſed a royall batterie, which commands the town: if our ſinnes hinder not, we hope God will ſuddenly give up that city. They are before the towne with the earl of Mancheſter's forces, 40,000. Lankaſhire now the alone deſolate oppreſſed county, pray for us.

Yours in all duty, R. HERRICK[9]."

P. 174. "From Brodegate to Bellegrave village a four miles by woddy and paſture grounde. This village is about a mile lower on Sore river then Leiceſter is; and I came over a great ſtone bridge or I entered into it. There dwelleth a gentleman by the name of *Bellegrave*, a man of a 50*li.* of poſſeſſions by the yere. There is alſo another mene gentilman of the *Bellegraves* in Leiceſterſhire. From Bellegrave to Ingreſby is four miles, partely by corne, paſture, and woddy ground[10]."

P. 175. A capital meſſuage in Belgrave, with other tenements, and with lands, meadows, paſtures, waters, and fiſheries, parcel of the poſſeſſions of *Gerendon* abbey, at the time of the diſſolution were under leaſe to *John* Clarke of Belgrave and *Joan* his wife, by indenture ſealed with the conventual ſeal, in 1522, for 20 years, at the rent of £2. 6*s.* 8*d.*[11] Theſe were granted in 1541, to *Thomas* earl of *Rutland* in fee[12].

The nunnery of *Langley* had alſo certain lands here[13].

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[1] Sir Baptiſt Hickes (afterwards created viſcount Campden) and ſir William Herrick had both been elected aldermen; and each of them had paid the uſual fine for being excuſed from ſerving the office. See pp. 150, 151.

[2] Lady Hickes and lady Herrick were ſiſters, daughters of Richard May, eſq. of Mayfield, Suſſex.

[3] New and Compleat Survey of London, by a Citizen and Native of London [Jacob Ilive], 1742, vol. I. p. 422—424.

[4] Harl. MSS. 1327, p. 8. b.

[5] Funeral Certificates in the College of Arms, I. 22. p. 30; entered by Dorothy his wife; and his ſons Richard and Thomas.

[6] At this church, ſir Arthur Heſilrige was married, June 26, 1634, to his ſecond wife Dorothy Grevill, ſiſter to Robert lord Brooke. Pariſh Regiſter.

[7] Extracted from the Probation book of the ſchool.

[8] Haſted's Kent, vol. II. p. 64; and Thorpe's Regiſtrum Roffenſe, p. 989.

[9] "A particular Relation of the moſt remarkable Occurrences from the united Forces in the North, &c. June 10, 1644."

[10] Leland's Itinerary, vol. I. p. 20.

[11] Miniſters or Bailiffs Accompts, 31 Henry VIII. Augmentation office.

[12] The grant is in the Augmentation office.

[13] Miniſters Accompts, ut ſupra.

The advowſon of the parſonage of Belgrave was granted by the King, 1 Edward VI. to *Richard Sampſon*, Biſhop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*[1].

P. 178. Prior de Ware habet portionem in eccleſiâ de Belgrave, taxatam ad x marcas. Inde decima VI*s.* VIII*d.*[2]

P. 187. In 1552, the commiſſioners reported that the church of Burſtall contained,

In primis, a challice.

It̃m, an old cope of red velvet, and a veſtment wythe that y^t^ belongethe thereunto.

It̃m, thre belles and a saunctes bell.

P. 188. Sir John Gifford, bart. died in 1736; when the title became extinct[3].

P. 200. In Auguſt 1621, the marquis of Buckingham entertained the King at Burley. See p. 213.

P. 204. "In 1627, the King ſet forth men and ſhips to the iſle of Rhé in France under the conduct of Buckingham. We loſt our beſt men in that ſcurvy deſign, who were no better than butchered by the French, through the indiſcretion of ſome that had principal command therein. Give me leave to relate what I had from the mouth of an eminent colonel, employed in that ſucceſsleſs expedition, and one of the council of war, and a ſworn enemy to the duke. Buckingham, I well know, was extremely blamed about the loſs of our men, the day of their retreat into the ſhips. The matter was thus carried. The night before the retreat, the duke called a council of war, and there ſhewed them the neceſſity of their retreat the next day, and that, himſelf in martial diſcipline being wholly unexperienced, he left the managing of the next day's action to the ordering of the council of war, offering the ſervice of his own perſon unto any hazard whatever as far as any private ſoldier. The council committed the management of their retreat, by a free conſent, unto old ſir William Courtney, a heavy, dull, covetous, old man, who, having been 20 or 30 years a private captain in Holland, was, by ſir John Borrows's means, made colonel in that expedition. And Burrows being now dead, and Courtney the oldeſt colonel, it was referred unto him how with ſafety to bring off our men. But he, either through want of judgment or forgetfulneſs, having not ſufficiently provided for ſecurity of our rear, our men were moſt unfortunately cut to pieces: and had not ſir Pierce Croſby with 8000 Iriſh made good the retreat, all our men had been loſt. Courtney himſelf fell into a ſalt-pan in the defeat, and was ſaved by means of his man's Anthony's crying, "O, ſave my captain!" But the poor fellow loſt his own life, and ſaved his maſter's. A bullet by chance, during their ſtay in that iſland, was ſhot at the ſaid Courtney; and he having a piece of gold of twenty-one ſhillings price in his fob, the bullet light there, but the gold and ſituation was preſerved. Courtney, at his return, ſhewed me the gold, and told me the ſtory. The King, hearing of our ſlip at the Iſle of Rhé, and landing of the duke, inſtead of being angry at the loſs of ſo many gallant men, or calling him to account, ſent to comfort the duke, deſiring that he ſhould not be troubled at the loſs, for the chance of war was a game[4]."

P. 207. "An aged gentleman, one Parker as I remember, having formerly belonged unto the duke, or of great acquaintance with the duke's father, and now retired, had a dæmon appeared ſeveral times unto him, in the ſhape or image of ſir George Villiers, the duke's father. This dæmon walked many times in Parker's bedchamber, without any action of terror, noiſe, hurt, or ſpeech; but at laſt one night broke out into theſe words: 'Mr. Parker, I know you loved me formerly, and my ſon George at this time very well: I would have you go from me, you know me very well to be his father, to ſir George Villiers of Leiceſterſhire, and from me acquaint him with theſe and theſe particulars, &c. and that he above all refrain the company of ſuch and ſuch (whom he then nominated), or elſe he will come to deſtruction, and that ſuddenly:' Parker did partly, though a very diſcreet man, imagine he himſelf was in a dream all this time; and being unwilling to proceed upon no better ground, he forbore addreſſing himſelf to the duke; for he conceived, if he ſhould acquaint the duke with the words of his father, and the manner of his appearance unto him (ſuch apparitions being not uſual), that he ſhould be laughed at, and thought to dote, being he was aged. Some few nights paſſed without further trouble to the old man. But, not very many nights after, old ſir George Villiers appeared again, walked quick and furiouſly in the room, ſeemed angry with Mr. Parker, and at laſt ſaid, 'Mr. Parker, I thought you had been my friend ſo much, and loved my ſon George ſo well, that you would have acquainted him with what I deſired; but yet I know that you have not done it. By all the friendſhip that ever was between you and me, and the great reſpect you bear my ſon, I deſire you to deliver what I formerly commanded you unto my ſon.' The old man, ſeeing himſelf thus ſolicited in this manner, promiſed the dæmon he would; but firſt argued it thus: 'That the duke was not eaſy to be ſpoke withal; and that he would account him a vain man to come with ſuch a meſſage from the dead; nor did he conceive the duke would give any credit unto him.' Whereunto the dæmon thus anſwered, 'If he will not believe you have this diſcourſe from me, tell him of ſuch a ſecret,' and named it, 'which he knows none in the world ever knew but myſelf and he.' Mr. Parker being now well ſatisfied that he was not aſleep, or that the apparition was a vain deluſion, took a fit opportunity therefore, and ſeriouſly acquainted the duke with his father's words, and the manner of his apparition. The duke heartily laughed at the relation, which put old Parker to a ſtand; but at laſt he aſſumed courage, and told the duke that he acquainted his father's ghoſt with what he now found to be true, in ſcorn and deriſion; 'but, my lord,' ſaith he, 'your father bid me acquaint you by this token, and he ſaid it was ſuch as none in the world but your two ſelves did yet know.' Hereat the duke was amazed, and much aſtoniſhed; but took no notice or warning hereof, keeping the ſame company ſtill, adviſing with ſuch counſellors, and performing ſuch actions, as his father had countermanded. Shortly after, old ſir George Villiers, in a very quiet but ſorrowful poſture, appears again unto Mr. Parker; and ſaid, 'Mr. Parker, I know you delivered my words unto George my ſon. I thank you for ſo doing. But he ſlighted them; and now I only requeſt this more at your hands, that once again you repair unto my ſon, and tell him, if he will not amend, and follow the example I have given him, this knife, or dagger,' and with that he pulled a knife or dagger from under his gown, 'ſhall end him; and do you, Mr. Parker, ſet your houſe in order, for you ſhall die at the ſame time.' Mr. Parker once more engaged, though very unwillingly, to acquaint the duke with this laſt meſſage, and ſo did; but the duke deſired him to trouble him no further with ſuch meſſages and dreams, telling him, he perceived he was now an old man, and doted. And, within a month after, meeting Mr. Parker on Lambeth-bridge: 'Now, Mr. Parker, what ſay you of your dream?' Who only returned, 'Sir, I wiſh it may never have ſucceſs,' &c. But, within ſix weeks after, he was ſtabbed with a knife, according to his father's admonition beforehand; and Mr. Parker died ſoon after he had ſeen the dream or viſion performed[5]."

P. 213. "My Lord of Buckingham's welcome to the King at Burley (written by Sir John Beaumont):

"Sir, you have ever ſhin'd upon me bright,
But now you ſtrike and dazzle me with light:
You, England's radiant Sun, vouchſafe to grace
My houſe, a ſphere too little and too baſe.
My Burley, as a cabinet, contains
The gem of Europe, which, from golden veins
Of glorious Princes, to this height is grown,
And joins their precious virtues all in one:
When I your praiſe would to the world profeſs,
My thoughts with zeal and earneſt fervour preſs

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[1] Grants in the Augmentation office.
[2] Nero D. X fol. 166.
[3] Gent. Mag. vol. LXX. p. 538.
[4] Lilly, Remarks on Monarchy, 1651.
[5] Lilly's Life, ed. 1774, pp. 202—206.

Which ſhould be firſt, and their officious ſtrife
Reſtrains my hand from painting you to life:
I write, and having written I deſtroy,
Becauſe my lines have bounds, but not my joy."

P. 217. "*Nottingham, April* 6, 1668. This town having pitched upon *Nathan Wrighte* of Leiceſter, eſq. (a ſober gentleman, and of good abilities in his profeſſion) for their deputy recorder, and having obtained his grace the duke of Newcaſtle's concurrence and approbation, he is accordingly ſettled therein[1]."

P. 218. Mr. Recorder Wrighte died June 4, 1765, on a viſit to his relation the earl of Stamford at Envill; where he is thus remembered on a ſmall neat marble monument: "Near this place lie the remains of William Wrighte, eſq. late recorder of Leiceſter, youngeſt ſon of ſir Nathan Wrighte, knight, lord keeper of the great ſeal of England.. He died June the 4th, 1765, aged 71."

The Recorder had one ſon, *Nathan*, who was born Aug. 25, 1735; and died an infant, March 15, 1735-6[2].

P. 220.—Roger Columbell, eſq. of Darley in the Dale, co. Derby. = Eleanor, da. and heireſs of Henry Sacheverell, of Ratcliff upon Soare, co. Nottingham, eſq.

John Columbell, eſq. of Darley in the Dale, ob. Feb. 1659. = Catherine Hickman, ſiſter of lord Windſor.

John Columbell, eſq. died an infant, in Italy.
Elizabeth, died an infant.
William Marbury, of Marbury, c. Cheſter, eſq. = Catherine Columbell, ſiſter and heireſs of John Columbell, died ſ. p. She and her huſband, Mr. Marbury, ſold the principal part of her paternal eſtate, and amongſt the reſt the eſtate at Lockington.

P. 228. June 22, 1554, the advowſon of Coſſington, with a meſſuage and one yard land there, were conveyed to *Thomas Babington*, eſq. by *Thomas Reeve* and *George Cotton*, "pro quadam competenti pecunie ſumma;" and peaceable poſſeſſion was given, Sept. 30, in the preſence of William Sqyer of Quorndon, Kadwaliter app Richardes of Beaumanor, gent. Thomas Wallys of Coſſington, and many others.

Ibid. In October 1653, a complaint occurs, from *Matthew Babington*, eſq. of Rothley, to the lords commiſſioners for the cuſtody of the great ſeal, concerning a yard land and other hereditaments in Coſſington, which many years before had been put into the poſſeſſion of *Hugh Booth*, formerly rector of Coſſington, in lieu of the ſmall tithes of ſix yard lands, and land called *Doctor's Orchard*, or *Doctor's Holme*; deſiring that commiſſioners might examine on oath William Staveley, clerk, the incumbent, touching the ſituation of the land, &c.; Mr. Babington not being able to produce a deed in which there was a terrier of the yard land, &c.

P. 237. Mr. Middleton died March 26, 1765[3].

William Wilkinſon, B. A. was preſented to the rectory of Croxton in 1801.

P. 243. Among the vicars, *after* Peale, *add*,

Thomas Neuton, 16 . . . Gregory Hanſon, 16 . . .

Mr. Greatorex reſigned, for Abkettleby, in 1761.

P. 249. Extracts from records in the Rolls chapel:

Andrew Nowell, cuſtody of Francis Parley. Pat. Eliz. June 16. p. 5.

Andrew Nowell, cuſtody of Anne Fowler. Pat. 4 Eliz. Nov. 9. p. 2.

Andrew Noel, one of the eſcheators of Lincolnſhire at the Inquiſitiones poſt mortem of William lord Burghley, at Stamford, 28 April, 1599[4].

Licence to William Digby to alienate the manor of Creſſy, Lincolnſhire, to Andrew Noell, eſq. and others. Pat. 24 Eliz. p. 12, May 2.

Andrew Noell, licence to alienate the manor of Ryſſegate, Lincolnſhire, to Edward Heron, eſq. Pat. 27 Eliz. p. 8, June 2.

Henry Noell, eſq. leaſe of Hotham, co. York, for 50 years. Pat. 32 Eliz. p. 8. Feb. 19.

Gregory Cromwell and his wife to alienate to Andrew Noell the manor of Langham, Rutland. Pat. 42 Eliz. p. 17. Sept. 2.

Sir Anthony Cope, licence to alienate to Andrew Nowell, eſq. the manor of Brooke, co. Rutland. Pat. 2 Edw. VI. p. 3. Nov. 28.

Andrew Nowell, eſq. cuſtody of Oneby[5] and marriage of John Kyddall. Pat. 5 Edw. VI. p. 3. Apr. 24.

Andrew Nowell, eſq. licence to alienate the manor of Dalby upon the Wold to lady Anne Tyrrell and others. Pat. 5 Edw. VI. p. 3. April 15[6].

Andrew Newell leaſe of fiſhing in le Purfount, co. Lincoln, for 21 years. Pat. 2 and 3 Philip and Mary, p. 4. Sept. 16.

Andrew Newell, cuſtody of lady Anne Fowler. Pat. 5 and 6 Philip and Mary, p. 4. Nov. 11.—Cuſtody of body and marriage of John Fowler. Pat. 35 Hen. VIII. p. 4. Feb. 22. Alſo the ſame has cuſtody of the ſame, Pat. 34 Hen. VIII. p. 3. June 27; and of Edward Cateſbye, 29 Hen. VIII. p. 1. Feb. 12.

Andrew Noell inſtituted to Gooding, in the county of Lincoln. Pat. 27 Hen. VIII. p. 1. Nov. 27; and feodary of caſtles, &c. in the county of Leiceſter. 26 Hen. VIII. p. 1. June 22.

Andrew Noell, eſq. Inquiſ. poſt mortem; Eſch. 5 Eliz. p. 2. N° 33. Linc. 44. Rutl. & 29. Leic.

P. 255. "Duncombe, the rich alderman, is dead to-day; and, I hear, has left the duke of Argyll, who married his niece, £200,000." Swift, Journal to Stella, April 11, 1711.—This niece of ſir Charles Duncombe was *Mary*, daughter of *Thomas Brown*, eſq. She died in 1716, ſ. p.—Of the Duncombes a further account will be given under Orton on the Hill.

P. 262. The inſcription round the ſeal, Pl. XXXIX. fig. 7. ſhould be read, ARBOR S'C'A, ARBOR DIGNA.

P. 264. *Hoby* is ſuppoſed to be derived from *haut*, high, and the Latin *by*, place or ſituation. It is 10 miles diſtant from Leiceſter, 6 from Melton; and is bounded by Thruſſington, Shouldby, Rakedale, Friſby, Rotherby, and Brookſby, divided from the three laſt by the river Wreke.

P. 273, note 1, *read*, Sir George Haſtings, *brother* to the earl of *Huntingdon*[7].

P. 278. Henry Haſtings was living in 1692, ſ. p.

Richard Haſtings of Lutterworth, exciſeman (ſon of Henry Haſtings of Humberſton) was twice married. He died at Welford, Nov. 7, 1715, aged 63. His firſt wife was Sarah Sleath, widow of Joſeph Bolard; by whom he had only one ſon, Henry, that ſurvived him, born May 15, 170..

Sarah, wife of Richard Haſtings, died of the ſmall-pox in December 1707, and was buried in the church-yard at Lutterworth, on the South ſide of the church, Eaſtward of the porch.

P. 280. In the whole pariſh of Hungerton, in 1770, were, 4000 acres; 16 farms; 200 acres of wood; 50 labourers; 60 cows; 650 fatting beaſts; 3000 ſheep; £2600 rent; £140 rates[8].

P. 283. In 1648, the ſum of £50 a-year was ordered to be paid, from the profits of Hungerton rectory, ſequeſtered from ſir *Robert Banaſter*, towards the maintenance of the miniſter of Wanlip[9].

P. 288. l. 55. *r.* "Brown*e*."

Ibid. l. 56. *for* "Bagrave Hall," *r.* "Rotherby."

Ibid. In confirmation of what is here ſaid on the *Mowbrays*, add the following epitaph at Hungerton:

"Here reſt the remains of
William Mowbray, yeoman,
who died Oct. 5, 1798, aged 78 years.
To whoſe memory this ſtone has been erected by
the Rev. Andrew and Anna Burnaby,
of Baggrave Hall,
in teſtimony of their high opinion of his integrity,
and of his diligent and faithful ſervices
during a ſeries of more than fifty years.
Elizabeth, relict of the above William Mowbray,
died June 28, 1799, aged 83 years."

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[1] Publick Occurrences truly ſtated, April 10, 1688.

[2] See his epitaph at St. Mary's, Leiceſter, vol. I. p. 315.

[3] See his epitaph at Hathern, p. 845.

[4] Peck's Deſiderata Curioſa, vol. I. p. 183.

[5] Probably of John Oneby, who was an infant in 1551; was married in 1580; and died in 1595. See p. 1039.

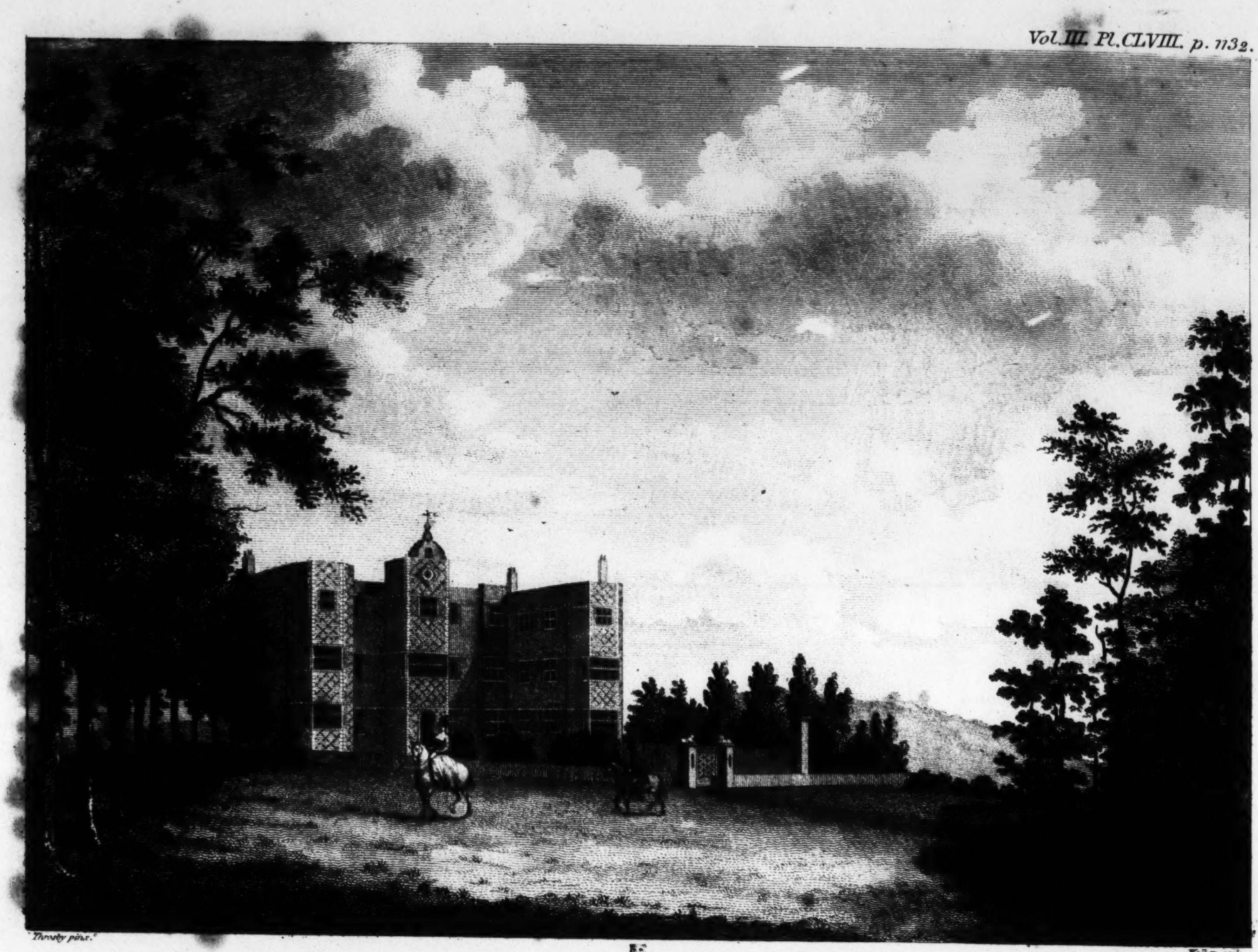
[6] See an epitaph on Richard Teryll, who died 14 Jan. 1556. Gent. Mag. vol. LI. p. 616, by John Teryll, jun.

[7] See Peck's Deſiderata Curioſa, book XIV.

[8] Young's Farmer's Tour, 1771, vol. I. p. 90.

[9] See before, p. 1097.

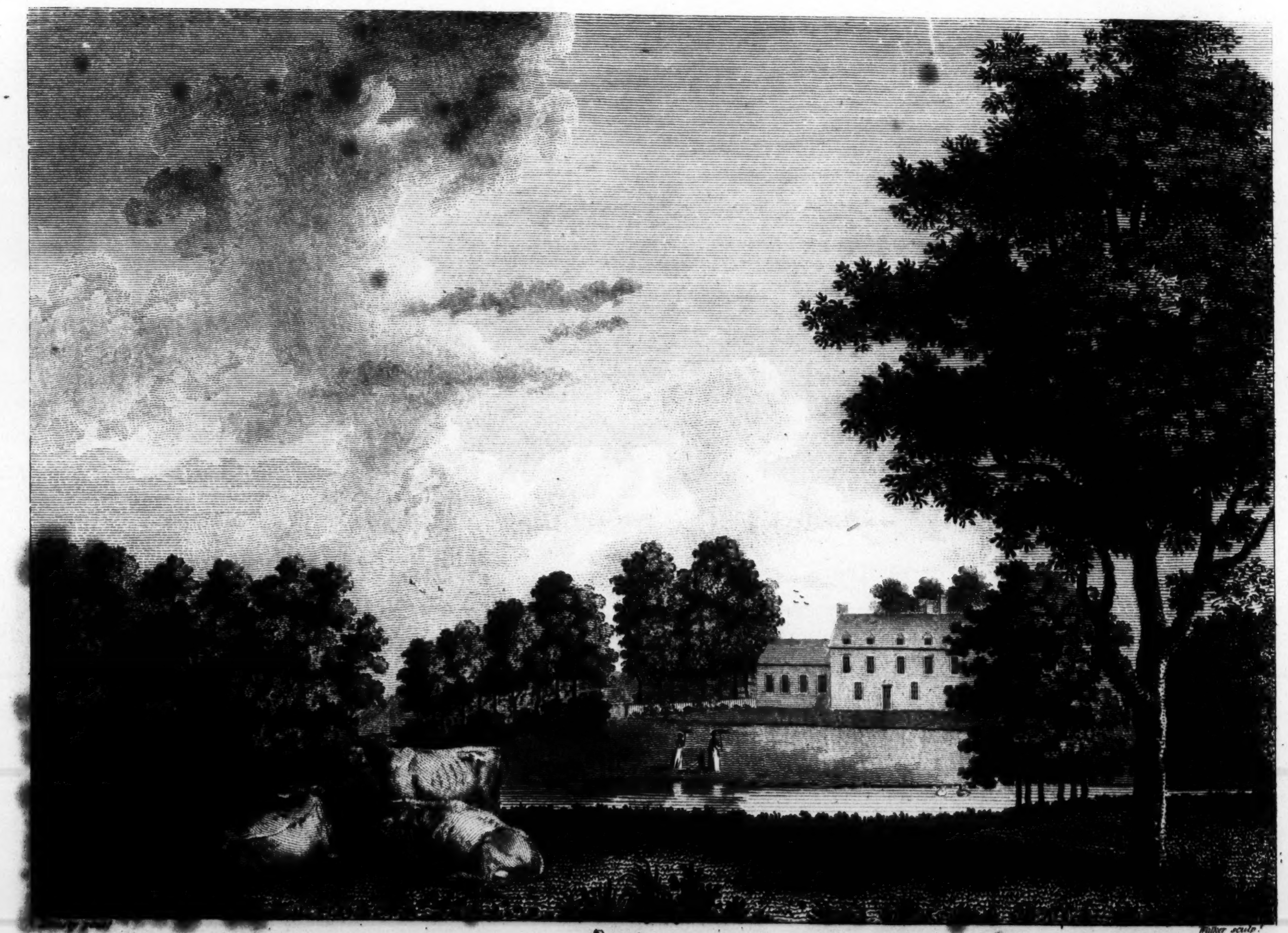
Vol. III. Pl. CLVIII. p. 1132.



Throsby pinx. Walker sculp.

QUENBY HALL,

The Seat of the late Shukbrugh Ashby Esq.rs



[illegible] Walker sculp.

LODINGTON HALL,

The Seat of Campbell Morris Esq.r

P. 290. Add, from St. Michael's church, Coventry: "Here reſteth in peace the body of Liſle Cave, late of Horſpool in the county of Leiceſter, eſq. the fifth ſonne of Francis Cave, of Bagrave in the ſame county, doctor of the lawes, and borne at Stanford in the county of Northampton; which Liſle Cave firſt married Mary, the daughter of Roger Sampſon, of *Carſey*[1] in the county of Suff. eſq. who died at Horſepoole, leaving him iſſue 4 daughters; and after he married Judeth, the daughter of William Porter, of Eſtcourt in the county of Warwick, eſq. by whom he had iſſue 2 ſonnes and 4 daughters. He dyed the 10th of Feb. 1622-3, æt. . ."

P. 291. *Hugo de Grentemaiſnell* had three houſes in Leiceſter, which belonged to Ingwardby[2].

P. 293. The following petition was preſented, July 26, 1644, by the lord Maynard, "to the right honourable the Lords aſſembled in Parliament.

"The petition of William lord Maynard; ſhewing, that the petitioner, about three years ſince, intermarried with the lady Dorothy his now wife, being the daughter of ſir Robert Baneſter, knight; upon whom he had formerly ſettled the inheritance of ſeveral manors and lands in the counties of Northampton and Leiceſter, being of the yearly value of £2000 at leaſt; concerning which marriage a treaty was begun in the life-time of the petitioner's father, and was continued after his death by the petitioner's mother and guardian with the ſaid ſir Robert Baniſter; and in all the time of the treaty, and until the marriage took effect, the ſaid ſir Robert declared, by himſelf and by his wife and others, that he would give £10,000 with his ſaid daughter; and gave directions to his wife the lady Baniſter, that he ſhould go on and proceed to effect the marriage between the petitioner and his now wife, which was accordingly effected, the petitioner and his guardian and friends not doubting ſir Robert's performance; but, he failing, ſuits were commenced at law and in the court of wards (the petitioner being then his Majeſty's ward), to inforce the ſaid ſir Robert Baniſter to pay the ſaid portion of £10,000: whereupon ſir Robert Baniſter and the petitioner by his guardian referred the ſaid differences to ſir Edward Tirrell, Thomas Tirrell, and others, arbitrators, all named by the ſaid ſir Robert Baniſter, who took upon them the charge thereof, and did make their award in writing; and thereby did award, that the ſaid ſir Robert Baniſter ſhould pay unto the petitioner £10,000, at three days in the ſaid award limited, and now all paſt; and, by the ſaid award, the petitioner was to make a jointure of the yearly value of £1000, which was done accordingly, as by the conveyances thereof ready to be ſhewn to your lordſhips may appear; which award was publiſhed, and the ſaid ſir Robert Baniſter had notice of it, and paid £1500 to the King, in part of the fine of the petitioner's marriage, compounded for in the Court of Wards; but fails in payment of the reſt, £8500, which he now denies to pay at all, and inſiſts upon a releaſe made by the petitioner in his minority, and upon the having of the ſaid award delivered unto him by the arbitrators, and the petitioner having no part or copy thereof; which releaſe and award the ſaid ſir Robert Baniſter procured by a ſubtle proteſtation, which he made unto the petitioner, his guardian, and friends, *viz.* that he the ſaid ſir Robert Baniſter would not be inforced to pay the ſaid money; but, if the ſaid releaſe ſhould be given him, and the ſaid award to be delivered unto him, he would freely pay the ſame and more, or to that effect; to which the petitioner's ſaid guardian and friends giving credit, and deſiring to avoid ſuits, and procure the petitioner in his minority to deliver the ſaid releaſe, and the arbitrators to deliver the ſaid award unto the ſaid ſir Robert Baniſter; which being done, the ſaid ſir Robert now utterly denieth to pay the remainder of the ſaid portion, being £8500, and, as it ſeems, intends, by the means aforeſaid, and ſuch like means, to delude the petitioner, and to detain the remainder of the ſaid portion, notwithſtanding all his promiſes, agreements, and proteſtations aforeſaid, and notwithſtanding the ſaid award and the performance thereof on the petitioner's part: For remedy in the premiſes, the petitioner is a ſuitor to your lordſhips, to take the matters aforeſaid into your lordſhips conſideration, and, upon hearing thereof, to take ſuch courſe for the petitioner's relief therein, as to your lordſhips ſhall ſeem meet; and, to that end, the petitioner deſires your lordſhips to ſend your lordſhips warrant, to command the ſaid ſir Robert Baniſter to appear before your lordſhips at a day to be prefixed by your lordſhips for the hearing of this petition, and the matters therein; and the rather, for that the ſaid ſir Robert Baniſter hath revoked the eſtate of the ſaid lands, which were as aforeſaid ſettled upon the petitioner's wife, whereby the petitioner is altogether defeated and deluded, unleſs your lordſhips relieve him; the petitioner having no remedy at law in the premiſes, the matters being ſo ſubtily carried on by ſir Robert Baniſter[3]."

P. 294. George Aſhby, of Quenby, eſq. was fined £450, in 1645, for being in Leiceſter when the King's army held it. For the ſame offence, Edward Blunt, parſon of Walton, was fined £140; William Leader, of Wimiſwould, gent. £200; William Inge, of Belgrave, £550; John Wayland, parſon of Skeffington, £20; Thomas Bren, of Tugby, £10; and Richard How, of Woodhouſe, butcher, £5.

Captain Cave, of Brokeſby, was alſo fined £100; but, he dying, the fine was remitted June 10, 1646.

P. 297. An additional view of Quenby is given in Plate CLVIII.—Over the hall-door is "1630, 6 Car. I."

P. 329. John prior of St. *John Baptiſt de Landa* ſued *John Barber*, *George Parker*, and *Robert Pen*, yeomen, of Belton in Rutland, for breaking his park at Lodington, Nov. 20, 1522, and ſtealing four does, ten ſheep, &c.[4]

P. 331. Rev. William Holgate (uſher of the grammar ſchool at Uppingham), preſented by Campbell Morris, eſq. to the vicarage of Lodington, Oct. 1800. A view of Lodington Hall is given in Plate CLVIII.

P. 339. will be illuſtrated by the following PEDIGREE of LAWRANCE.

William Laurance had a grant of St. Ive's, co. Huntingdon, 19 March, 1529.=Frances, daughter of . . . . Hunſtou.

1. Henry.=Elizabeth, da. of . . . . Hagar, of Bourn. 2. William. Frances, m. Thos. Pritchard. Jane, m. . . . . Beville.

Elizabeth. John.=Elizabeth, daughter of Ralph Waller, of Clerkenwell.

Mary, died unmarried. Henry.= . . . .

Sarah.=Iſaac Wollaſton, eſq. of Loſeby. Henry, died unmarried. Sir Edward Laurance, bart.

Sir Iſaac Woollaſton, bart.=Sarah, daughter and heir of . . . . Rowlands.

Taylor White[5], eſq. of Walling-wells park, co. Notts, born Nov. 5, 1743.=Sarah, d. Oct. 29, 1802. Iſaac, b. 1751; d. 1756, ſ. p. Anne, d. 1803.=Sir Tho. Fowke, knt. di. in December 1786.

Fred.-Auguſtus. Henry. Anne, 1798.=John Dick Burnaby, eſq.

1. Thomas-Woollaſton White, of Tuxford and Walling-wells, co. Notts and York; born Jan. 20, 1767; mar. Dec. 1800; created a baronet Nov. 30, 1800; with remainder to his two brothers.=Elizabeth Blagg, of Tuxford.
Lydia, mar. to lieut-col. Ja. Worſley, born Jan. 18, 1768.
Sarah, born June 4, 1769.
Elizabeth, m. Ri. Worſley, poſt-captain in the navy, bo. Aug. 21, 1770; ma. 1801.
2. Taylor, lieut.-col. in the army, b. Aug. 21, 1771.
3. Charles-Lawrance, bo. Sept. 19, 1782.
Frances, born Mar. 13, 1777.

Thomas Woollaſton White, born Oct. 3, 1801.

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[1] Kinſey, a little Weſt of Hadleigh.

[2] "Tres domus pertinentes ad Inuuareſbie." Domeſday, fol. 230. a 1.

[3] Lords Journals, vol. VI. p. 646.

[4] R. Aſhton's Placita rediviva, 1661, p. 502.

[5] Second ſon of Taylor White, bencher of Lincoln's inn, judge of Cheſter, &c. &c. who died March 27, 1772.

P. 340. Fuller, in his Worthies, introduces the ſtory of *Thomas Burdet* and the white buck; and adds, "Whatſoever was the cauſe of ſuch ſeverity againſt him, Burdet patiently and chearfully took his *death*, affirming he had a *bird in his breaſt* (his own innocency) that ſung comfort unto him."

P. 345. March 8, 1705-6, the following return was made to the circular queries of biſhop Kennett: "The tithes of the living of Loſeby cum Cold Newton are appropriated to *John Wollaſton*, eſq. The lordſhip of Loſeby pays no manner of tithes to the vicar. The yearly value of the living is £23 or thereabouts, ariſing out of the lordſhip of Cold Newton in the ſaid pariſh; the vicarage-cloſe and chantry-yard in Loſeby being £3 a-year to complete the ſaid ſum of £23. The advowſon belongs to John Wollaſton, eſq.

JOHN SMITH, vicar of Tilton, and curate of Loſeby."

P. 352. "Nov. 22, 1769, the right honourable lady Caroline Burdett, buried at Caulk[1]."—By ſir Henry Harpur this lady had three ſons and two daughters; the eldeſt, John, died young; Henry, the ſecond, who ſucceeded his father, &c.; the third, Charles, a major in the army, died ſuddenly, July 9, 1770, in a fit, unmarried, at about 23 years of age. One of the daughters married a Mr. Stewart, by whom ſhe had iſſue; the other daughter was alſo married.

P. 355. An additional view of Preſtwould Hall is given in Plate CLIX.

P. 358. In anſwer to the circular queries of biſhop Kennett, it was ſtated, in 1705, "that Preſtwould hath the town of Cotes (which formerly had a chapel), and Burton on the Wolds (which very lately had a chapel). The tithes of the three towns are wholly impropriated; *Clifton Packe* of Preſtwould, eſq. being the ſole impropriator of the ſaid three towns; allowing to the miniſter thereof only £20 a-year. Nor is there any augmentation belonging to the ſaid church of Preſtwould. C. LEWIS, miniſter."

P. 363. *Nicholas Maſon*[2], by *Anne* his wife, had one ſon, *William-Skalcroſſe Maſon*[3], and four daughters; 1. *Hannah*, married *William Henton*[4], who had a decent property, which he ran through, and died many years ſince, leaving a family and widow; 2. *Ann*, married Mr. *Fuller*, an apothecary at Loughborough, by whom ſhe had two daughters. She afterwards married Mr. *Thomas Greaſley*, of Mountſorell, by whom ſhe had a daughter *Sophia*, buried in Mountſorell church (ſee p. 92.) 3. *Elizabeth*, married another *Thomas Greaſley*[5], a couſin of the above, and had one daughter, *Lucretia*, who married Mr. *King*[6].—Elizabeth Greaſley (the mother) was married, ſecondly, to a Mr. *Lee*. 4. *Lucretia*, married Mr. *Thomas Noon*, a ſhopkeeper and hoſier at Mountſorell[7].

P. 368. About two years ago, a large quantity of Roman copper coins were found in a field belonging to Mr. *John Shuttlewood* of Walton, ſituate about one mile from Cotes Hall and two miles from Walton; which are now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Adams, junior, bookſeller at Loughborough; which muſt in general have been in high preſervation when depoſited in the earth, as they do not appear to have been much injured by currency; and even now, in their preſent ſtate of decompoſition, almoſt all of them are legible, and many of them are very fine; but they are in general common and obvious. One of them, however, of *Severus Cæſar*, with the title of *Auguſtus*, appears ſeaſonably in aid, to ſupport the tottering credit of Goltzius, from whoſe time no mention has been made of it, except by Harduin, likewiſe under ſuſpicion, to this day.

MAXIMINUS, GAL. VAL.

6 GENIO POPVLI ROM.

DIOCLETIAN.

31 with the type and inſcription, GENIO P. ROM.

3 with SACR. MONET. AVGG. ET CAESS. NN.

1 with IOVI CONSERV. AVGG.

SEVERVS.

3 GENIO P. R.

1 VIRTVS AVGG. ET CAESS. NN.

MAXIMIANUS.

59 GENIO POP. ROM.

6 PROVIDA DEORVM QVIES AVGG.

4 SAC. MONET. VRB. AVGG. ET CAESS. NOSTR.

4 with types all different.

CONSTANTIUS.

20 with the inſcription GENIO POP. ROMANI, and the uſual type.

5 MEMORIA FEL.

7 MONETA SAC. &C.

CONSTANTINUS.

38 GENIO POP. ROMANI.

17 SOLI INVICTO COMITI.

5 MARTI CONSERVATORI.

4 PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS.

P. 370. At Ormeſby, co. Lincoln, is this epitaph:

"Orate pro animabus Willielmi
Skipwith, militis, et Agnetis
uxoris ejus, qui quidem Willielmus,
obiit anno Domini 1485[8]."

At Bekeſby, on a flat ſtone, on a plate of braſs:

"Here lieth Elizabeth Skipwith,
wife of William Skipwith, ſon and
heir of ſir John Skipwith, of Ormeſby,
daughter to ſir William Tyrwhitt, of Kettleby."

P. 392. The Rev. Thomas Orbin, rector of Reſby and Brookſby, died March 6, 1804.

P. 371. In 1552, the commiſſioners reported that the chapel at Cotes contained,

In primis, a challice of ſylver.
It̃m, tow belles and a ſmale belle.
It̃m, a hand-belle.
It̃m, tow candellſtyckes.
It̃m, a cope of white fuſtyon.
It̃m, a veſtment of the ſame.
It̃m, three alter clothes and a corporas.
It̃m, tow towelles.
It̃m, a ſurples.

P. 397. Sir *Wm. Hartopp* of Rotherby was knighted by king Charles II. at Whitehall June 19, 1660.

Ibid. In the church of Holy Croſs, Weſtgate, Canterbury, is the following inſcription, on a flat ſtone, near the communion rails:

"Here lies buried the body of John Seaman,
ſon of the late Dutton Seaman Eſquire,
and Elizabeth his wife,
of Guildhall, London.
He died the 8th day of June 1789, aged 48 years."

P. 399. Richard de Suthflet was rector of Rotherby in 1273.

P. 410. Of Dr. Gilbert Segrave, Fuller ſays, "he was bred in Oxford, where he attained to great learning, as the books written by him do declare. The firſt preferment I find conferred on him was the provoſt's place of St. Sepulcher's in York; and the occaſion how he obtained it is remakable. The Pope had formerly beſtowed it on his near kinſman, which argueth the good value thereof, ſeeing neither eagles, nor eagles birds, do feed on flies. This kinſman of the Pope's lying on his death-bed, was troubled in conſcience[9] (which ſpeaketh loudeſt when men begin to be ſpeechleſs, and all ſores pain moſt when near night) that he had undertaken ſuch a cure of ſouls upon him, who never was in England, nor underſtood Engliſh; and therefore requeſted the Pope his kinſman, that after his death the place might be beſtowed on ſome learned Engliſhman, that ſo his own abſence and negligence might in ſome ſort be repaired by the reſidence and diligence of his ſucceſſor; and this Segrave, to his great credit, was found the fitteſt perſon

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[1] Regiſter of that pariſh.

[2] To this Mr. *Nicholas Maſon* (who died in 1733, and his widow in 1737), *Samuel Shalcroſſe*, eſq. of Burton (who died in 1729, and his wife in 1713), bequeathed his property.

[3] His wife Mrs. Judith Maſon was buried at Preſtwould April 15, 1772; and Mr. Maſon, Oct. 1, 1788. See p. 364.

[4] He was gamekeeper to Mr. Packe of Preſtwould; was bit by a mad dog; and died raving mad in a ſhort time after.

[5] See his epitaph under Barrow, p. 76.

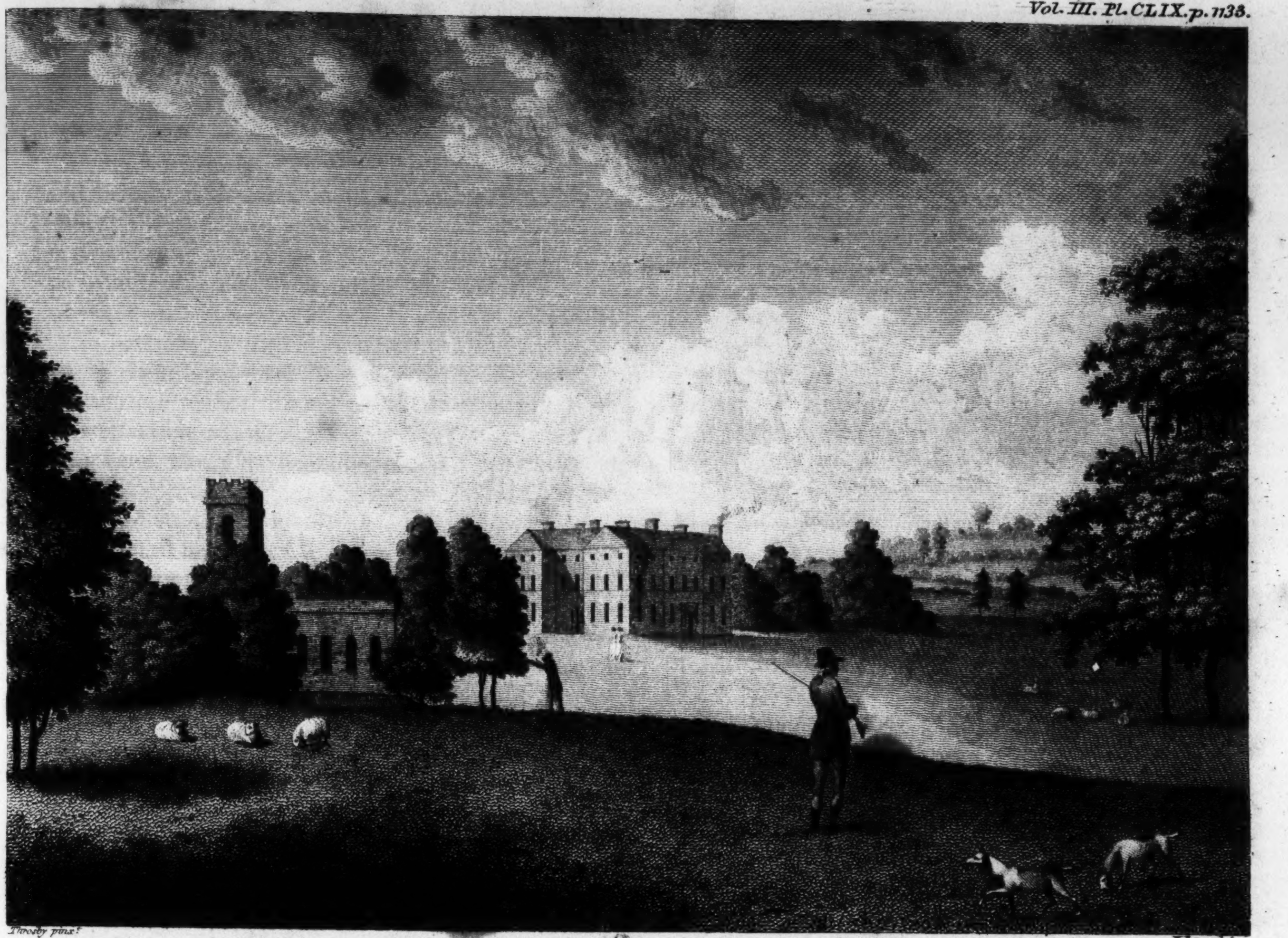
[6] On Mrs. King's tomb-ſtone, ſhe is called "the only daughter of *Thomas* and *Anne Greaſley*;" but this is a miſtake. She was the daughter of *Thomas* and *Elizabeth*, who are buried in an adjoining grave. The ſtone was placed at Barrow by one who was particularly intimate with the daughter, but never was acquainted with her parents.

[7] Mr. and Mrs. Noon are buried in Sileby church-yard.

[8] Harl. MSS. 4774.

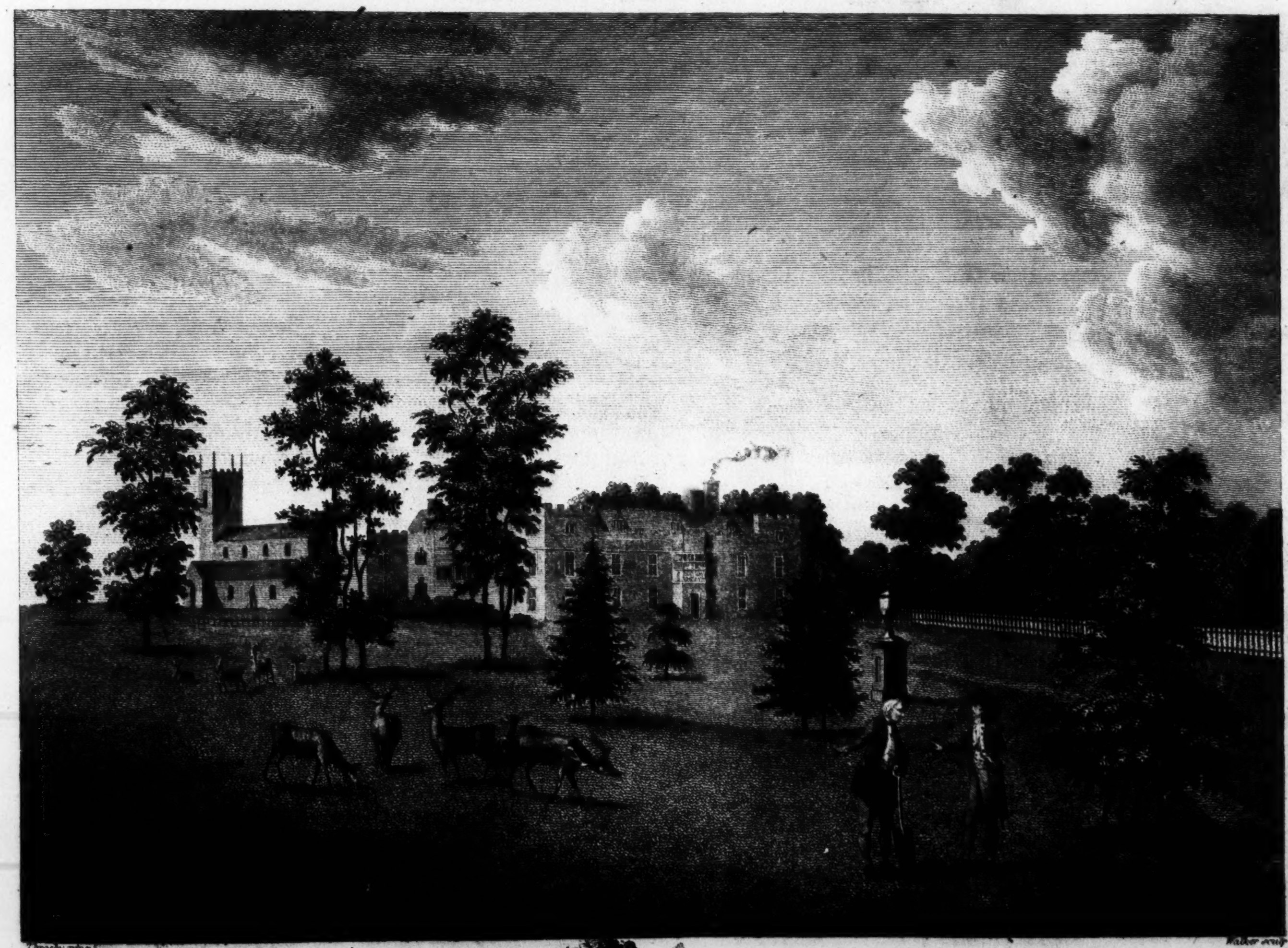
[9] Biſhop Godwin, in vitâ.

Vol. III. Pl. CLIX. p. 1138.



Throsby pinx. Walker sculp.

PRESTWOULD HALL,
The Seat of Charles James Packe Esq.r



Throsby pinx. Walker sculp.

SKEFFINGTON HALL
The Seat of Sir William Charles Farrell Skeffington Bar.t

for that performance. He was afterwards preferred biſhop of London, ſitting in that ſee not full four years."

P. 413. Mr. William Hubbard, pariſh-clerk of Segrave, occurs as a writer in the Gentleman's Diary for 1767, p. 32.

P. 414. In January 1802, died at Wortley, Yorkſhire, the Rev. Thomas Thwaites, rector of Segrave, and formerly fellow of Queen's college, Cambridge; B. A. 1750; M. A. 1754; B. D. 1763.

P. 419. Some verſes by Robert Burton are in "Bodley's Funebria," p. 43.—Mr. Warton intimates (and there can be little doubt of the truth of his conjecture) that Milton borrowed many of the images in his two very exquiſite poems of *L'Allegro* and *Il Penſeroſo* from "Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy," a book publiſhed in 1624, and at ſundry times ſince, abounding in learning, curious information, and pleaſantry. Mr. Warton ſays, that Milton appears to have been an attentive reader thereof; and to this aſſertion ſir John Hawkins adds, of his own knowledge, "that it was a book that Dr. Johnſon frequently reſorted to, as many others have done, for amuſement after the fatigue of ſtudy."

P. 460. The title of article 3, was, "Pax in Terrâ, ſeu Tractatus de Pace Eccleſiaſticâ, oſtendens quales & quibus hæc rationibus olim in Eccleſiâ propagata, quales quibus rationibus nunc propagatur. Autore Thomâ Hayne, olim Oxonienſ. è Coll. Lincoln, 1639," 12mo.

Ibid. In anſwer to the queries of biſhop Kennett in 1705, it was ſtated, that the tithes of Thruſſington were then impropriated, and given to Coningſby Hoſpital in the city of Hereford. The vicarage was worth £24 or £25 a-year. The advowſon is in the hands of the lord Coningſby, lord Clanbrazin of the kingdom of Ireland. There is a free-ſchool in the town, endowed with £8 a-year by will of Mr. Haynes, formerly maſter of the ſchool in Leiceſter Hoſpital.

P. 461. Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Barnard, eſq. of Sileby, was buried at St. Giles's, Cripplegate, March 16, 1657-8 [1].

P. 478. The following entries reſpecting the family of *Nicolls* of Tilton are from a Latin Bible, in the poſſeſſion of the Rev. Mr. Holmes, of Normanton:

"Maria, 7 die Jan. 1584. Teſtes bap. Will. Lane, Mary Seymer, A. Purefey.

Franciſcus, 4 fil. 1585. Teſtes, Fowlke Wodſull, Thomas Burneby, Suſan Saunders. FRAUNCIS NICOLLS.

Maria fil' mea nata fuit 1 die Julii, inter horam nonam & horam decimam ante mediam noctis, A. D. 1608, ſecundum computationem Eccl' Angl', & a. r. regis Jacobi ſexti. Teſtes Chriſtiani ſue baptiſmi Geo. Giffarde, Maria Nicolls, Ann Purefey.

Anna, 7 die Maii, 1609. Teſtes Chriſtiani ſui baptiſmi Hugh Chirchevall, Ann Purefoy, Ellen Pell.

Auguſtinus, 22 die Apr. 1610. Teſtes, Auguſtinus Nicolls miles, & Thomas Heſilrige miles, & Anna Hunte.

Franciſca, 18 Martii, 1611. Teſtes, ... Eliz. Fauſter, Wynyfryd Gifforde. Ob. 5 die Julii, 1613.

Eliz. 10 Martii, 1612. Teſtes, Tho. Berrow arm. Maria Nicoll, Eliz. Oſberne.

Thomas, 23 Martii, 1613. Teſtes, Ann Purefey, Thomas Alicocke, Thomas Heſilrigge.

Ludovicus, 12 Feb. baptizatus fuit & obiit eadem nocte, 1614.

Jana, 31 Dec. 1616. Teſtes, Edwardus Heſilrege arm. Jana Hawforde, & Joane Burrow.

Gulielmus, 13 Feb. 1617. Teſtes, Gul. Dixon, Edw. Bagſhaw arm. & Fryſwythe Joyce Smythe.

Franciſcus, 1 Feb. 1618. Teſtes, Franciſus Nicolls arm. Henricus Smyth arm. Millicente Whallye.

Thomas, junior filius meus, natus fuit 12 Martii, 1619. Teſtes, Joh. Cave arm. Gul. Halforde ſen. & Franciſca dame Heſilrige. W. NICOLLS.

P. 478. note 2. The eſtate purchaſed was at Whetſtone, in this county; and the rents are paid by the Corporation of Leiceſter to the vicar of St. Martin's.

P. 481. The ſeal and ſignature of ſir Edward North are given in Plate CL. fig. 21. Arms: . . . . on a feſs, a lion rampant guardant . . . . .; and in chief two fleur de lis . . . . . Creſt, a wolf's head couped.

P. 487. PEDIGREE of LAW, of KEYTHORPE.

Arms: Ermine, a bend betwixt two cocks Gules. Creſt: an unicorn's head proper.—Motto, *Nec obſcura, nec ima.*

William Law, of Lauriſton, co. Edinburgh, died at Paris in 1688.=Jean Campbell, died after 1694.

Agnes, born Feb. 1, 1666; m. 1685, John Hamilton, W. S. Edin.
James, born Dec. 19, 1667; ob. juv.
Jean, born Sept. 12, 1699; m. April 28, 1688, John Hay, eſq.

John Law, of Lauriſton, born Ap. 21, 1671, appointed comptroller general of the finances of France Jan. 5, 1720; died at Venice Mar. 21, 1729, aged 58.=Lady Catharine Knollis, 3d d. of Nich. 3d e. of Banbury, widow of . . . . Senor; died about 1747, aged 76.

William, bo. Sept. 14, 1672; died an infant.

Andrew, goldſmith in Edinburgh, b. Nov. 22, 1673; m. Jan. 27, 1695.=Bethia, d. of J. Melvill, of Murdocairny, in Fife.

William Law, of Lauriſton, bo. Oct. 24, 1675, director general of the India Company of France; died 1752, aged 77, bu. in the chapel of the Scots college at Paris.=Rebecca, da. of . . . Dives.
Janet, bo. Sept. 9, 1677; died unmarried.
Robert, born Oct. 6, 1678; di. unmarried.
Lilias, b. Oct. 19, 1680; ma. 1ſt, 1698, James Clerk; 2, ... Martin.
Hugh, born Jan. 10, 1682; died unmarried.

John Law, of Lauriſton, cornet of the regiment of Naſſau Frieſland; died at Maeſtricht 1734, aged about 30, unmarried.

Mary-Catherine Law, married July 4, 1734; died at London Oct. 14, 1790, aged about 80, ſ. p.=William viſcount Wallingford (ſon of Charles fourth earl of Banbury) M. P. for Banbury, major of the firſt troop of horſe guards; died July 6, 1740, ſ. p.

Alexander, born Feb. 22, 1697; died an infant.
Two daughters.

Two daughters, died unmarried.

John Law, of Lauriſton, bo. at Paris Oct. 15, 1719, governor of Pondichery, marechal de camp, &c.; married 1755; died at Paris about 1797.=Jean Carvalho, a native of Chandernagor, daughter of a Portugueſe gentleman ſettled at Calcutta.

A daughter, ma. 1ſt, to M. de la Cour; 2dly, Comte de Bermondet; iſſue.
A daughter, married to M. de Boiſſeroles, counſellor of finances at Montpelier; iſſue.

John-Francis Law, of Lauriſton, born 1724, commander in chief of the French Eaſt India company's troops at Pondichery; died at the Iſle of France in 1767, aged 43.=. . . Carvalho, of Madras.

James-Francis Law, born at Pondichery 1758; married . . . . . . and has one ſon, born 1791.
A daughter, married M. de Bruno; iſſue.
A daughter, m. C. Smith, governor of Madras; iſſue.
A da. m. S. Johnſon, of the council of Madras; iſſue.

Anne, born Dec. 21, 1761; died Dec. 2, 1762.
Jean, born March 8, 1757; marr. 1777, the comte de la Fare Lopez, captain of cavalry, baron of the Holy Roman Empire.

John, born July 31, 1765; died Dec. 19, 1765.

John-William Law, of Lauriſton, bo. at Chandamagor Sept. 8, 1766, an officer of the Aſtrolabe frigate; periſhed with M. de la Perouſe in 1788, aged 22.

James-Alexander Law, of Lauriſton, born at Pondichery Feb. 1, 1768, colonel and aid-de-camp to the firſt conſul of France, bearer of the ratification of the preliminaries of peace betwixt Great Britain and France.=. . . . da. of M. le duc Marechal de Camp.

Charles-Louis, born July 11, 1769.
Joſeph-Charles, bo. Aug. 20, 1770, captain of artillery; died ſ. p.
Francis-John-William, born Aug. 2, 1771.
Louis-George, born Aug. 6, 1773.

Auguſtus Law, of Lauriſton.

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[1] Regiſter of that pariſh.

P. 423. The following return was made to biſhop Kennett's circular queries in 1705: "The tithes of Sileby are appropriated to ſir *Nathan Wrighte*. The church is endowed with wool and lamb, and other ſmall vicarial dues. The yearly value of the vicarage is £20. The advowſon and donation of the vicarage belong to ſir Nathan Wrighte."

P. 424. PEDIGREE of GILBERT, of SILEBY, 1619.

Hugh Gilbert, of Sileby.=. . .

William Gilbert,=Elizabeth, daughter of William Coke,
of Sileby. of Truſley, co. Derby.

1. Thomas. 2. Gilbert. | 3. William Gilbert, of Thruſſington.=Mary, da. of T. Hood, of Bardon Park. | Sarah, marr. G. Wellocke, of Friſby.

1. Thomas, aged 3 years, 1619. | 1. Frances, aged 19. | 2. Mary, aged 6.

P. 435. Jan. 30, 1598, a licence was granted to *William Skeffington*, his wife and family, of Fiſherwicke, within the pariſh of St. Michael, in the city of Lichfield, to frequent the pariſh church of Elford in the dioceſe of Coventry and Lichfield, to hear divine ſervice, and to partake in the ſacrament[1].

P. 440. An additional view of Skeffington Hall is given in Plate CLIX.

P. 492. Two ploughlands in Twyford, which in king Edward's time had been valued at five ſhillings and four pence, were worth twenty ſhillings at the general ſurvey, when they were held by *Robert de Buci* under *Hugo de Grentemaiſnell*. The land was equal to one plough. This was there in the demeſne, with three bordars and five acres of meadow[2].

P. 500. Among the unpubliſhed Talbot papers[3] is one from the earl of Shafteſbury to lord Burghley, dated Nov. 7, 1557, deſiring that neither Godfrey Foljambe nor Ralph Sacheverell may be appointed ſheriff of Derbyſhire.

P. 501. Two ploughlands in Wimundeſwald, which in the time of king Edward had employed three ploughs, were held, at the general ſurvey, by *Roger de Buſli*, as tenant to king *William*. Six villans, with two foreigners, had then three ploughs. There were thirty acres of meadow; and the land was worth twenty ſhillings[4].—One ploughland alſo in Wimundeſwale, which in the time of king Edward had been held by *Roulf* and *Edwin*, was, at the general ſurvey, the property of *Durand Malet*. It lay waſte, though there were four acres of meadow[5].—*Robert de Lorz* [or *Jors*] held at the ſame time of the king two ploughlands in Wimundeſwale; where one villan, with one bordar, had half a plough. Theſe two lands [Hotone and Wimundeſwale] were worth ſeven ſhillings[6].

P. 504. Having been lately favoured with the peruſal of a very large folio volume of Conſtables Accompts for the pariſh of Wimeſwould, from 1602 to 1668 incluſive, a few of the articles ſhall be extracted.

1602. Geven by John Shyttlewood, conſtable of Wymſwold, to a ſoldier on Twelf-day,	£.	s.	d.
which came forth out of Scotland —	0	0	2
Jan. 10. Payd for my charges when we went a ſeſſinge the ſubſedie —	0	0	2
Spent when the crowner were here about the quene's buſyneſs —	0	1	3
18. Spent when I went to Syſſon with 4 men to the muſter, for our charges	0	3	6
Paid for the ſoldier's ſupper where he were taken that night —	0	0	10
Spent on the next day, being the 19th, for our charges when we went to Hungerton	0	0	10
Spent when we came to Hungerton, for our ſupper, and for our breakfaſt the next day, and for my horſe charges	0	1	8
21. Paid for the ſoldier's ſupper, which were allowde him when he went forward	0	1	0
Spent at Syſſon as I came back again from Hungerton, in bread and ale for me and my ſoldier, and in hay for my horſe	0	0	3
Geven to the ſoldier at his going forward, which were allowed by aſſent of the townſmen, for to buy him apparall, hoſe, and ſhoes, and ſuch like —	0	10	0
Spent at that time for ale at Loughborough	0	0	1
Paid for carrying aſhes to Leiceſter to the ſaultpetre work — —	0	6	8
Spent in going about the aſhes —	0	0	1
Spent at that time for ale at Loughborough	0	0	1
Given to a woman with a licence from the Bedlam houſe in Byſshopgate in London	0	0	3
Feb. 12. Spent when I had taken Mary Blunt with a warrant, for her ſupper, and her being at hazards for fire, and to them that watched her for ale they drank	0	1	8
Spent the next day when we went to the juſtice (ſpent at Quorndon, for we met the juſtice there) — —	0	0	2
Spent the ſame day, in delivering her to the jaile — —	0	0	11
Paid for our dinners, being four	0	1	4
Paid to a double fifteen — —	8	0	0
1604. Paid to the payment of the ſeaventh fifteene — — —	4	2	0
Paid to the proviſyon —	1	14	0
Paid to the proviſyon of poultrye	0	6	8
Spent when I paid the payment of the eighth and laſt ſubſidye at Melton, and my charges myſelf and horſe — —	0	0	9
Given to a poor woman which lay in the church porch, to go forth of the town, becauſe ſhe had a child which was born in the town, to take it with her —	0	0	6
1606. Gave to a Scotchman and a woman, two children, and a prentice, having had loſſes by fire, and travelled to London	0	0	4
Paid for allowing the leaden weights	0	0	4
Given for becauſe the braſen weights lacked one ounce and a half they were not allowed, but the ſaid weights were forfeited; and ſo, to have them again, I paid	0	0	4
1608. April 17, a levy was made, by Thomas Franks conſtable, for a fifteenth, after the rate of 1¼*d.* for a beaſt, and 6*d.* a ſcore of ſheep; on which Mr. Ballard paid for 280 ſheep and 23 beaſt — —	0	9	10
Total of the levy — —	5	19	4
Another levy, June 5, for a ſupply of ſoldiers; every 20 acres of land 4*d.*; cottagers 1*d.*; a beaſt 6*d.*; on which Mr. Ballard paid for 220 acres —	0	3	8
Auguſt 5, a levy for the conſtable, after the rate of 1*d.* a beaſt.			
Jan. 19. Given to a woman that came forth of Bedlam with a paſſport —	0	0	2
Feb. 1. Spent when we were before the clerk of the market of the Dutchy at Burſtall — — — —	0	2	2
Given to a big-belly woman, to go forth of the town — — — —	0	0	2
May 18. Paid for mending the ſtocks	0	0	2
1623. Jan. 10. Paid for hoſpital and maimed ſoldiers — — —	0	4	10
Paid to Rawlin for dreſſing the armour	0	4	0
Given to Storer of Thruſſington for the Articles — — — —	0	1	0
Paid for a pair of ſtocks —	0	5	4
Laid out at Loughborough for match and powder — — — —	1	8	0

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[1] Reg. Whitgift, fol. 102. a.

[2] "Robertus [de Buci] tenet de Hugone [de Grentemaiſnil] 2 carucatas terræ in Taiworde. Terra eſt 1 carucæ. Hæc ibi eſt in dominico, cum 3 bordariis, & 5 acris prati. Valuit 5 ſolidos & 4 denarios; modò 20 ſolidos." Domeſday, fol. 232. b. 1.

[3] Vol. F. p. 225.

[4] "Rogerus tenet de R[ege] 2 carucatas terræ in Wimundeſwald. Tempore Regis Edwardi erant ibi 3 carucæ. Has habent ibi 6 villani, cum 2 francigenis. Ibi 30 acræ prati. Valet 10 ſolidos." Domeſday, fol. 234. b. 1. 2.

[5] "Durandus Malet tenet 1 carucatam terræ in Wimundeſwale. Vaſta eſt. Ibi ſunt 5 acræ prati. Roulf & Eduinus tenerunt." Ibid. fol. 236. a. 1.

[6] "Robertus de Lorz tenet [de Rege] 2 carucatas terre in Wimundeſwale. Nunc ibi 1 villanus, cum 1 bordario, habet dimidiam carucæ. Ibi 5 acræ prati. Hæ duæ terræ [Holetone et Wimundeſwale] valent 7 ſolidos." Ibid. fol. 236. b. 2.

For

	£.	ſ.	d.
For a pound of gunpowder	0	1	4
Given to the Egyptians	0	0	6
For a horſe taken poſt to Derby	0	1	10
Paid William Blunt, for his carriage to remove the king's houſehold	1	10	0
1627. Paid for powder and match at the firſt training at Leiceſter	0	2	0
Paid for the ſoldiers' colours	0	4	6
Paid for the trained ſoldiers charges	0	6	0
Towards repairing Branſeford bridge	0	0	6
A pound of gunpowder and two yards of match, the ſecond training	0	1	10
Paid for incle, to make ſtrings for the ſoldiers' reſts	0	0	1
Paid to ſix lame cripples	0	0	4
Paid to four ſoldiers who brought a paſs from the Prince of Orringe	0	0	8
1629. Paid for catching of moles	1	15	8
Feb. 17, 1630-1. Paid to Mr. Kirke, for proviſion for his Majeſty's houſehold	0	16	8
Paid to Mr. Kirke at the ſame time for the acquittance	0	0	4
Paid to two ſeafaring men that were taken by the Dunkirkers	0	0	4
April 18. Paid Mr. Kirke for proviſion, poultry, coal, and quartering	2	10	0
Paid for making a trench and a dam to turn the water againſt the New Cloſe	0	3	4
Paid for mending the way beyond the New Cloſe in three ſeveral places	0	2	0
Paid for mending the gutter on the ſide the New Cloſe	0	4	0
Paid for mending the way at Green-hill, and making a dam	0	4	8
Paid to a poor man who had been at London to be cured of the king's evil	0	0	2
Eight quarter of lime, to mend the pinfold	0	16	0
Fetching the ſame from Barrow, and for ſecond fetching	0	7	6
1634. Paid for two capons, one pullet, and a ſtrike of barley, for the king's majeſty's proviſion in his progreſs	0	6	4
Proviſion for his majeſty's houſehold in his progreſs, being his majeſty's pay for corn, capons, chickens, &c.	0	11	6
Spent, June 24, when I carried them to Leiceſter	0	1	0
A dozen of chickens for his majeſty's proviſion	0	4	8
3 ſtrike and 5 gallons of oats, and 3 truſs of hay and 3 truſs of ſtraw, for his majeſty's horſes, &c.	0	11	4
Paid to the poſtmaſter at Loughborough, for freeing and diſcharging this town for poſt-horſes for this year till Chriſtmas next	0	16	6
Paid for a cart and carriage for the king's majeſty's proviſion from Belvoir to Newark	1	10	0
For a cart and carriage from Nottingham to Leiceſter for the like	0	12	0
For half a cart and carriage from Leiceſter to Hoanby for the like	0	10	0
1635. Paid for amerciaments, for the butts not being in good repair, for want of a crownett	0	12	6
1637. Feb. 20. Given to a great-bellied woman that came from Hoton	0	0	6
Paid for a cart, and a midwife, and two women, to go with her to Wylloughby	0	1	4
Paid for a warrant when innholders ſhould be bound from killing of pheaſants and partridges	0	0	4
1640. Spent when we went to buy wood to make the ſtock well	0	2	0
Paid earneſt-money for the wood	0	9	6
Paid Mr. Morley for the wood	9	10	0
Paid carpenters for breaking the wood	1	4	0
For killing 34 dozen of ſparrows	0	2	10
To four men for watching the town on the wake-day	0	2	0
1642. Paid to the head conſtable, for the relief of the viſited people at Harborow	0	6	2
Paid for the relief of Dadlinton	0	1	8
Paid for the relief of Whetſtone for ſix months	0	15	4
Spent when I went to Loughborough before Mr. Haſtings, to ſee if they could agree with him about the king's carridge	0	1	0
Spent when I hired William Blunt and Robert Leake to carry the king's goods from Nottingham	0	0	8
Paid to Robert Leake for carrying the king's goods	1	0	0
Paid to William Blunt for the like	0	10	0
Geven to Richard Herbert, of Chriſt Church in the Iſle of Man, which had great loſs by fire, by reaſon of the pirats ſhowring wild-fire into their towne, which had a certificate, and many earls, lords, and knights hands at it	0	7	0
Given to James Dallecocke of Oukeham, relater for the king, to ſee there be neither Rogues, Seminaries, nor Jeſuits, inhabiting in our town, and that our buts and highways be in good repair	0	1	0
1650. Given to a miniſter's wife and two other poor women that had a letter of requeſt, their loſſes amounting to the value of £2550	0	0	6
1655. Paid William Henſon, for killing the moles	1	0	0
1657. Paid to Edward Belton, "for ritteinge and keepeinge theeſe a Countes"	0	10	0
1660. Paid to four men that watched the fooliſh man one night, and for ale and bread and candles	0	1	11
1661. Given to two men to go with a hue and cry in the night-time	0	0	4
1664. Paid to the head collector for the Exchequer	0	0	1
—— Spent when the neighbours met at alehouſe about raiſing the ſoldiers' money	0	0	8
1665. Paid for mending the pinfold and the church bridge	0	0	6
—— Paid when I went to Gadſby with the old ſoldiers, Baptiſts, and Quakers	0	6	0
1666. Paid for telling the ſheep	0	0	8
—— Spent when the neighbours and I went to Loughborough, to carry the money that was gathered for the fire	0	0	6
1668. Paid for laying three ſtones at the bridge-end	0	0	8
—— Paid for ſcowering the brook at channel-end, and for mending the bridge	0	2	0

P. 506. Abraham Jobſon, M. A. of Trinity college, Cambridge, reſigned Wymeſwould in 1802, on being preſented by the biſhop of Ely to Wiſbech St. Mary's, with St. Mary's annexed, in the Iſle of Ely.

P. 509. Mr. George Sacheverell, by his laſt will, gave twelve of his beſt pictures to his wife[1].

Mrs. Dorothy Chadwick died Nov. 30, 1784, æt. 84[2].

The following inſcriptions for the family of Sacheverell are from Dr. Pegge's MS Collections for Derbyſhire:

Within an iron rail againſt the North wall of Morley church:

"Here lyeth the bodye of Kateryn Babington, late wife of Thomas Babington, and daughter to ſir Henrye Sacheverell, nyght, the whyche ſaid Kateryn died the XXVI day of Auguſt, in the year of our Lord God MCCCCCXVII."

In the South wall, in braſs:

"Hic jacet Johannes Sacheverell, armig', fil'
& heres Radulphi Sacheverell, armig', domini de
Snetterton & Hopwell, & Joanna ux' ejus,
filia & unica heres Henrici Statham, armigeri, d'ni de Morley, qui quidem Johannes
obiit in bello Ricardi Tertii, juxta Boſworth, anno D'ni M°CCCCLXXXV°, quorum
a'i'ab's p'pitiet' Deus. Amen."

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[1] Gent. Mag. vol. LX, p. 878.

[2] Gent. Mag. vol. LIV, p. 957; and Shaw's Staffordſhire, vol. I, p. 184.

In the North arch of the chancel, in a wall within the rails:

"Hic jacent corpora Henrici Sacheverell, de Morley, in comitatu Derb'e, milit', & Iſabellæ uxoris ejus, qui quidem Henric' obiit XXI° die Julii, a° D'ni MCCCCCLVIII."

In the South-eaſt corner of the choir, in an angle of the wall:

"Here lyeth the body of Jonathan Sacheverell,
ſecond ſon to Henry Sacheverell of Morley,
eſq. and Jane his wife, daughter to ſir Humphrey
Bradburne, of Bradburne, kt. which Jonathan married
Elizabeth, daughter to Mr. Ralph Owen, gent.
had iſſue by her two ſons, John and Nathaniel,
who both died in their infancy. He was pious,
charitable, and a true lover of his friend, and
the laſt of the eldeſt line of the Sacheverells
of Morley in Darbyſhire, who died a true
Proteſtant, in the faith of Jeſus Chriſt, the
VIII of November, 1662, the
79 year of his age."

Upon the ground, near Jonathan Sacheverell's tomb, are three grave-ſtones.

The firſt, by the South wall, with this inſcription:

"Here lieth the body of Jonathan Sacheverell,
whoſe monument is here erected."

And by it the ſecond, with this inſcription:

"Here lieth the body of Elizabeth, wife of Jonathan Sacheverell, whoſe monument is here erected. She died the 7th day of May, 1682, in the 71ſt year of her age."

By theſe, towards the altar ſide of the aile:

"Here lieth the body of Victorian Sacheverell, third ſon to Henry Sacheverell, of Morley, eſq. and Jane his wife, daughter to ſir Humphrey Bradbourne, kt. He died in Worceſterſhire, and was buried here the 18th day of November, 1635."

In the North ſide of the communion table, a monument, with this inſcription:

"D. O. M. P. S.
Hic jacent corpora non item ſpes Jacinthi Sacheverel,
de Morley, in com' Derb', armig', & Elizabethæ ejus
tam in morte quam in vitâ ſociæ; quam quidem Elizabetham, Richardi Harpur, de Littleover, in eodem
com', militis, filiam ille uxorem ſibi ducens ſimul
& fœlicitatem amoris mutui tam pignora quam
fructus ex eâ ſuſcepit filios tres, Henricum, Radulphum,
& Richardum, filiam unicam, Dorothæam. Ipſe dierum,
divitiarum, ac famæ ſator (annos numerans LXXIX) fatis
cedens huc receſſit XXII Januar', MDCLVI. Illa vero poſtea
vitæ impatiens una & viduitatis ſecundum morte
conjugium expetiit ſimul obtinuitque Martii XII prox' ſequ.

Ille,
Papam humaniter, Chriſtum religioſè colens,
Fidem Romanam orthodoxam charitatem tenens,
In ſacrificio crucis non in ſigno ſpem ponens,
De Deo quidem nihil, de pauperibus optimè merens,
Monumento ipſe nullo prorſus omnino egens,
Suo tumulo monumentum ſatis amplum ſeſe hic
deponi curavit.

Tu autem legens hic, Viator, abi;
Charitatem ejus alias ſonantem audi;
Mirare, imitare, & memento mori.
S. T. T. L.[1]"

Under an arch between the altar and North aile of Henry Sacheverell, over the portraiture of a man and woman, is the following quartered coat:

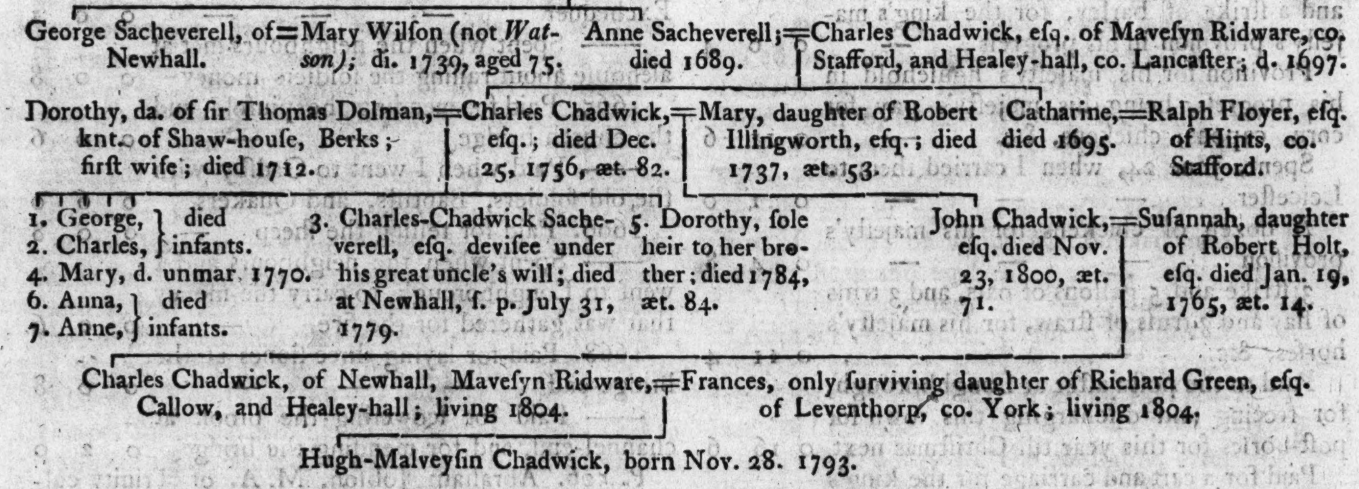
1. Upon a ſaltire five water-budgets.
2. A lion rampant crowned.
3. Three lozenges in pale.
4. A lion rampant,
5. A bird ſtanding palewiſe, collared with a collar of crownetts.
6. Three hares playing on the bagpipes.

On the North aile to the North wall, for Mrs. Babington; on the ſide of the tomb theſe quartered coats:

1. *Babington.*
2. Two water-budgets in chief, a water-budget upon a feſs, and a water-budget in the umbrel or baſe.
3. Two chevrons.
4. Upon a ſaltire five water-budgets.
5. A lion rampant crowned.
6. Upon a bend . . . . , eſcutcheons a chief.
7. A chevron and a chief Ermine.
8. Azure (or Vert), three pallets Gules.
9. A croſs.
10. Three hares playing on the bagpipes.
11. Upon a ſaltire five water-budgets.

P. 509. PEDIGREE of SACHEVERELL, of NEWHALL, enlarged.

vide
p 509



Valence Sacheverell, of Newhall, co. Warwick.═Anne, da. of ſir George Devereux, knt. of Mildenhall, co. Warwick.

George Sacheverell, of Newhall.═Mary Wilſon (not *Watſon);* di. 1739, aged 75.

Anne Sacheverell;═Charles Chadwick, eſq. of Maveſyn Ridware, co. Stafford, and Healey-hall, co. Lancaſter; d. 1697.

Dorothy, da. of ſir Thomas Dolman, knt. of Shaw-houſe, Berks; firſt wife; died 1712.═Charles Chadwick, eſq.; died Dec. 25, 1756, æt. 82.═Mary, daughter of Robert Illingworth, eſq.; died 1737, æt. 53.

Catharine, died 1695.═Ralph Floyer, eſq. of Hints, co. Stafford.

1. George, } died
2. Charles, } infants.
4. Mary, d. unmar. 1770.
6. Anna, } died
7. Anne, } infants.

3. Charles-Chadwick Sacheverell, eſq. deviſee under his great uncle's will; died at Newhall, ſ. p. July 31, 1779.

5. Dorothy, ſole heir to her brother; died 1784, æt. 84.

John Chadwick, eſq. died Nov. 23, 1800, æt. 71.═Suſannah, daughter of Robert Holt, eſq. died Jan. 19, 1765, æt. 14.

Charles Chadwick, of Newhall, Maveſyn Ridware, Callow, and Healey-hall; living 1804.═Frances, only ſurviving daughter of Richard Green, eſq. of Leventhorp, co. York; living 1804.

Hugh-Malveyſin Chadwick, born Nov. 28. 1793.

P. 512. Dr. Butler was married, July 9, 1703, to Mrs. Mary Tate, ſiſter by the mother's ſide to Dr. Sacheverell, a lady of about £500 a year fortune.—A commendatory poem by Dr. Sacheverell, addreſſed to Dr. John Blow and Mr. Henry Purcell, is prefixed to Playford's "Harmonia Sacra."

In the chancel of St. Andrew's church, Holborn, is this brief inſcription:

"Infra jacet Henricus Sacheverell, S. T. P.
HujuſceEccleſiæRector;obiit5^{to}dieJunii,An.Dñi1724."

P. 514. *Rowland Wilſon* (who is elſewhere called *Robert)* fined for the office of alderman in 1638. His ſecond ſon (who is called both *Rowland* and *Richard)* ſettled at North Wheatley, Notts; and had a ſon *Richard,* and a daughter *Catherine.*

Ibid. *Robert* Wilſon, of Knighthorpe, died Nov. 21, 1660, æt. 35. His ſon *William* married *Rebecca Weſtbroke,* of Barrow upon Soar.

P. 527. Aug. 19, 1788, lord viſcount Howe was advanced to the dignity of an earl; and at the ſame time his Majeſty, mindful of his lordſhip's paternal affection for his daughters, granted him a barony *(Howe of Langar)* to deſcend to his eldeſt daughter (in conſequence of her father's earldom become lady *Curzon)* and her heirs male; and, in default of ſuch heirs, to his ſecond daughter in the ſame way; in default there too, to his youngeſt as the others.

P. 549. The many curious Roman monuments collected by Camden and ſir Robert Cotton[2], in their travels about the Northern counties, were fixed in an octagon ſummer-houſe at the end of ſir Robert's garden at Connington, the ruins of which are yet ſtanding; but the roof falling to decay, expoſed the inſcriptions to continual damage, and many were ſtolen or deſtroyed.

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[1] *i. e.* Sit terra tibi levis.

[2] A boat or two loaded with theſe precious reliques is ſaid to have been loſt at ſea; but Camden had tranſcribed them, with thoſe miſſing at Connington. This magnificent manſion preſents nothing now but a few wrecks of a portico and a neat garden gate in the ſtyle of that age; nor can be ſeen without affecting the beholder, in conſidering that this elegant pile, once the delight of its learned maſter, ſhould thus be ſuffered to moulder into oblivion, and be transferred from his poſterity, eſpecially when no pecuniary conſideration would warrant ſuch an alienation; the value of the eſtates of the family, when they were ſold, being ſaid to be upwards of 200,000*l.*

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS IN WEST GOSCOTE HUNDRED.

P. *662. l. penult. "Richard Beaumont of Whitley, eſq. died in 1704;" his wife Catharine in "1729."

P. 667. Two letters of *Henry Grey* marquis of *Dorſet* have been given in a former part of this volume[1]; and the Cotton MSS. preſerve one of an earlier date[2]:

"Maſtur Secretary, in my moſt hartie man' I have me recom̃ended to yowe. And where a certeyn matter betwene my ladye priores of Nuneton and the tenants of my lorde of Seint John's yn Coton yn the counte of Warrewyke dothe depende yn the Chaunc̃ie before my Lord Chaunceller and yowe, for a com̃une that they clayme to have yn a certeyne grounde there, which the ſaid priores hath ſowed this yere; ſoo hit ys, ſir, that the forſaid tenants of late, firſte upon Lammaſſe daie, and ſyns that tyme, yn grette nombre aſſembled, have come to the ſaid grounde, and broken uppe the gates, caſte downe the dyches and quyckeſette hegges, and diſtroied moche parte of the corne, to her no lyttle loſſe and hynderaunce. And for as moche as I am ſtuarde of the ſaid poor howſſe of Nuneton, I have called of my councell to me, and other wurſhipfull of the countrey, at my late beyng their, of whome I have ꝑfite knolege that they have doon to the ſaid prioreſſe and poore howſſe expreſſe wronge, as more playnly maye appere to you by ſuch bills as the ſaid inhabitaunts have put uppe of their behalfe before my Lorde Chaunceller and yowe, the copies wherof your s̃nt, the brynger hereof, can deliv'r yowe, when hit ſhalle pleiſe you to calle for them; deſiryng you of your goodneſſe, conſideryng the matter hangeth yett unexamyned and not determyned, to ꝓvide ſome remydie or ſtaie hereyn, ether by your l'res to the juſtices of the peiaſſe yn the ſaid counte, or by injuncc̃on to the ſaid tenants, or as you ſhall otherwiſe thynke expedient and mete, till the matter be adjudged and det̃myned; and yn ſoe doyng I thynke you ſhalle doe a moche charitable dede, not oonly for the acquyeting of the poore howſſe, but for other y'to belongyng. And thus Jh̄u have you yn his bleſſed kepyng. From Aſteleye, the laſte daye of Auguſte. Your lovyng and aſſueryd frynd, HENRY DORSETT."

P. 672. Among the MSS. in the Harleian Library is a Manual of Devotions, ſuppoſed to have been made for Edward Seymour duke of Somerſet, lord protector under Edward the Sixth, upon his firſt commitment to the Tower of London. In the lower margin are the following notes by the lord Guilford Duddeley and the lady Jane[3]:

"Your lovyng and obedyent ſon wiſchethe vnto your grace long lyfe in this world, with as muche joy and comforte as euer I wyſhte to my ſelfe, and in the world to come joy everlaſtyng. Your moſt humble ſon tel his dethe, G. DUDDELEY."

"Foraſmutche as you have deſired ſo ſimple a woman to wrighte in ſo worthye a booke, good mayſter Lieaſtenaunte; therefore I ſhall as a frende deſyre you, and as a Chriſtian require you, to call uppon God to encline youre harte to his lawes, to quicken you in his waye, and not to take the worde of trewethe vtterly oute of your mouthe; lyue ſtyll to dye, that by deathe you may purchaſe eternall life; and remembre howe the ende of Mathuſael, whoe, as we reade in the Scriptures, was the longeſte liuer that was of a manne, died at the laſte; for, as the Precher ſayethe, there is a tyme to be borne, and a tyme to dye, and the daye of deathe is better than the daye of oure birthe. Youres as the Lord knowethe as a frende, JANE DUDDELEY[4]."

"The Lorde comforte youre grace, and that in the worde whearein all creatures only are to be comforted. And thoughe it hathe pleaſed God to take awaye ij of youre children; yet thinke not, I moſt humblye beſeche youre grace, that you have loſt them; but truſte that we, by leaſinge this mortall life, have wan̄e an ĩmortal life; and I, for my parte, as I have honoured youre grace in thys life, wyll praye for you in another life.

Your gracys humble daughter, JANE DUDDELEY[5]."

P. 673. A portrait of lady Jane Grey is given in Plate LXXXIX. faithfully copied by Baſire from Vertue's print. I am alſo informed by Mr. Adam Wolley, that there is in the cuſtody of Benjamin Harrington, eſq. of Breaſton near Derby, a remarkable fine portrait of that diſtinguiſhed lady, which was formerly the property of the hon. *Auchitell Grey* of Riſley, from whom it devolved to his daughter; who left it, along with her other pictures and effects, to John White, eſq. uncle of the preſent poſſeſſor. Mr. Harrington ſays, that a few years ago the earl of Stamford offered him a conſiderable ſum of money for this picture, but that he declined parting with it.

P. 674. In Cardinal Pole's Archiepiſcopal Viſitation of the dioceſe of Lincoln, 1556, is this entry: "Domina Anna Graia, uxor Henrici Graiæ militis, neglectis cenſuris eccleſiaſticis, ſtetit per integram jam annum excommunicata. Unde ad dominos regem & reginam pro brevi de excommunicatâ capiendâ ſcribendum decrevimus[6]."

P. 683. *John Grey* of Pirgo had a fourth daughter, *Elizabeth*; married firſt to *Anthony Denny*, eſq.; and, ſecondly, to ſir *Edward Grevylle*, knt.[7]

Ibid. l. ult. After a very particular enquiry, I cannot find that *Thomas* earl of *Stamford* had a ſon by the ſecond marriage: but *Diana*, who died young, was daughter of the ſecond lady; and, as it has been aſcertained that ſhe was carried out of Bradgate houſe an infant, at the time when the beautiful old manſion was on fire, might probably have been the child born in 1696.

P. 684. Since this page was printed, lord Grey has had a daughter, Maria, born Dec. 17, 1800; and a ſon, George-Harry, born April 5, 1802.

Ibid. The hon. Booth Grey, brother to the preſent earl of Stamford, died March 19, 1802. He ſerved in three ſucceſſive parliaments for the borough of Leiceſter; and, on every important occaſion, evinced an independency of ſpirit, that did honour to his birth. Attached to no ſet of men but from conviction, he was neither the ſlave of the Miniſter, nor the tool of Oppoſition. He retired from Parliament in 1784, with the character of an honeſt, independent, and upright ſenator. On the death of this much lamented gentleman, Mr. Urban was favoured with the following elegant lines by a reſpectable correſpondent:

"Yes, Grey is dead!—Where'er diffus'd the lay,
Catch the ſoft breeze that mourn'd his ſhorten'd day:
True worth ſhall weep upon his hallow'd bier,
And faithful friendſhip conſecrate the tear!"

P. 689. Among the vicars of Bredon, read thus:

Robert Steimū, 1312.
Thomas de Fennewyke, 12 cal. Oct. 1331.
Francis Gibbes, 1656.

Ibid. Gaſcoigne, in his MS remarks on Mr. Burton's Hiſtory, has this note: "See *my Maſter's*[8] *Derby Book* in 4to; inter alia, Bredon, fol. 91. b. 92. 93. This comes very *ſhort* of my Maſter's *Viſitation*. Much may be altered, or much defaced, before this man came."

P. 691. Edward Pate, of Bredon, died in Oct. 1655.

P. 702. b. *r.* "Tobias Ruſted."

P. 709. a. l. 75. for "who," *r.* "and."

Ibid. Thorpe Acre contains 240 acres.

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[1] See them, with the autographs, under Beaumanor, p. 144.

[2] Veſpaſian F. 13, fol. 102. b.

[3] No. 2342. fol. 59. b.

[4] Ibid. fol. 174. b.

[5] Ibid. fol. 78. See the autographs in Plate LXXXIX. p. 673.

[6] Strype's Eccleſiaſtical Memorials, vol. III. Appendix, p. 164.

[7] See his epitaph at Waltham Holy Croſs, Hiſtory of Eſſex, vol. IV. p. 173.

[8] Who in other places is called Henry Lilly.

Ibid. b. l. 15. *r.* "ſometymes *my* huſband."

Ibid. note, l. 1. *r.* "dated at St. Peter's at Rome, anno pont' d'ni Martini Pape V. 6°, ſealed with the ſeal of *Jordan* biſhop," &c.

P. 734. Sir *Thomas Richardſon*, knt. was born at Mulbarton in the county of Norfolk, his father being miniſter thereof. He was bred in the ſtudy of our municipal law, and became the king's ſerjeant therein. Afterwards, Nov. 28, 1626, he was ſworn chief juſtice of the Common Pleas, that place having been void ten months before. But now, coming to our own times, it is ſafeſt for me to break off. Virgil, I remember, put a period to his Eclogue with

Et Hylax in limine latrat.

——will verſify no more,
For do but hark, Hylax doth bark,
At th' entrance of the door.

Seeing many will be ready to carp, it is ſafeſt for me to be ſilent, whilſt his braſs monument in the South ſide of Weſtminſter Abbey thus entertaineth the reader:

Deo Om.
Thomæ Richardſon Iceni, Equitis Aurati,
Humanum Depoſitum.
Ille
Juris Municip. omnes gradus exantlavit.
Conventûs tertii ordinis ann. Jacobi Regis 21 & 22
Prolocutor extitit;
Fori civilis (Communium Placitorum vocant)
Supremum Magiſtratum quinquennium geſſit;
Ad ſummum tandem primarii per Angliam judicis
Tribunal
A Rege Carolo evectus: expiravit
Anno ætatis LXVI, Salutis MDCXXXIIII.
Tho. Richardſon, fil. unicus, Eques Aur.
Baro Scotiæ deſignatus,
Patri incomparabili poſuit.

This Judge married for his ſecond lady Elizabeth Beaumont, the ſiſter (as I take it) of Mary counteſs of Buckingham, and the relict of [ſir John] Aſhburnham, knt.; ſhe was by king Charles created baroneſs of Craumont in Scotland; and (though iſſueleſs by the Judge) the honour deſcended to his grandchild [1].

P. 742. Mr. Thoreſby, in his "Hiſtory of Leeds," p. 49, mentions a marcaſite very curiouſly variegated, which had been found in a coal-mine at Cole Orton, and was preſented to him by Dr. Woodward.

P. 752. In Lilly's Merlin, 1660, the portrait is an indifferent copy of Marſhal's; in 1669, it is a different face, with a large patch; in 1681, nearly the ſame.—"*Seneſco; cum venia datur, plura poſſem.*—We do here preſent the world with our aſtrological obſervations compoſed by us (and written by our conſtant amanuenſis Mr. Henry Coley) for the year 1681; being now, at the writing thereof, in the 77th year of our age currant, &c. Dated at Horſham, in Waltham pariſh, Surrey, Sept. 18, 1680."—The Merlin for 1684 is ſaid to be "according to the method of Mr. William Lilly" (and has his portrait). The Preface is ſigned, "Henry Coley, from my houſe in Baldwin's Gardens, over againſt the Old Hole in the Wall, Oct. 8, 1683."

P. 757. At the diſſolution of monaſteries, a leaſe of Diſhley Grange was granted to ſir *William Gorfyn* [2].

P. 775. The following verſes, by Mr. Woty, were written at Donington Park, in the life-time of the late earl of Huntingdon:

"'Tis not a lip or eye we beauty call,
But the joint force and full reſult of all."
Thus ſung Dan Pope; and ſurely due regard
Muſt e'er accompany ſo ſweet a Bard.
What he hath ſaid, and none hath yet deny'd,
To thee, O Donington! may be apply'd.
But, could the Poet from the tomb ariſe,
And on this rural Eden caſt his eyes;
Could he for once behold this ſylvan ſcene,
Each walk umbrageous, and each view ſerene,
O'er every lawn, through every valley range,
His mind the Poet certainly would change,
And own that Beauty, free from all controul,
Reign'd here in parts, diveſted from the whole.
Then Donington, in his immortal lays,
As firſt in merit, would be firſt in praiſe:
Her broader ſhades his poliſh'd verſe would grace,
And Windſor mourn to hold a ſecond place.
But mine I fear the taſk would be too hard,
Though ſmoothly labour'd by ſo ſmooth a Bard;
For, when the picture he had vainly thought
Throughout the whole, with rare perfection wrought,
Nature and Huntingdon, amidſt theſe views,
Would ſhew ſome latent charm, and triumph o'er the Muſe."

P. 779. Cavendiſh Bridge is built where formerly was *Wilen* Ferry. A Survey of the River from Wilen to Leiceſter was publiſhed ſeveral years ago.

P. 804. Of the 20 children of *Edward Liſle*, eſq. *Anne* was the 12th; *Charles* the 13th; *Suſan* the 14th; *Sophia* the 15th; *Sarah* the 16th.—The 19th, *Frances*, died in December 1802.—*Thomas March*, huſband of *Jane*, the 10th, was a Turkey merchant.

Ibid. Mr. *Dawſon* has a ſon *Edward*, born March 14, 1802 (ſee p. 1106).

Ibid. *Sophia Phillips* was married at Diſhley, Dec. 15, 1802, to the hon. *Henry Ryder*, third ſon of lord *Harrowby*, and rector of Loughborough.

P. 805. b. l. 49. *r.* "abbas Turſtinus;" l. 52. "Caldrai;" l. 56. "Galfridi;" l. 57. "Ricardi."

P. 806. b. l. 4. *r.* "Hanc igitur."

P. 809. a. l. 48. *r.* "dedit eis in eſcambium;" l. 64. "terrâ quam;" l. 65. "de predictis XII."

P. 815. b. l. 23. *r.* "volumus;" l. 26. "Yvonis."

Ibid. l. 27. *r.* "per ſingulos annos."

P. 838. In the Valor of Pope Nicholas, about 1291, the temporalities of Garendon are thus rated:

					£.	s.	d.
In Cortelnyſtock & Rempiſton				—	42	8	4
In decanatu	Goſcote	£.17	19s.	0d.	118	9	5
	Frameland	28	3	4			
	Akele	53	4	4			
	Sparkenhou	11	6	4			
	Gudlakſton	7	16	5			
In Norwico	—	—	—	—	1	3	4

Taxatio bonorum abbatis de Gerendon in dec' Lincoln'.

Abbas de Gerendone habet apud Hethcote unam carucatam terre & dimidiam, & valet per annum — —	1	10	0
Et habet ibidem proficuum ſtauri per annum	4	15	0
Summa — — —	6	5	0

P. 855. a. *read,* The hexagon font, which ſtands on a bracket richly moulded, is engraved in fig. 6.

P. 878. b. l. 30. *r.* On a ſtone under the above plate; and l. 57. 58. *r.* the 1° day of March, anno Domin*i* 1642.

P. 880. l. 12. *r.* *Agnes* wife, &c.; and note 16. *r.* 4 *Hen.* IV.

P. 881. b. l. 35. for 1629, *r.* 1619.

P. 888. In 1735, the following Ode on *Loughborough*, inſcribed to Ambroſe Philips, Eſq. of Garendon, at that time Knight of the Shire for the County of Leiceſterſhire, was tranſmitted to Mr. Urban:

Pre-eminent in every breaſt,
By Nature's ruling power impreſt,
Some favourite paſſion ſways;
Hence, Philips, ſpring the warrior's fires,
Hence thee the patriot zeal inſpires
An early fame to raiſe.

Let me, recluſe in ſylvan ſhades,
Live favour'd of th' Aonian maids;
If they inſpire my flame,
Nor Sulmo, by her Ovid prais'd,
Nor Virgil's Mantua, ſhall be rais'd
Above my Loughborough's fame.

Dear native town, though far remov'd
From thee and relatives belov'd,
Yet Fancy's magic power
Paints all thy pleaſing ſcenes ſo true,
Thy ſhades, thy hills, thy meads I view,
And gently-winding Soar.

Oh, bear me, while th' Icarian ſtar
With ſultry vapours taints the air,
To its cool ſilver ſtreams;

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[1] Fuller, Worthies, Norfolk, p. 252.

[2] See p. 797.

There, under bending oſiers laid,
Let Phœbus and the Muſes aid
My ſoft poetic dreams.

How dull the City views appear,
Where clouds of ſmoke pollute the air,
And dim the azure ſkies:
Her gilded ſpires, her numerous piles,
Though ſtretch'd through ſeven extended miles,
Are ſcarce perceiv'd to riſe!

The concourſe of promiſcuous throngs,
The clamour of diſcording tongues,
The ear with torture wound;
The rattling coaches' conſtant din
Roars like a deluge ruſhing in,
Or thunder's hoarſer ſound.

How welcome, in exchange for theſe,
The Zephyrs whiſpering through the trees,
The bird's melodious trills;
The low of kine, the bleat of flocks,
The echoes from repeating rocks,
And ſound of bubbling rills!

Such are the ſcenes which Loughborough grace,
Such Garendon, delightful place!
Haunts pleaſing to the Muſe:
Here, would the Fates my wiſh befriend,
With a well-choſen book or friend,
To paſs my hours I'd chooſe.

The myſtic round of ſtate affairs,
The peaceful ſchemes, the rumour'd wars,
Urban, thy page ſhould tell:
And oft', tranſmitted by thy hand,
Advices from the Muſes' land
Should reach my rural cell.

Happy! would Urban, Philovere,
And Aſtrophil, to Phœbus dear,
The wonted converſe crown:
So Flaccus' raptures to compleat
Mæcenas, Varus, Virgil meet
Near old Brunduſium's town. J. Duick[1].

P. 848. Since the article on Dr. Pulteney was printed, I have been favoured by his worthy relict with a good engraving of his portrait; ſee Plate CXVI.

P. 867. Ralf de Hoton granted a yearly rent to the nuns of Langley, on placing his daughter Margaret in that religious houſe[2].

P. 890. l. 41. *r.* William and *Francis* Harley.

P. 907. l. 23. for *Robert* r. *Richard* Wilſon; his wife's name was *Mary*; and l. 32. *r.* Judith *Webſter*.

P. 909. l. 11. *r.* This lady (by the mother's ſide ſiſter to Dr. Sacheverell) was married July 9, 1723.

P. 912. note 5. *r. Garter* king at arms.

P. 920. l. penult. and p. 921. note, l. 11. *r.* "ſolebat eſſe capell*a*."

P. 921. Mr. Haſtings died April 2, 1804, æt. 76.

Ibid. Mr. Ellis's grandfather lived on Needwood Foreſt. His father was ſteward to the Huntingdon family; and Theophilus earl of Huntingdon and the hon. John Spencer were his godfathers. His firſt curacy was at St. Edmund's Bury, Suffolk.

P. 926. l. 1. *for* Rectors, *r.* Vicars.

Ibid. Dr. Hutchinſon, vicar of Packington 1706, was inſtituted to the rectory of Lillingſton Dayrell, Bucks, July 12, 1712, which he reſigned in 1715[3]. He was alſo prebendary of Longdon in Lichfield; and rector of Chedle in Staffordſhire.

Ibid. In the new church at Derby (which was lately rebuilt, except the elegant and beautiful Gothic tower erected about queen Mary's time) on the South wall near the Weſt door is a ſmall mural monument of black and white marble, erected to the memory of its chief founder; who at his death left a piece of plate, which he deſired might be ſold, and the money applied to the ornament of the church, which his executors thought could not more properly be laid out than in a monument for him who had taken ſo much pains in getting contributions towards the building of it. It is thus inſcribed:

"In memory
of the Rev. Michael Hutchinſon,
Doctor of Divinity, late Miniſter
of this church, who from a pious zeal
and unwearied application
obtained ſubſcriptions, and afterwards collected and paid three
thouſand two hundred and forty
pounds and upwards for the
re-building of this church.
He died the 10th day of January,
in the year of our Lord God MDCCXXX."

P. 930. *John Wilkins*, eſq. (who died in 1726) poſſeſſed in the liberty of Snibſton 264 acres, 2 roods, 12 perches, then leaſed at an annual rent of £109; out of which a rate tithe was payable to the vicar of Packington.

P. 932. April 11, 1682, a leaſe was granted by the maſter and poor brethren of *Wigston's Hoſpital* to *John Jaques*, of a meſſuage in Raunſton, and of a half yard land, then in the tenure of *Elizabeth Jaques*, his mother, for the lives of himſelf and *Elizabeth* and *Anne* his daughters, at a rent of 30*s*.

P. 988. In 1638, a ſuit was commenced, between the inhabitants of Rothley and thoſe of the South part of the town of Mountſorell, on a point which the following caſe will in ſome degree explain.

"The pariſh of Rothley, conſiſteth of the town of Rothley and of the South part of the town of Mountſorell, and of divers other townſhips and villages.

The townſmen and landholders of Rothley and Mountſorell aforeſaid have only been accuſtomed to repair the pariſh church and ornaments thereof at their own charge, or for the greater part thereof, for theſe 30 or 40 or more years.

The church levies concerning the ſaid towns of Rothley and Mountſorell within the ſaid pariſh have for two parts thereof uſually been collected and anſwered by the churchwardens of the town of Rothley, and have for the other third part or reſidue thereof uſually been collected and anſwered to the ſaid churchwardens of the town of Rothley by the churchwardens for the town of Mountſorell of the pariſh aforeſaid, according to notice given by the churchwardens of Rothley town to the churchwardens of Mountſorell town aforeſaid.

The levy for the ſaid third part in 1638 was at the rate of 6*d*. a horſe, 6*d*. a beaſt, and 2*s*. a ſcore of ſheep.

Of late, viz. within four or five years laſt paſt, the churchwardens and townſmen of Mountſorell of the pariſh aforeſaid have refuſed to contribute their accuſtomed third part in manner accuſtomed.

Q. Whether the churchwardens of the town of Mountſorell of the pariſh of Rothley be not compellable to receive notice and collect the third part of the ſaid levies, and to anſwer the ſame to the churchwardens of the town of Rothley, for the repairs of the ſaid church and ornaments, according to the ſaid antient cuſtoms, or how otherwiſe?"

This diſpute continued unſettled till the following order was made:

"At Epiphany quarter ſeſſions of the peace, 1654.

"Leiceſter. Upon the motion of Mr. Major, of counſel with the inhabitants of Rothley in this county, ſhewing that the inhabitants of the South end of Mountſorell, within the pariſh of Rothley aforeſaid, have refuſed to pay the money aſſeſſed upon them for the repairs of the pariſh church of Rothley aforeſaid, clerk's wages, and other church duties, according to antient cuſtom, in contempt of an order of this Court, made at Trinity ſeſſions laſt in that behalf: And it now appearing to this Court, upon the oath of Thomas Clifford, that he (about 40 years ſince living in Rothley aforeſaid, and being then churchwarden of the pariſh church there) received of the churchwardens of the South end of Mountſorell aforeſaid a third part of the churchwardens' aſſeſſments, aſſeſſed and taxed for the repairs of the church, clerk's wages, and other church duties thereto incident; and that the ſame was then reputed to be the antient and accuſtomed rate: And it appearing further to this Court, that the churchwardens of the South end of Mountſorell aforeſaid are in arrear to the churchwardens of Rothley aforeſaid £3. 9*s*. 3*d*. for five years, ended at Eaſter laſt, aſſeſſed upon them according to the aforeſaid cuſtom, and this preſent year's tax ſo made in this behalf: It is therefore ordered, that churchwardens for the ſaid five years of the South end of Mountſorell aforeſaid pay unto the preſent churchwardens of Rothley aforeſaid, within ſix weeks after notice hereof, the aforeſaid £3. 9*s*. 3*d*. ſo aſſeſſed as aforeſaid, and alſo this preſent year's tax, and all future taxes in this behalf to be made, according to the aforeſaid cuſtom; unleſs the inhabitants of the South end of Mountſorell aforeſaid, at the next ſeſſions of the peace to be held for this county, ſhew good cauſe to the contrary (when both ſides are to be more fully heard): And if the ſaid old churchwardens or preſent churchwardens of the South end of Mountſorell aforeſaid, or any of them, ſhall refuſe to perform this order, the next juſtice of the peace is hereby deſired to bind them by recognizance, to appear at the next ſeſſions of the peace to be held for this county, to anſwer ſuch their contempt; and, in their default, to ſend them to the gaol. By the Court."

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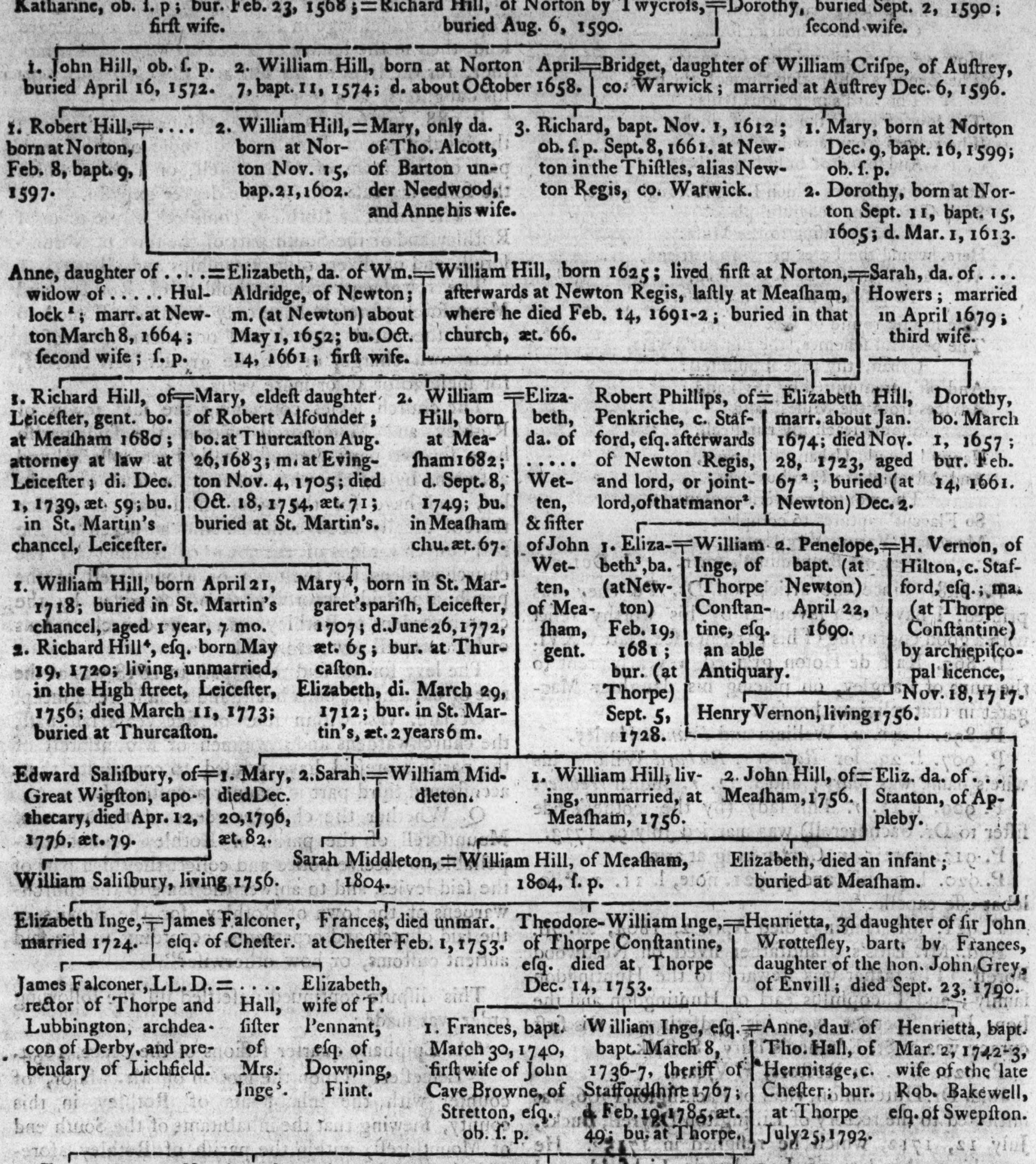
[1] Gent. Mag. vol. V. p. 494.

[2] Madox, Formulare Anglicanum,

[3] See Willis's Buckingham, p. 222.

(Examined by Ralph Dison, Clerk of the Peace.)

P. *1012. PEDIGREE of HILL, of NORTON by TWYCROSS, MEASHAM, and LEICESTER; continued.



Katharine, ob. ſ. p; bur. Feb. 23, 1568; first wife. = Richard Hill, of Norton by Twycroſs, buried Aug. 6, 1590. = Dorothy, buried Sept. 2, 1590; ſecond wife.

1. John Hill, ob. ſ. p. buried April 16, 1572.

2. William Hill, born at Norton April 7, bapt. 11, 1574; d. about October 1658. = Bridget, daughter of William Criſpe, of Auſtrey, co. Warwick; married at Auſtrey Dec. 6, 1596.

1. Robert Hill, born at Norton, Feb. 8, bapt. 9, 1597. = ...

2. William Hill, born at Norton Nov. 15, bap. 21, 1602. = Mary, only da. of Tho. Alcott, of Barton under Needwood, and Anne his wife.

3. Richard, bapt. Nov. 1, 1612; ob. ſ. p. Sept. 8, 1661. at Newton in the Thiſtles, alias Newton Regis, co. Warwick.

1. Mary, born at Norton Dec. 9, bapt. 16, 1599; ob. ſ. p.

2. Dorothy, born at Norton Sept. 11, bapt. 15, 1605; d. Mar. 1, 1613.

Anne, daughter of .... widow of ..... Hullock[1]; marr. at Newton March 8, 1664; ſecond wife; ſ. p. = Elizabeth, da. of Wm. Aldridge, of Newton; m. (at Newton) about May 1, 1652; bu. Oct. 14, 1661; first wife. = William Hill, born 1625; lived firſt at Norton, afterwards at Newton Regis, laſtly at Meaſham, where he died Feb. 14, 1691-2; buried in that church, æt. 66. = Sarah, da. of .... Howers; married in April 1679; third wife.

1. Richard Hill, of Leiceſter, gent. bo. at Meaſham 1680; attorney at law at Leiceſter; di. Dec. 1, 1739, æt. 59; bu. in St. Martin's chancel, Leiceſter. = Mary, eldeſt daughter of Robert Alſounder; bo. at Thurcaſton Aug. 26, 1683; m. at Evington Nov. 4, 1705; died Oct. 18, 1754, æt. 71; buried at St. Martin's.

2. William Hill, born at Meaſham 1682; d. Sept. 8, 1749; bu. in Meaſham chu. æt. 67. = Elizabeth, da. of ..... Wetten, & ſiſter of John Wetten, of Meaſham, gent.

Robert Phillips, of Penkriche, c. Stafford, eſq. afterwards of Newton Regis, and lord, or joint-lord, of that manor[2]. = Elizabeth Hill, marr. about Jan. 1674; died Nov. 28, 1723, aged 67[2]; buried (at Newton) Dec. 2.

Dorothy, bo. March 1, 1657; bur. Feb. 14, 1661.

1. William Hill, born April 21, 1718; buried in St. Martin's chancel, aged 1 year, 7 mo.

2. Richard Hill[4], eſq. born May 19, 1720; living, unmarried, in the High ſtreet, Leiceſter, 1756; died March 11, 1773; buried at Thurcaſton.

Mary[4], born in St. Margaret's pariſh, Leiceſter, 1707; d. June 26, 1772, æt. 65; bur. at Thurcaſton.

Elizabeth, di. March 29, 1712; bur. in St. Martin's, æt. 2 years 6 m.

1. Elizabeth[3], ba. (at Newton) Feb. 19, 1681; bur. (at Thorpe) Sept. 5, 1728. = William Inge, of Thorpe Conſtantine, eſq. an able Antiquary.

2. Penelope, bapt. (at Newton) April 22, 1690. = H. Vernon, of Hilton, c. Stafford, eſq.; ma. (at Thorpe Conſtantine) by archiepiſcopal licence, Nov. 18, 1717.

Henry Vernon, living 1756.

Edward Saliſbury, of Great Wigſton, apothecary, died Apr. 12, 1776, æt. 79. = 1. Mary, died Dec. 20, 1796, æt. 82.

2. Sarah. = William Middleton.

1. William Hill, living, unmarried, at Meaſham, 1756.

2. John Hill, of Meaſham, 1756. = Eliz. da. of ... Stanton, of Appleby.

William Saliſbury, living 1756.

Sarah Middleton, 1804. = William Hill, of Meaſham, 1804, ſ. p.

Elizabeth, died an infant; buried at Meaſham.

Elizabeth Inge, married 1724. = James Falconer, eſq. of Cheſter.

Frances, died unmar. at Cheſter Feb. 1, 1753.

Theodore-William Inge, of Thorpe Conſtantine, eſq. died at Thorpe Dec. 14, 1753. = Henrietta, 3d daughter of ſir John Wrotteſley, bart. by Frances, daughter of the hon. John Grey, of Envill; died Sept. 23, 1790.

James Falconer, LL.D. rector of Thorpe and Lubbington, archdeacon of Derby, and prebendary of Lichfield. = ... Hall, ſiſter of Mrs. Inge[5].

Elizabeth, wife of T. Pennant, eſq. of Downing, Flint.

1. Frances, bapt. March 30, 1740, firſt wife of John Cave Browne, of Stretton, eſq. ob. ſ. p.

William Inge, eſq. bapt. March 8, 1736-7, ſheriff of Staffordſhire 1767; d. Feb. 19, 1785, æt. 49; bu. at Thorpe. = Anne, dau. of Tho. Hall, of Hermitage, c. Cheſter; bur. at Thorpe July 25, 1792.

Henrietta, bapt. Mar. 2, 1742-3, wife of the late Rob. Bakewell, eſq. of Swepſton.

1. Frances, bo. Feb. 29, bu. July 3, 1768.

2. Henrietta, bapt. Aug. 6, 1770; mar. to the Rev. Spencer Madan, treaſurer and canon reſidentiary of Lichfield, rector of Ibſtock, &c. &c.

3. Anne, bapt. July 24, 1771; bu. Feb. 1, 1790.

4. William Philips Inge, of Thorpe Conſtantine, eſq. bapt. Sept. 25, 1773; married Jan. 12, 1798. = Lady Eliz. Stewart, daughter of the earl of Galloway.

P. 1020. In 1646, the ſum of £50 a-year was ordered to be paid, out of the rectory of Shepeſhed, ſequeſtered from the lord *Beaumont*, towards the maintenance of the miniſter of Wanlip[5].

P. 1082. In anſwer to circular queries of the biſhop, it was ſtated in 1709, "That there is a village in the pariſh of Thurcaſton, called Anſty, which has a chapel of eaſe, with a churchwarden, and all pariſh officers; and in the liberties of Anſty there is a parcel of open field land, called Hogate wood, which pays the great tithes to my lord Stamford, but the ſmall tithes to the rectory of Thurcaſton. Thurcaſton church is endowed with all the tithes, except ſome ſmall parcels of land, and all the paſture ground in Cropſden; which pays no tithe, but to a very ſmall extent. The advowſon belongs to the maſter, fellows, and ſcholars, of Emanuel College in Cambridge; and was given to them by ſecretary Walſingham in queen Elizabeth's reign[6]."

P. 1149. Anne Cradock (daughter of William and Sarah) was born in July 1739; and baptized, at St. Giles's in the Fields, Auguſt 9, that year.

[1] So ſpells Newton regiſter; but the vellum roll "Ullock," and probably rightly, as Mr. R. Hill, for whom the work was done, might have it in his writings. George Ullocke, gent. is in Willeſley papers, of Blackfordby March 12, 1646; of Meaſham Jan. 3, 1648; and in Charnells-ſchedule Nov. 20, 1657.

[2] On the chancel floor at Newton Regis, co. Warwick, is this epitaph: "Elizabeth Phillips, wife of Robert Phillips, eſq. lord of this manor, and daughter of William Hill, of this town, gent. died Nov. 28, 1723, aged 67." Robert Phillips's epitaph is printed in Dugdale's Warwickſhire, vol II. p. 1126.

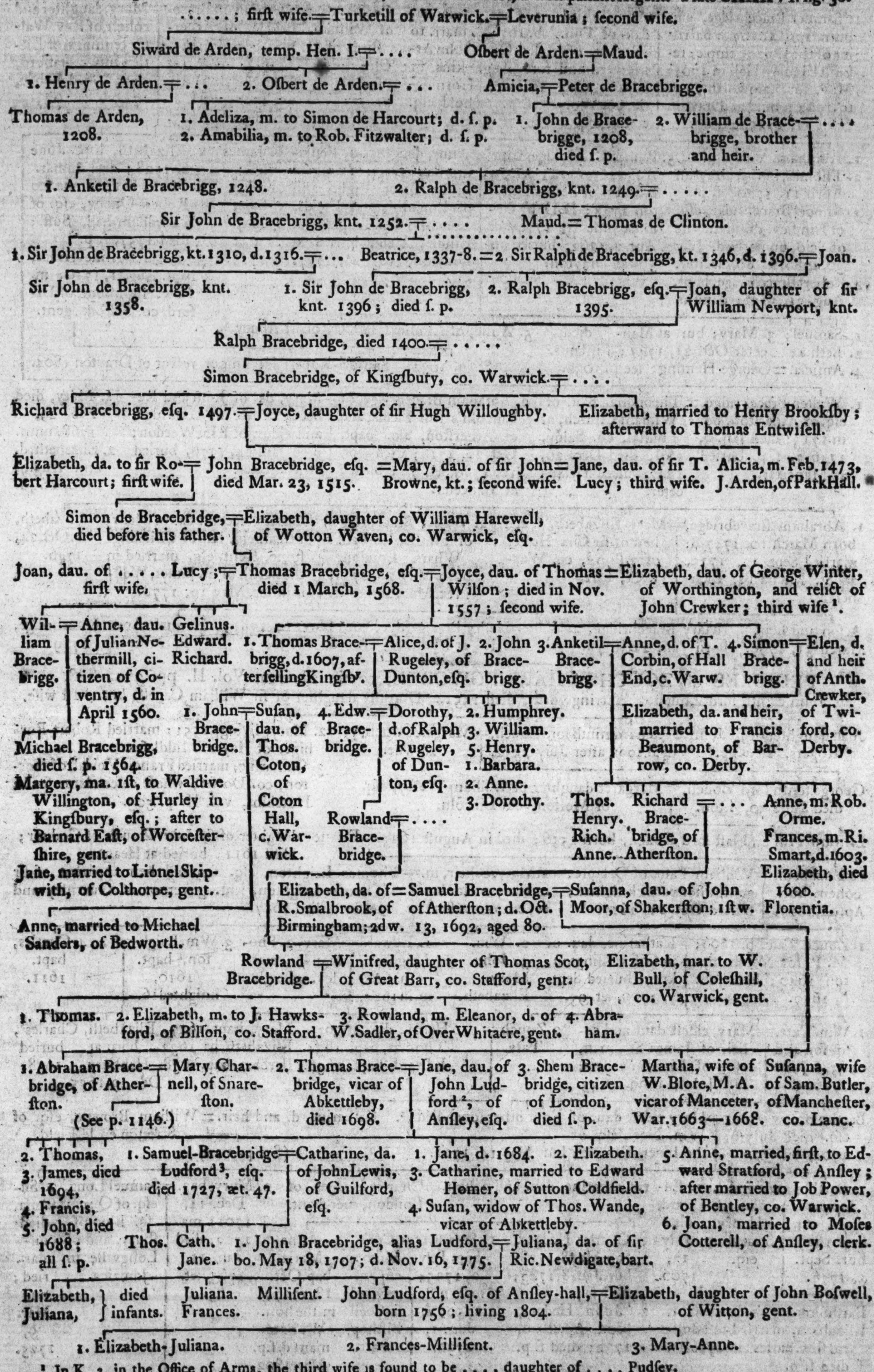
[3] By this lady Mr. Inge got eſtates at Newton and at Birmingham; the latter of which is now become very conſiderable.

[4] See their epitaphs under Thurcaſton, p. 1060. [5] See before, p. 1098. [6] Lambeth MSS.

PEDIGREE of BRACEBRIDGE, of KINGSBURY, ATHERSTON, and LINDLEY.

From VINCENT's Viſitation of WARWICKSHIRE, 1619; Sir WILLIAM DUGDALE's Hiſtory of that County; a Pedigree in the Office of Arms (6 D. XIV.); Pariſh REGISTERS, and EPITAPHS.

Arms: Vairè, Argent and Sable, a feſs Gules. Creſt, on a mount Vert, a wolf paſſant Argent. Plate CXXXVI. fig. 50.



. . . . . ; firſt wife.=Turketill of Warwick.=Leverunia; ſecond wife.

Siward de Arden, temp. Hen. I.= . . . .
Oſbert de Arden.=Maud.

1. Henry de Arden.= . . .
2. Oſbert de Arden.= . . .
Amicia,=Peter de Bracebrigge.

Thomas de Arden, 1208.
1. Adeliza, m. to Simon de Harcourt; d. ſ. p.
2. Amabilia, m. to Rob. Fitzwalter; d. ſ. p.
1. John de Bracebrigge, 1208, died ſ. p.
2. William de Bracebrigge, brother and heir.= . . . .

1. Anketil de Bracebrigg, 1248.
2. Ralph de Bracebrigg, knt. 1249.= . . . . .

Sir John de Bracebrigg, knt. 1252.= . . . .
Maud.=Thomas de Clinton.

1. Sir John de Bracebrigg, kt. 1310, d. 1316.= . . .
Beatrice, 1337-8.=2 Sir Ralph de Bracebrigg, kt. 1346, d. 1396.=Joan.

Sir John de Bracebrigg, knt. 1358.
1. Sir John de Bracebrigg, knt. 1396; died ſ. p.
2. Ralph Bracebrigg, eſq. 1395.=Joan, daughter of ſir William Newport, knt.

Ralph Bracebridge, died 1400.= . . . . .

Simon Bracebridge, of Kingſbury, co. Warwick.= . . . .

Richard Bracebrigg, eſq. 1497.=Joyce, daughter of ſir Hugh Willoughby.
Elizabeth, married to Henry Brookſby; afterward to Thomas Entwiſell.

Elizabeth, da. to ſir Robert Harcourt; firſt wife.=John Bracebridge, eſq. died Mar. 23, 1515.=Mary, dau. of ſir John Browne, kt.; ſecond wife.=Jane, dau. of ſir T. Lucy; third wife.
Alicia, m. Feb. 1473, J. Arden, of Park Hall.

Simon de Bracebridge, died before his father.=Elizabeth, daughter of William Harewell, of Wotton Waven, co. Warwick, eſq.

Joan, dau. of . . . . Lucy; firſt wife.=Thomas Bracebridge, eſq. died 1 March, 1568.=Joyce, dau. of Thomas Wilſon; died in Nov. 1557; ſecond wife.=Elizabeth, dau. of George Winter, of Worthington, and relict of John Crewker; third wife[1].

William Bracebrigg.=Anne, dau. of Julian Nethermill, citizen of Coventry, d. in April 1560.
Gelinus.
Edward.
Richard.
1. Thomas Bracebrigg, d. 1607, after ſelling Kingſb^y.=Alice, d. of J. Rugeley, of Dunton, eſq.
2. John Bracebrigg.
3. Anketil Bracebrigg.=Anne, d. of T. Corbin, of Hall End, c. Warw.
4. Simon Bracebrigg.=Elen, d. and heir of Anth. Crewker, of Twiford, co. Derby.

Michael Bracebrigg, died ſ. p. 1564.
Margery, ma. 1ſt, to Waldive Willington, of Hurley in Kingſbury, eſq.; after to Barnard Eaſt, of Worceſterſhire, gent.
Jane, married to Lionel Skipwith, of Colthorpe, gent.
1. John Bracebridge.=Suſan, dau. of Thos. Coton, of Coton Hall, c. Warwick.
4. Edw. Bracebridge.=Dorothy, d. of Ralph Rugeley, of Dunton, eſq.
2. Humphrey.
3. William.
5. Henry.
1. Barbara.
2. Anne.
3. Dorothy.
Elizabeth, da. and heir, married to Francis Beaumont, of Barrow, co. Derby.

Anne, married to Michael Sanders, of Bedworth.
Rowland Bracebridge.= . . . .
Thos.
Henry.
Rich.
Anne.
Richard Bracebridge, of Atherſton.= . . .
Anne, m. Rob. Orme.
Frances, m. Ri. Smart, d. 1603.
Elizabeth, died 1600.
Florentia.

Elizabeth, da. of R. Smalbrook, of Birmingham; 2d w.=Samuel Bracebridge, of Atherſton; d. Oct. 13, 1692, aged 80.=Suſanna, dau. of John Moor, of Shakerſton; 1ſt w.

Rowland Bracebridge.=Winifred, daughter of Thomas Scot, of Great Barr, co. Stafford, gent.
Elizabeth, mar. to W. Bull, of Coleſhill, co. Warwick, gent.

1. Thomas.
2. Elizabeth, m. to J. Hawksford, of Billſon, co. Stafford.
3. Rowland, m. Eleanor, d. of W. Sadler, of Over Whitacre, gent.
4. Abraham.

1. Abraham Bracebridge, of Atherſton.=Mary Charnell, of Snareſton. (See p. 1146.)
2. Thomas Bracebridge, vicar of Abkettleby, died 1698.=Jane, dau. of John Ludford[2], of Anſley, eſq.
3. Shem Bracebridge, citizen of London, died ſ. p.
Martha, wife of W. Blore, M.A. vicar of Manceter, War. 1663—1668.
Suſanna, wife of Sam. Butler, of Mancheſter, co. Lanc.

2. Thomas,
3. James, died 1694,
4. Francis,
5. John, died 1688;
all ſ. p.
1. Samuel-Bracebridge Ludford[3], eſq. died 1727, æt. 47.=Catharine, da. of John Lewis, of Guilford, eſq.
1. Jane, d. 1684.
2. Elizabeth.
3. Catharine, married to Edward Homer, of Sutton Coldfield.
4. Suſan, widow of Thos. Wande, vicar of Abkettleby.
5. Anne, married, firſt, to Edward Stratford, of Anſley; after married to Job Power, of Bentley, co. Warwick.
6. Joan, married to Moſes Cotterell, of Anſley, clerk.

Thos.
Cath.
Jane.
1. John Bracebridge, alias Ludford, bo. May 18, 1707; d. Nov. 16, 1775.=Juliana, da. of ſir Ric. Newdigate, bart.

Elizabeth, Juliana, } died infants.
Juliana.
Frances.
Milliſent.
John Ludford, eſq. of Anſley-hall, born 1756; living 1804.=Elizabeth, daughter of John Boſwell, of Witton, gent.

1. Elizabeth-Juliana.
2. Frances-Milliſent.
3. Mary-Anne.

[1] In K. 3. in the Office of Arms, the third wife is found to be . . . . daughter of . . . . Pudſey.

[2] Second ſon of George Ludford, of Witherley, eſq. who married Catharine, daughter of James Preſcot, of Warwick, gent. by whom he had iſſue five ſons and three daughters, Jane, John, James, Michael, Thomas, Catharine, George, and Merial. Jane married the Rev. Thomas Bracebridge, all the reſt dying young or unmarried. James, the longeſt ſurvivor, a gentleman of great ingenuity, good learning, and ſingular piety, died Dec. 29, 1699, in the 44th year of his age; and, by his laſt will and teſtament, conſtituted his nephew Thomas, youngeſt ſon of Mr. Bracebridge aforeſaid, heir of all his lands, on condition that he aſſumed the name of Ludford. But Thomas dying without iſſue, the property deſcended, by his uncle's will, on the ſame condition, to Samuel the eldeſt ſon.

[3] In the chancel of Anſley church, on a ſquare pedeſtal of ſtatuary marble, adorned with an urn of black veined marble:

"M. S.
Samuelis Bracebridge Ludford, arm.
nat. an. Salut. 1680; denat. 1727.
Qui patrimonio in ephebis orbatus,
et Thomæ fratri juniori poſthabitus,
illius morte,
Jacobo avunculo paululum ſuperſtitis,
res avitas obtinuit.
Fuit ille
incorruptâ fide et amicitiâ,
Paterfamilias indulgens;
erga omnes humanitate ſummâ;
fidus reipublicæ civis;
Quod autem officiorum fons eſt,
et inſtar omnium,
verâ in Deum pietate, in Chriſtum fide,
ejuſque cupiens vitâ referre diſciplinam,
Eccleſiam Anglicanam
primævæ proximam
præcipuè coluit.
Johannes B. Ludford fil. nat. max.
optimo patri
L. M. M. P. 1761."

PEDIGREE of BRACEBRIDGE, of ATHERSTON and LINDLEY; continued from p. 1145.

1. Abraham Bracebridge, of Atherſton, died Oct. 18, 1694, æt. 52; bur. at Manceter. = Mary, daughter of Thomas Charnell, of Snareſton, eſq. born 1659; died Sept. 30, 1700.

1. Samuel Bracebridge, eſq. born April 4, 1673; barriſter of the Inner Temple; rebuilt Lindley Hall in 1701; M. P. for Tamworth 1710 to 1722; bur. at Drayton Nov. 11, 1735, æt. 63. = Anne, third dau. of Tho. Savage, of Malvern and Elmley Caſtle, co. Worceſter, eſq.

2. Thos. b. 1674, d. at Oxford, Aug. 16, 1695, ſ. p.

Suſanna, marr. to John Atkins, of Horninghold, eſq.

Cecilia, da. of William Bird, of Cleybrook, firſt wife. = 3. Abraham Bracebridge, of Atherſton, born June 1, 1676-7; marr. (at Church Eyton) Ap. 13, 1710, to M. J. died Sept. 2, 1743. = Mary, daughter and coheir of Rev. Walter Jennings, of Little Onn, c. Stafford, clerk [1], died Feb. 6, 1745-6, æt 63; 2d wife.

1. Abraham, died ſ. p.
2. Thomas, bur. at Drayton April 11, 1720; ſ. p.
3. Samuel Bracebridge, eſq. of Lindley, di. in the Iſle of Scio, unmarried, July 30, 1786, æt. 80, circiter.
4. Robert Bracebridge, bapt. Aug. 31, 1731; d. unm.

5. Philip Bracebridge, bapt. Aug. 16, 1714; M. A. & rector of Fenny Drayton 1742; D.D. by diploma June 19, 1749; d. Apr. 2, 1762; buried on 5th at Drayton. = Anne, daughter of Benjamin Baxter, eſq. of Coſham in the Iſle of Wight, and of Lincoln's Inn Fields, London; died ſuddenly at Lindley Hall; buried at Drayton, Nov. 20, 1777.

+ Bagster

6. James Bracebridge, bapt. May 24, 1716.

1. Elizabeth, bapt. June 6, 1708; died unmar.
2. Mary, b. 1700, ma. to Robert Oneby, eſq. of Lowdham-hall, Suff.; died 1757, ſ. p.[2]
3. Margaret-Anne-Grace, bapt. Aug. 1, 1710; m. Edw. Highmoor, of Ufford, co. Suffolk, gent.

1. Samuel;
2. Bethia;
3. Mary; bur. at Manceter Oct. 21, 1747; } died infants.
4. Amicia. = George Heming, ſee p. 1032.

5. Anne, of Lindley Hall. = Robert Abney.

See p. 1032.

Samuel-Robert Highmoor, rector of Drayton 1804.

1. Walter Bracebridge, eſq. of Atherſton, bo. in 1713; died Jan. 3, 1746-7, ſ. p. buried at Manceter. = Theodoſia, dau. of William Church, of Tunſtal, co. Salop, eſq.; died Dec. 20, 1742; buried at Manceter.

2. Abraham Bracebridge, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, and of Atherſton, eſq. bapt. Oct. 20, 1716; died Sept. 10, 1789, æt. 72; buried at Manceter. = Mary, da. of John and Rebecca Stiles, of Uxbridge, and widow of Ric. Weedon; died Jan. 24, 1776, buried at Manceter.

1. Mary, died Feb. 29, 1768, unm.
2. Elizabeth, d. unm. Aug. 9, 1760, æt. 48.

1. Abraham Bracebridge, born March 10, 1747-8; married Sept. 12, 1775, at St. Michael's, Lichfield. = Mary-Elizabeth, d. and heir of ſir Cha. Holte, of Aſton[3], co. Warwick, bart.

2. Walter Bracebridge, of St. Ben'et Paul's Wharf, London, born May 21, 1751, in St. Mary Somerſet. = Harriet, ſecond da. of Henry Streatfield, late of Chiddingſtone, Kent, eſq. married in the pariſh of St. James, Weſtminſter, May 19, 1778.

Elizabeth, b. Oct. 24, 1746.

A ſon and heir, March 31, 1799.

Mary Bracebridge, born June 22, 1776. = Walter-Henry Bracebridge, born Nov. 14, 1781; married at Manceter Dec. 8, 1803.

Hannah-Anne Bracebridge, born Sept. 2, 1779.

PEDIGREE of ZOUCH of HARRINGWORTH, continued from Vol. II. pp. 372, 888.

John eighth lord Zouch of Harringworth, died 1551. = Dorothy daughter of ſir William Capell, knt.; 1ſt wife.

Joan daughter of ſir John Rogers, 1ſt wife. = Richard ninth lord Zouch, died ſoon after July 1552. = Margaret Cheney, 2d wife.

2. Mary, living, 1551; married Robert Burbige, of Hayes, Middleſex.
3. Catharine, married Francis Vuidal, of Horton, co. Dorſet; whoſe deſcendants ſee in Hutchins, vol. II. p. 503.

George tenth lord Zouch, died June 30, 1569. = Margaret daughter of William Welby, eſq. of Molton, co. Lincoln.

Edward 11th and laſt lord Zouch, born 1556; died in Auguſt 1625. = Eleanor daughter of ſir John Zouch of Codnor; died 1611; buried at Heanor.

1. Elizabeth, coheir, bur. Ap. 24, 1617. = William Tate, of Delapré, gent. afterwards knighted; buried Oct. 11, 1617.

2. Mary, coheir, m. in 1603 at Hanbury, co. Worceſter[4]. = Thomas Leighton, eſq. ſon and heir apparent of ſir Thomas Leighton, knt. governor of Guernſey and Jerſey; died 1617.

1. Zouch Tate, b. 1606; M. P. for Northampton 1640; bur. Jan. 8, 1650. = Katharine, dau. of ſir Giles Allington, knt.; buried Sept. 7, 1700, æt. 93.

2. Wm.
3. John.
Mary.
Elizabeth.

1. Edward Leighton, born 1608; m. in 1624. = Mary Stanley.

2. Thomas Leighton.

3. Wm. Leighton, bapt. 1610, knighted 16.. = ...

4. Charles, bapt. 1611.

1. Wm. Tate, eſq. ſon and heir, d. June 20, 1695. = Mary, eldeſt dau. and coheir of James Stedman, eſq. of Lincoln's Inn; died July 4, 1699, æt. 53.

2. Zouch Tate. = ...

Henry, died 1636.
Thomas, bapt. 1631.
Edward, bapt. 1636.

Mary, bapt. 1627.
Elizabeth, ba. 1632.
Barbara, bap. 1638.

Elizabeth, born at Hanbury, Dec. 19, 1655.

Charles[5], buried 1658.

Bartholomew Tate, eſq. died July 6, 1704, æt. 37. = Mary eldeſt dau. of Wm. Noel, eſq. of the Inner Temple; bur. May 14, 1721.

Four other ſons, died yͤ.

Catharine, d. and heir. = William Browne, eſq. of Stretton en le Field. (See p. 1029.)

1. Bartholomew Tate, eſq. bapt. 1699; bur. Sept. 5, 1776. = Arundel, dau. of Henry Stratford, eſq.

2. Edward, died July 12, 1700.

1. Catharine, dau. and coheir. = Charles Hedges, of London, merchant.

2. Mary, bap. Dec. 14, 1701; ma. 1723; died Jan. 11, 1765, æt. 65. = Samuel Long, eſq. of Queen ſq. Bloomſbury, and of Longville in Jamaica.

3. Suſanna, died unmarried; bur Mar. 9, 1725.

Bartholomew, died an infant.
Elizabeth, married to admiral ſir Charles Hardy, bart. died ſ. p.

1. Charles Hedges, bap. May 8, 1728; bur. Jan. 8, 1783; died ſ. p.
2. John Hedges, bapt. April 26, 1732; died ſ. p.

1. Suſanna, bap. July 2, 1725; m. Jan. 8, 1750; d. Jan. 1, 1792. = Cecil Biſhopp, eſq. afterward ſir Cecil Biſhopp, bart.

2. Anna-Maria, bap. Oct. 18, 1727; m. the hon. W. Bateman; d. ſ. p. Mar. 1802.

Sir Cecil Biſhopp, bart. born Dec. 29, 1752; living 1804, and claimant of the dormant title of baron Zouch of Harringworth.

1. Robert Long, eſq. ma. May 1, 1764; buried at Twickenham in May 1779. = Lucy, da. of George-Anne Cook, eſq.

2. Edward Long, eſq. of Wimpole-ſtreet; living 1804. = ...

Several children.

1. Jane-Katharine, born Jan. 21, 1766; married Oct. 15, 1790, to John Oliver, eſq. of Gray's Inn.

2. Mary-Annabella, bapt. July 2, 1768; married Feb. 19, 1792; died March 4, 1803. = Samuel Scudamore Heming, eſq.

3. Lucy-Anne, born Aug. 12, 1770; married May 24, 1790, to Thomas Bayley Howell, eſq.

Samuel-George Heming, born Nov. 28, 1792.

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[1] By Sarah, daughter and coheir of Walter Skrymſher, eſq. of Orſlow, in the ſame pariſh, Church-Eyton, with Little Onn. See Mr. Jennings's other daughter and coheir, under Seale, p. *988.

[2] See p. 1148.

[3] The Holte family ſeat: but ſir Charles never poſſeſſed it, his brother ſir Liſter's relict outliving him. Sir Charles, about the time of his daughter's marriage, reſided in Mr. Dyott's houſe at Freford, in St. Michael's pariſh Lichfield, vulgarly Green-hill.

[4] This Mary, after the death of Leighton, married to William Conuard, of Hanbury, who died in 1629, and ſhe died in 1652; both buried at Hanbury.

[5] See in Gent Mag. LXIX. 1013. a very probable argument againſt the exiſtence of any poſterity of the Leightons in 1741.

GENEALOGY of ONEBY, or ONDEBY,

of STOKE DRY, SADINGTON, OADBY, NEWTON BURGULAND, HINCKLEY, and BARWELL.

From a Pedigree entered in the Viſitation of LONDON, 1634, by JOHN ONEBY and HUMPHREY ONEBY, now remaining in the College of Arms (C. 24 fol. 593. b.); compared with another, which was entered at the Viſitation of LEICESTERSHIRE, 1681, at the requeſt of dame MERCIE ONEBY, relict of ſir JOHN ONEBY; and of JOHN ONEBY, an attorney, lord of the manor of Barwell (K. 2. p. 84.)

⁂ Auguſt 7, 1680, a confirmation was granted, by Henry St. George, Clarenceux, to dame Mercy Oneby, relict of ſir John Oneby, knight, ſon and heir of John Oneby, eſq. eldeſt ſon of John Oneby, alias Ondeby, of Oneby, eſq. of the paternal arms and creſt that had been conſtantly borne by that family; viz. Or, a chevron Vert, between three towers Gules; creſt, a boar's head, couped, party per pale, Argent and Gules. See Plate CXXXVI. fig. 51. The like arms were, by the ſame inſtrument, confirmed to *John Oneby*, eſq. of Barwell, ſon and heir of Thomas Oneby, eſq. of Shepey, third ſon of John Oneby, of Oneby, eſq.

Thomas Ondeby was ſheriff of Rutland in 1156. = ...

. . . .

John Ondeby [1], of Stoke Dry and of Sadington, 1345. = ...

Thomas Ondeby, of Sadington, 1393. = ...

1. Thomas Ondeby [2], 1393, of Stoke Dry; M. P. for Rutland, 1403; ſheriff of that county 1413. = ...

2. John Ondeby, of Sadington, 1404 [3]. = ...

. . . . . = John Ondeby, ſheriff of Rutland 1423. = ...

Emma, 1414. = Henry Schawe.

Thomas Oneby, eſq. ſheriff of the counties of Leiceſter and Warwick 1484. = ...

Richard Ondeby [4], of Ondeby, eſq. 1523. = ...

John Ondeby, of Ondeby, eſq.; admitted of Gray's-inn 1521; ſettled at Hinckley. = ...

1. John Oneby, alias Ondeby, married at Coſby, Dec. 11, 1580; ſettled, firſt, at Hinckley, afterwards at Newton Burguland; buried at Hinckley Feb. 17, 1595. = Elizabeth Bent, buried at Coſby, Nov. 24, 1599.

2. Richard [5], baptized at Hinckley Sept. 25, 1563.

3. Thomas, buried at Hinckley April 11, 1585.

Viſit. Lond. Harl. Soc. Pub. XVII 139

1. JOHN ONEBY, eſq. baptized at Swebſton March 12, 1585; admitted of Gray's-inn 1608, five years only after king James had commanded that none but gentlemen ſhould be admitted of that Society; ſteward of the court of records at Leiceſter 1624; an ancient at Gray's-inn 1627; died at Hinckley Feb. 6, 1661-2, æt. 77. = Emmet, dau. of Humphrey Byard, of Long Clauſton; buried at Hinckley Oct. 6, 1674.

2. Humphry Oneby, baptized at Swebſton Oct. 13, 1588; a merchant in London 1634; died in Barbary. = Mary, dau. of R. Hall, of London, merch.

1. John, bapt. May 5, 1633.

2. Thomas Oneby, bapt. Dec. 31, 1634; a merchant in Aldermanbury 1682 [6].

3. Thomas Oneby, marr. Unica Vincent.

See their deſcendants, p. 1148.

1. Rooſe, bapt. at Coſby Oct. 25, 1581. = John Cowper.

2. Mary, bap. at Swebſton Oct. 13, 1583.

Suſannah, living 1661. = ... Palmer.

Mabell Aſhby, 1ſt w.; marr. at Hinckley Sept. 2, 1658; bur. at Hungerton. = John Oneby, eſq. of Hinckley; admitted of Gray's-inn 1651; barriſter there 1666, being at that time a gentleman of the privy chamber; knighted Auguſt 14, 1672; will dated Aug. 5, 1675; an ancient of Gray's-inn April 17, 1676; bur. on the 19th of the ſame month in the South chancel of St. Margaret's church, Weſtminſter; will proved May 8. = Mercie, da. of . . . Dudſon, of Glouceſterſh. 2d wife; buried at Hinckley [7] Aug. 3, 1698.

1. ELIZABETH, coheireſs to her brother; baptized at Hinckley Oct. 12, 1623; married Nov. 12, 1640. = Benj. King, of Kirby Muxloe.

See their deſcendants under Kirby Muxloe in Sparkenhoe Hundred.

2. DOROTHY, coheireſs. = Ezekiel Wrighte, rector of Thurcaſton.

See their deſcendants under Brookſby, p. 219.

3. EMMET, coheireſs; bap. at Hinckley Mar. 26, 1631. = Rich. Maſon, of Leiceſter.

See their deſcendants, p. 1148.

4. MARY, coheireſs; married Thomas Staveley, M.D. eſq. of Leiceſter.

See their deſcendants under Langton, vol. II. pp. 677. 693.

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[1] April 14, 1345, the manor of Mowſley was granted by Roger Brabazon to John Ondeby of Stoke Dry; and, June 3, 1377, a releaſe was made by Alice Stephenſon to Robert Ondeby and others, for their lives, of all her lands in Sadington.

[2] An indenture 1393, between ſir William Twining and Thomas Ondeby, mentions a mortgage of certain lands in Sadington and Fleckney, made by John Brabazon to Thomas Ondeby the father; dated Vendredi en la feſte de St. Jake, 17 Ric. II.

[3] Grant of John Ondeby, of Sadington, to Henry Schawe and Emma Ondeby his daughter, of lands in Sadington, die Dominicâ ante feſtum Sancti Johannis Baptiſte, 1404. See the ſeal, Plate CXXXVI. fig. 42.

Of this family the two following Divines are noticed in Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. I. pp. 153. 237 404:

Richard de Ondeby, rector of St. Alban, Wood-ſtreet, died in 1393.

Walter Ondeby, rector of St. Margaret Moſes, Friday-ſtreet, in London, Nov. 21, 1481, collated to Harleſton prebend, in St. Paul's cathedral, July 1, 1485; died in 1498.

John Ondebye, clerk, by his will, dated March 4, 1413, and preſerved in the Archiepiſcopal Regiſtry at Lambeth, Reg. Arundell, pars prima, f. 202, ordered his body to be buried in the chancel of the pariſh church of Flamſtede, Herts; where the following epitaph ſtill preſerves his memory:

"Hic jacet Johannes Ondeby, rector iſtius eccleſiæ,
et de Barughby, Lincoln' dioceſ',
et canonicus in eccleſ' collegiatâ Beatæ Mariæ in Warr',
et camerarius ex parte comitis Warr' in ſcaccario Domini Regis;
qui ob' VII Maii, MCCCCXIII;
cujus animæ propitietur Deus."

A label from his mouth, with theſe words:

"Miſerere, miſerator; quia verè ſum peccator;
Unde precor, licet reus, miſerere Deus."

[4] "Sciant preſentes & futuri, quod ego Ricardus Ondeby, de Ondeby, in com' Leic', armiger, dedi, conceſſi, & hâc preſenti cartâ meâ confirmavi, Thome Waldram, generoſo, unum meſſuagium cum ſuis pertinentiis, ac omnia terras & tenementa, &c. in Ondeby; dat' 19° die Auguſti, anno regni Henrici Octavi regis Anglie & Francie & domini Hibernie, quinto decimo."

[5] Jeſica Oneby, widow, buried at Hinckley, March 28, 1603, was the wife either of this Richard or of his brother Thomas.

[6] In 1679, he was choſen churchwarden of St. Mary, Aldermanbury; but paid £8 to be excuſed ſerving that office.

[7] As were two of her ſiſters, Elizabeth Gerard 1706, and Frances Dudſon 1719.

Thomas Oneby, third ſon of the ſecond John Oneby of Hinckley (p. 1147); baptized at Swebſton July 18, 1593; married Oct. 30, 1627; buried at Shepey Oct. 28, 1632. = Unica, 4th daughter of Richard Vincent, of Shepey.

Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Fiſh, of Gumley; firſt wife; buried at Barwell Auguſt 8, 1660. = John Oneby, baptized at Shepey June 8, 1629; admitted of Gray's-inn 1655; an attorney, firſt at Wykin, then at Barwell; lord of the manor of Barwell 1681; elected [1] bailiff of Leiceſter March 13, 1687-8; died blind, in Dean-ſtreet, Fetter lane, in May 1721, æt. 91. = Ellen, daughter of Robert Davies [2], of Ruthyn, co. Denbigh, and coheir to Peter her brother; ſecond wife; buried at Barwell Oct. 22, 1682.

Elizabeth, married to Joſiah Townſend, of Froleſworth; died without ſurviving iſſue.

1. John Oneby, born 1652; bapt. at Shepey 1664; living in Jamaica 1682. = Kerenhappuch, dau. of Henry Turvile, eſq. of Aſton Flamvile.

2. Thomas, born 1654; mar. 1682.

1. Elizabeth, born 1657; died young.
2. Elizabeth, born 1659, ma. to Richard Saliſbury, of Newton Burguland; died Sept. 1, 1682.

Judith [3], d. of ſir Anthony Cheſter, bart. died Sept. 29, 1706; 1ſt wife. = Robert Oneby [4], born at Signett, near Ruthin, Sept. 7, 1665; admitted of the Inner Temple 1684; a barriſter 1692; married ſecondly at Biſhopſgate; died at Barwell Feb. 1, 1720-21 [5]. = Suſannah, dau. of Thomas Webb [6], d. in July 1743; 2d wife.

Grace, born 1677; died unmarried.

John, born 1678; afterwards known by the name of "Major Oneby [8];" d. in Newgate July 3, 1727.

1. Elizabeth;
2. Robert, bapt. Apr. 23, 1694;
3. John; bapt. Aug. 14, 1695;
4. Mary; bapt. May 26, 1696;
6. Henry; bapt. May 26, 1696;

all died infants.

5. Anthony Oneby, lord of the manor of Barwell; bur. there Sept. 6, 1727. = Jane Major.

Robert Oneby [7], eſq. his mother's only child, bo. in Southampton-buildings, London, April 9, bap. the 13th, 1710; marr. April 15, 1743, being then of Barwell, co. Leiceſter; afterwards of Lowdham hall, Suffolk, high ſheriff of that county 1750; died June 16, 1753, ſ. p.; and deviſed his eſtate to his RIGHT HEIRS, deſcendants of the four heireſſes in p. 1039. = Mary, dau. of Samuel Bracebridge, eſq. of Lindley hall; di. July 1757.

Robert, born Feb. 24, 1725-6; bur. June 10, 1726.

1. Jane, born 1724; died 1767.
2. Suſannah, born 1727; married in 1749 to William Frith, of Watford, Herts; and afterward to —— Ailway, apothecary of the ſame place; living there, a widow, 1804.

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[1] By virtue of the new charter, 4 Jac. II.; but, on the revocation of that charter, John Major, eſq. was reſtored. By his will, dated in 1717, he gives to his ſon Robert his gold ring, with the family coat of arms on it, and made him executor; but Robert dying before his father, his antient and truly faithful ſervant, Mrs. Elizabeth Gardner, adminiſtered.

[2] Robert Davies married Dorothy, daughter and ſole heir of Thomas Thelwall, fifth ſon of John Thelwall, of Ruthavon Park, alias Llhanrhydd, co. Denbigh.—"Jane, daughter and coheir to Robert Davies, of Ruthyn, gent. late wife to Robert Capper, ſheriff of Cheſter anno 1649, died on the 18th day of December, 1656, leaving iſſue three ſons and four daughters, of whom three died young." From a tablet produced by Mr. Capper on the Viſitation at Hinckley Sept. 4, 1682.

[3] Mrs. Judith Oneby, wife of Robert Oneby, of Barwell, co. Leiceſter, eſq. counſellor at law, died Sept. 29, 1706; buried at . . . . day of October following. Her ſiſter Elizabeth was wife of Charles-Nicholas Eyre, eſq. Theſe two ſiſters were daughters of ſir Anthony Cheſter, of Chicheley, com. Bucks, bart. Harl. MSS. 3625.

[4] "Robert Onebye, the ſon of John Onebye, of Barwell, in the county of Leiceſter, gent. and Ellen his wife, was borne at Signett, in the pariſh of Llanvair, neere Ruthin, in the co. of Denbigh, on Wedneſday the ſeaventh day of September, anno Domini 1665. And I pray God to bleſs him, and to make him his true, faithful, and obedient ſervant unto his life's end." From the Family Bible.

[5] His laſt will and codicil, the laſt part of which is dated Dec. 28, 1720, mentions his father as then living, and very old.

[6] The will of this Thomas Webb, eſq. who died July 18, 1709, was proved July 23, by his brother Henry Webb and William Chapman. He had only a life-intereſt in a moiety of ſir Henry Wood's eſtate during the life of the duke of Southampton (who died in 1730); and this he gave to his two unmarried daughters Bethia and Grace; and "to my eldeſt daughter Suſan, who very lately went from me, and is married without my knowledge or conſent, one guinea in gold."

[7] "Robert Oneby, the ſon of Robert Onebye, of Barwell, in the county of Leiceſter, eſq. and Suſan his wife, was borne in Southampton buildings, in the pariſh of St. Andrew Holborn, in the county of Middleſex, on Sunday, the 9th day of April, being Eaſter-day, anno Domini 1710, at a quarter and two minutes paſt twelve of the clock at noon. And I pray to God to bleſs him, and to make him his true, faithful, and obedient ſervant unto his life's end." From the Family Bible.

[8] The hiſtory of this eccentric character will be given hereafter, under Barwell.

Pedigree of MASON, of LEICESTER.

EMMET, third daughter of JOHN ONEBY, eſq. of Hinckley, baptized March 26, 1631; died Feb. 28, 1706-7. = Richard Maſon, of Leiceſter, M. D.; died March 26, 1668. He had ſeveral brothers and ſiſters.

1. John, bo. Nov. 5; 1652; died unmarried.

2. Richard, a mercer in Leiceſter, bo. Dec. 12, 1653; died Feb. 23, 1690. = Anne Jarman; afterward mar. Mr. John Burdett, proctor at Leiceſter; whom ſhe ſurvived, and died 1733.

3. George, a mercer on Ludgate-hill, baptized May 19, 1665; dead in 1722. = . .

4. Wm. b. 1666; d. Nov. 1677.

Emmet, born July 4, 1656. = . . . Ewin.

Anne, born Oct. 8, 1658. = Rev. Hen. Courtis.

Eliz. born Aug. 20, 1660; d. unmarried 1694.

Dorothy, born Sept. 9, 1663. = Geo. Savile.

Anne. born 1680.

Wm. Pick, mar. May 19, 1699, buried Jan. 21, 1705. = Dorothy Maſon, b. 1682, m. at Belgrave 1707; d. at Leiceſter about 1734. = William Cradock, related to the earl of Huntingdon; died July 4, 1710, (See p. 1149.)

Catharine, d. in May 1771. = James Gough, ſtock-broker, died at Camberwell about 1755.

John, died without iſſue.

1. Joan, ma. 1ſt, to . . . . Wyndham; 2dly, to . . . Wray.
2. Mary, married to Thomas Neal.
3. Elizabeth, m. to William Worrall.

An only daughter. = Rev. . . . . Hooper, of Leiceſterſhire.

Iſaac, a plumber in Watling-ſtreet.

Diana, m. to Iſaac Fawcett, verger of St. Paul's.

1. George Savile, eſq. of Staple-inn.
2. Charles.
3. Richard.

William Cradock, apprenticed at Leiceſter 1722; d. in London, 1782, æt. 70. = Sarah Gent, d. 1795, æt. 84.

1. Jarman,
2. Richard,
3. William,

all died without iſſue.

4. Anne, bapt. Sept. 1, 1704; di. Dec. 30, 1776, æt. 73; bur. at Hampſtead. = Nathaniel Morris, died 1744; buried at Melton Mowbray.

Anne, daughter and heireſs; born 1738; died 1776. = John Nichols. living 1804. (See p. 1149.)

Two ſons, died infants.

William Morris, baptized at Melton Mowbray, Feb. 17, 1740; living 1804. = Anne Green, born Nov. 2, 1746, married July 27, 1775; living 1804.

Anne, bapt. Feb. 21, 1733; married at Hampſtead, 1777; living 1804. = William Maſon, of Garthorpe; died April 14, 1779, æt. 50.

1. Charles, born Aug. 1, 1776; died Sept. 2, 1776.
2. Anne, bo. Mar. 26, 1777; died April 9, 1778.
3. Charles, born May 30, died July 23, 1779.
4. Elizabeth, born Sept. 21, 1780; died Jan. 19, 1781.
5. William-Henry, bo. Sept. 19, 1781; died Auguſt 16, 1782.
6. Eliza, born Oct. 5, 1782, chriſtened at St. Bartholomew the Great, London; died May 24, 1795, and buried at Wantiſden.
7. Emma, born June 17, 1785; bapt. at St. Bartholomew's; living 1804.
8. Nathanael, b. Sept. 11, 1789, at Wantiſden; died Sept. 12, 1799, æt. 10.

PEDI-

PEDIGREE of CRADOCK, of LEICESTER.

Edmund Cradock, mayor of Leiceſter in 1645, and again in 1657. = ...

1. Joſeph Cradock, mayor of Leiceſter in 1687. = Jane, dau. of Henry Haſtings, of Humberſton, eſq.
2. Edmund Cradock, mayor of Leiceſter in 1702; died Aug. 26, 1716, aged 76. = Mary, died Feb. 20, 1725; aged 68.
3. Hannah. = Walter Haſtings, of Rempſton, c. Notts, ſon of Henry Haſtings, of Humberſton, eſq. born May 1, 1644; living 1682.

Iſſue of Walter Haſtings: Henry Haſtings, living at Caſtle Donington 1753; then unmarried. 1. Jane. 2. Anne.

Iſſue of Joſeph Cradock:

1. Joſeph Cradock, made free of Leiceſter in 1691; rector of Markfield 1699; M.A. of Clare Hall, Cambridge, 1700; di. 1749. = Katharine Norrice.
2. Wm. Cradock, of London, grocer[1]; married at Belgrave 1707; died at Peterborough July 4, 1710. = Dorothy, dau. of Richard Maſon, of Leiceſter; bo. 1682, died about 1734.
3. Edmund, made free of Leiceſter in 1712.

Jane, died March 31, 1671.

Iſſue of Edmund Cradock and Mary:

1. Edmund Cradock, made free of Leiceſter in 1702; reſided at Knighton; and was an acting magiſtrate for the county; died about 1751. = Elizabeth, dau. of Alderman Edmund Johnſon, of Leiceſter; died July 15, 1731.
2. Samuel Cradock, made free of Leic. in 1703; was of Walſal, co. Stafford. = .. Mary, d. of ald. J. Annice; firſt wife; di. in Oct. 1749, æt. 46; bu. at St. Martin's Leic. the 28th.
3. Joſeph Cradock, of Leiceſter and Gumley, eſq. bo. Nov. 17, 1689; died Apr. 20, 1759. bu. at St. Martin's. = Anne, only dau. of Richard Ludlam, M. B. died 1774, aged 56; buried at Wilford, co. Notts.
4. . . . died ſ. p. = Joſeph Peckleton, of Twyford, co. Leic.
5. Jane. = Zacharias Duckett, of Leiceſter, attorney at law.
6. Sarah. = Joſeph Bunney, of Leiceſter.

Iſſue of Zacharias Duckett: Jane; and other iſſue, all of whom died ſ. p. Jane ſurviving.

Iſſue of Joſeph Bunney: Joſeph Bunney, of the Newark, Leiceſter, eſq. = Mary Cradock, his couſin, the dau. of Edmund. [A]

Iſſue of Joſeph Cradock, rector of Markfield:

1. Norrice Cradock, made free of Leiceſter 1721; ſteward of the court of record of the Borough of Leiceſter; d. about 1765. = Mary Palmer; died Jan. 24, 1732, aged 42.
2. John, made free of Leiceſter in 1734; died ſ. p.

Iſſue of Wm. Cradock: William Cradock, b. at Uxbridge in 1710; made free of Leiceſter in 1734; d. Dec. 22, 1782, æt. 70. = Sarah Gent, of Wellingborough; died Aug. 3, 1795, æt. 84.

Iſſue of Edmund Cradock of Knighton:

1. Joſeph Cradock, eſq. born Feb. 6, 1710; made free of Leiceſter 1734; died unmarried at Bath, Feb. 4, 1778.
2. Edmund; died Feb. 21, 1716.
3. Samuel, a twin with Mary; died Oct. 31, 1746, aged 22.
1. Elizabeth, born July 1, 1705; died unmarried in April 1767; buried at Aſton Flamvile.
2. Anna-Maria, died in October 1741, aged 25.
2. Mary, a twin with Samuel, dau. and at length ſole heir to her brother; m. Sept. 1, 1745; di. at Bath, April 27, 1802, aged 78. [A] = Joſeph Bunney, of the Newark, co. Leic. eſq. b. Jan. 26, 1715; di. Feb. 26, 1782; buried at Aſton Flamvile.

Iſſue of Samuel Cradock of Walſal:

1. Samuel Cradock of Walſal, made free of Leiceſter in 1734; marr. Elizabeth Walker, only dau. of William Walker, eſq. of Roughton, co. Salop; by whom he had 4 children[2].
2. John Cradock, an apprentice to his uncle Joſeph Cradock; he died unmarried in 1746.
3. Mary, married John Hawe, eſq. of Walſal, co. Stafford.
4. Edmund Cradock, of Walſal, gent. married Elizabeth Scott, dau. of John Scott, of Nether-houſe, Great Barr, Staffordſhire, eſq.; living at Coleſhill, Warwickſhire, 1803.
5. Margaret, married Paul-Henry Robinſon, eſq. of London, by whom ſhe had ſeveral children; one of which (Frances) is now living, wife to W. Timſon, eſq. of MoorPark, Surrey.
6. Elizabeth, married . . . . Legg, eſq. of London.

Several other children, who died unmarried.

Iſſue of Joſeph Cradock of Leiceſter and Gumley:

1. Mary, bo. 1725; died Jan. 10, 1731.
2. Joſeph, died July 27, 1727.
3. Joſeph, died Dec. 5, 1729.
4. Edmund, died April 18, 1732.
6. Edmund, died about 1750.

} all infants.

5. Joſeph Cradock, eſq. of Gumley; M. A. of Emanuel college, Cambridge, 1765; living 1804. = Anna-Franceſca Stratford, third dau. of Francis Stratford, eſq. of Merevale hall, co. Warwick, nearly related to the late earl of Aldborough; living 1804.

Iſſue of Norrice Cradock: Norrice Cradock, eſq. barriſter at law; and one of the purveyors and granitors of the royal ſtables 1761; d. Mar. 24, 1779, æt. 54; bur. at Markfield. = Elizabeth, d. of Thos. Jarvis, of Markfield.

Iſſue of Norrice Cradock, barriſter: Elizabeth, only child, died March 24, 1780, æt. 6.

Iſſue of William Cradock: Anne, dau. and heir, born 1738; m. June 22, 1766; died Feb. 13, 1776; 1ſt wife. = John Nichols, born Feb. 2, 1744-5; living 1804. = Martha Green, ma. June 11, 1778; d. Feb. 29, 1788; 2d wife.

Iſſue of John Nichols by Anne:

1. Anne, born 1768; married to the Rev. John Pridden, M.A. F.S.A. living 1804.
2. Sarah Nichols, born 1771; living 1804.
3. William-Bowyer Nichols, born 1775; died 1776.

Iſſue of John Nichols by Martha:

1. John-Bowyer Nichols, born 1779.
2. Thos.-Cleiveland, born 1781; d. 1782.
3 Martha-Sadelbia, b 1782.
4. Mary, born 1784.
5. Iſabella, born 1785.
6. Charles-Howard, born and died in 1786.
7. Anne-Suſanna, b 1788

Iſſue of Joſeph Bunney and Mary Cradock:

1. Sarah, and
2. Mary, both died young.
3. Sir Edmund Cradock-Hartopp, of Freby, co. Leiceſter, and of Fouroaks Hall, co. Warwick, bart.[3] only ſurviving ſon of J. Bunney, born April 21, 1749, in the pariſh of St. Martin in the town of Leiceſter; took the ſurname and arms of Hartopp, by act of parliament, in Michaelmas 1777, purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of ſir John Hartopp, bart. and aſſumed the ſurname and arms of Cradock, in obſervance of the will of his maternal uncle Joſeph Cradock abovenamed; created a baronet April 30, 1796. = Anne, only child and heireſs of Joſ. Hurlock, eſq. governor of Fort Marlborough, in Bencoolen, and heir of her maternal grandfather ſir John Hartopp, of Buckminſter and Freby, co. Leiceſter, bart.
4. Elizabeth, born July 29, 1750; died unmarried Nov. 26, 1771; buried at Aſton Flamvile.
5. Mary-Anne, born Jan. 4, 1756. = William Bankes, of Winſtanley Hall, in the county palatine of Lancaſter, eſq. died ſ. p. Feb. 13, 1800.
6. Joſeph,
7. Joſeph-William,
8. Sarah,

} all died infants.

Iſſue of Sir Edmund Cradock-Hartopp:

1. Edmund-Joſeph Hartopp, eldeſt ſon, born at Florence, and died young; buried at Aſton Flamvile.
2. George-Harry William[4], born at Merevale hall, co. Warwick, Auguſt 1785, and bapt. there.
3. Edmund, bo. at Merevale hall 1787.
4. William, died young; bur. at Aſton Flamvile.
5. William-Edmund, born at Fouroaks hall, co. Warwick, Dec. 11, 1794.
1. Anna-Maria.
2. Caroline, died 1798.
3. Emilia.
4. Frances.
5. Eliza-Bankes.
6. Louiſa-Ann.
7. Matilda.

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[1] Ill health obliging him to quit buſineſs, he obtained a ſupervisor's place in the Exciſe at Peterborough; but, it being neceſſary to paſs through ſome intermediate ſtep, he was ſtationed firſt at Uxbridge, and reſided at Hillingdon (an adjoining village) only ſix weeks after the birth of his only ſon; after which he went to Peterborough, where he died in about a fortnight. The widow went to Leiceſter to her mother, the widow Burdett; and they both lived together for about 20 years.

[2] Of whom only one is now living, Elizabeth, who married William Unwin, eſq. of Mansfield, Nottinghamſhire; by whom ſhe has four daughters, now living, 1803.

[3] See the genealogy of the baronet branch of the Hartopps, as exemplified and authenticated by ſir Iſaac Heard, at the Heralds office. And ſee Edmonſtone's "Commonalty of England," for the ſeveral branches of the family of Cradock.

[4] This George-Harry-William Hartopp hath aſſumed, and intends to bear from henceforward, the name of Fleetwood before his ſurname of Hartopp, as a memorial of his lineal deſcent from Charles Fleetwood, lord deputy of Ireland under the protectorate of Oliver Cromwell, whoſe eſtates of Armingland hall, co. Norfolk, and of Wiſſet le Roos, co. Suffolk, are devolved upon lady Hartopp his mother.

Pedigree of CRADOCK, of Swanzy. (From a MS. in the poſſeſſion of Gilbert Burton, Eſq. 1774.)

Cradock ap Ivon bare to his arms, Azure, three boars' heads caboſhed, between nine croſs croſslets Argent; the boar's head, ſword, and gauntlet, in creſt[1]. Motto, HE KYMERO; [On, Countrymen.] Note, that when the ſaid Cradock had killed a monſtrous wild boar, in the foreſt of Clyne in Gower, this coat of armour was given him to bear; ſince which time that family have aſſumed it. This is collected from antient Antiquaries labours.

P. H. Gamadge, 1648.

Eynon ap Collwyn, lord of Sanghenyth, co. Glamorgan. = Neſt, dau. to Juſtin ap Gargan, lord of Glamorgan.

Richard ap Eynon. = ...

Ivon. = ...

Cradock. = ...

1. Evance Cradock, of Swanzy, = ...

Robert Cradock; of whom many gentlemen of that name derive their genealogies.

Hopkin Cradock; of whom the Cradocks of Chirito in Gower and elſewhere deſcend.

Robert, = ...

Sir Matthew Cradock[2], of Swanzy, knt. = Lady Catharine Gordon[3], daughter of George ſecond earl of Huntley; and widow of Perkin Warbeck, the pretended prince of Wales.

Margaret, dau. and heir. = Sir Richard Herbert, of Ewyas, natural ſon to William Herbert the firſt earl of Pembroke[4] of the name, who was ſlain at the battle of Banbury, July 26, 1469.

Sir George Herbert, of Swanzy, knight; of whom the Herberts and others deſcend.

William Herbert, created earl of Pembroke in 1551; of whom the earls of Pembroke, the counteſs Powis, and others, deſcend.

Pedigree of CRADOCK[5], of East Farndon, co. Northampton; and of Leicester.

Arms: On a bend Azure, three garbs Or, a mullet for difference. Creſt, on a wreath, a boar's head couped Sable, muzzled Or. (Plate CXXXVI. fig. 52.)

Nicholas Cradock, temp. Hen. VII. = ...

1. Thomas Cradock. = Margaret Aſherne.

2. Richard Cradock, of Codeſbroke, co. Northampton. = ...

3. Robert Cradock, of Maydwell. = ...

1. Richard Cradock, of Kelmarſh. = ...

2. Robert Cradock, of Eaſt Farndon, died in 1610. = ...

3. Edward Cradock, of Donington, ſ. p.

1. William. 2. Robert.

Edward, ſ. p.

1. Edward. 2. Joſhua. 3. Robert.

1. William Cradock, of Eaſt Farndon, born 1591; died 1663. = ...

2. John Cradock[6], of Kelmarſh[7]. = ...

1. Bartholomew Cradock, gent. died Feb. 9, 1656, æt. 39; buried at Eaſt Farndon[5]. = Anne, dau. of William Stanley, alderman of Leiceſter, died Jan. 27, 1656, æt. 28[5].

2. Robert Cradock, of Eaſt Farndon. = Mary, dau. of Geo. Walker, of Eaſt Farndon.

1. William Cradock, died unmarried February 24, 1661-2; buried on the 29th in the great chancel of St. Martin at Leiceſter.

Tho. Palmer, of the Newark, Leic. who was born in 1643. = 2. Mary, died May 7, 1676; buried at Wanlip.

Randolph Middlemore, of Staunton by Dale, co. Derby; firſt huſband. = 3. Anne, inherited the manor of Eaſt Farndon, 1663. = Edward Griffith, ſecond huſband.

John Cradock, of London, merchant taylor, 1633. = Elizabeth, dau. of W. Pulman, of Limehouſe, Middleſex.

John Griffith, lord of the manor of Eaſt Farndon 1720.

Mary, born 1629.
Anne.

Elizabeth, married June 13, 1663, to John Lee.

Pedigree of CRADOCK, of Richmond in Yorkſhire.

John Cradock, of New college, Oxford, LL.D. (a grand compounder) 1617; prebendary of Durham, and archdeacon of Northumberland 1619; rector of Gainford, and vicar of Woodhorn; died in 1627[8]. = . . .

Sir Joſeph Cradock, LL. D. commiſſary of Richmond; elected M. P. for that borough 1661; but the election declared void Jan. 17, 1661-2, he being in holy orders[9]. = . . .

Thomas Cradock[10], eſq. M. P. for Richmond 1678; died 1679, ſ. p. leaving two nephews (ſons of his ſiſters) his heirs.

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[1] Of this creſt, ſee "The Boy and Mantle," in Dr. Percy's Ancient Poems, vol. III. p. 21.—The arms and creſt are engraved in Vol. II. Plate C. p. 589.

[2] Arms: Azure, three boars heads between nine croſs croſslets Argent. His deſcendants, men of Gower in Glamorganſhire.

[3] After the death of Perkin Warbeck, his widow, the lady *Catharine Gordon*, daughter to the earl of *Huntly*, from her exquiſite beauty, and upon account of her huſband called *The white roſe of Scotland*, was married to ſir *Matthew Cradock*, and is buried with him in Herbert's aile in Swanſea church in Wales, where their tomb is ſtill to be ſeen, with this inſcription:

"Here lies ſir Mathie Cradok, knight, ſome time deputie unto the right honorable Charles erle of Worcet, in the countie of Glamorgan, K. Attor, G. K. Chauncelor of the ſame, ſteward of Gower and Hilvei, and mi lady Katerin his wife."

Walpole's Hiſtoric Doubts, p. ult.

[4] At Wolveton, co. Dorſet, the arms of Cradock are quartered with thoſe of Herbert earl of Pembroke, Horton, and Cantelupe. Hutchins, vol. II. p. 157.

[5] See their epitaphs in Bridges, Northamptonſhire, vol. II. p. 32.

[6] See his iſſue in vol. II. p. 466. as entered in 1619 by his grandſon Joſeph Cradock, of Huſbands Boſworth.

[7] A Joſeph Cradock was rector of Kelmarſh in 1714.

[8] Hutchinſon's Durham, vol. II. p. 88.

[9] Journals of the Houſe of Commons, vol. VIII. pp. 341. 346.

[10] See his epitaph in Le Neve's Monumenta Anglicana, vol. III. p. 112.

No. IV. CIVIL WAR IN LEICESTERSHIRE.

A PETITION from divers glaziers[1] of Leiceſter was preſented to the Houſe of Commons, Feb. 17, 1628-9, and referred to the Committee of Grievances[2]; but the contents of it do not appear.

On a petition of the freeholders and inhabitants of the county of Leiceſter, Nov. 7, 1640, Mr. Richard Halford was ordered to be ſent for, as a delinquent, by the ſerjeant at arms.—Dec. 2, he was committed to the Tower during the pleaſure of the Houſe; and was afterwards to make an humble ſubmiſſion, ſuch as the Houſe ſhould approve, upon his knees, at the Bar; and the like in the county of Leiceſter at the next general aſſizes[3]; and, on his ſubmiſſion, Dec. 10, was diſcharged. A more particular detail of the proceedings on this occaſion, with the perſonal hiſtory of Mr. Halford, who was for his loyalty created a baronet in 1641, may be ſeen in a former volume[4].

The particular grievances of Leiceſterſhire concerning military charges was referred to a Committee of the Houſe of Commons, Dec. 3, 1640[5].

The Ordinance of Parliament for putting the militia into a poſture of defence, which was ordered to be prepared ſo early as Nov. 15, 1641, was the firſt public prelude to the deplorable war which followed. The militia, indeed, was the principal ground of difference between his Majeſty and the Parliament; the King claiming it as an inſeparable right of the Crown, and the two Houſes urging the management of it for preſent ſatisfaction and ſafety. After various ineffectual conferences between the two Houſes of Parliament, the names of the perſons to be intruſted with the conſtitutional defence of the kingdom were ſent from the Commons to the Lords, Feb. 12, 1641-2; in which the militia for Leiceſterſhire was purpoſed to be placed under the care of Henry earl of Stamford[6]; who had then recently been appointed by the Parliament to be lord lieutenant of the county of Leiceſter[7]; and, by an ordinance of both Houſes, March 5, had that office confirmed to him[8]. Theſe and ſeveral other ſimilar appointments were diſallowed by the King; and from that period the rupture became viſible.

The following ordinance of both Houſes of Parliament for ordering the Militia of the Kingdom of England and Dominion of Wales was framed in February; and declared to be a law, whether the King ſhould give his aſſent or not, in March following:

"Whereas there hath been of late a moſt dangerous and deſperate deſign upon the Houſe of Commons, which we have juſt cauſe to believe to be an effect of the bloody counſels of Papiſts and other ill-affected perſons, who have already raiſed a rebellion in the kingdom of Ireland; and, by reaſon of many diſcoveries, we cannot but fear they will proceed not only to ſtir up the like rebellions and inſurrections in this kingdom of England, but alſo to back them with forces from abroad: It is ordained by the Lords and Commons, now in Parliament aſſembled, that Henry earl of Stamford ſhall have power to aſſemble and call together all and ſingular his Majeſty's faithful ſubjects within the county of Leiceſter, as well within liberties as without, that are meet and fit for the wars, and them to train, exerciſe, and put in readineſs, and them after their abilities and faculties well and ſufficiently, from time to time, to cauſe to be arrayed and weaponed, and to take the muſter of them in places moſt fit for that purpoſe; and ſhall have power within the ſaid county to nominate and appoint ſuch perſons of quality as to him ſhall ſeem meet to be his deputy-lieutenants, to be approved of by both Houſes of Parliament. And that any one or more of the ſaid deputies, ſo aſſigned and approved of, ſhall, in the abſence or by the command of the ſaid earl of Stamford, have power and authority to do and execute, within the county of Leiceſter, all ſuch power and authority before in this preſent ordinance contained; and ſo ſhall have power to make colonels and captains, and other officers, and to remove out of their places, and to make others from time to time, as he ſhall think fit for that purpoſe; and the ſaid earl, his deputies, colonels, captains, and other officers, ſhall have farther power and authority to lead, conduct, and employ, the perſons aforeſaid, arrayed and weaponed, as well within the county of Leiceſter, as within any other part of this realm of England, or dominion of Wales, for the ſuppreſſion of all rebellions, inſurrections, and invaſions that may happen, according as they from time to time ſhall receive directions by his Majeſty's authority, ſignified unto them by the Lords and Commons aſſembled in Parliament. And it is farther ordained, that ſuch perſons as ſhall not obey in the premiſſes ſhall anſwer their neglect and contempt to the Lords and Commons in a parliamentary way, and not otherwiſe, nor elſewhere; and that every the powers granted as aforeſaid ſhall continue until it ſhall be otherwiſe ordered or declared by both Houſes of Parliament, and no longer.

John Brown, Cler. Parl."[9]

Divers gentlemen of Leiceſterſhire, attending at the door of the Houſe of Commons, Feb. 15, 1641-2, were called in; and, preſenting a petition to that Houſe, in the names of the Knights, Gentlemen, and Freeholders of the county; and the copy of another they intended to preſent to the Lords; they were told by the Speaker, "This Houſe finds in your petition a great deal of love and reſpect unto them, and of care to the publick; and that you have ſeconded it, with coming ſo long a journey, to expreſs it in perſon; for all which they give you hearty thanks: and do give a full approbation of your petition to the Lords[10]."

The petitions[11] were in theſe words:

1. "To the Honourable the Houſe of Commons, now aſſembled in Parliament.

"The humble petition of the inhabitants of the county of Leiceſter ſheweth,

"That the reaſon why your petitioners have not hitherto attended this Honourable Houſe, was not backwardneſs to ſerve you, or want of affection, but the remoteneſs of their dwellings; for, had we heard of your dangers, and not of your ſafeties, this we do boldly affirm, that the laſt drop of our bloods had been freely and ſpeedily hazarded in the defence of your perſons, and maintenance of your privileges. We need not entreat you to eaſe our great preſſures, which, in our ſouls, bodies, and eſtates, we have long groaned under; for, we are moſt ſenſible of your cares, wiſdoms, unwearied labours, and faithful endeavours to do what our hearts can deſire. We reſt confident of your ſtrong reſolutions for the relief of our miſerable and diſtreſſed brethren of Ireland. Your Remonſtrance gives us ſatisfaction in what you declare, and for the reformation which you intend, according to the Word of God. And we aſſure ourſelves, you will not ſuffer idolatry in the kingdoms of England or Ireland. Therefore your petitioners moſt humbly pray, that the counſellors and actors of that moſt horrid, high, and wicked attempt againſt his Majeſty, the Parliament, and the very foundation of our Government, and alſo tending to the deſtruction and utter ruin of ſome of your Members, may be made public examples to all poſterity; ſo that future times may never dare to contrive that which inſtruments in this age of ours have endeavoured. We conceive ourſelves exceedingly concerned in this; and the greateſt hazard of our own lives could not more forcibly affect us, which makes us reſtleſly to deſire the bottom of this bloody deſign may be ſounded. We cannot expreſs the thanks we (above many other counties) owe unto this Honourable Houſe. Our eſtates, our lives, all are yours. The moſt faithful Preſerver of men preſerve and proſper you and your honourable proceedings. And your petitioners ſhall daily pray, &c."

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[1] Sic Orig. Qu. Graziers? The grievances complained of (as appears by the Journals of the Lords, vol. III. pp. 872. 875. 878.) was "the diſafforeſtation of Leiceſter Foreſt."

[2] Journals of the Commons, vol. I. p. 930.

[3] Ibid. vol. II. pp. 21. 43.

[4] Vol. II. p. 870.

[5] Journals of the Commons, vol. II. p. 44.

[6] Journals of the Lords, vol. IV. p. 578.

[7] Ibid. p. 425.

[8] Ibid. p. 625.

[9] For farther particulars of this Declaration, ſee Heath's Chronicle, p. 31.

[10] Journals of the Commons, vol. II. p. 453.

[11] They were printed at the time in a ſeparate quarto pamphlet.

2. "To the Right Honourable the Houſe of Peers in Parliament aſſembled.

"The humble petition of the inhabitants of the county of Leiceſter ſheweth,

"That, as the preſſing grievances, and deadly diſtempers in the Church and State, ripened almoſt to the ruin of both, were, by the happy aſſembling of this Parliament, abated, and a joyful expectation of their total aboliſhment raiſed in all well-affected ſubjects; and, as the dangerous influences of wicked counſels and worſe deſigns, ſince appearing in that moſt horrid and bloody rebellion of Ireland, in the various delays and obſtructions caſt in, to hinder all Parliamentary proceedings, the deſperate attempts againſt the peace of the King, Parliament, and Kingdom, eſpecially in that violent unexampled breach of Parliament privilege lately made, had erewhile damped our hopes, renewed our fears, and thrown us into a ſea of dangers and diſtractions; ſo now again the happy concurrence of this Honourable Houſe with the Houſe of Commons, already ſeen in ſundry particulars, hath revived our hopes, and filled our hearts with joy, and brought us, though far diſtant in place, here to make a perſonal tender of our grateful hearts, obliged ſervice, and utmoſt expreſſions of all humble thankfulneſs, for this your noble and ready compliance. We will ſerve you with our lives as freely as they were given us, and with our eſtates to the utmoſt values. Your ſafety ſhall be our happineſs, your oppoſers our enemies, your dangers and harms as death unto us. Our humble and earneſt petition therefore is, that you would proceed to increaſe thoſe our joys, and ſtrengthen theſe our engagements and reſolutions, by a conſtant concurrence of this Honourable Houſe with the Houſe of Commons, in all their noble deſigns and endeavours for the public good; that delinquents may be brought to ſpeedy and condign puniſhment; the counſellors, contrivers, and actors of that late ſurpaſſing breach of Parliament privilege may be manifeſted, their aims and intentions diſcovered, and their perſons rewarded according to their deep demerits; and that future dangers from our reſtleſs enemies may be prevented, by a timely relief of bleeding Ireland, and a ſpeedy perfection of this kingdom's poſture of defence. Then we doubt not but the end will crown our prayers, to the glory of God, the peace of the Church, the happy union of the King and Kingdom, with your eternal honours, never to be blotted out by time or malice. And, as in duty bound, we ſhall ever pray, &c."

This latter petition being read in the Houſe of Peers, the gentlemen were commanded to withdraw; and, the Houſe having reſolved on a proper anſwer, they were called in again; and the Speaker gave them thanks, in the name of the Houſe, for their great care and affections to the publick and to the Kingdom of Ireland, and alſo for their reſpect to the Houſe; and that their petition would be taken into ſpeedy conſideration[1].

Many meſſages, anſwers, and papers, paſſed betwixt the King and the Parliament. Thoſe of the King were leſs ſtrained, yet more elegant, than the Parliament's. The great ingredients and moſt ſubſtantial part of their addreſſes were jealouſies and fears; with which the King was conſtantly baited, for want of more ſolid arguments, and which no reaſon could rectify or diſpel, being irrefutable, becauſe inexiſtible; it being like fighting with a ſhadow, which cannot be driven away. They proteſted all along, that, if his majeſty ſhould perſiſt in the denial of the Militia, the dangers were ſuch as would endure no longer delay; but that they ſhould be forced to diſpoſe of it by authority of Parliament, and muſt reſolve ſo to do, as it was by them propounded; deſiring that, for the ſafety of his perſon and people, in much jealouſy and fear, he would be pleaſed to reſide in or near London, and to continue the Prince at St. James's, or any other houſes near London, to prevent the jealouſies and fears of the people; affirming, that, by the laws of the realm, the power of the Militia, of raiſing, ordering, and diſpoſing thereof in any place, cannot be granted to any Corporation, by charter or otherwiſe, without conſent of Parliament; and that thoſe parts of the Kingdom that have put themſelves in a poſture of defence, have done it by direction and declaration of Parliament.

The King, much troubled with thoſe unreaſonable papers, replied, "that he was ſo much amazed at this meſſage, that he knew not what to anſwer. You ſpeak of jealouſies and fears," ſaid he: "lay your hands on your hearts, and aſk yourſelves whether I may not in earneſt be diſturbed with jealouſies and fears; and, if ſo, I aſſure you, this meſſage hath nothing leſſened them. For the Militia, I thought as much before. My laſt anſwer, being agreeable to what in juſtice or reaſon you can aſk, or I in honour grant, I ſhall not alter in any point. I wiſh my reſidence near you might be ſafe and honourable, that I had no cauſe to abſent myſelf from Whitehall. Aſk yourſelves whether I have or not? I ſhall take that care of my ſon, which ſhall juſtify me to God as a father, and to my dominions as a King. I aſſure you, on my honour, I have no thoughts but of peace and juſtice to my people, which I ſhall by all means poſſible ſeek to preſerve, relying upon the goodneſs of God for the preſervation of myſelf and my rights."

This quickened in the Parliament a reſolution, that the Kingdom be put preſently into a poſture of defence, and a public dclaration thereupon to be made. They talked of advertiſements and extraordinary preparations by land and ſea. In order to this, the beacons were made up, and new ſea-marks ſet up.

The declaration aforeſaid was carried to Royſton, whither the King was removed from Theobalds, by the earls of Pembroke and Holland, who delivered him the ſubſtance of it: to which he returned in a moſt polite declaration alſo, and verbally told the Lords, "that, for the Militia, he would not truſt his wife and children with it for an hour; that it was never aſked of any King: That to their fears and jealouſies he would take time to ſatiſfy all the world, hoping that God would in his good time diſcover the bottoms and ſecrets of all plots and treaſons, and ſet him upright with his people: That he had little encouragement to replies of this nature, when he is told of how little value his words are with them, though accompanied with love and juſtice: That his honour ought not to be wounded under the common ſtyle and imputation of evil counſellors: That he had formerly declared his faithful affection to the Proteſtant profeſſion, his whole life anſwerable in practice; which ſhould rather be acknowledged by them, than any deſign of his framed and declared to alter it in this kingdom; calling God to be witneſs, and wiſhing that the judgement of Heaven may be manifeſted on thoſe that have or had any ſuch deſign[2]."

March 15. It was declared by the Parliament, that the kingdom had been of late, and ſtill was, in ſo evident and imminent danger, both from enemies abroad, and a Popiſh and diſcontented party at home, that there was an urgent and inevitable neceſſity of putting his Majeſty's ſubjects into a poſture of defence for the ſafeguard both of his Majeſty and his people[3]; March 17, ſir Martin Liſter was added to the deputy-lieutenants for Leiceſterſhire[4]; and early in April directions were given by the Parliament to the ſeveral lords lieutenants to act under the proviſions of the Ordinance[5]; which produced from the King, on the 27th of May, a proclamation, forbidding the raiſing of any levies whatever, without the expreſs command of his Majeſty, or of thoſe acting under his immediate authority.

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[1] Journals of the Lords, vol. IV. p. 590.

[2] Heath's Chronicle, p. 33.

[3] Journals of the Commons, vol. II. p. 479.

[4] Ibid. p. 483.

[5] Ibid. pp. 508. 516.

June 4, the lord Ruthin, the lord Grey, and ſir Arthur Heſilrige, were enjoined to go down into Leiceſterſhire, to ſee the Militia put in execution in that county, in conformity to the Ordinance [1].

The earl of Stamford alſo, as lord lieutenant, granted warrants to the deputy lieutenants, and the deputy lieutenants to the ſheriffs, and to the under-ſheriff in the abſence of the high-ſheriff, to command the trained bands to meet at Leiceſter.

Horrible news from Leiceſter! Being the copy of a letter ſent from thence, the 6th of June, to Mr. William Jones, inhabitant in Covent Garden. Wherein is declared how the earl of Stamford, being ſent thither by the Parliament, to ſee the Militia ordered, coming to the Angel at Leiceſter, met with another Nobleman, ſent thither by his Majeſty for the ſame purpoſe.—Likewiſe, a true relation of a combat fought between the earl of Stamford and the ſaid Nobleman the 4th of June, 1642.—Alſo the reſolution of the Gentry and Commonalty of Leiceſterſhire, preſented to the ſaid earl of Stamford by the mayor and alderman of the ſaid city.——London: Printed for J. Horton, 1642.

“Brother; It is not unknown unto you and all men, what great care and labour the Houſes of Parliament have beſtowed in ordering of the Militia, and putting the kingdom into a poſture of defence. Likewiſe 'tis not unknown, what plots of ſtratagems the malignant party have uſed to prevent their religious deſigns, leaving no way unattempted that might either conduce to the furtherance of their own deſigns, or hindering the perfecting of the other, ſuch hath been their practices in all ages, but at this time eſpecially at Court, where with their flattering and diſſembling words they work more miſchief betwixt King and Parliament, than ever their lives can make amends for.

“A true example I will give you of the ſame, which happened lately at Leiceſter. Upon the 4th of this preſent month, the earl of Stamford arrived at Leiceſter, being ſent thither by the high Court of Parliament to diſ-horſe and order the Militia; but, coming to the Angel, where he intended to inn, there met him a Lord, ſent from the King's Majeſty with commiſſion under the broad ſeal for the ſame buſineſs; which Nobleman, ſeeing the Earl, demanded the occaſion of his coming thither; withall told him, he heard he came to ſeduce the King's liege-people; withall charging him, in his Majeſty's name, to depart. As for the Militia, he had authority from his Majeſty to order it; and he conceived that they were bound rather to obey him, according to his Majeſty's command, than the Parliament. Many other ſharp and uncivil words he gave the ſaid Earl; which ſo incenſed him, he drew his ſword, and wiſhed him to depart, or he would make that place too hot for him. The Lord and his ſervants drew; ſo did the other; betwixt whom there grew a deſperate combat; but, it being market-day, the multitude of people, ruſhing in, took the earl of Stamford's part, and made the other leave the town with ſhame; the people hiſſing, and calling him ‘Popiſh Lord,’ and many other opprobrious terms; in which time the mayor and aldermen were aſſembled, and came to the Angel, where, after a large expreſſion of ſorrow for that ſad accident, they preſented to him a paper, wherein was written their reſolution, the contents whereof were to this purpoſe: 1. They reſolved, in all lawful obedience, to fulfil his Majeſty's juſt commands. 2. They reſolved to maintain, as far as in them lay, the true Proteſtant profeſſion, and, according to his Majeſty's command, to execute the laws againſt Recuſants. 3. They reſolved, in all obedience, to ſubmit themſelves to the High Court of Parliament, knowing it to be moſt expedient both for his Majeſty's ſafety, and the kingdom's future ſecurity; withal manifeſting ſuch hearty obedience and earneſt zeal to the ſaid Earl, both concerning the Militia, that the ſaid Earl hardly knew how to give them ſo great thanks as he conceived was due for ſuch large expreſſion of their love. Nevertheleſs, he with a deal of courteſy thanked them, and animated them on to a hearty performance of what they had promiſed; and withal told them that he would make known to the High Court of Parliament, from whom they ſhould receive a grateful acknowledgement as a juſt reward for all their ſervice; at which the people gave a general ſhout, crying, ‘A Stamford! a Stamford!’ with ſuch joy, that the good Earl was forced to withdraw, tears of joy ſtanding in his eyes to ſee his Country's love and obedience. This is all that at this time happened: only there is great expectation, that on the general training-day our numbers will be full; the manner of which meeting in my next letter I will give you notice of; till which time I reſt your loving brother, ADAM JONES.

From Leiceſter, June 6, 1642.”

On this ſubject, the following regular entries appear amongſt the parliamentary records:

1. “Thomas Clare, conſtable of Ibſtock, by virtue of a warrant, having warned the trained and private ſoldiers to go to Leiceſter on Wedneſday the 8th of June; Mr. John Leveton, parſon of the town, ſent for him to his houſe, on Wedneſday the 7th of June, in the evening; aſked him whether he had warned the ſoldiers to go to Leiceſter, and likewiſe had ſent for all the ſoldiers; and, before them, aſked him the ſame queſtion, whether he had warned them to appear at Leiceſter? The conſtable told him he had: The parſon aſked by what authority; who anſwered, Upon a warrant from the high conſtable. The parſon deſired to ſee the warrant, and aſked him whether they uſed to warn men to appear without a warrant. The conſtable told him, he had ſeen the head-conſtable's warrant, and heard it read twice, to that intent. The parſon then produced a proclamation, and read it to the conſtable and ſoldiers twice. The conſtable told him, he could not undo what he had done; ſo the parſon took witneſs, that the conſtable would not diſcharge the ſoldiers from their appearance before Humphrey Corpſon, Thomas Woodcock, Thomas Brookes.

THOMAS CLARE, his × mark.”

2. “Theſe are to certify your Lordſhip of the abuſive ſpeeches of captain Wolſeley unto me, one of his majeſty's trained bands, under the command of the ſaid captain Wolſeley, as followeth:

“*Imprimis*, he aſked me whether I would appear at Leiceſter or not. I anſwered, That I would appear. He replied, By what authority? I anſwered, By the notice I had to appear by the petty conſtable of Belton, by virtue of a warrant that came from the head-conſtable. He aſked me, At what place? I anſwered, At The Horſeleas. He aſked, What I would do there? I anſwered, I could not tell as yet. He replied to me, That, if I would abſent myſelf and arms, he would ſtand betwixt me and all dangers; and bade the company bear witneſs. Moreover he ſaid, The Parliament go about to ſettle the antient laws of the kingdom; but it is but to fulfil their aſpiring humours. The vicar of Belton replied, *Taceto quem loquitur*. After theſe paſſages he began to threaten me, That he would know me another time. I anſwered, That, if that was all, I did deſire him not to threaten me. He anſwered, He did not threaten me; but I was an impudent and ſaucy fellow. I anſwered, If that were all he had to ſay to me, I bid him good night. *Per me*, WILLIAM BROWNE, of Belton.”

3. “William Gilbert, of Whitwick, in the county of Leiceſter, ſaith, That George Moore, conſtable of the ſaid town of Whitwick, told him, That captain Wolſeley came to the ſaid conſtable, on Monday the 6th of June; and told him, That he need not go to Leiceſter on Wedneſday, for he would pawn his land, life, and eſtate, to ſave him harmleſs. This, ſaith the conſtable, captain Wolſeley told me before John Bonnett. The mark of W. M GILBERT.”

4. “Robert Creſwell, conſtable of Raunſton, ſaith, That, having given warning to the trained and private men in the town to come to Leiceſter, to ſhew their arms, on Wedneſday the 8th of June, before the earl

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[1] Journals of the Commons, vol. II. p. 604.

of Stamford, by virtue of a warrant from the head-conſtable; captain Wolſeley, on Monday night, being the 6th of June, came to the ſaid conſtable's houſe, about nine of the clock; and, he being in bed, the captain called to him at the window, and aſked whether he had given warning to go in; who told him, he had the day before. Then the captain charged him, that he ſhould not call them to go in; ſaying, If he did, he would make him an example to other men. And the ſaid conſtable farther ſaith, That, when he called upon the ſoldiers to proceed to go in, two of the ſoldiers told him, That captain Wolſeley had charged them, that they ſhould not go in.

ROBERT CRESWELL."

5. "John Milſs, of Donnington on the Heath, being a trained ſoldier, ſaith, That, on Tueſday the 7th of June, Ancient Dudley called him unto him, and aſked him whether he intended to go to Leiceſter the next day. He told him, he did. Ancient Dudley aſked him to what end he would go. Milles anſwered, to ſerve the king. Dudley told him, the King had not commanded him; and thereupon produced a proclamation, which he deſired one Edward Hall to read; and then wiſhed him not to go to Leiceſter, for, if he did, he ſaid, his eſtate was loſt, and his life hazarded. This was ſpoken in the preſence of John Weſton, gentleman, Edward Hall, and Thomas Heicock. JOHN MILLES."

6. "Henry Whitaker, gentleman, conſtable of Donnington on the Heath and Huckleſcote, ſaith, That, on Tueſday the 7th of June, enſign Dudley came to him, and read part of a printed paper, and afterwards told him he would adviſe him not to go to Leiceſter of Wedneſday (the conſtable having a trained ſoldier by him), at his peril. This was ſpoken and read in the preſence of Thomas Wight and John Goodman. HENRY WHITAKER."

"Reſolved, upon the queſtion, That captain Wolſeley, enſign Dudley, and John Loveton, parſon of Ibſtock, be forthwith ſent for, as delinquents, for oppoſing and giving obſtruction to the execution of the Ordinance of the Militia, in the county of Leiceſter[1]."

On the 12th of June, the King's Commiſſion of Array for Leiceſterſhire (the firſt county which his Majeſty thought proper thus to diſtinguiſh) was iſſued; empowering the earls of Huntingdon and Devonſhire, ſir Richard Halford[2], Henry Haſtings[3], eſq. and other gentlemen of the county, to arm themſelves, and raiſe forces, for the defence of the King and Country againſt their enemies and rebels. The commiſſion was accompanied by the following letter:

"CHARLES R. Right truſty and right well-beloved couſins, and right truſty and well-beloved, we greet you well: Whereas it hath been declared by the Votes of both Houſes of Parliament, the 15th of March laſt, that the kingdom hath of late, and ſtill is, in ſo evident and imminent danger, both from enemies abroad, and a Popiſh diſcontented party at home, that there is an urgent and inevitable neceſſity of putting our ſubjects into a poſture of defence, for the ſafeguard both of our perſon and people: and that ſince divers inhabitants of divers counties have addreſſed their petitions to that purpoſe; and whereas a ſmall number of both Houſes (after it had been rejected by the Lords in a full Houſe, and without our Royal Aſſent, or the opinion of the Judges concerning the legality thereof) have attempted, by way of ordinance, to put in execution the power of the militia of the kingdom, and to diſpoſſeſs many of our antient Nobility of the command and truſt repoſed in them by us; and have nominated divers others, who have no intereſt in, nor live near to ſome of the counties to which they are nominated for the Lieutenancy, whereby they cannot be properly ſerviceable to the counties wherewith they are entruſted, nor our people receive that content and ſecurity which we deſire they ſhould: to ſubmit to the execution of which power by the way of ordinance, without it were reduced into a law by act of parliament eſtabliſhed by our royal aſſent, were to introduce and expoſe our ſubjects to a mere arbitrary government; which, by God's grace, we ſhall never permit: We therefore, conſidering, that by the laws of the realm it belongeth ſolely to us to order and govern the militia of the kingdom, have thereupon, by our proclamation of the 27th of May laſt, prohibited all manner of perſons whatſoever, upon their allegiance, to muſter, levy, or ſummon, upon any warrant, order, or ordinance, from one or both houſes of parliament, whereunto we have not or ſhall not give our expreſs conſent, any of the trained bands, or other officers, without expreſs warrant under our hands, or warrant from our ſheriff of the county, grounded upon a particular writ to that purpoſe under our great ſeal. And conſidering, that in antient time the militia of the kingdom was ever diſpoſed of by commiſſions of array; and that, by a particular ſtatute upon record in the Tower, made in the fifth year of Henry the Fourth, by full conſent of the Prelates, Earls, Barons, and Commons, and at their ſuit, and by the advice and opinion of the Judges then had, ſuch commiſſions were mitigated in reſpect of ſome clauſes perilous to the commiſſions, and approved of for the time to come; and that by the ſubſequent records it appeareth, that all our royal predeceſſors have continually exerciſed that power by ſuch commiſſions, till of late time they have been diſcontinued by the grants of particular commiſſions of Lieutenancy; little differing in ſubſtance from the ſaid commiſſions of array, againſt which it ſeems the Houſes have taken ſome exception. And though we are no way ſatisfied of the illegality of them, our counſel being never heard in the defence thereof; yet, being willing to avoid all exceptions at preſent, we have thought fit to refer it to that antient legal way of diſpoſing the power of the militia by ſuch commiſſions of array, for defence of us, our kingdom, and our country; authorizing you, or any three or more of you, to array and train our people, and to apportion and aſſeſs ſuch perſons as have eſtates, and are not able to bear arms, to find arms for other men, in a reaſonable and moderate proportion; and to conduct them ſo arrayed, as well to the coaſts as other places, for the oppoſition and deſtruction of our enemies in caſe of danger, as to your diſcretions, or any three or more of you, ſhall ſeem meet; whereof you Henry earl of Huntingdon, and, in your abſence, William earl of Devon, or Henry Haſtings, eſq. to be one: And being both confident in a great meaſure of the loyal affections of our people, and very tender to bring any unneceſſary burthen or charge on them, by augmenting the number of the trained bands; we do for the preſent only require that you forthwith cauſe to be muſtered and trained all the antient trained bands and freehold bands of the county, carefully ſeeing that they be ſupplied with able and ſufficient perſons, and completely armed; unleſs you find that there be juſt cauſe, and that it ſhall be with the good-liking of the inhabitants, for their own better ſecurity, to make any increaſe of their numbers; and over ſuch bands to appoint and ſet ſuch colonels, captains, and officers, as you ſhall think moſt fit for the diſcharge of that ſervice, being ſuch perſons as have conſiderable intereſt in the county, and not ſtrangers. And in caſe of any oppoſition, you are to raiſe the power of the county to ſuppreſs it, and to commit all ſuch perſons as ſhall be found rebellious herein into the cuſtody of our ſheriff; whoſe care and aſſiſtance we eſpecially require; and that he ſhall, from time to time, iſſue forth ſuch warrants for the aſſembling of our people, at ſuch times and places as by you ſhall be agreed on, according to the truſt repoſed in him by our ſaid commiſſion. And we have authorized you our commiſſioners, or any three of you, after ſuch array made, from time to time, to train and take muſters of our ſaid bands; and to provide beacons, and other neceſſaries, for the better exerciſing of our people, and diſcovery of ſudden invaſions and commotions. Of all which your proceedings herein, we expect a ſpeedy and plenary account, according to the truſt repoſed in you, and authority given you by our commiſſion on that behalf. Given at our court at York, the 12th day of June, in the 18th year of our reign, 1642 [1]."

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[1] Journals of the Lords, vol. V. p. 132.

[2] Of whom ſee before, p. 17.

[3] Afterwards created lord Loughborough; of whom ſee ſome account in vol. III. under Aſhby de la Zouch.

The Commiſſion of Array was in theſe words:

" Carolus, Dei gratiâ, Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ rex, fidei defenſor, &c. Chariſſimis conſanguineis noſtris Henrico comiti Huntington, & Willielmo comiti Devoniæ, necnon dilectis & fidelibus noſtris Henrico Haſtings, armigero, filio dicti comiti Huntington, Henrico Berkley, Georgio Villiers, Thomæ Burton, baronettis; Henrico Skipwith, Joanni Skeffington, & Richardo Halford, militibus & baronettis; Wolſtano Dixey, Richardo Roberts, Joanni Bale, Thomæ Hartopp, Eraſmo de la Fountain, & Willielmo Jones, militibus; Henrico Haſtings de Humberſtone, Georgio Aſhby & Joanni Pate, armigeris; ac vicecomiti noſtro comitatûs noſtri Leiceſtriæ pro tempore exiſtenti; ſalutem. Sciatis quòd nos malitiæ inimicorum noſtrorum, ſi regnum noſtrum Angliæ invadere preſumpſerint (quod abſit!) gratiâ nobis favente divinâ, reſiſtere, ac pro ſalvatione & defenſione noſtri ac regni prædicti & legiorum noſtrorum ejuſdem diſponere & ordinare volentes, ut tenemur, aſſignavimus vos, vel aliquos tres vel plures veſtrûm, ad arraiandos & triandos omnes & ſingulos homines ad arma, ac homines armatos & ſagittarios in comitatu prædicto commorantes, infra libertates & extra, ad armari faciendos omnes illos qui de corpore ſunt potentes & habiles ad armandum, qui de ſuo proprio habent unde ſeipſos armare poſſunt, videlt, quilibet eorum juxta ſtatum & facultates ſuas, & ad aſſidendum & apportionandum juxta adviſamentum & diſcretiones veſtras, aut aliquorum trium vel plurium veſtrûm; ac etiam ad diſtringendos omnes illos qui in terris & bonis ſunt potentes, & pro debilitate corporum ad laborandum impotentes, ad inveniendam, juxta quantitatem terrarum & bonorum ſuorum, & prout rationabilitèr portare poterunt (ſalvo ſtatu ſuo), armaturam hominibus ad arma & hominibus armatis, ac arcus & ſagittas; ita quòd illi qui morabuntur, ſeu morari poterunt, ad domum ſuam propriam in patriâ ſuâ ſuper defenſione ejuſdem regni contra inimicos noſtros, ſi periculum eveniat, non capiant vadia nec expenſas pro morâ ſuâ apud domos ſuas prædictas. Et ad dictos homines ad arma, ac homines armatos & ſagittarios, ſic arraiatos & munitos, continuè in arraiatione, ut in millenis, centenis, & vicenis, & aliàs prout conveniens fuerit & neceſſe, teneri & poni faciendos. Aſſignavimus autem vos, aut aliquos tres vel plures veſtrûm, quorum te præfatum Henricum comitem Huntington, &, in abſentiâ tuâ, te præfatum Willielmum comitem Devoniæ, vel te præfatum Henricum Haſtings, filium prædicti comitis Huntington, unum eſſe volumus, ad dictos homines ad arma, ac homines armatos & ſagittarios, ſic araiatos & munitos, tam ad coſteram maris quàm alia loca, ubi ac quoties neceſſe fuerit, ad dictos inimicos noſtros expellendos, debellandos, deſtruendos, de tempore in tempus cùm aliquod periculum immineat, mandandos & injungendos. Aſſignavimus etiam vos, aut aliquos tres vel plures veſtrûm, ad monſtrum ſive monſtrationem eorundem hominum ad arma, ac hominum armatorum & ſagittariorum de tempore in tempus quoties indiguerit diligentèr faciendum & ſupervidendum; ac etiam ad proclamandum, ordinandum, & diligentèr examinandum, quòd omnes & ſinguli hujuſmodi homines ad arma, ac homines armati & ſagittarii in monſtris hujuſmodi armaturæ ſuis propriis & non alienis armentur ſub pœnâ amiſſionis eorundem, exceptis duntaxat illis qui ad expenſas aliorum armari debent, ut prædictum eſt; & ad omnes & ſingulos quos in hâc parte invenieritis contrarios ſeu rebelles areſtandos & capiendos, & eos in priſonis noſtris committendos, in eiſdem moraturos quouſque ſecundùm legem indè deliberati fuerint; & ideò vobis diſtrictiùs quo poſſumus, ſuper fide & ligeantiâ quibus nobis tenemini, injungimus & mandamus, quòd ſtatim, viſis præſentibus, vos ipſos meliùs & ſecuriùs quô poteritis arraiari & parari, & coram vobis ad certos dies & loca quos videritis magis competentes & expedientes, & pro populo noſtro minùs damnoſos, omnes homines in patriâ commorantes, perarraitio & munitio meliùs fieri & compleri poterunt venire, & vocari faciatis, & eos arraiari, armari, & muniri, & eos ſic arraiatos & munitos in arraiatione hujuſmodi teneri faciatis; & inſuper ſigna vocata *Beakins* poni faciatis in locis conſuetis, per quæ gentes patriæ de adventu inimicorum noſtrorum poterunt congruis temporibus præmuniri; et eoſdem homines ſic arraiatos & munitos, cùm periculum imminueret, in defenſionem regni ac patriæ prædictorum de tempore in tempus, tam ad coſteram maris quàm alia loca ubi magis neceſſe fuerit, duci faciatis, vel aliqui tres aut plures veſtrûm, quorum te præfatum Henricum comitem Huntingdon, &, in abſentiâ tuâ, te præfatum Willielmum comitem Devoniæ, vel te præfatum Henricum Haſtings, filium prædicti comitis Huntington, unum eſſe volumus, duci faciant ut prædictum eſt; ita quod pro defectu defenſionis, arraiationis, ſive ductionis dictorum hominum, vel per negligentiam veſtram, damna patriæ prædictæ per inimicos noſtros modo non eveniat ullo modo pro poſſe veſtro. Damus autem univerſis & ſingulis comitibus, baronibus, militibus, majoribus, ballivis, conſtabulariis, miniſtris, & aliis fidelibus & ligeis noſtris comitatûs prædicti (tam infra libertates quàm extra) tenore præſentium, firmitèr in mandatis, quòd vobis & cuilibet veſtrûm in omnibus & ſingulis præmiſſis faciendis & explendis intendentes ſint, conſulantes, & auxiliantes. Et tibi præfato vicecomiti, quòd ad certos dies & loca quos ad hoc vos vel aliqui tres vel plures veſtrûm, ut prædictum eſt, ordinaveritis venire faciatis coram vobis vel hujuſmodi tribus vel pluribus veſtrûm (ut prædictum eſt) omnes illos in comitatu predicto, per quos arraiatio, aſſeſſio, & ordinatio meliùs poterint fieri & compleri, & illos quos pro rebellione ſuâ capi & arreſtari contigerit in priſonâ noſtrâ cuſtodiri, ſicut prædictum eſt. In cujus rei teſtimonium, has præſentes literas noſtras fieri fecimus patentes. Teſte meipſo, undecimo die Junii, anno regni noſtri decimo-octavo. Per ipſum regem. Willis [2]."

In conſequence of this commiſſion, the following notice and precept were iſſued:

" Mr. Sheriff, We whoſe names are hereunder written, commiſſioners of array, by virtue of his majeſty's commiſſion, have appointed Wedneſday the 22d day of this inſtant month of June, to muſter all the trained bands of foot, and alſo all the freeholders bands; and therefore, by virtue of the ſaid commiſſion, we command you to make your warrants to the chief conſtables of every hundred; commanding them, and every of them, to make their warrants to the particular conſtables within their ſeveral diviſions; and that they warn both clergy and laity, and alſo the freeholders bands, with their complete arms, clean dreſſed, and fit for ſervice, to appear before us, at The Row Dikes, in or near the Borough of Leiceſter, the ſaid 22d day of June, by eight of the clock in the morning. So we reſt, your loving friends,

H. Hastings,
Ric. Halford,
J. Bale,
Jo. Pate."

From Leiceſter, the 16th of
June, 1642.

" Archdale Palmer, eſq. high-ſheriff of the county of Leiceſter, to the chief conſtables of the hundred of Framland, and to every of them, greeting. By virtue of a command to me directed from his Majeſty's commiſſioners of array, and by virtue of the ſaid commiſſion to them and me directed; theſe are, in his Majeſty's name, to will and command you, that preſently (upon ſight hereof) you make your particular warrants to the ſeveral petty conſtables within your ſeveral diviſions, thereby commanding them to warn and ſummon all of the trained bands and freeholders bands, within their ſeveral conſtabularies, as well of the clergy as laity, to be and perſonally appear, with their arms, clean-dreſſed, fit for ſervice, before his Majeſty's commiſſioners of array, at Row Dikes, in or near the Borough of Leiceſter, on Wedneſday the 22d of this inſtant June, by eight of the clock in the morning; and in caſe any of the trained bands, or freehold bands, be dead, or gone from the town, that the petty conſtables do bring in able and ſufficient men, to ſerve in their rooms, and fit for ſervice; and that you, and every of you, and alſo the petty conſtables, be likewiſe then and there preſent. Hereof fail you not, as you will anſwer the contrary at your perils. Given under my hand and ſeal of office, the 16th of June, anno Domini 1642[1]."

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[1] Huſbands's Remonſtrances, &c. p. 345.

[2] Ibid. p. 346.

June 17, a letter from the earl of Stamford was read; ſhewing, "That the county of Leiceſter have executed the militia with a great readineſs, and many volunteers came in; but a commiſſion of array is granted to the earls of Huntingdon and Devon, and Mr. Henry Haſtings, to oppoſe the militia; and the ſaid commiſſion is to be put into execution on Thurſday next: Therefore the earl of Stamford deſired the advice of the parliament, what he ſhall do if the ſaid commiſſion be put into execution." Whereupon it was reſolved, to have a ſelect committee of both Houſes, to conſider how to prevent the executing of commiſſions of array, and in particular that commiſſion which the earl of Stamford hath informed[2].

"For the much-honoured Wm. Lenthall, eſquire, ſpeaker of the Commons Houſe.

"Sir, The trained ſoldiers being ſummoned to appear at Leiceſter, and to bring with them their arms; Mr. Henry Haſtings, ſon to the earl of Huntingdon, came to Leiceſter the day before our meeting, and had divers proclamations of the militia; and ſome he ſent to the head conſtables, writing on the back ſide that they ſhould publiſh them in the towns, ſubſcribing his own name. Our lord-lieutenant ſent one of them to the lord Grey. The next day, Mr. Thomas Rudiard, the mayor of Leiceſter, being at the town-hall in conſultation with his brethren, Mr. Haſtings went near to the hall, and ſent for the mayor; and told him, that the King, with his own hands, gave him a proclamation, commanding him to deliver it to the mayor, and that he ſhould proclaim it; and further, that his Majeſty had heard ill of the town of Leiceſter, and expected an exact account of that day's work. After that diſcourſe, the mayor refuſed (although before he had promiſed all obedience to the Ordinance) to ſend for the trained men of the town; and the trained ſoldiers coming out of the country with their arms, being on their way to the town, were met by ſtrangers, affirming that we had declared that they needed not to appear, and telling them, that, if they went with their arms, it would coſt them their lands, if not their lives, which did ſtrangely amuſe the people; nevertheleſs there was a good appearance of men; but moſt of their arms, by reaſon of thoſe reports, were left by the way. We, finding an abſolute neceſſity of our ſtay in the county, ſent warrants to train the five companies in their ſeveral diviſions. Three have appeared in a very full and complete number; ſcarce a trained man of the laity miſſing, but from the towns of ſir Richard Halford, ſir John Bale, and Mr. John Pate, three of our former deputy-lieutenants, and againſt whom complaints of a high nature depend in the Houſe of Commons; and about one hundred eighty volunteers came in, well armed, and all expreſſed great affection and forwardneſs for King and Parliament. To-morrow we go on to the fourth diviſion, and doubt not of a good appearance, although we approach near to Mr. Haſtings's quarters. We had not troubled your great and preſſing affairs with this long narration at this time, but left it to our return, had not Mr. Haſtings this day, accompanied with ſir Richard Halford, ſir John Bale, Mr. Pate, and Gregory, under-ſheriff, that oppoſed the publiſhing the laſt declaration in anſwer to the proclamation, gone to the town-hall, and, in the preſence of Mr. Mayor and ſome of his brethren, delivered a tranſlation in Engliſh of a commiſſion, to be read by the town-clerk; which he reading, the under-ſheriff held the original; and where defects were, he read the Latin, and turned it into Engliſh. A copy of the commiſſion, and the warrants that are ſent forth thereupon, we have ſent. That commiſſion being read, Mr. Haſtings delivered a letter, which was alſo read; a copy whereof, as it comes to our hands, is here incloſed. Then Mr. Haſtings declared his Majeſty's affections to the town, eſpecially to the mayor; giving him public thanks for his good ſervice, ſhewing his diſlike of our lord-lieutenant's proceedings concerning the magazine; and concluding with a deſire that Mr. Mayor would ſet a ſtrong guard upon the magazine, for it was the defence of the town, as well as for the county. Mr. Mayor conſented, and appointed a guard both for day and night. We perceive this commiſſion and theſe actions do very much diſtract both the town and country; and of what dangerous conſequence ſuch beginnings may be, not only to this county, but to the whole kingdom, we humbly leave it to the wiſdom of the Houſe; and ourſelves to be commanded as your faithful friends and ready ſervants, H. RUTHIN, ARTH. HESILRIGG."

Both Houſes of Parliament ſent for the original record, and compared this commiſſion therewith; and the 18th of June, the lord admiral reported from a Committee of the Lords appointed to conſider of commiſſions of array, "That they had examined this commiſſion of array for Leiceſter, with the record of Henry IV; and the Leiceſter commiſſion was not agreeable to the record." Whereupon the Committee voted, "That the commiſſion of array for Leiceſter was againſt law, and the liberty and property of the ſubject." Which vote the Houſe confirmed, and voted the ſame *verbatim*[3].

It was alſo reſolved by both Houſes, that Henry Haſtings, eſq. ſon to the earl of Huntingdon, ſhould be ſent for, as a delinquent, for diſturbing the execution of the Ordinance of the Militia for the county of Leiceſter[4];" and that all thoſe that were actors in putting the commiſſion of array in execution ſhould be eſteemed as diſturbers of the peace of the kingdom, and betrayers of the liberties of the ſame[5]." Sir Richard Halford and Mr. Haſtings, with their under-ſheriff[6], were accordingly ſent for as delinquents by a ſerjeant at arms of both Houſes[7].

June 20, a Committee was appointed, "to draw an impeachment againſt Mr. Haſtings, and thoſe other gentlemen[8] of the county of Leiceſter, for high miſdemeanors, according to the information given concerning their carriage about the putting in execution the commiſſion of array; and likewiſe to conſider of the buſineſs concerning the high-ſheriff[9]."

"A true relation of the tranſaction of the commands of both Houſes of Parliament in the execution of the Militia in the county of Leiceſter. By the right honourable Henry earl of Stamford, lord lieutenant of the ſaid county; the honourable the lord Ruthin, ſir Arthur Heſilrige, knight, deputy-lieutenants; and others ſubſervient to the ſame commands. Performed in the town and county of Leiceſter aforeſaid, before and upon Wedneſday the 22d of June, 1642.—Ordered by the Lords and Commons in Parliament aſſembled, that this execution of the Militia for Leiceſterſhire, with theſe votes, be forthwith publiſhed in print. JOHN BROWN, Cler. Parl.——London: Printed for George Lindſay, and for all thoſe who truly love and honour the King and Parliament, and deſire their amity and unity.

"On Saturday the 4th of June, the earl of Stamford came to Leiceſter; where his lordſhip iſſued out his warrants to all the head-conſtables to ſummon all the trained bands, and deſired all the private men within their ſeveral diviſions to appear before him or his deputies at the town of Leiceſter on Wedneſday following. Afterwards, the very ſame Saturday, came a meſſenger, with a writ to the high ſheriff to ſend forth his Majeſty's proclamations to the contrary. Notwithſtanding the warrants being ſent out by the head-conſtables, the country came in, both trained ſoldiers, private men, and volunteers, far beyond expectation, who generally declared themſelves for the King and Parliament. But the ſaid earl thought fit again, the week following, to appoint the five companies of the trained bands to appear ſeverally in ſuch convenient places as might be moſt for their eaſe, and leaſt chargeable; and thereupon they came. The firſt, on Tueſday June 4, to Broughton Aſtley; where appeared above 100 volunteers, and the trained and private men, all ſave only out of one diviſion, the head-conſtable thereof, being perſuaded by the parſon of the town where he lives, refuſing to ſend out his warrants; and yet, out of that diviſion, the trained ſoldiers and private men in many towns came in without warning. The ſecond, on Wedneſday, at Kibworth; where there was a very good appearance, except ſome of the clergy, with above 100 volunteers. The third, on Thurſday, at Melton Mowbray; where they made a general appearance. The fourth, upon Friday, at Queneborow; where the appearance was very good, conſidering how many great Papiſts and ill-affected people live thereabouts. The laſt, on Monday, at the Copt Oak. There was a general appearance of the trained and private men, with 200 volunteers at the leaſt; and in every one of theſe places very many of the countrymen came to the ſaid earl, and deſired him to help them to arms for their own defence and the public ſafety. And, after his return home from that day's muſter, he was advertized that ſir Richard Halford, ſir John Bale, knts. and John Pate, eſq. had prevailed with Mr. Mayor of Leiceſter to ſet a guard upon the remainder of the magazine left at that place; and that one of that worthy gentleman's ſervants ſhould watch the ſame, together with divers deſperate fellows of that town. The earl repaired thither, accompanied with the lord Ruthin, ſir Arthur Heſilrige, Mr. Thomas Bramour, and divers other gentlemen of good worth in that county; and commanded the Mayor to remove away the remainder of the powder, match, and bullets, and put it into a place of more ſtrength and ſafety. But on Wedneſday the 15th of June, as the ſaid earl returned from Kibworth, he heard at Leiceſter, that Mr. Henry Haſtings was immediately before come thither from York with a commiſſion of array. So the ſaid earl, having firſt given advertiſement thereof to the Parliament, removed very early the next morning a great part of the magazine from the town of Leiceſter, for more ſecurity, to his own houſe. That day, being Thurſday, maſter Haſtings cauſed the under-ſheriff (in the abſence of the high-ſheriff) to ſend forth warrants, in the high-ſheriff's name, that the whole county, as well trained ſoldiers, private men, and the clergy, ſhould come to Leiceſter, according to his commiſſion, there to be muſtered on the Wedneſday following. In the interim, the ſaid earl, having notice given him from divers perſons of many menacing words caſt forth againſt him, tending to the hazard of his life and deſtruction of his houſe; on Monday the ſaid earl ſet a guard about his houſe of 150 of his neighbours, tenants, and ſervants, who, hearing the report, came and offered themſelves to do him ſervice; whom he maintained at his own charge. On Tueſday, early in the morning, a meſſenger from the high Court of Parliament did attach the under-ſheriff for ſending forth warrants by virtue of the Commiſſion of Array; and with a ſufficient guard carried him away to the Parliament. In the afternoon maſter Haſtings, being newly returned from York, came to Loughborough; and, hearing that the under-ſheriff was gone, ſent out again other warrants himſelf, to ſummon all the towns near his abode to come to him at Loughborough betimes the next morning; and, being the maſter of certain coal-mines, he cauſed all his horſes belonging to the engines to be in readineſs; and there raiſed about 100 colliers out of Derbyſhire, whom he had armed with pikes, muſkets, and calivers; and, few or none of the trained bands coming in to him, he aſſembled his friends (many of them Papiſts, and ſuch others as were ill-affected towards the proceedings of Parliament) at Loughborough on Wedneſday morning; where, and at Aſhby de la Zouch, he bought up all the powder and old troopers' ſaddles that on the ſudden could be. When all were come in together, he made proclamations, that whoſoever wanted arms ſhould be furniſhed from Garendon abbey and other Popiſh places, as is credibly reported; and ſo they marched with drums and colours towards Leiceſter, 8 miles diſtant, himſelf ſtill marching before them when they came near a town. Within three miles of the town of Leiceſter, he cauſed powder, match, and bullets, to be delivered to every muſketeer, and commanded, by a ſerjeant, that every man ſhould charge with powder and bullet; which was done immediately, and match lighted; and ſo himſelf marched in the head of them into the town of Leiceſter, and commanded they ſhould not diſcharge till the word of command was given. The earl of Stamford, having intelligence of his march by ſcouts which he ſent abroad, might have laid his ambuſcado, and by the advantage of the way have cut them all off; for, the ſaid earl was furniſhed with about 150 muſketeers and ſhot, and 20 good horſe well mounted with carbines and piſtols; beſides, the neighbouring towns came running in, offering their lives and fortunes at his diſpoſal, and, in effect, the whole county ready and willing to have been raiſed at his command. The provocations were great from Mr. Haſtings and his troops, conſiſting of horſe as well as pike-men and muſketeers, who gave out by the way (to the terror of the people that came affrighted and gave intelligence to the ſaid earl), that they would fetch away the magazine from him, fire his houſe, have his heart's blood, and never leave him till they had made him turn up the white of his eyes. Yet the ſaid earl choſe rather to ſtand upon his guard at home, than to ſally out and levy a war, well weighing with himſelf the miſery that might have enſued, not to this county alone, but to the whole kingdom. When Mr. Haſtings and his company were come into the field, but not in the place where by the warrant he had appointed the country to meet (very few of the trained bands obeying that ſummons); having made a ſpeech, and therein pretended his affection to his country, that he had not a Papiſt in his company, and that his deſire was to avoid the effuſion of blood, he began to read his commiſſion of array. Thereupon the high-ſheriff cauſed the votes of both Houſes of Parliament to be read, wherein his commiſſion was voted illegal. So a meſſenger from both Houſes of Parliament did preſently attach him as a delinquent, as alſo ſome others of the commiſſioners that were preſent with him, by virtue of a warrant from the high Court of Parliament. Then, notwithſtanding his aforeſaid oration, divers of his company, both horſe and foot, did cock their match, and draw out their piſtols, and preſented them towards the high ſheriff. Maſter Haſtings and the reſt, being much daunted at the unexpected courage and ſpirit both of the high ſheriff and the meſſenger, ſaid, after they had executed his Majeſty's commiſſion, they would appear at Parliament. But the horſe, preſſing upon them (conſiſting chiefly of the four delinquents, their captains, officers, and ſervants, with others, Papiſts and unknown perſons), reſcued them, and ſhot at the meſſenger; and two butchers of Leiceſter throwing Mr. Haſtings on horſeback, he drew out his piſtols, and marched directly, with the reſt of his company, to his inn, and ſhut up the gates. The earl of Stamford, hearing of the reſcue, ſent ſome of his ſervants to Leiceſter, to give command to every man that had any ſoldiers in his houſe to ſeize their arms, when they were aſleep. In the mean while, maſter Haſtings and the reſt, hearing what men the ſaid earl had in readineſs, and apprehending that Mr. Sheriff might require his aid, did all thereupon very fairly run away that night at 11 o'clock. So it happened, that all or moſt of their arms were ſeized upon according to the ſtratagem propoſed, and are now remaining at the diſpoſal of the ſaid earl of Stamford; the which ſhall be employed as both Houſes of Parliament pleaſe to command. It is to be remembered, that Mr. Haſtings had his man at Leiceſter, ready upon the coming down of the earl of Stamford, to carry him word; and that he immediately poſted away to York, and brought back with him proclamations, which he diſperſed about the country; writing himſelf upon the back ſide, in the nature of a warrant, that it was to be conveyed from town to town, and publiſhed in every place: That, the day before the country was to come in, he came himſelf to Leiceſter; and maſter Mayor and the Aldermen being met in the town-hall, to adviſe about the appearance of the trained ſoldiers in the town (which maſter Mayor promiſed on Saturday before ſhould come in, if the earl of Stamford would grant him a warrant, which was granted) maſter Haſtings came to the hall, and ſent for maſter Mayor from his brethren; and ſo changed his reſolution, that he utterly refuſed to iſſue out any warrants; for which maſter Haſtings ſince hath procured a letter of thanks from the King to the Mayor. Notwithſtanding the backwardneſs of the Mayor, about 100 men, many of the Mayor's brethren, and of the company of the Borough, with others well-affected to the King, Parliament, and Kingdom, and the ſafety of them, came as volunteers, well armed; and many others offered in a ſhort time to provide themſelves with arms, to be ready at the next ſummons of the earl of Stamford to be trained and exerciſed."

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[1] Journals of the Lords, vol. V. p. 145.

[2] Ibid. p. 142.

[3] Journals of the Lords, vol. V. p. 150; of the Commons, vol. II. p. 632.

[4] Journals of the Lords, vol. V. pp. 145. 150.

[5] Journals of the Commons, vol. II. p. 632.

[6] The under-ſheriff was Mr. Gregory.

[7] Journals of the Commons, vol. II. p. 631.

[8] Ibid. p. 632.

[9] Ibid. p. 645.

A narration of the ſervice performed by John Chambers and James Stanforth, by command of both Houſes of Parliament, touching the Militia.

"On Saturday the 18th of this inſtant June, 1642, they received, at the riſing of the Houſe of Commons, their warrants againſt the ſeveral delinquents therein named; viz. Henry Haſtings, eſq. ſon to the right honourable the earl of Huntingdon; Henry Haſtings, of Humberſton, eſq.; ſir Richard Halford, knt.; maſter Pate; ſir John Bale, knt.; and maſter Gregory, the under-ſheriff of the county of Leiceſter. On Monday the 20th of the ſaid month, they came, by 11 o'clock in the morning to Broadgate, in the ſaid county, to the houſe of the right honourable the earl of Stamford; where they were informed that his lordſhip, together with the lord Ruthin and ſir Arthur Heſilrige, were training ſoldiers at a place called Copt Oak, three miles diſtant from the lord Stamford's houſe, where the ſaid Chambers and Stanforth waited till the evening, when they returned from the muſter, and preſently took horſe, as the lords, ſir Arthur Heſilrige, and others, preſently did, and waited on them to the town of Leiceſter; where they attended the ſaid lords and ſir Arthur Heſilrige, who received information that ſir Richard Halford had prevailed with Thomas Ruddier, the mayor there, to ſet a guard on the remainder of the magazine; and they, having ſent for the ſaid mayor and juſtices of the ſaid town of Leiceſter, removed the ſame from the South gate into a ſtrong tower called Newark Gate near the town, by the approbation of the ſaid mayor and juſtices, who were then preſent that evening; and the next day they waited for farther command from their lordſhips and ſir Arthur Heſilrige; who being at Leiceſter, where they heard that maſter Henry Haſtings, ſir Richard Halford, and others, intended to come in a warlike manner againſt the day following, being Wedneſday, the 23d of the ſaid month of June, after the lords and ſir Arthur Heſilrige had fixed the votes of both Houſes on the inn-gates, where they the ſaid maſter Haſtings and the other delinquents were to lie, and had done what was poſſible in the buſineſs for the time preſent; about 9 o'clock in the morning, they departed to the lord Stamford's, leaving the ſaid Chambers and Stanforth, together with one Thomas Horton, one of the ſaid ſir Arthur's ſervants, at Leiceſter, to wait on the ſaid high-ſheriff Archdale Palmer, eſq. to manage the buſineſs, as the ſheriff and they were required. On the Wedneſday aforeſaid, about 8 o'clock in the morning, the high-ſheriff came to Leiceſter, attended only by men armed with ſwords and javelins to keep the King's peace there; that, being in an inn called The Heron in Leiceſter, the ſaid Chambers ſaw a barrel brought in by a porter, which he deemed to be gunpowder; which doubts to ſatisfy, the porter was examined; whereupon he confeſſed the barrel was filled with gunpowder, and that it was ſent thither by maſter Andrew Halford; which powder the high ſheriff then ſeized upon by power of an order of the honourable Houſe of Parliament, dated the 11th day of June aforeſaid. That about 10 o'clock the ſaid day, one maſter Walter Haſtings, mounted on a bay ſtone-horſe, with a great ſaddle and petronels, in a warlike manner rid into the yard of the ſaid inn, and with him the lord Lovelace and one maſter Killegrew (as they were informed); who traverſing up and down the ſaid yard on horſeback, the ſaid Walter Haſtings ſwore that he would eat up the lord Stamford; to which one of the ſaid gentlemen replied, 'Leave one bit for me,' or to the ſame effect; and then the ſaid Haſtings made a ſhort diſtracted ſpeech to the people, ſaying, 'What, my friends and countrymen, ye ſtand for the King and the Haſtings, who have ever been true to the Crown?' The people anſwered, 'We are all for the King and the Parliament.' Then the ſaid Haſtings required the ſaid ſheriff to read his majeſty's proclamation, which (with an oath) he the ſaid Haſtings ſwore the ſheriff had received. Whereunto the ſheriff modeſtly replied, it was not true; which done, he the ſaid Haſtings departed, and the reſt of his company, in an outrageous and uncivil manner, ſwearing and curſing as they rode out of the ſaid inn. About 2 o'clock the ſame day, they the ſaid high ſheriff, Chambers, and Stanforth, had intelligence that the ſaid delinquents, or moſt of them, with all their troops and foot-ſoldiers, to the number of about 300, were met in a common or green, called the Horſe-fair, near the ſaid town, whither they repaired, attended on by the ſaid ſheriff, men on foot, and found the ſaid parties there, met ſome of them on great horſes, with petronels, and the reſt armed with ſwords, muſkets, calivers, pikes, and halberts. Maſter Henry Haſtings alighted, and told the ſheriff and the reſt, 'he was come thither to execute his Majeſty's commiſſion of array, to himſelf and others then granted for that county;' and then tendered to the ſaid ſheriff two bundles, the one of proclamations, the other of books, with an impoſition on the ſheriff to read and publiſh the ſame, maſter Haſtings ſwearing he was 'the King's body and ſoul;' and the ſaid ſheriff, being often and very uncivilly preſſed by the ſaid maſter Haſtings to read and publiſh the ſaid proclamations, made this anſwer: 'I cannot perform his Majeſty's ſingle commands, till I have acquainted the Parliament therewith, nor do any thing contrary to their votes: I am for the King and for the Parliament; and, if I periſh, I periſh.' Whereupon the ſaid Chambers produced the laſt votes of both Houſes concerning the illegality of the commiſſions of array; and read the ſame plainly and openly, endeavouring thereby to let the people hear them ſo read; and likewiſe read the laſt declaration of both Houſes concerning the Militia, concluding with theſe words: 'God ſave the King and Parliament!' which words the people plauſibly reiterated (except the ſaid Henry Haſtings, who, as before, again ſaid he was 'the King's body and ſoul,'); and then and there the ſaid Chambers drew forth the warrants of both Houſes, and, entreating the people's ſilence, read them openly, and called the delinquents, maſter Henry Haſtings, ſir Richard Halford, ſir John Bale, and maſter John Pate, they being then and there preſent and within hearing (as the ſaid Chambers was informed), requiring them, at their utmoſt perils, to yield their obedience to the power of the ſaid warrants; and the ſaid Chambers required the ſheriff to keep the King's peace, and to be aiding and aſſiſting unto him the ſaid Chambers in the due execution of the ſaid warrants. To prevent and utterly hinder the due execution whereof, the ſaid maſter Haſtings began to read the King's commiſſion; which being in Latin, and he not being ready therein, did there endeavour to comment upon the meaning thereof in Engliſh; which being altogether then unable to do, one maſter Edward Palmer, the town-clerk of Leiceſter, took the ſaid commiſſion out of his hand, ſaying it ought to be read; who read it in Latin; to which moſt of the people gave ear, but anſwered nothing. That done, the ſaid Chambers laid a ſtrict command on the ſaid ſheriff to have a ſpecial care of the ſaid delinquents, and required them likewiſe to obey; which words the ſaid ſir Richard Halford hearing (being very near to the ſaid Chambers), anſwered thus: 'When this his Majeſty's great buſineſs is over, then I will come to you, maſter Sheriff, and give ſuch ſecurity for my attendance on the Parliament as ſhall be fitting.' Maſter Haſtings alſo willed the ſaid Chambers to repair to the Angel in Leiceſter, where all the delinquents (as he ſaid) intended to lodge that night, where he ſhould have civil deportment from them; which he much doubted, ſeeing their carriage before in the field to be ſo outrageous. Immediately after that, maſter Haſtings pretended he would divide the troopers and ſoldiers into four parts, and call them by their names; but, having ſevered them for his own advantage, to gain his horſe, he was (by two rude butchers, one by name Henry Cotes, as the ſaid Chambers was informed) lifted up into his great ſaddle, and a petronel ready cocked given into his hands by one of the ſaid butchers. Then the cavaliers and the reſt of the ſoldiers, joining with the rude multitude, and about 24 parſons in canonical coats, well horſed, rode all towards the town, with loud exclamations, 'A KING! a KING!' and others, 'For a KING! a KING!' in a ſtrange and unheard-of manner; captain Worſley giving the word of command to the ſoldiers, 'Make ready! make ready!' which as they were providing to do, a ſudden and extraordinary abundance of rain falling, the ſoldiers were hindered from firing. Then the ſaid maſter Walter Haſtings endeavoured to ride over the ſaid Chambers; who, to prevent that, got up a high bank, whereon a rude fellow ſtanding, ſtruck him with a club on the breaſt, and with the violence thereof the ſaid Chambers fell backward into a ditch; but, as ſoon as his ſtrength ſerved him to recover himſelf, he made all the haſte he poſſibly could towards the town, to eſcape murdering. Then they followed maſter Sheriff, Chambers and Stanforth crying out, 'At the cap! at the cap!' which was at that time on Chambers's head; and one of the perſons endeavoured to ride over the ſaid ſheriff, another of them would have ridden over the ſaid Stanforth, and maſter Walter Haſtings gave fire at Chambers with one of the petronels, but the ſame did not diſcharge; ſo they got to the ſaid inn with much hazard, who afterwards were enforced, for their own ſafety, to ſtand upon their guard; and, being very much tired, were unable that night to do any farther ſervice, except the writing of a letter, which Chambers did, and recommended the ſame to the lord Stamford and the reſt, to ſatisfy what was done, and to have farther direction what was after fitting to be done therein; which directions, about one o'clock in the morning, were, that the ſaid Chambers and Stanforth ſhould, by the aſſiſtance of the ſaid ſheriff and the mayor and juſtices of Leiceſter, uſe their beſt power and endeavour to ſurprize the ſaid delinquents: but they, too ſenſible of their ill carriage and miſdemeanour, privately in the evening had got away, leaving the ſoldiers behind them. About 2 o'clock the ſaid morning, the ſaid Chambers and Stanforth, with the aſſiſtance of the juſtices and other townſmen, with about 40 perſons more, made ſeveral ſearches in inns and other drinking-houſes, where they found many ſoldiers laid in bed, ſome on the bed, but moſt of them diſtempered with drink; and then ſeized on their arms, and cauſed them to be carried to the ſheriff in the ſaid inn; viz. one great ſaddle, three petronels, and about 100 pikes, one lance, above 60 muſkets and calivres, about 20 ſwords, and 4 long pieces about 7 feet in length; all which the ſaid Chambers and Stanforth and others of the ſheriff's men ſearching, found charged, ſome with bullets, ſome with half-bullets, and others with gooſe-ſhot very deeply and dangerouſly; which ammunition being left in the ſheriff's cuſtody, part of them were delivered to ſome of the trained band, and the reſt preſented by the ſaid Chambers to the lord Stamford. Then, the ſaid Chambers being farther informed that maſter Henry Haſtings had procured about 100 colliers out of Derbyſhire, to attend him to Leiceſter upon the like ſearch, the ſaid Chambers, with Stanforth, being accompanied with the ſaid juſtices and townſmen, found two of them, who confeſſed they were poor Derbyſhire colliers, neither trained men, nor men that had at any time before that borne arms for any other, and that they and their fellows were ordered to come to Leiceſter in aid of his Majeſty and their maſter the ſaid maſter Haſtings; which ſaid colliers never appeared before the ſheriff to demand or receive their arms, but got privately away. The mayor in the whole progreſs of this buſineſs ſeemed backward to do any thing for the Parliament, and as forward to farther maſter Haſings in the buſineſs aforeſaid. The effect of which proceedings the ſaid Chambers and Stanforth thought fit humbly to preſent to the conſtruction and grave conſideration of this Honourable Aſſembly; ready always to proſtrate themſelves and ſervice at your farther commands. JOHN CHAMBERS, JAMES STANFORTH."

June 25, the following warrant was iſſued:

"Charles R. Truſty and well-beloved, We greet you well. Your letter of the 22d of this month, and your relation ſince, gives us ſo good ſatisfaction, as we not only approve of your loyal and faithful endeavours to preſerve our regal and lawful authorities in all thoſe particulars; but give you and the reſt of our commiſſioners of array, and the gentlemen and others of that our county who aſſiſted you, our royal thanks for what you have therein done, in oppoſition to the diſloyal and diſobedient practices of the earl of Stamford and his adherents; which ſaid earl, if he hath (as your letter imports) by force, and under pretence of authority by the pretended ordinance of the two Houſes of Parliament, ſurprized and carried away all or part of the magazine of munition belonging to that our county, and keeps the ſame with forces, hath actually levied war againſt us, and ſo we cannot account him and his adherents other than traitors; in which caſe, any private man knowing of it, and much more all juſtices of peace and other officers, are obliged to apprehend them. Wherefore our will and command is, that, with ſuch power as you can raiſe, you apprehend the ſaid earl and his adherents in any part of that county, and ſend them hither in ſafe cuſtody. And we farther require you to ſeize, and put in ſafety, for the uſe of our ſaid county, all ſuch part of the ſaid magazine of munition as you ſhall find to have been ſurprized and carried away by the ſaid earl; and likewiſe to ſeize, and take into your cuſtody, ſuch muſkets and other arms as the ſaid earl or his adherents have brought down with them, for arming ſuch as ſhould adhere to him, until farther order ſhall be taken; and, in performance of theſe our commands, we require all our ſheriffs, juſtices of peace, mayors, bailiffs, conſtables, and other officers and ſubjects, to be aiding and aſſiſting; for which this ſhall be ſufficient warrant. Given at our court at York, the 25th day of June, 1642.

To our truſty and well-beloved Henry Haſtings,
eſq. high ſheriff of our county of Leiceſter [1]."

June 25. The deputy-ſheriff of Leiceſterſhire was brought to the Houſe, as a delinquent, for proclaiming the commiſſion of array.

June 27. Sir Arthur Heſilrige reported the proceedings upon the commiſſion of array by Mr. Haſtings and others at Leiceſter; viz. that Mr. Haſtings read the commiſſion at the Croſs at Loughborough; that he told them, arms were at the town's end, and he would ſpend his life among them; that there were about 60 colliers, or ſuch like perſons, that Mr. Haſtings had procured to come out of Derbyſhire thither, and armed them with muſkets, who were commanded to charge, and light their matches; which they did, ſome with one bullet, and ſome with two. And one witneſs ſaith, that Mr. Haſtings ſaid he would have the earl of Stamford's life before he left * * *.—Haſtings cauſed the drums to be beaten, and colours diſplayed; and marched, to the great terror of the people.

The ſeveral informations of William Sheffield, William Whatton, Robert Blaſtock ſervant to Mr. Peſtell vicar of Packington in the county of Derby, of Richard Knight of Mountſorel, of Richard Raven miniſter of Quorndon, of Mr. Edward Coleman, of Jo. Brown of Wanlip, and of Mary Coltman, were all read; which do make good and atteſt the report made by ſir Arthur Heſilrige.

Ordered, that the Committee appointed to advance the ſubſcription of the ſeveral counties do forthwith retire, to conſider farther of that buſineſs.

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[1] Journals of the Lords, vol. V. p. 232.

Reſolved, that the Houſe doth approve of Mr. Archdale Palmer to be one of the deputy-lieutenants of the county [1].

July 1, "The Houſe was informed, that a poſt came laſt night from the earl of Stamford's houſe in Leiceſterſhire, which brings word, that Mr. Haſtings is returned into Leiceſterſhire, and is proclaimed ſheriff; and that there are come with him captain Lunſford and captain Digby, and other ſoldiers: that they have brought match, powder, and other ammunition, and four field-pieces [2]."

July 4, "A letter from Mr. Saliſbury, ſervant to the earl of Stamford, dated from Broadgate, July 2, concerning Mr. Haſtings, as high-ſheriff, ſending forth his warrants to the high-conſtables of ſeveral hundreds, and intending to ſeize the magazine at Broadgate, the earl of Stamford's houſe, if he could not have it by fair means; his warrant, of the 28th of June, directed to Mr. Gery of Bilſton, one of the head-conſtables of Sparkenhoe hundred; and likewiſe one letter, of the 3d of July, from Leiceſter, ſubſcribed by William Ward, David Deakins, Richard Ludlam, and William Franke, expreſſing the manner of Mr. Haſtings coming with forces to Leiceſter, and demanding the magazine; and proclaiming William Reymer, of whom the magazine was demanded, and others, traitors, for not yielding up the magazine, were all this day read. Reſolved, upon the queſtion, That officers be ſent down into the county of Leiceſter, to aſſiſt the lord-lieutenant and the deputy-lieutenants, in putting the Ordinance of the Militia in execution, for preſerving the peace of the county, for ſuppreſſing inſurrections, and ſafe keeping the magazine there.—Ordered, That the mayor of Leiceſter [3] and Dr. Lake ſhall be ſummoned, and come in ſafe cuſtody, to attend this Houſe [4]."

July 6, "Mr. Serjeant Wilde reports the buſineſs concerning Leiceſterſhire, to this effect: Mr. Haſtings draws out of ſeveral counties divers perſons of deſperate condition; arms them, and comes to Loughborough with colours flying; and there makes proclamation, that all ſuch as have any affection to this ſervice, they ſhould have arms at the town's end. Divers were then armed; and they marched in a warlike manner ſeven or eight miles, with colours flying, drums beating, and muſquets laden with bullet; and pretended to come to ſeize and take the magazine from the earl of Stamford, lord-lieutenant of the county of Leiceſter, by the Ordinance of the Militia; who had taken part of it into his own cuſtody, it being delivered unto him by the ſheriff, upon an order of both Houſes. He left part of it at Leiceſter; and the other part, for the better ſafety of it, he carried to his own houſe; and ſome of the company gave out, that they would have the blood of the earl of Stamford. Mr. Haſtings was complained of here for ſome great miſdemeanors; and thereupon meſſengers, by order of both Houſes, were ſent down to apprehend him and ſome other; and to bring them up to anſwer the miſdemeanors complained of. The meſſenger found him in this poſture of war, in the head of his forces, in a place called The Horſe-leas, near Leiceſter. Mr. Haſtings, ſpying him, ſaid, 'I know you have an order for others, as well as for me.' The meſſenger did acknowledge it, and read his warrant; and actually arreſted him. The warrants for the apprehending of others of his company were likewiſe read; and the ſheriff coming thither to aſſiſt the meſſengers of this Houſe, in executing their warrants, and to preſerve the peace of the county; ſome of his company cocked their piſtols and carabines againſt the ſheriff and the meſſengers; and, by forces levied, reſcued themſelves from the authority of both Houſes. Ordered, That it be referred to the committee for Leiceſter, to conſider of ſome way for the indemnity of thoſe perſons that preſerve the magazine at Leiceſter; and that the Leiceſterſhire buſineſs be taken into conſideration the firſt buſineſs this afternoon."—*Poſt meridiem*. Mr. Serjeant Wilde reports the impeachment againſt Mr. Haſtings; which was read; and, upon the queſtion, aſſented unto; and ordered to be ingroſſed, and carried up to the Lords.—Ordered, That the powder, arms, and ammunition, in the county of Leiceſter, put into certain places of that county, by the direction of the lord-lieutenant of that county, ſhall be kept there ſtill, till farther orders be given to the contrary [5]."

July 8, "The impeachment of Henry Haſtings, eſquire, ſecond ſon of the earl of Huntingdon, ſir Richard Halford, knight and baronet, ſir John Bale, knight, and John Pate, eſquire, by the Commons aſſembled in Parliament, for high crimes and miſdemeanors by them committed.

"Whereas, by order and command of the Lords and Commons in Parliament, for the ſafety and defence of the county of Leiceſter, the magazine of the ſaid county was delivered into the hands of Henry earl of Stamford, who, in June 1642, removed a great part thereof to his dwelling-houſe called Broadgate, in the ſaid county, for the more ſafety and ſecurity thereof: And whereas, in the ſaid month of June, ſeveral warrants iſſued out, by order of both Houſes of Parliament, the one directed to the gentleman-uſher of the houſe of peers, his deputy or deputies, the other to the ſerjeant at arms attending on this Houſe, his deputy or deputies, for the apprehending of the ſaid Henry Haſtings, ſir Richard Halford, ſir John Bale, and John Pate, for high crimes and miſdemeanors by them committed againſt the ſaid Houſes of Parliament, to anſwer the ſame before the ſaid Houſes: He the ſaid Henry Haſtings, ſir Richard Halford, ſir John Bale, and John Pate, well knowing the premiſſes; and the ſaid ſir Richard Halford, ſir John Bale, and John Pate, being then and yet juſtices of the peace of the ſaid county; in or about the 22d day of the ſaid month of June, wickedly and maliciouſly, without warrant of law, did raiſe and draw out of the ſeveral counties of Derby, Lincoln, and Leiceſter, forces of horſe and foot, to the number of 300 perſons, or thereabouts, ſome of them being colliers, and other mean and deſperate perſons, and divers of them Papiſts, and them unlawfully aſſembled at Loughborough, in the ſaid county of Leiceſter; where the ſaid Henry Haſtings, the day aforeſaid, made proclamation, That, if any perſons affected to that ſervice wanted arms, and would repair to the town's end, they ſhould be furniſhed therewith; and they, the ſaid Henry Haſtings, ſir Richard Halford, ſir John Bale, and John Pate, together with the ſaid other perſons ſo aſſembled, being armed with ſwords and pikes, and with piſtols, muſkets, and calivers, ready charged with powder and bullets, and other habiliments of war, marched along in a warlike manner, with drums beating and colours flying, and their matches lighted, to the great terror and affrightment of his Majeſty's ſubjects, divers miles within the ſaid county of Leiceſter, to the town of Leiceſter, and ſo through the ſaid town, with great noiſe and ſhouting, to a certain place near to the ſaid town, called Horſe Fair Leas, to the intent to keep themſelves from being arreſted by the ſaid officers of both Houſes of Parliament, and, in caſe they ſhould be ſo arreſted, then to reſcue themſelves by force, and to the intent likewiſe to take away the ſaid magazine by force and arms, and to kill and deſtroy the ſaid earl of Stamford; he the ſaid Henry Haſtings, and ſome other of his ſaid complices, giving out that they would fetch away the ſaid magazine with a vengeance, and that they would have the ſaid earl's life before they left, and would fire his houſe, and have his heart's blood out, with divers other ſuch like deſperate ſpeeches: And the ſaid Henry Haſtings, ſir Richard Halford, ſir John Bale, and John Pate, with the reſt of their ſaid confederates, being ſo aſſembled at the ſaid Horſe Fair Leas, John Chambers and James Stanforth, being authorized thereunto by deputations under the hands of the officers aforeſaid, together with Archdale Palmer, eſq. then high-ſheriff of the ſaid county of Leiceſter, and divers other perſons in their aid and aſſiſtance, repaired to the ſaid place, to execute the ſaid warrants from both houſes of parliament; and the ſaid Henry Haſtings, well knowing thereof, did then tell the ſaid Chambers, That he knew he had warrants from the Parliament as well for others as for himſelf; whereupon the ſaid Chambers produced the ſaid warrants, and read the ſame openly, in the hearing of the ſaid Henry Haſtings, ſir Richard Halford, ſir John Bale, and John Pate, to yield obedience to the ſaid warrants; which they refuſed to do; but, inſtead thereof, they and other their ſaid adherents did violently aſſault the ſaid high-ſheriff, Chambers, and Stanforth, and rode upon them with their horſes; and one of the ſaid confederates, named Mr. Walter Haſtings, with his piſtol charged, gave fire upon the ſaid Chambers; and ſome others of them drew out their piſtols, and preſented their muſkets, upon the ſaid high-ſheriff and Chambers, uſing other force and violence upon them, to the great danger of their lives; and ſo the ſaid Henry Haſtings, ſir Richard Halford, ſir John Bale, and John Pate, by force and arms, and in a warlike manner, at the time and place aforeſaid, reſcued themſelves from the ſaid officers and high-ſheriff, in contempt of juſtice, and to the high affront and ſcorn of the Parliament, and afterwards marched back again in warlike manner into the ſaid town of Leiceſter. All which doings of the ſaid Henry Haſtings, ſir Richard Halford, ſir John Bale, and John Pate, were and are contrary to the laws of this realm, the rights and privileges of Parliament, tending to ſedition, and to the danger of effuſion of much blood. Wherefore the ſaid Commons do, in the name of themſelves and of all the Commons of England, impeach the ſaid Henry Haſtings, ſir Richard Halford, ſir John Bale, and John Pate, of the ſaid ſeveral high crimes and miſdemeanors. And the ſaid Commons, by proteſtation, ſaving to themſelves now, and at all times hereafter, the liberty of exhibiting of any other accuſation or impeachment againſt the ſaid Henry Haſtings, ſir Richard Halford, ſir John Bale, and John Pate, or any of them, and of replying to the anſwers which they, or any of them, ſhall make, or of offering any proofs of the premiſſes, or any of them, or of any other accuſation or impeachment againſt them, or any of them, as the caſe, according to the courſe of juſtice, ſhall require; do pray, that he the ſaid Henry Haſtings, ſir Richard Halford, ſir John Bale, and John Pate, and every of them, may be forthwith put to anſwer the premiſſes, in preſence of the Commons; and that ſuch proceedings, examinations, trials, and judgements, may be upon them, and every of them, had and uſed, as ſhall be agreeable to law and juſtice [1]."

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[1] Journals of the Commons, vol. II. p. 641.

[2] Ibid. p. 645.

[3] Thomas Rudiard, the then mayor, was kept in confinement ſome months.

[4] Journals of the Commons, vol. II. p. 649.

[5] Ibid. pp. 655, 656.

On the ſame day, "The earl of Stamford acquainted the Houſe with a letter, and ſome informations, from Leiceſter, complaining of the averſeneſs of the mayor of Leiceſter, and his negligence in preſerving the peace there; and of the proclaiming the earl of Stamford and others traitors [2]."

It was alſo reſolved by both Houſes, "That officers be ſent down into the county of Leiceſter, to aſſiſt the lieutenant and the deputy-lieutenants in putting the Ordinance of the Militia in execution, for preſerving the peace of the county, for ſuppreſſing inſurrections, and ſafe-keeping the magazine thereof; and that thoſe officers ſhall be paid at the public charge [3]."

July 9, It was ordered by both Houſes, that £500. ſhould be impreſſed, on account, to the lord Ruthin and ſir Arthur Heſilrige, out of the ſubſcription-monies, to be employed for the pay of the officers to be ſent down into Leiceſterſhire by order of both Houſes [4]."

July 11, "Inſtructions for the lord Ruthin and ſir Arthur Heſilrige, Committees of the Houſe of Commons aſſembled in Parliament, appointed to go into Leiceſterſhire.

"Firſt, you ſhall, in the name of us the Lords and Commons, declare and publiſh to the high-ſheriff of Leiceſter, the knights, gentlemen, and other his Majeſty's ſubjects in that county, that Henry earl of Stamford was by us commanded to take care of and ſecure the magazine of that county; and what hath been therein done, by him and his adherents, hath been neceſſary, in purſuance of our order, as is by us avowed and approved of, as warranted by the authority of both Houſes of Parliament. 2. You ſhall aſſiſt the lord-lieutenant, Henry earl of Stamford, with your beſt counſel and advice, and by all other means, ſafely to diſpoſe or keep the magazine, for the peace and ſecurity of the county, in ſuch manner as to you ſhall ſeem moſt requiſite. 3. You ſhall take care that no forces be raiſed, to diſturb the peace of the ſaid county; and in caſe any be raiſed, you ſhall, in the name of both Houſes of Parliament, command them to diſperſe themſelves; and if they refuſe ſo to do, you are hereby authorized to draw together the trained bands, and others, for to defend and preſerve the peace of the county; and, if neceſſity require it, you may repel force with force, for the preſervation of the peace of the kingdom. 4. If you ſhall find any diſaffected perſons raiſing any parties or factions againſt the Parliament, or ſpreading any ſcandals or aſperſions upon their proceedings, like to diſturb the peace of the county; you ſhall cauſe all ſuch perſons, upon good proof of their miſdemeanors, to be arreſted, and ſent up to anſwer ſuch their offences, as to law and juſtice ſhall require. 5. You ſhall take care that ſuch reſolutions and orders of both Houſes as have been, or ſhall be, ſent down, be put in execution; and ſhall require the ſheriff, deputy-lieutenants, and juſtices of peace, and all other his Majeſty's ſubjects, to be aiding and aſſiſting unto you for that purpoſe. 6. You ſhall endeavour to clear the proceedings of Parliament from all imputations and aſperſions; and you ſhall give all due and fit encouragement to ſuch as you find ready and ſerviceable to the King and Parliament; letting them underſtand, that, wherein they are obedient to the command of Parliament, both Houſes will protect them. 7. You ſhall inform his Majeſty's ſubjects, that they are neither to follow the high-ſheriff, nor to obſerve his commands, concerning the extent of the commiſſion of array, nor other caſe but where the law gives him his power. 8. You are likewiſe to put in execution the Ordinance concerning the Militia. 9. You ſhall obſerve and execute all ſuch further directions and inſtructions as you ſhall from time to time receive from both Houſes of Parliament [5]."

July 15, A committee of eight peers was appointed, "to conſider what commiſſioners were fit to overſee the taking down the *glaſs windows* in every pariſh [6].

July 18, The following affidavit appears on the Journals: "I Richard Capman left the orders of impeachment, bearing date the 9th of July, 1642; one for ſir John Bale, which I left with one of his ſervants on Tueſday the 12th of July; and the order for ſir Richard Halford, on the ſame day, with two of his ſervants, being informed neither of theſe knights were at home. Upon Wedneſday I left the order of impeachment at Mr. Pate's houſe for him, being likewiſe informed that he was not at home; but I was informed that he was by others of his ſervants; and, after my departing the houſe, the order was by one of his ſervants thrown after me in the yard. I left the order to Mr. Haſtings with himſelf; who did receive it, and told me the King his Maſter had commanded him to yield no obedience to it, or words to that effect, but to wait upon his place; giving threatening ſpeeches to the meſſenger who did formerly attach him, that it ſhould be the worſt ſervice that ever he was upon, or words to that effect. I left the order with him on Thurſday the 14th of July. By me, RICHARD CAPMAN [7]."

July 19, the following circular warrant was iſſued, to prevent the embodying the militia:

"To Mr. Thomas Boyer, one of the head-conſtables of Sparkenhoe Hundred.

"Leiceſter, ſſ. Whereas his Majeſty's pleaſure hath been lately declared, by books and proclamations publiſhed by his command, that it was his will, that none of his loyal and good ſubjects, of the trained, private, or freehold bands, or ſuch who are provided of arms either for horſe or foot, ſhould appear or aſſemble together, upon any warrant or command from ſuch who take upon them to exerciſe the power of the militia, without his Majeſty's conſent, and contrary to his declarations; Now, foraſmuch as I am credibly informed, that there either are, or will be, warrants iſſued, to require the aſſembling and gathering together of the aforeſaid trained and private bands within your hundred, and ſuch who will voluntarily come in with their arms, which can be to no other end than to diſturb the peace and quiet of this county, and in oppoſition to his Majeſty's gracious intention of preſerving his people in peace and ſecurity: Now, for the preventing of any combuſtion, by the aſſiſting of ſuch who are diſaffected to his Majeſty, and endeavour the diſturbance of the preſent peace, theſe are to will and require you, and in his Majeſty's name to charge and command you, that you uſe your beſt endeavours and utmoſt power, within your diviſion, that no perſons whatſoever appear in arms, or otherwiſe, in obedience to any pretended power, entreaty, or requeſt, not allowed of by his moſt excellent Majeſty; and that you give the like command to all and every the petty conſtables within your diviſion, that they uſe their beſt endeavours, within their ſeveral conſtabularies, by giving notice to the ſeveral inhabitants, that they obſerve this his Majeſty's will and pleaſure, as they tender the good and peace of this kingdom and county, and his Majeſty's diſpleaſure and juſt puniſhment for a contempt of ſo high a nature; and hereof fail you not, as you will anſwer the contrary at your peril. Given under my hand and ſeal of office, at Aſhby de la Zouch, this 19th day of July, 1642. H. HASTINGS, Vicecomes [1]."

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[1] Journals of the Lords, vol. V. p. 191.
[2] Ibid. p. 192.
[3] Ibid. p. 193.
[4] Ibid. pp. 195. 208.
[5] Ibid. p. 202.
[6] Ibid. p. 212.
[7] Ibid. p. 218.

July 20, "Whereas ſeveral commiſſions of array have lately iſſued out, under the great ſeal of England, into the ſeveral counties of Leiceſter, Worceſter, and other counties of this realm, tending to the great danger of his Majeſty, and the diſturbance of the peace of this kingdom: For the preventing thereof, and of the execution and iſſuing out of any ſuch commiſſions for the time to come; it is ordered, by the Lords and Commons aſſembled in Parliament, that the judges and juſtices of aſſize of the ſeveral counties of England and Wales be required, in their ſeveral circuits, at the aſſizes and great ſeſſions to be next held for each county within this realm and the dominion of Wales reſpectively, in open court, and in their ſeveral charges to be delivered to the grand juries at the ſaid aſſizes and great ſeſſions, openly to declare and publiſh, that the ſaid Lords and Commons aſſembled in Parliament have, upon mature deliberation, reſolved, upon the queſtion, that the ſaid commiſſions of array are againſt law, and againſt the liberty and property of the ſubject; and that all thoſe that are actors in putting the ſame in execution ſhall be eſteemed diſturbers of the peace of the kingdom, and betrayers of the liberty of the ſubject [2]."—On the ſame day, "The Lords and Commons in Parliament, taking notice of the great worth and quality of dame Elizabeth Grey, mother to the right honourable the earl of Stamford, and of the great extremity the cruelty of the barbarous rebels in Ireland hath brought a perſon of her condition unto, having deſpoiled her of a fair and large eſtate in that kingdom; in conſideration of her ſufferings, do order, that the treaſurers at London, appointed to receive the monies that come in upon the act of loan and contribution for Ireland, do forthwith pay unto the ſaid lady Grey, or her aſſigns, the ſum of £200. out of the monies that are or ſhall come in upon the ſaid act of loan and contribution; and this order, together with an acquittance under the hand of the lady Grey, or her aſſignees, ſhall be a ſufficient diſcharge to the ſaid treaſurers for ſo much money as they ſhall hereupon pay in manner as aforeſaid [3]."

The King, having haſtened from Beverley to Nottingham on the 21ſt of July, came next day to Leiceſter; where he addreſſed the following ſpeech to the gentlemen, freeholders, and inhabitants of that county:

"Gentlemen; Since I have found my preſence ſo very acceptable amongſt my good ſubjects in theſe Northern parts, and that the errors and miſtakes amongſt them have wholly proceeded from miſinformation, and are removed with more ſatisfaction and eaſe to them than they were received; I hold it a piece of my duty to take the utmoſt pains I can, fully to inform and undeceive my people; and rather to prevent crimes than to puniſh them. In this errand I am come to you, amongſt whom there hath not been the leaſt miſunderſtanding, to ſhew you, that I do not ſuſpect any malice in the place or in the people, though perſons of as ill diſpoſitions have been buſy in it, and amongſt you, as in any county in England, and ſuch who have taken as great pains to do miſchief, and to bring confuſion, as good men ſhould for peace and happineſs: though 'tis as true, that very many worthier perſons amongſt you have appeared of contrary affections, which I ſhall always acknowledge. I am come to you in a time too when nothing could invite me to ſuch a journey, but my affection to and good eſteem of you; having ſent ſuch propoſitions for peace and accommodation to my two Houſes of Parliament, that I hope to have no other uſe of your affections but in your prayers; being ſure they will ſubmit to them with alacrity, if the unexcuſeable enemies to the peace of the Kingdom be not ſtrong enough to prevail: and then you will find yourſelves ſo much concerned (for I have required nothing that with more juſtice can be denied me, if it be duly weighed, than my crown or my life may be taken from me) that I ſhall not need to aſk your aſſiſtance. I know you will bring horſe, men, money, and hearts worthy ſuch a cauſe. Your Religion, your Liberties, your Laws (which I will defend with my life, I mean the good known laws of the land, not ordinances without my conſent, which, till within theſe twelve months, was never heard of from the foundation of this kingdom) will be the quarrel: And in ſuch a cauſe, the taking away my towns, ſhips, arms, and money from me, ſhall not diſhearten me: The concurrence and affection of my people, with God's bleſſing, will ſupply and recover all [4]."

The "Iter Carolinum [5]" ſtates, that the King was at Leiceſter from July 22, to the 25th [6].

It appears alſo, by the accompts of Mr. Robert Heyrick, churchwarden of St. Martin's in Leiceſter, that his Majeſty attended divine ſervice there on Sunday the 24th: "Item, given to Mr. White, the counteſs [7] of Devon's gent. for ſetting up the King's throne in our church, 5*s.*—Item, paid to Norman, for flowers and herbs to ſtrew the church at the King's coming, 1*s.* 8*d.*—Item, paid to Knowles, for ſix burdens of ruſhes for the church at the King's coming, 2*s.*"

In this year there is alſo a charge of 29*l.* 15*s.* paid to his Majeſty's officers, at his firſt coming to town, as fees; and a purſe of £50. was preſented by the Corporation to Prince Charles [8]; but it does not appear on what occaſion.

Whilſt the King was at Leiceſter, he ſent for the mayor and ſheriffs of Coventry to attend him there; who were taking horſe on the Sunday morning; but, being diſcovered by ſome that favoured the Parliament, were compelled to ſtay at home [9].

The Declaration and Reſolution of the County of Leiceſter, delivered in Anſwer to his Majeſty's Speech made to the whole County, &c. 1642.

When his Majeſty came into Leiceſterſhire, he was pleaſed to deliver himſelf, his intentions, and deſires, to the underſtanding of that county; the particular grounds of whoſe ſpeech was, "that as he was their lawful Sovereign, ſo he might find them loyal and faithful acknowledgements of that royalty, which he made no queſtion they were fully reſolved was due to him; and that they would deliver up to him the town of Leiceſter, and the arms, which he did conceive did belong to him, and which was for a long while againſt their loyalty detained from him, and was diſpoſed of contrary to his intentions and their obedience; and alſo that, for the ſafeguard of his perſon, the trained bands might attend him, while he ſhould remain in thoſe parts." His Majeſty having then delivered himſelf, after ſome deliberation, anſwer was returned to his Majeſty in the name of the whole County; "That they hoped his Majeſty did not ſo miſconſtrue their true and loyal hearts, as that they ſhould make any queſtion of his undoubted ſupremacy, whom they always held, and will for ever maintain, to be their lawful Sovereign; and that they would, againſt all oppoſers whatſoever, maintain his honours and dignities, ſo far forth as his Majeſty ſhall love the honour of God, and the liberty of the ſubject. And yet, whereas now, according to the antient cuſtom of Parliaments, they and the reſt of the counties within his Majeſty's dominions had entruſted ſome ſelect members with their eſtates and liberties, to be directed and certified according to their judgement, and according to law and equity; and whereas there hath been bred ſome unhappy differences betwixt his Majeſty and his Parliament, occaſioned by the malignants threatening to bring this kingdom into deſtruction: We are very confident, that well-affected people will not proſecute any thing, but what ſhall be for the glory of God, the advancement of the true Proteſtant Religion, the honour of his Majeſty, the enlargement and advancement of his crown and dignities, and the liberty of the ſubject."

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[1] Journals of the Lords, vol. V. p. 232.

[2] Ibid. p. 224.

[3] Ibid. p. 225.

[4] Huſbands's Remonſtrances, p. 477; where this ſpeech is ſtated to have been made on the 20th of July.

[5] Gutch's Collectanea, vol. II. p. 428.

[6] His Majeſty was again at Leiceſter Town in the month of Auguſt; ſee p. 31.

[7] The Counteſs lived at Leiceſter Abbey, which had been in a great meaſure re-built; and probably there was no perſon in or about Leiceſter, at that time, ſo proper to fix the throne for the reception of the Royal Gueſt in the church as the Counteſs's Gentleman. Againſt theſe articles there is no month or day of the month entered in the pariſh-book.

[8] Corporation Records.

[9] Harl. MSS. 6386.

His Majeſty, having received this meſſage, ſeemed, and was, very much diſcontented and moved, and, as it is reported, hath raiſed ſome forces againſt Leiceſter Town; and is reſolved to obtain that by force of arms, which he could not perſuade nor contrive from them[1].

A Petition from the Town and County of Leiceſter unto the King's moſt excellent Majeſty. Alſo another Petition from the Grand Inqueſt of the ſame County unto his Majeſty, for the removing of the Magazine; with his Majeſty's Anſwer thereunto. Likewiſe certain Propoſitions to his Majeſty by Captain Grey and the Earl of Stamford's Soldiers, touching the Magazine. Alſo a Declaration from the Knights, Eſquires, Gentlemen, Grand Jurymen, and Freeholders, in the county of Leiceſter. Ordered to be printed, by ſpecial command.

"To the King's moſt excellent Majeſty.

The humble petition of the inhabitants of the town and county of Leiceſter; July 22.

"Acknowledging your Majeſty's princely proteſtations for defence of the Proteſtant Religion, the laws of the land (which your Highneſs makes the juſteſt meaſure and rule of your royal prerogative), the liberty and obedience of your ſubjects, as alſo for the peace of the Kingdom; diſavowing not only intentions of war, as opening an iſſue to drown your Majeſty and poſterity; but alſo taking care that no poſture ſhould affright the ſubjects: Yet we cannot but in all humility expreſs our deep ſorrows for your Majeſty's long eſtrangement from, and oppoſition to, your higheſt and ſafeſt Council of Parliament; on the ſucceſs whereof the ſafety, honour, and glory, of your Majeſty, and happineſs of your ſubjects, do depend. Well we can never expect, while we ſee delinquents protected againſt the juſtice of Parliament, promoted to honour and offices of high truſt and power, ſuch as Mr. Henry Haſtings, who, after he had appeared in a hoſtile manner, to the great terror of your Majeſty's peaceable ſubjects, and was reſcued from the miniſter of Parliament, did notwithſtanding (to the great affrightment of all, and miſcarrying of divers women) come with a troop of horſe and foot at midnight to Leiceſter, demanding the magazine, and proclaiming the earl of Stamford and divers others by name, with all their adherents, traitors; and, after all this, is protected (as we conceive), and made high-ſheriff, and an approved gentleman caſt out, for no other cauſe, appearing to us, than the diſcharging of his duty to your Majeſty and the Parliament. We are deeply affected with theſe proceedings, as preſaging the ruin of all at once. Therefore we humbly pray, that your Majeſty's commiſſion of array, declared to be ſo exactly againſt law (which your Majeſty makes the rule of our allegiance and obedience), may be recalled; that juſtice may impartially proceed againſt all delinquents, without which a Parliament cannot ſubſiſt; that you would caſhier all ſuch deſperate perſons as would engage the kingdom in a bloody civil war, and abandon all the counſellors of diviſion; that the honour and innocence of our worthy Knight[2] and the other five Members[3] impeached may be vindicated; that you would join yourſelf to your Parliament, as the only way to ſave ourſelves and bleeding Ireland; and that our Magazine and Militia may remain in the hands of the honourable Earl of Stamford, who is entruſted by the Parliament. We ſtand reſolved ever to maintain the true Reformed Proteſtant Religion, your Majeſty's perſon and authority, the laws, and free courſe of juſtice, together with the high and honourable Court of Parliament, as the bottom wherein all is embarked. We are enemies to all that divide betwixt your Majeſty and your Parliament, or that have or ſhall affront, or caſt baſe aſperſions on, that faithful Aſſembly; and, according to our juſt and free proteſtation, we will venture our eſtates and lives therein. And ſhall ever pray, &c."

"To the King's moſt excellent Majeſty.

The humble petition of the Great Inqueſt for the County of Leiceſter; July 23.

"We do in all humbleneſs acknowledge, that, during your Majeſty's reign hitherto, we have enjoyed that which is the greateſt bleſſing that can befal a nation, a ſtable and uninterrupted peace: your declaration expreſſes your princely deſires of your ſubjects' peace and welfare. Seeing therefore the preſages of blood and ruin do impend and hang over our heads; we are forced to ſeek a preſervative by our addreſſes unto your Highneſs. If it may ſtand therefore with your princely wiſdom, as we judge it ſtands with the peace and ſafety of this County; our humble deſire is, that there may be a ſafe diſtribution of this magazine to the ſeveral Hundreds in this county, to be diſperſed therein according to due proportions; that, ſince it ſtands with the peace and ſafety of this County, it may never be re-aſſumed but by a legal power, that the keepers thereof may have their liberty and protection from dangers, for diſcharging their truſt. Thus ſhall you diſſolve theſe clouds of calamities that threaten us, and elevate us to higher hopes of peace. And we ſhall ever pray, &c."

"Propoſitions to his Majeſty, from captain Grey and the reſt of the ſoldiers entruſted from the earl of Stamford, touching the Magazine.

"I. That there may be a ſafe diſtribution of this Magazine to the ſeveral Hundreds in the county, to be diſperſed therein according to due proportion; and this to be done immediately from the Magazine.

"II. That it may never be re-aſſumed again but by a legal power.

"III. That the keepers of it may have their liberty and protection from dangers for diſcharging their truſt."

"Given at the Court at Leiceſter, July 24.

"His Majeſty hath graciouſly conſidered this petition, and commanded me to return this anſwer: 'That, as the petitioners have enjoyed hitherto the bleſſing of peace under his Majeſty's government; ſo he hath never expreſſed a greater love of it, and a care to preſerve it, than by his late bearing ſo many indignities to avoid all diſturbance of it; the which he hopes will have that effect with his good ſubjects, that they will henceforward have as great a regard to his honour, as he hath to their peace; of which if all others were equally tender, no preſage of blood and ruin would hang over their heads. For your magazine, his Majeſty hath never looked upon this under any other conſideration, than to preſerve it for the county whoſe it is. And therefore, upon complaint heretofore made to him, that ſome perſons had preſumed in warlike manner to levy it without any lawful authority, his Majeſty, out of his good affection to this county, gave direction, to prevent future miſchief, that the ſame ſhould be reſtored to the diſpoſition of thoſe to whom it belongs; and therefore well approves, that it be diſpoſed in ſuch manner and ſuch place as ſhall ſeem beſt and fitteſt to the County; in which his Majeſty will not intermeddle. For the freeing and protecting the keepers of the Magazine, or their ſeconds, his Majeſty knows not the meaning of the petitioners. If they have had a lawful truſt committed, and done nothing in diſcharge and execution thereof but what is warrantable, they need no other protection but that of the law; but if, in the violent and forcible removing the Magazine, and in the circumſtances of keeping, they have done any thing unjuſtifiable, his Majeſty believes no truſt boldly undertaken can excuſe them; and therefore expects that this be immediately delivered by the keepers to the diſpoſal of the County, without condition. FALKLAND.

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[1] Pamphlets in the Britiſh Muſeum, 4to, 64. 19.

[2] Sir Arthur Heſilrige.

[3] Lord Kimbolton, Mr. Hollis, Mr. Pym, Mr. Hampden, and Mr. Strode.

“ CHARLES Rex. Our will and pleaſure is, that all our officers and loving ſubjects do ſuffer the bearers hereof to paſs quietly to their own houſes. Given at our court at Leiceſter, the 24th of July, 1642.

“ Whereas the Grand Jury, at the General Aſſizes held in the county of Leiceſter, did prefer a petition unto his Majeſty, for the diſtribution of the County's Magazine to be divided into every hundred, and therein diſperſed into every town, according to the charge levied upon them for the providing thereof: And whereas it was alſo farther in the ſaid petition deſired, that the ſaid Magazine might not be reaſſumed: Therefore the Baronets, Knights, Eſquires, Gentlemen, Grand Jury-men, and Freeholders, &c. do hereby declare, that whoſoever ſhall go about to re-aſſume, or gather into one body again, the ſaid Magazine, or any part thereof, by any authority whatſoever, ſhall be adjudged, eſteemed, reputed, and taken to be an enemy to, and diſturber of, the public peace of this county. And, becauſe no man may plead ignorance in this behalf, it is agreed, by all ſorts, ranks, and degrees, of perſons above-named, that this declaration be now openly read and publiſhed, with an audible voice, in the face of the county, at the general aſſizes held for the county aforeſaid. Dated the 25th of July, 1642.

“ The copy of that the Grand Jury gave the Commanders of the Magazine.

“ We, the Gentlemen of the Grand Jury for the county of Leiceſter, have received the Magazine thereof from the Eaſt-gate in the Newark; and do undertake, ſo near as we may, that it ſhall be diſtributed to the ſeveral Hundreds, and therein diſperſed to every town ſo near as we can equally; and that it ſhall never be re-aſſumed to our powers. In witneſs whereof, we have ſubſcribed our names the 25th day of July, anno Domini 1642. Atteſted by the Grand Jury[1].”

“ Information came out of Leiceſterſhire to the Parliament, that many of the well-affected in that county, having vigilantly taken care to make the lord of Stamford's houſe their magazine, and had conveyed their arms, powder, and ammunition thither, did moſt valiantly and courageouſly oppoſe and withſtand Mr. Haſtings, the new-made high-ſheriff, and a moſt notorious malignant; and how he was glad to retreat from thence, and fly to York for more aid, which afterward occaſioned much miſchief and moleſtation among them in that county of Leiceſter, he being a moſt deſperate malignant[2].”

The earl of Stamford was proclaimed a traitor, for having removed the county magazine to his houſe, and ſet guards about it; but the Parliament vindicated him, July 22, by the following Declaration:

“ Whereas Henry earl of Stamford was, by ordinance of both Houſes of Parliament, appointed lord lieutenant of the county of Leiceſter, and, by the order of both the ſaid Houſes, the magazine of the ſaid county was delivered into his hands, to be removed or diſpoſed of as he ſhould think fit, for the ſafety and defence of his Majeſty and the Country; in obedience whereunto, the ſaid earl did take the ſaid magazine, and did place a great part thereof at his houſe at Bradgate, under ſafeguard, and the reſidue thereof at a place in the Newark, near the town of Leiceſter; for the doing whereof the ſaid earl, and alſo William Sherman, William Stanley, John Norris, and William Rayner, upon pretence of being aſſiſtants to the ſaid earl, and all other his adherents, were, without all colour of law, and againſt the rights and liberties of the ſubject, proclaimed traitors; which, as concerning the ſaid earl being a member of the Houſe of Peers, is a high breach of privilege of Parliament: Be it therefore declared, by the ſaid Lords and Commons, that the ſaid earl, William Sherman, William Stanley, John Norris, William Rayner, nor any other of the parties which were aſſiſting to the ſaid earl in the premiſſes, have done any therein but according to their duties, and in obedience to the commands of both Houſes of Parliament; and that therefore the ſaid earl, and every of them, ſhall and ought to be protected by the power and authority of both Houſes of Parliament. And the ſaid Lords and Commons do hereby forbid all ſheriffs, mayors, bailiffs, conſtables, and other his Majeſty's officers and ſubjects whatſoever, any way to arreſt, impeach, moleſt, or trouble, the ſaid earl, William Sherman, William Stanley, John Norris, William Rayner, or any of them, or any other of the ſaid perſons ſo aſſiſting to the ſaid earl, either in their perſons, goods, or eſtates, for or by reaſon of the premiſſes, without the authority and conſent of both Houſes of Parliament[3].”

Aug. 13. The Commons reſolved, “ That Henry Haſtings, eſq. ſhall be accuſed of high treaſon, for actual levying of war againſt the King and kingdom[4].”

On Friday the 18th of Auguſt the King was again at Leiceſter, in his road from Nottingham to Stonely Abbey[5]; and again on Monday the 22d, on his return to Nottingham; when, having left his forces before Coventry, he rode, with ſome lords and others in camp, to Leiceſter; where he dined that day at the Abbey-houſe, the Counteſs of Devonſhire's; and, after dinner, rode to Nottingham, and ſet up his ſtandard that afternoon[6].

“ Upon Friday the 26th day of Auguſt, the ſame morning that the earls of Dorſet, Southampton, ſir John Colepeper, and ſir John Uvedall, ſet out from the King with a meſſage to the high Court of Parliament, preluding ſome willingneſs in his Majeſty to have perſons choſen of both ſides to treat about a peace between his Majeſty and the Parliament; Prince Rupert (who hath made enough of the Parliament's help to re-poſſeſs him in his kingdom and eſtates in the Palatinate), together with Maſter Haſtings and many Cavaliers, went to my Lord Grey the Earl of Stamford's houſe, from whence they took all his arms, and took away and ſpoiled all his goods, and alſo the cloaths of his chaplain, who was fain to fly for his life: And ſome chief ones aſked, ‘ Where are the brats, the young children?’ ſwearing, ‘ God damn them! they would kill them, that there might be no more of the breed of them.’ But God ſtirred up ſome friends to ſuccour them. They have alſo diſarmed many of the inhabitants thereabouts, and taken away many of their goods; but no doubt their account is at hand. *Amen, Lord!* [7]”

Auguſt 30, an order was made for the appearance of Henry Haſtings, eſq. at a day certain, or to ſtand attainted; and that the ſheriff[8] of the preceding year ſhould continue in office for the then preſent year[9].

The two following letters were copied by Mr. Throſby from the originals:

“ To his freind the Maior of Leiceſter this delivery at Leiceſter.

“ Mr. Maior; His Ma'tie, being confident of your fidelitie to doe him all poſible ſervice, willed mee this day to ſend for you to my quarters, and there to deliver to you his pleaſure: but I, perſeaving you are diſſuaded from coming (by whom or what pretenſes I know not) have heer ſent you his Ma'ties demand. His Ma'tie, being now ſomewhat neceſſirated by the vaſt expence he hath beene this long time inforced to, for the ſafeguard of his Royall perſon, againſt the rebellious inſurrection of the true Mallignant Party, (whoe are now too well known, and their irreligious intentions too plainly diſcovered by all his loving and obedient ſubjects), doth erneſtly deſire and require you and his good ſubjects of the citty of Leiceſter forthwith to furniſh him with two thouſand pounds ſterling, which hee with much care will take order to ſee repaied in convenient time; and that his Ma'ties gratious promiſe I hope will ſeeme much better ſecurity than the public faith: which is the uſuall aſſurance that the party which call themſelves the Parliament doe give: And you muſt truſt them on it, if you aſſiſt not his Ma'tie hereby to defend you againſt them. You muſt not goe leſſe than your former expreſſions have ſpoken you; which induced mee not to doubt of receiving the demanded ſume to-morrow by ten of the clocke in the forenoon, that I may be

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[1] Pamphlets in the Britiſh Muſeum, 4to, 64. 20.

[2] Vicars, p. 104.

[3] Journals of the Lords, vol. V. p. 232.

[4] Journals of the Commons, vol. II. p. 718.

[5] Iter Carolinum.

[6] “ A true Relation of his Majeſty's ſetting up his Standard, 1642.” 4to.

[7] Remarkable Paſſages, &c. a folio half-ſheet, 1642, in the Britiſh Muſeum.

[8] Archdale Palmer, eſq. was ſheriff in 1641 and 1642.

[9] Journals of the Commons, vol. II. p. 745.

Your freind, **Rupert.**

Quineboro, this 6th day of Sep. 1642.

"Poſtſcript. If any diſaffected perſous with you ſhall refuſe themſelves, or perſuade you to neglect the comand, I ſhall to-morrow appeare before your town in ſuch a poſture, with horſe, foote, and cannon, as ſhall make you knowe 'tis more ſafe to obey than reſiſt his Ma'ties demand."

This letter frightned the mayor and burgeſſes of Leiceſter into a compliance with a portion of the Prince's requeſt, as appears by the following receipts:

"Septem er 7, 1642. Receyved by me Prince Rupert, Prince Palatine of the Rhine, & Generall of all his Majeſtye's Cavallerye in this preſent expedition, the full ſume of ffive hundred pounds, for his Ma'ties uſe, of the Mayor, Bayliffes, & Burgeſſes of the Borough of Leiceſter; to be repayed againe by his Majeſtye. I ſay receyved ffive hundred pounds. **Rupert.**"

The next day came the following from the King:

"To our truſty and welbeloved ye Mayor and Aldermen of our Town of Leiceſter.

"**Charles R.** Truſty & welbeloved, wee greete you well. Wee have ſeene a warrant under o'r nephew Rupert's hand, dated ye 6th of this month, requiring from you and other ye inhabitants of our Towne of Leiceſter ye loane of £2000; which as we do utterly diſavow & diſlike, as being written w'out our privity or conſent: ſo we doe hereby abſolutely free & diſcharge you & that our Towne from yelding any obedience to the ſame; and by our owne letters to our ſaid Nephew wee have written to him to revoke y^e ſame, as being an act very diſpleaſing to us. Wee indeede gave him directions to diſarm ſuch perſons there as appeared to be diſaffected to our perſon & government, or ye peace of this our kingdome; & ſhould have taken it well from any of our ſub'ts that would voluntarily aſſiſt us wth ye loane of armes or money; but it is ſoe farr from our hart or intentions by menaces to compel any to it, as wee abhor ye thought of it; & of this truth our accions ſhall bear us teſtimony. Given att our court att Nottingham, 8 Sep'bris, 1642."

Indorſed, "Mayor and Aldermen of Leiceſter."

Nov. 17, a letter having been read in the Houſe, from the mayor of Leiceſter, wherein his Majeſty hath commanded him to pay the moneys that have been raiſed in that town upon the Roll of Subſidies to Mr. Haſtings; and, if he ſhall refuſe the payment thereof, that then to be apprehended, and brought to his Majeſty, and be puniſhed for his contempt; Mr. Armſton of Burbach, one of the high collectors of the moneys upon the bill of £400,000. in the county of Leiceſter, was ordered to pay the ſaid moneys, according to the act, at Yieldhall, London: And that he do not pay it over to Mr. Haſtings, notwithſtanding any warrant or directions requiring him thereunto: And he ſhall be protected herein by the authority of Parliament [1].

Dec. 13, the two Houſes of Parliament appointed the noble and pious earl of Stamford [2] to be lord general of all South Wales, and the four next adjacent counties, viz. Glouceſter, Worceſter, Hereford, and Cheſhire; and gave him power to raiſe forces in all the ſaid counties, and to appoint officers and commanders over them, to train and exerciſe them, and to fight with, kill, and ſlay, all that come againſt them. And upon the confidence and truſt which the Parliament had in the fidelity of the noble lord Grey, ſon and heir of the ſaid earl of Stamford, they appointed him alſo lord general of the five Northern counties, Leiceſter, Nottingham, Derby, Rutland, and Lincoln; giving him the like power as his father, to raiſe the forces of the ſaid counties, and to preſerve their peace againſt any force coming againſt them, and eſpecially to ſuppreſs the lord Stanhope, who was then ſaid to be very buſy in thoſe counties in raiſing forces for the king and diſturbing the peace of thoſe parts with the commiſſion of array [3].

Dec 15. The following declaration was iſſued:

"Whereas his Majeſty, by the inſtigation and advice of divers about his royal perſon, hath raiſed forces againſt the Parliament, for the moſt part conſiſting of Papiſts, notorious delinquents, and other malignant perſons, and that hereby the well-affected of the kingdom are ruinated in their eſtates, and divers outrages committed upon their perſons: The Lords and Commons in Parliament do therefore declare, That it is very requiſite that the counties of Leiceſter, Derby, Notts, Rutland, Northampton, Buckingham, Bedford, and Huntingdon, ſhould enter into an aſſociation, for the mutual defence and ſafety of each other; and that Thomas lord Grey, ſir Edward Hartopp, knt. John St. John, William Roberts, Peter Temple, William Jervaſe, Richard Brent, Thomas Heſilrige, William Danvers, John Goodman, Simon Ridley, William Bainbridge, Thomas Brudenell, Thomas Babington, Thomas Merry, Thomas Beaumont, Arthur Stanley, Thomas Cotton, William Hewett, eſqrs. Richard Ludlam, mayor of the town of Leiceſter, and William Stanley, alderman of the ſaid town [with a proportionable number of the other counties], ſhall be a Committee, to meet at ſuch times and places as they ſhall think fit, for raiſing men, horſes, arms, and ammunition, upon the propoſitions formerly agreed on by both Houſes of Parliament, or by any other way that they ſhall judge convenient, for the ſuppreſſing of the preſent rebellion, ſtirred up by malignant perſons, who deſire to ſubvert the happineſs of his kingdom; and ſhall have power to order all things neceſſary thereunto, and, upon all occaſions, to join with any other forces raiſed by the ſame authority; and that the lord Grey, ſon to the earl of Stamford, having commiſſion from the earl of Eſſex lord general, ſhall command in chief, as major-general of the forces to be raiſed, and have power to lead and carry the ſaid forces to ſuch places as he ſhall think fit, and to ſubdue, fight with, kill, ſlay, and impriſon, all ſuch perſons as ſhall levy war without the conſent of both Houſes of Parliament; and that what money, horſes, arms, or ammunition, ſhall be contributed by any perſon towards this ſervice, ſhall be ſecured to be re-paid, with intereſt after eight pounds *per centum*, by the public faith of both Houſes of Parliament; upon the ſhewing of an acquittance, or certificate, under the hands of any four of the ſaid committee, for the receipt of the ſaid monies, or appraiſement of the ſaid horſes, arms, or ammunition; and the ſaid monies ſo brought in ſhall be iſſued forth, in every of the ſaid counties, by the appointment of any four of the committee of the county where it ſhall be contributed [4]."

Jan. 16, 1642-3, an ordinance was paſſed, for aſſeſſing all men of ability, within the counties of Northampton, Leiceſter, Derby, Rutland, Nottingham, Huntingdon, Bedford, and Buckingham, that have not contributed upon the propoſitions of both Houſes of

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[1] Journals of the Commons, vol. II. p 856.

[2] His appointment was by a commiſſion from the earl of Eſſex, then lord general. Journals of the Commons, vol. II. p. 886.

[3] Vicars, p. 225.

[4] Journals of the Lords, vol. V. p. 493.

Parliament; and they to be rated and aſſeſſed in like ſort as was the £400,000, by an act of the then preſent Parliament[1].

"To the Speaker of the Houſe of Peers:

"My lord; I received a letter from your lordſhip concerning my lord Campden, wherein the honourable Houſe of Peers were pleaſed to command me to forbear the aſſeſſment of my lord Campden. Therefore I do conceive it my duty to give them an account of my whole proceedings. Firſt, my lord Campden ſent a gentleman to me, who offered me fifty pounds for a protection for him and his ſons; but withal deſired that I would not eſteem it as a bribe: the which I ſo much ſcorned, that I ſent his lordſhip word back again, that it was not a bribe that I expected from his lordſhip; but that he would pleaſe to ſubſcribe a ſum anſwerable to his honour and eſtate. He returned me again fifty pounds by the ſame gentleman; and (at that time) [he and] both his ſons were preparing arms and ammunition (which I can very well prove), and have ſince found them to be uſed againſt the King and Parliament, at Mr. Henry Noel's, his ſecond ſon's, houſe, which I have lately taken, and brought the gentleman away: And I returned him again my former anſwer, with this addition, 'That, if his lordſhip would not ſubſcribe, then I muſt take ſuch courſe as the Parliament ſhould direct, by aſſeſſment, or otherwiſe.' Then his lordſhip ſent me another meſſage, to deſire me that I would forbear till he had acquainted the Parliament; but I found the coals kindle ſo faſt in that country, that, had I not ſuddenly quenched them, the whole country would have been on a flame. The malignants flocked ſo faſt, that, had I not entered Rutlandſhire at that very nick of time, I am confident, in one week the whole county would have been drawn into a body againſt the Parliament. My lord, I had almoſt forgotten to acquaint your lordſhip, that I firſt went to my lord Campden's houſe, where, as I was credibly informed, there were both arms and ammunition; but his lordſhip was fled, and all his arms conveyed away. Now, having given your lordſhip a full account concerning my lord Campden, I deſire to have directions from the honourable Houſe for my farther proceedings in this particular of my lord Campden; and there ſhall be nobody readier to ſerve your lordſhip, than your lordſhip's humble ſervant,

Nothampton, 28 Feb. 1642-3. Tho. Grey[2]."

March 3, Richard Ludlam mayor of Leiceſter, William Stanley alderman, and Evers Armyn, were appointed a committee, for raiſing money within the town of Leiceſter, for the weekly maintenance of the army[3].

April 1. In an ordinance for ſequeſtering notorious delinquents' eſtates, Henry lord Grey of Ruthin, Thomas lord Grey of Groby, ſir Arthur Heſilrige, baronet, ſir Edward Hartopp, and ſir Thomas Hartopp, knights, William Hewet, John Bainbridge, Peter Temple, George Aſhby, William Roberts, Richard Bent, Arthur Staveley, William Danvers, John Goodman, eſquires, were appointed ſequeſtrators of delinquents for the county of Leiceſter; and for the town of Leiceſter, Richard Ludlam (the then mayor) and William Stanley alderman[4].

Henry lord Grey of Ruthin, Thomas lord Grey, ſir Arthur Heſilrige, baronet, ſir Wolſtan Dixie, ſir Thomas Hartopp, ſir Martin Liſter, ſir Roger Smith, knights, George Aſhby, Thomas Babington, Thomas Brudenell, Simon Rudgley, Peter Temple, John Bainbridge, and Thomas Heſilrige, eſquires, and William Sherman, gentlemen, were appointed commiſſioners for puniſhing ſcandalous miniſters.

April 15, the Committee for the Safety of the Kingdom were ordered, by the Houſe of Commons, "to furniſh my lord Grey at Leiceſter with ſix pieces of ordnance, 1000 muſkets, their equipage and furniture, and likewiſe with ammunition, and to ſend them away with all ſpeed[5]."

July 3. Alderman Robert Billers was added to the Committee of Sequeſtrators for the town and county[6].

July 20, Upon information to the Houſe of Lords, "that the Lord Grey hath given order, that the houſe of the Counteſs of Devon at Leiceſter ſhall be pulled down, if ſhe do not pay to the garriſon £150. a week, which is put into it:" The Houſe ordered, that the Committee at Leiceſter ſhall take care, that no violence or plundering ſhall be offered to the ſaid houſe of the Counteſs of Devon; but that the ſaid houſe and goods (notwithſtanding any ſuch order) be preſerved from ſpoil and ruin: And the Speaker was directed to write a letter to the Lord General, to acquaint him with their Lordſhips' order; and to ſend to the Lord Grey, to preſerve the houſe from violence or plundering[7].

July 22, Permiſſion was granted to the Counteſs Dowager of Devonſhire, to go into Kent, Surrey, and Leiceſterſhire[8].

In this month, the Royaliſts ſuſtained a ſevere loſs in an engagement near Stamford[9].

Aug. 3. In an ordinance for raiſing money for the maintenance of the army, the county of Leiceſter was rated at the weekly ſum of 147*l.* 10*s.*; and the Committee for that purpoſe conſiſted of Henry Lord Grey of Ruthin, Thomas Lord Grey of Groby; Sir Arthur Heſilrige, baronet; Sir Edward Hartopp, and Sir Thomas Hartopp, Sir Martin Liſter, knights; William Hewett, John Bainbridge, Peter Temple, George Aſhby, Richard Bent, Arthur Stanley, William Danvers, Thomas Heſilrige, John Goodwyn, Thomas Cotton, Francis Hacker, eſquires; Richard Ludlam, now mayor of Leiceſter; William Stanley and William Villers, aldermen there[10].

Sept. 9, William Bainbridge, eſq. Francis Smalley, junior, gent. and Richard Ludlam, mayor of Leiceſter, were added to the Committee of Sequeſtrators[11].

Oct. 30. The Earl of Stamford ſtated to the Houſe of Lords, that he had been employed as general of the Weſtern forces for the ſpace of 11 months, colonel of one foot-regiment, captain of one horſe-troop, and had not from that time received any moneys for the ſaid entertainments; and had from time to time recruited his regiment and troop with men, horſe, and arms, keeping both regiment and troop, ever ſince November laſt, upon his credit and charges, ſaving five weeks' pay in Devonſhire for his troop only; notwithſtanding their infinite hard duties and dangerous ſervice continually, ever ſince Auguſt laſt, being put upon all the out-ſervice: And, having had his houſe plundered, all his horſes and cattle driven away, his tenants ſo plundered that they are made incapable of paying any rents; he humbly entreated, that ſome care might be taken for the ſatisfying his arrears; and that ſome malignant's houſe that was ready furniſhed might be allotted unto him for his family[12].—His Lordſhip's caſe was recommended to the Houſe of Commons[13].

Nov. 27, another deſperate encounter was ſuſtained by the Royaliſts from Belvoir caſtle, who ſurprized and defeated a ſtrong party of the Parliamentarians at Melton Mowbray[14].

Dec. 7. Letters from the Lord Grey were read; informing the Houſe of ſome defeat given to his forces in Leiceſterſhire; and deſiring 400 arms and 500 pounds in moneys: Whereupon it was ordered, that it be eſpecially recommended to the Committee for the ſafety, to furniſh my lord Grey with the arms and moneys deſired; and to take care of the ſafety of Leiceſterſhire[15].

Dec. 16, Captain William Danvers lent the Parliament £1000. for the purchaſe of ammunition for the lord Grey, for the preſent defence of the county[16]; and at the end of the month, ſome conſiderable advantages were gained, by the Lord Grey and colonel Temple, over colonel Lucas's forces at Belvoir[17].

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[1] Huſbands's Remonſtrances, p. 690.

[2] Journals of the Lords, vol. V. p. 631.

[3] Ibid. p. 633.

[4] Huſbands's Ordinances, &c. p. 18.

[5] Journals of the Commons, vol. III. p. 47.

[6] Journals of the Lords, vol. VI. p. 140.

[7] Ib. p. 142.

[8] Ib. p. 144.

[9] See before, under Belvoir, vol. II. p. 51.

[10] Journals of the Lords, vol. VI. p. 167.

[11] Ib. p. 203.

[12] Ib. p. 284.

[13] Ib. p. 346.

[14] See before, under Belvoir, vol. II. p. 51.

[15] Journals of the Commons, vol. III. p. 333.

[16] Journals of the Lords, vol. VI. p. 341.

[17] See vol. II. p. 52.

In December 1643, the lord Loughborough was appointed commander in chief of all the forces in Leiceſterſhire and Derbyſhire[1].

In the accompts of William Ward, as mayor of Leiceſter, in this year, an article occurs of 5s. 1*d*. paid for wine and ſugar given to the receiver of the King, Queen, and Prince's revenues[2].”

Jan. 19, 1643-4, Peter Temple[3], eſq. was appointed high ſheriff of Leiceſterſhire[4]; and on the 20th, “it was recommended to the lord general, to compoſe the differences between my lord Grey and the mayor of Leiceſter and captain Ludlam[5]; and that his Excellency be deſired ſo to compoſe thoſe differences, that, as no affront may be given to the lord Grey, ſo that the Committees of that county may not be diſcouraged[6].”

In February, ſir John Gell routed a party of the king's horſe under colonel Haſtings, took 120 horſes, many priſoners, and their arms[7].

“A part of the earl of Mancheſter's foot and horſe out of Lincolnſhire are joined with the lord Grey's at Melton Mowbray, deſigned, as ſome ſay, to beſiege Newark; but I believe rather to ſecure Nottingham, in caſe the earl of Newcaſtle ſhould remove thither, which is very probable he may attempt, if the Scot take Newcaſtle. But for the ſtorming of Newark, we may loſe a whole army, and not take it by ſtorming. Sir John Gell begins to enlarge his quarters about Derby; Haſtings is put to his trumps, and plays the after-game very ill: though he hath made the country poor by robbing and pillaging them, yet is he not one croſs the richer; he hoped to have gone away with a lump of wealth, but his greedy ſoldiers will ſhare with him, who can ſpend it as faſt as he can get it: he was in an ill caſe when he came to Aſhby only with three men, and glad he could eſcape ſo too. The enemy is removed from Wilne-ferry, ſo that there is paſſage again for the country there; and the market mends at Derby, only they fear the earl of Newcaſtle's retreat that way[8].”

“From Melton Mowbray they write, that the forces there, under the command of ſir John Gell, have joined with the earl of Mancheſter's forces, and have not only driven the cavaliers out of the parts adjacent, but intend ſuddenly to make an aſſault upon Newark upon Trent, they being in all about 5000 foot and 2000 horſe. The truth of the firſt part of this relation is the rather to be credited, for that the carriers of Melton Mowbray came the laſt week to London, which for divers months before were hindered by the cavaliers[9].”

“The lord Grey of Groby being to remove from Leiceſter to relieve Melton, and to order ſome other buſineſs there; it ſeems the enemy had notice thereof, and lay in the way with four or five troops of horſe; but the lord Grey was got to Melton before they came. The enemy being diſcovered, the lord Grey iſſued out upon them, and faced them. They, not knowing that the lord Grey was there, nor that our forces had ſo good a ſtrength, did not move firſt; till our men fired ſo faſt upon them, that the rear of them fled, and left two cornets of horſe behind, which could not eſcape; and thoſe the lord Grey took, and carried priſoners to Leiceſter. Unfortunately, we loſt a troop of horſe, which were ſurprized near Burley houſe, and carried away priſoners by the cavaliers; but our forces have taken another troop of theirs near Somerby in Lincolnſhire, which were carried priſoners to Leiceſter, and will ſerve to exchange for ours[10].”

“Our ſcribe has gotten ſome relations out of Leiceſterſhire to this effect; that captain Ludlam, an alderman of the town of Leiceſter, in returning home again from Burley houſe, whither he had been ſent priſoner for an affront done to the lord Grey; and that ſince his return he hath humbled himſelf to his lordſhip, which may prove a good example to others, to reſtrain them from the like offences, and teach them better manners. That one of their captains loſt 8 of his men, and 14 of his horſes, which were taken in their quarters by the Worton cavaliers; only their trumpeter, being a courageous, made a clear eſcape in the face of the enemy, and got ſafe home to Leiceſter, with the loſs of his trumpet. That ſome of the countrymen brought a cavalier priſoner into the town of Leiceſter, Feb. 26; who, having been there awhile, got away in his keeper's view, by ſwimming over two rivers, and ſo eſcaped to the enemy's garriſon again[11].”—Some other ſkirmiſhes about this period have been already noticed under Belvoir[12].

Leiceſter, March 7. General Haſtings hath had a great loſs of his men in Leiceſterſhire, as it appeareth by letters out of thoſe parts, dated March 5, in theſe words: “Yeſterday at night, Haſtings's men were abroad at a town in our county called Hinckley, and had brought in thither 26 honeſt countrymen, from ſeveral towns, intending to carry them to Aſhby de la Zouch; and they had taken alſo about fourſcore kine, oxen, and horſe, from the country people; they likewiſe took a miniſter named Mr. Warner, whom they much abuſed, and threatened to hang him. All their priſoners they put into Hinckley church, and, in a jeering manner, aſked them, ‘Where are the Round-heads your brethren at Leiceſter? why come they not to redeem you?’ But the intelligence of theſe things coming to our town of Leiceſter, all our horſe being gone to Newark, we were feign, every private townſman to ſpare his own horſe, and ſo ſent away 120 of our foot ſoldiers, and ſome 30 troopers that lie at Bagworth-houſe, to keep it from the enemy, under the command of colonel Grey, whom the lord Grey hath made governor of Leiceſter. Theſe our forces, being upon their march to Hinckley, took the enemies ſcouts, and, without much reſiſtance, entered the town, killed one of the enemies captains, named Mainwaring, and four or five more of their ſoldiers, and wounded nine of them very ſore; took two of their lieutenants, one quarter-maſter, one enſign, 45 priſoners, and 100 horſe; releaſed all the countrymen, reſcued the cattle, and reſtored them to the right owners; and came home with victory and booty the next day, being Shrove Tueſday. None of our men were ſlain there; only four of them were wounded, whereof one was caſually hurt by colonel Grey, becauſe he forgot our word, which was, “God proſper us!” the enemy's word being, “For the King!” Our men went on very courageouſly; and if they had not been too greedy of prey, they had near taken them all; the enemies forces were to the number of 300, and ours about 150. This morning we heard from Newark upon Trent; the beſiegers whereof ſent us word, that they had taken the out-works, and one drake. We expect every hour to hear from them[13].”

“Certain intelligence came, by letters out of Leiceſterſhire, to London, that colonel Haſtings (that noble, or rather *notable*, thief) having intelligence, that, according to the direction of the Parliament, the National Covenant was taking throughout that county; and to that purpoſe, that there were ſummons of all the clergymen, churchwardens, and other officers, to come in to Leiceſter, to take the Covenant, whither accordingly they came, for two or three days together, with much freeneſs and cheerfulneſs; whereof, I ſay, Haſtings having notice, he with four troops, from Bever-Worton houſe, courſed about the country as far as Dunton and Lutterworth, and took near upon an hundred of the clergymen and others, and carried them priſoners to a town called Hinckley, intending to have carried them to Aſhby de la Zouch, &c. uſing them very coarſely, and threatening to hang all them that ſhould take the Parliament's Covenant; nor were they content with this, but, roving up and down the country, they took away about 80 kine, oxen, and horſe, from the poor country-people, and one maſter Warner, a godly miniſter, whom they much abuſed, threatening to hang him. But, the intelligence of theſe things coming to Leiceſter, and they (moſt juſtly) very ill reſenting theſe outrages and cruelties, loſt no time; but, though all their horſe were gone to Newark, yet they reſolved, every private man, to ſpare his own horſe, and ſo ſent away preſently an hundred and twenty of the foot-ſoldiers, and ſome thirty troopers, that lay at Bagworth-houſe, to keep it from the enemy, under the command of colonel Grey, whom the lord Grey had made governor of Leiceſter. Theſe their forces, being upon their march toward Hinckley, ſo well ordered the matter, that, about eight of the clock that night, they fell moſt valiantly on them in their quarters undiſcovered, took the enemy's ſcouts, and, without much reſiſtance, took the outworks and a piece of ordnance, and there performed their work alſo with ſo good ſucceſs, that they preſently entered the town, killed one of the enemy's captains named Manwaring, and four or five of their ſoldiers, wounded nine or ten of them very ſorely, preſently routed them all, took two of their lieutenants, one quarter-maſter, one enſign, forty-five priſoners, and one hundred and forty horſe, with their arms, releaſed all their countrymen, reſcued all the cattle, and reſtored them to the right owners; and ſo returned home ſafe, with this victory and booty, the next day, being Shrove Tueſday (as they then called it). None of Leiceſter men were ſlain in this defeat; only four wounded, whereof one was caſually hurt by colonel Grey, becauſe he forgot their word in the fight, which was, "God proſper us!" the enemy's word being, "For the King!" But that which makes this exploit the more remarkable was, that the enemy was between four and five hundred ſtrong, as we were credibly informed, and ours not above two hundred at the moſt. Our men went on moſt courageouſly in all the ſervice; and, had we not been too greedy of the prey, we had near taken them all; and therefore deſire to aſcribe all the honour to God alone[1]."

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[1] Life of the Duke of Newcaſtle, p. 39.

[2] This was an officer appointed by the Parliament under an ordinance, paſſed Sept. 21, 1643, for ſequeſtering thoſe revenues.

[3] Peter Temple, linen-draper in Friday-ſtreet, London, burgeſs for Leiceſter 1641, ſigned the warrant for the King's death. His arms were, Argent, on two bars Sable, ſix mullets Or. Preſtwich, Reſpublica, p. 155.

[4] Journals of the Lords, vol. VI. p. 384.

[5] Richard Ludlam, mayor of Leiceſter in 1642-3, was an active officer on the part of the Parliament.

[6] Journals of the Commons, vol. III. p. 372.

[7] Whitlock, p. 78.

[8] Mercurius Britannicus, Feb. 6, 1643-4.

[9] Mercurius Anglicus, Feb. 7, 1643-4.

[10] Mercurius Veridicus, Feb. 13.

[11] Military Scribe, publiſhing his true warlike Preparation to the People, March 5, 1643-4.

[12] See vol. II. p. 52.

[13] Military Scribe, March 22.

A letter to the lord Grey of Groby; wherein is declared a great victory, obtained by the Parliament's forces near Hinckley; where they have ſlain captain Manwaring, 12 common ſoldiers;—taken priſoners, lieutenant Grey, brother to the lord Grey's cornet; lieutenant Rawlings; quarter-maſter Deekins; colonel Nevel's trumpeter, with a ſilver trumpet; 44 common ſoldiers;—ſurprized, many armes; 150 horſe; 80 heads of cattle; divers packs of ammunition;—whereof they have received two miniſters, and 30 countrymen, which the enemy had taken priſoners.

"Right Honourable; Upon Sunday night, about eleven o'clock, I received advertiſement from captain Bodle, that the enemy paſſed Niel-fen with three hundred and fifty horſe, and advanced towards Lutterworth, with a purpoſe to ſweep the whole country upon Monday. I drew forth major Bingley, captain Hacker's, and captain Bodle's troops, to go and fight with them, hearing they were at Sutton; but, miſſing them there, I marched to Hinckley, hearing they would quarter there that night. I came to Hinckley about ſeven o'clock, where I found all paſſage into the town blocked up. About half a mile from the town, I took one of their ſcouts, who affirmed them to be three hundred horſe and fifty dragoons, and that they had been in their quarters two hours. I entered the town at the end towards Barwell, firſt cauſing my dragoons to light by the mills, where I left their horſes with a ſmall guard, and cauſed my dragoons to advance, with the forlorn-hope of thirty horſe, commanded by captain Fitzgarret, to force the paſſage; which, after ſome reſiſtance, was effected. Myſelf, with the ſmall body that I had, one hundred and twenty, charged up to the Croſs, where I found the enemy in a body, and, after one quarter of an hour's fight, we beat them out of the town. Being in the field, they rallied again, and were advancing to charge us; whereupon I drew up my dragoons, and cauſed them to advance with my horſe into the field, where, after ſome ſhots made, the enemy gave way. Then I charged them again with my horſe; which they ſtood not to receive, but wheeled off, and fled. I purſued them above half a mile; but, being in the night, and in a dirty country, I thought it not ſafe to purſue them any farther, knowing they were as many more as I had. There were ſlain of the enemy, one captain Manwaring, of common ſoldiers about twelve; but I am confident there were many wounded, for I hear that there were ſome went into the houſes, and died by the way. I have priſoners, lieutenant Grey (your lordſhip's brother); lieutenant Rawlings; quarter-maſter Deekins; one trumpeter, with his ſilver trumpet; four and forty common ſoldiers; a great many arms, which I gave moſt unto captain Bodle, for his troop and dragoons. We took above one hundred and fifty horſes, eighty head of cattle, and divers packs with ſome ammunition. I releaſed two miniſters, priſoners, and thirty countrymen taken from Coſby and Leir; the horſe and cattle, being moſt taken from our friends, were moſt reſtored, ſome little ſatisfaction being made to the ſoldiers. This was done with 120 horſe, and 50 muſqueteers of my couſin Grey's company: his lieutenant is a very brave man, whom your lordſhip muſt needs think of. The enemy, by my couſin Grey's confeſſion, were 300; being three troops that came out of Newark, two of Lichfield, one of the lord of Loughborough's, one from Tiſſington, and one from Wiverton, beſides dragoons; the trumpet ſaith ſixty; my couſin acknowledgeth twenty. The glory I wholly aſcribe unto God of this action: I acknowledge it was His hand, and not ours, that defeated the enemy; for, certainly, had they ſtood it, when they were got into a body in the field, we ſhould have had the worſt of it. My lord, I hope, by my next, to ſend your lordſhip good news from Newark. In the mean time, I am, Right Honourable, your moſt faithful ſervant,

Leiceſter, March 6, 1643-4. HENRY GREY[2]."

Two letters were read; one from lieutenant-colonel Henry Grey, of March 6, relating "a great victory granted to ſome forces of the garriſon of Leiceſter, againſt far greater forces of the enemy, at Hinckley;" and likewiſe relating, "that divers miniſters of that county refuſed taking the covenant, whom they have as yet reſtrained at Leiceſter till farther orders." The miniſters were ordered to be brought to London in ſafe cuſtody, and their eſtates to be ſequeſtered[3]."

"Sir John Gell enlarges his quarters Southwards, and the lord Grey's forces Northwards, ſo that the coaſts begin to be clear in thoſe parts; Haſtings's ruffians annoy them not as they were wont. I could never hear that they appeared ſince the lord Grey cudgelled them near Melton Mowbray[4]."

March 23. "News came of a ſkirmiſhing, March 20, between the Parliament's forces and the King's, at Cotes Bridge, near Loughborough[5].

"Sir Charles Lucas and the lord of Loughborough having united their forces together, ſir John Meldrum commanded ſir Edward Hartopp to encounter with them with a party of horſe from the ſiege of Newark, fearing that the enemy ſhould fall upon the garriſon of Leiceſter, which were then but in a weak condition. They came to Loughborough, and were aſſiſted with the lord Grey's regiment; where diſcharging a great piece upon the enemy, which did great execution amongſt them, they forced them to retreat, and by that means gained the bridge, which was half a mile in length. The enemy, after this, drew into a great meadow, and divided into five bodies, and without any blow only faced our men till night, at which time they retreated; and ſir Edward Hartopp having intelligence that prince Rupert was not far off, accompanied with 2000 horſe and as many foot, ſir Edward retreated towards Newark, and the lord Grey towards Leiceſter, which now continueth in a good condition. We are ſince informed, that prince Rupert, ſtrengthened with the additional ſupplies of the lord Loughborough's and ſir Charles Lucas's forces, hath advanced before Newark, and raiſed the ſiege. There was ſome encounter betwixt the Parliament forces and his, wherein the earl of Mancheſter's foot ſhewed not that courage and reſolution as was expected: there were taken ſome pieces of ordnance and divers arms; the firſt charge from prince Rupert was very violent. The enemy was much ſtronger than was reported; and it hath pleaſed God, for our humiliation, to give them there the better of us; yet ought we not to be diſcouraged. Victory flies on uncertain wings; and on that ſide to which it ſtooped not to-day, it may pleaſe God it may alight on the morrow [1]."

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[1] Vicars, Part III. p. 169.

[2] Printed Pamphlets in the Britiſh Muſeum.

[3] Journals of the Commons, vol. III. pp. 423, 424.

[4] Mercurius Veridicus, March 12.

[5] Journals of the Commons, vol. III. p. 435.

April 4, the Houſe took into conſideration "the managing of the forces ſent from Newark and Leiceſter againſt the enemy gathered about Loughborough."—April 11. "Whereas John Meredith, doctor in Divinity, was, for divers miſdemeanors, &c. ſequeſtered from the church of Stanford Rivers, in Eſſex, by judgement of the Houſe of Peers, May 6, 1643; notwithſtanding, ſince he is preferred to be governor of the Hoſpital of Leiceſter: It is ordered, that he be forthwith ſequeſtered from being governor of the ſaid Hoſpital; and that Job Grey, clerk, ſhall ſupply the government of the ſaid Hoſpital; and ſhall have for his pains all houſes, lodgings, rents, revenues, and benefits whatſoever, belonging thereunto, until farther order be taken by this Houſe [2]."

"April 16. Let the bearer hereof, Mr. Thomas Stanford, with his horſe, quietly paſs your ſeveral watches, ſcouts, and guards; and the ſight hereof ſhall be to you a ſufficient warrant.

Leiceſter, HENRY GREY, governor [3]."

In April, ſir John Gell routed two troops of colonel Goring's horſe, and diſperſed the reſt.

May 9. "The humble petition of the Committee for the county of Leiceſter, here preſent, concerning their ſufferings under the ſoldiery there, was this day read.—Ordered, that a letter be directed to the Committee at Leiceſter, to raiſe another fortnight's pay unto the lord Grey's regiment, to complete that regiment a month's pay, and to enable that regiment to march according to the lord General's direction.—Ordered, that an ordinance be prepared, and brought in, for raiſing of forces for the preſervation and ſettling the county of Leiceſter; and ſir Arthur Heſilrige is to bring it into the Houſe; and alſo the letter to the Committee [4]."

A letter from Mr. Grey, governor of Leiceſter, dated May 11, confirms "that the Newcaſtle forces [5] are marching towards Leiceſter; and fear a ſiege [6]."

May 23, "Ordered, That a ſervant of colonel Bond's ſhall have Mr. Speaker's warrant to go to Oxon, about the exchange of himſelf for Mr. Hacker and Mr. Staveley [7], priſoners to the king at Belvoir Caſtle [8]."

On the 24th of May were publiſhed at Oxford, "Three Letters, dated May 18; the firſt, from an Officer in his Majeſty's Army to a Gentleman in Glouceſterſhire, upon occaſion of certain Queries ſcattered about that country. The ſecond, A Letter from a grave Gentleman, once a Member of the Houſe of Commons, to his Friend (remaining a Member of the ſame Houſe) in London, concerning his Reaſon why he left the Houſe, and concerning the late Treaty. The Third, a Letter to a Gentleman of Leiceſterſhire; ſhewing, out of the public Writings which paſſed betwixt his Majeſty and both Houſes of Parliament, that all the Overtures which have been made for Peace and Accommodation have proceeded from his Majeſty only; and that the late Unſucceſsfulneſs of the Treaty is not to be imputed to his Majeſty, but to them alone."

May 25. "Ordered, that the letter this day read, from captain Grey, from Leiceſter, be referred to the Committee of both Kingdoms, to conſider of the differences between the Committee and the ſoldiers; and to take ſome ſuch courſe as may ſettle the peace, and provide for the ſafety, of that county [9]."

May 27. "An ordinance for putting the county of Leiceſter into a poſture of defence, by ſettling a Committee of the Militia there; and for raiſing and maintaining of forces for the defence of the ſaid county; was this day read the firſt and ſecond time [10]."

Letters came from the lord Grey at Leiceſter, dated July 1, ſignifying that he marched thence on the Lord's day before, with 200 foot and 50 horſe, to Stamford; and, hearing of a ſcattered force of the enemy that were quartered about Belvoir and Aſhby de la Zouch, he wheeled about, and encountered a party of them: he killed five or ſix, took 40 horſe, and many gentlemen of quality, one lieutenant, two cornets, and ſome others [11].

A letter from lord Grey [12] was read, dated July 1; informing them of a defeat given by him to colonel Haſtings [13]. Ordered, that the letter of the lord Grey be referred to the members of this Houſe that are of the aſſociated counties, to conſider of the ſame; and what proviſions are fit to be made for the enabling him to keep the field, for the defence of Leiceſterſhire, and the reſt of the aſſociation [14]."

July 9. It was this day certified by letters from Derby, that the truly valiant colonel ſir John Gell hath made very good uſe of the remainder of the 1000 that ſhould have gone to the earl of Denbigh, which appears by this enſuing letter:

"Derby, July 6. Sir, ſince our forces were ſent from Derby to the earl of Denbigh, we had intelligence brought to Derby, that Haſtings made what preparations he could, to ſtrengthen himſelf and his garriſons, and to prepare a party to ſcout abroad and plunder, and ſo continue his baſe cruelties againſt the poor people in theſe parts, robbing and ſpoiling the country. But our worthy champion ſir John Gell, having ſome notice hereof, to prevent the miſchief that might hereby accrue to the county, ſent out toward Tutbury, ſir Andrew Kingſton's garriſon under Haſtings, and our horſe marched thither, and faced them: but they kept cloſe; they had an alarm in the town; but iſſued not forth: our men marched up cloſe to their very works, and made ſome ſhot againſt the enemy; and, without any loſs at all on our part; took 58 horſes out of their quarters, and brought them away to Derby. We hope this will be ſo great a diſcouragement to the enemy, that they will not dare to range too far for their plunder. We are in very good condition in Derby, and fear not the enemy. God of his mercy continue his goodneſs to us [1]."

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[1] Mercurius Veridicus, March 26, 1644.

[2] Journals of the Commons, vol. III. pp. 447. 456.

[3] From the original paſs.

[4] Journals of the Commons, vol. III. p. 486.

[5] Goring, with 4000 horſe, marching through Leiceſterſhire, was ſkirmiſhed with by the lord Grey. Whitlock, p. 84.

[6] Journals of the Commons, vol. III. p. 491.

[7] Arthur Staveley, eſq. ſon of Thomas Staveley, eſq. of Weſt Langton.

[8] Journals of the Commons, vol. III. p. 505.

[9] Ibid. p. 506.

[10] Ibid. p. 507.

[11] Diary of Parliamentary Proceedings, July 4.

[12] The banner of Thomas lord Grey of Groby was, Per pale Azure and Gules, over which, in feſs, the ſun in its glory; in it a left eye Sable; on the ſun an unicorn Ermine, armed Or; fringed with Argent and Gules.—Another of his banners was, Per pale Azure and Gules; over which, as in pale, a theatre, like that repreſenting the Houſe of Commons on one of the ſeals of the Commonwealth, the ground of gold tile, the oblong ſquare; a theatre ſtone, in which nine men ſeated, properly appareled and hatted, four on each ſide, and one at the upper end; in the near end a ſquare table, before which a man with a purple robe, as if addreſſing his audience, his arms diſplayed, and back to the partition; without all this, in circle or orle, eight hands couped at their wriſts, as lozenge parted, and graſping each a ſword, all in different directions, their hilts Or, blades proper; the whole within a circlet or garland of laurel; and in chief, above all, a label or ſcroll, with theſe words, PER BELLUM AD PACEM.—The earl of Stamford's banner was, Azure, in three lines, the two firſt in Roman capitals, the laſt in Italian letters, all of gold, viz. FOR RELIGION—KING AND COUNTREY—A MA PUISSANCE; fringed Argent and Azure. Preſtwich's Reſpublica, pp. 27. 28. 35.

[13] The banners of Henry lord Haſtings of Loughborough was, Gules; from the feſs, and in pale, nearly extending to the top of the chief, an arch, maſoned proper, repreſenting a burning oven or fiery furnace proper; in feſs, or a little under it, on a ſcroll, its ends raiſed, and then bending inwards, points downwards and turned, Argent, ſhaded Vert, lined Or; in Roman letters Sable, QVASI IGNIS CONFLATORIS; fringed Argent and Purple. Ibid. p. 71.

[14] Journals of the Lords, vol. III. p. 552.

July 10. "Whereas the county of Leiceſter is in very great danger, by the frequent incurſions of the enemy's forces and garriſons in and near it; by reaſon whereof, neither the perſons nor the goods of the inhabitants, and well-affected to the Parliament, are ſecure in any part of the county: For prevention of farther danger and miſchief, and the better ſecuring of that county; by reducing and putting the ſame into a better condition and poſture of defence, the Lords and Commons in Parliament aſſembled, taking the premiſſes into their ſerious conſideration, have thought fit to order and ordain; and be it ordered, ordained, and eſtabliſhed, as followeth; that Thomas lord Grey of Groby; Theophilus Grey, eſq.; ſir Arthur Heſilrige, ſir Martin Liſter, and ſir Edward Hartopp junior, knights; Thomas Babington the elder, William Bainbridge, Peter Temple, Arthur Staveley, Henry Smith of Withcote, Thomas Heſilrige, Francis Hacker, John Goodman, and William Hewett, eſquires; William Stanley, Richard Ludlam, and Edmund Cradock, all of them inhabitants of the ſaid county of Leiceſter; ſhall be, and are hereby appointed to be, a Committee for the Militia of the ſaid county: And that the ſaid Committee, or any five or more of them, ſhall have power, from time to time, upon any emergent occaſion, as to them ſhall ſeem fit, to raiſe and continue ſuch forces of horſe and foot, out of the reſpective towns, townſhips, liberties, and places, in the ſaid county, as ſhall appear to be needful for the neceſſary defence of the town and county, and alſo for the ſuppreſſing and deſtroying of the enemy: And farther, the ſaid Committee, or any five of them, ſhall have power to nominate and appoint commanders, colonels, captains, and officers, over the ſaid forces: And, farther, to enable them to raiſe, maintain, and pay ſuch forces, the ſaid Committee, or any five of them, are hereby authorized to aſſeſs, tax, or nominate aſſeſſors to take, tax, or levy, upon the reſpective towns, townſhips, liberties, perſons, or places, within the ſaid county, in an equal way, according to their faculties and abilities, or according to the moſt uſual proportions of rates in the laſt weekly aſſeſſments, there weekly to be collected, or otherwiſe, ſuch ſum or ſums of money as they ſhall judge fit and requiſite for the ſaid forces, not exceeding the ſum of 600 pounds by the week; and to nominate collectors, and one or more treaſurer or treaſurers, which collectors are by them to be appointed to levy the ſaid ſums, together with the neceſſary charges which ſhall be expended in the collecting thereof, by way of diſtreſs and ſale of the perſons ſo aſſeſſed, in caſe he or they refuſe to pay the ſame within three days after demand given, or left in writing at the uſual dwelling of him or them: And the ſaid collectors may call to their aſſiſtance the conſtables and headboroughs, or any of the companies of volunteers, or other officers, in the ſaid county; and to pay them reaſonable allowance, not exceeding 12 pence in the pound, out of the offenders' eſtates; who are hereby required to be aiding and aſſiſting to the ſaid collectors in the premiſſes, as they will anſwer the contrary thereof. And be it ordained, that every perſon ſhall be rated for the eſtate he hath in the ſeveral places in the ſaid county; and, if land be let or ſet near the value thereof, ſuch perſon, or perſons, to whom the rent thereof belongeth, to be ſolely chargeable therewith; but, if the ſame be let under value, then the ſum taxed to be apportioned betwixt the party and him who receives the rent, as the taxers ſhall think fit: And, if they, or any of them, ſhall do injury in making the ſaid aſſeſſments, the ſame to be rectified by the ſaid Committee, or any five of them, according to their diſcretions: And, if any aſſeſſors, collectors, or conſtables, ſhall refuſe the ſaid ſervice, or prove negligent or faulty therein, the ſaid Committee, or any five of them, ſhall have power to commit ſuch aſſeſſors, collectors, or conſtables, to priſon for one month, or to ſet a fine upon him or them, as they ſhall think fit, not exceeding the ſum of ten pounds for every offence; the ſaid fine to be levied by diſtreſs and ſale of the offenders' goods. And it is ordained, that the treaſurers appointed by the ſaid Committee ſhall keep a regiſter-book of the ſums received and paid out by them, ſo that they may give a juſt and perfect account thereof unto the ſaid Committee, when they ſhall be by them required. And, for the better encouragement of the ſaid collectors and treaſurers, it is ordained, that two pence in the pound ſhall be allowed unto the ſaid collectors, for every ſum of money collected and paid by them to the ſaid treaſurer or treaſurers; and one penny in the pound for the ſaid treaſurer and treaſurers, for every ſum of money received and diſburſed by them, according to this ordinance. And it is alſo ordained, that whatſoever ſums of money are, or ſhall be, ſet or impoſed, by virtue of this ordinance, upon any landlords, for or in reſpect of any lands or hereditaments held of them, the ſame ſums of money ſhall be paid by their ſeveral reſpective tenants; and they ſhall deduct and defalk the ſame out of the next rents payable by them to their landlords; and, for ſo doing, the ſaid tenants, their heirs, executors, adminiſtrators, or aſſigns, from any grant, covenant, condition, or writing, or other matter whatſoever, made to the contrary, ſhall, by virtue of this ordinance, be fully diſcharged. And be it ordered and ordained, by the authority aforeſaid, that the ſaid forces raiſed ſhall not be drawn forth, or kept, or continued forth, upon any ſervice, without the knowledge and conſent of the ſaid Committee, or the major part of them, or without particular directions of Parliament. And be it laſtly ordained, that the ſaid Committee, treaſurers, collectors, aſſeſſors, and every of them, and every other perſon that ſhall be aiding and aſſiſting to them, or any of them, in doing any thing by virtue of this ordinance, ſhall be defended, and ſaved harmleſs therein, by authority of both Houſes of Parliament [2]."

"For his Majeſty's eſpecial affairs.

"To the right honourable the Lord Loughborough, at Aſhby de la Zouch. Haſte! haſte! haſte! Edward Digby.

"My noble Lord; Bath, July 16, 1644.

"The King hath commanded me to return unto your Lordſhip this anſwer to the propoſition made by young Mr. Gorges from your Lordſhip, concerning the drawing of all the forces which your Lordſhip can make to the aſſiſtance of Prince Rupert. His Majeſty doth very well approve of it; and deſires that your Lordſhip would loſe no time in contributing to that great work of the Prince's aſſiſtance all the ſtrength you can make with ſafety to your neceſſary garriſons. As for the forces which you deſire ſhould be drawn out of the Southern garriſons, his Majeſty doth not conceive what garriſons you mean; and ſo can return no anſwer to that part of your propoſition; but, if you mean either Worceſter, Banbury, or Oxford, I am ſure, none of them have any men to ſpare. News from theſe parts I can ſend you none, but that our army is here at Bath, making all the haſte it can towards Eſſex, upon whom we are likely to have a good advantage, if we can take him between Prince Maurice's army and ours, before Waller get near us; Prince Maurice being ten thouſand ſtrong. My Lord, I reſt your faithful ſervant, GEORGE DIGBY [3]."

In July, the lord Grey of Groby and ſir John Gell, joining together to reduce a garriſon of the King's at Wilney-ferry, who did many outrages to the country, and much infeſted them, they uſed this ſtratagem to get the fort. They took about 60 cart-loads of hay and other combuſtible matter, and carried them, with their forces, up to the very fort, under the ſhelter of which their men were ſecure from any hurt from the enemy; and, putting fire to the combuſtible matter, with the advantage of the wind, did ſo annoy the enemy, that they were driven out of the works, and their trenches filled with hay and other ſtuff. Captain Robinſon, the governor, offered to ſurrender upon terms, to march away with bag and baggage; but, that being denied, he prepared for a reſolute defence; but, when the Parliament forces began the ſtorm, Robinſon's men threw down their arms, and craved quarter; which was given them, and but one man killed. There were taken three captains, divers inferior officers, two drakes, and 70 common ſoldiers. After this, they took-in Winkfield manor, and Shelford manor. The Parliament ordered a letter of thanks[1].

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[1] Perfect Occurrences of Parliament, July 9.

[2] Journals of the Commons, vol. III. p. 557.

[3] Carte's MSS. in the Bodleian Library, N° 240, marked EEEE.

" Sir, Derby, July 18.

" Our forces having had ſo good ſucceſs at Wilne-ferry, are very earneſt for action, and long to have further dealing with the enemy, who have hitherto done theſe parts ſo much hurt: for it is well known that the lord Haſtings hath hitherto protected his honour by plunder; yet now we hope to make a ſtop in ſhort time of thoſe courſes, or to remove him to ſome remote place; for the valiant colonel Gell hath brave reſolutions to follow the buſineſs; and major Sanders, with the horſe and foot and dragoons that are out, are reſolved to purſue Haſtings from place to place, till he hath either beaten them, or they him: and they are now upon a freſh deſign; but whether for Wingfield manor or Aſhby de la Zouch, is uncertain[2]."

" July 29. It was this day reported that Wingfield manor was taken by the forces of my lord Grey of Groby and ſir John Gell, and that from thence they are advanced with a reſolution to beſiege the lord of Loughborough in his houſe at Aſhby de la Zouch[3]."

" Wingfield manor is ſtill beſieged by ſir John Gell; and it is hoped it will ſpeedily be ours, either by ſtorming or compoſition. Our forces have lately taken King's mills upon the river of Trent, not far from Wilney-ferry. The Lord of Loughborough, in diſtracted fear and ſpeed, flies up and down the country, but dares not come near us; and the forces of Warwick and Northamptonſhire being now in the field, he every hour expects to have a ſiege laid to Aſhby de la Zouch, which, if Wingfield were once taken, he might well be ſure of. It is to be wondered (being in the heart of that inland country) what ſhift he makes for powder and ammunition; the garriſons that have furniſhed him ſo long with ſupplies being moſt of them ſurrendered or blocked up[4]."

" Sir, Derby, Aug. 7.

" There is now a very ſtrong ſiege before Wingfield manor; ſir John Gell is there himſelf, and about 2000 horſe and foot forces from Derby and Nottingham; and they have trenched, and the pioneers are ſtill at work; and we hope that it will now ſhortly be ſurrendered, for they are out of hope to be relieved either by Haſtings or Rupert, or any other to come to raiſe the ſiege. We have three troops of horſe; and the inhabitants left at Derby with lieutenant-colonel Gell, to keep the garriſon at Derby, where, God be thanked, we are in very good condition; and the malignants here dare not ſhew themſelves in any malignancy: moſt of them do acknowledge they have been miſled, and that they are now convinced. We hear from Leiceſter that there hath been ſome difference there between lieutenant-colonel Grey and captain Ludlam, who gave either of them a ſeveral watchword to the centinel, and had like to have cauſed ſome combuſtions. But, God be thanked, it did not; and the next day, or within a day or two after, Haſtings's horſe faced Leiceſter, and gave them an alarm; but ſtayed not, nor did they or we ſince hear more of them[5]."

Aug. 10. By letters from Leiceſter this day, it is certified that the grand rob-carrier, general Haſtings, joining with ſome other forces from Belvoir on Monday laſt, came to Belgrave, a ſmall town within a mile of Leiceſter, his deſign being (according to his old cuſtom, plundering) to ſurprize certain carriers that lay there that night, going from Derby, and accordingly took divers of their horſes, and drove them away to Aſhby, but dared not ſtay to plunder their packs; for the Leiceſter garriſon, having intelligence thereof, with what forces they had in the town, which were not many, their horſe being before drawn out by the lord Grey, marched out againſt them, and, about the bridge between Leiceſter and Belgrave, ſkirmiſhed with the enemy: captain Adinſon, a valiant Scotchman, charged them gallantly, his men playing their parts ſtoutly, though much over-powered by the enemy. Captain Rowland Hacker, a man whom the enemy ſet no ſmall eſteem of, and in truth the only active man for them in thoſe parts, was in that encounter dangerouſly wounded, without hopes of life; but by that time the other captains, captain Grey and captain Tapper, came to charge, the enemy retreated, and made haſte away; but the Leiceſter men, wanting horſe to purſue them, could not complete their victory, as otherwiſe they had done[6]."

" Derby, Aug. 15. Sir, Our carriers are come ſafe to Derby with the powder which was ſent from London to us, God be praiſed; but the enemy had notice of it; and Haſtings, hearing of ſome carriages which went from Leiceſter (which he ſuppoſed to be that ammunition), he ſent out a party of horſe from Aſhby de la Zouch; which horſe marched all night; and the next morning they met an honeſt poor man near Belgrave, and aſked him from whence he came; he anſwered " from Leiceſter;" and then aſked him, " where the ammunition was that was brought from London? and who he was for?" to which queſtions he anſwered as well as he could: but, the bloody villains! one of them diſcharged a piſtol againſt him; and others cut and hacked him ſo, that the poor man died there moſt miſerably: and when they came to the carriages, they robbed and pillaged all that was worth carrying away in them: but intelligence being brought to the committee of Leiceſter, they ſent a party of horſe, which met with them whilſt they were eating the plumbs and ſpice they had robbed the poor men of; they fell upon them, and, with little loſs, reſcued the plunder again from them, and returned it to the carriers. The earl of Mancheſter is himſelf at Lincoln: ſome of his forces have taken Bolſover; and are come from thence to Wingfield manor, where our forces had ſome few days before made an aſſault, and we loſt ſome men; but hope ſuddenly to have it ſurrendered; and then I think they will join to beſiege Newark. This is all for the preſent[7]."

Auguſt 16. Mr. Crew preſented from the Committee of both kingdoms, certain informations given in by the Lord Grey to the Committee of both kingdoms, concerning certain paſſages betwixt him and the Committee for the Militia of the county of Leiceſter: the which were read; and, upon the queſtion, ordered to be referred to a Committee, to conſider of the informations, examinations, and letters; and to hear the witneſſes, and to ſtate the matter upon the whole; and to conſider what is fit to be done to the beſt advantage of the publick; and to preſent their opinion to the Houſe[8].

" Friday, Aug. 23. By letters this day to the earl of Rutland, it was certainly informed, that the manor of Wingfield was ſurrendered to the worthy patriot of his country, ſir John Gell; in which houſe were about 300 men and 14 pieces of ordnance, being very ſtrongly fortified, and therefore will be of no ſmall concernment unto us; for many garriſons the enemy had in thoſe parts are now reduced only unto two; viz. De la Zouch and Newark. There came alſo ſome letters from Leiceſter to the Houſe, informing the condition and valiant reſolution of the garriſon there, and confirming the taking of Wingfield's manor; which (as we are informed) was ſurrendered on conditions to this effect:

" 1. That all the ordnance, ammunition, and furniture of war in the houſe (except what is mentioned in the enſuing article) be delivered up, with the fort itſelf, to ſir John Gell, for the ſervice of the Parliament.

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[1] Whitlock, p. 91.
[2] Diary of Parliamentary Proceedings, July 24.
[3] Ibid. July 29.
[4] London Poſt, Aug. 6.
[5] Diary of Parliamentary Proceedings, Aug. 9.
[6] Ibid. Aug. 10.
[7] Diary of Parliamentary Proceedings, Aug. 20.
[8] Journals of the Commons, vol. III. p. 592.

"2. That the governor, officers, and ſoldiers ſhould march away to the next garriſon (or their own homes), with their horſes and ſwords, drums beating, and colours flying, without being plundered and pillaged of any thing belonging to them; and ſhould have convenient accommodation for carrying of ſuch neceſſaries as were uſeful in their march [1]."

Sept. 4. A petition of the inhabitants of Leiceſter, repreſenting the inconveniences that happened to the country upon the differences that had ariſen between the Lord Grey's officers and the Committee, was referred to a Committee, to ſee what was fit to be done for the compoſing of the differences [2].

"Sept. 21. By letters this day from Leiceſter we have certain intelligence of an excellent exploit performed by a party of Leiceſter horſe againſt rob-carrier general Haſtings's forces, which is thus certified; viz. that a party of horſe, about 80 in number, going from Leiceſter on Tueſday laſt, as convoy to certain carriers to Nottingham, the paſſage, by reaſon of the enemy's garriſons thereabout, being ſo full of danger, that no carrier dare adventure to paſs without a convoy, General Haſtings (as it appears) having gained intelligence of this prize, ſends a party of about 120 horſe and foot againſt them; but they, coming too ſhort of the carriers, which were by this time ſecured at Nottingham, and the convoy about to return to Leiceſter, Haſtings's forces placed their ambuſcades and lined the hedges on both ſides a lane where the Leiceſter forces were to paſs by, near a town called Caſtock, within five miles on this ſide Nottingham; and accordingly gave the ſaid convoy an unexpected ſalute in their return; but they very gallantly forced their paſſage through the lane; which done, they wheeled about again upon the enemy, beat them from the hedges, miſerably routed and diſperſed their whole party, killed eight on the place, whereof one is ſaid to be ſerjeant-major Walley, wounded others, took above threeſcore of them priſoners, the reſt that eſcaped leaving all their arms for haſte behind them, and ninety good horſe; in which action Leiceſter forces loſt not one man; only lieutenant Stevens, who deſerves much honour for his gallant undertakings in this ſervice, was ſhot in the back, but not mortally: after which exploit thus gallantly performed by a party of 80 horſe againſt 120 at the leaſt, the convoy returned ſafe to Leiceſter the ſame night with all their priſoners and prize, and were entertained with much joy and triumph [3]."

"By letters from Leiceſterſhire we underſtand that a party of Haſtings' horſe, coming to Loughborough on the laſt Lord's day, according to their prophanation of that day, rode into the church in ſermon-time, and would have taken away the preacher out of the pulpit; but the women of the town, expreſſing more valour than their huſbands dared to do at that time, reſcued him from them, and diſappointed their purpoſe. On the Lord's day before, another party of them came to Rodeley, a town near Mountſorel, and in the ſame manner entered the church, and took away three men, and carried them to Aſhby [4]."

About the ſame time colonel Charles Fleetwood took two troops of the King's horſe near Belvoir Caſtle [5].

Oct. 18. The weekly ſum of £31. 5*s.* was ordered to be raiſed in Leiceſterſhire, for the preſent relief of the Britiſh army in Ireland, by Thomas lord Grey of Groby, ſir Arthur Heſilrige, bart. ſir Edward Hartop, ſir Thomas Hartop, ſir Martin Liſter, knights; William Hewit, John Bainbridge, Peter Temple, George Aſhby, Thomas Cotton, William Roberts, Francis Hacker, Richard Bent, Arthur Staveley, William Danvers, and John Goodman, eſqrs. [6]; and, for the town of Leiceſter, by the Mayor for the time being, Richard Ludham, William Stanley, aldermen; and Daniel Moreſine [7].

"Oct. 30. Sir, We preſume to give you an account of an attempt made by our aſſociated forces here, of Derby, Nottingham, and ours here at Leiceſter, joining with the Lincolnſhire forces, by a command from the Committee of both kingdoms. Sir, haſte prevents relation at large; but our forces, by a guidance more than man's, appeared upon the rear, where the Northern and Newarkers joined with Belvoir and Norton, all in one body, faced colonel Roſſiter's, Fleetwood's, and the reſt. Sir, Derby, Nottingham, and we, appearing ſuddenly, with a great ſhout, fell upon them; and the ſucceſs the incloſed will declare. We are, Sir,

Pe. Temple, Arth. Staveley,
Tho. Haſelrige, Wm. Stanley."
Ed. Cradock,

Oct. 31. A petition from the Committee at Leiceſter, of October 29; and a letter incloſed, from captain Hacker, to the ſame Committee, relating the taking of 600 horſe and 400 foot, on the 29th of October, in the Vale of Belvoir [8].

Oct. 31. A letter was read in the Houſe, from captain Hacker, captain of a horſe troop, and one of the committee at Leiceſter, a gallant, ſpirited gentleman, who was preſent (and did gallant ſervice with his troop, conſiſting of above 120 brave horſe) at the defeat given to the Newark forces in Lincolnſhire. He now writes to the Houſe further concerning that buſineſs, that the number of horſe taken were between 7 and 800; that ſir John Girlington was drowned, and divers others of quality with him, beſides common ſoldiers, in their confuſed flight over a mill-dam at the bottom of Belvoir Hill; that 40 commanders and officers, and near 400 common ſoldiers, were taken priſoners; and that which crowneth the ſucceſs, that all this was done without the loſs of one man ſlain on our ſide. Of what uſe this defeat is like to be, beſides the diſappointment of the enemy's deſign to relieve Crowland, and to break into the aſſociation, which he mainly intended, will appear by this: that our forces have now blocked up Belvoir caſtle, and in great hopes to take the ſame; have alſo put a garriſon into Grantham, where they fortify apace, there being no enemy to diſturb them; that the ſiege of Crowland is proſecuted with much terror to the enemy; and if part of the Scottiſh forces and the lord Fairfax draw up timely towards Newark, as is expected, I doubt not but you will hear of more ſieges in thoſe parts ere long be. It would now be aſked, what's become of general Haſtings and his crew of rob-carriers in Leiceſterſhire, that no further mention is of late made of them? but the anſwer is ſoon made, that thoſe few men he had, except the ſtanding garriſon at Aſhby, were all loſt in this laſt defeat in Lincolnſhire; and, for his part, he plays leaſt in ſight. One while he is ſaid to be at Aſhby, then at Tutbury, then gone to keep Prince Rupert company at Briſtol, where he expects to be made governor; then gone to the king, then at Oxford; and it may be you will hear further than all this of him ere long be; his garriſon at Aſhby, it appears, is but weak; a party from Leiceſter the laſt week went and faced them to the town ſide, drove away many of their beaſts and cattle, and not a man came out againſt them, but to requite their courteſy. Two or three days after, 10 or 12 horſe from that garriſon came to Kilby, within five miles of Leiceſter, in the night time, and carried away two or three of the lord Grey's commanders, that careleſly ſtaid ſome days together at a gentleman's houſe to make merry [9]."

Nov. 6, a petition from Leiceſterſhire deſired that the lord Grey might be ſent down to them, being their commander in chief [10].

"A Speech delivered in the Commons Houſe of Parliament, by that judicious and worthy Gentleman, Thomas Beaumont, Eſquire, at the preſenting of the Petition of the Knights, Gentlemen, and Freeholders of the County of Leiceſter, on Wedneſday the 6th of November, 1644. Alſo a true Copy of the Petition itſelf, ſubſcribed with above 2000 Hands.

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[1] Perfect Diurnal, Aug. 23. [2] Journals of the Commons, vol. III. p. 618. [3] Perfect Diurnal, Sept. 23.
[4] Ibid. Oct. 7. [5] See vol. II. p. 52. [6] Huſbands's Ordinances, p. 572. [7] Ibid. p. 573.
[8] Journals of the Commons, vol. III. p. 682.
[9] Alſop's Weekly Account, Nov. 6; Parliament Scout, Nov. 7; Mercurius Civicus, Nov. 7; True Informer, Nov. 9; Perfect Diurnal, Nov. 11.
[10] Journals of the Commons, vol. VI. p. 688; Whitlock, p. 105.

"Sir, The deep expreſſions the whole kingdom hath received of grace and clemency from this honourable Houſe, hath encouraged us in our great ſufferings to make our retreat hither, our country being almoſt environed with deſtroying enemies, and ourſelves continually expoſed to loſs and danger; theſe our miſeries (as we humbly apprehend) taking birth eſpecially from two cauſes. One is, our want of a chief commander; for, whilſt the enemy is ſpoiling our country, the officers of our forces, being under no particular authority, are ſo long in diſputing who ſhall go out for our defence, that, before they appear, the enemy hath done the miſchief, and is retired. The other is, our country's diſacquaintance with moſt of thoſe which ſit in the Committee; which in ſome averts, in many leſſens, a free and lively adhering to them. For the common people, of which our ſtrength moſt conſiſts, do only truſt and expect an active care from ſuch whoſe reſidence with them hath begot affection, and eſtates amongſt them give them an apprehenſion that they are involved in the ſame danger with them. Our preſent Committee receive nothing but what they forcibly extort from the country, wherein they make an unprofitable purchaſe: for, though they get ſome money, they loſe many hearts; whereas, if men that have eſtates, and are well known in their country, were joined with them, the people would generally come in, and offer up all they have for the advancement of the public good: for we have men, horſes, and money left, good materials to repair our decayed country, if this honourable Parliament (the great architectors of the Commonwealth) will pleaſe to depute us good under-builders to prevent a ruin. In theſe clouds of trouble that darken our whole nation, this Parliament is our only ſun, that diffuſeth light to the ſeveral Committees of every county; and they, like ſtars, ſhould impart their borrowed ſhine to us; but, if they be unknown ſtars, they do not direct, but diſtract, the pilot in his paſſage. In theſe our miſeries as we have many ſharers, ſo (if it had been thought neceſſary) there had been many more preſenters of them to you; but we, in the name of all, do humbly invocate a gracious and ſpeedy redreſs, the unhappy diſtance of our country prohibiting our frequent addreſſes to this honoured place; where, having briefly unboſomed our grievances, we humbly leave them to the wiſdom and conſideration of this honourable Parliament."

"To the honourable Houſe of Commons aſſembled in Parliament.

"The humble Petition of the Gentlemen, Freeholders, and beſt-affected of Leiceſterſhire,

"Sheweth, That whereas, by the gracious care and wiſdom of this honourable Houſe, in appointing gentlemen of judgement and eſtates of this county to ſit in a Committee for regulating and equal diſpoſing of all affairs in it; and by ſending unto us the right honourable the lord Grey of Groby (who firſt reſcued us out of the hands of malignants, and the town of Leiceſter, then ready to be ſeized on by them, a garriſon, and gave encouragement and life to the actions of all the well-affected) with chief command of all the military forces of this county; the officers of the army, being under the power of one, were kept from emulation and diſſention, and the hearts of the county ſo inclined, that they were quickly able to reſiſt, and almoſt to ſuppreſs the enemy: but we are now (by eaving the beſt men of the county out of the Committee in a late Ordinance for the Militia) fallen under the government of ſuch, whoſe defects of number, acquaintance amongſt us, and intereſts in the county, cannot afford us any probable hopes of preſervation, nor the Commonwealth any conſiderable aſſiſtance; and, in the unhappy abſence of the lord Grey, moſt of our horſes and arms were ſold, our ſoldiers diſperſed, and their headleſs officers in continual differences for pre-eminence; whilſt the enemy's are ſo much ſtrengthened and increaſed, that the well-affected are daily expoſed to the loſs of liberty, their goods to plunder, and their rents ſequeſtered and ſeized on by the adverſe party, that till of late had never the boldneſs or power to attempt it. In this ſad condition we have (under God) no refuge but to this honourable Houſe, the effects and influence of whoſe great prudence and care the Commonwealth in general, and our county in particular, have ſo largely and frequently taſted. We do again, therefore, ſupplicate this honourable and great Council, in eaſe of our great ſufferings, to ſend again ſpeedily to us the lord Grey, inveſted with power over the forces of this county, that, under his command, the now diſheveled ſoldiers being unanimouſly collected, we may be again able to give limits to the now unbounded enemy; and to command thoſe gentlemen that are appointed to ſit in the Committee, and do not appear, to repair to the county, and to ſerve in it; and to add ſuch gentlemen of known integrity and intereſt in the country, as may ſo generally draw the affections of this county, that we may the ſooner be wholly freed both of theſe great miſeries and their authors. And we ſhall always have cauſe to pray for the continuance of happy ſucceſs to this juſt and honourable Parliament [1]."

"Leſter, Nov. 14. Sir, our forces are gone with Derby horſe towards Aſhby; but the enemy are very ſtrong, and their works good; they have vaults under the ground, through which they can go from one fort to another at their pleaſure; proviſions they have good ſtore; hung-beef plenty round about their kitchen within, and have lately been killing and ſalting of more. There are as debaſed wicked wretches there as if they had been raked out of hell, as we are informed by ſome that have come from thence: they have invented a new kind of compliment for a kind of proteſtation; and if they affirm or deny a thing, it is uſual to do it with this ſaying, "The devil ſuck my ſoul through a tobacco-pipe," if ſuch a thing be ſo, or not ſo, in their ordinary ſpeech. And this is no wonder, for they have three malignant prieſts there, ſuch as will drink and roar, and domineer and ſwear, as well as ever a Cabb of them all; and end and begin one health after another; and ſwear and domineer, ſo as it would make one's heart to ache to hear the country people to relate what they heard of them. The Cabb will cozen and cheat one another moſt wonderfully; ſteal one another's horſes, and ride out and ſell them; and ſometimes come again, ſometimes run away, as if they were even at their wit's end. The earl of Huntingdon is in the garriſon; but the lord of Loughborough, his brother, is not there; there are alſo many Iriſh there, who have lately made a new fort, a very ſtrong work, and it is called the Iriſh fort; who have been bold upon ſome claſhing between them and thoſe that profeſs themſelves to be Proteſtants in Aſhby garriſon. The Iriſh rebels have told them to their faces, that they fight for the old true Catholic Religion, which is better than ours, and puts them into a better condition than they that are hereticks; and ſwear that, if ever they be ſtraitened by a ſiege, that they will burn the town to the ground. But our forces are gone to try what they can do; and I hope in a ſhort time to give you a further account of their actions [2]."

Nov. 16, captain Skevington was appointed on the Committee of ſequeſtration for Kent [3].

"We are advertized that the Derby forces, conſiſting of four troops of horſe, have united themſelves to the Leiceſter forces; and that, being ingroſſed into one body, they are now advanced to beſiege Aſhby de la Zouch, which is one of the ſtrongeſt and moſt conſiderable holds that the enemy hath in thoſe places; and, the better to effect their enterprize, they are now fortifying a great houſe not far from it, a very defenſible place of itſelf, which commands one of the chiefeſt paſſages thereunto. In the mean time, we have received intelligence from Derby, that ſir John Gell is not idle; but is ſo careful for the ſecuring of that county, that he endeavours to garriſon his ſoldiers within half a mile or a mile of the enemy. By this means he will keep the country inviolate from the oppreſſion and outrages of the enemy, who will not be able to adventure abroad for plunder, but they will be enforced to return again with loſs and with repentance. By this means alſo, the enemy being denied all manner of relief, the country will be the better encouraged and enabled to ſupply its own garriſons [1]."

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[1] Quarto Pamphlets, in the Britiſh Muſeum, 1644.

[3] Journals of the Commons, vol. III. p. 689.

[2] Perfect Diurnal, Saturday, Nov. 16.

"Nov. 28. This day there came letters from Derby, which certify that the Derby, Nottingham, and Leiceſter forces are fortifying at Cole Orton, within two miles of Aſhby de la Zouch, and that their works go forward apace. And it is further certified, that a party from Cole Orton marched to Aſhby de la Zouch, which cauſed the enemy to retreat, and lie cloſe in the caſtle, ſo that our forces marched into Aſhby; and hearing where Haſtings had left his ſtore of proviſions (whom, it is reported, is himſelf gone to the King, but for certain he is not in Aſhby; but his brother the earl of Huntingdon is there) but had left ſome proviſions at a houſe in the town; which our forces hearing of, went into Aſhby; and the enemy being retreated into the caſtle, our forces took carriages, and brought it out into their own quarters at Cole Orton, and ſent a ſummons to the caſtle, to require it to be ſurrendered to them for the ſervice of the King and Parliament; but, being denied, go forward with their works at Cole Orton. So that, however, though they do not beſiege the caſtle, yet they will keep them in, and ſo ſecure the country from being plundered by them, and procure free trade and free paſſage in thoſe parts, which will be a great comfort to them [2]."

Sir Gilbert Gerard reports from the Committee of both kingdoms, That whereas this Houſe formerly referred unto that Committee the conſideration of a petition from the county of Leiceſter; that Committee, in regard of their other great affairs, can have no time for the examining thereof: It is therefore ordered, that the ſaid petition be referred to the examination and conſideration of the Committee formerly appointed for Leiceſterſhire, where Mr. Knightly has the chair [3].

"Nov. 28. The blocking up of Aſhby de la Zouch by the Leiceſter and Derby forces goes on very well; and the lord Beaumont's houſe at Cole Orton ſtrongly fortified. There are hopes, if care be taken to prevent the enemy's ſending of relief, a good account will be given of that garriſon in a ſhort time [4]."

On the 28th, a new commiſſion of the peace was iſſued for this county: "Carolus, &c. predilectis & fidelibus conſiliariis noſtris, Edwardo domino Littleton, domino cuſtodi magni ſigilli noſtri Anglie; Franciſco domino Cottington, domino theſaurario noſtro Anglie; ac chariſſimis conſanguineis & conſiliariis noſtris, Jacobo duci Richmondie & Lenox, ſeneſcallo hoſpitii noſtri; Thome comiti Arundel & Surrie, comiti mareſcallo Anglie; chariſſimo conſanguineo noſtro Ferdinando comiti Huntingdonie; ac etiam chariſſimo conſanguineo & conſiliario noſtro Thome vicecomiti Savile, theſaurario hoſpitii noſtri; necnon chariſſimis conſanguineis noſtris, Johanni vicecomiti Purbeck, Sapcot vicecomiti Beaumont, ac predilecto & fideli conſiliario noſtro Georgio domino Digby uni primariorum ſecretariorum noſtrorum; ac etiam predilecto & fideli noſtro Henrico domino Loughborough; predilectiſque & fidelibus conſiliariis noſtris, Edwardo Nicholas, militi, alteri primariorum ſecretariorum noſtrorum; Johanni Cote, militi; necnon dilectis & fidelibus noſtris, Edmundo Reeve, militi, uni juſticiariorum noſtrorum de banco; Henrico Skipwith, Johanni Skeffington, Ricardo Halford, militibus & baronettis; Johanni Pate, baronetto; Johanni Lambe, militi, prechariſſime conſortis noſtre regine cancellario; Thome Merry militi, Wolſtano Dixey militi, Ricardo Roberts militi, Johanni Bale militi, Thome Hartopp militi, Eraſmo de la Fontaine militi, Euſebio Pelſant militi, Henrico Haſtings de Humberſton militi; Martino Lyſter, Georgio Aſhbe, Theophilo Cave, Willielmo Roberts, Nathanaeli Lucy, Thome Rowe, Thome Calcott de Calthorpe, Edwardo Farnham, Joſepho Bent, & Ricardo Turpyn, armigeris; ſalutem. Sciatis, quòd aſſignavimus vos, conjunctìm & diviſìm, & quemlibet veſtrûm, juſticiarios noſtros ad pacem in comitatu Leiceſtrie conſervandam, &c. Aſſignavimus etiam vos, & quoſlibet duos vel plures veſtrûm, (quorum aliquem veſtrûm, dominum cuſtodem, dominum theſaurarium, ducem Richmondie & Lenox, comitem Mareſcallum, comitem Huntingdonie, vicecomitem Savile, vicecomitem Purbeck, vicecomitem Beaumont, dominum Digby, dominum Loughborough, Edwardum Nicholas, Johannem Skeffington, Ricardum Halford, Johannem Pate, Johannem Lambe, Thomam Merry, Wolſtanum Dixey, Ricardum Roberts, Johannem Bale, Thomam Hartopp, Euſebium Pelſant, Henricum Haſtings de Humberſton, Martin Lyſter, Georgium Aſhbe, & Nathanaelem Lacy, unum eſſe volumus), juſticiarios noſtros, ad inquirendum per ſacramentum proborum & legalium hominum de comitatu predicto, &c. de omnibus & omnimodis feloniis, veneficiis, &c. Aſſignavimus denique te prefatum Ferdinandum comitem cuſtodem rotulorum pacis noſtre in dicto comitatu noſtro, &c. Teſte meipſo, apud Oxoniam, 28° die Decembris, anno regni noſtri 19°."[5]

Dec. 31. The Leiceſter forces at Cole Orton got in very well, and have lately performed a good piece of ſervice againſt the enemy at Aſhby de la Zouch; where entering the town, they beat the enemy into the tower, Haſtings's ſtrong hold, took divers papers and many arms [6].

Prince Rupert is advancing with another party towards Newark, where no doubt but he will be welcomed by the Parliament's forces; for, as we are certainly informed, we have thereabouts already threeſcore troops of horſe, collected out of the garriſons of Derby, Leiceſter, Lincoln, and Nottingham, beſides ſome others ſent by my lord Fairfax to their aſſiſtance [7].

Jan. 18, 1644-5, £250. a month was ordered to be aſſeſſed on the county of Leiceſter [8].

In this month, in an excurſion to Oakham, 12 troopers belonging to Burley houſe, and two ſequeſſtrators, were carried priſoners to Belvoir Caſtle, then under the command of colonel Lucas [9].

Feb. 4, "Colonel Haſtings, for the King, ſent out warrants for carriages to fetch hay to Aſhby. The Parliament's forces ſent out their warrants to bring the hay to Cole Orton; but Haſtings was too quick, and had compelled the country to load the hay, and with a ſtrong guard was bringing it to his garriſon. Captain Temple, the high-ſheriff of the county, having notice thereof, with his troop got between them and Aſhby in the van; and, three troops of Derby following in the rear, after a little engagement, Haſtings's men fled, and were routed and purſued, 40 of them taken priſoners, 60 horſe arms, and all their hay [10]."

"We gave you before ſome intelligence in general, that ſome of the Lord of Loughborough's troops were ſoundly beaten by our forces; we will now give it you in particular; which is, that a party of General Haſtings's horſe, conſiſting of about 44, were encountered by our men. The ſervice was attended with as much ſucceſs as ſpeed; for, preſently on the firſt charge, we did take them all priſoners, with their horſe and arms, and carried them priſoners to Derby. To make this atchievement more remarkable, it was performed not far from Aſhby de la Zouch. Maſter Cleiveland [11] of Cambridge, the contriver of that bold and licentiate pamphlet, called, 'The Character of the Perfect Diurnal,' is brought up to London, to anſwer for his libeling: you will ſhortly read a Character upon the Characterer [12]."

Feb. 15, by an ordinance for maintaining an army under the command of ſir Thomas Temple, the monthly ſum of £250. was to be collected in Leiceſterſhire [13]; and the following Committee was appointed for putting the ordinance into execution: Thomas lord Grey, Theophilus Grey, ſir Edward Hartopp ſenior, ſir Arthur Heſilrige, ſir George Villiers, baronets; ſir Martin Liſter, ſir Thomas Hartopp, ſir Roger Smith; William Quarles, John St. John, Thomas Babington, Peter Temple[1], Arthur Staveley, Henry Smith, Thomas Heſilrige, William Hewett, William Nowell, Francis Hacker, Thomas Beaumont, William Danvers, Thomas Cotton, John Stafford, Thomas Pochin, William Sherman, and Thomas Goddard, eſquires; John Goodman, John Swinfield, and Francis Smalley, gentlemen; William Stanley, Richard Ludlam, and Edmund Cradock, aldermen[2].

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[1] London Poſt, Nov. 26.
[2] Perfect Occurrences of Parliament, Nov. 22—29.
[3] Journals of the Commons, vol. III. p. 701.
[4] Perfect Occurrences of Parliament, Nov. 25—Dec. 2.
[5] Harl. MSS. 3881. p. 66.
[6] Perfect Diurnal, Dec. 31.
[7] London Poſt, Dec. 31.
[8] Journals of the Commons, vol. IV. p. 24.
[9] See a liſt of the officers then in that garriſon, vol. II. p. 52.
[10] Whitlock, p. 124.
[11] The famous poet; of whom a portrait, with ſome memoirs, will be found hereafter under Hinckley.
[12] London Poſt, Feb. 4, 1644-5.
[13] Journals of the Lords, vol. VII. p. 204.

By another ordinance, Feb. 20, the monthly ſum of 273*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* was to be raiſed in this county, by nearly the ſame Committee, for the Scots' army[3].

Feb. 25, "Between Harborough and Leiceſter, a ſkirmiſh happened betwixt a party of the King's forces, commanded by ſir Marmaduke Langdale, an eminent commander for his Majeſty in the North, and a party of the Parliament's forces. The latter loſt about 100 men killed, and 250 taken priſoners; beſides a conſiderable number of horſes. The victors lay in Leiceſter that night, and there received orders to collect a ſufficient force, and proceed to the relief of Newark, then beſieged by the Parliament's forces; but, on their paſſage thither, they were attacked by a party of the enemy, commanded by colonel Roſſiter, near Melton Mowbray, where they had a ſharp encounter, and loſs on both ſides. Of Langdale's party were ſlain colonel Tuke, major Kertlington, captain Markham, and about 100 others; of Roſſiter's about 50, but no officer. He loſt one colour, and took two. Langdale got proviſions into Newark, and was recruited to 3000, and Roſſiter followed him with 2000[4]."

Two different relations of this encounter, ſomewhat more circumſtantial than the above, have been already given under Belvoir[5]; to which we now ſubjoin the following narrative from an officer who was in the king's ſervice, and was himſelf in this engagement.

"Between Harborough and Leiceſter, we met with a party of 800 dragoons of the Parliament forces. They found themſelves too few to attack; and therefore, to avoid us, had got into a ſmall wood; but, perceiving themſelves diſcovered, came boldly out, and placed themſelves at the entrance of a lane, lining both ſides of the hedges with their ſhot. We immediately attacked, and beat them from the hedges into the wood, and out of it, and forced them at laſt to a downright run-away, on foot, among the incloſures, where we could not follow them, killed about 100, and took 250 priſoners, with all their horſes, and came that night to Leiceſter."

[Afterwards follows an order to relieve Newark.]

"Accordingly we received the ammunition and proviſion, and away we went for Newark. About Melton Mowbray, colonel Roſſiter ſet upon us with above 3000 men; we were about 2500 horſe, and 800 dragoons. We had ſome foot, but they were ſtill at Harborough, and were ordered to come after us. Roſſiter, like a brave officer as he was, charged us with great fury, and rather out-did us in number, while we defended ourſelves with all the eagerneſs we could, and withal gave him to underſtand we were not ſo ſoon to be beaten as he expected. While the fight continued doubtful, eſpecially on our ſide, our people, who had charge of the carriages and proviſions, began to incloſe our flanks with them, as if we had been marching, which, though it was done without orders, had two very good effects, and which did us extraordinary ſervice. Firſt, it ſecured us from being charged in the flank, which Roſſiter had twice attempted; and, ſecondly, it ſecured our carriages from being plundered, which had ſpoiled our expedition. Being thus incloſed, we fought with great ſecurity; and though Roſſiter made three deſperate charges upon us, he could never break us: our men received him with ſo much courage, and kept their order ſo well, that the enemy, finding it impoſſible to force us, gave over, and left us to purſue our orders. We did not offer to chace them, but contented enough to have repulſed and beaten them off, and, our buſineſs being to relieve Newark, we proceeded. If we are to reckon by the enemy's uſual method, we got the victory, and had the pillage of their dead; but otherwiſe, neither ſide had any great cauſe to boaſt. We loſt about 150 men, and near as many hurt: they left 170 on the ſpot, and carried off ſome. How many they had wounded we could not tell. We got 70 or 80 horſe, which helped to remount ſome of our men that had loſt theirs in the fight. We had, however, this diſadvantage, that we were to march on immediately after this ſervice; the enemy only to retire to their quarters, which was but hard-by. This was an injury to our wounded men, whom we were after obliged to leave at Belvoir Caſtle, and from thence we advanced to Newark[6]."

About the ſame time, a party of Royaliſts from Aſhby attacked Cole Orton, intending to have ſurprized and plundered the town; but, in the attempt, loſt 70 or 80 of their horſe[7].

March 17, the following names were added to the Committee for Leiceſterſhire: Sir Edward Hartopp, knt. Mr. Thomas Beaumont, Mr. William Quarles, Mr. Thomas Goddard, Mr. Thomas Cotton, Mr. William Sherman, Mr. William Danvers[8].

March 18. Captain Farmer gave teſtimony againſt Muckle John the King's jeſter (who hath been ſome time in London), that he ſaw him in arms with the Queen's ſoldiers in a ſkirmiſh with ſome of Leiceſter forces; and that, after the ſkirmiſh, he came after one of Captain Farmer's men, and ſtruck him on the head, and ſlew him[9].

March 20. Letters from Derby certify a plot intended by Haſtings againſt Leiceſter, in which he wrought with ſome of the town to have it to be betrayed to him; but (thanks to God!) the plot is diſcovered, and divers of the complotters are in cuſtody, and like to ſuffer[10].

Copy of a letter ſent to Lord Grey.

"My Lord; Being arrived at this place, which, by reaſon of your public and private intereſt in it, lays claim to your utmoſt endeavours for the preſervation of it; I ſhall make bold to preſent your Lordſhip with the weak condition it is in, moſt obvious to the unobſerving eye. By all men's account, there are not above 200 ſoldiers in the town, and thoſe as peremptory againſt diſcipline, as their governors are ignorant of it. I am moſt confident, nay, durſt hazard my life and fortune upon it, that 500 reſolute well-managed ſoldiers at any time might one day make themſelves maſters of this town, which if loſt will take away all commerce from all the North-weſt of England; and I can aſſure you, 'tis God's

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[1] Of Peter Temple (noticed in p. 33) Heath ſays, "he was formerly a linen-draper's apprentice in Friday-ſtreet; but, his elder brother dying, forſook his trade, and was poſſeſſed of £400. a year in Leiceſterſhire; was a Recruit-choſen burgeſs for that county town, as colleague to ſir Arthur Heſilrige; made a captain of horſe, and a great committee man; but of very weak parts, and eaſy to be led where the hopes and promiſes of profit guided him: yet got nothing (though a conſtant Ramper) being fooled by Oliver into the ſnare, as he hath often confeſſed it." Heath's Chronicle, p. 200; among thoſe of the King's judges who were in the priſon in the Tower of London, or elſewhere, under ſentence of death.

[2] Journals of the Lords, vol. VII. p. 207.

[3] Ibid. p. 224.—The names omitted were, ſir George Villiers, bart. Thomas Beaumont, William Danvers, Thomas Cotton, John Stafford, Thomas Pochin, William Sherman, and Thomas Goddard, eſqrs.

[4] Whitlock, p. 130.

[5] See vol. II. p. 29. See alſo Heath's Chronicle, p. 72; and Mercurius Ruſticus, Feb. 25, 1644-5.

[6] From "The Hiſtory of the Civil Wars in Germany from 1630 to 1635: alſo Genuine Memoirs of the Wars of England in the unhappy Reign of King Charles the Firſt. Written by a Shropſhire Gentleman, who perſonally ſerved under the King of Sweden in Germany; and on the Royal Side during the unhappy Conteſts in England. Newark, printed by James Tomlinſon, for the Publiſher, in 1782," pp. 307—310.

[7] See vol. II. p. 53.

[8] Journals of the Lords, vol. VII. p. 276.

[9] Preſent Occurrences, 12th week, 1645.

[10] Preſent Paſſages of each day's Proceedings in Parliament, p. 171.

Providence alone in keeping it from the enemy's knowledge, and ſuppreſſing their courage, that is this town's defence; but, when we neglect to ſerve God in his Providence, by the adhibition of ſecond means, 'tis juſt with God to leave us to our own ſtrength, which is nothing but weakneſs. The grand matters, moſt ſenſible of danger, and careful of their own ſecurity, have all of them houſes in a place of this town called the Newark, where they are fortifying themſelves as ſtrong as may be; which will prove, as I fear, of moſt dangerous conſequence; for, I perceive the townſmen much diſcontented, conceiving themſelves deſtined by the Committee for the enemy's mercy. I aſſure you, my Lord, I eſpy diſcontent diſperſing itſelf very faſt abroad in this town; and, if your Lordſhip's care prevent not, I expect very ſhortly to hear ill news from this place. Pardon my boldneſs, excuſe my haſte, and accept of my profeſſion of being, my Lord, your Lordſhip's moſt humble ſervant,

Leiceſter, April 12, 1645. G. Booth."

"A copy of a letter from the Committee of Leiceſter to the Committee of both kingdoms.

Leiceſter, May 1, 1645.

"Right Honourable; We received your Lordſhips' letter, of the 25th of April laſt, about our fortifications; wherein we ſhall ſubmit to your Lordſhips' direction. We never had the leaſt thought to deſert the town, or any part of it; but have fortified, and ſtill proceed to fortify, all our out-works, and have of late much amended them; and never had farther thoughts in fortifying the Newark, than for a reſerve in time of abſolute neceſſity, and a more ſafety for our magazine, it being a place very eaſily made a very ſtrong place. Our greateſt want is of ordnance and arms; and therefore we humbly deſire your Lordſhips they may be ſpeedily ſent to us by this bearer, Commiſſary Blunt; and that he may have your Lordſhips' warrants to charge carts, waggons, and horſes, for bringing the ſame hither, giving reaſonable pay for it. We take leave, and are, my Lords,

Your Lordſhips' moſt humble ſervants,
Thomas Hesilrige. Edmund Cradock.
John Brown. Valentine Goodman.
Francis Smalley. John Swinfen."
William Stanley.

May 21. Ordered, that Mr. Francis Blithe, ſolicitor of Sequeſtrations in this county, employ 16 men as agents under him for gathering propoſition and ſequeſtration moneys, &c.; and they are to receive 13*s*. 4*d*. weekly each for pay [1].

"On Saturday, May 24, his Majeſty was at Loughborough in the county of Leiceſter, and ſome of his forces at Aſhby de la Zouch.—On Wedneſday laſt, the 28th, the King ſummoned Leiceſter; and this day were ſeveral reports. Some ſay that he intended to ſtorm it; and others affirmed that his Majeſty was on his march towards Newark, and that ſome diſcontented perſons in Yorkſhire are in a neutral conjunction [2]."

"May 30, his Majeſty's army ſat down before Leiceſter; and the morrow-morning early took it by ſtorm, and in it the whole Committee, ſir Robert Pye, and many hundred priſoners, many horſes, much powder, arms, and ordnance, and great ſtore of wealth. The ſame day the rebels quitted their ſeveral garriſons of Bagworth, Cole Orton, Kirkby Beler, and Burley [3]."

"On Sunday, May 25, the King dined at Tutbury, lord Loughborough's; on the 27th he was at Aſhby de la Zouch, the earl of Huntingdon's; on the 28th, at Cotes, ſir Harry Skipwith's; and on the 29th remarched to Aylſtone [4] near Leiceſter, which we faced with ſoldiers. The *R*. defaced with fire. Saturday, the laſt, to Leiceſter, which was taken by his Majeſty at two; many ſoldiers rewarded with plunder; the ſlain equal on both ſides. The counteſs of Devonſhire's we demoliſhed with fire [5]."

"The King's forces, having made their batteries, ſtormed Leiceſter; thoſe within made ſtout reſiſtance; but ſome of them betrayed one of the gates; the women of the town laboured in making up the breaches, and in great danger. The King's forces, having entered the town, had a hot encounter in the market-place; and many of them were ſlain by ſhot out of the windows; that they gave no quarter, but hanged ſome of the committee, and cut others to pieces. Some letters ſay that the kennels ran down with blood; that colonel Grey the governor, and captain Hacker, were wounded and taken priſoners, and very many of the garriſon put to the ſword, and the town miſerably plundered. The King entered the town on Sunday, June 1; and ſent part of his forces into Derbyſhire [6]."

Humphrey Brown, of Whiſſundine, in the county of Rutland, on the trial of the King, ſwore, "That at ſuch time as the town of Leiceſter was taken by the forces of Charles the Firſt, being in or about June 1645, Newark fort, in Leiceſter, was ſurrendered to the King, upon condition, that neither cloaths nor money ſhould be taken from any of the garriſon, which had ſurrendered; nor any violence ſhould be offered to them; and that, as ſoon as the fort was upon ſuch conſideration ſo ſurrendered, the King's ſoldiers, contrary to the articles, fell upon the ſoldiers of the fort; did ſtrip and wound many of them: whereupon one of the King's officers rebuking ſome of thoſe ſoldiers, this deponent did hear the King ſay, 'I do not care if they cut them more, for they are mine enemies;' or words to ſuch effect. And that the King was on horſe-back, in bright armour, in the ſaid town of Leiceſter [7]."

"After prince Rupert had ſummoned Leiceſter, wherein he offered quarter to the town, the committee of that county, then reſident there, aſſembled all the commanders, and read the ſummons unto them; by whom it was reſolved to give anſwer next morning. The trumpet was no ſooner returned, but a drum was preſently diſpatched for a full anſwer within an hour; which while they debated beyond their ſtint, the king's guns played from the battery, and all ſoldiers were commanded to their reſpective poſts; the great and ſmall ſhot never intermitting that day and night; when next morning they ſtormed at ſix or ſeven places. At Newark-breach they entered firſt, where colonel St. George was ſlain with a great ſhot, in a bravery and gallantry of courage, venturing upon the mouth of the cannon. The works being ſeized, there yet remained a work of greater bloodſhed, the Market-place, where the defendants had drawn up their artillery, and for three hours ſpace maintained the fight at the croſs therein. They were at laſt over-powered; the committee-men, with ſir Robert Pye, colonel Hacker, and colonel Grey, taken priſoners, and put into cuſtody; only ſir Robert had ſome more reſpect ſhewed him. The town was plundered, and ſome of the inhabitants for the preſent ſecured; the ſpoil part of it carried away to the King's adjacent garriſons of Newark, Aſhby de la Zouch, and Belvoir. All men upon this ſucceſs looked upon the King's army as far the more puiſſant. Great fears and diſtruſts were ariſen in the Parliament itſelf, not much different from deſpair; ſeveral members being over-heard to ſay, in their paſſage to the Houſe out of Weſtminſter-hall, that there was no hopes but in the King's mercy, and that the ſpeedieſt recourſe thereto would be the ſafeſt expedient for them [8]."

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[1] Carte's MS. from two MSS. concerning the Proceedings of the Leiceſterſhire Committee of Sequeſtrators and others in 1645 and 1646, one of them in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Edmond Hood.

[2] Mercurius Veridicus, May 31.

[3] Mercurius Ruſticus.

[4] Dr. Stukeley ſays that Charles I, when beſieging Leiceſter, lay at the vicarage-houſe at Aylſtone, and during the ſtorm of the town, when his men took and pillaged it, he ſtood, as they report, upon the banks of the Rawdykes. Itin. Cur. vol. I. p. 104. I remember, a few years ago, an old midwife, dame Sporton, of the pariſh of All Saints, told me, that a Mr. Bent, of the Caſtle-mill in St. Mary's pariſh here, was a chief gunner when Charles I. beſieged Leiceſter, and levelled a canon at the royal tent, and ſtruck off the king's hat; and a tradition in my mother's family informs me, that king Charles, during the ſtorm, frequently repeated, "Dear and loving ſubjects, cry Quarters; dear and loving ſubjects, obey!" W. B.

[5] Iter Carolinum, Gutch, vol. II. p. 441. Burnt timber is viſible at this day in the front walls.

[6] Whitlock, p. 143.

[7] Nalſon's True Copy of the Journal of the High Court of Juſtice, &c. p. 92.

[8] Heath's Chronicle, p. 78.

"Whilſt his Majeſty's army was buſied at Leiceſter, ſir Thomas Fairfax (the rebels' new general) lay ſome 15 days blocking up of Oxford, though fruitleſsly; for, by ſeveral ſallies thence, he loſt many of his men, ſome killed, others taken priſoners, and not a ſmall number running away, ſo that he raiſed his ſiege thence the beginning of June; and on the 4th, aſſaulted Borſtall-houſe, commanded by ſir William Campian for his Majeſty; but was beaten off with the loſs of 300 of his men, the brave garriſon loſing but one man, and four hurt [1]."

A MS. by Mr. R. Simmonds [2], who is ſuppoſed to have been a quarter-maſter in the King's army, preſerves the following curious memoranda, under the title of

> "The marchings and movings and actions of the Royal army, his Majeſty being perſonally preſent, from his coming out of his winter-quarters at Oxford, to the end of Auguſt following.

Thurſday, April 24, 1645, Cromwell's horſe and dragoons ruined ſome of our horſe, then quartered about Iſlip, of the lord of Northampton's command; 31 buried at Iſlip; 18 men buried in [Hampton Poyle], over againſt Kidlington; and this day they demanded the delivery up of Blechindon, a houſe belonging to ſir Thomas Coghill, wherein colonel Windebanke had 200 foot, *ſans* works and proviſion only for two or three days. This afternoon one of Oxford troops kept the bridge of Goſſard; at night came ſome commanded foot out of Oxford; whither alſo colonel Palmer's regiment of horſe.

About two or three of the clock on Friday morning the colonel valiantly gave up the houſe and all his arms, &c. beſides 50 horſe that came in thither for ſhelter, and this without a ſhot. Friday in the after noon he was condemned by a council of war to die; and thoſe that were his counſellors and adviſers, viz. lieutenant-colonel Hutchinſon, major Earnley, Mr. Eedes, were diſabled from ever bearing arms more.

Saturday morning, Wallingford troop came to Oxford, to relieve the lord of Northampton, &c. Some horſe and foot came from Farringdon, from colonel Liſle's garriſon; and all the horſe in Oxford were to be drawn out (and many horſes were this day plundered upon that pretence). When we had drawn out and marched, news came that the enemy was gone. We returned to our ſeveral quarters. At ſeven of the clock the Queen's troop of life guard was beat up, and 60 horſes taken; but ſix men.

On Sunday the 26th, the enemy purſued Liſle's men, and took and killed near 200 of them. This afternoon alſo many foot and horſe were drawn out of Oxford.

Saturday, May 3, colonel Windebanke was ſhot to death, after he was reprieved from Wedneſday before. This Saturday Cromwell's forces removed from before Farringdon; elſe, if they had ſtayed, Prince Rupert and general Goring had fallen upon them. They were twice repulſed by Farringdon men, with great loſs to them.

May 4, Prince Rupert and Prince Maurice came to Oxford. General Goring came on Monday.

May 7, his Majeſty left Oxford, attended with Prince Rupert, Prince Maurice, the earl of Lindſey, the duke of Richmond, and the earl of Northampton. His troop and the Queen's lay that night at Woodſtock.

Thurſday, May 8. This morning at one of the clock an alarm waked us; and at day-break the King marched with his four pieces of cannon, eight boats in carriages, &c. viz. all manner of ammunition, his troop of life-guards and foot regiment, the earl of Northampton's regiment of horſe, ſir Thomas Daliſon's regiment of horſe, and part of the regiment of life-guards, in the van; ammunition, &c. next; then his Majeſty and the earl of Northampton in the rear. Near Stow on the Would we joined with Prince Rupert's army of horſe and foot, 18 miles. The King quartered at Stow on the Would. This morning general Goring took 40 of Cromwell's horſe priſoners and two colonels near Burton; which news ſaluted us in Woodſtock Park. News that ſir Thomas Fairfax was marched with all his body to relieve Taunton.

Friday, May 9, his Majeſty marched to Eveſham, where he joined with the lord Aſtley's foot, conſiſting of 3300. In the Prince's place was Prince Rupert's regiment of foot, conſiſting of 500; and 10 of theſe colonels.

This day general Goring marched into the Weſt with 3000 horſe, 300 foot taken out of our garriſon of Campden, and the houſe (which was ſo fair) burnt.

The King's troops quartered at Child's Wickham in Glouceſterſhire, three miles from Eveſham.

Langdale's horſe, which we met at Stow,	2500
Life guards, — —	800
This day we marched in foot:	
King's life guards, — —	200
Colonel Liſle's foot — —	500
Bard's regiment, — —	300
Prince Rupert's, which we met at Stow,	1000
Lord Aſtley's, — —	3300
Total	5300

Saturday, May 10, the King quartered at Inckburrough Magna, co. Wigorn. nine miles from Worceſter. This night an outhouſe where ſir Henry Bard quartered was burnt, and 15 horſes of his.

Sunday, May 11, the King marched to the rendezvous of the whole army of foot, &c. His Majeſty, with his own regiments of foot and horſe guards only, marched to Salte Wiche, co. Wigorn. The head quarters of the King this night were at Bromſgrove.

His Majeſty ſtayed at Droitwich till Wedneſday. In this time his highneſs Prince Rupert ſat down before Hawkeſley houſe; one Mr. Middlemore owns it. Lord Aſtley's Tertia of foot made the approaches (which were left for us with a great deal of advantage); viz. banks, and a lane of trees.

Captain Backſter, lieutenant of horſe, was killed here, and ſome foot ſoldiers and pioneers.

On Wedneſday, about two of the clock in the afternoon, the King left Wiche, and went with his guards to the leaguer before Hawkeſley: and, juſt as his Majeſty appeared in view, it was delivered unto the mercy of the King and the officers, that they might be free from the inſolence of the common ſoldiers. In this houſe was a month's proviſion and ammunition; but the ſoldiers would not fight when they perceived it was the King's army.

. Gouge, ſon to Dr. Gouge, was the captain of foot and governor; and Whichcott commanded the horſe; 60 foot and above 40 horſe.

After lord Aſteley had the pillage of the houſe, and the ſoldiers priſoners, the houſe was ſet on fire.

This night the King lay at Coſton hall, two miles off; and theſe colonels and governors were with his Majeſty: colonel Scudamore, governor of Hereford; colonel Leveſon, governor of Dudley caſtle, co. Stafford; colonel Michael Woodhouſe, governor of Ludlow.

Earl of Shrewſbury's houſe, called Grafton, is within a mile of Bromſgrove, co. Wigorn. The troops of the life-guard quartered this night at . . . . .

Thurſday, at four in the morning, the King's army met near this houſe; the works ſlighting. We marched from four in the morning till ſix, *ſans* reſt.

This night the King lay at Hombley hall, co. Stafford, where now the lord Ward lives, who is ſon to Mr. William Ward, ſometime goldſmith of London, which ſon married lady Dudley; an old houſe, moated.

Friday, May 16, the rendezvous was near the King's quarters; began after four of the clock in the morning there. One ſoldier was hanged for mutiny. The King lay at Biſbury, a private ſweet village, where ſquire Gravenor (as they call him) lived; which name hath continued here 120 years. Before him lived Biſbury of Biſbury.

The Prince's head quarters were at Wolverhampton, a garriſon town; one fine church in it.

Saturday, May 17, his Majeſty marched by Tong, co. Salop; a fair church, the windows many broken, and yet divers antient coats of arms remain. A fair old caſtle near this church, called Tong caſtle, belonging to Pierpoint theſe 18 years. It was the antient ſeat of Stanley, who came to it by marrying Vernon of the Peak at Haddon. Thence through Newport. His Majeſty lay at Mr. Pigott's at Chetwyn, one mile beyond Newport. In the parlour window of this pretty houſe are painted many coats of arms.

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[1] Mercurius Ruſticus.

[2] Harl. MSS. 911.

The two troops lay at Egymonde. Mr. Corbett is lord of this manor; worth £300. *per annum.*

At Longford, the pariſh adjoining and near Newport, the earl of Shrewſbury has a large brick houſe and ſeat ſpoiled and abuſed; a garriſon of the rebels 1644; delivered up to Prince Rupert.

Colonel Bagot, the governor of Lichfield, joined with the King's army, 300 foot and 200 horſe.

Tueſday, May 20, his Majeſty, with his army, removed from Chetwyn through Drayton, co. Salop; and lay a mile farther Eaſt of Lichfield at Norton, at a houſe ſome time the habitation of Groſvenor, now Cotton's. This Groſvenor built it in the reign of queen Mary. In a chamber window are ſome fine paintings.

The King lay at Church's houſe in Drayton pariſh.

Wedneſday, the army reſted; for ſir Marmaduke Langdale, the major-general, was ſent the night before with a party of horſe and foot, to ſurprize Wemme, which then had but 150 men in it; but, coming too late, failed.

Thurſday, May 22, we marched from Drayton to Stone, co. Stafford. His Majeſty lay at Mr. Crompton's houſe, a ſweet place, in a fine park; the maſter a rebel.

Friday, May 28, the army reſted.

Saturday, May 24, we marched this day through a park belonging to lord Cromwell; then by a houſe of ſir Harvey Bagot's in the Moorlands in Staffordſhire; a woody incloſed country all the way, except the moors on the top of the hills; a black earth, where they dig and cut a heathy turf; to Uttoxeter, a rebellious place. His Majeſty lay at ſir Thomas Milward's houſe at Eaton, co. Derby. The earl of Lichfield, &c. quartered at Marſton, near Cubley.

This day a foot ſoldier was tied *(ſecundum uſum Hiſpaniarum)*, with his ſhoulders and breaſt naked, to a tree; and every carter of the train and carriages was to have a laſh; for raviſhing two women.

Whitſunday, May 25, the army marched to Burton upon Trent, the head-quarters. His Majeſty lay at Tutbury caſtle, under the command of lord Loughborough; ſir Andrew Kniveton governor.

We lay at Rolleſton in Staffordſhire. The Rolleſtons lived here (till of late) time out of mind; Rolleſton had £400. *per annum.* Sir Edward Moſeley bought it of Rolleſton.

Monday, May 26, the army reſted. Some of Derby's horſe gave colonel Cary's quarters an alarm.

Tueſday, May 27, his Majeſty marched to Aſhby de la Zouch, the head-garriſon of the lord Loughborough; the earl of Lichfield to Packington. In this march this day we marched near Shelford, co. Nottingham, a fair ſeat of the earl of Cheſterfield.

Wedneſday, May 28. His Majeſty marched with his army into Cole Orton, a garriſon of the enemy's; then by the abbey of Gracedieu, where ſir Thomas Beaumont lives. There remains an entire court of cloiſters, hall, &c.

His Majeſty lay this night at ſir Henry Skipwith's houſe, called Cotes, in the pariſh of Preſtwould.

The head-quarters were at Loughborough.

Ajourdhui avec T. T. News this day that Eveſham was loſt. Sir Richard Waller and colonel Villers, governor of Newark, came from thence with 1200 horſe.

Thurſday, May 29, his Majeſty marched and pitched down before Leiceſter city, a garriſon[1] of the rebels, commanded by Theophilus Grey, third brother to the earl of Kent.

Friday, May 30, his highneſs Prince Rupert ſent a trumpet (after he had ſhot two great pieces at the town), to ſummon it for his Majeſty, offering the burgers and corporation pardon, &c. They detained his trumpet till about one of the clock in the afternoon. In this interim the Prince raiſed a battery for ſix great pieces upon a hill, where ſome time of old had been ſuch another[2]. About 2 of the clock one of the Leiceſter trumpets was ſent, to deſire time to conſider of it till the morrow-morning; and that he would not raiſe any works during this parley. His Highneſs told the trumpeter, if he came again with ſuch another errand, he would lay him by the heels. About half an hour after he comes again with a note directed thus: 'To the Commander in Chief; deſiring time to conſider till the morrow-morning.' The Prince commits the trumpet to his marſhal. Still the firſt trumpet they keep. Then the Prince, about 3 of the clock, ſent them an anſwer in louder terms; ſix great pieces from the fort on the South ſide of the town, playing on a ſtone wall[3], vulnyed, and made ere 6 of the clock a breach of great ſpace, muſkets and cannon continually putting us in mind of ſomething done.

After the breach was made in the wall by the cannon, by 6 o'clock, they in the town had gotten up a handſome retrenchment with three flankers (a great Spaniſh piece) within 4 or 5 yards of the wall. All the evening was a general preparation to aſſault the town; and a little after 12 of the clock in the night this violent ſtorm began, and continued till after one.

Col. George Liſle's Tertia fell on upon the breach, and were beat off; and the King ſent his foot regiment of life-guards to aſſiſt, but they got fully in before.

Col. Bard's Tertia fell on with ſcaling-ladders; ſome near a flanker, and others ſcaled the horn-work before the drawbridge on the Eaſt ſide.

Sir Barnard Aſtley's Tertia fell on the North ſide, which is the river ſide, and a draw next the Abbey.

Col. John Ruſſel, with the Prince's regiment, the blue coats, and alſo the Prince's fire-locks, aſſaulted. They ſet up the Prince's black colours on the great battery, where the earl of Northampton's horſe about one of the clock were let in at the ports, and they ſcowered the line and town; in the mean time the foot got in, and fell to plunder, ſo that ere day fully opened ſcarcely a cottage was unplundered.

There were many Scots in this town, and no quarter was given to any in the heat. More dead bodies lay juſt within the line far than without or in the Graff. I told 30 and more at the breach, as many within as without. Every ſtreet had ſome. I believe 200 on both ſides were not killed. We loſt colonel St. George; Major Bunnington (gentleman penſioner, major of Prince Rupert's firelocks) ſhot in the eye juſt as he was at the top of the ladder; 28 or 30 officers.

His Majeſty quartered this Friday night at Leiceſter abbey, the counteſs of Devon's houſe.

The army of horſe faced in bodies all night in ſeveral places. About day-break about 10 of the enemy got out, and eſcaped by the river ſide, and were followed.

The town of Leiceſter was chiefly governed by a Committee; viz. Mr. Hewett of Dunton, Mr. Heſilrige, Ludlam[4] a chandler there, Mr. Payne of Medbourne, Newton of Houghton, a receiver, ſometime high conſtable, Read of Thirlby, Mr. Lewyn, and Stanley, a mercer there by the Weſt gate.

Sir Thomas Pye of Farringdon came two or three days before into the town, and was a great means of reſiſting the Prince.

The king's army of horſe was in this order before Leiceſter.

The King's life-guard, conſiſting of two troops, the King's and Queen's.

His Highneſs Prince Rupert's life-guard of horſe, the horſe commanded by ſir Robert Crane.

His Highneſs Prince Maurice's life-guard; the horſe, conſiſting of about 100 gentlemen and reformadoes, commanded by the lord Molineux.

Prince Rupert's regiment of horſe, conſiſting of 400; eight troops; commanded by ſir Thomas Dalyſon.

Lieut. col. Will. Legge, now governor of Oxford.

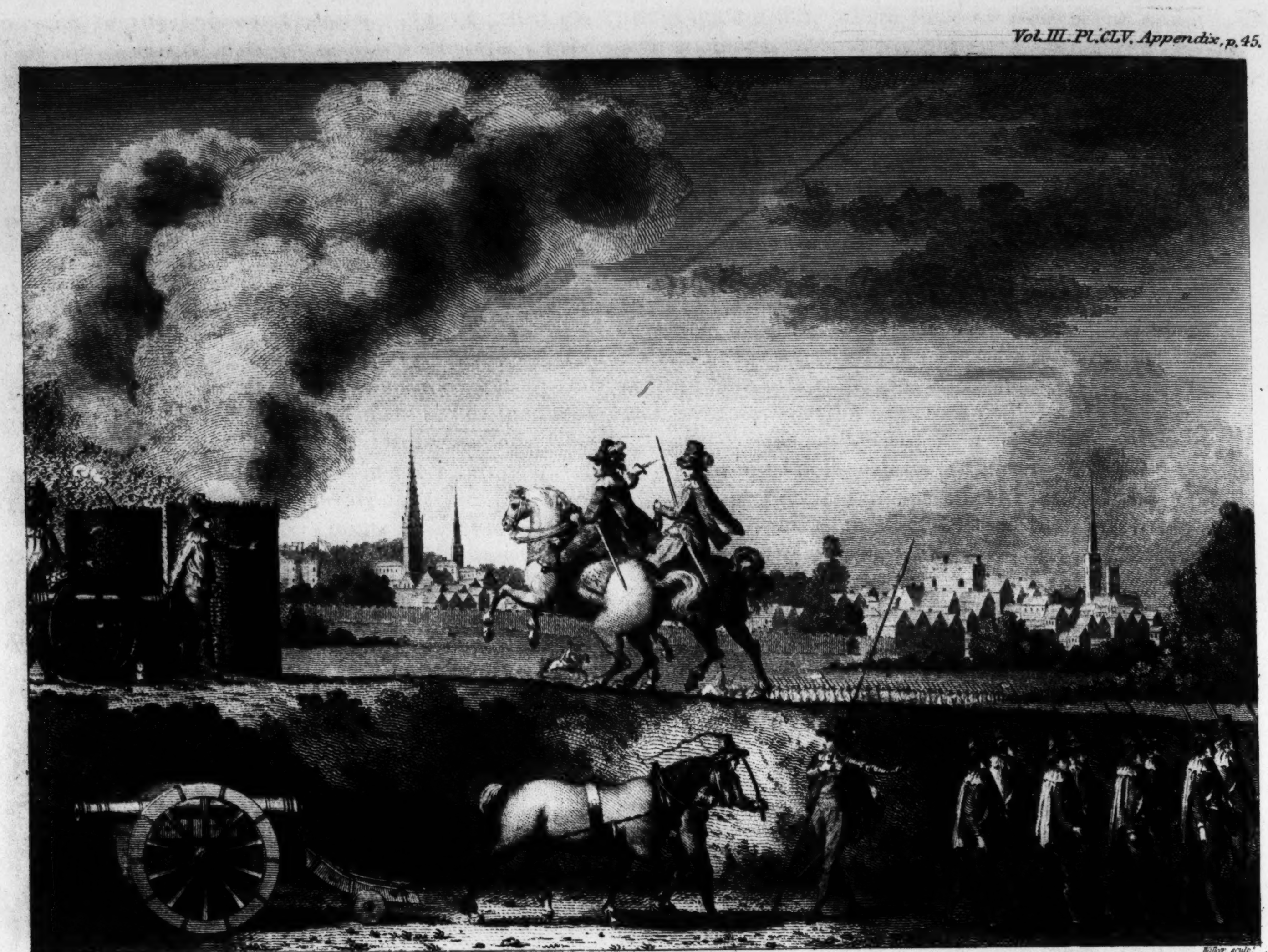
[1] Mr. Simmonds ſtates this garriſon to be 600 men, the ſame as at Aſhby de la Zouch; yet we are to ſuppoſe that before the ſiege conſiderable ſuccours were thrown into the town, excluſive of the inhabitants who zealouſly aſſiſted in its defence.

[2] Rawdikes.

[3] The ſtone wall is that leading to the Swans Mill.

[4] Richard Ludlam, mayor of Leiceſter in 1643, and again 1645.

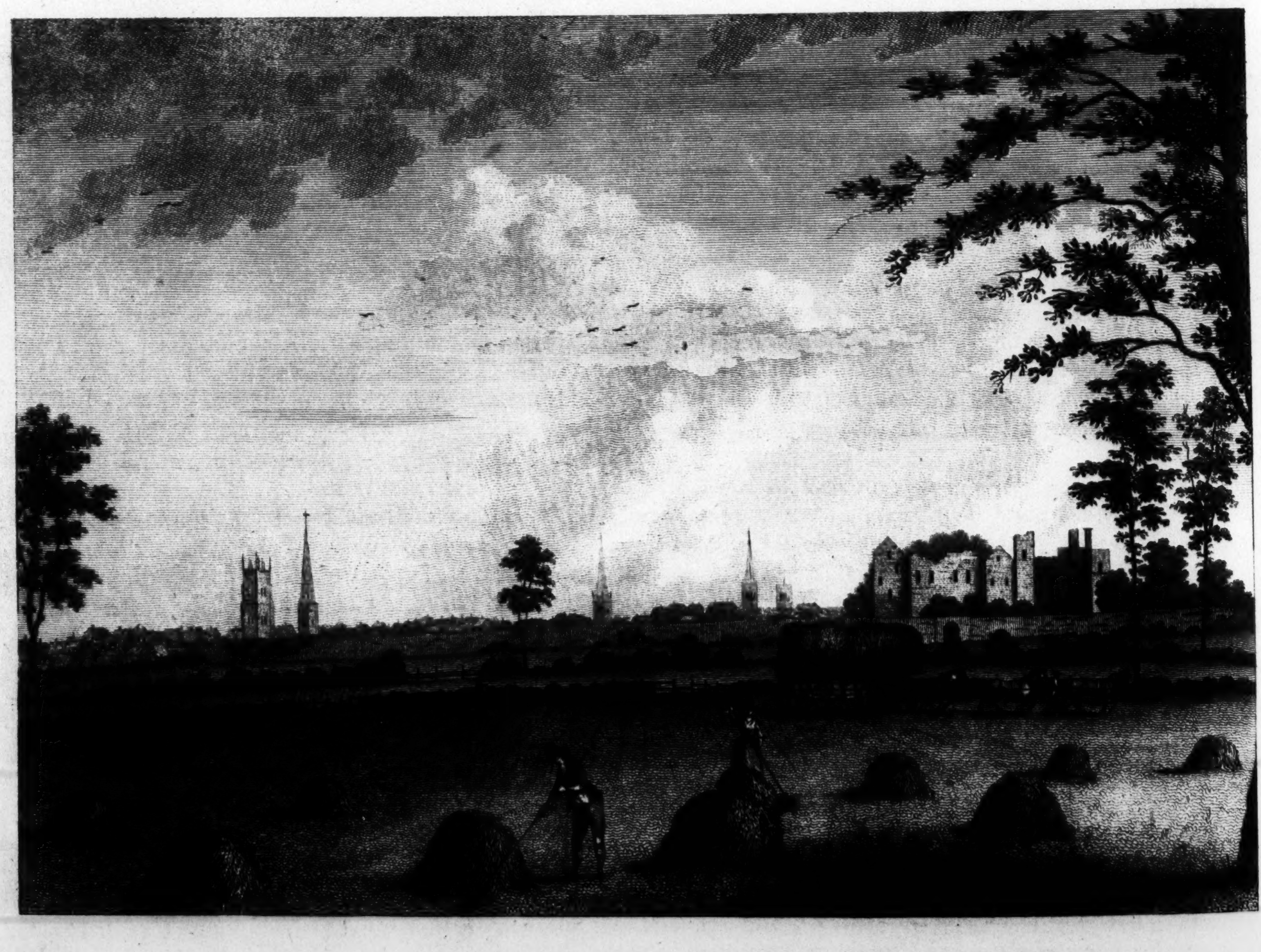
Vol.III. Pl.CLV. Appendix, p.45.



Throsby pinxt

Walker sculpt

PRINCE RUPERT *summoning the Garrison of* **LEICESTER** *to surrender to the Army of* **CHARLES** *the first. May 30th 1645.*



LEICESTER *and its* **ABBEY**.

Lord Loughborough's regiment of blue coats; three troops; 100.

Col. Horatio Cary's regiment, not 200; independent.

The body of horſe was divided into four brigades, two Southern, and two Northern horſe.

James earl of Northampton, conſiſting of theſe four regiments:

Queen's regiment, commanded by ſir John Campfield, 150.

Prince Maurice's regiment, commanded by lieutenant colonel Guy Moulſworth, 150.

Earl of Northampton's own regiment, 250.

Sir William Vaughan's regiment (it was ſir Thomas Lucas's regiment in Ireland) conſiſting of ſeven troops, 400 in all.

Colonel Thomas Howard's brigade, conſiſting of theſe ſeven regiments.

Colonel Samuel Sandys of Worceſterſhire, governor of Worceſter; conſiſting of 150.

Colonel Thomas Howard, 80.

Colonel Leveſon, governor of Dudley Caſtle, 150.

Colonel Bagot, governor of Lichfield, 200.

Sir Robert Byron, 100.

Sir Henry Bard, governor of Campden-houſe, 100; commanded by Barker.

Colonel Worthe's (were col. Marrowe's firſt) 100.

Total of this brigade 880.

Major general ſir Marmaduke Langdale's brigade, divided into three diviſions.

Sir William Blackſtone's brigade, and ſo is the Northern horſe, divided into two brigades.

Total 1500.

Sir Richard Wylles's horſe from Newark, 1200.

Summa totalis of the whole army of horſe:

King and Queen's troops — —	130
Prince Rupert's — —	140
Prince Maurice's — —	120
Prince Rupert's regiment of horſe, —	400
Lord Loughborough's — —	100
Colonel Cary's — — —	200
Earl of Northampton's brigade —	850
Colonel Howard's brigade — —	880
Sir Marmaduke Langdale's and ſir William Blackſtone's brigades, — —	1500
Sir Richard Wellys's — —	1200
	5520

The names and places of dwellings of the chief families in Leiceſterſhire.

[1] *K.* E. of Huntingdon; lives at Aſhby.

K. Sir Henry Haſtings, of Braunſton, near Leiceſter.

R. Lord Beaumont, of Cole Overton.

Sir Henry Haſtings, bart. of Humberſton; lives private.

K. Henry Haſtings, baron of Loughborough.

R. Sir Henry Beaumont, of Stoughton.

K. Sir Thomas Beaumont, of Gracedieu.

K. Sir John Skevington, of Skevington.

Sir Richard Hawford, of Wiſtow; at London.

K. Sir John Bale, of Carleton; with the lord Loughborough.

R. Sir Arthur Heſilrige, of Noſeley; knight of the ſhire.

R. Henry Grey, earl of Stamford; of Bradgate, 3 miles from Leiceſter.

K. Mr. Henry Nevill, of Holt, near Hallaton; two ſons with lord Loughbrough.

K. Sir John Pate; near Melton.

K. Sir Hen. Skipwith, of Cotes.

R. Sir Wm. Herrick; ſhe R.

R. Mr. George Purefoy, of Fenny Drayton.

R. Mr. Cotton, of Laughton; great with the earl of Stamford.

R. Mr. William Bent, of Enderby.

R. Thomas lord Grey of Groby.

R. Mr. Sharpe, of Rolleſton, near Hallaton; cœlebs.

R. Mr. Archdale Palmer, of Wanlip; high ſheriff the firſt year the Parliament began; whom the lord Loughborough ſucceeded.

K. Sir George Villiers, of Brokeſby.

Sir Richard Roberts, of Thorp Langton.

"Garriſons in the county of Leiceſter.

Leiceſter, the county of Rebel governors.

R. Leiceſter. Theophilus Grey, third brother to the earl of Kent, writes governor; 600 men.

K. Aſhby de la Zouch. Henry Haſtings, baron of Loughborough, governor; the ancient ſeat of Haſtings earl of Huntingdon; 600 men.

R. Cole Overton, a houſe of the lord Beaumont's, one mile from Aſhby; Temple governor; 50 men.

R. Bagworth houſe, or a lodge in a park; the lady Manners' houſe; 5 miles from Aſhby; 50 men.

R. Kirby Belhous, a houſe belonging to ſir Eraſmus de la Fonteyne. The men ran away at the news of ſir Marmaduke Langdale; but came in again: 50 men.

To all theſe garriſons above-mentioned the yearly contribution amounted to fourſcore and ſeventeen thouſand pounds within this county of Leiceſter only. Of late Belvoir caſtle has 100 allotted to it out of this ſhire. And the whole number of men were not above 1500 in all theſe garriſons.

At the taking of Leiceſter by his Majeſty, theſe garriſons were ſlighted by themſelves:

Burley houſe, the only garriſon of Rutland.

Cole Orton. The King commanded lord Loughborough to burn it; but they got into it again.

Bagworth houſe.

Barton houſe (near Tutbury) in Derbyſhire."

"Leiceſter beſieged and plundered, on Saturday May 31. The mace and ſeals taken away by the ſoldiers[2]."

"The ſiege of Leiceſter had for its object the annoyance of ſome of the moſt forward and formidable enemies of kingly government. Men, who had brooded over the real and imaginary grievances of the ſtate, till their minds grew intoxicated with the wild reveries of reformation, liberty, and equalization; thoſe, too often, flattering dreams of perfection and proſperity. The people of this little province, early in the reign, ſhewed a ſpirit of reſtleſſneſs; even thoſe who profeſſed themſelves to be the teachers of the peaceable doctrines of Jeſus, haſtened with their appeals to the door of the Houſe of Commons, urging the members, by their heated zeal, eventually, to war and deſolation. The King, on the other hand, unwilling to loſe even a ſhadow of that prerogative which he had received from his royal anceſtors, marched with an army of determined friends towards Leiceſter, to cruſh the power which had ariſen in that place, and was become extremely injurious to his views and intereſt. There ſat the grand Committees of the Midland diſtrict; the moſt formidable then in the kingdom in aid of the ſchemes of Parliament. Its central ſituation commanded the moſt early intelligence of the movements of the little flying armies and ſcouting parties which every where abounded in its vicinity, and from whence Parliament received daily intelligence and advice in the meaſures about to be undertaken. At this time ſome of the leading men of the corporation were men of buſineſs, intrigue, and diſcernment; theſe formed a part of the committees of ſafety and intelligence, and were members of the committee for the confiſcating of the property of the King's friends. Charles, we find, by Simmonds's account, encamped in the plains or meadows near Ailſtone for two or three days preceding the ſiege; and the day before it he marched his army and ſat down before the garriſon of Leiceſter in St. Mary's field. The day was ſpent in preparing for the ſiege, and in parlies and threatenings. The night brought on the thunder and lightning of cannon, and the rattling of cannon-balls on the houſes and in the ſtreets. Towards the morning a breach was made in the out-works, where a number of its brave defenders fell. It is ſaid that, at the breach, many women fought with the moſt reſolute courage, and ſpurned at danger. The garriſon were at length drvien from the fortifications, at and near the old caſtle in the Newark, to St. Martin's church and church-yard, where they made a ſtand; but were ſoon after driven thence, from ſtreet to ſtreet, avenue to avenue, into the market-place, where a ſmall deſperate party made a feeble reſiſtance, and where moſt of them were butchered by the King's ſoldiers, owing, it has been ſaid, to the raſhneſs of the town's people, who fired from their windows upon the King's troops, who in revenge deſtroyed all they met [1]. The houſe where a remnant of the Committee were ſitting they alſo deſtroyed, and every ſoul therein was put to the ſword."

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[1] *R.* ſtands for the Rebel army; *K.* for the King's.

[2] Corporation Records.

There is an oral tradition in Leiceſter, that ſeveral people loſt their lives in St. Martin's church-yard, where part of the garriſon had been driven by the Royaliſts. Some, it is ſaid, gained admittance into the church, and annoyed the King's forces from the battlements and leads. It appears from the following charge in the pariſh-book of that time, that the King's forces broke into the church to drive them thence. "Paid Francis Motley for mendinge the locks of the church-doors broke by the King's army 3*s*."

There is a charge in the Churchwardens accompts that year, for the payment of Wm. Haſtwell, maſon, for "Leyinge downe many graves, which weare taken up at the burienge of ſeveral great officers of the King's army, which was ſlaine at the ſtormeinge of the town." One officer was buried in St. Martin's church, who died of his wounds at the Red Lion Inn [2].

The following particulars are related by an officer, who was active with his Majeſty in the ſiege:

"The King turned Eaſtward, and marched into Leiceſterſhire; and, having treated the country but very indifferently, as having deſerved no better of us, laid ſiege to Leiceſter. This was but a ſhort ſiege; for the King, reſolving to loſe no time, fell on with his great guns, and, having beaten down their works, our foot entered after a vigorous reſiſtance, and took the town by ſtorm. There was ſome blood ſhed here, the town being carried by aſſault, though it was their own faults; for, after the town was taken, the ſoldiers and townſmen obſtinately fought us in the market-place; inſomuch, that the horſe were called to enter the town, and clear the ſtreets. But this was not all; I was commanded to advance with the horſe, being three regiments, and to enter the town; the foot, who were engaged in the ſtreets, crying out, 'horſe! horſe!' Immediately I advanced to the gate, for we were drawn up about muſket-ſhot from the works, to have ſupported our foot in caſe of a ſally. Having ſeized the gate, I placed a guard of horſe there, with orders to let nobody paſs in or out; and, dividing my troops, rode up by two ways towards the market-place; the garriſon, defending themſelves there and in the church-yard with great obſtinacy, killed us a great many men; but, as ſoon as our horſe appeared, they demanded quarter, which our foot refuſed them in the firſt heat, as is frequent in all nations in like caſes, till at laſt they threw down their arms, and yielded at diſcretion; and then I can teſtify to the world, that fair quarter was given them. I am the more particular in this relation, having been an eye-witneſs of the action, and becauſe the King was reproached in all the public libels, with which thoſe times abounded, for having put a great many to death, and hanged the Committee of the Parliament and ſome Scots in cold blood, which was a notorious forgery; and as I am ſure there was no ſuch thing done. I muſt acknowledge I never ſaw any inclination in his Majeſty to cruelty, or to act any thing which was not practiſed by the general laws of war, and by men of honour in all nations. But the matter of fact, in reſpect to the garriſon, was as I have related; and if they had thrown down their arms ſooner, they had had mercy ſooner; but it was not for a conquering army, entering a town by ſtorm, to offer conditions of quarter in the ſtreets. Another circumſtance was, that a great many of the inhabitants, both men and women, were killed, which is moſt true; and the caſe was thus. The inhabitants, to ſhew their over-forward zeal to defend the town, fought in the breach; nay, the very women, to the honour of the Leiceſter ladies (if they like it), officiouſly did their parts; and after the town was taken, and when, if they had been poſſeſſed of any diſcretion with their zeal, they would have kept their houſes and been quiet, they fired upon our men out of their windows, from the tops of houſes, and threw tiles upon their heads; ſeveral of my men being wounded ſo, and 7 or 8 killed. This exaſperated us to the laſt degree; and finding one houſe better manned than ordinary, and many ſhot fired at us out of the windows, I cauſed my men to attack it, and reſolved to make them an example for the reſt; which they did; and, breaking open the doors, they killed all they found there without diſtinction; and I appeal to the world if they were to blame. If the Parliament Committee, or the Scots' deputies were here, they ought to have been quiet, ſince the town was taken: but they began with us, and, I think, brought it upon themſelves. This is the whole caſe, ſo far as came within my knowledge, for which his Majeſty was ſo much abuſed. We took here colonel Grey and captain Hacker, about 300 priſoners, and about 300 more were killed. This was the laſt day of May, 1645 [3]."

The loſs of ſo important a garriſon was ſeverely felt; and, leading to a variety of altercations among the Parliamentarians, produced the following tracts:

> "Narration of the ſiege and taking of the town of Leiceſter, the laſt of May, 1645, by the King's forces; together with other proceedings of the Committee, and anſwers to ſome aſperſions caſt upon that Committee. Printed by G. Miller, dwelling in Black Friers, 1645 [4].

"About the 13th of May laſt, the Committee of Leiceſter, hearing that there was one Henry Purefoy at Belgrave, that had ſpoken ſome words about a deſign upon the town of Leiceſter, and that he was upon his journey to London, ſent out a party of horſe to fetch him in; and, upon examination before the Committee, he confeſſed that he had been a lieutenant in the King's army, and that he came from the King's quarters. The intelligence that he gave us was, that, being at Briſtol, and coming early in the morning into the governor the lord Hawley's chamber, the chamber being matted, and the governor himſelf in bed, and the curtains drawn, he heard the ſaid lord tell O'Neale his bedfellow [5], that he was upon a gallant deſign the laſt night for the taking of Leiceſter, which would be a buſineſs of very great conſequence; and that the gentry and townſmen invited him thither (or words to that effect); which he marvelled at, the moſt of the gentry being either gone to London, or in the King's garriſon. The Committee examined him upon particulars; but he would not give any farther information [6]. Yet, upon this intelligence, the Committee deſired the mayor to call a hall; which accordingly he did; and, there making known the information, every one of the Committee did firſt take a voluntary and ſacred oath to this effect; that they had not held any intelligence with the enemy, nor knew any that had; nor yet paid them any contribution, nor aſſiſted them with horſe, arms, or any ammunition; neither would they hold any correſpondence with them, nor contribute any thing, nor conceal any that did. Which courſe the Committee did propound, not as enabled to tender an oath in the caſe, but to let them know how needful it was to aſſure their faithfulneſs one to another in this time of common danger, and clear themſelves of that imputation laid on them. Which oath, upon the mayor's requeſt, being conceived into writing, was taken both by the 24 and 48 (being the repreſentative body of the Corporation) voluntarily, not one either ſcrupling or refuſing. We then alſo wrote up letters to the Committee of both Kingdoms of the intelligence; wherein (among other requeſts made) one ſuit was, that we might have an order to preſs 1000 men. Another humble requeſt was, to finiſh an aſſociation of divers counties, which both the Committee of Nottingham had long ſolicited by captain White, and we by Mr. Staveley one of our Committee; and alſo for cannon, which we obtained, but they came not before the town was loſt. We alſo directed to lieutenant-general Cromwell of our intelligence and condition; who wrote us word, that he was called off, by command, from proſecuting the King's army to Oxford, but had left a conſiderable body of horſe to wait upon the motions of the enemy, with whom he adviſed us to hold good intelligence in any thing that might concern the publick; which accordingly we did; and wrote to colonel Vermuyden, commander of that party (the King's army then approaching), craving his aſſiſtance. We alſo wrote to all the Committees round about us for aid, whom we never failed, upon any call, to contribute our aſſiſtance unto, viz. Northampton, Coventry, Nottingham, Derby, together with colonel Roſſiter, hoping amongſt them to have procured 500 men at leaſt; and we engaged to pay them, but could not prevail for a man. We alſo began to cut off ſome ſuperfluous works at the Horſe-fair-leys and the Friers, wherein we ſaved the guard of 150 men, and ſet on labourers to amend the other works where they were any way defective, cauſing the townſmen to ſhut up their ſhops, and calling in the country; ſo that, by the continual pains of the townſmen, women and men, they were very well made up in all places. We then debated the ſtrength of the town, and cauſed the mayor to give us in a liſt of all that were able to bear arms, from the age of 16 to 60; whereof the liſt contained about 900 townſmen, beſides thoſe that were liſted under our own captains. We alſo ſent out our commiſſary to bring down the cannon; ſir Arthur Heſilrige having ſent us word, that three pieces were granted, and commanded him to buy us 200 new muſkets; and ſir Arthur Heſilrige ſent us 70 carbines. We then diſperſed our magazine into truſty and ſure hands, in divers parts of the town, where were about 100 barrels of powder at the leaſt, and match proportionable, both which we made ourſelves. Beſides that, we furniſhed all our garriſons and divers towns in the country, to defend themſelves in their churches. In the midſt of theſe proceedings, intelligence comes unto us, that the King's army marched from Stone in Staffordſhire to Aſhby, upon Monday the 26th of May; by which ſudden coming of the King we were prevented of the aſſiſtance of our forces at Cole Orton, which were about 350 horſe and foot; they, being not able to bring off their cannon, could not come to us, the garriſon ſtanding within cannon-ſhot of Aſhby de la Zouch, for they had ſhot from Cole Orton into Aſhby town. The enemy then ſummoned Cole Orton garriſon; and General Haſtings received a peremptory denial to his demand of it; and our horſe, iſſuing out upon the rear of the King's army, took and ſlew 40 of their horſe; when we drew off 100 of our horſe from Kirby garriſon, and left (contrary to our votes) the remaining ſtrength there, which were in number about 160 foot and horſe. Our forces in the town were 240 horſe of our own, beſides officers, about 480 foot, beſides the townſmen, which were about 900 in all, about 400 whereof were liſted men; and we found not upon our entrance but about 400 foot. We had alſo ſent out our warrants into the country, to call them in; who came but ſlowly, being very malignant in moſt parts of it; many came that meant not to fight: there were not of them above 150 that were willing to take up arms. Sir Robert Pye, then being upon his paſſage towards colonel Vermuyden, was, by the ſcattering parties of the King's army forelaid, that he could not paſs. We, hearing of him, entreated his company; and he came unto us, and freely offered himſelf to do ſervice; which the Committee took ſo well, that they gave him 20 pieces. We alſo appointed, that he ſhould be an aſſiſtant to colonel Grey, and lieutenant-colonel Whitbroke, who was a valiant and well-experienced ſoldier, and worthily commended out of the Low Countries by the Parliament's agent, Mr. Strickland, to the earl of Pembroke. Major Innes alſo, with 200 horſe, quartering in the country, we retreated into the town, juſt upon the enemy's approach; to many of whoſe men we delivered carbines and muſkets, they ſo deſiring. Upon Tueſday, the enemy quartered about Loughborough and all the towns about it; we not yet knowing whether they intended for Leiceſter or Newark (for, thoſe towns where they quartered were juſt in the line of their march to either place): but upon Wedneſday they put us out of all doubt, by ſurrounding us with their horſe, and firing three windmills and one watermill. Our horſe went out and ſkirmiſhed with them, took divers priſoners, and killed others; and our cannon on all hands played roundly wherever they could find a mark within diſtance, and did good execution in our ſight; and this continued till night. The night being very light, about 10 or 11 o'clock, we eaſily diſcovered the enemy's forces to draw down, and to begin to plant a battery againſt the Newark wall; we played upon them all night abundantly from our works with our muſketeers, and cannon-ſhot from the South ſentry. In the morning, care was taken for the diſpoſing all our horſe and foot; we divided the line into two parts, it being near three miles about, and made by the right honourable the lord Grey about two years paſt; one part whereof was committed to the care of ſir Robert Pye, which was the Newark on that ſide; and the other ſide, where St. Margaret's church ſtands, and Belgrave-gate, to colonel Grey and lieutenant-colonel Whitbroke. We had alſo another old ſoldier, that had been about 30 years in foreign ſervice, who deſired of us leave to go to London, about a week before we heard any thing of the King's army approaching, upon urgent occaſion of his own, and was upon his return down as far as Northampton, but could not come through. On Thurſday at noon, a ſummons was ſent by Prince Rupert to the ſoldiery, to the townſmen, and to the countrymen; wherein quarter was offered to the whole town, and liberty to major Innes to march away the commanders, and read the ſummons unto them; and one of the Committee ſpoke theſe words: "We are a part of thoſe who have undertaken the Parliament's cauſe, a cauſe ſo high (ſaid he) as I deſire to die in no other;" and this was ſeconded by captain Hacker, captain Babington, and the reſt of the officers; only ſir Robert Pye and major Innes ſeemed to queſtion whether our numbers were ſufficient to make reſiſtance to ſuch an army; but ſoon deſiſted. And, in regard the ſummons was directed to the townſmen and others, we ſent to the mayor; who came; and the letter was read to him; and he was deſired to call a hall, and went preſently about it. In the mean time, it was reſolved, upon debate, to take the next morning to give anſwer, in caſe it could be obtained; and the reaſons were, firſt, that all to whom the ſummons was directed might unanimouſly give their reſolution, the better to unite and engage them. Another reaſon, in regard that the Newark was the place where they purpoſed to enter at, and we had begun a ſubſtantial breaſt-work within it, and it was in a good forwardneſs, but not finiſhed; the women of the town wrought at it, although the cannon bullets and ſome ſplinters of ſtones fell amongſt them, and hurt ſome of them; yet, to their exceeding commendation, they went on, and made it up, to the enemy's admiration. The next thing that fell into conſideration was, to whom to write; whether to the King, being in the ſummons intimated to be preſent; or to Prince Rupert. Some were of opinion that,

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[1] In the payments this year are ſome things curious, which prove that the Corporation was plundered of all their regalia and valuable moveables; even their charter they were ſtripped of by the conquerors, who it could not be expected would ſhew them much favour, their leading men being exceedingly active partizans againſt the King: the Mayor, Mr. Billers, and ſome of the leading aldermen being upon the committee who ſat in Leiceſter to ſequeſter property, ſend out ſcouting parties for intelligence, and give information to Parliament of the tranſactions of the armies, &c. in theſe parts. "Paid to redeem the town charters, being ſeized when the King's forces tooke the towne." No ſum mentioned.—"Paid for the ſtatute ſeal to a ſoldier 5*s*."—"Paid for two ſeals; the common ſeal braſs, the mayor's ſeal ſilver, £1. 9*s*. 0*d*."—"Paid for the new mace, being ſilver and gilt, £24. 6*s*. 6*d*."—"Paid to ſundry workmen for taking down divers houſes near the South gate £3. 3*s*. 0*d*." Moſt likely they had been much damaged by the ſtorming of that part of Leiceſter.

[2] Throſby, pp. 119–123.

[3] Hiſtory of the Civil Wars, &c. (cited in p. 41.) p. 323—325.

[4] King's Pamphlets in the Britiſh Muſeum, ſmall quarto, 213. b.

[5] This was conformable to the groſs manners of the age.

[6] See the examination of this Henry Purefoy, before the Houſe of Commons, p. 52.

Prince Rupert being a foreigner, that had done ſo much miſchief, no notice ſhould be taken of him, but the anſwer directed to the King himſelf. Others ſeemed to refute that, in regard the King had made him General; which opinion prevailed, and accordingly it was directed. Upon the trumpeter's arriving at the King's army, a drum was preſently diſpatched to demand a reſolution of the former ſummons, which muſt be returned within a quarter of an hour; which haſty proceeding with us was occaſioned by ſome ſhortneſs in ſtyle or title given to Prince Rupert, as was pretended: the ſtyle to him was, 'Sir;' and the title, 'To the Commander in chief of his Majeſty's Army.' But now, the mayor and corporation coming, the ſummons was again read in the audience of all; the mayor referred himſelf to the major votes, one of the Committee moving them to ſtand to their own defence. Two only of the townſmen gave in their votes, and both for fighting it out; and, before any other could expreſs themſelves, the King's cannon played from the battery, but ſtruck no terror into us. Then all debates ceaſed, and all were commanded to repair to the works; which was done with much courage and reſolution, the Committee diſpoſing themſelves to ſeveral parts of the town, to ſupply what was wanting in ammunition or otherwiſe, diſtributing money unto the ſoldiers that ſtood at the line, for their better encouragement; and ſome ſat at the town-hall, to attend what might be farther ſaid or done for the advance of the ſervice, if any ſhould make addreſſes to them. And now we plied each other both with cannon and muſket-ſhot, as faſt as we could charge and diſcharge; our cannoneers with one ſhot broke the carriage of one of the battering-pieces, and ſlew the cannoneer; and thus we continued all the day long, and all the night; at which time the enemy prepared to ſtorm us at ſix or ſeven places, and to that purpoſe had cut down many buſhes, and faggoted them, wherewith they meant to fill up our ditches. At the Newark breach was the fierceſt aſſault; the enemy there coming to puſh of pike: four times they attempted, and were as often repulſed, our men taking two of their colours from them, and plucked many of their pikes out of their hands; and captain Hacker and captain Babington, with their horſe, and the cannon from the corner of the wall, made a miſerable ſlaughter of them; amongſt the reſt, colonel St. George, in a bravery, came up to our cannon, and was by it ſhattered into ſmall pieces, and with him many more; for, after the manner of the Turks, the horſe forced on the foot to fight; they beaten on by our muſketeers, great ſlaughter was made of them on the other ſide of the town. Colonel ſir Henry Bard, at Belgrave-gate, endeavouring to ſcale, was beaten down with the butt-end of a muſket, the bruiſe whereof was ſeen by ſome of us; and his major likewiſe ſtricken down by his ſide; 16 of his men were ſlain upon the place, and 60 more mortally wounded out of 250, as himſelf reported; but, ſetting upon it again, on a ſecond attempt, with hand-granadoes thrown in amongſt our men, entered within the works. Bard then broke down the drawbridge, and made way for the horſe to enter; ſo again at Galtrey-gate, the enemy threw-in hand-granadoes abundantly, which terribly burned our men; and, ſeconding them with ſquadrons of muſketeers, our men were killed and beaten off; and there they alſo entered. The horſe being come in, they rode with a full career in a body of about 600 up the ſtreets, clearing them as they went; and ſo to the Newark; and, coming upon the backs of our forces there (they fighting gallantly, and defending the breach), there was no way left, but to ſubmit upon quarter; which they did. About 3 o'clock on Saturday morning was the town entered and taken; the enemy ſlew divers at their firſt entrance; and colonel Grey was ſore wounded, and led off the place; a full confutation of ſome ſlanders laid on him, of whoſe valour we had former experience. They dealt alſo extremely cruelly with the town, plundering all they had, and putting many to great ranſoms when they had taken away all their moneys and goods, and compelling many to march along with them, in caſe they were not able to give them their demand; inſomuch that it is to be feared, unleſs ſome courſe can be taken for their relief, Leiceſter cannot provide victuals for themſelves, much leſs to accommodate a garriſon; and divers in the country are in the ſame eſtate; for, ſome that we know of £40, £50, £80, and £100, a year revenue, are turned into rags, plundered houſe and field, and almoſt all the well-affected thruſt out of the town, whole families, wives and children, without any compaſſion. And, now we have declared the ſad ſtory of the town, we deſire to make ſome recital of our former proceedings. In March, we ſigned an order, under the hands of all the Committee, as well townſmen as others, for the fortifying of the Newark; and began to fortify it very ſtrongly, and reſolved to go through with it with all ſpeed; but colonel Booth, coming to Leiceſter, about the 12th of April laſt, in his paſſage to Cheſhire, wrote a letter to the right honourable the lord Grey at London, moſt earneſtly diſſuading the fortifying of that place; which letter the lord Grey carried to the Committee of both Kingdoms[1]. Whereupon the Committee of both kingdoms wrote a letter to the Committee at Leiceſter[2]. But now it is viſible to all, that what we would have done, the enemy now doeth; and ſir Henry Bard told ſome of us, that he heard that we began to fortify the Newark; which if we had finiſhed, the King's army would never have come to Leiceſter. Many aſperſions are laid on the Committee of Leiceſter, both by the earl of Stamford at the Houſe of Commons' door and other places, and alſo by one Lilly in a printed book, much to our diſparagement: we deſire that any of them may be made good. Lilly chargeth us with taxing that county with more than it is worth; wherein this brief anſwer will clear the truth: 'Our ordinance grants power only for raiſing £600. a week; our warrants iſſued out but for £500, weekly; and of that, one week with another, we believe there is not come in above £300. a week, one whole hundred of the county being almoſt totally cut off from us by the enemy.' Another aſperſion is, 'That we made ourſelves rich with the county's moneys;' but we had aſſigned the county to our garriſons; and all the ſix hundreds were thus diſpoſed of; two to Cole Orton and Bagworth, two to the garriſon of Kirby, and two to Leiceſter; and the moneys were all received by collectors and treaſurers appointed for every garriſon, and not by any of the Committee. We have had four garriſons, wherein we have quartered 420 horſe, and above 600 foot, which were in conſtant pay. We bought all our arms, except thoſe we found in the ſoldiers' hands at our entrance, and all our ammunition alſo, and many horſes: we have never been chargeable to the ſtate for any thing: we have not had our power a twelvemonth: we found the county infeſted with four garriſons, Aſhby, Belvoir, Newark, and Wiverton. Againſt Aſhby we planted a garriſon within cannon-ſhot, and at all times beat the enemy into his works: we had above 100 priſoners of theirs when the town was loſt, and they not one of ours but captain Pratt. Againſt Belvoir and the reſt we planted another at Therby, to preſerve that ſide of the country, and to recover the loſt hundred, which lay towards Newark, Belvoir, and Wiverton; another at Bagworth, to be a horſe-quarter, and to ſcout abroad into the country. We have ſerved the Parliament in the Committee from the firſt ordinance, and we who were not officers never received a penny of money, nor a meal's meat, at the ſtate's charge: ſome of us, however inconſiderable to others, have contributed large ſums on the propoſitions, and have ſpent hundreds of pounds in the Parliament's ſervice; our eſtates are plundered, our perſons impriſoned, and we rewarded with being called raſcals, pedlars, baſe fellows, at the door of the Houſe of Commons; and by maſter Lilly betrayers of the town, and knaves, in print. We know no reaſon: we appeal for juſtice: if traitors or knaves, we beg no favour; and, if we are raſcals and baſe fellows, we are unfit for the Parliament's ſervice. It was the cauſe of God and the kingdom that made us undertake the work at the beginning, and when others of greater eſtates deſerted it; ſome of us ſtrongly importuning ſome of the beſt of our county, who have expreſſed themſelves for the Parliament, to aſſiſt and appear at the very beginning, when the gentry of the Aſſociation were to meet at Owndell, and ſpeak to ſome Parliament men, who were there met, to move the Houſe to order thoſe at London to come down, and appear in the Parliament's cauſe; and, before our laſt ordinance, again, with much importunity, ſolicited ſome of the moſt eminent in town to go down and ſit at the Committee; which if they would do, ſome of us would reſign up and deſiſt, in regard we found a diſlike in ſome againſt us; but could not prevail; and, if ſir Edward Hartopp, bart. ſir Thomas Hartopp, ſir Roger Smith, John St. John, and Thomas Brudenell, eſqrs. that have been in the firſt ordinance, and are in this, were but commanded down to ſit as Committees, they would give more ſatisfaction to the country, and do the Parliament better ſervice, than thoſe that are of leſſer eſtates and eſteem can poſſibly do. The troubles we have found in managing the Parliament cauſe, and the abuſes put upon us for being faithful in the ſervice, have made the burthen inſupportable; all the Committee at one time (before we had the laſt ordinance) went away one after another in diſpleaſure, except one gentleman, and a captain, whoſe employment abroad upon parties put him off from that ſervice, and the mayor of the town, being only for the town, enforced to ſit upon the county's affairs, until an order was obtained to enable him to act for the county, as well as for the town; which the knights of the ſhire ſpeedily ſupplied by an order for that purpoſe; otherwiſe the garriſon had broke up, and the whole country fallen under the power of the enemy; and this was continued for a quarter of a year. And whereas Mr. Lilly ſeems to charge ſchiſm and faction upon the Committee and townſmen; there was no town in England of the bigneſs, where there was leſs faction or diviſion in matters of Religion, nor the worſhip of God more clearly and frequently enjoyed in the power of it, to the great comfort of many of God's people, both miniſters and others, that fled in thither for refuge; and we are confident that the godly miniſters and people both in town and country will give us a good report; and this is ſome ſupport againſt all Lilly's ſlanders and other abuſes, if we gain no other ſatiſfaction; and ſome of us have found more comfort in our impriſonment under the hands of cruel enemies, than in Weſtminſter-hall and the Parliament door, being extremely diſgraced for doing faithful ſervice to the Parliament. We know no fault in this Committee for loſing Leiceſter; nothing omitted in our power to execute. We delivered it not on baſe terms; but fought it out, to the hazard of our lives and loſs of our eſtates. We know no other reaſon, only God pleaſed to humble us, town and country, that the whole kingdom might be exalted; bleſſed for ever be his name! But this advantage we have by it, that falſe-hearted men are now diſcovered. We conclude with this: we deſire all or any of thoſe that have given any evil reports of us, to prove but one particular, or in the mean time to be ſilent. Colonel Grey was by the lord Grey made governor; but we never put the power out of our own hands. There were buried at Leiceſter 709, as hath been collected by the burials there; beſides thoſe that died of hurts ſince. There were not 109 of ours ſlain. There were 7 killed at their poſts; lieutenant-colonel Whitbrook, captain Farmer, a Low Country ſoldier, captain Hurſt, all captains of foot; and colonel Grey at his line mortally wounded in ſeveral places, and led off the place; beſides many other officers and ſoldiers, and one Mr. Brown, an honeſt and painful miniſter, ſlain; together with Mr. Palmer, of the ſame profeſſion, mortally wounded, if not ſlain; but few after their entrance."

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[1] See this letter, in p. 41.

[2] See an anſwer to this letter, in p. 42.

"An Examination of a printed Pamphlet, intituled, 'A Narration of the Siege of the Town of Leiceſter, the laſt of May, 1645, by the King's Forces;' with a more perfect and exact relation of the taking the ſaid town and garriſon; 1645[1].

"Though the late taking of Leiceſter by the enemy did too ſadly prove, that the complaints heretofore made by ſome honourable perſonages againſt that Committee were no groundleſs accuſations or ſplenitive aſperſions caſt upon them, but the juſt fears of provident men; Yet, becauſe that Committee have ſince in a printed narrative gone about to juſtify their whole proceedings; it may concern the others, not ſo much in vindication of their own honour, as for redeeming the truth, to examine the particulars of that narration. Thoſe gentlemen of quality, who at the beginning of this ſad war had, with the hazard of their lives and fortunes, put the town of Leiceſter into a poſture of defence, could not chuſe afterwards (out of zeal to the publick) but continue their care for the ſuppreſſion of it; though the full managing of that affair was ſince taken out of their hands, and committed to others of mean rank, and ſuch men who had not at firſt joined in the hazard with them, nor appeared until danger ſeemed to be blown over. Nor could they better expreſs that public care which they had to preſerve the country, than by a ſerious obſerving and timely complaining of ſuch faults or errors as that Committee were guilty of. Some of thoſe faults, how well ſoever that Committee have endeavoured to blanch them over, will plainly appear in ſearching out the truth of their own narration; in which it is not our meaning to pick needleſs quarrels againſt all that they ſay; but to inſiſt only on ſuch things as, without too much injury to truth, cannot be let paſs. That diſcourſe concerning maſter Purefoy, which they begin with, it is let paſs as a thing improper to give anſwer to; ſeeing he gave in his teſtimony to that Committee which the Houſe appointed for examining the particulars concerning Leiceſter; but to an higher concern, which preſently follows in their narration; as, namely, where the Committee ſay, that the works were amended where they were any way defective, and that they were well made up in all places. To this is anſwered, that they had left all places of advantage to the enemy undemoliſhed; as, namely, maſter Chapman's houſes near Belgrave-gate; Green's houſes near Humberſton-gate; widow Swan's houſe, and the Grange, near unto South-gate; divers houſes at the Weſt bridge, and many near to St. Sunday's bridge (from which place major Innes, with a party of his own men, alighted from their horſes with carbines in their hands, ſallied out at Sunday's bridge, beat off the King's forces, and fired thoſe houſes, the foot of the town refuſing to go upon the ſervice); all which places, left thus undemoliſhed, were within ſixſcore paces of the works, and moſt of them within piſtol-ſhot. It will be farther proved, that the Committee were unprovided of divers materials neceſſary for the defence of the garriſon, as ſpades, ſhovels, and mattocks, to make up the breaches; the works altogether naked, there being neither cannon nor muſket-baſkets to ſhelter the ſoldiers. Beſides all this, that place in the Newark where the breach was made the Committee would never ſuffer to be fortified, becauſe maſter Wadland, clerk to the Committee, and a powerful man with them, had a parcel of ground lying there, which he was unwilling ſhould be cut up. In the next place, whereas they ſay that the line was near three miles about, and made by the lord Grey; it is anſwered, that the lord Grey could never prevail with the Committee to pull down thoſe houſes beforementioned, much leſs to contract the line to a more narrow circumference; and this unwillingneſs of theirs is moſt apparent, in regard that they ſuffered the ſaid houſes to ſtand, and the King's forces to take poſſeſſion of them, though they had timely intelligence of the King's approach. And, whereas they ſay that the

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[1] King's Pamphlets, in the Britiſh Muſeum, large quarto, 17.

King's coming to Aſhby was ſo ſudden, that they had not time to call away their men from Cole Orton, and bring off their cannon: To that we anſwer; Sir John Gell by letters advertiſed the Committee, three days before the King came to Aſhby, that in all probability the King's deſign was for Leiceſter; ſo that they had time enough to call in their out-garriſon, being (as they ſay) 350 horſe and foot at Cole Orton, and 160 horſe and foot at Kirby, in all 510, beſides thoſe at Bagworth. Whereas they ſay, that, when the town was ſummoned, only ſir Robert Pye and major Innes ſeemed to queſtion whether their number were ſufficient to make reſiſtance againſt ſuch an enemy; they anſwer, that, being ſtrangers, they enquired what their ſtrength was; the Committee having formerly related to them, that they had 1500 fighting men in the town, wherewith no doubt but the town might eaſily be defended; but, upon view at the ſeveral poſts, they found not above 450 ſoldiers, a very inſufficient number to man the circumference of ſo vaſt a line; beſides, ſir Robert Pye deſired the Committee to take order, that there might be teams and draught-horſes for the removing the cannon from place to place, as occaſion ſhould require; but not a horſe or team was to be ſeen in readineſs for that ſervice. And whereas the Committee promiſed ſir Robert Pye, that there ſhould be 300 men upon the main guard conſtantly; there were not ſeen above twenty men. Notwithſtanding all theſe things, ſir Robert Pye and major Innes declared, that they would contribute their beſt endeavours to the maintenance of the town; which they fully performed; and, when ſeveral other officers quitted their poſt, major Innes maintained his; and it is evidently known, that the enemy never entered at his poſt. Whereas the Committee ſay, that they diſpoſed of themſelves to ſeveral parts of the town, to ſupply what was wanting in ammunition and otherwiſe, diſtributing of money to the ſoldiers that ſtood at the line; it is anſwered, we heard the ſoldiers at ſeveral poſts complain, that, in 24 hours, they had no relief in meat, drink, or money; and that the Committee very ſeldom appeared at the works. Whereas they attribute the maintaining of that breach in the Newark to captain Hacker and captain Babington; we ſay that captain Hacker was never, during the ſtorm, nearer to the breach than the Weſt bridge, which was aſſigned for his poſt; and this breach was maintained by major Innes; and, after that all the officers and ſoldiers (properly belonging to the garriſon) had deſerted that place, major Innes with his troops repulſed them five ſeveral times; after which repulſes, the enemy falling on at other places, captain Hacker made his eſcape through that breach, and was taken near Humberſton; the ſame captain Hacker who, when colonel Roſſiter was engaged with ſir Marmaduke Langdale near to Melton Mowbray, failed to join with him, which did extremely prejudice that ſervice; and, being then governor of the garriſon at Kirby, fled to Leiceſter, firſt ſetting fire to the barns and ſtables there, according to the information of an honeſt man who was then at Kirby garriſon when the King's forces came by Melton, who ſaid, that there were no ſcouts ſent over that day from the garriſon of Kirkby Beler; and farther ſaith, that one captain Colliſon, coming from Melton, told captain Hacker that colonel Roſſiter's forces were routed; upon which information, captain Hacker commanded that all his ſoldiers who had the weakeſt horſes ſhould with all ſpeed march away to Leiceſter, and thoſe who had the beſt horſes ſhould go into garriſon, and ſet fire on it. The ſoldiers, obeying his command, ſet fire on a great barn of eleven bays of buildings; the greateſt part of the ſaid barn having been newly made a ſtable to hold 252 horſes, and ſome bays left to lay in hay; all which were burnt, and about 10 or 12 bays more; and then the ſaid captain Hacker marched away, leaving behind him proviſion of victuals, ammunition, and other neceſſaries for the garriſon, in which alſo he left ſix priſoners, who ran away. Some other ſoldiers report, that, by captain Hacker's command, they carried into the hall hay, ſtraw, and fires, to have fired the houſe. Whereas they write that colonel Grey (of whoſe valour they had former experience) was ſore wounded, and led off the place; it will be proved that he ſuffered ſir Barnard Aſtley's whole brigade of foot to ſcale with three ladders, and enter the works, without diſcharging a muſket, and, running from his poſt, was wounded in the back, one of his enemies ſaying that he would give him the mark of a coward; and that formerly he declared to us his ignorance and want of experience to perform the duty of a governor. Where they ſay alſo that captain Hurſt was ſlain, it is like to the reſt in their narration; for, he was not ſo much as wounded. Beſides this, it is moſt certain that the Committee were ſo poſſeſſed with fear, that they told his Majeſty they would have delivered the town at firſt upon the ſummons, had not ſir Robert Pye and major Innes diſſuaded them from it. Sir Henry Skipwith likewiſe and ſir John Pate, two notorious delinquents, and powerful with his Majeſty, declared at Leiceſter, in the preſence of many honeſt men, that the greateſt motive which drew the King to Leiceſter was, the certain intelligence that he had of the weakneſs of that Committee, and their want of experience in military affairs. Concerning the fortifying the Newark, which they ſay was intended by them, but that, upon a letter from colonel Booth to the lord Grey, the Committee of both kingdoms did command the contrary; we will leave it to the judgement of the whole world, how great a diſcouragement that had been both to town and country, and of what ſmall advantage to the publick; ſince it was impoſſible that the Newark could receive the perſons, much leſs the goods and eſtates, of all the well-affected; inaſmuch as that, if it had been fortified (which could not be effected to any purpoſe, unleſs they would reſolve to pull down hundreds of houſes), we conceive that both the perſons and eſtates of the aforeſaid well-affected perſons had been ſubject to as much miſery and plunder as they have ſince undergone. And for colonel Booth, we are ſo well aſſured of his good intentions in that diſſuading letter (as they ſay), that malice itſelf can gather nothing of it, but a cordial deſire to prevent the miſery that was like to befal that place, both for want of able ſoldiers to manage the Militia, and ſtrength enough to man the works: we therefore were not unwilling that farther notice might be taken of his letter, and have cauſed it to be re-printed. Concerning the taxation of the country, we conceive nothing could breed more diſcontentment, than that inequality which the Committee uſed in taxing the ſeveral towns; which taxations (had they been equally laid according to the proportions of ſome towns) had amounted to a far greater ſum than is appointed by the ordinance of Parliament; and it is verily believed, that, had the moneys collected weekly been converted to no other uſe than for the ſervice and maintenance of their garriſon, Leiceſter had been better provided for a ſiege, than (as appears) it now was; and yet notwithſtanding the Committee did, over and above thoſe great taxes, charge the country with all kinds of proviſions for their garriſons, and with horſes to mount their men. Where they affirm, that they receive not any pay; we are credibly informed that very few, or not one of them, but is chargeable with moneys raiſed in the country for the public ſervice; and how they have diſpoſed of it, we muſt leave to the examination of thoſe who are employed for that purpoſe. This we know, that many of them were captains, and received great ſums of money; yet ſeldom or never went out with their troops for defence of the country; whereby there was an unjuſt and unneceſſary charge, which might have been otherwiſe employed upon able ſoldiers; inſtead of which, they caſhiered old officers and able men, advancing in their places raw ſoldiers, to the great prejudice of the buſineſs. And whereas they affirm that they undertook the work when others of greater eſtates deſerted it, and juſtify themſelves in that point through the whole narration; it is well remembered, that captain Temple, late governor of Cole Orton, when the lord Grey began to fortify Leiceſter, upon intelligence given of the enemy's my's advance out of Worceſterſhire towards Aſhby, repaired at midnight to the lord Grey's chamber, earneſtly perſuading him at that inſtant to remove to Rockingham, with his forces, cannon, and carriages; and indeed many times ſince hath he expreſſed that fearful diſpoſition; for, in time of danger, pretending buſineſs, he uſually haſtens to London; witneſs the laſt journey that he made up thither, upon the approach of the King's army into thoſe parts. For the reſt of thoſe that now ſit in the Committee, not above two or three of them did appear, and join in the ſervice with thoſe gentlemen that hazarded their lives and fortunes for the publick at the beginning, and are now out of the ordinance for the Militia; neither did they appear until Leiceſter was nigh fortified, and both town and country in a good poſture of defence. Whereas they ſay, that if ſir Edward Hartopp, ſir Thomas Hartopp, ſir Roger Smith, John St. John, and Thomas Brudenell, eſqrs. were but commanded down to ſit as Committees, they would give more ſatisfaction to the country, and do the Parliament better ſervice, than thoſe that are of leſs eſtates and eſteem poſſibly can do; the Committee well know, that all or moſt of thoſe gentlemen before-mentioned, by reaſon of their age and other infirmities (without prejudice to their health) cannot attend to do ſervice, as otherwiſe they willingly would; and it is evident how earneſtly the country petition for an addition to the Committee, of gentlemen of known integrity and abilities, who ſuffered both in their perſons and eſtates for their affections to the publick; namely, William Quarles, Thomas Beaumont, William Danvers, George Pochin, Thomas Cotton, eſq. and William Sherman, gent. with divers others; ſome of which, during the time of the ſiege, were thought worthy and invited to ſit and adviſe with the Committee; yet the Committee would not give way to an addition; but did, as much as in them lay, render thoſe gentlemen odious to the Parliament. It is true that the lord Grey gave a commiſſion to Theophilus Grey, eſq. then eldeſt captain of his Lordſhip's regiment (the ſuperior officers of the garriſon being drawn out upon ſervice), to command in Leiceſter for ſome few days, when there was no danger of an enemy. Upon theſe conſiderations, how much thoſe gentlemen of the Committee, who have had the power of the Militia in their hands theſe ten months laſt paſt, deſerve to be rewarded for their ſervice, let the world judge. Nor can we fear that this frivolous apology of theirs (which they have printed under the name of 'A Narration,' ſtuffed with apparent and detected falſehoods), ſhould ſo far prevail with wiſe men, as to acquit them of ſuch heinous offences againſt the State, or much leſs have power to tranſmit the blemiſh from themſelves to their juſt accuſers. Such apologies as they employ for faults committed are themſelves ſometimes greater faults than thoſe which they labour to excuſe; ſince it is a greater crime purpoſely to deceive a State by miſunderſtanding, than to treſpaſs againſt it by ignorance or weakneſs. Howſoever, no fear of prejudice can diſcourage men of honour, who are aſhamed of nothing but ignoble actions, to aver and maintain a clear truth againſt any perſon, eſpecially where the ſatisfaction of the State, more than the vindication of their own honours, doth engage them to it. JAMES INNES."

Both Houſes of Parliament were now in the utmoſt conſternation; and conference ſucceeded conference. The earl of Northumberland reported from the Committee of both kingdoms on the 2d of June, "That, upon the report of the taking of Leiceſter, the ſaid Committee do think it fit that ſir Thomas Fairfax with his army before Oxford ſhould riſe and take the field [1]; and, on conſideration of the King's being at Leiceſter, and the danger to the aſſociated counties thereby; the Committee of both kingdoms were to conſider of ſuch diſpoſal of the armies under ſir Thomas Fairfax, as may be moſt advantageous for the publick; and the blocking up of Oxford was left to major-general Browne [2].

The Royal party were as good as ſure that the day was their own; which they made appear, even in London, by all public ſigns and diſcourſes. The King himſelf, deceived alſo with this lightning before his ruin, which he conſtrued for the greateſt ſunſhine of his felicity, was of the ſame opinion; the reſult whereof appeared in a letter written to the Queen, June the 8th, where he uſed this expreſſion; "I may, without being too ſanguine, affirm, that ſince this rebellion my affairs were never in ſo hopeful a way [3]!"

While the King remained at Leiceſter, he ſeemed ſolicitous to render the fortifications as impregnable as poſſible: he augmented ſome parts, and repaired others; but his enemies, being as deſirous to recover as he was to preſerve it, raiſed the ſiege of Oxford, and with Fairfax, at the head of the army, marched towards Leiceſter; and the King, being ignorant of the movement, left Leiceſter on the 4th of June, and marched with his army to the relief of his garriſon at Oxford. Langdale's regiment were in diſcontent near Leiceſter, becauſe they might not advance Northwards; but the King quieted them with a promiſe that they ſhould march thither within 15 days [4].

June 4. The Houſe of Commons being informed, that divers aldermen and other citizens were at the door; they were called in: and alderman Fulke acquainted the Houſe, "That the late news of ſtorming of Leiceſter, and the ſad conſequences of it, had made ſo deep an impreſſion on the hearts of many of the citizens and inhabitants in and about the city of London, that they addreſſed themſelves to the Lord-Mayor to call a Common Council: That, according to their deſires, my Lord-mayor did ſummon a Common Council: that they had choſen a committee, and conſidered of a petition; whereby their ſenſe might be repreſented of it to both Houſes: that they had therefore choſen a committee to deliver this petition; which contains in it as well their ſenſe of this diſaſter, as the cauſes (as they conceive) of it, and their opinions and deſires for the remedies thereof; and how the like miſchiefs may be prevented for the future. And deſire farther, that they may have leave to deliver a like petition to the Lords."—On this it was reſolved, "That the anſwer to the petitioners ſhall be, that the Houſe will take the particulars of the petition into ſerious conſideration; and do return them thanks for their good affections: and, as to their deſire of leave to preſent the like to the Houſe of Peers, this Houſe leaves it to themſelves and to their own diſcretions [5]."

The petition was next day preſented to the Peers; ſtating, "That the inhabitants of this City and parts adjacent are generally moſt deeply ſenſible of thoſe preſſing miſeries, under which they and the whole kingdom now groan; and that imminent ruin which is coming upon both, through the relieving of Cheſter, the inexpreſſible loſs of Leiceſter, the barbarous cruelty exerciſed there, the danger of the reſt of our garriſons and well-affected thereabouts, and the increaſing and prevailing of the enemy by ſea and land, like a mighty torrent. That (among other cauſes which have had a deep influence upon this moſt ſad poſture of our condition) the ſaid inhabitants apprehend, that the not compleating of ſir Thomas Fairfax's army (according to an Ordinance of Parliament in that behalf); the want of ſuch a committee in that army as may give our commanders in chief power and encouragement to improve all preſent advantages, without attending commands and directions from remote councils; the calling back of lieutenant-general Cromwell and major-general Browne, when they were purſuing the enemy; the not advancing of our brethren of Scotland into theſe Southern parts; the great decay of trade, and diſcouragement of merchants, for want of a conſtant convoy; his Majeſty's publiſhing his ſenſe of the proceedings at the late treaty, and the Parliament's not publiſhing their ſenſe thereof; and their reſolutions againſt free trade by ſea to ſuch ports as are or ſhall be in the power of the enemy; have been the chief. That great numbers of thoſe inhabitants have lately expreſſed their earneſt deſires (by petition and otherwiſe to the repreſentative body of this city in Common

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[1] Journals of the Lords, vol. VII. p. 403.
[2] Ibid. and Journals of the Commons, vol. IV. p. 160.
[3] Heath's Chronicle, p. 48.
[4] Journals of the Lords, vol. VII. p 428.
[5] Journals of the Commons, vol. IV. p. 163.

Council aſſembled), that this their deep ſenſe and apprehenſions might be forthwith made known to both Houſes of Parliament; their humble ſuit, that the remedies may be ſpeedily conſidered of, and effectually executed; and their reſolutions, according to all former expreſſions, that they will not think their lives or any thing they poſſeſs too dear to hazard for their encouragement and preſervation. Thereupon the petitioners (for prevention of further miſeries, inconveniencies, and utter ruin of the Parliament, of this City and kingdom) make it their humble requeſt to this honourable Houſe; that care may be taken for the ſpeedy recruiting of ſir Thomas Fairfax's army, and for his encouragement. That ſuch a committee may be ſent with that army, as may give our commanders in chief (of whoſe faithfulneſs the kingdom have had ſo large teſtimony) power and encouragement to improve all preſent advantages as aforeſaid. That the ſaid army or ſuch part thereof as in your wiſdom ſhall ſeem meet, may be ordered forthwith to march towards our enemies in the field, as well for the regaining of Leiceſter (if it be poſſible) before it be made impregnable by fortifications; as alſo for prevention of the enemy's further ſurprizing of other places of ſtrength, and deſtroying the reſt who have appeared in defence of the Parliament, and for preſervation of the kingdom. That our brethren of Scotland may be more earneſtly preſſed to march Southward. That lieutenant-general Cromwell may preſently have power to raiſe and command the aſſociation, until ſuch other courſe be taken as may tend to the ſafety of thoſe counties, and of the city and kingdom. That the navy may be ſo ordered, as may encourage merchants, and advance trade, by having conſtant convoys. That the proceedings of the late treaty may be forthwith publiſhed by the Parliament, and their reſolution againſt free trade as aforeſaid.

MICHEL[1]."

Another petition, in nearly the ſame words, was preſented to the Houſe of Commons, from divers well-affected citizens of the city of London[2].

June 4. The Houſe was this day acquainted with an information of one Henry Purefoy[3], preſented to the Houſe by the earl of Eſſex; which was read, as follows: "That, about the 30th of April laſt, he being by chance very early in the chamber of the lord Hawley, governor of Briſtol, he heard the ſaid lord ſay to Mr. Bryan O'Neale, his then bed-fellow, 'We were laſt night upon a conſultation about the taking of Leiceſter, which both the town and country have promiſed to deliver up to his Majeſty; this being the moſt conſiderable buſineſs hath a long time befallen us." Whereupon the deponent, being a Leiceſterſhire-man, much grieving for fear of his country's ruin, the next morning, being May-day, ſent away his wife to London, to the earl of Kent his kinſman, deſiring him to take order that ſome preſent means might be uſed to put the ſaid town in a poſture of defence. And he further ſaith, that he himſelf, upon Tueſday the 13th of May, took occaſion, upon the exchange of lieutenant colonel Hudſon, to come to Banbury, and from thence by night to a brother's near Leiceſter; and, ſending preſently for colonel Grey, his kinſman, acquainted him with the extreme danger the town was in; deſiring him not to fail immediately to provide for the defence of the town; aſſuring him, if they took it, it would be by ſtorm, and, as he conceived, about St. Margarett's Church; and after acquainted the Committee there at large with his relation, and gave them [this his] information and advice in writing ſigned, with his voluntary oath. And further he ſaith, that, coming to London, upon 15th May, he hath ſince acquainted Mr. Corbett, my lord of Kent, and ſir Arthur Heſilrige, with this buſineſs; and his advice, according to thoſe poor parts God hath enabled him with." Then the earl of Kent reported to the Houſe his knowledge herein. Ordered, that this information be communicated to the Houſe of Commons, at a conference; and let them know, that this Houſe thinks it fit this buſineſs be examined, in regard it may prevent the loſs of other towns; therefore their Lordſhips recommend the buſineſs to them[4].

"June 7, the counteſs of Devon had a paſs, to tranſport herſelf, with two ſervants, a coach and four horſes, and two ſaddle nags, beyond the ſeas; and the lord Grey of Groby was ordered to have the benefit of two aſſeſſments for the twentieth part diſcovered by him to the Committee at Haberdaſher's hall[5]."

"June 7, letters from Leiceſter informed, that the Committee-men and the Scots there were not killed in cold blood, as was before reported; but that the King's forces killed divers who prayed quarter, and put divers women to the ſword, and other women and children they turned naked into the ſtreets, and many they raviſhed. That they hanged Mr. Reynor and Mr. Sawyer in cold blood; and at Wigſton they murthered Mrs. Barlowes, a miniſter's wife, and her children; that, in the ſtorming of Leiceſter, about 300 were ſlain on both ſides, and not more[6]."

On the 9th of June appeared the following "Perfect Relation of the Taking of Leiceſter; with the ſeveral Marches of the King's Army ſince the taking thereof, Colonel Haſtings being made the Governor; the State of the Town at this preſent; and how they plunder the Country. Alſo how Northampton horſe ſkirmiſhed with the King's, and what loſs on both ſides; with the condition of both Armies, and their rendezvous, fully made known. Publiſhed by authority, 1645.

"Sir; To ſatisfy your requeſt in your letter touching the condition of Leiceſter, I have endeavoured to inform myſelf from the moſt moderate and underſtanding men that were ſufferers in that general loſs, and eye-witneſſes of the whole carriage of that ſad buſineſs, that are ſince fled hither for refuge. On Wedneſday at midnight, May the 29th, a ſtrong party of the King's horſe faced the town, and, by quartering at the adjacent villages, hindered the ſupplies from the country. On Thurſday, their artillery were drawn up near the town; and, by the direction of ſome malignants of the town, who had formerly gone out of it, or were put out, their great guns were planted againſt ſome of the weakeſt places of their works. By Friday night, they made wide breaches, which, by the induſtry of the men and women of the town, were ſome of them made up again with wool-packs and other materials; but, the enemy preſſing hard upon them with their numbers, and that round about the town, they were hard put to it, the enemy being numerous without, and they but few within, and the works very large. The line is near three miles in compaſs; the foot-ſoldiers in pay in the town not exceeding 450, and the townſmen in arms, with ſome of the country that came in to their aſſiſtance, made the ſoldiery about 1000 in all; who, by reaſon of the ſmallneſs of their numbers and the largeneſs of their works, were enforced to do duty Wedneſday, Thurſday, and Friday nights together, the enemy keeping them in conſtant alarms; which did ſo tire out the townſmen, that they were the more unfit for the reſiſting the furious enemy; though, to give them their due, they did as much as could be expected, conſidering the oppoſition; for, the enemy had about 4000 foot, who ſtormed in ſo many places at once, that the defendants, wanting reſerves, were the more eaſily over-maſtered. The ſtorm began about one of the clock on Saturday May 31, and laſted at the walls about two hours, the enemy being all this while ſtrongly reſiſted, and loſt many in the work; they were three times beaten back; but their horſe, who were behind the foot, did force them on again; about 20 ſeveral bodies of foot ſtorming at once, 200 or 300 in a place, and driven on by as many horſe, as often as they were driven to retreat; and, when they did break in, they were by ours driven back again, till, oppreſſed by multitudes, and entering in many places at once, ours were driven to the market-place; where our horſe, that all this while had backed our foot, and kept them to their duty, now were themſelves put to it, and behaved themſelves reſolutely, and held the fight in the town almoſt an hour after, betaking themſelves to places of ſtrength, enforced to aſk quarter for their lives; and ſome of them eſcaped, having gotten the enemies' word, which was, 'God and the Prince!' At their firſt coming in, they ſlaughtered many, until ours had lain down their arms, and yielded themſelves priſoners; and then they fell to their plundering work, and catching of men to be their priſoners, executing their accuſtomed cruelty to men and women, to find out their money and beſt goods. The gentlemen of the Committee, ſir Robert Pye, and major Innes, were carried before the Prince to their inn, who diſpoſed them to ſeveral houſes as priſoners; the two laſt, upon their parole, were ſet at liberty, to procure exchange. The Committee were yet kept priſoners in the town. Many other gentlemen of the country and officers of the garriſon were ſent, with the beſt of the plunder, to their ſeveral garriſons of Newark, Lichfield, and Belvoir; 140 cart-loads of the beſt goods and wares in the ſhops were ſent away by Saturday noon towards Newark with a convoy of horſe. I find ſome of the pamphlets ſpeaking of the horrid cruelty of the inſulting enemy, putting man, woman, and child, to the ſword. I know their tender mercies are cruelties; but (give the Devil his due) there were indeed many ſlain at the firſt entrance, and ſome that made little reſiſtance, and ſome women and children amongſt the multitude, by the rabble of common ſoldiers; but I cannot learn of any ſuch order given to deſtroy all, as is ſaid by ſome. And it is the general opinion of many that have ſince got out of the town, that in the conflict, and ſince, there were not ſlain of the Parliament's party, ſoldiers and others, above 100, and ſome of thoſe in their cold blood, after they had granted quarter of life; picking out ſome active men, and ſetting common ſoldiers to quarrel with them, and ſlay them; but of theſe not many. It is confidently believed that not above 300 are ſlain on both ſides. The town was full of wealth, which the countries had brought in for ſafety. They took there nine pieces of ordnance, great and ſmall, above 1000 muſkets, near 400 horſes and arms, and about 50 barrels of powder, beſides what was ſpent in the ſervice. The greateſt defect was want of men, though the town was not well fortified, nor was there ordnance to reach from one work to another. It were to be wiſhed that garriſons of ſuch concernment to the kingdom might be taken care of, that they might have at leaſt 1000 foot-ſoldiers in pay; which had this place had, with the help of the townſmen, in all probability that might have kept out the enemy, and made them pay for their bold attempt. Colonel Haſtings is made governor there, who now beſtirs himſelf in the fortifying the town; which, if ſoon viſited, may in probability yet be regained.

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[1] Journals of the Lords, vol. VII. p. 411.

[2] From a Pamphlet in which both petitions were printed at the time by Matthew Simonds, under the authority of "H. Elſing, Cler. Parl. D. Com."

[3] See before, p. 46.

[4] Journals of the Lords, vol. VII. p. 405; and Journals of the Commons, vol. IV. p. 163.

[5] Journals of the Commons, vol. IV. p. 166.

[6] Whitlock, p. 144.

"Upon Tueſday June 3, the King's horſe advanced Southwards, and kept his general rendezvous at Newton, five miles on this ſide Leiceſter; on Wedneſday, he removed to Kibworth, five miles from Harborough; and on Thurſday morning his horſe came to Maidwell, eight miles from Northampton; and in the afternoon they came to Brixworth and other adjacent towns, and ſent out their warrants all over the North-eaſt parts of this country, and taxed every town, ſome at £100, ſome at £200, and ſome leſs, ſome more, upon penalty of being plundered of their goods, and their houſes fired; and by this means they have gathered great ſums of money; and, ſome of the towns having paid the ſum firſt ſet, another company comes, and charges them at a ſecond, and after that a third; and all have been enforced to be paid.

"On Thurſday night, about 8 o'clock, a party of their horſe came within two miles of Northampton. We took that day divers priſoners, who all agreed that the whole body of horſe and foot were drawn up this way, which gave us a timely alarm. On Friday and Saturday they continued their taxing the country towns; and their horſe lay in ſeveral places in great bodies, to collect their tax. We daily take off their men in the towns, and our troopers ſkirmiſhing with them. Sir John Norwich, governor of Rockingham, hath ſent out his troop daily, who have taken many priſoners: he ſent in hither 30 at one time to be kept here. On Saturday June 7, the King, with all his foot and carriages, marched from Harborough to Daventry in Northamptonſhire. This night came in our 400 foot, which had been before Oxford at the league; and this night ſir Thomas Fairfax's army quartered about Olney and Newport Pagnel; to whom this day joined colonel Vermuyden, with his 2000 horſe and 500 dragooners, the two armies being within 16 miles each of other. The King's army drive men and cattle along with them, that the towns may come after them, and redeem them for money.

"The King's head-quarter is this day at Daventry, 8 miles from Northampton; his horſe in the villages adjacent. He has about 14 pieces of ordnance, and about 200 carriages, much of the wealth of Leiceſter; and his men are full of money they plunder from the country. The King drives multitudes of beaſt and ſheep before his army, it is ſuppoſed, to recruit Oxford. This day we took eleven of theirs priſoners, and ſlew five, moſt of them full of money and good clothes. Thoſe that have ſeen both armies ſay they differ not much in numbers; the King's horſe ſeeming more, but not ſo good, nor ſo well armed; and his foot nothing ſo well provided as ours. The Lord give us courage and faithfulneſs, and ſtand by us in the day of battle, and find out and diſcover thoſe that have occaſioned ſo much miſery to the heart of the kingdom! I am confident, the counties of Stafford, Warwick, Leiceſter, and Northampton, have ſuffered more within ſix weeks, than would pay our new army ſix months, and their weekly taxes and other charges for twelve, to the utter undoing of many thouſands, and the impoveriſhing of others, both friends and foes; for, I am ſure, I can have abundant teſtimony from thoſe that at firſt bade them welcome to town, and directed them to the Roundheads' houſes and grounds, where they firſt began their cruelty: but it ended on their pates as well as purſes that thought they ſhould have found them their friends; for, the good party having obſcured themſelves, they, to keep their hands in uſe, exerciſed their cruelty on whom they could meet, and found their cattle would yield as round money as others; and they, to be delivered from their cruelty, would give as round ſums. Thoſe pretended to be their friends; they with horrid execrations curſed, and bade them, if they were friends, bring in their money, ſwearing, at the next progreſs, they would not leave them worth a penny; telling them all they had was the King's, and he had given it to them who would fight for him, they having no other pay. On Sabbath-day, June 8, there came in divers ſoldiers, both horſe and foot, from Leiceſter, that had been priſoners about a week, and were exchanged for ſo many of Eveſham priſoners ſent hither, in all 100 horſe and foot ſoldiers; the like number being to be releaſed here for them; and they inform us there were 300 releaſed on Thurſday laſt, for ſo many from Warwick, Coventry, and Stafford. Here are yet about 100 more, moſt of them lately taken in this country, of the King's party; which will releaſe more, the enemy not knowing what to do with ſo many priſoners. Few of the 800 ſoldiers, horſe and foot, taken priſoners at Leiceſter, would by any means take up arms for the other party, though they were daily ſolicited both by threats and promiſes; only one Smith, a lieutenant, who let them in as ſoon as he could, is ſince made a captain by colonel Haſtings; and he perſuaded about 40 foot-ſoldiers to take up arms with him; but ſome of them have ſince deſerted him, and got to Coventry. All ſpeak the feaſibleneſs of regaining the town, if attempted before the new fortifications be made, which they are about to do; and of their cruelty to the Scots, ſlaying divers of them in cold blood after quarter given to them; but this is ſaid to be by the Iriſh in the King's army, and Engliſh Papiſts their adherents. The King ſtill continues at Daventry, and our army in their quarters. Our horſe have been abroad this day, and ſlain two of the enemy, and brought one priſoner. I hear but of one of our men loſt in all theſe encounters; and he is come home upon exchange. I have been more particular and large than ordinary, becauſe you wrote twice for the ſame thing, and ſeem to be affected with the buſineſs of Leiceſter, which we have all cauſe to be; and I pray God we may never forget to do them the beſt good we can, by our prayers, purſes, and pains. Knowing that nothing hath befallen them that we are not ſubject unto, a ſanctified uſe thereof both to them and us is the earneſt prayer of your loving friend.

Northampton, June 9, 1645[1]."

About the ſame time ſeveral ſimilar accounts were publiſhed; particularly one under the title of "A more exact Relation of the Siege laid to the Town of Leiceſter; how it was maintained, and how loſt, and what Quarters were given by the King's Forces; delivered in to the Honourable Houſe of Commons by Sir Robert Pye, Governor of the ſaid Town, and Major James Innes, June 10, 1645, publiſhed by command[2]."

On the 3d of June, the Committee of both kingdoms was directed to write to ſir Thomas Fairfax, to deſire him forthwith to ſend a trumpeter, to know what priſoners are at Leiceſter, and of what quality; what perſons lie wounded; and to think of exchanges[3].

On the 7th, the humble petition of major James Ennys, on the behalf of himſelf and 200 officers and ſoldiers, was read; and ordered, together with ſir Robert Pye's condition, to be taken into conſideration on Tueſday next; and that the matter of this petition, and any treachery or miſcarriages concerning the loſs of Leiceſter, be referred to the Committee appointed to examine an information from Mr. Purefoy, concerning the garriſon[4].

June 10. One hundred pounds were voted to major Innes, as a gift from the Houſe of Commons[5]. The ſame ſum was alſo given to ſir Robert Pye junior, as a gratuity from the Parliament, and in recompence of his loſſes at Leiceſter[6].

June 13. At a Committee of both kingdoms, a meſſage being received from the lord mayor and court of aldermen of London, deſiring that ſome forces might be employed for the regaining of Leiceſter; they were requeſted to think of ſome way of advancing a month's pay to the Scots army, on the ſecurity of the ordinance of their monthly entertainment, whereof £10,000. was due by the city of London. On the ſame day it was alſo agreed that Mr. Job Grey, a priſoner in Leiceſter, ſhould be exchanged for ſir William Riddell, a priſoner in the Tower; Mr. John Angell, a miniſter, and the confrater of Wigſton hoſpital, for Daniel Ambroſe, doctor in Divinity; and ſir Robert Pye for colonel Tillier[7]. The Houſe of Commons agreed that this exchange ſhould be, according to the deſire of the Lords; and gave directions this day, that a Committee ſhould have power to examine any member of the Houſe upon the information given againſt them. The Lords were deſired to give their aſſent thereunto[8].

The triumph of the Royaliſts (though celebrated in a triumphant epigram[9]) was of very ſhort duration.

Sir Thomas Fairfax and the King's forces were within ſix miles of each other on the 12th of June.

"The enemy is (as we are certified this day) pulling down two parts of Leiceſter, to make the other two parts impregnable, if he can; but I hope the Scottiſh forces and our own army will diſturb them in their deſign, and will ſpoil their project. Colonel Haſtings is made governor of Leiceſter; he ſummoneth all men from 16 to 60 to come and ſerve in Leiceſter; ſome 400 have obeyed his ſummons; but he ſhall, I hope, be forced himſelf to obey ſome other ſummons ſhortly[10]."

"June 14, was that fatal battle at Naſeby down in Northamptonſhire, where his Majeſty's army (till then victorious) was now, by the uncertainty of war, much worſted, his foot, ordnance, and baggage moſt loſt. In this battle, ſir Peter Browne, ſir Thomas Dalriſon, colonel Bawd, major Wilſon, and captain Thorold, on his Majeſty's part, were ſlain. The whole number on both ſides ſlain was conceived not to exceed 400; but more wounded. Above all, the rebels' cruelty was remarkable, in killing upon cold blood at leaſt 100 women, whereof ſome of quality, being commanders wives; and this done under pretence that they were Iriſh women[11]."

A Relation of the Victory obtained by ſir Thomas Fairfax, General of the Parliament's Forces, near Harborough, on Saturday June 14, 1645; being a Letter brought from the Army by the King's ſervants to the Right Worſhipful William Gilles, Alderman and Sheriff of the City of London. Printed by Richard Cotes, 1645.

"That God hath bleſſed our Army with admirable ſucceſs. The buſineſs was thus. The Enemy quartered the Friday night at Harborough. General Fairfax at Gilſborough, within ſix miles of the enemy. On Saturday morning they drew out about ſix of the clock with a party to give us battle; general Fairfax being very glad of the proffer, having long expected it. Whereupon the general drew off from his quarters to Naſeby, two miles on the way to the enemy, and there put themſelves into battalia. The enemy came in very good order to charge us, and had all the points of the wind for them, and their advantage. The general met them half the way. Our right wing of horſe was led on by Cromwell; the left wing by colonel Ireton, juſt then in the field made commiſſary-general by ſir Thomas Fairfax.

"That, about eleven of the clock on Saturday, both armies were engaged. Little uſe was made of ordnance on either ſide, being ſoon brought to an engagement. Our right wing of horſe, being commanded by lieutenant-general Cromwell, carried all the field before him, juſt as they did at Marſton Moor.

"That our left wing, being commanded by Ireton, was a little ſhattered, and gave ground; he carried himſelf well, and is extremely wounded.

"That the enemy once was almoſt maſter of our train; but within half an hour general Fairfax was clearly victor; and charged the enemy, both horſe and foot, through and through, and beat them quite out of the field before them.

"The general hath ſo broken the enemy's foot, that he could not hear or ſee that they brought off an hundred.

"Their horſe, after their firſt rout, rallied again. General Fairfax advanced towards them, and charged them and routed them; and is now upon the chace, knocking them down, and taking them priſoners, for at leaſt five miles in the way to Leiceſter. The meſſenger was an eye-witneſs of it.

"That the enemy hath loſt moſt of all their carriages and ordnance. He ſaw there two great demi-cannon, and divers other great pieces, before he came away. The particulars are not yet known.

"The valour that ſir Thomas Fairfax manifeſted juſt upon the charge, was a great encouragement to the ſoldiers. His ſpirit was ſo raiſed, that it was admired by all men. Major-general Skippon carried him moſt gallantly, and is wounded."

"Cromwell coming in with his victorious right wing, they all charged together upon the King, who, unable to endure any longer, got out of the field towards Leiceſter. Prince Rupert, who now too late returned from his improvident eager purſuit, ſeeing the day loſt, accompanied them in their flight, leaving a compleat victory to the Parliamentarians, who had the chace of them for 14 miles, within two miles of Leiceſter. The ſame night, after the battle of Naſeby, ſir Thomas Fairfax blocked up Leiceſter with his horſe, and next day his foot came up to him[12]."

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[1] King's Pamphlets, ſmall 4to, 212. 6.
[2] Ibid. 211. 6.
[3] Journals of the Commons, vol. IV. p. 161.
[4] Ibid. p. 167.
[5] Ibid. p. 171.
[6] Whitlock, p. 144.
[7] Journals of the Lords, vol. VII. p. 421.
[8] Journals of the Commons, vol. IV. p. 174.
[9] By Robert Herrick; ſee vol. II p. *632.
[10] The Exchange Intelligence, Friday June 13; King's Pamphlets, ſmall 4to, 212. 32.
[11] Mercurius Ruſticus, 1645.
[12] Whitlock, pp. 145, 146.

The particulars of this fatal battle, with Mr. Symonds's diary of the King's daily proceedings from May 31 to June 14, have been already detailed in a former volume: but the account given of it by Vicars is ſufficiently curious to be ſtated here at large; and the ſubſequent movements of the King ſhall be given in a future page.

"About the 12th of June, our noble general being come with his forces near the King's army, which then were principally in and about Daventry, we had ſome fears, grounded upon the advantage of ground, with ſtrong intrenchments, on his Majeſty's part; as alſo becauſe valiant lieutenant-general Cromwell was not yet come unto us, we not being willing to engage without him: and yet our near approaching giving the enemy opportunity of fighting us (if they pleaſed) to their great advantage, but by God's providence they did not; for what reaſon we knew not, and ſo were delivered of thoſe fears, partly by the royal armies leaving their advantages and marching toward Southam, and partly alſo by the arrival of Cromwell, though but with 700 horſe, the ſame morning. Now we being thus reinforced by the coming of Cromwell and the party he brought, we reſolved to follow the enemy, who left the way to Warwick, which was woodland (for what reaſon likewiſe we knew not), and wheeled to Harborough; whereof we having full knowledge, advanced after them, and that night had our quarters in and about Gilſborough, and immediately after they and we moved to Nazeby, in which field the fight was fought. We ſaw the enemy about ſix of the clock in the morning (for there was champion land enough) advanced toward us in a full body, which I aſſure you was as much joy to ours (who ſought this above all) as it was to hear they had left Daventry, which was not little.

"As touching the ordering of our army for the battle. The general appointed lieutenant-general Cromwell to the right wing of horſe, and colonel Ireton, at that time made commiſſary general of the horſe, to the left wing; himſelf, and valiant and virtuous major-general Skippon, to the infantry and body of the army; and in this poſture we marched to meet our reſolute enemy, who, I confeſs, ſeemed unto us to come on with undaunted courage; as who would not, having a King with them, that was able to honour them at preſent, and to promiſe large revenues afterward to all thoſe that fought valiantly?

"Being come within cannon-ſhot, the ordnance began to play; but that being found, at Marſton Moor and other places, but a loſs of time, we reſolved not to want and loſe day-light, as is too uſual, but to charge with the firſt. Whereupon, about 10 or 11 of the clock, the trumpets began to ſound, the drums to beat, the horſes to neigh and prance about, as ſmelling the battle; and now, thought both ſides, now an afternoon for a whole kingdom, nay, for three whole kingdoms; now, "Cæſar or nothing" was, we may ſuppoſe, the voice of their army: and *The Liberties of England* may well be ſaid to be the voice of our army; to whom, methinks, their moſt noble general ſir Thomas Fairfax ſaid to his ſoldiers, as in ſuch a caſe religious king Hezekiah ſaid to his army, "Be ſtrong and courageous, my brave commanders and ſoldiers." Be not afraid nor diſmayed for the King's army, nor for all the multitude of his horſe and riders that are come together; for (according to our ſignal-word) there are more with us (we having God our friend) than are with them. With them is but an arm of fleſh, but with us is the Lord our God, to help us and to fight our battles. As ſo indeed he did, as now you ſhall immediately hear. The enemy's word was "Queen Mary." Our word was "God is our ſtrength." And ſo he was indeed, as you ſhall ſee in the ſequel. The enemy had beanſtalks in their hats, we generally nothing.

"And now each wing of both ſides charged one another with great eagerneſs and violence. Our dragoons began the battle, flanking the right wing of the enemy's horſe. As they charged our left wing of horſe, the foot charged not each other till they were within 12 paces one of another; and could not charge above twice, but were at puſh of pike. The enemy's foot gave a little back, and ſo did ſome few of ours; and in the beginning of the fight the day was very doubtful, but then the right wing of our horſe (wherein the general was in perſon) charged in the flank of the blue regiment of the enemy's foot, who indeed ſtood to it to the laſt man, abundance of them being ſlain, and all the reſt ſurrounded, wounded, and taken priſoners: theſe (who were the very hope of their infantry) being loſt, horſe and foot gave back.

"But here alſo the fight continuing with equal might and courage for the ſpace of leſs than half an hour, they had ſomewhat ſhattered our left wing, and made them give back, and were almoſt maſters of our artillery; and here (as we have it from credible relation) a party of the enemies broke through our left wing of horſe, came quite behind our rear to our train, the leader of them being a perſon ſomewhat in habit like our general, in a red *montero*, as our general had. He came as a friend, and our commander of the guard of the train went with his hat in his hand, and aſked him how the day went, thinking verily he had been our general; the cavalier (who we ſince heard for certain was Rupert) aſked him and the reſt, if they would have quarter; whereupon they cried No; gave fire inſtantly, and moſt bravely beat him off, making him fly for his life, and his companions.

"But, as I touched before. Our right wing had done more upon them; and beſides, our left wing bravely recovered their ſtrength and ground, and within half an hour, or a very little more, we had quite driven them out of the field, and ſo broken all their foot, that we verily believe there went not off a hundred in any one party or body. After this firſt hot ſhock ſo received, they rallied again, and put their horſe into a poſture to charge us; which party, we were aſſured, the King himſelf led up and charged with: but what will he do, when he ſhall go about to charge againſt God and his country's beſt friends? For this body was alſo, as the reſt of them, poſſeſſed with great fear, though the King, in that foreſaid rallying of this body, cried out unto them, "Face about once more, and give one charge more, and recover the day." But here alſo it moſt mercifully pleaſed the Lord, that the freſh forces of valiant and active colonel Roſſiter moſt fortunately came in unto us before the battle was quite ended; who being all, I ſay, freſh men, and unexpectedly falling on, did admirably help to complete the victory, and to purſue the enemy with their freſh horſe, with great ſlaughter, even within the ſight of Leiceſter: ſo they, by God's great mercy, together with our horſe and foot, came on, I ſay, with ſuch impregnable and invincible courage, that we made them all fly again, and we, after the breach of them, killing as faſt as we could all we found in arms; and here happy was he that was beſt mounted to fly faſteſt; for the renowned general ſir Thomas Fairfax, and valiant major-general Skippon, fell ſorely upon them; and magnanimous lieutenant-general Cromwell purſued their horſe, with a full career, about 12 or 13 miles at leaſt, even within two or three miles of Leiceſter; the longeſt purſuit that ever was ſince this unhappy war began.

"Thus, by God's infinite mercy, we had a great and wonderful victory; yea, as great as ever ſince the war began, if not greater. Which victory, as it is in the firſt and prime place to be moſt juſtly attributed to our good God alone, as the chief cauſe, and giver of it unto us; ſo alſo in the next place to his valiant inſtruments, and whom God only made ſo valiant and victorious over their Cavalierian enemies. And of theſe in the firſt place renowned ſir Thomas Fairfax hath merited exceedingly, ſhewing ſuch courage and reſolution as hath rarely been ſeen in any, which truly did ſo animate the ſoldiers by his undaunted example, as is hardly to be expreſſed; for, certainly, had you ſeen him, and how his ſpirit was raiſed, it would have made an impreſſion in you never to be obliterated: God knows it is not here hyperbolized, but a real truth. And as for major-general Skippon, he alſo did as magnanimouſly and valiantly as man could do, and was a great terror to the enemy, receiving a wound in his ſide by a muſket bullet, in this fight; but, bleſſed be God, not mortal, only an indelible badge of honour unto him. Valiant lieutenant-general Cromwell alſo did admirable bravely in this fight, he and his right wing of horſe having expreſſed incomparable gallantry in this fight, even to the amazement of their adverſaries. Yea, and to ſpeak the truth, all our officers and ſoldiers did as bravely and courageouſly as could be. Commiſſary-general Ireton did valiantly alſo behave himſelf in this fight, and was ſorely wounded, but not mortally, and ſo was colonel Butler, both of undaunted courage, and did ſingularly well in this great ſervice. But I would not willingly attribute more to one commander than to another; for, indeed (as I touched before), they did all as gallantly as ever men on earth could do; and ſo did the enemy's foot, which before the battle we leaſt valued; Rupert and Maurice having at leaſt 2000 horſe more than we had, that charged fiercely on us at firſt, but were ſo well received by ours (though, at firſt, our left wing gave back a little), that their hearts were broken at the very firſt, eſpecially by the thickneſs of our reſerves, and their orderly and timely coming on.

"And thus we having taken eight pieces of ordnance in the field, whereof two were demi-cannons, one whole culverin; we alſo poſſeſt all the reſt of their ordnance and their carriages, bag and baggage, abundance of coaches, and rich plunder (whereof more anon, more particularly), carts, and boats, and great ſtore of biſcuits and cheeſe: a ſeaſonable refreſhment for our honeſt ſoldiers, that had marched ſo hard the day and night before, and had not had a bit of bread to a regiment for their refreſhment. Thus the foot and all the train marched that night to Harborough (about four miles from Naſeby), where then the head quarters lay.

"It was credibly conceived, by the teſtimony of thoſe that ſaw it, and purpoſely viewed immediately after the fight, that from the battle to Harborough, there were not ſlain above about 700, together with thoſe ſlain in the field running away; but in the purſuit, between Harborough and Leiceſter, at leaſt 3 or 400 more were ſlain, abundance of them ſorely wounded, and divers perſons of note or quality fell among them; one with a ſtar and a red-croſs on his coat, conceived to have been the duke of Lenox, but it was not he. Four lords came mortally wounded (as was credibly reported to us) to Harborough, but durſt not ſtay there. We took all the foot colours in the field, the King's own colours with the lion and crown, with this motto, *Dieu & mon droit*; the Queen's colours, and the Prince's colours, and the duke of York's ſtandard. We got the plunder of the King's coach, and his precious cabinet, that famous tell-tale of the King's and Queen's works of darkneſs, &c.

"One great encouragement to our common ſoldiers to fall on the more courageouſly, was the rich plunder the enemy had (their purſes and pockets too being full of money, and the plunder of poor Leiceſterſhire), which God now made a means of their ruin and deſtruction in this fight; for, indeed, our ſoldiers got very great plenty of gold and ſilver out of moſt of their pockets that were ſlain. Prince Rupert alſo, or rather Prince *Robber*, had brought into the field many Iriſh women, inhuman whores, with ſkeans, or long Iriſh knives, about them, to cut the throats of our wounded men, and of ſuch priſoners as they pleaſed (the wives of the bloody rebels in Ireland, his Majeſty's dearly beloved ſubjects), to whom our ſoldiers would grant no quarter. About 100 of them were ſlain on the ground, and moſt of the reſt of the whores and camp-ſluts that attended that wicked army were marked in their faces or noſes with ſlaſhes and cuts, and ſome cut off; juſt rewards for ſuch wicked ſtrumpets.

"The ſlain on our part in this moſt memorable fight was not in all full 200, and not one above a captain. Sir Jacob Aſhley's coach was taken, with great ſtore of plunder in it; and himſelf was very near taken, for we got the cap off his head; and in ſir Jacob's coach letters of Nicholas the court-liar, wherein was, among others, this expreſſion in one of them, 'That the Parliament had given particular direction to the general, to give the King no quarter, but to kill him if taken:' a moſt abominably falſe and impudent lie, like unto all the reſt of their irreligious practices.

"The army after this marched toward Leiceſter, following the purſuit, not willing to give the enemy any reſt, or liberty to rally; our horſe eſpecially being cloſe in their rear, and colonel Roſſiter (who came ſeaſonably to the engagement, and bravely charged where our noble general was) following apace in the purſuit of the enemy as aforeſaid, where now, for a while, we will leave them.

"And here now I ſhall in its moſt proper place, for the high honour and glory of our wonder-working God, and the admiration and aſtoniſhment of my preſent readers, and their ſucceeding poſterity, give you the moſt exact liſt of the ſlain, priſoners, and prizes taken in this moſt famous and glorious victory, which was as followeth: Slain in the fight and flight about 3000, and between 3 and 400 whores and Iriſh queans; one lord or eminent perſonage ſlain and found dead, with a ſtar and a red-croſs upon his coat; four lords mortally wounded; Prince Rupert bruiſed, and ſir Jacob Aſhley hurt on the head, his head-piece beaten off, and himſelf near taken.

"Priſoners: colonel ſir William Vaughan, colonel ſir William Bridges, colonel ſir —— Bridges, colonel ſir Richard Page, colonel Bard, colonel Bunkley, colonel Theophilus Gilby, colonel Nevill, lieutenant-colonels 7, ſerjeant-majors 12, captains 55, lieutenants 55, enſigns 45, beſides of inferior officers above 200; 2000 horſe with their riders, many ladies and gentlewomen; of the King's officers and ſervants 11 or 12, beſides four of his footmen, and one of Prince Maurice's: in all above 4000 priſoners. Arms, at leaſt 9000, ſix rich coaches, and other coaches beſides; the King's own coach, and therein that cabinet of ſecret letters of the King's and Queen's, ſince this fight printed and publiſhed, to the amazement of the world; Rupert's coach alſo, and both the King's and Rupert's ſumpters, with much wealth and riches; the King's ſtandard, the Queen's ſtandard, Prince Charles his ſtandard, the Duke of York's ſtandard, and Rupert's ſtandard; ſix colours of horſe, and 40 colours of foot, one whereof repreſented a pair of horns, with this motto, *Come, Cuckold*; which being one of the firſt colours that were taken, the word was on the purſuit returned to the enemy with much mirth and ſcorn among our ſoldiers. Taken alſo 12 pieces of ordnance, 40 barrels of gunpowder, 200 carriages, 12 carriages of boats, with their anchors and cables: in ſum, all their bag and baggage. The King himſelf fled toward, and ſo clean through Leiceſter.

"Thus, in this moſt famous and renowned victory, did the Lord indeed ſhew himſelf; and therefore our moſt pious and prudent Parliamentary Worthies, immediately on their perfect knowledge of it, appointed a day of ſolemn thankſgiving [1]."

On the 15th of June, "Fairfax gave orders for the army and train to march after them the next day, being Sunday, without any more intermiſſion; the purſuit of the victory being of parallel conſequence with the obtaining it. Theſe orders were chearfully obeyed, though the long march of the foot for many days together, and the vehemency of the battle, might have made them reſt. That night they quartered at Great Glen, four miles ſhort of Leiceſter: but the horſe came nearer; which ſo much alarmed the nobility and gentry that had fled thither for ſecurity, that they fled thence in great haſte, leaving the lord Haſtings to defend the place. The King in the mean time, not judging it ſafe to lodge at Leiceſter, departed to Aſhby de la Zouch, where he repoſed himſelf ſome few hours; but ſtayed not there, making all ſpeed he could for Lichfield in the night, and from thence into Wales. The other part of the rout, being the Northern horſe under ſir Marmaduke Langdale, fled incontinently from the battle to Newark; and narrowly eſcaped ſir John Gell, who was advancing with 2000 horſe from Nottingham, to join with the general. The general Fairfax was once unreſolved whether he ſhould preſently march to relieve Taunton, ſorely diſtreſſed by the lord Goring, or undertake Leiceſter. He had received full information of the ſtrength of that army, and what a deſperate forlorn condition Blake the governor was in; yet knowing that now there was no poſſibility of juncture with the King, of which before the fight Goring had aſſured his Majeſty within few days, he reſolved to reduce Leiceſter firſt. On Monday the 16th the whole army came before the town, when the general ſent a ſummons to lord Haſtings, to deliver it to the uſe of the Parliament; who very reſolutely refuſed them: and thereupon command was given for a preſent ſtorm[1]."

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[1] Vicars, pp. 159—167.

June 16, the meſſengers who had brought the news of Fairfax's victory were rewarded by the Parliament; and a public day of thankſgiving was voted[2].

On the ſame day the following letter, from ſir Thomas Fairfax, was addreſſed "To the right honourable the committee of both kingdoms.

"My lords and gentlemen, I have met with ſome letters (here incloſed) going to the king, which I thought fit to haſten to your lordſhips[3]. The army is upon a march from Great Glynn towards Leiceſter, before which place I intend to draw up the army. The king, ſome ſay, is gone towards Cheſter. The greateſt body of their horſe is about Aſhby-de-la-Zouch; ſome are gone to Newark. I ſhall remain no longer in this place than either your lordſhips or myſelf ſhall diſcern how to improve this good ſucceſs which God has given us to the beſt advantage. I remain your lordſhips' moſt humble ſervant,

Great Glynn, June 16. THO. FAIRFAX[4]."

"On the 17th, being Tueſday, great ſtore of ladders were brought againſt the town of Leiceſter, a battery raiſed, and two demi-cannons and a whole culverin taken at Naſeby were placed upon an old work againſt the Newark, being the very ſame guns which the King, not many days before, had uſed againſt the ſame place. Whereupon the lord of Loughborough, ſeeing the reſolution of the enemy, ſent a trumpeter out that day with letters, deſiring a parley concerning the ſurrender of the town; which began that evening, and concluded in an agreement; and on Wedneſday morning, June 18, the garriſon marched out, the governor to Aſhby de la Zouch, the ſoldiers and other officers to Lichfield, with ſtaves only in their hands[5]."

Sir Thomas Fairfax battered the town, and ſtormed it, and the governor ſent for a parley; to which ſir Thomas Fairfax agreed, and ſent colonel Pickering and colonel Rainſborough his commiſſioners into the town, to treat about the ſurrender of it. In the mean time, ſir Thomas Fairfax loſt no time to make proviſion for the ſtorm, and had intelligence that the King was advancing with about 4000 horſe towards them; but the commiſſioners agreed with the lord Loughborough, governor of Leiceſter, for the rendition of the town to ſir Thomas Fairfax upon articles; and there he had 14 pieces of ordnance, 30 colours, 200 arms, 500 horſe, 50 barrels of powder, and all their arms, ammunition, proviſions, bag and baggage[6]. The governor, at the time, was much cenſured for not reſiſting; as it might for a time, at leaſt, have ſtopped the rapid progreſs of a victorious army.

On the 18th, before the news of the ſurrender arrived, an order was made for a collection on the following day, "in all the churches and chapels in the cities of London and Weſtminſter, lines of communication, and bills of mortality, for the uſe of the poor inhabitants of Leiceſter, and for the relief of the ſoldiers that were priſoners, and had been taken there[7]."

On the 19th, "both Houſes of Parliament, and the prime body of the city of London, keeping the day of ſolemn thankſgiving, that very day in the morning before the ſermons began, the moſt welcome news of the happy regaining of the town of Leiceſter, by ever-to be renowned ſir Thomas Fairfax, was brought to London;" and publiſhed under the following title:

"An exact and perfect relation of the manner of taking of Leiceſter; with the treaty and all the particulars concerning the ſame; certified by a letter from an eminent perſon (there) of the Army.

"Honoured Sir; Upon the routing of the King's army, ſir John Gell gathered together all the forces of Derbyſhire, Nottinghamſhire, and the adjacent parts, that he could; and on Monday the 16th of June, 1646, they met with ſome of the King's horſe, and took 200; and another party met with ſome of the Newarkers, and fell upon them, and routed them; took 60 horſes, 42 priſoners, and 80 arms. The Scots, we hear, are at Cheſterfield, and ſir William Brereton at Stafford, marching this way. On the ſaid Monday, June the 16th, ſir Thomas Fairfax lay before Leiceſter, and ſent in a ſummons to the town, to require the governor to ſurrender it to him for the uſe of the Parliament; and putting it to them to conſider how the King was routed; and ſhewing them what uſe they might make of that clemency, with divers other very gallant expreſſions to the ſummons, to advertize them how much better it was for them to ſurrender, than to force him to take it by ſtorming. To this ſummons the enemy ſent a negative anſwer, poſitively this, 'That they would not ſurrender it.' Whereupon ſir Thomas Fairfax called a council of war, to conſult about the ſtorming of it, which was ſoon concluded on; that they ſhould prepare all things in readineſs to round it the next day; which was done with all expedition, not loſing any time. So they fell preſently to raiſing of batteries, and doing all things that were neceſſary for the ſtorming thereof, according as they had appointed; and continued providing every thing that was requiſite for the doing thereof, to be in a readineſs to batter it the next day; and ſent into the country thereabouts for ſuch helps as were neceſſary for work; which went on with great ſpeed both night and day; ſo deſirous we are to have a ſpeedy end of the work, that there may be an end of theſe wars if poſſible. On Tueſday, the 17th of June, we drew down our ordnance, and played with our pieces againſt the town; we ſtormed it, playing with our ordnance very hot on the Newark ſide, which we conceived was their greateſt ſtrength; and in a ſhort time we made a breach in their works; which ſtruck ſuch a terror into the hearts of the enemy, that the governor ſent to us to deſire a parley, and offered to ſurrender on very fair terms, as upon capitulation ſhould be agreed upon. To this requeſt ſir Thomas Fairfax (being willing to ſave the ſpilling of innocent blood as much as may be) aſſented; and promiſed ſpeedily to ſend in commiſſioners for the treaty, and called a council of war; and it was agreed that colonel Pickering and colonel Rainſborough ſhould go into Leiceſter, to treat with the governor about the ſurrendering the ſaid garriſon to ſir Thomas Fairfax; and accordingly a ſafe conduct was deſired for them; which being ſent, they went to capitulate with the governor about the ſurrender thereof. In the mean time, ſir Thomas Fairfax was not idle, nor did he loſe any time, but went on providing and furniſhing himſelf with piters, carts, hay, granadoes, ladders, and all other things neceſſary for ſtorming, reſolved to fall on at their return, in caſe that they ſhould not agree, not knowing how things might fall out; during which time there was both great pains and care taken by all in their places for the going on in the ſaid work. In the mean time we had intelligence that the king was on Monday the 16th of June at Sheffield; that he came from Aſhby de la Zouch thither, with about 2000 horſe or more, the day before, viz. Sunday night; and marched that morning (viz. Monday morning) to a rendezvous near Dudley caſtle; where, with the Lichfield and Dudley horſe, and others that come in to their rendezvous, the King had above 3000 horſe, as is conjectured by the country people which ſaw them. About eleven of the clock on Monday morning they marched from thence to Stourbridge, where he had ſome more horſe come in, ſo that in all it is conceived that he is near 4000; divers of which he hath been fain to recruit with freſh arms from Lichfield, Dudley, and other garriſons thereabouts. The King, it is believed, went for Worceſter, and there joined with what forces Gerhard can relieve him with, and ſome more forces that he looks for out of the Weſt; but colonel Gerhard hath met him with a rout alſo in Shropſhire, where he loſt almoſt 400 men by fighting with the country forces; and the governor of Worceſter was killed, and divers other officers of note were ſlain and taken. All the reſt of that day, viz. Monday the 16th of June, our commiſſioners were in capitulation with the enemy in Leiceſter; and the army went on preparing for a ſtorm, having no anſwer that night; and looking for their return the next morning very early, were reſolved to fall on if they had not agreed with the enemy.

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[1] Heath's Chronicle, p 80.
[2] Journals of the Lords, vol. VII. p. 439.
[3] Deeſt in Originali.
[4] Journals of the Commons, vol. IV. p. 175.
[5] Heath, p. 80.
[6] Whitlock, p. 146.
[7] Journals of the Commons, vol. IV. p. 176.

On Wedneſday, June 18, about two of the clock, the Commiſſioners returned, with a concluſion of the delivery of it up upon theſe articles following.

"The articles for the ſurrender of the town and garriſon of Leiceſter to ſir Thomas Fairfax, for the uſe and ſervice of the Parliament, agreed on between colonels Pickering and Rainſborough.

"1. That the lord Loughborough ſhall have quarter granted him, and have protection for his perſon, to be ſafely conveyed to the garriſon of Aſhby de la Zouch.

2. That all field officers, colonels, lieutenants-colonels, ſerjeants, majors, and captains, and lieutenants of horſe (but not of foot), ſhall march away with their own particular ſingle horſe and arms, with protection for their own perſons.

3. That all the reſt of the officers ſhall be conveyed ſafely to the garriſon of Lichfield with ſtaves only, and no other weapons in their hand.

4. That all common ſoldiers have quarter only for their lives, and be conveyed to Lichfield without any other weapons, ſave only ſtaves in their hands.

5. That, before ten of the clock of the ſaid morning, June 18, the governor of the town and the lord Loughborough, and all the reſt of the officers and ſoldiers, march out of the garriſon, according to the agreement aforeſaid.

6. That ſir Thomas Fairfax be permitted to enter in at ten of the clock the ſaid Wedneſday morning with his forces, and take poſſeſſion of the garriſon.

7. That all the pieces of cannon, great and ſmall, now in the garriſon of Leiceſter, be left to ſir T. Fairfax.

8. That all the arms and ammunition now in Leiceſter be left to ſir Thomas Fairfax, ſave only what is agreed to for the officers of horſe aforeſaid.

9. That all the proviſions, colours, bag and baggage, be alſo left to ſir Thomas Fairfax.

10. That all the horſe (ſave only thoſe excepted for the officers aforeſaid) that are in the garriſon of Leiceſter be delivered up to ſir Thomas Fairfax, for the ſervice of the Parliament.

11. That all the officers and ſoldiers have quarter for their lives.

12. That all the priſoners of war that are in Leiceſter at the ſame time be releaſed, and ſet free to ſerve the Parliament.

"With theſe articles the commiſſioners returned to ſir Thomas Fairfax; certifying farther, how joyful that poor town of Leiceſter was, at the hearing of the ſaid agreement, and that they ſhould be rid of the Cavaliers. Thus you ſee the Lord doth wonderfully for us, above the reach of man's wiſdom. Truly we cannot but much admire the goodneſs of Almighty God to us, in doing ſo great things for us: we cannot aſcribe it to any but to the hand of God Almighty, who is the Lord of Hoſts. And it is to be admired to ſee the carriage of our general, and indeed all the officers; how lovingly we agree; how full of courage all men are, both officers and ſoldiers, when we are in array; what heavenly expreſſions there is from all; and our general doth carry himſelf in ſo excellent a manner, that it rouſed up the courage of all that ſee him; and the like alſo did major Skippon, who, by reaſon of his wound, could not be here in the taking of Leiceſter: but we hope that he will recover; for in all deſigns, by his wiſdom and valour, his very name is a terror to the enemy [1]."

"June 18, Leiceſter was retaken by the Rebels, upon articles that his Majeſty's ſoldiers within ſhould march away, the officers with horſes and arms, and the common ſoldiers without; which agreement was moſt perfidiouſly broken by the Rebels. The ſame 18th of June, a party from Newark, commanded by captain Wright, routed 200 of the rebels' horſe at Ryby in Lincolnſhire, ſlew their commander in chief, lieutenant-colonel Harrington, with ſome others, and took 50 priſoners, with their horſes and arms [2]."

"A liſt of what was taken in the town and garriſon of Leiceſter: 500 horſe, 2000 arms, 14 pieces of ordnance, 50 barrels of powder, many ſkeins of match, all Loughborough's carriages, and much of his treaſure that he had got in plundering of the town; all their proviſions and ammunition, bag and baggage, 30 colours, with much other purchaſe, too large to inſiſt on the particulars here [3]."

"By two letters this day from the army, dated Leiceſter, June 19, there was a confirmation of the taking of Leiceſter; whereunto I muſt add, beſides what is already ſet down, that before the ſurrender thereof, ſir Thomas Fairfax had begun to ſtorm it, and made ſome breach in the enemy's works with the cannon. Letters alſo from Nottingham aſcertain that the Scots are come thither with a body of 7000 foot, and 4000 horſe; and a debate was in the Houſe upon giving them further orders touching their advance. It is reported, that noble ſir Thomas Fairfax, being deſirous to let no opportunity ſlip in following the victorious ſucceſs God hath given him, hath already ſettled Leiceſter in a poſture of defence for the Parliament, and is advancing thence to find the enemy [4]."

June 20, ſir Thomas Fairfax's army, notwithſtanding their hard ſervice, marched from Leiceſter, and ſate before Aſhby-de-la-Zouch; and on the 24th, ſir Thomas Fairfax proſecuted the King's forces towards Hereford; and left colonel Needham governor of Leiceſter [5].

"The ſeveral marches of the King ſince he was routed, and his numbers, and how purſued by ſir John Gell, and 200 horſe by him taken from the king; brought from the army, and commanded to be forthwith publiſhed," was printed by Thomas Forcet, June 20. But to this Pamphlet it may be ſufficient here to refer; as the ſubſtance of it will be more authentically collected in the following extracts from the very curious diary of captain Richard Symonds [6]:

"Sunday, June 15, his Majeſty, about 10 of the clock in the morning, left Aſhby, and went to Lichfield that night. He lay in the Cloſe that night. The horſe were quartered in villages round about, ſome in the city. Here the King left colonel Bagott's regiment of horſe. The ſtout governor left here, wounded in his right arm.

Monday, his Majeſty marched to Wolverhampton.

Tueſday, to Bewdly. Earl of Lichfield to Nether Arle; Mr. Muckle lives there. Wedneſday, we reſted.

Thurſday, 18 June, to Bromyard, co. Hereford, and to Hereford that night, 26 miles. This march was very bad way, hilly and woody. Very poor churches and thin in this part of Worceſterſhire and Herefordſhire.

King's troops to Brinſop, afterwards to Pembridge.

Colonel Barnabe Scudamore, brother to the lord Scudamore, is governor of Hereford city.

Sir William Vavaſor firſt governor of Hereford.

Mr. Coningſby was governor of Hereford firſt; and when ſir William Waller came againſt it, and ſhot a piece of cannon, and killed one man, rendered upon conditions; 2500 ſoldiers in it.

Waller ſtaid about a month in it, and left it.

Then colonel Myn was governor, and was killed at Red Marley in Glouceſterſhire by Maſſey's men.

Then Prince Rupert put in Colonel Scudamore.

Coningſby of Hampton-court; for every man's houſe is called a court here, *K.*

Stapleton caſtle (an antient ſeat of the Mortimers earl of the Marches, now ſir Gilbert Cornwall's) was ſtrong; but, becauſe there was no water near, it was pulled down by Ludlow's governor, leſt the enemy ſhould make uſe of it.

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[1] King's Pamphlets, ſmall 4to. 212, 42.

[2] Mercurius Ruſticus.

[3] Mercurius Veridicus, June 21.

[4] Ibid.

[5] Whitlock, p. 147.

[6] Harl. MSS. 911. 944.

Croft houſe defaced by Ludlow men.

Sir William Littleton's houſe defaced, leſt the enemy ſhould make uſe of it.

Here in Herefordſhire a quarter of mutton 14*d.*; rye 12*d* a buſhel. Rye is the beſt grain grown generally in the county, and oats and peaſe. Little timber in the ſhire.

The day before we came to Hereford, his Majeſty had intelligence that Fairfax had appeared before Leiceſter, and that the lord Loughborough had yielded it upon conditions; to march away, the ſoldiers *ſans armes*, officers with ſwords.

Two regiments of horſe, *viz.* Queen's and Cary's; the men marched; but horſes and arms the enemy had.

1500 foot marched out of Leiceſter, with thoſe gentlemen and wounded men that came in, I ſuppoſe.

At Hereford, Wedneſday, June 25, the King knighted ſir Dudley Wyatt, aud ſent him to France.

Monday, June 30, the King's horſe guards removed to Greſmond, co. Monmouth. There are the walls of an old caſtle on the North ſide of the town, moated, but in part dry, upon the quarry of ſtone.

Tueſday, July 1, his Majeſty left Hereford, and marched to Abergavenny, with only theſe horſe: King's troop, Queen's troop, Prince Rupert's troop of life guard, Prince Rupert's regiment of horſe.

The governor of Hereford, with the gentlemen of the ſhire, attended the King to Mr. Pritchard's houſe near Greſmond, where the King dined. There his Majeſty knighted ſir Henry Lingham, of Herefordſhire.

Here, and in other pariſhes in this ſhire, they ſtrew the graves with herbs every Sunday or holiday.

The King's troops quartered this night at Treargaire, Bromgwine, Bettus, and Clethey, co. Monmouth, near Ragland caſtle.

Thurſday, July 3, his Majeſty went to Ragland caſtle, and lay there.

H. W. and R. S. Friday July 4, to Brecknock, where colonel general Herbert Price lives, and is governor; col. Turbevill Morgan is governor under him.

About the 8th of July, the two troops were going to Black Rock; where the king intended to go over, had not Goring's news ſtopt.

About Thurſday, July 10, ſir Thomas Fairfax and lord Goring had a touch about Ilcheſter, co. Somerſet, loſt two great guns, and not 200 men. Goring put his ordnance into Bridgewater, and his carriages and .... hundred foot. Himſelf and the reſt retreated to Tiverton, co. Devon. An army of Scots at this time at Droitwich, co. Worceſter. Parliament ſhips took many of the Swanſey boats; and ſome from Cardiff.

Bridgewater beſieged by Fairfax from about the 11th of July.

About the 16th of July, Prince Rupert beat ſir Robert Pye's quarters at Wells, with ſome horſe of Briſtol.

His Majeſty ſtayed at Ragland till Wedneſday, July 16; and on that day, attended with the duke of Richmond, earls of Lindſey, Lichfield, Kernwagh, commiſſioners Digby and Bellaſis, two troops, went to ſir William Morgan's houſe in the county of Monmouth, and dined; and that night to Cardiff (the caſtle is the ancient poſſeſſion and barony of the earl of Pembroke); to meet the commiſſioner to raiſe men, and ſettle the town.

July 17, came a gentleman to Cardiff, with news to the King, that lord Montroſe had beat the Scots near Edinburgh; killed Bayly, their lieutenant-general, routed the reſt. Montroſe was about 8000 foot, two troops, and the horſe.

Thurſday night, his Majeſty lay at ſir Wm. Morgan's.

Friday, to Ragland.

Tueſday, July 22, his Majeſty went to Creeke, Mr. More's houſe, attended with the duke of Richmond, earls of Lindſey and Lichfield, lords Digby and Aſtley, his ſervants, and other gentlemen, and met Prince Rupert from Briſtol. Their reſolution was, to ſend over the horſe as ſoon as may be, and put all the new-raiſed foot in that principality into garriſons.

His Majeſty returned that night to Ragland; his Highneſs the Prince to Briſtol.

The Scots at this time, about Wedneſday July 23, ſtormed a houſe called Cannon Froome, a garriſon of the King's, in Herefordſhire; colonel Barnard governor. All were put to the ſword.

Thurſday, July 24, came intelligence to Briſtol, that ſir Thomas Fairfax had taken Bridgewater the day before. Propoſitions were ſent into the town, that the inhabitants and townſmen ſhould have quarter. The townſmen ſet it on fire in divers places; in the mean time they ſtormed it, and got it. Moſt of the town was burnt, except ſome houſes near the caſtle.

The King came this day to Black Rock, intending to get over towards Briſtol. The gentlemen of Wales perſuaded earneſtly his ſtay, and immediately raiſed the *hoop hoop*. The news of Bridgewater's unexpected loſs rather ſtayed.

Colonel Taylor's regiment of foot in Briſtol. Six colours: motto, *Pro Deo et Rege.*

The rebels are making a garriſon of a houſe three miles from Bath, Bromham Moor.

Sunday, July 27, his Majeſty lay at Ruperrie, a fair eſtate of Mr. Morgan, co. Monmouth. The caſtle of Abergavenny burnt, *viz.* the habitable part; the garriſon drawn out and quitted. About this time the garriſon of Kilpeck-caſtle houſe ſlighted.

Tueſday, July 29, his Majeſty, attended by the duke of Richmond, earl of Lindſey high chamberlain, earl of Lichfield, lord Kernwagh, and his regiment of guards, went from Ruperrie to Cardiff; there dined; and in the afternoon went to a rendezvous of the countrymen and inhabitants of Glamorganſhire; there he met the gentlemen of the county in a body on horſeback, and the reſt drawn up in a battaile, winged with horſe and a reſerve.

His Majeſty returned that night to Cardiff.

At this rendezvous in the county of Glamorgan, ſome articles or propoſitions were tendered to his Majeſty; which if he would pleaſe to grant, they would march, and continue in a body for the defence of his Majeſty and their country.

Propoſitions were, that the garriſon of Cardiff might be governed by a country gentleman of their own.

Wedneſday, 30 July, this body of the inhabitants of Glamorganſhire had their rendezvous within four miles of Cardiff. They lay in the field this night, and proviſions brought in to them.

Thurſday, This body choſe their officers of their own county. Every hundred choſe their own captains. Their rendezvous was at Kevenon, four miles from Cardiff, the ſame place as the day before. This day the king and they agreed upon their propoſitions.

Friday, the rendezvous was Llaintiſſent.

They firſt called themſelves *the peaceable army.*

This county never dealt with the militia; never admitted.

Thurſday, July 31, in the caſtle of Cardiff, the King knighted his cornet, ſir John Walpole.

Aug. 4, King's guards marched towards Brecknock.

Tueſday, 5, his Majeſty left Cardiff, and went that night over the mountains to Brecknock.

Wedneſday, to Radnor. By the way dined at ſir—— Williams baronet's fair ſeat in Brecknockſhire.

Thurſday, to Ludlow.

In this march he was accompanied with theſe horſe: general Gerard's, ſir Marmaduke Langdale's, ſir William Vaughan's. Sir Thomas Glemham's foot, that came from Carliſle to Cardiff marched as the King's life guards. His horſe in all 300.

Friday, 8, to Bridgnorth, a pretty town; one church beſide that in the caſtle. Sir Lewis Kirke is governor.

Saturday, reſted. Sunday, to Lichfield, 24 miles.

Monday, reſted. Tueſday, to Tetbury.

Wedneſday, Auguſt 13, to Aſhbourn, co. Derby. In this march a body of 500 of the enemy's horſe fell upon our rear near Barton garriſon by Tetbury, were well received by us; 20 of ours hurt; three or four on both ſides killed; we took 12 priſoners, and loſt ſome, and a captain. General Gerard's rear.

The Scots break up Prince Maurice's troop of reformadoes commanded by lord Molineux at their quarters at Bewdley; took them almoſt all.

When the King came from Lichfield, he drew out thence 100 foot, which march now with him.

Sir Thomas Glenham's foot were made dragoons in Brecknockſhire, and march too with us.

Thurſday, Auguſt 14, his Majeſty marched over the park to Chatſworth, co. Derby, a very fair houſe of ſtone, amongſt the barren hills, belonging to the counteſs of Devon. In the gallery of the houſe is a pedigree of the family of Cavendiſh written on the wall.

Friday, to Welbeck, a garriſon and houſe of the marquis of Newcaſtle, where col. Freteſvil is governor.

King's guards at Warſop, co. Nottingham.

Welbeck was ſurpriſed by Newark horſe, under the command of ſir Richard Willys, about 3 weeks ſince. In a wood near the poſt ſtood his horſe in ambuſh; and, when the trench was beat, let down their bridge for their ſcouts and horſe, under the command of major Jarriot, a Frenchman; and though they pulled up the bridge a foot high, yet they got in and took it. They diſputed every yard; and our men alighted, and with their piſtols ſcaled and got up.

Saturday, Auguſt 17, reſted.

Scots removed their ſiege of Hereford, and are advanced towards Cheſter.

Fairfax is before Sherborne caſtle, where ſir Lewis Dyve is governor.

Sunday, after ſermon at Welbeck, the King went into Yorkſhire, and lay at . . . . .

General Gerard lay at Tickhill, co. York, where the enemy has a caſtle commanded by a high conſtable.

The King's guards to Doncaſter, co. York.

Monday morning, the King came to Doncaſter.

The foot which were at Pontefract caſtle when it was yielded were put into Welbeck houſe under colonel Freteſvill's command; and when his Majeſty marched to Doncaſter, he drew them out; viz. 250; four blue colours and one red.

Monday, Auguſt 19, his Majeſty's army conſiſted of theſe. His life-guard of horſe, commanded by lord Bernard Stuart, earl of Lichfield, conſiſted of the King's troop, Queen's troop, lord Lichfield's troop, ſir Thomas Glemham's horſe, commanded by ſir Henry Stradling; *toto*, effectually, 300.

General Gerard, lord Brandon, 800; Sir Marmaduke Langdale's brigade, 700; Sir William Vaughan's brigade, with Prince Maurice's regiment, 400. Effectually fighting horſe, *toto*, 2200.

Foot, Welbeck 250; Lichfield, drawn out when the King came thence, 150. Total, 400.

Some ammunition carried upon horſes; 3 or 4 carts full of pikes, which the King had from Tetbury, which were col. Nevill's of Holt.

Monday and Tueſday, reſted at Doncaſter.

Wedneſday, Auguſt 20, to Retford, the King's quarters, co. Nottingham.

Thurſday 21, The King and Court went to Newark; the King's regiment of horſe-guards to Southwell.

Friday, at Belvoir caſtle, where one Lucas, ſometime horſekeeper to the earl of Roteland, is governor.

Saturday, Auguſt 23, to Stamford, co. Lincoln.

On the hill before ye come into the town ſtands a lofty large croſs, built by Edward III. in memory of Eleanor his queen, whoſe corpſe reſted here, coming from the North. Upon the top of this croſs theſe three ſhields are often carved.

1. Gules, three lions paſſant guardant in pale Or; *England*.—2. . . . three ſiniſter bends . . . within a border.—3. Quarterly, 1. and 4. Gules, a caſtle triple-towered Or, *Caſtile*; 2. and 3. Argent, a lion rampant Purpure, *Leon*.

Sunday 24, to Huntingdon. In this march, before we came to Stilton, we met with a body of horſe lately raiſed out of Suffolk and Eſſex, about 400, commanded by colonel ——, lieutenant-colonel Lehunt, major —— *(Scotus)*, and captain Roe. The major and about 100 were taken that night. They a little diſputed Huntingdon; but we entered, notwithſtanding a large ditch encompaſſed it, lately ſcowered and caſt up, and a breaſt-work and gate in the road. Theſe rebels ran away to Cambridge, all of them back and breaſt, head piece, brace of piſtols; officers more. Every troop conſiſted of 100.

Monday 25, reſted at Huntingdon.

Tueſday, Auguſt 26, to Woborne, co. Bedford: the King lay at the earl of Bedford's houſe there.

Wedneſday 27, to Wing. The King lay in the earl of Carnarvon's houſe, the army in the adjoining cloſe.

Thurſday. This morning one of our ſoldiers was hanged on the tree in Wing town, for ſtealing the communion plate there.

This day we marched by Boſtoll Houſe, co. Bucks, belonging to the lady Denham. Sir William Campion is governor.

A pallizado, or rather a ſtockado, without the graffe; a deep graffe and wide, full of water. A pallizado above the falſe bray, and another ſix or ſeven foot above that, near the top of the curtain. Some of this faſhioned pallizadoes are upon the old waters at Monmouth. The pallizadoes at Woodſtock ſtand upon the top of the curtain as here; and the like at the falſe bray. At Worceſter, Prince Maurice has made without the ditch (that is dry on that ſide that goes to Droitwich) a low breaſt-work, and a ſtockado without that. That top of the breaſt-work is not a foot above the ground on the outſide.

The head quarter of our horſe was at Burceſter.

His Majeſty, this Thurſday, Auguſt 28, went to Oxford; his guards to Iſlip, &c. Friday, reſted.

Saturday 30, to Shipton upon Stour.

Sunday, to Worceſter; guards at Claynche.

Monday, Sept. 1, reſted. Tueſday, reſted.

Wedneſday 3, to Bromyard, co. Hereford. There his Majeſty and the Court lay; the army lay in the field.

Thurſday, the King, with his own regiment, to Hereford. The Scots, hearing of his Majeſty's coming, had removed their ſiege from Hereford on Tueſday before, being the 2d of September, and marched towards Glouceſter. Davy Leſlie is their lieutenant-general of the horſe; —— Crawford was major-general. He was ſlain at a ſally before the town. They were got near the town, and had made two breaches, but were repulſed; two mines; and drained the ditch. 3 or 4000, and 1500 horſe of the Scots.

The King's army reſted this day; were quartered five miles beyond Hereford. This Thurſday came news that the Scots horſe were returned out of the North, and came back near Worceſter. The King knighted the lieutenant-governor of Hereford, ſir Nicholas Throckmorton; and ſir William Layton, the lieutenant-colonel of the King's life guards of foot.

Friday, the King went to Leominſter, co. Hereford, and lay that night at Weobley. His guards returned to their old quarters.

Saturday, the King determined to go to Abergavenny. But 'twas altered; the guards to Letton, his Majeſty to Hereford.

Sunday, to Ragland; guards to Treargaire.

Thurſday, Sept. 11, the King, attended with his guards, went to Abergavenny; returned at night to Ragland. His buſineſs at Abergavenny was, to commit five chief hunderers of the counties of Monmouth and Glamorgan from relieving Hereford, *viz.* Sir Trevor Williams (but he was bayled); Mr. Morgan of Treargaire; Mr. Herbert of Colbrooke; Mr. Baker; Mr. ———.

During the time of the King's being at Ragland, when he firſt came, he ſent ſir Marmaduke Langdale with his horſe to Cardiff, with lord Aſtley and 100 foor out of Monmouth, ... foot out of Ragland, Chepſtow, &c. to parley with the Glamorganſhire Peace army, who were again riſen. Both armies met eight miles off Cardiff in Glamorganſhire. The Peace army, ſeeing lord Aſtley's reſolved to fight, though not conſiderable in number, agreed to lay down their arms, and provide 1000 men and arms within a month for the King, money, &c.

The next day or two after, the enemy ſent them ammunition and arms by ſea, landed in Pembrokeſhire.

Then theſe rogues, hearing of the loſs of Briſtol, joined with the Pembrokeſhire forces.

Sir Marmaduke Langdale marched toward Brecknock.

Friday, Sept. 12, in the afternoon, his Majeſty, attended with his guards, left Ragland, and marched ſome miles towards Hereford; but returned; the guards to Abergavenny.

Saturday, the King reſted at Ragland. Gerard's horſe, at the time the King was at Ragland, were about Ludlow; 2000 of the enemy's horſe about Lemſter.

Sunday, about noon, his Majeſty left Ragland, and marched to Monmouth; thence that night to Hereford.

Monday, Sept. 15, his Majeſty, in the morning, attended by his guards, marched ſome miles towards Bromyard; but, by reaſon Gerard's horſe had not orders ſoon enough to appear at the rendezvous, &c. his Majeſty returned to Hereford, accompanied by Prince Maurice and general Gerard.

His Majeſty read a copy of a letter from Montroſe, of his thorough victory in Scotland.—Guards to Madley.

Tueſday, Sept. 16, ſir Marmaduke Langdale's horſe came to quarter about Biford, &c.

General Gerard's horſe at . . . . .

Pointz's horſe, above 2000, was come to Leominſter.

This morning we received orders to march; but remanded; ſo reſted.

His Majeſty diſpatched letters of buſineſs to Oxford, and ſent them by ſir Henry Wrothe, whom he now knighted in the Biſhop's palace in Hereford.

Wedneſday, Sept. 17, the whole army met at a rendezvous upon Arthurſtone heath, near Durſton caſtle, co. Hereford; and from thence his Majeſty marched to Ham Lacy, the ſeat of the lord viſcount Scudamore. This day the neareſt enemy (and whoſe buſineſs it was to attend the King's motion), *viz.* Pointz and Roſſiter's horſe, were about Lemſter.

Guards to Rolſton.

Thurſday, the 18th, the rendezvous was over Wye, at Stoke dye in Herefordſhire; marched thence over the river Arne betwixt Morden and Wellington.

Intelligence this morning at the rendezvous, that the ſaid enemy had marched all night, and were about between us and Worceſter.

This night to Preſtayne, co. Radnor.

Friday 19. This day we marched from Preſtayne; and, except in the firſt three miles, we never ſaw a houſe or church over the mountains. They call it 10 miles—but 20—till we come to Newtown, co. Montgomery.—Saturday, reſted.

Sunday, Sept. 21. over the mountains, leſs barren than the day before, by ſir Arthur Blaney's houſe, to Llan Vutlyſe, a borough town in Montgomeryſhire.

Monday 22, over ſuch mountains to Chirke caſtle, Salop. There the king lay. —— Watts is governor.

The guards to Llangothlyn, a market town, co. Denbigh, three miles from Chirke.

News this day, that colonel William Legg, the governor of Oxford, was committed; that Prince Rupert's commiſſion was declared null, that part of the outworks at Cheſter was betrayed to the enemy by a captain and lieutenant—both apprehended.

The King ſent to Watts, to ſend to lord Byron, to Cheſter, to hold out 24 hours.

Tueſday, his Majeſty marched towards Cheſter, attended with Mountague earl of Lindſey, ... earl of Cork, earl of Lichfield, lord Digby, lord Aſtley, lord Gerard. His force with him were, his own regiment of life-guards, conſiſting of theſe troops:

The King's.

The Queen's, commanded by ſir Edward Brett, the major of the regiment.

Earl of Lichfield's; lieutenant-colonel Gourdon, *Scotus*, commanded it. They were moſt Scots officers.

Sir Henry Stradling's troop, which came from Carliſle with ſir Thomas Glemham.—*Toto*, about 200.

Lord general Charles Gerard was alſo then with the King, with his gallant troop of life-guards; 140 men.

Motto of Gerard's cornet, "At all that's round."

Colonel Herbert Price's horſe.

Sir Marmaduke Langdale's brigade.

Sir Thomas Blackſtone's brigade.

Sir William Vaughan's brigade and general Gerard's horſe marched before all night towards Holt caſtle, co. Denbigh, a garriſon of the King's, commanded by ſir Richard Lloyd, where we have a paſs of boats over the river. Their buſineſs was to fall upon, or, &c. thoſe horſe and foot that lay before Cheſter. The King went into Cheſter, and lay at ſir Arthur Gamul's houſe; his guards watched in the ſtreet. The enemy, who were gotten into the outworks which joined the ſuburbs, had made a breach the day before; and had entered had it not been moſt gallantly defended.

Wedneſday, Sept. 24, contrary to expectation, Pointz's horſe were come between Nantwich and Cheſter, to relieve thoſe forces of their party who were afore Cheſter, and to fight the King, as appeared by his letters intercepted by ſir Richard Lloyd to this purpoſe (directed to Jones, who ſometime was ſtudent in Lincoln's Inn, and commanded the horſe that beſieged Cheſter); thanking them for keeping their ground notwithſtanding the King's approach; and tells them a near relation or account of the King's ſtrength, of his tired over-marched horſe, of his number of dragoons, of his reſolution to engage them if poſſible, &c.

This morning ſir Marmaduke Langdale, on Cheſter ſide of the river Dee, and not far from Beeſton caſtle, charged Pointz's horſe, beat in and took ſome cornets; but they beat us again for it. About 12 of the clock, thoſe horſe which came with the King, and 200 foot, were drawn out of Cheſter; 900 priſoners of ours taken, and carried to Nantwich, whereof about 20 gentlemen of the King's own troop.

Beeſton caſtle was beſieged at this time.

Thurſday 25, about 9 and 10 in the morning, the King left Cheſter, and went to Harding caſtle, governed by ſir William Neale, and ſtayed three hours; and went that night to Denbigh caſtle, which is governed by Mr. Saliſbury [1], repaired by him and his kindred at their own coſt; had his commiſſion from the King two years ſince.

Sir Marmaduke Langdale's rendezvous was early this morning within two miles of Holt caſtle.

Friday, Sept. 26, reſted. I ſaw a rainbow within a mile of Denbigh, at five in the morning.

Saturday 27, was a general rendezvous three miles from Denbigh.

News again that Montroſe had routed David Leghly about Kelſo on the borders; that Prince Maurice was coming with 1000 horſe to us, and was at Chirke.

All ours were reanimated, and expected to follow Pointz to the North.

Sunday 28, after ſermon, about noon, came intelligence that the enemy's horſe were over the river; a little afore we heard that they were gone towards Scarborough (ſo ill intelligence has the King!): but they went but into freſh quarters about Nantwich to refreſh. About one o'clock, afternoon, the King marched through Ruthyn, where there is a large caſtle, and fortified, to Chirke caſtle, co. Denbigh: there Prince Maurice met us with his troops, and thoſe of Prince Rupert's horſe that came from Briſtol, Lucas's horſe, &c.—*Toto*, 6 or 700.

Monday 29, leaving Oſweſtry (a garriſon of the rebels) on the left hand, to Llandiſilio and Llandrenis, co. Montgomery, where the army lay in the field; ſome chief in ſome houſes.

Tueſday, from thence early at day-break marched, leaving Shrewſbury three miles on the left hand, that night late and tediouſly to Bridgenorth; the rereguard got to Wenlock Magna, co. Salop. In this march three or four alarms by Shrewſbury horſe; and five or ſix of them croſſed the way, and killed and took ſome.

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[1] The following very loyal and ſpirited letter was addreſſed from this noble and valiant governor, Nov. 16, 1643, to his kinſman ſir Thomas Middelton, who had deſired him to ſurrender up Denbigh caſtle to the Parliament:

"Sir, I deſire not to live longer than I approve myſelf true to my King and country, a lover of the true Proteſtant religion; and that I yield cheerful obedience to the King and the Parliament; and if the want of that obedience be your quarrel, or any part of the cauſe of your coming with force into theſe parts, it is an offence taken, but not given. But, to be plain; to betray ſo great a truſt as the keeping of Denbigh caſtle (though upon never ſo fair pretences) may be acceptable to them that deſire it, but in my opinion is in itſelf abominable, and muſt needs render him that ſhould do it odious to God and all good men; and I ſhall never account him my friend that ſhould move me to it. For the diſcharge of that truſt, in the mean time, and for no other cauſe, I have armed myſelf as well as God did enable me; and thoſe arms (with God's leave) I ſhall bear and uſe for the ſervice of my King and country. This is my anſwer to you, and, with God's help, the firm and conſtant reſolution of him that is your kinſman, and would be your true friend as far as truth and loyalty will give leave, WILLIAM SALISBURY."

Wedneſday, October 1, reſted. Intelligence that the Devizes and Berkley caſtles were both taken by Fairfax.

Thurſday 2, the King marched to Lichfield.

Upon the rendezvous going to Lichfield, the King knighted ſir . . . . Horwood, of the county of Salop; no ſoldier, nor in arms.—This day general Gerard's regiment returned from the rendezvous, *quia* tired, to have refreſhment under Bridgenorth garriſon. *Ego etiam.*

This day (by reaſon of the long and tedious marches) divers fell off. Some, as ſix, went into Birchall houſe.

Prince Maurice this morning, with his own troop (partly commanded by lord Molineux, and partly by ſir Thomas Sandys) went toward Worceſter.—Sir Thomas Glemham went to be governor of Oxford.

After the battle at Rowton Moor, co. Cheſter, upon the rendezvous near Denbigh, divers complaints came to the King and generals about horſes taken that were again found. Some took away their horſes where they found them. It was thus ordered by the King, according to the opinion of lord Aſtley in this caſe. One of ſir Marmaduke Langdale's ſoldiers was killed; his horſe the enemy took; and anon one of general Gerard's ſoldiers took the horſe away from the enemy. This horſe was challenged at the rendezvous, and it was adjudged to the firſt owner, ſir Marmaduke Langdale's man. The reaſon was given, that unleſs the enemy had had ſo much poſſeſſion of the horſe as to carry him to his quarters, it was nothing of validity to ſay he was taken from the enemy; ſo that, if the enemy had kept the horſe 12 or 24 hours at his own quarters, he had had a property in him; and he that then had taken the horſe might have owned him by this old law of war. This is like a law of goods taken from ſhips caſt away.

Saturday, Oct. 4, the remainder of ſir Charles Lloyd's regiment came from the Devizes, about 60.

Monday, Oct. 13. Prince Rupert at Lichfield, going to the King.

Captain Gatacre, of the county of Salop, killed in Bridgnorth by a gunner; the gunner killed too by him.

One endeavoured to hang himſelf the next day here.

Oct. 15. At this time the King reſted, and had his court at Newark; his army was thus diſpoſed of:

Horſe-guards and ſir Marmaduke Langdale's horſe at Newark; and Newark horſe, now about 300, there too. General Gerard's life-guard at Belvoir; his regiment gone into Wales.

Earl of Northampton's regiment at Wirton, a garriſon of ours, commanded by major Honywood.

Sir William Blakeſton's, Prince Rupert's remainder, Lucas's 50, &c. at Welbeck.—*Toto* 120.

Queen's regiment at Shelford; taken by the enemy, and all put to the ſword, refuſing quarter.

When the King was at Newark, he made ſir William Vaughan general of the horſe in the counties of Salop, Wigorn, Stafford, Hereford, South Wales, and North Wales.

Friday, Oct. 17, came intelligence to Bridgenorth, the King had left Newark, and gone towards Scotland to Montroſe the Sunday before; that ſir Thomas Fairfax had taken Wincheſter from Ogle.

A provoſt marſhal has power to hang two or three, or all that he takes in actual fault; but no power to make any caſt dice. That is as much or more than a general can do without a council of war, unleſs a proclamation be made a little before.

A parſon may be tried at a council of war; and one was ſo at Bridgenorth.

A Scot was tried at a council of war there; and he put on his hat afore them; and being reprehended for it by the governor, he told him he was equal to all except the governor; and they committed him for it.

Oct. 20, ſeveral colonels whoſe regiments were in Bridgenorth. Foot. Sir Lewis Kirke's, governor. Colonel John Corbett's. Colonel Billingſley's, the trained band. This regiment watches in the town. Colonel ſir Michael Earnleye's, one company of them. Charles Lloyd's came hither from the Devizes, 60. Foot, in all of theſe, about 260.—Horſe. Sir Francis Ottley, the high ſheriff. Sir Edward Acton, 10. Governor's troop, 60. Horſe, not 100.

Wedneſday, Oct. 22, lieutenant-colonel Slaughter marched out of Bridgenorth, about two o'clock in the afternoon. Governor's troop, commanded by captain Singe, 40. Sir H. Ottley's, &c.

That night by 8, to High Arcall; thence marched 30 horſe and 20 dragoons with us about 12 o'clock that night. By 9 next day to the caſtle of Chirke; ſir Thomas Middleton owns it, and formerly lived there; as alſo Denbigh and Ruthyn, in the ſame county.

Colonel Mark Trevor has the command of Ruthyn caſtle; a lieutenant there under him. Prince Rupert put him in. Captain Sword is governor.

Sunday, Oct. 26. At Newark, Prince Rupert, general Gerard, and ſir Richard Willys, came into the preſence when the King had almoſt dined. Prince Rupert came in diſcontentedly with his hands at his ſide, and approaches very near the King; whereat his Majeſty preſently commanded all to be taken away; and, riſing from the table, walked to a corner of the room. They three preſented themſelves before his Majeſty; and firſt Willys ſpake after this manner:

"*Willys.* When your Majeſty had . . . . and placed[1] . . . .

King. Say no more. This is a time unſeaſonable for you to command here.

Gerard. All that ſir Richard Willys deſires is very reaſonable; for, if gentlemen muſt be put out upon every occaſion and aſperſion, it will diſcourage all from ſerving your Majeſty.

King.

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[1] The bottom part of two leaves of the MS. is here torn out; and the following note ſubjoined by Mr. Symonds: "Such ſtuff was printed as I have torn out; for, being many times ſince in ſir Richard Willys's company, 'tis all a feigned formed lie; for he ſaid not one word to the King all that while. The lord Gerard ſaid moſt, and that was concerning lord Digby."

Mr. Symonds adds, "This ſir Richard told me, Oct. 28, 1659: "The King coming to Newark as aforeſaid, and at a council of war propoſing what was to be done; ſir Richard propoſed that his Majeſty would put all his garriſoned ſoldiers into a body, and march after Fairfax, then about Taunton. Newark river was fordable, and in it 4000 good foot. There was then, Newark, Aſhby, Tutbury, Lichfield, Belvoir, Wirton, Bridgenorth, Denbigh, and other garriſons. Slight them all, and all inland garriſons; keep your ports at Exeter and Briſtol, &c. and you will have cannon, and a very conſiderable army, to fight Fairfax. Beſides, Goring's army in the Weſt was then good too." The King liked it well. Aſhburuham embraced ſir Richard for the propoſition; and ſo did lord Digby like it. But they delayed; and the cowardly commiſſioners, that lingered for compounding, put queries, "Where ſhall we have winter quarters?" Digby and Aſhburnham were jealous ſir Richard ſhould get too much into the King's favour. 3000*l.* was raiſed by the Ingrams and the Northern gentlemen, to give the King in his neceſſity, and that they might have a governor that would make good compoſitions for them; and this got ſir Richard out of that government. And there did go away with him and his officers 800 ſoldiers; and had it not been for ſir Richard himſelf, when his men heard that he was turned out of the government, they had quitted all the guards, and all left the King's ſervice; for, at the firſt noiſe of it, many of them tore their colours in the market-place, which was not done by his inſtigation or inſinuation, but out of love to him, and ſhewing their diſcontent.

"May it pleaſe your moſt excellent Majeſty, Whereas, in all humility we came to preſent ourſelves this day unto your Majeſty, to make our ſeveral grievances known; we find we have drawn upon us ſome mis-conſtruction by the manner of it, by reaſon your Majeſty thought it appeared as a mutiny. We ſhall therefore, with all humbleneſs and clearneſs, preſent unto your Majeſty, that we the perſons ſubſcribed, who from the beginning of this unhappy war have given teſtimonies to your Majeſty and the world of our fidelity and zeal to your Majeſty's perſon and cauſe, do think ourſelves as unhappy to lie under that cenſure; and, as we know in our conſciences ourſelves innocent and free from it, we do in all humility therefore, leſt we ſhould hazard ourſelves upon a ſecond miſrepreſentation, preſent theſe reaſons of our humbleſt deſire unto your ſacred Majeſty, rather in writing than perſonally, which are theſe:

"That many of us, truſted in high commands in your Majeſty's ſervice, have not only our commiſſions taken away without any reaſon or cauſe expreſſed, whereby our honours are blemiſhed to the world, our fortunes ruined, and we rendered incapable of truſt or command from any Foreign Prince; but many others, as we have cauſe to fear, ſuffer in the ſame manner. Our intentions in our addreſſing ourſelves to your Majeſty, and our ſubmiſſive deſires now are, that your Majeſty will be

gracioufly

King. What does this concern you? You for your part have received as much honour as any man; and I did not think you would have come to me in this manner.

Gerard. The . . . . that have worked out ſir Richard Willys . . . . have partly . . . that I was put

. . . .

Gerard. I am ſure I can prove that Digby was the cauſe that I was owted from my command in Wales.

King. Whoever ſays it, ... but a child, ſo . . . . Digby can . . . . you ſhall . . . . . .

Prince. I wiſh . . . . laſt . . . .

. . . .

King. Why then do you not obey me, but come to expoſtulate with me?

G. Becauſe your Majeſty is ill informed.

King. . . . . . I am but a child. Digby . . . . he liſts. What can . . . . rebel ſay more? . . . . . . to reſtore ſir Richard Willys.

. . . .

King. O, nephew! 'tis of great importance, and requires conſideration.

[*Here the Prince ſaid ſomething concerning Briſtol; at which the King ſighed, and ſaid,*] O, nephew! [*and ſtopped. Then he ſaid,*] Say no more.

Prince. Digby is the man that has cauſed theſe diſtractions amongſt us.

King. They are all rogues and raſcals that ſay ſo; and, in effect, traitors, that ſeek to diſhonour my beſt ſubjects."—[Here Gerard bowed himſelf, and went out. The Prince ſhewed no reverence, but went out proudly, with his hand at his ſide. All the train followed them; and the King was left in private with ſir Richard Willys. Then ſir Richard Willys told the King, that a corporal and ten boys were able to do as much ſervice as all his companies in Newark.—In a very few days after, an order was iſſued from the King at Newark; which will be found in the note below[1].]

Oct. 26, ſir William Vaughan came to Chirke; we marched to Llannannis, Mr. Thelwall's houſe.

Oct. 31, came intelligence to Denbigh, to ſir William Vaughan, that the enemy, under the command of Mitton, was advanced to Ruthyn, both horſe and foot.

Saturday, at noon, Nov. 1, we had the alarm; for they were at Whitchurch, below the town. Their approach was handſomely diſputed both by our horſe and foot above an hour in the hedges and lane. Their number of foot being 1500 at leaſt, made ours retreat to the town, which was not long diſputed, by reaſon of their forward advancing. Their horſe were put to a diſorderly retreat and flight, notwithſtanding ſir William Vaughan drew many of them up upon a green near two miles off, but could not be made to ſtand.

A party of Arcall horſe charged the purſuers, and were ſeconded by part of Prince Maurice's life-guard.

The foot were let into the caſtle by the governor. The horſe got to Llanrwſt that night, co. Denbigh, 12 miles diſtant. Next morning diſperſed to quarters. The governor of Denbigh wrote that the enemy was in his ſight, above double our number.

"For ſir William Vaughan.

"Sir, I wiſh you be as free from danger, as I hope we are ſecure and in good condition here. On your foot being perceived under the caſtle wall, I received them in, though I conceived I had no need of them for defence of this place: yet having, I doubt not, proviſions enough, their valour and good ſervice withall meriting my compaſſion, I freely entertained them. I judge the enemy had a force that came the other way over the green, equal in number, or thereabouts, to what you fought with. Mitton and the foot, I am informed, quarter in the town, and moſt of the horſe in the country about. God bleſs us all!

Your friend and ſervant, Wm. Salisbury.

"*Denbigh Caſtle*, 1 *of Nov.* 1645, 7 *at night*.

"What way you may reſolve to take, I leave to your own diſeretion."

Tueſday, Nov. 4, returned a trumpet from Denbigh, ſent by ſir William Vaughan, and told that their rendezvous was at Northop the day before. And this morning, being Tueſday, came our foot to us out of the caſtle to Llanrwſt.

A regiment of Reformades againſt us in this buſineſs came from London, under Mitton's command.

Sir William Vaughan's forces conſiſted of theſe regiments and companies: Prince Maurice's life-guard in part; ſir William Vaughan's own regiment, with Arcall, Bridgenorth, Chirke; colonel Rutter, of Hurter, that commanded the horſe in Monmouth: in all, 300.—Colonel Wordens Shaterley, lieutenant-colonel; colonel Sandys, of Worceſter; colonel Randal Egerton's, major-general to Gerard; and colonel Whitley; both 200; colonel Gradye's regiment, general Gerard's, and colonel Davatrie's, 200; lord Byron's regiment, 100. Horſe, *toto* 700.—Foot. Pr. Maurice's firelocks, in part, 150; Ludlow foot, 90; Arcall dragoons, 20; Chirke firelocks, 20: in all, 280.

Wedneſday 5, reſted.—Thurſday 6, to St. George's pariſh; the reſt quartered thereabouts.

Friday, Nov. 7, was a general rendezvous on Denbigh green. This night the head quarters was at Llanrayder, Sir Evan Lloyd's houſe.

Saturday, marched to Llanſanfraid, ſame ſide the water, in Merionethſhire.

Sunday, to Llannuthlyn, written *Kanvilling* in the maps, a town where the King lay about two months before, as he marched from Hereford to Cheſter.

All, both horſe and foot, lay there.

Monday, Nov. 10, to Newtown. In this march a lieutenant of horſe and a trooper fell out, and had a ſingle combat in private about a horſe. Both fought on horſeback; the lieutenant ſhot him in the thigh, and the trooper him in the ſhoulder, diſarmed the lieutenant, and took away his horſe and piſtols.

Here the van of quarter-maſters took captain Vyner and ſeven of his men priſoners. The reſt of his troop were at the ſiege of Cheſter then.

Tueſday to Knighton, a pretty town in Radnor. Here Mr. Crowder, the ſheriff of the county, lives.

Wedneſday, Nov. 12. This party diſperſed; Prince Maurice's guards to Bewdley, Bridgenorth horſe thither. The reſt, with ſir William Vaughan, to Lemſter.

The inhabitants of Brecknockſhire had pulled down the caſtle of Brecknock, and walls of the town. Colonel Herbert Price they petitioned out to the King afore.

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graciouſly pleaſed that ſuch of us as now labour under the opinion of unworthineſs and incapacity to ſerve your Majeſty may, at a council of war, receive knowledge of the cauſes of your Majeſty's diſpleaſure, and have the juſtice and liberty of our defence againſt what can be objected againſt us, and in particular concerning this Government. And if, upon the ſtricteſt examination, our integrity and loyalty to your Majeſty ſhall appear, that then your Majeſty will be graciouſly pleaſed to grant us either reparation in honour againſt the calumny of our enemies, or liberty to paſs into other parts; which are the humbleſt deſire of

Your Majeſty's moſt obedient loyal ſubjects and ſervants,

Rupert.
Maurice.
Charles Gerard.
M. Tucket.
Rich. Willys.
Cha. Compton.
Edw. Villers.
Cha. Wheler.
Simon Fanſhaw.
Tho. Daniel.
Phil. Honywood.
William Willys.
John Fiſher.
William Rolleſton.
William Biſenden.
Somerſet Fox.
Henry Oſburne.
Jo. Scrymſhire.
Rich. Hatton.
Sebaſt. Bunckley.
Jo. James.
Rob. Daliſon.

[1] "Charles Rex. Whereas our nephews Prince Rupert and Maurice, the lord Gerhard, with ſir Richard Willis, and divers other officers of our army and this garriſon, have through cauſeleſs diſcontents quitted their commands, and obtained our paſſes to go beyond the ſeas, in order to which they may poſſibly come unto our garriſon: Our pleaſure therefore is, that you treat them with civility; but withal if they ſhould happen to ſtay any longer time than may be fit for their paſſage, that you let them know that it is our pleaſure they ſhould depart thence, becauſe we would not have your proviſions ſpent by their ſtay. And we do further recommend to your particular care, not to permit them to take away or debauch any officer or ſoldier of that garriſon; which if they ſhould attempt, we command you to apprehend and keep in ſafe cuſtody the particular authors thereof, as perſons that have violated the freedom of their paſs. Herein we doubt not of your ready obedience, and that we ſhould receive from you a good account of the performance of theſe our commands. And for ſo doing, this ſhall be your warrant. Given at our Court at Newark, October 30, 1645. By his Majeſty's command, Edward Walker.

"To our truſty and well-beloved the lord of Loughborough."

Monmouth taken by the country people. The people of the Foreſt of Dean had made turnpikes into the avenues and paſſes in the country, and ſuffered none to enter without their leave. The Parliament ſoldiers cap in hand for a night's quarter. The country people of Merionethſhire at this time alſo beſieged and blocked up the King's caſtle of Aberuſty.

Thurſday, lord Gerard's troops of Reformades, &c. came into Hereford, and quartered a mile from Lemſter.

Prince Rupert and Prince Maurice[1] were at Worceſter.

When ſir William Vaughan marched out of Denbighſhire, the enemy lay in this manner:

Three troops of horſe and three troops of dragoons at Bretton, Welſh ſide, two miles from Cheſter. Colonel Jones lay at Darleſton with a regiment of 400 horſe, and another of 400 firelocks, called Jones's regiment.

They have a bridge over the Dee at Egleſton. More lye at Wrexham. Stafford horſe gone.

They drew out of theſe garriſons to fight us; *viz.* Wem, Oſweſtree, Red Caſtle, Montgomery, Nottingham, Derby, Stafford, Vine's troop, 50 beſides.

Mitton brought 500 horſe and foot.

Saturday, about two in the morning, came intelligence that Mitton was advancing towards Lemſter. Sir William Vaughan drew out, and marched that night; quartered at Sutton and Morton, co. Hereford.

Sunday, the Firelocks and Gerard's troops went to Worceſter with ſir William Vaughan.

The reſt of the horſe removed to Maunſell, &c.

The country people told us, the Scots, at the ſiege of Hereford, eat the pigs which they cut out of a ſow's belly. In Derby, the Scots drank ſwill the King's health.

This day we removed to Mansfield Parva, &c.

Thurſday, marched to Delwyn.

Tueſday morning, Nov. 23, colonel Gradye's and general Gerard's regiments, lying at Pembridge, at three of the clock in the morning were beat up; one or two killed; moſt loſt their horſes and arms. Stokeſay, Montgomery, and Marton of New Radnor, did it.

Nov. 23, an order was iſſued reſpecting the two Princes and their followers; which ſhall be given below[2].

Monday, Nov. 30, to Tenbury.

Tueſday, thoſe horſe under ſir William Vaughan's command marched to Lemſter.

At Lemſter was a ſtrong guard every night; they watched by regiments every third night by turns.

Wedneſday, Dec. 2, to the Rock, co. Worceſter.

Friday, to Kinver, between Kidderminſter and Bridgenorth.—Saturday 5, to Bridgenorth. There ſir colonel Slaughter's troop and Dixon's ſtayed, and colonel Gradye's. Major-geneneral Whateley's to Hereford. Beeſton caſtle ſurrendered after it had endured a tedious ſiege. This caſtle held out, and had but one day's proviſion left. The captain and his company marched out, with all their baggage, arms, &c. match lighted; bullet in mouth, &c. Their ammunition was ſo ſpent, that the enemy who was by gave the ſoldier many ſhoots of powder to make the conditions good. (This lord Brereton told me.)—Sir William Vaughan, with his troops, to Ludlow; but his men not admitted. Bowman and captain Vaughan to Arcall, which was ſhut up by three or four petty garriſons.

Lord Byron ſent word that Latham houſe, co. Lancaſter, the ſeat of the earl of Derby, was loſt.

Thurſday, Dec. 18, ſir William Vaughan drew out the horſes he had with him afore, and ſome of Dudley and Ludlow. Six or 700 foot, commanded by lieutenant-colonel Smyth, horſe, 5 or 600, marched from Bridgenorth, and had a rendezvous towards.

Friday morning, came intelligence to Bridgenorth, that Hereford was loſt. About a fortnight before, this ſir Nicholas Throckmorton, the lieutenant-governor of Hereford, told ſir Thomas Lunsford that he loſt Monmouth baſely. Sir Thomas told him he lyed. To fight they prepare, but ſtopt by the guards. 'Twas referred to ſix gentlemen, but could not end it. They were both confined. The governor and ſir Henty Lington eſcaped to Ludlow.

December 23, lord Aſtley came to Worceſter, being general of theſe four counties; ſir Charles Lucas with him, lieutenant general of the horſe.

Monday, December 29, colonel Bagot with his party ſhut the lord Loughborough and his party out of the Cloſe of Lichfield.

Tueſday. Lord Loughborough, &c. to Tetbury.

Jan. 12, to Aſhby from Lichfield.

Monday, Jan. 14, thoſe horſe which were the remnant of general Gerard's army, *viz.* his own life-guard, commanded by his brother ſir Gilbert Gerard, 100; Major-general Egerton's; colonel Whitley's; lieutenant-colonel Bainbrigg; major Paramore 3; with colonel Molſworth's, the remnant of Prince Maurice's regiment of horſe; *Toto* 300; were beat up by the forces of the garriſons of Stafford, Derby, Painſley Houſe, Alton Caſtle, Caſwell, and Barton; above 100 horſe, and 20 troops left; no officers.

Friday, Jan. 18, lieutenant Moore, who was lieutenant to Gerard's troop, went in to the enemy to Derby with 24 of thoſe Reformades, ... followers moſt.

Saturday, the enemy fell into Tetbury again, and did no hurt; one of them killed.

Saturday, Captain Wright, ſent by the lord Loughborough from Aſhby, ſurpriſe Aſhly houſe, within four miles of Coventry; took the governor.

Hunt the cobler of Coventry, and his brother, and the reſt, about 10; all their horſe were gone out, fired the houſe; 'twas Mr. Chamberlain's houſe; his ſon did it. Four or five days after, another party was ſent from Aſhby, and took three or four cannoneers, a captain, and others, within four miles of Belvoir caſtle.

Jan. .. Lord Loughborough ſent 300 foot, with four colonels, under the command of colonel Stamford, towards the relief of Cheſter, and the expectation of meeting Iriſh forces.

Thurſday, Jan. 29, came ſome gentlemen, and about 30 troops, to Aſhby from Newark, and came through the enemy's quarters that beſieged that place.

Saturday night, ult. January, about 12 of the clock, came a party of horſe and dragoons into the town of Aſhby, plundered the mercers, ſadlers, and cutlers ſhops, and the jews of their horſes, eſpecially thoſe that came from Newark and Tenbury with colonel Egerton. No gentlemen taken, and few or none other, though divers lay there in the town; none killed. They were gone before two of the clock. Six muſkets ſallied on them.

Feb. 3, came intelligence to Aſhby, that Belvoir caſtle was ſurrendered; and that the governor, for his own ſecurity, had articled with the enemy, and ſent four hoſtages to Lichfield. He and his men were conveyed to Lichfield.—Dartmouth taken by ſtorm.

Wedneſday, Feb 11, their foot and horſe returned home to Aſhby. All the party together were about 2000. Broke Ricard in church."

Here the Diary of Mr. Symonds ends; and this article ſhall be cloſed with a few occurrences more immediately relative to Leiceſterſhire, or to the leading men in either army who were natives of that county.

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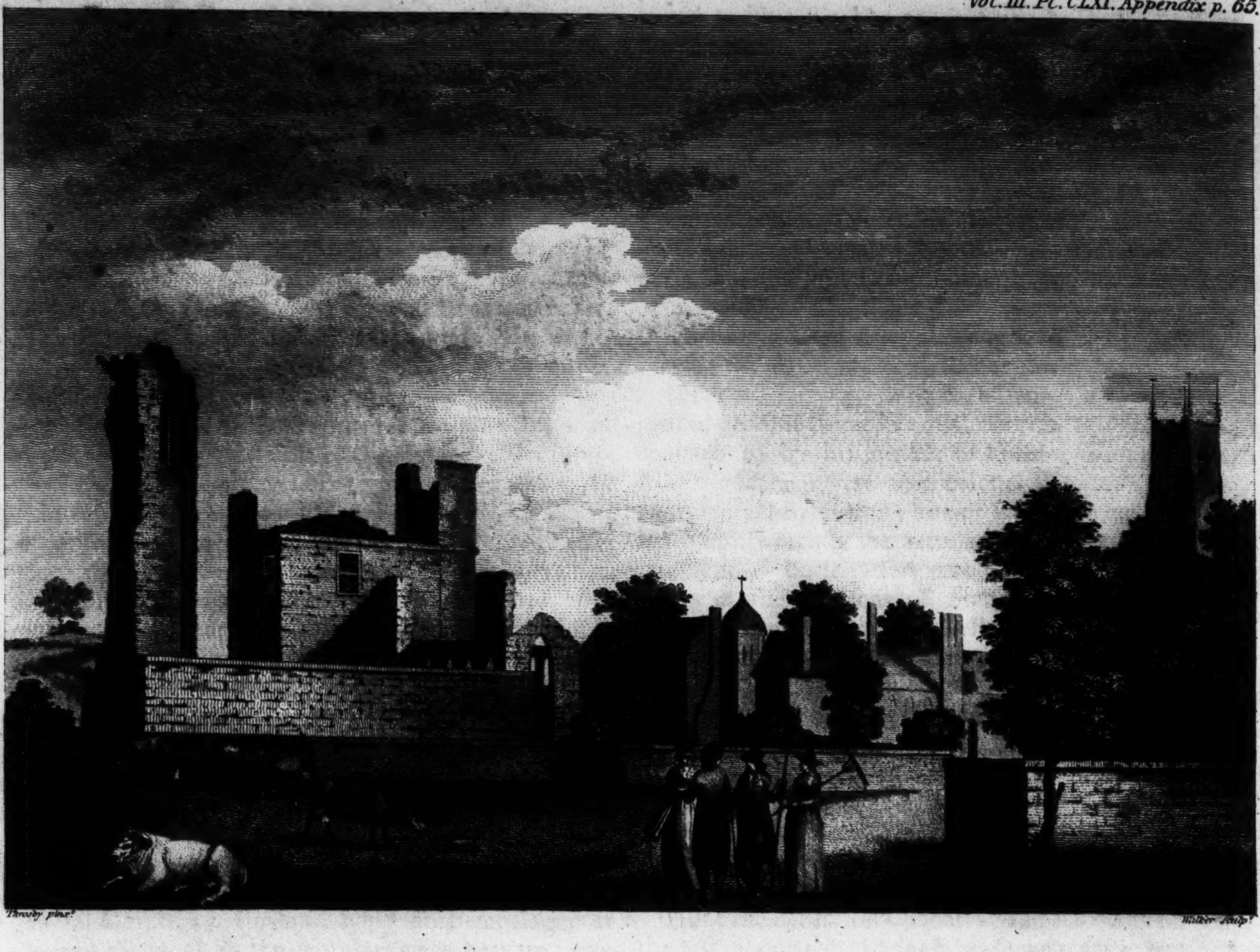
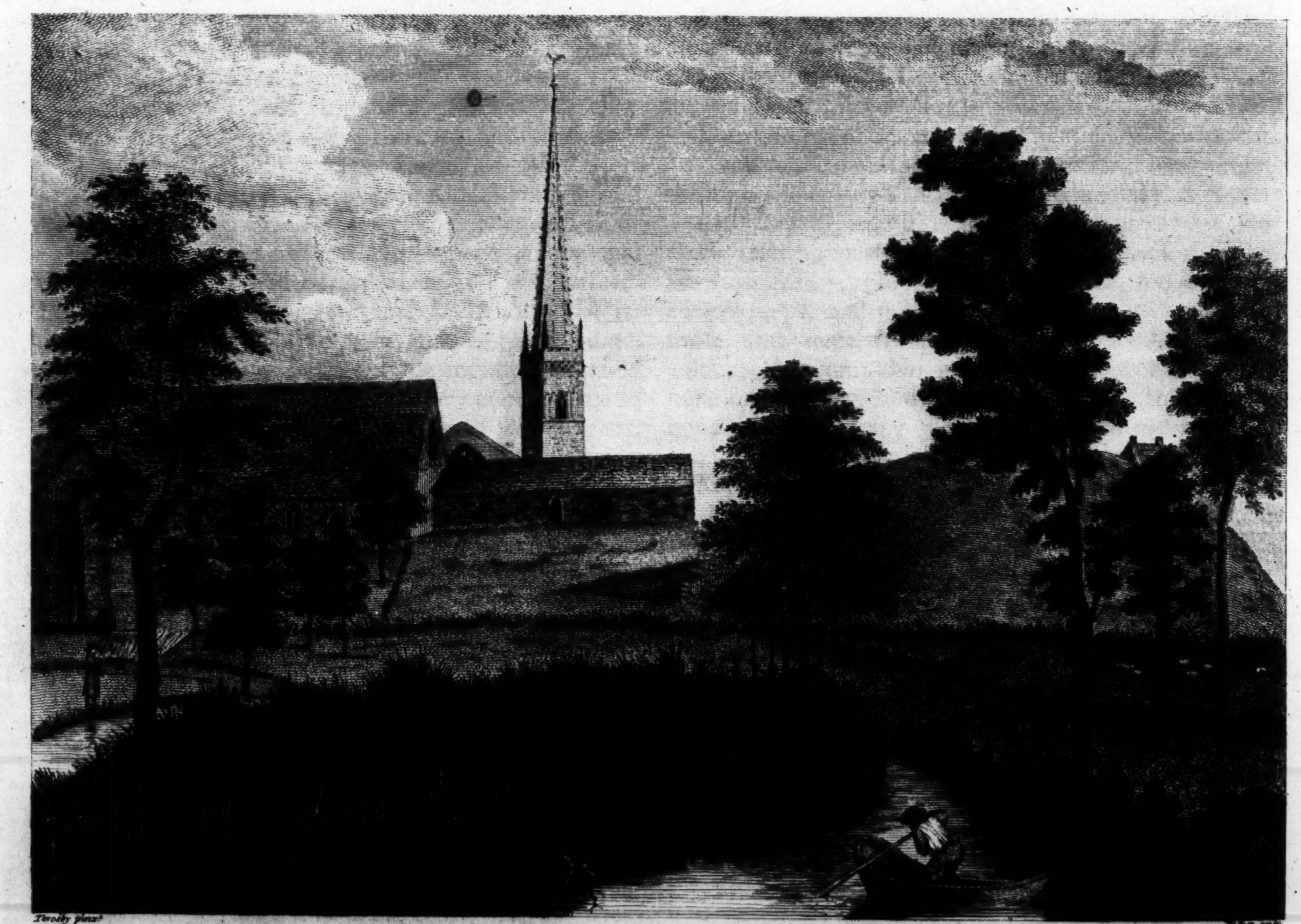
[1] Some account of the diſſentions at Newark, and of the conduct of theſe Princes, has been given under Belvoir, vol. II. p. 55.

[2] "CHARLES R. Truſty and well beloved, we greet you well. By the former letters we expreſſed our care to prevent the inconvenience that might ariſe to the county and our ſervice, if our nephew Prince Rupert and Prince Maurice, with their train and followers, ſhould make any long abode at Worceſter, or other our quarters; which, by your letter to ſir Edward Walker, we perceive, was not without cauſe. As your care herein and of our ſervice is very acceptable unto us, ſo we deſire your continuance thereof. Our nephews ſtay in $\overset{\text{our}}{\text{theſe}}$ quarters hath already been longer than was expected: And becauſe we perceive it is like to be enlarged, in regard the paſſes which have been ſent them from London are ſuch as they thought not fit to accept of; our will and command is, that you declare unto them, that our pleaſure is, that they deliver to you a liſt of all their own ſervants which they intend to take with them, whom we will you to accommodate as well as you may with quarters and other neceſſaries for them during their reſiding with you, which we preſume will not be long: And that for all others who adhere to them, as well thoſe who have paſſes from us as thoſe who have not, our command is, that you ſignify our pleaſure unto them, that they leave our quarters by the firſt of December next, for that we may not bear the inconvenience of the eating out of our quarters by thoſe who have ſo abandoned our ſervice. Herein you are to be very careful to give us a ſpeedy account of your proceeding; for which this ſhall be your warrant.—Given at our Court at Oxford, this 23d of November, by his Majeſty's command, EDW. WALKER."——Superſcribed thus: "To our truſty and well-beloved colonel Samuel Sandys, governor of our city and garriſon of Worceſter."



Throsby pinx.t Walker sculp.t

ASHBY - de - la - ZOUCH CASTLE .



Throsby pinx.t [illegible]

LEICESTER CASTLE ,

From Braunston gate Bridge .

On the 21ſt of May, 1645, it was ordered, "That ſir Arthur Heſilrige be enjoined to keep the peace between the earl of Stamford and him; and not to receive or ſend any challenge: and, that if any challenge ſhall be ſent, that preſently he acquaint Mr. Speaker therewith[1]."

On the 23d, "Mr. Browne reports the buſineſs concerning the aſſault made upon ſir Arthur Heſilrige by Henry earl of Stamford. His own relation, in writing, was read[2]."

June 28. "Mr. Prideaux reported the impeachment againſt the earl of Stamford, and againſt Henry Polton and Matthew Patſall his ſervants; which was twice read; and was in theſe words:

"The impeachment of Henry earl of Stamford, and of Henry Polton and Matthew Patſall, his ſervants, by the Commons of England, aſſembled in Parliament, for breach of their privileges; and for an aſſault upon, and other injuries done unto, a member of their houſe.

"The ſaid Commons ſhew, that the ſaid earl of Stamford, Henry Polton, and Matthew Patſall, upon the 20th day of May 1645, in the common highway, leading from Perpoole-lane to Clerkenwell, in the county of Middleſex, without any injury, offence, or provocation, to them given, and for matters and things done in Parliament, did forcibly and unlawfully make an aſſault upon ſir Arthur Heſlerigg, baronet, a member of the ſaid Houſe of Commons, then riding, in a peaceable manner, from the ſaid Houſe of Commons, unto his own dwelling-houſe in Iſlington, in the ſaid county; and being then well known by them the ſaid earl, Henry Polton, and Matthew Patſall, to be a member of the ſaid Houſe of Commons; and then and there the ſaid earl, Henry Polton, and Matthew Patſall, did ſuddenly and unexpectedly, ſeveral times, thruſt and ſtrike the ſaid ſir Arthur Heſlerigg, with a drawn ſword, and other offenſive inſtruments, againſt the public peace of this kingdom; to the high breach of the privilege of the ſaid Houſe of Commons, and to the great damage of the ſaid ſir Arthur Heſlerigg: For which offences and miſdemeanors, the ſaid Commons pray, that the ſaid earl, Henry Polton, and Matthew Patſall, may be put to their anſwers; and that ſuch proceedings may be had thereupon, as ſhall be agreeable to juſtice[3]."

July 5. "Two of Derby troops of horſe are come to Leiceſter, for the better ſecurity of that town, and to keep the enemy from robbing near unto it. They marched to Aſhby-de-la-Zouch, and took horſe ſufficient to make up another troop from Haſtings out of the meadows. We hope ſir John Gell's and other horſe, which were once in a body, will be ready and fitted for action when the Scots army leave thoſe parts[4]."

July 25, Mr. Francis Blythe had an order to receive 6*d.* in the pound of all ſequeſtration money paid in Leiceſterſhire from 27 April laſt, and ſo for the future[5].

July 28, an ordinance was brought in, for ganting a public benevolence for relief of Leiceſter, by the voluntary contributions of the well-affected; 500 muſquets and furniture were furniſhed from the public ſtores; and £1500 granted them out of the eſtates of delinquents, for providing horſes, ſaddles, and piſtols[6].

"The ſickneſs continueth at Aſhby-de-la-Zouch. It is moſt certain that the garriſon ſoldiers, and the lord Loughborough himſelf, are come out of the houſe, and do quarter in the Park[7]."

Auguſt 25, "From Newark the King marched into Lincolnſhire, where his army committed many outrages. The next day he again lay at Belvoir caſtle; and the next day at Stamford[8]."

"Captain Allen, with 95 dragoons from Burleigh-houſe, fell upon 200 of the Newark and Belvoir horſe, commanded by ſir Robert Daliſon; routed them, killed 5, took ſeveral officers, and 50 priſoners; 80 horſe, and reſcued the countrymen and plunder which they had taken[9]."

Auguſt 30, the Committee at Leiceſter was authorized "to compound with ſuch gentlemen of the county as had aſſiſted or countenanced the King or his party; the money to be employed for the ſervice and maintenance of the garriſon and forces in the town[10]."

Sept. 27. "We will trouble you in diſcourſing but of one more of the King's garriſous at this time, which is Aſhby-de-la-Zouch, which is cloſely beſieged; the town is much viſited with the ſickneſs; and in the garriſon or fort are ſaid to be not above 60 men[11]."

Oct. 28. The following ordinance, which had been brought into Parliament July 28, was finally agreed to.

"Whereas it is very well known what miſeries befell the inhabitants of the town and county of Leiceſter, when the King's army took Leiceſter, by plundering the ſaid inhabitants, not only of their wares in their ſhops, but alſo all their houſhold goods, and their apparel from their backs, both of men, women, and children, not ſparing in that kind infants in their cradles; and by violent courſes and tortures compelled them to diſcover whatſoever they had concealed or hid; and after all that impriſoned their perſons; and thereupon forced them to borrow money to purchaſe their enlargement, to the undoing of the tradeſmen, who are indebted for a great part of their wares, which the enemy took away; and alſo to the ruin of many of the country, and thoſe the beſt affected to the Parliament, that brought their goods into the town for protection: Be it therefore ordained, and it is hereby ordained, by the Lords and Commons aſſembled in Parliament, and by the authority of the ſame, that a general collection be made, in and throughout the city of London, and lines of communication, and all other cities, towns, liberties, and privileged places, within the counties of Middleſex, Kent, Suſſex, Surrey, Hertford, Eſſex, Suffolk, Norfolk, and county and city of Norwich, Bedford, Cambridge, and the Iſle of Ely, Huntingdon, Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, Stafford, Leiceſter, Warwick, and the county and city of Coventry, Northampton, Buckingham, Rutland, for and towards the relief of ſuch inhabitants of the ſaid town and county of Leiceſter, who are well-affected to the proceedings of Parliament, and ruined by the enemies taking of the ſaid town. And for the more ſpeedy and better effecting of this ordinance, the ſaid Lords and Commons do hereby command, that the ſame be forthwith put in print and publiſhed, and diſperſed into every pariſh, town, hamlet, and place, within the aforeſaid counties, as well within liberties as without; and that the parſons, vicars, and curates, of the ſaid pariſhes, towns, hamlets, and places reſpectively, are hereby required to read this ordinance in their ſeveral churches and chappels upon the next Lord's-day after the ſame ſhall be delivered unto them, when the congregations are aſſembled together, both in the forenoon and afternoon; and to exhort the people to a free and liberal contribution to this ſo neceſſary and charitable a work: and the miniſter and churchwardens of every ſuch pariſh, hamlet, town, and place, and where no miniſter or churchwarden is or are, then two of the moſt ſufficient men of eſtates of ſuch pariſh, town, hamlet, or place, are hereby authorized, after the reading of this ordinance as aforeſaid, to go with all convenient ſpeed from houſe to houſe, to every of the inhabitants of the ſaid pariſhes, towns, hamlets, and places reſpectively, and to collect and gather the free and charitable benevolences of the inhabitants thereof, that ſhall be willing to contribute to this ſo pious and charitable a work; and that every ſuch miniſter, churchwardens, and other perſons, ſhall cauſe to be written in a ſchedule the ſeveral ſum or ſums of money ſo given, and the pariſh and place where the ſame is ſo given; and that the ſaid ſeveral miniſters, churchwardens, and other perſon, ſhall ſubſcribe the ſaid ſchedule with their hands; and that they ſhall, within twenty days next after every ſuch collection reſpectively, bring or ſend the ſaid ſchedule, with the money ſo collected or gathered, and the copy of this ordinance that ſhall be ſent unto them, unto the mayor or chief magiſtrate of the chief city or town that is in the Parliament's power, within any of the ſaid reſpective counties, who are hereby authorized and required to receive the ſame accordingly, and, within twenty days after their reſpective receipt thereof, to ſend the ſame unto William Hobſon, Thomas Eyres, William Kendal, and Thomas Churchman, gentlemen and citizens of London, at the Chequer Chamber in Guildhall, London, and there deliver the ſaid ſchedule, copy, and money, unto them the ſaid William Hobſon, Thomas Eyres, William Kendal, and Thomas Churchman, who are hereby appointed and authorized treaſurers for that purpoſe, and to receive the ſame, and to defray the neceſſary charges of ſending up the ſaid monies. And, laſtly, it is hereby ordained, that the Committee of Leiceſter, or any ſeven of them (except ſuch of them as ſhall expect benefit by this benevolence) ſhall, by virtue of this ordinance, have power to take the accompts of the ſaid treaſurers, and ſhall alſo give them reaſonable allowances for their charges; and what monies ſhall be collected or gathered upon this ordinance, ſhall be divided and paid by the ſaid treaſurers, or any two of them, to and amongſt the aforeſaid perſons, according to the ſaid compenſation for their ſeveral loſſes proportionably; and the certificate of the ſaid committee, or any ſeven of them, what every perſon or perſons' parts cometh unto, according to the ſaid computation, together with ſuch perſon or perſons acquittance for the receipt of his or their part or parts of the ſaid collection, ſhall be a ſufficient diſcharge to the ſaid treaſurers. Provided always, and it is hereby declared, that this ordinance ſhall continue for the ſpace of twelve months, and no longer [1]."

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[1] See before, p. 677; and Journals of the Commons, vol. IV. p. 150.
[2] Ibid. p. 152.
[3] Ibid, p. 188.
[4] Mercurius Veridicus, July 5.
[5] Carte, MS.
[6] Journals of the Commons, vol. IV. p. 220.
[7] The Parliament's Poſt, Aug. 19, 1645.
[8] See before, vol. II. p. 54; and Whitlock, p. 153.
[9] Whitlock, p. 160.
[10] Journals of the Commons, vol. IV. p. 257.
[11] Mercurius Veridicus, Sept. 27.

"Major-general Poyntz received a letter from ſir John Gell, to certify him that there came to Aſhby-de-la-Zouch about 5 or 600 of the King's forces, which made them Oct. 25, all day and night in readineſs; ſome got out of Newark the 25th at night; colonel Manwaring ſent two troopes after them. The Aſſociation may do well to haſten more foot to keep them cloſer in. Prince Rupert yeſterday ſent a letter and trumpeter to deſire a paſs to Worceſter; but colonel Roſſiter deſired to be pardoned till he had ſent unto the Houſe of Parliament; and accordingly he hath ſent deſiring to know the pleaſure of the Houſe; for the Prince and the reſt of the gentlemen are very deſirous to go beyond ſeas, and will engage themſelves upon their honours never to take up armes againe in this warre: Colonel Roſſiter hath the two Princes' letters, and colonel Willis's letter (which do teſtify ſo many); therefore you may be confident thereof. We have a brave army of horſe at our rendezvous: on Monday we had with us on our ſide twenty-two colours. Haſte cauſeth me to be ſo abrupt. There are two gentlemen more, viz. Lieutenant-colonel Oſtruen and ſir William Valentine, waiting for an anſwer of the letters from the Princes. The lord Bellaſſis is governour of Newarke now, and one Terrell of Warton. Colonel general Poyntz continues ſtill at Southwell; and Welbeck-houſe will be delivered if we well ſlight Wingfield-manor. Melton Mowbray, Oct. 29, 1645 [2]."

Nov. 25, the Treaſurer for the receipt of the ſequeſtration fines and compoſitions was Mr. Thomas Somerſeild. Receiver of the public moneys and taxes, payable to the horſe troops of this garriſon, Mr. William Hubbart; and for the foot, Mr. William Cave.

In this month, Belvoir caſtle was taken by ſtorm, of which the particulars have been already related [3].

Jan. 1, 1645-6. "A party of the King's from Aſhby took the miniſter of Morley and of other towns, and carried them away priſoners; but ſir John Gell reſcued them, and took others of the enemy priſoners [4]."

Jan. 24, Aſhby caſtle was reported to have been taken [5].

Feb. 7. "A party of about 80 horſe and 40 dragoons were ſent out of Leiceſter, under the command of major Meeres, a very valiant and diſcreet gentleman, by night, unto Aſhby-de-la-Zouch, who carried on the deſign exceeding bravely, and marched with ſuch expedition and privacy, that they came to Aſhby about 11 of the clock that night, altogether undiſcovered, which was about 12 miles march; whither being come, they ſuddenly ſurpriſed the centinels, fell-in at the turnpike, broke the chain, and entered the town, took near 100 of the enemy's horſe, being the greateſt part of the horſe of that garriſon, whereof 50 were already ſaddled, and fitted to have gone forth upon ſome deſign of theirs, all of them excellent horſes, and ſome of them worth 20, 30, and 40 pounds a horſe. They took ſtore of arms, and more other pillage, releaſed divers priſoners, and ſome country men, whom the enemy had taken for ranſoms; and thus having plundered the town, in part of requital of the many miſchiefs and plundering of that garriſon to the Parliament's friends, all theſe our friends returned to Leiceſter without the leaſt moleſtation; the enemy (who was in the great houſe or cloſe), either not receiving the alarm, or not daring to come forth at all againſt them. And thus they came ſafely back again to Leiceſter, with all their horſe, prize, and pillage [6]."

Feb. 10. Colonel John Needham, who had been placed as governor of Leiceſter in June by general Fairfax, was appointed in form to that office by both Houſes of Parliament; and Owen Cambridge his major [7].

"There hath been much talk this week of the reducing of Aſhby-de-la-Zouch. Thus much we can now aſſure you for certain, that conditions have been offered for the ſurrender thereof to the Leiceſter forces; which conditions or articles of ſurrender were this day brought up, and preſented to the Parliament, to be approved or diſapproved of by them."

"Articles for the ſurrender of Aſhby-de-la-Zouch were ſent up to the Parliament; and a debate upon them, whether the eſtates of the earl of Huntingdon, colonel Haſtings, and colonel Perkins, ſhould be diſcharged of ſequeſtration; which the Houſe did agree unto [8]."

Feb. 28. Articles of agreement were entered into, between colonel-general Haſtings and colonel Nedham, concerning the "rendition and ſlighting of Aſhby-de-la-Zouch [9]."

"Upon the 4th of this inſtant March, we received the certain intelligence and confirmation of the ſurrender of the ſtrong garriſon of Aſhby-de-la-Zouch to Leiceſter forces. The conditions of the ſurrender were, that Haſtings, alias the lord of Loughborough, together with his brother the earl of Huntingdon and colonel Perkins, ſhould have their eſtates unſequeſtered, protections for their perſons, and paſſes to go beyond ſea; the reſt of the officers to have liberty to compound for their ſequeſtration, and paſſes (if deſired) to go beyond ſea alſo; and the garriſon to be ſlighted: too good conditions indeed, for ſuch a deſperate and wicked Rob-carryer as Haſtings was, but that the kingdom may be glad to be rid of ſuch wretches. The ſurrender was made accordingly on Monday the 2d inſtant. We took therein five pieces of ordnance, about 300 arms, little ammunition, and no great ſtore of other proviſions; a great mercy and mighty preſervation of the peace and tranquillity of all thoſe adjacent parts about it, for which let God have all due praiſe and glory [10]."

About this time was publiſhed,

> "A Catalogue of the Parliament's victories ſince the Army (under his Excellency Sir Thomas Fairfax) roſe from before Oxford.

In June 1645, the army of the Parliament under the command of his excellency ſir Thomas Fairfax roſe from the beſieging of Oxford; marched againſt the King's potent and inſulting army then in Northamptonſhire (who were newly fluſht with the taking and ſacking of Leiceſter); and, by God's bleſſing, obtained over them,

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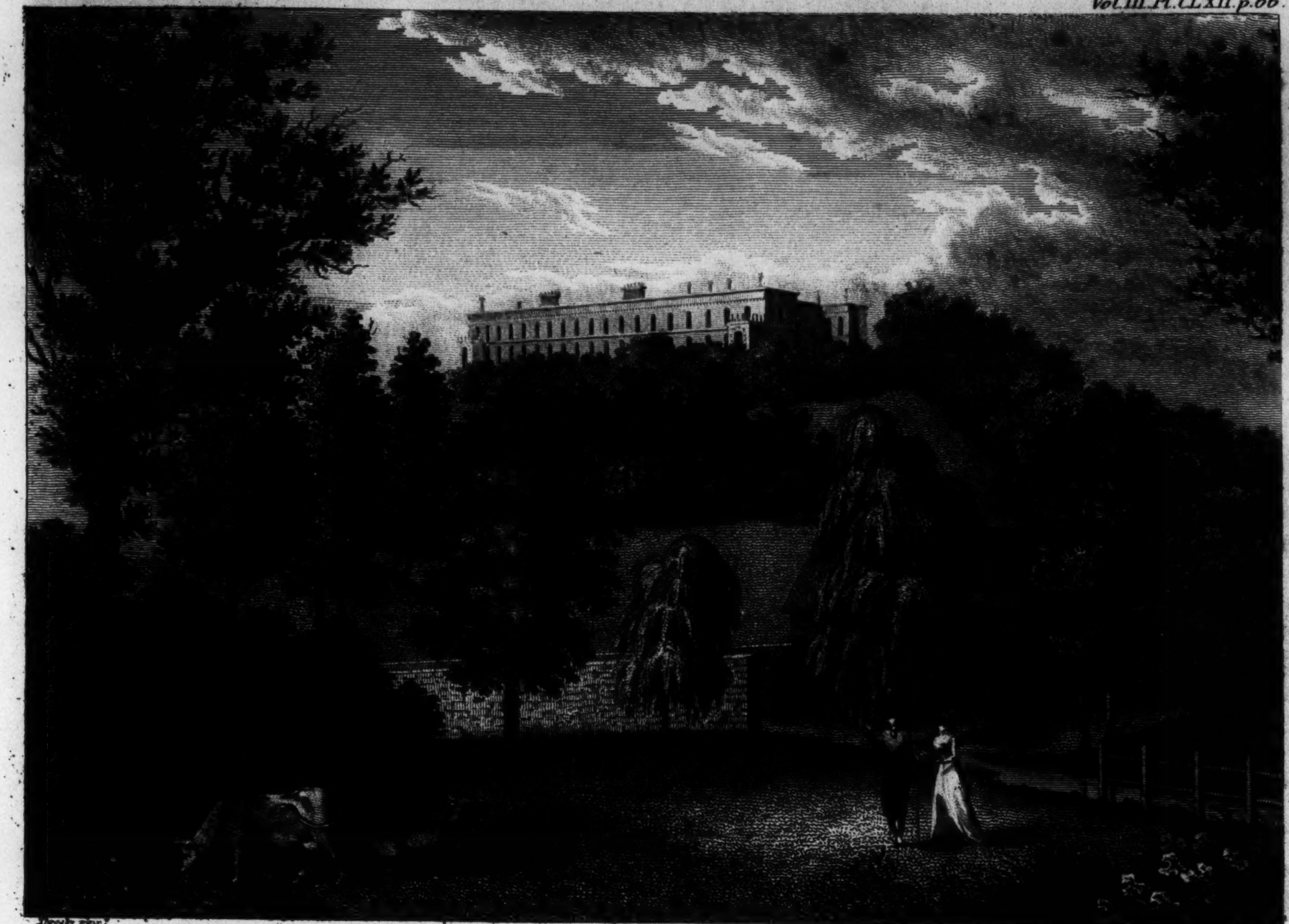
[1] Huſbands's Orders, &c. p. 449. [2] City Scout, Nov. 4. [3] See vol. II. p. 96. [4] Whitlock, p. 192.
[5] Mercurius Academicus, pp. 59, 68. [6] Vicars, p. 363. Whitlock, p. 197.
[7] Journals of the Commons, vol. IV. p. 454. [8] Whitlock, p. 200. [9] See theſe at large in p. 611. [10] Vicars, p. 378.

Vol.III.Pl.CLXII p.66.

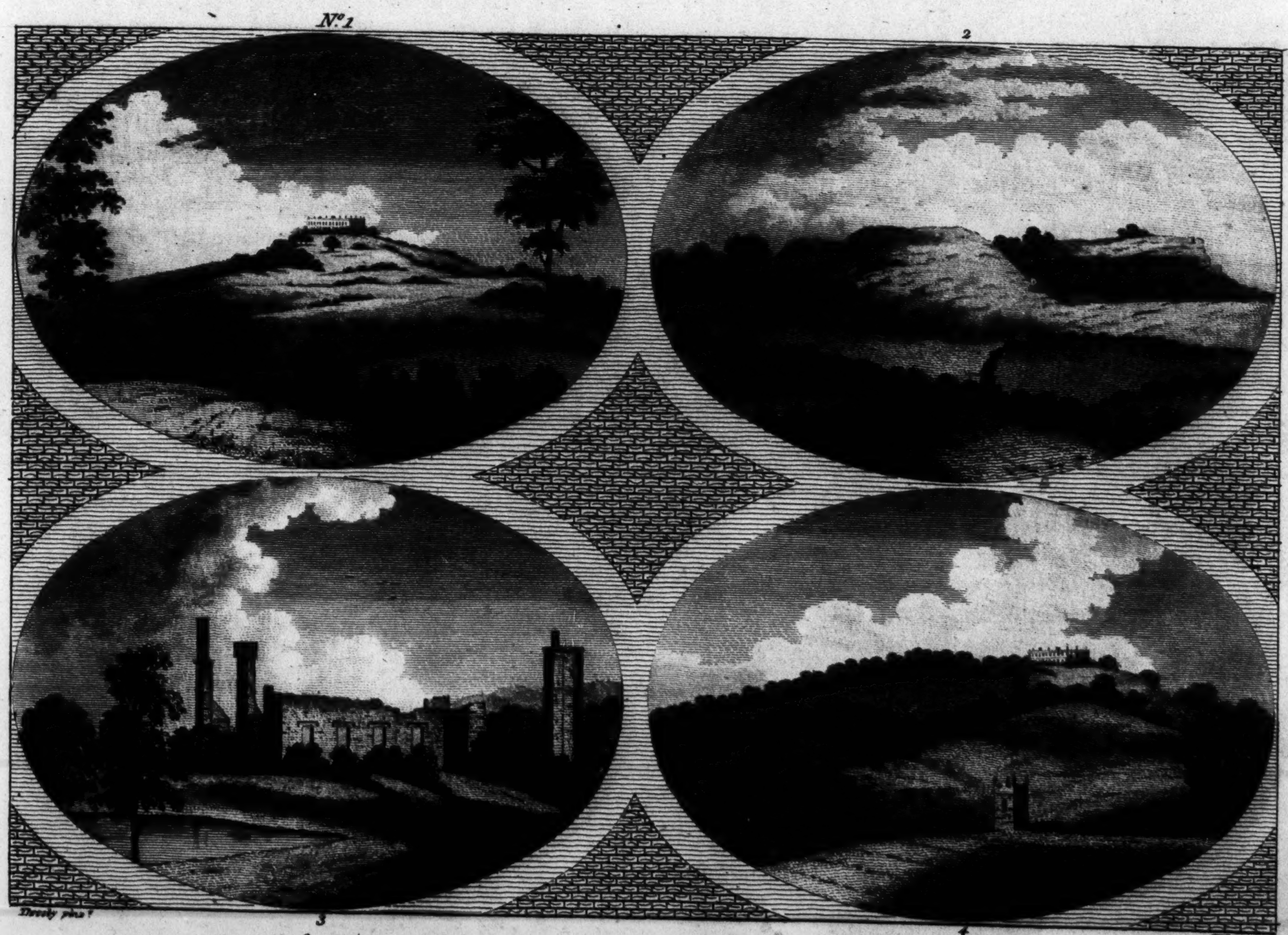


Deeeby pinx.

Walker sculp.

BELVOIR CASTLE

The Seat of His Grace the Duke of Rutland



Deeeby pinx.

Walker sculp.

N.º 1 Belvoir Castle from Barston.
N.º 2 N.W. view of Burrow Hill.

I

N.º 3 Bradgate Ruins..
N.º 4 Belvoir and Knipton.

1. A glorious victory the 14th day of the ſame month, by a great battle fought in Naſeby field; where, after a great fight, we routed all the King's horſe, killed, and took all his foot, with all the ordnance, bag, and baggage. Alſo the King's cabinet of letters, therein promiſing to ſet up Popery; and calling over not only Iriſh, but other foreign forces againſt the Parliament. Preſently after which, God bleſſed the ſaid Parliament with

2. The regaining of that very conſiderable town of Leiceſter, with all the many ordnance and arms, with powder, and many hundred horſe that were in it.

After enumerating many other ſucceſſes, to the number of 69; the Catalogue proceeds thus:

70. "The Parliament's forces in divers parts are yet bleſt with ſucceſſes; as, the gaining of Belvoir Caſtle, a place of great ſtrength;" and, after a few intermediate victories, with,

77. "The obtaining that ſtrong and gallant garriſon of Aſhby-de-la-Zouch, upon compoſition."

An original paſs, granted by ſir John Needham, governor of Leiceſter for the Parliament, to Mr. Richard Symonds, his two ſervants, with their horſes and arms, dated at Leiceſter the 5th day of March, 1645-6, is mentioned in the Harleian Catalogue as a looſe paper; but is not now to be found[1].

"The Lord Loughborough, brother to Ferdinando then earl of Huntingdon, famous for ſeveral loyal ſervices, but moſt maligned by the Parliament for the laſt effort thereof at Colcheſter, gave them alſo the ſlip from Windſor Caſtle [where the colonels Tooke, Hamond, and Francis Heath (newly at liberty upon his parole to find good ſecurity), and other Royaliſts, were impriſoned], and got cleverly away, and in March arrived at Rotterdam in Holland, where on the New Bridge he accidentally met with colonel Maſſey; who claiming knowledge from Lidbury fight, where they unhappily encountered each other, his lordſhip was civilly and nobly pleaſed (upon the colonel's proteſtation of a return and entire obedience to his Majeſty's authority) to paſs with him in company to the Hague[2]."

"When the King was given up by the Scots, he ſlept at Leiceſter, Feb. 12, 1646-7, the night before he arrived at Holmby-houſe[3]."

March 1, Leiceſter was ordered to be diſgarriſoned, and the works to be ſlighted[4].

Articles between ſir John Gell, bart. governor of Darbie, and lieutenant-colonel Peter Kniveton, governor of Tutbury caſtle, touching the delivery of Tutbury caſtle. April 6, 1646.

"That ſir John Gell will recommend and endeavour to take off the fines and ſequeſtrations of lieutenant-colonel Peter Kniveton, governor of his Majeſty's garriſon of Tutbury caſtle, and of ſir Andrew Kniveton, bart. his brother, and of ſir Aſton Cockaine, bart. his brother-in-law, and of ſir John Fitz-herbert, knt. and of major Gilbert Kniveton his brother, and of Mrs. Katharine Pegg his ſiſter, and of Mr. Thomas Pegge, his brother-in-law's eldeſt ſon, and of captain William Milward, and of captain Henry Merrie, and Mr. William Browne, captain Charles Barneſley, captain Alexander Walthal, and Mr. Francis Ward: And that each of them have full power to receive the laſt half-year's rent due by all their tenants, and all other arrears, but what the Parliament hath received; and that the ſequeſtrators and ſolicitors of ſequeſtrations ſhall now from henceforth forbear to collect any monies out of any of their revenues, they doing nothing prejudicial to the Parliament[5]."

July 6, 1647, the petition of colonel Henry Grey, and likewiſe the officers that formerly ſerved under the lord Grey at Leiceſter, was referred to the Committee of that county, for the ſtating of their accompts, and paying their arrears[6].

July 19. The garriſons in Leiceſter were ordered to be diſgarriſoned, and the works made ſithence the troubles diſmantled and ſlighted[7].

Aug. 29, 1648, the command of Aſhby-de-la-Zouch was given to Thomas lord Grey of Groby; and the ſame day the ſum of £2000 was awarded to colonel Thomas Wayte, out of the ſequeſtered eſtates of John Pate, eſq. the lord Bodenham, and Wingfield Bodenham, eſq[8].

September 25. The Leiceſterſhire forces under colonel Hacker and colonel White were ordered £3000 out of the eſtates of delinquents; and had directions to march from Pontefract to aſſiſt in the buſineſs of Cumberland and Weſtmoreland[9].

October 2. A petition of divers gentlemen of the county of Leiceſter was preſented to the Houſe of Commons, "in the name of the well-affected miniſtry, gentry, and other inhabitants of the ſaid county; taking notice of ſome declarations of the Kirk of Scotland and of this kingdom, and of the votes for no further addreſſes." And, being called in, received this anſwer from the Speaker: "The Houſe has commanded me to acquaint you, that they have read your petition; that they are engaged in a treaty with the King; and do aſſure you that, in that treaty, they will provide and take care for the preſervation and ſecurity of the religion, laws, and liberties, of the kingdom: and for the ſecurity and maintenance of all thoſe who have adhered unto them[10]."

Feb. 22, 1648-9. "The humble Repreſentation of the Committee, Gentry, Miniſtry, and other well-affected Perſons, in the County of Leiceſter, in reference to the Agreement of the People tendered to the Kingdom as touching Religion[11]," was preſented to his Excellency Thomas lord Fairfax, and the general council of officers of the army; ſhewing,

"That the many great and glorious bleſſings, which the Lord of Hoſts hath beſtowed upon this ſhattered and almoſt ruinated nation, by the remarkable valour and fidelity of your Excellency, and the army under your command, aſcending from one high degree of ſervice to another, with many clear evidences of your loyalty to the nation; together with the candour of your excellency and councell of warre, as it were inviting all perſons, in your draught of the agreement of the people, to give in their apprehenſions and reaſons of approviug or diſſenting from any thing contained therein: and knowing that it is in the nature of the very beſt of men to be ſubject to frailty and errour (which we ought ſeriouſly to bewail in ourſelves and others), ſometimes by miſtaken zeal carried beyond its proper limits, and often, by an exorbitant charity, giving more latitude to tenderneſs and pitty, than can well ſtand with divine truths; God in his wiſdom having ſet bounds to both, whoſe laws challenge in all things exact obedience (eſpecially in ſo high a point as concerns the ſalvation of ſouls): Theſe conſiderations have moved us, humbly to preſent our thoughts to your Excellency's peruſal and review, about ſome things of greateſt weight, as concerning the glory of God, the preſervation of Religion, and the peace and happineſs of the Reformed Churches. And we moſt humbly deſire, that the things ſo propoſed by us may be taken into your grave examinatton, without prejudice againſt us, as if we were over-biaſſed by the example of others, or any ſiniſter ends of our own[12]."

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[1] Harl. MSS. 986. 4. [2] Heath's Chronicle, p. 227. [3] Symmonds. [4] Journals of the Commons, vol. V. p. 102.

[5] This agreement did not take place, for the caſtle was not ſurrendered till 19 April, by Peter Kniveton, to ſir William Brereton. Dr. Pegge, MS.

[6] Journals of the Commons, vol. V. p. 235. [7] Ibid. p. 250. [8] Ibid. pp. 689. 692. [9] Ibid. vol. VI. p. 32.

[10] Ibid. p. 41. Quarto Pamphlets, Britiſh Muſeum, p. 389.

[11] This refers to "A Petition from his Excellency Thomas Lord Fairfax, and the General Council of Officers of the Army, to the Honourable the Commons of England in Parliament aſſembled, concerning the Draught of an Agreement of the People for a ſecure and preſent Peace, by them framed and prepared; together with the ſaid Agreement, preſented Saturday, Jan. 20, 1648-9; in which, among other articles, it was propoſed, that the nation ſhould have 400 repreſentatives, of which the town of Leiceſter was to ſend one, and the other towns in that county five.—Both the petitions are preſerved in Sion College.

[12] "This humble repreſentation was preſented to the lord general his Excellency, upon Thurſday, Feb. 22, 1648-9, by divers gentlemen of the committee, and ſome miniſters, in the name of many others well-affected of the county of Leiceſter; and was received with noble candour; his Excellency promiſing to take it into conſideration, to communicate it to his general council of officers, and to endeavour the ſatisfaction of theſe, and all other well-affected in the nation."

March 19, the gentlemen of the county of Leiceſter again petitioned Parliament, and were anſwered thus:

"Gentlemen, you of the county of Leiceſter; the Houſe hath read your petition; and I ſhall, as near as I can, declare their ſenſe. The Houſe doth take notice of the modeſty and diſcretion of the petition, and the petitioners, in the way of delivering it, and the expreſſions in it. The Houſe doth likewiſe take notice of ſome things out of the petition: and that is, concerning your county; whoſe readineſs to the ſervice of the publick the laſt ſummer, wherein you did great and acceptable ſervice to the Commonwealth . . . . . . : And for theſe and your good affections always to the publick, the Houſe hath commanded me to return you hearty thanks; and I do, in their names, return you hearty thanks. For the particulars in the petition, ſome of them are of great weight and conſequence, fit for you to preſent, and for them to take conſideration of: ſome of which, as taking off free quarters and others, are already in a way of ſettlement; and the whole Houſe is zealous to give you and the whole kingdom ſatisfaction therein. For the reſt of the particulars, they doubt not but you will leave it to them, as the urgent and important affairs of the kingdom will admit, to take the ſame into conſideration; and doubt not but to do it ſo, as the kingdom may receive ſatisfaction and ſafety[1]."

In a draught of an agreement of the people for a ſecure and perfect peace, "preſented to the Houſe of Commons Jan. 20, 1649-50, from the lord Fairfax and the army," it was propoſed that the repreſentation for the whole kingdom ſhould be 1000; of which the town of Leiceſter was to ſend one; and the reſt of the county five; the whole of the county of Rutland one; the city of London eight.

April 23, 1650. "The humble Petition of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Chamberlains of the Borough of Leiceſter, Maſters of the Hoſpital of *The Holy Trinity* in the Newark, near Leiceſter, was read. Ordered, That it be referred to the Committee for removing obſtructions in the ſale of fee-farm rents, to conſider of this petition; and how it is fit the petitioners ſhould be paid, and all others of the like nature, whereby the ſale of the fee-farm rents is hindered; and to preſent an act to the Houſe for the one and the other if they ſee cauſe, for the better expediting the ſale of the ſaid fee-farm rents[2]."

In Auguſt, Sir John Gell, who had been one of the prime champions for the Parliament, and was eſteemed the principal chieftain among the Preſbyterians, was tried at the bar of the High Court of Juſtice, and condemned to loſe his eſtate, and ſuffer perpetual impriſonment[3].

Nov. 24, 1651. Sir Thomas Cave junior, who had been appointed high ſheriff by authority of Parliament, had liberty given him "to live at his father's houſe in Stanford, he executing the office of ſheriff for the county of Leiceſter[4]."

December 19, on a tax of £90,000 a month for ſix months, for the maintenance of the army, the county of Leiceſter paid £1400.

Juſtices of the Peace for the county of Leiceſter, from a MS in the library of the late Thomas Aſtle, eſq. intituled, "The Names of the Juſtices of the Peace for England and Wales, March 1, 1651-2[5]."

William Lenthall, Speaker of Parliament.
Oliver Cromwell, captain-general.
Buſtrode Whitelock, } lords commiſſioners of the great ſeal.
Richard Keble,
John Liſle,
Henry earl of Kent.
Henry earl of Stamford.
Thomas lord Grey de Groby.
Bennett lord Sherard.
Thomas lord Fairfax.
Henry Rolle, chief juſtice of the upper bench.
Oliver St John, chief juſtice of the common bench.
John Wilde, chief baron, of the public exchequer.
Philip Jermyn, one of the juſtices in the upper bench.
John Puleſton and Edward Atkins, two of the juſtices of the common pleas.
Edmund Predeaux, attorney-general.
Sir Arthur Haſlewrigge, baronet.
Sir Thomas Hartop, knight.
Thomas Chapman, ſerjeant at law.
John St. John.
Thomas Beaumont.
Chriſtopher Packe.
Richard Newdigate.
Henry Smyth.
William Quarles.
Peter Temple.
Caſibilian Burton[6].
John Browne.
Thomas Brudnell.
Simon Rugely.
William Hartoppe.
William Banbridge.
Thomas Waite.
Thomas Haſbridge.
James Abney.
William Hewett.
Arthur Stavely.
William Danvers.
Gamaliell Purefoy.
Henry Danvers.
Francis Hacker.
Thomas Pochin.
John Goodman.
John Pratt.
Henry Markham.

June 9, 1657. An act for the ſettling and regulating of the hoſpital called *Wigston's Hoſpital*, in the borough of Leiceſter, and eſtabliſhing thereof, received the Protector's aſſent. Richard Lee was then maſter; and William Simms, public lecturer of the borough of Leiceſter, confrater.—Major-general Whalley, colonel Henry Markham, ſir Chriſtopher Pack, Henry Smyth, eſquire, Alexander Baker, Samuel Wanley, and Robert Hicklin, were appointed truſtees[7].

On the ſame day, an act was paſſed, "for enabling George Faunt, of Foſton in the county of Leiceſter, eſq. to ſell and convey part of his lands, for payment of ſeveral debts and legacies charged upon his eſtate by ſir William Fawnt, knight, deceaſed; and for the raiſing of portions for his younger children, and making his wife a jointure."

Whitehall, Oct. 13, 1658. "This day an humble addreſs was tendered to his Highneſs, ſubſcribed by ſome thouſands of hands from the county of Leiceſter; and it was preſented by that honourable perſon ſir Thomas Beaumont, knight and baronet, accompanied by divers worthy gentlemen and miniſters of the ſaid county. Which being read, his Highneſs was pleaſed, in return to this addreſs, to declare how great a value he ſet upon the affections of that county, in condoling the loſs of his father, and in congratulating himſelf in the ſucceſſion; and to aſſure them, that nothing ſhould hinder him from endeavouring to anſwer their hopes and expectations of good from his government, in ſuch a manner that the management of it may tend to the benefit of the nation in general, and of the people of God in the nation in particular, &c.

To his Highneſs Richard Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, &c.

The humble addreſs of your well-affected inhabitants of the county of Leiceſter.

May it pleaſe your Highneſs,

As we have been ſharers with the reſt of thoſe veterans in the memorable deliverances wrought by the hand of God, as ſo many witneſſes to the continued travailes of your deceaſed father (whoſe name is precious in our hearts, and ſhall ſtand recorded to all poſterity here on earth, as we are perſuaded it is enrolled in Heaven); ſo we cannot but with them very much condole the loſs of ſuch a Father of our Country. Yet, ſeeing all earthly powers muſt ſubmit to the all-ruling will and power of Him whoſe kingdom is everlaſting, we judge it our duty to look forward, and therein to eye the providential hand of God in calling forth your Highneſs to ſucceed in the government of theſe nations, wherein (our preſent peace and tranquillity giving us no ſmall occaſion to obſerve how God hath as well blasted the hopes of our enemies, as contradicted the fears of friends), we cannot but rejoice, and admire the goodneſs of our God; not doubting but as your Highneſs is declared the rightful ſucceſſor of your dear Father in the government, ſo you will declare yourſelf (through grace) the true inheritor of his piety and worth, and endeavour the juſt freedom and liberty of theſe nations both as men and Chriſtians, according to the humble petition and advice. So we are confident the Lord God of your Father will be with you as he was with him. And we do hereby aſſure your Highneſs, that we ſhall therein ſtand by your Highneſs with the hazard of our all; and ſhall pray that the ſpirit of wiſdom, councell, and the fear of the Lord, may reſt upon you."

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[1] Journals of the Commons, vol. VI. p. 168.

[2] Ibid. p. 402.

[3] Heath, p. 270.

[4] Journals of the Commons, vol. VII. p. 41.

[5] This MS. is curious; becauſe it ſhews who were ſuppoſed to be attached to the then government.—Lenthall the Speaker, Cromwell, Bradſhaw, Whitlock, the commiſſioners of the great ſeal, the judges, and moſt of the great officers of ſtate, were in the commiſſion for each county. T. A.

[6] Son to the original Hiſtorian of Leiceſterſhire.

[7] Journals of the Commons, vol. VII. pp. 487. 552.

Sept. 9, 1659. The Houſe being informed, that divers Miniſters of the county of Leiceſter were at the door; they were called in; and being at the bar, Mr. Yaxley[1], after a ſhort preamble, ſpake to this effect: "That the petitioners, all Miniſters of the Goſpel in the county of Leiceſter, faithful ſervants to the Parliament, and embarked in the ſame bottom with yourſelves; ſome of us marched along with your forces, to ſuppreſs the late rebellion of ſir George Booth and others: We well knowing, how much it concerns us, with all the true Godly of the Lord, are deſired by many of our brethren, miniſters of the Goſpel in the county of Leiceſter, to render this their humble repreſentation; which as well on their behalf, as on our own, we do humbly preſent, in their and our own names, and deſire it may be communicated to the Houſe." Which (after the petitioners were withdrawn) was read; and was intituled, "The humble repreſentation of divers well-affected miniſters of the Goſpel in the county of Leiceſter[2], whoſe names are hereunto ſubſcribed."

The petitioners were again called in; and Mr. Speaker gave them this anſwer:

"Gentlemen, the Houſe have read your petition; and, upon due conſideration thereof, they find in it a Goſpel-ſpirit of meekneſs, ſincerity, and holineſs: And they have alſo conſidered the ſeaſonableneſs of it, and that it expreſſeth not only an outward letter, but an inward ſpirit: They likewiſe find your diſlike of the late inſurrection; in ſuppreſſing which, ſome of you have adventured your perſons to hazard; and we and you have cauſe to give the Lord the glory of this deliverance of us and you. The Parliament, who have always owned and encouraged a godly miniſtry, have commanded me to let you know, that they accept of this petition: and have alſo commanded me to give you the thanks of this Houſe: And in their names I do give you hearty thanks[3]."

A letter of general George Monck, dated at Leiceſter, Jan. 23, 1659-60, and directed, "For the honoured Robert Rolles, eſq; to be communicated to the Gentlemen of Devonſhire who ſigned the late letter to the Speaker of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of England," was read in Parliament, Jan. 26, and printed in a ſmall quarto pamphlet, 1660. It contains many ſenſible hints towards ſettling the diſtracted ſtate of the kingdom.

April 22, 1661, the Coronation of King Charles II. was celebrated at Melton Mowbray, in the county of Leiceſter, with particular marks of feſtivity and loyalty[4].

[Views of Melton Mowbray and of Leeſthorp Hall are here given in Plate CLXIII.; and of Edmundthorpe and Stapleford, Plate *CL.]

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[1] Of whom ſee before, under Kibworth, vol. II. p. 649.

[2] The ſubſtance of this Repreſentation, with the names of the ſubſcribing miniſters, is preſerved in the "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica," Nº XLIII p. 306, from Dugdale's "Short View of the Troubles in England," p. 471.

[3] Journals of the Commons, vol. VII. p. 776.

[4] See more particulars in vol. II. p. 246.

POSTSCRIPT.

*** When the preſent Volume was nearly finiſhed at the preſs, I had an opportunity of purchaſing, at a public auction, the Plates which had been engraved for the late ingenious but unfortunate Mr. Throſby's "Views in the County of Leiceſter." Such of theſe as may tend to embelliſh this and the preceding volumes are preſented to the encouragers of the preſent publication without making any additional charge.—Thoſe belonging to GUTHLAXTON and SPARKENHOE will be incorporated in their proper places.—Of the two views which face this page, one gives me a new opportunity of expreſſing my grateful acknowledgements to the Noble Owner of Staunton Harold, to whom I am under very conſiderable obligations; the other, of paying a tribute of reſpect to the memory of *William Pochin*, eſq. whoſe friendly patronage I for many years experienced.—The Monument of the ONEBYS in Hinckley Church (Plate CXXXVII. p. 1042) illuſtrates the Pedigree in p. 1147; and will be farther noticed in the Hiſtory of that Family under HINCKLEY and BARWELL.

Part VI. (containing the Hundred of *Guthlaxton*) is now printing; and will be proceeded with as ſpeedily as the nature of ſo laborious an undertaking will permit.—And Part VII. (the Hundred of *Sparkenhoe*, which will complete the Work) is ſo far prepared, that all the Plates are ready, except ſuch as may be contributed in the progreſs of the Work; to which Communications are ſolicited, by information either of any recent changes of property, or by any Epitaphs that may have been placed in the ſeveral Churches ſince the year 1790.—Corrections alſo in any of the Volumes already publiſhed will be duly noticed.—The Parochial Hiſtory of the TOWN OF LEICESTER will be reſumed at the end of Part VI.

June 20, 1804.

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DIRECTIONS TO THE BINDER.

Title and Dedication; 7 D—7 X; 7 Y 1, 2, 3, 4; 7 Z—8 D; 8 E 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6; 8 F—8 T; 8 U 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; 8 X; 8 Y; 8 Z 1, 2, 3, 4; 9 A—9 N; 9 O 1, 2, 3; 9 P 1, 2, 3, 4; 9 Q to 9 Z (marked by mistake 8 Z); 10 A—10 H; 10 I 1, 2, 3; 10 K—10 M; 10 N 1, 2, 3, 4; 10 O; 10 P 1, 2, 3, 4; 10 Q—11 F; No 11 G; 11 H—11 R; 11 S 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; 11 T 1, 2, 3, 4; Pedigree of Rydeware; 11 U—12 A; 12 B 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; 12 C—12 E; 12 F; Pedigree of Browne; 12 G; Pedigree of Abney; 12 H; 12 I; 12 K 1, 2, 3, 4; 12 L—12 X; 12 Y 1, 2, 3; 12 Z—13 F; 13 G 1, 2, 3; 13 H—13 N.—Civil War in Leicestershire, and the Index, G—U.

In the List of Plates, p. 1126; place Plate 82 facing p. 618; 83 facing p. 619; 134 facing p. 1020; 137 facing 1042; *150 to face p. 69 of the Appendix.

MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

END OF THE THIRD VOLUME.

NICHOLS AND SON, PRINTERS, RED LION PASSAGE, FLEET STREET.